

**Haig Park Masterplan and CMP
Utilisation Study Report**

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ARCHITECTURE, PLANNING & THE URBAN LANDSCAPE



Report Information

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Executive Summary

Tait Waddington is currently preparing a revised Masterplan and Conservation Management Plan for Haig Park that conserves, respects and promotes the park's heritage significance and its important place in the future of the city.

Haig Park is on the ACT Heritage Register as a rare example of windbreak planting on a large scale and it forms an important feature of Canberra's urban landscape. It represents a significant opportunity to support the growing population of the city's Inner North, and the Braddon and Turner mixed use precincts.

Part of the master planning process involves undertaking a Utilisation Study, with the purpose of gathering detailed information on how people currently use Haig Park. The Study looks at the who, where and what of current activity in Haig Park over two sample days, which constitutes an important step in understanding patterns of behaviour within the park.

The Study employs the methodology used by Jan Gehl and Birgitte Svarre's for their Public Spaces Public Life (PSPL) studies. Counting and recording observations about movement and stationary activities were the nominated methods used to collect data about how the park is used.

The key findings arising from the Study are as follows:

- More people move through the park than stay within it for a period of time;
- Nearly two-thirds of those who either travel through or stay in the park are male;
- Dog walking is the most popular activity in the park, making up nearly one third of park users;
- On the weekend, the park is also frequently used for play, including walking, jogging or other exercise;
- Zone 2 had the highest number of people moving through the park on both weekdays and at weekends, whilst Zone 4 had the least;
- Zone 3 is the busiest area for people staying in Haig Park, whilst the least used are Zone 1 on weekends and Zone 5 on weekdays;
- Children and seniors make up less than a quarter of park users overall;
- The typical person using Haig Park is an adult male cycling through Zone 2 on a weekday morning.
- Given the number of people who live within the vicinity of the Park as well as the number of public space bookings over the past 5 years, it would appear that Haig Park is under-utilised relative to other parks and open spaces in Canberra.

These results constitute a preliminary set of data analysing the existing public life of Haig Park and will inform the development of the Masterplan and Conservation Management Plan.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

In November 2016, the ACT Government issued a brief for an endorsed revised Haig Park Masterplan and a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) approved by the ACT Heritage Council.

The purpose of the Masterplan is to conserve, respect and promote the park's heritage significance and its important place in the future of the city. It will provide guiding principles and strategies to support a long-term vision for the park and short term actions to support the vision. The CMP will explain why Haig Park is significant and will provide conservation policies to guide the future development and use of the park.

The 2017 Master Plan and CMP build on a Draft Haig Park Master Plan Report prepared by Eric Martin and Associates, and sub-consultant Enviro Links Design, in 2012. Its recommendations included the retention of the park's heritage significance and the upgrading of frequently used walking paths. Since 2012 some improvements to signage, bins and seating have been carried out, and at the time of this Utilisation Study new paths and lighting were being installed in the area to the north of the Braddon commercial area. The previous masterplan also highlighted the importance of improving the park's perceived safety, particularly at night. This was also noted in the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design assessment by the AFP which resulted in a 'high' rating.

Tait Waddington, with sub-consultant Navin Officer Heritage Consultants, commenced work on this project in January 2017.

This Utilisation Study Summary Report (the Report) summarises the utilisation survey that was undertaken on Haig Park, which provides an understanding of the number and characteristics of users of the park. This Utilisation Study Summary Report is one of three background reports being prepared as part of the Master Plan and CMP, the others being the Site Analysis Report and the Community Engagement Report.

The Site Analysis Report forms a background report to the Master Plan and CMP. It summarises the analysis work undertaken by the project team.

The Community Engagement Report summarises the community engagement program, undertaken by the ACT Government, which is being run concurrently with all stages of the development of the Haig Park Master Plan and CMP.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of the Haig Park Utilisation Study is to gather detailed information on how people currently use Haig Park. The aims of the Study can be described as follows:

- To count how many people use the park within a given time period – this records patterns of movement throughout the day on the weekend and during the week;
- To investigate how observed people use different areas of the park;
- To identify zones of high or low activity;
- To identify the distribution of age group and gender among park users;
- To establish a base set of observations, derived from a reliable, valid and repeatable methodology, which can be used as a reference point for future studies, particularly those carried out following the implementation of the Masterplan.

1.3 Study Location and Area

Haig Park is located just north of the Civic Centre in the suburbs of Braddon and Turner. Constructed in 1921-23 as a shelterbelt comprising predominantly evergreen trees, the park is long and narrow (1780m long x 145m wide), and approximately 19 hectares. Bisected by Northbourne Avenue, a significant approach corridor, Haig Park is book ended by Froggatt Street, on the west, and Limestone Avenue on the east. Haig Park is listed on the ACT Heritage Register as “a rare example of windbreak planting on such a large scale (that) remains highly intact” and which is to be conserved in perpetuity.

The study area includes an ‘area of influence’ adjacent to the Sullivans Creek section of the park, comprising Turner Parkland to the south and recreational facilities to the north.

For the purposes of the Utilisation Study, Haig Park has been divided into five zones, as defined in the ACT Government’s ‘YourSay’ online engagement portal (*Appendix A*). Zone 1 to Zone 4 are located in the park proper, with McCaughey St, Northbourne Avenue and Torrens Street separating each zone. Zone 5 is the ‘area of influence’ adjacent to Zone 1 and 2.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Public Spaces Public Life (PSPL)

The Utilisation Study draws on the methodology of Jan Gehl and Birgitte Svarre's Public Spaces Public Life (PSPL) investigative tool box for studying public life. This methodology has been used in a number of other contexts, which in Australia include Wollongong (2016), Adelaide (2002 and 2011), Launceston (2011), Hobart (2010), Perth (2009) and Sydney (2007).

The Utilisation Study employs the following tools:

- Counting – all human-powered forms of transport, including pedestrian traffic, moving through Haig Park;
- Behavioural mapping – recording the number and type of stationary activities by people who 'stayed' and spent time in Haig Park;
- Surveys – through observation of age and gender, identify who is and who isn't using Haig Park.

Recording observations about movement and stationary activities provides a quantifiable snapshot about the quality of an urban space.

2.2 Scope

A Utilisation Study Strategy was developed in February 2017, in consultation with the Office of the Co-Ordinator General, Urban Renewal. This set out the purpose and background for the Study, as well as outlining the proposed methodology.

Prior to the commencement of the Study, Tait Waddington staff members visited the study site to refine the study methodology and carry out pilot testing. As part of this process, a number of suitable collection points were identified, based on their being indicative of movement through each Zone and being adequately lit during night time hours.

Tait Waddington then engaged a team of 'City Making Enthusiasts' to carry out the Study over the equivalent of two days. The team included students from the University of Canberra's Faculty of Arts and Design and other practitioners of built environment disciplines sourced through professional affiliations of Tait Waddington. Approximately 20 people were recruited for the period of the Study.

