



City of  
**LAUNCESTON**



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Open Space Strategy

DRAFT

## About this document

This document is the Draft Launceston Open Space Strategy 2015.

This document presents the recommended actions identified through an analysis of open space supply, demand and demographics.

Two additional volumes have been presented: Demand and Consultation Findings and Locality Analysis.

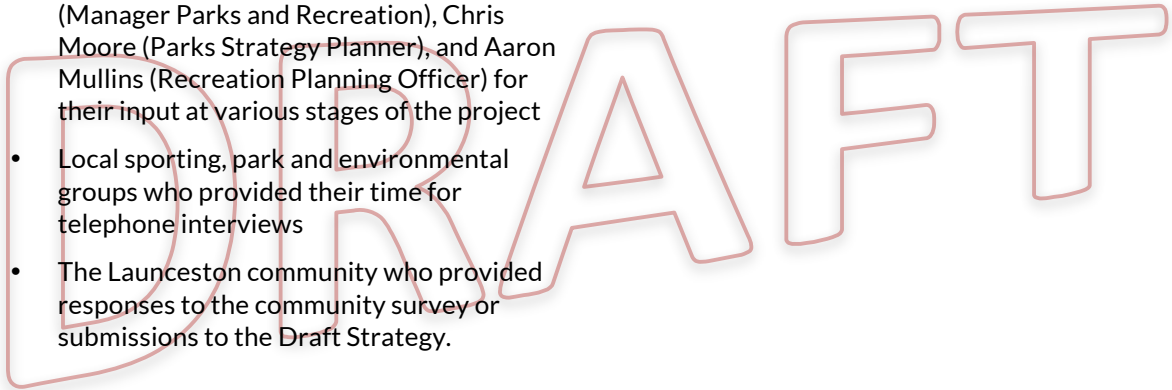
## Contents

- 1. Introduction..... 2
- 2. Responding to demand for open space.... 4
- 3. Policy and planning context ..... 7
- 4. Open space strategy and planning framework..... 9
- 5. The nature and characteristics of the open space network..... 16
- 6. Appendices..... 41

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# 1. Introduction

## The project

The project will provide Council with the appropriate documentation and information that enables informed decisions on the future planning, provision, use, development and management of public open space in the Launceston municipality.

The Open Space Strategy is a cyclical plan that has a long term focus. Reviews are designed at approximate 5 year intervals to allow for the changes in the open space system.

The Open Space Strategy deals primarily with open space owned and managed by Council, but takes into account open space owned and managed by other agencies within and outside the municipality.

This Strategy is intended to guide the future planning, provision, use, management and development of the municipality's open space including recreational opportunities. The Strategy enables Council officers to respond quickly to planning enquiries and guide Council's decisions in the acquisition and disposal of land.

## Definition of open space

The brief for this project has identified the definition of open space as: *'Land that is set aside for public recreation or public resort; or as parklands; or for similar purposes. Incorporates active and passive open space.'*<sup>1</sup>

The Launceston Interim Planning Scheme defines public open space as *land for public recreation or public gardens or for similar purposes.*

## Scope

The brief for this Open Space Strategy identified the key tasks as:

1. Review actions and outcomes of the 2007 Open Space Strategy, and Greater Launceston Plan (GLP).
2. Review core service levels and baseline provision for public open space.
3. Develop criteria and a framework for the acquisition and disposal of open space.
4. Review the policy and processes relating to Council decision-making under the Local Government Building and Miscellaneous Provisions Act.
5. Develop provision / development standards for future use (including shared and multi-use opportunities).
6. Identify priority areas of public open space that require investment.
7. Review Planning Scheme provisions relating to public open space.

<sup>1</sup> *Open Space Planning and Design Guide. Parks and Leisure Australia 2013.*

<sup>2</sup> Demographic Change Advisory Council (DCAC) Cited in

## Methods

This Draft Open Space Strategy has been prepared following:

- A review of the previous Open Space Strategy and a wide range of Council plans, strategies and other documents
- Review of secondary demand information including previous consultation with environmental and sporting groups, and Council staff
- Mapping and classifying of all open spaces according to a open space function, landscape setting type, catchment hierarchy and settlement type
- Site inspections
- Analysis of the distribution and quality of open space by suburb / locality and preparation of a *Locality Analysis*
- Community and stakeholder consultation
- Assessment of the projected demand for outdoor recreation activities, and the demographic influences on demand for open space by locality
- Preparation of a *Demand and Consultation Summary*.

Community engagement was conducted through the following:

- **Project web page** that introduced the project, provided the previous plan for comment, gave an overview of project objectives, and provided a source to make comment
- **Online survey** which sought information concerning the provision and management of Launceston's open spaces
- **Launceston City Council 'Your Voice. Your Launceston'** webpage. This introduced the project, gave an overview of project objectives, and directed the community to sources to make comment
- **Workshops and teleconferences** with Council staff
- Opportunity to **email** submissions
- **Facebook page** that directed the community to the online survey and provided project updates
- **Telephone interviews** with sports clubs and associations, and park and environmental groups.



## 2. Responding to demand for open space

This section summarises the outcomes from three sources of demand:

- Assessment of demographic characteristics
- Assessment of recreation participation projections
- Community engagement.

### Demographic characteristics

The demographic influences on demand were assessed across a range of indicators. These included population size and growth; age structure; household structure; cultural background; and employment, income and social disadvantage. The implications of these indicators on open space provision are as follows.

#### Population

Launceston is the principal regional city for Northern Tasmania. In 2010 ABS estimated the greater City of Launceston area had a resident population of approximately 106,000 people. In 2011, almost 13% of the Tasmanian population lived in Launceston.

The population of Launceston City in 2014 was estimated to be 67,114. The City has seen a 6% increase in population since 2001.

Launceston's population grew at a faster rate than the remainder of the Northern region of Tasmania between 2006-2011.

Following a medium growth scenario the Launceston LGA is expected to see an increase in population of around 8,000 persons by 2032.<sup>2</sup>

A modest increase in population, new residential development and residential density will result in an increased demand for open space and recreation facilities, especially on the fringes of existing suburbs.

### Age structure

Launceston has a predominantly young population. The highest proportion of the population is aged 20-24 (7.7%) followed by those aged 15-19 (7.3%). The lowest proportion of the population was aged 80-84 (2.4%).

Projections forecast the average age of the Launceston population to increase. This may see a greater focus on the open space and recreation needs of older age groups, for instance low-impact recreation sports, off-road trails, horticultural spaces and places for relaxation.

### Dwellings

More public open space may be required in areas with a higher density of dwellings, as activities such as gardening, pet exercise and socialisation, children's outdoor play, physical activity and large outdoor social gathering are less likely to occur in dwellings without private open space. Additional green space may also be required to provide restorative values where residents may be impacted on by highly urban sights and sounds.

Launceston City has a total of 29,099 private dwellings. The majority of dwellings are separate houses (81%). Only 0.7% of total Launceston City dwellings are high density, however this figure is significantly higher in suburbs such as Launceston / Elphin.

<sup>2</sup> Demographic Change Advisory Council (DCAC) Cited in Greater Launceston Passenger Transport Plan Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources (Not Dated)

## Household structure

ABS has indicated that dependent children (all persons aged 15 years and under, or aged 15 to 24 years and in full-time study with a parent living in the same household) spent the most time on sport and outdoor activities (28 minutes a day). This was followed by people in a family with no children (24 minutes). Families with no children or dependant children make up 25% of households in Launceston.

Launceston City has a high proportion of lone person households (30%). This may stimulate the demand for social spaces to gather, walk the dog, and communal opportunities for activities such as community gardening. It is also likely to reflect the ageing population.

## Cultural background

Cultural background plays a significant role in likely participation in sport and recreation activities and sporting and recreation preferences. People born overseas in a non-English speaking countries tend to have lower participation rates, than people born in English speaking countries.

The majority of Launceston residents are Australian born (83.5%). A further 11.6% are born overseas. As the majority of residents are born in English-speaking countries their propensity to participate in sport and recreation and demand for open space is likely to be high.

## Employment, income and social disadvantage

The participation rates in physical activity and sport for full-time and part-time employed people are considerably higher (70% and 71% respectively) than for unemployed people (64%).<sup>3</sup>

For people under the age of 18 years, lower participation in sport and physical activity are expected from households where neither parent is employed, and being part of a single parent family where the parent was unemployed. Unemployment among young people in Australia is more than twice the general unemployment rate of 6 per cent. This suggests that public open space need to provide affordable opportunities for young people if they are to participate.

Of the employable population in Launceston City some 28,304 residents (93%) are employed. In contrast, 2,208 residents are unemployed.

The City of Launceston has a SEIFA index score of 940.6. A high score on the index indicates a lower level of disadvantage, whilst a low score on the index indicates a high level of disadvantage.

The City of Launceston's SEIFA index score was ranked 14th of 30 Councils in Tasmania.

<sup>3</sup> ABS CaT. 4156.0 - Sports and Physical Recreation: A Statistical Overview, Australia, 2012

## Demand for open space and outdoor recreation facilities

### Likely number of people using facilities

Based on State participation rates and projected population figures, the potential number of people likely to use different types of open space and recreation facilities by 2032, are as follows:

- On-road / off-road trails (41,870 people)
- Outdoor playing field sports (18,866 participants)
- Aquatic (swimming pool) sports (9,619 participants)
- Outdoor gym / group fitness activities (7,881 participants).
- Outdoor court sports (7,572 participants)
- Outdoor water-based sports / activities (6,845 participants)
- Natural environment activities (6,713 participants)
- Skate / roller sports (6,573 participants)
- Motor sports (959 participants)
- Equestrian sports / activities (725 participants)
- Shooting sports (599 participants).

Further detail can be found in the *Demand and Consultation Summary*.

### Community preferences

The following are key points were made by the Launceston residents through the public consultation process:

- Bicycle and walking paths / trails are the most regularly used type of outdoor recreation facility
- Additional parks with social and recreational opportunities are the highest priority for residents
- Better quality facilities, seating and shelter at open space would encourage more residents to use local parks
- The network of trails across the municipality should be further developed
- Most residents felt they were able to undertake their preferred activities on open space
  - A range of suggestions for open space acquisitions and disposals were made
  - New or improved lighting is required at some sports open spaces.

### 3. Policy and planning context

Several recent Council strategic documents have informed the development of this Strategy. These include:

#### Play Space Strategy 2013

The Play Space Strategy 2013 provides direction for Council in the planning, provision, development and use of play spaces in the municipality.

The Play Strategy provides design guidelines, core service levels and detailed directions for play spaces across the City. This Strategy proposes play space are not separate spaces but are integrated into well designed parks for play, and for people of all ages. Directions from the Play Space Strategy have been integrated into this Strategy.

#### Greater Launceston Plan 2014

The Greater Launceston Plan (GLP) is a community vision and evidence-based framework for the sustainable development of Launceston and its suburbs and localities over the next 20 years and beyond.

The Plan focuses on two areas relevant to open space:

1. The Plan proposes the development of a Metropolitan Parks and Pathways project which will provide a shared pathway network linking suburbs to the City, and linking open space with features within the City.
2. Of interest in this Plan are the recommendations for the acquisition of land along the North Esk and South Esk Rivers, and development of off-road trails through these corridors. The Plan also proposes on-road trails within the City.

These acquisitions are assessed further in *Section 5: Nature and Characteristics of the Open Space Network*.

#### Open Space Strategy 2007

The previous Open Space Strategy was completed in 2007 following Council's endorsement of the Regional Open Space Strategy in 2004.

The Open Space Strategy 2007 guides the future planning, provision, use and development of open space in the Launceston municipality.

The Strategy had a focus on establishing key linkages, land opportunities and identification of open spaces of low value for disposal.

A large number of sites of low value have subsequently been divested.

Other directions – by locality, have been reviewed in the preparation of this Strategy (see Appendix 1).

#### Launceston Interim Planning Scheme 2015

The Planning Scheme is a statutory document that states the planning objectives of the local government area and sets out the requirements for the use or development of land (and waters) in accordance with the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993. The Launceston Interim Planning Scheme was declared for the City of Launceston in 2015.

The Scheme outlines an Open Space Code that *'ensures that the location and area of land required for public open space in subdivisions meets the reasonable ongoing needs of the community'*, and *'provides public open space which meets user requirements for outdoor recreational and social activities'*. General performance criteria are applied to these objectives.

Standards guide the use and development of activities on open space under the Open Space Zone.

Objectives and performance criteria relevant to the walking and cycling network are outlined for Launceston's planning residential zones. The provisions of these criteria may need to be reviewed upon adoption of this Strategy, as they are rather general at present.



### Local Government Building and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1993

The Local Government Building and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1993 provides for local government to administer the subdivision of land, and includes the mechanism for local government areas to receive land contributions for public open space purposes.

Sections 116 and 117 of the act provide council with the powers to:

- Require new subdivisions to dedicate up to 5% of their land area for public open space and, if additional open space is considered necessary, allow for the purchase of such additional land
- Where it is impracticable or undesirable to take land for public open space, council can require a cash in lieu payment equal to 5% of the land value and use such monies for the acquisition and improvement of land for public open space for the benefit of the community.

### Other relevant policies

Other policies reviewed in the development of this Strategy included:

- Local Government Act 1993
- LCC Process PR26-016 - Process for Obtaining 5% of Subdivision as Cash in Lieu (2009)
- Tasmanian Open Space and Policy Framework (2010)
- Launceston Central Area Study (2013)
- Launceston Residential Strategy (2009-2029)
- LCC Recreation Planning Guide (2006)
- Launceston Pedestrian Strategy (2013)
- Draft Street Tree Strategy (2012)
- Draft Launceston Bike Strategy (2013)
- Northbank Master Plan (2013)
- Draft Launceston Tourism Strategic Plan (2012)
- Launceston Community Plan (2010)
- Industrial Strategy (2009-2029)
- City of Launceston Strategic Plan (2014-2024)
- Launceston Vision (2020)
- Annual Plan (2013-14)
- Ten Year Major Works Program (2007-2017)
- Launceston Transport Futures (2014)
- Launceston City Public Land List Register (2009)
- Service Levels Within Parks Services (2015).

