



Sunshine Coast
Environment and Liveability Strategy
Part C: Network Plan



Acknowledgment of Country

Sunshine Coast Regional Council acknowledges the traditional Country of the Kabi Kabi Peoples and the Jinibara Peoples of the coastal plains and hinterlands of the Sunshine Coast and recognise that these have always been places of cultural, spiritual, social and economic significance. We wish to pay respect to their Elders – past, present and emerging – and acknowledge the important role Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people continue to play within the Sunshine Coast community.

Council is committed to ongoing communications and consultation with the Traditional Owners and the broader Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community of the Sunshine Coast in the implementation of the Strategy.

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List of Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
AEP	Annual exceedance probability
CBD	Central business district
CPTED	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
CWB	Constructed waterbody
DDA	<i>Disability Discrimination Act 1992</i>
DEHP	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (state)
DSS	Desired Standards of Service
GFA	Gross floor area
Ha	Hectare
LEROMP	Lake and estuary risk operational and management protocols
LGA	Local government area
LOI	Localities of Interest
N/A	Not applicable
NHMRC	National Health and Medical Research Council
NRMMC	National cooperative approach to integrated coastal zone management
RLS	Royal Life Saving
SEMP	Shoreline management erosion plan
SLS	Surf Life Saving
WSUD	Water-sensitive urban design

Introduction

This document (Part C) forms part of the Environment and Liveability Strategy (the strategy), which is made up of:

- Part A: Strategic Directions
- Part B: Five-Year Implementation Plan
- Part C: Network Plan.

The purpose of Part C is to provide planning direction and technical detail to assist with the implementation of the strategic directions and the delivery of integrated on-ground outcomes associated with the applicable themes listed below from Part A (*Table 1*), thereby ensuring that investments are undertaken in an effective and sustainable manner.

Part C contains the Desired Standards of Service and Network Blueprints for Sunshine Coast Council (council) owned and controlled assets/infrastructure and for the networks council is responsible for managing.

- The **Desired Standards of Service** (DSS) provide the technical standards and specifications to inform the planning, development and management of council owned and controlled assets/infrastructure and networks for which there is a management obligation.
- The **Network Blueprints** contain maps and descriptions to guide the geographical planning for the land and facilities we currently have, and what is required to service future needs.

It is intended that Part C will be updated to incorporate further information and additional DSS for relevant themes not yet addressed and identified in the strategy's implementation plan.

Table 1: Themes and network categories

Section	Theme	Category
The Natural Environment	Biodiversity	Environment reserves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conservation reserves • nature reserves • bushland reserves • natural amenity reserves • coastal reserves.
	Waterways and Wetlands	Waterways Wetlands Constructed waterbodies
	Coastal	Coastal conservation areas Coastal erosion management areas
The Environment We Create	Open Space	Recreation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • council-wide recreation parks • district recreation parks • local recreation parks • civic recreation parks • amenity reserves • linear parks.
		Landscape: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • landscape corridors.
		Sports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • council-wide sports grounds

Section	Theme	Category
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ district sports grounds ▪ specific purpose sports.
		Trails:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ signature recreation trails ▪ district recreation trails ▪ local recreation trails.
	Social Infrastructure	Community use facilities:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ council-wide community venues (including performance) ▪ district community venues (including performance) ▪ local community venues ▪ council-wide libraries ▪ district libraries ▪ council-wide cultural facilities ▪ district cultural facilities.
		Sport and recreation facilities:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ council-wide aquatic facilities ▪ district aquatic facilities ▪ indoor sport and recreation facilities ▪ showgrounds/major outdoor events spaces.
		Community health and safety facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lifeguard facilities • cemeteries • public amenities.

Final

Desired Standards of Service

Introduction

What are Desired Standards of Service?

Desired Standards of Service (DSS) set the desired standards in regard to land, infrastructure and natural assets being purchased, contributed, developed or managed. They are a guide at a high strategic level, providing a desirable outcome (setting the bar), which is subsequently informed by detailed site and locational specific assessment and planning.

The DSS enable council to clearly articulate the standards required for land, infrastructure and natural assets and subsequently guide detailed planning and delivery. DSS articulate the role and function, and identify quality, quantity, distribution, priorities and location of infrastructure and assets. By articulating such standards, council is able to ensure the growing Sunshine Coast community has continued and improved access to quality infrastructure, assets and services. DSS are an important part of long-term planning.

DSS guide the development of planning scheme elements, conditions of approval and infrastructure agreements. The DSS also guide the delivery of detailed site-specific plans (eg master plans and management plans) and operational guidelines that inform on-the-ground management and maintenance.

The DSS support the strategic directions provided in Part A of strategy to be delivered on the ground.

Components of the Desired Standards of Service

The DSS for each theme include:

- introduction of categories
- guidelines – to be applied in planning, design and management
- category standards – detailed description and standards/requirements for each category.

The DSS may also include:

- land suitability – land requirement criteria and constraints
- category directions – specific planning directions for some categories
- summary of the DSS (Coastal, Open Space and Social Infrastructure) – a quick reference to provision rates and standards
- embellishments (environment reserves and open space) – tables providing standard embellishments applicable to these categories which help inform acceptable activities/infrastructure needs.

Biodiversity

Introduction

Biodiversity is the variety of all life – plants, animals and microorganisms, their genes and the ecosystems they inhabit. The preservation of these plants and animals, the habitats upon which they rely and the associated ecological processes is the fundamental aim of biodiversity conservation.

Landscape ecology approach

Council's strategic biodiversity conservation planning is guided by a landscape ecology approach (*Figure 1*) which seeks to maintain and improve ecological functionality and connectivity at a whole of landscape scale by:

- identifying and protecting biodiversity priorities (such as core habitat areas and locally vulnerable regional ecosystems)
- consolidating and expanding key conservation areas and
- restoring areas to connect habitats.



Figure 1: Landscape ecology approach

By implementing a landscape ecology approach, greater security can be provided for the long-term viability of the many habitat areas and plant and animal species found on the Sunshine Coast.

A key component of the landscape ecology approach is the ongoing management and expansion of the conservation estate. The conservation estate consists of both legally protected and voluntary conservation areas. The legally protected areas include national parks, conservation parks, council environment reserves and private lands under covenant. Voluntary conservation areas are those private lands in the Land for Wildlife Program.

Expanding the conservation estate including council's environment reserve network is crucial to the protection of regional biodiversity priorities, enhancing ecological connectivity and increasing the estate's resilience to climate change.



Environment reserve categories

Within the conservation estate council manages five categories of environment reserves based on the site's environment values and suitable uses/access. These include:

- conservation reserves
- nature reserves
- bushland reserves
- natural amenity reserves
- coastal reserves.

The primary purpose of environment reserves is to:

- protect biodiversity and enhance the site's environment values and ecological functionality
- contribute to landscape connectivity and assist to consolidate habitat areas
- contribute to the landscape and character values of the Sunshine Coast
- where appropriate, provide suitable and safe public access.

Environment reserves can also provide a valuable open space/recreation function. Suitable functions should be determined by the capacity of the land to support suitable and safe public access without impacting on the environmental values of the site.

*Complementary information to guide and inform the management of **coastal reserves** is included in the Coastal DSS.*

Mapping of Biodiversity and the spatial representation of other important biodiversity elements that inform strategic network planning are available in the Network Blueprint. Refer *Figures 15–19*.

The Biodiversity DSS provide the standards required to ensure that the role and function of existing and future environment reserves meet the needs and expectations of the community and support the delivery of council's biodiversity outcomes.



Guidelines – planning and management

The following guidelines inform the planning and management of biodiversity across the Sunshine Coast.

At-risk biodiversity protection:

- The health of natural ecosystems is supported by a strategic and coordinated regional approach aimed at protecting rare and threatened species, priority regional ecosystems and habitat areas.

Biodiversity conservation planning:

- Biodiversity conservation planning ensures all ecological, climatic, social, cultural, sustainable recreation and economic considerations are addressed in a balanced way.

Adaptive management:

- Adaptive management is applied to ensure biodiversity conservation approaches remain effective.

Ecosystem service protection:

- Healthy and resilient ecosystems are sustained in order to:
 - maximise ecosystem services and contributions to the Sunshine Coast's lifestyle and livelihoods
 - adapt to unexpected and forecast changes or impacts.
- Ecosystem health and resilience are supported by restoring ecosystem processes and protecting biodiversity.

Integration of local and traditional knowledge and values:

- Cultural heritage and social history associated with natural areas are protected and promoted to preserve the character, identity and traditions of the Sunshine Coast.
- Biodiversity conservation recognises and respects Traditional Owners connections to the landscape and their role as traditional custodians.

Knowledge:

- Biodiversity conservation supports and adds to the collective knowledge of the region's biodiversity and ecosystem function.

Stakeholder engagement:

- The community and stakeholders are engaged in biodiversity conservation.



Land suitability

In determining the suitability of lands for inclusion in the conservation estate, a site's existing biodiversity values; whole of life management costs (natural and built assets and infrastructure); level of risk and threat; and existing and future opportunities, including appropriate public access, are to be considered.

Biodiversity values:

- Environmental values should reflect those of a conservation, nature or bushland reserve.
- The type, composition, extent and condition of the site's vegetation (remnant and non-remnant) should be known.
- Lands that include priority vegetation communities are desirable.
- Desirable lands may also include old growth trees and/or species-specific habitat (eg koala, migratory birds).
- Site environmental values may be identified through flora and fauna surveys to inform likely future management requirements.
- Records of threatened flora and fauna which occur on the site or nearby should be known.
- Land should consolidate core habitat areas and provide opportunities to enhance connecting habitat areas to improve habitat functionality (habitat to support specific species) and landscape connectivity.
- Land may provide opportunities to create strategic and new habitat areas that build connectivity through restoration activities.
- Land that contributes to the protection of sub catchment headwaters are desirable.

Reserve management:

- It is desirable not to create a new management footprint.
- Lands which are large (>20ha) and are predominantly covered in native vegetation are desirable.
- Lands which assist to consolidate existing council reserves and expand the Sunshine Coast's conservation estate are desirable.
- Lands should have a shape and size to ensure the viability of the environmental values are functional and protected.
- The level of disturbance and the likely investment required to enhance the biodiversity values of the site should be determined to ensure short and long-term management outcomes are delivered.
- The number of adjoining landholders should be minimised and potential impact of adjacent land uses should be considered to reduce edge effects and management issues.
- The potential opportunities of the land to provide community and visitor access without impacting on the site's values should be determined and costed.
- Land contributions should be made with the appropriate management and safe and suitable public access established.
- Fire management requirements for both ecological and public risk should be determined to reduce management burden.

Level of risk and threat:

- The environmental values of identified land under threat from development or inappropriate land use, including potential contamination, should be considered.
- The potential impacts of climate change on the land's environmental values should be considered.

Opportunities:

- Possible property development initiatives of the site should be considered.
- How a property's biodiversity values may assist in securing funding from the Commonwealth and state governments should be considered.



- Auxiliary values such as complementary nature based recreation and economic opportunities should be considered.

Priority vegetation communities:

It is desirable if environmental lands target priority vegetation communities to address shortfalls of these vegetation communities in the conservation estate and ensure existing diversity is maintained and adequate representation can be achieved.

Vegetation communities with one or more of the following factors are identified as local Sunshine Coast regional ecosystem priorities. Refer *Appendix 1 – Table 13*. The factors include:

- an endangered conservation status under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*
- have lost more than 70% of Sunshine Coast regional ecosystem pre-clearing extent
- poorly conserved at a Sunshine Coast local government area scale (<10% of Sunshine Coast local government area pre-clearing extent protected)
- poorly conserved at a South East Queensland scale (<10% of the South East Queensland pre-clearing extent protected)
- Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* listed critically endangered ecosystems.



Category standards – environment reserves

Conservation reserves

Conservation reserves protect and enhance the site's significant terrestrial, riparian and aquatic habitats and associated functionality and connectivity. These reserves are predominantly covered in remnant vegetation and include rare and/or threatened or locally significant species that contribute to the Sunshine Coast's valued natural environment. The conservation reserves natural and cultural assets are highly sensitive to external impacts. Public access is limited and managed through a permit process.

Standards

Site values:

- high conservation values
- predominantly covered in remnant vegetation
- includes rare and/or threatened or locally significant species
- protection of site values through legally binding mechanisms supported.

Location:

- preferably have some physical and ecological connection to other environment reserves and protected areas.

Geometry:

- a shape and size to ensure the viability of the environmental values are functional and protected.

Size:

- generally >20ha in size
- lands <20ha and >5ha may be suitable where:
 - ecological values are significantly high, and/or
 - contiguous with other protected areas and/or
 - reserve access is improved, and/or
 - habitats are consolidated.

Provision:

- determined through biodiversity network planning.

Reserve management:

- undertaken primarily to deliver ecological outcomes

- activities to manage risks to life and property undertaken as required.

Invasive plant and animal management:

- undertaken primarily to deliver ecological outcomes and meet statutory obligations.

Offsets:

- supported in degraded areas to consolidate habitat areas and build connectivity.

Reserve access:

- access is limited
- access managed through permitting and guided by reserve management planning
- provision of safe and suitable access for management purposes.

Reserve use:

- limited uses
- research and approved low impact activities determined through reserve management planning.

Infrastructure and asset management:

- limited and low impact infrastructure where required to support identified and planned access/use.

Utilities:

- natural drainage infrastructure only
- no utilities supported.

Embellishments:

- refer to *Table 5*.



Nature reserves

Nature reserves protect and enhance the site's terrestrial, riparian and aquatic habitats including various native plant and animal communities some of which are significant. Nature reserves may have areas of degraded habitat (cleared areas and non-remnant vegetation) that require rehabilitation to consolidate the reserve and build landscape connectivity. Public access is through formal arrangements and supporting infrastructure. Secondary purposes may include sustainable recreation, research and education activities associated with the promotion and knowledge sharing of the site's ecological and cultural values.

Standards

Site values:

- high conservation values
- large areas of remnant and non-remnant vegetation
- may include degraded habitat areas that require rehabilitation.

Location:

- preferably have some physical and ecological connection to other environment reserves and protected areas.

Geometry:

- a shape and size to ensure the viability of the environmental values are functional and protected.

Size:

- generally >20ha in size
- lands <20ha and >5ha may be suitable where:
 - ecological values are significantly high, and/or
 - contiguous with other protected areas and/or
 - reserve access is improved, and/or
 - habitats are consolidated.

Provision:

- determined through biodiversity network planning.

Reserve management:

- undertaken primarily to deliver ecological outcomes

- activities to manage risks to life and property undertaken as required.

Invasive plant and animal management:

- undertaken primarily to deliver ecological outcomes and meet statutory obligations.

Offsets:

- supported in degraded areas to consolidate habitat areas.

Reserve access:

- safe public access that considers the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) where applicable to the nature of setting
- managed through formal opening hours, or the presence of on-site staff and authorised volunteers
- provision of safe and suitable access for management purposes.

Reserve use:

- may include sustainable recreation, research and education activities as determined through reserve management planning.

Infrastructure and asset management:

- infrastructure to support planned reserve access and use.

Utilities:

- natural drainage infrastructure only
- no utilities supported.

Embellishments:

- refer to *Table 5*.



Bushland reserves

Bushland reserves protect and enhance the site's terrestrial, riparian and aquatic habitats, including various native plant and animal communities that contribute to functionality and habitat connectivity. Bushland reserves may have areas of degraded habitat that require rehabilitation/restoration to consolidate the reserve and build landscape connectivity. Bushland reserves are resilient to external impacts and may support public access and various sustainable nature based activities.

Standards

Site values:

- areas of high conservation values
- areas of remnant and non-remnant vegetation and/or may provide habitat for rare and threatened species or locally significant species
- may include degraded habitat areas which could be void of all vegetation which require rehabilitation and restoration.

Location:

- preferably have some physical and ecological connection to other environment reserves and protected areas.

Geometry:

- a shape and size to ensure the viability of the environmental values are functional and protected.

Size:

- generally >20ha in size
- lands <20ha and >5ha may be suitable where:
 - ecological values are significantly high, and/or
 - reserve access is improved, and/or
 - habitats are consolidated.

Provision:

- determined through biodiversity network planning.

Reserve management:

- undertaken primarily to deliver ecological outcomes

- activities to manage risks to life and property undertaken as required.

Invasive plant and animal management:

- undertaken primarily to deliver ecological outcomes and meet statutory obligations.

Offsets:

- supported in degraded areas to consolidate habitat areas.

Reserve access:

- safe public access provided at suitable sites that considers the principles of CPTED where applicable to the nature of setting
- facilitated through signage, reserve landscape design and purpose-built infrastructure
- provision of safe and suitable access for management purposes.

Reserve use:

- may include various sustainable recreation
- research – through permit only
- camping – only in designated areas.

Infrastructure and asset management:

- infrastructure to support planned access and use.

Utilities:

- natural drainage infrastructure only
- no utilities supported.

Embellishments:

- refer to Table 5.



Natural amenity reserves

Natural amenity reserves contribute to the local environment, amenity and character of an area. Natural amenity reserves generally consist of small fragmented patches of land that contain a mix of remnant and non-remnant vegetation and the associated habitat does not include any vegetation or species which are considered significant and/or sensitive from a conservation perspective.

Standards

Site values:

- small fragmented patches of land that contain a mix of remnant and non-remnant vegetation.

Location:

- should have some physical and ecological connection to other environment reserves and protected areas.

Geometry:

- a shape and size to ensure the viability of the environmental values are functional and protected.

Size:

- generally 0.5–1ha
- > 2ha for linear sites.

Provision:

- N/A.

Reserve management:

- Undertaken primarily to deliver ecological outcomes
- Activities to manage risks to life and property undertaken as required.

Invasive plant and animal management:

- Undertaken primarily to deliver ecological outcomes and meet statutory obligations.

Offsets:

- development assessment offsetting activities.

Reserve access:

- may provide public access in appropriate sites that considers the use of CPTED principles where relevant to the nature of setting
- provision of safe and suitable access for management purposes.

Reserve use:

- provides for visual amenity
- limited given the small reserve size but may support linkages to other areas
- research – by permit.

Infrastructure and asset management:

- limited given the small reserve size.

Utilities:

- natural drainage infrastructure only
- no utilities supported.

Embellishments:

- refer to Table 5.



Coastal reserves

Coastal reserves protect and enhance coastal dunal habitats which may include various native plant and animal communities and contribute to ecological functionality and habitat connectivity. Public access through coastal reserves is supported through managed beach access.

Standards

Site values:

- areas of high conservation values
- areas of remnant and non-remnant vegetation and/or may provide habitat for various species, some significant
- may include degraded habitat areas which could be void of all vegetation which require rehabilitation and restoration.

Location:

- preferably have some physical or ecological connection to other environment reserves and protected areas.

Geometry:

- generally linear in form
- a shape and size to ensure the viability of the environmental values are functional and protected.

Size:

- N/A.

Provision:

- N/A.

Reserve management:

- undertaken primarily to deliver ecological outcomes
- activities to manage risks to life and property undertaken as required.

Invasive plant and animal management:

- undertaken primarily to deliver ecological outcomes and meet statutory obligations.

Offsets:

- N/A.

Reserve access:

- considers the principles of CPTED where applicable to the nature of setting
- facilitated through signage and purpose-built infrastructure
- provision of safe and suitable access for management purposes.

Reserve use:

- research – by permit only.

Infrastructure and asset management:

- low impact infrastructure to support planned access.

Utilities:

- natural drainage infrastructure only
- no utilities supported.

Embellishments:

- refer to *Table 5*.



Waterways and Wetlands

Introduction

Waterways and wetlands are landscape features that hold and convey water from rain runoff in networks across defined catchments. Natural waterways and wetlands are managed by council and a wide range of other land managers and organisations to preserve their ecological values and associated ecosystem services.

Riparian areas are the fringing zones extending outwards from the defining banks (refer *Figure 2*) of waterways or from the outer edge of wetlands. Preserving or restoring native vegetation in riparian areas is critical to maintaining or improving the condition of the waterways and wetlands.

Constructed water bodies and artificial wetlands are managed primarily for economic or social functions, as well as secondary ecological values.

Sunshine Coast's waterways and wetlands support a wide range of activities, such as power boating, paddling, fishing and swimming. These activities contribute significantly to our local lifestyle and economy and are supported by access infrastructure, most notably, boat ramps, jetties and pontoons.

Waterways and Wetlands categories

These DSS cover three categories of waterways and wetlands:

- waterways
- wetlands
- constructed waterbodies.

Mapping of Waterways and Wetlands is available in the Network Blueprint. Refer *Figures 20–25*.



Guidelines – planning and management

The following guidelines inform the planning and management across all three waterways and wetlands categories.

Ecological benefits:

- Preservation, enhancement and restoration of vegetated riparian buffers is a priority and is well resourced and strategically targeted to achieve landscape-scale ecological benefits.

Catchment approach:

- The condition of waterways and wetlands is assessed, planned and managed at the catchment scale to enable flexible treatment of local issues and integration of diverse land and water management considerations.
- Local investment in waterway or wetland management is prioritised according to potential improvement of the health of the overall catchment and its waterways and wetlands.

Stakeholder collaboration:

- Planning and management is supported by catchment-based collaboration between stakeholders who can address the range of key management issues affecting each catchment.



Category standards – Waterways and Wetlands

Waterways

Waterways are surface flow pathways, most commonly gullies and streams. They are defined by stream order, from one (1) for headwater drainages to eight (8) at the mouth of major rivers, and vary in width between defined banks, which contain their seasonal flows.

Standards

Buffer uses:

- Riparian buffers support ecological values of adjacent waterways as their primary function.
- Infrastructure, stormwater treatment assets and cleared recreational areas are located outside riparian buffer areas.
- Recreation trails within riparian buffers minimise impacts and edge effects.

Buffer widths:

- Desired minimum widths for vegetated riparian buffers to waterways are:
1st/2nd order – 10m
3rd/4th order – 25m
≥ 5th order – 50m.

These apply to both sides of creeks or rivers, outwards from their defining banks. Refer Figure 2.

- Where a waterway intersects with a wetland or water body, the wetland or water body buffer applies.
- Where a waterway or its buffer includes essential habitat for priority aquatic species, a local buffer is derived using the approach in the Queensland Wetland Buffer Guideline (DEHP, 2011).
- Opportunities for vegetated buffers wider than minimum are investigated where:
 - they would improve connectivity between priority biodiversity habitat areas, or
 - the 1% AEP (1 in 100) flood hazard area extends further out from a waterway than the minimum buffers.
- Buffers with reduced vegetation widths or non-vegetated buffers may be acceptable in some situations, for example:
 - along artificial features like concrete stormwater drains and pipes
 - along highly modified features like cane drains and realigned streams
 - in areas already cleared for appropriate and ongoing uses like urban infrastructure, community use and farming.

- In these situations, vegetated buffers should be maximised to the extent that it is practicable while supporting the ongoing use.
- Where a recreation outcome is desirable, a minimum 15–30m corridor adjacent to the riparian buffer is provided.

Buffer quality:

- Native vegetation is not cleared or otherwise impacted.
- Modified or degraded vegetated areas are enhanced through infilling with suitable native plants, erosion management and ecological management programs.
- Cleared riparian areas are restored through revegetation with suitable native plants.
- Riparian restoration and management are undertaken according to current best practice.
- Unavoidable impacts on the natural values of riparian buffers are rehabilitated or suitably offset at a suitable nearby site.
- Preservation, enhancement and restoration of riparian areas maximise:
 - health of higher-order waterways
 - stream water quality
 - connectivity between priority habitat areas
 - viability of habitats for priority aquatic species.

Aquatic habitats:

- Native vegetation and aquatic habitats between the defined banks of waterways are preserved, enhanced or restored.
- Connectivity between waterways and their floodplains is preserved or improved, for example, through:
 - removal of artificial tidal barriers and levee banks
 - restoration of floodplain wetlands.
- Management and uses of aquatic habitats comply with applicable legislation and policy, including:
 - *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (federal)



- *Environmental Protection Act 1994*
- *Water Act 2000*
- *Fisheries Act 1994.*
- Management and use of aquatic habitats implement best practice environmental management.
- Roads, paths and utility infrastructure are aligned to minimise waterway crossings.

Priority aquatic species:

- Priority aquatic species are wetland indicator species listed by the Queensland Wetlands Program and:
 - are endangered, vulnerable or near-threatened under state or Commonwealth legislation, or
 - are non-threatened but have notable local associations (eg a locally restricted distribution or a place-name association).
- Self-sustaining populations of priority aquatic species are conserved or restored in waterways within their historical distributions.

Water quality and flows:

- Water quality in surface waterways and groundwater is maintained or improved to meet water quality objectives in the *Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 1999*.
- The natural overland and groundwater flow network is preserved.
- Off-site flow impacts are avoided and the public stormwater infrastructure maintenance burden is not increased by development.
- Management and uses comply with applicable legislation, including:

- *Environmental Protection Act 1994*
- *Water Act 2000*
- State Planning Policy — Water Quality.
- Management and uses of surface waters and groundwater implement best practice environmental management.

Management priorities for water-based activities:

- Preserve the natural values and amenity of waterways and their buffers.
- Support diverse uses within their sustainable capacity in waterways.
- Minimise conflict between different uses through appropriate location and practices.

Management priorities for access to waterways:

- Provide appropriate supporting infrastructure for sustainable activities, in particular, boat ramps, jetties and pontoons and associated facilities.
- Minimise the number of access points, the footprint of supporting infrastructure and impacts to riparian and in-stream habitats and species.
- Supporting infrastructure design incorporates CPTED principles and smart technology.
- Infrastructure planning and approvals address all elements of asset construction and maintenance over its life cycle.

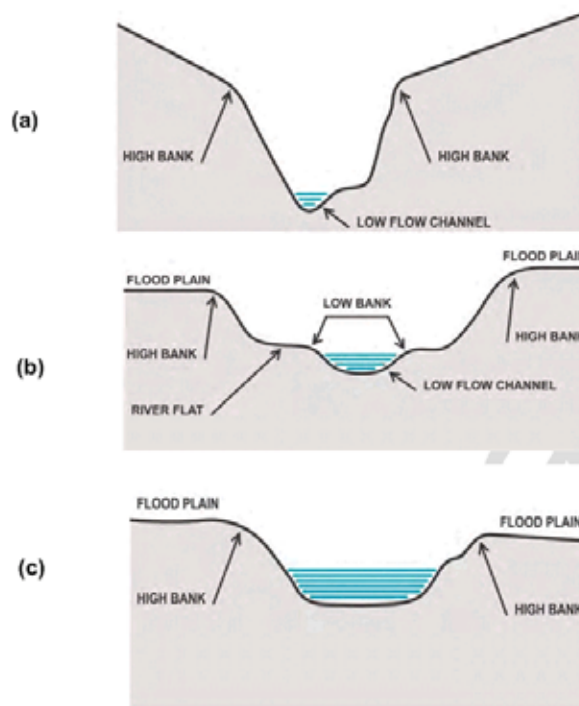


Figure 2: Examples of indicative defining banks in (a) upper, (b) middle and, (c) lower waterway reaches

Where an obvious high bank is present, such as the indicative upper, middle and lower reach examples in *Figure 2*, the defining bank is the same as the high bank. Where braided channels are present that diverge from one another and meet again downstream, the defining bank is the high bank along the outermost channel on each side of the stream.

Where there is no obvious high bank, the defining bank is the point out from the stream centreline that confines the 2-year ARI (average recurrence interval) flow.



Wetlands

Wetlands are areas where water sits or spreads out in the landscape, including vegetated swamps, waterbodies and groundwater.

Ecologically significant wetlands have high ecological values and are a higher priority for preservation and enhancement. They are vegetated wetlands or waterbodies within or including the following:

- the Moreton Bay Ramsar site (Pumicestone Passage)
- the Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia
- marine national park and conservation zones of the Moreton Bay Marine Park (Pumicestone Passage)
- declared fish habitat areas (Maroochy River estuary and Pumicestone Passage)
- essential habitat areas for rare and threatened aquatic species.

Urban wetlands are wetlands located within the urban containment boundary. Narrower riparian buffers are proposed around these features in support of the broader environmental and social goal of consolidating development within a defined footprint.

Standards

Buffer uses:

- Riparian buffers support ecological values of adjacent wetlands as their primary function.
- Infrastructure, stormwater treatment assets and cleared recreational areas are located outside wetland buffer areas.
- Recreation trails within riparian buffers minimise impacts and edge effects.

Buffer widths:

- Buffers around the perimeter of natural wetlands and waterbodies are fully vegetated with suitable native plants to at least the following widths:
 - urban: default – 50m, significant – 100m
 - non-urban: default – 100m, significant – 200m
- Vegetated buffer widths for ecologically significant wetlands are double the default widths or are derived using the approach in the Queensland Wetland Buffer Guideline (DEHP, 2011).
- Opportunities for wider vegetated buffers are investigated where:
 - they would build connectivity between biodiversity habitat areas
 - the 1% AEP (1 in 100) flood hazard area extends further out from a wetland than the minimum buffers.
- Buffers with reduced vegetation widths or non-vegetated buffers may be acceptable in some situations, eg:

- around artificial features like constructed waterbodies and treatment wetlands or ponds
- around highly modified features like farm dams
- in areas already cleared for appropriate ongoing uses like urban infrastructure, community use and farming.

In these situations, vegetated buffers should be maximised to the extent that is practicable while supporting the ongoing use.

- Where a recreation outcome is desirable a minimum 15–30m corridor adjacent to the riparian buffer is provided.

Buffer quality:

- Native vegetation is not cleared or otherwise impacted.
- Modified or degraded vegetated areas are enhanced through infilling with suitable native plants, erosion management and ecological management programs.
- Degraded buffer areas are restored through revegetation with suitable native plants.
- Unavoidable impacts on the natural values of wetland buffers are rehabilitated or suitably offset at a suitable nearby site.
- Wetland restoration and management are undertaken according to current best practice.
- Preservation, enhancement and restoration of buffer areas maximise:



- health of ecologically significant wetlands
- connectivity between priority habitat areas
- viability of habitats for priority aquatic species.

Ecology:

- Native vegetation, water quality, surface and groundwater hydrological patterns and aquatic fauna habitats within wetlands are preserved, enhanced or restored.
- Management and uses comply with applicable legislation and policy, including:
 - *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (federal)
 - *Environmental Protection Act 1994*
 - *Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 1999*
 - *State Planning Policy — Water quality*
 - *Water Act 2000*
 - *Fisheries Act 1994*.
- Management and uses of wetlands implement best practice environmental management.

Priority aquatic species:

- Priority aquatic species are wetland indicator species listed by the Queensland Wetlands Program and:
 - are endangered, vulnerable or near-threatened under State or Commonwealth legislation
 - are non-threatened but have notable local associations (eg a locally restricted distribution or a place-name association).
- Self-sustaining populations of priority aquatic species are conserved or restored in wetlands within their historical distributions.

Management priorities for water-based activities:

- Preserve the natural values and amenity of wetlands and their buffers.
- Support diverse uses within their sustainable capacity in wetlands.
- Minimise conflict between different uses through appropriate location and practices.

Management priorities for access to wetlands:

- Provide appropriate supporting infrastructure for sustainable activities, in particular, boat ramps, jetties and pontoons and associated facilities.

- Minimise the number of access points, the footprint of supporting infrastructure and impacts to riparian and in-stream habitats and species.
- Supporting infrastructure design incorporates CPTED principles and smart technology.
- Infrastructure planning and approvals address all elements of asset construction and maintenance over its life cycle.



Constructed waterbodies

Constructed waterbodies (CWBs) are human-made or highly modified bodies of water, including artificial channels, lakes and canals. They typically result from rehabilitation of resource extraction voids or borrow pits for urban developments or are constructed as landscape features. Their primary functions are social and economic and they typically have lower ecological value than natural waterbodies.

Standards

Intended functions:

- New CWBs are avoided unless:
 - an overriding need in the public interest is demonstrated
 - the CWB can be cost-effectively maintained for a defined purpose and practicably decommissioned.
- Demonstrating an overriding public need or benefit of a proposed CWB is supported by full analysis of benefits, adverse impacts, risks and lifecycle costs of the proposal and alternatives.
- The primary social or economic functions of proposed CWBs are clearly identified before approval.
- CWBs are not designed or required to deliver water quality treatment.

Planning and assessment:

- CWB proposals:
 - demonstrate that the asset will significantly contribute to council's services
 - include a design report and environmental management plan
 - are included within an integrated water management plan for the associated development
 - include a professional-standard asset management plan tailored to service delivery with maintenance plans.
- Design, financial planning and assessment of CWBs take into account the funding required to manage the asset and associated infrastructure over its full life cycle.
- The dynamics of proposed CWBs, including hydrology and hydraulics, nutrient and contaminant cycling and stratification, are modelled using recognised software that is fit for purpose.
- Engineering design and construction elements are certified by a suitably experienced Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland and sustainability design elements are certified by a suitably qualified and experienced person.

Asset management:

- A sinking fund or special rate or levy is established to support management of the CWB through its full life cycle, with potential supplementation by innovative income streams.
- If it can't be practicably decommissioned, a special rate or levy is established, preferably administered through a body corporate, to support management of the CWB in perpetuity.
- A monitoring program is established to demonstrate the performance of the CWB with respect to water quality objectives and other requirements before and after handover to council.

General design requirements:

- Designed to:
 - efficiently fulfil their identified primary functions
 - preserve water quality and ecological and public health
 - enable efficient management of associated drainage, land and infrastructure.
- Comply with state requirements for loadings, dimensions, construction materials, navigation effects, aquatic vegetation protection, operational requirements and environmental performance.
- Designed and managed to maximise resource efficiency and natural design concepts and minimise life cycle costs and risks.
- Landscape design associated with CWBs integrates open space requirements.
- Design minimises public health risks associated with mosquitoes, midges, nuisance birds and other risks to public safety.

Specific physical requirements:

- Design ensures that adequate mixing occurs and stratification is avoided without mechanical intervention to maintain healthy condition and asset functioning.



- Less than 200m³ in area per hectare of drainage catchment and are less than 3m deep.
- Average and maximum CWB depth and batters deter weed growth and avoid stratification.
- Adequate access is provided to facilitate maintenance activities.
- Creation of islands is avoided.
- The length to width ratio is at least 3:1.
- Designed to ensure flushing at least every 20 to 30 days.
- Do not require topping up by external water sources.
- Concrete revetment walls are used wherever practicable for artificial edges of CWBs.

Additional requirements for coastal CWBs:

- Tidal interchange systems achieve a tidal range greater than 0.3m.
- Do not create a risk of saltwater intrusion into freshwater environments.
- Do not contribute to increased tidal prisms, erosion or the need for river bank protection works.

- Not connected to coastal waterways that are intermittently or permanently closed to the sea.
- There is no net loss of public access to foreshores as a result of coastal CWBs.

Recreational activities:

- Primary contact recreation is generally not a supported use in CWBs.
- If primary contact recreation is a proposed use for a CWB:
 - monitoring and risk assessment is undertaken to confirm suitability
 - an ongoing monitoring and assessment program is established and funded.
- Design and construction of CWBs includes the infrastructure needed to support approved safe public access and recreational uses, for example:
 - viewing platforms
 - locks and weirs for motor boating
 - portage ways and facilities for paddling.



Coastal

Introduction

Coastal Desired Standards of Service (DSS) outline requirements for the integration of coastal management principles with planning, management and servicing of all public lands within the Queensland Coastal Zone, with particular focus on coastal foreshores and the adjacent dunes.

The Coastal DSS provide guidance on coastal management services necessary to:

- protect, improve and maintain the natural functions and values of the coast and uses that these support
- maintain and/or enhance coastal processes, particularly the stability of the foreshore system
- manage our built assets.

Coastal categories

The capability of coastal foreshores to support natural values and uses is greatly affected by the stability of the foreshore system (*Figure 3*), which in turn is affected by levels of modification of dunes and adjacent areas. The Coastal DSS are separated into two categories based on the level of modification and the level of demand to access/use the foreshore and adjacent area. These include:

- Coastal Conservation Areas (natural/minor modification, or moderate modification)
- Coastal Erosion Management Areas (significant modification).

Level of modification

The level of modification of the foreshore system (including adjacent land/ecosystems) represents the level of 'naturalness' or disturbance, and will influence coastal processes, values, potential uses and associated foreshore services. The classification descriptions for modification include:

- **natural or minor modification (N)** – the foreshore and adjacent land and ecosystems are largely undisturbed
- **moderate modification (M)** – obvious human disturbance of native vegetation or dunes. Major assets may be present within the declared 2100 Erosion Prone Area, but not within the current climate Erosion Prone Area
- **significant modification (S)** – major and permanent modification, disturbance or development of the foreshore or adjacent land. Major assets in the current climate Erosion Prone Area, hard erosion protection works may be present. Beaches, if present, are likely to require ongoing sand management works to maintain a usable beach.



