





Seating, landscaping and paving along Sixth Street

FOREWORD

The intent of this guide is to draw together existing work and provide both new developments and upgrades within the Rural City of Murray Bridge with a useful framework. In line with the Local Government Association's Public Realm Urban Design Guidelines (2013/14) which supports the LGA's 2013 publication, "A Council's Guide to Managing Growth", and the LGA procurement supplier list (2017/18), this guide elaborates upon locally attuned principles from the Council's existing Urban Design Framework (2012) and provides updated guidelines to ensure the consistent development and upgrade of public spaces.

This document analyses existing conditions with reference to the available Urban Design Frameworks and Masterplans to then provide the persons involved with the creation or upgrade of public space with a process for:

- Material selection, replacement and use,*
- Exercise and fitness equipment in parks and reserves,*
- Landscaping and gardening,*
- Outdoor furniture,*
- Outdoor structures (including shade structures),*
- Outdoor lighting (including the lighting of shade structures),*
- Pathways and fencing, and,*
- Playgrounds.*

Design principles and aspirations of both the LGA and Council lead towards appropriate materials and recommendations for Sturt Reserve, the Mainstreet of Murray Bridge and its key heritage buildings, the Sixth Street precinct and Murray Bridge's Rural Communities. Finally, current best practice is discussed.

This work will likely assist people involved with the creation or management of the public realm, especially proponents, developers, project managers, designers and community groups.

We hope you will find this guide a useful resource.

*Michael Sedgman
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Rural City of Murray Bridge*



Paving and landscaping along Sixth Street

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SECTION ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 The style guide and our context

Murray Bridge is a diverse and distinctive region. The Murray Bridge area is continually growing as visitor numbers increase and its regional significance improves. The DPTI Strategic Plan 2016 to 2020 identified “enhanced liveability and connectivity between people and places, business and markets” as a Strategic Objective. The appropriate upgrade of the public realm of Murray Bridge would ensure that we would align ourselves with that State Strategic Objective while strengthening our Regional Centre. The 30-year Plan for Greater Adelaide had in the past included a ‘public realm’ section to strengthen main streets and public spaces, hence overarchingly was in alignment with this work as well. The state of our public realm is considered increasingly important, as it is now well understood that enhancing the public realm of a place improves that place’s economic interest and also the people’s wellbeing.

The public realm incorporates open, accessible and infrastructural spaces. Public spaces have long been a part of city environments and have been described as one physical manifestation of the public realm (Thomas 1991). These spaces play an important role in sustaining the urban realm (Sennett 1971, Thomas 1991 and Lofland 1998). Public spaces are spaces located between and around buildings, structures or land and water formations. They can take various forms including streets, lanes, squares, plazas, parklands, parks, gardens, riverine and coastal reserves. Crowhurst-Lennard and Lennard (1995) state, ‘urban public space is the single most important element in establishing a city’s liveability’ (p.25). Overall, Murray Bridge’s liveability is gradually improving and it is believed that improvements to the Public Realm will be of immense benefit to the community.

A previous Murray Bridge Public Realm Style Manual was prepared in October 2012. That guide was a collaborative product of work between GHD South Australia and Murray Bridge Council, and was an attachment to the Murray Bridge Urban Design Framework. This style guide draws from that previous guide, and from various prior heritage surveys and reports. This guide intends to enhance areas through contextual design and provide clear instructions associated with appropriate style. Saying that, this document is also a working guide, and it is intentionally not overly detailed, instead it aims to show or indicate a framework to guide change.

Also, this style guide intends to be an update of that previous version, prepared in October 2012, to now assist with the economic, environmental, social, cultural and political components of regional functionality.

- *Best practice in Public Realm Planning and Design.*
- *A guide to ensure appropriate materials, equipment, landscaping and gardening, furniture, lighting, structures, pathways and fencing, and playground equipment selection.*
- *Ensuring better shade structures and ground covers.*
- *Ensuring effective construction, demolition, and removal, maintenance and repair, and better public works.*

Historical context of the Regional Centre of Murray Bridge



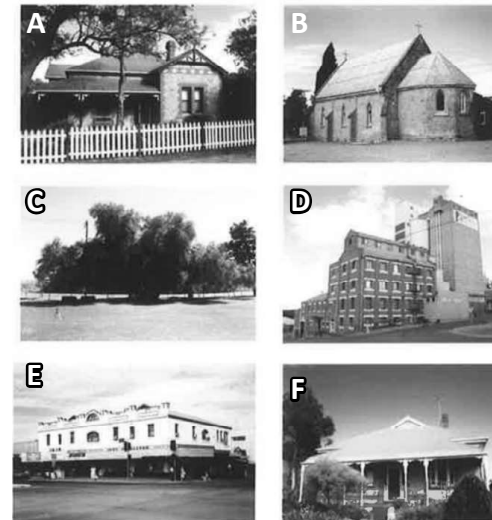
Shipping in Murray Bridge (1894), State Library of SA: B7700)



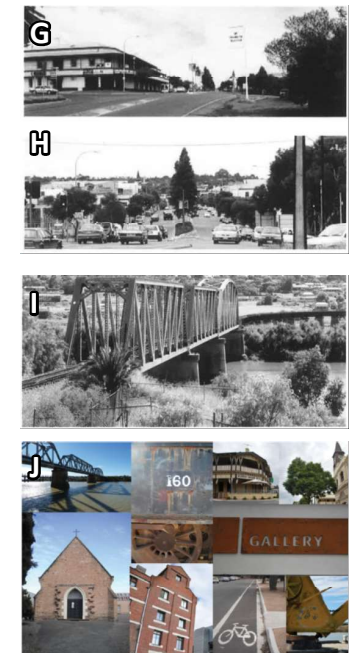
Murray Bridge Wharf seen from Bridgeport Hotel 1917 (Image: State Library SA) and Murray Bridge Railway Station 1925 (Image: State Library SA)



Aerial view of Murray Bridge (1953), State Library of South Australia.



Buildings in Murray Bridge from the Heritage Design Guidelines (Bruce Harry and Associates, 2001). Some buildings, such as B and G have Planning approvals for new development either in the form of extensions or replacement. A - a return verandah villa, B - St. John the Baptist Anglican Church, C - Local Heritage Listed Pepper Tree, 28-40 Railway terrace, D - Ridley Agriproducts, E - Ruges Arcade (that was demolished after a fire), F - A double fronted symmetrical cottage with a verandah as an extension of the main roof.



G - The Bridgeport Hotel, H - Bridge Street, I - The Bridge,

Images in colour from the Murray Bridge Public Bridge Public Realm Style Manual (October 2012).

1.2 The study area

The study area extends to cover the whole Council area of the Rural City of Murray Bridge. All public or private works and/or aligned community works that affect the Public Realm (either temporary or permanent) within the Council area, in the Town Centre and rural communities of Murray Bridge should broadly reference this document. The study area also extends to include the proximity of Sturt Reserve and the Regional Town Centre of Murray Bridge as per the image below. The riverfront, reserves and residential areas are also included within the study area. The Rural City of Murray Bridge addresses actions to improve its parks and reserves. And, this guide works in accordance with other Management Plans to ensure a consistent and contemporary style.

1.3 Related studies and guidelines

Development Plan policies for the Regional Town Centre will contribute towards the improvement of the urban public realm. There are various further studies and guidelines including the Sturt River Masterplan and Riverfront Strategy that inform this document. Concurrently with the Public Realm Style Guide, various other Management Plans are being prepared to support Council's objectives. This Public Realm Style Guide intends to inform both urban and rural communities' styles, and overlap various existing and future policies and projects.



SECTION TWO: OUR PUBLIC REALM STRATEGY

2.1 Enhanced Pedestrian mobility

The existing pedestrian mobility to the riverfront requires improvement. Footpaths and connections between Wharf Road, East Terrace, South Terrace and Mary Terrace require widening and upgrades, along with improvements in the quality of existing footpaths along Bridge Street. It is expected that the density of development along and near the riverfront will increase with time. Infill buildings will eventually lead to possibly lessen private open space, so the preservation of existing private open space, and retention of public reserves for community use is considered important. Overall, more footpaths are required based on type (inner CBD i.e. that are within one kilometre of Bridge Street, outer CBD or rural). Footpaths within one kilometre of the Murray Bridge City Centre should have a minimum three metre width for shared use paths where possible. Example locations for such footpaths would be Mary Terrace, Bridge Street, East Terrace and South Terrace. Existing footpaths such as those along Bridge Street should be improved in terms of quality and materials, with upgrades including pavers that are consistent with Sixth Street or are sympathetic to the existing character.

