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About this Document

This document is the Open Space Strategy for Toowoomba Regional Council. This Strategy has been prepared by the Parks and Recreation Services Branch. The principal document author is Jade Bebbington, Senior Open Space Planner.

The content of this document is based on current and available information and intended as a strategic document summarising key technical matters. This document may inform development and delivery of Council programs and may be used for the purpose of discussion with the development industry and community. Toowoomba Regional Council and its employees do not guarantee that this document is without error. Any imperfection has been generated without intent or fault and therefore Toowoomba Regional Council accepts no liability for any error, loss or other consequence which may arise from reliance on any information within this publication.

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Cover Photo: Picnic Point (Summer Tunes)
Inside Cover Photo: Queens Park

Message from Councillor Sue Englart

Parks and Recreation Services portfolio leader

As Toowoomba Regional Council's portfolio leader for Parks and Recreation Services, I am extremely proud to present the Toowoomba region's Open Space Strategy 2016.

The Toowoomba region is blessed with a wonderful array of open spaces. These areas enrich our lifestyle and are important social and recreation venues for the community. Our temperate climate and wealth of open spaces make the Toowoomba region an ideal location for residents and visitors to explore and experience these natural wonders whether walking, playing sport, picnicking, cycling or kicking a ball around with the family.

With more than 7,700 hectares of open space, Council is committed to preserving this extensive and valued asset for existing and future generations. The Open Space Strategy and implementation plan set a robust foundation for the planning and delivery of the right number and quality of open spaces. This will ensure the provision of areas for diverse activities and for more open spaces in the future.

The Open Space Strategy maps out a new vision that recognises that 'one size does not fit all' and that a range of open spaces will be needed across our expansive region. It will deliver a connected and distinctive open space network that will enhance the unique character of each locality. In addition, it will acknowledge the social, cultural, environmental, and heritage values of these areas and create a sense of place and pride for the community.

The strategy's goals strike a balance between growth and accessibility, management and protection of these spaces and the resources required to maintain and manage them to a high standard. Much like planting a packet of mixed seeds, the strategy holds the promise of an exciting future; the liveability characteristics and cultural heritage we value will flourish; we will mature and be sustained like our important avenues of street trees; our region will thrive through our active and sporting lifestyles; we will bloom and prosper as the creativity and colour displayed in our prize winning gardens.

This is an important strategy for the Toowoomba region's future that will provide a framework for protecting, enhancing and managing open spaces. Implementing the strategy will ensure that our open spaces provide all residents and visitors with diverse, dynamic and enjoyable places to live and play.

Cr Sue Englart
Parks and Recreation Services portfolio leader
Toowoomba Regional Council



Executive Summary

The Toowoomba Region Open Space Strategy 2016 defines the role of Open Space across the Toowoomba Region and outlines Council's policy in relation to Open Space. This Strategy aims to deliver on Council's Corporate Plan goal to *provide an integrated and accessible network of Open Space, to support an active and healthy community*, by creating a connected and purposeful Open Space network that enhances the unique character of each locality, valuing social, cultural and environmental heritage, to create a sense of place and enhance liveability for the community.

Open Space is an important element in the fabric of the community with the social, ecological and economic benefits associated with Open Space supporting the highly valued lifestyle of the Toowoomba Region. Investing in a network of well-designed and cared for Open Spaces, that focus on diversity and quality, adds to the character of the region while providing places for people. The Strategy promotes the integration of Open Space, as appropriate, with other infrastructure networks such as pedestrian / cycle active transport networks and stormwater management. Linear corridors and tree lined streets extend this integrated network, promoting sustainable asset management.

The Strategy is reinforced by a series of key goals and objectives that support the planning and decision making about Open Space. The primary objectives and desired outcomes determined under each of the key goals have informed a comprehensive implementation plan that has identified the future projects needed to grow, manage and maintain Open Space for the region.

The process of Open Space planning is fluid and continually changing to meet growing community need, evolving trends and operational requirements. The relationship between the Open Space planning framework and high level infrastructure planning will be ongoing to ensure the changing Open Space needs of the community are addressed.



Photo: Heritage Oval

Open Space has never been more important than it is today. In the face of new environmental, social and economic challenges, it is essential to our quality of life, our health and well-being and to ensuring a more sustainable future for all. Creation, protection and improvement of a high quality Open Space network should be at the heart of every authority's vision for an area. The foreword to the guide to the production of Open Space strategies (Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment [CABE] Space 2009)



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introduction

01

"Open Space is not only for recreation and conservation of environmental and cultural values; it is the foundation of urban livability. It underpins many social, ecological, and economic benefits that are essential to the healthy functioning of the urban environment" (Parks Victoria 2002, Linking People and Spaces).

Photo: Queens Park

What is the Open Space Strategy

The Open Space Strategy defines the role of Open Space across the region and supports Council’s policy position in relation to Open Space, a policy position that recognises “one size does not fit all”. By identifying the fundamental role Open Space plays in the livability of the region and developing a set of tools to promote and support this role, Council has established a strategic direction for enhancing the Open Space network.

To ensure a minimum standard of service is delivered to the community, Queensland Government legislation requires base standards for Open Space. Toowoomba Regional Council has recognised that the base model approach does not meet our broader community needs in terms of design and activity related outcomes. So while the big picture influences such as trends, and government legislation have control of the wheelhouse, Council has decided to create the road map. This road map will drive the direction of Open Space specific to the needs of this region. The key challenges of population growth, the health and wellbeing of the community, protection and enhancement of environmental values, and adaptive and resilient infrastructure planning have underlined development of this Strategy.

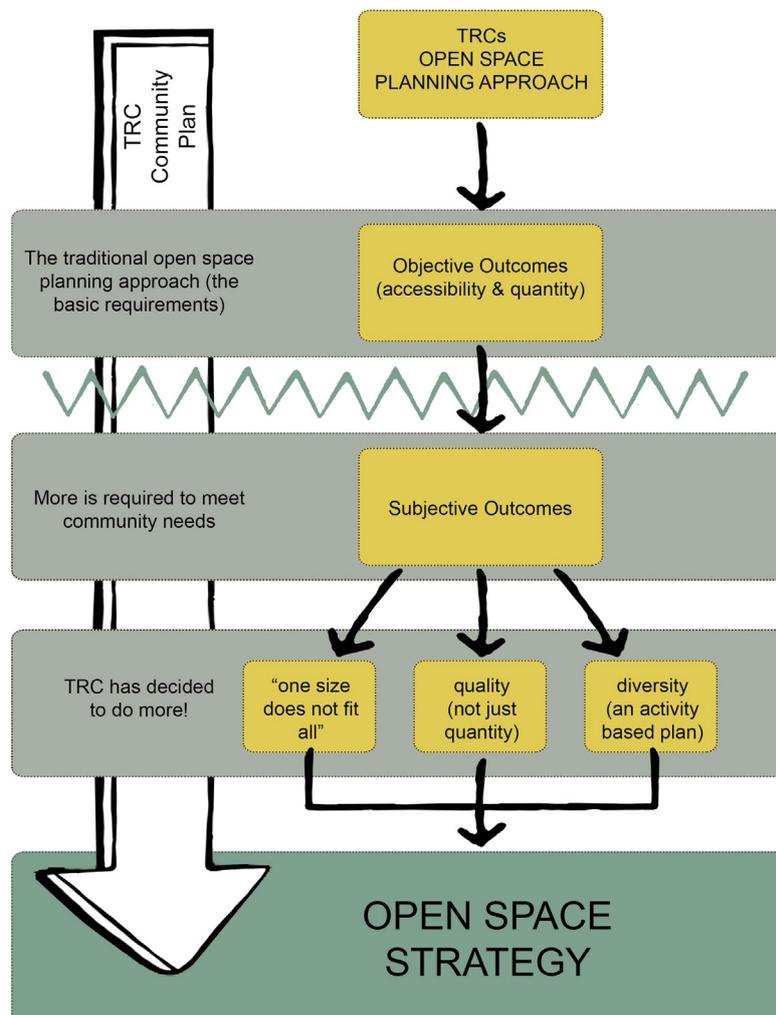


Image 01: The delivery model for the Open Space Strategy

This Strategy is part of a broader process associated with the delivery of Open Space for the region. It outlines the underlying basis for Open Space delivery through the Local Government Infrastructure Plan, in addition to providing a basis for further Council action via an integrated implementation plan. The implementation plan outlines a program of goals and objectives for the supply of Open Space in pursuit of quality and diversity.

Planning for delivery of Council’s Local Government Infrastructure Plan identifies the base model while further development associated with quality and diversity enables development of an Open Space planning framework. The process of Open Space planning is fluid and continually changing to meet growing community need, evolving trends and operational requirements. The relationship between the Open Space planning framework and high level infrastructure planning will be ongoing.

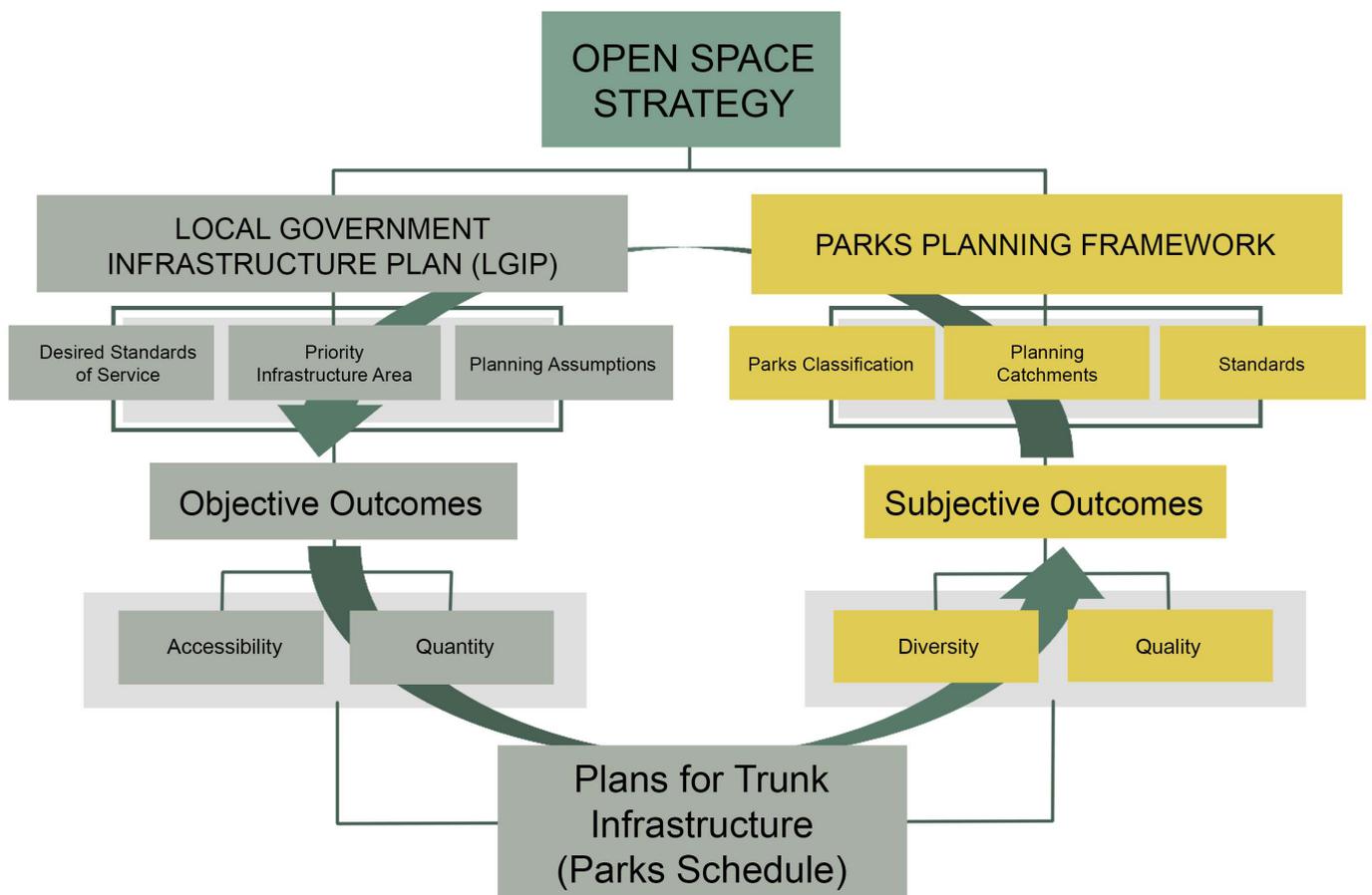


Image 02: The Relationship between Councils LGIP and the Open Space Strategy



*"A vibrant, inclusive, environmentally
rich and prosperous region"
TRC Corporate Plan 2014 - 2019*

What is Open Space?

In general terms Open Space will refer to public land, owned or managed by Council. Open Space is typically open and freely accessible public space ranging from highly structured tree lined streets and formal parkland to unstructured bushland reserves. Open Space may also include parcels of land that provide specialised or non-traditional forms of recreation that have restrictions on accessibility such as indoor sports, swimming, and campdrafting.

The region will contain a broad selection of Open Space integrated with the broader pedestrian and cycle network, for leisure, recreation, nature conservation purposes, and sustainable offsets for urban growth; connected through a series of linear corridors and tree lined streets. Open Space is an essential ingredient to the way of life for the Toowoomba region and will:

- promote social cohesion, creating places for people; catering to all forms of outdoor activity from rest and relaxation, walking, play and cycling, through to intense adventure filled recreation which supports individual growth and strengthens the community (social)
- allow for the preservation and retention of key ecological corridors and land mass in pursuit of an environmentally sustainable region (environment)
- be economically viable providing a resilient and adaptive resource (economics)

Open Space land managed by other government agencies such as the QLD Government, school grounds, university and TAFE grounds, and other private Open Space such as 'backyards' play a necessary and supportive role within the broader Open Space network. These spaces are complementary Open Space and as such are not measured when calculating the quantity of Open

Space. They do however support the Open Space network through extension of habitat, amenity, urban forest retention, and community health and wellbeing. They also contribute to the diversity of available Open Space and may facilitate better delivery of an extended and complete network.

Tree lined streets are used by people to socialise and exercise including walking and cycling. Great communities have great streets. Streets are a primary part of the public realm and contribute to the use and value of the broader Open Space network by providing links between activity nodes, effectively extending the Open Space network. Well-designed streets find a balance between the need to transport vehicles and pedestrians and provide the space to accommodate trees that can grow and provide shade and amenity, something that should not be jeopardised. The importance of street trees in encouraging active transport (particularly pedestrian and cycle movement) should be at the forefront of street design and consideration should be given to opportunity for extending and supporting the Open Space network through street trees.

Open Space has many different functions and offers the community a variety of experiences. The Toowoomba Regional Community Plan (mid-term review 2014) identifies a series of themes summarising the aspirations and objectives of the community in delivery of a region that supports and maintains a valued lifestyle. Council will use these values from the Community Plan to identify the key functions of Open Space, and the goals and objectives to be delivered by this Strategy, to inform the planning and decision making about Open Space. Image 03 lists the functions of Open Space that have been identified in response to the values of the Community Plan. Image 04 demonstrates how these identified functions of Open Space relate to the themes and values supported by the Community Plan.

Open Space is a product that serves the following functions:

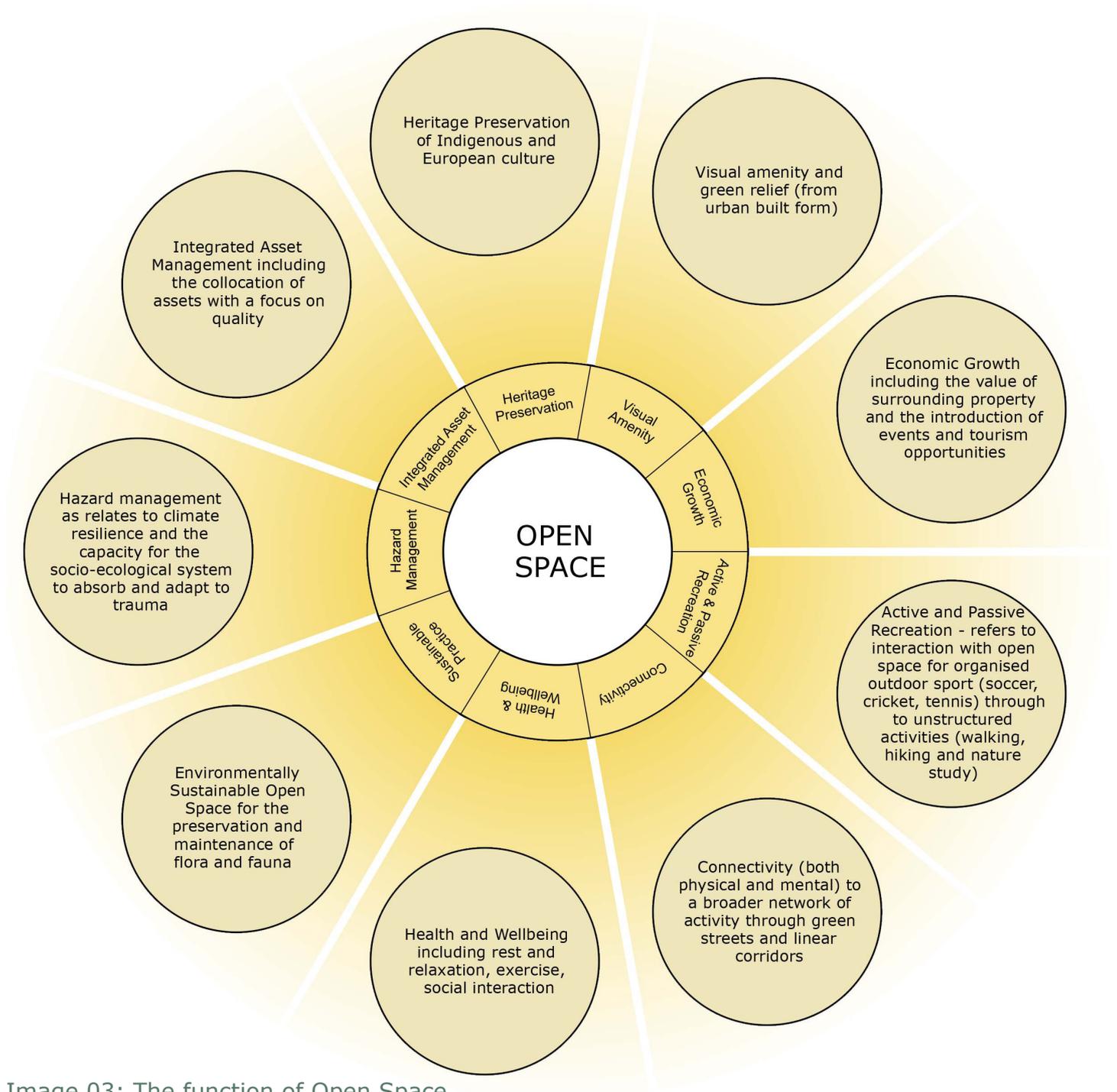


Image 03: The function of Open Space

What is the Vision for Open Space

In pursuit of a vibrant, inclusive, environmentally rich and prosperous region Toowoomba Regional Council’s Corporate Plan identifies a community focused goal that requires Council to plan and provide an integrated and accessible network of Open Space, to support an active and healthy community. This Strategy aims to deliver on that goal with a vision for Open Space to create a connected and purposeful Open Space network that enhances the unique character of each locality, valuing social, cultural and environmental heritage, to create a sense of place and enhance liveability for the community.

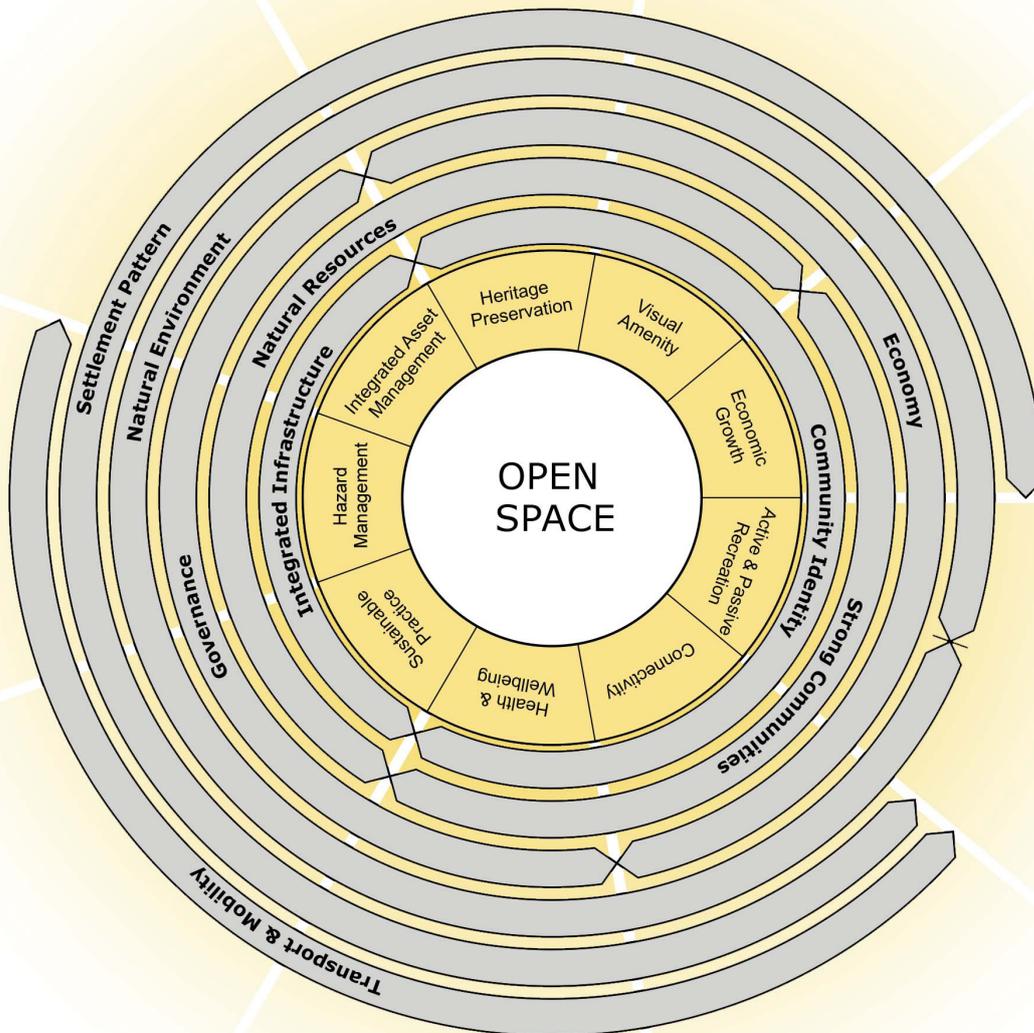


Image 04: The function of Open Space aligned with the values of the Community Plan.

Live

Research demonstrates that a diverse provision of Open Space is critical to the health and wellbeing of residents. The need for Open Space becomes increasingly vital when urban consolidation, to increase residential density through infill development, small lots and higher density are actively promoted as a growth management Strategy. In addition to the wellbeing of individuals Open Space increases the livability of the built environment. It may reduce the social implications associated with dense development and mitigate the heat island effect, providing infiltration for rainwater and generally supporting a sound ecosystem.

Play

Participation in recreation activities is well researched providing evidence that “play” modifies human behaviour through its changeable nature and supports development of intellectual, emotional and social abilities. Provision of an extensive variety of playful Open Space opportunities is fundamental for a “*society wishing to fully benefit from its human potential*” (Dr D Whitebread).

Why is Open Space Important?

Prioritising investment in Open Spaces is not just about aesthetics, research demonstrates that Open Space plays a role in sustaining social capital, promoting active transport, supporting ecological sustainability, promoting physical and mental health and wellbeing, and encouraging economic growth. Open Spaces also provide vital green infrastructure encouraging biodiversity, supporting a resilient environment and providing opportunities for learning.

Open Space is an important element in the social, ecological and economic fabric of the community. The social, ecological and economic benefits associated with Open Space support the highly valued lifestyle of the Toowoomba region. Investing in a network of well-designed and cared for Open Spaces adds to the character of the region while providing places for people. Open Spaces act as green lungs for urban environments and make communities attractive places where people want to live and play.

The ecological, economic and social benefits associated with the provision of Open Space are outlined in Table 01 on the following pages. These benefits of Open Space correlate with the themes and values of the Community Plan and are tied directly to the key functions of Open Space as demonstrated by Image 05.

Table 01: The three fundamental benefits established through the provision of Open Space

Ecological Benefits	
Biodiversity	Biodiversity is essential to the sustainability of ecosystems. The strategic importance of public Open Space becomes paramount when considering the increase in population and density, the development pressures on greenfield land, and the trends in small lot housing with the subsequent loss of habitat-rich private lands/ gardens. Open Space planning can provide benefits to biodiversity through habitat management, nature conservation, maintaining green corridors and provision of diverse flora in a variety of Open Space typologies.
Climate Resilience	The beneficial outcome of Open Space in building climate resilience can be realised through a number of provisions. At its core vegetation provides biomass, acting as a filter for harmful airborne particles and absorbing carbon dioxide. Vegetation assists in infiltration of surface water and reduces the ambient temperature, mitigating the heat island effect. Vegetation protects soil and slopes from erosion and can assist in the treatment of polluted surface water. While well linked green networks can promote active transport choices reducing car dependence as a means of getting around.
Flood Alleviation and Management	While maintaining the core recreation function of the Open Space well designed and well located Open Space may assist in the mitigation of peak flood events; reducing pressure on drainage and flood defences and delaying or reducing the impact of flood events.
Economic	
Local Workforce	High quality Open Spaces have a positive impact on the local economy by attracting and maintaining the local work force.
Growth, Investment, Tourism	Proximity to well-designed and managed Open Space is shown to have a positive influence on business performance and investor confidence. The regional tourism base has a strong foundation in Open Space including events such as the Carnival of Flowers. A quality natural environment provides further opportunity for exploration, supporting the local economy by attracting visitors.
Land and Property Values	Research suggests that views of natural landscapes result in higher property values. Access to quality recreation space and environmentally rich streetscapes (i.e. street trees) further supports the increased property values.
Investment in public infrastructure	Open Space may have multiple uses and as a general principle, the multiple uses of Open Space are supported where the proposed uses are safe and compatible and the core function of the Open Space (typically recreation or sporting) is not compromised. This may include the collocation of passive recreation space with a sports field or the inclusion of water sensitive urban design initiatives within Open Space to mitigate large rain events and provide water related amenity. This may help to optimise the potential benefits that the community derives from its investment in public Open Space and may also help to reduce the amount of land required for public purposes.

Social	
Social Capital	Quality Open Space is an essential ingredient of the region's character, while sound social capital forms the foundation of a great community. The effective delivery of Open Space infrastructure, as an element of social capital, promotes community participation. Participation from the simple act of walking around a neighbourhood through to sporting activities, festivals and celebrations, all in pursuit of engaging and exchanging with other community members. Social capital provides people with a sense of belonging and generates a sense of civic identity. Open Space is not culturally biased and should promote the interaction of all users.
Physical and Psychological Wellbeing	There are various well documented health benefits associated with Open Space such as the reduction in asthma and heart disease associated with the pollution absorbing qualities of vegetation. Open Space can also facilitate active, healthy outdoor lifestyles in pursuit of a general state of wellbeing; a positive state of both mental and physical health.
Recreation and Leisure	Open Space supports both passive and active recreation and leisure providing an opportunity to experience and appreciate nature. Open Space and associated pathways that may extend far beyond the boundaries of the Open Space enable healthy, free recreation.
Preservation of Cultural and Social Heritage	Open Space provides an opportunity to engage with and preserve the rich Indigenous and European cultural and historic values of the region. In addition to the overlays within Council's planning scheme, and the local and state heritage listing, Open Space can preserve landforms relevant to the regional landscape context. Encouraging respect for the cultural and heritage significance of the region supports the growth of social capital increasing the value of Open Space. These values coupled with growing multicultural opportunities encourage new cultural patterns to evolve supporting communication, engagement and cooperation.
Learning	The well documented function of 'play' is an integral element of childhood development. Open Spaces provide opportunities for cognitive development in addition to the more obvious physical growth and social interaction of 'play'. They also offer one of the few unconstrained environments available to older children where they can be active, socialise, or relax. Open Space can also provide learning opportunities about a vast range of subjects from conservation to flora and fauna information. The volunteering opportunities associated with the delivery of Open Space also provide opportunity to learn.
	Literature on youth recreation emphasises the positive effects of participation in learning important life skills. Recreation is thought to contribute to learning values and skills associated with initiative, adaptability, social cohesion, self-control, persistence, and responsibility; the basic skills to safely navigate and negotiate between right and wrong as they learn to interact with peers and adults.

The Function, Value and Benefit of Open Space

In delivery of Open Space for the region it is important that a connection be established and maintained between the identified functions of Open Space and the values of the community (identified through the Community Plan). This connection between function and value should extend to meet a social, environmental or economic benefit. Image 05 demonstrates how the potential benefits of Open Space can correlate with the themes and values of the Community Plan and the functions of Open Space.

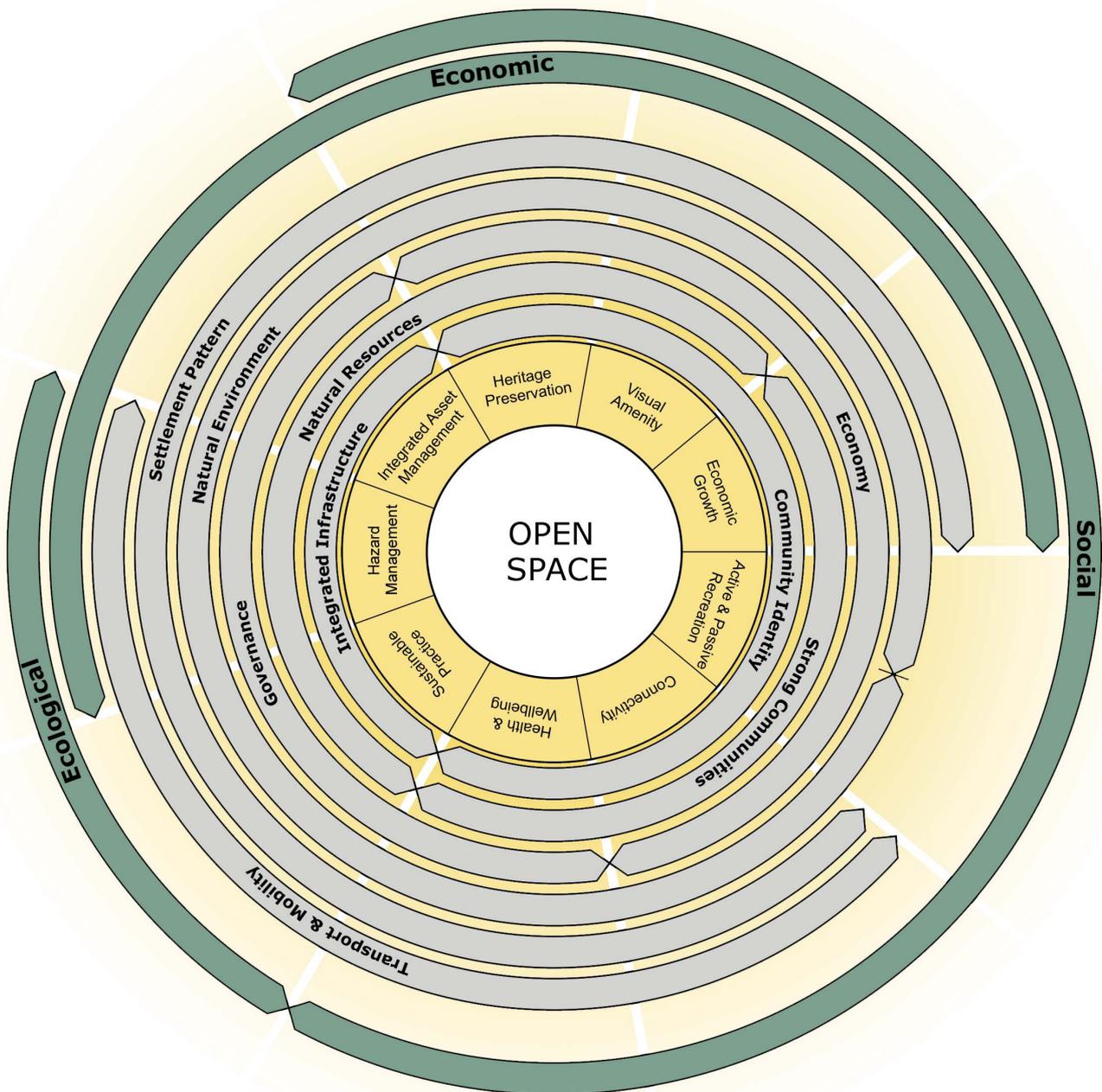


Image 05: The Function, Value and Benefit of Open Space

Parks and green spaces are the backbone of sustainable and high-quality urban environments. A growing body of robust research demonstrates that high-quality green spaces bring considerable benefits to local economies, to people's physical and mental health, and to the environment.
Urban Green Nation, CBE Spate (2010)

Photo: Bicentennial Memorial Park Greenmount



Key Goals

This Strategy is reinforced by a series of key goals and objectives that support the planning and decision making about Open Space. The identified function of Open Space, the values established by the Toowoomba Regional Community Plan (mid-term review 2014) and the recognised benefits of Open Space have helped shape these key goals. Primary objectives and desired outcomes have been determined under each of these goals. Refer to the implementation section of this Strategy to see the desired outcomes and proposed actions for each key goal. These goals will be further utilised to audit the viability of existing Open Space. The key goals are identified in Table 02.



'Open Space is an investment for future generations'
Parks and Leisure Australia

Photo: Bicentennial Memorial Park Greenmount

Table 02 Key Goals and Primary Objectives

Function of Open Space	Benefit
Active and Passive Recreation – refers to interaction with Open Space for organised outdoor sport (soccer, cricket, tennis) through to unstructured activities (walking, hiking and nature study)	Social
Visual amenity and green relief (from urban built form)	Social
Health and Wellbeing including rest and relaxation, exercise, social interaction	Social
Connectivity (both physical and mental) to a broader network of activity through green streets and linear corridors	Social
Heritage Preservation of Indigenous and European culture	Social
Environmentally Sustainable Open Space for the preservation and maintenance of flora and fauna	Ecological
Hazard Management as relates to climate resilience and the capacity for the socio-ecological system to absorb and adapt to trauma	Ecological
Economic Growth including the value of surrounding property and the inclusion of events and tourism opportunities	Economic
Integrated Asset Management including the collocation of assets with a focus on quality	Economic

Key Goals	Primary Objective
A diverse activity based Open Space network where the planning approach reduces similarities between district level recreational experiences	Introduce strategies for management of both common and conflicting uses to optimise the benefit that can be gained from each Open Space and promote variety and diversity across the network as a whole. Variety encourages use and exploration of different active and passive recreation opportunities
Retain and integrate existing vegetation and landscape features to provide visual amenity	Provide attractive environments to live and play ensuring a network of Open Space that integrates with existing vegetation and preserves landscape features.
Happy and healthy communities in pursuit of physical and psychological wellbeing	Where good planning and design provides an Open Space network that supports and promotes increased participation and use of Open Space. Provides an opportunity for contact with nature and being outside in the fresh air and sunlight
A well-connected accessible network of Open Space across the Region that builds social capital	Providing accessible and high quality environments, improving network connectivity, promoting active transport and linking Open Spaces with key destinations while creating memorable places and actively fostering social interaction and inclusiveness.
Identify, retain and integrate elements of cultural and social heritage	Ensure cultural and social heritage preservation for future generations where possible by integrating into Open Space elements
A socially and environmentally sustainable Open Space network	A network that values, respects, enhances and maintains the diverse cultural and natural environments of the region and contributes positively to biodiversity and water sustainability
An Open Space network which assists in achieving climate resilience	Building capacity of the socio-ecological system to absorb and adapt to trauma (such as flood control and bushfire hazard management) and mitigating the impacts of growth and densification
An Open Space network that stimulates economic growth and stability	Providing for economic opportunity by supporting property values and catering to events and tourism oriented outcomes
A robust planning and management system for Open Space	Making efficient use of available resources, delivering a complete network of Open Space, whilst maintaining quality of provision; identify desired standards of service that provide a practical framework for asset management and align with the Toowoomba Planning Scheme and other asset planning to ensure Open Space is a key element of strategic planning

the wheelhouse

02

A landscape sandwiched between the Darling Downs (an expansive fruitful flat landscape) and the Great Dividing Range (a dramatic intimidating punctuating landform). The bush-clad knolls that dot the transitioning landscape from the Range to the Downs should continue to be protected from intensive development protecting the geological heritage of the region

Photo: Webb Park

Context Analysis

The Toowoomba Regional Council (TRC) area is located wedged between south-east Queensland and the Darling Downs, approximately 125 kilometres west of Brisbane. It is an area of nearly 1.3 million hectares bordered by South Burnett Regional Council to the north, Somerset and Lockyer Valley Regional Councils to the east, Southern Downs and Goondiwindi Regional Councils to the south and Western Downs Regional Council to the west.

Council currently controls nearly 8,000 hectares of Open Space including recreation, sporting, amenity, and bushland parks in addition to maintenance of vegetation within undeveloped Open Space and utility land. This Open Space includes both freehold and land held in trust by Council (State owned land).

The TRC area will continue to evolve and the key strategic issues will change over time. The traditional monocentric urban environment reflected in the Toowoomba city centre is changing with the growing regional urban centres and townships creating a hierarchy of centres that may require urban parkland. Some of the smaller townships will grow to an urban environment over the lifetime of this document so it is important to deliver a distribution model that caters for growth and reflects the assumptions around population growth and the location of that growth. Infill development may continue to occur in existing urban centres, increasing density and putting pressuring on existing parkland through increased use or to cater for other uses such as stormwater management.

The big picture influences on the delivery of Open Space for the region reflect the elements that Council must respond to and are often elements outside the direct control of Council. The delivery of

Open Space responds to these elements and draws a map or network plan to provide direction and extract meaning from the key strategic influences, growing trends and government legislation. Having a clear Strategy that interprets the challenges of changing community needs and other issues facing Open Space delivery allows Council to plan for and manage Open Space to meet the needs of both existing and future communities.

Various society based trends aggravate the importance and complexity of securing and maintaining quality Open Space. Communities are continually transforming; influenced by short and long term trends that have significant implications for delivery of social infrastructure. Influences on a community's lifestyle such as income, demographics, education, employment growth, in addition to household sizes and cost of home ownership, are measured by Council to identify changing trends.

Four primary trends stand out in the literary discourse in disciplines related to geography, psychology and public policy, as well as the public debate in mass media and local arenas. These four trends identified below are the rise in urbanisation and associated density drivers, the polynuclear nature of regional development extending connectivity, the growing awareness of the correlation between Open Space and public health, and the sustainable benefits and offsets provided by quality Open Space.

The current key influences and associated trends that impact on the Region and more particularly on Open Space are identified in Table 03.

Table 03 The Current Key Influences and Associated Trends that Impact on Open Space across the Region

Key Influences
Population Growth
<p>The population of the Toowoomba is expected to grow to approximately 210,000 people by 2031. This represents a population growth of 25%. The Region is also a peak tourist destination with close to 2 million visitors annually seeking cultural, lifestyle and recreation opportunities. The increase in population and the corresponding built form outcome has implications on delivery of Open Space with respect to accessibility and quantity. Managing the combination of growth and visitor numbers while continuing to deliver and maintain quality Open Space is a key challenge for the region.</p>
Governance
<p>Resourcing – sustainable resourcing of Open Space management including acquisition and master planning is required to meet provision and quality requirements while ensuring delivery of safe maintainable products.</p> <p>Service provision is high profile, customer focused and immediately apparent therefore the provision of Open Space must be supported by service level agreements that respond to Open Space typologies.</p> <p>Council officers have a role to promote a whole of Council approach to delivery of social infrastructure ensuring a coordinated planning, acquisition, design, delivery and management process; including provision within the planning scheme to maximise the opportunities to expand and enhance the Open Space network.</p>

Trends
Urbanisation
<p>Growing urbanisation of greenfield areas delivered as low density products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stems from a culture of appreciating suburban life and the associated perks, such as a backyard; • Is supported by the expansion of transport and service networks; and • Is an affordable facsimile of a city lifestyle tolerable while the commute and services support viable access of inner city environments for work and play
<p>Additional development to accommodate changing household size and population growth manifests as a copy of the city lifestyle in an affordable model of small lots and isolated greenfield areas. Continued greenfield development steers the focus of Open Space towards a quantity rather than quality delivery model. The associated cost of infrastructure delivery and maintenance to support this growth will impact on Council's ability to deliver viable Open Space. A greater understanding of the psychological implications of Open Space (or lack thereof), the benefits that it provides in the context of higher density living and the ongoing changes in recreational needs will be required to ensure appropriate network delivery.</p>
Polynuclearity in support of a regional Open Space network
<p>Planning for cities and towns as a single network (or constellation of nuclei), each with a different programmatic identity to maximise appropriate spending; where economy of scale can deliver more affordable social infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivers greater policy focus on equity and access to grow social capital; • Promotes and supports an extensive urban pattern of activities; • Generates a 'functional urban region' (Dieleman and Faludi 1998) where people inhabit a far more extensive area no longer bound to a specific town or city environment; and • Caters for flexible and adaptable multi-use Open Space which responds to the changing recreation expectations and participation levels while supporting a greater diversity of activities across a regional area
<p>Broader government economic policy has rationalised funding and spending on sport, recreation and public Open Space. Local governments are facing increasing pressure to limit/reduce/manage spending on facilities and maintenance, whilst still accommodating for growing populations, minimal rate/fees increases and increasing community demand for quality facilities. The planning and programming of Open Space should stimulate economic viability, promote the availability of Open Space across the region and build on community pride and sense of ownership that builds social capital.</p>
<p>The changes in lifestyle and access to a broader urban pattern of activities allows for variation in delivery of Open Space planning models. The demand for recreational choice, stemming from the community's propensity for broader urban pattern engagement and changing recreation participation levels, requires delivery of an activity based approach. Open Space network planning should strive to find a balance between encouraging network growth and expansion in pursuit of a connected regional network and retention of the individual economy and nuance of a regional township lifestyle. In delivering a diversity of activities consideration should be given to the intensity of use associated with higher density and regional access to facilities; allowing for flexibility and adaptability to meet changing trends</p>

Table 03 continued...

Key Influences
Community / Social Investment
<p>Open Space across the region plays an important role in support of community growth in terms of livability and social capital while also providing the economic benefits associated with land value and tourism investment. Balancing the needs of the community and visitors to the region, ensuring sustainable use of resources, and managing ongoing cost of provision and maintenance, without compromising the value and benefit of Open Space to the region, is a key challenge.</p> <p>Provision of Open Space – providing equitable quantities of accessible Open Space, well distributed and providing a variety of activities to meet community needs and expectations is an essential requirement of Open Space planning. Establishing and updating desired standards of service to direct the provision of Open Space will allow Council to meet the changing trends and key strategic issues around provision of Open Space to ensure maximum community and social investment.</p>
Environmental
<p>Climate Resilience – Open Space has a role to play in mitigation of the effects of climate change; accordingly new design approaches to the planning of Open Space landscapes and planting programs to ensure long term sustainable management of these spaces</p> <p>Protection of habitat and the natural environment: Conservation of areas of significant, flora, fauna, heritage and cultural values is an important issue for the region. Open Space provides areas of land that may alleviate pressure on the environment while promoting conservation values – protecting the environment for future generations. Active management can contribute to an enhanced ecosystem.</p>

	Trends
	Health and Wellbeing / Lifestyle Changes
	<p>Open Space plays an important role in contributing to the health and well-being of the community. Spaces that are well designed and accessible can attract more people and more frequent use, having a greater impact on community and individual wellbeing.</p> <p>Certain lifestyle trends are evolving in Australian society that influences public Open Space:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrated by a change in cultural patterns shaping the needs of end users in their pursuit of a quality of life; • Supported by the growing requirement for non-traditional recreation access responding to changing work patterns; • Stemming from a growing awareness of the benefits of Open Space in relation to health and wellbeing; and • Identified by an aging population and the shifting priorities which shape recreation provision.
	<p>Core activities central to most individuals daily habits influence their way of life and typically exhibit choice related to budget and accessibility. The lifestyle choices, changes in work habits, an aging population and an increasing awareness of health and wellbeing have manifested as growth in passive recreation and should be supported through the provision of economical and available recreational options. Our physical environment is changing continuously under the effect of natural, cultural and economic systems that influence people’s lifestyles. As lifestyles change, the way people spend their leisure time and their leisure activity preferences also change.</p>
	Sustainability
	<p>Contemporary planning practice and growing awareness around environmental responsibility has resulted in government and community practices placing increasing focus on ecological sustainability. Objectives around sustainability affect the future provision of Open Space in several ways and by promoting the need for responsible development. Sustainability has become a leading trend in delivery of social infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affecting resource use; • Promoting connected and accessible Open Space; • Mitigating the heat island effect; and • Supporting a region with rich biodiversity
	<p>Continued population growth and a preference for responsible expansion of the urban density requires Council to be sagacious in the use of available resources. This Strategy has considered the available resources for Open Space provision in conjunction with the need for an accessible sustainable network. Considering the collocation of public infrastructure and the variety of uses that may be accommodated within Open Space, including sport, recreation, leisure, conservation and water management, enables the most efficient use of public land. In addition, retaining land for infiltration of stormwater protects and supports the ecology of the region while mitigating the intensity of flood events and reducing the temperature of urban environments. The retention of mature trees through provision of parkland and street tree avenues presents an opportunity to reduce pollution and improve air quality.</p>

Legislation and Policy Direction

In a policy context, Open Space for conservation and biodiversity protection has a comprehensive and complex framework of legislation and policy direction at international, federal, state and local government levels. Open Space for recreation, social and community purposes has a less comprehensive framework with limited guidance. More recent State Government policy directions and initiatives are beginning to reflect an increasing awareness of the important role and function of Open Space. This Open Space Strategy has been prepared to be consistent with relevant Federal and State policies and to be compatible with other Council policies and strategies. The following documents have been considered in the development of this Strategy.

Federal Government

The Commonwealth Government is mainly associated with national parks and reserves established to protect areas of environmental, biodiversity or cultural significance. In many cases, state governments and agencies are responsible for the ongoing management of these parks under various types of agreements, delegations, etc. When planning for Open Space, it is essential to consider the provisions contained in the following national legislation:

- Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (The Act aims to eliminate, as far as possible, discrimination on the grounds of disability and to promote recognition and acceptance of the same fundamental rights of people with disabilities as the rest of the community).
- Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (This legislation focuses on matters of national environmental significance, which includes listed threatened species and communities, listed migratory species, wetlands of international importance,

world heritage properties, national heritage places etc.)

