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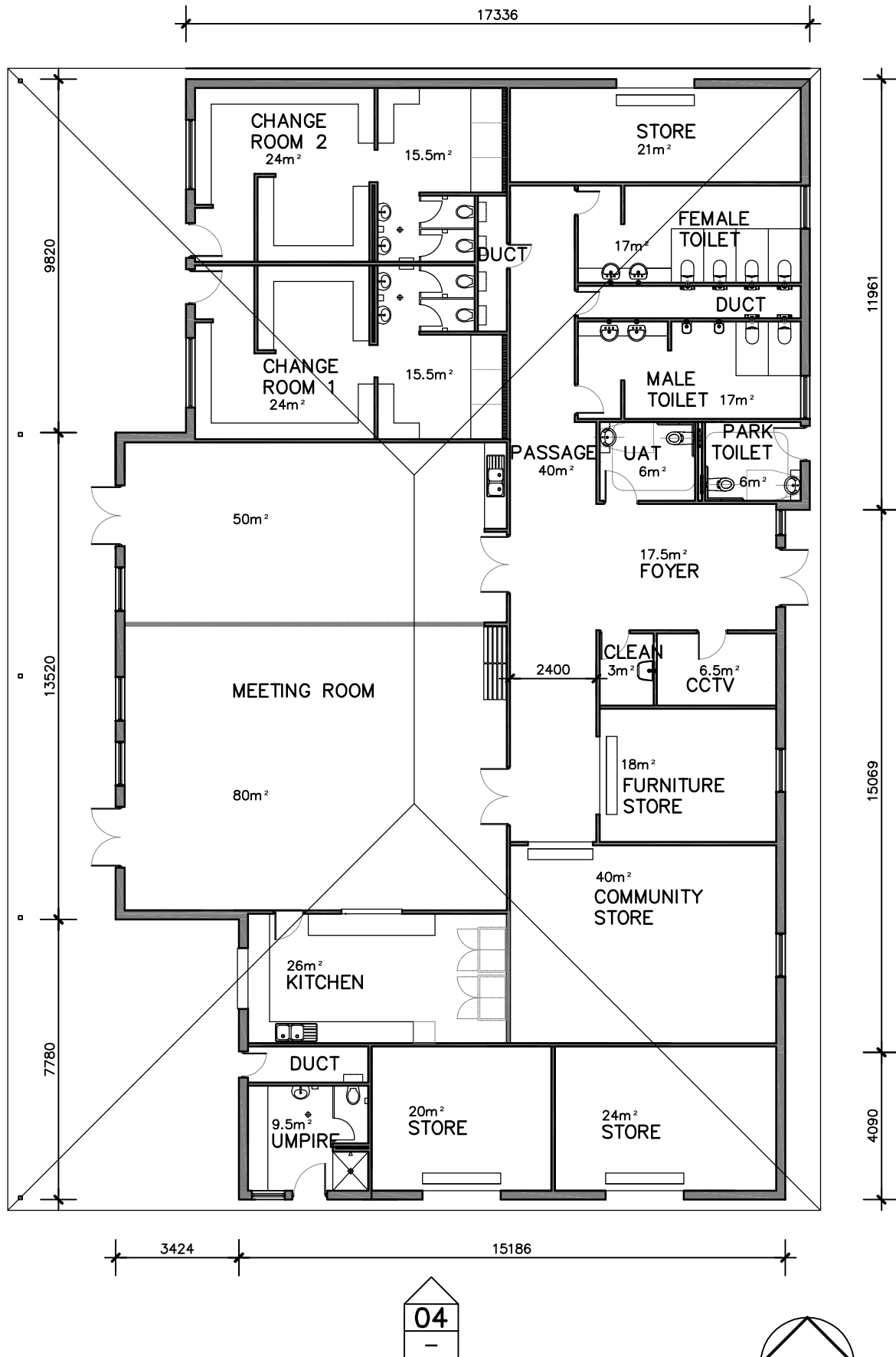
BRAMSTON PARK

Thursday, 7 June 2012

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**FLOOR PLAN**  
NOT TO SCALE



**OPINION OF PROBABLE COST**

**Project:** Bramston Park Burns Beach  
**Building:** Community Facility Reduced Scheme

**Details:** Itemised Breakdown - Reduced scheme  
Copied from Itemised Breakdown

Item	Description	Rate	Total
<b><u>BRAMSTON PARK - REDUCED SCHEME</u></b>			
1	Clubroom Facility (building and fitout) and in addition trenching/cabling to get power from switchboard to facility		909,170
2	Floodlighting, including main board, cabling and pits		372,800
3	Playground and equipment		76,100
4	Carpark , including external lighting		56,630
5	Picnic/BBQ area		26,390
6	Cricket Centre Wicket and cover		15,000
7	Drink Fountain		7,000
8	Bin wash down area		300
9	Paths/access ways and bollards		38,500
10	Site Services (gas, power, water, sewerage, including bore pump, etc)		182,110
11	Environmental/Sustainability Building Inclusions eg photovoltaic panels etc		52,500
12	Earthworks / Siteworks		133,150
13	Retaining Wall		6,800
14	Sports Goals (soccer)		16,000
15	Landscaping and irrigation		110,450
16	Western Power headworks		22,050
17	Vehicle gate		2,500
18	Preliminaries		203,550
19	Design Contingencies		112,000
20	Building Contingencies		117,000
21	Building cost escalation		98,000
22	Artwork (1%)		26,000
23	Professional Fees		310,000
24	Council and Survey Fees		6,000
<b><u>ESTIMATED TOTAL</u></b>			<b><u>2,900,000</u></b>





LEGEND	
1	NEW COMMUNITY BUILDING
2	NEW PLAYGROUND
3	NEW DRINKING FOUNTAIN
4	NEW SHELTER WITH PICNIC SETTING AND BBQ
5	NEW CRICKET WICKET
6	NEW CAR PARK
7	NEW FLOODLIGHTS



## Active open space availability in North Joondalup.

### Introduction

Active playing fields make up a significant portion of Perth's open space (OS), both local open space (or public open space – POS) and regional open space (ROS). The introduction of Bush Forever and water sensitive urban design (WSUD) has seen more open space being set aside for conservation and water management purposes. As well, the Liveable Neighbourhoods (LN) policy offers reduced POS provision incentives to developers. When combined, these initiatives have resulted in the *perception* that there are now insufficient active open spaces on which to accommodate organised sport.