Type of footpath	Requirement
Inner CBD footpaths (within 1 km of Bridge Street)	Minimum 3 m width for shared use paths (where possible)
Existing footpaths	Improve quality and gradually upgrade pavers

**This document aims to act as a guide only, and both road categories and hierarchies may determine the paver type for all other scenarios in addition to details such as standard, heritage or feature palettes.*

Along with footpaths, ensuring an integrated pedestrian network that extends well beyond the retail core is important. The links from Bridge Street, Market Place and Murray Bridge Green are considered important. Existing links were declining badly prior to the upgrade of the Railway Reserves adjacent Sturt Reserve. Connections and aspects that improve movement along road networks should continue to be considered carefully.

Existing footpaths alongside the river are also being slowly upgraded, but consistency is required in terms of the language and kind of architectural styles. Sixth Street was upgraded to a high quality using Places for People funding in 2016-2017. New streetscape upgrades should work in accordance with such existing contemporary upgrades.

In terms of overall context, the settlement of Murray Bridge is generally bound by the freeway which is South of the township and the River Murray which separates the Regional Town Centre from East-side. The settlement pattern is around the Murray Bridge Racecourse and golf course, and also around the river. Adelaide Road and Bridge Street extend North West from the freeway and allows a link to Mannum through Mannum Road. From Adelaide Road and Bridge Street, the spine of Murray Bridge, various roads extend outwards. The street grid is organised and has avenues for infill development and urban densification in accordance with Council's planning requirements.

The Sport, Recreation and Open Space Strategy (October 2013) provides a plan for the improvement of pedestrian mobility and congestion associated with the street grid. It is highly recommended that the directions and actions provided in the Open Space Strategy be adhered to when determining the type and functionality of open space in new developments. It is important that the land provided is suitable for the identified use and that steep land subject to inundation and contaminated land is recovered, but public use of these lands limited. In terms of next steps, it is envisaged that internal bi-monthly or annual discussions will shape the requirements that are imposed through the latest version of this working, guidance document.



2.2 Better bicycle access

Dedicated bicycle access lanes can be found along Adelaide Road till Thomas Street, Mannum Road and Swanport Road and small sections of McHenry, Jarvis and Hill Streets. The Karoonda Highway has dedicated bicycle lanes beginning near Long Flat Road extending nearly up to Mitchell Avenue. The discontinuity of the bike lanes, with gaps at intersections where these lanes are most needed, is a major shortcoming in Murray Bridge. The urban structure does not currently support the bicycling needs of the population effectively enough. This however will change based on usage over time and funding. Council Plans and initiatives are likely to enhance the bicycling network in Murray Bridge over time. The Sport, Recreation and Open Space Strategy (October 2013) provides a strategy for the improvement of this bicycle access.



2.3 Enhanced connections and (connection both within and beyond) the Regional Centre

The current network limitedly supports walking and cycling beyond the Regional Centre. It is hoped that walking and cycling ability, over long distances, will gradually be improved to extend beyond the Regional Centre over time. Footpath upgrades along shopping areas are under way and this will also extend beyond. Other viable options include dedicated cycle-ways and walkways, or shared use pathways along Adelaide Road and beyond.

2.4 Better management of Traffic and Parking

Public transport in Murray Bridge requires improvement in terms of more frequent availability and additional internal access routes. Encouraging people to walk, cycle or use public transport will also improve health and wellbeing. The South Australian State Government's planning policies, so far, have focused predominantly on Metropolitan improvements in Public Transport. Regional Public Transport improvements will be crucial for Murray Bridge, to manage issues stemming from an increase in both traffic and associated parking.

The traffic counts along the highway are around 8000 vehicles on an annual average daily traffic estimate that shows 24 hour two-way flows (Sept, 2015). The freeway is considered an Austroads Class 1 road. Adelaide Road is an Austroads Class 2 Road, with traffic up to 13300 vehicles on an annual average daily traffic estimate that shows 24 hour two-way flows (Sept, 2015). So, the impacts of both highway and freeway roads usage will continue to require management, and local traffic and parking requirements will continue to require management, and planning will continue to require adherence to either the Council's Development Plan or the Planning and Development Code (when this comes into effect).



2.5 Better streetscapes through consistent design - improving kind, type, scale and use

Sixth Street's upgrades have improved the amenity substantially. Such streetscape upgrades need to extend beyond to Adelaide Road and Bridge Street. Streets play an important role not only as travel routes but they allow people to interact and use an abundance of additional activities. Open space networks should allow good pedestrian circulation, providing access to public spaces effectively, and both streets and squares should be improved, thereby allowing an increase in the overall quality of open space networks.

After the official opening of Sixth Street following upgrades, the streetscape design continued to connect the arts and railway precincts, the main street and the Marketplace shopping centre. The use of this street as a shared space to linger is in contrast with Adelaide Road and Bridge Street. Streetscape design improvements need to continue onto the mainstreet, and a strategy to rejuvenate the mainstreet of Murray Bridge should be applied. Natural and cultural landscape features require careful incorporation into streetscape design. Additionally, pedestrian and traffic movement, along with public transport nodes warrant careful consideration.

Alongside, to improve streetscapes in this Council, the following approach is being recommended:

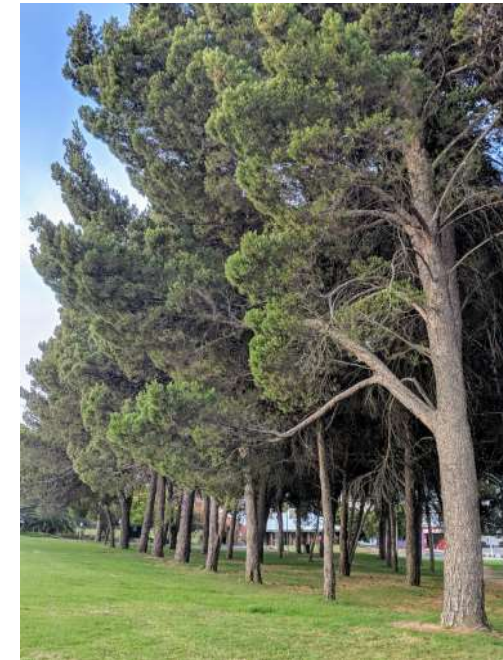
- 1. Improving tree canopies over circulation spaces (pedestrian and vehicular),**
- 2. Incorporating horticultural and WSUD principles in terms of planting location, management and ongoing support,**
- 3. Use of appropriate materials, furniture and features.**

This work should be initiated and completed in accordance with RCMB's Tree Management Framework (2018-2023). New concepts for streetscape upgrades should connect with prior upgrades in a considerate and seamless manner.

2.6 Connected green spaces

A process for the greening of Murray Bridge consists of strategic planting to enhance pedestrian mobility along the riverside, mainstreet, parks and reserves. This process should consider traffic, conflicts from underground and overground wires and services, and the possible risks of greening to mitigate damage to properties. Strategic planting may limit future destruction and while a large canopy cover is required, the location of tree plantings eventually resulting in larger trees should be carefully considered. All green spaces should enhance safety and not lead to cluttered or obstructive walking spaces. Water sensitive urban design features should be included wherever possible alongside green spaces to ensure trees are watered and to filter runoff that is held near immediate surroundings.

As another step to improve the existing green spaces, more useful spaces and larger areas for planting should be created through the effective use of rainwater. The use of a spatial green space hierarchy that connects would enhance the ease of green space use and management, and also add value to the area and region.



2.7 Management of development frontages

Development frontages should have activated interfaces wherever possible. Materials such as glass with appropriate shading or the use of articulation/indenting of front walls or setbacks make public spaces adjacent these buildings to be more useable and useful. Generally, road reserves or parks provide some level of activation in Murray Bridge. A grading system can be used to evaluate front activation on various streets, and this aspect of development frontage could be improved in time. It is important to carefully consider the cultural and social landscape of the area prior to upgrades as well; any activity patterns should be extended and preserved to ensure flexibility of use. Keeping development frontages that are most used clear of clutter is a key safety consideration. The disruptions along footpaths and pedestrian priority routes are not desirable. The frontages could also be activated with an extension of hours of use to keep the area looking activated, with additional lighting. Better designed connections with streets, lanes and public spaces are recommended. Weather protection should be provided along footpaths and major pedestrian flow areas.



