



PARKS, RECREATION AND SPORT COMMITTEE MEETING

AGENDA

6 DECEMBER 2017

Your attendance is required at a meeting of the Parks, Recreation and Sport Committee to be held in the Council Chambers, 232 Bolsover Street, Rockhampton on 6 December 2017 commencing at 12.30pm for transaction of the enclosed business.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be the initials "CR" followed by a long horizontal stroke.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
29 November 2017

Next Meeting Date: 14.02.18

Please note:

In accordance with the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, please be advised that all discussion held during the meeting is recorded for the purpose of verifying the minutes. This will include any discussion involving a Councillor, staff member or a member of the public.

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1 OPENING

2 PRESENT

Members Present:

Councillor C R Rutherford (Chairperson)
Councillor R A Swadling
Councillor N K Fisher
Councillor C E Smith
Councillor M D Wickerson

In Attendance:

Ms C Worthy – General Manager Community Services (Executive Officer)
Mr E Pardon – Chief Executive Officer

3 APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

The Mayor, Councillor Margaret Strelow currently on leave of absence.

4 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Minutes of the Parks, Recreation and Sport Committee held 15 November 2017

5 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST IN MATTERS ON THE AGENDA

6 BUSINESS OUTSTANDING

6.1 BUSINESS OUTSTANDING TABLE FOR PARKS, RECREATION AND SPORT COMMITTEE

File No: 10097

Attachments: 1. **Business Outstanding Table for Parks, Recreation and Sport Committee**

Authorising Officer: Evan Pardon - Chief Executive Officer

Author: Evan Pardon - Chief Executive Officer

SUMMARY

The Business Outstanding table is used as a tool to monitor outstanding items resolved at previous Council or Committee Meetings. The current Business Outstanding table for the Parks, Recreation and Sport Committee is presented for Councillors' information.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Business Outstanding Table for the Parks, Recreation and Sport Committee be received.

BUSINESS OUTSTANDING TABLE FOR PARKS, RECREATION AND SPORT COMMITTEE

Business Outstanding Table for Parks, Recreation and Sport Committee

Meeting Date: 6 December 2017

Attachment No: 1

Meeting Date	Report Title	Resolution	Responsible Officer	Due Date	Comments
16 November 2016	Tree Planting Program for Rockhampton Region	THAT Officers prepare a discussion paper on a strategy for tree planting throughout the Rockhampton Region.	Steven Gatt	30/11/2016	
19 July 2017	Application: Qld Centenary of Anzac Lasting Legacies Grants Program - Rockhampton War Memorial	THAT Council prepare a submission for lodgement to the Queensland Centenary of Anzac Grants Program seeking funding to support the restoration and enhancement works (commemorative walk and interpretive signage) for consideration at Council's Parks, Recreation and Sport Committee November 2017 meeting.	Vincent Morrice	02/08/2017	Follow up report in Agenda for PR&S Committee 06 December 2017
19 July 2017	Formalising the Planting Palette for the Rockhampton Region	THAT this matter be considered in a Council forum following the next Parks, Recreation and Sport Committee meeting.	Christine Bell	02/11/2017	Additional consultation and revisions complete. Planting Palette to be returned to Committee for further consideration.
19 July 2017	Council Freehold Property in Normanby Street	THAT a report on options surrounding Council freehold property in Normanby Street be brought back to the Committee.	Steven Gatt	02/08/2017	

Meeting Date	Report Title	Resolution	Responsible Officer	Due Date	Comments
16 August 2017	Application for Works in Parks and Public Areas: Rotary Club of Rockhampton	<p>THAT:</p> <p>I. the Works in Parks and Public Areas Application Form submitted by the Rotary Club of Rockhampton not be approved as it is not consistent with the intended scope of activities; and</p> <p>II. Council Officers continue to work with the club to frame an application aligned with the scope and intent of typical "Adopt a Park" activities outlined in the April 2017 report to Council.</p>	Vincent Morrice	30/08/2017	
16 August 2017	Gracemere Cemetery - Reservation and pre-purchase of burial plots	<p>THAT Council makes provision for the reservation and pre-sale of plots at Gracemere Cemetery including required changes to the Cemeteries Policy and schedule of fees and charges, and such amended Policy be returned to Council for consideration. This policy will apply to Gracemere Cemetery only due to space constraints in other cemeteries.</p>	Vincent Morrice	30/08/2017	Completion of Ashes Garden delayed due to site drainage issues. Policy amendments not finalised due to competing work priorities.
16 August 2017	Adopt-a-Park Wider Rollout	<p>THAT documents on previous schemes that may have operated in the Rockhampton Region be included in a review to inform the wider Adopt-a-Park rollout.</p>	Vincent Morrice	30/08/2017	

Meeting Date	Report Title	Resolution	Responsible Officer	Due Date	Comments
15 November 2017	Report on opportunities for skate park events for Rockhampton Regional Council	1. THAT the report on opportunities for skate park events for Rockhampton Regional Council be received; and 2. THAT a Working Group be established to commence discussion around opportunities for skate park events.	Sophia Czarkowski	29/11/2017	
15 November 2017	Grant Application - Queensland Government's Female Facilities Program	THAT Council approves the submission of an application for the Female Facilities Program for up to \$500,000 for the Rockhampton Netball Association.	Sophia Czarkowski	29/11/2017	

Meeting Date	Report Title	Resolution	Responsible Officer	Due Date	Comments
15 November 2017	The Cathedral College development of Kettle Park	<p>THAT:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Council enter into a Trustee Lease with The Cathedral College Rockhampton, trading as Roman Catholic Trust Corporation Diocese of Rockhampton, for a period of 20 years as outlined in the report; 2. Council approve the demolition of the clubhouse as the asset is no longer required and is surplus to the requirements of the proposed tenant and that such demolition is carried out by The Cathedral College Rockhampton; 3. Council approve the demolition of the amenities block as the asset is no longer required and is surplus to the requirements of the proposed tenant and that such demolition is carried out by The Cathedral College Rockhampton; 4. Council dispose of the following assets to The Cathedral College Rockhampton: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Shade shelter and seating structures Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5; (b) Park lighting and associated switchboards; (c) Park furniture and fixtures including park benches and tap; (d) Disused underground irrigation and water tanks; (e) Cricket pitches and practice nets; (f) Bollards and gates; and 5. Any secondary use after daylight hours will be subject to Council approval. 	Sophia Czarkowski	29/11/2017	

7 PUBLIC FORUMS/DEPUTATIONS

Nil

8 OFFICERS' REPORTS

8.1 RECOGNITION OF SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY: ROY AND EILEEN COKER

File No: 787, 2117

Attachments:

1. Council Resolution 2006
2. Images: Hall, Park and Playground
3. Playground Location
4. Play Equipment
5. Proposed Coker Walk

Authorising Officer: Blake Hunton - Manager Parks
Colleen Worthy - General Manager Community Services

Author: Vincent Morrice - Coordinator Park and Visitor Services

SUMMARY

Council has been approached by the descendants of Roy & Eileen Coker seeking the (re)establishment of an appropriate memorial/tribute for Roy and Eileen in recognition of their life-long "... commitment and dedication to community service for the needy and underprivileged in the Rockhampton area."

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

THAT Council names the section of the pathway that traverses the former Coker Hall and Coker Park site as "The Roy and Eileen Coker Walk" and erect interpretive signage to display this name at clearly visible points at either end of the pathway.

COMMENTARY

Roy and Eileen Coker were both long-term residents of Rockhampton who resided in the Wandal area. Their service to the community has previously been recognised through the naming of a building, park and playground in Sir Raymond Huish Drive, Rockhampton. Due to successive redevelopments in that precinct, the physical structures have been demolished and there is no longer any evidence of their earlier existence, thus diminishing the intended recognition/acknowledgement.

It is reasonable to suggest that where community recognition has been given, that such recognition has some element of perpetuity attached to it. In instances where recognition attaches to something physical (in this instance a community hall, a park and a playground) and the need for that physical object ceases, opportunities to continue that association could be explored in order to convey that same recognition.

Based upon this premise, the following options have been canvassed;

Option One:

Do nothing.

Option Two:

The play equipment in the former Coker Playground was tilted towards toddler play and the playground was fully fenced to offer a degree of comfort for the parents/carers of smaller children. It has been suggested previously that an area with the same characteristics could be created within the "Dinosaur Playground" in Sir Raymond Huish Drive. Given the passage of time, it is assumed that all new equipment would be used in this scenario. Indicative cost for a toddler playground would be in the vicinity of \$70k-\$100k (further detailed site investigation is required to inform estimates). If this option was chosen, the new facility could readily be identified as the Roy and Eileen Coker Playground through interpretive signage.

The location is sufficiently close to the previously installed infrastructure to maintain a clear linkage to those sites.

Option Three:

The opportunity exists to create "The Roy & Eileen Coker Walk" along an existing section of pathway which traverses the areas where the hall and playground were located (the section from the North Street underpass to near the John Leak Memorial). Supported by the installation of appropriate interpretive signage, this option could readily revive the linkage of Roy and Eileen Coker to that area and restore the public recognition of their service to the community.

Indicative cost for supply and installation of interpretive signage is \$6k-\$10k.

Other options:

In addition to the options articulated above, Officers also explored opportunities for memorialisation in proximity to the (former) family home of Roy and Eileen in Allenby St, Wandal. None of the suggestions considered were deemed to offer a better alternative to something which was associated with the Huish Drive precinct.

Options Analysis:

Option One does not appear to be an adequate response and is not recommended.

Option Two presents the opportunity to construct a playground in close proximity to the earlier one, honouring the infrastructure and intent of the former "Coker Playground". It would also provide a benefit to the wider community through the provision of a fenced play area with age appropriate play opportunities for toddlers. If named "*The Roy and Eileen Coker Playground*" this would likely meet with the approval of the requestor.

The capital and recurrent costs of a new playground are a significant factor when considering this option. No needs analysis has been undertaken.

Option Three provides the opportunity to revive the linkage of Roy and Eileen Coker to that area and to restore the public recognition of their service to the community previously afforded to them. It is also likely to meet with the approval of the requestor as it will acknowledge and preserve the memory of their contribution to the local community and this option could be completed in a shorter timeframe.

BACKGROUND

Roy and Eileen Coker were both long-term residents of Rockhampton who resided in the Wandal area. Roy was born in Rockhampton on 5 May 1913 and died on 19 December 2004 aged 91. Eileen was born in Rockhampton on 26 January 1921 and died on 19 June 1999 aged 78. The couple were married in Rockhampton on 17 November 1938 and had five (5) children. Roy served in the 13 Battalion, Volunteer Defence Corps (Qld) during WW2.

In 1987, Roy and Eileen received National recognition for their community work with them both being awarded the Order of Australia, General Division for service to the community, as part of the Queen's Birthday Honours List for that year.

This was followed by State recognition with them both receiving the Premier's Award. Rockhampton City Council followed suit with the naming of "Coker Hall", "Coker Park" and "Coker Playground" in their honour.

"Coker Community Hall", "Coker Park" and the "Coker Playground" were situated on the southern riverbank between Sir Raymond Huish Drive and the Alexander Rail Bridge. "Coker Community Hall" was demolished around 2007. "Coker Park" and the "Coker Playground" were subsequently demolished in late 2013 as part of redevelopment works at the World War II Memorial Pool complex. This effectively removed the physical/visible community recognition that had earlier been extended to Roy and Eileen Coker.

PREVIOUS DECISIONS

2006 resolution to demolish Coker Community Hall (copy attached).

BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

Option Two will require specific funding in the current and/or future capital budget along with the inclusion of recurrent costs (depreciation, inspection and maintenance) in future operational budgets. Option Three is able to be absorbed within existing operational budget allocations.

LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

Naming of Parks, Reserves and Sport Facilities Policy

Naming of Parks, Reserves and Sport Facilities Procedure

CORPORATE/OPERATIONAL PLAN

1. Community

A connected community that values a sense of belonging; where residents celebrate their diversity and have modern services available to support a safe, healthy and engaged lifestyle now and into the future.

CONCLUSION

In this instance where community recognition was given to Roy and Eileen Coker with some element of perpetuity attached to a community hall, a park and a playground, all of which were demolished, the opportunities to continue that association have been explored in order to convey that same recognition.

The creation of "The Roy and Eileen Coker Walk" in the nominated area, supported by the installation of appropriate interpretive signage, will revive the linkage of Roy and Eileen Coker to that area and restore the public recognition of their service to the community.

**RECOGNITION OF SERVICE TO THE
COMMUNITY:
ROY AND EILEEN COKER**

Council Resolution 2006

Meeting Date: 6 December 2017

Attachment No: 1

COUNCIL RESOLUTION MEMO

**PARKS AND RECREATION COMMITTEE
ADOPTED BY COUNCIL**

**10 JULY 2006
17 JULY 2006**

Action as per Resolution set out below	
Name	Director Parks, Sport and Recreation
Action to be completed	In accordance with the resolution
Date Resolution Sent	18 July 2006
File Ref	Parks And Reserves\Planning\Riverbank Project

Coker Hall

File Ref: Parks And Reserves\Planning\Riverbank Project

Summary

Director Parks, Sport and Recreation presenting update on Coker Hall.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

THAT the committee recommends to Council that

1. The Hall be demolished or removed and the site cleared for the integrated development.
2. Council pay the valuation of \$10,000 to the Coker Hall Committee.
3. Council recognise the outstanding efforts of the Coker family in the Rockhampton community over 30 years and consideration be given to naming this new recreation area 'COKER PARK'.
4. Prior to demolition work taking place, one last effort to seek interest parties for removal be sought.

MOVED: Her Worship the Mayor
 SECONDED: Councillor Brady
 MOTION CARRIED

**RECOGNITION OF SERVICE TO THE
COMMUNITY:
ROY AND EILEEN COKER**

Images: Hall, Park and Playground

Meeting Date: 6 December 2017

Attachment No: 2



Document Set ID: 7920328
Version: 1, Version Date: 20/06/2016



PHOTOGRAPH BY: JAMES
THOMAS / COURTESY: COKER PARK

**RECOGNITION OF SERVICE TO THE
COMMUNITY:
ROY AND EILEEN COKER**

Playground Location

Meeting Date: 6 December 2017

Attachment No: 3

2009 Aerial



A4 Page scale at 1: 1,229.41
Printed from GeoCortex on 22/05/2017



Legend

- Buildings
- Property Details (Balls)
- Roads:**
- Main Roads (M1)
- Major Council Roads
- Council Roads
- Access/Service Road
- Private Roads
- Unsurveyed Road

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**RECOGNITION OF SERVICE TO THE
COMMUNITY:
ROY AND EILEEN COKER**

Play Equipment

Meeting Date: 6 December 2017

Attachment No: 4



**RECOGNITION OF SERVICE TO THE
COMMUNITY:
ROY AND EILEEN COKER**

Proposed Coker Walk

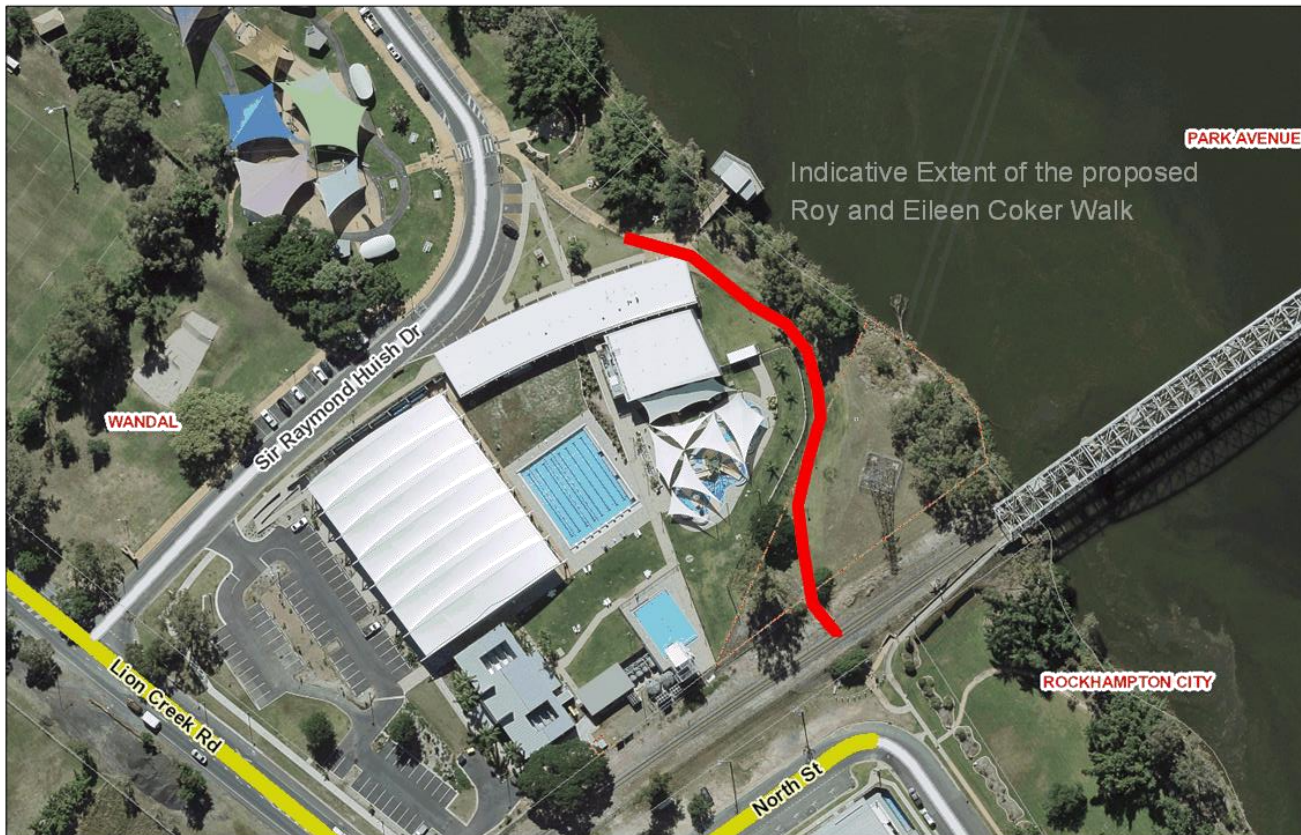
Meeting Date: 6 December 2017

Attachment No: 5

Path



A4 Page scale at 1: 1,561.90
Printed from GeoCortex on 22/05/2017



Legend

- Boundary
- Property Details (BMA)
- Roads:**
 - Main Road (M4)
 - Major Council-Road
 - Council Road
 - Access/Service Road
 - Private Road
 - Unsurveyed Road

Indicative Extent of the proposed
Roy and Eileen Coker Walk

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8.2 APPLICATION: QLD CENTENARY OF ANZAC LASTING LEGACIES GRANTS PROGRAM - ROCKHAMPTON WAR MEMORIAL

File No:	7149
Attachments:	1. Design Concepts 2. Cenotaph 1924
Authorising Officer:	Blake Hunton - Manager Parks Colleen Worthy - General Manager Community Services
Author:	Vincent Morrice - Coordinator Park and Visitor Services
Previous Items:	9.4.4 - Application: Qld Centenary of Anzac Lasting Legacies Grants Program - Rockhampton War Memorial - Parks, Recreation and Sport Committee - 19 Jul 2017 12.30 pm

SUMMARY

Applications for the Queensland Centenary of Anzac Lasting Legacies Grants Program Round 6 close 28 January, 2018 with grants up to \$80,000 available. A concept plan has been prepared to create an Interpretive Hub at Rockhampton War Memorial as Stage One of a program of restoration and enhancement works.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

THAT application be made to the Queensland Centenary of Anzac Lasting Legacies Grants Program for the construction of an Interpretive Hub (Stage 1) at Rockhampton War Memorial.

COMMENTARY

Following discussion and resolution at the Parks, Recreation and Sport Committee 19 July, 2017 a consultant Architect was engaged to further develop and refine the proposals within the report. A series of sketches have been prepared with the core element of the restoration and enhancement being the creation of an Interpretive Hub on the Western approach to the Cenotaph to formalise the entry to the precinct and create a place of reflection. The proposal offers the opportunity to create and display interpretive information about the local impacts of WWI and the construction of the Cenotaph.

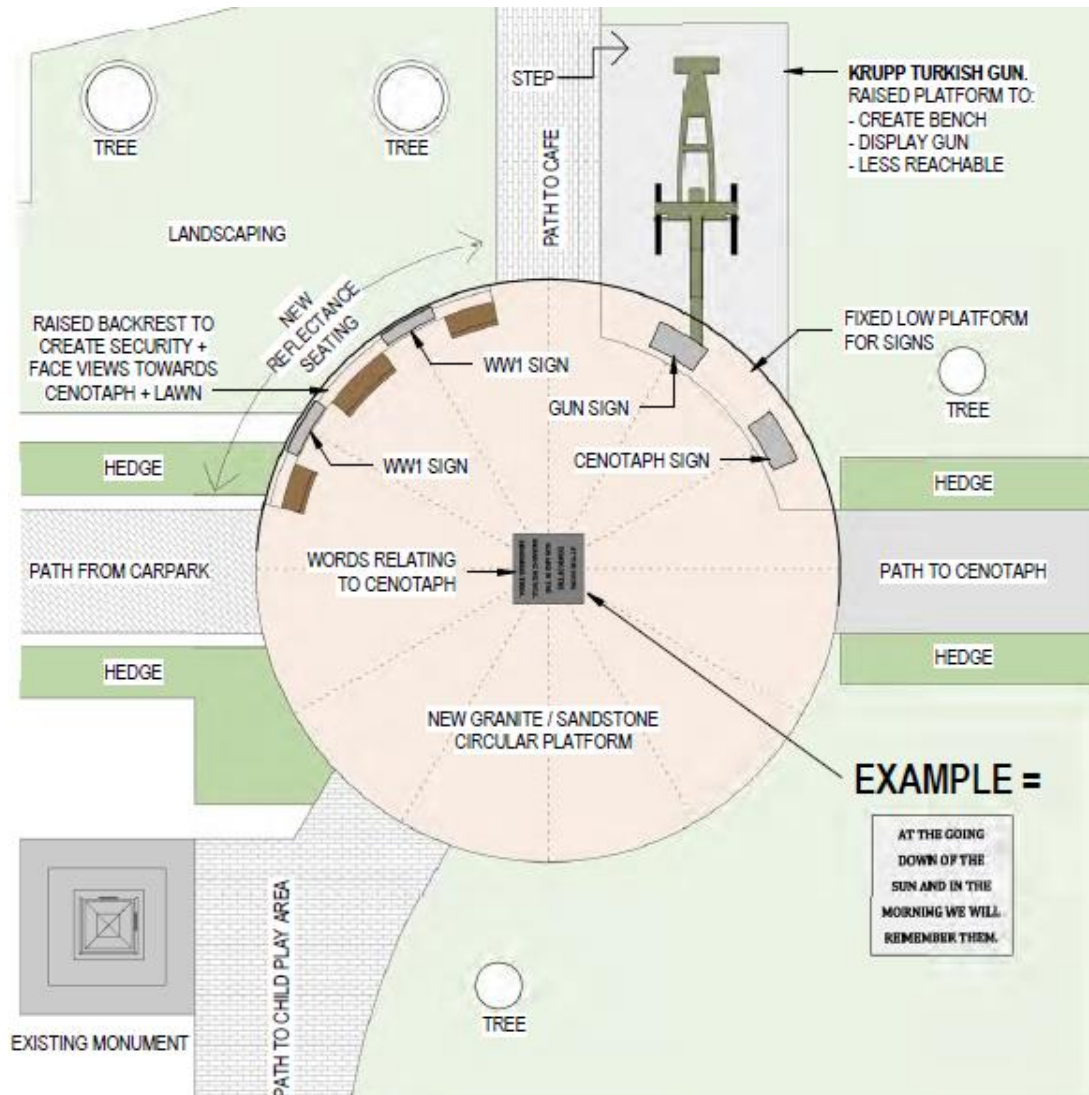
The attached concept drawings represent significant refinement of those presented to the earlier (July 2017) Committee Meeting, particularly "*b) Inclusion of an Interpretive Hub*". The proposal articulated on Page 3 establishes a clear entry statement and facilitates better interpretation of the existing Trophy gun. It also provides the opportunity for reflective spaces to sit and absorb the content of the interpretive signage, along with good view lines to the Cenotaph.

The proposed Stage One works would include the following:

- New circular central plaza featuring granite or sandstone surface (sympathetic to the Cenotaph materials) inlaid with the phrase "*At the going down of the sun and in the morning, we will remember them.*"
- Trophy gun realigned and elevated above surroundings on raised plinth
- Seating
- Interpretive signage for Cenotaph, Trophy gun and WW1 (focusing on local connections and impacts)
- Landscaping to immediate surrounds

Interfaces to existing pathway network

Proposed Stage One Works:



High level estimates have placed costs for Stage One at \$152,500 which does not include provision for site survey, detailed design, project supervision or any provision for contingency.

