

GOLIATH PARK MASTER PLAN

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Prepared by
Kentish Council
& Sport and Recreation Tasmania

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Introduction and Background

The rural town of Railton has a population of 1231 (ABS, 2011) and is the second largest town in the Kentish municipality. Situated between Latrobe and Sheffield, the surrounding areas include vast stretches of plantation forest and native bushland. Surveyed in 1853, it wasn't until the early 1900's that the town was developed into a railhead for the railway line that was to be built between Deloraine and Devonport. The railway line however only ever went as far as Railton for many years before a new route was developed that would bypass the town. During the period the trains came to town, Railton was a commercial hub for local farmers who would load their produce along with the timber cut from surrounding hills that was used to build early Melbourne.

In 1923 Tasmanian Cement began processing limestone and cement in the town. The cement works would grow to become one of Railton's key employers, and still to this day is the largest employer in area with over 100 people working at the modern cement production facility. In 1926, an early iteration of the company was known as the Goliath Portland Cement Co. It owned large tracks of land surrounding the western and northern sides of the Railton Township and constructed a number of houses for its employees to live in. The company played a key role in the establishment of the Railton Bowls Club and Railton Squash Centre, which to this day are well used community facilities.

Sometime during the period between 1970-1990, Goliath Cement began to sell off the company owned houses and as part of this, the company bequeathed Goliath Park and the squash centre to the Railton community through the Kentish Council. To this day the park continues to be owned and managed by Kentish Council, however due to the aging infrastructure coupled with the changing recreational needs for the Railton community, a fresh approach to the future of the park is required. As part of the Kentish Council Strategic Planning process, it was identified that Goliath Park needed to improve, with Kentish Council committing to develop a master plan to guide the improvements.

1.2 Purpose of the Study

The Goliath Park Master Plan report has been produced by Kentish Council in conjunction with Sport and Recreation Tasmania. It outlines the process, considerations and outcomes that have informed the development of the Master Plan to enable a strategic approach to the development of park in the future.

The Goliath Park Master Plan has been developed to plan for the recreational needs of the Railton community ensuring;

1. The community values of the park are maintained;
2. Assets and infrastructure is managed and maintained to an acceptable standard for the community;
3. Potential conflicts between user groups and the public are considered; and
4. It delivers upon community expectations.



1.3 Literature Review

A detailed background review was undertaken by Kentish Council staff as part of the master planning process to provide planning and policy context. This included a review of relevant literature, demographic data and participation trends.

The following documents were reviewed to ensure the master plan is consistent with Council's strategic directions and planning processes.

Kentish Council – Strategic Plan 2014-2024

Specific objectives stated in the Strategic Plan include:

- Prepare a Master Plan for Goliath Park;
- Assist community groups to maintain, foster and promote existing events in Kentish

Other documents reviewed as part of the master planning process include:

- Kentish Council Interim Planning Scheme 2013
- Kentish Council Dog Management Policy 2010

1.4 Demographics

To consider the demographic profile of a community as part of a master planning process is an important step in ensuring that proposed facilities are consistent with the likely user groups. The following section analyses the demographics of the Railton community in context of the Kentish LGA and Tasmanian demographics and outlines how it contributes to the Master Plan decision making process.

1.4.1 Kentish Council Local Government Area (LGA)

The population of Kentish Council LGA was 6,104 in 2011, an increase of 5.9% from 2006. As shown in the figure 1.0, Railton has a higher proportion of children aged 0-14 years (19.6%) compared to the Kentish LGA (19.5%) state (19.0%) and national average (19.3%). Furthermore, the town has a higher number of residents aged 65 years and over (18.4%) than Kentish LGA (15.1%), state (16.3%) and national average (14.0%).

1.4.2 Railton

In 2011, Railton (State Suburb) had:

- A total population of 1,231 people, a 36.6% increase on the 2006 census figure of 901;
- Male residents make up 50.8% of the population and female 49.2%;
- A median age of 44;
- 369 families reside in Railton with an average of 1.9 children; and
- An average of 2.5 people per household.

