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1.0 Introduction
1.1 Aim

The aim of the Streetscape Design Guidelines (SDG) for the Southport Priority Development Area (PDA) is to provide clear direction for all stakeholders about the spatial organisation and visual quality of public spaces within the PDA.

The Streetscape Design Guidelines intend to support the PDA with public space outcomes expected of a CBD through improving the pedestrian experience and legibility by adopting a consistent approach.

The overall intent of the guidelines is to make the development approval process simpler for streetscape delivery, while also informing both public and private streetscape outcomes.

1.2 Principles

The principles of the Streetscape Design Guidelines.

**Simple** – Clear direction regarding desired streetscape treatment for each street in the PDA.

**Consistent** – Spatial arrangement and materials palette that visually unifies the PDA.

**Economical** – A specific and consistent materials palette that has longevity and is easily constructed and maintained.
The PDA has been divided into the following types.

Type A – CBD core: The core of the PDA defined by: development intensity, accessed by public/active transport, a pedestrian-oriented urban environment with a high visual quality that reflects its importance as the retail and commercial centre.

Type B – Subtropical: A subtropical environment that creates a balance between paved areas and green, while still providing the visual quality and functions required of a central business district and highly urbanised mixed use/residential areas.

Type C – Garden residential: An urban village character that reflects the residential nature of the area, through an emphasis on ‘green’ that complements its density.

Special character/parks: Areas that have (or are anticipated to have) a special character, through their use as public spaces, or opportunities for large scale redevelopment. These areas are subject to specific, individual design outcomes and are therefore not addressed in these guidelines.
Map 1 – Streetscape character types

- A – CBD core
- B – Subtropical
- C – Garden residential

Area not covered by these guidelines
- Special character
- Parks
Diagram 1 Section through footpath
### Streetscape types hierarchy table

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type A – CBD core</th>
<th>Desired characteristics (by footway width)</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access zone width</td>
<td>3.5 m</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utility zone width</td>
<td>2.5 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awning required?</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awning width (if applicable)</td>
<td>3.5 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant beds required in Utility zone?</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turf strip required in Utility zone?</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture required in Utility zone?</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roadside dining in Utility zone?</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type B – Subtropical</th>
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<td>Overall footpath width</td>
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<td>Utility zone width</td>
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<tr>
<td>Awning required?</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<td>Awning width (if applicable)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plant beds required in Utility zone?</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turf strip required in Utility zone?</td>
<td>no</td>
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<tr>
<td>Furniture required in Utility zone?</td>
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<td>Roadside dining in Utility zone?</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>Utility zone width</td>
<td>4 m</td>
</tr>
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<td>Awning required?</td>
<td>desirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awning width (if applicable)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trees required in Utility zone? (see Section 3.0 Tree planting and utility services)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant beds required in footpath? (includes rear of footpath)</td>
<td>desirable</td>
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<td>Turf strip required in footpath? (includes rear of footpath)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Furniture required in Utility zone?</td>
<td>desirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roadside dining in Utility zone?</td>
<td>as required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.0 Tree planting and utility services

Trees and understorey planting in private space, Southport CBD
Tree planting

- Tree planting in the Utility zone is the preferred minimum outcome for all streetscape types.

- Where tree planting cannot be achieved in the footpath due to site conditions (e.g. underground services), the alternative options set out in Figure 1 should be deployed, at a minimum.

Utility services generally

Typical streetscape plans and section drawings in these guidelines are based on the underground services being located in the appropriate zones.

The location of all underground and above ground services must be located and verified by the applicant on site prior to commencement of any design work. If existing services locations prevent the intention of the street types from being implemented seek advice from The City of Gold Coast.

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1 Refer Land Development Guidelines (LDG) to see standard drawing no. 05-02-005 Verge Concrete Path and Allocation for Public Utilities.
Diagram 2 Typical section

- **CBD core**

- Property boundary
- Access zone 2 - 4 m+
- Utility zone min. 2 m
- Parking
- Cycle and vehicle lanes
- Kerb line
- Trees (refer to schedules for species selection by street)
- Outdoor dining/vendor areas
- All trees and furniture min. 600 mm from front of kerb
- Awning Projection line

**Typical Section**

- TYPE A

**CBD core**

- CBD core
- Property boundary
- Kerb line
- Trees (refer to schedules for species selection by street)
- Outdoor dining/vendor areas
- All trees and furniture min. 600 mm from front of kerb
- Awning Projection line
Diagram 3 Typical plan

- Property boundary
- Kerb line
- Trees (refer to schedules for species selection by street)
- Tree surround
- Seating
- Outdoor dining/ vendor areas
- Dual bins
- Awning Projection line
- Cycle and vehicle lanes
- Parking
- Utility zone min. 2 m
- Access zone 2 - 4 m+

Shade trees spaced according to species to achieve continuous tree canopy

All trees and furniture min. 600 mm from front of kerb

600 mm
4.1

**Type A – Design intent**

Improved palette for a highly urbanised core and connection routes to the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games™ venues and Gold Coast Rapid Transit stations.