Level of demand

The level of demand represents the use expectations on the foreshore. The level of demand on specific Coastal Conservation Areas or Coastal Erosion Management Areas may have varying specific standards. The classification descriptions for demand include:

- **low demand (L)** – local foreshore; adjacent areas are natural, local parkland or public access is restricted; no bathing reserve or far from patrol towers; outside of community hubs
- **moderate demand (M)** – district drawcard foreshore; adjacent areas may be natural, district parks or sparsely developed; bathing reserve and patrolled bathing may be present or nearby; surf clubs may be nearby; heritage values, iconic drawcard, or special use may be present (eg dog off leash)
- **high demand (H)** – Sunshine Coast wide drawcard foreshore; adjacent areas are likely to be developed but may carry natural values; high profile bathing reserve and patrolled bathing likely; higher profile heritage values or iconic special use may be present.

Additional information to guide and inform the management of **the coast** is included in the Biodiversity and Open Space Desired Standards of Service.

A summary of the DSS for Coastal is provided in *Table 2*.

Mapping of Coastal is available in the Network Blueprint. Refer *Figures 26–29*.

Beach and dunes are active and dynamic components of the coastal foreshore system that are often prone to coastal erosion. Other important components include rocky shores and headlands.



Figure 3: Profile of the typical components of a coastal foreshore system



Guidelines – planning and management

The following guidelines inform the broad fundamental requirements for coastal management on the Sunshine Coast and should be applied holistically in the planning, management and servicing of all public lands within the Queensland Coastal Zone, with a focus on the Queensland State Government 2100 Coastal Hazard Area.

Coastal water quality, landforms and physical coastal processes:

- Water quality, and the long-term stability of dunes and other coastal landforms are preserved and physical coastal processes including erosion, accretion and the movement of sediment are able to occur without interruption.

Nature conservation:

- Matters of environmental significance are conserved by avoiding impacts or where impacts cannot be avoided, residual impacts are mitigated through rehabilitation measures.

Indigenous cultural heritage:

- Aboriginal People and Torres Strait Islanders are the primary guardians, keepers and knowledge holders of their cultural heritage; their connection to coastal and marine resources should be maintained and enhanced.

Public access and enjoyment of the coast:

- Public access and use of the coast is maintained or enhanced for current and future generations.

Management planning:

- Managing and using coastal land is planned, monitored, reported on and reviewed to achieve continuous improvement in management outcomes.

Knowledge sharing and community engagement:

- Knowledge of coastal resources and their management is shared with the community and the community is engaged in decision making processes and activities that affect them.

Planning:

- Council's Strategic and Operational Planning:
 - incorporates the Coastal Management Principles
 - is consistent with National Cooperative Approach to Integrated Coastal Zone Management (NRMMC 2006¹)
- Disaster management planning considers a range of coastal hazard scenarios.

Infrastructure:

- Council assets support a coast dependent use and are subject to long-term coastal hazard adaptation planning.
- Council assets and activities are sufficiently resilient to the associated hazard/s.
- Council assets are designed and maintained to support the integrity of coastal values and sustainable uses.
- Council assets within the current climate Erosion Prone Area are subject to Shoreline Erosion Management Planning.

¹ NRMMC 2006. *National Cooperative Approach to Integrated Coastal Zone Management*, Commonwealth Government.



Land and infrastructure management and maintenance:

- Maintenance and land management activities are carried out in a manner that does not impact on natural coastal processes or water quality².

Erosion prone area recalculation:

- If Erosion Prone Areas are recalculated the safety factor is not to be reduced except in exceptional circumstances regarding high certainty of the landform response.
- Erosion Prone Areas extend landward from the toe of the vegetated dune, as determined by a registered surveyor, for site-based considerations, or estimated by aerial imagery for broader scale management planning (see *Queensland Coastal Hazard Technical Guide 2013*).

² Coastal waters: recreation standards – estuarine and ocean waters are fit for purpose for recreation, being primary contact recreation in line with *Queensland Water Quality Guidelines 2009* and National Health and Medical Research Council ([NHMRC](#)) *Guidelines for Managing Risks in Recreational Waters 2008*.



Land suitability

Standard land requirements guide the provision and use of erosion prone land surrendered to the state and subsequently granted in trust or dedicated to council.

Typically, undeveloped areas of land subject to a development application and which are also within the declared Queensland Coastal Management District and declared 2100 Erosion Prone Area, are surrendered to the state for coastal management purposes³. This land is then normally dedicated to council as trust land⁴.

Relevant Coastal DSS category will be determined at the time of dedication.

³ In accordance with the *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995*

⁴ In accordance with the *Land Act 1994* and *Land Titles Act 1994*



Category standards – coastal

Coastal conservation areas

Coastal conservation areas are largely natural or exhibit minor to moderate levels of modification and include unallocated state land managed by council, as well as dedicated coastal environment reserves. Coastal conservation areas are part of a largely natural foreshore system that acts to buffer storm erosion and are typically more resilient, being able to recover naturally when calm conditions return.

Standards

Environment:

- Coastal environment reserves within a coastal conservation area are managed in accordance with the Biodiversity DSS for coastal reserves (refer Page 14).
- Identified marine turtle nest sites are managed to avoid impacts from other uses.
- Identified migratory bird roost and foraging sites are managed to avoid impacts from other uses.
- Environmental water quality testing is undertaken as required (project related or incident response).
- Intermittently Closed and Open Lakes and Lagoons (ICOLL) Management is undertaken in accordance with council's Lake and Estuary Risk Operational and Management Protocols (LEROMP)
- Fencing may be appropriate in medium and high demand areas to delineate protected dune vegetation.

Coastal hazards:

- Dune management is undertaken for both ecological outcomes and to increase foreshore stability, erosion buffering and resilience.
- Erosion management via beach nourishment, renourishment and other erosion protection measures is typically not viable for low and medium demand areas.
- Beach profiles are monitored and maintained as required.

Health and safety:

- Lifeguard and lifesaving services and infrastructure can only be provided in designated areas, eg bathing reserves.
- Beach access inspections are performed regularly and directly following a coastal hazard event to identify and address risks/damaged assets.
- Sand re-nourishment/back passing is undertaken to provide suitable access grade to the foreshore.
- Bio-hazards are managed appropriately (removed offsite for medium and high demand areas).

- ICOLL pest vector management (midge control) is undertaken in accordance with the LEROMP.
- Vegetation management is undertaken as required for safety and to reduce risks to life.
- Water quality testing (pathogen and toxicant) is undertaken as required (project related or incident response).

Human uses:

- Beach vehicular access is for authorised services, activities and events only or within approved boat ramps or launch areas.
- Pedestrian beach access is by formal accesses only, which are minimised in number and footprint and spaced >200m apart (low demand areas).
- Accesses are orientated to maximise vegetation and dunal resilience to erosion.
- Location, intensity and type of supporting community facilities/ infrastructure are appropriate with respect to the local natural values and hazard exposure.
- Paths parallel to the shore should be low impact and set back from the vegetated dune where possible.
- All paths and facilities should use existing asset footprints where possible.
- Permitted dredging activities are undertaken within estuaries and canals to maintain navigational depths.
- State government is responsible for maintenance of bar crossings.
- Cultural values are identified and protected.
- Interpretive signage is placed in appropriate locations for recognition and education of cultural and environmental coastal values.
- Foreshores are used for passive and active recreation and authorised commercial and community events.
- Use of dunal areas is prohibited.
- Camping is only permitted in designated camping grounds.
- Recreational/camp fires are prohibited.



Additional standards for medium and high demand areas

Human uses:

- Other foreshore uses are undertaken in accordance with Local Law 6 (Bathing Reserves) 2011 and Local Law 2 (Animal Management).
- Dog off leash areas are located outside patrolled bathing areas and are sensitive/seasonally responsive to wildlife.
- Viewing platforms may be appropriate to avoid or minimise impacts to vegetation and dunes.

- Formal pedestrian beach access points are:
 - spaced approximately 200m apart in medium demand
 - may be spaced <110m in high demand areas.

Additional standards for high demand areas

Coastal hazards:

- Sand scraping or fit for purpose erosion management measures are supported to protect lifeguard towers and improve beach resilience.

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Coastal erosion management areas

Coastal erosion management areas are managed primarily for protection of land based assets and maintaining a usable beach 'asset'. These areas typically include significant public or community service assets located in the current climate erosion prone area, which are usually protected by erosion protection works. Beaches are likely to be relatively unstable without ongoing sand management works (eg re-nourishment) to maintain a usable beach. Dunal vegetation in these areas does not usually support significant biodiversity values and may be subject to total loss under relatively small storm erosion events.

Standards

Environment:

- Coastal environment reserves located within a coastal erosion management area are managed in accordance with the Biodiversity DSS for coastal reserves.
- Invasive plant and animal management is undertaken to meet statutory obligations.
- Identified marine turtle nest sites are managed to avoid impacts from other uses.
- Identified migratory bird roost and foraging sites are managed to avoid impacts from other uses.
- Environmental water quality testing is undertaken as required (project related or incident response).
- Low demand areas that are public lands should be considered for rehabilitation as Coastal Conservation Areas.
- Intermittently Closed and Open Lakes and Lagoons (ICOLL) Management is undertaken in accordance with council's Lake and Estuary Risk operational and Management Protocols (LEROMP).

Coastal hazards:

- Dune management is undertaken to increase foreshore stability, erosion buffering and amenity.
- Protection works occur in line with a Shoreline Erosion Management Plan or Emergency Works provisions.
- Appropriate measures may include beach nourishment/renourishment, sand scraping and back passing for erosion protection and maintenance of beach width and revetment/seawall, groyne, artificial reef for asset protection.
- Beach profiles monitored and maintained as required.

Health and safety:

- Lifeguard and lifesaving services and infrastructure, which are typically seasonal, only placed in designated areas.

- Beach access inspections are performed regularly and directly following a coastal hazard event to identify and address risks/damaged assets.
- Sand re-nourishment and/or sand scraping is undertaken to provide suitable grade to the foreshore.
- Bio-hazards, litter and marine debris are managed appropriately and removed offsite.
- ICOLL pest vector management (midge control) is undertaken in accordance with the LEROMP.
- Dunal vegetation is managed around formal infrastructure as required for safety purposes.
- Water quality testing (pathogen and toxicant) is undertaken as required.

Human uses:

- Provision of suitable beach width for bathing is a priority and likely to require sand management works.
- Foreshores should be publicly controlled and accessible for passive and active recreation activities.
- Authorised commercial activities services and community events are supported.
- Uses within bathing reserves and flagged bathing areas are undertaken in accordance with Local Law 6 (Bathing Reserves) 2011 and Local Law 2 (Animal Management).
- Use of dunal areas is prohibited.
- Dog off leash areas are not located in high demand areas and located outside of patrolled bathing areas and sensitive/seasonally responsive to wildlife.
- Cultural values are identified and protected.
- Interpretive signage is provided in appropriate locations for recognition and education of cultural and environmental coastal values.
- Beach vehicular access is permitted for authorised services, activities and events



- or within approved boat ramps or launch areas.
- Permitted dredging activities are undertaken within estuaries and canals to maintain navigational depths.
- Pedestrian beach access is via formal beach accesses which are minimised in number and footprint and may be spaced <100m apart.
- Beach accesses are orientated to maximise vegetation and dunal resilience to erosion.
- Camping is only permitted in designated camping grounds.

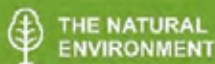
- Recreational/camp fires are prohibited.
- Supporting facilities and infrastructure are delivered according to the Open Space DSS.

Additional standards for high demand areas

Infrastructure:

- Infrastructure such as viewing decks and other facilities are generally identified by a parks master plan that incorporate adjacent areas.

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Coastal Desired Standards of Service summary

Table 2: Coastal DSS summary

Note:

Normal servicing plans and schedules for specific beach units are prepared and delivered by the land/activity program manager

The coast is dynamic, as are management programs, and priorities can shift with fluctuating coastal processes and program requirements.

Key	
1	Generally/more applicable – part of planned schedule if applicable
2	Less relevant – depends on site; may be risk, project or incident related
3	Typically not relevant or less appropriate

Service group	Service	Foreshore-dune service applicability					
		Coastal conservation areas (minor or moderate modification)			Coastal erosion management areas (significant modification)		
		Low demand	Medium demand	High demand	Low demand	Medium demand	High demand
Planning within the Coastal Zone – Priorities for Foreshores	Shoreline erosion management planning						
	Coastal hazard adaptation planning						
	Disaster management planning						
	Integrated coastal zone management planning						
Environment	Invasive plant and animal management (council Biosecurity Plan)						
	Protective fencing (delineation/exclusion)						
	Turtle nesting – identification and management to avoid impacts						
	Migratory bird roost/foraging – identification and management to avoid impacts						

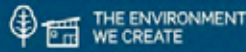


Environment	Dune restoration – stabilisation and revegetation						
	Environmental water quality testing – physical, chemical, microbial						
	ICOLL specific water quality testing and entrance management planning (LEROMP)						
Human use	Cultural values – awareness and protection						
	Appropriate use within bathing reserves and flagged areas (council local laws – Bathing Reserves and Animal Management)						
	Vehicle access for emergency, lifeguard/lifesaver, council, fisheries permit only (excludes boat ramps)						
	Navigable depth – permit related estuary/canal dredging						
	Pedestrian access to foreshore						
	Interpretive signage						
	Viewing platforms						
	Permit based beach uses (non-permanent only)						
	Dog off leash areas – foreshore only (council local law – Animal Management)						
	Camping, recreation/camp fires (in camping areas only, not permitted elsewhere)						
Health and safety	Lifeguard, lifesaver patrolled area						
	Litter collection/mechanical beach cleaning in bathing area						
	Regular and event inspection for safe pedestrian access (see also erosion response in coastal hazards)						
	Address biological hazard from dead animals						
	Water quality testing (pathogen and toxicant) and physical hazards						
Coastal hazards	ICOLL specific pest vector and water quality management (LEROMP)						
	Erosion protection measures (under Shoreline Management Erosion Plan (SEMP)/emergency works)						
	Beach re-nourishment – major for erosion protection, other for hybrid protection and beach stabilisation						



Coastal hazards	Revetment/seawall						
	Groyne						
	Artificial reef						
	Dune building – sand capture, stabilisation and planting						
	Sand scraping						
	Erosion response						
	Post event inspection (accesses, platforms) – minor and major events						
	Sand scraping – minor for safe access and amenity						

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Open Space

Introduction

The council-managed Open Space Desired Standards of Service (DSS) for the recreation, landscape and sport elements provide the criteria to ensure the desired role and function of each open space category can be achieved (ie provision rate, size, shape, road frontage, flood immunity). Each category has its own unique characteristics, local character and topography which should be considered in the application of the DSS in each instance.

Open space managed by other organisations or community groups can be guided by this DSS through partnerships and collaborative management initiatives.

Council-managed Open Space categories

The Open Space network consists of the following categories:

- Recreation:
 - recreation parks – council-wide, district, local and civic
 - amenity reserves
 - linear parks.
- Landscape:
 - landscape corridors.
- Sport:
 - sports grounds – council-wide and district
 - specific purpose sports.
- Trails:
 - recreation trails – signature, district and local.
- Environment reserves:
 - conservation reserves
 - nature reserves
 - bushland reserves
 - natural amenity reserves
 - coastal reserves.

(The DSS for Environment Reserve categories is included in the Biodiversity DSS.)

A summary of the DSS for recreation, sport and trails is provided in *Table 3*.



Guidelines – planning and design

The following overarching guidelines outline the broad fundamental requirements for the provision of the open space network. These guidelines are to be applied holistically in the planning, design and management of all open spaces.

Location:

- Site selection supports the intended open space function (including consideration of location, size, micro-climate, topography, landscape, shade etc.).
- Adjacent uses are considered in site selection and design of open space to minimise conflict and maximise benefit (such as co-location with other compatible uses and impacts on residential areas).

Access and equity:

- Open space distribution and embellishment is equitable for all communities.
- Open spaces are provided for public use in accordance with function.
- Open spaces are accessible for people of all ages and abilities and well connected by a range of transport options including walking and cycling.
- Open spaces provide pedestrian and cycling opportunities with connections to the road/street and pedestrian network.
- The network provides a diverse range of organised and informal recreational opportunities for all residents and visitors regardless of ability, age, income or ethnicity.

Flexible and innovative design:

- Open spaces are designed to accommodate changing recreation needs and uses over time and changing demographics.
- A strong commitment to excellence in open space planning and design is demonstrated.
- Attractive, high quality, robust and durable embellishments suitable for the intended use are selected.
- An innovative approach to how the public engages with open spaces is adopted including the utilisation of the smart city framework.
- Spaces that enhance experiences and the economic viability of the Sunshine Coast as a visitor destination are created.

Sustainability:

- Ecologically important areas are protected and local biodiversity is supported where consistent with the primary function of the park.
- Remnant and established urban bushland and other open spaces are enhanced and linked where possible.
- Remnant vegetation is protected and vegetation clearing is avoided to maintain biodiversity values.
- Unavoidable clearance of native vegetation is offset.
- The impact of a changing climate and mitigation opportunities are considered in planning and design.
- Efficient management of open spaces is applied in regards to water use, energy use and waste management practices.
- Natural elements are a key feature reducing built infrastructure requirements and cost.
- Open spaces build upon and enhance economic opportunities in the surrounding area without compromising public access / community use.
- Design and materials selection considers value for money, whole of life management and longevity.
- Facilities integrate smart technology principles and innovation.
- Capital and operational costs are minimised through design, construction and materials and species selection.



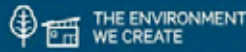
- Local suppliers and products are sourced where appropriate.

Character, identity and sense of community:

- The distinctive qualities of the Sunshine Coast landscape, character, cultural values and heritage are revealed and strengthened through a mix of settings, material selection, built form and planting design.
- Urban and landscape heritage is integrated in the design of open spaces.
- The value of existing native and exotic landscapes is recognised.
- Contemporary and historical cultural and heritage values are identified, acknowledged, protected and celebrated in the design and use of open spaces.
- Character reflects local identity and heritage values.
- Local community specific open space needs are considered in the design of all open space areas.
- Public art is integrated into open spaces where appropriate.

Well-being and safety:

- Comfortable spaces for people to enjoy and support social inclusiveness are provided.
- Varied opportunities to engage in physical activity and social connectivity are facilitated.
- Connection to nature and the outdoors is facilitated to improve health and well-being.
- The risk to life and property is mitigated through design (eg bushfire).
- Public safety, passive surveillance and security of assets is maximised by applying Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles holistically.



Land suitability

Land for open space must be suitable for its intended role and function. Suitable land includes land that:

- is outside of the erosion prone area as defined by the *Coastal Management and Protection Act 2005*
- lies above the 5% AEP (1 in 20) flood level
- is developable under environment related restrictions such as the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*
- is free of health and safety hazards and encumbrances, ie easements and other utilities such as drainage, sewerage pump stations, electrical transformers and high voltage power lines
- is relatively level with a natural slope less than 25%
- is not required for:
 - a buffer, esplanade or utility easement
 - drainage purposes
 - utility infrastructure or services
 - storm water treatment or detention
 - underground infrastructure and services
 - future transport infrastructure or services
- is outside land designated for road reserve and at least 50m from easements with conflicting purposes
- is uncontaminated
- is unobstructed by existing infrastructure or utilities.

Exemptions may occur where a proposal can demonstrate the constraints are required or advantageous to the role and function of the open space area (ie amenity reserves and landscape corridors may protect vegetated areas, recreation trails are often located in areas that are otherwise constrained, slope may facilitate a recreational activity).

Where topography requires additional land to achieve the required role and function, land area should be increased from the minimum size.

Redevelopment of existing open space areas should also consider the above requirements and seek to avoid or mitigate development in areas where land may be unsuitable.



Category directions

Category directions provide specific policy direction in relation to specific categories to guide planning and development.

Recreation parks:

- larger parks that encourage community gathering/celebration away from coastal parks
- provide a balance of diverse open space settings (eg passive or active) within local catchments
- are strategically located with community facilities and centres to create safe and comfortable community gathering spaces and strengthen the character, identity, urban separation and local amenity
- utilise landform, vegetation and other 'natural' elements in a way that helps reduce constructed embellishment requirements.

Amenity reserves:

- improve the visual and physical amenity of neighbourhoods
- contribute to the green frame, urban forests, linkages and biodiversity outcomes.

Linear parks:

- increase access to open space and key destinations through linear linkages that allow for walking and cycling access and promote self-contained neighbourhoods
- connect people to the broader active transport network and improve connectivity and accessibility between and within neighbourhoods.

Landscape corridors:

- shape the natural character of neighbourhoods by providing urban relief
- contribute to visual amenity, heat mitigation and provide biodiversity linkages.

Sports grounds:

- capacity of existing sports grounds is maximised through design and management to minimise need for additional land
- larger, centrally located and capable of hosting events, functions and social gatherings
- smaller local sports grounds are transitioned to a recreation use, as larger, centrally located facilities are developed to ensure no net loss
- sports grounds co-located with recreation parks to strengthen inter-urban separation and local amenity
- shared use of non-council provided sports facilities such as educational establishments complement the network.

Specific purpose sports:

- a range of sporting activities that are difficult to locate due to the nature of the activity are accommodated
- existing facilities are protected from future urban encroachment where possible
- multiple use of specific purpose sports grounds is facilitated.

Recreation trails:

- an equitable distribution of outdoor recreation trails for non-motorised uses
- support a range of skills, abilities and experiences from remote to within the built environment
- linkages between community facilities, activity centres, active transport routes and locations of interest are strengthened.



Category standards – recreation

Council-wide recreation parks

Recreation parks are primarily used for recreation, social, cultural and leisure activities. They connect people to the outdoors and may provide other complementary values such as landscape enrichment, biodiversity or cultural conservation. Council-wide recreation parks are large parks that attract residents and visitors, providing spaces, settings and facilities to cater for large numbers of people. They may host major events and celebrations.

Standards

Provision rate:

- 0.7ha per 1,000 people.

Size, shape and frontage:

- 10–20ha (refer to standard land requirements)
- minimum width of 100–200m
- a regular and compact shape that can accommodate the intended role and function
- road frontage a minimum of 50% of perimeter.

Topography and gradient:

- activity areas (plazas, playgrounds, kick and throw spaces) have a gradient of no more than 3%
- key use areas provide for equitable access.

Location and accessibility:

- within 20km from most residences (generally 30min travel time)
- on or close to an arterial road and within walking distance of regular public transport in urban areas
- linked to the recreation trails or pedestrian/bicycle network
- generally located in or adjacent to urban areas however rural and hinterland areas may provide opportunities for diversity of experience
- located to take advantage of significant natural features
- on-site car parking provided to meet user needs
- signage provided in key locations for way finding within and on-route to the park
- emergency and service vehicle access provided.

Linkages:

- may provide a trail head for recreation trails
- internal pathways connecting to the street provided without conflicting with the primary use.

Activities:

- a range of activities such as recreation and community gathering, play spaces, major events, community gardens, dog off leash, skate parks
- commercial activities may be permitted.

Functionality:

- an area provided which can withstand heavy use for major events.
- adequate natural shade provided that maximises user comfort and safety
- utility functions not servicing the park should be located adjacent and not impact functions.

Landscape and character:

- distinctive qualities of the landscape character (formal to natural) strengthened through material selection, built form and planting design
- existing trees retained and new trees planted at strategic locations to contribute to amenity
- key viewpoints identified and protected
- interpretive elements provided for cultural and environmental features
- public art encouraged (may also be incorporated in play spaces as interactive play).

Natural assets:

- a planting style that suits the character of the park and local area.
- where integrated, water-sensitive urban design (WSUD) elements are provided in addition to minimum land requirements and do not interfere with the function of the park.

Safety and security:

- CPTED principles applied
- play spaces located in visible, safe areas away from roads and private dwellings
- landscaping, vegetation or other measures used to deter unauthorised vehicle access.



Flood immunity:

- land above 5% AEP (1 in 20)
- key infrastructure and activity areas (ie playgrounds/exercise equipment, picnic/kick and throw spaces, bins, pathways, fencing, access and car parking etc.) above 2% AEP (1 in 50)

buildings/structures above 1% AEP (1 in 100)

- stormwater flows do not compromise function or safety in the park.

Embellishments:

- refer to Table 6.

Indicative layout:

- refer to Figure 4.

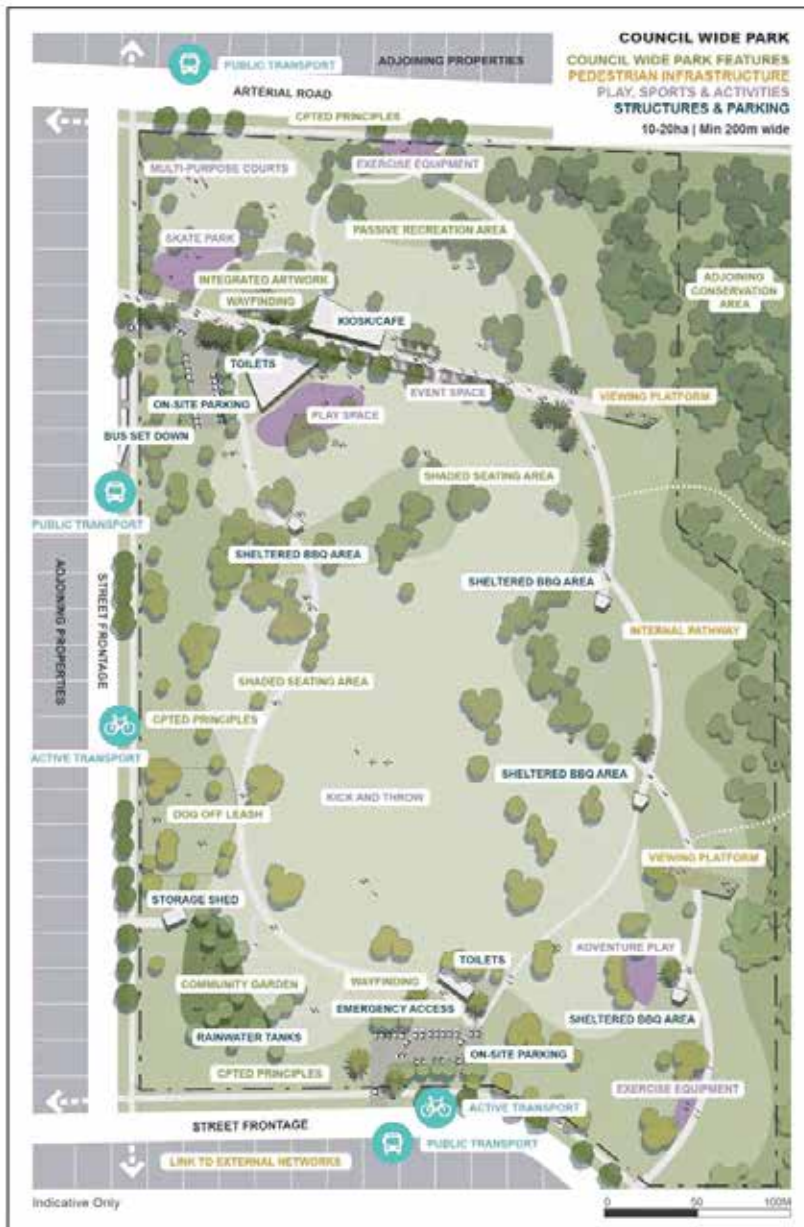
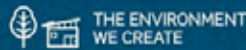


Figure 4: Indicative layout – council-wide recreation park



District recreation parks

Recreation parks are primarily used for recreation, social, cultural and leisure activities. They connect people to the outdoors and may provide other complementary values such as landscape enrichment, biodiversity or cultural conservation. District recreation parks attract residents and visitors from the local community and surrounding suburbs and provide a variety of spaces, settings and facilities. They may host community events and celebrations.

Standards

Provision rate:

- 1.3ha per 1,000 people

Size, shape and frontage:

- 3–5ha (refer to standard land requirements)
- minimum width of 50–100m
- a regular and compact shape that can accommodate the intended role and function
- road frontage a minimum of two sides or 50% of perimeter.

Topography and gradient:

- activity areas (plazas, playgrounds, kick and throw spaces) have a gradient of no more than 3%
- key use areas provide for equitable access.

Location and accessibility:

- within 3km from most residences in urban areas (generally a 30min walk, 20min cycle or 10min drive)
- on or close to a distributor or arterial road and within walking distance of regular public transport
- linked to the recreation trails or pedestrian/bicycle network
- located in urban areas or areas of special interest and may adjoin other community facilities
- on-site car parking provided to meet user needs
- emergency and service vehicle access provided.

Linkages:

- may provide a trail head for recreation trails
- internal pathways connecting to the street provided without conflicting with the primary use.

Activities:

- a range of activities such as recreation and community gathering, play spaces, community events, community gardens, dog off leash, skate parks
- commercial activities may be permitted.

Functionality:

- areas provided that can withstand use for community events
- adequate natural shade provided that maximises user comfort and safety
- utility functions not servicing the park should be located adjacent and not impact functions.

Landscape and character:

- distinctive qualities of the landscape character (formal to natural) strengthened through material selection, built form and planting design
- existing trees retained and new trees planted at strategic locations to contribute to amenity
- key viewpoints identified and protected
- interpretive elements provided for cultural and environmental features
- public art encouraged (may also be incorporated in play spaces as interactive play).

Natural assets:

- a planting style that suits the character of the park and local area
- where integrated, WSUD elements provided in addition to minimum land requirements and do not interfere with the function of the park.

Safety and security

- CPTED principles are applied
- play spaces located in visible, safe areas away from roads and private dwellings
- landscaping, vegetation or other measures used to deter unauthorised vehicle access.

Flood immunity:

- land above 5% AEP (1 in 20)
- key infrastructure and activity areas (ie playgrounds/exercise equipment, picnic/kick and throw spaces, bins, pathways, fencing, access and car parking etc.) above 2% AEP (1 in 50)
- buildings/structures above 1% AEP (1 in 100)



- park layout designed so that stormwater flows do not compromise function or safety in the park.

Embellishments:

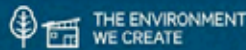
- refer to Table 6.

Indicative layout:

- refer to Figure 5.



Figure 5: Indicative layout – district recreation park



Local recreation parks

Recreation parks are primarily used for recreation, social, cultural and leisure activities. They connect people to the outdoors and may provide other complementary values such as landscape enrichment, biodiversity or cultural conservation. Local recreation parks are small parks that cater for frequent visits and are located a short walk from home for people in the surrounding local community. They also provide amenity and visual relief from the built environment.

Standards

Provision rate:

- 1ha per 1,000 people (urban areas)
- 1 park per rural township (rural areas).

Size, shape and frontage:

- minimum 0.5ha (refer to standard land requirements)
- minimum width of 50m
- a regular and compact shape that can accommodate the intended role and function
- road frontage a minimum of two sides or 50% of perimeter.

Topography and gradient:

- activity areas (playgrounds, kick and throw spaces) have a gradient of no more than 3%
- key use areas provide for equitable access.

Location and accessibility:

- within 500m from residences in urban areas (generally a 5-10min walk)
- within a rural township in rural areas
- within 1km from place of work in industrial areas
- on a collector road or lower
- linked to the recreation trails or pedestrian/bicycle network
- emergency and service vehicle access is provided.

Linkages:

- may provide a trail head for recreation trails
- internal pathways connecting to the street provided without conflicting with the primary use.

Activities:

- recreation and social gathering, play spaces.

Functionality:

- adequate natural shade provided that maximises user comfort and safety
- utility functions not servicing the park should be located adjacent and not impact functions.

Landscape and character:

- distinctive qualities of the landscape character (formal to natural) strengthened through material selection, built form and planting design
- existing trees retained and new trees planted at strategic locations to contribute to amenity
- key viewpoints identified and protected
- public art encouraged (may also be incorporated in play spaces as interactive play).

Natural assets:

- a planting style that suits the character of the park and local area
- where integrated, WSUD elements provided in addition to minimum land requirements and do not interfere with the function of the park.

Safety and security:

- CPTED principles applied.
- play spaces located in visible, safe areas
- landscaping, vegetation or other measures used to deter unauthorised vehicle access.

Flood immunity:

- land above 5% AEP (1 in 20)
- key infrastructure and activity areas (ie playgrounds/exercise equipment, picnic/kick and throw spaces, bins, pathways, fencing, etc.) above 2% AEP (1 in 50)
- structures above 1% AEP (1 in 100)
- park layout designed so that stormwater flows do not compromise function or safety in the park.

Embellishments:

- refer to *Table 6*.

Indicative layout:

- refer to *Figure 6*.

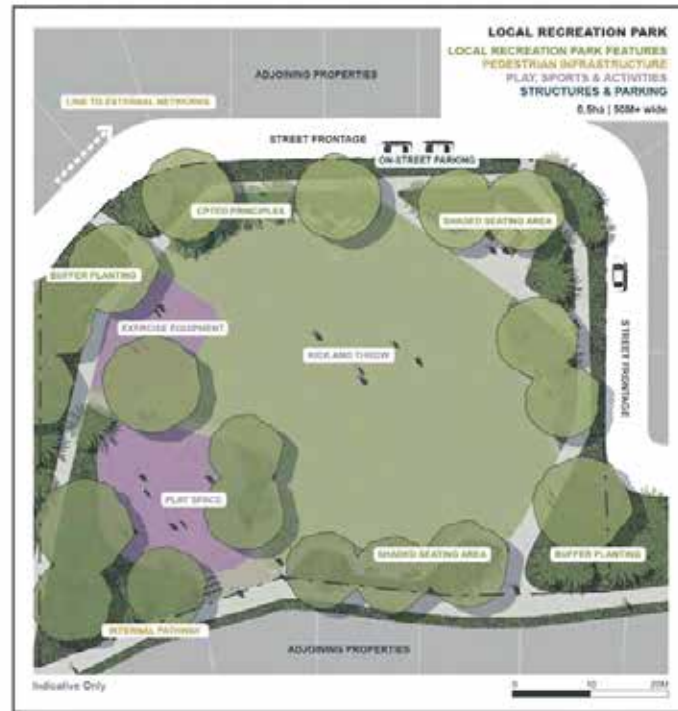


Figure 6: Indicative layout – local recreation park



Civic recreation park

Recreation parks are primarily used for recreation, social, cultural and leisure activities and connect people to the outdoors. Civic recreation parks are vibrant urban parks such as plazas or town squares in the heart of an activity centre, where residents, visitors and workers gather, socialise, rest and engage in civic activities and community events. They are designed for frequent and high-level use and also provide relief from surrounding built form.

Standards

Provision rate:

- 1 per activity centre.

Size, shape and frontage:

- minimum 0.5ha in principal or major centres and 0.1ha in district centres or below
- minimum width of 50m
- a regular and compact shape that can accommodate the intended role and function
- road frontage a minimum of 25% of perimeter.

Topography and gradient:

- activity areas (plazas and play spaces) have a gradient of no more than 3%
- key use areas provide for equitable access.

Location and accessibility:

- located within an activity centre, in a prominent and central location with a high level of pedestrian accessibility
- located on multiple public transport links
- linked to the recreation trail or pedestrian/bicycle network
- signage provided in key locations for way finding within and on-route to the park
- emergency and service vehicle access provided.

Linkages:

- internal pathways connecting to the street provided without conflicting with the primary use
- good physical and visual connectivity with active areas and commercial and community facilities.

Activities:

- recreation and community gathering, civic events.

Functionality:

- civic recreation parks predominantly hard stand to cater for larger events and community gatherings
- adequate natural shade provided that maximises user comfort and safety
- utility functions not servicing the park should be located adjacent and not impact functions.

Landscape and character:

- distinctive qualities of the landscape character strengthened through material selection, built form and planting design
- existing trees retained and new trees planted at strategic locations to contribute to amenity
- key viewpoints identified and protected
- public art encouraged (may also be incorporated in play spaces as interactive play)
- interpretive elements provided for cultural and environmental features.

Natural assets:

- a planting style that suits the character of the park and local area
- where integrated, WSUD elements provided in addition to minimum land requirements and do not interfere with the function of the park.

Safety and security:

- CPTED principles applied
- play spaces located in visible, safe areas
- landscaping, vegetation or other measures used to deter unauthorised vehicle access.

Flood immunity:

- all land and infrastructure above 1% AEP (1 in 100)
- park layout designed so stormwater flows do not compromise function or safety in the park.

