

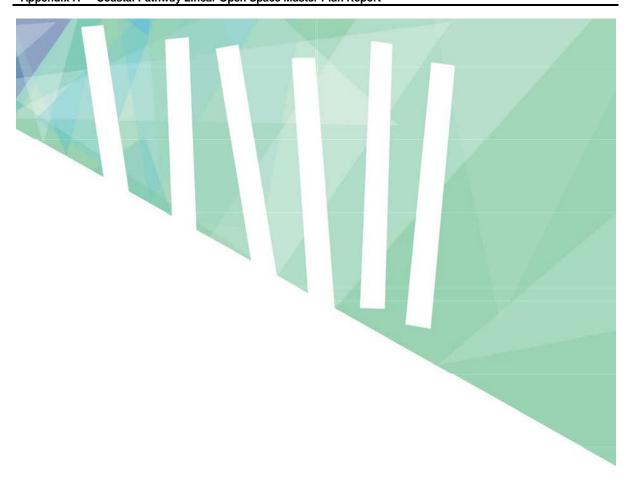




# COASTAL PATHWAY Linear Open Space Master Plan

Prepared for Community Consultation Prepared by Infrastructure Services

DRAFT B July 2016



## COASTAL PATHWAY MASTER PLAN

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#### Acknowledgements

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## Executive Summary

Pathway is envisaged as a continuous shared, off-road, pathway for pedestrians and cyclists, spanning the breadth of the coastline and enabling access to, and enjoyment of, the Sunshine Coast's iconic to become 'Australia's most sustainable region'. The Coastal The Coastal Pathway is a key recreational and transport

Caloundra, Maroochy and Noosa Councils in the early 2000's. The momentum and a regional focus under the SunROC alliance of 2003 vision for the Coastal Pathway remains the central driving The Coastal Pathway commenced in the late 1990's, gaining focus for the project:

and enriching and diversifying the recreational experience of the A world-class scenic coastal pathway, connecting communities, Sunshine Coast.

parks, local destinations, services and business for the length of the An iconic coastal pathway integrating beaches, coastal lookouts, Sunshine Coast"

of detail sufficient to guide implementation of the project for the next 10 years, and potentially longer. The master plan adopts the vision and strategic outcomes developed in previous documents, building upon these a set of master planning principles directed at detailed design and implementation considerations. These principles cover Master Plan addresses this gap and has been prepared to a level has never been a master plan of sufficient detail to implement the the pathway alignment, separation from vehicles, coastal identity, have been undertaken for sections of the pathway, to date there environmental considerations, connections to regional networks, Coastal Pathway within the Sunshine Coast Council area. This Whilst previous strategic planning and master planning studies

or their ability to meet the design standard. Where existing pathways outcomes, notably an off-road coastal experience. Existing pathways previously nominated as the Coastal Pathway have been assessed a Coastal Pathway alignment capable of meeting the strategic The master plan report is accompanied by 119 maps detailing

do not meet the criteria of a coastal experience alternative proposed pathway alignments, that do meet the criteria, have been identified existing and proposed pathways has been undertaken, with safety as 'missing links'. A systematic approach to prioritisation of both the primary catalyst for the designation of high priority sections.

the desired design standard in terms of width. Along the entire route 36 km of off-road pathway has been completed in accordance with the required coastal alignment, although these sections are below north, has been completed to the current design standard, that is, to meet the vision of a coastal off-road experience, of these 7 km Coastal Pathway, from Bells Creek in the south to Coolum in the a 3 metre wide, off-road pathway providing a coastal experience approximately 22 km of new pathway, 'missing links', is required Over the past 13 years approximately 15 km of the 73 km long require long term planning considerations.

funded contributions to the Coastal Pathway has also commenced. Works Program of a minimum \$1 million pa starting in 2017/18. Coordination across other capital works projects and developer The master plan includes a commitment to a ten year Capital

investigations into opportunities to integrate with the wider network of pathways and cycleways, notably east-west connections. Whilst principle, coordination with Noosa Council is outside the scope of the original regional connection to Tewantin in Noosa remains in The detailed pathway mapping provides the basis for fulure this master plan.

areas where the Coastal Pathway has become an enjoyable part of experience high daily use, especially adjoining urban and suburban The pathway is also used for fun runs and by local walking groups people's regular recreational routine, or a safe commuting option. of the community. Previous community consultation has returned The Coastal Pathway has significant support from a wide range approximately 80% support for the project. Completed sections Tourism operators are actively promoting the Coastal Pathway, sopularity grows, building momentum for future stages

multiple benefits and substantial community value. Not least of these being that it enables a healthy lifestyle and fosters community well-The combination of a safe connected pathway, together with the spectacular coastal landscape of the Sunshine Coast, provides

The costs for provision of the Coastal Pathway will continue for many inherent within the project. Connecting communities, and enriching of the pathway itself (the concrete path) but the access provisions and diversifying the recreational experience of the Sunshine Coast years, however the project legacy is not only the material aspects









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Safety Considerations .... Indigenous cultural heritage

Prioritisation.... Medium priority

High priority Low priority

Unexploded ordnances

Fauna and flora

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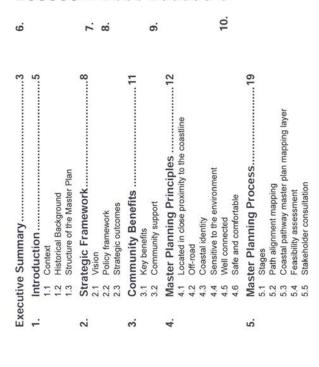
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## 1. Introduction

#### .1 Context

ransport modes for both recreational activities, and as part of a safe the breadth of the coastline, and enabling access to, and enjoymen enjoy and appreciate the region's spectacular coastline, diversifying recreational opportunities and enabling the distributing of economic iffestyle and support community well-being. The pathway provides Pathway is envisaged as a continuous shared pathway spanning infrastructure asset aligned with Sunshine Coast Council's vision the local community, visitors, and tourists with the opportunity to of, the Sunshine Coast's iconic scenery. The shared pathway is designed for both pedestrians and cyclists to facilitate an active benefits along the coast. The pathway also fosters alternative to become 'Australia's most sustainable region'. The Coastal The Coastal Pathway is a key recreational and transport and enjoyable commuting route.

gaining momentum and a regional focus under the Sunshine Coast implementation has seen progressive implementation of the project The vision for the Coastal Pathway commenced in the late 1990's. Regional Organisation of Councils (SunROC) alliance in the early ncluding signature sections such as Coolum Beach Boardwalk 2000's. Over the past ten years strategic planning and staged Happy Valley and Golden Beach Foreshore.

