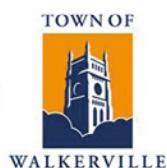# RIVER TORRENS LINEAR PARK
STRATEGIC INTEGRATED ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

KEY STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP #1 - SUMMARY

NOVEMBER 2016

Document Quality Control

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1   INTRODUCTION

As part of the development of the River Torrens Linear Park – Integrated Strategic Asset Management Plan (RTLP ISAMP), it was important to seek ideas from key Councils and State Government Agencies involved in the development of the Plan.

A full-day workshop was held with representatives on the 22nd of August and involved a series of independent and group activities aimed at gaining initial ideas for the Plan.

Participants discussing ideas during the workshop.

2   WORKSHOP ATTENDANCE

The workshop was attended by representatives from:
- Adelaide City Council (5)
- City of Charles Sturt (3)
- City of Tea Tree Gully (6)
- City of Port Adelaide Enfield (2)
- City of West Torrens (4)
- Campbelltown City Council (6)
- City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters (4)
- Adelaide Hills Council (1)
- SA Water (3)
- Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure (3)
- Office for Recreation and Sport (1)

A full list of attendees is enclosed in **Appendix 1.**

3   PURPOSE

The purpose of the workshop was to inform the representatives of the project objectives, provide an update of the project status, identify key issues affecting the RTLP, identify key trends relating to the usage of the RTLP and outline future activities relating to the overall project.

4   SUMMARY OF OUTCOMES

4.1   Introduction

The workshop comprised presentations from Peter Jensen (Jensen Planning + Design) and Michael de Heus (Tonkin Consulting) which outlined the work undertaken on the project to date. Peter Jensen discussed the stakeholder and community engagement process, which involves 3 phases:

- Phase 1 – Initial Engagement
- Phase 2 – Engagement on the Draft Plan
- Phase 3 – Finalise the Plan

Michael de Heus presented on the work undertaken to date, including the GIS asset register compiled from spatial data collected from the 8 Councils (no assets included within the Adelaide Hills Council), including the length and width of walkways, numbers and locations of key assets such as bridges, public lights, seats, toilets and playgrounds and the indicative asset valuation of these assets.

The workshop then comprised a series of individual and group exercises, the outcomes of which are summarised in the following sections.

4.2   Identification of Key Issues

Exercise 1 required the participants to each identify 3 key issues that they felt the most important to be addressed in the RTLP ISAMP. Participants were asked to write their responses on post-it notes, which were then collected and arranged into key themes.

4.2.1   Key Priorities

Three key issues were identified during this exercise, with the majority of responses provided under the following headings.

Service Standards / Consistency
The bulk of the issues under this heading related to the level of consistency that would be considered appropriate along the RTLP. Many of the comments related to "service level standards", with others identifying the importance of establishing assets in appropriate locations. Some respondents identified a concern with the loss of local character through the possible standardisation of assets and service standards.

Wayfinding
Wayfinding and signage was identified as a key issue to be addressed. Participants noted that there was a lack of signage along the length of RTLP to help identify points of interest along the RTLP or within the broader locality of each area. Participants noted that users of the RTLP could get lost due to poor signage along the trail.

Paths / Shared Use Paths

Issues of conflict between users (e.g. walkers, children, cyclists, people walking with dogs) were cited, as well as the desire to improve connectivity throughout the trail network. The predicted increase in path usage was identified, and the suggestion that a separate bike pathway be created to reduce the conflict between pedestrians and cyclists was put forward. The desire to improve the consistency of paths (e.g. widths, materials and methods of construction) was noted. There was a suggestion that improving pathways and providing consistent lighting was a dual issue, as these two assets are connected.

4.2.2   Other Priorities

Other issues were identified by participants, however did not elicit such a large amount of responses as the key priorities. These responses included:

- Lighting
- Access (including access to the Park and access within the Park)
- Placemaking
- Safety
- Recreational Facilities (provision and type of)
- Sustainability
- Condition
- Bridges

4.3   Identification of Key Locations for Improvement

The participants were asked to form into groups based on their Council or Department (for State Government participants). The groups were asked:

What are the key locations along the RTLP in each Council that need to be improved (currently or in the future)?