## 4. Open space strategy and planning framework

### Vision

The Tasmanian Open Space and Policy Framework (2010) outlines the following vision for the Tasmanian open space system:

*'Tasmania will have a diverse, comprehensive and sustainable open space system, providing health and well-being, environmental, sport and recreation, social, and economic benefits. The Tasmanian open space system will be developed and managed in response to the needs of the community and visitors, whilst respecting our unique environment.'*

### Key principles

The following are the key principles that underpin this Strategy:

- **Fit for purpose** - whether an open space is fit for purpose can be determined by whether it provides the benefits sought from this type of open space
- **Equity** - measured by the range and distribution of types of open space
- **Diversity** - a continuum from spaces with high environmental quality and limited inter-party contacts, to those which are highly active and social. Elements depend on site potential context, residential setting and hierarchy and community demand. All spaces should provide a diverse range of experiences and elements. A range of activities and experiences will better meet the broadest number of residential needs
- **Accessibility** - universal design and proximity of different open space types and landscape settings to all households
- **Quality / design** - provides spaces that are fit for purpose built for the dedicated function it serves and benefits sought, and well as design that encourages use and provide value to users

- **Cost effective / affordable provision** - relates to the scale of provision and configuration, and clustering of facilities that can be managed sustainability. This may include sports facilities that have multiple playing fields served by one support facility, or parks that are not single purpose for one age group.

### Benefits of open space

Open space contributes to the environmental, economical and social well being of the community.

The quality of the local environment is important because the community expects to receive specific benefits from the use open spaces, and is affected by their condition. High quality open spaces have an important and positive contribution to make, not just in improving the physical environment but also in enhancing people's health and sense of well being, and the prosperity of local communities.

The benefits related to the inherent characteristics of open space include:

- Providing a place for social gathering where social / family recreation and child development can occur and increase people's sense of belonging and quality of life
- Providing a place where people can participate in sport and physical activities, challenge and develop skills, enhance health and sense of well-being
- Enhancing economic activity by making areas more attractive
- Providing a place of escape where people can relax and reflect
- Conserving biodiversity by providing opportunities for environmental education, research and the appreciation of nature
- Enhancing civic pride by improving the visual amenity and character of neighbourhoods
- Providing active transport options, and ways for people to move through green space and for those who cannot drive to get around safely in a pleasant environment.

Each key category of benefit can be consciously provided for by encapsulating it in a specific function of open space. Hence the open space classification system adopted for this project seeks to protect the range of benefits required by any community from open space.

## Open space classifications

The open space planning framework introduces a four-tiered open space classification system that includes:

- **Settlement type** - the context of a space
- **Open space function type** - the role and benefits of a space
- **Open space landscape setting type** - the character and experiences provided
- **Open space catchment hierarchy** - the sphere of influence of a space.

These four open space classifications can be used to determine the amount and type of open space required and where it should be provided. This can be applied consistently for new areas and established areas of the City.

### Settlement type

Settlement type describes the context for providing public open space; the nature and density of a residential settlement where space may be provided. It is determined by the likely availability of private open space and incidental green space that is provided in the local area due to the pattern of settlement. This context is an important influence on demand, and determines the model of public open space provision, especially distribution as well as the priority open space function types.

Launceston City Council has four identified settlement types. A general approach to open space provision within these settlement types are as follows:

### **Medium and higher density residential areas / mixed use**

- Highly built up areas such as the CBD, activity centres and commercial / employment areas
- Areas are likely to require open space for visual amenity due to the lack of incidental open space in the public or private domain
- As housing may develop in nodes, open space provision should be considered differently to lower density residential areas
- Open space will be provided on a relatively equidistant basis across the area.

### **Suburban**

- Lower density residential areas where houses generally have some private open space. There is limited access to incidental open space and/or the natural environment
- Open space will be provided on a relatively equidistant basis across the area
- The scale of the settlement necessitates that open space and community facilities are located at multiple nodes
- Core functions types to be provided as priorities (SFR, sport and off-road trails).

### **Rural village / rural living**

- Localities such Lilydale and Dilston with a small collection of residential blocks
- One central social family recreation / sporting open space will be provided in conjunction with a central community hub, general store, school or other community facility.

### **Rural / farming (farm and cropland)**

- Rural areas not part of a village. Large residential blocks or farms with likely access to areas of incidental open space and / or the natural environment
- Open space will not be provided unless necessary for the safeguarding of a site or area of significance.

The following table details the quantity of Council open spaces in Launceston by settlement type.

**Table 1. Quantity of Council open spaces by settlement type**

Settlement type	Parcels (No.)	Parcels (%)
Suburban	264	79%
Medium and higher density residential / mixed use	29	9%
Rural village / rural living	17	5%
Rural / farming areas	26	8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Open space function type

Open space function type is a reflection of the purpose and role of the open space in the network based on key benefits sought by the community from the space.

The quality of an open space can only be assessed once the function type of an open space is defined. It is not possible therefore, to successfully design and manage an open space without knowing its function.

By providing a range of open space function types across a given area and the City, Council can 'future proof' the network to accommodate demographic change, and ensure that a full range of benefits will be provided and the greatest range of the population served.

For each open space function type the critical requirements or core service levels are identified to ensure it is fit for that purpose (attributes related to size / location and distribution, and quality and design) should be defined, according to the catchment hierarchy of the open space.

The priority open space function types to provide in all settlement types are:

- Social / family recreation (including play) (SFR)
- Sport
- Accessway / trail corridor.

However other functions are also important to provide across the City, such as:

- Community horticulture
- Conservation of biodiversity
- Memorial park / cultural heritage
- Relaxation / contemplation
- Visual amenity
- In addition space needs to be reserves for non-recreation uses such as: drainage / floodway / environmental hazard and utility.

Not all these spaces need to be provided by Council. However, there are benefits of all available types of spaces being promoted by Council.

### Open space landscape setting type

Open space landscape setting type is a measure of diversity and available experiences, as well as character and access to nature. It reflects existing vegetation on an open space and assists with matching requirements for specific activities, user preferences and biophysical conditions.

Advertising the landscape setting type for each open space can assist potential users to: make a choice between sites for different reasons and explore new places.

A landscape setting type classification will assist with the differentiation of sites based on experiences and environmental quality they offer, for sustainability, and for planning, management and marketing purposes.

### Open space catchment

The catchment (local, district and regional) of an open space determines its sphere of influence; the nature and scale of development required by the likely number of users, and how far they travel.

Catchment, in conjunction with open space function type, determines the core service level for a space to ensure it is fit-for-purpose.

The three-tiered catchment proposed in this Strategy varies from the approach taken in the Open Space Strategy 2007.



## Core service levels

The design and maintenance requirements that ensure open spaces are “fit for purpose” for the function type they are designed to serve, are defined as **core service levels** in this Plan.

Provision and design standards are details that provide guidance on the size, distribution, location, access and facilities provided on sport and SFR open space across the three catchments.

Management standards are also provided that build on the work undertaken through Council's Parks Service Level document.

Core service levels are described in *Appendix 2*.

## Recommended actions

1. Adopt the vision and principles that are outlined in this Strategy to guide the planning and management of open space.
2. Ensure a benefits approach to open space planning is taken that considers the inherent benefits of providing open space.
3. Endorse the open space classification framework as proposed in this Strategy and ensure future open space is classified during the planning process, and before hand over to Council.
4. Endorse the general approach to providing open space in different settlement types.
5. Enshrine the core service levels described in this document to guide the design and maintenance standards for sport and SFR open space.

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## Planning future open spaces

### Open spaces with limited street frontage

Many open spaces have been provided as parcels in subdivision with multiple narrow accessways and no direct street frontage. This situation is pronounced in the subdivision pattern in Newnham / Alanvale and Summerhill. Many of these are not likely to be well utilised, and are often unattractive due to the interface with private rear yards.

Council should reduce the number of these, by either acquiring adjacent or vacant house blocks to open up access to the street, or consider the disposal of these sites and use the funds to extend selective sites or embellish other local spaces that have more opportunity to provide recreational and social activity.

Council should discourage this type of subdivision in future in favour of grid street patterns that are permeable and walkable.



St Stephens Reserve, Newnham / Alanvale

In Rocherlea, and to a lesser extent Newnham / Alanvale these aid accessibility through the subdivision, however their small size and irregular shape provides little recreational value and they are not particularly visible, being at the end of these cul de sacs.

Of note also is the number of laneways particularly in the CBD. Council could ‘activate’ these through investigating how to make them spaces that the public can feel comfortable entering. Council have noted that many of these privately-owned, therefore acquisition should be investigated.

The establishment of trees / vegetation in subdivision is a key consideration. This is discussed as an open space design issue (see Section 5).



Small open spaces that function as accessways in Rocherlea

### Provision of open space as part of the land development process

The main method of acquiring new open space is through the subdivision process. Additional policy and processes are required to maximise the value of the land taken for open space or cash in lieu of land, to facilitate additional open space.

Apart from protecting trees and land with environmental significance or unique character (which should be separate to that required for recreation to serve new residents, the priority types of open space to be provided through subdivision are: social family recreation space, off road trails and sport.

Taking land for open space is a priority over cash in lieu, unless the following criteria can be met:

- An assessment has deemed a SFR is within 400m, a sports park is available within 1km, an off-road trails are provided as a circuit through the suburb or a district trail is within 400m
- There is good diversity of opportunities experiences through existing open spaces functions and landscape setting types
- The locality analysis of this plan does not highlight gaps that could be filled by additional space.

The function of any open space to be taken as part of subdivision should be identified, and be approved by Council, before the exact characteristics, size and location can be determined.

The provision model and nature of open space required should be determined by the nature of residential settlement type as well as the outcomes of an open space and recreation demand and supply assessment.

In the past, some land taken as an open space contribution through subdivision has not significantly contributed to the overall value of the network or met the priority for open space required close to occupants (stimulated by development). This is evident through the design of open space acquired in Newnham / Alanvale or West Launceston.

A clear and transparent process is needed in order to determine how and where open space contributions are spent, as well as a nexus whereby a clear relationship can be identified between the development from which open space funds were generated and the area where such funds are spent.

This Strategy should provide the basis for strengthening Council's internal processes in relation to open space. It is noted that Council has established a development plan code that has included open space planning provisions. Council need to update subdivision guidelines relating to open space, beyond just requiring a landscape plan.

### Open space contributions: cash v land

Council have requested guidance on whether public open space contributions will be received as land or as cash in lieu of providing land.

A land contribution will be taken in preference to a monetary contribution in the following situations, where:

1. There is demonstrable demand for open space in that location.
2. There is a need to provide public open space for the functions of: 'social / family recreation', 'sport', 'relaxation / contemplation' and 'off-road trails' as identified in the open space strategy or to meet demonstrable community needs.

3. An existing public open space corridor needs to be extended or enhanced to provide for recreation activities.
4. A strategically important link is required with adjoining public open space or land use for wildlife movement, or for an off-road trail.
5. There are mature trees, or features of environmental or cultural significance.
6. The provision of public open space can serve as a buffer zone between incompatible or conflicting land uses or activities.
7. The land is of sufficient size and in an appropriate location to meet the requirements for a type of public open space, recreation or sporting activity needed in the area.
8. The nature and condition of the land is compatible with the preferred end use and purpose, and its development for that purpose can be cost effective.

A monetary cash in lieu public open space contribution will be taken in preference to a land contribution in the following situations, where:

1. The size of the subdivision does not allow sufficient land to be taken as public open space and land cannot be taken to adjoin a future subdivision where land may be taken as open space.
2. A good range of public open space functions and landscape settings is already available (that meets the distance thresholds specified for each in the Open Space Strategy).
3. Land is not required for one of the priority functions (as determined by the nature of settlement type) and specific embellishments of existing public open space are required.
4. Resources are needed to contribute to a regional recreational resource that serves the new residential development.

## Open spaces in non-residential areas

Open space is appropriate to be taken in zones other than general residential if people reside, work or travel to these locations. For instance:

- Sports parks are appropriate in industrial zones which mitigate the effects of noise, parking, and traffic. Consideration of providing sports parks within a 1km catchment of residential parcels should be made however
- Open space with a visual amenity function type is appropriate in commercial, industrial or higher density residential areas to offset the visual austerity of buildings found in these areas, and enable an opportunity to provide respite for employee from these surroundings
- In areas of higher density acquisition of additional green space is unlikely through infill development. Trails to navigate through densely built areas to access more usable open space may be appropriate as well as sports courts for exercise, community gardens and tree reserves for visual amenity, access to nature and restorative values. Existing trees and vegetation should be protected or additional trees established.

## Zoning of open space

Open spaces should be zoned as either Open Space or Recreation. A small number of Council open spaces parcels are not zoned as such and therefore do not have the required level of statutory protection. These include:

- Vermont & Invermay Rd Env Cnr
- Clementina St Park
- Corner of Outram St / Corin St.

## Recommended actions

6. Encourage patterns of subdivision that are permeable grids and street layouts without cul-de-sacs.
7. Investigate the activation of Launceston's laneways to encourage access through the CBD and add local character and interest.
8. Ensure open space is taken with prominent street frontages overlooked by the fronts of houses on at least three sides and without abutting rear yards.
9. Improve in-house guidelines and requirements for planning of open space in new subdivisions for developers and staff.
10. Provide appropriate open space functions in non-residential areas.
11. Ensure Council-owned parcels are zoned as open space or recreation to provide a greater level of protection to the space.
12. Ensure subdivision processes acquire land for open space that conforms to the core service levels, provides priority function types identified and enhances the diversity available across the network.
13. Review the performance criteria and objectives for the walking and cycling network following adoption of this Strategy
14. Ensure that planning controls effectively provide for a diverse range of open space functions, settings and recreation opportunities.