Age Cohort	Railton (State Suburb) 2006		Railton (State Suburb) 2011		Kentish LGA 2011		Tasmania 2011	Australia 2011
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	%
0 - 14 years	194	21.5	241	19.6	1,189	19.5	19.0	19.3
15 - 24 years	134	14.9	131	10.6	675	11.1	12.6	13.3
25 - 54 years	333	37.0	456	37.0	2,377	39.1	38.7	41.8
55 - 64 years	113	12.5	177	14.4	925	15.2	13.5	11.6
65 + years	127	14.1	226	18.4	920	15.1	16.3	14.0

Figure 1.0 Age profile summary and comparative information for Railton in 2006 and 2011, Kentish LGA, Tasmania and Australia.

The demographic profile of Railton highlights the need to cater for all age groups through the provision of a diverse range of infrastructure and activities. Specifically, the age profile suggests the need to provide infrastructure that would be suitable for young children and families such of play grounds, picnic areas and open space. With a higher proportion of residents aged 65+, it is important that when deigning the master plan and the type of infrastructure provided caters to people who have mobility needs such as the design of pathways, seating and access.

1.5 Participation and Benefits of Sport and Recreation

1.5.1 Exercise, Recreation and Sport Survey (ERASS)

The Exercise, Recreation and Sport Survey (ERASS) has been a joint initiative of the Australian Sports Commission and the state and territory government agencies responsible for sport and recreation. The first survey was conducted in 2001 and the last in 2011. The survey has been replaced by a biennial participation survey by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from 2012.

Unfortunately, this change in collection methods has resulted in trend data from ERASS being unable to be reliably compared to recent data. In this section, data from both surveys is utilised, but great care must be taken in drawing conclusions from the figures.

An analysis of the 2010 Exercise, Recreation and Sport Survey (ERASS) results provides valuable information about the participation trends for persons aged 15 years and over in Australia, and more specifically, Tasmania. A summary of some of the key findings is provided below.

- In 2010, 82.3% of Australians participated at least once in physical activity for exercise, recreation or sport. (This is referred to as the 'total' participation rate.)
- Tasmania has a slightly lower rate of total participation (80.3%) as Australia and this has increased from 77.2% in 2001.
- Females in Tasmania have a higher regular participation rate than males (48.1% compared to 41.9%).

- In Tasmania, total participation remains the highest among those aged 15-24 years (89.2%) and declines to 70.5% for people aged 65 years and over.
- In 2010, the 35-44 year age group had the highest rate of regular participation in Tasmania (49.3%), followed by the 25-34 year age group (48.4%). Both of these participation rates are higher than the national rate (of 46.0% and 45.7% respectively).

Australia			Tasmania		
Rank	Activity	Participation rate (%)	Rank	Activity	Participation rate (%)
1	Walking	35.9	1	Walking	38.4
2	Aerobics / Fitness	23.5	2	Aerobics / Fitness	17.7
3	Swimming	13	3	Swimming	11.5
4	Cycling	11.9	4	Cycling	11.1
5	Running	10.6	5	Running	8
6	Golf	6.7	6	Bushwalking	9
7	Tennis	6	7	Golf	6
8	Bushwalking	4.8	8	Aus Rules Football	4.4
9	Football (soccer)	4.8	9	Cricket (outdoor)	4.6
10	Netball	3.7	10	Tennis	4.1

Table 1. Top 10 physical activities undertaken in Australia and Tasmania 2010 *Source Participation in Exercise, Recreation and Sport – Annual Report 2010*

Activity	2009-10		2011-12	
	Tasmanian participation rate (%)	Australian participation rate (%)	Tasmanian participation rate (%)	Australian participation rate (%)
Walking for exercise	29.1	21.2	28.5	23.6
Aerobics/fitness/gym	9.1	13.2	15.3	17.1
Jogging/running	4.4	6.8	6.2	7.5
Swimming/diving	6.5	8.5	6	7.8
Cycling/bmxing	7.4	5.3	5.8	7.6
Bush walking	5.1	2.7	5.3	2.4
Golf	3.4	4.2	4.5	4.8
Tennis	2.3	4.1	2.8	4.2
Netball	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.5
Soccer (outdoor)	1.2	3.4	2.2	2.7

