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November 2018
Prepared by City of Gold Coast Urban Design Team,
Office of the City Architect
1.0 Introduction

The aim of the Streetscape Design Guideline for Surfers Paradise is to provide clear direction for all stakeholders about the spatial organisation and materiality of the public realm within the Specialist Centre and the wider suburb.

The Streetscape Design Guideline intends to support the City Plan with public realm outcomes expected of Surfers Paradise, as the city’s premier tourist destination, by improving the pedestrian experience and legibility.

The overall intent of the guideline is to make the development approval process simpler for contributed streetscape delivery, whilst also informing both public and private streetscape outcomes and facilitating a consistent and improved streetscape for Surfers Paradise.

This document has been designed to allow for additions over time, to include streetscape elements such as furniture and planting.

Principles

The principles of the Streetscape Design Guideline are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple</th>
<th>Consistent</th>
<th>Economical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clear direction regarding desired footpath pavement treatment for each street in core areas of Surfers Paradise.</td>
<td>Spatial arrangement and material palette that visually unifies the area.</td>
<td>A specific and consistent material palette that has longevity and is easily constructed and maintained.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related reference documents

Note the following documents;

City Plan Land Development Guidelines

Surfers Paradise Precinct Master Plan
For further information on the Surfers Paradise Master Plan contact City Place Making at cpm@goldcoast.qld.gov.au
2.0 Surfers Paradise streetscape types

Surfers Paradise has been divided into the following types.

**Type A – Core:**
The core of Surfers Paradise defined by a concentration of commercial, tourism and entertainment activities, accessed by public/active transport, a pedestrian-oriented urban environment with a high visual quality that reflects its importance as the City’s premier tourist destination including the foreshore.

**Type B – Fringe:**
Predominantly streetscape treatment delivered by the Gold Coast Light Rail project.

**Type C – Periphery:**
An urban village character that reflects the residential nature of the areas through an emphasis on “green” that complements its density.

**Type D – Special precincts**
Areas that 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.
- Cavill Mall
- Elkhorn Avenue
- Q1
- Alison/Appel Laneways
- Budds Beach

Diagram 1 Section through footpath
Map 1 – Streetscape character types

- **Type A** - Core
- **Type B** - Fringe
- **Type C** - Periphery
- **Type D** - Special precincts
# 3.0 Streetscape types hierarchy table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type A – Core</th>
<th>Spatial requirements according to verge widths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall verge width</td>
<td>6 metres total verge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access zone width</td>
<td>3.5 metres of 6m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utility zone width</td>
<td>2.5 metres of 6m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awning required?</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awning width (if applicable)</td>
<td>3.5 metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees required in utility zone?</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(see Section 4.0 Tree planting and utility services)</td>
<td>yes</td>
</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>Turf strip required in utility zone?</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roadside dining in utility zone?</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Type B – Fringe | |
| Overall verge width | 6 metres total verge | 4.5 metres total verge | 2 m or less total verge |
| Access zone width | 3.5 metres of 6m | 2.5 metres of 4.5m | full f/w width |
| Utility zone width | 2.5 metres of 6m | 2 metres of 4.5m | not applicable |
| Awning required? | yes | yes | desirable |
| Awning width (if applicable) | 3.5 metres | 2.5 metres | not applicable |
| Trees required in utility zone? | yes | yes | no - in private setback |
| (see Section 4.0 Tree planting and utility services) | yes | yes | no |
| Plant beds required in utility zone? | no | no | no |
| Turf strip required in utility zone? | no | no | no |
| Furniture required in utility zone? | yes | yes | no |
| Turf strip required in utility zone? | yes | yes | no |
| Roadside dining in utility zone? | yes | yes | no |

| Type C – Periphery | |
| Overall footpath width | 6 metres total verge | 4.5 metres total verge | 1.2 - 2 m |
| Access zone width | 2 metres of 6m | 2 metres of 4.5m | 1.2 m |
| Utility zone width | 4 metres of 6m | 2 metres of 4.5m | 0.8 m |
| Awning required? | desirable | desirable | desirable |
| Awning width (if applicable) | not applicable | not applicable | not applicable |
| Trees required in utility zone? | yes | yes | no - in private setback |
| (see Section 4.0 Tree planting and utility services) | yes | yes | no |
| Plant beds required in footpath? (includes rear of footpath) | desirable | desirable | no |
| Turf strip required in footpath? (includes rear of footpath) | yes | yes | yes |
| Furniture required in utility zone? | desirable | desirable | no |
| Turf strip required in utility zone? | yes | yes | yes |
| Roadside dining in utility zone? | as required | as required | no |
## 3.0 Streetscape types hierarchy table