Embellishments:

- refer to Table 6.

Indicative layout:

- refer to Figure 7.

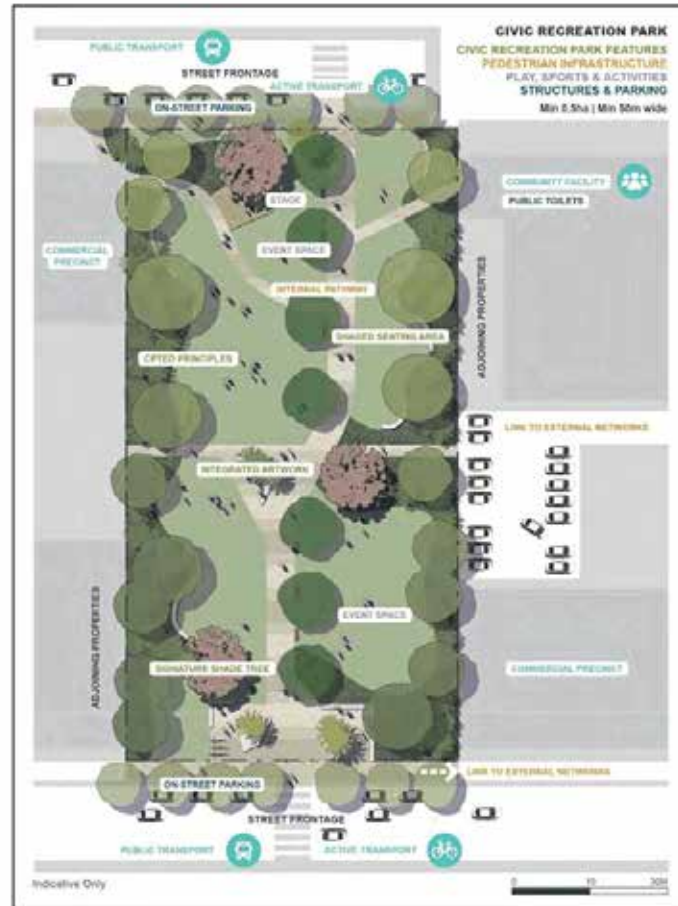


Figure 7: Indicative layout – civic recreation park



Amenity reserves

Amenity reserves are very small parks that cater for short and frequent visits a short walk from home for people in the surrounding neighbourhood. They may provide space for recreational activities, pedestrian access and linkages. Amenity reserves provide relief from surrounding built form and add to the amenity and natural character of the area. They may also provide for biodiversity or cultural conservation.

Standards

Provision rate:

- N/A.

Size, shape and frontage:

- 0.2– 0.5ha
- park appropriately sized to sustainably support mature trees while providing adequate buffers to adjoining properties
- sufficient road frontage to allow passive surveillance.

Topography and gradient:

- N/A.

Location and accessibility:

- in urban areas, parks are linked to the recreation trails or pedestrian/bicycle network
- service vehicle access provided.

Linkages:

- may provide links to wildlife corridors.

Activities:

- limited passive recreation.

Landscape and character:

- natural vegetation to be retained where appropriate
- may contain special features of interest.

Natural assets:

- a planting style that suits the character of the park and local area
- where integrated, WSUD elements servicing the park should not interfere with the functionality of the park.

Safety and security:

- CPTED principles applied relevant to nature of setting
- landscaping, vegetation or other measures used to deter unauthorised vehicle access.

Flood immunity:

- N/A.

Embellishments:

- refer to *Table 6*.

Indicative layout:

- refer to *Figure 8*.



Figure 8: Indicative layout – amenity reserve



Linear parks

Linear parks and esplanades are long narrow corridors of land that provide recreational opportunities suitable for their linear nature, often connecting other open space functions and key features and facilities. A destination in their own right due to attractive locations (eg waterfront, along the edge of bushland reserves), they are often linear in shape due to the nature of adjoining landscape features such as foreshores and waterways. Linear parks facilitate pedestrian and cycle connection between residential uses and the overall open space network, linking active and passive recreation. These parks are not part of the active transport network and are primarily for recreation.

Standards

Provision rate:

- N/A.

Size, shape and frontage:

- where located on a waterway of stream order 5* or above, a minimum 30m width
- where on a waterway of stream order 3 or 4*, or not located adjacent to a waterway, a minimum 15m width
- generally linear in shape and of an appropriate length with multiple access points to avoid entrapment
- where a riparian conservation buffer is required, the required linear park width is provided in addition to the riparian buffer.

Topography and gradient:

- land should be reasonably flat unless elevation provides a public benefit (eg view).

Location and accessibility:

- adjacent to foreshore areas or riparian corridors (rivers and creeks) where possible
- linked to the recreation trails or pedestrian/bicycle network
- signage provided in key locations for way finding within and on-route to the park
- emergency and service vehicle access provided at appropriate locations.

Linkages:

- parks provide a connection between multiple open space areas and community hubs.

Activities:

- recreation (ie walking, recreational cycling)
- use of exercise equipment.

Functionality:

- pathway connections should be shared use

and accommodate varying levels of mobility

- play spaces and fitness nodes may be included close to pathways
- adequate natural shade provided that maximises user comfort and safety.

Landscape and character:

- distinctive qualities of the landscape character (formal to natural) strengthened through material selection, built form and planting design
- existing trees retained and new trees planted at strategic locations to contribute to amenity
- key viewpoints identified and protected
- interpretive elements provided for cultural and environmental features.

Natural assets:

- a planting style that suits the character of the park and local area
- where integrated, WSUD elements included in open space should not interfere with the functionality of the park.

Safety and security:

- CPTED principles applied relevant to the level of risk and nature of setting
- landscaping, vegetation or other measures used to deter unauthorised vehicle access.

Flood immunity:

- key infrastructure (ie exercise equipment, bins, pathways, fencing, etc.) above 5% AEP (1 in 20)
- park layout designed so that stormwater flows do not compromise function or safety in the park.

Embellishments:

- refer to Table 6.

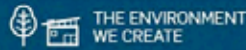
Indicative layout:

- refer to Figure 9.

*Waterway Stream Orders are defined in the Waterways Desired Standards of Service



Figure 9: Indicative layout – linear park



Category standards – landscape

Landscape corridors

Landscape corridors are long and narrow tracts of land that function as green space between differing land uses and contribute to the ecological services and natural amenity. Landscape corridors primarily provide visual and physical landscape amenity and do not encourage pedestrian access or provide recreational facilities. Landscape corridors can function as biodiversity linkages and connect nature to the urban built form.

Standards

Provision rate:

- N/A.

Size, shape and frontage:

- park appropriately sized to sustainably support mature trees while providing adequate buffers to adjoining properties
- sufficient road frontage to allow passive surveillance.

Topography and gradient:

- N/A.

Location and accessibility:

- consideration given to service vehicle access requirements for maintenance.

Linkages:

- can provide a corridor for flora and fauna between parks or reserves.

Activities:

- Limited activity.

Landscape and character:

- natural vegetation to be retained where appropriate.

Natural assets:

- a planting style that suits the character of the park and local area.

Safety and security:

- CPTED principles applied relevant to the level of risk and nature of setting where adjacent to areas with pedestrian access
- where integrated, WSUD elements in open space should not interfere with the functionality of the park.

Flood immunity:

- N/A.

Embellishments:

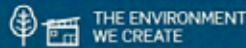
- refer to *Table 6*.

Indicative layout:

- refer to *Figure 10*.



Figure 10: Indicative layout – landscape corridor



Category standards – sport

Council-wide sports grounds

Sports grounds provide spaces and facilities for practising and playing structured or organised sports. They also provide a range of recreation activities and spaces for residents and visitors to the park. Council-wide sports grounds are large parks that provide spectator seating, supporting infrastructure and parking for major sports events. They cater for a large catchment and normally accommodate several organisations that share the facilities. These parks may host major community and sporting events. They may be appropriate locations for outdoor stadiums and event spaces.

Standards

Provision rate:

- 0.5ha per 1000 people.

Size, shape and frontage:

- minimum 20ha (refer to standard land requirements)
- minimum width of 400m
- a regular and compact shape that can accommodate the intended role and function
- road frontage a minimum of 50% of perimeter
- allowance of 5% of the site for drainage from within the site, with an appropriate runoff buffer
- minimum of 20m buffer on 2 sides, in addition to safety requirements for fields.

Topography and gradient:

- areas for sports activity to be generally flat and suitably graded for drainage
- key use areas provide for equitable access.

Location and accessibility:

- within 20km from most residences (generally 30min travel time)
- on or close to an arterial road and within walking distance of regular public transport
- linked to the recreation trails or pedestrian/bicycle network
- co-located or adjoining a recreation park where possible, creating a larger open space
- on-site car parking provided to meet user needs
- emergency and service vehicle access provided.

Linkages:

- internal pathways connecting to the street provided without conflicting with the primary use.

Activities:

- sports participation, recreation and community gathering, major events

- commercial activities may be permitted.

Functionality:

- multi-use fields and courts have shared clubhouse, storage and shade areas
- sporting activity and lighting to meet required standards to have minimal impact on residential amenity
- shade trees provided in car park areas and between fields, with unrestricted line of sight around playing areas
- cleared areas are grassed
- utility functions not servicing the park should be located adjacent and not impact functions.

Landscape and character:

- distinctive qualities of the landscape character strengthened through material selection, built form and planting design.

Natural assets:

- appropriate locations of the site substantially planted with locally native tree/shrub species
- where integrated, WSUD elements provided in addition to minimum land requirements and do not interfere with the function of the park.

Safety and security:

- CPTED principles applied
- landscaping, vegetation or other measures used to deter unauthorised vehicle access.

Flood immunity:

- playing fields above 5% AEP (1 in 20)
- key infrastructure and activity areas (ie bins, pathways, fencing, access and car parking etc.) above 2% AEP (1 in 50)
- buildings/structures above 1% AEP (1 in 100)
- designed so that stormwater flows do not compromise function or safety in



the park and fields allow sufficient drainage following an event.

Embellishments:

- refer to Table 6.

Indicative layout:

- refer to Figure 11.



Figure 11: Indicative layout – council-wide sports grounds



District sports grounds

Sports grounds provide spaces and facilities for practising and playing structured or organised sports. They also provide a range of recreation activities and spaces for residents and visitors to the park. District sports grounds are medium-sized spaces that may provide opportunities for shared use. They cater to the district and local catchment and are used as competition venues or community event spaces.

Standards

Provision rate:

- 1.5ha per 1000 people

Size, shape and frontage:

- minimum 15ha (refer to standard land requirements)
- minimum width of 300m
- a regular and compact shape that can accommodate the intended role and function
- road frontage a minimum of 50% of perimeter
- allowance of 5% of the site for drainage from within the site, with an appropriate runoff buffer.

Topography and gradient:

- areas for sports activity to be generally flat and suitably graded for drainage
- key use areas provide for equitable access.

Location and accessibility:

- within 5km from most residences in urban areas (generally a 60min walk, 45min cycle or 10min drive)
- on or close to a collector road and within walking distance of regular public transport
- linked to the recreation trails or pedestrian/bicycle network
- co-located or adjoining a recreation park where possible, creating a larger open space
- in higher density areas co-located with community infrastructure where possible
- on-site car parking provided to meet user needs
- emergency and service vehicle access provided.

Linkages:

- internal pathways connecting to the street provided without conflicting with the primary use.

Activities:

- sports participation, recreation and community gathering.

Functionality:

- multi-use fields and courts have shared clubhouse, storage and shade areas
- sporting activity and lighting to meet required standards to have minimal impact on residential amenity
- shade trees provided in car park areas and between fields, with unrestricted line of sight around playing areas
- cleared areas are grassed
- utility functions not servicing the park should be located adjacent and not impact functions.

Landscape and character:

- distinctive qualities of the landscape character strengthened through material selection, built form and planting design.

Natural assets:

- appropriate locations of the site substantially planted with locally native tree/shrub species
- where integrated, WSUD elements provided in addition to minimum land requirements and do not interfere with the function of the park.

Safety and security:

- CPTED principles applied
- landscaping, vegetation or other measures used to deter unauthorised vehicle access.

Flood immunity:

- playing fields above 5% AEP (1 in 20)
- key infrastructure and activity areas (ie bins, pathways, fencing, access and car parking etc.) above 2% AEP (1 in 50)
- buildings/structures above 1% AEP (1 in 100)
- designed so that stormwater flows do not compromise function or safety in the park and fields allow sufficient drainage following an event.

Embellishments:

- refer to Table 6.

Indicative layout:

- refer to Figure 12.

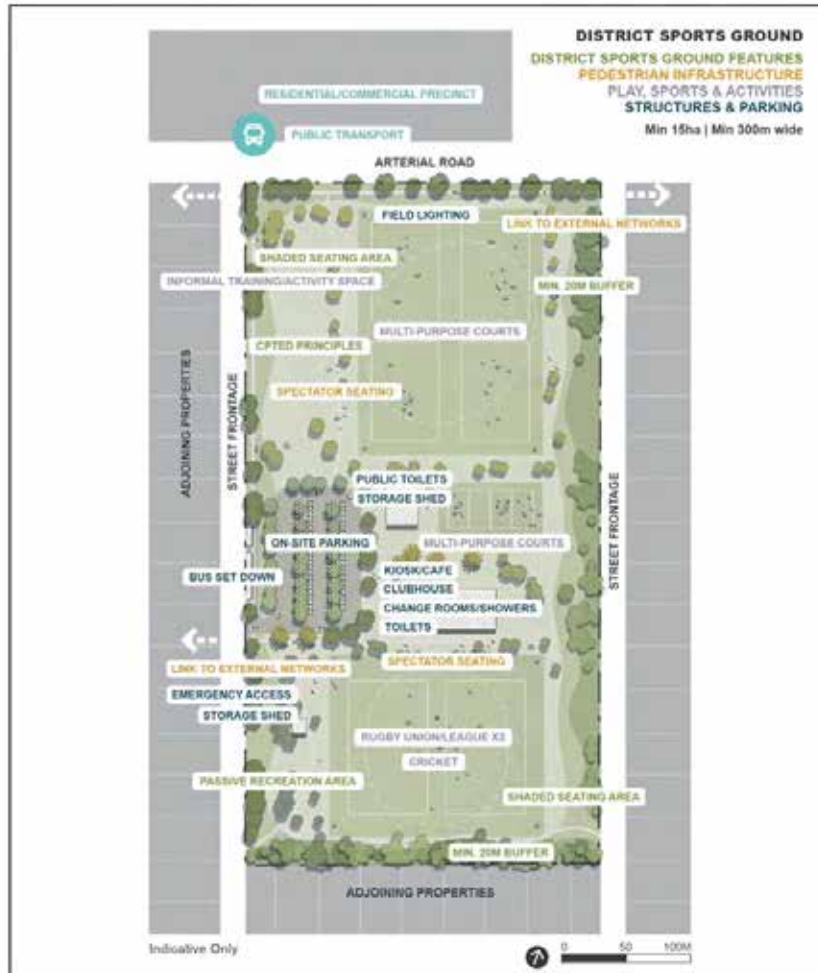
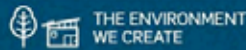


Figure 12: Indicative layout – district sports grounds



Specific purpose sports

Specific purpose sports provide for activities that have highly specialised requirements that may not be suitable for multi-use and require specialised equipment, layout or location (eg model aerobics, golf, motor sports, shooting sports and water sports). They include locations for difficult to locate activities.

Standards

Provision rate:

- N/A.

Size, shape and frontage:

- size, shape and frontage suitable for the intended use.

Topography and gradient:

- land to have a gradient of no more than 5% unless required by a specific sport.

Location and accessibility:

- on or close to an arterial road accessible to regular public transport where possible
- located in a position that will ensure adverse noise and visual impacts can be managed
- on-site car parking provided to meet user needs
- emergency and service vehicle access provided.

Linkages:

- internal pathways connecting to the street provided without conflicting with the primary use.

Activities:

- sports participation
- multiple use with compatible activities.

Functionality:

- relevant association standards for the specific activity considered in the land selection, design and construction

- shade trees provided where possible, in car parking areas and informal gathering areas.

Landscape and character:

- character reflects local identity and heritage values
- site screening and buffers provided to reduce noise and visual impacts and contribute to local amenity
- designed to positively contribute to the amenity of surrounding areas.

Natural assets:

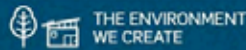
- boundary area and corners of site substantially planted with local native tree/shrub species
- where integrated, WSUD elements included in open space should not interfere with the functionality of the park.

Safety and security:

- CPTED principles applied.

Flood immunity:

- key infrastructure and activity areas (ie bins, pathways, fencing, access and car parking etc.) above 2% AEP (1 in 50)
- buildings/structures above 1% AEP (1 in 100)
- designed so that stormwater flows do not compromise function or safety in the park and fields allow sufficient drainage following an event.



Category standards – trails

Signature recreation trails

Trails and paths are generally provided for walking, horse riding, cycling and mountain biking. They may be multi use or specialised for a particular user group and traverse through a range of land tenures. Signature recreation trails have a different intent to the pedestrian and bicycle networks, which are primarily for active transport. A signature recreation trail is a highly recognised trail offering a comparatively unique experience. These trails attract tourists and provide an exceptional level of user experience. Signature recreation trails may also include water based trails used for non-motorised recreational activities (eg canoeing and kayaking).

Standards

Provision rate:

- N/A.

Size, shape and frontage:

- greater than 10km in length
- while the overall experience should be designed for half a day experiences, shorter options should be provided along the trail
- minimum 15m wide corridor (corridor may include vegetation)
- trail heads to be suitable for the intended function.

Topography and gradient:

- various gradients and topographies to suit the desired user experience, with natural contours followed to ensure even trail grades
- poorly drained and high erosion areas to be avoided.

Location and accessibility:

- generally within 50km in urban areas
- in urban areas trails located close to edges of parks to reduce impacts on park users
- location to give consideration of emergency and service vehicle access requirements.

Linkages:

- connection to recreation parks, sports grounds and amenity reserves, and traverse drainage reserves, environment reserves, state forests and conservation/national parks
- link to activity centres and active transport networks.

Activities:

- walking, horse riding, cycling and mountain biking.

Functionality:

- construction to be in accordance with

classification and associated standard, or consider relevant user group association standards

- consistent alignment, planning and design of a trail that crosses multiple tenures
- adequate natural shade provided that maximises user comfort and safety.

Landscape and character:

- where suitable, trail gently meanders to take advantage of natural and constructed features
- to be interesting and routed through different vegetation, landform and features
- environmental and cultural features are outlined in interpretive information where possible.

Natural assets:

- taller trees protected for shading
- planting to provide diversity of layers and qualities for wildlife needs – food sources connection, protection and breeding
- to be constructed so as not to impact on existing trees and reduce need for maintenance
- porous materials used in suitable areas to improve water penetration and reduce sheet flow.

Safety and security:

- CPTED principles applied
- safety signage and fencing provided where necessary
- design manages conflicting land uses to ensure safety for users.

Flood immunity:

- consider the provision of appropriate drainage in the trail planning, design and construction process
- bridges/culverts are used to cross watercourses; however provision is minimised where possible.

Embellishments:

- refer to Table 6.



Indicative layout:

- refer to *Figure 13*.



District recreation trails

Trails and paths are generally provided for walking, horse riding, cycling and mountain biking. They may be multi use or specialised for a particular user group and traverse through a range of land tenures. District recreation trails have a different intent to the pedestrian and bicycle networks which are primarily for active transport. A district recreation trail may involve a network of trails offering different route options to multiple access points. District recreation trails may be designed and managed to meet specific recreational user groups.

Standards

Provision rate:

- N/A.

Size, shape and frontage:

- generally 5-10km in length
- while the overall experience should be designed for an hour or more of use, shorter options should be provided along the trail
- minimum 15m wide corridor (corridor may include vegetation)
- trail heads to be suitable for the intended function.

Topography and gradient:

- various gradients and topographies to suit the desired user experience, with natural contours followed to ensure even trail grades
- poorly drained and high erosion areas to be avoided.

Location and accessibility:

- generally within 15km in urban areas
- in urban areas trails located close to edges of parks to reduce impacts on park users
- location to give consideration of emergency and service vehicle access requirements.

Linkages:

- connection to recreation parks, sports grounds and amenity reserves, and traverse drainage reserves, environment reserves, state forests and conservation/national parks
- linked to activity centres and active transport networks.

Activities:

- walking, horse riding, cycling and mountain biking.

Functionality:

- construction to be in accordance with

classification and associated standard, or consider relevant user group association standards

- consistent alignment, planning and design of a trail that crosses multiple tenures
- adequate natural shade provided that maximises user comfort and safety.

Landscape and character:

- where suitable, trail gently meanders to take advantage of natural and constructed feature
- to be interesting and routed through different vegetation, landform and features
- environmental and cultural features are outlined in interpretive information where possible.

Natural assets:

- taller trees protected for shading
- planting to provide diversity of layers and qualities for wildlife needs – food sources connection, protection and breeding
- to be constructed so as not to impact on existing trees and reduce need for maintenance
- porous materials are used in suitable areas to improve water penetration and reduce sheet flow.

Safety and security:

- CPTED principles applied
- safety signage and fencing provided where necessary
- design manages conflicting land uses to ensure safety for users.

Flood immunity:

- consider the provision of appropriate drainage in the trail planning, design and construction process
- bridges/culverts are used to cross watercourses; however provision is minimised where possible.

Embellishments:

- refer to Table 6.

Indicative layout:

- refer to Figure 13.



Local recreation trails

Trails are generally provided for walking and cycling. They may be multi use or specialised for a particular user group and often traverse through a range of land tenures. Local recreation trails have a different intent to the pedestrian and bicycle networks which are primarily for active transport. A local recreational trail is a corridor, route or pathway which attracts users from within the local community. It may be connected to a district or signature recreation trail, but provides an accessible trail for activities with a shorter duration.

Standards

Provision rate:

- N/A.

Size, shape and frontage:

- generally less than 5km in length
- minimum 15m wide corridor (corridor may include vegetation)
- trail heads to be of a suitable size and location to meet the desired user visitation.

Topography and gradient:

- various gradients and topographies to suit the desired user experience, with natural contours followed to ensure even trail grades
- poorly drained and high erosion areas to be avoided.

Location and accessibility:

- within 500m from residences in urban areas
- in urban areas, trails located close to edges of parks to reduce impacts on park users
- location to give consideration of emergency and service vehicle access requirements.

Linkages:

- connection to recreation parks, sports grounds and amenity reserves, and traverse drainage reserves, environment reserves, state forests and conservation/national parks
- linked to activity centres and active transport networks.

Activities:

- walking, horse riding, cycling and mountain biking.

Functionality:

- construction to be in accordance with classification and associated standard
- consistent alignment, planning and design of a trail that crosses multiple tenures
- adequate natural shade provided that maximises user comfort and safety.

Landscape and character:

- where suitable, the trail gently meanders to take advantage of natural and constructed features
- to be interesting and routed through different vegetation, landform and features
- environmental and cultural features are outlined in interpretive information where possible.

Natural assets:

- taller trees protected for shading
- planting to provide diversity of layers and qualities for wildlife needs – food sources connection, protection and breeding
- to be constructed so as not to impact on existing trees and reduce need for maintenance
- porous materials used in suitable areas to improve water penetration and reduce sheet flow.

Safety and security:

- CPTED principles applied
- safety signage and fencing provided where necessary
- design manages conflicting land uses to ensure safety for users.

Flood immunity

- consider the provision of appropriate drainage in the trail planning, design and construction process.

Embellishments:

- refer to *Table 6*.

Indicative layout:

- refer to *Figure 13*.

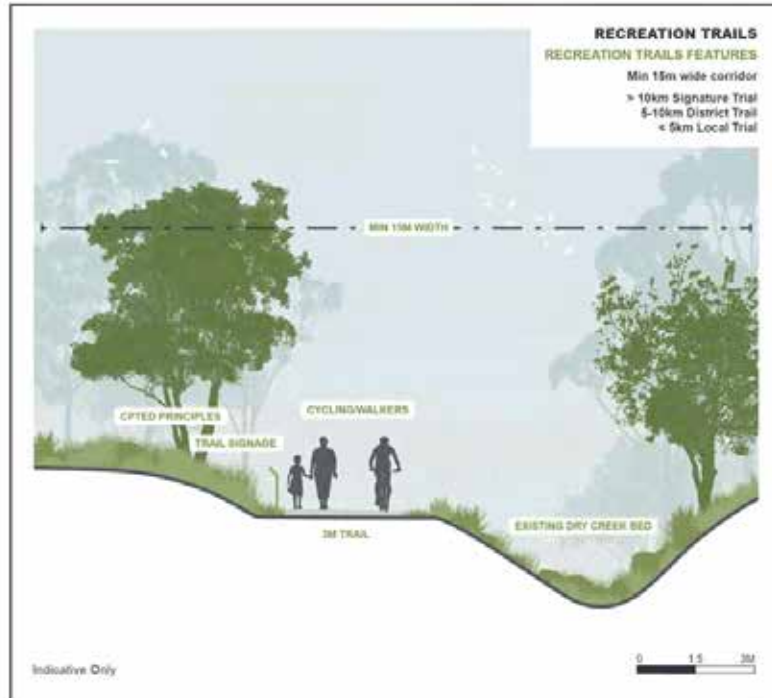


Figure 13: Indicative layout – signature, district and local recreation trails



Open Space Desired Standards of Service summary

Table 3 and Figure 14 provide an overview of Open Space desired standards.

Table 3: Open Space DSS summary

Category	Hierarchy	Minimum size	Minimum width	Minimum road frontage	Accessibility	Provision rate
Recreation	Council-wide	10–20ha	100–200m	50%	20km (30min travel)	0.7ha/1000 people
	District	3–5ha	50–100m	50% or 2 sides	3km (30min walk, 20min cycle 10min drive)	1.3ha/1000 people
	Local (urban)	0.5ha	50m	50% or 2 sides	500m (5–10min walk)	1ha/1000 people
	Local (rural)				Located in rural township	1 per rural township
	Local (industrial)				Within 1km from place of work	1 per estate
	Civic	0.5ha in principal or major centre 0.1ha in district centres or below	50m	25%	Within activity centre	1 per activity centre
	Amenity reserves	-	0.2–0.5ha	-	Sufficient for passive surveillance	-
Linear parks	-	-	15–30m corridor	-	-	-
Landscape corridors	-	-	-	Sufficient for passive surveillance	-	-
Sport	Council-wide	20ha	400m	50%	20km (30min travel)	0.5ha/1000 people
	District	15ha	300m		5km (60min walk, 45min cycle, 10min drive)	1.5ha/1000 people
	Specific purpose sports	-	-	-	-	-
Trails	Signature	10km+	15m corridor	-	50km	-
	District	5–10km			15km	
	Local	Less than 5km			500m	

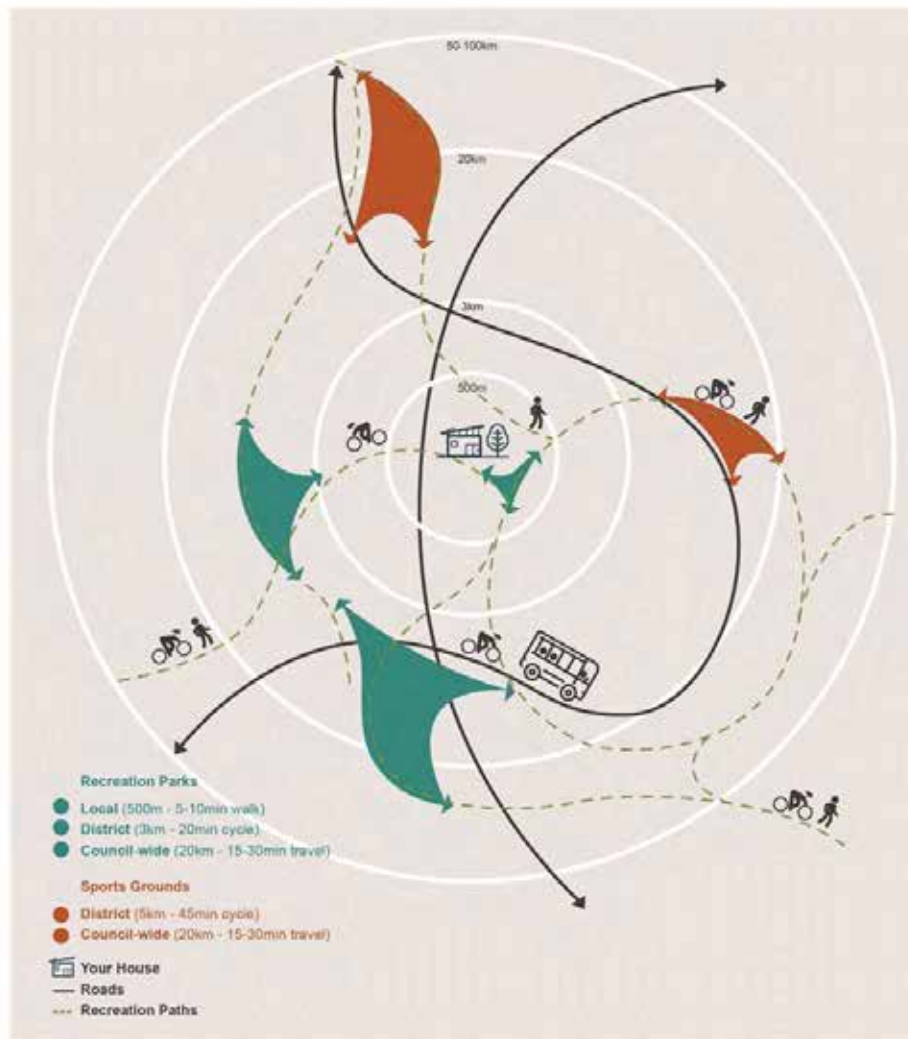


Figure 14: Open Space accessibility DSS

Summary of Open Space Desired Standards of Service – accessibility and catchments outlining desired travel time to park / sports ground from an urban home.



Social Infrastructure

Introduction

The Social Infrastructure Desired Standards of Service (DSS) are intended to guide the planning, design and delivery of facilities on the Sunshine Coast. The DSS should be considered as part of a wider assessment of local needs, including the demonstrated community demand, access to existing facilities, the opportunity for increased capacity of existing infrastructure, and innovative solutions.

Social Infrastructure categories

The Social Infrastructure DSS include the following categories:

- community use facilities:
 - community venues (including performance)
 - libraries
 - cultural facilities.
- sport and recreation facilities:
 - aquatic facilities
 - indoor sport and recreation facilities
 - showgrounds/major outdoor events spaces.
- community health and safety facilities:
 - lifeguard facilities
 - cemeteries
 - public amenities.

In addition, council has a responsibility with the state government to ensure an adequate and functional network of emergency evacuation centres and volunteer state emergency services. Guidelines for the planning of these facilities are provided in *Appendix 4*.

A summary of the DSS for Social Infrastructure is provided in *Table 4*.



Guidelines – planning and design

The following guidelines outline the fundamental requirements for the provision of social infrastructure. These guidelines are to be applied holistically in the planning, design and delivery of all social infrastructure.

Location:

- Sites and facilities are highly visible and centrally located within or in close proximity to activity centres.
- Sites and facilities are compatible with adjoining and adjacent land uses to minimise conflict and maximise benefit.
- Sites and facilities are located in optimised locations to encourage the reduction in private vehicle usage and facilitate walk, cycle and public transport access.
- Sites and facilities are located and designed to optimise self-containment, encouraging synergies with public and active transport networks and other social infrastructure, open space, residential, retail, commercial and essential services.

Access and equity:

- Location, design and management provides equitable access for all residents and visitors regardless of ability, age, income or ethnicity.
- Facilities are consistent with the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* and inviting to all user groups.
- There is an equitable distribution for all communities of the Sunshine Coast.
- Facilities are delivered in a timely manner to foster active and involved communities.
- Community access to spaces for a wide range of community uses and user groups is protected and enhanced.
- Access is connected to safe walk, cycle and public transport networks where possible.
- Facilities with high anticipated regular user numbers are serviced by frequent public transport services.
- Orientation and design facilitates easy and intuitive access and use.

Flexible, innovative and sustainable design:

- Facilities are fit for purpose and integrate flexible, multi-purpose and adaptable design to facilitate a wide range of activities and experiences.
- Development of the land optimises the opportunity for auxiliary uses and future expansion.
- The opportunities for co-location and integration with compatible uses are considered early in the planning process and pursued through partnership where appropriate.
- Auxiliary uses are designed to integrate with, complement and enhance community benefit and not compromise the ability to deliver core facility functions.
- Facilities are designed and managed to complement not compete with other infrastructure in the network.
- Facilities integrate smart technology principles and innovation.
- Facilities are developed in accordance with sustainable design principles, including reduced reliance on non-renewable electricity, minimising potable water usage, waste management (construction and operation), sustainable materials and products, and enhanced indoor environmental quality.
- The impact of a changing climate and mitigation opportunities are considered in planning and design.
- Facilities provide value for money and reflect durable, low maintenance and cost-effective design and materials, enhancing longevity and reducing whole of life capital, maintenance and operational costs.
- Local businesses, suppliers and products are supported where possible.

**Character, identity and sense of community:**

- Facilities contribute to the amenity and activity of the public realm by integrating with streets, footpaths and adjoining buildings and spaces.
- Design reflects local character and heritage and provides for a sense of place reflective of the local community and culture.
- Design strengthens local identity through material selection, built form and soft landscaping.
- Design is responsive to the local environmental context and incorporates or reflects local cultural places, natural features and enhances the local landscape.
- Interpretive signage and information provides the history or story of the place where appropriate.
- Design integrates public art and allows opportunities for cultural and creative experiences.

Safety and security:

- Provides safe and secure places that reflect best practice CPTED principles and contribute to public safety.
- Facilities are designed to be comfortable spaces for people to be safe and secure.



Land suitability

Land for Social Infrastructure must be suitable for its intended role, unconstrained and optimise development potential. Suitable land includes:

- land and access resilient to a changing climate and impacts from natural hazards, events and disasters
- land above the 1% AEP (1 in 100) flood level
- land free of health and safety hazards and encumbrances, ie easements and other utilities such as drainage, sewerage pump stations, electrical transformers and high voltage power lines
- land where slope not in excess of 10%
- land that is fully serviced by water, power and utilities
- land with a minimum 25% road frontage or a minimum frontage of 20m, whichever is the greater
- land that provides for suitable operational and emergency vehicle access (back of house)
- land that provides for on-site car parking requirements, including disability requirements with convenient access to user areas
- Land that is regular in shape
- Land not identified as a contaminated site.

Exemptions may occur where a proposal can demonstrate the constraints are advantageous to the role and function of the social infrastructure.



Category directions

Category directions provide specific policy direction in relation to specific categories to guide planning and development.

General:

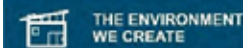
- The establishment of a high-quality network of facilities at the council-wide and district level is a priority.
- Council-wide and district facilities are located within principal and major activity centres where practical.
- Community access at the local level is primarily facilitated through partnerships and advocacy, including community use of school facilities.

Community venues (including performance):

- Community venues are developed as multi-purpose facilities with flexible space configurations suitable for a wide range of activities.

Libraries:

- Libraries are developed to respond to technological changes and an increased focus on community interaction, capacity building, literacy and knowledge creation and sharing.
- Enhanced access at the local level is provided through online and mobile services.



Cultural facilities:

- A network of cultural facilities is established to facilitate incubation, development, preservation and presentation of arts, culture and heritage.
- Cultural facilities are planned and delivered according to specific proposed function, viability, need and historical opportunity and integrated into community venues and libraries where appropriate.
- Culturally significant collections and heritage listed sites are protected and made accessible for community use and appreciation.

Aquatic facilities:

- Aquatic facilities are developed to provide for the needs of a wide range of user groups, including an increased focus on the integration of leisure water and play spaces.

Indoor sport and recreation facilities:

- A network of multi-purpose indoor sport and recreation facilities is established to cater for community needs and enhance the capacity to host competitions and larger sporting events.

Showgrounds/major outdoor events spaces:

- Showgrounds/major outdoor events spaces provide significant community and economic development opportunities for the Sunshine Coast, and provide for the ability to host a wide range of large scale community and commercial events.
- Complementary community, sports and recreation activities are accommodated within showgrounds/major outdoor events spaces without impact on event development.

Lifeguard facilities:

- A holistic consideration of the capacities of existing and planned bathing reserves, lifeguard facilities and associated infrastructure, such as transport options, car parking and public amenities, is undertaken to respond to forecast residential and visitor population growth.