Curtin University recently completed research to find out if the *perception* is indeed a reality – i.e. is the *perception* that insufficient active reserves are being provided in the outer metropolitan suburbs of Perth for the purpose of accommodating organised sport *correct*? (Middle, Tye, and Middle 2012)

It is important to state that this study was not intended to be critical of, and therefore undermine, the three policies, in particular Bush Forever and WSUD, which have delivered significant environmental and social benefits. In effect, this study reports on the unintended consequences of the implementation of these three policies and provides recommendations that are both responsive to the research findings and cognisant of the benefits that these policies have delivered.

The City of Joondalup was included in the study, but at the time of reporting, the new suburbs like Burns Beach were not included, as the planning for the area wasn't advanced enough to determine the nature of the POS that was to be provided. That data has now been completed and Curtin was asked to update the data for Joondalup.

### Key findings from the original Curtin study

For the purposes of the original Curtin study, suburbs were categorised as follows:

- Those that were built pre-Stephenson-Hepburn – called Old-inner;
- Those built post Stephenson-Hepburn and before the policy constraints came into force – called 10% POS;
- Those that were Bush Forever and WSUD constrained – called Bush Forever and WSUD constrained; and
- Those designed under LN but were not Bush Forever and WSUD constrained – called LN constrained.

A total of 139 suburbs were studied, comprising: 27 Old-inner suburbs; 59 10% POS suburbs; 34 Bush Forever and WSUD constrained suburbs; 11 LN constrained suburbs; and 8 that were mixed in that they were developed across two different eras and were subject to different policy constraints.

The data show that in all of the new suburbs there is a reduced supply of active POS by just over 50% compared to the old-inner and 10% POS suburbs. This is a significant loss of active playing fields, and one consequence of the reduced supply of active open space in the new suburbs is the emergence of spatial inequality. The outer metropolitan suburbs of Perth can be considered the 'active open space poor' suburbs of Perth.

The study developed two indicative active open space planning Guidelines - these were estimates of what constitutes an adequate supply of active space. The estimates (indicative Guidelines) were:

- For greenfield suburbs of typical densities (lot sizes around 650 square meters and above) setting aside around 1.4% of the suburb for active open space will likely meet the demand; and
- For existing suburbs undergoing re-development with increased density, and greenfield suburbs of higher than typical densities (lot sizes less than 600 square meters) having around 6.5 m<sup>2</sup> of active open space per resident will likely meet the demand.

*It should be noted that both these Guidelines refer to the actual playing surface. Additional open space will be required for provision of support facilities – spectator view area, clubrooms, parking etc. Based on the data in this report, the amount of additional open space required for support facilities is around twice that of the actual playing surface.*

Based on these Guidelines, the study was also able to estimate the notional existing shortfall in active open space, and look to the future and predict the notional likely shortfall in active open space in Perth in 2031. In summary, the existing shortfall in active open space in Perth's outer metropolitan suburbs is estimated to be 51.6 ha, which equates to 14.5 ovals (i.e. of a size able to accommodate AFL in winter and often cricket in summer) and an additional 25.8 ha of other playing fields. By 2031, the total notional shortfall is estimated to be 160.7 ha, which equates to 47 ovals and an additional 80.2 ha of other sized playing fields.

## **Data on Joondalup presented in the original Curtin study**

The Joondalup suburbs covered in the original Curtin study are:

- Beldon; Connolly; Craigie; Currambine; Duncraig; Edgewater; Greenwood; Heathridge; Hillarys; Joondalup; Kallaroo; Kingsley; Kinross; Mullaloo; Ocean Reef; Padbury; Sorrento/Marmion; Warwick; Woodvale

Table 1 summarises the results, by suburb, for the City of Joondalup. The table shows the POS suburb type and the calculations of the percentage of the suburb dedicated specifically to active open space – i.e. both POS and ROS. The suburbs have been identified as being well above, well below, or reasonably consistent with, the Curtin 1.4% Guideline. The colour coding is as follows:

- **Green** – well above the Curtin 1.4% Guideline;
- **Blue** – reasonably consistent with the Curtin 1.4% Guideline; and
- **Red** – well below the Curtin 1.4% Guideline.

Table 1: Active open space data for the City of Joondalup

Suburb name	POS suburb type	Active OS (%)
<b>Beldon</b>	<b>10% POS suburb</b>	<b>0.59</b>
<b>Connolly</b>	<b>10% POS suburb</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Craigie</b>	<b>10% POS suburb</b>	<b>1.53</b>
<b>Currambine</b>	<b>LN constrained</b>	<b>1.89</b>
<b>Duncraig</b>	<b>10% POS suburb</b>	<b>1.89</b>
<b>Edgewater</b>	<b>10% POS suburb</b>	<b>0.75</b>
<b>Greenwood</b>	<b>10% POS suburb</b>	<b>1.20</b>
<b>Heathridge</b>	<b>10% POS suburb</b>	<b>2.73</b>
<b>Hillarys</b>	<b>10% POS suburb</b>	<b>1.51</b>
<b>Joondalup</b>	<b>10% POS suburb</b>	<b>0.99</b>
<b>Kallaroo</b>	<b>10% POS suburb</b>	<b>1.20</b>
<b>Kingsley</b>	<b>10% POS suburb</b>	<b>1.16</b>
<b>Kinross</b>	<b>LN constrained</b>	<b>1.57</b>
<b>Mullaloo</b>	<b>10% POS suburb</b>	<b>0.59</b>
<b>Ocean Reef</b>	<b>10% POS suburb</b>	<b>2.17</b>
<b>Padbury</b>	<b>10% POS suburb</b>	<b>1.40</b>
<b>Sorrento/Marmion</b>	<b>10% POS suburb</b>	<b>1.55</b>
<b>Warwick</b>	<b>10% POS suburb</b>	<b>3.95</b>
<b>Woodvale</b>	<b>10% POS suburb</b>	<b>1.95</b>
<b>Average for Joondalup</b>		<b>1.54</b>

