

# Chapter 1.0 Strategic intent

## OUR vision

A resilient network of recreation parks that provide equitable open spaces, connect people and nature, and promote healthy and creative lifestyles

Cotton Tree, Maroochydore

## 1.1 Introduction

*“From wonder into wonder, existence opens.”<sup>1</sup>*

### What is recreation?

To properly plan for the recreational needs of a community it is essential to define what is meant by recreation. The most common definitions relate to activities that require physical exertion. While active recreation is an important part of recreation overall, the term does not cover less physical activities people participate in that are just as important to their health and well-being. Such pursuits, often called passive recreation, include activities such as socialising, quiet contemplation, reading and observing nature.

When looked at holistically, recreation can be considered more of an experience than an activity. People recreate to experience different things. Runners might choose to run on a pathway because they enjoy the experience of getting physically fit in an outdoor setting. A student might sit on a park bench because they simply want a quiet place to hear the wind blowing through the trees. Both activities provide enjoyable experiences that represent recreation in different forms. Therefore, the RPP will use the following definition of recreation:

Recreation is the experience that results from freely chosen participation in physical, social, intellectual, creative and spiritual pursuits that seek to enhance individual and community well-being.<sup>2</sup>

This definition not only takes into account the chosen activity or pursuit, but also the setting in which it is undertaken. Using this definition, we can consider people’s overall experience when planning for recreation opportunities that serve the community.

## What is the Sunshine Coast recreation parks sub-network?

Recreation parks are at the heart of the Sunshine Coast's diverse landscape, lifestyle offering and community. They provide space for social, recreational and cultural activities, they connect people to nature and provide relief from the built environment. If recreation is an experience, recreation parks are the venues or settings in which this experience occurs.

Council owns and maintains a diverse open space network providing green spaces that contribute to the social, environmental and economic health of our region. This network is part of the broader landscape of the Sunshine Coast region which also includes state and privately owned open spaces. National parks, state forests, state owned and privately owned spaces provide extensions of habitat, amenity and recreational opportunity.

Within the council controlled open space network a series of sub-networks exists. The RPP will focus on the recreation parks sub-network, noting the relationship between recreation parks and all other open space sub-networks. Other sub-networks include environment reserves, sports grounds and trails.

Council manages over 1,000 spaces across the Sunshine Coast region within the recreation parks

sub-network. They are located in a range of landscape settings and vary in embellishment and the activities they support.

The types of parks and green spaces in the recreational sub-network plan are:

- recreation parks
  - local
  - district
  - council-wide
  - civic
- amenity reserves
- linear parks
- landscape corridors.

## What is the purpose of the Recreation Parks Plan?

The RPP is a planning tool that supports council's commitment to preserving spaces and parks that enhance the natural character of the Sunshine Coast's environment. This will lead to increased opportunities for park users to connect with nature and to enjoy spaces that encourage healthy lifestyles and well-being.

The RPP sets out a vision and principles to guide the implementation of the open space network and gives detailed guidance about the appropriate functions, activities and infrastructure in recreation parks.

Objectives of the RPP:

- Establish a clear vision for the Sunshine Coast's recreation parks, gardens and landscapes.
- Establish effective linkages to ensure strategic intent and policy directions are used to inform recreation parks planning, development and operations.
- Outline the current and future roles and functions of recreation parks including benefits to the community.
- Provide plans for park functions, settings, activities and embellishment to guide the design, development, management and maintenance of the parks network.
- Set a framework for technical guidelines to inform council staff and developers.

The RPP has been developed to reflect the policy positions set out in the council's Environment and Liveability Strategy 2017 (ELS) and provide the next level of detail. The plan demonstrates council's intention to enhance the variety of services that recreation parks provide for Sunshine Coast

communities to complement the character of the region. The RPP has been created to ensure that these opportunities are available across the region, in existing and new parks in our coastal and hinterland communities.