The responses were as follows:

Norwood, Payneham and St Peters:
- Felixstow Reserve (Planned)
- River Park and Billabong (Current)
- Drage Reserve and O.G. Road Connection (Future)
- Dunstone Adventure Playground (Current)
- Portrush Road to O.G. Road (Future)

Adelaide City Council
- Riverbank
  - Elder Park
  - University Ovals
  - Zoo to Weir
- Bonython Park

Tea Tree Gully:
- Open Space (Full Length) – User vs Residents
- Historical Site
  - Old Mill
  - Boord Family Home
  - Athelstone House
  - Fruit and Nut Production

Campbelltown:
- Paradise Interchange Area
- Golf Course/ Lochiel Park
- Silkes Road to Clarke Crest Playground

Port Adelaide Enfield:
- Beefacres Reserve, Winsdor Gardens
  - Hall
  - Playground
  - BBQ
  - Car Parking - O-Bahn
- Pitman Park
  - Open Space
  - Cross-over to Campbelltown
  - Oval
- Windsor Gardens Caravan Park
  - Playground x2
  - Caravan Park
- O.G. Rd Interchange

Charles Sturt Council:
- Bridge Walks (Interface with RTLP)
- Rowells Rd (Pooch Park) Tedder Reserve
- Apex Park (West Beach)
- Adam St (Christmas Lights)
- Breakout Creek (Stage 3) (West of Tapleys Hill Rd)

4.4   Identification of Key Drivers for Change in Demand for Facilities

Exercise 2 required participants to each identify the 3 most important changes that may affect the demand for facilities and quality infrastructure in the future. Participants were once again asked to write their responses on post-it notes, which were then collected and arranged into key themes.

4.4.1   Key Drivers of Change

Three key drivers of change emerged during this exercise, with the majority of responses recorded under the following headings.

Housing Density

An increase in housing density was identified as a key driver for the change in demand for facilities along RTLP. As a result of an increase in density, an increase in population close to RTLP would occur, theoretically resulting in an increase in the amount of people using the Park. Furthermore, it was noted that an increased density would result in a reduction of private open space provided within dwellings, creating an increased reliance on access to areas of public open space, such as RTLP.

Demographic Change

The major change identified was the increasingly ageing population and the requirements of an ageing population. Some requirements highlighted the growing focus on the importance of healthy and active lifestyles providing long term health benefits, and that this importance, paired with higher densities in proximity to RTLP, would create an increased demand on the Park.

Climate Change / Environmental Change

Climate change and environmental change included issues relating to the increasing need to provide green space and other associated amenities for the public, and the role that open space plays in mitigating weather events. It was noted that climate change could bring warmer summers, which would create further demand for shaded areas and open space to provide shelter from the sun and to reduce the 'heat island' effect. The importance of maintaining open space to protect flora and fauna was noted. An increase in extreme weather events could also have an increase on environmental damage, such as embankment erosion and reduced water quality.

4.4.2   Other Drivers of Change

Other themes were identified by participants, however did not elicit as many responses as the key priorities. These included:

- Usage and open space (including community expectations, user demands and expectations, social awareness of environmental issues promoting green transport options)
- An increase in cycling
- Health (increasing education regarding physical activity, desire to increase fitness or exercise more)
- Technology (e-maps, wifi enabled parks, interactive technologies)
- Funding (budget allocation, cost of maintenance and renewing assets, Council funding and priorities)
- Increasing tourism

4.5   Discussion of Key Issues

A more in depth discussion of the key issues identified during Exercise 1 was undertaken in a group format. The key issues were divided amongst the groups, with the major themes being discussed by multiple groups (3 – 4) and the minor themes discussed by fewer groups (1 – 2). The groups were organised so that not all participants of a group were from the same Council, encouraging a range of viewpoints for each topic. The groups were given 20 minutes to discuss

the designated themes, after which each table presented on one topic and an open discussion with all participants was held.