STAGE 1			
Site Establishment, Demolition & Existing Structures	\$	20,000.00	
High Finish Concrete Supply and Installation	\$	20,000.00	
Base Concrete Supply and Installation	\$	12,000.00	
Electrical and Lighting	\$	30,000.00	
Granite Surfacing (or approved equivalent)	\$	38,000.00	
Landscaping (disturbed areas)	\$	5,000.00	
Maintenance Period	\$	5,000.00	
Timber Seating (3 of)	\$	10,000.00	
Signage (5 custom signs)	\$	10,000.00	
Relocate Memorial Gun	\$	2,500.00	
Stage 1 Construction Total			\$ 152,500.00

Should Council be supportive of the Stage One proposal outlined above but unwilling/unable to commit funding for the full amount required, the opportunity exists to consider a reduction in scope and/or further breakdown the works into sub-stages. If we adopt a position that the Grant will be approved to the maximum value (\$80,000), in order to meet the minimum contribution articulated in the guidelines (25%) council will need to allocate approx. \$27,000 (total project cost circa \$107,000 – a reduction of around \$46,000).

Some options/examples are explored below.

Reduced Scope:

Description:	Potential Saving:
Delete Granite Surfacing and utilise High Finish Concrete in lieu	\$38,000
Delete non-essential works for Electrical and Lighting	\$20,000
Delete Elevated Plinth and realignment of Trophy gun	\$22,500
Absorb Landscaping costs into Operational expenditure	\$5,000

Additional Staging:

The sequencing of development will require further analysis to ensure appropriateness and cost effectiveness however, the following is an indicative breakdown:

Sub-Staging	STAGE 1		
1A	Site Establishment, Demolition & Existing Structures	\$ 10,000.00	
1A	Base Concrete Supply and Installation	\$ 12,000.00	
1A	Electrical and Lighting	\$ 10,000.00	
1A	Granite Surfacing (or approved equivalent)	\$ 38,000.00	
1A	Signage (5 custom signs)	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 80,000.00
1B	Site Establishment, Demolition & Existing Structures	\$ 10,000.00	
1B	High Finish Concrete Supply and Installation	\$ 20,000.00	
1B	Electrical and Lighting	\$ 20,000.00	
1B	Relocate Memorial Gun	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 52,500.00
1C	Timber Seating (3 of)	\$ 10,000.00	
1C	Landscaping (disturbed areas)	\$ 5,000.00	
1C	Maintenance Period	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
	Total		\$ 152,500.00
1A	Construct central circular plaza and install interpretive signage		
1B	Elevate and realign Trophy gun		
1C	Install reflective seating and finalise landscaping		

BACKGROUND

The War Memorial, erected in 1924 as a regional monument representing Rockhampton and surrounding districts, is important in demonstrating Queensland's involvement in World War I (WWI). War memorials are a tribute to those who served, and those who died, from a particular community. They are an important element of Queensland's towns and cities and are also important in demonstrating a common pattern of commemoration across Queensland and Australia.

The War Memorial is a good example of a well-designed and finely crafted WWI memorial, and is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a commemorative structure erected as an enduring record of a major historical event.

Designed by architects Hockings and Palmer and built by monumental masonry firm FM Allen, with landscaped surrounds by Botanic Gardens curator Richard Simmons, the memorial incorporates classical references symbolising regeneration (obelisk) and victory (palms).

PREVIOUS DECISIONS

Parks, Recreation and Sport Committee 19 July, 2017

THAT Council prepare a submission for lodgement to the Queensland Centenary of Anzac Grants Program seeking funding to support the restoration and enhancement works (commemorative walk and interpretive signage) for consideration at Council's Parks, Recreation and Sport Committee November 2017 meeting.

BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

Grant guidelines stipulate that recipient organisations are expected to "...contribute at least 25 percent (in cash) of the total project cost."

The maximum amount for grants from the Queensland Centenary of Anzac Lasting Legacies Grants Program is \$80,000. Should Council be successful in attracting funding for this amount there remains a significant gap between that amount and the estimated cost of construction.

The 17/18 Capital program has an allocation of \$102,000 for *Rockhampton Botanic Gardens – Paving* which could be allocated towards the construction.

LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

The land is a Reserve managed by Council as Trustee in accordance with Land Act 1994. Rockhampton War Memorial [600818] and Rockhampton Botanic Gardens [601819] are listed in the Queensland Heritage Register and subject to the provisions of the Queensland Heritage Act 1992.

Approval must be obtained from the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection prior to the commencement of any site works.

STAFFING IMPLICATIONS

No significant impact expected during construction or following handover to operations.

CORPORATE/OPERATIONAL PLAN

Corporate Plan: Community

1.2 Regional public places that meet our community's needs

1.6 Our sense of place, diverse culture, history and creativity are valued and embraced

CONCLUSION

The Queensland Centenary of Anzac Lasting Legacies Grants Program has the potential to provide approx. 50% of the estimated construction cost for the proposed Interpretive Hub (Stage One) at the Rockhampton War Memorial. There is capacity to fund the balance costs from the existing 17/18 capital allocation.

The Rockhampton War Memorial is a significant historical community asset and the creation of an Interpretive Hub will add to the awareness and remembrance of "all those who served". It will also form the basis for future works in the precinct which will further improve legibility and promote the integration of new and existing elements.

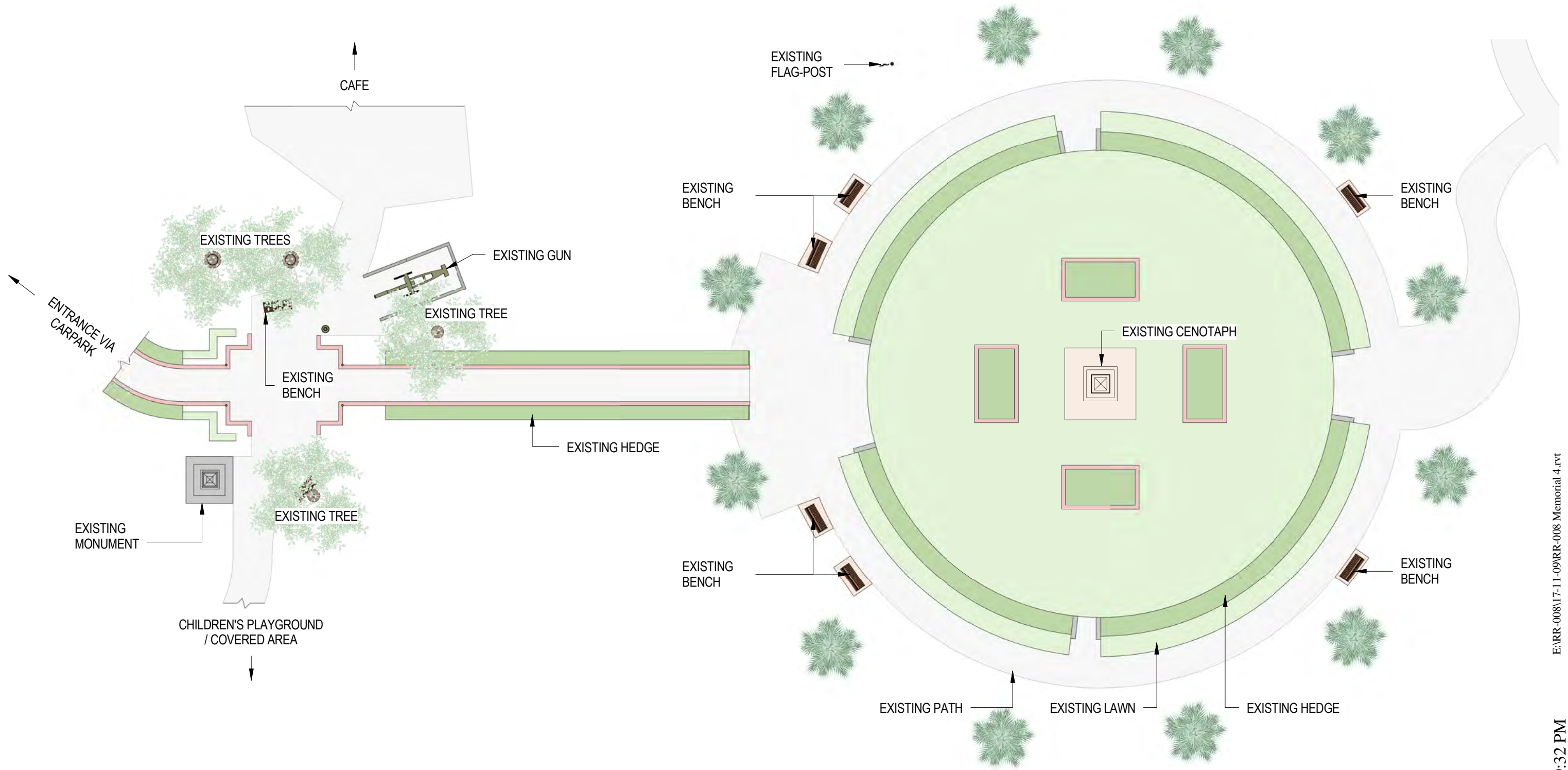
**APPLICATION: QLD CENTENARY OF
ANZAC LASTING LEGACIES GRANTS
PROGRAM - ROCKHAMPTON WAR
MEMORIAL**

Design Concepts

Meeting Date: 6 December 2017

Attachment No: 1

SITE PLAN: EXISTING LAYOUT

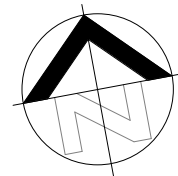


E:\RR-008\17-11-09\RR-008 Memorial 4.rvt

9/11/2017 4:59:32 PM

drawing title:
SITE PLAN

drawing no: **SK-001**



project: **WW1 INTERPRETATION HUB & ASSOCIATED WORKS**
 location: **ROCKHAMPTON BOTANICAL GARDENS, 100 SPENCER ST, WEST ROCKHAMPTON QLD 4700**
 client: **RRC**

REVISION	DESCRIPTION	DATE
1	PRELIMINARY	2017-11-09

PRELIMINARY SKETCH PLANS:
 If the drawings are labelled and issued 'preliminary', below, they are not suitable for Building Application, tender or construction purposes!
 The intent of preliminary sketch plans are only for presenting the concept for the specific project to the client as nominated in the title sheet.

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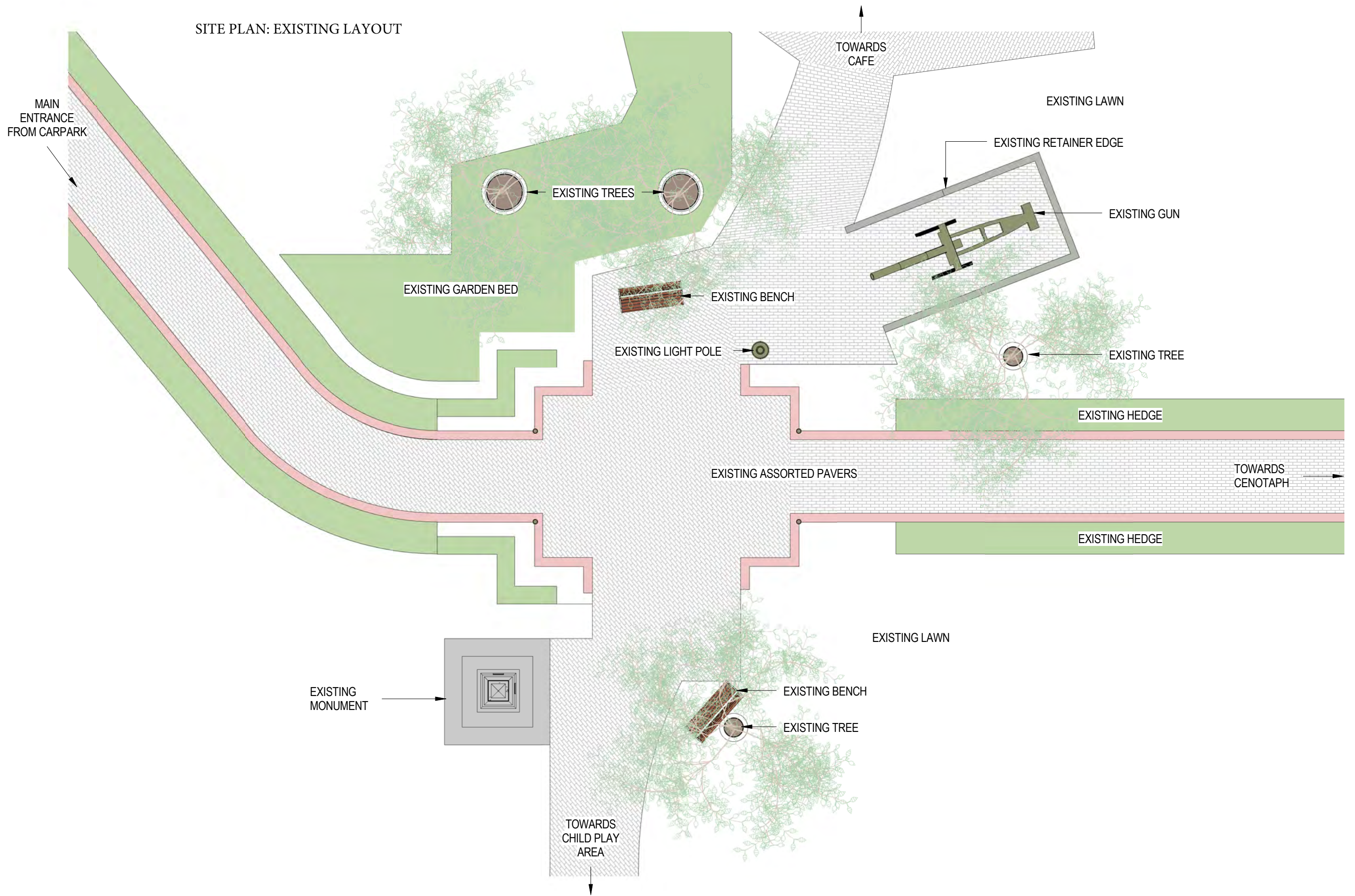
NEVER SCALE OF DRAWINGS, IF IN DOUBT, ASK!

Design + Architecture
 abn: 60167978832 Pty.Ltd.

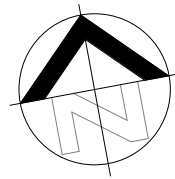
044 968 2924 design@design+arch.com.au
 www.design+arch.com.au reg no:4610

ISSUED FOR PRELIMINARY		
project no:	scale	rev
RR-008	1 : 250	
	date	
	NOV 17	1
	drawn	
	CC	

SITE PLAN: EXISTING LAYOUT



drawing title:
**EXISTING PLAN -
 INTERPRETATION HUB**
 drawing no: **SK-002**



project: **WW1 INTERPRETATION HUB &
 ASSOCIATED WORKS**
 location: **ROCKHAMPTON BOTANICAL
 GARDENS, 100 SPENCER ST, WEST
 ROCKHAMPTON QLD 4700**
 client: **RRC**

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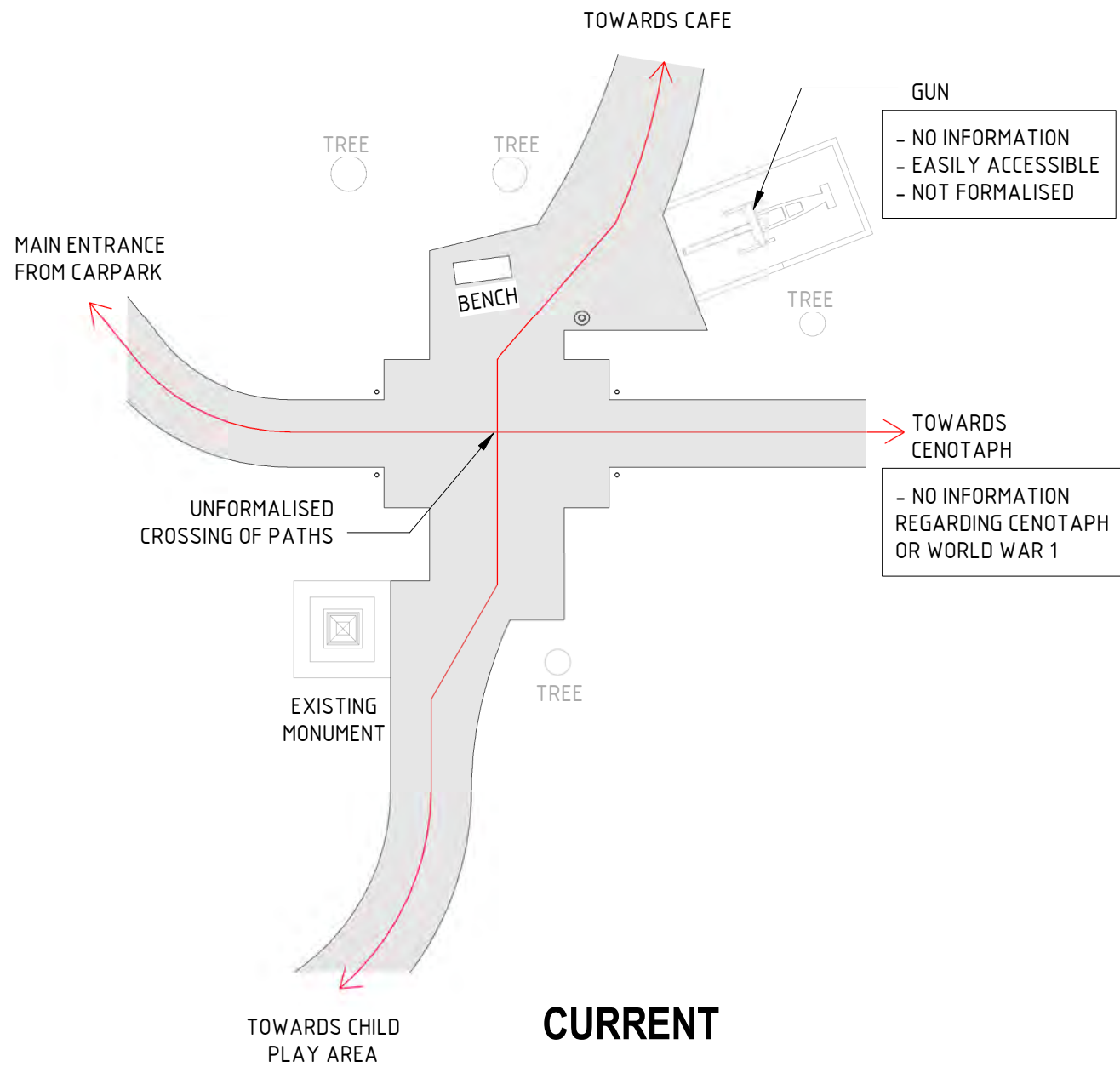
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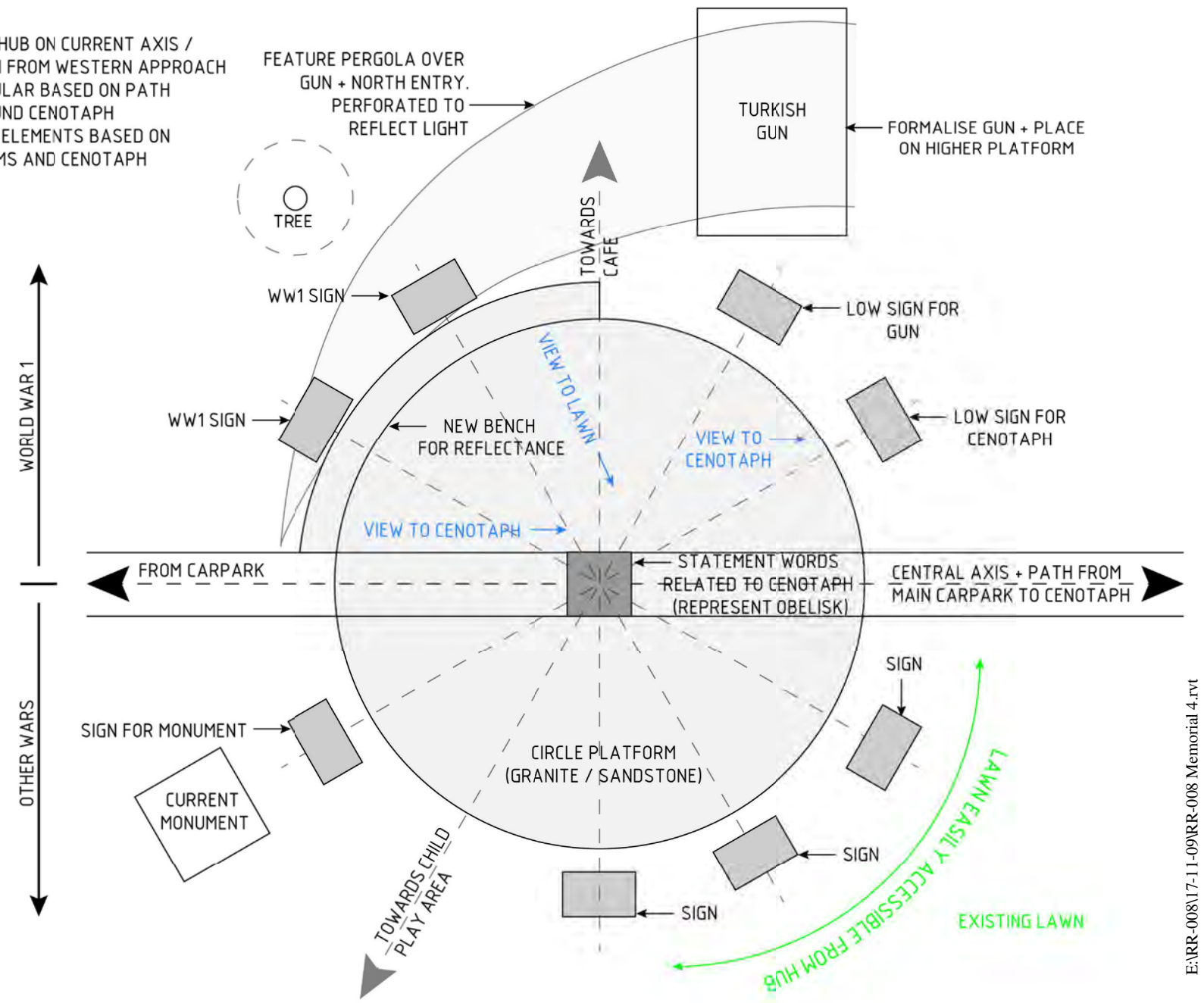
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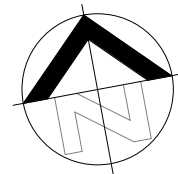
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- CIRCULAR BASED ON PATH AROUND CENOTAPH
- 12no. ELEMENTS BASED ON PALMS AND CENOTAPH