Council is committed to proactive planning to address future changes and challenges in our region. The Sunshine Coast's unique lifestyle and abundant natural resources will continue to attract new residents and visitors at a rapid pace. The forecast population growth will have significant impacts on existing networks, including open space. Opportunities to harness this growth through integrated planning will allow council to shape positive outcomes.

## Who will use the Recreation Parks Plan?

The RPP is intended to provide clear and transparent guidance on how council plans for recreation parks and other similar types of open space. The contents of this plan will assist the local community in understanding how, why and where we locate park activities and the infrastructure that supports them. It will also assist policy makers and park planners within council and the development industry to design and deliver recreation parks that achieve our strategic goals.



# OUR goals

Through the implementation of the RPP's planning principles, the SCC aims to provide a recreation parks network that incorporates six park functions:

**Active recreation** – providing equitable access to healthy recreation opportunities in a functional and affordable manner.

**Scenic amenity** – promoting the attractiveness of our region by preserving social and culturally significant park settings and by providing parks that bring people, place, and nature together.

**Social** – providing safe community gathering places that connect people and place, foster community cohesiveness, encourage creative lifestyles and improve mental health.

**Ecological** – increasing opportunities for residents and visitors to connect with nature in cooler, vegetated spaces.

**Education** – encouraging opportunities for educational programs that contribute to cultural heritage, the arts and living ecosystem knowledge.

**Economic** – contributing to the economic development of the region by supporting tourism with functional settings for a variety of uses and attracting workers looking for healthy lifestyles.



Pioneer Park, Landsborough

## 1.2 Park functions and benefits

### Why are recreation parks important?

Recreation parks are unique because they meet a range of social needs in a single space. The role that an open space plays is often referred to as a function. Each park function delivers benefits for the health and liveability of the region.

### Park functions

The goals of the RPP (section 1.1) each relate to a specific park function. Council has identified these functions through a review of existing strategies, plans and policies.



### Active recreation

Active recreation is a very common park function that relates to activities across a range of physical exertions. These activities may be structured, like informal sporting games, or unstructured, like walking or use of a playground. Active recreation is activity where the goal is to increase physical fitness and overall well-being through exercise – it covers a wide range of behaviour. Preferred types of activity depends on individual physical ability and intention for the activity. Because these factors vary from person to person across the region council considers all ages and abilities when planning for active recreation opportunities. By doing this council assists residents and visitors to engage in physical activity and lead healthy lifestyles.

In some locations council provides activity specific infrastructure like play equipment

and basketball hoops. Council also provides spaces that are intentionally free from built embellishment. These places allow for flexible recreational use like kicking a ball or throwing a Frisbee. Embellished and non-embellished activity spaces have equal importance in terms of providing active recreation opportunities.



*“The landscape and character of the Sunshine Coast is the essence of our region and helps define our identity and culture.”<sup>4</sup>*

### Social

Recreation parks are often used as a gathering place for communities. From a picnic overlooking the ocean to a community-wide festival, recreation parks allow many people to interact and engage with each other in an outdoor setting.

Neighbourhood parks encourage social inclusion in a culturally neutral environment. This allows residents from diverse backgrounds and age groups to feel a sense of ownership and belonging to a local community. This sense of inclusion promotes community participation and fosters civic identity. In rural communities where neighbours might live kilometres apart, recreation parks offer a central location for people to come together.

### Scenic amenity

The attractiveness of a location’s landscape and the extent to which a community values that attractiveness is often referred to as scenic amenity. Landscape is intrinsically linked with a community’s character, the way in which the community sees itself within a broader regional, national or global context. On the Sunshine Coast this concept pre-dates European settlement of the region. First Nations people have long believed that identity and landscape are inherently connected.

Recreation parks provide a scenic amenity function in several ways. Parks provide a green frame around our built form that can integrate the built and natural environment. When properly planned, this integration:

- reflects and enhances local landscape and character
- connects residents and visitors with native flora and fauna
- strengthens community identity.



