



# Character Areas and Palettes

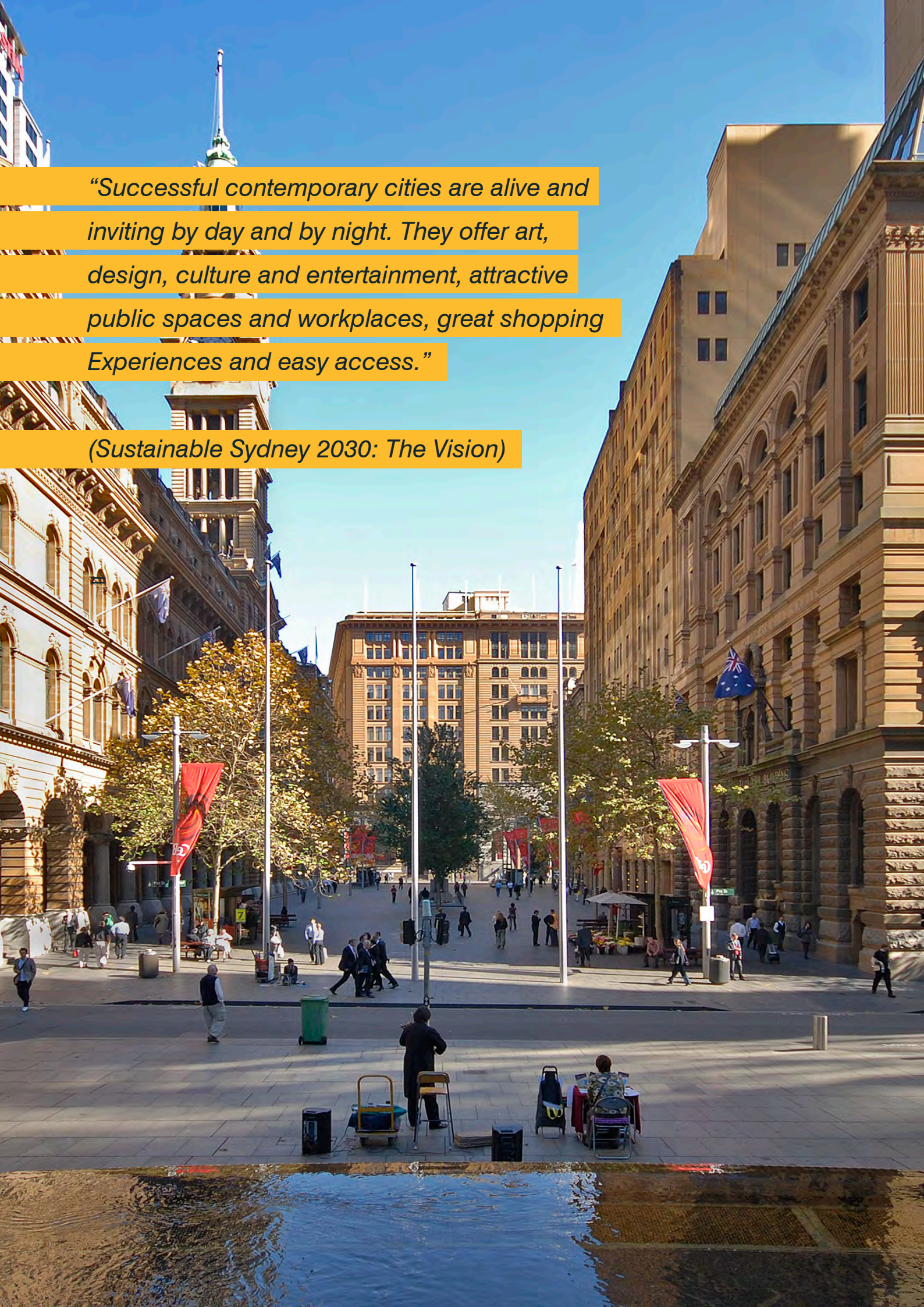


**PART C**



*“Successful contemporary cities are alive and inviting by day and by night. They offer art, design, culture and entertainment, attractive public spaces and workplaces, great shopping Experiences and easy access.”*

*(Sustainable Sydney 2030: The Vision)*





# Character Areas and Palettes

## C.1 INTRODUCTION

This section defines the City's Streetscape Character Areas and the applicable public domain furniture and materials palettes.

Defining and spatially mapping the City's Streetscape Character Areas (figure 3.1) assists in the process of street upgrades and urban renewal street works. Furniture and materials palettes have been identified for each street character area and street type.

The aim of the material palette is to promote a cohesive character and sense of identity for the City's streets. The palette allows variation where deemed appropriate, to express and articulate the diverse character and the unique functions of streets.

The key design principles of the City palette are:

- To provide a simple, durable, manageable and consistent palette that is appropriate to the different street types;
- To consider sustainability objectives in material selections including embodied energy, life cycle costing and provenance; and
- To use this palette to design a streetscape environment that unifies street types, while allowing local variations in some elements to reflect and celebrate the diversity of the city.

The palette applications in this section accompany the Design Coordination considerations of Part E, and the construction details and standards found in the companion document, *Sydney Streets Technical Specifications*.



## C.2 STREETScape CHARACTER AREAS

The City Streetscape Character Areas Plan, figure 3.1 spatially maps the locations of the various street characters. The following Character Areas are defined by their location and function, they form the basis for application of the material palette selection and design responses described in this Code. The following Character Areas are detailed in this section.

The **City Centre and Gateways Areas** have been reconsidered to give priority to people, to improve the public life in Sydney. The streetscape character aims to reflect the City's rich tapestry of new and old buildings, day and night time trading, culture and arts through the application of a high grade materials specification. Refer to section C.2.1 for further detail.

**George Street** is the City's central spine, with priority for public transport and pedestrians. A special set of design objectives and application of materials has been developed by the City, refer to the Draft George Street Design Concept Design 2012 (or as amended). Refer to section C.2.1 and C.2.4 for further detail.

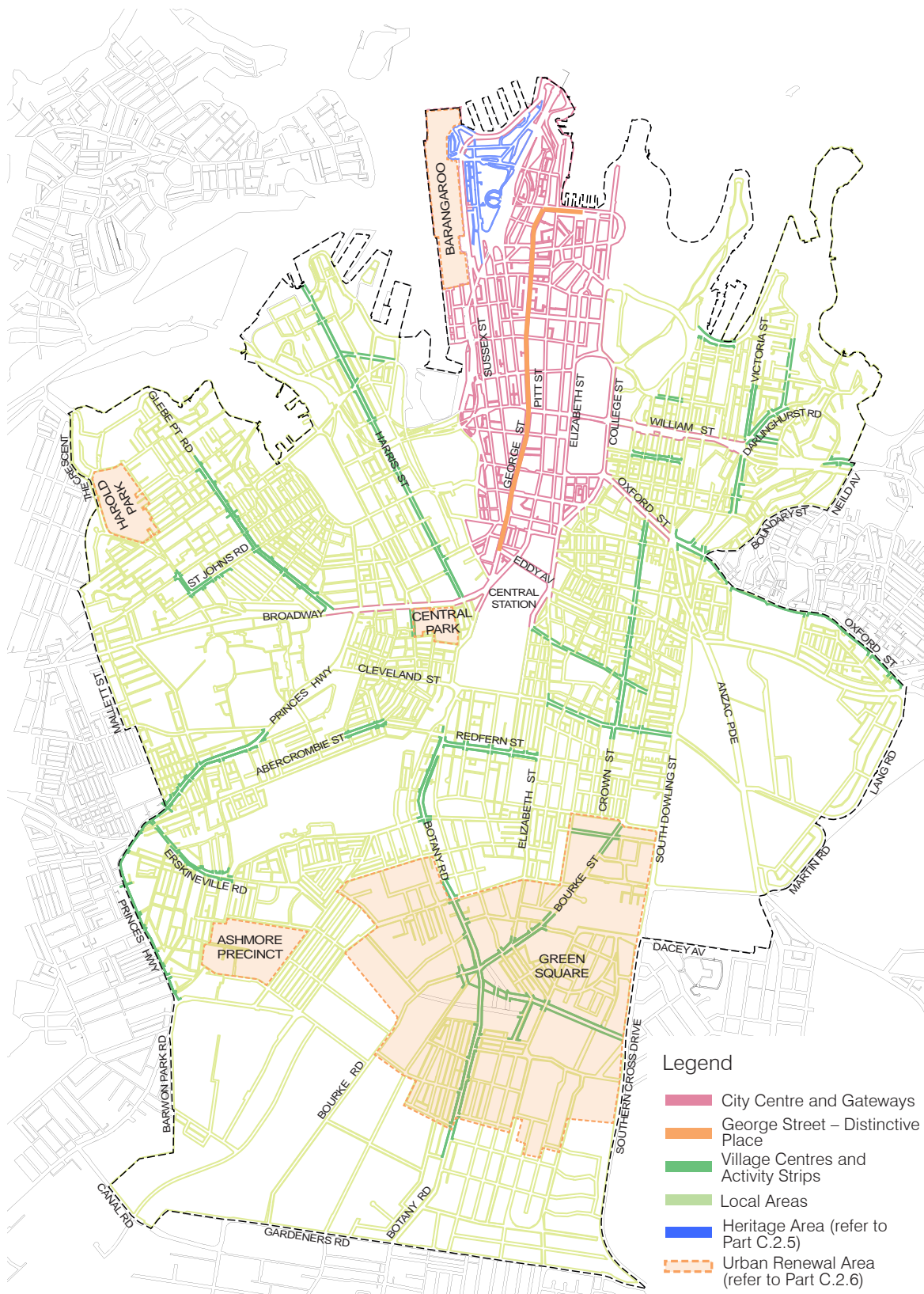
**Village Centres and Activity Strips Areas** are located outside the City Centre are typically areas of high pedestrian use by containing local, commercial, retail centre and public transport and includes the light rail corridors outside the City Centre Area, around which the events of daily community life are organised. Refer to section C.2.2 for further detail.

**Local Areas** include a variety of street types, with the primary land use being residential and industrial. Within the network, some of the local streets form part of the City's Liveable Green Network and are pedestrian priority streets which require a palette of materials that provide identity and legibility within the streetscape. Refer to section C.2.3 for further detail.

**Urban Renewal Areas** represent opportunity for new street typologies and become part of the City Streetscape palette. Refer to section C.2.6 for further detail.

Two special applications, found in multiple locations across the City are the **Distinctive Places** (refer to C.2.4) and **Heritage Areas** (refer to C.2.5). These both have unique characters defined by heritage, cultural, geographical or social significance.

Figure 3.1 Streetscape Character Areas Plan





## C.2.1 CITY CENTRE AND GATEWAY AREAS

City Centre streets and Gateways are major destinations. Over 600,000 pedestrians use the City Centre per day to access employment, services, retail and tourism or entertainment.

A high quality and durable palette of streetscape materials distinguishes the City Centre and Gateways as a hub of cultural, tourism, business and retail industry.

In 2012 the NSW State Government identified George Street as the preferred light rail route for the City Centre. The George Street Urban Design Study 2012 sets design principles that will guide detailed design development and reinforce George Street as the main spine of the City Centre.

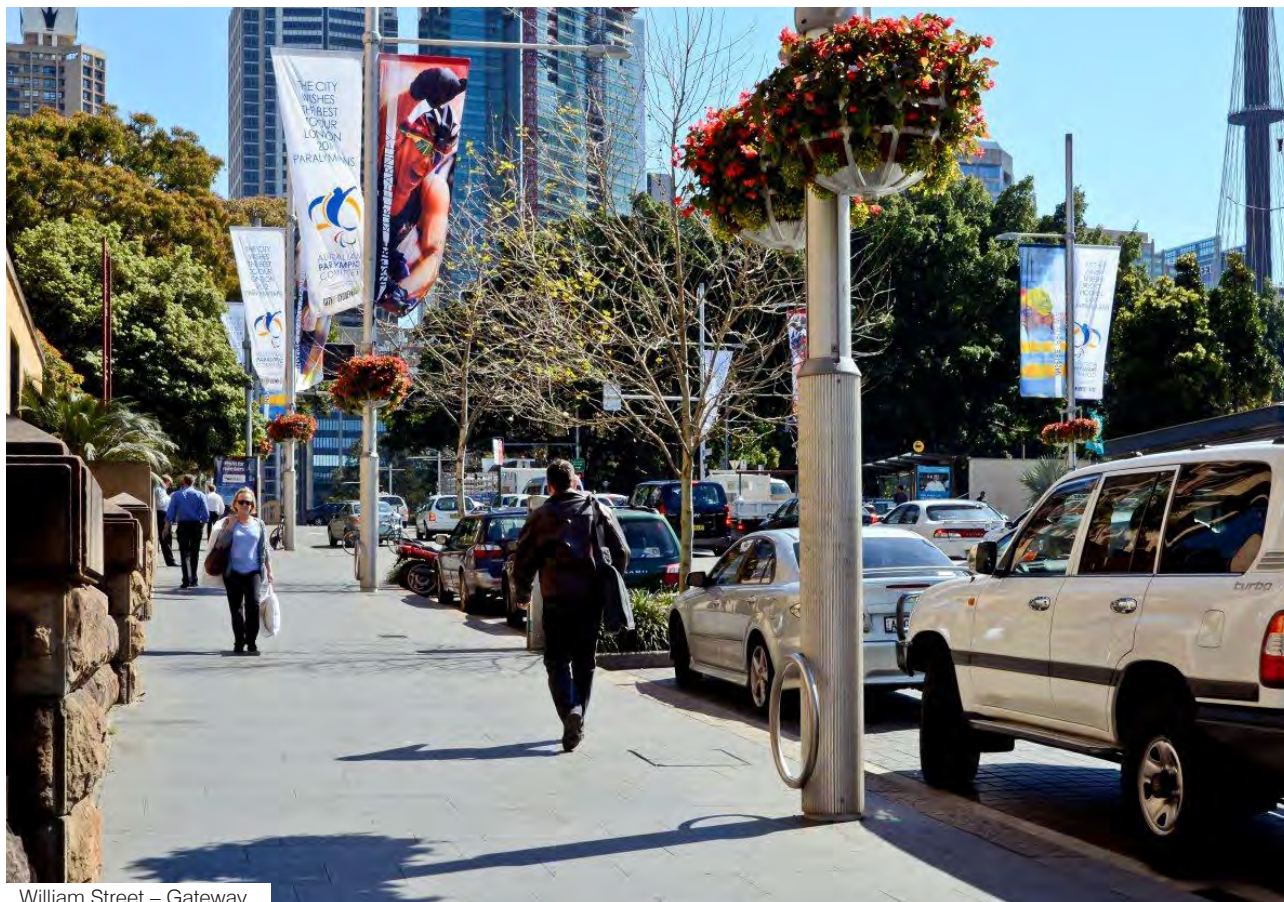
George Street is a Distinctive Place in the City Centre (refer to C.2.4), the public domain palette will vary in

terms of special purpose Smartpoles, different sized granite pavers with different surface finishes and tones, tree planting and a creative lighting master plan overlay. Refer to the George Street Concept Design 2012 for further details.