Two study days were selected – one weekday (Friday 3rd March 2017) and one weekend day (Saturday 4th March 2017). Each day was divided into the following data collection periods of four hours duration:

- Shift 1: 7.00am – 11.00am
- Shift 2: 12.00 noon – 4.00pm
- Shift 3: 5.00pm – 9.00pm

Weather conditions are an important consideration in the implementation of any public life study. Gehl and Svarre (2013) recommend undertaking the Study on days that provide optimal conditions for outdoor activity and in the event of inclement weather, combining several part-days of study into the equivalent of one study day. Accordingly, since Canberra experienced significant rainfall on the identified weekend day, the Study was carried out the following Saturday (11th March). The results were then collated to make up one full weekday and weekend day of pedestrian traffic counts and activities in Haig Park.

All team members were supported during their shift by Tait Waddington staff members. Tait Waddington provided all the team members with the necessary tools to undertake the Study,

including data collection sheets, clipboards, pens and name tags. The completed data collection sheets were collected by a Tait Waddington staff member at the end of each shift.

Additionally, due to Haig Park being rated 'High' in a recent Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) assessment, the Australian Federal Police were informed of the study activities and additional security measures were observed during the night time shifts.

2.3 Limitations

The following limitations of the Utilisation Study have been identified:

- As noted above, rainfall on the two days identified as the initial study period is likely to have affected the numbers of people moving through and using Haig Park. To address this, an additional study day was provided for in the following week. The additional study day, Saturday 11 March fell during the Canberra Day long weekend, which may have affected visitor numbers.
- In February 2017, the ACT Government commenced work on safety upgrades to paths and lighting in the Braddon area of Haig Park. At the time of the Study, the shared path from Lonsdale St to Henty St had been fenced off, meaning that some people who would normally traverse the park using that route would have needed to use an alternate route. During pilot testing an alternative route was identified for the collection of movement counts through Zone 3 of the park which was deemed to capture the majority of people who would otherwise have used the fenced-off path.
- Like any strictly observational study, there is a degree of judgement involved in ascertaining the age and gender of a park user. Volunteers were asked to record this information using a 'best guess' assessment. This may lead to a small degree of misclassification of the age or gender of park users.
- As the Study captures only limited, observational characteristics of park users it is not possible to distinguish between new individual users of the park and those who made multiple visits over the course of the study days. For the purposes of this Study, however, quantifying the number of unique park visitors is not seen as a key factor in determining an overall picture of who, how and where Haig Park is being used.
- While the Utilisation Study provides a snapshot of the frequency and types of user activities in Haig Park, a more detailed examination of staying behavior would be needed to assess the factors that motivate people to stay for a period of time in each Zone. No utilisation studies using this methodology have been undertaken in the ACT. Other studies of parks of a comparable size to Haig Park, either in Canberra or another city with similar population density, would be a useful resource and provide more context for this information.

2.4 Information Collected

The same type of information was collected for both counting and activity, and the same techniques were employed on all study days. Two sets of data collection sheets were designed for this Study:

1. Counting Sheets – used for recording pedestrian traffic counts at specific, pre-identified locations in Zones 1-4,
2. User Activity Sheet – used for recording of user activities within the park that involved staying for a period of time. Activities were recorded across all five Zones.

Sample data collection sheets are included at *Attachment 2* and *Attachment 3*.

Both the Count and User Activity data collection sheets required the team member to record the following details at the commencement of the shift:

- Day (Weekday / Weekend);
- Time Period (7am-11am / 12pm-4pm / 5pm – 9pm);

- Zone (1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5);
- Weather conditions (Sunny / Cloudy / Windy / Light Rain / Heavy Rain / Other (specify));
- Start times for the observed counts or activity;
- Data collector's name and contact information;
- Team leader's name and contact information;
- Emergency contact number.

Age of people was recorded for both investigative tools employed in this Study. Age categories were defined as follows:

- Child (from baby up to 14 years old);
- Young person (approximately 15-24 years old);
- Adult (25-64 years old);
- Senior (65 years plus).

As noted above age was recorded on an observation basis only, with team members were instructed to make a 'best guess' assessment.

2.5 Movement Counts

Team members recorded the number of people moving through their assigned Zone of Haig Park over a ten minute period, at the start of each hour, over the course of the four hour shift. For example if the shift was from 7am-11am, movement counts were recorded from 7:00-7:10, 8:00-8:10, 9:00-9:10 and 10:00-10:10.

Team members were provided with a map of their Zone with the count location marked as a line (*Attachment 2*). They were then instructed to count all people who crossed this imaginary line in all directions. The following information about each person observed was also recorded:

- Whether the person was walking, cycling, or using some other mode to move through the park;
- The observed gender of the person being counted;
- The observed age category of the person being counted.

2.6 User Activity

Team members walked around their assigned Zone and recorded the activities of any individuals or groups staying in the park. The data collection sheet included a map of the relevant zone for the team member to mark the indicative location of the activity. Team members were instructed to use a separate sheet for each user or group of users, and to record the start time, approximate duration and a written description of each observed activity. The following information about each activity was also recorded:

- Description of activity (Sitting / Standing / Playing / Other);
- Observed gender of the person or people participating in the activity;
- Observed age category of the person or people participating in the activity.

For the purposes of this Study, 'Playing' included exercising, playing with children, throwing a ball to a dog, playing a game but not walking or cycling through the park. Dog walking was included in the 'Other' category. 'Sitting' included sitting on benches or at tables already in the park, on portable chairs or the ground.

3.0 Study Context

3.1 ABS Community Profile

The Australian Bureau of Statistics publishes Census data on the statistical profile of suburbs in each State and Territory. The latest available Basic Community Profiles for Braddon and Turner, from the 2011 Census, show the following age and sex breakdown in these two suburbs:

Table 1. Age and Sex Breakdown of Braddon and Turner Populations (source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2011 Census Community Profiles)

	Male	Female	Total	Total (%)
BRADDON				
Child (0-14)	139	127	266	5.8 %
Young Adult (15-24)	522	581	1,103	24.2 %
Adult (25-64)	1,639	1,271	2,910	63.9 %
Senior (65+)	120	158	278	6.1 %
TOTAL	2,420	2,137	4,577	100%
TURNER				
Child (0-14)	127	132	259	7.2
Young Adult (15-24)	310	356	666	18.5
Adult (25-64)	1,266	1,088	2,354	65.5
Senior (65+)	155	161	316	8.8
TOTAL	1,858	1,737	3,595	100%

These figures will be updated on the 27 June 2017, with the release of Community Profile data from the 2016 Census.

3.2 Public Land Use Bookings

Table 2 shows the number of bookings made by the general public for various parks around Canberra, including Haig Park, over the previous five years. This indicates the much smaller number of bookings made for Haig Park compared to other Canberra parks of varying size and location.

