RECREATION PLAY AND OPEN SPACE STRATEGY (RPOSS)

MAY 2020
About this document

This document is the Derwent Valley Recreation Play and Open Space Strategy.

The other documents prepared for this project are the Demand and Consultation Findings and Issues and Opportunities.

@leisure would like to acknowledge the support and assistance provided by Derwent Valley Council Officers, Special Committees, user groups, interest groups and the general public, who were interviewed, filled in surveys and contributed information.
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1. Introduction

1.1 The project

The brief for this project identified the need to:

Demand and community preferences

- Consult with local residents and user groups
- Identify diverse opportunities to enhance participation, liveability, health and wellbeing and enhance the economic, social and environmental sustainability of Derwent Valley.

Supply of existing open space and recreation facilities

- Assess existing recreation, play and open spaces and how they meet existing and future needs of the local demographic
- Categorise recreation, play and open spaces into local, neighbourhood and regional, identifying the facilities and play opportunities within each category to ensure all people have access to quality open and play space
- Identify opportunities for land acquisition to grow the recreation, play and open space network
- Identify any opportunities for the disposal of underutilised open space
- Ensure opportunities are evenly distributed, offering all residents and visitors equal opportunity to public recreation.

Strategy Development

- Document a cohesive and overarching approach to the development, maintenance, acquisition and disposal of open space areas
- Identify gaps and spaces that need to be upgraded, especially those that consider quality, creative, nature-based play elements and access for all abilities and also cater for all age groups and result in a well-designed, well-maintained open space network that allows all the community to socialise and build supportive networks
- Recommend priorities for an annual capital works program for renewal
- Prepare strategic principles and objectives to maximise the value of recreation assets
- Develop a fair and equitable fees and charges system to be implemented for clubs and user groups of Council facilities
- Identify opportunities to improve the integration of public open space and development assessment, including a review of Council’s Contributions Policy.
1.2 Key plans

The key plans this strategy aligns with are shown in the following image.
State Plans

Southern Tasmania Regional Land Use Strategy 2010-2035

The Plan sets out a vision for the region as:

‘a vibrant, growing, liveable and attractive region, providing a sustainable lifestyle and development opportunities that build upon our unique natural and heritage assets and our advantages as Australia’s southernmost region.’

Healthy Tasmania Strategic Plan 2016

The Healthy Tasmania Strategic Plan 2016 is a crucial document relevant to this Recreation Strategy. It encourages Tasmanians to make healthy lifestyle changes across all stages of life. Principal directions outlined in the Healthy Tasmania plan and relevant here include:

- Establish new ways to encourage Tasmanians to use our parks and reserves to increase their physical activity
- Increase physical activity via low-cost promotion of active tourism through our significant physical and digital footprint
- Planning facilities and environments investment, including infrastructure to support physical activity, sport and recreation
- Facilitating walking between destinations
- Promoting bush walks of varying lengths and difficulty
- Provide low-cost and favourable sporting, recreational, social and cultural programs for ‘at risk’ youth.

Tasmania’s Population Growth Strategy 2015

The Tasmanian Government has set a target to grow the population to 650,000 people by 2050 to drive economic growth, create jobs and improve the standard of living for all Tasmanians. The Population Growth Strategy identifies 50 actions in three key areas:

- We will facilitate job creation and identify current and future employment opportunities to inform investment in education and training, and migration attraction strategies
- We will actively pursue and facilitate overseas and interstate migration to Tasmania and encourage Tasmanians living elsewhere to come home
- We will build and promote Tasmania’s liveability and foster a culture, which is vibrant, inclusive, respectful and supportive.

The Tasmanian Walking and Cycling for Active Transport Strategy 2010

The Tasmanian Walking and Cycling for Active Transport Strategy promotes walking and cycling as viable and desirable forms of transport through improved infrastructure, land use planning and behavioural change. The Strategy aims to “create a safe, accessible and well-connected transport system that encourages more people to walk and cycle as part of their everyday journeys.” The Strategy contains seven linked priority areas area:

- Land use systems that encourage walking and cycling
- Improved infrastructure and facilities to support walking and cycling
- Improved safety for pedestrians and cyclists
- Improved policy and planning that ensures that walking and cycling needs are considered
- Better coordination and collaboration with stakeholders
Recreation Play and Open Space Strategy

- Better understanding walking and cycling needs and patterns
- Creating a walking and cycling culture.

Tasmania’s Plan for Physical Activity 2011–2021

Tasmania’s plan for physical activity 2011–2021 is a long-term plan for all of Tasmania. “Get Moving” Tasmania was prepared by the Premier’s Physical Activity Council; in consultation with many other Tasmanians interested in physical activity, it sets a unifying direction and framework for action.

The Tasmanian Open Space Framework 2010

A vision for the Tasmanian open space system is:

Tasmania will have a diverse, comprehensive and sustainable open space system, providing health and well-being, environmental, sport and recreation, social, and economic benefits. The Tasmanian open space system will be developed and managed in response to the needs of the community and visitors, whilst respecting our unique environment. The Framework has four goals:

GOAL 1. Become a community that values and supports physical activity

GOAL 2. Create built and natural environments that enable and encourage physical activity

GOAL 3. Develop partnerships that build and share knowledge and resources

GOAL 4. Increase opportunities for all Tasmanians to be physically active where they live, work.

The report sets out 60 recommended strategies to achieve these objectives and policies. The strategies within the main report have been grouped to cover policy areas of planning and governance, land management, training and education, design, marketing and promotion.

Council’s Strategic Plan

Our Valley 2030, 2019

The game changers that the community felt could make a real difference include the following:

- Young people are engaged in our community
- Develop a Derwent Valley Brand to help us grow and change our story
- Establish public transport beyond New Norfolk
- We collaborate and work better together
- Establish different options for sustainably designed housing
- Activate Willow Court
- Improve the appearance of the towns
- Improve access to the river for tourism and recreation opportunities.
The strategic outcomes

1. A regionally diverse, competitive and innovative valley that is attractive to all.

2. A well-planned and supported infrastructure to meet the growing demands of the region.

3. We preserve, protect and promote our lived, built and natural environment for the next generation.

4. Services are integrated to maximise opportunities and participation.

5. The Valley has a range of activities to improve physical or mental wellbeing.

6. The Valley has highly liveable and engaged communities, supported by access to its needs.

7. The Derwent Valley brand shapes our story and reputation.

8. The Plan is implemented through effective and transparent governance and partnerships.
2. Recreation opportunities and how they meet the needs of the local demographic

There is a high demand for outdoor recreation in the Derwent Valley’s scenic countryside, forests and river valleys, from residents and visitors.

The population

The population of the Derwent Valley is approximately 10,000 people. There has been little change in the number of residents in recent years and no significant change is projected in the medium term. The population has an aging profile and relatively low discretionary income. More families appear to be moving to the Derwent Valley’s urban areas, attracted by scenic rural settings in the valley and affordable property values.

Community preferences

A community and stakeholder engagement program was conducted for this study, which included:

- Interviews with community organisations, peak sporting bodies, providers and staff
- Community surveys
- A request for submissions or comments, and
- Community meetings.

Some 45% of survey respondents said there were sporting and recreation activities that they would like to do that would increase their physical activity or wellbeing.

These included cycling (road, track and mountain bike riding), aquatics and fitness classes, swimming, bushwalking, climbing, canoeing/kayaking, dancing, parkrun and archery. All of these are relatively achievable to provide in the Derwent Valley.

Key themes arising from the process included a high demand for play and sports facilities; a very strong demand for walking, cycling and dog walking and the need to improve and expand trails and footpaths to meet this demand in most communities.

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1 ID Community Profile, 2019
There is a strong desire for additional facilities and to improve the quality and the accessibility of existing infrastructure, for play, sports, swimming and a range of recreation activities. Greater access is required in terms of physical access for people with a disability and for non-members, as well as an improved affordability to use them. The need for better swimming facilities was also a key theme arising.

Detailed consultation findings are provided in a separate volume to this report.

2.1.1 Supply of open space and recreation facilities

An inventory of public open space and recreation facility sites was prepared for this project. All sites were inspected. The inventory is provided as Appendix 1. This inventory includes some sites used by the community such as the golf course and community halls, that are in private ownership.

The table following shows the number of Council owned or managed open spaces and recreation sites in the Derwent Valley.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opens Space and Recreation Facility Types – by Primary Function</th>
<th>No of Sites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conservation/Biodiversity</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visual Amenity/Lookout</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social/Family Recreation</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relaxation/Contemplation</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor Sport</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memorial Garden/Cemetery</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-Road Trail</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor Swimming Pool/Aquatic Facility</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water-Based Recreation Facility (Fishing and Boating)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayside Stop</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Horticulture/Garden</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Meeting Space/Hall</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indoor Sport, Recreation, or Fitness facility</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Recreation Use Drainage/Landfill/Car Park</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Range of sports and open spaces

There is a relatively good range of sports and recreation activities available in the Derwent Valley. Sports available include soccer, Australian Rules football, cricket, tennis, equestrian, paddle sports, rowing, water skiing, indoor netball, futsal, martial arts, basketball, dance, gym and fitness. These activities are not always available at appropriate times or in appropriate forms i.e. competition versus social/casual use or programs.

The limited depth of competition and pathways to higher levels of competition for some sports, such as tennis, are likely to be the result of the small population, aging infrastructure and limited club volunteer resources.

Some localities in the Derwent Valley:

- Do not have formal public access to water, when there is a river (Glenora, Bushy Park)
- Do not have public bushland (Glenora, Bushy Park)
- Have large areas of mown grass and limited variety in landscape settings
- Have limited trees (in residential areas east New Norfolk)
- Have a community garden (New Norfolk)
- Could be planted to provide restorative values, character, access to nature and protect flora and fauna (New Norfolk).

The community survey reinforced the importance of:

- Off-road trails - the main activities respondents participated in were exercising the dog, walking and bushwalking
- Water based recreation areas, and
- Social/family recreation areas (the type of recreation facility used most). Additional social/family recreation facilities are needed to meet current demand.

2.1.2 Meeting future demand

Current club memberships, usage information and housing growth suggests continued demand for mainstream sports such as cricket, Australian Rules football and soccer with increasing proportions of females wishing to play. However, the need to manage costs, environmental footprint, address gender equity, universal design and compliance to codes make the redevelopment of many aging assets an imperative.

Social sports such as tennis and indoor sports such as table tennis and badminton - suitable for older adults - have potential growth. However, the age and capacity of facilities will limit this potential.

People with a disability are currently excluded from using most aquatic, play, sport and other recreation facilities because infrastructure is not physically accessible, or programming is not available. The needs of this market will increase as the demographic ages.
Schools appear to be active in encouraging participation in sports and work in partnership with PCYC. However, a greater connect between schools, clubs and peak bodies would be beneficial through programs such as Sporting Schools.

The demographics of the Derwent Valley suggest a strong demand for activities that are unorganised, particularly walking, cycling and dog walking as well as affordable access to existing facilities by schools and the general public.

Additionally, the demand for dance, gym and fitness is likely to be sustained or will grow as these can be conducted with greater scheduling flexibility and less commitment than other organised or volunteer club sports.

**Activities residents would like to do**

The majority of recreation activities that survey respondents would like to do but currently do not, were outdoor - implying a demand for more or better-quality open space.

Some 45% of survey respondents said there were sporting and recreation activities that they would like to do that would increase physical activity or wellbeing. Some 50% of males listed activities they like to do but cannot and some 60% of females listed activities that they wanted to do.

The main activities that people would like to do were cycling, aquatics/fitness classes, swimming, bushwalking, climbing, mountain bike riding, canoeing/kayaking, dancing, parkrun and archery.

The main types of things that would assist residents to do activities desired (in descending order of frequency) are:

- Improve the quality of facilities available
- Provide facilities that are not currently available
- Provide facilities so they are closer to home
- Provide more information about what facilities/club/programs are available and where.

In order to address the need for affordable activities that encourage both social and physical activity, the priority open space function types for urban residential areas are social/family recreation parks, off-road trails and sports facilities. These are needed closest to home, while a whole range of other types of open spaces and recreation facilities are needed to satisfy the broad array of community needs.
3. Goals and actions

Goals

The goals of this strategy reflect the key issues arising from the demand and supply assessment. These goals are:

1. An equitable distribution of higher quality, public open space and recreation facilities that is diverse and accessible and provides health and well-being benefits
2. Improved quality of residential environments that encourage residents to walk, play and have stronger connections with nature
3. A developed network of trails including single track and trails, perimeter pathways, circular trails and rail trails
4. Continued access to sustainable infrastructure for organised and non-organised sport and recreation opportunities
5. Play opportunities that enhance physical, social and cognitive development of children, their families and carers
6. A greater prominence and focus on participation in water-based recreation
7. Participation and choice encouraged through information and promotion about open spaces, sport, recreation and play facilities and activities available in the Derwent Valley.

The following chapters outline the issues and actions under each goal.
Goal 1: An equitable distribution of higher quality, public open space and recreation facilities that is diverse, accessible and provides health and well-being benefits

3.1 Open space planning

3.1.1 Adopting an open space planning framework

Open space provides clear benefits for people who live in close proximity, visitors and the community as a whole. Four key types of benefits of open space are universally accepted:

- Personal benefits (e.g. social interaction, physical activity, recreation, mental health and wellbeing, horticultural opportunities, to enhance food security, etc.)
- Environmental benefits (protecting fauna and flora, iconic places and connecting with the natural world). Natural places provide children with an opportunity to experience risks and challenges, to explore new things and to find inspiration and treasures
- Community benefits (these being benefits which accrue to the community as a whole). These benefits include civic pride in a place, neighbourhood character, amenity and spiritual connection, and celebrating culture and events
- Economic benefits from attracting visitors to the Derwent Valley’s rivers, trails and parks for recreation.

Different types of open space provide different benefits and accommodate different types of activities. Hence a range of different type of spaces is needed across each residential area and the municipality as whole to ensure that the whole community can find satisfying recreation experiences both now and in the future, regardless of location, age or ability.

3.1.2 Classifying open space and recreation facilities

Open space and recreation facilities have been classified in this plan. This classification system specifically enables the assessment of:

- The range of human benefits available in open space
- The diversity of opportunities
- Equity in provision, and
- The quality of opportunities against the desirable benefits each open space is designed to provide.

A three-tiered classification of open space is proposed:

- Catchment - the sphere of influence of a place or how far people will travel to use it
- Primary function type - the purpose of the place and benefits it aims to provide
- Landscape setting type - form of place or vegetation that influences the experiences available in the place.

In addition, the classification system identifies priority types of open space in each type of settlement.
This classification system is consistent with world best practice and addresses the common disadvantages attributed to more simplistic systems that are not able to be used for planning purposes, to compare with community benefits and demand for specific activities, and for marketing of open space.

**Catchment classification**

An open space’s catchment is the sphere of influence of the space or facility. It captures:

- Where users originate from (i.e. if they are residents, how far they travel to use the space and whether they are visitors to the area), and
- How long a user is likely to stay.

Catchment does not necessarily dictate the size of an asset. A small asset may have regional significance.

This classification has three tiers:

- Local open space
- District open space, and
- Regional open space.

The catchment of a space typically determines the nature and scale of infrastructure that is viable in the space, in view of how far people travel to the space. The classification helps Council in planning an equitable quality and distribution of facilities.

**Primary function classification**

The primary function of an open space or facility is its key purpose or role compared with others across the Council area. The function of a site relates to the key benefits of open space. By identifying the function and ensuring there is a range of functions across each town these main benefits can be preserved available across a municipal area for future populations.

Open space and facility functions determined suitable for the Derwent Valley are:

- Off-road trail
- Water-based recreation facility (fishing and boating)
- Visual amenity/lookout
- Memorial garden/cemetery
- Outdoor sport
- Parks for relaxation/contemplation
- Social/family recreation parks
- Community meeting space/hall
- Community horticulture/garden
- Conservation/biodiversity
- Outdoor swimming pool/aquatic facility
- Wayside stop
- Indoor sport, recreation, or fitness facility.
**Landscape setting classification**

*Landscape setting* describes the form and existing vegetation in an open space that influences a user’s experience.

At different times and for different activities users may seek different landscape settings: shady places, a beach, open grassy areas, paved areas or ornamental gardens, for example. By classifying spaces by landscape setting a diversity of experiences and activities can also be preserved.

The following landscape settings are present in public open space in the Derwent Valley.

- Open grassed area
- Treed parkland
- Bushland/forest
- Managed sports turf
- Paved area
- Cultivated garden
- River/lake

Appendix 2. provides a definition of each open space function, landscape setting type and catchment category. The appendix also explains how these classifications can be used for planning purposes.

3.1.3 How this framework can be used for planning

The primary function of a space should dictate development and management decisions – hence it is easy to make management decisions even without having a managing plan.

Open space and recreation facility classification can assist green field planning and new residential subdivisions as well as the improvement of open space networks and community facility provision in established areas.

Core service levels can be prepared for the priority open space function types (distribution/location, size, accessibility and quality) to ensure the benefits of these types of spaces provide can be met, and the greatest range of the population will find open space to meet their needs.

To create equity

Equity in open space and recreation provision can be achieved by:

- Distributing a range of each type of space across the Council area and each locality
- Identifying and servicing specific needs
- Determining the scale of infrastructure to be provided based on the hierarchy and location of each settlement.

Seven community hubs have been identified based on population, distribution, proximity to other localities and the nature of facilities and services provided. Each one of these should have a designated range of open space and recreation functions.
To create accessibility

Accessibility can be achieved by:

- Providing the priority types of open space needed in different settlements and across New Norfolk.
- Ensuring the priority function types of space are within a specified distance of residences, so when a community grows or changes the desirable range of benefits are still within reach.
- Providing an indication of distribution by providing a distance threshold which is acceptable for residents to walk to access these.

To create diversity

Diversity is essential to ensure the whole population can find satisfying recreation experiences now and in future.

Diversity can be achieved by:

- Varying the primary function of open space (e.g. across sites in the one locality). In residential estates it is common that that there are multiple pocket parks which look the same. Some such sites can be redeveloped to perform some of the missing functions.
- Varying the catchment of open space e.g. a local park could be developed to serve a regional catchment if it has significant qualities or is in a very prominent location.
- Varying the landscape setting e.g. changing open grassy areas to bushland, thus broadening the range of experiences as well as enhancing biodiversity.

This type of approach can be applied across the whole Council area, across one large locality, or along a river or trail corridor, where different reaches can be developed to serve different catchments, functions and setting types in order to create diversity.
Goal 2: Improved quality of residential environments that encourage residents to walk, play and have stronger connections with nature

3.2 Planning a sustainable distribution of open space to serve residential developments

There is a limited diversity of experiences and landscape setting types in the developed urban parks and open space in New Norfolk.

Some of the newer residential areas in New Norfolk have cul-de-sac street patterns that are not permeable, meaning the configuration of many open space sites are awkward or are battle-axe blocks with narrow entries or court heads.

There are some small internalised open spaces that are not prominent and primarily abut private yards, which do not allow community surveillance and will limit use. There are several small, unembellished sites - some with play equipment - that have limited canopy trees or landscape features to provide restorative values for mental health or that can contribute to the visual amenity of the Council area overall, or that provide play stimuli and facilitate physical and social activity.

There are some highly valued trails that are not connected in circuits that could encourage people to exercise, be outdoors for mental health benefits and safely walk/run/skate/wheel. Trail circuits are not equitably distributed across all townships.

Streetscapes have limited tree planting. If they have footpaths, these are often narrow and contribute little to landscape character, biodiversity, and walkability.

The small size of parks in new subdivisions limits development potential, a diversity of opportunities, functionality and sustainability.

Survey respondents identified two residential areas in the Derwent Valley as being of poor quality and needing additional open space. These were the Gateway Estate and the residential area in the north-west of the town.