Consistency

The idea of consistency along the length of RTLP and maintaining communication between the Councils and State Government beyond the life of the project was discussed at length. Groups discussed the need to develop and agree to a set of standards they considered appropriate, and which assets should be set to a standard (e.g. path width, lighting, provision of toilets etc.) and which ones can remain individual to Councils (e.g. seats, benches, shelters etc.). The groups also discussed the idea that standards should relate to frequency rather than the prescriptive type of asset. It was noted that to ensure the future evolution and implementation of the Plan, it was important to have a common set of assessment criteria for the whole of RTLP rather than individual Councils assessing their own assets. One group suggested that standards and costs could be embedded into each Council's Asset Management Plan.

Paths / Shared Use Paths

The discussion highlighted the conflict between pedestrians and cyclists on the shared use paths and whether this was fact or fiction. A suggestion was made to consider having an AM/PM peak hour "clearway" for cyclists, as well as providing etiquette education for all users of the park. An idea for placing etiquette signage along the RTLP paths was another suggestion. Signage could include which side of the path to stay on, and what cyclists should do when approaching pedestrians to reduce the chance of conflict between users. The City of Charles Sturt noted that a count that was undertaken showed 1000 cyclists per day along the RTLP, most of whom used the parks in the AM and PM peak periods.

Wayfinding

Groups discussed that wayfinding should provide an enjoyable experience for Park users, including a suggestion that some signage at key points could be motion activated. Consistency of signage (e.g. style, type, cost, post vs. ground, consistent logo and font) should be agreed to by all Councils. One group suggested that an online map should be developed, and possibly the development of an app (although it was acknowledged that this would involve a large investment) to keep up with emerging technologies. Another group suggested that wayfinding signage should not only direct people within the Park, but also to connections to local places outside of the Park such as shops, schools, services and other community facilities. Wayfinding signage should be easily updatable to reduce the cost to Councils.

Lighting

Each Council currently has vastly different service standards on the type and frequency of lighting provided, and at what times it is turned on and off each day. Currently, some Councils keep their lighting on throughout the night, whereas another Council switch theirs off at 9pm. One Council noted that they had introduced lighting to the Park in response to a request from the wider community, however residents living next to the Park raised concerns about privacy to their homes. The group discussed possible service standards and consistency measures. It was noted that if Councils were required to update their lighting to a standardised level, the cost to some may be prohibitive. One group suggested that sensor lighting could be utilised in strategic locations.

Accessibility / Linkages

The creation of more linkages for flora and fauna, and the role that RTLP has in providing this was discussed. It was also suggested to create an interpretive trail along the RTLP to educate users, and promote the RTLP as a way to live a healthy lifestyle (by using the Park as a safe cycling / walking link between places). Groups discussed the requirement to integrate the pathway network of RTLP with the wider network. Upgrading various equipment and pathways to create a DDA compliant and disability friendly park was also discussed. It was also suggested those areas that are pram and wheelchair friendly to promote usage should be promoted to the community.

Placemaking

Groups discussed the importance of providing a diverse range of activities and maintaining the linkages between them. These activities could create user nodes which would then require a range of supporting assets. If this was achieved, the RTLP could have a distinctive feature that would not be found elsewhere in Adelaide, and promote an increase in usage. A connected network of destinations with unique activities would help to further promote tourism in the region and provide opportunities for local entrepreneurship (e.g. coffee and ice cream carts, etc.) along RTLP. It was noted that the selection of nodes and activities would need to consider the landscape and capacity of the land to handle increased patronage.

Bridges

The maintenance and provision of bridges was discussed, as many groups noted that it was unclear who was responsible for the maintenance and location of bridges along RTLP. A suggestion was made that State Government could fund or undertake a gap analysis to identify if there was a requirement for the provision of additional bridges and where they should be located (should more be required). It was also suggested that signage along the park include the distance to the closest bridge to assist with wayfinding along RTLP. The design and frequency of bridges needs to be consistent and be addressed as part of the Plan, and how bridges play in assisting in community safety was highlighted. One group suggested that consistent signage be developed to direct users to the next bridge when one bridges is flooded (e.g. 'NEXT BRIDGE …m THIS WAY').

