

Sunshine Coast
Sport and Active Recreation Plan
2011-2026
June 2016 edition





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About this document

This report provides a synopsis of the research and consultation undertaken for this project.

Supporting resources used to develop this document include:

Locality of Interest Summaries

Sunshine Coast Council has identified 32 Localities of Interest, each of which is geographically defined, to guide its future planning. The boundaries of these localities are illustrated in *Map 1: Localities of Interest*. As per the project brief, study recommendations for each individual Locality of Interest were required.

Background Research

An extensive review of background documentation was undertaken to inform the study. Including, but not limited to Sunshine Coast Council's *Corporate Plan 2014-2019*, *Sunshine Coast Social Strategy 2015*, *Sunshine Coast Open Space Strategy 2011*, *Sunshine Coast Aquatic Plan 2011-2026*, and the *Sunshine Coast Social Infrastructure Strategy 2011*, as well as other relevant endorsed council master plans, strategies and policies.

Foreword

Message from the Mayor and Tourism, Events and Sport Portfolio Councillor

The Sunshine Coast Council recognises the importance that sport and active recreation play in our region. For this reason, council has produced the *Sunshine Coast Sport and Active Recreation Plan 2011-2026* (the Plan) to assist in the development of current and future provision of sport and active recreation facilities and services.

Sport and active recreation are an important part of the Sunshine Coast community and are seen as a key component of our vibrant lifestyle. Whether playing formalised competitive sport, having a social hit of tennis or taking a walk along our many beautiful pathways throughout the region, sport and active recreation contribute towards defining who we are. Participation in sport and active recreation also has significant health, social and economic benefits. The current trend of increasing obesity levels for both adults and children is associated with serious medical conditions in adults, such as heart disease, stroke, diabetes type 2, various cancers and depression. Sport and active recreation have an integral part to play in reducing the likelihood of these conditions.

Being part of a team or club also provides a sense of 'belonging', and can be essential for individual and social cohesion, integration and development, especially given the transitory nature of the Sunshine Coast population. In addition, the economic benefits of sport and active recreation to the Sunshine Coast community are significant.

Council's capital works expenditure related to organised sport and recreation facilities (excluding maintenance and including aquatics) on the Sunshine Coast was \$5.13 million in 2015/16. The provision of facilities and services that meet the needs of our regional community for sport and active recreation is not without its challenges. Accommodating the expected population growth places competing pressures on finite land resources. The *Sunshine Coast Sport and Active Recreation Plan 2011-2026* responds to this challenge and ensures that land for sport and active recreation continues to be prioritised in future planning for our region.

The *Sunshine Coast Sport and Active Recreation Plan 2011-2026* recognises that council has an important role in facilitating improved opportunities and outcomes for sport and active recreation. This Plan contains recommendations on the type, scale, provision, funding and timing of new infrastructure. Council also plays a facilitation and advocacy role in implementing the actions contained within this Plan.



Cr Mark Jamieson
Sunshine Coast Mayor



Cr Jason OPray
Tourism, Events and Sport
Portfolio Councillor

Executive Summary

Importance of sport and active recreation

Participation in sport and physical activity has important health, social and economic benefits. There is proven scientific evidence that active adults have lower rates of disabling medical conditions including coronary heart disease, high blood pressure, stroke, type 2 diabetes, cancer and depression¹. Physical inactivity accounts for 17 per cent of the total health cost of treating these conditions in Australian adults and is the fourth greatest contributor to the burden of disease in Australia². Only about half of Queensland adults (55.9 per cent) are sufficiently active to derive a health benefit³.

Research indicates there is a positive association between participation in sport and social integration, cohesion and community development. There are also equally significant economic benefits associated with sport as outlined in *Section 8: Economic Benefits of Sport*.

Purpose

The purpose of the *Sunshine Coast Sport and Active Recreation Plan 2011-2026* is to guide the current and future provision of sport and active recreation facilities and services to meet the needs of the Sunshine Coast's diverse communities over a 15 year period.

Scope

The *Sunshine Coast Sport and Active Recreation Plan 2011-2026* examined sport and active recreation activities only, defined as those which have formal rules, scoring, administration organisation and event organisation. It excluded non-competitive, passive activities, wholly private sector funded activities as well as activities covered in other council strategies. A full description of eligible and excluded activities is shown in *Section 2.3: Excluded Activities* and *Section 2.4: Eligible Activities*.

Study integration

The *Sunshine Coast Sport and Active Recreation Plan 2011-2026* is an important contributor to the Safe and Healthy Communities outcome of the *Sunshine Coast Council Corporate Plan 2014-2019*. It is one of a number of closely related strategic documents that outlines council's response to the broader social, leisure, sport and recreation needs of the region. These documents include the *Sunshine Coast Social Strategy 2015*, *Social Infrastructure Strategy 2011*, *Sustainable Transport Strategy 2011-2031*, *Affordable Living Strategy 2010-2020*, *Youth Strategy 2010-2015*, *Positive Ageing Strategy 2011-2016*, *Access and Inclusion Plan 2011-2016* and *Recreation Trail Plan 2012*.

The Plan aligns with council's *Sunshine Coast Open Space Strategy 2011* which articulates council's commitment, role and intent in the provision and embellishment of recreation parks and sports reserves across the region. It provides guidance to the open space framework on the provision, development and management of land and infrastructure for sport and recreation.

The development of the Plan was undertaken concurrently with the *Sunshine Coast Aquatic Plan 2011-2026* and *Sunshine Coast Open Space Strategy 2011*.

Localities of Interest

Sunshine Coast Council has identified 32 Localities of Interest which guide future planning. This report examines the current and proposed needs of each individual Locality of Interest. Individual recommendations for each Locality of Interest, in addition to broader strategic recommendations of the region have been considered and are contained in *Section 2: Plan Framework* of this report.

- 1 US Department of Health and Human Services. Physical Activity Guidelines Advisory Committee Report. Washington, DC, June 2008
- 2 Econtech. The Cost of Physical Inactivity. Medibank Private. 2007
- 3 Pollard G, et al. 2009 Self-Reported Health Status: Queensland 2009. Queensland Health, Brisbane. 2010

Methodology

The methodology illustrated in *Figure 2: Study methodology* includes a wide ranging review of council and other pertinent reports and plans, profile of each of council's 32 Localities of Interest, analysis of current and projected population, review of participation trends, inspection of key facilities, consultation with internal and external stakeholders and a comprehensive community engagement process.

Key findings

Key findings from the research and consultation process are presented in *Table 1: Key findings and actions following endorsement in 2011*. In addition to this, the actions following endorsement of the Plan have been identified in the below table.

Table 1: Key findings and actions following endorsement in 2011

Key findings	Actions following endorsement in 2011
Stakeholders feel positively about proactive planning for sport by council, the responsiveness of council staff and council funding programs.	Council has continued to proactively master plan a number of key sporting facilities to prioritise capital expenditure throughout the sporting network. Council staff continue to support club grant applications.
Many sports have indicated an increase in membership due to population growth. Some clubs have declined (e.g. bowls, golf, softball and squash).	To support membership growth, council has endorsed a number of sports complex master plans and acquired additional sports reserve land. Council staff have provided assistance in the amalgamation of some sporting organisations experiencing a decline in membership.
The most common trends in participation have been demands for more social, casual and non-competitive forms of participation, increasing demand for junior sport and more demand for evening participation.	Council's recently adopted Tenure Policy allows for flexible permitted use times for sporting activities which supports evening and social/casual forms of participation.
Lighting of playing fields, amenities and car parking is considered inadequate by many field and outdoor sports.	Council has proactively allocated capital funding each year since endorsement of the Plan to upgrade sporting infrastructure including lighting, fields and car parking.
Lack of available land and/or poor functionality of land for field sports (usually due to inadequate drainage, flooding, environmental constraints, and poor field condition often from overuse) was a common theme raised by clubs and reinforced by a number of regional and state sporting organisations.	Since endorsement of the Plan, council has adopted a Desired Standards of Service (DSS) through the <i>Sunshine Coast Open Space Strategy 2011</i> and actively acquired suitable sports reserve land at Conondale, Doonan, Meridan Plains, Mooloolah, Pacific Paradise and Woombye resulting in additional available land for sports.
Inadequate access to facilities for people with disabilities was also frequently raised in consultations.	All development applications lodged by sport and recreation clubs on council owned or managed land must comply with all relevant building approvals including the <i>Disability Discrimination Act 1992</i> and Building Certification Authority standards.

Table 1: Key findings and actions following endorsement 2011 – continued over page

Table 1: Key findings and actions following endorsement in 2011 *continued*

Key findings	Actions following endorsement in 2011
<p>Field sports are struggling with the cost of maintaining facilities (at the same time peak bodies are imposing minimum safety standards for the condition of playing areas).</p>	<p>Council has developed and implemented community grant funding programs that provide operational and maintenance funding contributions to eligible sporting organisations and advocate for an equal or greater standard replacement.</p>
<p>There is inequity of council support (e.g. maintenance) to clubs, stemming from the different policies that applied under the pre-amalgamated councils. Maintenance assistance provided to clubs by council is not based on any hierarchy ranking of the facility (e.g. district/ regional/state).</p>	<p>As above, council's community grants program offers equitable maintenance contributions to sporting clubs to provide a desired level of service to the Sunshine Coast community.</p>
<p>The perception exists among some clubs that those sports based at venues owned and (directly or indirectly) maintained by council (e.g. Maroochydore Multi Sports Complex, Sunshine Coast Stadium) get a 'better deal'</p>	<p>Council staff continue to educate sporting clubs on the differing management models across the region in an open and transparent way.</p>
<p>Peak bodies in some sports (e.g. tennis/AFL) are seeking to upgrade existing facilities to regional or state standard to accommodate higher levels of competitions.</p>	<p>Council staff continue to work collaboratively with state, regional and local sporting bodies to continually improve sporting facilities across the coast.</p>
<p>There are growing demands for the use of existing regional sporting facilities such as Sunshine Coast Stadium and Nambour Showgrounds for non-sport uses (e.g. markets, exhibitions).</p>	<p>Council has developed and endorsed the <i>Sunshine Coast Stadium Facility Development Plan 2015-2030</i> and the <i>Nambour Showgrounds Master Plan 2013-2023</i>. These plans outline non-sport uses of these facilities.</p>
<p>Water access and on-land facilities are major concerns for a number of non-powered water sports. Issues include limited land availability, existing areas being at capacity, lack of support facilities (e.g. storage, toilets, shade), conflicts with other uses, or cost of accessing on-water facilities. Sports affected include sailing, rowing, canoeing, dragon boating, kayaking and outrigger canoeing.</p>	<p>A Non-Powered Water Sports Analysis has been developed with issues and recommendations identified relevant to sailing, rowing, canoeing, dragon boating, kayaking and outrigger canoeing.</p>
<p>Existing multi-court indoor sporting facilities are already at capacity during peak afternoon/evening usage times (3.30-10pm).</p>	<p>Council is actively supporting new indoor court provision through the expansion of the Maroochydore Eagles Basketball Stadium from one to three courts. In addition, council will continue to monitor indoor court needs throughout the region.</p>
<p>The study has identified a number of indoor sporting facilities being developed in schools (mostly with Federal Government education sector stimulus funding) but their suitability for community sport is unknown. School facilities frequently have design limitations and are not fully functional for conducting competitions in court sports.</p>	<p>While suitable for some competitive activities and training purposes, evidence has shown that single and two court facilities have design limitations, do not generate a sustainable revenue source and are not fully functional for conducting competitions and larger sporting events. In addition, council will monitor need and demand for indoor court provision at Beerwah, Caloundra South, Coolumb and Woombye during the life of the Plan.</p>

Table 1: Key findings and actions following endorsement in 2011 *continued*

Key findings	Actions following endorsement in 2011
<p>Some clubs are experiencing difficulties accessing school facilities. Major users of schools are cricket, soccer, and to a lesser extent AFL, netball and futsal. The main issues identified are uncertainty of access, maintenance standards, red tape in formalising access arrangements, and difficulty in establishing amenities, lights and storage areas.</p>	<p>Council will continue to advocate and support sporting organisations in negotiating agreements for the use of school land where deemed appropriate.</p>
<p>Gymnastics facilities on the Sunshine Coast are already at capacity and there is high demand.</p>	<p>Since endorsement of the Plan, council has endorsed a 30 year lease to the Maroochy Beach Gymnastics Association and extension to the lease footprint. This will enable expansion of the facility, increased membership and provide additional opportunities for regional and state level events.</p> <p>In addition to the above, Caloundra YMCA Gymnastics have been granted a 20 year lease at the Caloundra Central Park Sport and Recreation Precinct. This has facilitated the development of a gymnastics facility to service the needs of the southern area of the Sunshine Coast.</p>
<p>There is an opportunity to consolidate the management of current and future regional sporting facilities under a Major Venues Unit of council.</p>	<p>Council has consolidated some sporting facilities of regional significance, including the Sunshine Coast Stadium, into the Major Venues Unit.</p>
<p>Tourism, sport and leisure is identified in the Sunshine Coast Regional Economic Development Strategy as one of seven industry sectors for which an economic development strategy should be prepared to broaden the region's economic base.</p>	<p>Council staff continue to work in partnership with Economic Development Branch to broaden the region's economic base and attract major sporting events.</p>
<p>Household expenditure on organised sport on the Sunshine Coast is estimated at \$5.27 million in 2010. The value of the volunteer contribution to sport on the Sunshine Coast is estimated at \$56.5 million (see Section 8: Economic benefits of sport).</p>	<p>Council staff in partnership with Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing, continue to support the volunteer sector on the Sunshine Coast.</p>
<p>There is likely to be some medium to long term impact on sporting facilities from future road/rail corridor developments.</p>	<p>Council staff will continue to work in partnership with relevant state government agencies to reduce the potential impact on sporting facilities from future road/rail corridor developments.</p>

Vision and guiding principles

Sport and active recreation is a key element of the lifestyle of Sunshine Coast residents. The adoption of a 'vision' and 'guiding principles' for sport and active recreation provides a framework that guides future planning and provision of facilities and services.

Provision of land for sport

To service the expected increase in population on the Sunshine Coast over the life of this Plan, it is critically important to secure suitable quality land for sport and recreation in growth areas including Caloundra South, Coolumb, Maroochydore and Palmview. This can be achieved via a Plan for Trunk Infrastructure (Parks and Land for Community Purposes) as part of council's overall Local Government Infrastructure Priority (LGIP), Infrastructure Agreements, other acquisitions, or utilisation of education sector or privately owned sector land. Provision of land and embellishments can be funded by these mechanisms.

The acceptance of poor quality or insufficient land places pressure on existing resources, and ultimately affects participation. Larger parcels of land (e.g. more than 20 hectares) should be secured where possible to create 'hubs' which can provide for several sports, service multiple localities and allow for the growth of individual clubs over time. In high density, mature urban areas, where land is unavailable or prohibitively expensive, it may be necessary to access land in neighbouring localities. In smaller communities, accessing school ovals may be the most cost effective means of provision.



Better outcomes for sport

Council has an important role in facilitating better outcomes for sport. This may take the form of:

- supporting clubs to gain better access to school facilities
- promoting better planning and governance arrangements within sporting clubs
- working with relevant stakeholders to resolve access constraints which impede participation and growth of sports
- facilitating improved communication and coordination among different sports
- ensuring no net loss of sports reserve land or facilities from development including transport corridor expansions
- guiding and supporting clubs through grants/owner's consent/development application process to provide improved sporting facilities
- enabling greater economic benefit for the region to be generated through sport.

This Plan sets out a number of recommendations where council plays an advocacy or facilitation role in achieving better outcomes for sport.

Facility provision and management

Over the life of this Plan, council has a significant role in providing, partnering and supporting new or upgraded infrastructure and maximising the use and sustainability of these assets for sport and active recreation. This includes:

- ensuring support to clubs is equitable and directed toward key priorities
- undertaking feasibility studies for new infrastructure to meet existing or future community needs
- funding and/or seeking external funding for major infrastructure
- seeking partnership opportunities in facility provision
- improving the effectiveness of council- managed facilities
- supporting key improvements to club managed sporting facilities, especially drainage, lighting, amenities and disability access
- advocating for retention of, or improved access to, sport and active recreation facilities owned by other agencies.



1.0 Vision and guiding principles



1.1 Vision for sport and active recreation

Sport and active recreation is a key element of the lifestyle of Sunshine Coast residents. A 'vision' for sport and active recreation that is consistent with broader council strategies provides a framework for council's role in this area. The following vision has been established for the life of the Plan:

'Through its role in sport and active recreation, Sunshine Coast Council will contribute to the health and wellbeing, social cohesion, and broadening of the regional economy of the Sunshine Coast.'

It will do this by:

- providing or facilitating equitable access to facilities and services
- providing developmental pathways for capacity building
- providing or supporting sustainable infrastructure that responds to existing and future identified needs and/or population growth
- facilitating partnerships with community, government and education sectors
- encouraging clubs to be self sufficient
- encouraging and/or supporting regional and higher level events, especially those which build on the natural and competitive advantages of the region
- ensuring that sport and recreation assets are effectively managed and protected.