SECTION THREE: PUBLIC REALM REDEVELOPMENT AND/OR UPGRADE

BRIDGE STREET

Signage and outdoor structures

Council endorsed town entrance and gateway signs should be followed by smaller-scaled signs using similar fonts, colours, design, and style. Smaller proportion signage should maintain a high quality and not detract from the amenity of the area.

Pathways and fencing

Roadways should allow cycling paths, and pathways should be designed in accordance with Australian Standards ensuring safety, continuation of themes of entry into Murray Bridge and enhance a feeling of social and cultural connection.

Pathways should establish a continuous shared use along the length of adjacent reserves. Fencing should be designed with simplicity, and have adjacent areas with landscaping.

Road surfaces and materials

Road surfaces should be sealed and also allow appropriate landscaping alongside. Areas along linear parks should be kept safe and connections should have crossings. Safe road crossings should be a priority, so plantings should not obstruct views of and to pedestrians. Car parking should be retained, on-street car parking along the southern edge of the reserve and adjacent to land uses should be retained, and the area continue to be valued as a trip attractor.

On-street parking along the southern edge of Adelaide Road may be removed. Street car parking could be removed along the northern edge of Adelaide Road and provide street tree planting in kerb protuberances. Kerbs and gutters along Adelaide Road should enable stormwater management.

And, potential should be explored to include traffic calming measures along the Adelaide Road Service Road. Potential should also be explored for stormwater cleaning and water quality improvement on site.

Potential should also be explored to realign Bremer Road through the open space perpendicularly to reduce vehicle conflicts and improve sight lines. Adjacent land owners and stakeholders in the development and implementation of the reserve improvements should be allowed to contribute to improve their amenity.

Landscaping and gardening

There should be a gradual increase in landscape amenity and planting under trees. Continued management and revegetation of native vegetation areas should occur. Existing tree avenues should be enhanced. Public art should be embedded into the shared use pathway or form a continuous element along the length of each reserve. Public art or amenity nodes can also be included in key locations along each reserve.



Outdoor furniture

Furniture and colour schemes should be in accordance with the Council endorsed Bridge Street Style Palette.

Outdoor lighting

Outdoor lighting should be solar where possible, and should be used consistently within the area in such a manner that management and maintenance of the lighting is not cumbersome but cost-effective and easy.

Exercise and fitness equipment in nearby reserves

Exercise and fitness equipment should be placed in parks, reserves and commonly used areas along pathways in an organised fashion to avoid repetition, but allow consistent usefulness.

Playground equipment and playground shade structures

A hierarchy of playground equipment is preferred based on use and in accordance with the Open Space and Recreation Strategy, such that more frequently used areas have select play equipment. The equipment focus should vary from playground to playground based on local context, the usual or frequent users (considering their demographic details), aspects such as number of users, age and gender. Playgrounds should be designed and maintained so that they are free to access by all.

SECTION THREE: PUBLIC REALM REDEVELOPMENT OR UPGRADE

SIXTH STREET

Signage and outdoor structures

Signage should be respectful of existing State and Local Heritage Buildings. Where possible large signage should be avoided along Sixth street and small signs should be of high quality and not detract from listed buildings. Outdoor structures adjoining these buildings should complement them.

Pathways and fencing

Existing walkability should be enhanced by allowing a greater diversity of shops along the mainstreet to attract the local population. Pathways should be upgraded to enhance connection. Fencing should not limit walkability or restrain movement but allow maximisation of shared use areas. Planned and well designed areas with outdoor dining are encouraged.

Road surfaces and materials

Contemporary finishes should be maintained, and road surface themes continued to adjoining areas where possible. Materials and designs used to upgrade Sixth Street can be continued to other sections of the Council, but should form an understood narrative for each user. There should be allowance for themed design, so materials should be accordingly chosen.

Landscaping and gardening

Longevity of plantings and maintenance of them should be a key consideration in new plantings along Sixth street. Existing planting themes are considered appropriate for the area. Gardening should ensure plants are well cared for and appropriately mulched. New planting concepts should be considerate of our multicultural and inclusive Australian cultural and social values, being highly detailed and striving for excellence.

Outdoor furniture

Existing furniture should be maintained and enhanced. Replacement furniture should match the existing furniture wherever possible.

Outdoor lighting

Existing lighting should be maintained and new lighting should adapt newer technologies, including solar options, where globes should be able to be accessed easily incase of required change (wherever possible).

Exercise and fitness equipment in nearby reserves

Exercise and fitness equipment is not suitable in reserves adjoining Sixth Street, but may be placed alongside Riverfront reserves.

Playground equipment and playground shade structures

Playground equipment and playground shade structures are generally not suitable alongside Sixth Street and adjoining reserves.



SECTION THREE: PUBLIC REALM REDEVELOPMENT OR UPGRADE

ADELAIDE ROAD

Signage and outdoor structures

Signage should principally relate to commercial activities and be of a high visual quality reflecting the status of Adelaide Road and its contribution to the perception of the town. Alongside signage, landscaping should be present in the form of mature trees, shrubs, groundcovers and native species that should be maintained by landowners.

New signs should be in accordance with the Development Plan, using simple graphics, being restrained in size, design and colour to help create a unified character on Adelaide and Mannum Roads. Where possible advertisements and advertising hoardings should not include flashing or animated signs, buntings, streamers, flags, or wind vanes, roof-mounted advertisements projected above the roof line, parapet-mounted advertisements projecting above the top of the parapet.

Pathways and fencing

The prominence of the Mannum Road to Swanport Road and Bridge Street intersection should be emphasized with any redevelopment. Additional pathways should be created to allow ease of access to parks and reserves where possible.

Road surfaces and materials

Standard road surfacing and materials should be used to maintain the workings of commercial enterprises.

Landscaping and gardening

Appropriate landscaping at the front of properties is encouraged, this would lead to improving the streetscape. This could be done through the planting of mature trees, shrubs, ground covers and native species.

Outdoor furniture

Outdoor furniture should be limited to areas along bus stops and reserves.

Outdoor lighting

The principal focus of outdoor lighting along Adelaide Road should be to maintain safety. New lighting should be placed in strategic areas so that safety is maximised.

Exercise and fitness equipment in nearby reserves

Based on the hierarchy of parks and reserves in accordance with the Sport, Recreation and Open Space Strategy (October 2013), adjacent Adelaide Road exercise and fitness equipment should be placed according to need and requirement.

Playground equipment and playground shade structures

Playground equipment should be restricted in areas adjoining commercial activities.



SECTION THREE: PUBLIC REALM REDEVELOPMENT OR UPGRADE

SWANPORT ROAD

Signage and outdoor structures

Signage should complement the environmental focus of rural living areas.

New signage should be in accordance with endorsed Council gateway signage in terms of font, type and materials, but should be scaled smaller having similar smaller or overall proportions.

Pathways and fencing

Pathways and fencing should have a rural aesthetic, allowing informal pathways, and post and rail fencing.

Road surfaces and materials

Road surfaces and materials should adhere to Australian Standards.

Landscaping and gardening

An environmental focus is preferred, and robust plantings preferred along this road.

Outdoor furniture

Outdoor furniture should be limited to areas along bus stops and reserves.

Outdoor lighting

The principal focus of outdoor lighting along Swanport Road should be to maintain safety. New lighting should be placed in strategic areas so that safety is maximised.

Exercise and fitness equipment in nearby reserves

Based on the hierarchy of parks and reserves in accordance with the Sport, Recreation and Open Space Strategy (October 2013) adjacent Swanport Road, exercise and fitness equipment should be placed according to need and requirement.

Playground equipment and playground shade structures

Playground equipment should focus on both use and need.



SECTION THREE: PUBLIC REALM REDEVELOPMENT OR UPGRADE

RIVERFRONT

STURT RESERVE RIVERFRONT - The riverfront should continue to act as a social, cultural and economic magnet that draws residents and visitors. All works should accord to the Riverfront Strategy (May 2016) - Sturt Reserve Actions.

REGIONAL RIVERFRONTS - All works should accord to the Riverfront Strategy's (May 2016) - Regional study areas, and **RURAL RIVERFRONTS** - All works should accord to the Riverfront Strategy's (May 2016) - Rural study areas.

Signage and outdoor structures

Signage should be in accordance with Council approved gateway signage colours, fonts and designs. Outdoor structures should not detract sight lines and views.

Pathways and fencing

A formal and developed pathway should be both created and improved over time. Fencing should not obstruct views, and should be visually unobtrusive.