As can be seen, overall, Joondalup is well supplied with active open space, but the new suburbs of Iluka and Burns Beach were not included.

Table 2 summarises the active open space data for North Joondalup, and shows the new data for both Iluka and Burns Beach. The City of Joondalup defines North Joondalup as the following 6 suburbs:

- Burns Beach,
- Iluka,
- Kinross,
- Currambine,
- Joondalup and
- Connolly.

Curtin was advised that there is a draft proposal for a site for active open space in Burns Beach – Bramston Park – approximately 1.75 ha, although no decision to proceed with it has been made at this time. Table 2 shows the data for North Joondalup for the two scenarios involving Bramston Park – it will be built or it won't.

The two Curtin guidelines are shown in **blue** in the first column. The population data used to calculate the area of active POS per residents is the projected population by 2021 – that is, 5,175 for Burns Beach and 10,965 for Iluka.

Table 2: Active open space data for Iluka and Burns Beach – North Joondalup

Data	Iluka	Burns Beach – without Bramston Park	Burns Beach – with Bramston Park	Iluka and Burns Beach combined (with Bramston Park)	North Joondalup (without Bramston Park)	North Joondalup (with Bramston Park)
Area of active POS (Ha)	4.33	0	1.75	6.08	16.24	17.99
% of suburb active POS (1.4)	2.07	0	1.1	1.65	1.34	1.48
m <sup>2</sup> per resident (6.5)	7.48	0	3.38	4.3	4.3	4.77

As can be seen, Iluka is well supplied with active open space, being above both Curtin guidelines, whereas Burns Beach is well below both guidelines, with or without Bramston Park. When combined, it is above the Curtin % Guideline, but well below the Curtin area active open space per resident Guideline. Given the lot densities in these two suburbs, the Curtin area active open space per resident Guideline is considered a more accurate predictor of the adequacy of the supply of active open space.

The data for all of North Joondalup shows that without Bramston Park, there is an overall shortage of active open space – it is below both of Curtin’s Guidelines. Even with Bramston Park, North Joondalup is below the Curtin area active open space per resident Guideline. Given the lot densities in the new suburbs, the Curtin area active open space per resident Guideline is considered a more accurate predictor of the adequacy of the supply of active open space.

**In summary, without Bramston Park, North Joondalup would be well short of active open space. The provision of Bramston Park would go some way to addressing that shortfall, and would be in a suburb that is the most ‘active open space poor’ of all of Joondalup’s suburbs. It would go some way to addressing the spatial inequality of Burns Beach.**



Dr Garry Middle and Isaac Middle

April 2013

## Reference

Middle, Garry, Marian Tye, and Isaac Middle. 2012. Active Open Space (playing fields) in a growing Perth-Peel: Implications of Bush Forever, Water Sensitive Urban Design and Liveable Neighbourhoods for active sporting recreation. A report for the Department of Sport and Recreation WA Perth, Western Australia: Centre for Sport and Recreation Research, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Curtin University.



## ANALYSIS OF BRAMSTON PARK, BURNS BEACH — PROPOSED PARK DEVELOPMENT SURVEY

The following provides an analysis of the quantitative and qualitative data gathered from the *Bramston Park, Burns Beach — Proposed Park Development* survey conducted with residents between 22 July 2013 and 12 August 2013.

**(N.b. unless otherwise stated, “%” refers to the proportion of total survey respondents.)**

### BACKGROUND

The City is directly consulting with the following stakeholders:

- residents living within a 200 metre radius from the site;
- representative(s) from potential oval user groups;
- representative(s) from potential facility user groups; and
- representative(s) from the local Residents’ Association.

This was undertaken by sending hard-copy survey forms to residents’ addresses (together with a cover letter, Information Brochure and Frequently Asked Questions document). The consultation was also advertised to the general public via advertisements in the community newspaper, on the City’s websites and signage and posters were erected at Jack Kikeros Community Hall and at Craigie Leisure Centre, which outlined the details of the consultation. Members of the public were able to complete a survey form online via the City’s website or contact the City for a hard-copy.

### RESPONSE RATES

Hard-copy surveys were sent to 330 local residents/and owners within a 200 metre radius of Bramston Park as well as 18 potential oval user groups and facility user groups, the Home Owners Association Committee and the local Residents’ Association.

The City collected a combined total of 125 responses. Of the 125 responses received, 121 were assessed as valid responses<sup>1</sup>. This data is summarised in Tables 1 and 2. Based on the responses received (N = 121), the response rate equates to 34.6%.

**Table 1: Responses by type of survey completed**

Type of survey completed	Responses	
	N	%
Hard-copy survey	66	54.5%
Online survey	55	45.5%
<b>Total (valid) responses</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 2: Responses by location of respondent**

Location of respondent (vicinity to proposed park)	Responses	
	N	%
Respondent resides within 200 metres	82	67.8%
Respondent does not reside within 200m	39	32.2%
<b>Total (valid) responses</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>1</sup> N.b. a “valid” response is one which includes the respondent’s full contact details, they have responded within the advertised consultation period and for which multiple survey forms have not been submitted by the same household.

