Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Council-managed Open Space categories

The Open Space network consists of the following categories:

- **Recreation**
  - Recreation parks – council-wide, district, local and civic.
  - Amenity reserves.
  - Linear parks.

- **Landscape**
  - Landscape corridors.

- **Sport**
  - Sports grounds – council-wide and district.
  - Specific purpose sports.

- **Trails**
  - Recreation trails – signature, district and local.

- **Environment reserves**
  - Conservation reserves.
  - Nature reserves.
  - Bushland reserves.
  - Natural amenity reserves.
  - Coastal reserves.

(The DSS for Environment Reserve categories is included in the Biodiversity DSS.) A summary of the DSS for recreation, sport and trails is provided in Table 3.

Guidelines – planning and design

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

Location

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

Access and equity

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

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

Sustainability

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

Character, identity and sense of community

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

Well-being and safety

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

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

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

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

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

Category directions

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

Recreation parks

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

Amenity reserves

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

Linear parks

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

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

Sports grounds

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

Specific purpose sports

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

Recreation trails

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

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

Standards

Provision rate
• 0.7ha per 1,000 people.

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

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

Location and accessibility
• Within 20km from most residences (generally 30min travel time).
• On or close to an arterial road and within walking distance of regular public transport in urban areas.
• Linked to the recreation trails or pedestrian/bicycle network.

• Generally located in or adjacent to urban areas however rural and hinterland areas may provide opportunities for diversity of experience.
• Located to take advantage of significant natural features.
• On-site car parking provided to meet user needs.
• Signage provided in key locations for way finding within and on-route to the park.
• Emergency and service vehicle access provided.

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

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

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

Landscape and character
• Distinctive qualities of the landscape character (formal to natural) strengthened through material selection, built form and planting design.
• Existing trees retained and new trees planted at strategic locations to contribute to amenity.
• Key viewpoints identified and protected.
• Interpretive elements provided for cultural and environmental features.
• Public art encouraged (may also be incorporated in play spaces as interactive play).
Natural assets

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

Safety and security

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

Flood immunity

- Land above 5% AEP (1 in 20).
- Key infrastructure and activity areas (e.g. playgrounds/exercise equipment, picnic/kick and throw spaces, bins, pathways, fencing, access and car parking etc.) above 2% AEP (1 in 50).
- Buildings/structures above 1% AEP (1 in 100).
- Stormwater flows do not compromise function or safety in the park.

Embellishments

- Refer to Table 6.

Indicative layout

- Refer to Figure 4.
Category standards
Recreation  Continued

Figure 4: Indicative layout – council-wide recreation park
District recreation parks

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

Standards

Provision rate
- 1.3ha per 1,000 people.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Natural assets

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

Safety and security

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

Flood immunity

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

Embellishments

- Refer to Table 6.

Indicative layout

- Refer to Figure 5.
Figure 5: Indicative layout – district recreation park
Local recreation parks
Recreation parks are primarily used for recreation, social, cultural and leisure activities. They connect people to the outdoors and may provide other complementary values such as landscape enrichment, biodiversity or cultural conservation. Local recreation parks are small parks that cater for frequent visits and are located a short walk from home for people in the surrounding local community. They also provide amenity and visual relief from the built environment.

Standards

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

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

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

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

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

Activities
- Recreation and social gathering, play spaces.

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

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

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

Safety and security
- CPTED principles applied.
- Play spaces located in visible, safe areas.
- Landscaping, vegetation or other measures used to deter unauthorised vehicle access.
**Flood immunity**

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

**Embellishments**

- Refer to Table 6.

**Indicative layout**

- Refer to Figure 6.

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*Figure 6: Indicative layout – local recreation park*
Civic recreation park
Recreation parks are primarily used for recreation, social, cultural and leisure activities and connect people to the outdoors. Civic recreation parks are vibrant urban parks such as plazas or town squares in the heart of an activity centre, where residents, visitors and workers gather, socialise, rest and engage in civic activities and community events. They are designed for frequent and high-level use and also provide relief from surrounding built form.

Standards

Provision rate
• 1 per activity centre.

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

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

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

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

Activities
• Recreation and community gathering, civic events.

