KING ISLAND RECREATION PLAN

KING ISLAND COUNCIL

DRAFT REPORT – SEPTEMBER 2019

About this document

This document is the King Island Recreation Plan prepared by @leisure Planners.

The other documents prepared for this project are:

- Recreation Facility Inventory and Suggested Directions
- Demand and Consultation Findings
- Issues Paper

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@leisure PLANNERS
Rear 534 Mt Alexander Road Ascot Vale VIC 3032 Australia
+61 3 9326 1662 info@atleisure.com.au www.atleisure.com.au

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1 Introduction

1.1 The Project

Why the Council is preparing a Recreation Plan

Council recognises:

- The value and benefits of recreation and active lifestyles and voluntary participation
- That access to a range of recreation experiences will benefit residents, visitors and the Island as a whole.

The population is growing and changing, and leisure needs also change over time. The last plan was prepared in 2008.

This plan will guide the Council's planning priorities over the next ten years as well as funding decisions.

The brief requires:

- Preparation of an inventory of facilities and activities
- A review of the existing facilities and services physical, financial and cultural accessibility
- An analysis of the demographic profile and trends in provision and implication of those for King Island.
- Determine the recreation needs and aspirations of the King Island community
- Determine any gaps in provision
- Make recommendations about things that could support and improve recreation opportunities and well-being – that are affordable

Photo: https://www.kingislandscheelite.com.au

1.2 Planning and Policy Context

1.2.1 Context

King Island is remote. It is located in the Bass Strait, off the north west coast of Tasmania and approximately halfway between Victoria and Tasmania. This location means it is popular for migratory birds and has some unique environmental assets.

The island is 64km long and about 27km across at its widest point. The majority of the island was cleared for agricultural activities including grazing of beef and dairy cattle. There are some significant areas of reserve manage by Parks and Wildlife and some small areas of working forest. There is one large scheelite mine and several small mines on the island. The island currently offers a wide range of unique recreation settings including two State Reserves, ten Conservation Areas, eight Nature Reserves and beaches that provide spectacular and secluded settings for walking, surfing, fishing and boating, birdwatching and nature appreciation, coupled with historical shipwreck sites.

The island also has three spectacular and highly ranked golf courses, opportunities for game hunting and a wide range of community sporting and recreation clubs and facilities.

There are many small lakes and both sandy and rocky coastlines.

These lakes provide a wide array of recreation opportunities and stunning scenery important to both residents and visitors. This spectacular scenery contributes significantly to tourism by providing the setting for many recreation experiences, including the island's highly ranked golf courses.

King Island has a rich history. The island was the site of Australia's worst marine disaster in 1845 when the Cataraqui ran aground. The Lighthouse and Museum buildings in Currie are on the Register of the National Estate.

Kings Island has a small population of approximately 1600 people, 40% of whom live in Currie. The King Island population is also quite dispersed and has had reductions since 2008 when the previous Recreation Plan was prepared. Some 13000 visitors travel to King Island annually.

A large number of recreation activities that were identified in the 1999 plan were not available in 2008 and more have subsequently been lost. The previous recreation plan 2008.

The 2008 plan identified some trends and actions that have not been able to be adequately addressed or have recurred. These include the need for:

- Higher standard facilities and services (parking, toilets, paths, lighting, signposting, kitchens)
- Facilities which comply with disability discrimination and occupational health and safety legislation and which minimise energy use
- Facilities which are of a flexible design so different groups can use them for different types of activities at different times of the day and week
- The 'packaging' of programs and services for "target" groups in the community to make venues more attractive
- The colocation of a wide mix of facilities, programs and services as a means of encouraging "cross-pollination" of use, avoiding the duplication of services (such as sewerage, parking, lighting, toilets and water), and to keeping facilities central to the population they serve
- The colocation of education, recreational, health and retail services, to present a more attractive, functional and viable mix of opportunities to the community; to strengthen the social elements and benefits of recreational participation as a means of tapping more diverse funding sources, and to share costs more widely
- The provision of quality café and childcare facilities as a means of defraying the cost of some facilities and ensuring social justice in provision.
- To upgrade the large number and diversity of venues on the Island.

The island has experienced a loss of nearly half of the mix of sporting activities which existed as recently as 1999 although there has been some increase in cultural and non-competitive pursuits and activities.

Objectives of the last plan

The objectives were to:

- Provide a range of services which will assist in the planning, funding, administration and use of leisure, recreations, sport, culture and tourism opportunities on King Island.
- Work with individuals, private providers, provision partners, clubs and associations in assisting with the provision of leisure, recreation, sport, culture and tourism:
    - programs, activities and events to offer an equitable mix of experiences which is appropriate to the needs and characteristics of the community
    - facilities which can support a diversity of quality leisure experiences to the community, and
    - sustainable access to natural resources which support leisure, recreation, sport, culture and tourism activities on the Island.

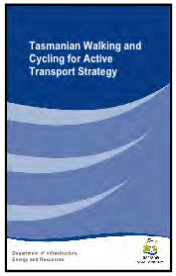
Appendix 1. Illustrates the actions of the last plan that are still current, and not implemented.

1.3 Alignment with State and Council Plans

A range of State and Council plans provide a planning and policy context for this Strategy. The important plans include the following:

KEY STATE AND REGIONAL POLICIES

TASMANIAN WALKING & CYCLING FOR ACTIVE TRANSPORT STRATEGY



More active transport means healthy living.

HEALTHY TASMANIA FIVE YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN

Building infrastructure, providing opportunities for healthy life choices.

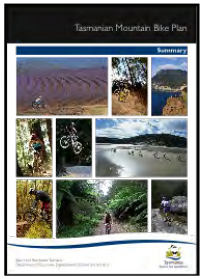
TASMANIA'S PLAN FOR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Building infrastructure, providing opportunities for healthy life choices.

TASMANIAN OPEN SPACE FRAMEWORK

State based Open Space Framework.

TASMANIA MTB PLAN

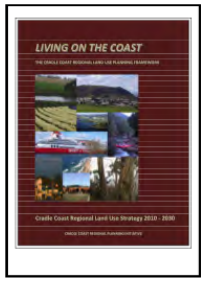


Tasmanian plan to establish itself as a unique MTB destination

THE TASMANIAN VISITOR ECONOMY STRATEGY 2015-2020

The Tasmanian Government and industry partnering on four priorities including travel, air and sea access, tourism and infrastructure.

LIVING ON THE COAST



Cradle Coast Regional Land Use Strategy.

TASMANIAN POPULATION GROWTH STRATEGY

Grow the population to 650,000 to drive economic growth, create jobs and improve the standard of living.

CRADLE COAST OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

Consistent open space planning focusing on best practice and greater certainty for developers and planners.

SUSTAINABLE MURCHISON COMMUNITY PLAN 2040

Community's vision for Murchison, with analysis of, resources, community infrastructure and social ecology.

TASMANIAN CYCLE TOURISM STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN 2020

Establishing Tasmania as a leader in the cycle tourism market.

1.3.1 State Plans

Healthy Tasmania Strategic Plan

The Healthy Tasmania Strategic Plan 2016 is a crucial document relevant to this Recreation Strategy. It encourages Tasmanians to make healthy lifestyle changes across all stages of life.

Principal directions outlined in the Healthy Tasmania plan and relevant here include:

- Establish new ways to encourage Tasmanians to use our parks and reserves to increase their physical activity
- Increase physical activity via low-cost promotion of active tourism through our significant physical and digital footprint
- Planning facilities and environments investment, including infrastructure to support physical activity, sport and recreation
- Facilitating walking between destinations
- Promoting bush walks of varying lengths and difficulty
- Provide low-cost, favourable, sporting, recreational, social and cultural programs for 'at risk' youth.

Tasmania's Population Growth Strategy

The Tasmanian Government has set a target to grow the population to 650,000 people by 2050 to drive economic growth, create jobs and improve the standard of living for all Tasmanians. The Population Growth Strategy identifies 50 actions in three key areas:

- We will facilitate **job creation** and identify current and future employment opportunities to inform investment in education and training, and migration attraction strategies
- We will actively pursue and facilitate overseas and interstate **migration** to Tasmania and encourage Tasmanians living elsewhere to come home
- We will build and promote Tasmania's **liveability** and foster a culture which is vibrant, inclusive, respectful and supportive.

1.3.2 Council Plans

King Island Strategic Plan 2016-20

The plan sets out the following vision, guiding principles and values.

Vision

King Island – 'A place of opportunity, lifestyle, and beauty.'

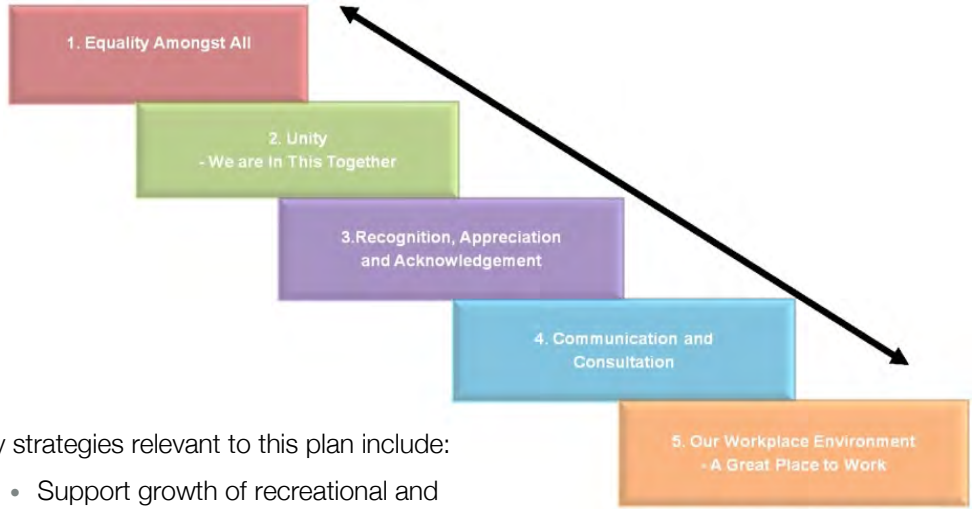
Guiding Principles

The King Island Council will be known for its Visionary Thinking and Strategic Leadership.

We are a Council with a shared vision who work with and for the local community. We work by the following principles:

1. Cohesive decision making – with the strength to review decisions
2. Valuing our independent views – and recognising that healthy respectful debate can lead to better decisions
3. Being agile, flexible and professional in responding to emerging issues
4. Driving decisions through informed input and engagement with stakeholders
5. Communicating decisions in an open and transparent way
6. Being 'one team' and standing by group decisions

Values



Key strategies relevant to this plan include:

- Support growth of recreational and ecotourism activities through consultation, planning, and advocacy
- Review the King Island Recreation Plan 2008
- Develop a business case rationale and policy for fees and charges, that reflects a user-pays model for equality
- Maintain Council assets, in accordance with relevant planning and policy documents.

King Island Land Use Plan 2018

The objectives of the plan are to:

- Provide opportunities for new economic investment supported by a level of infrastructure provision that can respond to new demand for services
- Fostering population growth for an estimated additional 250 households, balanced with safeguarding our well-being, improving liveability, and providing lifestyle choices
- Continuing to build and diversify our economy in balance with protecting the unique attributes which retain and attract people to the Island.

