



Sunshine Coast
Draft Environment and Liveability Strategy
Part C: Network Plan



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Introduction

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

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

The purpose of Part C is to provide planning direction and technical detail to assist with the implementation of the strategic directions and the delivery of integrated on-ground outcomes associated with the applicable themes listed below from Part A (Table1), thereby ensuring that investments are undertaken in an effective and sustainable manner.

Part C contains the Desired Standards of Service and Network Blueprints for council owned and controlled assets/infrastructure and for the networks council is responsible to manage.

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

Table 1: Themes and network categories

	Theme	Category
The Natural Environment	Biodiversity	Environment reserves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation reserves • Nature reserves • Bushland reserves • Natural amenity reserves • Coastal reserves
	Waterways and Wetlands	Waterways
		Wetlands
	Coastal	Constructed waterbodies
Coastal conservation areas Coastal erosion management areas		
The Environment we Create	Open Space	Recreation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council-wide parks • District recreation parks • Local recreation parks • Civic recreation parks • Amenity reserves • Linear park/esplanades • Landscape corridors
		Sports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council-wide sport grounds • District sport grounds • Specific purpose sports
		Trails <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signature recreation trails • District recreation trails • Local recreation trails

Social Infrastructure	Community use facilities
	Sport and recreation facilities
	Community health and safety facilities

- Council-wide community venues (including performance)
- District community venues (including performance)
- Local community venues
- Council-wide libraries
- District libraries
- Council-wide cultural facilities
- District cultural facilities
- Council-wide aquatic facilities
- District aquatic facilities
- Indoor sport and recreation facilities
- Showgrounds/major outdoor events spaces
- Volunteer Emergency Services - State Emergency Services
- Lifeguard facilities
- Cemeteries
- Public amenities

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Desired Standards of Service

Introduction

What are Desired Standards of Service?

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

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

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

The DSS support the strategic directions provided in Part A of the Draft Environment and Liveability Strategy to be delivered on the ground.

Components of the DSS

The DSS for each theme include:

- Introduction of categories
- Guidelines — to be applied in planning, design and management
- Category standards – detailed description and standards/requirements for each category.

The DSS may also include:

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

Biodiversity

Introduction

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

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

- Identifying and protecting biodiversity priorities (such as core habitat areas and locally vulnerable regional ecosystems)
- Consolidating and expanding key conservation areas and
- Restoring areas to connect habitats.

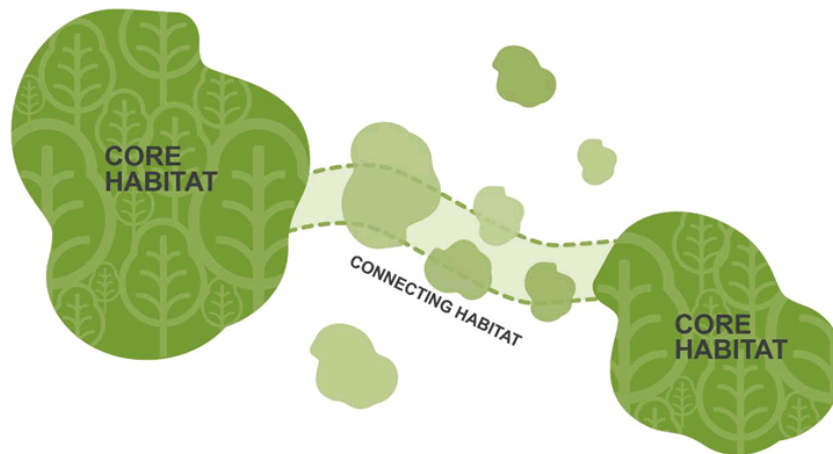


Figure 1: Landscape ecology approach

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

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

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



Environmental reserve categories

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

- Conservation reserve
- Nature reserve
- Bushland reserve
- Natural amenity reserve
- Coastal reserve

The primary purpose of environmental reserves is to:

- Protect biodiversity and enhance the site's environmental values and ecological functionality
- Contribute to landscape connectivity and assist to consolidate habitat areas
- Contribute to the landscape and character values of the Sunshine Coast, and
- Where appropriate provide suitable and safe public access.

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

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

Mapping of these categories and the spatial representation of other important biodiversity elements that inform strategic biodiversity network planning are available in the Network Blueprint. Refer Figures 3-7.

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



Guidelines – planning and management

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

At-risk biodiversity protection

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

Biodiversity conservation planning

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

Adaptive management

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

Ecosystem service protection

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

Integration of local and traditional knowledge and values

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

Knowledge

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

Stakeholder engagement

- The community and stakeholders are engaged in biodiversity conservation.



Land suitability

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

Biodiversity values

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

Reserve management

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

Level of risk and threat

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

Opportunities

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



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

Priority vegetation communities

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

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

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



Category standards – environment reserves

Conservation reserve

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

Standards

Site values

- High conservation values
- Predominantly covered in remnant vegetation
- Includes rare and/or threatened or locally significant species
- Protection of site values through legally binding mechanisms supported.

Location

- Preferably have some physical connection to other environmental reserves and protected areas.

Geometry

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

Size

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

Provision

- Determined through biodiversity network planning.

Reserve management

- Undertaken primarily to deliver ecological outcomes

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

Pest plant and animal management

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

Offsets

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

Reserve access

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

Reserve use

- Limited uses
- Research and approved low impact activities determined through reserve management planning.

Infrastructure and asset management

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

Utilities

- Natural drainage infrastructure only
- No utilities supported.



Nature reserve

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

Standards

Site Values

- High conservation values
- Large areas of remnant and non-remnant vegetation
- May include degraded habitat areas that require rehabilitation.

Location

- Preferably have some physical connection to other environmental reserves and protected areas.

Geometry

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

Size

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

Provision

- Determined through biodiversity network planning.

Reserve Management

- Undertaken primarily to deliver ecological outcomes

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

Pest Plant and Animal Management

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

Offsets

- Supported in degraded areas to consolidate habitat areas.

Reserve Access

- Safe public access that considers the principles of CPTED where applicable to the nature of setting
- Managed through formal opening hours, or the presence of on-site staff and authorised volunteers
- Provision of safe and suitable access for management purposes.

Reserve Use

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

Infrastructure and Asset Management

- Infrastructure to support planned reserve access and use.

Utilities

- Natural drainage infrastructure only
- No utilities supported.



Bushland reserve

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

Standards

Site values

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

Location

- Preferably have some physical connection to other environmental reserves and protected areas.

Geometry

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

Size

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

Provision

- Determined through biodiversity network planning.

Reserve management

- Undertaken primarily to deliver ecological outcomes

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

Pest plant and animal management

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

Offsets

- Supported in degraded areas to consolidate habitat areas.

Reserve access

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

Reserve use

- May include various sustainable recreation
- Research - through permit only
- Camping – only in designated areas.

Infrastructure and asset management

- Infrastructure to support planned access and use.

Utilities

- Natural drainage infrastructure only
- No utilities supported.



Natural amenity reserves

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

Standards

Site values

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

Location

- Should have some physical connection to other environmental reserves and protected areas.

Geometry

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

Size

- Generally 0.5 - 1ha
- > 2ha for linear sites.

Provision

- N/A

Reserve management

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

Pest plant and animal management

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

Offsets

- Development assessment offsetting activities.

Reserve access

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

Reserve use

- Provides for visual amenity
- Limited given the small reserve size but may support linkages to other areas
- Research – by permit.

Infrastructure and asset management

- Limited given the small reserve size.

Utilities

- Natural drainage infrastructure only
- No utilities supported.



Coastal reserve

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

Standards

Site values

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

Location

- Preferably have some physical connection to other environmental reserves and protected areas.

Geometry

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

Size

- N/A

Provision

- N/A

Reserve management

- Undertaken primarily to deliver ecological outcomes

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

Pest plant and animal management

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

Offsets

- N/A

Reserve access

- Considers the principles of CPTED where applicable to the nature of setting
- Facilitated through signage and purpose built infrastructure
- Provision of safe and suitable access for management purposes.

Reserve use

- Research – by permit only.

Infrastructure and asset management

- Low impact infrastructure to support planned access.

Utilities

- Natural drainage infrastructure only
- No utilities supported.



Waterways and Wetlands

Introduction

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

Riparian areas are the fringing zones extending outwards from the defining banks of waterways or from the maximum perimeter of wetlands. Preserving or restoring native vegetation in riparian areas is critical to maintaining or improving the condition of the waterways and wetlands they adjoin.

Some artificial wetland features also have recognised ecological values and services, including constructed waterbodies and constructed wetlands. The DSS for these features reflect their primary economic or social functions as well as their secondary ecological functions.

Waterways and Wetland Categories

Within the Waterways and Wetland DSS, there are three categories. These include:

- Waterways
- Wetlands
- Constructed waterbodies.

Mapping of these categories are available in the Network Blueprint. Refer Figures 8-13.



Guidelines – planning and management

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

Integrated approach

- Natural waterways and wetlands are preserved, enhanced or restored
- Constructed waterbodies are efficiently managed for defined social and economic purposes.

Ecological benefits

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

Catchment approach

- The condition of waterways and wetlands is assessed, planned and managed at the catchment scale to enable flexible treatment of local issues and integration of diverse land and water management considerations.

Stakeholder collaboration

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

Prioritised investment

- Local investment in waterway or wetland management is prioritised according to potential improvement of the health of the overall catchment and its waterways and wetlands.



Category standards – waterways and wetlands

Waterways

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

Standards

Waterway buffer uses

- Riparian buffers support ecological values of adjacent waterways as their primary function.
- Private and public infrastructure, stormwater treatment assets and cleared recreational areas are located outside riparian buffer areas.

Waterway buffer widths

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

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

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

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

Waterway buffer quality

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

Aquatic habitats

- Native vegetation and aquatic habitats between the defined banks of waterways are preserved, enhanced or restored.
- Connectivity between waterways and their floodplains is preserved or improved, for example, through:
 - removal of artificial tidal barriers and levee banks, and
 - restoration of floodplain wetlands.
- Management and uses of aquatic habitats comply with applicable legislation and policy, including:
 - *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (federal)
 - *Environmental Protection Act 1994*
 - *Water Act 2000*, and
 - *Fisheries Act 1994*.
- Management and uses of aquatic habitats implement best practice environmental management.



- Roads, paths and utility infrastructure are aligned to minimise waterway crossings.

Priority aquatic species

- Identified by the Queensland Wetlands Program as wetland indicator species and:
 - are endangered, vulnerable or near-threatened under State or Commonwealth legislation (rare and threatened), and/or
 - have locally restricted distributions or a place-name or other notable local association (locally iconic).
- Self-sustaining populations of priority aquatic species are conserved or restored in waterways within their historical distributions.

Water quality and flows

- Water quality in surface waterways and groundwater is maintained or improved to meet water quality objectives in the *Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 1999*.
- The natural overland and groundwater flow network is preserved.

- Off-site flow impacts are avoided and the public stormwater infrastructure maintenance burden is not increased by development.
- Management and uses comply with applicable legislation, including:
 - *Environmental Protection Act 1994*
 - *Water Act 2000*, and
 - *State Planning Policy — Water quality*.
- Management and uses of surface waters and groundwater implement best practice environmental management.

Access to waterways

- Maintained or increased and buffer edge effects are minimised.
- Occurs at strategically planned and formalised locations.
- The number of accesses, the footprint of infrastructure and impacts to riparian and in-stream habitats and priority aquatic species are minimised.
- Riparian restoration planning incorporates CPTED requirements within the defined urban footprint.

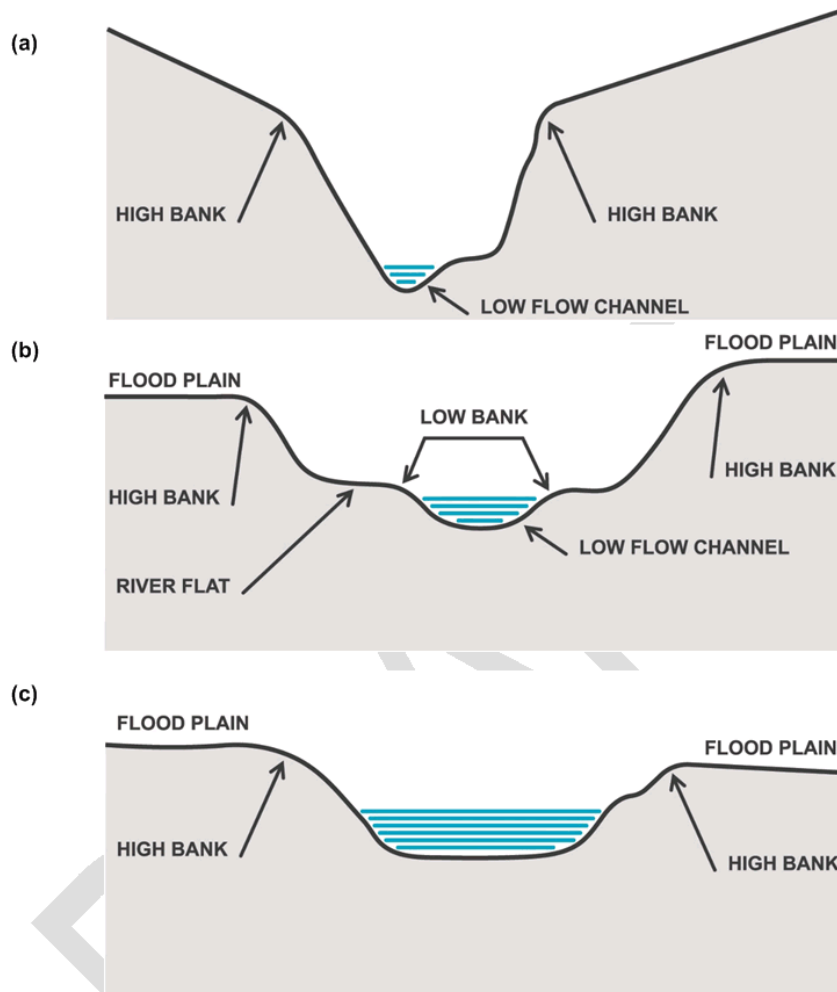


Figure 2: Examples of indicative defining banks in (a) upper, (b) middle and, (c) lower waterway reaches

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

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



Wetlands

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

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

- The Moreton Bay Ramsar site (Pumicestone Passage), and/or
- The Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia, and/or
- Marine national park and conservation zones of the Moreton Bay Marine Park (Pumicestone Passage), and/or
- Declared fish habitat areas (Maroochy River estuary and Pumicestone Passage), and/or
- Essential habitat areas for rare and threatened aquatic species.

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

Standards

Wetland buffer uses

- Riparian buffers support ecological values of adjacent wetlands as their primary function.
- Private and public infrastructure, stormwater treatment assets and cleared recreational areas are located outside wetland buffer areas.
- around highly modified features like farm dams, and
- in areas already cleared for appropriate ongoing uses like urban infrastructure, community use and farming.

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

Wetland buffer widths

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

Wetland buffer quality

- Native vegetation is not cleared or otherwise impacted.
- Modified vegetated areas are enhanced through infilling with suitable native plants and ecological management programs.
- Degraded buffer areas are restored through revegetation with suitable native plants, erosion management and ecological management programs.
- Unavoidable impacts on the natural values of wetland buffers are rehabilitated or suitably offset at a strategic nearby site.
- Wetland restoration and management are undertaken according to current best practice.
- Preservation, enhancement and restoration of buffer areas is strategically targeted to maximise:
 - health of ecologically significant wetlands
 - connectivity between core habitat areas, and
 - viability of habitats for priority aquatic species.



Wetland ecology

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

Priority aquatic species

- Identified by the Queensland Wetlands Program as wetland indicator species and:

- are endangered, vulnerable or near-threatened under State or Commonwealth legislation (rare and threatened), and/or
- have locally restricted distributions or a place-name or other notable local association (locally iconic).
 - Self-sustaining populations of priority aquatic species are conserved or restored in wetlands within their historical distributions.

Access to wetlands

- Occurs at strategically planned and formalised locations.
- The number of accesses, the footprint of infrastructure and impacts to riparian and in-stream habitats and priority aquatic species are minimised.



Constructed waterbodies

Constructed waterbodies (CWBs) are artificial channels, lakes or other bodies of water, including canals. Their primary functions are social and economic and they typically have lower ecological value than natural waterbodies.

Standards

Intended functions

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

Planning and assessment

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

Asset management

- A sinking fund is established to support management of the CWB through its full life cycle, with potential supplementation by innovative income streams.

- A monitoring program is established to demonstrate the performance of the CWB with respect to water quality objectives and other requirements before and after handover to council.

General design requirements

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

Specific physical requirements

- Design ensures that adequate mixing occurs and stratification is avoided without mechanical intervention to maintain healthy condition and asset functioning.
- Less than 200m³ in area per hectare of drainage catchment and are less than 3m deep.
- Average and maximum CWB depth and batters deter weed growth and avoid stratification.
- Adequate access is provided to facilitate maintenance activities.
- Creation of islands is avoided.
- The length to width ratio is at least 3:1.
- Designed to ensure flushing at least every 20 to 30 days.
- Do not require topping up by external water sources.



- Concrete revetment walls are used wherever practicable for artificial edges of CWBs.

Additional requirements for coastal CWBs

- Tidal interchange systems achieve a tidal range greater than 0.3m.
- Do not create a risk of saltwater intrusion into freshwater environments.
- Do not contribute to increased tidal prisms, erosion or the need for river bank protection works.
- Not connected to coastal waterways that are intermittently or permanently closed to the sea.
- There is no net loss of public access to foreshores as a result of coastal CWBs.

Recreational activities

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

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Coastal

Introduction

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

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

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

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

Coastal DSS categories

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

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

Level of modification

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

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



Level of demand

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

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

Mapping of these categories over four foreshore zones is available in the Coastal Network Blueprint. Refer Figures 16-19.

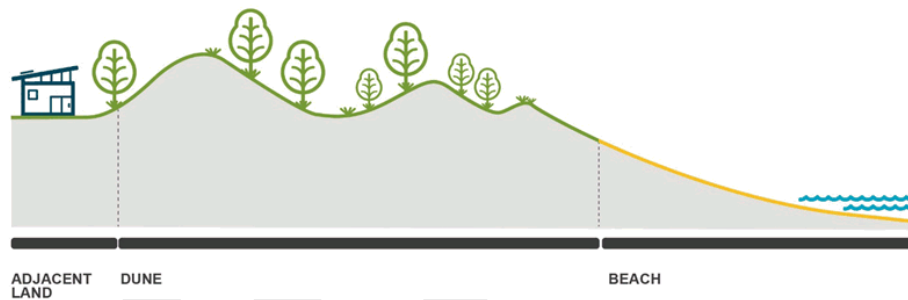


Figure 3: Profile of the typical components of a coastal foreshore system

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



Guidelines – planning and management

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

Coastal landforms and physical coastal processes

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

Nature conservation

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

Indigenous cultural heritage

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

Public access and enjoyment of the coast

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

Management planning

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

Knowledge sharing and community engagement

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

Coastal management integration requirements

- The following requirements should be considered and integrated into the various council programs delivered to manage assets and provide services within the Queensland Coastal Zone, but particularly within a Queensland State Government 2100 Coastal Hazard Area.

Planning

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

Infrastructure

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

¹ NRMMC 2006. *National Co-operative Approach to Integrated Coastal Zone Management*, Commonwealth Government.



Land and infrastructure management and maintenance

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

Erosion prone area recalculation

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

² Coastal waters: recreation standards- Estuarine and ocean waters are fit for purpose recreation, being primary contact recreation in line with *QLD Water Quality Guidelines 2009* and *NHMRC Guideline for Managing Risks in Recreational Waters 2008*.



Land suitability

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

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

Applicable DSS for the land shall be in accordance with the relevant Coastal DSS category as determined at the time of dedication.

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

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



Category standards - coastal

Coastal conservation areas

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

Standards

Environment

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

Coastal hazards

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

Health and safety

- Lifeguard and lifesaving services and infrastructure can only be provided in designated areas eg bathing reserves
- Beach access inspections are performed regularly and directly following a coastal hazard event to identify and address risks/damaged assets
- Sand re-nourishment/back passing is undertaken to provide suitable access grade to the foreshore

- Bio-hazards are managed appropriately (removed offsite for medium and high demand areas)
- ICOLL pest vector management (midge control) is undertaken in accordance with the SCC LEROMP
- Vegetation management is undertaken as required for safety and to reduce risks to life
- Water quality testing (pathogen and toxicant) is undertaken as required (project related or incident response).

Human uses

- Beach vehicular access is for authorised services, activities and events only or within approved boat ramps or launch areas
- Pedestrian beach access is by formal accesses only, which are minimised in number and footprint and spaced >200m apart (low demand areas)
- Accesses are orientated to maximise vegetation and dunal resilience to erosion
- Permitted dredging activities are undertaken within estuaries and canals to maintain navigational depths
- State government responsible for maintenance of bar crossings
- Cultural values are identified and protected
- Interpretive signage is placed in appropriate locations for recognition and education of cultural and environmental coastal values
- Foreshores are used for passive and active recreation and authorised commercial and community events
- Use of dunal areas is prohibited
- Camping is only permitted in designated camping grounds
- Recreational/camp fires are prohibited
- Supporting facilities/infrastructure are delivered according to the Open Space DSS.



Standards for medium and high demand areas

Human uses

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

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

Standards for high demand areas

Coastal hazards

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

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Coastal erosion management areas

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

Standards

Environment

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

Coastal hazards

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

Health and safety

- Lifeguard and lifesaving services and infrastructure which is typically seasonal only placed in designated areas.
- Beach access inspections are performed regularly and directly following a Coastal

Hazard event to identify and address risks/damaged assets

- Sand re-nourishment/back passing is undertaken to provide suitable grade to the foreshore
- Bio-hazards, litter and marine debris are managed appropriately and removed offsite
- ICOLL pest vector management (midge control) is undertaken in accordance with the SCC LEROMP
- Dunal vegetation is managed around formal infrastructure as required for safety purposes
- Water quality testing (pathogen and toxicant) is undertaken as required.