Gateway Estate has poor visual appeal, lacks a good network of footpaths or any off-road trails or street trees, a central social/family recreation park or any social sports opportunities. Some public open space reserved in this area is not central or developed. This estate is very prominent and provides a poor image at the gateway to New Norfolk.

The quality of the residential area in the north-west of New Norfolk is poor and there are no street trees nor a good network of paths. However, there is a good distribution of local parks that have the potential to service this area.

In some newer residential areas, developers are providing spaces without a clear open space function or purpose, which do not add to the diversity of opportunities already available, or offer the range of benefits necessary for healthy liveable communities.
Policy principles
The open space planning framework, which outlines the priority types of spaces needed, should provide a focus for addressing the community’s primary open space needs, as well as ensuring access to a wide range of benefits.

Recommended Actions

1. Adopt the open space hierarchy provided, that classifies all open spaces and facility types based on:
   - The primary function of each open space
   - The core service level needing to be met to ensure each space is fit-for-purpose to serve that function and how these need to be distributed to maximise use, and
   - The open space functions required for urban residential settlements, villages and rural settlements.

2. Wherever a subdivision plan is set out for a new development:
   - The primary function of open space in all new residential, commercial and industrial developments should be agreed with Council and provided on the plan of subdivision, and
   - The form of open space (landscape setting type) to be delivered should also be provided on a plan of subdivision.

3.2.1 Different types of residential settlements require different models and levels of open space provision

The Derwent Valley has several types of residential settlements, including the following:
- Typical urban residential form of housing
- Villages, and
- Rural areas.

Policy principles
Open space provision needs to reflect the physical and social context of the locality where it is to be provided, in other words the settlement type.

In different sizes and densities of residential settlement, different types and amounts of private and public open space and recreation opportunities should be available to residents, as well as incidental green space for visual amenity and restorative qualities. Public open space must respond to the nature and context of residential settlement and compensate for and complement that which is provided in the surrounding environment.
Urban residential areas – New Norfolk

This settlement type is the standard suburban lot that found in New Norfolk as well as some small localities close-by. New dwellings typically include relatively small lots that have limited opportunities for children to play or to make or grow things. In the future, this type of residential area includes more multiple level dwellings with small yards.

In the urban residential areas of New Norfolk residents need to:

- See green open space for mental health and wellbeing, and
- Be able to access the priority types social/family recreation spaces, off-road trails and sports facilities needed close to home (within walking distance) for physical and social activities. Other types of space are also needed to provide a diversity of opportunities that suit different people: water-based recreation, open spaces for relaxation, community horticulture, etc.

Social/family recreation spaces are parks for play and recreation, suitable for the whole family: young children, teenagers and older adults, and for people of all abilities. Single-purpose play facilities with a focus just on play equipment and young children are no longer considered inclusive or sustainable.

In these urban areas an equitable distribution of open space is needed and a diversity of other types of other spaces. The public domain should seek to complement for the limited availability of trees in urban areas and provide opportunities to meet and play with others and walk or cycle off-road.

There is a need for social/family recreation spaces and off-road trail circuits, within walking distance of residences (about 500m) and an opportunity for sport, within 1km where possible.

Rural areas

In rural areas and tiny settlements - as well as areas with large lots - relatively large areas of private open space are often available for more active pursuits and allows for pets/livestock, making and growing things. The nature of the setting typically allows for medicinal values and canopy trees, recreational vehicles and food production. Hard surfaces, social spaces and places for team sports can complement these spaces, however, there may not be the population to sustain such facilities. Therefore, the model of provision is to service these areas in the closest village/hub or via the open spaces in the nearest urban residential area.

No public open space is required in these rural locations except when there is:

- An open space corridor than can be used for off-road walking and cycling or horse riding, and/or
- A natural feature of significant sites such as a hill providing a lookout, a geological feature of a specific nature, a waterfall, caves, or a significant river for water-based recreation that residents and visitors may wish to access.

Broad acre sports facilities may also be in a peri-urban/or rural areas, such as an equestrian facility, shooting range, motorsports, paddle sports facility, golf course and a cycle sports facility/MTB trails.
**Villages**

In this strategy, villages are small residential settlements with some form of community education or commercial activity, surrounded mainly by rural areas. Residents typically would have high-quality natural surrounding and access to some core local open space and recreation facilities for meetings, social/family recreation, walking and cycling/equestrian trails and possibly sport.

A selection of villages is identified in the Derwent Valley as hubs for the surrounding rural populations. These are predominately populated by about 200 people and are at least 10 minutes from a larger township. These villages have some community facilities such as a hall, shop, fire station school or other community centre and regular visitors.

Open space and recreation facilities should only be provided in one central location in these village hubs - rather than in multiple locations throughout the residential area, as would be provided in New Norfolk.

This village recreation service hub may be developed in conjunction with a school, for example, or around an existing recreation facility. This hub should include:

- At least a small social/family recreation park for social gatherings, play picnic facilities
- A shared circuit trail suitable for walking and cycling and connecting community facilities such as any school or sports facility, and
- Where possible, some opportunity for at least social sports activities such as training or skills development, access to hard courts or to an equestrian facility, MTB trail or showground.

When further residential development occurs around the edge of a village, open space contributions from subdivisions should be used to:

a) address gaps in the supply of facilities and continue to upgrade these central hubs (rather than provide small additional open spaces throughout the subdivision)

b) offer off-road trails and connections to them and to key waterways in each area, and

c) protect access to natural features – i.e. national parks, MTB trails and water-based recreation opportunities.

Additional open space in these villages may include wayside stops to encourage visitors to stop in the area.
3.2.2 Addressing the nature of settlement, limited budget and demand

Whilst there are many small localities and these may already have good access to outdoor opportunities, many residents will still have the desire to participate in other leisure and sporting pursuits typical of any population.

There are localities that provide logical hubs where community infrastructure is or could be developed, so residents have access to a basic range of services for recreation that are equitable and with a reasonable distance (approx. 5km for a local hub) that provides a focus for Council in term of assistance and managing responsibilities.

Policy principles

Focus on providing and maintaining open space and recreation infrastructure in key hubs that will enhance sustainability, equity of provision and encourage participation.

Ensure “core services” in each community hub reflect the size and remoteness of a community and distance to the nearest, largest locality. Key types of core service would include:

- Access to trails for walking/cycling
- A social/family recreation area (a place to play with children, hard court for social ball games, picnic, relaxation and access to nature and kick-to-kick)
- Community meeting place (and where group exercise can occur)
- A wayside stop (a place to stop and have a break/picnic on a main road or in an area that attracts visitors)
- Access to water-based recreation, and/or
- A campground.

Additional community infrastructure could be available only in select hubs, such as:

- Outdoor sports facilities (playing field(s) and courts)
- Swimming pool, and/or
- An indoor sports facility.

These hubs should be in keeping with the size of the resident and visitor population, distance from other population centres and the suitability of services given the physical context.

Logical service hubs would be:

- New Norfolk (serving Plenty, Magra, Lawitta, Glenfern and Mount Lloyd)
- Bushy Park/Glenora (serving Plenty, Karanja, Rosegarland, Uxbridge and Macquarie Plains)
- Molesworth (serving Malbina and Sorell Creek)
- Westerway (serving Mount Field, National Park and surrounds)
- Maydena (Strathgordon, Fitzgerald and Tyenna)
- Granton
- Lachlan
The following table illustrates the proposed overview of localities that could play a role as a community hub and what core infrastructure would be available at each.

Table 2. Proposed hubs, hierarchy and nature of core services by facility type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hub</th>
<th>Community meeting and group exercise</th>
<th>Swimming Pool</th>
<th>Indoor sports centre</th>
<th>Off-road trails for walking and cycling</th>
<th>Outdoor sport/games</th>
<th>Water based recreation</th>
<th>Social/family recreation area</th>
<th>Way side stop</th>
<th>Campground?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Norfolk (District)</td>
<td>Sports club rooms. New community space for functions at Boyer Oval to be master planned</td>
<td>Public outdoor (long term upgrade of assets)</td>
<td>Upgrade. Provide a 2-court facility (in medium term) on potential better site in same location</td>
<td>Multiple trail circuits to serve each sector of town</td>
<td>Master plans for 2 grounds; at Boyer and junior site at Tynwald including rectangular sports</td>
<td>Key point of access at the Esplanade, and at nodes along the River, “the Log”</td>
<td>One in each sector of town. Key destination spaces at Tynwald and Esplanade</td>
<td>Tynwald, Arthur Square, Fitzgerald Park, “The Log”</td>
<td>New Norfolk Caravan Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Norfolk (5 local sectors of the town)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maydena (Local)</td>
<td>Provide access to school building for community meeting and small group exercise/community group use</td>
<td>Could be served by a pool at Glenora (½ hr)</td>
<td>Served by New Norfolk</td>
<td>Additional trail desirable around village e.g. along the railway line and the Tyenna River</td>
<td>Acquire land for social/family recreation space with kick-to-kick and provide a hard court for community use</td>
<td>Create a public access to the Tyenna River from the main road</td>
<td>Seek to acquire a parcel of land for a town park that includes play, kick-to-kick, picnic, relaxation in a prominent location. Existing sites not large enough or suitable</td>
<td>Provide picnic facilities as part of a social/family recreation space</td>
<td>High demand to acquire access to land for a campground. Some informal sites exist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molesworth (Local)</td>
<td>Molesworth Community Hall located in conjunction with Molesworth Reserve – but this is not very accessible to community</td>
<td>Served by New Norfolk</td>
<td>Indoor badminton at Community Hall</td>
<td>Circuit existing</td>
<td>Molesworth Reserve</td>
<td>Molesworth Reserve</td>
<td>Molesworth Reserve</td>
<td>Molesworth Reserve</td>
<td>No demand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## RECREATION PLAY AND OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hub</th>
<th>Community meeting and group exercise</th>
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<th>Social/family recreation area</th>
<th>Way side stop</th>
<th>Campground?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lachlan (Local)</strong></td>
<td>Lachlan Community Hall – not managed by Council</td>
<td>Served by New Norfolk</td>
<td>Served by New Norfolk</td>
<td>Off-road circuit around oval and potential circuit mapped and connected to Jefferys Track and along Lachlan River New Norfolk</td>
<td>Social sport at Gleeson Park, Lachlan</td>
<td>Serviced by New Norfolk</td>
<td>Gleeson Park - update range of play experiences and make inclusive</td>
<td>Gleeson Park Lachlan</td>
<td>No demand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Granton (Local)</strong></td>
<td>Granton Memorial Hall – not managed by Council</td>
<td>Served by New Norfolk and Glenorchy</td>
<td>Served by New Norfolk- or Glenorchy</td>
<td>Circuit around the reserve</td>
<td>Kick-to-kick at the Granton Reserve</td>
<td>Granton Reserve Upgrade play</td>
<td>Granton Reserve</td>
<td>No demand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bushy Park/Glenora (Local)</strong></td>
<td>Potential at Glenora District School (or Upper Derwent United Hall - not managed by Council)</td>
<td>Bushy Park seasonal (needs work). Consider long term redevelopment at the school potentially as an indoor?</td>
<td>School gym – Could negotiate access after-hours</td>
<td>Consider developing a circuit from the school to the railway line, Styx River and Derwent River</td>
<td>Retain access to the showground. School play, hard-courts and oval access afterhours. Assist the school to provide access to competition sports - Sporting Schools</td>
<td>Styx and Derwent Rivers access point. Retain Crown Land access to Styx River off Kenmore Road.</td>
<td>Develop a hub for social/family recreation at Glenora District School</td>
<td>If the pool ever relocates, may be appropriate using existing facilities or Upper Derwent United Hall (not managed by Council) - would need facilities</td>
<td>Already has access to a campground at the Showground (private land)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Westerway</strong></td>
<td>Use of space at Westerway Primary School</td>
<td>Glenora</td>
<td>Indoor space at Westerway Primary School or Glenora District School</td>
<td>Several potential circuits using the river, rail trail and local roads</td>
<td>Use of space at Westerway Primary School after hours (there is also an oval in private ownership with a cricket pitch)</td>
<td>Protect the riverbank from compaction and car access and designate several small nodes for car parking</td>
<td>Use of space at Westerway Primary School after hours</td>
<td>Riverside reserve upgrade seating and tables. In short term add trees and tables and seats in Ray Roberts Reserve.</td>
<td>No demand. Left of Field Caravan Park at National Park</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Policy principles

#### Table 3 Policy principles and core service levels related to open space types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Function</th>
<th>Provision standard/ Distribution</th>
<th>Minimum requirements new developments</th>
<th>Urban residential</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Off-road trail   | One trail circuit in all community hubs and each sector of New Norfolk. Subdivision plans and master plans include trail circuits. | - Not narrower in any direction than 10m to accommodate tread way, right of way and buffer.  
- If sealed for shared cycling, walking and mobility devices - 2.5m wide. Equestrian paths require minimum height and unsealed surfaces. | Integrated into parks, open space corridors and with a footpath network in nature strips.  
- One off-road trail circuit in each sector of New Norfolk.  
- Provide one with an accessible path of travel.  
- Sports reserves or large park include perimeter trails. | One circuit using public land corridor/river corridors and servicing families' need to get to community facilities.  
- May include:  
  - Rail trail.  
  - MTB/bushwalking single track and river corridor trails and connecting into Tasmanian Trail and Mt Wellington. | Serve by nearest Village or New Norfolk. |
| Social/family recreation | One in each community hub and with approx. 500m of residences in an urban area. | - Minimum of 70m in any one direction.  
- Prominent site - not a battle-axe block with a narrow entry.  
- A public roadway on at least three sides.  
- A shaft and have a path circuit.  
- Canopy and boundary tree planting.  
- Social, physical and environmental elements, in integrated design.  
- Play and picnic facilities, table and seats, kick-to-kick area, hard court, quiet, contemplative area, sensory plant materials, designed for and accessible to people of all ages and abilities.  
- It is not encumbered by conditions such as drainage/floodway, contamination, underground infrastructure utility easement/infrastructure or environmental hazard.  
- For district and regional spaces provide BBQ and shelter. | One to serve residents within approx. 500m without crossing a major barrier.  
- One in each sector in New Norfolk.  
- Two north of the river and 3-4 south.  
- No toilets for local social/family recreation parks.  
- One destination space servicing visitor's picnic and play needs.  
- Path system.  
- Desirably serviced by an off-road trail.  
- Desirably co-located with sport. | One in the main street, shared with the school, or in conjunction with any sports facility.  
- Access to a public toilet.  
- Desirably serviced by an off-road trail.  
- Desirably co-located with sport. | Served by nearest Village or New Norfolk. |
| Outdoor Sport | Prominent high visibility locations that draw local users.  
May be provided in rural, residential, business/commercial and industrial zones. In New Norfolk - and in community hubs - may be in conjunction with schools, or clubs or private facilities. | Open space reserved for sporting pursuits will only be provided at key hubs, except facilities for social sports such as kick-to-kick and hard courts for basketball and tennis that may be provided in social/family recreation spaces.  
- The minimum size of a team sports ground should support two fields of play with lights and a change and support facility. | Typically providing for multiple sports at one venue or multiple fields for the one code.  
May be co-located with indoor sports facilities. | In central community spaces or in conjunction with schools. May be co-located with indoor sports facilities. | Broad acre sports such as shooting, motors sports, golf, equestrian, MTB, as well as paddle sports. |
3.2.3 Acquisition and disposals of open space

Disposal of public open space

Care needs to be taken when considering disposing of public open space because community expectations and knowledge of the benefits of open space are increasing and it is difficult to replace and acquire additional open space.

Selling small pieces of open space in the short term has been shown to be a poor way of revenue raising in many cases, considering costs such as clean up, fencing, decontamination, subdivision, valuing, listing for sale, and selling etc. If the space was taken as part of a subdivision, it will also need to be replaced.

There is a legislated process Councils must use for the sale of public land identified for disposal. This process is summarised in ‘Sale of Public Land Information Sheet’ published by the Tasmanian Department of Premier and Cabinet Local Government Division, March 2014.

Policy principles

Test to apply to sites identified as potentially surplus

The following provides a checklist to consider before considering the disposal of a public open space and before the community engagement process commences.

1. Is the open space of importance in relation to its current use, function type and landscape setting in reviewing the availability and nature of other functions and settings in the immediate vicinity?
2. Are there any identified gaps or unmet demand for that type of open space in that locality or in the municipality as a whole?
3. Would constraints/encumbrances on the site to divest make sale of the parcel difficult (e.g. historical, cultural)?
4. Would the disposal of the parcel considerably increase the distance to other community facilities/open spacing sites?
5. Is there the opportunity to extend or embellish, rather than dispose of the site to create additional benefits or meet an identified gap?
6. Are there no opportunity cost implications of selling the site (e.g. loss of legibility and permeability, restorative values, or the only public land, loss of ability to connect with future adjacent subdivision or corridor)?
7. Are there any encumbrances to obtaining a good price for the land i.e. to construct a dwelling on the site?
8. Are there any policy or planning issues that would be a barrier to the disposal of the parcel? (e.g. recommendations in the previous Open Space Strategy/zoning/the parcel was acquired as a development contribution?)
9. Are there other physical activity, social, environmental and/or financial costs/benefits apparent when disposing of the land - is the net market return on the land sufficient to fund improvements to the public open space network? (i.e. after valuing, surveying, advertising, sale process, researching history, environmental assessment and addressing decontaminated costs etc.)

10. Is the value of the revenue for sale greater than what the existing open space can provide to future population, considering recurrent costs?

### Recommended Actions

3. **Adopt the checklist provided of 10 points to assess whether low value or potentially surplus sites should be divested.**

4. **An open space fund should be established to hold funds accrued from the disposal of public open space to assist the purchase, development or improvement of the open space network.**

5. **Should public open space be divested, resources derived from the disposal should only be used for acquisition of, developing or improving the public open space network.**

### 3.2.4 Acquisitions and the need for additional open space

#### Policy principles

The acquisition of some additional land would be beneficial to achieve the actions in this plan. However, acquisition does not necessarily mean purchase, it may mean negotiating a shared development with another entity such as a school or negotiating a right of way across a parcel of land or the use of Crown Land where available.

The principal reasons for acquiring public open space in the Derwent Valley will be to:

- Deliver the core services identified for each of the community hubs recommended
- Provide long term public access along major waterways
- Create sustainable sports precincts. In this instance, both acquisitions and disposal may be beneficial to create appropriate access and configuration of land.

Infrastructure in identified hubs would be in keeping with the size of the resident and visitor population, distance from other population centres and the suitability of services given the physical context.

