



TOWN *of*
EAST FREMANTLE



URBAN STREETScape & PUBLIC REALM STYLE GUIDE



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TOWN of
EAST FREMANTLE



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Whilst the information contained in this report has been prepared with all due care it includes information from some sources which the authors have relied upon for accuracy and completeness. Accordingly, the authors can not and do not guarantee the information based within the document.

All images are from the authors unless noted.

Image 1. Aerial looking over East Fremantle (Cover) Source: UDLA

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Image 2. Plympton Facades along East St. Source: UDLA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Town of East Fremantle (the Town) Urban Streetscape and Public Realm Style Guide (the Style Guide) provides a clear foundation and rationale to assist the Town in guiding future development and works.

Key to enhancing heritage values, and protecting the Town's unique character, the Style Guide will ensure future works unfold in a coherent manner.

The following outcomes are:

1. PROTECTED HERITAGE & ENHANCED CHARACTER

Enhance and celebrate the Town's heritage and character, recognising and responding to individual precincts.

2. IMPROVED STREETSCAPES

Safer and accessible streetscapes for all ages and abilities, with an increased tree canopy for green, shaded and cooler streets.

3. QUALITY

A consistent approach to the quality of finishes that can be utilised broadly across the Town.

4. STRATEGIC VISION & DIRECTION

Strengthen the Town's Strategic Vision, and align with Community Scorecard feedback.

5. CONSOLIDATION

Consistent and consolidated palette of materials, with a clear direction and rationale for design decisions within the Town.



Image 3. East Fremantle Town Hall. Source: UDLA

1.0 INTRODUCTION



Image 4. Aerial looking over East Fremantle, Tonkin Park. Source: UDLA

1.1 INTRODUCTION & PURPOSE

The Style Guide has been developed after a rigorous analysis of the existing context, and extensive engagement and consultation with stakeholders.

The Style Guide has been developed to provide the Town with clear guidance on the development of the public realm including:

1. CONSISTENCY

Provide a consistent style and design palette for future works to the public realm and streetscape.

2. CHARACTER

Design guidelines that enhance and celebrate the unique Town's character, recognising and responding to identified areas or precincts of a similar nature.

3. SAFETY & COMFORT

Create comfortable and safe places for people to use and encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport.

4. QUALITY

Provide clear guidance to those involved in designing and constructing public realm spaces on the quality of design expected.



Image 5. Niergarup Reserve : Source: UDLA

1.2 THE PRECINCTS

The following outlines the location of the eight precincts within the Town.

PLYMPTON

Plympton Precinct is generally bound by East Street to the west, Marmion Street to the south, Silas Street and May Street to the east.

WOODSIDE

Woodside Precinct is generally bound by Canning Highway to the north, Petra Street to the east, Marmion Street to the south and Moss Street and May Street to the west.

RICHMOND

Richmond Precinct is generally bound by Canning Highway to the south, Petra Street to the east, Fraser Street to the north and Preston Point Road to the west.

RICHMOND HILL

Richmond Hill is generally bound by Fraser Street to the south, Petra Street to the east and Preston Point Road to the north and west.

RIVERSIDE

Riverside Precinct is generally bound by Canning Highway to the south, Preston Point Road to the east, Pier Street to the north.

TOWN CENTRE

Town Centre Precinct is generally bound by Stirling Highway to the west, St Peters Road to the south, May Street to the east and Canning Highway to the north.

PRESTON POINT

Preston Point is generally bound by Riverside Road, Jerrat Drive, Petra Street and Preston Point Road.

RACEWAY

Raceway Precinct is generally bound by Marmion Street to the south, Moss Street to the east, George Street to the north and Silas Street to the west.



Figure 1. Precinct location map.

2.0 PAVING & SURFACES



Image 6. East Fremantle, J Dolan Park. Source: UDLA

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2.1 INTRODUCTION

An extensive paving and surfaces study was undertaken of the existing paving types, conditions, and styles across the Town.

Whilst some precincts display a general uniformity, other precincts were noted as having a large variety in surface materials and styles.

The Contextual Analysis highlighted a number of previous studies, coupled with the community and stakeholder feedback noted the desire to;

- conserve and enhance the areas character;
- protect heritage values; and
- harmonise with the existing streetscape.

The Style Guide presents the following principles for paving design, material selection, and placement to ensure that it is responsive to the needs of the Town and community.

PRINCIPLES

1. Consolidation

Consolidate the number of paving types across the Town as a means to build on and enhance the existing character;

2. Whole of Town Approach

A consistent approach that unfolds in a coherent manner across the Town.

3. Precinct Exceptions

Areas identified as having a unique character may be treated as an exception.

4. Pedestrian Priority

Prioritise footpaths generally within a streetscape to encourage safety, accessibility for all abilities, walkability, and recreation activities.

5. Majority Rules

In line with existing Town policy a 'majority rules' approach is taken, i.e. generally, if a majority of a precinct has dominant material, this should become the prevalent material for the precinct.

SIGNIFICANT/HERITAGE AREAS

In areas where significant improvement works are to take place within heritage or significant areas, ensure selections are in keeping with the existing character.

An emphasis upon simple, restrained and 'timeless' design and material selections is

preferred.

ENSURE

1. Future Procurement

In the event that new paving types are required, ensure these can be sourced into the future, or special arrangements are undertaken with paving manufacturers to ensure supply of the product for the Town.

2. Material Lifecycle

Materials used are lower maintenance and cost effective over whole of life.

3. Quality

Appropriate to the specific functional requirements (e.g. vehicle trafficability, foot traffic, services, existing trees, maintenance etc.) of the particular area.

4. Safety

Ensure that all surface finishes and edge conditions are designed to minimise slip, trip, and fall risks and meet the relevant Australian Standard.



Image 7. John Tonkin Reserve. Source UDLA

2.2 PAVING SURFACES

The following outline the approved paving surfaces for the Town.

Final selections will note the following:

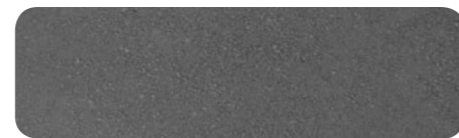
- Each paving type is given a specific code (i.e. PV__) that refers to specific information within the Material Schedule and Detail Drawings.
- Refer to the relevant precinct for a specific surface finish for footpaths and crossovers.
- The images shown are illustrative only, further details are provided on installation and surface finishes within the Details and Standard Drawings section.

PV01_Red Asphalt



Type: Red Asphalt, concrete beam edge.
Use: Footpaths, cycleways and crossovers.

PV02_Black Asphalt



Type: Black Asphalt, concrete beam edge.
Use: Roads, footpaths, and crossovers.

PV03_Grey In-situ Concrete



Type: Standard Grey Concrete, broom finished, picture frame edges.
Use: Footpaths and crossovers.

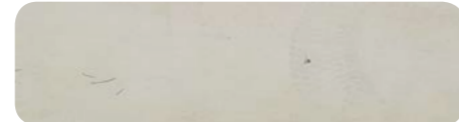
PV04_Limecrete



Type: Limecrete broom finished, picture frame edges.

Use: Footpaths and crossovers.

PV05_Creme Insitu Concrete



Type: Cream Concrete, broom finished, frameless.

Use: Footpath within Foreshore POS only.

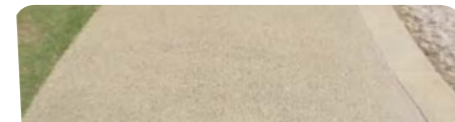
PV06_Unit Paving



Type: Unit Paver, stretcherbond laying style.

Use: Within the Town Centre only.

PV07_Exposed Aggregate



Type: Exposed Aggregate. Smooth finish, picture frame edges.

PV08_Recycled Red Brick



Type: Recycled Red Brick.

Use: George St, Plympton Precinct.

PV09_Special Paving



Type: Material to be confirmed (TBC).

Use: Canning Highway (as determined by the Town).

2.3 PLYMPTON PRECINCT_PROPOSED FOOTPATH MATERIAL

The Plympton Precinct generally has minimal building setbacks, and limited verges resulting in intimate and character-rich streetscapes. On-street parking is prevalent in Plympton.

EXISTING SURFACES

The dominant existing footpath and crossover material within the Plympton Precinct is limecrete.

PROPOSED FOOTPATHS & CROSSOVERS

PV04_Limecrete is proposed for footpaths.

PV04_Limecrete is proposed for crossovers.

EXCEPTIONS

George Street:

Red brick is the dominant existing paving material, with red asphalt and concrete slab paving also common on George Street.

Due to the importance of George Street further detailed design for the streetscape is recommended. Rationalising existing materials, and proposing materials that define the streetscape and crossing points from the surrounding streets.

A combination of PV01_Red Asphalt and PV08_Recycled Red Brick is proposed.



Figure 2. Plympton Precinct proposed footpath materials.

2.3 PLYMPTON PRECINCT

Footpaths to have priority over residential driveways within the Plympton Precinct.



Image 8. Image shows limecrete footpath priority over residential driveway. Source: UDLA.

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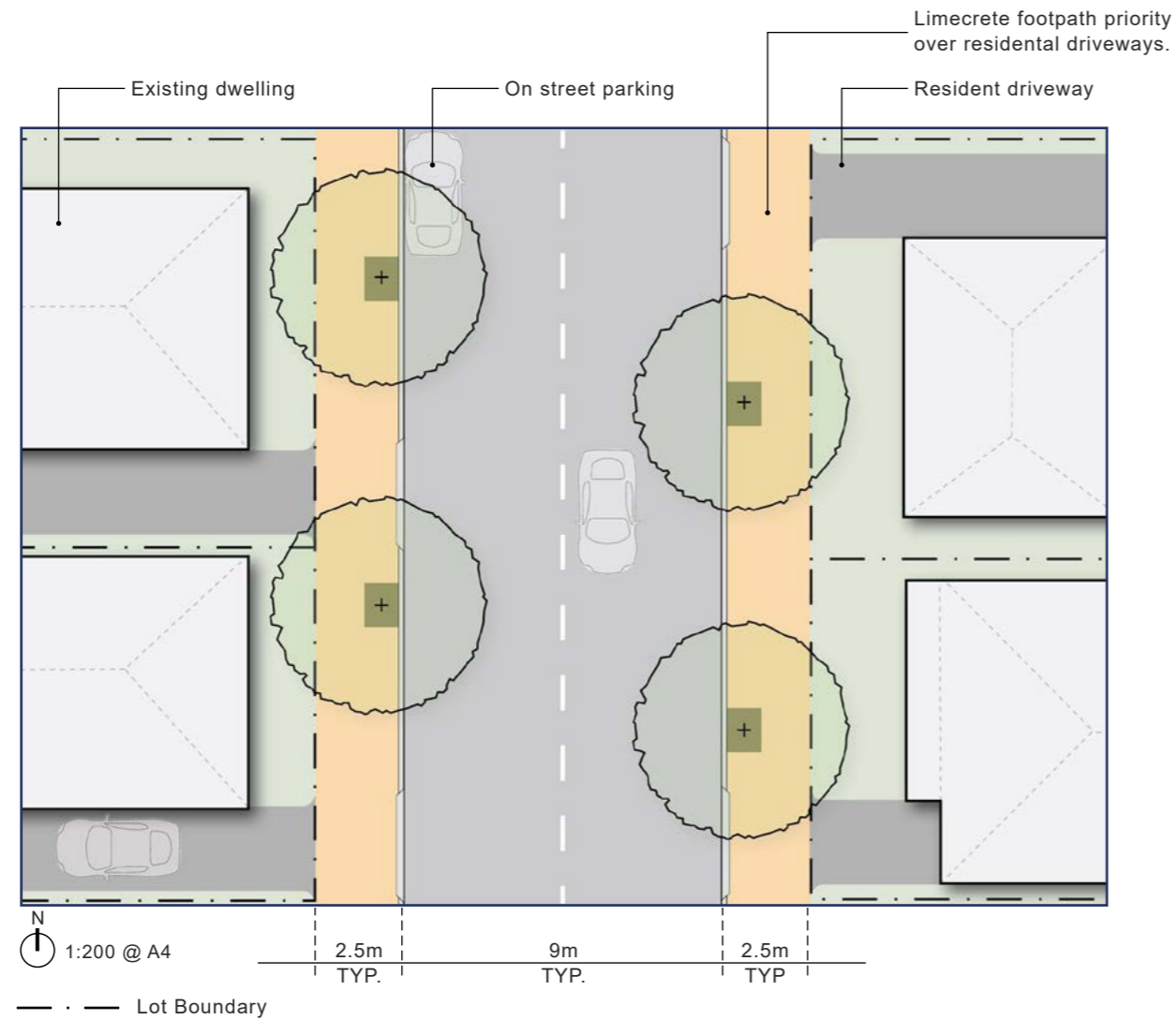


Figure 3. Plympton Precinct Streetscape.

Note: All dimensions are indicative only.

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2.4 GEORGE STREET_PROPOSED FOOTPATH MATERIAL

PV08_Recycled Red brick is used for crossovers, intersections and car parks. PV08_Recycled Red Brick aims to provide visual and physical cues to the pedestrian nature of the street, and to aid in slowing of vehicles.

PV01_Red Asphalt is used to 'soak up' the existing building fenestrations. The use of PV01 is to provide a smooth even surface for walking, tables and chairs and other elements within the streetscape.

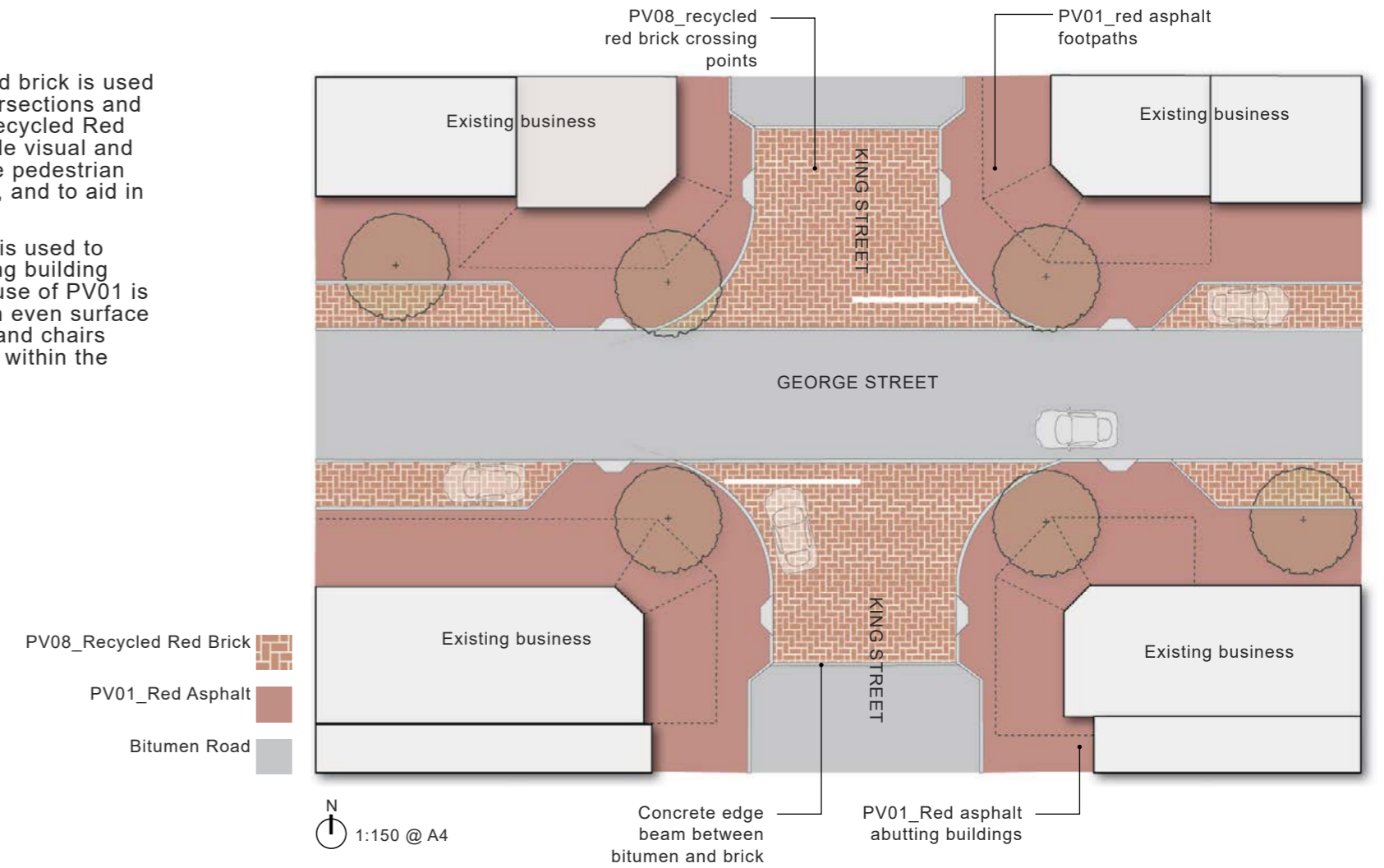


Figure 4. George Street Streetscape.