Table 2. Public Land Use Bookings for Selected Canberra Parks, 2012-2016 (source: Treasury and Economic Development Directorate):

Park	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Haig Park	2	1	2	0	2	7
Lennox Gardens	134	143	144	128	119	668
Weston Park	51	47	68	71	74	311
Glebe Park	52	77	71	50	46	296
Telopea Park	12	11	8	8	6	45

4.0 Study Results and Analysis: Movement Counts

The data on movement counts show that approximately double the number of people on a weekday move through Haig Park, compared to the weekend.

On the weekday, 895 individuals were counted, compared with 465 individuals on the weekend day. There was a spike numbers between 8-10am and again between 4-6pm on the weekday, with cyclists most prevalent, suggesting commuters were using the park during these time periods. During the weekend, walking was by far the most recorded mode of travel.

The counts show that mostly adult males travel through Haig Park, although the distribution between genders was more evenly spread on the weekend day. There were very few seniors and children moving through Haig Park at any time of the day, weekday or weekend.

The highest level of movement activity was recorded in Zone 2, irrespective of whether it was the weekday or the weekend day, whilst Zone 4 had the lowest movement counts.

The distribution of movement activity by gender, age category and mode of movement is discussed in further detail in the following sections.

4.1 Movement by Gender

The Utilisation Study data on movement counts indicates that there were more males than females moving through the park.

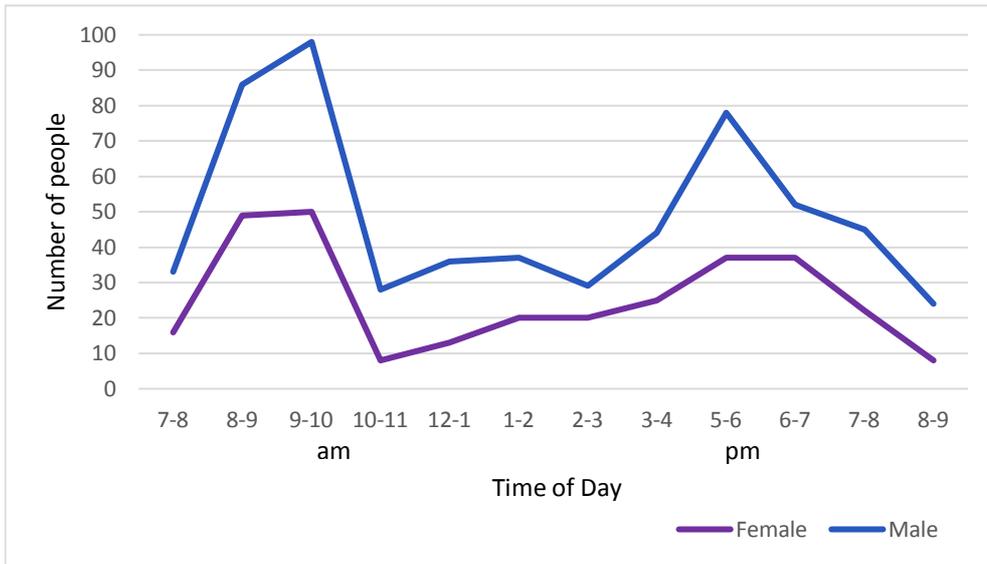
Over the total weekday and weekend time periods observed, 62.5% of the people moving through the park were male, compared to 37.5% females. This includes all age groups, although as shown later in Section 3.2, the counts of children were very low hence the gender differences are applicable to adult men and women.

4.1.1 Weekday

On the weekday, 66% of the individuals observed moving through the park were identified as male, compared with 34% female. Figure 1 shows the pattern of movement by gender over the course of the weekday.

Greater numbers of male users were recorded during all time periods.

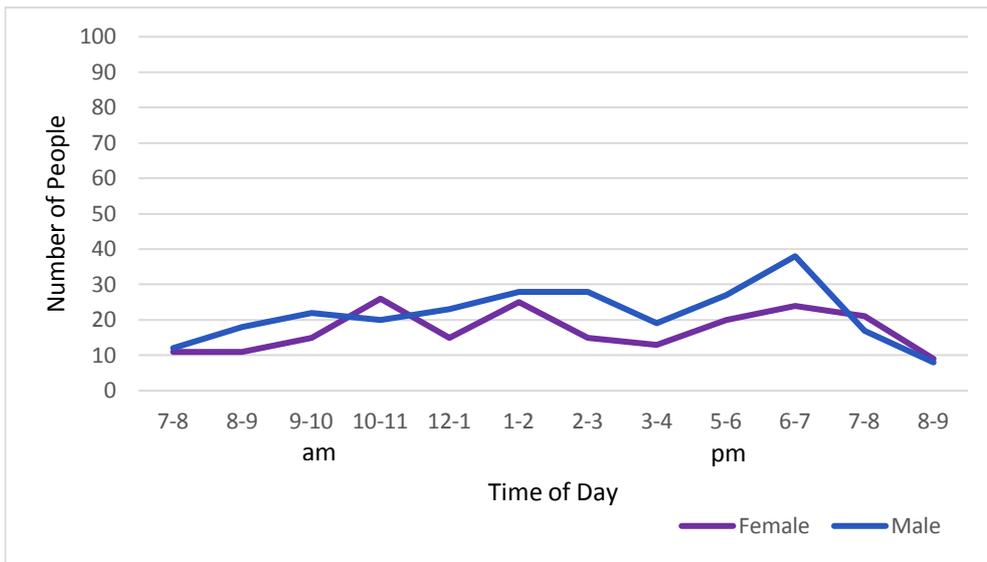
Figure 1. Movement Counts by Gender - Weekday



4.1.2 Weekend

Gender distribution was more evenly spread on the weekend day, with 56% identified as male and 44% female. Figure 2 shows movement by gender over the course of the weekend day. Greater numbers of males were identified during all time periods, except during the 10am-11am time period and between 7-9pm, although the overall numbers are low, particularly after 8pm.

Figure 2. Movement Counts by Gender - Weekend



4.2 Movement by Age

At 59.6% of individuals overall, adults made up the age category with the highest number of people recorded moving through the park. This is broadly representative of the proportion of adults in the population of the surrounding neighbourhoods. Young people were the next largest user group, with 31.6% of people moving through the park over all of the time periods recorded. Seniors made up 5% of individuals, and children were the smallest group at 3.8%.