1.2 Guiding principles

The guiding principles shown in *Table 2: Guiding principles for council involvement in sport and active recreation* are intended to give effect to council's 'vision' for sport and active recreation and guide the future planning and management of facilities and opportunities.

The guiding principles align to other council plans and strategies and are to be used as a reference point for future development. The guiding principles comprise of:

- economic and environment sustainability
- infrastructure provision and club sustainability
- accessibility and mobility
- urban character and amenity
- social equity
- community involvement and inclusion.



Table 2: Guiding principles for council involvement in sport and active recreation

Principle/Description
<p>Economic and environmental sustainability</p>
<p>Maximise the investment in sport and active recreation facilities and services by endeavouring to ensure they are economically and environmentally sustainable by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adopting policies or guidelines that set out the responsibilities of council and the users of council land • ensuring that the use of existing infrastructure is maximised before developing new facilities • contributing to the development and/or maintenance of sport and active recreation infrastructure on council owned/managed land • avoiding duplication of facilities by ensuring they are provided on the basis of demonstrated need • ensuring that land purchased or acquired for sport represents best value for money (e.g. expansion of existing areas versus establishing new development) • ensuring that land in new developments accepted from developer contributions for sporting purposes is of sufficient scale and functionality to provide broad community benefit, be efficiently managed and complies with the Desired Standards of Service set out in council's <i>Sunshine Coast Open Space Strategy 2011</i> • pursuing partnerships in the development and operation of sport and recreation facilities (e.g. schools, university, private sector) • encouraging environmentally sustainable design principles such as water harvesting, use of recycled water, treated effluent water for irrigation of sports fields, under car park storage wells, cogeneration of power, solar capture and power storage, and the use of 'green' building technologies, design practices and operations • supporting clubs and organisations via funding programs that are approved by council, and requiring organisations funded to meet eligibility and accountability criteria • supporting clubs and organisations to access external (non-council) funding.
<p>Infrastructure provision and club sustainability</p>
<p>Support the provision and sustainability of sport and active recreation facilities/services by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensuring they are based on demonstrated community need (e.g. strategic plans, feasibility studies and/or master plans) and an assessment of existing supply • paying particular attention to ensuring that high growth areas have adequate land and facilities • ensuring that existing facilities are optimally used in order to maximise its investment in sport and active recreation infrastructure • encouraging multi-use except where it is deemed inappropriate • adopting or amending policies to most efficiently manage sporting facilities, playing fields and other active recreation assets • granting tenure arrangements deemed appropriate for the efficient use of land provided for sporting purposes • supporting clubs to be sustainable and well managed, and enabling them to focus on the delivery of sport. <p>The safety and security of users will be implicit in the planning, design, development and maintenance of sport and active recreation facilities and open space. Council recognises the principles of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) and will employ them to the extent that competing demands for resources allows.</p> <p>Council will endeavour to support organisations to address risk management plans.</p>

Principle/Description

Accessibility and mobility

Endeavour to maximise the accessibility of sport and active recreation facilities and services throughout the region. As far as possible, sport and active recreation facilities will:

- be provided in areas of need
- be located in proximity to residential areas
- be able to be accessed by a range of transport modes (e.g. private cars, public transport, cycle/walkways)
- ensure that internal mobility within areas/facilities is addressed
- take into account the needs of target populations identified by council
- meet the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* and Building Certification Authority standards.

Opportunities to expand existing land areas/facilities, where they result in more cost effective provision without unduly compromising access, will be considered.

Council will encourage sport and active recreation providers to address the diverse nature of access requirements.

Urban character and amenity

Sport and active recreation facilities and services are an important contributor to the lifestyle of Sunshine Coast residents and visitors. In planning and managing sport and recreation facilities and services:

- ensure new/upgraded facility developments are cognisant of surrounding urban character and amenity. Within available budgets, high quality design which is both functional and attractive will be applied to infrastructure development for sport and recreation.
- Council will ensure that the location of sport and active recreation facility developments or improvements (e.g. lights, car parks, playing field extensions) do not impact on residential amenity.
- Council will ensure that the location or upgrading of sport and active recreation infrastructure avoids, or adequately mitigates and endeavours to preserve intrinsic environmental or scenic values.

Social equity

In planning and managing sport and active recreation facilities and services:

- endeavour to provide opportunities for all residents regardless of age, gender, income, culture or physical ability
- encourage sport and active recreation providers throughout the region to adopt policies, practices and programs that encourage and facilitate equity
- where the primary use of land is for sport, seek to protect such land from development or its loss to other purposes
- where appropriate, endeavour to accommodate other active recreational uses of open space set aside for sporting purposes
- where appropriate, take into account the needs of different cultural groups and traditions in land use planning and service delivery.

Community involvement and inclusion

Ensure that the principles of community engagement outlined in council policy are adhered to with respect to the planning and delivery of sport and active recreation facilities and services.

2.0 Plan framework



2.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Plan as set out in the project brief was ‘to develop a shared vision for council and the community and prepare a robust Sport and Active Recreation Plan to guide the current and future provision of facilities and services that meet the needs of our diverse communities’.

2.2 Scope

The scope of the project as specified in the brief covered:

- the geographical area defined by Sunshine Coast Council local government boundaries, with findings to be aligned to the region's 32 Localities of Interest
- ‘sport and active recreation’ refers to activities that have formal rules, scoring, event organisation and administration structures
- the provision of facilities encompassing land and land use planning implications only where Sunshine Coast Council has a role in the network.

The scope was further clarified in the project brief as ‘the extent of potential sport, recreation and physical activity needs and opportunities is quite numerous. It is essential that the study concentrate on activities that require legitimate/formal venues and services.

The study does not intend to provide management solutions for activities occurring on land that isn't owned or controlled by Sunshine Coast Council, except where specified (e.g. potential community use of Education Queensland land and land managed by the community)’.

2.3 Excluded activities

The scope excluded:

- non-competitive, passive sport and recreation activities such as bird watching, bushwalking, billiards and snooker, bridge, camping, cards, chess, pigeon racing and picnicking
- activities being addressed in other council strategies (e.g. swimming, skating, bmx, recreation trails, walk/cycle paths)
- wholly private sector funded activities (e.g. ten-pin bowling, personal training).

2.4 Eligible activities

Based on the criteria outlined in *Section 2.2: Scope* and *Section 2.3: Excluded Activities* the full list of eligible activities is shown in *Table 2: List of eligible activities* for the *Sunshine Coast Sport and Active Recreation Plan 2011-2026*.

Table 3: List of eligible activities for the *Sunshine Coast Sport and Active Recreation Plan 2011-2026*

Outdoor sport and active recreation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Athletics • Bowls (lawn) • Croquet • Cycling (track) • Orienteering • Triathlon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equestrian <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dressage - Showjumping - Cross country - Polocrosse
Field sports	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australian football • Baseball • Cricket • Hockey (outdoor) • Rugby league 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rugby union • Soccer (football) • Touch football • Vigoro
Indoor sports	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Badminton • Basketball • Bocce • Bowls (indoor) • Boxing • Darts • Futsal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gymnastics • Hockey (indoor) • Martial arts • Netball • Table tennis • Volleyball • Weightlifting
Non-powered boating	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canoeing • Dragon boating • Outrigger canoeing • Rowing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sailing • Surfing • Surf life saving
Court sports	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Netball • Tennis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beach volleyball

2.5 Plan alignment

The *Sunshine Coast Council Corporate Plan 2014-2019* is a key planning document outlining the priorities and strategies council will pursue over time to achieve corporate goals. This articulates council's vision 'to be Australia's most sustainable region – vibrant, green, diverse' and identifies five goals it will pursue over the period 2014-2019.

Council's primary commitments to sport and active recreation are identified through the 'Strong Community' goal within the Corporate Plan, which is achieved through a set of actions that respond to the needs of the community.

A number of corporate strategies stem from the Corporate Plan 2014-2019. Of particular importance is the Social Strategy 2015, and the strategic documents addressing social infrastructure, open space and wellbeing. These documents articulate council's commitment, role and intent in the provision of social infrastructure and open space for existing and future generations.

The *Sunshine Coast Sport and Active Recreation Plan 2011-2026* relies on the provision and embellishment of open spaces through recreation parks and sports grounds across the region. Therefore recommendations and policy within this Plan closely align with council's open space framework to ensure clear and well articulated guidance for the future provision and embellishment of sports grounds, facilities and infrastructure across the region. Social planning and wellbeing framework considerations are also important to ensure the social and wellbeing needs and issues of our local communities are understood and addressed in context through this Plan.

In addition, there is a suite of closely related strategic documents that assist in ensuring council adequately responds to broader social, leisure, sport, recreation and physical activity opportunities. These documents include the *Sunshine Coast Social Strategy 2015*, *Social Infrastructure Strategy 2011*, *Sustainable Transport Strategy 2011-2031*, *Affordable Living Strategy 2010-2020*, *Youth Strategy 2010-2015*, *Positive Ageing Strategy 2011-2016*, *Access and Inclusion Plan 2011-2016* and *Recreation Trail Plan 2012*.

As a result, the *Sunshine Coast Sport and Active Recreation Plan 2011-2026* is a strategic level document which provides direction for the planning, development and management of sports grounds, facilities and infrastructure throughout the region.

While specific actions are recommended in relation to some key issues, the *Sunshine Coast Sport and Active Recreation Plan 2011-2026* is primarily concerned with plan and policy direction and is intended to provide operational guidance, not details. However, it does outline guiding principles and proposes a number of actions which involve planning, management and design of sports grounds, facilities and infrastructure.

Outcomes of these strategies will contribute towards the attainment of council's vision and future Community Plan goals. *Figure 1: Document Hierarchy* outlines how the *Sunshine Coast Sport and Active Recreation Plan 2011-2026* aligns to the organisation's planning position.



Figure 1: Document hierarchy

2.6 Methodology

An overview of the study methodology is outlined in *Figure 2: Study methodology*.

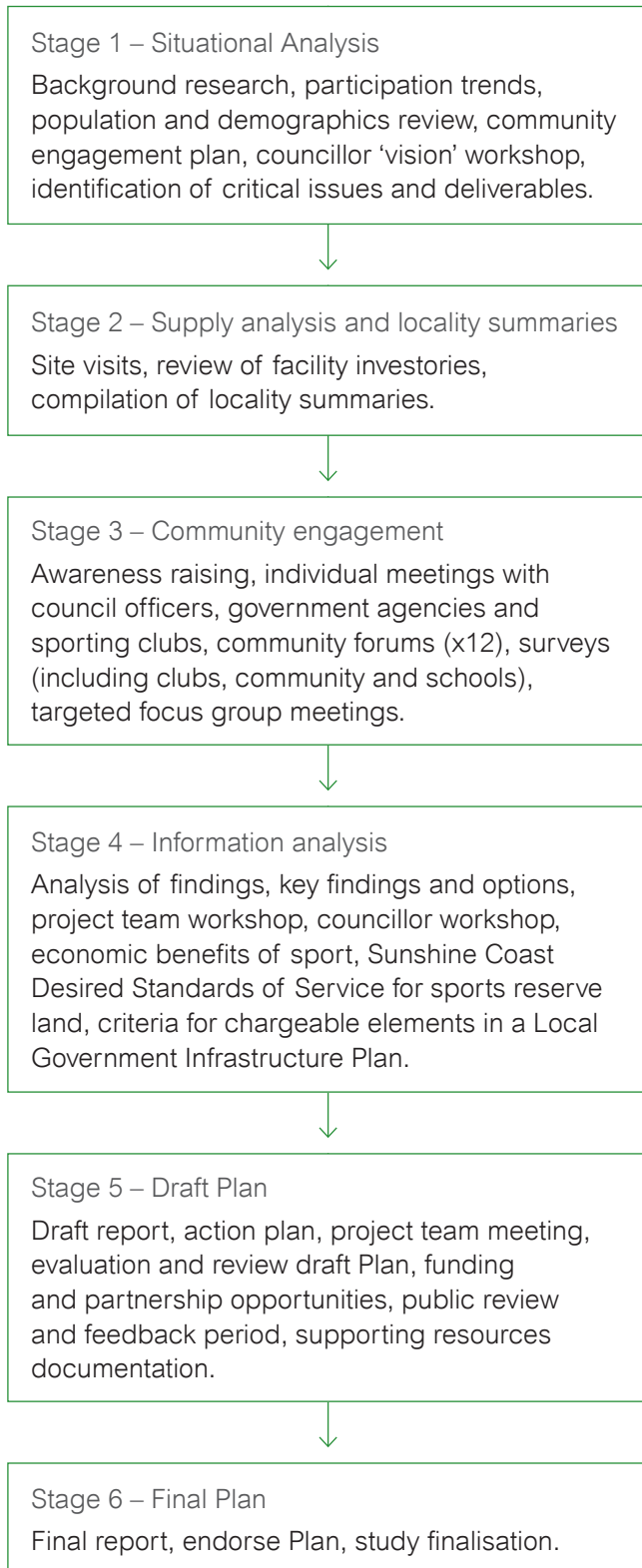


Figure 2: Study methodology



3.0 Recommendations



The cost of implementing all recommendations in this Plan is recognised as being beyond the capacity of Sunshine Coast Council to fund in its own right. To this end, external funding and/or partnerships with other agencies or the private sector should be sought wherever possible. Recommended actions should be reviewed annually with a major review every five years. It is to be noted that all recommendations are subject to budget.

3.1 Summary of recommendations

Recommendations have been classified into the following categories:

- policy development
- provision and development of land for sport
- management/development of major facilities
- Council support and communication with sport
- school partnerships
- non-powered water sports
- indoor sport
- sport development – other
- economic development external and internal impacts on existing facilities
- communication
- administration
- locality recommendations.

A brief comment summarises the rationale for each recommendation category.

3.2 Timing

This study has a 15 year planning horizon. The following time frames have been compiled to guide priorities:

Short term	Within next 4 years (2011-2015)
Medium term	Next 5-9 years (2016-2020)
Long term	Next 10-15 years (2021-2026)



3.3 Policy development

3.3.1 Vision for sport and active recreation		Priority
Recommendation		
1	<p>Adopt the following ‘vision’ to provide a framework for council’s role in sport and active recreation.</p> <p>‘Through its role in sport and active recreation, Sunshine Coast Council will contribute to the health and wellbeing, social cohesion, and broadening of the regional economy of the Sunshine Coast.’</p> <p>It will do this by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing or facilitating equitable access to facilities and services • providing developmental pathways for capacity building • providing or supporting sustainable infrastructure that responds to existing and identified needs and/or population growth • facilitating partnerships with community, government and education sectors • encouraging clubs to be self- sufficient • encouraging and/or supporting regional and higher level events, especially those which build on the natural and competitive advantages of the region • ensuring that sport and recreation assets are effectively managed and protected. 	Complete

3.3.2 Guiding principles		Priority
Recommendation		
1	<p>Adopt the guiding principles set out in <i>Section 1.2: Guiding principles of this plan</i> to guide the future planning and management of facilities and act as a reference point for future development. Key elements of the guiding principles are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic and environmental sustainability • infrastructure provision and club sustainability • accessibility and mobility • urban character and amenity • social equity • community involvement and inclusion. 	Complete

Comment		
<p>The adoption of a ‘vision’ and ‘guiding principles’ for future planning and management of land and facilities for sport and active recreation has provided a strategic framework for decision making. This adoption has assisted in aligning planning for sport and active recreation with strategic policy documents.</p>		

3.3.3 Security of land and assets		Priority
Recommendation		
1	As part of council's tenure policy, develop guidelines for the security of improvements on council owned and/or managed land. Key elements should include circumstances when caretaker residences are warranted (e.g. whether or not the site is isolated), clear guidelines as to caretaker responsibilities, skills required (e.g. communication), clear articulation of caretaker authority/responsibility, quality, planning provision and aesthetics of on-site housing infrastructure.	Complete

Comment
Guidelines within council's tenure policy and amended Planning Scheme in relation to improvements and caretaker residences have enabled council to deal with increasing demand for approval of these type of facilities on council owned or managed land.