NOT TO SCALE

drawing title:
CONCEPT / INSPIRATION

drawing no: **SK-003**



project: **WW1 INTERPRETATION HUB & ASSOCIATED WORKS**

location: **ROCKHAMPTON BOTANICAL GARDENS, 100 SPENCER ST, WEST ROCKHAMPTON QLD 4700**

client: **RRC**

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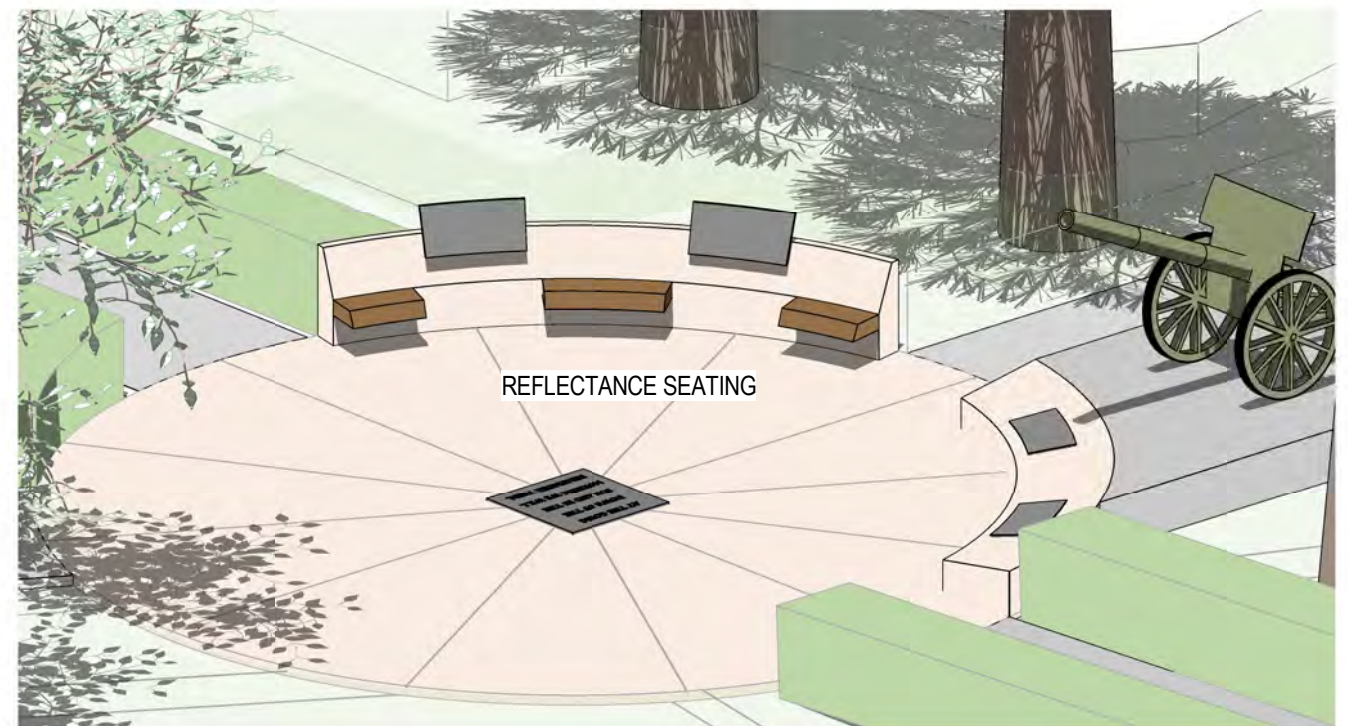
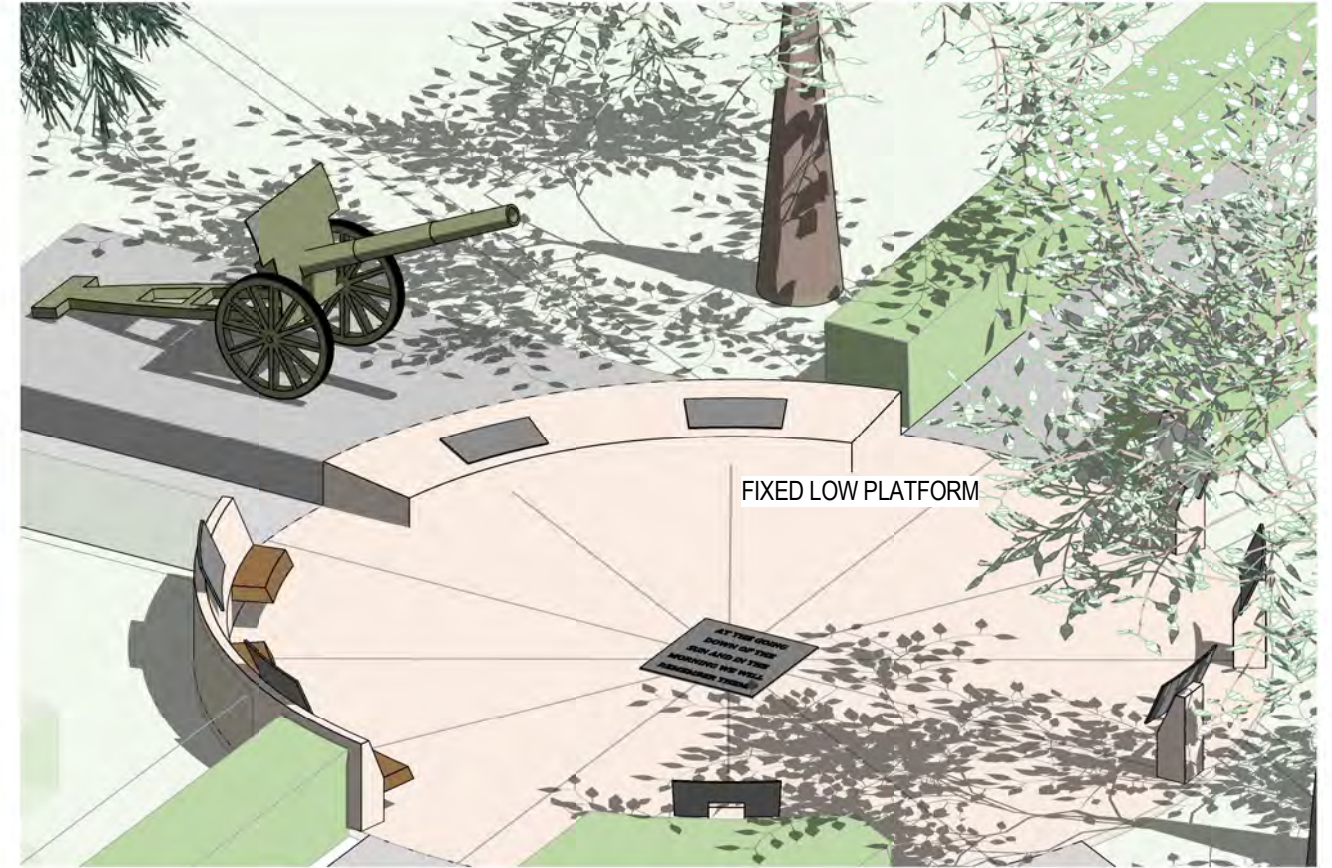
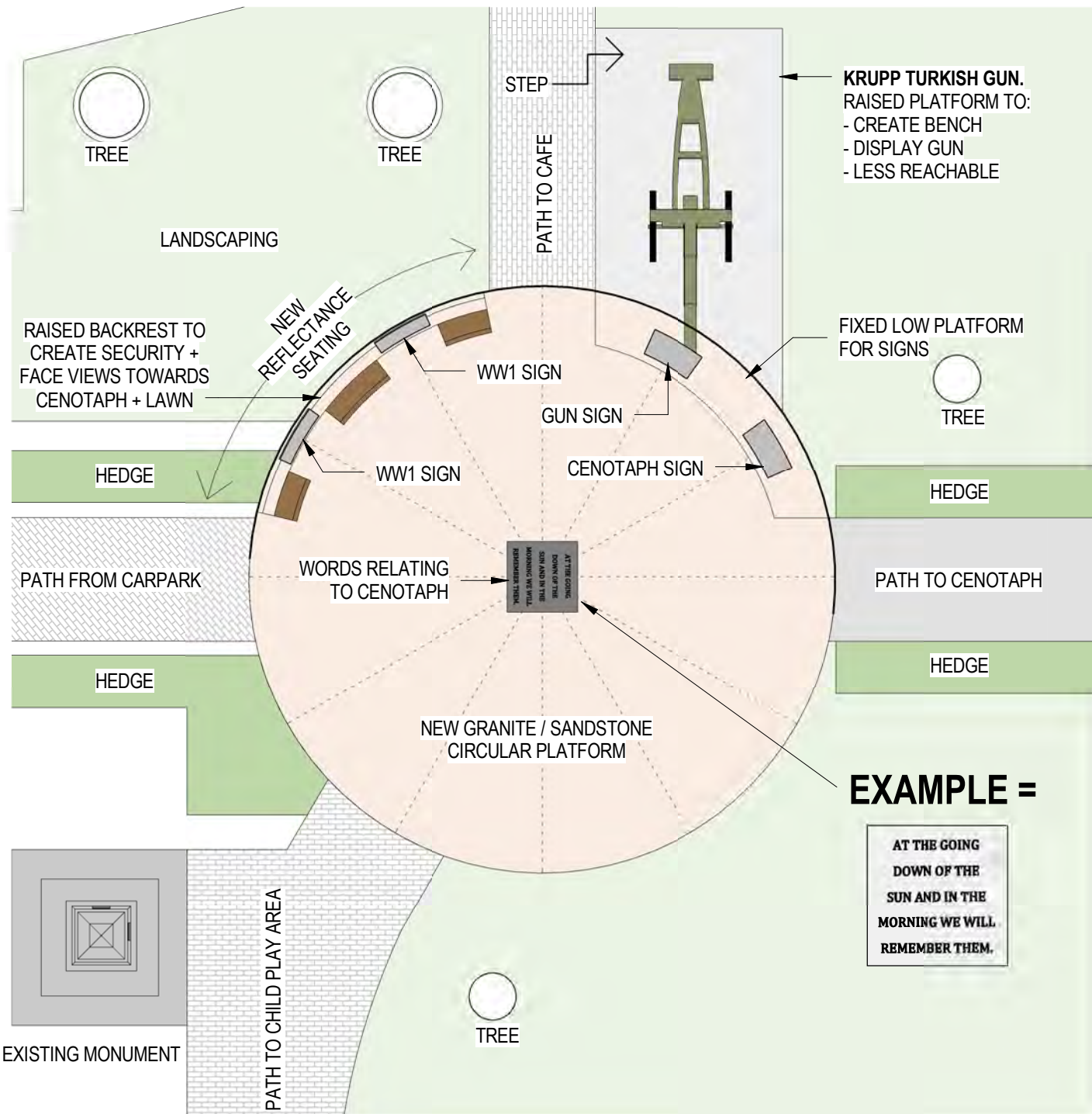
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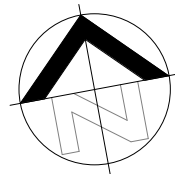
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drawing title:
STAGE 1

drawing no: **SK-004**



project: **WW1 INTERPRETATION HUB & ASSOCIATED WORKS**

location: **ROCKHAMPTON BOTANICAL GARDENS, 100 SPENCER ST, WEST ROCKHAMPTON QLD 4700**

client: **RRC**

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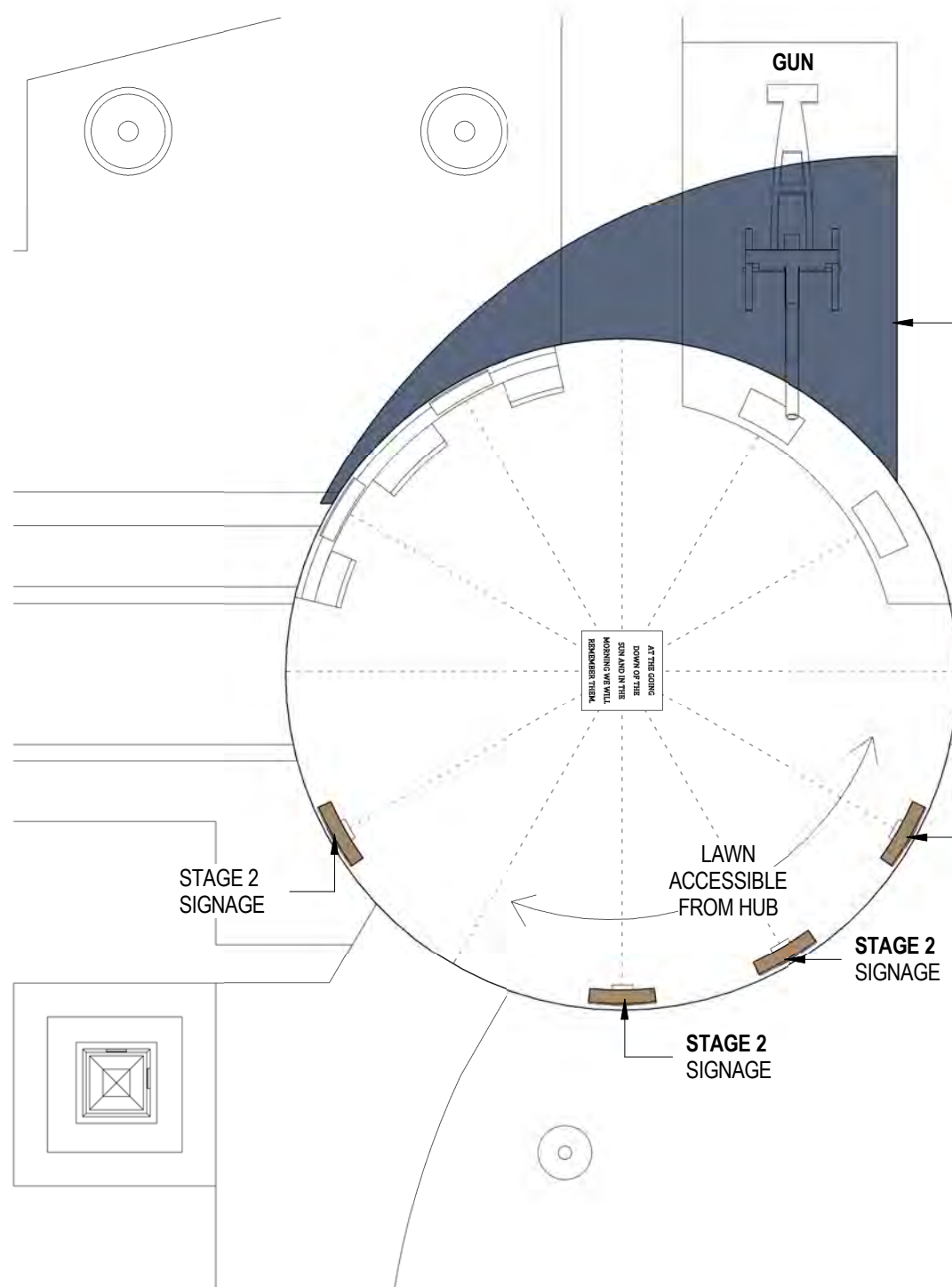
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STAGE 3
FEATURE PERGOLA

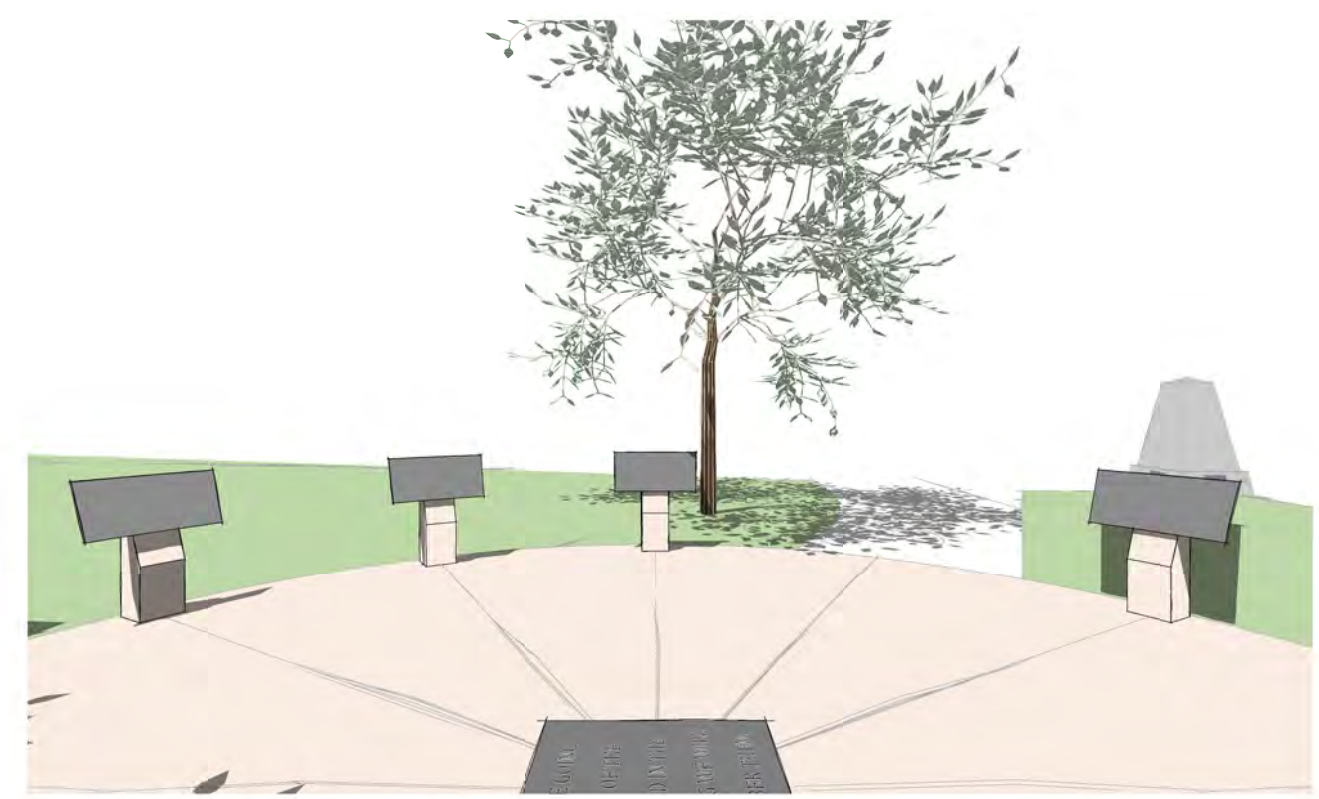
- PROVIDE WEATHER-PROOFING FOR GUN
- ENHANCE THE FEELING OF SECURITY FOR THE REFLECTANCE SEATING AREA
- ACT AS AN ABSTRACT ARROW GUIDING THE VISITOR'S VIEW TOWARDS THE CENOTAPH

STAGE 4

ALL WORKS ASSOCIATED WITH CENOTAPH INCLUDING PATHS, FLAG-POLE, FENCE + GARDEN BEDS.



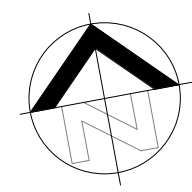
STAGE 3



STAGE 2

drawing title:
OTHER STAGES

drawing no: **SK-005**



project: **WW1 INTERPRETATION HUB & ASSOCIATED WORKS**

location: **ROCKHAMPTON BOTANICAL GARDENS, 100 SPENCER ST, WEST ROCKHAMPTON QLD 4700**

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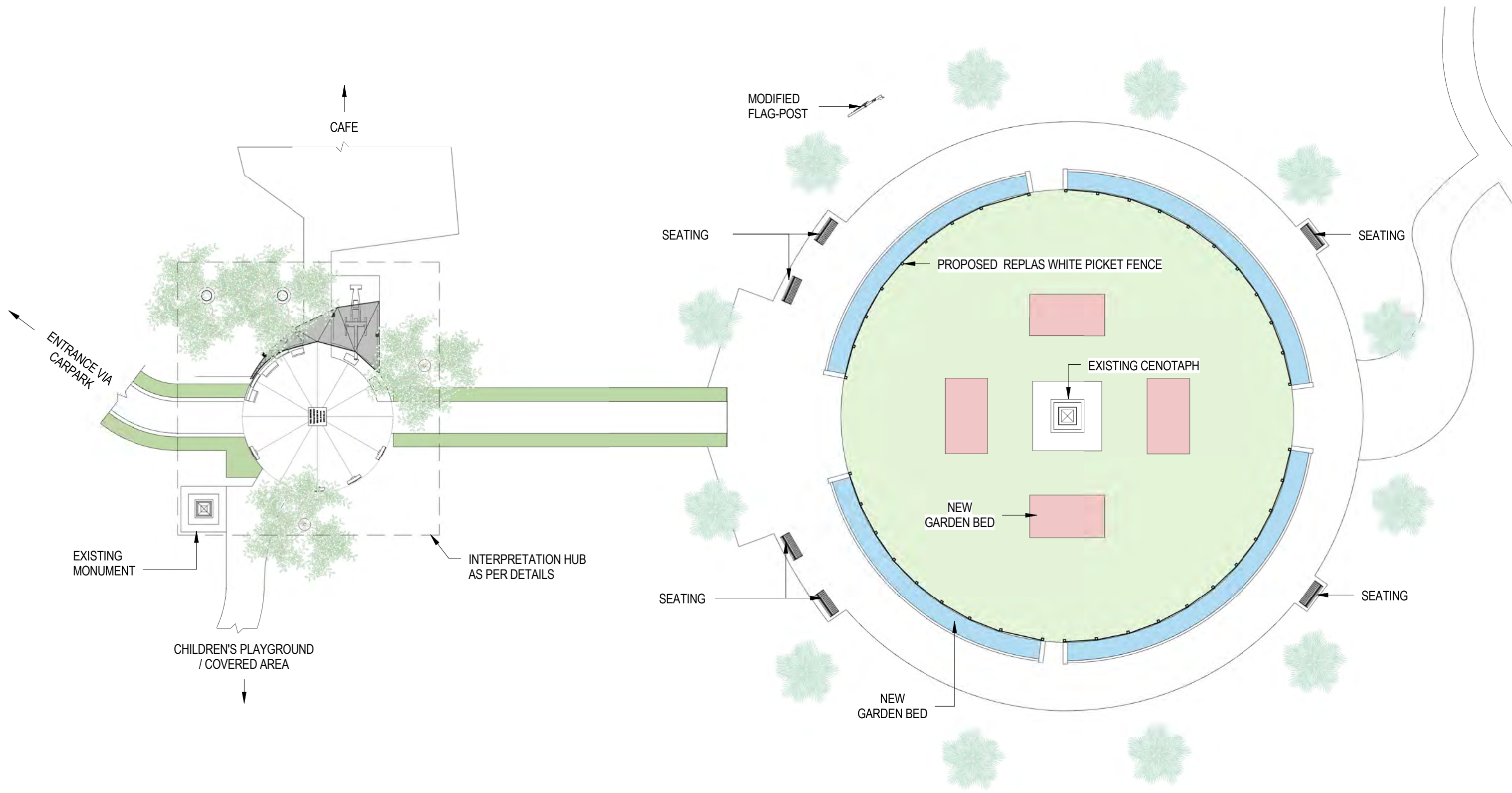
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	Author	1

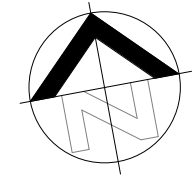


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drawing title:
PROPOSED SITE PLAN

drawing no: **SK-006**



project: **WW1 INTERPRETATION HUB & ASSOCIATED WORKS**
 location: **ROCKHAMPTON BOTANICAL GARDENS, 100 SPENCER ST, WEST ROCKHAMPTON QLD 4700**
 client: **RRC**

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drawing title:
3D VIEWS

drawing no: SK-007

project: **A3 DRAWING** NOTED SCALES RELATE TO A3 DRAWINGS
WW1 INTERPRETATION HUB & ASSOCIATED WORKS
 location: ROCKHAMPTON BOTANICAL GARDENS, 100 SPENCER ST, WEST ROCKHAMPTON QLD 4700
 client: RRC

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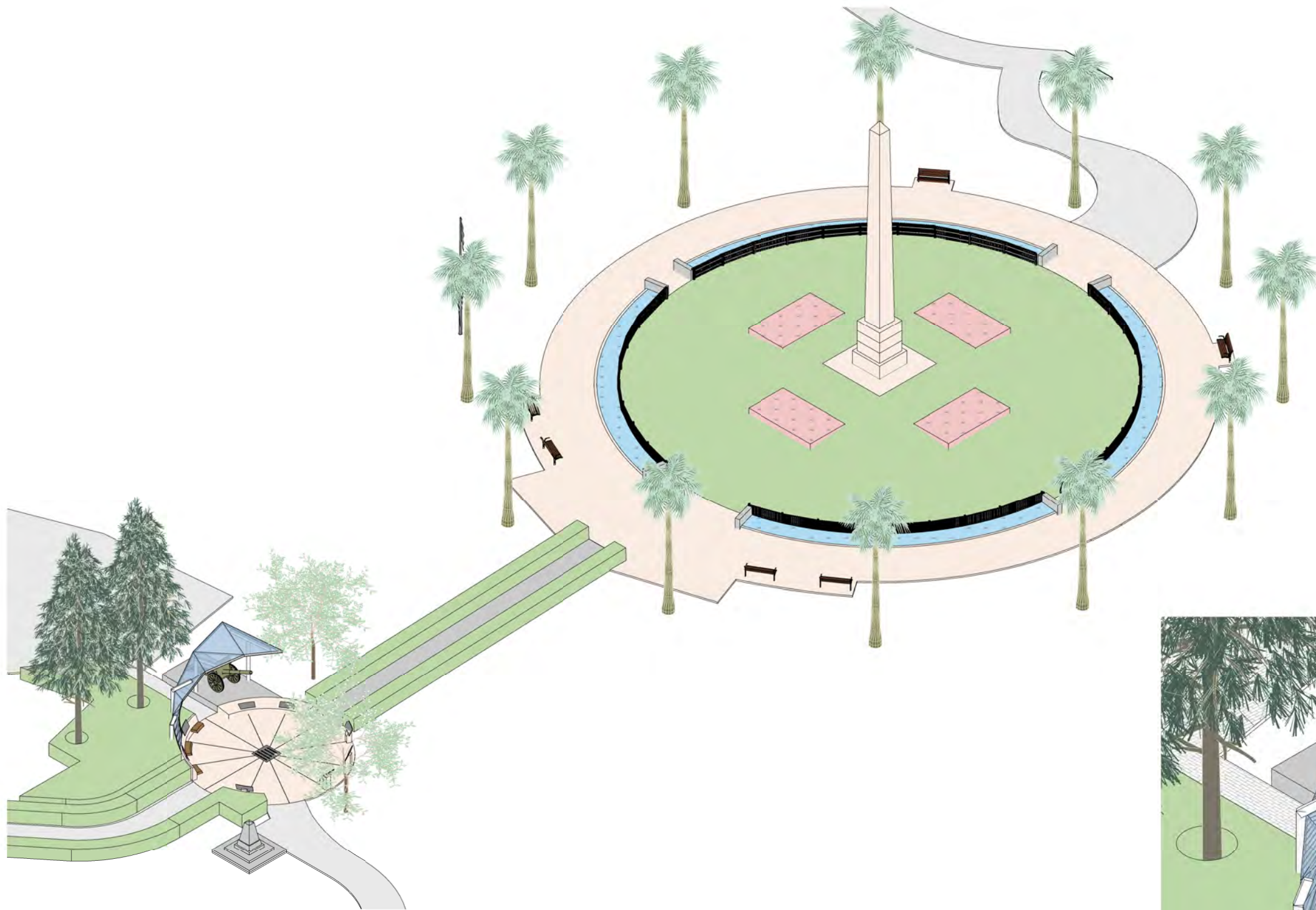
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	Author	



