Development manual planning scheme policy (PSP)
SC6.4.20 Footpath treatment and outdoor dining design

Index

SC6.4.20.1 Footpath treatment

(1) Purpose

(a) The purpose of the footpath treatment is to achieve an appropriate footpath treatment and installation to achieve consistency of surfacing material located in key areas across Townsville, commensurate with the streetscape intent having regard to:

(i) the projected level of usage in each location, such as shared use or heavy traffic movements;

(ii) activities anticipated to occur within the verge at the given location and safety requirements; and

(iii) the desired streetscape character of the location, giving particular attention to the relevant zone code.

Note - Refer Clause SC6.4.20.1 (7) Footpath treatment location maps for locations of treatments.

(b) Reference and source documents

Reference and source documents that must be read in conjunction with this section are as follow:

(i) Townsville City Plan:

Part 4 Local government infrastructure plan

Part 9.3.3 Landscape code

Part 9.3.4 Reconfiguring a lot code

Part 9.3.6 Works code

Section SC6.4.2 Development application guidelines

Section SC6.4.4 Active transport Infrastructure

Section SC6.4.6 Road works and traffic control

Section SC6.4.12 Landscaping and open space

Section SC6.4.13 Irrigation

Section SC6.4.14 Public utilities and building over/near services

(ii) Australian Standards:

AS/NZS 1158.3.1	*Lighting for roads and public spaces - Part 3.1: Pedestrian area (Category P) lighting - Performance and design requirements*
AS 1170	*Structural design actions (set)*
AS 1428	*Design for access and mobility (set)*
AS 2890.3	*Parking facilities – Part 3: Bicycle parking facilities*
AS 3996	*Access covers and grates*
AS 3727.1	*Pavements – Part 1: Residential*
AS 4586	*Slip resistance classification of new pedestrian surface materials*

(2) Footpath treatment

(a) The standards and requirements of this policy section will achieve compliance with Townsville City Plan where the planning scheme code notes this policy as providing compliance.

Editor's Note - Part 9.3.3 Landscape code, Part 9.3.4 Reconfiguring a lot code and Part 9.3.6 Works code each have outcomes that can be achieved by this policy section, in addition to the relevant zone code.

(b) The locations where footpath treatment standards of this policy are to be met are shown in Clause SC6.4.20.1 (7) Footpath treatment location maps. In general, the following locations require footpath treatment in accordance with this policy section:

(i) the principal central (CBD) and key development areas supporting the CBD;

(ii) other key activity centres (generally those in the Centre zones category and Specialised centre zone), in particular along the supporting roads and streets where attractive pedestrian streetscapes are intended by the zone and precinct;

(iii) key infill areas, including medium density and higher density residential areas where there is an emphasis on creating attractive and pedestrian oriented streetscapes;

(iv) facilities with high levels of public use warranting improved footpath treatment such as: educational establishments (schools, TAFE colleges), places of worship etc., the finish of the footpath treatments shall be at the discretion of the Townsville City Council;

(v) mixed use areas that have frequent pedestrian use have a highly visible frontage or where attractive pedestrian environments are intended by the zone and precinct;

(vi) special footpath type areas such as Magnetic Island, The Strand, Palmer Street and Sir Leslie Thiess Drive; and

(vii) any new centres, commercial, mixed use and community uses that are not identified in Clause SC6.4.20.1 (7) Footpath treatment location maps. In such instances, the above criteria shall be used to determine the most similar development to inform the treatment to be applied.

Editor's Note - For any other areas not covered by Clause SC6.4.20.1 (7) Footpath treatment location maps see Section SC6.4.6 Road works and traffic.

Editor's Note - Refer to Clause SC6.4.20.1 (7) Footpath treatment location maps for location of proposed treatments.

Editor's Note - For land with the Townsville City Waterfront Priority Development Area (PDA) additional criteria applies, see the Townsville City Waterfront Priority Development Area Development Scheme.

(3) Footpath treatment standards

(a) Footpath treatment standards for each of the nominated locations identified in Clause SC6.4.20.1 (7) Footpath treatment location maps are set out in the following Tables.

Editor's Note - Refer to Clause SC6.4.20.1 (7) Footpath treatment location maps for locations of proposed treatments.

FT1 – Footpath Treatment 1 Core Retail and Entertainment Areas of the Principle Centre CBD
Statement of Intent - FT1
Footpath treatment 1 serves the core retail and entertainment areas of the principle centre (CBD). The treatment provides the highest finish intended to support high levels of pedestrian use and may provide for on street dining, and informal and formal recreational and civic spaces.
Body of Footpath and Driveway Crossings: FT1

Description:	• Footpath treatment FT1 shall be full width from building line to the road kerb alignment. • Two kinds of stone pavers of varying length and width set in mortar on mass concrete base (Refer to Section SC6.4.6 Road works and traffic control). • Facing: split face finish to top (saw cut other edges). • Image: refer to Figure SC6.4.20.2 Image FT1.
Pattern:	• Staggered pattern as shown in Figure SC6.4.20.1 Conceptual diagram: FT1, and Figure SC6.4.20.2 Image FT1. • Pavers shall be laid alternatively 200mm and 100mm wide with the basalt (darker) paver towards the building line and the granite (lighter) paver towards the kerb. • A staggered transition between the pavement types shall occur at approximately 70 per cent basalt 30 per cent granite, see Figure SC6.4.20.1 Conceptual diagram FT1.
Grout:	• Product: CTA Polyblend G15 or approved equal. • Colour: 'Mid Grey'.
Pavers:	• Basalt: 100% grey range (darker stone in Figure SC6.4.20.1 Conceptual diagram FT1). • Granite: 'Sindoor Brown' (lighter stone in Figure SC6.4.20.1 Conceptual diagram FT1). • Width: 200 mm or 100 mm (refer varying widths in Figure SC6.4.20.1 Conceptual diagram FT1). • Length: 300 mm or 500 mm • Depth: 40 mm
Driveway and Pedestrian Crossing Point	
Description:	• Driveway access through footpath shall be monolithic poured coloured concrete slabs, colour to be matched to the basalt paver, with saw cut detailing to match adjacent paver pattern (scoringcuts only 5mm deep). See Figure SC6.4.20.3 Image FT1 driveway option. • Driveway crossover shall be "plain natural" concrete with a surface broom finish. • Pedestrian kerb ramp shall be "plain natural" concrete with surface: broom finish.
Figure SC6.4.20.1 Conceptual Diagram: FT1	

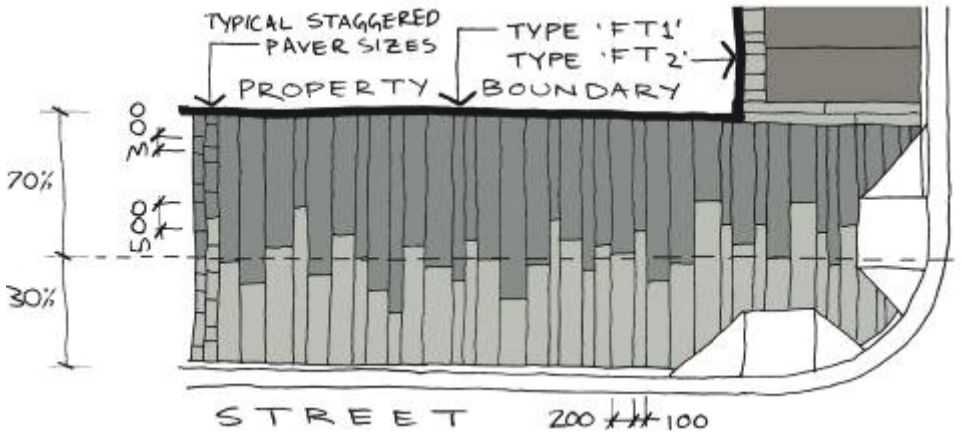


Figure SC6.4.20.2 Image: FT1

Figure SC6.4.20.3 Image FT1 Driveway Option

Editor's Note - Refer to Clause SC6.4.20.1 (7) Footpath treatment location maps for locations of proposed treatments.

