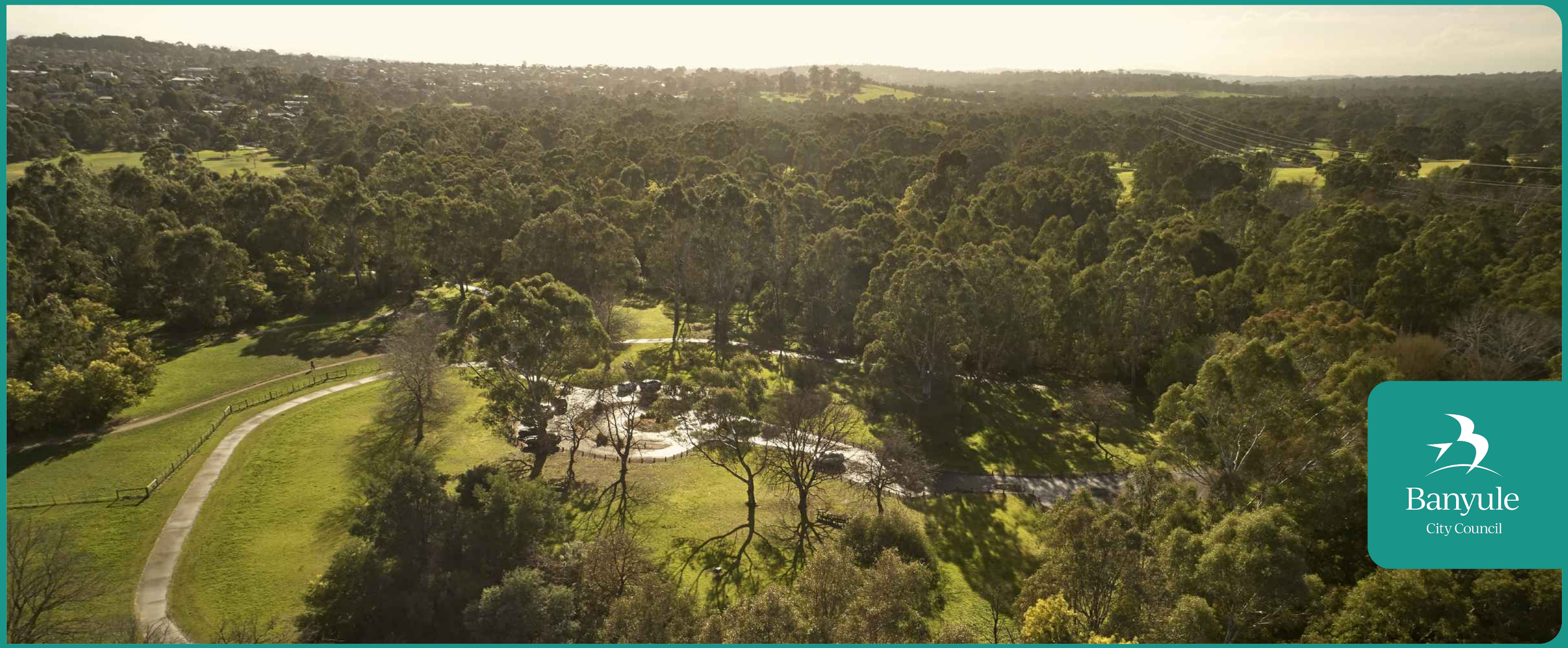
BANYULE CITY
PUBLIC REALM FRAMEWORK

2024-2034

April 2024



Banyule
City Council

This document has been prepared for:

Banyule
City Council

This document has been prepared by:

mesh
Level 2, 299 Clarendon Street, South Melbourne, VIC 3205
phone. +61 3 9070 1166 meshplanning.com.au

© Mesh Liveable Urban Communities Pty Ltd 2023
This work is copyright. Apart from any use permitted under the Copyright Act 1968, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from Mesh Livable Urban Communities Pty Ltd.

Disclaimer
All professional care has been taken to ensure that the content of this report is current and accurate. However, it is not purported that it is complete, and it is not guaranteed that the content of the report is free from errors. Mesh accepts no liability for error, loss, damages or other consequences arising from reliance on information contained in this report.

CONTENTS

GLOSSARY 3

MAYOR FOREWORD 4

WURUNDJERI FOREWORD 5

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 6

INTRODUCTION 7

PART 1 8

STRATEGIC CONTEXT 8
- 1.1 COUNCIL'S STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS AND CONTEXT 8
- 1.2 RELEVANT BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS 9
- 1.3 COUNCIL'S STRUCTURE PLANS, PROJECTS AND MASTERPLANS 11
- 1.4 COUNCIL'S ROLE IN THE PUBLIC REALM 12
- 1.5 BANYULE IN CONTEXT 14

PART 2 15

PUBLIC REALM CONTEXT 15
- 2.1 DEFINING PUBLIC REALM 15
- 2.2 TYPES OF PUBLIC REALM WORKS 16
- 2.4 PUBLIC REALM FRAMEWORK STRUCTURE 18
- 2.5 OBJECTIVES 19
- 2.6 DRIVERS 19
- 2.7 PUBLIC REALM PRINCIPLES AND ELEMENTS 20

PART 3 21

PUBLIC REALM TYPOLOGIES 21

URBAN SPACE 22
- ACTIVITY CENTRE [AC] 23
- CIVIC AREA / PLAZA [CA] 24
- INDUSTRIAL AREA [IA] 25
- PARKLET [PKL] 26

OPEN SPACE 27
- POCKET PARK [PP] 28
- LOCAL PARK [LP] 29
- NEIGHBOURHOOD PARK [NP] 30
- REGIONAL PARK [RP] 31
- BUSHLAND RESERVE [BR] 32

TRANSPORT 33
- RAILWAY INTERFACE [RI] 34
- BUS STOP [BS] 35
- PUBLIC CAR PARK [PC] 36
- MAJOR ARTERIAL [MA] 37
- LOCAL ROAD [LR] 38

LINKS 39
- CYCLE LANE [CL] 40
- SHARED-USE PATH [SUP] 41
- SHARED LANEWAY [SL] 42
- PEDESTRIAN LANEWAYS [PL] 43
- ARCADE [AR] 44

PART 4 45

ACTION & IMPLEMENTATION 45

PART 5 47

APPENDIX 47

MAYOR FOREWORD

Banyule has the privilege of enjoying large open spaces and bushland areas alongside all the conveniences of city living. The wild, green spaces of which we are custodians are precious public assets, but Banyule's public realm is much more than this.

The public realm is all the places and spaces that are open and freely accessible to everyone. It is where daily life happens, where we move from place to place, meet people and go about our business. It is local streets, shopping strips, playgrounds and parks, bike paths, train stations and park benches. It belongs to all of us and must serve everyone in our community.

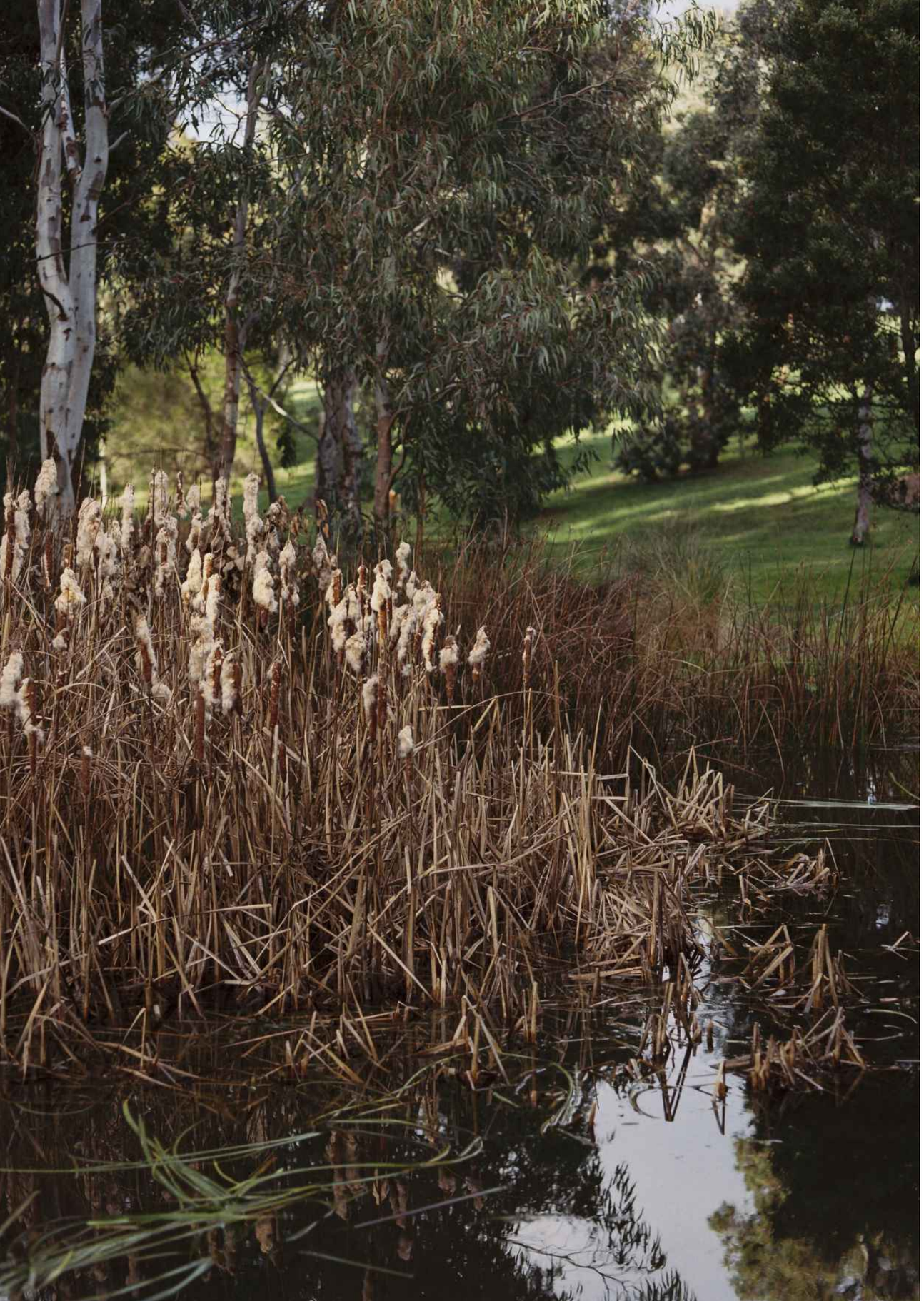
The public realm should be safe, inclusive space that promotes community connection for people of all ages and life stages; places where everyone in our community feels valued and encouraged. It should be attractive, sustainable and well-maintained.

Being out and about in the public realm should be affordable and accessible for people of all abilities. Spaces should be evenly distributed throughout our community and have connections making it easy to move between them. The public realm should support a thriving local economy for a range of business and entrepreneurship.

We must cater for Banyule's current and emerging communities, while protecting local character and honouring our heritage. We must acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of our lands and, in consultation with Elders, include them in storytelling and planning for the future.

As you can see, there are many strands to the public realm. Its careful management requires working with our community as well as other individuals and groups, including government departments, private industry and service providers.

This strategy sets out the objectives and principles that will guide Council's management of its public realm and provides a blueprint for evaluating our effectiveness in delivering on them.



WURUNDJERI FOREWORD

The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people of the Kulin Nation are the Traditional Owners of the land that is now known as the City of Banyule.

The land of Banyule, for tens of thousands of years was a sparsely wooded forest with native grasslands that was governed by the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people. Banyule in Woi-wurrung the traditional language of the Wurundjeri people means “big hill”.

The Wurundjeri people take their name from the Woi-wurrung language word ‘wurun’ meaning the Manna Gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis*) which is common along ‘Birrarung’ (Yarra River), and ‘djeri’, the grub which is found in or near the tree.

The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and their land are inseparable. Everything, identity, beliefs and way of life are intricately woven into the fabric of Banyule and beyond.

Their relationship with the land extends back to when their creator spirit ‘Bunjil’ formed their people, the land and all living things.

Local governments are in a unique position, and they also have a responsibility to care for the Country and the people within their municipality in order to form a real community that is inclusive and respectful for all, but particularly to those who are the First Peoples of this Country.

We are pleased Banyule Council have engaged with us in producing this document and have shown respect and understanding for our culture.

GLOSSARY

TERM / ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
Activation	The level of human activity in public spaces. Activation can be measured by the number of people present, time spent by people and diversity of people.
Active frontage	A continuous business or retail uses that opens directly to the footpath. These uses provide activity on the streets.
Active transport	Physical activity undertaken as a means of transport. It includes travel by foot, bicycle and other non-motorised vehicles.
Biodiversity	The number and type of plants and animals that exist within a defined area.
Biodiversity Sensitive Urban Design (BSUD)	A way of incorporating ecological knowledge into urban design and development to increase an urban areas biodiversity values, connecting existing conservation areas and wildlife corridors.
Blue-green infrastructure	An approach to urban flood resilience, recognised globally and in international literature, that capitalises on the benefits of working with urban green-spaces and naturalised water-flows.
Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED)	An agenda for manipulating the built environment to create safer neighbourhoods.
Canopy tree	A tree that has a dense canopy that blocks out light, producing a shaded area.
Hardscape	Any non-living materials within a landscape such as wood, stone, metal and concrete.
Local character	The interplay of geology, topography, vegetation, water bodies and other natural features, combined with the effects of land use and built development which makes an area unique from others.
Mix-modal transport	The use of different modes of transport, such as walking, riding, public transport or driving.
Passive Surveillance	Providing the opportunity for occasional sightlines and views to the street and local neighbourhood from within the home.
Pause point	An area along a linear corridor, walking trail or cycle lane that allows for cyclists or pedestrians to rest before continuing on their journey. Some elements that many be located at these points are bench seating, drinking fountains, bicycle repair station, etc.
Pedestrian-scale	A process of thinking how to design and shape the proportions and details of a space to invoke a positive response from the people that utilise the space.
Setback	The minimum distance from a specified boundary that a structure or other feature must be located.
Softscape	The live horticultural elements of a landscape.
Soft edge	The use of organic materials at the boundary of a landscape element.

TERM / ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
Streetscape	The elements within and along the street that define its appearance, identity, and functionality.
Sustainability	The quality of causing little or no damage to the environment and therefore able to continue for a long time.
Traffic calming	Elements of the landscape that cause vehicles to slow within an area.
Universal access	The process of designing for all individuals regardless of their age, ability, or status.
Urban Cooling	Elements of the landscape that creating a cooling effect through the shading or absorption (and low emittance) of heat.
Urban Heat Island Effect	The additional heating of the built environment due to elements of urbanised landscapes that absorb and emit additional heat.
Verge	The area between the road and the boundary of a property.
Vegetation buffer	An area of native vegetation designed to minimise the impacts of a development on surrounding land by absorbing or intercepting the impact.
Visually permeable	Spaces or materials that allow a person to see through and beyond itself.
Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD)	A way of planning our cities to minimise water runoff and ensure any runoff causes the least amount of damage. It is also about wise use of that water to improve our urban environment.
Walkability	A space that is enticing to pedestrians, encouraging walking over other forms of transport.
Wayfinding signage	Features and infrastructure that assist in knowing where you are, where you are travelling to, how to get there and marking your destination.
Wildlife corridor	An area of vegetation or path that is dedicated to the movement of local fauna, preventing them from having to move through urban areas.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

Banyule City Council is proud to acknowledge the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people as traditional custodians of the land and we pay respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elders, past, present and emerging, who have resided in the area and have been an integral part of the region's history.

ULURU STATEMENT FROM THE HEART

Banyule City Council endorses the Uluru Statement from the Heart in full and accepts the invitation to walk with First Nations peoples, to a better future for us all.

DIVERSITY STATEMENT

Our community is made up of diverse cultures, beliefs, abilities, bodies, sexualities, ages and genders. We are committed to access, equity, participation and rights for everyone; principles which empower, foster harmony and increase the wellbeing of an inclusive community.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Banyule Public Realm Framework (the Framework) aims to deliver a high-quality baseline for the delivery of public realm that is well-utilised, considered, contemporary, and diverse that supports the strategic goals of Council and community.

Guided by the rich tapestry of our diverse community and the unique urban and natural landscapes that define Banyule City Council, our Public Realm Framework aims to transcend the ordinary. Our vision is to construct spaces and environments that harmonise with the aspirations of every resident, regardless of gender, age, ability, background, or circumstance.

We are resolute in our mission to forge inclusive public spaces that are universally accessible and warmly welcoming, fostering a deep sense of belonging among our community members. Embracing and celebrating the values, cultures, and needs that enrich Banyule, our framework is also dedicated to championing sustainable practices that safeguard our environment for generations to come. In doing so, we aspire to instilling a feeling of connectedness within our diverse community, ensuring that our public spaces become enduring sources of pride and well-being for everyone who calls Banyule home.

WHAT IS A PUBLIC REALM FRAMEWORK?

A public realm framework is a strategic document that sets objectives, principles and guidelines for the future planning, design, implementation, and management of the public realm in a municipality. The framework is a document that will set a holistic vision and guide for the public realm and examines the level of coordination required to deliver a high-quality public realm effectively.

Public realm is dynamic and not always easily delineated and accordingly typically cuts across multiple areas of Council governance. A public realm framework provides a framework for all areas within Council to work together to ensure the public realm is an enriched, active, healthy, sustainable and connected environment.
A Public Realm Framework will provide a key strategic basis for consideration of:

- Development, design, implementation and management of the public realm
- A vision and direction for Banyule's public realm
- High level alignment of the public realm vision with the goals of Council Plan
- Expectations of public realm outcomes at the interface between private and public realm including issues such as activation, landscaping, overshadowing and access at ground plane
- The public realm framework as an overarching document that will allow for change, adaptation, direction and integration as new issues and techniques arise, and includes recognition of:
  - Community
  - Places
    - Fit for people
    - Fit for place
    - Fit for purpose
  - Strategic planning and master planning
  - Design
  - Internal and external processes
  - Maintenance
  - Budgets and funding
  - Key development sites, including State and Government projects
  - Land acquisition

This document identifies all public areas and spaces as fundamental to the character and significance of Banyule.
In illustrating a more holistic view of public realm, the terminology used in this document has been defined to capture the broader meaning of public open space to better facilitate meaningful conversations between stakeholders.

The Public Realm Framework will serve as an aspirational document, aiming to foster innovative and contemporary public realm outcomes while enhancing the value for money in our investments. It will not only support the development of new, forward-thinking public spaces but also fortify the existing ones within the municipality. This strategic approach ensures that our community's resources are maximised, delivering high-quality public spaces that offer both innovation and cost-effectiveness, enriching the overall experience for residents and visitors alike.

INTRODUCTION

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS FRAMEWORK?

The Framework will serve as a foundational resource for Council, informing and shaping future public realm enhancements across. It will establish a benchmark for delivery excellence that Council expects, ensuring that our shared aspirations are met. Going beyond standardisation, this framework will also provide the flexibility to tailor public realm solutions to cater to the unique needs of our community, fostering bespoke design responses that harmonise seamlessly with Banyule's overarching goals and principles.

The Framework aims to coordinate and technical notes related fields that intersect with the public realm and provide a framework for Council to align departments and disciplines. The Framework will be central to assisting the identification of future Council strategies, policies and plans, as well as support the design, delivery and maintenance of public realm projects.

This integrated approach to public realm will help stakeholders, including State and local authorities, and private organisations, to improve resource management, quality and efficiency of development projects and services as they relate to the public realm. Alongside this document, the Banyule Technical Notes will provide more detailed specifications of the palette of public realm works as a complimentary document to the Framework.

WHAT ARE WE ACHIEVING WITH THIS FRAMEWORK?

DESIGN EXCELLENCE

Consistent quality of public realm outcomes across the municipality. While this document will support opportunities for more innovative and exemplar public realm outcomes as they become available, the principles and guidelines of this document work to imbed a foundational baseline of quality that is both achievable and equitable across Banyule.

ENGAGEMENT

Collaboration between stakeholders, community and Council to provide a common language that supports meaningful discussions around public realm outcomes. Consultation will be integral to the preparation of the Public Realm Framework. The document incorporates feedback from extensive internal consultation including staff from various departments.

IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation of high quality public realm outcomes is central to the Public Realm Framework. The opportunities and actions within this document are to be undertaken by Council at a municipal-wide scale. Having a clear and streamlined process for delivering public realm projects will be facilitated by this document. Feedback obtained from the public and Council staff will further inform the priorities for public realm projects by Council in the coming years.

The vision and aim for this framework is to:

Empowering our community through an innovative and vibrant public realm that fosters connection, inclusivity, and sustainability. Our vision is to create a dynamic, world-class public environment that reflects our values, preserves our heritage, and shapes a thriving future for all. With unwavering commitment to excellence, collaboration, and best practices, we aspire to be the benchmark for outstanding public spaces that enrich lives and inspire generations to come.

HOW TO READ THIS DOCUMENT

This document is broken down into four components as follows:

Part 1 Strategic Context

Establishes the strategic background of the Public Realm Framework including where this document sits in the context of other strategies, frameworks and plans. It identifies Council's objectives and role in the public realm, and provides a place-based snapshot of the municipality.

Part 2 Public Realm Context

Defines the meaning of public realm, what is included within the definition of public realm, and the type of public realm works captured within the Framework. It sets out why public realm is important in the context of Banyule and the approach to the Public Realm Framework in line with Council's overarching themes and guiding principles.

Part 3 Public Realm Typologies

Outlines the public realm typologies and sub-typologies within Banyule and sets out the overarching description, guiding principles, typology principles, design principles and design elements under each supported by illustrative graphics and images. These typologies and sub-typologies also relate to the Banyule Technical Notes.

Part 4 Action & Implementation

Sets out an action plan for further work required to be undertaken by Council to help support the Banyule Public Realm Framework. It outlines a program for implementation including an approach to future public realm works and process and Council and stakeholder responsibilities.

PART 1

STRATEGIC CONTEXT

This Public Realm Framework is guided by the people of Banyule and the rich tapestry of our diverse community and the unique urban and natural landscapes. Our vision is to construct spaces and environments that harmonise with the aspirations of every resident, regardless of gender, age, ability, background, or circumstance.