Human uses

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



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

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

Standards for high demand areas

Infrastructure

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

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Coastal Desired Standards of Service summary

Table 2: Coastal DSS summary

Note:

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

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

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

		Foreshore-dune service applicability					
		Conservation Areas (Minor or Moderate Modification)			Erosion Management Areas (Significant Modification)		
Service group	Service	Low Demand	Medium Demand	High Demand	Low Demand	Medium Demand	High Demand
Planning within the Coastal Zone - Priorities for Foreshores	Shoreline Erosion Management Planning						
	Coastal Hazard Adaptation Planning						
	Disaster Management Planning						
	Integrated Coastal Zone Management Planning						
Environment	Pest management (plants and animals - SCC Biosecurity Planning Guideline)						
	Protective fencing (delineation/exclusion)						
	Turtle nesting - identification and management to avoid impacts						
	Migratory bird roost/foraging - identification and management to avoid impacts						
	Dune restoration - stabilisation and revegetation						



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

 THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Artificial reef							
Dune building - sand capture, stabilisation and planting							
Sand scraping							
Erosion response							
Post event inspection (accesses, platforms) - minor and major events							
Sand scraping back passing - minor for safe access and amenity							

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Open Space

Introduction

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

Open Space categories

The Open Space DSS consists of three categories which include:

- Recreation
 - Recreation parks – council-wide, district, local and civic
 - Amenity reserves
 - Linear parks
 - Landscape corridors
- Sport
 - Sport grounds – council-wide and district
 - Specific purpose sports
- Trails
 - Recreation trails – signature, district and local.

*Complementary information to guide and inform the management of the **Environmental Reserves** is included in the Biodiversity and Coastal DSS.*

Guidelines – planning and design

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

Location

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

Access and equity

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

Flexible and innovative design

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

Sustainability

- Ecologically important areas are protected and local biodiversity is supported where consistent with the primary function of the park.
- Remnant and established urban bushland and other open spaces are enhanced and linked where possible.
- Remnant vegetation is protected and vegetation clearing is avoided to maintain biodiversity values.
- Unavoidable vegetation clearing is offset.
- The impact of a changing climate and mitigation opportunities are considered in planning and design.
- Efficient management of open spaces is applied in regards to water use, energy use and waste management practices.
- Natural elements are a key feature reducing built infrastructure requirements and cost.
- Design and materials selection considers value for money, whole of life management and longevity.
- Facilities integrate smart technology principles and innovation.
- Capital and operational costs are minimised through design, infrastructure and species selection.
- Local suppliers and products are sourced.



Character, identity and sense of community

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

Well-being and safety

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



Land suitability

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

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

Exemptions may occur where a proposal can demonstrate the constraints are required or advantageous to the role and function of the open space area (ie amenity reserves and landscape corridors may protect vegetated areas, recreation trails are often located in areas that are otherwise constrained, linear park/esplanade can be provided in erosion prone areas).

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

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



Category directions

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

Recreation parks

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

Amenity reserves

- Amenity reserves contribute to visual amenity, green frame, linkages and biodiversity.

Linear parks/esplanades

- Increased access to open space and key destinations through linear linkages that allow for walking and cycling access.
- Linear linkages connected to the broader active transport network improve connectivity and accessibility.

Landscape corridors

- Landscape corridors contributing to visual amenity, heat mitigation and providing biodiversity linkages.

Sport grounds

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

Specific purpose sports

- A range of sporting activities that are difficult to locate due to the nature of the activity are accommodated.
- Existing facilities protected from future urban encroachment where possible.
- Multiple use of specific purpose sport grounds for compatible uses.

Recreation trails

- An equitable distribution of outdoor recreation trails for non-motorised uses.
- Trails supporting a range of skills, abilities and experiences from the remote to within the built environment.
- Linkages strengthened between community facilities, activity centres and locations of interest by recreation trails.



Category standards - recreation

Council-wide

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

Standards

Provision rate

- 0.7ha per 1,000 people.

Size, shape and frontage

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

Topography and gradient

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

Location and accessibility

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

Linkages

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

Activities

- A range of activities such as recreation and community gathering, play

spaces, major events, community gardens, dog off-leash, skate parks.

- Commercial activities may be permitted.

Functionality

- Refer to Table 6.
- An area is provided which can withstand heavy use for major events.
- Adequate natural shade is provided that maximises user comfort and safety.
- Utility functions not servicing the park should be located adjacent and not impact functions.

Landscape and character

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

Natural assets

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

Safety and security

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

Flood immunity

- Land above 5% AEP (1 in 20).
- Key infrastructure and activity areas (ie playgrounds/exercise equipment, picnic/kick and throw spaces, bins,



- pathways, fencing, access and car parking etc.) above 2% AEP (1 in 50).
- Buildings/structures above 1% AEP (1 in 100).
- Stormwater flows do not compromise function or safety in the park.

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District recreation park

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

Standards

Provision rate

- 1.3ha per 1,000 people.

Size, shape and frontage

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

Topography and gradient

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

Location and accessibility

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

Linkages

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

Activities

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

Functionality

- Refer to Table 6.

- Areas are provided that can withstand use for community events.
- Adequate natural shade is provided that maximises user comfort and safety.
- Utility functions not servicing the park should be located adjacent and not impact functions.

Landscape and character

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

Natural assets

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

Safety and security

- CPTED principles are applied relevant to the level of risk and nature of setting.
- Play spaces are located in visible, safe areas away from roads and private dwellings.
- Landscaping, vegetation or other measures are used to deter unauthorised vehicle access.

Flood immunity

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



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

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Local recreation park

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

Standards

Provision rate

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

Size, shape and frontage

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

Topography and gradient

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

Location and accessibility

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

Linkages

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

Activities

- Recreation and social gathering, play spaces.

Functionality

- Refer to Table 6.

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

Landscape and character

- Distinctive qualities of the landscape character (formal to natural) are strengthened through material selection, built form and planting design.
- Existing trees are retained and new trees planted at strategic locations to contribute to amenity.
- Key viewpoints are identified and protected.

Natural assets

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

Safety and security

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

Flood immunity

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



Civic recreation park

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

Standards

Provision rate

- One per activity centre.

Size, shape and frontage

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

Topography and gradient

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

Location and accessibility

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

Linkages

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

Activities

- Recreation and community gathering, civic events.

Functionality

- Refer to Table 6.

- Civic parks are predominantly hard stand to cater for larger events and community gatherings.
- Adequate natural shade is provided that maximises user comfort and safety.
- Utility functions not servicing the park should be located adjacent and not impact functions.

Landscape and character

- Distinctive qualities of the landscape character are strengthened through material selection, built form and planting design.
- Existing trees are retained and new trees planted at strategic locations to contribute to amenity.
- Key viewpoints are identified and protected.
- Public art is encouraged and may be incorporated in play spaces as interactive play.

Natural assets

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

Safety and security

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

Flood immunity

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

Amenity reserve

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

Standards

Provision rate

- N/A

Size, shape and frontage

- <0.5ha.
- Park is appropriately sized to sustainably support mature trees while providing adequate buffers to adjoining properties.
- Sufficient road frontage to allow passive surveillance.

Topography and gradient

- N/A

Location and accessibility

- In urban areas parks are linked to the recreation trail or pedestrian/bicycle network.
- Service vehicle access is provided.

Linkages

- May provide links to wildlife corridors.

Activities

- Limited passive recreation.

Functionality

- Refer to Table 6.

Landscape and character

- Natural vegetation is to be retained where appropriate.
- May contain special features of interest.

Natural assets

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

Safety and security

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

Flood immunity

- N/A



Linear park/esplanade

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

Standards

Provision rate

- N/A

Size, shape and frontage

- Where located on a waterway of stream order 5 or above, a minimum 30m width.
- Where on a waterway of stream order 3 or 4, or not located adjacent to a waterway, a minimum 15m width.
- Generally linear in shape and of an appropriate length with multiple access points to avoid entrapment.

Topography and gradient

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

Location and accessibility

- Adjacent to foreshore areas or riparian corridors (rivers and creeks) where possible.
- Linked to the recreation trail or pedestrian/bicycle network.
- Signage is provided in key locations for way finding within and on-route to the park.
- Emergency and service vehicle access is provided at appropriate locations.

Linkages

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

Activities

- Recreation (ie walking, recreational cycling).

Functionality

- Refer to Table 6.
- Pathway connections should be shared use

and accommodate varying levels of mobility.

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

Landscape and character

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

Natural assets

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

Safety and security

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

Flood immunity

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



Landscape corridors

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

Standards

Provision rate

- N/A

Size, shape and frontage

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

Topography and gradient

- N/A

Location and accessibility

- Consideration given to service vehicle access requirements for maintenance.

Linkages

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

Activities

- Limited activity.

Functionality

- Refer to Table 6.

Landscape and character

- Natural vegetation is to be retained where appropriate.

Natural assets

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

Safety and security

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

Flood immunity

- N/A



Category standards – sport

Council-wide sport grounds

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

Standards

Provision rate

- 0.5ha per 1,000 people.

Size, shape and frontage

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

Topography and gradient

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

Location and accessibility

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

Linkages

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

Activities

- Sports participation, recreation and community gathering, major events.

- Commercial activities may be permitted.

Functionality

- Refer to Table 6.
- Multi-use fields and courts have shared clubhouse, storage and shade areas.
- Sporting activity and lighting to meet required standards to have minimal impact on residential amenity.
- Shade trees are provided in car park areas and between fields, with unrestricted line of sight around playing areas.
- Cleared areas are grassed.
- Utility functions not servicing the park should be located adjacent and not impact functions.

Landscape and character

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

Natural assets

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

Safety and security

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

Flood immunity

- Playing fields above 5% AEP (1 in 20).
- Key infrastructure and activity areas (ie bins, pathways, fencing, access and car parking etc.) above 2% AEP (1 in 50).
- Buildings/structures above 1% AEP (1 in 100).



- Designed so that stormwater flows do not compromise function or safety in the park and fields allow sufficient drainage following an event.

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District sport grounds

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

Standards

Provision rate

- 1.5ha per 1,000 people.

Size, shape and frontage

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

Topography and gradient

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

Location and accessibility

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

Linkages

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

Activities

- Sports participation, recreation and community gathering.

Functionality

- Refer to Table 6.
- Multi-use fields and courts have shared clubhouse, storage and shade areas.
- Sporting activity and lighting to meet required standards to have minimal impact on residential amenity.
- Shade trees are provided in car park areas and between fields, with unrestricted line of sight around playing areas.
- Cleared areas are grassed.
- Utility functions not servicing the park should be located adjacent and not impact functions.

Landscape and character

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

Natural assets

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

Safety and security

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

Flood immunity

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



Specific purpose sports

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

Standards

Provision rate

- N/A

Size, shape and frontage

- Size, shape and frontage are suitable for the intended use.

Topography and gradient

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

Location and accessibility

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

Linkages

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

Activities

- Sports participation.
- Multiple use with compatible activities.

Functionality

- Refer to Table 6.
- Relevant association standards for the specific activity are considered in the land selection, design and construction.

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

Landscape and character

- Character reflects local identity and heritage values.
- Site screening and buffers provided to reduce noise and visual impacts and contribute to local amenity.
- Designed to positively contribute to the amenity of surrounding areas.

Natural assets

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

Safety and security

- CPTED principles are applied.

Flood immunity

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



Category standards – trails

Signature recreation trails

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

Standards

Provision rate

- N/A

Size, shape and frontage

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

Topography and gradient

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

Location and accessibility

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

Linkages

- Trails connect to recreation parks, sport grounds and amenity reserves, and traverse drainage reserves, environment reserves, State Forests and Conservation/National Parks.
- Trails are linked to activity centres and active transport networks.

Activities

- Walking, horse riding, cycling and mountain biking.

Functionality

- Refer to Table 6.
- Trail construction to be in accordance with

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

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

Landscape and character

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

Natural assets

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

Safety and security

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

Flood immunity

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



District recreation trails

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

Standards

Provision rate

- N/A

Size, shape and frontage

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

Topography and gradient

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

Location and accessibility

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

Linkages

- Trails connect to recreation parks, sport grounds and amenity reserves, and traverse drainage reserves, Environment Reserves, State Forests and Conservation/National Parks.
- Trails are linked to activity centres and active transport networks.

Activities

- Walking, horse riding, cycling and mountain biking.

Functionality

- Refer to Table 6.
- Trail construction to be in accordance with

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

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

Landscape and character

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

Natural assets

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

Safety and security

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

Flood immunity

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



Local recreation trails

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

Standards

Provision rate

- N/A

Size, shape and frontage

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

Topography and gradient

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

Location and accessibility

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

Linkages

- Trails connect to recreation parks, sport grounds and amenity reserves, and traverse drainage reserves, environment reserves, State Forests and Conservation/National Parks.
- Trails are linked to activity centres and active transport networks.

Activities

- Walking, horse riding, cycling and mountain biking.

Functionality

- Refer to Table 6.

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

Landscape and character

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

Natural assets

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

Safety and security

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

Flood immunity

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



Open Space Desired Standards of Service summary

Table 3 and Figure 4 provide an overview of Open Space desired standards.

Table 3: Open space DSS summary

Open Space		Desired Standards					
Category	Hierarchy	Minimum size	Minimum width	Minimum road frontage	Accessibility	Provision rate	
Recreation	Council-wide	10-20ha	100-200m	50%	20km (30min travel)	0.7ha/1,000 people	
	District	3-5ha	50-100m	50% or 2 sides	3km (30min walk, 20min cycle 10min drive)	1.3ha/1,000 people	
	Local (urban)	0.5ha	50m	50% or 2 sides	500m (5-10min walk)	1ha/1,000 people	
	Local (rural)				Located in rural township	1 per rural township	
	Local (industrial)				Within 1km from place of work	1 per estate	
	Civic	0.5ha in principal or major centre 0.1ha in district centres or below	50m	25%	Within activity centre	1 per activity centre	
	Amenity reserves	-	<0.5ha	-	Sufficient for passive surveillance	-	-
	Linear parks	-	-	15-30m corridor	-	-	-
	Landscape corridors	-	-	-	Sufficient for passive surveillance	-	-
	Sport	Council-wide	20ha	400m	50%	20km (30min travel)	0.5ha/1,000 people
District		15ha	300m	5km (60min walk, 45min cycle, 10min drive)		1.5ha/1,000 people	
Specific purpose sports		-	-	-	-	-	
Trails	Signature	10km+	15m corridor	-	50km	-	
	District	5-10km			15km		
	Local	Less than 5km			500m		

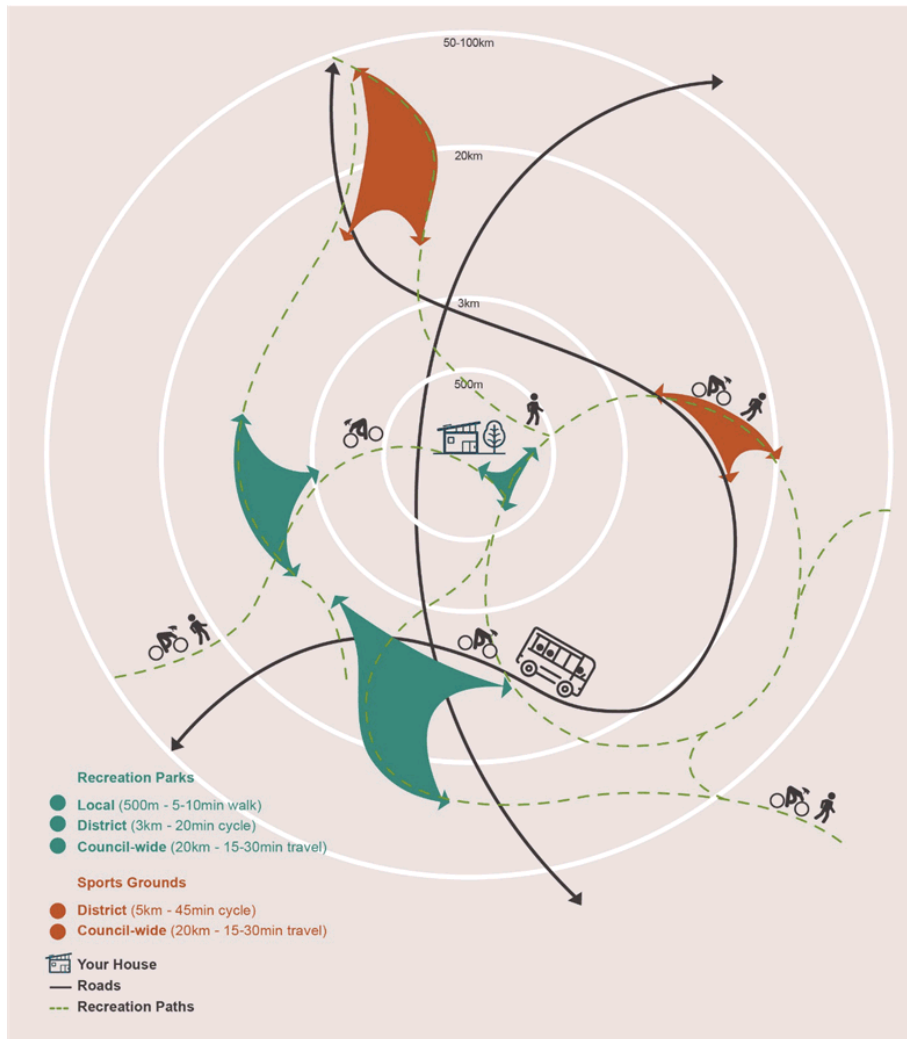


Figure 4: Open space DSS



Social Infrastructure

Introduction

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

Social Infrastructure categories

The Social Infrastructure DSS consists of three categories which include:

- Community use facilities
 - Community venues (including performance)
 - Libraries
 - Cultural facilities
- Sport and recreation facilities
 - Aquatic facilities
 - Indoor sport and recreation facilities
 - Showgrounds/major outdoor events spaces
- Community health and safety facilities
 - Volunteer emergency services
 - Lifeguard facilities
 - Cemeteries
 - Public amenities



Guidelines – planning and design

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

Location

- Sites and facilities are highly visible and centrally located within or in close proximity to activity centres.
- Sites and facilities are compatible with adjoining and adjacent land uses to minimise conflict and maximise benefit.
- Sites and facilities are located in optimised locations to encourage the reduction in private vehicle usage and facilitate walk, cycle and public transport access.

Access and equity

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

Flexible, innovative and sustainable design

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

Character, identity and sense of community

- Facilities contribute to the amenity and activity of the public realm by integrating with streets, footpaths and adjoining buildings and spaces.
- Design reflects local character and heritage and provides for a sense of place reflective of the local community and culture.
- Design strengthens local identity through material selection, built form and soft landscaping.



- Design is responsive to the local environmental context and incorporates or reflects local cultural places, natural features and enhances the local landscape.
- Interpretive signage and information provides the history or story of the place where appropriate.
- Design integrates public art and allows opportunities for cultural and creative experiences.

Safety and security

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

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Land suitability

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

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

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



Category directions

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

General

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

Community venues (including performance)

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

Libraries

- Libraries are developed to respond to technological changes and an increased focus on community interaction, capacity building, literacy and knowledge creation and sharing.

Cultural facilities

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

Aquatic facilities

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

Indoor sport and recreation facilities

- A network of multi-purpose indoor sport and recreation facilities is established to cater for community needs and enhance the capacity to host competitions and larger sporting events.
- Indoor sport and recreation facilities are planned and designed to form part of the Sunshine Coast network of community evacuation centres.

Showgrounds/major outdoor events spaces

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

Volunteer emergency services

- Council advocates to the state government for the establishment of volunteer emergency service units.
- Council operate State Emergency Service units on the Sunshine Coast in partnership with state government.

Lifeguard facilities

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



Cemeteries

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

Public amenities

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

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Category standards – community use facilities

Council-wide community venues (including performance)

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

Standards

Provision ratio and catchment

- Council-wide.

Site area, size and capacity (minimum)

- Site area: 15,000-30,000sqm
- GFA: 2,000-5,000sqm
- Capacity: 500+ people (seated).

Core areas

- Adequate spaces for large scale civic, performance and community events
- Commercial grade kitchen and in-house catering capacity
- Foyer and reception adequate to cater for large scale events
- Office spaces for on-site staff
- Storage spaces
- Amenities (toilets, showers)
- Car parking, including disabled car parking
- End of trip (cycle) facilities

- Loading bay/dock
- Bus drop-off
- Landscaped areas.

Auxiliary areas

- Spaces for related and complementary functions such as:
 - coffee shop/café/social enterprise
 - gallery/exhibition space/other cultural spaces
 - stage and back of stage facilities
 - workshop/training/rehearsal spaces
 - capacity for outdoor events
 - community information
 - Additional community storage areas
 - Capacity to function as a disaster management shelter/centre
 - Externally accessible public amenities.

Management

- On-site (full-time).



District community venues (including performance)

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

Standards

Provision ratio and catchment

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

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

- Access within 10km.

Site area, size and capacity (minimum)

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

Core areas

- Multi-purpose spaces configured to allow multiple activities to occur at the same time
- Outdoor activity area/spill over space/wet areas
- Kitchen – preparation grade
- Reception/office, foyer
- Office spaces
- Storage spaces
- Amenities (toilets and showers)
- Car parking, including disabled car parking

- End of trip (cycle) facilities
- Landscaped areas.

Auxiliary areas

- Spaces for related and complementary functions such as:
 - Additional office and/or counselling spaces for community organisations/support services
 - Purpose designed cultural and arts development spaces
 - Dedicated youth and children friendly spaces
 - Community information
 - coffee shop, café, social enterprise space
 - Other compatible uses on site (eg workshop, community garden, archives/community storage etc.)
 - Capacity to function as a disaster management shelter/centre
 - Externally accessible public amenities.

Management

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



Local community venues

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

Standards

Provision ratio and catchment

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

Site area, size and capacity (minimum)

- Site area: 5,000sqm
- GFA: min. 300sqm (core areas only)
- Capacity: 100 people (seated).

Core areas

- Flexible, multi-purpose spaces
- Outdoor activity area/spill over space/wet area
- Basic kitchen facilities
- Reception area
- Storage spaces
- Amenities

- Car parking, including disabled car parking
- End of trip (cycle) facilities
- Landscaped areas.