- Native Title Act 1993 (The Native Title Act recognises and protects the native title rights and interests of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people across Australia. It provides a way of acknowledging the existence of native title and sets out procedures for managers of Crown land).
- Our Cities, Our Future (A National Urban Policy for a productive, sustainable and liveable future)
- Creating Places For People (An Urban Design Protocol for Australian Cities)

QLD State Government

The Governments interest in Open Space planning is mainly concerned with protecting State interest in broader land use planning and development. In protecting the broader interests of the state the QLD Government have a suite of policies and legislative instruments that guide land use planning and development including the following:

- Local Government and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2012
- The Queensland Local Government Act 2009 (a framework for the operation of Local Government in Queensland requiring a Community Plan that provides clear direction for the ongoing protection, management and growth of a Council's assets in achieving sustainable community outcomes).
- Regional Planning Interests Act 2014 (The Act seeks to protect priority land uses while delivering a diverse and prosperous economic future for the region. The Act also provides the framework for implementing the policies of the government's regional plans).
- Sustainable Planning Act 2009 and Draft Planning and Development Bill (The Act allows Councils to levy development charges to fund network growth for some elements of the Open

- Space network such as recreation parks, sports grounds and recreation trails infrastructure).
- Sustainable Planning and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2012
 - Land Act 1994 (Toowoomba Regional Council has a mixture of non-freehold and freehold land used for Open Space purposes. The non-freehold land is typically provided as reserve land and placed in the care of TRC as trustees. The Land Act 1994 applies to the administration and management of non-freehold land, the deeds of grant in trust and the creation of freehold land. Approximately 1,500 hectares of land controlled by TRC is under a trusteeship and is managed in accordance with the Land Act 1994).
 - Nature Conservation Act 1992 (and associated amendments)
 - Queensland Heritage Act 1992
 - Regional Plans
 - Draft Amendment South East Queensland Regional Plan
 - Darling Downs Regional Plan

Local Government

The previous 8 planning schemes throughout the Toowoomba region have now been replaced (superseded) with one region-wide scheme called the Toowoomba Regional Planning Scheme. This new region-wide planning scheme is the official document for planning and development for the entire Toowoomba Regional Council's area.

The local Government Policy Framework includes:

- TRC Community Plan
- TRC Corporate Plan
- TRC Planning Scheme (Zones, Overlays)
- Council Policy 2.16 Arts and Cultural Policy
- Statutory Policy 3.05 Pest Management Plan 2010-2014
- Toowoomba Regional Council Open Space Network Study (2012)

- TRUDI – Toowoomba Region Urban Design Initiative
- Toowoomba Regional Council Street Tree Master Plan 2011
- Toowoomba City Centre Master Plan 2010
- TRC Regional strategic sport and recreation plan
- Historic documents:
 - Cambooya Shire Council – Sport and Recreation Needs Study (2003)
 - Crows Nest Sport and Recreation Plan (2005)
 - Clifton Shire Council – Sport, Recreation and Facility Needs Plan (2003)
 - Hodgson Vale/Vale View Infrastructure Planning Report – Pathways and Open Space Final report (2004)
 - Jondaryan Shire Council Sport and Recreation Plan (2007)
 - Pittsworth Sport and Recreation Needs Study (2004)
 - Rosalie Shire Sport and Recreation Needs Study (2000)
 - Rosalie Shire Council Trails Master Plan (2006)
 - Toowoomba Cycle and Pedestrian Strategy (2002)
 - Wyreema Road Sport and Recreation Complex Study (2005)
 - Toowoomba City Council Public Parks Infrastructure Charges Report (2007)
 - Toowoomba City Council Public Parks Infrastructure Plan and Infrastructure Charges Schedule - Draft (2007)
 - Toowoomba City Open Space Strategy (1996)
 - Clifton Shire Council Priority Infrastructure Plan and Infrastructure Charges Schedule Draft (2008)

planning open space for the region

Social Capital comprises the web of relationships and cooperative action between people who share a geographic space and/or an interest in maintaining a healthy neighbourhood. What emerges from these relationships over time are established networks of small-scale, everyday public life and thus of trust and social control necessary to the self-governance of urban neighbourhoods. Jane Jacobs, The Death and Life of Great American Cities, 155-56 (1961).

03

Photo: Clifton Recreation Reserve

Planning for Open Space

In general terms Council plans for Open Space to meet statutory obligations around quantity of Open Space per head of population responding to growth as it occurs across the region. Councils approach to Open Space planning has identified that this approach in isolation is not sufficient to meet the community needs. In addition to responding to the challenges of changing community needs, efficient resourcing and to build climate resilience Council had developed a more detailed set of service standards and intends to explore an activity based 'quality' approach to Open Space

We plan for Open Space to ensure an appropriate response to:

- Population Growth – increase in population and the corresponding built form outcome has implications on delivery of Open Space with respect to accessibility, quantity, and location.
- Community Investment – provision of Open Space through land acquisition, delivery and maintenance is a long term investment for the community. Planning assists in sustainable use of resources with forward thinking reflecting need for future provision and maintenance as well as considering the associated costs for ongoing maintenance and replacement of embellishments.
- Provision of Open Space – providing equitable quantities of accessible Open Space, well distributed and providing a variety of activities to meet community needs and expectations.
- Quality of Open Space – unless desired standards of service are established and upheld for the provision of Open Space both the use and maintenance may be detrimentally affected; attracting anti-social behaviour etc.
- Climate Resilience – Open Space has a role to play in the mitigation of the effects of climate change; accordingly new design approaches to the planning of Open Space landscapes and planting programs to ensure long term sustainable management of these spaces.
- Conservation – areas of significant, flora, fauna, heritage and cultural values in Open Space areas need to be protected and restored.
- Resourcing – sustainable resourcing of Open Space management including acquisition and master planning is required to meet provision and quality requirements while ensuring delivery of safe maintainable products; service provision is high profile, customer focused and immediately apparent; the provision of Open Space must support service level agreements.
- Governance – to promote a whole of Council approach to delivery of social infrastructure ensuring a coordinated planning, acquisition, design, delivery and management process; including provision within the planning scheme to maximise the opportunities to expand and enhance the Open Space network.

The methodology used for delivery of this Strategy

- Background research – review of existing policy, Strategy and corporate documentation;
- Consultation / review of past and current stakeholder consultation;
- Audit of current green space assets and assessment of the location, size, character and condition of green space managed by Council;
- Analysis of background data and consultation on design standards, delivery and maintenance;
- Review classification system for Open Space;
- Review of desired standards of service (DSS) and collaboration across Council with regard to multi-use Open Space;
- Review planning framework for Open Space;
- Analysing projected future residential growth and how this will influence future Open Space needs;
- Analyse Open Space network based on revised DSS, classification system and framework to identify any gaps in the network;
- Prioritising the gaps in response to projected population growth and deliver a revised Local Government Infrastructure Plan;
- Identify projects required to deliver and manage Open Space across the region to meet community needs and the key principles and objectives of the Strategy. Create an action plan to prioritise and monitor the deliver of these projects.



The Different Types and Structure of Open Space

For trunk recreation and sports parks the type and structure of Open Space is important to the successful delivery of each park. While the distribution and accessibility standards drive the location of this type of Open Space, the need to also meet standards around land form and flood immunity may influence the exact location selected for a park and its infrastructure.

Non-trunk Open Space is more flexible and opportunistic in taking advantage of existing land form, vegetation and landscape features. The role of these types of parks is generally to protect biodiversity, manage stormwater, promote the growth of social capital and protecting cultural heritage .

The inclusion of linear corridors as a type of district recreation park has been in response to the quality of existing linear parks such as East and West Creeks while also understanding the growing trend in passive recreation such as walking and cycling. These linear corridors explore a new structure of Open Space and also provide an opportunity to integrate climatic response solutions such as stormwater management and encourage active transport.

By auditing natural drainage areas along creek lines and habitat corridors and applying the Open Space planning principles of quantity and distribution it has been possible to strategically identify opportunities for additional district recreation linear corridors:

- East Creek Corridor
- West Creek Corridor
- Black Gully Linear Corridor
- Gowrie Creek Corridor
- Spring Creek Corridor

- Drayton Linear Corridor
- Thiess Park Linear Corridor
- Wilsonton Linear Corridor
- Cotswold Hills Linear corridor
- Crows Nest Linear Corridor
- Oakey Linear Corridor
- Hodgson Vale Linear Corridor
- Kleinton Linear Corridor
- Kingsthorpe Linear Corridor
- Highfields East Linear Corridor
- Highfields West Linear Corridor

The Surrounding Land Use Patterns

The surrounding land use determines the model of Open Space provision, based on:

- The land use zone (TRC provides Open Space based on residential zoning)
- The amount of private Open Space residents are likely to have (for example local recreation parks are generally provided in residential areas where back yard play is limited due to lot size and where the local park can provide some green relief to the intensity of urban life)
- Opportunities based on land form, existing vegetation, and integration or extension of existing parkland

The Local Government Infrastructure Plan (LGIP) within TRC's Planning Scheme identifies the location of future trunk Open Space. The location of these future parks has been determined based on land use patterns, assumptions around population growth and the planning parameters outlined in the desired standards of service. When new development applications are presented to Council for assessment a review of the LGIP and associated assumptions such as density and population growth are undertaken to determine if any Open Space should be provided as part of the new development.

The surrounding land use patterns also influence

existing Open Space with regard to how the space is used, if the space is valued by the community, the accessibility of the space, the demographics of the locality and the activities available in each space.

TRCs activities based approach

The influence a park may have on an end user or the ability to meet an end users needs is largely dependent on the function of the park within the Open Space network. The function, size, accessibility and facilities within the park will differ based on classification. For example a local recreation park offers 'green relief' from urban density and serves the immediate community with approximately 400m while a district recreation park offers a destination park with a variety of activities and may serve a broader regional function dependant on the features and facilities and therefore the activities available.

Growing urban consolidation and the associated impacts on a community's quality of life through social concentration may be mitigated by access to green space. While the objective assessment planning tools delivering the base standard of Open Space are measurable, they make no assumptions as to individual needs. A "needs based analysis" related to delivery of park activities may better meet the needs of park end users and mitigate social disadvantage.

In addition to exploring the roles of new Open Space through the LGIP and development assessment process Council intends to explore an activity based Open Space model. Council will conduct a comprehensive audit of the activities provided within each parcel of Open Space and through consultation with the community identify the gaps in activities with a view to generating a diversity of park activity types across the region and reducing the delivery of parks with similar activities to those found in adjacent spaces.

TRC's Open Space Classification System

A hierarchy of Open Space categories are used to identify the role of Open Space and assist with the distribution and quality of Open Space across the region. This hierarchy sits under the overarching categories of trunk and non-trunk Open Space and characterises:

- a parks function in the Open Space network;
- the different types and structure of Open Space;
- the end user needs; and
- the surrounding land use patterns.

Trunk parks are recreation parks that have a minimum standard for provision and access and are typically funded from Council's Local Government Infrastructure Plan (LGIP). The LGIP may fund land acquisition and the embellishments required to meet minimum park standards. The LGIP does not fund ongoing maintenance of Open Space once the establishment period is complete. Non-trunk parks are parcels of Open Space land that do not have provision or access standards. Non-trunk parks focus on the delivery of specialised sports, the protection and enhancement of regional biodiversity and amenity, and the provision of land to future proof for population growth. They also support utility functions such as stormwater.

The function or role that each parcel of parkland plays in the broader Open Space network drives the fundamental decision making behind planning for Open Space. TRC has seven Open Space categories. Recreation Parks and Sports Parks are considered trunk infrastructure while the remaining five functions provide a non-trunk role. Refer to table 04 and table 05.

Each function of Open Space has a specific role to play in the Open Space network and displays characteristics in size, location, topography and embellishments that reflect this function.

Table 04 Trunk Park Functions

Open Space Function	Drivers for Open Space Provision	
Recreation Parks	'Green relief' for the urban realm and an increased understanding of the social capital generated through community interaction with Open Space – recreation parks provide opportunity for passive and active recreation in the pursuit of play, relaxation, exercise, and social engagement, all in support of general wellbeing.	
Recreation Parks - Linear Corridors	Opportunities in delivery of multi-purposed Open Space that increases opportunity for recreation in promotion of personal and community health and wellbeing. Opportunities to connect new and existing centres and destinations through recreation / linear corridors.	
Sports Parks	Formal recreation promoting physical and mental health.	

Factors Underlying Provision

Developing land and increasing populations (including increasing densities and changing demographics) in addition to lifestyle changes and commitments outside the traditional work hours highlight the need for investment in a diverse provision of recreation activities. Trends in residential development that reduce private Open Space in addition to the influences of a modern lifestyle and environmental awareness impact on the need for and viability of Open Space.

Local



District



Regional



Opportunity based on response to accessibility provision for a broader community network in addition to utilising 'Open Space' that may serve additional utility functions to assist in meeting provision requirements in a sustainable manner.

Play Elements



Drainage Element



Active Transport Elements



Population growth and changing trends in the uptake of formal sporting activities. Adaptability to community needs is fundamental.

District and Regional (note: Regional Sports Park is a new classification - there are no existing examples within the Region)





Photo: Oakey Rodeo (Oakey Showgrounds)

Table 05 Non-Trunk Park Functions

Open Space Function	Drivers for Open Space Provision	
Specialised Sport	Unique and specific formal recreation space that is supported by Council and extends the variety of recreation pursuits available to the public.	
Bushland (Ecological Areas)	Growing understanding of environmental preservation and health coupled with peoples need for contact with nature and natural systems – supporting community health and wellbeing.	
Amenity Park	The need to protect scenic amenity, cultural, heritage and natural features, and livability of areas. Additionally they support the retention of civic and social capital that may be linked to non-recreation parks.	
Public Utility Land	Need to support and facilitate development of social, economic and environmental outcomes of the region.	
Unallocated Open Space	Future proofing the region in response to expected growth assumptions. In recognition that growth will occur and to mitigate cost associated with future land acquisition.	

Factors Underlying Provision	
<p>Changing trends in lifestyle and pursuit of non-traditional sports.</p>	
<p>Opportunity based depending on availability of land for protection, preservation, conservation of – flora, fauna, biodiversity, ecology etc.</p>	
<p>Opportunity based depending on the nature and extent of the element being protected and supporting investment in a diverse provision of community activities to build new social capital.</p>	
<p>Needs based - dependant on the function being provided.</p>	
<p>Developing land and increasing populations. Land identified to meet future targets associated with specific Open Space typologies (i.e. local park).</p>	

TRCs Desired Standards of Service

The set of service standards or “Desired Standards of Service” (DSS) are the delivery criteria for trunk recreation and sports parks. DSS are developed for Open Space to ensure parks are delivered equitably across the region to meet community needs. Research and changing trends in the delivery of Open Space identify that a quantity-based approach in isolation is a limited planning tool. Provision should also be made for location and delivery standards; the social implications associated with different built environments are also important but often subjective and difficult to measure.

To ensure a fundamental basis for good Open Space delivery, a set of objective regulations are required. These clear measurable objectives will determine the base standards for planning and delivery of Open Space and should address the following:

- Accessibility (minimum travel distances)
- Quantitative elements (spatial standard requirements in response to existing populations and projected figures)
- Qualitative components (performance criteria for Open Space against which to measure delivery of embellishment and assess needs for existing and new facilities).

Quantitative Standards – measurable criteria

The following elements should be used to measure the quantity of new Open Space provided and to ensure that appropriate Open Space and facilities are included where they are needed. They should also be used as evidence to secure contributions around improving existing green space and facilities. It is important to note that the size of a play space is particularly important – a large play space serving a wider community can be of higher value than lots of little play spaces. Key

quantitative standards are:

- Accessibility/distribution is the primary standard with an objective to maximise community access to Open Spaces in proximity to where people live; meeting minimum standards of service; and
- A base provision rate based on population figures both current and projected to ensure peak use of Open Space can be accommodated with each resident having access to a portion of green space.

These are purely objective assessment tools used to deliver a base standard. They make no assumptions as to individual needs. The impacts of urban consolidation on factors such as quality of life and social concentration can be offset by access to Open Space. A needs based analysis related to delivery of specific activities is required to mitigate social disadvantage associated with different built environments.

Qualitative Standards – New TRC Assessment Criteria

The following are elements that should be used to assess the quality of Open Spaces provided, to ensure that they deliver to their potential. This not only provides visitors with an assurance of quality, but can also help to assess whether the right intensity of management is matched to site requirements. For example, areas of high population density could expect larger numbers of people to visit the site, and require higher levels of maintenance. The overall impression for any member of the community approaching and entering a park or green space should be positive and inviting, regardless of the purpose for which they are visiting.

- Design (contribute positively to the broader urban design qualities of an area, meeting need of park intent etc.)
- Layout (suitable park dimension, permeable,

legible and safe)

- Mix of uses (subject to further activities based assessment)
- Maintenance / service level agreements

TRCs Differential Desired Standards of Service (DSS)

In addition to the base model for trunk park delivery Councils review of the DSS recognised that one size does not fit all. The review shifted the focus from overall quantity of Open Space to the quality of the parks experience for residents. The review proposed a new DSS for the delivery of trunk Open Space that recognised Toowoomba as a diverse region, where a singular set of standards would be restrictive. The review proposed that Open Space requirements differ across the region.

In considering the delivery of a differential desired standard of service (DSS) Council is responding to this regional diversity. A differential DSS provides flexibility in applying unique provision, accessibility and design standards to achieve varied parks planning outcomes relevant to the discrete catchment types.

The revised standards of service identified that trunk Open Space needs are different in townships than in urban areas and park provision in rural areas was achievable only at a regional scale. The revised delivery of Open Space aims to provide high quality regional and district parks while removing local park requirements from rural and regional towns.

The differential option applies unique DSS dependent on a localities predominant land use. The differential DSS provides an altered spatial structure for parks planning identifying three unique planning areas: Urban Areas, Township Areas and Rural Areas. Each area has unique DSS that are designed to optimise the provision of facilities based on a catchments population density

and park demand and use profile. This approach has the following advantages:

- Flexibility to cater to specific community needs (recognising that Open Space forms different functions for different regional areas ranging from green relief of the urban environment, opportunity for recreation and strong social cohesion of township communities);
- More equitable provision of parks (based on population density and an equitable apportionment of infrastructure charges); and
- Refined capital expenditures and potentially improved affordability.



Photo: Clewley Park

the road map



"Play in all its rich variety is one of the highest achievements of the human species, alongside language, culture and technology. Indeed, without play, none of these other achievements would be possible" The Importance of Play: Dr D Whitebread, University of Cambridge 2012.

04

TRC Open Space Distribution

The diversity of Open Space across the region and the multiple recreation values that many of these parklands offer, support the base principle for the distribution of Open Space, namely that urban and township residents have access to 'green space'. Using the base accessibility principles of 400m in urban areas and 1km in townships a high level assessment of Open Space distribution across the region can be achieved.

When compared with other Councils Toowoomba Regional Council demonstrates a reasonable quantity of Open Space provision, particularly when considering the size of the total Council area. The focus of this Strategy in highlighting a review of quality as opposed to quantity is additionally justified. A key goal identified in this Strategy is to explore an activities based approach to the regional parkland with the objective of providing quality and varied Open Space opportunities. Table 06 provides a summary of the quantity of Open Space provided within the region by head of residential population and how this compares with other Councils of a similar size.

Table 06: Council Controlled Open Space Comparison

	Toowoomba Regional Council (current)	Toowoomba Regional Council (proposed 2031)	Gold Coast City Council ⁴	Lake Macquarie City Council ⁴
Total Council Area	1,297,300 Ha	1,297,300 Ha	135,800 Ha	64,800 Ha
Total Open Space Area (Ha)	7,771	8,190	15,296	3,926
Total Number of Parks	566	581 ³	2,176	-
Total Estimated Population	151,189	210,904	494,501	189,099
Provision of Open Space Ha/1000 residents	4.3 ¹	5.1 ¹	5.7	4.6
	51.1 ²	38.6 ²	30.9	20.8

1. Provision of actively maintained Open Space for sport and recreation purposes (for TRC this includes all Trunk Parks, Specialised Sports and Amenity Parks)
2. Provision includes both actively maintained and other parks including Bushland Parks, Utility Land and Unallocated Open Space (excludes Open Space not in Council control)
3. Where possible the focus, for additional Open Space to meet community needs, has been on re-purposing existing Council controlled land and including multi-purpose parks rather than requiring the acquisition of new land
4. Information/quantities sourced from Yardstick

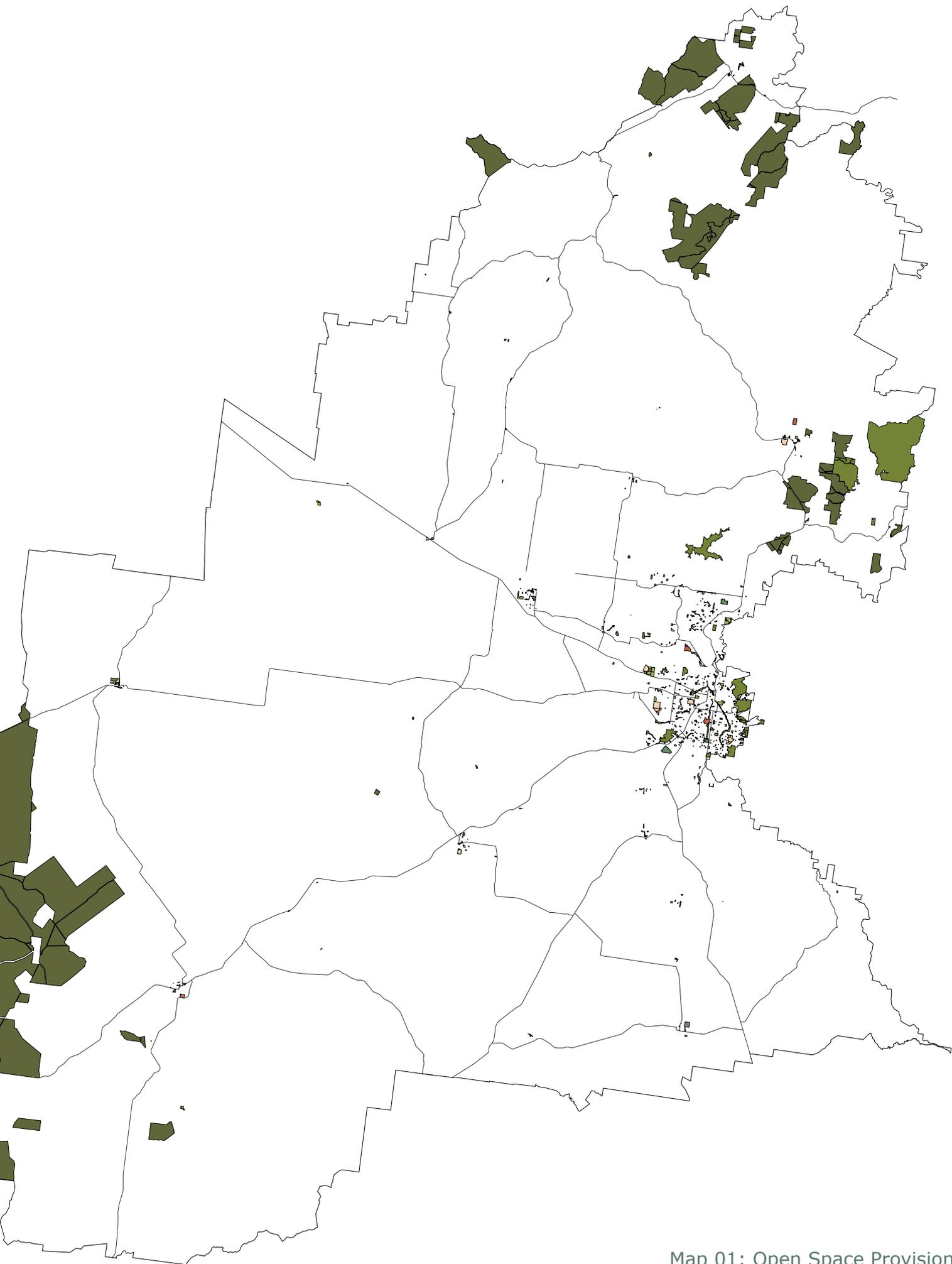
Each core element of the Open Space classification system forms part of the broader network of green infrastructure for the Toowoomba Region. Additional infrastructure features are used to extend and link the core elements forming a complete green network. These features include tree lined avenues and non-trunk park infrastructure complementary to Council's core Open Space network. The distribution of Open Space by function across the region is shown in Map 01 *Open Space Provision*. Table 07 provides data on the current quantity of land within the Toowoomba region.

Table 07: Council Controlled Open Space

	Open Space function	Quantity of Land Current	Quantity of Land Proposed (2031)
Trunk Open Space¹	Recreation Parks (incl. Linear Corridors)	170 ha ²	413 ha ²
	Sports Parks	244 ha ³	420 ha ³
Non-Trunk Open Space	Specialised Sport	137 ha	137 ha
	Bushland (Ecological Areas)	6,703 ha	6,703 ha
	Amenity Park	94 ha	94 ha
	Public Utility Land	255 ha ⁴	255 ha ⁴
	Unallocated Open Space	167 ha	167 ha
	Total	7771 ha	8190 ha



1. Includes proposed Open Space through to 2031 where parcels of land are identified for acquisition
2. Includes Local, District & Regional Recreation Parks. Linear Corridors include a mixture of Drainage Corridor, Active Transport & Recreation Park Space – this figure represents a percentage of the total corridor amount to demonstrate approximate usable recreation space
3. Includes District and Regional Recreation Parks
4. Public Utility Land may be delivered as part of a linear corridor – this figure includes a percentage of the total linear corridor amount to demonstrate approximate drainage / utility land



Map 01: Open Space Provision

TRC Open Space Framework

Each core element of the Open Space classification system forms part of the broader network of green infrastructure for the Toowoomba Region. Additional infrastructure features are used to extend and link the core elements forming a complete green network. These features include tree lined avenues and non-trunk park infrastructure complementary to Councils core Open Space network.

Planning for Open Space within the Toowoomba Region utilises two levels of hierarchy for township recreation parks and three levels of hierarchy for urban recreation parks. In an urban setting, to deliver on accessibility standards, each Regional and District Park will also function as a Local Park for those residents who live in close proximity to the park. In addition, the Regional Park will act as the District Park for that catchment. Therefore each park regardless of where it sits in the hierarchy will be counted in the accessibility standard analysis for the overall supply of Recreation Park.

The classification system used when planning for Open Space within the Toowoomba Region reflects the hierarchies identified on the following pages.

Our region's various natural and built environmental assets and scenic landscapes are valued by our community and managed sustainably. Toowoomba Regional Community Plan May 2014



Photo: View of TableTop Bushland Reserve

Table 08: TRC's Open Space Classification System - Non-trunk Parks

	Open Space function	Category	Hierarchy	Size, Accessibility and Quantity	Purpose and Description
Non-Trunk Open Space	Other Open Space	Bushland Parks	A hierarchy may be explored as part of an activities based approach and in conjunction with a trails Strategy	Size, accessibility and quantity is relative to the activity and purpose of the park	A growing understanding of environmental preservation and health coupled with peoples need for contact with nature and natural systems – supporting community health and wellbeing.
		Specialised Sport	No hierarchy applies		Unique and specific formal recreation space that is supported by Council and extends the variety of recreation pursuits available to the public.
		Amenity Park			The need to protect scenic amenity, cultural, heritage and natural features, and livability of areas in addition to supporting the retention of civic and social capital that may be linked to non-recreation parks.
		Public Utility Land			Need to support and facilitate development of social, economic and environmental outcomes of the city.
		Unallocated			Future proofing the region in response to expected growth assumptions. In recognition that growth will occur and to mitigate cost associated with future land acquisition.

Table 09 TRC's Open Space Classification System - Trunk Parks

	Open Space function	Category	Hierarchy	Size and Accessibility	Quantity	
Trunk Open Space	Recreation Parks	Local	Urban	0.5ha minimum 400m walking catchment of 90% of residential dwellings	0.7 ha / 1000 people	
			Township (supplementary local)		To primarily meet accessibility needs	
		District	Urban	2.0ha minimum 1km walking catchment of 90% of residential dwellings	1.0 ha / 1000 people	
			Township		1.2 ha / 1000 people	
			Linear Corridor		Refer to Urban or Township quantities as appropriate	
		Regional	Centrally located to serve entire region including urban, township and rural catchments		0.1 ha / 1000 people	
	Sports Parks	District	Urban	6.0ha minimum 20km accessibility catchment for 90% of residential dwellings	1.3 ha / 1000 people	
			Township			
		Regional	Centrally located to serve entire region including urban, township and rural catchments		0.5 ha / 1000 people	

	Descriptions
	<p>These spaces serve a passive recreational purpose for local residents and are typically located within easy walking distance of home. They generally accommodate a basic range of recreational opportunities and offer 'green relief' from urban density. They may also play a role in mitigating the urban heat island effect; reducing ambient temperatures and heat gain by offering rain water permeation and areas of vegetated shade.</p> <p>Supplementary local parks may be provided in Townships where accessibility standards are not being met by the township district level park.</p>
	<p>These spaces may serve both a passive and active recreational purpose for both residents and visitors. They function as a local park for immediate residents and a district park for the broader catchment including visitors. These parks have facilities to cater to larger groups and longer stays where the variety of activities may appeal to a broader range of users. They form an important element within the social infrastructure of a planning catchment.</p>
	<p>There is typically no hierarchy in townships for recreation parks. The township recreation park performs the function of both district and local park. The district recreation park is the focal point of town recreation and provides important meeting points and places in which to celebrate the local culture and community. They should typically be centrally located and close to the majority of residents. They should also be collocated with Sports Parks where possible to share facilities and resources. This would support the prominent social capital in many towns and may assist to mitigate the social isolation of non-urban environments.</p>
	<p>These spaces complement and extend the existing Open Space network while offering a variety of differing activities to serve a growing and diverse community. They may facilitate connectivity and encourage active transport engagement in addition to providing recreational activities. They may also play a role in mitigating the impacts of climate change, assisting in the control and management of stormwater and they may support habitat corridors.</p>
	<p>Regional Recreation Parks will serve the entire region and will be located where they can best serve the residential catchment and visitors. They function as a local park for immediate residents and as a district park for the surrounding 1km catchment. Their primary role is as a park and to encourage both passive and active recreation. Their size caters for large group activity that supports the growth of social capital by encouraging community inclusive activities</p>
	<p>These spaces are primarily for formal recreation promoting physical and mental health. To promote a broader community use and encourage sporting engagement sports parks will also be explored as local and district recreation facilities (based on quantity and quality of residual / complementary land and activities). Delivery of new sports parks may provide opportunity for local and district recreation parks. The 20km accessibility standard allows for the delivery of a diverse number of sporting products across the urban catchments. Where possible sports parks in townships should be collocated with recreation township parks to share facilities and resources, building on a larger product to grow social capital.</p>
	<p>Regional Sports Parks will serve the entire region and will be located where they can best serve the residential catchment and visitors. They also function as a recreation park at a local and district level and should offer both passive and active recreation. Their primary role is as a park and to encourage recreation for a healthy and active community. Their size caters for large group activity and they may cater for larger social activities provided their primary role is not detrimentally impacted.</p>

Local Parks

General Description and Park Intent

Local Parks are generally basic, smaller neighbourhood parks with minor embellishment that provide a limited range of informal recreation uses. They cater primarily for the immediate community with most end users walking or cycling to local parks, requiring these parks to be well connected by paths to community facilities and surrounding areas.

Local Parks provide important unstructured social interaction, play, and casual recreation experiences for the local area. They offer residents a supplementary public Open Space to complement their backyard while providing a 'green space' to offset the density of urban residential areas.

The inclusion of Local Parks within the classification system for urban areas ensures that the majority of people in the urban population are within an easy walk to a park. For this reason, the accessibility standard for Local Parks is 400m radial catchment.

Design Considerations

Elements to be considered when designing / developing a local recreation park:

- Delivery should not generate an oversupply of local parks for any one catchment – reference should be made to the 400m accessibility standard in addition to the quantity per 1000 head of population for the region
- Located in an urban residential area with the majority of its catchment being urban residential land.
- Recreation facilities to be clustered in one activity node, ideally shaded naturally
- Activity node should include proprietary items and/or nature play elements to deliver basic play experiences that are physically challenging, increase social skills and imagination and improve emotional and sensory well-being.

- A flat kick about area
- Seating / table (subject to master plan may include a shelter). Seating / table to overlook the activity area (under a shade tree where possible), along an internal path
- The majority of the park should be visible from adjacent properties and from the road with clear sight-lines into the park – for safety and casual surveillance
- Provide easy access for both pedestrian and cyclists. Internal paths to extend on-road verge pathway system and connect to the key activity node in the park. If the park can act as a short cut for pedestrians a longer pathway may be considered
- Embellishments in the parks complement those in nearby parks (increasing the range of facilities available to nearby residents)
- Design and embellishments of parks should reflect the demographic desires of the local catchment. For example the needs of an older community are different to that of young families and the needs of different cultures may vary greatly. Therefore reference to demographic and cultural needs is required
- Landscape edge treatments in the form of screening shrubs will improve the aesthetics of the park, soften the edges and provide some buffering to nearby residents
- *Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design* (CPTED) principles should be applied in the location and design

Supplementary Local Parks – Township

Required in townships to meet accessibility standards supplementary local recreation parks will only be provided where nominated within the LGIP.

Design considerations will reflect urban local recreation parks. The primary focus for township parks will remain on the central district park.

Table 10: Local Park Delivery Standards

Standard Type	Description	Standard		
Land	Based on a hectare / 1000 people measurement	0.7 ha / 1000 population for all urban areas		
Accessibility	Distance between urban residents and park edge	400 metres		
Land Characteristics	Size (hectare)	Minimum 0.5ha of usable space		
	Shape	The preferred shape for a park is square to rectangular with the boundary ratio no greater than 2:1		
	Road Frontage	50% of the park perimeter to have direct road frontage (maximum 75% road frontage)		
	Gradient (to achieve an inclusive Open Space network)	Maximum grade of 1:30 for 80% of the area of the park (i.e. a maximum of 20% of the land may have a greater grade than 1:30 but no greater than 1:6 for maintenance purposes)		
	Flood Immunity	>Q15	>Q50	>Q100
		for 15% of the park	for 10% of the park	for 5% of the park
Embellishments	Recreation Activity Area	One activity node consisting of 3 to 4 activity options (\$50,000)		
	Fencing	Fencing to perimeter – typically bollards or similar (\$20,000)		
	Landscaping	Park Trees (\$15,000)		
	Park Furniture	Small park name sign Water bubbler Bench seats Picnic table Rubbish bins (if deemed appropriate, will depend on park location and use) (\$60,000)		
	Pathways	Link external path network to key activity node (\$55,000)		
Indicative Embellishment Cost		\$200,000		

District Parks

General Description and Park Intent

District Parks are a focus for investment in a diverse parks experience. They are larger sized parks, generally a minimum of two hectares. Their size and level of embellishment allow for innovative spaces where multiple activities are possible. These parks form the basis of community connection, unstructured recreation activity and neighbourhood amenity. They range from parks that look much like larger Local Parks to highly embellished recreation parks approaching a regional standard and are planned to respond to community needs.

District Parks cater to a broad range of end users from the immediate local catchment through to regional visitors. Visitors will access District Parks by walking, cycling, public transport or private vehicle. This larger catchment allows for and encourages greater diversity in delivery of activities within the park. District parks provide important larger destinations for neighbourhoods and should, where possible, be supported through a path or trail network that connects local Open Space to district destinations.

District Open Space considers a wider catchment recognising that people deliberately choose to visit these parks with trips usually planned and stays typically exceeding one hour. There is an expectation that the community would be prepared to travel to these spaces. The destination status of a District Park coupled with the retention of a local catchment function requires a 1km accessibility standard. A 1km walk or cycle to a destination park is considered a comfortable accessibility standard.

District Park standards should ensure that these parks are distinguishable from Local Parks as destination parks.

Design Considerations

Elements to be considered when designing / developing a District Recreation Park:

- Delivery should not generate an oversupply of district parks for any one catchment – reference should be made to the 1km accessibility standard in addition to the quantity per 1000 head of population for the region
- Design and embellishments should reflect a broad demographics group (i.e there should be something for all ages and all abilities)
- Design and embellishments should give consideration to neighbouring District Recreation Park activities and attempt to deliver alternative programs and recreational opportunities to increase community choice and promote diversity across the parks catchments
- Ideally the park will have a variety of activity nodes. Each node should provide clusters of activities for different age groups and will consider end user needs (i.e grouping toddler play with activity equipment for 8-12 year olds to cater for a carer of different age groups)
- Activity node should include proprietary items and/or nature play elements to deliver a variety of play/interactive experiences that:
 - are physically challenging (increase skills in climbing, sliding, swinging, spinning and balancing)
 - increase social skills and imagination (role play, themed designs, gathering spaces, quiet spaces)
 - improve emotional and sensory well-being (cater to the senses by using tactile, audible and other sensory-engaging elements)
- Activity nodes may include facilities (in addition to those listed in the local recreation park typology) such as:
 - skate facilities / features
 - climbing structure
 - outdoor table tennis (or similar)
 - bike activity track (learn-to-cycle facility)
 - outdoor exercise stations (static or dynamic)

- all-abilities play (design and layout should be cognisant of integrating all of the play facilities together to provide social inclusion and integration of all abilities)
- Other embellishments to consider are:
 - gazebos for larger groups (10+ people)
 - unisex toilets
 - grouped picnicking facilities (cluster of 2 barbecues and 4 picnic tables)
- Activity areas to be located under natural shade, however, may be supplemented by artificial shade on review of master plan
- Picnic areas / seating / table / shelters located to overlook the activity nodes (under a shade tree where possible), along an internal path
- There should be clear sight-lines into the park from nearby roads and other land uses – for safety and casual surveillance
- Parks should have access to public transport
- Parks should provide easy access for both pedestrian and cyclists
- Internal paths to extend on-road verge pathway system and connect to the key activity nodes. If the park can act as a short cut for pedestrians a longer pathway may be considered.
- Off-road car parking is required; where possible locate close to road access points to minimise construction cost and impact on recreation
- On street car parking is required; consider nose-in parking along the park edge to maximise car parking opportunity (may be considered as an alternative to off-road car parking subject to numbers provided and review of impact on road safety/function)

District Recreation Parks – Township

General Description and Park Intent

District Parks within Townships are a key civic element in building and supporting the social capital characteristics prominent in most rural based communities. Rural towns are an integral part of the Toowoomba Region, often serving a

broader rural catchment outside the immediate township area providing social services and a range of local employment opportunities.

Within the Toowoomba Region there are large rural townships that have a mix of urban and rural areas. To support and strengthen the role of townships within their communities and build on the existing social capital it is essential that a recreation reserve be provided in a central location to serve the civic and social needs while also catering for the broader recreation requirements.

In delivering a Township District Recreation Park it should be recognised that rural townships support the retention of local character, facilitate economic activities, support modest tourist related developments and offer social services to their catchment. The strong character of rural townships and traditional town centres should be enhanced; Open Space delivery should be integrated into future development and the planning of streetscapes and other public spaces.

Design Considerations

Elements to be considered, in addition to those noted above for the standard District Recreation Park, when designing / developing a District Recreation Park for a Township:

- Delivery should respond to the unique character of each Township building on civic pride and creating a sense of place
- Design and embellishments should consider the civic role that the park plays and reflect town heritage while integrating with the existing public realm (such as the main street environment)
- The park may also benefit travellers while encouraging them to integrate with and support the local business community

Table 11: District Park Delivery Standards

Standard Type	Description	Standard		
Land	Based on a hectare / 1000 people measurement	1.0 ha / 1000 population for all urban areas		
		1.2 ha / 1000 population for all township areas		
Accessibility	Distance between urban residents and park edge	1000 metres		
Land Characteristics	Size (hectare)	2.0 ha of usable space		
	Shape	The preferred shape for a park is square to rectangular with the boundary ratio no greater than 2:1		
	Road Frontage	50% of the park perimeter to have direct road frontage		
	Gradient (to achieve an inclusive Open Space network)	Maximum grade of 1:30 for 70% of the area of the park (i.e. a maximum of 30% of the land may have a greater grade than 1:30 but no greater than 1:6 for maintenance purposes)		
	Flood Immunity	>Q15	>Q50	>Q100
		for 40% of the park	for 20% of the park	for 10% of the park
Embellishments	Recreation Activity Area	2 - 3 activity nodes with a total of 6 - 8 activity options for the whole park. Activity options to attract a range of age-cohorts (\$330,000)		
	Fencing	Fencing to perimeter – typically bollards or similar (\$70,000)		
	Vehicular and Pedestrian Movement	Internal road and off-road car parking Pedestrian pathway connecting activity areas (link to external path network) (\$300,000)		
	Landscaping	Park Trees and irrigated garden beds (\$100000)		
	Park Furniture	Park signage (road frontage park name and wayfinding signage) Park lighting Bike racks Water bubbler Bench seats Picnic tables Barbeques Shade Structure (natural shade preferred) Rubbish Bins (\$250,000)		
	Buildings	Amenity Blocks (\$150000)		
Indicative Embellishment Cost		\$1,200,000		

District Park – Linear Corridor

General Description and Park Intent

Linear Corridor Recreation Parks are dynamic and active green corridors that strive to offer continuous pedestrian and cycle access and are typically based around a natural feature such as a waterway or gully. These Open Spaces serve the interests of a wide range of users and may have multiple functions of flora and fauna protection and enhancement as part of an existing or potential habitat corridor, stormwater functions, and passive recreation such as pedestrian and cycle connectivity.

The intent of a linear corridor is to:

- Facilitate relaxation, exercise, and active transport; and
- Provide connectivity between key destinations and public spaces; and
- Provide a variety of park experiences; and
- Facilitate public interface and interaction with the natural waterways across the region; and
- Establish and protect ecological corridors and increase biodiversity within the urban environment

It's all About Connection

The main characteristic of this type of Open Space is the creation of a dynamic set of connections in addition to a traditional destination park. Linear Corridors are fundamental elements of the green infrastructure network, extending and connecting the Open Space network across the region. They offer safe and accessible alternatives to traditional recreation parks, providing community benefit by enhancing place legibility and offering a variety of movement patterns as part of a recreation and active transport connector; linking key destinations. Consideration should be given to connect linear corridors to a broader trail network across the region in addition to the Open Space network. The

corridor should be an extension of the on-road path network to support active sustainable transport and encourage participation in passive recreation.

Linear Corridors may address the problem of socio-economic separation, which the suburb or outer-lying greenfield development may encounter. The development of the corridors to extend and connect the green network also facilitates connectivity of key activity nodes and funnels residents of suburban fringe developments into the urban centres. Interplay is achieved between locality and continuity to other centre and neighbourhoods reducing isolation and defined boundaries.

The Park Function

Linear Corridor Recreation Parks are considered to be a district level park and may have nodes of activity at breakout points along the corridor that contain the infrastructure necessary to support the function of a district park such as toilets, shelters and car parks. Each segment of the linear corridor should have logical and functional end points (a gateway). The activity nodes located along the park length can also act as local parks to serve the immediate community needs.

The potential for the development of recreation facilities (eg. pedestrian/cycle path systems, open informal games areas, dog off leash exercise areas), varies greatly depending on the ecological sensitivity of each area and access to public land. Embellishments other than pathways and end of section facilities should be delivered at break out nodes that reflect the more traditional function of district recreation parks.

In delivering a linear corridor attention should be paid to the viewshed, that is the land base visible from the corridor, to ensure the visual amenity, safety, accessibility and the recreation function is supported by neighbouring land uses. The shape and nature of a linear corridor delivers a

democratically spread layer of Open Space reaching more areas and increasing the quality of the public realm and neighbouring land values. There is no rule for the length of a linear park however there are considerations as to the quantity of usable land. The width of linear corridors will vary depending on the amount of land available to support their intended use and in delivering on the design considerations around safety and accessibility. The more functions to be accommodated the wider the corridor will typically be to retain a safe and functional environment that ensures:

- community safety with regard to flood immunity and CPTED principles; and
- delivery of usable infrastructure such as activity nodes and pathways; and
- a reduction in infrastructure damage in the event of a significant flood event; and
- a product that is able to be maintained by Council.

The width of a linear corridor therefore should look to deliver approximately 30% of usable land above Q100. Circumstances such as good road frontage and pinch points that still consider safety will see this percentage fluctuate, the key is to meet the recreation objectives while maintaining safety. Multifunction and multiuser conflicts should be addressed in the delivery of a linear corridor such as the risk of flash flooding and pedestrian safety or the conflicts between pedestrians and cyclists.

East and West Creek corridors in Toowoomba City are well known and loved by the local population and serve as examples of the historic preservation of linear corridors and the function that they can serve as recreation, active transport and utility corridors. These two corridors in addition to Black Gully have some established embellishments and nodes of activity that can be utilised as part of a broader master planning exercise to connect the individual corridor lengths. In addition to these

major corridors there are several other corridors that will be explored and master planned by Council in the future. Exploration into future opportunities may include defunct transportation systems / rail lines, public-utility corridors, water courses (Gowrie Creek), and land that can take a linear format.

The Open Space environments that may be considered linear corridors and identified for future master planning exercise or exploration include:

- East Creek;
- West Creek;
- Black Gully
- Oakey Linear Corridor
- Hodgson Vale Linear Corridor
- Spring Creek Corridor
- Thiess Park Linear Corridor
- Crows Nest Linear Corridor
- Kingsthorpe Linear Corridor
- Kleinton Linear Corridor
- Wilsonton Linear Corridor
- Highfields East Linear Corridor
- Drayton Linear Corridor
- Gowrie Creek Corridor
- Cotswold Hills Linear corridor
- Highfields West Linear Corridor



Photo: West Creek

Table 12: District Park - Linear Corridor Delivery Standards

Standard Type	Description	Standard	
Land	The need for linear corridors is an opportunistic delivery model. They are a product that takes advantage of existing water / drainage / habitat corridors to meet Open Space accessibility standards by using where possible existing land or multipurpose land (Open Space, sustainable transport, drainage etc.). The quantity of 'usable' land still looks to deliver on a hectare / 1000 people measurement that reflects the urban or township standards however the land characteristics will reflect a different non-standard product.		
Accessibility	Distance between urban residents and park edge	1000 metres	
Land Characteristics	As noted above the size in terms of width depends on the number of activities or functions to be accommodated within the linear corridor. An average 30% of usable land will need to be provided above the Q100 for the delivery of embellishments such as pathways, shelters etc. A minimum 10m width of usable land is preferred.		
	Shape	Subject to the nature of the linear corridor	
	Road Frontage	Minimum 75% of the park perimeter to have direct road frontage. 100% road frontage may allow for a reduced width outside of activity nodes and may be incorporated into road verge as associated street trees, footpaths etc.	
	Gradient (to achieve an inclusive Open Space network)	To be advised on a case by case basis (note that AS1428 will need to be considered for accessibility standards).	
	Flood Immunity	30% above Q100 (rule of thumb)	
Embellishments	As noted above Feature Paving / Concrete Stencilling: As required to identify exit / entrance points (tied to way finding Strategy to assist in legibility)		
	Prepared in accordance with an agreed master plan (delivered or designed in conjunction with Parks and Recreation Services). Sites should have clearly defined footpaths and natural features. Each section should have a logical and functional end point. It is also desirable for sites to have litter and dog bins (at end points), appropriate planting, lighting and seating. All other district park embellishments should be located at breakout nodes and reflect the embellishments as noted above for more traditional district parks.		
	The role of green corridors in the promotion of biodiversity and nature conservation is noted above. As well as offering recreational opportunities, green corridors act as wildlife corridors enabling the migration of species and are important habitats. They are a key component of the green infrastructure. Qualitative improvements should therefore consider environmental issues as well as recreational needs.		

