



APPENDIX C
Coastal Pathway Design Palette

DRAFT B JUNE 2016

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COASTAL PATHWAY Design Palette Appendix C





Sunshine Coast
**Draft Coastal
Pathway Palette
2012**

COASTAL PATHWAY

DESIGN PALETTE

Background

This design palette has been prepared for the Sunshine Coast Pathway as part of the Infrastructure Guidelines & Standards (IGS). It is intended that the palette will inform the selection of materials and the 'look and feel' of the coastal pathway from its northern most point at Coolum to its southern most point at Ball's Creek, Golden Beach. For signage, refer to the Coastal Pathway Signage Style Guide.

NOTE: this design palette is one of a suite which support the Infrastructure Guidance and Standards Manual; the remainder of which are Design Palettes developed for specific centres. Where the coastal pathway traverses a centre (e.g. Mooloolaba), the centre design palette is considered the primary guide; the coastal pathway, the secondary.

Alexandra Headland	Currimundi Lake
Bradman Avenue Foreshore	Cotton Tree
Bulcock Beach	Dicky Beach
Coolum	Golden Beach
Cotton Tree	King's Beach
	Maroochydore
	Moffat Beach
	Marcoola
	Mooloolaba
	Mudjimba

Direction from Draft Sunshine Coast Council Coastal Pathway Strategic Plan Background Document, Version 5:

The Coastal Pathway design palette is informed by the Coastal Pathway Strategic Plan Background Document. It's vision is:

"To develop a world class scenic coastal pathway which connects the coastal community and enriches and diversifies the recreational experience of the Sunshine Coast Community. An iconic shared path which integrates the natural environment, parks, local destinations, services and businesses for the length of the coast"

Eight Strategic Outcomes & Guiding Principles are articulated in the background document to form the basis of the Coastal Pathway Strategic Plan. Strategic Outcome & Guiding Principles no. 3 (Coastal Identity) and no. 7 (Safe) provide direction regarding the selection of material and finishes for the pathway.

COASTAL IDENTITY (Strategic Outcome & Guiding Principle no 3):

- *"The identity of the coastal pathway is inextricably tied to the coastline and the ocean."*
- *"Use a combination of sensory connections (sight, smell, sound) to the beach and an effective visual language that supplements and captures the essence of the pathway without cluttering the coastal pathway experience."*
- *"Reduce visual clutter. Allow for local variations to reflect local character. Recognise and enact the effectiveness of integrating natural features such as vegetation, views and open space as the underlying framework for the visual language."*
- *"While the visual language for the coastal pathway is important, it should not dominate the natural coastline character or contribute to the visual clutter of our coastline. In fact, using the coastline's natural character as the fundamental basis of the visual language can result in a meaningful and timeless strategy of visual cues, for example:"*
- *"The ground-plane - local geology and vegetation character expressed through the colours and textures of the pathway surface, the walls - local character and context expressed through a tree planting strategy that is representative of the natural vegetation of the coastline, e.g. iconic trees as visual cues to swimming beaches, pandanus as reminders of rocky headlands, cotton trees behind the dunes and banksia and casuarina gracing the dunes."*

SAFE (Strategic Outcome & Guiding Principle no 7)

- *"Pathway design considers more than geometry alone, despite its significance to the coastal pathway experience and safety. Issues include legibility, image, safety, accessibility, and detailed alignment planning"*
- *"Surface of shared paths must in general, be smooth and slip resistant. Sealed surfaces are generally easier to ride on. Pedestrian only paths must be slip resistant. Establishing a coast-wide pathway hierarchy is a useful decision making tool when addressing difficult terrains, sensitive areas, long stretches, lower-use areas and temporary/sacrificial paths."*

COASTAL PATHWAY

DESIGN PALETTE

Coastal Pathway 'Look & Feel'

- Spectacular views – rocks, beaches, sea, sky, wind, waves, surf,
- Activity – swimming, playing, surfing & body boarding, kite-surfing, running, walking, fishing,
- Boats – container ships, tinnies, sea kayaks,
- Sand, salt, weather-worn timber, driftwood, stainless steel, shells and pebbles. Wind-gnarled trees leaning away from the beach, sunshine, storms
- Distinctive coastal species: Beach she-oak, pandanus, cotton tree, coastal banksia and, in urban centres, Norfolk Island Pines, coastal wattle, pigface, spinifex, and,
- Informal mixed natural plantings with no formal edging, dappled shade, leaves on the ground.