"We in Banyule are a thriving, sustainable, inclusive, and connected community. We are engaged, we belong, and we value and protect our environment."

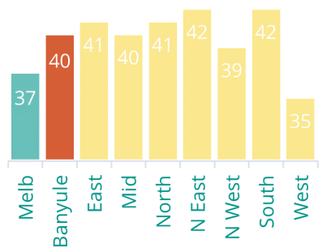
Banyule Community Vision 2041 Statement

Banyule is a community of 127,268 residents (2022) which will grow to 160,176 by 2041

51% women

49% men

Median age (yrs)



Early Years (0-4 years) 5.6%

Youth (12-25 years) 15.6%

Older People (50+ years) 37%

Approximately 24% of our residents come from over 140 countries and speak over 100 different languages (2022)

In Banyule, the main non-English languages used at home are; Mandarin, Italian, Greek, Cantonese and Arabic

The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people are the traditional custodians of the land.

871 residents identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander (2022)

6.5% of Banyule adults openly identified as being part of the LGBTIQA+ community.

This is likely to be an under report of the true proportion of LGBTIQ+ residents living in Banyule (2017).

Overall, 7,419 residents indicate a need for assistance with core activities due to a disability, long-term health condition, or old age.

This represents 5.9% of Banyule's population.

1.1 COUNCIL'S STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS AND CONTEXT

Council's Strategic Directions are driven by the priorities of the Banyule's Council Plan 2021-2025. The Council Plan aligns with Banyule's Community Vision 2041 Statement and demonstrates how we will strive towards that vision, focus our efforts and measure our progress.

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

Our Inclusive and Connected Community
A safe, healthy, vibrant and connected community where people of all ages and life stages love to live, work and stay; diversity and inclusion are valued and encouraged.

Our Sustainable Environment
A progressive and innovative leader in protecting, enhancing and increasing the health and diversity of our natural environment, where we all commit to playing an active role in achieving environmental sustainability, waste and carbon emissions reduction.

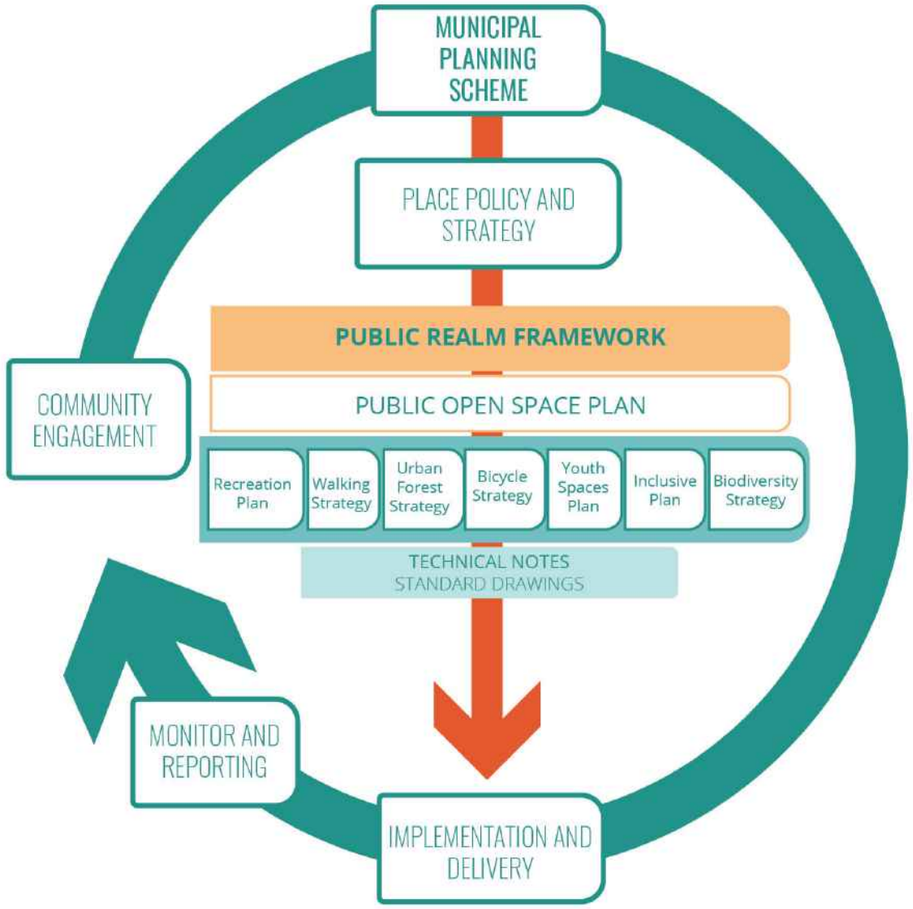
Our Well-Built City
A well planned, sustainable and liveable place that caters for all our current and emerging communities, where our local character and environment is protected and enhanced.

Our Community Assets and Facilities
As custodians of our community, assets, facilities and services, we work to ensure that they are affordable, sustainable, evenly distributed, safe and accessible for all ages and abilities and designed to provide meaningful experiences and connections.

Our Thriving Local Economy
A thriving, resilient, socially responsible local and integrated economy that encourages, supports and advocates for a diverse range of businesses and entrepreneurship, providing local investment and employment opportunities.

Our Trusted and Responsive Leadership
A responsive, innovative and engaged Council that has the trust of our community through demonstrated best practice governance, is financially sustainable, and advocates on community priorities and aspirations.

1.2 RELEVANT BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS



BANYULE'S POLICY HIERARCHY

STATE POLICY

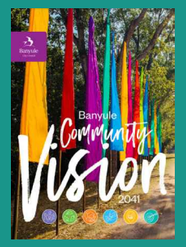
PLAN MELBOURNE (2017 - 2050)
establishes a blueprint to effectively plan for the future of Melbourne, specifically in relation to population, jobs, housing, transport, environment and community and ensure the vision of a livability city is implemented.

OPEN SPACE FOR EVERYONE
Melbourne's Open Space Strategy from Plan Melbourne 2020-2050, establishes a framework to provide Melburnians with better access to quality open space.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT
Environmental Protection Act provides a framework to control and manage risk of harm to human health and the environment from pollution and waste in Victoria.

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT
Planning and Environment Act establishes a framework for planning the use, development and protection of land in Victoria, including land in public space.

KEY BANYULE POLICIES & PLANS



BANYULE COMMUNITY VISION 2041
describes the community's aspirations for the future of Banyule over the next 20 years and expresses what is important to the community.

BANYULE COUNCIL PLAN 2021-2025

is Council's key strategic document that outlines our priorities and focus for the next four years. This Plan aligns with Banyule's Community Vision.

PUBLIC OPEN SPACE PLAN 2016-2031
is a major update of its current public open space strategy incorporating play spaces in order to meet growing demands and pressures for the next 15 years. Key components of this plan include:

- Support a range of open space experiences that offer a variety of uses for a vriety of users
- Delivering the Strategy setting out the strategic directions and actions.

PUBLIC REALM FRAMEWORK
sets objectives, principles and guidelines for the future planning, design, implementation, and management of the public realm in a municipality. The framework is underpinned by a suite of existing strategies, plans and frameworks at various levels that the Framework aims to align with.

BEST PRACTICE DOCUMENTS

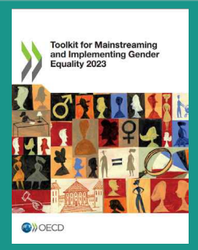
United Nations Sustainable Development Goals aims to build a better world for people and our planet by 2030 by managing a variety of environmental issues.

Global Street Design (Global Designing Cities Initiative) sets a baseline for designing streets as places for people.

Designing Streets for Kids (Global Designing Cities Initiative) supplements the Global Street Design Guide with a focus on the specific needs of children and their caregivers.

TramLab Toolkit is a suite of documents that provide a framework and practical steps to help make public transport safer for women and girls.

Gender Sensitive Urban Design (GSUD) Toolkit is a resource designed to provide designers with essential principles, practices, and strategies for creating inclusive public spaces.



Toolkit for Mainstreaming and Implementing Gender Equality 2023 contains self-assessment tools to guide governments and other decision-making institutions in assessing for gender equality.

1 BANYULE CITY COUNCIL BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

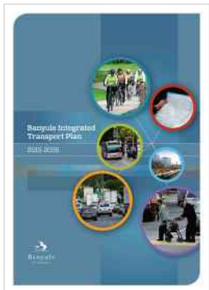
INNOVATE RECONCILIATION ACTION PLAN (RAP) 2020-2022
Council's Innovate Reconciliation Action Plan outlines Banyule's commitment to and appreciation of Banyule's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. The Plan outlines how Council will work in partnership to support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities to focus on strategies to address the barriers faced by these communities.

STEWARDSHIP STRATEGIC PLAN 2019-2021
This Stewardship Plan focuses on the "be environmental stewards" key direction while supporting all other key directions.
Environmental stewardship refers to a shared responsibility to manage and protect the natural environment. It is an important component in achieving our Council Plan's vision.

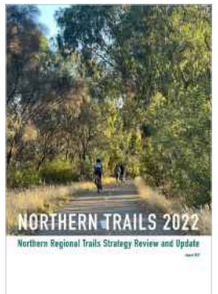
COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN 2023-2033
Community Infrastructure is integral to improving the health and wellbeing and quality of life for residents. In the context of this plan, community infrastructure refers to buildings and spaces that Council owns that support the delivery of community services, programs and activities.

SAFE TRAVEL PLAN 2016-2026
The Safe Travel Plan has been developed to improve the safety of all modes of travel in Banyule. Four themes and objectives are identifiedbu the document; safer walking, cycling and traveling by public transport, reduce vehicle impacts, think safe travel and shift community safety culture.

YOUTH SPACES PLAN 2021
The purpose of the Banyule Youth Spaces Plan is to provide strategic direction for the future provision of outdoor recreation places and spaces for young people throughout Banyule. There is a need to design and plan youth friendly spaces so that young people feel included within the community.



INTEGRATED TRANSPORT PLAN 2015-2035
The Integrated Transport Plan provides an overall framework to address transport issues, and create a more accessible, safe, liveable and sustainable community, making Banyule safer and easier for people to access and use and includes objectives for Streets and Public Spaces.

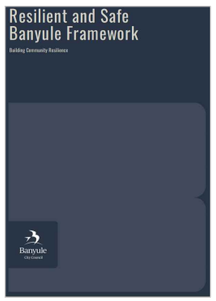


NORTHERN TRAILS STRATEGY 2022
The Northern Trails Strategy 2022 is a collaborative and combined approach to shared use trail planning for the Northern municipalities of Melbourne (Banyule, Darebin, Hume, Merri-Bek, Nillumbik and Whittlesea) to ensure connectivity for recreational users and commuters.

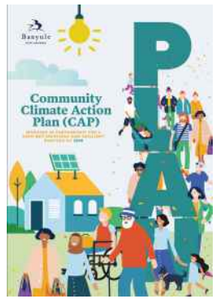
BICYCLE STRATEGY 2022-2027
The Banyule Bicycle Strategy Including Action Plan 2022-2027 provides a suite of recommendations to assist Banyule City Council to improve the quality of the bicycle network within the municipal boundary, increase connectivity to the surrounding network, and encourage cycling participation.

WEED MANAGEMENT STRATEGY 2022

Managing weeds is a critical part of protecting Banyule's natural environment and ultimately delivering on Banyule's vision. This strategy defines, documents and prioritises weeds that have the biggest impact on green spaces in Banyule and provides an action plan for Council to control high risk weeds and minimise their impact.



RESILIENT AND SAFE BANYULE FRAMEWORK
The Resilient and Safe Banyule Framework will be used to guide Council's strategic planning and decision making processes in ways that increase community resilience in Banyule over the next decade. This will position Council to mobilise existing and future resources to better support and uplift community resilience in Banyule.

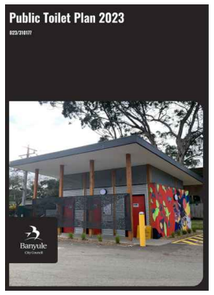


COMMUNITY CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

This plan outlines how as a Council, Banyule will support residents, businesses and organisations to reduce emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. The actions outlined give us the opportunity to create a thriving and responsive Banyule - one that is connected, inclusive and resilient.

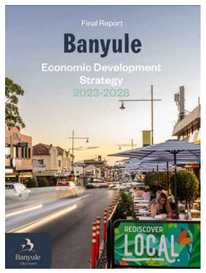
WATER PLAN 2019-2023
The Plan accounts for water consumption and quality, including management and treatment of stormwater. Actions include to implement proactive maintenance of Banyule's drainage network, provide ongoing development of playing surfaces and irrigation systems, build capability for integrating WSUD and continue to operate, monitor and optimise Stormwater Harvesting Systems.

WALKING STRATEGY 2018-2028
The goal of the Walking Strategy is to make walking safer, attractive and accessible to everyone in the community, now and as Banyule continues to grow. The Banyule community have vocalised the issues they experience when walking throughout Banyule. The focus of the Walking Strategy is to address these concerns enabling and encouraging more walking activity.



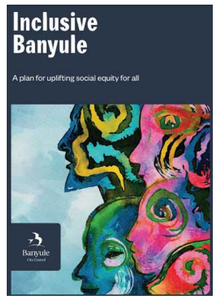
PUBLIC TOILET PLAN 2019-2023
The Banyule Public Toilet Plan sets out a ten year plan to guide the provision of Council owned and managed public toilets across the municipality. The vision for all public toilets in Banyule is '*To ensure there is adequate provision of public toilets within Banyule, that are accessible for all users in areas of high public use, by working in partnership with other stakeholders.*'

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE FRAMEWORK 2022-2032
The Social Infrastructure Framework establishes an approach to social infrastructure management that supports Council to demonstrate best practice in governance, financially sustainability, and positions Council to advocate for community priorities and aspirations.



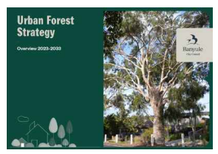
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2023-2028

The Economic Development Strategy is a five-year plan to support Banyule's economic activity and sustain growth. The document recognises the role of well-designed public relam in supporting and enhancing economic development throughout Banyule.



INCLUSIVE BANYULE PLAN 2022-2026
Inclusive Banyule uses four simple levers to drive an inclusive and connected local community. We will do this by tackling barriers to access, by driving equity for groups vulnerable to disadvantage, such as First Nations people, people living with disability, older people, and multicultural and LGBTIQA+ communities living in Banyule.

BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY
(To be adopted mid-2024)



URBAN FOREST STRATEGY & IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 2023-2033
This Urban Forest Strategy outlines Banyule's vision for the long-term future for the urban forest and provides strategic management actions to get there over the short and medium term.
This Strategy will support Council to plan, manage and maintain one of Banyule's highest-valued assets for the next 10 years.

BANYULE NEIGHBOURHOOD CHARACTER STRATEGY
(To be adopted mid-2024)

BANYULE HOUSING STRATEGY

(To be adopted by mid-2024)

1.3 COUNCIL'S STRUCTURE PLANS, PROJECTS AND MASTERPLANS

MAJOR AND NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIVITY CENTRE STRUCTURE PLANS

Major and Neighbourhood Activity Centre Structure Plans are important in providing both area specific requirements for the public realm as well as providing an indicative baseline standard for public realm outcomes in all activity centres. These key strategic activity centre documents include:

- Ivanhoe Structure Plan,
- Greensborough Principal Activity Centre Plan
- Heidelberg Structure Plan
- Heidelberg Activity Centre and Medical Precinct Public Realm Strategy
- Rosanna Village Functional Layout Report
- Postcode 3081 Urban Design Framework

MASTERPLANS

Council has adopted over 30 concept masterplans, prepared for specific parks and reserves across Banyule, to which vary in age and level of detail. Some examples of these masterplans in Banyule include:

- James Reserve Masterplan
- Heidelberg Park Landscape Masterplan
- Petrie Park and Rattray Reserve
- Were Street Streetscape Concept Design
- Watsonia Town Square
- Macleod Park Village Green Masterplan

FUTURE ACTIVITY CENTRE STRATEGY

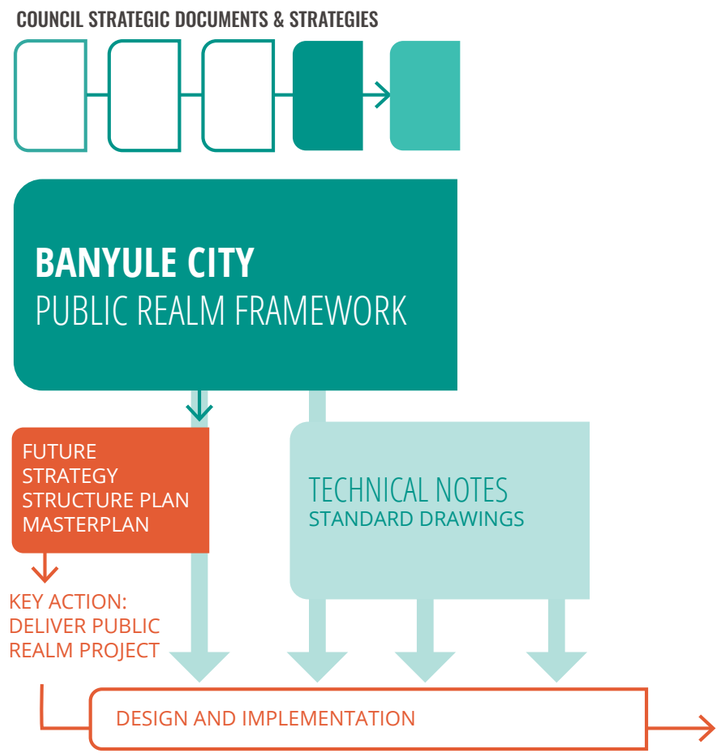
Council is in the process of preparing an Activity Centre Strategy for Banyule, which seeks to:

- To identify and plan for the most effective pattern and hierarchy of activity centres in terms of promoting liveability and responding to social, economic and environmental challenges.
- To define the role of each activity centre in the wider activity centre hierarchy.
- To identify how each centre can make contributions to liveability, particularly walkability to complete everyday needs.
- To identify gaps in the activity centre network and strategies for creating centres in those locations.
- To facilitate a consistent and co-ordinated approach on how urban planning and place making matters are decided across all activity centres.

HOW THIS DOCUMENT SUPPORTS PUBLIC REALM PROJECTS

Banyule PRF has been informed by existing strategic documents and policies. The Banyule PRF sits alongside the suite of Council background documents that inform public open space planning.

The Banyule PRF will inform future structure plans, masterplans and strategies as a framework to guide more context specific directions for public realm projects in Banyule. The Banyule PRF is supported by Technical Notes which will directly inform the design, implementation and maintenance of public realm projects.



PUBLIC REALM FRAMEWORK INFLUENCE DIAGRAM

FUN FACT!

ART IN PUBLIC SPACES PROGRAM

Council's Art in Public Spaces Program invigorates our communal spaces and encourages people to think about our urban environment differently. Each year there is support for local artists to deliver a range of new and original, one-off, temporary site-specific art projects.

In 2020 as part of structural improvements to the 3081 Bell St Mall precinct and to celebrate the social and cultural heritage of the local area illuminated panels were commissioned by 3 local artists – Wesley Fuller, Suhaila Ismail and Meghan Pollard.

In 2023, Council invited proposals from the Pinpoint artist network to temporarily activate 2 different locations in Banyule:

+ Greensborough Plaza Bus Stop (art by Melissa Savickas)
+ Kitchener Reserve (art by Jutta Prior)

1.4 COUNCIL'S ROLE IN THE PUBLIC REALM

COUNCIL'S ROLE

Council's principal role in the context of this Framework is to provide trusted and responsive leadership. In the context of the public realm, the organisation takes on many different responsibilities.

SERVICE

Council is responsible for the distribution and provision of high-quality and community-responsive public space that is diverse, vibrant and inclusive and contributes to the sense of place and identity of Banyule.

ADVICE

Council is responsible for providing trusted information to stakeholders and interested parties about the needs of the municipality, which includes the monitoring and reporting of its progress to allow for appropriate growth and development into the future.

STEWARDSHIP

Council ensures to continue their commitment to working alongside Traditional Custodial Owners of the land on which we live, work, meet and play and to protect and advance the following aspirations of our local Aboriginal communities:

- **Commitment**
  Acknowledges and values the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people of the Greater Kulin Nation as the first people of this land. It commits to assist to promote, protect and preserve their identity and culture.
- **Apology**
  Apologises for the laws and policies of successive governments that have afflicted profound grief, suffering and loss on these, our fellow Indigenous Australians.
- **Respect**
  Commits to respecting and promoting the customs and traditions of all Indigenous Australians, especially the local custodians, the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people.
- **Recognition**
  Recognises and values Aboriginal society and culture as an important part of Australian history.
- **Rights**
  Supports the rights of all Indigenous peoples, as outlined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as ratified by the Commonwealth of Austral.
- **Participation**
  Supports the rights of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people, the traditional custodians of this land, to provide advice and participate in Council planning and decision making.
- **Reconciliation**
  Commits to encourage the Banyule community to achieve just and respectful relations between Indigenous and non Indigenous Australians in the spirit of reconciliation.
- **Access and equity**
  Commits to providing equity in, and access to, services provided by Banyule City Council for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in, or with links to the Banyule community.
- **Advocacy**
  Advocating, in partnership with the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people, and others to address the gap in social and health inequalities experienced by many Indigenous Australians.

Further, Council leads in environmental stewardship recognising the intrinsic value of the natural environment and aims to conduct its activities in a manner which ensures its diversity, protection and enhancement.

PARTNERSHIP

Collaborating and establishing effective partnerships with public and private stakeholders is important to delivering quality public realm outcomes and supporting the ongoing management of these spaces. These partners include:

- **State and Local government** including department authorities (including State Managed Open Space Authorities (Parks Vic) and others such as catchment management authorities (Melbourne Water, Yarra Valley Water)) and neighbouring municipalities, that Council engage with to ensure integration of state projects, advocate for particular public realm outcomes, and to maximise benefits of joint delivery of new public spaces.
- **Landowners, Land Managers and Developers** to deliver new public spaces that respond to community needs, particularly private spaces that interface with the public realm, to ensure appropriate outcomes.
- **Residents, Workers and Visitors** to to comprehend the needs of the community and the use of a public space, especially where the community has ownership of that space for example nature strip planting, community events, community gardens etc.