FT2 – Footpath Treatment 2 Remainder of the Principle Centre (CBD)	
Statement of Intent	
Footpath treatment 2 serves the remainder of the principle centre (CBD), key areas which support the CBD and areas intended for medium and higher residential densities nearby the CBD. The treatment provides a nexus with FT1 and is of a high quality to support high levels of pedestrian use and may provide for the integration of civic spaces. A reduced width option may be permitted in the medium density residential areas as indicated on Clause SC6.4.20.1(7) Footpath treatment location maps.	
Body of Footpath: FT2	
Description:	• Footpath treatment FT2 shall be full width from building line to the road realignment. • Monolithic poured concrete slabs in approximately 5 m lengths with decorative scoringpattern and perimeter stone paver banding on mass concrete base, see Section SC6.4.6 Road works and traffic control, and Figure SC6.4.20.4 Conceptual diagram: FT2, and Figure SC6.4.20.5 Conceptual diagram FT2, and Figure SC6.4.20.5 Image: FT2. • Finish: 'light wash' 1 mm – 2 mm deep (2 mm max) using a water based chemicalretarder, see Figure SC6.4.20.8, Figure SC6.4.20.9, and Figure SC6.4.20.10. • Standard drawings as noted in Clause SC6.4.20.1(3)(c)(ii). • Decorative scoring, see Figure SC6.4.20.4, Figure SC6.4.20.5, and noted in

	Clause SC6.4.20.1(3)(c)(vii). **Note** - Refer to Figure SC6.4.20.8 for maximum acceptable aggregate exposure and Figure SC6.4.20.9 and Figure SC6.4.20.10 for unacceptable, under and over, aggregate exposure
Description reduced width option areas:	• Reduced width which allows for a planting zone from back of curb and/or property boundary see Figure SC6.4.20.7 Conceptual diagram FT2 – Reduced width option. • Monolithic poured concrete slabs with decorative scoring pattern and stone paver banding at approximately 5m intervals on a mass concrete base, see Figure. SC6.4.20.7. • Finish: 'light wash' 1 mm – 2 mm deep (2 mm max) using a water based chemical retarder, see Figure SC6.4.20.8, Figure SC6.4.20.9, and Figure SC6.4.20.10. • Standard drawings as noted in Clause SC6.4.20.1(3)(c)(ii). • Decorative scoring: see Figure SC6.4.20.7 and noted in Clauses SC6.4.20.1(3) and SC6.4.20.1(3)(c)(vii). **Note** - Refer to Figure SC6.4.20.8 for maximum acceptable aggregate exposure and Figure SC6.4.20.9.and Figure SC6.4.20.10 for unacceptable, under and over, aggregate exposure.
Pattern:	• See Figure SC6.4.20.4 Conceptual diagram FT2 and Figure SC6.4.20.5 Conceptual diagram F2 and Figure SC6.4.20.7 Conceptual diagram F2 reduced width option for saw cut pattern.
Colour:	• Concrete colour: "CCS Onyx" at 4% dose in a grey cement base. • Aggregate: Hanson "salt and pepper" or approved equivalent.
Banding: FT2	
Description:	• Granite stone pavers of varying length and width on mass concrete base, Refer to SC6.4.20.1 (5) Banding details. • Facing: split face to top, saw cut finish to all other sides. • Standard drawings as listed in Clause SC6.4.20.1 (3)(c)(ii).
Pattern:	• Staggered pattern as shown in Figure SC6.4.20.4Conceptual diagram FT2, Figure SC6.4.20.5 Conceptual diagram FT2, Figure SC6.4.20.6 Image FT2 and Figure SC6.4.20.7 Conceptual diagram FT2 reduced width option.
Grout:	• Product: Polyblend G15 sanded grout from Construction Technologies Australia or approved equal. • Colour: "Mid Grey".
Pavers:	• Granite "Sindoor Brown". • Width: 200 mm or 100 mm. • Length: 300 mm or 500 mm. • Depth: 40 mm.
Driveway and Pedestrian Crossing Points: FT2	

Description:	• Driveway access through footpath shall be SC6.4.20.3. • Finish: light wash finish 1 mm – 2 mm deep (2 mm max), using a water based chemicalretarder (“CCS Reveal" 1 mm or approved equal, do not use sugar), see Figure SC6.4.20.5, Figure SC6.4.20.9, and Figure SC6.4.20.10. • Driveway crossover shall be “plain natural” concrete with surface: broom finish. • Pedestrian kerb ramp shall be “plain natural” concrete with surface: broom finish. • Standard drawings: as noted in Clause SC6.4.20.1(3)(c)(ii).
Pattern:	• Refer to Figure SC6.4.20.4 Conceptual diagram: FT2 and Figure SC6.4.20.5 Conceptual diagram: FT2 for sample crossover layout and decorative scoring pattern.
Colour:	• Concrete colour: “CCS Onyx" at 4% dose in a grey cement base. • Aggregate: Hanson "salt and pepper" aggregate or approved equivalent.