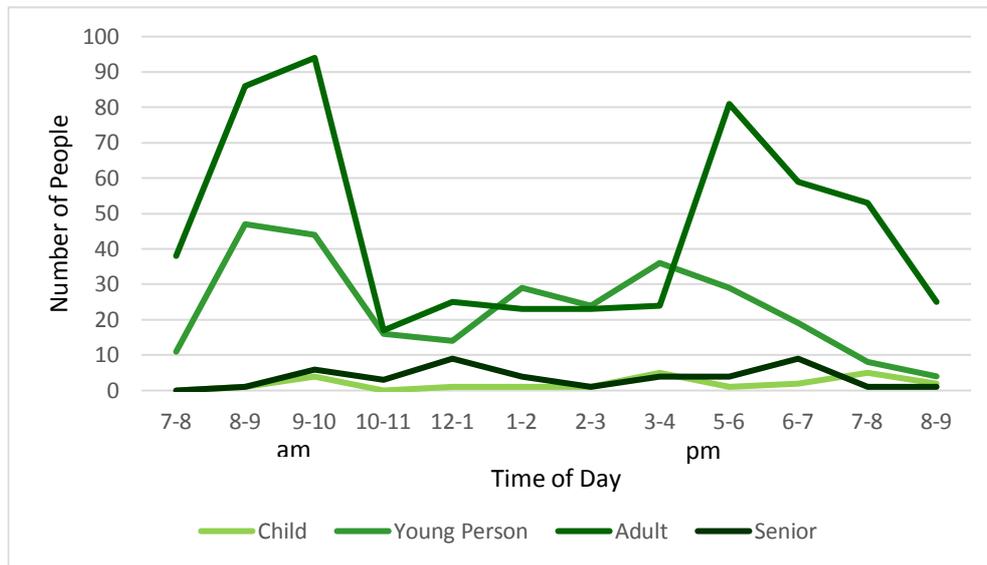
Zones 1 and 2 recorded the highest number of adults in all of the time periods on both the weekday and weekend, except for on the weekday afternoon in Zone 1, where young people outnumbered adults.

Zone 3 recorded a more even distribution of adults and young people among park users compared with the other zones, as well as the highest number of children of any of the four zones. Zone 4 contained very low number across all of the age groups, with the highest user group being young people on the weekday between 12 and 4pm.

4.2.1 Weekday

Figure 3 shows that the vast majority of individuals observed moving through the park on the weekday were adults, with some variation over the course of the day. During the afternoon hours of 1-4pm, there were more young people than adults recorded. The number of children moving through the park remained low at all times of day, with slight increases during the typical school and childcare drop-off and pick-up hours.

Figure 3. Movement Counts by Age Category, Weekday

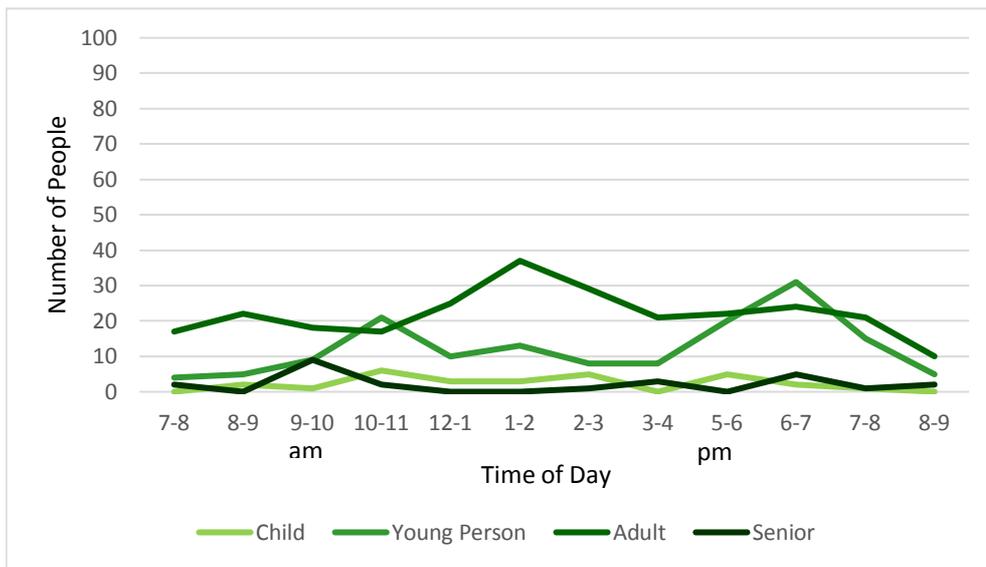


4.2.2 Weekend

Figure 4 shows the pattern of movement by age category on the weekend. As was the case for the weekday, the majority of people moving through the park were adults.

The number of young people exceeded the number of adults moving through park during the hours of 10-11am and 6-7pm. Additionally, a slightly higher proportion of park users counted on the weekend were children (6%), compared with the weekday (2.6%). Similarly to the weekday, the number of seniors remained low during all time periods, with the maximum being 9 people counted between 8-9am.

Figure 4. Movement Counts by Age Category, Weekend



4.3 Movement by Mode

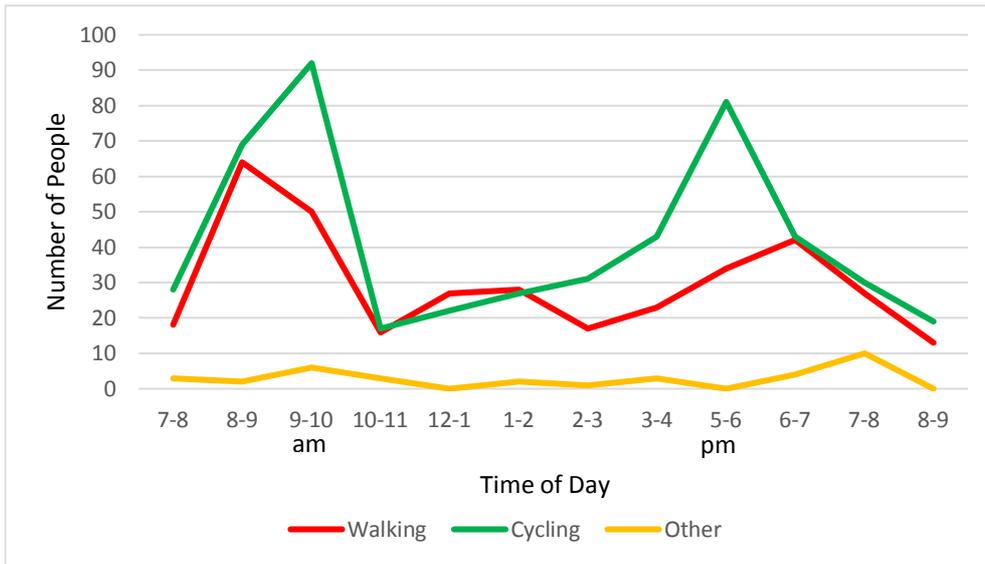
Walkers and cyclists make up almost all individuals recorded, with only 3.7% using some other mode such as skateboard, scooter or being pushed in a pram. However, there are substantial differences between the weekday and the weekend, as shown in Figures 5 and 6.

There are also differences between Zones, with cycling being more prevalent on weekdays only in Zones 1 and 2. In Zone 3 however, walking is substantially more common than cycling in during all times of day on both weekdays and the weekend.