Coast Council area. Under the recently restructured Sunshine Coast direction on design standards, pathway alignments, implementation have been undertaken for sections of the pathway, there has never implementation of the entire Coastal Pathway within the Sunshine been a complete master plan of sufficient detail to direct the full Whilst previous strategic planning and master planning studies Council with its focus on sustainability of the region, it is timely to prepare a master plan which provides certainty and detailed considerations, funding and priorities.

specifically on the pathway within the Sunshine Coast Council area the project for the next 10 years and potentially longer. Whilst the he Coastal Path master plan aims to guide implementation of

of the coastline and enabling access to, and enjoyment of, the

envisaged as a continuous shared pathway spanning the breadth

Sunshine Coast's iconic scenery





to develop a world class scenic

he overall vision

of users, spanning the Sunshine

Coast's spectacular coastline,

was initiated in 2003 under the Sunshine Coast Regional Organisation of Councils (SunROC)

coastal pathway for a diversity

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greater demand on path design and public expectation in relation to of the Coastal Pathway they lack sufficient detail on path alignment options and design standards. In addition, as the Coastal Pathway is progressively rolled out, its popularity increases and this placed Previous master plans and reports provide useful background

The overall vision 'to develop a world

Sunshine Coast's spectacular coastline, was initiated in 2003 under

the SunROC Master Plan

class scenic coastal pathway for a diversity of users, spanning the

councils of Caloundra, Marcochy and Noosa, and later under the

The Coastal Pathway has been progressively planned and

.2 Historical Background

incorporated into this master plan report. The coastal pathway vision relevant information such as signage and the materials palette has strategic outcomes and some sections of the pathway alignment master plan and wherever possible all relevant content has been A review of previous studies has been undertaken as part of this remain virtually unchanged from previous versions. In addition been collated and included as appendices to this report

plans, which progressively built on the strengths of relevant previous

work including the following:

This vision remains the central idea behind subsequent master

Caloundra Coastal Pathway Master Plan (document endorsed

May 2003)

Caloundra Coastal Walk Environmental Review (October 2005)

Maroochy Recreation Trails Strategy (2003) Maroochy Bikeways Plan Review (2003)

Caloundra Coastal Pathway Strategic Background Document

(November 2011)

Caloundra Recreation Trails Master Plan (April 2006)

Coastal Pathway Signage Style Guide (document endorsed

January 2012)

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connectivity and the coastal experience







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# .3 Structure of the Master Plan

The Coastal Pathway Linear Open Space Master Plan comprises of; the master plan report, the Coastal Pathway mapping, and associated design information

### Masterplan report

environmental considerations, connectivity, safety and comfort. The Implementation considerations such as approvals and land tenure the pathway alignment, separation from vehicles, coastal identity are realised during implementation of the project. These include use of shared pathways. Priorities and funding options are also master planning process is detailed including the site feasibility The master plan report sets the strategic framework and policy benefits, and the outcome of previously completed community consultation processes. Master planning principles have been developed to ensure the Coastal Pathway strategic outcomes context for the project. The report summaries key community outlined in the report.

#### Mapping

internal and external user groups access to accurate information and implementation of the project. The 'hardcopy' maps that accompany facilitating the ability to share up-to-date information with multiple Geographical Information System (GIS) mapping. The GIS data Plan Mapping Layer has been prepared with the intention of full Integration with existing GIS mapping and assets management systems has multiple benefits to the project including enabling is critical to the realisation of the master plan and the efficient the master plan report are a 'controlled version' of the current integration into Council's regional mapping system, GeoHUB. The mapping of an accurate and feasible pathway alignment which generated the mapping - the Coastal Pathway Master

### Design Information

Design information has been attached to the master plan report as Appendices including the current signage style guide and design







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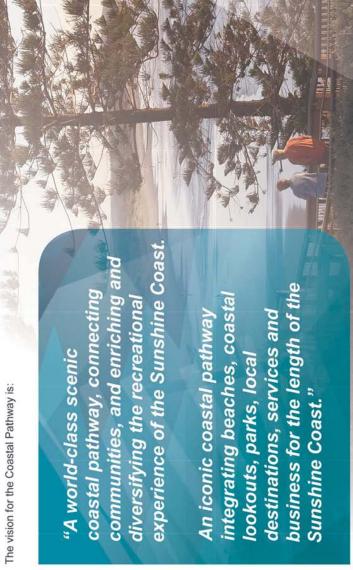






# 2. Strategic Framework

#### 2.1 Vision



#### O

## 2.2 Policy framework

Scheme (Local Plans) identifies the Coastal Pathway in the following Sunshine Coast Planning Scheme 2014: Part 7 of the Planning The strategic policy framework supporting the Coastal Pathway master plan is outlined as follows Local Plan Areas:

- Caloundra Local Plan Area
  - Coolum Local Plan Area
- Golden Beach / Pelican Waters Local Plan Area
  - Kawana Waters Local Plan Area
- Maroochy North Shore Local Plan Area

Sunshine Coast Open Space Strategy 2012 - identifies the Coastal Pathway as a recreation trail:

Į			
Priority	e	5.	Short
Cost	e areas a	4	Medium
Measure	Strategy 5.2. Ensure linkages and access to sensitive areas are appropriately planned.	6	Coastal Pathway Plan adopted
Toolkit	inkages and ac	2.	Advocacy
	Strategy 5.2: Ensure I		Complete the strategic plan for the Coastal Pathway
Action	Strateg	5.2.1	

## Sunshine Coast Active Transport Plan 2011-2031

Pathway Strategic Plan will coordinate planning of the Coastal Pathway from different perspectives for routes where the transport Both the Active Transport Implementation Plan and the Coastal and recreational functions coincide

construction and maintenance of the Coastal Pathway guided by standards specified in both Active Transport Implementation Plan A single council unit will be given responsibility for the design and the Coastal Pathway Strategic Plan.

Action	Timing	Cost	Responsib
Network			
Plan and implement improvements to the Coastal Pathway Catering for the transport and recreation needs and level of service required at each location.	Ongoing	High	SCC / SPol.







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Six strategic outcomes: Coastal , off-road, identifiable, environmentally sensitive, well connected, safe and comfortable.

## The following strategic outcomes have been the guiding principles behind the development of the Coastal Pathway thus far, and this

2.3 Strategic outcomes

Located in close proximity to the coastline: master plan reiterated their importance in developing a 'world-class scenic coastal pathway"

The Coastal pathway maintains a physical and visual connection

with the coastline and associated waterways.

#### Off-road:

The Coastal pathway provides a safe, attractive, traffic free environment, suitable for all ages.



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### Coastal identity

A memorable, legible and distinctive coastal pathway with clear way finding signage.



# Sensitive to the environment:

A pathway with minimal environmental impact which is sensitively places in the environment.