## Ecological

The diverse natural environment of the Sunshine Coast, from the coastal foreshores to the dense rainforests of the hinterland, have long been appreciated by residents and visitors. These unique ecosystems set us apart from other regions and give us a natural advantage to attract new visitors, residents and people generally seeking a different work-life balance.

*Biophilia is the innately emotional affiliation of human beings to other living organisms.* <sup>5</sup>

Attraction to the living environment can be linked to a concept called biophilia which implies that humans require a direct physical, mental and emotional connection with the natural world in order to maintain personal well-being. Studies have shown that a consistent connection to nature can have measurable positive effects on personal health, productivity and societal relationships.

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Recreation parks serve a number of ecological functions. Green spaces in parks, streets, environment reserves and waterways make up what is commonly known as green infrastructure. This infrastructure plays a key

role in mitigating climate change by cooling surface temperatures and regulating natural hazards like droughts and floods. The services to the community that are provided through this infrastructure are known as ecosystem services.

## Economic

Recreation parks serve a number of economic functions. Tourism has been a leading sector on the Sunshine Coast for many years and will remain a significant part of the regional economy in the future as predicted in the council's Regional Economic Development Strategy (REDS). Recreation parks support tourism by providing attractive public spaces that are freely available for use by visitors. The vibrancy of public spaces, like the Mooloolaba foreshore parks and Caloundra's Happy Valley and Bulcock Beach parks, is one of the many reasons people visit the Sunshine Coast region.

Recreation parks also deliver an economic function by providing the setting in which large events like festivals and markets occur. These events are socially and economically valuable to the community and it is vital that council continues to provide functional spaces for large groups.

## Educational – cultural, natural and artistic

Parks provide an opportunity to learn about history, culture and nature in a stimulating setting. The Sunshine Coast's rich history, from First Nations heritage to modern surf culture, has been recognised in council parks through interpretive signs and monuments. These embellishments teach residents and visitors about the places that have shaped who we are as a community. It is important that council continues to engage with historians and Traditional Owner groups to value cultural heritage across the recreation parks network.

Opportunities for educational experiences in parks are not limited to historical topics. Many recreation parks across the network contain educational embellishments about the diverse flora and fauna of our region. Embellishments explaining ecological processes have also been incorporated into a number of play spaces, encouraging children to learn about the natural world around them.



Kabi Kabi Peoples interpretative sign, Muller Park, Bli Bli

## Benefits of parks

*Topophilia is the affective bond between people and place or setting.*

### Social

Studies have shown that recreation parks offer essential life-enhancing qualities that aid community and individual well-being. In addition to providing opportunities for people to connect with one another, parks can also strengthen the connection between people and place.

### Childhood development

Recreation parks offer a range of benefits to children, particularly in their early development. Park activities have been proven to have a positive impact on young people by encouraging:

- exploration and adventure
- engagement with nature and peers
- increased physical activity.

### Public health

The public health benefits associated with participation in park activities are well documented. These benefits include increased physical activity, reduced obesity rates and improved mental health.

Council can foster positive mental health outcomes with spaces that incorporate biophilic design, using nature to evoke positive emotional experience. Creative biophilic design can lead to feelings of caring, enjoyment, interest, fascination and wonder. The integration of site appropriate public art works that enable community to reflect, rest and connect will also contribute the health and well-being of the community.

### Economic

Evidence shows that well designed open space enhances the economic attractiveness of commercial precincts, increases residential property values and creates improved opportunities for economic regeneration. Parks and recreational areas also play a vital role in attracting and pleasing tourists. On the Sunshine Coast tourism is a leading contributor to the economy. In particular, the popularity of ecotourism is a major economic opportunity that needs to be harnessed in our region.

### Environmental

Recreation parks provide multiple environmental benefits to a community and local flora and fauna. These benefits can best be explained through the ecological framework known as green infrastructure.

