Outdoor recreation services in Queensland

November 2011
Growth Management Queensland

Looking forward. Delivering now. The Department of Local Government and Planning, through Growth Management Queensland, leads a coordinated Queensland Government approach to planning, infrastructure and development across the state.

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Queensland Government policy

The Queensland Government's Towards Q2: Tomorrow's Queensland policy framework includes a Green Ambition to protect Queensland's lifestyle and environment. The Green Ambition has a specific statewide target to protect 50% more land for nature conservation and public recreation by 2020. "Public recreation" includes outdoor recreation.

Policy 3.7.2 of the South East Queensland Regional Plan 2009-2031 requires development and implementation of the South East Queensland Outdoor Recreation Strategy.

Definitions

**Outdoor recreation** - recreation or sport activities undertaken in natural, rural and urban open space - without significantly changing those places

**Open space** - any area of land and/or water with no, or very few, built structures present, and with most of its surface open to the sky. Open space can be in public or private ownership. Open space is a synonym for greenspace.

**Outdoor recreation services** - powers, responsibilities and works which affect (intentionally or unintentionally) the quantity, quality, diversity, safety or sustainability of the places available for outdoor recreation. These same services also affect how, when, where and why people participate in outdoor recreation.

**Outdoor recreation activities** include:

- camping
- kite surfing
- rock climbing, abseiling and caving
- trail bike riding - riding off-road motorcycles, quads and similar motorised vehicles
- picnicking
- motor-boating
- scuba diving and snorkelling
- wildlife watching/nature study - e.g. bird or whale watching; plant, animal and landscape photography and painting
- fishing
- hunting
- bushwalking, trail running, rogaining, orienteering
- horse riding - trail riding; endurance riding
- surfing
- four-wheel-driving
- canoeing and kayaking
- mountain bike riding and cycle touring and on-road racing
- sailing
- water skiing
- white water rafting
- hang-gliding, para-gliding, parachuting and gliding

These activities are classified as outdoor recreation only where they occur in open space (i.e. outside buildings or constructed spaces).

Usually, outdoor recreation is a secondary use of places where activities (such as forestry, water supply, farming, nature conservation, transport, residential housing, commercial fishing or mining) continue as the primary or dominant uses.

**Outdoor recreation in context**

Outdoor recreation activities need open space like surf breaks, reefs, forests, rivers, deserts or mountains.

Many aspects of open space cannot be controlled (e.g. terrain, behaviour of animals, air temperature, wave height and direction, and storms). These uncontrollable inherent, and sometimes challenging, characteristics of open space are a significant part of why people participate in outdoor recreation.

These types of places are formed and maintained by geology and climate - processes operating at landscape, continental or global scales - and by land use history.

Outdoor recreation is a land use and a recognised economic activity. Like other land uses (e.g. transport, housing, farming and retail), outdoor recreation is a matter for land use policy, planning and management.

In contrast, other types of recreation and sport need facilities which are designed, built and maintained exclusively for specific activities. Skateboard parks, football fields, horse racing courses, tennis courts, climbing/abseiling walls, motorsport racing tracks and golf courses are examples of built facilities needed for activities which are not outdoor recreation.

Open space areas often have a primarily purpose other than outdoor recreation—producing timber; mining; quarrying; farming; water supply; conserving nature; transport; or protecting landscape heritage. Where outdoor recreation is a secondary use of open space, it is usually managed to limit any conflicts with the primary use/s; for safety and sustainability; and to ensure compliance with relevant laws.

Conflicts can occur between (1) outdoor recreation and other land uses; and (2) between people participating in different outdoor recreation activities in the same place at the same time. These conflicts are the source of most legal, policy, planning and management issues and often result in access restrictions.

People engage in outdoor recreation for many reasons—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for Outdoor Recreation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relaxation, rejuvenation, recreation and socialising—to relax and/or socialise (even though some of these activities may involve high levels of physical exertion)</td>
<td>Adventure-based counselling—to improve psychological, social and/or spiritual wellbeing or for personal development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor and environmental education—to help achieve formal and informal educational outcomes</td>
<td>Healthy lifestyle—to improve physical health, wellbeing, strength or fitness</td>
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<tr>
<td>Competing in outdoor sports—to be the fastest, most skilled or most resilient. Outdoor sports include: orienteering; rogaining; cross-country running; surfing competitions; endurance (long-distance off-road motorcycle racing); car rallies; endurance horse riding; and multi-activity adventure races.</td>
<td>Adventure tourism, eco-tourism and nature-based tourism—to generate income (tourism enterprises using outdoor recreation activities) and to experience places and/or activities that require skills, knowledge or equipment a person may not have (clients of tourism enterprises)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature/landscape/culture appreciation—to directly experience nature and/or landscapes and/or human cultures where the means of access (e.g. bushwalking, cycling, horse riding, rock climbing or four-wheel-driving) is incidental to the main motivation. Examples include bird watching, whale watching, identifying native plants and animals, landscape and nature photography, landscape painting, viewing scenery and visiting cultural heritage sites.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Department of Local Government and Planning