## 5. The nature and characteristics of the open space network

### Supply of open space

Launceston is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest city in Tasmania, located at the confluence of the Tamar and North Esk Rivers. The City is acknowledged for its natural setting, located adjacent to the regionally significant Cataract Gorge, a major attractor of tourism to the City.

Smaller towns and localities within the LGA are located to the north and east. These include the towns of Lilydale, Dilston and Windermere, and smaller localities such as Lebrina, Blessington, Nunamara, and Karoola.

Council has some 336 parcels of open space. Almost 90% of Council open spaces are located in Launceston City.

Additional open space owned by the Crown is located generally in rural areas and through riparian corridors. Ben Lomond National Park is located to the south east.

Other significant privately owned open space in the City includes:

- University of Tasmania sports ground (Mowbray Campus)
- Mowbray Golf Course
- Launceston Golf Course
- Mowbray Racecourse
- Zions Hill.

The *Locality Analysis* assessed local open space provision by suburb and suggests directions to maximise the value of the current open space network.

See *Map 1: Council open space in Launceston* and *Map 2: Council open space in Launceston (urban area)* for the distribution of Council open space.

### Open space functions

In order to determine the range of opportunities present overall, open spaces were broadly classified in accordance with: their primary function describing benefits they provide to the network as a whole, and according to what type of landscape setting is present.

Open space for sport (17), SFR (15) and accessways / off-road trails (59) comprise 28% of Launceston's open space parcels. These types of spaces should be taken as a priority, in new subdivisions.

Some 20% of Launceston's open space parcels are taken for non-recreational purposes to perform drainage, floodway, environmental hazard or for utility purposes (68 parcels). Some 20% are located in South Launceston, largely through parcels subject to landslip around Meredith Cres.



**Open space encumbered by an electricity pylon, Youngtown**

There are some 64 (19%) parcels that are classified as for conservation of biodiversity. These are generally located around watercourses and include significant remnant bushland.

Some 60 parcels have been classified as serving a visual amenity function. These are generally small local spaces that enhance the local character of an area as well as provide restorative values and incidental space between buildings, without providing specific facilities.

There are a number of small spaces (16) that are too small to provide for people with multiple age groups and abilities provide for play.

There are ten open spaces with cultural heritage significance or that are a memorial park. This includes several very significant cemeteries.

Council has three open spaces providing for community horticulture.

The following table shows the number of spaces by primary function type\*.

**Table 2. Number of parcels of open space by primary function type**

Primary function type	Open space parcels	% of total
Sport	22	7
Social/ family recreation	14	4
Accessway / trail corridor	59	18
Community horticulture	1	0.3
Conservation of biodiversity	64	19
Non recreation functions: Drainage / floodway / environmental hazard / utility	67	20
Memorial park / cultural heritage	10	3
Play	16	5
Relaxation / contemplation	23	7
Visual amenity	60	8

\* These calculations were based on Council's GIS, and on the number of parcels. Many open spaces consist of multiple parcels of land.

### Open space for social / family recreation

The concept of a social / family recreation park is to provide more than a single purpose play space. It is to provide for a greater range of age groups, and a greater diversity of play experiences for people of all abilities. The development of selective spaces more intensively to offer social, physical and environmental benefits will be more effective and cost efficient way to future proof and provide play experiences and neighbourhood parks. The development of selective social / family recreation areas will enable the migration of some small sites currently used for play, to other types of space.

Every suburb should have at least one social / family recreation open space to provide a range of social and physical recreation opportunities for a range of users locally.

Launceston has 17 open space parcels (15 parks) that offer this as either a primary or secondary function. Many of these are located in central Launceston.

The following table shows the location of SFR open spaces in the City of Launceston.

**Table 3. SFR open spaces in the City of Launceston**

Suburb	SFR open spaces
East Launceston	Windmill Hill
Invermay / Inveresk	Inveresk Precinct
Invermay / Inveresk	Heritage Forest
Launceston / Elphin	Royal Park
Launceston / Elphin	Ockerby Gardens
Mayfield	Torrens St Park
Newstead	Newstead Reserve
Ravenswood	Ravenswood Community Park
Summerhill	West Launceston Community Park
Targa	Myrtle Park Recreation Ground
Trevallyn	Trevallyn Reserve
Upper Blessington	North Esk Memorial Hall

Several sports open spaces function as a secondary SFR open space, particularly in rural areas. Examples include Karoola Recreation Ground and Lebrina Recreation Grounds.

Standards for provision of SFR open space should be guided by the core services levels provided in *Appendix 2*, and recommendations outlined in the Play Space Strategy 2013.

## Sport parks

Sports parks provided by Launceston (17 parks) include the following:

**Table 4. Sports open spaces in the City of Launceston**

Suburb	Open space for Sport
Invermay / Inveresk	York Park Precinct
East Launceston	Windmill Hill
Invermay / Inveresk	Churchill Park
Targa	Myrtle Park Recreation Ground
Invermay / Inveresk	Invermay Park
Karoola	Karoola Recreation Ground
Kings Meadows	Nunamina Park
Launceston / Elphin	NTCA Sports Ground (Elphin Precinct)
Lebrina	Lebrina Recreation Ground
Lilydale	Lilydale Bowls Club
Lilydale	Lilydale Recreation Ground
Mowbray	Dover Reserve
Newstead	Hoblers Bridge Sports Centre
Rocherlea	Rocherlea Recreation Ground and Hall
South Launceston	Coronation Park
St Leonards	St Leonard's Sports Centre
Trevallyn	Trevallyn Park
West Launceston	Merrys Lane Park
Youngtown	Youngtown Memorial Park

Sport is also provided through golf clubs, school sporting facilities (private schools in particular have extensive sporting facilities), and other sources such as Mowbray Racecourse, Launceston Indoor Sports Arena (Racecourse Cres), and North Tasmania Lawn Tennis Association (Olive St, Newstead).

There appears to have a good range and distribution of sports in Launceston.

Many positive comments were received through the community and stakeholder engagement process on the opportunities for sporting activity in the City. Significant issues included:

- It was noted (particularly in the consultation process) that Launceston lacked an all-weather synthetic sports surface for training (eg for soccer) - where Hobart had two and Devonport one
- More grounds are required for soccer-football
- Lighting upgrades are required on some sportsgrounds (eg St Leonards Sports Centre).

Sporting open space should seek to achieve the following:

- Multiple fields and sport codes using the one site
- Multi use of facilities
- Encouragement of social opportunities - sports parks should have a secondary function type of SFR.
- Off road trail around their perimeter
- More trees and shade.

### Direction on specific sports reserves

The brief requested guidance on the future use of specific open spaces around the City. The following provides recommendations on these sites.

#### **Dover Reserve, Mowbray**

Dover Reserve is a former sportsground located at the end of Dover St. It is subject to poor drainage which has restricted its use for sport, and it has been subject to significant vandalism in the past.

It is in a strategic location adjacent to public housing and the Rocherlea Old Rail Trail, and the only large open space in Mowbray.

Options for this site include the following:

- Continue to provide social but only for local sport ie hard courts and cricket practice nets on higher ground or a small footprint soccer pitch with goals for example, and plant the lower area of the space
- Provide a two- three soccer pitch complex on the site. (may have to run itches nth-east- south west) with or without a cricket wicket in between to meet the demand for soccer and activate the space - note: a three pitch soccer complex would require additional land to the south of the site
- Encourage the primary school to use the space for sport
- Plant canopy trees around the space to provide character, shade for users and frame an walking path
- Construct a perimeter path around the space and connecting to the trail
- Investigate the longer term acquisition (or as an agreement) of the lot on the south f to enable the development of a larger sporting complex and social / family recreation facilities
- Establish a trail head / mid-trip cycling facilities (seating, drinking, shade, BBQ)
- A sporting club could be combined with the golf club to assist in managing new sports facilities here

- Seek to control motor bikes and 4wd drive access to the space through appropriate conditions of use signage and other means that don't restrict access to use by people with mobility devices.

#### **Royal Park tennis courts, Launceston**

Royal Park is a SFR open space with a range of facilities. It is host to several sporting codes and community events. The Park includes a jetty as the only public boating access to the Tamar River other than from Windermere Rd.

The tennis courts are no longer used by a club (they have moved to the regional facilities).

The adjacent bowls clubs have indicated to Council have they would like to develop the courts for a synthetic all weather bowling surface, however the club have indicated to @leisure that the space could also be used for car parking.

As this whole space is used by families and is close to the space park there is likely to be high demand for casual use of the courts if they are kept in a reasonable condition.

It is not recommended that internal spaces within a park be used for car parking, and it is suggested that the tennis courts be retained as public free access hard courts, with the addition of basketball hoops and possibly futsal goals.

#### **Coronation Park, South Launceston**

Coronation Park is a former tip site that has been used for sport – but it is a single field, without club rooms and it is marked as a small for a competition pitch. An adjacent open space is used for dog socialisation and children's play.

It is the only Council open space in the northern part of South Launceston.



Recommendations for this site include:

- Use as an overflow sporting facility, for school sport, for active Launceston programs, social league sports for example for soccer football
- Provide practice nets i.e. for cricket and a hard court for social basketball
- Undertake boundary tree planting improvements to the dog park play space design, and ensure improved natural shade, accessibility and amenity in line with the Launceston Play Space Strategy 2013.

### Off-road trails

To meet the broader community's demand for walking, cycling and running, off-road trails should be provided in the following forms:

- Park perimeter trails around larger parks for running and walking
- As circuits of shared trails around each suburb, connecting people to parks, schools and activity centres
- District or regional trails that run through scenic open space corridors, for example along waterways.

Launceston City has several district level trails including:

- Rocherlea Old Rail Trail - the current extent of the trail is from Rocherlea to Vermont Rd. Council is working a small gap in this route at Mowbray at present
- Cataract Gorge trails
- Trails along the Tamar and North Esk Rivers.

Additionally, trails such as the Newnham Bikeway, Youngtown Regional Park trails and Heritage Forest trails provide access through suburbs.

To enhance the value of trail experiences trails should have a firm treadway (sealed where adjacent to waterways), a right of way on either side that provides space to pass and get off the trail if required, and a buffer beyond the right of way on either side with trees and vegetation to enhance aesthetics, provide shade, filters views or screen the user from the adjacent urban area.

A hierarchy of trails are required to suit different activities - from wide-sealed trails suitable for cycling wheelchairs and people with mobility aids and skating to unsealed perimeter paths, for example for running and walking.

The network of off-road trails should be extended and connected into circuits, and gaps in district and regional trails addressed.

Trails should not bisect open spaces they run through in such a way that they dominate and divide smaller spaces, or create non-usable areas.



A trail that bisects an open space

Additional perimeter paths are required around large parks especially in SFR and sports open spaces

Further circuit trails are needed around each suburb, connecting local community facilities such as schools shopping centres and parks provide opportunities for active transport and incidental exercise.

Gaps and extensions of district-level trails typically are desirable in dedicated or scenic open space corridors that take users beyond the immediate suburbs and connect to regional destinations.

Suitable trailheads and break out points should be identified on district and regional trails.

The Rocherlea Old Rail Trail is a key attractor for the town – providing end (Rocherlea) and mid point facilities (Aurora, Heritage Forest, Dover Reserve) to complement the route.

@leisure reviewed the ‘pedestrian and cycle network’ routes as described in the Greater Launceston Plan (GLP). Most of these routes were on-road and therefore outside the scope of this Strategy. The GLP broadly advocates the development of off-road trails along the North Esk and South Esk River corridors.

This Strategy supports the intent of the GLP in acquiring open space along the North Esk and South Esk River corridors for the following:

- The development of the Regional Shared Pathway network
- Development of other recreation opportunities (eg water-based)
- Protection of environmental values.

The following table shows potential off-road trail routes as identified in the GLP:

**Table 5. Off-road trail routes as identified in the Greater Launceston Plan**

Suburb	Route	@leisure comment
Alanvale / Newnham	Around UTas / E Tamar Hwy	Supported. An off-road trail could be established if the University was relocated and part of the site purchase by Council / or through subdivision. Trail access could also leased / negotiated.
Alanvale / Newnham	Along Parkland Pde	A trail has been established between the Parkland Pde and the Mowbray Golf Course.
Alanvale / Newnham	Continue Newnham Bikeway to George Town Rd and to Rocherlea Old Rail Trail	Supported. This should be provided for in future subdivisions.
Mowbray	Link to Rocherlea Old Rail Trail to Ravenswood via the rear of the racecourse and Vermont Rd	In progress.
Punchbowl	Punchbowl Reserve north via Kings Meadows Rivulet	Supported. A formalised trail could be established in this area.
Rocherlea	Trails access to Rocherlea, Ti Tree Cr Park, and to the Rocherlea Old Rail Trail	Supported. This will increase accessibility around the suburb.
Throughout City	North Esk and South River corridors	Supported through residential development, where destination point are established

### Community food gardens

Council have several open spaces that provide public horticultural opportunities for Launceston residents. These include Russell St Park (Invermay), Punchbowl Reserve (Punchbowl) and Heritage Forest (Invermay).

There is also a site in the CBD where a herb and vegetable garden has been provided for use by local businesses.

Several schools have their own community vegetable gardens. These include: Northern Support School (Ravenswood), Ravenswood Heights Primary School (Ravenswood) and Trevallyn Primary School (Trevallyn).

Community gardens provide a social setting for people to grow and harvest produce, particularly where private open space to undertake these activities may be limited.

These spaces encourage low-impact recreation activity particularly for older people, encourage social cohesion, and can reduce Council's maintenance costs (in mowing grass or maintaining trees) and encourage stewardship.