The Millers Point, Dawes Point and Rocks area require special heritage considerations, for palettes refer to Part C.2.5. For the Urban Renewal Areas of Barangaroo and Central Park refer to Part C.2.6.

*Examples include: City Centre – Pitt Street, Market Street, George Street and King Street. Gateways – Oxford Street and Broadway.*

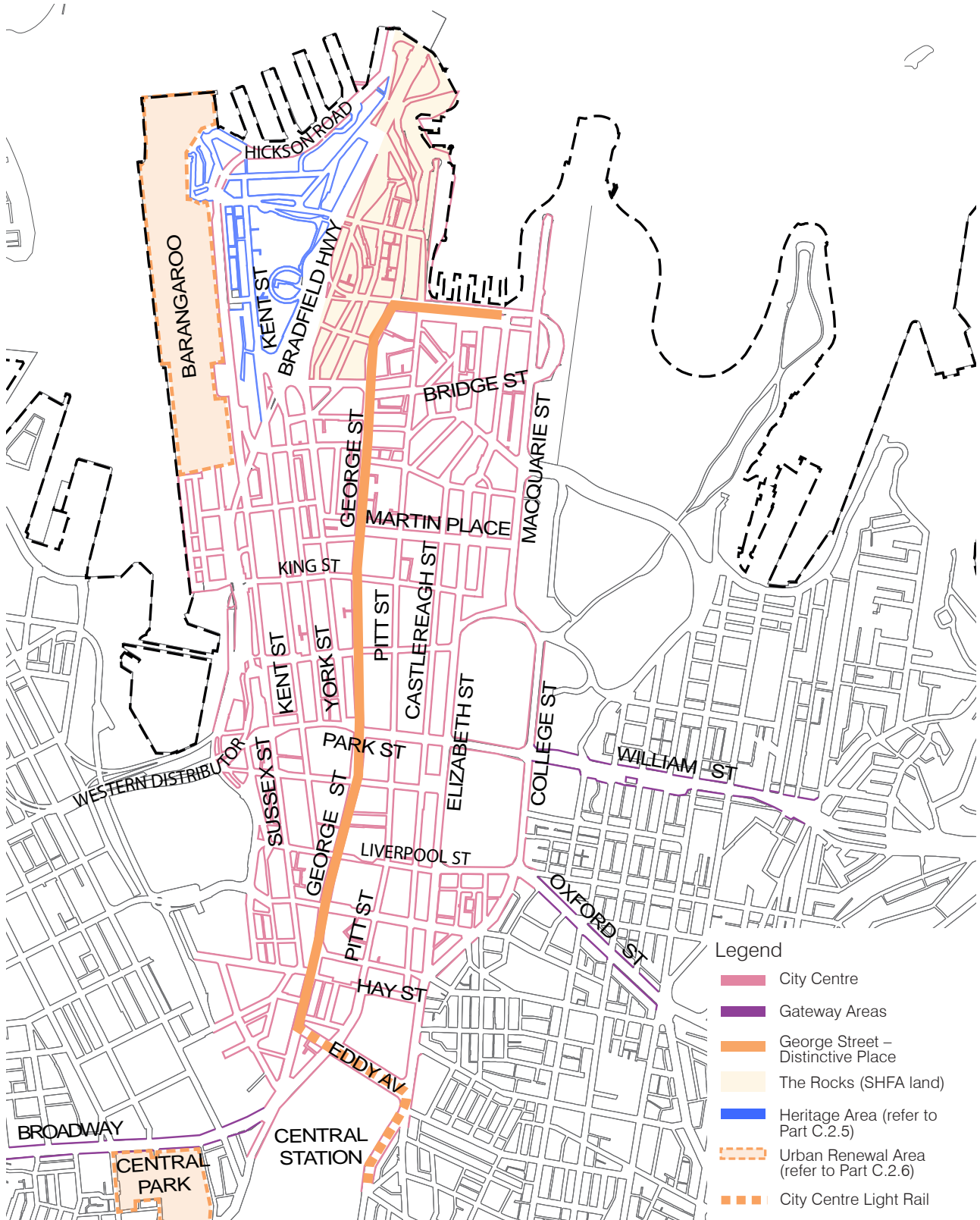
Following is the City Centre and Gateway Areas set of standard public domain furniture and materials palette.



William Street – Gateway



Figure 3.2 City Centre and Gateways Streetscape Character Plan

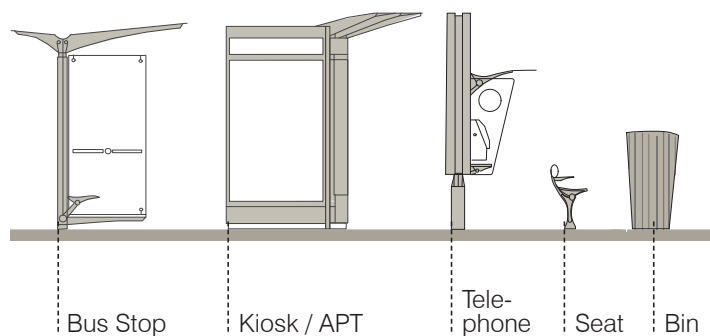


## CITY CENTRE AND GATEWAY STANDARD PUBLIC DOMAIN FURNITURE PALETTE

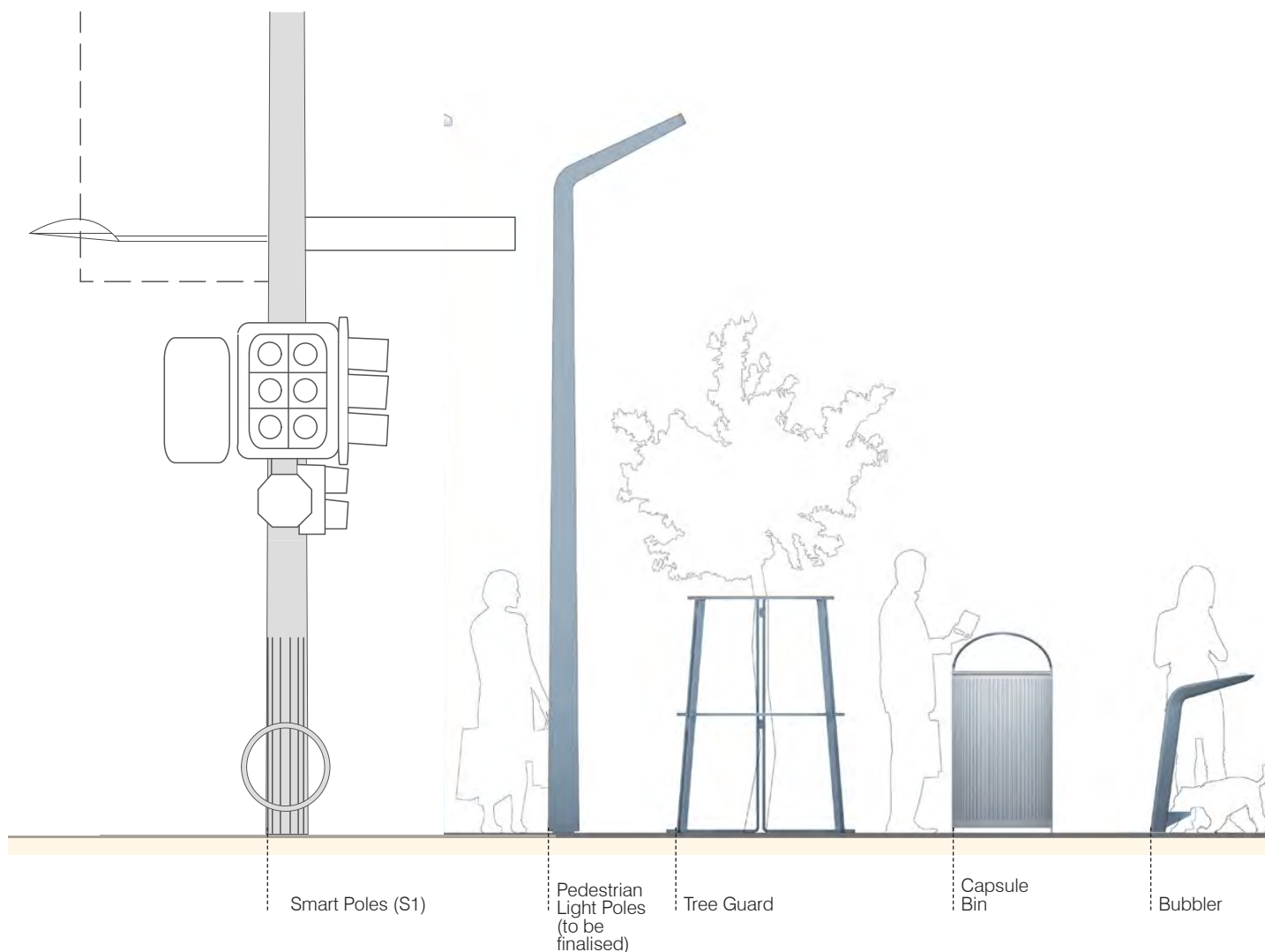
The City has recently updated the standard set of furniture for the City Centre, including: Seats, Bollards, Bubbler, Bins, Pedestrian Lighting, Tree Guards and Dining Barriers.

Existing furniture elements that will remain part of the palette include; Bus Stops, Kiosks/APT and Telephones and Smart Poles. For lighting applications refer to the Interim City of Sydney Street Lights Code 2006 (update due 2014).

Heritage Areas and Distinctive Places within the City Centre, utilise unique palettes, refer to parts C.2.4 and C.2.5.



Standard current set of existing JC Decaux furniture.

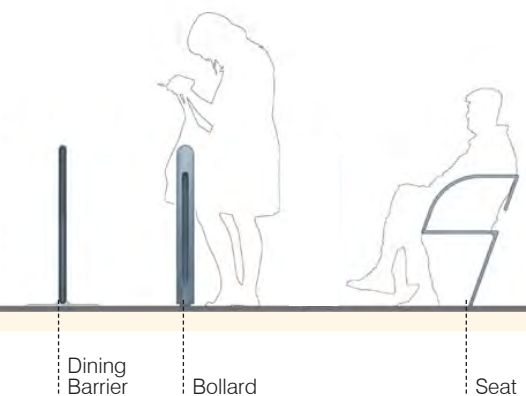




Indicative images representative of the updated furniture set.

### City Centre Standard City Palette Finishes

<i>Seat</i>	Stainless Steel frame and Blackbutt timber seat
<i>Bollards</i>	Silver Powdercoated Aluminium
<i>Bubbler</i>	Stainless Steel
<i>Capsule Bin</i>	Internal frame components and side panels – silver powdercoated aluminium. Hood and bin lid opening surface and ash receptacle – polished stainless steel. Ash compartment – stainless steel
<i>Tree Guard</i>	Silver Powdercoated
<i>Dining Barrier</i>	Silver Powdercoated Aluminium
<i>Pedestrian Light Pole</i>	Silver Powdercoated Aluminium





## CITY CENTRE AND GATEWAYS

### EXAMPLES OF FURNITURE AND MATERIALS PALETTES



Market Street – Smart Poles, street tree planting and granite paving



Stone setts



Granite paving



William Street granite paving and Smartpole S1



Granite kerb and concrete gutter



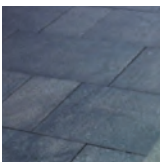

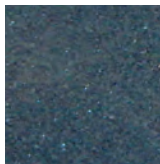



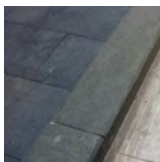
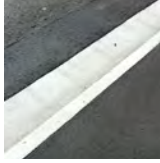
Smartpole bicycle ring parking and u ring bicycle parking in background



Indicative illustration showing George Street's Distinctive Places, special application paving

## CITY CENTRE AND GATEWAYS







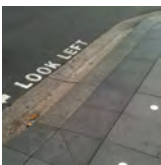



### MATERIALS PALETTES

Paving	Use	General Streets and Gateways Types*	Laneways, Shared Zones and Slow Street Types*
Standard	<p><i>Primary Palette:</i> Continued use of granite for consistency of appearance, high quality finish and durability.</p> <p>For laneways smaller unit setts of granite – Austral Black.</p> <p>For Shared Zones and Slow Streets: Use of smaller unit stone setts with a variety of finishes, and threshold treatments.</p> <p><i>Secondary Palette choice:</i> For laneways continued use of asphalt is subject to City assessment and approval.</p> <p>For Shared Zones use of imprinted asphalt, consistent in colour with adjacent paving materials, applications are subject to City approval.</p>	 Granite Flagstone – Austral Black	 Granite – Austral Black (smaller unit sett)   Asphalt where appropriate   Imprinted asphalt
Special Applications	<p>Retention of insitu where possible of existing heritage cubes and setts.</p> <p>Light Rail - George Street special applications of granite including a white inlay and different pavement hues, subject to City approval (refer to the Draft George Street Concept Design 2012, or as amended).</p>	 Granite Flagstone – Austral Black and Austral Verde (example only)	
Kerb	Use	General Streets and Gateways Types*	Laneways, Shared Zones and Slow Street Types*
Standard	Continued use for City Centre streetscape upgrade projects.	 Austral Verde (use for new kerbs)	 Austral Verde (use for all new kerbs)   Concrete subject to City assessment and approval

\* for further definition on City Street Types refer to Part D.