Summary of key points:

"Recreation is an important part of Island life from walking to playing an organised sport such as football. Throughout the year there is a horse racing carnival, events and festivals to be enjoyed such as the Long Table and Festival of King Island".

Cape Wickham and Ocean Dunes (golf courses) are focal points for the visitor economy and large scale tourism development.

Primary Industries is reliant on this land resource. Uses supporting primary industries are given priority in this area.

- Currie is to continue to be the service centre of the Island, and the expansion of residential areas focussed in Currie.
- Grassy and Naracoopa provide the opportunity for infill development.
- Operation and function of the Grassy port is to be protected.
- Conservation areas and reserves remain protected.
- Maximise the retention of residual native vegetation and areas of re-growth across the Island.
- New commercial and industrial activities encouraged at the Airport and Huxley Hill.
- The Ettrick is an area on the Island identified as suitable for coastal residential development.

A Place for People - Vibrant, Liveable and Contained:

- Diversify and deliver new services and facilities that promote the health and well-being of the King Island community.

Diversifying our Economy-Protecting our Transportation Hubs

- Facilitate tourism, education facilities, resource processing and investment to the Island by providing appropriately zoned and serviced land.

Housing Diversity, Affordability and Choice

- Multiple dwellings and higher density development focussed in walking distances to services and facilities within settlements.
- "Infrastructure investment and new development should focus on improving pedestrian linkages (paths) between the school, the hospital and the general business area".

Biodiversity Policy

- Support the enhancement of biodiversity across the Island through re-vegetation with local indigenous plant species along waterways and open spaces and paths.
- Public open spaces and reserves landscaped with local indigenous species.

This Recreation Plan is generally in keeping with the Land-Use Strategy 2018 and town master plans. This plan emphasises the need for planning and development projects to include a network of formal paths through developments, to community facilities and to and along the foreshore.

The Town Master Plans 2018 recommend that public open spaces and reserves be landscaped with local indigenous species.

The plans focus on improving walking and cycling through a pedestrian network connecting open space, coastal area, recreation facilities, business and residential areas.

Interim Planning Scheme

The Interim Tasmania Planning Scheme shows the coastline is zoned for Environmental Management, except for the port area of Currie and Grassy and the jetty and surrounds in Naracoopa.

There are few sites zoned for Recreation on the island. These are in Currie, a large site encompassing the golf course, recreation reserve, Lions Park and the showground.

Part of the Grassy football ground (Recreation Reserve), squash, basketball and tennis courts and the pool area are also zoned for recreation. Not all these are in public ownership.

Retaining a hub for community water based recreation in the vicinity of the harbour is desirable in the long term.

No areas in Naracoopa have a recreation zoning. Apart from the foreshore, there is a minimal amount of open space in Naracoopa to serve the residential uses. Open space areas associated with the small waterways is zoned open space. If anywhere was to be zoned for recreation, the area around the jetty would seem appropriate, as this is a community and visitor destination.

If a marina ever develops, this may provide opportunities for local recreation, access to food and beverage etc., however continuous public access along the foreshore should be maintained.

Other areas of importance are zoned for Open Space. These include Camp Creek in Currie and the area south of the Currie Lighthouse including the wetlands. The latter area could be further revegetated.

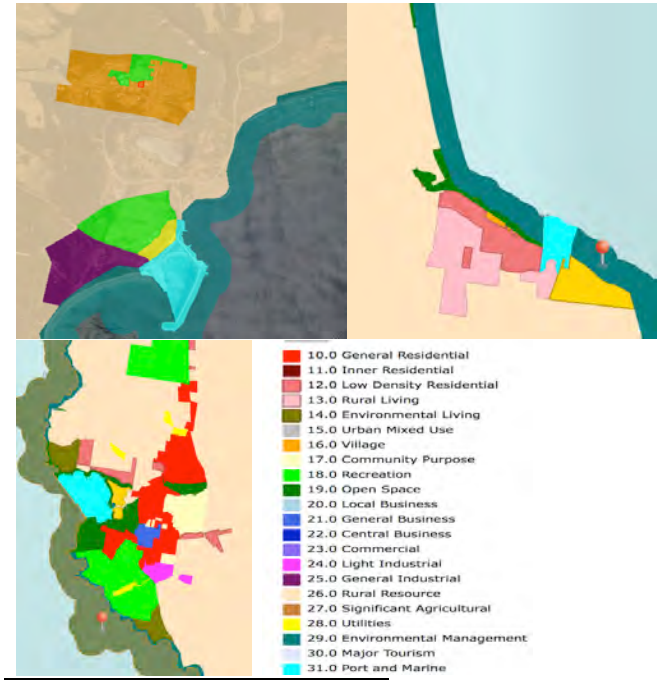
The planning scheme should seek to protect viewsheds, protect and enhance existing indigenous vegetation and encourage safe pedestrian movement around the Harbour and town centres.

“Currie Harbour is an important commercial and recreational precinct for King Island with significant environmental, cultural, heritage and economic value.

The Harbour is an iconic waterfront location, which generates a unique and distinctive sense of place.

That sense of place should be enhanced through sensitive and responsive design” in any development”[1], especially of a commercial nature.

It may be advantageous to include a tree protection order in the scheme.



[1] Currie Structure Plan 2007 Connell Wagner

2. Recreation facilities on King Island

2.1 Range of facilities

The following table outlines the recreation facilities accessible to the community on King Island and suggested directions for most.

Generally speaking, there is an excellent range of affordable recreation opportunities on King island especially associated with the natural environments e.g., fishing, diving, boating, going to the beach, walking, surfing, swimming, and some cycling etc. There is a wide range of social clubs and facilities. However, many people in the community would find it difficult to access these without private transport.

Few additional types of facilities were recommended other than a community gym, and a place for young people[2]. The condition of existing facilities is more the issue.

Residents in Currie and Grassy would like to have a community gym.

If there was a community gym, it could provide for family change and shower for people out of town, as well as a safe place for teenagers to gather and this would support the football clubs. Families out of town would use such a facility to shower, especially during a drought, and to change their children.

Every effort should be made to retain a publicly accessible pool in both Grassy and Currie. Grant funds should be sought to redevelop support facilities at the pools, improve physical accessibility of the pools, signage and risk management practices, and reduce running costs through water and energy saving devices and installation of solar heating.

2.1.1 Outdoor sports facilities

The essential facilities available for sport are the outdoor ovals, golf courses, equestrian facilities at the racecourse and showground, and the bowls club. Also, there is a strong boat club located at Grassy that offers recreational and competitive sailing opportunities.

Three golf courses (two of which are privately provided) are very high-quality facilities of considerable tourism significance.

The island also offers shooting sports, primarily from private land, and facilities are limited.

Some of the limitations of existing sports facilities are:

- The only outdoor courts for basketball, netball and tennis on the island are not playable.
- There are three ovals suitable for cricket and football. Only one (the District school oval) has a cricket wicket, and it is in a relatively poor condition, without support facilities. The school oval goal posts also need fixing. The two public sports grounds require reconstruction and drainage. In Currie, there is an insufficient buffer to the fence, and all ovals have inadequate support facilities and do not serve women.
- The sports grounds need additional and better lights for training and to increase their use. Lights will encourage other non-sports users to exercise at night.
- Many children would like to play cricket. Cricket facilities on the island are generally poor, and there is no full-season competition.

Several clubs (boat and shooting clubs) identified the need for better basic support facilities.

[2] People generally between the ages of 12 and 25 years.

During the consultation for the project, the community identified the importance of reconstructing the Grassy oval and its support facilities and upgrading the oval in Currie and the associated clubrooms as a community gym. The community also supported the need for some outdoor courts for netball, tennis and basketball. Girls said they need changing rooms at the football, and they would like to play “girls only footy” but there are not enough girls for this.

2.1.2 Tracks and trails

There are a large number of trails on King Island. Pathways have been devised to promote King Island’s history, culture and produce, i.e. The Soldier Settlement Trail, the Shipwreck Trail etc., Some routes are documented in various guides and visitor maps. There are some named trails, however routes that people walk or run regularly are not well signed or mapped.

In many of the green spaces close to Currie and along the foreshore, a web of tracks and trails have developed that need management before they impact on vegetation.

There is no one co-ordinated source of information about trails, and many trails are not signposted or maintained.

The Kelp tracks used for kelp harvesting provide a great fabric for walking in the vicinity of the main towns, especially in Currie, however they have to be shared with vehicles.

No trails are designed for people with prams, mobility devices or wheelchairs, and most are not designed as circuits. This is an issue, as there is a very limited network of footpaths The lack of provision and quality of footpaths is a major concern in Currie and Grassy.

There is a need to identify a suitable location for a ParkRun and for path routes accessible for prams and walkers to walk side by side.

Residents said that walking tracks are needed at Naracoopa, also.

At least 2-3 trail loops around the main towns and that offer slightly different experiences, distances and surfaces are needed.

2.1.3 Indoor aquatic facilities

The Island has two indoor swimming pools. These are very important because of the opportunities they provide for fitness, water safety and recreation for residents and school students. Tasmania has the highest per capita rate of drowning in Australia. King Island is surrounded by water and due to the weather, indoor pools are critical for water safety education.

One swimming pool is located at the district school, the other is at Grassy.

Originally built by the mine, the Grassy pool is now run by a club. It is a larger pool. Lessons are held at the school's pool. Outside school hours, a membership system operates.

The Grassy pool has relatively poor support facilities and access for people with disabilities.

Every effort should be made to retain a pool in both Grassy and Currie. Grant funds should be sought to redevelop support facilities, improve physical accessibility of the pools, signage and risk management practices, and reduce running costs through water and energy saving devices and the installation of solar heating.

The current pool water heating system at the Grassy pool is relatively cost-effective but it relies on fuel from Council and Hydro and requires considerable volunteer time. Further investigation as to a more sustainable long term water heating system, should be investigated, with partners such as Hydro Tasmania and King Island Scheelite.

2.1.4 Indoor sports facilities

A club provides squash in Currie. The Ballarat and Clarendon College also have a court in Grassy. Squash courts, when not used for squash, can be used for fitness activities and other sports.

Sports such as volleyball, badminton, netball and basketball play in the indoor court at the District school. The facility is used by clubs however it could be managed for additional sports after hours. There are no clubs to support indoor team sports developing at the courts.

Apart from the social clubs that cater to smaller social activities such as dancing and provide meeting space for clubs, there is also a men's shed and neighbourhood house.

During the consultation for this project, the community said that there are few active things to do with kids and indoors in winter.

A place for children's activities is needed, or a management presence or programming of the indoor basketball centre at the school.

The disadvantage of the current provision is that within the one town there are few colocated facilities. Colocation can provide considerable savings in management presence, servicing and development costs, encourage sharing and potentially reduce the number of volunteers to run services. Providing multiple facilities at the one location can also encourage additional use.

2.1.5 Parks and reserves

King Island has six conservation/nature reserves which are managed by DPIPWE—Lavinia State Reserve, Seal Rocks State Reserve, Kentford Forest Nature Reserve, Kentford Forest Conservation Area, Tathams Lagoon Conservation Area and Cape Wickham State Reserve.