Community gardens are developing in many forms – not just as plots resident can hire. Some are communal spaces where everything is shared and the focus is on social activities including sharing recipes, cooking and gardening information.

Several community submissions expressed a desire for areas of community horticulture or gardens to be established and / or promoted.

Council should continue to provide or encourage others to provide herb and vegetable gardens where there is demand, and consider: planting suitable fruit trees and edible food plants in parks and nature strips for character / community consumption.

Council could identify other open spaces that have good soil and solar access and are not on busy roads that may be of limited value in their current form, but that are suitable for development as a community garden.

Areas that do not have local Council or private or community food gardens at present should be priorities for additional provision (e.g. Newnham / Alanvale, Rocherlea, East Launceston, Summerhill / Prospect, Youngtown).

### **Sites for the conservation of biodiversity**

There are 64 parcels of open space reserved for the protection of flora and fauna. These are generally located around watercourses in the City, e.g. Tamar River, North Esk River and Kings Meadows Rivulet.

These spaces provide a range of benefits: they not only assist with the conservation of habitats / biolinks for flora and fauna, they provide educational benefits to residents and access to nature. These spaces are often large parcels with canopy trees that provide for walking, nature appreciation, and bird watching opportunities for example, and they contribute to clean air, and reduce the Urban Heat Effect.

Significant landscape features and treed sites must be taken through new residential development, and corridors provided between these sites.

### **Open space for relaxation / contemplation**

These are open space areas reserved or provided for quiet, contemplation pastimes, and may provide high environmental quality and opportunities for contact with nature. These areas are distinguishable from other parks in that have no recreation facilities and only minor infrastructure such as seats, paths, viewing areas and / or interpretative signage to support environmental appreciation. These should not be sites of significant flora and fauna value, and they are not social spaces and typically have low interparty contacts but are important for peace and tranquillity natural values etc.

Launceston has 23 open spaces with a relaxation / contemplation function type. Several of these parcels are located immediately south of the CBD (ie Brickfield Reserve, Princes Square).

Areas of significant environmental value should be taken as open space in residential development. These spaces should be identified as having a relaxation / contemplation function type.

## Visual amenity

Sites for visual amenity are required where other open space is not available to enhance visual amenity, civic pride and neighborhood character. These also provide restorative values and some contact with nature. They are particularly valuable in mixed use residential, commercial and industrial zones and higher density areas.

There are 60 parcels with a visual amenity function type. Seventeen of these are located in the Launceston / Elphin suburb.

In areas of the City where there is a lack of visual attractiveness in open space, Council may increase diversity by selecting open spaces that are not utilised for other core functions and embellish for this function.

## Memorial park / cultural heritage

These are spaces reserved or provided for the memory of people or events, or for the protection of European or Indigenous cultural heritage.

Launceston has 10 parcels with this function type. These include cemeteries and memorials such as at Carr Villa Memorial Park and at the south of Rose Lane Park. Several are associated with memorial halls in rural areas.

Sites that commemorate Launceston's past could be promoted more. This may be done through establishing trails that are linked with the site, providing interpretation that describes the site's history, or providing information (eg on Council's website) that the public can access.

## Play

Sixteen open space parcels have been identified with a play function type - eight of these parcels are in open spaces in suburbs north of the North Esk River. Many of these are solely play equipment located on a small residential parcel, and should not be provided in future subdivision.

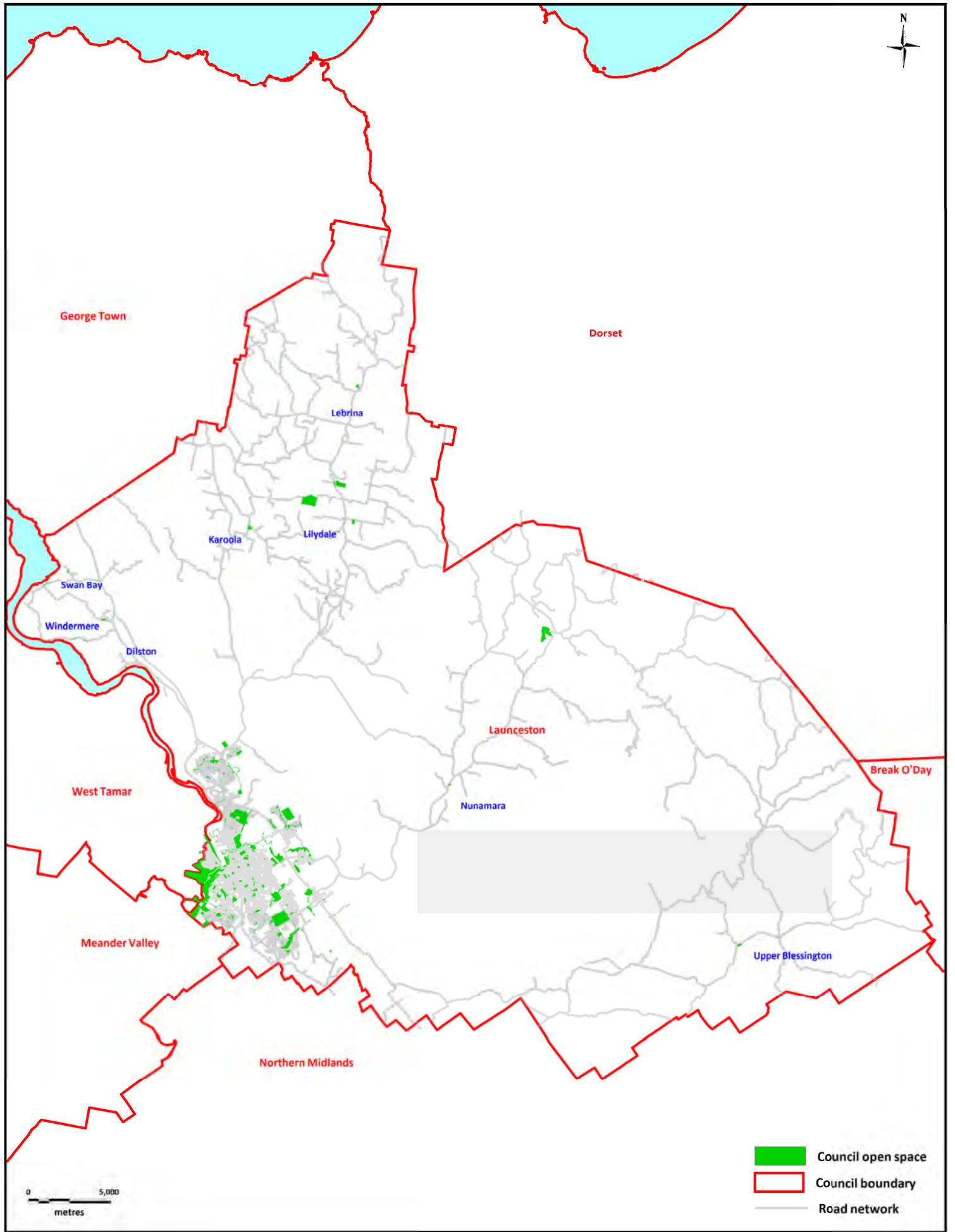
Recommendations have been made to relocate some play equipment and embellish the open space. The Play Space Strategy 2013 provides direction for the future planning and design of Launceston's residential parks for play, and play equipment area.

## Other types of open spaces

Other open space types exist that Launceston does not currently provide as a primary function. These include:

- Water-based recreation (though there are opportunities for this at Windermere Jetty and Royal Park) - areas provided to support water based recreation activities (e.g. fishing, swimming or boating). Areas for this purpose could be established through residential development adjacent to the North Esk and South Esk Rivers)
- Lookout / ridgeline - areas dedicated to viewing scenery, or to protect view sheds, ridgelines or skylines
- Wayside stop - areas set aside for people travelling along main roads / highways to stop for rest breaks or picnics.