2.5 WOODSIDE PRECINCT_PROPOSED FOOTPATH MATERIAL

The Woodside Precinct is comprised of generous lot sizes and road reserves with front setbacks between 4-12m. The combination of large lots and deep setbacks have allowed mature trees and gardens to flourish giving the precinct a distinct character.

EXISTING SURFACES

The dominant existing footpath and crossover material within the Woodside Precinct is red asphalt with a significant prevalence of grey in situ concrete.

PROPOSED FOOTPATHS & CROSSOVERS

PV01_Red Asphalt is proposed for footpaths and crossovers.

PV09_Special Paving is proposed for Canning Highway footpaths.



Figure 5. Woodside Precinct proposed footpath materials.

- PV01_Red Asphalt
- PV09_Special Paving (Material TBC)

2.5 WOODSIDE PRECINCT

Footpaths to have priority over residential driveways within the Woodside Precinct.

Driveways to be installed with concrete beam to edge, refer to 6.0 Typical Details for further information.



Image 9. Image shows red asphalt footpath priority over residential driveway. Source: UDLA.

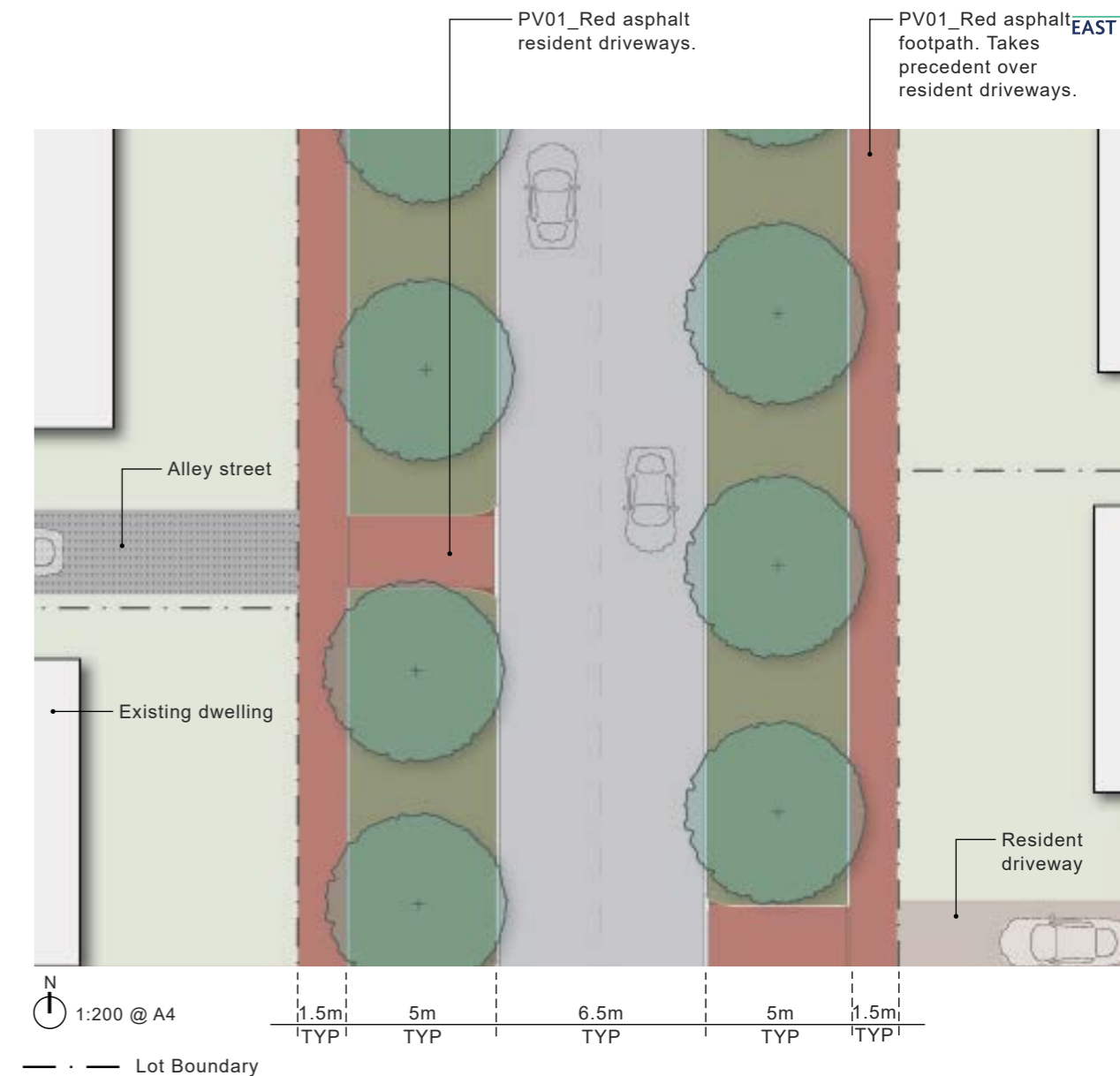


Figure 6. Woodside Precinct Streetscape

2.6 RICHMOND PRECINCT_PROPOSED FOOTPATH MATERIAL

The undulating topography of the Richmond Precinct contains many heritage homes dating from 1900-1940. Richmond Precinct is comprised of generous lot sizes and road reserves. Large mature trees are scattered throughout. Gardens and verges are generally well cared for resulting in lush and green landscapes.

EXISTING SURFACES

The dominant existing footpath and crossover materials within the Richmond Precinct are red asphalt and grey in situ concrete.

PROPOSED FOOTPATHS & CROSSOVERS

PV01_Red Asphalt is proposed for footpaths.

PV02_Black Asphalt is proposed for crossovers.



Figure 7. Richmond Precinct proposed footpath materials.

- PV01_Red Asphalt
- PV09_Special Paving (Material TBC)

2.6 RICHMOND PRECINCT

Footpaths to have priority over residential driveways within the Richmond Precinct.

Driveways to be installed with concrete beam to edge, refer to 6.0 Typical Details for further information.

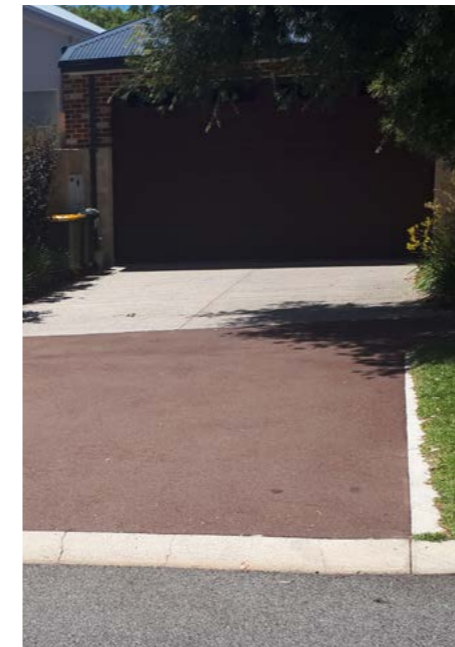


Image 10. Image shows red asphalt footpath priority over residential driveway. Source: google.com/maps, street view. Accessed 2019.

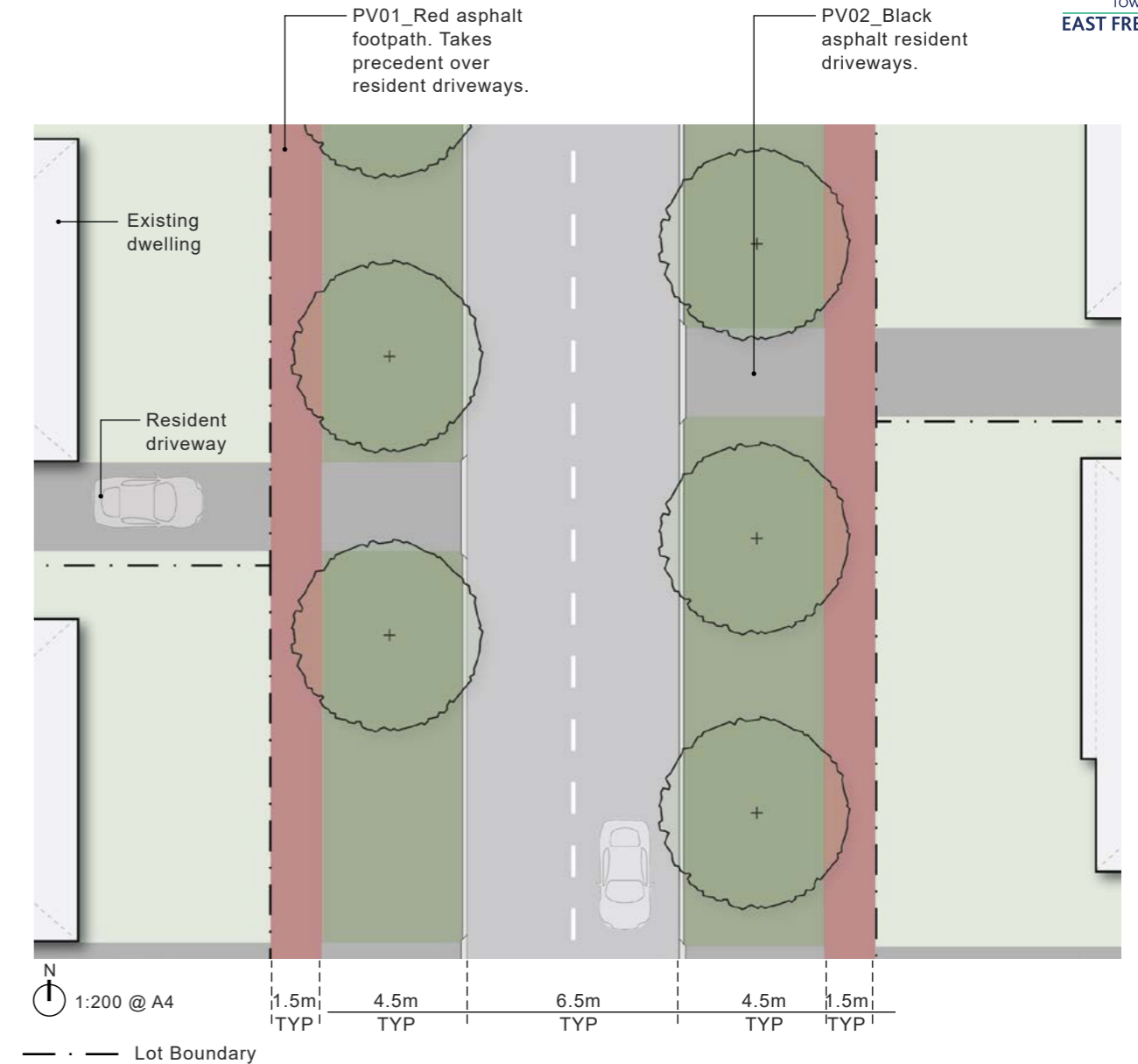


Figure 8. Richmond Precinct Streetscape.

2.7 RICHMOND HILL PRECINCT_PROPOSED FOOTPATH MATERIAL

Richmond Hill Precinct slopes down towards the Swan River with many of the residences capitalising on this aspect. Streets within the Richmond Hill have front setbacks ranging from 7-12m.

EXISTING SURFACES

The dominant existing footpath and crossover material within the Richmond Hill Precinct is grey in situ concrete.

PROPOSED FOOTPATHS & CROSSOVERS

PV03_Concrete is proposed for footpaths.

Note: A high quality exposed aggregate concrete crossover may be considered.

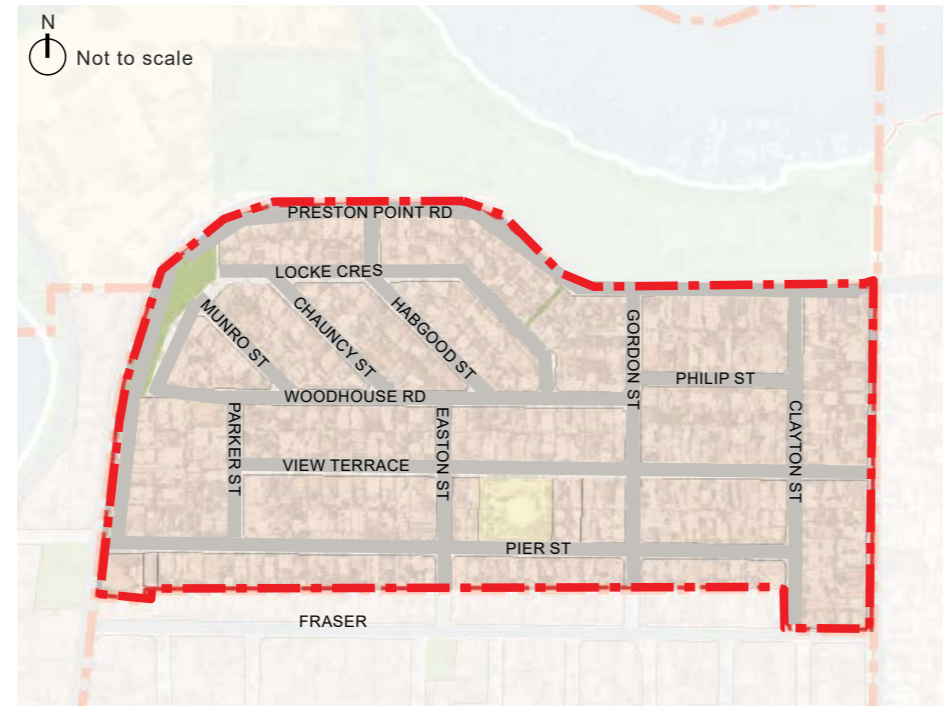


Figure 9. Richmond Hill Precinct proposed footpath materials.

— PV03_Grey In situ Concrete

2.7 RICHMOND HILL PRECINCT

Footpaths to have priority over residential driveways within the Richmond Hill Precinct.

Driveways to be installed with either concrete (by resident, as approved by Town) or black asphalt with concrete beam to edge (by the Town), refer to 6.0 Typical Details for further information.