Safety

It was noted that safety is considered by many Councils to be a major requirement of RTLP, and that it is not currently appropriately addressed. One group suggested that emergency markers should be placed along the length of RTLP to assist users and emergency services identify the closest roadways and landmarks. Other issues raised included the conflicts between dogs, pedestrians, cyclists and children, and discussions were related back to the earlier suggestion of providing etiquette signage. The issue of 'blind corners' along pathways was raised by multiple groups, and how service standards can be implemented to reduce the severity of incidences around these corners, including how often vegetation should be cut back. It was noted that if there is an increase in the number of users on shared use paths, accidents could occur more frequently if action is not taken and the amenity for those using the RTLP paths would be adversely affected.

Recreational Facilities

The discussion on recreational facilities focused on the type of facilities that are currently provided and how this may be improved. Groups noted that the range of provided facilities

needs to be community guided / driven, and could be connected with other facilities (e.g. nearby playgrounds) so they aren't required to be provided within RTLP. It was noted that it would be fundamental that communication occurs between Councils to ensure that services aren't clustered or unnecessarily duplicated along RTLP. Groups suggested the range of facilities provided could include:

- Play equipment
- Fitness stations
- Dog parks (consistency of dog management an issue – leash vs. no leash)
- Playing fields
- Flora and fauna viewing sites
- Skate park
- BBQs

4.6   Ideas for Implementation and Funding

The final exercise was an open group discussion on ideas for Implementation and Funding.

A key point that was made was that the workshop was a kickstarter to bringing all the Councils together and that the groups should remain in contact. Funding to implement the ISAMP would require assistance from State Government, particularly as Councils have differing fund availabilities to upgrade assets to an agreed standard. To assist in this, it was suggested that the fact that the Councils had grouped together to show that they are committed, together with the large scale of the project, is deserving of State (or Commonwealth) funding. A suggestion was made that the funding of the ongoing project could be based on a 'user pays' style, where properties closer to the Park have higher Council rates than those further away. While this proposal was not agreed to, it was noted that it had merit.

A desire to identify a 'responsible' Minister (at State Government level) to act as a 'champion' for the RTLP was identified.

The potential to expand the role and purpose of the RTLP Coordinating Committee was also discussed.

It was suggested that to assist with implementation, the RTLP could be split into three segments - however it was then noted that this may further complicate the process and was not supported.

To improve implementation, it was determined that there was a strong need to define a purpose and meaning of the RTLP to the community, to assist in illustrating to Elected Members the requirement to implement the RTLP ISAMP.

APPENDIX 1 – LIST OF WORKSHOP INVITEES AND ATTENDANCES

Council	First Name	Last Name	Attended (Y/N)
Adelaide City Council	Stefan	Gianquitto	Y
Adelaide City Council	Anna	Mcdonald	Y
Adelaide City Council	Kevin	Potter	N
Adelaide City Council	Craig	Lovering	Y
Adelaide City Council	Jared	Barnes	Y
Adelaide City Council	Peter	Rexeis	Y
Adelaide City Council	Phillip	Burton	N
City of Charles Sturt	Kelly	Mader	Y
City of Charles Sturt	Michael	Lindow	N
City of Charles Sturt	Adam	Glapa	N
City of Charles Sturt	Michael	Blythe	Y
City of Charles Sturt	Sam	Higgins	Y
City of Tea Tree Gully	Sam	Ballantine	Y
City of Tea Tree Gully	Frank	Trimboli	Y
City of Tea Tree Gully	Nicholas	Bennett	Y
City of Tea Tree Gully	Rick	Gower	Y
City of Tea Tree Gully	Robert	Hutchison	Y
City of Tea Tree Gully	Mick	Medic	Y
City of Tea Tree Gully	Rhyss	Cook	N
City of Port Adelaide Enfield	Graeme	Richards	Y
City of Port Adelaide Enfield	Katherine	Haebich	N
City of Port Adelaide Enfield	Peter	Gehling	N
City of Port Adelaide Enfield	Neville	Clark	Y
City of West Torrens	Bernadette	Ward	Y
City of West Torrens	Dean	Ottanelli	Y
City of West Torrens	Ben	Cunningham	Y
City of West Torrens	Rick	Johnston	Y
City of West Torrens	Erik	Stopp	N
Campbelltown City Council	Jill	Singleton	Y
Campbelltown City Council	Gavin	Fairbrother	Y
Campbelltown City Council	Erica	Vidinis	Y
Campbelltown City Council	Sylvia	Soon	Y
Campbelltown City Council	Henry	Haavisto	Y
Campbelltown City Council	Rob	Johnston	Y