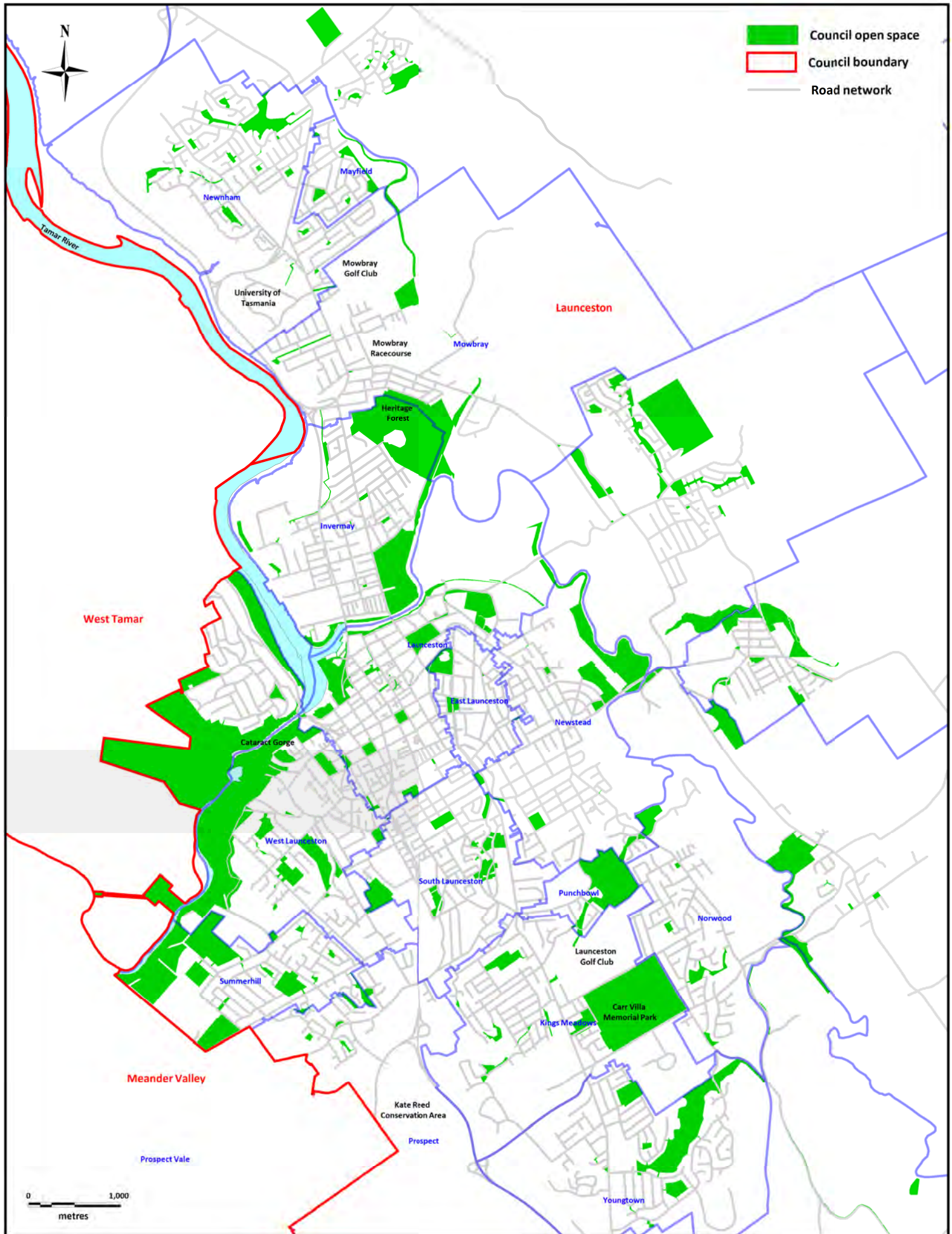




**Map 1: Council open space in Launceston**

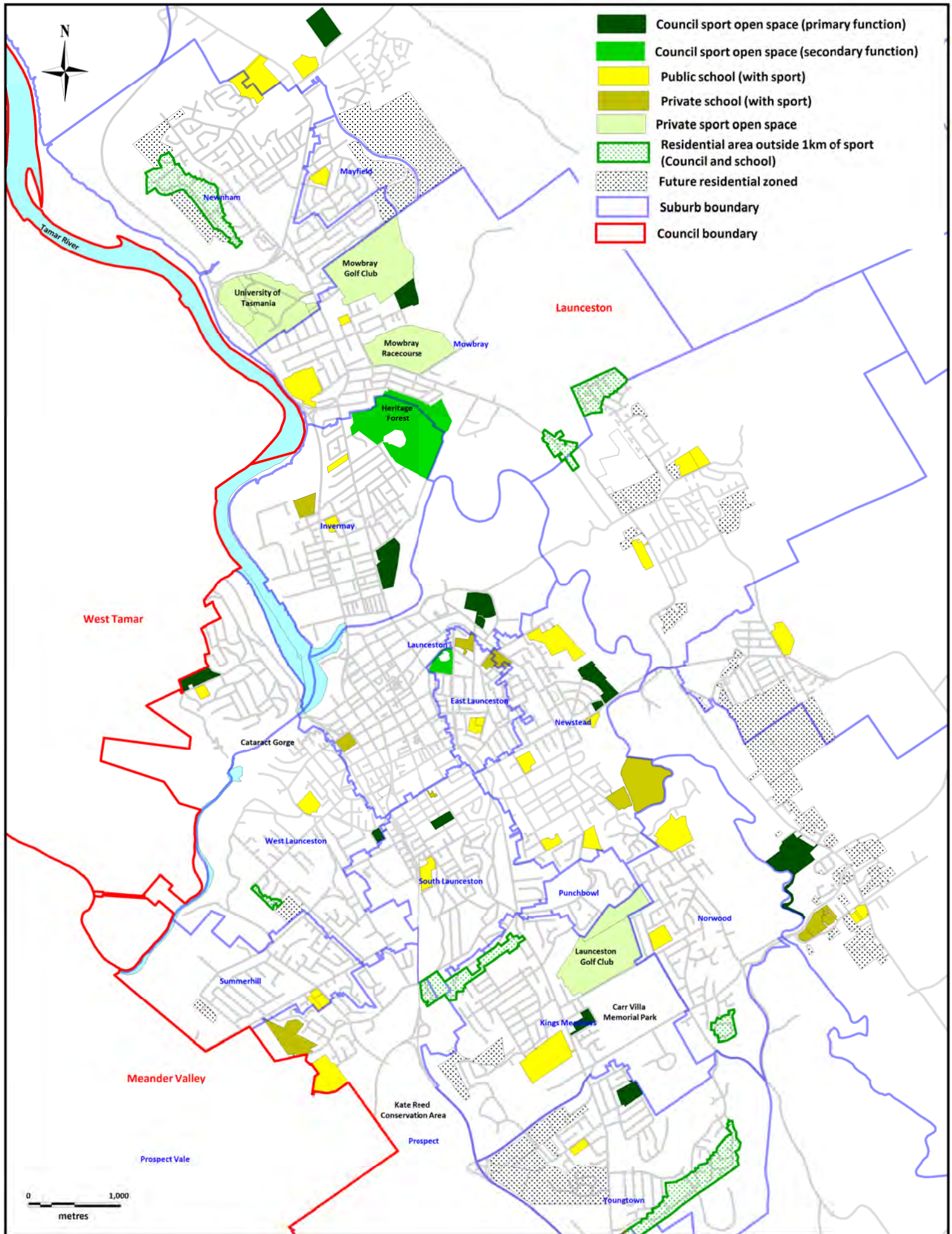


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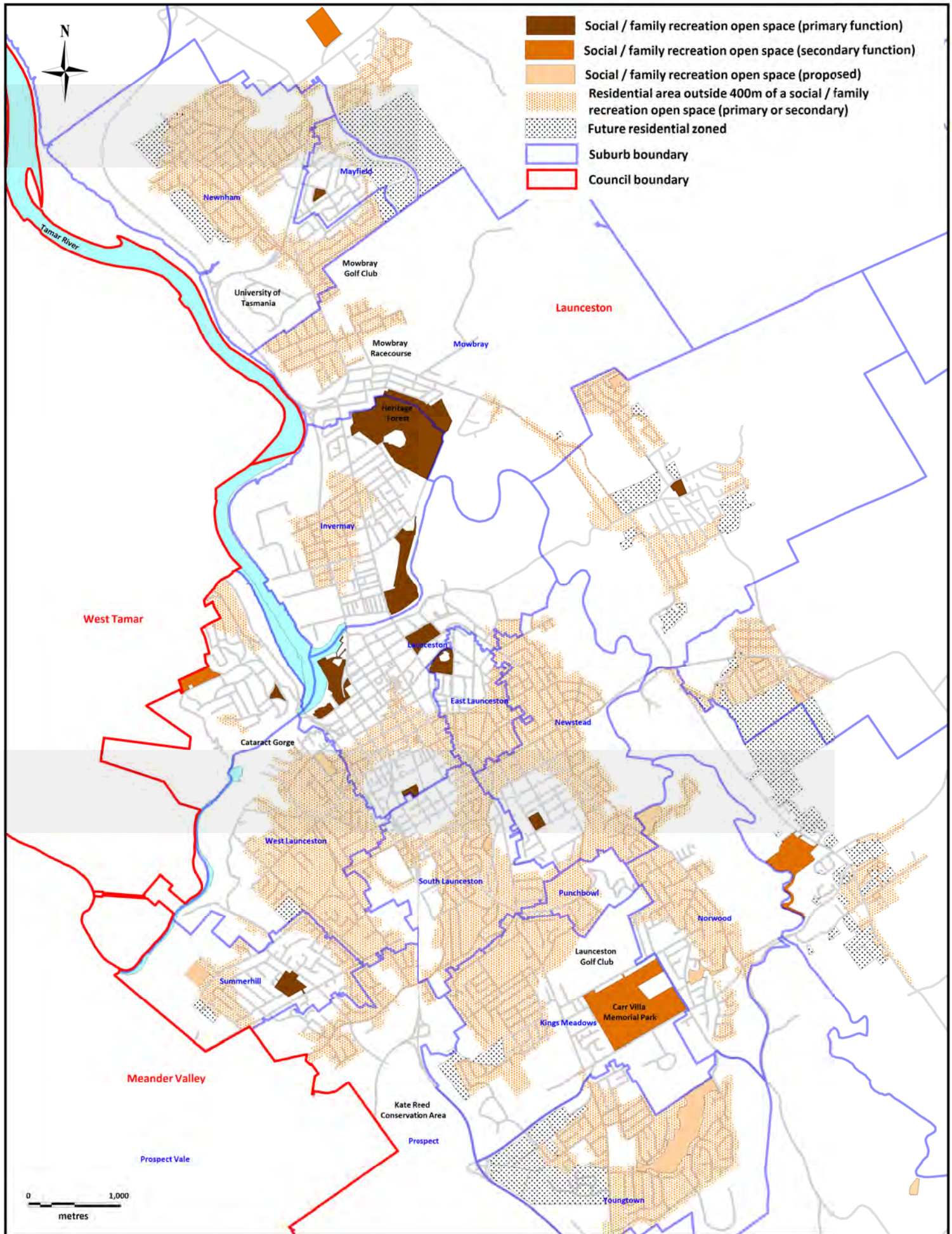
**Map 2: Council open space in Launceston (urban area)**





**Map 4: Sport open space (urban area)**





**Map 3: Social / family recreation open space in Launceston (urban area)**

## Gaps in open space opportunities

The following table identifies the suburbs where some types of open spaces are not present and where these may be beneficial to provide through development of exist spaces, or when additional subdivision occurs.

**Table 6. Priority types of open space to enhance diversity - where there is demand (urban areas)**

Suburb	Open Space Functions Required
Newnham / Alanvale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SFR</li> <li>Sport</li> <li>Community horticulture</li> </ul>
Rocherlea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accessway / trail</li> <li>Community horticulture</li> </ul>
Mayfield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accessway / trail</li> </ul>
Mowbray	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SFR</li> </ul>
Invermay / Inveresk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accessway / trail</li> <li>SFR</li> </ul>
Launceston / Elphin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community horticulture</li> </ul>
East Launceston	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accessway / trail</li> <li>Community horticulture</li> </ul>
Newstead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SFR</li> </ul>
Norwood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SFR</li> </ul>
Ravenswood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sport</li> </ul>
Waverley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accessway / trail corridor</li> </ul>
St Leonards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accessway / trail corridor</li> </ul>
Kings Meadows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SFR</li> <li>Sport</li> </ul>
Punchbowl	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SFR</li> </ul>
South Launceston	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SFR</li> </ul>
Trevallyn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accessway / trail</li> </ul>
West Launceston	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SFR</li> </ul>
Prospect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accessway / trail</li> <li>Community horticulture</li> </ul>
Summerhill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community horticulture</li> </ul>
Youngtown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SFR</li> <li>Sport (Relbia growth area)</li> <li>Community horticulture</li> </ul>

## Creating diversity in open space

The landscape setting is largely determined by the nature and extent of vegetation in a space – from open grassy area or paved site to treed parkland, ornamental or cultivated food, garden, or forest for example.

It is desirable to have a diversity of landscape setting types across the open space network, so people have a choice in experiences, and in different weather.

Here are a high number of spaces that are open grassy areas, although a high number are also treed parkland, or non-manicured natural spaces.

The following table shows the number of spaces by landscape setting\*.

**Table 7. Number of parcels of open space by landscape setting**

Landscape setting	Open space parcels	% of total
Open grassy area	114	34
Treed parkland	58	17
Non-manicured natural spaces	52	15
Water-based recreation / river foreshore	32	10
Bushland / forest	24	7
Plaza / paved area	22	7
Ornamental garden	13	4
Specialised sports Surface	11	3
Lawn / managed turf	9	3
Food garden	3	1

\* These calculations were based on Council's GIS, and based on the number of parcels, however many open spaces consist of multiple parcels of land.



In future residential development Council should identify greenfield land with landscape character and protect as open space. Examples may include view points, remnant vegetation, and water bodies.



An example of a featureless 'open grassy' open space

One third of Launceston's open space parcels are open grassy areas. These spaces are generally open mowed spaces with little vegetation and diversity of experience present. They often lack interest and amenity value or provide anything to attract users to the space. These spaces can be a significant cost to Council to mow considering the limited return from them. Alanvale / Newnham, Mayfield, Ravenswood and Waverley in particular have a predominance of open grassy open space areas.

A large number of spaces are treed parkland (58 parcels) and an unusually high number are non-manicured natural spaces (52 parcels).



Russell St Food Garden, Invermay

## Diversifying opportunities in each urban suburb

### Alanvale / Newnham

There is no social / family recreation sport and community horticulture in this suburb, however there is a relatively broad diversity of open spaces.

Several open spaces are provided for relaxation / contemplation and visual amenity. There are also several featureless open spaces that contain only play equipment.

There are some drainage channels running through the suburb. These provide opportunities for movement through the suburb, and as they are the only spaces of reasonable size, they are important for low impact recreation.

Other open spaces in the suburb are characterised as not having direct street access, and not being of a large enough size to be able to provide a range of social and recreational functions. Examples include Mallard Pl Reserve, Stephen St Park and Helenwood Grove Park.

The suburb has limited diversity of landscape settings in open spaces. There is a predominance of open grassed areas. Examples include:

- Crestview Crt Park
- Franmaree Rd Reserve
- Stephen St Park.

### East Launceston

There are five Council open spaces in East Launceston. The two main open spaces in the suburb - St Georges Park and Windmill Hill - provide parkland for relaxation / contemplation, and social / family recreation opportunities respectively.

A parcel of open space for relaxation / contemplation is located at the corner of Welman St and York St, and a small parcel at the corner of Abbott St and Compton St provides visual amenity.

All Council open space parcels have a treed parkland landscape setting (although a range of landscape settings are found at Windmill Hill).

**Invermay / Inveresk**

Invermay / Inveresk has a broad range of open space functions. There is a limited diversity of landscape settings in Invermay / Inveresk. Eight of the 19 parcels are open grassy areas, however as they are generally associated with the levee bank, this is to be expected.

The Invermay Precinct is a regionally significant area of open space with a diversity of landscape settings.

**Kings Meadows**

There is a reasonable diversity of open space in Kings Meadows. Several spaces are provided for drainage, and include the Kings Meadows Rivulet.

Whilst there is a significant amount of bushland in Kings Meadows, a number of Council open spaces are open grassed areas.

**Launceston / Elphin**

The suburb has well established and significant open spaces (such as Kings Park, Royal Park, Brickfields Park). These spaces have reasonably wide range of landscape settings.

Many smaller spaces are provided for visual amenity.

**Mayfield**

There are five Council open spaces in the suburb; three of these are SFR or trails. There is no sports or community horticulture open space in the suburb.

All five of Mayfield's open spaces are open grassy areas and are somewhat bland and unappealing.

**Mowbray**

There is little Council open space in Mowbray. The suburb lacks a central open space with a range of opportunities for multiple age groups. Half the open spaces in Mowbray are encumbered e.g. provided for drainage.

There is a relatively broad range of landscape settings in Mowbray, including non-manicured natural spaces, plaza / paved area, water-based recreation / river foreshore, open grassy area, and lawn / managed turf.

**Newstead**

Newstead has a diversity of open spaces including those for sport, trails, and social / family recreation, conservation or biodiversity, relaxation / contemplation and visual amenity.

There is a broad range of open space landscape settings in Newstead.

**Norwood**

Norwood has few open spaces, however several large spaces are located in adjacent suburbs (Carr Villa Memorial Park, Punchbowl Reserve and Launceston Golf Course). These are within a short distance of Norwood residents.

There is little diversity of landscape settings in Norwood.

**Prospect**

Council open spaces in the suburb are often rear parcels which do not maximise opportunities for local residents.

Half of Prospect's open spaces are open grassy areas.

**Punchbowl**

Punchbowl has five Council open space parcels. Four of these are within Punchbowl Reserve and along the Kings Meadow Rivulet.

Punchbowl Reserve is diverse, providing conservation values along the Kings Meadows Rivulet. A social / family recreation area includes a path network, picnicking facilities, a play space, and other community facilities. A popular community garden is also located in the reserve.

Punchbowl Reserve has bushland / forest and treed parkland landscape settings. Morsehead St Reserve is an open grassy area.

**Ravenswood**

Much of Council's open space in Ravenswood is within the drainage corridor that runs through the suburb's centre.

There is a lack of diversity in landscape settings. Aside from Ravenswood Community Park, open spaces are generally open grassy areas.

**Relbia**

Most Council open space parcels in Relbia form part the Glenwood Rd Trail, which is formed as far as Glen Shan Rd.

All but two of Relbia Council open spaces are rough non-manicured spaces (generally located adjacent to the roadside).

**Rocherlea**

The number of cul-de-sacs in the suburb has resulted in most of the suburb's open spaces being smaller accessways with limited recreational value. Significant open spaces include Rocherlea Recreation Reserve and Ti Tree Cr Park.

Open spaces in Rocherlea contain more vegetation and specimen trees than neighbouring Mayfield and Alanvale / Newnham. Landscape settings are generally open grassy area or treed parkland.

**South Launceston**

Most spaces in South Launceston are encumbered (13 of 17 parcels). These are mainly found through landslip areas along Meredith Cres / Lawrence Vale Rd. Council have indicated little can be done with these spaces (they are pursuant to the Lawrence Vale Landslip Act 1961).

Open spaces in South Launceston are generally treed parkland, open grassy areas and non-manicured spaces.

**St Leonard's**

Council own nine parcels of open space in St Leonards - four are adjacent to waterways. St Leonards Sports Centre is home to a number of sports including BMX, hockey, athletics, and lawn bowls.

There is a lack of diversity in the landscape settings in this suburb.

The suburb could benefit from some additional planting throughout its open spaces.