The need for land to create circuit trails and regional trails is likely to be required, however in some instances this may be met by rights of way and/or use of public land or waterway corridors e.g. land in Crown ownership.
**Specific sites where negotiated access or acquisitions may be required**

The following table shows where additional open space or access to open space is desirable, and any open spaces where disposal have been discussed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Possible acquisitions: Functions required</th>
<th>Disposals</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Maydena      | - Some additional blocks to amass enough land for a central site for a town park on Kallista Road (this may require a combination of acquisitions and disposals)  
- Connectors to create public trails to and along the river                                    | - Social/family recreation park with play courts, specimen trees etc.,  
- Off-road trail around town to Tyenna River and Junee River  
- In any future subdivision along water courses, acquire a public corridor  
- Secure a public access rail trail                                                                 | - May require a combination of acquisitions and disposal to amass central park | - Need for a campground may be able to be met by the private sector                                                                                       |
| Lachlan      | - Along the Lachlan River to New Norfolk for a trail  
- Path route in a triangle of approximately 3km that runs between waterways and access to the Wellington Park from Lachlan and along Jeffreys Track  | - Connectors to create public trails to and along the river to New Norfolk  
- Around the town and to Wellington Park via Jeffreys Track | - Negotiated rights of way may be possible in some instances |                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| New Norfolk  | - Create a large public park in Glebe Road for Gateway Estate (negotiate with the developer of land around the site to provide)  
- Land swap to create larger Boyer Oval Sports Precinct  
- Long term: land along Lachlan River and Derwent River (if not Crown Land) through subdivision.  
- If Kensington Park is developed for housing, take a central park with good access corridors (negotiate with a developer as an open space contribution)  
- Ensure there is a continuous river foreshore held in public ownership or with a right of way – through securing parcels though subdivision, land swap and selective acquisitions over time | - Sport                                                                 | - Do not dispose of Henry Crescent Reserve or Warner Avenue Reserve as these are strategically important sites | - Develop Henry Crescent Reserve for relaxation, plus potentially a community garden and upgrade the off-leash dog exercise area and the small bike track that appears to have been there in the past  
- Prepare a planting plan  
- Do not dispose of the Warner Avenue open space. This site is critical to provide permeability through the residential area and to the remaining play space in Benjamin Terrace which is too small to develop as a social/family recreation to serve the existing precinct. These connected parcels will overcome some of the limitations of the subdivision design – cul-de-sacs etc.  
- Develop Benjamin Terrace and Warner Avenue as a central space for this sector of New Norfolk, as it is connected, large enough to have social, physical and environmental components and can serve whole north-western sector of the town including Lawitta |
### RECREATION PLAY AND OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Possible acquisitions: Functions required</th>
<th>Disposals</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| New Norfolk  | * Continuous corridor along the Derwent River | * Conservation, access way/trail and water-based recreation.  
* Incrementally create a continuous public open space corridor (not necessarily Council land – may be Crown) through land swaps and though open space contributions in subdivisions |                                                                         | Plan a network of paths and tree plan for the site as a priority                              |
| New Norfolk  | (cont’d) **Magra**            | * Access to and around the William Hazlewood Reserve                                                          | * Future acquisition of an access way to the reserve and development of a roadway around the park through subdivision (as a development contribution).  
* Negotiate with the developer of the land around the site |                                                                         |                                                                                               |
| Molesworth   | * Investigate the best route for a longer trail circuit around Molesworth and whether any acquisition of land is required | * Assess the best trail route, and whether any access rights or acquisitions are required | * One site in Molesworth is considered surplus however it was acquired as an open space contribution |                                                                         |                                                                                               |
| Westerway    | * Extension of public land along the River?  
* Investigate opportunities for a circuit trail. This may require connections between the river, railway line, local and Crown-owned roads  
* Access to sport, a community hall and play – to be negotiated at the school | * In the long term seek to create public access along the river – if achievable |                                                                         | In the long term, if the use of the Westerway school hall can be negotiated, the community hall (in private ownership and in poor condition) could be demolished. However, the land where the hall is should be retained for sight lines, landscape amenity and provision of picnic tables |
| Bushy Park/Glenora | * Access to the Styx River for water-based recreation | * Negotiate access via the existing Crown Land, to the Styx River off Kenmore Road |                                                                         |                                                                                               |
| Plenty       | * Access to a paddle sports facility on the Derwent River for water-based recreation | * Secure tenure of land to support paddle sports infrastructure and access |                                                                         |                                                                                               |
3.2.5 Open space contributions

Policy principles

Use of the funds collected from open space contributions

The use of accumulated open space contribution funds should be directed toward:

- Land specifically identified as being required in any relevant open space assessment by Council, or a Council policy, and
- The capital improvement of strategic sites for social/family recreation, off-road trails and sports facilities, then other functions of public open space to serve the local area, district or community hub surrounding the development or works.

The spending of funds collected as a public open space contribution, for land acquisition and or capital improvements must be approved by resolution of Council through the annual budget or budget variations (not by delegation).

Where open space contributions can be taken

Open space is to be provided in all zones to provide benefits to residents, visitors and employees. The model of provision and priority for open space function types, are different based on the nature of development and zone.

Areas of existing public open space and proposed public open space identified in any adopted Council Policy are to be zoned for this purpose.

All subdivisions except those required to create a space for a road or utility service will generate demand for public open space.

All new residential dwellings will stimulate the demand for public open space, in particular:

- A park for a social/family recreation space within 500m (without crossing a road or river or similar barrier) in New Norfolk, and one designated central social/family recreation space in the one of 6 other community hub localities
- Off-road trails for walking, cycling, wheeled toys and mobility devices.
- Provision for sport - most likely to be at an existing outdoor or indoor facility – not necessarily in the neighbourhoods where the development will occur
- The protection or provision of open space for relaxation/contemplation, treed areas for visual quality and restorative values to enhance wellbeing
- Access to other open space for water-based recreation and garden/horticultural activities

All new business/commercial, rural or industrial or other non-residential development will stimulate the demand for public open space, in particular:

- Off-road trails for walking, cycling and mobility devices that provide for employees

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2 See attachment 1. For open space function types and landscape setting types.
The protection or provision of open space for relaxation/contemplation, treed areas for visual quality and restorative values to enhance worker wellbeing.

**Land or a cash contribution?**

The priority for public open space in any subdivision is land. Land is required where:

- Land meets the requirements for the function of open space required by this plan (or one that replaces it, or another adopted Council plan), or
- Land requirements can be met by improving the size, configuration, and/or embellishment of existing public spaces.

Alternatively, a cash contribution will be required where:

- No area of land is available for, or is suitable for the required function of public open space
- It is more desirable or necessary to secure land for open space to serve this development at another alternate site, i.e. be able to combine contributions from two neighbouring developments to secure an adequately sized parcel for social/family recreation, sport, or trails.
- Land is required in a different location to contribute to a space in an adjacent or district/regional facility that serves the development, or
- There is a need to meet increased demand for an activity, at an existing site – through upgrading the size, quality, accessibility, or distribution of an existing public open space.

**An assessment of demand and supply**

This assessment as to what is required to meet the specific requirement of the development is to be conducted by an open space planner and Council’s open space planning representative.

Such an assessment should include discussion with the developer as to their objective and vision for the development and the target market of their development. It should include an assessment of demographic influences and likely participation, as well as consideration of the existing supply of open space that may contribute to meeting new residents’ needs.

**Foreshore land**

Where a river/rivulet or lake is present in the development, a minimum of 10m above the maximum water line of the foreshore of this water body shall be retained as public open space to enable access to the water for recreation and public access along the water body foreshore.

The nature of public open space to be provided as an open space contribution shall meet the size, shape and location of the land specified for the designated open space function type and catchment hierarchy, and shall not have any other topographic, infrastructure, conservation, covenant or other encumbrance inconsistent with that function.
**Land not acceptable as open space**

Where land is taken as an open space contribution it should not contain, and should be assessed to confirm its condition with respect to, potential development constraints including but not limited to: drainage and overland flow path, contamination, fill, subject to inundation, land slip, covenants, spacing retarding/retention basins, substations, communication towers, gas, power supply or water trunk sewers, supply services or similar, conditions that may prevent deep soil being provided, or require Council to become responsible for the asset (such as car parking), environmental hazard and/or would limit tree planting or other landscaping treatments.

Before the transfer of the public open space to Council, land is to be weed free, and fencing, trees and access into the property will be assessed and deemed to be acceptable to Council.
3.2.6 Management of open space

Policy principles

Land that is necessary to support public recreation uses such as water-based recreation, sport, play social/family recreation and conservation, should be held in public ownership and not divested to one community organisation or club.

When in public ownership, due processes typically protect long term public interest and strategic endeavours and more resources are likely to be available for management, marketing and development of open space and recreation infrastructure.

Local involvement in management of public open space and recreation facilities should be encouraged, however ownership by one user of a space for one specific activity may not be in the best interest of the broader community in the long term.

Rather than divesting the ownership to a not-for-profit or community organisation public recreation facilities are best licensed for specific activities. Licensing public space for specific activities at specific times also encourages multi-use and sharing.

Recommended Actions

6. Adopt an open space contributions policy and principles to enhance the quality, accessibility and diversity of open space in new subdivisions.

7. Where strategically important public assets are in private ownership, consider protecting these for future generations through zonings, overlays, covenants or in some circumstances acquiring these sites.

8. Continue to address access to sporting and other recreation infrastructure for females and people with a disability.
Goal 3: A developed network of trails including single tracks and trails, perimeter pathways, shared trail circuits and rail trails

3.3 Developing a network of trails

Creating trails is a key strategy in Councils’ community plan.

Based on state participation rates, off-road trails have potential to be used by more people than any other recreation facility type and cater to the broadest range of users - that skate, cycle, walk or wheel.

Trails encourage exercise and social activity by providing a safe route to move around the neighbourhood to sport and community facilities as well as to friends and family.

3.3.1 A diversity of forms of off-road trail

Policy principles

To meet the broader community’s demand for this broad range of activities, off-road trails should be provided in the following forms:

- **Park perimeter trails** around larger parks (i.e. sports and social/family recreation parks) for running and walking. These are typically dual track unsealed trails suitable for running.

- **Circuits of shared trails around each community hub and sector of New Norfolk**, providing exercise circuits around localities that encourage people to exercise more often and connect people to parks, schools and activity centres.

- **District or regional trails** that run through scenic open space corridors (e.g. along waterways or rail corridors that may be suitable for day rides, to connect localities and provide a link between destinations).

- Fitness and parkrun circuits.

At least one parkrun circuit that:

- Is a 5km off-road circuit
- Has no steps (especially going down steps)
- Has no road crossings or running next to traffic unless there is a physical separation between traffic and runners
- Has no sharp downhill sections to the finish line

Key sites also lend themselves to being promoted as fitness trails: a zigzag track up Peppermint Hill and the 99 steps down to the Esplanade in New Norfolk.
3.3.2 Trail circuits

Policy principles

Each community hub should have a circuit that encourages people to exercise more often and at their own pace. These should use available waterway corridors, rails trails, local roads and other corridors to create the circuits, away from traffic. In each of the seven community hubs, there should be at least one circuit that is accessible to people pushing prams or people using a mobility device. There may be other sections of the trail that provide additional challenge or take people to vantage points, for example.

In new residential areas these circuits should be planned in, and in sections shared paths would replace standard footpaths.

Off-road trails in new locations should be designed as a purpose-built recreation facility. The desirable width of the corridor is 10m wide, with a tread way of 2.5m, rights-of-way on each side of the tread way, and a vegetated buffer or street tree on each side that insulates the user from noise and urban sights and sounds to enhance restorative value and well-being.

Key route ways need to be adequately signposted in a consistent, simple and cost-effective way and the routes of these trails promoted.

3.3.3 Rail trails

Policy principles

Continue to support the development of a rail trail along the Derwent Valley Line.

Recommended Actions

9. Over time, develop a network of park perimeter trails, circuits of shared trails around each community hub and each sector of New Norfolk, with district or regional trails along scenic waterways and rail corridors and fitness and parkrun circuits across the Council area and connecting with trails in adjacent municipalities.

10. Develop and extend existing trails to create a series of off-road trail circuits, as a priority: around New Norfolk, Bushy Park/Glenora, Westerway, Molesworth, Lachlan and Maydena.

11. Seek authority to use pipe tracks and other easements for the development of off-road trails where these can contribute to desirable trail circuits.

12. Improve the Lachlan River-Tynwald Park-Esplanade-New Norfolk CBD circuit as a priority, creating an option for an accessible path for people with prams and mobility devices.

13. Consider advocating for the development of a rail trail (in sections) as a priority from Maydena to New Norfolk. Support the shared development of the rail corridor to retain rail in suitable sections for trail riders, tourist trains and other rail vehicles.
Recommended Actions (cont’d)

14. Further develop a zigzag track up Peppermint Hill and upgrade and promote the 99 steps down to the Esplanade in New Norfolk.

15. Advocate for a pedestrian/cyclist bridge across the Derwent in New Norfolk to address the disconnect between the two sides of the town.

16. Develop park perimeter trails around selected parks such as Tynwald Park, Boyer Oval Precinct and any new social/family recreation parks developed.

17. Create local connections to the Tasmanian Trail, Jefferys Track and into Wellington Park.

18. Address the lack of footpaths in established and developing housing areas, incrementally and in a strategic way.

19. Promote the routes of trails suitable for different activities and develop a simple, consistent signage system to signpost relevant trails.

20. Prepare a code of conduct to address the use of trails to avoid conflicts with other users and minimise the damage to trails and the impact on flora and fauna.

21. Establish a budget for trail maintenance and seek ongoing grants for the development of trails.
Goal 4: Continued access to sustainable infrastructure for organised and non-organised sport and recreation opportunities

3.4 Infrastructure for sustainable sport

Demand for cricket and football codes and equestrian sports is strong and female participation is growing. It is difficult for young people outside New Norfolk to get to sports competitions. Transport is required as well as opportunities for sports skill development.

There is limited access to team sports/club competition outside New Norfolk. Cricket is played at Bushy Park and other sports competitions such as woodchop have occurred at the Bushy Park Showground. MTB competitions have occurred at Maydena. Canoe competitions have occurred at Plenty. Molesworth Cricket Club plays at Boyer Oval. There are small areas with a cricket pitch at Molesworth Recreation Ground and Lachlan.

Schools also have small oval spaces used for sport, as well as netball courts and some access to indoor courts. Molesworth Recreation Reserve has a hall suitable for badminton. The schools, especially Glenora District School and Westerway Primary School, are logical locations where there may be additional sports development and competitions funded through programs such as Sporting Schools.

Most sporting infrastructure is at the end of its life and it does not accommodate the needs of people with a disability or female toilets and change facilities.

As the population ages there is likely to be more demand for indoor activities, especially for social sports and activities such as fitness and gym.

The Boyer Oval precinct needs to be redesigned, the oval reconstructed and facilities redeveloped to meet current player needs and provide a better relationship between facilities.

The tennis support facilities are generally poor quality, the courts are underutilised and access for casual play is difficult.

A master plan for Tynwald Park should seek to configure some playing fields to increase capacity and useability.

Policy principles

A redevelopment of some facilities is needed as the assets are at the end of their life.

A master plan informing redevelopment that reflects the most sustainable form and configuration of facilities is desirable before assets are renewed.

Sporting infrastructure should be provided in the community hubs as outlined in the plan for each locality.
Recommended Actions

22. Engage with peak bodies of the sports represented in New Norfolk and with all schools in the municipality to increase participation and enhance the sustainability of clubs, assist with sports development programs, club development, grants and promotion.

23. Provide an agreement for the Pony Club to access their facilities which are on Crown Land.

24. Prepare a master plan for the Boyer Oval precinct. Investigate options to secure adjacent parcels of land around the Boyer Oval precinct in order to create two sports grounds and a better arrangement between the oval, sports club, club rooms and spectator seating, with additional car parking and female-friendly facilities for cricket and football.

25. Consider developing the PCYC building as a two-court indoor sports facility with fitness and dance facilities - potentially in conjunction with the relocation of the New Norfolk pool - and consider re-siting this facility to better address the street.

26. Prepare a master plan for Tynwald Park and consider realigning the road access to expand the size of the oval for senior cricket.

27. Remove the large trees on the north side of the tennis courts and repair the court affected by tree roots.

28. Provide community access to two of the four tennis courts and encourage school use.

29. Provide a system for hiring and accessing the tennis courts.

30. Redevelop a support facility at the tennis courts offering a small social space and toilet/change facility.

31. Work with Tennis Tasmania to grow tennis in the Derwent Valley by developing a school tennis program, clinics, coaching and social tennis activities and club competitions.
3.4.1 Fees and charges for the use of sport and recreation facilities

Policy principles

- Clubs should receive similar support regardless as to whether they are on Council or Crown Land
- Council should promote the availability of clubs and their facilities – regardless as to whether they are on Crown or Council or private land to increase the casual use of sports facilities - such as the equestrian facilities
- For all sport and recreation clubs using public land, apply the same principles for occupancy, fees and charges
- Where possible, licence facilities on public land to clubs so that use can be shared and casual use encouraged
- Sports and recreation facilities on public land should be maintained in Council ownership
- All sport and recreation facilities should have an asset management plan prepared to ensure the asset is maintained in a reasonable condition across its life.

Recommended Actions

32. Determine the current costs to Council of maintaining recreation facilities on public land.

33. Support all clubs equally regardless of whose land they are located on, by:
   - Promoting clubs and their activities through signage and directories, online information and calendar of events
   - Assisting with asset management and development to increase compliance with the sports code, access and building codes
   - Providing suitable access to facilities – i.e. landings/pontoons etc., ramps into the river and where necessary services, occupancy over land, as well as ways to enable casual use – i.e. keyless entry and/or online booking for key holders of equestrian or tennis facilities
   - Assist with seeking funding for improvements to access and core facilities. These core facilities should include an access arrangement to the site and field play, a minimum of gender - neutral toilets and change rooms (if required), a place to meet, a canteen, a space for spectators under shelter and for umpires, provision for storage and first aid (as determined appropriate by the rules of the relevant sports code).

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3 This may be an indoor or outdoor court, swimming pool, ground, or field (synthetic or otherwise) or a river.
34. Establish a fee for use based on the marginal cost to Council of maintenance which acknowledges:

- What clubs do to provide, prepare and maintain the field of play and core facilities
- What clubs do to promote participation in the activity, and
- What they do to encourage young people, older adults, women and people with a disability to participate.

35. Prepare a new standard licence agreement for sports clubs and set fees that are fair and equitable based on the above.

3.4.2 Public toilets serving open space

Policy principles

- One public toilet is required within each of the village community hubs, for example in conjunction with a community meeting place.
- Public toilets should generally be designed to be gender neutral, accessible, have contemporary water- and energy-saving fittings and fixtures, be easy to maintain and robust to minimise damage and socially unacceptable use.
- Joint arrangements with shops, for example, should be considered, rather than providing and servicing separate toilet facilities.
- Local play and social/family recreation facilities generally do not need toilets. However, if barbecue and picnic facilities are provided, this implies that people may travel for some distance and stay for some time, in which case public toilets (or one gender neutral and accessible toilet) should be provided.

36. Prepare a capital works plan to redevelop/replace public toilets in the Derwent Valley on a strategic basis.
Goal 5. Play opportunities that enhance physical, social and cognitive development of children and their families and carers

3.5 Play space management and development

3.5.1 Sustainable and equitable distribution of play spaces

Policy principles

Equity means that all types of people will have access to a play space that is appropriate to their needs.

Play spaces should be part of social/family recreation parks located in all 7 community hubs and have provision for people of all ages and abilities. Co-locating these parks with sporting and other community facilities in hubs will enhance their use and attractiveness and provide economies of scale in management.

It is desirable that one good quality, centrally-located social/family recreation space be developed for play, instead of multiple small spaces. There are already play spaces in most of the hub localities (Molesworth, New Norfolk, Lachlan, Maydena and Granton). Two immediate additional sites are proposed in New Norfolk (Gateway Estate and one north of the Derwent River).

A site for a larger social/family recreation reserve in Maydena should be found and larger community access should be negotiated to school play spaces in Westerway and Glenora.

In New Norfolk, parks for play should be within approximately 500m of surrounding residences. In some locations, due to the placement of local parks, subdivision design, and physical barriers to other parks such as major roads and river corridors, fenced sites etc. - some residences may be dependent on one existing play space. These key spaces need to be identified and enhanced because of this dependence.

Some children may be developmentally vulnerable and will be more dependent on a local play space than others, for example, children in public housing, from low-income households or those experiencing other social disadvantages, disability or without a car. These children may benefit more from the availability of good play experiences close to home.

Social/family recreation areas and parks for play are not just for new residential areas with young families. Demographics change over time, and a large number of grandparents look after young children, so play spaces must be equitably distributed.

Sites recommended for development in New Norfolk are shown in issues by locality. These nominated sites serving a sector of the town should mean that little pocket play parks are not required in new development areas.

Larger more strategic sites should be the focus for social/family recreation and as such smaller parks should provide for non-equipment and nature-based play.
and relaxation. The focus should be on providing parks for play, rather than small areas or items of equipment.