## Well connected:

Pathway connectivity is achieved through a continuous connected experience, whilst facilitating connections between other land uses and the coastline



## Safe and comfortable:

Pathway has adequate space, sight lines and shade, are well maintained and have appropriate grades







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# 3. Community Benefits

### 3.1 Key benefits

The key benefits of the project are



### Social benefits

- Promotes a healthy lifestyle and mental well being.
- Provides access to natural spaces and spectacular natural coastal scenery.
- Provides connection to, and activation of, existing oper

- Provides disability and mobility access for the disabled Provides an alternative and safe transport option, and consequently reduced traffic impacts elderly and small children.
  - Promotes a walk-able neighbourhoods and increased opportunities for social interaction

## Environmental benefits

- Manages access to coastal areas and assists in protecting fragile coastal environments.
  - Provides environmental education opportunities
- Provides access for landscape restoration and weed management activities.
  - Initiates place making opportunities

#### ر د

## Economic benefits

- Attracts increased tourism visitation.
- Enables diversification and distribution of tourism spend.

Community consultation undertaken for specific sections of the

pathway over the past seven years has returned an average approval

rating of approximately 80%

- Contributes to increased retail and residential values.
- Contributes to the 'lifestyle' incentive for employees

## 3.2 Community support

with an average approval rating of approximately 80%. In general, of the 20% of the community consulted that raised concerns regarding are in general concerned about the cost and the impact of increasing demonstrated a consistently high percentage of community support pathway. The 10% of the community that do not support the project processes, or for specific sections of the path prior to construction but have concerns about the location of a specific section of the the project, approximately 10% support the project in principle undertaken previously, either as part of past master planning The outcome of these previous consultation processes has Community consultation for the Coastal Pathway has been access to coastal areas

actively promote the recreational experience provided by the Coastal is substantially developed, are highly supportive of the project and Tourism businesses, notably in areas where the Coastal Pathway











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# 4. Master Planning Principles

### 4.1 Located in close proximity to he coastline

project's vision and strategic outcomes. In particular, to achieve the a physical and visual connection with the coastline and associated this end, the preferred pathway alignment should generally be the eastern-most alignment, and capture views of coastal and riverine important, the fundamental quality of the experience is essentially world-class' standard, the path alignment should aim to maintain based on the enjoyment and appreciation of the coastal scenery. The alignment of the Coastal Pathway is critical to meeting the waterways'. Whilst the design and quality of the path itself is environments.

run parallel to roads through urban and suburban areas. As well as osing visual connection to the coast, some locations direct Coastal sections which do not meet this strategic outcome, these sections Pathway users onto roads, and therefore these sections do not Existing paths currently used as the Coastal Pathway include comply with the strategic outcome to be off-road

to the criteria detailed in Section 8. In general where a current path the existing paths which they replace, are identified in the mapping Where possible this master plan has addressed these sections by mapping feasible alternative coastal pathway alignments, 'missing as 'temporary links'. These 'missing links' are prioritised according connection with the coastline. Where 'missing links' are proposed alignment presents a public safety risk the proposed alternative alignment, which reduces the risk, is given the highest priority links', which meet the strategic outcome to maintain a visual

potentially competing social and environmental constraints. The final pathway alignment through coastal reserves will need to balance the In some cases, 'missing links' run through coastal reserves with various constraints to achieve the optimum outcome

aiming for a 'world-class scenic

coastal pathway

#### 4.2 Off-road

route runs through urban and suburban areas safety is compromised separation of vehicle traffic from pedestrians and cyclists, have beer few short sections, identified in the mapping as gaps to the Coastal Pathway, the existing route is off-road. However where the existing the key criteria of success is that it is safe. With the exception of a feasible, alternative path alignments which achieve the desirable As a multi-use pathway catering for all ages and abilities one of by multiple conflicts with road and driveway crossings. Where identified for these sections

The safety risk to certain sections of the community, notably families Where an alternative path alignment 'missing link' can reduce these not meeting the strategic outcome of a continuous traffic-free path and driveway crossings, and these groups are disadvantaged by with young children, are known to be higher as a result of road safety risks, this alignment has been identified as high priority

identification of a crossing point should be applied to alert drivers that they are crossing the Coastal Pathway. Where a road or driveway crossing cannot be avoided, visual







## 4.3 Coastal identity

the experience of the coastal landscapes. The link between identity The strength of the Coastal Pathway's identity is largely based on and the sensory experience of the coast reiterates the importance branding is especially important to enable people to connect with are sections of the pathway where visual connection to the coast is limited and in these locations way-finding signage and strong of achieving the preferred pathway alignment. However there and follow, the Coastal Pathway route.

#### Signage

recognisable identify to the pathway and will continue to be used as B, was completed and has been progressively rolled-out along the pathway. The signage and signature way-finding symbol provide a In 2012 the Coastal Pathway Signage Style Guide, refer Appendix new sections are completed.

#### Local Identity

of the coastline it would be impractical to apply one material or finish dentity of the path is not dependent on material finishes but on the Currently the materials used in the Coastal Pathway vary along its ength dependent on site specific requirements. Given the diversity along the entire length of the Coastal Pathway and therefore the way-finding signage and symbol.

Coastal Pathway within specific localities. This approach has been community centres without visual conflict, whilst retaining its own widely adopted along the existing path and the Coastal Pathway Path material selections based on local master plans and placemaking plans will guide the choice of surface finishes for the successfully transitions into the character of the various local dentifiable branding.







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# 4.4 Sensitive to the environment

implementing the Coastal Pathway. These considerations are outlined as follows:

### Coastal Processes

active beach system', extends from well back in the dune system to Coastal processes are a natural phenomenon of the coastline. The the seaward extent of wave influence on the seabed

Management Policy (Public Lands) endorsed in 2014, as follows: Council's policy position in relation to recreational infrastructure within the coastal environment is detailed in the Coastal

our coastal public lands continue to be accessible by the public while and help support the local economy and lifestyle. It is essential that .. coastal public lands are highly valued by residents and visitors protecting coastal resources and values

- Community infrastructure that supports social and recreational use is planned and developed to protect and enhance coastal
- designed to protect coastal habitat and support safe community Access pathways across coastal public lands are planned and

In regard to the location of infrastructure within coastal public lands the Council's policy position is as follows

- Avoid: Locate new public infrastructure outside the erosion prone be no net increase in permanent infrastructure in erosion prone area. Unless there is a significant public benefit there should
- prone area cannot be avoided, risks from erosion are mitigated Mitigate: If locating new public infrastructure within the erosion by: locating infrastructure as far landward as feasible; and/ or enhancing resilience to erosion; and/ or designing hard infrastructure to be removable, if possible

1995 (Coastal Act). The erosion prone area as declared by the State term erosion, climate change factors (including a sea level rise facto of the area is defined by the Coastal Protection & Management Act Government in July 2015 is based on calculations of short and long The erosion prone area is the width of the coast that is considered of 0.8 metres), and projected cyclone intensity.