3.4 Provision and development of land for sport

3.4.1 Secure land to meet population growth		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Integrate the recommendations of this Plan and <i>Sunshine Coast Open Space Strategy 2011</i> with Structure Plans and the Plan for Trunk Infrastructure (Parks and Land for Community Purposes) as part of council's overall LGIP.	Ongoing
2	Incorporate all elements that can be recouped from developer contributions in the Plan for Trunk Infrastructure as permitted by legislation (refer <i>Sunshine Coast Open Space Strategy 2011</i>), for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> land component up to 2 hectares per 1000 residents (includes district and Sunshine Coast wide sports grounds) development of parks and playing fields planning and design costs. 	Complete
3	Preparing the Plan for Trunk Infrastructure will need to consider what components will be funded by alternative means (i.e. items limited by legislation such as land above the 2 hectares per 1000 person limit or ineligible items) and not included in the calculation of the Infrastructure Charge to be levied on developers, in accordance with council's Desired Standards of Service for open space.	Ongoing
4	In accordance with council's <i>Sunshine Coast Open Space Strategy 2011</i> , acquire larger parcels of land (e.g. more than 20 hectares) for sports reserves. These larger parcels provide operational savings in being able to 'hub' facilities, service multiple sports, and provide for club growth over time.	Ongoing
5	In new residential sub-divisions and structure plans, endeavour to co-locate sports reserves with school ovals where possible in order to maximise available playing areas. Ensure that co-location of council playing fields with schools does not result in schools opting out of providing playing fields or ongoing maintenance responsibilities.	Ongoing

3.4.1 Secure land to meet population growth <i>continued</i>		Priority
Recommendation		
6	In smaller, isolated population settlements or mature, high density communities where the provision of land may be unwarranted or prohibitively expensive, facilitate access to school land or land in adjoining localities.	Ongoing
7	Prepare a master plan for key sporting precinct developments.	Ongoing

Comment

Lack of available land and/or poor functionality of land were frequent themes raised throughout the consultation process for this study, and reinforced by regional and state sporting organisations. At 2006 population levels, the Sunshine Coast had an overall shortfall of land for existing and future populations for sport, based on the Desired Standards of Service for sports reserve land contained in council's *Sunshine Coast Open Space Strategy 2011*. In response to this shortfall, since 2011 council has proactively secured additional suitable sports reserve land at Conondale, Doonan, Meridan Plains, Mooloolah, Pacific Paradise and Woombye. This has resulted in an reduction of the deficit however, unmet demand in the northern region of the Coast requires the acquisition of additional suitable sports reserve land to service this area of the Sunshine Coast community in accordance with *Sunshine Coast Open Space Strategy 2011*.

Evidence from numerous studies undertaken for local governments has indicated that the most efficient model of land provision for sport is to develop 'precincts/hubs' where larger parcels of land (more than 20 hectares) can provide for several sports, longer term growth of individual clubs and reduce maintenance. An indicative layout for a sports reserve of more than 20 hectares is illustrated in *Map 6: Notional layout of 20+ ha sports reserve*.

In smaller communities, or mature coastal communities where the cost of securing land for sport may be prohibitive, it may be necessary to access school land and/or larger land areas in neighbouring localities. In new residential areas, co-location of sports reserve land with public or private school ovals will maximise potential usage and increase the functionality of available land. Council may need to support sports clubs in negotiating agreements for the use of school land in line with new policy documentation from the Department of Education and Training (DET) *Community Use in School Facilities*.



3.4.2 Adopt adequate standards of service for land		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Adopt the provision standard of 2 hectares per 1000 residents for sports reserve land and other performance criteria for sports reserve land contained in council's <i>Sunshine Coast Open Space Strategy 2011</i> (e.g. size, shape, slope, road frontage, flood immunity, freedom from hazards, and proximity to residents).	Complete
2	Endeavour to ensure that any land acquired by council or obtained via a Plan for Trunk Infrastructure (Parks and Land for Community Purposes) or Infrastructure Agreements complies with the Desired Standards of Service outlined in council's <i>Sunshine Coast Open Space Strategy 2011</i> .	Ongoing

Comment
<p>Suitable quality land for sport will need to be secured in accordance with the Desired Standards of Service (DSS) developed as part of council's <i>Sunshine Coast Open Space Strategy 2011</i>.</p> <p>Council's proposed supply standard of 2 hectares per 1000 residents for sports reserve land continues to be supported. It reflects an accepted standard across many councils in Queensland, and is consistent with industry modelling.</p> <p>The total cost of developing and managing inferior land that is cheaper to acquire may exceed the lifecycle cost of more expensive acquisition options (i.e. due to periodic remediation after flood events). Moreover, the acceptance of poor quality land or securing insufficient land puts pressure on the sustainability of existing resources, and ultimately affects participation in sport.</p> <p>Securing suitable land is influenced by the availability and cost of land in growth areas (especially in high density, mature urban environments). In these cases it may be necessary to access land in adjoining localities and/or schools where suitable land is unavailable or prohibitively expensive.</p>

3.4.3 Priorities for land		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Secure land for sport in localities as identified in the <i>Sunshine Coast Open Space Strategy 2011</i> .	Ongoing
2	For land secured or acquired for sport: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • utilise sports participation data for the Sunshine Coast to guide preliminary plans for the use and layout of the land (see <i>Section 3.14.2: Gather relevant research data recommendations</i>) • prepare a master plan for each site • invite Expressions of Interest for the use of the land • determine management and tenure arrangements consistent with council policy. 	Ongoing
3	If any existing large land areas become under-utilised, identify opportunities for rationalisation of clubs in order to generate greater use of the land.	Ongoing

3.5 Management/development of major facilities

3.5.1 Management arrangements		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Consider the establishment of a Major Venues Unit for higher level facilities	Complete
2	Consolidate all bookings, asset management and staffing arrangements within the Major Venues Unit.	Complete
3	<p>If demand for use of Nambour Showgrounds for major commercial/cultural events such as motor shows/home shows increases, and there are no alternative plans for indoor/outdoor venues to cater for these activities, consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preparing a master plan for the Nambour Showgrounds to maximise its use for show, commercial and cultural activities • securing additional land in the Nambour area to re-establish and develop any displaced sports. 	Complete
4	Investigate future management models/tenure arrangements in line with the not-for-profit review being undertaken by council.	Complete

Comment

Major facilities are defined as those which service regional catchments, host high level events, and cater for training and competition for sport. Council directly manages and maintains a number of such facilities (e.g. Maroochydore Multi Sports Complex (MMSM), Nambour Showgrounds, Caloundra Indoor Stadium (CIS) and the Sunshine Coast Stadium).

Venues such as Sunshine Coast Stadium and Nambour Showgrounds are also frequently used for commercial events (e.g. home expo, caravan shows, motor shows and circuses).

Master or Facility Development Plans for the Nambour Showgrounds and the Sunshine Coast Stadium have been endorsed and the recommendations contained within will continue to be implemented by council. These plans can be found on council's website.

Tenure arrangements are aligned to council's policy on Community Groups Occupying Council Owned or Council Controlled Land and/or Infrastructure as tenure is renewed or new tenure is developed.



3.6 Council support and communication with sport

3.6.1 Forms of support and protocols		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Pending the outcome of council's review of support to not-for-profit groups (e.g. maintenance, financial assistance, tenure arrangements, fees and charges) consider a three year transition toward providing a minimum level of maintenance of playing fields in accordance with a ranking hierarchy in order to deliver equitable support to sporting clubs. The hierarchy ranking of the facility (i.e. state/regional/district) should determine the level of maintenance support provided (e.g. mowing, aerating, lighting, fertilising).	Complete
2	As an interim measure, council should implement the following support mechanisms via training sessions with a cluster of clubs in different localities or one-on-one meetings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an immediate and ongoing program of providing specialist advice to clubs on field maintenance in order to maximise the capacity of clubs to adequately maintain their assets • specialist advice to sport and active recreation clubs on energy efficiency in order to decrease energy, water and waste usage • provision of financial and business advice to foster financial autonomy (in association with programs run by the Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing – Sport and Recreation Services). 	Ongoing Complete Ongoing
3	Support volunteers in the delivery of sport by working in conjunction with Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing – Sport and Recreation Services to develop and promote templates and resources that provide improved guidance and structure for club planning, development, communication and administration functions.	Ongoing
4	Support opportunities for sports to exchange information, knowledge and develop shared solutions to emerging issues.	Ongoing
5	In order to improve the functionality of existing facilities, apply a higher weighting to requests for council assistance (whether under existing funding programs or other requests for support) to applications which align with council policy and/or address upgrading of drainage, lighting, sustainability initiatives or all abilities access.	Complete
6	Develop weighting criteria for assessing requests for council support from sporting clubs that is consistent with the <i>Sunshine Coast Sport and Active Recreation Plan 2011-2026</i> and ensures that available funds are maximised.	Complete
7	Develop a communication package for council to inform club office bearers of key council contacts, club responsibilities and council processes.	Complete
8	In tenure arrangements with sporting groups, seek to achieve a minimum period of separation (2-4 weeks) between summer and winter sporting seasons to enable adequate maintenance of playing fields. Support clubs in making alternative pre-season arrangements at educational or private sector facilities.	Ongoing

3.6.1 Forms of support and protocols – Comments over page

3.6.1 Forms of support and protocols continued

Comment

Maintenance of sporting facilities is a major area of concern for many groups. Many clubs continue to struggle with the cost of maintaining facilities to an adequate standard, particularly in a climate of declining volunteers. The issue of inequity of council support, stemming from the different policies that applied under the pre-amalgamated councils has been addressed through the adoption of the Community Groups Occupying Council Owned or Council Controlled Land and/or Infrastructure Policy. Council's grant programs, particularly the Sports Field Maintenance and Community Partnership Funding Programs, provides equitable support to the not-for-profit sport and recreation sector to provide a minimum level of playing surface to the community.

Poor quality land for community sport (low lying, frequently inundated, poorly drained, poor field condition often from overuse) and inadequate access for people with disabilities were frequently raised during the consultation process in community forums and surveys. Other concerns were inadequate lighting (there is increasing demand for night time participation) and ancillary facilities such as amenities and car parking. Sports that are most affected by these issues are cricket, rugby league, netball, AFL, rugby union and soccer. Council continues to address these issues through grant funding (both internal and external) and the adherence to Desired Standards of Service for new facilities. Progressive upgrading of sporting facilities, in particular drainage, lighting and amenities to ensure facilities meet safety standards, maximise utilisation or encourage membership is ongoing.

The consultation process for this Plan reinforced previous council research showing the problems sporting clubs have in attracting and retaining volunteers, particularly those with the necessary skills to undertake increasing administration requirements and maintain club viability. While administrative duties assist clubs in planning, attracting funding, reporting to governing bodies, maintaining insurance and incorporation status, they can also draw volunteer time away from the actual delivery of sport. Improved access to workshops, resources and templates in partnership with the Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing (DNPSR) continues as a priority.

To facilitate improved coordination between sports to improve their effectiveness (e.g. shared use of maintenance or other equipment, shared solutions to common issues, and exchange of information/knowledge and better coordination of fixtures to avoid seasonal overlaps) is ongoing. Advisory groups have been established at the majority of multi-sport complexes to support improved coordination between sports and share information.



3.7 School partnerships

3.7.1 Improving outcomes for community use of schools		Priority
Recommendation		
1	<p>Engage with regional and head office representatives of the Department of Education and Training (DET), private schools, Department of National Parks, Sport and Recreation – Sport and Recreation Services, and Parents and Citizens (P&C) representatives in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discuss barriers to the use of school facilities for community sport • clearly communicate school requirements in respect of community use of school facilities, including key policies and procedures • develop/clarify a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between council and education institutions for access to school ovals and multi-purpose halls and vice versa (for use of council land). 	Ongoing
2	<p>Liaise with public and private schools in new growth areas to determine sporting facilities that are proposed to be provided, and identify opportunities for community use that are consistent with the <i>Sunshine Coast Sport and Active Recreation Plan 2011- 2026</i>.</p>	Ongoing
3	<p>As per <i>Section 3.4.1: Secure land to meet population growth</i> recommendation (5), endeavour to co-locate sports reserves with school ovals where possible in new residential areas in order to maximise available playing spaces. Support the negotiation of club access and maintenance agreements with schools.</p>	Ongoing

Comment
<p>Many schools on the Sunshine Coast are regularly used for community sport. The major uses are cricket, soccer, AFL, netball and futsal. For many clubs, the use of school facilities is working satisfactorily. However a number of clubs on the Sunshine Coast identified difficulties accessing school facilities – notwithstanding adopted and draft policies aimed at improving after hours access to schools for sport and recreation. These difficulties include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uncertainty of access especially with changing principals • difficulty securing good working relationships in some cases • maintenance standards (e.g. cracked synthetic pitches, uneven surfaces) • red tape in establishing Memoranda of Understanding • difficulty in establishing permanent infrastructure (e.g. amenities, lights, storage areas). <p>Council officers continue to liaise with regional representatives of DET to resolve tenure difficulties and advocate for improved access to schools generally.</p> <p>Council is implementing the model of co-locating sports reserves with school ovals at new housing developments.</p> <p>In some smaller communities or mature coastal communities, land for community sport may not be available and it may be more cost effective to utilise school land.</p>

3.8 Non-powered water sports

3.8.1 Water access and on-land storage		Priority
Recommendation		
1	In consultation with stakeholder groups, prepare an approach to non-powered water sports to address access constraints, potential long term locations, and/or management solutions for improving and expanding on-water access. Consultation should include all stakeholder clubs, council officers, councillors, relevant state government departments, and state sporting organisations (Queensland Canoeing, Australian Outrigger Canoe Racing – SE Qld Zone, Rowing Queensland, Queensland Dragon Boat Federation and Queensland Yachting Association).	Complete
2	As part of the development of the approach to non-powered water sports outlined in recommendation (1) above: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • engage with key stakeholders listed to discuss water access, on-land storage and facilities/amenities for non-powered water sports • Monitor demand and site constraints for non-powered water sport activities at Chambers Island and Eudlo Creek • investigate the former flood model shed land at Minyama for additional water sport land • evaluate the impacts of expanded storage facilities on passive recreation outcomes as part of the master planning process • include in a future master plan for Sunshine Coast Stadium the following elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - toilets at northern end of Lake Kawana - additional formal car park areas for major regattas at Lake Kawana storage areas. 	Complete Ongoing Complete Complete Complete
3	Support Maroochy Sailing Club in undertaking a condition audit of their building on Chambers Island and clarify whether or not expansion of the building footprint on the existing site (or elsewhere on the island) would be permitted.	Complete
4	Subject to the outcome of recommendation (3) above, support Maroochy Sailing Club to source funding to redevelop their building.	Medium

3.8.1 Water access and on-land storage – Comments next page

3.8.1 Water access and on-land storage continued

Comment

Water access and on-land storage are major issues for a number of water sports including sailing (large and small craft), rowing, canoeing, dragon boating, kayaking, surf life saving, surfing, stand up paddle boarding and outrigger canoeing.

Issues include existing areas being at capacity (Chambers Island), lack of support facilities such as storage, toilets, shade (Lake Kawana), conflicts with other uses (Eudlo Creek) and cost of access (Mooloolaba Marina). Given the importance of water based activities to the culture of the Sunshine Coast, long term resolution of this issue is important and will require continued planning and development of management solutions to cater for increasing participation.

A Non-Powered Water Sports Analysis was developed in 2012 with the following recommendations:

- both the Sunshine Coast Paddlesports and Sunshine Coast Rowing Clubs are to remain at their current facilities in the medium to long term
- the Sunshine Coast Stadium – Facility Development Plan has been developed and endorsed
- infrastructure expansion beyond the lease footprint at Chambers Island has been deemed not appropriate
- Maritime Safety Queensland in partnership with council has developed a River Management Plan for the Maroochy River.

Lake Kawana continues to attract all levels of sporting events, including international level, which was facilitated through the enclosure of the finish tower, however toilets and increased parking opportunities have yet to be delivered. These items will be implemented in accordance with priorities and demands across the region.

Following analysis of council's Planning Scheme and advice received from a pre-lodgement meeting with council staff and the Maroochy Sailing Club committee, expansion of the building footprint on Chambers Island towards the high tide mark is not supported. However, the club have been advised that improvements/upgrades to the existing structure is feasible.

In addition to the above, Maroochy River Rowing Club have been granted a long term lease within Muller Park, Bli Bli. This lease has facilitated the construction of a new community facility providing improved rowing development opportunities for the Sunshine Coast region.