Road surfaces and materials

Feature road surfaces and materials may be used for all riverfront areas. The focus should be on a distinct and different style for each riverfront reserve, matching the contextual, historical and demographical details of the users of each reserve, embracing a contemporary selection of materials and features.

Landscaping and gardening

Landscaping in riverfront reserves should be of high quality, ensuring these reserves provide a setting for locals, visitors and allow general social gathering. Community gardens may be allowed in select reserves subject to Council's approval. Where possible these areas will be gardened and maintained to a high quality.

Outdoor furniture

High quality furniture will also be used alongside riverfront reserves, depicting required themes of the river, its history and the social and culturally important narratives of it.

Outdoor lighting

Riverfront reserves should have sufficient lighting to enhance safety.

Exercise and fitness equipment in nearby reserves

Exercise and fitness equipment should be present and align to the theme of each reserve or playground.

Playground equipment and playground shade structures

Playground themes should enhance use and provide a retreat, and work alongside river recreational activities such as fishing, rowing etc.



SECTION THREE: PUBLIC REALM REDEVELOPMENT OR UPGRADE

RURAL COMMUNITIES

Signage and outdoor structures

Based on the Township (Callington, Mypolonga, Monteith, Woods Point, Jervois or Wellington), the signage should be in accordance with Council endorsed gateway signs, ensuring that subsequent signage is of a smaller scale and of smaller proportions. Fonts, colours and text should align to Council endorsed signage styles.

The signage should also be in accordance with each town's historic character, ensuring an open, rural and agricultural character where appropriate. Where a township is primarily residential, focus should be on the key industries of that town, for example dairying or orcharding.

Pathways and fencing

Pathways and fencing should have a rural aesthetic, allowing informal pathways where required, and post and rail fencing.

Road surfaces and materials

Road surfaces and materials should be standard, and in accordance with Australian Standards.

Landscaping and gardening

An environmental focus is preferred.

Outdoor furniture

Based on the hierarchy of parks and reserves in accordance with the Sport, Recreation and Open Space Strategy (October 2013), outdoor furniture such as barbeques and bins should be placed according to need and requirement in a consistent manner.

Outdoor lighting

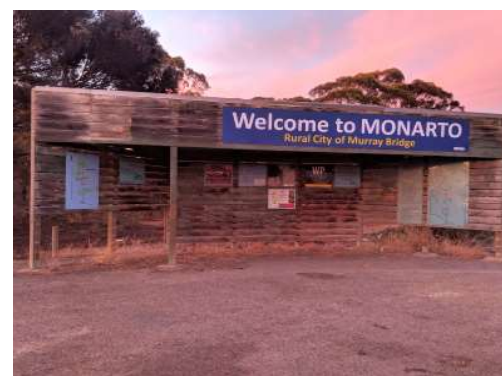
The principal focus of outdoor lighting in rural areas should be to maintain safety. New lighting should be placed in strategic areas so that safety is maximised.

Exercise and fitness equipment in nearby reserves

Based on the hierarchy of parks and reserves in accordance with the Sport, Recreation and Open Space Strategy (2013) for rural communities, exercise and fitness equipment should be placed according to need and requirement.

Playground equipment and playground shade structures

Playground equipment should focus on use and need.



Overall, the public realm of Murray Bridge is gradually transforming to reflect demographic and social factors to enable a positive transformation over time, Council has committed to acknowledge the needs of all users therefore ensuring inclusivity within our public spaces. So, maintaining both quality and functionality in order to realise our commitment in terms of a consistent style is a priority within our design process.

Public spaces should be designed to be functional, balanced and vibrant to reflect the needs of the community of Murray Bridge. A strong and connected narrative needs to be incorporated into key areas. Council is also committed (where possible) to ensure that the materials used are sourced locally, and the streetscape upgrades and artworks are designed and updated such that they incorporate comments by the community.

The public realm should continue supporting an accessible and functioning Murray Bridge Central Business District. It is desirable that the public realm supports the development of the town centre into a walkable, compact and orderly place, providing an attractive environment for all users. Within the town centre, the public realm should be upgraded to ensure improved pedestrian, cycling and other linkages that acknowledge innovation, and both a unique context and history.

The following is a list of key steps to be followed should you have a proposal which seeks to alter the public realm:

- 1. Engage with staff, business owners and the community, collating details of your public realm proposal,**
- 2. Determine if a Development Application will need to be lodged,**
- 3. Understand the classifications relevant to your public realm change, while focusing specifically on:**

Locational aspects - Mainstreet and riverfront areas, Sixth Street precinct, Regional Town Centre and Rural Communities,

Materials - Standard, feature and heritage palettes,

Open Space - Regional, district and local levels, being already classified as being of low, medium or high quality (as per the Sport, Recreation and Open Space Strategy (October 2013)),

Bin - three bin system, two bin system or one bin system, materials should be based on nature of area i.e. Standard, feature or heritage, and amount of use,

Exercise and fitness equipment - selection based on location and nature of area i.e. Standard, feature or heritage, and contextual connections with nearby themes,

Landscaping and Gardening - based on location and nature of area i.e. Standard, feature or heritage,

Outdoor furniture - based on the location and the nature of the area i.e. Standard, feature or heritage, and contextual connections with nearby themes,

Outdoor lighting - based on the location and the nature of the area i.e. Standard, feature or heritage,

Shade structures - based on the location and the nature of the area i.e. Standard, feature or heritage,
 Synthetic ground covers - to be avoided and gradually replaced with natural ground covers over time, wherever possible,
 Run-off Management and Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) - to be incorporated into all Public Realm upgrades, wherever possible.

4. Connect well - wherever possible connect newly developed public realm upgrades with existing elements of the public realm, either based on themes, narratives, materials or styles. Connect open and public spaces along the river creating a network wherever possible.

5. Ensure contextual placemaking - make the history of the place come alive through design and public art.

6. Add design details that make the place - include detail in the design of the public realm.

7. Be accessible to all - create safe and accessible public spaces.

8. Maintain human scale in the design of the public realm.

9. Incorporate Water Sensitive Urban Design into public realm projects.

10. Create a network of Public Spaces along the river to add value to the region.

In addition to location specific requirements, the details of the abovementioned design-related steps for the upgrade or creation of or the improvement of the public realm in Murray Bridge are discussed below:

1. Engage with staff, business owners and the community collating details of the public realm proposal

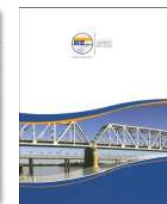
Once an opportunity has been brought to the attention of staff, the information about that proposal should be consistently built upon in terms of layers of detail.

2. Determine if a Development Application will need to be lodged

To determine if approvals will be required for a proposal, both the nature of development, ownerships and development costs should be considered, and prelodgement advice should be sought from Council's Planning and Development Team.

3. Understand the classifications relevant to your public realm change

Location specific requirements and classifications should be clarified in terms of location, materials, open space, bins, exercise and fitness equipment, landscaping and gardening, outdoor furniture and outdoor lighting.



*For the love
of a river...*

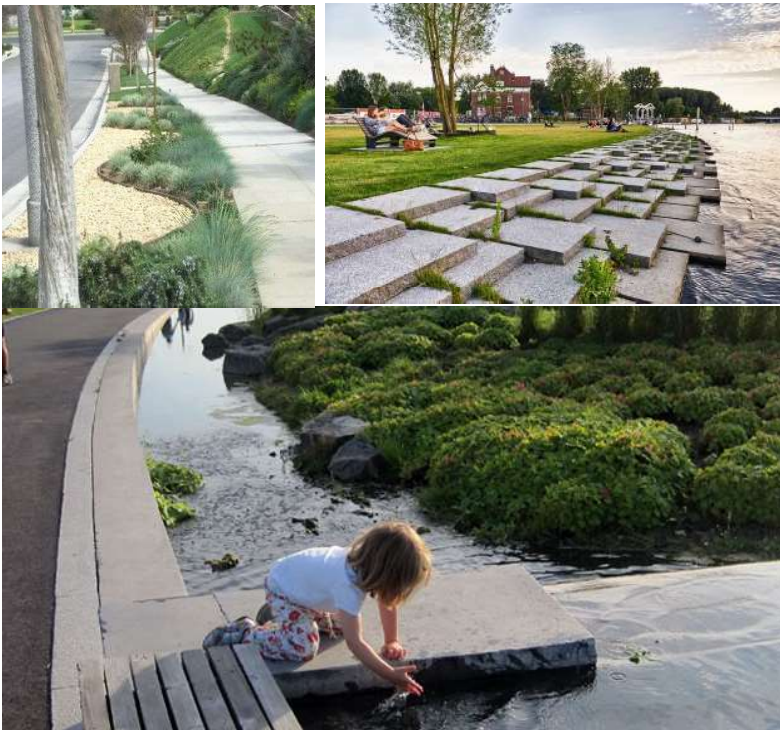
4. Connect well

Murray Bridge's reason for being is its physical and cultural connections to the Murray River.