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CONCEPTUAL

drawing title:
3D VIEWS

drawing no: SK-008

project: **A3 DRAWING** NOTED SCALES RELATE TO A3 DRAWINGS
WW1 INTERPRETATION HUB & ASSOCIATED WORKS
 location: ROCKHAMPTON BOTANICAL GARDENS, 100 SPENCER ST, WEST ROCKHAMPTON QLD 4700
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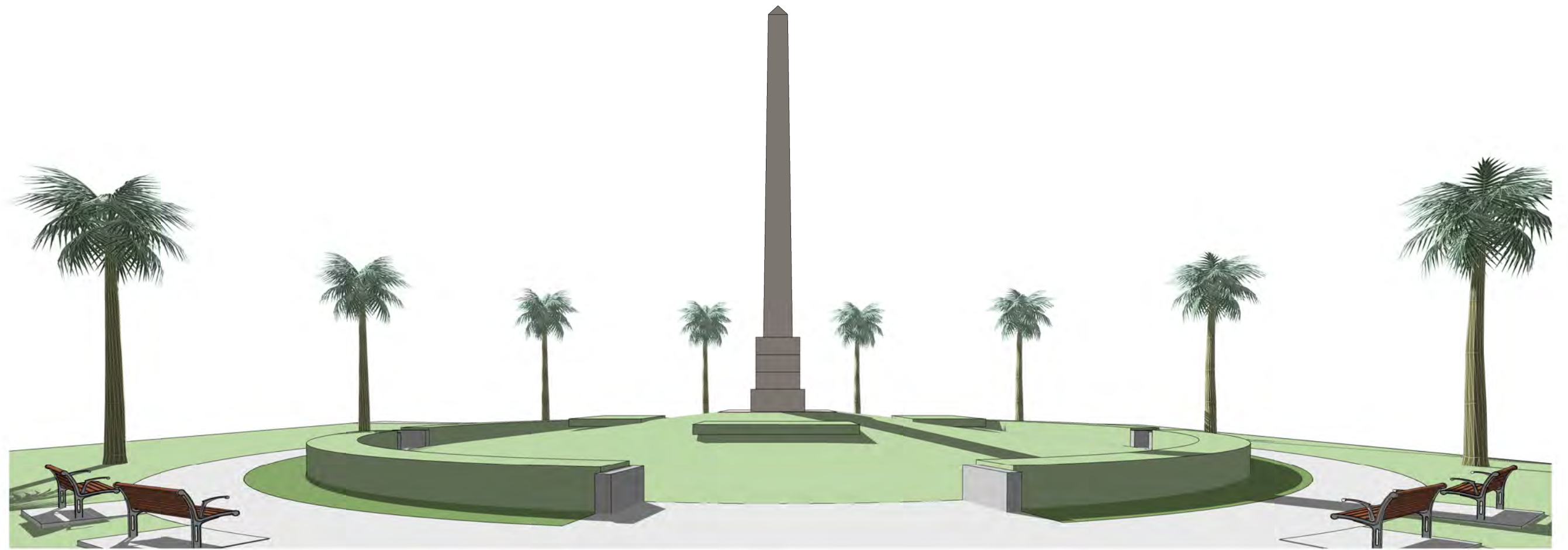
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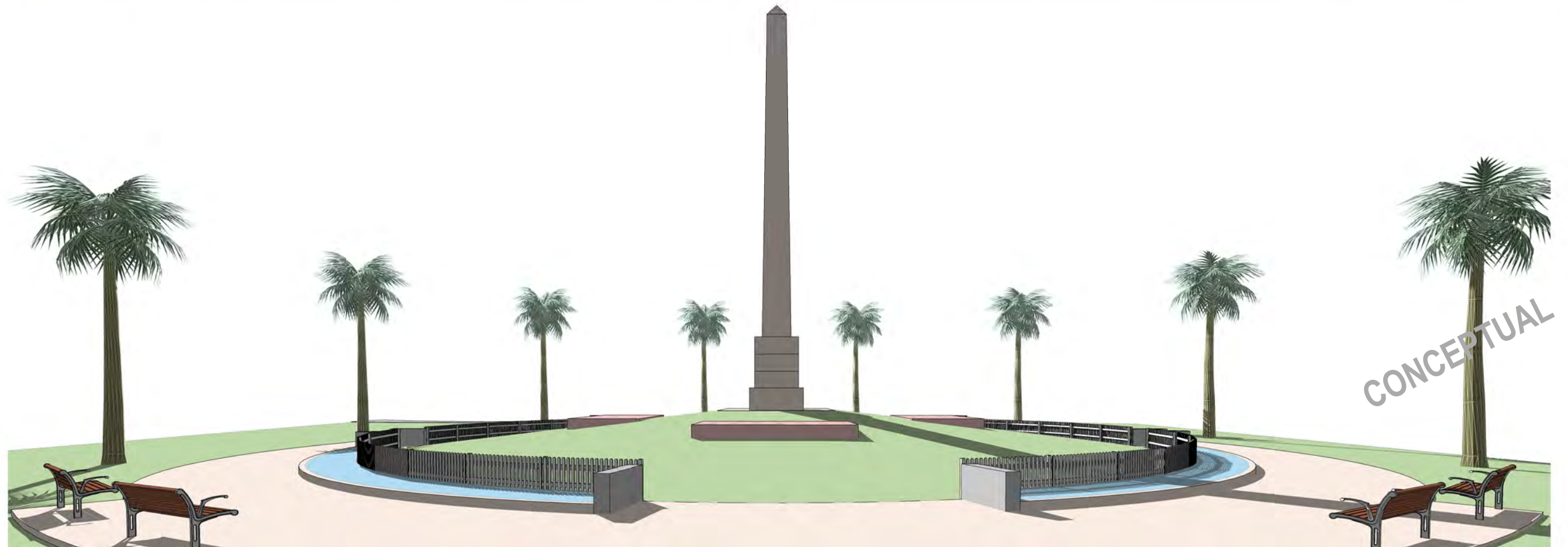
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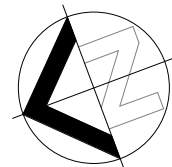
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drawing title:
3D VIEWS

drawing no: **SK-009**



project: **WW1 INTERPRETATION HUB & ASSOCIATED WORKS**
 location: **ROCKHAMPTON BOTANICAL GARDENS, 100 SPENCER ST, WEST ROCKHAMPTON QLD 4700**
 client: **RRC**

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drawing title:
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project: **WW1 INTERPRETATION HUB & ASSOCIATED WORKS**
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drawing title:
3D VIEWS

drawing no: SK-011

project: **WW1 INTERPRETATION HUB & ASSOCIATED WORKS**
 location: ROCKHAMPTON BOTANICAL GARDENS, 100 SPENCER ST, WEST ROCKHAMPTON QLD 4700
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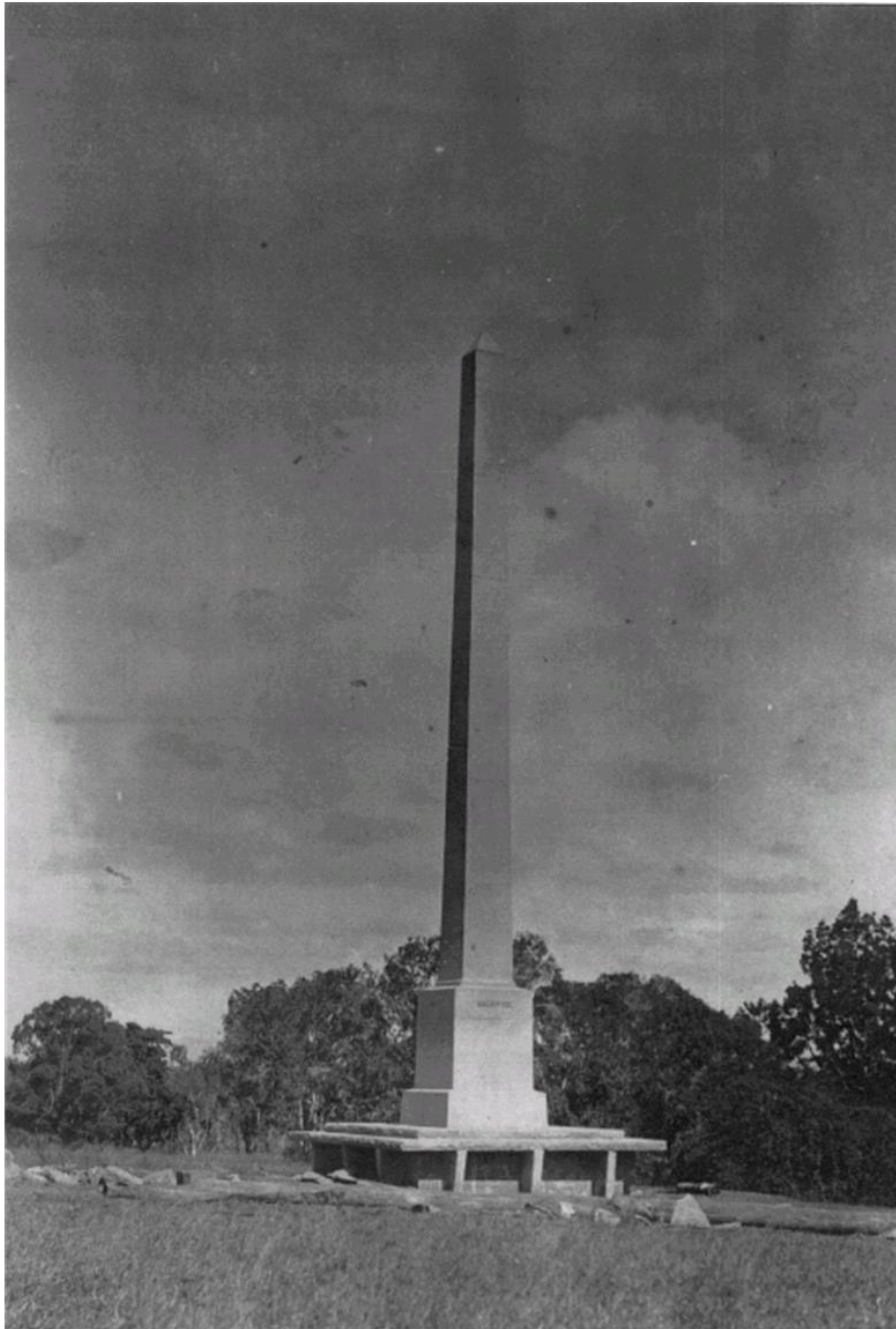
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**APPLICATION: QLD CENTENARY OF
ANZAC LASTING LEGACIES GRANTS
PROGRAM - ROCKHAMPTON WAR
MEMORIAL**

Cenotaph 1924

Meeting Date: 6 December 2017

Attachment No: 2



The Cenotaph under construction 1924

8.3 FORMALISING THE PLANTING PALETTE FOR THE ROCKHAMPTON REGION

File No: 5918

Attachments:

1. Planting Palette - Strategy
2. Planting Palette - Master Species List

Authorising Officer: Blake Hunton - Manager Parks

Author: Christine Bell - Coordinator Natural Resource Management

SUMMARY

Our streets, parks and open spaces are living assets that have the potential to improve the character, identity and liveability of our Region. The Planting Palette provides a practical guide for long-term planting improvements that will help to deliver cool and shady landscapes with a splash of colour.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

1. THAT the Planting Palette as outlined in the report be adopted as a guide for long-term planting improvements across the Rockhampton Region; and
2. THAT an implementation plan be developed for the Planting Palette.

COMMENTARY

Council has responsibility for a significant number of plantings across the Region's streets, parks and open spaces. The Planting Palette has been designed to help Council staff to implement long-term planting improvements through proper planning, design, installation and management. The framework may also inform regional master planning activities, urban design and landscape design.

This report was initially provided for Committee consideration in July 2017. Since that time, additional consultation has been undertaken with internal Council staff and elected members. Key changes include refinement of the overarching objectives, a new key considerations table, a prioritised list of key locations for planting improvements and revised species lists.

BACKGROUND

The Planting Palette was developed in response to a continuing need for cohesive and overarching guidance for regional planting improvements. The Strategy is designed to complement the *Rockhampton Central Business District Streetscape Design Manual (2017)*, the *Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme (Landscape Code and Planning Scheme Policies)* and Council's *Tree Management Policy (2017)*.

BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

As a large and diverse region, implementation of the Planting Palette must be prioritized over the long-term. Key opportunities include planting improvements associated with:

- Key gateways, destinations and high profile areas;
 - New residential developments and sites where planting is consistent with other strategic Council works and priorities;
 - Streets that are key pedestrian, cycle or vehicle routes with inadequate plantings to provide shade coverage;
 - Streets where existing trees are causing infrastructure damage;
 - Parks with key recreation areas that require improved shade coverage; and
 - Parks with waterways or open spaces that could benefit from revegetation for stabilization, buffering or grass reduction purposes.
-

To capitalize on key opportunities, it is proposed that an implementation plan be developed. The plan would clearly identify key actions, locations, responsibilities and any additional resources required to deliver the proposed planting improvements.

CORPORATE/OPERATIONAL PLAN

The Planting Palette aims to support the following key areas and expectations, as outlined in the Corporate Plan 2017-2022:

Community (active and healthy lifestyles)

- CP1.2 Regional public places that meet our community's needs;
- CP1.4 Healthy living and active lifestyles; and
- CP1.6 Our sense of place, diverse culture, history and creativity are valued and embraced.

Economy (regional profile and growth)

- CP2.1 A destination sought for lifestyle, community events and tourism; and
- CP2.3 The redevelopment and activation of major urban places to attract investment and improved lifestyles.

Environment (protect, enhance and sustain our natural environment)

- CP3.1 Contribute to healthy natural ecosystems; and
- CP3.2 Sustainable and innovative environmental practices.

CONCLUSION

The Planting Palette provides the practical framework to guide long-term planting improvements across the Rockhampton Region. Implementation of this strategy will help Council "to create a Region that our community values and others admire" by capitalizing on our natural assets and improving liveability through cool and shady landscapes with a splash of colour.

FORMALISING THE PLANTING PALETTE FOR THE ROCKHAMPTON REGION

Planting Palette - Strategy

Meeting Date: 6 December 2017

Attachment No: 1

Planting Palette

Rockhampton Regional Council
Strategy, V6 September 2017



Document control

Project:	Rockhampton Regional Council Planting Palette
Document:	Planting Palette - Strategy
File location:	Parks / Projects / Planning and Projects "Planting Palette – Strategy"
Review:	Every 2 years (or following significant changes that may impact on planting improvements)
Version:	
V0	13 Sep 2011 – Preliminary draft for discussion, as prepared by AECOM Australia Pty Ltd for Council
V1	29 Mar 2017 – Draft for internal Parks consideration
V2	19 May 2017 – Draft for internal Parks consideration
V3	26 May 2017 – Draft for internal Parks consideration
V4	28 Jun 2017 – Final version for Council consideration
V5	06 Sep 2017 – Revised version with further internal stakeholder input
V6	12 Sep 2017 – Final version for Council consideration

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1. Introduction and strategic context

Purpose of the Planting Palette

Rockhampton Regional Council (Council) seeks to create 'a region that our community values and others admire' - a place in which we want to live, work, learn, play and invest (Corporate Plan, 2017-2022). Our streetscapes, parks and open spaces are living assets that contribute to this vision by improving the character, identity and liveability of our Region. They also drive economic benefits by encouraging safe and welcoming environments for residents and visitors.

This Planting Palette provides a practical framework for long-term planting improvements across the Rockhampton Region that will help to deliver shady and cool landscapes, with a splash of colour. Implementation hopes to achieve the following key objectives:

Improve the image of the Region

- Define key gateways and entry statements into Rockhampton City and our townships.
- Enhance amenity in a balanced way that maintains the functionality of roads, streets and other public infrastructure without compromising public safety.
- Enhance viewing corridors from the ranges to the river via the linear street network.
- Protect and enhance the local character and identity of various precincts and corridors.
- Encourage higher visitation and tourism and improve economic viability and business diversity.

Enhance liveability

- Encourage healthy and active lifestyles by increasing the amount of shade in parks and streets.
- Support and promote healthy ecosystems and the range of ecosystem services that they provide – our living assets provide us with shade, clean our air, sequester CO₂, regulate storm water run-off, intercept dust and provide habitat and environmental corridors for flora and fauna.
- Improve awareness and connectivity with our natural environment.
- Given Rockhampton's climate, vegetation can reduce damaging wind velocities in streets and assist in reducing extreme temperatures by trapping heat in winter and filtering heat in summer. This improves comfort for residents and reduces the heat island effect.

Improve management of our living assets

- Enhance 'green corridors' and connectivity between natural areas, existing open space, planned open space, and the street network.
- Protect and enhance significant plantings and manage vegetation consistent with its cultural, historical, botanical, landscape and environmental values.
- Plan and adequately resource the management of our natural assets throughout their full lifecycle – this includes improving establishment and survival rates and establishing a strategy for replacement of living assets that are nearing the end of their natural lifespan.
- Encourage teamwork between Council, the local community and other stakeholders to ensure appropriate species selection, planting design and management.

Strategic approach

The Planting Palette provides a practical framework for long-term planting improvements (Figure 1).

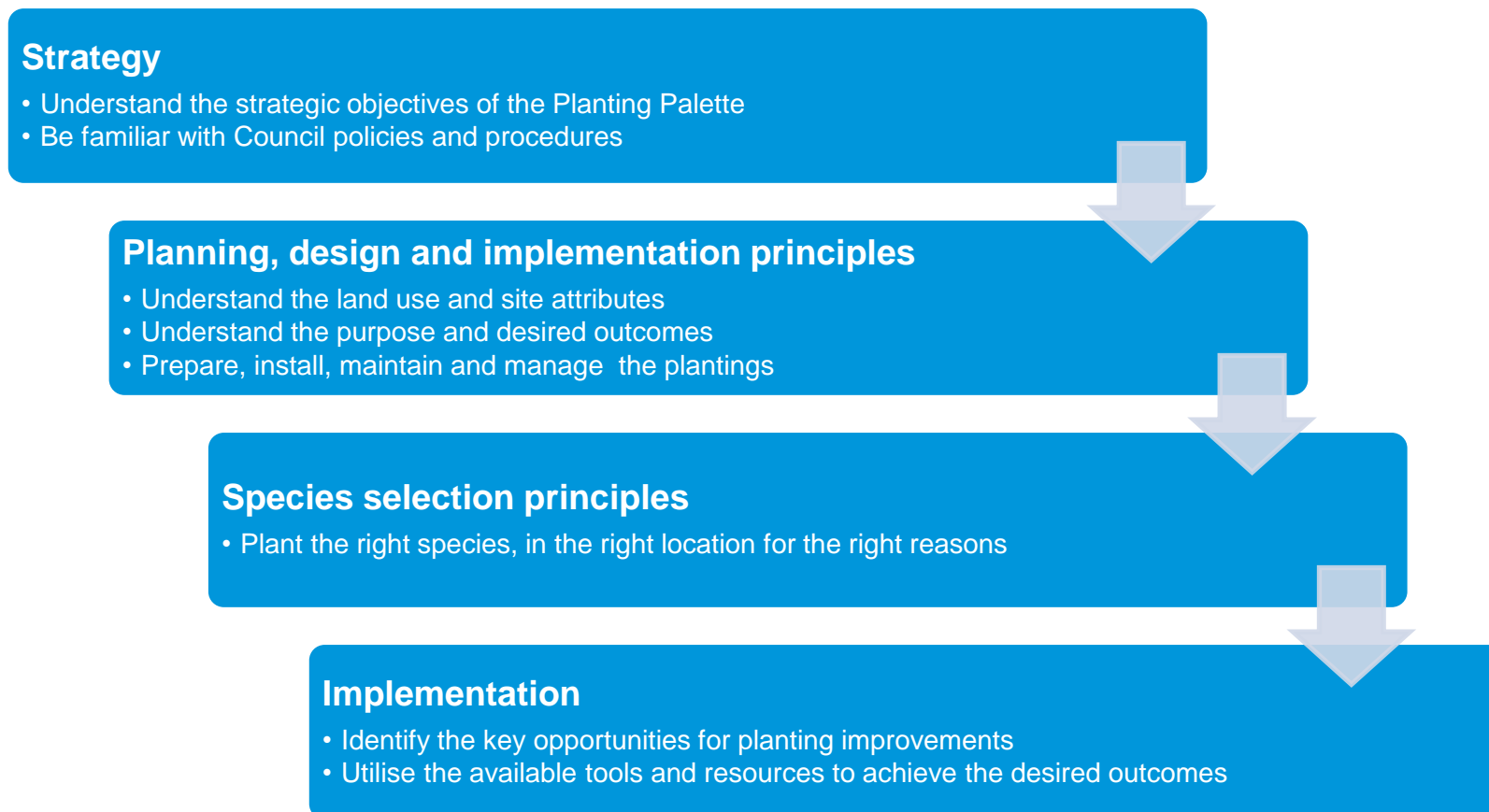


Figure 1. Achieving the Planting Palette vision requires a long-term approach to plan, establish, maintain and renew our landscape.

Background and context

This Planting Palette was developed in response to a continuing need for a cohesive and overarching regional approach to planting improvements. Key guidance has included:

- **The Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme (Landscape Code and Planning Scheme Policies)** – The Scheme incorporates the strategic planning intent and desired standards of service for the Region’s streets, parks, open spaces and natural corridors. Additionally, it provides specific planning scheme policies relating to landscape design and street trees, local parks and road infrastructure and hierarchy.
- **Capricorn Municipal Development Guidelines (CMDG)** – The CMDG provides standard engineering drawings and specifications for design and construction of roads, pavements and landscaping across the Region.
- **Tree Management Policy 2017** – Council has a Tree Management Policy that applies to trees located in urban and suburban parts of the region and in the public realm under Council’s control. The purpose of the policy is to ensure a ‘consistent and transparent approach to planting, maintenance, preservation, removal and replacement of trees within the public realm’.
- **Rockhampton Central Business District (CBD) Redevelopment Framework and Streetscape Design Manual 2017** - Council undertook specific streetscape planning associated with the CBD Redevelopment project. The Manual provides the vision and guide for planting within the CBD. The CBD is considered as a specific precinct and as such, should be considered as a sub-set within the overarching Planting Palette.
- **Sport, Parks and Recreation for the Community (SPARC) Strategy 2017-2027** - The SPARC supports the need for an active, healthy and livable community that has access to connected, purposeful and sustainable open space. Interim recommendations support the continued need for planting improvements that deliver shaded paths and recreation spaces.



Providing cool and shady paths

Who should use this Planting Palette?

This Planting Palette has been prepared for use by Council staff and is intended as a guide for ongoing maintenance and planting improvements within the region's street corridors, open space areas and parklands. It may also inform master planning activities, urban design and landscape design within the region. It is also suitable for members of the general public who are seeking assistance with the selection and installation of local plantings.

Users will need to account for site-specific opportunities and constraints when applying the guidelines and principles. Consideration should also be given to the specific requirements and policies of Council, the Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR), and other statutory bodies such as water and electricity suppliers.



Creating shade over hot streets, whilst promoting amenity



Enhancing amenity and road safety

2. Planning, design and implementation principles

To establish valued community assets, quality planning, installation and management is important for all plantings. The key to successful establishment (and re-establishment) of specific collections is likely to be dependent on the following actions:

- appropriate stakeholder and community engagement which considers the likely lifecycle of the proposed living asset;
- appropriate species selection for the site, with consideration to exposure and orientation to prevailing weather and topography;
- appropriate design and provision of adequate spacing for future growth requirements with minimal competition from adjacent established trees;
- good planting site preparation with consideration of future constraints / opportunities;
- a scheduled establishment maintenance program that includes watering, mulching, formative pruning, protection from vandalism and contingency for replacement of plants that fail to thrive;
- scheduled re-inspections for the life of the asset; and
- succession planning to address the renewal and replacement of the asset when required.



Enhancing the character of key cultural precincts

As outlined in Table 1, key considerations include:

- Planning (and site analysis);
- Design;
- Proper installation; and
- Management (including maintenance and renewal).