### Type D - Special Precincts

#### Cavill Mall

#### Elkhorn Avenue

#### Q1

#### Alison / Appel Laneways

#### Budds Beach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Spatial requirements according to verge widths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall footpath width</td>
<td>6 metres total verge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access zone width</td>
<td>3.5 metres of 6m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utility zone width</td>
<td>2.5 metres of 6m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awning required?</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awning width (if applicable)</td>
<td>3.5 metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees required in utility zone?</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(see Section 4.0 Tree planting and utility services)</td>
<td></td>
</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>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.0
Tree planting and utility services

Tree planting

- Tree planting in the utility zone is the preferred minimum outcome for all street types.
- Where tree planting cannot be achieved in the verge due to site conditions (e.g. underground services, overhead services), then the alternative options set out in the table below should be deployed, at a minimum.
- Trees retain clear sight lines within the road corridor with foliage under-pruning to 2.5 metres.
- Trees used in road build-outs should be a frangible (maximum 100mm trunk diameter) and retain clear sight lines within the road corridor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st preference</th>
<th>2nd preference</th>
<th>3rd preference</th>
<th>4th preference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trees in utility zone</td>
<td>Trees in road build outs</td>
<td>Trees in private space</td>
<td>Arbor/green wall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Utility services generally

To reduce conflict with pedestrian access, all above ground utility infrastructure such as service cabinets and masts are to be located within the utility zone areas with dimensions according to the Streetscape hierarchy table (page 4 of this document).

The location of all underground services and above ground services must be located and verified on site prior to commencement of any design and site work. If existing services locations prevent the intention of the street types from being implemented seek advice from the City.
5.0  
Type A – Core

Diagram 1 typical plan

Paving styles

Typical section
Type A – Core design intent

Improved palette for highly urbanised Specialist Centre core and connection routes between the Nerang River and the Surfers Foreshore and Gold Coast light rail stations.

(For specifics on any items refer Standard Details and Specification.)
Also refer to City Place Making for information on the Surfers Paradise Core Business Centre Masterplan.

Spatial arrangement
- Hard paved from property line to kerb line to optimise pedestrian circulation.
- Access zone as shown to maximise pedestrian movement, building access and navigation by a person with vision impairment.
- Minimum access zone width as shown or 3m+ (wide streets).
- Utility zone as shown 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 e.g. trees, street furniture, additional outdoor dining.

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 outdoor dining below for awning cover to outdoor dining areas.

Paving
- Hard paved areas to be 400mm x 400mm x 40mm concrete unit pavers on rigid concrete slab base’ or honed concrete units with bevelled edge and light shot blast finish on mortar laid from property line to kerb line.
- Tactile Ground Surface Indicators (TGSIs) – refer Additional notes in Appendices.

Trees and other planting
- Preference for trees in metal grates as specified.
- For trees in plant beds provide under storey planting.
- Tree planting and tree hole/trench installation as specified.
- Structural soil solutions, as specified, to be used for tree holes/trenches to optimise root zones and tree growth.
- 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 refer to the Recommended street trees for Surfers Paradise section.

Street furniture
- Type A furniture to be of high quality urban materiality and finish – refer standard drawings and specifications in Appendix 2.
- Furniture elements include seats, picnic tables/decks, 240 L 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 mm back from front of kerb.

Outdoor dining
(Refer Local Law No. 11', Standard Details and Specifications)
- 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.
6.0
Type B – Fringe

Diagram 1 typical plan

Typical section
Type B – Fringe design intent

Subtropical urban theme applies to the high rise accommodation areas outside the centre core east of the Gold Coast Highway as well as Gold Coast light rail stations.

(For specifics on any items refer Standard Details and Specifications.)

Spatial arrangement

- Hard paved from property line to kerb line to optimise pedestrian circulation.
- Access zone as shown to maximise pedestrian movement, building access and navigation by a person with vision impairment minimum access zone width to be as shown.
- Minimum access zone width to be as shown.
- Utility zone as shown on kerbside of pavement 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 e.g. trees, street furniture, additional outdoor dining.