Figure SC6.4.20.4 Conceptual Diagram: FT2

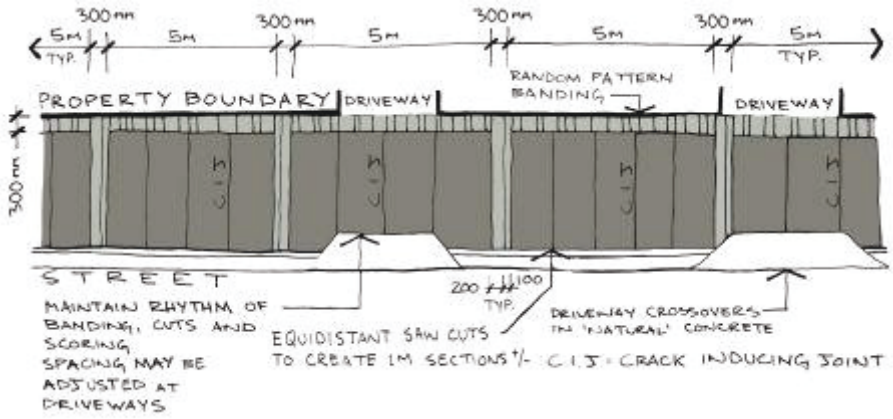


Figure SC6.4.20.5 Conceptual Diagram: FT2

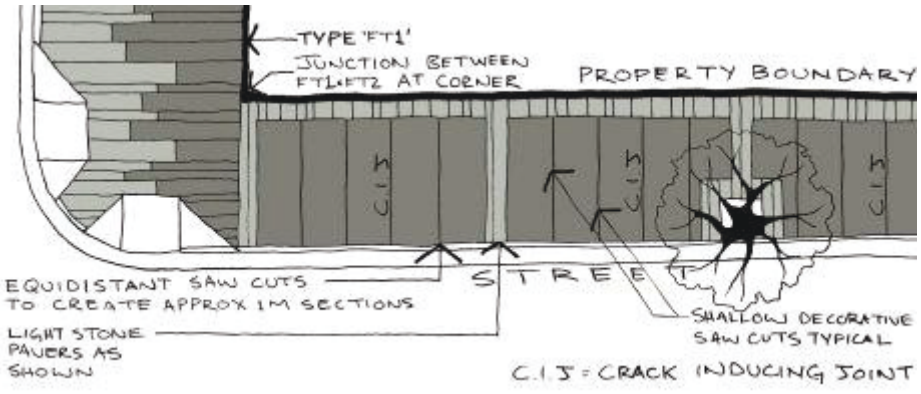


Figure SC6.4.20.6 Image FT2

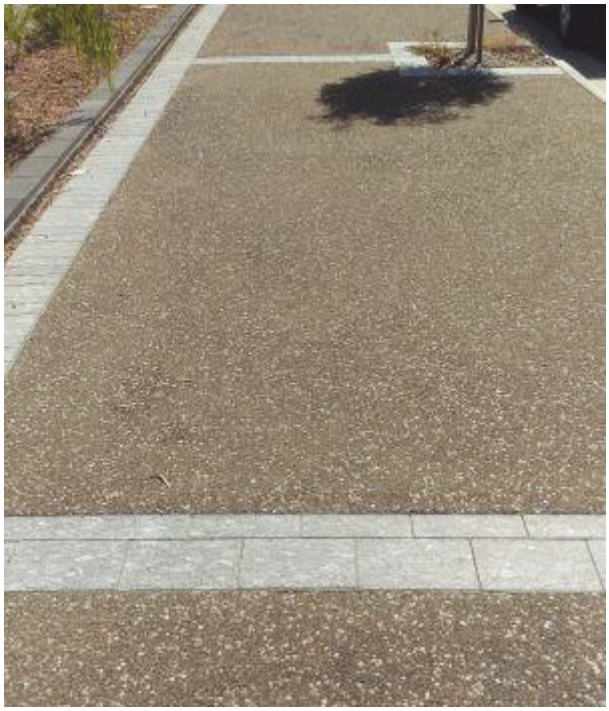


Figure SC6.4.20.7 Conceptual Diagram FT2 Reduced Width Option

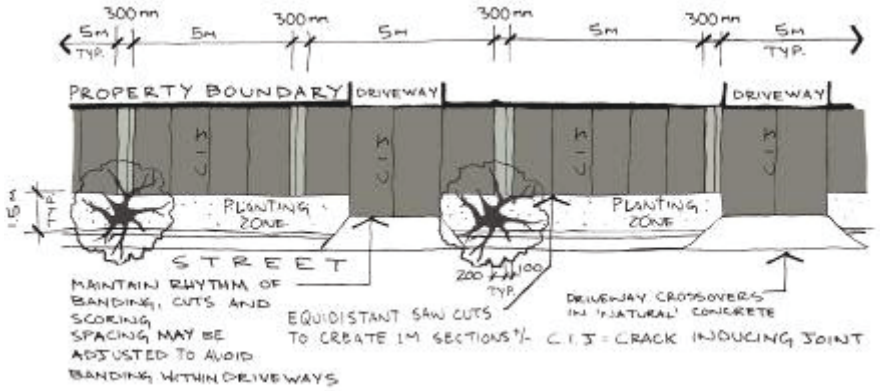


Figure SC6.4.20.8 Image FT2 (2 mm Maximum Exposure Acceptable)

Figure SC6.4.20.9 Image FT2 (1 mm Exposure - Unacceptable - Underexposed)

Figure SC6.4.20.10 Image FT2 (3 mm Exposure – Unacceptable - Overexposed)

Editor's Note - Refer to Clause SC6.4.20.1 (7) - Footpath treatment location maps for locations of proposed treatments.

FT3 – Footpath Treatment 3	
Statement of Intent	
Footpath treatment 3 serves many of the city activity centre areas, including major, district and local centres andsome neighbourhood centres, mixed use areas and specialised centres, where regular pedestrian use is anticipated for commercial and recreational purposes.	
Body of Footpath: FT3	
Description:	• Footpath treatment FT3 shall be full width from building line to the road kerb alignment.monolithic poured coloured concrete slabs in 5 m lengths with decorative scoring and lateral coloured concrete banding. • Conceptual image: see Figure SC6.4.20.11 Conceptual diagram FT3. • Finish: broom finish. • Standard drawings: as noted in Clause SC6.4.20.1 (3)(c)(ii). **Note** - For decorative scoring, see Clauses SC6.4.20.1 (4), SC6.4.20.1 (3)(c)(vii) and SC6.4.20.1 (3)(c)(ix)
Description reduced width option areas:	• Reduced width which allows for a planting zone from back of kerb and/or property boundary see Figure SC6.4.20.13 Conceptual diagram FT3 Reduced width option. • Monolithic poured coloured concrete slabs with decorative scoring and coloured concrete banding at approximately 5m intervals on a mass concrete base. • Conceptual image: see Figure SC6.4.20.13 Conceptual diagram FT3 Reduced width option.

	• Finish: broom finish. • Standard drawings: as noted in Clause SC6.4.20.1 (3)(c)(ii). **Note** - For decorative scoring, see Clauses SC6.4.20.1(4), SC6.4.20.1(3)(c)(vii) and SC6.4.20.1(3)(c)(ix).
Pattern:	• Conceptual scoring pattern: see Figure SC6.4.20.11 and Figure SC6.4.20.13. • For variations such as corners, trees, doorways etc, refer: Figure SC6.4.20.20. • Align scoring pattern with adjacent footpath scoring and/or saw cuts where applicable. **Note** - For decorative scoring, see Clauses SC6.4.20.1(4), SC6.4.20.1(3)(c)(vii) and SC6.4.20.1(3)(c)(ix).
Colour:	• “CCS paperbark" at 4% dose in a grey cement base.
Banding: FT3	
Description:	• Coloured concrete beams constructed 300 mm wide and 150 mm deep between property boundary and back of kerb (see SC6.4.20.1(5) Banding details). • Finish: broom finish.
Pattern:	• Lateral banding across the direction of the path only. • Conceptual image: see Figure SC6.4.20.11 and Figure SC6.4.20.13.
Colour:	• CCS "ghost gum".
Driveway and Pedestrian Crossing Points: FT3	
Description:	• Driveway access through footpath shall be monolithic poured coloured concrete slabs. • Driveway crossover shall be “plain natural” concrete with surface: broom finish. • Pedestrian kerb ramp shall be “plain natural” concrete with surface: broom finish. • Standard drawings: as noted in Clause SC6.4.20.1(3)(c)(ii). **Editor’s Note** - For decorative scoring, see Clauses SC6.4.20.1(4), SC6.4.20.1(3)(c)(vii) and SC6.4.20.1(3)(c)(ix)
Pattern:	• For pattern integration of driveways. • Align driveway scoring pattern with adjacent footpath decorative scoring and/or crack control saw cuts. **Editor’s Note** - For decorative scoring, see, Clauses SC6.4.20.1(4), SC6.4.20.1(3)(c)(vii) and SC6.4.20.1(3)(c)(ix).
Colour:	CCS "paperbark" at 4% dose in a grey cement base, kerb transition: "natural" concrete colour.