**Summerhill**

Summerhill has significant areas of open space as bushland adjacent to the South Esk River. One of these - Hardwicke St Reserve - is a dog off-leash area.

There is a relatively broad range of landscape settings in the suburbs.

**Trevallyn**

Trevallyn is well served for open space. Spaces for sport, SFR and off-road trails are all located in the suburb.

Trevallyn's larger Council open spaces (Trevallyn Reserve, Trevallyn Park) have a broad mix of landscape settings on site.

**Waverley**

Most of Waverley's larger open spaces are associated with Waverley Lake and Distillery Creek. These generally have a conservation function. Several other open spaces are provided for road buffer or power easements.

There is a lack of diversity in the landscape settings. Aside from open space adjacent to Waverley Lake and Distillery Creek, other open spaces are reasonably featureless grassed areas. The suburb could benefit from some additional planting throughout its open spaces.

**West Launceston**

Whilst the suburb has a large quantity of open space, it is mainly bushland. There is a lack of open areas for sport.

**Youngtown**

Council own 11 open space parcels in Youngtown. Five of these have high environmental quality that provide opportunity for relaxation and contemplation.

There is a reasonable diversity of landscape setting through the suburb as there is significant bushland throughout.

## Open space design issues

### Providing fit for purpose play

Launceston Play Strategy 2013 identified a number of issues concerning the planning of play spaces in open space. These included:

- Play spaces lack diversity from park to park
- There is a lack of integrated park planning to accommodate play
- Many of the existing sites for play spaces are poorly selected
- There is a lack of parks whose role is to be the cornerstone of social interaction within each local suburb; this report identifies an important role for these parks called social family recreation and calls for a site to be identified for this role in each suburb. This should be the focus of immediate investment in play
- Provision of a large number of unaffordable small and limited pockets of play equipment across numerous parks should be phased out
- Management of natural elements and landscapes for play (outside the traditional borders of play equipment) and new surfaces, are challenging for Council.

Small open spaces that feature a sole play space should not be provided in future residential development. Council should favour quality over quantity – larger open spaces than offer a range of social and recreation opportunities for a range of age groups and abilities should be preferred to a greater number of small 'pocket parks'.

### Canopy and street trees

The presence of trees, quality and density of tree canopy provides:

- Considerable health benefits; restorative values, that can influence productivity
- Air and water filtration, as well as soil enhancement
- An opportunity to mitigate climate change, capture carbon dioxide, and reduce heat island effect
- Protection of habitat, cultural and biological heritage
- Play value, a sources of inspiration and treasures, and environmental education
- Amenity, shade and visual character in the public domain
- Economic value, through enhanced aesthetics, civic pride, neighbourhood character and resulting house values.

Whilst some suburbs such as West Launceston and Summerhill offer a good tree canopy, other suburbs lack vegetation in both open spaces and within the street network.

Council have acknowledged that 2way streets will result in wider verges and opportunities for more street trees.

Council could focus its planting on open spaces in the following suburbs where there was an identified lack of vegetation:

- Mayfield
- Newnham / Alanvale
- Ravenswood
- Norwood
- St Leonards
- Waverley.

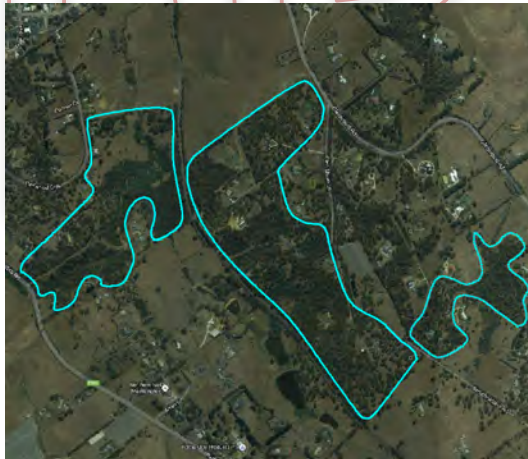


More trees need to be protected in or provided in new subdivisions, especially in parks and nature strips. Council have the tree protection order and significant tree register as mechanisms to protect particular trees, or trees in a certain area / zone.

Within Launceston’s growth areas (particularly Youngtown / Relbia) there is significant remnant vegetation present that should be preserved where possible through open space contributions taken through subdivision.

Council should provide developers with a list of suitable species of tree that are readily available, and recommended suppliers of those. If a reliable supply can’t be identified, Council could grow these to ensure a reliable supply of good quality stock, and retrofit newer developments.

Council could consider the possibility of including appropriate fruit trees (eg lemon, chestnuts, walnuts, olives etc.) in parks and streetscapes for character and community consumption.



Areas of remnant bushland in Relbia (near Glenwood Rd)

**Recommended actions**

15. Ensure a diversity of open space functions and landscape settings are provided across each suburb and City-wide.
16. Address gaps in diversity of open space functions and landscape settings across each suburbs, and the City-wide open space network as a whole.
17. Continue to develop the Rocherlea Old Rail Trail as a key attractor to the City, with mid-trip, break out, and trail head facilities to complement the route.
18. In any new subdivision seek to take social / family recreation, sport, and off-road trails as the priority types of open space in residential areas; trails and sport in industrial and business zones; and trails and social family recreation space in commercial areas.
19. Enhance the diversity of existing spaces through changing the function or setting types of open spaces in areas where multiple spaces exist and some functions are not present. Where multiple sites of a similar function exist consider changing the setting types of some to enhance.
20. Address issues relevant to sports provision in Launceston including the analysis of usage of all grounds, opportunities to encourage more social use at existing sites, creating multiple playing fields at the one venue, and additional shared use, the value of providing an all-weather synthetic surface and additional multiple playing field sites for soccer, and lighting further grounds and courts, and providing free access courts in the city centre.
21. Seek to provide multiple playing fields together if additional sporting facilities are provided
22. Incrementally redesign and enhance the diversity of local suburban parks – using the guidelines in the Play Strategy 2013 and core services levels provided in Appendix 2.
23. Continue to expand the network of off-road trails around larger parks (park perimeter paths), circuits of shared paths around each suburb, and district and regional trails through open space corridors. Seek to provide trails with buffers with trees and rights of way on either side.
24. Identify open space that has limited value at present and investigate options for alternative uses such as community horticulture / food gardens (particularly in areas without access to this function).



25. Integrate road reserve and nature strips into open space where appropriate.
26. Utilise the tree protection order and significant tree register to protect trees of significance.
27. Plant and protect additional trees and vegetation in both open space and streetscapes.
28. Ensure Council specifies appropriate tree species required in new subdivisions and provides advice or access to reputable suppliers.
29. Ensure open space taken in greenfield areas that have higher environmental values perform a conservation of biodiversity or relaxation / contemplation function within the open space network.

See Map 1: Council open space in Launceston and Map 2: Council open space in Launceston (urban area) for the distribution of Council open space.

### Access to social / family recreation parks

SFR open space should be provided within 400m of residential areas to provide walkable physical recreational and social opportunities for a range of people of all age groups and abilities.

Based on 400m to a social family recreation park significant gaps in provision exist in:

- West Launceston
- Newnham
- Newstead
- Southern South Launceston
- Kings Meadows
- Punchbowl
- Youngtown
- North Mowbray.

See Map 3: Social / family recreation open space in Launceston (urban area) for the identification of urban residential areas outside a 400m catchment of social / family recreation open space.

## Distribution of open space

Open space is best equitably distributed across each suburb and Council-wide to maximise the benefits and availability of specific opportunities available to all residents.

Equitable distribution of social / family recreation open space, sports facilities, and off-road trails are particularly important in residential areas as they provide for the core social and physical recreation activities and benefits required by the widest cross-section of every community.

### Access to any open space

There is a relatively good distribution of open space within the Launceston City area.

Most residential properties are within 300m of some type of open space. Areas outside a 300m catchment of any open space are small pockets of the following residential areas:

- Around Faulkner Rd, Ravenwood
- Areas immediately north of Mowbray Racecourse (Mowbray)
- Western end of Forster St, Invermay
- Around Wentworth / Campbell Sts, Newstead
- Around Normanstone Rd, South Launceston
- Around Victoria St, Youngtown.

### Distribution of outdoor sports facilities

Sporting open space with oval or rectangular playing fields is predominantly located throughout the east of the City.

Local sport should be provided with 1km of all residential areas. Most residential areas are within this catchment (when considering both Council and school-owned sports facilities), with the exception of the following (that are generally at the edge of existing residential areas):

- West Newnham (between Alanvale Rd and the River)
- Northern Ravenswood (northern end of Warring St)
- Vermont Cres / Wildor Cres intersection, Mowbray
- Around Walton St / Jamison St, West Launceston
- Around Gascoyne St, Kings Meadows
- Southern extent of residential area, Youngtown
- Around Benwerrin Cres, Norwood.

Additional sports facilities may be required in growth areas (eg Youngtown / Relbia and Newnham / Alanvale) to service the forecast increase in population in these areas, and address gaps in distribution detailed above.

See *Map 4: Sport open space (urban area)* for the identification of urban residential areas outside a 1km catchment of sport open space.

### Recommended actions

**30. Adopt the following distance thresholds for residential properties to open space:**

- 300m to any open space
- 400m to a social / family recreation space
- 1km to outdoor sport
- 400m to an off-road trail.

### Acquisition of open space

As detailed in *Section 4 Open Space Strategy and Planning Framework* open space should be acquired in new residential development to

provide a range of benefits for the surrounding community, and workers.

In some established areas of the City there are identified gaps in provision of open space and where opportunities arise the acquisition of open space may be desirable.

The Open Space Strategy 2007 outlined a process for the acquisition of open space. The Strategy did not identify any specific parcels of land for acquisition, but did note more general key land opportunities for each suburb / locality.

### Acquisitions as proposed in the GLP

The GLP proposes the acquisition of the following:

- A network of linked green spaces along the western edge of the North Esk River valley is recommended to be identified and assessed as part of the Metropolitan Parks and Pathways project. The acquisition is to take full account of relatively high slope areas and provide sufficient flexibility to develop a shared pathway for pedestrians and cyclists
- Proposed conservation areas along the North Esk River to extend from Invermay south to St Leonards and Relbia. It is proposed that these areas be brought into public ownership and management subject to future budget resources for implementation of the GLP
- New public parks and green space linkages along the western and eastern edges of the South Esk River valley extending south from East Launceston and Mowbray to Ravenswood, Waverley and St Leonards in the east and to Newstead and Norwood in the west with connections to St Leonards
- Conservation areas along the South Esk River extending from Lake Trevallyn to Hadspen. It is proposed that these areas be brought into public ownership and management subject to future budget resources for implementation of the GLP.

The Strategy **does not** support the acquisition of open space in land that is encumbered by flooding for the purpose of providing off-road trails, particularly in the development of trails with no specific destination point.

Council should focus on the development of trails that are outline earlier in the strategy - as perimeter paths, circuits, and district and regional routes.

### Considerations for the acquisition of open space

The acquisition of parcels of open space should not be considered in isolation to divestment and other actions, and consideration of demand for parcels for specific functions and setting types.

Acquisition may be desirable for strategic purposes such as:

- To protect an open space that would fill a gap in supply, or add diversity to open space functions present or landscape settings in public open space
- To address a missing link along a corridor or trail, or connect fragmented spaces
- To protect a site that has high conservation or local significance
- To increase the size of an existing space to enable it to meet the fit for purpose criteria for that open space function type
- To replace a site than is of low value and will be divested or lost in development.

Potential acquisitions of specified / identifiable parcels derived from public consultation and @leisure's analysis have been assessed based on the above considerations. It should be recognised that this is not an in-depth assessment of the land's capability, nor its history or planning context, and that Council would undertake due diligence in assessing land constraints, policy, costs and conduct any relevant public engagement process before making decisions about acquiring potential sites.

*Table 8* provides detail of this assessment.

### Recommended actions

31. Support the intent of the GLP in acquiring open spaces along the South Esk River and North Esk River.
32. Do not seek to develop off-road trails where a specific end point has not been established.
33. Ensure the acquisition of open space is justified by one or more of the considerations outlined in this plan.
34. Consider the assessment of sites for acquisition by Council as described in *Table 8*.

**Table 8. Preliminary assessment of potential for sites for acquisition as open space**

PARCEL	ADDRESS	SOURCE	REASONS FOR ACQUISITION
Land immediately south of Dover Reserve	Brussels St Mowbray	@leisure assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand the footprint to provide a greater area for sport and SFR</li> <li>May provide an area that is not subject to poor drainage</li> </ul>
241 Westbury Rd	Westbury Rd Prospect	@leisure assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential SFR open space site which addresses a lack of this open space function type in Prospect</li> <li>Vacant corner parcel with high visibility</li> <li>Site is currently unattractive – would provide an opportunity to improve amenity in the area</li> <li>Topography and site conditions are appropriate for open space</li> </ul>
Vacant parcel adjacent to 24 Hardwicke St	Hardwicke St Summerhill	@leisure assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Would widen the public access from the Hardwicke St to assist in visibility into Council open space to the rear</li> <li>Is vacant with no obvious site constraints</li> </ul>
Parcels of land on Salisbury Cres and Granville St	Salisbury / Granville West Launceston	@leisure assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Should be taken through any future residential development</li> <li>Areas of bushland that would encourage biodiversity</li> <li>Would provide a setting for off-road trails – creating a continuous link along the South Esk</li> </ul>
Parcels around Corin St that may be subdivided in the future	Corin St West Launceston	@leisure assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Should be taken through any future residential development</li> <li>Areas of bushland that would encourage biodiversity</li> <li>Would provide a setting for off-road trails</li> </ul>
Around the Turf Club dam site	Cavalry Rd Mowbray	Public consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To complete the link in the Inveresk Rocherlea Old Rail Trail</li> </ul>
Corra Linn site	Corra Linn site Relbia	Public consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide for water-based recreation in an areas in proximity to a residential growth area</li> <li>Protect site adjacent to a water body – conservation of environmental values</li> </ul>
Land off the end of Encee Drive and Village Court, St Leonards	Encee Dr / Village Ct St Leonards	Public consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide public access between Johnston Rd and North Esk River</li> <li>Expand the network of off-road trails in St Leonards</li> <li>Provide a greater diversity of open space landscape setting in St Leonards</li> </ul>

Several sites were identified through public consultation that were not considered feasible . These included: Old Becks site on Boland St, 128-136 Hobart Road (former WIN broadcasting offices), 42 and 44 Box Street Mayfield.