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 outdoor dining below for awning cover to outdoor dining areas.

Paving

- Hard paved areas to be plain coloured concrete with a light wash exposed aggregate finish, laid from property line to kerb line.
- Tactile Ground Surface Indicators (TGSIs) – refer additional notes in appendices.

Trees and other planting

- Preference for trees in plant beds with under storey planting.
- For trees in paving tree surrounds to be porous paving as specified.
- Tree planting and tree hole installation as specified.
- Structural soil solutions, as specified, to be used for tree holes/trenches to optimise root zones and tree growth.
- 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 refer to the Recommended street trees for Surfers Paradise section.

Street furniture

- Type B furniture to be of good quality urban materiality and finish as specified – seek advice from the City.
- Furniture elements include seats, picnic tables/decks, and 240 L 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 mm back from front of kerb.

Outdoor dining

(Refer Local Law No. 111, Standard Details and Specifications)

- 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.
7.0
Type C – Periphery

Diagram 4 typical plan

Typical section

- ALL TREES AND FURNITURE MIN. 600mm FROM FRONT OF KERB
- BUILD OUT UNDER PLANTING (SPECIES AS SCHEDULES)
- GRASS VERGE
- PLANTED/GRASS STRIP TO BACK OF PAVEMENT
- SHADE TREES SPACED ACCORDING TO SPECIES TO ACHIEVE CONTINUOUS TREE CANOPY
- DRIVEWAY CROSSOVER
- TREES (REFER TO SCHEDULES FOR SPECIES SELECTION BY STREET)
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY

- ALL TREES AND FURNITURE MIN. 600 mm FROM FRONT OF KERB
- TREE IN ROAD BUILD OUT
- TREES (REFER TO SCHEDULES FOR SPECIES SELECTION BY STREET)
- GRASS VERGE

- PRIVATE ZONE
- ACCESS ZONE MIN. 1.5M
- UTILITY ZONE MIN. 1M
- PARKING
- CYCLE AND MOTOR VEHICLE LANES

Diagram 4 typical plan
Type C – Periphery design intent

Urban village theme complementing the residential nature of this part of the suburb, using design and materiality from the City Plan’s Land Development Guidelines.

(For specifics on any items refer Standard Details and Specifications.)

Spatial arrangement

- Footpath layout has turf strip/planted area to front and rear of hard paved area.
- Access zone as shown to provide spatial balance between pedestrian circulation and green space
- Minimum access zone width to be as shown.
- Utility zone as shown 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 under storey planting.

Paving

- Hard paved areas to be plain coloured, broom finished concrete (either poured in situ or large pre-cast panels).
- Tree surrounds – see below trees and other planting.
- Tactile Ground Surface Indicators (TGSI) – refer standard details and specification.

Awning

- Generally not required in this predominantly residential area.
- For exceptions (e.g. cafe, corner shop) seek advice from the City.

Trees and other planting

- Preference for trees in turf or plant beds with under-storey planting.
- Tree planting and tree hole installation as specified.
- 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 refer to the Recommended street trees for Surfers Paradise section.

Street furniture

- Type C furniture to be of good quality urban materiality and finish as specified – seek advice from City of Gold Coast.
- Furniture elements include seats, picnic tables/decks, and 240 L bin enclosures, pedestrian pole-top light, bollards, cycle racks.
- All furniture to be placed in utility zone and set 600mm back from front of kerb.

Outdoor dining

(Refer Local Law No. 117, Standard Details and Specifications)

- Typically no outdoor dining areas located in this streetscape type.
- 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.
8.0 Layout options

8.1 Street corners

Street corners design intent

- Intersections include street corner build outs to increase the availability of public space, narrow the road width at the point at which pedestrians cross and reduce speed of vehicles turning the corner.
- Kerb 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 additional space for various uses that can help to activate the street, including tree planting, seating and outdoor dining (if adjacent to cafe/restaurant).

