

BUILDINGS STREETS SPACE
CYCLEWAYS PATHS ROADS
PLAZAS STREET FURNITURE
BRIDGES NEIGHBOURHOODS
RENOVATIONS PUBLIC ART
SQUARES GARDENS PARKS G

Sunshine Coast Design.

**Sunshine
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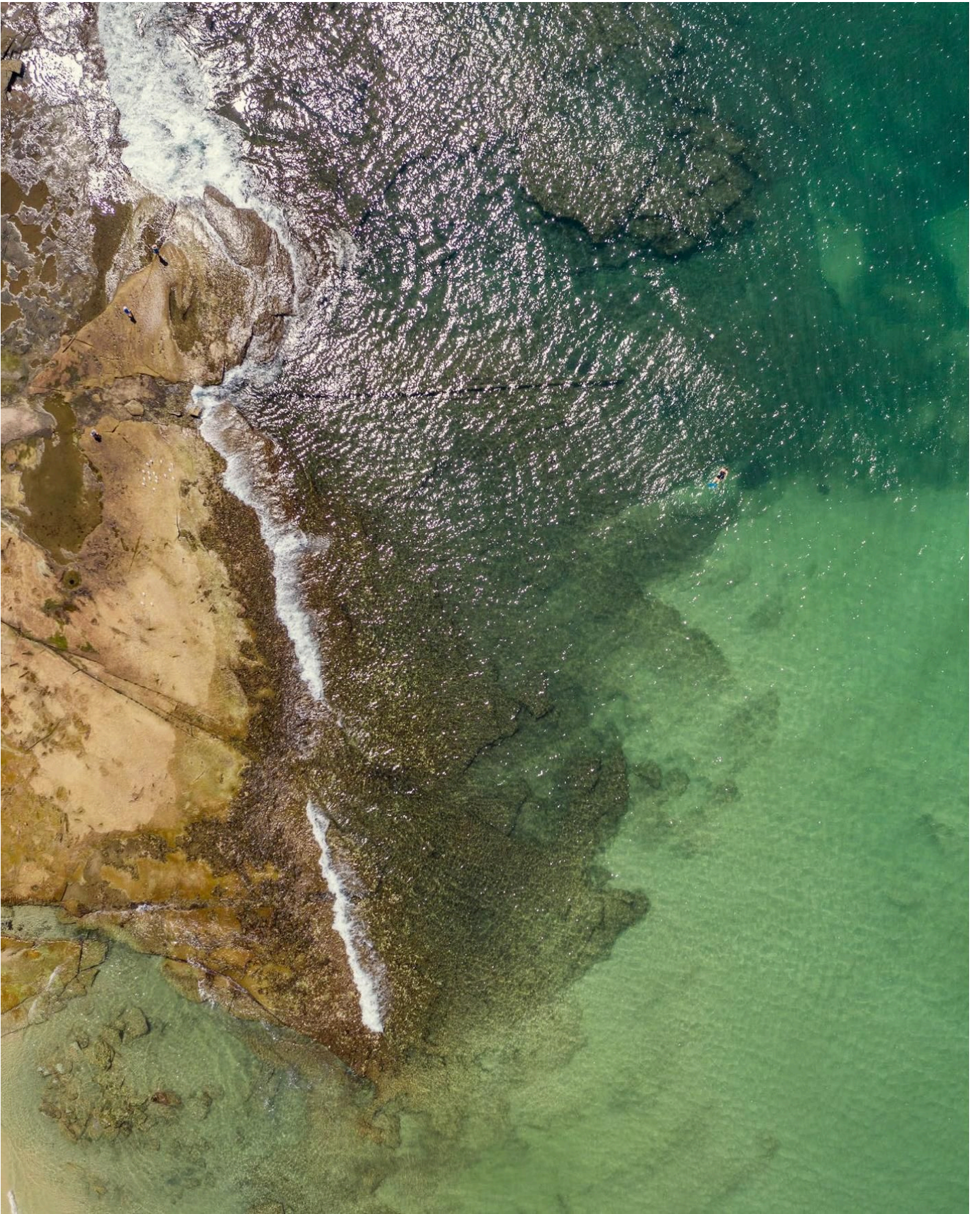


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Acknowledgement of Traditional Owners

Sunshine Coast Council acknowledge the Kabi Kabi peoples and the Jinibara peoples whose lands and waters we all now share. The Traditional Owners' unique values and ancient and enduring cultures deepen and enrich the life of our communities.

Sunshine Coast Council was among the first local governments in Queensland to endorse a Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP). We are committed to working in partnership with the Traditional Owners to support self-determination through economic and community development.

Through important cultural events such as the Bunya Festival, this region has been a place of celebration, abundance, connection and kinship for thousands of years. Every three years from December to February, thousands of First Nations people from across Queensland descended on the Sunshine Coast to feast on the bunya nut, meet friends and relatives, and engage in trade, governance meetings, cultural activities, marriages and dispute settlement. Many people walked hundreds of kilometres for this important festival.

Truth telling is a significant part of our journey. We are committed to better understanding the collective history of the Sunshine Coast and the experiences of First Nations people. Legacy issues resulting from colonisation are still experienced by Traditional Owners and First Nations people. We recognise our shared history and will continue to work in partnership to provide a foundation for building a shared future with the Kabi Kabi people and the Jinibara people.

Sunshine Coast Council acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the Sunshine Coast, and pays respects to their elders past, present and emerging.

Together, we are all stronger.





About this book

We, the community of the Sunshine Coast, believe this is a special place to live. We love our beautiful beaches, bays, coastal headlands, waterways and wetlands; our mountain ranges, escarpments, bushland and rainforests. We love the climate that allows us a relaxed, outdoor lifestyle all year round. As more people are drawn to live here, and our economy grows and our climate changes, we need to protect the things we value about our region today, so they may continue to be available to future generations.

The Sunshine Coast Design book is the result of a collaborative process including residents, design professionals, planners, professional associations and community groups of the Sunshine Coast. They have all contributed to a discussion focused on what we, the community of the Sunshine Coast, value about this place.

This is a resource to help design Sunshine Coast homes, buildings, parks, public spaces, streets and neighbourhoods. It helps everyone understand what our community values about this place and what to keep in mind during the design process. By doing this, we can make sure our community grows and progresses in a way that reflects our values and doesn't undermine the things we love about our region. The values have been used in developing 10 principles to guide good Sunshine Coast design.

The book encourages a place-based approach to design (which simply means design to suit the Sunshine Coast). It does not push a certain architectural or landscape style but encourages the use of the values and design principles to inform good design for the Sunshine Coast.

It is hoped that this book will inspire, educate and guide great design, and help us recognise and celebrate the great design that already exists. It is a call to action for the future we all want to create for the Sunshine Coast.

Note: All images in the book are from the Sunshine Coast Council area, Queensland, Australia. They have been selected to highlight our special places and well designed buildings, streets and spaces. For information on location, lead designer and photographer, refer to credits at the back of the book.



Who is this book for?

This book is for everyone who makes decisions about design on the Sunshine Coast.

The community can use this book to help better understand the role of design and how good design can benefit their homes, neighbourhoods, urban areas, streets and spaces. It will help promote the ingredients of good design for the Sunshine Coast, so people can make better decisions and communicate their expectations when purchasing, building or renovating homes and businesses.

Sunshine Coast Council can use this book to guide design decisions for their own projects and advocate for good design in everything that is built or created.

Government agencies can use this book in the development and delivery of government projects on the Sunshine Coast.

Developers can use this book to identify opportunities to add value to investments and as a guide for good design for the Sunshine Coast.

Professional associations can use this book to advocate for good design on the Sunshine Coast.

Design professionals can use this book to guide good design, promote the importance and value of good design and advocate for place-based design for the Sunshine Coast.

Planners can use this book to advocate for better design and a more place-based approach through both statutory and strategic planning processes.

Engineers can use this book to help define better processes. They can use the design principles to develop solutions that are efficient, practical and innovative.

Builders can use this book to understand the value of decisions made throughout the design process in order to achieve better outcomes in construction and project delivery.

Real estate agents can use this book to understand the ingredients of good design for the Sunshine Coast and to identify opportunities to add value for buyers and investors.









Towards good Sunshine Coast design

The Sunshine Coast, Queensland, Australia

The Sunshine Coast stretches from Pumicestone Passage and Beerburrum in the south to Eumundi and Weyba Downs in the north. The Conondale National Park marks the west, and the Coral Sea coastline marks the eastern boundary. We have a thriving and biologically diverse region that supports a variety of ecosystems and species. This is a rare place with many landscape characters—including beautiful beaches, waterways and wetlands, the Pumicestone Passage, rainforests, mountain ranges and the towering majestic forms of the Glass House Mountains, Mt Coolum and Mt Ninderry.

Our subtropical climate has made the Sunshine Coast a comfortable and attractive place to settle. Long, balmy summers and warm, sunny winters set the scene for a healthy, relaxed lifestyle, with a strong focus on enjoying the outdoors all year round.

This setting helped shaped the lives of our first peoples and all those who have followed.

THE THING THAT MAKES THE SUNSHINE COAST SO SPECIAL IS HOW IT LOOKS, THE ABUNDANCE OF GREEN AND BLUE, THE BEAUTY, VARIETY AND EXTENT OF THE LANDSCAPE; AND HOW IT FEELS, WELCOMING, RELAXED BUT VIBRANT, CLEAN, WARM AND SUNNY... IT'S SO ANCIENT AND AT THE SAME TIME SO ALIVE.

Nan Rae from Doonan

The Sunshine Coast has experienced two layers of settlement. The first layer of settlement was our first peoples who have occupied this place for over 40,000 years. The Kabi Kabi peoples are the traditional owners of the coastal plains and the Mary River Valley. The southern hinterland is the traditional country of the Jinibara peoples. The abundance of food in the area ensured good health and permanent year-round settlement, as there was no need to venture further afield to seek other food sources.

The second layer of settlement occurred in three distinct corridors running north-south. The first corridor of settlement was in the 1820s, when the first Europeans settled along the coastal corridor, near the beaches, estuaries and creeks. The second corridor was inland from the coast, the railway and transport corridor was established as a trade route connecting our towns with Brisbane to the south and Gympie to the north. The third corridor starts at the foothills of the Blackall Range and includes farms and rural communities. This settlement pattern reflected early economic development in the area; with shipping, fishing and timber on the coast; logging in the inland corridor; and agriculture to the west.

Today, many of the settlements that emerged to support early development retain their distinct character and identity. The homes of the early settlers, informal beach shacks, modest farm houses and the Queenslanders, all used timber and tin, and many included the quintessential verandah. These features have made an enduring contribution to the character of the Sunshine Coast.

The towns and villages that lie within the central and western corridors feature detached houses and are typically nestled within the natural environment. These communities are tied to each other by water and vegetation. The coastal corridor is characterised by detached houses, medium density apartment

blocks, and canal estates. Taller buildings are seen in the tourist areas of Coolum, Maroochydore, Mooloolaba and Caloundra. Although the most densely populated, this area retains its coastal character. This is due in part to the coastal vegetation, to the fact that buildings are generally set back to protect the foreshore and to the smattering of older beach houses.

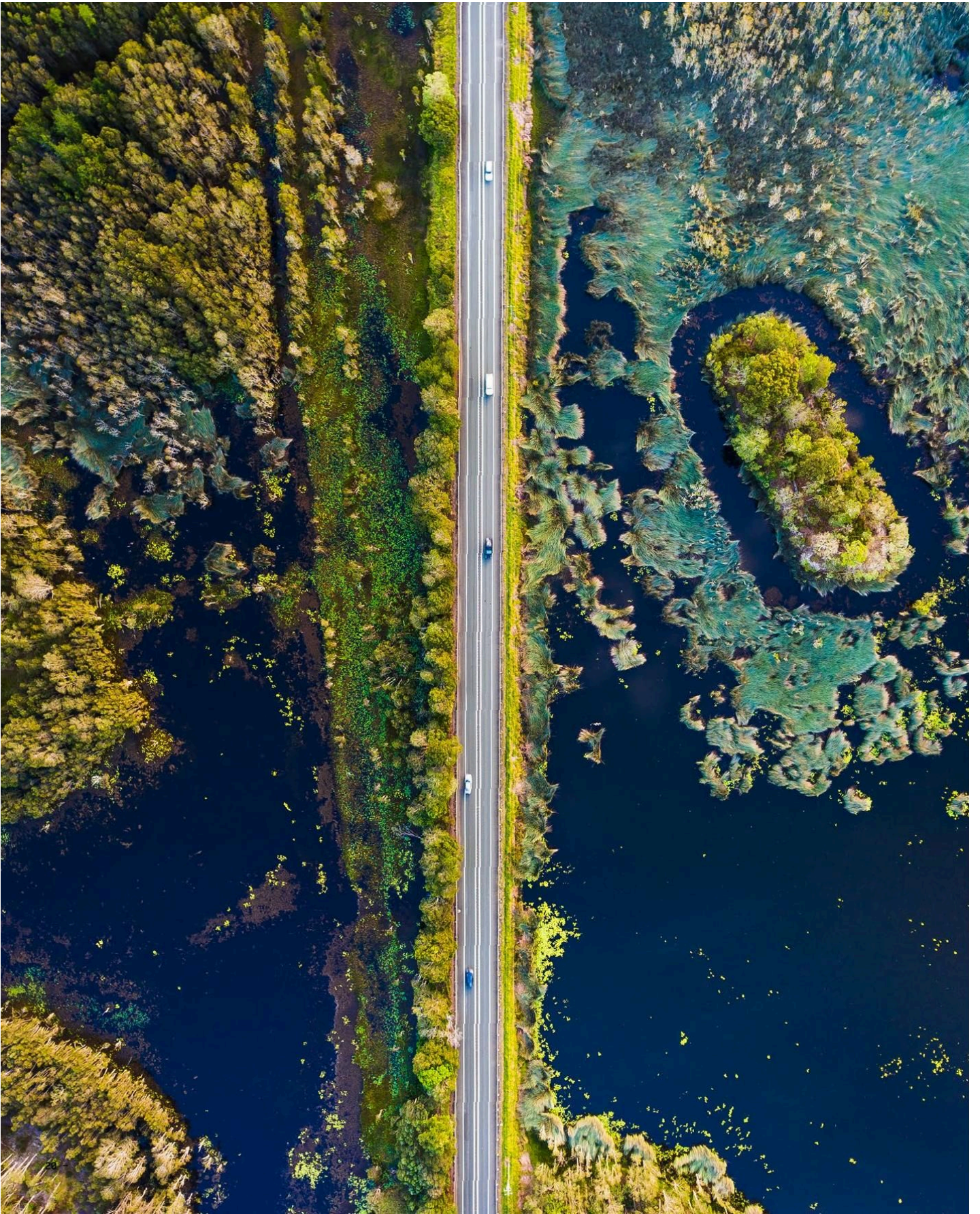
Landscape, climate and people have all played their part in shaping the Sunshine Coast. The relationship is interconnected. The Kabi Kabi and Jinibara peoples place great cultural significance on the landscape and its biodiversity. Their extensive knowledge, land management and connection with the natural environment is deeply ingrained in their culture. They support sustainability and an ongoing social, cultural and spiritual connection.

The early European settlers have also made their marks, as have those who have followed, bringing with them new skills, interests, and cultural and social identities. Our population continues to diversify and grow at a steady pace.

Major infrastructure investments including the Sunshine Coast Airport Expansion Project, University of the Sunshine Coast, Maroochydore City Centre, Sunshine Coast University Hospital, an international broadband submarine cable, the future mass transit system, and areas designated for more dense urban living, have all been designed to support sustainable prosperity for the Sunshine Coast.

It is anticipated that the future growth will predominantly be located in the coastal area. The emphasis will be on building consolidated urban residences in and around existing areas of development and supporting them with appropriate infrastructure, facilities and services. This will create a new way of living and minimise impacts on our natural environment, setting the scene for an exciting, innovative and sustainable future for the Sunshine Coast.





THE SUNSHINE COAST
HAS ALWAYS HAD
A STRONG SENSE OF
SELF. THE CHALLENGE
FOR A GROWING
REGION IS THAT
IT CAN LOSE THAT
SENSE OF SELF AND
BECOME LIKE ANY
OTHER PLACE.

Peter Richards, Architect,
Deicke Richards

The challenge

While we are poised to thrive, we know that unplanned growth could adversely impact the Sunshine Coast's special character and liveability.

Large-scale bland development; bulky buildings that block access to sunlight, breezes and view lines; and hot, treeless streets and featureless parks can erode the qualities we value in our region—the same qualities which attract and retain people, investment and businesses. If we let this happen, the way we interact with each other may be impacted, our health could suffer, and private property investments could be affected. Our natural environment, that took millions of years to form, may be compromised.

We need tools to help us manage the challenges of population growth, economic growth and climate change.





WE OFTEN HEAR HOW
GOOD DESIGN COSTS
WHAT WE REALLY SAY
IS, HOW MUCH 'E
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SHOULD BE ASKING
EXTRA' DOES BAD
THE PEOPLE THAT
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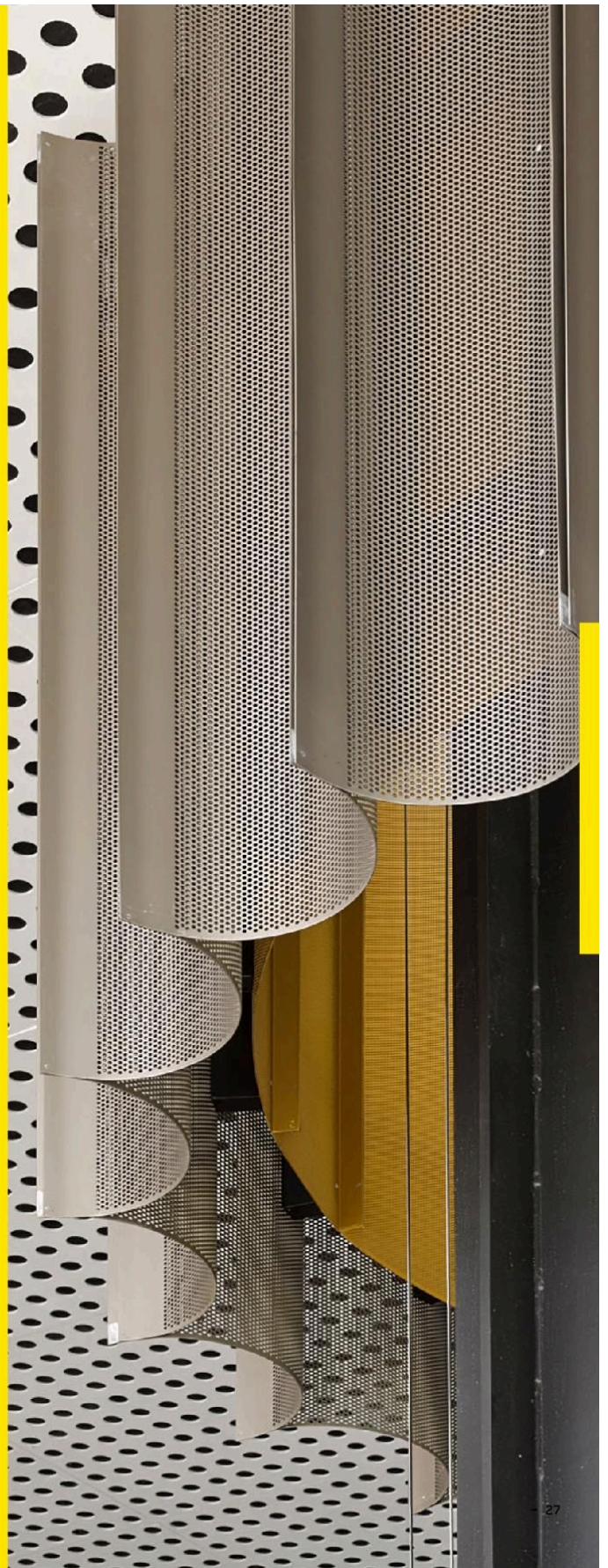
The value of good design

Design is the way we decide how we want things to be. Everything we create is designed. Good design requires research, collaboration and critical thinking. Done well, the design process creates outcomes that change existing situations into preferred ones, unlocks new potential, drives innovation and delivers social, economic and environmental value.

Good design creates user-friendly, enjoyable and attractive places and spaces, which continue to provide value and benefits to people, the place and the natural environment over extended periods.

Put simply, good Sunshine Coast design can:

- increase comfort
- improve liveability in a sub-tropical climate
- support our indoor-outdoor lifestyle
- reduce the need for artificial cooling and heating
- reduce maintenance and energy consumption
- add value to our houses, buildings and suburbs
- decrease urban 'heat island' effects (areas with hard structures, without shade, that retain heat day and night)
- reduce travel costs and make it easier to get around
- increase the viability of local businesses, shops and facilities
- attract new people, businesses and skills
- increase safety and security
- strengthen property values
- increase civic pride so that places are looked after and loved
- create better social connectedness, which can improve mental health and reduce social isolation
- decrease health care costs
- protect the natural environment
- save money in the long run.







Making sure that design is good for the Sunshine Coast

Over the years, many architects and designers have responded to the special character of the Sunshine Coast—our climate, landforms, fauna, flora, history, cultural and social identity. This responsive design is known as a 'place-based approach' and can be seen in a range of buildings, structures, streets and spaces across the coast.

Like many places, we have our share of good and not-so-good design. Design can fall short when it does not take place or context into account. A house design that suits a site in the suburbs of Australia's southern or western states will almost certainly not be suitable or perform well on the Sunshine Coast and vice versa. These places are different and require different design responses. The same applies to streets and spaces.

A place-based approach puts place at the centre of the design process, so our buildings, streets and spaces reflect the values and characteristics of the Sunshine Coast, rather than just 'anywhere'.





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What we value

The following four characteristics are what the community values most about the Sunshine Coast. These values are at the heart of what makes the Sunshine Coast special.

We love our climate.

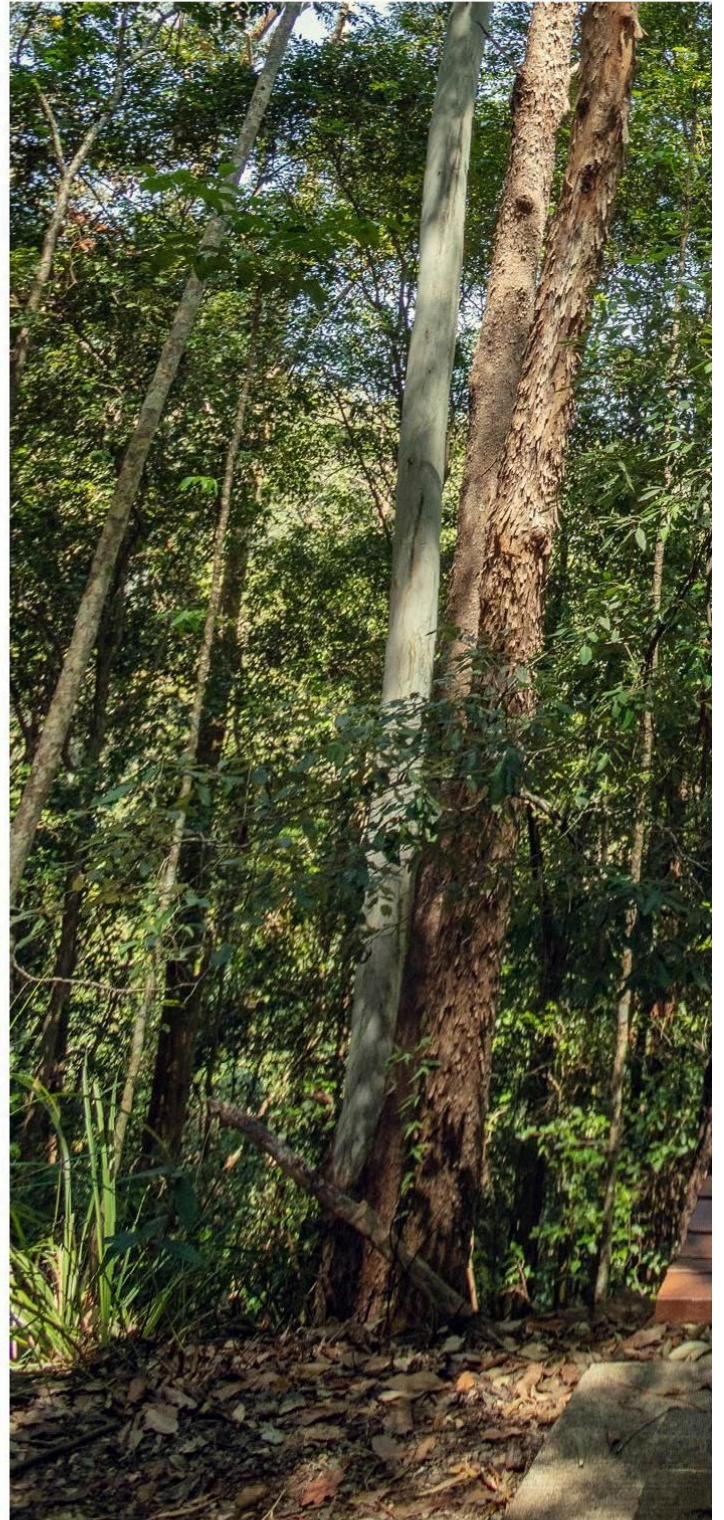
We live within and cherish our landscape.

We treasure our ocean, beaches and waterways.

We are a community of communities.

THIS BOOK IS
THE COLLECTIVE
VOICE OF OUR
REGION, FOR
OUR REGION.

RESIDENTS,
COMMUNITY
GROUPS, DESIGN
PROFESSIONALS,
PLANNERS AND
PROFESSIONAL
ASSOCIATIONS
TOOK PART IN A
CO-DESIGN PROCESS
TO DEVELOP THE
CONTENT FOR
SUNSHINE COAST
DESIGN.







We love our climate

The subtropical climate of the Sunshine Coast is one of the most liveable in the world and we love and appreciate the lifestyle it affords. Our most liveable buildings and spaces allow us to live both indoors and outdoors in summer and winter. Our climate makes us feel good, supports our active lifestyles, influences our clothing choices, and draws us into the environment. Making the most of our subtropical climate is a fundamental characteristic of good Sunshine Coast design.

YOU CAN LIVE
HERE WITHOUT
HAVING TO
HEAT OR COOL
YOUR PLACE.
THE CLIMATE
HERE IS THE
BEST IN THE
WORLD.