3.9 Indoor sport

3.9.1 Future indoor court sport provision		Priority
Recommendation		
1	<p>Undertake a feasibility study to determine the need, viability, site location, facility mix, indicative capital cost, concept plans, financial projections and management arrangements for the development of a 3 court indoor sporting facility to service the Coolum locality (including flexible programming space, health and fitness area, and potential dedicated gymnastics space).</p> <p>Location options at present are limited, council staff to continue monitoring need and demand in the Coolum locality and investigating potential land options if required.</p>	Long
2	<p>Undertake a feasibility study to determine the need for, site location and viability of, a 3 court indoor sport and recreation facility (including flexible programming space) to service the Beerwah/Glasshouse/Peachester/Mooloolah Valley localities.</p>	Long
3	<p>Undertake a feasibility study to determine site location, facility mix, indicative capital cost, concept plans, financial projections, and management arrangements for the development of a 3-4 court indoor sporting facility (including flexible programming space and health and fitness area) in the Maroochydore/Buderim locality areas.</p>	Complete
4	<p>As part of the development of the proposed Nambour Districts Sports Complex Master Plan for the recently acquired land at Diddillibah Road, recommend that a feasibility study be undertaken to determine the need for, and viability of, a 3 court indoor facility to service the Nambour/Woombye/Palmwoods localities.</p>	Medium
5	<p>Additional indoor facilities will be required to service the Caloundra South development (ultimate population understood to be in the order of 50,000). A feasibility study to determine facility requirements will be required. Include in the feasibility study consideration of capacity to provide some provision to the Beerwah/Glasshouse/Peachester/Mooloolah Valley localities.</p>	Medium-Long

3.9.1 Future indoor court sport provision – continued next page



3.9.1 Future indoor court sport provision continued

6	Consider the impact of new indoor facility provision in schools funded under the Building Education Revolution (BER) in undertaking feasibility studies recommended in (1) to (5) above.	Complete
7	In other hinterland areas, seek to address indoor facility needs by facilitating access to existing or proposed new indoor facilities in schools and/or partnerships with schools (both private and public).	Ongoing
8	<p>Cater for the needs of gymnastics as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • facilitate the development of a dedicated gymnastics facility to service the Maroochydore to Coolum area. • as part of the precinct planning process on council controlled land located south/west of the Sunshine Motorway in Maroochydore (refer <i>Sunshine Coast Open Space Strategy 2011</i>) consider the expansion of Maroochy Beach Gymnastics club as the regional facility for the Sunshine Coast. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - support the club to prepare a concept plan and capital cost estimate which addresses building extension, car park upgrade, car park security lighting, expanded office space, additional toilets/change rooms, and larger viewing area - if de-gazettal of the road reserve adjacent to the club's lease boundary is necessary to accommodate expansion of the building, advocate within council for speedy resolution of this issue on the club's behalf - support the club to source internal and external funding. • undertake a feasibility study to help facilitate the development of a dedicated gymnastics facility to service the needs of the southern end of Sunshine Coast. Potential options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meridan Fields - Reserve 1000 - public or private schools in the Little Mountain locality - Central Park, Caloundra. 	<p>Medium</p> <p>Complete</p> <p>Complete</p>
9	<p>Support Sunshine Coast Table Tennis to secure a suitable location as a permanent home for the sport as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preferred option is a school with suitable indoor area; or • identify land for development of a facility for the sport. Options include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - land adjacent to Maroochy Beach Gymnastics (north of creek corridor) - Victory Park Sports Complex, Woombye - Reserve 1000 (partnership with Caloundra Rugby League Club) - Caloundra South. 	Medium
10	Squash courts have historically been privately provided but ongoing provision is under threat due to closure of facilities. In future feasibility studies for an indoor sporting facility, council should consider incorporating provision for squash courts (if found to be sustainable and viable).	Ongoing

3.9.1 Future indoor court sport provision – Comments next page

3.9.1 Future indoor court sport provision continued

Comment

There are two publicly accessible multi-court indoor sports facilities of three or more courts in the Sunshine Coast Council Local Government Area – University of the Sunshine Coast (3 courts) and Caloundra Indoor Stadium (4 courts) – both of which are at capacity during peak afternoon/evening usage times (3.30-10pm).

A Feasibility Study was undertaken and deemed the construction of a new 3-4 court stadium to regional standard in the Buderim/Maroochydore locality unfeasible due to excessive cost and unsuitable land.

Discussions with Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR) confirmed widening of the Sunshine Coast Motorway would not impact upon the existing tenure footprint of the Maroochydore Eagles Basketball Stadium located at the Elizabeth Daniels Sports Complex, Buderim. The Stadium's proposed upgrade and expansion (due for completion end 2016) includes provision for three indoor multi-use courts (originally 1 indoor court) to service the Buderim/Maroochydore locality and wider Sunshine Coast region.

A number of local schools have indoor halls available for community use however, most of these halls are single court and constrained by space. While suitable for some competitive activities and training purposes, single court facilities in schools frequently have design limitations; are not fully functional for conducting competitions or larger sporting events; and lack ancillary amenities for socialising.

Taking into account current and projected populations and the notional catchments of existing and proposed multi-court facilities as at 2026, the areas assessed as potentially requiring feasibility studies for new multi-court indoor facilities in the time frame of this study are Beerwah/Caloundra South, Coolum Beach and Nambour/Woombye.

Junior female participation in gymnastics continues to grow. Gymnastics Queensland has advised its priority areas for facilities on the Sunshine Coast are Maroochydore and Caloundra. Council has recently endorsed a 30 year lease to the Maroochy Beach Gymnastics Association and extension to the lease footprint. This will enable expansion of the facility, increased membership and provide additional opportunities for regional and state level events.

In addition to the above, Caloundra YMCA Gymnastics have been granted a 20 year lease at the Caloundra Central Park Sport and Recreation Precinct. This has facilitated the development of a significantly larger gymnastics facility to service the needs of the southern area of the Sunshine Coast.

The recent development of a dedicated gymnastics facility north of the Sunshine Coast Council Local Government boundary caters to the current needs of the Coolum locality and surrounds. However, during the life of this report, it will be necessary to monitor the demands of gymnastics facility provision in the Coolum locality as population increases north of the Maroochy River. This could be completed in conjunction with the feasibility study for indoor court provision for Coolum.

Sunshine Coast Table Tennis has been unable to obtain additional court hours at the University of the Sunshine Coast and is currently located at Meridan State College. The club is seeking a dedicated facility, a view endorsed by the sport's peak body in Queensland. In partnership with the club, council will continue to support investigations for suitable alternative relocation options.

If trends in squash provision in other parts of the State are followed, there will be pressure on remaining privately owned squash centres to be developed for alternative uses and a likely reduction in remaining court numbers. Squash participation is declining and, in the absence of public provision, the sport may struggle to survive in the long term.

3.10 Sport development – other

3.10.1 Future sustainability/development of sports		Priority
Recommendation		
<p>Through the research and consultation process for this study, sustainability or development issues emerged in some sports which have not been dealt with in recommendations elsewhere in this report. These sports are as follows:</p>		
1	<p>Bowls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> work with regional bowls groups, Bowls Queensland and local bowls clubs in order to develop an amalgamation strategy to improve the long term viability and sustainability of clubs on the Sunshine Coast. 	Long
2	<p>Tennis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> earmark Caloundra Tennis Association Incorporated courts at Central Park as the venue for a future Sunshine Coast Regional Tennis Centre (as per Central Park Sport and Recreation Precinct Master Plan). liaise with Tennis Queensland (TQ) and Caloundra Tennis Association Incorporated to identify specific court requirements for those courts identified by TQ as having unsuitable 'fall' ensure any remediation action taken on courts 5-8 (identified in the 2009 Sports Fields and Infrastructure Audit as being in unsatisfactory condition) is consistent with future surfacing requirements support Caloundra Tennis Association Incorporated in seeking external funding for the continued development of the Regional Tennis Centre. 	<p>Complete</p> <p>Complete</p> <p>Complete</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
3	<p>Equestrian</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> liaise with equestrian clubs, peak bodies for equestrian sport and land agencies such as Department of Natural Resources and Mines (DNRM) to undertake a review of equestrian activities and support the potential need for a long term 'home' for equestrian activities involving cross country disciplines on the Sunshine Coast. 	Long
4	<p>Emerging Sports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> support the evolution of lifestyle, adventure and alternative sports which are consistent with the natural advantages of the Sunshine Coast (e.g. beach sports, stand up paddle boarding, canoe polo, kite surfing, BMX and rock climbing). 	Ongoing
5	<p>Cycling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure that council acknowledges the importance of walking/cycling in enabling residents to lead active lives. Ensure that the planning of future walk/cycle path provision as part of comprehensive sporting facility master plans incorporates the multiple needs/motivations of potential users (i.e. transport, recreation, training, physical activity). Due to the rise in popularity of mountain biking disciplines across the region, council will undertake a review of both recreational and competitive elements of this activity in the proposed Nature Based Recreation Study. 	Ongoing

3.10.1 Future sustainability/development of sports – Comments next page

3.10.1 Future sustainability/development of sports continued

Comment

The Sunshine Coast District Men's Bowls Association has advised that bowls club membership is in decline. A number of bowls clubs advised they have static or declining membership. The Association recommends the amalgamation of clubs is a necessity to improve viability and facilities, however it is understood that clubs are reluctant. Amalgamation of clubs could ensure long term sustainability and provide opportunities for other community recreation uses. The sale of freehold land by bowls clubs could be utilised to contribute to the upgrading of facilities at amalgamated clubs. This has been evidenced through the amalgamation of the Maroochy Swan Bowls Club and Maroochy Beach Bowls Club, where membership increased significantly and cash injection improved facilities and long term sustainability of the newly branded Club Maroochy.

In partnership with Tennis Queensland (TQ), council is in the process of developing a Regional Tennis Plan to assist with the planning and development of tennis facilities/clubs across the Sunshine Coast Local Government Area. Of the 21 tennis clubs on the Sunshine Coast, 9 provided information on current and past membership to assist with the development of the Tennis Plan. Overall there has been an increase in membership among these clubs in the last three years. Tennis Queensland (TQ) has prepared a Facilities Development Strategy as a blueprint for the development of key regional and sub-regional tennis centres throughout Queensland by 2020. Criteria for the development of a regional tennis centre have been developed by TQ (including a minimum of 12 courts of the same playing surface, ideally acrylic, clubhouse/pro shop, car parking, professional management, proximity to major population area and transport routes). An assessment of potential sites by TQ identified Caloundra Tennis Club as the preferred option for a regional tennis centre mainly due to its central location, proximity to population, accommodation, schools and main road transport routes. Stage One works of the Caloundra Regional Tennis Centre is complete including upgrades to courts and a new show court. Council continues to consider funding opportunities for Stage Two works which includes additional court upgrades, clubhouse extension and formalised car parking.

There is currently no home for equestrian cross country events on the Sunshine Coast. Cross country events were previously staged by the Sunshine Coast Combined Equestrian Group Incorporated at the Sunshine Coast Recreational and Educational Park otherwise known as 'House with no Steps'. These events incorporated a number of jumps which extended into adjoining National Parks land which has been viewed as an incompatible use. A review of usage and events able to be hosted at this site is to be completed in partnership with users during the life of this Plan. The recently endorsed Maleny Sport and Recreation Master Plan identified opportunities for cross country events to be hosted at a portion of the Maleny Community Precinct leased to the Maleny District Sport and Recreation Club (MDSRC).

The importance of the natural advantages of the Sunshine Coast to its economy and lifestyle are acknowledged in council's Corporate Plan 2014-2019. Sport and active recreation opportunities which are consistent with these natural advantages, including alternative sports, should be closely monitored. As the local government authority, it is important that council acknowledges the sports played in Australia, as well as how and why we play them, are changing over time. To appropriately respond to this change, council must consider these emerging activities when formulating plans and policies as they continue to increase their popularity.

Recent analysis of participation rates in Queensland identify that the most popular activities are walking, swimming, cycling and running. The planning of paths for walking and cycling typically occur as a separate body of work within local authorities. It is important to acknowledge the important contribution these activities make to residents' capacity to be physically active and ensure that planning criteria for their development are considered in sport complex master plans and future infrastructure developments.

3.11 Economic development

3.11.1 Economic sport development planning		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Prepare a Sport and Leisure Sector Development Plan which identifies the Sunshine Coast's competitive advantage, maps associated businesses, leverages off existing events and identifies new event/industry development or research/technology opportunities.	Ongoing
2	<p>Consider additional economic investigation and/or research projects on sport and active recreation which further inform council's knowledge of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the economic benefits of participation in smaller scale sport and active recreation and community based events the value of commercial events (e.g. home show, motor show) held on major sporting facilities (e.g. Sunshine Coast Stadium, Nambour Showgrounds) and provide a tool for ongoing economic benefit assessment for future events the proximity benefits of major sporting events to a range of retail, hospitality and entertainment facilities to 'unlock' higher levels of visitor expenditure. 	<p>Complete</p> <p>Ongoing</p>

Comment

Encouraging and facilitating increased physical activity through participation in sport and active recreation creates economic and social benefits, as well as reducing health costs and increasing productivity. There is a positive association between sport and social integration, cohesion and community development.

Research into the economic benefits of sport and recreation undertaken to support the *Sunshine Coast Sport and Active Recreation Plan 2011-2026* indicated that:

- the sporting sector (including for-profit sport activities) accounts for approximately 2% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- Australian households spent an average of \$18.94 per week on selected sport and physical recreation products during 2009-10. The largest single component of this figure was \$2.81 spent on sports facility hire charges. This was followed by \$2.71 spent on health and fitness studio charges.
- research identified in a supporting report for this study has suggested that smaller scale community based events may have the potential to reap a greater rate of return than large scale events that require significant capital investment and involvement from outside organisers.

Tourism, sport and leisure is identified in the Sunshine Coast Council's *Regional Economic Development Strategy 2013-2033* as one of seven high value industries to broaden the region's economic base and have the potential to generate a range of enduring career opportunities.

3.12 External and internal impacts on existing facilities

3.12.1 Potential relocation of clubs		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Where road/rail corridor developments outside council's control are likely to impact on existing sporting facilities, advocate no net loss of capacity and, where relocation is required, provide good access and redevelopment to an equal or better standard.	Ongoing
2	Develop internal protocols to ensure there is no non-essential alienation of sports land for environmental, engineering or transport purposes.	Ongoing
3	As a general principle, council should only approve the relocation of sports from their existing playing areas if relocation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • addresses safety or usage constraints • is likely to result in an overall improvement in servicing the needs of sport • will not reduce the capacity of new playing areas to cater for future residents • results in greater efficiencies in the co-location of sports and/or social activities • results in no net loss of playing areas for sport. 	Ongoing
4	Where alienation of land is unavoidable, ensure adequate compensation is made to offset the loss of functional land for sport.	Ongoing

Comment

Some existing sporting facilities could be significantly impacted by external factors under State Government control (e.g. Sunshine Motorway widening impact at Elizabeth Daniels Reserve; motorway alignment impact on Western Fields, Sunshine Coast Stadium; railway corridor widening at Woombye, Landsborough and Mooloolah Valley). Most impacts would occur in the long term but provision needs to be made if displacement of sports is likely to result.

A number of clubs or peak bodies in field sports have expressed a desire to relocate their activities from their existing location due to either lack of security of tenure, desire for larger playing areas, difficulties with shared use of school facilities, poor facility condition, or to simply re-establish closer to new growth areas. The implications of club relocations are twofold:

- Land provided to accommodate community sport needs in growing population areas will quickly come under capacity pressures if it is merely catering for existing demands transferred from elsewhere.
- If existing land is converted to alternative non-sport uses after clubs are relocated, it will result in a loss of playing areas and further exacerbate the demands for sports reserve land.

Non-essential relocation of clubs diverts limited budgets from addressing demand in new areas or areas where facilities are already at capacity. Criteria for considering relocation of clubs will minimise adverse impacts on future provision for sport.

3.13 Internal communication

3.13.1 Internal protocols		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Establish internal communication protocols to ensure that the actions of council branches/departments are consistent with the <i>Sunshine Coast Sport and Active Recreation Plan 2011-2026</i> .	Complete
2	Decision making on issues such as the master planning of land, development and allocation of land, land tenure arrangements, traffic planning impacts on land used for sport, and maintenance of sports reserves should be addressed via this protocol.	Ongoing

Comment
<p>A number of internal departments and branches are involved in providing services to sporting clubs. Their functions include land and facility planning, land procurement, facility development and management, property management, financial assistance, sports administration and maintenance. council continually reviews and evaluates the support provided to the not-for-profit sector.</p> <p>The development of cross-council teams and other internal protocols ensure the actions of individual departments/branches are consistent with the <i>Sunshine Coast Sport and Active Recreation Plan 2011-2026</i>.</p>



3.14 Implementation and administration

3.14.1 Prioritisation criteria for capital works		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Consider the criteria in <i>Appendix 1: Prioritisation Criteria for Capital Recommendations</i> to prioritise the ranking of recommendations in this Plan, in particular those with budget implications.	Complete
2	Consider the criteria in <i>Appendix 1: Prioritisation Criteria for Capital Recommendations</i> as the basis for prioritising future capital works requests that emerge outside of this Plan or which are driven by other studies.	Complete

3.14.2 Gather relevant research data		Priority
Recommendation		
1	In order to accurately measure junior and senior participation rates in sport and active recreation on the Sunshine Coast, develop a statistically reliable survey instrument which can be used to monitor trends over time.	Medium
2	Liaise with the Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing – Sport and Recreation Services to enlist their support in undertaking the survey in recommendation (1) above.	Medium
3	Undertake the survey every three years.	Ongoing

3.14.3 Monitor the Plan		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Review the recommendations of the <i>Sunshine Coast Sport and Active Recreation Plan 2011-2026</i> annually.	Ongoing
2	Conduct a major review of the Plan in years five and ten.	Medium and Long

Comment	
<p>To maximise the effectiveness of the <i>Sunshine Coast Sport and Active Recreation Plan 2011-2026</i>, it should be reviewed regularly to adapt to changing circumstances.</p> <p>Participation data, whether organised or informal, in sport and active recreation pursuits conducted on the Sunshine Coast is currently not available. However, it is anticipated that the Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing will have <i>Access Active Queensland</i> survey data available for review in late 2016. An annual survey of participation in exercise, recreation and sport is conducted under the auspices of the Australian Sports Commission and State and Territory governments. A survey sample size capable of providing accurate participation data for the Sunshine Coast for all sport and active recreation activities will support future planning.</p> <p>Accurate participation data for the Sunshine Coast will assist in informing the first level of planning for the layout of sports fields as new land is acquired for sport.</p> <p>The <i>Sunshine Coast Sport and Active Recreation Plan 2011-2026</i> provides a major review of the Plan at year five.</p>	

3.15 Locality recommendations

Specific recommendations for each of council's 32 Localities of Interest, in addition to the recommendations outlined in *Section 3.3: Policy Development to Section 3.14: Implementation and Administration*, are described below. Council's 32 Localities of Interest are illustrated in *Map 1: 32 Localities of Interest*.