A new sense of engagement of river and town centre is a key principle and a core design requirement. Reducing road widths and adding connecting shelters and protrusions on street corners where possible. This not only enables better pedestrian connections, but provides space for potential seating, additional planting and enhanced opportunities.

Visual cues are also important for linking space and providing references. These can be achieved by opening up views and providing landmarks, details and vistas that aim to draw people from one space to the next.

Oldenberg (1981) states that public spaces have the ability to support, facilitate and promote public life, as an essential counterpart to private, home and work spaces, to satisfy our individual needs for contact, communication, play and relaxation.



Images above from the Public Realm Style Guide (2012), compiled from various sources.

The town centre combines a series of retail, cultural, tourism and civic attractors along with the parklands and river. A new sense of the accessibility and connection is required – particularly via encouraging pedestrian movement. This is considered a core design requirement.



5. Ensure contextual placemaking

In contributing to the vibrancy, the town centre's key Development Plan precincts will be distinguished by their detailing in the public realm. All detailing that comprises texture, material use, colour, built edges or public art should contribute towards both establishing and maintaining the sense of place and sense of orientation in the town centre.



'...Please look closely at real cities. While you are looking, you might as well also listen, linger and think about what you see.'
(Jacobs 1961).

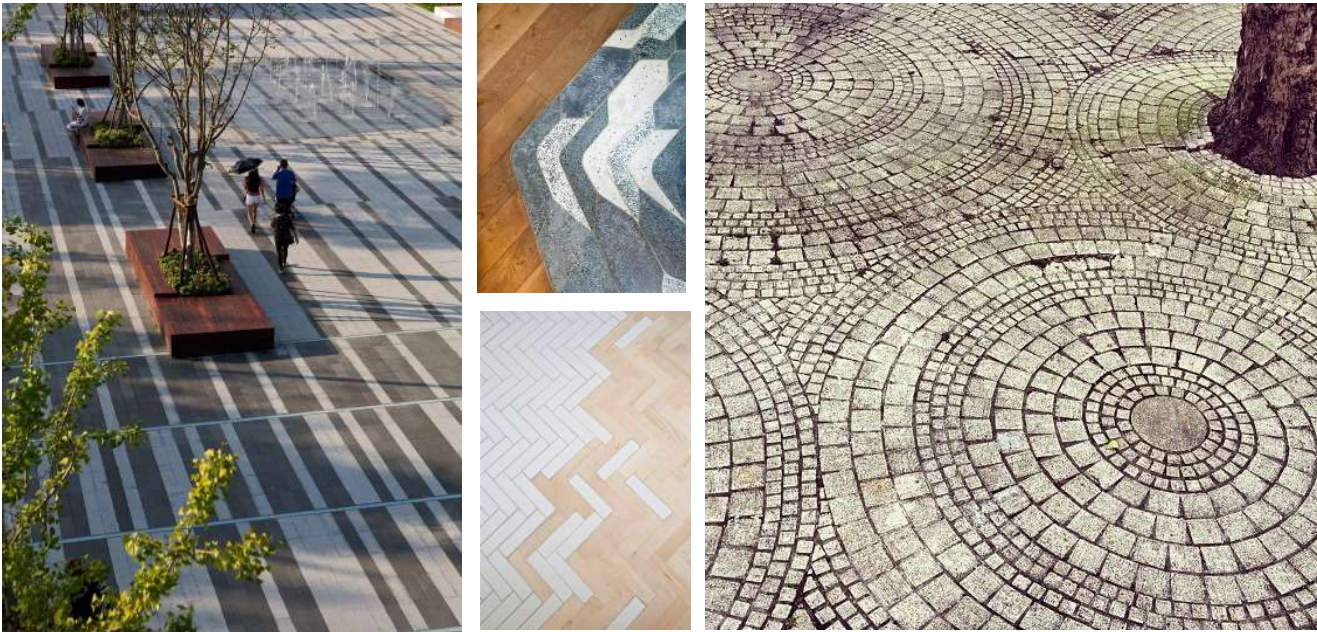
'much of urban design research will have a 'value' dimension...' and 'In any assessment of value added by design, the question of 'what is good design' will rear its ugly head
(Carmona 2014).

6. Add design details that make the place

Visual cohesion should be expressed through the use of materials, pavement pattern, form and placement of street furniture and plant material. Choice of materials should contribute to a sense of integration and continuity whilst details contribute to ensure the distinguishing of key areas. An appropriate materials palette should be applied based on locational requirements and context, i.e. Feature, Heritage or Standard.

Materials must have longevity and proven performance. Materials and fixtures must be easily maintained, replicated and replaced. Installation, maintenance and replacement of materials must be easily achieved.

Reuse of existing materials, where appropriate, is encouraged and the use of local materials, furniture and fixtures is preferred as this will mean that parts and replacement units will be generally more readily available.



The choice of materials and the way they are used should be appropriate for the design.

Design details should reinforce the broader design objectives for the area (in accordance with Masterplans, strategies and the Development Plan).

Simplicity rather than complexity is preferred in the choice and combination of materials.



Literature about public space suggests that 'good' Public Space is responsive, democratic and meaningful (Carr, et. al. 1992), and along with this, diverse (Mehta, 2007).

7. Be accessible to all

New additions to the Public Realm should ensure accessibility in accordance with Federal Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) and South Australian Disability Inclusion Act 2018 (DIA) and the technical requirements in relevant Australian Standards. Materials and fixtures should be in accordance with other safety related and inclusion focused Australian Standards and plans.

Any future medians and footpaths will require the installation of DDA compliant ramps and median crossings. To enhance pedestrian amenity all pram crossings should align from one side of a road to the other including any medians.



Planting and paving materials are to be selected and designed in a way that gives users visual cues to the function of a space. The materials and paving will differ based on location and palette selection.

Paving materials and patterns should complement building tones and define:

- Entrances
- Thoroughfares
- Linger space
- Parking

Planting should:

- Accentuate and frame features
- Provide barriers
- Provide shade
- Screen appropriate areas
- Help define different areas and precincts
- Add colour and interest



planting barrier



defined thoroughfare



spaces to linger

8. Maintain Human scale in the design of the public realm

Landscape elements should be of an appropriate size designed specifically for or with an understanding of the spaces in which they fit. They can also be used to bring a human scale to unbalanced areas.

Streetscape design concepts and public art should strengthen the unique character and feel of Murray Bridge and be in accordance with the Council's Public Art Policy and Strategy. Detail at the pedestrian scale should enrich each public space wherever possible.



Also, existing quality paving, planting and street furnishings that are in good condition should be enhanced, not replaced. Richness and detail should be added to ordinary space and local identity strengthened through the use of materials especially in feature areas. Existing civic buildings and bridges would benefit with lighting and this would also improve the perceived safety of the street.



People are drawn to places which offer activity, social space, stimulation of the senses and public art, accordingly:

- Activity – areas should be designed to encourage and accommodate different uses. For example an amphitheatre could be used as informal seating or a performance stage .
- Social space – people like to linger in squares, courtyards, parks and nodes. A range of seating options should be made available with consideration given to aspect, shade and views.
- Stimulation of the senses – through detail, texture, colour, sound and smell. Selection of plants, materials and furnishings should aim to offer an experience.
- Public Art – a public art strategy embracing sculptures, and murals has been prepared to improve the character and identity of Murray Bridge. This work should extended towards seasonal banners, select gateway and entry features, well chosen paving inserts, feature street furnishings and required safety fencing, being in accordance with the 'Wayfinding and Network Strategy Report' using the Wayfinding and Signage Templates.



9. WSUD

Water sensitive Urban Design and rain gardens should be used where appropriate to manage stormwater runoff and irrigate planting. WSUD initiatives will contribute to the sense of connection to the river along with sustaining vegetation in the town centre and hence improving water quality. Benefits to the urban landscape include:

- Reuse of stormwater runoff,
- Inclusion and self watering and the proper use of landscaping and planting,
- Encouraging wildlife and biodiversity,
- The replacement of grass verges to develop future urban wildlife corridors.