Edward from Currimundi



WE LOVE OUR CLIMATE





We live within and cherish our landscape

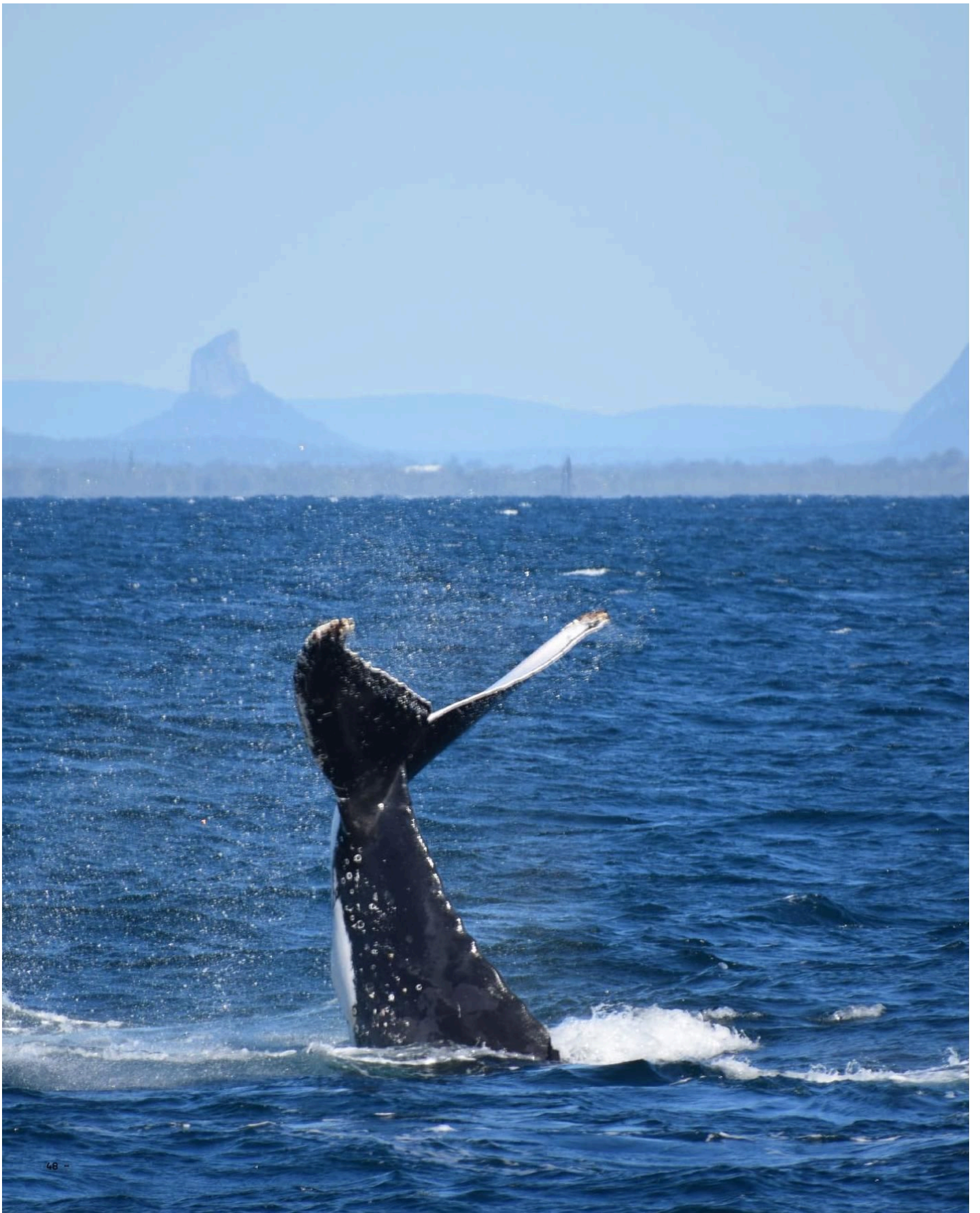
The abundance of green, the presence of plants and trees, and the blessing of a rich, biodiverse landscape is what makes the Sunshine Coast so special. Whether natural, rural or urban, the landscape connects us, reduces stress, and supports an enviable lifestyle. We are proud to be situated within a nationally recognised natural environment, with its beauty a part of our daily lives. The protection and use of landscape to shape places and contribute to their enjoyment is a fundamental characteristic of good Sunshine Coast design.

WE ARE LIVING
IN PARADISE,
WE LOVE THE
WILDLIFE, OUR
GARDEN IS A
RAINFOREST AND
BEAUTIFUL OPEN
SPACES ARE A
WALK AWAY.

Lorraine from Buderim



WE LIVE WITHIN AND CHERISH OUR LANDSCAPE

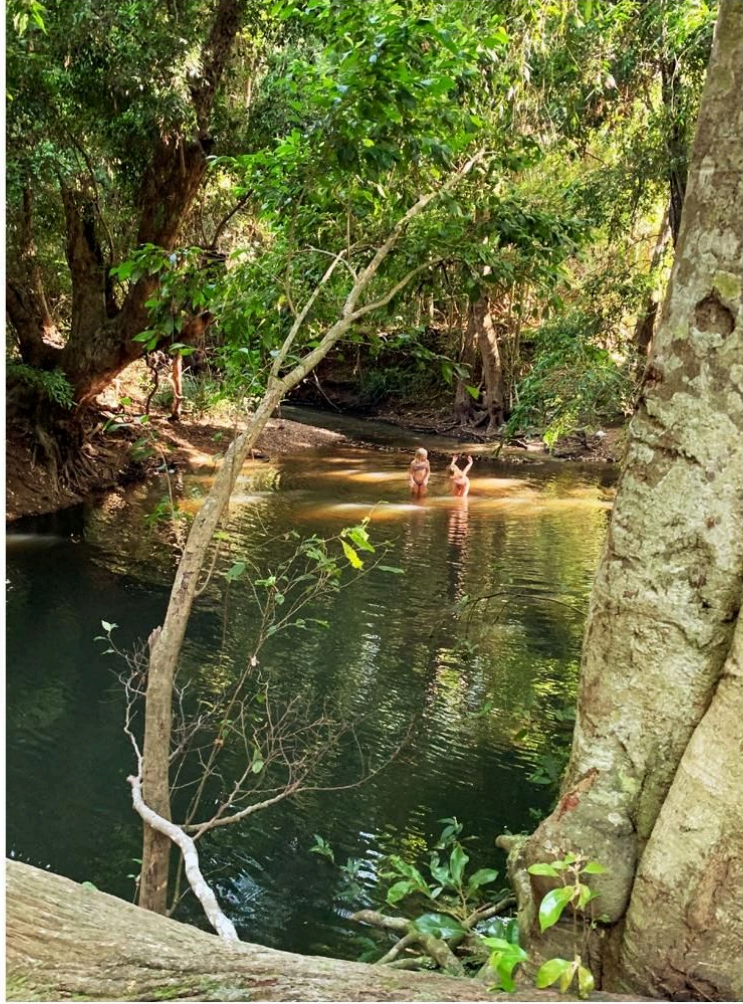


We treasure our ocean, beaches and waterways

The presence of blue is just as important to us as the abundance of green. Our lifestyles are focused around water, with many of our places founded along river banks and beaches. The rivers, creeks, wetlands and ocean all support plant and animal life, tourism and commercial endeavours and provide a beloved playground. We swim, we surf, we boat, we snorkel, we fish and we work hard to protect and nurture our marine environment and waterways. Creating places that preserve and reflect the beauty of our living waterways and ocean is a fundamental characteristic of good Sunshine Coast design.

I LOVE THAT
AFTER A HARD
DAY'S WORK,
I CAN FIND A
PLACE TO SWIM
AND REFRESH ON
THE WAY HOME,
WHETHER IT BE
A WATERHOLE OR
THE BEACH.

Alison from Palmwoods



WE TREASURE OUR OCEAN, BEACHES, AND WATERWAYS



We are a community of communities

The Sunshine Coast is a collection of communities and cultures passionate about maintaining and celebrating their distinct identities, stories, special places and lifestyles. Our community identities include the Indigenous cultures of the Kabi Kabi and Jinibara, those who settled later—whether for work or retirement—and an increasing group of people who are leaders in the arts and innovation. This diversity is an inherent quality of our people and region. A deep appreciation of our communities, their heritage, culture, art and creativity is a fundamental characteristic of good Sunshine Coast design.

CARE FOR OTHERS
AND A SENSE
OF BELONGING
PERMEATES LIFE
ON THE SUNSHINE
COAST. THIS IS
POWERFUL AND
INVALUABLE AS
THE POPULATION
GROWS.

Damien from Mooloolaba



WE ARE A COMMUNITY OF COMMUNITIES

WHAT WE LOVE
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OAST TODAY
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TOMORROW.

01

WORK WITH THE LOCAL CLIMATE

02

CREATE PLACES THAT RESPECT AND INCORPORATE LANDSCAPE

03

BRING OUR CULTURES, ARTS AND HERITAGE TO LIFE

04

CAPTURE AND FRAME VIEWS AND CREATE VISTAS

05

STRENGTHEN AND EXTEND A NETWORK OF GREEN CORRIDORS

06

BE INSPIRED BY THE NATURAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT

07

CREATE SHADY STREETS THAT PUT PEOPLE FIRST

08

CREATE WELCOMING PLACES THAT CAN BE ENJOYED BY EVERYONE

09

DESIGN PLACES TO BE RESILIENT AND READY FOR CHANGE

10

CREATE AND ADD VALUE

Design principles informing Sunshine Coast design

The following 10 design principles are based on what our community values about the Sunshine Coast. The principles do not push a certain architectural or landscape style. They aim to express the four values and provide ideas for working with them.

The principles clarify what makes good Sunshine Coast design and what is at stake if they are ignored. They are a reminder for professional designers (who use these principles already) and a guide for others of what good design on the Sunshine Coast should consider and can deliver.

How to use these principles

The principles should be considered in the design process for all built form at any scale, including homes, pathways, streets, parks, public spaces, commercial and public buildings, and neighbourhoods—everything we construct that contributes to the place where we live, work and play.

Not every principle is relevant to every project. For example principle 07 Create shady streets that put people first, would not be applicable to an individual house design but it would be applicable to a neighbourhood design. However, the act of considering each principle will help to achieve a good design outcome.



PRINCIPLE 01

Work with the local climate

The Sunshine Coast offers its residents a lifestyle and locale defined by our sub-tropical climate.

Awnings, screens, verandahs, decks, louvered windows and battens provide our homes and businesses with open and comfortable indoor/outdoor rooms. Shade structures and large trees along our roads and in our parks allow the warmth of sunlight in winter, and shade and dappled light in the summer, as we play, walk and cycle. The climate has shaped our distinctive environment and supports our outdoor lifestyle all year round.

Good Sunshine Coast design works with our sub-tropical climate. It creates places with a sense of openness and permeability and a strong connection to the outdoors. Design that works with our climate enhances our wellbeing.

It creates places that enable us to live in comfort and minimises the need for artificial cooling, heating and lighting. Designing places to work with our climate allows us to live a low-energy, more affordable and healthier lifestyle.

Why this is important

Design that ignores our climate can produce poor-performing buildings that rely on expensive air-conditioning to keep us comfortable. It could lead to the creation of unusable, hot, barren streets and spaces. These designs are potentially inefficient and costly in the long run and may leave us closed off from the environment.



Work with the local climate

Whatever scale you're working at—city, neighbourhood, street, park or building, here are some ideas for working with this principle:

1

When siting development, ensure that local environmental conditions are understood and mapped to create places that are resilient to extreme weather events.

2

Organise your building and outdoor spaces to have access to natural light and shade and capture breezes. Adopting these simple rules will create places that work well with the local climate and offer occupants naturally comfortable spaces. On the Sunshine Coast, this will generally be a northern orientation.

3

Provide rooms, decks and verandahs that make the most of the sub-tropical climate by creating visual and physical connections between outdoor and indoor spaces.

4

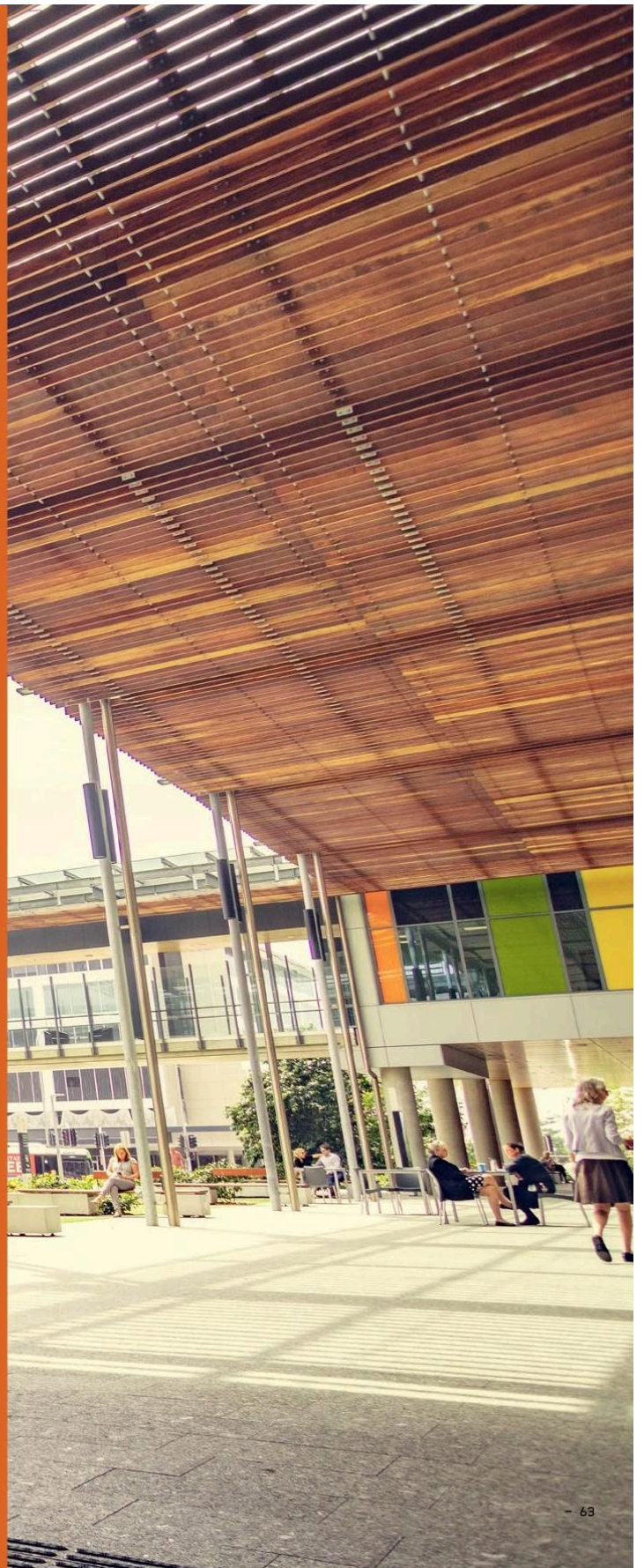
Align doors and windows to promote passive ventilation throughout buildings, creating comfortable temperatures within living spaces without the need for air-conditioning.

5

Use architectural features (eaves, awnings and shutters) and landscape elements to provide shading to internal and external spaces. This is important in maintaining comfortable temperatures and offering weather protection.

6

Install windows, doors and screens that can be opened and closed to both harness and control breezes, let natural light in and shut out unfavourable weather. Movable building elements allow building occupants to control their own comfort.



THROUGH
UNDERSTANDING
CLIMATE WE CAN
DESIGN THE
MOST MARVELLOUS
ENVIRONMENTS FOR
PLEASANT OCCUPATION
AND LOW-ENERGY
USE... BEAUTIFUL
SUB-TROPICAL
ARCHITECTURE AND
LANDSCAPE EMBODYING
SUNSHINE COAST
CHARACTER.

Elizabeth Watson-Brown, Architect,
Adjunct Professor School of Architecture,
University of Queensland



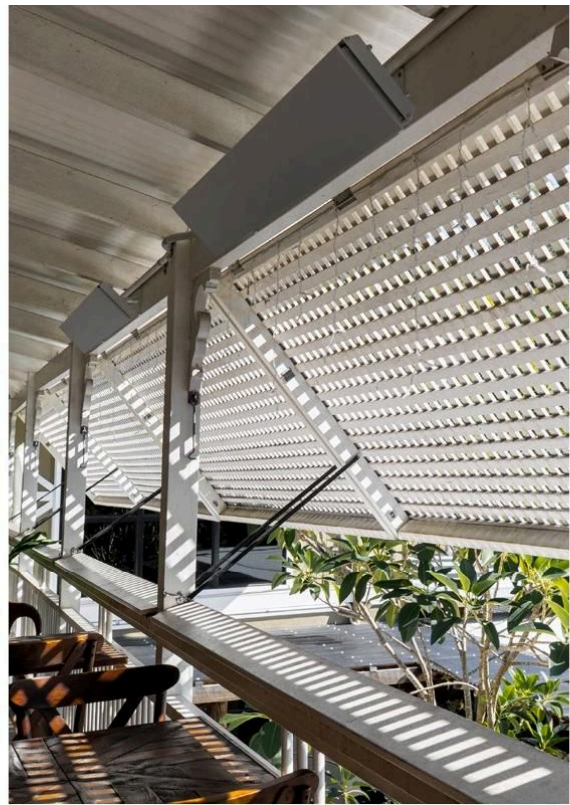


PRINCIPLE 01:
WORK WITH THE LOCAL CLIMATE

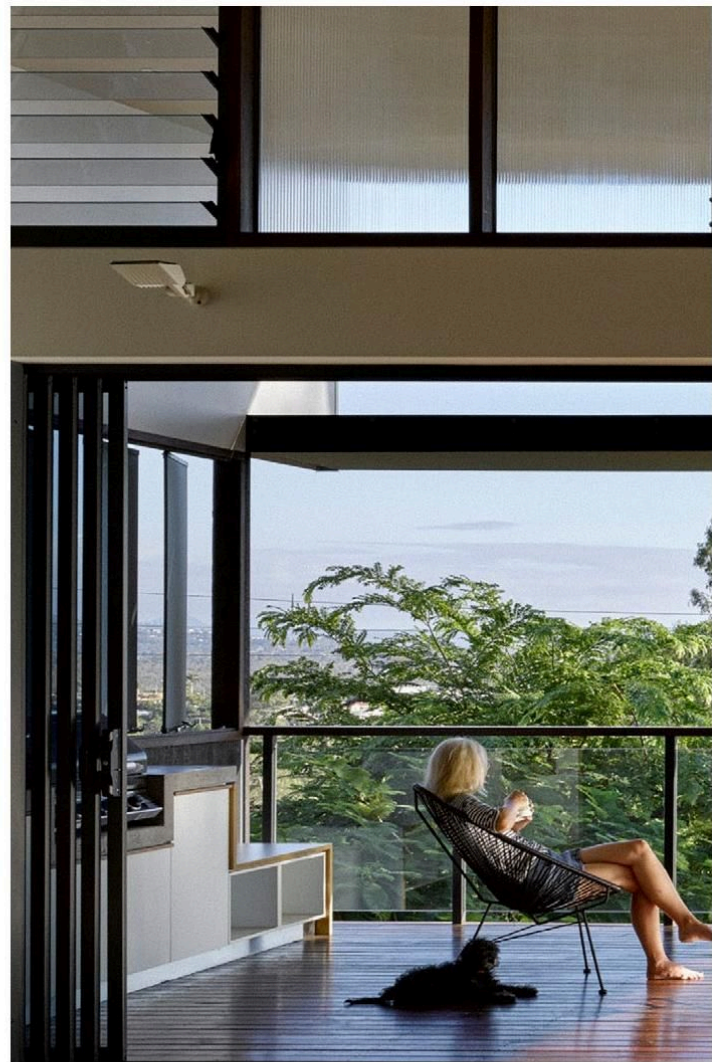
Left: Well shaded and ventilated areas promote outdoor living.

Right: Operable screens enable control of sunlight and sun-shading.

Below: Operable doors and windows allow for passive ventilation, reducing the need for air-conditioning.



DESIGNING
PLACES TO
WORK WITH OUR
CLIMATE ALLOWS
US TO LIVE A
LOW- ENERGY,
AFFORDABLE
AND HEALTHY
LIFESTYLE.







PRINCIPLE 01:
WORK WITH THE LOCAL CLIMATE

Left: Doors and windows are located to provide visual and physical connections between indoor and outdoor spaces, making the most of the subtropical climate.

Right: A generous awning provides sun and weather protection, creating a comfortable outdoor living area.

Below: An operable awning allows controlled sun-shading and weather protection for the outdoor living space.





Doors, windows and screens can be opened and closed to harness and control natural breezes and provide protection from unfavourable weather all year round.



Doors, windows and screens are aligned to allow breezes to flow through the house, reducing the need for air-conditioning.



Adjoining indoor and outdoor living spaces support an outdoor lifestyle, making the most of the sub-tropical climate.



Doors and windows are located to provide visual and physical connections between indoor and outdoor spaces, making the most of the subtropical climate.





Create places that respect and incorporate landscape

Our Sunshine Coast communities are embedded in the natural landscape. Our waterways, vegetation and landforms weave in and around our centres, towns, neighbourhoods and the streets connecting our homes. The landscape separates places, frames our villages and towns and contributes to their sense of identity, enjoyment and individuality. Mountains, vegetated ridge lines and significant stands of vegetation provide a green frame. Creeks, waterways and the ocean provide a blue frame.

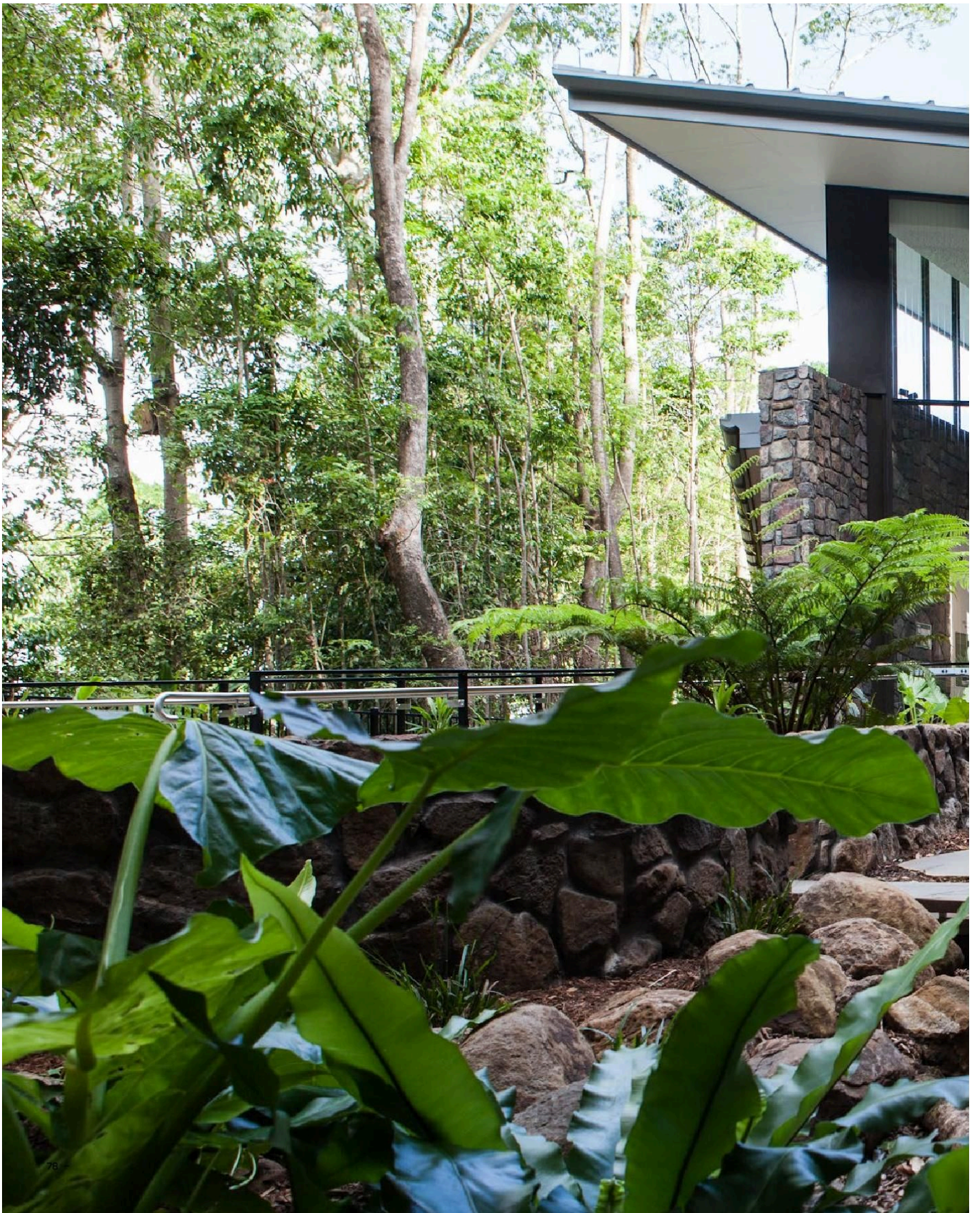
Our relationship with the landscape is a reason why many of our towns and centres feel like they blend with the natural environment. It is a distinguishing characteristic of the Sunshine Coast.

Good Sunshine Coast design considers our landscape character, which underpins the identity and experience of Sunshine Coast places. It allows us to stay connected with the natural

environment. This relationship contributes to our wellbeing and sense of self. Good design on the Sunshine Coast considers space for new vegetation and where appropriate, retains existing vegetation. It shows off the landscape and protects the environment and its biodiversity.

Why this is important

Design that does not incorporate the landscape could lead to the erosion of our connection with the natural environment over time. If tree and vegetation cover is reduced, there would be little shade, buildings would not be screened or softened, and streets would become hot and uncomfortable. Without the separation of landscape, the rich mosaic of individual villages could result in one sprawling suburb. Landscape offers a sense of belonging, biodiversity, visitor appeal and a sense of wellbeing for our residents.



Create places that respect and incorporate landscape

Whatever scale you're working at—city, neighbourhood, street, park or building, here are some ideas for working with this principle:

1

Conduct an assessment of the local landscape character to establish a thorough understanding of an area's distinctive ecological qualities. This knowledge can be used in developing contextually appropriate landscapes and design strategies at the project planning stage.

2

Work with existing topography to minimise cut and fill and protect the existing landforms and waterways.

3

When planning developments, consider retaining and building with and around the established landscape features, trees and vegetation. Retaining and enhancing existing landscape and trees will provide the local area with character that contributes to the natural biodiversity of the area, and maintains and reinforces the important green and blue frames that weave in and around our centres, towns and neighbourhoods.

4

When retaining existing trees and vegetation, ensure adequate space is maintained so trees stay healthy.

5

When designing new places, consider appropriate spaces for trees, gardens and landscaping, including areas of deep soil planting for root growth, so that trees and gardens can flourish in proximity to buildings or infrastructure in the future.

6

Consider providing new planting next to areas of existing planting on adjoining sites. This ensures individual areas of new planting contribute to the creation of substantial areas of vegetation and to the dominance of landscape in our neighbourhoods.



OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH
THE LANDSCAPE IS A BIG
REASON WHY MANY OF OUR
TOWNS AND CENTRES FEEL
LIKE THEY BLEND WITH
THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT.





**PRINCIPLE 02:
CREATE PLACES THAT RESPECT
AND INCORPORATE LANDSCAPE**

Left: The building design responds to topography to protect the existing landform and natural drainage pattern.