Auxiliary areas

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

Management

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



Council-wide libraries

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

Standards

Provision ratio and catchment

- Council-wide.

Site area and size (minimum)

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

Core areas

- Collection areas
- Staff areas, including kitchen
- Public lounge areas
- Quiet reading/study spaces
- Foyer/service area
- Community meeting spaces
- Computer/technology space
- Distinct areas for different user groups, including children, youth, students
- Outdoor/wet areas
- Integration with outdoor spaces supporting events and programs
- Storage spaces

- Amenities (staff and public)
- Car parking, including disabled car parking
- End of trip (cycle) facilities
- Landscaped areas.

Auxiliary areas

- Spaces for related and complementary functions, eg:
 - Specialist collections/archives
 - Technological/innovation hub
 - Cultural and arts development spaces
 - Business incubation and creative space
 - Shared work spaces
 - Gallery/exhibition space (foyer)
 - Community Information
 - Council customer service/information centre
 - Shop, café, social enterprise space
 - Outdoor activity space
 - Administration headquarters
 - Externally accessible public amenities
 - Capacity to function as a community support centre in the events of disasters.



District libraries

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

Standards

Provision ratio and catchment

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

Site area and size (minimum)

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

Core areas

- Collection areas
- Staff areas, including kitchen
- Public lounge areas
- Quiet reading/study areas
- Foyer/service area
- Community meeting spaces
- Computer/technology space
- Outdoor/wet areas
- Distinct areas for different user groups, including children, youth, students

- Storage spaces
- Amenities
- Car parking, including disabled car parking
- End of trip (cycle) facilities
- Landscaped areas.

Auxiliary area

- Spaces for related and complementary functions such as:
 - Specialist collections/archives
 - Technological/innovation hub
 - Cultural and art development spaces
 - Gallery/exhibition space (foyer)
 - Coffee shop, café, social enterprise space
 - Council customer service/information centre
 - Business incubator/shared work spaces
 - Potential additional community storage areas
 - Externally accessible public amenities
 - Capacity to function as a community support centre in the events of disasters.



Council-wide cultural facilities

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

Standards

Provision ratio and catchment

- Council wide.

Site area and size (minimum)

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

Core areas

- Indicatively a series of flexible workshop spaces/studios
- Flexible, fit for purpose rehearsal/presentation spaces
- Meeting spaces
- Kitchen – preparation grade or commercial
- Reception/office, foyer
- Storage spaces

- Amenities
- Car parking, including disabled car parking
- End of trip facilities (cycle)
- Landscaped areas.

Auxiliary areas

- Spaces for related and complementary functions such as:
 - Art gallery and storage
 - Museum
 - Café/retail space/culture and arts enterprise
 - Cultural business incubator
 - Cultural collections storage
 - Performance space
 - Externally accessible public amenities.



District cultural facilities

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

Standards

Provision ratio and catchment

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

Site area and size (minimum)

- Site area: 5,000sqm
- GFA: 300-400sqm or as determined.

Core areas

- Flexible cultural development spaces
- Meeting spaces
- Kitchen – preparation grade
- Reception/office, foyer
- Storage spaces

- Amenities
- Car parking, including disabled car parking
- End of trip facilities (cycle)
- Landscaped areas.

Auxiliary area

- Spaces for related and complementary functions such as:
 - Café/retail space/culture and arts enterprise
 - Cultural collections storage
 - Externally accessible public amenities
 - Flexible and fit for purpose rehearsal and presentation spaces.



Category standards – sport and recreation facilities

Council-wide aquatic facilities

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

Standards

Provision ratio and catchment

- Council-wide.

Site area, size and capacity (minimum)

- Site area: 20,000sqm
- GFA: 2,000sqm water area
- Capacity: Service over 200,000 users per annum.

Core areas

- 50m lap pool
- 25m lap pool
- Learn to swim/program pool
- Diving pool
- Amenities (change rooms, showers and toilets)
- Kiosk/café
- Grandstand
- Leisure water areas

- Plant room and filtration
- Storage spaces
- Car parking, including disabled car parking
- End of trip facilities (cycle)
- Landscaped areas.

Auxiliary areas

- Spaces for related and complementary functions such as:
 - Gymnasium and other health and fitness facilities
 - hydro therapy areas
 - Meeting spaces/clubroom
 - Area for occasional child care
 - Retail outlet
 - Other complimentary community uses
 - Additional community storage areas
 - Externally accessible public amenities.



District (major) aquatic facilities

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

Standards

Provision ratio and catchment

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

Site area, size and capacity (minimum)

- Site area: 15,000sqm
- GFA: 1,500sqm water area
- Capacity: Service up to 200,000 users per annum.

Core areas

- Lap pool (25m)
- Learn to swim/program pool
- Leisure water
- Amenities (change rooms, showers and toilets)
- Kiosk/Café

- Storage spaces
- Plant room and filtration
- Car parking, including disabled car parking
- End of trip facilities (cycle)
- Landscaped areas.

Auxiliary areas

- Spaces for related and complementary functions such as:
 - Lap pool (50m)
 - Leisure water areas
 - Hydro therapy areas
 - Meeting spaces
 - Gymnasium/fitness areas
 - Additional community storage areas
 - Externally accessible public amenities.

District (minor) aquatic facilities

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

Standards

Provision ratio and catchment

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

Site area, size and capacity (minimum)

- Site area: 10,000sqm
- GFA: 500sqm water area
- Capacity: Service 60,000 users per annum

Core areas

- Learn to swim/program pool
- Amenities (change rooms, showers and toilets)
- Kiosk/café

- Storage spaces
- Plant room and filtration
- Car parking, including disabled car parking
- End of trip facilities (cycle)
- Landscaped areas.

Auxiliary areas

- Spaces for related and complementary functions such as:
 - Lap pool (25m)
 - Leisure water areas
 - Health and fitness spaces
 - Potential additional community storage
 - Externally accessible public amenities.



Indoor sport and recreation

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

Standards

Provision ratio and catchment

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

Site area, size and capacity (minimum)

- Site area: 20,000sqm
- GFA: 4,000-5,000sqm
- Capacity: 3-5 courts.

Core areas

- Multi-purpose courts, minimum 3 courts allowing for concurrent activities
- Grand stand/seating
- Kitchen – preparation grade
- Kiosk/cafe
- Adequate storage spaces
- Office space
- Meeting space

Auxiliary areas

- Amenities (change rooms, showers and toilets)
- Car parking, including disabled car parking
- End of trip facilities (cycle)
- Landscaped areas
- Capacity to function as a disaster management centre.
- Spaces for related and complementary functions, eg:
 - Gymnastics hall (min 750sqm GFA)
 - Gymnasium and other health and fitness facilities
 - Sports therapy areas
 - Potential additional community storage
 - Externally accessible public amenities.



Showgrounds/major outdoor events spaces

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

Standards

Provision ratio and catchment

- Council-wide.

Site area and size (minimum)

- Site area: 15,000-20,000sqm
- GFA: N/A (multiple buildings and spaces)

Core areas

- Main arena/oval
- Pavilions (display and exhibition)
- Offices/administration
- Entry area/ticket box
- Meeting rooms
- Display space
- Grandstands
- Circulation areas

- Outbuildings
- Public amenities
- Storage spaces
- Car parking, including disabled car parking
- Landscaped areas.

Auxiliary areas

- Spaces for related and complementary functions, eg:
 - Sporting facilities (such as ovals)
 - Equestrian areas and facilities
 - Workshop space
 - Community facilities
 - Specialist clubroom
 - Additional community storage areas.



Category standards – community health and safety facilities

Volunteer emergency services - state emergency services

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

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

Standards

Provision ratio and catchment

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

Site area and size (minimum)

- Site area: 1,500-2,000sqm
- GFA: N/A.

Core areas

- Shed containing:
 - Garaging for emergency vehicles
 - Office/meeting/training area
 - Storage
 - Amenities, including toilets and showers
 - Kitchenette
 - Fuel cabinet
- Outside storage bay

- Outdoor training areas
- Backup power generator.

Auxiliary areas (examples)

- Roof platform for training at heights
- Control centre (Sunshine Coast level)
- Extra administration space.

Specific land suitability

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



Lifeguard facilities

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

Standards

Provision ratio and catchment

- 1: patrolled beach within bathing reserves.

Site area and size (minimum)

- Site area: As required
- GFA: As required.

Core areas

- Lifeguard tower
- Storage shed
- First aid space
- Beach vehicle access
- Car parking.

Auxiliary areas (examples)

- Offices
 - Administration
 - Training/meeting space
 - Medical room/first aid.
- Amenities (toilets, showers, change rooms)
- Kitchen facilities/eating area.

Specific land suitability

- Strong communication and mobile networks
- Vehicle access
- Beach access.



Cemeteries

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

Standards

Site area, size and capacity (minimum)

- Site area: 4ha-10ha
- Capacity: 500-600sqm:1,000 people.

Core areas

- Burial areas and ash interment
- Amenities (toilets)
- Car parking (including disabled)
- Landscaped areas
- Storage shed.

Auxiliary areas (examples)

- Crematoria
- Memorial wall/other ash interment options
- Chapel
- Office space

Reception rooms

- Pet cemetery
- Historical/interpretive opportunities.

Specific land suitability

- Suitable slope stability and geotechnical characteristics
- Low potential for Acid Sulphate Soils
- Not constrained by significant environmental or habitat values
- Not located within a sensitive water supply
- Accessible from the existing public road network
- Capable of being serviced by reticulated water, sewer, electricity and telephone services.



Public amenities

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

Standards

Provision ratio and catchment

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

Core areas

- Toilet cubicles (DDA compliant)
- Washbasins.

Auxiliary areas (examples)

- Urinal
- Showers
- Change rooms
- Baby change facilities
- Adult change facilities
- Mother's room
- Drinking water
- Storage.

Specific site suitability

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

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Social Infrastructure Desired Standards of Service summary

Table 4: Social Infrastructure DSS summary

Hierarchy level	Council-wide	District	Local
Provision rate	Council-wide	1:30,000-50,000 people	1:5,000-15,000 people
Catchment	Council-wide	10km	3km
Community use facilities			
Community venues (including performance)	Site area: 15,000-30,000sqm GFA: 2,000sqm-5,000sqm	Site area: 10,000sqm GFA: min 600-800sqm A provision rate of 1:15,000-20,000 people is applicable for greenfield areas	Site area: 5,000sqm GFA: min 300sqm Provision may be required for communities under 5,000 people with limited access to alternative facilities
Libraries	Site area: 15,000sqm GFA: as per current State Library Standards	Site area: 10,000sqm GFA: as per current State Library Standards	Enhanced access is provided through mobile and online services
Cultural facilities	Site area: 10,000sqm GFA: 600-800sqm or as determined	Site area: 5,000sqm GFA: 300-400sqm or as determined	N/A
Sport and recreation facilities			
Aquatic facilities	Site area: 20,000sqm GFA: 2,000sqm water area	District (major, (1:30,000-50,000) Site area: 15,000sqm GFA: 1,500sqm water area District (minor, 1:20,000) Site area: 10,000sqm GFA: min 500sqm water area	N/A
Indoor sport and recreation	N/A	Site area: 20,000sqm GFA: 4,000-5,000sqm	N/A
Showgrounds/major outdoor events space	Site area: 15-20ha GFA: As determined	N/A	N/A
Community health and safety facilities			
Volunteer Emergency Services (advocacy)	N/A	Site area: 1,500-2,000sqm GFA: As determined	N/A
Lifeguard facilities	As required to service patrolled beaches within bathing reserves		
Cemeteries	As required to service existing and future communities Site area: 4-10ha, size based on 500-600sqm:1,000 people		
Public amenities	Generally located to service all council-wide and district recreation parks and sport grounds, civic parks, fully serviced activity centres and patrolled beaches. May also be located to service hinterland townships, key public transport nodes and key visitor destinations where demand is demonstrated		



Environment reserve embellishments

Legend for embellishment tables:

✓ = May be suitable

T = Key locations/trail head only

W = Where adjacent to coast or waterway

Table 5: Environment reserve embellishment requirements

Embellishments	Environment Reserves				
	Conservation Reserve	Nature Reserve	Bushland Reserve	Natural Amenity	Coastal Reserve
Animals					
Artificial fauna habitat (nest boxes, bat box etc.)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dog off leash					
Dog on leash			✓	✓	
Horse infrastructure			✓	✓	
Barriers					
Bollards	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fences and gates	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Erosion protection wall (hard)		✓	✓		
Erosion protection wall (soft)		✓	✓		✓
Walls – freestanding		✓	✓	✓	✓
Furniture					
Barbecues		✓	✓		
Bicycle racks and rails		✓	✓		✓
Bins		✓	✓		✓
Drinking fountains		✓	✓		
Picnic tables and benches	✓	✓	✓		✓
Seats	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Showers					✓
Taps - maintenance		✓	✓	✓	✓
Taps – public access		✓	✓		✓
Pedestrian infrastructure					
Boardwalks and viewing platforms		✓	✓		✓



	Environment Reserves				
Embellishments	Conservation Reserve	Nature Reserve	Bushland Reserve	Natural Amenity	Coastal Reserve
Sealed paths, trails and tracks (internal)		✓	✓		✓
Sealed footpath/bikeway (link to external network)		✓	✓		✓
Unsealed trails and tracks		✓	✓	✓	✓
Pedestrian bridges		✓	✓		✓
Tactiles		✓	✓		✓
Planting					
Garden edging					
Planting (community gardens)					
Planting (landscape)		✓	✓	✓	✓
Planting (revegetation)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Shade trees (native species)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Weeding	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Signs, art, displays and memorials					
Artwork		✓			
Interpretive trails		✓	✓		
Memorials and plaques		✓	✓		
Naming Signage	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Information Signage (interpretation, trail head, directional)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Interpretive displays		✓	✓		✓
Regulatory/restricted access signs	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Play, sports and activities					
Flat well drained play area for kick and throw		✓			
Play spaces		✓			
Exercise equipment			✓		
Nature based camping			✓		
Adventure based sports		✓	✓		✓
Multi-use space (sports and games)					
Multi-purpose fields					
Multi-purpose courts					
Spectator seating					



	Environment Reserves				
Embellishments	Conservation Reserve	Nature Reserve	Bushland Reserve	Natural Amenity	Coastal Reserve
Event space		✓			
Skate parks					
Structures and parking					
Shade sails					
Shelters		✓	✓		✓
Toilets		✓	✓		
Storage sheds					
Vehicle access (emergency/maintenance)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kiosk/café		✓			
Parking (on-site)	✓	✓	✓		
Bus set down		✓	✓		
Wi-Fi facilities		✓			
Electronic counters or beacons		✓	✓		
Interpretive/tourist/information office		✓			
Bird hide		✓	✓		
Site preparation and utilities					
Earthworks (grading, levelling and grassing)		✓			
Serviced site – water, sewerage, electricity		✓	✓		
Irrigation (garden beds and turf)		✓			
Irrigation (sports fields)					
Lighting/security lighting		✓			
Field lighting					
Water access, facilities and treatment					
Beach access					✓
Water access – ramp/jetty/pontoon			✓		
Fishing facilities			✓		
Landscape drainage		✓	✓		
Rainwater tanks		✓	✓		
Planning and design					
Master plan	✓	✓	✓		
Concept plan		✓	✓		
Detailed design		✓	✓		



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Open Space embellishments

Table 6: Recreation parks, sport grounds and trails embellishment requirements

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



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Embellishments	Recreation							Sport		Trails	
	Recreation parks				Amenity reserves	Linear parks/esplanades	Landscape corridors	Sport grounds		Specific purpose	Recreation trails
	Council-wide	District	Local	Civic				Council-wide	District		
Unsealed trails and tracks					✓						✓
Pedestrian bridges	✓	✓				✓		✓	✓		✓
Tactiles	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓		✓
Planting											
Garden edging	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Planting (community gardens)	✓	✓									
Planting (landscape)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Planting (revegetation)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Shade trees (Native)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Weeding	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Signs, art, displays and memorials											
Artwork	✓	✓		✓				✓			✓
Interpretive trails	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓
Memorials and plaques	✓	✓						✓			
Naming Signage	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Informational Signage (interpretation, trail head, directional and regulatory)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Interpretive displays											✓
Play, sports and activities											
Flat well drained play area for kick and throw	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓		
Play spaces	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓			
Exercise equipment	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓
Nature based camping										✓	
Adventure based sports						✓				✓	✓
Multi-use space (sports and games)	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓			
Multi-purpose fields								✓	✓		
Multi-purpose courts	✓							✓	✓		
Spectator seating								✓	✓		
Event space	✓	✓		✓							
Skate parks	✓	✓						✓			



THE ENVIRONMENT
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Embellishments	Recreation							Sport		Trails	
	Recreation parks				Amenity reserves	Linear parks/esplanades	Landscape corridors	Sport grounds		Specific purpose	Recreation trails
	Council-wide	District	Local	Civic				Council-wide	District		
Structures and parking											
Shade sails	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓		
Shelters	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	T
Toilets	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	
Clubhouses/change rooms/showers								✓	✓	✓	
Storage sheds	✓							✓	✓	✓	
Vehicle access (emergency/maintenance)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Kiosk/café	✓							✓	✓		
Parking (on-site)	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	T
Bus set down	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	
Wi-Fi facilities	✓			✓				✓			
Electronic counters or beacons											
Interpretive/tourist/information office	✓			✓				✓			
Bird hide	✓	✓									✓
Site preparation and utilities											
Earthworks (grading, levelling and grassing)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Serviced site – water, sewerage, electricity	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	T
Irrigation (garden beds and turf)	✓	✓		✓				✓			
Irrigation (sports fields)								✓	✓	✓	
Lighting/security lighting	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓		
Field lighting	✓							✓	✓		
Water access, facilities and treatment											
Beach access	W	W	W								W
Water access – ramp/jetty/pontoon	W	W	W			W					W
Fishing facilities	W					W					
Landscape drainage	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rainwater tanks	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	



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Embellishments	Recreation						Sport		Trails		
	Recreation parks				Amenity reserves	Linear parks/esplanades	Landscape corridors	Sport grounds		Specific purpose	Recreation trails
	Council-wide	District	Local	Civic				Council-wide	District		
Planning and design											
Master plan	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓
Concept plan	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Detailed design	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓

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Network Blueprint

Introduction

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

The Natural Environment

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

The Built Environment

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

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Biodiversity Network Blueprint

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

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

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

- Native Vegetation Extent. Refer Figure 5.
- Priority Regional Ecosystems. Refer Figure 6.
- Core and Connecting Habitat Areas. Refer Figure 7.
- Conservation Estate. Refer Figure 8.
- Strategic Biodiversity Corridors. Refer Figure 9.

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

Summary of the existing biodiversity network for the Sunshine Coast

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

- 124,300 hectares of native vegetation
- 26 of 75 regional ecosystems that are considered a priority for conservation
- 67,100 hectares of core habitat areas
- 40,100 hectares of State conservation areas
- 6,000 hectares of council environment reserves
- 26% of the local government area in conservation
- 44% of the local government area's vegetation in conservation.



Native vegetation extent

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

Prior to European settlement the Sunshine Coast Council area had more than 225,000ha of native vegetation. Today, 54% (124,300ha) of the vegetation has been retained. This map (Figure 5) represents the spatial extent of the remaining native vegetation which is comprised of both remnant (92,900ha) and non-remnant vegetation (31,400ha). Changes in the extent of native vegetation over time will be measured to understand losses and gains respectively associated with development and conservation efforts.

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

A detailed method of the development of this foundational vegetation layer is available in the Biodiversity Report 2016 for the Sunshine Coast Local Government Area.

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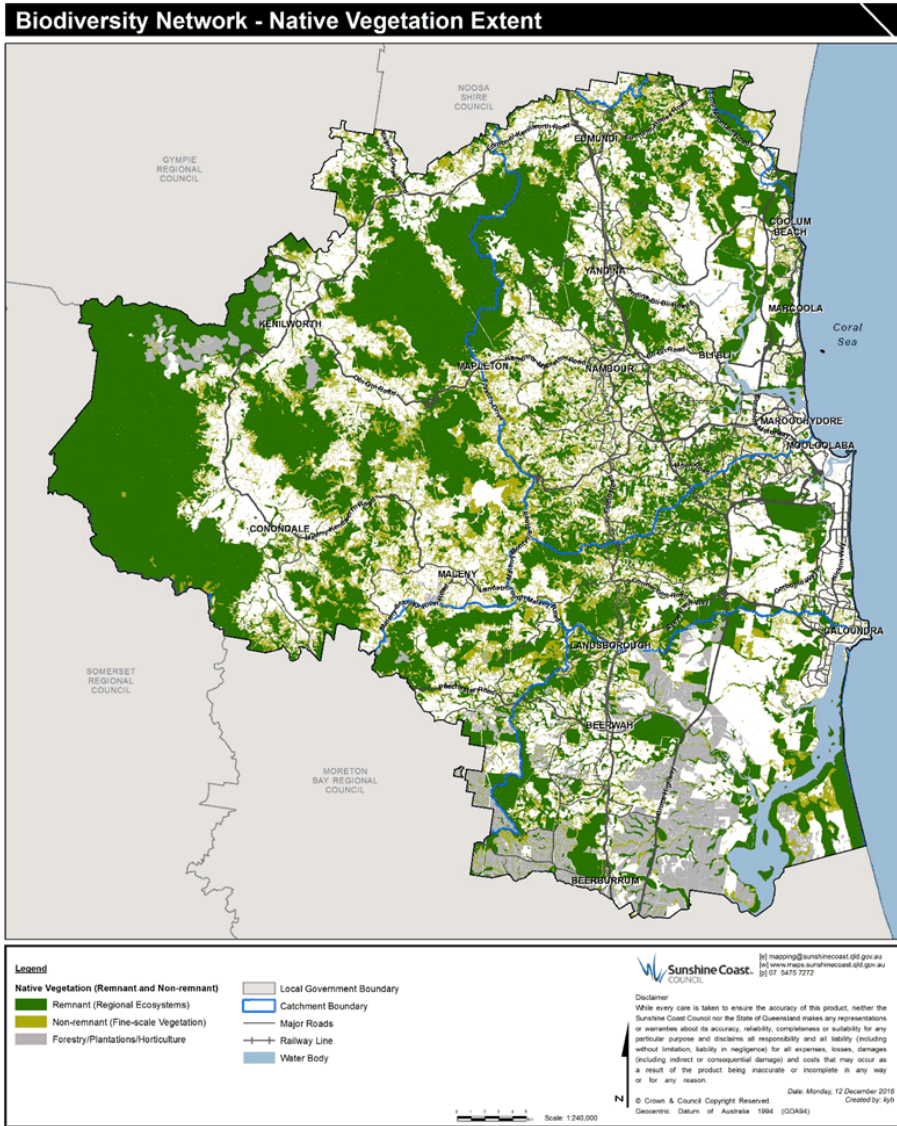


Figure 5: Native vegetation extent



Priority regional ecosystems

The remaining remnant vegetation in the Sunshine Coast Council area is made up of 75 different regional ecosystems. This map (Figure 6) represents the spatial extent of the 26 'priority' regional ecosystems (refer to Appendix 1, Table 13). Targeting these regional ecosystems in the delivery of strategic conservation outcomes will assist in the long-term conservation of these vegetation types.