Figure SC6.4.20.11 Conceptual Diagram FT3

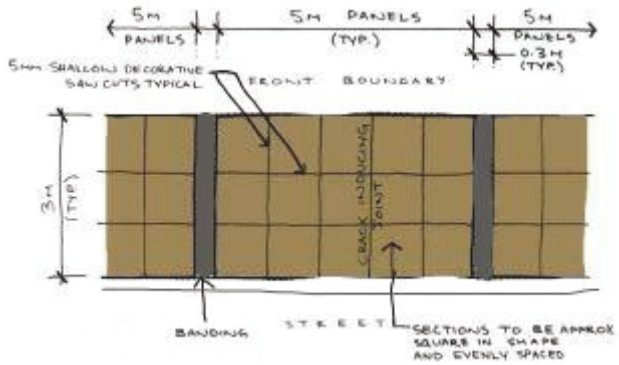


Figure SC6.4.20.12 Image: FT3

Figure SC6.4.20.13 Conceptual diagram FT3 Reduced Width Option

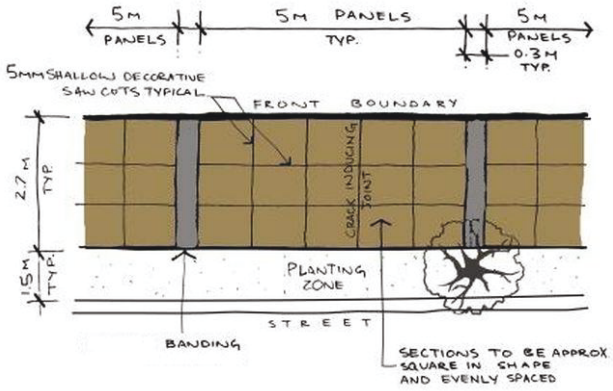


Figure SC6.4.20.14 Image FT3 Reduced Width Option

Editor's Note - Refer to Clause SC6.4.20.1 (7) - Footpath treatment location maps for locations of proposed treatments.

FT4 – Footpath Treatment 4	
Statement on Intent	
Footpath treatment 4 serves many of the city's lower order activity centre areas, mixed use areas, key corridors and key infill areas intended for increased residential densities and attractive streetscape.	
Body of Footpath: FT4	
Description:	• Footpath treatment FT4 shall be full width from building line to the road kerb alignment. • Monolithic, poured, full depth coloured concrete finish: broom finish. • Standard drawings: see standard drawings noted in Clause SC6.4.20.1 (3)(c)(ii).
Description reducedwidth option areas:	• Reduced width which allows for a planting zone from back of kerb and/or property boundary. • Monolithic, poured, full depth coloured concrete finish: broom finish. • Standard drawings: see standard drawings noted in Clause SC6.4.20.1 (3)(c)(ii).
Colour:	• CCS "paperbark" at 4% dose in a grey cement base.
Pattern	• Divided by crack control joints as required and decorative scoring into equal sections of approximately 1 m wide throughout the length of the footpath.
Driveway and Pedestrian Crossing Points: FT4	

Description:	• Driveway access through footpath shall be monolithic, poured, full depth coloured concrete. • Driveway crossover shall be “plain natural” concrete with surface broom finish. • Pedestrian kerb ramp shall be “plain natural” concrete with surface: broom finish. • Standard drawings: see standard drawings noted in Clause SC6.4.20.1(3)(c)(ii).
Colour:	• CCS "paperbark" at 4% dose in a grey cement base.
FT5 – Footpath Treatment 5	
Statement of Intent	
Footpath treatment 5 is a specialised treatment which serves the Palmer Street and Gregory Street dining/entertainment areas.	
Body of Footpath: FT5	
Description:	• Footpath treatment FT5 shall be full width from building line to the road kerb alignment,monolithic poured concrete slabs in approximately 2 m to 5 m lengths. • Finish: ‘light wash’ exposed aggregate 1 mm – 2 mm deep using a water based chemical retarder, see Figure SC6.4.20.16 image FT5. • Standard drawings: as noted in Clause SC6.4.20.1 (3)(c)(ii).
Pattern:	Slabs will be of alternating colours with joins to be from 5 degrees to 30 degrees off perpendicular see Figure SC6.4.20.15 Pattern FT5.
Colours:	• “CCS "Onyx" at 4% dose in a grey cement base. • Aggregate: Hanson “salt and pepper” or approved equivalent. • CCS "Paperbark" at 4% dose in a grey cement base. • Aggregate: Hanson “Sahara” or approved equivalent.
Permeable Paving:	• Minimum 30mm depth of 8-10mm resin bound aggregate, hand trowelled to design level. • Sub-base to be 30mm minimum depth coarse washed sand with geofabric Tensar TriAx (or approved equivalent) covering over planting media. • Colours to be best match to surrounding concrete.
Driveway and Pedestrian Crossing Points: FT5	
Description:	• Driveway access through footpath shall be monolithic poured concrete with a CCS “Stallion” coloured brick pattern stencil. see constructed in accordance with Council standard drawings. • Driveway crossover shall be “plain natural” concrete with surface: broom finish. • Pedestrian kerb ramp shall be “plain natural” concrete with surface: broom finish.
SC6.4.20.15 Pattern FT5	

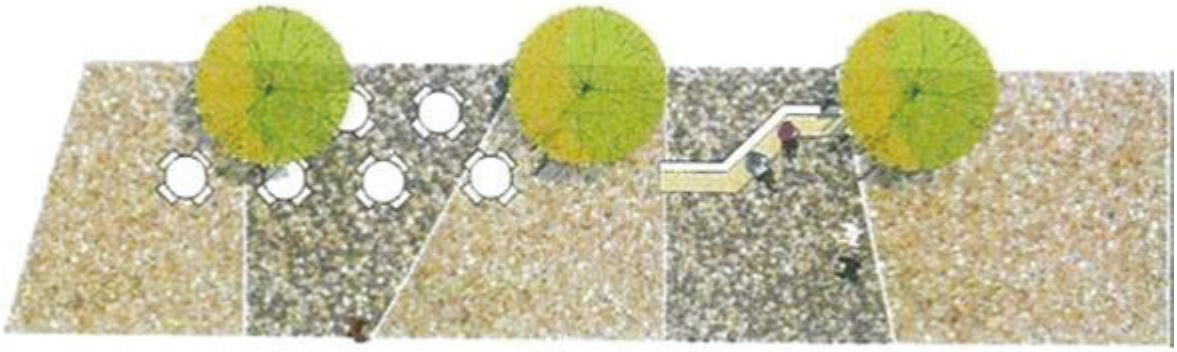


Figure SC6.4.20.16 Image FT5 Body of Footpath

Editor's Note - Refer to Clause SC6.4.20.1 (7) Footpath treatment location maps for locations of proposed treatments.

FT6 – Footpath Treatment 6	
Statement of Intent	
Footpath treatment 6 is a specialised treatment area which serves the southern side of The Strand through to Ross Creek.	
Body of Footpath and Driveway Crossings: FT6	
Description:	• Footpath treatment FT6 shall be full width from building line to the road kerb alignment. • Monolithic, poured, full depth coloured concrete pathway with a decorative scoring pattern, see standard drawings noted in Clause SC6.4.20.1 (3)(c)(ii). • Finish: 'light wash' exposed aggregate 1 mm – 2 mm deep using a water based chemical retarder, see Figure. SC6.4.20.17.
Pattern	Decorative scoring shall be cut from property boundary to the kerb alignment at approximately 1m intervals, see Clauses SC6.4.20.1 (3) and SC6.4.20.1 (3)(c)(ix).
Colour:	• Concrete colour: CCS "Onyx" at 4% dose in a grey cement base. • Aggregate: Hanson "salt and pepper" or approved equivalent.
Driveway and Pedestrian Crossing Points: FT6	

Description:	• Driveway access through footpath shall be monolithic poured concrete slabs with decorative scoring. • Finish: light wash finish 1 mm – 2 mm deep (2 mm max), using a water based chemical retarder. • Driveway crossover shall be “plain natural” concrete with surface: broom finish. • Pedestrian kerb ramp shall be “plain natural” concrete with surface: broom finish. • Standard drawings: as noted in Clause SC6.4.20.1 (3)(c)(ii).
Colour:	• Concrete colour: CCS "Onyx" at 4% dose in a grey cement base. • Aggregate: Hanson “Salt and Pepper” or approved equivalent.
Figure SC6.4.2.17 Image FT6	
	

Editor’s Note - Refer to Clause SC6.4.20.1 (7) - Footpath treatment location maps for locations of proposed treatments.