ADVOCACY

Council plays a vital advocacy role in championing inclusion, equity, participation, and the protection of rights within the public realm. As stewards of community interests, Banyule actively strives to ensure that every voice is heard, regardless of background or circumstance. Works to create an inclusive environment where diverse perspectives are valued, where equitable access to resources and opportunities is promoted, and where the fundamental rights of all individuals are safeguarded.

Through advocacy efforts with Victoria State Government agencies and other stakeholders, Banyule fosters a sense of belonging, representation, and fairness, ultimately contributing to the well-being and cohesion of its communities.

COUNTRY AND CARING FOR COUNTRY

Country is multi-dimensional and all encompassing. Country is the land and waters, the plants and animals, it is the skies above and deep below the ground. People are part of Country, as are the ancestors and the future generations. Country is the relationship between all of these elements. Country has a future and a past, it contains stories and knowledge. Country holds language, dreamings, cultural practice, lore, identity and family.

Caring for Country is the reciprocal relationship that we all have to Country. The health of community and the health of Country are interconnected - as we care for Country, Country in turn cares for us. It is an obligation that has been passed down through generations since the dreaming.

MADDISON MILLER, DARUG WOMAN AND BANYULE RESIDENT

BANYULE PUBLIC REALM CONSIDERATIONS

Growth, Development and Diversity

As Banyule's population is projected to grow by 21% between 2021 and 2041, at an approximate annual rate of 1.15%, this presents us with both a challenge and an opportunity. The challenge lies in meeting the increasing demands for infrastructure, employment, housing, and high-quality public spaces, while also addressing the existing gaps in our current open space network. Our existing population is already diverse, and this diversity is only expected to grow with the population expansion. The shifting demographic profile across different precincts and suburbs necessitates a tailored response to ensure that our public spaces effectively meet the evolving demands of our community.

Rather than viewing accessibility as mere compliance, we aim to embrace it as a fundamental design and architectural feature, adopting Universal Design Principles and gender-sensitive design. This shift in perspective presents us with a valuable opportunity to not only meet regulatory requirements but to elevate the inclusivity and functionality of our public spaces. By framing and approaching these considerations in this innovative way, we have the power to influence the thinking of our colleagues, community members, and development/private stakeholders, fostering a shared commitment to creating a more accessible, inclusive, and vibrant Banyule for all.

Economic Challenges

Economic challenges encompass the need for sustainable funding to maintain and enhance public spaces, address infrastructure demands, and support local businesses within the community. Balancing these economic considerations while ensuring equitable access, environmental sustainability, and community well-being presents an ongoing challenge for the municipality. Banyule is committed to navigating these economic challenges strategically, striving for resilient and thriving public spaces that benefit all residents and stakeholders.

Council must deliver its vast diversity of services in line with the requirements of the Victorian Local Government Act 2020. The Act requires services to be provided in an equitable manner, responsive to the diverse needs of the community, and that quality and costs standards provide good value to the community. The Public Realm Framework supports this requirement by ensuring Council takes a consistent approach to managing the public realm, avoids 'gold-plating' of infrastructure in some or all areas and delivers financially, environmentally, and socially sustainable public realm outcomes. Within a rate capped environment and while recovering from the economic impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic, the Public Realm Framework is a timely tool for Council to support ongoing sound financial performance.

Evolving Economy

Changing trends around flexible work arrangements, online retail and sharing economy are shifting the way we use and experience places. These changes, alongside the financial pressure of land prices and constriction costs is an emerging challenge of Council. Accordingly, public spaces must perform in a way that supports economic activity particularly in shopping strips, multi-purpose function and flexibility, and allow for cost-effective planning, delivery, and management.

Climate Change

Responding to and planning for the ongoing impacts of climate change is a key challenge to the municipality. Rising average temperatures, lower rainfall, more frequent extreme weather events and the associated impacts on biodiversity are some of the impacts public spaces must design for and combat against. The way we design and upgrade public spaces must respond to these climate impacts, by being adaptable and climate resilient, while actively promoting sustainable practices to support the environment.

Transport Trends

Moving away from individual car usage is a key challenge in supporting a greener future for Banyule. Improving accessibility and usability of public transport, delivery of sustainable transport infrastructure (electric vehicle charging stations), and supporting active transport are key initiatives for supporting more sustainable transport modes.

The quality and location of ancillary spaces such as pedestrian and bicycles links, streetscapes, and spaces adjacent to public transport nodes are important in supporting a more integrated and sustainable transport system.

Technology and Innovation

Keeping up with innovation and new technologies is a priority for Council in public space. The preparation of strategic documents and the design of spaces must be conducted in a way that allows for flexibility to allow for innovation. That said, the benefit of more efficient and contemporary ways of designing and delivering public spaces must be balanced against its financial feasibility and longevity.

Public Health and Space

The COVID-19 pandemic changed the fabric of urban settlements across Victoria. In particular, it changed the utilisation and demand of public spaces, including usage at different times of day and types of activities being undertaken in these spaces.

The emerging issues as a result of the pandemic included the management of the public realm to respond to public health needs, creating temporary spaces and transitioning these spaces to permanent installations, designing spaces to support economic recovery, supporting the demand for play spaces close to home, ensuring inclusivity and universal accessibility.

Biodiversity

Increase in population growth and development is having an impact on Banyule's local biodiversity. It is critical that the public realm considers all living beings including fauna and flora. The increased need for public spaces and areas to meet and congregate can provide benefits to the public and local biodiversity at the same time. Incorporating biodiversity gains in the public realm supports our local environment, helps to connect wildlife spaces and provides wellbeing benefits to people who interact with it.

FUN FACT!

MAJOR EVENTS AND FESTIVALS

Council celebrates its diverse cultures and community with a jam-packed calendar of entertainment and activities throughout our season of festivals and events. Many of these events take place in the public realm of Banyule including in activity centre streets, parklands and other community spaces, some include the:

+ Seniors Festival
+ Malahang Community Festival
+ Spring Outdoors Festival
+ Carols by Candlelight
+ Eco Festival
+ Twilight Sounds
+ Outdoor Movies

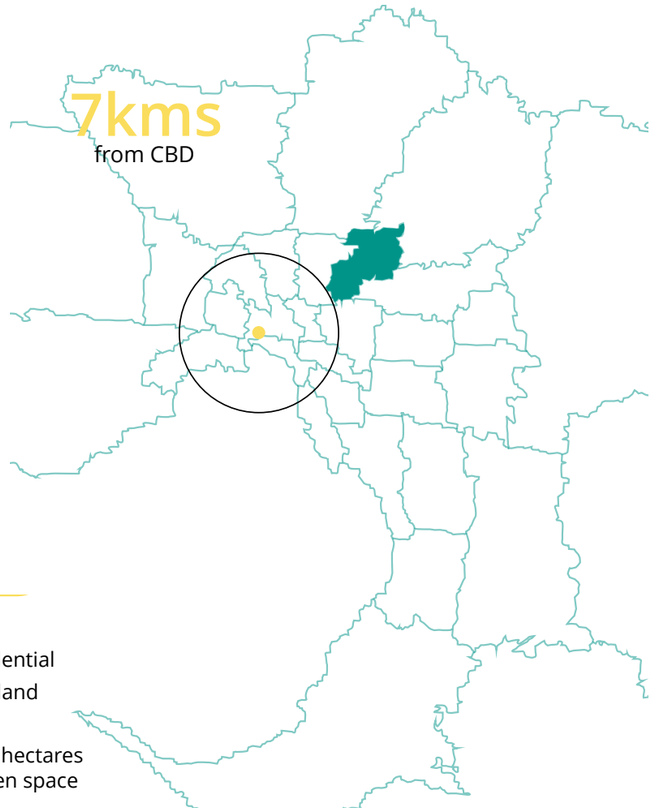
Banyule also supports a range of local events on its streets, in its parks and on its bushlands. Neighbourhood street parties in Banyule are seen as an opportunity to get to know your neighbours and build community spirit.

1.5 BANYULE IN CONTEXT

Banyule is comprised of 21 suburbs, three major activity centres and many neighbourhood and local activity centres.

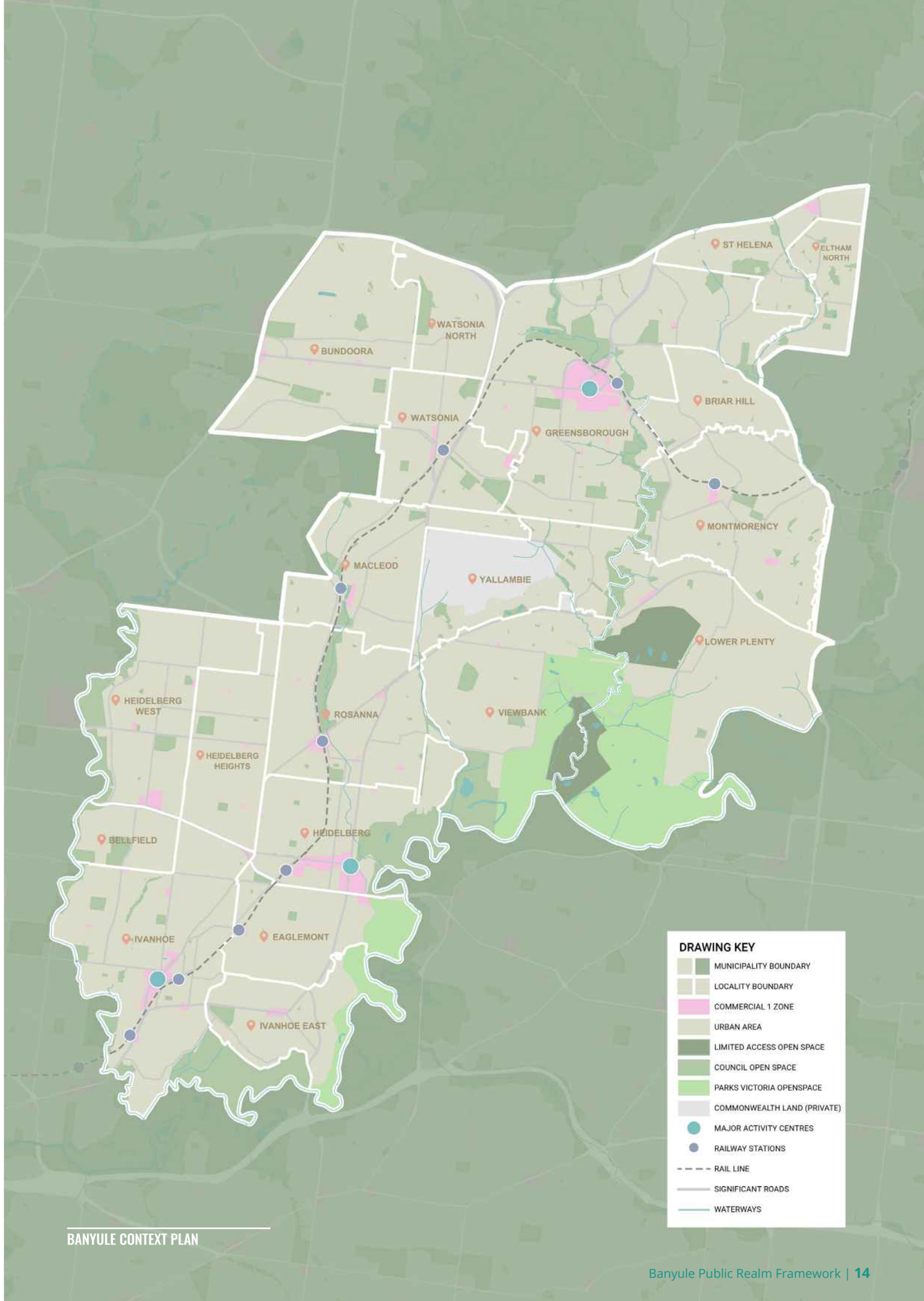
As a middle suburban municipality, many of Banyule's roads perform a regional function as well as support personal car users. Banyule is serviced by nine railway stations along the Hurstbridge railway line, the Plenty Road tram route, orbital SmartBus routes and other bus routes.

The established vegetation and remnant habitats of the Yarra River, Plenty River and Darebin Creek corridors are significant features of Banyule's environment and landscape. Significant and substantial trees and other vegetation contribute to the existing and future character of residential neighbourhoods, the identity of activity centres and to streetscapes. Heritage places including buildings, precincts, trees and landscapes, Aboriginal sites or features of significance all contribute to the identity of Banyule.



Land use

76% residential
17% parkland
7% other
Approx. 890 hectares of public open space



BANYULE CONTEXT PLAN

PUBLIC REALM CONTEXT

2.1 DEFINING PUBLIC REALM

WHAT IS THE PUBLIC REALM?

Public realm is the space that influences liveability and supports public life in Banyule. The public realm creates a sense of place and identity and contributes to the wellbeing of residents, visitors and workers. It is defined as space that is accessible and open.

The public realm is space that is generally publicly owned and managed, and publicly accessible, and includes parks, civic areas, pedestrian links, paths, streets, trails, sports ovals, areas around public transport.

WHY IS THE PUBLIC REALM IMPORTANT?

When a considered approach is taken to the planning, design, construction and management of the public realm, it can result in improved social, economic and environmental benefits. Accessible, functional and quality public realm spaces influence liveability. In particular, people who live or work near green open space have been identified to have measurable improvements to physical and mental health (WHO, 2016; Victorian Government, 2012; Deakin University, 2010).

Public realm has the capacity to create sustainable environments and improve the efficiency of urban communities, particularly as population growth calls for increases to urban density. As Banyule grows and changes both in its built form and community profile, the need and demand for high-quality public realm outcomes will likewise increase to support the future diverse needs of Banyule's community.

EMERGING TRENDS IN PUBLIC REALM

Expanded definition of public realm
The definition of the public realm has shifted over time. Currently, the public realm encompasses more than just open green space, such as parks and ovals, the definition has expanded to include all external spaces that are publicly managed and publicly accessible, such as streetscapes, pedestrian links, forecourts to civic buildings, plazas and so on.

Diversity and inclusivity in public realm
Gender inclusion and equity in the public realm reflect the growing recognition that our public spaces should be safe, accessible, and empowering for everyone, regardless of gender, age, ability, background, or circumstance. This shift in perspective acknowledges the unique needs and experiences of different people and seeks to create environments that actively promote inclusivity. By embracing gender inclusivity and equity, we aim to create public spaces that empower all individuals to fully participate in and enjoy the benefits of our shared spaces, fostering a more equitable and vibrant community for everyone.

Responsive public realm delivery
With rapid population growth comes the desire to address a community need quickly. Responding to public health considerations, support for biodiversity, traffic management issues, or unsafe public spaces are all examples requiring a quick change in the urban environment. The ability to workshop and rollout temporary public realm project to road test an outcome before permanent implementation is emerging approach to public realm works, also known as tactical urbanism.

Technology-embedded
The use of technology in the public realm is increased accessibility to the internet for knowledge sourcing and sharing. The increased use of technology (QR codes, sensors, counters, Wi-Fi access, social media) is influencing the way we develop community connections and how we understand and navigate spaces. The need to design and develop public spaces to embed technology is increasing.

Flexible and multi-functional spaces
The ability to acquire new public spaces has become more challenging due to the cost and demand for land. The need to better utilise public spaces has become central to future design and development. Public spaces that are more flexible and multi-functional are more successful in serving the long-term needs of the community.

Retail and Recreation
Placemaking is an active part of the retail experience. Retail centres are expected to be places of shopping, leisure and entertainment that focus on the experience above all else. The public realm has a part to pay in attracting or enhancing the right mix of activity and driving economic growth. These aspects are expected by the community as the antidote to online shopping, on-demand delivery and the evolution of the online/digital world.

WHAT ARE THE FUNDING STREAMS FOR PUBLIC REALM WORKS?

Public realm works are delivered through a variety of funding channels. The funding stream is dependent on the type of public realm works, and the delivery of a public realm project is dependent on the annual budget allocation through Council's budget process.

Funding sources identified for Council-delivered projects can include:

+ Council revenue, provided by rates and charges,
+ Grants, such as those from Victorian Government and Commonwealth state funding, and
+ Public open space contributions from new development collected via the Banyule Planning Scheme.

In some instances, public realm works may be delivered in other ways such as through public realm projects delivered by private stakeholders, Council maintenance and renewal works, Council street tree planting or development of strategies and guidelines.

FUN FACT!

NELLIE IBBOTT LIZARD

Banyule replaced an old timber lizard carving at Nellie Ibbott Reserve, Ivanhoe. This replacement was a collaboration across multiple teams including arts and culture, parks assets and open space planning and design.

A local artist was engaged to create a new lizard sculpture in-situ in the reserve. This process engaged with the local community as they all watch the carving come to life.

The timber used for the sculpture was donated to the project from Banyule's Timber repurposing program, a program that gives new life to lopped trees from the municipality and add to creating a more sustainable Banyule.

The sculpture has been well received by the community and will be embellished further with some nature play, new surface and understorey planting surrounding the amazing work of art.

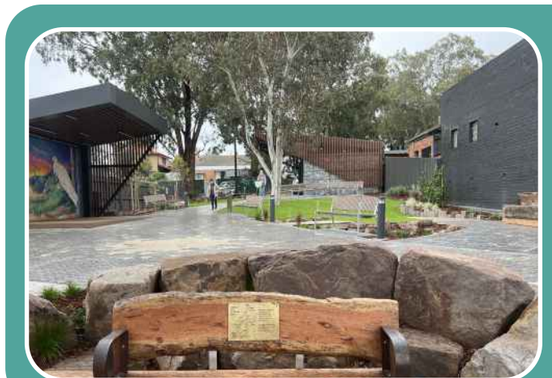
2.2 TYPES OF PUBLIC REALM WORKS

STATE GOVERNMENT AND KEY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

These projects require multiple stakeholders and require collaboration and partnership between government and private sectors, with consultation of community. These projects are large in scale and typically rely on the expertise of multiple disciplines.

PRIVATE-PUBLIC INTERFACE PROJECTS

Typically driven by development on private land, these projects have the potential to influence public realm outcomes. It may be land that interfaces a street, public park or civic space that can be enhanced by the proposed development. These projects call for collaboration between Council and the developer at all scales.



STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITY PROJECTS

These projects are identified as Council at facilitating a broader strategic objective, such as connecting a gap in a bicycle trail, improving the biodiversity of a waterway, or expanding an existing open space. They are a mixture of enhancing existing public spaces and creating new spaces, and may be small or large in scale depending on context.

MAINTENANCE PROJECTS

These projects require multiple stakeholders and require collaboration and partnership between government and private sectors, with consultation of community. These projects are large in scale and typically rely on the expertise of multiple disciplines.

UPGRADE PROJECTS

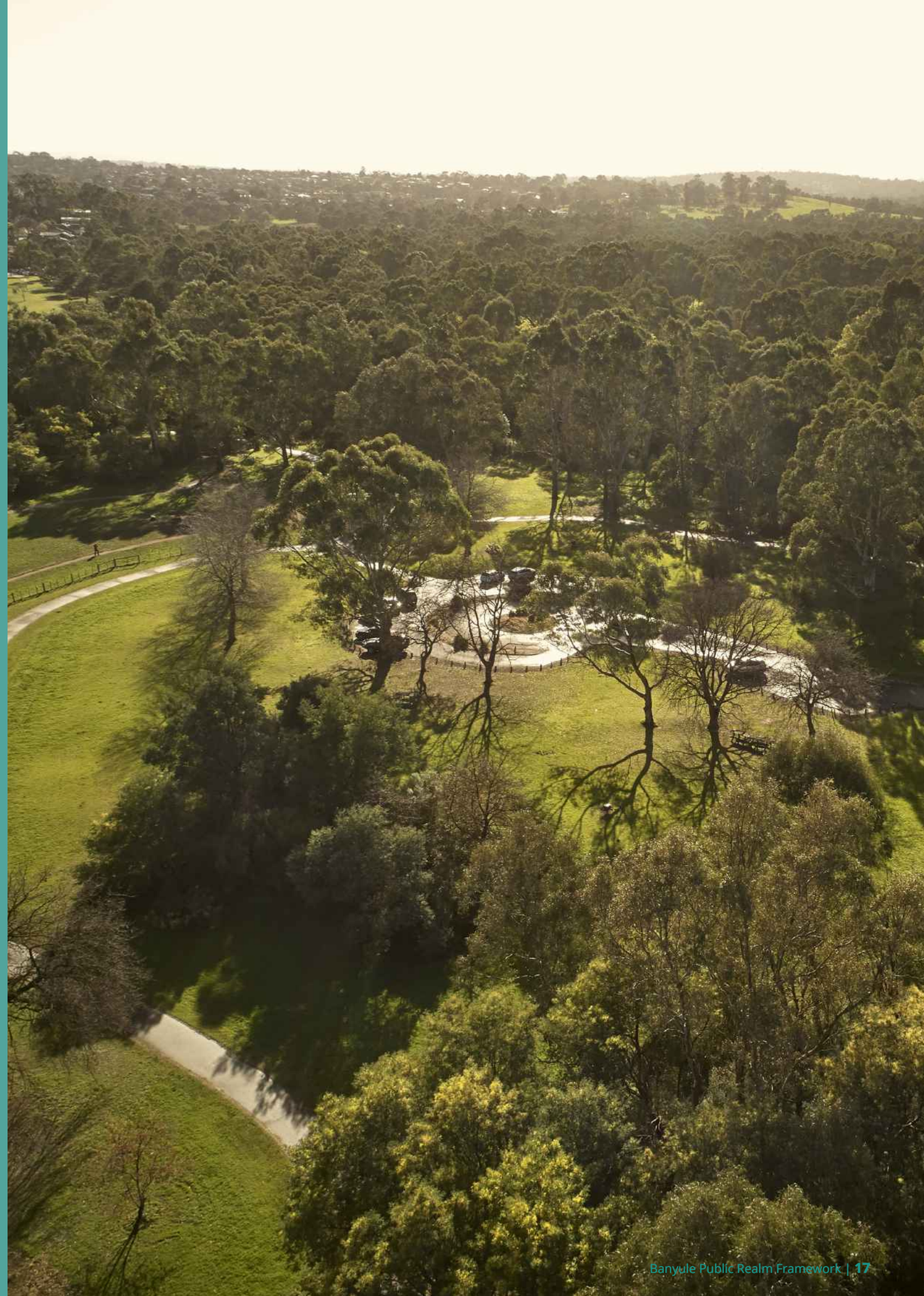
These projects focus on the regeneration of existing public realm projects. They may include the removal and replacement of an asset such as installment of a new playground, installation of new lighting or streetscape works including repaving a streetscape to define a public realm area or installation of a seat. These projects might be transformational or utilise part of the existing infrastructure.