Table 1. Key considerations in the successful implementation of planting improvements

Planning	Design	Installation	Management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the function of the site? • What are the priorities? • What are the physical constraints? • What are the physical requirements? • What are the opportunities? • How is the site used by the community? • Are there any visible conflicts? • How well does the site cater for users? • What vegetation exists currently and how well is it growing? • What are the local conditions? • What is the soil like? • What is the local character of the area and how can planting improvements contribute? • Is there any significant vegetation (historic, cultural, environmental or other values)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What opportunities exist to maximise the benefits of plantings? • What are the site conditions that will impact on the plantings? • What asset management considerations apply to the plantings? • How will plantings interact with existing/proposed infrastructure and services and adjacent land uses? • What planting design and arrangement is best for the style, location and character of the site? • What are the largest trees that can be accommodated at the site and what are the most appropriate species? • If trees are difficult to achieve, what are the alternative solutions that can provide shade and amenity? • Are there any other opportunities that should be explored (such as furniture or water sensitive urban design)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who will undertake the planting improvements? • What equipment and resources are required? • What plant stock will be used? • When should the plantings occur? • How will any plant related risks be addressed to ensure the success of the project? • How will the success of the planting be monitored? • What followup is required during the establishment period? • How will any plant losses be replaced? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How will the planting be managed? • What level of maintenance is appropriate? • What asset management considerations need to be included in the management of the planting? • How often will the plantings require renewal? • What succession plans are required?

Planning and design principles

Key site planning and design principles are outlined in Table 2.

Table 2. Site planning and design considerations

Principle	Key considerations
Work with the site	Understand the nature of the site and the long-term planting intent. This includes the current and future land use, zoning, topography, soil type, presence of any existing vegetation, natural/cultural values of the site. It should also consider the potential for short/long term irrigation and establishment and ongoing maintenance.
Consistency and visual uniformity for each street	The intention of this principle is to establish a uniform visual character for each street, a sense of identity or 'sense of place' that compliments architectural forms and provides streets with a distinctive and recognisable character. Inconsistent street plantings with a multiplicity of different species can add interest to the streetscape, but they are also more difficult to manage, they may be inappropriate to the location, or may have a negative impact on the amenity of the street. In most cases the proposed species is an extension of the dominant existing species if that species has been deemed to be suitable in scale and growth habit.
Precinct based approach	Related to the principle of a consistent and coordinated theme for individual streets is the concept of 'precinct' planting. All new plantings should be based on a precinct approach where species selection and planting will reinforce the distinct physical character of each area or precinct, and be responsive to its unique environmental conditions. Precincts are generally demarcated by physical boundaries such as landform, streets and built context.
Reinforce and celebrate gateways	The region consists of a number of communities including towns, cities and villages. Each of these communities is accessed by way of locational or linear gateways along the road corridor and associated open space. These gateways should be acknowledged and celebrated by public domain improvements such as the use of tree-lined avenues or trees in great stands or groves to highlight their importance. Understorey plantings can be added where appropriate to bring colour and vibrancy.
Reinforce major roads and avenues	Major public access roads are controlled either by Council or Department of Transport and Main Roads. These roads are the major corridors of movement through the region and are considered as separate in character to the precincts and suburbs they divide or bound. These areas should be reinforced with consistent, unified tree planting schemes consistent with opportunities presented by the respective policies of the controlling body.
Enhance key cultural and commercial areas	The region has numerous key commercial zones, cultural areas and special commercial areas in the towns, cities and villages. These areas should be enhanced and distinguished through tree planting to celebrate their location and special use.

Principle	Key considerations
Enhance key natural landscapes	The region has a range of natural areas, riparian areas and sites that are zoned as protected for environmental management purposes. These areas should be protected and enhanced through appropriate plantings that enhance the local remnant vegetation and that are consistent with the Queensland Regional Ecosystem (RE) mapping for the site.
Allow borrowed landscape to take precedence	Many of the region's parks and open spaces have tree canopies that extend over the adjoining roadways. Street tree planting along these frontages is discouraged in order to minimise canopy conflicts. This also allows major trees along the park edges to be legible from the road corridor.
Enhance new communities	<p>Contemporary philosophy in developing new communities is to preserve existing habitats, maximising the retention of trees where possible, and revegetating areas using endemic species. Where possible, this approach to new development should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • retain the character of the natural environment; • reduce costs by selecting species more suited to the local environment, thus requiring less water to establish and maintain; • act to minimize on-going maintenance requirements in open space areas; • introduce street trees as part of entry statements to reduce the heat island effect; • introduce extensive tree canopies to create shade and lower ambient temperatures, especially over hardstand areas; and • reduce the visual impact of extensive built environment areas.
Encourage shady walks	Throughout the region are key pedestrian magnets such as major parks and sports fields, schools, shopping centres, recreation facilities and other community venues. Predominant walking routes to these locations from the main residential areas should be planted with canopy trees to maximise shade and encourage people to walk as much as possible.

Installation, management and maintenance principles

Successful plantings require suitable site preparations, proper installation and after planting care and maintenance until fully established. Long term planning enables planting requirements to be adequately forecast, scheduled and resourced.

Irrigation

Where appropriate, projects that incorporate landscaping components should provide suitable water connections to allow for future watering and irrigation requirements.

The installation of irrigation should be minimised to the greatest extent possible through careful design and plant selection. Where irrigation is required, pop up sprinklers are to be used in preference to driplines for all new irrigation and renewal works in order to facilitate long term monitoring and maintenance of irrigated garden beds.

Plant stock

As part of planning and preparation, consideration should be given to the size of the plant stock which is best suited to the project. The pros and cons of using both small and large plants are listed in Table 3.

Table 3. Key considerations for the size of plant stock

Smaller plant stock	Larger plant stock
Advantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Easier to transport and install• Cheaper to purchase and install• Faster establishment period	Advantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Instant visual effect• Less vandalism
Disadvantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Susceptible to breakage and vandalism	Disadvantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• More expensive to purchase• Cost of planting is higher per unit

It is essential that stock supplied for tree planting is grown to a standard which will allow the trees to establish rapidly and continue to grow as long term assets. All plant stock should conform to minimum criteria as outlined in Table 4.

Table 4. Key considerations for selecting quality plant stock

Criteria	Key considerations
True to type	The stock supplied and planted must be the species (and variety if cultivars are used) that has been ordered.
Health and vigour	The stock supplied must be healthy and vigorous at delivery. Trees should not be diseased or show evidence of pest attack that could affect the long-term health of the tree or adjoining plants.
Balance of crown	This refers to the crown bulk on opposite sides of the stem axis which indicates the tree's structural integrity and its aesthetic qualities. Trees that have an asymmetrical crown are generally undesirable.
Uniformity of growth	Stock should be grown at a steady rate to produce a better quality specimen with an even branch structure. Over-fertilisation can often lead to irregular growth, which could cause aesthetic and structural problems.
Stem taper	This relates to the specimen's ability to be self-supporting. Trees with insufficient stem taper may need artificial support (staking) and are prone to damage by vandals and wind.
Apical dominance	Tree species grown with a defined central leader will have an improved appearance and less possibility of splitting.
Root division	Inadequate division of root systems will affect surface area. A strong and progressive root development will give a strong structural base. Roots held at length in containers may produce too much secondary division (root ball becomes hydrophobic), producing watering problems for the plant.
Root direction	Any root distortion will ultimately become apparent in the tree at a later stage, potentially causing structural weakness in the root system.
Root ball occupancy	It is important that the volume of the root ball at delivery is fully occupied by the root system, without being root bound.

Planting maintenance activities

Figure 2 outlines some of the essential planting maintenance activities.

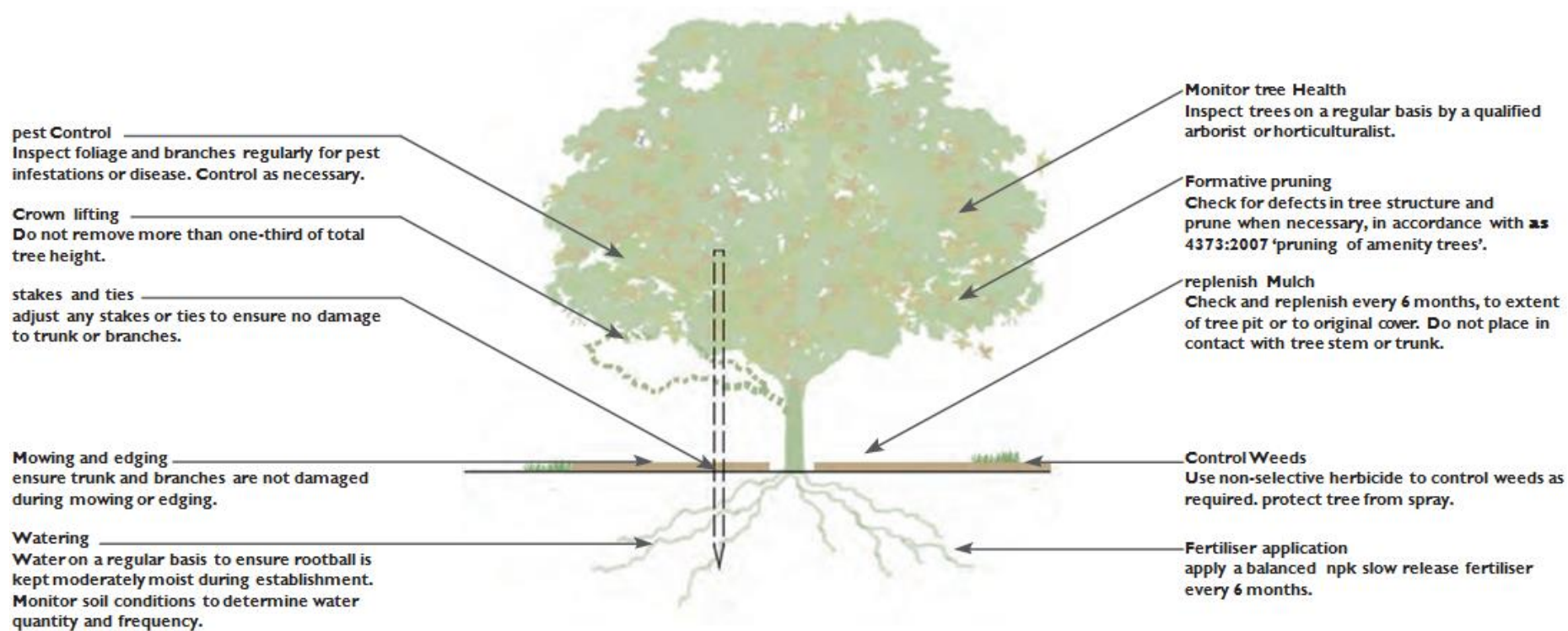


Figure 2. Essential planting maintenance activities.

Renewal and succession strategies

Trees provide long term structure to the landscape of streets and parklands. As community assets, plantings need to be monitored and renewed as they reach the end of their useful life. Understanding tree longevity is important for long-term decision making. Senescence (the deteriorative process that eventually leads to the natural death of plantings) means that:

- avenues or groves are susceptible to disruption and fragmentation of any regular or uniform layout when individual trees die;
- entire avenues or groves may be disrupted when plantings reach senescence all at the same time;
- there is potential build-up of pest and disease due to the susceptibility of monocultures; and
- individual exposed trees can face greater pressures of exposure to elements or urbanisation than other trees in the group.

Tree removal can be a potential cause of conflict in the management of the region's trees. However, it can also provide opportunities for significant landscape renewal.



It is important to deliver outcomes for road safety and aesthetics whilst staging renewals

Generally, the best approach to renewal involves the replacement of manageable sections over a specified period of time.

This strategy permits elements of the arrangement to remain intact while providing an opportunity to successfully re-establish a new avenue or group of uniform age, size and species at the same time as working progressively towards the goal of long term landscape renewal. It also permits any necessary upgrade and renewal of infrastructure such as road widening, car-parking, overhead and underground services as well as water sensitive urban design for drainage and irrigation. Based on scheduled visual tree assessments, specific groups of trees can be identified for replacement based on deficiencies in health, safety, useful life expectancy or the need to upgrade infrastructure.

Alternative renewal strategies (such as the replacement of individual trees when they die, replacement of entire groups, the replacement of alternative trees or planting of new rows of trees adjacent to the existing stands) must be carefully managed. They can pose unacceptable risks to the community (in terms of safety, aesthetics and convenience), can result in fragmentation of the planting arrangements or limit the chances of successful re-establishment. In all cases, careful planning, resourcing and communication is required to ensure that the desired objectives can be achieved. In all cases, public safety should be given priority.



Reinforcing and celebrating our significant gateways

Asphalt reduction strategies in road corridors

Many roads in the Region are situated in wide corridors, substantially wider than the necessary carriageway, including incorporating allowances for parking lanes. In situations such as these, particularly in urban / suburban areas, Figure 3 **Error! Reference source not found.** shows how planting design strategies can assist to:

- reduce the extent of asphalt in the corridor, thus minimising stormwater runoff from the road
- introduce tree planting opportunities to create shade along the corridor; and
- create a more defined corridor, separating the through lanes from parking lanes.

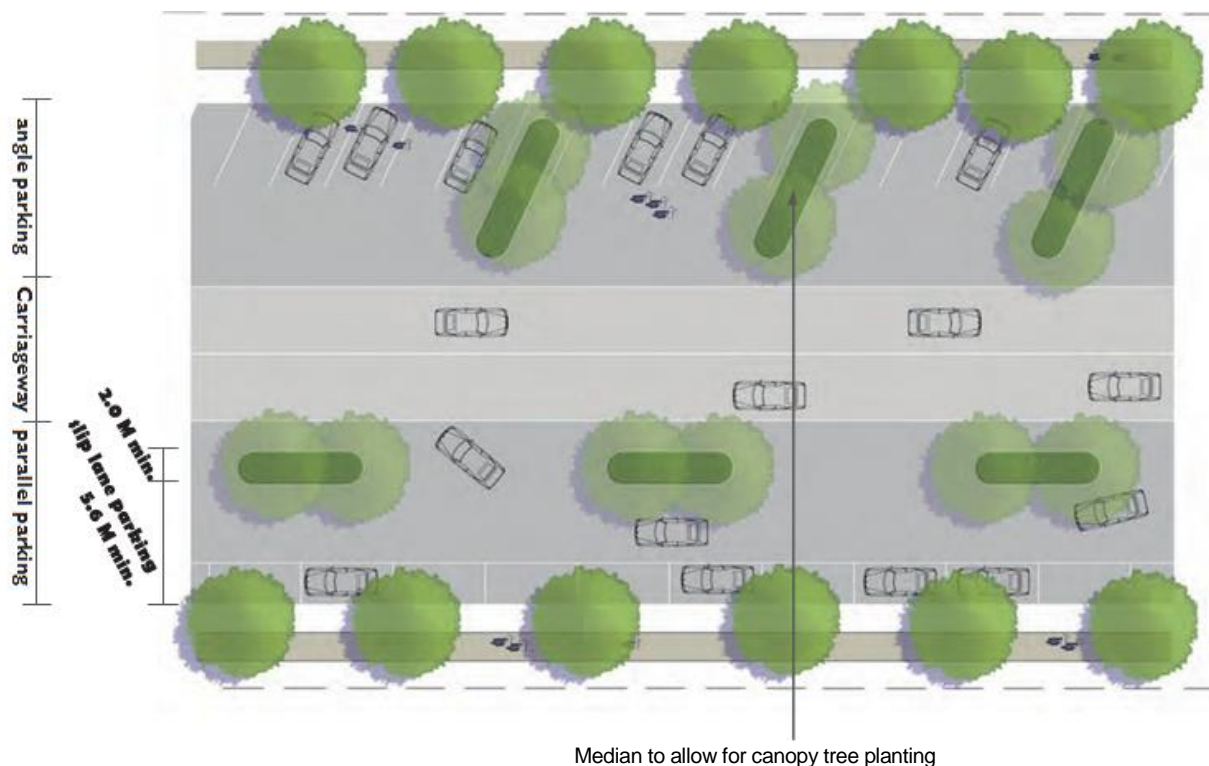


Figure 3. Planting design strategies can assist to reduce asphalt, minimise stormwater runoff and create cooler, more shady areas.

Grass reduction strategies in open space parklands

Parks and open spaces provide environmental, aesthetic and social benefits to our community. However Council incurs substantial costs and resource consumption from maintaining grassed areas. Grass reduction strategies can be applied to nominated areas to replace grass with a ground cover of vegetation or organic mulch (see Figure 4 and Figure 5). Situations where this might occur include:

- open spaces where trees are densely planted, either naturally or by design and grass requires maintenance (such as riparian areas);
- on steeper gradients where mowing between trees is difficult or dangerous;
- open spaces where maintenance of existing bare or patchy grassed areas is required to prevent erosion; and
- along road corridors where mowing activity is difficult.

Sites that are used for passive or active and informal play activities should be carefully planned to ensure that there is no loss of recreation opportunity and that revegetating the areas complies with any Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) considerations for the area.

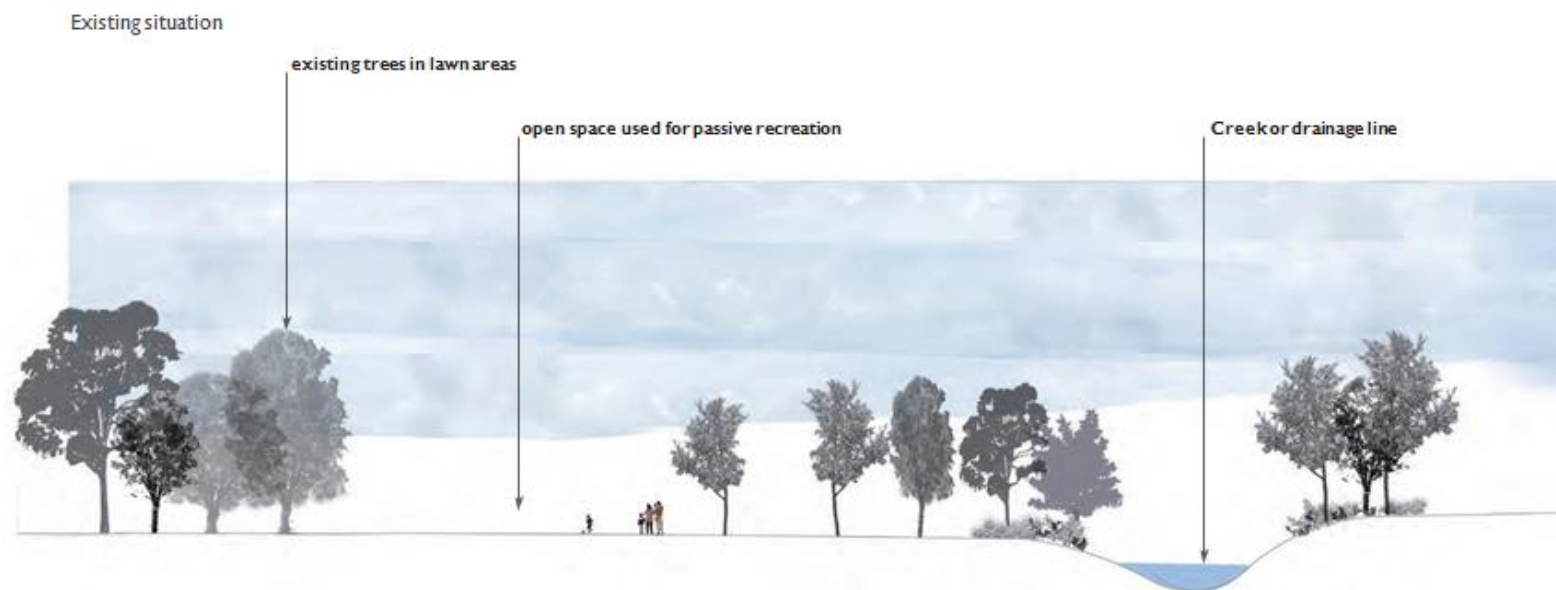


Figure 4. Significant grass areas located in open space parklands results in significant maintenance costs and resource consumption.

Turf reduction measures

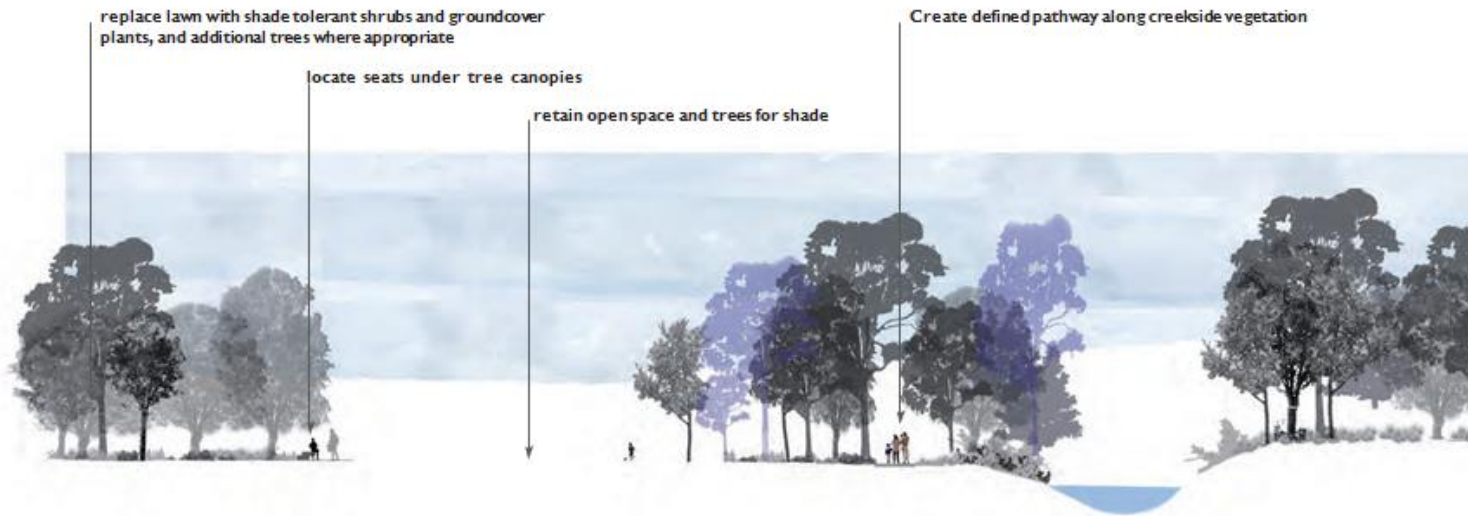


Figure 5. Significant grass areas can be reduced through a grass reduction strategy, whilst maintaining and enhancing recreational opportunities through shaded paths and seating areas and smaller / better maintained grass areas.

3. Selecting the right plant for the right location

Species selection is vitally important. The selection process aims to ensure that planting improvements make a positive contribution to the aesthetic, social, cultural, safety and environmental values of the area and that any negative values are minimised.

The intention is to follow the principle of the 'right plant for the right location'. This can be a subjective opinion, however if trees are performing well, are in scale with the street or park, and provide a consistent landscape character then generally any new plantings should follow the existing pattern. Exceptions to this general principle may occur where particular species have performed poorly, are not in scale with the street, or have proven to be particularly damaging to infrastructure and services. This provides the opportunity to introduce additional species or to trial new species.

To ensure that the species with the most desirable and appropriate characteristics are selected, species are typically assessed by three factors:

- Proven physical and environmental tolerances (health and longevity);
- Functional requirements (site suitability); and
- Aesthetic or design requirements.



Creating leafy residential streetscapes that utilise water sensitive urban design

Physical and environmental criteria

The capacity of plantings to establish satisfactorily depends heavily on whether the environmental conditions at the planting location are within the tolerance range of the species selected. Some of the environmental factors that affect species selection are shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Species selection criteria – environmental considerations

Criteria	Considerations
Climate	The climate and microclimate of a particular location influence the quality of the planting and its performance. Although many species are considered horticulturally versatile and able to succeed in a variety of climates, the preference is to select species known to be tolerant of the region's subtropical climate, and appropriate to the particular microclimate of the location. For example, species in lower lying inland areas may need to be frost tolerant; and species selected for developed urban areas need to tolerate more concentrated carbon monoxide in the atmosphere.
Geology and soils	The foundation of any plantings success is its growing medium. The underlying geology and soil provides nutrients and water as well as physical support for the vegetation. Soil type (such as the sand, silt or clay composition, texture and soil structure) is determined to a large extent by the composition of the underlying 'parent material'. Soils affect the conditions they provide in terms of quantities of nutrients, drainage characteristics and depth. In turn this influences the species which naturally exist or which can tolerate the prevailing conditions.
Topography	The topography of the landscape is a major determinant of soil types. Steep slopes often have very shallow soils because erosion outstrips soil formation. Greater drainage can also mean that many of the nutrients have been leached out by weathering. Other topographies such as gently undulating slopes, wide flat alluvial planes, incised watercourses, or low lying saturated areas provide great variability in soil types. All these soils generate different growing conditions and moisture levels which influence the success of different tree species. At a detailed level, topography affects tree establishment with steeper slopes being better drained than gentler ones, and slopes facing north and west often receiving more sunlight and thus drying out faster than those facing south or east.
Tolerance in paved areas	The selected species may need to tolerate planting in hard paved areas and must have the ability to tolerate low oxygen levels and compacted, highly modified soil conditions.
Drought tolerance	Many plantings need to be capable of surviving an average drought period in reasonable condition without irrigation or reliance on town water supplies.
Tolerance of pests and diseases	Species should be resistant to pests and disease. A diversity of species can also be important in reducing the impact of diseases.