FT7 – Footpath Treatment 7	
Statement of Intent	
Footpath treatment 7 is a specialised treatment area which serves the Sir Leslie Thiess Drive area and the east end of the southern side of The Strand.	
Body of Footpath: FT7	
Description:	• Monolithic poured concrete slabs in 5 m lengths. • Finish: lightly exposed aggregate, refer texture only of Figure SC6.4.20.8. • Image: see SC6.4.20.18. • Standard drawings: refer to the standard drawings noted in Clause SC6.4.20.1 (3)(c)(ii).
Colour:	• CCS “Coco” 4% dose in a grey cement base. • Aggregate: Hanson “Burdekin Red” or approved equivalent.
Driveway and Pedestrian Crossing Points: FT7	
Description:	• Driveway access through footpath shall be monolithic poured coloured concrete slabs. • Driveway crossover shall be “plain natural” concrete with surface: broom finish.

	• Pedestrian kerb ramp shall be “plain natural” concrete with surface: broom finish.

Figure SC6.4.20.18 Image FT7

Editor’s Note - Refer to Clause SC6.4.20.1 (7) - Footpath treatment location maps for locations of proposed treatments.

FT8 - Footpath Treatment 8 (Section Superseded)

FT 9 – Footpath Treatment 9	
Statement of Intent	
Footpath treatment 9 is a specialised treatment occurring only on Magnetic Island.	
Body of Footpath: F9	
Description:	• Monolithic poured coloured concrete slabs. • Primarily in eucalypt with the secondary colour black used to highlight special features such as premises entries, dining areas, etc. • Finish: ‘light wash’ 1 mm – 2 mm deep (2 mm max) using a water based chemical retarder. • Standard drawings: as noted in Clause SC6.4.20.1(3)(c)(ii). **Note** - Refer to Figure SC6.4.20.8 for maximum acceptable aggregate exposure and Figure SC6.4.20.9 and Figure SC6.4.20.10 for unacceptable, under and over, aggregate exposure.
Description reduced width area:	• Reduced width which allows for a planting zone from back of kerb and/or property boundary. • Monolithic poured coloured concrete slabs. • Primarily in eucalypt with the secondary colour black used to highlight special features such as premises entries, dining areas etc. • Finish: ‘light wash’ 1 mm – 2 mm deep (2 mm max) using a water based chemical retarder. • Standard drawings: as noted in Clause SC6.4.20.1(3)(c)(ii). **Editor’s Note** - Refer to Figure SC6.4.20.8 for maximum acceptable aggregate exposure and Figure SC6.4.20.9 and Figure SC6.4.20.10 for unacceptable, under and over, aggregate

	exposure.
Colour:	• Primary - CCS "eucalypt" at 4% dose in a grey cement base Figure SC6.4.20.19 Image FT9. • Secondary - CCS "black" at 4% dose in a grey cement base Figure SC6.4.20.19 Image FT9. • Aggregate: Hanson “salt and pepper” or approved equivalent.
Pattern:	• Divided by crack control joints as required.
Driveway and Pedestrian Crossing Points: FT9	
Description:	• Driveway access through footpath shall be monolithic poured coloured concrete slab. • Driveway crossover shall be “plain natural” concrete with surface: broom finish. • Pedestrian kerb ramp shall be “plain natural” concrete with surface: broom finish.
Colour:	• Primary - CCS "eucalypt" at 4% dose in a grey cement base see Figure SC6.4.20.19 Image FT9. • Secondary - CCS "black" at 4% dose in a grey cement base Figure SC6.4.20.19 Image FT9. • Aggregate: Hanson “salt and pepper” or approved equivalent.
Figure SC6.4.20.19 Image FT9	

(b) All constructed coloured concrete beam bands are to have a:

(i) width of 300 mm and depth of 150 mm;

(ii) concrete properties in accordance with TCC Standard drawing SD075;

(iii) joint detail incorporating dowel sleeves at 500 mm centres, staggered on both sides of the coloured concrete band. This detail is also applicable to coloured concrete bands along the edge of driveways;

(iv) two coats of low VOC, water based, 7-15 years recoat penetrating sealer system designed to repel grease and oil stains; and

(v) edge of the coloured concrete banding shall be filled with 10 mm thick compressible filler board for fulldepth of slab and 20 mm polyurethane-based sealant.

(c) All concrete slabs shall be:

(i) integrally coloured for the full depth of the slab where colouring is noted in Clause SC6.4.20.1(3) Footpath treatment standards;

(ii) engineer certified design drawings must be submitted to Council for acceptance prior to approval being given showing site-specific construction details of coloured concrete band designs and integrated construction joints at intervals that are generally in accordance with TCC Standard drawing SD070. Pavements are to be constructed as per Section SC6.4.3 Standard drawings:

SD-015: Verge Service Corridors General Type Sections;

SD-020: Concrete Kerbing;

SD-025: Kerb Ramp;

SD-030: Driveway Access Urban Residential Properties;

SD-031: Driveway Access Commercial and Industrial Properties;

SD-032: Driveway Crossovers Urban Residential Properties;

SD-055: Road Crossing and Footpath Reinstatement for Trench Laid Services;

SD-060: Traffic Sign Installation;

SD-065: Street Name Sign and Installation Details;

SD-070: Concrete Pathway Reinforced Concrete (Mesh) Alternative;

SD-075: Concrete Pathway Reinforced Concrete (Fibre) Alternative; and

SD-500: Standard Bus Shelter and Footing Details,

(iii) sealed with two coats of low VOC, water based, 7-15 years recoat penetrating sealer system designed to repel grease and oil stains;

(iv) proportioned in terms of 'width to length' as '1 to 1.5' between crack control joints as per standard drawings listed in Clause SC6.4.20.1 (3)(c)(ii) above;

(v) laid in accordance with standard drawings listed in Clause SC6.4.20.1 (3)(c)(ii) above;

(vi) constructed so that all runoff, slurry, and excess materials must be captured and disposed of appropriately, and all surrounding surfaces are protected from staining;

(vii) constructed so that all decorative scoring cuts are five mm deep for the full length of the slab continuous through the end of the slab;

(viii) constructed so that all crack inducing saw cuts are continuous through to the end of the slab;

(ix) constructed so that all saw cuts:

1. are made approximately 24 hours after finishing (preferably the morning after the pour);
2. are cut with a "Early Cut Saw" only;
3. are cut with a "Dry Cut" method only (this requirement is to override conflicting specifications on standard drawing SD-070 (for coloured concrete only);
4. are aligned where possible with any service penetrations, on at least one side of the penetration, or services to be located wholly within one saw cut square (see Figure SC6.4.20.23);
5. are constructed in accordance with standard drawings listed in Clause SC6.4.20.1 (3)(c)(ii) except for SC6.4.20.1(3)(c)(ix)3;
6. for footpath treatment type FT3, create a pattern comprised of:
    a) both decorative scoring and crack inducing joints (as required) to create sub-panels approximately 1x1 m square or otherwise closely proportioned rectangular shapes evenly spaced throughout the panel (see Figure SC6.4.20.20);
    b) minimum sub-panel dimensions of 0.8 m either width or length, generally creating rectangular, regularly spaced sub-panels evenly spaced through the primary panel;
    c) maximum sub-panel dimensions of 1.2 m either width or length, generally creating rectangular, regularly spaced sub-panels evenly spaced through the primary panel; and

d) for footpath treatment type FT2, create patterns comprised of both decorative scoring and crack inducing joints (as required) creating sub-panels approximately 1 m wide (4 cuts in 5 m lengths) evenly spaced throughout the panel (see Figure SC6.4.20.20);