Environment and Heritage Protection (EHP) for the calculation of the erosion prone area. The defined extent of the erosion prone area is The Coastal Hazards Technical Guide 8 (Queensland Government, 2013), documents the formula adopted by the Department of as detailed below:

On land adjacent to coastal waters the landward boundary of the erosion prone area shall be defined by whichever of the following methods gives the greatest erosion prone width

- the extent of Queensland coastal waters and on all land adjacen Erosion prone areas are deemed to exist over all tidal water to to tidal water.
- Erosion prone areas include areas subject to inundation by the highest astronomical tides (HAT) by the year 2100 or at risk from sea erosion.
- erosion prone area shall be defined by whichever of the following On land adjacent to tidal water the landward boundary of the methods gives the greater erosion prone area width
- exist in which case the line is measured 10m landward of the a. A line measured 40m landward of the plan position of the present day HAT level except where approved revetments upper seaward edge of the revetment, irrespective of b. A line located by the Erosion Prone Area Width the presence of outcropping bedrock;
  - Assessment Formula and measured, unless specified otherwise, inland from
- The seaward toe of the frontal dune (the seaward toe of the frontal dune is normally approximated by the seaward imit of terrestrial vegetation or, where this cannot be determined, the level of present day HAT);

### between the alignment of the seaward toe of the frontal dune or ii. A straight line drawn across the mouth of a waterway

 The plan position of the level of HAT plus 0.8m vertical elevation.

#### Except:

- Where the linear distance specified in 3b is less than 40m in which case section 3a does not apply and the erosion prone area width will be the greater of 3b and 3c; or
- coincident with the most seaward becrock outcrop at the plan revetments exist, in which case the line is defined as being ii. Where outcropping bedrock is present and no approved position of present day HAT plus 0.8m; or
  - iii. In approved canals in which case the line of present day HAT applies, irrespective of the presence of approved revetments or outcropping bedrock

infrastructure such as roads and car parks within the erosion prone assessment of the Coastal Pathway based on the 40 metre landward measurement detailed in 3a, identified sections of both existing and proposed pathway within the erosion prone area. In most cases this situation occurs where there is already existing area.

proposed 'missing link' through the coastal reserve from Bokarina to Where sufficient width allows, new sections of the Coastal Pathway should be located outside the erosion prone area such as the Warana.

enhance the resilience of the dunes to erosicn and may include light adjoining road reserves to avoid the erosion prone area (such as at Dicky Beach), the proposed 'missing links' should be designed to Where there is insufficient width within the coastal reserves and weight pavement materials capable of removal if required









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## Native Vegetation and Fauna Habitat

The Coastal Pathway crosses several watercourses and estuaries,

Waterways and wetlands

as well as passing through a number of low lying areas supporting wetland vegetation, both permanent and ephemeral. Bridges and

Pathway providing users with visual vantage points and enabling

boardwalks are some of the signature features of the Coastal

coastal reserves, riparian corridors, woodlands and cliff tops. These The Coastal Pathway traverses a variety of natural areas including which is managed by the Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing (NPSR)

vegetation communities in the area, and the significance of individual area, the pathway alignment, design, and construction methodology Where possible the pathway should utilise cleared or weed infested development within the coastal reserve may be required as detailed Where it is proposed to locate the Coastal Pathway within a natural specimens within that community. State Government approvals for areas, and these areas rehabilitated as part of the proposed works in Section 6, an ecological assessment may be required as part of ncluding the Environmental Management Plan, will be determined alignment will aim to have least impact both in terms of the type of in collaboration with the management teams responsible for those Where impacts to native vegetation are unavoidable, the pathway areas. A key objective in determining the pathway alignment is avoidance of impacts on existing vegetation and fauna habitat. the development application

The primary impact of the Coastal Pathway on fauna habitat occurs ncorporation of raised boardwalks to allow fauna to migrate across determining the path alignment. In addition, potential impacts can impacts can be avoided and/or reduced as part of the process of also be reduced through the design of the path, for example, the the site during periods of rain. During vegetation removal within as a result of vegetation clearance during construction. These natural areas a fauna-spotter should be present

potential restrictions on movement of fauna through a natural area sensitive environmental areas. The inclusion of fencing will be Pathway may be appropriate to control access to surrounding some locations fencing on one or both sides of the Coastal



ensure a consistent quality across the coast reflective of the Coastal

Pathway's vision of being 'world-class

design and construction, and this standard should be continued to

impacts to natural water flows, native vegetation and habitat values To date these structures have been delivered to a high standard of

design of these structures should aim to avoid or reduce potential

boardwalks, and raised concrete boardwalks. The location and

andscapes. These structures include timber bridges, timber close connection with the various waterways and wetland

#### Structures have been delivered and construction, and this should continue to ensure to a high standard of design consistent quality.







Mount Coolum

Coolum Beach Point Arkwright Kawana 6.5km

Point Cartwright Warana

Mooloolaba

aroochydore

Currimundi Moffat Beach Caloundra

Bulcock Beach Pelican Waters

Currimundi Lake

Maroochy Rive

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## 4.5 Well connected

### Connection to Noosa

changes to the path alignment to achieve a more coastal experience. National Park with no existing path access and therefore achieving a alignment: however on the eastern side of David Low Way is Noosa Beach as the northern destination. The regional link to Noosa, north coastal connection will require agreement from NPSR. The existing with the Coastal Pathway strategic outcome to be the eastern-most Caloundra. Since de-amalgamation in 2014, master planning of the until master planning of the Coastal Pathway within Noosa Council At this stage the Coastal Pathway master plan focuses on Coolum Coolum, including Coolum Sports Complex and Peregian Springs of Coolum, is currently an existing shared path running along the Coastal Pathway from Tewantin in Noosa to Bells Creek south of Coastal Pathway north of the intersection of David Low Way and shared path on the western side of David Low Way does provide western shoulder of David Low Way. This path is not consistent Emu Mountain Road is now the responsibility of Noosa Council. a connection to communities and recreational facilities north of The long term plan for the project is to establish a continuous This existing shared path is identified in the Coastal Pathway mapping, however at this stage there are no plans to pursue Area progresses.

## Regional connections

beyond the scope of this master plan. Future investigation is required and the wider regional pathway/cycleway and trails networks are Regional east – west connections between the Coastal Pathway strategically important, however identifying these connections is to establish east-west connections and linkages to the following:

- Regional active transport network
- Hinterland Trail Network
- Riverine corridors (land and water based trails)
- Major development areas, notably Maroochydore CBD, Caloundra South and Palmview





## Local connections

At a local level the Coastal Pathway links with surrounding footpaths and on-road bike lanes. The coastal path also links beach accesses parks and recreational reserves.