Locality 1 (Beerwah)		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Progressively implement the <i>Beerwah Sports Ground Master Plan 2011</i> .	Ongoing

Locality 2 (Belli Park – Cooloolabin – Gheerulla – Coolabine)		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Monitor demand and facilitate access to local schools for community sport.	Ongoing
2	Progressively implement the recommendations of the <i>Difficult-to-Locate Sports Study 2009-2028</i> relevant to this locality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> advocate for the protection of the existing use of Cooloolabin Shooting Venue (Lot 15 RP224776) through the <i>Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014</i>. 	Complete

Locality 3 (Bli Bli – Rosemount and district)		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Invite Expressions of Interest (EOI) to determine the best use for playing fields at Parklakes Sports Complex.	Complete
2	Ensure that, if any other club is relocated to Parklakes Sports Complex, the land vacated by that club is retained for sporting purposes.	Complete
3	Continue advocating for increased multi-use opportunities of Parklakes Sports Complex.	Ongoing

Locality 4 (Buderim – Kuluin – Mons – Kunda Park)		Priority
Recommendation		
1	As part of the precinct planning process on council controlled land located south/ west of the Sunshine Motorway in Maroochydore (refer <i>Sunshine Coast Open Space Strategy 2011</i>), consider the future of the Maroochydore Junior Rugby League Club premises at Wisers Road, Maroochydore.	Complete
2	Liaise with stakeholder clubs and undertake a master plan for Elizabeth Daniels Sports Complex.	Complete
3	Progressively implement the <i>Elizabeth Daniels Sports Complex Master Plan 2013-2028</i> .	Ongoing
4	Liaise with stakeholder clubs and undertake a master plan for Ballinger Park Sports Complex.	Complete
5	Progressively implement the <i>Ballinger Park Sports Complex Master Plan 2011-2026</i> .	Ongoing
6	Negotiate with University of Sunshine Coast the development of a turf wicket within the university grounds to accommodate senior cricket.	Medium
7	Extend playing fields to the west of the Martins Creek Sports Complex as demand warrants.	Long

Locality 5 (Caloundra – Kings Beach – Moffat Beach – Shelly Beach)		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Review the <i>Caloundra Central Park Sport and Recreation Precinct Master Plan</i> and ensure ongoing use for sport and active recreation is preserved.	Complete
2	Progressively implement the <i>Caloundra Central Park Sport and Recreation Precinct Master Plan</i> .	Ongoing

Locality 6 (Coolum Beach – Mount Coolum – Yaroomba – Point Arkwright)		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Prepare a master plan for the Coolum Sports Complex which incorporates the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide opportunities for expansion of tennis and netball activities • upgraded lighting of playing fields • upgraded drainage to playing fields • expanded car parking opportunities • improved vehicular and pedestrian access with particular emphasis on safety • development of multi-use field and ancillary infrastructure to accommodate additional demands within the sports complex. 	Complete
2	Progressively implement the <i>Coolum Sports Complex Master Plan 2011</i> .	Ongoing
3	Support Coolum Beach Junior Australian Football Club in negotiations with Coolum Beach State High School to develop club facilities and in seeking external funding.	Ongoing
4	If unsuccessful, support the relocation of the club to potential new land (refer <i>Sunshine Coast Open Space Strategy 2011</i>).	Medium-Long
5	If Coolum Touch is required to vacate its premises on DNRM land, support the club to relocate to potential new land.	Complete
6	Endeavour to secure additional sports reserve land as per <i>Sunshine Coast Open Space Strategy 2011</i> recommendations.	Medium-Long
7	Progressively implement the recommendations of the <i>Difficult-to-Locate Sports Study 2009-2028</i> relevant to this locality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • commence discussions with relevant State Government agencies to secure long term tenure or suitable relocation options for the Motocross Venue and Model Aero Club at Quanda Road, Coolum. 	Ongoing

Locality 7 (Currimundi – Aroona – Battery Hill – Dicky Beach)		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Endeavour to secure additional sports reserve land as per <i>Sunshine Coast Open Space Strategy 2011</i> recommendations.	Ongoing
2	Explore increased opportunities for partnerships and utilisation of sport and recreation facilities at the Sunshine Coast Recreation Centre.	Ongoing

Locality 8 (Doonan – Weyba Downs – Verrierdale)		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Endeavour to secure additional sports reserve land as per <i>Sunshine Coast Open Space Strategy 2011</i> recommendations.	Complete
2	Review usage, events and continue to activate the House With No Steps (HWNS) land under trusteeship of council.	Medium-Long

Locality 9 (Eumundi – Eewah Vale – North Arm – Bridges)		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Monitor utilisation of Eumundi Showgrounds and Eumundi State School. If demand warrants, secure additional land for active sport.	Ongoing
2	Progressively implement the recommendations of the <i>Difficult-to-Locate Sports Study 2009-2028</i> relevant to this locality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • negotiate with the Davison Range Shooting Complex land owners (including Lot 3 RP 221279, Lot 2 RP135437 and Lot 1 RP193778) about future protection • protect the existing use of Davison Range Shooting Complex through the <i>Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014</i> • support club's utilising this site to prepare a business plan to ensure the most effective management of the site. 	Ongoing

Locality 10 (Glass House Mountains – Beerburrum – Coochin Creek – Bribe Island North)		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Undertake a master plan for the Glass House Mountains Sports Complex, including sports reserve land recently provided through developer contributions.	Complete
2	Progressively implement the recommendations outlined in the <i>Glasshouse Sports Complex Master Plan 2012-2027</i> .	Ongoing
3	Progressively implement the recommendations of the <i>Difficult-to-Locate Sports Study 2009-2028</i> relevant to this locality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • commence discussions with relevant State Government agencies to secure land for a Driver and Rider Education and Training Precinct. 	Ongoing

Locality 11 (Golden Beach)		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Undertake a master plan for Reserve 1000 to accommodate increased sporting opportunities for user groups.	Complete
2	Progressively implement the recommendations outlined in the <i>Reserve 1000 Sports Complex Master Plan 2015-2030</i> .	Ongoing

Locality 12 (Ilkley – Eudlo and district)		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Monitor demand in this locality.	Ongoing

Locality 13 (Kureelpa – Kiamba)		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Monitor demand in this locality.	Ongoing

Locality 14 (Landsborough – Mount Mellum)		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Develop and implement a revised master plan for the Landsborough Sports Complex.	Long

Locality 15 (Little Mountain – Caloundra West – Meridan Plains – Bells Creek)		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Progressively implement the <i>Meridan Fields Sports Ground Master Plan 2012-2022</i> .	Ongoing
2	Endeavour to secure additional sports reserve land as per <i>Sunshine Coast Open Space Strategy 2011</i> recommendations.	Complete
3	Progressively implement the recommendations of the <i>Difficult-to-Locate Sports Study 2009-2028</i> relevant to this locality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • investigate, promote and positively influence the final configuration of extractive sites within the Meridan Extractive Resource area so that once they are discontinued: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - they are left as freshwater lakes, transferred to council and made suitable for use as powered water sport activity areas (e.g. competitive tournament waterskiing, jetskiing and other water sport opportunities). - that any water sport site deemed suitable, and is enabled as an active water sports venue, be protected by planning scheme instruments from any future conflicting encroachment or uses. 	Long

Locality 16 (Maleny – Witta – North Maleny)		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Undertake a sport and recreation master plan for the Maleny Showgrounds, Maleny Community Precinct and Witta Sportsground.	Complete
2	Progressively implement the <i>Maleny Sport and Recreation Master Plan 2016-2031</i> .	Ongoing
3	Liaise with Maleny Netball Club and Maleny State High School to assess the suitability and accessibility of the school's existing hard courts and indoor facility for community use.	Complete

Locality 17 (Mapleton – Flaxton – Obi Obi)		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Monitor demand in this locality and neighbouring Kureelpa. If existing Mapleton Sports Reserve and Mapleton State School oval are not meeting demand, acquire additional land for sport consistent with the Desired Standards of Service in council's <i>Sunshine Coast Open Space Strategy 2011</i> .	Ongoing

Locality 18 (Marcoola – Twin Waters – Pacific Paradise – Mudjimba)		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Review options to increase the capacity of North Shore Multi Sports Complex.	Complete
2	Negotiate with Pacific Paradise State School for access to the school's oval by North Shore Football Club (based at Nojoor Road) for training purposes. If found to be unsuitable, investigate medium-long term relocation options for the club that provide growth opportunities.	Medium-Long
3	Monitor demand in this locality and consider emerging sport and recreation uses of additional sports reserve land acquired by council. Undertake a master plan when demand warrants.	Ongoing

Locality 19 (Maroochydore)		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Finalise and progressively implement the <i>Maroochydore Multi Sports Complex Master Plan 2013-2028</i> .	Ongoing
2	Prepare a master plan for Cotton Tree Sport and Community Precinct which addresses site integration and investigates opportunities for rugby union, bowls, tennis and other community functions.	Medium

Locality 20 (Mooloolaba – Alexandra Headland)		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Endeavour to secure additional sports reserve land as per <i>Sunshine Coast Open Space Strategy 2011</i> recommendations. If no suitable land can be sourced in this locality, seek to form partnerships with schools to maximise community use of sporting facilities.	Ongoing

Locality 21 (Mooloolah Valley – Diamond Valley – Balmoral Ridge – Bald Knob)		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Review tenure arrangements of the land located at Mooloolah Valley Country Club in accordance with the outcome of the review of support for not-for-profit clubs.	Complete
2	Implement access and car parking improvements at the Mooloolah Valley Sports Complex.	Medium-Long
3	Advocate to SEQ Water for the protection of access and usage of Ewen Maddock Dam and surrounding areas for active outdoor recreation pursuits (e.g. horse riding, cycling, walking, canoeing and kayaking).	Ongoing

Locality 22 (Mountain Creek)		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Determine how best to utilise the proposed sports reserve land shortly to be provided from developer contributions. Seek opportunities to secure additional land in this locality over time.	Complete

Locality 23 (Nambour – Burnside and district)		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Encourage greater use of the sports field adjacent to Nambour PCYC, possibly for junior AFL, little athletics or cricket.	Medium
2	In partnership with council's Environment Operations Branch and relevant State Government agencies, support efforts to involve stakeholders in upgrading and developing mountain bike trails in Parklands Conservation Park; and identify and develop safe linkages to Parklands State Forest from Nambour.	Medium-Long
3	Continue to support facility improvements and development opportunities at the Nambour Crushers Rugby League Park and Nambour Blue Demons Hockey Club, Petrie Park.	Ongoing
4	Progressively implement the <i>Nambour Showgrounds Master Plan 2013-2023</i> .	Ongoing

Locality 24 (Palmwoods – Chevallum – Montville – Hunchy)		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Progressively implement the <i>Palmwoods Sports Complex Master Plan 2013-2028</i> .	Ongoing

Locality 25 (Peachester – Crohamhurst – Booroobin – Wootha)		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Monitor demand in this locality and review the <i>Peachester Sports Ground Master Plan</i> if and when demand warrants.	Long

Locality 26 (Pelican Waters)		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Monitor demand in this locality.	Ongoing

Locality 27 (Peregian Springs)		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Invite Expressions of Interest (EOI) to determine the best use for playing fields being developed at Peregian Springs.	Complete
2	Endeavour to secure additional sports reserve land as per <i>Sunshine Coast Open Space Strategy 2011</i> recommendations.	Medium-Long

Locality 28 (Reesville – Conondale – Kenilworth)		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Undertake a master plan for the Conondale Memorial Sport and Recreation Reserve (Green Park), Conondale.	Medium
2	Progressively implement the <i>Conondale Memorial Sport and Recreation Reserve Master Plan</i> .	Ongoing
3	Progressively implement the recommendations of the <i>Difficult-to-Locate Sports Study 2009-2028</i> relevant to this locality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> protect the existing use of Green Park as a Motorcycle (off road) Precinct through the <i>Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014</i>. 	Complete

Locality 29 (Sippy Downs – Palmview)		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Through the Memorandum of Understanding with the University of the Sunshine Coast, advocate for the upgrade of facilities and amenities to better provide for community sport and active recreation.	Ongoing
2	Invite Expression of Interest to determine the best use of sports reserve land at new residential developments within Palmview.	Ongoing

Locality 30 (Woombye)		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Prepare a master plan for Victory Park Sports Complex which addresses possible loss of playing areas when the rail corridor expansion occurs and identify opportunities for other sports.	Medium
2	Further investigate the possible displacement of the pony and soccer clubs from the Nambour Districts Sports Reserve when the rail corridor expansion progresses. If displacement is likely to occur, advocate to relevant state government agencies that suitable alternative land be provided as compensation.	Medium
3	Prepare a master plan for Nambour Districts Sports Complex for the recently acquired land at Diddillibah Road. The master plan is to address sporting activities (including indoor court provision) located at the new sports complex.	Medium

Locality 31 (Wurtulla – Buddina and district)		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Progressively implement the recommendations from the <i>Sunshine Coast Stadium – Facility Development Plan 2015-2030</i> .	Ongoing
2	Continue to investigate opportunities to acquire additional land within this locality to compensate the loss of land from the Multi-Modal Transport Corridor (MMTC) and constraints on vegetation.	Ongoing

Locality 32 (Yandina – Yandina Creek and district)		Priority
Recommendation		
1	Prepare and implement a master plan for the Yandina Sports Complex.	Medium-Long

4.0 Population profile



4.1 Population and growth

Based on Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) statistics, the Sunshine Coast region had an estimated resident population of 282,822 as of the 30 June 2014⁵. This represents an increase in population of 4,898 residents from the previous year.

The most recent ABS census data (2011) indicates the population on the Sunshine Coast increased by 28,147 people (12.2%) from 2006 to 2011. This represents an average annual population change of 2.34 per cent per year over the period, compared to the state average of 1.6 per cent⁶.

Based on this information and with the master-planned development areas of Palmview and Caloundra South, high population growth can be expected to continue through to 2026. Current forecasts show a population of approximately 380,649 residents in 2026⁷.

The *Sport and Active Recreation Plan 2011-2026* acknowledges this growth and seeks to plan and implement a range of actions for the anticipated sport and recreation needs associated with forecast population.

Table 4: Sunshine Coast Region Estimated Resident Population (ERP)

Year (ending June 30)	Number	Change in number	Change in percent
2005	230,168	-	-
2006	236,654	6,486	3
2007	243,309	6,655	3
2008	250,800	7,491	3
2009	258,047	7,247	3
2010	263,053	5,006	2
2011	267,241	4,188	2
2012	272,723	5,482	2
2013	277,804	5,081	2
2014	282,702	4,898	2
2015	287,539	4,837	2

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0). Compiled and presented in profile.id by id the population experts.

4.2 Age profile

The Sunshine Coast region currently exhibits a mixed age profile with evidence of an ageing population compared to the state average. In 2014 the region had a median age of 42.1 years, compared with 36.8 years for Queensland. The region has a marginally smaller proportion of 0-17 year olds than the state average (23.3 per cent as opposed to 24.3 per cent respectively) and a higher proportion of people aged 60 years and over compared with the state average (24.5 per cent compared to 18.7 per cent respectively).

Projections suggest that the proportion of persons aged over 65 will more than double, from 58,516 people in 2016 to 118,390 in 2036. The population of people aged 0-19 years will also grow, from 74,137 in 2016 to 111,479 in 2036⁸.

In terms of interpreting the implications for the provision of land and infrastructure to support sport and active participation on the Sunshine Coast into the future, it will be important to meet the needs of a range of ages and abilities.

Further, land and facilities designated for sport and recreation should be adaptable to allow for sharing of facilities between sporting organisations. This assists in addressing increasing demand imposed by a growing population and the capacity to adapt the way sporting land and facilities are utilised to match any future changes in demand.

Anticipating the future needs of the population will also be important. *Section 5.0: Participation trends* outlines the national, state and regional sport and active participation trends and indicates how participation in sport is changing over time.

5 This is the estimated residential population of the region and is updated annually. Australian Bureau of Statistics, Regional Population Growth, Australia (3218.0). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id , the population experts.