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### Table 1: Queensland Government departmental responsibilities as per the 21 February 2011 Administrative Arrangements Order (No. 1) 2011


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department of agency</th>
<th>Strategic Purpose</th>
<th>Core Functions</th>
<th>Outdoor recreation-related services and responsibilities</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Department of the Premier &amp; Cabinet</td>
<td>Identifies issues, risks and opportunities for government now and into the future and works with agencies to ensure the issues are proactively managed.</td>
<td>1. Policy advice, coordination and Cabinet support service 2. Government and executive support service 3. Arts and culture service 4. Legislative drafting, advisory and information service</td>
<td>1. The Department of the Premier and Cabinet is committed to providing strategic, high quality information, analysis and advice that helps to build Tomorrow's Queensland: strong, green, smart, healthy and fair. The department works across the Queensland Government to coordinate delivery of actions to achieve the Towards Q2: Tomorrow's Queensland ambitions and targets including: 1. Greenspace: increase by 50 per cent the area of national park estate and land for public recreation (including development of a statewide inventory and register of land for public recreation (lead agency: Department of Local Government and Planning)) 2. Preventable diseases: Cut by one-third obesity, smoking, heavy drinking and unsafe sun exposure (lead Queensland Health). 2. Content on the Queensland Government website including information about &quot;Recreation and attractions&quot; 3. Updates to the Queensland Government directory - <a href="http://www.qgd.qld.gov.au/">www.qgd.qld.gov.au/</a> 4. Previously the Department of the Premier and Cabinet has led or coordinated work by Queensland Government agencies on matters including: 1. Whole-of-Government coordination of actions to achieve the Towards Q2: Tomorrow’s Queensland target component for a 50% increase in the area of land for public recreation and associated state-wide inventory and target delivery plans; 2. Find your 30 initiatives; 3. Horse trails in the area covered by the South East Queensland Forest Agreement; 4. Policy, planning and management of off-road motorcycling (i.e. riding trail bikes and similar motorised vehicles); and 5. Water safety signage standards 5. The Department of the Premier and Cabinet oversees the South Bank Corporation which owns and manages the South Bank precinct located in the heart of Brisbane. The precinct comprises the Parklands, Little Stanley Street and Grey Street. South Bank parklands cover 42 hectares providing a diverse range of recreation, cultural and educational activities for local, regional and international visitors.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Queensland Treasury</td>
<td>Manages the State’s finances, ensures value for money in the delivery of Government services, delivers efficient revenue management services and leads policy development relating the Queensland economy and GoCs.</td>
<td>1. Financial and economic policy – including taxation 2. Economic and statistical research 3. GoC ownership, policy and performance</td>
<td>GoC = Government-owned-Corporation 1. Queensland Spatial Information Council (QSIC) - provides strategic direction and a framework for development and use of spatial information to support business, community and the environment across the State – including the information technology environment for the Q2 statewide register of land for public recreation 2. Office of Economic and Statistical Research (OESR) – provides economic information and statistics (through data outputs, coordination, intelligence and research) to support Queensland Government and community outcomes – e.g. economic impacts of ecotourism and visitation to national parks 3. Queensland Government Insurance Fund (QGIF) - policy and administration of the QGIF which provides liability insurance to all State agencies providing outdoor recreation services 4. Office of Government Owned Corporations (OGoC) – manages relationships between the Queensland Government and government-owned-corporations including: o RunWater Limited o Powerlink Queensland o Energex Limited o Port North Queensland Ports Limited o Moranbah Mine Corporation Limited o Port of Townsville Limited 5. Policy for State taxes, duties, levies, charges and other fees affecting outdoor recreation activities and the outdoor recreation industry. 6. Oversight of statutory authorities and government-owned-corporations for which the Treasurer is a Responsible Minister.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gaming Machine Act 1991  
Motor Accident Insurance Act 1994  
www.qbic.qld.gov.au  
www.oesr.qld.gov.au  
www.ojg.qld.gov.au  
www.qsic.qld.gov.au  
### Outdoor recreation services in Queensland

State government agencies, government-owned-corporations, local government, community sector and private enterprise

**Update:** 10 November 2011
**Please note:** Responsibilities for outdoor recreation, agency/organisation names and web addresses may change at any time without notice.