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## 1.6 Safe and comfortable

The Coastal Pathway mapping identifies feasible path alignments require further detailed site investigation and design based on the based on initial site investigations. The final path alignment will

- Designed with sufficient width and sightlines to facilitate safe and enjoyable use
  - Located in consideration to the natural topography
- Located in consideration to existing vegetation

#### Path width

enjoyable user experience. The Cycling Aspects of Austroads Guides requirements of a broad spectrum of the community. The width of the path is critical to facilitating this shared use and providing a safe and (2014) provides a guide to shared path widths as details in Table 1. The Coastal Path is a shared pathway designed to meet the

Table 1. Shared Path Widths

Shared path wid	Shared path widths Path width (m)	(1	
		Path width (m)	
	Local access	Commuter path	Recreational
	path		path
Desirable	2.5	3.0	3.5
ninimum width			
Minimum	2.5(1) - 3.0(2)	2.5(1) - 3.0(2)   $2.5(1) - 4.0(2)$   $3.0(1) - 4.0(2)$	3.0(1) - 4.0(2)
width - typical			
naximum			

1 A lesser width should only to be remain low. 2 A greater width or there is a high p and skaters etc.)

wide. In high use areas and where the path conflicts with other user groups, such as esplanades and surrounding surf clubs, the width The current minimum width for the Coastal Pathway is 3 metres

the region. Some 'older' sections of the Coastal Pathway have been usage, has raised concerns regarding user conflicts. These sections should be upgraded in the future to the 3 m wide minimum standard constructed at less than 3 metres and this, in combination with high The minimum width standard should be applied consistently across

#### Sightlines

ess than 10 metres for a cycling speed of 20 km/h. Increased cycling as this can soon become monotonous. Therefore a path sympathetic evading action if required, and so people can maintain an awareness to its surroundings which flows through the landscape and maintains sufficient sight lines is preferable. The Cycling Aspects of Austroads of their surroundings. A dead straight path is not however desirable The recommended minimum radius for shared paths should be no Sightlines are important to enable people to see other users, take Guides (2014) provides a guide to the design of path alignments appropriate for the Coastal Pathway, which is a slow speed ecreational cycling route

#### Crossfalls

Mater ponding on paths impacts the safety and comfort of users after rain events. Where possible concrete paths will be designed with a cross fall of 2 – 2.5% to facilitate drainage while catering for people with a disability (AS/NZS 1428.4.1-2009)

## **Drainage and flooding**

environments, and in all cases stormwater should be directed to flow The Coastal Pathway traverses a diversity of natural and urban freely around or under the path as required to prevent ponding.

boardwalks should be provided to facilitate access and allow water to In areas of permanent or ephemeral water ponding raised ollow natural drainage courses

In terms of flooding, the path should be designed for an equivalent lood immunity as that of the surrounding environment

## Disability Discrimination Act (DDA)

pedestrian deviations where an alternative shared route is provided the grade of the land. In all cases, steps will only be included for Discrimination Act (DDA) compliant. Where existing topography makes DDA compliance impractical, these sections will follow Wherever feasible the Coastal Pathway will be Disability without steps.

#### CPTED

considerations in relation to the Coastal Path include the following: Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED)

detailed above and to encourage use, as the more frequently people occur. In support of this principle the restriction of access to specific skateboarders, etc. is not considered appropriate unless there is an and therefore relatively easy to achieve. There are however, some use the Coastal Pathway the less likely undesirable behaviour will from both public and private vantage points is to be supported by maintaining view lines. Where the path runs through urban areas the path itself. In all cases it is important to maintain sightlines as and in these instances passive surveillance is limited to users of section of the Coastal Pathway that run through bushland areas or beside roads, passive surveillance opportunities are frequent Passive Surveillance: Passive Surveillance of the coastal path user groups such as dog walkers (on-leash), mobility scooters, over-riding benefit to the community to restrict such use In some locations the Coastal Pathway runs close to the boundary of residential properties, in these locations passive surveillance may be specific issues should be considered during the detailed design and possible without compromising the privacy of residents. These site community consultation phases for each section of new path

Active Surveillance: Sunshine Coast Police currently include bicycle initiative, beach patrols using quad bikes are conducted especially patrols to cover non-vehicle areas and facilitate closer connection with the community. In addition, under a joint community safety emergency vehicle access should this be recuired.









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Pathway will be an on-grade In most locations the Coastal concrete path, under canopy trees the surface will become 'teastained' over time.

#### ighting

Whilst the preferred location of the Coastal Pathway is off-road, there

are sections where driveway crossings are unavoidable both in the of the Coastal Pathway may be beneficial at some locatons. Safety

short and long term. Pavement treatment to emphasis the priority

education may also be of benefit refer Section 7.

Material selections

In most locations the Coastal Pathway will be an on-grade concrete

path. The colour and finish of the path will vary along its length in

accordance with the local area palettes and park master plans.

Where the path is located within natural areas, under canopy trees, plain grey concrete with a broom finish will be used as the surface

will become 'tea-stained' as a result of the surrounding vegetation

within a short period of time

Vight lighting will be limited to specific sections of the pathway where would normally already be present. The introduction of night lighting hese areas will include esplanades and parks where night lighting to sections of the Coastal Pathway within predominately natural areas is not supported due to the potential impact on fauna and usage and adjoining land uses support the inclusion of lighting. because night use is not promoted within these areas

## Intersections of paths

ncluding beach access paths, and footpaths within parks and urban approach to a path intersection. Sightlines should be maintained to The Coastal Pathway intersects with many other types of pathways areas. In most cases the Ccastal Pathway should be considered a major route and therefore favoured as the predominant flow path Signage and pavement markers should be provided to signal the assist in avoiding conflicts

boardwalks have been used in some areas with success and have a

ife expectancy of +50 years

wet area, a bridge or raised boardwalk may be required. Concrete

Where the path alignment needs to bridge a gully or traverse a

## Road and driveway crossings

location where road crossings are necessary and these include both of road crossings should be undertaken in accordance with Austroad signalised and unsignalised crossings and intersections. The design The majority of the Coastal Pathway is off-road, however there are guidelines, Australian standards and DTMR requirements

robustness will be considered in accordance with Council's quality

detailed design stage, during this process material durability and The selection of materials and finishes will be determined at the

specific locations where concrete is not considered appropriate.

Light weight fibre composite materials may also be suitable in

Pathway, Treatments include; raised pedestrian crossings, build-out road or entry road, for example to a car park or caravan park, it may be appropriate to provide priority treatment to the Coastal Where the Coastal Pathway crosses a low traffic volume side treatments, pavement markings and signage

used to delineate the Coastal Pathway warning both user groups of In several locations along the coast, the Coastal Pathway crosses separated from vehicle and boat trailer movements. If separation the entry to boat ramps. The safety risk to users at boat ramp crossings should be avoided in the first instance and the path







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# 5. Master Planning Process

#### 5.1 Stages

The master planning process has been undertaken in accordance with following the stages:

Review and collate background information

as 'existing links'

- Mapping utilising councils latest GIS base data
- Ground truthing site investigation to confirm initial feasibility of the mapped path alignment
  - Preparation of the draft report and mapping for community Consultation, both internal and external stakeholders
- Community consultation

consultation

Collation of consultation responses and amendments

Conflict points

Finalisation of the report and mapping for Council endorsement

## 5.2 Path alignment mapping

The master plan report is accompanied by 119 maps, refer Appendix pathway alignment, both existing and proposed, has been assessed A, detailing a Coastal Pathway alignment capable of meeting the strategic outcomes, notably an off-road coastal experience. The and mapped according to the following categories:

### Existing pathways

- experience, is off-road and conforms to the design standards Completed - Coastal Pathway provides a coastal or riverine (minimum 3 m wide)
- coastal or riverine experience, is off-road but falls slightly short of Existing pathway - 2.4 to 2.9 m, Coastal Pathway provides a the minimum 3 m wide design standards
- Existing pathway Less than 2.4 m, Coastal Pathway provides a coastal or riverine experience, is off-road but does not meet the minimum 3 m wide design standards







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### 5.3 Coastal pathway master plan mapping layer

and development assessment, including 'Coastal Pathway' status in internal stakeholders such as Civil Asset Management and Strategio Planning to efficiently identify the Coastal Pathway and has resulted Council's GIS mapping system have been updated with the Coasta Pathway Layer and sections of the Proposed Pathway Layer within in immediate benefits with routine pathway replacement programs prepared based on Council's current GIS data including existing land tenure. As part of the mapping process the current Existing and proposed footpaths, topography, cadastral information and Pathway 'attribute'. This initial information transfer has enabled The Coastal Pathway Master Plan Mapping Layer has been their decision making processes.

Coastal Pathway Master Plan Mapping Layer will be transferred to GeoHUB, Councils regional mapping system, and available to all Jpon endorsement of the Coastal Pathway Master Plan the final

Asset Information Services routine updating of the existing pathway Jpdating of the Coastal Pathway mapping will become part of the GIS layer as and when sections are upgraded and completed.



Path alignments were identified via a desktop study and then ground-truthed on site to establish initial feasibility







## 5.4 Feasibility assessment

An initial site feasibility assessment was undertaken of the proposed feasibility of the path alignments based on topography, drainage and vegetation communities. Where proposed path alignments traverse Senior Council officers from the Natural Areas Management team analysis will be required to establish a preferred alignment based on site constraints including minimising environmental and social These initial investigations were focussed on the identification of the feasibility of meeting the Coastal Pathway design standards. a feasible pathway corridor and further detailed pathway options coastal reserves, follow up investigations were undertaken with Coastal Pathway alignment including both existing paths and Proposed 'missing links' were ground-truthed to establish the

# 5.5 Stakeholder consultation

Coastal Pathway mapping, this included consultation with relevant Stakeholder consultation has been undertaken based on the draft Council branches and elected representatives

and Racing, has been undertaken in relation to the Coastal Pathway alignment through the Maroochy River Conservation Park. Consultation with Queensland Department of National Farks, Sport

MAROOCHYDORE CONNECTION

# DRAFT B - 2016 COASTAL PATHWAY Linear Open Space Master Plan

# 6. Implementation Considerations

required as part of the project planning and delivery process. The There are a number of implementation considerations that are key issues are summarised below

# State Government approval

The majority of the Coastal Pathway is located on public land under the management of the Council, this includes coastal and road reserves, parks and public access easements

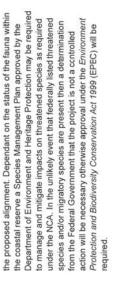
### Coastal Reserves

andform and vegetation. An ecological assessment of the proposed required the project is required to demonstrate code compliance as the Chief Executive administering the Act that works do not require detailed in Tidal works, or development in a coastal management a development permit as the works are regarded as minor and of insignificant impact on coastal processes. Should an approval be Where the Coastal Pathway traverses State Coastal Land that is within the Coastal Management District, a development permit is required to undertake Operational work, or a determination from pathway corridor may be required as part of the development district, including the protection of natural coastal processes,

Management Policy (Public Lands). Where it is not possible to avoic detailed in Section 4.4, where practical the pathway will be located the Coastal Protection & Management Act 1995 (Coastal Act). As outside the erosion prone zone, consistent with Council's Coastal mitigating potential impacts, including the pathway alignment and the erosion prone zone, detailed consideration shall be given to The development application is required to address the location of the pathway relative to the erosion prone zone as defined in

be regulated under the Vegetation Management Act 1999 (VMA) and flora assessment may be required and approval/notification required under the Nature Conservation Act 1992 (NCA). Clearing may also Dependent on the status of vegetation within the coastal reserve a equire a Development Permit from the State Government

A fauna survey will be required to assess the status of fauna within



#### Road Reserves

exempt from a Development Permit under the VMA as the proposed Where sections of the proposed Coastal Pathway falls within land allocated as road reserve, the construction of a pathway will be pathway is regarded as road infrastructure.

## State Controlled Land

traverses land under the control of the State Government, the most Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing (NPSR) indicated of Nojoor Road as detailed in the mapping. The proposed section notable of these is the proposed pathway through the Maroochy an 'in principle' agreement to the pathway alignment to the west of Coastal Pathway through the conservation reserve to the east of Nojoor Road, was considered by NPSR as inconsistent with the current conservation objectives for that parcel of land. This River Conservation Park. Initial discussions with Queensland There are a number of locations where the Coastal Pathway position in relation to the area to the east of Nojoor Road be subject to a change.



Sunshine Coast.



# 6.2 Future urban development

development sites should be generally in accordance with the master plan mapping, and meet the strategic outcomes and master planning network is required as part of the master plan and this includes the Coastal Pathway. The location of the Coastal Pathway within these locations the delivery of an integrated pedestrian and cycleway plan developments, or potentially will be in the future. In these large development sites which are currently subject to master principles as detailed in this report

constructed as part of the staged implementation of the master plan At Pelican Waters the Coastal Pathway is currently being for that locality

## 6.3 Unexploded ordnances

residual fragmentation. UXO clearance is required within these areas training in the 1940s. The Department of Defence has mapped the substantial' potential, with a history of numerous finds and heavy potential for UXOs to occur, with some areas of the coast having coastal reserves since these areas were used for artillery firing Unexploded Ordnances (UXOs) are known to occur within the prior to any ground disturbance.

#### Fauna and flora 6.4

independent consultant to assess the potential impacts of the project flexibility in the final pathway alignment (within the corridor) without The coastal pathway will aim to avoid impacts on native vegetation pathway corridor should extent to 10 metres wide (5 metres either ecological assessment shall be undertaken by a suitable qualified and fauna habitat as detailed in Section 4.4. Where required, an on flora and fauna. Where appropriate a detailed survey of the side of the proposed pathway centre line). This will allow some he need for additional survey work

clearing of native plants in an area identified as high risk on the State A comprehensive flora survey is required prior to undertaking any survey will need to comply with the Protected Plants Flora Survey Government Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map, unless the clearing can be done under a relevant exemption. The flora

metres wide, allowing a 0.5 metre shoulder either side of the 3 metre In most cases, the clearance zone for the Coastal Pathway is 4 wide path.

coastal reserves may take the form of planting and/or weed removal (within native vegetation areas of high to very high ecological value) Vegetation offsets are required under the Council's vegetation offse policy to provide 'no net loss' of vegetation canopy. The vegetation offset calculations are determined by Natural Areas Maragement species and size of vegetation removed. Vegetation offsets within or Parks and Gardens (within parks) and vary dependent on the and bushland regeneration management or a combination.

the coastal reserve are heavily infested with woody weeds including within the coastal reserve and the coastal pathway can assist these Weed removal and bush regeneration are on-going requirements treatment process, with on-going management allocated from the activities by providing access into these areas. Some sections of antana and pepper trees. As part of the delivery of the Coastal Pathway resources can be utilised to undertake an initial weed off-set process.