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

- Threatened regional ecosystems – lost 70% or more of its pre-european extent within the Sunshine Coast Council area
- Poorly conserved regional ecosystems – 10% or less of its pre-european extent contained within a Sunshine Coast Council area protected areas
- Classified as endangered at a state or critically endangered at a Commonwealth level.

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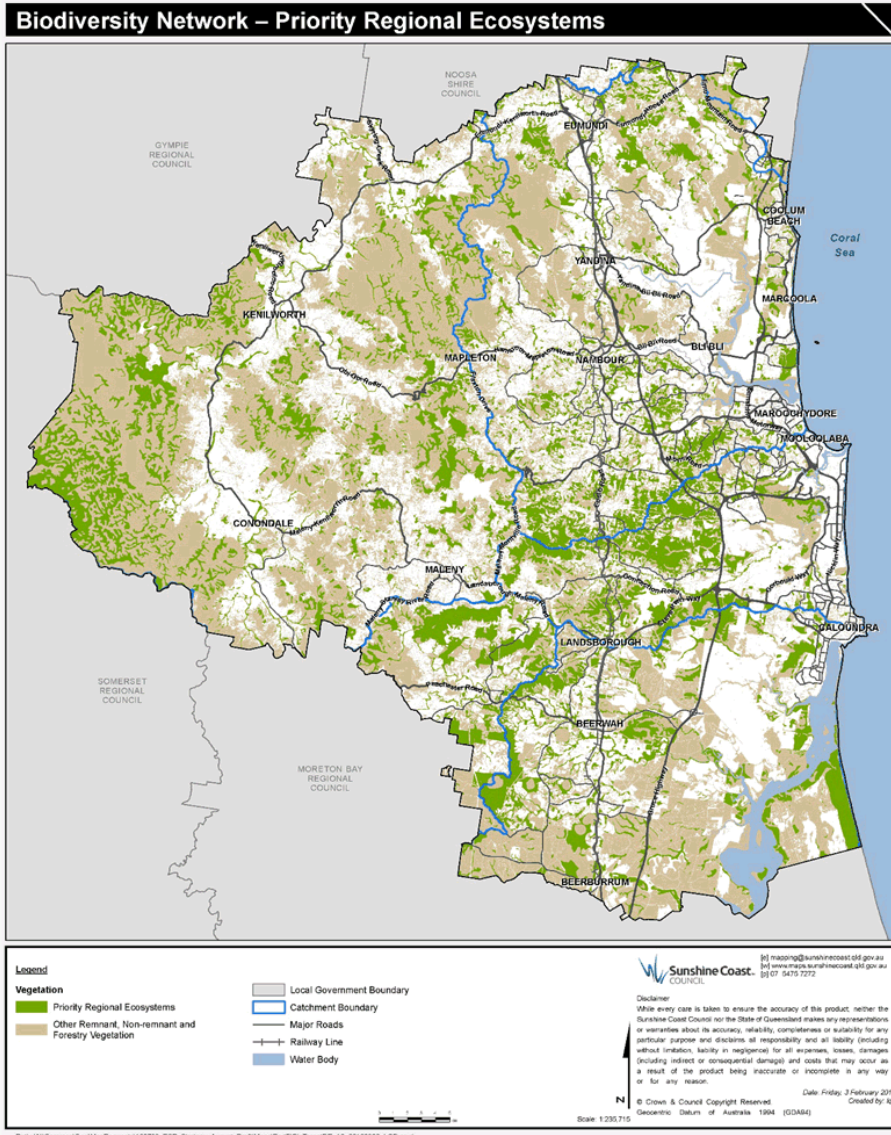


Figure 6: Priority regional ecosystems



Core and connecting habitat areas

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

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

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

- **Primary core habitat areas** – patches of vegetation with an internal buffered area greater than 50ha and contiguous with Primary Core Connecting Habitat Areas
- **Primary core connecting habitat areas** – patches of vegetation (with no minimum size) defined by potentially multiple vegetated connections less than 50m but greater than 10m in width to Primary Core Habitat Areas
- **Secondary core habitat areas** – patches of vegetation with internal buffered areas greater than 50ha but no associated Primary Core Connecting Habitat Areas
- **Stepping stone (large) connecting habitat areas** – patches of vegetation with an internal buffered area greater than 25ha but less than 49.99ha
- **Stepping stone (medium) Connecting habitat areas** – patches of vegetation with an internal buffered area greater than 10ha but less than 24.99ha
- **Stepping stone (small) connecting habitat areas** – patches of vegetation with an internal buffered area greater than 1ha but less than 9.99ha
- **Stepping stone (very small) connecting habitat areas** – isolated patches of vegetation less than 1ha, and
- **Fringing habitat areas** – patches of contiguous vegetation, defined by connections less than 10m in width, to Primary Core Connecting Habitat Areas, Secondary Core Habitat Areas and large, medium and small Stepping Stone Connecting Habitat Areas.

The Sunshine Coast's habitat areas include 67,100ha of core habitat, 49,800ha of connecting habitat and 7,100ha of other habitat areas.

Figure 7 represents the core and connecting habitat areas of the Sunshine Coast Council area. A detailed method of the development of the core and connecting habitat area mapping and further information on each of the different elements is available in the Biodiversity Report 2016 for the Sunshine Coast Local Government Area.



Conservation estate

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

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

The Protected Areas Estate (Figure 8) which is made up of state, council and private protected lands is the backbone of the conservation estate. These areas protect 68 of the region's 75 regional ecosystems that occur on the Sunshine Coast.

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

Table 7: Extent of council environmental reserves

Reserve classification	Area (ha)	%
Conservation	424	7
Nature	656	11
Bushland	4,359	72
Natural amenity	362	6
Coastal	268	4
Total	6,069	100

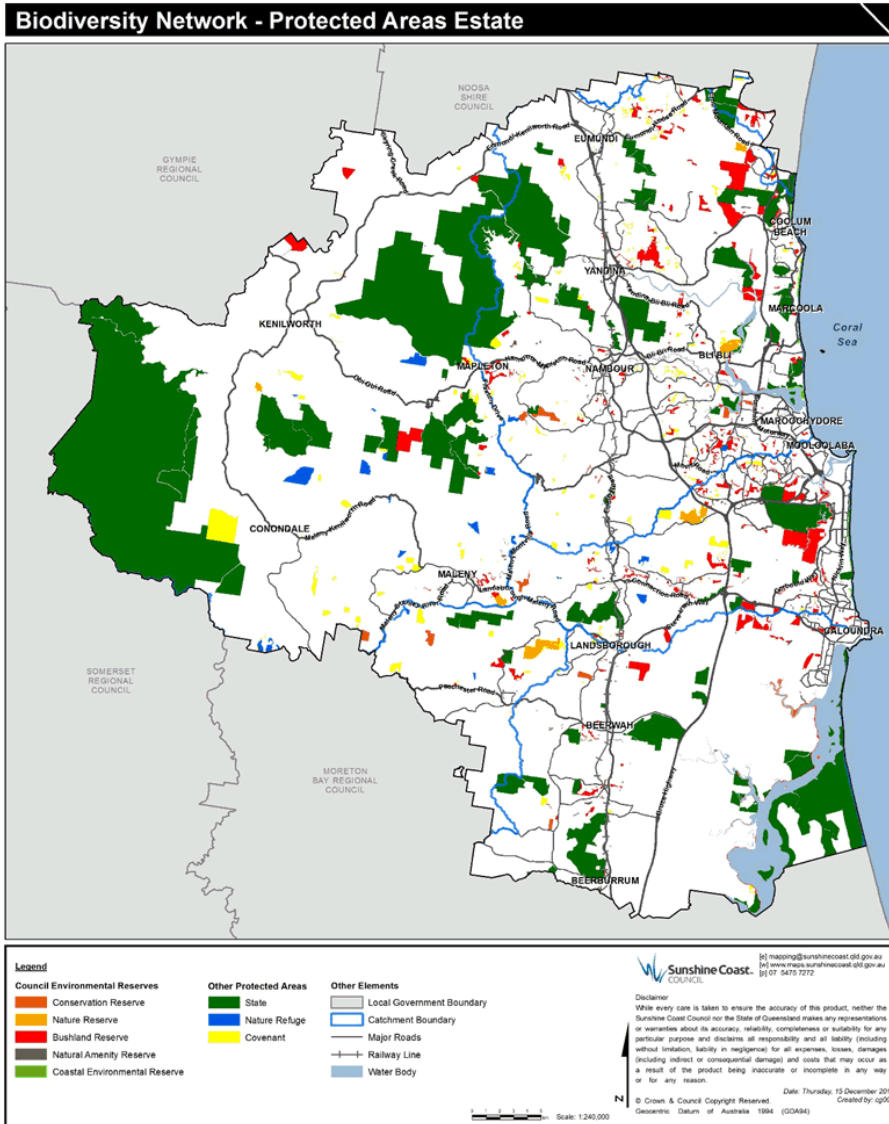


Figure 8: Protected areas estate



Strategic biodiversity corridors

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

The identification of these corridors (Figure 9) has been determined from existing local and regional strategic mapping and further refined using available vegetation, core and connecting habitat areas and conservation estate information.

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

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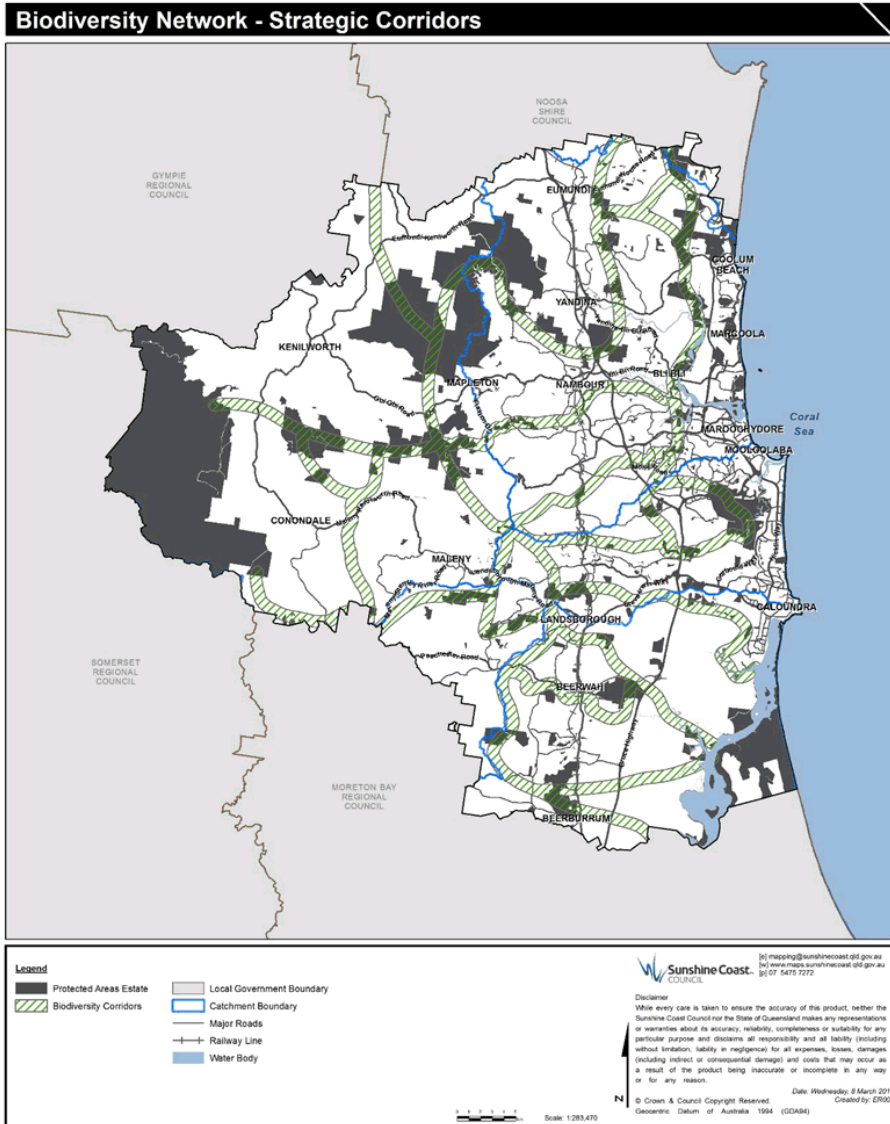


Figure 9: Strategic biodiversity corridors



Waterways and Wetlands Network Blueprint

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

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

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

Summary of the existing waterways and wetlands network of the Sunshine Coast

The existing waterways and wetlands network of the Sunshine Coast is made up of:

- all or part of six major river catchments. Refer Table 8
- 12,000km of mapped waterways
- 390ha of freshwater wetlands
- 80ha of public constructed waterbodies
- 300ha of canals.

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

Catchment	Area within Sunshine Coast LGA (km ²)	Fraction of catchment within LGA
Maroochy River	635	98%
Mooloolah River	223	100%
Pumicestone Passage (north)	457	58%
Mary River (upper)	848	9%
Stanley River (upper)	112	7%
Noosa River (south)	10	1%

Figure 10 shows the overall waterways and wetlands network of the Sunshine Coast LGA including six major catchments or part catchments and the following features:

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

Figures 11-15 provide this spatial extent of this information at a catchment scale.