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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Tourism Policy, strategic planning, land use planning, marketing/promotion and business development support for all forms of tourism which use outdoor recreation activities to generate income including:</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Ecotourism</td>
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<td>• Adventure tourism</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>• Nature-based tourism</td>
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<td>This covers tourism industry interests in outdoor recreation such as the Adventure Activity Standards, operator/guide licensing, accreditation and certification frameworks, facilitating acceleration and the delivery of tourism infrastructure projects. Examples include:</td>
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<td>• A 2011 Tourism Project Feasibility Grant for a private off-road vehicle and mountain bike park on the Sunshine Coast:</td>
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<td>• The Green Army initiative to deliver tourism infrastructure (e.g. walking tracks and picnic facilities) and environment rehabilitation;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Investigation and facilitation of sites in or adjacent to protected areas which would be suitable for low-impact ecotourism infrastructure.</td>
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<td>DEEDI has initiatives to give greater recognition to tourism development in regional planning and development assessment processes and provides input to land use planning processes to:</td>
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<td>• Encourage an appropriate mixed and zoning provisions which support outdoor recreation services and facilities</td>
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<td>• Ensure design and planning criteria promote and support open space protection and natural landscaping.</td>
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<td>DEEDI works closely with Tourism Queensland (<a href="http://www.tq.com.au">www.tq.com.au</a>) - a statutory authority for tourism marketing and destination management.</td>
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<td>Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol (shared with Department of Transport and Main Roads, Maritime Safety Queensland – see page 4) The Queensland Boating and Fisheries Patrol (QBFP) enforces fisheries and boating safety laws through surveillance and inspection, as well as undertakings related to education with industry and communities.</td>
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<td>Recreational fishing – Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries</td>
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<td>1. Recreational fishing on the sea and in rivers, lakes and dams – planning, management, education, promotion, regulation and participation surveys</td>
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<td>2. Fish habitat protection and management</td>
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<td>3. Approvals in respect of: disturbance to marine plants; construction of temporary or permanent Waterway Barriers; and works within Declared Fish-Habitat Areas</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Biosecurity – Queensland Primary Industries and Fisheries</td>
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<td>1. Regulations governing the movement of livestock – including domestic pets and domestic animals (e.g. horses, camels, alpacas and llamas) used in outdoor recreation</td>
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<td>2. Animal welfare and ethics – including for domestic animals used in outdoor recreation</td>
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<td>3. Animal health, pests and diseases – including where these affect, or are spread by, domestic animals used in outdoor recreation</td>
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<td>4. Weeds, pest animals and ants – including where these affect or are spread by domestic animals or equipment (e.g. vehicle tyres and walking boots) used in outdoor recreation</td>
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<td>Fossicking (<a href="http://www.industry.qld.gov.au/safety/fockicking/">www.industry.qld.gov.au/safety/fockicking/</a>)</td>
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<td>1. Legislation governing recreational prospecting and fossicking</td>
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<td>2. Management of recreational fossicking</td>
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<td>3. Licences for recreational fossicking</td>
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<td>4. Declaration of Fossicking Areas and designation of Fossicking Land</td>
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<td>Coordinator-General The Coordinator-General was established in 1938 under the State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971 (SDPWOA). The original Act and subsequent amendments give the Coordinator-General powers to promote economic and social development and job opportunities through coordinating and implementing large-scale projects and developments. As part of the environmental impact assessment process for significant projects/development, the Coordinator-General may require social and environmental works to 'off-set' negative impacts caused the projects/development. Recent Coordinator-General projects which are relevant to outdoor recreation include oversight of the development of the outdoor recreation precinct around the Wyaralong Dam (including Mt Joyce Escape Recreation Park) by Queensland Water Infrastructure (QWI) Pty Ltd. On 1 July 2011, QWI ceased to exist and ownership and operation of the completed Wyaralong Dam and associated lands and recreation assets was transferred to Seqwater.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Tourism Queensland Act 1979**

**Tourism Services Act 2003**

**The Green Army initiative to deliver tourism infrastructure (e.g. walking tracks and picnic facilities) and environment rehabilitation;**

**Fisheries Act 1994**

**State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971**

**Fossicking Act 1994**

**State Development and Public Works Organisation Regulation 2010**

**Fossicking Regulation 2004**

**Animal Care and Protection Act 2001**

**State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971**

**State Development and Public Works Organisation (State Development Areas) Regulation 2009**

**State Development and Public Works Organisation Regulation 2010**

**State Development and Public Works Organisation (State Development Areas) Regulation 2009**

**Utility Water Act 1994**

**Fossicking Act 1994**

**State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971**

**State Development and Public Works Organisation Regulation 2010**

**State Development and Public Works Organisation (State Development Areas) Regulation 2009**

**Fossicking Act 1994**

**Fossicking Regulation 2004**

**Special Purpose: Accelerating innovation, economic development and trade, and ensuring sound labour and consumer conditions.**

1. Employment
2. Economic Development – including regional development and rural & regional communities
3. Trade – including Trade Queensland
4. Mining and resources
5. Energy – including Office of Clean Energy
6. Primary industries and fisheries – including Biosecurity
7. Office of Fair Trading – including Liquor Licensing, Gaming & Racing
8. Tourism
9. Coordinator-General - coordinating and implementing large scale projects and developments

**Economic Development**

Maintains strong economic performance in Queensland by promoting and safeguarding Queensland jobs, accelerating innovation, economic development and trade, and ensuring sound labour and consumer conditions.
### Department of Environment and Heritage Protection

**Core Functions**
1. Infrastructure development
2. Infrastructure delivery
3. Planning and development assessment
4. Local government