# 6.5 Indigenous cultural heritage

undisturbed ground', although there are some areas with a history of sand mining. Undisturbed ground close to the coast has the potential Natural areas within the coastal reserve are generally considered to contain items or sites of cultural heritage significance including shell middens and stone artefact sites.

database search of known historical and indigenous cultural heritage Should a site be located within the vicinity of the proposed pathway Prior to detailed planning for the Coastal Pathway 'missing links' a sites is required in accordance with State and Federal legislation.

alignment, avoidance of potential impact is the preferred option

may identify sites and larger artefacts visible amongst the vegetation qualified cultural heritage advisor. This preliminary site assessment Given the potential for unknown sites to occur within the coastal vegetation. Consultation with the registered indigenous party is required as works (including clearing) will cause disturbance to a cultural heritage assessment and investigation by a suitably however this will be dependent on the type and density of the previously undisturbed ground.

ikely to occur during initial clearing of the ground layer, following tree The identification of potential unknown sites and artefacts is most clearance but prior to grubbing. Aboriginal monitors are generally equired to be present on site during this process to identify and ecord any items that may be located and to determine how cultural heritage is to be managed.

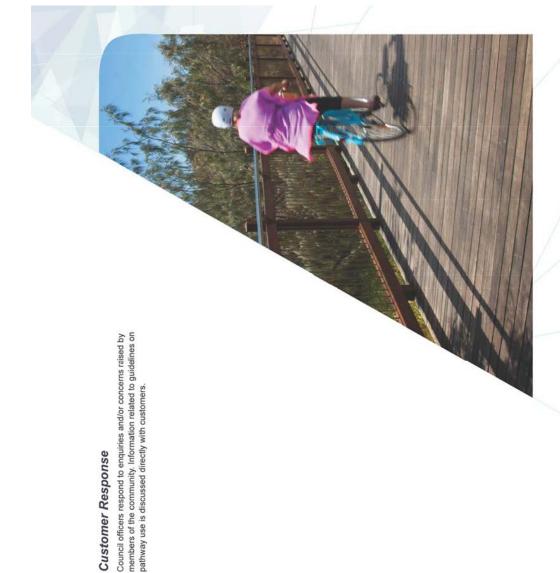








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# 7. Safety Considerations

Customer Response

addressed in the section on master planning principles. Other safety The main approach to disseminating information on the safe use of Coastal Path, some of these have design solutions and have been considerations relate to how people use the shared path and these are addressed through Council's TravelSmart education program. the Coastal Pathway, and wider pedestrian and cycle network, is There are number of safety considerations affecting users of the briefly outlined below

#### **Nebsite**

General information is available via the Sunshine Coast Council Nebsite related to cycling etiquette and the safe use of shared

#### Brochures

information on pathway etiquette for all users and is available from council customer service centres, libraries and industry related Brochures include 'Share With Care', which provide general businesses, such as bike shops and cycling clubs

#### Workshops

Community Cycling Workshops are held regularly aimed at improving participants are informed of basic cycling etiquette when riding on cycling skills and knowledge. Among other learning outcomes shared pathways

## School Education Programs

program which includes a strong emphasis on basic cycling etiquette students. A one hour theory presentation is a key component of the when riding on pathways. Other aspects covered are what to look Cycle Skills (Primary Schools) are educational cycling workshops aimed at improving cycling skills and knowledge of school aged out for at crossing driveways and road crossings

## Community Events & Stalls

distributed in brochure form at selected community events e.g. Bike nformation about etiquette for pathway users is discussed and Week, and Ride 2 Work Day.





# **DRAFT B - 2016** Space Master Plan COASTAL PATHWAY Linear Open Space Master Plan

## 8. Prioritisation

identifying the pathway priorities is based on a number of principles incremental and occur at varied, and potentially multiple, locations shown in the mapping, and as opportunities arise. The process of along the coastline dependent on the prioritisation categories as Implementation of the Coastal Pathway Master Plan will be as detailed below:

### 8.1 High priority

The categorisation of both existing pathways and missing links as "high priority" is based on the identification of potential safety risks to

### Existing pathways:

In relation to existing pathway less than 2.4 m wide, high priority sections have been identified as follows:

- pedestrians are confined into a narrow space (Maps 44 and 112); User conflicts, such as bridge crossings where cyclists and
- Commercial conflict, such as La Promenade (Map 106) where the coastal path passes through a café area;
- pedestrians may step onto the road to pass each other, such as Driveway conflicts - where an alternative path alignment is not Narrow pathways adjoining busy roads - where cyclist/ feasible; and

#### Wissing links:

Esplanade Headland (Map 102)

In relation to missing links, high priority sections have been identified

- Coastal Pathway users are directed onto the road, such as No pathway – where there is no existing pathway and the Yaroomba (Map 12)
- feasible and the existing path crosses numerous driveways, such Driveway conflicts - where an alternative path alignment is

## 8.2 Medium priority

The "Medium priority" category relates to existing pathways less than 2.4 m wide, where the following has been identified

- Narrow sections of path located between largely completed sections;
  - Narrow sections of path with high volume of users; end
- Where the pathway is narrow and confined, limiting the ability step off the path to avoid conflict

### 8.3 Low priority

Where existing pathways and missing links do not fall into the above categories these have been categorised as 'low priority

Existing pathways:

In relation to existing pathway less than 3 m wide, low priority sections are characterised as:

- Safe and comfortable to use relative to the current volume of
- Provide an enjoyable coastal experience despite being below the design standard in terms of width

#### Missing links:

In relation to missing links, low priority sections are characterised

- The current temporary pathway, which the missing link supersedes, is adequate for purpose and does not present an unacceptable safety risk
  - part of a staged development, for example Pelican The pathway is being delivered progressively as
    - long-term planning considerations such as The proposed pathway alignment requires reconfigurations of existing land uses









channels which will continue over the next decade as outlined below: The Coastal Pathway is currently funded through a number of

9.5 Project Costs

## Capital works program

The Coastal Pathway capital works funding allocation is \$1 million pa for ten years commencing in 2017/2018 refer to Table Capital Works funding may also contribute to the Coastal Pathway as part of an associated project such as park upgrade, or infrastructure works for example, bridges or roads works.

completed during the detailed design stage

# 9.2 Infrastructure agreements

Pathway is located within or adjoining privately owned development There are a number of locations along the coast where the Coastal sites. In these locations Council will continue to direct developer contributions and/or condition implementation of the Coastal

#### 9.3 Grants

State Government grant funding including: the Cycle Network Local The Coastal Pathway has been successful in the past in attracting Government Grants under the Queensland Transport and Roads nvestment Program

Grant applications will continue to be a focus of the project mplementation

#### Operational funds 9.4

nominated as Coastal Path that does not meet the design standards. Council's asset management processes include routine assessment requirement to upgrade will include; the extent of pathway requiring routine replacement program. Considerations in determining the consideration will be given to upgrading the path as part of the eplacement and the priority attributed to that section of path.



works funding is \$1 million pa for ten years commencing in The Coastal Pathway capital 2017/2018.