Regional Park

General Description and Park Intent

A Regional Park is a key park serving the entire region and is the primary focus for the promotion of community and social engagement. Regional parks may also cater for events promoting the livability of the region to visitors and neighbouring catchments. The investment in Regional Parks benefits all residents of the Toowoomba Region, not just the catchment in which they are located. So while the provision standards for these parks may seem comparatively small, when multiplied by the entire population of the Toowoomba Council Region, the actual land requirement is large. The Regional Recreation Park – Queen’s Park is of sufficient size to meet the region’s need for a Regional Park up to 2031. After this, in the longer term, a new Regional Park may be developed if it seems desirable.

A Regional Park is intended to cater for a diverse range of interests for all residents of the Toowoomba Region. A Regional Park caters for residents and tourists; visitors will typically spend longer periods of time at the site and are likely to travel by car or public transport to the site (some walking and cycling will occur for residents utilising the park as a local or district level park). Because of the visitor appeal of a Regional Park and the scope of infrastructure and amenity provided at these locations, they are considered to be the most suitable for major events and celebrations.

There is no minimum access standard for Regional Parks. It is expected that people will travel from across the region to participate in regional events located in these parks. They should be located in a major centre to allow residents to take advantage of other transport options such as public transport. Regional facilities are the highest order facilities in the hierarchy of Open Space and will serve the regional population.

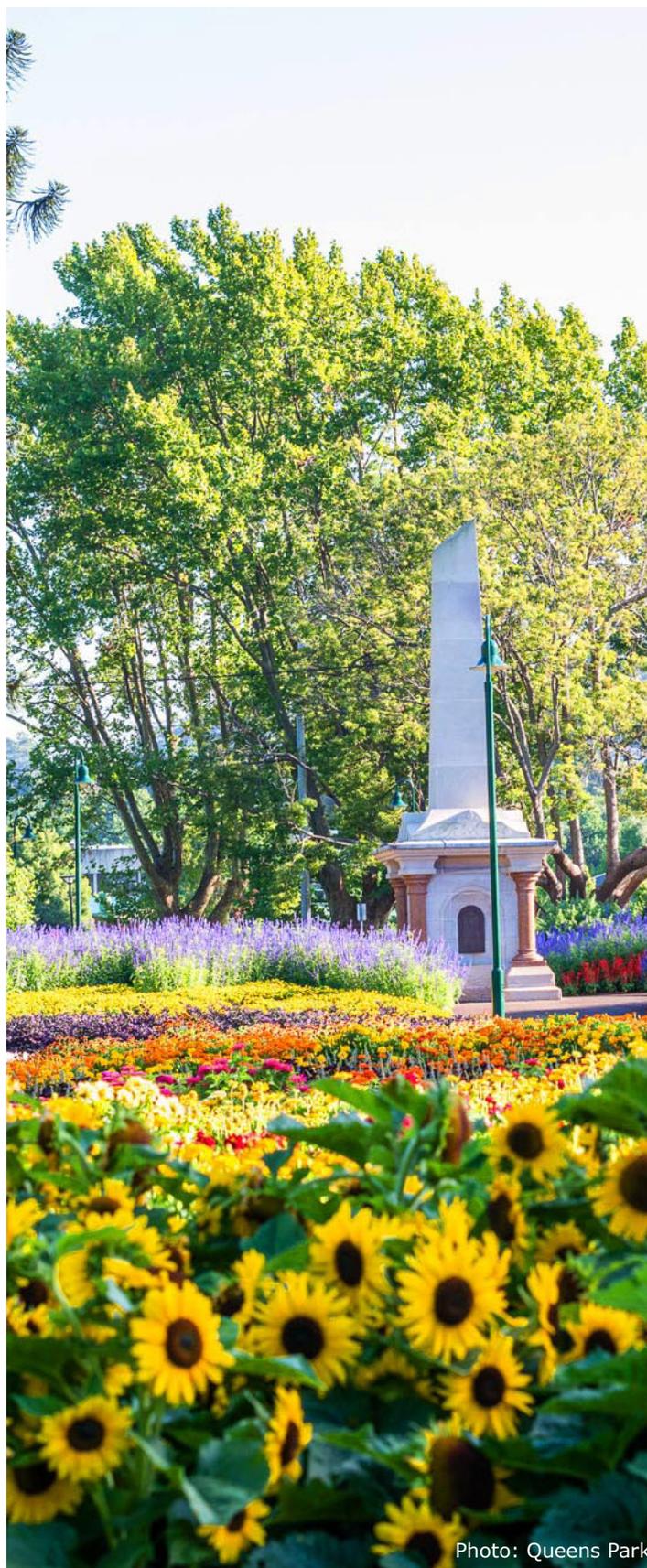


Photo: Queens Park

Table 13: Regional Park Delivery Standards

Standard Type	Description	Standard		
Land	Based on a hectare / 1000 people measurement	0.1 ha / 1000 population for all urban areas		
Accessibility	Distance between urban residents and park edge	N/A at a regional park level		
Land Characteristics	Size (hectare)	Variable (regional parks are unique and not tied to specific size other than population needs (to meet 0.1 ha / 1000 people))		
	Shape	The preferred shape for a park is square to rectangular with the side no greater than 2:1. There is scope to explore other proportions dependant on land available to meet regional size needs and deliver on activity needs identified for new regional parkland.		
	Road Frontage	Minimum 75% of the park perimeter to have direct road frontage		
	Gradient (to achieve an inclusive Open Space network)	Maximum grade of 1:30 for 80% of the area of the park (i.e. a maximum of 20% of the land may have a greater grade than 1:30 but no greater than 1:6 for maintenance purposes).		
	Flood Immunity	>Q15	>Q50	>Q100
		for 60% of the park	for 40% of the park	for 30% of the park
Embellishments	Recreation Activity Area	To meet a regional recreation activity needs analysis (the site should be designed / master planned to accommodate identified activity needs – activity areas should flow and legibility be of paramount concern)		
	Fencing	Bollard fencing to perimeter and lock rail where appropriate for maintenance / venue access (other types of fencing as agreed with Council and dependant on design and safety issues)		
	Landscaping	Significant landscaping required. A mixture of hard stand and soft landscaping is acceptable		
	Irrigation	Required in high use turfed areas and all garden beds		
	Pedestrian / Pathway Network	All pathways to be shared pathways - minimum 2.5 metre width (wider for key/high use areas) Laid out in a legible manner tied to a way finding Strategy		
	Internal Roads	Potentially depending on site and site needs (should be considered with respect to delivery of goods for venue use and maintenance needs)		

Table 13: Continued: Regional Park Delivery Standards

Embellishments continued	Car Parking	Minimum 20 spaces per key activity node (additional parking considered as relates to venue use other than general park recreation activity). Consider overflow / event parking opportunities and bump-in / out needs
	Bus Parking / Pull-Through	Bus pull-through ideally accommodated (may be on-site or in close proximity, ensure there is clear wayfinding to link with parkland). Bus parking may be considered as part of overflow / event parking opportunities
	Buildings	Amenity blocks (toilets) provided to service catchments of approximately 200 metre Other buildings tied to activity needs analysis
	Feature Paving / Concrete Stencilling	As required to identify activity nodes and entrance points (tied to wayfinding Strategy to assist in legibility)
	Park Signage	Way finding Strategy required to determine extent of signage (may extend outside of park boundary to link with public transport nodes, town centre way finding etc.)
	Park Furniture	Park lighting (Required for all activity nodes and all key pathways)
		Bike racks (required at entry points and attached to key activity nodes)
		Water bubbler (to serve 50 metre catchments – should include drinking fountain and hose pipe connection)
		Seating (clustered at nodes and to serve 50 metre catchments along key pathways)
		Picnic tables and shelters (tied to activity / use analysis)
Barbeques (tied to activity / use analysis)		
Shade structure (tied to activity / use analysis)		
Rubbish bins (double/dual purpose bins for general rubbish and recycling at all nodes and as appropriate throughout parkland)		
Art Work	A public art strategy for the regional park is required	

A large, leafy tree dominates the upper half of the image. In the background, a white house with a porch is visible, partially obscured by the tree's branches. A dark car is parked on a driveway in front of the house. In the foreground, a group of seven people dressed in white, likely a cricket team, are walking across a green grassy field. The scene is set in a park-like environment with a clear blue sky.

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of city and country – it is a place in
which we love to live! Toowoomba
Regional Community Plan May 2014*

Sports Parks – District & Regional Sports Parks

General Description and Park Intent

Sports parks cater for traditional sporting activities through the provision of training and competition infrastructure. Within the function of sports parks there are two hierarchies that deliver facilities to meet sporting needs which include district level sports parks and regional level sports parks. Sports parks provide for formalised recreation participation in a variety of active play scenarios but also offer passive recreation and opportunity for social community gatherings.

Regional Sports Parks will serve the entire region and will be located where they can best serve the residential catchment and visitors. There is no accessibility standard for Regional Sports Parks. The accessibility standard for District Sports Parks is 20km. To meet the provision standards identified for the urban population a large quantity of sporting land is required. Although each planning catchment may not have a sports park a broad analysis of accessibility shows that the spacing of sports parks in the Toowoomba urban area provide residents with a choice of sports fields within 5km.

Sports parks may also function as a recreation park at a local and district level and should offer both passive and active recreation. While their primary role is as a sports park, to encourage recreation for a healthy and active community, their size may cater for large group activity and for larger social activities provided their primary role is not detrimentally impacted. Sports parks should be designed with a flexible approach that considers program usage and explores opportunity for efficiencies of use to cater for growing sporting trends and changes to club structures and operations. Continued development and delivery of sports parks and programs should reflect ongoing needs based analysis to ensure Council delivers the

type of sporting facilities required to meet changing or growing trends.

The location of sports facilities both district and regional should consider catchment needs and serve a broad community. Connectivity to external infrastructure in support of sustainable transport (pedestrian, cycle and public transport) should be a fundamental driver at the planning level with respect to location. Sporting facilities also offer an opportunity to preserve existing vegetation outside of sporting field needs and provide due to their size a sustainable extension of natural habitat areas. The quality of sports parks will vary and need to be planned and designed with the whole community in mind, not just the local neighbourhood where they are located. There are a variety of sports parks located outside the urban and identified township areas – these parks supplement the district park supply and help to deliver on the accessibility standards. A review of the sports park planning model will monitor the role and function of these spaces.

The design of sports parks should be carried out through a master planning process to ensure end user needs are met and balanced with broader community needs and associated budget considerations. All sporting parks should through the initial design process consider the relationship to neighbouring properties with regard to lighting and noise. The design should minimise hard surfaces and locate car parking in accessible locations to minimise internal road networks. Consideration to overflow parking is also required for large events. Field orientation to be north / south where possible with any club house and spectator seating located on the western side of the field. Dependant on sports park type and role within the network club houses may include in addition to change rooms and office space a canteen, gymnasium, storage, breakout rooms.

Table 14: Sports Park Delivery Standards

Standard Type	Description	Standard		
Land	Based on a hectare / 1000 people measurement	1.3 ha / 1000 population for District Sports Parks		
		0.5 ha / 1000 population for Regional Sports Parks		
Accessibility	Distance between urban residents and park edge	20,000 metres for District Sports Parks		
	Regional Sports Parks are centrally located to serve entire region including urban, township and rural catchments			
Land Characteristics	Size (hectare)	6.0 ha of usable space for District Sports Parks		
		Sized as required to meet provision standards for Regional Sports Parks		
	Shape	The preferred shape for a park is square to rectangular with the side no greater than 2:1 (dependant on intended sporting facilities and flexibility that allows for change in programs)		
	Road Frontage	Minimum 50% of the park perimeter to have direct road frontage		
	Gradient (to achieve an inclusive Open Space network)	Maximum grade of 1:100 for all playing surfaces and 1:30 for remaining 70% of the park area (i.e. a maximum of 30% of the land outside of any playing surface may have a greater grade then 1:30 but no greater than 1:6 for maintenance purposes).		
	Flood Immunity	>Q15	>Q50	>Q100
for 80% of the park		for 70% of the park	for 25% of the park	
Embellishments (based on 6ha site that can typically accommodate 2 ovals/4 fields) Note: Embellishments for a Regional Sports Park will be associated with a master plan developed through a needs based analysis to best serve regional sporting needs	Playing Fields	Depending on size program and sport typology (\$1,400,000)		
	Recreation Activity Area	Depending on the size of the park and proximity to adjacent residents. Minimum level of provision equivalent to that of a local recreation park (\$100,000)		
	Fencing	Fencing to perimeter – typically bollards or similar and lock rails where required (\$150,000)		
	Vehicular and Pedestrian Movement	Internal road and off-road car parking Pedestrian pathway minimum 2.5 metre width connecting activity areas (link to external path network) (\$500,000)		
	Public Transport	Bus pull-through and parking where possible (\$75,000)		

Table 14: Continued: Sports Park Delivery Standards

	Buildings	Clubhouse (\$750,000) Amenity blocks incorporated into clubhouse where possible
	Landscaping	Park Trees / Screening Vegetation as required (\$50,000)
	Irrigation	Dependant on sport type and park use (\$75,000)
	Lighting	Field Lighting typically and for all activity nodes and key pathways (\$100,000)
	Park Furniture	In addition to any Recreation Activity Area: Park signage (road frontage park name and way finding signage) Bike racks Water bubbler Bench seats Picnic tables Rubbish Bins (\$100,000)
Indicative Embellishment Cost		\$3,300,000 (based on 6ha site that can typically accommodate 2 ovals/4 fields) Note: larger sports parks that offer economy of scale in land cost and delivery of grouped car parking, public transport options, amenity blocks and recreation nodes will be managed through a master planning process and will be quantity surveyed to analyse cost benefits against standard 6ha site)

Existing Sports Park Supply

An audit of the existing sports park land identified that there are parks that would be considered undersized based on the minimum 6ha standard. These parks for the purpose of delivering on existing provision needs have been included in the park supply model. Future development of an activities based plan will explore the function of each of these parks based on current use, growth, programming needs etc. The provision for 6ha stems from a revised understanding of economy of scale where grouping sporting facilities may provide cost savings by grouping the supporting infrastructure (i.e. club houses, change rooms, toilets, car parking) and sustainable practice around maintenance and management.

Other Open Space – Specialised Sport

General Description and Park Intent

Specialised sports facilities are typically excluded from the trunk park supply as they provide space for a specific intent that may exclude or restrict public access for a variety of reasons. Specialised sports may be indoor or outdoor sports. The type of facility delivered may preclude the easy transfer of use to an alternative sport and there may be restrictions on membership. They may also be associated with a high level of built form as required to undertake the sporting activity such as swimming pools or gymnasiums. Land identified in the specialised sports facilities for the region also includes private land use such as the race course. These types of facilities play an important role in the Open Space network and extend the variety of sport engagement opportunities. Examples of specialised sport facilities include:

- Indoor Sport Structures (i.e. gymnasiums, indoor courts etc.)
- Public Aquatic Facilities (governed by a separate Strategy)
- Golf
- Race Course
- Private Sports Stadiums
- Archery / Bow Hunting
- Shooting
- Lawn Bowls
- Croquet
- Equestrian
- Motorcross
- Aero associated facilities (gliders, soaring clubs etc.)

Standards and Design Considerations

It is not possible to provide standards for this Open Space typology as each activity has many different influencing factors. However, the following list identifies matters that should be considered:

- Life-span of the sport and relationship to existing and future neighbouring properties (consider future conflicts of interest that may occur due to growing residential density etc.)
- Built form requirements – what sort of urban form is proposed and how will it relate to or interact with surrounding urban form
- Demand for the sport – has the sport been identified in a local needs based analysis and what other sources are available to cater for the sport (i.e. neighbouring council areas, regional, state and national sporting associations)
- Minimum design standards for proposed sport and suitability of available sites (when considering neighbouring land use, accessibility, establishment infrastructure, basic use needs such as change facilities and spectator space etc.)
- A basic feasibility study should be carried out to better understand start-up costs, ongoing costs and likely sustainably based on end user interaction with the sport (also consider if there is a body that is interested in running/managing the process)
- Funding options – is this a self-funded product, are grants available or required (the need to have access to ongoing grant funding to supplement the sport may be problematic)
- Benefits to the region – in addition to providing growth in variety any proposed sports may attract tourism and economic benefits associated with media coverage, event hosting and growing trends
- Impact – in addition to impacts on neighbouring land what impacts are there in terms of the environment (flora and fauna), road networks, surface run-off, water sources etc.

Other Open Space – Bushland Park

General Description and Park Intent

Bushland Parks are typically associated with the protection and preservation of flora and fauna of regional and local significance. They may include land ranging from small pockets of protected or remnant vegetation through to larger reserves or land identified for rehabilitation. Each parcel of land has a role to play in the broader Open Space network and the size and significance of each parcel may be dependent on what it offers by way of environmental value, amenity or recreation.

There is a growing understanding of environmental preservation and the added health benefits for the community associated with both visual and physical access to nature and natural systems. Bushland Parks are managed and maintained for their “natural” experience and conservation values and often involve significant community input. The role that the community plays in the management or maintenance of Open Space should be directed by volunteer and community group guidelines.



Photo: Redwood Park (volunteers)

Council’s Bushland Parks are maintained by a dedicated team within Parks and Recreation Services. This team has the skill and knowledge suited to engage in specialised work practices associated with the protection, regeneration and preservation of indigenous vegetation. Opportunities for new bushland parks or extensions to existing land parcels may be identified through a variety of sources and projects including but not limited to The Natural Corridors Study, The Natural Areas Strategy, and integration with delivery of trunk parks (i.e. Highfields Sports Park has a large remnant vegetation component). Council also has an opportunity to be a receiver for development offsets associated with vegetation clearing. Identifying suitable public land for rehabilitation may be carried out in conjunction with an assessment of habitat extension.

An extension of the role and function of bushland parks can be explored through delivery of a trail Strategy and activities based analysis. Bushland parks offer a recreation function that can be supported through the integration of basic facilities such as parking, signage, trail establishment etc. There are also active recreation roles that integrate well with retention of bushland such as mountain bike trails and endurance orienteering.

Standards and Design Considerations

It is not possible to provide standards for this Open Space typology as the primary role is for the protection and preservation of flora and fauna and the acquisition of new products is predominantly opportunistic. It is however possible to identify matters that should be considered when exploring and providing recreation opportunities within bushland parks:

- Connectivity – does the park extend or connect to other park infrastructure that may offer facilities that support the bushland park or areas as recreation park

- Sensitivity of flora and fauna – is the park suitable for recreation use
- Bushfire management practices – the existence of fire management breaks offer opportunities associated with trail networks. The management of these breaks may need to be revised if a recreation function were introduced.
- Vehicle access – associated with bushfires, emergency and general maintenance (can this access have a dual purpose for pedestrians, bridle trails etc.)
- Way finding – as a minimum basic signage will be required to inform visitors and provide directional advice
- Facilities – depending on recreation intent and neighbouring land uses consideration may need to be given to car parking, seating, public toilets etc. and the correct and appropriate location of these facilities
- Are there any educational opportunities associated with flora, fauna, biodiversity, geology etc.
- What role does the parcel of land, the vegetation, features, land form etc. play in the cultural heritage of the Toowoomba region.



Photo: Picnic Point Bushland Reserve

Other Open Space – Amenity Park

General Description and Park Intent

Amenity parks are landscaped and or embellished spaces that sit outside the provision of trunk infrastructure but serve an important amenity function which may include an entry statement (to a town or region), a landscaped buffer, pedestrian connectivity, a memorial purpose or support social gathering.

Standards and Design Considerations

These parks are delivered on an as needs basis and in many cases reflect a historic decision made to

preserve or support a community need. They do not therefore have any specific standards and the installation of them may be governed by outside factors such as the provision of a corridor strip to buffer new development. The standards for delivery of any such products should be governed by the parks potential use to the broader community, to ensure the maintenance associated with the end product is sustainable. For example a road buffer may provide opportunity for a pedestrian circuit that connects through the road and recreation park network.



Photo: ANZAC Place, Cooyar

Other Open Space – Public Utility Land

General Description and Park Intent

Utility Land is land that functions in a dominantly utilitarian manner and may include land for drainage, infrastructure associated with water or sewer delivery, road reserves, and water bodies. While this land may be visually green and often maintained through Parks and Recreation Services on behalf of other network providers they are not considered usable for recreation purposes due to public safety and or access issues.

There are several parcels of land that though labelled utility form an important role within the linear corridor network and as such are considered for the purpose of this Strategy District Recreation Linear Corridor Parks. Multi-assessment criteria for the delivery, management and maintenance of these products will need to be established to ensure the utility, recreation and active transport needs are met. West Creek corridor is one such

Linear Corridor Park as shown in the image below.

Standards and Design Considerations

The standards and design considerations for utility land are generally guided by the Toowoomba Regional Planning Scheme. The provisions located in the planning scheme polices provide design guidelines. Development of multi-assessment criteria may influence planning scheme policies guidelines for utility land that functions as a linear corridor. Some key considerations when reviewing the delivery of new utility land include:

- Explore opportunities for integration with other asset owners to provide multi-criteria corridors (linear corridors) to promote sustainable best practice for land use
- Encourage the acquisition of additional land adjacent to the drainage function of the corridor to cater for the development of linear corridors
- Consider the natural environment and habitat corridors when developing utility land



Other Open Space – Unallocated Open Space

General Description and Park Intent

Unallocated Open Space is land that Council has acquired either as freehold or reserve land and allows Council to land bank for future growth potential. With the cost of land continuing to grow, land banking helps to ensure Council is ready to meet its future obligations for park provision. This land will not typically be embellished until sufficient density occurs to trigger the need for a new functioning trunk park. This is tied to the understanding that recreation park embellishments are provided through the Local Government Infrastructure Plan and as such are linked to new development and growth.

Standards and Design Considerations

There are no standards or design consideration for unallocated Open Space as typically no embellishments will be delivered until a new trunk park is required. Consideration should however be given to the future role each parcel of land may play (based on planning assumptions) and basic desired standards of service applied, such as topography and road frontage.

The proposed activity based planning may explore the role of existing parcels of unallocated Open Space within the network and consider opportunities to expand the range of available activities.

There are some parcels of vacant land that were contributed to Council through a historic Open Space acquisition process. With the focus on a clear set of objective Desired Standards of Service and an intent to promote quality of Open Space, some parcels of Unallocated Open Space may be superfluous to community needs. Disposal of these parcels of land may be explored with the intent to reinvest any proceeds into the Open Space Network.

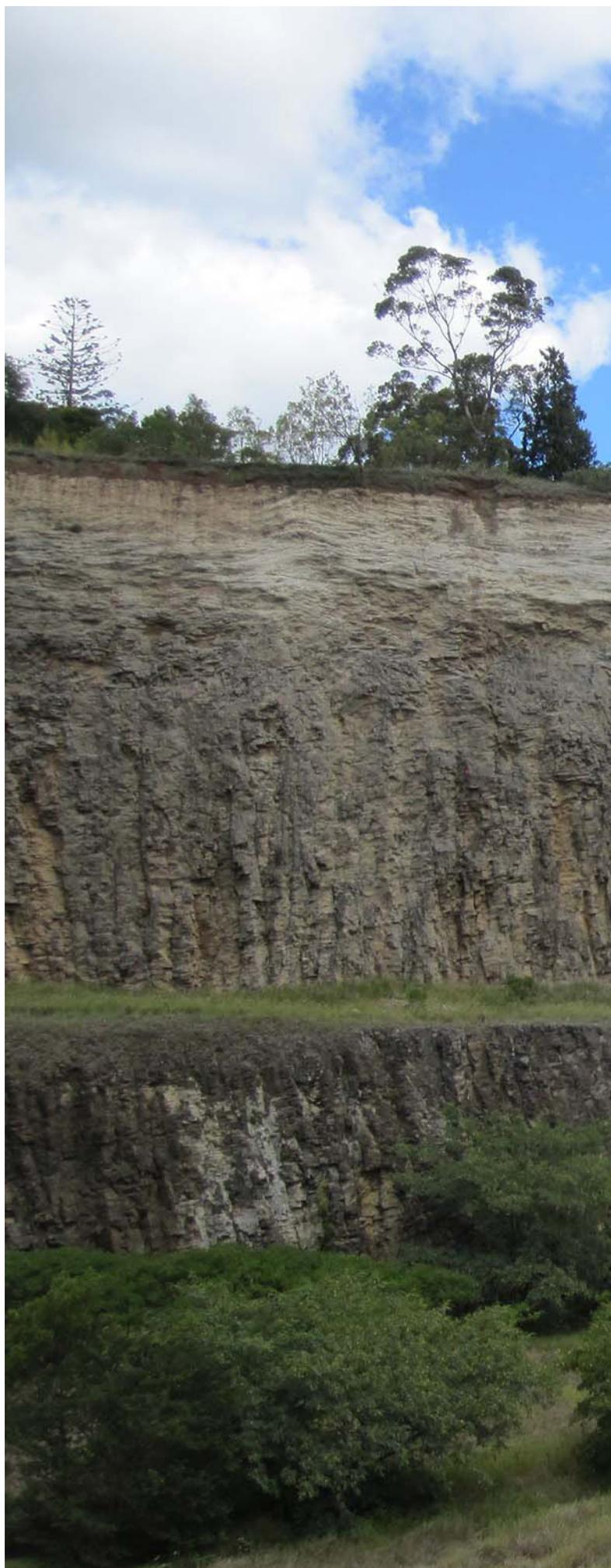




Photo: Bridge Street Quarry

the network plan

Our family-friendly and safe communities are defined by their resilience, a spirit of collaboration and a rich cultural life. Good quality services and infrastructure equitably meet the diverse needs of our healthy communities. We care for our people! Toowoomba Regional Community Plan May 2014

05

Photo: Queens Park

This section provides an overview for supply, demand and delivery of trunk Open Space for the region based on the identified context and framework within this Strategy. It outlines the Open Space network plan based on the desired standards of service identified in the framework for trunk parks. The supply and demand model established by the framework will inform the management of existing Open Space and the delivery of new Open Space for the region.

Open Space in Your Community

When planning for Open Space Council collects data such as population growth and age structure for each planning catchment to use in conjunction with the land use zoning to calculate the quantity of land for Open Space. A planning catchment in its raw sense is a group of statistical areas provided by the Australian Government with information collected from the census. Council uses this planning catchment to start the analysis but understands that a planning catchment is more than a calculated figure; it is a community, an opportunity to support and build social capital and a diverse portfolio of circumstances and needs.

The planning catchments initially allow for a quantity analysis. This analysis will be based on accessibility and provision standards and provide a tangible objective assessment tool for the quantity of Open Space provided. The addition of the statistical census data and community engagement through a master planning process allows for a quality analysis. A quality analysis provides a subjective needs based analysis that when coupled with an activity based approach to planning, particularly at a district level, ensures a greater diversity of park product.

The planning catchments used to start the conversation around Open Space needs are provided on the following pages.

Supply and Demand Model

The objective assessment tools of accessibility and quantity/provision are used to deliver a base model for Open Space. This base model is referred to as the supply and demand model and is tied to population growth figures. A network blueprint for the region is created based on the supply and demand model to identify the location of trunk Open Space to meet the desired standards of service. Where necessary the blueprint identifies land acquisition for new parks to fill gaps in the supply model. The key processes that underline the development of the model are outlined below:

- Demand – Quantity/Provision tied to land use and population growth
 - What is the current population size and does the quantity of Open Space provided service the population based on the desired standards of service?
 - When new development is proposed does the number of new dwellings trigger the need for additional Open Space?
- Accessibility – Location in relation to residential population
 - What are the locations of the existing parcels of Open Space and are they located in proximity to the residential population, based on the desired standards of service?
 - When new development is proposed are there existing parcels of Open Space that can service the new dwellings?
- Gap analysis
 - Are there any gaps identified in either the demand or the accessibility analysis?
- Supply
 - Propose opportunities to reduce any identified gaps through the upgrade of existing Open Space or through the provision of additional Open Space.

The Planning Areas

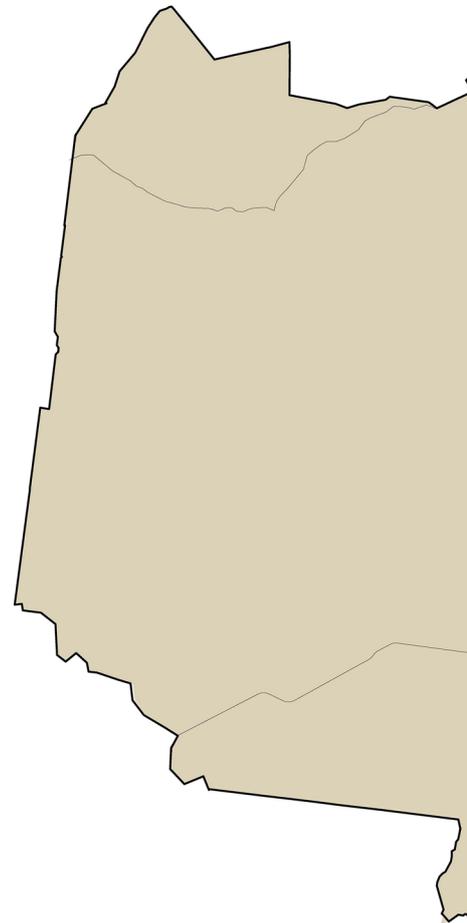
Urban Areas:

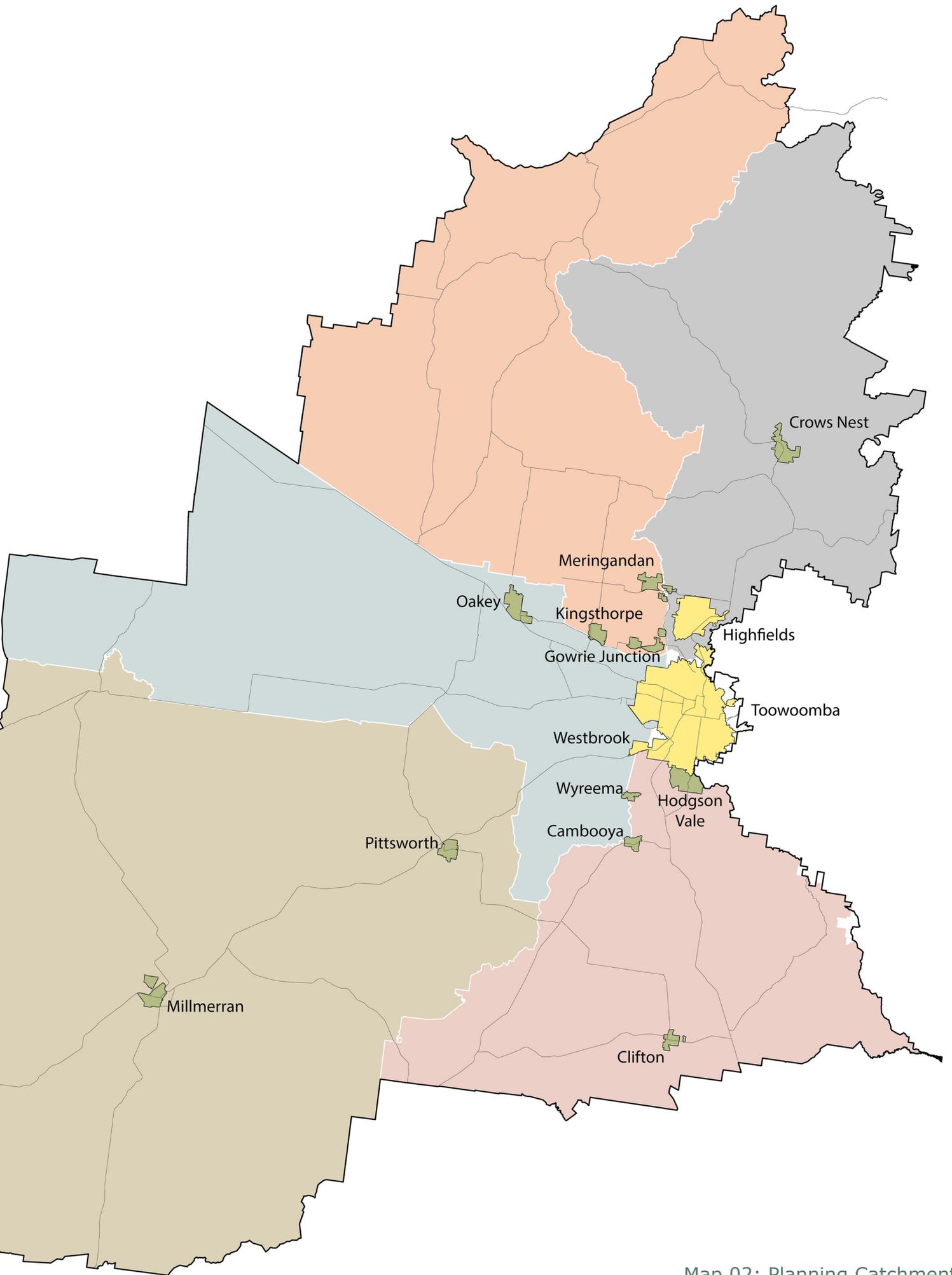
Highfields
Harlaxton, Blue Mountain Heights & Mount Kynoch
Torrington & Cotswold Hills
Rockville, Wilsonton Heights, Wilsonton & Cranley
Mount Lofty & North Toowoomba
Glensvale
Toowoomba City (CBD) & Newtown
East Toowoomba, Redwood & Prince Henry Heights
Harristown
Centenary Heights & South Toowoomba
Rangeville
Westbrook
Drayton
Darling Heights
Kearneys Spring
Middle Ridge

Township:

Crow's Nest
Goombungee
Oakey
Meringandan
Kingsthorpe
Gowrie Junction
Pittsworth
Wyreema
Hodgson Vale
Cambooya
Millmerran
Clifton

-  Urban Catchment Areas
-  Township Catchment Areas
-  Rural Catchment of Rosalie Area
-  Rural Catchment of Crows Nest Area
-  Rural Catchment of Jondaryan Area
-  Rural Pittsworth/Millmerran Area
-  Rural Clifton/Greenmount Area





Map 02: Planning Catchments

The Gaps

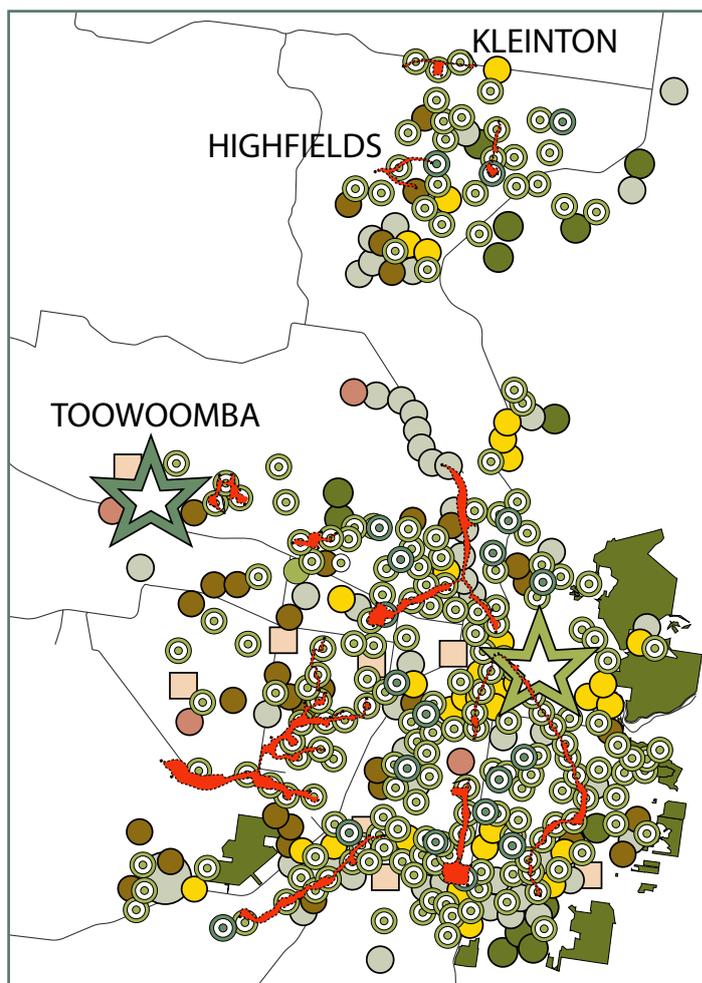
The network blueprint identifies the progressive upgrade and development of existing open space, for appropriate recreation activities, and where necessary the purchase of new parks. The intent being to close the gap identified in the supply of Open Space. This gap may be identified by current park supply not meeting the revised desired standards of service. The gap may also relate to future growth projections. By anticipating growth Council is able to plan for future park locations to reduce the development of network gaps.

The planning catchments provide an area to calculate quantity of land required in association with a population. They don't however take into account that many of the parks within urban settings service multiple catchments with respect to the 400m and 1000m accessibility standards. In many cases where a gap is identified in the tabled analysis, a park is available to service the catchment from a neighbouring locality.

An overall assessment of demand and supply at a regional scale indicates this more clearly. Demonstrating that by 2031 Council proposes to supply enough local and district parks to meet the growing community needs:

Table 15: Regional Demand and Supply (2031)

Planning Year: 2031	
Urban Catchments	Ha.
Total demand district recreation park	144.7
Total supply district recreation park	195.3
Total gap district recreation park	-50.6 ¹
Total demand local recreation park	101.3
Total supply local recreation park	124.5
Total gap local recreation park	-23.2 ¹
Total demand district sports park	188.2
Total supply district sports park	209.5
Total gap district sports park	-21.3 ¹



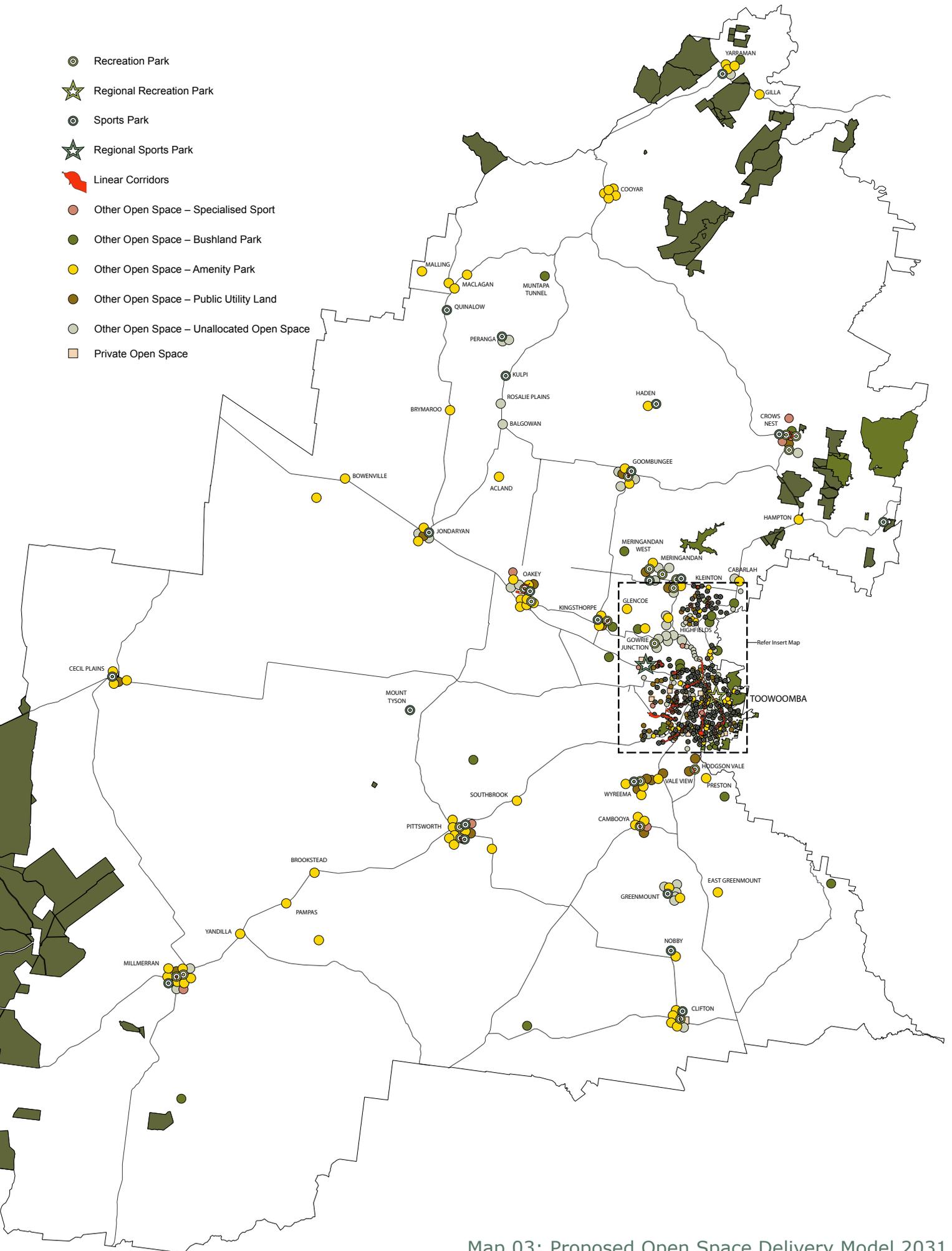
Insert Map (Urban Areas)

Township Catchments	Ha.
Total demand district recreation park	29.4
Total supply district recreation park	55.2
Total gap district recreation park	-25.8 ¹
Total demand local recreation park	0
Total supply local recreation park	8.6
Total gap local recreation park	-8.6 ¹
Total demand district sports park	31.8
Total supply district sports park	86.9
Total gap district sports park	-55.1 ¹
Regional Parks	Ha.
Total demand regional recreation park	21.1
Total supply regional recreation park	24.9
Total gap regional recreation park	-3.8 ¹
Total demand regional sports park	105.5
Total supply regional sports park	79.8
Total gap regional sports park	25.7

Notes:

1. a negative (-) in front of a total gap figure means that there is an oversupply in terms of quantity.

- ⊙ Recreation Park
- ☆ Regional Recreation Park
- ⊙ Sports Park
- ☆ Regional Sports Park
- 📍 Linear Corridors
- Other Open Space – Specialised Sport
- Other Open Space – Bushland Park
- Other Open Space – Amenity Park
- Other Open Space – Public Utility Land
- Other Open Space – Unallocated Open Space
- Private Open Space

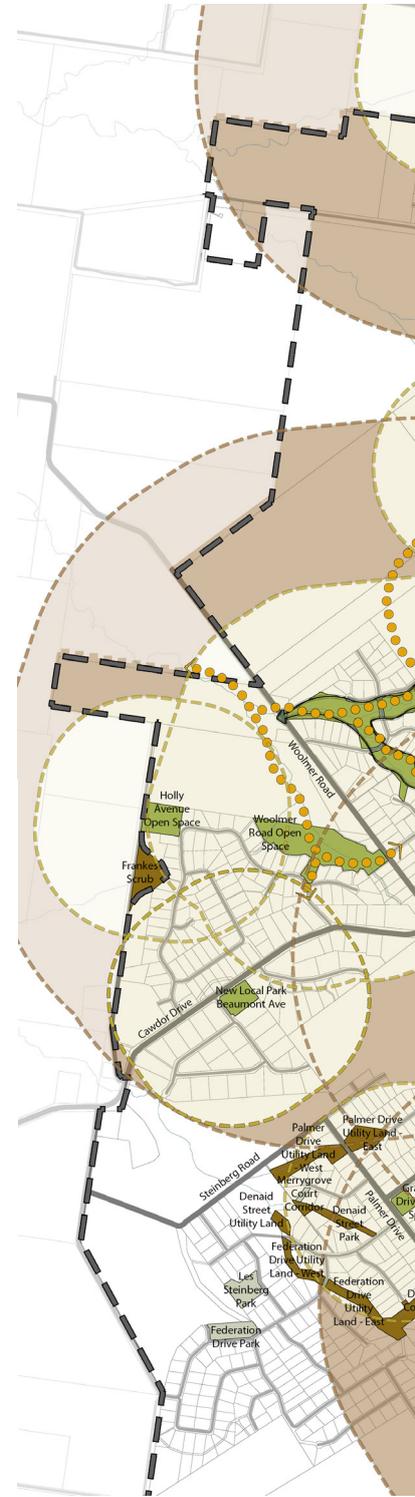


Map 03: Proposed Open Space Delivery Model 2031

Highfields

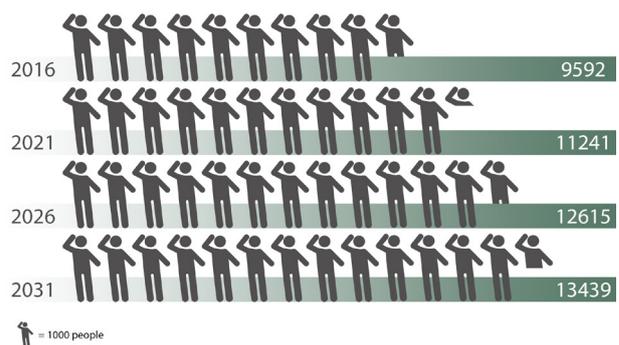
Highfields is located north of Toowoomba along the New England Highway. Though originally a rural residential district, recent years have seen Highfields housing stock transition to a more traditional urban residential typology to accommodate the growing population. Highfields has a diverse range of Open Space complemented by pedestrian links and a growing town centre.