### Strategic Purpose
1. Lead agency for a 50% increase in the area of land for nature conservation and public recreation by 2020 - the second of the two Towards Q, Tomorrow's Queensland Green targets. (HASC) has a component which focuses on land for public recreation (which includes outdoor recreation).
2. Provisions of the Sustainable Planning Act 2009 which are relevant to outdoor recreation including (regional plans; standard planning scheme provisions and infrastructure charges.
3. Desired regional outcomes, principles, policies and programs in the SEQ Regional Plan 2009-2031 (and other regional plans) which directly affect outdoor recreation including:
   - SEQ Active Trails Strategy to plan, develop and manage an integrated network of recreation trails
   - SEQ Outdoor Recreation Strategy to provide outdoor recreation opportunities needed to meet priority community needs, while protecting other regional landscape values and land-uses and to ensure that outdoor recreation is safe, sustainable and complying with relevant laws
   - Queensland Outdoor Recreation Strategic Framework explains what outdoor recreation is, where outdoor recreation occurs and how outdoor recreation can be addressed in regional plans throughout Queensland
   - Urban Greenspace - including to cater for community needs for outdoor recreation, built spaces and facilities for recreation and sport, and community facilities and spaces for community activities and healthier lifestyles
   - Public access to foreshores and coastal waters - including to ensure access to the coast and coastal waters for outdoor recreation is planned, designed, constructed and maintained to conserve coastal resources
   - Regional inter-urban breaks - to define regional communities, support ecosystem services and protect regional landscape values (including outdoor recreation)
   - Rural futures initiatives - including initiatives to ensure land-use and water management policies and programs provide outdoor recreation opportunities which are appropriate in rural areas.
4. Development and implementation of the Queensland Greenspace Strategy and related initiatives to provide regional and local networks of community greenspaces.
5. Queensland Infrastructure Plan and Program (QIPP) - will include information on investment in outdoor recreation infrastructure for in an annual report. The existing South East Queensland Infrastructure Plan and Program provides a model for these reports.
6. Local laws (under the Local Government Act 1993) and policies governing land use and planning regulation including outdoor recreation activities on areas managed by local governments (eg. beaches and other foreshores, local roads,Rolled roads and reserves for community purposes for which local governments are trustees) and relevant to recreational boating
7. Laws and administration of:
   - Registration of motor vehicles and motor vessels
   - Licensing for operators of motor vessels and motor vessels
   - Recreational use of motor vessels in public places (e.g. beaches)
   - Recreational boating including boating safety
   - Boating on or near water for vessel/boat activities
8. Waterways Transport Management Plans - zoning for on-water activities
9. Grant programs for development of recreational boating infrastructure (eg. boat ramps, jetties, navigation markers, etc)
10. Production of navigation charts and other publications relevant to recreational boating
11. Recreational boating surveys
12. Marine Incident Reporting
13. Transport planning and development including commuter cycling and walking infrastructure
14. State land in closed railway corridors which have potential for re-development as recreation trails – DTMR holds perpetual leases (issued by DERM – see page 51).
15. Policy on recreational use of DTMR lands – including redevelopment and use of non-operational rail corridor land as "Multi Purpose Recreational Transport Corridors" (eg. recreation trails
16. Planning, design, construction, maintenance and operation of State controlled roads including "tourism", directional and safety signage, -corridor links for recreation and provision of appropriate cycling infrastructure in integrated regional cycling network plans
17. Development of strategic bicycle links
18. Queensland Cycling Infrastructure Policy
19. Planning, design, construction, maintenance and operation of road-side rest areas and scenic stops that are on State-controlled roads
20. Managing State-Controlled Road corridors for non-road uses in partnership with other agencies
21. Approvals of events, including outdoor recreation events, crossing or using State-controlled roads