Criteria	Considerations
Tolerance of atmospheric pollution	Urban environments and areas traversed by busy arterial roads are subject to photochemical pollution produced by vehicle exhaust systems. Species selected for these areas should be able to tolerate these vehicle emissions.
Wildlife habitat	Where appropriate, consideration should be given to planting species which provide a connection between open spaces or other vegetated areas to assist in the movement of wildlife (fauna and birdlife) between those areas.
Origin selection	<p>Endemic species (trees that originally grew in the region) are preferred in relatively undisturbed areas. However exotic species may be better suited to the more disturbed urban environment where there are often challenges including disturbed soil profiles, compaction, higher nutrient status, altered drainage patterns and paved surfaces. Consideration should be given to the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endemic species have the advantage of being climatically suited and live in some degree of equilibrium with local pest organisms. Their use promotes biodiversity and creation of wildlife corridors, retains the natural landscape character, reinforces a local 'regional' sense of place, and can be drought resistant. • Indigenous species from other Australian regions may be reasonably likely to adapt climatically; they may also be reasonably free from local pest organisms but if they become infested are likely to succumb faster. • Introduced plants may be almost completely free of pests and diseases but may be devastated if these are accidentally introduced. These trees introduce a different character to the locality, and can create a contrast to the natural environment. A number of introduced species have been used for a long time, and have become an important part of local vernacular and history. • Many exotic species have the advantage of selective breeding which ensures higher quality stock. They can be more pollution tolerant and more resilient to cope with interference with roots or damage during construction works. The canopy shapes of many introduced plants are able to tolerate pruning and shaping required for urban infrastructure.



Improving liveability through shady and connected recreation areas



Creating shaded parking areas

Functional criteria

The selected species also needs to fulfil certain functional criteria to ensure successful establishment and reduced ongoing maintenance and management issues (see Table 6).

Table 6. Species selection criteria – functional considerations

Criteria	Considerations
Growth characteristics	There is potential for vegetation to conflict with overhead and underground services, built infrastructure and traffic safety. Where potential conflicts are identified, species selection should consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maximum height with regard to overhead power lines; • trunk width where there is a need to plant a frangible species; • clear trunk height where plantings may be allowed within road safety site lines; and • the vigour of the root system where there is potential to disturb underground services and built infrastructure.
Performance record	Species should demonstrate reliable performance under similar physical and environmental conditions.
Readily available and transplantable at suitable size	The selected plant stock must be commercially grown and available in a suitable size for planting in either streets or parks. To provide higher initial impact and resistance to casual vandalism, tree plantings should utilise advanced stock where possible.
Acceptable leaf and fruit fall characteristics	Consideration should be given to whether an evergreen or semi-deciduous species is desired. The selected species must have an acceptable level of nuisance created by the shedding of leaves and fruit. Those with large/heavy seed pods, excessive leaf drop, or fleshy fruit or flowers should be avoided.
Low risk of becoming environmental weeds	Some species are known to have the potential to be serious environmental weeds due to their ability to self-propagate and invade bushland areas. Such species should be avoided.
Not prone to major limb shear	Limb loss occurs on an occasional basis for most trees due to wind induced mechanical breakage. Trees that are renowned for having brittle branches and regular branch drop should be avoided.
Rate of growth and longevity	The growth and longevity of a planting should be suited to the site and situation. Seasonal plantings should be capable of reaching maturity quickly. Street tree plantings should incorporate long-lived species that minimise the long term tree management costs.
Maintenance requirements	All plantings require basic maintenance and watering prior to establishment but any subsequent maintenance requirements should be reduced to the greatest possible extent. Any proposed need for ongoing irrigation should be considered as part of species selection and site planning.

Aesthetic and design criteria

Plantings play an important role in enriching the cultural experience of a place or precinct. Once the physical, environmental and functional criteria are met, aesthetic and design characteristics can play an important part in the final species selection (as shown in Table 7).

Table 7. Species selection criteria – aesthetic and design criteria

Criteria	Considerations
Relationship with distinctive landscape characters	The selection of species may be made to appropriately support historical, cultural or natural landscape characters or associations in the community. New plantings should consider the historical context of the area.
Ultimate size of tree canopies	<p>Very large trees in confined spaces often result in unacceptably high management costs. Conversely small growing trees in broad streets rarely contribute significantly to visual quality.</p> <p>The selected tree species should be in scale with the space and if allowed, utilise the largest growing species possible for the area. Species should be selected such that the ultimate mature size of the tree is in scale with the street or park in consideration of any site constraints, such as verge widths, overhead powerlines, building alignments and vehicle clearances. The optimum range is not so small that it does not make a significant contribution to the amenity of the street, and not so large as to dominate and cause significant problems with built infrastructure. In some instances the constraints imposed by the street environment will limit the optimum size of street trees or even restrict tree planting altogether.</p>
Form of tree canopies	Selected species should have an appropriate and reasonably predictable form with an upright trunk and stable branch structure. Street trees need to have a form that allows traffic and pedestrian movements under the tree canopy. In urban areas, desirable forms include trees with a single straight main trunk supporting a domed crown, or columnar form.
Colour	Once the environmental and functional criteria have been satisfied, species may also be selected to add colour and vibrancy to a planting.



Creating amenity and shade for parks and sports areas



Enhancing character, amenity and place-making opportunities

4. Implementing planting improvements

Key opportunities for improvement

Across the Rockhampton Region, there are a range of opportunities for planting improvements. But for practicality and efficiency, implementation of the Planting Palette must be prioritised over the long term. To guide decision-making, Table 8 identifies a range of key improvement priorities.

Table 8. Key planting improvement opportunities across the Rockhampton Region

Priority	Key locations for planting improvements
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key gateways, destinations and high profile areas including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ entry and exits from the City (including the Airport and associated major traffic routes) ○ Rockhampton CBD and key commercial centres ○ viewing corridors linking the ranges and the river via the linear street network ○ groundcover planting in frequently used traffic routes • New residential developments and sites where planting is consistent with other strategic Council works and priorities • Streets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ that are key pedestrian, cycle or vehicle routes with inadequate plantings to provide shade coverage ○ where existing trees are causing infrastructure damage or restricting safe pedestrian access in high demand areas • Parks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ with key recreation areas that require improved shade coverage ○ with waterways or open spaces that could benefit from revegetation (for stabilization, buffering or grass reduction purposes)
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Streets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ in residential areas without trees that have minimal constraints to the planting of new trees ○ in residential areas with existing scattered trees that could benefit from infill and improvements ○ linking major open space areas with key community/recreation/parks precincts ○ where existing trees have the potential to cause infrastructure damage or unduly restrict safe pedestrian access
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Streets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ in residential areas without trees that have a number of constraints to the planting of new trees ○ in mixed use and industrial areas that are without trees or that have existing scattered street trees ○ in which trees are reaching the end of their life span and require replacement

Supporting tools and resources

Planting improvements are supported by a variety of tools and resources (as outlined in Table 9). As operational documents, these materials are subject to further review and development on an as required basis.

Table 9. Components and application of the Planting Palette tool

Tool	Application
Planting Palette - Master Species List	<p>The Master Species List identifies those species that are preferred (and approved) for local planting improvements. The list outlines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species that are tried and proven to thrive in our local physical and environmental conditions; • The land use zone suitability for each species (including parks/open spaces, linear corridors, residential streets, commercial precincts, and premium/cultural/heritage sites); • The preferred soil type for each species; and • The vegetation habit for each species.
Planting Palette - Precinct List	<p>The Precinct List outlines those areas that are subject to a precinct-based planting approach, so that they can be protected, maintained and enhanced over time. This List will be regularly updated as precincts are developed and renewed. Precincts may include areas such as the CBD streetscape, tree-lined avenues and signature plantings. Species selection for these areas will reinforce the distinct physical character of each area and be responsive to its local physical and environmental conditions.</p>
Significant Tree List	<p>The Significant Tree List identifies those species or sites that have been recognised as having specific local significance. These plantings are to be managed consistent with their historical, botanical, landscape, habitat, ecological, cultural or traditional values. Please note that sites may also have a range of other environment and heritage values associated with existing vegetation. Before works are undertaken, appropriate property checks should be completed to identify vegetation that may trigger legislative requirements.</p>
Locally Undesirable Species List	<p>The Locally Undesirable Species List outlines species that should not be planted in the Rockhampton Region. These species may pose a risk to health and safety, may be highly susceptible to Myrtle Rust or may have a high invasive potential. Please note that all State restricted and prohibited pests are listed separately under the <i>Queensland Biosecurity Act 2014</i> and appropriate checks should be completed to ensure Council addresses the general biosecurity obligation.</p>

Tool	Application
Technical guidelines	Technical reference documents including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rockhampton CBD Streetscape Design Manual; • Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme – Landscape Code and Landscape Planning Scheme Policy; • Capricorn Municipal Development Guidelines – C273 Landscaping construction specifications; • Capricorn Municipal Development Guidelines – CMDG-G-016 Street Planting; • Department of Transport and Main Roads – Road Landscape Manual; and • Other resources as identified and/or developed.



Stabilising, buffering and enhancing key natural areas and riparian corridors

References

Reference	Location
Capricorn Municipal Development Guidelines	http://www.cmdg.com.au/
Rockhampton CBD Streetscape Design Manual 2017	Rockhampton Regional Council, internal document
Rockhampton Regional Council Regional Open Space Plan 2010	Rockhampton Regional Council, internal document
Rockhampton Regional Council Towards 2050 Strategic Framework 2010	Rockhampton Regional Council, internal document
Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme	http://rockeplan.rockhamptonregion.qld.gov.au/
Rockhampton Regional Council Corporate Plan 2017-2022	https://www.rockhamptonregion.qld.gov.au/AboutCouncil/Corporate-Publications-and-Reports/Corporate-Plan/
Rockhampton Street and Park Tree Masterplan 2011 (unpublished)	Rockhampton Regional Council, internal document
Sport, Parks and Recreation for the Community Strategy 2017-2027 (under development)	Rockhampton Regional Council, internal document

FORMALISING THE PLANTING PALETTE FOR THE ROCKHAMPTON REGION

Planting Palette - Master Species List

Meeting Date: 6 December 2017

Attachment No: 2

Planting Palette - Master species list

As at 31 Aug 2017

Aim: This Planting Palette is designed to provide a framework for long-term planting improvements across the Rockhampton region. To maximise the success of planting efforts, site specific implementation plans are to ensure appropriate species selection, design, installation and maintenance is undertaken in accordance with the Planting Palette Strategy.

Instructions: Please use the drop down boxes in row 8 to narrow your search. For example, you can select the preferred land zone suitability, soil type and vegetation type to find trees suitable for a residential area on loamy soils. Please note that plantings within 'natural areas' are to generally utilise species relevant to the Regional Ecosystem listing and existing local vegetation. Species marked with an asterisk (*) require extra scrutiny on suitable site selection. Column R drop-down list can be used to 'unhide' species that have been previously considered but deemed unsuitable.

Scientific name	Common name	Land use zone suitability					Soil type					Vegetation habit				Comments (feature species, understory etc)
		Parks / open spaces	Linear / corridors	Residential (streets)	Commercial (centres)	Premium / cultural / heritage	Rocky	Clay	Loamy	Sandy	Salty	Tree	Shrub	Vine	Under-story	
<i>Abelmoschus moschatus</i>	Native rosella / hibiscus	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	
<i>Acacia amblygona</i>	Fan-leaf wattle	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Groundcover	
<i>Acacia aulocarpa</i>		Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No		
<i>Acacia conferta</i>		Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Acacia disparrima</i>	Hickory wattle	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No		
<i>Acacia fasciculifera</i>		Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>		Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Feature tree - Current Parks preferred residential species	
<i>Acacia gittinsii</i>	Gittin's wattle	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Acacia holosericea</i>	Velvet wattle	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Acacia peuce</i>	Waddy-wood	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Mount Morgan / Kershaw. Endemic to central Australia	
<i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i>	Silver wattle	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Feature tree	
<i>Acalypha reptans</i>	Dwarf chenille / firetail	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Filtered light, prune to a bank not ball	
<i>Acalypha sp. (dwarf hybrids)</i>	Candyman, Raindancer, Firestorm	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Filtered light, prune to a bank not ball	
<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i>	Copperleaf	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Filtered light, prune to a bank not ball	
<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	Rough maiden hair fern	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Agapanthus sp.</i>	Various	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Current Parks preferred residential species	
<i>Agathis robusta*</i>	Queensland kauri pine	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	CBD streetscape design manual, ensure site suitability	
<i>Aglaonema sp.</i>		No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Aidia racemosa</i>	Archer cherry	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No		
<i>Albizia saman</i>	Rain tree	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No		
<i>Alectryon diversifolius</i>	Holly bush	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>	Creeping allamandas (caramel blush / cherry ripe / Jamaica su)	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Allamanda neriflora</i>		No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Allamanda suneae</i>	Dwarf allamanda	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Allamanda violacea</i>	Allamanda red	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black she-oak	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>	Forest oak	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	Red ash	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No		
<i>Alpinia caerulea</i>	Native ginger	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Arterial roads in medians	
<i>Alyxia rusaefolia</i>	Chainfruit	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Angiozanthus sp.</i>	Kangaroo paw	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No		
<i>Antirrhinum sp.</i>	Snapdragons	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Araucaria bidwillii*</i>	Bunya-Bunya pine	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Exercise caution - site selection critical	
<i>Araucaria cunninghamii*</i>	Hoop pine	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No		
<i>Arytera divaricata</i>		Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Aspidistra elatior</i>	Cast iron plant	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Understory	
<i>Atalaya hemiglauca</i>	Whitewood	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Auranticarpa rhombifolia</i>	Diamond leaf pittosporum	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No		
<i>Austromyrtus dulcis</i>	Copper tops	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Small shrub	
<i>Babingtonia sp. (large shrubs)</i>	Mount Tozer, virgata (Baeckea)	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Small shrub	
<i>Babingtonia sp. (small shrubs)</i>	La petite, sweet midget (Baeckea)	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Small shrub	
<i>Backhousia angustifolia</i>	Narrow leaf myrtle	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Small shrub	
<i>Backhousia citriodora</i>	Lemon-scented myrtle	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Baloskion pallens</i>	Didgery sticks	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes		
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast banksia	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Mount Archer, Frenchville, Gracemere	
<i>Banksia robur</i>	Swamp banksia	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Old man banksia	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Mount Morgan	
<i>Barklya syringifolia</i>	Golden shower tree / Crown of gold	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	CBD streetscape design manual	
<i>Barleria cristata</i>	Bluebell barleria	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No		
<i>Bauhinia corymbosa</i>	Orchid vine	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Groundcover	
<i>Baumea articulata</i>	Jointed twig rush	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Groundcover, riparian areas	
<i>Baumea rubignosa</i>	Soft twig rush	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Groundcover, riparian areas	
<i>Beaucarnea recurvata</i>	Ponytail palm	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Groundcover	
<i>Blechnum cartilegium</i>	Gristle fern	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No		
<i>Blechnum indicum</i>	Bungwall / Swamp water fern	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Understory	
<i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i>	Tree wisteria	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	CBD streetscape design manual	
<i>Bougainvillea sp. (large hybrids)</i>		No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No		
<i>Bougainvillea sp. (small hybrids)</i>	Bambino series	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes		
<i>Bougainvillea sp. (upright hybrids)</i>	Smarty pants	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Upright and compact shrub	
<i>Bowenia serrulata</i>	Byfield fern	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	CBD streetscape design manual	
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Illawarra flame tree	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Feature tree	
<i>Brachychiton australis</i>		Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No		

Scientific name	Common name	Land use zone suitability					Soil type					Vegetation habit				Comments (feature species, understory etc)
		Parks / open spaces	Linear / corridors	Residential (streets)	Commercial (centres)	Premium / cultural / heritage	Rocky	Clay	Loamy	Sandy	Salty	Tree	Shrub	Vine	Under-story	
<i>Brachychiton bidwillii</i>		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Brachychiton discolor</i>		Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Brachychiton populneus*</i>	Kurrajong	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	CBD streetscape design manual
<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Feature tree
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	Native coffee bush	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Understory
<i>Bridelia leichhardtii</i>		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	
<i>Brunfelsia latifolia</i>		No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Feature tree - current Parks preferred residential species
<i>Buckinghamia celcissima</i>	Ivory curl	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Preferred street tree - Feature tree/Riparian
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Summer lilac / butterfly bush	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Gracemere, Mount Morgan, Westwood, Gogango
<i>Caesalpinia ferrea*</i>	Leopard tree	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Exercise caution - susceptible to cyclone/storm damage
<i>Calliandra haematocephala</i>	Red powder puff	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Calliandra surinamensis</i>	Pink poodle powder puff	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Calliandra tweedii</i>	Red powder puff	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Callistemon sp. (large shrubs)</i>	Silignus, viminalis, polandii, Mount Wheeler, Dawson River	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Callistemon sp. (low growing)</i>	Little John, rocky rambler, Anzac white	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Callistemon sp. (screening)</i>	Injune, Kings Park special, wilderness white, eureka	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Callistemon sp. (small shrubs)</i>	Pachyphyllus, rose opal, pink champagne	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i>	Beauty leaf	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Canna sp.</i>	Canna lily and hybrids	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	
<i>Canthium coprosmiodes</i>		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	
<i>Carex appresa</i>	Tall sedge	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	WSUD - core functional bioretention plant species
<i>Carpobotus glaucens</i>	Pigface	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	
<i>Cassia brewsteii</i>	Leichardt bean	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Cassia tomentella</i>	Velvet cassia	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	
<i>Castanospermum australe*</i>	Black bean	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Toxic - leaves and seeds
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	River she-oak	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp she-oak	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Casuarina glauca var.</i>	Cousin it	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Feature plant in rockeries, 1m wide, 10cm high
<i>Celosia sp.</i>	Cockscomb, Fairy fountains, Starlight mix	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>	Variegated croton and hybrids	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Toxic - sap, oil and seeds
<i>Coleus sp.</i>	Giant exhibition mix	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Colvillea racemosa</i>	Colville's glory	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	CBD Streetscape Design Manual, semi-deciduous
<i>Cordylina manners-suttoniae</i>		No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	CBD Streetscape Design Manual
<i>Cordylina murchisoniae</i>	Murchison's palm lily	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Cordylina sp.</i>	Allen pink	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Corymbia sp.</i>	See Eucalyptus for details...	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
<i>Crassula ovata</i>	Jade plant	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	
<i>Crinum pedunculatum</i>	Swamp lily	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Ctenanthe setosa</i>	Grey star	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Cupaniopsis anacaroides</i>	Tuckeroo	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Cupaniopsis parvisolia</i>	Small leaf tuckeroo	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Cupaniopsis wadsworth</i>	Wedge-leaf tuckeroo	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Cuphea hyssopifolia</i>	Cuphea mauve	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Cyathea cooperi</i>	Cooper's tree fern	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	CBD streetscape design manual
<i>Cycas megacarpa</i>		Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Cycas ophiolitica*</i>	Marborough blue (endangered)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Exercise caution - CBD streetscape design manual
<i>Cycas thorsii</i>		Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	
<i>Cyclophyllum coprosmoides</i>	Supple jack	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	
<i>Davidsonia pruriens</i>	Davidsons plum	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Decaspermum struckoiligum</i>		Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Delonix regia*</i>	Poinciana	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Exercise caution - site selection critical
<i>Deplanchea tetraphylla</i>	Golden bouquet tree	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Native shrub or small tree
<i>Dianella brevipedunculata</i>	Blue flax lily and hybrids	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Hybrids	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	WSUD
<i>Dianella congesta</i>	Beach flax and hybrids	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	
<i>Dianella longifolia</i>	Hybrids	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	
<i>Dianthus sp.</i>	Persian carpet	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	
<i>Dietes sp.</i>	Bicolour, grandiflora, old smokey	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	
<i>Dioon spinulosa</i>	Giant dioon cycad	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Diospyros geminata</i>	Scaly ebony	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Diospyros humilis</i>	Australian ebony	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Dodonaea platyptera</i>		Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Dodonaea stenophylla</i>		Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>		Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Sticky Hop Bush	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Draceana sp.</i>		No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Drypetes deplanchei</i>		Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Elaeocarpus eumundi</i>	Smooth leaved quandong	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i>	Blue quandong	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Elaeocarpus obovatus</i>	Hard quandong	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatis</i>	Blueberry ash	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	
<i>Elattostachyus xylocarpa</i>	White tamarind	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	

Scientific name	Common name	Land use zone suitability					Soil type					Vegetation habit				Comments (feature species, understory etc)
		Parks / open spaces	Linear / corridors	Residential (streets)	Commercial (centres)	Premium / cultural / heritage	Rocky	Clay	Loamy	Sandy	Salty	Tree	Shrub	Vine	Under-story	
<i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</i>	Elephant ear	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Eremophila glabra</i>	Common emu bush	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes		
<i>Eremophila</i> hybrid	Summertime blue	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	0.3-1m, yellow to red flowers	
<i>Eremophila maculata</i>	Spotted emu bush	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	1-2m, lilac to blue flowers	
<i>Eremophila polyclada</i>	Twiggy emu bush	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	1-2m, red flowers	
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Seaside daisy	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	1.5-2.5m, white and mauve flowers	
<i>Ervatamia coronaria</i>	Mock gardenia / crepe jasmine	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Exercise caution - Known to be toxic	
<i>Erythrina vespertilio</i>	Corkwood	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River red gum	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>	Lemon scented gum	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i>	Coolibah	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Eucalyptus dallachiana</i>		Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Eucalyptus intermedia</i>		Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>	Silver leaved ironbark	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Eucalyptus ptychocarpa</i>	Swamp bloodwood	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Preferred street tree - Feature tree/Riparian	
<i>Eucalyptus raveretiana</i>	Black ironbox	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	EPBC listed species	
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp mahogany	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No		
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest red gum	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Euphorbia millii</i>	Crown of thorns and hybrids	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No		
<i>Euroschinus falcatus</i>	Maiden's blush	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	CBD streetscape design manual	
<i>Evolvulus pilosus*</i>	Blue eyes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	CBD streetscape design manual, subject to site suitability	
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Knobby club rush	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	WSUD - core functional bioretention plant species	
<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Banyan	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Weeping fig	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Ficus coronata</i>	Sandpaper fig	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Ficus fraseri</i>	White sandpaper fig	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	Green island ficus	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Ficus microcarpa var hillii</i>	Hills weeping fig	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Ficus pumila*</i>	Creeping fig	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	CBD streetscape design manual, subject to site suitability	
<i>Ficus virens</i>	White fig	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Flindersia australis</i>	Crows ash	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Preferred street tree	
<i>Flindersia schottiana</i>	Silver ash	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Galphimia glauca</i>	Golden thryallis	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No		
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Hybrids	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No		
<i>Gardenia radicans</i>	Hybrids	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Groundcover	
<i>Gazania scandens (and hybrids)</i>	Gazania	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes		
<i>Geijera latifolia</i>	Broad leaf scrub wilga	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Slow growing, increase use in Mount Morgan	
<i>Geijera salicifolia</i>	Scrub wilga	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Slow growing, increase use in Mount Morgan	
<i>Glochidion lobocarpum</i>	Cheese tree	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Good for park boundaries	
<i>Glochidion sumatranum</i>	Cheese tree	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Good for park boundaries	
<i>Graptophyllum excelsum</i>	Scarlet fuchsia	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Historically, Rockhampton's official flower, Frenchville Road	
<i>Graptophyllum ilicifolium</i>	Holly fuchsia	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No		
<i>Graptophyllum thoroogoodii</i>	Native fuchsia	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Graptophyllum tri-colour</i>	Fuchsia	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No		
<i>Grevillea banksii</i>	Red silky oak	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No		
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky oak	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No		
<i>Grevillea sp.</i>	Grevillea	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No		
<i>Grevillea sp. (large)</i>	Honeygem, fire sprite, venusta, orange marmalade, strawberry	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Orange marmalade for screen plantings	
<i>Grevillea sp. (low shrubs)</i>	Robyn gordon, lilliane, peaches and cream	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No		
<i>Grevillea sp. (prostrate)</i>	Cooloola carpet, royal mantle	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Shrub to 3m, plus prostrate varieties	
<i>Hakea trineura</i>	Hakea	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Endemic to Canoona, rare but tough shrub to 2m	
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Hardenbergia	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Groundcover, sasparilla root beer Mount Archer	
<i>Harpullia hillii</i>	Blunt leaved tulip	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	Tulip wood	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Preferred street tree, CBD streetscape design manual	
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	Guinea flower	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes		
<i>Hibiscus diversifolius</i>	Swamp hibiscus	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes		
<i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i>	Rosella, native sorrel	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Especially Mount Morgan, Gracemere, open spaces	
<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis (and hybrids)</i>	Hawaiian hibiscus	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes		
<i>Hippeastrum sp.</i>		No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No		
<i>Hoya australis</i>	Waxvine or common waxflower	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Shade	
<i>Hymenocallis littoralis</i>	Beach spider lily	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes		
<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	Native frangipani	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Ixora sp. (dwarf hybrids)</i>	Sunkissed, Peggy, sunshine, pygmy pink	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No		
<i>Ixora sp. (tall hybrids)</i>	Pink malay, williamsii, new guinea gold	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No		
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Mount Morgan only	
<i>Jasminum didymum</i>	Native jasmine	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes		
<i>Jasminum nitidum</i>	Angel wing jasmine	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes		
<i>Jasminum sambac</i>	Arabian jasmine	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes		
<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>	African mahogany	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Kigelia pinnata</i>	Sausage tree	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Caution on placement - large sausage shaped fruit, toxic	
<i>Lagerstroemia archeriana</i>	Native crepe myrtle	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No		
<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>	Pride of India (pink) and Queens Crepe Myrtle (mauve)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No		