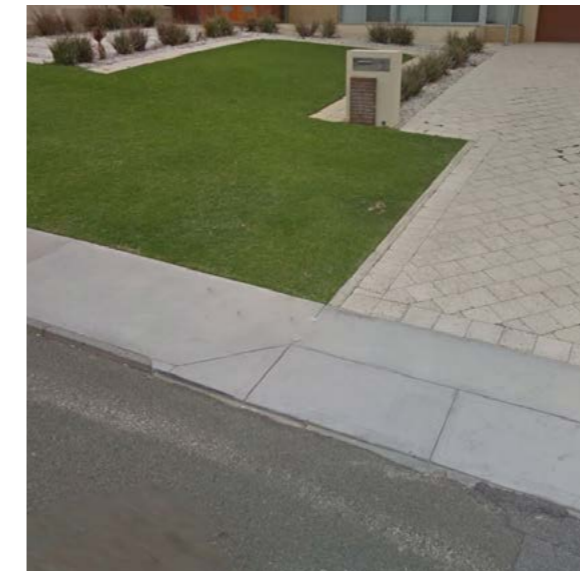
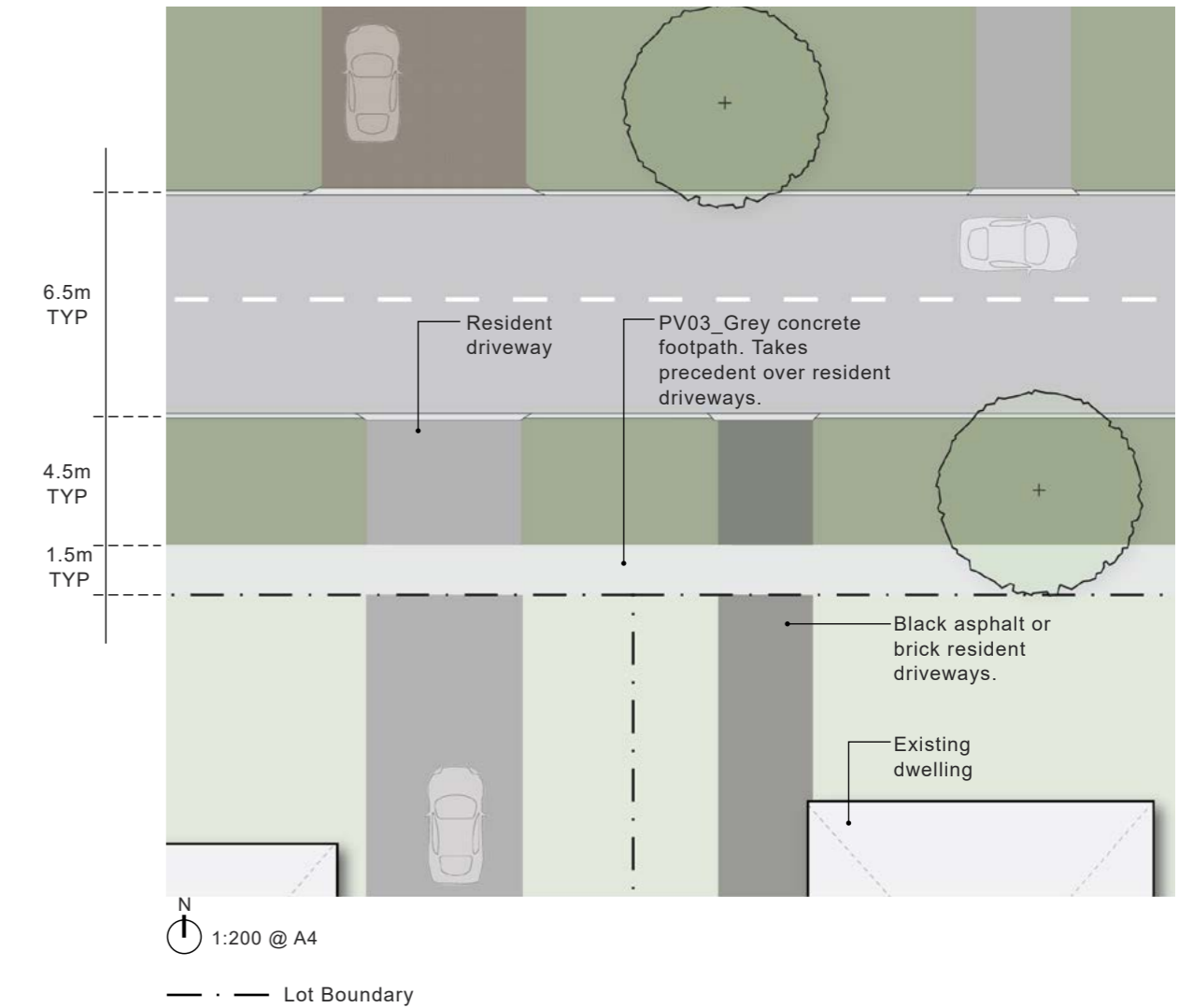


Image 11. Image shows grey concrete footpath priority over residential driveway. Source: www.nearmap.com.au, street view. Accessed 2019..



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--- Lot Boundary

Figure 10. Richmond Hill Precinct proposed footpath materials.

2.8 RIVERSIDE PRECINCT

The Riverside Precinct is located on a steep western facing slope. Similar to Richmond Hill, many of the residences capitalise on the views of the Swan River to the west. Streetscapes within the Riverside Precinct are generally tight on a considerable slope with minimal street trees.

EXISTING SURFACES

The dominant existing footpath and crossover material within the Riverside Precinct is grey in situ concrete.

PROPOSED FOOTPATHS & CROSSOVERS

PV03_Concrete is proposed for footpaths.

PV07_Exposed Aggregate is proposed for Riverside Drive footpaths.

PV02_Black Asphalt is proposed for crossovers.



Figure 11. Riverside Precinct proposed footpath materials.

- PV03_Grey In situ Concrete
- PV07_Exposed Aggregate

2.8 RIVERSIDE PRECINCT_PROPOSED FOOTPATH MATERIAL

Footpaths to have priority over residential driveways within the Riverside Precinct.

Driveways to be installed with either concrete (by resident, as approved by Town) or black asphalt with concrete beam to edge (by the Town), refer to 6.0 Typical Details for further information.

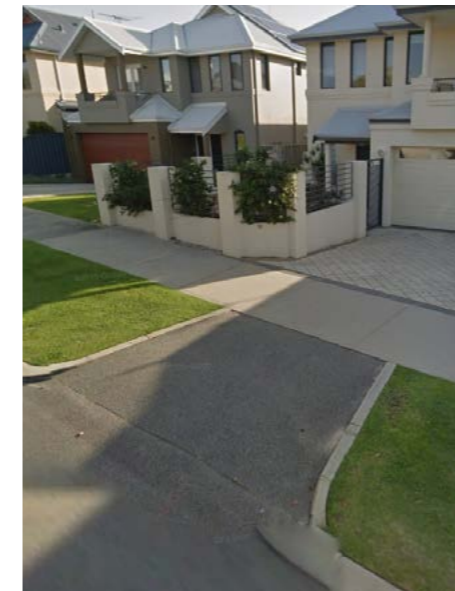


Image 12. Image shows grey concrete footpath priority over residential driveway. Source: google.com/maps, street view. Accessed 2019.

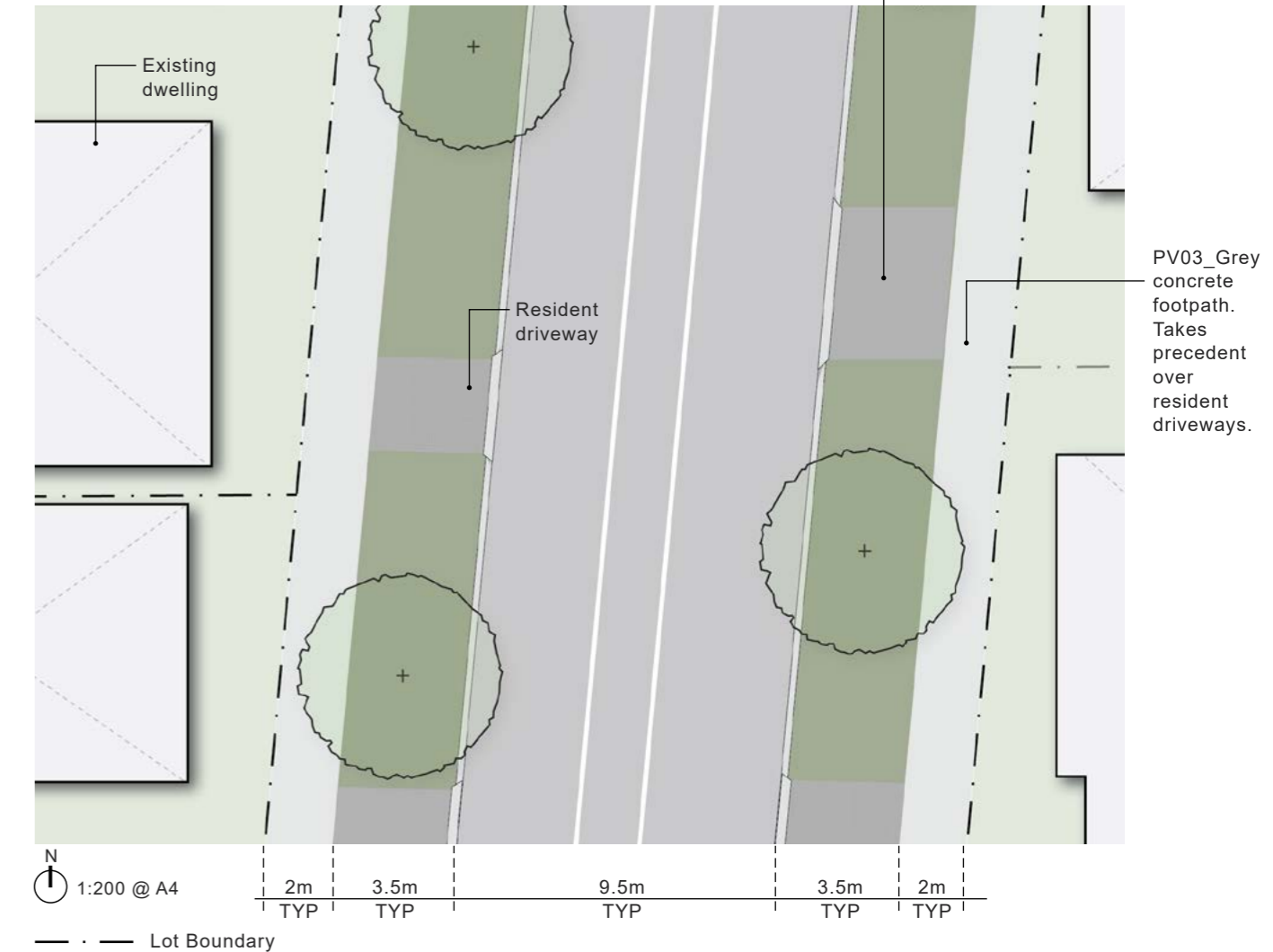


Figure 12. Riverside Precinct proposed streetscape.

2.9 TOWN CENTRE PRECINCT_PROPOSED FOOTPATH MATERIAL

The Town Centre Precinct is a small area divided by Canning Highway and the extension of Stirling Highway. The precinct is mainly comprised of mixed use buildings including office, residential, hospitality and commercial.

EXISTING SURFACES

The dominant existing footpath and crossover materials within the Town Precinct are cream unit pavers and red asphalt.

PROPOSED FOOTPATHS & CROSSOVERS

Unit Paver (Cream) (Existing) is retained for footpaths.

PV01_Red Asphalt is proposed for some footpaths.

PV02_Black Asphalt is proposed for crossovers. A suitable concrete (approved by the Town) will be considered as a crossover material.



Figure 13. Town Centre Precinct proposed footpath materials.

- PV09_Special Paving (Material TBC)
- Unit Paver (Cream) (Existing)
- PV01_Red Asphalt

2.9 TOWN CENTRE PRECINCT

Footpaths to have priority over commercial and residential driveways within the Town Centre Precinct.

Driveways to be installed with black asphalt with concrete beam to edge (by the Town), refer to 6.0 Typical Details for further information.



Image 13. Image shows red asphalt footpath priority over residential driveway. Source: www.nearmap.com.au, street view. Accessed 2019.

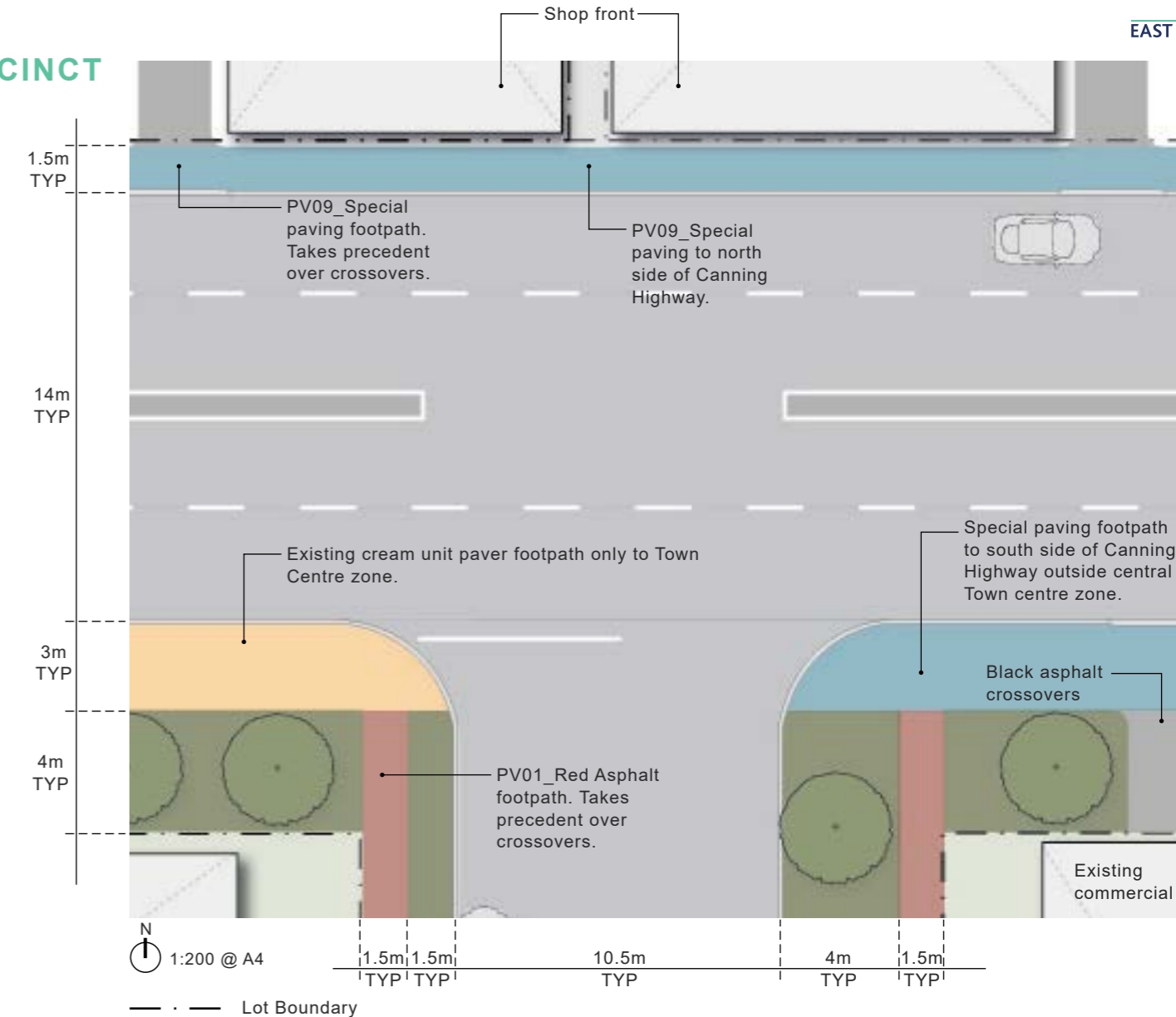


Figure 14. Town Centre Precinct proposed footpath materials.

