



# Better Rural City Park Planning and Measuring Walkability to Improve Older People's Health and Well-being

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## Better Parks for People project



Why and how do older people use parks in regional and rural Australia?

Are parks and facilities in the right places?

What is the impact of changing parks and facilities?

Project funded by FACS Liveable Communities Grant Round 1 (2016-2017)

Rachel Whitsed, Rosemary Black, Alexandra Knight and Robin Harvey, in collaboration with AlburyCity



How easy is it for older people to walk around Australia's regional and rural cities?

Mapping and analysing walkability helps councils better address this important component of liveability

Project funded by FACS Liveable Communities Grant Round 3 (2018-2019)

Rachel Whitsed and Ana Horta, in collaboration with AlburyCity

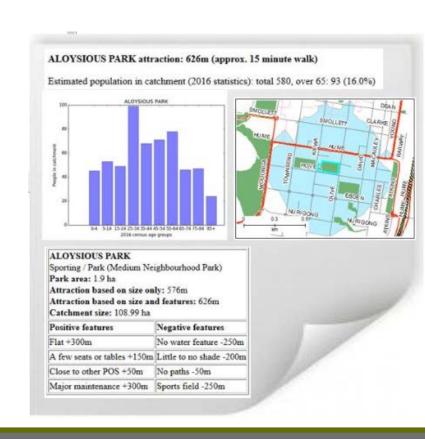
## Better Parks for People project



Spatial tool for strategic park planning in regional towns

Used by councils to plan and develop parks, targeted to the needs of older people

Prototype tool developed in conjunction with AlburyCity



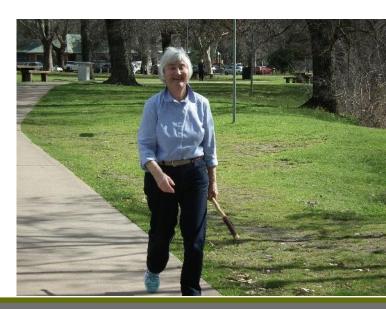
## Parks are important for older people



## Research shows that using parks provides physical health, mental health and social benefits for older people

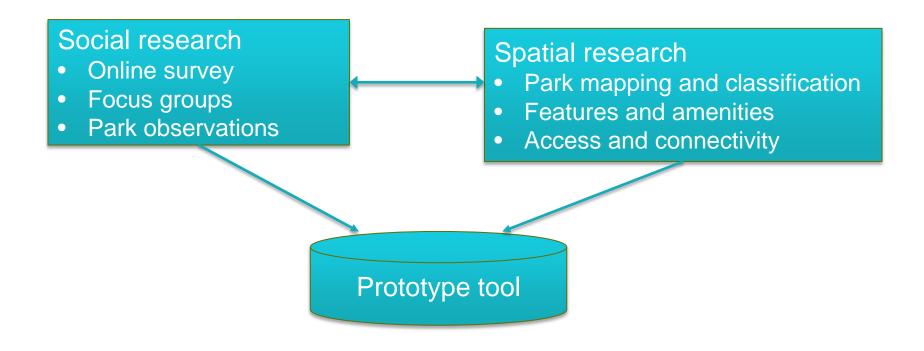
#### Walkability is particularly important

- What attracts older people to parks?
- What limits park use by older people?
- How can we make parks more useful and accessible for older people?



## Project approach





## Social research: online survey



143 respondents, 57 aged over 65

How often do you visit parks in Albury?

Why do you visit the parks and playgrounds in Albury?

How important is it that facilities are in the park?

Toilets, seats, paths, car park, playground,...

How important is it that the facilities are quick and easy

to get to from one another?

How important is it that the park is easy to get to?

How important are natural features of a park to you?

Water, trees, bird life,...