#### Green infrastructure

Green infrastructure is the interconnected network of parks, gardens, native vegetation, green corridors, waterways, street trees and open countryside in a given area. There is general consensus that protecting and enhancing green infrastructure throughout the environment will build resilience to climate change and provide other ecological, social and economic benefits.

For more details and information about studies and evidence referenced in this section refer to RPP – Technical Guidelines – Appendix A – Park functions and benefits.





Alexandra Headland Foreshore

## Why do we need to plan for recreation parks?

### Planning for a changing region

Planning for change manages the ongoing liveability and prosperity of our region. When we consider future contexts we are better placed to respond and adapt smoothly.

The work of the SCC, in partnership with the community, has created a strong basis for future decision-making. Through research, policy development and planning, we can respond to complex changes to current conditions with strategic and insightful decision-making. The RPP considers:

- the region's history and achievements
- economic, social and environmental strategic directions
- four major drivers of change:
  - rapid and ongoing population growth
  - climate change impacts and increased vulnerability to its effects
  - a changing economy
  - technological innovation.

## Council governance

The RPP delivers long term planning approach that enables council to distribute fair and equitable park functions and activities across the Sunshine Coast. Council recognises the need for an integrated planning approach to address the community's recreation needs over the next 25 years. Significant changes, including residential growth, climate change and an evolving economy, are anticipated throughout the region.

With evidence-based planning council, responds to the drivers of change for the region in a strategic manner that balances community needs with financial sustainability. Consistent and effective long-term strategic planning allows council to offer collaborative leadership, deliver accountable and transparent planning decisions and reduce problems related to isolated decision-making.



## Investment in community

Each year council invests significant resources into the acquisition, development and management of recreation parks and the facilities and services provided within them. This represents a direct and tangible long-term investment in community as recreation parks improve the region's liveability, social capital, land value and tourism revenue. The planning and development of recreation parks should enhance community pride and the sense of ownership that builds social capital to ensure maximum social, environmental and economic return on community investment.

Establishing planning criteria that guides park functions, activities and associated infrastructure allows council to meet changing trends and strategic issues. Appropriate types and levels of built and natural infrastructure will vary between locations depending on park function and setting. Council provides appropriate services by:

- using a sustainable approach that recognises intended park function
- respecting local landscape and character aspects
- delivering the assets required to support park functions.

## Financial sustainability

A substantial portion of council's annual operating budget goes towards the cost of providing and maintaining recreation parks, including associated built infrastructure. The budget provides a network of equitably distributed, affordable and high-quality parks for current and future generations. It is extremely important that the long-term financial implications of decisions made about recreational parks are always considered. Capital and operational costs are managed through design, construction and selection of materials and species.

Over-embellishment, providing more built infrastructure than what is required, creates financial strain on council budgets and results in unsustainable outcomes. Over-embellishment can displace other park functions like passive recreation and kick and throw activities. In many cases, park service and activity outcomes can be achieved by using natural materials and landscaping. Adaptive use of landform, vegetation and other natural or soft elements helps to reduce constructed embellishment requirements and cost.

Whole of life maintenance implications must be considered during the planning and design of recreation parks. Parks that are designed and delivered with consideration of all necessary elements, including long-term maintenance, are likely to have lower maintenance and funding requirements. The involvement of council staff during recreation park design and planning stages will ensure appropriate function, design and materials are incorporated into the network.



WaranaApis Mellifera on a *Corymbia* Hybrid 'Summer Red' Flowering gum

## 1.3 Policy, planning and implementation framework

### Relationship to existing local strategic directions

Council has developed three long-term strategic documents to inform corporate and operational planning and delivery:

- Environment and Liveability Strategy 2017 (ELS)
- Regional Economic Development Strategy 2013 – 2033 (REDS)
- Community Strategy 2019 – 2041 (CS).