2.10 PRESTON POINT PRECINCT

Preston Point is the only precinct in East Fremantle that contains no private residential dwellings.

Although the future development of the Leeuwin Barracks will most likely see future residential housing incorporated within the precinct.

It is currently comprised of public open space, reserves and bushland. The Preston Point Precinct is located on undulating topography sloping down towards the river. The majority of Preston Point is a mix of manicured green spaces and natural bushland.

EXISTING SURFACES

The dominant existing footpath and crossover material within the Preston Point Precinct is grey in situ concrete with a significant prevalence of cream in situ concrete.

PROPOSED FOOTPATHS & CROSSOVERS

PV07_ Exposed Aggregate is proposed for Riverside Drive footpaths.

PV02_ Black Asphalt is proposed for crossovers.



Figure 15. Preston Point Precinct proposed footpath materials.

- PV07_ Exposed Aggregate
- Cream In situ Concrete (existing)

2.10 PRESTON POINT PRECINCT_PROPOSED FOOTPATH MATERIAL

Footpaths to have priority over residential driveways within the Preston Point Precinct.

Driveways to be installed with either concrete (by resident, as approved by Town) or black asphalt with concrete beam to edge (by the Town), refer to 6.0 Typical Details for further information.



Image 14. Image shows grey footpath prioritised over crossover on Preston Point Road, East Fremantle. Source: google.com/maps, street view. Accessed 2019.

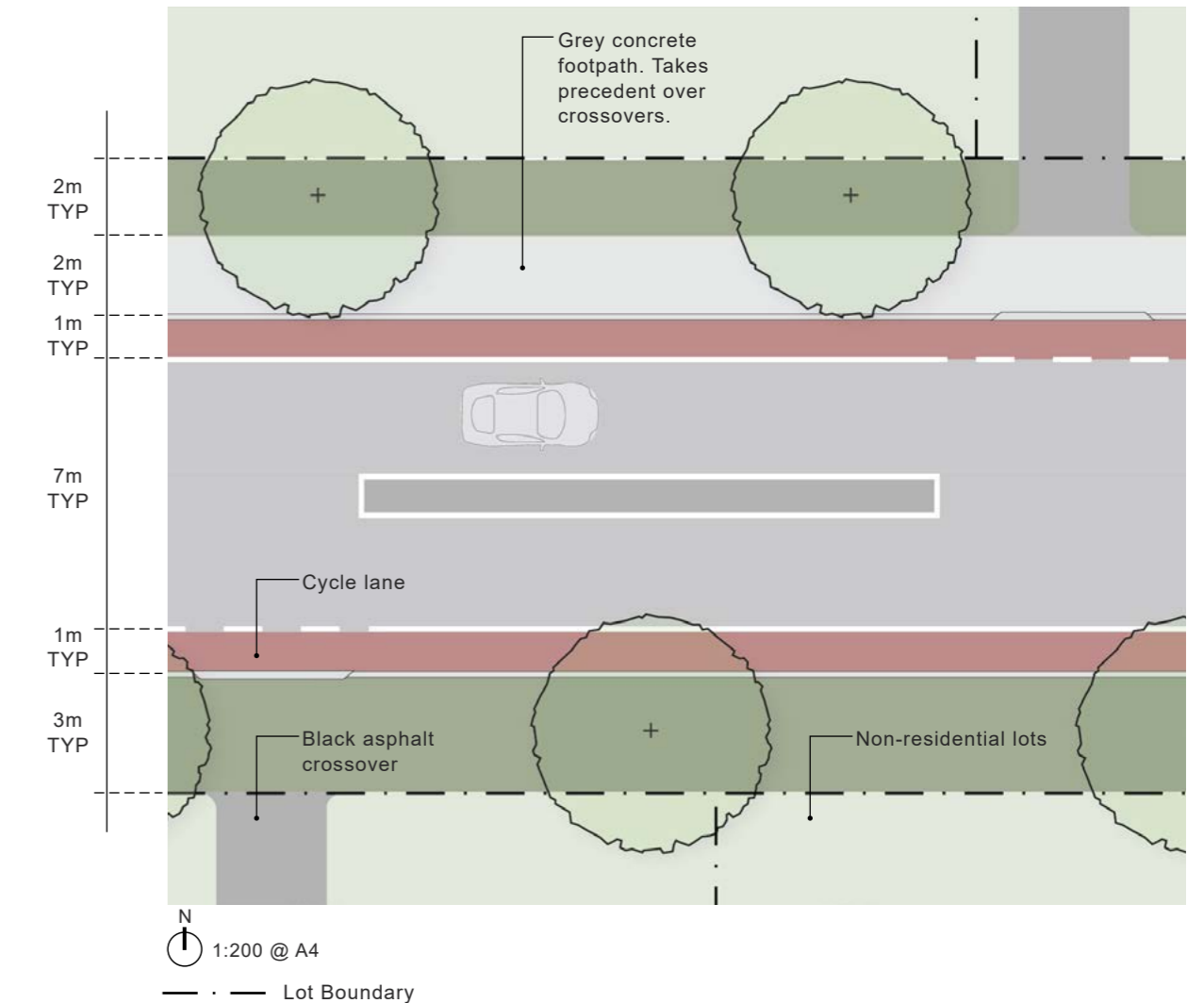


Figure 16. Preston Point Precinct proposed streetscape.

2.11 RACEWAY PRECINCT_PROPOSED FOOTPATH MATERIAL

The Raceway Precinct is the newest precinct in East Fremantle, developed around the former Richmond Raceway trotting and pacing track.

Verges and front gardens are well manicured but smaller in scale.

The precinct was intended to provide East Fremantle with a planned medium density precinct. Single house lot frontages range from 10-12m with front setbacks ranging between 3m and 5.5m.

EXISTING SURFACES

The dominant existing footpath and crossover material within the Raceway Precinct is grey in situ concrete.

PROPOSED FOOTPATHS & CROSSOVERS

PV03_Concrete is proposed for footpaths.

PV01_Red Asphalt is proposed for crossovers.

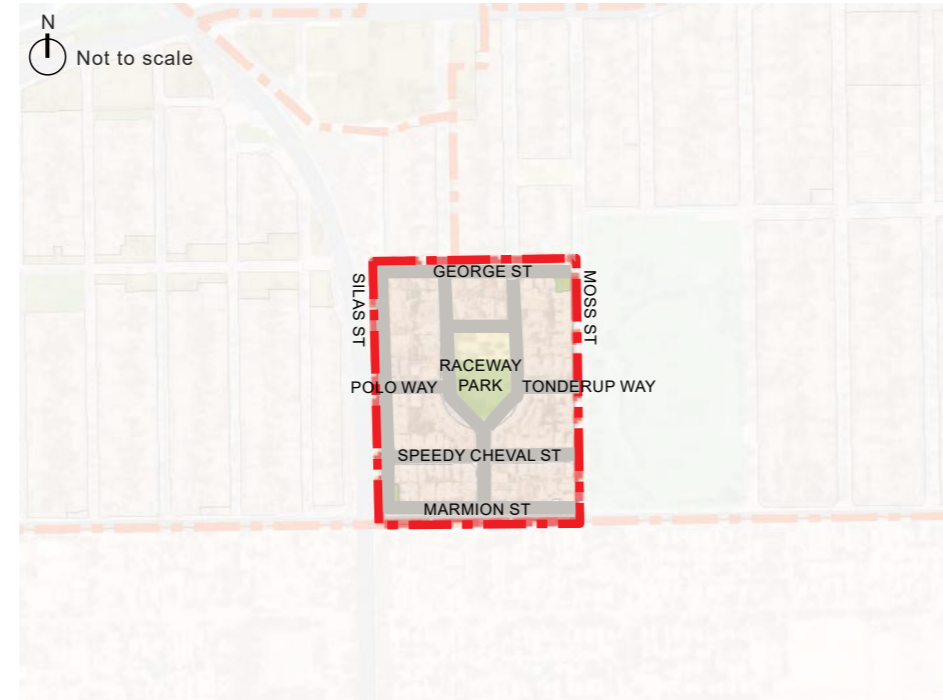


Figure 17. Raceway Precinct proposed footpath materials.

— PV03_Grey In situ Concrete

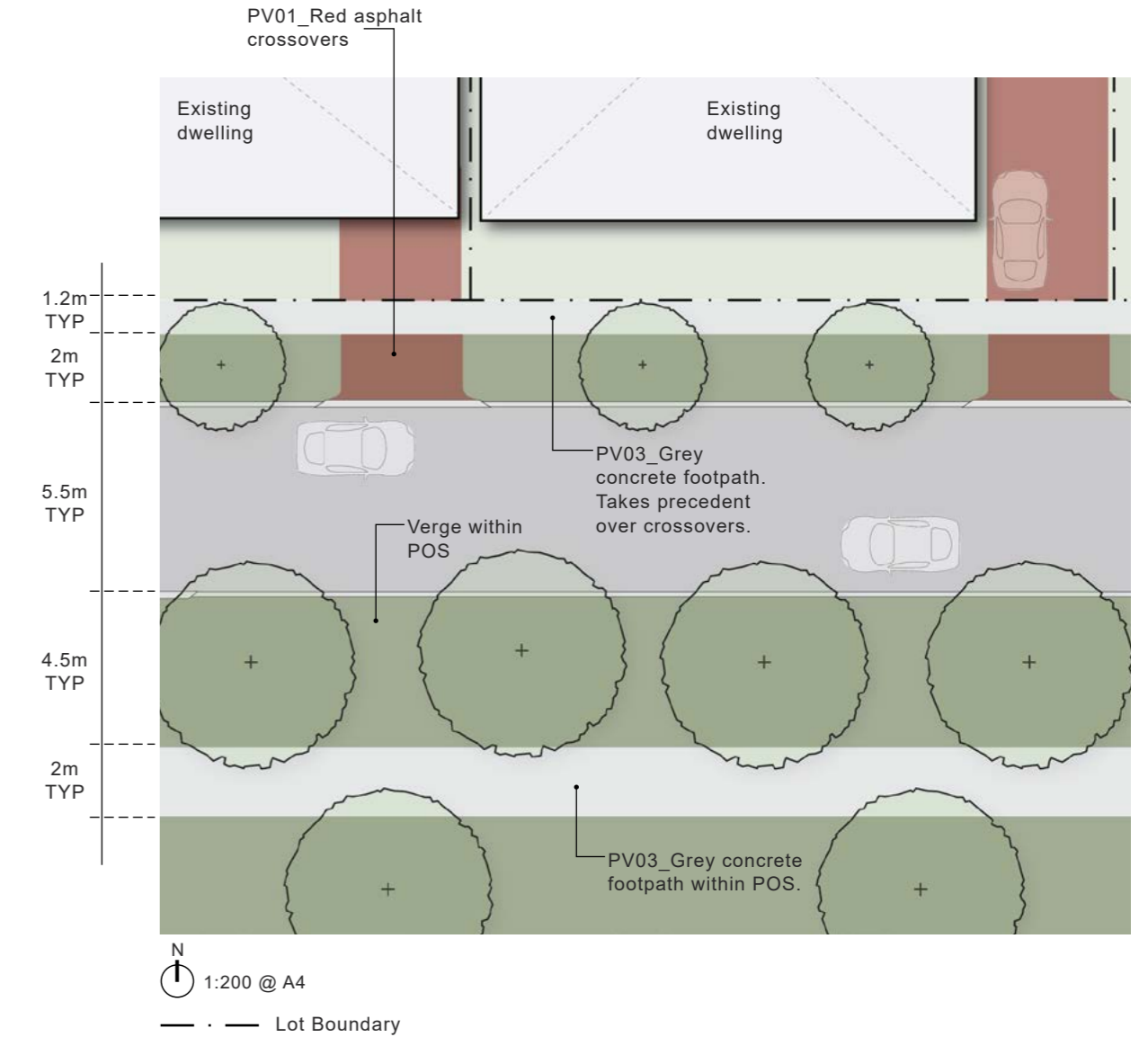
2.12 RACEWAY PRECINCT

Footpaths to have priority over residential driveways within the Raceway Precinct.

Driveways to be installed with concrete beam to edge, refer to 6.0 Typical Details for further information.



Image 15. Image shows red asphalt crossover and grey concrete footpath priority over crossover. Source: www.nearmap.com.au, street view. Accessed 2019.



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— · — Lot Boundary

Figure 18. Raceway Precinct proposed streetscape.

3.0 FURNITURE & FIXTURES

Image 16. East Fremantle, W.W. Wayman Reserve. Source: UDLA

FINAL DRAFT ISSUE

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The Style Guide presents the following principles for furniture and fixture selection, placement and use.

PRINCIPLES

- Appropriate to the existing character and context.
- Proposed selections are of a 'timeless' appearance, that is complementary with existing selections.
- Robust 20+ year lifespan.
- Multiple configurations within the same supplier and family of product type (backless, back rest, arm rest, wheel chair accessible etc.).
- Replaceable elements, e.g. battened seating surface interchangeable between hardwood timber and aluminium with powder coated aluminium frame.
- Surface mounted and sub-surface fixture option.
- Ease of maintenance and cost effectiveness over entire lifecycle.

PLACEMENT & USE

Placement is critical to the success and usability of furniture and fixtures as it must respond to how it is to be used and by whom.

The following considerations should be applied:

- Where practicable, offer DDA compliant options.
- Co-locating furniture and elements within parks and POS e.g. BBQ's with shelters and seating.
- Seats generally aligned with path whilst still allowing a clear path of travel and oriented towards a view.
- Consider shade from trees and allow for clear sight-lines;
- Groupings of seats should be arranged to promote social interactions between people.
- Where close to a street, shared path or car park, locate elements a minimum of 600mm back from the edge to avoid collisions by vehicles.
- Space seats a minimum of 1200mm apart to allow for easy access.
- Not within large areas of open space which prevents use of the area for organised/formal activities.



Image 17. Basketball and ball court, Glasson Park. Source: UDLA

3.2 COLOUR PALETTE

The proposed colour palette builds on the the existing colour palettes endorsed for use by the Town.

The furniture and fixtures colour palette is for use within parks, POS, and streetscapes across the Town.

The Heritage colour palette is for specific elements within the public realm, however it is noted that any significant works should be underpinned by a detailed investigation and design.

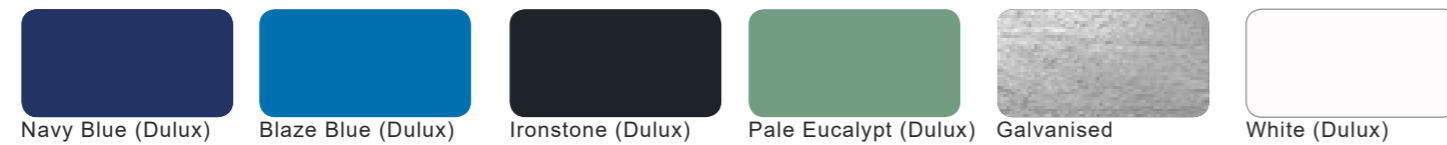
For all signage refer to the Towns signage policy.

A final decision on variations to the proposed colour palette, including the use of matte, gloss, or other surface finishes shall be made as part of a detailed design.