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

Landscape and character
• Distinctive qualities of the landscape character strengthened through material selection, built form and planting design.
• Existing trees retained and new trees planted at strategic locations to contribute to amenity.
• Key viewpoints identified and protected.
• Public art encouraged (may also be incorporated in play spaces as interactive play).
• Interpretive elements provided for cultural and environmental features.

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

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

Flood immunity

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

Embellishments

- Refer to Table 6.

Indicative layout

- Refer to Figure 7.

Figure 7: Indicative layout – civic recreation park
Amenity reserves

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

Standards

Provision rate
• N/A.

Size, shape and frontage
• 0.2–0.5ha
• Park appropriately sized to sustainably support mature trees while providing adequate buffers to adjoining properties.
• Sufficient road frontage to allow passive surveillance.

Topography and gradient
• N/A.

Location and accessibility
• In urban areas, parks are linked to the recreation trails or pedestrian/bicycle network.
• Service vehicle access provided.

Linkages
• May provide links to wildlife corridors.

Activities
• Limited passive recreation.

Landscape and character
• Natural vegetation to be retained where appropriate.
• May contain special features of interest.

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

Safety and security
• CPTED principles applied relevant to nature of setting.
• Landscaping, vegetation or other measures used to deter unauthorised vehicle access.

Flood immunity
• N/A.

Embellishments
• Refer to Table 6.

Indicative layout
• Refer to Figure 8.
Figure 8: Indicative layout – amenity reserve
Linear parks
Linear parks and esplanades are long narrow corridors of land that provide recreational opportunities suitable for their linear nature, often connecting other open space functions and key features and facilities. A destination in their own right due to attractive locations (e.g., waterfront, along the edge of bushland reserves), they are often linear in shape due to the nature of adjoining landscape features such as foreshores and waterways. Linear parks facilitate pedestrian and cycle connection between residential uses and the overall open space network, linking active and passive recreation. These parks are not part of the active transport network and are primarily for recreation.

Standards

Provision rate
• N/A.

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

Topography and gradient
• Land should be reasonably flat unless elevation provides a public benefit (e.g., view).

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

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

Activities
• Recreation (i.e., walking, recreational cycling).
• Use of exercise equipment.

Functionality
• Pathway connections should be shared use and accommodate varying levels of mobility.
• Play spaces and fitness nodes may be included close to pathways.
• Adequate natural shade provided that maximises user comfort and safety.

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

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

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

Flood immunity

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

Embellishments

- Refer to Table 6.

Indicative layout

- Refer to Figure 9.

Figure 9: Indicative layout – linear park

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

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

Standards

Provision rate

• N/A.

Size, shape and frontage

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

Topography and gradient

• N/A.

Location and accessibility

• Consideration given to service vehicle access requirements for maintenance.

Linkages

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

Activities

• Limited activity.

Landscape and character

• Natural vegetation to be retained where appropriate.

Natural assets

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

Safety and security

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

Flood immunity

• N/A.

Embellishments

• Refer to Table 6.

Indicative layout

• Refer to Figure 10.
Figure 10: Indicative layout – landscape corridor
Category standards
Sport

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

Standards

Provision rate
• 0.5ha per 1000 people.

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

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

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

Linkages
• Internal pathways connecting to the street provided without conflicting with the primary use.

Activities
• Sports participation, recreation and community gathering, major events.
• Commercial activities may be permitted.

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

Landscape and character
• Distinctive qualities of the landscape character strengthened through material selection, built form and planting design.
Natural assets
- Appropriate locations of the site substantially planted with locally native tree/shrub species.
- Where integrated, WSUD elements provided in addition to minimum land requirements and do not interfere with the function of the park.

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

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

Embellishment
- Refer to Table 6.

Indicative layout
- Refer to Figure 11.
Figure 11: Indicative layout – council-wide sports grounds.
District sports grounds

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

Standards

Provision rate
- 1.5ha per 1000 people.

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

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

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

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

Activities
- Sports participation, recreation and community gathering.

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

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

Natural assets

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

Safety and security

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

Flood immunity

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

Embellishments

- Refer to Table 6.

Indicative layout

- Refer to Figure 12.
Figure 12: Indicative layout – district sports grounds
Specific purpose sports

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

Standards

Provision rate

• N/A.