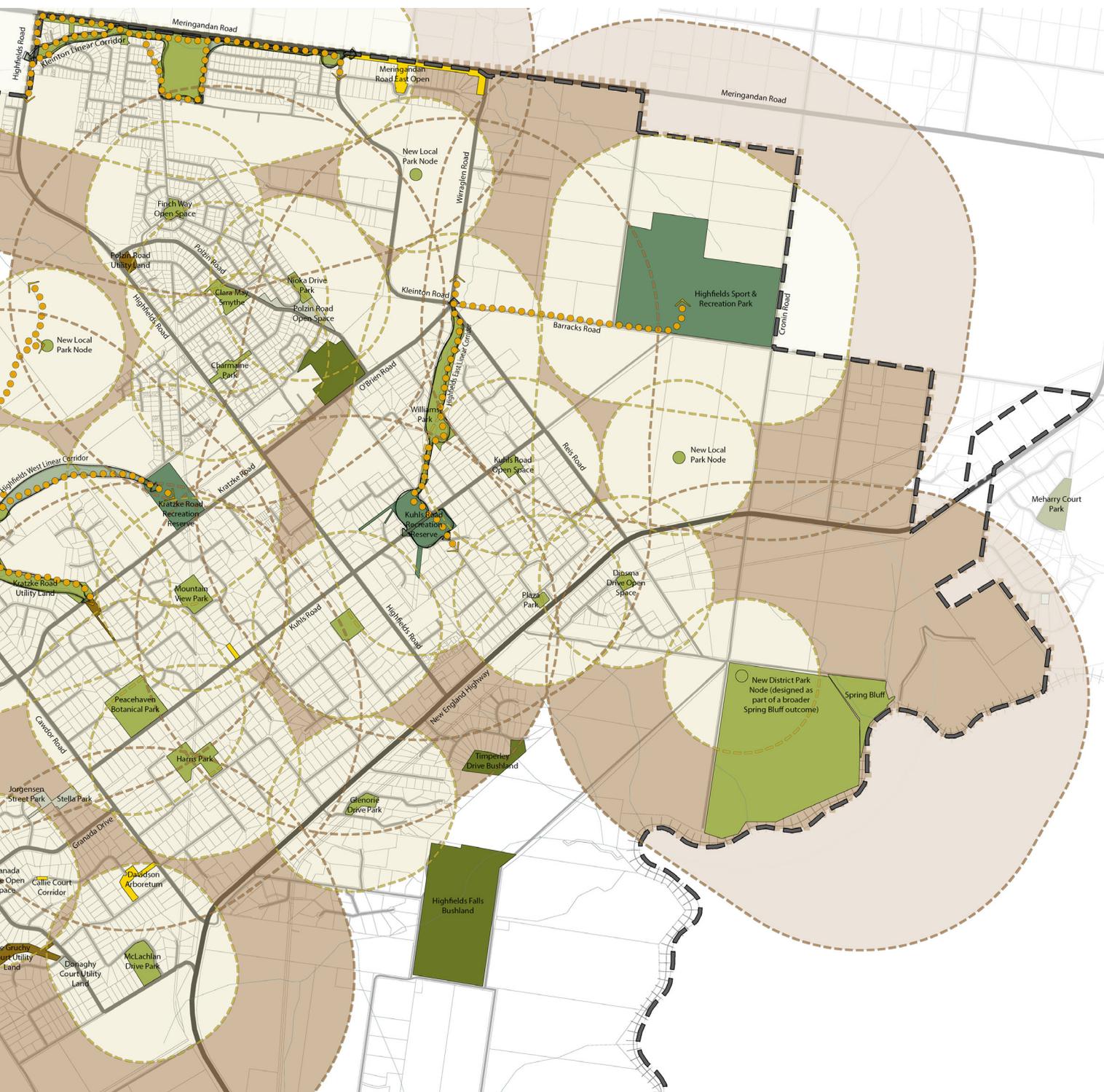
The Strategy aims to support the Open Space network by extending pedestrian connectivity through linear corridors and increasing the quantity of parkland to include the new Highfields Sports Park and a variety of recreation parks.



Legend

Projected Population Change

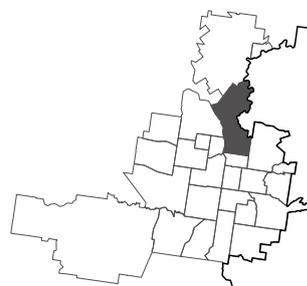




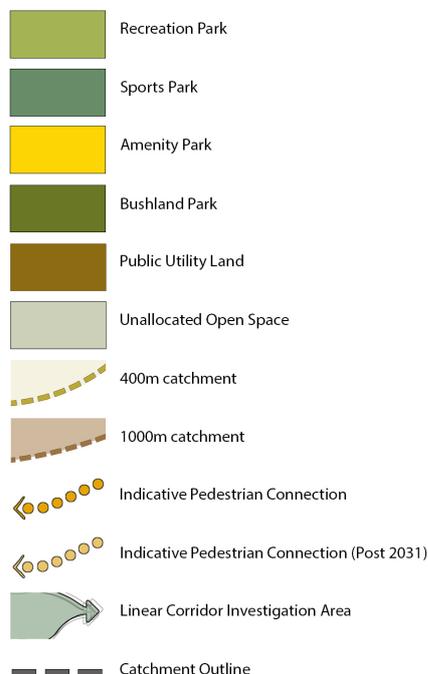
Map 04: Highfields Park Supply Map (pre 2031)

Table 16: Supply and Demand: Highfields

	2011			2016			2021			2026			2031		
	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap
Hectares															
Local Recreation Park	5.6	3.5	2.1	6.7	3.5	3.2	7.9	5.5	2.4	8.8	10.5	-1.7	9.4	12.5	-3.1
District Recreation Park	7.9	9.3	-1.4	9.6	9.3	0.3	11.2	11.9	-0.7	12.6	19.6	-7.0	13.4	24.6	-11.2



map key



Harlaxton, Blue Mountain Heights & Mount Kynoch

Located north of the Toowoomba CBD, Harlaxton, Blue Mountain Heights and Mount Kynoch are situated along the New England Highway. Harlaxton and Mount Kynoch provide dominantly traditional residential accommodation while Blue Mountain Heights has a mixture of rural residential and traditional residential housing stock.

Situated on the eastern side of the New England Highway Blue Mountain Heights is bordered by the heavily treed escarpment of the Great Dividing Range. An additional local park is identified for the area to ensure access to recreation facilities for the local community.

Mount Kynoch has McShane Drive Park as it's central local park and potential future growth may provide an opportunity to extent the park size and deliver on further activities.

Gowrie Creek borders the western edge of Harlaxton and presents a future opportunity to extend Toowoomba's linear corridor network. The new local node proposed for Harlaxton may be located as an activity node along the length of the creek corridor subject to the final design of the proposed development.

Legend

Projected Population Change

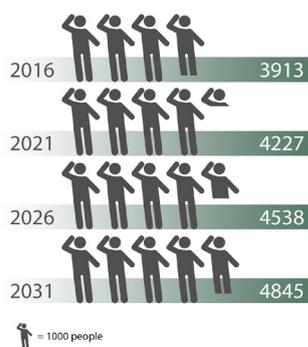
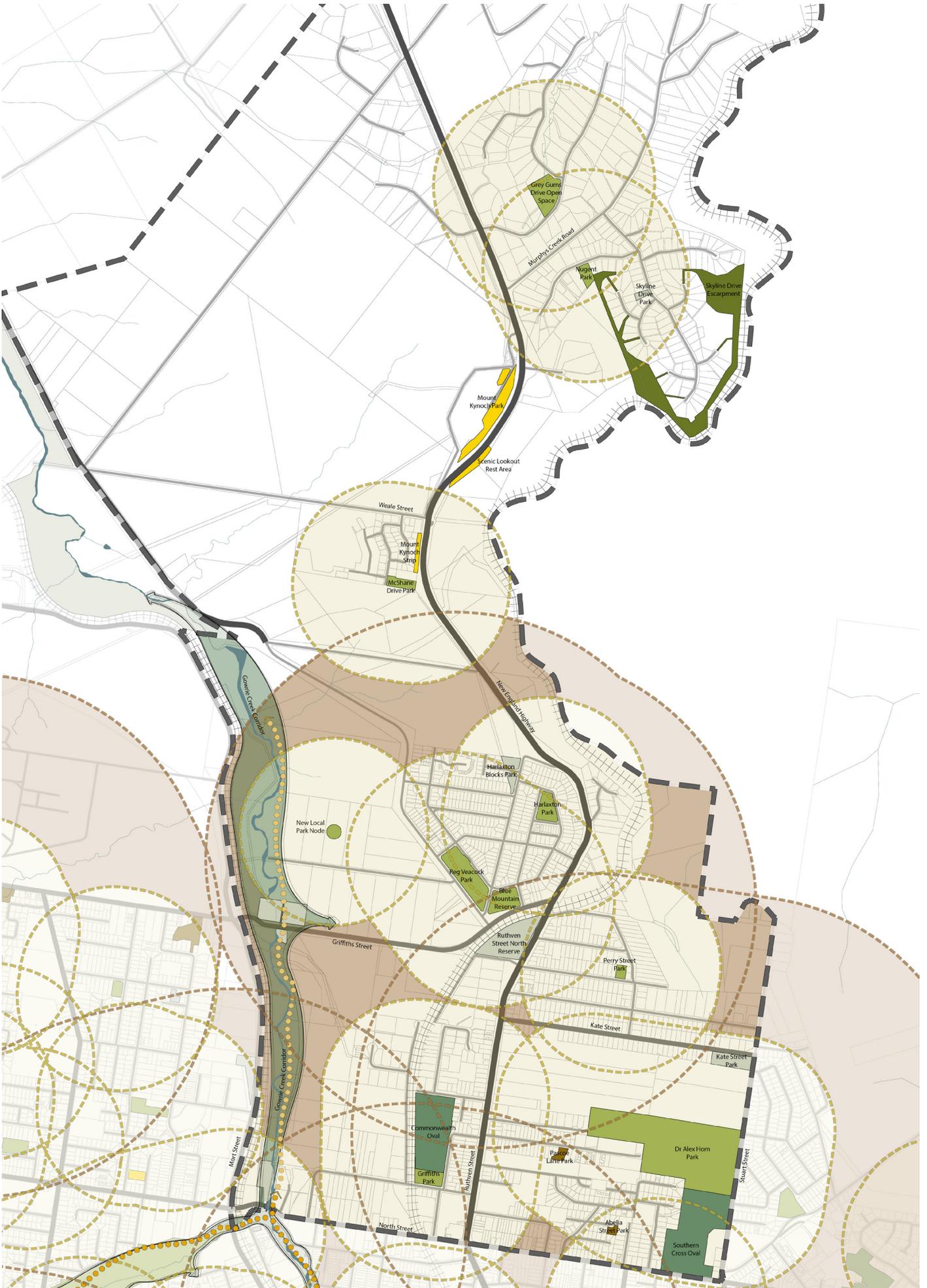
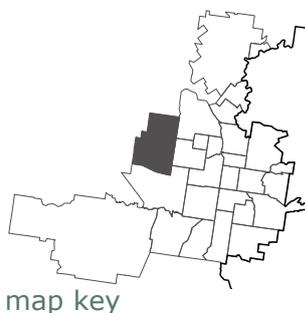


Table 17: Supply and Demand: Harlaxton, Blue Mountain Heights & Mount Kynoch

	2011			2016			2021			2026			2031		
	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap									
Hectares															
Local Recreation Park	2.5	2.1	0.4	2.7	2.1	0.6	3.0	2.1	0.9	3.2	4.0	-0.8	3.4	4.0	-0.6
District Recreation Park	3.6	3.2	0.4	3.9	3.2	0.7	4.2	3.2	1.0	4.5	3.2	1.4	4.8	16.4	-11.6



Map 05: Harlaxton, Blue Mountain Heights & Mount Kynoch Park Supply Map (pre 2031)



Torrington & Cotswold Hills

Torrington and Cotswold Hills are located west of the CBD along key western transport arteries. They both have areas of residential. Charlton Sports Precinct is on the western boarder of Cotswold Hills. It is a Regional Sports Park and represents a new park typology for the region providing both passive and active recreation opportunities.

Torrington has traditionally been a mixture of industrial and rural residential however the emerging community zone presents an opportunity to explore new Open Space to serve the growing community. Dry Creek runs through the centre of Torrington and may present a future opportunity for a linear corridor however the existing land uses bordering the creek, such as industrial, may present some challenges.

Cotswold Hills located north of the Warrego Highway has traditionally been a rural-residential area with homes on small acreages. Recent developments in the eastern portion of the locality have demonstrated a transition towards more traditional housing stock triggering the need to explore new recreation parks. A network of drainage corridors and well treed unused road reserves present an opportunity to explore a linear corridor and broader pedestrian circuit through the locality that connects to the eastern suburbs of Toowoomba such as Wilsonton and Cranley.



Legend

Projected Population Change

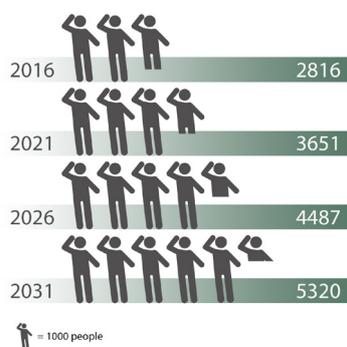
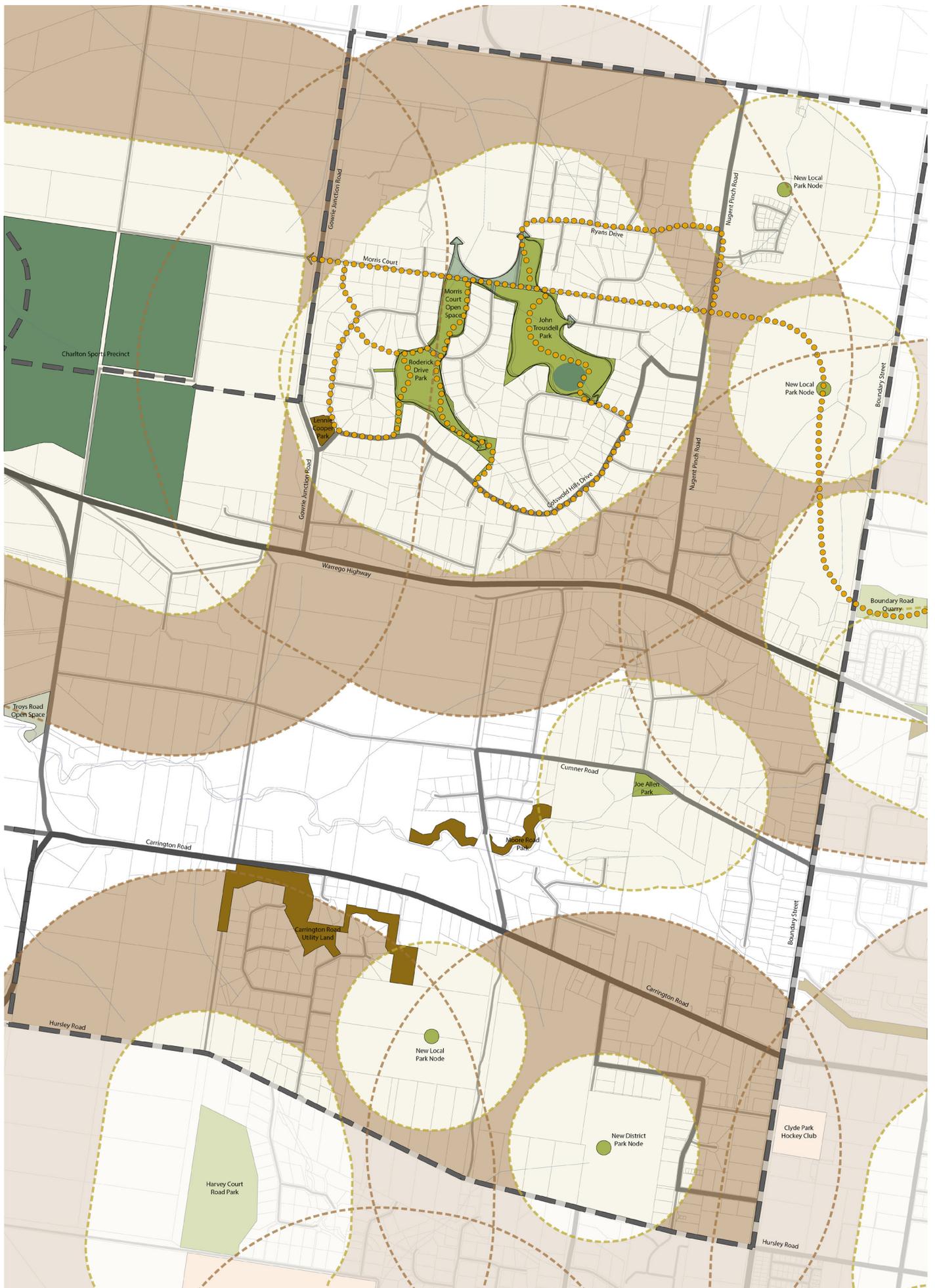


Table 18: Supply and Demand: Torrington & Cotswold Hills

	2011			2016			2021			2026			2031		
	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap
Hectares															
Local Recreation Park	1.4	1.5	-0.1	2.0	1.5	0.5	2.6	1.5	1.1	3.1	3.0	0.2	3.7	4.0	-0.2
District Recreation Park	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.8	1.0	1.8	3.7	1.0	2.7	4.5	1.0	3.5	5.3	7.2	-1.9



Map 06: Torrington & Cotswold Hills Park Supply Map (pre 2031)

05 THE NETWORK PLAN

Rockville, Wilsonton Heights, Wilsonton & Cranley

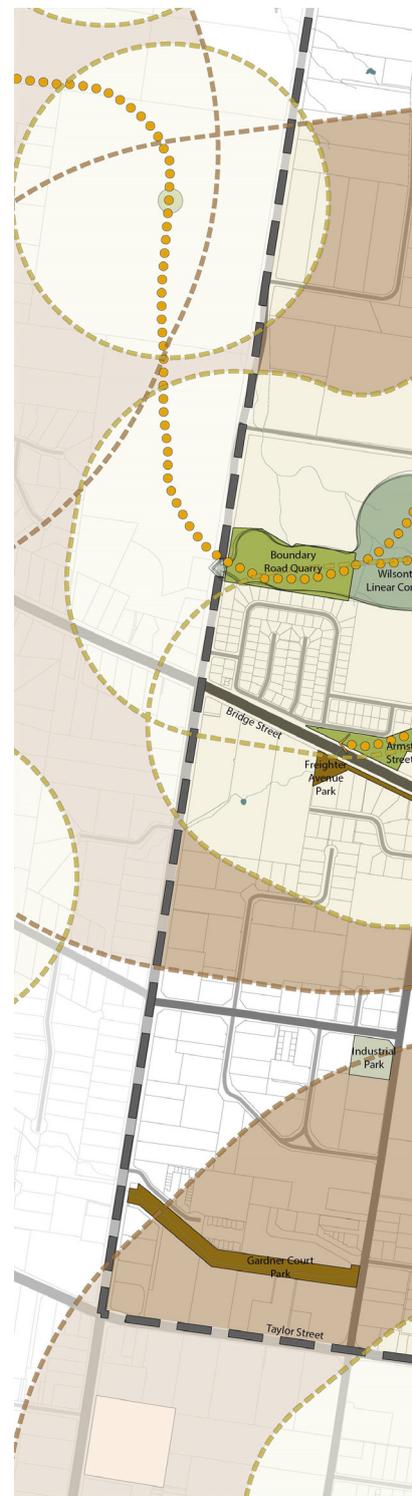
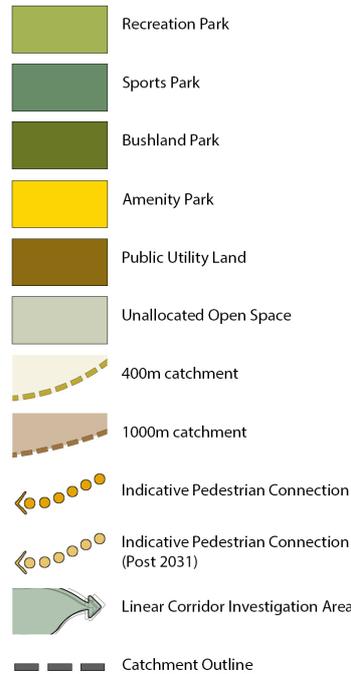
Located north-west of the CBD Rockville, Wilsonton Heights, Wilsonton & Cranley are residential suburbs of Toowoomba.

Rockville is a mixture of industrial and residential development. It is also the location of St Andrew's Private Hospital. Much of Rockville's district park needs are met by Open Space in neighbouring catchments.

Wilsonton Heights is home to a recently completed district recreation park and is predominantly residential. Cranley Escarpment Park lies on the boundary between Wilsonton Heights and Cranley. Future exploration of this bushland park for passive recreation has been identified. Cranley has primarily been a rural residential area with several key facilities such as the Baillie Henderson Hospital and the waste treatment areas of Council.

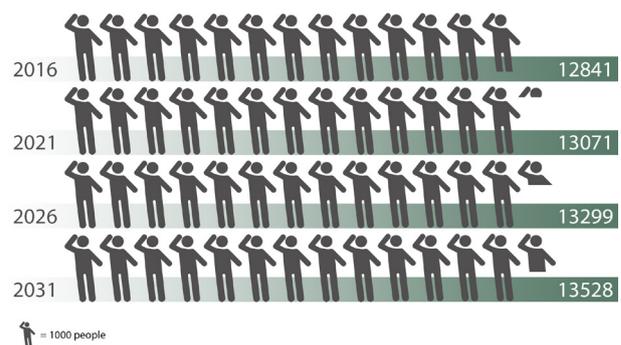
Wilsonton is a diverse suburb providing residential accommodation, the central shopping precinct for the area, sports fields, an industrial area and the Toowoomba Airport. Captain Cook Recreation Reserve is located in Wilsonton and offers both passive and active recreation.

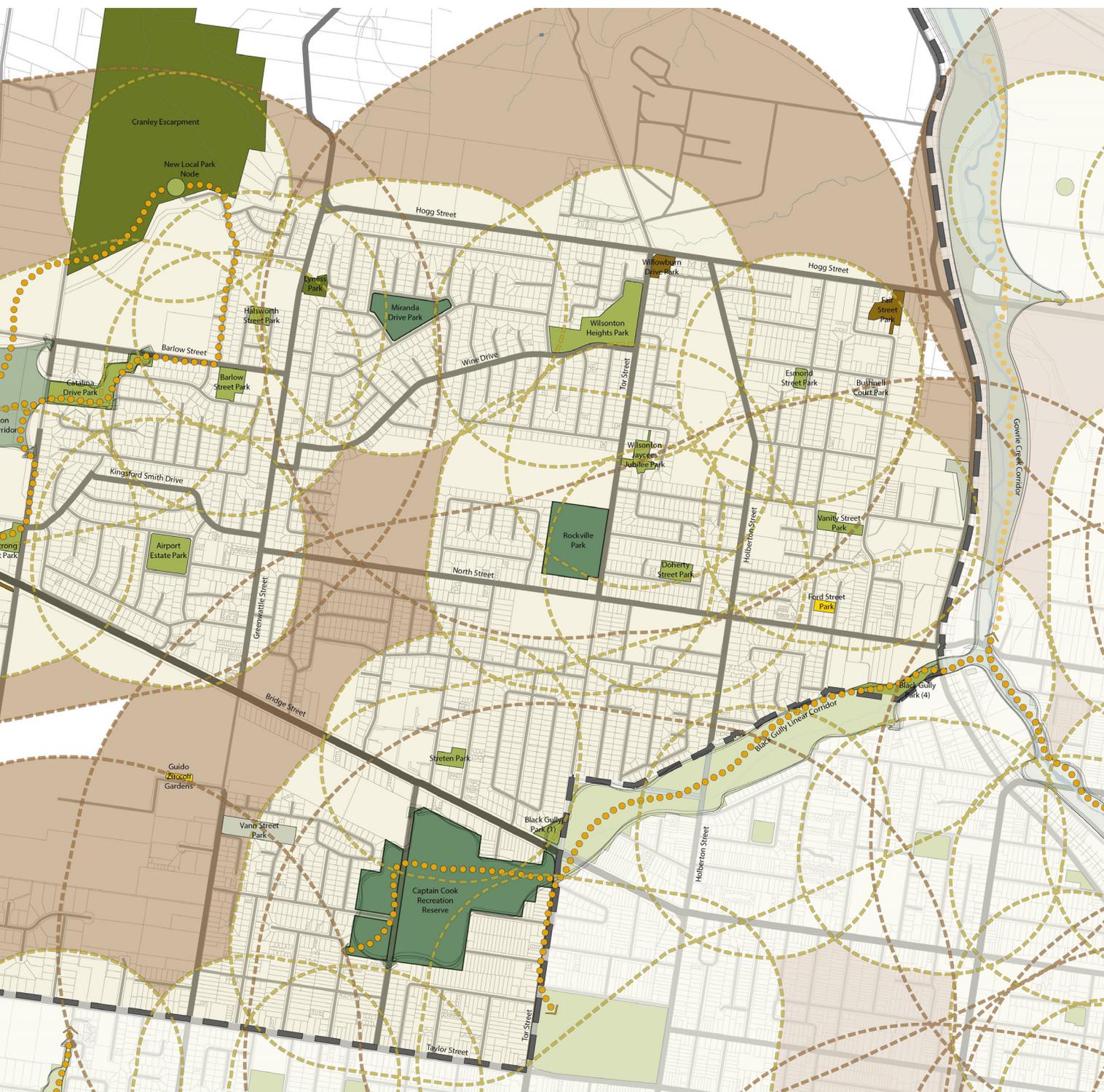
There are several linear corridor opportunities within this area including the existing Black Gully corridor and the Wilsonton Linear Corridor. Black Gully stretches from Captain Cook Recreation Reserve through to Mort Street and Gowrie Creek. This connection with Gowrie Creek offers a future network extension through into the CBD. Wilsonton Linear Corridor opens up an avenue for pedestrian connectivity to the west (in Cotswold Hills), connecting several parks and increasing the accessibility of the Open Space network.



Legend

Projected Population Change





Map 07: Rockville, Wilsonton Heights, Wilsonton & Cranley Park Supply Map (pre 2031)

Table 19: Supply and Demand: Rockville, Wilsonton Heights, Wilsonton & Cranley

	2011			2016			2021			2026			2031		
	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap									
Hectares															
Local Recreation Park	8.8	8.5	0.3	9.0	8.5	0.5	9.1	9.0	0.1	9.3	9.0	0.3	17.6	24.4	-6.8
District Recreation Park	12.6	3.2	9.4	12.8	3.2	9.7	13.1	3.2	9.9	13.3	3.2	10.1	13.5	15.1	-1.6

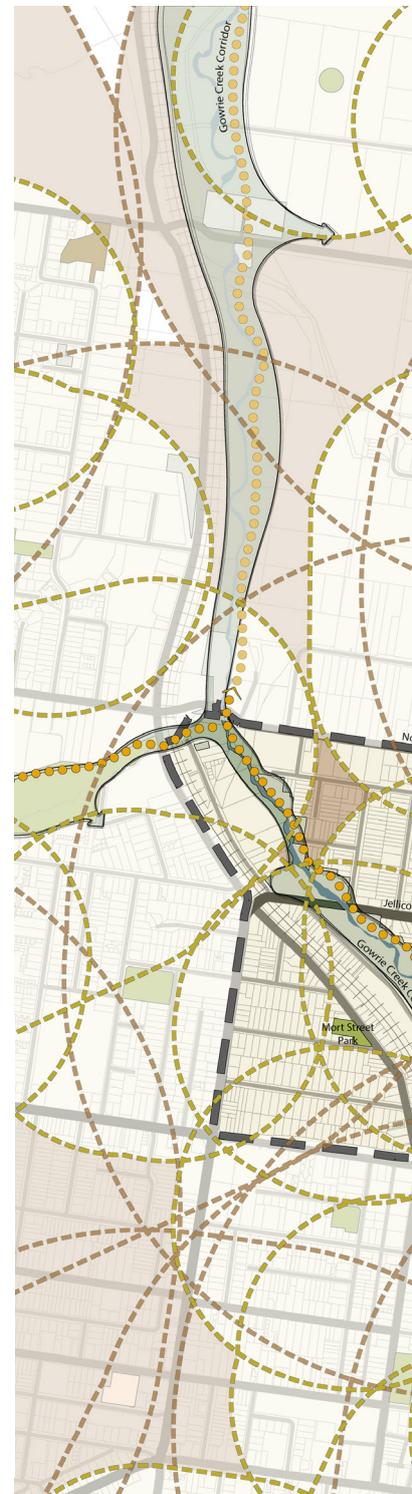
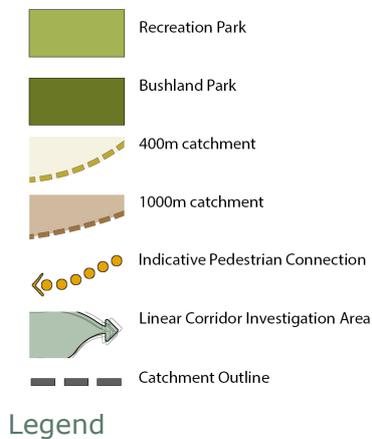


Mount Lofty & North Toowoomba

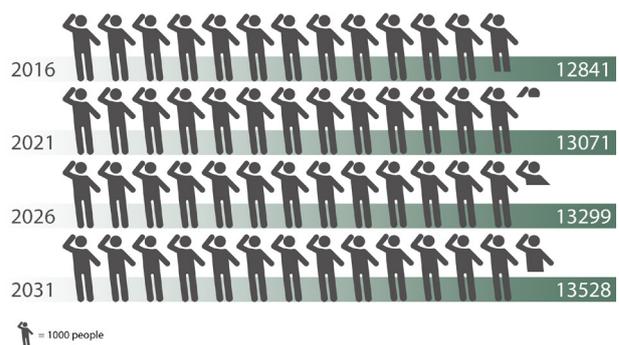
North Toowoomba and Mount Lofty are located north and north east of the CBD. They are both older areas of Toowoomba and have many tree lined streets. A review of the street tree master plan may explore the opportunity to further deliver of these avenues to promote pedestrian use of the street environment and support the journey to the park.

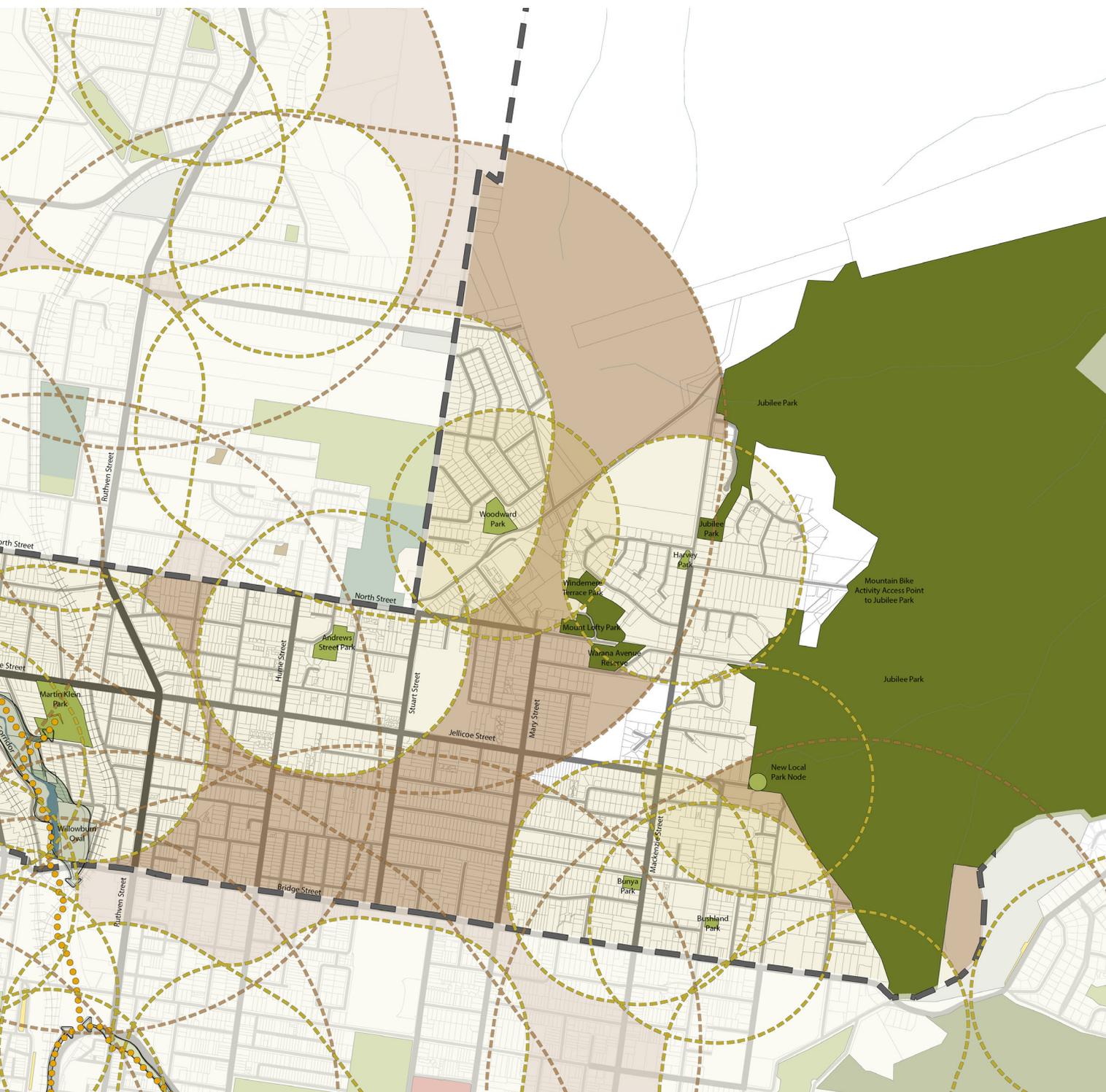
Jubilee Park, located on the eastern edge of Mount Lofty, is a large bushland park that provides access to some of the region’s trail network, opportunity for mountain bike riding, walking, and horse riding. Mount Lofty Park, part of a bushland lookout at the end eastern end of North Street presents an opportunity for further analysis when looking into the roles of bushland parks.

Gowrie Creek borders the western edge of North Toowoomba and presents an opportunity to explore a multi-use linear corridor that can provide pedestrian connectivity and passive recreation into the CBD while integrating with stormwater systems.



Projected Population Change





Map 08: Mount Lofty & North Toowoomba Park Supply Map (pre 2031)

Table 20: Supply and Demand: Mount Lofty & North Toowoomba

	2011			2016			2021			2026			2031		
	Demand	Supply	Gap												
Hectares															
Local Recreation Park	4.8	2.3	2.5	4.9	2.3	2.5	4.9	2.8	2.1	5.0	2.8	2.1	5.0	3.7	1.3
District Recreation Park	6.9	2.4	4.6	7.0	2.4	4.6	7.0	2.4	4.7	7.1	2.4	4.7	7.2	2.4	4.8

Glenvale

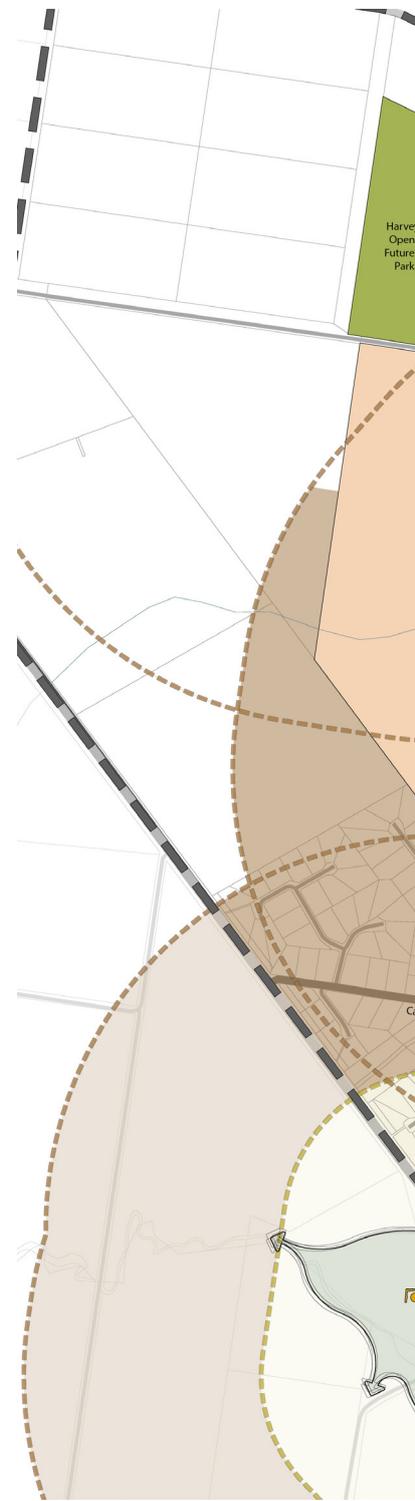
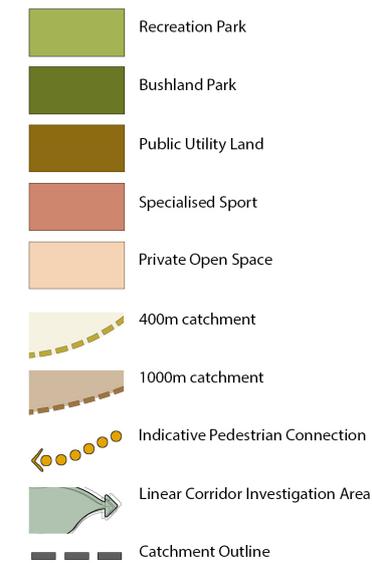
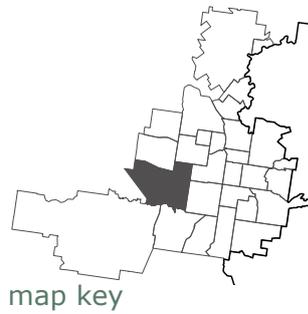
Glenvale is a growing suburb west of the CBD and historically has provided dominantly rural residential accommodation. Recent developments have seen a transition to more traditional housing stock and some small lot developments.

The suburb sits on undulating hills leading down towards the rich agricultural lands of the Darling Downs. There are several tree lined hill tops that are key landscape features of the area.

The need for more accessible Open Space for the Glenvale area has underlined the planning approach. Spring Creek which flows west from Harristown through Glenvale offers an opportunity to explore a linear corridor that can function as a recreation park, active transport corridor and drainage corridor for stormwater.

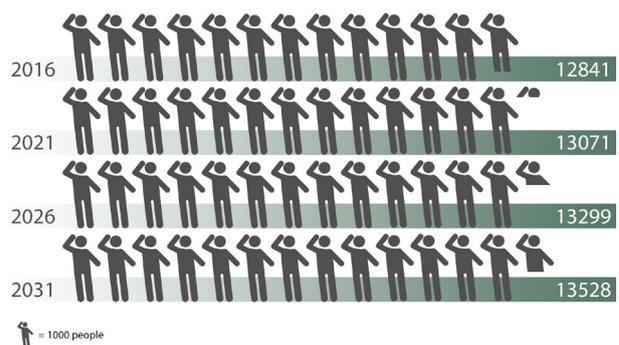
The full length of the corridor through Glenvale will be master planned with the community to explore activity types and a key intent is to promote pedestrian activity and passive recreation.

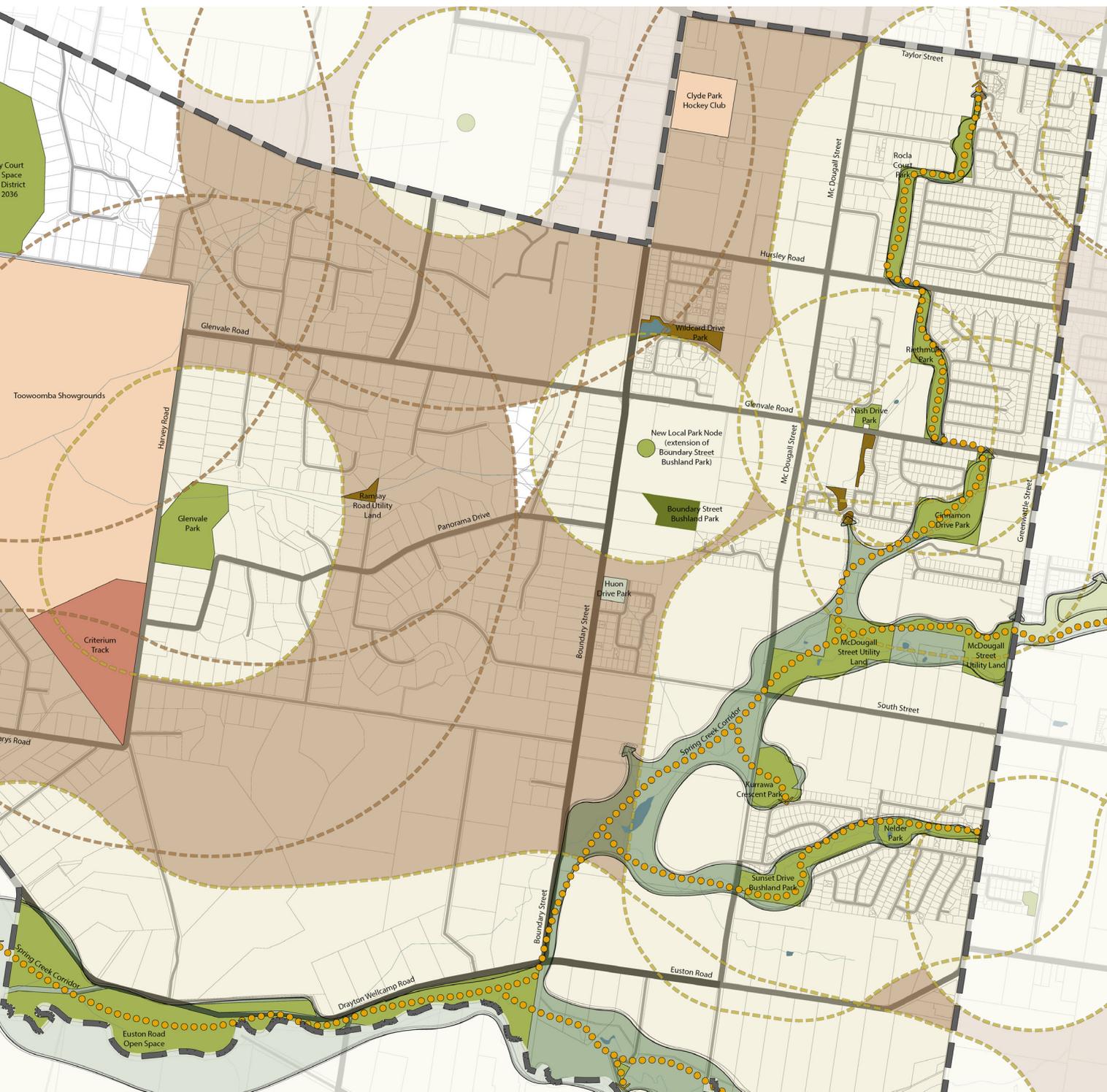
In addition to the more traditional Open Space Glenvale is also home to the Toowoomba Showgrounds and the Criterium Track.



Legend

Projected Population Change

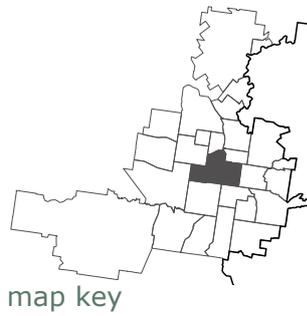




Map 09: Glenvale Park Supply Map (pre 2031)

Table 21: Supply and Demand: Glenvale

	2011			2016			2021			2026			2031		
	Demand	Supply	Gap												
Hectares															
Local Recreation Park	3.6	2.5	1.0	4.8	2.5	2.3	6.1	5.7	0.4	7.4	5.7	1.6	8.6	10.7	-2.1
District Recreation Park	5.1	0.0	5.1	6.9	4.9	2.0	8.7	4.9	3.8	10.5	4.9	5.6	12.3	23.9	-11.6



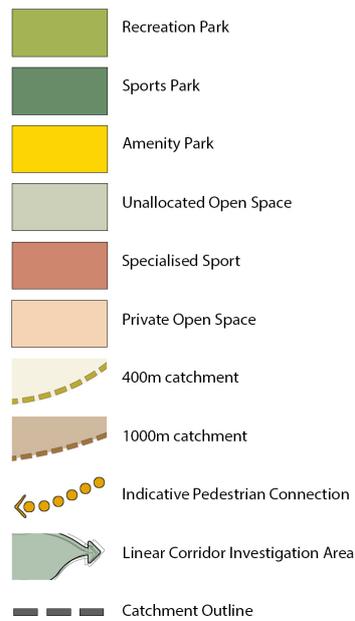
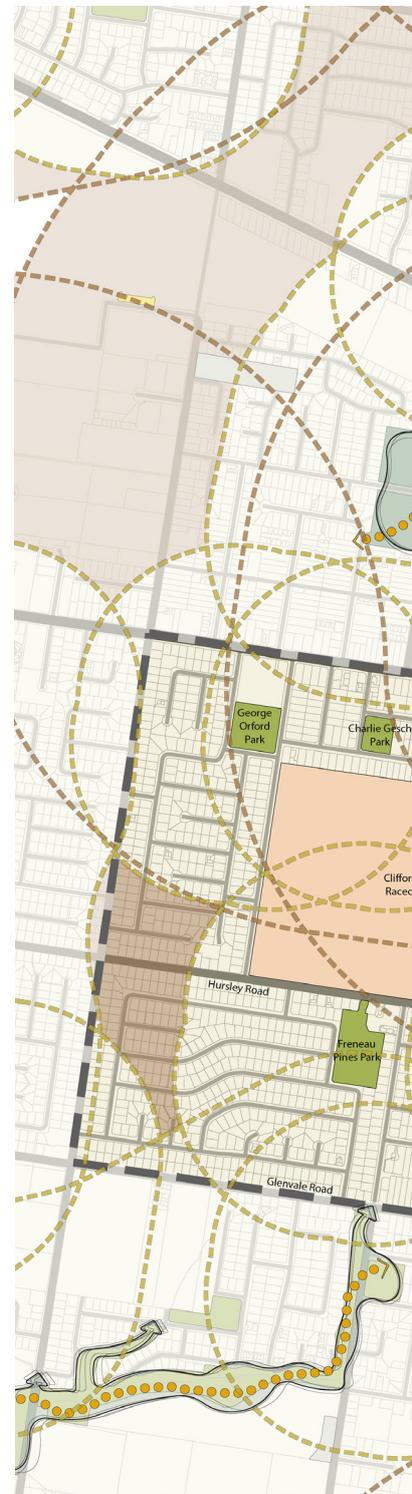
Toowoomba City (CBD) & Newtown

Toowoomba is a City located on the edge of the Great Dividing Range west of Brisbane. The CBD of Toowoomba includes the city centre and the convergence of East Creek, West Creek and Gowrie Creek. The role that these linear corridors can play in funnelling the community into the city centre as active transport corridors will be explored in partnership across Council and as part of a master planning process.

The CBD is also home to the new Library, scheduled for opening in 2016, and a number of amenity parks that support the civic nature of the CBD. The Regional Aquatic Strategy proposes a new swimming pool within this existing catchment, relocating the current Milne Bay Aquatic Centre. Laurel Bank Park is a premier district park that showcases the beauty of the garden city.