*(For specifics on any items refer to Appendix 1)*

---

### 4.1.1 Spatial arrangement

*(For specifics on any items refer to Appendix 1 – Additional notes and Appendix 2 – Type A Materials and furniture palette)*

- Hard paved from property line to kerb line to optimise pedestrian circulation.
- Access zone as shown on diagrams 2 and 3 to maximise pedestrian movement, building access and navigation by blind/visually impaired.
- Minimum Access zone width as shown on diagrams 2 and 3 or 3 metres-plus (wide streets).
- Utility zone as shown on diagrams 2 and 3 on kerbside of pavement to accommodate various functions e.g. outdoor dining, trees, furniture, utility cabinets, raised planters.
- Build-outs into road space (typically in kerbside parking zone) to accommodate trees, street furniture, additional outdoor dining.

### 4.1.2 Paving

- Hard paved areas to be concrete unit pavers on rigid concrete slab base; or honed concrete panels (either laid in situ or pre cast) of a high quality finish laid from property line to kerb line.

---

Footpath with Access zone against property boundary, kerbside Utility zone, outdoor dining and concrete pavers
• Tree surrounds – see Section 4.1.4 Trees and other planting.
• Tactile Ground Surface Indicators (TGSIs) – refer to Accessibility design guidance in Appendix 1.

4.1.3 Awning
• For new/retrofit development in identified streets, continuous permanent awning cover to extend from building either:
  1. over entire width of Access zone or
  2. minimum awning width indicated (for wide streets).
• See Section 4.1.6 Outdoor dining for awning cover to outdoor dining areas.

4.1.4 Trees and other planting
• Tree surrounds to be perforated metal tree grates.
• Tree planting and tree hole installation – refer to Other standard drawings and specifications in Appendix 1.
• Pergolas, trellises, green walls etc. are an optional inclusion, and an alternative to trees where constrained by underground services.
• For tree species designated for each street see Tree species list in Section 8.0.

4.1.5 Street furniture
• Type A furniture to be of high urban visual quality (see page 33) and finish – refer to Standard drawings and specifications in Appendix 1.
• Furniture elements may include seats, picnic tables/decks, 120 litre and 240 litre bin enclosures, pedestrian pole-top lights, tree up-lights, bollards, cycle racks, water bubblers and raised planters.
• All furniture to be placed in Utility zone and set 600 millimetres back from front of kerb.

4.1.6 Outdoor dining
Refer to Local Law No. 11².
• All outdoor dining areas to be located in Utility zone.
• Footpath dining may only be undertaken in locations, where a Footpath Dining Permit has been obtained, in accordance with relevant local laws.

² Local Law No. 11 (Roads and Malls) 2008 Subordinate Local Law No. 11.2 (Roadside Dining) 2008.
5.0 Subtropical

Diagram 4 Typical section

- Property boundary
- Trees (refer to schedules for species selection by street)
- Outdoor dining/vendor areas
- All trees and furniture min. 600 mm from front of kerb
- 500 mm
- Access zone 2 - 4 m+
- Utility zone min. 2 m
- Parking
- Cycle and vehicle lanes
- Private space
Diagram 5 Typical plan

- All trees and furniture min. 600 mm from front of kerb
- Trees (refer to schedules for species selection by street)
- Under planting (species as per schedules)
- Seating
- Private space options vary with adjacent built form, e.g., outdoor dining, planting
- Outdoor dining/ vendor areas
- Tree surround
- Shade trees spaced according to species to achieve continuous tree canopy
- Dual bins
- Private space options vary with adjacent built form, e.g., outdoor dining, planting

- Property boundary
- Kerb line
- Cycle and vehicle lanes
- Parking
- Utility zone min. 2 m
- Access zone 2 m
- Private space
Subtropical urban theme applies to most of the PDA, connection routes to Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games™ venues and Gold Coast Rapid Transit stations. *(For specifics on any items refer to Appendix 1)*

### 5.1 Type B – Design intent

**5.1.1 General spatial arrangement**

- Hard paved from property line to kerb line to optimise pedestrian circulation.
- Access zone as shown on diagrams 4 and 5 to maximise pedestrian movement, building access and navigation by blind/visually impaired.
- Minimum Access zone width to be as shown on diagrams 4 and 5.
- Utility zone as shown on diagrams 4 and 5 on kerbside of footpath to accommodate various functions e.g. outdoor dining, trees, street furniture, utility cabinets.
- Plant beds included both in private property and Utility zone.
- Build-outs into road space (typically in kerbside parking zone) to accommodate trees, street furniture, additional outdoor dining.