Cemeteries:

- Cemetery facilities are developed to be culturally, ethnically and environmentally responsive.
- There is an equitable distribution and options of accessible and affordable facilities for all residents.

Public amenities:

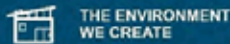
- Public amenities are safe, clean, accessible and easy to use with dignity for all community members.
- Public amenities are located and designed to ensure public safety, security and surveillance.
- Where feasible, public amenities are integrated into public and private facilities while maintaining public access.
- The number of public amenities in low usage areas is minimised.

Volunteer state emergency services:

- Council advocates to the state government for the establishment of volunteer State Emergency Services.

Evacuation centres:

- Large scale facilities such as indoor sport and recreation facilities, showgrounds/ major outdoor events spaces and council-wide and district level community venues are considered for their role in the Sunshine Coast network of emergency evacuation centres.



Category standards – community use facilities

Council-wide community venues (including performance)

Community venues are multi-purpose facilities that provide flexible spaces for a wide range of community uses, including meetings, performances, cultural development, community events, learning, recreation activities and social gatherings. Council-wide community venues are major community and economic facilities and have the capacity to host a wide range of community-related uses, including major events and performances (eg appropriate lighting, sound, production, seating, catering, ticketing, noise control). Venues at the council-wide level may be specialised facilities with a primary or secondary performance function.

Standards

Provision ratio and catchment:

- council-wide.

Site area, size and capacity (minimum):

- site area: 15,000–30,000sqm
- gross floor area (GFA): 2000–5000sqm
- capacity: 500+ people (seated).

Core areas:

- adequate spaces for large scale civic, performance and community events
- commercial grade kitchen and in-house catering capacity
- foyer and reception adequate to cater for large scale events
- office spaces for on-site staff
- storage spaces
- amenities (toilets, showers)
- car parking, including disabled car parking
- end of trip (cycle) facilities

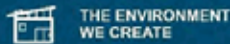
- loading bay/dock
- bus drop-off
- landscaped areas.

Auxiliary areas:

- spaces for related and complementary functions such as:
 - coffee shop/café/social enterprise
 - gallery/exhibition space/other cultural spaces
 - stage and back of stage facilities
 - workshop/training/rehearsal spaces
 - capacity for outdoor events
 - community information
 - additional community storage areas
 - capacity to function as an evacuation centre
 - externally accessible public amenities.

Management:

- on-site (full-time).



District community venues (including performance)

Community venues are multi-purpose facilities that provide flexible spaces for a wide range of community uses, including meetings, cultural development, community events, performances, learning, recreation activities and social gatherings. District community venues are designed and equipped to cater for district and local needs.

Standards

Provision ratio and catchment:

- 1:30,000–50,000 people (existing areas)
- 1:15,000–20,000 (greenfield areas)

(To respond to the anticipated limited amount of alternative social infrastructure in greenfield areas, a higher provision rate is recommended to address community needs)

- access within 10km.

Site area, size and capacity (minimum):

- site area: 10,000sqm
- GFA: min. 600–800sqm (core areas only)
- capacity: 200-500 people (seated).

Core areas:

- multi-purpose spaces configured to allow multiple activities to occur at the same time
- outdoor activity area/spill over space/wet areas
- kitchen – preparation grade
- reception/office, foyer
- office spaces
- storage spaces
- amenities (toilets and showers)
- car parking, including disabled car parking

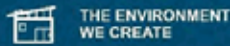
- end of trip (cycle) facilities
- landscaped areas.

Auxiliary areas:

- spaces for related and complementary functions such as:
 - additional office and/or counselling spaces for community organisations/support services
 - purpose designed cultural and arts development spaces
 - dedicated youth and children friendly spaces
 - community information
 - coffee shop, café, social enterprise space
 - other compatible uses on site (eg workshop, community garden, archives/community storage etc.)
 - capacity to function as an evacuation centre
 - stage or portable stage
 - externally accessible public amenities.

Management:

- on-site (full-time or part-time), potentially an anchor tenant (community/not for profit) organisation.



Local community venues

Community venues are multi-purpose facilities that provide flexible spaces for a wide range of community uses, including meetings, cultural development, community events, performances, learning, recreation activities and social gatherings. Local community venues cater for a range of activities that bring local residents together and foster a sense of community and belonging.

Standards

Provision ratio and catchment:

- 1:5,000–15,000 people
- communities under 5000 people with limited access to infrastructure may need a facility where there is limited access to alternative venues (eg in isolated areas and major greenfield areas)
- access within 3km.

Site area, size and capacity (minimum):

- site area: 5000sqm
- GFA: min. 300sqm (core areas only)
- capacity: 100 people (seated).

Core areas:

- flexible, multi-purpose spaces
- outdoor activity area/spill over space/wet area
- basic kitchen facilities
- reception area
- storage spaces
- amenities
- car parking, including disabled car parking

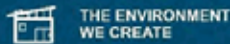
- end of trip (cycle) facilities
- landscaped areas.

Auxiliary areas:

- spaces for related and complementary functions such as:
 - office spaces for tenants (community/not-for-profit organisations)
 - other compatible uses on site (eg community garden, archives/community storage etc.)
 - safe children's play space
 - portable stage (but no specialised design or equipment to support performances)
 - externally accessible public amenities.

Management:

- may be unstaffed and accessed via a security key, or managed by an on-site tenant (community/not for profit organisation).



Council-wide libraries

Libraries are community and social spaces with a focus on community interaction, literacy and capacity building. They provide a range of resources, programs, creative, cultural and social opportunities for the whole community and inspire people to connect, grow and prosper. A council-wide library houses specialist collections, offers state of the art equipment and specialist staff assistance, caters to a high number of diverse users, including commercial/business users and has the capacity to host larger scale programming and events.

Standards

Provision ratio and catchment:

- council-wide.

Site area and size (minimum):

- site area: 15,000sqm
- GFA: As per current State Library standards (core areas only, auxiliary areas require additional space).

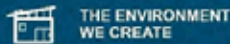
Core areas:

- collection areas
- staff areas, including kitchen
- public lounge areas
- quiet reading/study spaces
- foyer/service area
- community meeting spaces
- computer/technology space
- distinct areas for different user groups, including children, youth, students
- outdoor/wet areas
- integration with outdoor spaces supporting events and programs
- storage spaces
- amenities (staff and public)
- car parking, including disabled car parking
- end of trip (cycle) facilities

- landscaped areas.

Auxiliary areas:

- spaces for related and complementary functions, eg:
 - specialist collections/archives
 - technological/innovation hub
 - cultural and arts development spaces
 - cultural heritage and environmental interpretive spaces
 - business incubation and creative space
 - shared work spaces
 - gallery/exhibition space (foyer)
 - community information
 - council customer service/information centre
 - shop, café, social enterprise space
 - outdoor activity space
 - administration headquarters
 - externally accessible public amenities
 - capacity to function as a community support centre in the event of disasters.



District libraries

Libraries are community and social spaces with a focus on community interaction, literacy and capacity building. They provide a range of resources, programs, creative, cultural and social opportunities for the whole community and inspire people to connect, grow and prosper. Libraries cater for district and local needs and offers a range of resources, learning programs and spaces suitable to all age groups.

Standards

Provision ratio and catchment:

- 1:30,000–50,000 people
- access within 10km
- no resident within the urban area is more than 15mins drive time from a library service.

Site area and size (minimum):

- site area: 10,000sqm
- GFA: As per current State Library standards (core areas only, auxiliary areas require additional space).

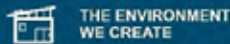
Core areas:

- collection areas
- staff areas, including kitchen
- public lounge areas
- quiet reading/study areas
- foyer/service area
- community meeting spaces
- computer/technology space
- outdoor/wet areas
- distinct areas for different user groups, including children, youth, students
- storage spaces
- amenities

- car parking, including disabled car parking
- end of trip (cycle) facilities
- landscaped areas.

Auxiliary areas:

- spaces for related and complementary functions such as:
 - specialist collections/archives
 - technological/innovation hub
 - cultural and art development spaces
 - cultural heritage and environmental interpretive spaces
 - gallery/exhibition space (foyer)
 - coffee shop, café, social enterprise space
 - council customer service/information centre
 - business incubator/shared work spaces
 - potential additional community storage areas
 - externally accessible public amenities
 - capacity to function as a community support centre in the event of disasters.



Council-wide cultural facilities

Cultural facilities are creative spaces that support cultural and creative activities and industries. Cultural facilities may be for the creation and art-making, artefact storage and preservation, or for rehearsal, performance and exhibition of arts, culture or heritage. A council-wide cultural facility provides high quality spaces for the incubation, development, interpretation and presentation of culture and the arts.

Standards

Provision ratio and catchment:

- council-wide.

Site area and size (minimum):

- site area: 10,000sqm
- GFA: 600–800sqm or as determined.

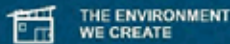
Core areas:

- indicatively a series of flexible workshop spaces/studios
- flexible, fit for purpose rehearsal/presentation spaces
- meeting spaces
- kitchen – preparation grade or commercial
- reception/office, foyer
- storage spaces
- amenities
- car parking, including disabled car parking

- end of trip facilities (cycle)
- landscaped areas.

Auxiliary areas:

- spaces for related and complementary functions such as:
 - cultural, heritage and environment interpretive spaces
 - art gallery and storage
 - museum
 - café/retail space/culture and arts enterprise
 - cultural business incubator
 - cultural collections storage
 - performance space
 - educational and interpretive spaces
 - capacity to function as an evacuation centre
 - externally accessible public amenities.



District cultural facilities

Cultural facilities are creative spaces that support creative and cultural activities and industries. Cultural facilities may be for the creation and art-making, artefact storage and preservation, or for rehearsal, performance and exhibition of arts, culture or heritage. District cultural facilities provide multi-purpose spaces for arts and cultural development and potentially specialised spaces complementing the larger network of cultural facilities.

Standards

Provision ratio and catchment:

- 1:30,000–50,000 people
- access within 10km.

Site area and size (minimum):

- site area: 5000sqm
- GFA: 300–400sqm or as determined.

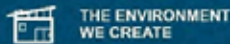
Core areas:

- flexible cultural development spaces
- meeting spaces
- kitchen – preparation grade
- reception/office, foyer
- storage spaces
- amenities
- car parking, including disabled car parking

- end of trip facilities (cycle)
- landscaped areas.

Auxiliary areas:

- spaces for related and complementary functions such as:
 - café/retail space/culture and arts enterprise
 - cultural collections storage
 - cultural heritage and environmental interpretive spaces
 - externally accessible public amenities
- flexible and fit for purpose rehearsal and presentation spaces.



Category standards – sport and recreation facilities

Council-wide aquatic facilities

Aquatic facilities are constructed swimming pools and leisure water available to the community for squad, lap and recreational swimming, water therapy, fitness, learn to swim and play opportunities. A council-wide aquatic facility accommodates a diverse range of aquatic user groups, has the potential to attract patronage from outside the region and the capacity to host major events.

Standards

Provision ratio and catchment:

- council-wide.

Site area, size and capacity (minimum):

- site area: 20,000sqm
- GFA: 2000sqm water area
- capacity: Service over 200,000 users per annum.

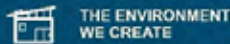
Core areas:

- 50m lap pool
- 25m lap pool
- learn to swim/program pool
- diving pool
- amenities (change rooms, showers and toilets)
- kiosk/café
- grandstand
- leisure water areas
- plant room and filtration

- storage spaces
- car parking, including disabled car parking
- end of trip facilities (cycle)
- landscaped areas.

Auxiliary areas:

- spaces for related and complementary functions such as:
 - gymnasium and other health and fitness facilities
 - hydro therapy areas
 - meeting spaces/clubroom
 - area for occasional child care
 - retail outlet
 - other complementary community uses
 - additional community storage areas
 - externally accessible public amenities.



District (major) aquatic facilities

Aquatic facilities are constructed swimming pools and leisure water available to the community for squad, lap and recreational swimming, water therapy, fitness, learn to swim and play opportunities. A major district aquatic facility caters for the aquatic needs and programs within a district and local area.

Standards

Provision ratio and catchment:

- 1:30,000–50,000 people
- access within 10km.

Site area, size and capacity (minimum):

- site area: 15,000sqm
- GFA: 1500sqm water area
- capacity: Service up to 200,000 users per annum.

Core areas:

- lap pool (25m)
- learn to swim/program pool
- leisure water
- amenities (change rooms, showers and toilets)
- kiosk/café
- storage spaces

- plant room and filtration
- car parking, including disabled car parking
- end of trip facilities (cycle)
- landscaped areas.

Auxiliary areas:

- spaces for related and complementary functions such as:
 - lap pool (50m)
 - leisure water areas
 - hydro therapy areas
 - meeting spaces
 - gymnasium/fitness areas
 - additional community storage areas
 - externally accessible public amenities.

District (minor) aquatic facilities

Aquatic facilities are constructed swimming pools and leisure water available to the community for squad, lap and recreational swimming, water therapy, fitness, learn to swim and play opportunities. A minor district aquatic facility is a smaller facility which services a smaller population.

Standards

Provision ratio and catchment:

- 1:20,000 people
- access within 10km.

Site area, size and capacity (minimum):

- site area: 10,000sqm
- GFA: 500sqm water area
- capacity: Service 60,000 users per annum.

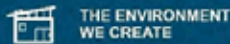
Core areas:

- lap pool (25m)
- learn to swim/program pool
- amenities (change rooms, showers and toilets)
- kiosk/café

- storage spaces
- plant room and filtration
- car parking, including disabled car parking
- end of trip facilities (cycle)
- landscaped areas.

Auxiliary areas:

- spaces for related and complementary functions such as:
 - leisure water areas
 - health and fitness spaces
 - potential additional community storage
 - externally accessible public amenities.



Indoor sport and recreation facilities

Indoor sport and recreation facilities are facilities that are predominately used for sport and recreation activities, and contain indoor multi-purpose courts. Facilities are of sufficient scale to cater for competitions, are purpose-built and meet standards for competition and safety. Facilities may also contain gymnastic halls or other indoor sport and recreation uses subject to demonstrated community demand.

Standards

Provision ratio and catchment:

- 1:30,000–50,000 people
- access within 10km.

Site area, size and capacity (minimum):

- site area: 20,000sqm
- GFA: 4000-5000sqm
- capacity: 3-5 courts.

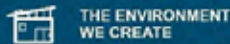
Core areas:

- multi-purpose courts, minimum three (3) courts allowing for concurrent activities
- grand stand/seating
- kitchen – preparation grade
- kiosk/cafe
- adequate storage spaces
- office space
- meeting space
- amenities (change rooms, showers and toilets)

- car parking, including disabled car parking
- end of trip facilities (cycle)
- landscaped areas.

Auxiliary areas:

- spaces for related and complementary functions, such as:
 - gymnastics hall (min. 750sqm GFA)
 - gymnasium and other health and fitness facilities
 - sports therapy areas
 - potential additional community storage
 - capacity to function as an evacuation centre
 - externally accessible public amenities.



Showgrounds and major outdoor events spaces

Showgrounds and major outdoor events spaces are premises used for large outdoor community events, including agricultural, horticultural or industrial shows, exhibitions, carnivals and cultural activities. Complementary sports, recreation and community facilities may also be accommodated within showgrounds and major outdoor event spaces. The sites also have the capacity to host major commercial events and expos, festivals, etc.

Standards

Provision ratio and catchment:

- council-wide.

Site area and size (minimum):

- site area: 150,000 – 200,000sqm
- GFA: N/A (multiple buildings and spaces).

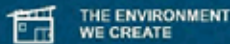
Core areas:

- main arena/oval
- pavilions (display and exhibition)
- offices/administration
- entry area/ticket box
- meeting rooms
- display space
- grandstands
- circulation areas
- outbuildings

- public amenities
- storage spaces
- car parking, including disabled car parking
- landscaped areas.

Auxiliary areas:

- spaces for related and complementary functions, eg:
 - sporting facilities (such as ovals)
 - equestrian areas and facilities
 - workshop space
 - community facilities
 - specialist clubroom
 - additional community storage areas
 - camping facilities
 - capacity to function as an evacuation centre.



Category standards – community health and safety facilities

Lifeguard facilities

Lifeguard facilities include lifeguard towers, storage sheds and associated infrastructure to support lifeguard functions. Facilities support patrolled beaches within bathing reserves. Lifeguard facilities are often shared or co-located with the volunteer Surf Life Saving (SLS) or Royal Life Saving (RLS) facilities.

Standards

Provision ratio and catchment:

- one patrolled beach within bathing reserves.

Site area and size (minimum):

- site area: As required
- GFA: As required.

Core areas:

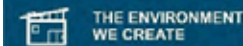
- lifeguard tower
- storage shed
- first aid space
- beach vehicle access
- car parking.

Auxiliary areas (examples):

- offices
 - administration
 - training/meeting space
 - medical room/first aid.
- amenities (toilets, showers, change rooms)
- kitchen facilities/eating area.

Specific land suitability:

- strong communication and mobile networks
- vehicle access
- beach access.



Cemeteries

Cemeteries provide an essential community service, catering for burials, ash interments and monumental areas and are places of cultural and historical significance.

Standards

Site area, size and capacity (minimum):

- site area: 40,000-100,000sqm
- capacity: 500–600sqm:1000 people.

Core areas:

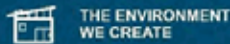
- lawn and monumental burial areas and ash interment (gardens and columbarium walls)
- amenities (toilets)
- facilities (shelters, seating, pedestrian paths, water points)
- signage
- car parking (including disabled)
- landscaped areas
- storage sheds and soil bays
- fencing.

Auxiliary areas (examples):

- crematoria
- memorial wall/other ash interment options
- chapel
- office space
- reception rooms
- pet cemetery
- historical/interpretive opportunities.

Specific land suitability:

- suitable slope stability (less than 10%) and geotechnical characteristics
- low potential for acid sulphate soils
- not constrained by significant environmental or habitat values, or extractive industry resources
- not located within a sensitive water supply or environmental catchment
- does not contain sites of known cultural heritage significance that would preclude cemetery use
- accessible from the existing public road network
- capable of being serviced by reticulated water, sewer, electricity and telephone services.



Public amenities

Public amenities are an essential requirement for both residents and visitors, and are located in public areas for community use.

Standards

Provision ratio and catchment:

- Public amenities are generally provided in council-wide and district recreation parks and sports grounds, fully serviced activity centres, civic recreation parks and patrolled beaches.
- Public amenities may be located in hinterland townships, key public transport nodes and key visitor destinations where adequate demand is demonstrated.

Core areas:

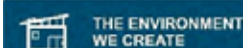
- toilet cubicles (*Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (DDA)* compliant)
- washbasins.

Auxiliary areas (examples):

- urinal
- showers
- change rooms
- baby change facilities
- adult change facilities
- mother's room
- drinking water
- storage.

Specific site suitability:

- connections to pedestrian paths, car parking, roads and facilities, with entrances facing onto the most active space
- located in highly visible areas.



Social Infrastructure Desired Standards of Service summary

Table 4: Social Infrastructure DSS summary

Hierarchy level	Council-wide	District	Local
Provision rate	Council-wide	1:30,000–50,000 people	1:5000–15,000 people
Catchment	Council-wide	10km	3km
Community use facilities			
Community venues (including performance)	Site area: 15,000–30,000sqm GFA: 2000sqm-5000sqm	Site area: 10,000sqm GFA: min. 600–800sqm A provision rate of 1:15,000–20,000 people is applicable for greenfield areas	Site area: 5000sqm GFA: min. 300sqm Provision may be required for communities under 5000 people with limited access to alternative facilities
Libraries	Site area: 15,000sqm GFA: as per current State Library standards	Site area: 10,000sqm GFA: as per current State Library standards	Enhanced access is provided through mobile and online services
Cultural facilities	Site area: 10,000sqm GFA: 600–800sqm or as determined	Site area: 5000sqm GFA: 300–400sqm or as determined Strategic historical and heritage sites and facilities are investigated on a case by case basis	N/A
Sport and recreation facilities			
Aquatic facilities	Site area: 20,000sqm GFA: 2,000sqm water area	District (major, 1:30,000–50,000) Site area: 15,000sqm GFA: 1500sqm water area District (minor, 1:20,000) Site area: 10,000sqm GFA: min. 500sqm water area	N/A
Indoor sport and recreation facilities	N/A	Site area: 20,000sqm GFA: 4000–5000sqm	N/A
Showgrounds/major outdoor events space	Site area: 150,000–200,000sqm GFA: As determined	N/A	N/A
Community health and safety facilities			
Lifeguard facilities	As required to service patrolled beaches within bathing reserves		
Cemeteries	As required to service existing and future communities Site area: 40,000–100,000sqm, size based on 500-600sqm:1000 people		
Public amenities	Generally located to service all council-wide and district recreation parks and sports grounds, civic parks, fully serviced activity centres and patrolled beaches. May also be located to service hinterland townships, key public transport nodes and key visitor destinations where demand is demonstrated		



Embellishment tables

Embellishment tables provide guidance in regard to potentially appropriate embellishments for each category.

Environment reserves

Legend

✓ = may be suitable based on-site assessment

T = key locations/trail head only

W = where adjacent to coast or waterway

Table 5: Environment reserve embellishment

Embellishments	Environment reserves				
	Conservation reserves	Nature reserves	Bushland reserves	Natural amenity reserves	Coastal reserves
Animals					
Artificial fauna habitat (eg nest boxes, bat box etc.)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dog off leash park					
Dog on leash			✓	✓	
Horse infrastructure			✓	✓	
Barriers					
Bollards	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fences and gates	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Erosion protection wall (hard)		✓	✓		
Erosion protection wall (soft)		✓	✓		✓
Walls – freestanding		✓	✓	✓	✓
Furniture					
Barbecues		✓	✓		
Bicycle racks and rails		✓	✓		✓
Bins		✓	✓		✓
Drinking fountains		✓	✓		
Picnic tables and benches	✓	✓	✓		✓
Seats	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Showers					✓
Taps - maintenance		✓	✓	✓	✓
Taps – public access		✓	✓		✓
Pedestrian infrastructure					
Boardwalks and viewing platforms		✓	✓		✓
Handrails and balustrades		✓	✓	✓	✓
Pedestrian bridges		✓	✓		✓
Ramps and stairs		✓		✓	✓
Sealed paths and trails		✓	✓		✓
Sealed footpath/bikeway (link to external network)		✓	✓		✓
Tactiles		✓	✓		✓
Unsealed trails		✓	✓	✓	✓
Planning and design					
Concept plan		✓	✓		
Detailed design		✓	✓		
Master plan	✓	✓	✓		
Planting					
Garden edging					



Embellishments	Environment reserves				
	Conservation reserves	Nature reserves	Bushland reserves	Natural amenity reserves	Coastal reserves
Planting (community gardens)					
Planting (landscape)		✓	✓	✓	✓
Planting (revegetation)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Shade trees (native species)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Shade trees (non-native species)					
Weeding	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Play, sports and activities					
Adventure based sports (eg obstacle course events)		✓	✓		✓
Event space		✓			
Exercise equipment			✓		
Flat well drained play area for kick and throw		✓			
Multi-purpose courts					
Multi-purpose fields					
Multi-use space (sports and games)					
Nature based camping			✓		
Play spaces (including play equipment)		✓			
Skate parks					
Spectator seating					
Signs, art, displays and memorials					
Artwork		✓			
Entrance statements					
Interpretive displays		✓	✓		✓
Memorials and plaques		✓	✓		
Signage - Information (eg wayfinding, trail head)		✓	✓		
Signage - Interpretive/educational (eg cultural heritage, flora, fauna)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Signage - Naming	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Signage - Regulatory	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Site preparation, utilities and smart technology					
Earthworks (eg grading, levelling and grassing)		✓			
Smart technology (eg Electronic counters, beacons)		✓	✓		
Irrigation (garden beds and turf)		✓			
Irrigation (sports fields)					
Lighting (open areas)					
Lighting (security)		✓			
Serviced site - water, sewerage, electricity		✓	✓		
Wi-Fi facilities		✓			



Embellishments	Environment reserves				
	Conservation reserves	Nature reserves	Bushland reserves	Natural amenity reserves	Coastal reserves
Structures and parking					
Bird hide		✓	✓		
Bus set down		✓	✓		
Clubhouses/change rooms/showers					
Interpretive/tourist/information office		✓			
Kiosk/café		✓			
Parking (on-site)	✓	✓	✓		
Shade structure for activity area (eg shade sail)					
Shelters		✓	✓		✓
Storage sheds					
Toilets		✓	✓		
Vehicle access (emergency/maintenance)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Water access, facilities and treatment					
Beach access					✓
Fishing facilities			✓		
Landscape drainage		✓	✓		
Rainwater tanks		✓	✓		
Water access (eg ramp/jetty/pontoon)			✓		



Open Space

Legend

✓ = May be suitable based on-site assessment

T = Key locations/trail head only

W = Where adjacent to coast or waterway

Table 6: Recreation park, landscape areas, sports grounds and trail embellishments

Embellishments	Recreation				Amenity reserves	Linear parks	Landscape corridors	Sport		Specific purpose	Trails Recreation trails
	Council-wide	District	Local	Civic				Sports grounds Council-wide	District		
Animals											
Artificial fauna habitat (eg nest boxes, bat box etc.)			✓		✓	✓	✓				
Dog off leash park	✓	✓									
Dog on leash	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓					✓
Horse infrastructure										✓	✓
Barriers											
Bollards	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fences and gates	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓
Walls – retaining (hard and soft)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Walls – freestanding	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓
Furniture											
Barbecues	✓	✓						✓			
Bicycle racks and rails	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	T
Bins	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Drinking fountains	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	T
Picnic tables and benches	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	T
Seats	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Showers (outdoor)	W	W	W			W					
Taps – maintenance	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	T
Taps – public access	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		
Pedestrian infrastructure											
Boardwalks and viewing platforms	✓	✓				✓					✓



Embellishments	Recreation				Amenity reserves	Linear parks	Landscape corridors	Sport		Specific purpose	Trails Recreation trails
	Recreation parks							Sports grounds			
	Council-wide	District	Local	Civic				Council-wide	District		
Handrails and balustrades	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓
Pedestrian bridges	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓
Ramps and stairs	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓
Sealed footpath/bikeway (link to external network)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Sealed paths and trails (internal)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
Tactiles	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Unsealed trails					✓						✓
Planning and design											
Concept plan	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Detailed design	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Master plan	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓
Planting											
Garden edging	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Planting (community gardens)	✓	✓	✓	✓							
Planting (landscape)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Planting (revegetation)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Shade trees (native species)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Shade trees (non-native species)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Weeding	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Play, sports and activities											
Adventure based sports (eg obstacle course events)										✓	✓
Event space	✓	✓		✓							
Exercise equipment	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓			✓
Flat well drained play area for kick and throw	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓		
Multi-purpose courts	✓							✓	✓		
Multi-purpose fields								✓	✓		
Multi-use space (sports and games)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓			
Nature based camping											✓



Embellishments	Recreation				Landscape	Sport	Trails			
	Recreation parks							Landscape corridors	Sports grounds	
	Council-wide	District	Local	Civic	Amenity reserves	Linear parks	Council-wide		District	
Play spaces (including play equipment)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Skate parks	✓	✓					✓			
Spectator seating							✓	✓	✓	
Signs, art, displays and memorials										
Artwork	✓	✓		✓			✓			T
Entrance statements	✓									T
Interpretive displays										✓
Memorials and plaques	✓	✓					✓			
Signage - Information (eg wayfinding, trail head)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Signage - Interpretive/educational (eg cultural heritage, flora, fauna)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓
Signage - Naming	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Signage - Regulatory	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Site preparation, utilities and smart technology										
Earthworks (eg grading, levelling and grassing)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Smart technology (eg Electronic counters, beacons)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Irrigation (garden beds and turf)	✓	✓		✓			✓			
Irrigation (sports fields)							✓	✓	✓	
Lighting (open areas)	✓						✓	✓	✓	
Lighting (security)	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Serviced site - water, sewerage, electricity	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	T
Wi-Fi facilities	✓			✓			✓			
Structures and parking										
Bird hide	✓	✓								✓
Bus set down	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	



Embellishments	Recreation				Amenity reserves	Linear parks	Landscape corridors	Sport		Specific purpose	Trails Recreation trails
	Recreation parks							Sports grounds			
	Council-wide	District	Local	Civic				Council-wide	District		
Clubhouses/change rooms/showers								✓	✓	✓	
Interpretive/tourist/information office	✓			✓				✓			
Kiosk/café	✓							✓	✓		
Parking (on-site)	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	T
Shade structure for activity area (eg shade sail)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓		
Shelters	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	T
Storage sheds	✓							✓	✓	✓	
Toilets	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	
Vehicle access (emergency/maintenance)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Water access, facilities and treatment											
Beach access	W	W	W			W					W
Fishing facilities	W					W					
Landscape drainage	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rainwater tanks	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	
Water access (eg ramp/jetty/pontoon)	W	W	W			W					W

Network Blueprint

Introduction

The Network Blueprints provide physical and geographical representation of existing assets and infrastructure, priority areas and future network recommendations.

The Natural Environment:

The Natural Environment networks are finite resources and their Network Blueprints inform protection and enhancement of these existing assets through future land contributions, transfers, protection and restoration.

The Built Environment:

The Built Environment Network Blueprints focus both on the existing and proposed future land and infrastructure needs. Open Space and Social Infrastructure requirements for the future (to 2041) are identified by applying the Desired Standards of Service (DSS) to the existing levels of provision and forecast population growth within each geographical catchment.



Biodiversity Network Blueprint

The Biodiversity Network Blueprint provides guidance to council and other stakeholders for the spatial planning and delivery associated with:

- the protection of biodiversity values
- building landscape connectivity through consolidation, enhancement and restoration of priority habitat areas
- the facilitated sustainable use of council's environment reserves
- catchment action planning.

The Network Blueprint comprises five maps that spatially represent various biodiversity elements that inform strategic biodiversity conservation network planning. These maps include:

- Native vegetation extent – refer *Figure 15*
- Priority regional ecosystems – refer *Figure 16*
- Core and connecting habitat Areas – refer *Figure 17*
- Conservation estate – refer *Figure 18*
- Strategic biodiversity corridors – refer *Figure 19*.

The Network Blueprint will inform and be informed by more detailed planning associated with biodiversity conservation.

Summary of the existing biodiversity network for the Sunshine Coast

The existing biodiversity network of the Sunshine Coast consists of approximately:

- 124,300ha of native vegetation
- 26 of 75 regional ecosystems that are considered a priority for conservation
- 67,100ha of core habitat areas
- 40,100ha of State conservation areas
- 6000ha of council environment reserves
- 26% of the local government area in conservation
- 44% of the local government area's vegetation in conservation.



Native vegetation extent

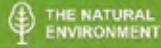
The extent and condition of native vegetation is a fundamental component of biodiversity and provides an effective surrogate measure of general biodiversity health.

Prior to European settlement the council area had more than 225,000ha of native vegetation. Today, 54% (124,300ha) of the vegetation has been retained. This map (*Figure 15*) represents the spatial extent of the remaining native vegetation which comprises both remnant (92,900ha) and non-remnant (31,400ha) vegetation. Changes in the extent of native vegetation over time will be measured to understand losses and gains respectively associated with development and conservation efforts.

The remnant vegetation data represents the state government's regional ecosystem mapping (Version 9, 2015), while the non-remnant vegetation represents fine scale vegetation captured by council using aerial laser survey technology.



Figure 15: Native vegetation extent



Priority regional ecosystems

The remaining remnant vegetation in the council area is made up of 75 different regional ecosystems. This map (*Figure 16*) represents the spatial extent of the 26 'priority' regional ecosystems (refer to *Appendix 1, Table 13*). Targeting these regional ecosystems in the delivery of strategic conservation outcomes will assist in the long-term conservation of these vegetation types.

A regional ecosystem is considered to be a 'priority' if it is identified as one or more of the following:

- threatened regional ecosystems – lost 70% or more of its pre-European extent within the council area
- poorly conserved regional ecosystems – 10% or less of its pre-European extent contained within council's protected areas
- classified as endangered at a state or critically endangered at a Commonwealth level.

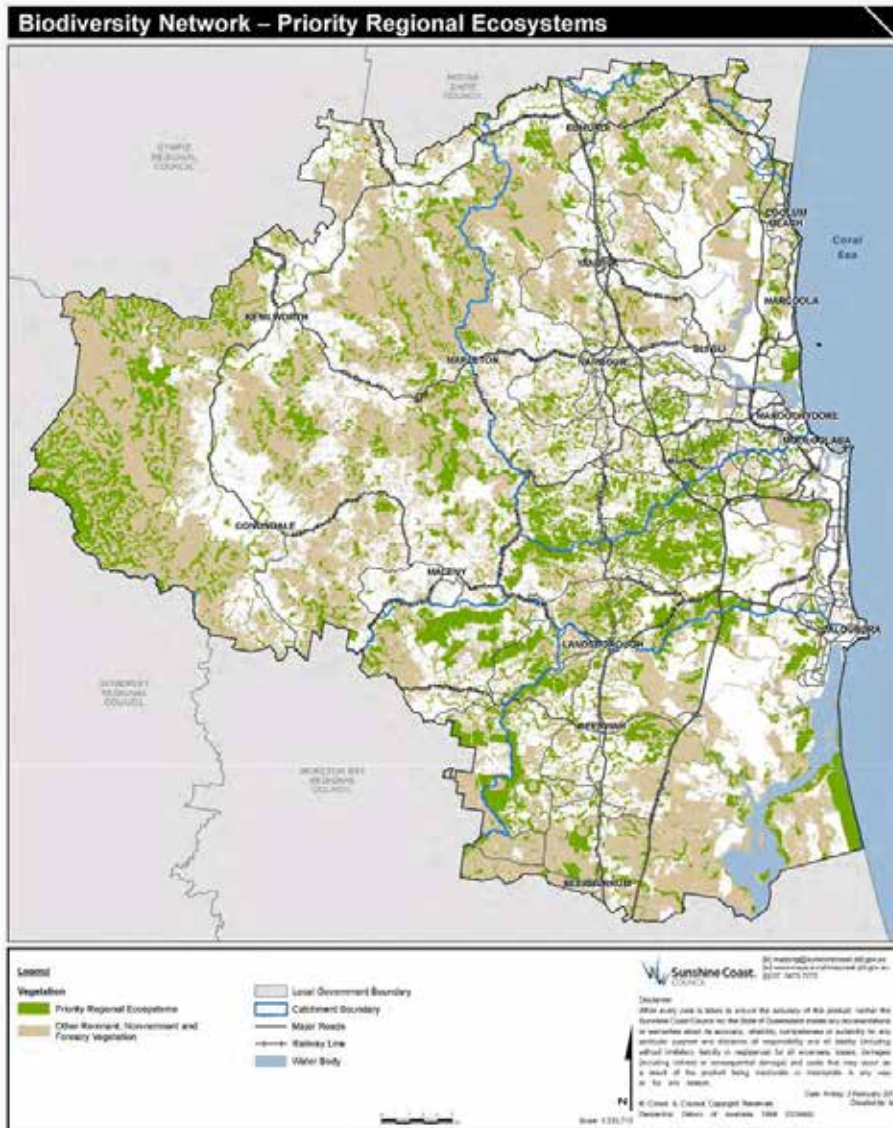


Figure 16: Priority regional ecosystems



Core and connecting habitat areas

Habitat areas can be defined by the size of the vegetation patch and how consolidated (contiguous and intact) the vegetation is, which has been influenced by the level of habitat fragmentation.

Increased fragmentation is likely to result in greater interruption to habitat functionality impacting on fauna movement, dispersal, food resources and feeding regimes. Therefore, understanding the spatial distribution and relationship between different habitat areas and the role they play in landscape connectivity and habitat functionality is important to assist in biodiversity conservation network planning and the delivery of strategic biodiversity conservation outcomes.

A method was developed using a geo-spatial fragmentation model to identify and classify remnant and non-remnant vegetation into a number of habitat types including:

- **primary core habitat areas** – patches of vegetation with an internal buffered area greater than 50ha and contiguous with primary core connecting habitat areas
- **primary core connecting habitat areas** – patches of vegetation (with no minimum size) defined by potentially multiple vegetated connections less than 50m but greater than 10m in width to primary core habitat areas
- **secondary core habitat areas** – patches of vegetation with internal buffered areas greater than 50ha but not associated primary core connecting habitat areas
- **stepping stone (large) connecting habitat areas** – patches of vegetation with an internal buffered area greater than 25ha but less than 49.99ha
- **stepping stone (medium) connecting habitat areas** – patches of vegetation with an internal buffered area greater than 10ha but less than 24.99ha
- **stepping stone (small) connecting habitat areas** – patches of vegetation with an internal buffered area greater than 1ha but less than 9.99ha
- **stepping stone (very small) connecting habitat areas** – isolated patches of vegetation less than 1ha
- **fringing habitat areas** – patches of contiguous vegetation, defined by connections less than 10m in width, to primary core connecting habitat areas, secondary core habitat areas and large, medium and small stepping stone connecting habitat areas.