(For specifics on any items refer Standard Details and Specification.)
8.2 Narrow Streets and use of private space

Narrow streets design intent

- A number of narrow streets exist within Surfers Paradise where the overall width of the footpath is less than 4.5 m.
- There may be an opportunity to use 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 using 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 Standard Details and Specification.)
### 9.0

**Recommended street trees for Surfers Paradise**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Ultimate Height</th>
<th>Ultimate Spread</th>
<th>Flowers</th>
<th>Fruit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Acmena hemilampra</em></td>
<td>Broad-leaved lilly pilly</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>6-10m</td>
<td>White flowers in spring</td>
<td>White, globular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hibiscus tiliaceus</em></td>
<td>Cottonwood</td>
<td>8m</td>
<td>5-8m</td>
<td>Yellow in summer</td>
<td>Woody capsules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Syzygium tierneyanum</em></td>
<td>River cherry</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>6-10m</td>
<td>White flowers in spring</td>
<td>Red berries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Banksia integrifolia</em></td>
<td>Coastal banksia</td>
<td>8-12m</td>
<td>4-6m</td>
<td>Yellow-orange conflorescences</td>
<td>N/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cupaniopsis anacardoides</em></td>
<td>Tuckeroo</td>
<td>8-12m</td>
<td>4-5m</td>
<td>Yellow flowers in autumn</td>
<td>Orange fruits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hibiscus tiliaceus Rubra</em></td>
<td>Red cottonwood</td>
<td>8m</td>
<td>5-8m</td>
<td>Yellow in summer</td>
<td>Woody capsules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Xanthostemon chrysanthus</em></td>
<td>Weeping lilly pilly</td>
<td>8-10m</td>
<td>4m</td>
<td>Golden-yellow fluffy flowers</td>
<td>Small green/brown woody capsules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Waterhousia floribunda</em></td>
<td>Weeping lilly pilly</td>
<td>10-15m</td>
<td>6-8m</td>
<td>White flowers in spring and summer</td>
<td>Red berries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Flindersia schottiana</em></td>
<td>Cudgerie</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>6-10m</td>
<td>Small fragrant in summer</td>
<td>Woody capsules up to 10cm across</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Livistona australis</em></td>
<td>Australian fan palm</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>4-6m</td>
<td>Spikes of cream flowers in summer</td>
<td>N/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Syzygium moorei</em></td>
<td>Rose apple</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>6-10m</td>
<td>Pink flowers in spring</td>
<td>White/green globular</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Water: | Land: | Suburb boundary: | New Trees: |
Surfers Paradise (south) – Recommended street trees
Surfers Paradise street tree species


Refer standard details and specification - See City Plan Policy SC6.10 Landscape Work. Refer standard details and specification for plant sizes at time of planting, and all other technical landscape information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Street</th>
<th>Tree species</th>
<th>Common name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ferny Avenue</td>
<td>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</td>
<td>Tuckeroo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferny Avenue</td>
<td>Syzygium moorei</td>
<td>Rose apple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferny Avenue</td>
<td>Syzygium tierneyanum</td>
<td>River cherry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surfers Paradise Boulevard</td>
<td>Syzygium moorei</td>
<td>Rose apple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surfers Paradise Boulevard</td>
<td>Syzygium tierneyanum</td>
<td>River cherry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highman Street</td>
<td>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</td>
<td>Tuckeroo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esplanade</td>
<td>Hibiscus tiliaceus Rubra</td>
<td>Red cottonwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paradise Place</td>
<td>Acmena hemilampra (beneath power lines)</td>
<td>Broad-leaved lilly pilly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paradise Place</td>
<td>Flindersia schottiana</td>
<td>Cudgerie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Avenue</td>
<td>Acmena hemilampra (beneath power lines)</td>
<td>Broad-leaved lilly pilly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Avenue</td>
<td>Flindersia schottiana</td>
<td>Cudgerie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Beach Parade</td>
<td>Hibiscus tiliaceus Rubra</td>
<td>Red cottonwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acacia Avenue</td>
<td>Acmena hemilampra (beneath power lines)</td>
<td>Broad-leaved lilly pilly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acacia Avenue</td>
<td>Flindersia schottiana</td>
<td>Cudgerie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Drive</td>
<td>Acmena hemilampra (beneath power lines)</td>
<td>Broad-leaved lilly pilly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birt Avenue</td>
<td>Acmena hemilampra (beneath power lines)</td>
<td>Broad-leaved lilly pilly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birt Avenue</td>
<td>Flindersia schottiana</td>
<td>Cudgerie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean Avenue</td>
<td>Hibiscus tiliaceus</td>
<td>Cottonwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blondell Avenue</td>
<td>Acmena hemilampra (beneath power lines)</td>
<td>Broad-leaved lilly pilly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blondell Avenue</td>
<td>Flindersia schottiana</td>
<td>Cudgerie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pandanus Avenue</td>
<td>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</td>
<td>Tuckeroo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk Avenue</td>
<td>Acmena hemilampra (beneath power lines)</td>
<td>Broad-leaved lilly pilly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk Avenue</td>
<td>Flindersia schottiana</td>
<td>Cudgerie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staghorn Avenue</td>
<td>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</td>
<td>Tuckeroo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine Avenue</td>
<td>Acmena hemilampra (beneath power lines)</td>
<td>Broad-leaved lilly pilly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine Avenue</td>
<td>Flindersia schottiana</td>
<td>Cudgerie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm Avenue</td>
<td>Acmena hemilampra (beneath power lines)</td>
<td>Broad-leaved lilly pilly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm Avenue</td>
<td>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</td>
<td>Tuckeroo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cypress Avenue</td>
<td>Hibiscus tiliaceus (east of Ferny Ave)</td>
<td>Cottonwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riverview Parade</td>
<td>Waterhousea floribunda</td>
<td>Weeping lilly pilly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elkhorn Avenue</td>
<td>Acmena hemilampra (west of Ferny Ave)</td>
<td>Cudgerie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elkhorn Avenue</td>
<td>Livistona australis</td>
<td>Australian fan palm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchid Avenue</td>
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<td>Clifford Street</td>
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10.0 Public art locations for Surfers Paradise