**5.1.2 Paving**

- Hard paved areas to be plain coloured, brushed concrete (either poured in situ or large precast panels) laid from property line to kerb line.
- Tree surrounds – see Section 5.1.4 Trees and other planting.
- Tactile Ground Surface Indicators (TGSIs) – refer to Accessibility design guidance in Appendix 1.
5.1.3 Awning

- For new/retrofit development in identified streets continuous permanent awning cover to extend from building either:
  1. over entire width of Access zone or
  2. minimum awning width indicated (for wide streets).
- See Section 5.1.6 Outdoor dining for awning cover to outdoor dining areas.

5.1.4 Trees and other planting

- Preference for trees in plant beds with understorey planting.
- For trees in paving tree surrounds to be porous paving.
- Tree planting and tree hole installation – refer Other standard drawings and specifications in Appendix 1.
- Pergolas, trellises, green walls etc. are an optional inclusion, and an alternative to trees where constrained by underground services.
- For tree species designated for each street see Tree species list in Section 8.0.

5.1.5 Street furniture

- Type B furniture to be of good urban visual quality (see page 33) and finish as specified – refer to Standard Drawings and Specifications in Appendix 1.
- Furniture elements may include seats, picnic tables/decks, 120 litre and 240 litre bin enclosures, pedestrian pole-top lights, tree up lights, bollards, cycle racks and water bubblers.
- All furniture to be placed in Utility zone and set 600 millimetres back from front of kerb.

5.1.6 Outdoor dining

Refer to Local Law No. 11.

- All outdoor dining areas to be located in Utility zone.
- Footpath dining may only be undertaken in locations, where a Footpath Dining Permit has been obtained, in accordance with the relevant local laws.

Footpath with Access zone against property boundary, kerbside Utility zone, outdoor dining, street trees and concrete pavers. Southport CBD
6.0 Garden residential

Diagram 6 Typical section

- Private space
- Access zone 1.5 m
- Utility zone min. 1 m
- Kerb line
- Parking
- Cycle and vehicle lanes

Notes:
- Trees (refer to schedules for species selection by street)
- All trees and furniture min. 600 mm from front of kerb
- Grass verge
- 600 mm
Diagram 7 Typical plan

- Property boundary
- Kerb line
- Trees (refer to schedules for species selection by street)
- Planted/grass strip to back of pavement
- Build-out under planting (species as per schedules)
- All trees and furniture min. 600 mm from front of kerb
- Grass verge
- Shade trees spaced according to species to achieve continuous tree canopy
- Driveway crossover
- Private space
- Grass strip
- Access zone 1.5 m
- Utility zone min. 1 m
- Parking
- Cycle and vehicle lanes

600 mm
6.1

Type C – Design intent

Urban village theme complementing the residential nature of this part of the PDA, utilising base Land Development Guidelines level of design and visual quality.

(For specifics on any items refer to Appendix 1)

6.1.1 General spatial arrangement
- Footpath layout has turf strip/planted area to front and rear of hard paved area.
- Access zone as shown on diagrams 6 and 7 to provide spatial balance between pedestrian circulation and green space.
- Minimum Access zone width to be as shown on diagrams 6 and 7.
- Utility zone as shown on diagrams 6 and 7 on kerbside of pavement predominantly for street trees, power/light poles (minimal use of street furniture).
- Plant beds an alternative to turf strip at rear of footpath and in Utility zone.
- Build-outs into road space (typically in kerbside parking zone) for street trees and understorey planting.

6.1.2 Paving
- Hard paved areas to be plain coloured, brushed concrete (either poured in situ or large pre-cast panels).
- Tree surrounds – see Section 6.1.4 Trees and other planting.
- Tactile Ground Surface Indicators (TGSIs) – refer to Accessibility design guidance in Appendix 1.

Footpath with Access zone against property boundary, kerbside Utility zone, street trees, understorey planting. Southport
6.1.3 Awning
- Generally not required in this predominantly residential area.
- For exceptions (e.g. cafe, corner shop) seek advice from the City.

6.1.4 Trees and other planting
- Preference for trees in turf or plant beds with understorey planting.
- Tree planting and tree hole installation – refer Other standard drawings and specifications in Appendix 1.
- Pergolas, trellises, green walls etc. are an optional inclusion, and an alternative to trees where constrained by underground services.
- For tree species designated for each street see Tree species list in Section 8.0.

6.1.5 Street furniture
- Type C furniture to be of good urban visual quality (see page 33) and finish as specified – refer to Standard drawings and specifications in Appendix 1.
- Furniture elements may include seats, picnic tables/decks, 120 litre and 240 litre bin enclosures, pedestrian pole-top lights, bollards, cycle racks.
- All furniture to be placed in Utility zone and set 600 millimetres back from front of kerb.