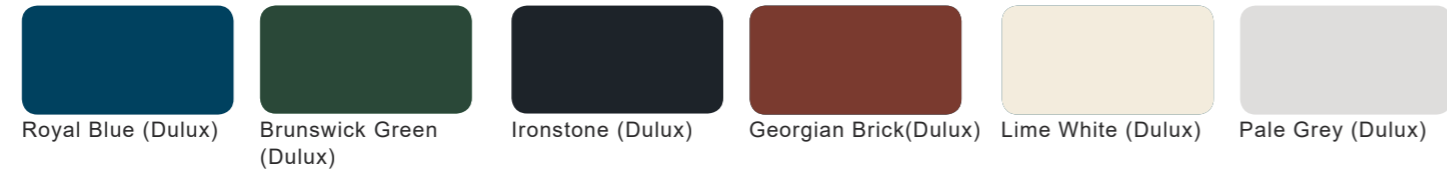
ENDORSED TOWN CORPORATE BRANDING COLOUR PALETTE



STREETSCAPE, PUBLIC OPEN SPACE & PARK FURNITURE & FIXTURES COLOUR PALETTE



HERITAGE COLOUR PALETTE



3.3 PARK & PUBLIC OPEN SPACE INFRASTRUCTURE ALLOCATION

Similar to the approach taken by 'Liveable Neighbourhoods' to utilise POS size as an approach to ensuring equitable delivery of space, the tier system for playspace is provided as a guide to ensure playgrounds meet the needs of the Town and community, with a suitable level of play infrastructure.

The Town has a preference for the following elements when considering play equipment:

- multifunction: the provision of play equipment that provides for a range of uses and age experiences e.g. basket swing.
- natural materials: the provision of natural materials where suitable and practicable.
- co-location: group play and other infrastructure together where possible e.g. seating for parents adjacent toddler areas.
- softfall: the provision of suitable depth clean play sand or play mulch.
- shade: locating play equipment near existing shade or provide in the form of tree planting or removable shade sails as needed.

TIER 1 PLAYGROUND/POS

'Regional Playspace':

A playground used by both locals and visitors. Regional playgrounds usually:

- Typically custom designed;
- Address a number of play opportunities such as risk taking, parallel play, space for informal games, group play, sensory play etc;
- Flexible and able to accommodate a large number of children (50+);
- Have sufficient complexity to support an hour or two of play;
- Supported with infrastructure that provides opportunity for parents to stay i.e. cafe, parking, lighting etc; and;
- Is accessible and inclusive throughout.

TIER 2 PLAYGROUND/POS

'Neighbourhood Playspace'

A playground that services a large population of mostly local residents. Local playgrounds will usually:

- Reflect their local context;
- Include a combination of off-the-shelf and custom elements,
- Provide more specific play opportunity, such as climbing, sliding, and swinging activities;
- Accommodate 10-30 children;
- Less structured and may include elements that children can move/amend to create different outcomes to maintain interest after multiple visits;
- Provides a base level of infrastructure to support parents, i.e. seating, shade, water fountains;
- Can be tailored to a specific age group to meet the local requirements; and;
- Is accessible and inclusive.

TIER 3 PLAYGROUND/POS

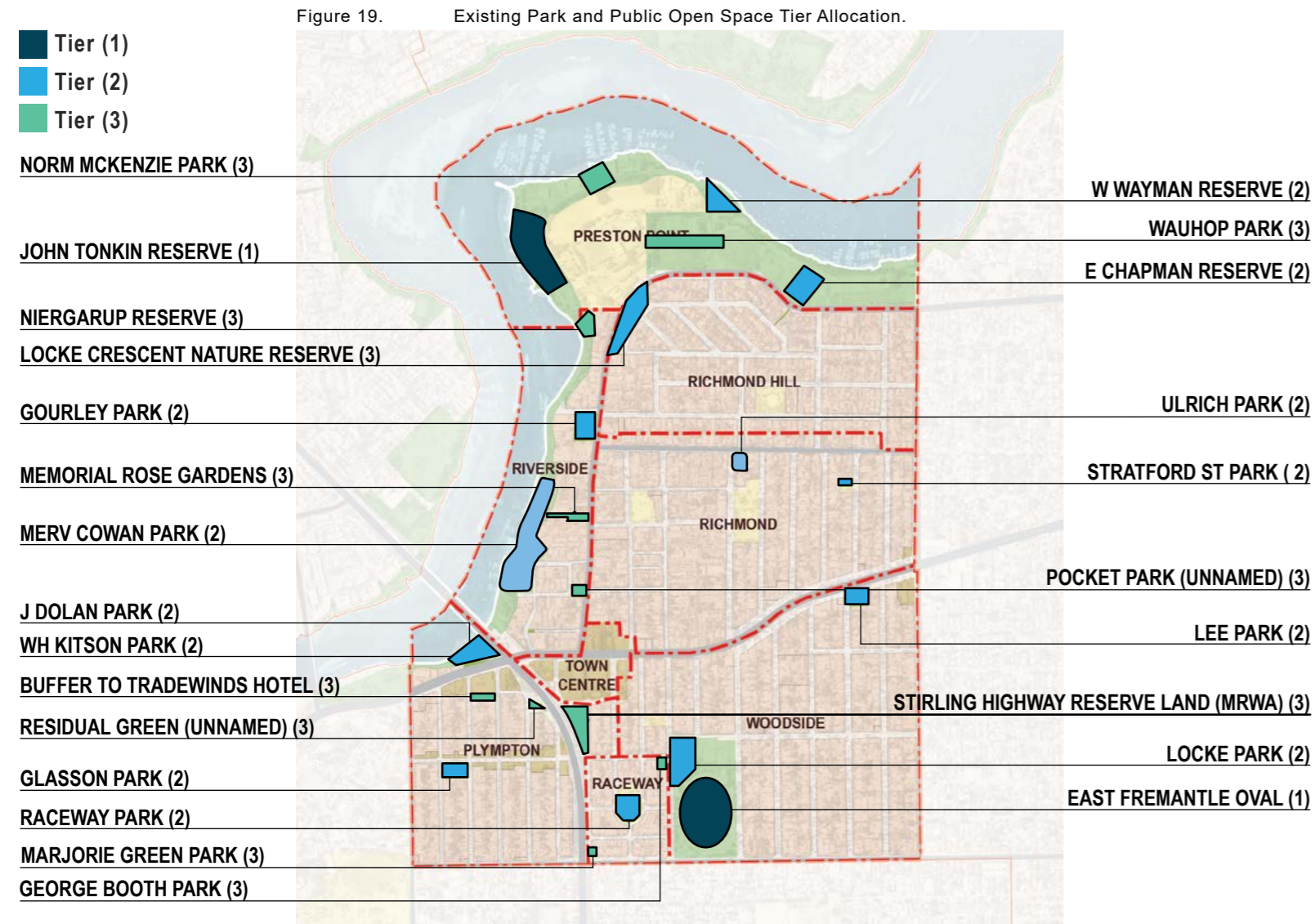
'Local Playspace'

Playgrounds to service the nearby neighbourhood, these playgrounds will usually:

- Reflect the context of the park;
- Mostly contain off-the-shelf equipment;
- Generally only have 1 or 2 formal play elements and also include spaces that are unconstrained and allow children to take ownership over (cubbies, construction, loose parts etc);
- Accommodate less than 10 children;
- May have a bench seat and shade, but are otherwise unserved and strongly support independent play for older children;
- Have less design intent and are more child led, as such age is flexible; and;
- Are accessible and inclusive.

FINAL DRAFT ISSUE

3.4 EXISTING PARK AND PUBLIC OPEN SPACE TIER ALLOCATION



FINAL DRAFT ISSUE

3.5 PLAY

PL01 - SWING

LOCATION

Tier 1

APPLICATIONS

Toddler to 10 year old.

SPECIFICATIONS

Product/Supplier: Lypa/L003407

Material: Hardwood timber, galvanised steel.

Size: 4400mm x 2290mm



PL02 - BASKET SWING

LOCATION

Tier 1

APPLICATIONS

Excellent multi-age equipment, from toddler to teenager.

SPECIFICATIONS

Product/Supplier: Lypa/L011900

Material: Hardwood timber, galvanised steel.

Size: 4400mm x 2290mm



PL03 - SEESAW

LOCATION

Tier 1

APPLICATIONS

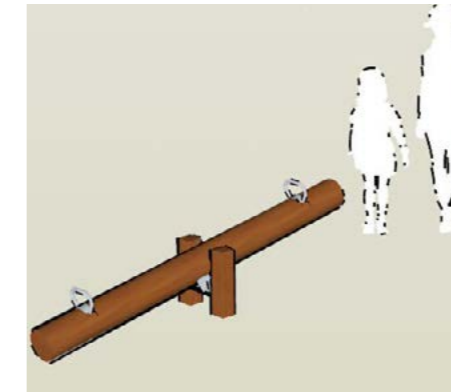
Toddler to 8 year old.

SPECIFICATIONS

Product/Supplier: Lypa/L013200

Material: Timber, powdercoated steel, galvanised, and plastic options.

Size: 2400mm x 400mm



PL04 - CLIMBER/SLIDE (SMALL)

LOCATION

Tier 1

APPLICATIONS

Toddler to 10 year old. Multi-climbing, sliding and fireman pole.

SPECIFICATIONS

Product/Supplier: Forpark/ SS7-2004

Material: Timber, powdercoated steel, galvanised, and plastic options.

Size: 5250mm x 3100mm



PL05 - CLIMBER/SLIDE (MEDIUM)

LOCATION

Tier 2

APPLICATIONS

Toddler to 10 year old. Multi-climbing, sliding, firemans pole, and cubby spaces.

SPECIFICATIONS

Product/Supplier: Forpark/SS7-2004

Material: Timber, powdercoated steel, galvanised, and plastic options.

Size: 6215mm x 5140mm



PL07 - ADVENTURE PLAY (LARGE)

LOCATION

Tier 1 & 2.

APPLICATIONS

Toddler to 13 year old. Multi-climbing, sliding and fireman pole.

SPECIFICATIONS

Product/Supplier: Forpark/ SS7-2004

Material: Timber, powdercoated steel, galvanised, and plastic options.



PL06 - ADVENTURE PLAY (SMALL)

LOCATION

Tier 1 & 2.

APPLICATIONS

Toddler to 13 year old. Multi-climbing, sliding, firemans pole, and cubby spaces.

SPECIFICATIONS

Product/Supplier: Lypa/Loo2601

Material: Timber, powdercoated steel, galvanised, and plastic options.

Size: 6215mm x 5140mm



PL08 - CUSTOM PLAY

LOCATION

Tier 1. Regional playspace and strategic locations i.e the river and foreshore.

APPLICATIONS

Multi-use and flexible play space to accomodate a wide range of activities and ages.

SPECIFICATIONS

Custom designed, image precedent only.



3.6 SEATING

FN01 - BACKLESS BENCH SEAT

LOCATION : Tier 1, 2 & 3

Realm APPLICATIONS: Seating where users can sit and face both ways, e.g. playgrounds & parks. Solitary seating e.g. under a tree, with a view; or grouped seating e.g. nearby to amenity;

SPECIFICATIONS:

Supplier/Product: Exteria/Vasse Bench. Materials: Steel frame hot dip galvanised or optional powdercoated finish. Hardwood Timber or Aluminium Slat.

Colour: 'Ironstone'(Dulux) for Heritage areas.

Mounting Options: Surface mounted to concrete pad.

Dimensions: 1800mm long.

Notes: Aluminum slat to be used within the Preston Point Precinct or Foresfore area.



FN02 - BENCH SEAT

LOCATION : Tier 1, 2, 3

APPLICATIONS: Solitary seating e.g. under a tree, with a view; or grouped seating e.g. nearby to amenity; Ensure wheelchair accessibility in locations such as adjacent to a path.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Supplier/Product: Exteria/Vasse Bench. Materials: Steel frame hot dip galvanised or optional powdercoated finish. Hardwood Timber or Aluminium Slat.

Colour: 'Ironstone'(Dulux) for Heritage areas.

Mounting Options: Surface/Inground.

Dimensions: 1800mm long. Notes: Aluminum slat to be used within the Preston Point Precinct or Foresfore area.



FN03 - DDA BENCH SEAT

LOCATION : Tier 1, 2

APPLICATIONS: Solitary seating e.g. under a tree, with a view; or grouped seating e.g. nearby to amenity; Ensure wheelchair accessibility in accessible locations such as adjacent to a path.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Supplier/Product: Exteria/Vasse Bench. Materials: Steel frame hot dip galvanised or optional powdercoated finish. Hardwood Timber or Aluminium Slat.

Colour: 'Ironstone'(Dulux) for Heritage areas.

Mounting Options: Surface/Inground.

Dimensions: 1800mm long. Notes:

Aluminum slat to be used within the Preston Point Precinct or Foresfore area.



FN04 - EXISTING BENCH SEAT

LOCATION : Parks & POS / Public Realm

APPLICATIONS: Retain.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Supplier/Product: Existing concrete seat. Materials: Concrete.

Colour: Paint to match existing.



3.7 PICNIC BENCHES

FN05 - PICNIC SETTING

LOCATION : Tier 1, 2
 APPLICATIONS: Co-locate with BBQs, shelters/shade and other facilities, and ensure accessible by adjacent pathway.
 SPECIFICATIONS:
 Supplier/Product: Exteria/Vasse Table Seating
 Materials: Steel frame hot dip galvanised or optional powdercoated finish. hardwood timber or aluminim slat.
 Colour: N/A
 Mounting Options: Surface mounted to concrete pad.
 Notes: Aluminum slat to be used within the Preston Point Precinct or Foresfore area.



FN06 - DDA ACCESS TABLE

LOCATION : Tier 1, 2
 APPLICATIONS: Co-locate with BBQs, shelters/shade and other facilities, and ensure accessible by adjacent pathway.
 SPECIFICATIONS:
 Supplier/Product: Exteria/Vasse Table Seating
 Materials: Steel frame hot dip galvanised or optional powdercoated finish. Hardwood Timber or Aluminim Slat.
 Colour: Pommel Blue (Dulux)
 Mounting Options: Surface mounted to concrete pad.
 Notes: Ensure concrete pad is sufficient & depth width to allow a minimum clearance of 1200mm surrounding table and benches.



3.8 BOLLARDS

BL01 - HERITAGE BOLLARD 01

LOCATION : Public Realm/
 Streetscape
 APPLICATIONS: For use within heritage precincts.
 SPECIFICATIONS:
 Supplier/Product: Various/Bollard
 Materials: Timber.
 Colour: To match existing.
 Installation: As per manufacturers specification.



BL02 - HERITAGE BOLLARD 02

LOCATION : Public Realm/Streetscape
 APPLICATIONS: For within adjacent parks sporting precincts, and POS.
 SPECIFICATIONS:
 Supplier/Product: Various/Steel Bollard
 Materials: Steel powdercoated finish. Hardwood Timber or Aluminim Slat.
 Colour: Heritage green to match existing, Charcoal, Black
 Installation: As per manufacturers specification.



BL03 - RECYCLED PLASTIC BOLLARD 03

LOCATION : Tier 1, 2, 3
 APPLICATIONS: For within adjacent parks sporting precincts, and POS.
 SPECIFICATIONS:
 Supplier/Product: Leda/Round Plastic Bollard
 Materials: Recycled plastic.
 Colour: N/A
 Installation: As per manufacturers specification.



BL04- PINE BOLLARD 04

LOCATION : Tier 1, 2, 3
 APPLICATIONS: For use at perimeter of park.
 SPECIFICATIONS:
 Supplier/Product: Various/Pine Bollard
 Materials: Pine CCA H4 Treated finish
 Colour: N/A
 Installation: As per manufacturers specification.



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3.9 FENCES & HANDRAILS

FT01 - CHAIN MESH FENCE

LOCATION : Parks & POS
APPLICATIONS: For within adjacent parks sporting precincts, and POS.
SPECIFICATIONS:
Supplier/Product: Various/Chain Mesh Fence
Materials: Steel frame hot dip galvanised or optional powdercoated finish. Hardwood Timber or Aluminim Slat.
Colour: Black
Mounting Options: As per manufacturers specification.