These documents have been carefully reviewed and reflected in the RPP. In addition to the three regional strategies, other key council documents, including the SCC's Corporate Plan 2020 – 2024 have been considered and incorporated in the development of the RPP.

For a full list of related documents refer to RPP – Technical Guidelines – Appendix C – Council documents, Appendix D – Supporting documents.



Figure 2: Parks and gardens policies and strategies alignment

## Environment and Liveability Strategy (2017)

The ELS provides long-term strategic direction to shape the region by guiding growth and delivering the transformational change required to maintain a healthy environment and liveable Sunshine Coast until 2041. The strategy focuses on the preservation and enhancement of the natural environment and the liveability of the region, enabling a good quality of life for all residents and supporting a strong economy in an accessible and well-connected built environment.

The ELS identifies a governance framework for delivery, a range of council services central to the delivery of the strategy, and 26 transformational actions delivered through five strategic pathways to actively respond to the drivers of change. The preparation and implementation of the RPP is an identified task required to deliver the transformational action titled 'Greening our neighbourhoods'.

***Delivering cool and shady streets and places to connect and enhance our neighbourhoods and promote biodiversity, resilience and community well-being.***<sup>6</sup>

The ELS is the endorsed council document that provides strategic policy directions to be carried out through the RPP's implementation. All policy positions related to recreation parks in the ELS have been incorporated and expanded upon within this plan.

## Regional Economic Development Strategy (2013-2033)

The REDS provides a 20 year blueprint for sustainable economic growth across the Sunshine Coast region. The REDS establishes a pathway through a changing economy, including becoming a part of the global economy while respecting the region's local character. It focuses on high value industries, investment in talent and skills and a collaborative approach to growth. There are strong synergies with the ELS, and therefore the RPP, which both seek to support a transition to a smarter, innovative and more sustainable region while protecting the environment and liveability. The RPP acknowledges how vibrant public spaces and recreation opportunities attract skilled workers to the Sunshine Coast and support the tourism, sport and leisure industry.

## Community Strategy (2019-2041)

Council's CS provides long-term social direction that builds on the region's positive social attributes; Sunshine Coast communities are engaged, diverse and resilient. The CS provides pathways to four distinct outcomes, each focused on ensuring that people are included, treated with respect and provided with equitable opportunities throughout the region. Recreation parks play a vital role in the delivery of these outcomes, include promoting healthy lifestyles and ensuring that people and places are connected. The social importance of recreation parks is clearly represented throughout the RPP.

## Corporate Plan (2020-2024)

The RPP has been developed in accordance with the strategic guidance provided in the Corporate Plan and its vision to be 'Australia's most sustainable region: Healthy, Smart, Creative'.<sup>7</sup> The corporate plan sets the pathways for council to pursue outcomes that benefit the community by establishing values and goals covering all aspects of the organisation and the services it provides.

Two of the goals outlined in the Corporate Plan are specifically relevant to the objectives and intended outcomes of the RPP. The first goal, 'A Strong Community', seeks to ensure that people in the Sunshine Coast are included, treated with respect and have equitable opportunities. The RPP will aim to provide a recreation park network that contains fair and equitable provision of park functions and activities that are accessible to the entire community, regardless of age or ability. This plan recognises the importance of providing safe spaces for all people.

The second goal, 'A Healthy Environment', highlights the importance of maintaining and enhancing the region's natural assets and the overall liveability of our communities. This plan supports this goal by detailing the ways council connect residents with the natural environment through recreation parks and linked open space networks. It will also describe an approach to asset management that is environmentally and economically sustainable.