3.5.2 Access and social inclusion

Policy principles

All play spaces can accommodate people with a disability through careful and universal design, choice and placement of items, suitable surfaces, and the inclusion of paths and central social areas.

One main play space in New Norfolk should have a higher degree of accessibility than the other spaces and provide the following elements accessible to a person with a physical disability: an internal path system, swinging, rocking or rotating apparatuses, access to nature/loose materials, an elevated structure, interactive and role-play items (steering wheels, levers, sand, water, shops etc.,) that users can access from a mobility device or wheelchair to encourage play between users and provide challenge and engagement. These play items must be available and accessible to children and family members with a physical disability as well as people with low vision and sensory abilities.

Play spaces designed for specific age groups should be integrated into the one space that encourages interaction and supervision. Spaces should include integrated elements suited to multiple age groups, such as tables and seats, toilets and access to a fenced space to assist carers and families with multiple children.

As a minimum people of all ages must be able to get to and into a park with ease and be able to use the social focus of the play space. Play spaces should be provided in social/family recreation parks that are central, prominent and connected to the residential areas they serve by way of a footpath or a shared path.

Specific site features should be provided in all play spaces to encourage social interaction.

Accessible circulation routes should encourage multiple types of users. Seating should be located where adults can interact with each other and with playing children and ideally be located on a seamless, accessible path of travel.

Within every community hub township, children with a disability and children of different ages should be able to find some moving equipment that suits their needs (e.g. children with a physical disability, toddlers and teenagers).

Diversity in opportunities available in each play space mean that more people of different ages, abilities, backgrounds and interests are likely to find things that they enjoy seeing and using, and they will stay longer as a result.
3.5.3 Diversity and uniqueness

Most play spaces in the Derwent Valley are small equipment areas without environmental elements and paths. This form of play space limits the ability to achieve a diversity of play experiences and any distinct character.

Policy principles

Diversity in landscape elements, types of play and play stimuli, as well as types of equipment, are to be encouraged within each play space, across each town and across the local government area. In this way, families will have a more extensive choice, a range of opportunities to enrich their play and be encouraged to visit other places to play when they wish.

Diversity enhances the likelihood that all children will be motivated to play and find play experiences that are of interest and are appropriate to them regardless of age, ability, cultural background and social-economic status.

Any equipment selected for one park should meet local needs as well as offer a different choice, style of play, landscape setting from other nearby parks or localities.

Play spaces should complement rather than duplicate what opportunities there are available for play in the environment where children live. For this reason, parks for play in rural settlements should be different from those in urban areas.

In each play space, diversity in planting and changes of level can contribute to visual and spatial interest and complexity and provide additional suggestions for activities such as rolling or jumping.

Larger spaces can facilitate diversity and ensure social, physical and environmental features are included. A larger area can also be designed with separate rooms and allow for boisterous and noisy play as well as quiet and imaginative play.

In parks where there are branches and leaves available, these might be used by children to construct small cubbies and dens to enclose themselves and provide the right-scaled spaces for their play. This kind of play is essential to children and there are fewer places available where it can take place.

Where budgets are limited, it is preferable to select play items based on whether many different people can use them in many different ways.

All play spaces should have a diversity of types/elements and meet the needs of a range of age groups, and include:

- Some accessible features
- Some physical play opportunities such as high nets for climbing, paths for toy bicycles or running, or areas for ball games, for example
- Social facilities such as tables and seats and items that attract children to play together that encourage co-operation, or accommodate multiple children (i.e. double swings, multiple seat rocker, carousels), and
- Environmental elements designed for play such as flowering or fruiting/sensory plants that provide props for imaginative and creative play and loose materials such as sand or water.
3.5.4 Maintain equipment in a safe and acceptable condition

Policy principles

Equipment areas should be provided in social hubs where they will be well-used, have good surveillance and can be maintained in a safe and satisfactory condition.

Management of play spaces requires funds for:

- Regular monitoring and checks on condition of equipment
- Safety inspections and associated reporting
- Works to address safety issues and wear and tear
- Capital renewal of items, and
- Establishment and management of vegetation, paths, fences, furniture and any other associated infrastructure.

Higher quality play spaces with more moving pieces and environmental elements require more intensive management.

The scale of a space, its degree of accessibility and its maintenance regime should be determined in part by the hierarchy of the play space: local, district or regional.

Equipment should not be replaced on a “like for like” basis. When equipment reaches the end of its life, assess the design, access, connectivity and co-location opportunities before replacing it.

Council should manage all of the play equipment areas on Council owned or managed land.

Based on the safety assessments conducted in March 2019, a number of basic maintenance items such as soft-fall mulch containment and top up, fall-zone size as well as checking for damaged, loose, missing or proud bolts needs to be addressed more frequently. Common issues with equipment such as open S-hooks and head and neck entrapments need to be addressed.
3.5.5 Play value: social, imaginative, creative and physical

Policy principles

Play value is the benefit to children (and society) from the developmental opportunities that quality play experiences deliver to them. Play value relates to social, imaginative, creative and physical play that maximises a child’s potential by facilitating the development of specific skills and attributes through particular features of play space. Movements such as spinning, swinging, rocking, balancing, sliding, hanging upside down, bike riding, jumping and rolling all contribute to a child’s development, beyond just the three senses.

The community benefits from having ecologically stable, healthy environments in parks, the opportunities to be active and meet one another in highly amenable outdoor settings, and opportunities to build social relationships and maximise a child’s development potential.

Specific features should be selected and placed to facilitate particular types of play for development opportunities. However, at least some elements in the space should be open-ended and adaptable for different uses, such as to provide for children’s own imaginative/creative play and for children to invent games of their own.

Features can be co-located to stimulate games and play between two areas and thereby enhance social play experiences. For example, the combination of a cubby space with a sandpit and some loose materials such as water, twigs or flowers can enhance the cubby play.

3.5.6 Play facilitated by park and residential area design

Policy principles

Residential street design that is permeable, easy to navigate and has street trees will bring nature and play opportunities to children where they live.

Planning and design of open space in residential areas and parks can encourage independent mobility, physical activity and social interaction.

Trees and paths can enhance amenity and make spaces more playful. Trees allow contact with nature as well as play stimuli, light and shade and promote seasonal variation. Paths provide for wheeled toys, mobility devices and equipment, a canvas to draw and also allow ball play when another hardstand is not present.

Planning should focus on social/family recreation parks where play elements are not separate from the design of a park or open space, and not purely focused on children. Equipment, paths, trees, other landscape elements and social and support facilities are all critical parts of areas that facilitate play. The location of features and their relationship to one another determines how and how much a space will be used for play.
3.5.7  Risk and challenge

Policy principles

Risk and challenge are necessary for learning. Danger, on the other hand, is when risk cannot be easily understood due to the development age. For children under 12 years of age, judgement has not developed to the point where the child can judge the speed and the risk associated with traffic, or deep water, for example.

A play space needs to provide some risk, choice and graded challenges or children will seek it elsewhere.

Play spaces should be designed to:

- Offer children of different ages and abilities the chance to acquire skills at their own pace
- Allow children to opt-in or out by choice
- Provide support in learning (to climb, for example), and
- Test their skills and judgment through the inclusion of elevated and climbing features, or trees.

Playground Safety Standards seek to minimise the severity of injury and consequences of falls, equipment condition, entrapments and design. While older equipment inspected and identified as not being conforming may not be required to be retrofitted to meet current standards, these Standards address common issues and matters identified should be addressed.

3.5.8  Fencing of play spaces

Policy principles

Prior to fencing play spaces, the following issues should be considered:

- Fencing may be very expensive – more expensive than the play equipment
- Fences often can constrain play if too close to the equipment and prevent play activities from flowing out beyond the equipment
- Adults may also rely too heavily on a fenced area providing a higher degree of safety and as a result may relax their supervision
- Some families and groups are unable to visit any play space unless they have substantial fencing. A child on the autism spectrum may abscond, and families with multiple preschool children may have trouble in supervising them all
- People in a wheelchair cannot reach childproof locks on pool type gates, because the locks must by definition be out of reach of children
- Fencing can make a play space look unattractive
- A fence may be desirable where a site is close to a hazard such as a water body or busy road. Fences can contain balls, prevent dogs from accessing a play space, and prevent the fouling of sand or mulch by animals.

At least one play space in New Norfolk should be fenced to assist families with multiple small children or a child with a disability.

Where possible, select a site to fence that already has containment around multiple boundaries to reduce the cost and visual impact of the fence.

Consider designing any fence as a playful feature in keeping with the nature of the space.
Promote any play space that is fenced so people who need this feature can plan their visit.

Locate the fence to enclose a space large enough to accommodate movement and seamless circulation around play equipment, open grassed areas or planting, seating and shaded areas. Use plant materials in conjunction with a fence.

3.5.9 Natural elements and play

Policy principles

Play spaces should be integrated into, rather than separated from, the surrounding landscape. Natural elements should be part of all play spaces and encourage children to be familiar with and curious about and interact with nature. These will enhance the potential for children to become passionate about natural systems and protecting the environment.

Natural and living things offer more variety, complexity and changeability than most purpose-built play structures. Loose natural materials offer opportunities for open-ended play and the ability to freely gather and use natural elements in their imaginative games. Natural elements can define some very beautiful and appealing spaces that children, as well as adults, enjoy.

Integrating more natural elements into play and social/family recreation spaces will increase visual amenity, promote environmental education, interaction and attachment to the environment.

Access to nature and environmental stimuli provide a vital source of learning about the world for children as well as inspiration, loose materials (i.e. leaf litter, bark, flowers) and provide opportunities for creative play.

Recommended Actions

37. Introduce a more regular visual inspection, cleaning, condition assessment, maintenance and repair program for play and skate parks, with inspections by trained staff at least once a month.

38. Incrementally prepare sketch master plans for each play space (prior to any construction) focusing on improving the parks as play environments and address accessibility, diversity, play value and adding social and environmental elements. Include loose materials, open-ended and natural play elements in all play spaces, more sensory items, flowering plants, and trees in balance with other facilities and hard surfaces for play.

39. Provide a significant increase to annual play space maintenance of a minimum of $4,000 per annum per space, including the cost of inspections.

40. Increase the play space capital improvement budget for redesign and renewal items based on the catchment hierarchy of each space.

41. Utilise specimen trees for shade and landscape character in play spaces, and ensure budgets allow for trees, plant materials and environmental features in all play spaces, along with social elements and physical challenge.

42. Adopt the guiding principles in this document to inform planning and management of play spaces.
The following table provides an overview of actions by play space. Table 5 Directions for each play space

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Park with a Play Space</th>
<th>Catchment</th>
<th>Setting Type/Character</th>
<th>Focus age group/activity</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Short Term 1-3 yrs.</th>
<th>Medium Term 3-5yrs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tynwald Park, New Norfolk</td>
<td>Regional (destination)</td>
<td>Treed parkland/Ornamental garden</td>
<td>Intergenerational/Picnic</td>
<td>Master plan sketch to reorganise elements, remove traffic hazard, integrate age groups, create inclusion, add play value, planting, bring ball court into play</td>
<td>Master plan sketch to build on character and quality of existing features. Organise space, remove traffic hazard, integrate areas of different age groups, introduce landscape elements, to submit for grants</td>
<td>Design and construct as a destination play space ($500,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Esplanade, New Norfolk</td>
<td>Regional (assume visitors will use)</td>
<td>River foreshore and water play - connect with pool</td>
<td>People with a disability, Event users</td>
<td>Construct additional items with the new design, adding more accessible elements</td>
<td></td>
<td>Design underway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellis Dean Reserve, Blair Street, New Norfolk</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Treed parkland</td>
<td>Teenagers/skate</td>
<td>Remove slide with finger entrapment and assess replacement in new design.</td>
<td>Address any safety inspection issues not yet attended to i.e. entrapment, replace S-hook on double swing and soft-fall issues</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Prepare master plan and planting plan, add accessible elements, provide one larger shelter with multiple tables and seats. Provide path access.</td>
<td>Upgrade skate park – resurface and fix coping etc.,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Upgrade skate park and add accessible elements, provide one larger shelter with multiple tables and seats. Provide path access.</td>
<td>Prepare a sketch master plan for Ellis Dean Reserve to create a high-quality reserve for people of multiple ages and abilities. This should provide multiple accessible seats and tables under the one shelter, landscape elements and integrate skate, play, kick about space and picnic facilities</td>
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<td></td>
<td>In the immediate term select some vigorous and hardy tree species as street trees along the front and provide boundary planting that allows some screening for adjacent residences at the rear of this park. Budget $200,000 for an upgrade</td>
<td>Provide a path circuit and a landscape planting plan to provide visual interest shade and other natural play features and sensory elements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gleeson Park, Lachlan</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Treed parkland</td>
<td>Community</td>
<td>Master plan</td>
<td>Address any safety inspection issues not yet attended to (entrapment, slide height etc., replace S-hooks on swing, fall zone and soft-fall issues)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Prepare a planting plan, add accessible elements</td>
<td>Prepare a sketch master plan. Include a hard court for basketball and other games, provide higher play value and accessible options and more tables and seating closely associated with the play and fitness equipment</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Redesign the play space for higher play value, accessibility and ability to meet the needs of multiple age groups</td>
<td>Improve access into the space and between play items and the picnic shelter</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Budget $200,000 for an upgrade</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Park with a Play Space</td>
<td>Catchment</td>
<td>Setting Type/Character</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granton Reserve, Granton</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Open Grassed Area</td>
<td></td>
<td>Master plan and design</td>
<td>Address any safety inspection issues not yet attended to (entrapment, replace S-hook on swing, fall zone and soft-fall issues)</td>
<td>Prepare a master plan and redesign the Granton Reserve to provide a play space with high play value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warner Avenue, New Norfolk</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Do not divest</td>
<td></td>
<td>Retain this park and develop in conjunction with the play space in Benjamin Terrace</td>
<td>Master plan for the combined Benjamin Terrace and Warner Avenue space</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Terrace, New Norfolk</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>School aged</td>
<td></td>
<td>Address any safety inspection issues not yet attended to (entrapment, replace S-hook on swing, fall zone and soft-fall issues)</td>
<td>Budget $200,000 for an upgrade</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molesworth Recreation Reserve, Molesworth</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Upgrade incrementally</td>
<td>Upgrade play space whenever possible</td>
<td>Provide accessible tables and seats and expand the shelter. Add landscape elements and additional items to enhance play value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maydena (new site to be identified)</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Treed parkland</td>
<td>Teenagers/skate</td>
<td>Complete the installation of existing equipment to make available in the short term</td>
<td>Complete construction of existing as a temporary facility</td>
<td>Create one consolidated public site for social/family recreation including picnic play, wayside stop, space for kick-to-kick and a hard court in Kallista Road. Connect to the railway, Tyenna River, a town trail circuit and the Junee River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairview Primary School</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Open Grassed Area</td>
<td>School aged/hard courts</td>
<td>Negotiate community access to the school grounds especially hard courts after hours</td>
<td>Negotiate community access to the school grounds and facilities after hours</td>
<td>Prepare a master plan to create a social/family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glenora District School</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Open Grassed Area</td>
<td>School aged/hard courts</td>
<td>Negotiate community access to the school grounds and facilities after hours</td>
<td>Negotiate community access to the school grounds and facilities after hours</td>
<td>Prepare a master plan to create a social/family</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### RECREATION PLAY AND OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Park with a Play Space</th>
<th>Setting Type/Character</th>
<th>Focus age group/activity</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Short Term 1-3 yrs.</th>
<th>Medium Term 3-5 yrs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Social/Family Recreation Space in the NE of New Norfolk</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Open Grassed Area</td>
<td>All ages and abilities</td>
<td>As part of the master plan for Boyer Oval, determine whether it is practical to include a social/family recreation area in the precinct</td>
<td>Plan and negotiate the details of development, in conjunction with Boyer Oval precinct Master Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westerway Primary School</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Open Grassed Area</td>
<td>School aged/hard courts</td>
<td>Negotiate community access to the school grounds after hours</td>
<td>Negotiate community access to the school grounds and facilities after hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magra</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Treed Parkland</td>
<td>Develop William Hazlewood Park for social/family recreation purposes when additional residential development occurs and a road entry and a road fronting the reserve can be achieved</td>
<td>Prepare a sketch structure plan illustrating how the reserve should be addressed in the design of a future subdivision</td>
<td>Prepare a master plan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Goal 6. A greater prominence and focus on participation in water-based recreation

3.6 Water-based recreation activities

3.6.1 Swimming pools

Swimming is one of the most popular recreation activities and it serves a wider range of people (in terms of age groups and abilities) than almost any other. Swimming pools play an important role in preventing drowning by encouraging people to learn to swim and by conducting water safety programs. Tasmania has the highest drowning per capita in Australia and most drownings occur in rivers and inland waterways. Swimming pools are also one of the most important types of facilities people use for fitness.

The two swimming pools are at the end of their life. The pools need to be redeveloped to meet community need and reduce the increasing cost of operation.

3.6.2 The rivers in the Derwent Valley

The Derwent River is a sought-after destination for canoeing, stand-up paddle boarding, rowing, water skiing and wakeboard boarding, due to particular features, such as rapids and wide stretches of open water.

Survey respondents said “The Derwent is one of the best places to row in the world,” and “one of the best in the country for home-based canoe training.” “The Derwent River is a great canoeing river with controlled water (hydro) and gorges with white water rapids for introductory and canoe training and competition rapids.” It’s “always good…, seals pop up…, you can look up at the mountains, see the snow cap on Mt Wellington…such variation. So beautiful.” “The Derwent River is one of the best spots for white water rafting in Tasmania.”

The rivers are possibly underutilised. New Norfolk does not really address the Derwent and yet there are some conflicts between users as facilities are concentrated in a relatively small area. Dedicated public access points to the rivers and access across the Derwent River for cycling and walking need to be addressed and better coordination between event users should be pursued.

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4 National Drowning Report 2019 Royal Life Saving

5 Rowing and Canoe Club consultation
The safety of encouraging swimming at the pontoon on the Esplanade may need to be investigated given the other activities conducted there and changeable conditions, etc.

**Policy principles**

- Ensure swimming pools are designed and programmed to offer a range of activities, including lap swimming for fitness, aqua fitness programs, free play, canoe clinics and learn to swim and water safety.
- Safe access to rivers for fishing and boating should be provided for people of all abilities at key nodes, and where specific features of the river attract residents and visitors.
- Minimise conflict between the river-based uses by providing multiple access points for different activities and clearly separating uses based on speed.
- Land abutting the river should be held in public ownership and not be held in the name of community organisations or clubs. Access along the river and to the water is of prime importance for future generations. Similarly, buildings on the foreshore should not be owned by a Club. Should clubs decline in popularity or new ones evolve, residents will be disadvantaged by the lack of access to facilities and a river access. If Council owns the land or leases Crown Land, facilities should also be owned and maintained by Council and licensed to combined or multiple users.
- Pricing and occupancy agreements need to be formalised for water-based recreation users, as well as field-based sports. These agreements need to promote sharing.

**Recommended actions**

43. Encourage a greater range of the population to swim and facilitate more children to learn to swim.
44. Investigate the redevelopment of both Bushy Park and New Norfolk pools, commencing with Bushy Park.
45. Investigate the possibility of locating the Bushy Park pool at Glenora District School.
46. Prepare a plan that outlines access arrangements and the development of long-term support facilities for water-based uses along the Derwent River.
47. Investigate the feasibility and options for redevelopment of the New Norfolk Swimming Pool to include an indoor warm water pool for programs and lessons on the existing site or in conjunction with a school or the indoor recreation centre.
48. Consider the fast-flowing nature of the river in the presence of other activities when allowing the development of other commercial activities.
49. Investigate the options to accommodate multiple water-based uses at an Esplanade club facility.
50. Advocate for the provision of a formalised paddle sports facility in Plenty.
Goal 7. Participation and choice encouraged through information and promotion about facilities and activities available in the Derwent Valley

3.7 Information and promotion

Convenient access to information about options and an understanding of what is available will encourage more people to use existing open space and facilities. As well as find specific recreation opportunities that suit their particular circumstances.