## Open spaces of low value

The Open Space Strategy 2007 proposed a number of open spaces of low value for disposal.

Open spaces that have been disposed of since this time include:

- Dunnivan Street Reserve
- Jillian St Environment Corner
- Merino Street Reserve
- Eddington Cres Recreation Reserve (one title)
- Dunning Street Reserve
- Emerald Environment Corner
- Yarloop Street Park (one title).

Open space that were proposed but not yet disposed of include:

- Mallard Rd Reserve
- Crestview Court Park
- Pine Tree Reserve
- Chestnut Rd Reserve.

The following is a set of criteria that is proposed to apply to sites considered for disposal. If the answer to the following questions are affirmative the potential for disposal are high.

1. Is there no importance of the open space in relation to its current use, function, or landscape setting (having reviewed the availability and nature of other functions and settings in the immediate vicinity)?
2. Are there no identified gaps / demand for that open space for the suburb or over the City?
3. Will the site constraints / encumbrances make sale of the parcel a straightforward process (eg historical, cultural considerations)?
4. Will the disposal of the parcel does not considerably decrease the distance to other community facilities / open space sites?
5. Is there is no opportunity to extend or embellish, rather than dispose the site?
6. Are there no opportunity cost implications of selling the site (eg loss of legibility and permeability, restorative values, or the only public land, loss of ability to connect with future adjacent subdivision or corridor)?
7. Is there is no value of the parcel for other purposes (eg there are likely encumbrances to, and no ability to construct a dwelling on the site that will determine value and likely sale price)?
8. Are there no policy issues that would be a barrier to the disposal of the parcel? (eg recommendations in the previous Open Space Strategy, zoning, how the parcel was acquired)
9. Are there are no other physical activity, social, environmental, and financial costs / benefits apparent when disposing of the land - is the net market return on the land not sufficient enough to fund improvements to the public open space network?



Individual Council open spaces identified from a range of sources have been assessed for disposal based on these criteria. This assessment recognises that Council would details process of checking covenants, local history, and conducting public engagement etc.

Table 9 provides detail of this assessment.

Based on this assessment, the priority open spaces that could be investigated as disposals for Council are:

- Mallard Rd Reserve, Newnham / Alanvale
- Crestview Court Park, Newnham / Alanvale
- Pine Tree Reserve, Mowbray (Council has indicated the disposal of this space would be too difficult in practice)
- Corner of Wallace St and Notley St, Newnham / Alanvale
- Bathurst St Environment Corner, Launceston
- 94 Punchbowl Rd, Punchbowl
- 26 Vernon Street, South Launceston
- Walton St Park, West Launceston.

#### Recommended actions

35. Investigate sites of low value outlined in Table 9 in greater detail prior to disposal.
36. Adopt the criteria for sites of low value, as provided above.

Table 9. Potential open spaces for disposal by Council

PARCEL	ADDRESS	SOURCE	CRITERIA									SCORE*	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Mallard Rd Reserve	Mallard Rd, Newnham / Alanvale	LOSS 2007	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	9
Crestview Court Park	Crestview Court, Newnham / Alanvale	LOSS 2007	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	9
Pine Tree Reserve	Foch St, Mowbray	LOSS 2007	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	8
Bathurst St Environment Corner	Bathurst St, Launceston	Council staff	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	7
Corner of Wallace St and Notley St	Notley St, Newnham / Alanvale	@leisure assessment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	7
Part of Punchbowl Reserve	94 Punchbowl Rd, Punchbowl	Public consultation	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	7
26 Vernon Street	Vernon St, South Launceston	Public consultation	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	7
Walton St Park	Walton St, West Launceston	Public consultation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	7
Chestnut Rd Reserve	Chestnut Rd, Youngtown	LOSS 2007	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	6
Maitland St Reserve	20-22 Maitland St, West Launceston	Council staff	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	6
Weaving Place Park	Weaving Place, Invermay / Inveresk	@leisure assessment	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	6
Bonella St Park	Bonella St, Ravenswood	Council staff	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	5
1 Connaught Cres	1 Connaught Cres, West Launceston	Council staff	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	5
Glenwood River Reserve	Glenwood Rd, Relbia	Council staff	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	4
Dover Reserve	Dover St, Mowbray	Public consultation	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	2

\* A high score represents those with lower value that should be considered for disposal

Several sites were identified through public consultation that were not determined as appropriate to consider for disposal. These included: Machens Reserve, Carr Villa Memorial Park, Ockerby Gardens, Heritage Forest / Churchill Park, St Georges Square (eastern part), Woods Reserve, Rose Lane Park, and West Launceston Community Park.

## 6. Appendices

### Appendix 1: Status of actions from Launceston Open Space Strategy 2007

**Table 10. Status of actions - information**

Action (2007)	Action undertaken (2015)
New trails brochure	Completed 2010
New parks brochure	Currently in draft form, to be completed in 2014
Parks information on web site	Constant updates since 2007, will be updated in line with new Council web site 2014

**Table 11. Status of actions - sites recommended for disposal or return to Crown (2007)**

Site	Suburb	Recommendation	Action undertaken (2015)
Chestnut Road Reserve	Youngtown	Disposal recommended	No action as yet
Crestview Court Park	Mayfield	Disposal recommended	Selling process commenced - should be completed in 2014
Dunnivan Street Reserve	Youngtown	Disposal recommended	Sold
Jillian St Environment Corner	Kings Meadows	Disposal recommended	Sold
Mallard Place Reserve	Newnham	Disposal recommended	Currently resolving access issues to ensure Council has legal access - should be completed in 2015
Merino Street Reserve	Kings Meadows	Disposal recommended	Sold
Eddington Cres Recreation Reserve (one title only, others to be retained)	Invermay	Disposal recommended	Sold
Dunning Street Reserve	Invermay	Return to Crown	Returned
Emerald Environment Corner	Ravenswood	Return to Crown	Returned
Yarloop Street Park (one title only, other to be retained)	Waverley	Return to Crown	Returned

**Table 12. Status of actions - future opportunities**

Recommendation (2007)	Action undertaken (2015)
The protection of key landscape elements, including the Kings Meadows Ridge	Currently being achieved through open space contributions for Southgate Drive subdivision
Strengthening the Rocherlea Old Rail Trail and its connection to the Launceston city centre for integration in the Northeast Rail Trail	Linkage completed between Remount and Vermont Roads, currently developing linkage from Remount Road to Dover St
The establishment of a south-western link alongside the South Esk (Duck Reach) from the Second Basin as part of the Esk Loop Trail	Trail completed from Corin Street to Peel Street via Dalrymple Street.
The continuation of the Newnham Bikeway into the northern area of Alanvale	Small extension from Newnham Park (Viewbank Rd Park) to Malachi Court completed

**Table 13. Status of actions – suburb-specific**

Suburb	Site	Action undertaken (2015)
<b>Alanvale / Newnham</b>		
Linkages	Open space west of Alanvale Road	Further acquisitions made, link from Alanvale Road to Camira Street is almost complete
Acquisition	Alanvale Rd to Camira Street Penicola Place Newnham Park (Viewbank Rd Park)	Acquired 6375m2 Acquired 1573m2 Acquired 1953m2
Disposal	None	None
<b>Invermay / Inveresk</b>		
Linkages	City to Inveresk	Flood levee improvements currently being undertaken
Acquisition	North Bank	Acquired 55367m2
Disposal	Dunning St Park Eddington Cres Rec Res (1 of 4 titles only)	Returned to housing services, still public Acquired 698m2
<b>Kings Meadows</b>		
Linkages	Kings Meadows Rivulet Kings Meadows Ridge Carr Villa to Youngtown Regional Park to via Technopark	Hobart Road to Blamey Road completed Meadow Ridge Res to Southgate Dve to be completed 2014 Link to be completed in 2014
Acquisition	Kings Meadows Rivulet Southgate Drive Park	Acquired 2751m2 Acquired 6079m2
Disposal	Jillian St Environment Corner Merino St Reserve	Acquired 1609m2 Acquired 4373m2
<b>Mayfield</b>		
Linkages	Old Rail Trail to all Mayfield parks	Negotiated as part of subdivision for area - to be completed in next few years
Acquisition	Parklands Parade	Acquired 3893m2
Disposal	None	None
<b>Mowbray</b>		
Linkages	Old Rail Trail to Heritage Forest	Currently developing final link
Acquisition	Old Rail Trail Vermont Road to Remount Road	Acquired 5222m2
Disposal	None	None
<b>Newstead</b>		
Linkages	From the North Esk River to Punchbowl Reserve	Link completed
Acquisition	Penquite Road to Punchbowl Reserve	Acquired 18142m2
Disposal	None	None
<b>Norwood</b>		
Linkages	Carr Villa to Youngtown Regional Park	Link to be completed in 2014
Acquisition	None	None
Disposal	None	None
<b>Prospect</b>		
Linkages	None	None
Acquisition	Pamela Court extension	Acquired 6326m2

Suburb	Site	Action undertaken (2015)
Disposal	None	None
<b>Punchbowl</b>		
Linkages	Along Kings Meadows Rivulet from Queechy to Kings Meadows	Linkage completed
Acquisition	See Newstead	None
Disposal	None	None
<b>Ravenswood</b>		
Linkages	None	None
Acquisition	None	None
Disposal	Emerald Environment Corner	Returned to housing services
<b>Summerhill</b>		
Linkages	Dalrymple Street from Havelock Reserve to the Cataract Gorge Reserve	Linkage completed
Acquisition	None	None
Disposal	None	None
<b>Waverley</b>		
Linkages	None	None
Acquisition	None	None
Disposal	Yarloop St Park (1 of 2 titles)	Returned to Crown
<b>West Launceston</b>		
Linkages	None	None
Acquisition	Fraser St extension	Acquired 894m2
Disposal	None	None
<b>Youngtown</b>		
Linkages	Youngtown Regional Park to Carr Villa	Link to be completed in 2014
Acquisition	None	None
Disposal	Dunnivan St Reserve	1238m2
<b>Lilydale</b>		
Linkages	None	None
Acquisition	Lilydale Falls Reserve	Acquired 15881m2
Disposal	None	None
<b>White Hills</b>		
Linkages	None	None
Acquisition	None	None
Disposal	White Hills Hall	411m2



## Appendix 2: Proposed core service levels

**Table 14. Social / family recreation open space core service levels (design)**

	Local	District	Regional
<b>Size</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum 1ha unencumbered land - min 70m in any direction preferred</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum 1ha unencumbered land - 70m in any direction preferred</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No minimum size -unencumbered land. 70m in any direction preferred</li> </ul>
<b>Distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local or district within 400m of every residential property</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local or district within 400m of every residential property</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No minimum catchment</li> </ul>
<b>Location</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not immediately adjoining rear yards – overlooked by houses over road on three or more sides</li> <li>Good view and visibility</li> <li>May be co-located with encumbered land, or sports park, or adjacent to a waterway corridor, however a minimum 30m wide riparian buffer is required</li> <li>On local street on collector / arterial roads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not immediately adjoining rear yards-- overlooked by houses over road on three or more sides</li> <li>May be co-located with sporting facilities</li> <li>At least three street frontages</li> <li>May be collocated adjacent to waterway corridors, however a minimum 30m wide riparian buffer is required</li> <li>May be located on collector / arterial roads, and on public transport and off-road trail routes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not immediately adjoining rear yards street frontage on all sides,</li> <li>May be co-located with a major bushland, sporting or other park, or waterway, however a minimum 30m wide riparian buffer is required</li> <li>Located on collector / arterial roads, and public transport and off-road trail routes</li> </ul>
<b>Access</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Served by shared trail</li> <li>Accessible path to seating, equipment etc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Car parking immediately adjacent</li> <li>Accessible car space</li> <li>Bicycle parking</li> <li>Accessible path of travel of travel to car park</li> <li>Served by shared trail</li> <li>Perimeter path</li> <li>Accessible path to seating, equipment etc</li> <li>Formed / sealed trails network linking all elements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Car parking immediately adjacent</li> <li>Accessible car space (pay and display)</li> <li>Bicycle parking</li> <li>Accessible path of travel of travel to car park</li> <li>Served by shared trail</li> <li>Perimeter path</li> <li>Accessible path to seating, equipment etc</li> <li>Formed / sealed trails network linking all elements</li> </ul>
<b>Facilities (minimum)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seating, tree shade and soft landscaping</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seating, drinking water, lighting, built shade / shelter, tree shade and soft landscaping, bins, play</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seating, drinking water, lighting, built shade / shelter, toilet, public art, address signs, tree shade and soft landscaping, bins, play</li> </ul>

**Table 15. Social / family recreation open space core service levels (management)**

	Local (parks LoS2)	District (parks LoS2)	Regional (parks LoS1)
Maintenance frequency	• Every 4-5 weeks	• Every 4-5 weeks	• Every 2-3 weeks
Irrigation	• No	• No	• Yes
Rubbish collection	• No	• Yes	• Yes
Play spaces	• No play spaces	• As per Play Spaces Maintenance Service Level / Intervention Level (LCC Service Level within Parks Services 2015)	• As per Play Spaces Maintenance Service Level / Intervention Level (LCC Service Level within Parks Services 2015)