TEMPORARY PROJECTS

At times where a design needs to be road-tested before being implemented permanently or to provide rapid roll-out of a projects, a temporary project may be delivered, these could include temporary parklets, pup-up bicycles lanes, roller-door painting. These projects are generally small in scale and designed with a particular timescale in mind.

2.3 VISION STATEMENT

Empowering our community through an innovative and vibrant public realm that fosters connection, inclusivity, sustainability and respect for Country . Our vision is to create a dynamic, worldclass public environment that reflects our values, tells our stories, preserves our heritage, and shapes a thriving future for all. With unwavering commitment to excellence, collaboration, and best practices, we aspire to be the benchmark for outstanding public spaces that enrich lives and inspire generations to come.



2.4 PUBLIC REALM FRAMEWORK STRUCTURE

Overarching aims of the Framework in line with the Council Plan themes

OBJECTIVES

The guiding principles for each **typology** based on first principles

The specific spatial principles for each **sub-typology**

PRINCIPLES

GUIDING PRINCIPLES
DESIGN PRINCIPLES

The specific **spatial features** that link directly with the Technical Notes

DESIGN ELEMENTS

DRIVERS

Key considerations embedded into the public realm framework structure

BANYULE FESTIVAL

FUN FACT!

KALPARRIN GARDENS: STORMWATER HARVESTING PROJECT

The lake in Kalparrin Gardens in Greensborough, is an innovative water conservation and quality improvement system that captures, treats and stores stormwater underground and is part of how we ensure our open spaces have their own water supply into the future.

The system improving water quality and habitat for local wildlife as well as capturing stormwater to use on our local parks and sports fields.

2.5 OBJECTIVES

The overarching objectives of the Public Realm Framework are informed by the Community Priorities outlined in the Banyule Community Vision and Banyule Council Plan. The overarching objectives for the Framework are set out below:

OUR INCLUSIVE AND CONNECTED COMMUNITY

Public realm that supports a safe, healthy, vibrant and connected community where people of all ages, gender and life stages can enjoy; that are diverse and inclusive, so the community feel valued and encouraged. This includes incorporating Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung story telling in consultation with Elders.

OUR SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

Create progressive and innovative public realm that protects, enhances and increases the health and diversity of our natural environment, and plays an active role in achieving environmental sustainability and climate resilience.

OUR WELL BUILT CITY

Well planned, sustainable and livable public realm that caters for all our current and emerging communities, where our local character and environment is protected and enhanced.

OUR COMMUNITY ASSETS AND FACILITIES

Affordable, sustainable, evenly distributed, safe and accessible public realm infrastructure for all ages and abilities and designed to provide meaningful experiences and connections.

OUR THRIVING LOCAL ECONOMY

Public realm that supports a thriving and resilient local and integrated economy that encourages, supports and advocates for a diverse range of businesses and entrepreneurship.

OUR TRUSTED AND RESPONSIVE LEADERSHIP

Public realm that is supported by a responsive, innovative and engaged Council that has the trust of our community through demonstrated best practice governance, is financially sustainable, and advocates on community priorities and aspirations.

2.6 DRIVERS

The following drivers are key considerations imbedded into the objectives and principles of this Framework that influence the public realm:

TRADITIONAL OWNER ENGAGEMENT

The Banyule community recognises and values Aboriginal society and culture as an important part of Australian history. Council acknowledges and values the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people of the Greater Kulin Nation as the first people of this land. Council is committed to assist to promote, protect and preserve their identity and culture, and supports the rights of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people, the Traditional Custodians of this land, to provide advice and participate in Council planning and decision making.

GENDER AND INCLUSION

The Banyule community is made up of diverse cultures, beliefs, abilities, bodies, sexualities, ages and genders. Council is committed to access, equity, participation and rights for everyone; principles which empower, foster harmony and increase the wellbeing of an inclusive community. The Public Realm Framework works to support community members of all genders and promote gender equality through gender-sensitive design in public spaces and implementation of safe, accessible, functional and inclusive public spaces that create a sense of place in Banyule.

UNIVERSAL DESIGN

Universal Design is an inclusive philosophy focused on dismantling segregation and expanding access for everyone. The benefits of Universal Design reach far beyond individuals with physical disabilities. Embracing principles such as equitable use, flexibility, simplicity, perceptibility, error tolerance, low physical effort, and adequate size and space for approach and use, Universal Design considers the diverse needs of our community. It recognises that our population and spaces accommodate a multitude of people. Universal Design is about spaces where everyone, regardless of their background or abilities, can fully participate and thrive.

CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

Community safety is a about creating spaces in Banyule where everyone, regardless of gender, age, ability, background, or circumstance, can reside, work, or visit without fear, harm, or injury. This commitment extends to reducing and preventing crime while fostering a sense of safety.Council is dedicated to upholding Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles in the planning, maintenance, and enhancement of the public realm.

ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE DESIGN

For the Banyule community, sustainably designed environments benefit human and environmental health, and often include social and economic benefits. Council is committed to creating an environmentally sustainable city. Critical to achieving this commitment is ensuring development meets appropriate Environmentally Sustainable Design standards. Banyule is a member of the Council Alliance for Sustainable Built Environment.

BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity simply refers to the diversity of living things and should be protected, as all forms of life rely on healthy, functioning natural systems. Protecting and enhancing biodiversity is an important component in achieving our Council Plan's vision of 'a green, sustainable and vibrant place for a healthy, connected and inclusive community.' Banyule Council recognises the intrinsic value of the natural environment and aims to conduct its activities in a manner which ensures its diversity, protection and enhancement.

2.7 PUBLIC REALM PRINCIPLES AND ELEMENTS

WHAT ARE PUBLIC REALM PRINCIPLES?

Public Realm Principles are defined as the guiding statements that outline the standards required to achieve a positive and successful public realm outcome.

These standards are founded on first principles of design with consideration to Banyule's unique identity and context. The Framework Objectives are embedded in the Public Realm Principles and work to provide a strategy for how to achieve the document objectives.

The public realm principles are described as follows:

- **Guiding principles** are the overarching, high-level public realm standards as they relate to a broad public realm type.
- **Design principles** are the guidelines for design and development that direct more specific spatial outcomes as they relate to a particular public realm area or sub-typologies.

A breakdown of the public realm typologies and sub-typologies is provided in the following section of this document.

IVANHOE LIBRARY AND CULTURAL HUB

WHAT ARE DESIGN ELEMENTS?

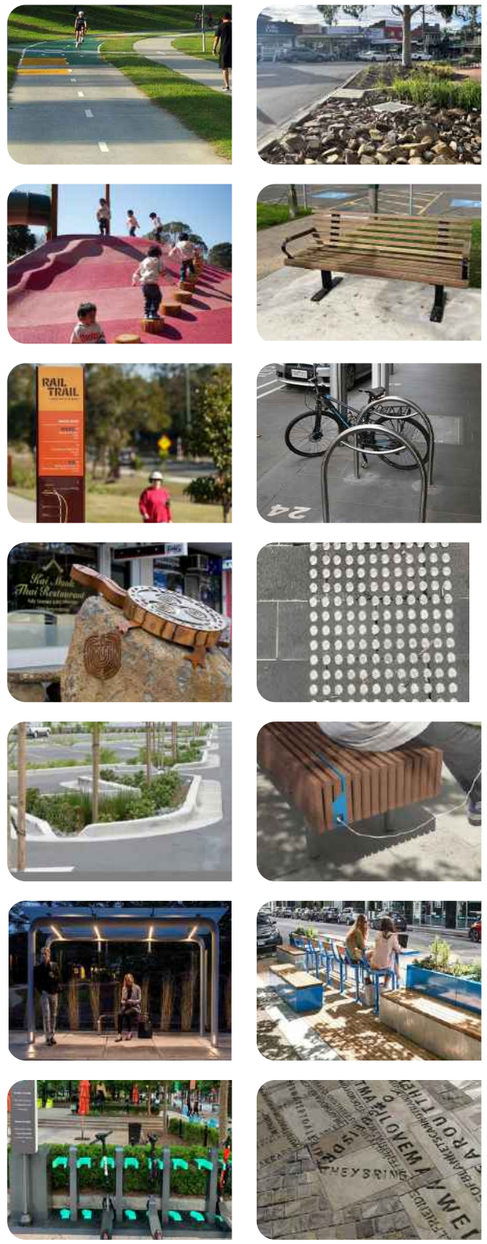
Design elements are defined as the physical infrastructure used to support and embellish the public realm. The quality, location and design of these elements are critical to effectiveness of the element in the public realm in supporting public realm principles.

Some of these elements are 'must haves' within the relevant sub-typology and others are 'good to have'; however thier relevance will be dependent on the project requirements, which will need to be confirmed with Council.

When undertaking public realm projects there are a number of factors to consider that span a variety of disciplines. Public realm projects are supported by the suite of Banyule plans, strategies, and frameworks to help guide the planning, design and management of these projects and ensure the correct are design elements are utilised.

For example, the installation of signage at the most visible point of a public realm area, with clear and legible text, designed with weatherproof materials is going to ensure long-lasting and effective wayfinding that supports accessibility.

To the right are image examples of design elements and how they help support the public realm Guiding Principles and Design Principles.



EXAMPLES OF DESIGN ELEMENTS

PART 3

PUBLIC REALM TYPOLOGIES

WHAT IS A PUBLIC REALM TYPOLOGY?

For the purposes of this framework, the public realm has been categorised into four typologies. Each typology represents a suite of public realm areas that have similar traits, similar overarching principles and contain similar design elements.

The public realm typologies set out overarching Typology Principles that align with the Guiding Principles of the Framework. Each typology is broken down into sub-typologies that identify specific public realm spaces and set out design guidelines and design elements under each.

The four public realm typologies and associated sub-typologies are listed below.

URBAN SPACE	
SUB TYPOLOGY	
ACTIVITY CENTRE	[AC]
CIVIC AREA/ PLAZA	[CA]
INDUSTRIAL AREA	[IA]
PARKLET	[PKL]

OPEN SPACE	
SUB TYPOLOGY	
POCKET PARK	[PP]
LOCAL PARK	[LP]
NEIGHBOUR-HOOD PARK	[NP]
REGIONAL PARK	[RP]
BUSHLAND RESERVE	[BR]

TRANSPORT	
SUB TYPOLOGY	
RAILWAY INTERFACE	[RI]
BUS STOP	[BS]
PUBLIC CAR PARK	[PC]
MAJOR ARTERIAL	[MA]
LOCAL ROAD	[LR]

LINKS	
SUB TYPOLOGY	
CYCLE LANE	[CL]
SHARED USER PATH	[SUP]
SHARED LANEWAY	[SL]
PEDESTRIAN LANEWAY	[PL]
ARCADE	[AR]

3.1

URBAN SPACE

WHAT IS AN URBAN SPACE?

An urban space is defined by activity and built form that is stereotypically 'urban' in nature. It is the space between buildings and natural areas. These are Council owned or managed community spaces that can be both permanent or temporary spaces.

These areas are characterised by built form infrastructure and are spaces that facilitate activity for people. Urban spaces are place-based and people-oriented and support public life. Urban space supports commercial centres, industrial precincts and residential areas by facilitating spaces that encourage people to pause and enjoy by feeling safe and comfortable. Accordingly, urban spaces also allow for natural elements that support sustainable infrastructure and provides green amenity.

URBAN SPACE

SUB-TYPOLOGY

ACTIVITY CENTRE	[AC]
CIVIC AREA / PLAZA	[CA]
INDUSTRIAL AREA	[IA]
PARKLET	[PKL]

BURGUNDY STREET, HEIDELBURG

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Establish a safe and connected range of urban spaces that cater equally to the diverse community.

Create adaptable, innovative and resilient urban spaces that encourage a sustainable and healthy environment.

Ensure assets and public realm elements are well-considered and distributed appropriately within urban spaces.

Provide versatile urban spaces that can be activated to support a diverse range of businesses and workers contributing to a thriving local economy.

Enhance and protect the local character and environment with a high quality and well-planned range of urban spaces that supports a healthy community.

Create urban spaces that delight, excite and entertain.

ACTIVITY CENTRE [AC]

URBAN SPACE

WHAT IS AN ACTIVITY CENTRE?

An activity centre is a multi-modal area that caters for both active and passive transport. Its purpose is to create a vibrant thoroughfare to attract visitors and support local businesses while servicing the local community. An activity centre has the capacity to support a variety of public realm elements to support community needs and provide for sustainable infrastructure.

Major Activity Centre (MAC)

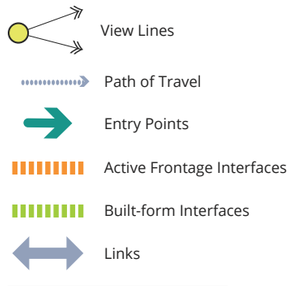
Suburban centres that provide access to a wide range of goods and services. They have different attributes and provide different functions, with some serving larger subregional catchments.

Neighbourhood Activity Centre (NAC)

Local centres that provide access to local goods, services and employment opportunities and serve the needs of the surrounding community.

Local Activity Centre (LAC)

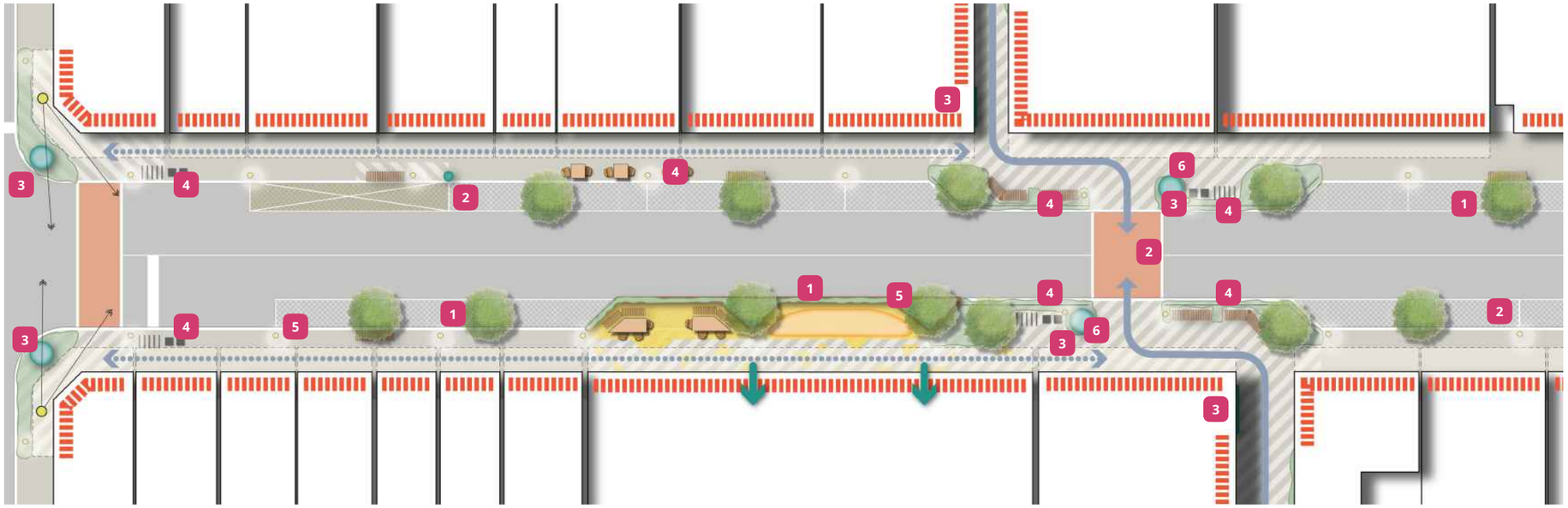
Small local centres, such as a short retail strip within a residential street, that typically provide some, but limited, access to local goods, services and employment opportunities.



DRAWING KEY

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

+ Provide universal access that is safe for vehicles, cyclists and pedestrians, including legible wayfinding, traffic calming elements, lighting, weather protections and direct access to shops.
+ Ensure the street integrates with surrounding context such as adjoining residential areas by encouraging safe, walkable and activated connections.
+ Create a vibrant street through activation, including visually permeable facades and visually interesting built form elements at ground-plane.
+ Support versatile commercial activity through the use of parklets and outdoor dining. Potential opportunity for pop-up entertainment or retail stalls in these high activity locations.
+ Diversity of activities and open ground floors invite social interaction. A well design environment keeps people in spaces doing things they need but also entertainment, leisure, and congregation,
+ Strengthen sense of place and local character within the street through the appropriate selection of colour and materials including hardscape and street furniture elements that integrates with the surrounding context.
+ Support sustainable and urban cooling outcomes in streets through the use of vegetation buffers, dense and expansive canopy trees for shade and thermal comfort, and integration of blue-green infrastructure.
+ Support local biodiversity (flora and fauna) by considering Biodiversity Sensitive Urban Design (BSUD) principles and through the inclusion of appropriate species in planting palettes for landscaping. Consider site orientation for planting location and species selection.
+ Ensure the design of public toilets are All-Gender Toilets and locate toilets in high-traffic areas, near well-used amenities, close to footpaths or carparks where there is a high level of passive surveillance. Provide screening at the entry.
+ Consider car parking provision in relation to local walkable context.
+ Promote and integrate WSUD strategies to capture water runoff from impermeable surfaces.



DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

GENERAL DESIGN ELEMENTS

Design elements may vary based on the particular location's requirements.

1 SOFTSCAPE
- Tree protection
- Tree planting
- Tree grate
- Tree surrounds (porous)
- Tree outstands in road (WSUD)
- Garden bed
- Raingardens
- Rock boulders

2 HARDSCAPE
- Standard paving
- Feature paving
- Threshold paving
- Permeable surface
- Retaining wall

3 WAYFINDING
- Gateway/arrival element
- Signage
- Pavement markers

4 FURNITURE
- Bench seat (urban)
- Bins
- Bicycle racks
- Drinking fountain
- Bollards
- Public toilets
- Parklet

5 LIGHTING
- Street Lighting
- Decorative lighting
- Bollard (solar)

6 PUBLIC ART

BENCHMARK IMAGERY

CIVIC AREA / PLAZA [CA]

URBAN SPACE

WHAT IS A CIVIC AREA / PLAZA?

A civic area or plaza is gathering space in an urban area. These spaces can be in the form of forecourts to public infrastructure or the surrounds of civic buildings. Civic areas or plazas are spaces for people to gather and interact, they represent inviting spaces that support Banyule's community infrastructure.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

+ Establish co-design methods to elevate the voice of people who are usually marginalised and feel excluded from public space to improve community outcomes and community custodianship of the spaces created.
+ Encourage planting that establishes a soft edge to the civic area or plaza, that include key feature canopy trees at strategic locations.
+ Create a sense of transition from adjoining public realm spaces to the civic area or plaza through hard and softscape elements.
+ Establish gathering spaces through considered design of seating, access, canopy cover for sufficient shade and urban cooling, lighting and materiality.
+ Strengthen access points and view lines to the civic area through features of interest including feature planting, public art, lighting and wayfinding signage.
+ Encourage connection to surrounding public realm areas such as streets, links or open spaces through clear and logical access and circulation.
+ Integrate blue-green infrastructure including WSUD elements through landscaping.
+ Enhance local character of the surrounding area through considered design element selection.

GENERAL DESIGN ELEMENTS

Design elements may vary based on the particular location's requirements.