4.3.1 Weekday

As seen in Figure 5, on the weekday the majority of people moving through Haig Park do so by cycling. The number of cyclists is highest at all times of day except between 12-2pm, where there are a similar number of cyclists and walkers.

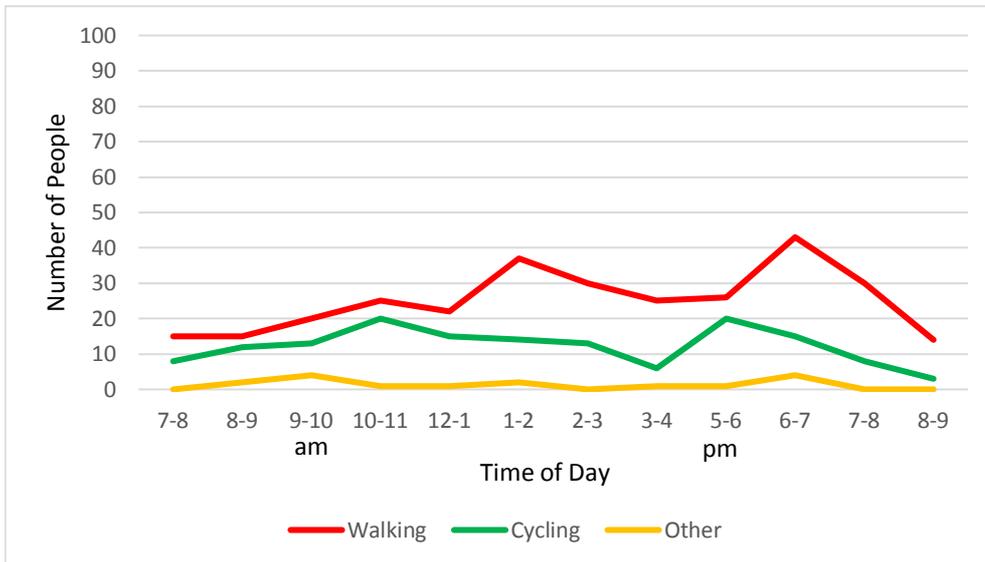
Figure 5. Movement Counts by Mode of travel, Weekday



4.3.2 Weekend

Contrary to the weekday, more people walk than cycle through Haig Park on the weekend, and this remains consistent across all time periods as shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6. Movement Counts by Mode of travel, Weekend



5.0 Study Results and Analysis: User Activity

The data on 'staying' activities undertaken in Haig Park shows approximately one-and a half times as many people use the park on a weekend, compared with the weekday.

On the weekend, 407 people were recorded using the park, whilst on the weekday this number was 261.

Dog walking is most frequently carried out in the morning, and is the most popular activity, making up nearly a third of park usage overall.

On the weekday, playing and dog walking were the most popular activities, with the evening being the busiest time for activities in the park. Playing mainly consisted of walking or jogging around the park, or other forms of exercise such as playing with a ball or using the tennis courts.

On the weekend, dog walking was the most popular activity, followed by sitting. Sitting was mainly done for the purposes of eating and drinking, and at times by individual people using a mobile phone or a laptop.

The data show that it is mostly adult males who stay and use Haig Park. The overall gender difference of 60% male 40% females using the park, is similar on both weekdays and weekends. Children and seniors make up less than a quarter of park users overall.

The highest level of user activity was observed in Zone 3, irrespective of whether it was the weekday or weekend day. On the weekday Zone 5 had the lowest number of observed activities and on the weekend day Zone 1 was the least used zone.

The distribution of user activity by gender, age category and type of activity is discussed in further detail in the following sections.

5.1 User Activity by Gender

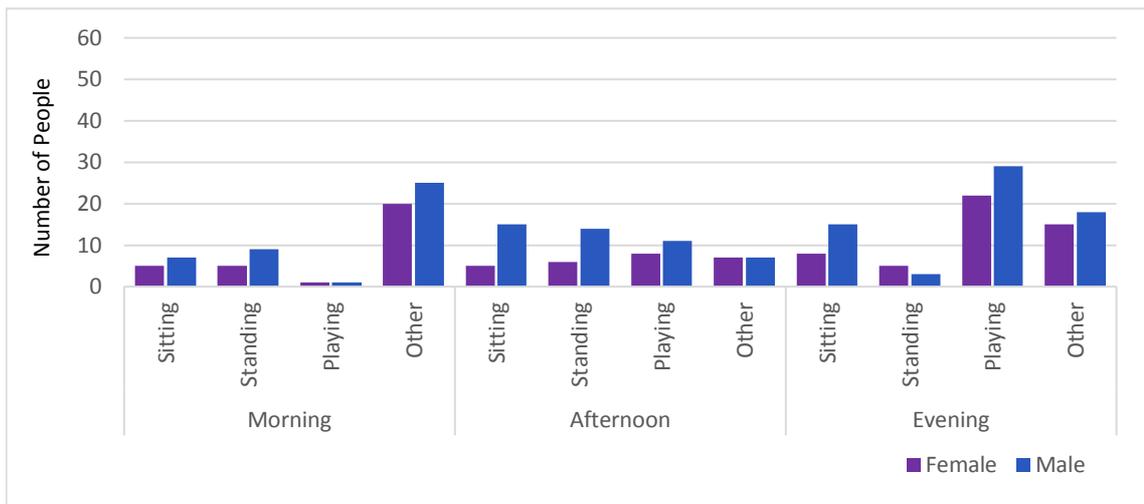
Similarly to the count data, more males were observed undertaking a staying activity within Haig Park than females – around 60% males compared to 40% females. As seen in Figures 7 and 8, this gender split is almost identical on both the weekend and weekday.

The largest gender difference appears in Zone 3 on the weekend evening among individuals sitting in the park. In Zone 2 similar numbers of males and females were observed engaging in 'playing' activities on weekday evenings and 'other' activities on weekend mornings. While gender differences are apparent in other time periods and zones, the number of individuals observed was generally low.

5.1.1 Weekday

During the weekday, 107 females and 154 males were recorded staying in Haig Park. The weekday time period with the greatest difference in the proportion of males and females staying in the park is the afternoon, with 47 male park users (64%) versus 26 females (36%). During the morning and evening time periods, the gender split was closer to evenly distributed.