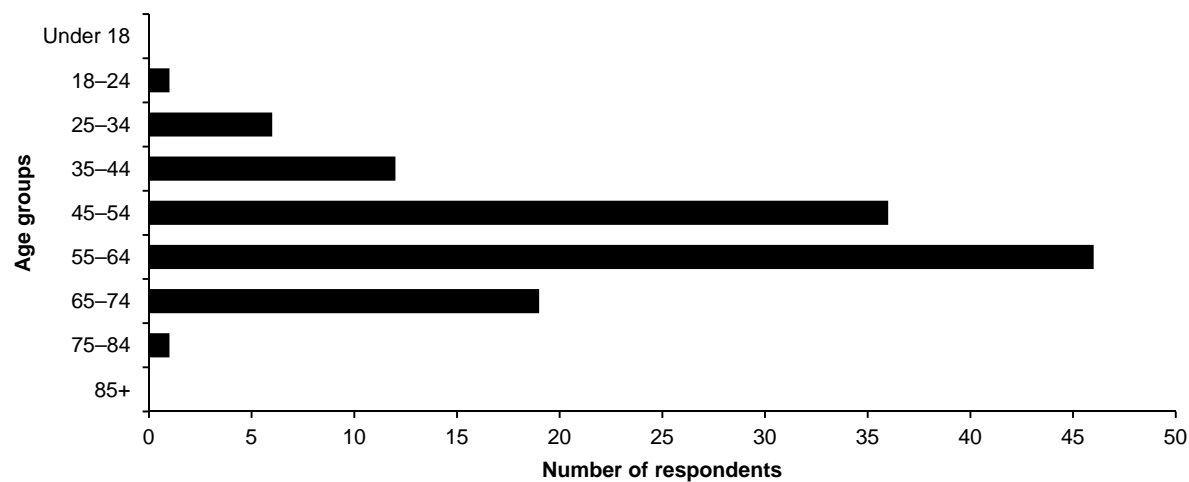
DEMOGRAPHICS

Of the 121 valid responses, the majority of respondents were aged 55–64 (N=46, 38.0%) and 45–54 (N=36, 29.8%). These age groups represent significant segments of the local population, so it is expected that a large response from these age groups would be received. This data is summarised in Table 3 and Chart 1 below.

Table 3: Responses by age

Age groups	Responses	
	N	%
Under 18 years of age	0	0.0%
18–24 years of age	1	0.8%
25–34 years of age	6	5.0%
35–44 years of age	12	9.9%
45–54 years of age	36	29.8%
55–64 years of age	46	38.0%
65–74 years of age	19	15.7%
75–84 years of age	1	0.8%
85+ years of age	0	0.0%
Total (valid) responses	121	100.0%

Chart 1: Responses by age



### QUESTION 1 — “HOW DO YOU CURRENTLY USE BRAMSTON PARK?”

A total of 121 respondents provided a response to this question, with 122 responses being received. Of the responses collected, the majority use Bramston Park for informal recreation (66.1%).

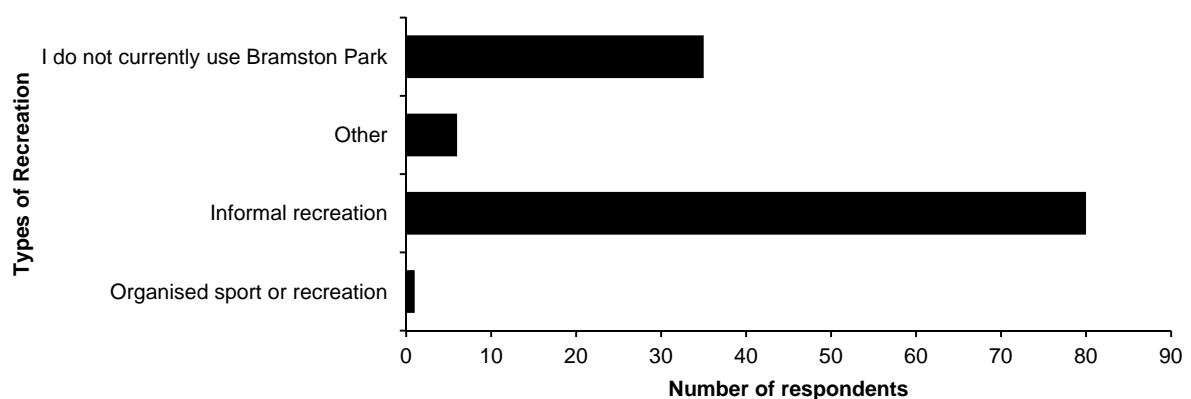
Of the respondents who provided an ‘Other’ response, comments included: racing remote control cars, kite flying, dog activities, and sitting in the park to enjoy the natural environment.

This data is summarised in Table 4 and Chart 2 below. (N.b. the percentage of total responses can be greater than 100% as respondents were permitted to select more than one response.)