FT02 - CUSTOM GALVANISED FENCE

LOCATION : Tier 1
APPLICATIONS: For within tier 1 parks or significant heritage areas.
SPECIFICATIONS:
Supplier/Product: Custom
Materials: Steel frame hot dip galvanised or stainless steel. or optional powdercoated finish.
Colour: As per colour palette
Mounting Options: As per manufacturers specification.



HR01 - HANDRAILS

LOCATION : Parks & POS / Public Realm
APPLICATIONS: As required, to comply with AS1428.1 Australian Standards.
SPECIFICATIONS:
Supplier/Product: Moddex/Various.
Materials: Steel frame hot dip galvanised.
Colour: N/A.
Mounting Options: As per manufacturers specification.



FT02 - CUSTOM DUNE FENCE

LOCATION : Tier 1
APPLICATIONS: For within tier 1 parks or significant heritage areas.
SPECIFICATIONS:
Supplier/Product: Custom
Materials: Rail fencing and recycled metal/ plastic posts.
Colour: N/A.
Mounting Options: As per manufacturers specification.



3.10 BBQ & MISC.

BQ01 - BBQ SINGLE BURNER

LOCATION : Tier 1 and 2
APPLICATIONS: For within adjacent parks sporting precincts, and POS. Locate BBQ's adjacent shelters, seating, and water supply/tap.
SPECIFICATIONS:
Supplier/Product: DA Chrisite BBQ/ Double Bench
Materials: Stainless Steel.
Colour: Refer to colour palette.
Mounting Options: To concrete pad as per manufacturers specification.



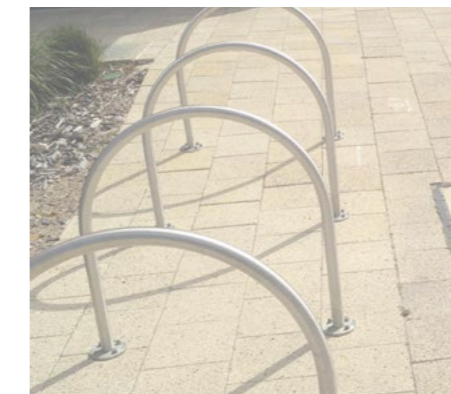
BQ01 - BBQ DDA ACCESS

LOCATION : Tier 1 and 2
APPLICATIONS: For within adjacent parks sporting precincts, and POS. Ensure wheelchair accessibility via path and sufficient clearance surrounding BBQ.
SPECIFICATIONS:Supplier/Product: DA Chrisite BBQ/A Series DDA BBQ single or double burner.
Materials: Stainless Steel or powder coated.
Colour: Refer to colour palette.
Mounting Options: To concrete pad as per manufacturers specification.



BR01 - BIKE RACK

LOCATION : Suitable locations within the Town.
APPLICATIONS: For within adjacent parks sporting precincts, and POS.
SPECIFICATIONS:
Supplier/Product: Exteria/Cora Bike Rack
Materials: Galvanised or Stainless Steel
Colour: N/A
Installation: As per manufacturers specification, surface or below ground.



BB01- WATER BUBBLER

LOCATION : Tier 1, 2 and 3
APPLICATIONS: For within parks sporting precincts, and POS.
SPECIFICATIONS:
Supplier/Product: Water Fountain
Materials: Galvinised or Stainless Steel.
Colour: N/A
Installation: As per manufacturers specification.



3.11 LIGHTING

The purpose of lighting within the Town is to create a safer night time environment for the community. The use of well located and appropriate lighting is encouraged over simply 'more' lighting.

PRINCIPLES

Lighting types are to:

- Provide better lighting systems with reduced cost and energy use;
- Encourage pedestrian and cyclist activity and also public transport patronage;
- Enhance the existing character and the 'look and feel' of the Town;
- Ensure assets can be managed over their lifetime with long lasting, and value for money lighting infrastructure;

PLACEMENT & SELECTION

Placement and selection is critical to the success of lighting within the public realm. Whilst the Style Guide provides general advice it is recommended that for any major redevelopment that detailed lighting design is undertaken to ensure the best outcome.

The following considerations should be applied:

- In areas with anti-social behaviour it is recommended to install integrated CCTV and lighting;
- High use areas, such as George Street, the Town Centre, and the foreshore should be lit to a minimum P3 standard.
- Uplighting of feature buildings, public art and signage consider the use of timers to limit energy consumption;
- Sporting precincts with flood lighting to be installed with timers linked to time of use;
- Transport, such as bus stops, bike paths, and car parks to have appropriately timed lighting to correspond with time of use.

These guidelines will help ensure lighting installations for public spaces (including parks, reserves and the foreshore) incorporate safety/CPTED, energy efficiency and other principles.

LT01 - STREET LIGHTING (EXISTING)

LOCATION

Residential streets.

APPLICATIONS

Street lighting.

SPECIFICATIONS

Match to existing. Colour to match existing.



Image 18. Existing street lighting. Source: UDLA

LT02 - STREET LIGHTING (PROPOSED)

LOCATION

Commercial precincts and Town Centre.

APPLICATIONS

High use areas, e.g. foreshore, George Street, and Town Centre.

SPECIFICATIONS

Supplier/Product: Multipole/Series 300

Poles with options to support twin lights, banners, loud speakers, wi-fi, light projectors and power outlets.



Image 19. Smart Pole, Wharf Road, Newcastle NSW. Source: Google images

4.0 TREES & PLANTING

Image 20. East Fremantle, Woodside Precinct. Source: UDLA

4.1 INTRODUCTION

An extensive tree study was undertaken across the Town of the existing tree species, canopy coverage, geology, soil types, and verge widths.

The Town has examples of both 'avenue' style, and mixed plantings within the existing streetscapes.

The Contextual Analysis identified a high proportion (over 70%) of trees are Myrtaceae family (e.g. includes Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Agonis, Melaleuca, Lophostemon, and Callistemon genus).

Current 'Urban Forest' best practice identifies no more than:

- 30% within the same family;
- 20% within the same genus;
- 10% within the same species.

Due to the constraints of the Town (alkaline soil, underlying limestone caprock etc.) this may not always be practicable, however the opportunity exists to increase the diversity of tree species within the Town.

NATIVE VS. EXOTIC

Urban areas are highly modified and may be less conducive to the establishment and ongoing health of some endemic tree species.

A broad range of both native and exotic tree offers a range of benefits for the community and environment within the Town.

The tree selection criteria aims to select the right tree species, for the right location, for the right reason, irrespective of its origin.

HERITAGE AREAS

Prioritise deciduous trees in heritage areas and adjacent heritage buildings to ensure building facades are exposed over winter.

Ensure species selection that results in mature trees are in scale and harmony with the existing streetscape and its functions.

TREE SELECTION CRITERIA

The tree selection criteria ensures the best tree suitable is installed to maximise the benefits which includes:

1. Tree species performance in an urban environment;
2. Site specific analysis (soils, pH, verge width);
3. Projected climate conditions;
4. Desired ecosystem services; i.e. urban shade/cooling, stormwater mitigation, urban biodiversity, heritage etc.
5. Existing street function and use;

TREE REMOVAL

It is the Towns policy that only street trees that are dying, diseased, or dead will be removed. Healthy trees will not be considered to be removed.

The Town notes that some existing street trees may be assessed, and if appropriate, be replaced with a suitable tree that will achieve greater benefits.



Image 21. Deciduous Jacaranda tree installed adjacent to building. Source: UDLA

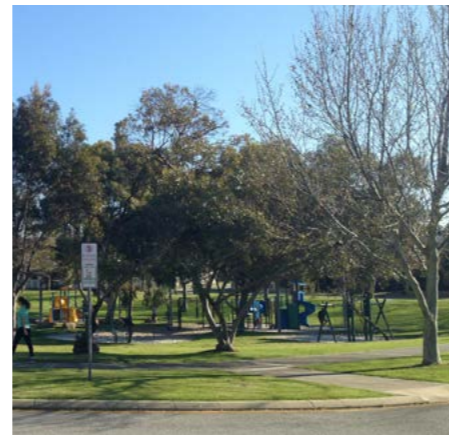


Image 22. A diversity of trees species including deciduous and evergreen species. Source: UDLA

4.2 TREE SELECTION PRINCIPLES

The Style Guide presents the following principles for street tree selection and placement.



1. CLEAR SIGHTLINES

Prioritise clear trunked tree species to offer clear sightlines. Ensure trees are located at a suitable distance from crossovers and street intersections.

2. DIVERSITY

Planting a diversity of tree families, genus, and species will provide visual and seasonal interest, and resilience from pest and disease.

3. VERGE WIDTH TO TREE RATIO

Select tree species to ensure selections are in scale and harmony with the existing streetscape and its functions.

4. LARGE CANOPIED TREES

Preferencing taller, broad canopied tree species to maximise shade and cooling benefits.

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4.3 STRATEGIES TO INCREASE URBAN FOREST DIVERSITY

Current best practice Urban Forest strategy illustrates that a diverse range of tree species and types is vital to a healthy urban forest.

The existing convention of planting avenues of consistent tree species, can limit species diversity. Whilst it is noted that avenue plantings are important to local character in many streets within the Town, in order to balance these two differing planting strategies, the following strategies can be used:

- Establish existing streets most important to maintain with continuous avenues and limit use elsewhere;
- Where logical 'breaks' occur in existing avenues, such as intersections, use species of a similar size, form and character;
- Replace existing trees within avenues with trees of a similar size, form and character;
- Use asymmetrical planting within some streets where one side of the street may retain avenue planting, with the other side a mixed range of species.

- Use informal mixes of species, including deciduous and evergreens with a preference for deciduous trees adjacent to heritage buildings; and;
- Use existing parks to and open spaces to plant a diverse range of species to augment existing residential areas.

The two examples (right) illustrate how different tree species can be used to increase diversity within existing streetscapes.

EXAMPLE 01

The following trees can be interchanged readily with smaller *Corymbia* and *Eucalypt* species whilst still having plantings of a similar form and character to occur within a streetscape.



Agonis flexuosa,
Peppermint



Schinus molle,
Pepper Tree



Ulmus parvifolia,
Chinese Elm

EXAMPLE 02

The following trees can be interchanged easily with evergreen trees such as a Queensland Box, whilst still having plantings of a similar form and character to occur within a streetscape.



Brachychiton populneus,
Kurrajong



Ceratonia siliqua,
Carob



Cupaniopsis anacardioides,
Tuckeroo

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4.4 QUALITY, MAINTENANCE & AFTERCARE

The definition of a successful tree can be defined as:

- reasonably represents the features, growth habits and dimensions of the species at all of its stages of development and maturity (i.e. that it is not dwarfed, or malformed);
- has the capacity to retain reasonable health and does not require excessive ongoing aftercare or inputs;
- reasonably capable of maintaining its structural integrity;
- remains root stable within approximately 2-3 years post planting; and;
- provided with a sufficient rootable soil volume to sustain it as a mature specimen of the species.

QUALITY

Critical to tree establishment is installation of healthy and vigorous trees.

Tree selection should conform to Australian Standard AS2303 and conform to the following:

- structural form;

- height-to-trunk caliper ratio; and;
- root development in proportion to container or bag.

MAINTENANCE

Critical to maintaining the health of new tree plantings it is recommended that post installation aftercare and maintenance is undertaken for up to two years after planting.

Maintenance to include:

- Weed removal and turf control within the mulched area;
- Application of a suitable slow release fertiliser as required;
- Management of pest and disease;
- Restaking and tying;
- Truck watering to be undertaken once a week during summer months for the first two years to assist with establishment; and;

Applying irrigation at longer watering periods and lower frequencies (i.e. deep watering) is preferable to encourage deeper root development.



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4.5 TREE SELECTION MATRIX

Genus	Species	Common Name	Deciduous (D) Evergreen (E)	Small Verge <2m	Medium Verge 2-5m	Large Verge >5m	Public Open Space
<i>Agonis</i>	<i>flexuosa</i>	Native Peppermint	E		x	x	x
<i>Allocasuarina</i>	<i>fraseriana</i>	Fraser's Sheoak	E		x	x	
<i>Angophora</i>	<i>costata</i>	Sydney Red Gum	E		x	x	x
<i>Araucaria</i>	<i>columnaris</i>	Cook Pine	E			x	x
<i>Araucaria</i>	<i>heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine	E			x	x
<i>Brachychiton</i>	<i>populenus</i>	Kurrajong	E		x	x	
<i>Callistemon</i>	var. 'Kings Park Special'	Bottlebrush	E	x			
<i>Callitris</i>	<i>preissii</i>	Rottnest Island Pine	E				x
<i>Casuarina</i>	<i>equisitifolia</i>	Coast Sheoak	E				x
<i>Casuarina</i>	<i>obesa</i>	Swamp Sheoak	E				x
<i>Ceratonia</i>	<i>siliqua</i>	Carob	E		x	x	
<i>Cinnamomum</i>	<i>camphora</i>	Camphor Laurel	E			x	x
<i>Cupaniopsos</i>	<i>anacardioides</i>	Tuckeroo	E	x	x		
<i>Corymbia</i>	<i>exemia</i>	Yellow Bloodwood	E		x	x	x
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>sideroxylon</i>	Ironbark	E		x	x	x
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>erythrocorys</i>	Red Cap Gum	E	x			

Legend

- x = Suitable for use
- E: Evergreen
- D: Deciduous
- SD: Semi-Deciduous

Genus	Species	Common Name	Deciduous/ Evergreen	Small Verge <2m	Medium Verge 2-4m	Large Verge >4m	Public Open Space
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>gomphocephala</i>	Tuart	E			x	x
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>leucoxylon</i>	White Ironbark	E	x	x		x
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>spathulata</i>	Swamp Mallett	E	x	x		
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>utilis</i>	Coastal Moort	E		x		x
<i>Erythrina</i>	<i>skii</i>	Coral Tree	D		x	x	x
<i>Ficus</i>	<i>macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig	E				x
<i>Ficus</i>	<i>microcarpa</i> var. <i>hilliai</i>	Hills Fig	E				x
<i>Fraxinus</i>	<i>angustifolia</i>	Claret Ash	D	x	x		
<i>Jacaranda</i>	<i>mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	D	x	x		
<i>Melaleuca</i>	<i>cuticularis</i>	Saltwater Paperbark	E	x			x
<i>Melaleuca</i>	<i>lanceolata</i>	Rottnest Tea Tree	E		x		x
<i>Melaleuca</i>	<i>leucodendra</i>	Weeping Paperbark	E				x
<i>Melaleuca</i>	<i>quinquinervia</i>	Broad Leaved Paperbark	E				x
<i>Melaleuca</i>	<i>viridifolia</i>	Broad Leaved Paperbark	E				x
<i>Metrosideros</i>	<i>excelsa</i>	New Zealand Christmas Tree	E	x	x		x
<i>Olea</i>	<i>europaea</i>	Common Olive Tree	E	x			x

Legend

- x = Suitable for use
- E: Evergreen
- D: Deciduous
- SD: Semi-Deciduous

4.6 STREET TREE SELECTIONS

Genus	Species	Common Name	Deciduous/ Evergreen	Small Verge <2m	Medium Verge 2-4m	Large Verge >4m	Public Open Space
<i>Olea</i>	<i>europaea</i> 'Swan Hill'	Low-fruited Olive Tree	E	x			
<i>Phoenix</i>	<i>canariensis</i>	Canary Island Date Palm	E				x
<i>Pistachia</i>	<i>chinensis</i>	Chinese Pistachio	D	x	x		
<i>Pyrus</i>	<i>calleryana</i> "Bradford"	Bradford Pear	D	x	x		
<i>Sapium</i>	<i>sebiferum</i>	Chinese Tallow	D	x	x		
<i>Schinus</i>	<i>molle</i>	Pepper Tree	E		x	x	
<i>Tipuana</i>	<i>tipu</i>	Pride of Bolivia	SD		x	x	
<i>Ulmus</i>	<i>parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm	D	x	x		