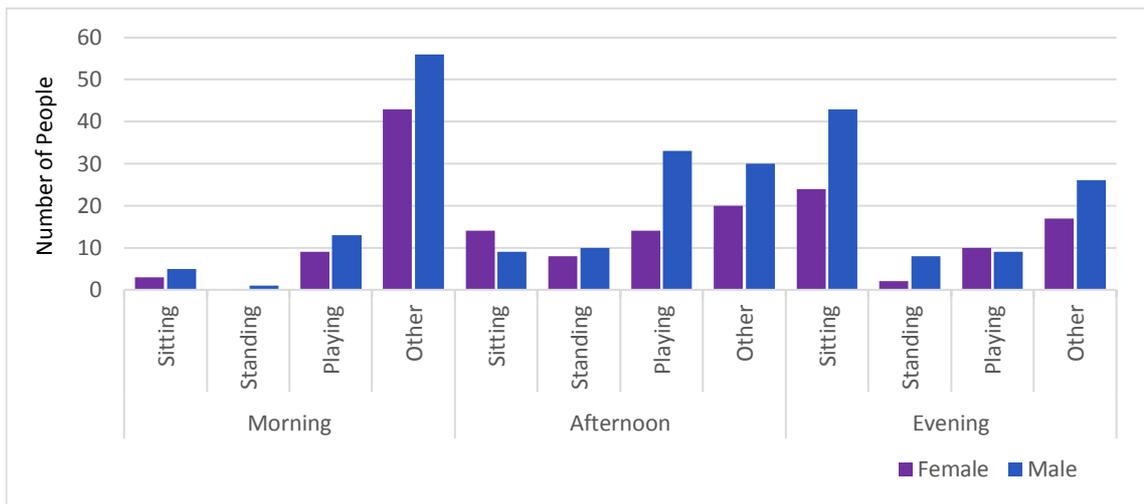
Figure 7. User Activity by Gender, Weekday



5.1.2 Weekend

During the weekend, 164 females and 243 males were recorded staying in Haig Park. The weekend time period with the greatest difference in the proportion of males and females staying in the park is the evening, with 86 male park users (62%) versus 53 females (38%). During the morning and evening time period, the gender difference was slightly lower, with 42% of park users undertaking morning activities being female, and 41% females recorded during the afternoon.

Figure 8. User Activity by Gender, Weekend



5.2 User Activity by Age

Similarly to the movement counts, adults make up the age category with the highest number of people recorded staying in the park, with 61% of individuals overall. The distribution across the remaining three age categories however is much more even than for the count data.

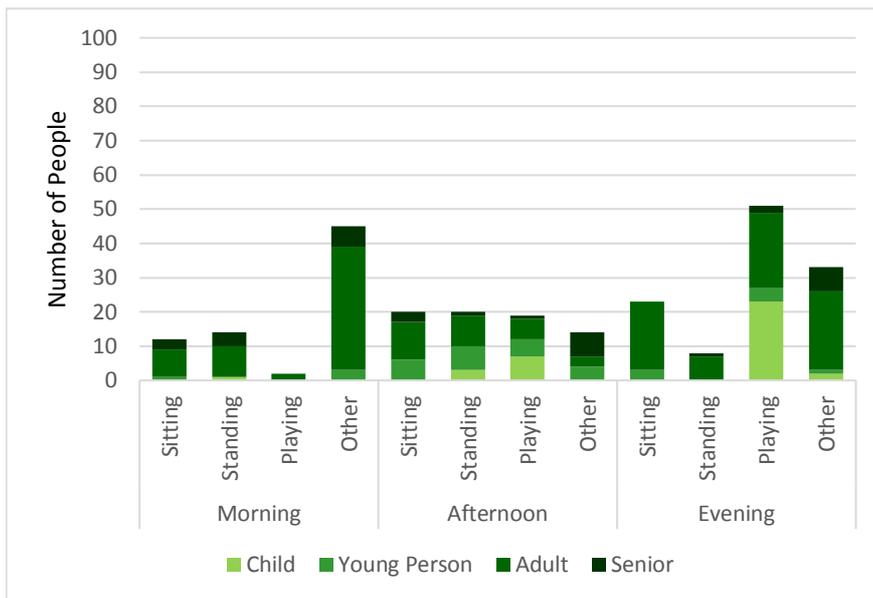
Young people make up 17% of people staying in the park over all of the time periods recorded. Children are the next highest age category at 12% and seniors make up 10% of individuals.

Age differences in park activities across the different Zones are difficult to identify, as the numbers are very low in several of the zones and categories. Zone 5, which includes a playground and the Turner Parklands, recorded the highest number of people undertaking activities on the weekday. While around 60% of these were adults, the remaining 40% was split almost evenly between children, young people and seniors. On the weekend in Zone 5, again roughly 60% of park users were adults, children and young people made up 18% each, and seniors only 5%.

5.2.1 Weekday

Figure 9 shows the patterns of user activity by age category on the weekday. The majority of individuals observed staying in the park were identified as adults, with some variation over the course of the day. The weekday evening recorded both the highest number of children in the park of all the time periods, as well as one of only two instances where the number of children exceeded the number of adults (23 children and 22 adults). The other period in which this occurred was the weekday afternoon. The proportion of people staying in the park who were recorded as seniors was consistently low across all of the time periods, with a maximum of 13 in the morning hours of 7am – 11am.

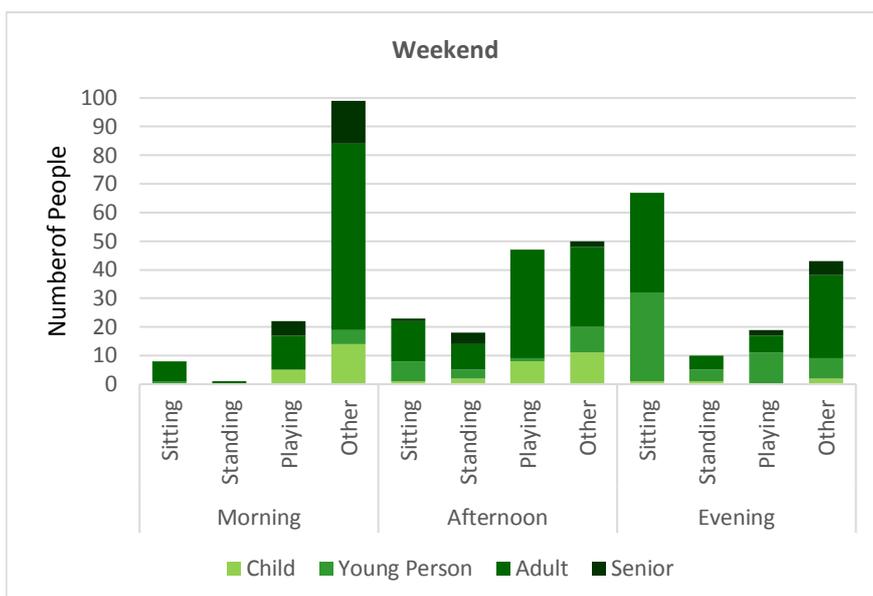
Figure 9. User Activity by Age Category, Weekday



5.2.2 Weekend

Figure 10 shows the patterns of user activity by age category on the weekend. Again the majority of individuals observed staying the park were adults, and the greatest difference between the number of adults and other age groups was observed on the weekend morning for park users doing an activity other than sitting, standing or playing. The morning time period also recorded a substantially higher number of seniors than any other time period – 20 seniors compared with 7 during the afternoon and 7 in the evening. Children were most prevalent in the park during the afternoon, and a similar number during the morning, with most undertaking ‘other’ activities. Children and seniors are almost entirely absent within the park during the evening hours on the weekend.