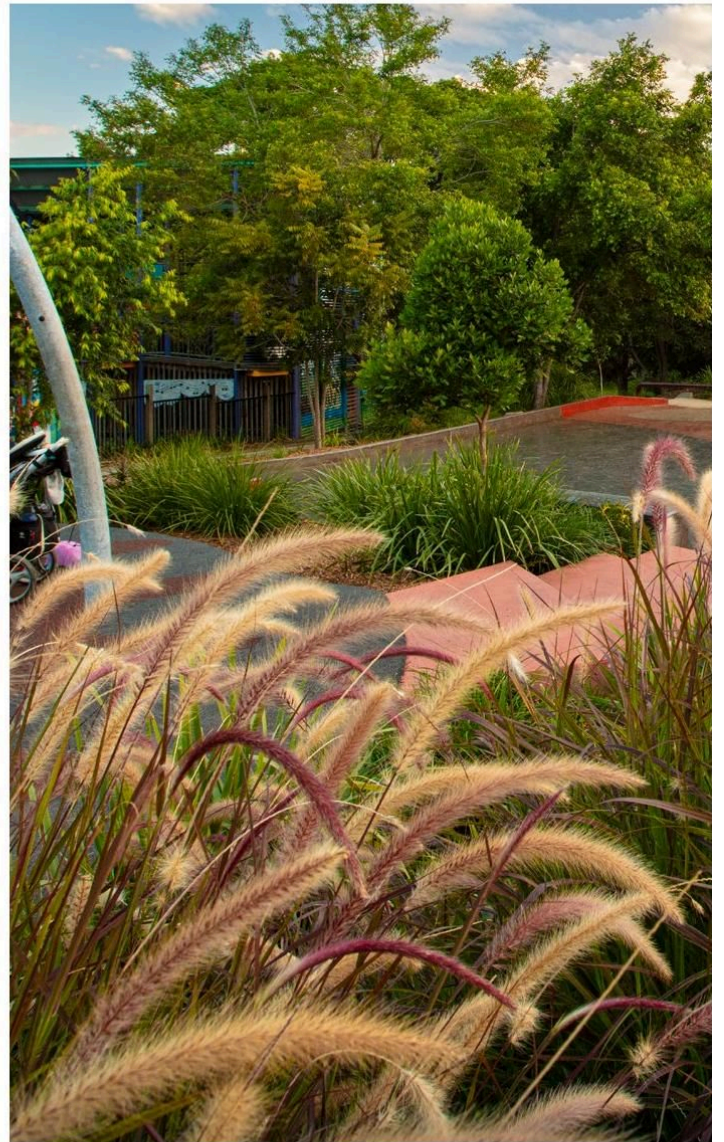
Right: Enough space has been provided for new trees to ensure that canopy and root growth are able to flourish close to buildings and infrastructure.

Below: New trees, ground covers and vines have been incorporated to connect the building with the surrounding environment.



PICTURE A PLACE
YOU LOVE ON THE
SUNSHINE COAST.
PICTURE IT AND
EVERYTHING YOU
LOVE ABOUT IT AND
THEN TAKE AWAY THE
VEGETATION, TAKE
AWAY THE TREES.
DO YOU STILL LIKE
IT, IS IT STILL
SOMETHING AMAZING?

Lindy Atkin, Architect, Bark Architects







New planting has been located next to existing areas of planting, helping to reinforce the dominance of landscape





Bring our cultures, arts and heritage to life

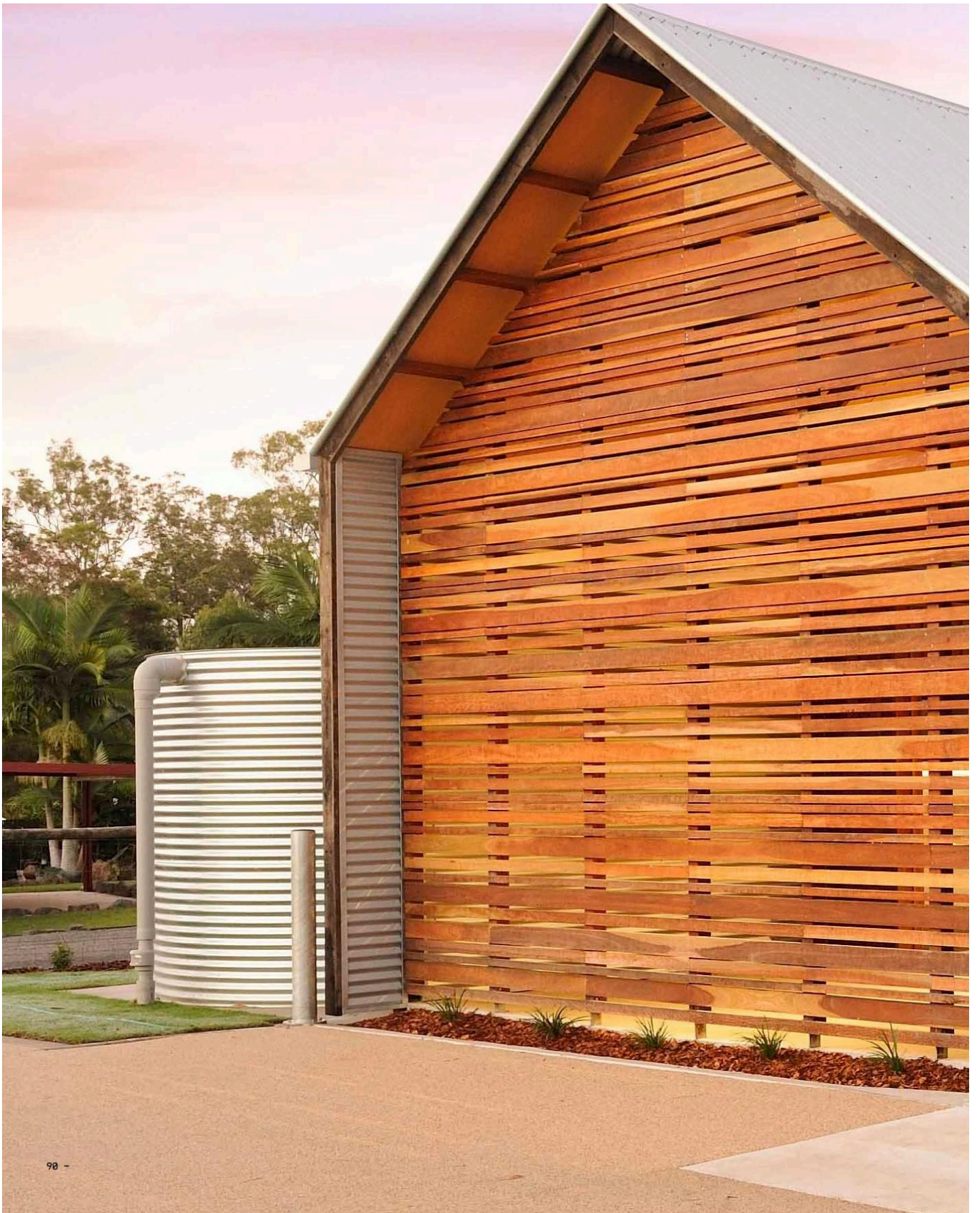
The cultures of our varied communities are woven across the landscape and settlements of the Sunshine Coast. They offer a tangible, collective record of the region's history and continue to emerge as the region grows. They are celebrated in community events, in the fabric of heritage places and through the creative arts. This visible cultural expression fosters a strong sense of belonging and identity that connects us to our past, grounds us in our present and influences our future. This is increasingly important as we welcome more people with their own stories, traditions and cultures to the region.

Good Sunshine Coast design promotes opportunities to understand, share and celebrate the distinctive cultures of our region and encourages creative expression of emerging cultures and arts. It is design that respects and reflects our heritage and cultures, enriches

people's lives and fosters shared values. As a result, places are understood, conserved, interpreted and shared to ensure our region remains vibrant and loved. Good design provides the means to bring us together while respecting individuality.

Why this is important

Design that ignores our diverse community can be uninspiring and can ignore the wealth of knowledge that diversity brings to the nature, shape and form of the built environment. We could risk replacing our heritage and culture with on-trend offerings that can quickly date and create a region that looks the same as any other place. This lack of local connection can create a built form that may hold little meaning for our community and as a result, may fall into disrepair.



Bring our cultures, arts and heritage to life

Whatever scale you're working at—city, neighbourhood, street, park or building, here are some ideas for working with this principle:

1

Find out early in the project planning phase whether a site has historic and cultural significance. Understanding a site's stories and cultural connections can provide specific design inspiration and produce unique form and/or creative art opportunities.

2

Where required and appropriate, seek the participation of the Traditional Owners in the planning and design phase.

3

Seek to engage with the local community and community organisations during the planning and design phase to understand the shared values and stories of the community.

4

Seek to engage a specialist heritage consultant to assess the impact of proposals on a site's heritage significance or the impact on any adjacent heritage features.

5

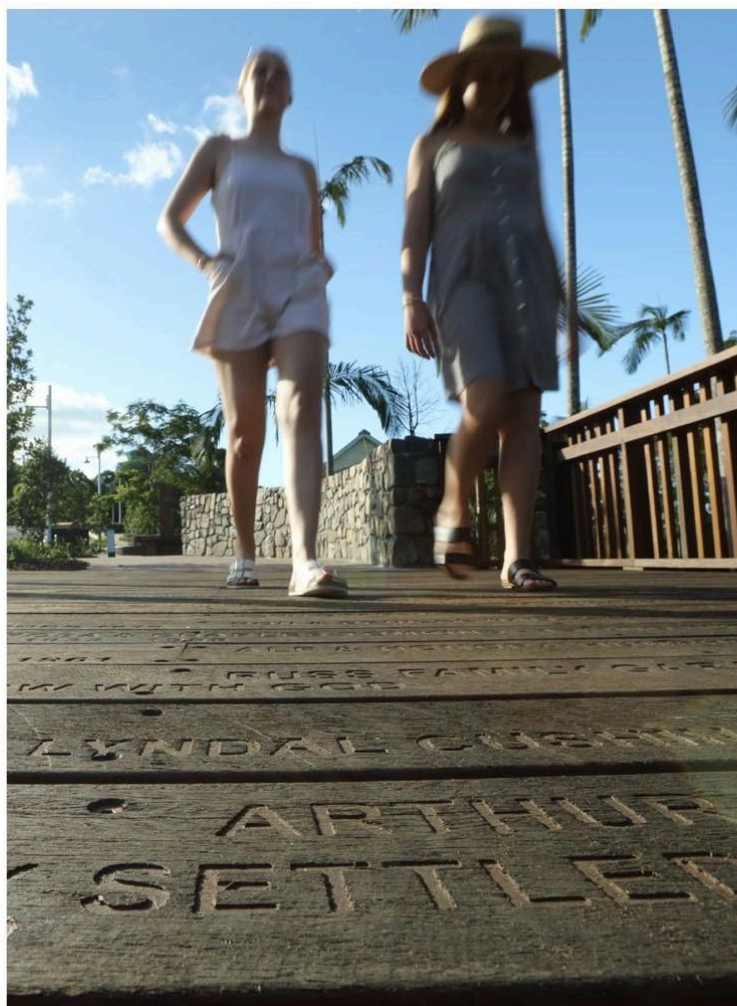
Explore opportunities to integrate emerging cultural stories, traditions and art into buildings and landscape designs to reflect the character and identity of growing local neighbourhoods, towns and communities.

6

Provide publicly accessible spaces within new development, to offer opportunities for the community to connect, share stories and be creative.



GOOD DESIGN PROVIDES
THE MEANS TO BRING US
TOGETHER WHILE RESPECTING
INDIVIDUALITY.





—
**PRINCIPLE 03:
BRING OUR CULTURES,
ARTS AND HERITAGE TO LIFE**

Left: Public art inspired by local stories and native vegetation helps to establish a local identity.

Right: Local Indigenous cultural stories have been integrated into the landscape design to support community and cultural togetherness for patients and visitors.

Below: Artists create new stories for places and inspire conversations and connections.



THE DESIGN
PROCESS IS AN
OPPORTUNITY FOR
PEOPLE TO ENGAGE
AND BRING LIFE TO
BUILT FORM IN A
DYNAMIC AND OFTEN
CREATIVE WAY.

Phil Smith, Architect, Creative Alliance







Understanding the local history and people through community engagement inspired the distinctive tower design.





Capture and frame views and create vistas

The distinct natural setting of the Sunshine Coast is stunning. Our communities are set with a natural backdrop of beautiful beaches, bays, coastal headlands, waterways and wetlands, mountain ranges, escarpments, forests and rainforests.

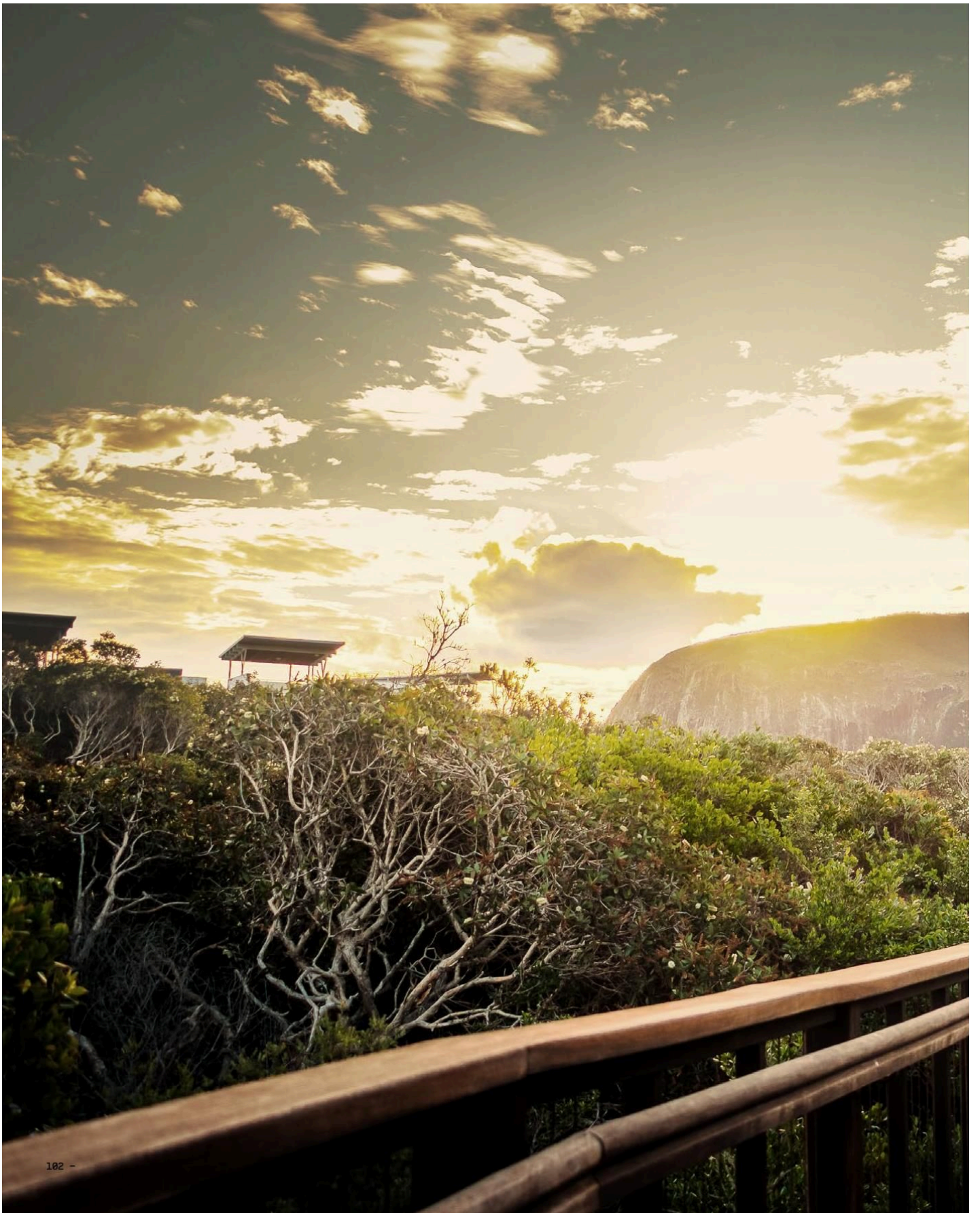
Views and vistas of this landscape range in scale from the dramatic and well known to the local and personal. The visibility of waterways and beaches, rainforest and bush provides a calming background to our daily lives.

These features connect people to place and to each other and contribute to our sense of community and collective identity. Capturing views of landforms, landscapes and water from our homes, offices, parks and streets is a distinctive experience of Sunshine Coast communities.

Good design on the Sunshine Coast captures and embeds views and vistas within the built environment. These views contribute to the identity of the area. They strengthen a sense of location and connect people and communities. They put the attractiveness of the region on display and draw it into our homes and daily lives. These views provide an outward perspective that connect us to our community and to our natural landscape, ensuring we don't feel alone.

Why this is important

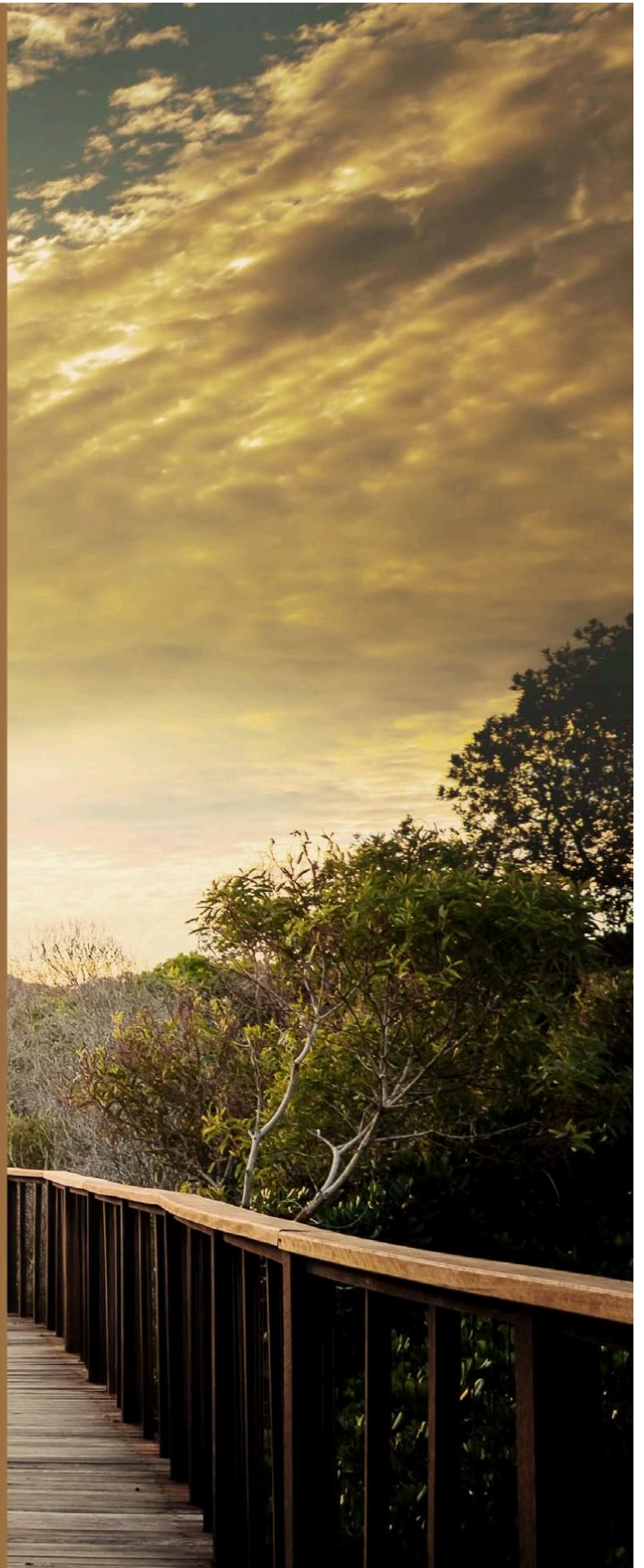
Design that does not consider views and vistas erodes the natural context of a place. By not considering the visual relationship between neighbouring buildings, across rooftops, infrastructure and landscapes, we can lose the connection with our location. We could be anywhere. We could find it more difficult to locate ourselves, and we could feel isolated.



Capture and frame views and create vistas

Whatever scale you're working at—city, neighbourhood, street, park or building, here are some ideas for working with this principle:

- 1 Consider incorporating views to landscape features, significant stands of vegetation, trees, gardens, waterways and beaches to create a visual connection to the landscape.
- 2 Work sensitively with our key view corridors by aligning buildings, streets, landscapes and open spaces to protect the view.
- 3 Locate public spaces and facilities to have physical and visual access to views and vistas of landscapes and waterways in a way that benefits the wider community.
- 4 Consider the impact on significant views when planning buildings, structures, streets, and landscapes. Remember that the view of the building or landscape you are creating also has an impact on and could affect the neighbours, the wider community and place.
- 5 Avoid visual clutter that could negatively impact important views. Locate buildings, street signage, street furniture and infrastructure so they don't block or impede access to prominent views and vistas.
- 6 Locate significant buildings and cultural civic spaces in prominent locations to maximise views to and from these places to assist local wayfinding, and provide the community with landmarks.



GLIMPSES OF WATERWAYS AND
BEACHES, RAINFOREST AND BUSH
PROVIDE A CALMING BACKDROP
TO OUR DAILY LIVES.





**PRINCIPLE 04:
CAPTURE AND FRAME
VIEWS AND CREATE VISTAS**

Left: Views along the main street lead to the distant mountain range, strengthening connection to the greater region.

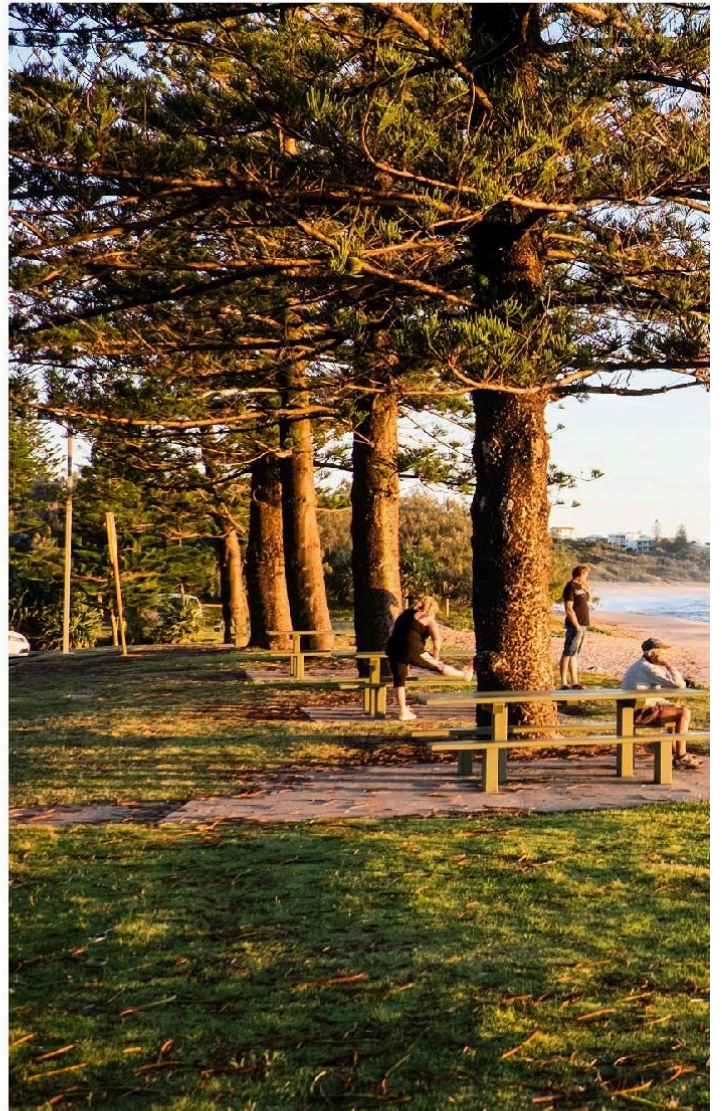
Right: Floor to ceiling windows offer short-range garden views that help connect to the outdoors.

Below: Retained trees and vegetation provide short-range views.



THE SUNSHINE
COAST IS SUCH
A BEAUTIFUL
LANDSCAPE,
WHY WOULDN'T
WE CAPTURE
OUR VIEWS
AND VISTAS?

Shaun Walsh, Landscape Architect
President, Australian Institute of
Landscape Architects







The deck design uses a batten screen to frame segments of long-range views contrasting with panoramic views.



The balcony structure frames and captures views to the ocean.



The design creates opportunities for views into the garden from inside the house.



The lightweight building design does not dominate neighbours views.



The building has been located to maximise public access to significant views of the Glass House Mountains.

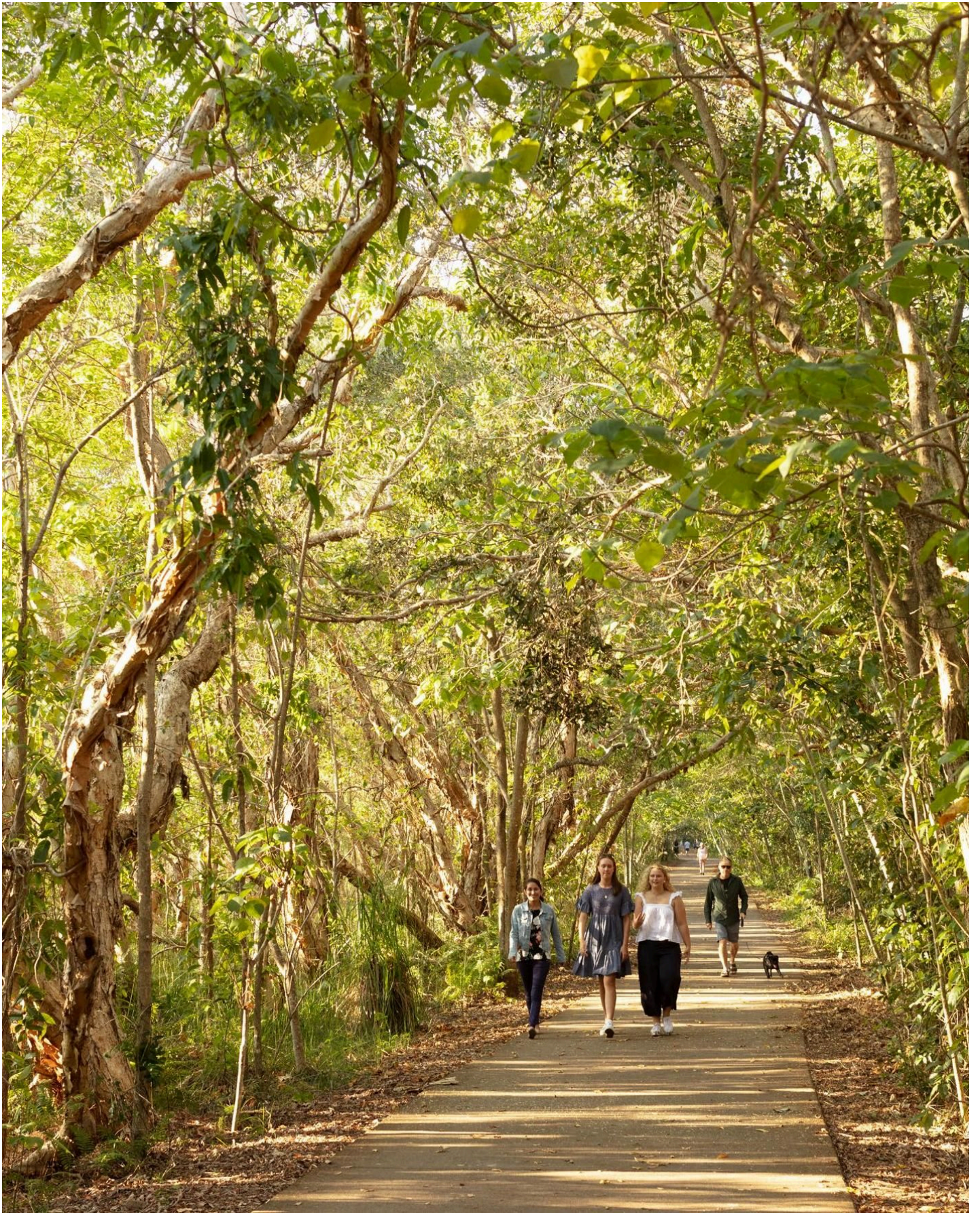


The design locates and orientates rooms to maximise views so that people feel connected to the place.