## Other relevant legislation and policy direction

Open space used for conservation purposes is governed by a robust framework of international, federal, state and local regulations. Land for recreation purposes is governed by a far less comprehensive framework, which is beginning to develop. Increased awareness of the important community function of recreation spaces has been reflected in recent Queensland Government policy initiatives. These state policies, along with relevant federal and local regulations, have been assessed and considered during the development of the RPP.<sup>8</sup>

## Implementation framework

### Sunshine Coast Council Planning Scheme 2014

The Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014 provides direction relating to land use, settlement patterns and housing, employment, industry and open space into the future. The planning scheme contains the Local Government Infrastructure Plan (LGIP), integrating land use planning and infrastructure planning for public parks.<sup>9</sup>

### Local laws

Local laws have a significant role in the management and regulation of open space, including animal management and environmental health and safety. Enacted under the Local Government Act 2009 (Qld), local laws reflect community needs and ensure good governance. The principles contained in local laws are reflected in more detail in their subordinate local laws.<sup>10</sup> The following Sunshine Coast Regional Council local laws are relevant to the planning and management of recreation parks:

- Sunshine Coast Regional Council Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2011<sup>11</sup> and Sunshine Coast Regional Council Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2011<sup>12</sup>
  - seeks to reduce environmental harm and minimise risk to community amenity
- Sunshine Coast Regional Council Subordinate Local Law No. 3 (Community Health and Environmental Management) 2011<sup>13</sup>
  - declares local pests, fire hazards, community hazards, noise standards

- Sunshine Coast Regional Council Local Law No. 4 (Local Government Controlled Areas, Facilities, Infrastructure and Roads) 2011<sup>14</sup>
  - regulates access to local government-controlled areas and restriction of particular activities in controlled areas.

### Open Space Landscape Infrastructure Manual

The purpose of the Open Space Landscape Infrastructure Manual (LIM) is to provide guidance for the design, development and delivery of council controlled open space and the maintenance of council assets. The LIM ensures that land development is managed in a sustainable, accessible, cost effective, durable and environmentally friendly way. It details built infrastructure that complements the natural landscape and provides a diverse range of recreation opportunities. The LIM is referenced within the Planning Scheme but sits outside of it. The LIM is updated regularly as improved products and technical information becomes available. It is a flexible document that evolves as council's needs change.

When a decision has been made on the appropriate types of functions and activities to occur in a certain park, the LIM is consulted for detailed guidance on specific embellishments used to support intended park functions and activities.



Buderim Village Park

## 1.4 Key planning principles

The planning principles outlined in this chapter have been developed to guide fair and equitable provision of recreation park activities and infrastructure across the Sunshine Coast region. They are used to achieve design outcomes that result in safe, responsive and sustainable recreation parks, enhancing park experience for residents and visitors.

These principles have been developed to deliver the strategic outcomes related to parks found in council's regional strategies (the ELS, CS and REDS) and respond directly to the feedback we have received from the community and our stakeholders. Consistent application of these principles assists in the attainment of the goals outlined in section 1.1 of the RPP.

The planning principles are referenced and applied through all phases of planning and delivery of Sunshine Coast recreation parks. They inform decisions made and how decisions are implemented.

Refer to RPP – Technical Guidelines – Appendices B, C and D for additional information, planning principles and supporting council documents. These principles apply to new recreation parks and any works in existing parks.

## 1 Fair and equitable provision

Opportunities to engage in recreational activities that contribute to healthy and creative lifestyles are available in all Sunshine Coast

**Principle 1.1** – Recreation park activity and services are distributed equitably across the network, in our coastal and hinterland communities.

**Principle 1.2** – Recreation parks are designed to accommodate a range of users.

**Principle 1.3** – Monopolisation of space in recreation parks is avoided.

## 2 Community need

Council's recreation parks are designed to be responsive to the evolving social, environmental, cultural and economic needs of the community.

**Principle 2.1** – Recreation parks provide activities and infrastructure that is relevant to a particular community.

**Principle 2.2** – Regular and relevant engagement with the community will inform recreation park planning.

## 3 Connectivity

The Sunshine Coast's recreation parks are green hubs connected to the natural environment, providing essential green infrastructure that allows ecological engagement and safe movement of people and wildlife across the landscape.