Many lagoons attract birds and wildlife and thereby attract recreation activity. New Year Island is a Game Reserve, and Christmas Island is a Nature Reserve, both are situated off King Island's west coast.

There are a number of Crown reserves located around some of the most significant waterways and Private Forest Reserves, protected under covenants (for example Pegarah Nature Reserve.

Lavinia State Reserve covers 6800 ha of the north-west coast and hinterland and contains the most significant areas of scrub, heath, wetland and coastal plant communities on the island. [3]The reserve comprises spectacular coastal and bush scenery, wildlife and a significant lagoon and wetland system.

The reserve is Wetland of International Importance, a RAMSAR listed site.

The supply of township local open space for social, family recreation is essential on the island especially for young people and their families. This issue needs some further attention from a planning perspective. Currently, this is focused in Currie at the memorial park and the skate park and in Grassy around the oval. Both these township spaces need attention due to site constraints, land ownership issues, risk management and design.

Currie has a community garden located adjacent to the neighbourhood house.

[3] Barnes et al., 2002

All towns have access to foreshore open space and some treed reserves providing nature appreciation, close to the community. This canopy will be essential to protect and add to with street trees over time, and any further housing development should protect waterways and tree canopy.

Access to open space is discussed further under each township below.

2.1.6 Beaches and water-based facilities

Beaches and water-based activities are central to islanders' recreation, particularly fishing, diving, boating, surfing and swimming.

Grassy, Currie and Naracoopa have jetties. Grassy, Currie, Naracoopa, and Whistlers Point have boat ramps. These boat ramps are relatively challenging and in poor condition. The boat club provides valuable sport and recreational opportunities for the island. However, their premises located at the Grassy Port need storage and improvement.

The exquisite scenery, availability of fish, crayfish and abalone for example and the almost perfect shore break off Lavinia, means beaches and water-based facilities are significant to tourism.

There are limited facilities associated with beaches anywhere on the island for sitting or picnicking for shade example.

The long history of shipwrecks around King Island provides a focal point water based and shore-based product and activities.

2.1.7 Community meeting places

There are many community and not-for-profit organisations with facilities that allow people to gather and meet, celebrate, attend recreation programs and access services. These include Council's town hall and chambers, the Airport, the Reekara Community Complex, King Island Recreation Complex (Showground/ Racecourse), King Island Club, Grassy Club, Phoenix Community House Inc. Uniting Church Fellowship Room, King Island Golf and Bowling Club.

Parts of the island have limited access to community gathering spaces, for example, Naracoopa, although there may be some potential to enhance the Fire Shed meeting room for this purpose.

3. Demand for recreation

3.1 Demographic influences

Total population, projected growth and apparent density have a considerable bearing on the use of open space and range and types of facilities required. These factors will also affect the viability of certain types of facilities and the hierarchy of facilities, overall.

The LGA's population in 2016 was 1,596. King Island Council predicts that this figure will increase to 1,846 by 2026. The small increase in the population is expected to be a result of increased industry and employment opportunities. This population increase will marginally impact on the size of the demand for specific activities, facilities and the range and quality of open spaces needed.

Some 40% of residents on King Island live in Currie. Grassy is home to an estimated 139 residents as at the 2016 ABS Census and Naracoopa has less than 70 residents. A number of students at Ballarat and Clarendon College also spend a term on the island.

Age, ethnicity, education and income, as well as remoteness, have a significant bearing on health status and the propensity to participate in sport and physical activity. As an ageing population there will be a general increase in demand for indoor facilities, active but less organised sports pursuits, and ongoing need for social connections between people of like interests.

Walking and potentially cycling and swimming will be in high demand, as fishing and boating and horticultural and club activities. For young people and families, interest in sport and a wide range of activities can be expected to continue but the willingness to pay will continue to be an issue.

There are significant challenges due to remoteness for King Island and the small dispersed and relatively transient population. These challenges are outlined in the following issues chapter.

3.2 Community and stakeholder engagement

The following table outlines the number of people who responded to an invitation to contribute to this plan and the form of engagement.

Method of Engagement	Approximate no. of people reached / attempts
Interviews with local clubs and community group s	20-sport and community clubs 10 general community and school
School students	100
Councillors	3 official interviews 2 additional attended community meetings.
Peak sporting associations	8
Community meetings 4 (Currie, Naracoopa, Grassy, Reekara)	42
Council officers	10
On-line survey respondents	40
Email comments	2
Other providers	

A full summary of demand and consultation findings is provided in a separate volume.

A summary of direct quotes that support a number of themes arising from the community engagement, is provided in Appendix 4.

The key themes arising from the community engagement included:

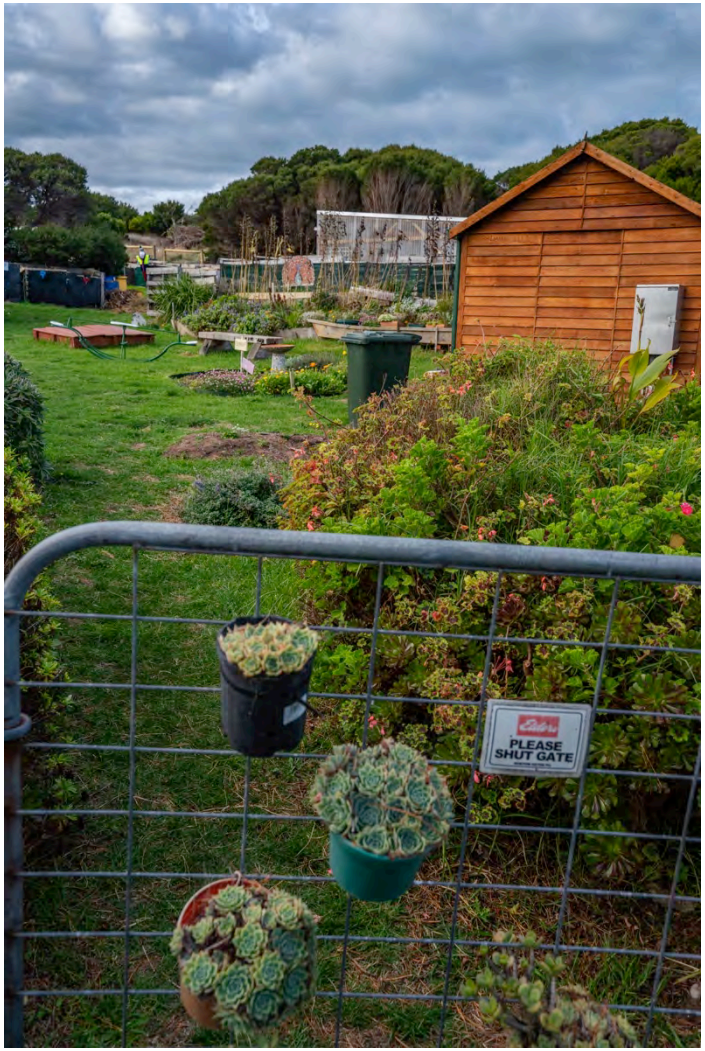
- Co-ordination and support of community organisations to make them more sustainable.
- The need to improve the condition of facilities, namely: The Currie Memorial Park, The Grassy and Currie football grounds and associated facilities, hardcourts, the indoor swimming pools, paths and trails, and the Naracoopa jetty.
- The need for a community gym and indoor facilities for young people, and better information about what facilities clubs and activities are available on the island.
- Costs of activities.

4. Key issues and strategic investment priorities

The key issues and strategic investment priorities arising following a review of background documents, community and stakeholder engagement and site investigations, can be summarised as:

1. **Strategic and sustainable infrastructure and service provision**
2. **Adequate resourcing of recreation**
3. **Improving participation and sports development opportunities**
4. **Access to quality information and promotion of existing facilities and activities**
5. **A network of well managed tracks and trails**
6. **High quality landscape amenity and functionality of streetscapes and public spaces**

These key issues inform the goals and specific actions.
A brief discussion of each issue is provided after the Goals.



5. What we want to achieve (Goals)

5.1 GOAL: Strategic and sustainable infrastructure and service provision

5.1.1 Maintaining a core range of infrastructure, programs and organisations in a condition that enhances recreation participation.

5.1.2 More colocated services in hubs that provide sustainable facilities and multiple community and recreation activities.

5.1.3 A King Island Sports Association that supports multiple sports and creates efficiencies in administration, brokering services and sports development.

5.1.4 Pathways to other levels of sport and employment for King Island's young people.

5.2 GOAL: Adequate resourcing of recreation

5.2.1 Significant funding for the provision and replacement of infrastructure and programming on King Island, especially from non-local sources.

5.2.2 Strategic focus on funding of different elements of critical projects.

5.2.3 A co-ordinated and strategic approach to support a close relationship with peak bodies and government authorities to ensure King Island has access to sport development opportunities and available resources.

5.3 GOAL: Enhanced participation and sports development opportunities

5.3.1 Children able to experience a wide range of different sports and recreation activities, early in life.

5.3.2 Additional people of all ages, genders and abilities facilitated to participate in sport and physical and social activities, more often.

5.3.3 More sustainable sport and community organisations.

5.3.4 More local providers subsidised and encouraged to provide sporting and recreation opportunities .

5.3.5 Partnerships facilitated between local groups and with related organisations interstate.

5.3.6 Volunteer coaches and officials supported in their work by peak bodies.

5.3.7 Sport, community and educational partnerships that benefit all.

5.4 GOAL: Access to quality information and promotion of existing facilities and activities

5.4.1 A good choice of recreation opportunities in different settings, through up-to-date and easy to access information.

5.4.2 A centralised location for a simple directory of recreation and sporting facilities on the Island.

5.5 GOAL: A network of well managed tracks and trails

5.5.1 A network of trails that are well signposted mapped and promoted in conjunction with industry.

5.5.2 Potential products based on walking and cycling developed strategically across the Island.

5.5.3 One or more circuit trail routes around Currie, Grassy and Naracoopa connecting the harbour or port to the town centre, key attractions and community destinations.

5.6 GOAL: High quality landscape amenity and functionality of streetscapes and public spaces

5.6.1 A high standard of amenity and urban design in public places that reflects local island character and conditions.

5.6.2 The King Island foreshore estate protected in public ownership in perpetuity.

5.6.3 Public spaces and places that are more accessible and inclusive to all are compliant with current Australian Standards and Access to Premises codes.

6. Principles

King Island's population depends on a good range of facilities. Residents cannot travel to alternatives due to remoteness and the surrounding sea. Remoteness and dependence on local infrastructure should be reinforced in future submissions for funds.

6.1 Strategic and sustainable infrastructure and service provision

6.1.1 As a priority, a basic level of recreation provision on King island should include the following:

- A network of footpaths and at least one main walking circuit around each township that can be built on over time, that is signed and mapped and accessible to people using mobility devices and prams.
- Functional boat ramps and jetties in strategic locations around the island and at each small town on the coast, as tourism and residents rely on these.
- Professional design and risk management advice that addresses code compliance and inclusion issues regarding existing facilities. For example in Currie (Memorial Park and the Football ground, and the pool) and in Grassy at the football ground and pool.
- A sports and community hub in both Currie and Grassy.
- Centralised information about current opportunities by activity and location, and places to hire for meeting/functions.