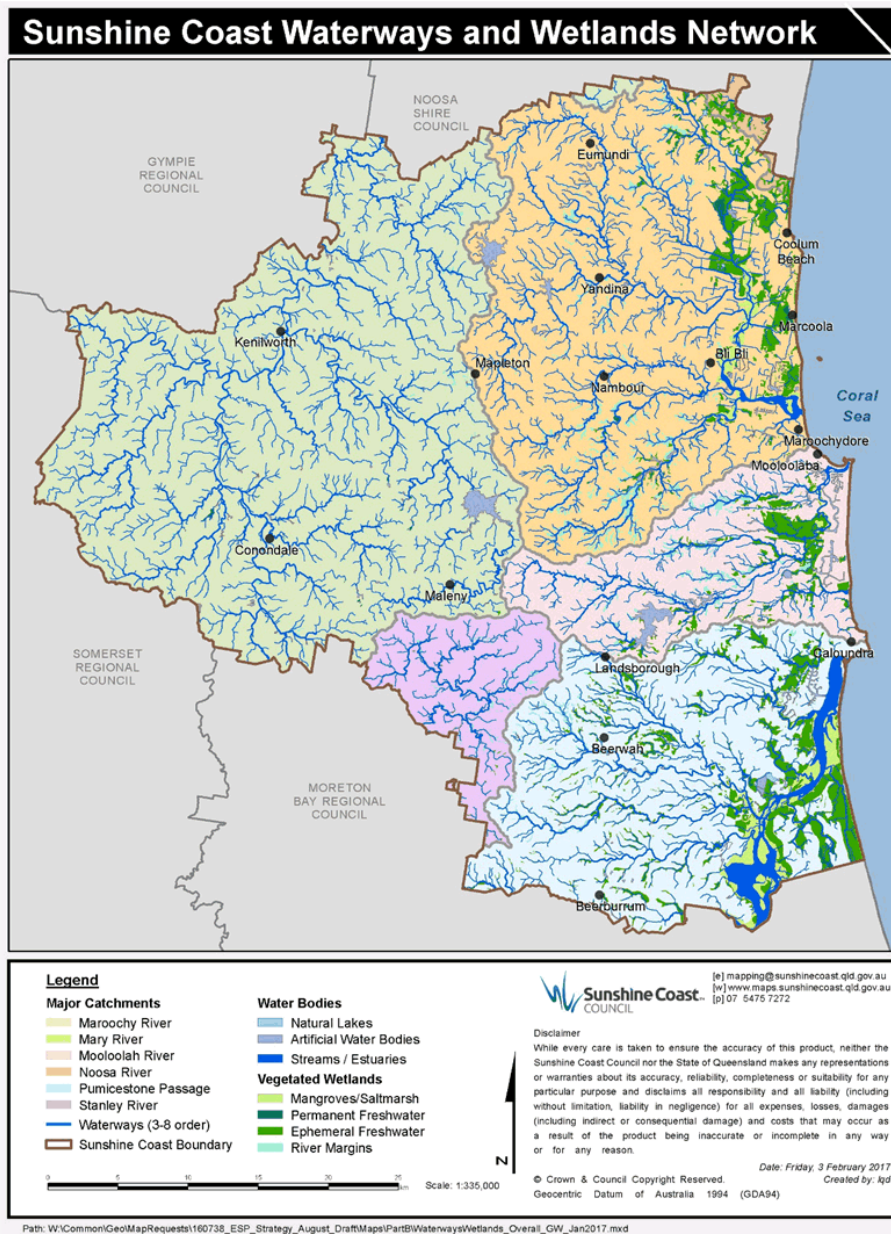


Figure 10: Waterways and wetlands network

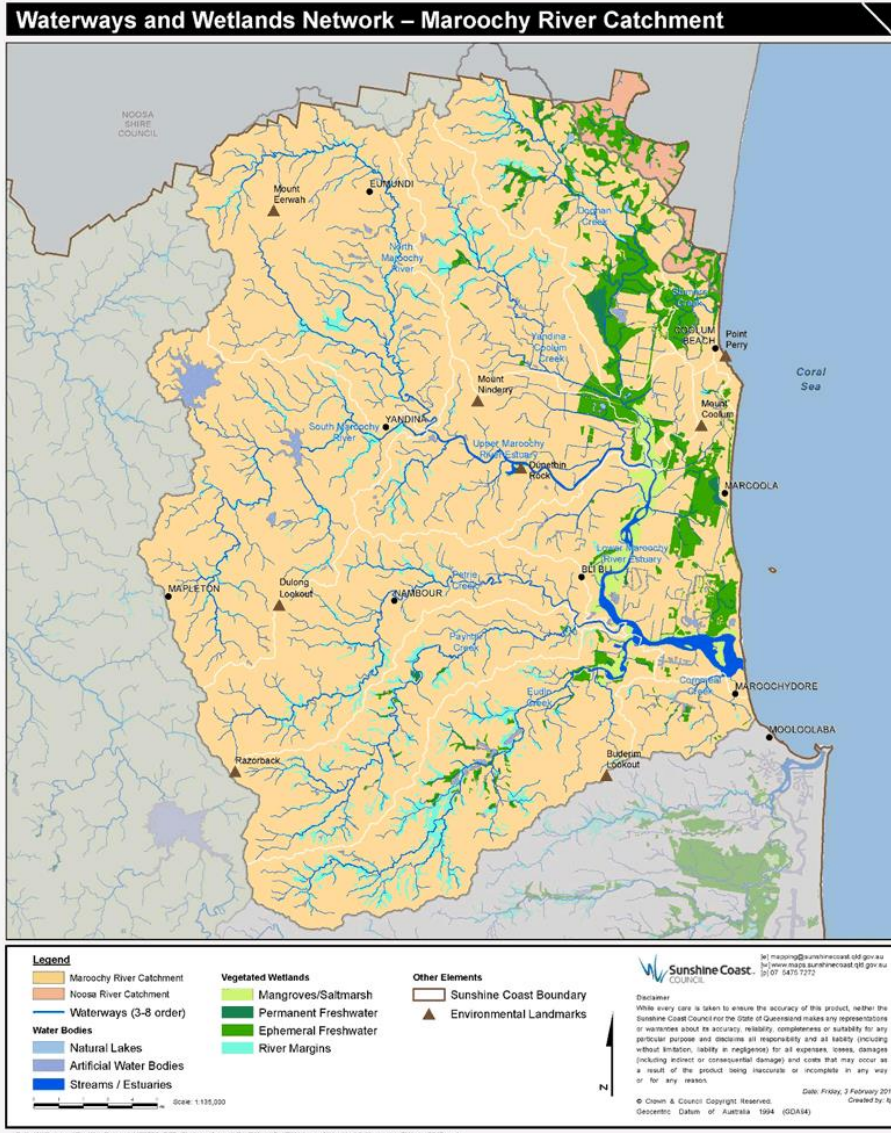


Figure 11: Maroochy River catchment

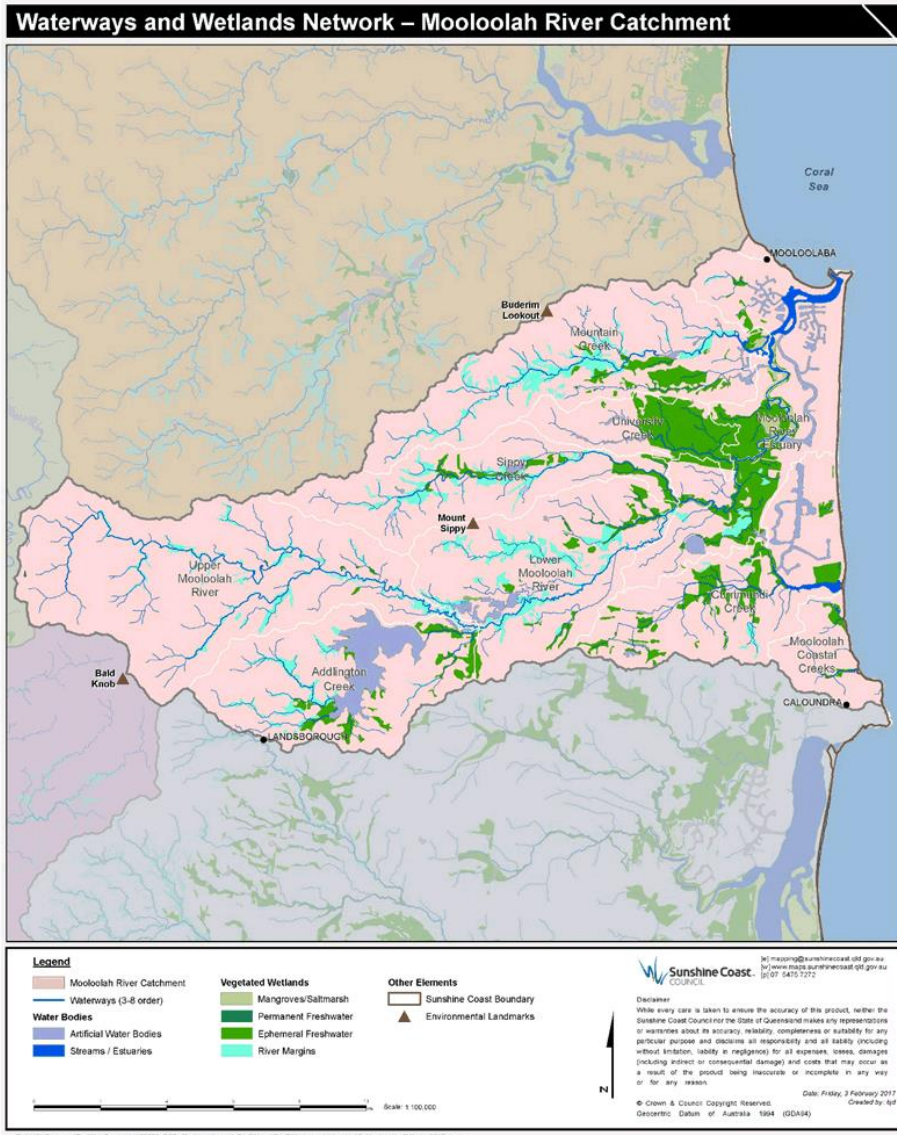


Figure 12: Moolooloh River catchment

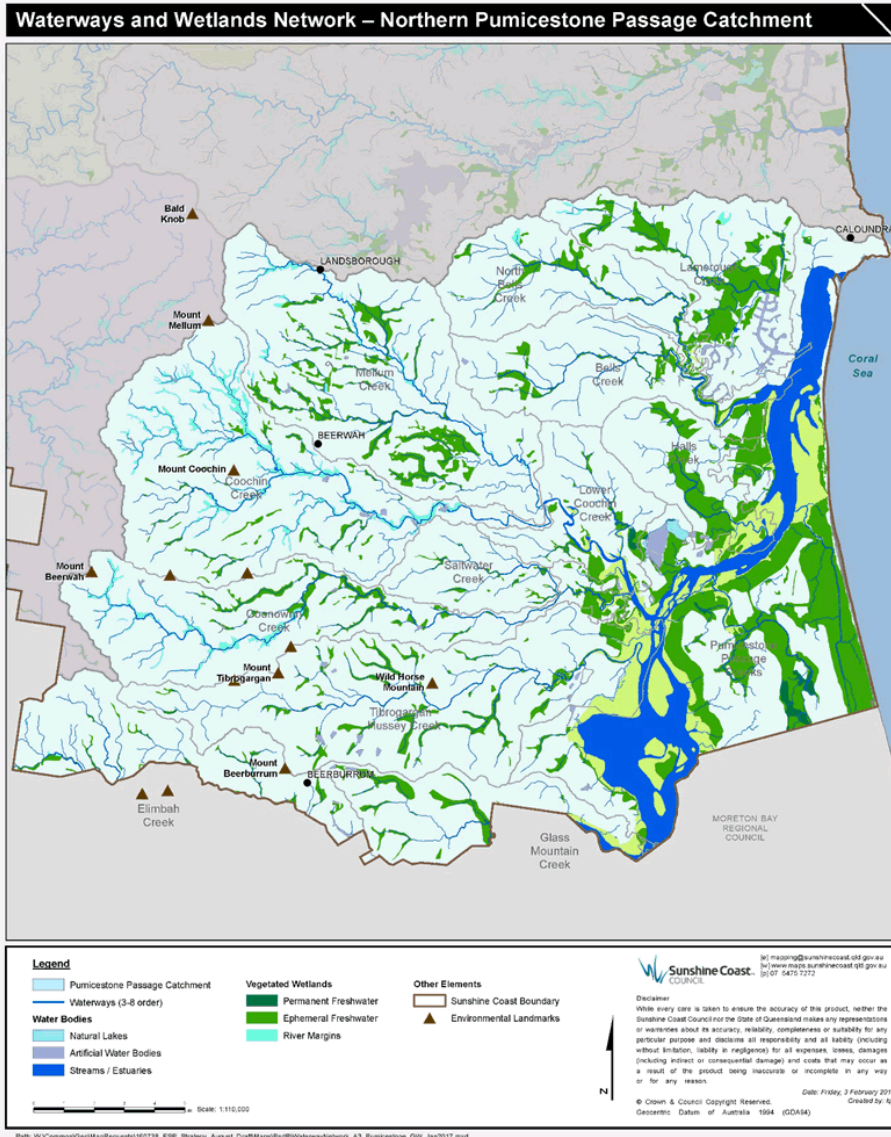


Figure 13: Northern Pumicestone Passage catchment



Figure 14: Upper Mary River catchment

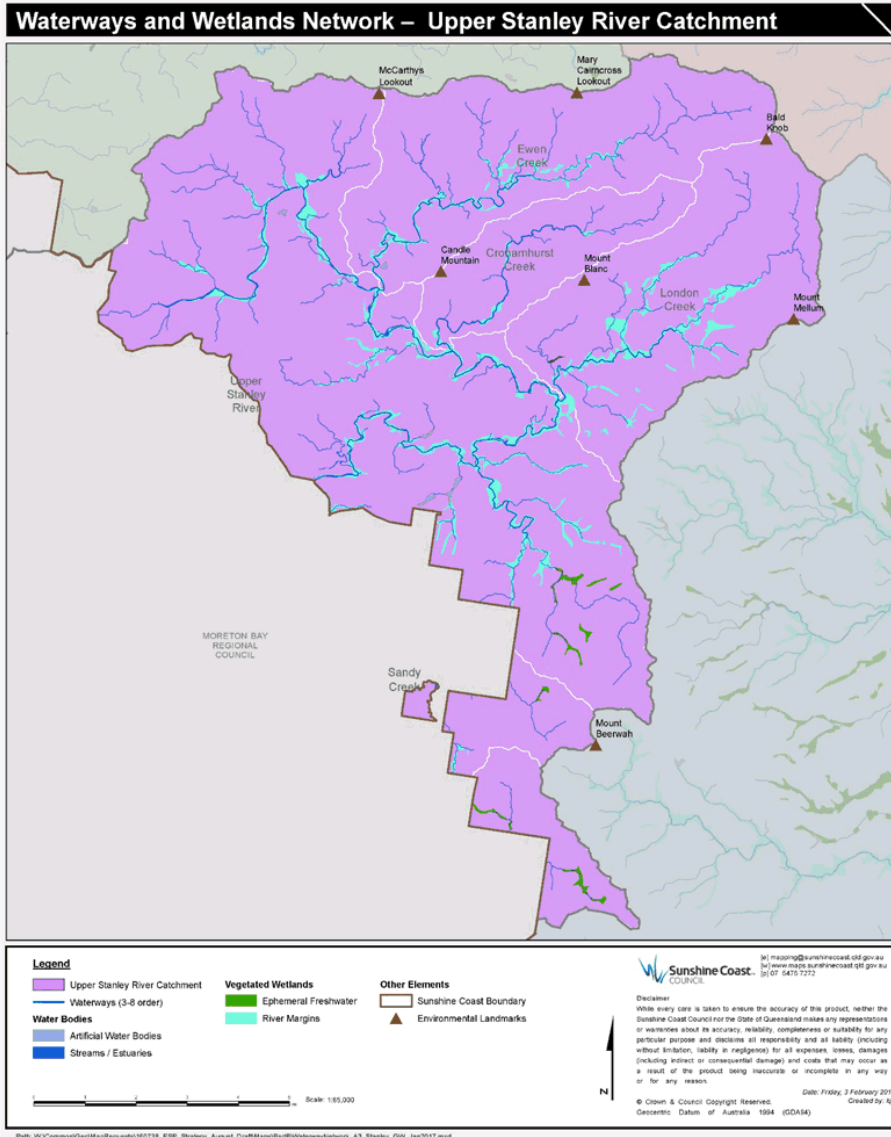


Figure 15: Upper Stanley River catchment



Coastal Network Blueprint

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

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

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

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

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

- Zone 1: Coolum to Mudjimba. Refer Figure 16.
- Zone 2: Mudjimba to Point Cartwright. Refer Figure 17.
- Zone 3: Point Cartwright to Caloundra Headland. Refer Figure 18.
- Zone 4: Caloundra Headland to Southern Boundary. Refer Figure 19.

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

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

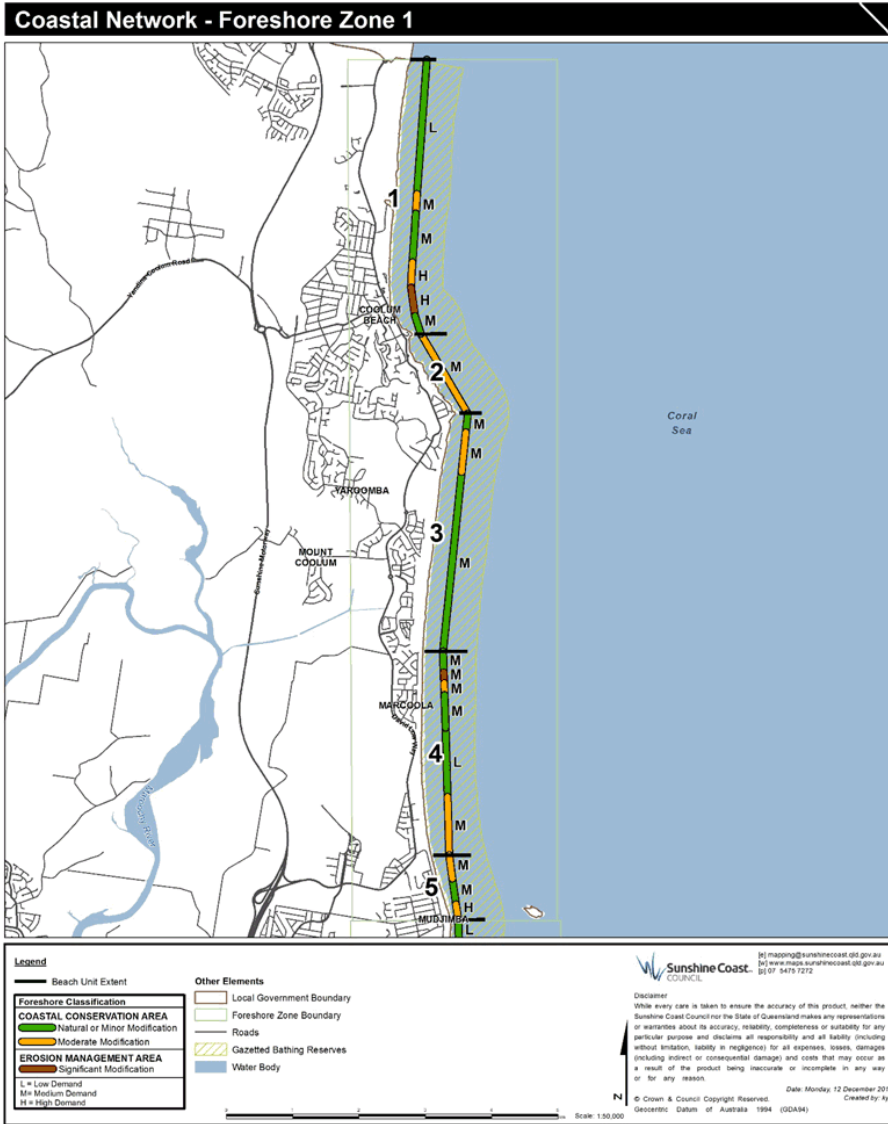


Figure 16: Foreshore zone 1

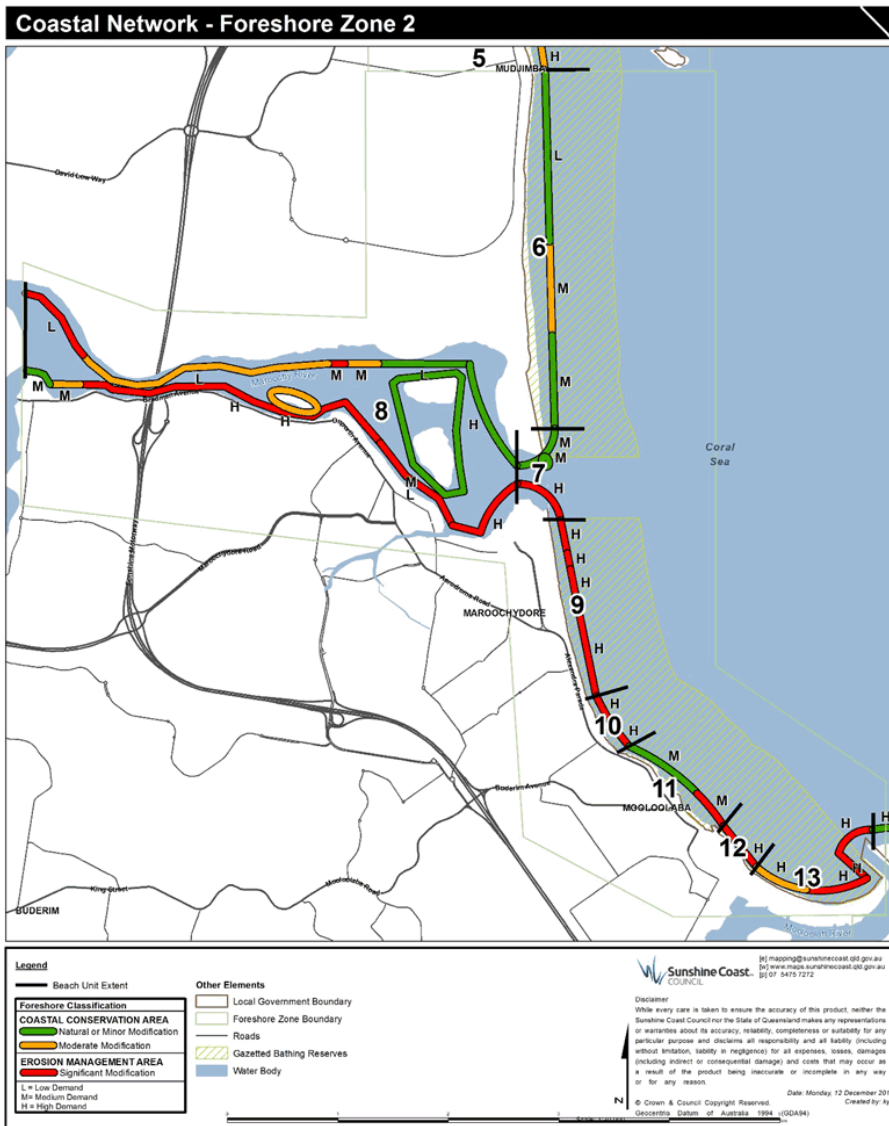


Figure 17: Foreshore zone 2

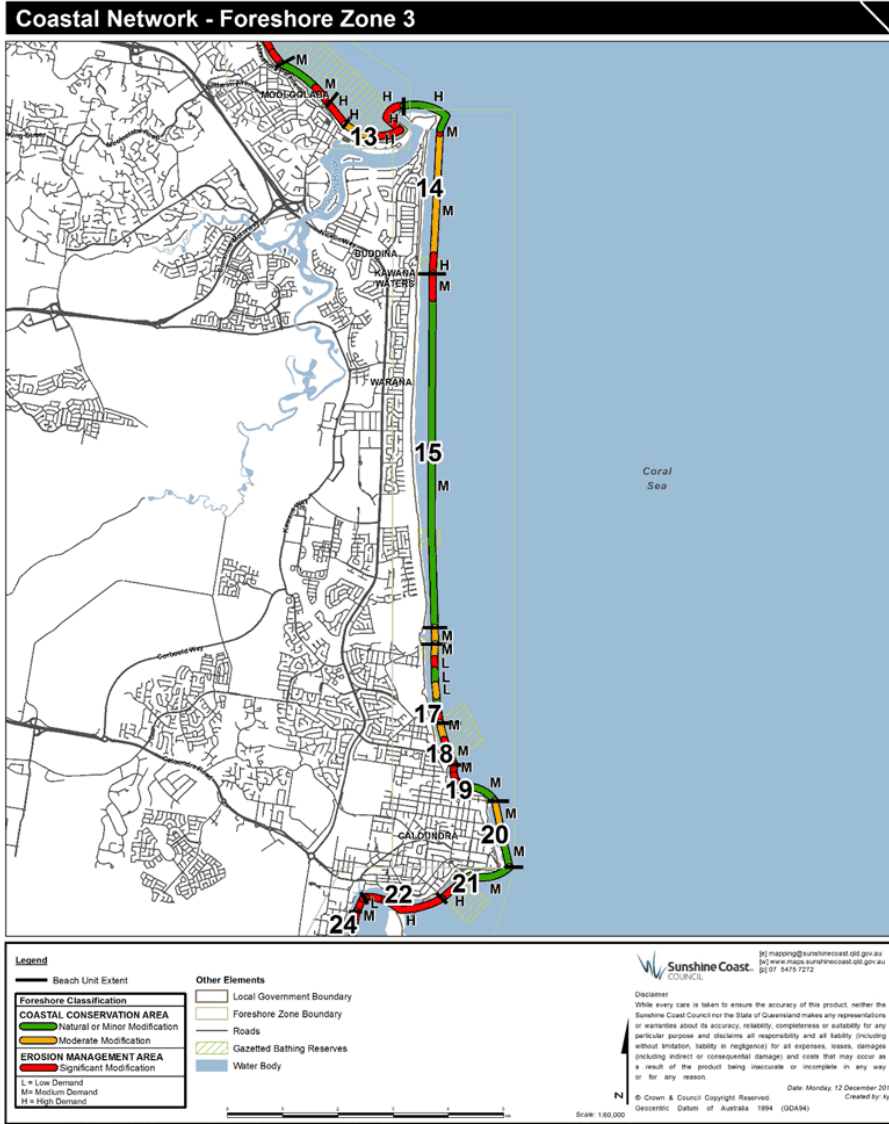


Figure 18: Foreshore zone 3

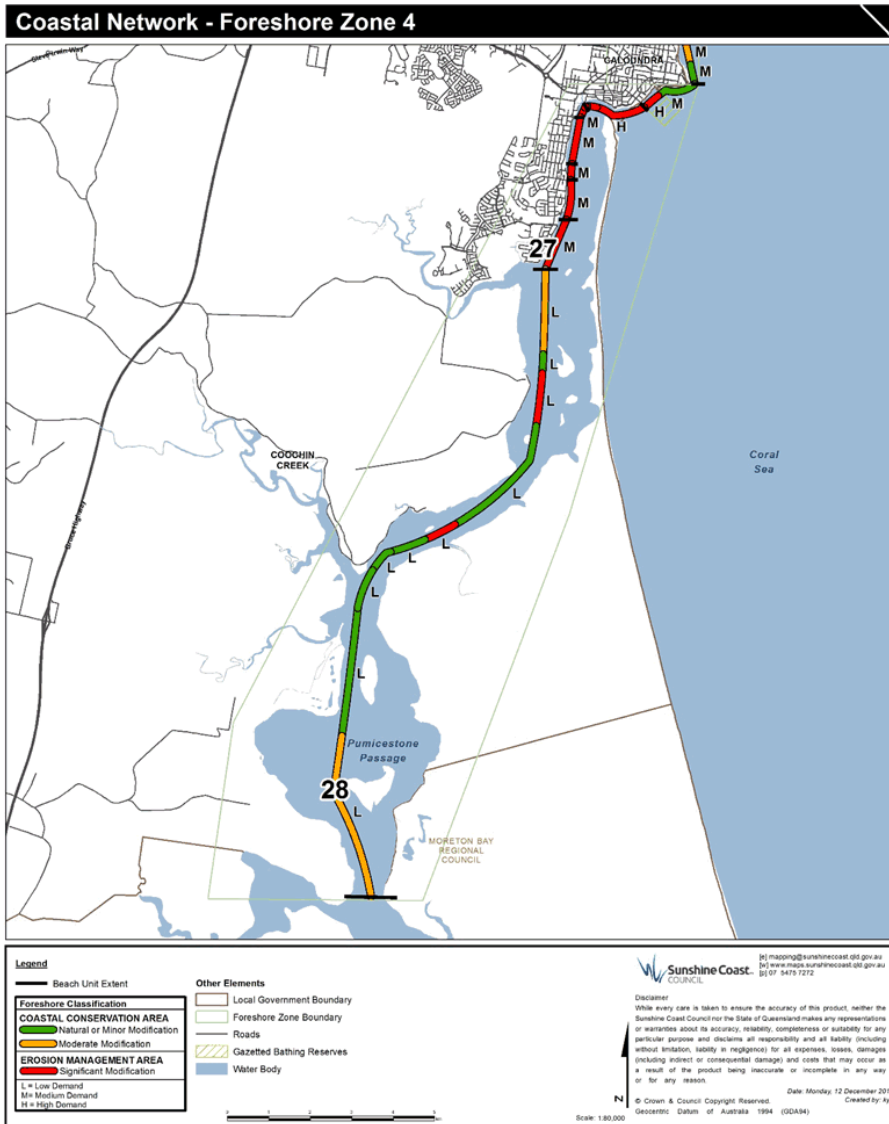


Figure 19: Foreshore zone 4



Open Space Network Blueprint

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mapping and further detailed population information of each Locality of Interest and District Catchment is available in Appendix 2 and 3. Refer Table 14 and 15 and Figure 36.