### Relevant Laws
- Sustainable Planning Act 2009
- Sustainable Planning Regulation 2009
- Local Government Act 1993
- Maritime Safety Queensland Act 2002
- Road Transport and Safety Act 2000
- Maritime Safety Queensland Act 2002
- Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995
- Transport Operations (Marine Safety) Act 1994
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<tr>
<td>The Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM) is lead agency for the nature conservation component of the Towards Q2: Tomorrow’s Queensland Green target to increase the area of land for nature conservation and public recreation by 50% by 2020. (See Department of Infrastructure and Planning for responsibility for the public recreation component of the Towards Q2: Tomorrow’s Queensland Green target) DERM includes the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS) which is responsible for outdoor recreation policy, planning, infrastructure development, operation, maintenance and regulation on Queensland's National Parks and other types of protected areas dedicated under the Nature Conservation Act 1992, Forest Reserves, State Forests, Marine Parks and Recreation Areas.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Water – quality, supply, catchments etc.</td>
<td>2. Climate Change – including Office of Climate Change</td>
<td>3. Land management – including Native Title</td>
<td>4. Environmental Services – including conservation &amp; heritage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Recreation management, controls and regulations on outdoor recreation areas - including policies for visitor management in QPWS-managed areas</td>
<td>6. Development and management of outdoor recreation infrastructure - including camping areas, picnic areas, toilets, water supply, refuse bins, public access roads, car parks, walking tracks, mountain bike trails, jetty's, boat moorings and direction, interpretive, safety and regulatory signs on QPWS-managed areas</td>
<td>7. Policy, planning, management and regulation of outdoor recreation activities on QPWS-managed areas</td>
<td>8. Outdoor recreation in most QPWS-managed areas provided activities are ecologically sustainable (as defined in the Nature Conservation Act), nature-based (as defined in the Parks Master Plan) and comply with relevant laws and conditions of permits and other authorities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Reserves for Community Purposes – including strategic policy, model by-laws (in most cases Local Government is trustee for reserves and is responsible for maintenance of the reserve for its dedicated purpose) and appointment of trustees.</td>
<td>10. Roads – survey and dedication and administrative policy. Local Government is responsible for management, control and regulation of local road uses. The Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR) is responsible for management, control and regulation of uses of state-controlled roads</td>
<td>11. Stock routes – survey, dedication and administrative and management policy. Local Government is responsible for routine operational management of all uses of stock routes including outdoor recreation uses. All stock routes are roads under the Land Act 1994</td>
<td>12. Unallocated State Land (USL) – administration and management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Easements (including easements for public access or recreation) - survey and dedication and administrative policy</td>
<td>14. Tidal areas and the bed and banks of many rivers and streams (particularly boundary streams) – survey, dedication and administrative policy while recognising the rights of riparian landholders</td>
<td>15. Allocating and permitting/leasing land for public and private boat ramps and jetties</td>
<td>16. Administration of land tenure for the Bincentennial National Trail (BNT) on State land (excluding areas managed by DERM) including assessment of applications for road closures and State interests reviews of local government planning schemes to ensure the BNT is acknowledged and protected through mechanisms in the Sustainable Planning Act 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Production of maps (topographic, road and tourism) for areas used for recreation activities</td>
<td>18. Administration of laws governing noise, dust and other environmental nuisances – including where these are caused by outdoor recreation activities</td>
<td>19. Water supply and catchment management</td>
<td>20. Operational policies for visitor management in QWPS-managed areas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Outdoor recreation services in Queensland

State government agencies, government-owned-corporations, local government, community sector and private enterprise

## Update: 10 November 2011

Please note: Responsibilities for outdoor recreation, agency/organisation names and web addresses may change at any time without notice.

## Department of Communities

### Strategic Purpose
Supports the development of fair, cohesive and vibrant communities. Delivers effective child protection services, and promotes positive community outcomes.

### Core Functions
1. Child protection
2. Youth justice and youth support and crime prevention programs
3. Community support – including women, seniors, youth, etc.
4. Disabilities – including care and carers
5. OATISP
6. Housing
7. Sport and recreation

### Outdoor recreation-related services and responsibilities
1. Coordinates Queensland Government policies and actions for off-road motorcycling (also known as “trail bike riding”) - i.e. riding trail bikes and similar motorised vehicles) including the Queensland Off-Road Motorcycling Management Strategy
2. Programs to promote links between physical activity (including participation in outdoor recreation) and health including Find your 30
3. Convenor of the inter-departmental working group on Adventure Activity Standards and management of the project to develop adventure activity standards for Queensland
4. Administration of grants to local governments and outdoor recreation clubs for planning and development of facilities and capability to support participation in outdoor recreation
5. Administration of grants to non-government not-for-profit outdoor recreation industry organisations for advocacy, development and other purposes
6. Operation of seven Active Recreation Centres where outdoor recreation-based programs are offered. Related services are provided by the Outdoor Educators Association of Queensland (page 12) and by “Private Schools” (page 13).
7. Provision of advice on outdoor recreation-related research, planning, development approval, infrastructure development and sustainable management of specific outdoor recreation activities (information available online at: www.sportrec.qld.gov.au/Recreation.aspx)
8. Provision of adventure learning programs for vulnerable youth, people with disabilities and other client groups
9. Provision of accredited training in outdoor recreation-based youth development and intervention programs at The Outlook Training and Resource Centre at Boonah and The Northern Outlook in Cairns
10. Provision of vocational education in outdoor recreation (search for “outdoor recreation”) to Certificates III and IV and Diploma levels at The Outlook Training and Resource Centre
11. Administration of the Duke of Edinburgh’s Award Scheme in Queensland.

## Department of Education & Training

### Strategic Purpose
To provide Queenslanders with the knowledge, skills and confidence to maximise their potential, contribute productively to the economy and build a better Queensland

### Core Functions
1. Early Years – including Office of Early Childhood Education & Care
2. Education – including Higher Education and VET

### Outdoor recreation-related services and responsibilities
1. Administration of Vocational Education and Training (VET) Certificates 2, 3 and 4 in Outdoor Recreation and Diploma of Outdoor Recreation in Queensland. These courses provide qualified staff for employment in outdoor recreation-related industries and public sector roles.
2. Outdoor and environmental education programs (where these involve using outdoor recreation activities to achieve curriculum and other outcomes)
   - Education Queensland (EQ) operates 27 outdoor or environmental education centres statewide – 14 of which are in SEQ.
   - Many State primary and secondary schools run outdoor education or environmental education programs using the EQ education and environmental education centres.
   - More than 100,000 students participate in programs at EQ outdoor education or environmental education centres each year.
   - Some State schools also run outdoor and/or environmental education programs in places other than the EQ outdoor education or environmental education centres.
   - Most DET outdoor education and environmental education centres and programs rely on access to near-by National Parks (and other types of protected areas dedicated under the Nature Conservation Act 1992), State Forests, Recreation Areas and State Marine Parks, State reserves, precincts around major dams and private landholdings.