7. coloured concrete slabs shall be grade S32 and N32 minimum for fibre reinforced and steel reinforced slabs. Where concrete is located in an aggressive environment (e.g., salt exposure, aggressive soils, etc.), the concrete strength design shall be in accordance with AS3600;

8. concrete slab thickness shall be 100 mm minimum. In areas where maintenance vehicular loading is expected, concrete thickness shall be 125 mm minimum;

9. concrete cover to steel reinforcement shall be 40 mm unless otherwise noted;

10. concrete shall be laid on minimum 50 mm of compacted crusher dust / sand bedding with moisture barrier;

11. all concrete shall be cured in accordance with the following:

    a) AS3600;

    b) aliphatic alcohol must be used. The aliphatic alcohol shall be applied after screeding and bullfloating operations;

    c) no water shall be added to the concrete mix;

    d) an impermeable membrane shall be applied. All joints in membrane are to be taped and the edges secured to prevent the ingress of air;

    e) minimum curing period shall be not less than 7 days for strength grade S32 and N32 and not less than 4 days for high early strength concrete;

12. exposed edges of formed concrete elements shall have a 20 mm chamfer unless otherwise noted;

13. all concrete shall be mechanically vibrated. Hand-held vibrators must be held upright. Concrete must not be spread using a vibrator; and

14. all other requirements shall be in accordance with Section SC6.4.18 Concrete works.

(d) Tactile ground surface indicators (TGSI) where required shall:

(i) be stainless steel studs (CTA “SureSteel” or approved equal) installed as per AS/NZS1428.4.1 providing slip resistance of R13 (wet/oil ramp); and

(ii) be supplied and installed in accordance with AS/NZS1428.4.1 providing correct illuminance contrast, and AS1428.1 and AS4586 Slip Resistance of Pedestrian Surfaces, and as per manufacturers specifications and in accordance with AS1884. Also, to be in accordance with Section 6.4.4 Active transport infrastructure, Clause SC6.4.4.6.

(e) Footpath treatment shall not impede into private property.

(f) For all footpath treatment types the ground surface on the continuous accessible path of travel – construction tolerances for abutment of surface shall be in accordance with AS 1428.1. to eliminate the possibility of tripping hazards and non-compliance levels of abutting surfaces occurring.

(4) General guidelines

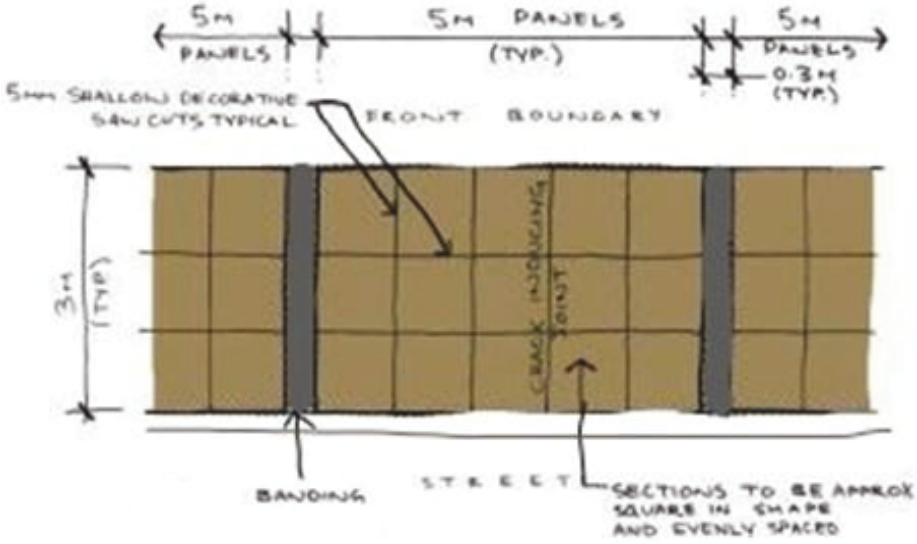


Figure SC6.4.20.20 Typical footpath treatment FT3

(5) Banding details

(a) Banding is to be continuous across tenancy or property boundaries at regular 5 m intervals (Figure SC6.4.20.20).

(6) Footpath details

(a) Joint lines and trim courses are to be straight and as continuous as is practical along the footpath length regardless of individual property boundaries.

(b) Service access lids and inspection pits:

(i) installed within the footpath zone shall be finished and matched to the finished surface levels of the footpath treatment;

(ii) which are manufactured shall be installed in accordance with manufacturer's installation instructions,having regard to the footpath pattern of the selected footpath treatment type;

(iii) in footpath treatment areas FT1:

1. be housed within an angle surround frame, which enables adjacent footpath treatments to be placed to the edge of the service penetration. The lid is to allow for matched pavers to be placed within, matching the adjacent paver material, colours, and patterns flush with the top of the adjacent treatment (see Figure SC6.4.20.22);

(iv) in footpath treatments FT2, FT3, FT6, and FT7, have their perimeter supports resting on concrete slabs that are integral with the adjacent concrete slab without a separate surround (see Figure: SC6.4.20.21):

1. be housed within an angle surround frame, which enables concrete to be laid to the edge of the service penetration;

2. be located in and integrated with adjacent concrete slabs so service access

structures limit or control cracking in surrounding concrete (see Figure SC6.4.20.23); and

3. are located where possible so future replacement or alteration of service access structures minimises disruption to adjacent concrete panels and are aligned with existing or proposed concrete crack control saw cuts where possible or are located wholly fully within the saw-cut panel (see Figure SC6.4.20.23); and

(v) when penetrating a banding area of FT3, be installed such that the cobbles continue to the edge of the new service access lids and inspection pits (see Figure SC6.4.20.22).