Size, shape and frontage

• Size, shape and frontage suitable for the intended use.

Topography and gradient

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

Location and accessibility

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

Linkages

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

Activities

• Sports participation.
• Multiple use with compatible activities.

Functionality

• Relevant association standards for the specific activity considered in the land selection, design and construction.
• Shade trees provided where possible, in car parking areas and informal gathering areas.

Landscape and character

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

Natural assets

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

Safety and security

• CPTED principles applied.

Flood immunity

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

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

Location and accessibility

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

Linkages

• Connection to recreation parks, sports grounds and amenity reserves, and traverse drainage reserves, environment reserves, state forests and conservation/national parks.
• Link to activity centres and active transport networks.

Activities

• Walking, horse riding, cycling and mountain biking.

Functionality

• Construction to be in accordance with classification and associated standard, or consider relevant user group association standards.
• Consistent alignment, planning and design of a trail that crosses multiple tenures.
• Adequate natural shade provided that maximises user comfort and safety.

Landscape and character

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

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.
Natural assets

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

Safety and security

• CPTED principles applied.
• Safety signage and fencing provided where necessary.
• Design manages conflicting land uses to ensure safety for users.

Flood immunity

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

Embellishments

• Refer to Table 6.

Indicative layout

• Refer to Figure 13.
## District recreation trails

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

### Standards

#### Provision rate
- N/A.

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

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

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

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

### Activities
- Walking, horse riding, cycling and mountain biking.

### Functionality
- Construction to be in accordance with classification and associated standard, or consider relevant user group association standards.
- Consistent alignment, planning and design of a trail that crosses multiple tenures.
- Adequate natural shade provided that maximises user comfort and safety.

### Landscape and character
- Where suitable, trail gently meanders to take advantage of natural and constructed feature.
- To be interesting and routed through different vegetation, landform and features.
- Environmental and cultural features are outlined in interpretive information where possible.
Natural assets

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

Safety and security

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

Flood immunity

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

Embellishments

- Refer to Table 6.

Indicative layout

- Refer to Figure 13.
Local recreation trails
Trails are generally provided for walking and cycling. They may be multi use or specialised for a particular user group and often traverse through a range of land tenures. Local recreation trails have a different intent to the pedestrian and bicycle networks which are primarily for active transport. A local recreational trail is a corridor, route or pathway which attracts users from within the local community. It may be connected to a district or signature recreation trail, but provides an accessible trail for activities with a shorter duration.

Standards
Provision rate
• N/A.

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

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

Location and accessibility
• Within 500m from residences in urban areas.
• In urban areas, trails located close to edges of parks to reduce impacts on park users.
• Location to give consideration of emergency and service vehicle access requirements.

Linkages
• Connection to recreation parks, sports grounds and amenity reserves, and traverse drainage reserves, environment reserves, state forests and conservation/national parks.
• Linked to activity centres and active transport networks.

Activities
• Walking, horse riding, cycling and mountain biking.

Functionality
• Construction to be in accordance with classification and associated standard.
• Consistent alignment, planning and design of a trail that crosses multiple tenures.
• Adequate natural shade provided that maximises user comfort and safety.

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

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

Safety and security

• CPTED principles applied.
• Safety signage and fencing provided where necessary.
• Design manages conflicting land uses to ensure safety for users.

Flood immunity

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

Embellishments

• Refer to Table 6.

Indicative layout

• Refer to Figure 13.
Figure 13: Indicative layout – signature, district and local recreation trails
Open Space Desired Standards of Service summary

