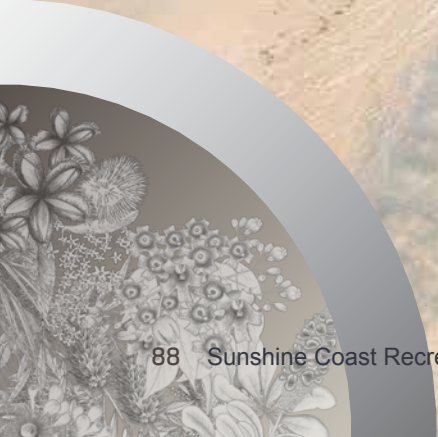


Appendices





Appendix A – Reference list

Appendix B – Glossary of terms, Abbreviations

Appendix C – Acknowledgements





Appendix A

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Appendix B

Glossary of terms

Active recreation – Recreational activities which require varying degrees of physical exertion.

Activity centre – Commercial focal points which include a combination of land uses and infrastructure such as offices, retail, higher density housing, entertainment, civic spaces and community facilities. Also known as a community hub.

Adaptation – The process of adjustment to the effects of actual or expected changes in climate.

Annual exceedance probability (AEP) – the likelihood of occurrence of a flood of given size or larger occurring in any one year.

All abilities play space – A place which is designed primarily for equal access children's play regardless of physical or mental development.

Biodiversity – The variety of species and ecosystems and the ecological processes of which they are a part.

Biophilia – The innately emotional connection between human beings and other living organisms.

Built environment – The systems of buildings, facilities and constructed infrastructure services.

Built infrastructure – Constructed park elements that support park functions and activities.

Character – The intrinsic features and innate qualities of an area (including natural, built, cultural and spiritual) that create a sense of connection in people.

Climate change – Natural and human induced changes to the climate attributed to increased levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

Coast – Coastal foreshore and adjacent areas.

Coastal foreshore – Area between high and low mean spring tides.

Community hub – See activity centre.

Community view lines – Accessible public areas that provide a vantage point overlooking significant views and vistas in natural and built environments.

Conservation estate – A collection of state, council and private lands managed for conservation.

Cultural heritage – An expression of the ways of living developed by a community and passed on from generation to generation including customs, practices, places, objects, artistic expressions and values.

Ecological connectivity – Natural vegetation corridors that provide connectivity between habitats to enable species movement and gene exchange.

Ecologically functional – The effective functioning of habitats to support plants and animals.

Ecosystem services – The benefits people obtain from the natural environment such as clean air and drinking water.

Embellishment – The level of built and living infrastructure required to achieve the desired function.

Formal recreation – Recreational activities with formal rules and event organisation and administration structures.

Green infrastructure – The physical natural environment within and between our cities, towns and villages. A network of parks, gardens, native vegetation, green corridors, waterways, street trees and open countryside.

Hard-stand – open area finished with a hard surface such as concrete, pavers or similar.

Informal recreation – Recreational activities that do not require event organisation and administration structures.

Legibility – The quality of being clear enough to comprehend.

Living infrastructure – The multi-functional network of natural landscape elements, integrated with the built environments to provide a range of ecological, social and economic benefits.

Localities of interest (LOI) – Geographical planning areas defined to identify the characteristics and traits of the wide range of communities currently existing on the Sunshine Coast. They are based on a combination of neighbouring gazetted suburbs and where possible represent communities that share a number of traits in addition to their geographical location.

Mitigation – Activities to reduce, eliminate or prevent risk.

Multi-generational – A range of age groups.

Natural environment – Elements that exist without intervention through naturally occurring processes, including water, soil, air, plants and animals, and the ecological and physical processes that affect them.

Node – Gathering point within a park where activities and infrastructure are grouped together and easily accessed

Park function – The role of an open space. Each park function delivers benefits for the health and liveability of the region.

Passive recreation – Recreational activities that require minimal physical exertion. This can include walking, socialising and observing nature.

Public realm – Publicly accessible areas including open spaces, buildings and facilities including civic buildings, streets, pathways and parks.

Recreation – The experience that results from freely chosen participation in physical, social, spiritual, intellectual, creative and spiritual pursuits that seek to enhance individual and community well-being.

Riparian – land alongside creeks, streams, gullies, rivers and wetlands.

Scenic amenity – The collective appreciation of scenery and the attractiveness of a place, including natural and built environments.

Self-contained neighbourhood – An urban residential area that facilitates walk and cycle access to local services and facilities including integrated public transport options.

Setting – The characteristics of the surrounding environment in which a recreation park is located.

Abbreviations

Smart technology – A range of integrated information gathering and communication technologies such as sensors, data and real-time monitoring used to connect people, businesses, communities and the environment.

Stream order – used to describe the hierarchy of streams from the top to the bottom of a catchment.

Topophilia – The affective bond between people and place or setting.

Universal access – Also called equal access. Access that enables the inclusion of a range of people including, but not limited to: children, older people, people in wheelchairs and mobility devices, small statured people, people with hearing or vision impairments, people with a psychiatric or intellectual disability and injured people.

Urban biodiversity – The variety of species, ecosystems and ecological processes in an urban environment.