Table 2. Top 10 sport and physical recreation activities in Australia and Tasmania 2009-10 and 2011-12 *Source: <http://www.getmoving.tas.gov.au>*

Although the data contained in the two tables is not directly comparable, the following conclusions can reasonably be drawn:

- There is great variability in the data (such as the apparently low reporting of Australian Rules Football and Cricket in the ABS data, and the variance in reported frequency of walking for exercise between the two surveys). Some of this is due to different survey methodology and definitions.
- The top 10 activities participated in by Tasmanians in all surveys were similar to the national top ten, and reasonably consistent in ranking between the different surveys.
- Walking, cycling and running feature highly in all surveys.
- Although not featured in all surveys, netball, Australian Rules football, soccer and cricket are still popular activities for Tasmanians.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics' "Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities" (2009) provides information about the participation trends for children aged 5 to 14 years. Some relevant findings include:

- An estimated 63% of children aged 5-14 years participate in at least one organised sport outside of school hours. The most popular sport for children was swimming with a participation rate of 19%, followed by soccer (13%) and Australian Rules football (9%).
- Approximately 60% of children ride a bike, which has declined from 68% in 2003.
- An estimated 49% of children participate in skateboarding, rollerblading or riding a scooter. Boys are more likely than girls to participate in both of these activities.
- Approximately 48% spend time on art and craft activities (outside of school hours). Girls are more likely than boys to participate in arts and craft activities.

1.5.2 Benefits of physical activity

Research shows that there are five key benefits to participation in recreation and physical activity. These benefits are listed below:

Health Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improved physical fitness and co-ordination.• Increased life expectancy.• Decreased risk of heart disease and stroke.• Reduced risk of a range of cancers.• Decreased likelihood of anxiety and depression.
Personal Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased self-esteem.• Reduction in antisocial tendencies.• Reduced likelihood of social isolation.
Personal Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased self-esteem.• Reduction in antisocial tendencies.• Reduced likelihood of social isolation.• Improvement maintenance of mental health.
Community Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strengthened community identity and spirit.• Enhanced community pride.• Improved capacity for social interaction/connections• Strengthened community support networks.
Economic Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Employment generation.• Volunteering.• Infrastructure development.• Linking local business and community recreation through sponsorship.
Environmental Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improved visual and aesthetic values associated with enhanced landscape amenity.• Improved environments for flora and fauna.• Sustainable use of resources

1.6 Site Plan

Goliath Park is a triangular shaped reserve measuring almost 30,000m² and surrounded by Giblin Street, Ramsay Road and Ennis Avenue.

The site is bordered mainly by residential and rural residential properties. The Railton Recreation & Community Centre is adjacent to Goliath Park at the northern end of Crocker Street.



1.7 Existing Park Infrastructure

Bowls Club

Established in 1957, the Railton Bowls Club comprises of outdoor greens, clubrooms, an outdoor BBQ/social area and storage sheds all in very good condition. There is a sealed car parking area on the Giblin Street side of the facility but most club members prefer to park on the grassed area immediately north of the facility due to the relocation of the centre's entry point. The facility and grounds is leased from Kentish Council, with the club responsible for managing and maintaining the facility. Any major maintenance items are requested for Kentish Council to consider in the annual budget.

The Bowls Club has over 60 members and currently utilises the facility four days a week during the bowls season (Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday). The club has signalled its intentions to provide a school competition on a Wednesday afternoon.

Squash Centre

The Railton Squash Club facility comprises two squash courts and clubrooms. There is a sealed car park on the Giblin Street side of the facility. Management of the facility is by the community under the auspices of the Railton Squash Centre Special Committee of Council.