The design creates opportunities for views into the garden from inside the house.





Strengthen and extend a network of green corridors

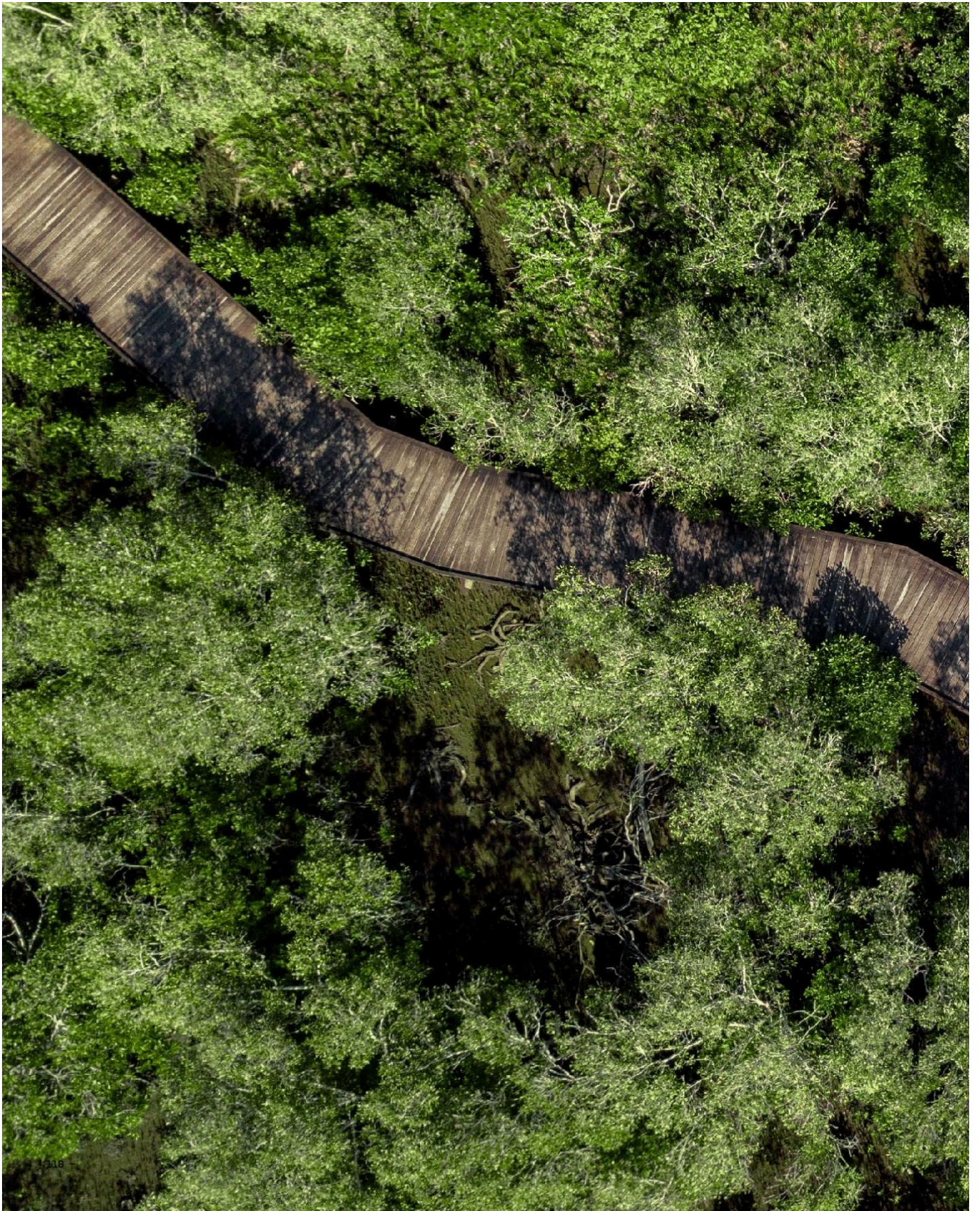
Our beaches, waterways, environmental reserves, parks and open spaces frame our urban areas. They embed the built environment of the Sunshine Coast within a network of green and blue natural landscapes. These landscapes establish natural corridors that connect the region, offering routes that encourage pedestrians and cyclists away from the road corridors. Using these natural routes as part of our daily commutes contributes to our health, keeps us active and reduces our reliance on cars.

Good Sunshine Coast design protects, improves and uses the environmental and green corridors. Green corridors offer pedestrians and cyclists safe travel routes and establish a network of accessible waterways, beaches and foreshores, reserves and parks. Natural connections are provided between neighbourhoods, and the biodiversity of the region is strengthened. Design that establishes a comprehensive,

region-wide network of green corridors supports more equitable and sustainable transport options. Green corridors provide an environment that encourages exploration and activity, improves the amenity and attractiveness of our neighbourhoods, and promotes greater awareness of the beauty and value of our natural landscapes.

Why this is important

Design that pushes our natural environment to the edge of urban areas can limit the potential for green corridors linking our region and reduce connectivity between places. This can cut us off from nature and make it more difficult to reach the places we need to access to de-stress and relax without a car. As a consequence, our reliance on vehicles to get around can make us more sedentary.



Strengthen and extend a network of green corridors

Whatever scale you're working at—city, neighbourhood, street, park or building, here are some ideas for working with this principle:

1

Use the existing open space network to develop the pedestrian and cycle system, offering pedestrians and cyclists journey choices that are safe, direct, comfortable and inspiring.

2

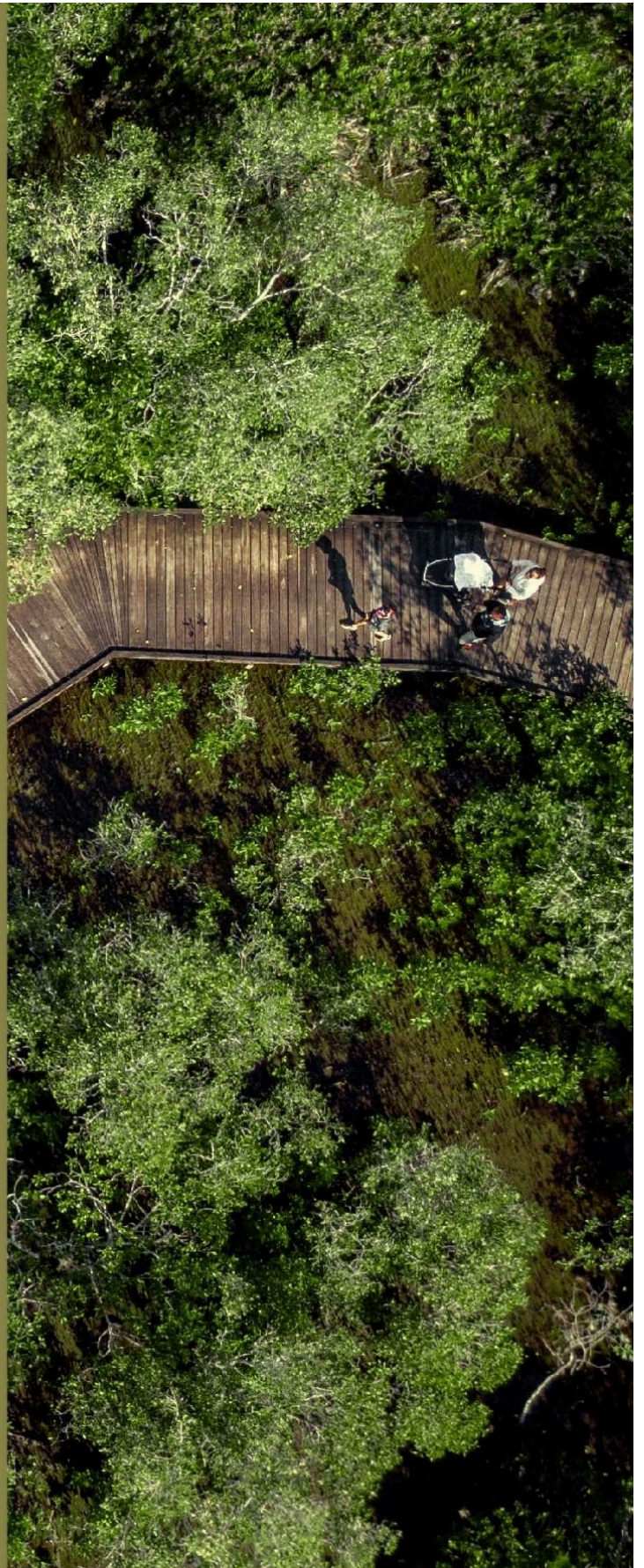
Link open spaces, bushland, waterways and tree canopies to establish an integrated green network of open space.

3

Increase opportunities for active and passive recreation within reserves by offering fitness trails, seating areas and viewing points in keeping with the natural setting and environmental values of the place.

4

When designing developments and streets, regardless of size, consider adequate space for large shade trees and landscape to expand the green network and link our communities to the broader environment.



OUR BEACHES, WATERWAYS,
ENVIRONMENTAL RESERVES,
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES
FRAME OUR URBAN AREAS.



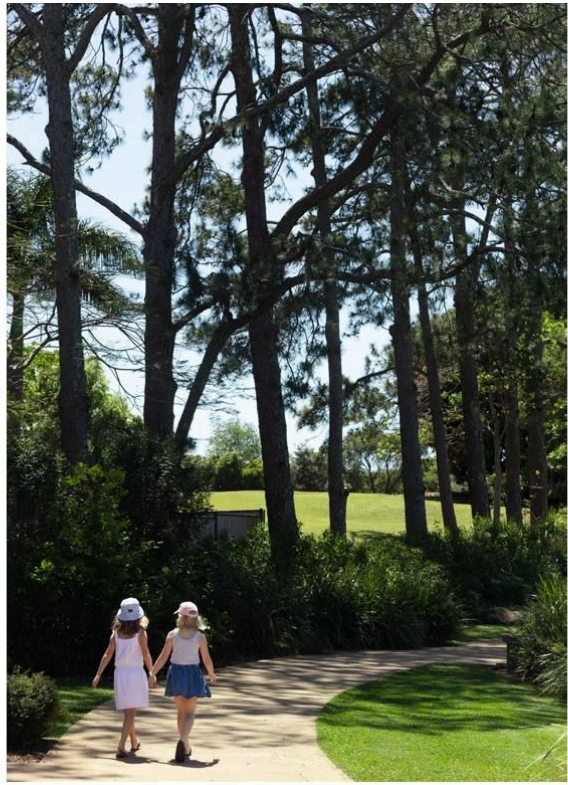


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**PRINCIPLE 05:
STRENGTHEN AND EXTEND A
NETWORK OF GREEN CORRIDORS**

Left: The trail, seating and lookout areas have been designed to connect people with heritage stories in a natural setting

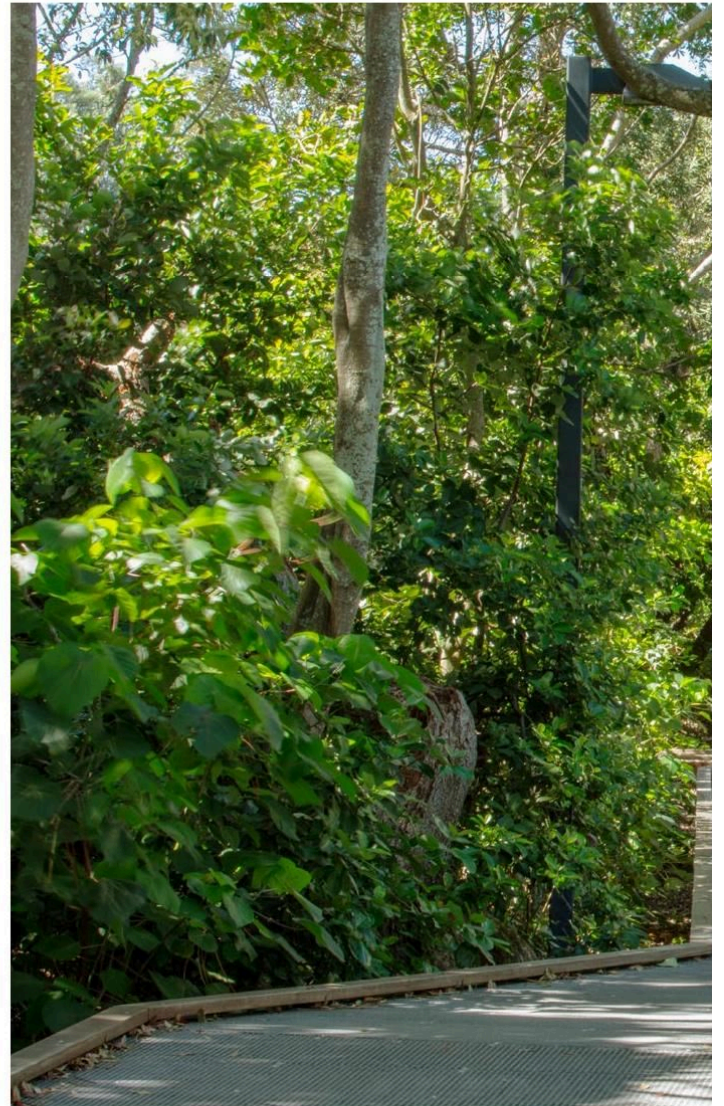
Right: Existing paths through parks and streets are used to connect to the wider open space network.

Below: The Coastal Path offers continuous public access along the coastline.



WE ARE REALLY
LUCKY ON THE
SUNSHINE COAST
TO BE SURROUNDED
BY NATURE.
THIS PROVIDES
A WHOLE LOT OF
GREEN CORRIDORS
THAT CAN BE
APPROPRIATELY
USED AS WALKING
AND CYCLING
ROUTES, ALLOWING
US TO LEAVE THE
CAR AT HOME.

**Dr Nicholas Stevens, Planner, University
of the Sunshine Coast**







Multiple paths connect the park offering a range of experiences and exposure to native plants, animals and natural waterways.





Be inspired by the natural and built environment

Our local landscapes, our heritage and our climate have all contributed to the look and feel of the Sunshine Coast. The colours, textures, forms and variety of its architecture and landscapes have inspired a place-based approach to design and material choices that reflect the distinctive characteristics of the Sunshine Coast.

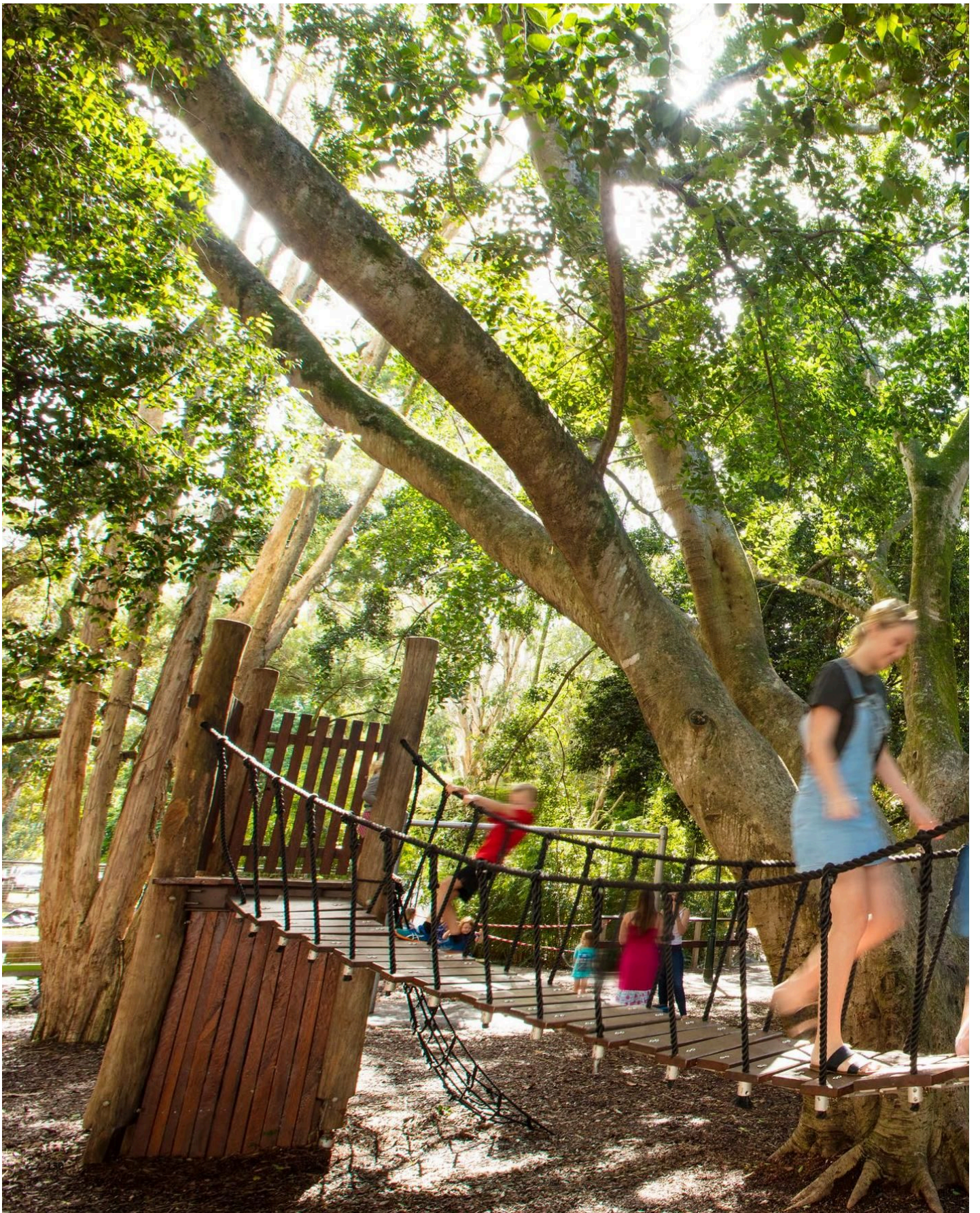
A place-based design approach considers the natural and built environment to inspire form, layout, construction detailing and material choices to create places that reflect or respect the local context and promote a strong relationship with the outdoors — a character specific to this place.

Good design on the Sunshine Coast is inspired by the elements of built form that have served us in the past to create a strong sense

of local identity. Design inspired by our natural environment helps integrate built form into coastal and hinterland settings. Each community becomes an identifiable place that collectively demonstrates the rich diversity characterising the Sunshine Coast.

Why this is important

Design that does not respond to our local landscapes, heritage and climate is likely to be at odds with the surrounds and risks undermining the look and feel of the region. Design that ignores our histories and cultures does not connect with us or tell our stories to the wider world or to future generations. Our identity can be diluted when our buildings resemble those that are seen everywhere else.



Be inspired by the natural and built environment

Whatever scale you're working at—city, neighbourhood, street, park or building, here are some ideas for working with this principle:

1

Undertake a context and character study of the local area to establish a clear understanding of its built form history and setting.

2

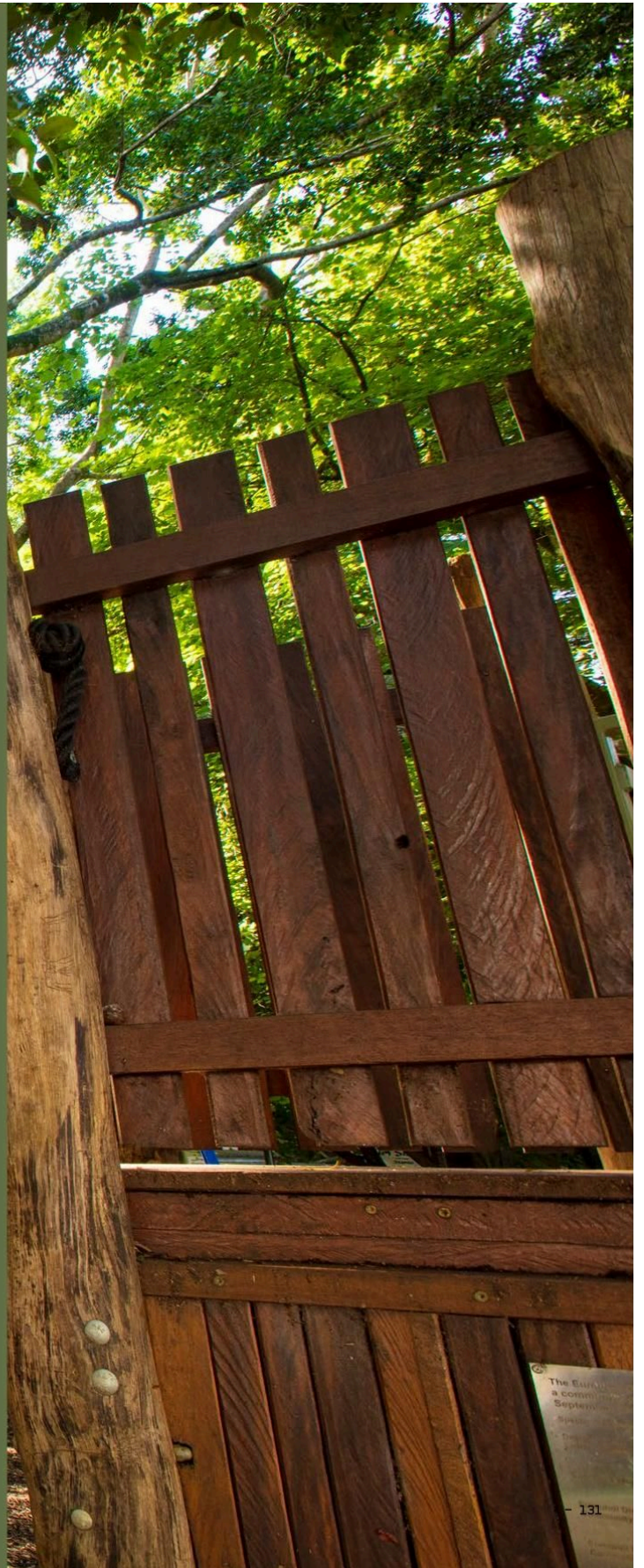
Be inspired by the desirable local building traditions of an area and the natural environment to ensure development is carefully integrated into its local context.

3

Be inspired by the colours, textures, forms and plant species of the local area to ensure projects contribute to a strong sense of local identity.

4

Select tree and plant species and furniture for streets and parks that reinforce our distinctive sub-tropical character.



The East...
a committee...
September...
- 131

DESIGN INSPIRED BY OUR
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT HELPS
INTEGRATE BUILT FORM INTO
THE VARIED COASTAL AND
HINTERLAND SETTINGS OF
THE SUNSHINE COAST.





**PRINCIPLE 06:
BE INSPIRED BY THE NATURAL
AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

Left: Steel and fibro cladding, timber batten screens and a natural colour palette all contribute to reflect the local historical context and environment.

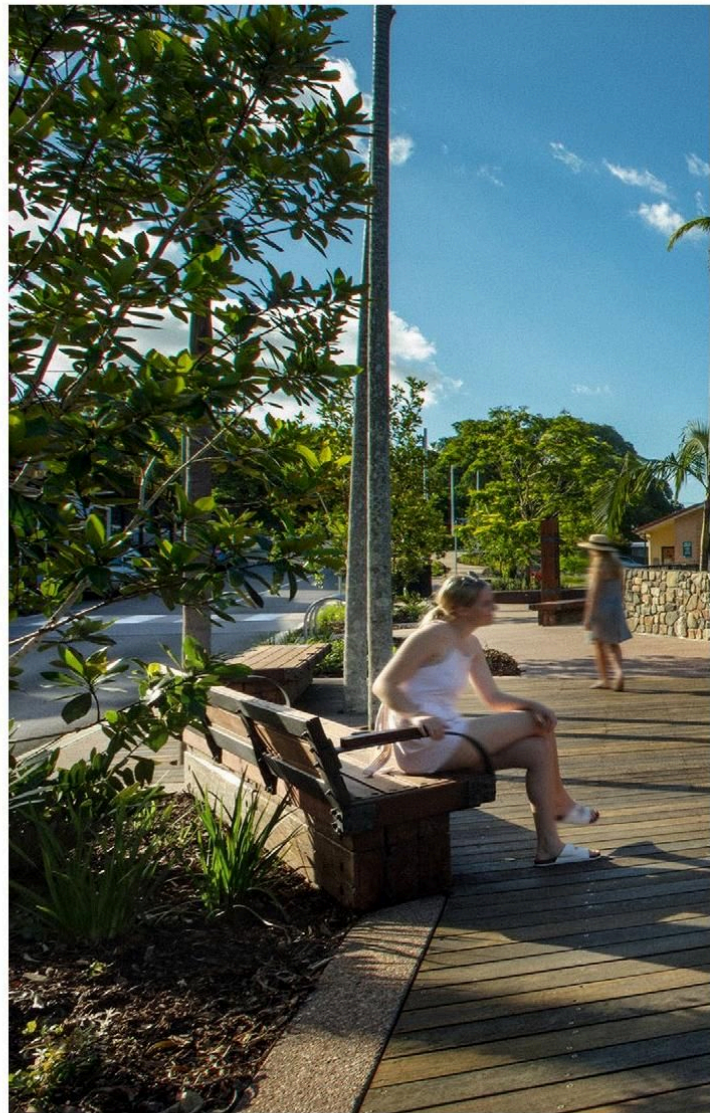
Right: Colourful steel vertical sun-shading battens are a contemporary interpretation of traditional vertical screens.

Below: This contemporary beach house reflects the local historical context by using a skillion roof form, louvre windows, timber shutters and timber decking.