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

### Table 3: Open Space DSS summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Hierarchy</th>
<th>Minimum Size</th>
<th>Minimum Width</th>
<th>Minimum Road Frontage</th>
<th>Accessibility</th>
<th>Provision Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recreation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>parks</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Council-wide</strong>**</td>
<td>Recreation**</td>
<td>10–20ha</td>
<td>100-200m</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>20km (30min travel)</td>
<td>0.7ha/1000 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>District</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>3–5ha</td>
<td>50–100m</td>
<td>50% or 2 sides</td>
<td>3km (30min walk, 20min cycle 10min drive)</td>
<td>1.3ha/1000 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Local</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(urban)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.5ha</td>
<td>50m</td>
<td>50% or 2 sides</td>
<td>500m (5-10min walk)</td>
<td>1ha/1000 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(rural)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Located in rural township</td>
<td>1 per rural township</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(industrial)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Within 1km from place of work</td>
<td>1 per estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Civic</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.5 in principal or major centre</td>
<td>50m</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>Within activity centre</td>
<td>1 per activity centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amenity</strong></td>
<td>reserves</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.2-0.5ha</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sufficient for passive surveillance</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Linear</strong></td>
<td>parks</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15-30m corridor</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Landscape</strong></td>
<td>corridors</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Sufficient for passive surveillance</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sport</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Council-wide</strong></td>
<td>Sports grounds</td>
<td>20ha</td>
<td>400m</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>20km (30min travel)</td>
<td>0.5ha/1000 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>District</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>15ha</td>
<td>300m</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>5km (60min walk, 45min cycle, 10min drive)</td>
<td>1.5ha/1000 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Specific</strong></td>
<td>purpose sports</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trails</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Signature</strong></td>
<td>Recreation trails</td>
<td>10km+</td>
<td>15m corridor</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50km</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>District</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>5–10km</td>
<td>15m corridor</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15km</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Local</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Less than 5km</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>500m</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 14: Open Space accessibility DSS. Summary of Open Space Desired Standards of Service – accessibility and catchments outlining desired travel time to park/sports ground from an urban home.
Open Space Network Blueprint

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

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

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

- **council-wide** – recreation parks, sports grounds, specific purpose sports, recreation trails and the inter and intra urban separation areas (‘green spaces’) that provide a range of diverse experiences for users from across the Sunshine Coast

- **district** – recreation parks, sports grounds and recreation trails that provide recreational opportunities at a district level. There are six districts that currently service 30,000 to 80,000 people each:
  - Urban A
  - Urban B
  - Urban C
  - Urban D
  - Rural 1
  - Rural 2

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

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

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

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

A guideline to assist in prioritising delivery of projects within the Network Blueprint is available in Appendix 3, Table 15.
Summary of the existing Open Space network

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

Table 9: Area of existing Open Space network

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

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

Profile

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

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

Current performance

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

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

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

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

Key recommendations

Refer Figure 31.

Council-wide recreation parks

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

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

Specific purpose sports

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

Recreation trails

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

Green spaces

- Expand green spaces to strengthen conservation and recreation opportunities close to urban living.
- Investigate opportunities to support and develop inter-urban separations providing the green frame and recreation opportunities for urban communities.
- Refer to indicative green spaces in Figure 33.
Figure 31: Existing and proposed future council-wide open space network

Locations for recommended future infrastructure are indicative only.

Future infrastructure is subject to council’s prioritisation and capital works and operational considerations.
Indicative Strategic Recreation Trails

Figure 32: Indicative strategic recreation trails
Green Spaces

Figure 33: Indicative green spaces
District catchment – Urban A

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

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

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

The Urban A district includes the following ‘Localities of Interest’:
- Caloundra – Kings Beach – Moffat Beach – Shelly Beach
- Currimundi – Aroona – Battery Hill – Dicky Beach
- Little Mountain – Caloundra West – Meridan Plains – Bells Creek
- Pelican Waters
- Golden Beach.

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

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

Key recommendations
Refer Figure 34.

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

- Develop and implement a master plan for new sports facilities at Caloundra Road/Honey Farm Road (refer also to council-wide recommendations).
- Investigate the establishment of two additional sports grounds in the Meridan Plains area.
- Ensure the three proposed district sports grounds within the Caloundra South development area are delivered.
- Continue to implement the expansion of sports grounds in accordance with master plans at Reserve 1000 and Meridan Fields.

Recreation trails

Refer Figure 32.

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

Local recreation parks

- Investigate opportunities to provide four new parks in Caloundra, Little Mountain and Meridan Plains to improve accessibility and accommodate growth.
- Continue to provide for local recreation in the master planned areas of Pelican Waters and Caloundra South.
Figure 34: Open space - district catchment Urban A – existing and proposed future network
Locations for recommended future infrastructure are indicative only.
Future infrastructure is subject to council’s prioritisation and capital works and operational considerations.
District catchment – Urban B

Profile

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

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

The Urban B district includes the following ‘Localities of Interest’:

- Wurtulla – Buddina and district
- Mountain Creek.