Playground

A fully fenced children's playground includes a slide, two swing sets, see-saw, infant rockers and a flying fox. The equipment is estimated to be 20 years old and the fence surrounding the area is in need of repairs.

BMX Park

In 2007, a BMX Park was constructed to provide a jump and pump track for children of varying levels. The gravel surface was replaced in 2013, however weeds easily take root in areas not part of the riding routes.

Public Toilet

The public toilet block includes a one female toilet, one male toilet with a urinal.

Tennis Courts/Basketball Court

There are fully fenced two cement tennis courts in the southern corner of the park. One is in good condition while the other has succumbed to surface damaged caused by the surrounding eucalypt trees roots causing it to be closed for a number of years. There is a small shed that opens on to the unusable court that is in disrepair.

Landscape

For many years large eucalypt trees have dominated the landscape until mid-2015 where due to public risk many of the trees were removed. The remaining eucalypt trees require assessment as there are visible signs of fungus with a number of limbs falling and evidence of one tree dying.

Around the perimeter there is a number of betula utilis jacquemontii, prunus serrulata and potted topiary bushes. In the northern corner of the park is an overgrown garden featuring native species and a large eucalypt with a number of juvenile trees that range from 1.5m – 2.0m in height planted in this area.

The grassed areas of Goliath Park have a significant infestation of flat weed and other weed species that is unsuitable for such areas. During the winter months the site is prone to areas of flooding which renders the area unusable. These areas are located near the internal side of the BMX Park and the central areas of the park.

Other Features

Four football goal posts are located adjacent to the basketball court.

A disconnected power box is located near the western boundary.

A small cement cricket pitch is located near the bowls club car park.



1.8 Consultation Process

One of the critical components of any master planning process of public open space is the involvement of the local community. The following actions were undertaken in the formulation of the Goliath Park Master Plan along with how it contributes the overall Master Plan.

Figure 2.0 Community Consultation Process

Site inspections:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Walk over of the site to inspect existing infrastructure, natural elements and gain and understanding of the parks features.
Meeting with Kentish Council staff:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •An opportunity to gain an understanding of the history, management plans and other issues from a council perspective.
Analysis of participation trends:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Identification of sport and recreation trends to assist in determining importance of infrastructure.
Review of demographic profile and relevant literature:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Identification of Raitlon demographics to guide the development of priorities and the type of infrastructure needed.
Community and stakeholder consultation including:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Meetings with the Rialton Bowls Club, Raitlon Squash Centre and the Raitlon community.
Investigation of key issues:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Assessment of all relevant information collected.
Identification of design principles:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To assist in guiding the development, priority and placement of new infrastructure.
Presentation of a Draft Master Plan :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Second stage of community consultation held at the Raitlon Bowls Club to seek feedback on the Draft Master Plan.
Adoption for community consultation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Kentish Council to endorse the draft Master Plan Report for public consultation
Master Plan Adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •After final review from community consultation period, a final report to be adopted by Kentish Council for implementation.

1.8.2 Community consultation – initial public meeting

The initial community meeting was held on 30 October 2014 at the Railton Bowls Club with 43 members of the community present. A number of key issues and opportunities emerged from the meeting, and when referenced with an assessment of the site and background research the following issues became present.