6 Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2006 and 2011. Compiled and presented by .id the population experts.

7 Population and household forecasts, 2011 to 2041, prepared by .id the population experts, October 2015.

8 Queensland Government population projections, 2013 edition; Australian Bureau of Statistics, Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2012 (Cat no. 3235.0).

5.0 Participation trends



5.1 National participation trends

Of the Australian population aged 15 years and over, an estimated 60% (11.1 million people) reported that they had participated in sport and physical recreation at least once during a 12 month period in 2013/14. This represents a decrease from the national participation rate of 65% reported in 2011/12⁹.

A summary of data on national sport and participation indicate:

- Walking for exercise was the most popular physical recreational activity, with 19% of people aged 15 years and over walking for exercise at least once in the 12 months prior to interview¹⁰.
- Fitness and gym were the next most popular activity (17%) with more females than males participating (19% and 16% respectively).
- Of children aged 5-14 years, 60% participated in organised sport outside of school hours during the 12 months ending April 2012¹¹.

National trends also indicate that participation in organised sport is decreasing while individualised sport (walking, running), fitness activities (gym, aerobics), lifestyle, adventure and alternative sports (BMX, skateboarding, rock climbing) are on the rise¹⁴. Statistics indicate that parks and sporting reserves are the most popular places used for sport and active recreation. This demonstrates not only the continuing importance of sporting reserves and facilities, it indicates the changing use of these spaces into the future.

5.2 Queensland sport and recreation trends

In Queensland, participation generally decreased with age, from the 35-44 age cohort for males and from the 45-54 age cohort for females (see *Table 6: Queensland sport and active recreation participation trends*). Persons aged 18-24 years reported the highest participation rate in sport and physical recreation (63.5%), while people aged 65 years and over had the lowest (39.6%)¹².

Consistent with national trends, female participation rates were generally higher than male participation rates, with the exception of the 25-34, 45-55 and 65+ cohorts, where participation rates were slightly higher for males than females.

Table 5: Top Ten activities by sex, number and participation rate (Australia)

Males			
	Activity	Number ('000)	Participation rate (%)
1	Walking	1,474.1	16.5
2	Fitness/gym	1,343.6	15.1
3	Cycling	875.5	9.8
4	Jogging/running	775.3	8.7
5	Golf	732.5	8.2
6	Swimming/diving	671.9	7.5
7	Tennis	436.1	4.9
8	Soccer (outdoor)	368.6	4.1
9	Cricket (outdoor)	268.3	3.0
10	Basketball	245.6	2.8
Females			
	Activity	Number ('000)	Participation rate (%)
1	Walking	2,784.7	30.4
2	Fitness/gym	1,745.7	19.1
3	Swimming/diving	729.2	8.0
4	Jogging/running	585.4	6.4
5	Cycling	490.6	5.4
6	Netball	410.5	4.5
7	Tennis	314.2	3.4
8	Yoga	298.9	3.3
9	Dancing/ballet	229.1	2.5
10	Bush walking	216.8	2.4

Source: Adapted from ABS 2015, Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2013-2014, Cat. No. 4177.0

9 Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2015, Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2013-2014, Cat. No. 4177.0

10 The top 10 activities by gender are detailed in *Table 5: Top Ten Activities by sex, number and participation rate (Australia)*

11 Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), 2012, Sport and Recreation: A Statistical Overview. Australia. Cat. No. 4156.0

12 Hajkovicz, S.A., Cook, H., Wilhelmseder, L., Boughen, N., 2013. The Future of Australian Sport: Megatrends shaping the sports sector over coming decades. A Consultancy Report for the Australian Sports Commission. CSIRO, Australia.

Table 6: Queensland sport and active recreation participation trends

Persons	Estimate ('000)	Participation rate (%)
Males		
15–17 years	54.2	59.0
18–24 years	127.2	56.5
25–34 years	191.6	58.5
35–44 years	177.1	57.0
45–54 years	167.2	55.6
55–64 years	110.8	43.5
65 years and over	122.6	41.3
Total male participants	957.0	52.9
Females		
15–17 years	79.3	72.0
18–24 years	146.3	73.4
25–34 years	188.9	57.6
35–44 years	200.5	61.0
45–54 years	173.0	54.7
55–64 years	127.8	48.8
65 years and over	118.5	37.1
Total female participants	1014.8	54.5
Persons		
15–17 years	129.2	62.8
18–24 years	270.9	63.5
25–34 years	382.6	58.7
35–44 years	378.9	59.2
45–54 years	329.9	53.3
55–64 years	237.3	45.6
65 years and over	242.4	39.6
Total participants	1970.4	53.6

Source: Extract from ABS Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2013-2014.

5.3 Trends in sporting participation

The Australian Bureau of Statistics were commissioned to provide data on organised sport participation¹³ on the Sunshine Coast¹⁴. The results indicated that the 15-34 age cohort were more likely to participate in a playing role only. People aged 35-54 years were more likely to participate in a playing and non-playing role or a non playing role only (for example as a volunteer, coach or umpire). The data indicates a decreasing participation rate in organised sport with increasing age. It is important to note that while this data indicates participation in organised sport, it does not capture the incidental use of sporting reserves and parkland for active recreation.

5.4 Trends in sporting facility usage

In 2011/12, the most popular spaces used nationally for sport and physical recreation activities were parks or reserves (40%)¹⁰. The next most popular were indoor sports or fitness centres (37%)¹⁰. Schools or educational facilities were the least likely places with only 9% of people reporting that they had used these facilities¹⁰.

Public playing fields/ovals were most likely to be used by people aged 15-17 years, accounting for 53%, followed by schools or educational facilities 51% and outdoor sports facilities 42%. Indoor sport or fitness centres were most likely to be used by people aged 18-24 years (58%)¹⁰.

5.5 Implications of changes in trends: sport and active participation

Sport and active recreation opportunities which are consistent with the changes in trends for sport and recreation, including individualised/adventure/alternative sports, should be closely monitored. As the local government authority, it is important that council acknowledges and appropriately plans for the anticipated changes in sporting trends over the life of this Plan.

Recent analysis of participation rates in Queensland identify that the most popular activities are walking, swimming, cycling and running. The planning of paths for walking and cycling typically occur as a separate body of work within local authorities. It is important to acknowledge the important contribution these activities make to residents' capacity to be physically active and ensure that planning criteria for their development are considered in sport complex master plans and future infrastructure developments.



Table 7: Sunshine Coast organised sport participation trends

Persons	Participation role ('000)			Total ('000)
	Playing role only	Playing and non-playing roles or non-playing roles only	Not involved in organised sport and physical activity	
15-34 years	21.9*	7.5*	51.5	80.9
35-54 years	19.9	13.2	56.4	89.6
55-74 years	16.8	4.0*	47.0	67.8
75 years and over	4.3*	0	24.6	28.9
Male	26.1	12.5*	87.2	125.9
Female	36.9	12.2*	92.2	141.3

*estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50%.

13 There was insufficient data on active participation in the Sunshine Coast Statistical Region. Therefore, only organised sport participation is reported.

14 The dataset is drawn from the the Monthly Population Survey (MPS) which consists of the Labour Force Survey and supplementary surveys. Unlike the Census, the data is generated from randomly selected households. As there were small data counts in some categories, some age cohorts have been collapsed. These are indicated with an asterix, indicating a relative standard error of 25-50% indicating that the results are indicative.

6.0 Consultation outcomes



The preparation of this document was informed by a comprehensive consultation process seeking input from local and regional sporting bodies and the broader community.

Participants included representatives from sporting clubs and associations, specific segments of the community such as youth, persons with a disability, seniors, health and physical activity, as well as the broader community.

The consultation plan included a series of 12 community forums held across the region and seven community focus groups with a range of community agencies with an interest in sport and physical activity. In addition, all schools on the Sunshine Coast were invited to participate in a survey to determine school sporting facilities and utilisation.

An online survey was deployed to seek community attitudes about sport and recreation opportunities and priorities on the Sunshine Coast. The key issues raised by sport and recreation groups were all facility related, with inadequate land area and fields being the most significant issue, affecting more than 40% of clubs. This was followed by the cost of maintenance, inadequate lighting of facilities and poor standard/condition of facilities.

Survey respondents to the community survey, whilst not a statistically significant sample, indicated priorities for sport and active recreation on the Sunshine Coast. The top priorities were:

- improved/increased walking and cycle paths
- more /improved sporting facilities
- greater opportunities to participate in sport and recreation activities
- financial and in-kind support for clubs
- all abilities access to sporting facilities
- safer sporting environments
- increased land availability for sport and recreation.

Themes and priorities evidenced through the consultation process have been addressed in this Plan as outlined in *Table 1: Key Findings*.



7.0 Sports land and indoor facilities



7.1 Quantity and quality of land

The *Sunshine Coast Council Open Space Strategy 2011* sets out standards for the quantity and quality of sports reserve land to be secured to service the existing and estimated additional residents of the Sunshine Coast. Council's Desired Standards of Service (DSS) identifies that 2 hectares per 1000 residents is required for land for sports reserves and facilities (District and Sunshine Coast wide).

The Open Space Strategy identifies the network of sports grounds required to cater for the anticipated future population growth. The acquisition of land for new sports grounds to cater for major development areas (including Caloundra South and Palmview) are secured through their respective Infrastructure Agreements (IAs). A number of land investigations are underway to secure land in existing areas to cater for additional district and Sunshine Coast wide needs, particularly in the northern region of the Sunshine Coast.

The *Sunshine Coast Open Space Strategy 2011* also articulates that land acquired for sports reserve supply should be of suitable quality to be made available for community access (e.g. size, proximity, shape, slope, road frontage, flood immunity, freedom from hazards, etc).

7.2 Acquisition of sports land

The 2011 edition of the Sport and Active Recreation Plan noted the Sunshine Coast had a sports reserve land shortfall, based on 2006 population levels. In response to this shortfall, council proactively secured additional sports reserve land at Conondale, Doonan, Meridan Plains, Mooloolah, Pacific Paradise and Woombye.

This acquisition has resulted in a reduction of the deficit however, unmet demand in the northern region of the Coast requires the attainment of additional suitable land to service the sport and recreation needs of the Sunshine Coast community.

It is important to note that the existing supply of sports reserve land across the region includes areas that may be heavily vegetated, flood prone or undulating. This land is unsuitable for a variety of sporting activities and may be better suited for other purposes. With this in mind, as the *Sunshine Coast Open Space Strategy 2011* articulates, land acquired for sports reserve supply should be of suitable quality for community access and be able to cater to a range of sport and recreation activities.

7.3 Potential for shared use of facilities

As the population of the Sunshine Coast continues to grow, maintaining the balance between the provision of sporting land and facilities, community spaces, housing, centres of commerce and our spectacular natural environment will become increasingly challenging.

In response to this challenge, council will continue to design sporting facilities that maximise usage and capacity for a range of organisations. Field and outdoor sports that have the capacity to share facilities and can be co-located are outlined in *Table 8: Sports with potential to be co-located*.

Table 8: Field and outdoor sports with potential to be co-located.

	Australian football	Athletics	Baseball	Bowls (lawn)	Cricket	Croquet	Cycling (BMX/mountain biking)	Cycling (track/velodrome)	Equestrian	Golf	Hockey (outdoor)	Orienteering	Oztag	Rugby league	Rugby union	Soccer	Softball	Touch football
Australian football		•	•		•			•			•			•	•	•	•	•
Athletics	•		•		•			•			•			•	•	•	•	•
Baseball	•	•			•											•	•	
Bowls (lawn)																		
Cricket	•	•	•								•		•	•	•	•	•	•
Croquet																		
Cycling (BMX/mountain biking)									•	•		•						
Cycling (track/velodrome)	•	•			•		•						•	•	•	•	•	•
Equestrian									•			•						
Golf							•											
Hockey (outdoor)	•	•			•								•					
Orienteering							•											
Oztag					•			•			•			•	•	•		•
Rugby league	•	•			•		•				•		•		•			•
Rugby union	•	•			•		•				•		•	•				•
Soccer	•	•	•		•		•				•		•				•	•
Softball	•	•	•		•		•				•						•	
Touch football	•	•			•		•				•		•	•	•	•		

7.4 Indicative sports reserve design

An indicative mix of activities and spatial requirements for a sports reserve of more than 20 hectares is described in *Table 9: Indicative elements, elements eligible for infrastructure contributions and spatial requirements* are illustrated in *Map 6: Notional layout of 20+ hectare sports reserve*. This is intended as a guide only and assumes the entire land area has no constraints to develop for sport (e.g. hazards, easements, creek corridors, bushland, etc). The actual layout of areas acquired for sport will depend on demands evident at the time of development. The land use differs for each site depending on land quality and other constraints.

Table 9: Indicative elements, elements eligible for infrastructure contributions and spatial requirements

Element/facility	Hectares <i>approx.</i>	Comment
Oval fields x 2	4.8	Accommodates a shared use senior AFL/cricket (turf only)/athletics field plus junior AFL/training field
Rectangular fields x 4 (senior)	5.2	Accommodates 4 x senior rugby league/rugby union or soccer fields. Mix of fields could accommodate two of these three sports. Each senior field can accommodate 2 x shared use touch fields. (A cricket pitch, synthetic or turf, could be accommodated between two rectangular fields with a 6m safety zone on either side of the pitch. This configuration is functional if the 2 rectangular playing fields do not need to be floodlit. If rectangular playing fields needed to be floodlit the cost of lighting fields for soccer/rugby league/ union would be substantially higher as light towers would need to be placed in oval format. This extra cost may not be feasible.)
Rectangular fields x 3 (junior)	1.2	Allows for multi-use junior fields which could accommodate junior sport while senior use of other fields (in any code) is occurring
Outdoor courts – tennis	0.9	Allows for 8 outdoor courts and circulation space which is generally regarded as the minimum number of courts required for commercial viability (could be developed over time)
Outdoor courts – netball	0.8	Allows for 8 courts and circulation. Could be developed over time and complemented by indoor court facilities
Indoor sport and recreation centre	0.5	Allows for 3 courts plus multi-use programming areas, health and fitness space, change rooms, admin/kiosk. Could be co-located with outdoor netball courts. Could service other areas as main meeting/ function space
Shared change, storage and shade areas	0.15	Allows for 3 hubs to service the 2 field sport areas and court sports areas (approx 360-630m ² each)
Operational and plant storage	0.1	Allowance for machinery, plant and other storage
Shared car parking	2.4	Shared parking to service field sports and court sports. Accommodates approx 200 car parks
Bike ways and pathways	0.4	Approx 2km x 2m width
Clubhouse/function and meeting rooms	0.1	Not necessary if indoor centre is provided as it could provide all meeting functions
Traffic circulation	0.45	0.9km of 6m wide internal circulation
Total	17.0	Excludes clubhouse as Indoor Sport and Recreation Centre included
Public recreation park	1.5	Allows for inclusion of a public park/district level recreation park
Allowance for drainage	1.0	Estimate at 5 per cent of site area
Allowance for buffering	2.0	Estimate a 20m buffer on 2 sides
Total	21.5	Includes recreation park, drainage and buffering

7.5 Indoor facilities

At present, there are two multi-court indoor facilities on the Sunshine Coast with three or more courts available for community use, these include:

- Caloundra Indoor Stadium (4 courts)
- University of the Sunshine Coast (3 courts).

These facilities are reported as being close or at capacity for peak time use from 3.30pm (Caloundra) and 5pm (University).

Towards the end of 2016, the Maroochydore Eagles Basketball Stadium (3 courts) will also provide additional provision of indoor multi-use courts in the Buderim locality.

The Nambour PCYC and a number of private and public schools throughout the Sunshine Coast region have indoor halls of some description that may be available for community sport and recreation use.

There are three dedicated gymnastics venues within the Sunshine Coast Local Government Area; Maroochy Beach Gymnastics – Buderim, Sunshine Coast Gymnastics – Woombye, and YMCA Caloundra. These facilities are specific purpose gymnastic centres that provide strength and core training, co-ordination and flexibility for schools, businesses and broader community use.

Like other privately owned squash centres around Queensland, the Sunshine Coast network of squash facilities are understood to be under pressure to be developed for other purposes with consequent loss of opportunity.

Table tennis on the Sunshine Coast is seeking a home base for the sport. Sunshine Coast Table Tennis has been unable to obtain additional court hours at the University of the Sunshine Coast and is currently located at Meridan State College. The club is seeking a dedicated facility, a view endorsed by the sport's peak body in Queensland. In partnership with the club, council will continue to support investigations for suitable alternative relocation options.

Many indoor sport and active recreation activities such as martial arts, calisthenics, yoga, and indoor bowls take place in small church halls, community halls, school halls, small privately owned facilities and community centres.

The nature of participation patterns and social trends in indoor sport is such that the vast majority of community demand occurs during weekdays from 4pm onwards and on weekends from 9am to 5pm. Outside these hours, there is typically limited community use of indoor sports venues. From experience, and empirical sources such as CERM data¹⁵, indoor facilities that include broader recreational components (such as health and fitness, indoor/outdoor aquatic facilities, or programmable spaces) are likely to have higher levels of utilisation outside these peak times.