Access to useful information means that residents and visitors have a choice and can make well-informed decisions about what to do and where to go. Information is more important to people with specific needs, who may have to plan in advance.

Information provision is a crucial role for Council, to ensure that a good return results from its investment in open space, sport, recreation and play facilities.

More regular communication and information shared between clubs, peak bodies, schools and entities such as PCYC and Council is recommended, to activate the facilities available.

This partnership approach with clubs and peak bodies would be beneficial in developing a mutual understanding about management and costs, for example, and to plan and prioritise works and events.

Policy principles

Council has a role in providing parks and sporting and recreation facilities but also in promoting their use and value.

Any major development of infrastructure should include budget allocation for the ongoing promotion of that facility.

Recommended Actions

51. Develop a closer working relationship and communicate with clubs, peak bodies, providers and user groups during the planning, development, management and promotion of facilities and events.

52. Advertise all community meeting places available for hire, including those not managed by Council.

53. Provide a simple combined directory of parks, sports and recreation facilities and community meeting places to hire, accessible to all people.

54. Promote routes and trails for walking and cycling, including those accessible to people using mobility devices.

55. Promote the benefits of parks, physical and social recreation activities – especially for older adults as these may not be widely known.

56. Encourage users to report issues and damage to infrastructure in open space and facilities.
4. Issues and actions by locality

4.1 Bushy Park and Glenora

Bushy Park and Glenora are only few minutes apart hence they have been grouped together.

Issues and opportunities

The key gaps in supply are:

- A dedicated social/family recreation hub in public ownership
- A community meeting place
- Maintaining access to space for community sport, and
- No formalised public access to a river.

Bushy Park Showground is strategically important for events, for camping to support the Tasmanian Trail and for sporting activities. The showground also is historically significant as one of the oldest Australian showgrounds, and it may provide an opportunity to access the river for water-based recreation. This site is not protected by zoning, public ownership or a covenant.

A joint development of the school site for social/family recreation, sport and access to a community meeting place (or improvement at the showground), is warranted.

Glenora District School is a logical place to develop further for community uses. It has a large area of Crown Land wrapping around it, and land south-east of Kenmore Road, that could provide access to the Styx River. This site should be protected in public ownership.

The swimming pool is not well sited, has poor car parking and unsafe pedestrian access. Its condition means it is very expensive to run. The pool plant room is not on Council's land, but on an adjacent private parcel.

Recommended Actions

57. Advocate for retention and access to outdoor sport at Glenora District School or at the showground.
58. Maintain access to a community meeting space in Bushy Park/Glenora at the school.
59. Negotiate community access to Glenora District School grounds after hours. Seek a partnership with the Department of Education to develop school land or associated Crown Land as a public recreation hub and then prepare a master plan to create a social/family recreation space to serve Bushy Park and Glenora.
60. Develop a more formalised public boat/fishing access point to a river in Bushy Park/Glenora, either off Kenmore Road, from the pool site or from the showground.
61. Ensure the Crown Land off Kenmore Road and on the Styx River is retained in public ownership, providing boating access to the river. Plant part of this site to provide bushland.
62. Seek funds to redevelop a swimming pool serving the western half of the municipality that is suitable for learn to swim and aquatic programs. Consider developing the pool at Glenora District School.
63. Following the development of a pool elsewhere, use the existing Bushy Park pool site as a wayside stop by the river, access point to river (if suitable) or plant.
64. Investigate whether any further protection of the Bushy Park Showground for public use is required, through zoning, covenants, etc.
4.2 Granton

Issues and opportunities

Granton Reserve serves as a wayside stop, a car park and a social/family recreation area. It is unattractive, dry and has limited landscape features. The reserve would be best redesigned.

The hall is not on Council land nor does Council manage it. The hall sits on a public reserve and there is another parcel of Crown Land adjacent.

The site has a car park used for carpooling and park and ride. The community considers this an important function of the site.

The play equipment is not compliant with the current Australian Standards due to fall zones, head and neck entrapment requirements and other issues. The play space has low play value.

Recommended Actions

65. Negotiate with Crown Land Services to put a car park in for car-pooling etc., on the other side of Granton Hall and develop a larger green park area with boundary planning and specimen trees, a path circuit, kick-to-kick area and a play space at Granton Reserve.

66. Prepare a master plan for and redesign the Granton Reserve to provide a play space with high play value.

4.3 Lachlan

Issues and opportunities

The Lachlan Community Hall hosts community markets, meetings and some weddings and birthday parties. Council does not own the hall.

Gleeson Park needs improvement to the play equipment as it is not accessible to people of all ages and abilities. The soft-fall mulch level is inadequate and there hasn’t been adequate inspection and maintenance of equipment, including the fitness equipment.

A greater range of play items is desirable in the main reserve to serve a wider age group and ability levels. There is no hard court in Lachlan.

For a small population, Gleeson Park and Lachlan Community Hall cater well to the community but need to be more regularly maintained to ensure that people keep using the facilities and visiting from elsewhere.

Residents suggests a walking trail from Lachlan to New Norfolk, but this may need to be a long-term vision and it may be challenging.

There is an opportunity to promote a path route in a triangle of approximately 3km that runs between waterways and access to the Wellington Park from Lachlan and along Jefferys Track. Jefferys Track is an unrestricted and horse trail and is also used by cyclists and walkers. It is in relatively poor condition and a strategy for the future development of the track is being investigated jointly by the Huon Valley Council, DVC and The State Government.
A future trail along the Lachlan River could allow horse riders to access the equestrian facility in New Norfolk.

The List mapping shows that the waterways some distance from New Norfolk are not in public ownership and therefore any trail between Lachlan and New Norfolk would need to be negotiated with landowners.

### Recommended Actions

67. Retain basic sporting facilities at Gleeson Park, such as the concrete cricket wicket and AFL goal posts, to provide opportunities for informal sport and recreation.

68. Incrementally improve Gleeson Park following the preparation of a sketch master plan. Provide a hard court for basketball and other games. Provide higher play value and accessible options and more tables and seating closely associated with the play and fitness equipment.

69. Adopt a regular inspection and maintenance regime of play equipment and before replacements occur. Maintenance and inspections by Council could be supplemented by some observations by local residents.

70. Advocate to provide assistance through grants to provide programs in the community halls.

71. Plan for the construction of an off-road trail between New Norfolk and Lachlan in the long term, along the waterway, where possible.

72. Access into the Wellington Park via Jefferys Track could be promoted with other trails available in the Derwent Valley.

### 4.4 Magra

**Issues and opportunities**

A pedestrian path along Back River Road would encourage more people to get out and walk/run.

Magra does not have a developed park of its own or any diversity of recreational facilities, although it is not far from many of New Norfolk’s sporting facilities.

There is no treed public space in Magra.

William Hazlewood Reserve is a large undeveloped park located at the rear of houses along Back River Road. Although Council owns this large parcel, it does not have access to it from Back River Road. Access would be created at such a time as any future residential development may occur from behind the land.

Until such time as the park is developed the locality does not have a community park, play space or sporting facilities, however, sports facilities such as the privately owned New Norfolk Golf Club, the Boyer Oval, PCYC and the New Norfolk Tennis Club are relatively close by.

Further residential development could create the demand for a social/family recreation space to serve the area. The development of a park here is not warranted at the moment, due to the land’s inaccessibility and the small number of people it would serve.
4.5 Maydena

Issues and opportunities

The development of the Maydena Bike Park has provided considerable additional opportunities for residents and visitors interested in cycling. It has also created a demand for accommodation in the area.

The Maydena Community Association has developed Railtrack Riders – pedal vehicles using the railway line for visitors. This program is the only such development in Australia. There is also demand to develop the railway line as a rail trail from New Norfolk.

Several parcels of public open space and recreation facilities were sold off over the years, including the land with the old tennis courts. The Maydena oval is no longer in public ownership but it has not been developed for other uses. There is no additional large open space in the town, other than the school site. The old oval would make a good public campground and kick-about space.

The disused pool, adjacent to a play space, sits on a small awkward parcel of land with poor accessibility, wayfinding and signage.

There is a high demand for an additional community meeting space, ball court, social/family recreation park and for the swimming pool to reopen.
**Recommended Actions**

77. Develop Maydena as one of the 7 community hubs serving smaller localities.

78. Utilise the Maydena school building more for community meetings and small group exercise/community group use.

79. Create a trail for walking around the Maydena village: along the railway line, connecting to the Tyenna and Junee Rivers.

80. Investigate the provision of, or upgrade to, trails to the Styx Valley.

81. Create one consolidated public site for social/family recreation including picnic play, wayside stop, kick-to-kick and a hard court in Kallista Road and connecting to the railway, the Tyenna River, a town trail circuit and the Junee River. This may require a combination of acquisition and disposal of sites to create one large lot.

82. Identify a suitable site for the development of a public campground in Maydena.

83. If land addressing the Kallista Road, Maydena (south side) is subdivided, take an open space along the creek line.
4.6 Molesworth

Issues and opportunities

Molesworth has a recreation reserve and hall. The hall gets used for belly dancing, badminton (one day per week) a community feast once a month, and children’s birthday parties. It is difficult for the hall committee to manage the hall with limited resources and potential user groups find it difficult to access. They would like to see the structure of parks committees revisited as it is challenging to maintain the committee.

There is not a good network of off-road trails around Molesworth. Play equipment is not in great condition.

Molesworth Cricket Club used to play at the old ground at the reserve, but have played at Boyer for a long time.

There is one site, a large bushland reserve that Council has considered for sale, which appears to have little value as a public open space however it was taken as an open space contribution.

Recommended Actions

84. Create an off-road trail around the whole Molesworth recreation precinct – stream side and around the school and recreation ground.

85. Review options in relation to hall management and pricing, especially for use by local schools.

86. Introduce a more robust maintenance program for the recreation ground, especially for play equipment and trails.
4.7 New Norfolk

New Norfolk has been divided into five logical precincts that reflect geographic barriers to movement and walking distance. These are shown in the following image. Comments are made about each precinct in the following pages.

![Map of New Norfolk precincts](image)

**Table 6 Residential precincts in New Norfolk**

**East of Lachlan River, south of the highway (Precinct 1)**

There is no access to social/family recreation space in this area, and yet there is considerable residential development occurring in this precinct. There is no provision for trails in the new residential areas or existing tracks along creek lines, for example.

There is an opportunity to provide a social/family recreation space south of Glebe Road to provide for the whole Gateway Estate. Tynwald Park is too far and difficult for residents in this estate to walk to regularly.

There may be an opportunity to utilise the pipeline that runs from Lachlan River towards the highway as a shared trail that provides a circuit for this sector and potentially a crossing into the Big Log Reserve and joining the river path. This same pathway should provide the Gateway Estate residents with a shared way that runs west and then north-west to the town centre.

In patches, the land in public ownership along the Lachlan River corridor is not very wide. Ensure that this corridor is wide enough to maintain access for equestrian, cycling and walking activities in the future.

**Recommended Actions**

87. Provide a social/family recreation space in the vicinity of Glebe Road to provide for the whole Gateway Estate.

88. Consider developing a trail that utilises the pipeline that runs from Lachlan River towards the highway as a shared trail that provides a circuit for this sector and potentially a crossing into the Big Log Reserve and joining the river path. See trail routes for investigation in Figure 1., 4.7.1.
North-east Precinct, north of the Lyell Highway (Precinct 2).

Tynwald Park is a beautiful setting. There are a number of opportunities to improve the functionality of the space. These include addressing the condition of some items of play equipment, furniture and signage; improving access to and providing a stable surface underneath the Liberty swing and interactive stations, and integrating the two areas of play equipment and the ball court. These changes would enable a family with different aged siblings to play together.

The community should be encouraged to report damage and wear to furniture and play items, so Council can respond to issues earlier.

Relocating roads is desirable in order to reduce the risk of the vehicles travelling through space and to increase the size of the cricket ground.

The existing type of pine bollard is not very robust. Many bollards are damaged and as the Municipality’s premier park, this style of bollard does not reinforce the quality or history of the precinct.

**Recommended actions for Tynwald Park**

89. Prepare a master plan for Tynwald Park that addresses the following:

- Upgrade the Tynwald Park play space to address safety issues and add play value and accessibility.
- Reorganise facilities to create a logical connection between hard court, play and picnic facilities. Relocate the existing basketball half-court to a more suitable space within the social play space.
- Close the existing road into the social play space to protect children’s safety and provide a logical car park to serve the social/family recreation area and the sports fields.
- Consider moving the road entry to the east side of the reserve so sport facilities can be developed side-by-side and further away from inundation. Plant the boundary of the reserve to add to the magnificent trees already there.
- Ensure the riverbank forested edge is retained to provide access to nature in the precinct west of Tynwald Park.
- Investigate moving the stage/sound shell to a more logical location.
- Extend the sports pavilion if sports facilities are to be retained in this location.
- Consider developing the sports area primarily for rectangular sports in the longer term and relocation of the oval to a second one at Boyer Oval. Alternatively, the oval could be made bigger if the road was moved to the east, and two soccer fields created side by side.
- Develop a circuit trail around the park to connect back into the existing trail to and along the river.
- Replace the pine bollards over time with a standard bollard to improve the aesthetics of the park and others.
North of the Derwent (Precinct 3)

There is no play space or social/family recreation space in the precinct immediately north of the Derwent River, and the parks on the other side of the river are considered inaccessible due to distance or poor pedestrian access.

The pocket park site addressing Benjamin Terrace is quite internal and the play equipment is not integrated into the park design. In future, sites should generally be surrounded by at least three streets and overlooked by houses on all of those. Ensure the whole space is retained as open space and designed as a social/family recreation space. See image below.

Fitzgerald Park is too close to The Esplanade play space to develop as a play/social/family recreation space there.

The images below (Fig. 1, 4.7.1) show that one central social/family recreation space would be too far to walk to serve all the residents to the north of the Derwent River and hence one in the Boyer Oval precinct and one at the Warner Avenue site is preferred.

Safer access for bikes and pedestrians needs to be provided across the Derwent River.

Recommended Actions

90. Retain Fitzgerald Park for relaxation/contemplation and improve the landscape character over time, instead of developing a play space here (as requested in the community survey).

91. Consider developing a play space at a redeveloped and expanded Boyer Oval. Provide a better landscape amenity for the whole park, room for car parking, a shared exercise trail around the outside and a play facility.

- If the play space cannot be achieved in the sports precinct, consider re-developing a joint play space in Fairview Primary School for after school hours use. Either one of these potential two play spaces will serve the entire residential area in that sector of the town, north of the river.

92. Master plan the Warner Avenue open space and design as a social/family recreation space in conjunction with Benjamin Terrace development site.

93. Seek to provide a safe crossing of the Derwent River for cyclists and pedestrians.

94. Consider developing Henry Crescent Reserve for relaxation, plus potentially a community garden. Upgrade the off-leash dog exercise area and the small bike track that appears to have been there in the past. Prepare a planting plan. If Warner Avenue Reserve is developed as a social/family recreation site, then an additional one in Henry Crescent would not be required.

95. Provide a trail circuit through the area north of the Derwent River area utilising pipelines and easements or undeveloped land to the south. See maps of potential routes to be investigated in Figure 1, 4.7.1.

96. Protect the large trees in the vicinity of Henry Crescent (in a reserve) that will provide ongoing access to nature.

97. Create a shared trail circuit around the northern sector of the town that connects the bridge, Boyer Oval, Fairview Primary School, the pipeline south of the golf course, Downie Hill and the river. See maps of potential routes to be investigated in Figure 1, 4.7.1.
The south-west sector of New Norfolk (Precinct 4)

There may be an opportunity to redevelop the paceway site behind New Norfolk High School. In future, if the paceway is not required, the site might be able to provide a new location for a combined pool and indoor courts in conjunction with the school or a housing development with a large central park.

Ellis Dean Reserve needs a master plan to provide more landscape elements, enhance amenity and better integrate elements. The skate park needs resurfacing and the site requires a planting plan.

There is also a water main/pipeline that runs from Lachlan River west through the equestrian site and to the back of Peppermint Hill Reserve. This pipeline connects through a public parcel of Council land that runs up the Derwent River. The route provides the potential for a walking path circuit both directions from the Lachlan River back to the town and along Blair Street.

Recommended Actions

98. Prepare a sketch master plan for Ellis Dean Reserve to create a high-quality reserve for people of multiple ages and abilities. This should provide for multiple accessible seats and tables under the one shelter, landscape elements and integrate skate, play, kick-about space and picnic facilities.
   - Provide a path circuit and a landscape planting plan to provide visual interest, shade and other natural play features and sensory elements.
   - In the immediate term, select some vigorous and hardy tree species as street trees along the front and provide boundary planting that allows some screening for adjacent residences at the rear of this reserve.
   - If the reserve is not reduced in size and was redesigned, it could serve all residential development up to the river on the west side of Blair Street and around Peppermint Hill.

99. Provide additional walking and running opportunities up Peppermint Hill.
   - Protect the vegetation on Peppermint Hill that provides access to nature for residents in this sector of town. Upgrade the look-out.
North of Lachlan River (Precinct 5)

There is high demand to increase the size of the dog park and community garden and extend the trail along the Lachlan River.

The swimming pool has reached the end of its useful life and needs to be reconstructed. A relocation of the pool in conjunction with dry sports and fitness facilities should be considered.

Arthur Square provides a major opportunity to reinstate a heritage style park and ornamental garden with historic character to provide high quality seating, garden beds, paths for strolling, lawn and some space for activities, such as gentle exercise.

**Recommended Actions**

100. Investigate an alternative route for people with prams and mobility devices around the 99 Steps and publicise this.

101. Redevelop the New Norfolk swimming pool either in its current location or in conjunction with the indoor sports centre.

102. Ensure the community garden’s tenure is secure.

103. Continue to develop the dog park and extend the trail in the medium term to Lachlan.

104. Plant one of the parcels of Council or Crown Land in the corridor south of George Street. This will create access to nature.

105. Retain the river frontage as treed landscape with access for water-based recreation opportunities and a path that connects with the circuit from the river corridor down through Tynwald Park along the Lachlan River and then up through the CBD to link with the river again.

106. Ensure that the Lachlan River corridor is wide enough in the longer-term for shared path access to allow for jogging and walking as well as off-road cycling and equestrian use.

107. Develop an accessible and high-quality play space at the Esplanade, ensuring that it has a different character from that at Tynwald Park.

108. Provide a better shared path access/bridge for pedestrians and cyclists on the north-west side of the river.

109. Enhance the streetscape down from the CBD to Willow Court with street trees, etc.

110. Research the history and original design of Arthur Square and prepare a master plan for the site. Redesign the square as an ornamental garden with historic character to provide high quality seating, garden beds, paths for strolling, lawn and some space for activities, such as gentle exercise. Prepare a management plan for Arthur Square.
4.7.1 Potential social/family recreation spaces and trail networks throughout New Norfolk

The following image shows potential trail circuits that could be further developed or created in the short to medium term (shown in red). The green routes could be additional planned routes. The stars on the map below depict potential social/family recreation and play spaces to be further developed: The blue stars show existing local, social/family recreation space and the green ones are potential sites if residential development proceeds. The yellow star is a new one to be planned now.