Town of Walkerville	Joshua	Bowen	N
City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters	Mark	Draper	Y
City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters	Ben	Wilsmore	Y
City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters	Scott	Dearman	Y
City of Norwood Payneham & St Peters	Mary-Anne	Siebert	Y
Adelaide Hills Council	Chris	Janssan	Y
SA Water	Mark	Marschall	Y
SA Water	Tara	Hage	Y
SA Water	Kris	Hassiotis	Y
Local Government Association	Shane	Sody	N
DPTI	Matthew	Lang	Y
DPTI	Mei-Lin	Schwarz	Y
DPTI	Tim	McEvoy	Y
Office for Recreation and Sport	Ilia	Houridis	Y
NRM Board	Joseph	Sullivan	N
	TOTAL ATTENDANCE		44

APPENDIX 2 – COMPLETE LIST OF RESPONSES

Exercise 1: What are the key issues?

Service Standards & Financials / Consistency

- Fit for purpose and asset expenditure and renewal reflecting this
- Inconsistency of path width/materials
- Consistency of assets x 4
- Service level standards (or consistency)
- Plan to upgrade the paths to meet current standards (width etc) and accommodate future demand- noting that there are many challenges to providing wider paths (proximity to river banks, trees (etc)- which can be very expensive to solve
- Ability to service community needs (enough of each asset class/ spacing)
- Are the assets fit for purpose
- Design standards (Aust STD's)
- Renewal time for playgrounds
- To identify gaps in services
- Coordinated approach to playground provision
- What are the common elements along RTLP that must be unified
- Renewal of Substandard sections of path
- Overarching guidelines or principles to inform decisions / directions
- Cost of new assets
- Asset planning- across boundary collaboration
- Functional
- Infrastructure
- Assess whether assets are in the right place, still fit-for-purpose rather than just being replaced in their current form
- Standards of seating being consistent
- Allocation and spread of "services" throughout RTLP and should this reflect or be informed by an areas "character" and existing or future program or use
- Design / construction consistency across council boundaries
- Understand different users and their requirements
- Investment
- Rationalisation to ensure high quality public services (toilets)
- Consistent approach to infrastructure solutions to assist in encouraging "good" behaviour from all users
- Level of service
- Managing costs or maintain assets over long term
- Funding

Wayfinding

- Way finding - both locational + educational
- Signage (hierarchy, consistency, availability) x 7
- Wayfinding x 7
- Wayfinding Roads, precincts etc
- Wayfinding simply method
- Inexperienced cyclists get lost due to poor signage on the trail
- Inconsistency of signage (information sign, bike sign on the ground, etc.)

Pathways / Shared Use

- Connectivity of paths / connectivity between pathway to toilet blocks / seating etc.
- Walkways - condition of and what they consist of (i.e. concrete or bitumen)
- Paths- condition, construction type, etc.
- Path width
  - Sharing
  - Surface type
- Design and construction standards for paths
  - Width
  - Materials
- A path that is simple to navigate (no unexpected dead ends etc.)
- Pathways (shared use conflicts)
- Shared use or separated trail for walkers / cyclist
- Conflict between walkers / runners and cyclists (path usage expected to grow)
- Path loop options
- Sharing of paths by bicycles and pedestrians- should they be separated?
- Walkways / paths
  - Clearances
  - Markings
  - Reflective coatings
- Pathways
  - Safety
  - Lighting
  - Shared
- Shared use walkways pedestrian vs cyclist

Lighting

- Adequate path lighting
  - Does it need to be lit all the time or just in key locations?
- Lighting x 8
- Distance between lights
- Lighting- need and what level
- Public lighting standards x 2
- Continuous + consistent lighting along path