Rain gardens should be included at strategic locations to capture local surface runoff. These will treat water quality, remove suspended solids and provide irrigation to plants. The following should be the considered details during the creation of rain gardens:

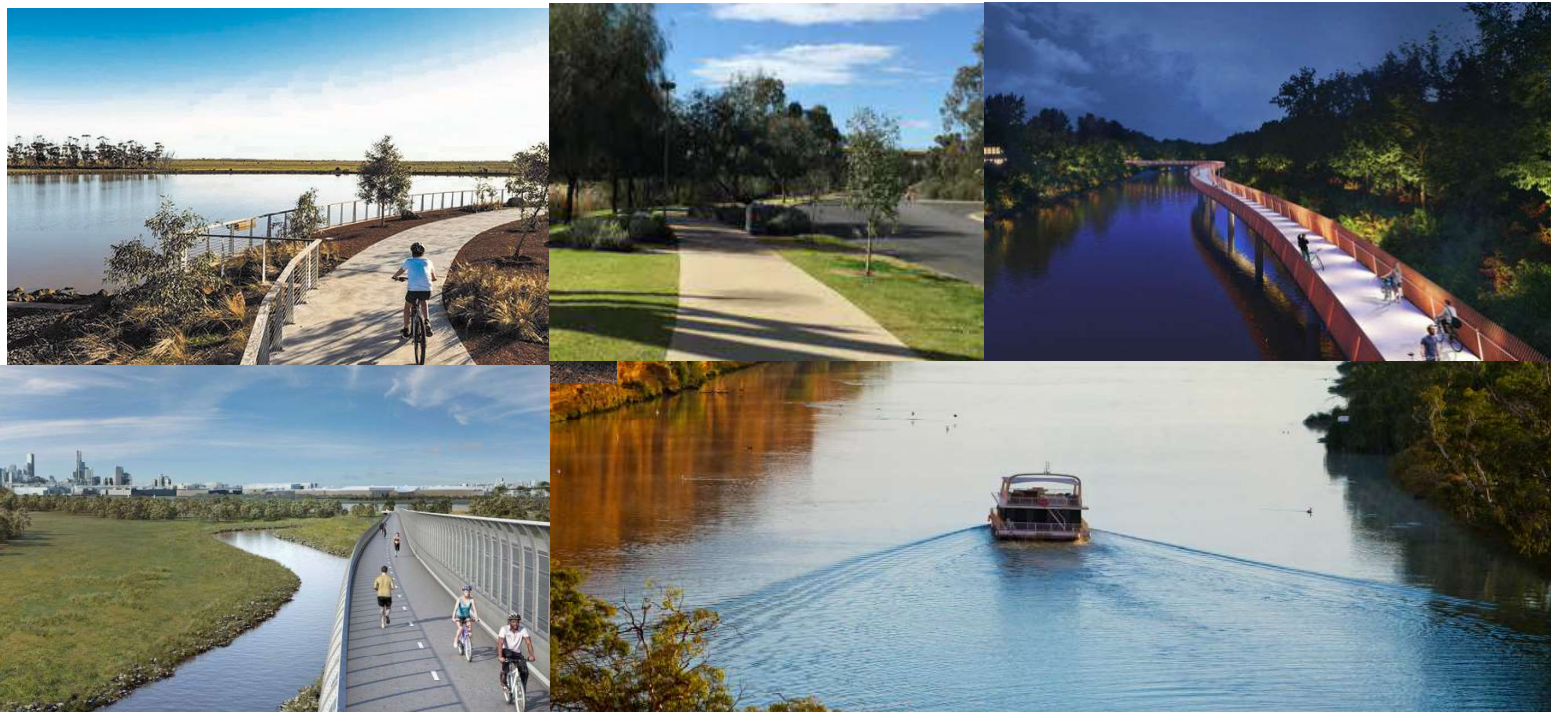
- Size: overall sizes to be determined through catchment size analysis and MUSIC modelling. An excavated depth of 1 metre should be allowed for filtered media and submerged zones,
- Colour: locally quarried natural stone mulch of 20mm to match the colour of locally compacted gravel paths,
- Finish: A mixture of low native sedge and grass species should be augmented with other species to ensure better colour, variation and visual interest, and,
- Installation: The excavation depth should be determined by the details of the surrounding stormwater system.

10. Create a network of Public Spaces along the river to add value to the region.

Along the River Murray, public spaces should be connected by theme and use, creating a network that adds value, for residents and visitors in accordance with the Riverfront Strategy. The Water's Edge comprises hard and soft edges along the river, and there is a capacity to gradually increase walkability and recreational aspects along these edges. In doing so, this natural resource will continue to provide economic, social and environmental benefits to the community.

Erosion, subsidence, land slips and contamination should be minimised. Where possible, salt tolerant vegetation should be planted along to river to reinvigorate areas affected by an influx of saline water.

Once the abovementioned considerations have been made, each proposal should be submitted in writing with copies being sent to Planning and Engineering Council staff, so that budgets can be discussed, grant funding sought or reports are able to be prepared for discussion at upcoming Council meetings.



3.2 Materials

Contemporary architectural styles, materials and finishes for public spaces with a focus on the context and heritage of the area is preferred. A material palette will be provided in this section of the report. The materials have been chosen such that they are replaceable and easy to maintain. Materials have also been chosen so they allow sustainable drainage, in an effort to reduce stormwater or drainage issues.

The materials used should depend upon the location and should be discussed with Council staff. Detail and elaboration that connects with the specific location's context (history, demography and planning policies) will be preferred.

It is suggested that three categories of materials should be broadly used across the council area: **Standard, Feature and Heritage.**

Standard: Robust materials and street furniture. This material palette should be used in residential streets, DPTI roads, freeway connection roads and servicing areas.

Feature: Materials that are more distinct, robust and hard wearing but not as expensive as natural stone or cast iron will be a part of this category. This feature category of materials can be applied at gateway locations, riverside locations and at places where pedestrian links connect to the town centre. The designer may vary these feature materials, where required or justified, or where a standard approach is not justified.

Heritage: The materials used should have a high heritage status, acknowledging that such materials could surround new dwellings in heritage locations. The material selection in this category is sympathetic and complements nearby heritage listed buildings or structures or any streetscapes of heritage value within the vicinity.



The criteria for selection of materials and public realm products in all areas of the Council should be:

- 1) build upon the existing palette (considering location and type of palette required),
- 2) fit in with the local character,
- 3) be readily available for replacement,
- 4) be robust,
- 5) promote best practice, and,
- 6) maintain or lean towards simplicity.

3.3 The process for selection and maintenance of Exercise and Fitness Equipment

Placing exercise and outdoor fitness equipment in public places ensures this equipment is free and available for everyone to use. Such equipment should be designed to meet the specific developmental needs of people of all ages. Exercise and fitness equipment should only be placed in areas along recreational walkways, pathways or parks and gardens in the Rural City of Murray Bridge in accordance with the categorisation of the nearest Open Space as per the Sport, Recreation and Open Space Strategy (October 2013).

3.4 The steps associated with landscaping and gardening

Plant and shrub placement along the river, parks, roads and reserves should be in accordance with Council's Biodiversity and Roadside vegetation strategies and Murray Bridge's Tree Management Framework (2018-2023). Where possible low-cost, contemporary, durable and long-life plants should be planted while eliminating risks and issues that could arise through unplanned planting.

3.5 The process for - Outdoor Furniture

Both standard and custom designed furniture can be used in different precincts for the anticipated range of situations and settings, from areas within the Regional Town Centre to riverside walkways. Furniture options of this nature include drinking fountains, seats and tables, tree grates or custom built options.

Various suppliers provide contemporary outdoor furniture. An indicative Local Government supplier list forms **Appendix 2** of this guide.

3.6 The process for - Outdoor Structures (including shade structures)

Shade sails and tension membrane structures should be designed and constructed with quality and longevity in mind. The fabrics used should be consistent with the local character, not casting undesirable shadows or blocking visual aspects of residential or heritage areas.

3.7 The process for - Pathways and fencing

Pathways should be designed in a manner such that passive surveillance is provided or available for users. Fencing can be obscure, and can be made of different materials. Where possible natural materials will be given preference to artificial or man-made options. The choice of fencing should be based on the aspects that need to be preserved or developed/enhanced in the neighbourhood.

3.8 The process for - Playground Equipment

Playgrounds can involve various components - such as nature play, water play, swings, inclusive play, enclosed play, rope (freestanding) or other play equipment, and rockers or spinners. Playground fences can be tubular panel or transparent/translucent, may or may not include a retaining wall, or have planting or trellis options, having different levels of obscurity to increase safety through passive surveillance. All playground equipment and playground designs should be in accordance with Council's playground strategy and volumes of the Sport, Recreation and Open Space Strategy (October 2013).