Happy Valley, Caloundra



Military Jetty, Golden Beach



Golden Beach



Mooloolaba Spit

NOTE: The Coastal Pathway Design Palette is intended to be a guide only. It is important that all works are designed by a suitably qualified designer who will take all existing infrastructure and the local character and cultural history of an area into account when detailing works. Local, 'quirky' idiosyncratic features of the coast should be retained wherever appropriate.



Tripcony, Caloundra



Currimundi Lake



Coolum



Shelter at Military Jetty, Golden Beach

COASTAL PATHWAY

Palette inclusions:

- **HIGH VISUAL IMPACT OR CONTINUALLY PRESENT ON MOST OF THE PATHWAY**
 Trees - both planted and naturally occurring.
 Vegetation - understory, shrubs, ground covers and grasses. Both planted and naturally occurring
 Pathways - main pathways, linkages, nodal points (including way-finding and tactile ground surface indicators and other infrastructure required for access compliance), Bridges, Boardwalks, and Lookouts.
- **MEDIUM VISUAL IMPACT OR REGULARLY PRESENT ON PATHWAY**
 Lighting,
 Seats and picnic tables,
 Shelters,
 Hard standing for seating areas,
 Walls, retaining walls,
 Bollards,
 Dunal fencing,
 Barrier fencing,
 Artwork.
- **MINOR VISUAL IMPACT OR ONLY OCCASIONALLY PRESENT ON COASTAL PATHWAY**
 Rubbish bins and bin surrounds,
 Bike racks,
 Drinking fountains,
 Beach Showers
 BBQ's

For additional guidance regarding these items with minor impact, refer to the Infrastructure Guidelines and Standards.

Palette exclusions:

- Signage: refer Coastal Pathway Signage Style Guide
- Water supply
- Revetment (sea) walls
- Boat ramps and other maritime infrastructure
- Beach accesses

DESIGN PALETTE

Design & Standards Applicable to the Coastal Pathway

The following Standards and Guidelines are applicable to the coastal pathway: (with extracts and comments - refer to original documents for further details):

- **AS 2156, 'Walks and Trails'**
 AS 2156.1-2001 'Classification & Signs' defines the coastal pathway as a class 1. "Opportunity for large numbers of visitors, including those with reduced mobility, to undertake walks which are provided with a high level of interpretation and facilities."
 "Generally a broad hard surfaced track suitable for wheelchair use. Width 1200mm or more. Grades in accordance with the AS 1428 series. Steps allowed only with alternate ramp access."
 Refer in particular to AS 2156.2, Section 3.2 'Provision of Barriers'.
- **AS 1428 - 2009, 'Design for Access and Mobility'**
 Guidance on design for all aspects of access and mobility. In particular refer to:
 • AS 1428.1.- 2009 10 'Walkways, Ramps and Landings'
 • AS 1428.4. 1:2009 Tactile ground surface indicators (TGSI).
 • **AS 4970 - 2009 'Protection of Trees on Development Sites'**
- **Austrroads part 6, 'Pedestrian and Cyclist Paths'**

Guidance on locating paths, gradients, horizontal curvature, widths, cross falls and drainage. Refer in particular to sections:

- 4.2.2 Cyclist Operating Space and Clearances
- 7.7, Clearances, Batters and Need for Fences, and
- 10.2 Terminal Design Principles
- **Infrastructure Guidelines and Standards**
- **Sunshine Coast Council Access and Inclusion Policy**



COASTAL PATHWAY

Materials

Materials used for the coastal pathway need to reflect the relaxed, laid-back, casual ambience of the coast. Simple, natural materials that weather well whilst performing their function are essential.

Centres: refer to the Centres Design Palette.

Coastal Pathway:

- COLOURED, LIGHT BROOM-FINISH CONCRETE
- LIGHT-EXPOSED, COLOURED CONCRETE
- MARINE GRADE STAINLESS STEEL
- HARDWOOD TIMBERS
- TREATED PINE (FOR DUNAL AND BARRIER FENCING)
- LOCAL STONE - BASALT AND SANDSTONE
- QUEENSLAND OR AUSTRALIAN PORPHYRY
- MARY RIVER AGGREGATE



Stainless steel. Mooloolaba



Sandstone. King's Beach, Caloundra



Coloured, light broom-finish concrete. Moffat Headlands



Hardwood & Australian porphyry stone. Coolum Toilets



Light-exposed coloured concrete with Mary River aggregate. Leach Park, Golden Beach



Local basalt from Glasshouse. Leach Park, Golden Beach

DESIGN PALETTE



Marine grade stainless steel handrail and wire balustrading. Wickham Point, Caloundra



Hardwood timber and stainless steel. Point Perry, Coolum



Treated pine dunal fencing. Leach Park, Golden Beach



Australian porphyry - natural reds and greys with plain mortar grouting

COASTAL PATHWAY

Colour Palette

The colour palette for the Coastal Pathway is taken from the natural coastline and ocean.