Legend

x = Suitable for use

E: Evergreen

D: Deciduous

SD: Semi-Deciduous



Agonis flexuosa,
Native Peppermint
Height: 10m
Width: 5m
Evergreen



Allocasuarina fraseriana
Fraser's Sheoak
Height: 12m
Width: 4m
Evergreen



Angophora costata,
Sydney Red Gum
Height: 18m
Width: 10m
Evergreen



Araucaria columnaris,
Cook Pine
Height: 15m
Width: 4m
Evergreen



Araucaria heterophylla,
Norfolk Island Pine
Height: 18m
Width: 8m
Evergreen



Brachychiton populneus,
Kurrajong
Height: 10m
Width: 8m
Evergreen



Callistemon citrinus Hybrid
'Kings Park Special',
Height: 6m
Width: 3m
Evergreen



Callitris preissii,
Rottneast Island Pine
Height: 9m
Width: 4m
Evergreen



Casuarina equisetifolia,
Coast Sheoak
Height: 15m
Width: 6m
Evergreen



Casuarina obesa,
Swamp Sheoak
Height: 9m
Width: 5m
Evergreen

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Ceratonia siliqua,
Carob
Height: 10m
Width: 5m
Evergreen



Cinnamomum camphora,
Camphor Laurel
Height: 15m
Width: 8m
Evergreen



Cupaniopsis anacardioides,
Tuckeroo
Height: 12m
Width: 12m
Evergreen



Corymbia eximia,
Yellow Bloodwood
Height: 10m
Width: 7m
Evergreen



Eucalyptus sideroxylon,
Ironbark
Height: 15m
Width: 8m
Evergreen



Erythrina skii,
Coral Tree
Height: 10m
Width: 8m
Deciduous



Ficus macrophylla,
Moreton Bay Fig
Height: 15m
Width: 18m
Evergreen



Ficus microcarpa, var. *hilliae*,
Hills Fig
Height: 15m
Width: 15m
Evergreen



Fraxinus angustifolia,
Claret Ash
Height: 18m
Width: 10m
Deciduous



Jacaranda mimosifolia,
Jacaranda
Height: 10m
Width: 8m
Deciduous



Eucalyptus erythrocories,
Red Cap Gum
Height: 8m
Width: 4m
Evergreen



Eucalyptus gomphocephala,
Tuart
Height: 18m
Width: 10m
Evergreen



Eucalyptus leucoxylon,
White Ironbark
Height: 12m
Width: 5m
Evergreen



Eucalyptus spathulata,
Swamp Mallet
Height: 8m
Width: 5m
Evergreen



Eucalyptus utilis,
Coastal Moort
Height: 10m
Width: 8m
Evergreen



Melaleuca cuticularis,
Salt Water Paperbark
Height: 10m
Width: 6m
Evergreen



Melaleuca lanceolata,
Rottnest Tea Tree
Height: 10m
Width: 6m
Evergreen



Melaleuca leucodendra,
Weeping Paperbark
Height: 15m
Width: 4m
Evergreen



Melaleuca quinquenervia,
Paperbark
Height: 12m
Width: 5m
Evergreen



Melaleuca viridifolia,
Broad Leaved Paperbark
Height: 8m
Width: 4m
Evergreen

4.7 PLANTING SELECTIONS



Metrosideros excelsa
New Zealand Christmas Tree
Height: 15m
Width: 12m
Evergreen



Olea europaea,
Common Olive
Height: 10m
Width: 6m
Evergreen



Olea europaea 'Swan Hill',
Low Fruiting Olive
Height: 10m
Width: 6m
Evergreen



Phoenix canariensis,
Canary Island Date Palm
Height: 15m
Width: 5m
Evergreen



Pistachia chinensis,
Chinese Pistacio
Height: 15m
Width: 10m
Deciduous



Pyrus calleryana 'Bradford',
Ornamental Pear
Height: 8m
Width: 6m
Deciduous



Sapium sebiferum,
Chinese Tallow
Height: 8m
Width: 8m
Deciduous



Schinus molle,
Pepper Tree
Height: 10m
Width: 8m
Evergreen



Tipuana tipu,
Pride of Bolivia
Height: 14m
Width: 12m
Semi-deciduous



Ulmus parvifolia,
Chinese Elm
Height: 12m
Width: 12m
Deciduous

TALL SHRUB SELECTIONS



Adenanthos sericeus,
Albany Wooly Bush
Height: 0.5m - 3m
Width: 2m
Dense, evergreen



Alyogyne huegelii
Lilac Hibiscus
Height: 1.5m - 3m
Width: 2m
Foliage/flower contrast



Chamelaucium floriferum,
Walpole Wax
Height: 1-3.5m
Width: 1.5-2m
Many cultivars available



Chamelaucium uncinatum,
Geraldton Wax
Height: 1-4m
Width: 1-2m
'Purple Pride' - popular cultivar



Diplolaena grandiflora,
Wild Rose
Height: 0.5-3m
Width: 2m
Bird & insect attractor



Kunzea baxteri,
Scarlet Kunzea
Height: 1-4m
Width: 3m
Bright red flowers



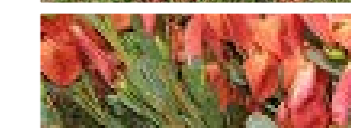
Westringia fruticosa Naringa
Native Rosemary
Height: 2m
Width: 1.5m
Tidy natural shape



Metrosideros thomasi
New Zealand Christmas Bush
Height: 3-5m
Width: 2-4m
Ideal hedge specimen



Olearia axillaris,
Coastal Daisy
Height: 2m
Width: 2m
Attractive silver foliage



Templetonia retusa,
Cockies Tongue
Height: 1-2.5m
Width: 2m
Profusion of flowers

LOW SHRUB SELECTIONS



Banksia nivea,
Honeypot Dryandra
Height: 1.5m
Width: 1m
Lignotuberous root system



Calothamnus quadrifidus, Prostrate
One Sided Bottlebrush
Height: 1.5m
Width: 2m
Bird attracting flowers



Chorizema cordatum
Heart Leaved Flame pea
Height: 0.5-1.5m
Width: 0.5-1.5m
Bright flower display



Eremophila maculata,
Spotted Emu Bush
Height: 1.5m
Width: 1m
Bird attracting flowers



Leucophyta brownii,
Cushion Bush
Height: 70cm
Width: 1m
Constrasting foliage



Melaleuca huegelii, Prostrate
Chenille Honey Myrtle
Height: 50-70cm
Width: 2m



Pimelia ferruginea,
Pink Rice Flower
Height: 70cm
Width: 1m
Tidy, round habit



Scaevola Crassifolia,
Coastal Fan Flower
Height: 1.5m
Width: 2m
Lush green foliage



Thryptomene baeckeacea Prostrate
Coastal Thryptomene
Height: 70cm
Width: 1.5m
Trailing habit



Westringia fruticosa,
Coastal Rosemary
Height: 70cm
Width: 1m
Dense habit

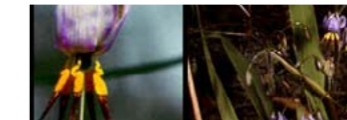
GRASSES/STRAPPY LEAF SELECTIONS



Anigozanthos flavidus,
Tall Kangaroo Paw
Height: 1.5m
Width: 1m
Coastal specimen



Baumea juncea,
Bare Twig Rush
Height: 1m
Width: 50cm
Waterlogged soils



Dianella caerulea 'Cassa Blue'
Blueberry Lilly
Height: 70cm
Width: 70cm
Blue/grey foliage



Ficinia nodosa,
Knotted Club-rush
Height: 1m
Width: 1m
Tough wetland specimen



Liriope muscari,
Lilly Turf
Height: 50cm
Width: 50cm
Border specimen



Lomandra maritima,
Coastal Lomandra
Height: 60cm
Width: 50cm
Rhizomatous root system



Lepidosperma gladiatum,
Coast Sword-Sedge
Height: 70cm
Width: 70cm
Coastal loving specimen



Lomandra confertifolia 'Seascape',
Mat Rush
Height: 50cm
Width: 70cm
Weeping architectural habit



Patersonia occidentalis,
Purple Flag
Height: 1.5m
Width: 70cm
Clumping strappy habit



Spinifex longifolius,
Coastal Spinifex
Height: 1m
Width: 2m
Coastal aesthetic

GROUNDCOVER & CLIMBER SELECTIONS



Adenanthus cuneatus,
Coastal Jugflower
Height: 40cm
Width: 2.5m
Pink new growth



Carpobrotus virescens,
Coastal Pigface
Height: 20cm
Width: 3m
Bright pink flowers



Casuarina glauca 'Cousin It'
Prostrate Sheoak
Height: 15cm
Width: 1.5m
Dense, matting habit



Clematis linearifolia,
Old Man's Beard
Height: 2m
Width: 2m
Climbing/clustering habit



Eremophila glabra 'Kalbarri Carpet',
Emu Bush
Height: 30cm
Width: 2m
Beachy aesthetic



Ficus pumila,
Climbing Fig
Height: 2m
Width: 50cm
Wall climber



Hardenbergia comptoniana,
Native Wisteria
Height: 2m
Width: 3m
Dainty, purple/pink flowers



Hemidra pungens,
Snakebush
Height: 20cm
Width: 2.5m
Carpeting habit



Hibbertia scandens,
Snake Vine
Height: 2m
Width: 3m
Trailing, wire/trellis climber



Pyrostegia venusta
Orange Trumpetvine
Height: 3m
Width: 1.5m
Bright orange winter colour

5.0 SIGNAGE & PUBLIC ART



Image 23. East Fremantle, J Dolan Park. Source: UDLA

FINAL DRAFT ISSUE

5.1 INTRODUCTION

PUBLIC ART

The Towns Public Art Strategies purpose is "... to articulate a clear direction for and coordinated approach to the development of public art in the Town of East Fremantle"¹.

As noted within the document, due to the many sites of Indigenous significance within the Town, further consideration should be given to utilising public art and interpretive art to reveal this rich cultural history.

In the first instance, the aforementioned strategy should be utilised to ensure a consistent approach that captures the essence and spirit of the Town.

The selection and placement of public art within the public realm should be underpinned by detailed investigation and consultation with the artist, community and Town.

1. The Town of East Fremantle Public Art Strategy, Apparatus, Sept. 2017.

SIGNAGE

For all commercial signage reference should be made to the Towns Signage Design Guidelines Policy (September 2018).

For all park, POS, recreation areas, and entry feature signage reference should be made to the Towns endorsed signage documents.



Image 24. Existing park signage, East Fremantle. Source: UDLA.



Image 25. Interpretative signage, John Tonkin Park. Source: UDLA.



Image 26. 'Our Common Condition', by Russel Sheridan, East Fremantle. Source: UDLA.

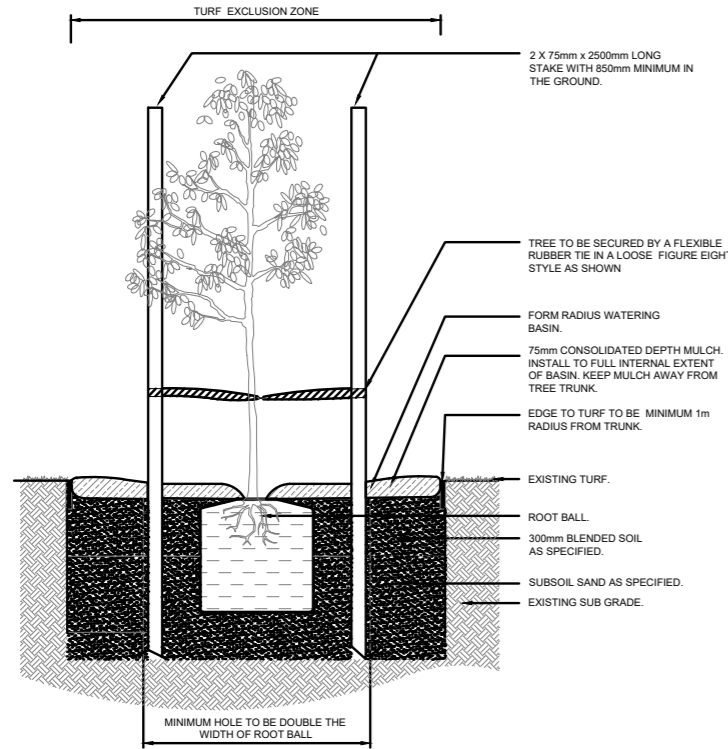
6.0 TYPICAL DETAILS



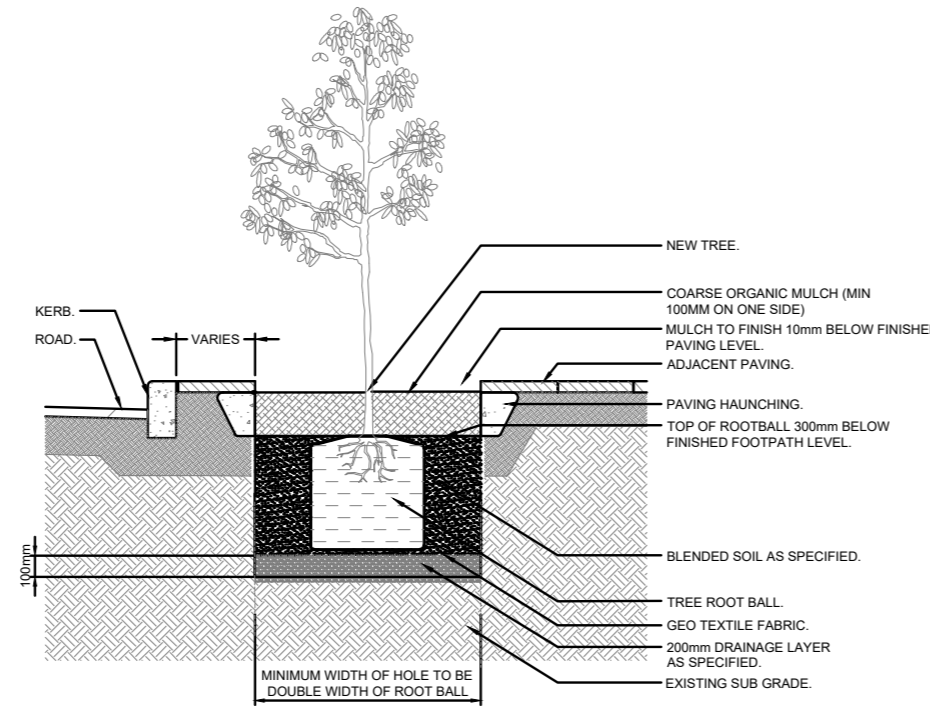
Image 27. East Fremantle, Merv Cowan Park. Source: UDLA

6.1 SOFTSCAPE TYPICAL DETAILS

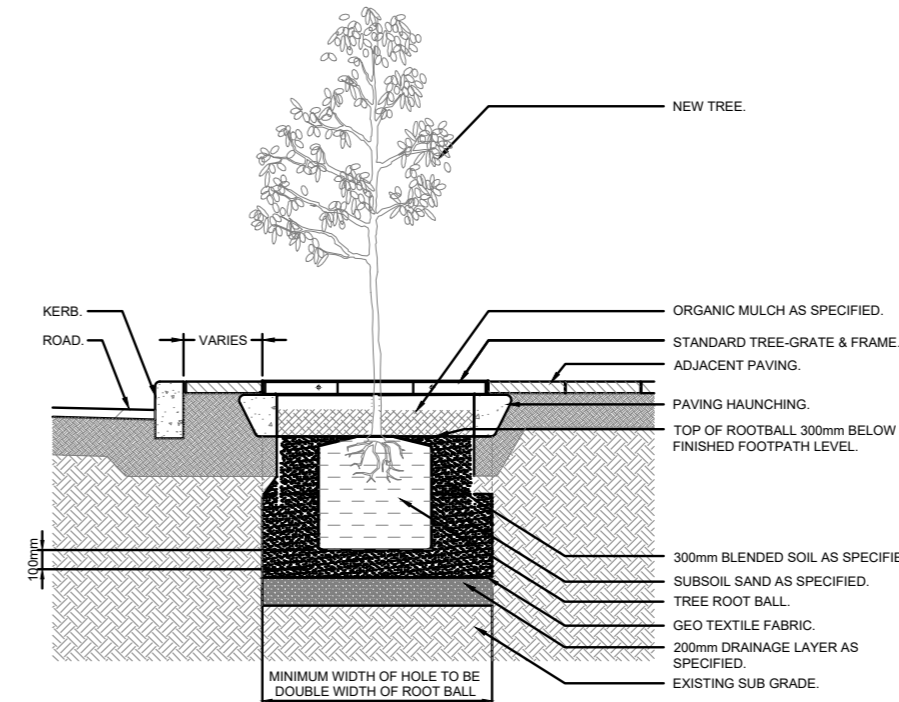
The following softscape and hardscape details are 'typical' and indicative only. Any works should consider local conditions and constraints, coupled with other suitable site investigations and technical advice prior to commencing works.