The Sunshine Coast habitat areas include:

- 67,100ha of core habitat (made up of primary and secondary core habitat areas)
- 49,800ha of connecting habitat (primary core connecting habitat areas, large medium and small stepping stone connecting habitat areas)
- 7100ha of other habitat areas (very small stepping stone connecting habitat area).

Figure 17 represents the core and connecting habitat areas of the council area.

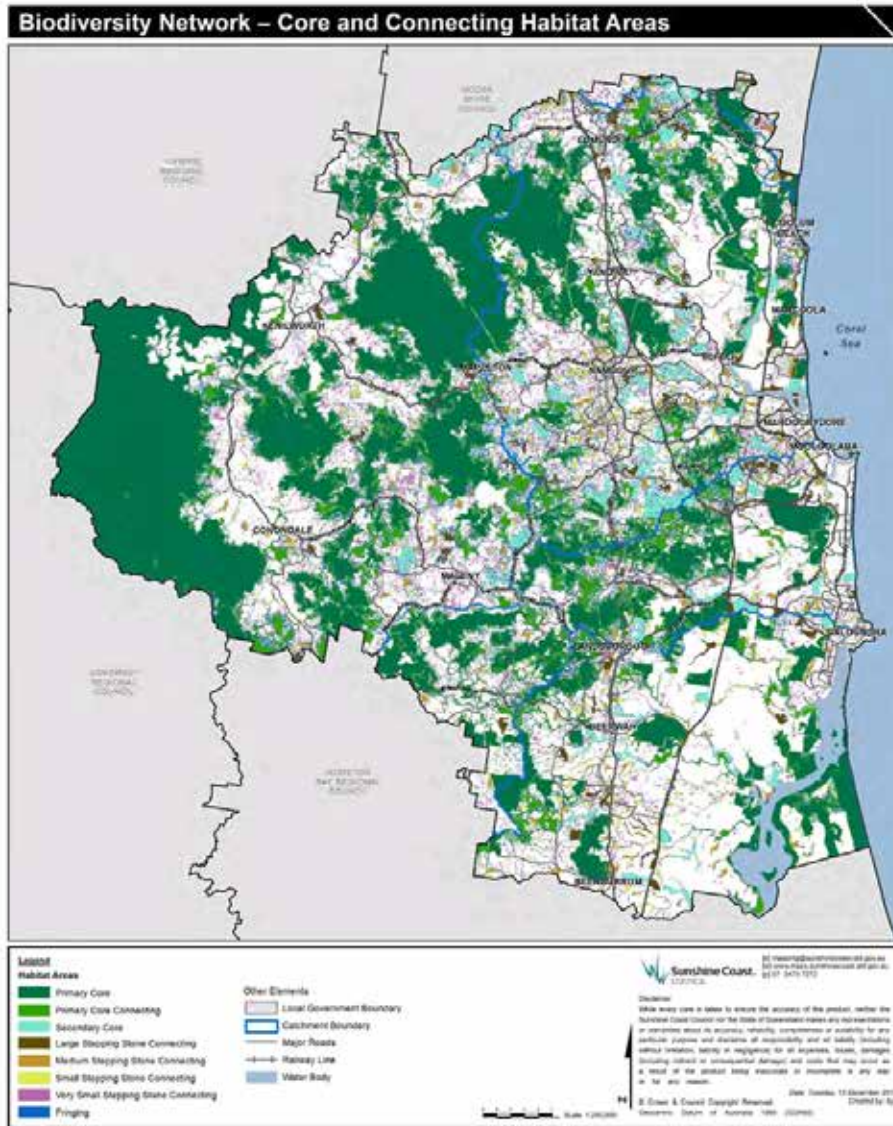


Figure 17: Core and connecting habitat areas



Conservation estate

The Sunshine Coast's conservation estate, which consists of protected and voluntary conservation areas, is critical to protecting regional biodiversity, enhancing ecological connectivity and increasing biodiversity resilience to climate change.

Currently 44% of the council area's remaining remnant and non-remnant vegetation is managed in the conservation estate. Understanding the current composition of the conservation estate in terms of land tenure, the types of vegetation communities being conserved and what vegetation communities need to be conserved, assists in biodiversity network planning.

The protected areas estate (*Figure 18*) which is made up of state, council and private protected lands is the backbone of the conservation estate. These areas protect 68 of the 75 regional ecosystems that occur on the Sunshine Coast.

Council has five different types of environment reserves in the protected areas (refer to *Table 7*).

Table 7: Extent of council environment reserves

Reserve classification	Area (ha)	%
Conservation	424	7
Nature	656	11
Bushland	4359	72
Natural amenity	362	6
Coastal	268	4
Total	6069	100

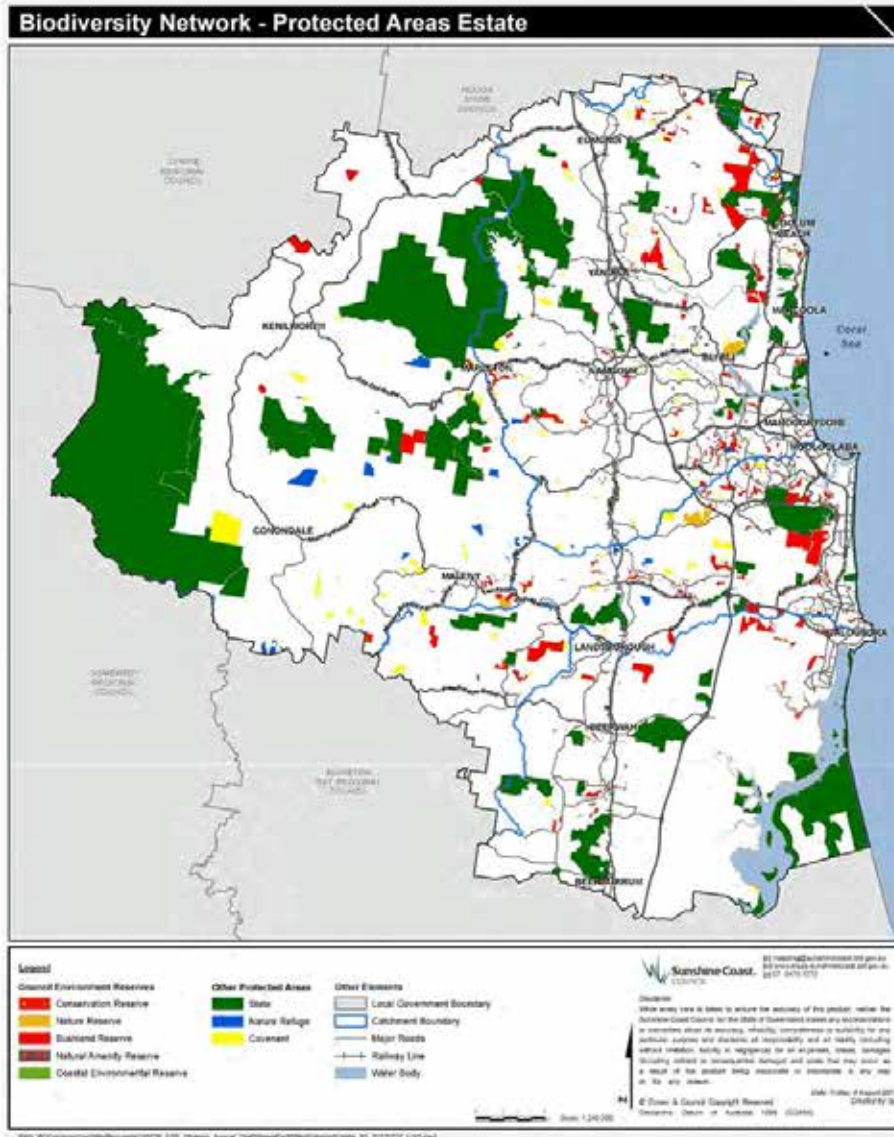


Figure 18: Protected areas estate



Strategic biodiversity corridors

The identification of regional strategic biodiversity corridors represents indicative areas in which potential landscape connectivity could be achieved. Such connectivity would assist to improve ecological functionality and enable fauna movement, gene flow and species and habitat migration under existing and changing environmental conditions.

The identification of these corridors (*Figure 19*) has been determined from existing local and regional strategic mapping and further refined using available vegetation, core and connecting habitat areas and conservation estate information.

Protecting and enhancing strategic biodiversity corridors will provide opportunities for fauna to move in a north-south direction as well as transition from the east to west, through different habitats from the coastal floodplains to the midlands and hinterland environments.

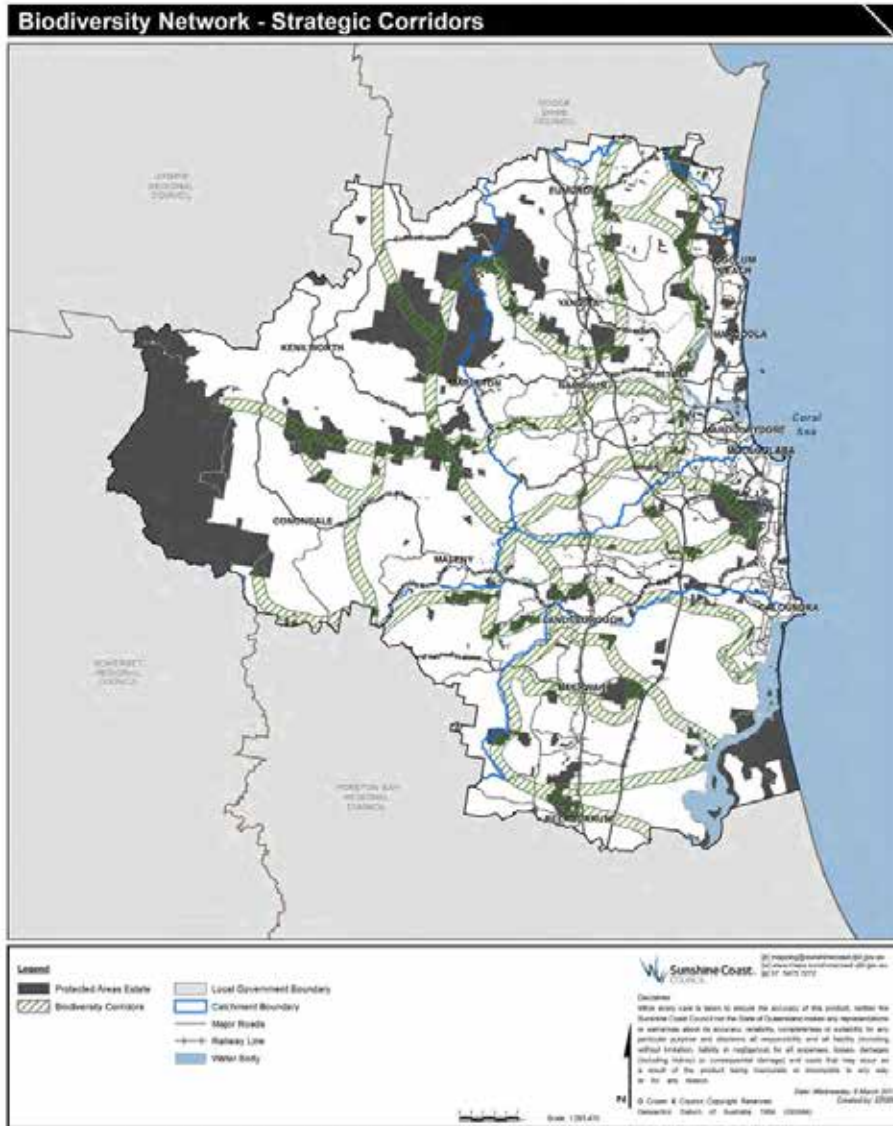
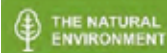


Figure 19: Strategic biodiversity corridors



Waterways and Wetlands Network Blueprint

The Waterways and Wetlands Network Blueprint provides guidance to council and other stakeholders for the spatial planning and delivery associated with:

- preservation, enhancement and facilitating sustainable use of natural waterways and wetlands
- efficient management of constructed waterbodies for their defined social and economic purposes.

The Network Blueprint will inform and be informed by more detailed mapping and spatial planning associated with Waterways and Wetlands.

Summary of the existing Waterways and Wetlands network of the Sunshine Coast

The existing Waterways and Wetlands network of the Sunshine Coast is made up of:

- all or part of six major river catchments – refer *Table 8*
- 12,000km of mapped waterways
- 390ha of permanent freshwater wetlands
- 80ha of public constructed waterbodies
- 300ha of canals
- 30 public boat ramps and 34 pontoons or jetties.

Table 8: Areas of major catchments within Sunshine Coast Council local government area (LGA)

Catchment	Area within Sunshine Coast LGA (km ²)	Fraction of catchment within LGA
Maroochy River	632	99%
Mooloolah River	223	100%
Pumicestone Passage (north)	458	58%
Mary River (upper)	848	9%
Stanley River (upper)	112	7%
Noosa River (south)	12.6	1.5%

Figure 20 shows the overall waterways and wetlands network of the Sunshine Coast LGA including six major catchments or part catchments and the following features:

- waterways
- tidal and freshwater vegetated wetlands
- natural and modified or constructed waterbodies.

Figures 21–25 show this information at a finer scale for each river catchment, along with the locations of boat ramps and public pontoons or jetties.

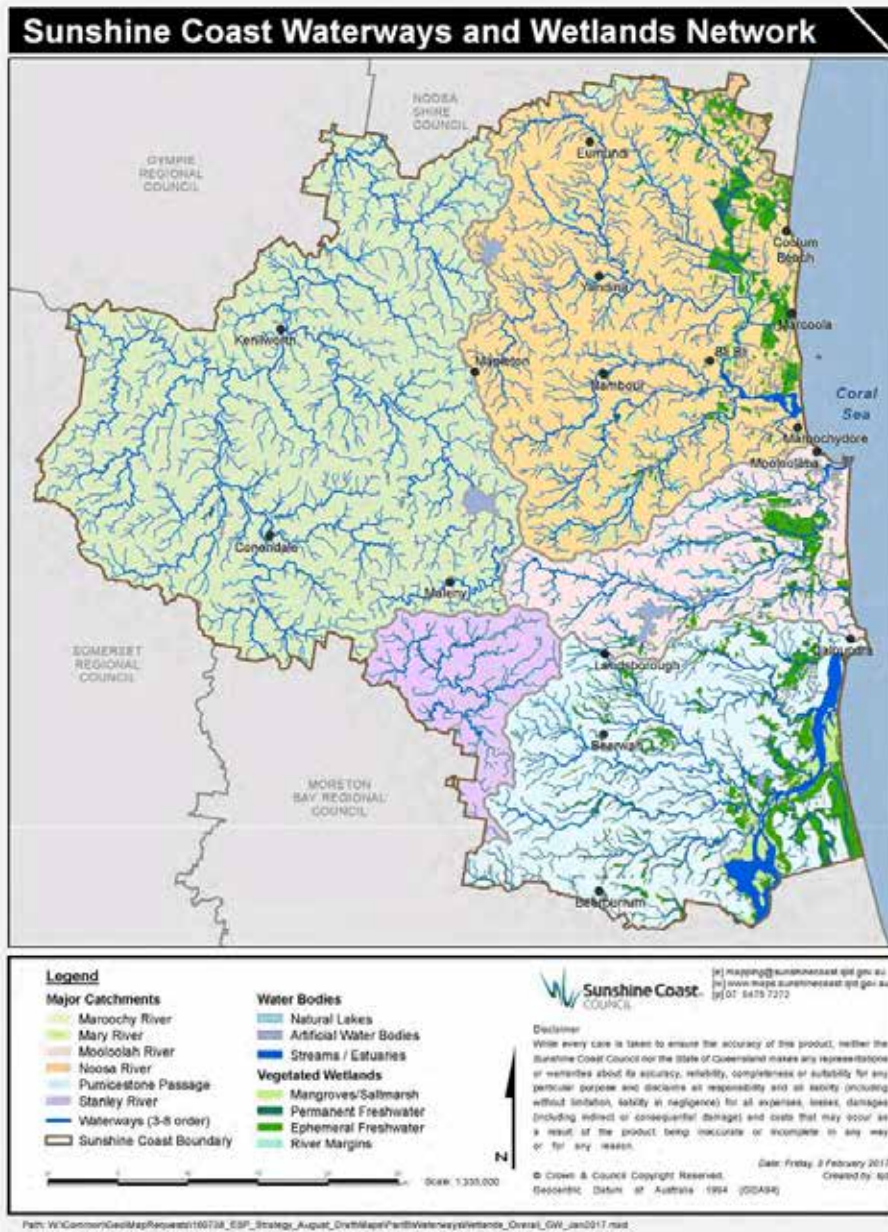


Figure 20: Waterways and wetland network

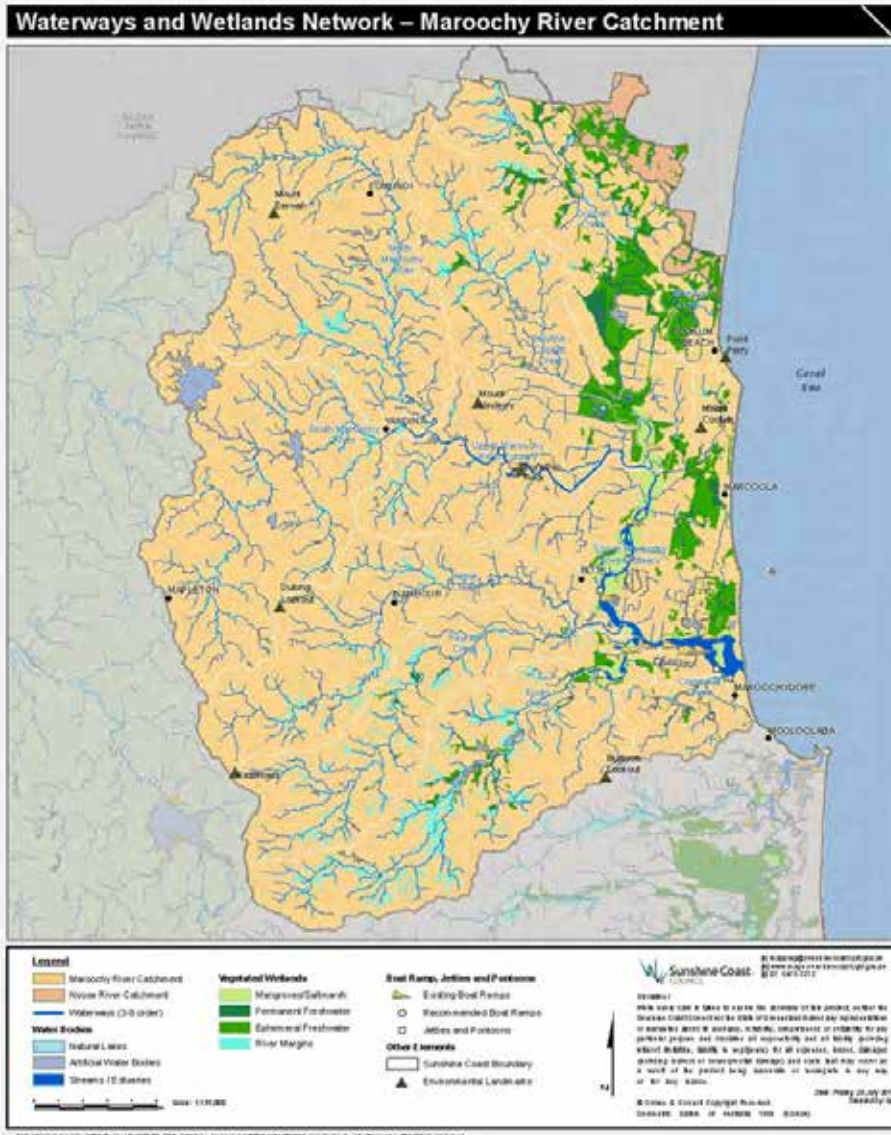


Figure 21: Maroochy river catchment

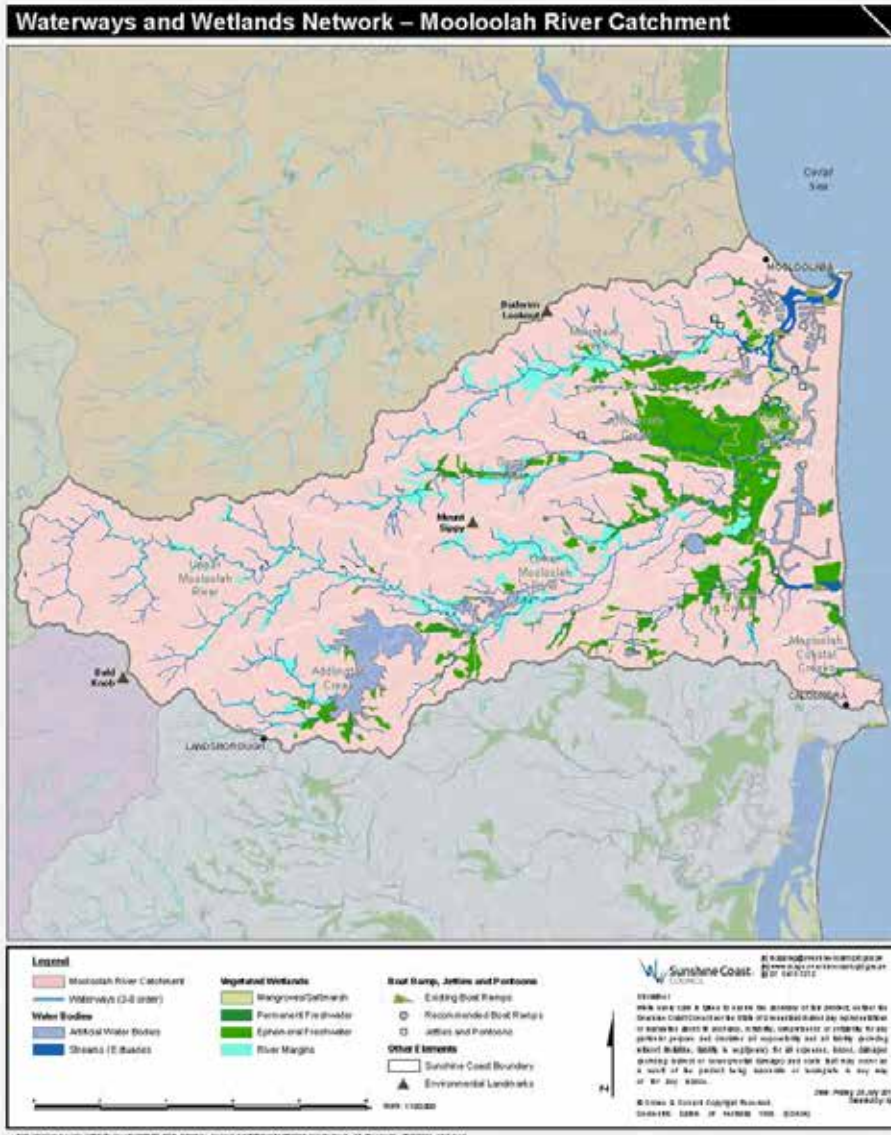


Figure 22: Mooloolah river catchment

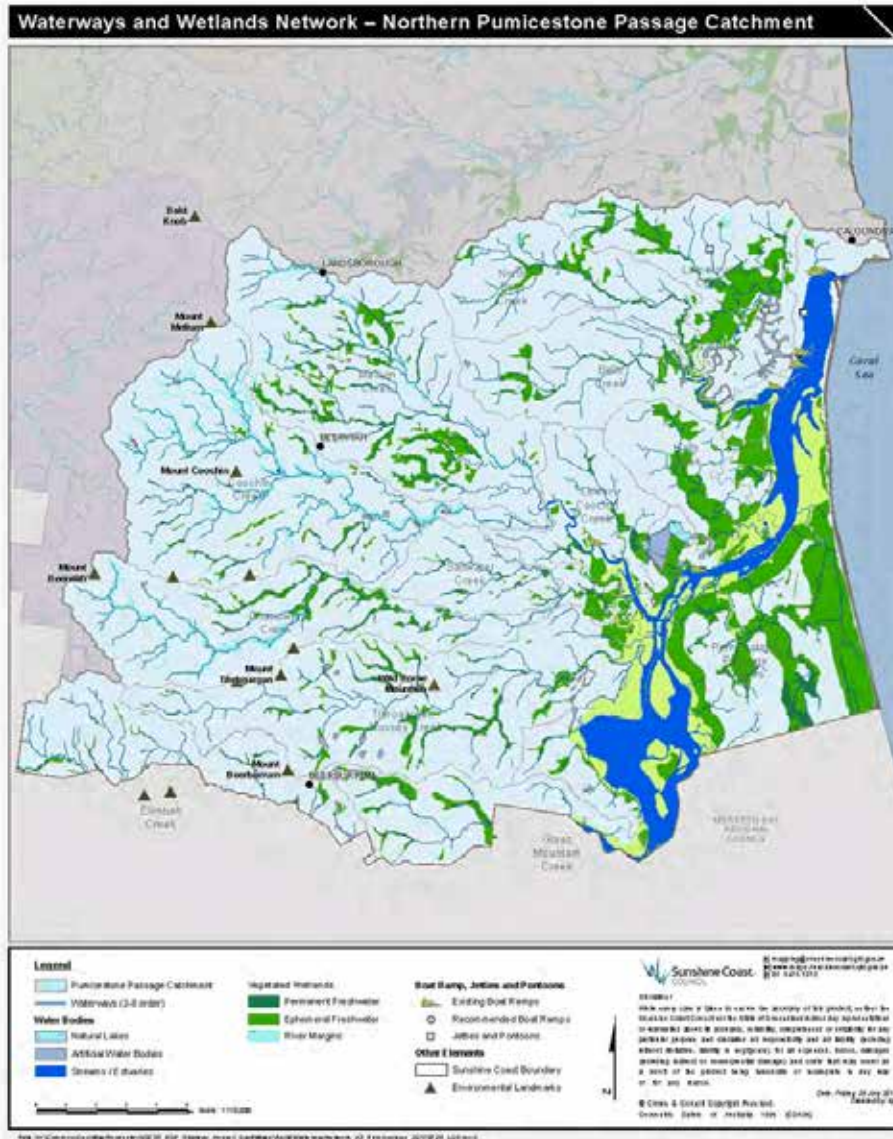


Figure 23: Northern Pumicestone Passage catchment



Figure 24: Upper Mary River catchment

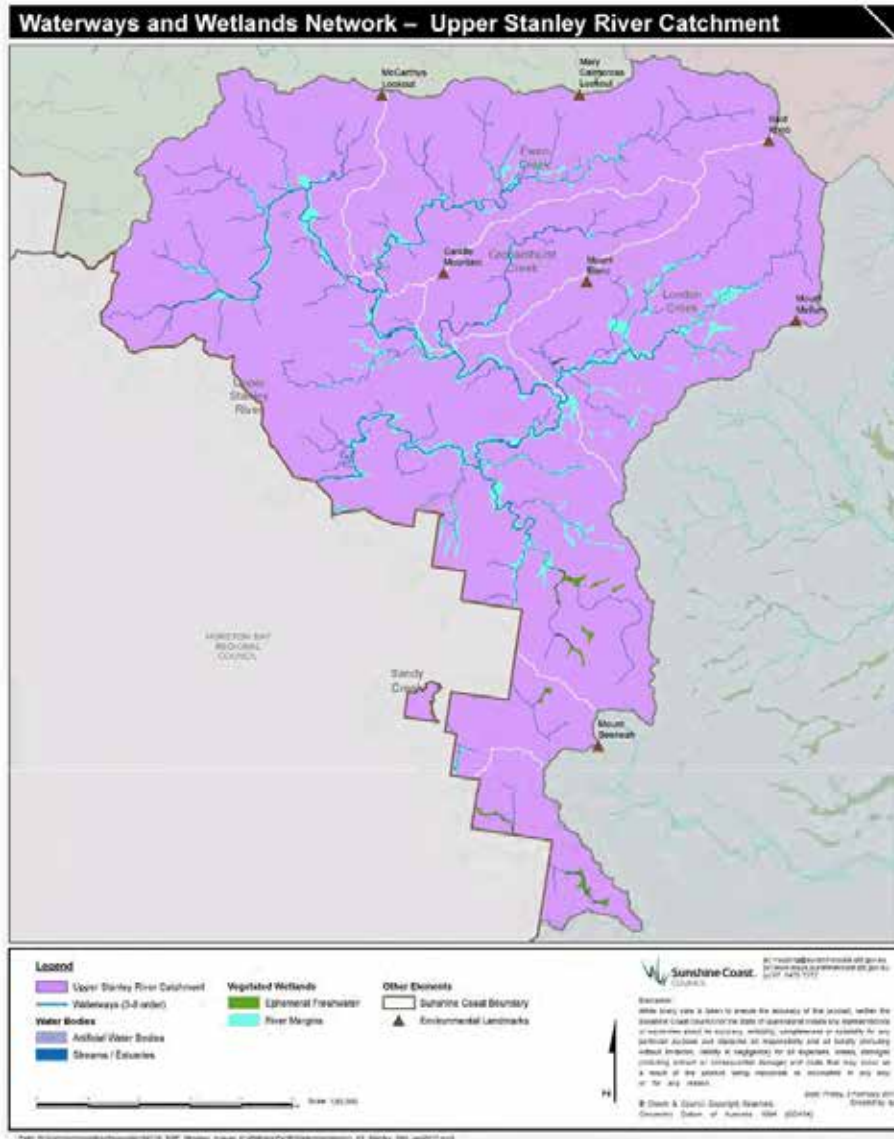


Figure 25: Upper Stanley River catchment



Coastal Network Blueprint

The Coastal Network Blueprint provides guidance to council and other stakeholders for the spatial planning and delivery associated with the preservation, enhancement and facilitated sustainable use of our coastal foreshores.

The Network Blueprint will inform and be informed by more detailed planning associated with coastal management.

For the purposes of the Coastal Network Blueprint, the coastline is referenced at three scales:

- 4 foreshore zones (broad scale)
- 28 beach units (finer scale)
- categorised foreshore segments (finest scale) – (based on level of modification and demand).

The four foreshore zones are based on physical boundaries that affect coastal processes, such as headlands and river entrances. Maps for the foreshore zones are displayed in this section, including:

- Zone 1: Coolum to Mudjimba – refer *Figure 27*.
- Zone 2: Mudjimba to Point Cartwright – refer *Figure 28*.
- Zone 3: Point Cartwright to Caloundra Headland – refer *Figure 29*.
- Zone 4: Caloundra Headland to Southern Boundary – refer *Figure 30*.

Within each foreshore zone are a number of beach units and the foreshore has been categorised based on the level of modification and demand to inform the Desired Standards of Service.

Larger scale mapping is available for each beach unit to provide more appropriate detail for planning and management purposes.



Figure 20: Foreshore zone 1



Figure 21: Foreshore zone 2



Figure 22: Foreshore zone 3

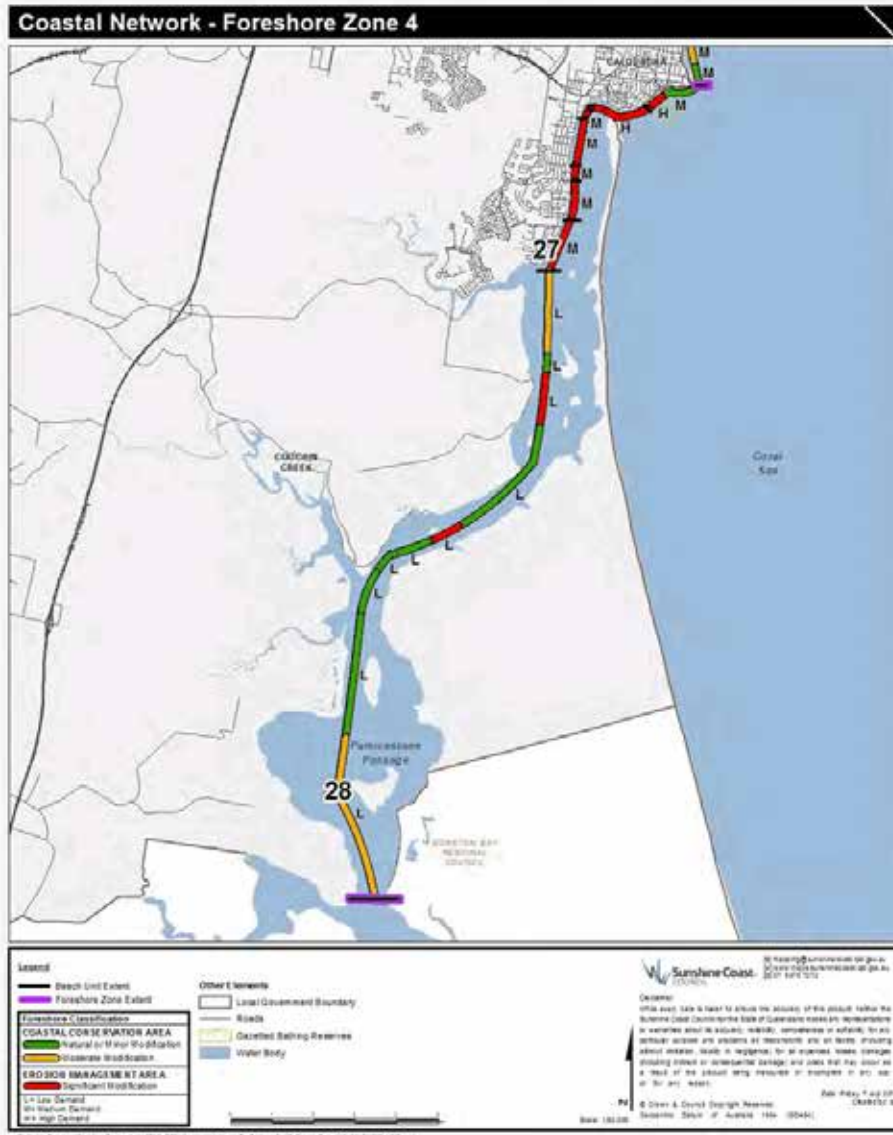
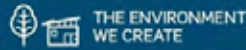


Figure 23: Foreshore zone 4



Open Space Network Blueprint

The Open Space Network provides guidance for the planning of recreation parks, sports grounds and recreation trails across the Sunshine Coast.

Given the size and complexity of the council managed open space network, the following blueprint provides guidance for future planning and includes broad recommendations based on the detailed assessment undertaken. It addresses existing shortfalls in open space provision as well as planning for anticipated population growth on the Sunshine Coast to 2041. The Network Blueprint enables council to plan strategically and determine the most appropriate options to achieve the strategy's vision and deliver on policy positions.

The Network Blueprint has been prepared based on three planning catchments:

- **council-wide** – recreation parks, sports grounds, specific purpose sports, recreation trails and the inter and intra urban separation areas ('green spaces') that provide a range of diverse experiences for users from across the Sunshine Coast
- **district** – recreation parks, sports grounds and recreation trails that provide recreational opportunities at a district level. There are six districts that currently service 30,000 to 80,000 people each:
 - Urban A
 - Urban B
 - Urban C
 - Urban D
 - Rural 1
 - Rural 2

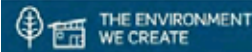
It is anticipated that the number of district catchments will expand as emerging areas of the Sunshine Coast are developed, such as Caloundra South and Palmview.

- **local** – recreation parks, recreation trails, linear parks and other open spaces that provide recreation opportunities and visual relief from the built form are planned for based on the 31 'Localities of Interest' within the Sunshine Coast.

Further details of each Locality of Interest and District catchment is available in *Appendix 2*. Refer *Table 14* and *Figure 47*.

The Network Blueprint is council's policy direction in relation to open space and subsequently will inform and be informed by more detailed planning. The Network Blueprint is a guide only and is subject to council's detailed consideration, prioritisation and annual capital and operational budget considerations.

A guideline to assist in prioritising delivery of projects within the Network Blueprint is available in *Appendix 4, Table 15*.



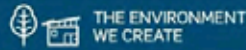
Summary of the existing Open Space network

Table 9 identifies the existing Open Space network in categories and approximate hectares.