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

Current performance

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

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

Key recommendations

Refer Figure 35.

District recreation parks

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

District sports grounds

- Continue to monitor the potential development of additional sports facilities at Western Fields or identify an alternative location.

Recreation trails

Refer Figure 32.

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

Local recreation parks

- Continue to provide for local recreation in the master planned areas of Kawana and Brightwater.
- Expand opportunities to improve access to coastal recreation activities.
District Open Space Network - Urban B

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

Profile

The Urban C district is bordered by the Mooloolah River and Bruce Highway to the south and west and the Maroochy River to the north. Maroochydore is the emerging principal activity centre for the Sunshine Coast. Sippy Downs is a major activity centre and provides higher level of 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, Wises 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 Principal Activity Centre and in Palmview where higher densities are anticipated.

Current performance

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

Key recommendations

Refer Figure 36.

District recreation parks

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

- Investigate opportunities to the north of the catchment to offset shortfalls in this catchment.
- Investigate long-term land uses at Buderim Resource Recovery Centre.
- Implement approved plans for Palmview to ensure two proposed sports facilities are developed.
- Develop and implement a master plan for the Martins Creek Sports Complex.
- Investigate further opportunities to share facilities at the Sunshine Coast University and local schools.

Recreation trails

Refer Figure 32.

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

Local recreation parks

- Investigate opportunities to provide four new parks in Sippy Downs and to the west of Buderim to improve accessibility and accommodate growth.
- Continue to provide for local recreation in the master planned areas of Sippy Downs, Sunshine Cove, Palmview and the Maroochydore Principal Activity Centre.
Figure 36: Open space - district catchment Urban C
Locations for recommended future infrastructure are indicative only.
Future infrastructure is subject to council’s prioritisation and capital works and operational considerations.
District catchment – Urban D

Profile

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

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

Sports fields are provided at Coolum Sports Complex, North Shore Multi Sports Complex, Corbin Shackleford 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’:
• Coolum Beach – Mount Coolum – Yaroomba – Point Arkwright
• Marcoola – Twin Waters – Pacific Paradise – Mudjimba
• Peregian Springs.

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

Current performance

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

Key recommendations

Refer Figure 37.

District recreation parks

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

District sports grounds

- Investigate opportunities for an additional sports ground in Coolum.
- Investigate opportunities to expand the North Shore Multi Sports Complex.
- Investigate opportunities to establish a sports ground west of Peregian Springs.

Recreation trails

Refer Figure 32.

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

Local recreation parks

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

Figure 37: Open space – district catchment Urban D – existing and proposed future network. Locations for recommended future infrastructure are indicative only. Future infrastructure is subject to council’s prioritisation and capital works and operational considerations.
District catchment – Rural 1

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

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

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

The Rural 1 district includes the following ‘Localities of Interest’:
• Beerwah
• Glass House Mountains – 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.

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

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

Key recommendations
Refer Figure 38.

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

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

Recreation trails
Refer Figure 32.
• Continue planning for recreation trails including the provision linkages between the Great Walk, rural townships and key destinations in the Glass House Mountains.

Local recreation parks
• Investigate opportunities to provide four new parks in Beerwah, Landsborough, Maleny and the Glass House Mountains to improve accessibility and accommodate growth.
• Investigate options to offset any loss of open space as a result of rail widening.
• Continue to support the use of Peachester Sports Ground as a space for informal recreation.
Figure 38: Open space - district catchment Rural 1 – existing and proposed future network

Locations for recommended future infrastructure are indicative only.

Future infrastructure is subject to council’s prioritisation and capital works and operational considerations.
District catchment – Rural 2

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

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

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

The Rural 2 district includes the following ‘Localities of Interest’:
• Nambour – Burnside and district
• Woombye
• Palmwoods – Chevallum – Montville – Hunchy
• Ilkley – Eudlo and district
• Belli Park – Cooloolabin – Gheerulla – Coolabine – Kureelpa – Kiamba
• Mapleton – Flaxton – Obi Obi
• Bli Bli – Rosemount and district
• Yandina – Yandina Creek and district
• Eumundi – Eenwah Vale – North Arm – Bridges
• Doonan – Weyba Downs – Verrierdale.