**Table 4: Types of responses to: “How do you currently use Bramston Park?”**

Type of park usage	Responses	
	N	%
Organised sport or recreation	1	0.8%
Informal recreation	80	66.1%
Other	6	5.0%
I do not currently use Bramston Park	35	28.9%
<b>Total (valid) responses</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>100.8%</b>

**Chart 2: Types of responses to: “How do you currently use Bramston Park?”**





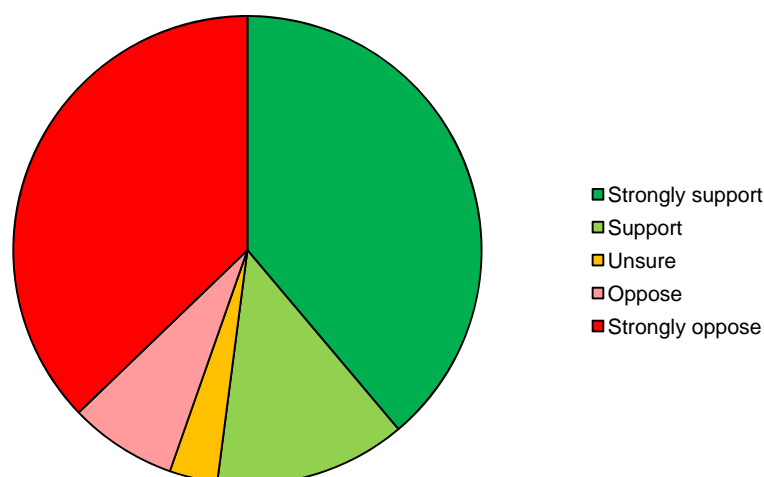
**QUESTION 2 (A) — “THE PROPOSED CONCEPT PLAN FOR BRAMSTON PARK SHOWS A NUMBER OF FEATURES — PLEASE INDICATE YOUR LEVEL OF SUPPORT FOR THE INSTALLATION OF EACH — MULTI-PURPOSE COMMUNITY BUILDING WITH CAR PARK”**

Respondents were asked to indicate their level of support for the installation of a multi-purpose community building with car park on a 5-point scale (“strongly support” to “strongly oppose”). A total of 121 respondents replied to this question; with the majority of respondents (52.0%) indicating that they either support or strongly support the installation. The results have been summarised in Table 5 and Chart 3 below.

**Table 5: Level of support for the installation of a multi-purpose community building with car park**

Level of support	Responses	
	N	%
Strongly support	47	38.8%
Support	16	13.2%
Unsure	4	3.3%
Oppose	9	7.4%
Strongly oppose	45	37.2%
<b>Total (valid) responses</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Chart 3: Level of support for the installation of a multi-purpose community building with car park**



**QUESTION 2 (B) — “THE PROPOSED CONCEPT PLAN FOR BRAMSTON PARK SHOWS A NUMBER OF FEATURES — PLEASE INDICATE YOUR LEVEL OF SUPPORT FOR THE INSTALLATION OF EACH — MULTI-PURPOSE COMMUNITY BUILDING WITH CAR PARK”**

Respondents who indicated that they either opposed or strongly opposed the installation of a multi-purpose community building with car park were asked why. Of the 54 respondents that opposed or strongly opposed the installation, a total of 51 respondents provided 93 reasons for their opposition. The results have been summarised in Table 6.

**Table 6: Summary of reasons for opposition to the installation of a multi-purpose community building with car park<sup>2</sup>**

Reasons for Opposition	Responses	
	N	%
Believe that there are adequate facilities within the surrounding areas	12	12.9%
Concern of increased traffic and parking	15	16.1%
Concern of increased noise	12	12.9%
Concern of increased anti-social behaviour	14	15.1%
Concern of increased “hoon” behaviour within car park and surrounding streets	5	5.4%
Concern of increased crime and graffiti	3	3.2%
Concern for the loss of bushland	6	6.5%
Concern of increased alcohol being consumed at park	3	3.2%
Believe that there are not enough parking bays proposed	8	8.6%
Believe installation will decrease the value of their property	7	7.5%
Concern that the installation will increase traffic and parking	2	2.2%
Did not approve of the design of building	2	2.2%
Other comments (Misc.)	4	4.3%
<b>Total comments received</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>2</sup> N.b. some respondents provided more than one reason.

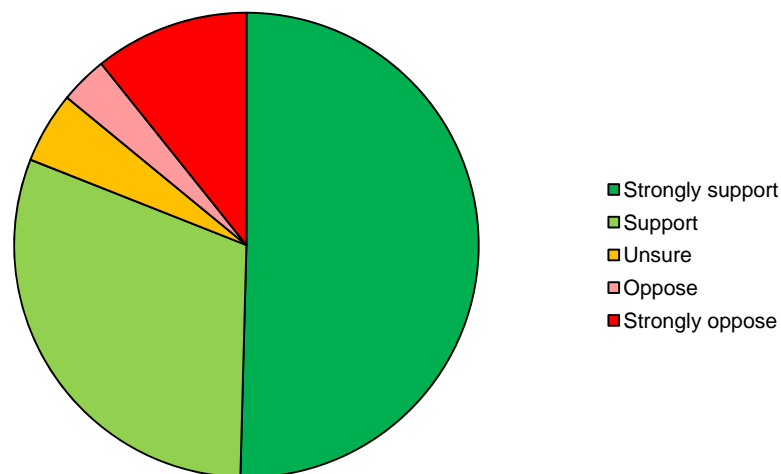
**QUESTION 3 (A) — “THE PROPOSED CONCEPT PLAN FOR BRAMSTON PARK SHOWS A NUMBER OF FEATURES — PLEASE INDICATE YOUR LEVEL OF SUPPORT FOR THE INSTALLATION OF EACH — PLAYGROUND WITH CONNECTING PATHWAY”**

Respondents were asked to indicate their level of support for the installation of a playground with connecting pathway on a 5–point scale (“strongly support” to “strongly oppose”). A total of 121 respondents replied to this question, with the majority of respondents (81.0%) indicating that they either support or strongly support the installation. The results have been summarised in Table 7 and Chart 4 below.