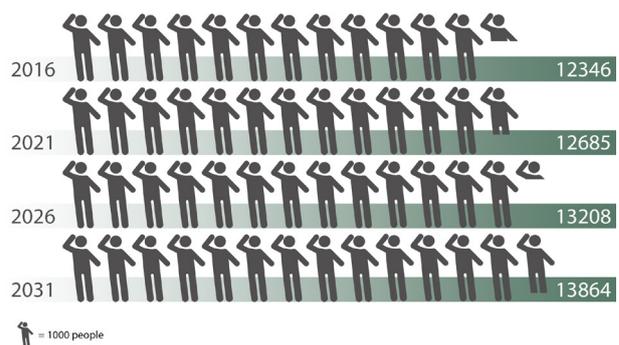
The Railway Precinct, Toowoomba’s designated Priority Development Area (PDA) sits within the city centre. Strategically located on the convergence of the three central creeks the PDA preliminary design proposes to deliver a regional park that will complement the traditional nature of Queens Park, while offering new and diverse park experiences.

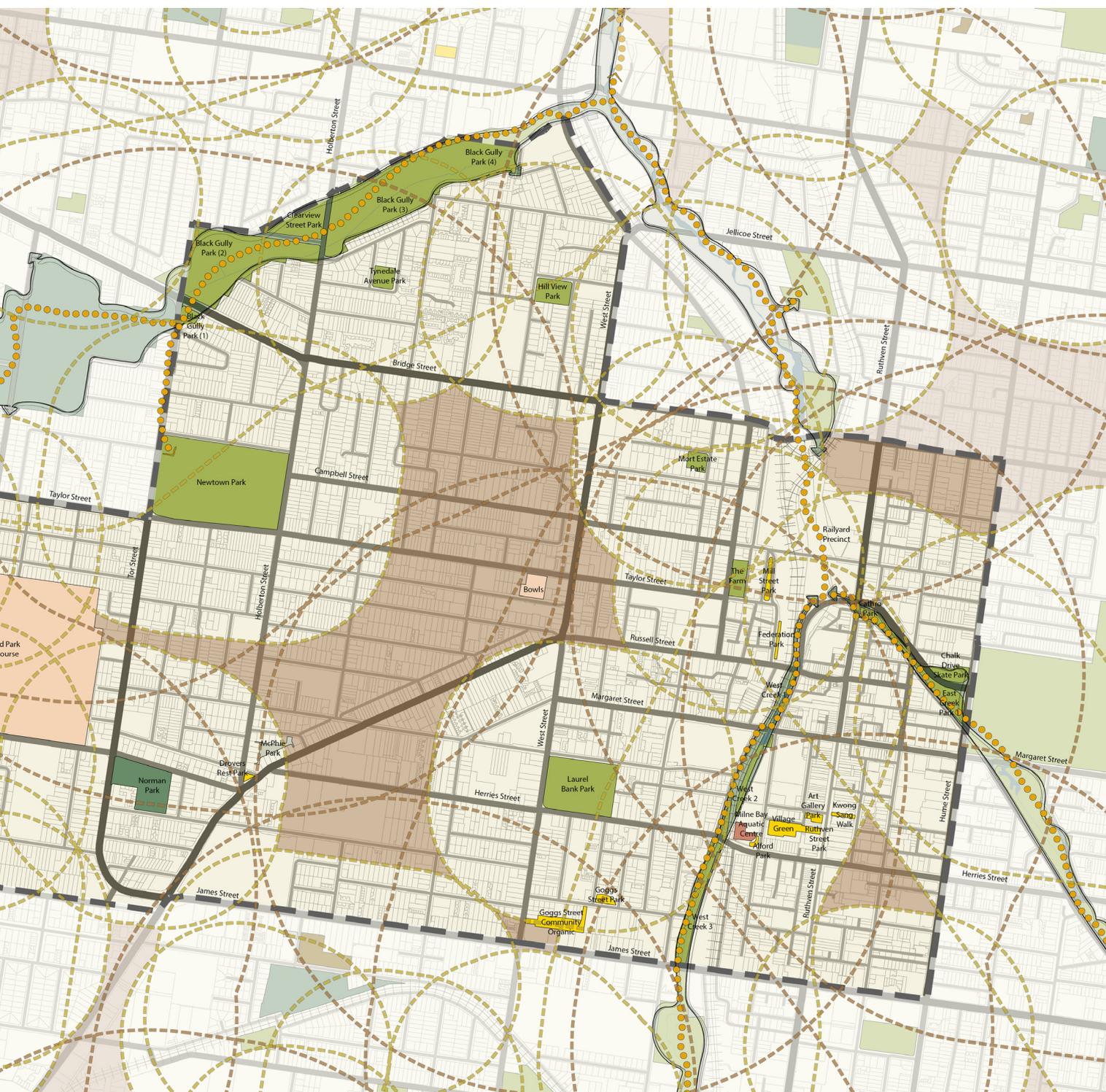
Newtown hugs the western edge of the CBD and provides a diverse mixture of housing. Newtown Park is the primary district park for this catchment offering a traditional park experience with both active and passive recreation. The northern boundary of the catchment is framed by Black Gully, a linear corridor that connects through to Gowrie Creek and ultimately the CBD. Newtown is also home to Clifford Park Racecourse.



Legend

Projected Population Change



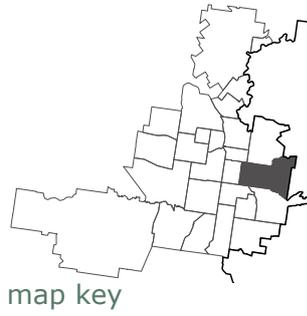


Map 10: Toowoomba City (CBD) & Newtown Park Supply Map (pre 2031)

Table 22: Supply and Demand: Toowoomba City (CBD) & Newtown

	2011			2016			2021			2026			2031		
	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap
Hectares															
Local Recreation Park	8.6	7.9	0.6	8.6	7.9	0.7	8.9	7.9	1.0	9.2	8.6	0.7	9.7	9.6	0.1
District Recreation Park	12.2	11.4	0.8	12.3	11.4	0.9	12.7	12.8	-0.1	13.2	12.8	0.4	13.9	18.3	-4.5

05 THE NETWORK PLAN



East Toowoomba, Redwood and Prince Henry Heights

East Toowoomba, Redwood and Prince Henry Heights are located east of the CBD.

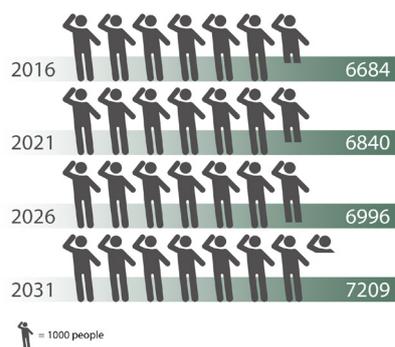
The tree lined streets of East Toowoomba take the pedestrian on a journey, filled with shade and dappled sunlight, leading to Queens Park, the Regional Recreation Park.

Jubilee and Redwood Bushland Parks form a dramatic backdrop for Redwood and Prince Henry Heights. The escarpment parks provide visual amenity, preservation of natural vegetation and opportunity for recreation.



Legend

Projected Population Change

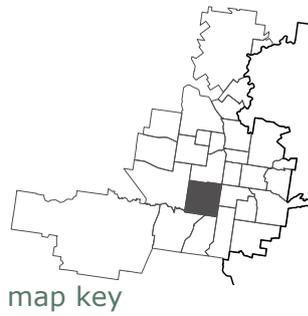




Map 11: East Toowoomba, Redwood and Prince Henry Heights Park Supply Map (pre 2031)

Table 23: Supply and Demand: East Toowoomba, Redwood and Prince Henry Heights

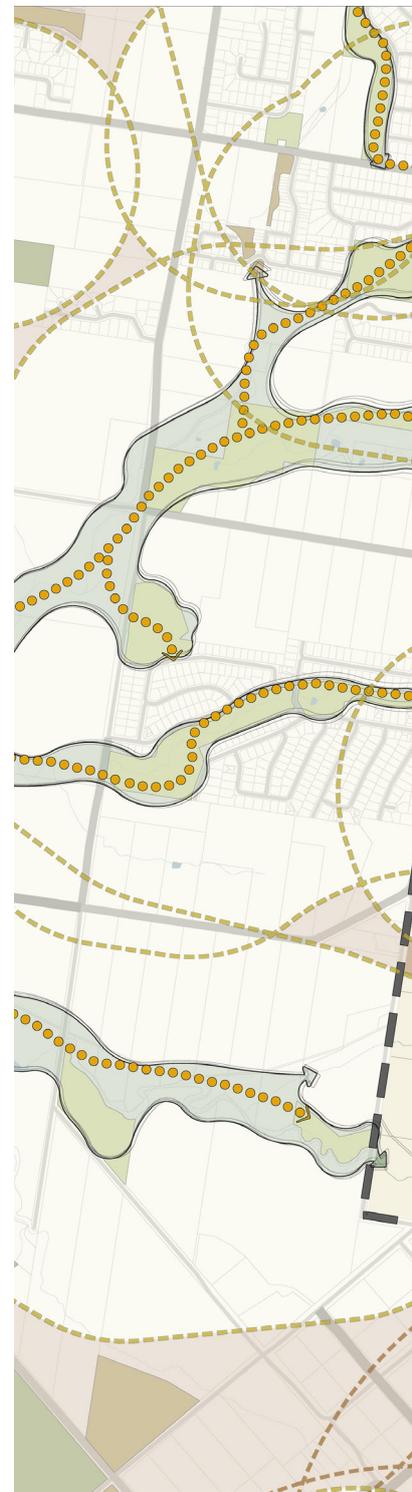
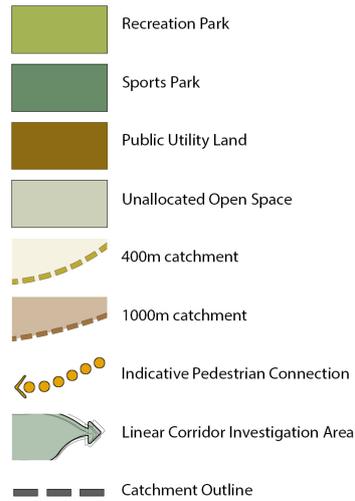
	2011			2016			2021			2026			2031		
	Demand	Supply	Gap												
Hectares															
Local Recreation Park	4.6	4.3	0.3	4.7	4.3	0.4	4.8	4.8	0.0	4.9	4.8	0.1	5.0	4.8	0.3
District Recreation Park	6.6	1.0	5.6	6.7	1.0	5.7	6.8	3.6	3.3	7.0	6.1	0.9	7.2	6.1	1.1



Harristown

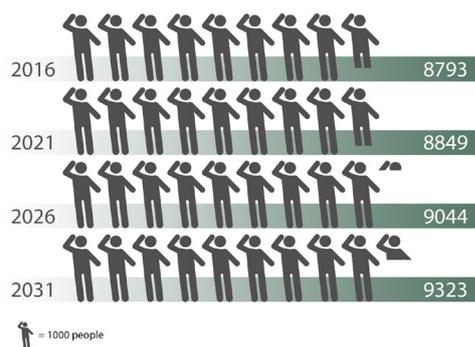
Harristown is located to the south west of the CBD. The suburb is a mixture of residential and industrial with the south-bound train line running through the centre. The portions of the catchment that are industrial land do not require parks. Other areas of the catchment are serviced by parks within neighbouring catchments.

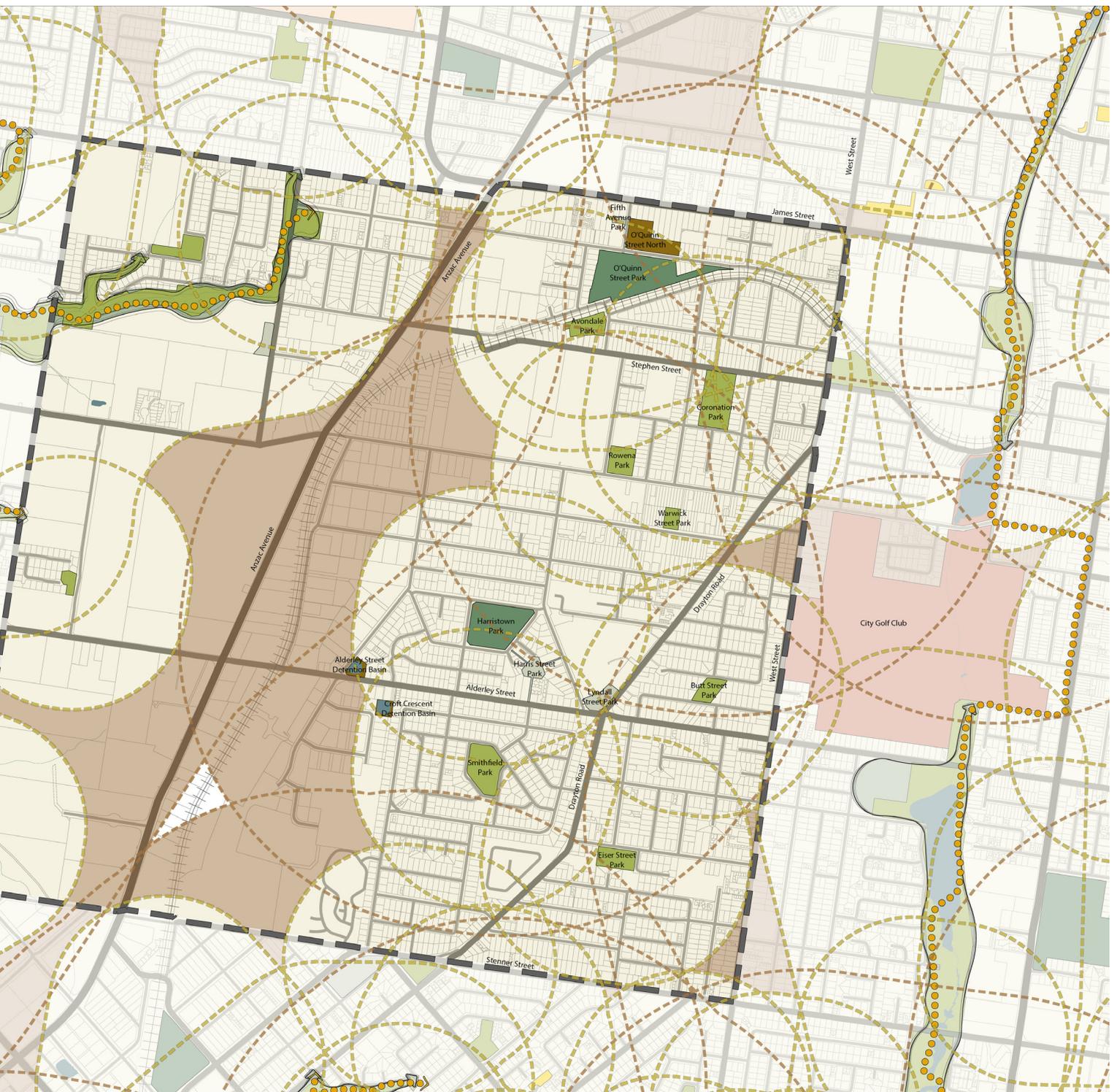
Harristown is home to several sports parks and an oversupply of local recreation parks. Some of the recreation parks have been upgraded to District Parks as part of the LGIP review and will require detailed master planning to inform the delivery of any new infrastructure. This will present an opportunity to work with the community in development of the activities based plan.



Legend

Projected Population Change

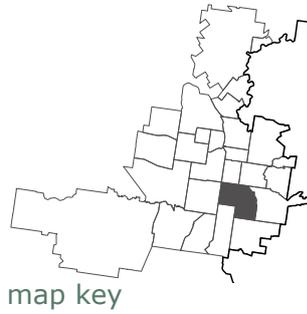




Map 12: Harristown Park Supply Map (pre 2031)

Table 24: Supply and Demand: Harristown

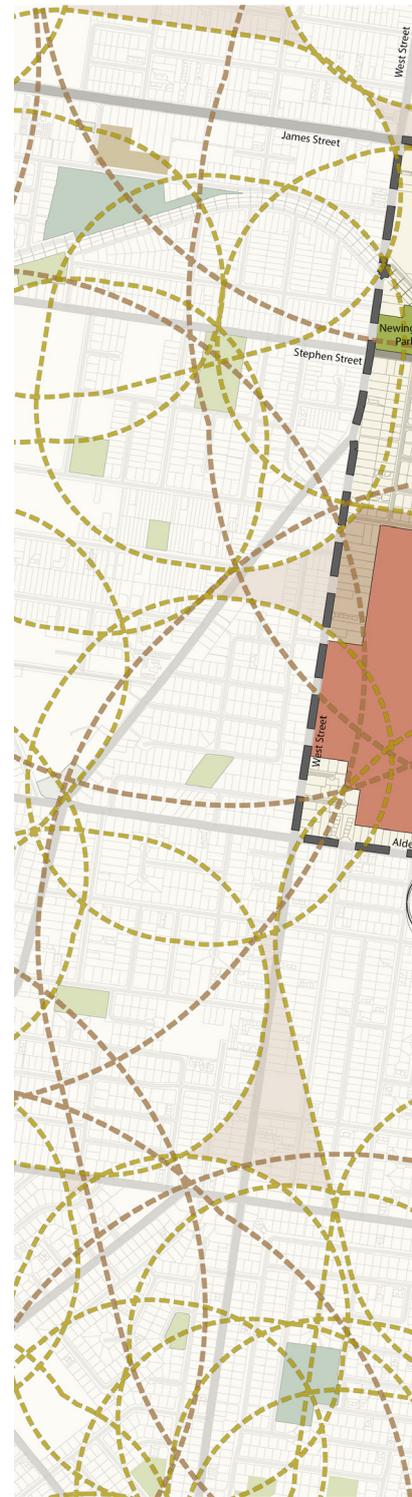
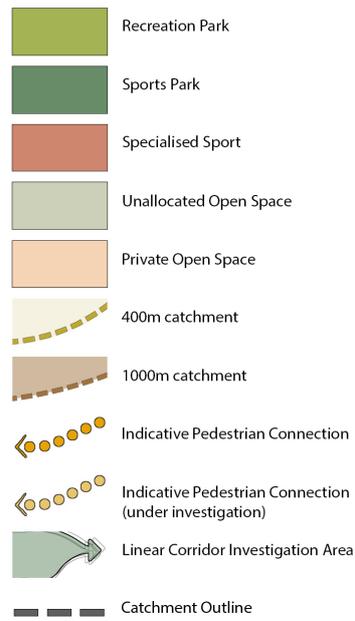
	2011			2016			2021			2026			2031		
	Demand	Supply	Gap												
Hectares															
Local Recreation Park	6.1	9.5	-3.3	6.2	9.5	-3.3	6.2	9.5	-3.3	6.3	9.5	-3.1	6.5	10.0	-3.4
District Recreation Park	8.8	0.0	8.8	8.8	0.0	8.8	8.8	1.4	7.4	9.0	1.4	7.6	9.3	4.3	5.0



Centenary Heights & South Toowoomba

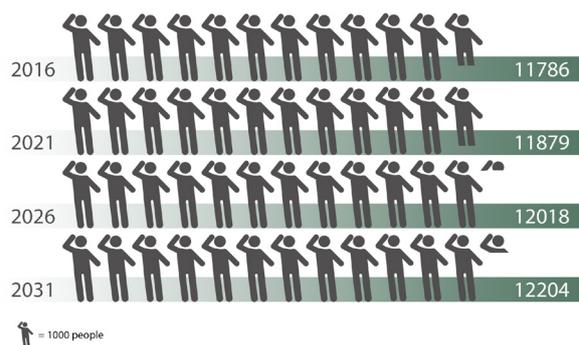
South Toowoomba borders the CBD to the south while Centenary Heights is the next suburb out, south east of the CBD.

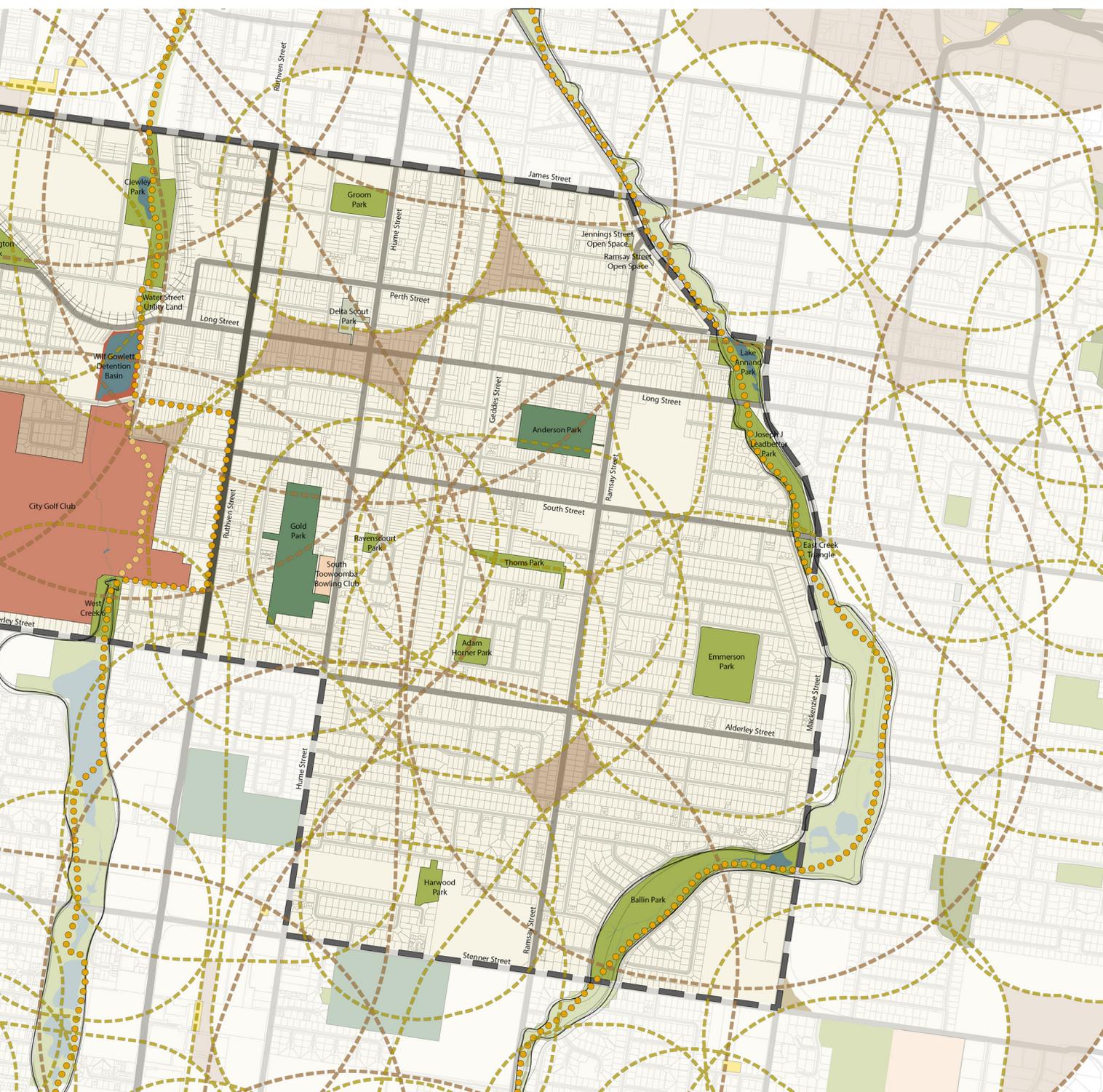
West and East Creek Linear Corridors flow from the south of the urban catchments of broader Toowoomba through to the CBD passing through South Toowoomba and Centenary Heights. These corridors form key links for pedestrians and stormwater drainage while also functioning as recreation parks. In addition to the linear corridors there is a selection of recreation parks and several sports parks. The City Golf Club is located within the South Toowoomba catchment.



Legend

Projected Population Change





Map 13: Centenary Heights & South Toowoomba Park Supply Map (pre 2031)

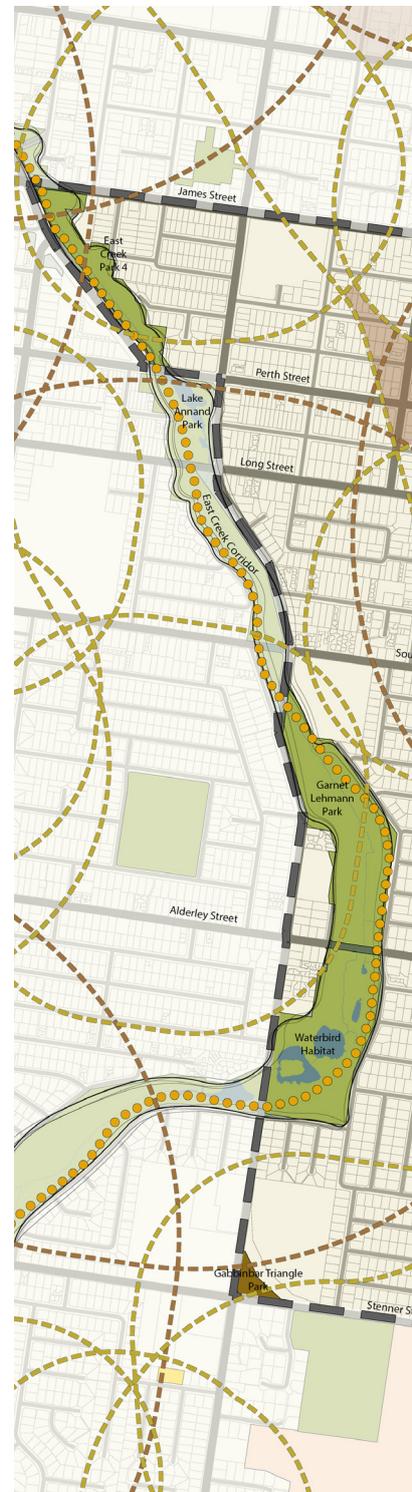
Table 25: Supply and Demand: Centenary Heights & South Toowoomba

	2011			2016			2021			2026			2031		
	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap
Hectares															
Local Recreation Park	8.2	8.3	-0.1	8.3	8.3	0.0	8.3	8.8	-0.5	8.4	8.8	-0.4	8.5	8.8	-0.2
District Recreation Park	11.7	10.0	1.8	11.8	10.0	1.8	11.9	14.7	-2.8	12.0	19.0	-7.0	12.2	19.0	-6.8

Rangeville

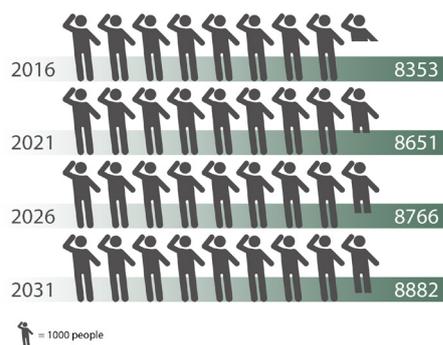
Rangeville is located south east of the CBD and is home to a diversity of park typologies from the bushland escarpments parks and the Picnic Point Lookout through to pocket bushland reserves, recreation parks, the East Creek Corridor and the Waterbird Habitat.

The interface with East Creek provides opportunity for pedestrian/cycle movement into the CBD while the escarpment offers opportunity for recreation trails, activities and nature based recreation.



Legend

Projected Population Change





Map 14: Rangeville Park Supply Map (pre 2031)

Table 26: Supply and Demand: Rangeville

	2011			2016			2021			2026			2031		
	Demand	Supply	Gap												
Hectares															
Local Recreation Park	5.9	8.9	-3.0	5.8	8.9	-3.1	6.1	8.9	-2.9	6.1	9.4	-3.3	6.2	9.4	-3.2
District Recreation Park	8.4	11.6	-3.2	8.4	11.6	-3.3	8.7	11.6	-3.0	8.8	15.1	-6.3	8.9	15.1	-6.2

Westbrook

Located west of the CBD along the Gore Highway Westbrook sits on the edge of greater Toowoomba with views out over the western plains. There are several recreation parks in the western half of the suburb and the Strategy has identified the need for an additional local park for the eastern residential developments.

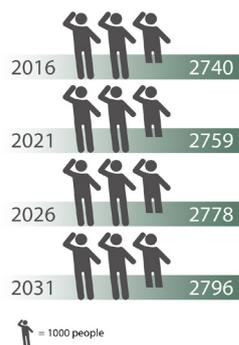
With Mount Peel Bushland Park on Westbrook’s doorstep and a selection of utility and amenity reserves there is a unique opportunity to explore a town circuit. This circuit would links the recreation parks, dog off leash park, amenity reserves and gateway to Mount Peel. While the quantity of parkland is enough to satisfy the standards of service the location predominantly on the western side of Westbrook is less desirable. The circuit would provide a recreation activity, servicing areas that have no immediate park within 400m and facilitating access to the recreation parks.

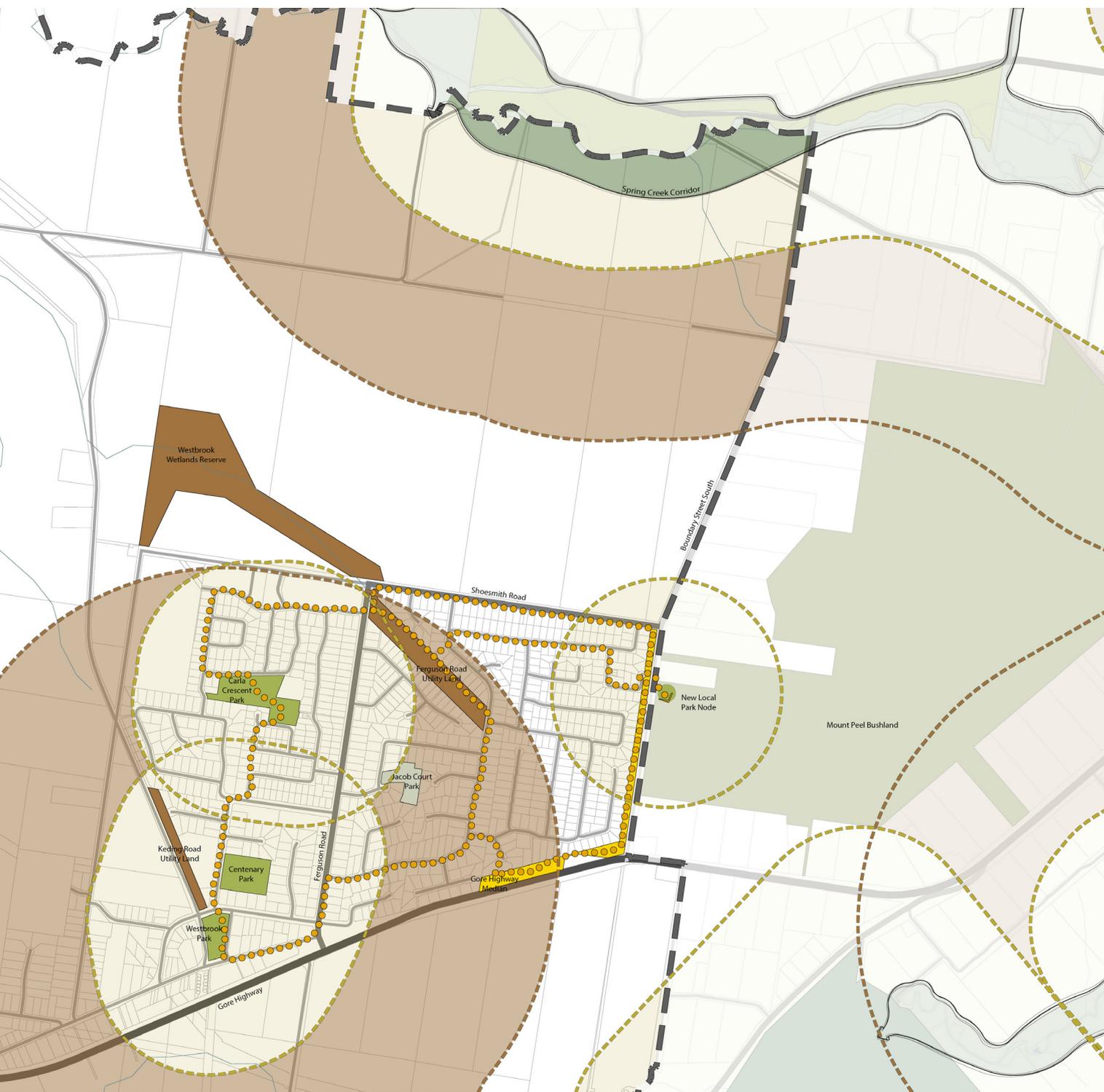
Carla Crescent Park is identified to be delivered as a local recreation park. It is sized to cater for future growth to the north of Westbrook and may be developed into a district park in the future.



Legend

Projected Population Change

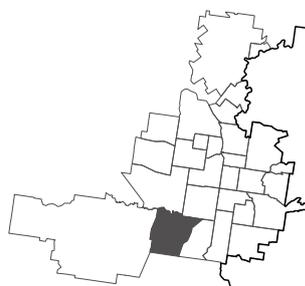




Map 15: Westbrook Park Supply Map (pre 2031)

Table 27: Supply and Demand: Westbrook

	2011			2016			2021			2026			2031		
	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap
Hectares															
Local Recreation Park	1.9	0.5	1.4	1.9	0.5	1.4	1.9	3.5	-1.6	1.9	4.0	-2.1	2.0	4.0	-2.1
District Recreation Park	2.7	2.5	0.2	2.7	2.5	0.2	2.8	2.5	0.2	2.8	2.5	0.2	2.8	2.5	0.3



Drayton

Drayton is located south west of the CBD on the edge of Toowoomba’s urban development. Drayton has several key arteries running through it’s catchment including the Gore Highway and the Drayton Connection Road (linking through to the New England Highway).

Westbrook Creek flows through the town centre and offers an opportunity to explore a linear corridor to support future growth potential within Drayton. Drayton Linear Corridor would connect from Thies Parks through to Wyreema Road Sport and Recreation Reserve. It would provide a district corridor with passive and active recreation opportunities. Several drainage tributaries connect to the corridor which offer further exploration through development delivery to support a growing active transport network connecting north and east.

map key



Legend

Projected Population Change

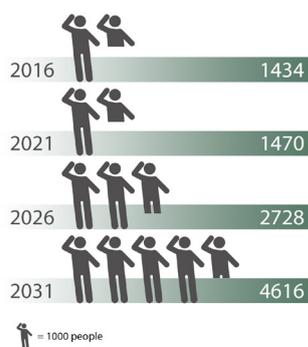
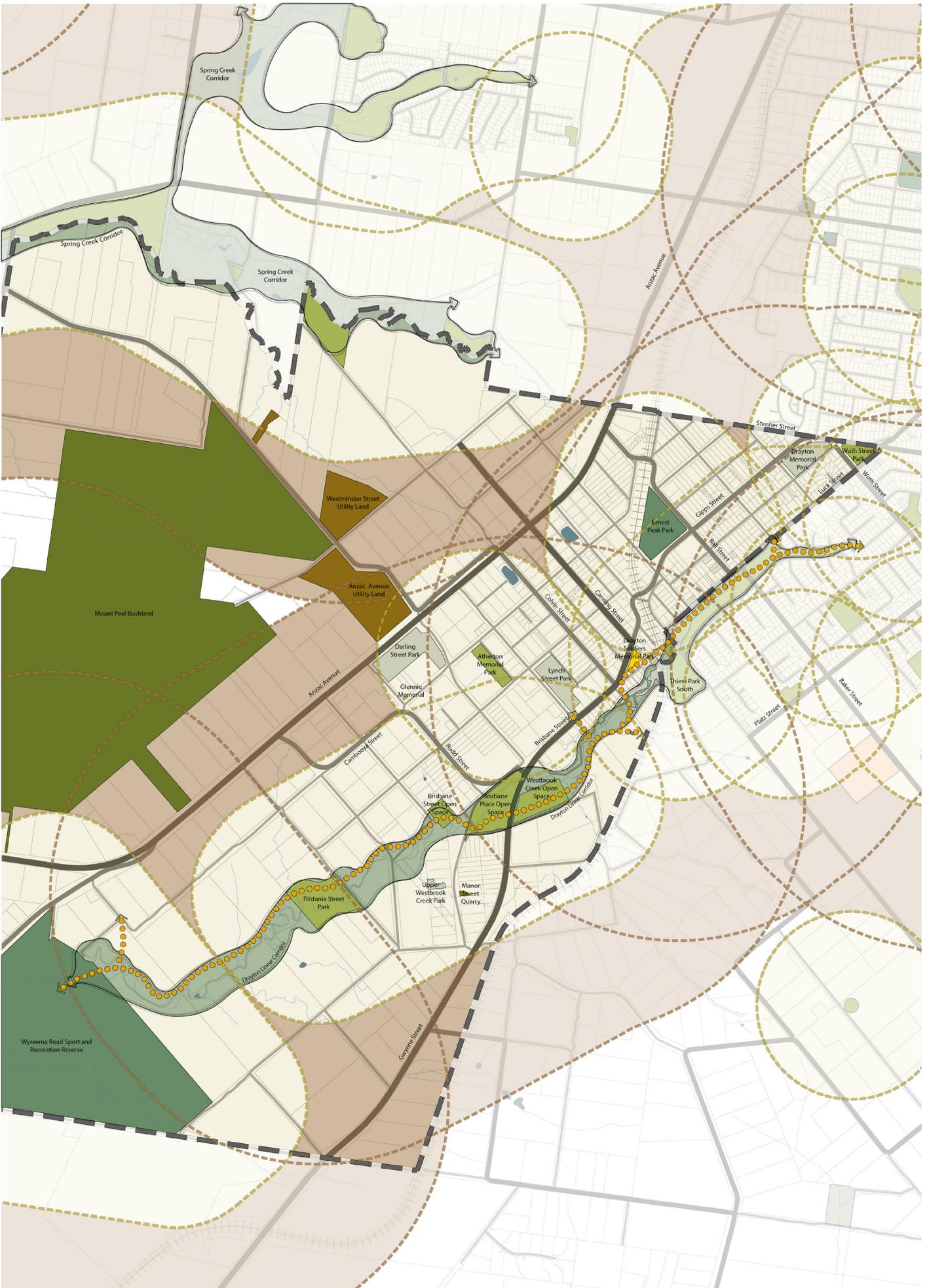
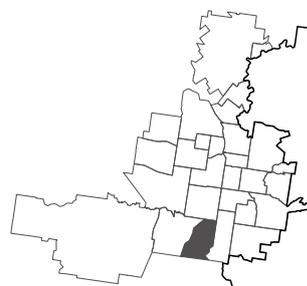


Table 28: Supply and Demand: Drayton

	2011			2016			2021			2026			2031		
	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap									
Hectares															
Local Recreation Park	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.9	0.6	1.3	3.2	3.1	0.1
District Recreation Park	1.4	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.0	1.4	1.5	0.0	1.5	2.7	2.8	-0.1	4.6	4.8	-0.2



Map 16: Drayton Park Supply Map (pre 2031)



map key

- Recreation Park
- Amenity Park
- Private Open Space
- 400m catchment
- 1000m catchment
- Indicative Pedestrian Connection
- Linear Corridor Investigation Area
- Catchment Outline

Darling Heights

Darling Heights is located south of the CBD and lies on the urban edge of greater Toowoomba. It is a growing area with a substantial quantity of new housing stock.

The University of Southern Queensland sits at the centre of this catchment and provides in partnership with Council a unique district park experience in the Japanese Gardens.

Thiess Parks (North, Central, South) form the start of the Drayton Linear Corridor and provide an opportunity to engage with new development in pursuit of creating an active transport network that funnels the community to the university.

At present the southern land within the catchment is dominantly acreage blocks and small farms. The transition of any of this land to more traditional residential presents a challenge in delivery of Open Space, particularly local parks.

Legend

Projected Population Change

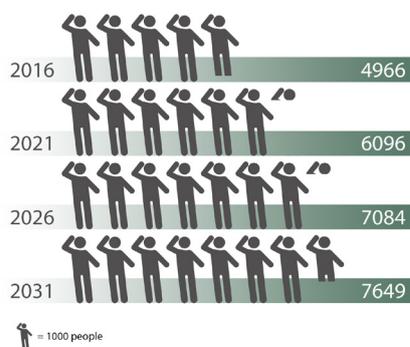
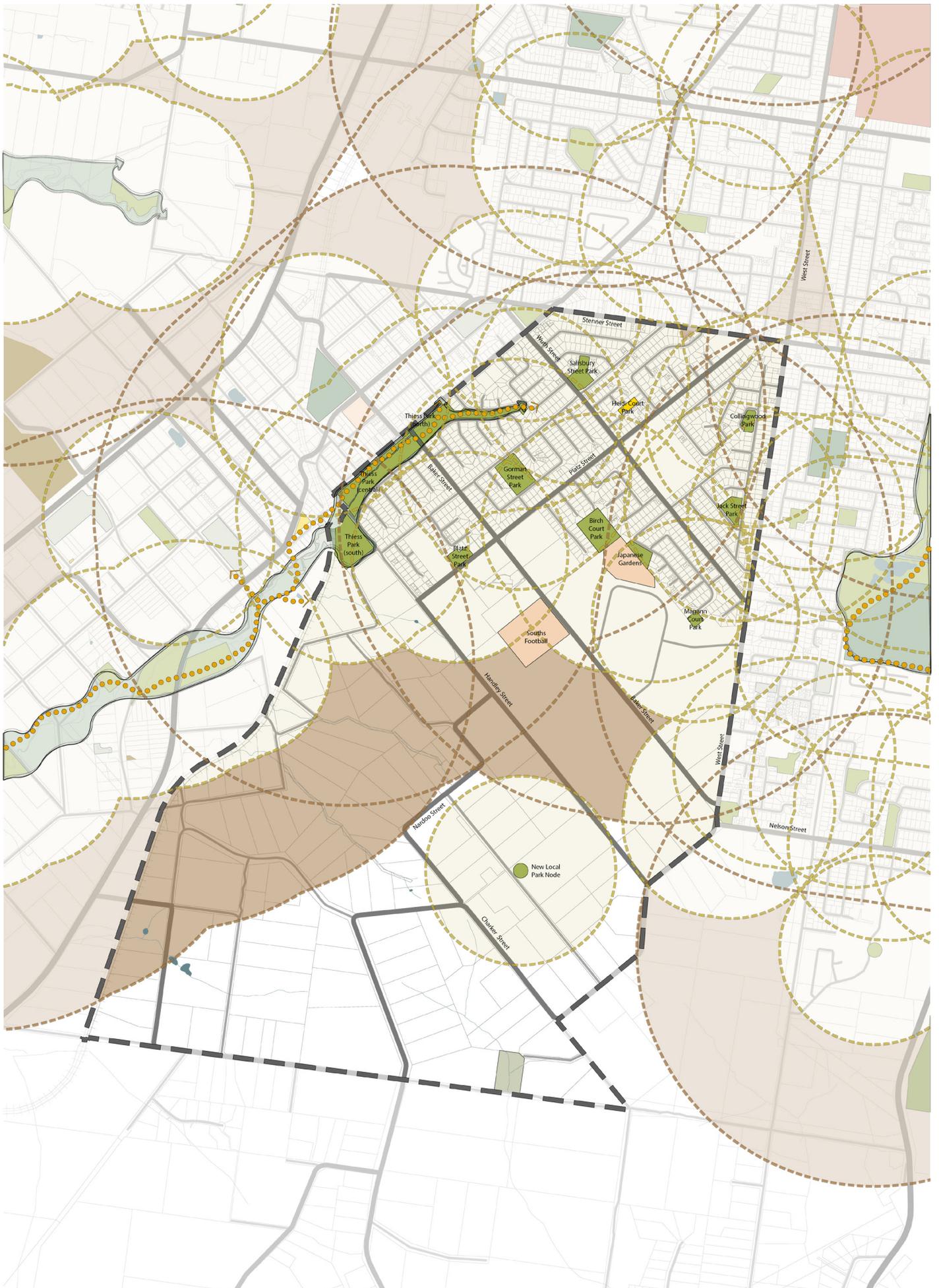


Table 29: Supply and Demand: Darling Heights

	2011			2016			2021			2026			2031		
	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap
Hectares															
Local Recreation Park	3.4	3.5	-0.1	3.5	3.5	0.0	4.3	3.5	0.7	5.0	4.5	0.4	5.4	5.0	0.4
District Recreation Park	4.8	0.5	4.3	5.0	0.5	4.4	6.1	5.5	0.6	7.1	5.5	1.6	7.6	7.2	0.5



Map 17: Darling Heights Park Supply Map (pre 2031)



map key

- Recreation Park
- Sports Park
- Amenity Park
- Bushland Park
- Unallocated Open Space
- 400m catchment
- 1000m catchment
- Indicative Pedestrian Connection
- Linear Corridor Investigation Area
- Catchment Outline

Kearneys Spring

Kearneys Spring is located 5km south of the CBD with the New England Highway running the lengths of the suburb. West Creek Corridor starts in Kearneys Spring and divides the suburb in two.

West Creek is home to a Murray Clewett Wetlands and is the start of an attractive pedestrian network heading north towards the CBD. The LGIP identifies that further work is needed to bring this corridor up to district park standards with a primary objective to link each of the activity nodes to the active transport element of the corridor.

New residential growth to the south and along the southern edge of the suburb has provided an additional park that will be embellished to meet community needs.