IT IS REALLY
IMPORTANT TO
UNDERSTAND THE
COMMUNITY YOU ARE
WORKING IN. PLACE-
BASED DESIGN AND
CHARACTER ARE NOT
STYLE BASED, THEY
ARE A REFLECTION
OF THE COMMUNITY.

Jo Case, Architect







Battens covering fibro sheet cladding joints are a contemporary reference to pre and post war housing construction.



The house design uses colours, texture and roof form to reflect the local coastal character.



Construction techniques express the qualities of the materials and contrast with the natural setting.



The building exemplifies a design approach that is light, open and deeply connected to the natural andscape.





Create shady streets that put people first

Across the Sunshine Coast, streets have typically been seen as places of movement, mainly for vehicles. In reality, streets play a complex and important role as public spaces and places of commerce and connectivity. The cafes, shops and services that line our streets rely on the design of the streets to encourage people to use them. Streets are places where safety, comfort and human connection are priorities, and it is essential that the streets of the Sunshine Coast connect our communities socially and economically.

Good Sunshine Coast design creates a built environment that is walkable and comfortable for pedestrians and cyclists. Comfortable streets create a connected network of linear and shady spaces that support life on the street and bring the natural landscape of the region into the heart of its growing communities. For this, large shade

trees and shade structures are essential to encourage people to linger and connect. Great streets support prosperous businesses and social activity. Their designers consider the space required to prioritise pedestrians, cycles and future mobility options, as well as the space required for services and infrastructure.

Why this is important

Poorly planned and poorly designed streets can be hot, noisy, dangerous and vehicle-dominated, with little space for footpaths, bikes and trees. People often do not linger on these streets, and businesses can suffer as a result. Poorly designed streets tend to prioritise vehicle efficiency over liveability and long-term prosperity. They can encourage car use and make us more inactive.



Create shady streets that put people first

Whatever scale you're working at—city, neighbourhood, street, park or building, here are some ideas for working with this principle:

1

Consider the design requirements of the whole street, including safe footpaths and bikeways, trees, vehicle use, parking, emerging technology and infrastructure needs above and below ground, to comfortably accommodate everything.

2

Put people first in street design. Prioritise the needs of pedestrians and cyclists before the needs of vehicles and infrastructure.

3

Design streets with plenty of shade, places to rest, good lighting, unobtrusive wayfinding and safe street crossings.

4

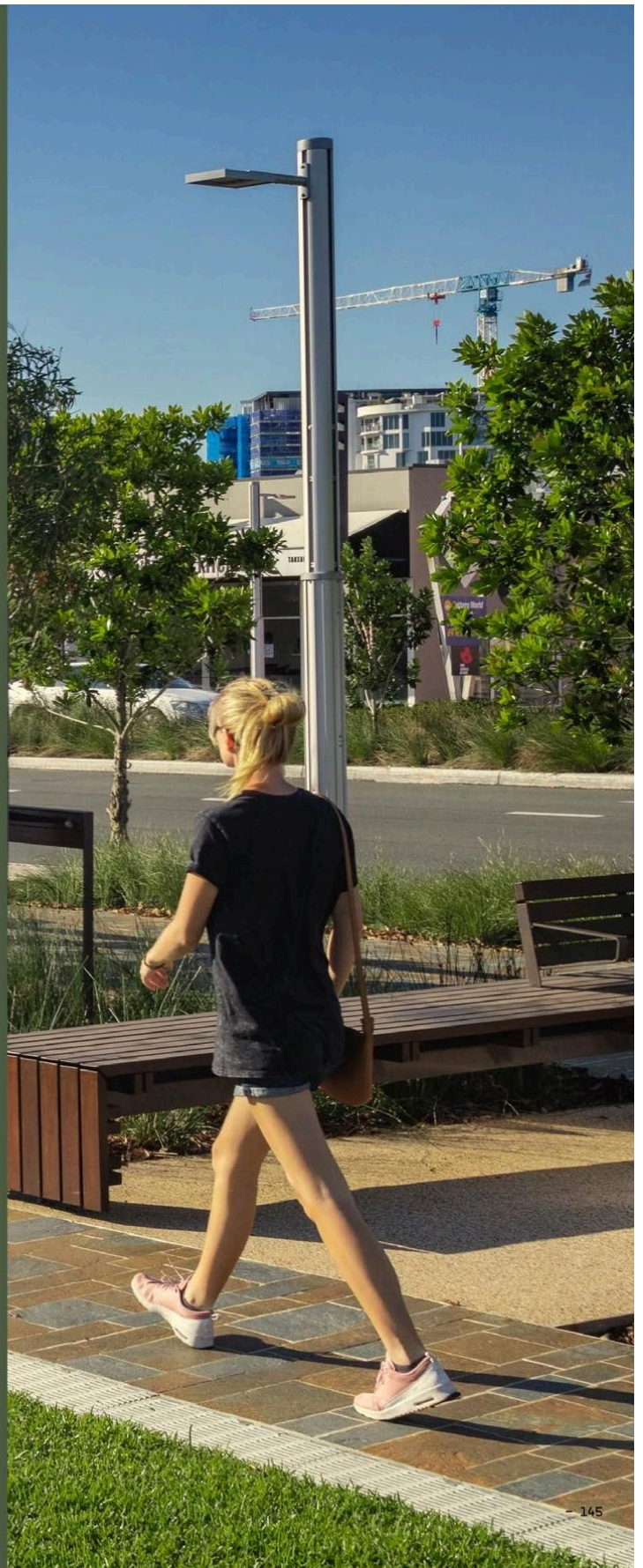
Design clutter-free streets and de-clutter existing streets to support easy access for all.

5

Plan for streets to retain existing trees where appropriate as well as to provide ample space above and below ground to support healthy growth.

6

Design streets to extend an interconnected tree canopy along movement corridors to help mitigate the urban heat island effect and support local wildlife.



THE CAFES, SHOPS AND
SERVICES THAT LINE OUR
STREETS RELY ON THE DESIGN
OF THE STREETS TO ENCOURAGE
PEOPLE TO USE THEM.





**PRINCIPLE 07:
CREATE SHADY STREETS
THAT PUT PEOPLE FIRST**

Left: Shade trees, high quality footpaths and street lighting encourage people to walk rather than take the car.

Right: This arterial road provides a separate transit cycle lane for safe cycling and pedestrian travel.

Below: The street design retains existing shade trees to help it feel like a safe and comfortable place for people.



SOME OF THE
KEY ASPECTS
IN CREATING
CHARACTER
AND A SENSE
OF PLACE
ARE THROUGH
VEGETATION,
SHADY STREETS
AND PEOPLE
PLACES .

**James Birrell, Landscape Architect,
Place Design Group**







Street tree planting is closely spaced to provide an interconnected tree canopy to help mitigate the urban heat island effect.





Create welcoming places that can be enjoyed by everyone

The Sunshine Coast is known as a generous and friendly place. It is a place where the natural and built environment is enjoyed by our community. Many places on the Sunshine Coast connect our community through a shared desire to experience the best of the natural environment and the lifestyle associated with it.

As the population of the region grows, our community will continue to diversify. It is essential that the Sunshine Coast responds to these changes. It must ensure people continue to enjoy the benefits of living in the region and also that the natural and built environments remain accessible and affordable for all ages and abilities.

Good design on the Sunshine Coast creates welcoming places that are accessible to all, delivering public and private places that contribute to an active street life and community

enjoyment. Good design promotes the creation of a built environment that is accessible, affordable and capable of accommodating the needs of all ages and abilities. Communities thrive when people feel welcome and included. A built environment that accommodates the needs of the whole community is essential to ensure the Sunshine Coast remains vital and vibrant.

Why this is important

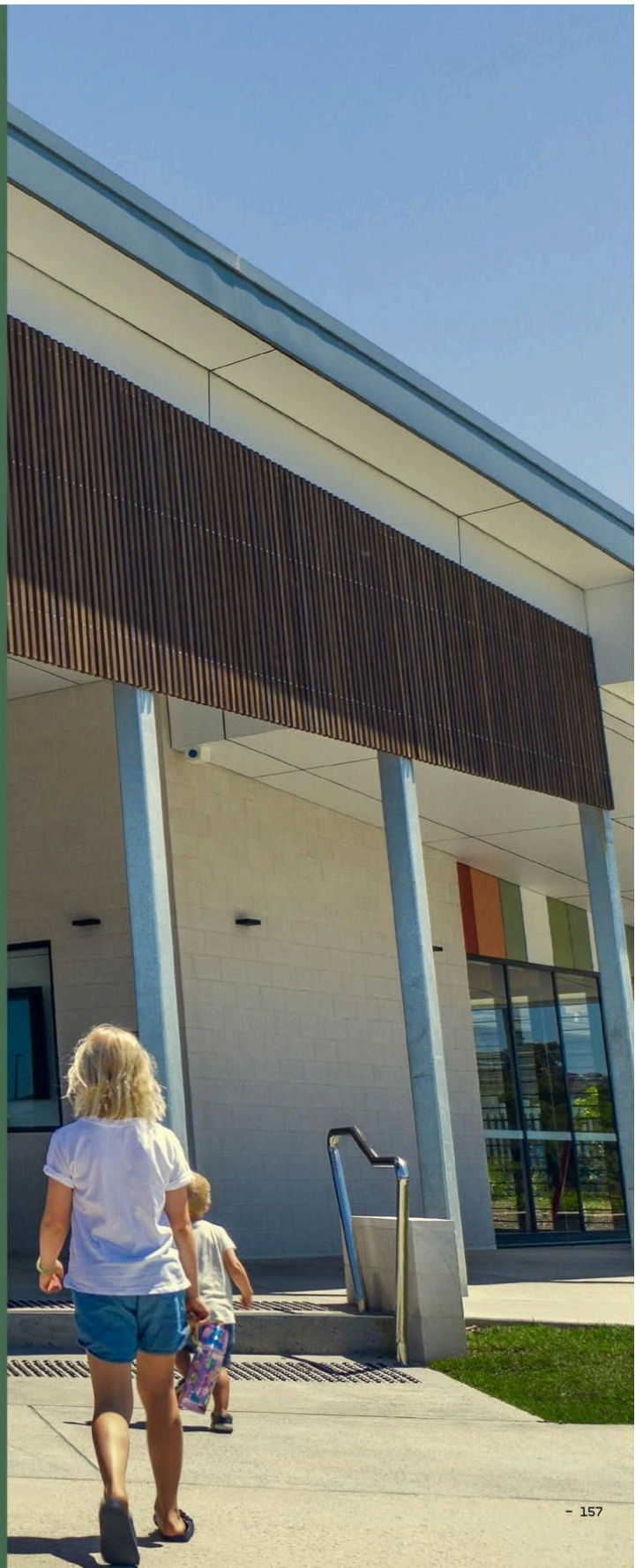
Design that restricts access to certain members of our community does not contribute to the public life of the region. Our best looking and most loved features may not be shared and enjoyed as effectively by the wider populace, and our buildings and spaces can send a message that they only belong to a few. The sense of shared community pride can be lost.



Create welcoming places that can be enjoyed by everyone

Whatever scale you're working at—city, neighbourhood, street, park or building, here are some ideas for working with this principle:

- 1 Design building entries and openings, balconies, decks and awnings to contribute to the creation of an active street life.
- 2 Create places that promote physical access to natural assets, such as environmental reserves, waterways and the coastline, to encourage greater community enjoyment of our natural environment.
- 3 Provide adaptable and flexible public space at street level to encourage broader community interaction and greater permeability of a site.
- 4 Consider how accessible the entire space is—from parking a bicycle or car, to how easy it is to find the front door, to how easy it is to find public amenities, and how safe it is to leave when it gets dark. Create places that are easy to get around and prioritise the safety of visitors and passers-by. Consider these questions using Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) strategies.
- 5 Create buildings that work well within their community and work well with their neighbours, so development adds to the life of the Sunshine Coast.
- 6 Create places that support and prioritise community access to emerging technology, so people can connect, study and do business anywhere.
- 7 Design places and spaces that consider the needs of all ages and abilities and promote equitable access and uses.



COMMUNITIES THRIVE WHEN
PEOPLE FEEL WELCOME AND
INCLUDED.





**PRINCIPLE 08:
CREATE WELCOMING PLACES THAT
CAN BE ENJOYED BY EVERYONE**

Left: The cafe shopfront inside-outside table provides an attractive place to dine and contributes to active street life.

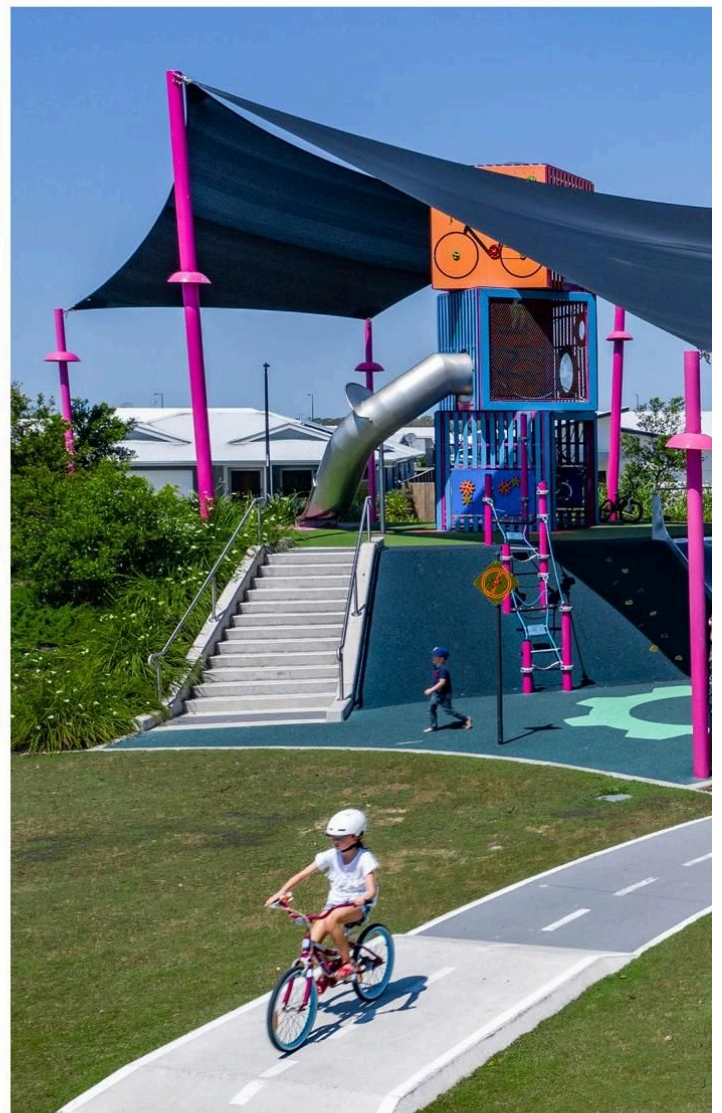
Right: This district park offers a range of activities to appeal to multiple user groups.

Below: The skate park design meets the diverse needs of the skating community and celebrates the foreshore setting.



PUBLIC PLACES
NEED TO BE
ACCESSIBLE
AND DYNAMIC,
SUPPORTED
BY EMERGING
TECHNOLOGIES
TO SUPPORT
THE NEEDS
OF EVERYONE.

**Dianne Hayes, Traffic Engineer,
Hayes Traffic Engineering**







The location and design of the ocean pool encourages community enjoyment of the natural environment.





Design places to be resilient and ready for change

There are at least three main drivers of change on the Sunshine Coast. The population continues to grow steadily, placing demand on land and competition for land use. We have a growing and evolving economy, requiring new technologies and new premises to support modern modes of working. Climate change is shaping how and where we live.

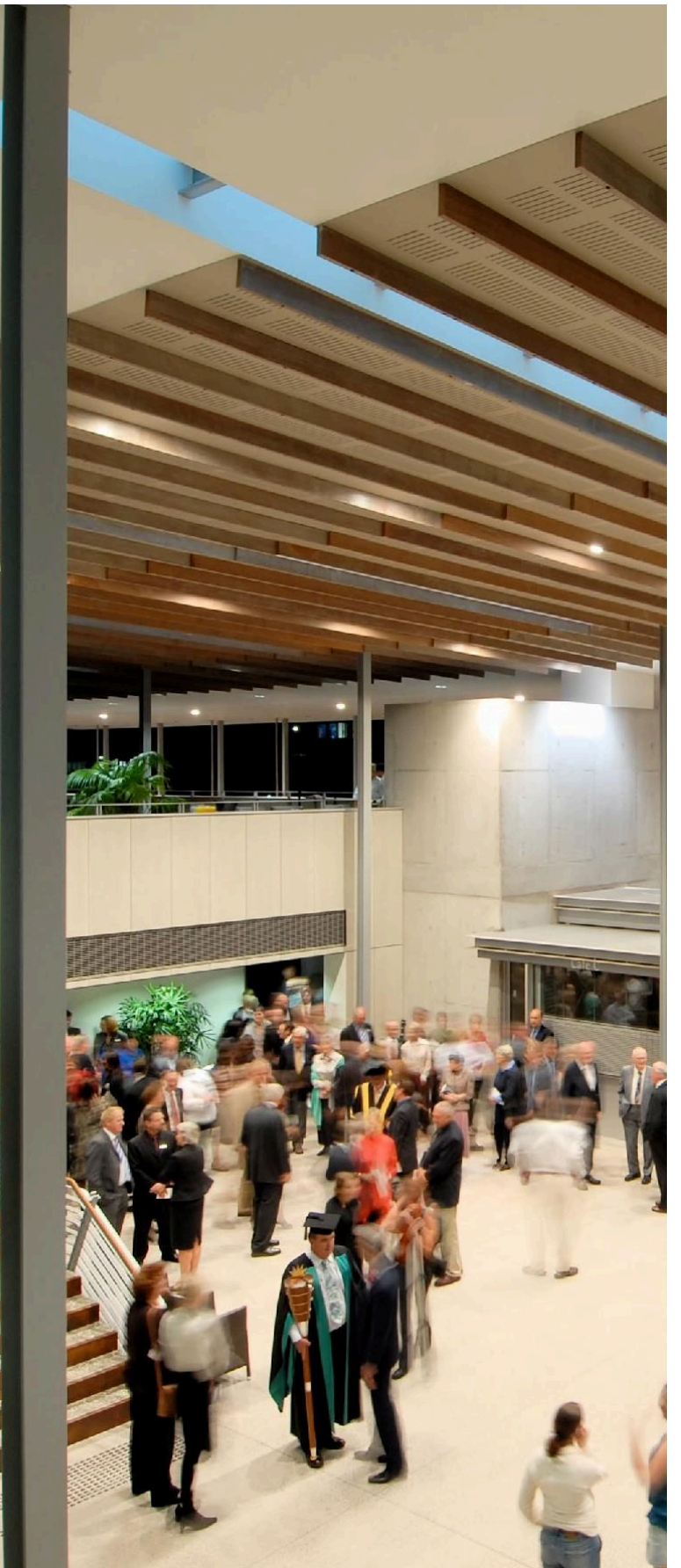
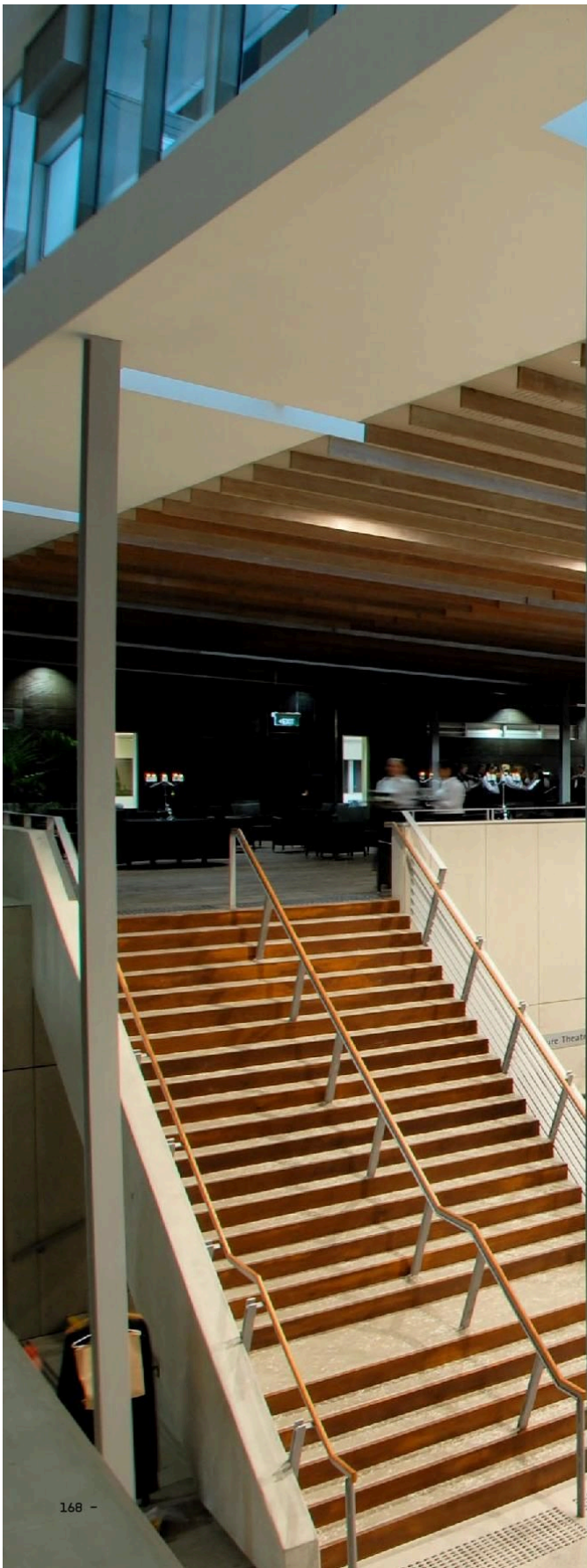
It is critical to understand and acknowledge these challenges and opportunities if successful, resilient and adaptable communities are to thrive.

Good design on the Sunshine Coast anticipates these changes. It creates places with the potential to adapt and/or be re-used for other purposes, requiring the construction of built forms that last longer and can have many useful lives. To be resilient requires the design of places that embrace technology and opportunities for innovation.

Designing for the future should focus on; reducing our environmental footprint, prioritising doing more with less and recognising the importance of continually evaluating design to respond to new circumstances and technologies. Future thinking requires us to consider and be ready for shifts in how we live, work and play.

Why this is important

Design that remains blind to change and prioritises construction efficiency over resilience can be costly and can create assets that over time will be impacted adversely by change. Design outcomes that are not resilient may undermine our ability to be ready for the future, produce built form that could be too costly to adapt and hinder a fast and flexible response to evolving community needs and aspirations.



Design places to be resilient and ready for change

Whatever scale you're working at—city, neighbourhood, street, park or building, here are some ideas for working with this principle:

1

Design buildings, streets and spaces with a capacity for adaptation, reconfiguration and re-use in response to changing needs—not just in the long term, but also in the medium term, given the pace of technological change.

2

Plan buildings, streets and spaces to use less energy and reduce our reliance on non-renewable energy.

3

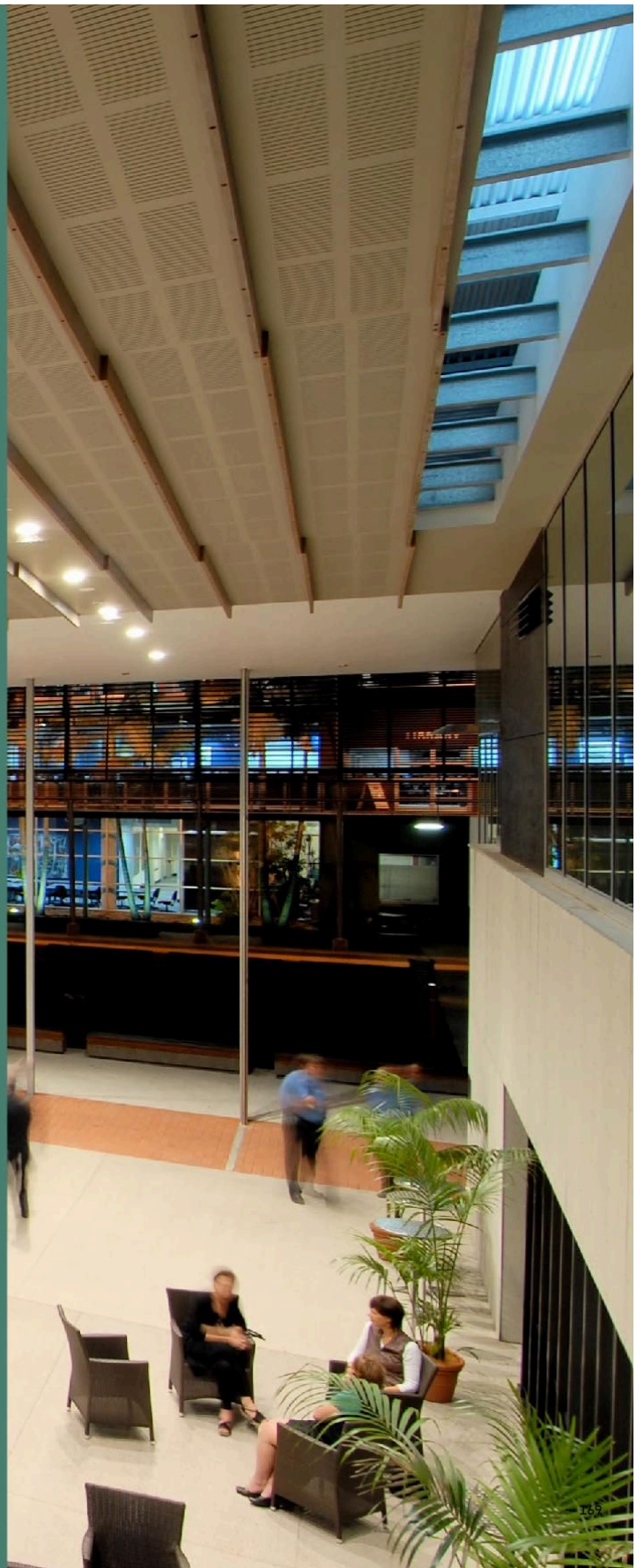
Use locally sourced and sustainable materials in the construction of buildings, streets and spaces to improve our community's long-term resilience.