Access

- Accessibility x 3
- Accessible for all
- DDA Compliance
- Linkages to other Recreational Sites
- Access into the Linear Park
  - DDA
  - Recognised Points
- Links to External Points

Placemaking

- Placemaking
- High Visual Amenity

- A balance between having nature and infrastructure (i.e. not too much infrastructure)
- Attractive / usable space
- Draw card for the wider community
- Reinforce park as Adelaide's premier open space
- Points of interest

Safety

- Safety x 2
- Safe, easy to navigate path
- Peak traffic management
- User safety and surveillance
- Water edge treatment
  - Safety
  - Access

Recreational Facilities

- Provide a variety of recreational activities
- Street Furniture (Seating / Bins / Drinking / Dog Bags etc.)
- Public Facilities (BBQs, Toilets, Drinking Fountains)
- Toilets more frequently
- Drinking fountains
- Playground locations

Sustainability

- Sustainable
- Whole of Life
- Sustainability of materials used in path- should consider 'screen materials' and recycling options
- Bank erosion
- Weed management

Bridges

- Bridge Crossovers x 2
- Bridges x 2
  - Standards
  - Handrails
  - Flood Damage

Condition

- Condition Data
- Condition of paths, particularly for cycling

Exercise 2: What are the expected changes in demand?

Housing Density:
- Population change, houses sold replaced with 2 or 3
- Urban infill
  - Increasing population
  - Less private open space
  - Increased demand
- Higher density living with limited open space
- Increased density of housing near Park x 3
- Urban infill x 4
- Urbanisation / densification of housing
- Less private open space
- Reduction in land size of the average home and increase use of public open space
- Changes - smaller yards so people will need the park for recreation
- Smaller backyards or no private space
- Urban infill, high density housing will increase demand
- Urban infill + smaller block sizes- less private open space greater demand for open/ green / outdoor spaces for community
- Increase in density housing - need for open space
- Property development by the RTLP
- Drainage and stormwater increase in housing / water flow
- Urban densities - increased use
- Urban density, more people, multi-storey

Demographics:
- Population and demography
  - Density
  - Age
  - Health levels
- Population growth
- Changing demographics
- Age of users
- Large predicted increases in resident and worker population in the CBD
- Population growth
  - Different age bracket
  - More people
  - Less land (house size)
- Aging population – change in the type of facilities offered
- Population changes (e.g. changes in generations needs caries)
- Changing age demographic and change in desired use of the Linear Park
- Population change/demographics – what type of people use the Linear Park
- Demographics
  - Ageing profiles
  - Health
- Ageing population (health)
- Change in demographics in RTLP users eg increased demand by elderly people living in medium/ high density housing etc.

- Population demand for open space

Climate change/environmental changes:
- People will need access to cool green shady areas, especially as we experience more heat waves
- Quality open space that is cool / cooler in summer (climate change adaption)
- Climate change
  - Vegetation
  - Stormwater requirements
- Effects of climate change
  - Need for better water management / recycled water
  - Biodiversity
- Climate change
- Embankment erosion
- Climate change
- Environmental thought
- Climate change and the effect of the urban heat island
- Need shade, water quality native animal areas
- Increase in natural environment
- Flood mitigation due to climate change bringing an increase intensity and frequency of weather events
- Flooding
- Climate change hot summers dry conditions impacting vegetation health and lowering comfort
- Climate - shading effect, increase in water costs
- Water quality + focus on biodiversity + associated education - different user groups
- Water quality improvement

Usage and Open Space
- Community expectations different between local community to wider community
- Higher usage
  - Conflicting interest
  - Highest standard
- Lower standards of living, with a greater need for 'free' activities
- User demands and expectations
- Culture change green vs grey- who is the park user
- Open space will be in high demand
- Expectation that there is a kiosk / café along the River (hardly any currently)
- Increase usage due to population growth
  - Wider path
  - More facilities
- Social awareness of environmental issues
  - Promote green transport options
  - More cycling /walking
- Acceptance of community needs and expectations
- Changes in expectation
- Residents requesting better facilities
- Perception of lack of safety limiting use