Legend

Projected Population Change

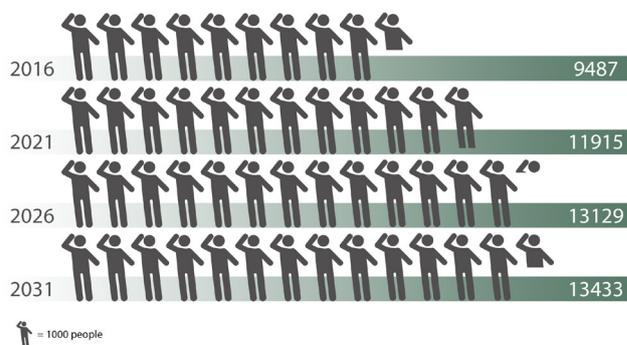
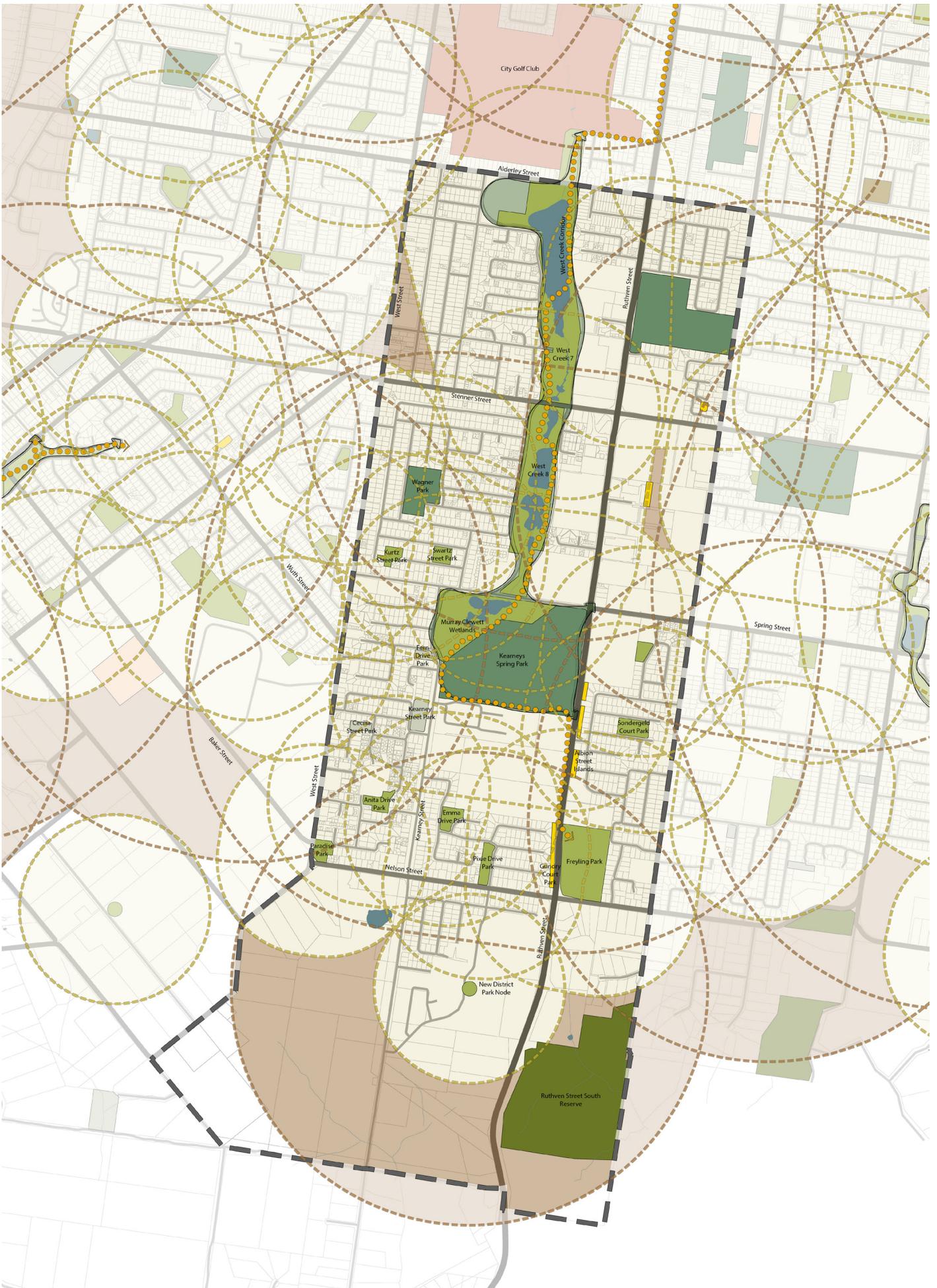


Table 30: Supply and Demand: Kearneys Spring

	2011			2016			2021			2026			2031		
	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap
Hectares															
Local Recreation Park	5.2	6.6	-1.5	6.6	6.6	0.0	8.3	6.6	1.7	9.2	6.6	2.6	9.4	13.1	-3.7
District Recreation Park	7.4	17.0	-9.6	9.5	17.0	-7.5	11.9	24.4	-12.5	13.1	24.4	-11.3	13.4	25.8	-12.4



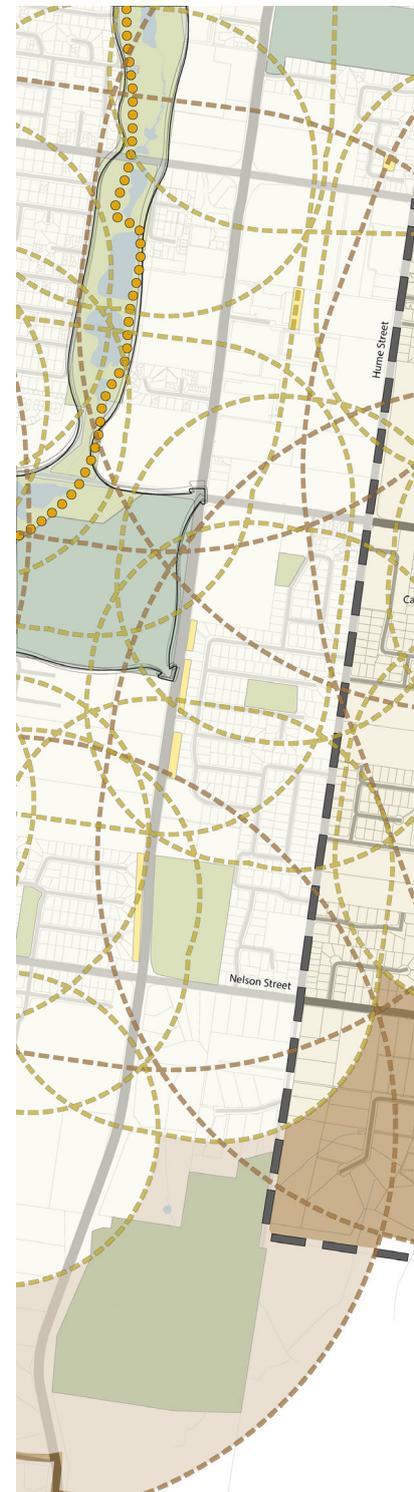
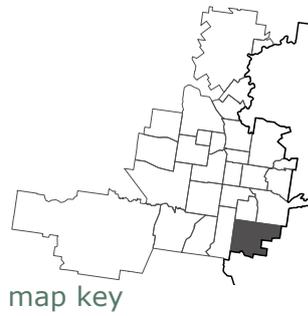
Map 18: Kearneys Spring Park Supply Map (pre 2031)

Middle Ridge

Middle Ridge is located south east of the CBD with its eastern borders providing a variety of escarpment bushland parks and its southern boarder opening up to the rural edge of greater Toowoomba.

East Creek Corridor starts in the centre of Middle Ridge flowing north to the CBD. East Creek Corridor provides a multi-use park experience with active transport through to the CBD, drainage elements to deal with stormwater and recreation activity nodes.

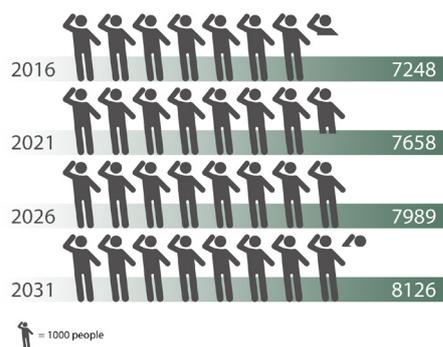
In addition to the escarpment bushland parks there are pockets of bushland throughout the catchment that provide amenity, preservation of vegetation and habitat protection. Recreation parks are dotted throughout the catchment while Middle Ridge Park provides sporting facilities. The catchment is also home to the Toowoomba Golf Club.



-  Recreation Park
-  Sports Park
-  Amenity Park
-  Bushland Park
-  Public Utility Land
-  Unallocated Open Space
-  400m catchment
-  1000m catchment
-  Indicative Pedestrian Connection
-  Linear Corridor Investigation Area
-  Catchment Outline

Legend

Projected Population Change

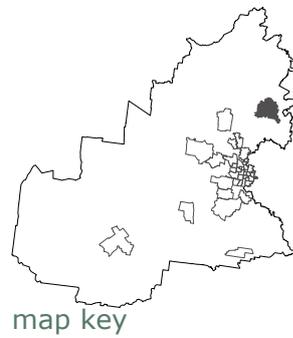




Map 19: Middle Ridge Park Supply Map (pre 2031)

Table 31: Supply and Demand: Middle Ridge

	2011			2016			2021			2026			2031		
	Demand	Supply	Gap												
Hectares															
Local Recreation Park	4.7	4.2	0.5	5.1	4.2	0.8	5.4	4.2	1.1	5.6	4.2	1.3	5.7	10.2	-4.6
District Recreation Park	6.8	4.5	2.3	7.2	4.5	2.8	7.7	4.5	3.2	8.0	4.5	3.5	8.1	7.2	0.9

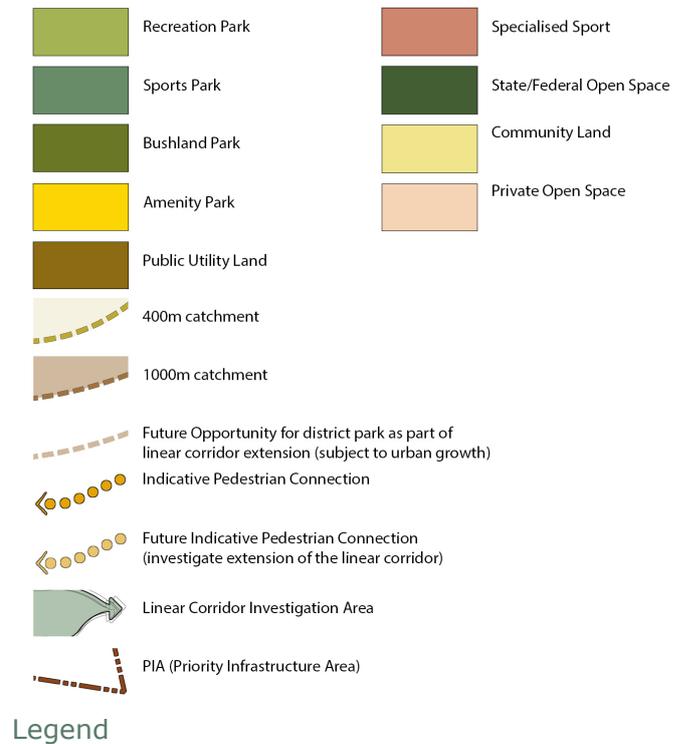


Crows Nest

Perched on the crest of the Great Dividing Range, the old timber town of Crows Nest is located among undulating hills and is built around an attractive village green. In the centre of the green, is the statue of Jimmy Crow, after whom the town was named. Its streets are filled with striking old buildings that house antique shops, restaurants, cafés and galleries.

Crows Nest Creek runs through the town and is surrounded by elements of Open Space offering an opportunity to create a linear corridor. The Crows Nest Linear Corridor will offer a complementary balance to the civic nature of Centenary Park and can provide opportunity for walking trails, recreation and amenity. Future growth to the south may provide further opportunity to extend the linear corridor using the natural overland flow path of stormwater.

The current planning map shows a supplementary local park node in the southern growth area. The development of this node and any associated extension to the linear corridor will be subject to growth.



Projected Population Change

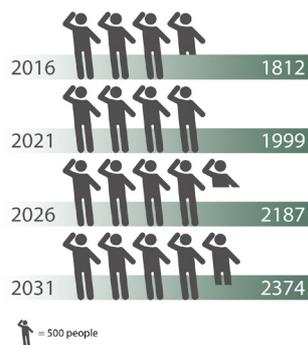
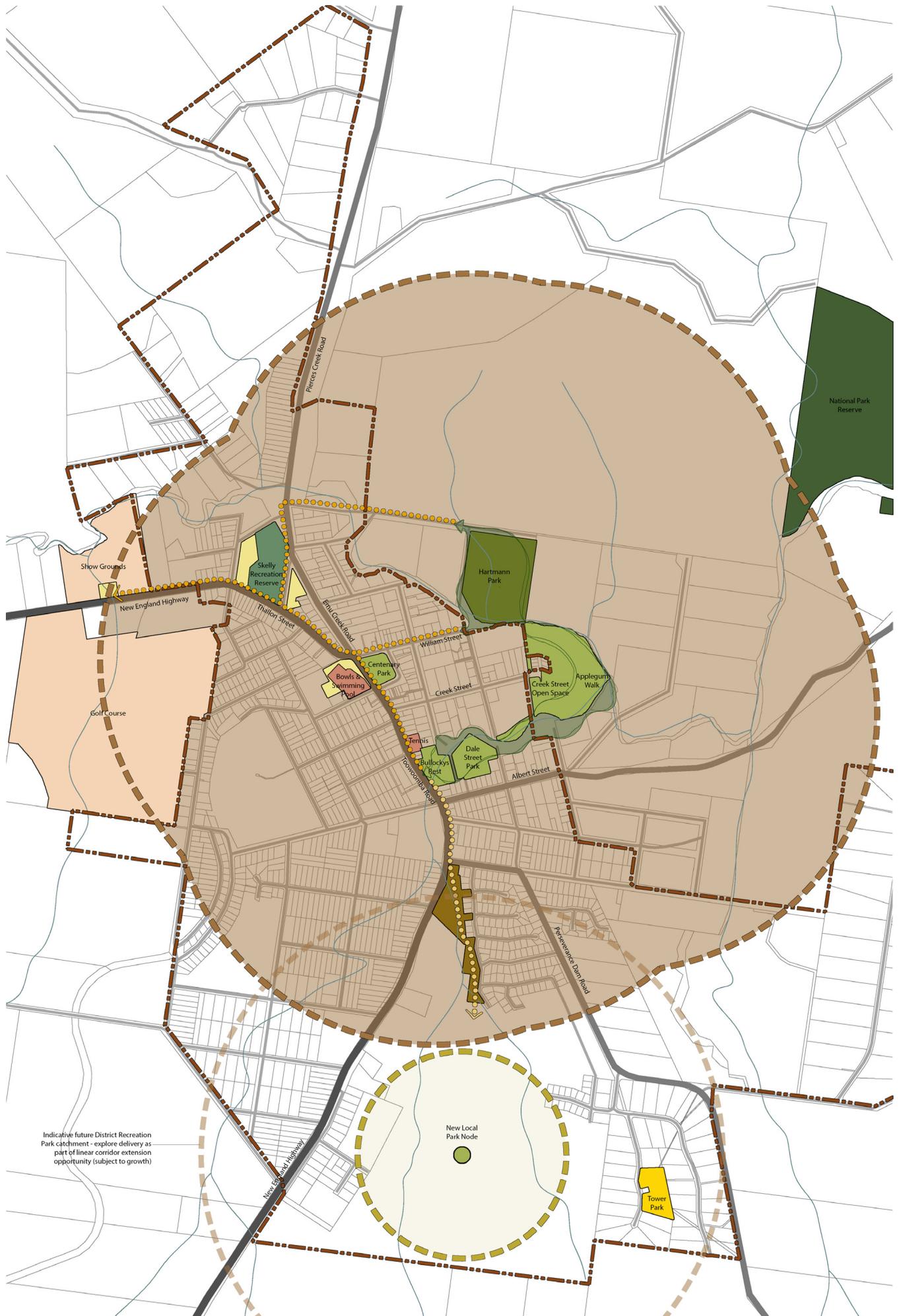


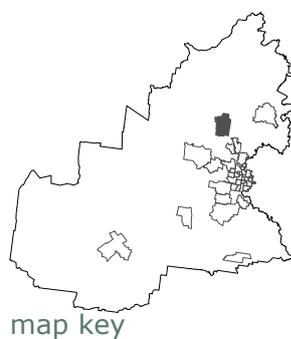
Table 32: Supply and Demand: Crows Nest

	2011			2016			2021			2026			2031		
	Demand	Supply	Gap												
Hectares															
District Recreation Park	2.0	0.9	1.0	2.2	0.9	1.3	2.4	0.9	1.5	2.6	0.9	1.7	2.8	4.2	-1.4



Indicative future District Recreation Park catchment - explore delivery as part of linear corridor extension opportunity (subject to growth)

Map 20: Crows Nest Park Supply Map (pre 2031)



Goombungee

Goombungee is located 35kms north of Toowoomba. It is nestled amongst the picturesque Darling Downs farming country and is famous for its magnificent Jacaranda and Silky Oak trees. These beautiful trees form the backdrop of the local Jacaranda Day Festival held in early November.

Goombungee has a variety of park typologies ranging from the central Pioneer Park through to the sport and recreation facilities of Goombungee Recreation Reserve. Goombungee Recreation Reserve offers tennis courts, bike play track, canteen and toilets. Other facilities include the showgrounds which hosts the annual Goombungee-Haden Show and Goombungee Rodeo.

The Open Space Strategy aims to link the variety of park types to form a town pedestrian circuit in addition to upgrading and introducing new activity nodes, in consultation with the community, for the township district recreation park, Pioneer Park.



Legend

Projected Population Change

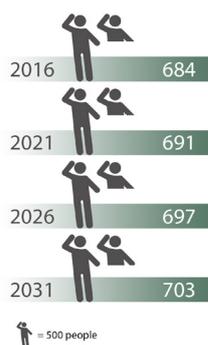
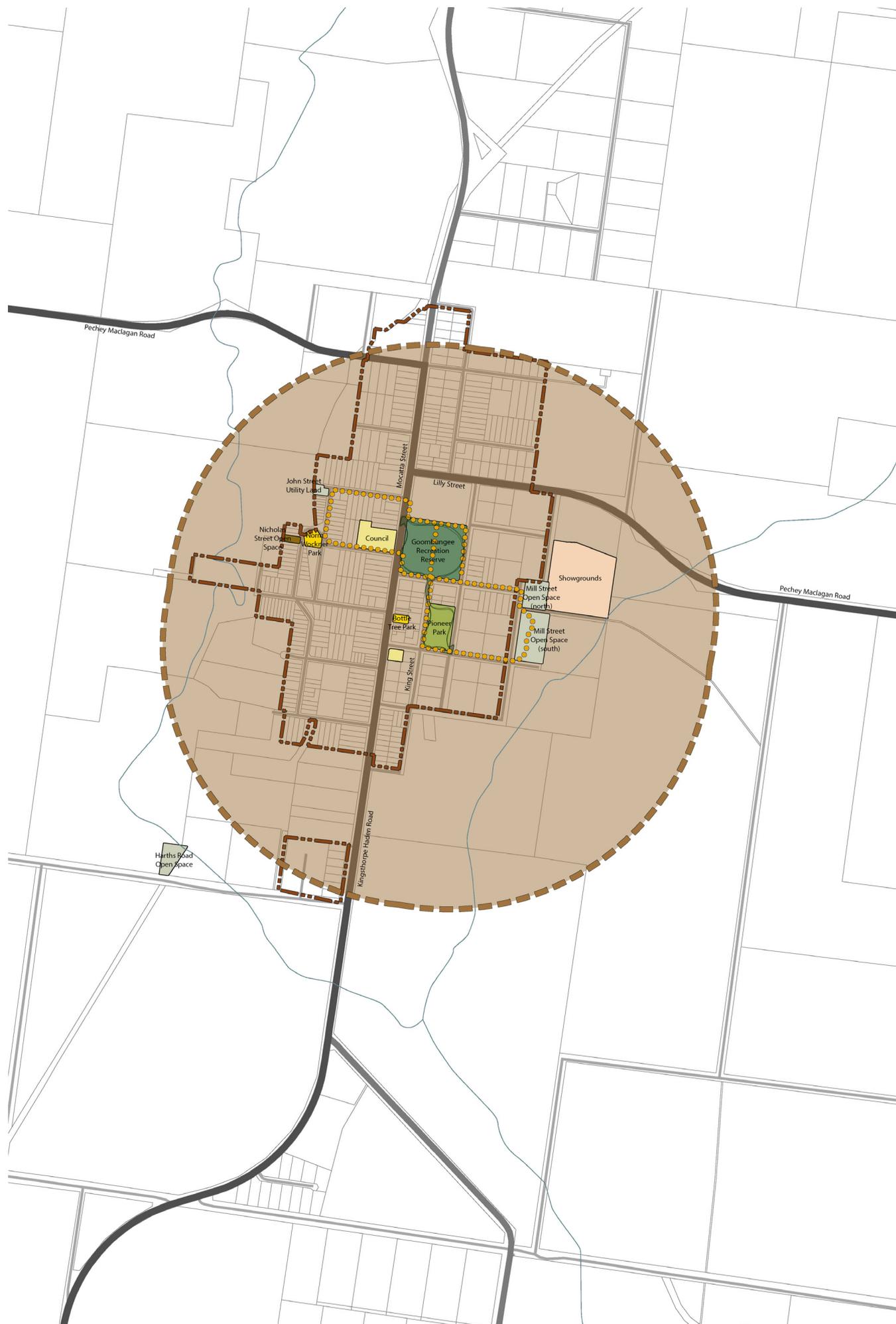
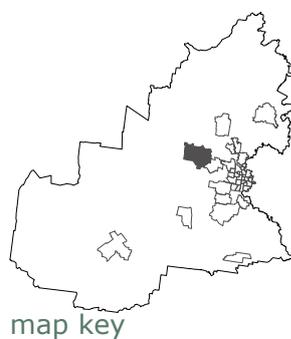


Table 33: Supply and Demand: Goombungee

	2011			2016			2021			2026			2031		
	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap									
Hectares															
District Recreation Park	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.4	-0.6	0.8	1.4	-0.6



Map 21: Goombungee Park Supply Map (pre 2031)

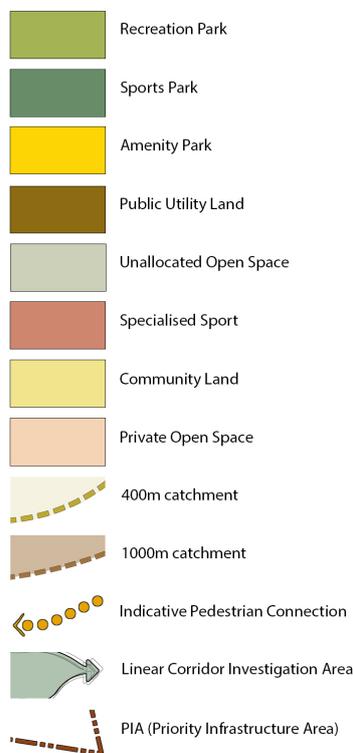


Oakey

Oakey is located 29km north west of Toowoomba along the Warrego Highway. Residential growth has continued to expand south from the town centre forming an elongated township. Oakey is surrounded by a mixture of mining and agricultural industries and has the Australian Army Aviation Centre to the north of the town.

Oakey has a library, cultural and community centre, showgrounds, an Olympic size swimming pool and a diverse range of Open Space. Divided by Oakey Creek the township of Oakey offers a unique opportunity to explore a linear park typology that takes advantage of the natural creek. Many of the existing parks boarder the creek environment and a recent master plan exercise consulted with the community to explore the potential for this linear corridor.

Though the quantity of land for a district park is satisfactory with current provision the accessibility is not. A linear corridor allows for a greater district park walkable catchment. To extend the linear corridor and respond to the elongated growth of the township a pedestrian circuit and supplementary local park will be explored as part of future residential growth to the south. The pedestrian circuit aims to connect the Open Space network and provide an active transport corridor for access to the linear corridor and the town centre.



Legend Projected Population Change

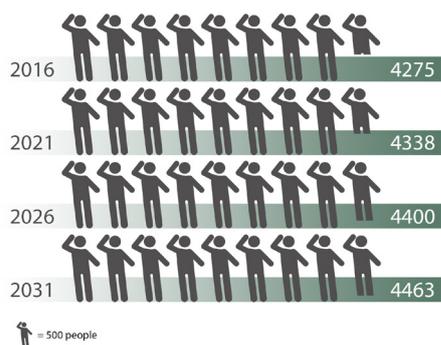


Table 34: Supply and Demand: Oakey

	2011			2016			2021			2026			2031		
	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap
Hectares															
District Recreation Park	5.1	4.1	0.9	5.1	4.1	1.0	5.2	17.7	-12.5	5.3	17.7	-12.4	5.4	17.7	-12.4



Indicative future District Recreation Park catchment - explore delivery as part of proposed new Local Park node (subject to growth)

Map 22: Oakey Park Supply Map (pre 2031)

Meringandan

Meringandan is located 19km North West of Toowoomba. It is a township made up of several localities including Meringandan and Meringandan West.

The township has grown on several fronts creating a series of smaller residential areas. To respond to this expanded growth the Strategy has introduced supplementary local parks to ensure the outerlying area of traditional residential housing stock have access to Open Space.

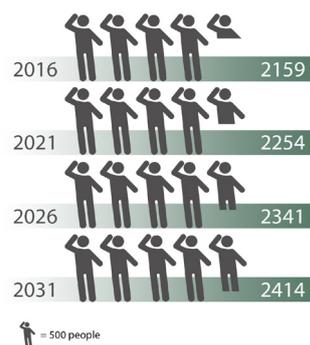
The Strategy aims to explore pedestrian connectivity in partnership across Council. The intent of the pedestrian circuits is to connect the growing residential and local civic/social centres with the Open Space network.

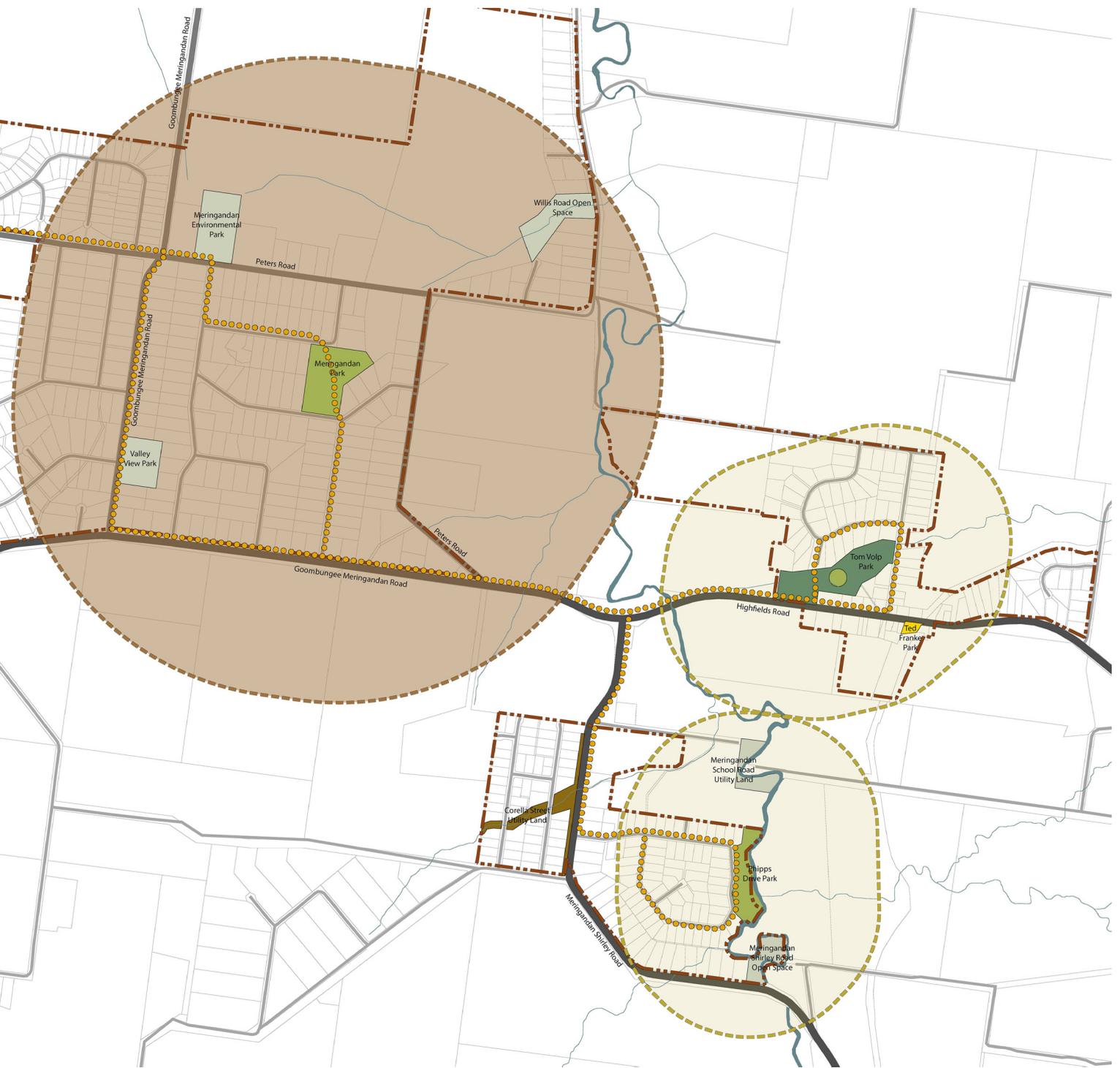
Meringandan Creek may offer over time an opportunity for linear corridor park typologies subject to future residential growth.



Legend

Projected Population Change





Map 23: Meringandan Park Supply Map (pre 2031)

Table 35: Supply and Demand: Meringandan

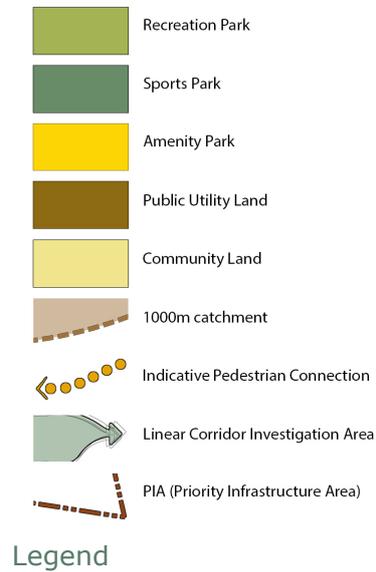
	2011			2016			2021			2026			2031		
	Demand	Supply	Gap												
Hectares															
District Recreation Park	2.5	3.7	-1.3	2.6	3.7	-1.1	2.7	3.7	-1.0	2.8	3.7	-0.9	2.9	3.7	-0.8



Kingsthorpe

Kingsthorpe is a township located west of Toowoomba just off the Warrego Highway. Expansive views across the region, of rural surrounds, are on offer from many vantage points around the township.

Kingsthorpe is a mixture of rural and traditional residential housing stock and has a diverse range of Open Space typologies. The Strategy aims to link the Open Space parklands through the addition of a linear corridor and pedestrian circuit.



Projected Population Change

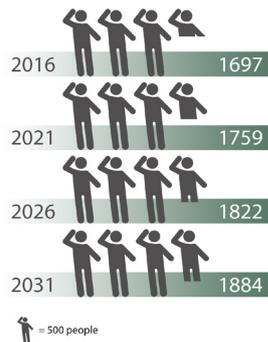


Table 36: Supply and Demand: Kingsthorpe

	2011			2016			2021			2026			2031		
	Demand	Supply	Gap												
Hectares															
District Recreation Park	2.0	2.6	-0.7	2.0	2.6	-0.6	2.1	3.2	-1.1	2.2	3.2	-1.1	2.3	3.2	-1.0



Map 24: Kingsthorpe Park Supply Map (pre 2031)

Gowrie Junction

Gowrie Junction is located 7km north-west of central Toowoomba. It was named after the Gowrie pastoral station (1841), which occupied an area between Toowoomba and Oakey. The township is a mixture of rural and residential housing stock and has several smaller rural residential settlement nodes on the outskirts of town.

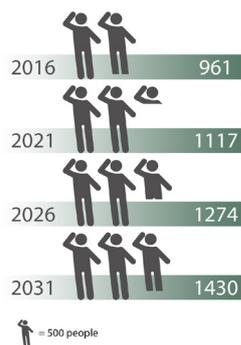
There is a large supply of undeveloped Open Space that provides opportunity to support future growth should it occur. A primary focus of the Strategy is to provide a pedestrian circuit that supports the current pedestrian movements. This circuit will also explore extending the pedestrian network to integrate with new residential development and provide connection to the township parkland.

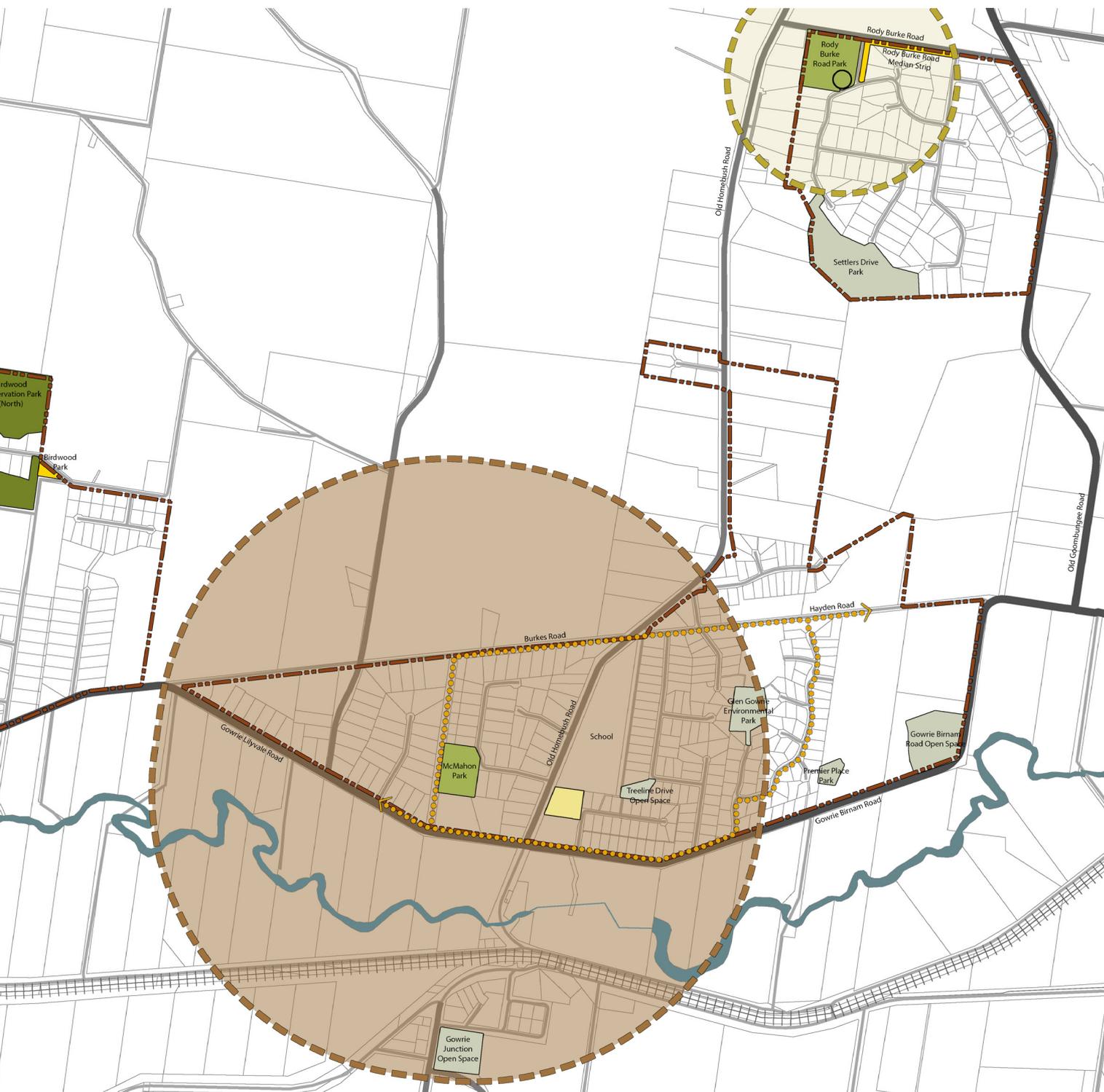


- Recreation Park
- Bushland Park
- Amenity Park
- Unallocated Open Space
- Community Land
- 1000m catchment
- Indicative Pedestrian Connection
- Linear Corridor Investigation Area
- PIA (Priority Infrastructure Area)

Legend

Projected Population Change

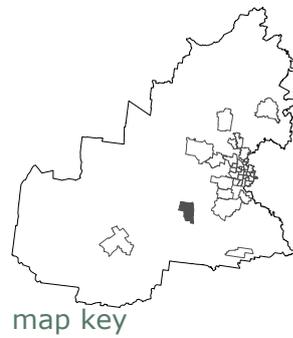




Map 25: Gowrie Junction Park Supply Map (pre 2031)

Table 37: Supply and Demand: Gowrie Junction

	2011			2016			2021			2026			2031		
	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap
Hectares															
District Recreation Park	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.9	-0.6	1.5	1.9	-0.4	1.7	1.9	-0.2



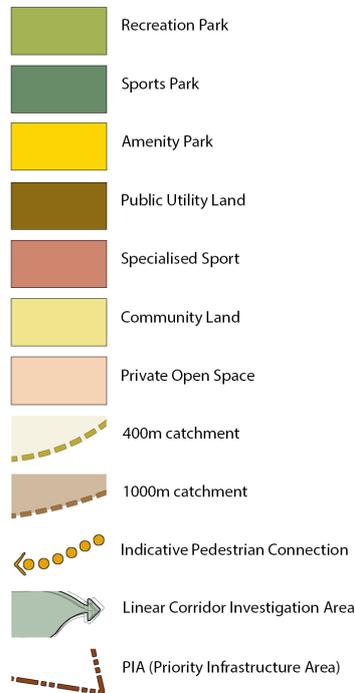
Pittsworth

Pittsworth is located 40kms south west of Toowoomba on the Gore Highway surrounded by some of Australia’s richest farming land.

Pittsworth is a growing township with a diverse Open Space network. Amenities include a town hall, library, art gallery and pioneer historical village. Pittsworth has a showground facility that has held the agricultural show for over 100 years. A variety of recreation activities are on offer from passive activities through to active sporting activities including Pittsworth League Club with 8 different sports on offer, a swimming pool, golf course, bowls club and athletics facility at Bridgeman Oval.

Current park supply is dominantly at a local park scale and there is no District Park. A key aim of the Strategy is to master plan, in consultation with the community, the collective space of Bridgeman Oval, Apex Park, Lions Park and Rotaract Park to create a township park that meets community needs. The Strategy also aims to link the Open Space network with a town pedestrian circuit.

Continued residential growth to the north of the town centre has created an elongated growth pattern. To support this residential growth a supplementary local park, in conjunction with the sports facility, has been added.



Legend

Projected Population Change

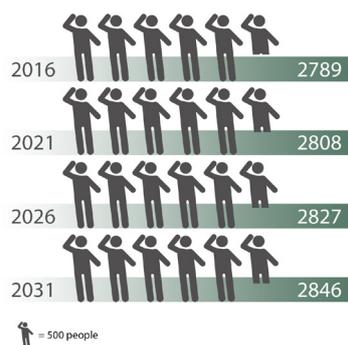
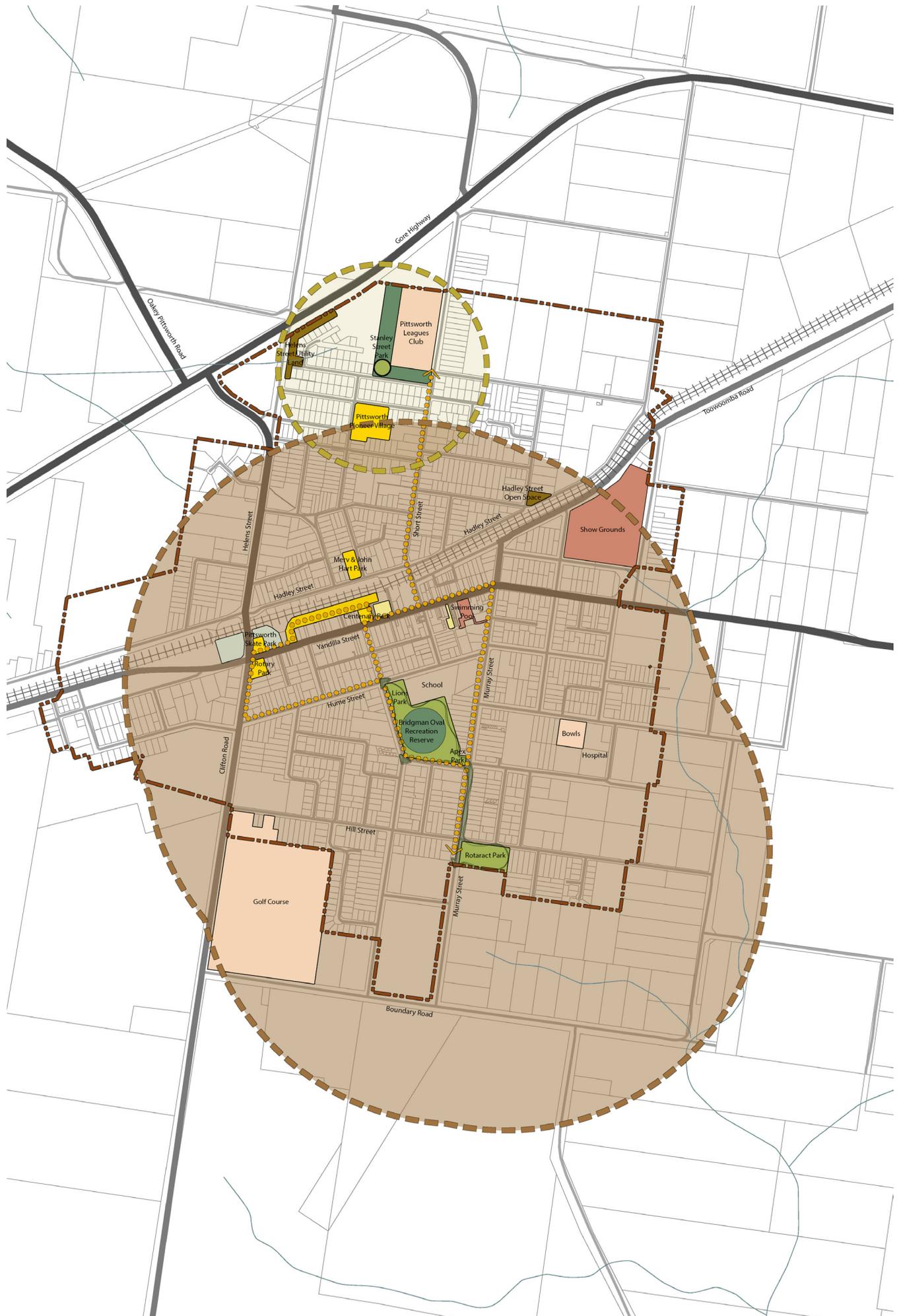
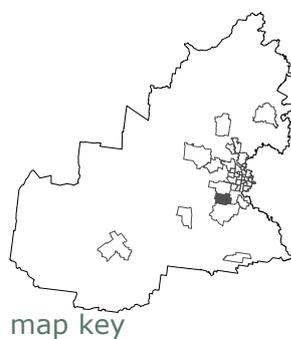


Table 38: Supply and Demand: Pittsworth

	2011			2016			2021			2026			2031		
	Demand	Supply	Gap												
Hectares															
District Recreation Park	3.3	0.0	3.3	3.3	0.0	3.3	3.4	2.8	0.6	3.4	2.8	0.6	3.4	2.8	0.7



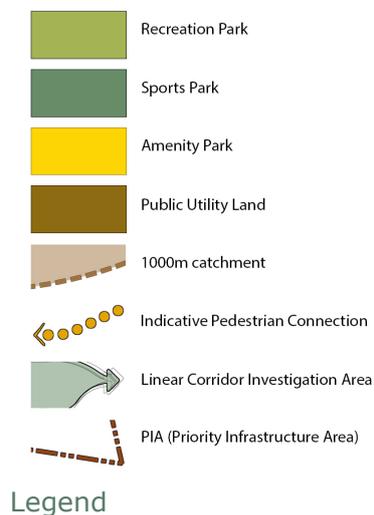
Map 26: Pittsworth Park Supply Map (pre 2031)



Wyreema

Wyreema is a rural town 15km south-west of Toowoomba surrounded by expansive views of the undulating eastern Darling Downs. The township continues to expand with residential growth to the east of the town centre.

Wyreema Park presents a opportunity to explore a combination of passive and active recreation. Further work will be undertaken to explore a pedestrian circuit that connects the Open Space network and provides both a passive recreation and active function for the community. Community consultation will help to identify key activities that can be incorporated into the towns Open Space facilities and provide advice on the preferred pedestrian pathway locations.



Legend

Projected Population Change

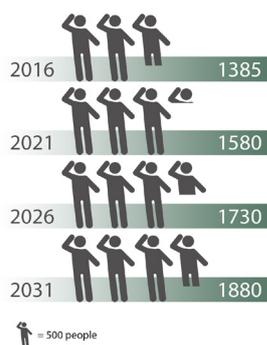


Table 39: Supply and Demand: Wyreema

	2011			2016			2021			2026			2031		
	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap									
Hectares															
District Recreation Park	1.5	0.6	1.0	1.7	0.6	1.1	1.9	0.6	1.3	2.1	2.9	-0.8	2.3	2.9	-0.6



Map 27: Wyreema Park Supply Map (pre 2031)



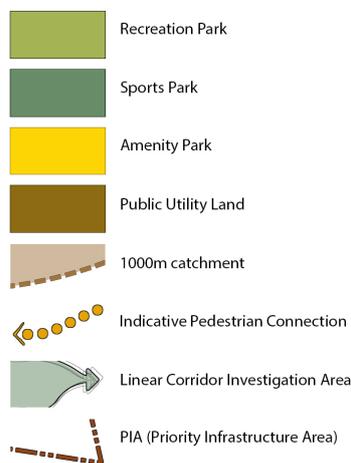
map key

Hodgson Vale

Hodgson Vale is located 12 kilometres south of the centre of Toowoomba on the New England Highway. Located in amongst rolling green hills the township is supported by the central Lions Park.

The extent of the Priority Infrastructure Area (PIA) accommodates future growth. The PIA connects through to the boundary of the Toowoomba urban area. The intent of the Strategy is to extend the edges of Lions park to connect to a Linear Corridor that explores active transport and the growing trend in walking and cycling. The Linear Corridor will provide pedestrian circuits, water sensitive urban design initiatives, to deal with stormwater management, and a mixture of active and passive recreation.

Situated on the New England Highway, Lions Park also forms an important rest stop for visitors to the region.