6.1.5 Outdoor dining
Refer to Local Law No. 11*:
- Typically no outdoor dining areas located in this streetscape type but where applicable a Footpath Dining Permit has been obtained, in accordance with the relevant local laws.
- All outdoor dining areas to be located in Utility zone.

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*Local Law No. 11 (Roads and Malls) 2008 Subordinate Local Law No. 11.2 (Roadside Dining) 2008.
Street corners design intent

- Corner build-outs to be included on intersections to provide extra useable public space, narrow the road width where pedestrians cross and reduce the speed of turning vehicles.

- Pram ramps and pedestrian crossings (where included) are aligned with Access zones to provide clear lines of circulation.

- Utility zones on street corner build-outs provide extra space for trees, plant beds, seats, etc and outdoor dining (if adjacent to cafe/restaurant).

- For specifics on any items refer to Standard details and specifications in Appendix 1.

Diagram 8 Typical plan
7.2 Narrow streets and use of private space

Narrow streets design intent

- A number of narrow streets exist within the PDA where the overall width of the footpath is less than 4.5 metres and in some cases is only about 2 metres.
- There may be opportunities to utilise the road space for tree planting where there is insufficient space in the footpath.
- The City and property owners may also be able to negotiate better outcomes for the streetscape by utilising private space for public benefit, including: wider Access zone, Utility zone uses such as tree planting, seating and outdoor dining.
- For specifics on any items refer to Standard details and specifications in Appendix 1.
Street trees designated for individual Southport streets are outlined below.

Refer to Standard Details and Specifications for plant sizes at time of planting, and all other technical landscape information.

Legend

- Type A – CBD core
- Type B – Subtropical
- Type C – Garden residential
- Special precincts

5 Provided by Parks and Open Space Services.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Street</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ada Bell Way (Queen Street East)</td>
<td>Cupaniopsis anacardioides Elaeocarpus obovatus</td>
<td>tuckeroo hard quandong</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andrews Street</td>
<td>Acmena hemilampra Xanthostemon chrysanthus</td>
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<td>Aqua Street</td>
<td>Xanthostemon chrysanthus Cupaniopsis anacardioides</td>
<td>golden penda tuckeroo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bauer Street</td>
<td>Tabebuia chrysantha Tabebuia rosea</td>
<td>golden trumpet tree pink trumpet tree</td>
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<td>poinciana</td>
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<td>as GCRT tree selection</td>
<td>as GCRT tree selection</td>
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<td>Cuban royal palm tuckeroo</td>
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<td>Peltophorum pterocarpum Xanthostemon chrysanthus</td>
<td>yellow flame tree golden penda</td>
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<td>Davenport Street</td>
<td>Waterhousia floribunda “Sweeper” Peltophorum pterocarpum Michelia champaca</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eugaree Street</td>
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<td>broad leaved lilly pilly riberry or small leaved lilly pilly ivory curl tree</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ferry Road – Council and Main Roads</td>
<td>Acmena hemilampra – under powerlines Syzygium leuhamnii Buckinghamia celsissima</td>
<td>broad leaved lilly pilly riberry or small leaved lilly pilly ivory curl tree</td>
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<td>Figtree Lane</td>
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<td>foxtail palm cabbage tree palm or fan palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden Street</td>
<td>Waterhousia floribunda “Sweeper” Acmena hemilampra Cupaniopsis anacardioides</td>
<td>weeping lilly pilly broad leaved lilly pilly tuckeroo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibbs Street</td>
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<td>poinciana broad leaved lilly pilly riberry or small leaved lilly pilly</td>
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<td>Gillian Lane</td>
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<td>Michelia champaca</td>
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<td>yellow jade orchid tree</td>
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<td>Livistona australis</td>
<td>cabbage tree palm or fan palm</td>
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<td>foxtail palm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hinze Street</td>
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<td>poinciana</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Waterhousia floribunda ‘Sweeper’</td>
<td>weeping lilly pilly</td>
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<td>Lather Street</td>
<td>Acmena hemilampra</td>
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<td>Delonix regia</td>
<td>poinciana</td>
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<td>Syzygium leuhmanii</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawson Street West</td>
<td>Caesalpinia ferrera</td>
<td>leopard tree</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Acmena hemilampra</td>
<td>broad leaved lilly pilly</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lenneberg Street</td>
<td>Delonix regia</td>
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<td>Delonix regia</td>
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<td>As ‘China Town’ tree selection</td>
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</table>
The City supports the inclusion of public art in public spaces of streets, parks and civic spaces. Artwork commissioned by the City has represented a variety of styles and art practices. Public artwork includes artwork in the public areas of private development such as common areas, on building facades, pavements and in water environments.