Table 9: Area of existing Open Space network

	Category	Approx. area (ha)	Combined (ha)
Council controlled	Recreation		
	Council-wide recreation parks	100	1030
	District recreation parks	400	
	Local recreation parks	270	
	Amenity reserves	160	
	Linear parks	60	
	Landscape		
	Landscape corridors	40	
	Streetscapes	TBA	
	Sport		
Council-wide sports grounds	140	1810	
District and local sports grounds	470		
Specific purpose sport	1200		
Environment reserves			Approx. 6,000
Other	Other		
	Education facility (ovals)	140	2900
	SEQ Water land	2350	
	Utility (ie water and sewerage, drainage, waste, electricity)	290	
	Caravan parks	100	

The following section details current performance and key recommendations and identifies indicative locations by catchment. Recommendations for local catchments are contained within the district sections.



Council-wide recommendations

Profile

The Sunshine Coast is a rapidly growing area with coastal urban centres and inland towns, substantial rural, rural-residential and parkland areas, significant beaches, waterways, national parks, state forests and bushland.

The majority of growth is expected in and around the activity centres of Maroochydore, Caloundra, Caloundra South, Kawana, Sippy Downs, Nambour and Beerwah and Palmview.

Current performance

The Sunshine Coast currently has around 100ha of council-wide recreation parks and 140ha of council-wide sports grounds (including land that is yet to be developed). These are generally located close to the coast and support major population areas. Most of the existing developed open spaces are close to capacity and opportunities to expand are limited due to adjoining uses, the high cost of quality urban land, and flooding constraints. Many of the highly valued coastal parks are narrow esplanades struggling to keep up with the increasing demand for space. There is an increasing high demand on open space within the narrow coastal strip which is vulnerable to coastal hazards. The category direction to establish larger parks away from the coast aims to address this issue.

An open space assessment has identified a significant shortfall in the provision of council-wide recreation parks to meet the current and future user needs. While the land area for council-wide sports grounds is sufficient for the current population, a number of these facilities are yet to be developed and the distribution of these facilities must be considered. It is forecast additional land will be required to accommodate growth into the future for both sport and recreation. Strengthening east-west linkages, supporting club and sports development, securing green spaces to support urban growth, and providing for major event spaces in the region, are key priorities for council.

A number of specific-use sports are accommodated on the Sunshine Coast. Land is scarce due to the nature of some of these activities, topography and impacts on residences. Protecting existing facilities and seeking new opportunities is a priority.

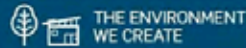
A significant recreation trail on the Sunshine Coast is the Coastal Pathway. The development of this trail is well advanced, with planning and construction of the uncompleted sections to continue into the future.

Key recommendations

Refer Figure 31.

Council-wide recreation parks:

- Ensure delivery of parks in Caloundra South, Palmview, Bokarina and Maroochydore.
- Investigate opportunities to provide a park in the Glass House Mountains for large community gatherings, events and recreation trail access.
- Develop and implement a master plan for Town Reserve, Caloundra.
- Investigate opportunities to provide new parks in Golden Beach, Meridan Plains and Peregian Springs.
- Implement Place Making Mooloolaba Master Plan.
- Investigate opportunities for a park north of the Maroochy River.
- Investigate opportunities for development of a major recreation park in the hinterland.
- Develop and implement master plans for parks at Nambour, Coolum and Montville.
- Investigate opportunities to provide parks along the Pumicestone Passage.
- Investigate opportunities to enhance the capacity of the Maroochy Bushland Botanic Gardens and Mary Cairncross Scenic Reserve.



Council-wide sports grounds:

- Investigate opportunities to service growth in Mooloolaba and Maroochydore.
- Ensure delivery of two proposed sports grounds in Caloundra South.
- Develop and implement master plans for sports facilities at Caloundra and Nambour/Woombye.
- Implement facility development plans for Maroochydore Multi Sports Complex, Kawana Sports Precinct, Elizabeth Daniels Sports Complex and Caloundra Regional Tennis Centre.
- Investigate opportunities for a National Outdoor Sports Stadium.

Specific purpose sports:

- Protect existing difficult to locate sports sites.
- Continue to investigate alternative sites for relocation of model aeros and motocross.
- Continue to advocate for suitable sites for motor sports (water and land based).

Recreation trails:

- Continue to develop and upgrade the Coastal Pathway.
- Plan and deliver a trail from Nambour to Coolum.
- Plan and deliver trails to connect significant sites within the Glass House Mountains.
- Expand a network of trails connecting east to west and north to south on the Sunshine Coast.
- Improve access to, and expand, non-motorised water craft trails.
- Refer to Indicative strategic recreation trails Map at *Figure 32*.

Green spaces:

- Expand green spaces to strengthen conservation and recreation opportunities close to urban living.
- Investigate opportunities to support and develop inter-urban separations providing the green frame and recreation opportunities for urban communities.
- Refer to indicative green spaces in *Figure 33*.

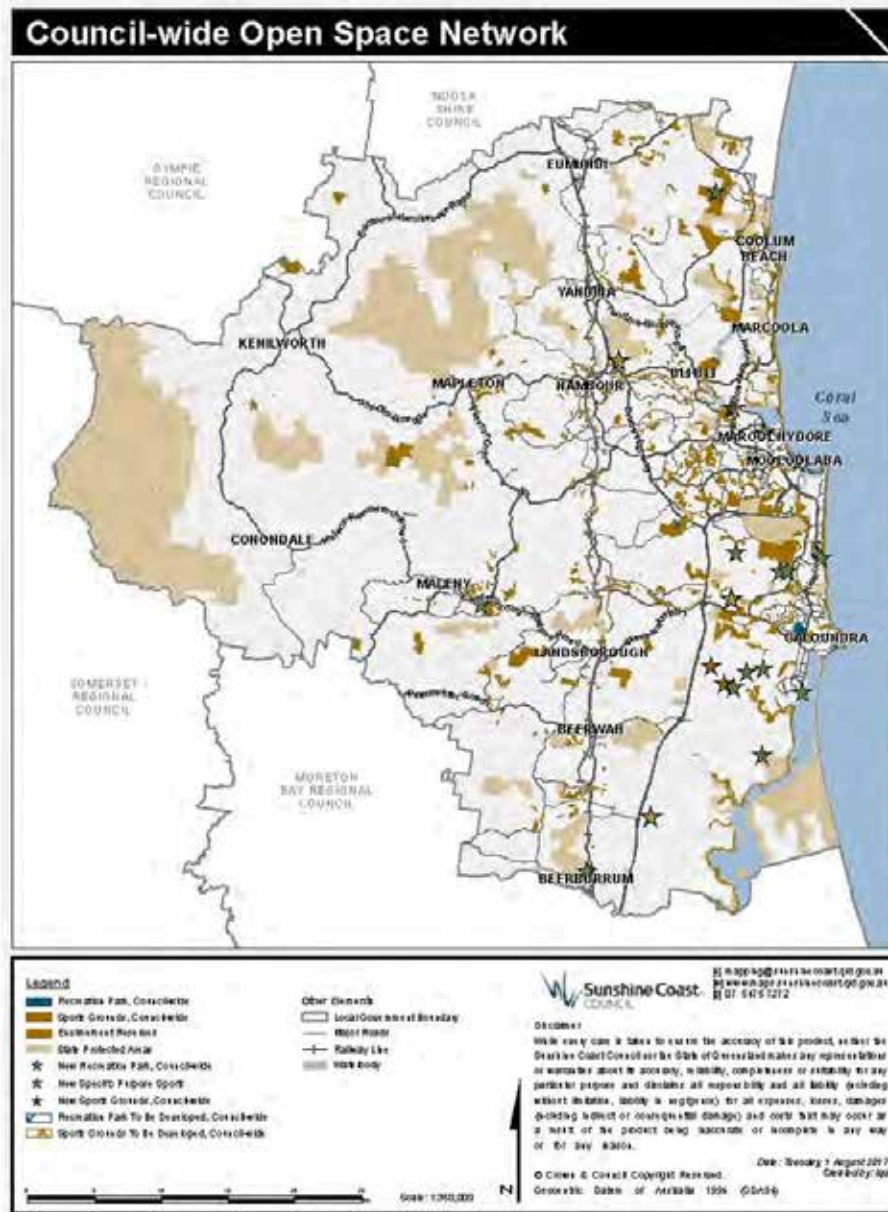


Figure 24: Existing and proposed future council-wide open space network



INDICATIVE STRATEGIC RECREATION TRAILS



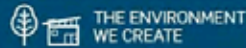
Figure 25: Indicative strategic recreation trails



GREEN SPACES



Figure 26: Indicative green spaces



District catchment – Urban A

Profile

The Urban A district includes coastal areas popular with residents and tourists. Caloundra is the major activity centre and provides higher level services for the catchment. A second major activity centre is expected at Caloundra South. In the south and west of the district the inter-urban break provides the landscape setting and biological diversity for which the Sunshine Coast is renowned.

Kings Beach Park provides for council-wide recreation in the catchment, with district recreation parks at Golden Beach, Aroona, Caloundra, Dicky Beach, Currimundi, Caloundra West, Moffat Beach and Shelly Beach. Parks near the beach are often at capacity.

Sports fields are provided in the catchment at the Caloundra Central Park Sport and Recreation Precinct, Frank McIvor Park, Meridan Fields Sports Ground, Russell Barker Park and Reserve 1000. The Coastal Pathway is a significant recreation trail running through the district.

The Urban A district includes the following 'Localities of Interest':

- Caloundra – Kings Beach – Moffat Beach – Shelly Beach
- Currimundi – Aroona – Battery Hill – Dicky Beach
- Little Mountain – Caloundra West – Meridan Plains – Bells Creek
- Pelican Waters
- Golden Beach.

Population is expected to increase significantly by 2041. Much of this growth is expected in Caloundra South and Caloundra West.

Current performance

The Urban A district currently has around 80ha of district recreation parks and 150ha of district sports grounds, including land that is yet to be developed. An assessment has identified the district has an adequate supply of district recreation parks and sports grounds, however this will become a shortfall as population increases. Existing parks are constrained in size with limited capacity to expand. New land is required to accommodate growth. Innovative open space provision is also required to address higher density development within the Caloundra central business district (CBD) area and coastal strip.

Key recommendations

Refer Figure 34.

District recreation parks:

- Ensure delivery of parks in the master planned areas of Caloundra South and Pelican Waters.
- Develop and implement a master plan for a park at Caloundra Road/Honey Farm Road.
- Investigate suitable locations to establish new parks in Meridan Plains, Little Mountain and Caloundra West.
- Investigate potential use of the former sewerage treatment plant at Caloundra to function as a park.
- Investigate opportunities to provide a park along the Currimundi Lake foreshore.

- Investigate opportunities to provide civic recreation parks at Currimundi and Golden Beach.
- Implement the Caloundra Centre Master Plan.

District sports grounds:

- Develop and implement a master plan for new sports facilities at Caloundra Road/Honey Farm Road (refer also to council-wide recommendations).
- Investigate the establishment of two additional sports grounds in the Meridan Plains area.
- Ensure the three proposed district sports grounds within the Caloundra South development area are delivered.



- Continue to implement the expansion of sports grounds in accordance with master plans at Reserve 1000 and Meridan Fields.

Recreation trails:

Refer *Figure 32*.

- Continue to develop the Coastal Pathway.
- Investigate opportunities for a connection between Caloundra and Ewen Maddock Dam/Landsborough (along Mooloolah River Corridor).

- Investigate opportunities to provide a canoe trail along Bells Creek.

Local recreation parks:

- Investigate opportunities to provide four new parks in Caloundra, Little Mountain and Meridan Plains to improve accessibility and accommodate growth.
- Continue to provide for local recreation in the master planned areas of Pelican Waters and Caloundra South.

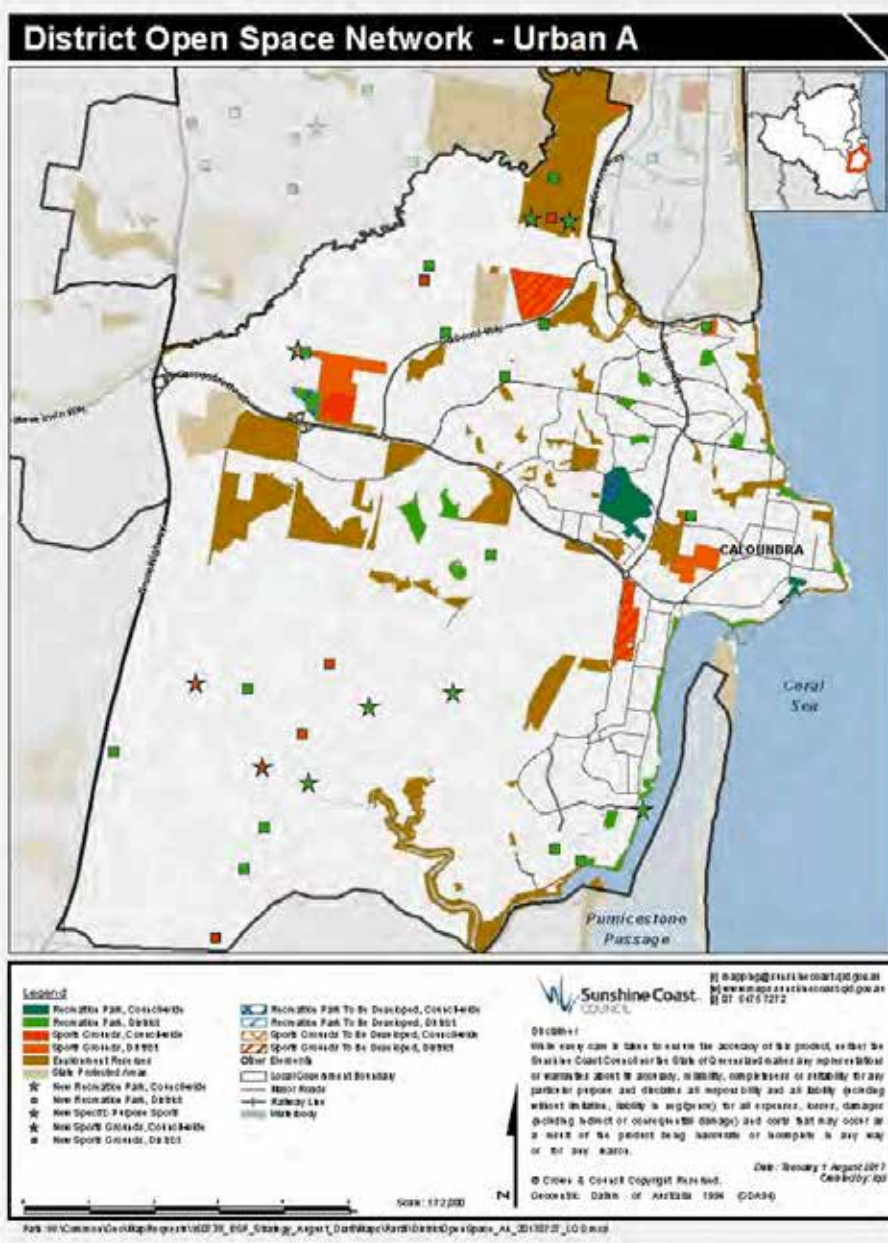


Figure 27: Open space – district catchment Urban A – existing and proposed future network
 Locations for recommended future infrastructure are indicative only. Future infrastructure is subject to council's prioritisation and capital works and operational considerations.



District catchment – Urban B

Profile

The Urban B district is bordered by Kawana Way and the Mooloolah River to the west and north and Currimundi Creek to the south. The Mooloolah River National Park and Lower Mooloolah River Environment Reserve provides an inter-urban break. Kawana is a major activity centre and provides higher level services for the catchment. The Kawana Sports Precinct including the lake attracts a diversity of sporting activities hosting international, national, state and regional sporting events.

District recreation parks are located at Mountain Creek, Wurtulla, Minyama, Birtinya and Buddina, with sports uses accommodated at the Kawana Sports Precinct and Brightwater Sports Ground. The Coastal Pathway runs through the district.

The Urban B district includes the following 'Localities of Interest':

- Wurtulla – Buddina and district
- Mountain Creek.

Population is expected to increase significantly by 2041. Most of this growth is expected to occur along the Sunshine Coast Enterprise Corridor, where higher densities are anticipated.

Current performance

The Urban B district currently has around 40ha of district recreation parks and 15ha of district sports grounds. An open space assessment has identified that the district currently has a shortfall of district recreation parks and sports grounds. This shortfall will be exacerbated by population growth. However, suitable land is limited in this catchment and recommendations in adjoining catchments will provide for some of this growth.

The proximity to the beach and significant areas of linear parks around Lake Kawana also provide some recreation opportunities for residents in the catchment to help alleviate the shortfall of district recreation parks.

Key recommendations

Refer Figure 35.

District recreation parks:

- Continue to provide parks and civic recreation parks at Kawana in accordance with the approved development and master plans.
- Investigate opportunities provide new parks or expand existing spaces in Buddina, Mountain Creek, Warana and along Parrearra Lake.
- Investigate opportunities to provide a civic recreation park at Mountain Creek.

District sports grounds:

- Continue to monitor the potential development of additional sports facilities

at Western Fields or identify an alternative location.

Recreation trails:

Refer Figure 32.

- Continue to develop the Coastal Pathway.
- Secure land to improve pedestrian and cycle access to the coast (east-west link).

Local recreation parks:

- Continue to provide for local recreation in the master planned areas of Kawana and Brightwater.
- Expand opportunities to improve access to coastal recreation activities.

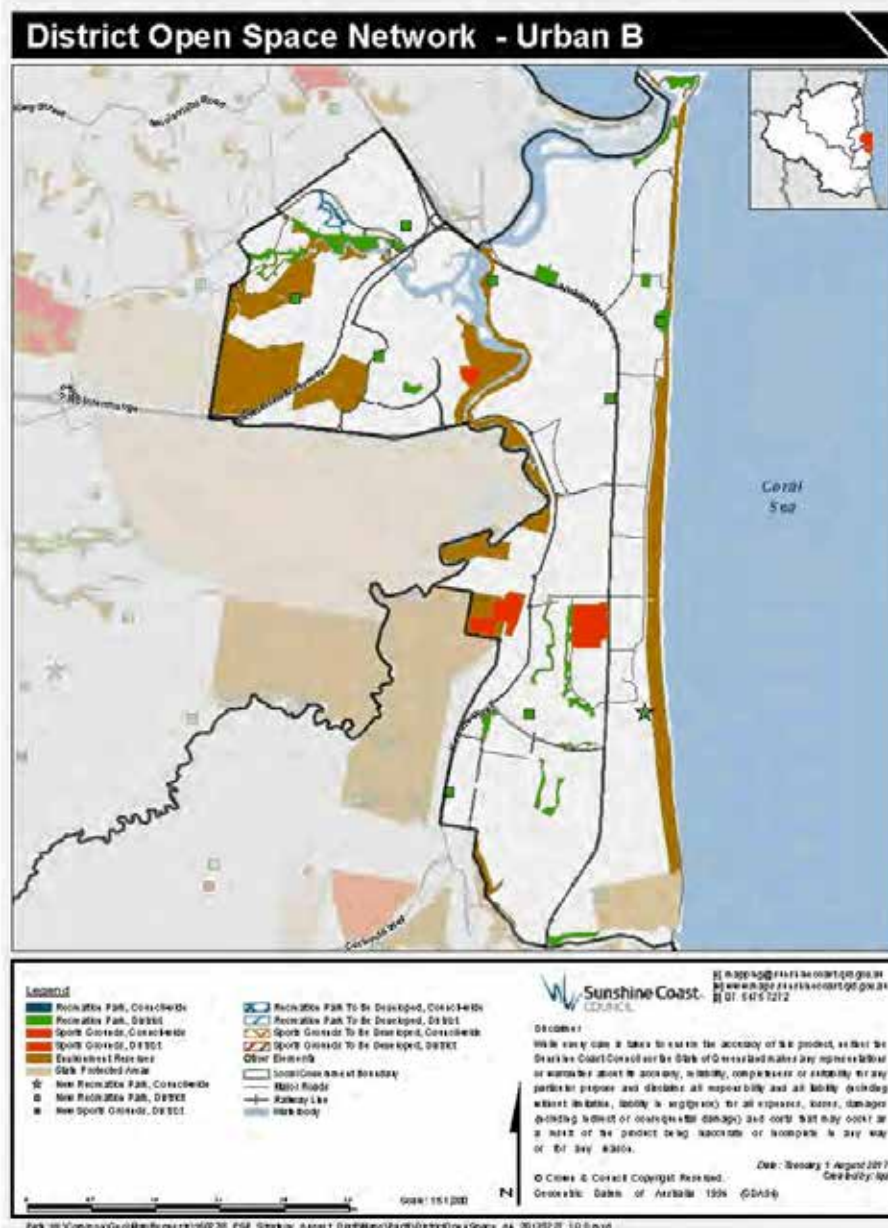
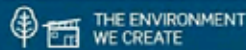


Figure 35: Open space – district catchment Urban B – existing and proposed future network
 Locations for recommended future infrastructure are indicative only. Future infrastructure is subject to council's prioritisation and capital works and operational considerations.



District catchment – Urban C

Profile

The Urban C district is bordered by the Mooloolah River and Bruce Highway to the south and west and the Maroochy River to the north. Maroochydhore is the emerging principal activity centre for the Sunshine Coast. Sippy Downs is a major activity centre and provides higher levels services for the catchment.

The Mooloolaba and Alexandra Headland foreshore areas are popular destinations that provide a council-wide recreation function, supported by district recreation parks at Sippy Downs, Cotton Tree/Maroochydhore, Buderim and Kuluin.

Sports fields are provided at the Ballinger Park Sports Complex, Elizabeth Daniels Sports Complex, Maroochydhore Multi Sports Complex, Martins Creek Sports Complex, Wisers Road Sports Ground and Cotton Tree Sport and Community Precinct. The Coastal Pathway is a significant recreation trail in the district.

The Urban C district includes the following 'Localities of Interest':

- Maroochydhore
- Mooloolaba – Alexandra Headland
- Buderim – Kuluin – Mons – Kunda Park
- Sippy Downs – Palmview

Population is expected to increase significantly by 2041, particularly around the Maroochydhore Principle Activity Centre and in Palmview where higher densities are anticipated.

Current performance

The Urban C district currently has around 45ha of district recreation parks and 20ha of district sports grounds. This district currently has a significant shortfall of district recreation parks and sports grounds and land is significantly constrained. This shortfall is anticipated to increase as densities increase.

Key recommendations

Refer Figure 36.

District recreation parks:

- Ensure the proposed parks within the master planned area of Palmview are delivered.
- Investigate new parks at Maroochydhore, Sippy Downs, Kuluin, Forest Glen, Mountain Creek and Glenview.
- Ensure the proposed parks and civic recreation parks are developed in the Maroochydhore Principal Activity Centre.
- Continue to implement the Buderim Village Park Master Plan.
- Investigate the provision of civic recreation park at Maroochydhore and Sippy Downs.
- Investigate opportunities for additional land in Alexandra Headlands.

District sports grounds:

- Investigate opportunities to the north of the catchment to offset shortfalls in this catchment.
- Investigate long-term land uses at Buderim Resource Recovery Centre.

- Implement approved plans for Palmview to ensure two proposed sports facilities are developed.
- Develop and implement a master plan for the Martins Creek Sports Complex.
- Investigate further opportunities to share facilities at the Sunshine Coast University and local schools.

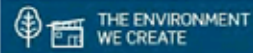
Recreation trails:

Refer Figure 32.

- Continue to develop the Coastal Pathway.
- Investigate opportunities for an east-west connection and green link between Sippy Downs/Palmview and University Hospital.
- Continue to develop the Buderim Tramway trail opportunities between Buderim and Forest Glen.

Local recreation parks:

- Investigate opportunities to provide four new parks in Sippy Downs and to the west of Buderim to improve accessibility and accommodate growth.



- Continue to provide for local recreation in the master planned areas of Sippy Downs, Sunshine Cove, Palmview and the Maroochydore Principal Activity Centre.

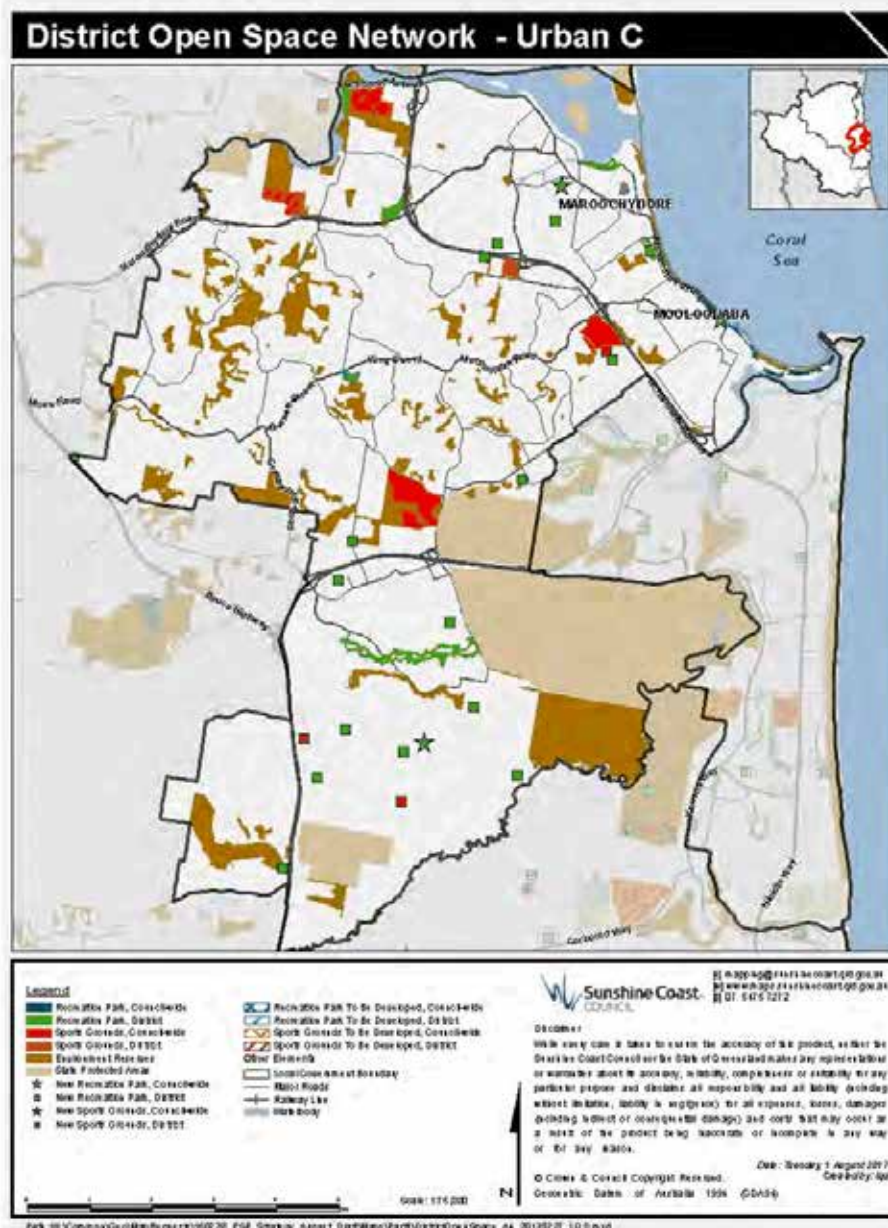
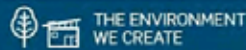


Figure 36: Open space – district catchment Urban C – existing and proposed future network
Locations for recommended future infrastructure are indicative only. Future infrastructure is subject to council's prioritisation and capital works and operational considerations.



District catchment – Urban D

Profile

The Urban D district is bordered by the Maroochy River to the south and west, Coochin Creek and Yandina to the west and Emu Mountain Road to the north. The Mount Coolool National Park provides an inter-urban break between Maroochydore and Coolool.

Lions Norrie Job Park and Tickle Park at Coolool Beach are popular destinations that provide a council-wide recreation function, supported by district recreation parks at Coolool Beach, Marcoola, Mudjimba and Peregian Springs.

Sports fields are provided at Coolool Sports Complex, North Shore Multi Sports Complex, Corbin Shackelford Memorial Soccer Park and The Avenue, Peregian Springs. The Coastal Pathway is a significant recreation trail running through the district.

The Urban D district includes the following 'Localities of Interest':

- Coolool Beach – Mount Coolool – Yaroomba – Point Arkwright
- Marcoola – Twin Waters – Pacific Paradise – Mudjimba
- Peregian Springs.

Population is expected to increase by 2041, however most areas of the district are already significantly developed and no major growth is anticipated.

Current performance

The Urban D district currently has around 10ha of district recreation parks and 35ha of district sports grounds. An open space assessment has identified that the district has an under supply of district recreation parks and sports grounds. This will increase as the population grows. The existing coastal parks are constrained in size, limiting capacity to expand to provide for recreation activities requiring larger spaces.

Key recommendations

Refer Figure 37.

District recreation parks:

- Investigate opportunities for a park to be provided north of the Maroochy River (within the Rural 2 district).
- Investigate opportunities to provide a park in western Coolool.
- Investigate opportunities at the western base of Mount Coolool.
- Investigate opportunities for new parks in the Mudjimba/Pacific Paradise area.
- Investigate opportunities to establish a park west of Peregian Springs.
- Investigate opportunities to provide a civic recreation park at Pacific Paradise.

District sports grounds:

- Investigate opportunities for an additional sports ground in Coolool.
- Investigate opportunities to expand the North Shore Multi Sports Complex.

- Investigate opportunities to establish a sports ground west of Peregian Springs.

Recreation trails:

Refer Figure 32.

- Continue to develop the Coastal Pathway.
- Plan and deliver a trail from Nambour to Coolool, connecting to the Coastal Pathway.
- Investigate opportunities for an east-west connection between Peregian Springs and the Doonan Creek Environment Reserve.

Local recreation parks:

- Investigate opportunities to provide a new park in Mudjimba to improve accessibility and accommodate growth.
- Continue to provide for local recreation in the master planned area of Peregian Springs.

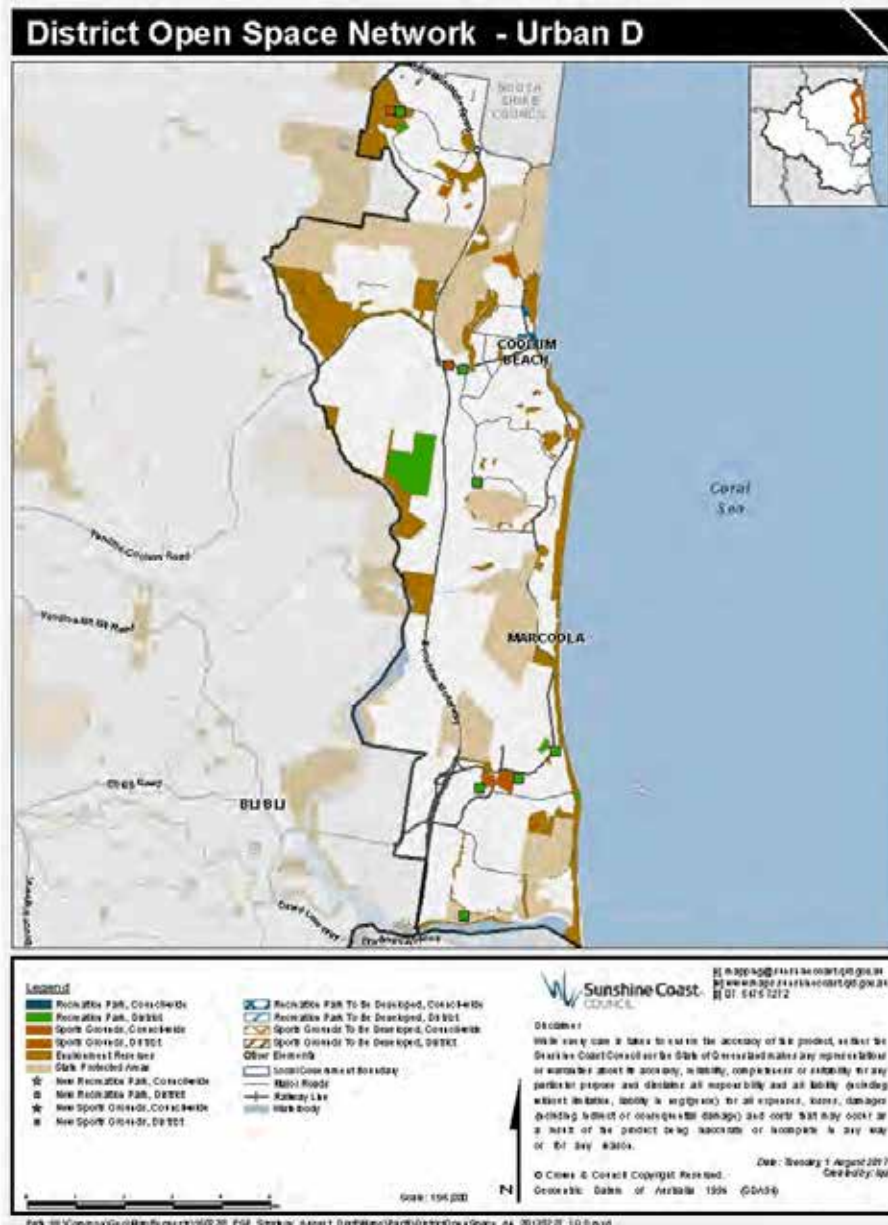


Figure 37: Open space – district catchment Urban D – existing and proposed future network
Locations for recommended future infrastructure are indicative only. Future infrastructure is subject to council's prioritisation and capital works and operational considerations.



District catchment – Rural 1

Profile

The Rural 1 district contains the Glass House Mountains, forest reserves, national parks and a number of townships. The district provides an entrance to the Sunshine Coast from the south and its large open spaces provide a defining Regional Inter-urban Break. Beerwah is a major activity centre and provides for the catchment.

Mary Cairncross Park is a popular council-wide recreation park, supported by district recreation parks at Beerwah, Beerburum, Landsborough, Glass House Mountains, Maleny, Mooloolah Valley and Kenilworth.

Numerous sports grounds are provided throughout the catchment, highlighting the strong historic provision in rural communities. An extensive network of trails currently exists within State land, including the Great Walk.

The Rural 1 district includes the following 'Localities of Interest':

- Beerwah
- Glass House Mountains – Beerburum – Coochin Creek – Bribie Island North
- Landsborough – Mount Mellum
- Peachester – Crohamhurst – Booroobin – Wootha
- Mooloolah Valley – Diamond Valley – Balmoral Ridge – Bald Knob
- Maleny – Witta – North Maleny
- Reesville – Curramore and district.

Population is expected to increase significantly by 2041. Most of this growth is expected to occur around Beerwah.

Current performance

The Rural 1 district currently has around 50ha of district recreation parks and 60ha of district sports grounds. An open space assessment has identified that the district currently has an adequate supply of district recreation parks and sports grounds. However, this will become a shortfall as population increases.

Key recommendations

Refer Figure 38.

District recreation parks:

- Investigate options to provide two new parks at Beerwah and Landsborough.
- Develop and implement master plans for Turner Park and Caralan Way Park.
- Develop the Glass House Mountains District Park.
- Investigate options to provide a civic recreation park at Landsborough.
- Develop the Maleny Community Precinct.

District sports grounds:

- Investigate options for a new sports ground to service Beerwah.
- Implement master plans for the Glass House Mountains Sports Complex and Landsborough Sports Grounds.

Recreation trails:

Refer Figure 32.

- Continue planning for recreation trails including the provision linkages between the Great Walk, rural townships and key destinations in the Glass House Mountains.

Local recreation parks:

- Investigate opportunities to provide four new parks in Beerwah, Landsborough, Maleny and the Glass House Mountains to improve accessibility and accommodate growth.
- Investigate options to offset any loss of open space as a result of rail widening.
- Continue to support the use of Peachester Sports Ground as a space for informal recreation.