4

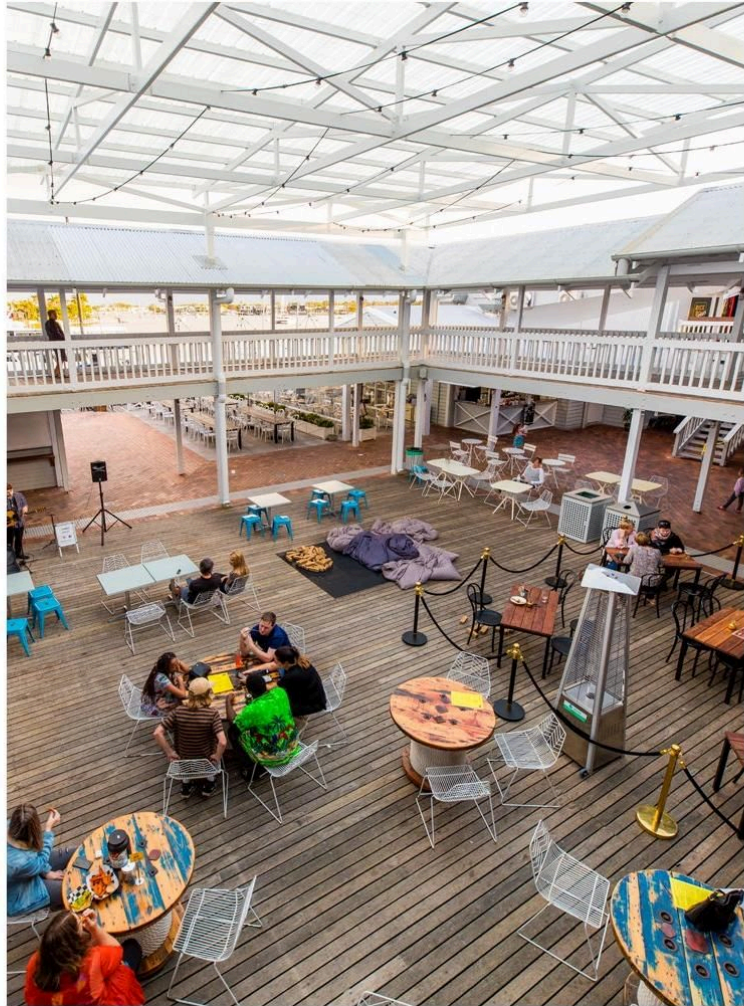
Use current best practice technology and design in space or systems to accommodate change and future technologies.

5

Design buildings, spaces and infrastructure to be low impact and resilient to extreme weather events.



GOOD DESIGN ON THE
SUNSHINE COAST ANTICIPATES
CHANGE AND CREATES PLACES
WITH THE POTENTIAL TO
ADAPT OR BE RE-USED FOR
OTHER PURPOSES.





PRINCIPLE 09:
DESIGN PLACES TO BE RESILIENT
AND READY FOR CHANGE

Left: The street is designed to support weekend markets and other special events.

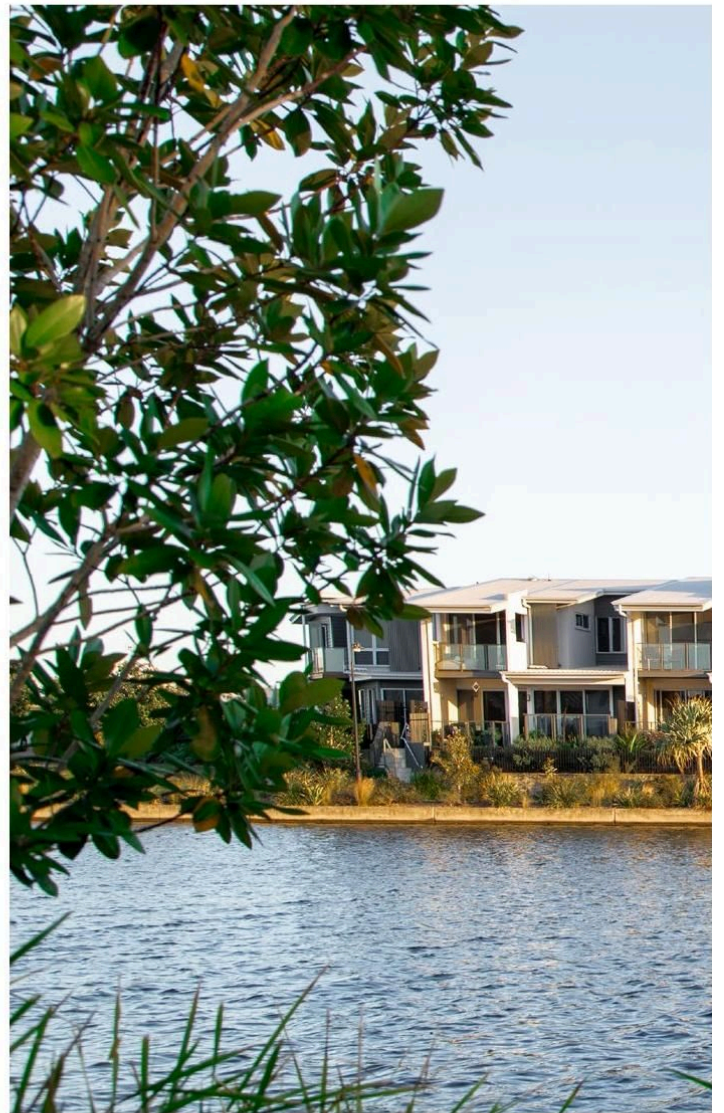
Right: The design uses solar panels to help reduce the facility's non-renewable energy use and provides shading to parked vehicles.

Below: Materials in this design are locally sourced, making replacement and repair more efficient and cost effective.



THIS IS ABOUT
LOOKING AHEAD AND
THINKING ABOUT
THOSE BIG THINGS
THAT ARE REALLY
GOING TO BE
DIFFERENT.
IT'S A
CHALLENGING TASK
BUT AN EXCITING
ONE AS WELL,
THINKING ABOUT
WHAT THE FUTURE
COULD BE AND
MAKING THIS
A REALLY
RESILIENT PLACE.

**Alan Hoban, Civil and Environmental
Engineer, Bligh Tanner**

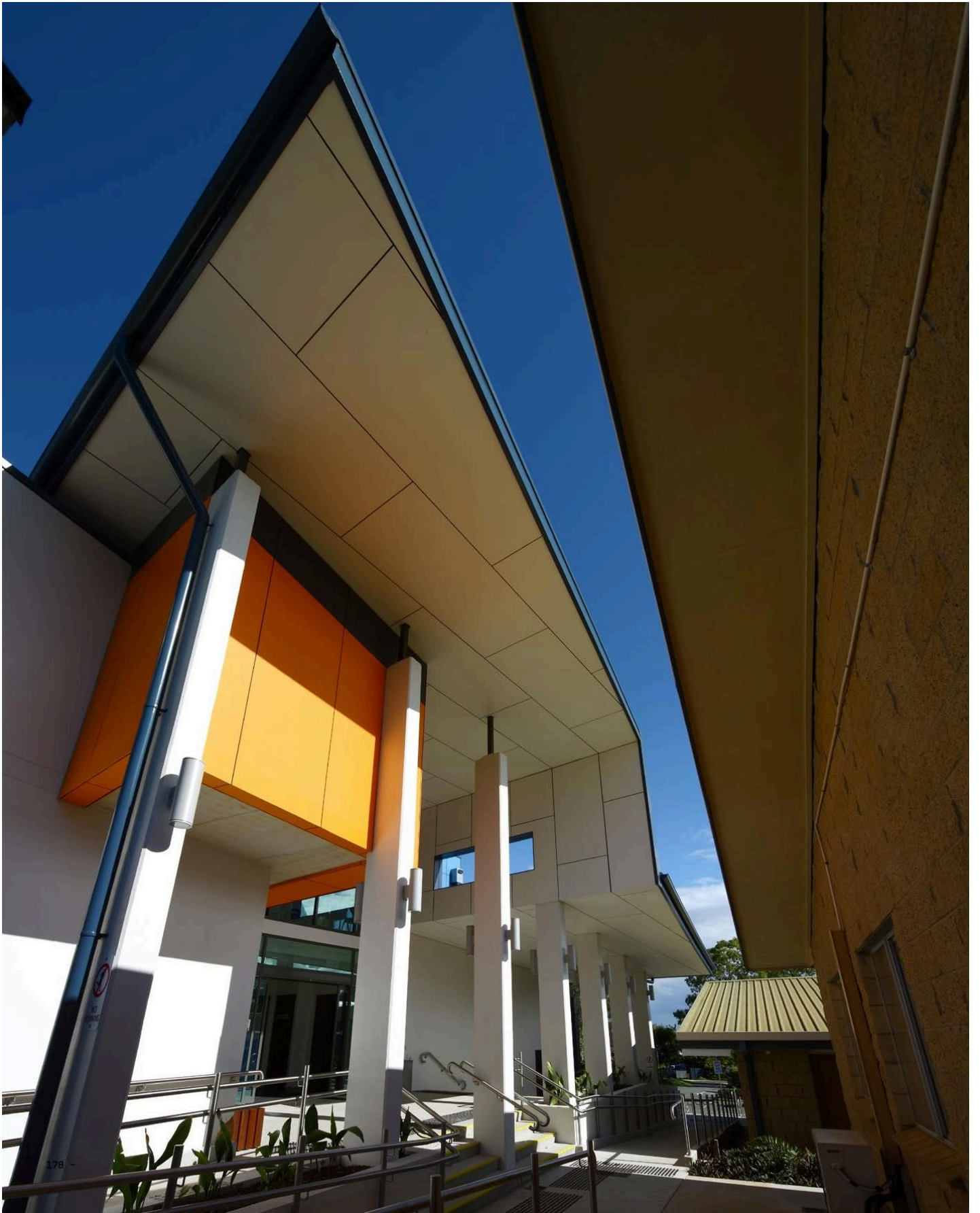






Robust and durable materials are used along the coastal foreshore to reduce long term maintenance requirements.





Create and add value

The community places high importance on the liveability of the Sunshine Coast. The quality of buildings, streets and spaces is one of the factors influencing liveability. Investment in good design enhances liveability, delivering economic, social and environmental benefits to investors and the community.

Economically, for developers and investors, there is potential for higher land values, sale values and rental returns, increased asset value (on which to borrow), improved clarity within the decision process and faster property sales. Good design can help build a good business reputation and a competitive edge.

For owners and tenants, there is potential for reduced running costs (energy usage), maintenance costs and better re-sale value and for attracting higher quality longer-term tenants. For local business, shops and facilities, there is potential to increase marketing potential and productivity through employee satisfaction and to strengthen business viability.

The possible social benefits of good design are better security and less crime, less pollution and better health, greater accessibility, more

inclusive public spaces and greater civic pride and sense of community. Our environment can potentially benefit from good design through reduced energy consumption, resource and land consumption and less environmental damage.

Good design on the Sunshine Coast goes above and beyond minimum requirements. It can create an economic advantage, adding value by increasing the liveability and therefore the economic viability of development, and delivering economic advantage to the community. Good design adds value for everybody.

Why this is important

Design that does not create or add value to a building or place can diminish the liveability of the Sunshine Coast. Opportunities to grow return on financial investment could be missed. Cost-cutting during the design and delivery process could result in expensive retrofitting and detract from the longer-term value of the investment. Buildings that are cheap to build and buy could be costly to maintain and run. Buildings and places that are poorly designed can be less enjoyable to live in and do not contribute to a better quality of life.



Create and add value

Whatever scale you're working at—city, neighbourhood, street, park or building, here are some ideas for working with this principle:

1

Create value by 'designing in' new opportunities for buildings, streets and spaces for increased social, economic and environmental benefits to the community.

2

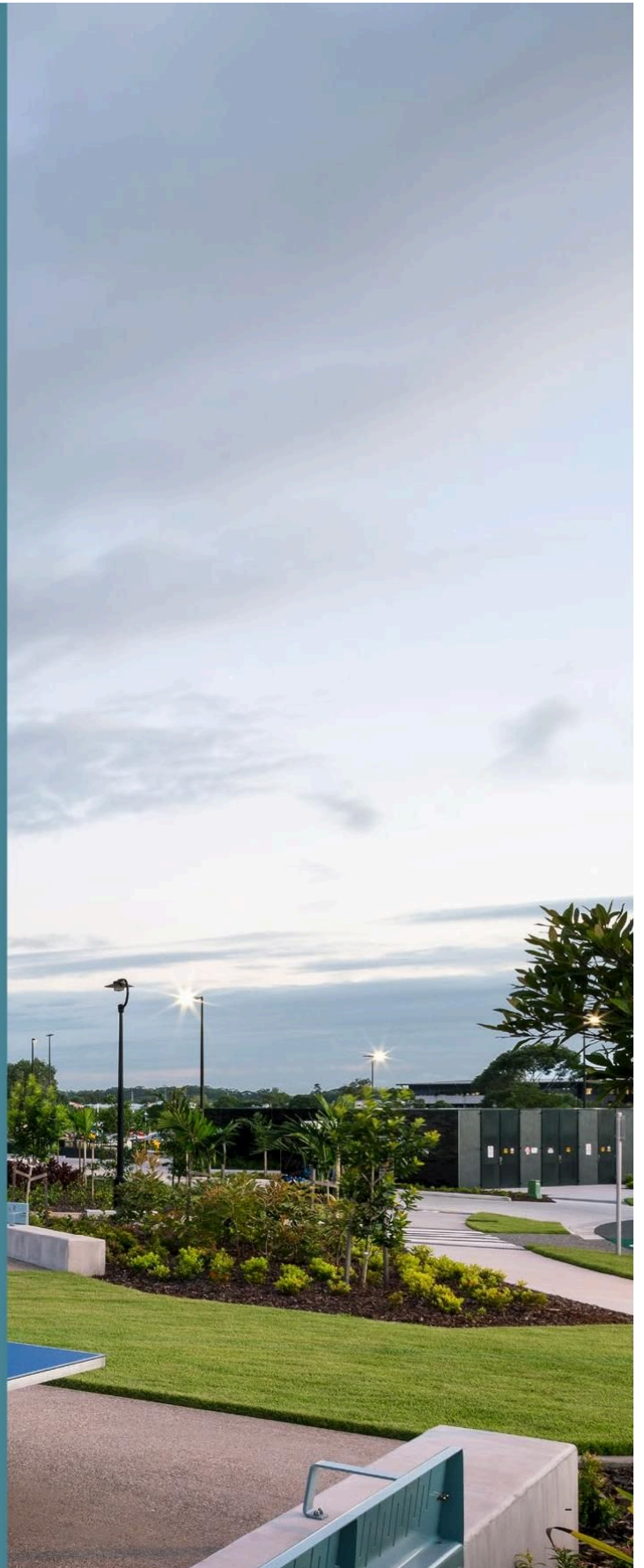
Invest in good design and high quality construction to deliver more user-friendly, high-performance and lower-maintenance buildings, streets and spaces.

3

Reduce the impacts of time, use and climate on buildings, streets and spaces through good design, material selection and construction.

4

Consider whole-of-life costs, including ongoing maintenance and operational costs, so that those who own or occupy now and in the future can benefit.



THE QUALITY OF
OUR BUILDINGS,
STREETS AND SPACES
ARE KEY FACTORS
INFLUENCING THE
LIVEABILITY OF
THIS REGION. THEY
MAKE THE SUNSHINE
COAST A PLACE
PEOPLE WANT TO
LIVE, GROW AND
INVEST IN FOR
THEIR FUTURE.



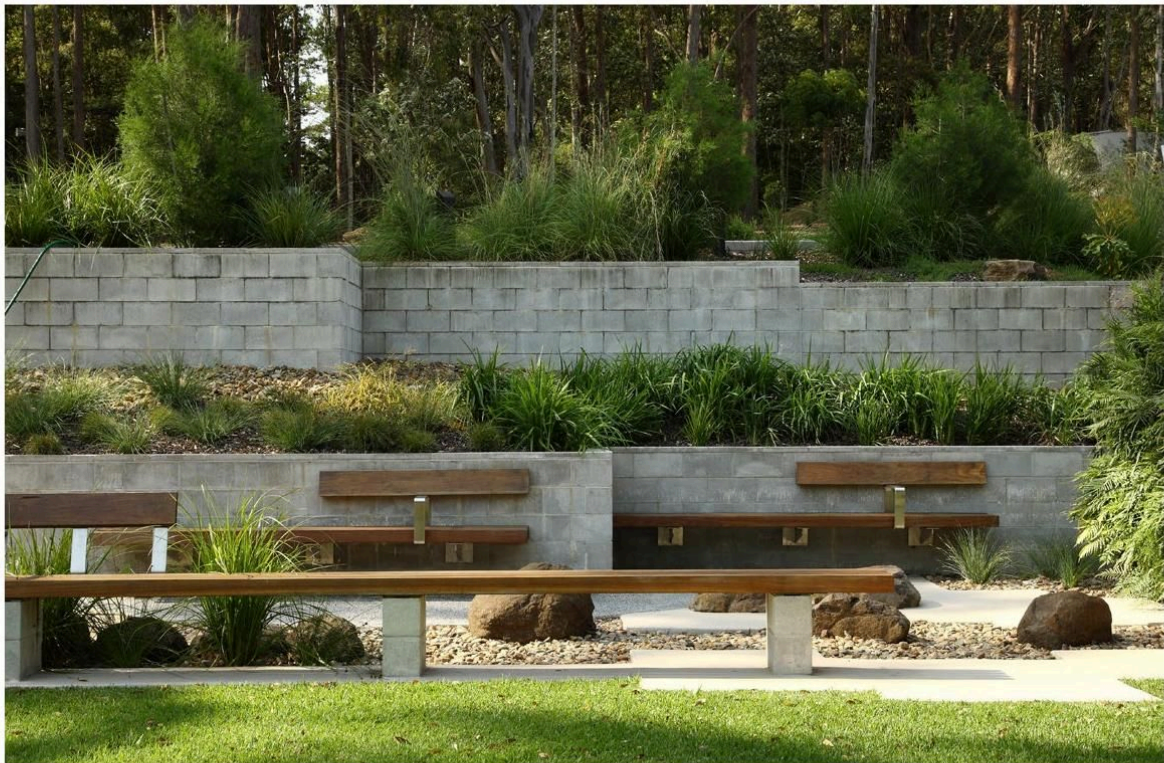
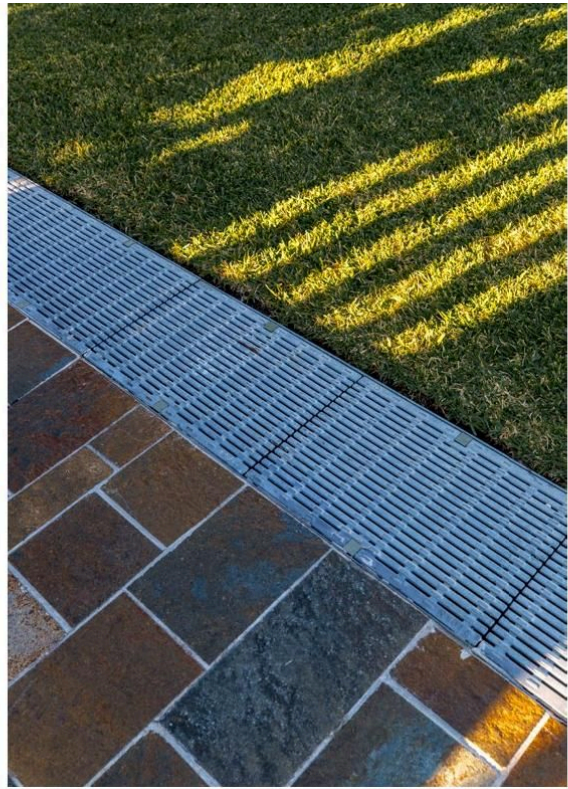


**PRINCIPLE 10:
CREATE AND ADD VALUE**

Left: Vertical screens are designed to provide weather protection and privacy but also to offer adjoining residents a pleasing outlook.

Right: High quality materials and construction detailing help minimise ongoing maintenance costs.

Below: Inexpensive masonry blocks are contrasted with high quality stainless steel and timber custom-designed seating and lush planting.



THE POSITIVE
EXPERIENCE OF
WELL-DESIGNED
AND CONSTRUCTED
BUILDINGS LEAVES
OWNERS AND
INVESTORS WANTING
MORE, LEADING TO
DEVELOPMENT OF A
STRONG BRAND AND
BUSINESS GROWTH.

**Will Wilson, Regional Manager—Sunshine Coast,
Master Builders Association**





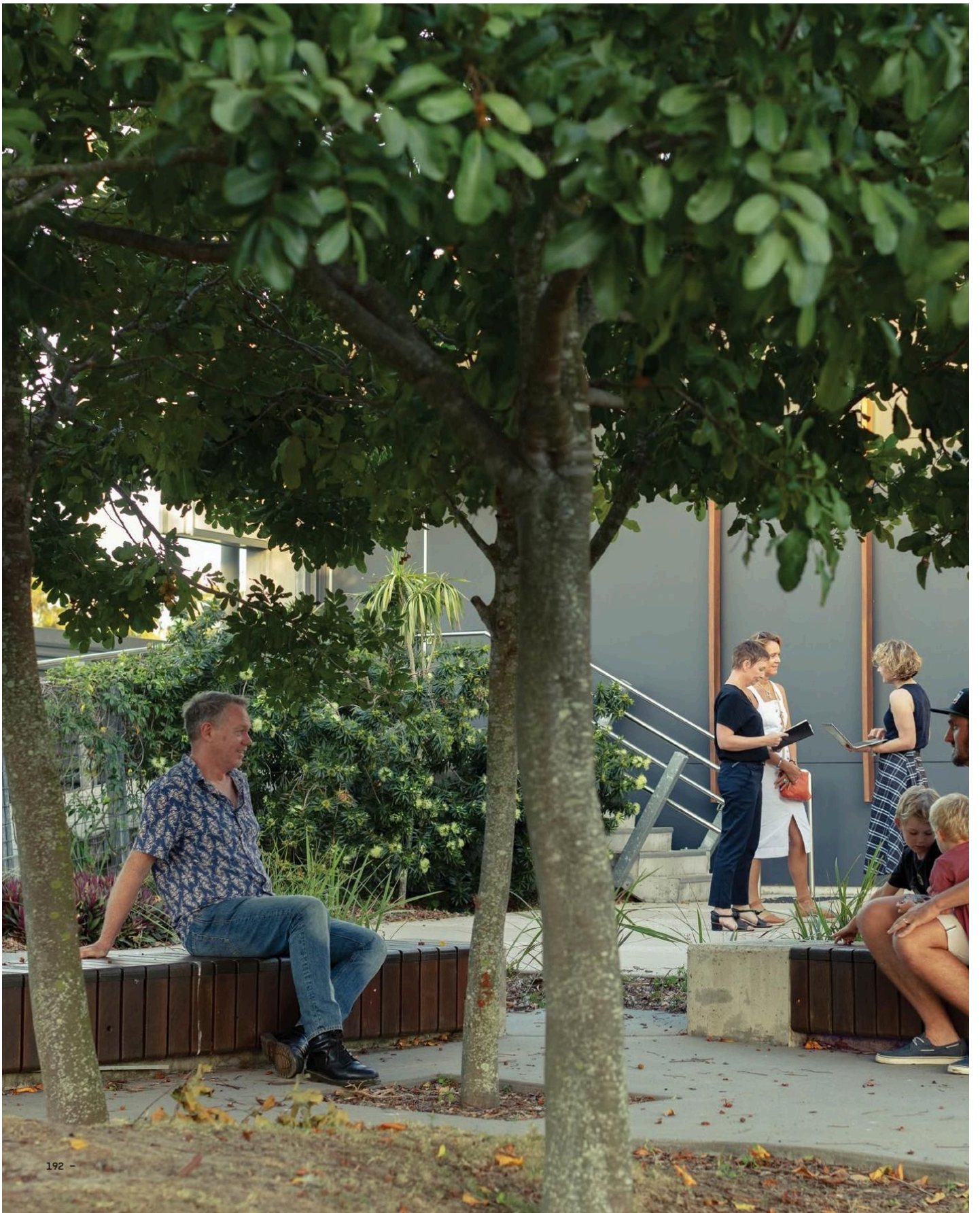


The basic elements of the street are complimented by unique identity making sculptural forms and seating to add social and economic benefit.



WE ARE CREATIVE
WITH A WARM ENNE
LIFE AND A GR
WE HAVE A TONNE
CREATIVE INSPIRA
MOTIVATION TO
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SPIRITS . PEOPLE
RGY , A ZEST FOR
ACIOUS NATURE .
OF LOCAL PRIDE ,
TION , AND A STRONG
EMBRACE OUR
MAKE INFORMED
DESIGN CHOICES .





Demonstrating the design principles

The following six projects have been selected from across the Sunshine Coast to demonstrate the 10 Sunshine Coast Design Principles. These projects highlight the applicability of the principles across different development scales and the variety of design and built outcomes possible.

Principle 01

Work with the local climate

Principle 02

Create places that respect and incorporate landscape

Principle 03

Bring our cultures, arts and heritage to life

Principle 04

Capture and frame views and create vistas

Principle 05

Strengthen and extend a network of green corridors

Principle 06

Be inspired by the natural and built environment

Principle 07

Create shady streets that put people first

Principle 08

Create welcoming places that can be enjoyed by everyone

Principle 09

Design places to be resilient and ready for change

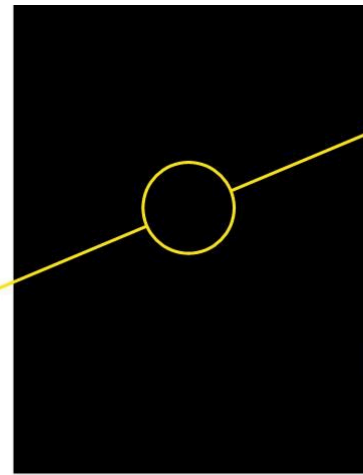
Principle 10

Create and add value

Project review process

Information was gathered for each project through desktop analysis, interviews with the designers and site visits.

MOFFAT BEACH HOUSE RENOVATION AND EXTENSION



LOCATION: MOFFAT BEACH,
SUNSHINE COAST, QLD
DESCRIPTION: RENOVATION
AND EXTENSION OF EXISTING
DETACHED SINGLE DWELLING
BUILDING SIZE: 138.6M2
SITE AREA: 405 M2
COMPLETED: 2010
DESIGNER: TIM BENNETTON
ARCHITECTS
AWARDS: AIA SUNSHINE COAST
REGIONAL ARCHITECTURE
COMMENDATION.
PHOTOGRAPHY: CHRISTOPHER
FREDRICK JONES,
TIM BENNETTON

Project overview

Located at Moffat Beach, this is a renovation and extension to a 1950s beach house.

The house faces north and sits on a small narrow lot. The extension goes up, adding another level to the house, rather than 'out', so that the existing landscape and private open space is retained.

Rooms have been re-configured and opened up to make the best of views and light and capture breezes. Insulation has been used to help control the temperature of internal spaces, making them more comfortable for residents and more suited to the climate. The new layout includes a patio breezeway that steps down into the garden, making the most of opportunities for indoor/outdoor living.



P 01 The inclusion of large windows and doors allow walls to open up and capture local breezes.



P 02 The renovation and extension retains existing trees and planting on site.