**Table 7: Level of support for the installation of a playground with connecting pathway**

Level of support	Responses	
	N	%
Strongly support	61	50.4%
Support	37	30.6%
Unsure	6	5.0%
Oppose	4	3.3%
Strongly oppose	13	10.7%
<b>Total (valid) responses</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Chart 4: Level of support for the installation of a playground with connecting pathway**





**QUESTION 3 (B) — “THE PROPOSED CONCEPT PLAN FOR BRAMSTON PARK SHOWS A NUMBER OF FEATURES — PLEASE INDICATE YOUR LEVEL OF SUPPORT FOR THE INSTALLATION OF EACH — PLAYGROUND WITH CONNECTING PATHWAY”**

Respondents who indicated that they either opposed or strongly opposed the installation of a playground with connecting pathway were asked why. Of the 17 respondents that opposed or strongly opposed the installations, a total of 15 respondents provided 17 reasons for their opposition. The results have been summarised in Table 8.

**Table 8: Summary of reasons for opposition to the installation of a playground with connecting pathway<sup>3</sup>**

Reasons for Opposition	Responses	
	N	%
Believe that it will impact the aesthetics of the area	1	5.9%
Believe that the position should be situated where school kids would benefit	1	5.9%
Believe that there are already sufficient playgrounds within the suburb	2	11.8%
Believe it will increase the amount of youth that use the equipment	1	5.9%
Concern for anti-social behaviour and damage to property	2	11.8%
Concern for loss of bushland	2	11.8%
Believe it is located too close to surrounding homes	1	5.9%
Do not need/want a playground	2	11.8%
Comments that oppose the proposal (in general)	5	29.4%
<b>Total comments received</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>3</sup> N.b. some respondents provided more than one reason.

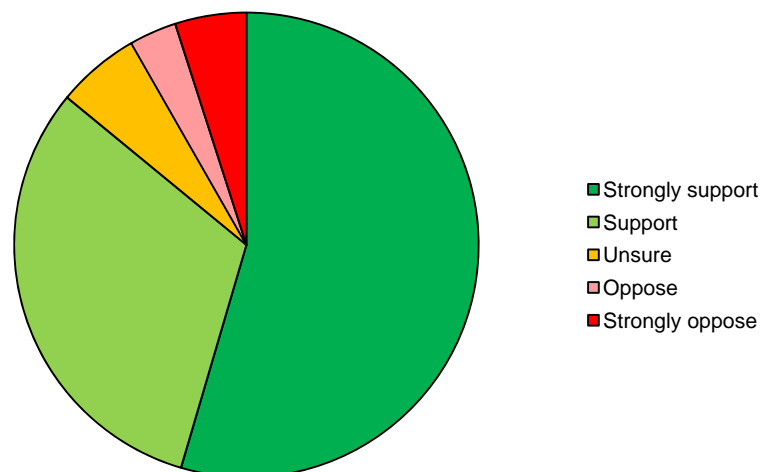
**QUESTION 4 (A) — “THE PROPOSED CONCEPT PLAN FOR BRAMSTON PARK SHOWS A NUMBER OF FEATURES — PLEASE INDICATE YOUR LEVEL OF SUPPORT FOR THE INSTALLATION OF EACH — DRINKING FOUNTAIN”**

Respondents were asked to indicate their level of support for the installation of a drinking fountain on a 5–point scale (“strongly support” to “strongly oppose”). A total of 121 respondents replied to this question, with the majority of respondents (85.9%) indicating that they either support or strongly support the installation. The results have been summarised in Table 9 and Chart 5 below.

**Table 9: Level of support for the installation of a drinking fountain**

Level of support	Responses	
	N	%
Strongly support	66	54.5%
Support	38	31.4%
Unsure	7	5.8%
Oppose	4	3.3%
Strongly oppose	6	5.0%
<b>Total (valid) responses</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Chart 5: Level of support for the installation of a drinking fountain**



**QUESTION 4 (B) — “THE PROPOSED CONCEPT PLAN FOR BRAMSTON PARK SHOWS A NUMBER OF FEATURES — PLEASE INDICATE YOUR LEVEL OF SUPPORT FOR THE INSTALLATION OF EACH — DRINKING FOUNTAIN”**

Respondents who indicated that they either opposed or strongly opposed the installation of a drinking fountain were asked why. Of the 10 respondents that opposed or strongly opposed the installations, a total of 9 respondents provided 11 reasons for their opposition. The results have been summarised in Table 10.

**Table 10: Summary of reasons for opposition to the installation of a playground with connecting pathway<sup>4</sup>**

Reasons for Opposition	Responses	
	N	%
Believe it will cause more litter in the park	1	9.1%
Believe maintenance would become responsibility of residents	1	9.1%
Would prefer if it was located closer to car park	1	9.1%
Do not believe that it is necessary (i.e. Will bring own bottles to park)	2	18.2%
Believe it will get vandalised	2	18.2%
Opposing the proposal (in general)	4	36.4%
<b>Total comments received</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>4</sup> N.b. some respondents provided more than one reason.



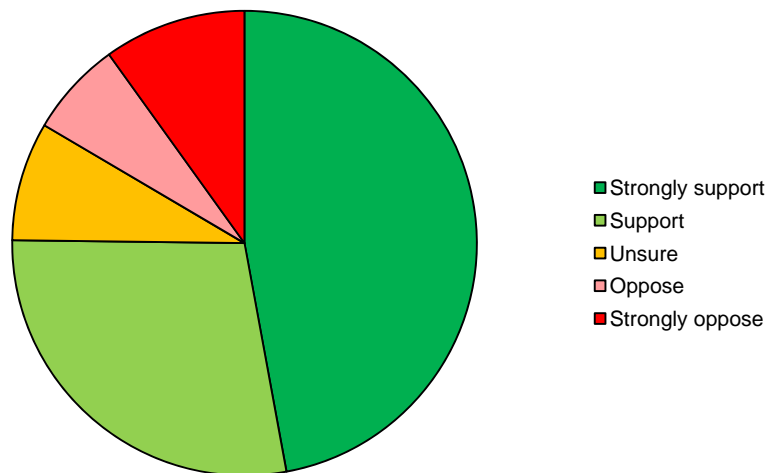
**QUESTION 5 (A) — “THE PROPOSED CONCEPT PLAN FOR BRAMSTON PARK SHOWS A NUMBER OF FEATURES — PLEASE INDICATE YOUR LEVEL OF SUPPORT FOR THE INSTALLATION OF EACH — BARBEQUE AND PICNIC SHELTER”**

Respondents were asked to indicate their level of support for installation of a barbeque and picnic shelter on a 5–point scale (“strongly support” to “strongly oppose”). A total of 121 respondents replied to this question, with the majority of respondents (75.2%) indicating that they either support or strongly support the installation. The results have been summarised in Table 11 and Chart 6 below.