SANDY,
 EARTHY COLOURS,
 BLUE-TURQUOISE,
 GREYS TO BLACK,
 WHITE,
 GREY-GREENS.



Use of Coastal Pathway Logo

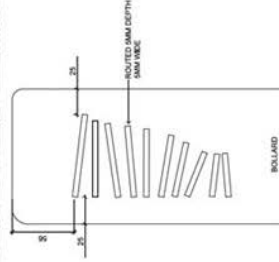
The Coastal pathway logo may be used to assist way-finding in preference to additional signage, or to reinforce the pathway identity. Use is intended to be subtle and understated.

Bollards

Route the logo into the sides of timber bollards

Sandblasting or patterning

Sandblast or otherwise set the logo into the pathway. Use subtle colours and natural materials.



DESIGN PALETTE

Artworks - Custom Design

Artworks should reference a local theme that relates to culture, the coast, local flora and fauna or historical events e.g indigenous or early settlement stories. There is also an opportunity to include ephemeral artworks along the coastal pathway.



COASTAL PATHWAY

TREES

Ensure the design includes a high vegetation/natural coastline to 'hardscape' ratio, with trees in natural groupings, not formally planted in lines or regular intervals.

Centres: refer to the Centres Design Palette. Use distinctive coastal species if appropriate.

Bushland Parks: Use only species lists based on the vegetation communities occurring in the natural areas adjacent to the pathway

All other areas of Coastal Pathway: Use natives, including distinctive coastal species. Where the pathway passes through urban areas, ensure the distinctive coastal species are included in the planting palette to maintain the link to the coast. Suggested trees include (but are not restricted to):

- *Acronychia imperforata* (logan apple)
- *Alectryon coriaceus* (beach bird's eye)
- *Banksia aemula* (wallum banksia)
- *Banksia integrifolia* * (coast banksia)
- *Banksia serrata* (old man banksia)
- *Callitris columellaris* (tribble island pine)
- *Casuarina equisetifolia* * (horsetail she-oak)
- *Cupaniopsis anacardioides* (luckeroo)
- *Hibiscus tiliaceus* * (cottonwood)
- *Leptospermum* spp.
- *Macaranga tamaricus* (macaranga)
- *Meialeuca quinquenervia* (paper bark)
- *Pandanus tectorius* var. *pedunculatus* * (pandanus)

* Distinctive coastal species



Araucaria heterophylla signify urban centres along the coast

Sunshine Coast Pathway Design Palette 2012

SHRUBS AND GARDEN BEDS

Ensure a high 'soft landscape' to 'hardscape' ratio, with shrubs and groundcovers in natural groupings, not formally planted in lines or regular intervals. Avoid monocultures of the same species. Unless height restrictions determine the plantings, ensure a high proportion of shrubs in preference to groundcovers. Plant species at off-sets that will allow plants to grow naturally with minimal pruning and maintenance.

Centres: refer to the Centres Design Palette. Use distinctive coastal species if appropriate.

Bushland Parks: Use only species lists based on the vegetation communities occurring in the natural areas adjacent to the pathway

All other areas of Coastal Pathway: Use native species including distinctive coastal species. Where the pathway digresses from the eastern-most alignment, ensure the distinctive coastal species are included in the planting palette to maintain the link to the coast. Suggested species include (but are not restricted to):