## Social research: focus groups



6 focus groups, 4-18 people in each, aged over 65

Walking is the key activity undertaken in parks

Socialising, community events and quiet enjoyment of nature are also very important

Facilities which support these activities include toilets, paths, frequent seating, shade (including trees and shelters)

Natural features are very important – trees, river, birdlife

Places for activity – free tennis court, seniors' playground



### Social research: focus groups



- "Well, you're in the bush. You're away from the traffic. You have good toilets. There's tables, there's seats"
- "...the sportsground has probably bugger all shade. You can't sit down anywhere. So I think as far as parks go you'd avoid sportsgrounds. You'd keep away from them. But then as long as there's

somewhere to sit in the shade and somewhere reasonable to walk on. It doesn't have to be concrete, but as long as it's reasonable and not full of pot holes"

"I don't go if there isn't a toilet"



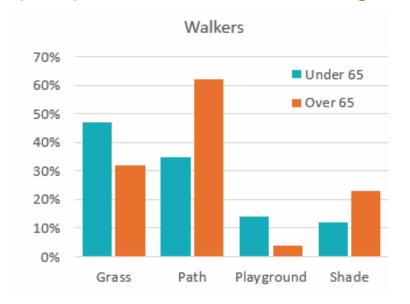
## Social research: park observations



## Observed 15 park locations over 6 days at 4 different times

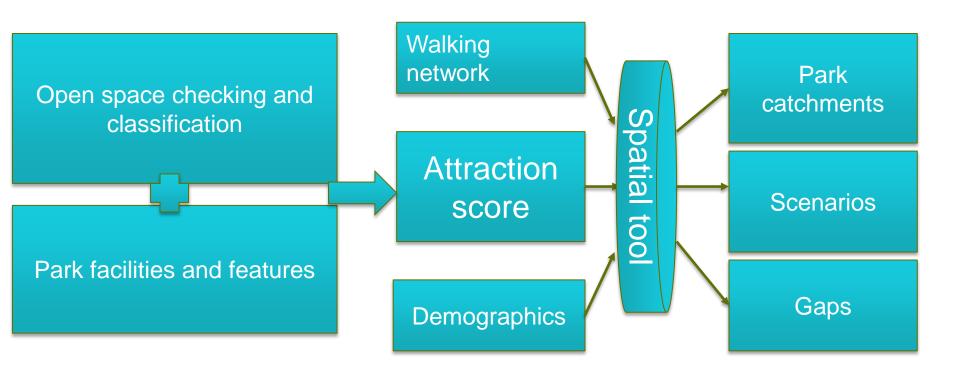
Modified SOPARC methodology to get key information on facility use by different demographics

1,660 people observed, 135 aged over 65

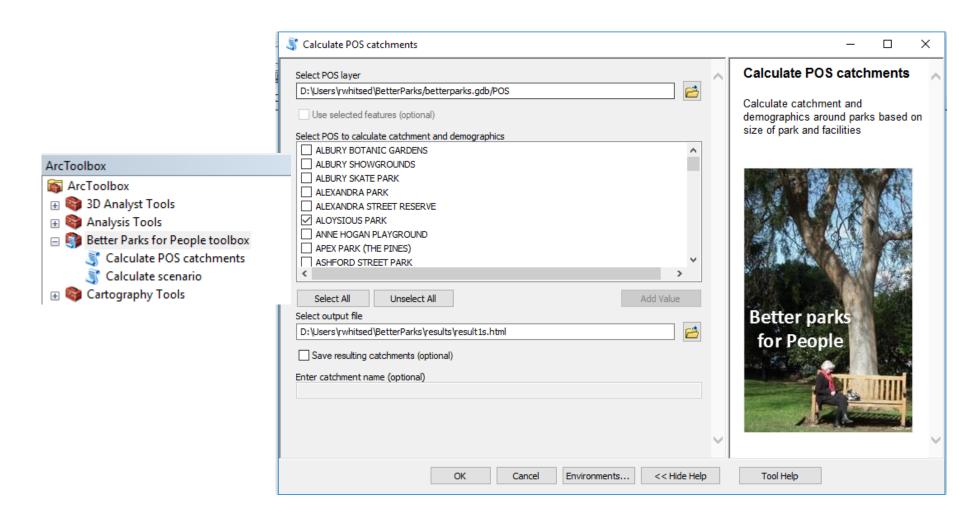












## Spatial research: feature importance



## Estimate park catchment based on walking distance – specifically calibrated for older people

Positive – more likely to visit	Negative – less likely to visit
Water features - river, lake	Sporting field
A lot of tree shade	Skate park
Paths	Rugged terrain
Seats	Not maintained
Toilet facilities	
Large playground	

## Spatial research: tool output





## Spatial research: tool output





## Spatial research: tool output





#### Spatial research



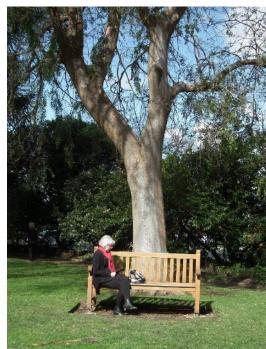
#### The tool helps address a number of questions

What are the demographics around each park?