Principles for public artwork

Public artwork in private or public spaces should be:

1. informed by cultural mapping and referencing to understand and positively contribute to the heritage, culture and environment of the proposed location

2. purposely designed for the location to enhance the site and built environment, and be professionally fabricated and installed by licensed contractors

3. designed and integrated in a location that provides an Opportunity for collaborative partnerships to be developed between visual artists, architects and landscape architects

4. approved by the City when proposed for public spaces. The future maintenance of artwork needs to be considered at the design stage to ensure that artwork continues to enhance the Southport PDA in the longer term

5. generally guided by the Gold Coast Rapid Transit Public Art Strategy (see Appendix 1).

Proposals for public art must include:

1. proposed artwork locations

2. concept imagery information

3. technical drawings.

A maintenance management plan should be provided in Development Applications.
Footpath works

Accessible footpaths

- A footpath should, as far as possible, allow for a continuous accessible path of travel so that people with a range of disabilities are able to use it without encountering barriers.

- The design features of a continuous accessible path of travel (such as gradient, crossfall, minimum clear widths and heights, kerb ramps, tactile ground surface indicators and slip resistance) should comply with Australian Standards 6.

Levels and grades

- Resolution of levels for access to buildings or flood mitigation should be undertaken in the private realm.

- The public footpath is to be free of steps, ramps and trip hazards.

- Footpath design is to achieve a uniform longitudinal gradient along the full length of the footpath and to tie in with the existing line and level of adjacent footpaths and kerb.

- Minimum crossfall in accordance with Australian Standards 7. Where existing conditions within the public footpath prevent the establishment of this maximum cross fall, the City will consider the footpath design on a site-by-site basis.

Tactile Ground Surface Indicators (TGSIs)

- If the motorist’s view is limited, warning TGSIs must be applied for the full width of the driveway crossovers.

- Where TGSi installations are in conflict with pit locations, they will be assessed on a site-by-site basis.

Kerb ramps

- Kerb ramps are to comply with Accessibility Design Guidance in these technical notes

Paving types

- Streetscape Type A – CBD core in situ or pre cast concrete, colour/aggregate mix.

- Concrete unit pavers to be 400 x 400 millimetre Urbanstone or similar and approved, colour/aggregate mix.

- All footpath works are to provide new pavement finishes in accordance with these guidelines; and provide new or reinstated kerb and channel, driveways, pedestrian kerb crossings, tactile paving, roofwater drainage line connections and service pit lids, in accordance with the City of Gold Coast Land Development Guidelines (LDG).

- All footpath surfacing works are to be undertaken in accordance with the City’s Standard Drawings and Specifications, refer to Other standard drawings and specifications in these technical notes

- To determine the paving materials approved for use in a particular location, refer to diagram 1 and the Streetscape types hierarchy table.

- Footpaths to be constructed in a single paving material, as specified for the streetscape type.

Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD)

- Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) strategies and solutions such as bio-retention ‘tree pits’ and ‘tree trenches’, must be investigated for integration into footways. For further information refer to Other standard drawings and specifications in these technical notes.

6 Australian Standard 1428 suite of standards.
7 Australian Standard 1428 suite of standards.
Footpath works

Driveways/vehicle cross-overs
- Footpath surfacing materials shall generally extend across the driveway/vehicle crossover.
- Where the footpath surfacing is asphalt, the driveway/vehicle crossover shall be plain broom-finished concrete.

Service pit lids
- For service pit lids in the public footpath refer to the LDG.

Minimum widths
- The minimum width of a shared path is to be 2 metres. Where the ‘overall footway extent’ is less than 2 metres, the shared footpath is to be provided for on private land. In order to provide acceptable path width, landscape works will be required to the site frontage within the property boundary.

Public footway widening in private ownership
- In locations where a building setback provides a section of widened footpath inside the original property line, the private area is to be paved in the same material as the public footpath.

Street furniture

Furniture elements
- The range of furniture elements to be utilised in the PDA includes seats, picnic tables/decks, rubbish bins, water bubblers, pedestrian pole-top lights, bollards and cycle racks.

Locations
- These guidelines outline general street furniture requirements according to streetscape types.
- Each footway will require varying types and amounts of street furniture to suit the specific situation. Where required, furniture is to be located to minimise clutter and provided in locations that are conducive to its use, with layouts to be agreed on a site-by-site basis.
- In some streets there will be no requirement for street furniture.
- The provision of street furniture is subject to the City’s approval.

Setout and clearances
- To avoid conflict with traffic, all furniture must be located a minimum of 600 millimetre from the nominal face of kerb. Additionally, adjacent items must be appropriately spaced, to allow for ease of movement between them.
- Seating is to be generally located parallel to the kerb, facing away from traffic, and adjacent to street trees for shade.