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

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

Key recommendations
Refer Figure 39.

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

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

Recreation trails

Refer Figure 32.

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

Local recreation parks

- Investigate opportunities to provide four new parks in Woombye, Palmwoods, Dulong and Yandina to improve accessibility and accommodate growth.
- Implement a master plan for the Petrie Creek Parklands.
- Investigate options to offset any loss of open space as a result of rail widening.
Figure 39: Open space - district catchment Rural 2 – existing and proposed future network
Locations for recommended future infrastructure are indicative only.
Future infrastructure is subject to council’s prioritisation and capital works and operational considerations.
Network Blueprint summary

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

**Table 10: Summary of Open Space network recommendations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>District catchment</th>
<th># Required</th>
<th>Land to be secured through IA (ha)</th>
<th>Additional land to be acquired (ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Council-wide recreation</td>
<td>Council-wide</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District recreation</td>
<td>Urban A</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban B</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban C</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban D</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural 1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural 2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local recreation</td>
<td>All LOI</td>
<td>30 (excluding IA requirements)</td>
<td>79.6</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civic parks</td>
<td>Urban A</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban B</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban C</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban D</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural 2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council-wide sports grounds</td>
<td>Council-wide</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District sports grounds</td>
<td>Urban A</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban B</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban C</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban D</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural 2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific purpose sport</td>
<td>Council wide</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation trails</td>
<td>A number of strategic recreation trail connections are identified in the council-wide and District Blueprints. Detailed network planning is provided in the Localities of Interest and the Recreation Trails Activation Program.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

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

Figure 47: Map of districts and localities of interest
Appendix 3 – Open Space and Social Infrastructure prioritisation tool

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

Table 15: Open space and social infrastructure prioritisation criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prioritisation criteria</th>
<th>Evaluation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rating</strong></td>
<td>Evaluation key</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategic context (see Scoping Briefs)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Identified as an initiative in the Environment and Liveability Strategy</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Part of an endorsed plan (Network Plan, Infrastructure Plan or Master Plan)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Project specific resolution of council to implement project (eg refer to budget)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Community need</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The catchment meets council’s population threshold currently as outlined in the adopted Desired Standards of Service (DSS)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The catchment is projected to meet council’s population threshold in 5 years’ time as outlined in the adopted DSS</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. The catchment is projected to meet council’s population threshold in 10 years’ time as outlined in the adopted DSS</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Community demand</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Demonstrated community demand (eg operational requirements, wait lists, letters/petitions etc.)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Availability of alternative infrastructure</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Current spare capacity of alternative facilities available within the same catchment area</td>
<td>Spare capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Accessibility within catchment to alternative facilities (consider centrality, access by public transport etc.)</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Conformity of alternative facilities with legislative requirements (eg disability, fire, safety)</td>
<td>Compliant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Remaining useful life of existing facilities (proportion of total life)</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prioritisation criteria</td>
<td>Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rating</td>
<td>Evaluation key</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity and role in network</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Implications for the viability of other facilities in the wider network (existing or proposed)</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Multi-purpose/will benefit multiple community/user groups</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Proposed facility level (hierarchy in network)</td>
<td>Local level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative delivery opportunities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Option of upgrading/expanding alternative facility at lower cost</td>
<td>Preferable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Option of delivering service from elsewhere/in another way (eg providing transport)</td>
<td>Preferable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Option of partnering/co-locating with another agency/organisation to provide the facility</td>
<td>Preferable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Option of providing a temporary outcome while confirming the preferred long-term provision model</td>
<td>Preferable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding opportunities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. External capital funding available grants</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Internal capital funding available (eg local government infrastructure agreement, infrastructure agreements or other)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Requirement for future operational and maintenance funding</td>
<td>High future costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Opportunity to attract partnerships/capital investment to reduce ongoing costs</td>
<td>Not likely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk of not delivering the project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. An established commitment by council through infrastructure agreements/ funding agreements or partnerships</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>