![Figure 1 Indicative trail routes to serve New Norfolk and potential social/family recreation spaces](image)

Policy Principles for New Norfolk

1. Seek to ensure there is a continuous river foreshore held in public ownership or with a right of way through securing parcels via subdivision, land swap and selective acquisitions over time.
2. Ensure that in the long term there is a diversity of landscape settings in the public land along the Derwent River from open grassy areas and treed parkland to forested areas.
3. Each sector of the town should, as a minimum, be served by a social/family recreation space – for all ages and abilities with play space, an off-road trail circuit and open space providing access to nature.
4. Ensure residential development provides a much better landscape quality and a street layout that encourages people to walk and cycle. A grid like street pattern, which is more permeable and easier to walk and cycle around, is preferred over cul-de-sacs.
5. Work with Housing Tasmania to improve the urban design and landscape character of their areas and identify shared paths that serve these areas to encourage residents to walk.
6. Where possible, encourage consolidated residential growth so that residential areas can be served by existing parks, play and sports facilities rather than not being provided by such facilities for a considerable time.
7. Where possible, work in partnership with schools to make sure they have hard courts, play facilities and social-level sports facilities that are accessible to residents after hours.
8. Work with Housing Tasmania to ensure that street trees and some garden development in private open space is incorporated in future
developments, as would be required in typical residential subdivision development.

9. Consider undertaking a street tree master plan. Develop Council’s capability to grow street trees inexpensively – grow species that suit local conditions, indigenous and some specimen exotics for key historic reserves, etc. so that this can be an ongoing programme. For example: “Greening New Norfolk.”

10. Management should separate the costs of maintaining the surrounds of parks from the costs associated with the conduct of sports: playing field mowing, lighting, turf management and line marking, for example.

4.8 Westerway

Issues and opportunities

Council’s riverside reserve is not continuous. The Tyenna River has beautiful trees along the corridor that should be protected from compaction by vehicles. There is a high demand for a picnic facility in association with the river.

The Ray Roberts Reserve may have greater importance in the future if a tourist railway opens and/or the line is used for a cycle trail. Therefore, it is worthwhile providing additional picnic tables and trees, now.

The school provides a possible hub to develop further recreation opportunities for the community.

The community hall is not on public land. The hall is in poor condition. The roof leaks, the floor has been damaged, toilets are poor and are not accessible, and the building needs to be replaced. A public toilet and small picnic area/open space could be retained on the hall site and a joint development of the school hall occur, to enable community use.

Greater opportunities for children to play sport, even at a social level need to be developed e.g. through a Sporting Schools program.

There are several potential off-road trail circuits using the river, railway line, local and Crown-owned roads. There is a Crown (road) reservation that provides a possible trail route if access to it could be negotiated.
Recommended Actions - Westerway

111. Consider Westerway as a hub for the focus of activities to serve surrounding localities.

112. Advocate for the use/development of the school ground as a social/family recreation place after hours, and for the community use of the hall.

113. Protect the vegetation along the river reserve and create a safe pedestrian zone opposite the school.

114. Identify a site for a picnic facility in association with the river.

115. Identify key trail routes around Westerway for walking and cycling.

116. Support the development of a trail along the railway for cycling to National Park.

117. Encourage clubs and providers to assist schools in providing sports opportunities for students and seek funding from Sporting Schools to run sports programs for students.

118. In the short term, provide additional trees for shade and picnic tables at Ray Roberts Reserve.

119. Retain public toilets, an accessible picnic spot and park at the Westerway Hall site.
5. Summary of recommended actions

1. Adopt the open space hierarchy provided that classifies all open spaces and facility types.
2. Wherever subdivision plans are set out for new developments, the primary function and form of all open space planned is necessary to be approved by Council and reflected in the subdivision plan.
3. Adopt the checklist provided of 10 points to assess whether low value or potentially surplus sites should be divested.
4. An open space fund should be established to hold funds accrued from the disposal of public open space to assist the purchase, development or improvement of the open space network.
5. Should public open space be divested, resources derived from the disposal should only be used for acquisition of, developing or improving the public open space network.
6. Adopt an open space contributions policy and principles to enhance the quality, accessibility and diversity of open space in new subdivisions.
7. Where strategically important public assets are in private ownership, consider protecting these for future generations through zonings, overlays, covenants or in some circumstances acquiring these sites.
8. Continue to address access to sporting and other recreation infrastructure for females and people with a disability.
9. Over time develop a network of park perimeter trails, circuits of shared trails around each community hub and sector of new norfolk, district or regional trails along scenic waterways, or rail corridors, and fitness and parkrun circuits, across the council area and connecting with trails in adjacent municipalities.
10. Develop and extend existing trails to create a series of off-road trail circuits, as a priority – around New Norfolk, Bushy Park/Glenora, Westerway, Molesworth, Lachlan and Maydena.
11. Seek authority to use pipe tracks and other easements for the development of off-road trails where these can contribute to desirable trail circuits.
12. Improve the Lachlan River - Tynwald Park - Esplanade - New Norfolk CBD circuit as a priority, creating an option for an accessible path for people with prams and mobility devices.
13. Consider advocating for the development of a rail trail (in sections) as a priority from Maydena to New Norfolk. Support the shared development of the rail corridor to retain rail in suitable sections for trail riders, tourist trains or other rail vehicles.
14. Further develop a zigzag track up Peppermint Hill, and upgrade and promote the 99 steps down to the Esplanade in New Norfolk.
15. Advocate for a pedestrian/cyclist bridge across the Derwent in New Norfolk to address the disconnect between the two sides of the town.
16. Develop park perimeter trails around selective parks such as Tynwald Park, Boyer Oval precinct and any new social/family recreation parks developed.
17. Create local connections to Tasmanian Trail, Jefferys Track and into Wellington Park.
18. Address the lack of footpaths in established and developing housing areas, incrementally, in a strategic way.
19. Promote the routes of trails suitable for different activities and develop a simple, consistent signage system to signpost relevant trails.
Summary of recommended actions (cont’d)

20. Prepare a code of conduct to address the use of trails to avoid conflicts with other users and minimise the damage to trails and the impact on flora and fauna. 35

21. Establish a budget for trail maintenance and seek ongoing grants for the development of trails. 35

22. Engage with peak bodies of sports represented in New Norfolk and with all schools to increase participation, enhance sustainability of clubs, assist with sports development programs, club development, grants, and promotion. 37

23. Provide an agreement for the pony club to access their facilities which are on Crown Land. 37

24. Prepare a master plan for the Boyer Oval precinct. Investigate options to secure adjacent parcels of land around the Boyer Oval precinct in order to create two sports grounds and a better arrangement between the oval, sports club, club rooms and spectator seating, with additional car parking and female-friendly facilities for cricket and football. 37

25. Consider developing the PCYC building as a two-court indoor sports facility with fitness and dance facilities - potentially in conjunction with the relocation of the New Norfolk pool - and consider rezoning this facility to better address the street. 37

26. Prepare a master plan for Tynwald Park and consider realigning the road access to expand the size of the oval for senior cricket. 37

27. Remove the large trees on the north side of the tennis courts and repair the court affected by tree roots. 37

28. Provide community access to two of the four tennis courts and encourage school use. 37

29. Provide a system for hiring and accessing the tennis courts. Facilitate casual access to the tennis courts through keyless access. 37

30. Redevelop a support facility offering a small social space and toilet/change facility. 37

31. Work with Tennis Tasmania to grow tennis in Derwent Valley - develop a school tennis program, clinics, coaching and social tennis activities and desirably club competitions. 37

32. Determine the current costs to council of maintaining recreation facilities on public land. 38

33. Support all clubs equally regardless of whose land they are located on. 38

34. Establish a fee for use based on the marginal cost to Council of maintenance. 39

35. Prepare a new standard licence agreement for sports clubs and set fees that are fair and equitable based on the above. 39

36. Prepare a capital works plan to redevelop/replace public toilets in the Derwent Valley on a strategic basis. 39

37. Introduce a more regular visual inspection, cleaning, condition assessment, maintenance and repair program for play and skate parks - with inspections by trained staff at least once a month. 46
Summary of recommended actions (cont’d)

38. Incrementally prepare sketch master plans for each play space (prior to any construction), focusing on improving the parks as play environments, and address accessibility, diversity, play value and adding social and environmental elements. Include loose materials, open-ended and natural play elements in all play spaces, more sensory items, flowering plants, and trees in balance with other facilities and hard surfaces for play.

39. Provide a significant increase to annual play space maintenance of a minimum of $4000 per annum per space, including the cost of inspections.

40. Increase the play space capital improvement budget for redesign and renewal items, based on the catchment hierarchy of each space.

41. Utilise specimen trees for shade and landscape character in play spaces, and ensure budgets allow for trees, plant materials and environmental features in all play spaces, along with social elements and physical challenges.

42. Adopt the guiding principles in this document to inform planning and management of play spaces.

43. Encourage a greater range of the population to swim and facilitate more children to learn to swim.

44. Investigate the redevelopment of both Bushy Park and New Norfolk pools, commencing with Bushy Park.

45. Investigate the possibility of redeveloping the Bushy Park pool at the Glenora District School.

46. Prepare a plan that outlines access arrangements and the development of long-term support facilities for water-based uses along the Derwent River.

47. Investigate the feasibility and options for redevelopment of the New Norfolk swimming pool to include an indoor warm water pool for programs and lessons, either on the existing site or in conjunction with a school or the indoor recreation centre.

48. Consider the fast flowing nature of the river in the presence of other activities when allowing the development of other commercial activities.

49. Investigate the options to accommodate multiple water-based uses at an Esplanade club facility.

50. Advocate for the provision of a formalised paddle sports facility at Plenty.

51. Develop a closer working relationship and communicate with clubs, peak bodies, providers and user groups in the planning, development, management and promotion of facilities and events.

52. Advertise all community meeting places available for hire, including those managed by the Council.

53. Provide a simple combined directory of parks, sports and recreation facilities and community meeting places to hire, accessible to all people.

54. Promote routes and trails for walking and cycling, including those accessible to people using mobility devices.

55. Promote the benefits of parks, physical and social recreation activities – especially for older adults as these may not be widely known.

56. Encourage users to report issues and damage to infrastructure in open space and facilities.
Summary of recommended actions (cont’d)

57. Advocate for retention and access to outdoor sport at Glenora District School or at the showground. 53
58. Maintain access to a community meeting space in Bushy Park/Glenora at the school. 53
59. Negotiate community access to Glenora District School grounds after hours. Seek a partnership with the Department of Education to develop the school or associated Crown Land as a public recreation hub, and then prepare a master plan to create a social/family recreation space to serve Bushy Park and Glenora at the school/adjacent Crown Land. 53
60. Develop a more formalised public boat/fishing access point to a river in Bushy Park/Glenora, either off Kenmore Road, from the pool site or from the showground. 53
61. Ensure the Crown Land off Kenmore Road and on the Styx River is retained in public ownership, providing boating access to the river. Plant part of this site to provide bushland. 53
62. Seek funds to redevelop a swimming pool serving the western half of the municipality, suitable for learn to swim and aquatic programs. Consider developing the pool at Glenora District School. 53
63. Following the development of a pool elsewhere, use the existing Bushy Park pool site as a wayside stop on the river, access point to river (if suitable) or plant. 53
64. Investigate whether any further protection of the Bushy Park Showground site for public use is required through zoning, covenants etc. 53
65. Negotiate with Crown Land Services to put a car park in for car-pooling etc., on the other side of Granton Hall and develop a larger green park area with boundary planning and specimen trees, path circuit, kick-to-kick area and a play space at the Granton Reserve. 54
66. Prepare a master plan for and redesign the Granton Reserve to provide a play area with high play value. 54
67. Retain basic sporting facilities in Gleeson Park, such as the concrete cricket wicket and AFL goal posts, to provide opportunities for informal sport and recreation. 55
68. Incrementally improve Gleeson Park, following the preparation of a sketch master plan. Provide a hard court for basketball and other games. Provide higher play value and accessible options and more tables and seating closely associated with the play and fitness equipment. 55
69. Adopt a regular inspection and maintenance regime of play equipment and before replacements occur. Maintenance and inspections by Council could be supplemented by some observations by local residents. 55
70. Advocate to provide assistance through grants to provide programs in the community halls. 55
71. Plan for the construction of an off-road trail between New Norfolk and Lachlan in the long term, along the waterway where possible. 55
72. Access into the Wellington Park via Jefferys Track could be promoted with other trails available in the Derwent Valley. 55
73. Develop William Hazlewood Reserve for social/family recreation purposes when additional residential development occurs and a road entry and road fronting the reserve can be achieved. 56
Summary of recommended actions (cont’d)

74. Prepare a sketch structure plan illustrating how the William Hazlewood Reserve should be addressed in the design of a future subdivision. A road should desirably run around the edge of the reserve. The existing houses along Back River Road would desirably have another row of houses behind them and as such, a major entry to the park would not be through the existing residential development off Back River Road, but off an abutting road.

75. Prepare a sketch to show how the access arrangements to the William Hazlewood Reserve could be provided with future adjacent residential subdivision, and how the reserve could be developed.

76. Following a design concept, plant shade trees at William Hazlewood Reserve to grow up before further development.

77. Develop Maydena as one of the 7 community hubs serving smaller localities.

78. Utilise the Maydena school building more for community meetings and small group exercise/community group use.

79. Create a trail for walking around the Maydena village: along the railway line and connecting to the Tyenna and Junee rivers.

80. Investigate the provision of, or upgrade of trails to, the Styx Valley.

81. Create one consolidated public site for social/family recreation including picnic play, wayside stop, space for kick-to-kick and a hard court in Kallista Road and connecting to the railway, Tyenna River, a town trail circuit and the Junee River. This may require a combination of acquisition and disposal of sites to create one large lot.

82. Identify a suitable site for the development of a public campground in Maydena.

83. If land addressing Kallista Road, Maydena (south side) is subdivided, take an open space along the creek line.

84. Create an off-road trail around the whole Molesworth recreation precinct – stream side and around the school and recreation ground.

85. Review options in relation to hall management and pricing, especially for use by local schools.

86. Introduce a more robust maintenance program for the recreation grounds, especially play equipment and trails etc.,

87. Provide a social/family recreation space in the vicinity of Glebe Road to provide for the whole Gateway Estate.

88. Consider developing a trail, utilising the pipelines or other easements, that runs from Lachlan River towards the highway as a shared trail that provides a circuit for this sector and potentially a crossing into the big log reserve and joining the river path. See trail routes for investigation in Figure 4.7.1.

89. Prepare a master plan for Tynwald Park.

90. Retain Fitzgerald Park for relaxation/contemplation and improve the landscape character over time, instead of developing a play space here (as requested in the community survey).

91. Consider developing a play space at a redeveloped and expanded Boyer Oval. Provide a better landscape amenity for the whole park, room for car parking, a shared exercise trail around the outside and a play facility.

92. Master plan the Warner Avenue open space and design as a social/family recreation space in conjunction with Benjamin Terrace development site.

93. Seek to provide a crossing of the Derwent River for cyclists and pedestrians.
Summary of recommended actions (cont’d)

94. Consider developing Henry Crescent Reserve for relaxation, plus potentially a community garden. Upgrade the off-leash dog exercise area and the small bike track that appears to have been there in the past. Prepare a planting plan. If Warner Avenue Reserve is developed as a social/family recreation site, then an additional one in Henry Crescent would not be required.

95. Provide a trail circuit through this area utilising pipelines and easements or undeveloped land to the south. See following maps with potential routes in Figure 4.7.1.

96. Protect the large trees in the vicinity of Henry Crescent that will provide ongoing access to nature.

97. Create a shared trail circuit around the northern sector of the town that connects the Derwent River bridge, Boyer Oval, Fairview Primary School, the pipeline south of the golf course, Downie Hill and the river. See maps of potential routes to be investigated in Figure 1., 4.7.1.

98. Prepare a sketch master plan for Ellis Dean Reserve to create a high quality reserve for people of multiple ages and abilities. This should provide multiple accessible seats and tables under the one shelter, landscape elements and integrate skate, play, kick about space and picnic facilities.

99. Provide additional walking and running opportunities up Peppermint Hill. Protect the vegetation on Peppermint Hill that provides access to nature for residents in this sector of the town. Upgrade the look-out.

100. Investigate an alternative route for people with prams and mobility devices around the 99 Steps and publicise this.

101. Redevelop the New Norfolk swimming pool either in its current location or in conjunction with the indoor sports centre.

102. Ensure the community garden’s tenure is secure.

103. Continue to develop the dog park and extend the trail in the medium term to Lachlan.

104. Plant one of the parcels of Council or Crown Land in the corridor south of George Street. This will create access to nature.

105. Retain the river frontage as treed landscape with access for water-based recreation opportunities and a path that connects in the circuit from the river corridor down through Tynwald Park along the Lachlan River and then up through the CBD to link with the river again.

106. Ensure that the Lachlan River corridor is wide enough in the longer-term for shared path access that allows for jogging and walking as well as off-road cycling and equestrian use.

107. Develop an accessible and high-quality play space at the Esplanade ensuring that it has a different character from that at Tynwald Park.

108. Provide a better shared path access/bridge for pedestrians on the north-west side of the river, especially for cyclists.

109. Enhance the streetscape down from the CBD to Willow Court – with street trees and a wide verge with an off-road trail.