Continued over.

## CITY CENTRE AND GATEWAYS AREAS MATERIALS PALETTES (continued)

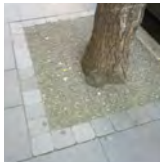



<b>Kerb (continued)</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>General Streets and Gateways Types*</b>	<b>Laneways, Shared Zones and Slow Street Types*</b>
Standard	Where existing trachyte, Nominated infill kerb material is Austral Verde Granite if replacement Trachyte unavailable.	 Trachyte	 Trachyte
	Nominated infill kerb material is Bluestone in other areas where replacement sandstone is unavailable.	 Sandstone where existing	 Sandstone where existing
<b>Gutter</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>General Streets and Gateways Types*</b>	<b>Laneways, Shared Zones and Slow Street Types*</b>
Standard	Concrete gutter where new applications occur, retain and repair existing stone where applicable.	 Concrete	 Concrete
<b>Kerb Ramps</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>General Streets and Gateways Types*</b>	<b>Laneways, Shared Zones and Slow Street Types*</b>
Standard	Continuous use of granite paving to match the footpath treatment.	 Granite flagstone	To match footpath paving material
<b>Driveways</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>General Streets and Gateways Types*</b>	<b>Laneways, Shared Zones and Slow Street Types*</b>
Standard	Paving must match the footpath treatment for a continuous visual appearance.	 Granite Flagstone	To match footpath paving material
<b>Service Pit Lids</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>General Streets and Gateways Types*</b>	<b>Laneways, Shared Zones and Slow Street Types*</b>
Service pit lids	Pit lids consist of paving inserts consistent with the paved footpath finish.	 Infill pit lid (shown) or cast iron	 Infill pit lid to match paving (shown), or cast iron

\* for further definition on City Street Types refer to Part D.



## CITY CENTRE AND GATEWAYS AREAS MATERIALS PALETTES (continued)

## TREE BASE TREATMENTS

Tree Pits	Use	General Streets and Gateways Types*	Laneways, Shared Zones and Slow Street Types*
Standard	Granite paving surround with steel edge around tree base, porous pavement infill (terrabond or similar).	 Granite Pavers with Porous Infill	 Granite Pavers with Porous Infill
Special Applications	<p>Special applications are subject to City approval and include tree grates, water sensitive urban design tree pits and tree guards.</p> <p>Use of tree grates as part of water sensitive urban design or for Distinctive Place applications.</p> <p>Tree guard for use when protection for trees during establishment is required.</p>	 WSUD Tree Grate   Tree guard	

\* for further definition on City Street Types refer to Part D.

## C.2.2 VILLAGE CENTRES AND ACTIVITY STRIPS AREAS

Village Centres and Activity Strips Areas sustain a high level of pedestrian use and are defined by ground floor retail, services, entertainment and direct access to public transport including light rail. These local commercial and retail centres provide a focus around which the events of daily community life are organised.

A high quality palette of materials is used to respond to high pedestrian use and amenity in local commercial areas, as well as streets accommodating light rail such as Devonshire Street.

The Urban Renewal Areas will provide the opportunity to extend the Villiage Centres and Activity Strips palette into the areas where there is proposed high volumes of pedestrian activity associated with retail,

commercial and transport uses such as light rail. Refer to Part C.2.6 for further information.

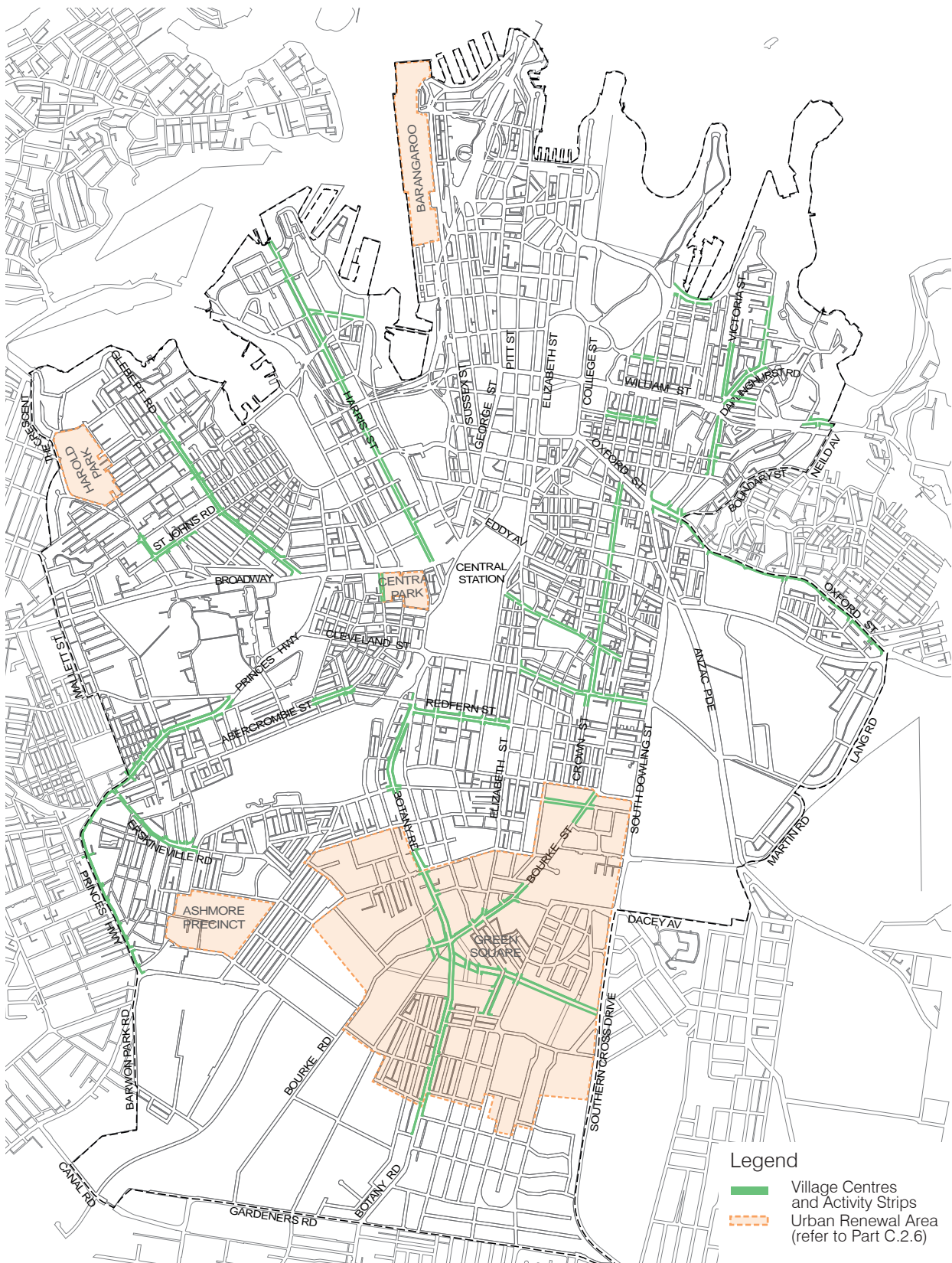
*Examples include: Crown Street, Surry Hills; Glebe Point Road, Glebe; Redfern Street, Redfern; sections of Harris Street, Pyrmont and Ultimo.*

Following is the Village Centres and Activity Strips Areas set of standard public domain furniture and materials palette.



Redfern Street Village Centre

Figure 3.3 Village Centre and Activity Strips Streetscape Character Plan



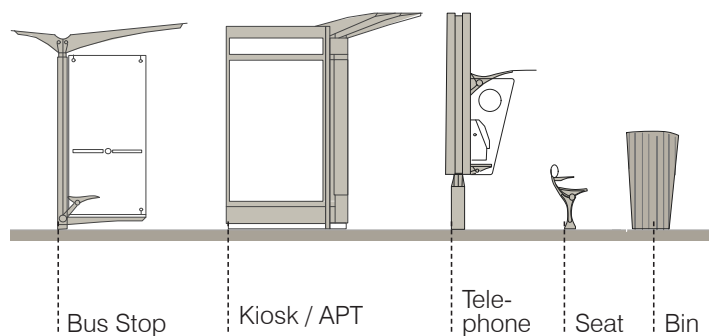


## VILLAGE CENTRES AND ACTIVITY CENTRES AREAS STANDARD PUBLIC DOMAIN FURNITURE PALETTE

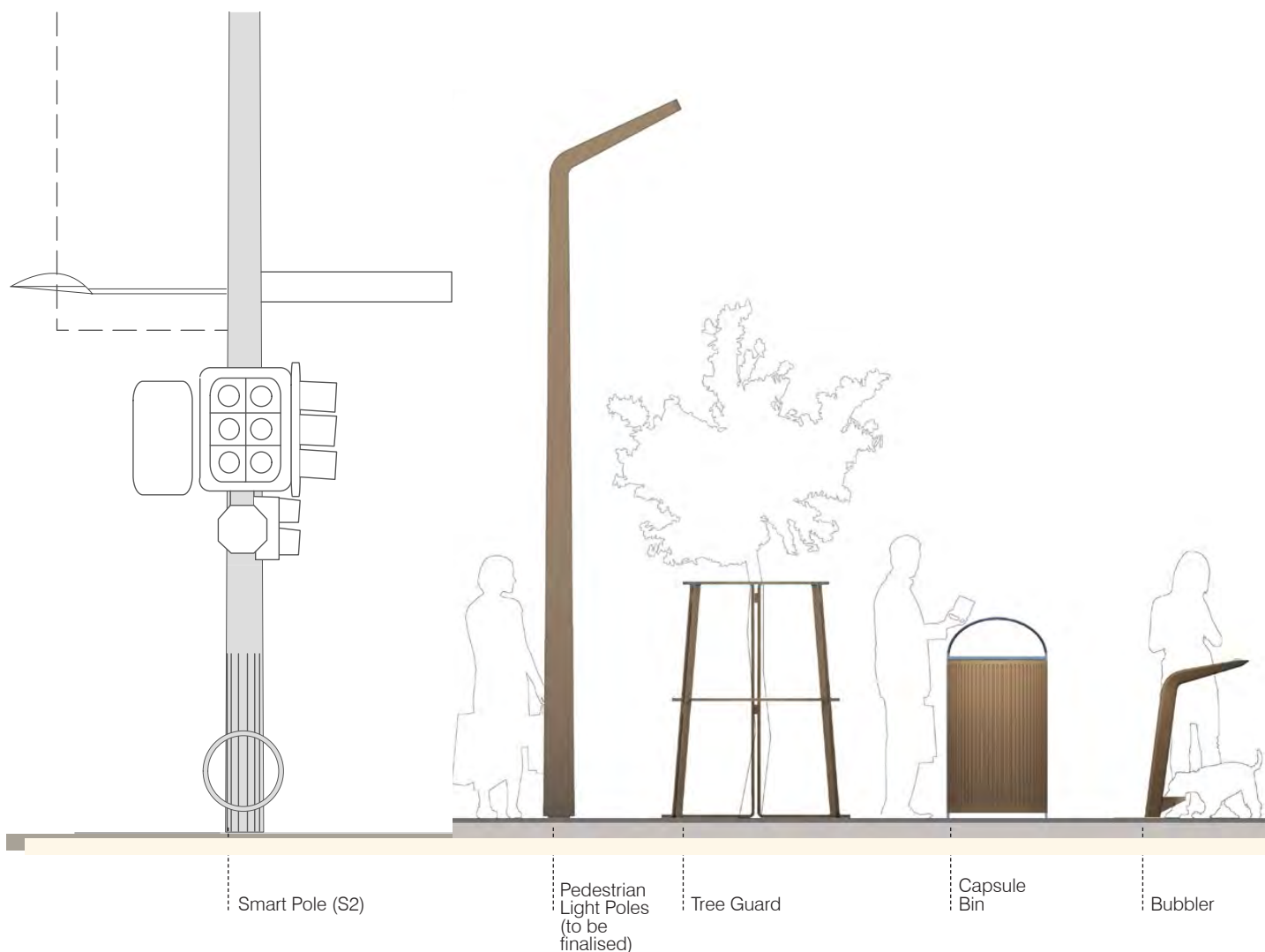
The Village Centre Furniture set complements the City Centres Standard set offering a change in material finish with bronze. This set is to be used in all Village areas.

Existing furniture elements that will remain part of the palette include; Bus Stops, Kiosks/APT and Telephones and Smart Poles. For lighting applications refer to the Interim City of Sydney Street Lights Code 2006 (update due 2014).