**Table 16. Sport open space core service levels (design)**

	Local	District	Regional
<b>Size</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determined by available land – no competition sport generally provide in association with SFR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum size for two senior playing fields AFL / cricket, three soccer- football together with sports lighting and support facility</li> <li>Full sized playing fields as per code requirements</li> <li>Buffer may be required to separate from adjacent housing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ideally 12ha + but size dependant on sports code</li> <li>Buffer may be required to separate from adjacent housing</li> </ul>
<b>Distribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least one in each suburb, and within 1km of every residential property</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One indoor or outdoor, within 2km of every residential property</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not subject to distance thresholds</li> </ul>
<b>Location</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prominent locations with high visibility</li> <li>May be provided in rural, residential, business / commercial and industrial zones depending on the sports code</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prominent locations with high visibility</li> <li>May be provided in rural, residential, business / commercial and industrial zones depending on the sports code</li> <li>May adjoin school or other institution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prominent locations with high visibility that draws users from across the Council area</li> <li>May be provided in rural, residential, business / commercial and industrial zones depending on the sports code</li> </ul>
<b>Access</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provided central to a community</li> <li>Social facilities and hard courts accessible to people with a disability</li> <li>Car park not be provided</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May be located on collector / arterial roads</li> <li>Street lighting to car park</li> <li>Perimeter shared path for exercise</li> <li>Car park provided on street or perimeter not internally</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Located on collector / arterial roads</li> <li>Access to major public transport routes</li> <li>Access by shared trail</li> <li>Perimeter shared path for exercise</li> <li>Lighting on sealed carpark on street/perimeter</li> </ul>

	Local	District	Regional
<b>Facilities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bicycle parking and shared trail access; natural or built shade, shelter and seating; may not include toilets; some hard court ball courts; boundary, shade and amenity planting as a priority</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bicycle parking and shared trail access; natural or built shade, shelter and seating; publicly accessible toilets; some hard court ball courts; BBQ facilities subject to demand; may be co-located with / include skate, mountain bike or BMX facilities and or SFR; boundary, shade and amenity planting.</li> <li>Small shared sports pavilions serving sports in both seasons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bicycle parking; significant natural and built shade, shelter and seating; publicly accessible toilets; some hard court ball courts; BBQ facilities; may be collocated with skate, mountain bike or BMX facilities provide boundary, shade and amenity planting as a priority</li> <li>Practice facilities / warm up area</li> <li>Shared sports pavilion/ clubhouse to serve more than one sport, and at least two preferably three playing fields.</li> <li>Spectator facilities</li> </ul>

**Table 17. Sport open space core service levels (management)**

	Local	District	Regional
<b>Maintenance frequency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Category S1 maintained on a weekly basis</li> <li>Category S2 maintained on a weekly / fortnightly basis</li> <li>Category S3 maintained on a monthly basis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Category S1 maintained on a weekly basis</li> <li>Category S2 maintained on a weekly / fortnightly basis</li> <li>Category S3 maintained on a monthly basis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Category S1 maintained on a weekly basis</li> <li>Category S2 maintained on a weekly / fortnightly basis</li> <li>Category S3 maintained on a monthly basis</li> </ul>
<b>Seasonal maintenance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Category S1 vertidrainage to improve drainage. Minimum of 3 times per year. Fungicide application to control fungal disease. Weed control for control of flat weeds and clover. Insect control for control of underground grass grubs. Application of surfactants to improve water penetration. Slicing to reduce thatch build up and improve water penetration during playing season</li> <li>Category S2 periodic seasonal maintenance as required</li> <li>Category S3 no seasonal maintenance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Category S1 vertidrainage to improve drainage. Minimum of 3 times per year. Fungicide application to control fungal disease. Weed control for control of flat weeds and clover. Insect control for control of underground grass grubs. Application of surfactants to improve water penetration. Slicing to reduce thatch build up and improve water penetration during playing season</li> <li>Category S2 periodic seasonal maintenance as required</li> <li>Category S3 no seasonal maintenance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Category S1 vertidrainage to improve drainage. Minimum of 3 times per year.</li> <li>Fungicide application to control fungal disease</li> <li>Weed control for control of flat weeds and clover</li> <li>Insect control for control of underground grass grubs</li> <li>Application of surfactants to improve water penetration</li> <li>Slicing to reduce thatch build up and improve water penetration during playing season</li> <li>Category S2 periodic seasonal maintenance as required</li> <li>Category S3 no seasonal maintenance</li> </ul>
<b>Annual topdressing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Category S1 aeration with hollow tine corer to break compaction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Category S1 aeration with hollow tine corer to break compaction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Category S1 aeration with hollow tine corer to break compaction</li> </ul>

	Local	District	Regional
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual Topdressing with 10 – 20mm of topdressing sand to fill diverts and keep the surface level at the end of the winter sports season</li> <li>Annual oversewing with turf type fine Rye or approved turf grass species</li> <li>Fertilising as required by soil test or visual appearance of turf. pH monitoring (6.5 – 7.5)</li> <li>Category S2 periodic topdressing as required</li> <li>Category S3 no topdressing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual Topdressing with 10 – 20mm of topdressing sand to fill diverts and keep the surface level at the end of the winter sports season</li> <li>Annual oversewing with turf type fine Rye or approved turf grass species. Fertilising as required by soil test or visual appearance of turf. pH monitoring (6.5 – 7.5)</li> <li>Category S2 periodic topdressing as required</li> <li>Category S3 no topdressing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual Topdressing with 10 – 20mm of topdressing sand to fill diverts and keep the surface level at the end of the winter sports season</li> <li>Annual oversewing with turf type fine Rye or approved turf grass species. Fertilising as required by soil test or visual appearance of turf. pH monitoring (6.5 – 7.5)</li> <li>Category S2 periodic topdressing as required</li> <li>Category S3 no topdressing</li> </ul>
<b>Inspections</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Parks Services Inspection Schedule (LCC Service Level within Parks Services 2015)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Parks Services Inspection Schedule (LCC Service Level within Parks Services 2015)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Parks Services Inspection Schedule (LCC Service Level within Parks Services 2015)</li> </ul>
<b>Irrigation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Category S1 maintain irrigation systems to ensure even watering to reduce compaction and promote strong grass growth</li> <li>Category S2 either watered with travelling irrigator or automatic systems</li> <li>Category S3 not irrigated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Category S1 maintain irrigation systems to ensure even watering to reduce compaction and promote strong grass growth</li> <li>Category S2 either watered with travelling irrigator or automatic systems</li> <li>Category S3 not irrigated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Category S1 maintain irrigation systems to ensure even watering to reduce compaction and promote strong grass growth</li> <li>Category S2 either watered with travelling irrigator or automatic systems</li> <li>Category S3 not irrigated</li> </ul>
<b>Rubbish collection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rubbish receptacles may not be provided</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stylised bins</li> <li>Rubbish collection service to be provided</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stylised bins</li> <li>Rubbish collection service to be provided</li> </ul>
<b>Play spaces</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Play Spaces Maintenance Service Level / Intervention Level (LCC Service Level within Parks Services 2015)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Play Spaces Maintenance Service Level / Intervention Level (LCC Service Level within Parks Services 2015)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per Play Spaces Maintenance Service Level / Intervention Level (LCC Service Level within Parks Services 2015)</li> </ul>

Table 18. Off-road trail core service levels

	Local	District	Regional
<b>Relationship with other open spaces</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In logical places that are well used along creek corridors</li> <li>Considers links to routes on other open space in the proximity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As part of larger open spaces. Trails should not dominate space</li> <li>Considers links to routes on other open space in the proximity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trails between suburbs, along former rail easements and creeks</li> <li>Connections to social gathering / family recreation areas, other regional attractions, and scenic areas</li> </ul>
<b>Distance thresholds</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Within 400m of every dwelling in urban areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Within 800m of every dwelling in urban areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sub-regional trails not subject to distance thresholds</li> <li>All dwellings should have reasonable access to sub-regional trails</li> </ul>
<b>Accessibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban shared trails to be accessible paths of travel for all users</li> <li>Consideration of trail gradient</li> <li>Sealed trails to Standards Australia 'accessible path of travel' where possible</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peri-urban trails to be relatively accessible paths of travel</li> <li>Sealed trails to Standards Australia 'accessible path of travel' where possible</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lower degrees of accessibility for more remote or specific paths of travel</li> <li>Sealed trails to Standards Australia 'accessible path of travel' where possible</li> </ul>
<b>Targets users / activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Targeted at local users of a range of abilities and accessible to people using wheelchairs and mobility aids</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accommodate use by horse-riders, cyclists and pedestrians, and sealed trails designed for cycling, skating and accessible to people using wheelchairs and mobility aids</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Targeted at cyclists, horse riders, and longer distance walkers</li> </ul>
<b>Appropriate surface types</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure surface materials are stable, firm, relatively smooth and slip resistant in wet or dry conditions.</li> <li>Gradients suitable for users with prams and mobility aids. Minimal use of steps</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure surface materials are stable, firm, relatively smooth and slip resistant in wet or dry conditions</li> <li>Formed paths including consolidated gravel pavement or granitic sand (not screenings or topping) or asphalt, or concrete depending on key activities to be accommodated</li> <li>Gradients suitable for users with prams and mobility aids. Minimal use of steps</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure surface materials are stable, firm, relatively smooth and slip resistant in wet or dry conditions</li> <li>Sealed surfaces for wheeling / skating</li> <li>Unsealed for perimeter paths / jogging tracks / mountain bike tracks</li> <li>In shaded or dark locations wire may be required over some timber path structures to promote slip resistance and increase durability</li> </ul>



	Local	District	Regional
<b>Trail / corridor width and dimensions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum width of 2.5m</li> <li>Trail corridor (especially in urban areas and when travelling at the rear of side of private yards) should be greater than 10m</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum width of 2.5m</li> <li>Where a trail is to accommodate equestrian or shared use for commuting traffic the width should be at least 3m</li> <li>Trail corridor (especially in urban areas and when travelling at the rear of side of private yards) should be greater than 10m</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sealed trails to be a minimum of 3m</li> <li>Trail corridor (especially in urban areas and when travelling at the rear of side of private yards) should be greater than 10m</li> <li>Single track trails in bushland setting should have a minimum width of 300m if they have a higher degree of difficulty</li> </ul>
<b>Form of trails</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local circuits for fitness walking and jogging / dog walking through residential areas. Perimeter paths around large open spaces with links to district trails</li> <li>Shared trails along open space corridors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Circuits established around suburbs, and the perimeter of major open spaces</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An equitable distribution of a variety of trail types including rail trails, trails between townships, and large circuits</li> <li>More remote trails as destinations for specific activity enthusiasts</li> </ul>
<b>Trails in wet / sensitive riparian areas / river banks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trails to be kept away from sensitive riparian areas / river banks unless specifically designed to address environmental impacts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trail provided with a buffer and a single approach to the watercourse so there is only one single impact point</li> <li>Trails to be kept away from sensitive riparian areas / riverbanks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trail provided with a buffer and a single approach to the watercourse so there is only one single impact point</li> <li>Trails to be kept away from sensitive riparian areas / riverbanks</li> <li>Crossings to be well signed and carefully designed to minimise risk</li> </ul>
<b>Treadway, right of way and buffer zone</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Buffer zone not required on perimeter paths</li> <li>Ensure appropriate border edging</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In a bushland / conservation area a buffer zone and right of way should be established on either side of the treadway to protect from trampling</li> <li>Ensure appropriate border edging</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In a bushland / conservation areas a buffer and right of way should be established on either side of the treadway to protect from trampling.</li> <li>Ensure appropriate border edging</li> </ul>
<b>Setting types</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trail may be provided with a range of setting types dependent on trail length</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide a range of setting types along the length of long trails to provide sunny and shaded areas, connections with views and environmental stimuli</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide a range of setting types along the length of long trails to provide sunny and shaded areas, connections with views and environmental stimuli</li> </ul>
<b>Sun and shade</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure vegetation is used to provide shade for trail users, with adequate spaces for natural light</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide a range of setting types along the length of long trails to provide both sunny and shaded areas, connections with views and environmental stimuli</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure sections of the trails are provided with sun and shade to provide respite for users</li> </ul>

	Local	District	Regional
<b>Connection with residential areas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be provided throughout residential areas (particularly in through perimeter paths of social gathering / family recreation and sport open space), with connection to district-level trails</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All new residential areas to be provided with shared trail circuits, with connection with sub-regional trails</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scenic and sub-regional trails targeting visitors will require connections to local residential areas, to enhance opportunities and usability</li> </ul>
<b>Service / emergency access</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Service / emergency access generally provided directly off neighbouring streets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Service / emergency access required in peri-urban at key intervals depending on terrain</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Service / emergency access points to be provided along key points (including more technical sections of trails)</li> <li>Avoid maintenance vehicles entering at multiples locations and damaging vegetation.</li> <li>Consider mobile coverage in the planning of remote sections of trails</li> </ul>
<b>Interpretation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interpretation signage not required</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interpretation signage not required unless the trail attracts high use and is of particular significance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For trails likely to attract high use and visitors, as well as those servicing sites of biological or cultural significance, consider providing robust interpretive signage</li> </ul>
<b>Access to seating and drinking water</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide accessible seating that are arranged to facilitate social interaction and are aligned to outlook attractive vistas and points of interest</li> <li>Seating at key intervals with a minimum of 1m clearance from the path</li> <li>Drinking water required only if toilet facilities are provided in conjunction with it</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide accessible seating that are arranged to facilitate social interaction and are aligned to outlook attractive vistas and points of interest</li> <li>Seating at key intervals with a minimum of 1m clearance from the path</li> <li>Access to seating and drinking water at nodes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide accessible seating that are arranged to facilitate social interaction and are aligned to outlook attractive vistas and points of interest</li> <li>Seating at key intervals with a minimum of 1m clearance from the path</li> </ul>