**Principle 3.1** – Connection to the natural environment is provided in recreation parks.

**Principle 3.2** – Provide safe connections between parks and other activity hubs.

**Principle 3.3** – Connection to other council networks and public facilities is encouraged.

## 4 Functionality

Sunshine Coast recreation parks are functional, fit for purpose and contribute to the social, environmental and economic health of the region.

**Principle 4.1** – Activities and associated infrastructure in parks are consistent with park category, location and setting.

**Principle 4.2** – Park planning processes consider existing internal park functions and functions external to the site.

**Principle 4.3** – Co-location of compatible functions and activities is considered.



## 5 Landscape and character

Recreation parks incorporate local landscape and character values and enhance community cohesiveness by bringing people and place together.

**Principle 5.1** – Recreation parks reflect local character and identity.

**Principle 5.2** – Opportunities to learn about cultural heritage and the natural environment are investigated and integrated into recreation parks in appropriate locations.

**Principle 5.3** – Local landscape values and scenic amenity are preserved.

## 6 Financial sustainability

Long-term financial sustainability will be delivered through consistent application of key planning principles ensuring a functional and affordable recreation parks network.

**Principle 6.1** – Appropriate levels of infrastructure embellishment supports park functions.

**Principle 6.2** – Sustainable material choices are essential to long-term financial sustainability.

**Principle 6.3** – Whole of life maintenance costs are considered for all park infrastructure.

## 7 Openness

The Sunshine Coast's recreation parks are open and inviting and provide ample space for exercise, social gatherings and enjoyment of the region's natural beauty.

**Principle 7.1** – Openness is a key function of recreation parks, preserved and promoted in efficient design.

**Principle 7.2** – Park activity nodes and facilities are located on the perimeter of open areas.

**Principle 7.3** – Openness allows for casual surveillance and increased user comfort.

## 8 Accessibility

Council's recreation parks provide safe and equitable access to recreational opportunities for residents and visitors.

**Principle 8.1** – Recreation parks are designed for equal access and enjoyment.

**Principle 8.2** – Activities and facilities in parks are accessible to all users.

**Principle 8.3** – Access/egress points in parks are easily identifiable.

## 9 Safety

Recreation parks provide safe environments for the community to enjoy.

**Principle 9.1** – Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles are incorporated into the design of recreation parks.<sup>15</sup>

**Principle 9.2** – Adequate shade is provided in recreation parks to provide relief from sun exposure and increase user comfort levels.

**Principle 9.3** – Recreation parks are designed to avoid user conflicts.

## 10 Flexibility / adaptation

The Sunshine Coast's recreation parks are flexible and adaptive to accommodate future changes in user needs and to mitigate potential impacts of climate change.

**Principle 10.1** – Recreation parks are designed to accommodate changing community needs.

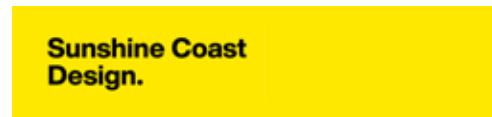
**Principle 10.2** – Green infrastructure is utilised to mitigate impacts of the urban heat island (UHI) effect.

**Principle 10.3** – Climate resilience is built into recreation parks.

### Linking the principles of Recreation Parks Plan and Sunshine Coast Design



- 5 Landscape and character
- 9 Safety
- 10 Flexibility / adaptation
- 3 Connectivity
- 5 Landscape and character
- 2 Community need
- 5 Landscape and character
- 5 Landscape and character
- 7 Openness
- 3 Connectivity
- 10 Flexibility / adaptation
- 3 Connectivity
- 5 Landscape and character
- 3 Connectivity
- 9 Safety
- 10 Flexibility / adaptation
- 1 Fair and equitable provision
- 8 Accessibility
- 9 Safety
- 10 Flexibility / adaptation
- 4 Functionality
- 6 Financial sustainability



- 01 WORK WITH 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