1 SOFTSCAPE
- Tree planting
- Tree surrounds
- Tree protection
- Tree outstands in road (WSUD)
- Garden Bed
- Rain gardens
- Lawn
- Irrigation

2 HARDSCAPE
- Standard paving
- Feature paving
- Threshold paving
- Permeable surfaces
- Retaining wall / edge
- Stairs & Steps

3 WAYFINDING
- Signage
- Sculpture

4 FURNITURE
- Bench seat (urban)
- Platform bench seat
- Bins
- Bicycle racks
- Bollards

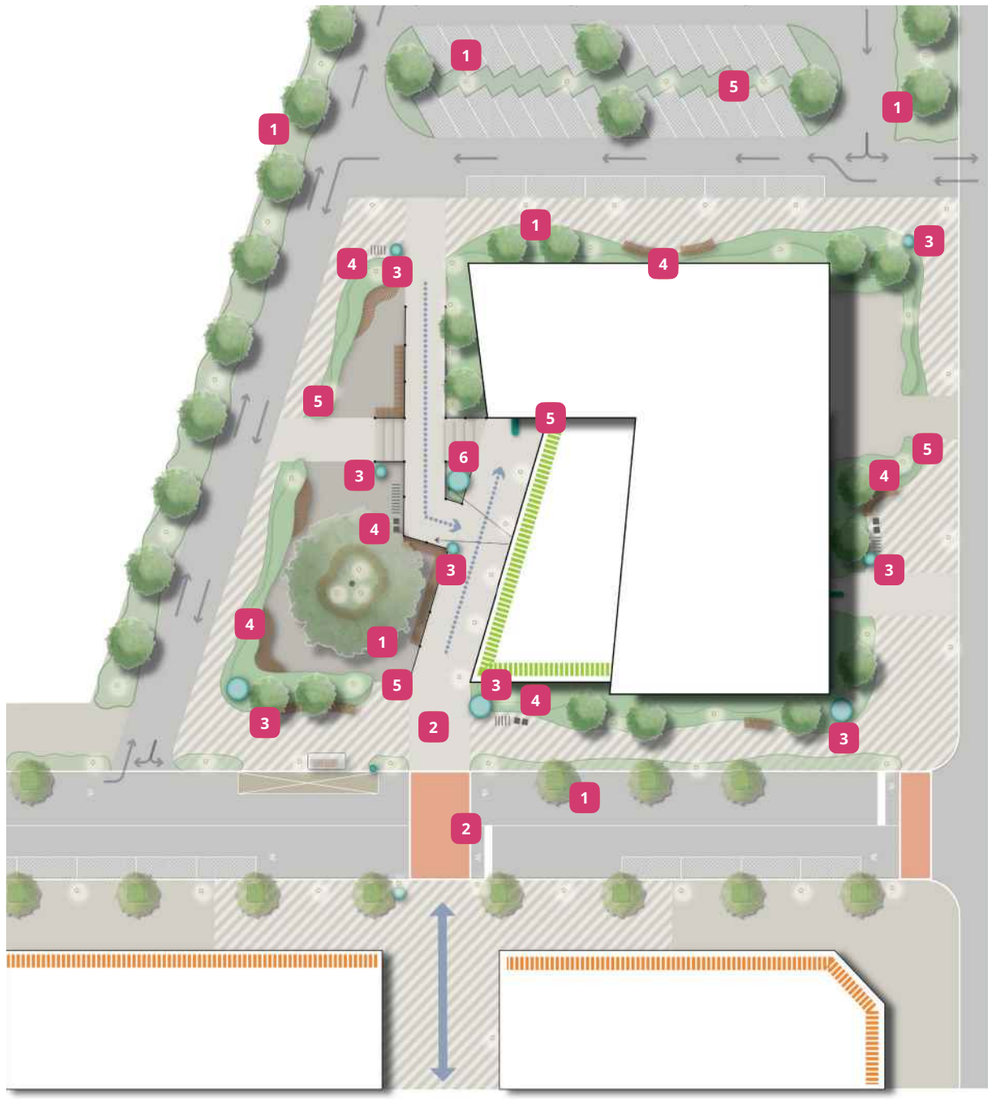
5 LIGHTING
- Street Lighting
- Decorative lighting
- Civic space lighting
- Bollard (solar)

6 PUBLIC ART

BENCHMARK IMAGERY

View Lines
Path of Travel
Entry Points
Active Frontage Interfaces
Built-form Interfaces
Links

DRAWING KEY



DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

INDUSTRIAL AREA [IA]

URBAN SPACE

WHAT IS AN INDUSTRIAL AREA?

Industrial areas are predominated by industrial land uses and large-format commercial businesses. Industrial areas are generally characterised by large building footprints and wide streets, accommodating large vehicle movements and on-street parking. These areas typically see more frequent land use transition and invite opportunities to accommodate different land uses and provide high quality public realm to strengthen their economic role.

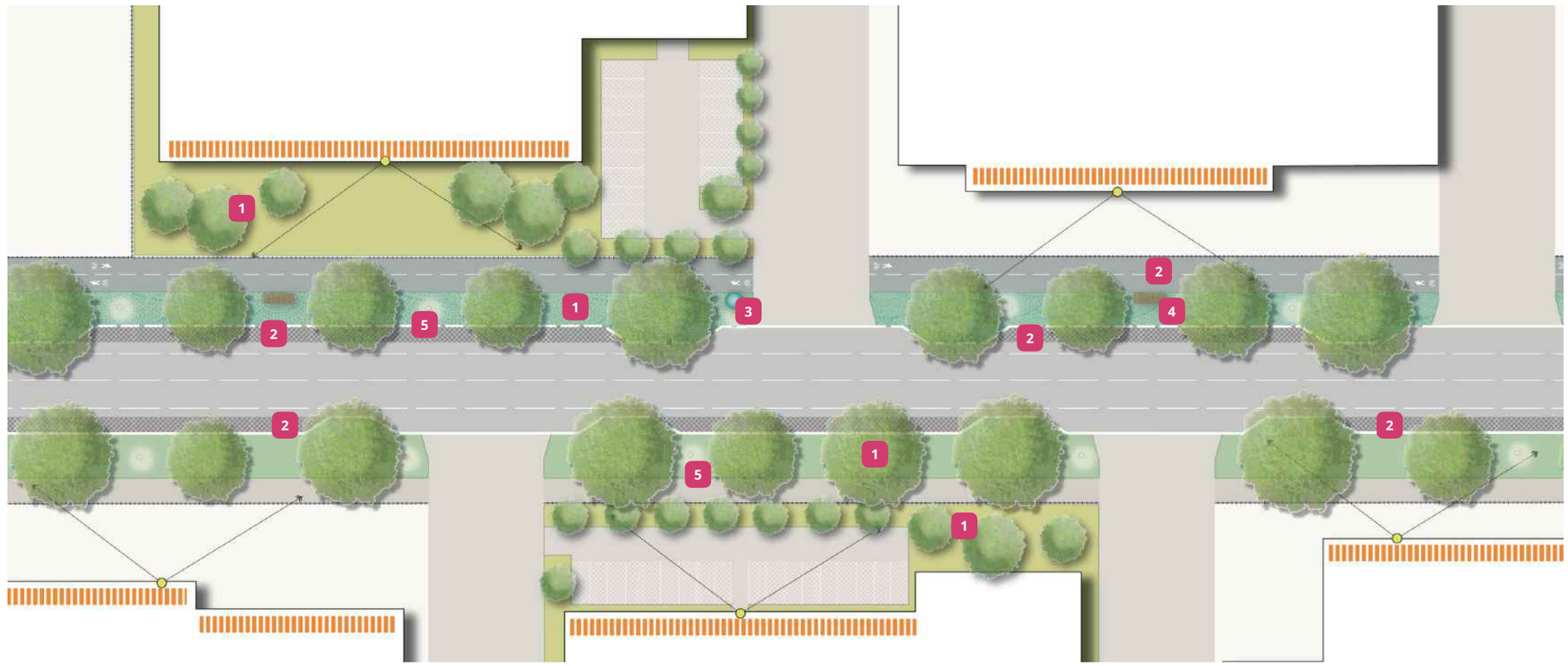
DESIGN PRINCIPLES

+ Champion the growth of new industry while supporting existing uses by providing high amenity improvements to the pedestrian and public realm experience.
+ Support a safe and accessible streetscape that considers the circulation hierarchy between vehicles particular trucks, cyclists and pedestrians including appropriate traffic calming elements.
+ Support innovative responses to parking and logistics within industrial areas, such as multi-level parking and consolidated loading.
+ Encourage sleeving of car parking within private frontages to contribute to the public realm.
+ Support bicycle traffic through appropriate wayfinding and on-street signage where bicycle lanes are not possible.
+ Allow for view lines between private and public realm to support passive surveillance of the street through visually permeable fencing and glazed building frontage façade,
+ Ensure appropriate and sensitive lighting at the transition between residential areas and industrial areas.
+ Encourage consistent planting of dense and expansive canopy trees to support shaded areas to streetscapes.
+ Support opportunities for industrial frontages and verges to be planted out with appropriate plant species to ensure successful vegetation growth and contribute to local biodiversity and promote a greener industrial environment.
+ Promote and integrate ecological and sustainable best practice in water, energy and waste, inclusive of WSUD strategies to capture water runoff from impermeable surfaces.
+ Support local biodiversity (flora and fauna) by considering Biodiversity Sensitive Urban Design (BSUD) principles

View Lines

Active Frontage Interfaces

DRAWING KEY



DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

GENERAL DESIGN ELEMENTS

Design elements may vary based on the particular location's requirements.

1 SOFTSCAPE
- Tree protection
- Tree planting
- Garden bed
- Raingardens
- Lawn

2 HARDSCAPE
- Standard paving
- Permeable paving

3 WAYFINDING
- Parking sign
- Pavement markers
- Finger blade

4 FURNITURE
- Bench seat (urban)
- Bollards
- Tactiles
- Bicycle racks
- Bicycle repair station
- Bins
- Parklet

5 LIGHTING
- Street Lighting
- Bollard (solar)

BENCHMARK IMAGERY

PARKLET [PKL]

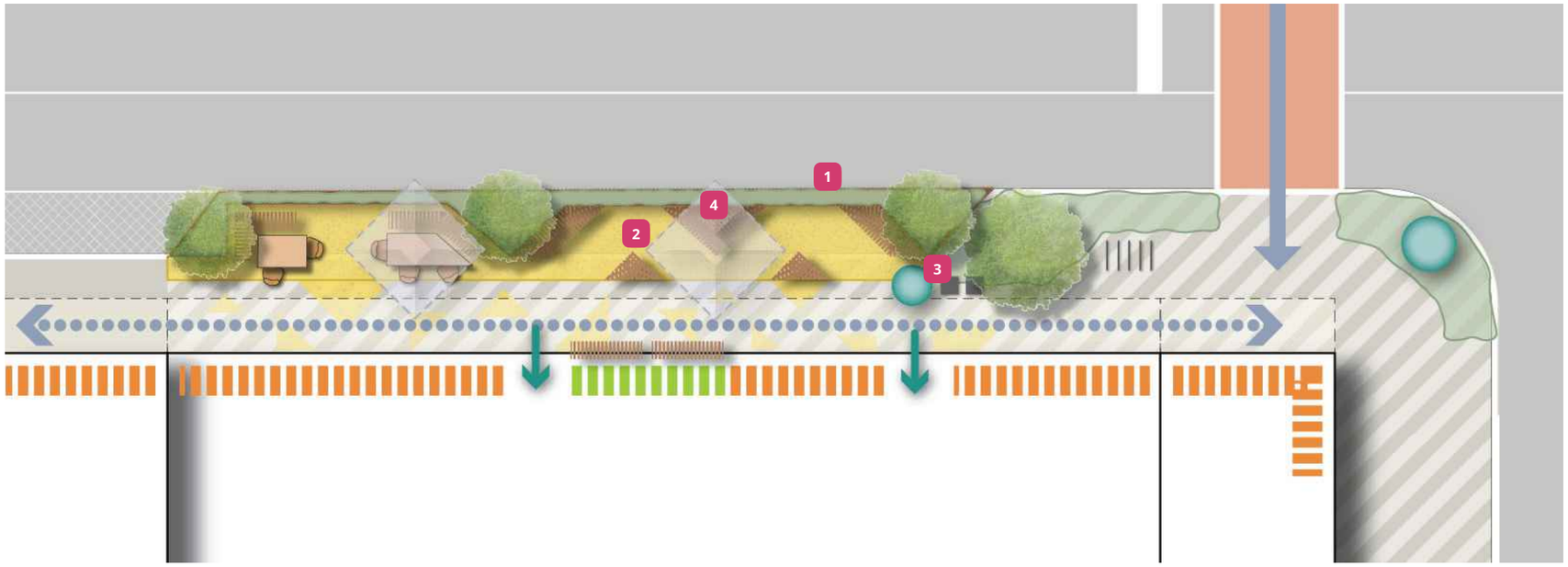
URBAN SPACE

WHAT IS A PARKLET?

A parklet is a small outdoor dining or green space that provides direct amenity for surrounding businesses. Parklets have become an innovative way to reclaim parking spaces within the public realm to provide additional amenity that provides key social, community and economic benefits further contributing to the liveability of the area.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

+ Create functional and flexible parklet spaces that will encourage multiple uses, such as provide opportunities for outdoor dining, seating and/or temporary entertainment and events.
+ Ensure the location of parklets are within high activity areas or along key connections within the public realm areas
+ Ensure the integration of the permanent parklets into the existing streetscape and with blue-green infrastructure, including WSUD elements.
+ Encourage planting to elevate and soften the parklet design and where possible provide shelter with canopy cover.
+ Ensure these parklet spaces are accessible by all with key consideration for universal access.
+ Strengthen sense of place and local character within the parklet through the appropriate selection of colour and materials including hardscape and street furniture elements that integrates with the surrounding context.
+ Address any drainage concerns with WSUD and catchment of downpipe and runoff from adjacent buildings.
+ Consider weather protection through extended awnings, outdoor umbrellas and/ or tree canopy cover.
+ Support local biodiversity (flora and fauna) by considering Biodiversity Sensitive Urban Design (BSUD) principles.



Path of Travel
Entry Points
Active Frontage Interfaces
Built-form Interfaces
Links

DRAWING KEY

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

GENERAL DESIGN ELEMENTS

Design elements may vary based on the particular location's requirements.

1 SOFTSCAPE
- Tree planting
- Tree surrounds
- Garden Beds
- Irrigation

2 HARDSCAPE
- Feature paving
- Retaining wall
- Timber Deck

3 WAYFINDING
- Signage

4 FURNITURE
- Bench set (feature)
- Bins
- Picnic unit (feature)
- Planter boxes

BENCHMARK IMAGERY

3.2

OPEN SPACE

WHAT IS AN OPEN SPACE?

Open space is space that substantially consists of "green" or softscape infrastructure, such as trees, plants, garden beds, grass for recreation or leisure purposes, and supported by complimentary community infrastructure such as pavilions, playgrounds, and gathering spaces.

Open space is Council owned or managed land used as public parks and reserves and usually zoned Public Park and Recreation Zone, Public Conservation and Resource Zone, or Public Use Zone, and small parcels of unzoned land that already function as public open space. Open space can offer formal sport, informal and passive recreation, as well as more nature based environmental recreational experiences.

OPEN SPACE

SUB-TYPOLOGY

POCKET PARK	[PP]
LOCAL PARK	[LP]
NEIGHBOURHOOD PARK	[NP]
REGIONAL PARK	[RP]
BUSHLAND RESERVE	[BR]

IVANHOE PARK PLAYGROUND

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Create safe, diverse and connected network of open spaces that provide equal access for all.

Create adaptable, innovative and resilient open spaces that promote a sustainable environment.

Ensure a high quality and well-planned network of open spaces.

Ensure well-considered and integrated community assets and facilities that are appropriately distributed in open spaces.

Provide a network of open spaces for workers and businesses that supports a thriving local economy.

Provide wildlife corridor connection opportunities for local flora and fauna and supports overall biodiversity.

POCKET PARK [PP]

OPEN SPACE

WHAT IS A POCKET PARK?

Pocket parks are very small parcels of public open space, with limited facilities that only people within walking distance are likely to use for short periods of time; e.g. on average 15 minutes or so. Many such parks also often play an important community linking role where they connect two or more streets or court bowls thus greatly enhancing the opportunity for residents to circulate more easily through their communities. Very small playgrounds with only one or two pieces of play equipment. Usually only used by children in the immediate vicinity and reached by walking.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

+ Provide safe and accessible points and connections with clear view lines across the park.
+ Ensure an appropriate lighting design that considers impacts to local wildlife and refer to the National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife.
+ Provide key wayfinding signage or elements at key access points of the park to aid navigation through the transitional space and its surrounding context.
+ Retain existing trees where possible to promote natural shade and support existing biodiversity.
+ Encourage planting that establishes a soft edge to the park, that include key feature canopy trees at strategic locations. Support local biodiversity (flora and fauna) through the inclusion of appropriate species in planting palettes for landscape plantings. Consider site orientation for planting location and species selection.
+ Provide well-connected gathering areas with passive programs, such as moments of rest that are appropriately setback from adjacent streets.
+ Provide weather protection with the use of tree planting and natural shade in gathering areas with consideration of prevailing wind and the site's sun aspect.
+ Provision of limited play equipment to consider existing provision within local context. Design of play equipment to reflect the proposed landscape character of the overall park. Integrate natural elements and diversity when the 'local play' network is considered.
+ Integrate blue-green infrastructure including WSUD elements through landscaping.
+ Support local biodiversity (flora and fauna) by considering Biodiversity Sensitive Urban Design (BSUD) principles

GENERAL DESIGN ELEMENTS

Design elements may vary based on the particular location's requirements.

1 SOFTSCAPE
- Tree planting
- Tree surrounds
- Tree protection
- Garden beds
- Rain garden
- Instant turf
- Softfall mulch
- Rock Boulder

2 HARDSCAPE
- Standard paving
- Feature paving
- Threshold paving
- Gravel surface
- Timber Deck
- Retaining wall

3 WAYFINDING
- Park signage
- Interpretive signage

4 FURNITURE
- Bench seat (park)
- Platform bench seat
- Picnic unit
- Drinking fountain
- Bollards
- Fencing

5 LIGHTING
- Bollard (solar)
- Decorative Lighting

6 PUBLIC ART

7 PLAY EQUIPMENT
- Swings
- Slides
- Nature play
- Junior play

DESIGN CONSIDERATION

BENCHMARK IMAGERY

LOCAL PARK [LP]

OPEN SPACE

WHAT IS A LOCAL PARK? A local park describes small parks that local residents would generally be prepared to walk to and on average are only likely spend up to 30 minutes there on any one visit. Small playground are designed to service resident's living within 400 metres with one or two items of play equipment for a limited number of age groups. Local playgrounds are usually only used by residents from nearby streets who normally get there by walking or cycling.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

+ Provide safe and accessible points with clear view lines across the park. Ensure an appropriate lighting design that considers impacts to local wildlife and refer to the National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife.
+ Provide a sense of arrival using feature materials, outdoor furniture, wayfinding, sculptures, etc.
+ Retain existing trees where possible to promote natural shade and support existing biodiversity.
+ Encourage planting that establishes a soft edge to the park, that include key feature canopy trees at strategic locations. Support local biodiversity (flora and fauna) through the inclusion of appropriate species in planting palettes for landscape plantings. Consider site orientation for planting location and species selection.
+ Provide well-connected gathering areas with active and passive programs that are appropriately setback from adjacent streets.
+ Provide weather protection with the use of tree planting and natural shade in gathering areas with consideration of prevailing wind and the site's sun aspect.
+ Provision for play equipment to consider existing provision within local context. Design of play equipment to reflect the proposed landscape character of the overall park. Integrate nature elements and diversity when the 'local play' network is considered.
+ Ensure local indigenous species are used in landscaping when near a conservation reserve, wildlife corridor or bushland reserve to support overall biodiversity.
+ Integrate blue-green infrastructure including WSUD elements through landscaping.
+ Support local biodiversity (flora and fauna) by considering Biodiversity Sensitive Urban Design (BSUD) principles

GENERAL DESIGN ELEMENTS

Design elements may vary based on the particular location's requirements.

1 SOFTSCAPE
- Tree planting
- Tree surrounds
- Tree protection
- Garden beds
- Rain garden
- Instant turf
- Softfall mulch
- Rock Boulder

2 HARDSCAPE
- Feature paving
- Standard paving
- Threshold paving
- Gravel surface
- Retaining wall

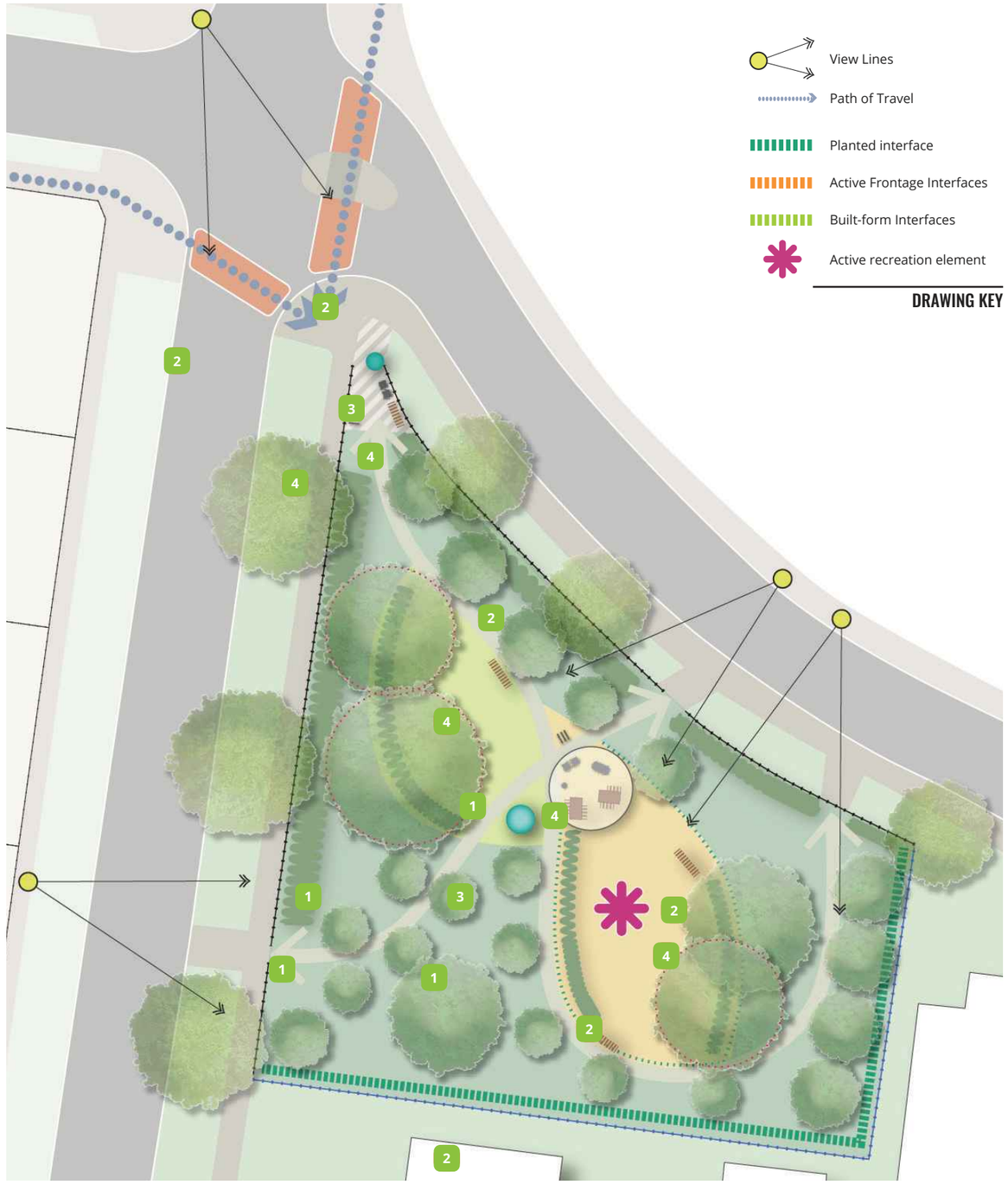
3 WAYFINDING
- Park signage
- Interpretive signage

4 FURNITURE
- Shelter small
- Bench seat (park)
- Platform bench seat
- Picnic unit
- BBQ
- Bins
- Drinking fountain
- Bicycle racks
- Fencing
- Bollards

5 LIGHTING
- Park Lighting
- Bollard (solar)
- Decorative Lighting

6 PUBLIC ART

7 PLAY EQUIPMENT
- Play tower small
- Nature play
- Junior play
- Swings
- Slides
- Small multi-purpose court



DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

BENCHMARK IMAGERY

NEIGHBOURHOOD PARK [NP]

OPEN SPACE

WHAT IS A NEIGHBOURHOOD PARK?