- Increased community demand for quality active transport infrastructure eg shared paths
- Greater demand for open spaces
    - More aware of the need for healthier lifestyle
    - More people using the park as a route to work / school
- Increased demand for quality open space
- Linear Park as a meeting place for family and friends
- Use
    - Social
    - Structured / unstructured recreation
    - Commuting
- Demand for dog exercise and active recreation space

Cycling

- Use as a safe + convenient commuter route for cyclist (i.e. not just recreational)
- Increase in cycling- commuting and recreation
- Increased demand for alternate transport routes
- Demand for cycling / bike infrastructure
- Build cycle infrastructure to increase transport mode shift
- Traffic congestion
- Increase in bike use
- Huge increase in cyclist in Adelaide in last 10 - 20 years need facilities for them
- Increasing population of people walking / riding bikes for utility trips as congestion increases and people seek to live healthier lives
- Cycling will transform from recreational to commuter on RTLP
- Have a cycle path adjacent O-Bahn for cyclists who don't want to meander i.e. who just want to cycle a direct, pleasant route
- Improved multi-model transport connecting cyclist with public transport
- Increase cycling for transport

Health

- Increase in education regarding physical activity
- People looking for more open space to use
- General desire to get out in fresh air and get fit or exercise more

Technology

- Technology- demand for RTLP to incorporate smart technologies
- Future technology
    - E-maps enabled parks
    - Wi-Fi
    - Other interactive technologies
    - What's the next shift?
- Wi-Fi
- Have Wi-Fi at e-stations
    - Economic activity - this can be improved with increased demand - change of use
    - Is Linear Park too much space to have Wi-Fi?
    - Too much infrastructure to 'clutter' the green

Funding

- Budget Allocation
- New amenities- toilet etc.
- Better or more relevant signage
- Budget- increase cost of maintain + renewing assets
- Renewal/ upgrade will further increase patronage
- Council funding and priorities

Tourism

- Economic activity
- RTLP becoming a 'destination' (tourism focus) not primarily recreation
- Completion of coast park- RTLP major linkage
- Tourism
- Local tourism destination action plan

Requirements

- Australian Standards/relevant Standards and Guidelines; e.g. shared paths have increase width in the standards in the path
- State Government requirements, vision
- Increased community expectation on providing quality facilities

Group Exercise: Further discussion on key issues identified during Exercise 1

Consistency:
- Develop a set of standards that are agreed by all eg all go to min 3m path widths
- Workshop with all councils to agree, so long as cost is considered
- Embed the standards and cost into the councils AM plan
- Identify legislation / regulations / law in relation to fencing along the RTLP
- Quality based on councils funding availability/ resources (affordability)? Use of sustainable products
- Australian Standards
- Do we all want the same?
  - Paths
  - Signage
  - Furniture replacement
- Consistent condition assessment standards across all councils
- Split of funding to entire RTLP
  - Management agreement between all councils and State Government
- Development of service hierarchy
- Consistent design standards (function), Ausroads, AS
- Consistent signage:
  - Consistent path width with same material
  - Consistent functionalities 1km between toilets
  - Consistent illumination
- Agree on a core path, linking paths to be council specific standard
- State funding grants to upgrade assets to meet improved standard
- 'We don't want consistency' 'We want to retain identity' community
- Agree minimum standard that must be met across 9 councils
- Establish key principles/ vision

Wayfinding/signage:
- Way finding to provide an enjoyable experience
- Consistency of signage for all councils (agree to types, styles, based on cost)
- Motion activated way finding signs
- Lots of Pokémon to encourage outdoor activities
- Linear Park map (online) - app, large investment (emerging technologies and keeping up)
- Consistency in sign design
  - Post vs ground signage
  - Font
  - Logo
- Different languages, access requirements
  - More logos/ pictures
- Differentiating responsible council for construction requests if all way finding signage is consistent
- Regional connection as well as connections to local shops. Services, schools + community facilities
- Standards of service
- Simple- view on the go

- Ability to update easily
- Tourism consideration- growth
- One style
- Education + interpretation

Paths/shared use:
- Budget constraints (seek SA Govt. Funding) e.g. Capital Upgrades/ Maintenance Costs
- Location eg. Some areas are difficult where embankment is too steep
- Ideal to separate pedestrians with cyclist, due to safety concerns, ep speed of cyclist
- Expensive land acquisition costs where land is not available
- Path widening may be an option in some locations but not all
- Space
- Cost
- Managing Existing infrastructure that may be substandard
- Consistent look and feel/ construction techniques
- Cycle clearway
- Cycle- pedestrian conflict- perspective- fact or fiction?