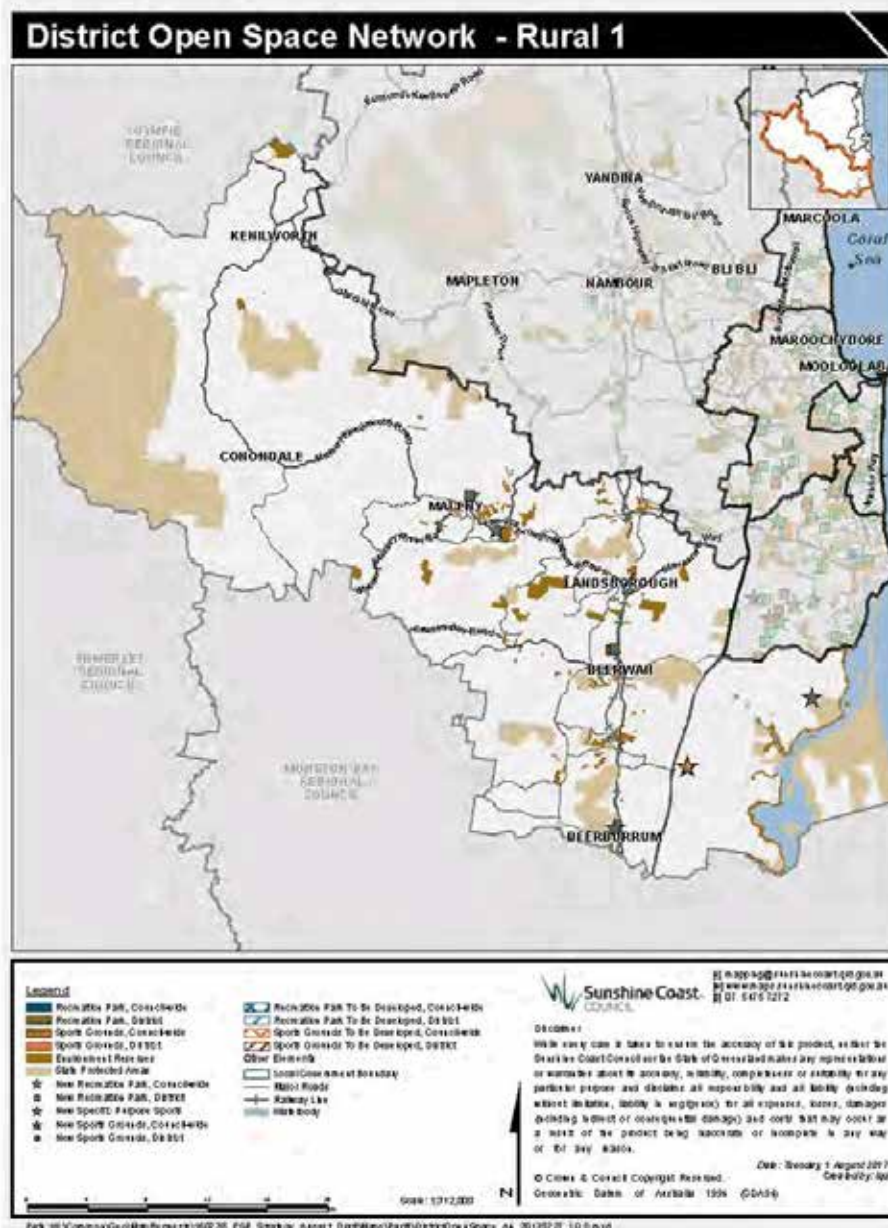
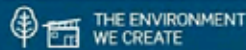


Figure 28: Open space – district catchment Rural 1 – existing and proposed future network
 Locations for recommended future infrastructure are indicative only. Future infrastructure is subject to council's prioritisation and capital works and operational considerations.



District catchment – Rural 2

Profile

The Rural 2 district contains forest reserves, national parks, canelands and a number of communities. Nambour is a major activity centre and provides for the catchment.

The Maroochy Bushland Botanic Gardens, Maroochy Wetlands, Petrie/Quota Park and Russell Family Park provide for council-wide recreation, supported by district recreation parks at Nambour, Bli Bli, Burnside, Yandina, Maroochy River, Eumundi, Palmwoods, Mapleton, Kiamba, Diddillibah, Weyba Downs, North Arm and Eudlo.

Sports grounds are provided throughout the catchment, highlighting the strong historic provision in rural communities. An extensive network of trails currently exists within State land.

The Rural 2 district includes the following 'Localities of Interest':

- Nambour – Burnside and district
- Woombye
- Palmwoods – Chevallum – Montville – Hunchy
- Ilkley – Eudlo and district
- Belli Park – Cooloolabin – Gheerulla – Coolabine – Kureelipa – Kiamba
- Mapleton – Flaxton – Obi Obi
- Bli Bli – Rosemount and district
- Yandina – Yandina Creek and district
- Eumundi – Eerwah Vale – North Arm – Bridges
- Doonan – Weyba Downs – Verrierdale.

Population is expected to increase by 2041. Most of this growth is expected to occur around Nambour and Bli Bli.

Current performance

The Rural 2 district currently has around 90ha of district recreation parks and 180ha of district sports grounds. An open space assessment has identified the district currently has an adequate supply of district recreation parks and sports grounds. Land purchased for recreation and sports purposes at Nambour/Woombye is yet to be developed. District recreation parks will become undersupplied as population increases. The north coast rail duplication will also impact on the existing open space network in this catchment, with a loss in some areas anticipated.

Key recommendations

Refer Figure 39.

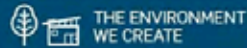
District recreation parks:

- Investigate opportunities for a park to be provided north of the Maroochy River (to be considered with recommendations in the Urban D district).
- Investigate options for new parks at Palmwoods, Burnside and Bli Bli.
- Investigate options to provide civic recreation parks at Bli Bli, Palmwoods and Woombye.
- Enhance recreation opportunities at Lake Weyba, Dunethin Rock and Kirbys Road.
- Develop and implement a master plan for the Nambour/Woombye District Park.

- Implement a master plan for the Petrie Creek Parklands.
- Investigate the transition of formal sport to recreation uses in the long-term in Bli Bli.

District sports grounds:

- Develop and implement a master plan for sports grounds at Nambour/Woombye District Sports Park.
- Investigate the establishment of sports grounds north of the Maroochy River to service Maroochydhore and surrounding areas.
- Investigate the preferred use of sport and recreation land at Doonan.



Recreation trails:

Refer *Figure 32*.

- Investigate options for an east-west connection between Kirbys Road Environment Reserve and the Great Walk.
- Plan and deliver an east-west trail with local links and extensions between Nambour and Coolum.
- Investigate opportunities for an east-west connection between the Doonan Environment Reserve and Eumundi.
- Investigate provision of a trail head/ park at Mount Ninderry.

Local recreation parks:

- Investigate opportunities to provide four new parks in Woombye, Palmwoods, Dulong and Yandina to improve accessibility and accommodate growth.
- Implement a master plan for the Petrie Creek Parklands.
- Investigate options to offset any loss of open space as a result of rail widening.

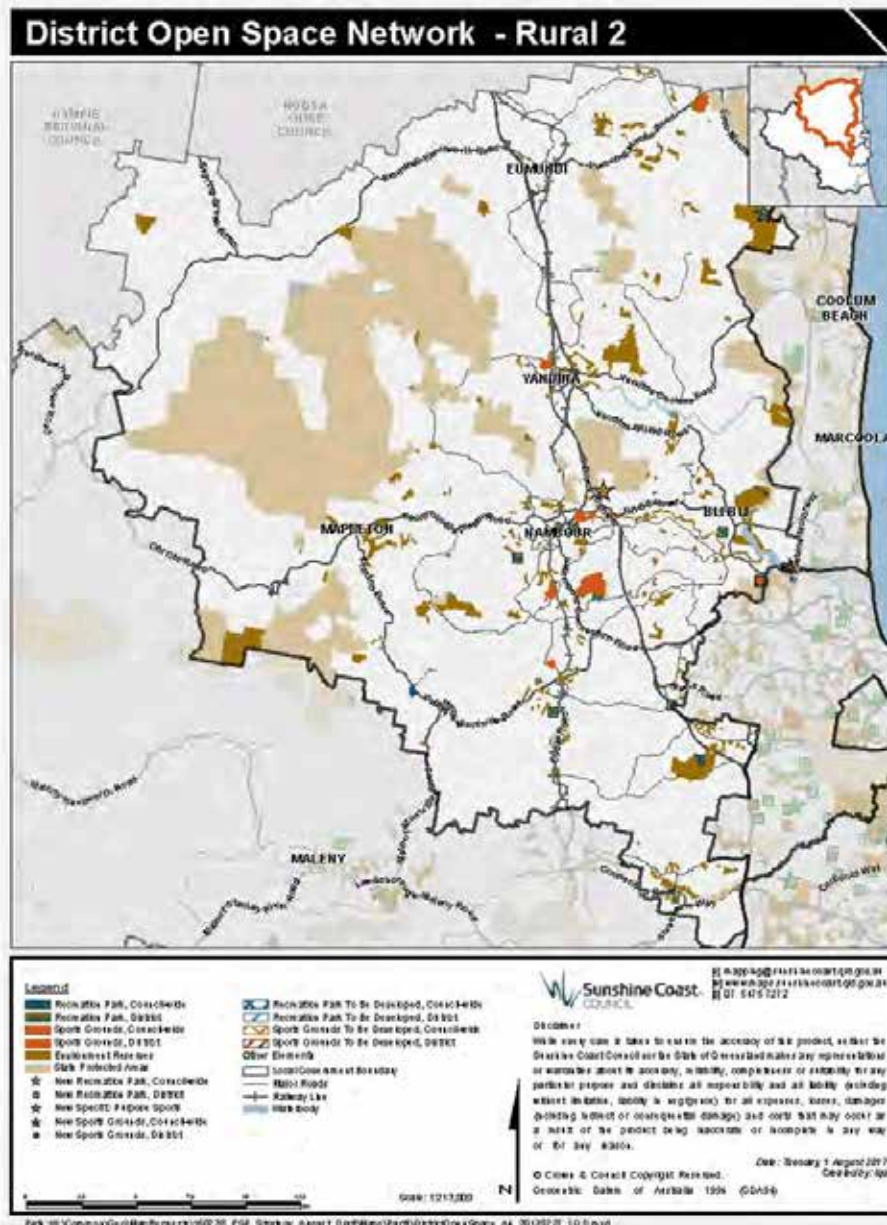
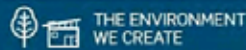


Figure 39: Open space – district catchment Rural 2 – existing and proposed future network
 Locations for recommended future infrastructure are indicative only. Future infrastructure is subject to council's prioritisation and capital works and operational considerations.

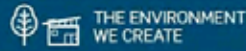


Network Blueprint summary

Table 10 identifies the future land required for open space for the Sunshine Coast to 2041. The Network Blueprint recommendations are subject to council's detailed consideration, prioritisation and annual capital and operational budget considerations.

Table 10: Summary of Open Space network recommendations

Category	District catchment	# Required	Land to be secured through IA (ha)	Additional land to be acquired (ha)
Council-wide recreation	Council-wide	15	52	160
District recreation	Urban A	14	28	40
	Urban B	7	6	24
	Urban C	16	13	54
	Urban D	6	-	25
	Rural 1	3	-	10
	Rural 2	6	-	28
	Local recreation	All LOI	30 (excluding IA requirements)	79.6
Civic parks	Urban A	-	-	-
	Urban B	1	0.4	-
	Urban C	3	3.0	6
	Urban D	-	-	-
	Rural 1	1	-	3
	Rural 2	2	-	1
Council-wide sports grounds	Council-wide	3	27.5	20
District sports grounds	Urban A	5	22	30
	Urban B	-	-	-
	Urban C	3	27	15
	Urban D	2	-	30
	Rural 1	1	-	15
	Rural 2	2	-	30
Specific purpose sport	Council-wide	3 recommendations, no specific land requirements identified		
Recreation trails	A number of strategic recreation trail connections are identified in the council-wide and District Blueprints. Detailed network planning is provided in the Localities of Interest and the Recreation Trails Activation Program.			



Social Infrastructure Network Blueprint

The following blueprint includes broad recommendations based on a population based needs assessment. It addresses existing shortfalls and anticipated requirements associated with population growth on the Sunshine Coast to 2041.

The Network Blueprint has been prepared based on three planning catchments:

- **council-wide** – social infrastructure planned to cater for the council-wide community include community venues (including performance), libraries, cultural facilities, aquatic facilities, showgrounds/ major outdoor events spaces
- **district** – social infrastructure planned to cater for district communities include community venues (including performance), libraries, cultural facilities, aquatic facilities, indoor sport and recreation facilities, volunteer emergency services and lifeguard facilities. There are six districts that currently service 30,000 to 80,000 people each:
 - Urban A
 - Urban B
 - Urban C
 - Urban D
 - Rural 1
 - Rural 2

It is anticipated that the number of district catchments will expand as emerging areas of the Sunshine Coast are developed, such as Caloundra South and Palmview.

- **local** – social infrastructure planned to cater for local communities include community venues. There are 31 'Localities of Interest' within the Sunshine Coast.

Lifeguard services, public amenities and cemeteries are planned for strategic locations based on community demand.

Mapping and further detailed population information of each Locality of Interest and district catchment is available in *Appendix 2 and 3, Table 14 and Figure 47*.

The Network Blueprint is council's policy direction in relation to social infrastructure and subsequently will inform and be informed by more detailed planning. The Network Blueprint is a guide only and is subject to council's detailed consideration, prioritisation and annual capital and operational budget considerations.

A guideline to assist in prioritising delivery of projects within the Network Blueprint is available in *Appendix 4, Table 16*.



Summary of the existing Social Infrastructure network

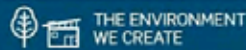
The current social infrastructure network includes around 400 facilities located on approximately 117.5ha of land owned or controlled by council or the community sector. Table 11 provides an overview of these facilities.

Table 11: Existing social infrastructure network

Facility categories	Number of facilities (approximate)	Land (approximate ha)
Community venues (including performance)	62 multi-purpose 18 community support 32 specific purpose	22.7
Libraries	8 council libraries 3 community libraries Mobile library services	1.8
Cultural facilities	21, comprising a variety of facilities and functions	5.1
Aquatic facilities	10 council aquatic centres 4 community pools (partnerships)	7.2
Indoor sport and recreation facilities	2 multi-court facilities 5 other (gymnastics or multi-purpose)	2.4
Showgrounds/major outdoor events space	2 council showgrounds 2 community showgrounds	34
Volunteer emergency services – state emergency services	8 State Emergency Services (state partnership) 15 Rural Fire units (state operated)	3.3
Patrolled beaches	21 patrolled beaches with lifeguard facilities	N/A
Cemeteries	16 council managed cemeteries	41 (useable land area)
Public amenities	172 council managed public amenities	N/A
Total	400	117.5

This network is supported by facilities made available for community use by other providers, including schools and churches. Across the Sunshine Coast, there are approximately 80 schools and 90 churches, most of which have halls or other facilities available for community use.

The following section details current performance and key recommendations and identifies indicative locations by catchment. Recommendations for local level facilities are contained within the respective district overviews.



Council-wide recommendations

Profile

The Sunshine Coast is a rapidly growing area with coastal urban areas, a number of diverse hinterland towns and substantial rural areas, significant beaches, waterways, national parks, State forests and bushland.

Significant population growth is expected by 2041, with the majority of growth expected within the greenfield developments of Caloundra South and Palmview, and within the principal and major activity centres.

There is an opportunity in the emerging Principal Activity Centre in Maroochydore to establish significant council-wide infrastructure within this development to cater for the needs of a community of approximately 500,000 people.

Current performance

Across the Sunshine Coast, the following existing facilities cater for council-wide needs:

- The Events Centre Caloundra
- Lake Kawana Community Centre
- Caloundra Regional Art Gallery
- Nambour Showground
- Maleny Showground.

Key recommendations

Refer Figure 40.

- Facilitate the delivery of a community venue providing a major community and economic anchor in Maroochydore. To consider performance, civic, cultural, entertainment, art gallery, museum, exhibition, show court and convention functions.
- Investigate the delivery/facilitation of a cultural facility as an incubator for cultural, heritage and arts development.
- Investigate the establishment of the Landsborough Community, Arts and Heritage Precinct.
- Investigate a council-wide interpretation space or precinct.
- Investigate the integration of a council-wide or district community venue to form part of the major civic centre in Caloundra South. Facility also to include a district library and cultural spaces and functions.
- Investigate a cultural storage space for regional heritage items and collections.
- Deliver/facilitate an iconic council-wide library in Maroochydore. To include a local community venue.
- Investigate the delivery of a major outdoor event space to service population growth in the southern areas of the Sunshine Coast (refer to Open Space recommendations).
- Establish a new cemetery to cater for long-term population growth in the southern areas of the Sunshine Coast.
- Investigate enhancing the capacity of the Caloundra Regional Art Gallery.
- Enhance the capacity of the Kawana Aquatic Centre to function as a council-wide facility.
- Monitor the capacity of The Events Centre Caloundra, Lake Kawana Community Centre and the Nambour and Maleny showgrounds to cater for forecast population growth and community needs, and investigate enhanced capacities as required.
- Continue to monitor the State Emergency Service facilities to ensure a comprehensive network supported by appropriate headquarters.

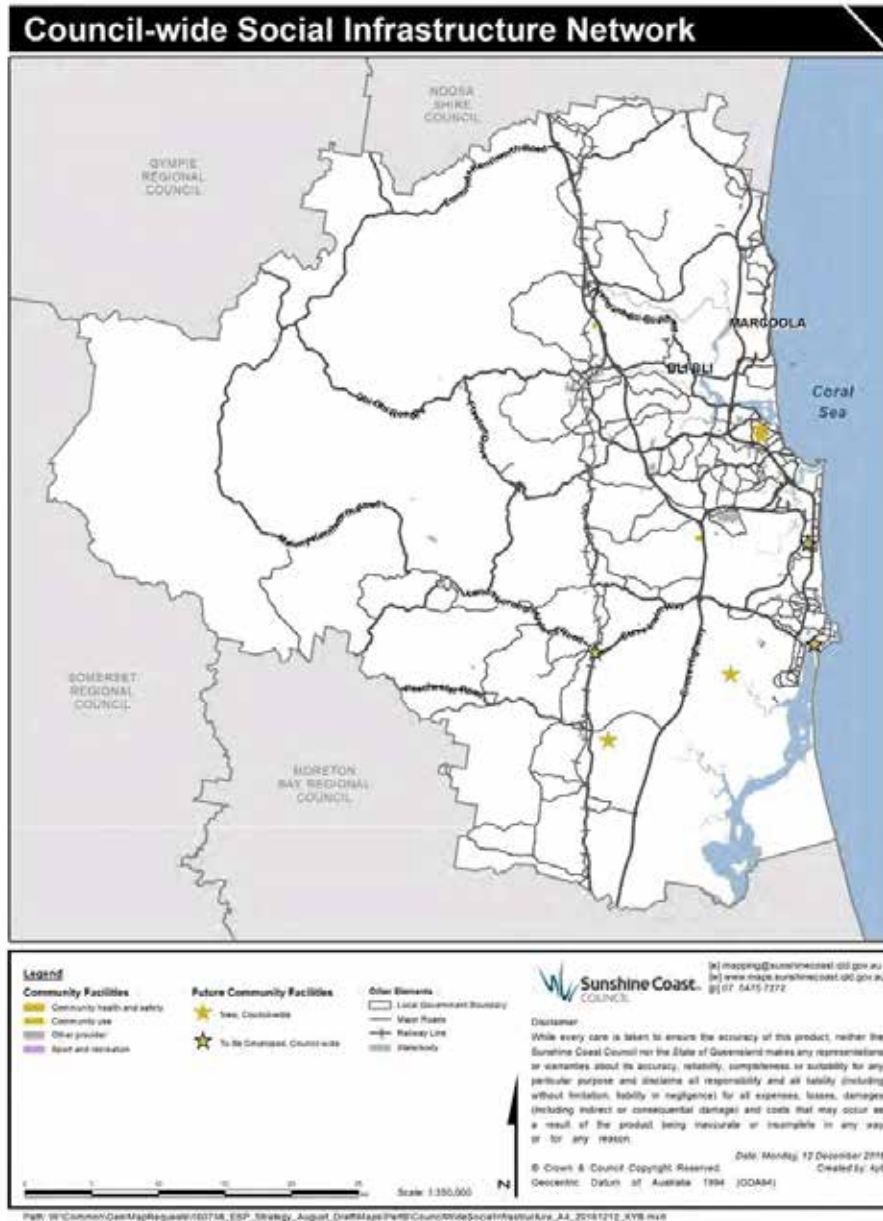
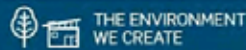


Figure 29: Council-wide social infrastructure network
 Locations for recommended future infrastructure are indicative only. Future infrastructure is subject to council's prioritisation and capital works and operational considerations.



District catchment – Urban A

Profile

Urban A includes the following 'Localities of Interest' within the coastal urban area:

- Caloundra – Kings Beach – Moffat Beach – Shelly Beach
- Currimundi – Aroona – Battery Hill – Dicky Beach
- Little Mountain – Caloundra West – Meridan Plains – Bells Creek
- Pelican Waters
- Golden Beach.

Caloundra is a major regional activity centre and provides higher level services for the district.

The majority of population growth will take place within the greenfield development of Caloundra South, which alone is expected to have an ultimate population of approximately 50,000 people. A major activity centre will be established in Caloundra South and provide higher order services and facilities to the Caloundra South community.

Current performance

Council-wide social infrastructure includes The Events Centre Caloundra and the Caloundra Regional Art Gallery.

District level infrastructure includes the Caloundra Library, Caloundra Aquatic Centre, Caloundra Indoor Stadium, Caloundra State Emergency Services (council-wide headquarters), YMCA gymnastics hall and two cultural facilities.

Local level infrastructure includes six multi-purpose local community venues and a further nine venues predominately utilised for community support or specific purpose activities.

Community health and safety facilities includes five patrolled beaches, Caloundra Cemetery and 30 public amenities. Facilities by other providers include 12 schools and 12 churches, many of which have halls available for community use, and the state-owned Caloundra Neighbourhood Centre.

Key recommendations

Refer Figure 41.

District:

- Enhance the capacity of the Caloundra Library.
- Deliver/facilitate a major civic centre in Caloundra South, integrating a council-wide or district community venue, district library and cultural functions.
- Deliver/facilitate a district community venue in Caloundra and three district community venues and an eco-community facility in Caloundra South.
- Deliver/facilitate a major indoor sports facility in Caloundra South, integrating a district aquatic facility and an indoor sport and recreation facility.
- Consider additional cultural functions in Caloundra.

- Advocate for the timely delivery of a State Emergency Services unit in Caloundra South.
- Monitor the capacities of existing infrastructure to cater for forecast population growth and community demand and investigate enhanced capacities as required.
- Investigate access to emergency evacuation centres for the emerging Caloundra South population.

Local:

- Facilitate local community venues in Pelican Waters, Golden Beach, Currimundi and six in Caloundra South.
- Facilitate the delivery of up to 14 smaller community facilities in Caloundra South.

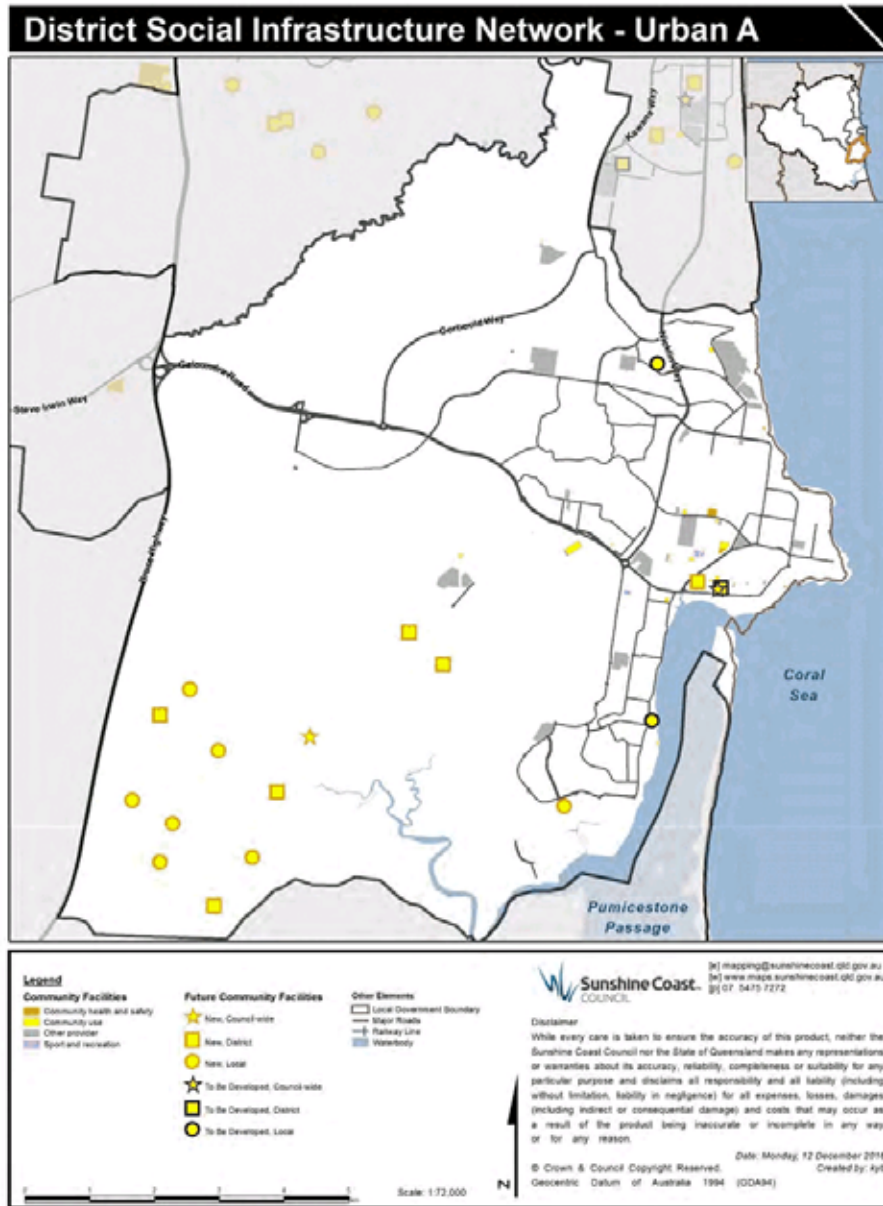
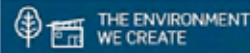
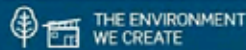


Figure 30: Social infrastructure – district catchment Urban A – existing and proposed future network
 Locations for recommended future infrastructure are indicative only. Future infrastructure is subject to council's prioritisation and capital works and operational considerations.



District catchment – Urban B

Profile

Urban B includes the following 'Localities of Interest' within the coastal urban area:

- Wurtulla – Buddina and district
- Mountain Creek.

Urban B is subject to significant development, including the emerging Kawana Major Activity Centre, Sunshine Coast University Hospital and Health Hub.

The majority of growth is expected to occur within the Kawana Major Activity Centre and Bokarina Beach.

Current performance

Council-wide infrastructure includes the Lake Kawana Community Centre.

District-wide infrastructure includes the Kawana Aquatic Centre (co-located with the council-wide Sunshine Coast Stadium), Kawana Library, Kawana Community Hall, Kawana State Emergency Services and a cultural facility.

Local level infrastructure includes two multi-purpose local community venues and two venues predominately utilised for specific purpose activities.

Community health and safety facilities include two patrolled beaches and 20 public amenities.

Facilities by other providers include six schools and four churches, many of which have halls available for community use. Mountain Creek School has a pool currently available for community use.

There is an opportunity to relocate and enhance the capacity of the Kawana Library in the emerging Kawana Major Activity Centre and to integrate cultural functions. There is an opportunity to enhance the capacity of the Kawana Aquatic Centre to a council-wide facility, supporting the sports infrastructure already in place at the Kawana Sports Precinct.

Key recommendations

Refer Figure 42.

District:

- Deliver/facilitate a district library in the Kawana Major Activity Centre, integrating cultural functions**. Consider the future role and function of the existing Kawana Library building.
- Deliver/facilitate a community venue at Birtinya, potentially focussed around community health wellbeing services**.
- Investigate the need and feasibility of a multi-purpose indoor sport and recreation facility.
- Deliver lifeguard services to coincide with the gazettal of a new bathing reserve at Bokarina Beach**.

- Monitor the capacities of existing infrastructure to cater for forecast population growth and community demand and investigate enhanced capacities as required.

Local:

- Facilitate local community venues at Bokarina Beach** and Brightwater.

** Delivery is guided by the Kawana Waters Community Development Strategy (2009)

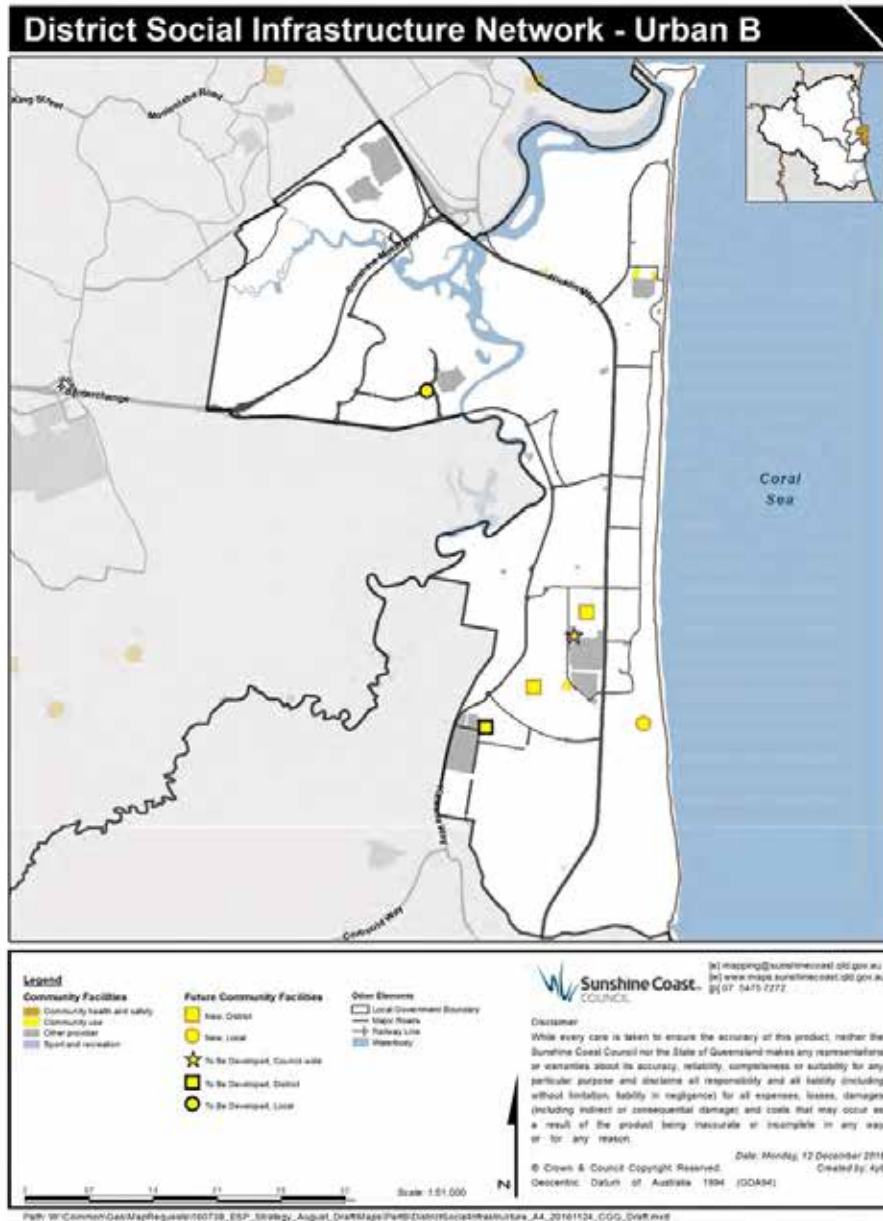
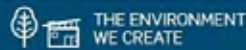


Figure 31: Social infrastructure – district catchment Urban B – existing and proposed future network
 Locations for recommended future infrastructure are indicative only. Future infrastructure is subject to council's prioritisation and capital works and operational considerations.



District catchment – Urban C

Profile

Urban C includes the following 'Localities of Interest' within the coastal urban area:

- Maroochydore
- Mooloolaba – Alexandra Headland
- Buderim – Kuluin – Mons – Kunda Park
- Sippy Downs – Palmview.

Urban C contains the Maroochydore Principal Activity Centre, which provides higher order services to the Sunshine Coast.

The majority of population growth will occur within the emerging Sippy Downs Major Activity Centre, the greenfield development of Palmview, and within the new Maroochydore Principal Activity Centre development.

Current performance

Urban C does not currently have any infrastructure that fulfils a council-wide function.

District level infrastructure includes the Millwell Road Community Centre, Buderim War Memorial Hall, Maroochydore Library, Cotton Tree Aquatic Centre, Buderim Aquatic Centre, Elizabeth Daniels Basketball Stadium, Maroochy Beach Gymnastics hall, Maroochydore State Emergency Services and three cultural facilities.

Local level infrastructure includes 11 community venues predominately utilised for community support or specific purpose activities, and a community library.

Community health and safety facilities include Buderim Cemetery (closed to new burials), five patrolled beaches and 29 public amenities.

Facilities by other providers include 12 schools, the University of the Sunshine Coast and approximately 19 churches, many of which have halls available for community use. The University has a pool and a district level indoor sport and recreation facility that currently are available for community use.

Key recommendations

Refer Figure 43.

District:

- Deliver/facilitate a district library and local community venue in Sippy Downs.
- Deliver/facilitate a district community centre in Palmview.
- Deliver/facilitate a district community centre in Mooloolaba.
- Enhance the capacity of Millwell Road Community Centre.
- Investigate the delivery/facilitation of district cultural facilities in Maroochydore and Sippy Downs/Palmview, potentially in conjunction with libraries or district community venues.
- Deliver/facilitate a district aquatic facility in Palmview.
- Advocate for the timely delivery of a State Emergency Services unit in Sippy Downs or Palmview.

- Investigate the need and feasibility of an indoor sport and recreation facility.
- Monitor the capacities of existing infrastructure to cater for forecast population growth and community demand and investigate enhanced capacities as required.
- Investigate access to emergency evacuation centres for the emerging Palmview population.

Local:

- Deliver/facilitate three local community venues in Palmview.
- Secure a local community venue in Sunshine Cove.
- Deliver local community venues in conjunction with the Maroochydore and Sippy Downs libraries.

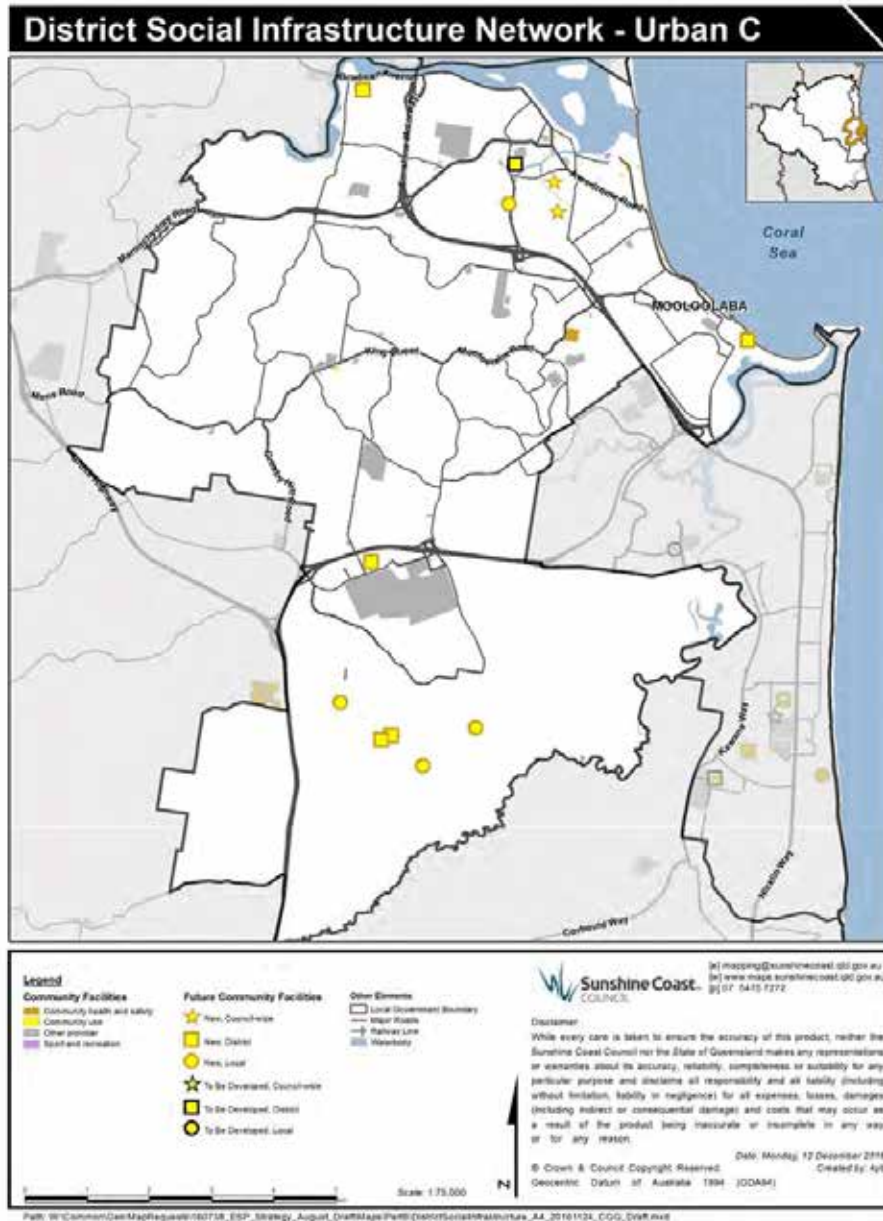


Figure 32: Social infrastructure – district catchment Urban C – existing and proposed future network
 Locations for recommended future infrastructure are indicative only. Future infrastructure is subject to council's prioritisation and capital works and operational considerations



District catchment – Urban D

Profile

The Urban D district includes the following 'Localities of Interest' within the coastal urban area:

- Coolum Beach – Mount Coolum – Yaroomba – Point Arkwright
- Marcoola – Twin Waters – Pacific Paradise – Mudjimba
- Peregian Springs.