- *Acacia sophorae* (coastal wattle)
- *Astronotus ducis* (midyim)
- *Banksia ericifolia* (heath banksia)
- *Banksia integrifolia prostrata* (prostrate coast banksia)
- *Banksia oblongifolia* (dwarf banksia)
- *Banksia robur* (swamp banksia)
- *Banksia spinulosa* (hairpin banksia)
- *Canavalia maritima* (beach bean)
- *Carpobrotus glaucescens* * (pig face)
- *Hakea acclites* (wallum hakea)
- *Hardenbergia violacea* (native sarsaparilla)
- *Hibbertia scandens* * (snake vine)
- *Isolepis nodosa* (knobby club rush)
- *Leptospermum polygalifolium* (wild may)
- *Leptospermum* 'Shore Tuff'
- *Lomandra hystrix* (mat rush)
- *Lomandra longifolia* (mat rush)
- *Phebalium Woombye* (wallum phebalium)
- *Ricinocarpus pinifolius* (wedding bush)
- *Scaevola calendulacea* (fan flower)
- *Spinifex sericeus* * (coastal spinifex)
- *Themeda triandra* (kangaroo grass)
- *Vitex ovata*
- *Westringia fruticosa* (coastal rosemary)
- *Westringia* 'Jervis Gem'
- *Westringia* 'Wynnable Gem'
- *Westringia* 'Xena'
- *Xanthorrhoea australis* (grass tree)

* Distinctive coastal species

DESIGN PALETTE



Hibiscus tiliaceus. Cottonwood



Banksia integrifolia & *Westringia fruticosa*



Carpobrotus glaucescens, pig face



Pandanus tectorius var. *pedunculatus*. Pandanus. *Casuarina equisetifolia*. Horsetail she-oak

COASTAL PATHWAY

DESIGN PALETTE



Sandy coloured concrete within parks and high profile areas



Plain gray concrete within natural areas.

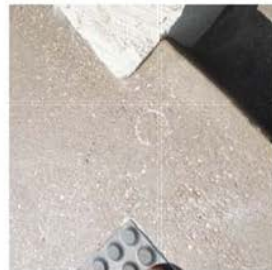
MAIN PATHWAYS:

- Full depth concrete colour in sandy shades e.g. CCS 'Canvas', Plain broom finish, or light exposed
- Plain grey concrete in natural areas

HIGH PROFILE PATHWAYS:

- Centre Design Palette for each locality
- CCS 'Canvas' light-exposed aggregate with 10-20mm Mary River or 70% light, 30% dark aggregate.

Do not use random banding. Use banding or colour changes only when visual clues are required or to reinforce of change of use (e.g. vehicle crossings, viewing areas or picnic nodes). Prioritise 'continuous path of travel'.



'Spinflex' light exposed concrete



Random Porphyry stone paving



'Canvas' medium exposed Mary River aggregate

NODAL OR FEATURE AREAS OFF MAIN PATHWAY & HARDSTANDING FOR SEATING AREAS

- CCS 'Spinflex': Either plain broom finish or medium to light exposed aggregate with 10-20mm Mary River or a combination of dark and light aggregates.
- CCS 'Iguana': Either plain broom finish or medium to light exposed aggregate with 10-20mm Mary River or a combination of dark and light aggregates.
- CCS 'Mangrove': Either plain broom finish or medium to light exposed aggregate with 10-20mm Mary River or a combination of dark and light aggregates.
- Areas off main pathway only. Nominal 20/40mm x 200mm random porphy stone, 75% natural red mix 25% natural grey mix with plain mortar.

*Note: ensure 'continuous line of travel' is considered in all areas of design for the coastal pathway for DDA compliance. Use strongly defined edge lines and construction joints to achieve this.



TACTILES - DIRECTIONAL AND HAZARD WARNING

Inset 300 x 300 Porcelain tiles e.g. 'Granito' or similar set in accordance with A.S. 1428.4 For CCS 'Canvas' and 'Spinflex': colour: 'Charcoal'

COASTAL PATHWAY

DESIGN PALETTE



Hardwood timber & Stainless Steel boardwalk, Coolum



Hardwood timber & stainless steel bridge, Coondibah Creek



Hardwood timber bridge Tripcony

BRIDGES, BOARDWALKS AND LOOKOUTS

Custom design.

Hardwood timber decking, hardwood uprights, Marine grade stainless steel for balustrading and handrails. Strong horizontal lines and generally simple in detail. To maintain the horizontal plane, only provide handrails where required. If fixings are to be visible, ensure they are consistent with the design intent.

Refer existing structures - Tripcony bridge, Coolum boardwalk, Alexandra Headlands, Leach Park viewing decks and Moffat Headland viewing decks



Steel skillion-roofed shelter, Mooloolaba



Hardwood and stainless steel shelter, Point Perry



Shelter, Alexandra Headland

SHELTERS

Custom design.

Configure to take advantage of views, and provide comfort - breezes, shade and protection from rain. Hardwood timber or powder-coated galvanised steel with custom orb roofs. Marine grade stainless steel for fixings. Strong horizontal and vertical lines, generally simple in detail with muted colours.