A neighbourhood park applies to parks that are large enough to service the residents of a suburb or at least several large neighbourhoods within a suburb and that users would be prepared to spend between 5 and 15 minutes to get there and could potentially spend an hour or more once there. Neighbourhood playspaces will generally include medium to substantial sized playgrounds, catering for a range of age groups and abilities. The expectation is that users would be prepared to travel for up to 15 minutes to these parks and/or playspaces and could potentially spend up to two hours there in any one visit.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

+ Provide safe and accessible points with clear view lines across the park. Ensure an appropriate lighting design considers impacts to local wildlife and refer to the National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife.
+ Provide a sense of arrival using feature materials, outdoor furniture, wayfinding, sculptures, etc.
+ Provide connections and integration with bicycle lanes and shared-use paths to neighbourhood parks to encourage active transport.
+ Retain existing trees where possible to promote shade and support existing biodiversity.
+ Encourage planting that establishes a soft edge to the park, that include key feature canopy trees at strategic locations and ensure to support overall biodiversity and wildlife corridors.
+ Provide well-connected gathering areas with active and passive programs that are appropriately setback from adjacent streets.
+ Provide weather protection in gathering areas with consideration of prevailing wind and the site's sun aspect. Design of shelters to reflect the proposed landscape character of the overall park. Inclusion of natural shade through appropriate tree planting.
+ Play equipment size and type to consider existing provision within local context. Design of play equipment to reflect the proposed landscape character of the overall park. Cater for a range of ages and abilities and incorporate natural play elements.
+ Ensure local indigenous species are used in landscaping when near a conservation reserve, wildlife corridor or bushland reserve to support overall biodiversity.
+ Integrate blue green infrastructure including stormwater harvesting and WSUD elements through landscaping.
+ Ensure the design of public toilets are All-Gender Toilets and locate toilets in high-traffic areas, near well-used amenities, close to footpaths or carparks where there is a high level of passive surveillance. Provide screening at the entry.
+ Support local biodiversity (flora and fauna) by considering Biodiversity Sensitive Urban Design (BSUD) principles

GENERAL DESIGN ELEMENTS

Design elements may vary based on the particular location's requirements.

1 SOFTSCAPE
- Tree planting
- Tree surrounds
- Tree protection
- Garden beds
- Raingarden car park
- Instant turf
- Hydroseed
- Irrigation
- Softfall mulch
- Rock Boulder

2 HARDSCAPE
- Standard paving
- Feature paving
- Threshold paving
- Rubber surface
- Gravel surface
- Timber deck
- Retaining walls
- Stairs and steps
- Ramps

3 WAYFINDING
- Park signage
- Play signage
- Interpretive signage
- Totem signs

4 FURNITURE
- Shelter large
- Public Toilet
- Bench (all)
- Platform bench seat
- Picnic unit (all)

4 FURNITURE (CONT.)
- BBQ
- Bins
- Drinking fountain
- Bicycle racks
- Bicycle repair station
- Fencing
- Bollards

5 LIGHTING
- Park Lighting
- Street lighting
- Civic space lighting
- Decorative lighting
- Bollard (solar)

6 PUBLIC ART

7 PLAY EQUIPMENT
- Play tower medium
- Nature play
- Junior play
- Swings
- Slides
- Flying foxes
- Climbing wall
- Fitness Equipment
- Small or large multi-purpose court
- Table tennis
- Pump track
- Parkour course
- Skate/ BMX

View Lines

Active recreation element

DRAWING KEY

DESIGN CONSIDERATION

BENCHMARK IMAGERY

REGIONAL PARK [RP]

OPEN SPACE

WHAT IS A REGIONAL PARK?

The term regional park is applied to municipal owned parkland which has a catchment well beyond the suburb it is located in and often draws users from other municipalities. Large, individually designed playgrounds servicing the whole municipality where there is a full range of supporting amenities provided; i.e. toilets, drinking fountains, shelter, seating, bins, off street parking, tables, seats, etc. and cater for all abilities. The expectation is that users would be prepared to drive or cycle for 15 minutes or more to these parks and/or playspaces and could potentially spend up to four hours there in any one visit.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

+ Provide safe and accessible points with clear view lines across the park. Ensure an appropriate lighting design considers impacts to local wildlife and refer to the National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife.
+ Provide connections and integration with bicycle lanes and shared-use paths to regional parks to encourage active transport.
+ Provide a sense of arrival using feature materials, outdoor furniture, wayfinding, sculptures, etc.
+ Retain existing trees where possible to promote shade and support existing biodiversity.
+ Encourage planting that establishes a soft edge to the park, that include key feature canopy trees at strategic locations.
+ Provide well-connected gathering areas with active and passive programs that are appropriately setback from adjacent streets.
+ Provide weather protection in gathering areas with consideration of prevailing wind and the site's sun aspect. Design of shelters to reflect the proposed landscape character of the overall park. Inclusion of natural shade through appropriate tree planting.
+ Integrate elements of play in entire park. Play equipment size and type to consider existing provision within local context. Design of play equipment to reflect the proposed landscape character of the overall park. Cater for a range of ages and abilities and incorporate natural play elements.
+ Ensure local indigenous species are used in landscaping when near a conservation reserve, wildlife corridor or bushland reserve to support overall biodiversity.
+ Integrate blue green infrastructure including stormwater harvesting and WSUD elements through landscaping.
+ Include storytelling of key site features using interpretive signage in consultation with the Traditional Owners and other relevant stakeholders.
+ Ensure the design of public toilets are All-Gender Toilets and locate toilets in high-traffic areas, near well-used amenities, close to footpaths or carparks where there is a high level of passive surveillance. Provide screening at the entry.
+ Support local biodiversity (flora and fauna) by considering Biodiversity Sensitive Urban Design (BSUD) principles

GENERAL DESIGN ELEMENTS

Design elements may vary based on the particular location's requirements.

1 SOFTSCAPE
- Tree planting
- Tree surrounds
- Tree protection
- Garden beds
- Raingarden car park
- Instant turf
- Hydroseed
- Irrigation
- Softfall mulch
- Rock Boulder

2 HARDSCAPE
- Standard paving
- Feature paving
- Threshold paving
- Rubber surface
- Gravel surface
- Timber deck
- Retaining walls
- Stairs and steps
- Ramps

3 WAYFINDING
- Park signage
- Play signage
- Interpretive signage
- Totem signs

4 FURNITURE
- Shelter large
- Public Toilet
- Bench (all)
- Platform bench seat
- Picnic unit (all)
- BBQ

4 FURNITURE (CONT.)
- Bins
- Drinking fountain
- Bicycle racks
- Bicycle repair station
- Fencing
- Bollards

5 LIGHTING
- Park lighting
- Street lighting
- Civic space lighting
- Decorative lighting
- Bollard (solar)

6 PUBLIC ART

7 PLAY EQUIPMENT
- Play tower large
- Nature play
- Junior play
- Water play
- Swings
- Slides
- Shade sail
- Flying foxes
- Climbing wall
- Fitness Equipment
- Table tennis
- Small or large multi-purpose court
- Pump track
- Parkour course
- Skate/ BMX

View Lines

Active recreation element

DRAWING KEY

DESIGN CONSIDERATION

BENCHMARK IMAGERY

BUSHLAND RESERVE [BR]

OPEN SPACE

WHAT IS A BUSHLAND RESERVE?

Bushland Reserve are provided by parks which have a distinctive bushland character, wetlands and vegetated areas along the corridors of rivers and streams which enable users to experience nature, see and hear native birds and animals and to have the feeling they are away from suburbia.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

+ Provide a central arrival and gathering area with parking. Consider appropriate location of car parking and buildings with consideration for existing ground conditions and topography.
+ Ensure safe view lines that avoid any blind spots.
+ Explore opportunity and need for a small building or pavilion that will provide a range of amenities.
+ Explore opportunity and appropriateness of including nature play elements at key gateway sites.
+ Provide clear wayfinding signage with directions along trails and viewing areas.
+ Ensure local indigenous species are used to support overall biodiversity.
+ Integrate blue-green infrastructure including WSUD elements through landscaping.
+ Include storytelling of key site features using interpretive signage in consultation with the Traditional Owners and other relevant stakeholders.
+ Ensure an appropriate wildlife sensitive lighting design that considers impacts to local wildlife and refer to the National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife.
+ Protect and retain trees and valued planting where possible, consider impacts of construction works to retained vegetation.
+ Provide a continuous material for trails for legibility with moments of respite with seating areas and viewing platforms. Consideration of circuits and loops.
+ Consider overtaking zone setback along trails.
+ Provide nature-based approach to design and material selection where possible. Consider minimal impacts to existing site conditions.
+ Support the movement of species adjacent to conservation reserves and wildlife corridors where the public realm intersects.
+ Support local biodiversity (flora and fauna) by considering Biodiversity Sensitive Urban Design (BSUD) principles.

GENERAL DESIGN ELEMENTS

Design elements may vary based on the particular location's requirements.

1 SOFTSCAPE
- Tree planting
- Tree protection
- Garden beds
- Tubestock planting
- Creek bed
- Garden mulch

2 HARDSCAPE
- Cobble paving
- Shared trails
- Gravel surface
- Timber deck

3 WAYFINDING
- Park sign
- Totem sign
- Wall map
- Pavement markers

4 FURNITURE
- Bench (bushland)
- Platform bench seat
- Gabion seat
- Picnic unit (all)
- Bicycle racks
- Bicycle repair station
- Bins
- Drinking fountain
- Bollards
- Fencing

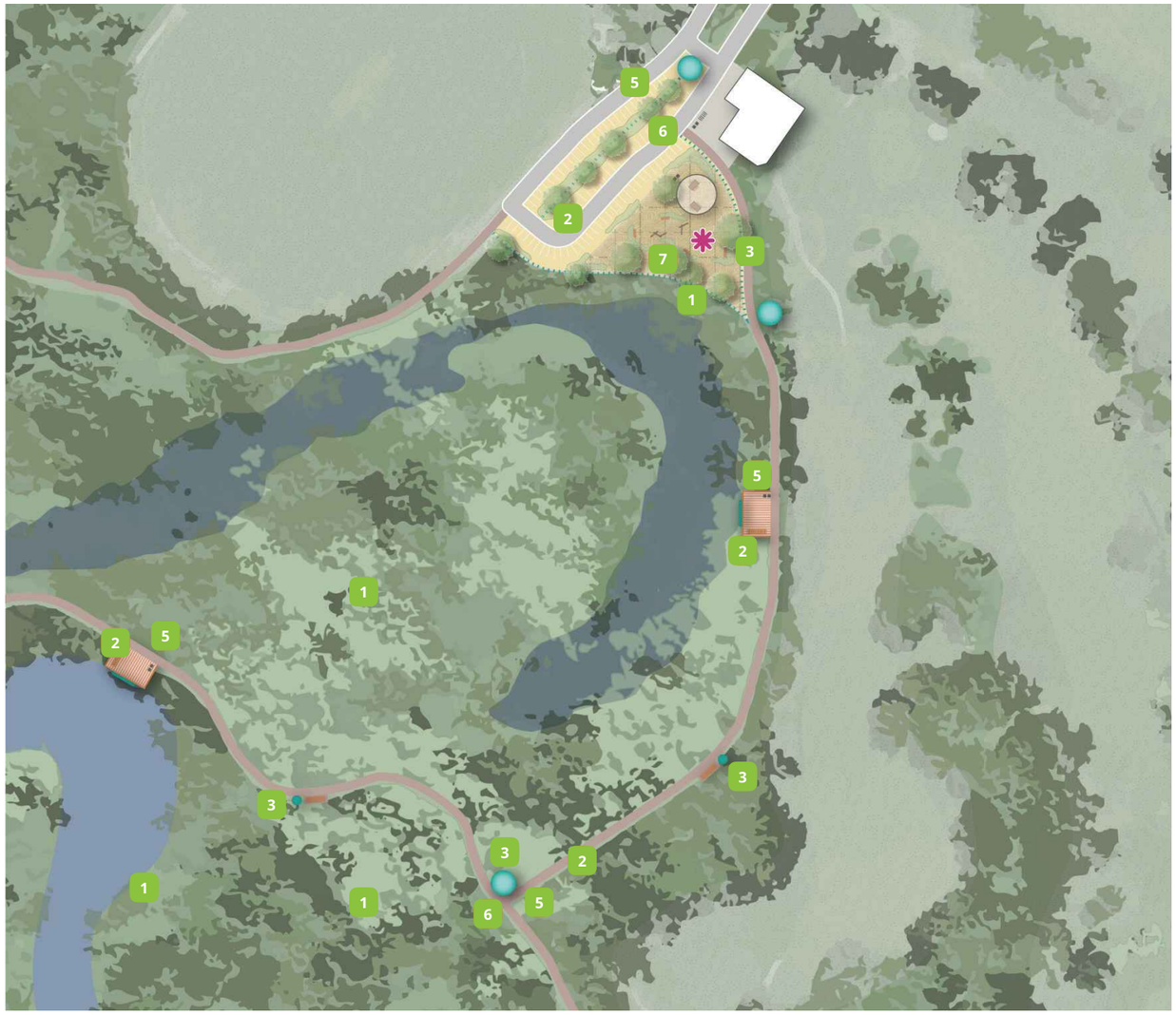
5 LIGHTING
On an as-needs basis

6 PUBLIC ART

7 PLAY EQUIPMENT
- Nature play

Active recreation element

DRAWING KEY



DESIGN CONSIDERATION

BENCHMARK IMAGERY

3.3

TRANSPORT

WHAT IS TRANSPORT?

Transport spaces are those environs or corridors that facilitate movement. They are the areas that interface public transport, major arterial or collector routes, or ancillary transit spaces including car parks or public transport stops. These spaces support the broader transport network and support effect active and passive transport modes.

Transport spaces can be owned by Council or other government bodies. They are considered permanent in nature but used in a transient way. These spaces encourage the use of the transport network in Banyule through the provision of functional and safety transit areas.

TRANSPORT

SUB-TYPOLOGY

RAILWAY INTERFACE	[RI]
BUS STOP	[BS]
PUBLIC CAR PARK	[PC]
MAJOR ARTERIAL	[MA]
LOCAL ROAD	[LR]

GRIMSHAW STREET, GREENSBOROUGH

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Ensure all transport environments offer safety, diversity and connectivity that caters equally to all abilities.

Create progressive, innovative and adaptable transit, that plays an active role in promoting a sustainable and resilient environment.

Establish a high quality, well-planned transit network that connects the community and enhances the experience of the local character.

Ensure transport facilities are well-considered, appropriately distributed and cater to all ages and abilities to allow for ease of movement to, from and within Banyule.

Provide a network of transport spaces that support and connect people to businesses enhancing the thriving local economy.

RAILWAY INTERFACE [RI]

TRANSPORT

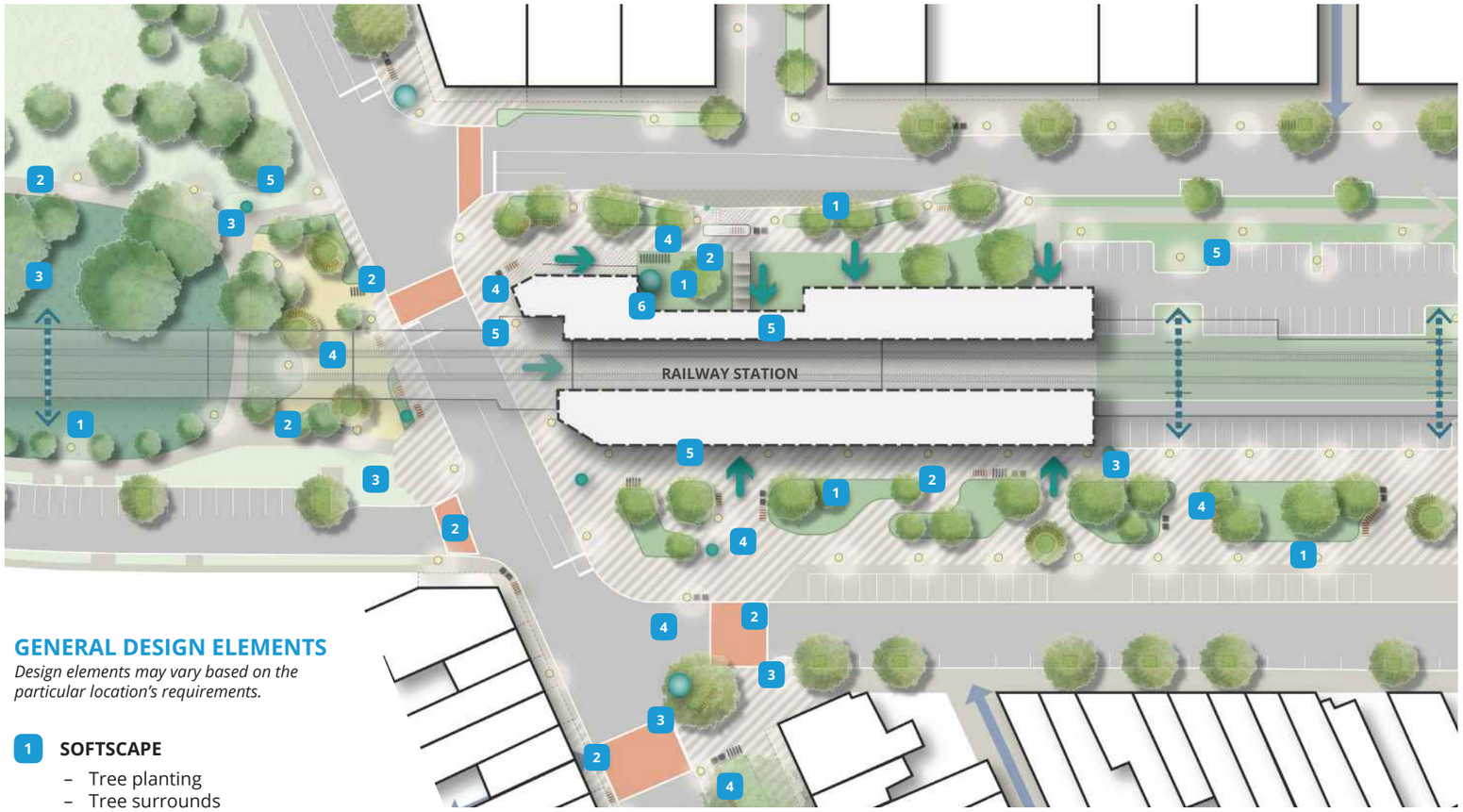
WHAT IS A RAILWAY INTERFACE?

A railway interface is the area that is immediately adjoining a railway line or railway station including rail trails, or station forecourts. Railway interfaces provide safe and effective spaces that support the use of rail or the potential amenity provided by rail corridors.

BENCHMARK IMAGERY

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

+ Strengthen access points and provide clear sight lines to the railway station precinct and public transport sites through features of interest including feature planting, public art, lighting and wayfinding signage.
+ Encourage connection to surrounding public realm areas such as streets, links or open spaces through clear and logical access, circulation and all other modes of transport. Consider high-quality materiality near railway precinct.
+ Minimise walking distances between different modes of transport, e.g. bus stop or bicycle storage to train platform.
+ Incorporate safe multimodal transport connections and infrastructure, especially at night. Add gender-inclusive features to transport nodes, including breastfeeding facilities.
+ Manage level differences using sloped and tiered landscaping elements, stairs and ramps.
+ Provide diverse scales of gathering areas, facilities and activities that respond to surrounding context and offer moments for of respite along the circulation route to and from railway station, recreation, play and exercise. (Parents' room, 'play-as-you-go' equipment, seating, shelter, open-grassed area).
+ Adapt design elements within bushland setting and interface, preference for natural landscaped elements.
+ Support local biodiversity through appropriate plant species selection.
+ Provide a consistent outdoor furniture that will unite public realm surrounding railway station precinct.
+ Integrate blue-green infrastructure including WSUD elements through landscaping, specifically along railway corridor.
+ Encourage planting of tree canopy cover to provide shade, thermal comfort and urban cooling. To achieve increased biodiversity explore the opportunities to increase tree species diversity.
+ Surrounding developments to consider interface with railway through feature facades, green architecture, noise mitigation and landscaped setbacks.
+ Encourage the use of wildlife crossings in and around reserves to allow movement for local animals. Support with interpretive signage for storytelling.
+ Ensure the design of public toilets are All-Gender Toilets and locate toilets in high-traffic areas, near well-used amenities, close to footpaths or carparks where there is a high level of passive surveillance. Provide screening at the entry.
+ Access points to public transport sites to have clear sight lines, incorporate safe multimodal transport connections and infrastructure, especially at night and add gender-inclusive features to transport nodes.
+ Support local biodiversity (flora and fauna) by considering Biodiversity Sensitive Urban Design (BSUD) principles



DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

GENERAL DESIGN ELEMENTS

Design elements may vary based on the particular location's requirements.

1 SOFTSCAPE
- Tree planting
- Tree surrounds
- Tree protection
- Tree outstands in road (WSUD)
- Feature garden bed
- Creek bed
- Raingardens
- Lawn
- Rock boulder

2 HARDSCAPE
- Standard paving
- Feature paving
- Threshold paving
- Gravel path
- Shared trail

3 WAYFINDING
- Signage
- Interpretive signage

4 FURNITURE
- Public Toilets
- Bench seats (All)
- Gabion seat
- Bins
- Drinking fountain
- Bicycle racks
- Bollards
- Tactiles

5 LIGHTING
- Decorative lighting
- Bollard (solar)
- Street Lighting
- Park Lighting

6 PUBLIC ART

7 PLAY EQUIPMENT
- Play-as-you-go equiptment
- Nature play
- Junior play

Entry Points
Active Frontage Interfaces
Links
Drainage consideration

DRAWING KEY

BUS STOP [BS]

TRANSPORT

WHAT IS A BUS STOP?