6.1.2 Any new development should be accessible and serve residents of multiple age groups and abilities

- Universal design should be integral to all projects.
- Multiple age groups should be accommodated in all facilities and be inclusive of people with a disability, activities for male and females as well as various compatible activities that enhance access to the community - in all seasons and day and night.
  For example seating and a perimeter trail around each oval's perimeter may encourage older people to walk in a high profile place where support facilities are available and there may be indoor community gym options.
- Existing community organisations should be serviced and supported to serve wider target groups, in a shared way.
- Ensure all park, play and sports design are undertaken by experienced Landscape Architects and facilities designed to comply with Australian Standards and the Access to Premises code.
- All developments should:
  - have an accessible path to access the facility from the main road, and adequate signage, and have some promotion and program connected to it.
  - be designed and managed in such a way that there are opportunities for it to be open (accessible) to the public and visitors every day.
  - allow for supervised opportunities to be provided for young people to go after school and on Friday night for example.

6.1.3 Build on what you have

- Add paths to existing sporting and play facilities to encourage other activities and age groups to be active.
  For example: include a perimeter trail around both ovals to provide an option for people to walk and run if not involved in sport, and for sports teams to train off-the oval for example, if the field is too wet.

- Provide a path system around the Memorial park in Currie to enable more people to access social and play opportunities.
- Design facilities to allow for casual exercise, programs, and social activities (for example, add social opportunities to sporting or physical, and physical to social opportunities and design facilities to allow this).
- Manage facilities (such as providing appropriate security controls and access measures) so they can be used for other community uses. For example, the airport terminal building so it may be used for community gatherings and programs.
- Strategically locate services in conjunction with, or colocated with other community functions where some sharing of resources can occur and where toilets and public shade are (or can be provided).
- Include a landscape component; for example trees and other landscape elements.

6.2 Adequate resourcing of recreation

6.2.1 Encourage partnerships between different organisations, to increase resources and potential users and decrease costs.

6.2.2 Infrastructure development will rely on funds external to Council.

6.2.3 Infrastructure planning will need to include costs for technical expertise and project management.

6.2.4 Access to quality information and promotion of existing facilities and activities

6.2.5 Choice relies on residents and potential users being able to access good quality information before they use a facility.

6.2.6 Information about all recreation activities available on the island should be listed in an updated directory and available on-line.

6.3 Improved participation and sports development opportunities

6.3.1 Good communication and partnerships between education, recreation, sport and community organisations will be essential in increasing participation and reducing the burden on volunteers.

6.4 A network of well managed tracks and trails

- Every township should have at least a primary township circuit route for walking and jogging. Where possible this should include:
  - A stable surface suitable for people using a mobility device
  - Access to a vantage point showing off the island's beautiful scenery
  - Connections to key attractions and community destinations
  - Few, if any road crossings
  - Shady and sunny areas, and
  - Links to a café, toilets, picnic and community facilities and points of interest.
  - Routes designed to link up as a circuit
  - A perimeter path around the football grounds.

6.5 High quality landscape amenity and functionality of streetscapes and public spaces

- Consider streetscapes as part of a community's living space, equal to a park.
- Streetscapes should be designed to encourage walking and cycling, and support street trees.
- Use of roundabouts should be avoided where possible or ensure their design is cyclist and pedestrian friendly.
- Where-ever possible, trees should be planted (along roads, trails and around parks and reserves) to provide wind protection, shade in summer, habitat for birds and way-finding landmarks, as well as reinforce some of the species (such as melaleucas closely associated with King Island.)
- Materials and landscape treatments should be in keeping with the rural and marine nature of the island, but functional and practical to maintain.
- Indigenous vegetation should be protected and provided in all new developments.
- Over time, the amount of general public open space that is mown should be replaced by non-native grass and tree cover increased.
- The King Island's coastal foreshore should be protected as part of the public open space estate.
- Roundabouts should be avoided unless pedestrian or cycle-friendly.
- Avoid placing toilets on the foreshore, and in the viewshed of the sea or any attraction and where possible include toilets within existing buildings to reduce costs and vulnerability to damage.

7. Recommendations

Sustainable Infrastructure development

1. Prepare a master plan for the Currie football ground to create a sports hub. Consolidate and rationalise facilities, integrate outdoor tennis and netball courts, play facilities and perimeter trail. Provide an upgraded oval and a community and sports hub /gym building, access path and boundary canopy trees.
   - Remove the current sports pavilion and shed at the Currie football ground and replace with a with one shared community club room, toilets/ change facility/gym and meeting space with accessible and gender equitable facilities.
   - Locate this community facility to serve the upgraded sportsground, courts and associated trails and play space.
   - Reconstruct the oval and provide adequate buffers between the oval and other facilities/ fences etc.,
   - Reconstruct at least two outdoor tennis/ netball courts adjacent to the Currie football ground, to encourage netball and social tennis.
2. Prepare a master plan for the Grassy football ground. Reconstruct the ground and change rooms:
   - Reconstruct the oval, provide adequate drainage, provide additional training lights and universally designed change rooms, where possible as an integrated development with the Grassy Club
   - Provide a perimeter path around the precinct, and
   - Make the play space and picnic facilities accessible to people of all ages and abilities.
3. Improve the physical accessibility of the Currie and Grassy swimming pools, redevelop the support facilities, upgrade signage and risk management practices, and reduce running costs through water and energy saving devices, the installation of solar heating and a sustainable water heating system.
4. Prepare a master plan to upgrade and integrate facilities within the Currie Memorial Park. Seek assistance to rectify and cover/ regrade the stormwater retention area of Memorial Park, so the fence can be removed, and the land returned to the park.

Adequate resourcing of recreation

5. Seek funds from a range of sources including government, philanthropic and businesses, to develop strategic and sustainable infrastructure and provide project staff.
6. Resource a person to co-ordinate grant submissions targeting projects in this plan.
7. Prepare a development contributions policy to plan for and maximise the value of potential contributions for developers at subdivision.

Enhancing participation and sport development

8. Form an umbrella King Island Sports Association, to create additional competition and skill development opportunities, assist with training as well as marketing and fundraising for example.
9. Provide support to clubs using the same reserve to form one combined association – for example equestrian clubs at the Racecourse /Showground.
10. Engage a staff person to co-ordinate programs, grants, provide club support /liaise with peak sporting bodies and assist with strategic facility development.

11. Encourage the District School to enrol in the Sporting Schools program to deliver sports that are not currently provided by clubs.
12. Encourage partnerships:
    - between Council, community clubs, the school and peak sporting bodies to target grants for priority projects identified in this plan
    - between sports, a foundation and the District school and facility providers for example to develop sports skills and enterprise and employment opportunities
    - between clubs and private facilities to provide higher quality more cost-effective maintenance of public facilities and provide employment opportunities for young local people
    - with community, charity, clubs and recreation organisations in Tasmania and Victoria to provide a greater array of opportunities and resources on King Island, including access to clothes, sporting equipment, music, competitions and development opportunities, and
    - that develop local residents skills that in turn can provide fitness and sports services.

A network of tracks and trails

13. Agree on and map the primary routes for footpaths and off-road trails around Currie, Grassy and Naracoopa and seek funding for their construction.
14. Identify a route that is appealing for jogging and more active people, that is desirable and suitable for ParkRun.
15. Investigate routes suitable for cyclist's Gravel Grinding.
16. Identify a trail route suitable for a long-distance iconic King Island walk.
17. Seek an annual budget allocation for the development and maintenance of trails.
18. Manage the tracks and trails down to beaches and in forested foreshore reserves, selecting a preferred alignment for a network of trails and signing and mapping these in each township.

Promotion and information

19. Continue to update the inventory of open space and recreation facilities and use for planning and promotional purposes.
20. Regularly update the community directory with contact details of all community groups and sports clubs - for planning and promotional purposes.
21. Prepare a simple directory of recreation facilities, services and activities. Include trails, sports facilities, places to hire for recreation activities and community meetings and opening hours of facilities.
22. Make recreation information available as a download from a nominated website and update every six months.

Trees streetscapes and the design of public spaces

23. In any future subdivision, seek to protect waterway corridors and provide a network of trails in public open space and revegetate this.
24. Protect an open space site in the vicinity of the Grassy township for a park.
25. Protect habitat and links to remaining vegetation in public open space and along roadways and introduce additional indigenous vegetation in townships to enhance amenity and bird life.

8. The Issues

8.1 Strategic and sustainable service and infrastructure provision

Priority service provision for a small isolated population

There are potentially very high social and health and well-being costs to residents and the community of not having access to a range of satisfying recreation social and physical activities. This context means that resources beyond the immediate community should be sought to provide and manage the necessary recreation opportunities on King Island that will provide the required personal and community benefits. The Healthy Tasmania Strategic Plan 2016 supports these notions.

The challenges for a small and remote population in being able to meet recreation and sport's needs are:

- The sustainability of facilities such as swimming pools and sporting/recreation clubs in the community.
- Council doesn't have the rate base or resources to provide and maintain the necessary scale of infrastructure required.
- Due to remoteness, the capital cost of infrastructure per capita will be high, and there is an absence of professionals trained in planning and design of recreational infrastructure to be fit-for-purpose.
- There will also be a need to provide more facilities that would be typical in a small community, as people cannot practically travel to access other 'regional' facilities.
- Children need access to a diversity of physical activities for healthy human development. However, it is difficult to sustain multiple sports in a small population as they compete for numbers. There is a difficulty in maintaining a diversity of activities especially given the transient population.
- The transient population provides peaks and troughs in specific sports (e.g. tennis, soccer, hockey, etc.) as personnel with particular interests may come, get things going and then leave.
- Many interests can't be sustained without ongoing co-ordination/or a succession plan.
- The needs for support of community organisations may be greater than in other communities and the community seeks to provide opportunities that otherwise may be provided by the government.
- However, the scale of organisations possible is not generally likely to be otherwise sustainable.
- Remoteness impacts on the support typically available by state sporting organisations and other support groups because the community is: not prominent, costs more to serve and may be perceived as a lower priority for grants for example because of the return on investment is less than that perceived for a large population.

The King Island community raised a number of things about the remote context:

- "The island is very remote, and the small population is dispersed. If you are a young person, for example, you can't just get on a train to go somewhere else.
- Social relationships can be more difficult as it is a very small population. Someone who knows you will be seeing what you are buying, who you are with etc., all the time.
- The community still needs a good range of opportunities, even though it is small.
- There are many clubs that ordinarily you would say are not viable. Having clubs enables access to some facilities such as the pools, that otherwise would not be possible.

- People don't tend to come to Reekara (especially in winter) as it is seen too far and would rather do things more locally (mostly in Currie).
- Farmers don't tend to get much exercise, properties are much larger – they use vehicles, many things are automated, and farming is not as active as before.
- Increasingly with climate change, farms can run out of water, placing pressure on families to come in and use community facilities in the main towns.
- Fuel is expensive, which reduces the number of trips families can make into and out of town, a day for activities."

The community was appreciative of what they have: "The natural environment is rich, beautiful and provides a raft of opportunities urban communities don't have."

Making the most of existing facilities

There are a number of community gathering spaces and facilities as well as organisations that serve the King Island community. Some of these are not fully utilised and are likely to compete with each other for the small market.

Many facilities including those toilets don't open all day or every day, because they can't be resourced.