Furniture materials
- Hardwood timber slats to be sourced from plantation or sustainably harvested sources.
- All stainless steel furniture is to be manufactured in 316 grade stainless steel, and finished with a No.4 finish, with surface roughness (Ra) to be less than 0.5 micrometers.
- Timber furniture to be finished with sealant/stain. Refer to the street furniture standard drawings and specifications in these technical notes.
Street furniture

Pedestrian lighting

- Preference is given to under awning lighting. Such treatments will be agreed to on a site-by-site basis, and the selection of light fittings must be approved by the City.

Up-lighting in footway

- Up-lighting may be used to illuminate trees or public art located in the footway. Such treatments will be agreed to on a site-by-site basis, and the selection of light fittings must be approved by the City.

Street furniture standard drawings and specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Streetscape type</th>
<th>Standard drawings/specification</th>
<th>Web link</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>A – CBD core</td>
<td>Refer to Appendix 2 – Type A Materials and furniture palette</td>
<td>cityofgoldcoast.com.au/gcplanningscheme_policies/policy_11.html#specs</td>
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Awnings

- An awning is any structure that is attached to a building and spans above and across the footway. These guidelines nominate street types where continuous awnings are required.

Other standard drawings and specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Streetscape type</th>
<th>Standard drawings/specification</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
Accessibility design guidance

Tactile Ground Surface Indicators (TGSIs)

There are two types of Tactile Ground Surface Indicators (TGSIs).
- **Warning TGSIs** warn people of a hazard, and the need to stop and analyse before proceeding.
- **Directional TGSIs** indicate direction of travel through a space or to an element or service.

All TGSIs products must comply with the Australian Standards 8.

**Integrated TGSIs**

Integrated TGSIs are tiles/pavers which are of the same luminance contrast as their base surface. The truncated cones are integrated with the tile. Integrated TGSIs must be installed correctly in accordance with the relevant Australian Standards. The tile may become a trip hazard if it is not installed correctly. The tile should be recessed so that it is flush with the substrate so that the truncated cones are no higher than 4-5 millimetres.

**Discrete TGSIs**

Discrete TGSIs are individually installed units/dots which have the same luminance contrast as the sloping sides and upper surface of the truncated cone. Polyurethane is a suitable material for discrete units as this is a hard wearing material, is UV stable and is recessed into the ground via single shaft (individual stems) or bladed shaft system. The truncated cone of the TGSI must not protrude any more than 4-5 millimetres from the surrounding surface. Individual discrete units are more suitable at hazards where there is a radius or linear edge as they are easier to arrange i.e. at curved pathways and roadways at the same grade.

**Luminance contrast**

More than 90 per cent of people with a vision impairment have some residual sight and sufficient light perception. Luminance contrast is the amount of light reflected from one surface to another. TGSIs must have the following luminance contrast to enable people with vision impairment to identify their location.
- Integrated units (tiles) minimum of 30 per cent luminance contrast with their surrounding surface.
- Discrete units (individual dots) minimum of 45 per cent luminance contrast with their surrounding surface.
- Composite units (individual dots with contrasting infill to the truncated cones) minimum of 60 per cent luminance contrast with their surrounding surface.

Onsite measurement of the luminance contrast of TGSIs with their surroundings can be carried out by luminance meters, such as a tristimulus colorimeter or a spectrophotometer.

**Type A – Urban installation**

Should Integrated TGSIs be used for a Type ‘A’ area, they should consist of ceramic, granite or stone which is recessed into the substrate of the concrete ensuring that the base tile is flush with the surround.

Should Discrete TGSIs be used for Type ‘A’ area, a polyurethane unit with a single shaft/stem of at least 23 millimetres is recommended. [Note that cracking may occur in concrete pavers if a bladed shaft is used.]

Within Type ‘A’ areas site measurements are recommended with a Luminance Meter prior to the installation TGSIs as there may be multiple types of coloured pavers used in the CBD. Accordingly in some instances a combination of two different luminance contrasts of TGSIs may be required to achieve the required luminance contrast.

**Type B – Subtropical and Type C – Garden Residential installation**

Should a Discrete TGSI be used for Type ‘B’ and ‘C’ areas a polyurethane bladed shaft is preferred. Alternatively a polyurethane unit with a single shaft/stem of at least 23 millimetres is recommended. Within Type B and Type C areas, TGSIs that are black, or similar dark colours may be suitable for installation in areas where plain brush concrete is used.

It recommended that the luminance contrast of the proposed TGSI and surrounding concrete are tested in wet conditions as well as dry prior to final installation to ensure sufficient luminance contrast.

**Slip resistance**

Prior to selection of a TGSI the supplier should provide a letter of certification from a registered data laboratory that the TGSI meets the R-rated slip resistance required in accordance with Australian Standards. The R rating should be similar to the adjacent surface to avoid different gripping characteristics between materials. To prevent stumbling the R value between ground surfaces and TGSIs should be no greater than R28.