Design and planting options form **Appendix 1**.





Plants yet to be planted and grown on the shade structures of Sixth Street

SECTION FOUR: OTHER DESIGN MATTERS

In accordance with the various Council strategies and Masterplans that have been endorsed, design upgrades should deliver consistent narratives that establish connections. For example, sections of upgrade associated with the riverfront should as seamlessly as possible allow pathway connections, and allow links to context. The flow of the narrative of place should be enabled through markings on the paving, signage and wayfinding, sculptures, engravings and etchings. The images below show examples of these.



Areas within the Council should maintain consistency in terms of signage, bins, footpaths, larger capital works and other design upgrades. The images below show optional wayfinding incorporated into the paving of select feature areas. In addition, signage should be in accordance with the 'Wayfinding and Network Strategy Report' using the Wayfinding Signage templates.

Bins in the Rural City of Murray Bridge should be in accordance with the following category:

- three bin system with rubbish, recycling and bottle disposal where service clubs or sporting clubs collect containers for fundraising in high use locations,
- two bin system with rubbish and recycling separated in medium rubbish locations and in the town centre and rural community areas,
- one bin system in low use areas.

Wherever possible, the park/reserve names should be incorporated on the facade of the bin. Especially if adjacent the river, a diagrammatic representation that shows connections with nature such as a Murray Cod should be incorporated in feature furniture. Bins should however continue to include the latest Murray Bridge 'M' and logo.

Where possible, bins should also have covers to deter birds and cats, or water stagnation issues due to rainfall. Old and dated bins should be gradually removed and replaced.

Public spaces affect social and psychological health (Poppink cited in Cooper-Marcus and Francis, 1998)



4.1 Ground Covers - natural and synthetic

A verge planted with native ground covers is usually a more sustainable and attractive option than when this is compared to synthetic grass. Synthetic grass covers are however being used along some verges, and over the long term it is recommended that these be gradually replaced with native ground covers.

Mulch can be used to not only hold water but also to provide an insulating cover over the soil to prevent evaporation.

4.2 Water Sensitive Urban Design

In addition to Step 9 for public realm improvement, drip irrigation or sprinkler systems that are usually used to water plants around the Council area should be maintained. Where large trees are to be planted along roadsides, bio retention pits to water these should be considered. Water sensitive urban design considers stormwater that has fallen onto roads or roofs that often contains chemicals or pollutants. WSUD uses better urban planning and design to reuse that stormwater, stopping it from reaching our waterways by mimicking the natural water cycle as closely as possible.

The WSUD approach in Murray Bridge should involve the use of rainwater tanks, raingardens, sediment ponds, wetlands and swales in both Community and Council projects.



SUD Pavers used along Sixth Street

Public spaces in contemporary times are important because they enhance and sustain a sense of community (Hayden 1995)

Permeable paving options that are currently being used by Council should continue to be used systematically.

SECTION FIVE: KEY SITES - PALETTES, DESIGN PRINCIPLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Sturt Reserve proximity - materials, design principles and recommendations

For this area the Feature palette is appropriate.

5.2 Sixth street and Bridge street precincts - materials, design principles and recommendations

For these areas the Heritage palette and Council endorsed palette for Bridge Street are appropriate.

5.3 Rural Communities - materials, design principles and recommendations

For this area the Standard palette is appropriate.

FEATURE PALETTE

Materials that form this palette are more distinct, robust and hard-wearing but are not as costly as using stone or cast-iron. This palette could be applied at gateway and riverside locations or in locations where there are pedestrian links with the town centre. The designer may use bespoke materials if required in these areas, a standard materials or a standard approach may not be suitable in these areas. Replacements should be undertaken in a consistent manner ensuring replaced aspects fit in.

Pavers - concrete granite, clay, permeable paver or transition pavers matching or pairing with the unique features of the area.

Concrete blocks - permeable precast or granite concrete blocks interlinking with and of appropriate scale.

SUD Kerbs - granite or concrete with finer feature details.

Carriageway surface - black asphalt with finer feature details.

Median Strip details - granite block or painted on black asphalt surfacing with finer feature details.

Exercise and fitness equipment, landscaping and gardening should fit in with the distinct theme of the area. Outdoor structures and fencing should not detract from the amenity of the area and playgrounds in this area should have a distinct feature theme.

Public works in feature areas will try to conform to the key aspects of the area that make the area more context specific, for example, the riverfront, the mainstreet etc.

HERITAGE PALETTE

This palette contains materials that are appropriate for areas with a high heritage status. This palette may be used for the surrounds of new development in the historic conservation area or in the heritage precinct. In all heritage settings the materials need to respect the surrounds in which they sit and look to complement the nearby listed buildings, structures or any streetscapes of heritage value within the vicinity.

Pavers - stone, transition pavers, granite, colour: in accordance with, and to complement the nearest listed heritage building.

Concrete blocks - granite and of an appropriate scale to pair well with key heritage buildings.

SUD Kerbs - granite or concrete with heritage focused details.

Carriageway surface - black asphalt or with finer heritage focused details.

Median Strip details - granite block with stone edges to complement nearest listed heritage building.

Exercise and fitness equipment, landscaping and gardening should fit in with the distinct heritage theme of the area. Outdoor structures and fencing should not detract from the amenity of the area and playgrounds in this area should have an adaptive reuse or heritage focus.

Public works in heritage areas will try to conform to the heritage requirements and work towards uplifting the heritage listings in the area.

STANDARD PALETTE

This palette contains robust materials and usually standard street furniture. This is to be the most common palette of material across the Rural City of Murray Bridge. It is most likely to be used on residential streets, freeway links and servicing areas.

Pavers - precast concrete or natural with black asphalt surfacing.

Concrete blocks - granite or silver grey.

SUD Kerbs - standard, pre-cast concrete for major roads, and splayed standard. Precast concrete or hazard pavers where required.

Exercise and fitness equipment, landscaping and gardening should be longlasting and resilient. Outdoor structures and fencing should be safety focused and playgrounds in this area should meet standard requirements.

Public works in standard areas will meet DPTI requirements especially where the road is a DPTI road.

Areas in-between feature, heritage and standard palettes should be transitional in nature and should be well-designed focusing specifically on both maintaining and enhancing connections.

SECTION SIX: CURRENT BEST PRACTICE

6.1 Liveability and sustainability

Liveability and sustainability have been widely used terms that are often used to describe quality of life and community wellbeing over time. Whereas precise definitions vary, it is commonly held that both liveability and sustainability are underpinned by healthy communities, environmental sustainability, social capital and social cohesion.

Where we live, work and spend our time influences and changes us. The Rural City of Murray Bridge strives to achieve good quality design and development. As mentioned before, urban design can improve a town's image and the impacts then flow on to health, well-being and vitality within the community. Good urban design was defined in the Murray Bridge Town Centre and Urban Design framework as, "not simply a matter of aesthetics"... considering "...issues such as Local character and context, 'Sense of place' and 'local distinctiveness', 'creating the space for thriving public life', 'quality of life and well-being', 'Vitality, variety and mix of uses', 'Economic viability', 'Movement, access and connectivity between places', 'Community safety', 'Addressing inequality and promoting inclusivity', 'Direct and indirect impacts on the natural environment', 'Stakeholder and community views'; and 'the wider planning and regeneration context.'"

To consider best practice, other Councils and organisations were considered. The components of liveability as seen in the City of Vancouver are: protection of the environment; maintenance of a diverse economy; provision of accessibility through land use; delivery of services for residents and businesses; housing choice; balanced city budget; and, the involvement of citizens in planning and delivery.

In addition, ARUP (a multi-national professional services company) prepared a liveability framework for Sydney, and that identified nine areas depicted by liveable communities: 1. Sense of belonging and local identity, 2. Community engagement, 3. Connected communities, 4. Urban design excellence, 5. Social infrastructure, 6. Diversity of job opportunities, 7. Housing choice 8. Culture and innovation, and 9. Environmental quality.

In addition to these nine areas and to achieve urban design excellence, areas of historical significance the consideration of adaptive reuse is considered key in maintaining excellence and high standards in terms of liveability and sustainability.