If over time more organisations could share or colocate facilities, costs would reduce, resources shared, use increased, and a greater management presence provided.

Much of the sporting infrastructure on the island is not fit-for-purpose or in-line with community needs. There are no functional public tennis courts, netball courts or outdoor basketball on the island. These social facilities are essential for social /family recreation. The Grassy and Currie football grounds need reconstruction and a professional turf management regime adopted to manage these.

Partnerships with the peak bodies to deliver sports development opportunities and develop facilities should be pursued.

While there have been suggestions about the need for additional facilities, it would be advantageous to ensure any new facility is co-located with, expands or renews an existing facility, and caters for multiple age groups and activities and desirably, clubs. Colocation provides opportunities for sharing costs, services and generating additional use, promoting and expanding the market for services.

There are some opportunities to colocate additional services required, replace functionally obsolete facilities and reduce ongoing costs, as well as provide access to services for longer.

These include a youth club, gym /fitness, sports club rooms, and public toilets/shower in Currie.

In Grassy there may be an opportunity to refurbish the very large toilets at the rear of the Grassy club and provide toilet and change facilities for the oval and provide a closer relationship between the club and sports clubs.

Fewer more functional colocated facilities that address the need for outdoor sports, clubs, social court sports (such as tennis, netball and football) as well as gym /fitness, are required in Currie. These facilities should replace all change rooms, the shed and unusable outdoor sports courts at the Currie football ground. The school has a little hub of facilities: a swimming pool, indoor basketball court, small synthetic sports training pitch, cricket ground and ball court (not playable). While this has the potential to become a community hub, it is not in a prominent location (essential for courts, pool and a gym) and would have some limitations in hours of use.

A hub of clubrooms, community gym, meeting space, outdoor courts, oval, circuit trail and play space would be better located in conjunction with and replace functionally obsolete facilities at the Currie football ground. Similarly, in Grassy a hub of recreation facilities should continue to focus on the Grassy football grounds and associated facilities.

Many existing facilities could be enhanced through landscape design - provision of paths, trees and landscape elements to enhance visual appeal and user amenity.

8.2 Adequate resourcing of recreation

King Island Council's rate base is too small to fund the development and maintenance of infrastructure necessary to meet residents – let alone accommodate visitor's needs.

King Island Council has a correspondingly small number of permanent staff, and a high need to service a remote population with many clubs dependent on a range of infrastructure.

King Island's small population means it is unlikely to be successful for grants which have assessment criteria related to the number of people served (impact). This reality may be the reason why grants such as the MAST grant application to upgrade a boat ramp was not successful in the past.

King Island's population depends on a good range of facilities. Residents cannot travel to alternatives due to remoteness and the surrounding sea. Remoteness and dependence on local infrastructure should be reinforced in future submissions.

The Tasmanian government's pool of funds for infrastructure provision and maintenance is very limited.

Often Government grants require applicants to match grants (however King Island organisations may not have such funds to match).

Typically, many government grants available in Tasmania are small and won't be sufficient to provide a suite of more sustainable and fit-for-purpose infrastructure in the short term, required on King Island. Additionally, neither Council nor community organisations have sufficient resources to seek grants or complete the works if they receive grants.

Some Council's employ project managers to manage capital works funded by grants.

Sources of funding

In most instances, large projects will have multiple funding sources that may include government, user group and not for profit funds for some components such as operating expenses such as employment or equipment or energy saving initiatives etc. using one or more to leverage off others.

There are significant funds available from businesses and their associated foundations for community projects and initiatives.

Large businesses, Trusts and Foundations are potential key sources of funds. There are over 3,000 Private (PAF) and Public Ancillary Funds (PuAF) in Australia. These funds are two common forms of philanthropic organisations in Australia.[4] PAFs gave over $450 million in 2015-6 and PuAFs gave $394.14 million to the community and social causes. In 2015-16, businesses gave $17.5 billion, in Australia which comprised $7.7 billion in community partnerships, compared to $6.2 billion in donations, and $3.6 billion in non-commercial sponsorships. Larger businesses tend to give more than small businesses. [5]

In some instances, there are multiple sources of small amounts of money for specific things that can target small items in a master plan, for example. These can be matched with government grants. There are many types of works and actions that can be funded separately but contribute to the whole development, from different types of grants. Whilst this may be labour intensive, there will be some projects that otherwise may not get funded on their own. Applying for multiple small grants over time can enable works to be undertaken at a suitable pace, keep the momentum going on a project and enable the community to see that something is happening. Note: it is difficult to get grants for staged projects – so grants should be sought for different things if on the same reserve, for example trails, building, planting, lights, oval redevelopment etc.

In some instances it is possible to include project management costs in capital grant submissions.

[4] Giving Australian 2016

[5] http://www.philanthropy.org.au/tools-resources/fast-facts-and-stats/

Types of grants

Grants are commonly available for the following types of projects:

- Health and physical activity
- Sustainability and renewable energy
- Sports infrastructure and equipment
- Community development and youth projects
- Education
- Youth employment
- Facilities for people with a disability
- Arts
- Events
- Fishing and boating facilities
- Tree planting and revegetation
- Risk management
- Disaster relief funds

Typical sources funds (examples of grants are provided in Appendix 5.)

8.3 Improving participation and sports development opportunities

There is a very high need for, but relatively limited affordable options for, sport and constructive supervised activities for young people on King Island.

It is essential for children to experience a wide range of different sports and recreation activities early in life so that they may develop a range of competencies, physically and socially, find activities suitable to their interests and abilities as well as develop life long active behaviours.

There is a good range of clubs supported by volunteer coaches and officials who need support in the full range of complex issues arising due to the wide age range of player and genders who for necessity on King Island play on the same team.

Some local clubs such as the King Island Boat Club have a partnership with another club in Victoria (Brighton Sailing Club). This relationship extends opportunities for competition and development to members. This model could be extended to include a wide range of local clubs and organisations.

Sport and Recreation activities have the opportunity to provide careers and employment and further contribute to the economic development of the island.

The Island has three golf courses and a lawn bowls green. As greens are expensive to manage in harsh coastal environments, and specialised skills are required, there may be opportunities to develop partnerships between the public and private golf courses and the bowls green and even the football grounds, to provide higher quality more cost-effective turf maintenance, as well as provide training, an apprenticeship or other employment opportunities for residents.

Some co-operation exists between the two private and the public golf courses (and a sharing of some members).

Golf and bowls clubs would benefit from a stronger junior clientele, and the existing sports development program should be supported and further developed.

More could be done to market the three golf courses as a package and to encourage more use of the buildings.

The cost of flights is a barrier identified by peak bodies as to why they don't visit the island regularly. However, most sports are very willing to provide additional sports development opportunities on the island. Some investment in the coordination and special consideration from funding bodies will be required to address the need for sports development, due to the island's remote location.

If one paid staff could co-ordinate peak body development programs and age regularly engage with the peak bodies. With more regular dialogue and greater ownership of the King Island situation, more funding is likely to follow.

As there are some clubs on the island with limited player numbers and resources, the community suggest the formation of a King Island District Sports Association. This association could run a wide range of sports opportunities, act as a broker and conduit to peak bodies, enable negotiation of collective insurances and other services on behalf of the smaller club and manage part of the administration.

8.4 Access to quality information and promotion of opportunities

Useful information is central to people feeling that they have a choice of recreation, physical and social opportunities, and facilities being well utilised.

The island has many significant natural sites and opportunities for recreation that could be promoted to potential residents.

An increase in the resident population is required to enhance the sustainability of community services and a diversity of recreation facilities. Therefore, the promotion of available recreation activities is essential to attract visitors and residents and the viability of clubs and providers.

Information about what facilities are available on King island and when, is not widely known or easy to find, especially for new residents. This issue is exacerbated by many facilities not having a management presence or being open at times when people need to use them.

There are multiple separate organisations with different sport /recreation facilities available in King Island, and many are open only at particular times. As King Island Council does not manage many recreation facilities directly, one centralised place for information hosted by Council even in the most basic form is required.

Information about clubs and facilities should be updated at least twice a year.

Information should be a key role for Council as many people would expect Council to have the most current information and no other entity would see the benefit of promoting all opportunities and be able to collate and advertise this as well.

8.5 A network of well managed managing track and trails

In addition to a fundamental provision of footpaths, a network of shared paths, trail circuits and park perimeter trails is essential to encourage more people to walk and cycle and for visitors to experience the unique features of King Island.

Trails are the most used type of recreation facility, and they can support a wide range of social and individual, non-competitive and competitive activities for people of all ages and abilities.

Streetscapes are the main opportunity to retrofit residential areas with off-road trails. They need to be designed to meet the Australian Standards for Access and Mobility - as an "Accessible path of travel" to be age-friendly, with suitable wayfinding, gradients and cross-falls, road crossings, visibility, seating, signage, footpath widths, and surfaces need to be compliant.

These paths target residents who don't walk and encourage the ageing population as well as school children and people with a disability to move independently around the neighbourhood and get to community facilities.

Large reserves that act as community hubs can also accommodate park perimeter trails.

There is space around the Currie and Grassy football grounds for an unsealed exercise circuit to encourage a broader group of people to use these facilities.

Different types of trails suit different people and activities. The examples of paths needed include wide sealed paths for access for people with prams, shared recreation activities including children's wheeled toys, skating and wheelchair use, exercise circuits around larger parks and sports facilities and unsealed trails for walking and running including single tracks for bushwalking and mountain biking.

There is a need for an accessible path around at Currie, Grassy and Naracoopa townships to encourage local people to walk regularly, especially older people and to provide a primary route for visitors.

The Kelp tracks provide an excellent basis for walking and cycling routes, that are unique to King Island.

Many people walk and run in the mornings and children walk from the school to the town centre and Memorial Park in Currie, but there are no continuous footpaths, wide road shoulders, lanes or shared paths to support cycling.

The community said during the consultation that they need footpaths and they would like to see safe routes developed for cycling. Upkeep and general maintenance of trails are difficult for committees and volunteers.

The community consultation raised the need for a route for a long-distance iconic King Island walk and to sign and map walks already developed.

There is an opportunity to develop routes suitable for gravel grinding cycling and a ParkRun on the Island.

An issue with the maintenance and development of trails is land ownership. A number of different agencies may manage even one reserve. The various management arrangements provide complications for trail development and management. However, there may be options to negotiate rights of way and leases to resolve management issues.

8.6 High quality landscape amenity and functionality streetscapes and public spaces

Public open space

King Island's coastline is over 200 km long; it provides a spectacular setting for water based and land based recreation. The majority of the island's coastline is in public ownership. This lends itself to the development of tracks and trails and some iconic long-distance routes and events as well as the protection of views and foreshore land etc.

Continuous public access along the coastline should be secured, as a minimum .

There are a number of strategic sites important for recreation are not in Council ownership. A portion of one such site is the Memorial Park in Currie. This site may be desirable for Council to control to integrate with the broader park. However, drainage works are required before Council takes it over and recreation improvements are made.

In any future subdivision, waterway corridors should be protected in public open space and revegetated.

An additional parcel for social family recreation will be required only in a residential subdivision if the site is beyond walking distance to an equivalent social family recreation park.