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

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



Summary of the existing Open Space network

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

Table 9: Area of existing open space network

	Category	Approx. area (ha)	Combined (ha)
Council Controlled	Recreation		
	Council-wide Recreation Parks	100	1,030
	District Recreation Parks	400	
	Local Recreation Parks	270	
	Amenity Reserves	160	
	Linear Parks/Esplanades	60	
	Landscape Corridors	40	
	Sport		
	Council-wide Sport grounds	140	1,810
	District and Local Sport grounds	470	
Specific Purpose Sport	1,200		
Environment reserves		Approx. 6,000	
Other	Other		
	Education Facility (ovals)	140	2,900
	SEQ Water Land	2,350	
	Utility (ie water and sewerage, drainage, waste, electricity)	290	
	Caravan Parks	100	

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



Council-wide recommendations

Profile

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

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

Current performance

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

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

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

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

Key recommendations

Refer Figure 20.

Council-wide recreation parks

- Ensure delivery of parks in Caloundra South, Palmview, Bokarina and Maroochydore.
- Investigate opportunities to provide a park in the Glass House Mountains for large community gatherings, events and recreation trail access.
- Develop and implement a master plan for Town Reserve, Caloundra.
- Investigate opportunities to provide new parks in Golden Beach, Meridan Plains and Peregrine Springs.
- Implement Place Making Mooloolaba Master Plan.
- Investigate opportunities for a park north of the Maroochy River.

- Investigate opportunities for development of a major recreation park in the hinterland.
- Develop and implement master plans for parks at Nambour, Coolumb and Montville.
- Investigate opportunities to provide parks along the Pumicestone Passage.

Council-wide sport grounds

- Investigate opportunities to service growth in Mooloolaba and Maroochydore.
- Ensure delivery of two proposed sport grounds in Caloundra South.
- Develop and implement master plans for sports facilities at Caloundra and Nambour/Woombye.



- Implement master plans at Maroochydore Multi Sports Complex and Kawana Sports Precinct.

Specific purpose sports

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

Recreation trails

- Continue to develop the Coastal Pathway.
- Plan and deliver a trail from Nambour to Coolum.

- Plan and deliver trails to connect significant sites within the Glass House Mountains.
- Expand a network of trails connecting east to west and north to south on the Sunshine Coast. Refer to Indicative Strategic Recreation Trails Map at Figure 21.

Green spaces

Refer Figure 22.

- Expand green spaces to strengthen conservation and recreation opportunities close to urban living.
- Investigate opportunities to support and develop inter urban and intra urban separation providing the green frame and recreation opportunities for urban communities.

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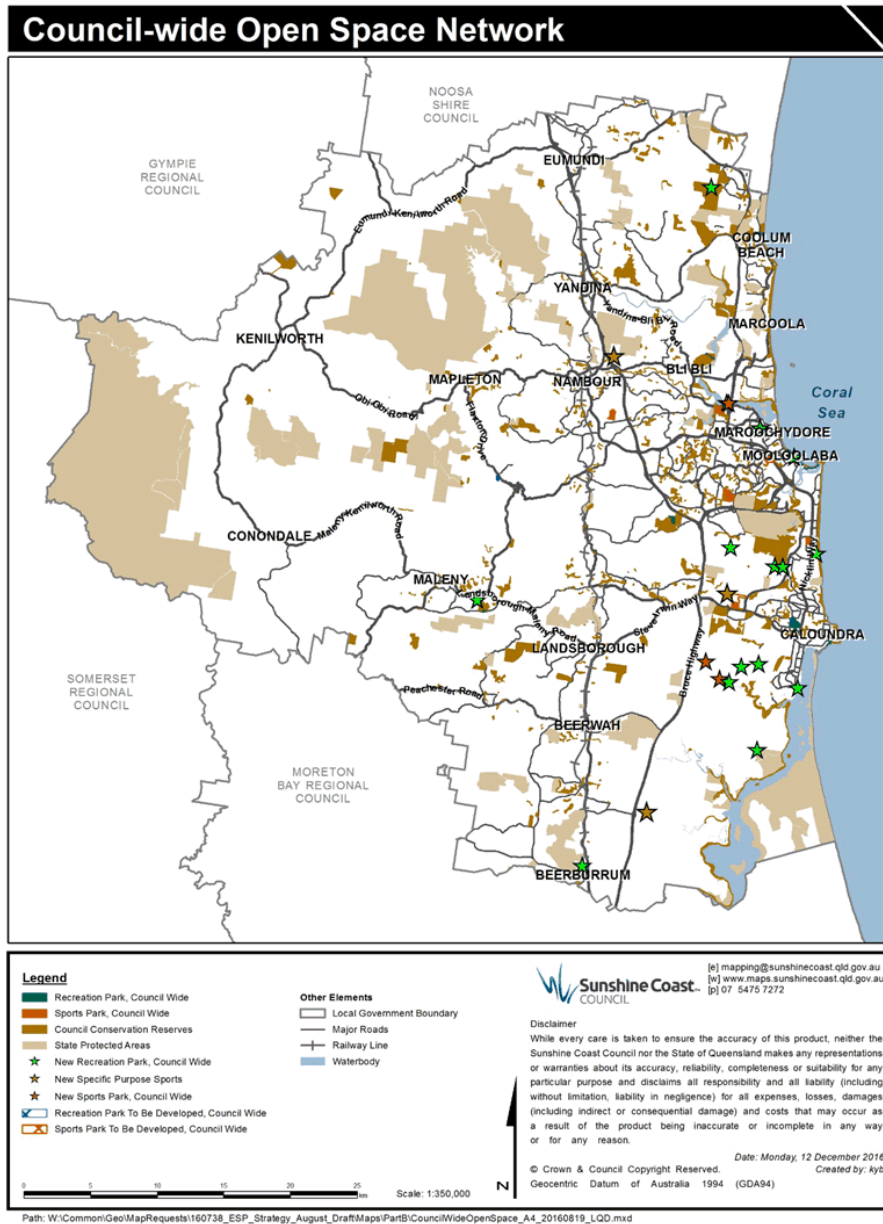


Figure 20: Existing and proposed future council-wide open space network



Figure 21: Significant trail connections



Figure 22: Proposed green spaces



District catchment - Urban A

Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

Current performance

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

Key recommendations

Refer Figure 23.

District recreation parks

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

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

District sport grounds

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



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

Recreation trails

Refer Figure 21.

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

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

Local recreation parks

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

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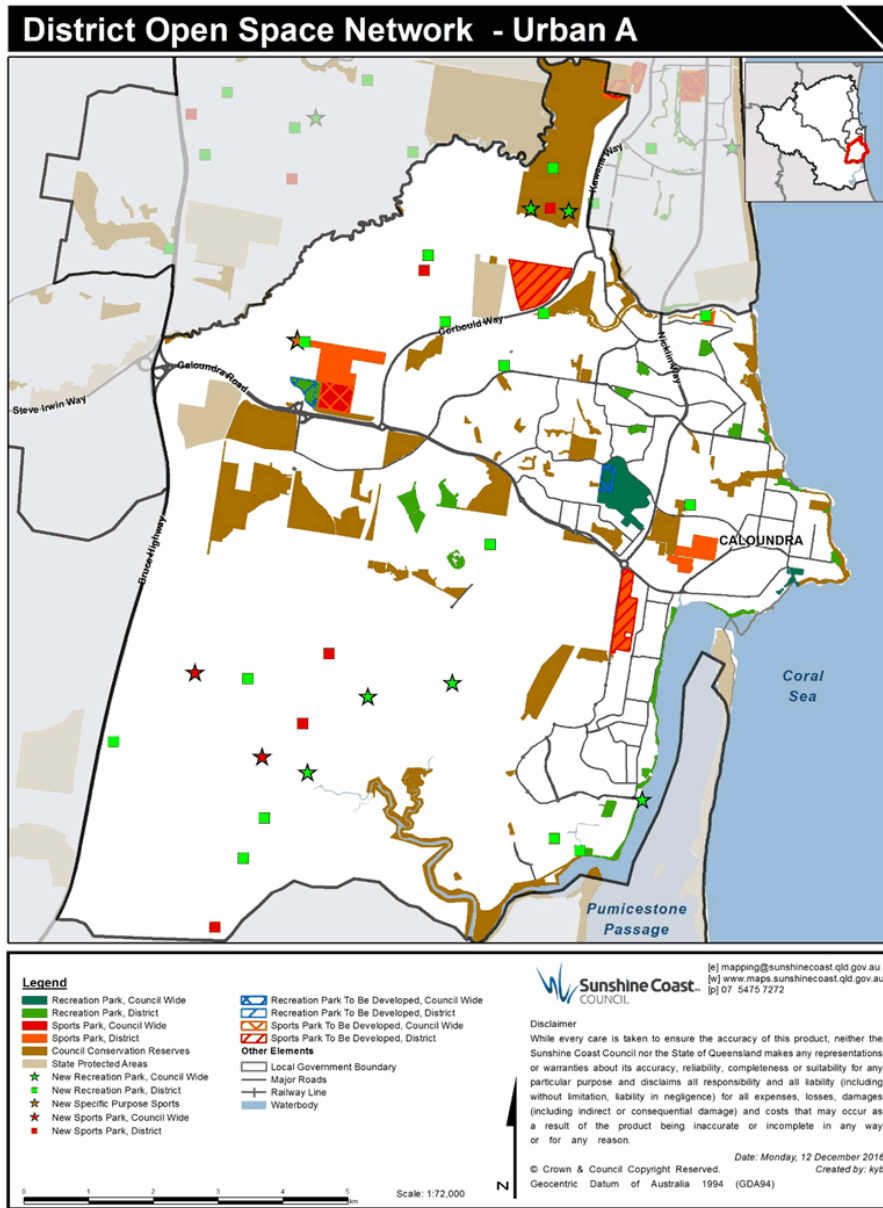


Figure 23: Open space – district catchment Urban A – existing and proposed future network



District catchment - Urban B

Profile

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

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

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

- Wurtulla - Buddina and District
- Mountain Creek

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

Current performance

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

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

Key recommendations

Refer Figure 24.

District recreation parks

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

District sport grounds

- Continue to monitor the potential development of additional sports facilities

at Western Fields or identify an alternative location.

Recreation trails

Refer Figure 21.

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

Local recreation parks

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

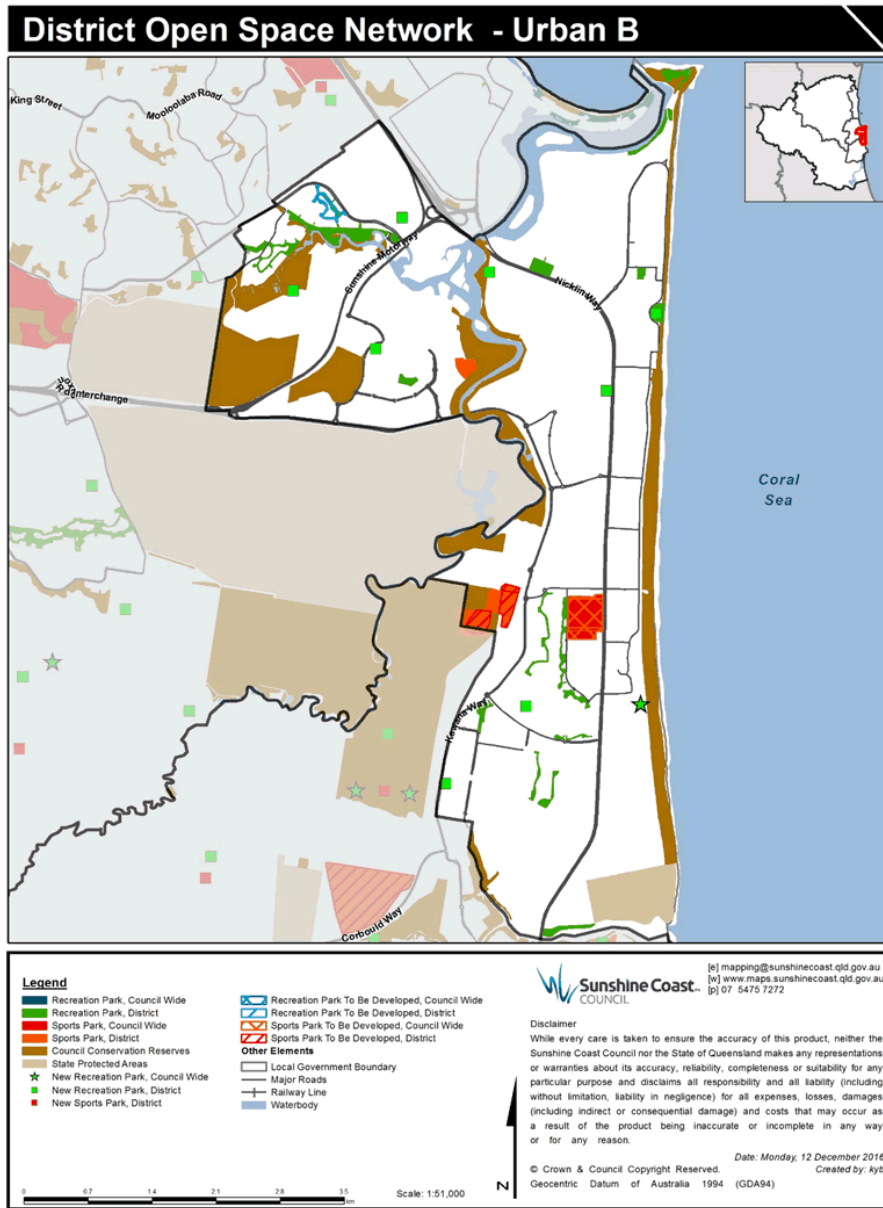


Figure 24: Open space - district catchment Urban B – existing and proposed future network



District catchment - Urban C

Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

Current performance

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

Key recommendations

Refer Figure 25.

District recreation parks

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

District sport grounds

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

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

Recreation trails

Refer Figure 21.

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

Local recreation parks

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



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

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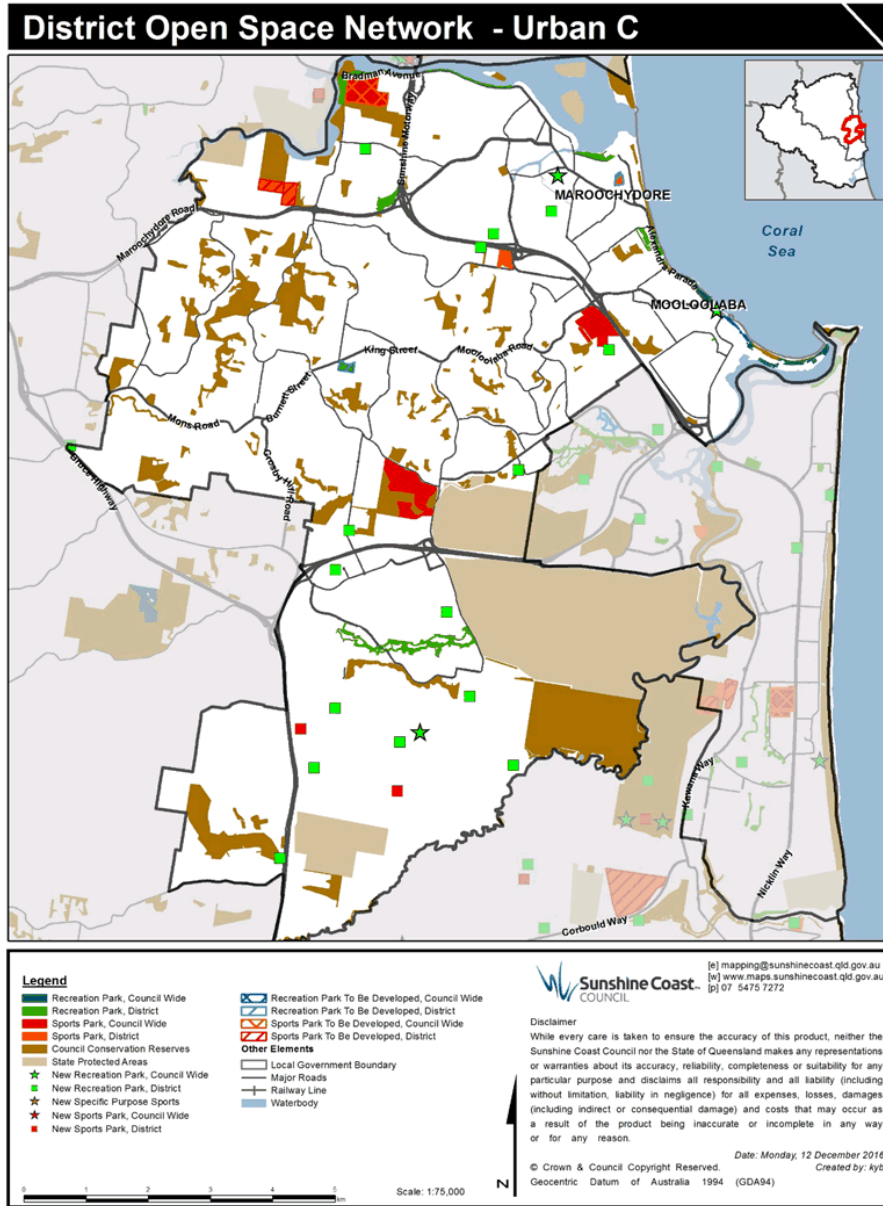


Figure 25: Open space - district catchment Urban C – existing and proposed future network



District catchment - Urban D

Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

Current performance

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

Key recommendations

Refer Figure 26.

District recreation parks

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

District sport grounds

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

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

Recreation trails

Refer Figure 21.

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

Local recreation parks

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

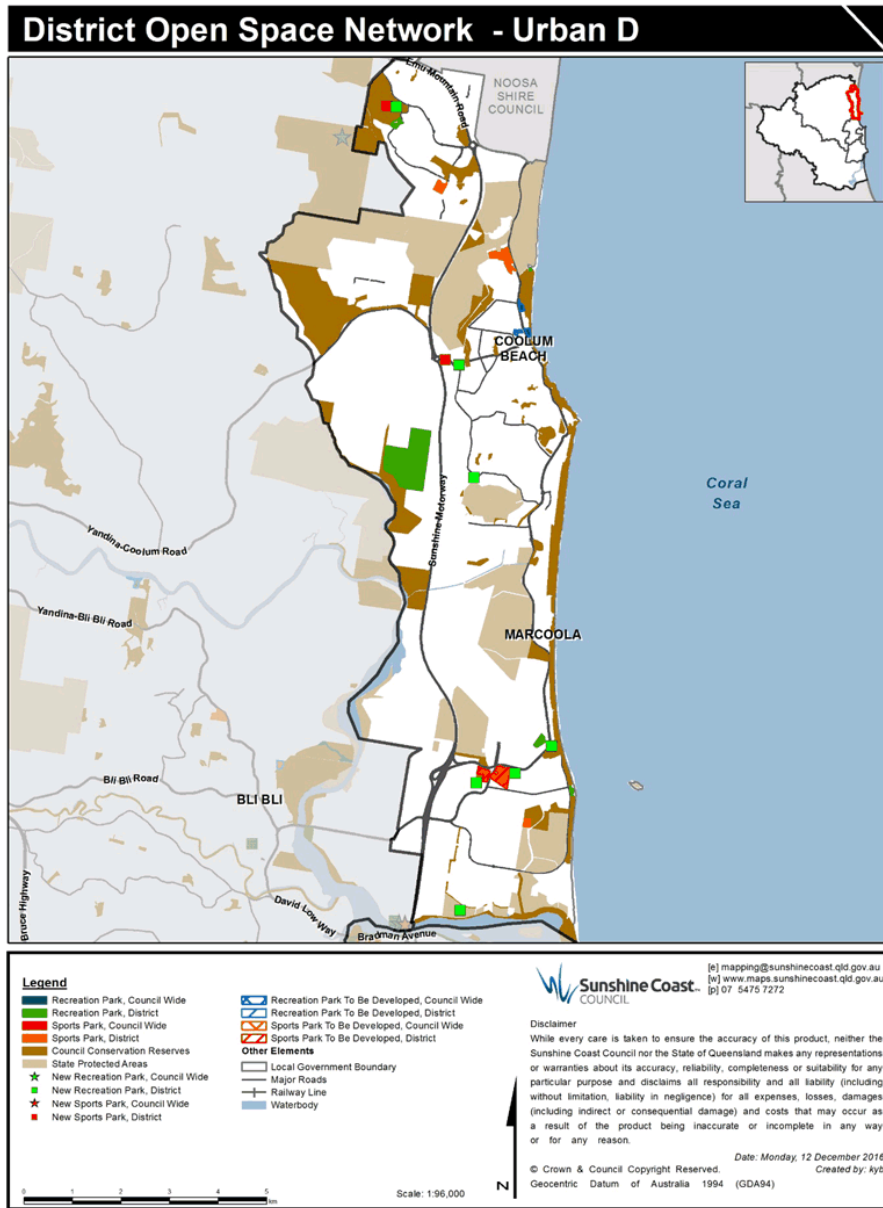


Figure 26: Open space - district catchment Urban D – existing and proposed future network



District catchment - Rural 1

Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

Current performance

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

Key recommendations

Refer Figure 27.

District recreation parks

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

District sport grounds

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

Recreation trails

Refer Figure 21.