- Goliath Park has high value as an open space recreation reserve. There is overwhelming support in the community to retain the sense of space and openness.
- Many comments were made in regards to the current appearance of the Park. The Park is considered unattractive and bland with no real sense of planning and connectivity. Comments indicated that the Park would have greater use if it looked more inviting.
- There was also an overwhelming sense that the Park needed greater maintenance for existing infrastructure rather than new items. Many thought it was not high on Council's priority list and often nothing was done unless the community demanded issues to be attended to.
- Several suggestions were made for some carefully planned planting to complement the open space and make it more aesthetically pleasing. These suggestions included:
 - Provision of shade trees was identified as being important to the overall amenity and use of the Park particularly near a BBQ/picnic area.
 - Planting of trees around the perimeter of the Park particularly along Ramsay Road and parts of Giblin Street. This would provide some shade as well as a partial windbreak, act as a vehicular barrier, enable passive surveillance by neighbouring residents and reduce noise stemming from park activities. The suggestion was for medium-sized trees and of a type that would not create the issues that previous trees had caused such as leaf litter and fallen branches. Trees similar to those on the perimeter of Mersey Vale Memorial Park were one suggestion.
 - Some vegetation to lightly separate or connect different parts of the Park. The vegetation on the corner of Ennis Avenue and Ramsay Road could be duplicated in other corners to improve the overall look.
- Goliath Park has poor drainage which renders parts of it unusable during periods of heavy rain and during the winter months. Improved drainage would allow greater utilisation of the Park throughout the year.
- The majority supported the development of pathways throughout the Park. The suggestion was that it should be a meandering shaped pathway from Giblin Street through to Ramsay Road with connecting pathways to the northern and southern end of Ennis Avenue. The pathway should be suitable for shared use. The pathway would also allow for greater utilization of the Park for people with a disability.
- On the whole the sporting infrastructure is in good condition. The Bowls Club indicated they would like an indoor green but were realistic enough to realise that this is not a feasible option.
- There was considerable support for the establishment of a skate park within Goliath Park. The discussion centered on whether the BMX Park should be removed and replaced with a skate park. The majority thought it would be a retrograde step to remove the BMX facility but indicated it does need modification and maintenance to ensure greater use. The Bowls Club would prefer that a skate park was not positioned too close to their facility.
- There was an overwhelming response that the toilet facilities were in very poor condition and were inadequate for the Park. The current facilities do not allow for use by people with a disability. The suggestion was to alter the current facility to allow for three or four unisex toilets.

- The playground is enclosed by a fence but the gates need to be changed to ensure that young children cannot get out on to Ennis Avenue.
- It was suggested that only one tennis court should be resurfaced and that the other one be removed or used for purposes that required a flat surface such as bocce or petanque. The open shed is not utilized because of its current condition.
- The idea of a community garden was floated but there was no enthusiasm for one to be included in the park. Many thought it would go the way of other features in the Park due to lack of maintenance.
- Car parking was considered an issue despite there being some sealed car parking spaces outside both the squash facility and the Bowls Club. There was reasonable support for a sealed car park immediately north of the bowls facility where the majority of members already park.
- The residents would like to see greater utilisation of the Park. The establishment of a BBQ area with picnic tables and seating had good support especially if located near to recreational facilities as it would allow parents to watch as their children used the facilities already provided. Bench seating could also be strategically placed alongside the path if established.
- Residents lamented the fact that few community events were held in Goliath Park. The Park has some natural features such as the slope of the hill near the Bowls Club that would be suitable for music events. A second power source closer to the existing facilities would provide greater flexibility with hosting such events.
- There was some support for greater utilization of the Railton Recreation and Community Hall for community activities and events.
- Dogs are banned from Goliath Park under the current Dog Management Policy. Several suggestions were made that this be changed to an area where dogs are required to be on a lead. If this were to occur it would be important to establish a strong "pick up after your dog" policy with bags and bins provided.

1.8.3 Community consultation – draft master plan presentation

A presentation of the draft Master Plan occurred on 3 December 2015 with 25 community members in attendance. The presentation included discussion on the principles behind the design and a site inspection in an attempt to visualise the proposed master plan inclusions. The following is a summary of the community's response to the draft plan.

- When asked about the removal or relocation of the football goals, there was a strong preference to relocate them to the open space area.
- There were concerns regarding sight distance if the landscape plan included the planting of trees on the nature strip of Ennis Avenue. The preference was for this not to be included in the master plan.
- It was accepted to not include a space for bocce due to the little use such an area would receive. Similarly a community garden was not supported as there is a new community group opening the Railton Neighbourhood Centre into a community space and the committee has plans to develop a community garden at the centre.
- The location of the power box for community events was not supported in the proposed location. The community felt that by relocating it to the squash centre it would provide greater opportunities to use the existing concrete area as a stage whilst still providing a sufficient area to cater to anticipated crowd sizes.