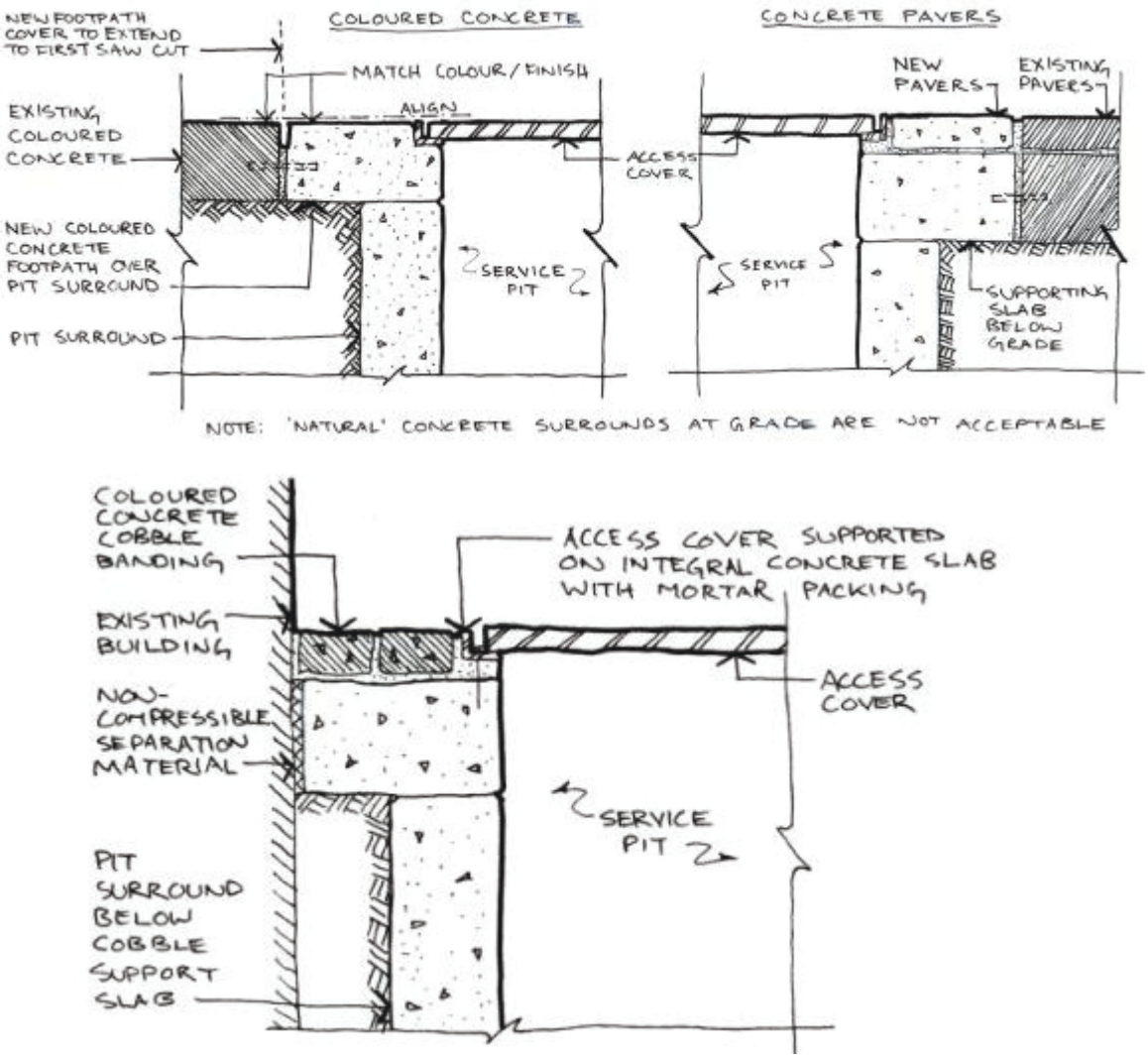


Figure SC6.4.20.21 Edge treatments to Service Access Lids and Inspection Pits for Footpath Treatment areas FT2, FT3, FT4, FT5, FT6, FT7 and FT9

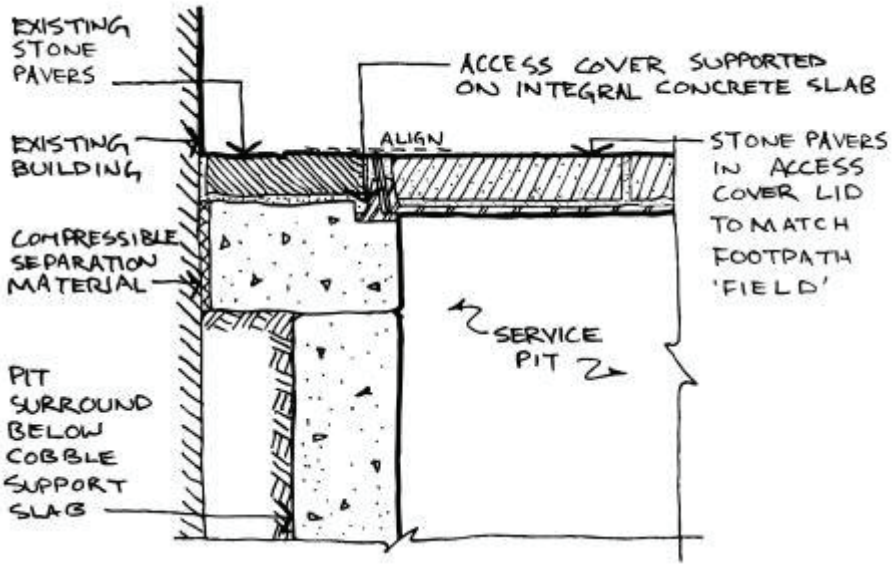


Figure SC6.4.20.22 Edge treatment to service access lid and inspection pits adjacent to pavers for type FT1

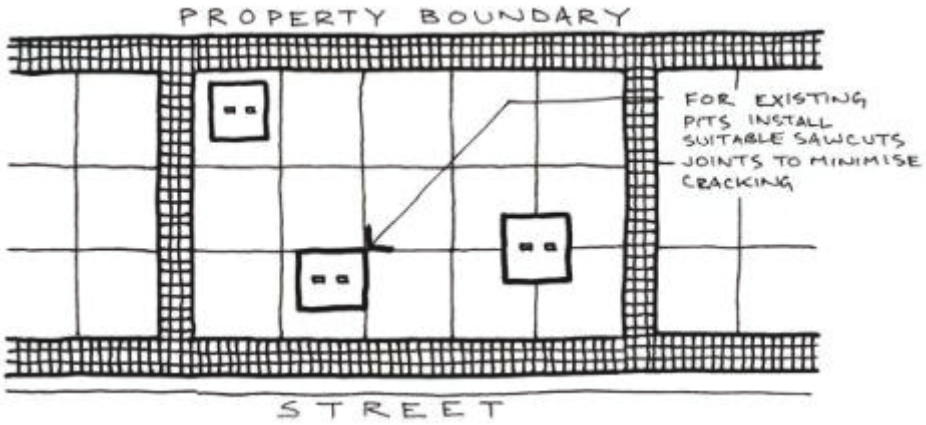


Figure FC6.4.20.23 Incorporate service access lids and inspection pits into decorative saw cut pattern

(c) All footpaths shall have maximum:

(i) cross fall of 1:40 (for cross fall greater than 1:40 liaise with Council) ; and

(ii) slope of 1:20 (for slopes greater than 1:20 liaise with Council).

(d) Kerb ramps are to be:

(i) in accordance with the standard drawings see Clause SC6.4.20.1 (3)(c)(ii) SD-025 – Kerb Ramp;

(ii) in accordance with AS1428.1 *Design for Access and Mobility, Part 1: General requirements for access – New Building Works*;

(iii) installed facing the direction of travel and aligned parallel and perpendicular with opposite kerb ramp;

(iv) located to suit the flow of pedestrian traffic and the position of the signal button;

(v) constructed of surface broom finished plain natural concrete;

(vi) installed with sharp transitions between adjacent surfaces (top and bottom); and

(vii) installed with Tactile Ground Surface Indicators (TGSIK) in accordance with AS/NZS1428.4.1 *Design for Access and Mobility Part 4.1: Means to assist the orientation of people with vision impairment – Tactile ground surfaces indicators*.

(e) Where the existing kerb edge is uneven:

(i) ensure suitable concrete admixture (Fosroc Renderoc or approved equal) is used to create a straight and true edge if irregularity in kerb is less than 50 mm deep, see standard drawing SD-020: Concrete Kerbing; and

(ii) infill is not to be formed so a tripping hazard occurs. In accordance with AS1428.1 Construction tolerances for abutment of surfaces.

(f) When providing reinstatement from trenching:

(i) where trench passes through concrete footpath treatment areas:

1. reinstate new concrete in accordance with standard drawings listed in Clause SC6.4.20.1 (3)(c)(ii) flush with adjacent support surface/slabs to allow level reinstatement;

2. ensure new concrete matches adjacent slab colour: refer to relevant footpath type in Tables SC6.4.20.3 for concrete colour, aggregate, finish, etc. for types as identified in Clause SC6.4.20.1 (7) Footpath treatment location maps; and

3. allow for replacement and installation of any broken, cut or deteriorated or otherwise damaged footpath treatment caused by the removal.

(g) When incorporating existing trees into new works, installing new trees, or other landscape features:

(i) incorporate elements into the paving pattern, as shown in Figure SC6.4.20.24;

(ii) modify installation where practical in accordance with the construction detail indicated in Figure SC6.4.20.25 and

(iii) refer to Section SC6.4.12 Landscaping and open space for street tree spacing, selection, root barrier treatments, root development zone, tree grates or other tree surround treatments and lighting.