10.1 Street corners

The City supports the inclusion of site-specific public art in the public domain of streets, parks, waterways and civic spaces that celebrates our city as a distinct, culturally rich destination. Artwork purchased commissioned by the City represents a variety of styles and artistic practises; curated to be specific to its location. Public art includes artwork in the public areas of private development such as the public areas of interior fit-outs, on building facades, pavements, building surrounds and in water environments.

Principles for public art

Public artwork in the private or public domain should be:

1. Informed by both current and historical site research 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. An opportunity for collaborative projects to be developed between visual artists, architects and landscape architects with respect to the design and integrated location of artwork.

4. For Development Applications, a Public Art Plan should be developed using a professional public art curator. The plan will contain concept imagery information, technical drawings and a maintenance management plan.

5. Council approval for artwork proposed for the public domain is explicitly required. The future maintenance of artwork needs to be considered at the design stage to ensure that artwork continues to enhance Surfers Paradise in the longer term.

11.0 Appendix 1 – Technical notes

Other standard drawings and specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Streetscape type</th>
<th>Standard drawings/specification</th>
<th>Web link</th>
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<td>All</td>
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Accessibility design guidance
(Refer to City of Gold Coast Equitable Access Policy 4)

Tactile Ground Surface Indicators (TGSIs)
There are two types of TGSIs as described below:

- Warning TGSIs are to warn people of a hazard and the need to stop and analysis before proceeding.
- Directional TGSIs are to indicate direction of travel through a space or to an element or service.

All TGSIs products must comply with the AS 1428 suite of standards.

Integrated TGSIs - preferred option
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 must be recessed so that it is flush with the substrate so that the truncated cones are no higher than 4-5 mm.

Discrete TGSIs - not preferred option
Discrete/Composite TGSIs are individually installed units/dots. Composite units, with a colour infill and a stainless steel surround are a suitable material as it is hardwearing, is UV stable and is recessed into the ground via individual stems. The truncated cone of the TGSI must not protrude any more than 4mm -5mm from the surrounding surface. Individual Discrete/Composite units are more suitable at hazards where there is a radius or linear edge as they are easier to array i.e. at curved pathways and roadways at the same grade.

Luminance contrast
Over 90% of people with a vision impairment have some residual sight and sufficient light perception 3. Luminance contrast is the amount of light reflected from one surface to another. Therefore TGSIs must have the following luminance contrast to enable people with vision impairment to identify the location of TGSIs:

- Integrated units (tiles) minimum of 30% luminance contrast with their surrounding surface
- Discrete units (individual dots) minimum of 45% luminance contrast with their surrounding surface
- Composite units (individual dots with contrasting infill to the truncated cones) minimum of 60% luminance contrast with their surrounding surface.