Heritage Areas and Distinctive Places within the Village areas, utilise special palettes, refer to parts E.2.4 and E.2.5.



Standard current set of existing JC Decaux furniture.

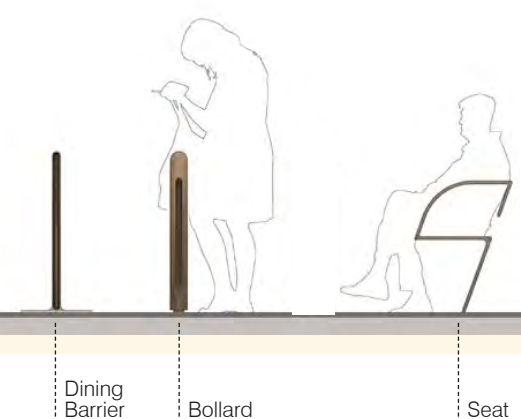




Indicative images representative of the updated furniture set.

### Village Centres Standard Palette Finishes

<i>Seat</i>	Bronze Powdercoated Steel frame and recycled composite seat
<i>Bollards</i>	Bronze Powdercoated Aluminium
<i>Bubbler</i>	Bronze Powdercoated cast Aluminium
<i>Capsule Bin</i>	Internal frame and components – cast recycled aluminium, powdercoated metropolis bronze Hood and bin lid opening surface and ash receptacle – polished stainless steel Ash compartment – stainless steel
<i>Tree Guard</i>	Bronze Powdercoated
<i>Dining Barrier</i>	Bronze Powdercoated
<i>Pedestrian Light Pole</i>	Bronze Powdercoated Aluminium





## VILLAGE CENTRES AND ACTIVITY STRIPS

### EXAMPLES OF FURNITURE AND MATERIALS PALETTES



Harris Street upgrade – footpath extension for outdoor seating and landscape planting.



Concrete unit type 1



Concrete unit type 2



Existing City public domain furniture and concrete unit paving at Glebe Point Road



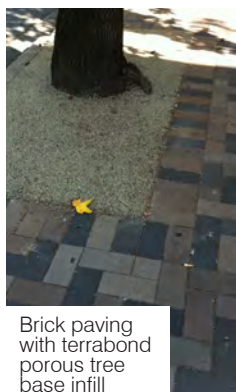
Tactiles and concrete unit pavers



Asphalt laneway and concrete dish drain



Laneway brick paver



Brick paving with terrabond porous tree base infill


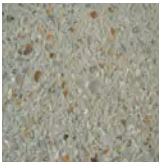



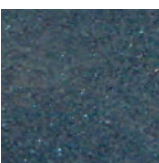



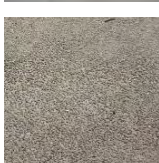
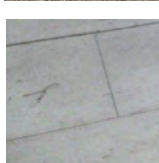


Glebe Point Road Village Centre Street



## VILLAGE CENTRES AND ACTIVITY STRIPS

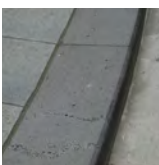


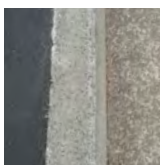
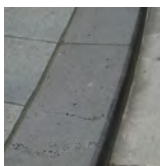

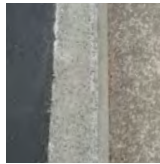

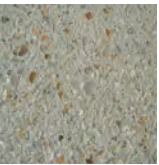
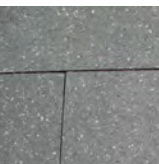

### MATERIALS PALETTES

Paving	Use	General Streets and Gateways Types*	Laneways, Shared Zones and Slow Streets*
Standard	<p><b>Primary Palette:</b> Continued use of charcoal concrete unit paver for General Streets.</p> <p>For Laneways, Shared Zones and Slow Zones, use of brick, interlock pavers, or concrete unit pavers (smaller sets) consistent in colour with adjacent paving materials, applications are subject to City approval.</p> <p>For Laneways and Shared Zones use of asphalt and stamped asphalt is subject to City assessment and approval.</p>	 Concrete Unit Type 1 - PPX 1201: 120D or equivalent   Concrete Unit Type 2 - Urbanstone 924 (Casino Grey), subject to City approval	 Brick   Interlock pavers   Concrete Unit Paver   Asphalt
Special Applications	<p>The following options for special applications apply for local active retail frontages, laneways, shared zones and parking bays, subject to the City's approval.</p> <p>Use of brick for local retail and commercial active street frontages.</p> <p>Permeable pavements may be used in footpaths and parking lanes, on project basis based on site suitability, sub soil and conditions.</p> <p>Future use of porous concrete and asphalt for Shared Zones, Laneways, street closures and parking lanes, subject to further City assessment and approval.</p>	 Brick	 Permeable concrete interlock 'eco pavers' or similar   Porous concrete with aggregate mix   Exposed aggregate concrete   Concrete with saw cut pattern

\* for further definition on City Street Types refer to Part D.



Continued over.

## VILLAGE CENTRES AND ACTIVITY STRIPS AREAS MATERIALS PALETTES (continued)








Kerb	Use	General Streets and Gateways Types*	Laneways, Shared Zones and Slow Street Types*
Standard	Continued use of bluestone on the main streets where concrete unit pavers are used as footpath material.  For General Streets, Laneways, Shared Zones and Slow Streets, where existing trachyte, infill kerb material and the use of Bluestone if replacement Trachyte unavailable.  Nominated infill kerb material is Bluestone in other areas where replacement sandstone is unavailable.	 Bluestone  Trachyte  Sandstone where existing	 Concrete  Bluestone
Gutter	Use	General Streets and Gateways Types*	Laneways, Shared Zones and Slow Street Types*
Standard	Concrete gutter where new applications occur, retain and repair existing stone where applicable.	 Concrete	 Concrete
Kerb Ramps	Use	General Streets and Gateways Types*	Laneways, Shared Zones and Slow Street Types*
Kerb Ramps	Continuous use of concrete unit paving to match the footpath treatment.  Laneways and shared zones use insitu concrete and asphalt.	 Concrete Unit Type 1 - PPX 1201: 20D or equivalent  Concrete Unit Type 2 - Urbanstone 924 (Casino Grey), subject to City approval	To match adjacent unit or pavement treatment
Driveways	Use	General Streets and Gateways Types*	Laneways, Shared Zones and Slow Street Types*
Driveways	Paving must match the footpath treatment for a continuous visual appearance.  Laneways and shared zones must match the footpath material.	 Concrete Unit Type 1 - PPX 1201: 20D or equivalent  Concrete Unit Type 2 - Urbanstone 924 (Casino Grey), subject to City approval	To match adjacent unit or pavement treatment

\* for further definition on City Street Types refer to Part D.

## VILLAGE CENTRES AND ACTIVITY STRIPS AREAS MATERIALS PALETTES (continued)

Service Pit Lids	Use	General Streets and Gateways Types*	Laneways, Shared Zones and Slow Street Types*
Service pit lids	Pit lids consist of paving inserts consistent with the paved footpath finish.	 <p>Infill type with infill to match paving, or cast iron, subject to City approval</p>	 <p>Infill type with infill to match paving, or cast iron, subject to City approval</p>

## TREE BASE TREATMENTS

Tree Pits	Use	General Streets and Gateways Types*	Laneways, Shared Zones and Slow Street Types*
Tree Pits	Precast concrete unit paver, porous pavement infill (terrabond or similar).	 <p>Concrete Pavers with Porous Infill, Tree Grate, WSUD Tree Grate</p>	 <p>Concrete Pavers with Porous Infill</p>
Special Applications	<p>Special applications are subject to City approval and include tree grates, mass planting, roadway planting, water sensitive urban design tree pits and tree guards.</p> <p>Use of tree grates as part of water sensitive urban design or for Distinctive Place applications.</p> <p>Tree guard for use when protection for trees during establishment is required.</p> <p>Understorey planting at base of tree.</p> <p>Steel tree grate in frame set flush with road surface to encourage infiltration of road run-off. Tree protection measures such as a vehicle wheel stops need to be considered.</p> <p>Rain gardens with stormwater run-off directed to infiltrate through planting media.</p>	    	<p>WSUD Tree Grate</p> <p>Tree guard</p> <p>Understorey planting at base of tree</p> <p>Steel tree grate in roadway</p> <p>Rain garden</p>

\* for further definition on City Street Types refer to Part D.



### C.2.3 LOCAL AREAS

Local Areas consist of primarily residential and industrial land use areas, shown in figure 3.4.

Within the network, Local Areas can be distinguished by two different characters (shown in figure 3.4):

- Areas that accommodate a higher pedestrian activity associated with retail, commercial and transportation or links between destinations; and
- Residential and industrial areas with lower levels of pedestrian activity.

Streets that accommodate higher pedestrian activity provide the opportunity to use a higher standard of materials palette for enhanced legibility and identity within the streetscape.

The street network within the Local Areas form part of the City's Liveable Green Network, by providing pedestrian connections to local amenities and

destinations such as schools, parks, community centres, retail and commercial services, and the public transport network.

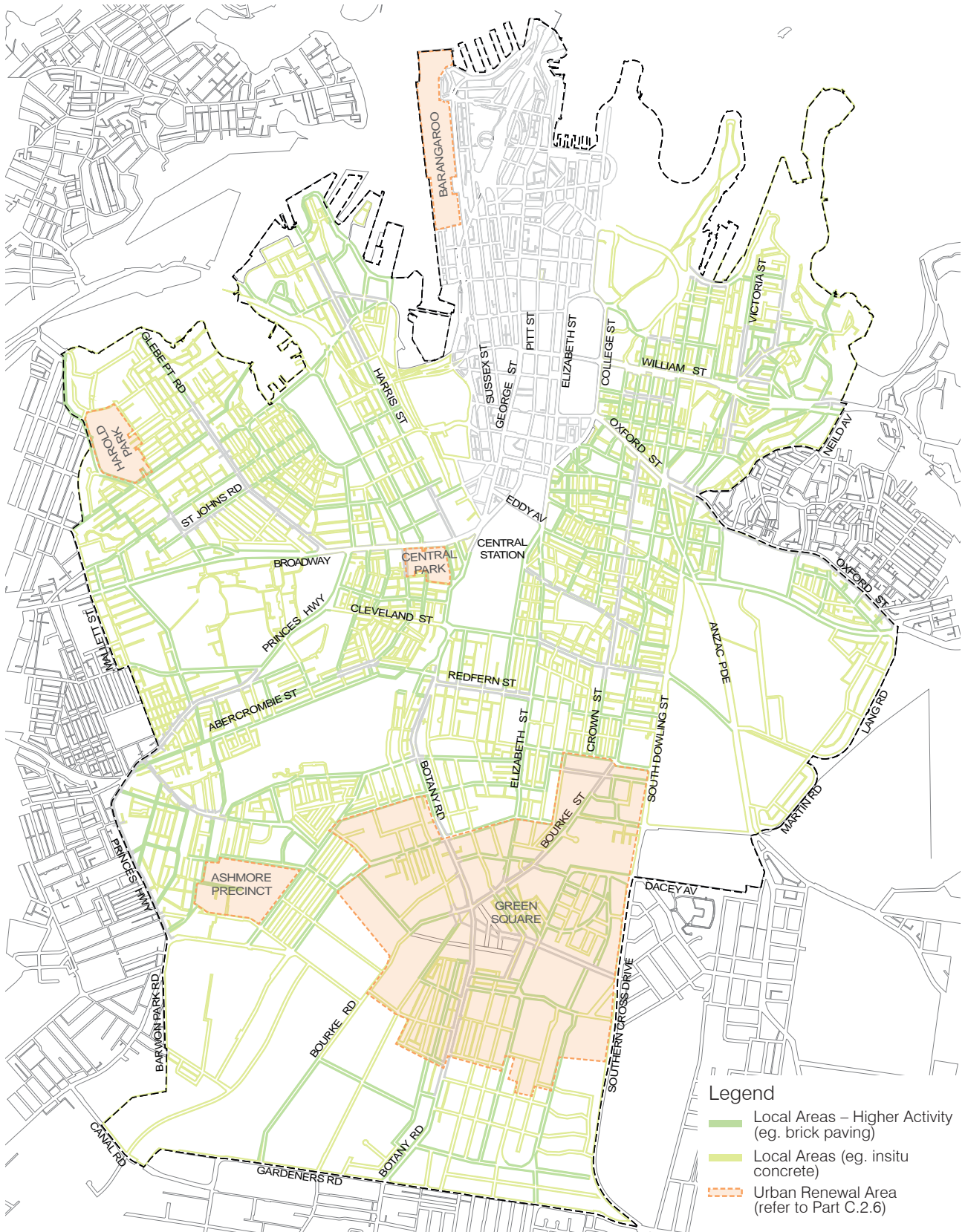
The paving palette for the Local Areas includes insitu concrete, asphalt and brick. Selection of the most appropriate material to be approved by the City, will need to consider local context, fabric and potential heritage that may provide opportunity to highlight main pedestrian links and local hubs with brick paving.

Following is the Local Areas set of standard public domain furniture and materials palette.



Chippendale – brick paving and water sensitive urban design under-storey planting

Figure 3.4 Local Areas Streetscape Character Plan



Note: Indicative only, all Local Areas streets will need to be assessed on a project basis.