Urban D contains Coolum District Activity Centre, which provides some higher order services to the district.

Population growth is expected predominately within the northern parts of the district including Peregian Springs.

Current performance

District level infrastructure includes the Coolum Civic Centre, North Shore Community Centre, Coolum Library, Coolum Aquatic Centre, Coolum State Emergency Services and one cultural facility.

Local level infrastructure includes one multi-purpose local community venue and a further four venues predominantly utilised for community support or specific purpose activities.

Community health and safety facilities include nine patrolled beaches, council-wide lifeguard headquarters and 17 public amenities.

Facilities by other providers include six schools and five churches, many of which have halls available for community use.

Key recommendations

Refer Figure 44.

District:

- Investigate the delivery/facilitation of an indoor sport and recreation facility.
- Monitor the capacities of existing infrastructure to cater for forecast population growth and community

demand and investigate enhanced capacities as required.

Local:

- Facilitate a local community venue in Peregian Springs.
- Deliver/facilitate a local community venue at Yaroomba.

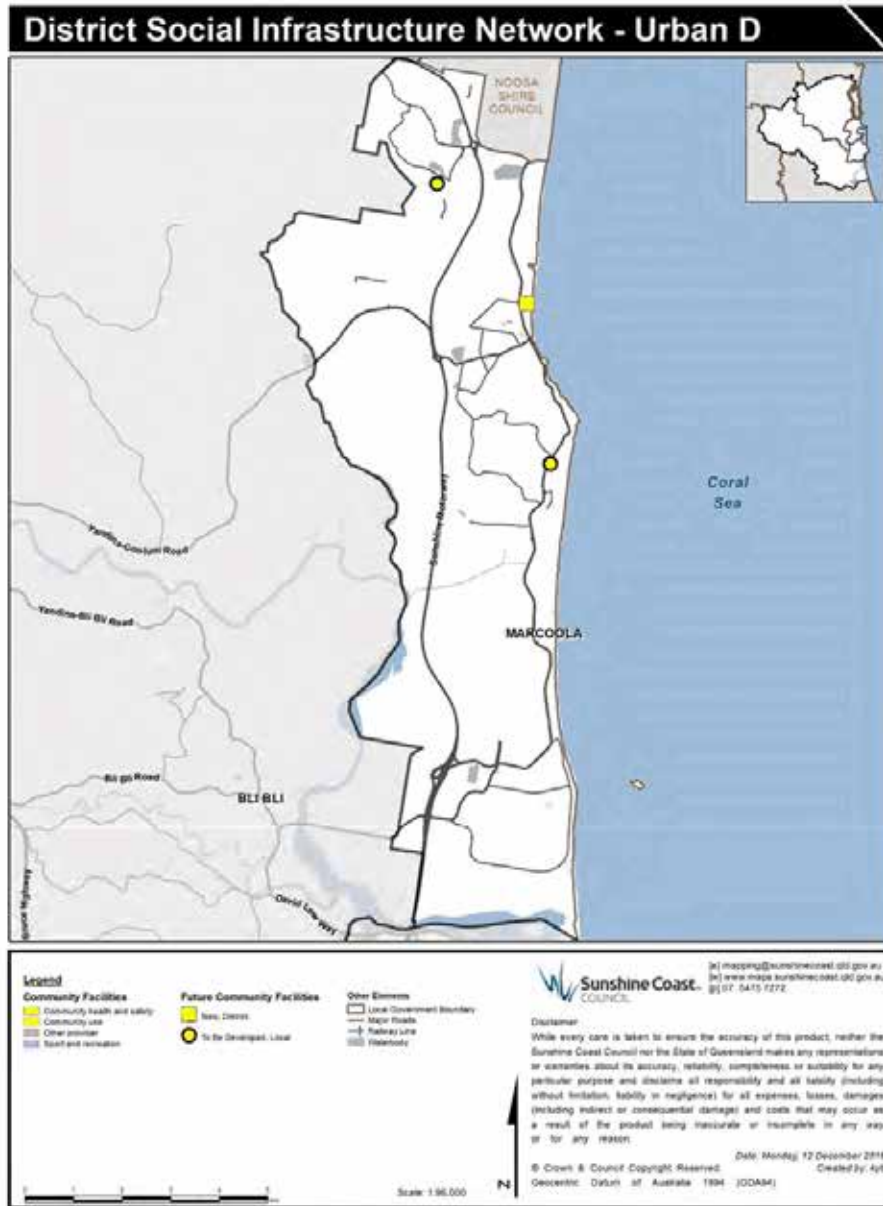
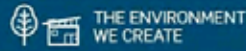


Figure 33: Social infrastructure – district catchment Urban D – existing and proposed future network

Locations for recommended future infrastructure are indicative only. Future infrastructure is subject to council's prioritisation and capital works and operational considerations.



District catchment – Rural 1

Profile

Rural 1 encompasses the southern hinterland areas, including a number of smaller towns and large rural areas. The district includes the following 'Localities of Interest':

- Beerwah
- Glass House Mountains – Beerburrum – Coochin Creek – Bribie Island North
- Landsborough – Mount Mellum
- Peachester – Crohamhurst – Booroobin – Wootha
- Mooloolah Valley – Diamond Valley – Balmoral Ridge – Bald Knob
- Maleny – Witta – North Maleny
- Reesville – Curramore and district.

Rural 1 contains Beerwah Major Activity Centre, which provides higher order services to the district.

The majority of the population growth is expected to occur in Beerwah.

Current performance

Council-wide infrastructure includes the Maleny Showgrounds.

District level infrastructure includes the Beerwah and District Community Hall, Maleny Community Centre, Beerwah Library, Maleny Library, Beerwah Aquatic Centre, Beerwah, Maleny and Kenilworth State Emergency Services and 3 cultural facilities.

Local infrastructure includes 13 multi-purpose community venues including a large number of community halls distributed across the district, nine venues predominantly used for community support or specific purpose activities, Kenilworth Library and Mooloolah, Maleny, Conondale and Kenilworth community pools.

Community health and safety facilities include Beerwah, Peachester, Witta and Mooloolah Cemeteries (open to new burials), Beerburrum Cemetery (closed to new burials) and 32 public amenities.

Facilities by other providers include 13 schools and 20 churches, many of which have halls available for community use.

Key recommendations

Refer Figure 45.

District:

- Enhance the capacity of Beerwah Library and the Beerwah and District Community Hall to cater for district and local level needs.
- Enhance the capacity of the Beerwah Aquatic Centre.
- Investigate the delivery/facilitation of an indoor sport and recreation facility.
- Investigate the delivery/facilitation of a district cultural facility.
- Monitor the capacities of existing infrastructure to cater for forecast population growth and community demand and investigate enhanced capacities as required.

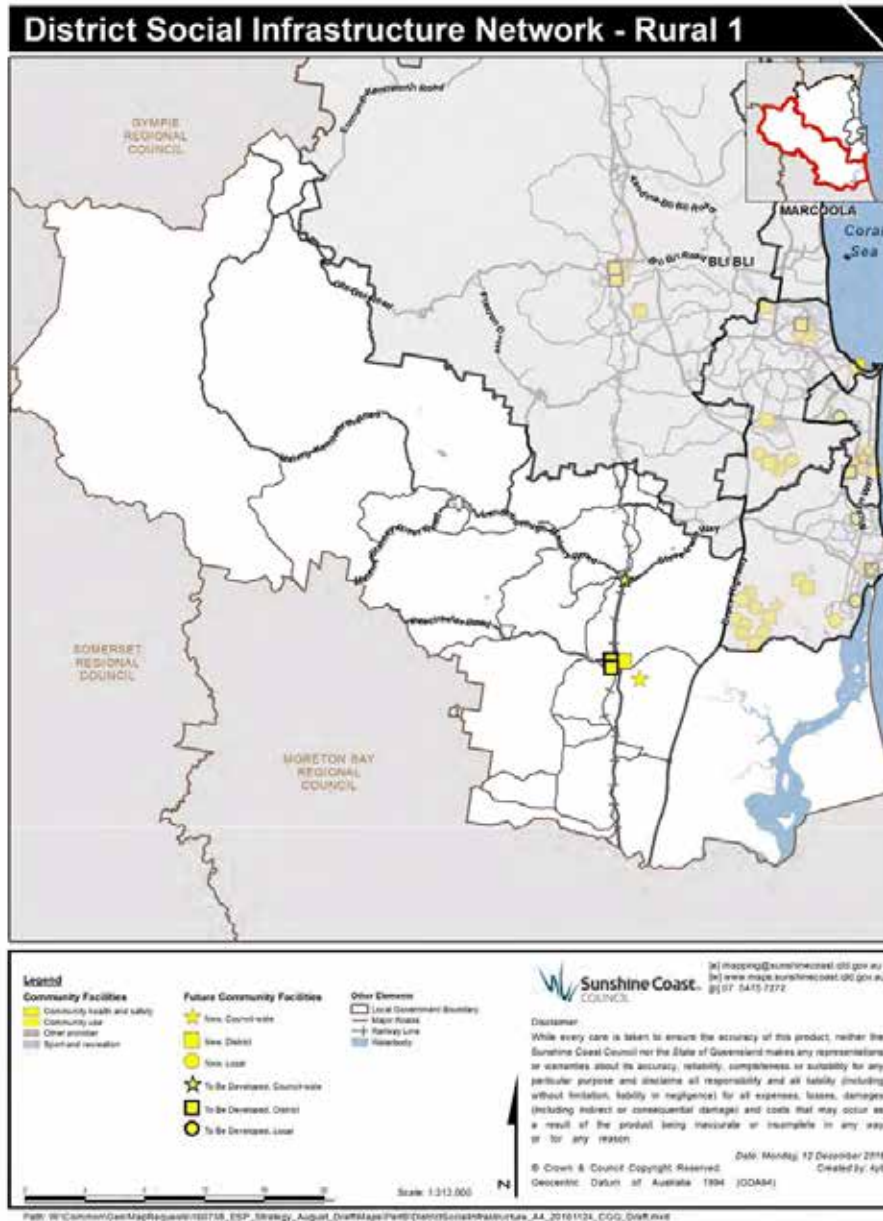


Figure 34: Social infrastructure – district catchment Rural 1 – existing and proposed future network
 Locations for recommended future infrastructure are indicative only. Future infrastructure is subject to council's prioritisation and capital works and operational considerations.



District catchment – Rural 2

Profile

Rural 2 encompasses the northern hinterland areas, including a number of smaller towns and large rural areas. The district includes the following 'Localities of Interest':

- Nambour – Burnside and District
- Woombye
- Palmwoods – Chevallum – Montville – Hunchy
- Ilkley – Eudlo and district
- Belli Park – Cooloolabin – Gheerulla – Coolabine – Kureelpa – Kiamba
- Mapleton – Flaxton – Obi Obi
- Bli Bli – Rosemount and district
- Yandina – Yandina Creek and district
- Eumundi – Eerwah Vale – North Arm – Bridges
- Doonan – Weyba Downs – Verrierdale

Rural 2 includes Nambour Major Activity Centre, which provides higher order services for the district.

The majority of the population growth is expected to occur around Nambour, with notable population also expected within emerging communities in Bli Bli and Yandina.

Current performance

Council-wide infrastructure includes the Nambour Showgrounds.

District level infrastructure includes Nambour Library, Nambour Aquatic Centre (major district), Palmwoods and Eumundi aquatic centres (minor district), Sunshine Coast Gymnastics Academy, Nambour State Emergency Services, and 10 cultural facilities.

Local infrastructure includes 31 multi-purpose community venues – including a large number of community halls distributed across the district – 14 venues predominately used for community support and specific purpose activities, and two community libraries.

Community health and safety facilities include Nambour Garden, Kulangoor, Yandina, Mapleton, Eumundi and Gheerulla Cemeteries (open to new burials), Woombye, Diddillibah and Nambour Cemeteries (closed to new burials) and 41 public amenities.

Facilities by other providers include 27 schools and 32 churches, many of which have halls available for community use. The district also includes the state-owned Nambour Neighbourhood Centre and the Nambour PCYC.

Key recommendations

Refer Figure 46.

District:

- Investigate the delivery/facilitation of a district community venue in Nambour.
- Enhance the capacity of Nambour Library.
- Enhance the capacity of Nambour Aquatic Centre.
- Investigate the delivery/facilitation of an indoor sport and recreation facility.
- Monitor the capacities of existing infrastructure to cater for forecast population growth and community demand and investigate enhanced capacities as required.

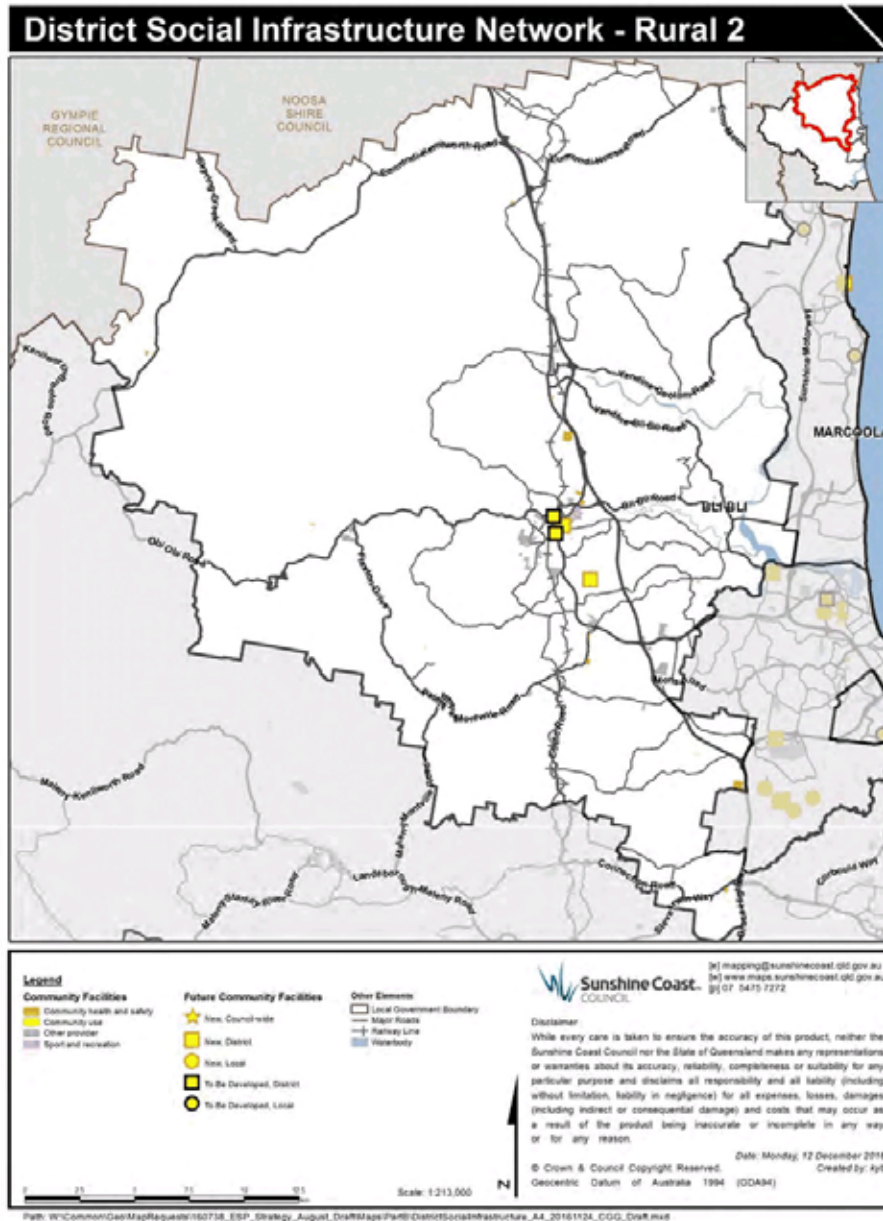
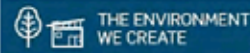


Figure 35: Social infrastructure – district catchment Rural 2 – existing and proposed future network

Locations for recommended future infrastructure are indicative only. Future infrastructure is subject to council's prioritisation and capital works and operational considerations.



Network Blueprint summary

The following network recommendations (Table 12) are subject to detailed planning, prioritisation and annual capital and operational budget considerations.

Table 12: Summary of Social Infrastructure network recommendations

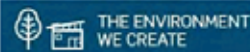
Hierarchy	District	Location	Recommendation	Action
Community venues (including performance)				
Council-wide	Urban C	Maroochydore****	Council-wide community venue	New (land secured)
Council-wide/ district	Urban A	Caloundra South*	Major civic centre, Precinct 8 – council-wide or district community venue, district library and cultural functions	New (land secured)
District	Urban A	Caloundra***	District community venue	New (land investigation)
	Urban A	Caloundra South*	District community venue, Precinct 2	New (land secured)
	Urban A	Caloundra South*	District community venue, Precinct 14	New (land secured)
	Urban A	Caloundra South*	District community venue, Precinct 19	New (land secured)
	Urban A	Caloundra South*	Eco community facility	New (land secured)
	Urban B	Birtinya**	District community venue (health and wellbeing focus)	To be developed (council controlled land)
	Urban C	Mooloolaba	District community venue	New (land investigation)
	Urban C	Palmview	District community venue, consider integrating cultural functions	New (land secured)
	Urban C	Maroochydore	Enhance capacity (Millwell Road Community Centre)	To be developed (existing facility)
	Rural 1	Beerwah	Enhance capacity (Beerwah and Districts Community Hall)	To be developed (existing facility)
	Rural 2	Nambour	District community venue	New (land investigation)
Local	Urban A	Pelican Waters	Local community venue	New (land secured)
	Urban A	Golden Beach	Local community venue	To be developed (council controlled land)
	Urban A	Caloundra South*	6 local community venues, Precincts 11, 12, 15, 17 (x2) and 18)	New (land secured)
	Urban A	Currimundi	Local community venue	To be developed (council controlled land)



Hierarchy	District	Location	Recommendation	Action
Local	Urban B	Bokarina Beach**	Local community venue--potentially to include lifeguard facilities	New (land secured)
	Urban B	Brightwater	Local community venue	To be developed (council controlled land)
	Urban C	Palmview	3 local community venues	New (land secured)
	Urban C	Sippy Downs	Local community venue to be integrated with library	New (refer to library)
	Urban C	Maroochydore*****	Local community venue integrated with the Sunshine Coast-wide library	New (refer to library)
	Urban C	Sunshine Cove	Local community venue	To be contributed
	Urban D	Peregian Springs	Local community venue	To be developed (council controlled land)
	Urban D	Yaroomba	Local community venue	To be developed (council controlled land)
Neighbourhood	Urban A	Caloundra South*	Up to 14 smaller community facilities across Caloundra South	New (land secured)
Libraries				
Council-wide	Urban C	Maroochydore*****	Council-wide library and local community venue. Consider integrating cultural functions	New (land secured)
District	Urban A	Caloundra South*	Major civic centre integrating a district library and cultural functions	New (refer to civic centre)
	Urban A	Caloundra***	Enhance capacity (Caloundra Library)	To be developed (existing facility)
	Urban B	Kawana Town Centre**	District library and cultural functions	New (land secured)
	Urban C	Sippy Downs	District library integrated with a local community venue. Consider integrating cultural functions	New (land secured)
	Rural 1	Beerwah	Enhance capacity (Beerwah Library)	To be developed (existing facility)
	Rural 2	Nambour	Enhance capacity (Nambour Library)	To be developed (existing facility)
Cultural facilities****				



Hierarchy	District	Location	Recommendation	Action
Council-wide	Not determined	Not determined	Investigate a council-wide cultural facility	New (land investigation)
	Not determined	Not determined	Investigate a storage space for regional heritage items and collections	New (land investigation)
	Rural 1	Landsborough	Investigate the establishment of the Landsborough Arts, Community and Heritage Precinct	New (land investigation)
	Not determined	Not determined	Investigate a council-wide interpretation space or precinct	
Council-wide/district	Urban A	Caloundra***	Investigate enhancing capacity (Caloundra Regional Art Gallery) and additional cultural functions	To be developed (existing facility/ land investigation)
District	Urban A	Caloundra South*	District cultural functions to be integrated with the major civic centre	New (refer to civic centre)
	Urban B	Kawana Town Centre**	District cultural functions to be integrated with a new library	New (refer to library)
	Urban C	Not determined (Maroochydore)	Investigate district cultural functions	New (land investigation)
	Urban C	Not determined (Sippy Downs/ Palmview)	Investigate district cultural functions in conjunction with library or district community centre	New (refer to library and district community venue)
	Rural 1	Not determined (Beerwah)	Investigate district cultural functions	New (land investigation)
Aquatic facilities				
Council-wide	Urban B	Kawana Waters	Enhance capacity (Kawana Aquatic Centre)	To be developed (existing facility)
District	Urban A	Caloundra South*	District (major) aquatic facility and indoor sport and recreation facility, Precinct 16	New (land secured)
	Urban C	Palmview	District (minor) aquatic facility	New (land secured)
	Rural 1	Beerwah	Enhance capacity (Beerwah Aquatic Centre)	To be developed (existing facility)
	Rural 2	Nambour	Enhance capacity (Nambour Aquatic Centre)	To be developed (existing facility)
Indoor sport and recreation facilities				
District	Urban A	Caloundra South*	District (major) aquatic facility and indoor sport	New (refer to aquatic centre)



Hierarchy	District	Location	Recommendation	Action
			and recreation facility, Precinct 16	
District	Urban B	Not determined	Investigate an indoor sport and recreation facility	New (land investigation)
	Urban C	Not determined	Investigate an indoor sport and recreation facility	New (land investigation)
	Urban D	Not determined	Indoor sport and recreation facility	New (land investigation)
	Rural 1	Not determined	Indoor sport and recreation facility	New (land investigation)
	Rural 2	Not determined	Indoor sport and recreation facility	New (land investigation)
Showgrounds/major outdoor events space				
Council-wide	Rural 1	Not determined	Investigate major outdoor activity space (20ha)	New (land investigation, refer to Open Space Section)
Lifeguard facilities				
District	Urban B	Bokarina Beach**	Lifeguard facilities delivered with a local community venue or Surf Life Saving facility to coincide with the establishment of a new gazetted bathing reserve	New (refer to community venue)
Cemeteries				
Council-wide	Rural 1	Not determined	Cemetery, approximately 10ha	New (land investigation)

*A Community Facilities Plan will be prepared for Caloundra South to guide detailed planning, scheduling and delivery in accordance with the Caloundra South Infrastructure Agreement

**Planning and delivery is guided by the Kawana Waters Community Development Strategy (2009)

*** Guided by the Caloundra Centre Master Plan (2017). Planning and Delivery to be further guided by the preparation of an integrated Facilities Development Plan for the Caloundra Community and Creative Hub

**** The planning and delivery of cultural facilities is to be further guided by the Draft Sunshine Coast Arts Plan

*****Planning and delivery is guided by the Maroochydore City Centre Community Development Plan (2015)

Appendix 1 – Biodiversity tables

Vegetation community	Regional ecosystem classification	SCC loss >70%	SCC poorly conserved	SEQ poorly conserved	No current representation in "protected"	State endangered	Commonwealth endangered
Heath and wallum	12.2.15a		✓		✓		
	12.9-10.22	✓	✓				
	12.12.19		✓		✓		
	12.12.19x2		✓	✓	✓		
Melaleuca	12.3.4	✓	✓				
	12.3.5	✓					
	12.3.6	✓		✓			
	12.3.7		✓	✓			
Eucalypt	12.3.7b		✓	✓	✓		
	12.2.6	✓					
	12.2.8	✓	✓				
	12.3.2		✓	✓			
	12.3.11	✓	✓	✓			
	12.3.11a		✓	✓	✓		
	12.3.14a	✓					
	12.5.2a	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	12.5.3	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	12.5.6c		✓	✓		✓	
	12.8.8	✓	✓	✓			
	12.8.8a		✓				
	12.8.14	✓	✓				
	12.9-10.1	✓	✓	✓			
	12.9-10.4	✓	✓	✓			
	12.9-10.7a	✓	✓	✓			
	12.9-10.14		✓	✓			
	12.9-10.14a		✓	✓			
	12.11.3b		✓	✓	✓		
	12.11.14	✓	✓	✓			
12.12.12	✓	✓	✓				
Rainforest	12.3.1		✓	✓		✓	✓
	12.5.13a					✓	✓
	12.8.3	✓	✓	✓			✓
	12.8.13	✓	✓		✓		✓
	12.11.1						✓
	12.11.10						✓
	12.12.1						✓
	12.12.16						✓
12.9-10.16						✓	

Table 13: Priority regional ecosystems

Appendix 2 – Open Space and Social Infrastructure catchments

The Sunshine Coast Area is geographically represented by the council-wide level and six districts, most of which are centred on principal and major activity centres providing higher order services and facilities to their catchments. These district catchments are further delineated into Localities of Interest which contain locations at the suburb level and are used to describe local actions and outcomes. There are 31 Localities of interest on the Sunshine Coast.

Table 14: Districts and localities of interest for the open space and social infrastructure networks

District catchment	Relevant Localities of Interest
Urban A	Caloundra – Kings Beach – Moffat Beach – Shelly Beach
	Currimundi – Aroona – Battery Hill – Dicky Beach
	Little Mountain – Caloundra West – Meridan Plains – Bells Creek
	Pelican Waters
	Golden Beach
Urban B	Wurtulla – Buddina and district
	Mountain Creek
Urban C	Maroochydore
	Mooloolaba – Alexandra Headland
	Buderim – Kuluin – Mons – Kunda Park
	Sippy Downs – Palmview
Urban D	Coolum Beach – Mount Coolum – Yaroomba – Point Arkwright
	Marcoola – Twin Waters – Pacific Paradise – Mudjimba
	Peregian Springs
Rural 1	Beerwah
	Glass House Mountains – Beerburum – Coochin Creek – Bribie Island North
	Landsborough – Mount Mellum
	Peachester – Crohamhurst – Booroobin – Wootha
	Mooloolah Valley – Diamond Valley – Balmoral Ridge – Bald Knob
	Maleny – Witta – North Maleny
	Reesville – Curramore and district
	Nambour – Burnside and district
Rural 2	Woombye
	Palmwoods – Chevallum – Montville – Hunchy
	Ilkley – Eudlo and district
	Mapleton – Flaxton – Obi Obi
	Belli Park – Cooloolabin – Gheerulla – Coolabine – Kureelipa – Kiamba
	Bli Bli – Rosemount and district
	Yandina – Yandina Creek and district
	Eumundi – Eerwah Vale – North Arm – Bridges
	Doonan – Weyba Downs – Verrierdale

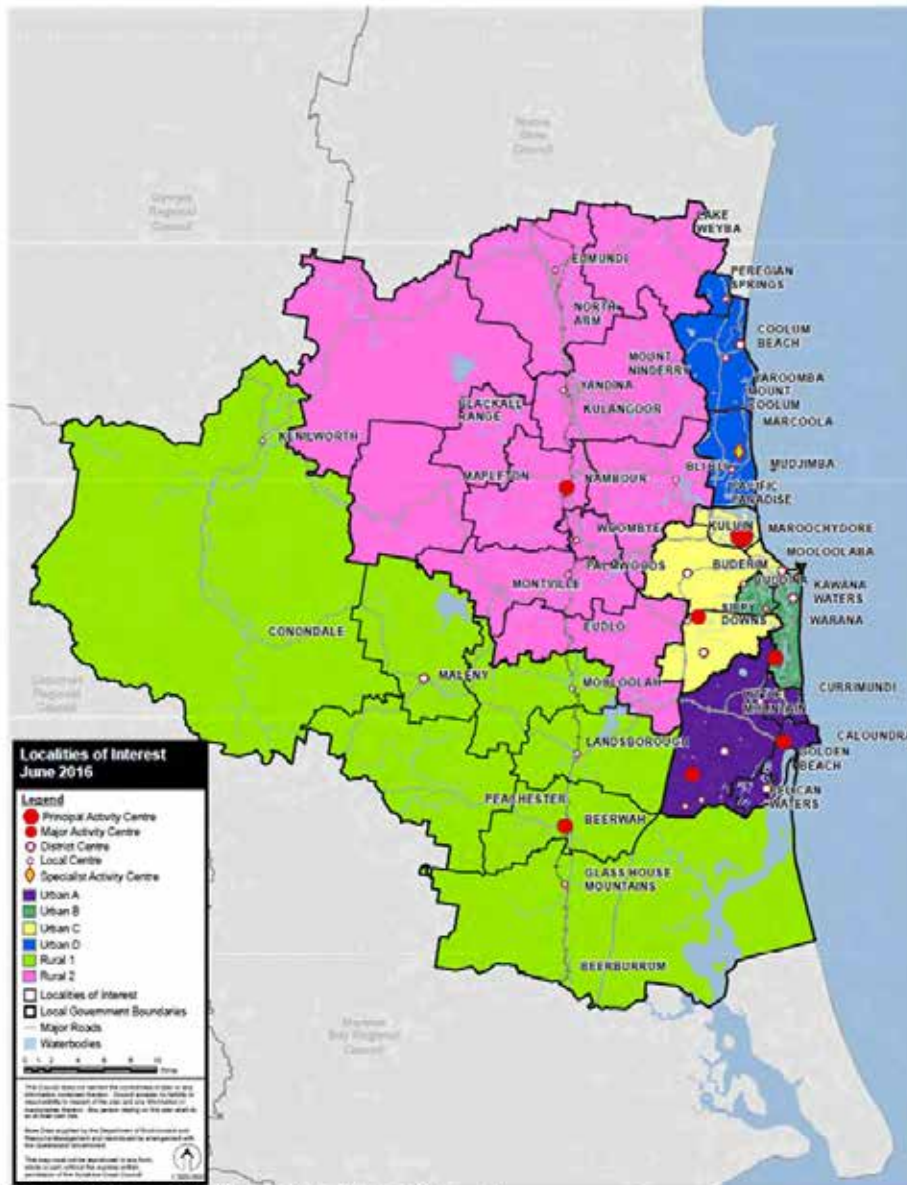


Figure 36: Map of districts and localities of interest

Appendix 3 – Open Space and Social Infrastructure prioritisation tool

The following tool is designed to guide further planning for the Network Blueprint recommendations, including priority and timing.

Table 15: Open space and social infrastructure prioritisation criteria

Prioritisation criteria	Evaluation key	
Rating	Evaluation key	
Strategic context (see Scoping Briefs)		
1. Identified as an initiative in the Environment and Liveability Strategy	No	Yes
2. Part of an endorsed plan (Network Plan, Infrastructure Plan or Master Plan)	No	Yes
3. Project specific resolution of council to implement project (eg refer to budget)	No	Yes
Community need		
4. The catchment meets council's population threshold currently as outlined in the adopted Desired Standards of Service (DSS)	No	Yes
5. The catchment is projected to meet council's population threshold in 5 years' time as outlined in the adopted DSS	No	Yes
6. The catchment is projected to meet council's population threshold in 10 years' time as outlined in the adopted DSS	No	Yes
Community demand		
7. Demonstrated community demand (eg operational requirements, wait lists, letters/petitions etc.)	No	Yes
Availability of alternative infrastructure		
8. Current spare capacity of alternative facilities available within the same catchment area	Spare capacity	No spare capacity
9. Accessibility within catchment to alternative facilities (consider centrality, access by public transport etc.)	High	Low
10. Conformity of alternative facilities with legislative requirements (eg disability, fire, safety)	Compliant	Not compliant
11. Remaining useful life of existing facilities (proportion of total life)	High	Low
Capacity and role in network		
12. Implications for the viability of other facilities in the wider network (existing or proposed)	Negative	Positive/nil implications
13. Multi-purpose/will benefit multiple community/user groups	No	Yes
14. Proposed facility level (hierarchy in network)	Local level	Council-wide or district level
Alternative delivery opportunities		
15. Option of upgrading/expanding alternative facility at lower cost	Preferable	Not possible

Prioritisation criteria	Evaluation key	
Rating	Evaluation key	
16. Option of delivering service from elsewhere/in another way, eg providing transport	Preferable	Not possible
17. Option of partnering/co-locating with another agency/organisation to provide the facility	Preferable	Not possible
18. Option of providing a temporary outcome while confirming the preferred long-term provision model	Preferable	Not possible
Funding opportunities		
19. External capital funding available grants	No	Yes
20. Internal capital funding available (eg local government infrastructure agreement, infrastructure agreements or other)	No	Yes
21. Requirement for future operational and maintenance funding	High future costs	Low future costs, or positive revenue stream, or reduces existing liabilities
22. Opportunity to attract partnerships/capital investment to reduce ongoing costs	Not likely	Likely
Risk of not delivering the project		
23. An established commitment by council through infrastructure agreements/ funding agreements or partnerships	No	Yes

Appendix 4: Guidelines evacuation centres and volunteer state emergency services

Volunteer emergency services – state emergency services

Volunteer emergency services provide assistance to the community in times of emergency and disaster.

State emergency services provide primary response to local, state and national disasters and emergencies and provide support to other agencies performing functions including search and rescue, emergency traffic management, and road crash rescue.

Standards

Provision ratio and catchment:

- 1:30,000–50,000 people or as required to service role and function
- access within 10km.

Site area and size (minimum):

- site area: 1500-2000sqm
- GFA: N/A.

Core areas:

- shed containing:
 - garaging for emergency vehicles
 - office/meeting/training area
 - storage
 - amenities, including toilets and showers
 - kitchenette
 - fuel cabinet
- outside storage bay
- outdoor training areas
- backup power generator.

Auxiliary areas (examples):

- roof platform for training at heights
- control centre (Sunshine Coast level)
- extra administration space.

Specific land suitability:

- highly accessible to catchment population to provide community support
- safe, accessible location during times of disaster – including fire, floods and storms
- well located close to transport and major road corridors, with good vehicle access
- strong communication and mobile network.

Evacuation centres

Evacuation centres provide overnight shelter for people in the events of emergency and disasters. Evacuation centres provide evacuees with basic essentials, including accommodation, water and food for a limited time.

Standards

Facilities suitable to form part of the Sunshine Coast evacuation centre network generally meet the following criteria.

Provision ratio and catchment:

- as required to meet identified network needs.

Site area and size (minimum):

- as required.

Core areas and functions:

- main entry including reception/ registration
- sleeping areas (as a guide 5sqm per person)
- kitchen and food preparation area
- dining area
- amenities (toilets, wash areas)
- staff rest area
- offices/ client spaces for support agencies, first aid and administration
- suitable areas for portable infrastructure including generator, showers, additional toilets, laundry, waste management, food storage and other auxiliary needs,
- 3 phase power capacity

- adequate parking and drop off areas.

Desired areas:

- pet area
- separate sleeping areas for people with special needs
- areas suitable for the needs of families with young children (nursing, change, safe play)
- showers
- recreation area.

Specific land suitability:

- highly accessible to catchment population
- safe, accessible location during times of disaster – including fire, floods and storms
- well located close to transport and major road corridors, with good vehicle access
- strong communication and mobile network.

Further detail on planning and design is provided in the *Queensland Evacuation Centre Planning Toolkit 2013*.