P 01 Work with the local climate

P 02 Create places that respect and incorporate landscape

P 03 Bring our cultures, arts and heritage to life

P 04 Capture and frame views and create vistas

P 05 Strengthen and extend a network of green corridors

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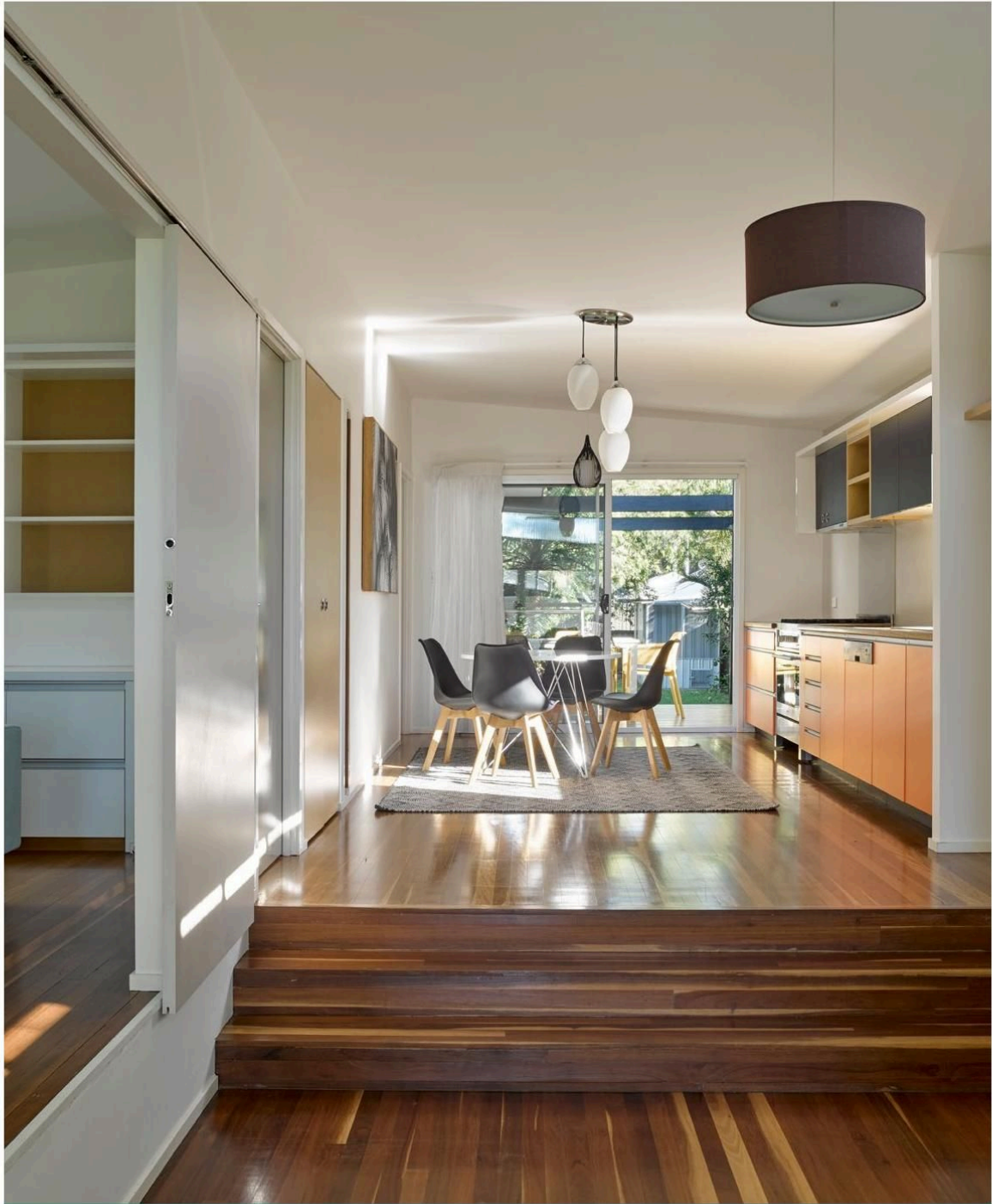
P 10 Create and add value



P 04 The design creates opportunities for multiple views into the garden from inside the house.



P 03 The new design retains the original beach house character, contributing to the overall heritage character of Moffat Beach.



P 09 The original building has been sensitively retained and re-used. Insulation, solar hot water and large openings have been used to improve the energy efficiency and climatic performance of the building.

TWO TREE HOUSE, DETACHED DWELLING

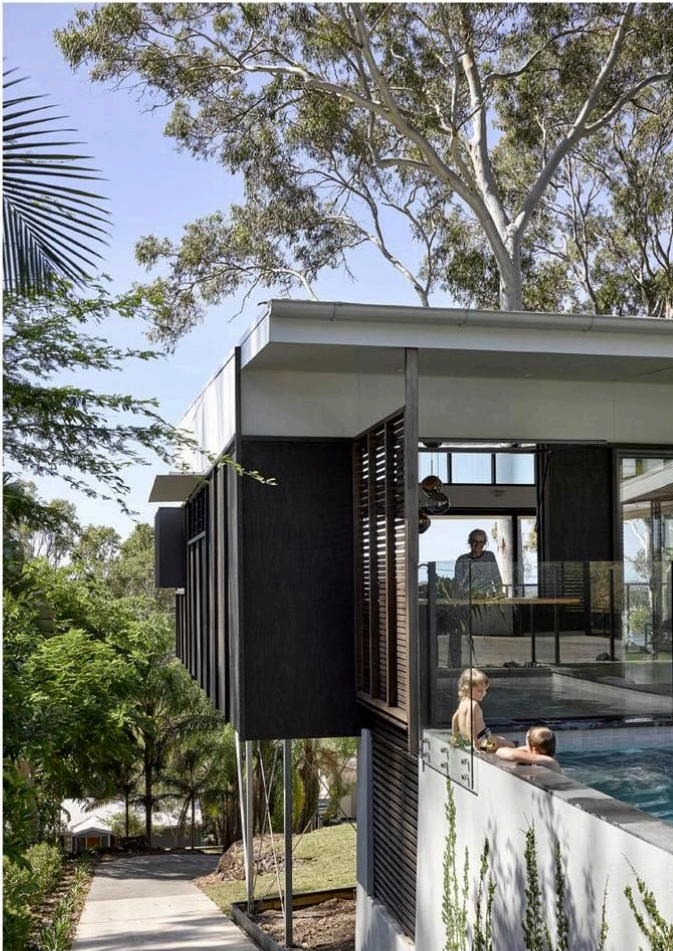


LOCATION: BUDERIM,
SUNSHINE COAST, QLD
DESCRIPTION: DETACHED
SINGLE DWELLING
BUILDING SIZE: 262M2
SITE AREA: 1199M2
COMPLETED: 2016
DESIGNER: BARK ARCHITECTS
PHOTOGRAPHY: CHRISTOPHER
FREDRICK JONES

Project overview

Two Tree House is located in a low density residential area on the northern escarpment of Buderim mountain. The house is carefully planned to retain and capture views of two mature flooded gum trees on the site and long views to the hills and landscape beyond.

This single level house uses a lightweight steel structure and cantilevers over the site. The plan locates bedrooms on one side and living areas on the other. A timber batten breezeway in the centre of the house channels breezes and connects indoor and outdoor spaces. The house has a raked ceiling with high-level windows and louvres that bring natural sunlight in and capture external views inside the house.





P 01 The central 'breezeway' corridor and veranda support easy movement between the indoors and outdoors and allow good cross ventilation through the building. They allow natural light into the internal spaces and offer sun-shading where required.



P 02 The house design preserves the location of two existing flooded gum trees by building around them, and adopts them as a focal point and connection to the natural landscape setting.

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P 04 The location and orientation of doors and windows capture long views of the distant hills and treetops.

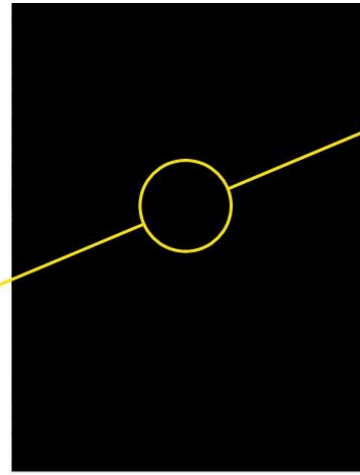


P 06 The ideas of economical and robust guided the choice of building materials, which include galvanised steel, hardwood timber, polycarbonate, plywood, hardwood and fibre cement sheet cladding. The choice of material colours and textures reflects the natural colours and textures found on the site, in and around Buderim.



P 09 The design employs a lightweight steel structure, which ensures the development 'touches the ground lightly', respecting and minimising impact on the established landscape. This lightweight construction lends itself to future modification and adaptation, creating a place that is resilient and ready for change.

AQUIV TOWNHOUSES BRIGHTWATER



—
LOCATION: BRIGHTWATER,
SUNSHINE COAST, QLD
DESCRIPTION: MEDIUM DENSITY
RESIDENTIAL HOUSING
BUILDING SIZE: (PER UNIT
AVERAGE) 200M²
COMPLETED: 2019
DESIGNER: MAINWARING
HOLLINDALE ARCHITECTS
DEVELOPER: STOCKLAND
AWARDS: MASTER BUILDERS OF
QUEENSLAND, MEDIUM DENSITY
CONSTRUCTION AWARD.
PHOTOGRAPHY: KRISTA
EPPELSTUN, ANDREW MACCOLL,
COURTESY OF STOCKLAND
—

Project overview

Aquiv Townhouses are located at Brightwater, a new 1500 lot residential community on the Sunshine Coast. Launched in 2008, Brightwater was awarded Queensland's Best Master-planned Development in the 2016 Urban Development Institute of Australia (UDIA) Awards for Excellence. The UDIA noted the project's strong environmental ethos, with 20% of the site area set aside for conservation. In addition, the development promotes healthy outdoor living by providing a variety of parks and over five kilometres of connected walking and cycle paths.

The development is set amongst 48 hectares of bushland and a 12-hectare constructed lake. Completed in 2019, the Aquiv Townhouses include 33 two-storey houses arranged around a private, shared internal courtyard. All houses are designed to face onto a public street or lakeside pathway.



P 01 The design utilises climate control systems that are easy for residents to use, including operable windows, sun shading and screens and ventilated light wells that create a heat stack effect, where air gets warmer and typically rises naturally, ventilating the building.



P 02 Substantial new native planting helps integrate and connect the development to the local landscape.

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P 04 Windows are positioned to capture and frame views to the lake.



P 06 The material and colour selection is inspired by the colours, light and textures of the Sunshine Coast.

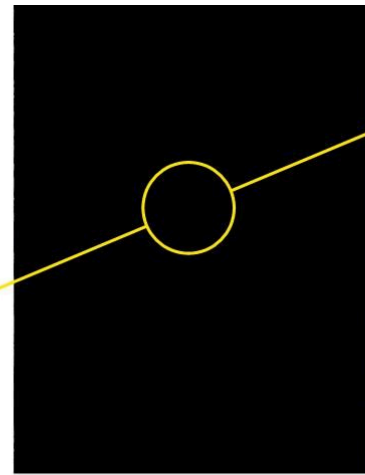


P 08 The development encourages community connection by locating individual gates to face public pathways and incorporating a private open courtyard that is central and shared.



P 09 Conventional materials are used in a composite construction system to achieve high environmental performance. Multiple choices in layout and size provide a range of housing options to suit a variety of residential lifestyle needs.

MARY CAIRNCROSS SCENIC RESERVE BUILDING RENEWAL



LOCATION: MALENY,
SUNSHINE COAST, QLD
DESCRIPTION: PUBLIC
BUILDING
COMPLETED: 2017
DESIGNER: GYMER BAILEY
ARCHITECTS / NORMAN
RICHARDS BUILDING DESIGN
AND INTERIORS
SITE AREA: 15,510M2
BUILDING SIZE: 808M2
AWARDS: AIA QUEENSLAND,
HARRY MARKS SUSTAINABLE
ARCHITECTURE AWARD
PHOTOGRAPHY: JASON SMITH,
DAMIEN CARROLL,
SCOTT BURROWS

Project overview

Mary Cairncross Scenic Reserve comprises 55 hectares of sub-tropical rainforest overlooking the Glass House Mountains National Landscape. A remnant of the rainforests that once covered the Blackall Range, the Reserve is a living museum of diverse plant and animal life and a place of tranquility and beauty.

The Reserve's buildings include the Rainforest Discovery Centre, cafe, visitor amenities, viewing deck and conference space. Surrounding spaces include the accessible Glider Gallery walk, children's playground, picnic area and walking tracks.



P 01 The building layout is in two parts linked by a breezeway that captures natural breezes. The building opens to the north to capture natural light and to the south to capture views.



P 02 The building is planned to maximise the retention of existing trees and vegetation and spaces link visually and physically to the surrounding rainforest.

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P 03 Extensive engagement took place during the building's planning and design phase with local experts, Indigenous representatives, a heritage specialist, the community, University of the Sunshine Coast, Tourism Queensland and the Sunshine Coast Design Advisory Panel, to help embed the stories of the place within the design.



P 04 The design celebrates and is focused on views of the Glass House Mountains and the rainforest.



P 06 Locally sourced timber, Glass House Bluestone and Maleny bushrock, reflecting the character of the area, feature prominently in the building design and surrounding spaces. Gardens including 3000 plants grown from local seeds, establish a landscape setting for the building.



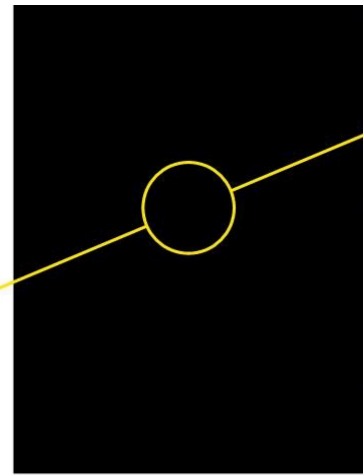
P 08 The building's diverse range of visitor amenities and functions are all accessible.



P 09

The building collects all rainwater and uses this to irrigate the Scenic Reserve. The stormwater design simulates natural systems to improve the site's natural hydrology. Sustainable water management includes collection and storage, bio-filtration and natural swales.

BULCOCK STREET CALOUNDRA



LOCATION: CALOUNDRA,
SUNSHINE COAST, QLD
DESCRIPTION: MAIN STREET
SITE AREA: 750M LONG X 18M
WIDE (BUILDING FRONTAGE TO
BUILDING FRONTAGE) NORTH/
SOUTH FACING
COMPLETED: 2018
DESIGNER: SUNSHINE COAST
COUNCIL
PHOTOGRAPHY: GREG GARDNER,
JULIE HAURITZ

Project overview

Named after produce merchant Robert Bulcock, Bulcock Street is a traditional main street and the civic focus of Caloundra. The street orientation is east to west, between Tay Ave and the Moreton Parade roundabout.

Bulcock Street sits 10m above sea level and is characterised by its lush green landscape and from key vantage points, views across Moreton Bay and Pumicestone Passage toward Bribie Island.

The street has been designed to create an engaging, comfortable and safe place for pedestrians.



P 01 Large canopy tree species are selected to provide shade and shelter along the street, creating a comfortable and attractive environment for pedestrians.



P 03 Place-based public art reflects and reinterprets the local history of the area and animates the street.

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P 04 Views along the street are terminated by large fig trees, planted at the street intersections.



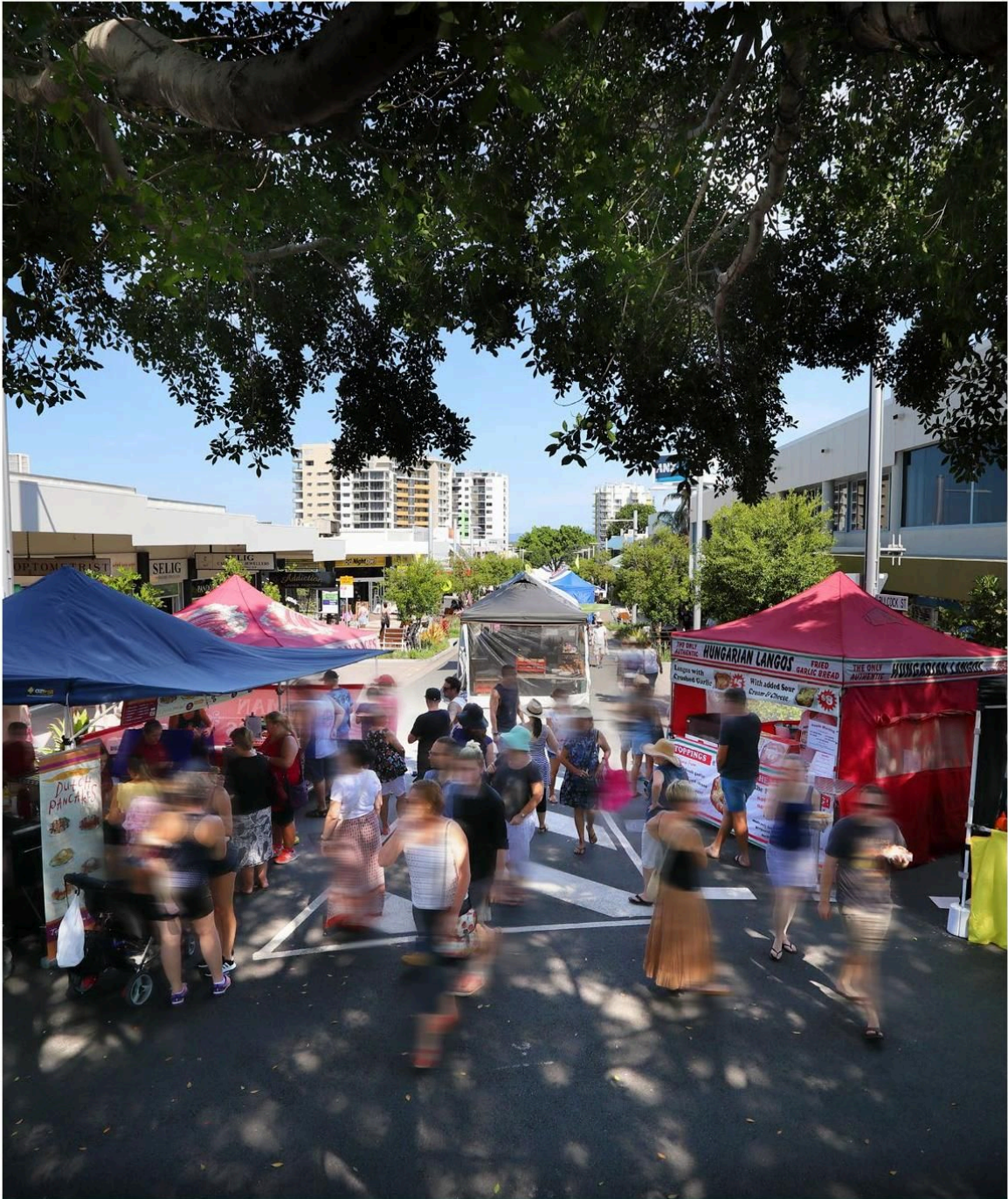
P 06 The materials are inspired by the colours and textures of Caloundra. Footpaths feature exposed aggregate concrete with muted earthy tones and textures. Timber-clad bespoke seating and interpretative elements are used along the street to mark places to rest and watch.



P 07 Telecommunication, gas, power and water services are accommodated underground to 'free up' the street for pedestrians, shade trees, street furniture and cafe seating.

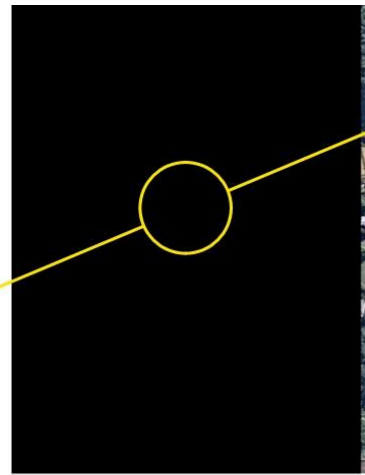


P 08 Flush kerbs provide a continuous accessible street surface for all pedestrians. Natural stone paving provides visual and textural wayfinding at crossings and intersections.



P 09 The street is designed to support weekend markets and other special events.

PALMWOODS TOWN SQUARE



LOCATION: PALMWOODS,
SUNSHINE COAST, QLD
DESCRIPTION: PUBLIC PLACE
SITE AREA: 1,231M2
COMPLETED: 2018
DESIGNERS: SUNSHINE COAST
COUNCIL, POMO DESIGN
AND SMEC
AWARDS: AILA NATIONAL
AWARD, CIVIC LANDSCAPE,
AILA QUEENSLAND AWARD,
COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION.
PHOTOGRAPHY: GREG GARDNER



Project overview

Palmwoods is a historic town tucked into the foothills of the Blackall Range. The undulating topography and woodlands help define the town's distinctive character. Vistas over farmlands to the west and the backdrop of the steep ridge of the Blackall Range also contribute to the character of the town and strengthen its connection to the surrounding area. The town is named after the piccabeen palm groves that were once a significant feature of the landscape.

The Town Square, prominently featuring piccabeen palms, is the focal point of the town, linking the railway station, Little Main Street and Main Street.



P 02 The Town Square design connects to the pre-settlement landscape by incorporating fifty four new piccabeen palms.

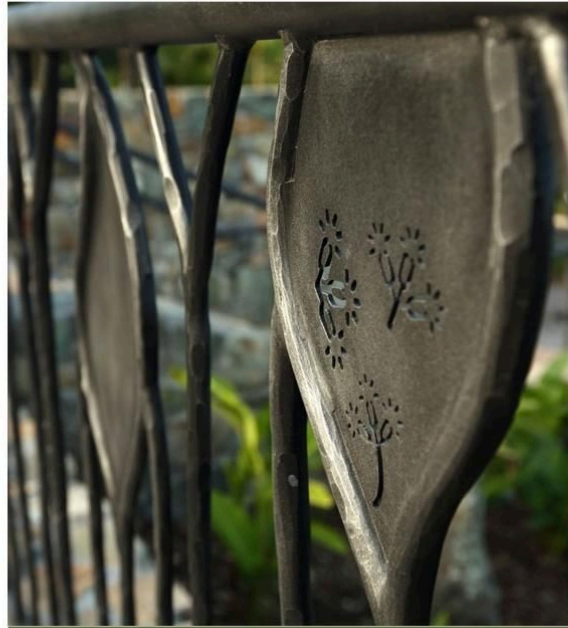


P 03 Public art, interpretative elements and wayfinding signage is used to tell the stories of Palmwoods.

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P 04 The Town Square has an important community role, creating a visual focal point for surrounding cafes, shops, businesses and community building.



P 06 The materials and construction techniques are inspired by the history, colours and textures of Palmwoods.



P 07 The design of the Town Square improves pedestrian accessibility through town by providing universal access across level changes.



P 08 The Town Square is the civic heart for Palmwoods, a place where the community can meet, gather to celebrate, socialise or quietly reflect.

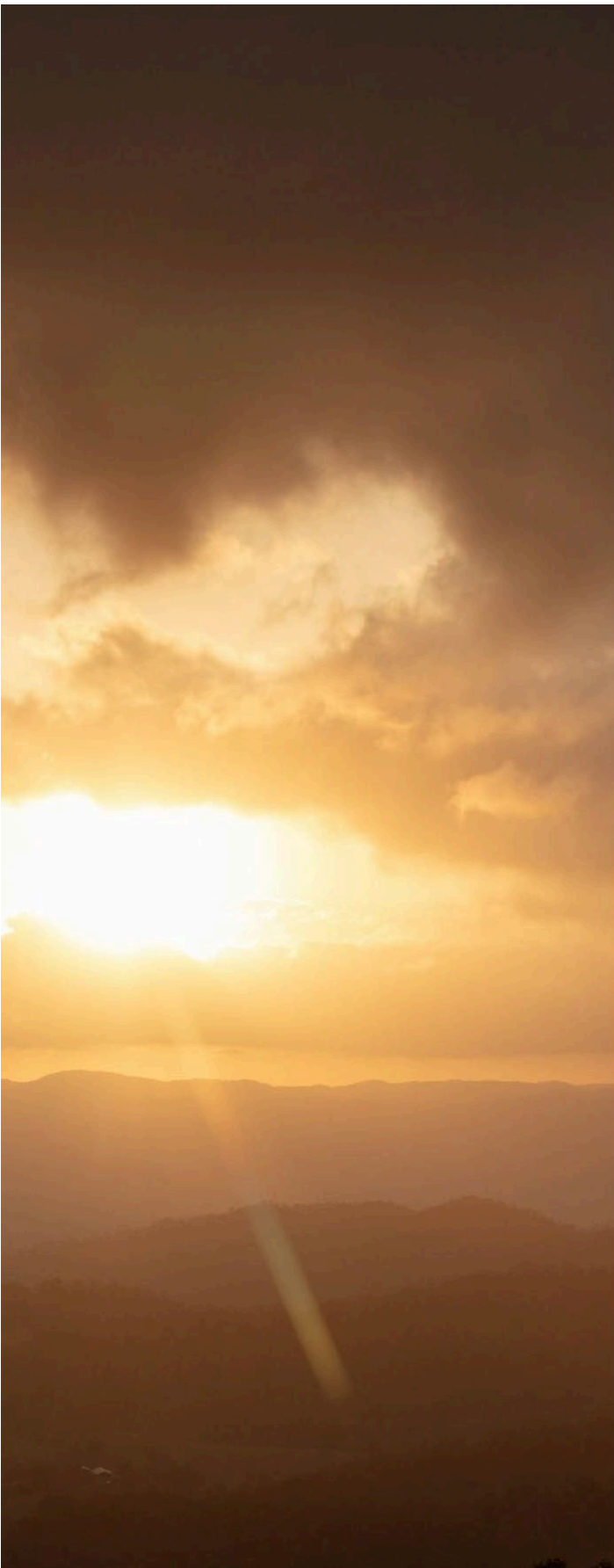


P 09 The Town Square connects the railway station, Little Main Street and Main Street, supporting commercial resilience and fostering a strong sense of community.



THE FUTURE FOR OUR
COMMUNITIES WILL
BE ABOUT 'DOING IT
SMARTER'. AMENITY
AND DENSITY ARE NOT
MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE.
THE BEST CITIES IN THE
WORLD EMBRACE AMENITY,
AND DENSITY, THEIR
CLIMATE AND LANDSCAPE.

Lindsay and Kerry Clare,
Architects, Clare Design



Closing

The Sunshine Coast Design book has been developed to inspire and encourage quality place-based design for the Sunshine Coast.

Design plays a pivotal role in contributing to the liveability of our region. It powerfully influences the look and feel of the Sunshine Coast and the way we live, work and play.

How we plan, design and deliver good built form on the Sunshine Coast lies in our hands. From what we do in our front and back gardens, through to how we develop our new suburbs, we all have a part to play in shaping and leaving a positive legacy for this place.

With increased awareness of the value of good design, and how to achieve it, we can all help create a sustainable and prosperous future for our beautiful region.





Accessibility

The ability to reach desired goods, services, activities and destinations. Accessibility can be viewed from different perspectives, such as from the perspective of a particular location, a particular group, or a particular activity.

Adaptable

In this context, a building, place or space that is able to adjust to new conditions, or to be modified for a new purpose.

Adaptation

The process of adjusting to actual or expected climate and its effects.

Affordable living

The availability of a diverse range of sustainable housing options to suit all income levels and household types, appropriately located within self-contained neighbourhoods with convenient walk, cycle and public transport access to service and employment.