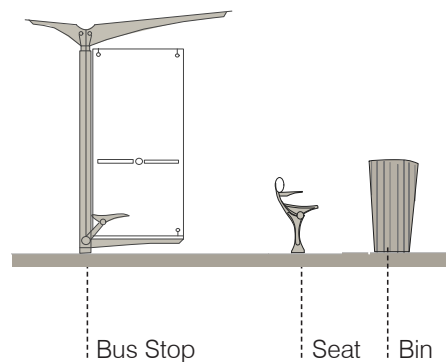
## LOCAL AREAS

### STANDARD PUBLIC DOMAIN FURNITURE PALETTE

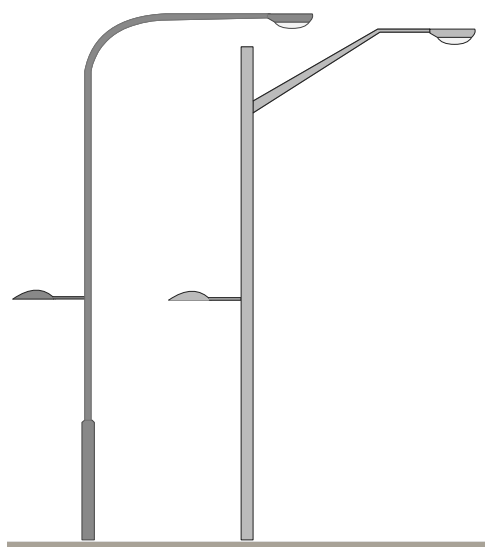
The Local Areas Standard palette is the same as the Village Centres Standard palette, with a material finish of bronze, and the exception of the standard lighting being the existing use of Energy Australia lighting poles.

Existing furniture elements that will remain part of the palette include Bus Stops. For lighting applications refer to the Interim City of Sydney Street Lights Code 2006 (update due 2014).

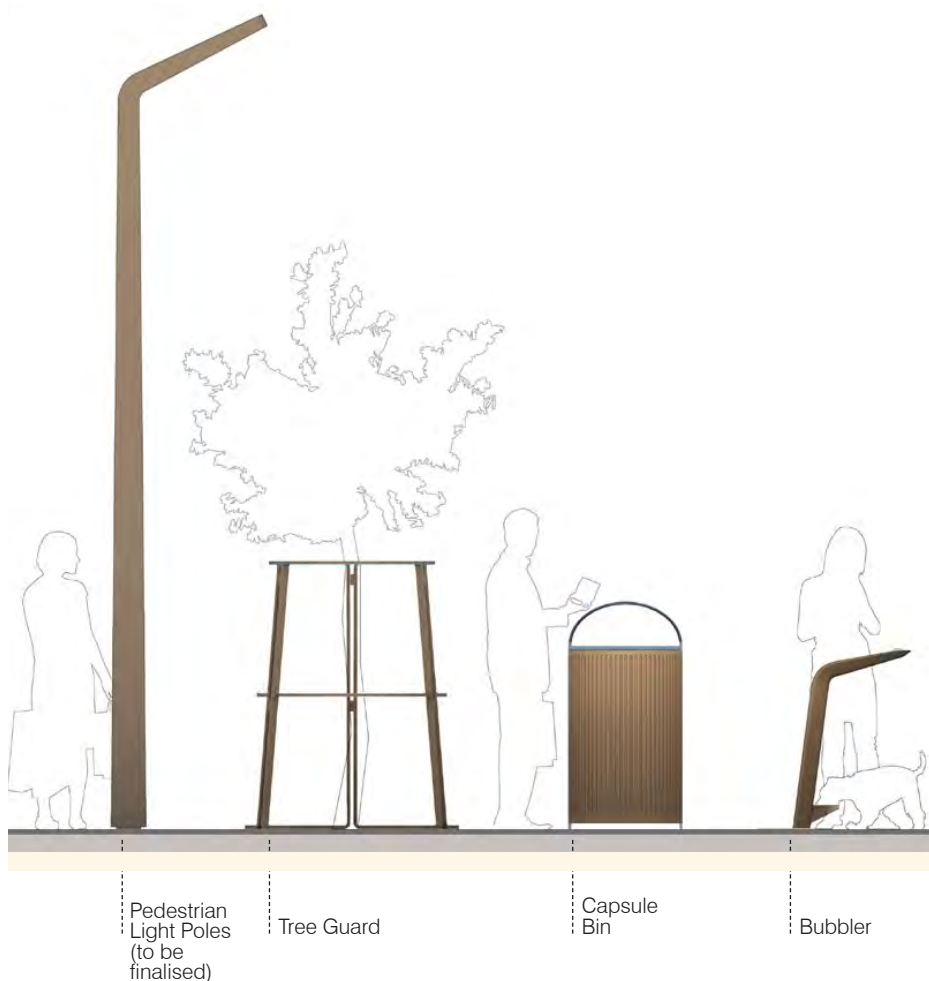
Heritage Areas and Distinctive Places within the Local Areas, utilise special palettes for place specific responses, refer to parts C.2.4 and C.2.5.



Standard set of existing JC Decaux furniture.



Energy Australia Poles. Recommended use of Aerial Bundle Cable, refer to the Interim Sydney Lights Design Code 2006 for further information.



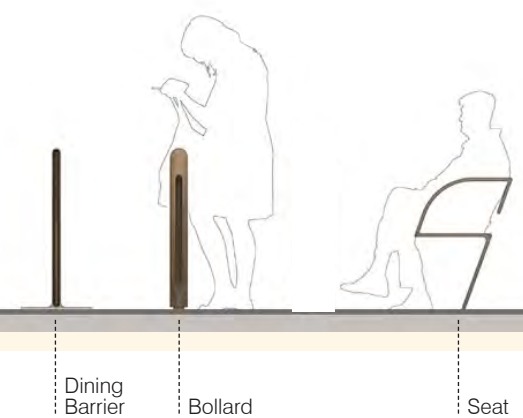




Indicative images representative of the updated furniture set.

### Local Areas Standard Palette of Finishes

<i>Seat</i>	Bronze Powdercoated Steel frame + recycled composite seat
<i>Bollards</i>	Bronze Powdercoated Aluminium
<i>Bubbler</i>	Bronze Powdercoated cast Aluminium
<i>Capsule Bin</i>	Internal frame and components - cast recycled aluminium, powdercoated metropolis bronze Hood and bin lid opening surface and ash receptacle - polished stainless steel Ash compartment - stainless steel
<i>Tree Guard</i>	Bronze Powdercoated
<i>Dining Barrier Bronze</i>	Powdercoated
<i>Pedestrian Light Pole</i>	Bronze Powdercoated Aluminium



## LOCAL AREAS

### EXAMPLES OF FURNITURE AND MATERIALS PALETTES



Baptist Street brick paving



Asphalt paving with concrete kerb



Shared zone – interlock pavers



Stamped asphalt in laneway



Verge planting in Zetland



Concrete footpath




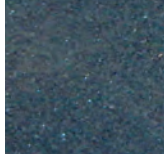
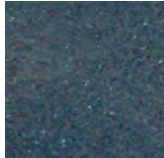

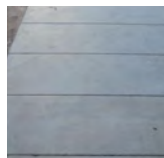





Concrete footpath, turf verge



## LOCAL AREAS

### MATERIALS PALETTE

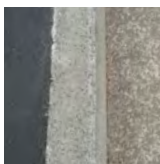

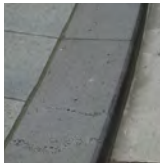
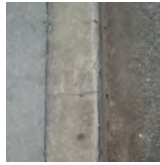
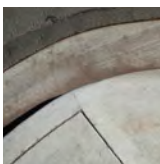
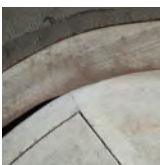
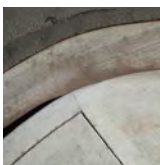

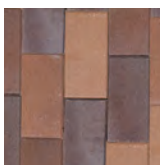
Paving	Use	General Streets and Gateways Types*		Laneways, Shared Zones and Slow Street Types*	
Standard	<p><i>Primary Palette:</i></p> <p>Use of insitu concrete on footpaths.</p> <p>Use of asphalt to match existing conditions, subject to City approval.</p> <p>Use of brick for active local retail and commercial street frontages, laneways, shared zones and Liveable Green Network pedestrian links, or to reinforce existing brick pavement.</p> <p>For Laneways continued use of asphalt is subject to City assessment and approval.</p> <p>For Shared Zones use of imprinted asphalt, consistent in colour with adjacent paving materials, applications are subject to City approval.</p>		Insitu concrete (broom finish)		Brick (mixed colour)
			Brick (mixed colour)		Asphalt
			Asphalt		Imprinted asphalt
Special Applications	<p>The following options for special applications apply, subject to the City's approval.</p> <p>For General Streets use of low embodied 'Green concrete' subject to ongoing trials and testing.</p> <p>Permeable pavers for Laneways, Shared Zones, Slow Streets and parking bays can be used on project basis, based on site suitability, sub soil, conditions etc.</p>		Low embodied 'Green concrete'		Permeable concrete interlock 'eco pavers' or similar
					Concrete unit paver with aggregate mix
					Imprinted asphalt

\* for further definition on City Street Types refer to Part D.

Continued over.



## LOCAL AREAS MATERIALS PALETTES (continued)










Kerb	Use	General Streets and Gateways Types*	Laneways, Shared Zones and Slow Street Types*
Standard	<p><i>Primary Palette:</i> Use of concrete kerbs.</p> <p>Where existing trachyte, nominated infill kerb material is Bluestone if replacement Trachyte unavailable.</p> <p><i>Secondary Palette choice:</i> Nominated infill kerb material is Bluestone in other areas where replacement sandstone is unavailable.</p>	 Concrete  Trachyte  Bluestone  Sandstone where existing	 Concrete
Gutter	Use	General Streets and Gateways Types*	Laneways, Shared Zones and Slow Street Types*
Standard	Concrete gutter where new applications occur, retain and repair existing stone where applicable.	 Concrete	 Concrete
Kerb Ramps	Use	General Streets and Gateways Types*	Laneways, Shared Zones and Slow Street Types*
Standard	<p>A continuous treatment to match the footpath treatment.</p> <p>Laneways and shared zones use insitu concrete and asphalt.</p>	 Insitu concrete  Brick	To match adjacent unit or pavement treatment
Driveways	Use	General Streets and Gateways Types*	Laneways, Shared Zones and Slow Street Types*
Standard	Paving must match the footpath treatment for a continuous visual appearance.	<p>To match footpath paving material</p> <p>Concrete driveway for commercial and industrial use, subject to City approval.</p>	To match footpath paving material

\* for further definition on City Street Types refer to Part D.

## LOCAL AREAS MATERIALS PALETTES (continued)

Service Pit Lids	Use	General Streets and Gateways Types*	Laneways, Shared Zones and Slow Street Types*
Standard	Infill type with infill to match paving, or cast iron	To match footpath paving material or cast iron.	To match footpath paving material

## TREE BASE TREATMENTS

Tree Pits	Use	General Streets and Gateways Types*	General Streets and Gateways Types*
Tree Pits	<p>All tree base treatments are subject to City approval, they include:</p> <p>Sawcut asphalt or concrete surround with decomposed granite infill</p> <p>Timber edge and woodchip mulch infill.</p> <p>Steel tree grate in frame set flush with road surface to encourage infiltration of road run-off.</p> <p>Understorey planting at base of tree subject to City approval.</p> <p>Tree protection measures such a vehicle wheel stops need to be considered.</p> <p>Rain gardens with stormwater run-off directed to infiltrate through planting media.</p> <p>Tree guards used when protection for trees during establishment is required.</p>		
		Decomposed granite	Decomposed granite
			
		Tree with mulch infill for turf verges	Rain garden
			
		Steel tree grate in road	Understorey planting
			
		Rain garden	
			
		Understorey planting	
			
		Tree guard	

\* for further definition on City Street Types refer to Part D.

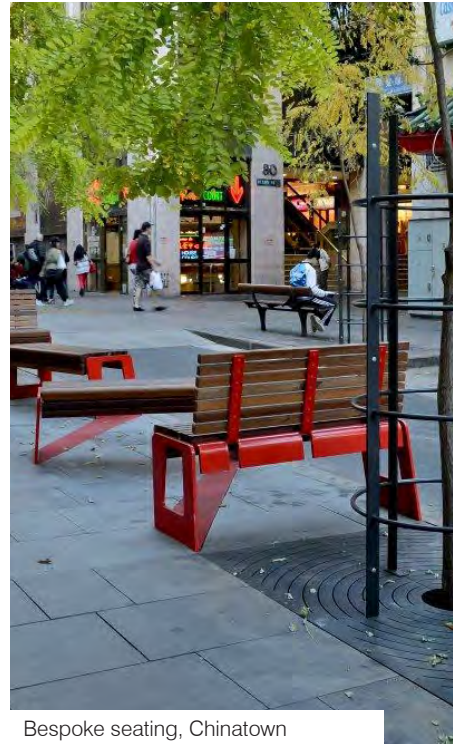


## DISTINCTIVE PLACES

### EXAMPLES OF FURNITURE AND MATERIALS PALETTES



Kimber Lane special application



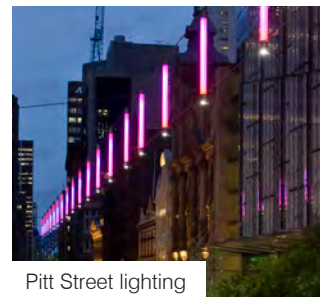
Bespoke seating, Chinatown



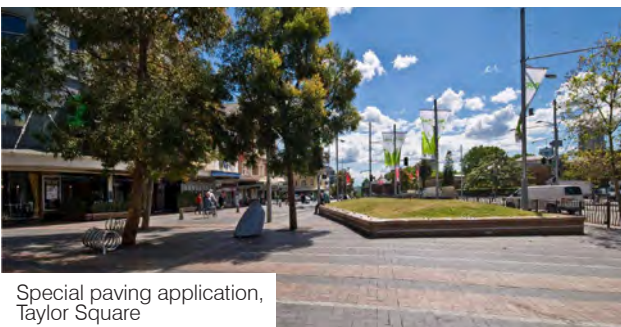
Pitt Street – special application paving,  
public domain furniture



Chinatown  
lighting



Pitt Street lighting



Special paving application,  
Taylor Square



Balfour Street Plaza



## C.2.4 DISTINCTIVE PLACES

Distinctive places are defined by unique characters that can arise from the heritage, cultural, geographical, or social significance of a particular place or street to the local or wider community.