Legend

Projected Population Change

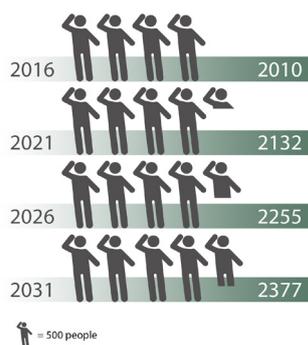
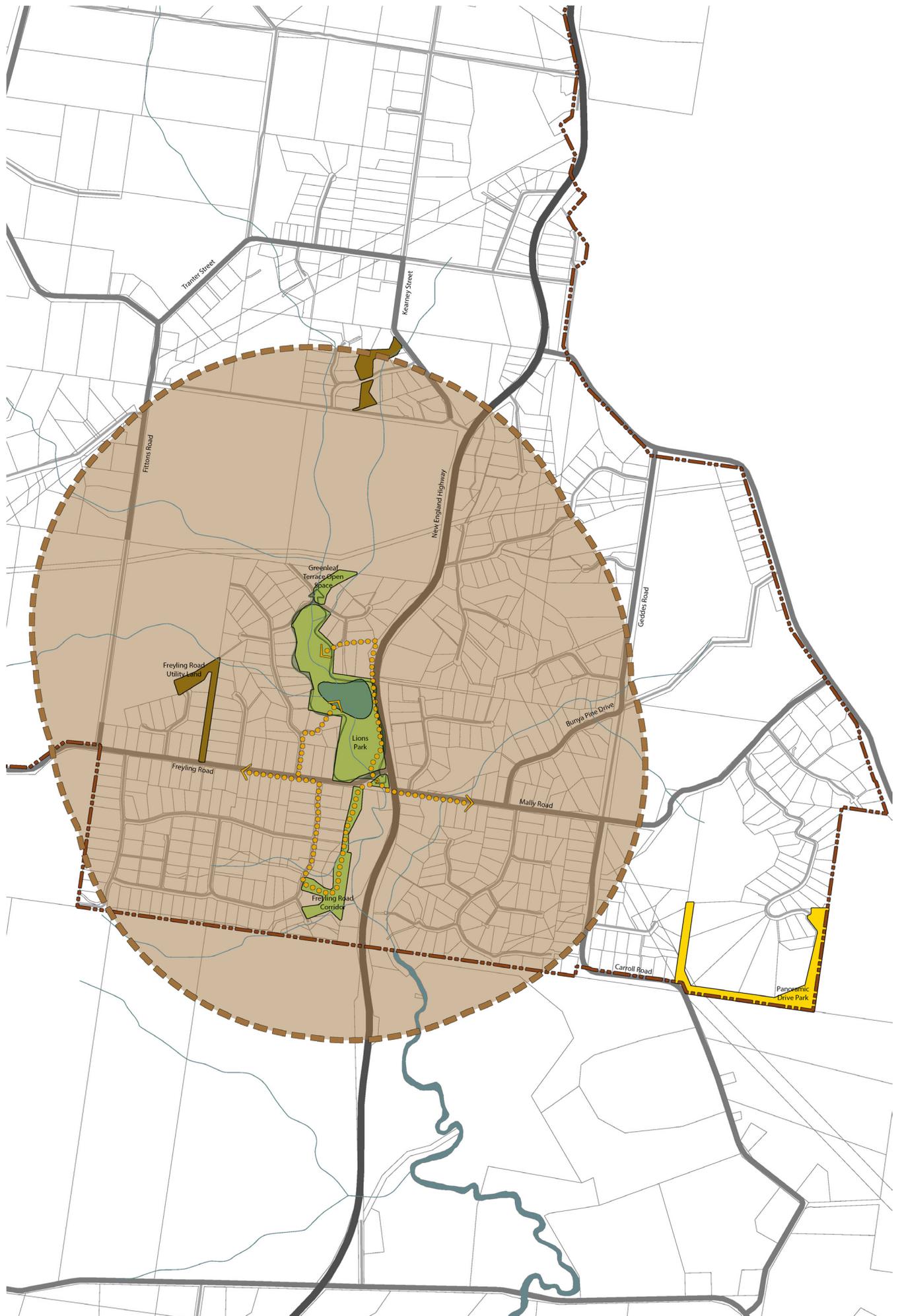


Table 40: Supply and Demand: Hodgson Vale

	2011			2016			2021			2026			2031		
	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap
Hectares															
District Recreation Park	2.3	1.0	1.3	2.4	1.0	1.4	2.6	7.7	-5.1	2.7	7.7	-5.0	2.9	7.7	-4.8



Map 28: Hodgson Vale Park Supply Map (pre 2031)

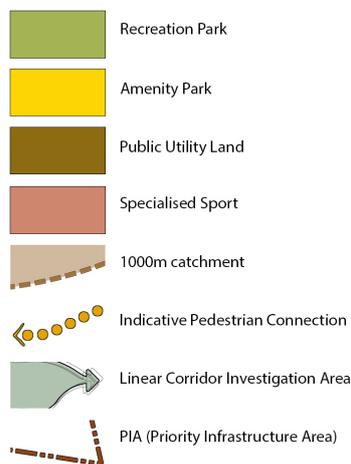


map key

Cambooya

Cambooya is the heart of Steele Rudd country and located south of Toowoomba on the fertile slopes of the eastern Darling Downs. Hodgson Creek flows through the centre of town with several amenity parks located along it's banks.

Cambooya has a mixed range of Open Space types and the Strategy aims to bring these parks together through development of a linear corridor through the centre of town and investigation of pedestrian links to increase the walkability of the town centre.



Legend

Projected Population Change

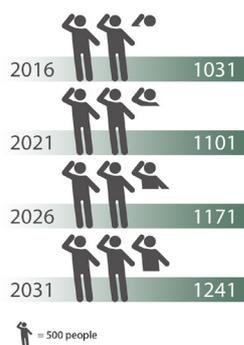
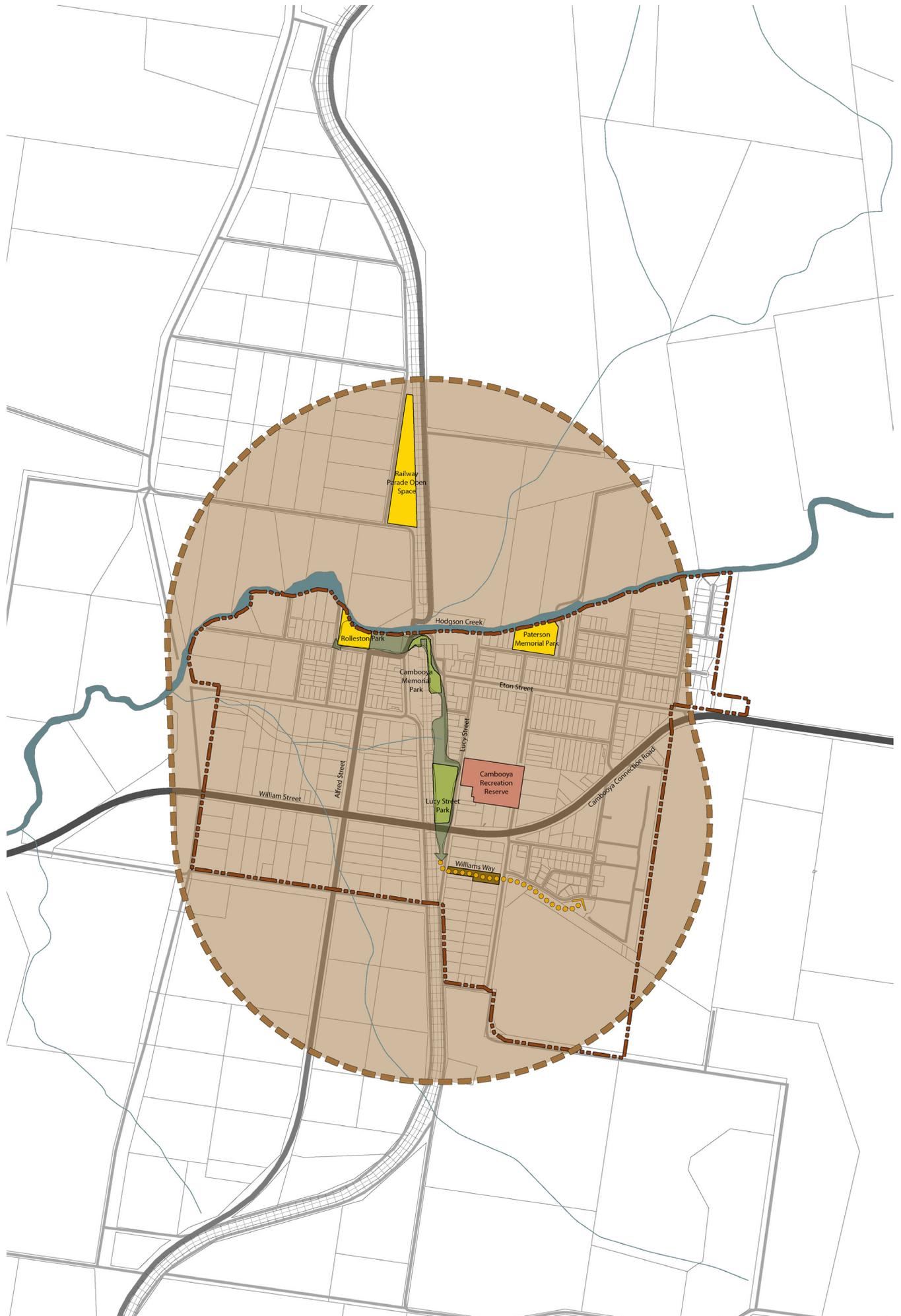
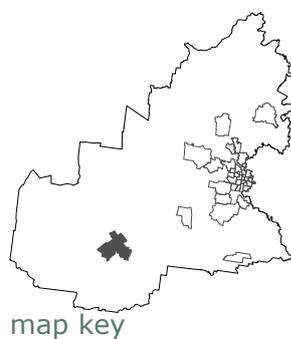


Table 41: Supply and Demand: Cambooya

	2011			2016			2021			2026			2031		
	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap									
Hectares															
District Recreation Park	1.2	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.4	3.4	-2.0	1.5	3.4	-1.9



Map 29: Cambooya Park Supply Map (pre 2031)



Millmerran

Millmerran is located 84km south west of Toowoomba on the Gore Highway. The town is surrounded by rural primary production areas. The township has a museum, library, and community and cultural centre supported by sporting facilities which include a golf club, aquatic centre, indoor sports centre, bowls club, junior league football, cricket oval, tennis courts and sporting shooters club.

Millmerran offers a variety of Open Space opportunities that will be further explored with the community. Back Creek Park presents an entry statement to the town and a visitor stopping place along the Gore Highway. At present it serves as the township District Park however its location on the edge of town makes its walking catchment poor. Future opportunity for a linear corridor using the old railway spur is identified for further analysis in conjunction with Factory Dam Park. This would move the main district park into the town centre. The Recreation Reserve offers an alternative opportunity for further activities and facilities.

The Strategy identifies an indicative pedestrian circuit for further exploration to provide passive recreation opportunity around the town centre while connecting some of the key elements of the Open Space network.



Legend

Projected Population Change

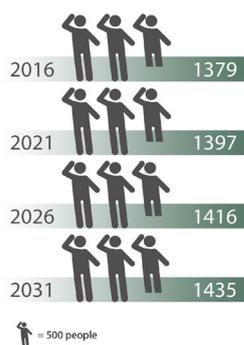
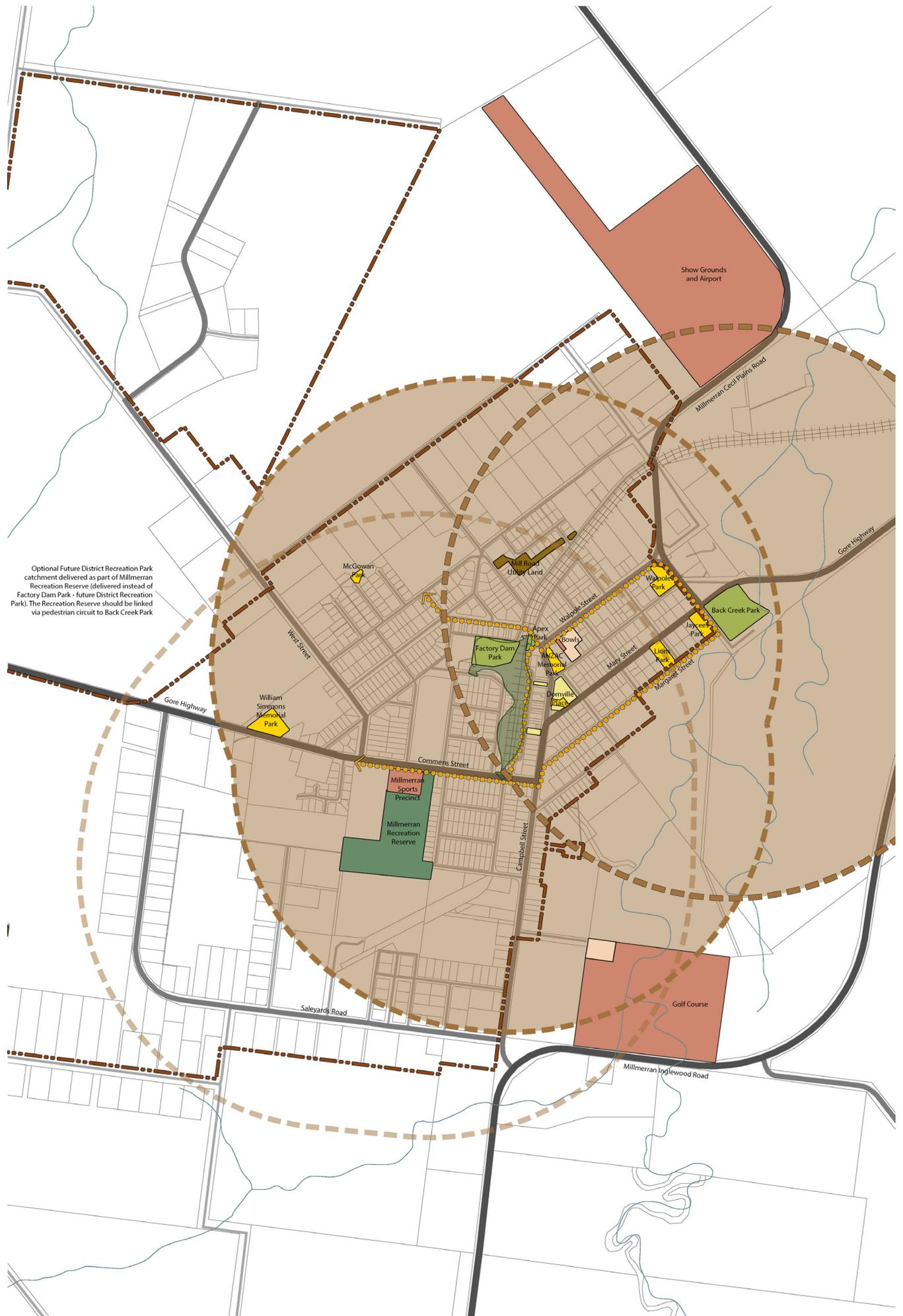
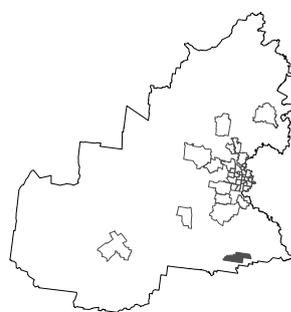


Table 42: Supply and Demand: Millmerran

	2011			2016			2021			2026			2031		
	Demand	Supply	Gap												
Hectares															
District Recreation Park	1.6	2.5	-0.9	1.7	2.5	-0.8	1.7	2.5	-0.8	1.7	3.9	-2.2	1.7	3.9	-2.2



Map 30: Millmerran Park Supply Map (pre 2031)



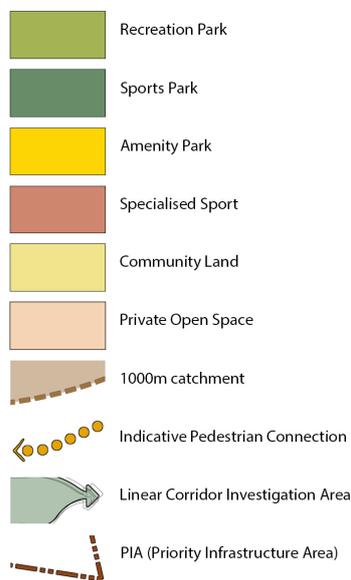
Clifton

Clifton is located 49 kilometres south of Toowoomba. Once a large wheat growing area, it now has a diverse range of agriculture including cattle, cereal crops, sunflowers, peanuts and honey production.

Clifton has a diverse mixture of facilities from the customer service centre, library and community centre through to the 25m indoor pool and racetrack. In addition to these community facilities there are several park typologies. The Strategy aims to tie these parks together through a town centre circuit, connecting the central District Park (Elsie Jones Park/Walkway) with the rest of the towns Open Space network and community facilities and integrating with the existing Clifton Heritage Walking Trail.

The Clifton Recreation Reserve accommodates a mixture of passive and active recreation while also supporting initiatives in tourism and social productivity that includes provision for camping.

map key



Legend

Projected Population Change

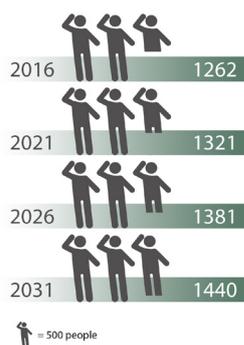


Table 43: Supply and Demand: Clifton

	2011			2016			2021			2026			2031		
	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap
Hectares															
District Recreation Park	1.4	0.0	1.4	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.6	2.3	-0.7	1.7	2.3	-0.6	1.7	2.3	-0.6



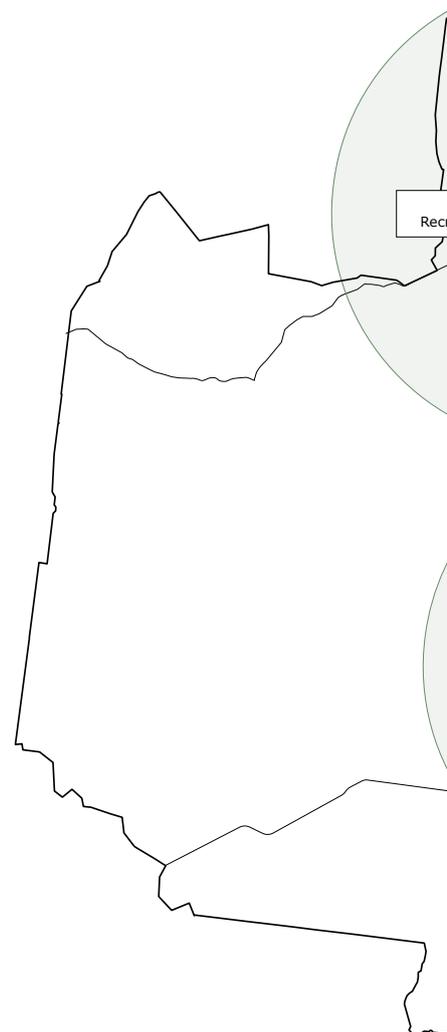
Map 31: Clifton Park Supply Map (pre 2031)

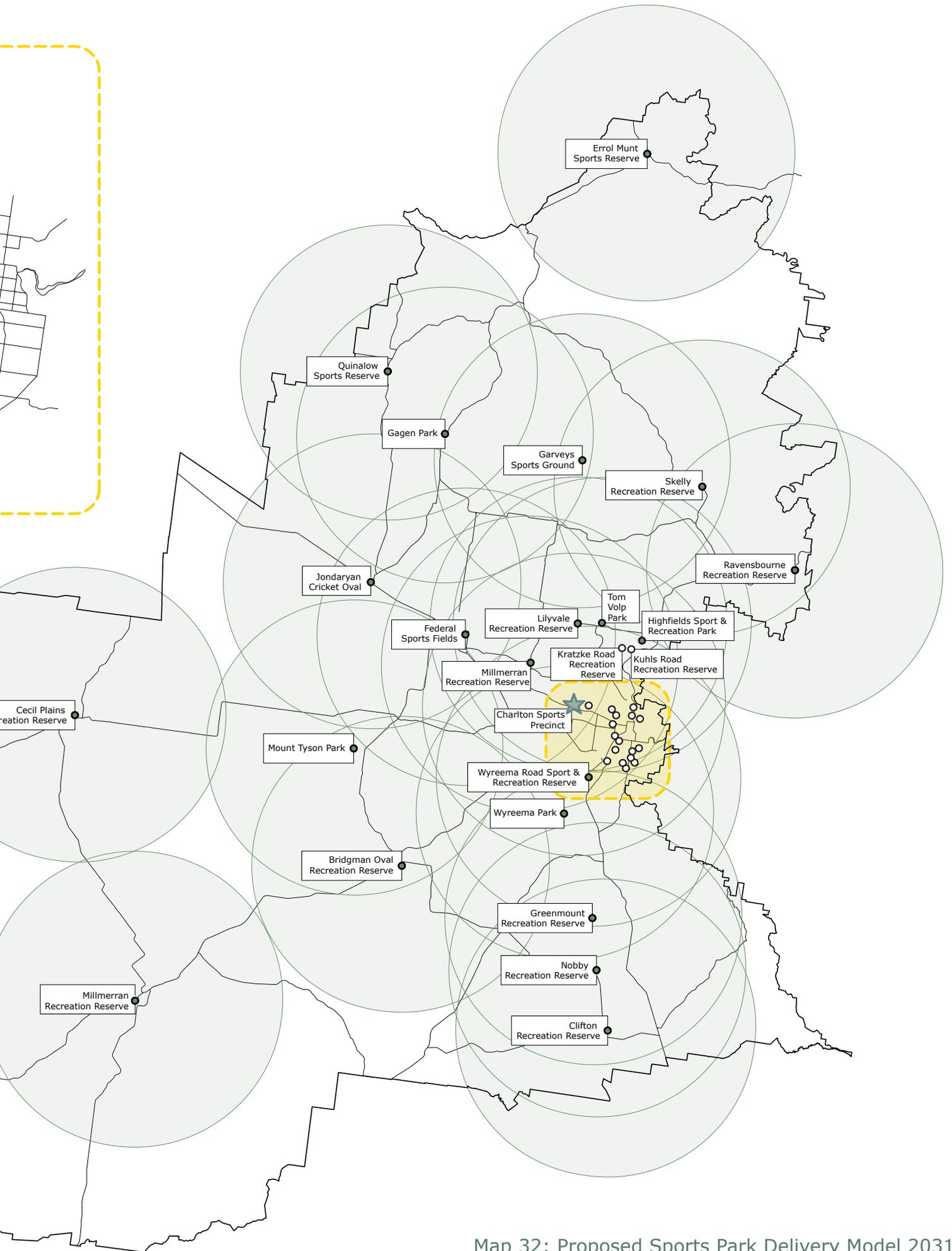
Sports Parks Delivery Model

The accessibility standard for district sports parks is 20km. This standard provides an acceptable coverage across the region. Within the urban environment a 20km standard is easily met. Therefore the delivery has been focused on quality and further work will be carried out in a refresh of the Sport and Recreation Plan.

In addition to the district sports parks Council has introduced Regional Sports Parks into the Open Space classification system. Charlton Sports Precinct will function as the Regional Sports Park.

1. John Trousdell Park
2. Miranda Drive Park
3. Rockville Park
4. Commonwealth Oval
5. Southern Cross Oval
6. Captain Cook Recreation Reserve
7. Newtown Park (cricket ovals)
8. Norman Park
9. O'Quinn Street Park
10. Harristown Park
11. Gold Park
12. Anderson Park
13. Nell E Robinson Park
14. Ernest Peak Park
15. Wagner Park
16. Middle Ridge Park
17. Kearneys Spring Park





Map 32: Proposed Sports Park Delivery Model 2031

A photograph of a brown and white speckled dog, possibly a Weimaraner, running happily in a grassy field. The dog is wearing a red collar and has its mouth open, showing its tongue. The background is a blurred green field with trees.

implementation

***Plan and provide an integrated and accessible network of Open Space for a safe, healthy and equitable community that celebrates diversity and enjoys a quality lifestyle. The region's environmental assets including natural areas and resources, Open Space and agricultural lands, are conserved and enhanced for future generations.
Toowoomba Regional Council
Corporate Plan 2014 -2019***

06

Action Plan

To deliver on the proposed Network Plan and satisfy the key goals identified in this Open Space Strategy an Action Plan or 'to do list' has been established. This list will identify the intent and tasks under the key objectives for the delivery of the Strategy. The key objectives respond to the goals and vision of the Strategy and bring together the planning framework and strategic direction for Open Space into an itemised list of tasks for delivery.

The tasks capture current projects and thinking around Open Space and associated / supporting infrastructure in addition to identifying projects specifically established through the development of this Strategy. As thinking evolves, trends change and the Strategy is reviewed the 'to do list' will also be reviewed to capture new tasks, tick off task that have been completed or remove tasks that may have lost relevance due to changed thinking.

The tasks are tied to an action device to assist in delivery - helping to identify the underlying process needed to get the project off the ground. It is expected that high or medium projects will appear in the 10 year capital works program.

Action device:

- Advocate – support, promote or sponsor project development
- Partnership – collaboration with internal or external bodies
- Procurement – acquisition of land or infrastructure
- Audit – review and assess existing assets / activities facilitated
- Operational – asset management plan development



Photo: Chalk Drive Skate Park

Table 44: To Do List

Open Space Function: Active and Passive Recreation			
<i>Goal 1: A diverse activity based Open Space network where the planning approach reduces commonality between district level recreational experiences</i>			
<i>Objective: Introduce strategies for management of both common and conflicting uses to optimise the benefit that can be gained from each Open Space and promote variety and diversity across the network as a whole; Variety encourages use and exploration of different active and passive recreation opportunities</i>			
Intent	Task	Device	Delivery
<i>Develop and maintain a network of Open Space that meets both active and passive recreation needs. Providing a broad range of recreational experiences that cater to a diverse range of demographics including age cohorts, cultural differences, physical limitations, and identified need while responding to changing trends</i>	Develop an "Activity Based Plan" for Open Space	Partnership	High
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audit the existing Open Space activities provided across the region; monitor and review use; Analyse the distribution of activities between neighbouring catchments 	Audit	High
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with the community to identify opportunity for new activities that respond to local demographics and meet community need 	Advocate	High
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the Sport and Recreation Plan and incorporate within the Activity Plan to inform future delivery and support the growth of active recreation facilities across the region 	Operational	High
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work collaboratively with sport and recreation clubs to support their sustainable growth across the region 	Partnership	Medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore opportunity to work with other government agencies, education facilities, and private sporting bodies to increase sporting variety and availability across the region 	Partnership	Medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an asset management activities based plan to inform Councils capital works program 	Operational	High
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify opportunity through the LGIP for new activity based park outcomes (through acquisition and or embellishment) 	Procurement	Medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledge that sports parks offer passive recreation opportunity for the local community. Develop guidelines for the collocation of facilities and promotional use of sports parks by the local community outside of peak sport usage times 	Advocate	High
	Develop an "Active Communities Plan" for the region that addresses age specific related recreation opportunities, integrated active play nodes and opportunity to encourage active participation with Open Space	Partnership	Medium

<i>Provide passive and active recreation experiences outside the standard recreation and sports park model</i>	Develop a Bushland Park hierarchy to explore opportunity for recreational use of natural areas across the region	Partnership	Medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audit the existing bushland parks; analyse opportunity for recreational use 	Audit	Medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop desired standards of service for the delivery of bushland recreation parks 	Operational	Medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare revised service level agreements that take into account the recreation use of bushland parks 	Operational	Medium
	Deliver a discussion paper on alternative and non-traditional sports across the region for the purpose of marketing their availability and considering the role of such recreational pursuits in the broader network plan	Advocate	High
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to support the retention of difficult to locate sports through land use planning and advocacy 	Advocate	High
<i>Seek to provide quality Open Space with equitable provision across the region where the diversity of recreational activity and park experience supports the protection of existing cultural and natural environments</i>	Identify opportunities to increase the quality of Open Space and to extend the park diversity through the protection of cultural and natural environments	Audit	Medium
	Prepare updated infrastructure plans for trunk parks to inform delivery of Council's Local Government Infrastructure Plan	Operational	High
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regularly review Council's Local Government Infrastructure Plan to monitor provision of Open Space across the region and edit planning assumptions around growth and recreation trends as new data becomes available to ensure correct and appropriate delivery of the Open Space network 	Operational	Medium
Open Space Function: Visual Amenity			
<i>Goal 2: Retain and integrate existing vegetation and landscape features to provide visual amenity</i>			
<i>Objective: Provide attractive environments to live and play ensuring a network of Open Space that integrates with existing vegetation and preserves landscape features.</i>			
Intent	Task	Device	Delivery
Enhance and protect quality vegetation and natural land form features through the provision of Open Space	Develop a Scenic Amenity Strategy that identifies the land forms and features that provide visual amenity and are of value to the community; to preserve and protect the natural and cultural environment	Partnership	Medium
	Providing parks and reserves that encourage interaction with natural features to promote a socially and environmentally sustainable Open Space network that retains and protects the visual amenity of the region	Advocate	Medium

Open Space Function: Health and Wellbeing			
<i>Goal 3: Happy and healthy communities in pursuit of physical and psychological wellbeing</i>			
<i>Objective: Where good planning and design provides an Open Space network that supports and promotes increased participation and use of Open Space. Provides an opportunity for contact with nature and being outside in the fresh air and sunlight</i>			
Intent	Task	Device	Delivery
<i>Foster public understanding of the value of Open Space and the benefits it provides in support of greater physical, social and psychological wellbeing</i>	Develop community programs to facilitate and encourage use of Open Space and promote healthy lifestyles (i.e. The CHANGE Project)	Advocate	High
	Provide updated website data on the availability of Open Space typologies, programs and accessibility to encourage passive and active recreation	Operational	Medium
Open Space Function: Connectivity			
<i>Goal 4: A well-connected accessible network of Open Space across the Region that builds social capital</i>			
<i>Objective: Providing accessible and high quality environments, improving network connectivity, promoting active transport and linking Open Spaces with key destinations while creating memorable places and actively fostering social interaction and inclusiveness.</i>			
Intent	Task	Device	Delivery
<i>Provide an accessible and well-connected Open Space network</i>	Develop a Trails Strategy that creates a network for walking, cycling and horse riding across the region and integrates with neighbouring Council trail networks	Partnership	High
	Identify and map existing trail networks across the region and within neighbouring council areas where they provide opportunity for continuation of trails	Audit	High
	Develop a desired standard of service for trail typologies and identify opportunity for shared amenities with existing Open Space locations	Operational	Medium
	Address gaps in the trail network by developing an implementation and upgrade program	Operational	Medium
	Publish a guide to the trail network	Advocate	Medium
	Develop a regional way finding Strategy that integrates with the trail and pathway networks to promote access to Open Space.	Operational	Medium
	Provide a signage plan as part of the way finding Strategy to deliver an integrated region wide park plan	Operational	Medium

	Develop an asset management plan for the replacement of existing signage as required	Operational	Medium
<i>Develop an integrated Open Space network that extends the role of Open Space providing an accessible network that supports an active community</i>	Work collaboratively with other infrastructure delivery and planning branches to develop a whole of Council approach to connectivity - integrate the public transport network, active transport network (cycle-ways and pedestrian pathways), Open Space, indoor sports, community facilities, town centres and the general public realm	Partnership	Medium
	Develop a network of community pathways to link key destinations and support active transport	Operational	Medium
	Improve provision and access to Open Space in line with the updated desired standards of service	Operational	Medium
<i>Provide inclusive Open Space with a network that supports the provision of accessible parks for all and green relief for urban densities</i>	Deliver an Open Space network that encourages community interaction through connected, accessible and inclusive design to reduce instances of isolation within the community and build social capital	Operational	High
	Audit Open Space across the region as required by Councils Inclusive Plan	Audit	High
	Develop an asset management plan for the upgrade of key parks to inform the capital works program	Operational	Medium
	Revise the desired standards of service for new Open Space to ensure deliver of Open Space promotes and supports an inclusive Open Space network	Operational	High

Open Space Function: Heritage Preservation

Goal 5: Identify, retain and integrate elements of cultural and social heritage

Objective: Ensure cultural and social heritage preservation for future generations where possible by integrating into Open Space elements

Intent	Task	Device	Delivery
Enhance and protect the cultural and social heritage of the region	Complete Conservation Management Plans prior to commencement of park master planning for State/Local listed parks	Operational	Medium
	Develop a Cultural Heritage Strategy that will inform the development of Open Space opportunities across the region	Partnership	Medium
	Identify and map known cultural heritage sites across the region to protect existing elements on public land, identify opportunity for acquisition of public land and integrate with the development of a trail Strategy	Audit	Medium

Open Space Function: Sustainable Practice

<i>Goal 6: A socially and environmentally sustainable Open Space network</i>			
<i>Objective: A network that values, respects, enhances and maintains the diverse cultural and natural environments of the region and contributes positively to biodiversity and water sustainability</i>			
Intent	Task	Device	Delivery
<i>Enhance and protect existing vegetation and promote delivery of new integrated vegetation</i>	Develop a Tree Management Policy to identify the role of trees in the public realm, specifically the role trees play in encouraging use of the natural environment and promoting social interaction, use of pathway and trail networks and in supporting the journey to the park	Partnership	High
	Review the Street Tree Master Plan to identify appropriate street tree species to be delivered to enhance the natural environment, and contribute positively to the biodiversity of the region	Operational	Medium
	Cultivate the urban forest by increasing the tree canopy and extending the boundaries of Open Space to include an upgraded quality environment within the public realm	Operational	Medium
<i>Seek to protect the cultural and natural features across the region and look to improve the biodiversity and future sustainability for natural resources</i>	Development a management plan for the maintenance and protection of bushland parks that meets best practice	Operational	High
	Develop a natural asset corridor plan to identify areas of value for the sustainable retention, protection and enhancement of the natural environment and to guide acquisition, retention, management of areas of habitat or ecological significance	Partnership	Medium
	Identify and map key habitat corridors across the region to inform the sustainable management, protection and restoration of areas of habitat or ecological significance (look for opportunity through the development assessment process to extend the identified network)	Audit	Medium
	Identify land, particularly where it extends existing natural areas, to act as a receiver for QLD Government offsets associated with new developments	Audit	Medium
	Develop basic desired standard of service for the delivery of non-standard Open Space that is identified for the purpose of habitat preservation, extension of habitat network and or identified to be protected for the role it plays in the biodiversity of the region	Operational	Medium

Engage with the community to develop sustainable programs that support the natural environment	Develop a set of guidelines to work collaboratively with volunteer groups and Friends of Groups within Open Space; to form a partnership around the joint goal of protecting and preserving the cultural and natural heritage of the region	Operational	High
	Identify potential for community tree planting days / activities and develop guidelines around the development, programming and delivery of such activities	Advocate	Medium
	Develop brochures and pamphlets as part of a community information program to promote, educate and encourage community interaction and ownership of public Open Space	Advocate	Medium
	Develop a community tree program that fosters and encourages ownership of public trees. Create as part of the program a tree register for the identification and preservation of valuable public vegetation	Operational	Low
<i>Enhance the environmental and cultural values of the region's water corridors</i>	Identify opportunity for development of linear corridors along existing water corridors and look for opportunity to collocate recreation purists with retention of habitat and improve local ecology	Audit	High
	Develop multi-criteria for the assessment of corridors that have a function outside of park needs which may include active transport, stormwater drainage, creek environment, cultural protection etc.	Partnership	Medium
Hazard Management			
<i>Goal 7: An Open Space network which assists in achieving climate resilience</i>			
<i>Objective: Building capacity of the socio-ecological system to absorb and adapt to trauma (such as flood control and bushfire hazard management) and mitigating the impacts of growth and densification</i>			
Intent	Task	Device	Delivery
<i>Develop an integrated approach to Open Space delivery that responds to the need for climate resilience</i>	Acknowledge the value Open Space and street trees provide to the urban settings of the region in supporting biodiversity, enhancing amenity, supporting community comfort in reducing the impact of dense development by mitigating the heat island effect and promoting localised stormwater infiltration	Advocate	High
	Deliver a discussion paper that considers the role of Open Space within areas of increased density and compact living where the intensity of development may require additional Open Space as well as additional land for climate resilience. Discuss how a balance may be found to meet recreation need, stormwater containment and mitigation of the heat island effect	Partnership	Low

	Develop standard of delivery for water sensitive urban design measures	Operational	Medium
	Promote the use of linear corridors (in connection with existing natural corridors and creek lines) to serve as protection of creek environments while delivering a product that functions as Open Space and drainage corridor	Advocate	High
	Develop a linear corridor plan to identify the potential for corridor location and the role and function of each corridor.	Operational	Medium
	Propose delivery and management plans for each identified corridor and high level master plan options to inform detailed design development through a comprehensive community consultation process	Operational	Medium
	Develop multi-criteria for the assessment of linear corridors that serve a variety of functions including Open Space, active transport and stormwater drainage.	Operational	High

Economic Growth

Goal 8: An Open Space network that stimulates economic growth

Objective: Providing for economic opportunity by supporting property values and catering to events and tourism oriented outcomes

Intent	Task	Device	Delivery
<i>Develop Open Space that has the capacity to support a diverse range of economic opportunities</i>	Develop a policy around the commercial use of community land to explore use of Open Space and other community land for the use of events such as personal training and markets	Partnership	High
	Review the local laws that govern the use of Open Space for economic endeavours	Audit	High
	Develop an asset management plan to direct use of Open Space to support the region's economy (including use of Open Space for not recreation pursuits i.e. markets). Integrate development of this plan with any proposed Events Policy development	Operational	Medium
	Deliver a discussion paper that explores the range of complementary industries that may be accommodated within Open Space and the correlation with development of a trail network, sports plan, environmental retention etc.	Operational	Medium
	Develop guideline for the extended use of Open Space that considers the non-recreation uses that Open Space may accommodate such as festivals, concerts etc.	Operational	Medium

	Develop guidelines for the erection of permanent and temporary advertising signage within Open Space to ensure recreation use is maintained and no signage is fixed to permanent park infrastructure (to allow for the removal of signage as required without damaging park infrastructure)	Operational	Medium
	In development of a revised Sport and Recreation Plan consider the benefits of attracting sports to the region that support economic growth through events tourism and promoting of the region to a wider audience	Advocate	High
<i>Proactively plan and deliver Open Space that encourages sound investment and meets community needs</i>	Work collaboratively with the Strategic Planning and Economic Development branch to identify the role of Open Space in stimulating economic growth and integrating with neighbouring land uses in a holistic place making approach	Partnership	Medium
	Encourage community and local business involvement in the planning and development of Open Space across the region	Partnership	Medium
	Ensure existing Open Space which provides significant tourist and event opportunities are protected and enhanced for the future	Advocate	Medium
	Utilise Councils community engagement options to provide residents and visitors with regular up to date information on Open Space options and activities	Advocate	Low
	Encourage residents to visit and use different parks through marketing and the use of events and activities as part of Councils community development program	Advocate	Low

Integrated Asset Management

Goal 9: A robust planning and management system for Open Space

Objective: Making efficient use of available resources, delivering a complete network of Open Space, whilst maintaining quality of provision; identify desired standards of service that provide a practical framework for asset management and align with the Toowoomba Planning Scheme and other asset planning to ensure Open Space is a key element of strategic planning

Intent	Task	Device	Delivery
<i>Support, protect and enhance Open Space and the environment, as essential elements of land use and biodiversity value, through appropriate planning controls</i>	Update Council's Local Government Infrastructure Plan regularly to ensure provision of Open Space and the desired standard of service delivery associated with regional growth are addressed	Operational	High
	Review the Planning Scheme Policies to ensure delivery of street trees and elements within Open Space such as drainage and vegetation are correctly modelled to meet current and best practice standards	Operational	High

06 IMPLEMENTATION

<i>Support innovative and sustainable design and develop a model for the delivery, management and maintenance of Open Space to minimise project delivery costs, ongoing maintenance and life cycle costs and inform development of the capital works program</i>	Develop a public toilets asset management plan for the delivery, maintenance, replacement or removal of public toilets within Open Space	Operational	Low
	Develop an activity node asset management plan for the delivery, inspection, maintenance, replacement or removal of playground / activity infrastructure equipment across the region	Operational	Low
	Develop a Landscape Infrastructure Manual for delivery of new park assets and when appropriate the replacement of existing park asset, to inform the selection of park embellishments (explore an economy of scale for the purchase of park embellishments)	Operational	Medium
	Develop Park Management Plans for each Open Space typology or specific Open Space precinct that identifies Service Level Agreements for the management and maintenance of Open Space while meeting the recreation or sporting intent of each park type	Operational	High
	Consider life cycle costs when identifying new park locations, designing park master plans and in the selection of activities and embellishments	Procurement	Medium
<i>Develop innovative, alternative or temporary uses for underutilised Open Space to reduce the burden of maintenance of land that may have a future use within the Open Space network</i>	Identify potential future use for Open Space based on planning assumptions to inform and allow for temporary use opportunities	Advocate	Low
	Provide an asset management plan for the temporary use of unallocated Open Space land in consultation with Council's Property Services Branch. Explore tactile urbanism and other similar community engagement opportunities	Operational	Low
<i>Deliberately acquire and develop Open Spaces (where possible) to deliver new assets in the Open Space network plan; to fill gaps (either existing or established by new development); to dispose of land where there is not identified need</i>	Pursue the acquisition of Open Space to meet identified need	Procurement	Low
	Pursue the acquisition of Open Space, identified in Council's Local Government Infrastructure Plan, through urban development to meet Council's desired standards of service for trunk parks and identify opportunity to extend the network by considering the value of non-trunk parks	Procurement	Low
	Identify opportunity for bushland park land acquisition based on advice and direction provided in a natural asset plan to extend the network plan and support the viability of biodiversity across the region	Procurement	Low
	Prepare an asset disposal management plan for Open Space which ensures the proceeds of any asset sale is used to fund the provision of Open Space in areas that have an identified need	Operational	Low

IMPLEMENTATION

Timeframes

Tasks identified in the action plan will be implemented over a 15 year timeframe. The 'to do list' is broken up into bite size pieces that outline the objectives and associated tasks. An implementation device is then assigned to identify how to action the tasks. To assist in translating the task into a work program a delivery model has been identified that will identify the priority of the task being high, medium or low.

High
1 – 5 year
delivery model

Medium
1 – 10 year
delivery model

Low
5 – 15 year
delivery model

Duties

Parks and Recreation Services will take a lead role in developing many of the projects associated with the tasks. Successful project delivery will require a whole of council approach to ensure an integrated, best practice, community responsive product is delivered. Parks and Recreation Services will work collaboratively to develop and deliver each project. Other responsibilities lie with external providers, with the development industry ensuring they provide open space or contributions for open space as identified by the LGIP. Comprehensive consultation will be carried out for a variety of projects providing the community with an opportunity to provide input and be

Funding

Funding for open space may be sourced from a combination of:

- Local Government Infrastructure Plan (LGIP)
- General Revenue
- Infrastructure Agreements
- External Grants from State and Federal Government agencies
- Specific Levies within the rates system (i.e. Bushland Levy)
- Special Levies

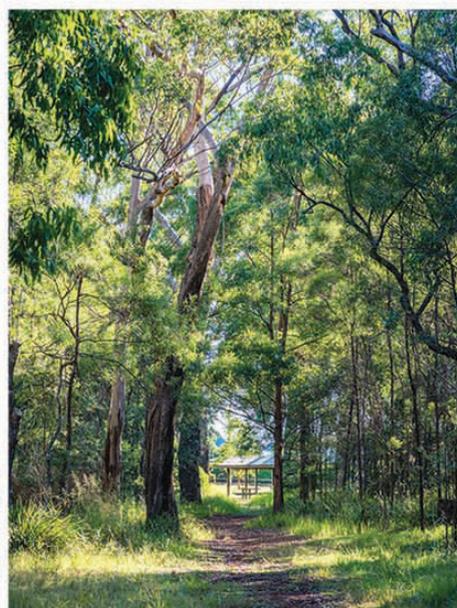
There are alternative / supplementary funding initiatives that may also help fund the delivery of open space for the community:

- Philanthropic Proposals
- Partnerships
- Lease of undeveloped land as a source of revenue
- Commercial revenue (pop-up shops in parks etc.)
- Asset Disposal (sale of unrequired land to get revenue for purchase or deliver of other open space)
- Compensation (for use of existing open space land – road widening, drainage use etc.)