   For information on similar services, refer to:
   - “Active Recreation Centres” – Department of Communities, Item 6 (above on this page);
   - “Private Schools” on page 13 for information about private school outdoor education centres and environmental education centres; and “Outdoor Educators Association of Queensland” on page 12.

## Department of Health

### Strategic Purpose
Ensures access to safe and sustainable health services and fosters healthy individuals and communities in Queensland.

### Core Functions
1. Primary health care
2. Public health
3. Hospitals – including Major Hospitals Project Office

### Outdoor recreation-related services and responsibilities
Surveys of participation in physical activity consistently show that participation in outdoor recreation is much greater than participation in formal sports. Many of the health benefits from physical activity derive from participation in outdoor recreation activities.

Queensland Health
1. Is lead agency for the Q2 Healthy target to reduce obesity by one third by 2020.
2. Supports policy and planning to increase participation in physically active forms of outdoor recreation (e.g. the Queensland Government’s Be Active Queensland campaign)
3. Convenes the Supportive Environments for Active Healthy Living Working Group which encourages participation in physically active forms of outdoor recreation to improve physical and mental health
4. Queensland health is a major beneficiary of initiatives which encourage participation in physically active forms of sport and recreation through reductions in future health costs

## Relevant links
### Strategic Purpose
Delivers a justice system and other programs and services that provide equity and fairness to all Queenslanders, and contributes to safe and secure communities.

### Core Functions
**Workplace Health and Safety**
1. Regulation and advice regarding workplace health and safety issues associated with outdoor recreation activities including recreational snorkelling and SCUBA diving and horse riding.
2. Workplace inspections
3. Investigations into fatal outdoor recreation incidents
4. Requirements for recording and investigating non-notifiable outdoor recreation incidents

**Industrial Relations**
1. State industrial award for Outdoor Leaders

### Outdoor recreation-related services and responsibilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department or Agency</th>
<th>Strategic Purpose</th>
<th>Core Functions</th>
<th>Relevant laws</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Department or agency</td>
<td>Strategic Purpose</td>
<td>Core Functions</td>
<td>Outdoor recreation-related services and responsibilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Department of Public Works | Provides business and associated services to Queensland Government agencies to assist them deliver their services to the people of Queensland | 1. Government accommodation and buildings  
2. Government communication, information services and planning and archiving  
3. Government motor vehicles, printing and publishing and purchasing  
4. Licensing and regulation of the Queensland building industry  
5. Practices and registration of professional engineers and architects  
6. Property facilities management and services  
7. Shared services provision and systems  
8. Urban design and government architect  
9. Warehousing and distribution of merchandise and furniture | Kurilpa Bridge – a major link in Brisbane’s urban walking and cycling network  
Roma Street Parkland – a major link in Brisbane’s urban walking and cycling network  
Oxley Creek Common - starting in 2006, Friends of Oxley Common worked in conjunction with the Department of Public Works and the Brisbane City Council to remove the aquatic weed, Salvinia, from Pelican Lagoon.  
Rockhampton riverside park – facilities including fishing platforms, barbecue areas, picnic shelters, playgrounds, a toddler play area, an amphitheatre and a pedestrian and cycling loop on both sides of the Fitzroy River.  
Northbank Access link - a $3.23 million upgrade to the riverside walking and cycling pathway along the north bank of the Brisbane River between Victoria Bridge and the Queensland University of Technology, Gardens Point campus. | Relevant laws (all available online at: [www.legislation.qld.gov.au/OQPChome.htm](http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/OQPChome.htm))  
Web links current at 18 October 2011 |
Table 2: Queensland Government Ministerial and responsibilities of Government-owned-corporations and similar entities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minister/s Agency/corporation</th>
<th>Legislative mandate</th>
<th>Details of outdoor recreation services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
### Legislative mandate