Some locations within the City require a special treatment rather than a standard approach. Departure from the standard is supported when the character of the place has a distinct or unique identity or conservation of existing features with a particular heritage significance is required.

The unique character of distinctive places can be expressed through customised designs for street lighting, furniture, paving inserts and patterns, and public art. It is imperative, however, that continuity of some base materials should be maintained to enhance legibility in the streetscape. The City of Sydney will review on a case by case basis the merits of any deviation from the standard materials palette in order to express a distinctive place.

*Examples include: Chinatown, Kings Cross, Martin Place, Pitt Street Mall and George Street (refer to Draft George Street Concept Design 2012, or as amended) and Green Square Civic Place (refer to section C.2.6 Urban Renewal – Green Square Town Centre)*

## SPECIAL APPLICATIONS MATERIALS PALETTE OPTIONS

General Streets, Gateways Types Laneways, Shared Zones and Slow Street Types*		Streetscape Character Areas
FOOTPATHS		
Paving Type	Granite: Use of smaller unit stone setts with a variety of finishes for Laneways, Shared Zones and threshold treatments. Retain where possible existing heritage curbs and setts.	City Centre and Gateways
	Granite: Special applications of granite including white inlay and different pavement hues such as Austral Verde subject to City approval (such as George Street).	City Centre and Gateways
	Concrete Unit: Use of grey concrete unit paver with red/brown aggregate mix as alternative choice subject to City approval.	Village Centre and Activity Strips
	Brick: Use of brick pavement in neighbourhoods where brick is already established.	Local Areas and Village Centre and Activity Strips
	Exposed aggregate concrete, subject to City approval.	Local Areas and Village Centre and Activity Strips
	Asphalt: Imprinted asphalt to differentiate road surface with a unit paver texture for shared laneways.	Local Areas
	Permeable pavements: Future use of porous asphalt and concrete subject to City approval based on further research on availability, applications and local trials and testing.	City Centre, Village Centres and Local Areas
TREE BASE TREATMENTS		
Tree Pits	Tree Grates: Use of covered bioretention tree grates such as galvanised steel is subject to City approval.	City Centre, Village Centres and Local Areas
FIXTURES		
All special application fixtures are subject to council approval.		
LIGHTING (REFER INTERIM SYDNEY LIGHTS DESIGN CODE 2006, OR AS AMENDED)		
All special application fixtures are subject to council approval.		

\* for further definition on City Street Types refer to Part D.

## C.2.5 HERITAGE AREAS

A special category of Distinctive Places is Heritage Areas. These areas possess a strong cohesive heritage fabric through which built form and landscape character should be expressed with appropriate heritage context furniture and pavement treatments, an example of a Heritage Area is Millers Point.

Use of Heritage Context palette is optional only for the areas where the existing area or streetscape warrants a change to the standard palettes to retain and enhance unique heritage features. The City of Sydney will assess the proposed streetscape selection of heritage context items on a case by case basis.

### Retention of Heritage Features

Many City Streets contain unique heritage features that reinforce a sense of place and local identity. These can include stone kerbs and gutters, heritage stone setts and cubes, turpentine paving blocks, carriageway steel inserts, steel angle bars to protect kerb faces, central stone dish drains, cast iron service pit lids, light blocks to basements, and old style furniture and signage elements. For heritage kerb design coordination considerations refer to Part E.

For all streetscape upgrade projects, heritage elements need to be identified and assessed for retention and incorporation back as part of the new works.



## HERITAGE AREAS

### MATERIALS PALETTE

#### General Streets and Gateways\*

#### Laneways, Shared Zones and Slow Street Types\*

##### FOOTPATHS

Paving Type	Subject to assessment including; unit paving, brick paving, setts, asphalt.	Unit paving, brick paving, setts, imprinted asphalt Explore opportunities for extending pavement treatments across road surfaces
Kerb	Existing stone kerbs (sandstone, bluestone, trachyte), consolidate and retain Alternative replacement material: Bluestone	Existing stone kerbs (sandstone, bluestone, trachyte), consolidate and retain Alternative replacement material: Bluestone
Gutter	Existing stone kerbs where in good condition consolidate and retain	Existing stone kerbs where in good condition consolidate and retain
Kerb Ramps	Match footpath material	Match footpath material
Driveways	Match footpath material	Match footpath material
Service pit lids	Infill type with infill to match paving, or cast iron	Infill type with infill to match paving, or cast iron

##### FIXTURES

Metalwork colour: Powder Coat colour: DULUX: Precious Metropolis Bronze Pearl Satin 971-59003

Bollards	Heritage bollards to specified areas	Heritage bollards to specified areas
Rubbish bins	City Standard Heritage bin option	City Standard Heritage bin option
Seat	City Standard or Columbia Cascade Heritage option	City Standard or Columbia Cascade Heritage option
Drinking fountains	City Standard	City Standard

##### LIGHTING (REFER SYDNEY STREETS LIGHTS DESIGN CODE)

Metalwork colour:

Pole and arm: Anodising colour: Sapphire: Slate

Fluted base and fitting: Powder Coat colour: DULUX: Metropolis Storm Pearl

Pedestrian Street lighting	Option for city heritage fitting mounted on existing light pole or free standing pole.	Option for city heritage fitting mounted on existing light pole or free standing pole
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\* for further definition on City Street Types refer to Part D.



Sandstone kerb and gutter



Retain unique features and elements



Angle bars



## **C.2.6 URBAN RENEWAL AREAS**

Urban renewal areas often include the creation of new streets, which provide the opportunity to incorporate Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) initiatives, pedestrian and bicycle amenity, biodiversity and tree canopy cover often without the constraints associated with retrofitting the existing street network.

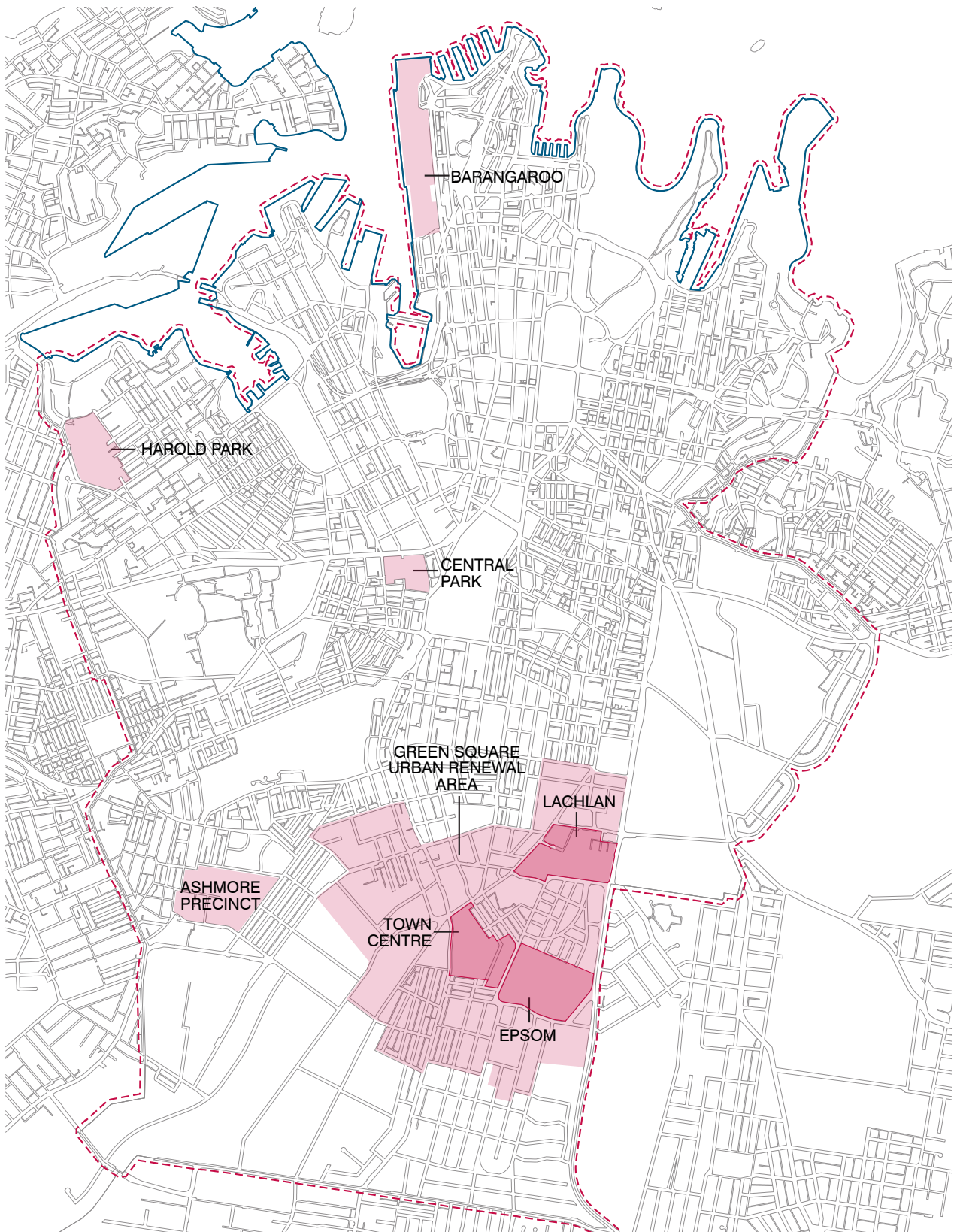
Within Urban Renewal Areas there may be scope to express distinctiveness of place, however it is imperative, that streets in Urban Renewal Areas become extensions of the City streets and are integrated with the existing streetscape rather than be perceived as privatised portions of large developments. Consequently, streets in Urban Renewal Areas need to be in accordance with the relevant standard materials palette according to its location.

The following pages describe the recommended public domain intent for the Urban Renewal Areas of:

- Green Square Town Centre;
- Green Square – Urban Renewal Areas;
- Ashmore Precinct;
- Harold Park;
- Central Park; and
- Barangaroo.

Final material selections will be subject to City of Sydney approval. The City aims to prepare further detailed strategies for the public domain within selected Urban Renewal Areas.

Figure 3.5 Urban Renewal Areas Plan



# Green Square Town Centre

## Site Overview

The Green Square Town Centre is envisaged to provide a multi-layered and active place by providing a mix of uses within each building including retail, commercial, community and residential use. At the heart of the Town Centre is Civic Place, offering a range of public domain programs, which will be formed to include a community library, transport exchange and formal public space.

The City has prepared the Green Square Public Domain Strategy 2013 to guide the public domain design for the Green Square Town Centre. This document provides design coordination and material palette applications to facilitate public domain delivery. (refer to the [cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au](http://cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au) for a full version).

## Streetscape Character

New streets and lanes will connect and extend with the existing street network creating connectivity within the public domain.

Zetland Ave will be a grand street connecting Green Square Town Centre with the wider renewal areas particularly Epsom Park Precinct. The scale of the street will reinforce its identity as the primary street connecting all major public spaces and parks and links them into adjacent neighbourhoods.

A network of fine grain streets and lanes are centred around Civic Place and are defined by high pedestrian priority, ground floor retail, services and entertainment. North of the Civic Plaza these streets are Village Main Streets, Ebsworth Street which will be the main retail street.

## Paving and Materials

The Green Square Town Centre Public Domain Strategy 2013 provides the paving and materials palette for the Town Centre.

The palette is based on the Sydney Streets Design Code character areas of Distinctive Places, Village Main Street Areas and Local Streets Areas, however in order to differentiate the Town Centre from the predominantly surrounding residential neighbourhoods variation to the palette has been included in the Green Square Town Centre Public Domain Strategy 2013 in the use of stone kerbs and smartpoles in the residential areas of the precinct.

## Furniture Specification

The standard set of public domain furniture applies. There are opportunities within the nominated Distinctive Places, such as Civic Place and The Drying Green to provide unique design responses.

## Street Trees and Landscaping

Street Trees are in accordance with the Green Square Town Centre Public Domain Strategy (2013).

## Public Art

The Green Square Public Art Strategy 2013 outlines the process and opportunities for the Green Square Public Art program.

Refer to the website [cityofsydney.com.au](http://cityofsydney.com.au) to download the **Green Square Town Centre Public Domain Strategy, 2013**.