Figure 10. User Activity by Age Category, Weekend



5.3 User Activity by Type of Activity

This section aims to provide an overview of the types of activities that are most frequently undertaken within Haig Park at different times of the day.

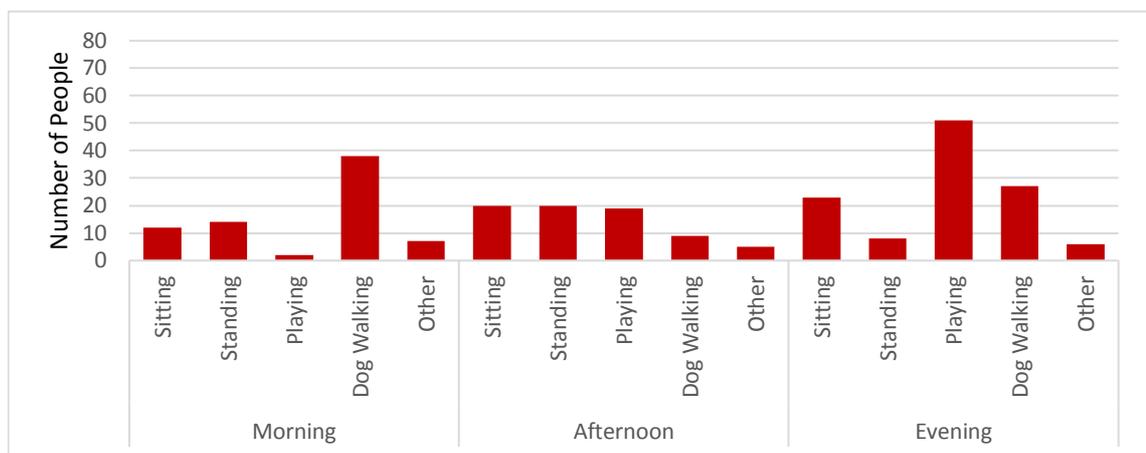
It was observed during the data collection days that dog walking was one of the most frequent activities people engaged in at the park. This may be due to its accessibility to residences in the surrounding suburbs, and its status as the largest off-leash park in Canberra’s Inner North. On this basis dog walking is presented separately from the remainder of the ‘other’ category.

While some variation was observed in the types of activities undertaken in the different zones, the numbers are again too low to draw any conclusive lessons around park usage. In general, dog walking appears most popular in Zones 1 and 2 on weekend mornings, and on the weekday morning dog walkers were seen in all Zones except Zone 5. The single activity with the highest number recorded was people sitting in Zone 3 on the weekend evening near the Mandalay Bus which serves takeaway food.

5.3.1 Weekday

On the weekday morning, dog walking was the most common activity undertaken in Haig Park, with 38 people recorded. Dog walking was also popular in the evening, however playing was the most common activity, with 51 individuals. On the weekday afternoon, there were equal numbers of people recorded sitting and standing in the park (20 each), and 19 people recorded walking their dog.

Figure 11. User Activity by Type of Activity, Weekday

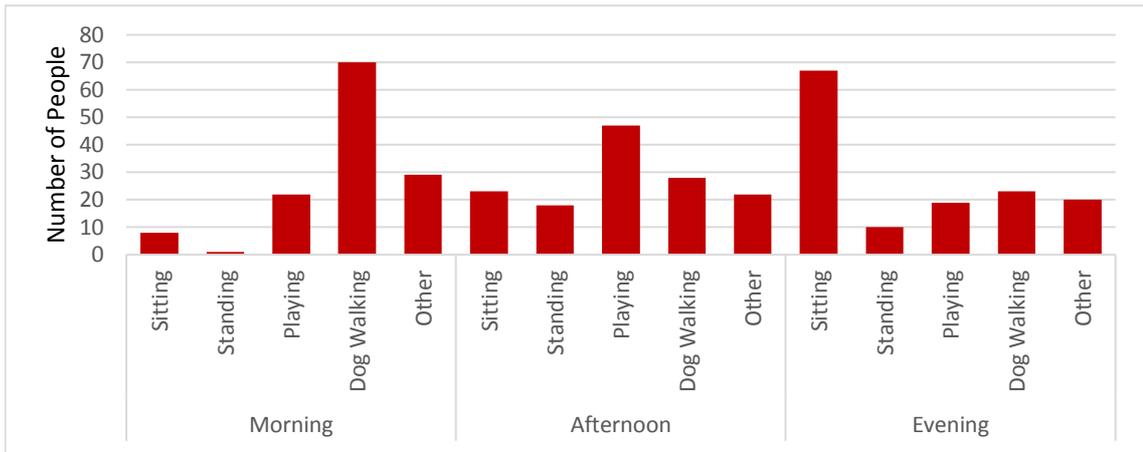


5.3.2 Weekend

The weekend results for user activity shows substantial variation in the types of activities undertaken in Haig Park depending on the time of day.

Similarly to the weekday morning, dog walking is the most prevalent activity in the park on a weekend morning. In the afternoon however, playing was the most frequent activity and in the evening the number of people sitting far exceeded those undertaking any other activity.

Figure 12. User Activity by Type of Activity, Weekend



6.0 Conclusion

This Utilisation Study is a valuable resource in gaining an understanding of who the typical park user is, the main purposes for which people travel through or stay in the park, and the busiest and quietest areas of the park.

The typical engagement with Haig Park is by an adult male cycling through Zone 2 on a weekday morning, most likely to commute to work at Civic or the ANU. Substantially more people travel through rather than stay in Haig Park for a period of time. Of those who do choose to remain in the park, this is usually for the purposes of dog walking. On the weekend, it is also reasonably common to see the park being used for play, which in this Study includes exercise such as jogging or strolling individually or in a group.

The busiest area for people moving through the park on both weekdays and weekends is Zone 2 in Turner, whereas for people staying in the park it is Zone 3 adjacent to Braddon. The least utilised area of Haig Park for people walking or cycling through is Zone 4 at the Limestone Avenue end of the park. On weekdays the Zone 5 'area of influence' is the least used by people staying in the park to walk their dog or participate in some other activity, and on weekends Zone 1 at the Turner end is the least occupied.

7.0 References

The methodology used to carry out this Study is based on the following source:

- Gehl, Jan, and Birgitte Svarre. *How to study public life*. Island Press, 2013.

In addition, the technique used to record movement counts is known as the 'stationary gate' method, and was used in the following previous study of pedestrian movement in the ACT:

- Australian Capital Territory. Dept. of Planning and Land Management and Intelligent Space Partnership, *Canberra central movement study: movement economy model forecasting*. ACTPLA, [Canberra, 2006].