**Table 11: Level of support for the installation of a barbeque and picnic shelter**

Level of support	Responses	
	N	%
Strongly support	57	47.1%
Support	34	28.1%
Unsure	10	8.3%
Oppose	8	6.6%
Strongly oppose	12	9.9%
<b>Total (valid) responses</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Chart 6: Level of support for the installation of a barbeque and picnic shelter**



**QUESTION 5 (B) — “THE PROPOSED CONCEPT PLAN FOR BRAMSTON PARK SHOWS A NUMBER OF FEATURES — PLEASE INDICATE YOUR LEVEL OF SUPPORT FOR THE INSTALLATION OF EACH — BARBEQUE AND PICNIC SHELTER”**

Respondents who indicated that they either opposed or strongly opposed the installation of a barbeque and picnic shelter were asked why. Of the 20 respondents that opposed or strongly opposed the installations, a total of 19 respondents provided 23 reasons for their opposition. The results have been summarised in Table 12.

**Table 12: Summary of reasons for opposition to the installation of a barbeque and picnic shelter<sup>5</sup>**

Reasons for Opposition	Responses	
	N	%
Believe there are adequate facilities at nearby parks	13	56.5%
Believe that it will encourage anti-social behaviour and damage to property	4	17.4%
Do not believe that it is a necessary expense	4	17.4%
Comments that oppose the proposal (in general)	2	8.7%
<b>Total comments received</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>5</sup> N.b. some respondents provided more than one reason.

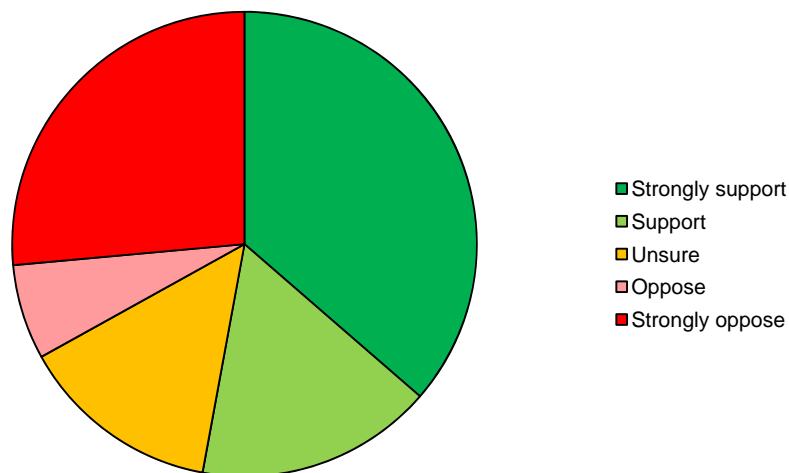
**QUESTION 6 (A) — “THE PROPOSED CONCEPT PLAN FOR BRAMSTON PARK SHOWS A NUMBER OF FEATURES — PLEASE INDICATE YOUR LEVEL OF SUPPORT FOR THE INSTALLATION OF EACH — SPORTS FLOODLIGHTING”**

Respondents were asked to indicate their level of support for installation of sports floodlighting on a 5–point scale (“strongly support” to “strongly oppose”). A total of 121 respondents replied to this question, with the majority of respondents (52.9%) indicating that they either support or strongly support the installation. The results have been summarised in Table 13 and Chart 7 below.

**Table 13: Level of support for the installation of sports floodlighting**

Level of support	Responses	
	N	%
Strongly support	44	36.4%
Support	20	16.5%
Unsure	17	14.0%
Oppose	8	6.6%
Strongly oppose	32	26.4%
<b>Total (valid) responses</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Chart 7: Level of support for the installation of a sports floodlighting**



**QUESTION 6 (B) — “THE PROPOSED CONCEPT PLAN FOR BRAMSTON PARK SHOWS A NUMBER OF FEATURES — PLEASE INDICATE YOUR LEVEL OF SUPPORT FOR THE INSTALLATION OF EACH — SPORTS FLOODLIGHTING”**

Respondents who indicated that they either opposed or strongly opposed the installation of sports floodlighting were asked why. Of the 40 respondents that opposed or strongly opposed the installations, a total of 36 respondents provided 53 reasons for their opposition. The results have been summarised in Table 14.

**Table 14: Summary of reasons for opposition to the installation of sports floodlighting<sup>6</sup>**

Reasons for Opposition	Responses	
	N	%
Believe that it will bring more noise to the park	5	9.4%
Believe that it will increase anti-social behaviour	5	9.4%
Believe that it will not make the park look aesthetically pleasing	6	11.3%
Believe that the lights are located too close to residential homes	12	22.6%
Believe that the lights will be too bright	8	15.1%
Do not believe that the lights are necessary	4	7.5%
Concern for the increase of litter within park	1	1.9%
Concern for the increase traffic and parking	1	1.9%
Believe that sports should use other floodlighting in nearby parks	3	5.7%
Believe that the costs will directly impact the residents	1	1.9%
Believe that it will decrease the value of their property	2	3.8%
Believe that lights would encourage late night sports training	2	3.8%
Oppose the proposal (in general)	3	5.7%
<b>Total comments received</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>6</sup> N.b. some respondents provided more than one reason.