Scientific name	Common name	Land use zone suitability					Soil type					Vegetation habit				Comments (feature species, understory etc)
		Parks / open spaces	Linear / corridors	Residential (streets)	Commercial (centres)	Premium / cultural / heritage	Rocky	Clay	Loamy	Sandy	Salty	Tree	Shrub	Vine	Under-story	
<i>Lampranthus sp.</i>	Pink, red and white	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Succulent, groundcover
<i>Leptospermum sp.</i> (low shrubs)	Pacific beauty, pink cascade and hybrids	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Leptospermum sp.</i> (medium shrubs)	Cardwell, Cardwell pink	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Leptospermum sp.</i> (tall shrubs)	Flavescens	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Native to Moores Creek, Hedlow and Mount Wheeler
<i>Liriope muscari</i> (and hybrids)	Evergreen giant and hybrids	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	
<i>Lomandra confertifolia</i>	Echnida grass	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	
<i>Lomandra hystrix</i>	Creek mat rush	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Particularly Mount Archer
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Long leaf mat rush	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Particularly Fitzroy River
<i>Lomandra verday</i>	Bunyip	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Queensland brush box	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	Native swamp box	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Lysiphillum hookeri</i>	Queensland ebony	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Historically, Rockhampton's official tree
<i>Macrozamia miquelii</i>	Burrawong	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Little gem	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Mallotus cloxyloides</i>	Green kamala	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Marigold sp.</i>	Various	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Maytenus disperma</i>	Orange boxwood	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Melaleuca viridifolia</i>	Broad leaved paperbark	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i>	Mock olive, golden gem, revolution green and hybrids	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Melaleuca dealbata</i>		Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Melaleuca fluviatilis</i>		Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>		Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Claret tops	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i> (hybrid)	Snowfire	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	2-3m
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>		Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Melaleuca thymifolia</i>	Thyme honey-myrtle	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Melastoma affine</i>	Blue tongue	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Native alternative to tibouchina, compact to 1.5m
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	White cedar	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Caution - prolific seeder with weedy potential
<i>Melicope elleryana</i>	Corkwood / Pink flowering euodia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Preferred street tree
<i>Metrosideros thomasi</i> (and hybrids)	New Zealand Christmas tree	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Micromelum minutum</i>	Lime berry	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	
<i>Mimusops elengi</i>	Bullet wood	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Murraya ovatifoliolata</i>	Native mock orange	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Avoid invasive Murraya paniculata (seedling grown form)
<i>Mussaenda sp.</i>	Mussaenda / Bangkok roses	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Myoporum ellipticum</i>	Coastal boobialla	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	CBD streetscape design manual
<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i> (hybrid)	Yareena, creeping boobialla	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Nauclea orientalis</i>	Leichardt tree	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Large shade tree, used for original Quay Street bridges
<i>Nerium oleander*</i>	Oleander	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Exercise caution - site selection critical (toxic, road centre medians)
<i>Ophiopogon ellipticum</i>	Mondo grass and stripey white	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	
<i>Pavetta australiensis</i>	Pavetta / Snow cloud	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Peltophorum dubium</i>		Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i>	Malay sogobark, yellow flame tree	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Petunia sp.</i>		No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Philodendron xanadu</i> (and hybrids)	Xanadu, imperial green	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	CBD streetscape design manual
<i>Phlox sp.</i>		No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Pittosporum augustifolium</i>	Weeping pittosporum	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Small tree, drought tolerant
<i>Pittosporum rhombifolia</i>	Diamond leaf pittosporum (Auranticarpa)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	CBD streetscape design manual
<i>Pittosporum venulosum</i>		Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Pleiogynium timorense</i>	Burdekin plum	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Plumbago auriculata</i>		No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Plumeria obtusa</i>	Singapore graveyard flower	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	CBD streetscape design manual
<i>Plumeria pudica</i>	Fiddle leaf frangipani	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Mount Morgan - first frangipani ever planted in QLD
<i>Plumeria rubra</i>	Frangipani	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	Plum pine	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Polyalthia longifolia pendula*</i>	Mast tree	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Exercise caution - known flying fox magnet
<i>Proiphys amboinensis</i>	Cardwell lily	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Proiphys cunninghamiana</i>	Native lilly	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Psychotia daphnoides</i>		Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Pyrostegia venusta</i>	Orange trumpet creeper	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Requires support - structure, wall or fence to climb
<i>Pysdrax oderata</i>	Shiny leaved canthium	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Rhodammia argentea</i>	Mallet wood	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Slow growing
<i>Rondeletia caprice</i>	Rondeletia	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Russelia equisetiformis</i>	Coral plant	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Cascading plant, walls or banks
<i>Salvia sp.</i>		No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Schotia brachypetala</i>	Weeping boer-bean	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	CBD streetscape design manual
<i>Spathiphyllum sp.</i>	Peace lily	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	Wheel of fire	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Sterculia quadrifida</i>	Peanut tree	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	
<i>Strelitzia reginae</i>	Bird of paradise	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	
<i>Syzygium australe</i> (and hybrids)	Scrub cherry	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Relatively tolerant to Myrtle rust

Planting Palette - Locally significant vegetation

As at 31 August 2017

Aim: The Significant Tree List identifies those species or sites that have been recognised with specific local significance so that plantings can be managed consistent with their historical, botanical, landscape, habitat, ecological, cultural or traditional values. Please note that sites may also have a range of other environment and heritage values associated with existing vegetation. Appropriate property checks should be completed to identify vegetation that may trigger legislative requirements.

Scientific name	Common name	Significance and description	Location	Source
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>	Silver leaf ironbark	Ecological / habitat - Silver leaf ironbark community Norman Gardens (<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>)	Lot 900 on SP267895, Norman Gardens	Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow leaf ironbark	Ecological / habitat - Vegetation corridor fronting Yeppoon Road, with dominant vegetation Narrow Leaf Ironbark (<i>Euclayptus crebra</i>)	Lot 900 on SP267895, Norman Gardens	Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Eucalyptus raveretiana</i>	Black ironbox	Environmental - Listed as vulnerable (EPBC Act)	Lot 41 on LN2859, First Turkey	EPBC Act, confirmed via First Turkey
<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Banyan fig	Historical - From the former site of Cremorne Gardens	Riverside Caravan Park, Reaney Street, Berserker	Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning
<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Banyan fig	Historical - Jubilee tree <i>Ficus benghalensis</i> (Banyan Fig) planted 1887 by Mayor Thomas Kelly	Out the front of Hegvold Stadium, Huish Drive, Wandal	Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning
<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Banyan fig	Historical - Clancholla House Banyan Fig (<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>) (Queensland Heritage Place Register as Place ID 601592)	25 Ward Street, Rockhampton	Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Weeping fig	Historical	188 Upper Dawson Road, Allenstown	Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning
<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay figs	Historical - Two figs planted at the opening of the Fitzroy River suspension bridge (New Years Day, 1881)	Reaney Street, Berserker, near the Fitzroy Bridge	Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning
<i>Ficus spp</i>	<i>Ficus spp</i>	Historical	Goldston House, 230 George Street, Rockhampton City	Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning
<i>Ficus spp</i>	<i>Ficus spp</i>	Historical	187 Upper Dawson Road, Allenstown	Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning
<i>Ficus virens</i>	White fig	Historical	Goodsall Street, Berserker	Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning
<i>Lysiphyllum hookeri</i>	White bauhinia	Historical - Street tree planting (Girl Guides, 1933)	Campbell Street, Rockhampton (Railway Station to	Perscomm, Councillor Fisher, 2017
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mango trees	Historical - A number of mango trees of different varieties located within the old Muellerville land holdings	Lots bounded by Rockonia Road, Thozet Road, Fitzroy River and Thozet Creek, Koongal	Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mango trees	Historical - A number of mango trees of different varieties located within the old Muellerville land holdings	Norris Park, Codd Street Koongal (located on the footpath outside 132 Codd Street)	Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mango trees	Historical - A number of mango trees of different varieties located within the old Muellerville land holdings	In the roadway outside 278 Mason Street (near corner Mason Street and Bryant Street, Koongal)	Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mango trees	Historical - A number of mango trees of different varieties located within the old Muellerville land holdings	Lakes Creek Road, Berserker, between Little Musgrave Street and Edward Street	Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mango trees	Historical	Outside St Peter's School on the corner of Henry Street and Spencer Street, Allenstown	Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mango trees	Historical - Significant street tree planting, evidence of first commercial planting and nursery in the Rockhampton Region	Frenchman's Lane, Frenchville	Perscomm, Councillor Fisher, 2017
<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i>	Malay sogobark	Historical - Existing boulevard of <i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i> trees, planted in honour of the slaughtermen who fought in wars	Within the Murray Street road reserve carriageway between the Rockhampton railway station and Stanley Street, Depot Hill	Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i>	Malay sogobark	Historical - Memorial avenue of <i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i> trees	Rockhampton – Emu Park Road Lakes Creek	Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning
<i>Plumeria sp.</i>	Frangipani	Historical - First frangipani species planted in Queensland	Mount Morgan	Perscomm, Councillor Fisher, 2017
<i>Schotia brachypetala</i>	Parrot trees	Historical - Parrot trees (<i>Schotia brachypetala</i>) located near the Archer Park Rail Museum	Denison Street, Rockhampton City, across from the Archer Park Rail Museum along the fence line of the former 42nd	Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning
<i>Schotia brachypetala</i>	Parrot trees	Historical	Bolton Park, Gladstone Road, Allenstown	Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning
Semi-evergreen vine thicket areas	Semi-evergreen vine thicket areas	Environmental - Semi-evergreen vine thicket areas	Throughout the Rockhampton region	Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning

Scientific name	Common name	Significance and description	Location	Source
<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	Indian almond	Historical	Road reserve within Bolsover Street between Cambridge Street and South Street), Rockhampton City	Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning
<i>Various</i>	Mango trees, homestead gardens	Historical - Remaining trees from old Kanaka town, particularly mangoes, and gardens	Yewdale Park, Lots 15 and 16 RP612559 and Lot 281 LN2168, Frenchville	Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning

Planting Palette - Locally undesirable species

As at 31 Aug 2017

Note: This list outlines locally undesirable species that are not to be planted in the Rockhampton region. All State restricted and prohibited pests are listed separately under the Queensland Biosecurity Act 2014. See DAF for further details: <https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/biosecurity/about-biosecurity/biosecurity->

Scientific name	Common name	Comments	Source
<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Abrus creeper	Toxic	As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Agave americana</i>	Century plant		As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i>	Flee tree / Indian sirus		As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Alternanthera dentata</i>	Purple yoyweed		As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Ardisia elliptica</i>	Shoe-button ardisia		As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Ardisia humilis</i>	Coral berry		As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Aristolochia species</i>	Dutchman's pipe	Toxic	As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Asystasia gangetica</i>	Chinese violet / Enchanting bells / Asystasia enchanting bells / Browallia white troll / Browallia		As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Barleria repans</i>	Red barleria / Coral bells /		As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Brugmansia candida</i>	Angels trumpet	Toxic	As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Callisia fragrans</i>	Purple turtle vine		As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Callisia repens</i>	Creeping inch plant	Causes allergies	As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Vinca / Pink periwinkle		As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Chinese elm	Invasive in waterways, rural areas	As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Cereus hildmannianus</i>	Peruvian apple cactus		As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	Green cestrum	Invasive, toxic	As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor laurel	Invasive in waterways, rural areas; problems for underground	As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Cotoneaster pannosus</i>	Silver-leaf cotoneaster		As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Coreopsis		As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Corymbia torelliana (Eucalyptus torelliana)</i>	Cadagi	Myrtaceae family (Myrtle rust)	As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia		As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Cyperus involucratus</i>	Umbrella sedge		As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Penny leaf		As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Duranta erecta</i>	Prickly duranta		As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Duranta repens</i>		Toxic	As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Eucalyptus tessellaris</i>	Moreton Bay ash	Bag moth (allergic reactions)	Advice from Councillor Fisher, August 2017
<i>Eugenia reinwardtiana</i>	Beach cherry / Cedar bay cherry	Myrtaceae family (extremely susceptible to Myrtle rust)	As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	Brazilian cherry	Myrtaceae family (high risk of Myrtle)	As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Ficus elastica</i>	Rubber tree	Damages underground and built	As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Hypoestes phyllostachya</i>	Polka dot plant		As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Golden rain tree	Invasive	As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Koelreuteria elegans</i>			As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Leonotis leonurus</i>	Lion's tail		As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Ligustrum species</i>	Privet	Invasive	As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Muntinga calabura</i>	Strawberry tree		As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Murraya paniculata (seedling)</i>	Mock orange		As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Fishbone fern		As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander	Roadside plantings by approval only	As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Ochna serrulata</i>	Mickey mouse plant		As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>	Fountain grass		As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Phyllostachy aurea</i>	Golden bamboo		As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Phyllostachy pubescens</i>	Moso bamboo		As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Pinus caribaea</i>	Caribbean pine		As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	Slash pine		As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly pine		As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)

Scientific name	Common name	Comments	Source
<i>Protoasparagus species</i>	Asparagus fern	Weed of national significance	<i>As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)</i>
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Common guava / Yellow guava	Myrtaceae family (Myrtle rust)	<i>As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)</i>
<i>Pyracantha species</i>	Fire thorn		<i>As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)</i>
<i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i>	Travellers palm		<i>As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)</i>
<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	Common indian hawthorn		<i>As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)</i>
<i>Ruellia tweedia</i>	Mexican petunia		<i>As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)</i>
<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	Sabal palm		<i>As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)</i>
<i>Salvia coccinea</i>	Red salvia		<i>As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)</i>
<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i>	Mother-in-laws tongue		<i>As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)</i>
<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	Queensland umbrella tree	Has invasive root system that is high risk for areas of drainage or	<i>As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)</i>
<i>Schinus molle</i>	Pepper tree		<i>As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)</i>
<i>Senna pendula (Cassia</i>	Easter cassia		<i>As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)</i>
<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	African tulip tree	Invasive	<i>As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)</i>
<i>Stapelia gigantea</i>	Carrion plant		<i>As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)</i>
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos palm / Queen palm	Potential to become an environmental weed; maintenance	<i>As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)</i>
<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Java plum	Myrtaceae family (Myrtle rust)	<i>As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)</i>
<i>Syzygium jambos</i>	Rose apple	Myrtaceae family (Myrtle rust)	<i>As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)</i>
<i>Tamarix species</i>	Tamarisk	Invasive, environmental nuisance	<i>As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)</i>
<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>	Peruvian oleander	Toxic	<i>As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)</i>
<i>Thunbergia alata</i>	Black-eyed Susan		<i>As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)</i>
<i>Titonia diversifolia</i>	Japanese sunflower		<i>As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)</i>
<i>Tradescantia zebrina</i>	Seven inch plant		<i>As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)</i>
<i>Triplaris species</i>	Mulato tree		<i>As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)</i>
<i>Ulmis chinensis</i>	Chinese elm	Invasive	<i>As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)</i>
<i>Verbena aristigera</i>	Fine-leaf verbena		<i>As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)</i>
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Cotton palm		<i>As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)</i>
<i>Zantedeschia species</i>	White arum lily	Toxic	<i>As per Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme - Landscape design and street trees planning policy (SC6.13.11.1)</i>

Planting Palette - Precincts list

As at 11 Sep 2017

Aim: The Precinct List outlines those areas that are subject to a precinct-based planting approach, so that they can be protected, maintained and enhanced over time. Precincts may include areas such as the CBD streetscape, tree-lined avenues and signature plantings. Species selection for these areas will reinforce the distinct character of each area and be responsive to its local values and physical and environmental conditions. The Precinct List should be used in conjunction with the Significant Tree List.

Precinct	Location / description	Planting theme	Developed
Natural areas	All areas zoned "environment and conservation"	Local species consistent with the Queensland Regional Ecosystem mapping for the site	Ongoing
CBD	Rockhampton CBD	As per CBD Streetscape Manual	2017
Fraser Park	Mount Archer Summit	As per Fraser Park Planting Palette - bush tucker and endemic species	2017
Highway	Gladstone Rd, Yaamba Rd	Local species. Low maintenance tree lined avenue. Median plantings of bouganvilleas or similar. Support biodiversity and wildlife corridors where appropriate	Ongoing
Main thoroughfares	Moore's Creek Rd, Norman Rd, Dean St, Berserker St, North St, Hunter St, Canning St	Local species. Leafy avenues, with tree heights conducive to powerlines. Colour and good canopy coverage. Support biodiversity and wildlife corridors where appropriate	Ongoing
Residential streets	Footpath planting	Local species. Trees and shrubs sized to minimise maintenance and reduce conflicts with the road corridor, powerlines and other services. Very hardy and compact where necessary. Support biodiversity and wildlife corridors where appropriate	Ongoing
Premium and destination parks	Highly visible areas such as Central Park	Local species. Shade, colour, high amenity value planting	Ongoing
Murray Street	Existing avenue of trees	Peltophorums	Succession planting, replace as required
Lakes Creek Road	Existing avenue of trees	Peltophorums	Ongoing
Frenchman's Lane	Existing avenue of trees	Mango	Ongoing
Bolsover Street	Existing avenue of trees	Indian almond	Ongoing
East Street	Existing avenue of trees	Figs and rain trees	Ongoing
Quay Street	Existing avenue of trees	Burdekin plums	Ongoing

Planting Palette - Tracking sheet

Version	Date	Changes
1	Dec-17	Initial draft (consolidated from Tree Master Plan, Planning Scheme and residential planting advice letter)
2	Jan-17	Draft only - internal review
3	Feb-17	Draft only - internal review
4	Mar-17	Internal working group endorsed version
5	May-17	Additional understory species added from Kershaw Gardens species list
6	Sep-17	Revised species list following internal review - additional species, new precinct themes

8.4 SPORT, PARKS, ACTIVE RECREATION AND COMMUNITY STRATEGY

File No: 12379
Attachments: 1. Draft SPARC Strategy
Authorising Officer: Blake Hunton - Manager Parks
Author: Christine Bell - Coordinator Natural Resource Management

SUMMARY

This report tables the draft 'Sport, Parks, Active Recreation and Community (SPARC) Strategy 2018-2028'.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

THAT Council:

1. Endorse the draft SPARC Strategy; and
2. Approve public exhibition to seek community feedback on the draft SPARC Strategy.

COMMENTARY

This report tables the draft SPARC Strategy, which outlines five key focus areas necessary to build on the Region's strengths and ensure Rockhampton is a destination sought for lifestyle, community events and tourism.

The key focus areas addressed by the Strategy include:

- Invest in sport and recreation precincts;
- Improve the 'return' on existing parks and open spaces;
- Increase active recreation opportunities;
- Strengthen club and community capacity; and
- Build the sport and recreation economy.

The Strategy has been prepared to guide the actions Council will take in collaboration with key stakeholders, clubs and the wider community. Public exhibition of the draft Strategy will help to manage community expectations, foster community and stakeholder support and ensure that a practical and realistic Strategy is adopted by Council.

BACKGROUND

Council commenced development of the SPARC in October 2016. The scope of works included:

- Update and replace the Regional Open Space Plan (2010) and Regional Playground Strategy (2010);
- Define the vision, principles and goals required to guide the provision of open space for sport, recreation and parks across the region;
- Provide a framework for actively planning and delivering appropriate open space for the community;
- Deliver a blueprint/network plan for delivery and management of new and existing services; and
- Outline a practical action plan to guide implementation of the Strategy.

The draft Strategy was informed by extensive research, analysis and consultation. Supporting materials are documented within the following reports:

- Feasibility Study for Sports Development in the Rockhampton Region (CQUni, May 2017);
- SPARC Supporting Information Report (Otium, June 2017);
- SPARC Open Space and Facilities Maps and Inventory (Otium, August 2017);
- SPARC Final Draft Report (Otium, August 2017); and
- Officers' Précis of the Consultant's recommendations within the SPARC Final Draft Report (October 2017).

BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

The SPARC Strategy was allocated funding of \$60,000 in the 2016/2017 Parks Operational budget. Subject to Council's adoption of the final SPARC Strategy and development of an approved implementation plan, budgetary consideration should be given in the 2018-19 year and beyond for the purpose of implementing the Strategy.

CORPORATE/OPERATIONAL PLAN

This report progresses a key action outlined within Council's Operational Plan 2017-18:

1.1.3.4 Develop and implement a strategic plan for the Region's open space, parks and streetscapes that improves amenity and encourages/increases physical activity and that builds communities.

CONCLUSION

Through the SPARC, Council will continue to deliver on its commitments to create an active and liveable Region that is recognised as a great place to live, work, learn, play and invest.

SPORT, PARKS, ACTIVE RECREATION AND COMMUNITY STRATEGY

Draft SPARC Strategy

Meeting Date: 6 December 2017

Attachment No: 1

Rockhampton Region

Sport, Parks, Active Recreation and Community (SPARC)

Strategy 2018-2028



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Priority actions

1. Invest in sport and recreation precincts

- Develop an integrated master plan which addresses current and emerging sport and recreation needs at our major sports precincts.
- Identify a suitable location and commence long-term planning for sports precincts in the growth areas of Parkhurst and Gracemere.
- Enhance major recreation destinations through continued planning, development and investment.
- Review current provision of indoor sports facilities and implement strategies to meet emerging demands.

2. Improve the return on existing parks and open space assets

- Review and adopt the new open space planning framework.
- Develop and implement the proposed parks better utilisation strategy.
- Develop and implement an improved facilities allocation and booking program to ensure facilities are used to their full capacity.
- Develop partnerships with schools to increase shared use of school and community sporting facilities.
- Roll out targeted information and promotion strategies.

3. Increase active recreation opportunities

- Plan and implement a recreation trails strategy connecting key public areas and community infrastructure.
- Encourage active recreation in parks and open spaces by ensuring existing assets attract and support community use.
- Make existing assets more accessible to the community by implementing an improved signage and wayfinding program.
- Work with developers to ensure new developments provide quality parks and connections to open space and active transport corridors.
- Maximise the return on investment from existing regional activation strategies by integrating key sport, recreation and open space objectives.

4. Strengthen club and community capacity

- Work with key stakeholders to encourage information sharing and capacity building.
- Continue to complement State government initiatives by providing a local club support program that provides the information, skills and resources to help clubs become stronger and more viable.
- Continue to implement and/or support community programs that promote wellbeing and local liveability.

5. Build the sport and recreation economy

- Develop a formal sports tourism strategy for the Region.
- Encourage the further development of regional level facilities by strong and viable organisations. This includes working with Netball to plan a new regional facility that incorporates opportunities for multiple use and encouraging other interested organisations to develop an integrated and shared view within their sports so they can progress regional facility strategies.
- Strengthen the Region's capability as an events destination by supporting further development of new and existing events within the regional or greater catchment.

Rationale for the SPARC Strategy

This Strategy is a plan to build on the Region's strengths and deliver the vision of making the Rockhampton Region a great place to live, work, learn, play and invest.

Planning and policy alignment

Corporate Plan

How the SPARC contributes

Safe, accessible, reliable and sustainable infrastructure

- A new framework for providing parks and sports areas that seeks to add value to existing assets through better utilisation strategies.
- Strong feasibility testing as part of master planning and facility planning.
- New planning principles for public open space to improve access to quality parks.

Healthy living and active lifestyles

- The new framework for provision focuses on active neighbourhoods and quality public spaces which encourage people to be active.
- New active recreation opportunities such as green exercise trails.
- Opportunities for low-cost investment strategies (such as a signage and wayfinding program for trails and paths) that will improve active recreation opportunities.

A destination sought for lifestyle, community events and tourism

- Master planning further enhances key precincts that provide for sport, recreation and events.
- The new sports tourism strategy will promote the Region in a more diverse way and target investment in developing key events.
- The club support program will encourage further investment in social capital by building capacity in clubs and groups.
- Making clubs and groups stronger and more sustainable will increase the diversity of sport and recreation opportunities available to the Region's residents and visitors.

Contribute to healthy natural ecosystems

- Longer term strategic planning around the Fitzroy River as a key regional open space corridor.
- Identifying the opportunity to further enhance creek corridors and riparian spaces to support trails and outdoor recreation.
- The new planning framework recognises the importance of protecting green spaces and conservation values.



Our public parks, sports fields, recreation facilities, green spaces and active transport networks are the essential fabric of our cities and towns.

This infrastructure is critical to the liveability of the Rockhampton Region and enables our communities to engage in healthy living and active lifestyles. Sport, parks and recreation are also a vibrant and essential part of our economy, supporting diverse business and employment and ensuring Rockhampton is a destination sought for lifestyle, community events and tourism.

Community insights

Sports groups and the community contributed to the development of the SPARC through surveys, workshops, focus groups, email submissions and individual discussions.