Urban heat island (UHI) effect – A weather phenomenon causing urban areas to be hotter than surrounding non-urban areas.

Values – The positive qualities, benefits and opportunities individuals associate with open space.

Wallum – The low-lying, swampy area slightly inland from the coast.

AEP – Annual exceedance probability

BMX – Bicycle motocross

Corporate Plan – Sunshine Coast Council Corporate Plan 2020 – 2024

CPTED – Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

CRM – Customer response management, also known as customer request management

CS – Sunshine Coast Council Community Strategy 2019 – 2041

DEAs – Dog exercise areas

DSS – Desired standards of service

ELS – Sunshine Coast Council Environment and Liveability Strategy 2017

GIS – Geographical information system

ha – hectares

km – kilometres

LGIP – Sunshine Coast Council Local Government Infrastructure Plan

LIM – Sunshine Coast Council Open Space Landscape Infrastructure Manual

LOI – Localities of interest

m – metres

P&G – Parks and Gardens Branch

Planning Scheme – Sunshine Coast Council Planning Scheme 2014

REDS – Sunshine Coast Council Regional Economic Development Strategy 2013 – 2033

RPP – Sunshine Coast Recreation Parks Plan

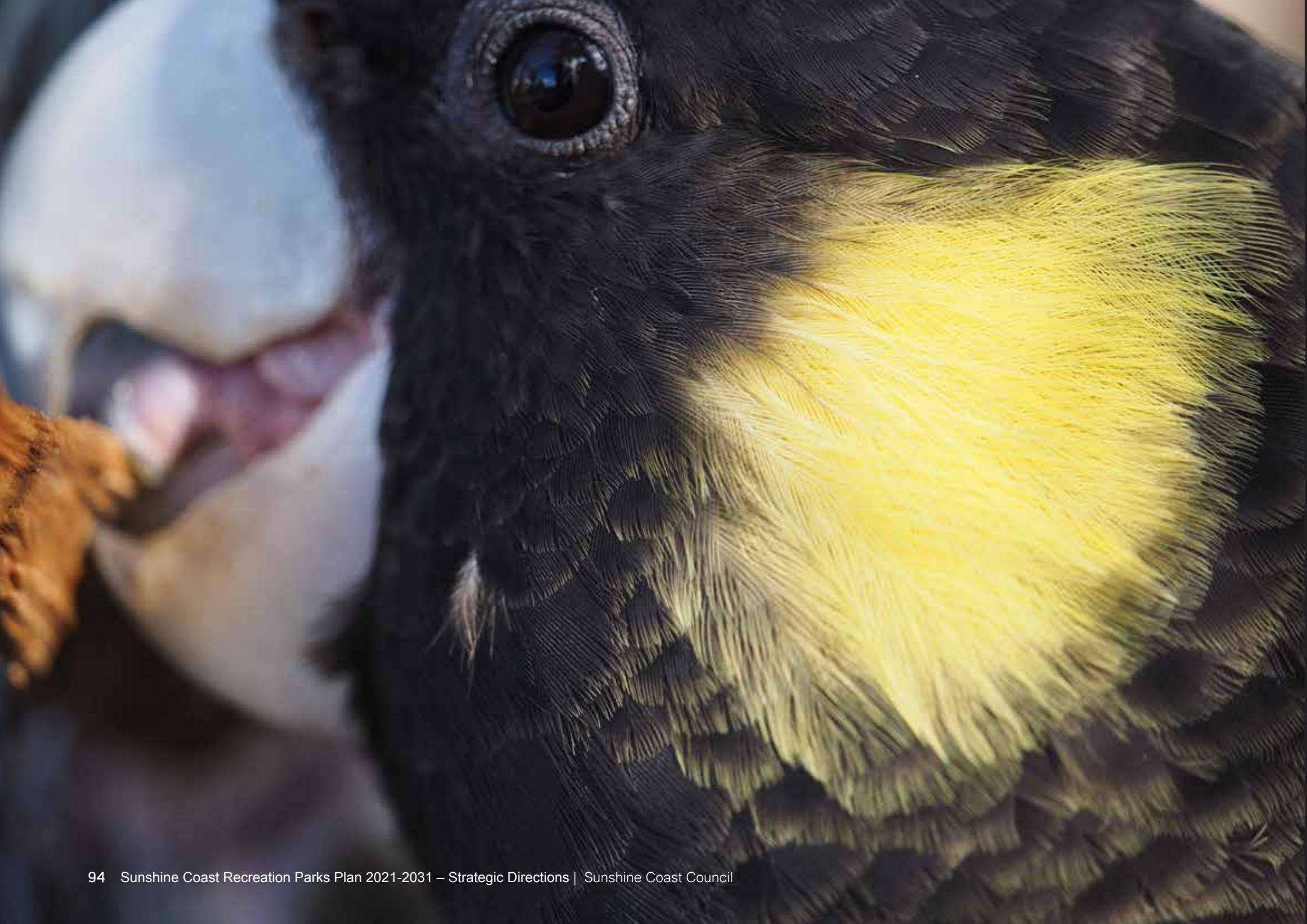
SCC – Sunshine Coast Council

SICS – Smart Irrigation Control System

UHI – Urban heat island

UV – Ultraviolet

WSUD – Water-sensitive urban design



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