- There was overwhelming support for a review of the Kentish Council Dog Management Policy to permit dogs into the park to utilise the shared pathway network.
- Concerns over the park management plans in place were raised, and it was strongly supported that it be reviewed to ensure the park is visually appealing to users. It was reiterated that this was one of the reasons the park is not used that often.
- There was overwhelming support for the picnic area, skate park and toilet upgrades to be the highest priority actions as part of the implementation plan.
- The removal of the root damaged tennis court and the reinstatement of a grassed area was supported, as opposed to resurfacing the area for use of long boards. It was suggested that when designing the skate park consideration of the needs of the different user types be made.
- The removal of the damaged stump sculptures was supported as they had limited community value.
- The decision to assess the remaining eucalypt trees for possible removal was supported after the site inspection. There were a number of limbs that had recently dropped visible on the surrounding areas.
- The location of the picnic area was not supported, with it requested to be relocated closer to the playground equipment.
- The condition of the BMX Park was strongly condemned and it was supported to be redesigned and resurfaced to improve safety and reduce the difficulty of the jumps.

All the input from the community meetings has been incorporated into the Master Plan design on the following pages. This will ensure that once adopted, the community will feel confident that they have had a say on the future of their park. Such an outcome is expected to increase not only the usage of the park, but the value the community places on it.

2.0 The Master Plan

2.1 Design Principles

The following design principles have been developed in response to the key issues and background research. These principles provide a basis for the Goliath Park Master Plan and are outlined below.

Maximise community use of sport and recreation infrastructure

- Maximise community benefit through a diversity of opportunities and attractions.
- Recognise the potential of the site to assist in promoting and supporting recreation in Railton.
- Encourage community involvement in the planning and management of the Park and associated infrastructure.

Provide for a range of facilities informed by community demand

- Ensure a diverse range of recreation opportunities is provided to enable people to achieve health and wellbeing benefits.
- As this is a long-term plan for Goliath Park, proposals should be well-thought through and well-designed so as to be financially realistic and capable of being maintained in the future.
- Encourage greater use of the precinct and participation in unstructured exercise, by improving access and providing space for informal recreation opportunities.
- Provide opportunities to bring people of all ages / cross generations together.

Encourage flexible use of the site to accommodate events and seasonal sports and activities

- Maximise use of facilities. Where possible, re-develop and maintain existing facilities in preference to providing additional new facilities.
- Ensure facilities are safe, accessible and attractive to encourage community groups to value and maintain them.

Improve connectivity and access

- Ensure the precinct is accessible to all abilities, ages, genders, cultural backgrounds and financial circumstances.
- Provide continuous paths of travel to enable easy access and mobility throughout the Park.
- Improve accessibility by formalising pedestrian entry and exit points.
- Provide signage for way finding, identification and information.
- Ensure the Park is easily accessible from other parts of Railton through the provision of an interconnected path network.

2.2 Master Plan

- 1 Retain open space area for recreation and community events
- 2 Develop picnic facility including shelter, BBQ's and picnic tables
- 3 Provide car parking along northern bowls club perimeter and delineate with bollards
- 4 Repair playground fencing and replace park signage
- 5 Replacement play equipment
- 6 Assess existing trees and replace with appropriate trees to improve amenity
- 7 Consider the future construction of a skate park
- 8 Install shade trees and undertake drainage works
- 9 Install power cabinet for community events
- 10 Improve security by installing lighting at key locations
- 11 Provide a shared interconnected pathway network
- 12 Demolish existing toilets and replace with disability compliant unisex toilets
- 13 Define parking area to encourage the car park as the main carpark for park access
- 14 Resurface and modify existing BMX Park
- 15 Plant hedging trees to improve amenity and act as a noise barrier
- 16 Remove existing power box
- 17 Remove root damaged tennis court and shelter and reinstate grass
- 18 Consider extending the external squash court mural
- 19 Landscaping to reduce noise and provide passive surveillance
- 20 Landscape park perimeter to improve amenity and act as a vehicular barrier
- 21 Plant shade trees to increase natural values of park
- 22 Replace tennis court net
- 23 Install a bike wash for use by Mountain Bike Trail Riders
- 24 Relocate football goal posts
- 25 Remove tree sculptures