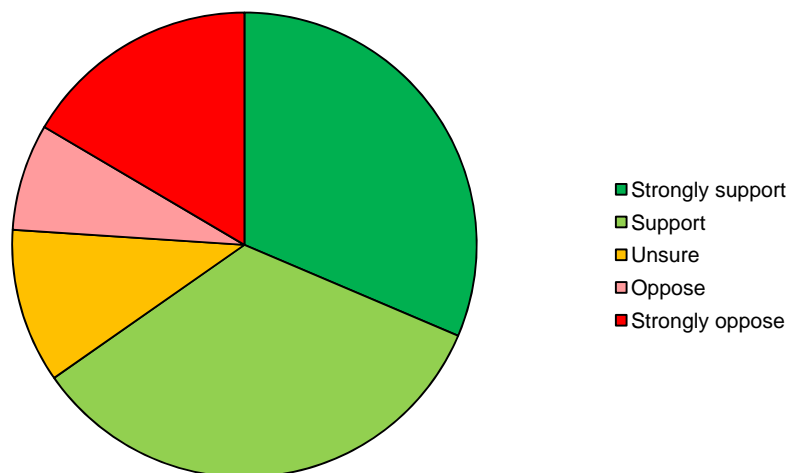
**QUESTION 7 (A) — “THE PROPOSED CONCEPT PLAN FOR BRAMSTON PARK SHOWS A NUMBER OF FEATURES — PLEASE INDICATE YOUR LEVEL OF SUPPORT FOR THE INSTALLATION OF EACH — CRICKET PITCH”**

Respondents were asked to indicate their level of support for the installation of a cricket pitch on a 5–point scale (“strongly support” to “strongly oppose”). A total of 121 respondents replied to this question, with the majority of respondents (65.3%) indicating that they either support or strongly support the installation. The results have been summarised in Table 15 and Chart 8 below.

**Table 15: Level of support for the installation of cricket pitch**

Level of support	Responses	
	N	%
Strongly support	38	31.4%
Support	41	33.9%
Unsure	13	10.7%
Oppose	9	7.4%
Strongly oppose	20	16.5%
<b>Total (valid) responses</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Chart 8: Level of support for the installation of a cricket pitch**





**QUESTION 7 (B) — “THE PROPOSED CONCEPT PLAN FOR BRAMSTON PARK SHOWS A NUMBER OF FEATURES — PLEASE INDICATE YOUR LEVEL OF SUPPORT FOR THE INSTALLATION OF EACH — CRICKET PITCH”**

Respondents who indicated that they either opposed or strongly opposed the installation of a cricket pitch were asked why. Of the 29 respondents that opposed or strongly opposed the installations, a total of 25 respondents provided 30 reasons for their opposition. The results have been summarised in Table 16.

**Table 16: Summary of reasons for opposition to the installation of a cricket pitch<sup>7</sup>**

Reasons for Opposition	Responses	
	N	%
Believe that there are adequate facilities available close by	5	16.7%
Do not believe that it is needed	1	3.3%
Believe that it will increase anti-social behaviour	1	3.3%
Concern that sporting activities may cause damage to surrounding properties (i.e. Damage from cricket balls)	1	3.3%
Do not believe that park is large enough to support cricket	2	6.7%
Believe that it will increase traffic in area	1	3.3%
Believe that it will encourage organised sports	8	26.7%
Believe it will impact the surrounding bushland	1	3.3%
Believe it will impact the quiet nature of park	1	3.3%
Believe that it would decrease the value of their property	1	3.3%
Believe that it will increase noise from park	2	6.7%
Oppose the project in (general)	6	20.0%
<b>Total comments received</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>7</sup> N.b. some respondents provided more than one reason.

### QUESTION 8 — “DO YOU HAVE ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ABOUT THE PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT OF BRAMSTON PARK?”

Respondents were asked if they had any further comments on the proposed redevelopment of Penistone Park. A total of 99 respondents provided comments. The results have been summarised in Table 17 and Figure 1 below.

**Table 17: Summary of further comments provided by respondents<sup>8</sup>**

Comments	Responses	
	N	%
Believe that the proposed car park is too small	2	1.8%
Would like to see additional BBQs	3	2.8%
Would like to preserve the natural bushland	6	5.5%
Would like different sports to be considered (i.e. AFL, Rugby)	2	1.8%
Would like the clubroom size to be reduced	3	2.8%
Do not believe that will be a suitable sporting ground	4	3.7%
Believe that there are sufficient playing surfaces in the surrounding areas	6	5.5%
Concern for increase in anti-social behaviour	3	2.8%
Concern for increase in alcohol related issues	3	2.8%
Oppose the installation of floodlights (in general)	3	2.8%
Concern for increase number of visitors to park	3	2.8%
Concern for the increase in traffic and parking issues	8	7.3%
Would like a security gate installed to lock the car park at night	3	2.8%
Concern for the increase in noise to the area	6	5.5%
Concern about "hoons" in the car park	3	2.8%
Would like see the installation of cricket nets to accompany the cricket pitch	3	2.8%
Would like to see the park left as is	6	5.5%
Would like to consider the design of the playgrounds	2	1.8%
Do not want the community hall to be hired out for social activities	3	2.8%

<sup>8</sup> N.b. some respondents provided more than one reason.

Comments	Responses	
	N	%
Other comments (Misc.)	6	5.5%
Comments that support the proposal (in general)	16	14.7%
Comments that oppose the proposal (in general)	9	8.3%
Comments not related to Bramston Park	6	5.5%
<b>Total comments received</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Figure 1: Word cloud of further comments provided by respondents (words or related works > 8 mentions)