This plan supports the Land Use Plan in seeking:

- Open space corridors provide for circuit trails connecting to the foreshore and critical destinations
- Street trees and native vegetation should be provided along all open space corridors

All park and streetscape design should contribute to this policy objective as well as supporting the biodiversity policy by planting streetscapes and pathway corridors.

Developments recommended in the Land Use Plan such as those below need to be supported by good street scape and landscape design, footpath and off road trail planning, planting to enhance landscape amenity and character and protect of public land corridors along the coastline.

“Multiple dwellings and higher density developments within walking distance to services and facilities within settlements”. Should any area of the island attract residential development in walking distance from the coast, care needs to be taken so that residential or commercial developments does not encroach on the foreshore reserve. Where there is no longer such a public reserve - a reserve should be taken as part of the developers open space contribution, so that all visitors and islanders can continue to enjoy access to the water and along the foreshore in future.

Streetscapes

Council's activities can play a central role in creating an environment that motivates - or discourages people from walking, cycling and skating, for example. The design of streetscapes and paths in addition to dedicated trails can significantly influence the attractiveness of a town, independent mobility of young and older people and improve the health and well-being of the community.

Few of the township streets on King Island have street trees, and there is a considerable amount of mown land along foreshores and in public reservices on King Island.

The presence of trees, tree quality and density of tree canopy provide opportunities to enhance the visual appeal of streetscapes in the townships, encourage people to walk, provide wind protection, shade in summer, habitat for birds and way-finding landmarks, as well as reinforce some of the species (such as melaleucas closely associated with King Island brand.)

Better design of streetscapes (incorporating footpaths as requested by the community, and street trees) and public spaces can help facilitate a sense of community and surveillance, encourage physical and social activity (especially for older adults and children) and add to environmental and tourism objectives.

In relation to road and footpath design - roundabouts should be avoided as they are not pedestrian or cycle friendly.

Design of public open space and recreation facilities

Park furniture, play equipment and paths, for example, need to meet current safety, building and access codes and ensure materials are suitable to King Island's climate and environment and all park related installation includes planting, especially trees. Employing a qualified and registered landscape architect before conducting any outdoor works will save money in the long term and ensure residents and users' needs can be meet.

Placement of installations and facilities is also critical in terms of usability and protecting landscape quality and amenity that are important for tourism.

Toilet blocks must not be placed in the viewshed of foreshore users - (as at Naracoopa – but on the road edge. Placement of toilets on street frontages increases their use but also ensures they will not detract from the view.

All new facilities must be accessible to people with disability (under the DDA and Access to Premises Standards in the Australian Building Code). Avoid toilets on the foreshore, and in the viewshed.

Protection of vegetation

Most of the eucalypt, blackwood and melaleuca forests have been cleared or impacted on by fire from the island plateaus, swamps and lagoons, as well the heathland from the foredunes. Yet this native vegetation contributes significantly to the King island image (e.g. the visual image of the melaleucas) recreation activities such as bird watching and walking etc., attractions for tourists.

The natural environment of King island has considerable biological heritage, recreation and economic significance. Some private land is protected for conservation purposes, however much of the public conservation estate is accessible to the public for birdwatching, walking and motorised recreation pursuits. Monitoring the impact of and managing tracks and trail developments, camping and motorised recreation activities will be more critical in the long term with increasing visitor numbers and climate change.

Educating the community about the impact of their recreational activities such as vehicle movements around the dunes and beaches is one area that also needs attention.

Habitat and links to remaining vegetation should be protected and enhanced and returned to the townships to improve amenity and bird life.

A high standard of amenity, urban design and universal design in public spaces does not mean open space needs to be manicured.

The use of local and hardy ground species could be more in keeping with the island's vegetation and reduce mowing costs considerably.

9. Locational issues

9.1 Grassy

Grassy has a number of recreation facilities including the oval and playground, as well as a pool, club, basketball and squash facility and tennis courts provided initially by the mine but now mostly in private ownership.

Grassy has had a decline in population since mining and port activities decreased. The mine provided most of the housing and many of the recreation facilities, and while the mine has reopened, a smaller workforce is required that will stimulate some great but limited investment in housing stock in public facilities is likely.

Basic recreation facilities including the oval, access to swimming and some basic court space should be provided even if there isn't significant population growth, as without basic provision it is difficult to attract new residents. Providing toilets and change facilities to serve the oval in conjunction with the Grassy Club could enhance the sustainability of the club and see the facility remain as a space for community meetings and activities.

The current pool water heating system at the Grassy pool is relatively cost-effective but it relies on fuel from Council and Hydro and requires considerable volunteer time.

Further investigation as to a more sustainable long term water heating system should be investigated, with partners such as Hydro Tasmania and King Island Scheelite. Upgrades to support facilities, signage and risk management practices would also be desirable.

The Ballarat and Clarendon College campus at Grassy are key users of facilities and Council should work with the school to encourage their continuing presence in the community. Some indoor facilities used by school could be made accessible to the community, but they would require improvements.

A good framework of open space to support the Township is required regardless of its population size. In Grassy, public open space is largely restricted to two sites:

- The recreation ground with the oval and the corridor of land that runs behind the indoor basketball centre to Jara Street, and
- The wider curtilage around the edge of houses east of and close to the recreation ground.

A pathway from the township to the Port should be pursued.

The foreshore near the port (north of Jetty Point at Grassy) is not in public ownership. This area may be associated with the working Port. Public access along the entire foreshore should negotiated.

Summary of Recommendations - Grassy

1. Identify a route for a walking path from Grassy Recreation Reserve to the Port and around the foreshore.
2. Provide assistance the King Island Boat Club to provide an expanded space for storage
3. Reconstruct the Grassy Oval and assoicated facilities)
4. Provide a change / toilet facilities on the Recreation Reserve to serve the football /and other sport club – where possible, as a joint development with the Grassy Club
5. Prepare a planting plan for street and reserve trees in Grassy taking into account the trails plan and oval redevelopment
6. Investigate the most sustainable options to heat and upgrade the pool and seek support to fund improvements including accessibility, shower and change facilities, risk management and plant upgrade.
7. Encourage The Ballarat and Clarendon College to continue to locate in Grassy and in future invest in the upgrade of the indoor space and tennis courts to include public space.

9.2 Currie

Currie is the main population and service centre on King Island. A hub for sports, recreation and culture would benefit the town.

The aesthetic and amenity of the town needs to be improved to reflect the iconic nature of the setting, local history as well as support the town service role.

The need for essential amenities of footpaths, lights and access for older adults and people with a disability have been identified in previous strategic plans but have not been able to be progressed.

The Currie Harbour is not visible from the town centre and there is no direct trail between them or servicing major community facilities such as the school and the sporting precinct.

Planning controls should protect and enhance viewsheds, existing indigenous vegetation and encourage safe pedestrian movement around the Harbour and town centre. These things would help people to be more physically and socially active.

The main public recreation facilities in Currie are:

- Those associated with the District school, (indoor swimming pool and sports courts, oval, outdoor courts (not functional) and arts facilities).
- The football ground (which includes tennis and netball courts, football and potentially cricket oval and associated shed, club rooms and a playground.
- Memorial Park, with a skate park and playground. This is very well used.
- The golf course.

The ovals and courts and associated support facilities are all in need of significant repair.

There is a golf and bowls club, the King Island Club which as has a squash court, a cultural centre, a neighbourhood house an associated community garden and men shed.

Currie has a relatively good supply of facilities; however, many are functionally obsolete and do not meet current activity and building codes and do not include people with a disability or change facilities for women.

Fewer but better quality and lit tennis /netball courts are needed at the football ground, and facilities including the playground, consolidated around the oval.

The oval needs to be reconstructed and an associated community club room, change facilities and gym that serves all the community and users, constructed.

A perimeter trail should be constructed around the precinct.

This facility should incorporate space for programs and a baby / accessible change and shower for people living out of town.

A major gap in services in Currie is recreation programming and a youth worker that could utilise multiple spaces already provided.

If staff were able to be employed, greater return could be made from the many facilities present, that are not programmed or available at core times, and coordination and cooperation between the existing membership organisations.

Open space close to the CBD that allows for walking and nature appreciation as well as access to the foreshore, with highly sought-after views of the scenery.

Currie lacks a network of off-road trails, footpaths and well-designed streetscapes that encourage walking and cycling, and support street trees.

One sealed shared trail connecting the Harbour, town centre, school and sports hub and other designated trails is essential. This path should be accessible to prams and mobility devises.

At least one route should be created for jogging and active people and suitable for Park Run.

The Land Use Plan identifies “Land that adjoins the hospital and the school is within the area of the settlement which could be serviced by sewer and water”. This area presents an opportunity for growth and is a desirable location given that is <1km from the general business area. This location could be suited for unit development or assisted housing”.

If this area develops, ensure that the road pattern is grid-like, providing footpaths and street trees and overlooks the school oval separated by a road. Also, a path connecting to the proposed trail along Camp Creek should be provided.

The Land Use Plan identifies “There is an opportunity for improved public path access around the Currie Harbour (the lighthouse, cultural centre, Bicentennial Lookout and Bell Hill.”

The Currie Town Master Plan doesn’t show a shared path into the Currie CBD, which is essential.

The plans suggests infrastructure investment and new development should improve pedestrian paths between the school, the hospital and the general business area.

The Currie master plan also recommends a BBQ and shelter at The Currie Memorial Park. However, risk management and the design and accessibility of the existing infrastructure are more immediate issues to be addressed at the park. The community shares a concern that the current toilet block is not accessible from the park and most of the main street, This issue may be exacerbated by a roundabout proposed by the master plan. Roundabouts are typically not very pedestrian or cyclist friendly unless they incorporate pedestrian crossings /bike lanes across each roadway.

Summary of Recommendations – Currie

1. Develop a network of off-road trails for walking and jogging and identify a route for ParkRun.
2. Prepare a plan for footpaths around the town and street trees that progressively develops footpaths and provides well-designed streetscapes that encourage walking and cycling and supports street trees.
3. Prepare a master plan for the Currie football ground to consolidate and rationalise facilities and integrate courts, play facilities, a perimeter trail, canopy trees an upgraded oval and a community and sports hub building.
4. Design and construct a new social hub facility at the Currie football ground, to include community gym, change rooms and toilets, club rooms for the oval and the tennis and sports courts and public toilets.
5. Upgrade the Memorial Park in Currie to include more skate facilities, address risk management issues, provide landscape elements, integrate play facilities and provide paths, tables and seats access to toilets and a basketball court.

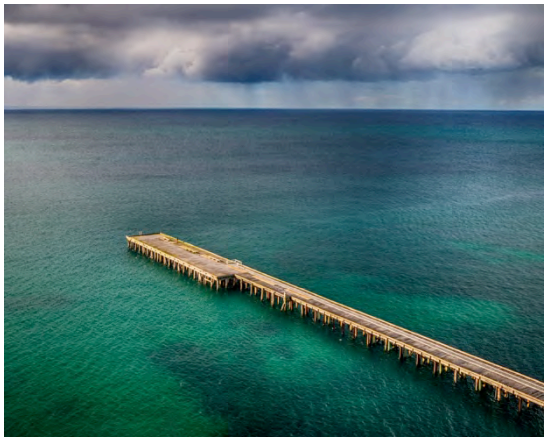
9.3 Naracoopa

The key facilities at Naracoopa are the jetty, the foreshore facilities – play and picnic area, a boat ramp and the natural features of the beach and the Sea Elephant River.