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8 Australian Standard 1428 suite of standards.
9 ABS National Health Survey 2004.
Wayfinding directional TGSIs

Wayfinding directional TGSIs should be used in open plazas where there are no natural tactile shorelines such as a property boundary or retaining wall. Therefore, directional TGSIs act as an artificial shoreline leading to information such as a tactile map or pedestrian crossing. Directional TGSIs should be used where the distance is greater than 3 metres to a tactile cue, such as a kerb ramp or an at-grade crossing point. In the event that there is no clear shoreline at the property line directional TGSIs which run parallel with a property line must ensure a clear path of travel, a minimum of 1500 millimetres wide for a wheelchair user.

Directional TGSIs should be 600 millimetres wide where pedestrians predominantly approach at 90 degrees. (Note that people with a vision impairment may shoreline the property boundary within the Access zone, therefore a 600 millimetres x 600 millimetres may be sufficient setback 300 millimetres +/-10 from the property line.) Refer to Figure 1:

Visual shorelines

Shorelines include the use of texture or features such the property line of buildings and tactile cues such as planting, grass or TGSIs. Visual shorelines are assisted by cues such as luminance contrast of adjacent surfaces, such as light coloured footpath adjacent to grass. Where no natural shorelines exist, artificial shorelines can be provided by means of TGSIs. Accordingly TGSIs ensure people with a vision impairment avoid obstacles and obtain information about their location.

Other elements of wayfinding include sensory elements such as aromatic planting, culinary cues and architectural/landscape elements such as landmarks and public art. Prominent landmarks and public art are useful wayfinding cues for all people, and are particularly beneficial to people with cognitive impairment.

Kerb ramps

- The top and bottom of the kerb ramps must be aligned in the direction of travel and at 90 degree with the property line.
- The width of the kerb ramp is recommended to be at least 1200 millimetres wide to accommodate electric scooters in accordance with Australian Standards. (Dual entry kerb ramps of 2 metres wide should be considered wherever possible to meet all user groups).
- Kerb ramps on both sides of the carriageway must be aligned.

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36
Kerb ramps must be constructed to Australian Standards at a gradient between 1 in 8 and 1 in 8.5.

Kerb ramps must be slip resistant in accordance with Australian Standards.

The transition between the kerb ramp and kerb and channel must be no greater than 166 degrees to avoid jolting and abrupt landing of rear wheels of mobility devices when descending from the ramp to the roadway. Also this would avoid scrapping of footplates to manual wheelchairs while ascending from the roadway to the kerb ramp.

Dual entry kerb ramps

People with a mobility impairment and wheelchair users prefer not to travel across TGSIs as they can restrict mobility. However people with vision impairment require TGSIs for warning and orientation purposes. Dual entry crossings are a solution which contain kerb ramps free of TGSIs while containing warning TGSIs adjacent. Accordingly directional TGSIs would also be provided adjacent (if the kerb ramp is further than 3 meters from the property boundary).

It is preferable that kerb ramps are designed as dual entry points i.e. for people with a vision impairment and mobility impairment. Accordingly the kerb ramp should be 2 metres wide to accommodate 1 metre clear of TGSIs and 1 metre TGSIs. Refer to Figure 2 and Figure 3.

In accordance with Ausroads guidance notes Catering For People With Disabilities Issue Paper, kerb ramps should be positioned on the straight section or on the tangent point of the kerb line as opposed to the radius of the kerb line. If a kerb ramp is located on a radius this can be a hazard particularly, when there is left hand turning traffic.

Kerb ramps also need to be aligned in the path of travel so that a person with a vision impairment is not disorientated and travels in a different direction to the intended path of travel. Accordingly the angles of the tapered or splayed sides and landings must be sharp to ensure a person with vision impairment is correctly aligned in the direction of travel.

The tapered and splayed sides to the kerb ramps should be positioned outside the marked crossing at all intersections as shown within the Australian Standard. Refer to Figure 4:

Figure 3

Figure 4

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Figure shown is for illustrative purposes only, refer to current AS 1428 suite of standards.
Type A Materials and furniture palette

**Unit paving**
- Type: Engineered stone unit paver
- Urbanstone colour – Brisbane Grey 1601, 1250 or approved equivalent
- Honed /shotblast
- Surface sealed
- Bevelled edge

**Dimensions**
400mm x 400mm x 40mm

**Reference**

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**Seat (with back)**
- Type: Street Furniture Australia type CMM101 or approved equivalent
- Frame and splay legs: polished aluminium
- Battens: 63W x 30D x 1750L (mm) kwila timber, dressed and shot edged finished with Cabot’s Aquadeck Satin or approved equivalent
- Arms: angle polished aluminium (pair)