6.2 Endurance

Architecture is characterised by endurance and longevity: a long education, long training, long hours and long lives." - Catherine Slessor in The Architectural Review. Accordingly, it is intended that good urban design and a well designed public realm will endure the tests of time with minimal issues albeit the design is likely to face adverse weather conditions, use or damage. It is hoped that old and damaged components of the public realm will be able to be upgraded as required in a systematic manner.

Counting, mapping, tracing, tracking, photographing, keeping a diary and test walks are ways in which public life can be studied (Gehl and Svarre 2013).

6.3 Safety

Urban and rural environments should contain passive surveillance where possible, and public areas should be well lit and landscaped sympathetically. Safety considerations should accord to the Council's Community Safety Plan.

6.4 Access

Persons with disability have a right to have access to places used by the public. The Disability Inclusion Act 2018 (DIA) makes it against the law for public places to be inaccessible to people with a disability. Where possible footpath ramps, altered stair areas, widened path areas, relocated post boxes or traffic signs can create a clear passage and access to local shops. If required, certain areas may warrant lift access. If access is or becomes an issue, it is recommended that consideration be given to how access might be provided, the manner in which affected persons can get access, and that relevant sources are contacted for advice.

6.5 Quality

To improve quality, commitment to good development outcomes is required. Along with commitment, individuals and organisations will commit to training, discuss improvements, have a constructive attitude and track mistakes. For this evaluation techniques become important.

6.6 Evaluation

Feedback is considered one method to track progress. Alongside feedback, audits, assessments and condition ratings should be performed. In association with these processes change in context, content (form, design and use) and all viewpoints (users, practitioners and stakeholders) should be considered with care.

SECTION SEVEN: NEXT STEPS

6.1 Directions for better design - a comprehensive scheme and making both existing and proposed seamlessly connect

If you intend to provide suggestions or contribute towards the upgrade the public realm or if you intend to create a new public space, we hope you find these guidelines useful. Please accord with the presented design strategies and design matters in this report. If materials are being considered, please refer to the palettes presented.

This guide will be reviewed and updated bi-annually or when an update is required to assist the community with their economic, environmental and social needs. It is hoped that these guidelines will facilitate a better public realm within the Rural City of Murray Bridge.

APPENDIX 1

Design and Planting options

Precast Concrete Pavers

400 x 400 x 40mm Honed finish, as an example the Best Group paver in grey urban colour & 400 x 400 x 40mm has been shown, a textured finish by City Pavers paver in Charcoal colour has also been shown. Other paving examples have been shown to complement existing selections and could be sourced.

Tactile Surface Indicators

Slip resistant stainless steel or Best Pavers tactile surface indicators in slate colour shown as examples.

Asphalt Surface

Pedestrian grade asphalt surface -potential use of paint markings, concrete & steel edging for key areas.

Bicycle Parking

850mm high gal. steel bicycle park secured in concrete sleeve subsurface. From Street Furniture Australia shown as an example. More elaborate or custom designed options should be used in Feature areas and Heritage areas.

Seats & Benches

Precast concrete custom seating may be developed in feature areas and may use of local fabricators and designers. Twig modular seating units supplied by Street & Garden Furniture Co. & GHD seat manufactured by Street & Park have been shown as examples.

Lighting

Recessed LED architectural spotlights and bollard lighting in heavy duty aluminium. For example, the lighting shown has been manufactured by Thorn lighting.

Litter Bins

Where possible with covers and enabling recycling should be used.

Bollards

965mm height Slim steel bollard in galv. mild steel or stainless steel from Street Furniture Australia. May be surface mounted or concrete sleeve. Custom designs would be preferred in Feature areas.



Signage & Gateway Statements

Robust timber and steel elements should be used.

All signage should be in accordance with the 'Wayfinding and Network Strategy Report' using the Wayfinding Signage Templates

Public Art

Commissioned pieces developed in partnership with local artists. Installations should meet Australian Standards of Safety and not overheat and be DDA compliant.



RECOMMENDATIONS

Eucalyptus calycogona

Square Fruited Mallee

Note: Very difficult to train and have a straight trunk, lovely small tree that may be replaced with Eucalyptus dielsii (currently on Doecke Road under power lines or Eucalyptus landsdowniana ssp. albopurpurea)



Jacaranda mimosifolia

Jacaranda

Note: To be planted where businesses and homes will not be too affected by foot traffic that may lead to flowers spoiling carpets.



Lagerstroemia indica

Crepe Myrtle



Pistachia chinensis

Chinese Pistachio



Platanus acerifolia

London Plane Tree

Note: Only in central areas, this tree is too big for either side of a main street, Jacarandas are already present on either side.



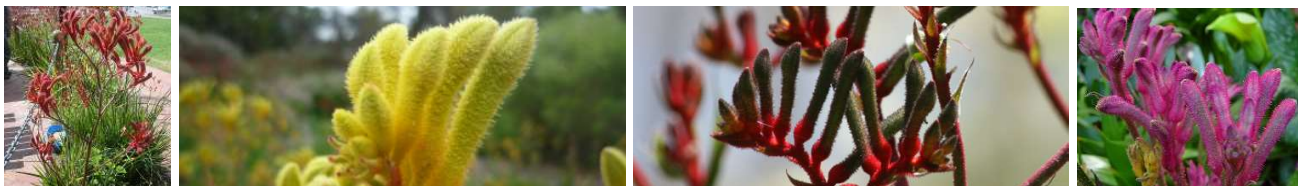
Pyrus calleryana

Callery Pear

Note: Pyrus 'Glens Form' was the first tree planted adjacent to the pool, other varieties so far do not have the form or colour of this hybrid (dozens of forms available)



Anigozanthos sp.
Kangaroo Paw



Cepholotaxus harrngtonia
Upright Plum Yew



Cordyline sp.
Purple Dazzler



Dianella reoluta
Black - anther Flax Lily
Note: may look untidy and there is potential for replacement with Lomandra densiflora (local)



Dianella brevicaulis
Flax Lily



Festuca Glauca
Blue Fescue



Imperata cylindrica 'rubra'
Japanese Blood Grass



Kniphofia uvaria
Red Hot Poker
Note: may not remain flowering in winter, and has small clumps, very distinct while it flowers but it does not tolerate wind well.



Lomandra longifolia
Spiny - head Mat Rush



Lomandra multiflora

Mat rush



Pennisetum advena

Purple fountain grass



Phyllostachys nigra

Black Bamboo

Note: May be rhizomous in nature and damage footpaths



Yucca sp.

Yucca Bright Edge



All plantings should be undertaken in accordance with the Rural City of Murray Bridge's Tree Management Framework (2018 - 2023).

APPENDIX 2

Local Government Association - List of suppliers

This LGA provided list intends to be indicative and for general assistance purposes only

Details about each supplier's products are available on their respective websites

Local Government Association Supplier List - 2017/18 *(for indicative and general assistance purposes only)*

a_space Recreation (Formerly A-Play)
Active Recreation Solutions Pty Ltd.
Adventure Playgrounds Pty Ltd /as adventure+
Austek Play
Australia United Energy Pty Ltd.
Bluedog Fences
Consulting Coordination Australia Pty Ltd.
CSR Creative Recreation Solutions
Danthonia Designs
Digit Landscapes
Durapol Pty Ltd.
EP Draffin Manufacturing
Fieldquip
G.James Extrusion Co Pty Ltd.
GLG Greenlife Group
Green Options
Greenplate Pty Ltd.
Hub Australiasia Pty Ltd.
Imaginationplay
J.Mac Constructions
JASSTECH Solutions Pty Ltd.
Kompan Playscape Pty Ltd.
Landmark Products Ltd.
Moduplay Group Pty Ltd.
Moodie Outdoor Products
Nature Inspired Playgrounds
Omnitech Playgrounds
Orca Solar Lighting Pty Ltd.
Orion Solar
Outfront Concepts
Plantmark
Play Poles
Playground Centre Australia Pty Ltd.
Playground Safety Inspections (formerly Playground Services Australia)

Playrope Pty Ltd.
Playscape Creations
Proludic Pty Ltd.
Pryde Fabrication
QPlay
Replas
Shade 'N Net Aust (Pty Ltd.)
Shadeform
Southbound Body Building and Fitness
Stoddart
Strabe
Street Furniture Australia Pty Ltd.
Surfacing Contractors Australia Pty Ltd.
Terrain Group
The Great Outdoor Gym Company Pty Ltd.
The Play Works
The Trail Collective Pty Ltd.
Unisite Street and Park Furniture
Wagners CFT Manufacturing PTY Ltd.
WC Innovations Pty Ltd.
Willplay Pty Ltd.

APPENDIX 3

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