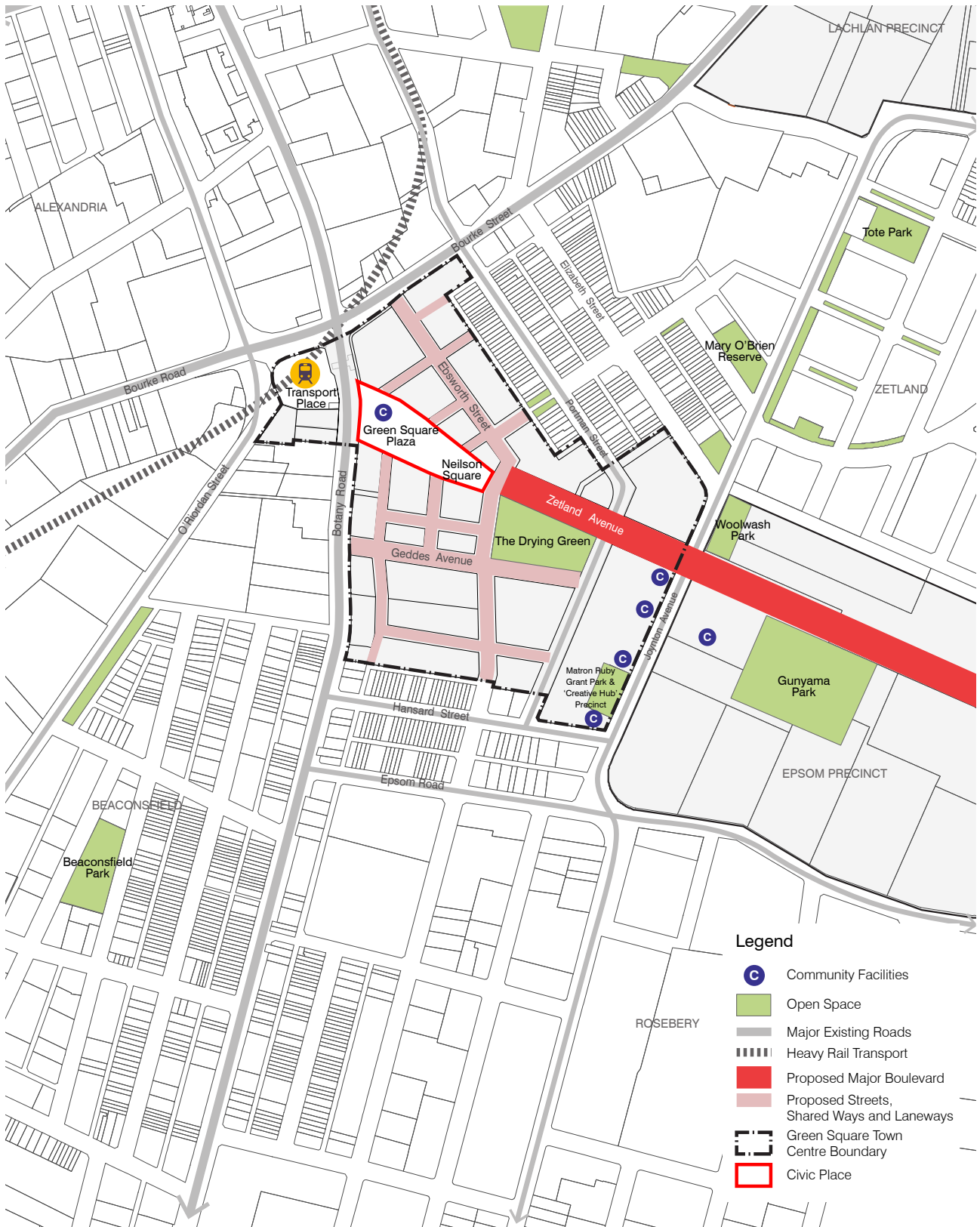


Figure 3.6 Green Square Town Centre Design Framework.

## Green Square – Urban Renewal Area

### Site Overview

Outside the Town Centre, the Green Square urban renewal areas will be a mixed use precinct with an emphasis on residential land use. The area includes a number of different precincts including Victoria Park, Lachlan Precinct and Epsom Park Precinct.

The area will provide a network of new streets which will achieve a highly permeable street pattern that integrates pedestrian, cycle and vehicular movements, WSUD, and flood management.

Development will also deliver dedicated public parkland and landscape setbacks which will provide for local recreation and landscape amenity. Epsom Park Precinct will be a recreation focus for the area with proposed provision of an aquatic centre and active recreation park facilities.

### Streetscape Character

The street typologies range from large scale boulevard streets such as Zetland Ave, a main north south public transport link (Amelia Street), activity strips and nodes with ground floor retail such as Archibald Ave, local residential access streets, to small scale quiet residential laneways that will be either fully pedestrianised or have shared vehicle access.

### Paving and Materials

Public domain strategies and concept design plans will be prepared by the City of Sydney for the Epsom Park and Lachlan Precincts.

Paving and public domain elements will be used to reinforce the legibility, hierarchy and character of streets in the Green Square Urban Renewal Area. Paving selections are based on Village Main Street and Local Street palette selections. Zetland Avenue, public transport streets and nodes (Amelia Street), activity strips, and surrounds of public space will be punctuated by a higher level of finish with use of concrete unit pavers, and stone kerbs.

Residential streets will use the Local Street palette that includes use of asphalt, insitu concrete and special applications of brick paving materials.

Water Sensitive Urban Design in the form of median bioswales and raingardens will be a characteristic of the urban renewal streets.

Intersection thresholds and shared zone treatments will include use of concrete interlocking pavers, and where appropriate permeable eco tri-hex pavements.

### Furniture Specification

The Standard City Palette.

### Street Trees and Landscaping

Street Trees are in accordance with the Street Tree Master Plan 2011, with the future Public Domain Strategy, and the concept design for Lachlan and Epsom.

### Public Art

Where deemed applicable public art proposals will be developed in liaison with the City's Green Square Public Art curator and approval by City of Sydney. The Green Square Public Art Strategy 2013 outlines the process and opportunities for the Green Square Public Art program.

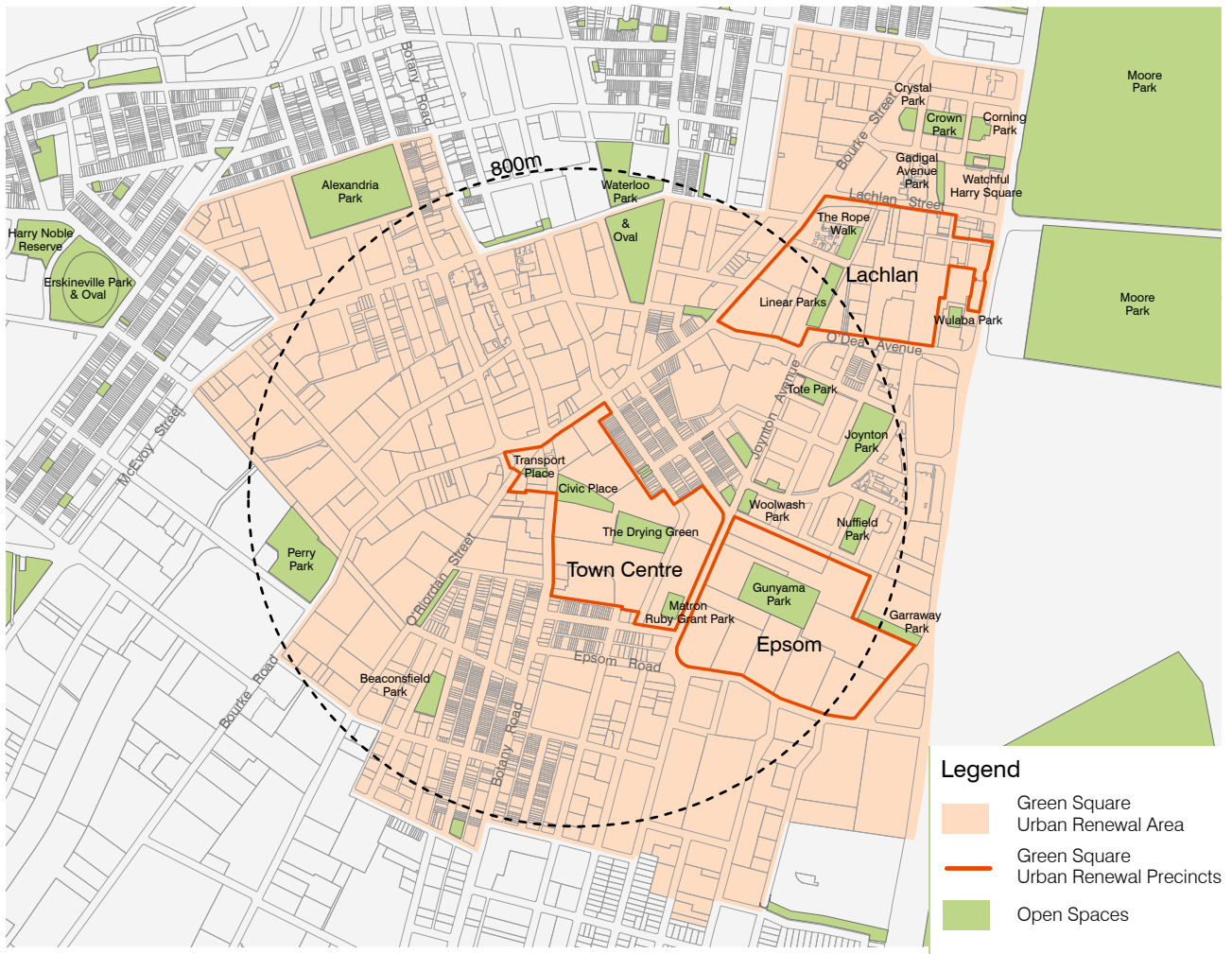
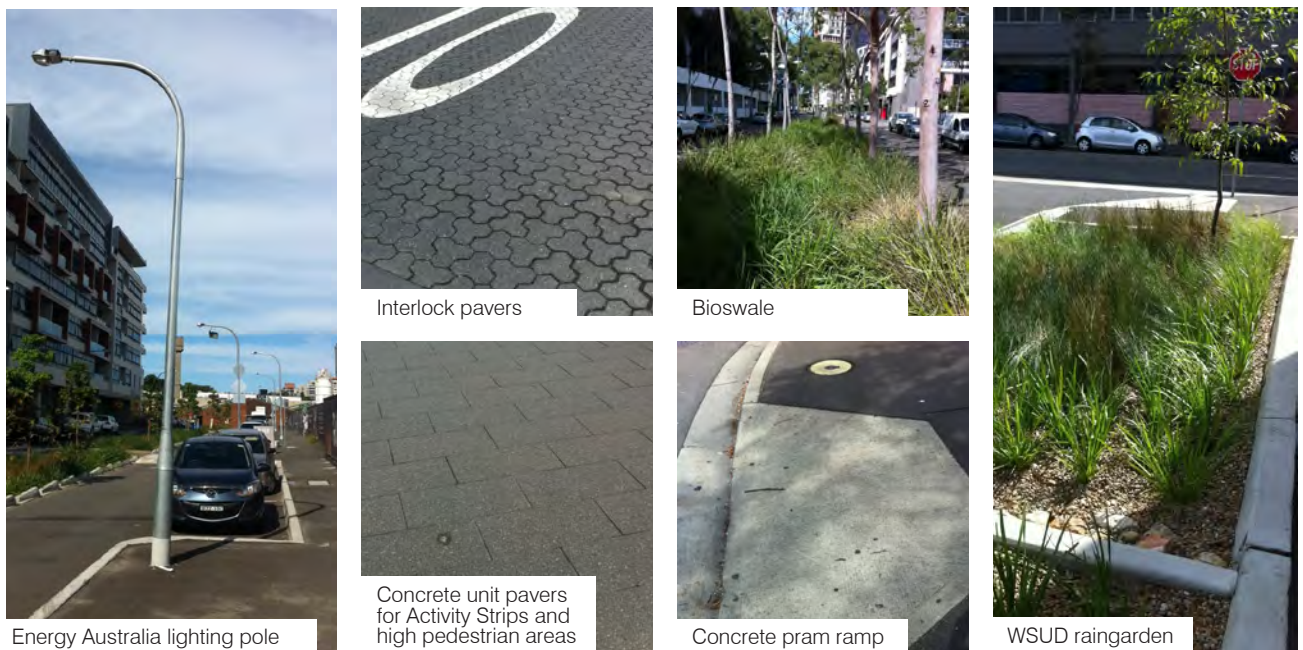


Figure 3.7 Green Square Urban Renewal Context Area





# Ashmore Precinct

## Site Overview

Ashmore Precinct is located in Erskineville and on the border of Alexandria. The 17 hectare site will be a new residential neighbourhood consisting of terraces, apartments, and live-work accommodation with local shops and cafés. The site is bounded by Ashmore Street, Mitchell Road, Coulson Street and the Bankstown rail line.

## Streetscape Character

The street network will consist of a main east west street (Macdonald Street) and a north south street that provides connections to the surrounding area as well as accommodate stormwater functions, local access streets, and laneways that will be either shared zones or fully pedestrianised.

A retail area with cafes will be next to a new large park, providing a focal point for residents.

## Paving and Materials

A Public Domain Strategy and Concept Design Plan will be prepared by the City of Sydney for the Ashmore Precinct.

Paving and public domain elements will be used to reinforce the hierarchy and character of streets in the Precinct.

Use of the Code's Local Area palette will provide integration with the surrounding neighbourhoods. Brick paving will be used to characterise the precinct and to reinforce the main street connections, activity nodes and pedestrian areas. Shared Zone treatments will include use of concrete interlock pavers.

Water Sensitive Urban Design elements including bioswales and raingardens will also be a defining feature of some streetscapes.

## Furniture Specification

The Standard City Palette.

## Street Trees and Landscaping

Street Trees are in accordance with the Street Tree Master Plan 2011, with the future Public Domain Strategy, and the concept design for Ashmore Precinct.

## Public Art

In locations deemed appropriate public art proposals will be developed in liaison and approval by City of Sydney.