2.3 Landscape Plan

Goliath Park includes a number of landscaped areas of varying design and condition that were planted for various reasons in the past. Such areas include the section planted by the Railton Ratepayers Association in the early 1990's, and a number of eucalypts planted sporadically over the site as remaining plants from the plantation planting that occurred in the surrounding areas.

In mid-2015, a number of eucalypts were removed due to public safety concerns. With the master plan process underway, rather than replace the trees, the decision to incorporate a landscape plan into the master plan was made to ensure the community had input into the design of the natural features. A number of trees that remain in the park will be assessed to determine their risk to public safety and suitability as part of the master plan implementation. If need be these trees will be removed through a community consultative process.

2.4.1 Landscape design principles

The importance of the landscape plan is based on its ability to enhance all other aspects of the park if undertaken in a planned approach. The following design principles have been adhered to when selecting the species and location as part of the landscape plan.

- 1 Improve general amenity of the park and open spaces by providing species that are visually appealing;
- 2 Acts as a vehicular barrier to protect park infrastructure through perimeter planting;
- 3 Provide shade during warmer months and sun during by selecting deciduous species for areas of high use;
- 4 Do not pose a risk to public safety;
- 5 Select non-native species in areas high use areas to reduce the frequency of native animal inhabitation and feaces; and
- 6 Are suitable for the soil conditions.

2.3.2 Tree species

Prunus serrulata is a small deciduous tree with a short single trunk and dense crown reaching a height of 12 m. It has smooth bark with medium size leaves arranged alternately, simple, ovate-lanceolate with a short petiole and a serrate or doubly serrate margin. At the end of autumn, the green leaves turn yellow, red or crimson. The flowers are produced in clusters of two to five together at nodes on short spurs in spring at the same time as the new leaves appear.



Betula populifolia is a deciduous tree native to North America that grows quickly to 8-10m tall with a 30cm trunk diameter. The leaves are 5-7.5 cm long by 4-6 cm wide, alternately arranged, ovate, and tapering to an elongated tip. They are dark green and glabrous above and paler below, with a coarsely serrated margin. The bark is chalky to grayish white with black triangular patches where branches meet the trunk. The flowers are wind-pollinated catkins 5-8 cm long, the male catkins pendulous and the female catkins erect.

Quercus coccinea is a medium-large deciduous tree growing to 20-30 m tall with an open, rounded crown. The leaves are glossy green, 7-17 cm long and 8-13 cm wide, lobed, with seven lobes, and deep sinuses between the lobes. Each lobe has 3-7 bristle-tipped teeth. The common English name *scarlet oak* is derived from the autumn coloration of the foliage, which generally becomes bright scarlet; in contrast, pin oak foliage generally turns bronze in autumn.



Acer davidii is a species of maple growing up to 10–15 m tall with a trunk up to 40 cm in diameter, though usually smaller and often with multiple trunks and a spreading crown of long, arching branches. The bark is smooth, olive-green with regular narrow pale vertical stripes on young trees, eventually becoming dull grey-brown at the base of old trees. The leaves are 6–18 cm long and 4–9 cm broad, dark green above, and paler green below. They turn to bright yellow, orange or red in the autumn. The flowers are small, yellow, with five sepals and petals about 4 mm long.



Quercus phellos is a medium-sized tree growing to 20–30 m tall with a trunk up to 1–1.5 m in diameter. It is distinguished from most other oaks by its leaves, which are shaped like willow leaves, 5–12 cm long and 1–2.5 cm broad with an entire margin which is bright green above, paler beneath, usually hairless but sometimes downy beneath. Willow oaks can grow moderately fast up to 60 cm a year, and tend to be conic to oblong when young, rounding out and gaining girth at maturity.