110. Research the history and original design of Arthur Square and prepare a master plan for the site. Redesign the square as an ornamental garden with a historic character, to provide high quality seating, garden beds, paths for strolling, lawn and some space for activities, such as gentle exercise. Prepare a management plan for Arthur Square.
Summary of recommended actions (cont’d)

111. Consider Westerway as a hub for the focus of activities to serve surrounding localities. 66
112. Advocate for the use/development of the school ground as a social/family recreation place after hours and for the community use of the hall. 66
113. Protect the vegetation along the river reserve and create a safe pedestrian zone opposite the school. 66
114. Identify a site for a picnic facility in association with the river. 66
115. Identify key trail routes around Westerway for walking and cycling. 66
116. Support the development of a trail along the railway for cycling to National Park. 66
117. Encourage clubs and providers to assist the school in providing sports opportunities for students and seek funding from sporting schools to run sports programs for students. 66
118. In the short term provide additional trees for shade, and picnic tables at Ray Roberts Reserve. 66
119. Retain public toilets and an accessible picnic spot and park at the Westerway hall site. 66
## 6. Appendices

### Appendix 1. Inventory of open space, play and recreation facilities

<p>| PID   | FACILITY/RESERVE NAME                  | STREET ADDRESS         | LOCALITY  | OWNERSHIP | DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY                                                                 | CONDITION/ISSUES/NOTES                                                                 | PRIMARY FUNCTION                  | LANDSCAPE SETTING | CATCHMENT | SECOND FUNCTION |
|-------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 5830302 | Bushy Park Community Hall Carpark       | Gordon River Road       | BUSHY PARK| Council   | Large gravel carpark area adjacent to the Hall (not Council-owned) undeveloped          | An undeveloped carpark - gravel surface - next to Hall. Joint funding package supported by the Government contributed funding worth $9000 completed mid-2018. | Community Meeting Space/Hall      | Open Grassed Area | District          |                |
| 5833052 | Red Hills Cemetery                      | 60 Uxbridge Road        | BUSHY PARK| Council   | Cemetery                                                                                |                                                                                        | Memorial Garden/Cemetery           | Treed Parkland    | Local               |                |
| 5832391 | Fitzgerald vacant bushland              | Gordon River Road       | FITZGERALD| Council   | Vacant land                                                                            | Bushland Parcel - native vegetation - Biodiversity/Biological Heritage               | Conservation Area/Biodiversity     | Bushland/Forest   | Local               |                |
| CT 144377/3 | Glenora vacant land                    | Gordon River Road       | GLENORA   | Council   | Land to the left of 533 Gordon River Road                                              | Vacant narrow parcel next to residential area                                         | Visual Amenity/Lookout             | Open Grassed Area | Local               |                |
| CT 25433/5 | Gordon River Road vacant riverside parcel | Gordon River Road       | GLENORA   | Council   | River/waterway land                                                                    | Narrow parcel adjacent to the Styx River                                               | Conservation Area/Biodiversity     | Bushland/Forest   | Local               |                |
| 5830550 | Bushy Park Pool                         | 601 Gordon River Road   | GLENORA   | Council   | Bushy Park Swimming Pool and clubrooms                                                 |                                                                                        | Outdoor Swimming Pool/Aquatic Facility | Treed Parkland    | District          |                |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PID</th>
<th>FACILITY/RESERVE NAME</th>
<th>STREET ADDRESS</th>
<th>LOCALITY</th>
<th>OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY</th>
<th>CONDITION/ISSUES/NOTES</th>
<th>PRIMARY FUNCTION</th>
<th>LANDSCAPE SETTING</th>
<th>CATCHMENT</th>
<th>SECOND FUNCTION</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1594760</td>
<td>Turners Road vacant land</td>
<td>Turners Road</td>
<td>GRANTON</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Vacant land</td>
<td>Part of a road reserve</td>
<td>Conservation Area/Biodiversity</td>
<td>Bushland/Forest</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5801835</td>
<td>Granton Reserve</td>
<td>3 Lyell Highway</td>
<td>GRANTON</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Playground, reserve, rest stop</td>
<td>Playground with swing set, small climbing play set with small slide, monkey bars, picnic tables x 6 with two shelters. Toilets and large carpark right near the road. Granton is mostly made up of larger more rural properties but there is some subdivision happening in the area</td>
<td>Social/Family Recreation</td>
<td>Open Gras...</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3603034</td>
<td>Lower Swamp Road Lachlan bushland</td>
<td>Lower Swamp Road</td>
<td>LACHLAN</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Bushland Parcel</td>
<td>Large parcel of landlocked bushland</td>
<td>Conservation Area/Biodiversity</td>
<td>Bushland/Forest</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5801464</td>
<td>Illabrook Road bushland</td>
<td>Illabrook Road</td>
<td>LACHLAN</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Bushland Parcel</td>
<td>Large parcel of landlocked bushland</td>
<td>Conservation Area/Biodiversity</td>
<td>Bushland/Forest</td>
<td>Local</td>
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<tr>
<td>5804016</td>
<td>Lower Swamp Road Bushland</td>
<td>Lower Swamp Road</td>
<td>LACHLAN</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Bushland Parcel</td>
<td>Large parcel of landlocked bushland</td>
<td>Conservation Area/Biodiversity</td>
<td>Bushland/Forest</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7158329</td>
<td>Gleeson Park</td>
<td>516 Lachlan Road</td>
<td>LACHLAN</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Lachlan fire station, Gleeson Park, BBQ area, public toilets, play/gym equipment</td>
<td>Large reserve with shelter, BBQ, play, trail network, cricket pitch within grassed field (not an oval though), toilets, outdoor exercise equipment</td>
<td>Social/Family Recreation</td>
<td>Open Gras...</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Play</td>
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<tr>
<td>PID</td>
<td>FACILITY/RESERVE NAME</td>
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<td>DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY</td>
<td>CONDITION/ISSUES/NOTES</td>
<td>PRIMARY FUNCTION</td>
<td>LANDSCAPE SETTING</td>
<td>CATCHMENT</td>
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<tr>
<td>3239236</td>
<td>Magra</td>
<td>170 Saddle Road</td>
<td>MAGRA</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Former reservoir</td>
<td>Parcel has little or no value unless still needed for water infrastructure</td>
<td>Conservation Area/Biodiversity</td>
<td>Open Grassed Area</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5815612</td>
<td>Magra Fire Station and Community hall</td>
<td>420 Back River Road</td>
<td>MAGRA</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Magra fire station and CWA Hall</td>
<td>Is there potential for play space to be located at the front of this facility to become community hub?</td>
<td>Community Meeting Space/Hall</td>
<td>Open Grassed Area</td>
<td>District</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7275015</td>
<td>William Hazlewood Park</td>
<td>Back River Road (rear of 316-324)</td>
<td>MAGRA</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Vacant land</td>
<td>The List does not show Council owning an entry from the road. Residents using the space for wood storage and their own space. Need to look for a better public open space in Magra, or redesign in conjunction with an adjacent subdivision. Looks to be a river/creek side parcel between road and Molesworth Road</td>
<td>Open Space for Relaxation (Potential for suture Social/family Recreation – not currently developed)</td>
<td>Open Grassed Area</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT 15695/5</td>
<td>Molesworth Road riverside vacant land</td>
<td>Molesworth Road</td>
<td>MALBINA</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Vacant land by roadside across from 10 and 36 Molesworth Road</td>
<td>Conservation Area/Biodiversity</td>
<td>Treed Parkland</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5834346</td>
<td>Maydena Mountain Bike Park (old primary school)</td>
<td>36 Kallista Road</td>
<td>MAYDENA</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Old Maydena Primary School, leased to Maydena Bike Park, plus community meeting/safe place, public toilets.</td>
<td>This parcel is the old school site that hosts the MTB Park and the pump track and entry to the park. The actual trails are separate to this. There is an old court that would be useful for non-riding visitors</td>
<td>Outdoor Sport</td>
<td>Treed Parkland</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5834581</td>
<td>St Boniface Anglican Church</td>
<td>15 Kallista Road</td>
<td>MAYDENA</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>St Boniface Anglican Church and church hall</td>
<td>Historic building in need of work. Currently unused. Need to establish a need within the community for this building -</td>
<td>Community Meeting Space/Hall</td>
<td>Open Grassed Area</td>
<td>Local</td>
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<td>PID</td>
<td>FACILITY/ RESERVE NAME</td>
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<td>DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY</td>
<td>CONDITION/ISSUES/NOTES</td>
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<td>LANDSCAPE SETTING</td>
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<tr>
<td>5834768</td>
<td>Mayne Street Playground</td>
<td>Mayne</td>
<td>MAYDENA</td>
<td>Maydena Community Association</td>
<td>Maydena playground - adjacent to the swimming pool. Council maintains the picnic and playground areas only</td>
<td>Very small equipment area being developed – would not meet whole of town needs for a social/family recreation space.</td>
<td>Social/Family Recreation</td>
<td>Open Gras ded Area</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT 3170310</td>
<td>Maydena Reserve</td>
<td>Kallista Road (between 13 and 15)</td>
<td>MAYDENA</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Public open space/reserve</td>
<td>Potential for this to become part of a park/play or at least be a logical access to the park from the main street. Recreation Reserve, hall and playground, managed by a local committee of management</td>
<td>Visual Amenity/Lookout</td>
<td>Treed Parkland</td>
<td>Local</td>
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<tr>
<td>7748310</td>
<td>Molesworth Recreation Reserve</td>
<td>560 Molesworth Road</td>
<td>MOLESWORTH</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Recreation Reserve, hall and playground with perimeter trail</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>Open Gras ded Area</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Community meeting space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2740205</td>
<td>Fowler Court</td>
<td>7a Fowler Court</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Public open space in new subdivision, vacant land</td>
<td>End of a cul-de-sac. The parcel is steep up from the roads and has a narrow road access but widens out at the back of the parcel. Could be useful as a local park for this subdivision but would have been much better if the road frontage was wider and if it was not at the end of the cul-de-sac. Could this parcel be also connected with a future development - will need to be</td>
<td>Visual Amenity/Lookout</td>
<td>Open Gras ded Area</td>
<td>Local</td>
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<tr>
<td>PID</td>
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<tr>
<td>2790042</td>
<td>Warner Avenue/Benjamin Terrace Reserve</td>
<td>Benjamin Terrace</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Vacant land, adjacent to Warner Avenue vacant land</td>
<td>This parcel sits behind 37 Benjamin Terrace (play/picnic) and forms part of a large collection of parcels of open space</td>
<td>Open Space for Relaxation</td>
<td>Open Grasped Area</td>
<td>Local</td>
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<tr>
<td>2978010</td>
<td>TasWater access parcel</td>
<td>33A Lower Road</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Pressurized sewage pipeline access - TasWater</td>
<td>Non-Recreation Use Drainage/Landfill/Car Park</td>
<td>Open Grasped Area</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9770776</td>
<td>Willow Court</td>
<td>11 The Avenue</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Historic buildings - Willow Court Historic Precinct</td>
<td>Conservation (Heritage Building)</td>
<td>Treed Parkland</td>
<td>District</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3222730</td>
<td>Frascati House and Community Garden</td>
<td>The Avenue</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Heritage property with heritage listed hedge. Large garden space currently has a special committee who have an interest.</td>
<td>Large parcel that connects The Avenue through to George St. Historic Buildings on the site. Connects part of the trail network along the Lachlan River and large Council owned property adjacent</td>
<td>Community Horticulture/Garden</td>
<td>Open Grasped Area</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3238946</td>
<td>Turriff Lodge Estate Vacant Land</td>
<td>103 Turriff Lodge Estate</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Vacant land - landlocked</td>
<td>Landlocked parcel of open grassland. Not sure of the purpose of this land. Is it connected to TasWater operations?</td>
<td>Visual Amenity/Lookout</td>
<td>Open Grasped Area</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3406540</td>
<td>New Norfolk Caravan Park</td>
<td>The Esplanade</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Crown</td>
<td>New Norfolk Caravan Park, black water dump point</td>
<td>Open Space for Relaxation</td>
<td>Open Grasped Area</td>
<td>Regional</td>
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<tr>
<td>PID</td>
<td>FACILITY/RESERVE NAME</td>
<td>STREET ADDRESS</td>
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<td>DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY</td>
<td>CONDITION/ISSUES/NOTES</td>
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<td>LANDSCAPE SETTING</td>
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<tr>
<td>5800330</td>
<td>Tynwald Park</td>
<td>73 Hobart Road</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Recreation space, playground, soccer/football ground, public toilets, BBQ and picnic areas</td>
<td>Large combination sport play and picnic park. Multiple playgrounds separated. Path networks are disjointed and some lead onto roads and the scooter park is accessible by crossing the road. Traffic lights park is popular. Large shelter with 2 x BBQs on the road side of park. 4 x other smaller shelters with BBQ in each. Toilets are a long way from the playground. Flying fox does not have handles and cannot be used. Liberty wheelchair swing. Soccer-football 1x full size, 1 small and 2 x mini. Outdoor exercise equipment, walking track with new bridge towards town-connection to Boat ramp park. Toilets in the middle of the park near soccer. 2 x new cricket nets. Footy/cricket change rooms/toilets. Strange amphitheatre to remove. Junior footy ground</td>
<td>Social/Family Recreation</td>
<td>Treed Parkland</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>Outdoor Sport Facility: soccer-football, AFL, cricket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PID</td>
<td>FACILITY/RESERVE NAME</td>
<td>STREET ADDRESS</td>
<td>LOCALITY</td>
<td>OWNERSHIP</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY</td>
<td>CONDITION/ISSUES/NOTES</td>
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<tr>
<td>5806767</td>
<td>Derwent Valley PCYC</td>
<td>Derwent Terrace</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Land in front of sports centre/PCYC building</td>
<td>Parcel of land between Derwent Terrace and walkway entrance to PCYC from Second Avenue. Does not seem to do a lot apart from forming part of the front of the PCYC. Some question as to whether DVC need the large parcels of land in front of the PCYC. Not used for anything so maybe need to identify a future use of some of this land</td>
<td>Visual Amenity/Lookout</td>
<td>Open Grassted Area</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5806775</td>
<td>Derwent Valley PCYC</td>
<td>50 Derwent Terrace</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Sports centre/PCYC building</td>
<td>This parcel is the main PCYC building. Single basketball court, office, canteen, drop in area. Upstairs is judo, dance and a gym. Does not include the driveway and road into the building. Backs onto a row or walkway linking Second Avenue and Fourth Avenue</td>
<td>Indoor Sports Facility</td>
<td>Open Grassted Area</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5806783</td>
<td>Derwent Valley PCYC</td>
<td>Derwent Terrace</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Land adjacent to sports centre/PCYC</td>
<td>Very large parcel of mown grassland on the corner of the entrance to the PCYC. Maybe is valuable for dog walking or visual amenity but also could be developed as housing if not needed for open space. This is almost opposite Boyer Oval so general public space and sport is generally provided for</td>
<td>Visual Amenity/Lookout</td>
<td>Open Grassted Area</td>
<td>Local</td>
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<tr>
<td>5808842</td>
<td>Henry Crescent Reserve</td>
<td>Henry Crescent</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Reserve/open space. Has trees and remnants of a BMX track, used to have a playground which was destroyed by vandalism</td>
<td>Very large parcel. Once had a playground but nothing now-remnants of an old BMX track. Concrete path through the middle. Large number of eucalypts on one side. A couple pf park benches remain. Could or should be developed as a play space/park if deficiencies in the area. Big enough for a District level park. Does not look to be many other park option s in this area. Good structure of trees Do not sell</td>
<td>Visual Amenity/Lookout</td>
<td>Open Grassed Area</td>
<td>District</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5808973</td>
<td>Fitzgerald Park</td>
<td>Rocks Road</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Public toilets and picnic area, Rocks Road riverside open space</td>
<td>Large river front parcel (this one owned by Council). Crown owns the neighbouring part of Fitzgerald Park. The Crown section has the public toilets and a separate parcel is the Toll house which is owned by Parks and Wildlife. Looks like the site of an original bridge. Provides access to an angling area. Not sure who owns the land for angling. Not suitable for play space as requested by community. A significant corner site. Need better pedestrian access across</td>
<td>Visual Amenity/Lookout</td>
<td>Open Grassed Area</td>
<td>District</td>
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<tr>
<td>PID</td>
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<tr>
<td>5810328</td>
<td>North Circle Cemetery</td>
<td>North Crescent</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Vacant land adjacent to New Norfolk/North Circle Cemetery</td>
<td>the river. Would be improved by a planting plan and pathway</td>
<td>Visual Amenity/Lookout</td>
<td>Open Grassed Area</td>
<td>Local</td>
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<tr>
<td>5811582</td>
<td>North Circle Cemetery</td>
<td>Second Avenue</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Cemetery behind the PCYC</td>
<td>Looks to form part of the cemetery (main part) The main part of the cemetery has the same PID as this narrow parcel, but the List shows them being two separate parcels Old change rooms/clubroom, canteen in separate building, grandstand into the hill on opposite side of the ground. Lights look new. Full sized AFL ground. Scorers/timekeeper area looks new; cricket training nets look older. Grandstand is in poor condition. Needs urgent repair or removal. Cricket nets x 2 in poor condition.</td>
<td>Memorial Garden/Cemetery</td>
<td>Treed Parkland</td>
<td>District</td>
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<tr>
<td>5813211</td>
<td>Boyer Oval</td>
<td>Third Avenue</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Boyer Oval sportsground and facilities, open space to Derwent Terrace</td>
<td></td>
<td>Outdoor Sports Facility</td>
<td>Managed Sports Turf</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Community Meeting Place/Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>5813748</td>
<td>Warner Avenue Reserve</td>
<td>Warner Avenue</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Vacuum land, adjacent to Benjamin Terrace vacant land</td>
<td>Large parcel of land that connects between Warner Avenue with Talina Place and through to the playground at Benjamin Terrace (the playground is a separate parcel). This is an important parcel as it connects the narrow Benjamin Terrace with the rest of the residential area. This size will enable good structure of trees. A number of cul-de-sacs in the vicinity connect to this parcel to provide access to open space otherwise difficult to access. Do not divest this site.</td>
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<td>Visual Amenity/Lookout</td>
<td>Open Grassed Area</td>
<td>Local</td>
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<tr>
<td>5820294</td>
<td>Ellis Dean Reserve (Pump shed only)</td>
<td>50A Blair Street</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Pumping Station – TasWater surrounded by Ellis Dean Reserve</td>
<td>This is the pump shed only. The remainder of the park is a separate parcel owned by Crown. Non-Recreation Use Drainage/Landfill/Car Park</td>
<td>Non-Recreation Use Drainage/Landfill/Car Park</td>
<td>Open Grassed Area</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Need to ensure that this is transferred to TasWater.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5821641</td>
<td>Council Chambers</td>
<td>1 Circle Street</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Council buildings and gardens, public toilets and picnic area</td>
<td>Courthouse (Dept Justice) is used for Council Meetings. Supper Rooms available to public to hire and used for indoor bowls regularly, Social Rooms available to public to hire and used regularly. Memorial Hall is hired out to Derwent Valley Concert</td>
<td>Community Meeting Space/Hall</td>
<td>Open Grassed Area</td>
<td>District</td>
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<tr>
<td>5821801</td>
<td>Peppermint Hill Reserve/lookout, “the tip”</td>
<td>30 Dean St</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>DPIPWE (Crown)</td>
<td>Scenic lookout, refuse site</td>
<td>Band, Derwent Valley Players regularly and available to the public to hire. Visitor Information Centre provides tourist information to visitors, operated by volunteers. Historic Information Centre provides historic information to visitors and public, operated by volunteers. Large bushland reserve with the tip at the back of the site. Lookout area and potentially walking tracks. No infrastructure apart from towers (communication). The infrastructure at the lookout poor - no bin, very narrow entry to the lookout platform. Broken/damaged monument. No signage/interpretation on site. Could be a real attraction but in poor condition</td>
<td>Conservation Area/Biodiversity</td>
<td>Bushland/Forest</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Visual Amenity/Lookout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5821828</td>
<td>Peppermint Hill Reserve</td>
<td>Dean Street</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Council Parks and Wildlife</td>
<td>Part of the broader Peppermint Hill Reserve Public open space adjacent to New Norfolk Caravan Park - incl. Derwent Cliffs State Reserve, where Council Looks to be owned by the Parks and Wildlife - part of the riverside walking track, caravan park</td>
<td>Conservation Area/Biodiversity</td>
<td>Bushland/Forest</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Community Meeting Place/Hall, Trail</td>
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<tr>
<td>5821959</td>
<td>The Esplanade</td>
<td>The Esplanade</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Parks and Wildlife</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conservation Area/Biodiversity</td>
<td>Open Grassed Area</td>
<td>District</td>
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<tr>
<td>5821967</td>
<td>The Esplanade</td>
<td>The Esplanade</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Dwelling has been demolished ahead of future relocation of New Norfolk Rowing Club to this site</td>
<td>Large parcel of foreshore between Alfred St, Ferry St and Page St. Open Grass and some trees. Construction of rowing club underway. Several parcels on the list with the same PID. One includes the pool. The pool carpark could benefit from delineation and improvement. Fencing around the pool is poor after removal of a hedge recently</td>
<td>Outdoor Sports Facility (future)</td>
<td>Open Grassed Area</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Rowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5821975</td>
<td>New Norfolk Swimming Pool</td>
<td>The Esplanade</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>New Norfolk Swimming Pool, car parking area, open space, picnic area adjacent to river</td>
<td>Several parcels on the list with the same PID. One includes the pool. The pool carpark could benefit from delineation and improvement. Fencing around the pool is poor after removal of a hedge recently</td>
<td>Outdoor Swimming Pool/Aquatic Facility</td>
<td>Open Grassed Area</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Open Space for Recreation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5822919</td>
<td>Arthur Square</td>
<td>High Street</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Reserve/gardens, public toilets, picnic area, wall of reflection</td>
<td>Historic square. Fountain not working. Some interpretation signage. Quality of the landscaping and vegetation for this historic square is poor. Potential for a full Masterplan to identify the original intentions of the square. Seems to be a very confused garden with many elements and the fountain is remarkably unattractive. Has toilets adjacent and carpark</td>
<td>Open Space for Relaxation</td>
<td>Treed Parkland</td>
<td>District</td>
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<tr>
<td>5823882</td>
<td>Kensington Park Trotting Track</td>
<td>Kensington Street</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Trotting track for horses and associated infrastructure e.g. toilets, outbuildings and stables- Has previously held public events (truck shows, medieval festival), but some years ago now</td>
<td>Trotting track - huge area. Very poor infrastructure. Could easily have all sports in one place. Could also be housing. Large stables on the bottom side. Still being used for training. Trotting Tasmania not contactable to check if anyone still races here. Close to the main population and a better site than Tynwald Park for sport.</td>
<td>Outdoor Sports Facility</td>
<td>Open Grassed Area</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Trotting/ Equestrian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5824359</td>
<td>Wetlands Reserve</td>
<td>102 Turriff Lodge Estate</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Settling ponds part of water treatment plant (TasWater). Walking track</td>
<td>Long narrow parcel of land adjacent to the river- Settling Ponds, walking track</td>
<td>Non-Recreation Use Drainage/Landfill/ Car Park</td>
<td>Treed Parkland</td>
<td>District</td>
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<tr>
<td>5824965</td>
<td>Laskey Car Park</td>
<td>11 Pioneer Avenue</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Car park and bus stop</td>
<td>Part of carpark behind main shopping strip- Is in two parcels with same PID</td>
<td>Non-Recreation Use Drainage/Landfill/ Car Park</td>
<td>Paved Area</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5825837</td>
<td>Stephen Street Cemetery</td>
<td>28 Stephen Street</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Historic Cemetery</td>
<td>Open grass land cemetery- headstones on the edge (fence) and listings of people within the cemetery. Very ordinary landscaping, poor access, signage and condition. Right in town and could become part of a walking loop of historic sites- very close the walking track to Tynwald Park</td>
<td>Memorial Garden/Cemetery</td>
<td>Open Grassed Area</td>
<td>Local</td>
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## RECREATION PLAY AND OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