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

Local recreation parks

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

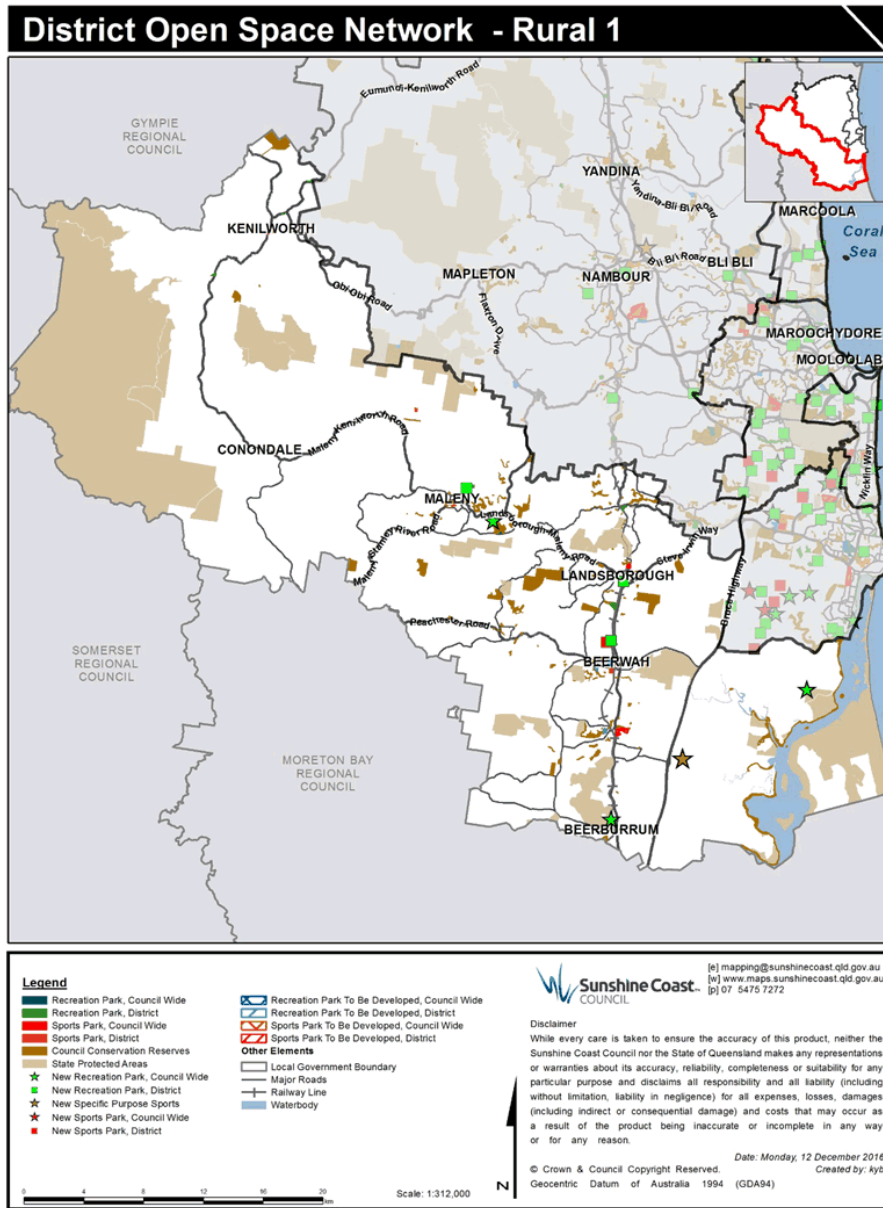


Figure 27: Open space - district catchment Rural 1 – existing and proposed future network



District catchment - Rural 2

Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

Current performance

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

Key recommendations

Refer Figure 28.

District recreation parks

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

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

District sport grounds

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



Recreation trails

Refer Figure 21.

- Investigate options for an east west connection between Kirbys Road Environmental Reserve and the Great Walk.
- Plan and deliver an east-west trail with local links and extensions between Nambour and Coolum.
- Investigate opportunities for an east west connection between the Doonan Environmental Reserve and Eumundi.

- Investigate provision of a trail head/ park at Mount Ninderry.

Local recreation parks

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

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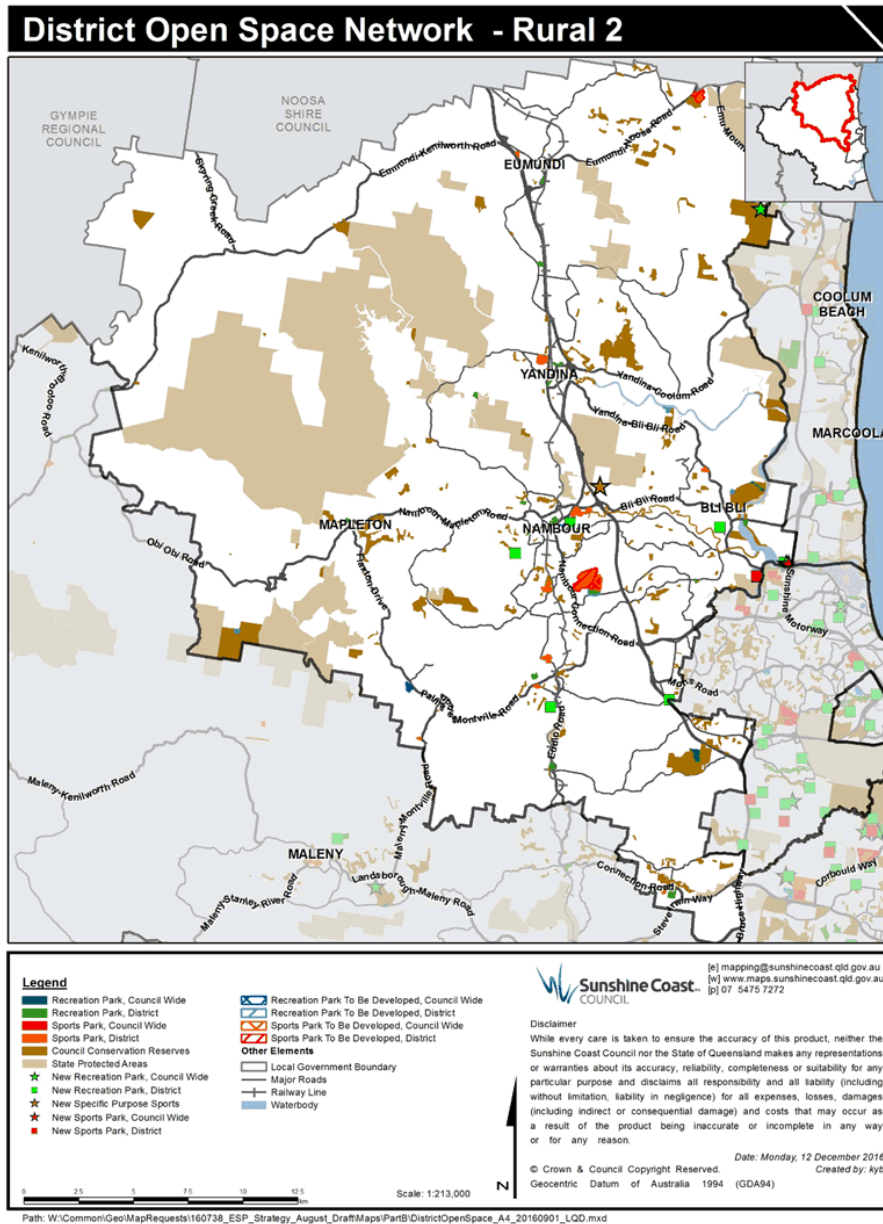


Figure 28: Open space - district catchment Rural 2 – existing and proposed future network



Network Blueprint summary

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

Table 10: Summary of open space network recommendations

Category	District Catchment	# Required	Land secured through IA	Additional land required
Council-wide Recreation	Council-wide	15	52ha	160ha
District Recreation	Urban A	14	28ha	45ha
	Urban B	7	2.1ha	26ha
	Urban C	16	13.2ha	53ha
	Urban D	6	-	30ha
	Rural 1	3	-	15ha
	Rural 2	6	-	28ha
Local Recreation	All LOI	30 (excluding IA requirements)	79.6ha	15ha
Civic Parks	Urban A	-	-	-
	Urban B	1	0.4ha	-
	Urban C	3	3.0ha	6ha
	Urban D	-	-	-
	Rural 1	1	-	3ha
	Rural 2	2	-	1ha
Council-wide Sports	Council-wide	3	27.5ha	20ha
District Sports	Urban A	5	22.5ha	30ha
	Urban B	-	-	-
	Urban C	3	26.7ha	15ha
	Urban D	2	-	30ha
	Rural 1	1	-	15ha
	Rural 2	2	-	30ha
Specific Purpose Sport	Council-wide	3 recommendations, no specific land requirements identified		
Recreation Trails	A number of strategic recreation trail connections are identified in the council-wide and District Blueprints. Detailed network planning is provided in the Recreation Trails Plan.			



Social Infrastructure Network Blueprint

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mapping and further detailed population information of each Locality of Interest and District Catchment is available in Appendix 2 and 3, Table 14 and 15, and Figure 36.

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

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



Summary of the existing Social Infrastructure network

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

Table 11: Existing social infrastructure network

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

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



Council-wide recommendations

Profile

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

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

Over the life of this Strategy, a new principal activity centre will be established in Maroochydore. There is an opportunity to establish significant council-wide infrastructure within this development to cater for the needs of a community of approximately 500,000 people.

Current performance

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

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

Key recommendations

Refer Figure 29.

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

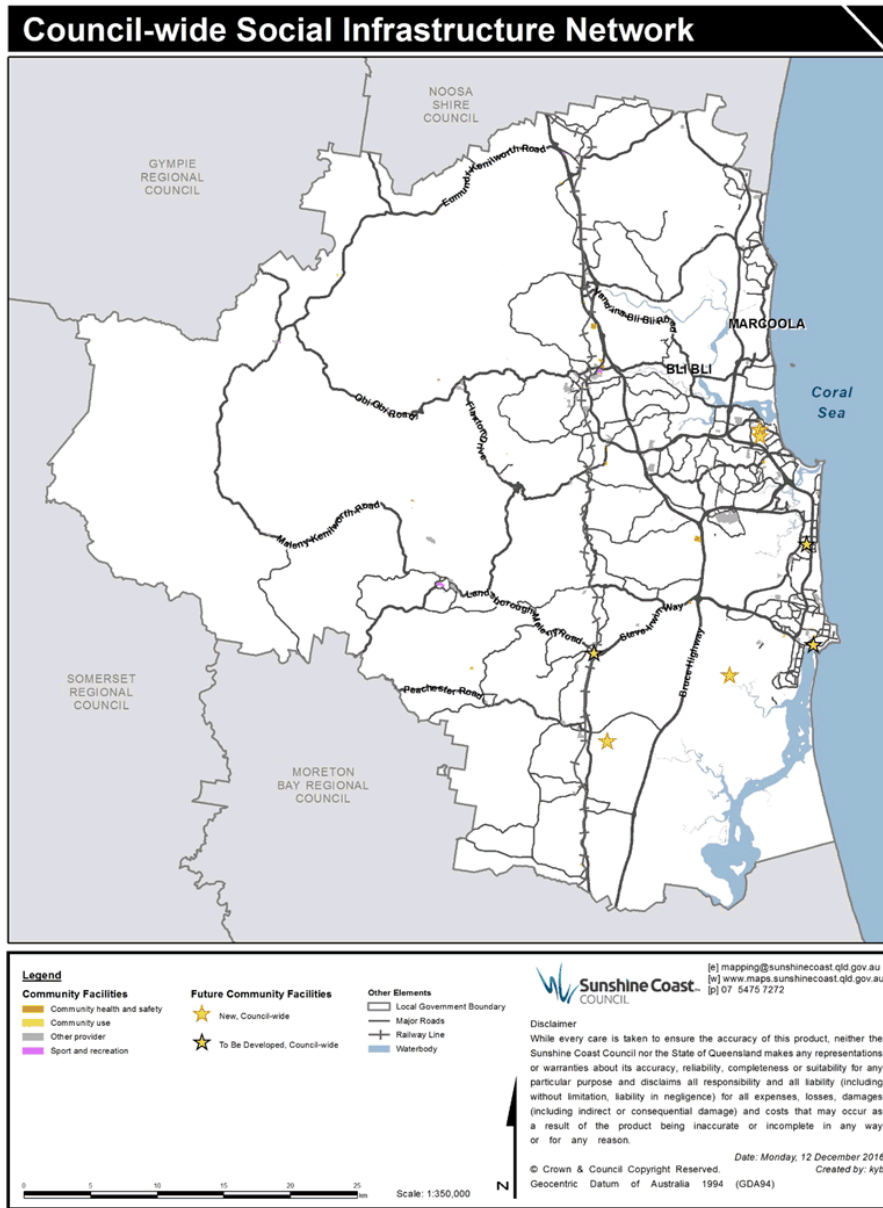


Figure 29: Council-wide social infrastructure network



District catchment - Urban A

Profile

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

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

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

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

Current performance

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

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

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

Strategic infrastructure includes five patrolled beaches, Caloundra Cemetery and 30 public amenities. Facilities by other providers include 12 schools and 12 churches, many of which have halls available for community use, and the State owned Caloundra Neighbourhood Centre.

Key recommendations

Refer Figure 30.

District

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

- Consider complementary district level cultural functions.
- Advocate for the timely delivery of a State Emergency Services Unit in Caloundra South.
- Monitor the capacities of existing infrastructure to cater for forecast population growth and community demand and investigate enhanced capacities as required.

Local

- Facilitate local community venues in Pelican Waters, Golden Beach, Currimundi and six in Caloundra South.
- Facilitate the delivery of up to 13 smaller community facilities in Caloundra South

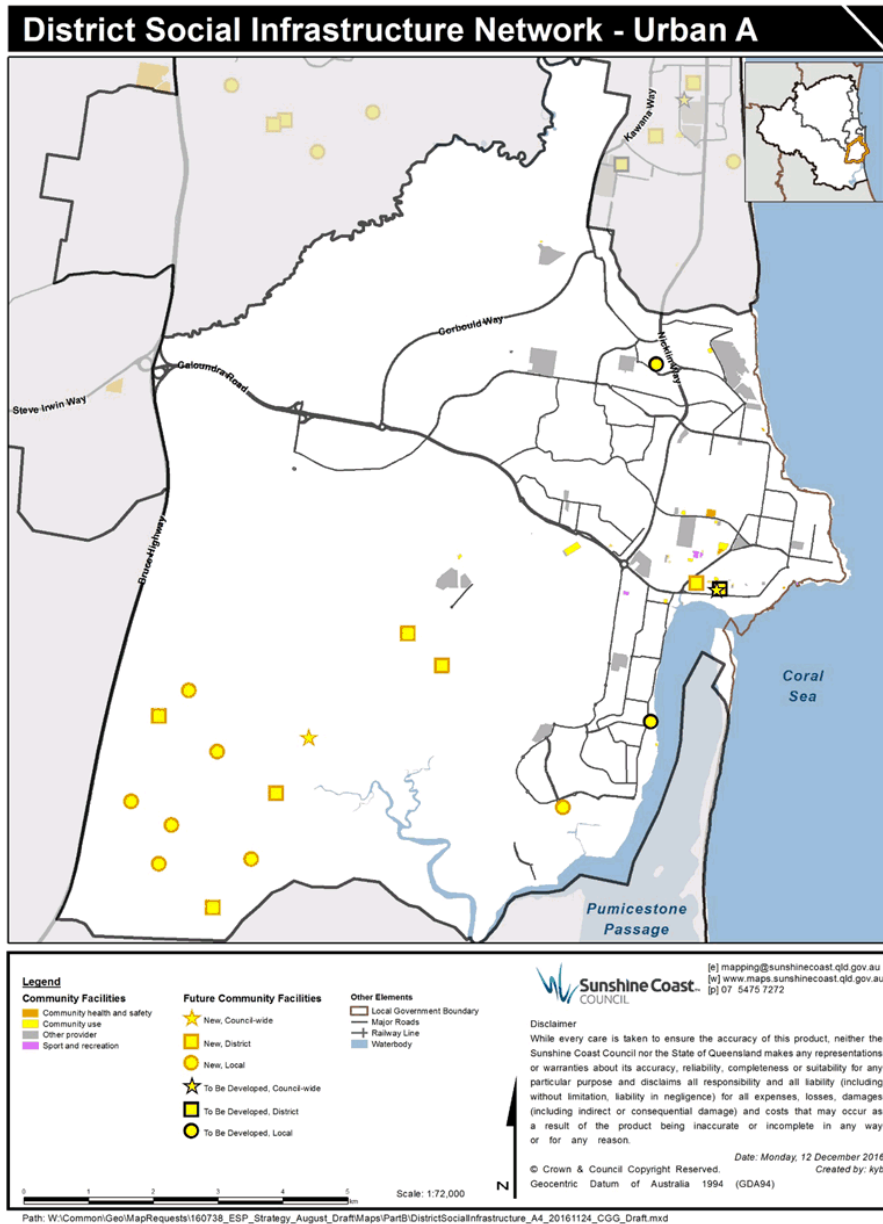


Figure 30: Social infrastructure - district catchment Urban A – existing and proposed future network



District catchment - Urban B

Profile

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

- Wurtulla - Buddina and District
- Mountain Creek

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

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

Current performance

Council-wide infrastructure includes the Lake Kawana Community Centre.

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

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

Strategic infrastructure includes two patrolled beaches and 20 public amenities.

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

There is an opportunity to relocate and enhance the capacity of the Kawana Library in the emerging Kawana major activity centre and integrate cultural functions. With significant sports infrastructure already in place (Kawana Sports Precinct), there is an opportunity to enhance the capacity of the Kawana Aquatic Centre to a council-wide facility.

Key recommendations

Refer Figure 31.

District

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

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

Local

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

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

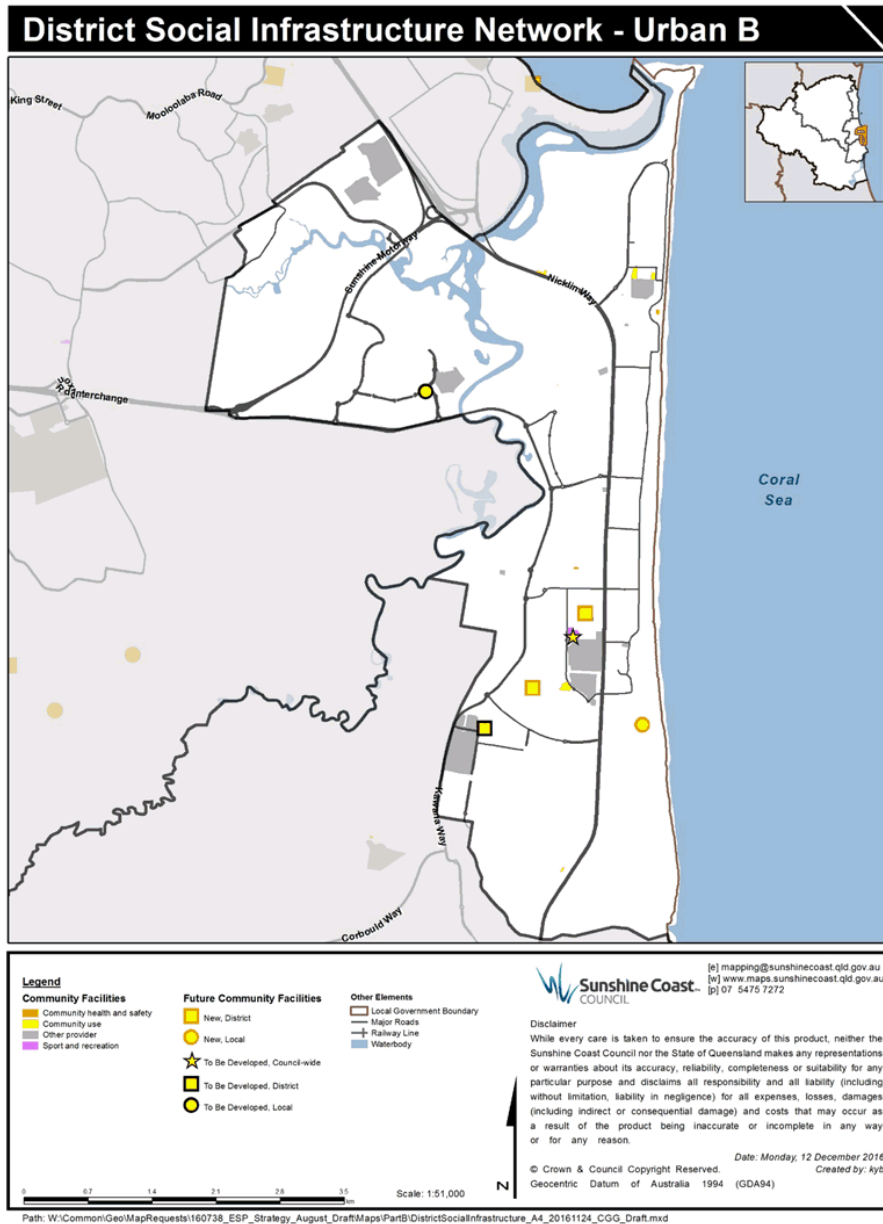


Figure 31: Social infrastructure - district catchment Urban B – existing and proposed future network



District catchment - Urban C

Profile

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

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

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

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

Current performance

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

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

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

Strategic infrastructure includes Buderim Cemetery (closed to new burials), five patrolled beaches and 29 public amenities.

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

Key recommendations

Refer Figure 32.

District

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

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

Local

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

Actions

- Prepare an integrated Community Facilities Plan for Sippy Downs and Palmview.



- Facilitate continued and enhanced community access to facilities through partnerships and advocacy.