### Outdoor Recreation Roles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency/corporation</th>
<th>Details of outdoor recreation services</th>
<th>Legislative mandate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SunWater Limited</strong></td>
<td><strong>Policy, planning, development, and regulation of outdoor recreation in/on 27 SunWater controlled dams, weirs and water storages and associated lands outside south east Queensland (i.e. the region defined for the South East Queensland Regional Plan 2009-2031).</strong> Note the advice on recreation facilities listed at: <a href="http://www.sunwater.com.au/__data/waterstorage/Recreation.htm">www.sunwater.com.au/__data/waterstorage/Recreation.htm</a> - &quot;Data provided on this site by SunWater may not be up to date or complete. As there is no current intention to regularly update the SunWater information, SunWater does not take any responsibility for its accuracy. You should make your own enquiries with the relevant local council about current facilities.&quot; Local governments often manage the recreation areas and facilities associated with SunWater dams.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gladstone Area Water Board</strong></td>
<td><strong>Policy, planning, development, management and regulation of outdoor recreation in/on Awoonga Dam and associated lands.</strong> <strong>The website for Queensland Water Infrastructure Pty Ltd has been closed.</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Queensland Water Infrastructure Pty Ltd</strong></td>
<td><strong>Infrastructure design, planning and construction and establishment of long-term management arrangements for outdoor recreation and related recreation, sport and tourism infrastructure on the lands surrounding the Wyaralong Dam.</strong> <strong>On 1 July 2011, ownership and operation of the completed Wyaralong Dam and associated lands and recreation assets was transferred to</strong> <a href="http://www.seqwater.com.au">Seqwater</a> <strong>(refer to page 9 above).</strong> <strong>Please note: Queensland Water Infrastructure Pty Ltd no longer exists.</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gladstone Ports Corporation Limited</strong></td>
<td><strong>Planning, development and management of outdoor recreation activities and facilities within lands and waters controlled by each corporation including:</strong> 1. Marinas, moorings and associated on-shore facilities for recreational boats (e.g. yachts and other sailing craft and motor boats); and 2. Foreshore parks and recreation trails. Marinas, moorings and associated on-shore facilities for recreational boats are significant infrastructure supporting recreational boating in Queensland coastal waters.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Far North Queensland Ports Corporation</strong></td>
<td><strong>Planning, development and management of marinas, moorings and associated on-shore facilities for recreational boats (e.g. yachts and other sailing craft and motor boats); and foreshore parks and recreation trails.</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Powerlink Queensland and ENEREX</strong></td>
<td><strong>Both Powerlink Queensland and ENEREX have powerlines which cross the landscape via easements - sometimes in places where there are no public roads. Although powerline 'easements' are not intended for public use, they are sometimes used illegally for outdoor recreation. For more information on easements, see <a href="http://www.derm.qld.gov.au/about/policy/officialdocuments/3329item_901_527.pdf">www.derm.qld.gov.au/about/policy/officialdocuments/3329item_901_527.pdf</a> and <a href="http://www.energex.com.au">www.energex.com.au</a> and <a href="http://www.powerlink.com.au">www.powerlink.com.au</a></strong>.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3: Local government and Australian government outdoor recreation services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation, industry or sector</th>
<th>Outdoor Recreation Roles</th>
<th>Details of outdoor recreation services</th>
<th>Legislative mandate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Individual Local Governments** | Policy, planning, development, management, regulation and marketing for outdoor recreation within areas managed by local governments | Most of these services are provided by all Local Governments in Queensland but details vary from council to council  
1. Identifying, protecting and securing places for outdoor recreation, including local parks infrastructure and local community land, through Integrated Planning Act 1997 (IPA) planning schemes, Priority Infrastructure Plans and Infrastructure Charges Plans  
2. Planning for outdoor recreation through non-IPA mechanisms including park master plans, outdoor recreation strategies, sport and recreation plans and similar documents  
3. Securing areas for outdoor recreation through non-IPA mechanisms including “bushland”, “park” and “environmental” levies  
4. Outdoor recreation planning, development, management and regulation and maintaining supporting built infrastructure (e.g. trails, toilets, car parks, picnic shelters, swimming enclosures, etc) in municipal parks, reserves, urban bushland and foreshores where these are controlled by Local Governments (including on State lands for which control has been delegated to Local Governments) including:  
   - Reserves dedicated under the Land Act 1994 for which a Local Government is appointed as Trustee  
   - Local Government controlled roads  
   - Most foreshores and beaches  
   - Urban bushland parks  
   - Conservation Parks (dedicated under the Nature Conservation Act 1992) for which a Local Government is appointed as Trustee  
5. Enforcement of Local Government Act 1993 local laws where these apply to outdoor recreation  
    - Given the variety, spatial extent and scale of their outdoor recreation services, Local Governments are major providers of outdoor recreation services.  
    - The larger councils have complex organisational structures with the responsibilities for outdoor recreation services dispersed across many work units. Coordination of outdoor recreation services can also be a problem for larger councils as it is for State agencies.  
    - Smaller rural councils may lack the resources (especially professional outdoor recreation policy, planning or management expertise) and revenue sources to provide regional scale outdoor recreation services.  
    - Local Government Association of Queensland (LGAQ)  
      - LGAQ is the peak body and official voice of Queensland local councils. This organisation represents and supports Queensland’s local governments.  
      - Council of Mayors South East Queensland (CoMSEQ)  
        - With the exception of Moreton Bay Regional Council, all local councils in south east Queensland are members of CoMSEQ. Currently, CoMSEQ has a project to develop a regional trail bike park at Wyaralong near Boonah. | (all Qld laws are available online at: [www.legislation.qld.gov.au/OQPChome.htm](http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/OQPChome.htm))  
[CoMSEQ Trail bike information](http://www.seqtrailbikes.qld.gov.au/Pages/default.aspx) |
### Table 4: Not-for-profit and/or community-based - Non-Government Organisations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation, industry or sector</th>
<th>Outdoor Recreation Roles</th>
<th>Details of outdoor recreation services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not-for-profit and/or community-based non-government organisations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Programs for social, psychological and/or spiritual development of youth and other demographic groups</td>
<td>1. Non-government organisations provide many outdoor recreation services – e.g. provision of places for particular activities, skills instruction, adventure-based counselling, personal development and organised participation programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guided activities</td>
<td>2. Many adventure-based counselling, personal development programs achieve outcomes such as physical, intellectual, social, emotional and/or spiritual development of young people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skills training and accreditation</td>
<td>3. Some organisations own one or more or properties (such as outdoor recreation or outdoor education centres) where particular activities can be undertaken. Some of these properties are relatively large landholdings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Instructor and leader training</td>
<td>4. Some organisations have developed skills-training programs from novice to leader and instructor levels and associated accreditation systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social support, information and access to places and equipment for members</td>
<td>5. Many organisations advocate for policy, planning, management and marketing which supports “best-practice” or “sustainable” or “minimum impact” outdoor recreation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Advocacy</td>
<td>Many community-based non-government organisations provide outdoor recreation services Queensland. These organisations include:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Queensland Outdoor Recreation Federation [<a href="http://www.qorf.org.au/">http://www.qorf.org.au/</a>]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Outdoor Educators Association of Queensland [<a href="http://www">http://www</a> oeaoq.org.au/]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Queensland Police-Citizens Youth Clubs [<a href="http://www">http://www</a> pcyoc.org.au/]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| | | Guides Queensland [http://www.guideqld.org/]
| | Church-based youth groups including: | Many community-based non-government organisations provide outdoor recreation services Queensland. These organisations include: |
| | o Adventists Outdoors [http://youth.adventistconnect.org/]
| | o Girls Brigade [http://www.gbjq.org.au/]
| | | Motor/Power Boating [http://www.djdpba.com/]
| | | Orienteering [http://www.ocsq.com.au/]
| | Bird Watching [http://www.birdqueensland.org.au/]
| | | Personal Water Craft (Jet Skiing) [http://www.gpwwg.org.au/]
| | Hang Gliding & Para-glingiding [http://www.hgfa.asn.au/]
| | | Trail Running [http://turf.org.au/]