<table>
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<th>PID</th>
<th>FACILITY/ RESERVE NAME</th>
<th>STREET ADDRESS</th>
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<th>OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY</th>
<th>CONDITION/ISSUES/NOTES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7121147</td>
<td>Ellis Dean Reserve</td>
<td>50-52 Blair St</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Crown</td>
<td>Skate park, basketball court, playground</td>
<td>Skate park, basketball ring, shelter with table, small kids’ playground, BMX jumps very poor. Very popular as in the centre of town</td>
<td>Social/Family Recreation</td>
<td>Open Grasded Area</td>
<td>Local</td>
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<tr>
<td>7337650</td>
<td>Benjamin Terrace Reserve</td>
<td>37-39 Benjamin Terrace</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Housing Tasmania</td>
<td>Playground and BBQ area</td>
<td>Two parcels of land (37-39) with small local playground at one end. BBQ, shelter, play equipment - part of a valuable connection through to connected land. Playground is next to bus stop and shops</td>
<td>Social/Family Recreation</td>
<td>Open Grasded Area</td>
<td>Local</td>
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<tr>
<td>7392342</td>
<td>Pulpit Rock Lookout</td>
<td>Pulpit Rock Road</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Open space/scenic lookout</td>
<td>Great view - signs on the way up were adequate but no signage at the top, no interpretation signage and very poor safety fencing at lookout. Carpark, muddy and bland. No sign to direct people to lookout from carpark. The parcel looks to include a large amount of bushland down to the road</td>
<td>Visual Amenity/lookout</td>
<td>Bushland/ Forest</td>
<td>District</td>
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<tr>
<td>7506338</td>
<td>Glengrey House</td>
<td>5/9 Grey Street</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Leased to Community Based Support (CBS)</td>
<td>Looks like vegetable garden</td>
<td>Community Meeting Space/Hall</td>
<td>Cultivated Garden</td>
<td>District</td>
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<td>PID</td>
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<td>LANDSCAPE SETTING</td>
<td>CATCHMENT</td>
<td>SECOND FUNCTION</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7592416</td>
<td>New Norfolk Tennis Club</td>
<td>Third Avenue</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Tennis Court and club rooms</td>
<td>4 x synthetic grass tennis courts. Small old clubroom, old lights on each court, old shelter on the far courts. Courts look to be in good condition, but the external landscaping and maintenance is poor, and the main building is also poor. Large Cypress trees at one end can cause problems with courts - shade and roots. Directly opposite Boyer Oval so would form part of any future master plan. Would likely be a suitable location within the Boyer Oval complex for four courts and potentially a shared building.</td>
<td>Outdoor Sports Facility</td>
<td>Treed Parkland</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Tennis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7675908</td>
<td>Glenora Road vacant bushland</td>
<td>Glenora Road</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Vacant land</td>
<td>Looks to be a vacant parcel of bushland on the top side of Glenora Road. Cannot see the value for Council unless short of bushland.</td>
<td>Conservation Area/Biodiversity</td>
<td>Bushland/ Forest</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7762884</td>
<td>Carinya Education Park</td>
<td>103 Blair Street</td>
<td>NEW NORFOLK</td>
<td>Crown</td>
<td>Evacuation centre, men's shed</td>
<td>Large parcel of buildings owned by the State Government - next to the high school and also next to the Crown Land hosting the Pony Club and the Council-owned trotting track. Large parcel with many buildings - used in the past as accommodation - men's shed on site.</td>
<td>Community Meeting Space/Hall</td>
<td>Treed Parkland</td>
<td>District</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PID</td>
<td>FACILITY/ RESERVE NAME</td>
<td>STREET ADDRESS</td>
<td>LOCALITY</td>
<td>OWNERSHIP</td>
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<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>129352/1</td>
<td>Derwent Terrace vacant land</td>
<td>Derwent Terrace</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Strip of land between 105,106 and 107 Derwent Terrace</td>
<td>Visual Amenity/Lookout</td>
<td>Open Grassed Area</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>135237</td>
<td>Hobart Road Information Bay</td>
<td>Hobart Road</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Information Bay</td>
<td>Pump Station - TasWater</td>
<td>Non-Recreation Use Drainage/Landfill/ Car Park</td>
<td>Open Grassed Area</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>34223/1</td>
<td>Fitzgerald Park Reserve</td>
<td>Rocks Road</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Fitzgerald Park Reserve (Pump Station)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Visual Amenity/Lookout</td>
<td>Open Grassed Area</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Visual Amenity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>41398/1</td>
<td>Glenora Vacant land adjacent 91 Glenora Road.</td>
<td>Glenora Road</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Vacant land to the right of 91 Glenora Road</td>
<td>MAST Boat Ramp. Previously RV freedom camping area. Now closed.</td>
<td>Non-Recreation Use Drainage/Landfill/ Car Park</td>
<td>Open Grassed Area</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P ID</td>
<td>204697/7</td>
<td>Millbrook Rise – boat ramp and reserve</td>
<td>Lyell Hwy New Norfolk</td>
<td>Crown</td>
<td>Land between the Derwent River and the Lyell Hwy.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Water Based Recreation</td>
<td>Off-Road Trail Single Use Trail Corridor/Facility</td>
<td>Paved Area</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>169584/1</td>
<td>Step access to Esplanade</td>
<td>Steps down to the Esplanade</td>
<td>New Norfolk</td>
<td>Corner parcel in High St. Was a bakery but burned down</td>
<td>Nice landscaped park with trees and seating and interpretation signage</td>
<td>Open Space for Relaxation</td>
<td>Paved Area</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>582310</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lees Corner (old Banjo's)</td>
<td>16 High Street</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5822046</td>
<td></td>
<td>New Norfolk Bowls Club site</td>
<td>4 Page Avenue</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Have 2 greens on the riverfront. Mostly in poor condition but the greens look good for</td>
<td></td>
<td>Outdoor Sports Facility</td>
<td>Managed Sports Turf</td>
<td>District</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**FINAL: MAY 2020**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PID</th>
<th>FACILITY/RESERVE NAME</th>
<th>STREET ADDRESS</th>
<th>LOCALITY</th>
<th>OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY</th>
<th>CONDITION/ISSUES/NOTES</th>
<th>PRIMARY FUNCTION</th>
<th>LANDSCAPE SETTING</th>
<th>CATCHMENT</th>
<th>SECOND FUNCTION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3135007</td>
<td>Plenty vacant land</td>
<td>Glenora Road</td>
<td>PLENTY</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>winter. Privately owned building</td>
<td>Vacant land alongside Derwent River</td>
<td>Way side stop</td>
<td>Treed Parkland</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5832017</td>
<td>Tyenna Cemetery</td>
<td>2990 Gordon River Road</td>
<td>TYENNA</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Tyenna Cemetery</td>
<td>Small rural cemetery on the side of the road</td>
<td>Memorial Garden/Cemetery</td>
<td>Open Grasped Area</td>
<td>Local</td>
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<tr>
<td>5835285</td>
<td>Tyenna Vacant land</td>
<td>Gordon River Road</td>
<td>TYENNA</td>
<td>Crown</td>
<td>Crown Land Services - Vacant Land</td>
<td>Not sure of the value of this land. Looks to be landlocked and of little if any community value</td>
<td>Conservation Area/Biodiversity</td>
<td>Bushland/Forest</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CID 622477</td>
<td>Wellington Park</td>
<td>No Address identifiable</td>
<td>Wellington Park (not a town or suburb)</td>
<td>Crown</td>
<td>Wellington Park - Regional Park</td>
<td>Conservation Area/Biodiversity</td>
<td>Wellington Park - Regional Park</td>
<td>Bushland/Forest</td>
<td>Regional</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CID 948410</td>
<td>Wellington Park</td>
<td>No Address identifiable</td>
<td>Wellington Park (not a town or suburb)</td>
<td>Crown</td>
<td>Wellington Park - Regional Park</td>
<td>Conservation Area/Biodiversity</td>
<td>Wellington Park - Regional Park</td>
<td>Bushland/Forest</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CID 948413</td>
<td>Wellington Park</td>
<td>No Address identifiable</td>
<td>Wellington Park (not a town or suburb)</td>
<td>Crown</td>
<td>Wellington Park - Regional Park</td>
<td>Conservation Area/Biodiversity</td>
<td>Wellington Park - Regional Park</td>
<td>Bushland/Forest</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CID 1138337</td>
<td>Wellington Park</td>
<td>No Address identifiable</td>
<td>Wellington Park (not a town or suburb)</td>
<td>Crown</td>
<td>Wellington Park - Regional Park</td>
<td>Conservation Area/Biodiversity</td>
<td>Wellington Park - Regional Park</td>
<td>Bushland/Forest</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2274445</td>
<td>River Reserve - Tyenna River</td>
<td>Gordon River Road</td>
<td>WESTERWAY</td>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Very narrow strip of waterfront land opposite the Westerway Primary School; value for river access or just environmental value?</td>
<td>Conservation Area/Biodiversity</td>
<td>Wellington Park - Regional Park</td>
<td>Bushland/Forest</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PID</td>
<td>FACILITY/RESERVE NAME</td>
<td>STREET ADDRESS</td>
<td>LOCALITY</td>
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<td>DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY</td>
<td>CONDITION/ISSUES/NOTES</td>
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<tr>
<td>CT 35734/1</td>
<td>Ray Roberts Reserve</td>
<td>Gordon River Road</td>
<td>WESTERWAY</td>
<td>Crown</td>
<td>Ray Roberts Reserve</td>
<td>Open grassed area with a couple of picnic tables and road through the site. Station leased to Derwent Valley Railway</td>
<td>Way side stop</td>
<td>Open Grassed Area</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 2. Open space and recreation facility classifications

Defining ‘catchment’

This catchment classification has three tiers:

- Local open space
- District open space, and
- Regional open space.

The catchment of a space typically determines the nature and scale of infrastructure that is viable in the space, in view of how far people travel to the space.

In a space that is serving a local catchment, for example, it is generally not viable to provide toilets and barbecues because of the number of spaces that may exist at this hierarchy level, and by the fact that they are generally located close to home meaning such facilities are not generally required. Such spaces are generally small and they cannot provide the degree of attraction to keep people occupied for a long length of stay. Such infrastructure may not be able to be adequately maintained due to the number of spaces at this level.

Typically, a range of spaces serving different catchments will be available across the Council area for key open space function types; e.g. sport, social/family recreation, off-road trails and conservation of flora and fauna.

Local open space

- Predominantly provided to serve an immediate local area i.e. relatively small in size, servicing daily and weekly neighbourhood needs, generally accessed by bicycle or foot from surrounding housing.
- Provision of infrastructure in spaces of a local catchment will generally be of a relatively low level of complexity.

District open space

- Generally, users will drive to larger spaces with greater attractiveness and complexity. District spaces are likely to serve a group of villages or localities and have significance for a whole town or substantial part of it due to the size, function or diversity in the space. District spaces may also be local significance (for conservation, cultural value, or for large social gatherings). Competition sports facilities will be at least district level, as players generally need to drive there for home and away games.

Regional open space

- Open space that serves a regional catchment: visitors to the area or residents from the whole of the Council area and beyond. Regional spaces may host significant sites or, by virtue of their size or iconic nature, offer a diversity of opportunities or levels of development or standard of facilities that would not necessarily be available for all primary functions and in every Council area. These spaces may attract high numbers of people, including tourists, for a longer duration than district or local spaces.

Open spaces and recreation facilities in each locality have been assessed and classified by catchment: local, district and regional sites.
Defining the ‘primary function’ of an open space

**Primary function** is the key purpose or role of the open space within the network. This reflects the main benefits that open space provides to the community. By defining primary function types, it is possible to determine whether a good range of human benefits will be met by open space in the long term.

For the priority open space function types necessary to serve resident’s needs - close to where they live, it is possible to define spaces to ensure open spaces are fit-for-purpose to provide for these functions.

Eleven functions of open space are identified for the Derwent Valley municipality, plus two indoor recreation facilities.

The primary function of a space needs to be defined so as to know how big, where and how many are needed in each locality.

Where multiple open spaces exist, the conscious identification of a space or facility’s “function” can enable select changes of function type to create additional opportunities for future populations, reduce duplication or overserving, or to enhance the sustainability of spaces by reducing competition. Before public open space is divested, the opportunities to change the function or the landscape setting type should be considered.

**Social/family recreation**

- Open spaces that provide opportunities for social and physical activities for people of all ages and abilities.
- These spaces need to have social, physical and environmental activities offered.
- These spaces should cater for play (see guidelines related to play spaces), casual ball games, social sports activities, possible pet exercise, picnic and trail activities by providing a path system and desirably a trail around the outside of the space, as well as canopy trees and environmental and landscape elements, seats and tables. Play equipment areas on their own are not a social/family recreation area.
- A space of 1 ha is desirable for this type of open space, and as a minimum about 70m in any direction.
- This type of space should be provided in preference to a single-purpose play space that only services children and has a limited range of play, social and environmental experiences.

**Outdoor sport**

- Open space reserved for sporting pursuits will only be provided at key hubs, except facilities for social sports such as kick-to-kick and hard courts for basketball and tennis that may be provided in social/family recreation spaces.
- The minimum size of a sportsground should support two fields of play and a change and support facility.

**Off-road trail**

- Open space dedicated for an off-road trail or shared pathway used for walking, running, cycling, and other non-motorised recreation activities (such as skating which is not permitted on roads) or access to another open space through a residential area.
It is desirable that new trails should be in an open space corridor of a minimum of 10m wide - this enables provision of a single track or shared path tread way with a right of way either side (that may contain places to rest or space to pass) and minimise conflict between users, with a buffer on either side or on the outside of the trial corridor. This buffer provides high quality restorative values, vegetative screen, etc. and insulates a use from adjacent land users, or protects sensitive environmental areas from trail activities.

**Cemetery/memorial park**
- Parks, gardens or avenues of trees dedicated to the memory of people or events.

**Community horticulture/garden**
- Open space dedicated to food gardens, community horticultural or agricultural recreation activities.

**Conservation/biodiversity**
- Open space managed for the protection of flora, fauna and cultural heritage. These spaces may include bushland, grass or wetland, waterways or foreshore that may accommodate recreational opportunities, together with interpretative signage, paths, bird hides, etc. where impacts can be managed.

**Wayside stop**
- Areas set aside on the edge of a major road for travellers to pull off, stop and rest, picnic, etc.

**Relaxation/contemplation**
- Open space with high environmental qualities dedicated to relaxation, contemplation/escape, with no dedicated facilities other than seats, paths, viewing areas or interpretative signage.

**Visual amenity/lookout**
- Open space designed to provide visual relief from urban surroundings, enhance the amenity of streetscapes or civic pride, and/or protection of views and scenic landscape. This may also help to meet tree canopy goals.

**Water-based recreation**
- Areas principally designed to support water-based recreation activities (e.g. fishing, boating, rowing or kayaking).

**Other recreation functions**
- Swimming pools/aquatic centres, community meeting spaces/halls, indoor sport/recreation/fitness facilities are also identified as a category of facility as these are considered core to residents’ needs.
- This plan does not consider libraries, arts and cultural facilities that are important community facilities and may also be used for recreation.
Non-recreational open space functions

**Non-recreation use/drainage/landfill/car park**

- Open space with encumbrances or designated for drainage/water quality treatment functions, floodway or retarding basins or areas subject to inundation and land slip or use as car parks
- Open space retained to provide a buffer between industry, hazardous areas, transport routes, areas of land slip or contamination, electric supply, sewer lines, gas pipes or water supply infrastructure or substations.

Maps of each locality have been prepared that identify the function of open space and recreation sites.

**Defining and ‘landscape setting types’**

**Definitions of landscape setting types**

The following landscape settings are present in public open space in the Derwent Valley.

- Open grassed area
- Treed parkland
- Bushland/forest
- Managed sports turf
- Paved area
- Cultivated garden

A basic description of each landscape setting type follows.

**Bushland/forest**

- Area of trees typical indigenous or native vegetation with two or more storeys, including canopy trees, typically of the same or small range of tree species.

**Cultivated garden**

- A garden area designed for ornamental or exotic flowering plants or cultivated for food. May include specimen trees and decorative features such as fountains, pools or artworks.

**Managed sports turf**

- Areas of mown turf managed for sports, aesthetic purposes, picnics, ball games, dog exercise etc. May include trees around the boundaries.

**Treed parkland**

- Parkland open space with large canopy trees scattered throughout the site including around the boundaries, as well as some open areas between the trees. Not as dense planting as bushland forest and without

**Paved area/hard court**

- A sealed or paved area such as a plaza, or square, sealed corridor, or specialised surface such as sports courts.
How landscape setting can be used for planning

Identifying landscape setting types will assist with the differentiation of sites based on form, experiences and environmental quality; help achieve diversity during planning and assist management and marketing. Different benefits also accrue based on different types of vegetation. For example, open grass areas or lawn and managed turf facilitate solar access, ball games and picnicking. Bushland and forest can facilitate environmental appreciation and access to nature.

Landscape setting types differentiate sites and enable the assessment of diversity and the selection of appropriate sites for specific activities. In townships, defining landscape setting types of adjacent open spaces can enable the diversification of spaces available or the protection of some.

In New Norfolk for example, there are few areas of public open space where forest remains, except for along the river and on the hills. These are highly valued and are best retained. In the sectors where there are no forested sites at least one site could be heavily planted to create that experience.

The nature of an open space function may determine what landscape setting type can be provided. For social/family recreation parks and sports reserves, the landscape setting type may be any one of a number of different setting types (e.g. open grassy areas, treed parkland or bushland). Whereas for a community garden, the landscape setting type cannot be bushland, unless it is an arboretum.

Where there are multiple spaces of the same function type within the one locality, precinct or planning area, the landscape setting type can be modified to add diversity. A social/family recreation space may, for example, be provided in a space with an open grassy area, treed parkland, or a bushland/forest landscape.

Where multiple spaces of the same function are present in the one town, such as New Norfolk, a diversity of experiences can be provided by varying the landscape setting type across the public space. For example, the nature of the landscape setting in Arthur Square should be more of an ornamental garden when compared to the treed parkland at Tynwald Park and managed turf at The Esplanade. The landscape setting should complement the nature of the surrounding residential area. For example, in a rural locality the addition of paved areas for skating and ball play can complement the more natural treed areas already accessible to young people. In the more urban residential areas, pockets of forest or treed parkland are important to complement the large areas of open grass or paved areas.