**Dimensions**
615W x 795H x 1750L (mm)

**Reference**

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**Bench (without back)**
- Type: Street Furniture Australia type CMM401 or approved equivalent
- Frame and splay legs: polished aluminium
- Battens: kwila timber, dressed and shot edged finished with Cabot’s Aquadeck Satin or approved equivalent
- Arms: elliptical polished aluminium (pair)

**Dimensions**
615W x 435H x 1750L (mm)

**Reference**
Bin enclosure

- Type: Street Furniture Australia F240 single or F240 dual frame bin enclosure(s) or approved equivalent
- Frame: 316 stainless steel, finished
- Roof: angle
- Panels: kwila timber, dressed and shot edged finished with Cabot's Aquadeck Satin or approved equivalent
- Signage (door and rear panel): ‘rubbish’ or ‘recycle’
- Fixings: 316 stainless steel; s/s dome nuts for surface bolting

Dimensions

Single – 735W x 810D x 1335H (mm)
Dual – 1440W x 810D x 1335H (mm)

Timber batten size: nom. 80W x 20D x 1100L (mm)

Reference

Bollards for pedestrian and vehicle area separation

Special standards apply for impact protection bollards

- Type: Leda-Vannaclip slimline SSP80B (surface mount) or SSP80R (removeable mount) or approved equivalent
- Pipe body: 88.9mm x 3.05 grade 316 stainless steel pipe
- Allen key locking

Dimensions

88.9mm dia. x 850mm

Reference

Drinking fountains (bubblers)

- Type: Apollo 900 or approved equivalent
- Material: 316 Grade stainless steel, matt bead blasted finish

Dimensions

DDA /AS1428 compliant height
Apollo 900 has 860mm overall height

Reference
**Appendix 2**

### MultiPole™
- **Type:** MultiPole™ or approved equivalent
- **Material:** Satin nickel alloy (SNA) finish pole with multi-mounting capability for GPO power, banners, CCTV, street lighting (high mounted) and pedestrian (lower mounted), bike hoop
- **Dimensions**
  - Banner: 2.7m high x 0.95m wide
- **Reference**
  - [http://www.lightpole.com/lightpole/Multipole_-_Sustainable,_flexible_and_cost_effective_Multifunction_Light_Pole_Systems..html](http://www.lightpole.com/lightpole/Multipole_-_Sustainable,_flexible_and_cost_effective_Multifunction_Light_Pole_Systems..html)

### TGSi
- **Type:** Hazard and directional
- **Material:** Ceramic paver
- **Colour:** Ivory (subject to required luminance contrast being achieved)
- **Dimensions**
  - 400 X 400 X 40mm (10mm base) 5mm tactile projections
- **Reference**
  - [http://www.tactileindicators.net/](http://www.tactileindicators.net/)

### Pedestrian Lighting
- **Luminaire type:** We-ef PFL240 or approved equivalent
- **Pole type:** GM Pole or approved equivalent
- **Luminaire material:** Marine-grade die-cast aluminium alloy
- **Pole material:** Stainless steel SHS
- **Lighting performance (including luminance and product specification) to be determined by professionally accredited lighting engineer**
- **Dimensions**
  - Luminaire: 560L x 330W x 190H (mm)
  - Pole: 4-7m height
- **Reference**
  - [http://www.weef.de/?section=projects&view=prj_en try&id=43&lang=09_au&n r=&c=1](http://www.weef.de/?section=projects&view=prj_en try&id=43&lang=09_au&n r=&c=1)

### TGSI
- **Type:** Hazard and directional
- **Material:** Ceramic paver
- **Colour:** Ivory (subject to required luminance contrast being achieved)
- **Dimensions**
  - 400 X 400 X 40mm (10mm base) 5mm tactile projections
- **Reference**
  - [http://www.tactileindicators.net/](http://www.tactileindicators.net/)
Single semi hoop bike stand
- Type: Street Furniture Australia semi hoop BST03 or approved equivalent
- Complies with AS2890.3
- Material: 316 grade stainless steel 42m dia. pipe, matt bead blasted finish

Dimensions
845W x 850H (mm)

Reference

Sign pole bike hoop
- Type: Cyclehoop® Heavy Duty or approved equivalent

Dimensions
400 X 400 X 40mm (10mm base) 5mm tactile projections

Reference
http://www.cyclehoop.com/product/cyclehoops/cyclehoop-for-signposts-heavy-duty/

Tree grates
- Laser cut perforated galvanised steel plate
- Perforations: refer to notes
- Support frame: metal, include laser cut “T” sections to accommodate tree guards
- Tree grates tailored to cater for existing ‘off centre’ tree trunks
- Fixings: Grates fixed to frame by cam-locks in all corners. Frame fixed into footway surface
- Tree guards optional
- City of Gold Coast logo incorporated

Dimensions
Preferred size: 1600 x 1600mm

Reference
Contact us

City of Gold Coast

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