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Coastal Pathway Capital Works Program - Preliminary Estimates 2016 (Note: this program marker subject to change as a result of grant allocations and council budget processes).	m - Preliminary result of grant allog	y Estimates 2018 patients and council by	dget processes)		Start Up Phase	-				10 Year Program						
			Lance Cont.		TIME/JAME	SINCLEME	DINCOUNT.	ococ) anoc	TOTAL MORE	Section Contract			STORY STORY	PROFESSOR		
Matter Plan	Map Number	Kem Numbers	(w) w) with	Consultation and finalisation	75,000	107/107	2018/2013	2011/2010	102/2021	2021/202	1022/2023	2023/2026	1024/1025	107/5707	2020/2027 09	reports (but broket)
Bokarina to Warana (Pike Park)	77 to 83	576 to 586	2826	Overign/consultation/grants/approvals S Weed removal within corridor		200	oo ort	910000	000000	200.000	out use		B			2000
uddina (Harbour Parade & Point Cartwright inve)	R	\$71 to \$72	235	Construction 5	\$ 7,000	00000		222000		200000	0					000000
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Dicky Beach (Dicky Beach Park & Sir Lestle Wilson Park)	96 to 97	263	893		\$ 50,000			200000	2000000	9	000000				/	346,000
hoint Ankwright (Jubilee Esplanade)	10 to 11	\$38 to \$41	742	Design/Consultation \$	10,000	96,000	10,000	\$ 85,000								201.000
Point Arkwright (Andrew Street Park)	11 to 12	245	258	Design/Consultation Construction					\$ 50,000			000091 5				210.000
	12	543	417	Design/Consultation Construction					\$ 35,000		1	5 260,000				295.000
colum Beach (Llons Park & Norrie Job Park)	586	\$33 to \$36	1042	Design/Consultation Construction							\$ \$0,000		\$ 460.000		V	\$10,000
Maroochydore (Duport Ave)	45 to 46	181 to 188	732	Design/Consultation Construction		\$ 20,000						/	\$ 110,000	000 005 \$	\$ 000,000 \$	1010.000
Maroochydore (Holiday Park)	51	561	300	Design/Consultation Construction						\$ 10,000		\$ 120,000				130,000
Aexandra Headland	51 to 52	219 to 220		Design/Consultation Construction						_			\$ \$0,000	980 000		400,000
	06	589 to 591	142	Design/Consultation								000'09 \$	200,000			440,000
adman Avenue Bridge	77	172 to 179		Design/Consultation					×				-	\$ 100,000	3 000 000	400,000
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Mooloolaba (spit Boardwalk) (14338)	25	257 to 258	422	Design/Consultation \$ Construction	40,000	_						1				1,542,000
	E									-	1			9041000	/	

## Conclusion

Coast Council, and to guide the continued development of the project basis for future development, building on the strategic outcomes, and over the next ten years. The master plan builds on the foundations of Alliance. The master plan principles detailed in the report provide the vision and strategic outcomes endorsed in 2003 under the SunROC directing the pathway alignment and design standards to ensure the previous strategies and master plan reports, supporting the original reaffirming commitment to the Coastal Pathway by the Sunshine his master plan report has been prepared for the purpose of project meets the 'world-class' standard stated in the vision.

north, has been completed to the desired design standard, that is, a km of off-road pathway has been completed in accordance with the approximately 22 km of new pathway, 'missing links', is required to meet the vision of a coastal off-road experience, and of these 7 km metre wide, off-road pathway providing a coastal experience. 36 required coastal alignment, although these sections are below the Coastal Pathway, from Bells Creek in the south to Coolum in the desired design standard in terms of width. Along the entire route, Over the past 13 years approximately 15 km of the 73 km long

Pathway. The GIS mapping layer which generated the 119 maps has been prepared with the intention of incorporating into Council's GIS systems such that information will be readily available and updated his master plan has mapped a feasible pathway alignment to a evel of detail sufficient to guide the future delivery of the Coastal as a routine part of the asset management processes

designation of high priority sections, both existing and proposed has been undertaken with safety as the primary catalyst for the A systematic approach to prioritisation of the Coastal Pathway

projects and developer funded contributions to the Coastal Pathway year Capital Works Program of a minimum \$1 million pa starting in 2017/2018 is presented. Coordination across other capital works Funding options have been outlined and a commitment to a ten has also commence following confirmation of the draft pathway

he detailed pathway mapping provides the basis for further

investigation into opportunities to integrate with the wider network of recreational infrastructure element and provides sufficient value to original connection to Tewantin in Noosa remains in principle, this master plan has not extended to coordination with Noosa Council the Sunshine Coast community to merit continued commitment. Regardless of this, the Coastal Pathway remains a substantial

As sections of the Coastal Pathway are completed, popularity grows building momentum for future stages. Tourism operators are actively promoting the Coastal Pathway, and selling the attraction as part of the Sunshine Coast destination experience

part of their daily recreational routine, as a safe commuting option, or A wide range of the local community use the Coastal Pathway as for fun runs and walking groups.

In the 2013 Sunshine Coast Council 'Cycling Participation and Rider Perceptions' report respondents were asked to prioritise actions that action was more off road paths and cycleways, 72% of respondents Coastal Pathway from vehicle traffic is undoubtable one of its main the spectacular coastal experience provides multiple benefits and substantial community value. Not least of these benefits is that it Council could take to encourage bike riding. The most supported rated this as a very high or high priority. The separation of the attractions. The combination of a safe connected pathway with facilitates a healthy lifestyle and community well-being.

The costs for provision of the project will continue for many years. However the project legacy is not only the material aspects of the pathway itself, (the concrete path) but the access provisions inherent in the project. This is a long term project, the benefits of which are already being vision; connecting communities, and enriching and realised by the community. The master plan details the planning and delivery of the next phase of the project, another step towards realisation of the diversifying the recreational experience of the

enriching and diversifying the recreational experience of the Sunshine Coast

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## COASTAL PATHWAY

# Linear Open Space Master Plan

## COASTAL PATHWAY MASTER PLAN

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