A bus stop is the location where a bus regularly drops off and picks up passengers. These often consists of a marked transport sign, shelter, potential seating and other street furniture and tactiles.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

+ Ensure safe and visible bus stop area from a distance. Strong consideration for lighting design requirements. Reference VicRoads and Department of Transport standards and guidelines for bus stop design, installation and maintenance, including bus stop shelters and flag poles.
+ Location of bus stops to be in proximity to all-hours activity, local roads and resident, with human-scale lighting, and transparent shelters and structures all help provide riders with a secure place to wait.
+ Consider integration with a range of transport modes (bicycle racks/ storage, charging stations, e-scooter hire, etc).
+ Embed innovative and sustainable design to bus shelter that embed technology, wayfinding and greening opportunities.
+ Encourage comfortable stops with shade trees, shelter, places to sit or lean, where possible.
+ Co-locate canopy tree planting near bus stop areas to improve visual amenity and support weather protection of passengers waiting for a bus, where possible.
+ Co-locate stops with bicycle share stations and car share zones to create mixed-mobility, making the best use of station and sidewalk investments.
+ Support street design that ensures people of all ages and abilities can safely reach transit stops and board comfortably.
+ Consider use of boarding islands and bulbs for level boarding.
+ Access points to public transport sites to have clear sight lines, incorporate safe multimodal transport connections and infrastructure, especially at night and add gender-inclusive features to transport nodes.

GENERAL DESIGN ELEMENTS

Design elements may vary based on the particular location's requirements.

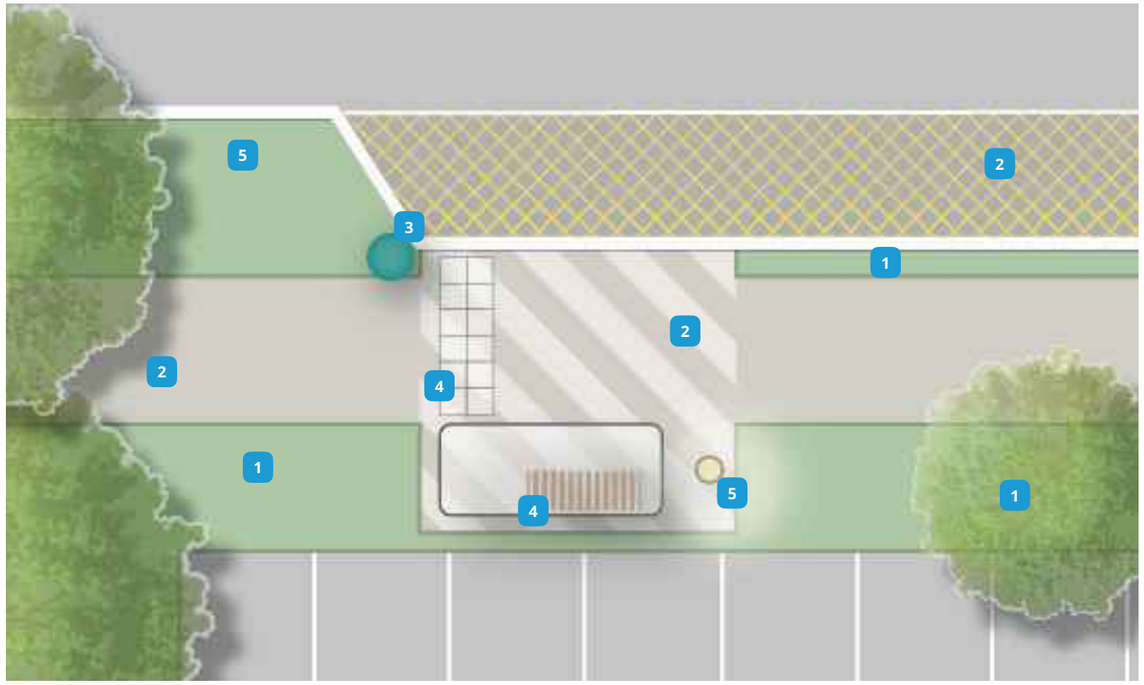
1 SOFTSCAPE
- Tree planting
- Tree surrounds
- Tree protection
- Tree outstands in road (WSUD)
- Garden bed
- Raingardens
- Lawn

2 HARDSCAPE
- Standard paving
- Threshold paving
- Permeable surface

3 WAYFINDING
- Transport signage
- Pedestrian totem

4 FURNITURE
- Shelter
- Bench seat (urban)
- Tactiles

5 LIGHTING
- Shelter lighting
- Street lighting



DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

BENCHMARK IMAGERY

PUBLIC CAR PARK [PC]

TRANSPORT

WHAT IS A PUBLIC CAR PARK?

A public car park is defined as an area to park vehicles. Car parks are generally co-located with areas of activity and provide for movement paths for pedestrians from a car to other public urban areas. A car park supports slow traffic environments to support the movement of pedestrians.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

+ Provide universal access that is safe for vehicles, cyclists and pedestrians, including legible wayfinding, traffic calming elements, lighting, weather protections and direct access to shops/ destinations.
+ Ensure car park integrates with surrounding context such as adjoining residential areas by encouraging safe, walkable and activated connections; including location of priority parking spots.
+ Support sustainable outcomes in streets through the use of vegetation buffers, canopy trees, and integration of blue-green infrastructure. Provide appropriate conditions for canopy tree planting.
+ Support local biodiversity (flora and fauna) through the inclusion of appropriate species in planting palettes for landscape plantings. Consider site orientation for planting location and species selection.
+ Support better utilisation of land through basement and multi-level car parking structures
+ Consider appropriate setbacks from adjacent roads.
+ Consider integration with a range of transport modes (bicycle racks/ storage, charging stations, e-scooter hire, etc).
+ Factor weather protection where possible.
+ Provide clear wayfinding elements across the site that considers a range of user types and transport modes.

GENERAL DESIGN ELEMENTS

Design elements may vary based on the particular location's requirements.

1 SOFTSCAPE
- Tree planting
- Tree surrounds
- Tree protection
- Tree outstands in road (WSUD)
- Garden bed
- Raingardens
- Lawn
- Irrigation

2 HARDSCAPE
- Standard paving
- Threshold paving
- Permeable surface
- Gravel surface
- Stairs and steps
- Ramps

3 WAYFINDING
- Totem signs
- Finger blade
- Pavement marking

4 FURNITURE
- Bench seat (urban)
- Bins
- Bicycle racks
- Fencing
- Tactiles
- Bollards

5 LIGHTING
- Street lighting
- Civic space lighting
- Bollard light (solar)

6 PUBLIC ART

BENCHMARK IMAGERY

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

MAJOR ARTERIAL [MA]

TRANSPORT

WHAT IS A MAJOR ARTERIAL?

A wide transit street that provides access between key destinations and services via a range of transport modes (street car, bus, light rail and more). These roads typically cater for large volumes of traffic travelling at high-speed. Although these roads primarily provide vehicular connectivity, they also provide high volumes of pedestrian and cyclist movements. Major arterial included both distributor roads (is a bus route) and collector roads (is not a bus route).

BENCHMARK IMAGERY

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

+ Consider integration with surrounding streets and context.
+ Provide universal access that is safe and legible for both pedestrian and cyclists, including clear wayfinding signage, lighting and weather protection.
+ Support sustainable outcomes in streets through the use of vegetation buffers, canopy trees, and integration of blue-green infrastructure. Consider planting opportunities along verges and central medians to increase canopy cover. Support local biodiversity (flora and fauna) through the inclusion of appropriate species in planting pallets for landscape plantings.
+ Provide appropriately scaled gathering areas to provide a transition between precincts.
+ Ensure a consistent materiality palette along the entire length of the transport corridor.
+ Consider car parking provision in relation to local land use context, ensure safe transitions between car parks and arterial road.
+ Provide active frontages or considered built form interfaces that promote passive surveillance and avoids large areas of blank walls that are not activated.
+ Consider wind tunnel mitigation measures to provide an enjoyable pedestrian experience along footpaths.
+ Lighting design to consider wide crossing points and continuous illumination along footpaths at a pedestrian scale. Potential for built-form light spill-out to further contribute to light levels. Consider the impacts to local wildlife and refer to the National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife

GENERAL DESIGN ELEMENTS

Design elements may vary based on the particular location's requirements.

1 SOFTSCAPE
- Tree planting
- Tree Surrounds
- Tree protection
- Tree outstands in road (WSUD)
- Garden bed
- Raingardens
- Lawn
- Irrigation

2 HARDSCAPE
- Standard paving
- Threshold paving
- Permeable surface

3 WAYFINDING
- Totem signs
- Finger blade
- Pavement marking

4 FURNITURE
- Bench seat (urban)
- Bins
- Bicycle racks
- Tactiles
- Bollards

5 LIGHTING
- Street lighting
- Bollard light (solar)
- Bicycle path lighting

6 PUBLIC ART

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Path of Travel
Entry Points
Active Frontage Interfaces
Built-form Interfaces

DRAWING KEY

LOCAL ROAD [LR]

TRANSPORT

WHAT IS A LOCAL ROAD?

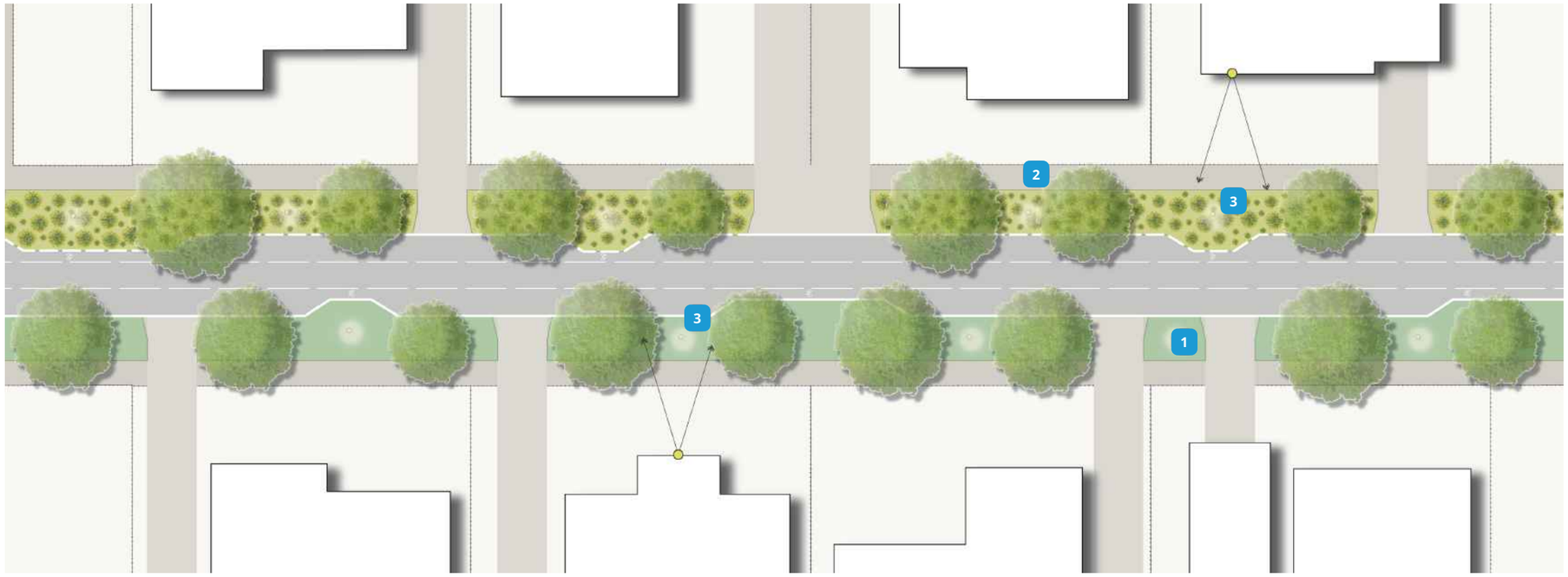
A local road is a primarily residential street with landscape verges either side, footpaths and on-street car parking. This road facilitates local pedestrian and vehicular traffic that is less frequent than other urban spaces. These streets interface with sensitive uses such as residential and local/pocket parks and accordingly support the local neighbourhood character.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

+ Support a safe and accessible street that considers the circulation hierarchy between vehicles, cyclists and pedestrians including appropriate traffic calming elements.
+ Allow for view lines between private and public realm to support passive surveillance of the street through fencing that is not high and is visually permeable,
+ Where verges are narrow in width and depth, encourage planting of appropriate species to ensure successful vegetation growth.
+ Encourage consistent planting of dense and expansive canopy trees, and revegetation of verges where planting has been unsuccessful to ensure sufficient shade in the street.
+ Provide guidance for nature strip planting including appropriate spacing and species selection that support Council's biodiversity and urban forest objectives.
+ Support local biodiversity through appropriate plant species selection.
+ Promote and integrate WSUD strategies to capture water runoff from impermeable surfaces.
+ Support bicycle traffic through appropriate wayfinding and on-street signage where bicycle lanes are not possible
+ Ensure appropriate and sensitive lighting at the transition between residential areas and commercial areas.
+ Support visibility from local roads to activity centres.

View Lines

DRAWING KEY



DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

GENERAL DESIGN ELEMENTS

Design elements may vary based on the particular location's requirements.

1 SOFTSCAPE
- Tree planting
- Tree surrounds
- Tree protection
- Tree outstands in road (WSUD)
- Garden bed
- Raingardens
- Lawn

2 HARDSCAPE
- Standard paving

3 WAYFINDING
On an as-needs basis

4 FURNITURE
On an as-needs basis

5 LIGHTING
- Street Lighting

BENCHMARK IMAGERY

LINKS

WHAT IS A LINK?

A link is a small thoroughfare, that provides fine grain movement either of pedestrians or vehicles and are typically owned or managed by Council. The pace of movement in a laneway is slower than other spaces as it can be used to both facilitate movement or support lingering depending on the context and design. Links can have both active or inactive interfaces.

Links are intimate spaces and can encourage moments of incidental connection. Accordingly, as a result of their scale and form they require a considered design approach to ensure safety, visual interest and comfort.

LINKS

LINKS SUB TYPOLOGY

CYCLE LANE	[CL]
SHARED-USE PATH	[SUP]
SHARED LANEWAY	[SL]
PEDESTRIAN LANEWAY	[PL]
ARCADE	[AR]

ROSANNA PARKLANDS

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Create a network of safe and accessible links that promote accessibility and connection.

Design a network of links that embody and encourage sustainable and adaptable practices, with careful consideration of changing environmental conditions.

Ensure a high-quality and well-planned network of links.

Ensure links are appropriately placed to benefit community access to a network of community assets and facilities.

Designing new and existing links to support a thriving local economy by creating a better connected outcome.

Create a sense of discovery and intimacy through the design of links.

CYCLE LANE [CL]

LINKS

WHAT IS A CYCLE LANE?

A cycle lane is defined as a designated space for use by cyclists as an efficient and sustainable model of transportation. Cycle lanes and tracks allow for social and conversational riding for everyday use as well as long commutes. Cyclists can share the road with motor vehicles on quiet streets with low speeds or navigate larger streets and intersections through the use of dedicated cycle facilities.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

+ Support the design of cycle lanes to accommodate a wide range of users at all ages and abilities, including commuters, recreational cyclists, children and families, e-bicycle or e-scooter users, or cyclists transporting goods.
+ Create safe, integrated on-road cycle lanes that are clearly marked and delineated and supported by traffic barriers, advance stop bars, two-stage queuing boxes and refuge islands.
+ Co-locate bicycle facilities including bicycle racks, cages/ storage, bicycle repair stations and drink taps in locations where cyclists may stop or store bicycles, including at activity centres, major public transport stops or stations, pause points along a linear corridor.
+ Support canopy tree planting along linear links with shared-use paths to improve the experience of users through improved visual amenity and shade.
+ Use at-grade, marked buffers painted parallel to cycle lanes that separate cycle lanes from adjacent motor vehicle traffic. Where possible, explore the use of protected bike lanes to limit the conflict between parked cars and cyclists.
+ Integrate clear wayfinding, signage and markings along key cyclists routes including traffic signals used at high volume intersections, street signs and road markings.
+ Evoke a sense of localised community, nostalgia, comfort and discovery through design treatments that respond to the local character and history

GENERAL DESIGN ELEMENTS

Design elements may vary based on the particular location's requirements.

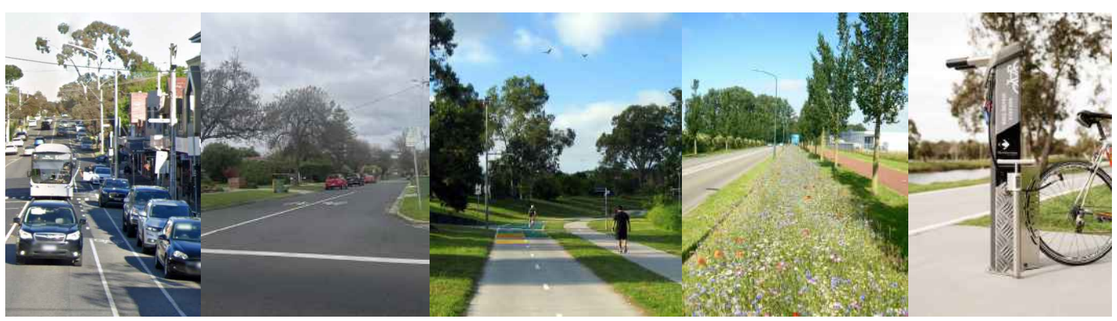
1 SOFTSCAPE
- Tree planting
- Tree surrounds
- Tree outstands in road (WSUD)
- Garden bed
- Raingardens
- Lawn

2 HARDSCAPE
- Standard paving
- Threshold paving
- Permeable surface

3 WAYFINDING
- Totem signs
- Finger blade
- Pavement marking

4 FURNITURE
- Bicycle repair station
- Bicycle racks

5 LIGHTING
- Street lighting
- Bollard light (solar)
- Bicycle path lighting



BENCHMARK IMAGERY

Active Frontage Interfaces

DRAWING KEY

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

SHARED-USE PATH [SUP]

LINKS

WHAT IS A SHARED-USE PATH?

A shared-use path is defined as a path or walkway for use by pedestrians or cyclists. Shared-use paths are used for recreation or leisure in areas such as parklands or green linear corridors. Shared-use paths support active movement and are co-located with areas of high amenity where people can appreciate their natural surrounds and are encouraged to pause and enjoy.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

+ Support the design of shared-use paths to accommodate a wide range of users at all ages and abilities.
+ Create safe and comfortable shared-use paths by designing them from a gendered perspective to be wide paths, and to have clear views of the exits and entrances points of the pathway, and have consideration of appropriate surface materials for various users.
+ Co-locate shared-use paths with areas of activity such as golf courses, open parklands and playgrounds to allow for intermittent opportunities for passive surveillance. Where appropriate lighting to support shared-use paths.
+ Locate walking trails in areas where users can appreciate natural surrounds and biodiversity features. Support this through the use of viewing points or platforms to encourage users to pause.
+ Ensure shared-use paths are designed within intermittent pause points with appropriate rest facilities such as seating.
+ Encourage legibility of shared-use paths through clear signage such as way-finding, maps and educational signage, where appropriate.
+ Support canopy tree planting along linear links with walking trails or shared-use paths to improve the experience of users through improved visual amenity and shade.
+ Trails to be design and vegetation to be planted and maintained with CPTED principles to ensure good sight lines and create safe and welcoming trail environments.

GENERAL DESIGN ELEMENTS

Design elements may vary based on the particular location's requirements.