It is understood that most school halls have been developed to the equivalent of single court facilities, with the exception of some sites which have two-court facilities. While suitable for some competitive activities and training purposes, single and two court facilities frequently have design limitations, do not generate a sustainable revenue source and are not fully functional for conducting competitions and larger sporting events.

Based on previous modelling work undertaken by Otium Planning Group for other south east Queensland local authorities, the indicative catchments able to be served by multi-court indoor facilities are estimated as:

- 1 court = 11,687
- 2 court = 23,375
- 3 court = 35,062 (District)
- 4 court = 46,750 (Sunshine Coast wide).

The indicative catchments served by existing multi-court indoor sports court facilities on the Sunshine Coast are illustrated in *Map 5: 2016 and 2026 indoor court provision and catchment*.

15 The University of South Australia's Centre for Environmental and Recreation Management (CERM) is recognised nationally for the development of performance indicators for indoor sport and leisure centres. CERM PI ® data measures median operational management efficiency (cost recovery, maintenance, catchment usage rates, secondary spending etc.) and customer service quality (customer satisfaction, profile of attendees, performance against expectations etc.) across a wide range of subscriber centres throughout Australia.

7.6 Sharing of court sports

Indoor and outdoor court sports that have the capability of sharing facilities are outlined in *Table 10: Court sports with potential to share facilities*.

Table 10: Court sports with potential to share facilities.

	Badminton	Basketball	Beach volleyball	Bocce	Bowls (indoor)	Boxing	Darts	Futsal	Gymnastics	Hockey (indoor)	Martial arts	Netball (indoor)	Netball (outdoor)	Squash	Table tennis	Tennis (indoor)	Tennis (outdoor)	Volleyball	Weightlifting
Badminton		•						•		•		•			•	•		•	
Basketball [^]	•							•		•		•			•	•		•	
Beach volleyball				•															
Bocce			•																
Bowls (indoor) ⁺											•				•				
Boxing											•								•
Darts ⁺					•						•								
Futsal	•	•								•		•			•	•		•	
Gymnastics [*]																			
Hockey (indoor)	•	•						•				•			•	•		•	
Martial arts ⁺					•	•			•										•
Netball (indoor)	•	•						•							•	•		•	
Netball (outdoor) [^]																			
Squash																			
Table tennis	•	•						•		•		•						•	
Tennis (indoor)	•	•						•		•		•						•	
Tennis (outdoor) [^]																			
Volleyball	•	•						•		•		•				•			
Weightlifting						•					•								

NB: Indoor facilities should consider health and fitness areas, meeting spaces, area for occasional child care, co-location with aquatic facilities, and opportunities to service outdoor areas.

⁺ Indoor bowls tends to utilise smaller community centres/halls rather than larger indoor sports courts.

^{*} Gymnastics can share with court sports for larger events. Large indoor centres should include holding plates to accommodate apparatus. For introductory level gymnastics only, equipment can be set up and removed for each activity and hence sharing at this level is possible with other indoor sports.

[^] Outdoor netball, basketball and tennis can share multi-marked courts. However this is suited only to single courts (mostly in schools) used for informal, social play.

8.0 Economic and social benefits of sport and active recreation



The combined value of the sport sector according to the Australian Bureau of Statistics Value of Sport Report was \$12.8 billion in 2013¹⁶.

The contribution of sport and active recreation to the health and wellbeing of individuals is well documented. However, the economic and social benefits associated with sport and active recreation, while significant, are not widely promoted. The sporting sector (including for-profit sport activities) accounts for approximately 2% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In addition, participation in sport and active recreation significantly contributes to individual and community notions of subjective wellbeing.

Sunshine Coast Council has a substantial financial stake in sport and active recreation through the provision and maintenance of Sunshine Coast wide and district sporting facilities. This enables residents to participate in sport and active recreation and contributes to a range of flow-on effects to the economy. An indication of the scale of the economic contribution of sport at the national scale is illustrated outlined at *Table 11: Economic contribution of sport*, which highlights key statistics on the economic contributions of sport.

In terms of the social benefits of sport and active recreation, research in the United Kingdom has revealed that participation in sports, particularly team sports, is positively associated with life satisfaction. In addition, research by The Centre for Sport and Social Impact (CSSI) at La Trobe University found that the social return on investment for an average community football club indicates that for every \$1 spent to run a club, there is at least \$4.40 return in social value in terms of increased social connectedness, employment, wellbeing and mental health status¹⁷.

16 Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Value of Sports Report, 2013, Cat. No. 4156.0.55.002.

17 Fujiwara, Kudrna and Dolan, 2014, Quantifying and Valuing the Wellbeing Impacts of Culture and Sport, Department of Culture, Media and Sport, accessed online, https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/304899/Quantifying_and_valuing_the_wellbeing_impacts_of_sport_and_culture.pdf

Table 11: Economic contribution of sport

Household expenditure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australian households spent an average of \$18.94 per week on selected sport and physical recreation products during 2009/10. The largest single component of this figure was \$2.81 spent on sports facility hire charges. This was followed by \$2.71 spent on health and fitness studio charges.
Employment in sport
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There were 95,590 people whose main job was in a sport and physical recreation occupation at the time of the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. This was 21% higher than the corresponding figure from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.
Volunteers in sport
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sport and physical recreation organisations attracted the largest number of volunteers with 2.3 million people (14% of the adult population) in 2010. Of the 2.3 million sport and physical recreation volunteers, nearly half (961,800 or 42%) of the volunteers came from couple families with dependents. This was followed by 39% (879,000) of sport and physical recreation volunteers living in couple families with no children aged under 15 years. The volunteer rate for all sport and physical recreation organisations for employed people (17%) was more than four times the rate for the unemployed (4%) and more than double those not in the labour force (7%).
Spectator attendance at sporting events
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There were 7.6 million people aged 15 years and over (43% of the adult population) who attended at least one sporting event as a spectator during the 12 months prior to interview in 2009-10. A greater percentage of men (50%) attended at least one sporting event than women (37%).
Industries and products
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total income for sport and recreation activities in 2011/12 was \$12.8 billion with an operating profit margin of 9.5%. The total value of exports of selected sport and physical recreation goods in 2012/13 was \$358.5m, a rise of 26% from the \$285.6m recorded for 2011/12.

Source: ABS Value of Sports Report, 2013, Cat. No. 4156.0.55.002

Table 12: Sunshine Coast Major events 2016

Event Name	Location	2016 date	Description	Sponsorship			Estimated Participants/Competitors
				Local Govt	State Govt	Corporate	
Mooloolaba Triathlon Festival	Mooloolaba	11-13 March	Mooloolaba triathlon has been staged for 22 years along a course that is famous for its ocean swim along with the electric buzz as thousands of triathletes participate in this world recognised event.	Y	Y	Y	6200
Queensland Oztag Senior State Cup	Sunshine Coast Stadium	18-20 March	The 2016 Queensland Oztag Senior State Cup is the pinnacle of representative Oztag in Queensland. The competition hosts the best players from around the state selected to represent their venue and compete for the title of state champions. It is one of two major Oztag events held on the Sunshine Coast in 2016.	Y		Y	5275
Australian Surf Life Saving Championships	Maroochydore/Alexandra Headland/Mooloolaba	16-24 April	"The Aussies" is the largest event of its kind in the world including youth through to masters events, attracting competitors not only from Australia, but internationally also. The competition will include over 400 events, with 313 clubs represented and 9 days of action.	Y	Y	Y	7500
Va'a World Outrigger Sprint Championships	Lake Kawana	5-15 May	With 35 countries invited, this event brings the world paddling community and the excitement of the world's fastest outrigger canoe sprint racing to Australia. The Va'a World Sprints 2016 will showcase Va'a (outrigger canoe) paddlers with 1 person (V1), 6 person (V6) and 12 person (V12) events. Divisions range from 19 years to over 70 years with a Para division for adaptive paddlers.	Y		Y	3500
National Outrigger Marathon Titles	Mooloolaba	20-22 May	The National Marathon Titles, first held in 2009 at Mooloolaba, brings together the best outrigger paddlers from across Australia to compete for national honours in marathon events ranging in distance from 10 to 22 kilometres. The event includes 84 national clubs, the opportunity to come together, compete and grow the sport of outrigger. It is the only national marathon event that AOCRA sanctions making it the most prestigious of its kind in Australia.	Y		Y	1000
Australian Masters Rowing Championships	Lake Kawana	2-5 June	The 2016 Australian Masters Rowing Championships provides an opportunity for masters aged athletes to race.	Y	Y	Y	1115

Event Name	Location	2016 date	Description	Sponsorship			Estimated Participants/Competitors
				Local Govt	State Govt	Corporate	
Northern University Games	various	3-7 July	The Northern University Games are a week long, multi-sport tournament and accompanying social program, attracting more than 1700 university and TAFE students from Queensland, Northern New South Wales and the Northern Territory.	Y		Y	1700
Sunshine Coast Marathon	Alexandra Headland	19-21 August	A community run festival that includes a marathon (42km) half marathon (21km), 10km, 5k and kids 2km. With an anticipated 8000 participants expected to take part in one of the five events, the festival will be a celebration of health, fitness and participation.	Y	Y	Y	8000
Ironman 70.3 World Championships	Mooloolaba	4 September	Competitors will take in the best that Mooloolaba has to offer, starting with a swim off the surf beach followed by a flat and fast bike course. The run will tie up the day's exciting events with a two lap course around Mooloolaba's Esplanade lined with spectators.	Y	Y	Y	3000
National Youth Touch Football Championships	Sunshine Coast Stadium	14-17 September	This national event is bringing school and community teams from around Australia and New Zealand to contest the championships – with the athletes, their family, friends and support team.	Y		Y	1000
Trans Tasman Gubbi Gubbi Waka Ama and National Junior Outrigger Titles	Lake Kawana	24-26 September	These Titles are the only Australian outrigger canoe championship series exclusively for junior paddlers. Sanctioned by outrigger's governing body, AOCRA, the pinnacle event in the Australian and Oceania Junior Outrigger calendar attracts hundreds of junior paddlers aged between 10 and 19 years of age from Australia, New Zealand and South Pacific Islands participating in team, double, and individual races.	Y	Y	Y	1100
Australasian Police and Emergency Services Games (est. guests)	Various	8-15 October	Since 1984, police service personnel throughout Australia have gathered under the umbrella of the Australasian Police and Emergency Services Games (APandES Games). The event is a biennial Games which offers over forty sporting events for competitors of all ages and ability. The APandES Games create the opportunity for men and women who share a common bond through law enforcement and emergency service to build camaraderie and promote healthy living.	Y		Y	3500

9.0 Maps

Map 1: 32 Localities of Interest

Map 2: Sunshine Coast Region population – 2016

Map 3: Sunshine Coast Region population forecast – 2026

Map 4: Current and proposed outdoor sporting provision

Map 5: Current and proposed indoor court provision and catchment

Map 6: Notional layout of 20+ hectare sports complex

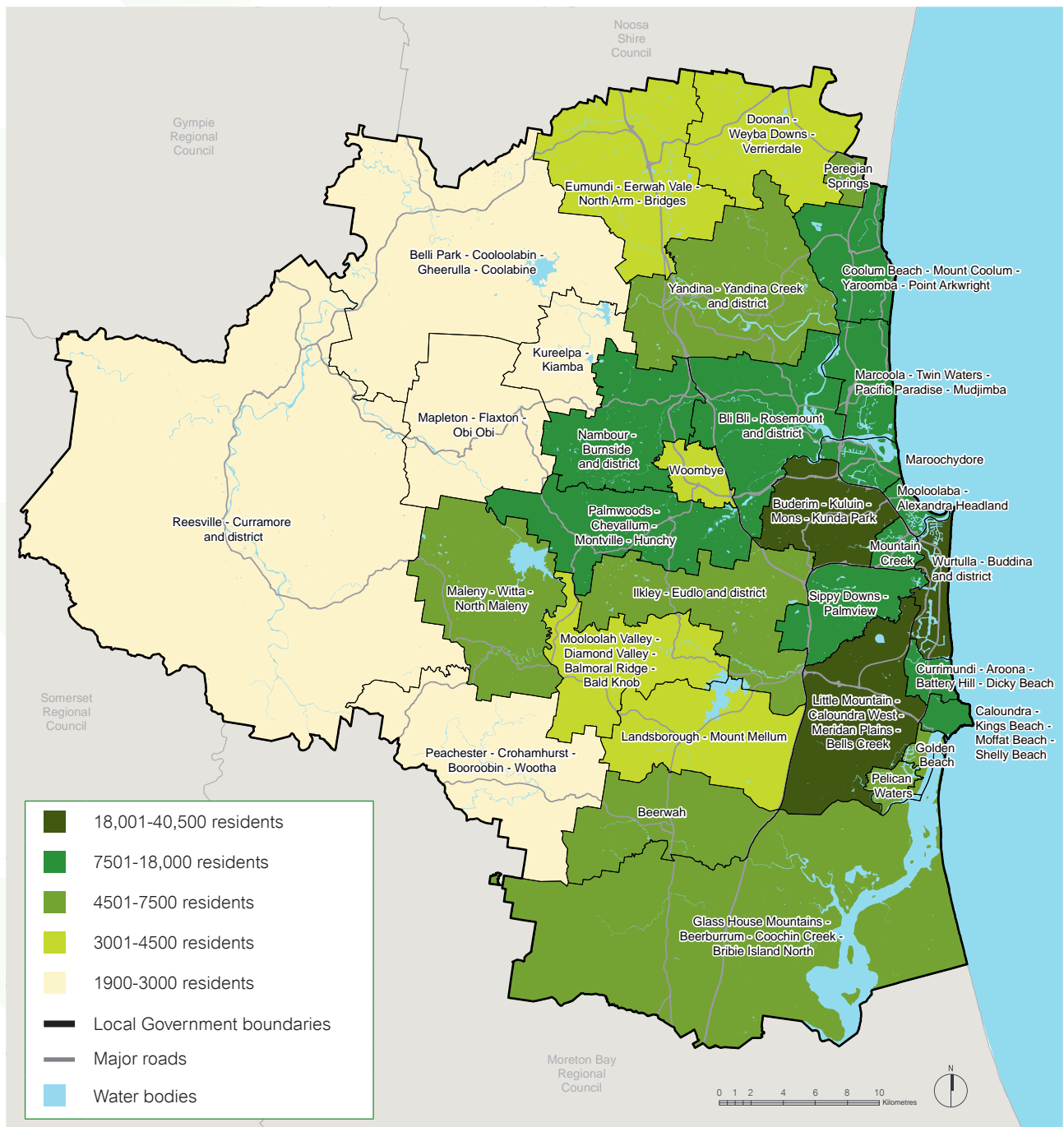
Sunshine Coast Localities of Interest			
1	Beerwah	17	Mapleton – Flaxton – Obi Obi
2	Belli Park – Cooloolabin – Gheerulla – Coolabine	18	Marcoola – Twin Waters – Pacific Paradise – Mudjimba
3	Bli Bli – Rosemount and district	19	Maroochydore
4	Buderim – Kuluin – Mons – Kunda Park	20	Mooloolaba – Alexandra Headland
5	Caloundra – Kings Beach – Moffat Beach – Shelly Beach	21	Mooloolah Valley – Diamond Valley – Balmoral Ridge – Bald Knob
6	Coolum Beach – Mount Coolum – Yaroomba – Point Arkwright	22	Mountain Creek
7	Currimundi – Aroona – Battery Hill – Dicky Beach	23	Nambour – Burnside and district
8	Doonan – Weyba Downs – Verrierdale	24	Palmwoods – Chevallum – Montville – Hunchy
9	Eumundi – Eerwah Vale – North Arm – Bridges	25	Peachester – Crohamhurst – Booroobin – Wootha
10	Glass House Mountains – Beerburrum – Coochin Creek – Bribie Island North	26	Pelican Waters
11	Golden Beach	27	Peregian Springs
12	Ilkley – Eudlo and district	28	Reesville – Conondale – Kenilworth
13	Kureelpa – Kiamba	29	Sippy Downs – Palmview
14	Landsborough – Mount Mellum	30	Woombye
15	Little Mountain – Caloundra West – Meridan Plains – Bells Creek	31	Wurtulla – Buddina and district
16	Maleny – Witta – North Maleny	32	Yandina – Yandina Creek and district