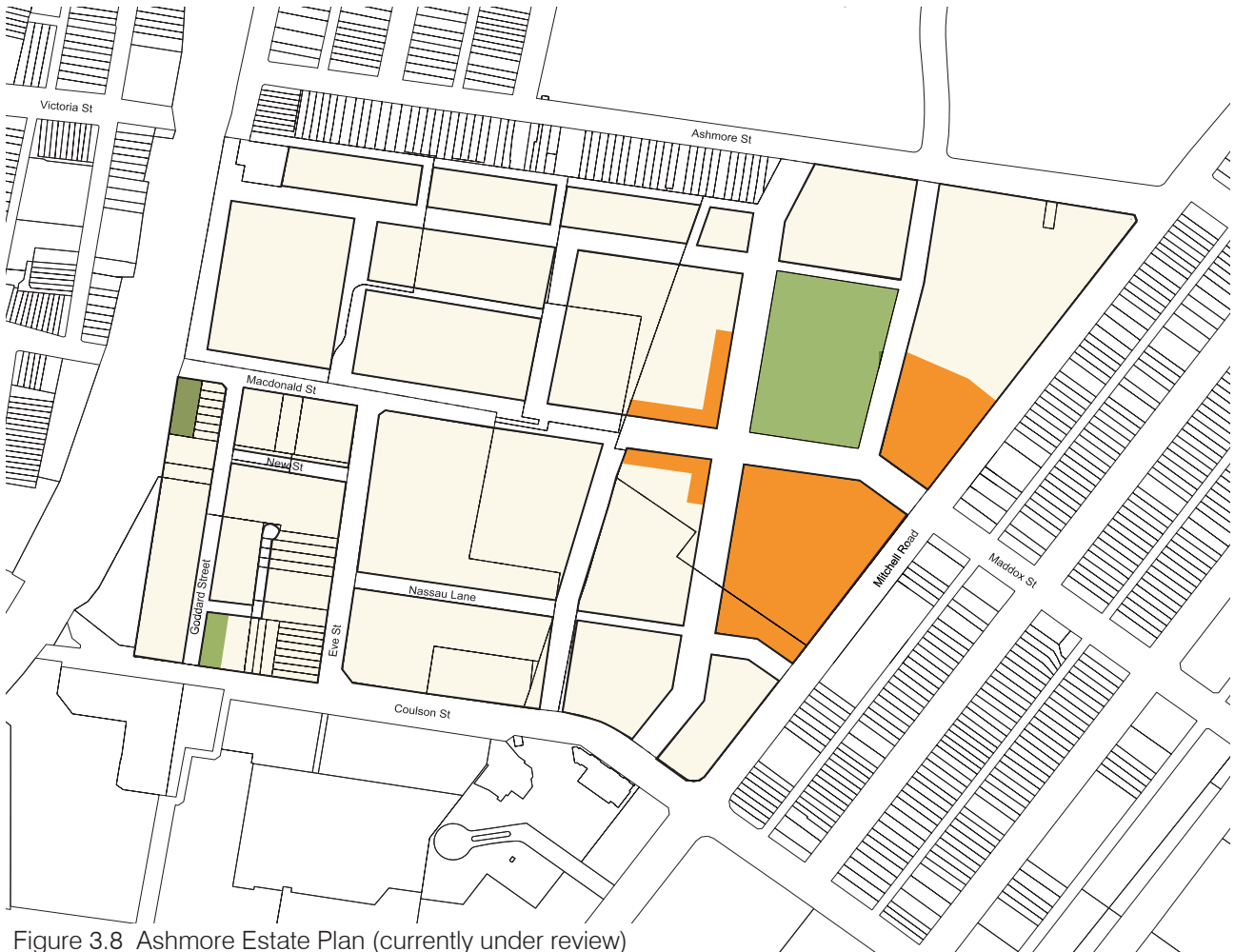


Figure 3.8 Ashmore Estate Plan (currently under review)



Interlock pavers



Brick paving



Central median bioswale

# Harold Park

## Site Overview

The Harold Park urban renewal project is in Forest Lodge, near Glebe and Annandale on the former Harold Park Paceway site.

The City adopted planning controls Sydney Development Control Plan (Harold Park) 2011 include provision of a new street network and dedication of 3.8 hectare parkland that will link with surrounding suburbs and Bicentennial, Federal and Jubilee Parks.

## Streetscape Character

A new network of streets will be delivered that complements the adjacent street network and responds to key pedestrian and bicycle desire lines (principally Ross St to Jubilee Park). Streets will be designed to create a high quality pedestrian and pedestrian amenity and low vehicle speeds.

Water Sensitive Urban Design in the form of the bioswale medians and raingardens will be a feature of the street network.

## Paving and Materials

The Local Street palette will be applicable to footpath treatments with brick paving being the characteristic pavement of the precinct.

## Furniture Specification

The Local Areas Standard Palette applies.

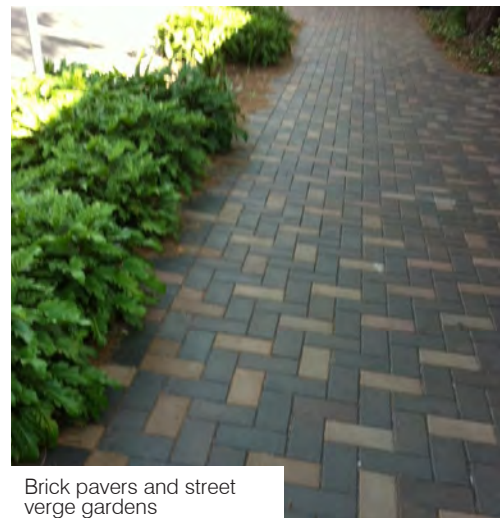
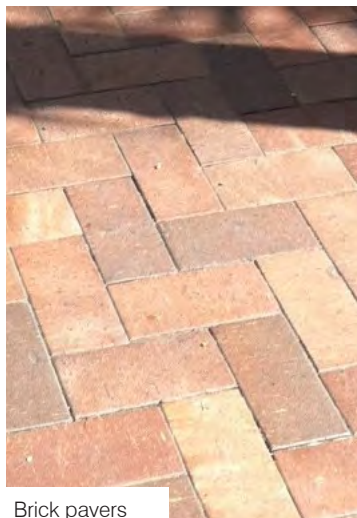
## Street Trees and Landscaping

Street Trees are in accordance with the Street Tree Master Plan 2011, with the future Public Domain Strategy, and the concept design for Harold Park.

## Public Art

Public art proposals required by planning consent will be developed in liaison and approval by City of Sydney, refer to The Draft Public Art in New Development Policy and Guidelines 2013.





## Central Park

### Site Overview

Central Park occupies nearly 6 hectares on the site of the former Carlton and United Brewery on Broadway. It is a mixed use urban development project that will include commercial, retail, cultural and residential components.

A large public park on the northern fringe of O'Connor Street, approximately 6,500 m<sup>2</sup> in size has been completed which includes a significant component of public artwork.

### Streetscape typologies

The development includes the delivery of new streets for local access as well as the upgrade and renewal of existing streets and laneways that comprise the boundaries of the precinct.

A main walking and cycling link will run through the centre of the park connecting Balfour Street in Chippendale across to Broadway.

### Paving and Materials

Palette selection will include City Centre and Gateway Areas treatment for the Broadway frontage and Balfour Street entrance into the precinct. The Village Centres and Activity Strips Areas street palette will define the majority of streetscape treatments. Local Area use of brick paving interlock pavers will define smaller scale laneways streets that interface with the existing neighbourhood.

### Furniture Specification

City of Sydney Standard Palettes for public domain owned by City of Sydney.

### Street Trees and Landscaping

Street Trees are in accordance with the Street Tree Master Plan 2011.

### Public Art

A significant public component will be a feature of this precinct.

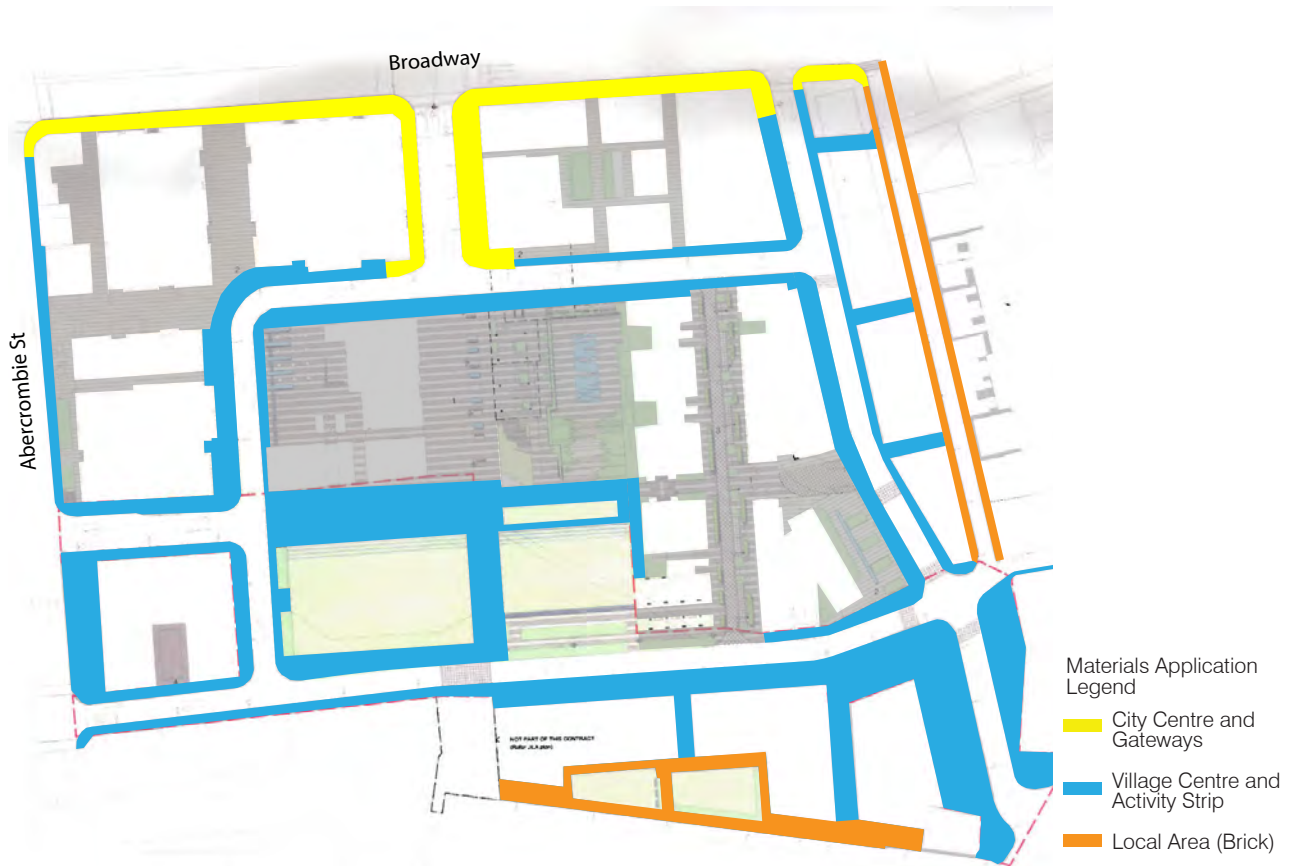
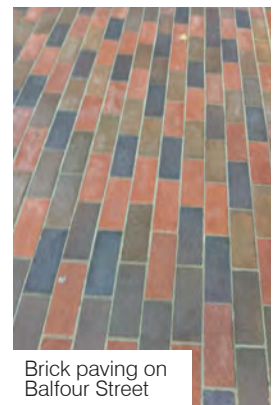
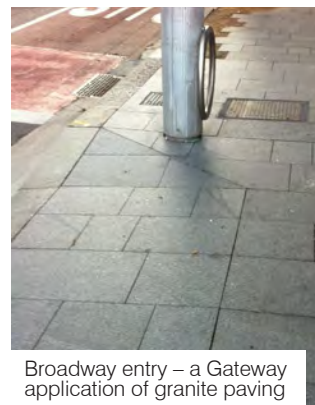


Figure 3.10 Central Park Paving Plan





# Barangaroo

## Site Overview

Barangaroo is a large-scale urban development located along the western harbour between King Street Wharf and Walsh Bay. Formerly known as Darling Harbour East, Barangaroo is delivery is managed by the state government through the Barangaroo Delivery Authority.

With 22 hectares worth of residential, retail and commercial buildings, 50% of the site will be public open space or new water areas. The site will eventually cater for up to 23,000 workers and around 2,000 residents.

## Streetscape Typologies

The development will include provision of new streets, waterfront promenade, public spaces and parkland.

Within the context of the Code, the Barangaroo precinct is largely a Distinctive Place with specific public domain outcomes developed by the Barangaroo Development Authority through its Barangaroo Public Domain Technical Manual.

However from the City's perspective the materials palette should link to surrounding City streets. East west street links and The Hungry Mile should reflect the City Centre design palette, and within the site north south streets and waterfront areas there are opportunities to reflect an unique Barangaroo character.

## Paving and Materials

The palette selection should include City Centre treatments of granite paving and smartpoles for the Hungry Mile and east-west streets, with opportunity for Distinctive Place treatments for the waterfront and north-south streets. The interface areas at Munn Reserve, Towns Place, Argyle Street are within a heritage precinct and a sensitive approach to new work and materials should be considered.

## Furniture Specification

Use of the City's Standard public domain furniture and wayfinding elements should be encouraged throughout the precinct. Refer to the Barangaroo Public Domain Design Manual.

## Public Art

The City's City Art - Public Art Strategy 2011 and the Draft Public Art in New Development Policy and Guidelines 2013 stress the importance of connectivity between Barangaroo and the City Centre. Public art has the potential to strengthen these connections.



Figure 3.11 Barangaroo Concept Master Plan and Overlay with City Palette