What's Next

- Adoption of this strategy by Council
- Adoption of the revised LGIP by Council
- Develop project plans for key tasks
- Continue projects and master plan development identified in the capital works program
- Review Council's operational plan to ensure key tasks are included in future plan development
- Review the 10 year capital works program and look to include key tasks as identified in this strategy

appendix



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Supply and Demand Model (trunk parks)

Table 45: Demand, Supply and Gap Model - Urban Park Catchments

Year	2011											
	district			local			sport			district		
Urban Park Catchments	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap
Highfields	7.9	9.3	-1.4	5.6	3.5	2.1	10.3	10.3	0.0	9.6	9.3	0.3
Harlaxton / Mount Kynoch / Blue Mountain Heights	3.6	3.2	0.4	2.5	2.1	0.4	4.7	11.5	-6.8	3.9	3.2	0.7
Torrington / Cotswold Hills	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.5	-0.1	2.6	3.1	-0.5	2.8	1.0	1.8
Rockville / Wilsonton Heights / Wilsonton / Cranley	12.6	3.2	9.4	8.8	8.5	0.3	16.4	24.4	-8.0	12.8	3.2	9.7
North Toowoomba / Mount Lofty	6.9	2.4	4.6	4.8	2.3	2.5	9.0	0.0	9.0	7.0	2.4	4.6
Glenvale	5.1	0.0	5.1	3.6	2.5	1.0	6.6	0.0	6.6	6.9	4.9	2.0
Toowoomba City (CBD) / Newtown	12.2	11.4	0.8	8.6	7.9	0.6	15.9	6.2	9.7	12.3	11.4	0.9
East Toowoomba /Redwood / Prince Henry Heights	6.6	1.0	5.6	4.6	4.3	0.3	8.6	0.0	8.6	6.7	1.0	5.7
Harristown	8.8	0.0	8.8	6.1	9.5	-3.3	11.4	6.3	5.1	8.8	0.0	8.8
Centenary Heights / South Toowoomba	11.7	10.0	1.8	8.2	8.3	-0.1	15.3	9.3	5.9	11.8	10.0	1.8
Rangeville	8.4	11.6	-3.2	5.9	8.9	-3.0	10.9	0.0	10.9	8.4	11.6	-3.3
Westbrook	2.7	2.5	0.2	1.9	0.5	1.4	3.5	0.0	3.5	2.7	2.5	0.2
Drayton	1.4	0.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.8	2.9	-1.1	1.4	0.0	1.4
Darling Heights	4.8	0.5	4.3	3.4	3.5	-0.1	6.3	0.0	6.3	5.0	0.5	4.4
Kearneys Spring	7.4	17.0	-9.6	5.2	6.6	-1.5	9.6	30.7	-21.1	9.5	17.0	-7.5
Middle Ridge	6.8	4.5	2.3	4.7	4.2	0.5	8.8	9.2	-0.4	7.2	4.5	2.8

2016							2021								
local			sport				district			local			sport		
Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	
6.7	3.5	3.2	12.5	10.3	2.1	11.2	11.9	-0.7	7.9	5.5	2.4	14.6	47.7	-33.1	
2.7	2.1	0.6	5.1	11.5	-6.4	4.2	3.2	1.0	3.0	2.1	0.9	5.5	11.5	-6.0	
2.0	1.5	0.5	3.7	3.1	0.6	3.7	1.0	2.7	2.6	1.5	1.1	4.7	3.1	1.6	
9.0	8.5	0.5	16.7	24.4	-7.7	13.1	3.2	9.9	9.1	9.0	0.1	17.0	24.4	-7.4	
4.9	2.3	2.5	9.1	0.0	9.1	7.0	2.4	4.7	4.9	2.8	2.1	9.1	0.0	9.1	
4.8	2.5	2.3	9.0	0.0	9.0	8.7	4.9	3.8	6.1	5.7	0.4	11.3	0.0	11.3	
8.6	7.9	0.7	16.0	6.2	9.9	12.7	12.8	-0.1	8.9	7.9	1.0	16.5	6.2	10.3	
4.7	4.3	0.4	8.7	0.0	8.7	6.8	3.6	3.3	4.8	4.8	0.0	8.9	0.0	8.9	
6.2	9.5	-3.3	11.4	6.3	5.1	8.8	1.4	7.4	6.2	9.5	-3.3	11.5	6.3	5.2	
8.3	8.3	0.0	15.3	9.3	6.0	11.9	14.7	-2.8	8.3	8.8	-0.5	15.4	9.3	6.1	
5.8	8.9	-3.1	10.9	0.0	10.9	8.7	11.6	-3.0	6.1	8.9	-2.9	11.2	0.0	11.2	
1.9	0.5	1.4	3.6	0.0	3.6	2.8	2.5	0.2	1.9	3.5	-1.6	3.6	0.0	3.6	
1.0	0.6	0.4	1.9	2.9	-1.1	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.9	2.9	-1.0	
3.5	3.5	0.0	6.5	0.0	6.5	6.1	5.5	0.6	4.3	3.5	0.7	7.9	0.0	7.9	
6.6	6.6	0.0	12.3	30.7	-18.4	11.9	24.4	-12.5	8.3	6.6	1.7	15.5	30.7	-15.2	
5.1	4.2	0.8	9.4	9.2	0.2	7.7	4.5	3.2	5.4	4.2	1.1	10.0	9.2	0.7	

Table 45: Continued: Demand, Supply and Gap Model - Urban Park Catchments

Year	2026											
	district			local			sport			district		
Urban Park Catchments	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap
Urban Catchments:												
Highfields	12.6	19.6	-7.0	8.8	10.5	-1.7	16.4	47.7	-31.3	13.4	24.6	-11.2
Harlaxton / Mount Kynoch / Blue Mountain Heights	4.5	3.2	1.4	3.2	4.0	-0.8	5.9	11.5	-5.6	4.8	16.4	-11.6
Torrington / Cotswold Hills	4.5	1.0	3.5	3.1	3.0	0.2	5.8	3.1	2.7	5.3	7.2	-1.9
Rockville / Wilsonton Heights / Wilsonton / Cranley	13.3	3.2	10.1	9.3	9.0	0.3	17.3	24.4	-7.1	13.5	15.1	-1.6
North Toowoomba / Mount Lofty	7.1	2.4	4.7	5.0	2.8	2.1	9.2	0.0	9.2	7.2	2.4	4.8
Glenvale	10.5	4.9	5.6	7.4	5.7	1.6	13.7	0.0	13.7	12.3	23.9	-11.6
Toowoomba City (CBD) / Newtown	13.2	12.8	0.4	9.2	8.6	0.7	17.2	6.2	11.0	13.9	18.3	-4.5
East Toowoomba /Redwood / Prince Henry Heights	7.0	6.1	0.9	4.9	4.8	0.1	9.1	0.0	9.1	7.2	6.1	1.1
Harristown	9.0	1.4	7.6	6.3	9.5	-3.1	11.8	6.3	5.5	9.3	4.3	5.0
Centenary Heights / South Toowoomba	12.0	19.0	-7.0	8.4	8.8	-0.4	15.6	9.3	6.3	12.2	19.0	-6.8
Rangeville	8.8	15.1	-6.3	6.1	9.4	-3.3	11.4	0.0	11.4	8.9	15.1	-6.2
Westbrook	2.8	2.5	0.2	1.9	4.0	-2.1	3.6	0.0	3.6	2.8	2.5	0.3
Drayton	2.7	2.8	-0.1	1.9	0.6	1.3	3.5	2.9	0.6	4.6	4.8	-0.2
Darling Heights	7.1	5.5	1.6	5.0	4.5	0.4	9.2	0.0	9.2	7.6	7.2	0.5
Kearneys Spring	13.1	24.4	-11.3	9.2	6.6	2.6	17.1	30.7	-13.6	13.4	25.8	-12.4
Middle Ridge	8.0	4.5	3.5	5.6	4.2	1.3	10.4	9.2	1.2	8.1	7.2	0.9

2031						
	local			sport		
	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap
	9.4	12.5	-3.1	17.5	47.7	-30.3
	3.4	4.0	-0.6	6.3	11.5	-5.2
	3.7	4.0	-0.2	6.9	3.1	3.8
	9.5	11.5	-2.0	17.6	24.4	-6.8
	5.0	3.7	1.3	9.3	0.0	9.3
	8.6	10.7	-2.1	16.1	0.0	16.1
	9.7	9.6	0.1	18.0	6.2	11.8
	5.0	4.8	0.3	9.4	0.0	9.4
	6.5	10.0	-3.4	12.1	6.3	5.8
	8.5	8.8	-0.2	15.9	9.3	6.5
	6.2	9.4	-3.2	11.5	0.0	11.5
	2.0	4.0	-2.1	3.6	0.0	3.6
	3.2	3.1	0.1	6.0	61.0	-55.0
	5.4	5.0	0.4	9.9	0.0	9.9
	9.4	13.1	-3.7	17.5	30.7	-13.2
	5.7	10.2	-4.6	10.6	9.2	1.4

Table 46: Demand, Supply and Gap Model - Township Park Catchments

Year	2011						2016						20			
Park Classification	district			sport			district			sport			district			
Township Park Catchments	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	
Crow's Nest	2.0	0.9	1.0	2.1	3.0	-0.9	2.2	0.9	1.3	2.4	3.0	-0.6	2.4	0.9	1.5	
Goombungee	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.9	4.5	-3.6	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.9	4.5	-3.6	0.8	0.0	0.8	
Oakey	5.1	4.1	0.9	5.5	14.5	-9.0	5.1	4.1	1.0	5.6	14.5	-8.9	5.2	17.7	-12.5	
Meringandan	2.5	3.7	-1.3	2.7	5.2	-2.6	2.6	3.7	-1.1	2.8	5.2	-2.4	2.7	3.7	-1.0	
Kingsthorpe	2.0	2.6	-0.7	2.1	7.1	-4.9	2.0	2.6	-0.6	2.2	7.1	-4.9	2.1	3.2	-1.1	
Gowrie Junction	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.3	1.9	-0.6	
Wyreema	1.5	0.6	1.0	1.7	1.6	0.1	1.7	0.6	1.1	1.8	1.6	0.2	1.9	0.6	1.3	
Pittsworth	3.3	0.0	3.3	3.6	6.2	-2.6	3.3	0.0	3.3	3.6	6.2	-2.5	3.4	2.8	0.6	
Hodgson Vale	2.3	1.0	1.3	2.5	3.0	-0.5	2.4	1.0	1.4	2.6	3.0	-0.4	2.6	7.7	-5.1	
Cambooya	1.2	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.7	
Millmerran	1.6	2.5	-0.9	1.8	7.6	-5.8	1.7	2.5	-0.8	1.8	7.6	-5.8	1.7	2.5	-0.8	
Clifton	1.4	0.0	1.4	1.6	34.3	-32.7	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.6	34.3	-32.7	1.6	2.3	-0.7	

21			2026						2031					
sport			district			sport			district			sport		
Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap	Demand	Supply	Gap
2.6	3.0	-0.4	2.6	0.9	1.7	2.8	3.0	-0.1	2.8	4.2	-1.4	3.1	3.0	0.1
0.9	4.5	-3.6	0.8	1.4	-0.6	0.9	4.5	-3.6	0.8	1.4	-0.6	0.9	4.5	-3.6
5.6	14.5	-8.9	5.3	17.7	-12.4	5.7	14.5	-8.8	5.4	17.7	-12.4	5.8	14.5	-8.7
2.9	5.2	-2.3	2.8	3.7	-0.9	3.0	5.2	-2.2	2.9	3.7	-0.8	3.1	5.2	-2.1
2.3	7.1	-4.8	2.2	3.2	-1.1	2.4	7.1	-4.7	2.3	3.2	-1.0	2.4	7.1	-4.6
1.5	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.9	-0.4	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.7	1.9	-0.2	1.9	0.0	1.9
2.1	1.6	0.5	2.1	2.9	-0.8	2.2	1.6	0.6	2.3	2.9	-0.6	2.4	1.6	0.8
3.7	6.2	-2.5	3.4	2.8	0.6	3.7	6.2	-2.5	3.4	2.8	0.7	3.7	6.2	-2.5
2.8	3.0	-0.2	2.7	7.7	-5.0	2.9	3.0	-0.1	2.9	7.7	-4.8	3.1	3.0	0.1
1.4	0.0	1.4	1.4	3.4	-2.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.5	3.4	-1.9	1.6	0.0	1.6
1.8	7.6	-5.7	1.7	3.9	-2.2	1.8	7.6	-5.7	1.7	3.9	-2.2	1.9	7.6	-5.7
1.7	34.3	-32.6	1.7	2.3	-0.6	1.8	34.3	-32.5	1.7	2.3	-0.6	1.9	34.3	-32.4

APPENDIX

Table 47: Open Space Supply (by catchment)

Park Classification	Park Name	LGIP Year	Size (sqm)
Highfields			
Recreation Park - Local	Charmaine Park		9341
	Nioka Drive Park		6843
	Michael Park		15250
	Plaza Park		3343
	Finch Way Open Space	LGIP 2019	7711
	Diosma Drive Open Space	LGIP 2018	5023
	Kuhls Road Open Space	LGIP 2018	7349
	Kleinton Linear Corridor (future upgrade to district)	LGIP 2026	31723
	Glenorie Drive Park	LGIP 2026	8395
	New Local Park Beaumont Ave	LGIP 2026	10210
	Holly Avenue Open Space	LGIP 2031	15000
	New Local Park Node (west Highfields)	LGIP 2031	5000
	New Local Park Node (north Highfields) - identified to serve growth expectations post 2031 - size subject to growth	post 2036	0
	New Local Park Node (east Highfields) - identified to serve growth expectations post 2031 - size subject to growth	post 2036	0
Recreation Park - District	Peacehaven Botanical Park		46890
	Highfields Sport & Recreation Park (district park node, may also function as a local park node for 400m catchment)	LGIP 2019	20000
	Clara May Smythe Park	LGIP 2026	22135
	McLachlan Drive Park	LGIP 2026	23060
	Mountain View Park	LGIP 2023	20443
	Highfields East Linear Corridor	LGIP 2026	17203
	Highfields West Linear Corridor	LGIP 2031	29785
	Spring Bluff / Borghardt Road expansion	LGIP 2031	20000
Sports Park - District	Kuhls Road Recreation Reserve		50758
	Kratzke Road Recreation Reserve		52570
	Highfields Sport & Recreation Park	LGIP 2019	374120
Other Open Space			
Bushland Park	Charles & Mottee Rogers Bushland Reserve		56597
	Highfields Falls Bushland		255000
	Timperley Drive Bushland		27830
Amenity Park	Callie Court Corridor		776
	Davidson Arboretum		9177
	Denaid Street Park		7498

Park Classification	Park Name	LGIP Year	Size (sqm)
	Possum Flats Corridor		1689
Public Utility Land	De Gruchy Court Utility Land		24607
	Debbie Court Utility Land		4148
	Palmer Drive Utility Land - West		11738
	Denaid Street Utility Land		3000
	Palmer Drive Utility Land - East		9178
	Federation Drive Utility Land - East		9798
	Federation Drive Utility Land - West		6591
	Polzin Road Utility Land		14522
	Frankes Scrub		15725
Unallocated	Merrygrove Court Corridor		930
	Les Steinberg Park		9914
	Federation Drive Park		9558
	Donaghy Court Utility Land		9264
	Jorgensen Street Park		5145
	Stella Park		7030
	Harris Park		29451
	Granada Drive Open Space		4981
	Polzin Road Open Space		15970
	Spring Bluff / Borghardt Road expansion		500950
TOTAL			1899229

APPENDIX

Park Classification	Park Name	LGIP Year	Size (sqm)
Harlaxton, Blue Mountain Heights & Mount Kynoch			
Recreation Park - Local	Griffiths Park		6773
	Perry Street Park		2186
	Harlaxton Park		7956
	Nugent Park		4000
	McShane Drive Park	LGIP 2026	4611
	Grey Gums Drive Open Space	LGIP 2023	14320
Recreation Park - District	Reg Veacock Park		21509
	Blue Mountain Reserve		10280
	Dr Alex Horn Park	LGIP 2031	132424
Sports Park - District	Southern Cross Oval		68190
	Commonwealth Oval		46462
Other Open Space			
Bushland Park	Skyline Drive Escarpment		76730
Amenity Park	Mount Kynoch Park		16896
	Mount Kynoch Strip		2506
	Scenic Lookout Rest Area		4280
Public Utility Land	Abelia Street Park		1354
	Pascoe Lane Park		2203
Unallocated	Kate Street Park		9026
	Ruthven Street North Reserve		25467
	Harlaxton Blocks Park		5345
	Ruthven Street North Reserve		25467
	Skyline Drive Park		1355
TOTAL			489340

Park Classification	Park Name	LGIP Year	Size (sqm)
Torrington & Cotswold Hills			
Recreation Park - Local	Joe Allen Park		9677
	John Trousdell Park		5000
	New Local Recreation Park (Cotswold Hills 1)	LGIP 2026	5000
	New Local Recreation Park (Cotswold Hills 2)	LGIP 2026	5000
	Cotswold Hills Linear corridor (local nodes)	LGIP 2031	10000
Recreation Park - District	John Trousdell Park		10000
	Cotswold Hills Linear corridor	LGIP 2031	21923
	New District Park Node	LGIP 2031	20000
	New District Park Node - part of Charlton	LGIP 2031	20000
Sports Park - District	John Trousdell Park		31000
Other Open Space			
Public Utility Land	Lennie Cooper Park		8020
	Carrington Road Utility Land		96246
	Moore Road Park		16072
Unallocated	Troys Road Open Space		24690
TOTAL			287628

APPENDIX

Park Classification	Park Name	LGIP Year	Size (sqm)
Rockville, Wilsonton Heights, Wilsonton & Cranley			
Recreation Park - Local	Esmond Street Park		2663
	Wilsonton Jaycees Jubilee Park		6688
	Doherty Street Park		6425
	Vanity Street Park		6931
	Wilsonton Heights Park (local node)		5000
	Miranda Drive Park (local node)		5000
	Streten Park		5060
	Airport Estate Park		16950
	Armstrong Street Park		17370
	Barlow Street Park		8878
	Halsworth Street Park		4047
	Rockville Park (local node)	LGIP 2020	5000
	Wilsonton Linear Corridor (local nodes)	LGIP 2031	10000
	New Local Park Node Cranley Escarpment	LGIP 2031	5000
	Captain Cook Recreation Reserve - Black Gully (local nodes)	LGIP 2031	10000
Recreation Park - District	Wilsonton Heights Park		31671
	Black Gully Linear Corridor (Rockville)	LGIP 2031	3928
	Black Gully Linear Corridor master plan (Wilsonton)	LGIP 2031	39452
	Captain Cook Recreation Reserve - Black Gully	LGIP 2031	30000
	Wilsonton Linear Corridor (incl. Catalina Drive Park and Boundary Road Quarry)	LGIP 2031	46027
Sports Park - District	Miranda Drive Park		20570
	Rockville Park		49349
	Captain Cook Recreation Reserve		174140
Other Open Space			
Specialised Sport	Willims Road Park		383400
Bushland Park	Lyness Park		5016
	Cranley Escarpment		449700
Amenity Park	Ford Street Park		2605
	Guido Zuccoli Gardens		1580
	Bushnell Court Park		1453
Public Utility Land	Fair Street Park		8983
	Willowburn Drive Park		4603
	Freighter Avenue Park		6342
	Gardner Court Park		27494
Unallocated	Vann Street Park		15490
	Industrial Park		9794
TOTAL			1421609

Park Classification	Park Name	LGIP Year	Size (sqm)
North Toowoomba & Mount Lofty			
Recreation Park - Local	Bushland Park		1462
	Bunya Park		2418
	Harvey Park		1624
	Andrews Street Park		9606
	Mort Street Park		3313
	Martin Klein Park (local park node)		5000
	New Local Recreation Park - Jubilee Park	LGIP 2018	5000
	Woodward Park	LGIP 2031	8919
Recreation Park - District	Martin Klein Park		23514
Sports Park - District			
Other Open Space			
Bushland Park	Mount Lofty Park		13453
	Warana Avenue Reserve		12167
	Jubilee Park		3035000
	Windemere Terrace Park		15240
Unallocated	Willowburn Oval (will form part of future Gowrie Creek Linear Corridor in conjunction with other Council controlled land along the creek)		20998
TOTAL			3157714

APPENDIX

Park Classification	Park Name	LGIP Year	Size (sqm)
Glenvale			
Recreation Park - Local	Cinnamon Drive Park		11330
	Nash Drive Park		6096
	Glenvale Park (local node)		5000
	Riethmuller Park (local node)		4000
	Rocla Court Park (local node)		4000
	Spring Creek Corridor (section of corridor that includes Riethmuller and Rocla - new local park activity node)	LGIP 2021	2000
	New Local Park Node (extension to northern edge of Boundary Street Bushland Park to retain treed hill)	LGIP 2021	30000
	Kurrawa Crescent Park (local node)	LGIP 2031	5000
	Spring Creek Corridor (local node elements)	LGIP 2031	40000
Recreation Park - District	Glenvale Park	LGIP 2017	48890
	Spring Creek Corridor	LGIP 2031	190086
Sports Park - District			
Other Open Space			
Specialised Sport	Criterion Track		119000
	Toowoomba Showgrounds (private)		
	Clyde Park Hockey Club (private)		0
Bushland Park	Boundary Street Bushland Park		16580
Public Utility Land	Wildcard Drive Park		14201
	Ramsay Road Utility Land		64774
Unallocated	Huon Drive Park		6330
TOTAL			567287

Park Classification	Park Name	LGIP Year	Size (sqm)
Toowoomba City (CBD) & Newtown			
Recreation Park - Local	Mort Estate Park		3858
	Hill View Park		9581
	Tynedale Avenue Park		5033
	Freneau Pines Park		18930
	George Orford Park		13040
	Charlie Gesch Park		6281
	Black Gully Linear Corridor (local node)		10000
	Norman Park (local node)		2500
	Newtown Park (local node)		10000
	The Farm	LGIP 2025	6356
	Black Gully Linear Corridor (local node)	LGIP 2031	10000
Recreation Park - District	Laurel Bank Park		43323
	Newtown Park		70670
	East Creek Corridor	LGIP 2021	6701
	West Creek Corridor	LGIP 2021	7460
	Black Gully Linear Corridor	LGIP 2031	55000
Sports Park - District	Newtown Park		40000
	Norman Park		21997
Other Open Space			
Specialised Sport	Clifford Park Racecourse (private)		0
Amenity Park	Goggs Street Community Organic Garden		7624
	Goggs Street Park		1601
	Art Gallery Park		984
	Ruthven Street Park		1376
	Village Green		2500
	Alford Park		444
	Federation Park		956
	Mill Street Park		1943
	Kwong Sang Walk		798
	Drovers Rest Park		495
Unallocated	McPhie Park		2894
TOTAL			362345

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Park Classification	Park Name	LGIP Year	Size (sqm)
East Toowoomba, Redwood and Prince Henry Heights			
Recreation Park - Local	McCafferty Park		4199
	Minimbah Park		10907
	Webb Park (local node)		5000
	Queens Park (local node)		5000
	East Creek Corridor (local node)	LGIP 2021	5000
	General Robertson Park		17750
Recreation Park - District	Queens Park (district node)		10000
	East Creek Corridor	LGIP 2021	25625
	Webb Park (district park upgrade)	LGIP 2026	25240
Sports Park - District			
Other Open Space			
Specialised Sport	Athletic Oval (State Government Land incl. Bowls, Oval/ Stadium, Tennis etc.)		0
Bushland	Redwood Park (incl. Old Toll Bar Park)		2219606
	Cottesloe Park		6230
	Prince Henry Drive Park		17780
	Panorama Crescent Park		17502
	Prince Henry Drive Escarpment		11220
Amenity Park	Groom Memorial Park		477
	Rotary Park		1108
	Scout Park		1351
	Burns Street Open Space		847
	Bridge Street Quarry Lookout		2000
Unallocated	Bridge Street Quarry		137720
TOTAL			2773929

Park Classification	Park Name	LGIP Year	Size (sqm)
Harristown			
Recreation Park - Local	Coronation Park (until 2020 LGIP upgrade to District)		19470
	Eiser Street Park		8569
	Smithfield Park		15940
	Butt Street Park		5633
	Warwick Street Park		3640
	Rowena Park		7934
	Glenvale Park		8278
	Elizabeth Kenny Court Park		8789
	Westbrook Hall Park		3016
	O'Quinn Street Park (local node)		5000
	Avondale Park		8268
	Spring Creek Corridor (local node)	LGIP 2031	5000
Recreation Park - District	Coronation Park	LGIP 2020	14470
	Spring Creek Corridor	LGIP 2031	18450
	Harristown Park	LGIP 2031	10000
Sports Park - District	Harristown Park (post 2031 will include Rec. Park, land size shown reflects post 2031 sports park land)		26235
	O'Quinn Street Park		36728
Other Open Space			
Public Utility Land	Croft Crescent Detention Basin		2946
	Alderley Street Detention Basin		3214
	O'Quinn Street North Park		72701
Unallocated	Fifth Avenue Park		913
	Lyndall Street Park		5600
	Harris Street Park		4411
TOTAL			295205

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Park Classification	Park Name	LGIP Year	Size (sqm)
Centenary Heights & South Toowoomba			
Recreation Park - Local	Harwood Park		10010
	Ravenscourt Park		2839
	Thoms Park		12757
	Ballin Park		5000
	Joseph J Leadbetter Park		5000
	Adam Horner Park		10520
	Newington Park		16697
	Lake Annand Park (local node)		5000
	Clewley Park		5000
	Groom Park		5000
	Anderson Park		5000
	Gold Park (local node)	LGIP 2017	5000
Recreation Park - District	East Creek Corridor		30205
	Clewley Park		55500
	Groom Park		13870
	East Creek Corridor (master planned/additional)	LGIP 2021	26804
	East Creek Corridor - Lake Annand Park	LGIP 2021	11571
	West Creek Corridor	LGIP 2021	8636
	Emmerson Park	LGIP 2024	48454
Sports Park - District	Gold Park		59093
	Anderson Park		34136
Other Open Space			
Specialised Sport	City Golf Club (on Council controlled land - externally managed)		0
Public Utility Land	Wilf Gowlett Detention Basin		200000
Unallocated	Ramsay Street Open Space		1077
	Jennings Street Open Space		873
	Delta Scout Park		7100
TOTAL			580142

Park Classification	Park Name	LGIP Year	Size (sqm)
Rangeville			
Recreation Park - Local	Cypress Street Park		10490
	Garnet Lehmann Park		5000
	Leslie Park		13250
	Rangeville Park		28905
	Ole Street Park		8132
	Parsons Street Park		8514
	Lions Park Picnic Point local node		5000
	Heller Street Park local node		5000
	East Creek Corridor local node		5000
	Murrumba Road Park (local park node in bushland)	LGIP 2026	5000
Recreation Park - District	East Creek Corridor		54397
	Heller Street Park (Part of Picnic Point)		28590
	Lions Park Picnic Point (Part of Picnic Point)		23675
	Picnic Point Island (Part of Picnic Point)		9788
	East Creek Corridor (master planned/additional)	LGIP 2021	34598
Other Open Space			
Bushland Park	Murrumba Road Park (excluding local park node)		64536
	Hancock Street Park		40402
	J E Duggan Park		82707
	Barry Griffith Park		319516
	McKnight Park		184330
	Bexley Court Bushland Park		3457
	Picnic Point Bushland Reserve (incl. Tobruk Memorial Drive Park)		597405
	Tabletop Bushland Reserve		266990
Public Utility Land	Gabbinbar Triangle Park		5450
	Meridith Street Island (road reserve)		0
	Tourist Road Triangle (road reserve)		0
Unallocated	Wiangaree Park		6223
	Marshall and Naranga Sts Corridor		2530
TOTAL			1818885

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Park Classification	Park Name	LGIP Year	Size (sqm)
Westbrook			
Recreation Park - Local	Centenary Park (local node)		5000
	Carla Crescent Park	LGIP 2022	30165
	New local park node	LGIP 2026	5000
Recreation Park - District	Westbrook Park		10900
	Centenary Park		14560
Other Open Space			
Amenity Park	Gore Highway Median (part of active walking circuit)		33432
Public Utility Land	Keding Road Utility Land		14220
	Ferguson Road Utility Land		40040
	Westbrook Wetlands Reserve		146000
Unallocated	Jacob Court Park		11100
TOTAL			310417

Park Classification	Park Name	LGIP Year	Size (sqm)
Darling Heights			
Recreation Park - Local	Gorman Street Park		14654
	Jack Street Park		6672
	Collingwood Park		3879
	Magann Court Park		2157
	Salisbury Street Park		7824
	New Local Park Darling Heights	LGIP 2026	10000
	Platz Street Park	LGIP 2031	4638
Recreation Park - District	Japanese Gardens (portion on Council controlled land)		5289
	Japanese Gardens (portion owned by USQ - 24474 sqm)		0
	Thiess Park Linear Corridor	LGIP 2022	49460
	Birch Court Park	LGIP 2031	16792
Other Open Space			
Specialised Sports	Souths Football (private facility)		0
Bushland Park			
Amenity Park	Heidi Court Park		2024
Unallocated	Woonga Street Park		17510
TOTAL			140899

Park Classification	Park Name	LGIP Year	Size (sqm)
Drayton			
Recreation Park - Local	Wuth Street Park		6323
	Atherton Memorial Park	LGIP 2031	10116
	Drayton Linear Corridor (local nodes)	LGIP 2031	15000
Recreation Park - District	Spring Creek Corridor (south eastern corridor)	LGIP 2031	8802
	Drayton Linear Corridor	LGIP 2031	39403
Sports Park - District	Ernest Peak Park		29199
	Wyreema Road Sport and Recreation Reserve	LGIP 2031	581270
Other Open Space			
Bushland Park	Mount Peel Bushland		1604265
Amenity Park	Glennie Memorial		121
	Drayton Soldiers Memorial Park		2278
Public Utility Land	Manor Street Quarry		570
	Anzac Avenue Utility Land		77240
	Darling Street Utility Land		4069
Unallocated	Upper Westbrook Creek Park		1932
	Lynch Street Park		19700
	Drayton Memorial Park		15480
	Westminster Street Utility Land		44890
	Darling Street Park		30260
	Upper Westbrook Creek Park		1932
TOTAL			2492850

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Park Classification	Park Name	LGIP Year	Size (sqm)
Kearneys Spring			
Recreation Park - Local	Sondergeld Court Park		8660
	Brunckhorst Drive Park		4046
	Pixie Drive Park		7002
	Emma Drive Park		6323
	Paradise Park		6069
	Anita Drive Park		6712
	Kurtz Street Park		4883
	Swartz Street Park		4907
	Wagner Park (local node)		2500
	Nell E Robinson Park (local node)		5000
	New Local node (part of new district park south of Nelson Street)	LGIP 2031	5000
	Freyling Park	LGIP 2031	60000
Recreation Park - District	West Creek Corridor		169833
	West Creek Corridor (master planned/additional)	LGIP 2031	74334
	New District Park - south of Nelson Street (embellishment)	LGIP 2031	14000
Sports Park - District	Nell E Robinson Park		91335
	Kearneys Spring Park		197990
	Wagner Park		22708
Other Open Space			
Bushland Parks	Ruthven Street South Reserve		244098
	Echo Valley Bushland South		71000
	Echo Valley Bushland North		20980
Amenity Park	Gundry Court Park		4108
	Martin Stenner Park		1008
	Albion Street Islands		5377
Public Utility Land	Hurstway Court Strip		2505
Unallocated	Cecilia Street Park		3038
	Kearney Street Park		7952
	Fern Drive Park		2592
TOTAL			1058960

Park Classification	Park Name	LGIP Year	Size (sqm)
Middle Ridge			
Recreation Park - Local	Willims Park		3991
	Fred Saal Park		8408
	Ethan Street Park		5000
	Ridgeview Park		4061
	Griinke Drive Park		4856
	Dunsdon Park		7226
	Maggie Park		3952
	Middle Ridge Park		5000
	Griinke Drive Park (bushland extension / embellish)	LGIP 2031	60000
Recreation Park - District	East Creek Corridor		26721
	Menzies Street Park		17804
	East Creek Corridor (master planned/additional)	LGIP 2031	17814
	Middle Ridge Park (upgrade with district rec.)	LGIP 2031	10000
Sports Park - District	Middle Ridge Park (size shown excludes recreation park nodes)		92120
Other Open Space			
Specialised Sports	Toowoomba Golf Club (on Council controlled land - externally managed)		0
Bushland Park	Glen Lomond Park		1164881
	Christy Court Park		37360
	Dippel Street Park		2636
	Nielsen Park		61422
	Doilibi Bushland Park		53907
	Culliford Drive Park		107402
	Flagstone Creek Park		2524
Amenity Park	Snapdragon Street Park		2196
Public Utility Land	Stenner & Rowbotham Triangle		3225
Unallocated	Sir Hugh Nelson Park		3235
	Caithness Court Park		8057
	Weis Crescent Park		1672
	Glenfield Court Park North		927
	Domain Park		2912
	Dallang Road Park		1740
	Ramsay Street Park		1810
	Calypso Street Park		2023
	Gordon Thomas Park		1619
	Sir Hugh Nelson Park		3235
TOTAL			1729736

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Park Classification	Park Name	LGIP Year	Size (sqm)
Crow's Nest			
Recreation Park - Local	New Local Node (supplementary local)	LGIP 2031	5000
Recreation Park - District	Centenary Park		9038
	Crows Nest Linear Corridor	LGIP 2031	33335
Sports Park - District	Skelly Recreation Reserve		29850
Other Open Space			
Specialised Sport	Crows Nest Pony Club		323750
	Toowoomba Road Open Space (Tennis)		2655
	Central Community Facilities: Bowls, Swimming etc.		17277
	Showgrounds (portion on Council controlled land)		3443
	Showgrounds (private)		0
Bushland Parks	Perseverance Dam		8695550
	Hartmann Park (extension to future linear corridor)		77730
Public Utility Land	Parkland Drive Utility Land		28458
Unallocated	Tower Park		16070
TOTAL			9242156

Park Classification	Park Name	LGIP Year	Size (sqm)
Goombungee			
Recreation Park - District	Pioneer Park	LGIP 2023	14164
Sports Park - District	Goombungee Recreation Reserve (included in broad Open Space master plan as part of Pioneer Park upgrade)		44940
Other Open Space			
Specialised Sport	Showgrounds (private)		0
Amenity Parks	Norm Wockner Park		2746
	Bottle Tree Park		1012
Public Utility Land	Nicholas Street Open Space		1012
Unallocated	Mill Street Open Space		26794
	John Street Utility Land		1368
	Harths Road Open Space		7489
TOTAL			99525

Park Classification	Park Name	LGIP Year	Size (sqm)
Oakey			
Recreation Park - Local	New Local Node (supplementary local)	LGIP 2031	5000
Recreation Park - District	Gordon Park		28300
	Rotary Park		12933
	Oakey Linear Corridor (master planned/additional to Gordon Park and Rotary Park. Includes: Arthur Shooter Park, Bird Habitat (Cory Street Park), Campbell Street Utility Land, Cherry Street Park, Stanley Street Utility Land)	LGIP 2019	135829
Sports Park - District	Federal Sports Fields		145000
Other Open Space			
Specialised Sports	Showgrounds (on Council controlled land - externally managed)		0
	Tennis, Bowls and Rugby Facilities (private)		0
Bushland Park			
Amenity Park	Jacqueline Court Park		3077
	Jaycees Park		4971
	Alan Cox Park		1429
	Bicentennial Park		1800
	Grant Park		1073
	Lions Park		2706
	Borobi Park		5209
Public Utility Land	Desmond Lane Utility Land		3188
Unallocated	Ramsay Street Open Space		40570
	Cunliffe Street Open Space		11079
TOTAL			402164

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Park Classification	Park Name	LGIP Year	Size (sqm)
Meringandan			
Recreation Park - Local	Tom Volp Park		5000
	Parrot Tree Park	LGIP 2017	13290
	Phipps Drive Park	LGIP 2031	20375
Recreation Park - District	Meringandan Park		37330
Sports Park - District	Tom Volp Park (excludes local node & lake 44010 sqm)		11000
	Lilyvale Recreation Reserve		41340
Other Open Space			
Amenity Parks	Ted Franke Park		1973
	Parmore Park		9271
Public Utility Land	Peters Road Utility Land		78670
	Corella Street Utility Land		16636
Unallocated	Meringandan School Road Utility Land		16200
	Meringandan Shirley Road Open Space		12780
	Valley View Park		21250
	Willis Road Open Space		25570
	Meringandan Environmental Park		31200
TOTAL			341885

Park Classification	Park Name	LGIP Year	Size (sqm)
Kingsthorpe			
Recreation Park - District	Kingsthorpe Linear Corridor - Settlers Park & Rosalie Walk (part)		26240
	Kingsthorpe Linear Corridor - Settlers Park & Rosalie Walk (master planned/additional)	LGIP 2019	6164
Sports Park - District	Kingsthorpe Recreation Reserve		70630
Other Open Space			
Bushland Parks	Mount Kingsthorpe Bushland Park		111150
Amenity Parks	Kingsthorpe Village Green		1720
	Kingsthorpe War Memorial Park		196
	Stony Ridge Park		12100
Public Utility Land	Talisker Street Utility Land		3289
TOTAL			231489

Park Classification	Park Name	LGIP Year	Size (sqm)
Gowrie Junction			
Recreation Park - Local	Rody Burke Road Park	LGIP	2031
Recreation Park - District	McMahon Park		5000
	McMahon Park (master planned/additional)	LGIP 2020	14480
Other Open Space			
Bushland Park	Birdwood Conservation Park (North)		57950
	Birdwood Conservation Park (South)		223600
Amenity Park	Birdwood Park		2207
	Rody Burke Road Median Strip		4351
Unallocated	Glen Gowrie Environmental Park		15100
	Gowrie Birnam Road Open Space		31200
	Premier Place Park		4400
	Treeline Drive Open Space		4527
	Gowrie Junction Open Space		20209
	Settlers Drive Park		61230
TOTAL			477684

Park Classification	Park Name	LGIP Year	Size (sqm)
Wyreema			
Recreation Park - District	Wyreema Park		5500
	Wyreema Park	LGIP 2023	14500
	Wyreema Road Reserve (as an extension to the linear corridor subject to growth and future road needs)	LGIP 2023	8595
Sports Park - District	Wyreema Park		16000
Other Open Space			
Amenity Parks	Barton Park		4930
	High Street Park		2833
	Stratford Park		5328
Public Utility Land	Salisbury Street Corridor		5680
TOTAL			63366

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Park Classification	Park Name	LGIP Year	Size (sqm)
Pittsworth			
Recreation Park - Local	Stanley Street Park		3569
Recreation Park - District	Pittsworth District Park (incl. Apex Park, Bridgeman Oval, Lions Park, and Rotaract Park)	LGIP 2019	27586
Sports Park - District	Bridgman Oval Recreation Reserve (size shown excludes recreation park nodes)		39473
	Stanley Street Park (portion used for sport)		15750
	Stanley Street Open Space		6401
Other Open Space			
Specialised Open Space	Showgrounds (on Council controlled land - externally managed)		0
	Swimming Pool		3698
	Golf Course (private)		0
	Bowls (private)		0
	Pittsworth Leagues Club (private)		0
Amenity Parks	Rotary Park		2757
	Merv & John Hart Park		3889
	Broxburn Reserve		20234
	Centenary Park		1257
	Pittsworth Pioneer Village		16492
	Pittsworth Skate Park		1871
	Land along railway (part of ped circuit etc.)		15308
Public Utility Land	Hadley Street Open Space		2188
	Helens Street Utility Land		4927
Unallocated	Land adjacent to Pittsworth Skate Park		6409
	Land opposite Pittsworth Skate Park		8680
TOTAL			180489

Park Classification	Park Name	LGIP Year	Size (sqm)
Hodgson Vale			
Recreation Park - District	Lions Park (current district park function)		10000
	Hodgson Vale Linear Corridor - deliver master plan (remainder of Lions Park used for district recreation)	LGIP 2020	26116
	Hodgson Vale Linear Corridor (portion of Freyling Road Corridor, Greenleaf Terrace, Freyling Road Park)	LGIP 2020	40581
Sports Park - District	Lions Park		30000
Other Open Space			
Amenity Parks	Panoramic Drive Park		36710
Public Utility Land	Freyling Road Utility Land		11700
	Acacia Avenue Utility Land		13470
TOTAL			168577.3

Park Classification	Park Name	LGIP Year	Size (sqm)
Cambooya			
Recreation Park - District	Cambooya Memorial Park		6430
	Lucy Street Park	LGIP 2026	16750
	Extension to Lucy Street Park (current road reserve, subject to future growth and road needs)	LGIP 2026	11150
Sports Park - District			
Other Open Space			
Specialised Sport	Cambooya Recreation Reserve		34430
Amenity Parks	Railway Parade Open Space		34570
	Rolleston Park		10670
	Paterson Memorial Park		17185
Public Utility Land	Williams Way		6570
TOTAL			137755

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Park Classification	Park Name	LGIP Year	Size (sqm)
Millmerran			
Recreation Park - District	Back Creek Park		24900
	Factory Dam Park (excl. rail spur land - subject to negotiation with QLD Rail)	LGIP 2026	14200
Sports Park - District	Millmerran Recreation Reserve		75533
Other Open Space			
Specialised Open Space	Golf Course (on Council controlled land - externally managed)		0
	Showgrounds (on Council controlled land - externally managed)		0
	Swimming Pool & Indoor Sports		11000
	Bowls (portion on Council controlled land, remainder private)		0
Amenity Parks	Walpole Park		5872
	ANZAC Memorial Park		2336
	Apex Park		753
	McGowan Park		851
	William Simmons Memorial Park		7952
	Lions Park		4046
	Domville Place		1688
Public Utility Land	Mill Road Utility Land		9351
TOTAL			158482

Park Classification	Park Name	LGIP Year	Size (sqm)
Clifton			
Recreation Park - District	Elsie Jones Park	LGIP 2019	11564
	Elsie Jones Park Walkway	LGIP 2019	1262
	Clifton Recreation Reserve	LGIP 2019	10000
Sports Park - District	Clifton Recreation Reserve		343000
Other Open Space			
Amenity Parks	Centenary Park		2074
	Pioneer Park 88		1849
	O.B. Bell Memorial Park		574
	Gannan Street Open Space		1703
Unallocated	Bethnel Green		40470
TOTAL			412496

Other Open Space	Locality	Park Name	Size (sqm)
Region Wide Open Space			
Recreation Park - Regional	Region Wide	Queens Park	259367
Sports Park - Regional	Region Wide	Stage 1 (excludes existing road reserves)	387680
	Region Wide	Stage 2 (excludes existing road reserves and district recreation node) Acquisition Required	410540

Table 48: Rural Catchment Open Space Supply (outside urban and township catchments)

Other Open Space	Locality	Park Name	Size (sqm)	
Sports Park - District	CECIL PLAINS	Cecil Plains Recreation Reserve	84070	
	JONDARYAN	Jondaryan Cricket Oval	53824	
	YARRAMAN	Errol Munt Sports Reserve	37247	
	YARRAMAN	Errol Munt Recreation Reserve - Southern Oval	30460	
	KULPI	Gagen Park	26000	
	HADEN	Garveys Sports Ground	9110	
	GREENMOUNT	Greenmount Recreation Reserve	48560	
	MOUNT TYSON	Mount Tyson Park	51837	
	NOBBY	Nobby Recreation Reserve	36730	
	QUINALOW	Quinalow Sports Reserve	38840	
	RAVENSBOURNE	Ravensbourne Recreation Reserve	17200	
	TOTAL			433878
	Specialised Sport	CECIL PLAINS	Cemetery Road Open Space (includes cleared land for cricket - shown in Bushland)	0
CHARLTON		Lot 276 on SP268921 - Gun/Archery (Council controlled land)	90130	
CRANLEY		Willims Road Park	383400	
TOTAL			473530	
Bushland Park	CABARLAH	Meharry Court Park	26870	
	CECIL PLAINS	Cemetery Road Open Space	294000	
	CECIL PLAINS	Cheetham Street Bushland	144000	
	CECIL PLAINS	Leichhardt Lane Bushland Park	57350	
	CRESSBROOK CREEK	Cressbrook Dam	39300940	
	ELLANGOWAN	Passmore Reserve	57570	
	GOWRIE MOUNTAIN	Rowland Court Bushland Park	33490	
	GROOMSVILLE	Cooby Dam	5610076	
	HAMPTON	Margaret Lloyd Environment Park	20780	
	HIGHGROVE	Muntapa Tunnel	36524	
	IRONGATE	Irongate Environmental Park	290350	
	LINTHORPE	Linthorpe Reserve	51600	
	MOUNT EMLYN	Mount Basalt Reserve	138800	
	MUNIGANEEN	Boodua Reserve	65510	
	PRESTON	Meynink Road Bushland	58700	
	RAVENSBORNE	Christy Road Bushland	331840	
	WEST HALDON	Lagoon Creek Road Bushland	24491	
WILSONTON HEIGHTS	Lyness Park	5016		
YARRAMAN	Yarraman Weir Park	150000		

Other Open Space	Locality	Park Name	Size (sqm)
TOTAL			46697907
Amenity Park	ACLAND	Tom Doherty Park	8730
	BOWENVILLE	Bowenville Park	10489
	BOWENVILLE	Bowenville Reserve	155370
	BROOKSTEAD	Brookstead Park	21280
	BRYMAROO	Alex Campbell Park	9280
	CABARLAH	Pioneer Park	17980
	CECIL PLAINS	Apex Park	2023
	CECIL PLAINS	Cecil Plains Hall Park	1012
	CECIL PLAINS	Henry Stuart Russell Park	8075
	COOYAR	ANZAC Place	925
	COOYAR	Drovers Rest	486
	COOYAR	Hack Menkins Park	3040
	COOYAR	Memorial Park	4407
	COOYAR	Swinging Bridge Park	31300
	EAST GREENMOUNT	Steele Rudd Park	3085
	GILLA	Harland Park	20230
	GLENCOE	West View Park	1000
	GREENMOUNT	Bicentennial Memorial Park	5214
	GREENMOUNT	Jack Derrick Park	1995
	HADEN	Haden Park	809
	HAMPTON	Chapman Park	2617
	JONDARYAN	Jondaryan Park	3769
	JONDARYAN	Jondaryan Memorial Park	3000
	MACLAGAN	Coronation Park	809
	MACLAGAN	Federation Park (road reserve)	0
	MACLAGAN	Maclagan Valley Bicentennial Park	1520
	MALLING	Hansen Memorial Park	12140
	NOBBY	Sister Kenny Park	10930
	PAMPAS	Pampas Open Space	15300
	PRESTON	Panoramic Drive Park	36710
	SOUTHBROOK	Southbrook Bicentennial Park	26042
	TUMMAVILLE	Yarramolong Weir Reserve	10555
	VALE VIEW	Federation Park	62550
	YANDILLA	Gore Memorial Park	2294
	YARRAMAN	Barry Cuning Memorial Park	1012
	YARRAMAN	Yarraman Heritage Trail	62000
	YARRAMAN	Yarraman Memorial Park	670

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Other Open Space	Locality	Park Name	Size (sqm)
TOTAL			558648
Public Utility Land	CECIL PLAINS	Weir Road Utility Land	20890
	JONDARYAN	Lagoon Street Utility Land	8128
	VALE VIEW	Smiths Creek Road Utility Land	1360
	Public Utility Land that forms part of a linear corridor - this amount represents a percentage of the total land within the corridor - the remainder of the land has been considered recreation land and has been included within the calculation for the identified corridors		1414571
TOTAL			1444949
Unallocated	BALGOWAN	Maldu Plainview Road Reserve	19070
	CABARLAH	Bogong Court Open Space	1800
	CABARLAH	Link Road Park	3187
	CABARLAH	Shostaki Park	6382
	GREENMOUNT	Gilbride Street Open Space	20360
	GREENMOUNT	King Street Utility Land	8244
	GREENMOUNT	Ramsay Street Open Space	16140
	GREENMOUNT	Violet Brodie Park	24850
	JONDARYAN	Earl Street Utility Land	2150
	JONDARYAN	Station Street Utility Land	3303
	PERANGA	Church Street Open Space	23978
	PERANGA	Peranga Recreation Reserve	40470
	ROSALIE PLAINS	Oakey Cooyar Road Open Space	2729
	YARRAMAN	Bunya Pine Park	9430
TOTAL			182093

Table 49: State and Federal Controlled Open Space with the Toowoomba Region

Catchment	Locality	Park Name	Size (sqm)
Rural Millmerran	Kooroongarra	State Forest	5742865
Rural Millmerran	Bringalily	State Forest	3935805
Rural Millmerran	Woondul	Woondul Range National Park	35094041
Rural Millmerran	Woondul	Whitestone Stage Forest	27613044
Rural Millmerran	Bulli Creek	Whitestone Stage Forest	49005646
Rural Millmerran	Bulli Creek	Western Creek State Forest	59350505
Rural Millmerran	Captains Mountain	Western Creek State Forest	30575814
Rural Millmerran	Cattle Creek	Western Creek State Forest	93902698
Rural Millmerran	Cecil Plains	Western Creek State Forest	1782765
Rural Millmerran	Dunmore	Western Creek State Forest	236199182
Rural Millmerran	Kurrowah	Western Creek State Forest	60917678
Rural Millmerran	Western Creek	Western Creek State Forest	546665796
Rural Millmerran	Millmerran	State Forest	541833
Rural Millmerran	Clontarf	State Forest	1901705
Rural Crows Nest	Palmtree	Forest Reserve	2463000
Rural Crows Nest	Ravensbourne	Ravensbourne National Park	1025687
Rural Crows Nest	Mount Luke	Geham State Forest	3281738
Rural Crows Nest	Merritts Creek	Geham State Forest	609714
Rural Crows Nest	Grapetree	Perseverance Creek State Forest	10554723
Rural Crows Nest	Crows Nest	Perseverance Creek State Forest	1939457
Rural Crows Nest	Grapetree	Pechey State Forest	691545
Rural Crows Nest	Peachey	Pechey State Forest	11987379
Rural Crows Nest	Hampton	State Forest	39044
Rural Crows Nest	Crows Nest	Crows Nest National Park	4954721
Rural Crows Nest	Crows Nest	State Forest	473964
Rural Crows Nest	Cherry Creek	Benarkin State Forest	6000288
Rural Crows Nest	Mount Binga	Mount Binga State Forest	13892437
Rural Goombungee	Mount Binga	Mount Binga State Forest	31871846
Rural Crows Nest	Googa Creek	Googa State Forest	19368824
Rural Goombungee	Gilla	Googa State Forest	17022003
Rural Goombungee	Gilla	Pidna State Forest	19997225
Rural Goombungee	Yarraman	Goomburra State Forest	4161593
Rural Goombungee	Yarraman	Yarraman State Forest	42513607
Rural Goombungee	Cooyar	State Forest	124634
Rural Goombungee	Upper Cooyar Creek	Bunya Mountains National Park	12602417
TOTAL			1358805223



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