Information continues on next page

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Department of Local Government and Planning

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### Table 5: Private sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation, industry or sector</th>
<th>Outdoor Recreation Roles</th>
<th>Details of outdoor recreation services</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Private enterprise &amp; private landholders</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Private off-road vehicle parks, caravan parks, camping areas</td>
<td>1. Some private landholders provide temporary or permanent opportunities for many outdoor recreation activities on a commercial or non-commercial basis. They provide for outdoor recreation activities including camping, horse riding, driving four-wheel drives and similar vehicles, trail bike/off-road motorcycle riding, rogaining, orienteering and bushwalking</td>
<td>&lt;NA&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| | Eco-tourism, adventure tourism and nature-based tourism enterprises | 2. Private enterprise based on outdoor recreation includes -  
  - Outdoor recreation instruction and guiding services  
  - Adventure, nature-based and/or ecotourism enterprises  
  - Commercial adventure racing companies  
  - Commercial outdoor education services | <NA> |
| | Outdoor recreation equipment manufacturers, importers, wholesalers and retailers | 3. Outdoor recreation equipment manufacturers, importers, wholesalers and retailers constitute a major industry which provides a broad range of products including equipment and accessories for activities including:  
  - Camping  
  - Four-wheel driving  
  - Fishing  
  - Motor boating  
  - Sailing  
  - Canoeing and kayaking  
  - Surfing  
  - Horse riding  
  - Bushwalking  
  - Para-gliding, hang-gliding & parachuting  
  - Cycling  
  - Trail bike riding  
  - Rockclimbing & abseiling  
  - SCUBA diving & snorkelling  
  - Hunting  
  - Kite-surfing | <NA> |
| **Forestry Plantations Queensland Pty Ltd (FPQ)** | Policy planning and management for outdoor recreation in state plantation forests and other lands controlled by FPQ | FPQ manages recreation in State Plantation Forests for which it has a lease.  
Subject to legal and management considerations (e.g. forestry operations, permit requirements for certain activities and safety), FPQ may allow public to use of these areas for outdoor recreation activities including walking, cycling, horse riding, motorcycling, car rallies, photography and filming, sled racing.  
In 2010, FPQ was fully privatised (i.e. became an independent private corporation) and is now owned by Hancock Queensland Plantations, a company managed by Hancock Timber Resource Group. | <NA> |
| **Private schools** | Private school outdoor and environmental education centres  
Private school school-based programs outdoor or environmental program | 1. Outdoor and environmental education (where these involve using outdoor recreation activities to achieve curriculum goals)  
2. Many private schools in Queensland operate outdoor or environmental education centres and many other private schools run outdoor education or environmental education programs which are not based at outdoor or environmental education centres  
3. See Department of Education and Training (on page 6) for information about Queensland Government outdoor education centres and environmental education centres. | <NA> |