Agricultural land

Includes land with current and potential cropping of various intensities and pasture of various types.

Amenity

The quality of a location or landscape that makes it pleasant or agreeable or that contributes to a comfortable and pleasant life.

Best practice

Acknowledged successful measures applied nationally and internationally.

Biodiversity

The natural diversity of wildlife and the environmental conditions necessary for its survival.

Building height

Means: a. if specified in metres—the vertical distance between the ground level and the highest point of the building roof (apex) or parapet at any point, but not including any load-bearing antenna, aerial, chimney, flagpole or the like b. if specified in storeys—the number of storeys above ground level c. if specified in both metres and storeys, both (a) and (b) apply.

Built environment

The components that make up a system of buildings, facilities and infrastructure services.

Built form

The predominant shape, scale and character of a group of buildings or single building.

Canopy cover/Tree cover

The area occupied by tree foliage when seen in plan view (that is, bird's eye view), either estimated in square metres for individual trees from field measures of the tree canopy spread or measured from aerial, satellite or LiDAR imagery analysis. It is expressed as square metres or percentage of land cover within a defined area such as road reserves, suburbs or local areas.

Character

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

Character (landscape)

A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements that makes one landscape different from another, and often conveys a distinctive 'sense of place'. This term does not imply a level of value or importance.

Character (building)

A building within a character area that contributes to and reinforces the identified and predominant character of the area.

Characteristic

A feature or quality belonging typically to a place or thing and serving to identify them.

Climate change

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

Coast

The coastal foreshore and adjacent areas.

Community hub

A space where communities gather and meet, supported by a range of compatible land uses including residential, retail, commercial (economic/employment), open space, social infrastructure, education, transport, essential services and technology uses.

Context and character study

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

Corridor

A belt of land linking two other areas or following a road or river.

Culture

A set of ideas, beliefs and ways of behaving of a particular organisation or group of people.

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.

Deep soil

A deep soil zone enables the planting of significant vegetation, with the ability for it to grow to a healthy, mature size.

Elevate

To improve the status or importance of someone or something.

Environment

The physical and biological surroundings in which plants, animals and people live and interact. It encompasses the natural environment, the built environment we create, and how we live in such environments.

Equitable

In this context, a built environment that is fair and accessible for all citizens.

Heat island effect

An urban environmental phenomenon whereby hard surfaces that conduct and store heat well and don't reflect it, increase the surrounding temperature and retain heat compared to surrounding areas less dominated by built form.

Heritage

Qualities and attributes possessed by places and objects that have aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural or social value for past, present or future generations.

Human scale

Creating and designing a built environment and surroundings from the perspective of the pedestrian at street level.

Inclusive

In this context, a building, place or space that embraces the community and individuals who use it.

Infill development

A new development that occurs within an established urban area, where the site or area is either vacant or has previously been used for another urban purpose. The scale of development can range from the creation of one additional residential lot to a major mixed-use redevelopment.

Infrastructure

The transport, water cycle management, energy generation, waste management, information and telecommunications, environmental management, open space and social systems and facilities required to support the sustainable growth of a region.

Landscape

The network of the natural environment and agricultural lands, integrated with the parks, pathways, greenways, open spaces, squares, plazas, trees, vegetation and gardens within the built environment and the topography it all sits upon.

Liveability

The sum of factors that add up to a community's quality of life now and in the future, including the built and natural environments, economic prosperity, social stability and wellbeing, equity and access, and educational, cultural and recreational opportunities.

Natural environment

Resources such as water, soil, air, plants and animals and the ecological and physical processes that affect them.

Neighbourhood

An urban residential area with a form that facilitates walk and cycle access to local services and facilities, including integrated public transport options.

Non-renewable energy

A natural resource such as coal, gas or oil that, once consumed, cannot be replaced.

Open spaces

Outdoor spaces that are generally accessible to the community and provide for a range of sport, recreational, cultural, entertainment or leisure pursuits.

Public realm

This refers to publicly accessible areas including open spaces, buildings and facilities (such as civic buildings, streets, pathways and parks).

Region

The area within the Sunshine Coast local government area.

Regional ecosystem

The interaction of organisms, vegetation, geology, land type and soil within a specific region.

Resilience

Can be described as the capacity of individuals, communities and systems to survive, adapt and grow, no matter what kinds of chronic stresses and acute shocks they experience. It is about being able to turn vulnerabilities into opportunities.

Streetscape

The collective combination of urban form elements that constitute the view of a street and its public and private domains. These elements include buildings, roads, footpaths, vegetation, open spaces and street furniture.

Sub-tropical climate

Relating to a warm and wet climate, often in parts of the world just north and south of the tropics.

Sustainability

A balanced approach that meets the social, economic and environmental needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Topography

Major land surface features such as hills, valleys and plains.

Value

Improvements to the wellbeing of the organisation, the community, quality of life and/or economic prosperity.

Value (landscape)

Any aspect of landscape or views that people consider to be an important value. This may be reflected in local, state or federal planning regulations or other published documents, be established through community consultation and engagement, or be professionally assessed.

Vegetation

Trees, plants and all other organisms of vegetable origin, whether living or dead.

View

Any sight, prospect or field of vision as seen from a place. It may be wide or narrow, partial or full, pleasant or unattractive, distinctive or nondescript, and may include background, mid-ground and/or foreground elements or features.

View corridors

Three-dimensional spaces that connect public viewing locations with seen landscape areas. Important view corridors connect significant and popular viewpoints with areas of high visual amenity.

Visual amenity

The attractiveness of a scene or view.

Wayfinding

The process or activity of determining one's position and planning and following a route.

Page	Location	Lead Designer
4-5	Glass House Mountains	-
6	Kings Beach	-
8	Maleny	-
10	Paul Thomas Library, University of the Sunshine Coast	John Mainwaring Architects + BVN
12	Bulcock Street, Caloundra	Sunshine Coast Council
14-15	First Bay, Coolum	-
16	Lake Weyba House, Weyba Downs	Gabriel and Elizabeth Poole
19	Bankfoot House, Glass House Mountains	Unknown
	Johnston House, Doonan	Noel Gardiner
	Todd House, Moffat Beach	Roger Todd Architect
20	Ewen Maddock Dam, Landsborough	-
22-23	Emu Mountain, Coolum Beach	-
26-27	St Andrew's Anglican College Learning Centre, Peregian Springs	Wilson Architects
28	Breezeway House, Coolum Beach	Majstorovic Architecture
30-31	Kings Beach Ocean Pool (upgrade)	Guymer Bailey Architects
34-35	Beerwah Tower Green, Simpson Street, Beerwah	Sunshine Coast Council + Bark Architects + Hew Chee Fong & LN Noonan + Place Design Group
36	Viewing Platform, Coolum Beach	Sunshine Coast Council
39	Buderim-Palmwoods Heritage Tramway Walk, Buderim	Sunshine Coast Council
40	Johnston House, Doonan	Noel Gardiner
43	Sunshine Coast University Hospital, Birtinya	Architectus and HDR Rice Daubney
44	Shelly Beach, Kings Beach, Caloundra and Golden Beach	-
47	Buderim Village Park, Buderim	Sunshine Coast Council
48	The Coral Sea	-
52	Coonoon Gibben Creek	-
53	Main Street, Montville	Sunshine Coast Council
55	Muller Park, Bli Bli	Sunshine Coast Council
60	Cotton Tree Pilot Housing Project, Cotton Tree	Clare Design
62-63	Sunshine Coast University Hospital, Birtinya	Architectus and HDR Rice Daubney
65	Wilson Beach House, Dicky Beach	John Railton Architect
66	Birtinya Shopping Centre	Stockland
67	Imperial Hotel Eumundi	-
	The Deck House, Buderim	Tony Holzberger
68	Two Tree House, Buderim	Bark Architects
70	Beach Retreat, Buderim	Tony Holzberger
71	The Deck House, Buderim	Tony Holzberger
	Mooloolaba House	Sprout Architects
72	Yaroomba House Alterations and Additions	Majstorovic Architecture
73	Maleny House	Bark Architects
	Moffat Beach House	Sprout Architects
74	Mudjimba House	Chris Klar Architects
76	Aerodrome Road, Maroochydhore CBD	Hassell
78	Discovery Centre, Mary Cairncross Scenic Reserve	Guymer Bailey Architects + Norman Richards Design and Interiors
81	Coolum Library, Coolum Beach (Alterations and Additions)	Majstorovic Architecture
82	Buderim House	OGE Group Architects
83	Aquiv Townhouses, Brightwater	Hollindale Mainwaring
	True North Apartments, Maroochydhore	Sparks Architects
84	Nambour Skate Park	Sunshine Coast Council + Enlocus Landscape Architects
86-87	Buderim Village Park, Buderim	Sunshine Coast Council
88	Caloundra Music Festival, Kings Beach	Sunshine Coast Council
90-91	The Mary Grigor Centre, Glasshouse Mountains	Tim Ditchfield Architects
93	Piccabeen Green, Palmwoods Town Square	Sunshine Coast Council + POMO + SMEC
94	Unfurling, Timari Street, Pacific Paradise	Rebecca Ward and Russell Anderson
95	Sunshine Coast University Hospital Reconciliation Garden, Birtinya	Place Design Group
	Caloundra Art Gallery	Andrew Frazer and Kyle Ogders
97	Mooloolaba Esplanade	Sunshine Coast Council
98-99	Beerwah Tower Green, Simpson Street, Beerwah	Sunshine Coast Council + Bark Architects + Hew Chee Fong & LN Noonan + Place Design Group
100	Coolum Boardwalk	Archibett Architects
102-103	Mount Coolum Boardwalk	-
105	Cafe, Mary Cairncross Scenic Reserve	Guymer Bailey Architects + Norman Richards Design and Interiors
106	Elizabeth Street, Kenilworth	Sunshine Coast Council
107	Ormuz Eye Care, Caloundra	Loucas Zahos Architects
	Two Tree House, Buderim	Bark Architects
108	Happy Valley, Caloundra	Sunshine Coast Council
110	Maleny House	Bark Architects
111	Moffat Beach House	Sprout Architects
	Buddina House (Alterations and Additions)	OGE Group Architects
112	Tree Tops House, Buderim	Bark Architects

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Page	Location	Lead Designer
113	Mary Cairncross Scenic Reserve Viewing Deck Beach Retreat, Buderim	Guymer Bailey Architects + Norman Richards Design and Interiors Tony Holzberger
114-115	Moffat Beach House Renovation and Extension	Tim Bennetton Architecture
116	Marcoola Esplanade	Sunshine Coast Council
118-119	Maroochy Wetland Sanctuary, Bli Bli	Sunshine Coast Council
121	Ewen Maddock Dam, Mooloolah	Sunshine Coast Council
122	Buderim-Palmwoods Heritage Tramway Walk, Buderim	Sunshine Coast Council
123	Buderim Village Park, Buderim Coastal Path, Mooloolaba	Sunshine Coast Council Sunshine Coast Council
124	Mooloolaba Split Boardwalk	Sunshine Coast Council + Bark Architects
126-127	Kondalilla National Park	-
128	Learning and Teaching Hub (Building E), University of the Sunshine Coast	Clare Design + Architectus
129-130	Dick Caplick Park, Eumundi	Sunshine Coast Council + Lark Landscape & Urban Design
133	Moffat Beach House Renovation and Extension	Tim Bennetton Architecture
134	Cotton Tree Pilot Housing Project, Cotton Tree	Clare Design
135	St Andrew's Anglican College Learning Centre, Peregrin Springs Yaroomba House (Alterations and Additions)	Wilson Architects Majstorovic Architecture
136	Palmwoods Town Square	Sunshine Coast Council + POMO + SMEC
138	Alexandra Headland Townhouses Coolum Beach House	Clare Design Majstorovic Architecture
139	Maroochy Arts and Ecology Center, Maroochy Regional Bushland Botanic Gardens	Guymer Bailey Architects
140-141	Maroochy Arts and Ecology Center, Maroochy Regional Bushland Botanic Gardens	Guymer Bailey Architects
142	Beerwah Tower Green, Simpson Street, Beerwah	Sunshine Coast Council + Bark Architects + Hew Chee Fong & LN Noonan + Place Design Group
144-145	Aerodrome Road, Maroochy CBD	Hassell
147	Beerwah Town Centre	Sunshine Coast Council
148	Peregrin Springs Drive	FKP Residential Developments
149	Aura Boulevard, Baringa Burnett Street, Buderim	Stockland Sunshine Coast Council
150	Palmwoods Town Square	Sunshine Coast Council + POMO + SMEC
152-153	Merchant Street, Marcoola	Neylan Group
154	Buderim Village Park, Buderim	Sunshine Coast Council
156-157	Baringa Community Centre, Caloundra West	Dieke Richards Architects
159	Palmwoods Village Harvest Festival	-
160	The Shak Cafe, Buderim	Unknown
161	Pedal Park, Baringa Alexandra Headland Skate Park	Place Design Group Sunshine Coast Council + Convic
162	Pedal Park, Baringa	Place Design Group
164-165	Kings Beach Ocean Pool (upgrade)	Guymer Bailey Landscape
166	Mike Ahern Building, Maroochy CBD	Queensland Department of Public Works + Chris Klar
167-168	The Chancellery, University of the Sunshine Coast	Clare Design + Architectus
171	The Wharf, Mooloolaba	Evans Long - Development
172	Bulcock Street, Caloundra	Sunshine Coast Council
173	Rooftop Carpark, Sunshine Plaza, Maroochy CBD Bald Knob House	Callison RTKL and The Buchan Group Clare Design
174	Aquiv Townhouses, Brightwater	Hollindale Mainwaring
176-177	Viewing Platform, Alexandra Headland	Majstorovic Architecture
178	Caloundra Christian College	Guymer Bailey Architects
180-181	Youi HQ, Siippy Downs	Cottee Parker Architects
183	Sunshine Cove, Maroochy CBD	Place Design Group
184	Currimundi Apartments	Macksey Rush Architects
185	Aerodrome Road, Maroochy CBD Maroochy Arts and Ecology Center, Maroochy Regional Bushland Botanic Gardens	Hassell Guymer Bailey Architects
186	Sunshine Plaza, Maroochy CBD	Callison RTKL and The Buchan Group
188+18	Beerwah Tower Green, Simpson Street, Beerwah	Sunshine Coast Council + Bark Architects + Hew Chee Fong & LN Noonan + Place Design Group
192	North Shore Community Centre	Guymer Bailey Architects
218	Kennilworth	-
220	Muller Park, Bli Bli	Sunshine Coast Council

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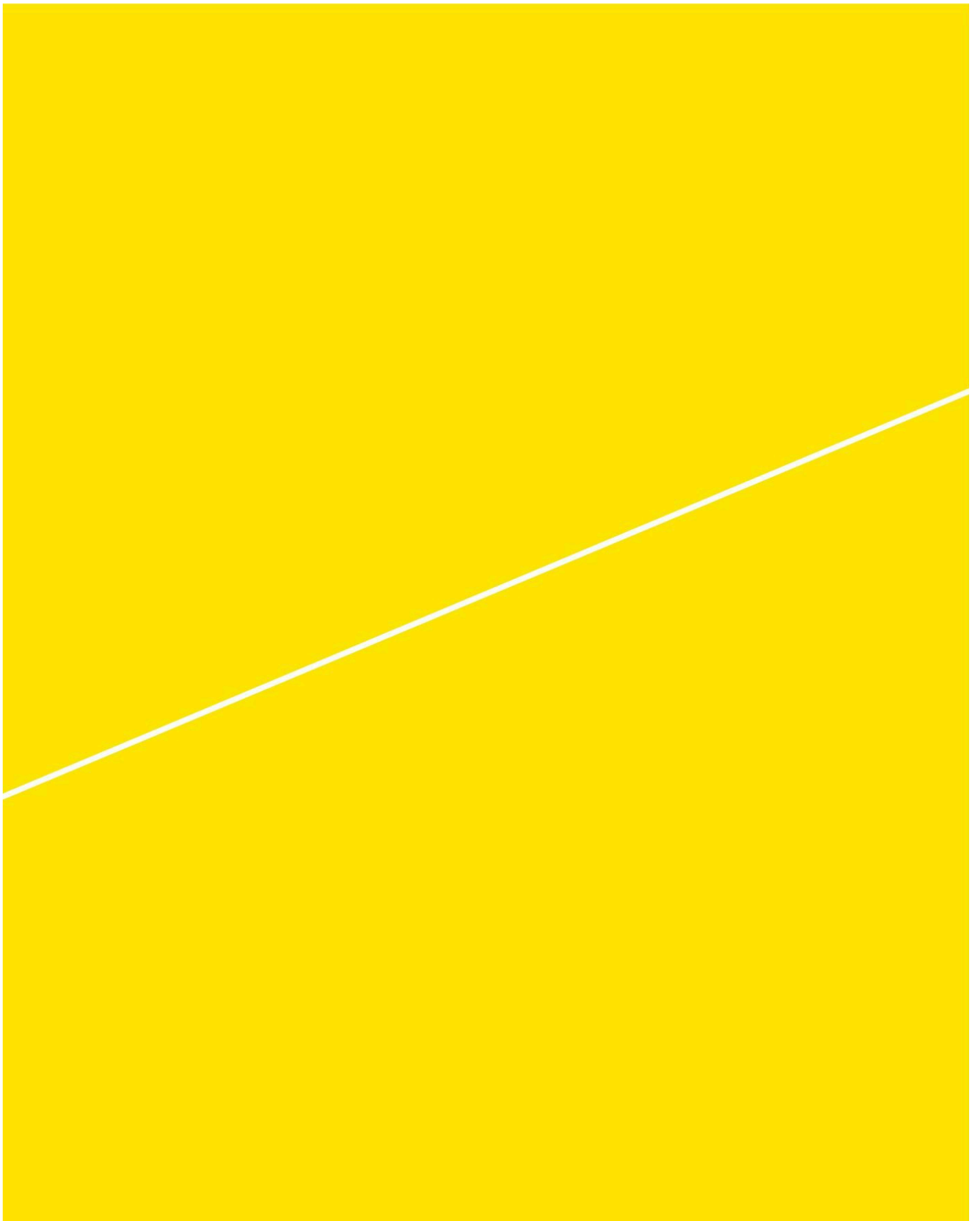
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Sunshine Coast, Qld, Australia





Ideas for working with the principles

01

WORK WITH THE LOCAL CLIMATE

- When siting development, ensure that localised environmental conditions are understood and mapped to create places that are resilient to extreme weather events.
- Organise your building and outdoor spaces to have access to natural light and shade and capture breezes. Adopting these simple rules will create places that work well with the local climate and offer occupants naturally comfortable spaces. On the Sunshine Coast, generally this will be a northern orientation.
- Provide rooms, decks and verandas that make the most of the subtropical climate by creating visual and physical connections between outdoor and indoor spaces.
- Align doors and windows to promote passive ventilation throughout buildings, creating comfortable temperatures within living spaces without the need for air-conditioning.
- Use architectural features (eaves, awnings and shutters) and landscape elements to provide shading to internal and external spaces. This is important in maintaining comfortable temperatures and offering weather protection.
- Install windows, doors and screens that can be opened and closed to both harness and control breezes, let natural light in and shut out unfavourable weather. Movable building elements allow building occupants to control their own comfort.

02

CREATE PLACES THAT RESPECT AND INCORPORATE LANDSCAPE

- Conduct an assessment of the local landscape character to establish a thorough understanding of an area's distinctive ecological qualities. This knowledge can be used in developing contextually appropriate landscapes and design strategies at the project planning stage.
- Work with existing topography to minimise cut and fill and protect the existing landforms and waterways.
- When planning developments, consider retaining and building with and around the established landscape features, trees and

vegetation. Retaining and enhancing existing landscape and trees will provide the local area with character that contributes to the natural biodiversity of the area, and maintains and reinforces the important green and blue frames that weave in and around our centres, towns and neighbourhoods.

- When retaining existing trees and vegetation, ensure adequate space is maintained so trees stay healthy.
- When designing new places consider appropriate spaces for trees, gardens and landscaping, including areas of deep soil planting for root growth, so that trees and gardens can flourish in proximity to buildings or infrastructure in the future.
- Consider providing new planting next to areas of existing planting on adjoining sites. This ensures individual areas of new planting contribute to the creation of substantial areas of vegetation and to the dominance of landscape in our neighbourhoods.

03

BRING OUR CULTURES, ARTS AND HERITAGE TO LIFE

- Find out early in the project planning phase whether a site has historic and cultural significance. Understanding a site's stories and cultural connections can provide specific design inspiration and produce unique form and/or creative art opportunities.
- Where required and appropriate, seek the participation of the Traditional Owners in the planning and design phase.
- Seek to engage with the local community and community organisations during the planning and design phase to understand the shared values and stories of the community.
- Seek to engage a specialist heritage consultant to assess the impact of proposals on a site's heritage significance or the impact on any adjacent heritage features.
- Explore opportunities to integrate emerging cultural stories, traditions and art into buildings and landscape designs to reflect the character and identity of growing local neighbourhoods, towns and communities.
- Provide publicly accessible spaces within new development, to offer opportunities for the community to connect, share stories and be creative.

04

CAPTURE AND FRAME VIEWS AND CREATE VISTAS

- Consider incorporating views to landscape features, significant stands of vegetation, trees, gardens, waterways and beaches to create a visual connection to the landscape.
- Work sensitively with our key view corridors by aligning buildings, streets, landscapes and open spaces to protect the view.
- Locate public spaces and facilities to have physical and visual access to views and vistas of landscapes and waterways in a way that benefits to the wider community.
- Consider the impact on significant views when planning buildings, structures, streets, and landscapes. Remember that the view of the building or landscape you are creating also has an impact on and could affect the neighbours, the wider community and place.

- Avoid visual clutter that could negatively impact important views. Locate buildings, street signage, street furniture and infrastructure so they don't block or impede access to prominent views and vistas.
- Locate significant buildings and cultural civic spaces in prominent locations to maximise views to and from these places, assist local wayfinding, and provide the community with landmarks.

05

STRENGTHEN AND EXTEND A NETWORK OF GREEN CORRIDORS

- Use the existing open space network to develop the pedestrian and cycle system, offering pedestrians and cyclists journey choices that are safe, direct, comfortable and inspiring.
- Link open spaces, bushland, waterways and tree canopies to establish an integrated green network of open space.
- Increase opportunities for active and passive recreation within reserves by offering fitness trails, seating areas and viewing points in keeping with the natural setting and environmental values of the place.
- When designing developments and streets, regardless of size, consider adequate space for large shade trees and landscape to expand the green network and link our communities to the broader environment.

06

BE INSPIRED BY THE NATURAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- Undertake a context and character study of the local area to establish a clear understanding of its built form history and setting.
- Be inspired by the desirable local building traditions of an area and the natural environment to ensure development is carefully integrated into its local context.
- Be inspired by the colours, textures, forms and plant species of the local area to ensure projects contribute to a strong sense of local identity.
- Select tree and plant species and furniture for streets and parks that reinforce our distinctive sub-tropical character.

07

CREATE SHADY STREETS THAT PUT PEOPLE FIRST

- Consider the design requirements of the whole street, including safe footpaths and bikeways, trees, vehicle use, parking, emerging technology and infrastructure needs above and below ground, to comfortably accommodate everything.
- Put people first in street design. Prioritise the needs of pedestrians and cyclists before the needs of vehicles and infrastructure.
- Design streets with plenty of shade, places to rest, good lighting, unobtrusive wayfinding and safe street crossings.
- Design clutter-free streets and de-clutter existing streets to support easy access for all.
- Plan for streets to retain existing trees where appropriate as well as provide ample space above and below ground to support healthy growth.
- Design streets to extend an interconnected tree canopy along movement corridors to help mitigate the urban heat island effect and support local wildlife.

08

CREATE WELCOMING PLACES THAT CAN BE ENJOYED BY EVERYONE

- Design building entries and openings, balconies, decks and awnings to contribute to the creation of an active street life.
- Create places that promote physical access to natural assets, such as environmental reserves, waterways and the coastline, to encourage greater community enjoyment of our natural environment.
- Provide adaptable and flexible public space at street level to encourage broader community interaction and greater permeability of a site.
- Consider how accessible the entire space is—from parking a bicycle or car, to how easy it is to find the front door, to how easy it is to find public amenities, and how safe it is to leave when it gets dark.
- Create places that are easy to get around and prioritise the safety of visitors and passers-by. Consider these questions using Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) strategies.
- Create buildings that work well within their community and work well with their neighbours, so development adds to the life of the Sunshine Coast.
- Create places that support and prioritise community access to emerging technology, so people can connect, study and do business anywhere.
- Design for places and spaces that consider the needs of all ages and abilities and promote equitable access and uses.

09

DESIGN PLACES TO BE RESILIENT AND READY FOR CHANGE

- Design buildings, streets and spaces with a capacity for adaptation, reconfiguration and re-use in response to changing needs—not just in the long term, but also in the medium term, given the pace of technological change.
- Plan buildings, streets and spaces to use less energy and reduce our reliance on non-renewable energy.

- Use locally sourced and sustainable materials in the construction of buildings, streets and spaces to improve our community's long-term resilience.

- Use current best practice technology and design in space or systems to accommodate change and future technologies.

- Design buildings, spaces and infrastructure to be low impact and resilient to extreme weather events.

10

CREATE AND ADD VALUE

- Create value by 'designing in' new opportunities to buildings, streets and spaces for increased social, economic and environmental benefits to the community.
- Invest in good design and high quality construction to deliver more user-friendly, high-performance and lower-maintenance buildings, streets and spaces.
- Reduce the impacts of time, use and climate on buildings streets and spaces through good design, material selection and construction.
- Consider whole-of-life costs, including ongoing maintenance and operational costs, so that those who own or occupy now and in the future can benefit.

Sunshine Coast Design Principles

01 WORK WITH THE LOCAL CLIMATE

02 CREATE PLACES THAT RESPECT
AND INCORPORATE LANDSCAPE

03 BRING OUR CULTURES, ARTS AND
HERITAGE TO LIFE

04 CAPTURE AND FRAME VIEWS AND
CREATE VISTAS

05 STRENGTHEN AND EXTEND A
NETWORK OF GREEN CORRIDORS

06 BE INSPIRED BY THE NATURAL
AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT

07 CREATE SHADY STREETS THAT PUT
PEOPLE FIRST

08 CREATE WELCOMING PLACES THAT
CAN BE ENJOYED BY EVERYONE

09 DESIGN PLACES TO BE RESILIENT
AND READY FOR CHANGE

10 CREATE AND ADD VALUE

What we value

We love our climate.

We live within and
cherish our landscape.

We treasure our ocean,
beaches and waterways.

We are a community
of communities.

Sunshine Coast Design Principles Quick Reference

How to use these principles -

The principles should be considered in the design process for all built form at any scale, including homes, pathways, streets, parks, public spaces, commercial and public buildings, and neighbourhoods—everything we construct that contributes to the place where we live, work and play.

Not every principle is relevant to every project. For example principle 07 Create shady streets that put people first, would not be applicable to an individual house design but it would be applicable to a neighbourhood design. However, the action of considering each principle will help achieve a good design outcome, regardless of a principle being found relevant or irrelevant.

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