On site 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 – Core installation
Integrated TGSIs 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.

Discrete TGSIs are not preferred. Should Discrete TGSIs be used for Type A area, a composite unit with colour infill with a single stem of at least 18 mm is recommended.

Within Type A areas, site measurements are recommended with a luminance meter prior to the installation of TGSIs as there may be multiple types of coloured pavers used in the Principal Centre. Accordingly, in some instances a combination of two different luminance contrasts of TGSI may be required to achieve the required luminance contrast.

Type B – Fringe and Type C – Periphery installation
Should a Discrete TGSIs be used for Type B and C areas, a composite unit with colour infill and stem shaft is preferred. Alternatively a polyurethane unit with a single shaft/stem of at least 18 mm 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. Stainless steel alone must never be used for TGSI's.

Slip resistance
Prior to selection of a TGSI the supplier should provide a letter of certification from a National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accredited laboratory that the TGSI meets the R Rated Slip Resistance required in accordance with AS 4663 and AS4586. 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.
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. Directional TGSIs therefore act as an artificial shoreline which can lead to information such as a tactile map, information and a pedestrian crossing where the distance is greater than 3 m to tactile cue such as 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 mm wide for a wheelchair user.

Directional TGSIs should be 600 mm 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 mm x 600 mm may be sufficient setback 300 mm/-/+10 from the property line.) Refer to Figure 1.

Directional TGSIs should be 300 mm wide where pedestrians travel parallel to the direction of travel. This is for reasons that people are walking in line as opposed to traversing across the Directional TGSIs, therefore there is less risk of overstep. Refer Figure 2 example above right:

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, e.g. 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 clues 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° with the property line.

The width of the kerb ramp is recommended to be at least 1200 mm wide to accommodate electric scooters in accordance with AS 1428. (Dual entry kerb ramps of 2 m wide should be considered wherever possible to meet the needs of all user groups).

Kerb ramps on both sides of the carriageway must be aligned with each other. 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° 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 whilst ascending from the roadway to the kerb ramp.
Dual entry kerb ramps

People with a mobility impairment and wheelchairs 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 which are free of TGSIs whilst containing Warning TGSIs adjacent. Accordingly directional TGSIs would also be provided adjacent (if the kerb ramp is further than 3 m from the property boundary).

It is preferable that kerb ramps are designed as dual entry points, i.e. both for people with a vision impairment and mobility impairment. Accordingly the kerb ramp should be at least 2 m wide to accommodate at least 1 m clear of TGSIs. Refer to Figure 2 and Figure 3 from AS 1428.

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 below:

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 in accordance with AS 1428.4.1.

Where TGI 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
Concrete unit pavers to be 400 x 400mm Boral Terrazinni or similar and approved, colours - Off White and Charcoal - honed.

Streetscape Type A - Heart of the City centre core in situ or pre-cast concrete, colour/aggregate mix to be confirmed.

All footpath works are to provide new pavement finishes in accordance with this guideline; 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 Land Development Guidelines (LDG).

All footpath surface works are to be undertaken in accordance with the City’s Standard Drawings and Specifications, refer to other standard drawings and specifications in the technical notes. To determine the paving materials for use in a particular location, refer to Diagram 1 and Streetscape Types hierarchy table.

Footpaths are 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.

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 path 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.

Public/private interface
Paving on private property adjacent to the public footpath may be selected to suit the private development, as long as this does not extend into the public footpath. Layout and junction of threshold materials are to be coordinated physically and visually.

Corners – intersection of footways
Where two street types intersect the higher level of street type will take precedence and its design layout will wrap around the corner into the lower level street. The extent and detail of the treatment wrapping around the corner is to be agreed through the development assessment process on a site-by-site basis.

Street furniture

Furniture elements
The range of furniture elements to be used includes seats, picnic tables/decks, rubbish bins, water bubblers, vehicle impact barriers, pedestrian pole-top lights, bollards and cycle racks.

Locations
These guideline outlines general street furniture requirements according to streetscape types. In some streets there will be no requirement for street furniture.

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. 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 mm 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. Timber furniture to be finished with sealant/stain. Refer to the street furniture standard drawings and specifications in these technical notes. 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.