1 SOFTSCAPE
- Tree planting
- Tree protection
- Garden beds
- Creek bed
- Rain Gardens
- Tubestock planting
- Lawn
- Garden mulch
- Hydroseed

2 HARDSCAPE
- Standard paving
- Cobble paving
- Threshold paving
- Permeable surface
- Gravel surface
- Timber deck

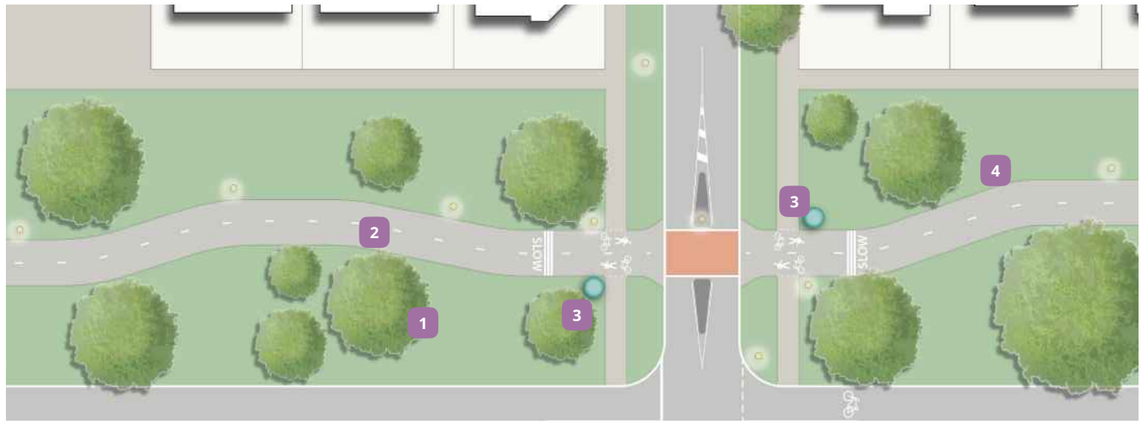
3 WAYFINDING
- Park sign
- Totem sign
- Wall map
- Finger blade
- Pavement markers

4 FURNITURE
- Shelter small
- Public Toilet
- Bench (bushland)
- Platform bench seat
- Gabion seat
- Picnic unit (all)
- Bins
- Dog waste bins
- Drinking fountain
- Bicycle repair station
- Bollards

5 LIGHTING
- Park lighting
- Trail lighting
- Bollard (solar)

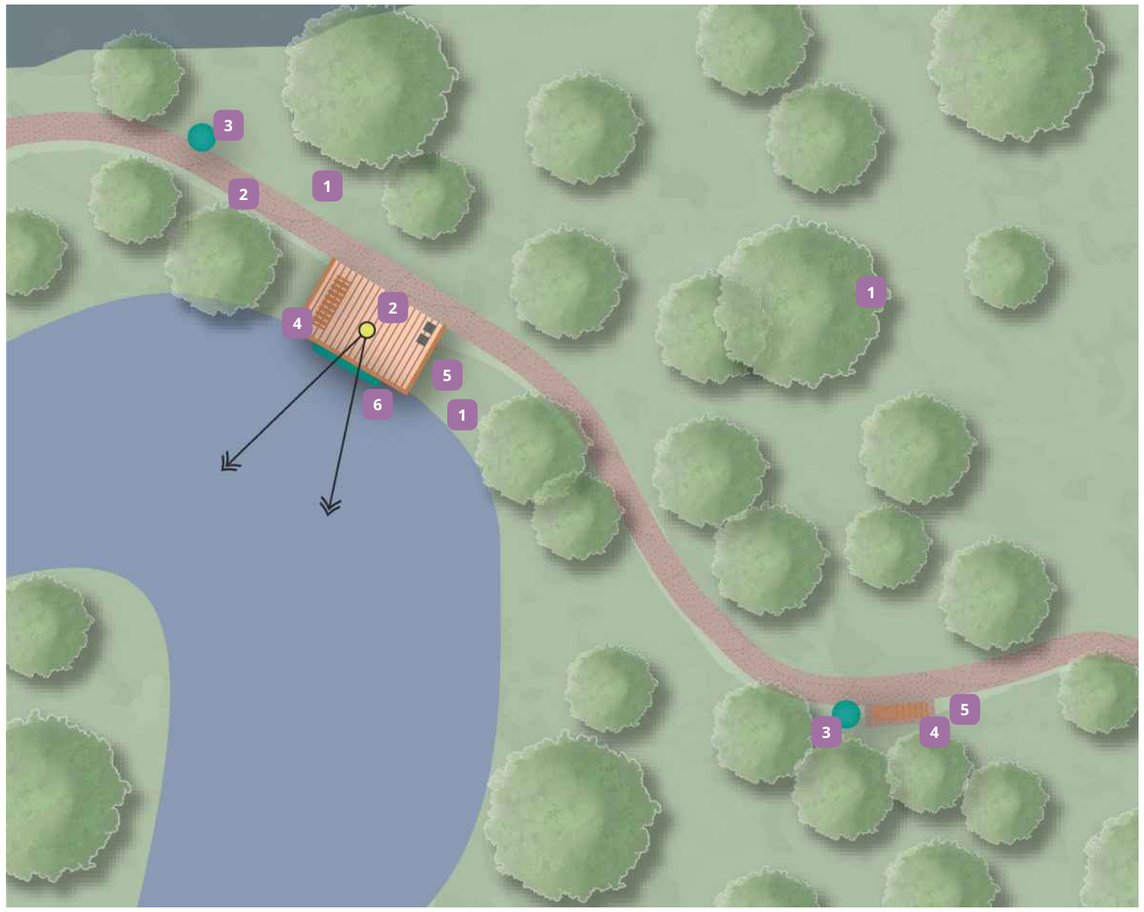
6 PUBLIC ART

BENCHMARK IMAGERY



DRAWING KEY

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS



DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

SHARED LANEWAY [SL]

LINKS

WHAT IS A SHARED LANEWAY?

Shared laneways are narrow streets that add to the diversity of the public realm supporting the fine grain character of a street network. Often retrofitted from old service lanes, commercial laneways provide opportunities to create new frontages or remove vehicle access from a main road. These spaces are shared by both vehicles, cyclists and pedestrians and add vibrant spaces to a neighbourhood when designed with both users in mind.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

+ Ensure laneways servicing residential uses are designed to accommodate local utilities and appropriate waste collection.
+ Support safety in laneways for pedestrians through the use of lighting, threshold paving and visible entrances where appropriate.
+ Strengthen traffic calming elements in laneways to support pedestrianisation.
+ Maintain an accessible clear path in laneway width for emergency vehicles access.
+ Create wider laneway entrance widths to allow for clearer lines of sight into and out of laneway environments,
+ Encourage considered interface treatment to the rear of commercial uses, to ensure 'back of house' environs remain visually appealing and provide a sense of safety.
+ Strengthen the interface between dwellings fronting laneways through the considered use of high, visually permeable fencing treatment or vertical greening measures; to create visually attractive edges to the laneway as well as a level of privacy for residences.
+ Encourage the use of permanent furniture in shared laneways in commercial areas to promote more formalised activity and lingering, where appropriate.
+ Support opportunities for urban greening through additional vegetation buffers, shared driveway outcomes and green architecture.

GENERAL DESIGN ELEMENTS

Design elements may vary based on the particular location's requirements.

1 SOFTSCAPE
- Tree planting
- Tree outstands in road (WSUD)
- Garden beds
- Garden mulch
- Lawn

2 HARDSCAPE
- Standard paving
- Feature paving
- Threshold paving
- Permeable surface

3 WAYFINDING
- Totem sign
- Pavement markers

4 FURNITURE
- Bins

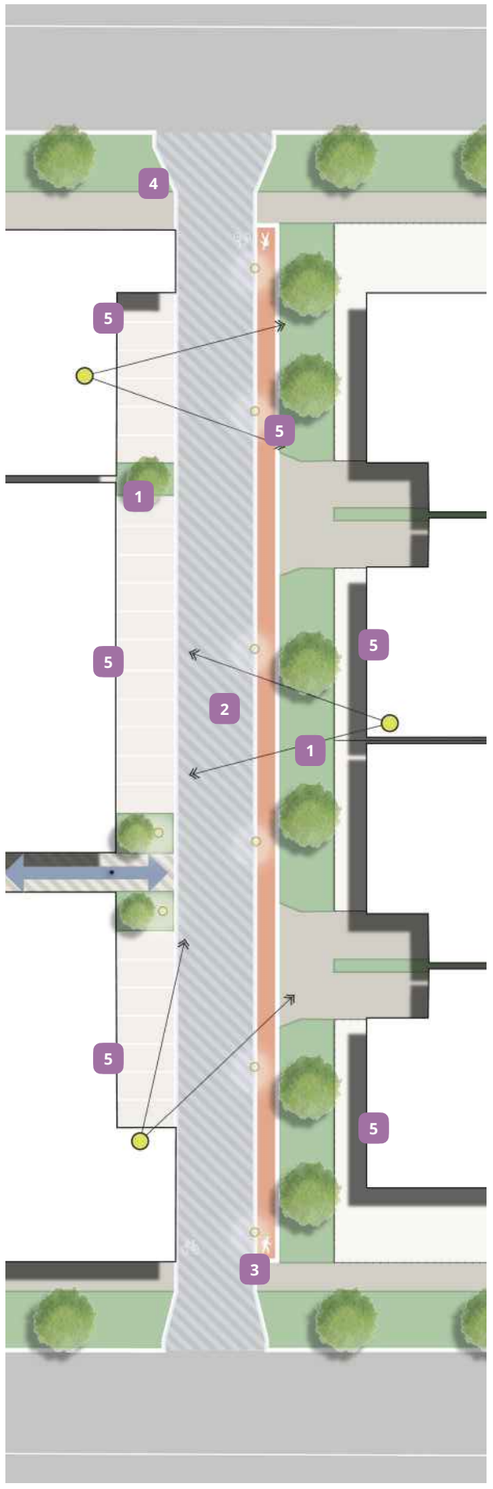
5 LIGHTING
- Street lighting
- Bollard (solar)

BENCHMARK IMAGERY

View Lines

Links

DRAWING KEY



DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

PEDESTRIAN LANEWAYS [PL]

LINKS

WHAT IS A PEDESTRIAN LANEWAY?

Pedestrian-only laneways or streets prioritize people. They can be located as short links within residential areas or as more active spaces adjoining commercial corridors with activity on both edges. These laneways support pedestrians only and restrict vehicular traffic. These laneways offer opportunities for diverse activities in a commercial context or as fine-grain contributions to the residential street network.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

+ Ensure landscape buffers are provide either side of footpaths to allow for urban greening opportunities.
+ Integrated WSUD in both commercial and residential context to support sustainable practices and successful vegetation planting.
+ Support safe and comfortable pedestrian environments through laneway design and creative use of lighting that allows for appropriate view lines.
+ Maintain an accessible clear path in laneway width for emergency vehicles access.
+ Adopt durable and slip resistant materials for footpath paving and include tactile paving, where required.
+ Consider bollards at either end of pedestrian links to encourage cyclists to dismount and discourage rat-running of any other motorised vehicles.
+ Support the use of street furniture, artwork, seating, tables, benches, trees, landscaping, cycle racks, and water fountains to add character and support a range of activities relevant to the commercial or residential context.
+ Consider the length of pedestrianised laneways to maintain clear lines of sight, walkable access to contribute to perceived levels of safety.

GENERAL DESIGN ELEMENTS

Design elements may vary based on the particular location's requirements.

1 SOFTSCAPE
- Tree planting
- Garden beds
- Garden mulch
- Lawn

2 HARDSCAPE
- Standard paving
- Feature paving
- Threshold paving
- Permeable surface

3 WAYFINDING
- Totem sign
- Pavement markers

4 FURNITURE
- Bench seat (urban)
- Bins
- Bollards

5 LIGHTING
- Street lighting
- Bollard (solar)

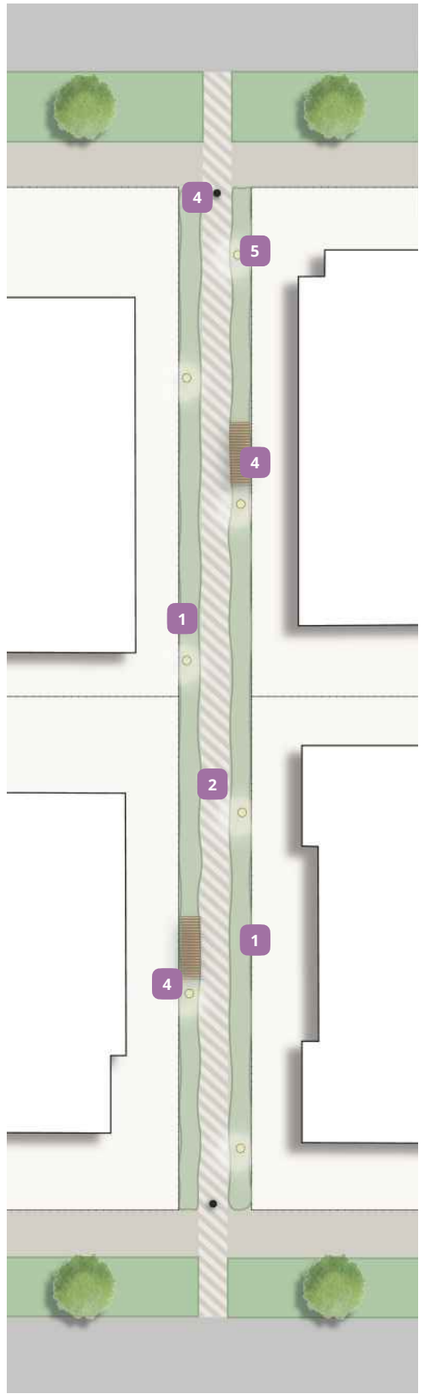
BENCHMARK IMAGERY

Entry Points

Active Frontage Interfaces

Built-form Interfaces

DRAWING KEY



THOROUGHFARE
DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

ACTIVATEDLANEWAY
DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

ARCADE [AR]

LINKS

WHAT IS AN ARCADE?

Arcades are active, pedestrian-oriented thoroughfares that support commercial centres and provide for incidental gathering spaces. Most arcades perform a linking function to main streets and support retail spaces and other civic functions and events. These spaces are dynamic and support local identity and activity through pop-up stalls, markets or public art installations.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

+ Provide safe and accessible points with clear view lines into the arcade.
+ Provide a sense of arrival using feature materials, outdoor furniture, awnings, lighting and wayfinding.
+ Provide landscaping and canopy cover where possible to ensure soft edge to built form and create seating opportunities.
+ Provide well-connected gathering zones with outdoor furniture.
+ Consider weather protection where relevant.
+ Activate walls and facades to promote a sense of identity.
+ Encourage passive surveillance through active frontages and access points via the arcade.
+ Opportunity for bespoke furniture, wayfinding and signage elements.
+ Integrate blue-green infrastructure including WSUD elements through landscaping.
+ Consider drainage constraints across arcade.
+ Encourage local art to highlight the importance of the local environment and promote local artists.

GENERAL DESIGN ELEMENTS

Design elements may vary based on the particular location's requirements.

1 SOFTSCAPE
- Tree planting
- Tree grate
- Garden bed
- Raised lawn

2 HARDSCAPE
- Feature paving
- Small format paving
- Canopy / awnings
- Raised planter

3 WAYFINDING
- Signage
- Pavement markers

4 FURNITURE
- Bench seat (urban)
- Bins
- Bicycle racks
- Fixed bollards

5 LIGHTING
- Decorative lighting
- Bollard lighting
- Entry lighting

6 PUBLIC ART

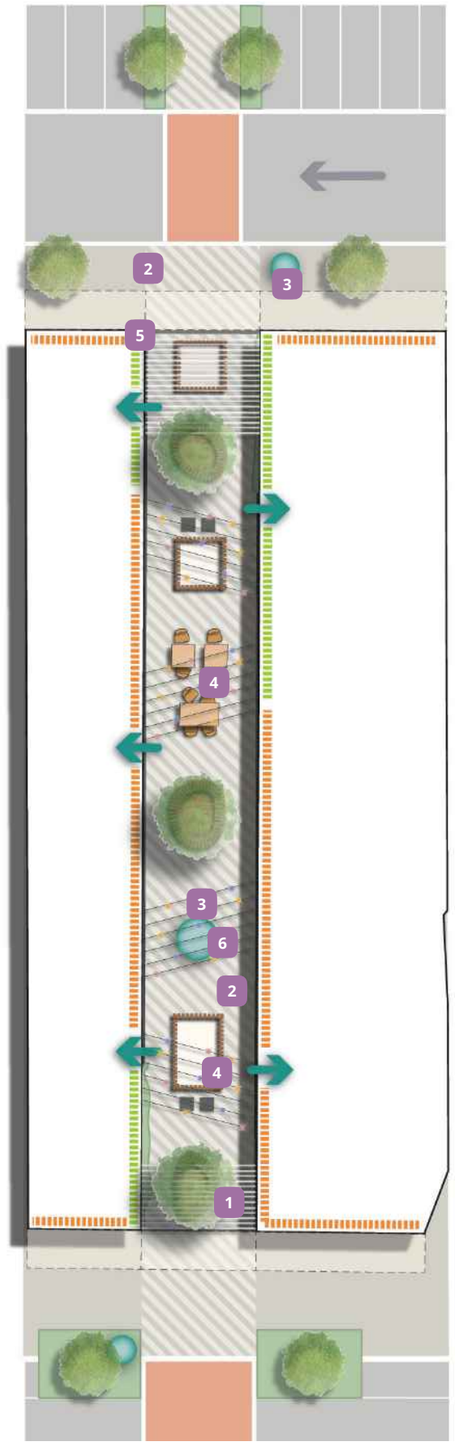
BENCHMARK IMAGERY

Entry Points

Active Frontage Interfaces

Built-form Interfaces

DRAWING KEY



DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

PART 4

ACTION & IMPLEMENTATION

Achieving the Vision and Objectives for the Banyule Public Realm Framework will, amongst other things, require clear and collaborative implementation of key actions.

The table below outlines the actions required to support this Framework, including the associated timeframe, responsibility, funding and relevant Framework Objective. The actions are divided into five action types; Planning Scheme, New Policy & Strategy, Design and Implementation, Internal Council Processes and Community Involvement.

Key actions to achieve the preferred public realm objectives

Timeframes:
- Ongoing
- Short: 1-3 years
- Medium: 4-8 years
- Long: 8-10 years

Responsibility for driving the action within Council

Funding:
- Operational
- Initiative (funded)
- Initiative (not funded yet)

References alignment with overarching **Council Plan Objectives**

	Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Funding	Alignment with Council Plan Objectives
Planning					
1.1	Explore potential funding opportunities for public realm projects through grants	Short - Medium	Open Space Planning & Design; Strategic Planning & Urban Design	Operational	Our Sustainable Environment Our Well-Built City Our Community Assets and Facilities Our Thriving Local Economy
Existing Strategy & Policy					
2.1	Include reference to Public Realm Principles in Local Planning Policy Framework	Medium	Strategic Planning & Urban Design	Operational	Our Trusted and Responsive Leadership
2.2	Deliver on objectives or Burndap Birrarung Burndap Umarkoo (Yarra Strategic Plan) by actively working with Wurundjeri Elders around initiatives and opportunities to lift self-determination, awareness, recognition and celebration of culture.	Ongoing	First Nations Lead; Open Space Planning & Design	Operational	Our Inclusive and Connected community
New Strategy & Policy					
3.1	Review existing **Wayfinding Signage and Interpretive Signage** across Banyule. Prepare a **Wayfinding Strategy** that will guide the design and implementation of a consistent and legible signage approach that follows the Accessible Communication Guide across the municipality as a whole.	Short - Medium	Strategic Planning & Urban Design, Transport Planning, Communications	Initiative (Funded)	Our Inclusive and Connected Community Our Well-Built City Our Community Assets and Facilities
3.2	Develop a **Placemaking and Activation Strategy** that includes Nighttime Activation and outlines general guidelines and requirements for events in public spaces and placemaking activities..	Medium-Long	Economic Development	Initiative (Not Yet Funded)	Our Well-Built City Our Community Assets and Facilities Our Thriving Local Economy
3.3	Prepare residential guidelines for planting on nature strips	Short - Medium	Environment; Strategic Planning & Urban Design; Community Resilience	Initiative (Not Yet Funded)	Our Sustainable Environment Our Well-Built City Our Community Assets and Facilities
Design & Implementation					
4.1	Review all furniture and materials proposed as part of Technical Notes in reference to implementation and maintenance requirements.	Short - Medium	City Assets; Development Planning; Urban Design; Open Space Planning & Design	Operational	Our Sustainable Environment Our Well-Built City Our Community Assets and Facilities
4.2	Using research and evidence, develop Designing for Diversity Guidelines to assist in the implementation of design which recognises the different needs of different people in Banyule.	Medium	Strategic Planning & Urban Design, Community Impact	Initiative (Not Yet Funded)	Our Inclusive and Connected community
4.3	Conduct an audit of local and neighbourhood activity centres to coordinate and prioritise streetscape renewal projects.	Short	Strategic Planning & Urban Design; Economic Development; Parks Presentation; Waste Management; Operations Infrastructure	Operational	Our Well-Built City Our Community Assets and Facilities Our Thriving Local Economy

	Actions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Funding	Alignment with Council Plan Objectives
4.4	Prepare a parklet and toolkit design guide that aligns with Council's adopted Parklet Policy.	Short	Strategic Planning & Urban Design; Economic Development	Initiative (Funded)	Our Well-Built City Our Community Assets and Facilities Our Thriving Local Economy
4.5	Review and develop Council's preferred approach to Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) in the public realm.	Short - Medium	City Assets; Environmental Operations	Initiative (Not Yet Funded)	Our Sustainable Environment Our Well-Built City Our Community Assets and Facilities
4.6	Review and update the Public Open Space Levy and Development Contributions Plan to increase available funds for existing commitments, including the Banyule Open Space Plan	Short - Medium	Strategic Planning & Urban Design; Open Space Planning & Design	Initiative (Funded)	Our Sustainable Environment Our Well-Built City Our Community Assets and Facilities
4.7	Develop an online portal for residents and developers to access information on local indigenous plants for landscaping projects that are linked to Banyule's EVC's and contribute to biodiversity preservation.	Short - Medium	Environment; Strategic Planning & Urban Design	Initiative (Not Yet Funded)	Our Sustainable Environment Our Well-Built City Our Community Assets and Facilities
Internal Council Processes					
5.1	Train staff in all areas about the role and principles of the PRS document and integration with other Council Plans and annual plans, as well as how to read in conjunction with the Technical Notes.	Short	Open Space Planning & Design; City Assets; Strategic Planning & Urban Design	Operational	Our Trusted and Responsive Leadership
5.2	Establish an internal Council Public Realm working group as a key stakeholder in all public realm/ public realm interfacing projects. This group would also collate and assess community and internal department feedback that may need to be reviewed in the PRS.	Short - Medium	Open Space Planning & Design; Strategic Planning & Urban Design	Operational	Our Trusted and Responsive Leadership
5.3	Review PRS document every 5 years.	Short - Medium	Open Space Planning & Design; Strategic Planning & Urban Design	Operational	Our Trusted and Responsive Leadership
5.4	Establish a project officer/ owner within existing resources for the Technical Notes document who is responsible to update the master documents and technical drawings as required. This person will also be in charge of access and distribution of technical CAD details.	Short	Open Space Planning & Design; Urban Design	Operational	Our Trusted and Responsive Leadership
5.5	Review Technical Notes every 12 months to incorporate any changes to existing details and include new public realm infrastructure and/or technology.	Short	Open Space Planning & Design; Urban Design	Operational	Our Trusted and Responsive Leadership
5.6	Review current approvals process to allow for better cross-disciplinary collaboration and advice from maintenance teams.	Short	Development Planning; Strategic Planning & Urban Design	Operational	Our Trusted and Responsive Leadership
Community Involvement					
6.1	Encourage, collaborate and support placemaking initiatives in line with Resilient and Safe Banyule's principles by working with the community to build connections and foster sense of belonging and identity	Ongoing	Arts & Culture; Strategic Planning & Urban Design; Economic Development; Sport, Recreation & Community Infrastructure; Open Space Planning & Design; Communications	Operational	Our Trusted and Responsive Leadership

Banyule
City Council