Map 1: 32 Localities of Interest



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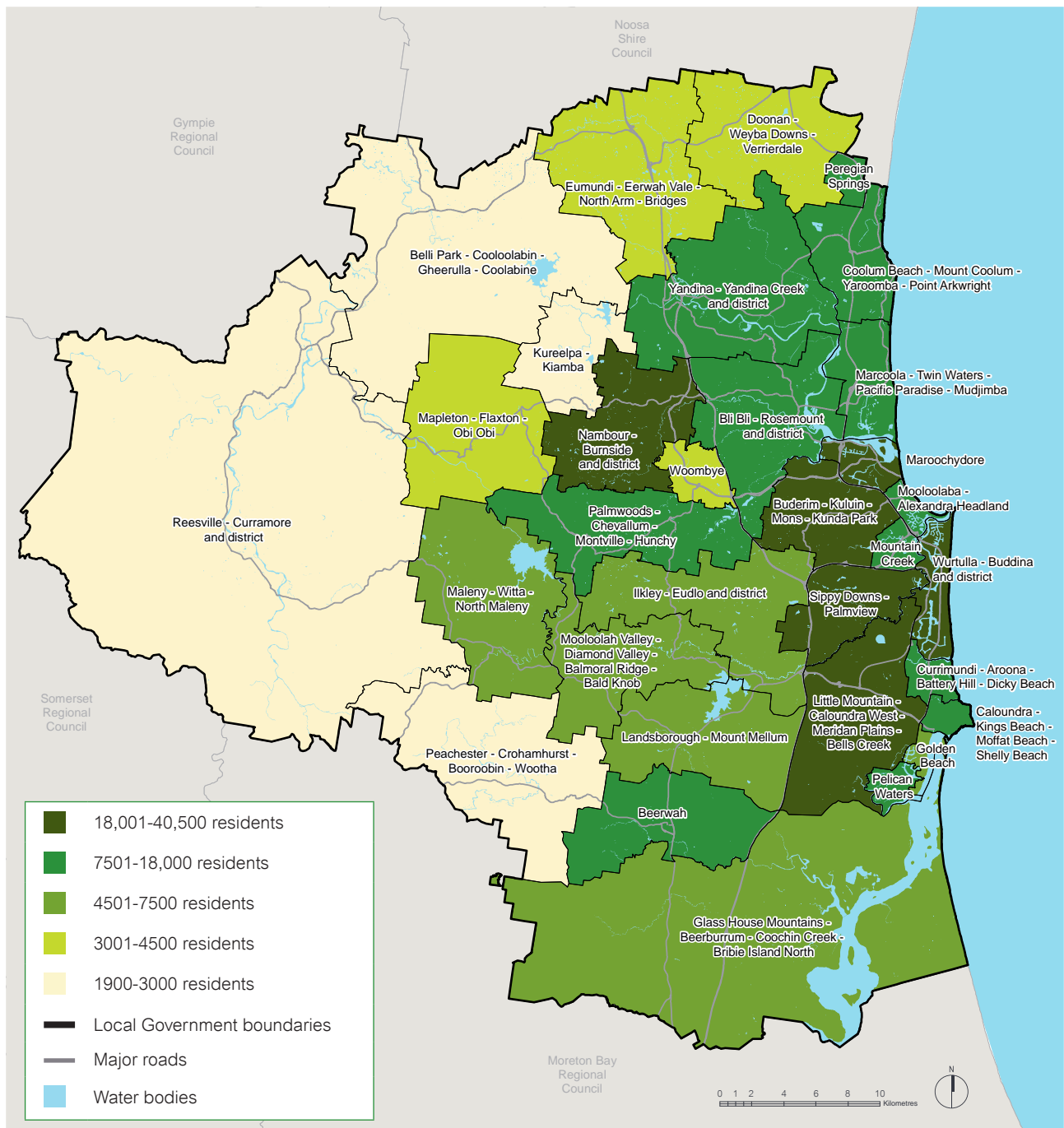
Map 2: Sunshine Coast region population – 2016



The forecast tool combines the Localities of Interest of Belli Park – Cooloolabin – Gheerulla – Coolabine and Kureelipa – Kiamba due to the low population areas of Kureelipa – Kiamba for forecasting purposes. The Community Profile retains these areas as two separate Localities of Interest. Please be aware of this discrepancy, and that population and dwelling decisions made on these areas are made on the combined Localities of Interest.

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Map 3: Sunshine Coast region population forecast – 2026



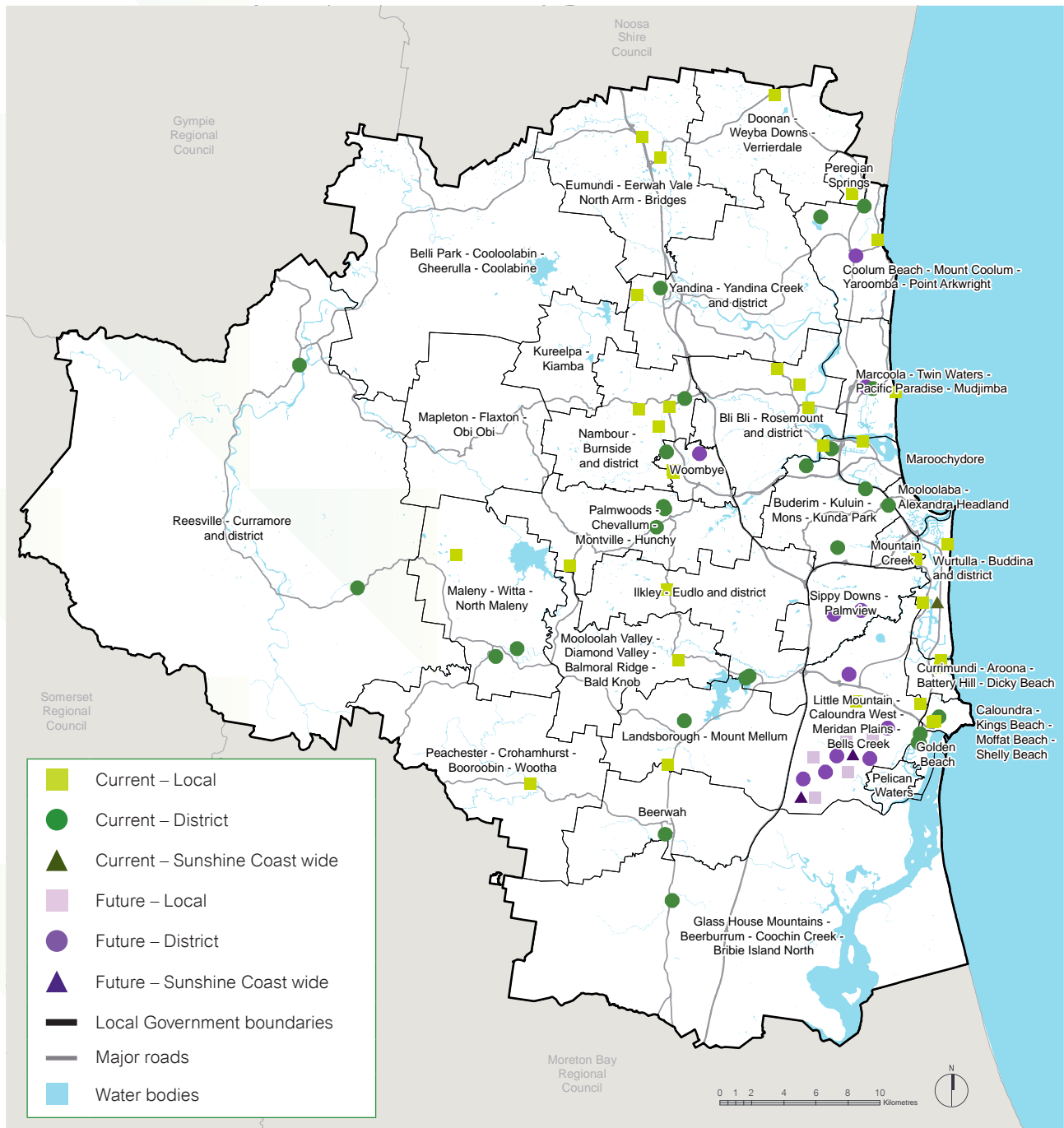
These population projections have been prepared using the latest available figures in formation at the time of preparation. Complete accuracy of these projections should not be assumed. Variation above or below the figures provided is to be expected, because projections rely on the accuracy of the assumptions used, as well as the quality of the data on which they are based.

The forecast tool combines the Localities of Interest of Belli Park – Cooloolabin – Gheerulla – Coolabine and Kureelipa – Kiamba due to the low population areas of Kureelipa – Kiamba for forecasting purposes. The Community Profile retains these areas as two separate Localities of Interest. Please be aware of this discrepancy, and that population and dwelling decisions made on these areas are made on the combined Localities of Interest.

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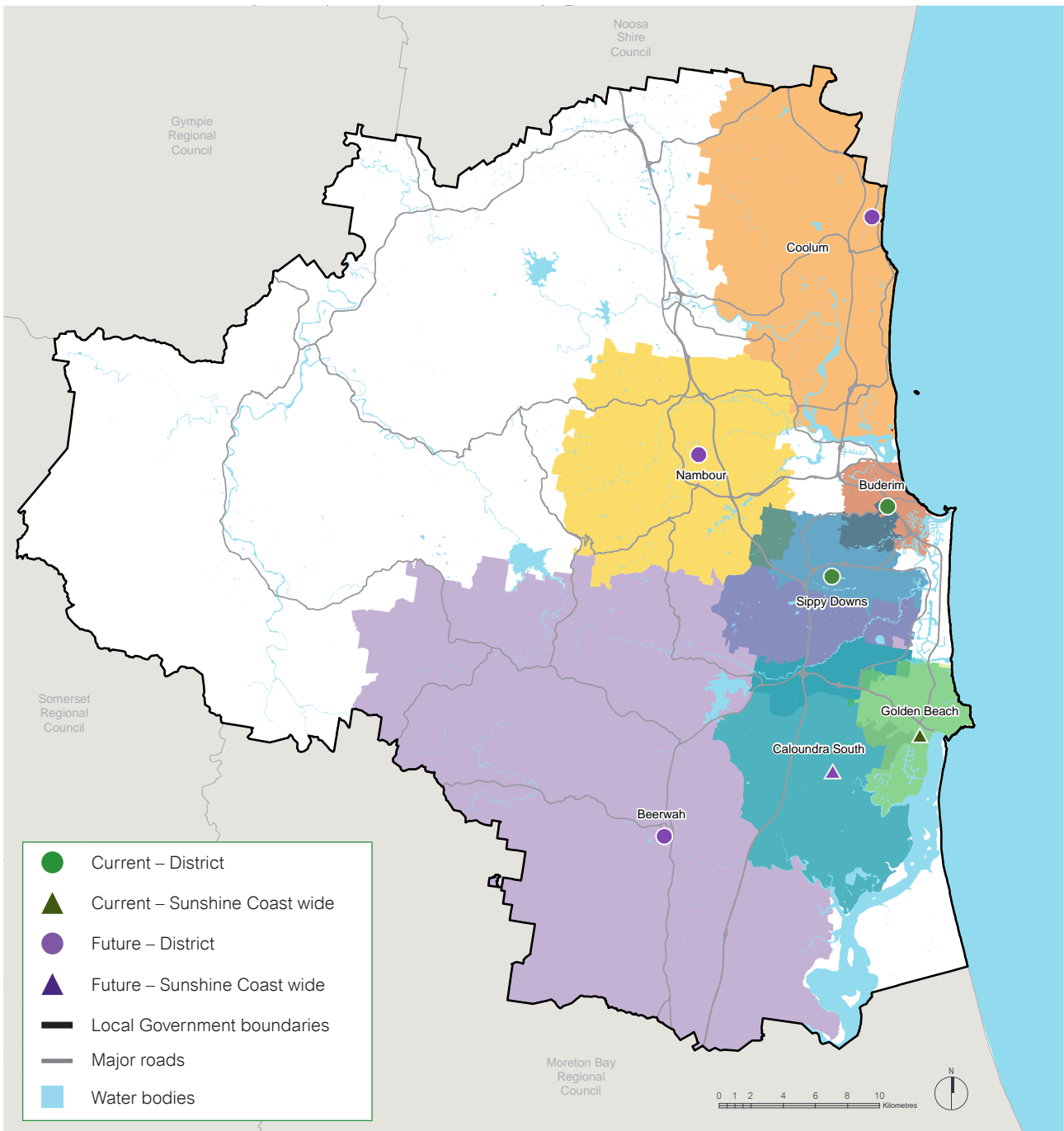
Base data supplied by Department of Environment and Resource Management and reproduced by arrangement with the Queensland Government. This map must not be reproduced in any form, whole or part, without the express written permission of the Sunshine Coast Council.

Map 4: Current and proposed outdoor sporting provision



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Map 5: Current and proposed indoor court provision and catchment



The 2011 Census Mesh Blocks boundaries have been used to subjectively represent the population catchments of indoor court facilities. Sunshine Coast Council does not warrant the correctness of plan or any information contained therein. Council accepts no liability or responsibility in respect of the plan and any information or inaccuracies therein. Any person relying on this plan shall do so at their own risk. Base data supplied by Department of Environment and Resource Management and reproduced by arrangement with the Queensland Government. This map must not be reproduced in any form, whole or part, without the express written permission of the Sunshine Coast Council.

Indoor facility	Service area	Population
Coolum Sporting Complex	Coolum	35,662
Elizabeth Daniels Basketball Stadium	Buderim	35,947
University of the Sunshine Coast	Sippy Downs	35,464
Beerwah	Beerwah	32,984
Caloundra Indoor Stadium	Golden Beach	45,675
Diddillibah/Nambour	Nambour	35,038
Caloundra South	Caloundra South	46,213

Map 6: Notional layout 20+ hectare sports complex



Appendix 1: Prioritisation criteria for capital recommendations

In order to prioritise the recommendations of this report, in particular those with budget implications, the following criteria has been developed. The criteria builds on the guiding principles (see *Section 1.2: Guiding Principles*) to ensure consistency. It is assumed that in terms of council's capital budget projections, projects that have already commenced would have a higher ranking than new works outlined in this Plan. The suggested weighting for each criterion is shown in brackets.

Criteria		Low compliance with criteria = 1 Very high compliance with criteria = 5					Score
Strategic context							
Activity(ies) have high participation	(w1)	1	2	3	4	5	
Consistent with identified trends in participation (e.g. social)	(w1)	1	2	3	4	5	
Identified as a shortfall in the <i>Sunshine Coast Open Space Strategy 2011</i>	(w2)	1	2	3	4	5	
Consistent with State Sporting Organisation direction	(w1)	1	2	3	4	5	
Complies with council policy on support not-for-profit groups	(w1)	1	2	3	4	5	
Part of an endorsed master plan	(w2)	1	2	3	4	5	
Identified as a high need in the <i>Sunshine Coast Sport and Active Recreation Plan 2011-2026</i>	(w2)	1	2	3	4	5	
Identified as a high need in other council strategies	(w1)	1	2	3	4	5	
Part of a master planned area	(w1)	1	2	3	4	5	
Economic and environmental sustainability							
Existing facility/area is at capacity	(w2)	1	2	3	4	5	
Likely to increase operating efficiency or significantly reduce operating costs	(w1)	1	2	3	4	5	
Has high likelihood of partnership funding	(w1)	1	2	3	4	5	
Has minimum impact on sensitive environmental areas	(w1)	1	2	3	4	5	
Provides likelihood of economic benefit to the region (e.g. events)	(w1)	1	2	3	4	5	
Has minimal impact on future council operating expenditure	(w2)	1	2	3	4	5	
Social equity							
Benefits multiple community/user groups	(w1)	1	2	3	4	5	
Area is accessible for informal recreation out of hours	(w1)	1	2	3	4	5	

Criteria		Low compliance with criteria = 1 Very high compliance with criteria = 5					Score
Social equity							
Benefits multiple community/user groups	(w1)	1	2	3	4	5	
Area is accessible for informal recreation out of hours	(w1)	1	2	3	4	5	
Infrastructure provision and club sustainability							
Addresses needs in a high growth catchment	(w2)	1	2	3	4	5	
Addresses lack of facility provision	(w2)	1	2	3	4	5	
Maximises use of an existing facility	(w1)	1	2	3	4	5	
Beneficiaries (if a club) have demonstrated financial/management capacity	(w1)	1	2	3	4	5	
Improves the functionality of land (e.g. drainage, lighting, amenities, parking)	(w2)	1	2	3	4	5	
Addresses safety/risk management considerations	(w1)	1	2	3	4	5	
If not addressed, there is a high risk exposure to council	(w2)	1	2	3	4	5	
Accessibility and mobility							
Improves accessibility and/or participation opportunities for people with disabilities	(w2)	1	2	3	4	5	
Urban character and amenity							
Addresses urban amenity issue(s)	(w1)	1	2	3	4	5	
Indicative capital cost to council							
Item has no cost to council	(w2)	5					
Item has low cost to council (<\$50,000)	(w1.5)		4				
Item has moderate cost to council (\$50,000-\$250,000)	(w1)			3			
Item has high cost to council (\$250,000-\$1,000,000)	(w1)				2		
Item has very high cost to council (>\$1m)	(w1)					1	
Readiness to proceed							
Already commenced	(w1)	5					
Item ready to commence	(w1)			3			
Item yet to obtain necessary approvals	(w1)					1	
Overall Ranking							





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