Betula utilis jacquemontii is a deciduous tree that reaches up to 20 m tall. Leaves are ovate, 5 to 10 cm (2.0 to 3.9 in) long, with serrated margins, and slightly hairy. Flowering occurs from May–July, with only a few male catkins, and short, single (sometimes paired) female catkins. The thin, papery bark is very shiny, reddish brown, reddish white, or white, with horizontal lenticels. The bark peels off in broad, horizontal belts, making it very usable for creating even large pages for texts.



Callistemon Little John is a dwarf, evergreen shrub which, in spring, is covered with bright red, bottle brush flowers. Growing to a height of 1m, the hardy plant is able to be grown in poor soil quality.

2.4 Planting Guide



Species Guide

-  *Quercus phellos*, *Acer davidii*, *Betula populifolia* and *Quercus coccinea*
-  *Prunus serrulata*,
-  *Betula utilis jacquemontii*,
-  *Callistemon Little John*

3.0 DELIVERY

3.1 Implementation Plan

Action	Details	Indicative Cost	Funding source	Priority
Picnic Facilities	Construct a picnic area incorporating a BBQ, picnic tables, rubbish bins and shelter.	\$55,000	Council	High
Skate Park	Construct a skate park.	\$120,000	Council /external	High
Toilets	Demolish existing toilet facilities and replace with unisex and disabled toilets, and incorporate change room facilities.	\$60,000	Council	High
Drainage	Improve the drainage of the open space area to ensure all year round use.	\$20,000	Council	High
Pathway	Establish a shared use pathway network connecting the various elements of the park.	\$70,000	Council	High
BMX Park	Resurface the existing BMX park with suitable gravel. Investigate the feasibility of making changes to the design to improve the user experience and reduce the level of difficulty.	\$6,000	Council	High
Open Space	Undertake spot repairs to level open space area and remove undulations. Implement aggressive weed control measures and seed with suitable grass species. Relocate existing football goals.	\$5,000	Council	High
Playground	Upgrade play equipment, repair existing fence, replace bench seats and missing park sign.	\$60,000	Council/external	High
Dog Management	Review Dog Management Policy to permit dogs on a leash at Goliath Park. Provide dog tidy bag system.	\$200	Council	High
Park Management	Review the management and maintenance levels for the park to ensure it can meet community expectations.	Nil	Council	High
Bowls Club	Construct a sealed car park on the northern side of the Railton Bowls Club and delineate from open space area with bollards in keeping with the parks appearance.	\$60,000	Council	Medium
Landscaping	Implement landscape plan and remove hazardous stump sculptures and eucalypts.	\$30,000	Council	Medium
Tennis court	Remove damaged tennis court and shelter and re-establish with grass. Replace net of other tennis court and make minor repairs to fence.	\$10,500	Council	Medium
Power and Lighting	Install lighting in identified areas to improve park security. Install a power box to be used for events conducted in the park. Remove existing disconnected power box.	\$30,000	Council	Medium
MTB Trail	Install bike wash facilities upon completion of Kentish Mountain Bike Trail Network.	\$5,000	External	Low
Squash Courts	Extend the mural onto other side of squash court to improve amenity. Encourage the car park to be the primary parking venue for park use.	\$20,000	External/Council	Low

3.1.1 Implementation plan summary

Priorities	Number	Cost to implement
High	10	\$396,200
Medium	4	\$130,500
Low	2	\$25,000
Total	15	\$551,700

3.2 Summary

The Goliath Park Master Plan is a document that will enable a strategic approach to the upgrading of existing infrastructure and development of new infrastructure for the benefit of the Railton community. Such an approach will encourage greater utilisation of the parks facilities, ensuring that the Railton community can enjoy a modern public space that caters to their recreational and social needs.

Implementing the Master Plan will require a partnership approach between Kentish Council, key stakeholders and external funding sources, however once achieved will provide an important asset to the Railton community and the Kentish municipality.