8.0 Attachments

The following attachments are included in the document:

- Attachment 1: Site Map
- Attachment 2: Data Collection Forms – Movement Counts
- Attachment 3: Data Collection Forms – User Activity

Attachment 1

Site Map



SHIFT TIMES

- SHIFT 1: 7am - 11am
- SHIFT 2: 12pm - 4pm
- SHIFT 3: 5pm - 9pm

PLEASE MEET AT:
X - CALTEX PETROL STATION (36 LONSDALE STREET)
5 MINUTES PRIOR TO COMMENCING YOUR SHIFT

Attachment 2

Data Collection Forms – Movement Counts

Haig Park Utilisation Study - COUNTING - Instructions

(1 of 3)

PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION PRIOR TO COMMENCING YOUR SHIFT:

DAY (circle)	Weekday (Fri) Weekend (Sat)	COLLECTOR NAME	
TIME PERIOD	7am - 11am 12pm - 4pm 5pm - 9pm	CONTACT PHONE	
ZONE	1 2 3 4 5	TEAM LEADER NAME	
WEATHER	Sunny / Cloudy / Windy / Light Rain / Heavy Rain / Other (specify:)	TEAM LEADER PHONE	
START TIMES		EMERGENCY CONTACT	Bronwen Jones Mobile 0428 024 099

INSTRUCTIONS FOR RECORDING FOOT TRAFFIC AND CYCLING COUNTS:

OVERVIEW:

You are collecting data on the number of people moving through your Zone of Haig Park over a 10 minute period, 'on the hour'. To ensure that the results are repeatable in the future, the flow of movement is contained to a defined sample location - see Zone Map (page 3). Count all people who cross the imaginary line of your sample location in all directions.

THE SPECIFICS:

1. Stand at the location marked on your Zone Map.
2. For each of the 4 hours contained in your shift, commence counting 'on the hour' (or near as practical). Record each start time in the table above.
3. Record each individual person you see moving through the sample location on a separate line in the table (page 2). Circle the observed gender and age group of the person, and whether they are cycling, walking or using another means to move through the park.
4. When you have finished each count, join your colleague recording User Activities in the park.

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ARCHITECTURE, PLANNING & THE URBAN LANDSCAPE

Haig Park Utilisation Study - ZONE MAP - Zone 1

(3 of 3)

IMAGINARY LINE



A

Haig Park Utilisation Study - ZONE MAP - Zone 2

(3 of 3)

IMAGINARY LINE



B

C

Haig Park Utilisation Study - ZONE MAP - Zone 3

(3 of 3)

- IMAGINARY LINE
- PATH LIGHTING UPGRADE



ⓓ

Haig Park Utilisation Study - ZONE MAP - Zone 4

(3 of 3)

IMAGINARY LINE

E



Attachment 3

Data Collection Forms - User Activity

Haig Park Utilisation Study - USER ACTIVITY - Instructions

(1 of 2)

PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION PRIOR TO COMMENCING YOUR SHIFT:

DAY (circle)	Weekday (Fri) Weekend (Sat)	NAME	
TIME PERIOD	7am - 11am 12pm - 4pm 5pm - 9pm	CONTACT PHONE	
ZONE	1 2 3 4 5	TEAM LEADER NAME	
WEATHER	Sunny / Cloudy / Windy / Light Rain / Heavy Rain / Other (please specify:)	TEAM LEADER PHONE	
START TIMES		EMERGENCY CONTACT	Bronwen Jones Mobile 0428 024 099

INSTRUCTIONS FOR RECORDING USER ACTIVITY:

OVERVIEW:

You are collecting data on *what* people do when they *stay* in Haig Park, with the intent of understanding *how* the park is used and *who* is using the park. To ensure that the results are repeatable in the future, complete the information in the table above. Do not record people who are just moving through your Zone of Haig Park.

THE SPECIFICS:

- Walk around your Zone with your colleague and record the activities of any individuals or groups you see staying in the park.
- Start a **new sheet** for each user / group of users you see.
- Record the start time and approximate duration (minutes) of the observed activity, and the age and gender of the person(s) doing the activity.

CATEGORIES OF USER ACTIVITY:

1. **Sitting:** provide a brief description - i.e. is the person / group of people sitting on bench or on the ground? Are they doing anything else?
2. **Standing Still:** provide a brief description - i.e. is the person doing anything else while standing, e.g. using a mobile device?
3. **Playing:** this category includes exercising, playing with children, throwing ball to dog, playing a game etc (don't include walking or cycling through the park).
4. **Other 'Staying' Activity:** Please record any other activity you see being undertaken by park users.

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Haig Park Utilisation Study - USER ACTIVITY

(2 of 2)

DESCRIPTION OF USER ACTIVITY (circle):

Sitting	Standing	Playing	Other	START TIME:	APPROX DURATION (mins):
Please provide a brief description of the Activity being performed:					

INSTRUCTIONS:

Mark the location(s) of the activity on the Map of your Zone. Use these symbols e.g. X for location, and if applicable ○ to determine the extent of area used for the activity.

ZONE 1:



Example

PERSON (Number):	GENDER (Circle):	AGE CATEGORY *
2	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S

*AGE CATEGORIES:	C. Child (baby up to 14 years old)
	Y. Young person (approx 15-24 years old)
	A. Adult (25-64 years old)
	S. Senior citizen (65 years plus)

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Haig Park Utilisation Study - USER ACTIVITY

(2 of 2)

DESCRIPTION OF USER ACTIVITY (circle):

Sitting	Standing	Playing	Other	START TIME:	APPROX DURATION (mins):
Please provide a brief description of the Activity being performed:					

INSTRUCTIONS:

Mark the location(s) of the activity on the Map of your Zone. Use these symbols e.g. X for location, and if applicable ○ to determine the extent of area used for the activity.

ZONE 2:



Example

PERSON (Number):	GENDER (Circle):	AGE CATEGORY *
2	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S

*AGE CATEGORIES:	C. Child (baby up to 14 years old)
	Y. Young person (approx 15-24 years old)
	A. Adult (25-64 years old)
	S. Senior citizen (65 years plus)

Haig Park Utilisation Study - USER ACTIVITY

(2 of 2)

DESCRIPTION OF USER ACTIVITY (circle):

Sitting	Standing	Playing	Other	START TIME:	APPROX DURATION (mins):
Please provide a brief description of the Activity being performed:					

INSTRUCTIONS:

Mark the location(s) of the activity on the Map of your Zone. Use these symbols e.g. X for location, and if applicable ○ to determine the extent of area used for the activity.

ZONE 5:



Example

PERSON (Number):	GENDER (Circle):	AGE CATEGORY *
2	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S
	M F	C Y A S

*AGE CATEGORIES:	C. Child (baby up to 14 years old)
	Y. Young person (approx 15-24 years old)
	A. Adult (25-64 years old)
	S. Senior citizen (65 years plus)