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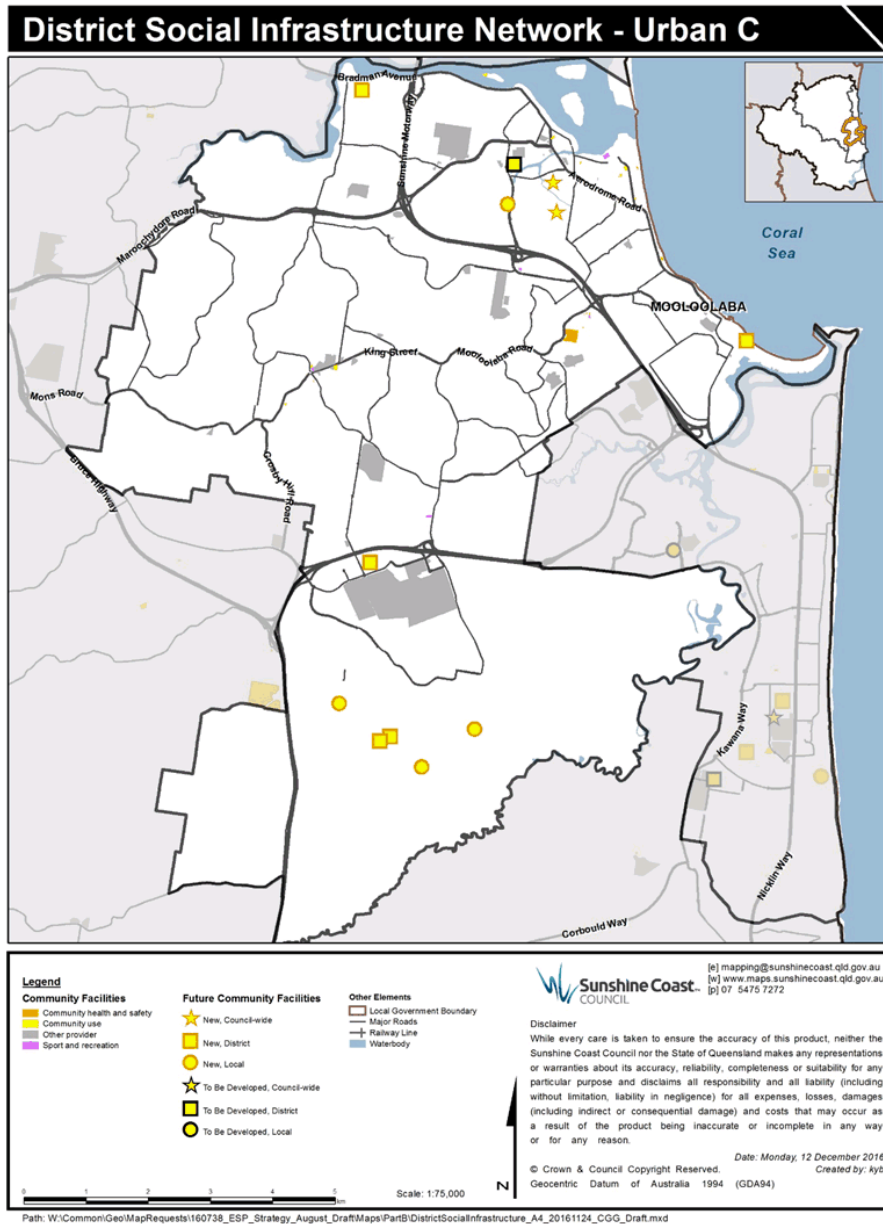


Figure 32: Social infrastructure - district catchment Urban C – existing and proposed future network



District catchment - Urban D

Profile

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

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

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

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

Current performance

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

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

Strategic infrastructure includes nine patrolled beaches, council-wide lifeguard headquarters and 17 public amenities.

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

Key recommendations

Refer Figure 33.

District

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

Local

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

demand and investigate enhanced capacities as required.

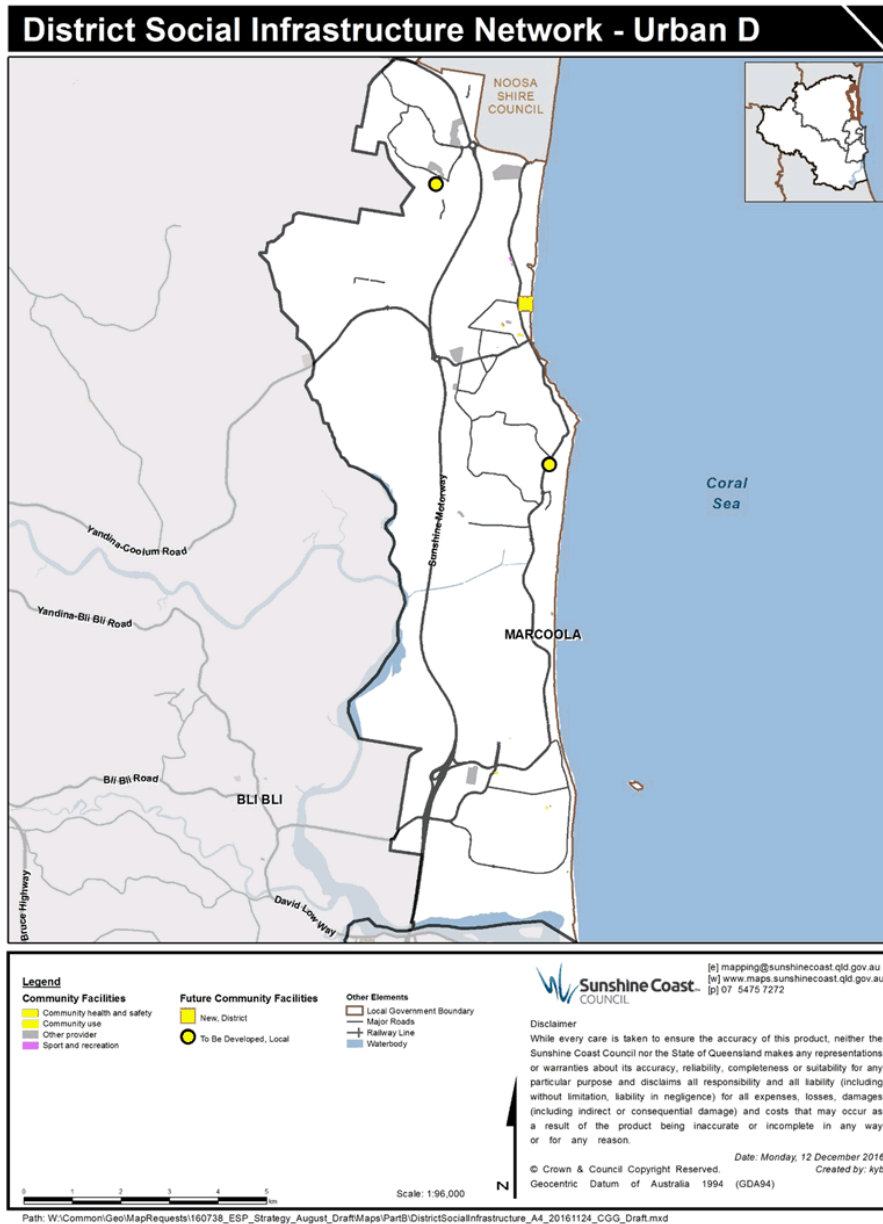


Figure 33: Social infrastructure - district catchment Urban D – existing and proposed future network



District catchment - Rural 1

Profile

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

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

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

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

Current performance

Council-wide infrastructure includes the Maleny Showgrounds.

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

Local infrastructure includes 13 multi-purpose community venues including a large number of community halls distributed across the district, 9 venues predominantly used for community support or specific purpose activities, Kenilworth local library and Mooloolah, Maleny, Conondale and Kenilworth community pools.

Strategic infrastructure includes Beerwah, Peachester, Witta and Mooloolah cemeteries (open to new burials), Beerburrum Cemetery (closed to new burials) and 32 public amenities.

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

Key recommendations

Refer Figure 34.

District

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

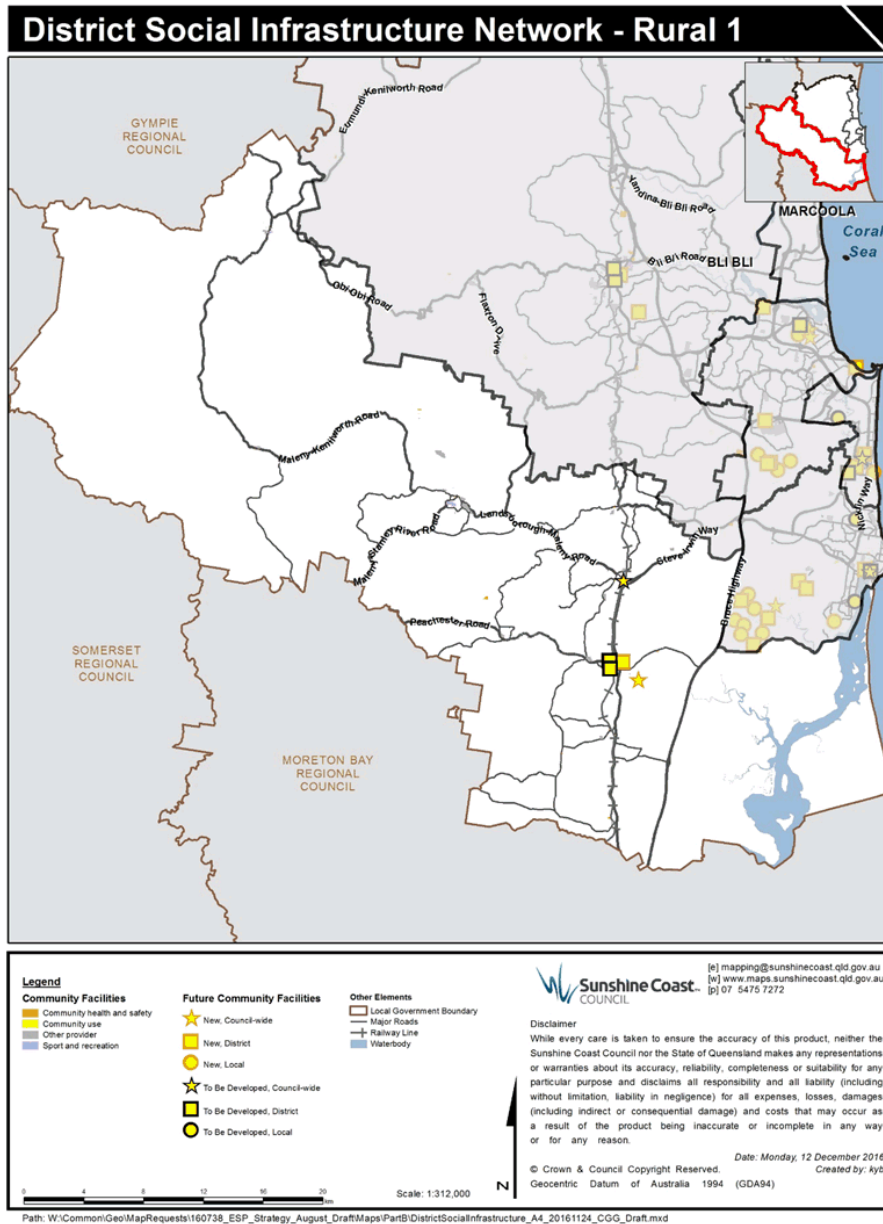


Figure 34: Social infrastructure – district catchment Rural 1 – existing and proposed future network



District catchment - Rural 2

Profile

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

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

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

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

Current performance

Council-wide infrastructure includes the Nambour Showgrounds.

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

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

Strategic infrastructure includes Nambour Garden, Kulangoor, Yandina, Mapleton, Eumundi and Gheerulla cemeteries (open to new burials), Woombye, Diddillibah and Nambour cemeteries (closed to new burials) and 41 public amenities.

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

Key recommendations

Refer Figure 35.

District

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

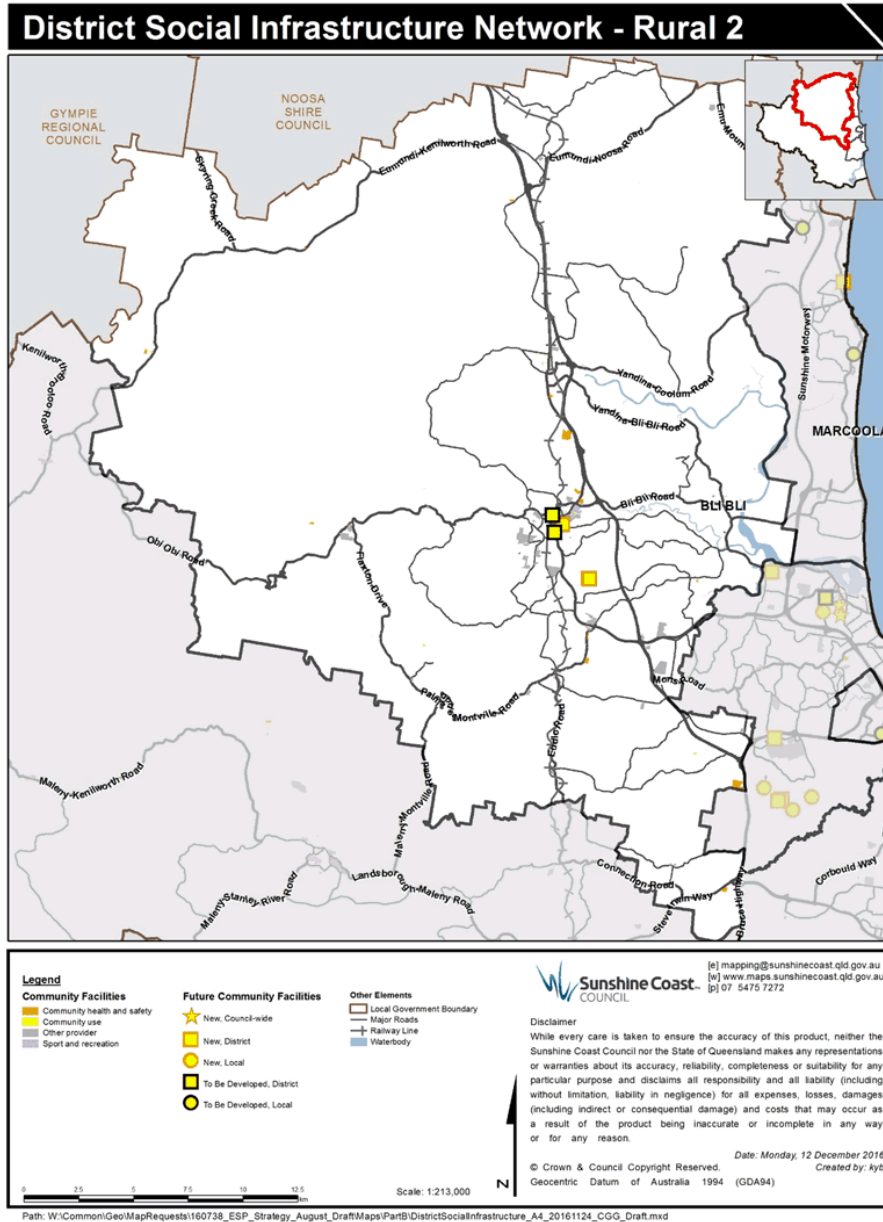


Figure 35: Social infrastructure – district catchment Rural 2 – existing and proposed future network



Network Blueprint summary

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

Table 12: Summary of social infrastructure network recommendations

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



Hierarchy	District	Location	Recommendation	Action
Local	Urban B	Bokarina Beach**	Local community venue– potentially to include Lifeguard facilities	controlled land) New (Land secured)
	Urban B	Brightwater	Local community venue	To be developed (council controlled land)
	Urban C	Palmview****	3 local community venues	New (Land secured)
	Urban C	Sippy Downs****	Local community venue to be integrated with library	New (Refer to library)
	Urban C	Maroochydore*****	Local community venue integrated with the Sunshine Coast wide library	New (Refer to library)
	Urban C	Sunshine Cove	Local community venue	Gross Floor Area to be contributed
	Urban D	Peregian Springs	Local community venue	To be developed (council controlled land)
	Urban D	Yaroomba	Local community venue	To be developed (council controlled land)
Neighbourhood	Urban A	Caloundra South*	Up to 13 smaller community facilities across Caloundra South	New (Land secured)
Libraries				
Council-wide	Urban C	Maroochydore*****	Council-wide library and local community venue. Consider integrating cultural functions	New (Land secured)
District	Urban A	Caloundra South*	Major civic centre integrating a district library and cultural functions	New (Refer to civic centre)
	Urban A	Caloundra***	Enhance capacity (Caloundra Library)	To be developed (Existing facility)
	Urban B	Kawana Town Centre**	District library and cultural functions	New (Land secured)
	Urban C	Sippy Downs****	District library integrated with a local community venue. Consider integrating cultural functions	New (Land secured)
	Rural 1	Beerwah	Enhance capacity (Beerwah Library)	To be developed (Existing facility)



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



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

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

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

***The preparation of an integrated Community Facilities Plan for the Caloundra Arts and Cultural Precinct (CBD) is recommended to determine the planning and delivery of facilities within the precinct

**** The preparation of an integrated Community Facilities Plan for Sippy Downs and Palmview is recommended to guide the detailed planning, scheduling and delivery of facilities across the Sippy Downs and Palmview developments.

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

Appendix 1 - Biodiversity tables

Table 13: Priority regional ecosystems

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

Appendix 2 - Open Space and Social Infrastructure catchments

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

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

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

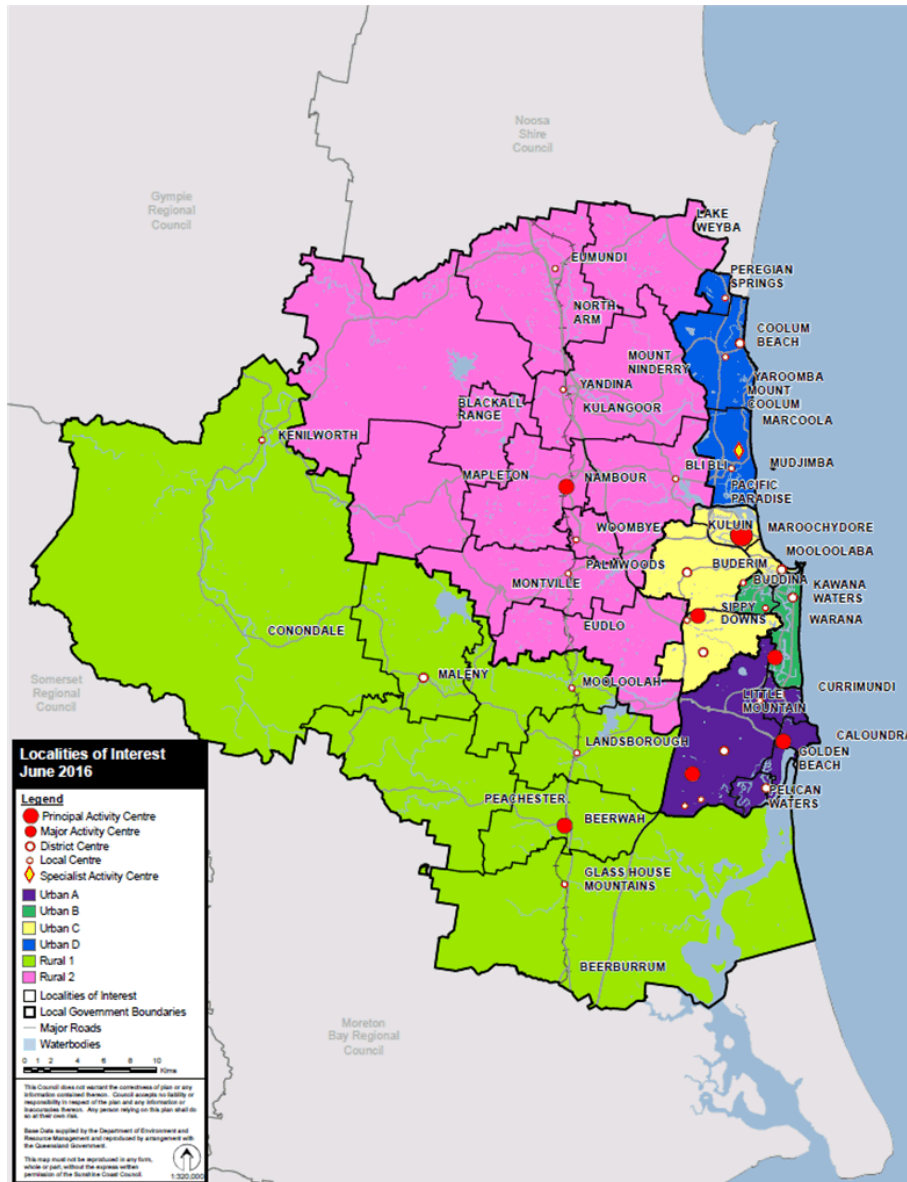


Figure 36: Map of districts and localities of interest

Appendix 3 - Summary of anticipated population growth

Table 15: Future population growth anticipated for the Sunshine Coast

District	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
Urban A	55,602	68,622	86,321	103,967	119,769	129,969
Urban B	34,851	39,611	44,161	48,210	50,831	52,392
Urban C	72,234	80,790	95,112	110,340	124,220	132,045
Urban D	31,240	36,647	38,614	39,237	39,977	40,667
Rural 1	31,340	34,272	37,221	39,233	43,897	53,136
Rural 2	64,123	71,367	79,220	84,771	89,715	93,570
Total	289,390	331,309	380,649	425,758	468,409	501,779

Source: Population and household forecasts, 2001 to 2041, prepared by .id, the population experts, September 2016

Appendix 4 - Open Space and Social Infrastructure prioritisation tool

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

Table 16: Prioritisation criteria

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

PRIORITISATION CRITERIA	EVALUATION KEY	
Rating	Evaluation Key	
16. Option of delivering service from elsewhere/in another way eg providing transport	Preferable	Not possible
17. Option of partnering/co-locating with another agency/organisation to provide the facility	Preferable	Not possible
18. Option of providing a temporary outcome while confirming the preferred long-term provision model	Preferable	Not possible
Funding Opportunities		
19. External Capital Funding available grants	No	Yes
20. Internal capital funding available (LGIP/IAs/other)	No	Yes
21. Requirement for future operational and maintenance funding (using Capex Multiple spreadsheet if possible)	High future costs	Low future costs, or positive revenue stream, or reduces existing liabilities
22. Opportunity to attract partnerships/capital investment to reduce ongoing costs	Not likely	Likely
Risk of not Delivering the Project		
23. An established commitment by council through IAS/funding agreements or partnerships	No	Yes



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