Service Standards
- Consistency of standards
- Based on expected use
- Inclusive of all facilities
- Affordable (realistic)
- Better to construct longer life assets
- Land of consistency
- Same material all the way?
- Level of quality
- Collaboration across council boundaries
- Agreed standards across council
- Will attract people because better experience
- Linear Park assets links hills to sea
  - Tourism
  - Environment
  - Health
  - Social

Therefore, high stands of service are wanted
- Consistent signage
- Colour coded pathway sections (i.e. entry and exit points)
- Consistent width
- No consistency:
  - Communication-
    - elected member expectation/understand
  - Expectation–
    - Location/ spacing
    - Where is it, where to fine, when
    - Materials

    o Minimum standards
   - Security + safety-
    o Confidence awareness
    o Encouragement
   - Co-ordination-
    o Across boundaries/ councils
    o "talk to each other"

- Need to ensure assets are planned according to what assets exist eg in neighbouring councils or just up the road councils need to talk to each other
- Consistent approach to infrastructure eg lighting, availability of toilets, drink stations etc.
- Smart lighting a good option (sensor)
- Infrastructure needs to meet user demand eg cycle hot spots
- Consistent maintenance standards
- Diversity along the route (different themes e.g. open space woodland etc. natural, manicured)

Sustainability
- Emphasis on long life assets
- Climate change adaptability
- Manage for future change of use requirements

Lighting:
- Australian standards
- Lighting technology
- How to manage- councils to determine lux, time turned on, replacement, minimum requirement
- When are lights to be on (2hr before dawn and 2hrs after dusk?)
- Focus on nodes or entire length?
- Elected members
- Funding cycle
- Established minimum standards
- Consistent across councils
- Sensor lights
- Consistent standards of lighting types
  - Ground lighting
  - Good for user but not impacting residents where its relevant
- Does lighting increase loitering
- Sensor lights/ increases in tech solutions
- Agree on hours of operation
- For what facilities? Just paths?

Access
- Flora and fauna connector
- More entry/ exit points
- Way finding is very important
  - Link to technology
- Interpretive trail from hills to coast

- - Better promote what's already there
  - Recognise our heritage
- Wi-Fi stations
- Integrate with wider network
- Strategic links to park (public transport), convenient car parking
- Wayfinding so people are aware RTLP exists
- What do people need? Toilets, drinks, shade, somewhere scenic etc.
- DDA issues- promote areas that are pram, wheelchair friendly etc.
- Access to a coffee/ ice cream
- Access to Bike repair stations
- Add additional stream lined path for cyclists (adjacent O-Bahn route) for those wanting a fast, direct route
- Rain, flood, heatwave- offer shelter/refuge
- Keep paths simple so it's less confusing (some parts have too many options + some have unexpected dead ends)
- Emergency vehicle access is limited
- General vehicle access especially in TTG

Recreational Facilities

- Play equipment
- Fitness stations
- Dog parks- consistency of dog management- leash vs no leash
- Playing fields
- Improve linkage with other facilities (eg golf course) so don't need to provide service within RTLP
- Flora and Fauna viewing sites
- Skate park
- BBQs
- Community driven
- Be aware of your neighbouring council's services provision- don't double up

Bridges

- Wayfinding to understand next bridge Xm when flooded
- Gap analysis to test for missing bridges- state managed rather than each LGA
- Way finding links into adjacent, shops, facilities and commercial
- Key principles and vision- revisit
- Safety/common sense
- Identity/ NIMBY/ wayfinding
- Next bridge Xm sign
- State managed gap analysis- not Council funded
- Linkages at bridges