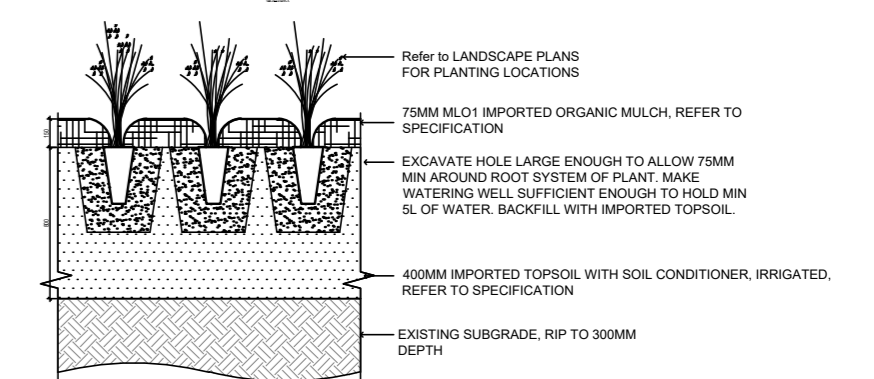
TYPICAL TREE PLANTING IN SOFTSCAPE DETAIL



TYPICAL TREE PLANTING IN HARDSCAPE DETAIL



TYPICAL TREE PLANTING IN HARDSCAPE WITH TREE GRATE DETAIL



TYPICAL SHRUB PLANTING DETAIL

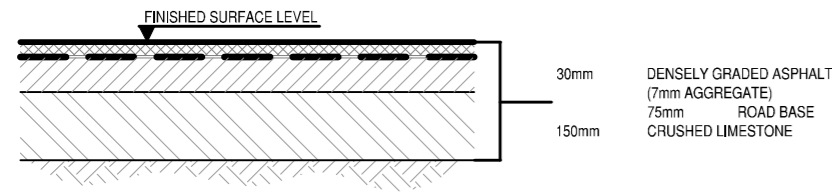
Note: The final location of a tree will be confirmed by the Town to ensure appropriate alignment with below ground services and ensure clear sightlines.

FINAL DRAFT ISSUE

FINAL DRAFT ISSUE

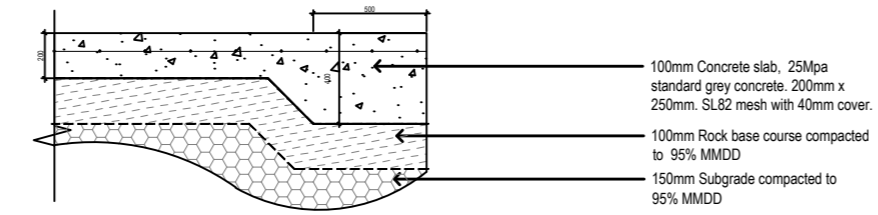
6.1 HARDSCAPE TYPICAL DETAILS

- NOTE:
1. FINISH AND COLOUR - RED OR BLACK ASPHALT.
2. CONCRETE EDGE BEAM.
3. CROSSFALLS AWAY FROM DWELLING.
4. ENSURE FLUSH FINISH WITH EXISTING PAVEMENT TREATMENTS.

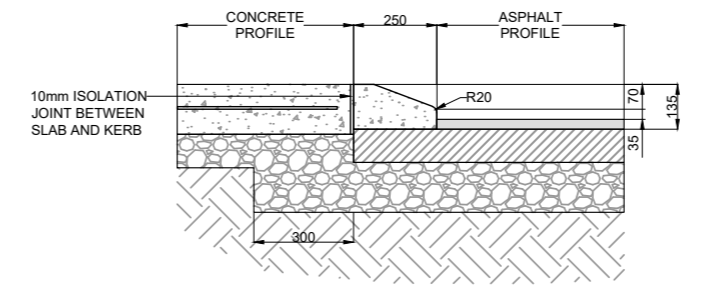


PV01 & PV02 TYPICAL ASPHALT DETAIL

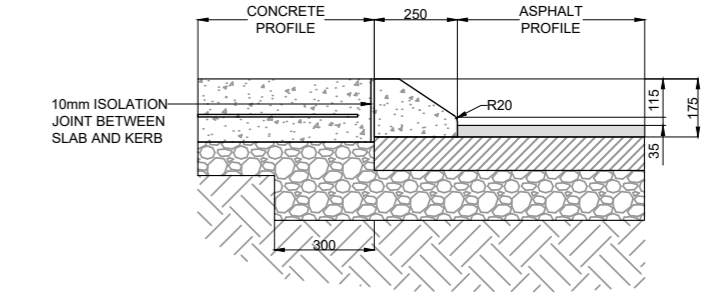
- NOTE:
1. FINISH AND COLOUR - BROOM SWEEPED, PICTURE FRAME EDGE
2. CONTROL JOINTS AT 2M CENTRES
3. EXPANSION JOINTS AT 4M CENTERS
4. CROSSFALL AS PER LANDSCAPE GRADING PLAN
5. ENSURE FLUSH FINISH WITH EXISTING PAVEMENT TREATMENTS.



PV03 TYPICAL PV03 CONCRETE DETAIL

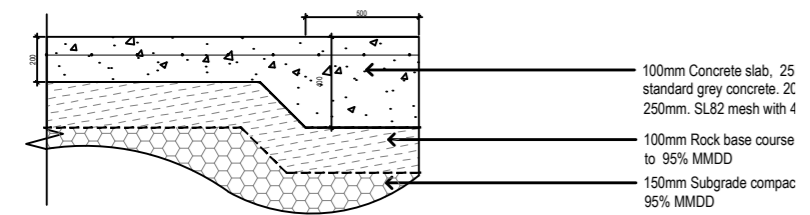


TYPICAL MOUNTABLE KERB DETAIL



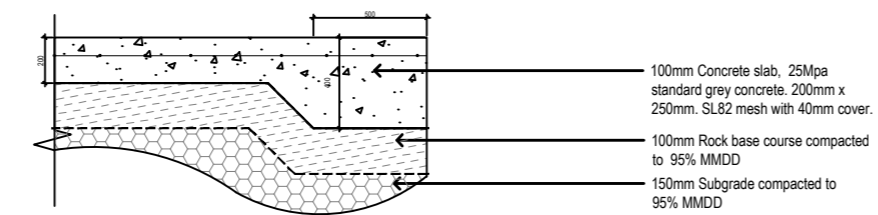
TYPICAL SEMI-MOUNTABLE KERB DETAIL

- NOTE:
1. FINISH AND COLOUR - LIMCRETE
2. CONTROL JOINTS AT 2M CENTRES
3. EXPANSION JOINTS AT 4M CENTERS
4. CROSSFALL TYP. 1:50
5. ENSURE FLUSH FINISH WITH EXISTING PAVEMENT TREATMENTS.

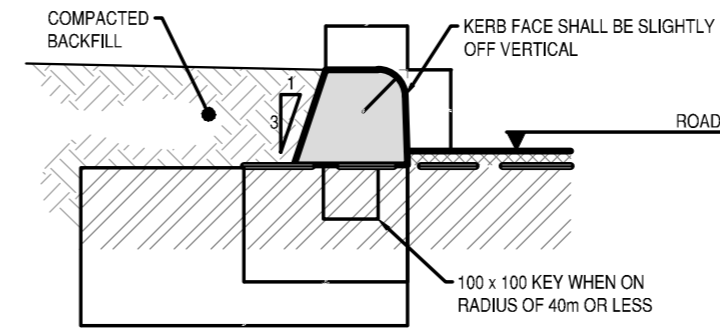


PV04 TYPICAL PV04 LIMCRETE DETAIL

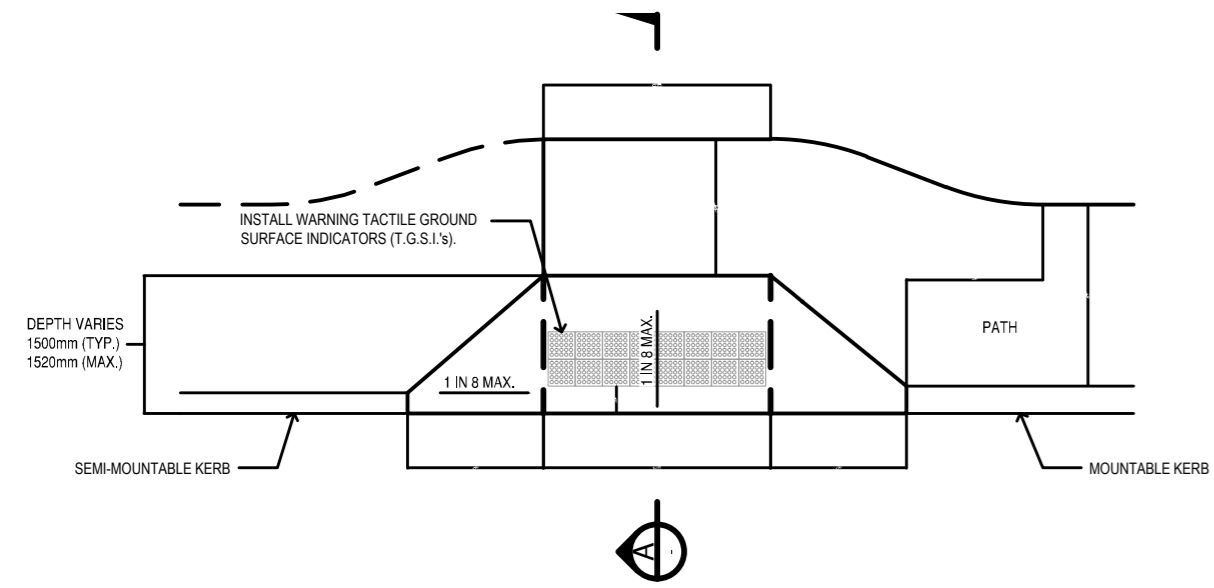
- NOTE:
1. FINISH AND COLOUR - CREAM, BROOM SWEEPED FRAMELESS.
2. CONTROL JOINTS AT 2M CENTRES
3. EXPANSION JOINTS AT 4M CENTERS
4. CROSSFALL TYP. 1:50
5. ENSURE FLUSH FINISH WITH EXISTING PAVEMENT TREATMENTS.



PV05 TYPICAL PV05 CREAM CONCRETE DETAIL



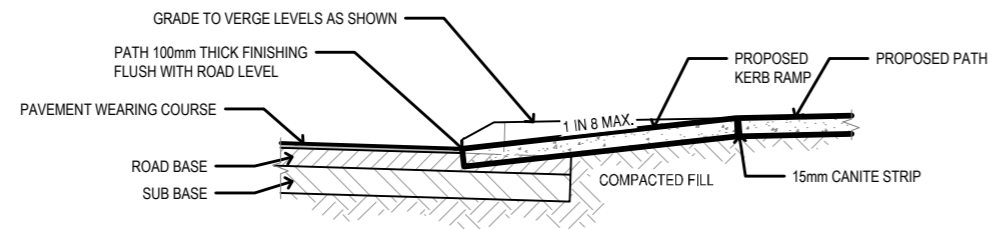
TYPICAL BARRIER KERB DETAIL



TYPICAL KERB RAMP PLAN DETAIL

NOTES

1. TACTILE GROUND SURFACE INDICATORS (T.G.S.I.'s) SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS1428.1
2. WARNING TGSIs ARE NOT TO BE CUT. CONTRACTOR SHALL SELECT SUITABLE SIZE TO EXTEND ACROSS FULL WIDTH OF KERB RAMP (EXCLUDING SPLAYS).
3. WHERE THE KERB RAMP IS CONSTRUCTED USING PAVERS, CONTRACTOR TO INSTALL TGSi PAVERS IN A CONTRASTING COLOUR CONFORMING WITH AS1428.4 LUMINANCE REQUIREMENTS.



TYPICAL KERB RAMP SECTION DETAIL

7.0 REFERENCES



Image 28. Riverside Road, East Fremantle. Source: UDIA

7.1 REFERENCES

Image References

- Image 1. Aerial looking over East Fremantle (Cover) Source: UDLA
- Image 2. Plympton Facades along East St. Source: UDLA
- Image 3. East Fremantle Town Hall. Source: UDLA
- Image 4. Aerial looking over East Fremantle, Tonkin Park. Source: UDLA
- Image 5. Niergarup Reserve : Source: UDLA
- Image 6. East Fremantle, J Dolan Park. Source: UDLA
- Image 7. John Tonkin Reserve. Source UDLA
- Image 8. Image shows limecrete footpath priority over residential driveway. Source: UDLA.
- Image 9. Image shows red asphalt footpath priority over residential driveway. Source: UDLA.
- Image 10. Image shows red asphalt footpath priority over residential driveway. Source: [google.com/maps](https://www.google.com/maps), street view. Accessed 2019.
- Image 11. Image shows grey concrete footpath priority over residential driveway. Source: www.nearmap.com.au, street view. Accessed 2019..
- Image 12. Image shows grey concrete footpath priority over residential driveway. Source: [google.com/maps](https://www.google.com/maps), street view. Accessed 2019.
- Image 13. Image shows grey concrete footpath priority over residential driveway. Source: www.nearmap.com.au, street view. Accessed 2019.
- Image 14. Image shows grey footpath prioritised over crossover on Preston Point Road, East Fremantle. Source: [google.com/maps](https://www.google.com/maps), street view. Accessed 2019.
- Image 15. Image shows red asphalt crossover and grey concrete footpath priority over crossover. Source: www.nearmap.com.au, street view. Accessed 2019.
- Image 16. East Fremantle, W.W. Wayman Reserve. Source: UDLA
- Image 17. Basketball and ball court, Glasson Park. Source: UDLA
- Image 18. Existing street lighting. Source: UDLA
- Image 19. Existing street lighting. Source: UDLA
- Image 20. East Fremantle, Woodside Precinct. Source: UDLA
- Image 21. Deciduous Jacaranda tree installed adjacent to building. Source: UDLA
- Image 22. A diversity of trees species including deciduous and evergreen species. Source: UDLA
- Image 23. East Fremantle, J Dolan Park. Source: UDLA
- Image 24. Existing park signage, East Fremantle. Source: UDLA
- Image 25. Interpretative Signage, East Fremantle. Source: UDLA
- Image 26. 'Our Common Condition', by Russel Sheridan, East Fremantle. Source: UDLA
- Image 27. East Fremantle, Merv Cowan Park. Source: UDLA
- Image 28. Riverside Road, East Fremantle. Source: UDLA