Refer existing structures - e.g. Tickle Park, Coolum, Point Cartright lookout/shelter, Point Perry shelter, Alexandra Headland foreshore.



Seat with back & arm rests, Timber & recycled aluminium, Ayliffe Park



Picnic table and seating, Currimundi Lake



Picnic table and seating, Mooloolaba

SEATS AND PICNIC TABLES

Generally broad hardwood timber slats for seats and table tops and recycled aluminium frames. Refer to the Infrastructure Guidelines and Standards for further information.

Colours & Finishes:

Timber - Natural timber finish, oiled or sealed in accordance to the Infrastructure Guidelines and Standards

Frames - Neutral colours - greys, blacks, e.g. Dulux powder-coat 'Citi Pearl', 'Bushland' and 'Charcoal' Provide a range of seat styles, heights and opportunities for rest stops, picnics, watching over play areas, enjoying the views and in shade. Provide a reasonable range of all access seats and picnic tables.

COASTAL PATHWAY

DESIGN PALETTE



Mixed stone retaining wall, Bulcock Beach, Caloundra



Basalt retaining wall, random spacing, Moffat Headland



Sandstone retaining wall

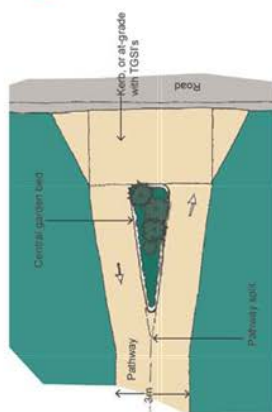
WALLS, RETAINING WALLS

Local natural stone or hard/softwood timber as appropriate. Preferably low broad walls offering secondary seating and viewing opportunities. Pointing to be minimised or raked.

Ensure walls are set back from the pathway if space allows.



At-grade entry with hazel tactile tiles. No bollards.



Entry with split pathway arrangement and central garden bed. Refer to 10.4 in Guide to Road Design Part 6.

ENTRY TREATMENTS & VEHICLE CONTROL

Minimise the use of bollards whenever possible.

If space and grading is suitable, consider an entry with a garden bed rather than central bollard to control vehicles.

Central bollard (when used) to be:

- contrasting colour to paving
- light colour or banded sufficiently to be visible at night
- smooth preferably with rounded profile



Concrete boardwalk, Bokarina



Timber boardwalk, Cooloom



Glass-fibre reinforced plastic grating walking track with timber edging

SPECIAL CONSIDERATION - PROTECTION OF TREES & NATURAL DRAINAGE

Where the coastal pathway traverses through natural areas, or where it is imperative that drainage cannot be impeded, low boardwalks are an option. If the objective is to avoid damage to trees, the walkway will require foundations that minimise excavation and allow tree roots to remain uncompacted with access to oxygen.

Use concrete boardwalks for increased durability. Consider options such as glass-fibre reinforced plastic grating for light-weight construction within erosion prone areas. Timber should be used where consistent with local material palette, avoid using timber in natural areas with lower maintenance programs.

COASTAL PATHWAY

DESIGN PALETTE



200 x 75 x 85 hardwood timber bollard



Hardwood timber bollard with logo



Recycled Plastic bollard

BOLLARDS

Refer Bollards Infrastructure - *Landscape Infrastructure Manual*.

MATERIALS: Hardwood timber or Recycled Plastic, with coastal pathway logo routed into the sides if appropriate.



Timber dunal fence with steel mesh and shade cloth.
Golden Beach



Timber dunal barrier. Shelly Beach

DUNAL FENCING AND BARRIERS

Refer Beach Infrastructure - *Landscape Infrastructure Manual*.

MATERIALS: Treated up-painted round timber with plastic filament or timber rail. Only use mesh and shade cloth outside turtle movement and nesting zones. Follow dune contour and profile and align to allow users to enjoy views and activity. Soften with planting. Avoid the use of steel mesh whenever possible.



Stainless steel bike racks



Black light pole. Directional hood to minimise light spill



Drinking fountain. Tickle Park

BIKE RACKS

Refer Bicycle Racks and Rails in *Landscape Infrastructure Manual*.

LIGHTING

Lighting in urban and suburban areas, no lighting is required for natural areas.

BBO'S, BEACH SHOWERS, RUBBISH BINS & SURROUNDS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS
 Refer to *Landscape Infrastructure Manual*.



APPENDIX C
Coastal Pathway Design Palette

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COASTAL PATHWAY MASTER PLAN

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