Planning Priority	Key messages from community engagement
Active infrastructure provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The community has a strong desire for additional bikeways, pathways and linkages to increase the length of available routes. · Responses suggested a strong demand for further trails through parks and natural areas (including options for walking, cycling and horse-riding). There was also interest in enhancing parks and public spaces with outdoor gyms and spaces for fitness. · Other suggestions included working with sporting groups to improve opportunities for non-competitive participation in activities.
Improving sporting infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · In general the community proposed that investing in existing sporting areas offered opportunities for increased use and sharing. · Responses indicated an increasing preference for night time activities and social sports participation. Suggestions included investing in more lighting of fields and courts along with upgrading facilities to meet new standards. · Improving amenity for players and spectators and enabling more female participation were also highlighted as emerging priorities.
Building on success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · There was strong acknowledgement of the level of investment and value of key precincts in the Region. · There was support for continuing to improve and enhance the capacity of existing locations through master planning to develop long term investment plans, address issues such as parking and flooding, enable multiple use and enhance event capacity.
Planning for growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Many people highlighted the desire for new sport and recreation facilities in growth areas such as Parkhurst and Gracemere. · There was also strong demand for bikeways to connect growth areas to services and community facilities.
Rockhampton's regional role	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The community values Rockhampton's role as a regional centre with a range of opportunities to host competitions and events. · Responses identified the opportunities to build on the competitive edge the area has for some sports and event types. The community was also interested in establishing partnerships with key sports to grow capacity and benefit both sporting participants and the local economy.
Communication and collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Almost half of the survey respondents indicated that lack of awareness of available opportunities was a significant barrier to participation in active recreation. · Many clubs and community members highlighted the opportunity to improve communication, not just between the Council, other levels of Government and stakeholders, but between the groups themselves. It was suggested that improving communication could provide opportunities for further collaboration as well as sharing of resources, expertise and information.

Over the next 10 years, the region is expected to grow by around 10,000 residents. Key planning implications include:

- Young median age and retention of youth cohort
- Declining middle age cohort (20-34 years)
- Increasing older age cohort (65+ years)
- Growth hotspots including Parkhurst, as well as Gracemere, Norman Gardens and Rockhampton City-Depot Hill.



Sport & recreation facilities

Natural assets
(including Fitzroy River, Mount Morgan, No 7 Dam, First Turkey, natural creeks and urban bushlands)



33 sport field facilities



3 outdoor court facilities

Major destination parks
(Botanic Gardens, Kershaw Gardens, Mount Archer)



ROCKHAMPTON LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

ROCKHAMPTON



10 indoor sport facilities



90 recreation parks



4 public aquatic facilities





Planning challenges

Population growth and diminishing land availability

To meet community demand and participation trends, suitable land must be acquired and maintained for parks, sport and recreation purposes. It is important that existing land resources are well utilised and appropriately developed before new investment is considered.

Established facilities and precincts exposed to weather events

Historically, land which was unsuitable for residential development was often allocated as public open space. Within the Region, this has seen a variety of sports fields and facilities built in areas which are exposed to flooding and extreme weather events. In some cases, responding to this challenge will require investment in smarter more resilient design. In other areas, new locations or alternative uses may need to be considered.

Changing participation and declining involvement in volunteering

Across Australia, there are some significant shifts in participation preferences that are changing how and where people participate. More people are choosing sport and active recreation that is provided in a 'pay, play and get away' context. Parks and pathways have become venues for group activities (such as boot camps and Park Run) while traditional fields and courts are in demand for more social forms of sport (such as Netball's Fast Five and Twenty20 Cricket). Additionally, shifting employment and family structures are impacting on volunteering. Ensuring community based sport remains viable means encouraging clubs to look at new models of management and improved revenue streams.

Ageing infrastructure and an increasingly tight financial environment

Rockhampton has a strong and proud history as a sporting town. However some of the Region's facilities are approaching end of life and there is a need for reinvestment to ensure that facilities meet the needs of the community. In a fiscally constrained environment, where more responsibility is being transferred from state to local government, maintaining quality facilities will prove challenging. In this environment it is critical that existing facilities are used and managed to deliver at capacity, and that new investment is undertaken in a considered way that ensures the right facility in the right location is being delivered for the right reasons. For community based clubs managing facilities, new strategies such as shared use, multi-use and sharing of common infrastructure will be required for them to remain sustainable.

Increasing cost of obesity and physical inactivity

Less than half of Queensland children are active every day and about 60% of adults were sufficiently active for health benefit. Sedentary lifestyles are common and Central Queensland has the 5th highest rate of overweight or obese children in the state. For adults, the Region ranked in the 4th highest group (CMO-Qld Health, Health of Queenslanders - Chapter 8, 2016). Investing in our parks, sport and recreation areas now will promote the health, wellbeing and liveability of our Region and ensure more productive economies.

Strategic planning principles

To deliver a vibrant and liveable Region, strategic planning principles must be used to provide a guiding framework. The Rockhampton Region Planning Scheme outlines a range of outcomes for sport, recreation and open space:

- 1) Communities have access to open space and public spaces such as parks, reserves and recreation facilities that contribute to health, active lifestyles, well-being and residential amenity.
- 2) Sport, recreation and community facilities are planned, developed and maintained to encourage co-location that meets the needs of the community and makes efficient use of infrastructure in accordance with the desired standards of service, as contained in the local government infrastructure plan, for these facilities.
- 3) Regionally and locally significant sport and recreation facilities, particularly those within the Rockhampton major sports precinct (Wandal), continue to meet community needs and are protected from encroachment by inappropriate development.
- 4) Development contributes to the provision of public open spaces and sport and recreation facilities, including land in greenfield areas in accordance with the desired standards of service as contained in the local government infrastructure plan and the local parks planning scheme policy.
- 5) Recreation uses are encouraged within areas of environmental significance when not diminishing or jeopardising the intrinsic environmental values of these areas or the enjoyment of future generations.
- 6) The open space network is effectively linked by a safe pedestrian and cycle path network that takes in areas of environmental and cultural value to the extent that is reasonable and affordable.

The key strategic planning principles are:

1. Sustainability
2. Creating an active Region
3. Collaboration and communication.

1. Sustainability

Planning ahead is more than securing the spaces and places needed. To generate the best outcome for the community, decision making needs to ensure the sustainability of both the facilities and the community groups that deliver the sport and recreation opportunities.

1. Investment in parks, sport and recreation infrastructure should aim to improve physical, social and environmental sustainability.

This means:

- Planning for better resilience to extreme weather events and minimising exposure of high value facilities to flooding.
- Implementing strategies to reduce water use and power consumption.
- Improving protection of key landscapes, habitat areas and riparian corridors.
- Encouraging multiple use of open space and considering noise, light and traffic impacts on adjacent land uses when designing or upgrading key sporting precincts.
- Protecting some existing sport and recreation uses, particularly those that are more difficult to locate, from encroachment.

2. The planning and management of sport and recreation assets needs to be financially sustainable for the Council and the community.

This means:

- New investment in sport and recreation facilities must be supported by a feasibility study that considers the total full lifecycle cost of the asset and the ability of Council and the community to maintain, renew, replace or upgrade the facility over the long term.
- The acquisition and development of additional land for sport and recreation facilities should only be considered if no existing land in a suitable location can be repurposed to meet the need and all options for land, facility and resource sharing have been exhausted.
- There may be a need to transfer investment to areas of need while seeking alternate uses or lower cost management regimes for surplus or poorly functioning parts of the open space network.
- The equipment and facilities which are provided should be appropriate to the needs of the local community. As community demographics change, so should the park configuration. This means that equipment may not always be replaced as it reaches end of life.

3. To maximise the sport and recreation opportunities available to the community, clubs must be supported to remain strong and viable.

This means:

- Investing in social capital, by building capacity in clubs and community groups.
- Providing access to as much knowledge and information as possible to help groups access resources, grants and other external support.
- Encouraging clubs to consider, develop and adopt new governance structures that are more sustainable than past models.
- Providing additional support to those groups who are moving to sustainable models of management and operation. This could mean having programs that directly support amalgamations, shared use planning and cooperative development strategies.

2. Creating an active Region

Rockhampton has a number of strengths in its open space network. Creating a Region that supports active lifestyles and continues our strong sporting traditions needs both forward planning and supportive policies and management strategies.

1. Ensure that the planning scheme and corporate strategies integrate the goals and implementation mechanisms of the SPARC.

This means:

- Developing and adopting a new planning framework for parks.
- Ensuring that proximity of access to active transport and public open space corridors and parks is retained as a core planning principle for new urban developments.
- Recognising the opportunities for walking and cycling linkages offered within creek and river corridors and making sure all development protects and enhances access to these corridors.

2. Forward planning for growth needs to ensure there is sufficient land that is “fit for purpose” for organised sport and recreation.

This means:

- Focus on quality of spaces over quantity, ensuring land is of a suitable size and shape and has appropriate topography and flood immunity to support fields, courts and built facilities.
- Appropriately defining the function of new open space, so that it can be maintained in accordance with agreed service levels.
- Planning to meet demand needs to consider viability of facilities once built. A number of options to meet demand may exist and in the case of indoor sport, the solution may include increased community use of school facilities for training along with development of multi-court centres able to support competition.

3. Support the long term planning and implementation of key active recreation outcomes.

This means:

- Encouraging development of sports precincts and areas that incorporate community access for informal sport and activity.
- Building active transport linkages into all public space planning and design.
- Ensuring long term planning for key active recreation locations.

4. Maximise the return on investment by seeking low cost strategies that will increase active recreation opportunities.

This means:

- Invest in existing infrastructure such as pathway networks and parks with ‘activation’ strategies such as signage and wayfinding, exercise equipment and ancillary facilities such as shade, water taps and seats.
- Consider use of new technology that can increase access to and use of fields, courts and facilities without high staffing costs.
- Ensure existing sporting spaces are being used effectively before investing in new spaces. This includes encouraging more sharing across seasons and consideration of investment (such as lighting and/ or change rooms) that enables increased participation in active recreation.

3. Collaboration and communication

Lack of awareness of the opportunities available is often cited as a barrier to sport and recreation participation. Developing mechanisms that encourage information sharing and communication will be important in supporting both the viability of groups but also the continued provision of diverse sport and recreation opportunities.

1. Information and communication systems should be a priority as they can offer significant returns for modest investment, but the maintenance and management of these must also be resourced to ensure they stay up to date and user friendly.

This means:

- The community and sport and recreation groups need to be constantly reminded of the information available to them and how to access it.
- Having better knowledge of sport and recreation opportunities nearby will increase participation. This is particularly so for parks and active recreation.
- A combination of on-line information which is updated regularly and 'static' information such as signage is likely to work best.
- Initial efforts should focus on location and wayfinding signage that increases local knowledge of the opportunities available.
- Any on-line information site needs to remain current or use and effectiveness will diminish rapidly. Design should incorporate self-sustaining mechanisms for updating information which encourage clubs to update information annually so their details remain current.

2. Implementing the SPARC will require genuine partnerships between Council, community groups and other agencies.

This means:

- Acknowledging that the aim of a collaborative approach is to maximise the range of sport and recreation opportunities for the community. It should not be considered as a cost shifting exercise, rather a strategy that combines the limited resources Council has with those of community groups.
- Sporting clubs or community organisations work in partnership with Council to deliver sport and recreation for the community. Agreements need to state respective rights and responsibilities clearly.
- Considering the various tenure agreements in operation and reviewing them to ensure there is an equitable approach that doesn't unfairly require more from one club than another.
- New models of partnership may need to be explored with greater commercial opportunity made available to clubs in response to increased responsibility for maintenance and operation.
- Partnership approaches also need to consider the resources and capacities of the local community. Additional allowances may need to be made for some communities to ensure continued availability of sport and recreation opportunities.

SPARC key focus areas

1

Invest in sport and recreation precincts

Provide a diverse range of sport and recreation opportunities that cater for fixtures, events and competitions for multiple users.

2

Improve the 'return' on existing parks and open spaces

Focus development and maintenance expenditure on ensuring the community has access to quality facilities in the right locations.



3

Increase active recreation opportunities

Provide facilities and open spaces that encourage participation in sport and recreation.

4

Strengthen club and community capacity

Improve the capacity of clubs and community groups to manage their organisation and facilities and promote activities and events that increase participation and wellbeing.

5

Build the sport and recreation economy

Support local clubs and groups to contribute to the overall economic health of the Region.

A man and a woman are jogging on a metal truss bridge. The man is in the foreground, wearing a grey tank top and black shorts. The woman is slightly behind him, wearing a blue tank top and black shorts. They are both smiling and looking towards the camera. The bridge has a metal railing with a diamond pattern. In the background, there is a body of water, a line of trees, and a sunset sky with orange and yellow clouds. A power line is visible on the left side of the bridge.

Key focus area 1

Investing in sport and recreation precincts

Our key precincts host a range of organised sports, recreation activities and significant events. With careful investment, these areas will continue to evolve with community needs and perform as high profile drawcards for our Region. The following projects are identified for priority action.

Key projects	Needs	Solution	Priority
Sports precinct master planning program	As participation preferences change and community needs evolve, so too must the allocation and configuration of our sports precincts. Holistic master planning of our major sports areas recognises the needs of our growth sports, will identify opportunities for co-location of multiple and shared uses and will enable development of more resilient and sustainable facilities at each of these locations.	Complete the regional sport needs analysis and develop an integrated master plan which addresses current and emerging sport and recreation needs at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The Wandal (major sports) Precinct including the Showgrounds, Victoria Park, Rockhampton High School Precinct, associated road networks and linkages to the CBD · The Common and Norbridge Park Precinct · The Birdwood, McLeod and Elizabeth Parks Precinct · Other related sports areas including the Fitzroy River corridor, Ski Gardens, Jardine Park and Rosel Park. 	Short term
Identify future sports precincts	To service the needs of the Gracemere and Parkhurst growth areas, a suitable location needs to be confirmed and forward capital works planned and programmed.	Identify a suitable location and commence long-term planning for the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Parkhurst Sports Precinct · Gracemere Sports Precinct. 	Medium term
Enhance major recreation destinations	Our major destinations deliver significant economic, cultural, environmental and recreation outcomes for our Region. Continued attention will ensure that we realise the full potential of these areas and that they meet both the current and evolving needs of our community.	Continue to invest in the long term planning, development and renewal of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The Fitzroy River open space corridor (including the CBD, Riverside Park and accessible public parts of the riverbank) · Botanic Gardens and Zoo; · Kershaw Gardens · Cedric Archer Park; · Mount Morgan No 7 Dam · Mount Archer. 	Continuing and evolving
Indoor sports facility strategy	Consultation identified significant demand for additional indoor sports facilities. Any new facility must be subject to feasibility, located in close proximity to the CBD and cater for multiple uses.	Prepare an indoor sports facility strategy that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Reviews provision of indoor sports facilities including a current and future needs analysis, facility audit and gap analysis · Considers the potential to create additional opportunities to host sporting events for high participation sports such as Netball. · Identifies options for meeting current and future demand that ensures existing capacity is utilised before new facilities are developed. 	Medium term

A woman with long brown hair, wearing a white bucket hat and a red and blue plaid shirt, is hiking in a forest. She has a backpack on and is smiling. The background is a blurred forest with green foliage and tree trunks.

Key focus area 2

Improving the return on existing parks and open space assets

Council has an extensive range of parks, sport and recreation assets. To deliver outcomes for the community, it is important that the existing assets are used to capacity and that the limited resources for maintenance are applied in the most effective way. The following projects are identified for priority action.

Key projects	Needs	Solution	Priority
Open space planning framework	Parks included in the open space network should be fit for purpose and focus on quality over quantity.	Review the proposed revisions to the open space planning framework: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Gain endorsement to adopt the planning and performance criteria; and · Apply the framework to ensure that all new and existing open spaces perform the desired network function. 	Medium term
Parks better utilisation strategy	Over time, parts of the open space network may become less functional or stranded assets. Better utilisation would ensure we use our assets to the full potential by transferring investment in maintenance and infrastructure renewal to areas of need within the same local area.	Analyse and review the current parks network to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Audit parkland in each local area to confirm functionality and suitability and identify parks where community demand has shifted significantly; · Finalise a strategy to transfer local investment to better meet the needs of the local community; and · Gain endorsement to implement the strategy and develop mechanisms to ensure proceeds are reinvested in local parks. 	Medium term
Facility utilisation improvements	The community indicated a strong demand for improved access to quality sports fields and facilities. Improvements are required to ensure that existing facilities are used to their full potential.	Develop strategies, systems and processes that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Improve the capacity of existing facilities through capital investment and targeted support such as lighting for night use, investment to make shared use possible, investing in upgrades to enable women's competitions, and increasing flood resilience · Ensure maximum access to existing fields and courts has been achieved before allocating new land or committing to new facilities. 	Continuing and evolving
Partnership with schools	The state government encourages community use of school facilities. Shared use of school and community facilities can assist in meeting demand for sport and recreation facilities.	Work with schools to develop a strategy to increase shared use of school and community sporting facilities, particularly to increase opportunities for access to indoor, outdoor and field spaces for training.	Medium term
Information and promotion strategy	A lack of awareness (of what sport and recreation opportunities are available and how to access them) is a major barrier to participation.	Roll out targeted information and promotion strategies including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · A marketing strategy for the promotion of parks, sport and recreation opportunities across the Region; and · Signage, wayfinding and media features to promote new and existing opportunities. 	Short term

Key focus area 3

Increasing active recreation opportunities



Getting people outdoor and active is a core objective of this Strategy. National and state trends indicate that the fastest growing area of participation is in exercise related recreation activity. Walking, riding, running and nature based recreation are the activities of choice. Providing more opportunities for active recreation will benefit the Region’s community through improved health outcomes, better productivity and increased social connectedness.

Key projects	Needs	Solution	Priority
Recreation trails strategy	Community feedback indicated that active trail and path networks are highly valued, although further investment in recreational infrastructure is required.	Plan and implement a recreation trails strategy that includes the development of exercise trails, running, walking and riding loops and enhanced pathway networks connected to key public areas and community infrastructure. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Identify and update strategic mapping linkages · Investigate and develop a major City/CBD recreation circuit · Improve pathway connectivity in the Region and develop a series of green exercise trails based on existing and new open space · Make existing assets more accessible to the community by implementing a signage and wayfinding program · Implement the Frenchman's Creek Masterplan. 	Short to medium term
Planning for new parks and connections	New developments provide opportunities to improve the open space network and must be managed to ensure positive outcomes for the local community.	Work with developers to ensure new developments provide quality parks and connections to open space and active transport corridors. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Review and incorporate the proposed open space planning framework into the Planning Scheme · Ensure open space corridors and active transport links are protected and enhanced · Ensure new residential development provides sufficient accessible parkland at local and district levels. 	Continuing and evolving
Regional activation strategies	Activation strategies offer important opportunities to increase participation in a variety of recreation activities.	Maximise the return on investment from existing regional activation strategies by integrating key sport, recreation and open space objectives. This includes key aspects of the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · CBD Redevelopment Framework · Mount Archer Activation Master Plan · Recreational Fishing Strategy (fishing infrastructure) · Active Transport Plan (pedestrian and cycleway strategies). 	Continuing and evolving
Park development and renewal	Community feedback highlighted the importance of public parks and open space areas which encourage active recreation.	Ensure parks, trails, paths and active recreation areas are appropriately developed, embellished and landscaped to attract and support community use. Key considerations include natural shade, water, seating, safety and visibility.	Continuing and evolving

Key focus area 4

Strengthening club and community capacity



Organised sport and recreation opportunities rely heavily on community based groups who in turn rely on volunteers. Many of these groups manage and maintain facilities as well as plan and provide competition, training and other activities. Strong, viable and sustainable groups are essential to the Region's sport and recreation future.

Key projects	Needs	Solution	Priority
Club support program	Sport and recreation organisations identified a strong need to build capacity to strengthen both the pool of potential volunteers (willing to accept these responsibilities); improve the quality of planning and governance; and collaboratively progress sport and recreation opportunities for our Region.	Continue to complement State government initiatives by providing a local club support program that provides the information, skills and resources to help clubs become stronger and more viable. The program should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Provide access to training and skill development opportunities that encourage clubs to plan for their future · Provide training and capacity building opportunities in administration, funding and facility management · Support clubs to secure funding through grant alerts and workshops · Help clubs to overcome the challenges they face by providing access to information on alternative organisational structures and new approaches to management · Promote networking, resource sharing and collaboration by hosting regular workshops for sport, recreation and community organisations. 	Continuing and evolving
Community support program	Participation in community programs and events promotes local liveability and improves social connectedness. When delivered within Council's parks, sport and recreation facilities it aids in increasing visitation numbers and knowledge of facilities. A number of community organisations host programs and events that promote local liveability or wellbeing and these should also be supported and promoted by Council.	Continue to implement and/or support community programs that promote wellbeing and local liveability. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Provide a range of events and activities that engage and support various parts of the community including the Sports and Health Expo · Promote the Community Assistance Program and other associated funding opportunities · Encourage community groups to host local events by promoting · Create linkages between planned and existing events that build on successful events already occurring within the Region. 	Continuing and evolving

A swimmer wearing a white cap and goggles is swimming in a pool. The water is blue, and there are lane lines visible. The background is blurred, showing a crowd of spectators.

Key focus area 5

Building the sport and recreation economy

The sport and recreation economy is built around everyday participation in organised sport, expenditure associated with active recreation and the benefits of having events and infrastructure that attract visitors to the Region. The Region has a number of strengths to build on, as well as opportunities to develop new capacity or new facilities.

Key projects	Needs	Solution	Priority
Sports tourism strategy	The Region is well equipped for regional and State level competition and for some sports, would be a competitive choice for national events. However, it is important to be realistic in seeking events and investing in facilities. There is significant competition from other cities for events and planning should consider how any investment can contribute to ongoing support of local sport and how the facility can be sustainably operated.	Work with sporting groups and key stakeholders to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Identify the competitive strengths for the Region; · Develop a facility capability audit · Identify and assess new, existing and emerging event opportunities · Develop a formal sports tourism strategy for the Region · Implement a strategy that grows sports tourism in the Region · Contribute to an overarching toolkit that promotes the region and its capability and which supports groups to bid for events. 	Short to medium term
Regional sports facilities	A number of organisations in the Region have a strong history of successfully attracting and hosting major events. A number of sports expressed a desire to develop regional facilities. These organisations should be supported to develop their needs analysis and feasibility studies for facility development and event hosting where appropriate.	Encourage further development of regional level sports facilities and events by strong and viable organisations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Ensure viability analysis and feasibility investigations form a core part of planning for new or expanded regional facilities · Work with Netball to finalise planning for a regional facility that benefits the broader region and incorporates opportunities for multiple use · Work with Fitzroy River sports clubs to investigate opportunities for the development of regional facilities that support major State and national events · Encourage other interested organisations to develop an integrated and shared view within their sports, so they can progress regional facility strategies. This includes motor sports (including speedway), equestrian sports, football (soccer) and junior rugby league. 	Continuing and evolving
Events destination marketing	Hosting major events has a number of benefits. Many organisations have a willingness to run State and national level events, however they need assistance collaborating with tourism groups and key stakeholders to identify future marketing and promotional opportunities.	Strengthen the Region's capability as an events destination: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Focus on the Region's 'competitive edge' · Promote the Region's capacity and willingness to host events · Establish better coordination systems for clubs and groups planning events or planning to seek events · Investigate ways Council can provide support to organisations to bid for large regional events and keep events local · Integrate sport and recreation with Advance Rockhampton initiatives. 	Continuing and evolving

Next steps

1

Allocate Council resources towards implementation

2

Submit priority projects for funding through various federal and State government programs.

3

Monitor progress and provide regular updates to Council and the community.

Key focus area	Short term	Medium to long term	Continuing and evolving works
Invest in sport and recreation precincts	Integrated sports precinct master plan	Indoor sports facilities strategy Plan future sports precincts for growth areas	Enhance major recreation destinations
Improve the return on existing parks and open space assets	Targeted information and promotion strategies	Adopt the revised open space planning framework Partnerships with schools	Refine and implement the parks better utilisation strategy Improve facility utilisation
Increase active recreation opportunities	Implement the signage and wayfinding program	Plan and implement the recreation trails strategy	Ensure new developments provide quality parks and connections that attract and support the community Integrate sport and recreation objectives with regional activation strategies
Strengthen club and community capacity	Further develop, implement and support club and community program that promote wellbeing and liveability.		
Build the sport and recreation economy	Develop the sports tourism strategy	Implement the sports tourism strategy	Encourage further development of regional level sports facilities by strong and viable organisations Strengthen the Region's capability as an events destination





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- Community groups, schools, sporting clubs and regional sporting bodies
- CQUniversity
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- Regional Development Australia
- Rockhampton Regional Council



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9 NOTICES OF MOTION

Nil

10 URGENT BUSINESS/QUESTIONS

Urgent Business is a provision in the Agenda for members to raise questions or matters of a genuinely urgent or emergent nature, that are not a change to Council Policy and can not be delayed until the next scheduled Council or Committee Meeting.

11 CLOSURE OF MEETING