The only other facility on public land in this locality is the fire shed and associated meeting room. There have been cafes /restaurants located in Naracoopa in the past.

The key issues at Naracoopa are:

- There is a desire by some residents to fix the jetty, as it is a focal point for visitors and resident's recreation, however there is considerable cost involved, that makes its future uncertain.
- There isn't public access to the jetty as the associated land is no longer in public ownership.
- There may be an opportunity to refurbish the fire shed to accommodate community activities and meetings if port buildings cannot be utilised.
- The toilet on the foreshore is in the viewshed of the foreshore and at the end of its functional life it should be relocated.



- It would be desirable to plant additional suitable sections of foreshore with limbed up shade trees and low vegetation to provide shade and minimise mowing while retaining views.
- A circuit trail around the township, connecting existing trails would be desirable with signposting for tourists and residents.
- A proposal for a marina may provide some facilities such as food and beverages and upgraded foreshore and water access if negotiated, which may provide for local residents.

Summary of Recommendations – Naracoopa

- Maintain public access to the jetty (or any replacement) and along the foreshore should the jetty be retained, or a marina developed.
- Create a designated walking path circuit around the locality.
- Investigate the possibility of improving the fire shed for use for community meetings and programs.
- At the end of its useful life relocate the public toilet off the foreshore.
- Undertake street tree planting

9.4 Reekara

The old school facility provides a valuable resource for the indoor and outdoor community and recreation activities in the north of the island. This facility is progressively being upgraded, as funds become available.

Some improvements to the outdoor courts would be desirable.

The possible addition of a shower and toilet and change facilities may be desirable for rural families in drought times.

Opportunities to provide camping could be considered on the site.

Summary of Recommendations – Reekara

- Continue to support the use and development of the former school facility.
- Upgrade a court for multiple social sports at this location.
- Consider opportunities to provide camping on the site.
- Assist with programming of the facilities

10. Appendices

Appendix 1. Status of Actions: 2008 Recreation Plan

The following table illustrates the degree to which actions were implemented in the last plan and whether the action is still relevant.

Legend completed not implemented ❍ partly implemented

☑still relevant X not relevant ↻ possibly - should be reviewed

	Top Priorities of the Recreation Plan 2008	Implemented?	Still Current?
1	Adopt this Recreation Plan and incorporate it into Council's Strategy Plan 2004-2009	❍	X
2	Proceed with the Recreation Reserve stage of the multi-purpose indoor community and recreation complex at the Currie Recreation Reserve	❍	☑
3	Initiate a program of local trails development	❍	☑
4	Adopt the master plan prepared for the Currie Recreation Reserve	❍	
5	Initiate research into the consolidation of leisure and recreation facilities, clubs/ groups and activities	❍	☑
6	Initiate a skate park upgrade and extension	●	☑
7	Prepare a strategy for the further enhancement of indoor pool facilities	❍	☑
8	Install directional signs and interpretive information at and to key leisure and recreation	❍	☑
9	Provide local paths, signage, and safety and security lighting	❍	☑
10	Adopt a new Open Space Acquisition Policy	?	?

	Top Priorities of the Recreation Plan 2008	Implemented?	Still Current?
11	Initiate a program of leadership, managerial and operational training	?	?
12	Evaluate the capacity of Council to increase the level of budget funding for leisure and	?	?
13	Compile, maintain and disseminate data bases on recreation facilities, programs and services	?	☑
14	Conduct Disability Discrimination Act and Occupational Health and Safety assessments	?	☑
15	Provide programs for children, aged, disabled people and itinerant workers	⭘	↻
16	Assess alternate strategies for clubs and groups addressing insurance needs and costs	⭘	☑
17	Proceed with a site assessment for the Currie integrated services centre and a second stage of a multi-purpose indoor community and recreation complex	⭘	↻

Appendix 2. Recreation Facility Inventory (excerpts only).

Grey rows denote private facilities.

Facility	Address	Town
Cape Wickham Reserve and walk to Victoria Cove Walk	Tasmanian Park and Wildlife	Cape Wickham
Sea Elephant River Estuary	Cowper Point	Cowper Point
Cape Wickham State Reserve	Cape Wickham Rd, Wickham	Wickham
Currie Town Hall, Council Chambers and supper room – video link functionality & wall mounted smart boards for use	10 George St	Currie
Currie CWA	11 Edward St Currie	Currie
Uniting Church Fellowship Room	27 Edward St Currie	Currie
Snodgrass Park Currie	31 Edwards St. Currie	Currie
Phoenix Community House Inc.	24 Albert Street Currie	Currie
Men's Shed	Meech Street Currie (behind the Neighbourhood House)	Currie
Community Gardens	Behind the Phoenix Neighbourhood House, Currie	Currie
King Island Wetlands and Burgess Bay Track	Wetlands/Kelp Track Currie	Currie
King Island Memorial Library	1 Meech St, Currie	Currie
King Island District High School Indoor Stadium	26 George St, Currie	Currie
King Island District High School Oval and Outdoor Basketball Court	26 George St, Currie	Currie
Golf Course (King Island Golf and Bowling Club)	Netherby Rd, Currie	Currie
Squash Courts (within the Golf and Bowls Club)	Netherby Rd, Currie	Currie
Bowls Green (Golf and Bowls Club)	Netherby Rd, Currie	Currie
Parers Hotel (Ocean Dunes Hotel)	7/9-11 Main St, Currie	Currie
Currie Club (King Island Club)	Lighthouse St, Currie	Currie
Currie Boat Ramp	Currie	Currie

Facility	Address	Town
Currie-Wharf Jetty	Currie	Currie
King Island Museum (old Light Keepers Cottage)	36 Lighthouse St, Currie	Currie
King Island Cultural Centre	Wharf Road, Currie	Currie
Memorial Park	1 Meech St, Currie	Currie
Library, and RSL Building	Meech St, Currie	Currie
Jaycee Park (Also known as Lighthouse Park Playground)	Lighthouse Rd, Currie	Currie
Bicentennial Park (large bushland / foredune area North of Edward Street	Huxley/Henry St, Currie	Currie
Currie Football Ground (Recreation Reserve) (football and cricket oval as associated club rooms)	18 Netherby Rd, Currie	Currie
King Island Recreation Complex (Showground/ Racecourse)	North Rd, Currie	Currie
Lions Park	Edward St, Currie	Currie
Les Ross Park	Edward St, Currie	Currie
Camp Creek Reserve	56 Main Rd, Currie	Currie
Tennis/Netball Courts (part of Currie football ground complex)	Netherby Rd, Currie	Currie
Harold Sizer (indoor) Swimming Pool	King Island District School (26 George St,)	Currie
Indoor court (basketball courts) / gym	King Island District School (26 George St,)	Currie
Oval with concrete wicket and pipe rail fence (and associated outdoor court in disrepair)	King Island District School (26 George St,)	Currie
Art centre, and outdoor playground equipment	King Island District School (26 George St,)	Currie
Airport Terminal	Morrison Avenue, Loorana	Loorana
Soldier Settler Trail	Various	
Cape Wickham Links, Golf Course	Cape Wickham Road, Wickham	Wickham

Facility	Address	Town
Ocean Dunes Golf Course	365 North Rd, Loorana	Loorana
Grassy Squash/Basketball Centre, Grassy	Jarrah Street, Grassy	Grassy
Grassy Club	2885 Grassy Rd, Grassy	Grassy
Tennis Courts- Grassy	2871 Grassy Rd, Grassy	Grassy
Grassy Recreation Ground	27 Grassy Rd, Grassy	Grassy
Grassy Swimming Pool	2873 Grassy Rd, Grassy	Grassy
King Island Boat Club	Grassy Port, Grassy	Grassy
Grassy Op Shop and Community Rooms		Grassy
Grassy Boat Ramp	End of Grassy Harbour, Grassy	Grassy
Penguin Island Breakwater sea wall	Grassy	Grassy
Walk 7 km trail from Grassy Township to Sand Blow Point	Grassy	Grassy
Penny's Lagoon Lavinia Nature Reserve (See also Lavinia State Reserve)	Martha Lavinia Road	
Lavinia State Reserve Martha Lavinia State Conservation Area	Martha Lavinia Road	
Naracoopa Boat Ramp	44 The Esplanade, Naracoopa	Naracoopa
Walk to Frasers Bluff from Naracoopa Jetty	Naracoopa Jetty	Naracoopa
Naracoopa Reserve Picnic and Play Facilities (Naracoopa Esplanade)	The Esplanade, Naracoopa	Naracoopa
Naracoopa Jetty-	44 The Esplanade, Naracoopa	Naracoopa
Pegarah Private Nature Reserve Grassy Rd Pegarah	960 Pegarah Rd, Pegarah	Pegarah
King Island Gun Club	Pegarah	Pegarah
Reekara Community Complex (within old school facility)	2249 North Road, King Island	Reekara
Whistler Point Boat Ramp		
Sea Elephant Conservation Area	Sea Elephant Rd, Sea Elephant	Sea Elephant
Eldorado Conservation Area		Eldorado

Facility	Address	Town
Counsel Hill Conservation Area		
Shag Lagoon Bird Hide	Heddles Road, King Island	
Porky Beach Conservation Area		
Diggers Lagoon Conservation Area		
Reekara Wildlife Sanctuary		Reekara
Pass River Nature Reserve		
Tathams Lagoon Conservation Area		
Bungaree Lagoon Conservation Area		
Muddy Lagoon Nature Reserve		
Bob Lagoon Game Reserve		
Lake Flannigan Game Reserve		
Seal Rocks State Reserve		Seal Rocks
Kentford Forest Nature Reserve		
Christmas Island Game Reserve		
Cataraqui Point Conservation Area		
Stokes Point Conservation Area		Stokes Point
Seal River Conservation Area		
Gentle Annie Conservation Area		
Deep Lagoons Conservation Area		
Pearshape Lagoon Nature Reserve		
Badger Box Creek Nature Reserve		

Appendix 3. Known Walks on King Island

1. British Admiral Beach: 3 kms – 1 hour.
2. The Calcified Forest: 1.5 kms – 45 minutes.
3. Cape Wickham Lighthouse: 1km – 30 minutes.
4. Cape Wickham Lighthouse to Victoria Cove: 2.5 kms – 1.5 hours.
5. Victoria Cove to Cape Farewell: 2 kms – 1 hour return.
6. Cataraqui Memorial via Pearsons Road: 100 meters – 10 minutes, 4 kms – 80 minutes.
7. Cataraqui Point: 3 kms – 1 hour.
8. City of Melbourne Bay: 0.5 kms – 20 minutes, 3 kms – 1 hour.
9. Colliers Beach to Seal Point: 6 kms – 2 hours.
10. Counsel Hill Lookout: 500 meters – 20 minutes.
11. Yarra Creek Gorge, guided walk: 2-3 kms – 2-3.5 hours.
12. Currie and Big Beach Ramble: 1-5 kms – 30-90 minutes.
13. Currie Stroll, Lighthouse and Museum: 1-3 kms – 20-60 minutes.
14. Denby's Bay and Surprise Bay: 2 kms – 1 hour.
15. Ettrick Beach and Millers Bay: 0.5-3 kms – 20-90 minutes.
16. Grassy Harbour and the Penguin Parade: 2 kms – 45 minutes.
17. Grassy Port to Sandblow Point: 3.5 kms – 2 hours return.
18. Grassy to Grassy Harbour: 2 kms – 40 minutes one way.
19. Lake Martha Lavinia to Lavinia Beach: 3.5 kms – 1.5 hours return.
20. Naracoopa Stroll and Jetty: 0.5 kms-3kms – 20 minutes-60 minutes.
21. Naracoopa to Fraser Bluff: 4 kms – 1.5 hours.
22. Pearshape Lagoon: 100+ metres – 1-10 minutes.
23. Penny's Lagoon to Lavinia Point: 6.5 kms – 2.5 hours.
24. Sea Elephant Bay Blowhole: 200 metres – 30-90 meters.
25. Sea Elephant Lookout: 1.5 kms – 30 minutes.
26. Seal Rocks Lookout and Clifftop Walk: 1.5 kms – 2 hours return.
27. Stokes Point: 3-11 kms – 1-3 hours return.
28. Surprise Bay and Teal Cove: 2 kms – 1 hour.
29. Yellow Rock Beach to Coopers Bluff: 3-6 kms – 1-2+ hours return.
30. Yellow Rock Beach Walk: 2-5+ kms – 20-100+ minutes.