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 verge but should not be in the footpath to minimise glare and discomfort for people with a vision impairment. Such treatments will be agreed to on a site-by-site basis and the selection of light fittings must be approved by the City.

Awnings
An awning is any structure that is attached to a building and spans above and across the footway. This guideline nominates street types where continuous awnings are required.

Structural soils
To promote good street tree growth, soil vaults with proprietary strata cell systems should be used below paved areas. The soil volume should be calculated by taking the projected canopy area of the mature tree, multiplied by a depth of 0.6.

Vehicle impact barriers
Vehicle impact barriers are to be designed to complement precinct design standards and must have a high standard of surface finish with opportunities for artwork surface treatment. Raw concrete blocks are not acceptable as vehicle mitigation barriers.
12.0

Appendix 2 – Type A paving and street furniture palette

Unit Paver
- Type: Boral Terrazinni Medium Square or approved equivalent
- Sealed and slip resistant finish
- Colour 1: Off White honed
- Colour 2: Charcoal honed
- Dimensions: 400L x 400W x 40H

Bench (without back)
- Type: Street Furniture Australia type CMM401 or approved equivalent.
- Frame & splay legs: polished aluminium.
- Battens: 63W x 30D x 1750L mm Spotted Gum or Jarrah timber, dressed and shot edged finished with Cabot’s Aquadeck Satin or approved equivalent.
- Arms: elliptical polished aluminium
- Dimensions: 615W x 435H x 1750L

Seat (with back)
- Type: Street Furniture Australia type CMM101 or approved equivalent.
- Frame & splay legs: polished aluminium.
- Battens: 63W x 30D x 1750L mm Spotted Gum or Jarrah timber, dressed and shot edged finished with Cabot’s Aquadeck Satin or approved equivalent.
- Dimensions: 615W x 795H x 1750L
- Options with and without armrests are recommended if there is a space of 1000mm x 1300mm adjacent to the seat to allow for the transfer to the seat by a wheelchair user.
- Locate seating near shade if possible.

Reference:
streetfurniture.com
bottonandgardiner.com.au

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: Spotted Gum or Jarrah 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:
wookeengineering.com.au
streetfurniture.com
Bollards for pedestrian and vehicle area separation

- Type: Leda-Vannaclip slimline SSP80B (surface mount) or SSP80R (removable mount) or approved equivalent.
- Pipe body: 88.9 mm x 3.05 grade 316 stainless steel pipe.
- Allen key locking.
- Dimensions: 88.9mm dia x 1000H mm.

All bollards are required to have a band of luminance contrast placed between a height of 850mm - 1000mm high. All bollards must be at least 1000mm high with the exception of bollards in car parks which are required to be 1300mm high in accordance with AS 2890.1. Special standards apply for impact protection bollards.

Reference
ledasecurity.com.au

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
urbanff.com.au

Bike racks

- Type: Street Furniture Australia semi hoop BST03 or approved equivalent.
- Complies with AS2890.3.
- Material: 316 grade stainless steel, 42 mm dia. pipe, matt bead blasted finish.
- Dimensions 845W x 850H mm.
- For Type B and Type C areas, the rail type bicycle parking from City Plan Policy SC6.9 Land Development Guidelines can be used. Refer to Drawing No. 58701.001. (see Figure 5 below)

Reference
streetfurniture.com

Figure 5
Tree grates

- Laser cut perforated galvanised steel plate.
- Refer to notes for perforations.
- Support frame: metal, include laser cut T sections to accommodate tree guards.
- Tree grates tailored to cater for existing off centre tree trunks.
- 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: 1600 x 1600mm.

Reference
urbanff.com.au

Pedestrian lighting

- Luminaire type: We-ef PFL 240 or approved equivalent.
- Pole type: GM pole or approved equivalent.
- Luminaire material: Stainless steel SHS.
- Lighting performance (including luminance and product specification) to be determined by professionally accredited lighting engineer.
- Dimensions:
  - Luminaire: 560L x 33W x 190H mm
  - Pole: 4-7m height.

Reference
weef.de

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.
- Type: FlagTrax (banner attachment system) by Evan Evans or approved equivalent.
- Banner material: Trilobal or approved equivalent.
- Dimensions:
  - Banner: 2.7m high x 0.95m wide.

Reference
lightpole.com
evanevans.com.au