Are the right parks in the right places with the right facilities for the demographic catchment?

Where are there gaps in open space provision?

What happens when changes are made to parks and facilities or demographics in the area?



## Summary: Better Parks for People



Tool developed specifically for regional cities

Provides rapid and robust analysis and scenario modelling of open space provisions for different demographics

Highlight parks where changes could have a significant impact on the health and well-being of the local aged community in a regional city

Valuable insights into what older people in regional cities value in parks and how they use them

http://thinkspace.csu.edu.au/bpfp/



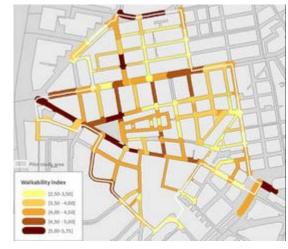
## Assessing and developing a walkability index targeted to older Australians in regional cities

Measure the walkability for older people in Albury

Model and map walkability by selecting and validating

appropriate factors that contribute to this measure

 Model the relationship between health status, walking and the built and natural environment



Source: Bilal et al. 2016



Participants are recruited to wear a small GPS tracker for two weeks (QStarz BT-Q1300ST)

Demographic and self-reported health data collected via survey

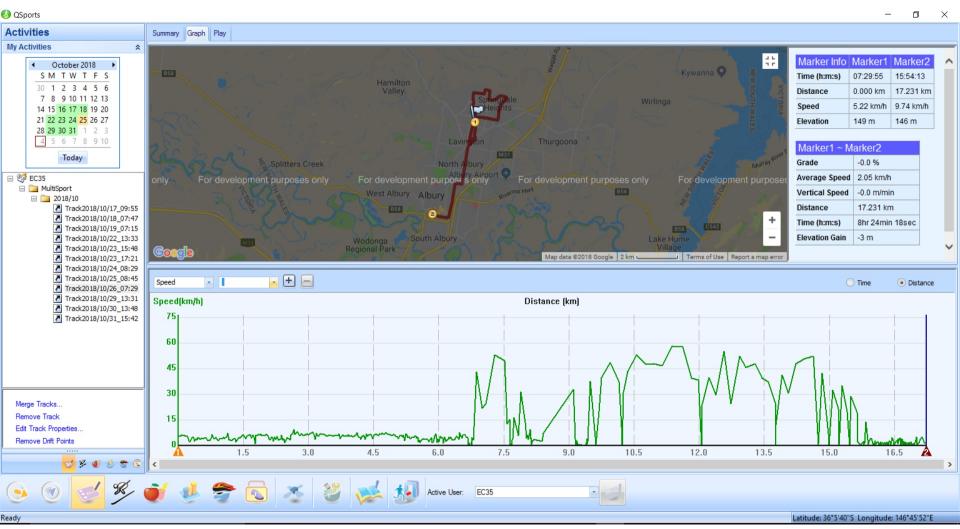
Repeated over 2-3 seasons (spring, summer, autumn)

Locations, levels of activity and time of activity mapped







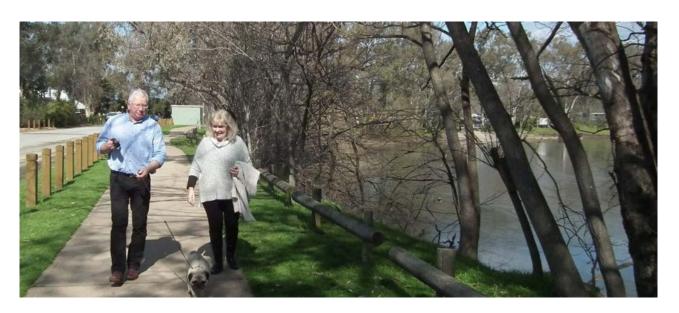




Index of walkability will be developed related to natural and built environment

In Albury but would like to expand to other regional locations simultaneously

thinkspace.csu.edu.au/walkability/





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