Appendix 4. Summary of themes arising from the Community Engagement

A number of themes arose from the community engagement. The following is a summary of direct quotes that support these themes. Please note these are not necessarily the views of Council or @leisure.

Co-ordination and support of community organisations to make them more sustainable

- A King Island District sports organisation "KIDS"- would be very beneficial to coordinate the entire sports programs on the island. More community organisations coming under one umbrella could reduce the need for so many volunteers and administration costs. Need to find ways to keep different people motivated to be involved in community sport.
- There is a need for someone to co-ordinate sport and recreation programs - especially after school hours as well as lobby in the interests of active sport and recreation on the island.
- The state peak sporting bodies do very little for the clubs on the island. Volunteers need more support especially in managing different age groups, gender and body sizes, all in the same team.
- Some clubs such as the boat club has a relationship with a Victoria Club – which is a great partnership.
- Some volunteers get burnt out as everything is an uphill battle struggle for funds and resources and support and members/ players
- Not much formal networking with groups on the island. Everyone is busy. This needs to be improved.

The Currie Memorial Park

- The skate park in Currie is very well used but does not support the needs of smaller children.
- A bigger skate park is required for little kids to use at the same time as older kids.
- Toilets are across the road from the park - difficult for kids to get to and for older people to cross the street from the shops, and the library is not often open.
- Children would like bike track (like Hill St Park in West Hobart) a beginners track with a few exciting features.

Swimming pools

- The pool is the primary recreation facility in Grassy. It needs solar heating, and hot showers.
- A large amount of volunteer time is required to keep it maintained although the use of waste oil is serving a purpose on the island.
- Ballarat and Clarendon College is a big user of the pool and without them, there would be a loss of revenue.
- There is a plan in place to replace the use of waste oil heating with solar in the future? Oil is very labour intensive. But there would need to be an alternative source of revenue.
- Good quality aquatic activities are in demand in Grassy because the population is mostly older adults and school children from Ballarat and Clarendon College.
- The pool in Grassy is used for rehab on the island. No hoist or ramp with stair access into the venue.

Football facilities

- The Grassy FC needs new change facilities and an upgraded oval. The Grassy Club is used as the footy club's social rooms after games. The Grassy Oval has no lights and very wet ground and leaches. Grassy only got three home games last year due to poor drainage. If the oval isn't upgraded, then games won't be played in Grassy, and neither of the two clubs will benefit.
- Lights need improving for night games at the Oval in Currie. The footy sheds are too small, and storage is an issue. There are Issues regarding accessibility in and around the Currie football ground. Lighting in this area is also an issue. The boundary fence -pipe /rail water pipe is too close to the football /cricket boundary line at Currie football ground. The football club's facilities are inadequate.
- In Currie, the courts and footy ground at Currie and support facilities all need to be redeveloped into something much more functional and cost-effective to maintain and able to reach a much wider audience. There is a need for the development of a community hub at the Recreation Reserve.

Toilets

- The toilet in the main street in Currie is on the other side of the road from the main shops and the memorial park, and there is no good crossing, especially for children and older adults.

The Naracoopa Jetty

- Resident feel the jetty needs to be fixed urgently as it is the reason people come to Naracoopa and the whole town suffers because it is not open. Also, you have to go through private land to get to it. This needs to be addressed in long term planning. People would love a coffee shop in the vicinity. Need to encourage more people and activity on the beach.

Community gym

- Residents in Currie and Grassy would like to have a community gym or at least some gym equipment in the town. If there was a community gym, it could provide for family change and shower for people out of town, as well as a place your teenagers and support the footy clubs.
- When there is a drought, families on farms needs somewhere to shower, then they would have to go home to change their children.

The need for other facilities

- There are few active things to do with kids indoors in winter. A place for children activities is needed, or a management presence or programming of the indoor basketball centre at the school. A supportive place for young people is essential. To provide supervision after school and before parents have finished work, as well as give children a place they can do productive social activities and seek support when required.
- The King Island Boat Club does not have enough space for current activities including storage space. The pistol club needs basic toilet facilities. Also, they are on private land.

Paths and trails

- There is a need to identify a suitable location for a ParkRun. Also there is a need for path routes accessible for prams and walkers to walk side by side. There have been lots of trails created, but their routes are not well documented or managed. The walking track booklet is out of date- it needs work. The lack of provision and quality of footpaths is a major concern in Currie and Grassy – continuous nature, accessibility for prams and older adults, surfaces and lack of lighting.

- At least 2-3 loops that offer slightly different experiences, distances and surfaces around the key towns are needed.

Ongoing maintenance

- Upkeep and general maintenance of facilities is difficult for committees and volunteers.
- All the outdoor ball courts on the island have fallen into disrepair. These can support social and physical activity without a club.

Marketing and information

- There is a need for one consolidated source of information about where existing trails go, and where existing facilities are located, clubs available, contact people and the importance to be a volunteer. This and a new residents kit is essential.

Demographics/issues for different age groups

- Grassy had a much older demographic than the rest of the island (This is reinforced by the 2016 census). Isolation for kids leaving school at year 10 and staying on the island is an issue- few other young people left. There is a need a place for teenagers to 'hang out' that is safe and after-school activities. The Skate park seems like the only option.
- There is a need to grow the population and continue to bring new faces to the island.

Costs

- There is an issue with willingness / ability to pay for facilities and activities across the community.
- Group classes (exercise) are difficult to make viable for a private provider as the numbers are just not there.
- There are opportunities for clubs to work together i.e. golf in bowls, to reduce costs, and increase membership. Insurance is a significant cost for very small clubs- could there be a brokerage scheme for all clubs?
- The cost of isolation, health, and social issues, to the community, without adequate facilities and programs is very high.

Other facility issues

- There seems to be many single purpose or separate facilities; one building for each organisation -despite many shared or similar activities. This level of provision is not sustainable. Some are not open all the time. Many facilities are not code compliant for access etc.,

What would the community like to do on the island but can't do now?

- Activities from the primary school group include: Rugby (once on the island), cricket, soccer, basketball, netball (only have a short season or programs, and boys can't play under 16 netball after under 12) competitive swimming, cinema, athletics, surf competition, more golf, kayaking, hockey, motorbike riding club, sandboarding, touch football, archery, ten-pin/laser tag.
- Umpiring courses for netball (kids would like to do such a course if provided).
- Facilities not available or not meeting needs, of kids at the school included:
  - Bigger and improved arena for pony club
  - Naracoopa jetty needs fixing
  - The school oval goal posts need fixing
  - The sailing clubrooms need to be made bigger
  - Bigger better quality netball courts required
  - Many would like to play cricket. Cricket facilities on the island are generally poor, and there is no full-season competition.
  - Girls need changing rooms at the footy. Girls only footy: there are not enough girls for this.
  - Walking tracks are needed at Naracoopa
  - Not enough bike tracks or good footpaths so kids have to ride on the road
  - More swings at the skate park
  - Hanging out spaces
  - Space for little kids at the skate park
  - Tennis facilities and competitions
  - Primary school activities that kids like to do now: fishing (beach fishing), swimming (sea and the pool), playing, hanging out, running, horse riding, motorbike riding, playing soccer (at home with friends), video games, skateboard park, bike riding at the park, rugby, sailing, snorkelling, farming (hobby), surfing, netball, abalone diving, bike riding, playing on the beach, AFL, driving tractors, holiday activities, gymnastics, jumping off the wharf, cray diving, golf, shooting (wallabies), Imperial 20-running, bush bashing (vehicle), kayak, camping, athletics, hiking, exploring the bush, motorbikes on the beach, diving, and cooking.
  - Children ride motor bikes on farms. No formal motocross facilities available – It seems to be a lot of kids interested in this activity.

The raw findings from each of the engagement methods can be found in the Demand and Consultation findings report.

Appendix 5. Examples of funding sources

1.1 Government grants (examples)

1a. Federal Government

- Community Sport Infrastructure Program
- Festivals Australia support individual art projects at festivals or significant one-off community events.
- SportAus fund Sporting Schools programming primary and secondary schools.
- National Landcare program - Regional Land Partnerships
- Clean Energy related initiatives

1b. State Government (examples)

- The Sport and Recreation Minor Grants Program
- Healthy Tasmania Community Innovations Grants
- The Sport and Recreation Major Grants Program
- State Grants Program for organisations
- Tasmania Community Fund
- Levelling the Playing Field Grants
- Events Tasmania

2. Philanthropic Trusts / Foundation Grants etc. (examples)

The Holden Home Ground Advantage, Domino's Give for Good program, The RACT Community Fund, Foundation for Rural and Regional Renewal, Australian Sports Foundation etc.,

3. Naming rights, or sponsorship funds

Examples in Victoria include Kyneton Toyota Aquatic Centre, Wallan Community Bank Adventure Park, Schweppes Stadium Bendigo and Ulverstone, Buffalo Sports Stadium, Mars Miner Dome, Ballarat.

4. Funds generated from users of facilities.(Examples of income from use)

- Revenue from leases and hire agreements. For example: Three years rent paid in advance to use for capital projects.
- Fees from events. For example, from those with a legacy policy, where equipment would be retained by the facility, for example.
- Fess for the hosting of large scale tournaments, concerts and festivals
- Parking fees
- Rental fees from on-site businesses including cafes and bike rental
- Leases to telecommunication towers.

5. Joint developments and partnerships peak bodies, other agencies, health services, or non-government agencies, and other interest groups.

6. Contributions from developers triggered by subdivision

7. Contributions from user groups (examples)

Collingwood Basketball Association submitted for and was successful in receiving a $3 million grant towards a new stadium and contributed this to a project jointly funded by the State Education and Sport and Recreation Departments.

8. Contributions from Peaking Sporting bodies

Australian Open (OA) Community

Australian Cricket Infrastructure Fund

9. Crowdfunding

Crowdfunding websites include GoFundMe, Kickstarter, Indiegogo, and Pozbile. Successful crowdfunding is reliant on significant promotion which may only be possible with TV and social media campaigns.