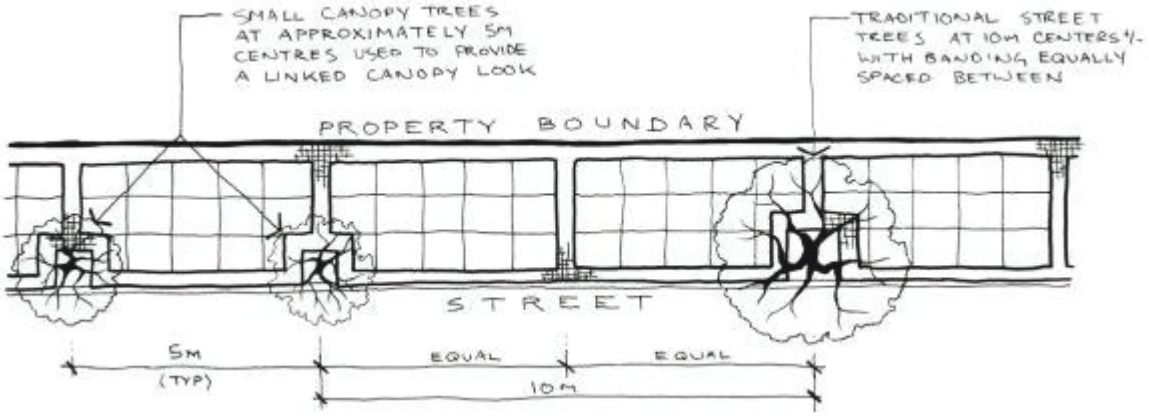


Figure SC6.4.20.24 Banding Around Tree Planting

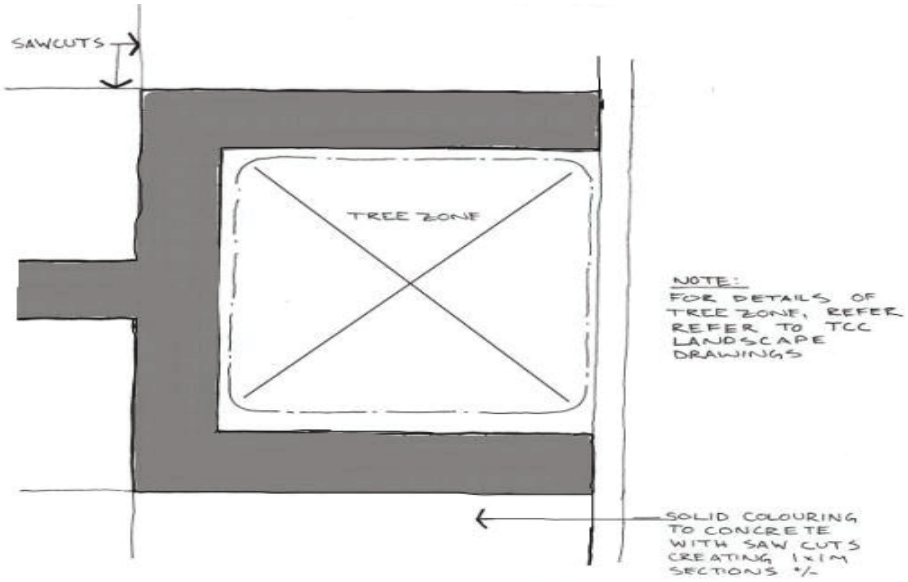


Figure SC6.4.20.25 Paver Banding Plan at Tree Surround

(h) When incorporating existing road transport related infrastructure (such as bus stops, street signs and traffic signals) or providing for the placement of new road related infrastructure into any of the footpath treatment types:

(i) safety and visibility requirements shall be in accordance with the *Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices* (MUTCD) for the placement of new such infrastructure;

(ii) footpath treatments and patterns shall be modified around existing elements, in order to reduce disturbance to established infrastructure;

(iii) bus stops shall be in accordance with standard drawings listed in Clause SC6.4.20.1 (3)(c)(ii). Bus stop concrete slab is a reinforced solid object supporting a large size structure, therefore required to be one whole slab undisturbed. Footpath treatment to be made flush with adjacent support slabs to allow level reinstatement;

(iv) street signs and traffic signals shall be in accordance with Australian Standards and guidelines; and

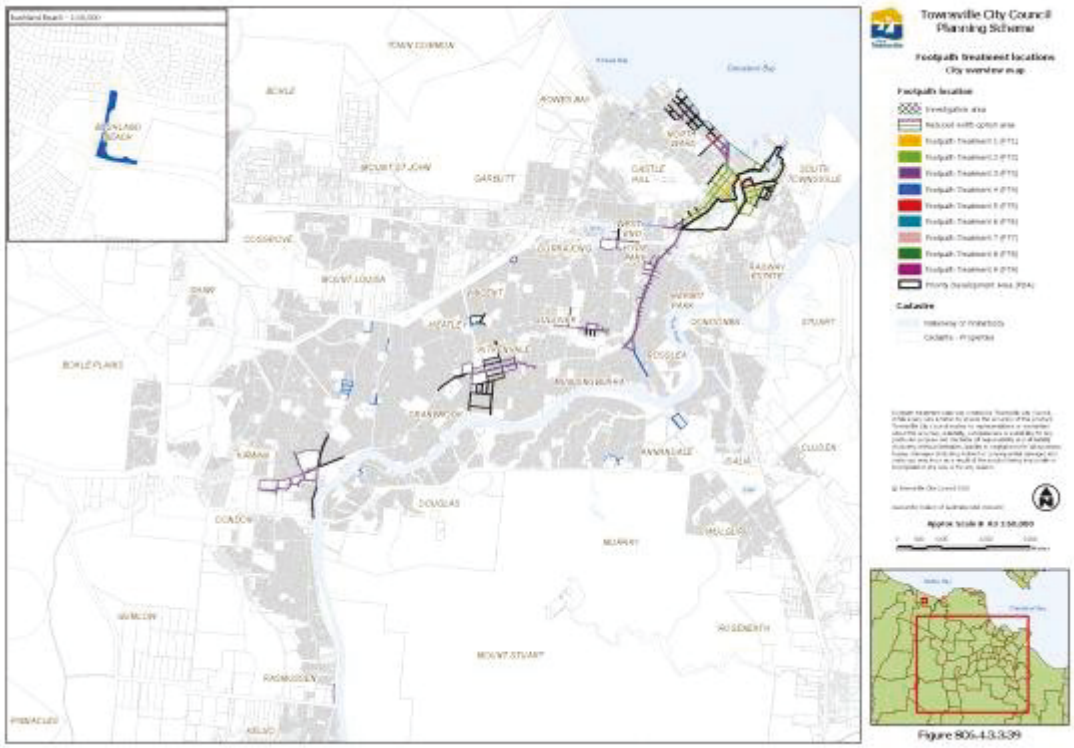
(v) street signs shall be in accordance with standard drawings listed in Clause SC6.4.20.1 (3)(c)(ii).

(i) When incorporating the placement of street furniture (such as, seating, rubbish bins and bollards):

(i) installation should not impede pedestrian movement along the footpath. There shall be an 1800 mm minimum clear width for the continuous accessible path of travel along the building property line, building façade and fence lines for pedestrians, especially people with a vision impairment, .in accordance with AS2890.3; and

(ii) the placement of street furniture shall, give consideration to minimizing the disturbance to the footpath treatment type and paving patterns.

(7) Footpath treatment location maps



Click here to view PDF high resolution map.

Figure SC6.4.20.26 City Overview Map

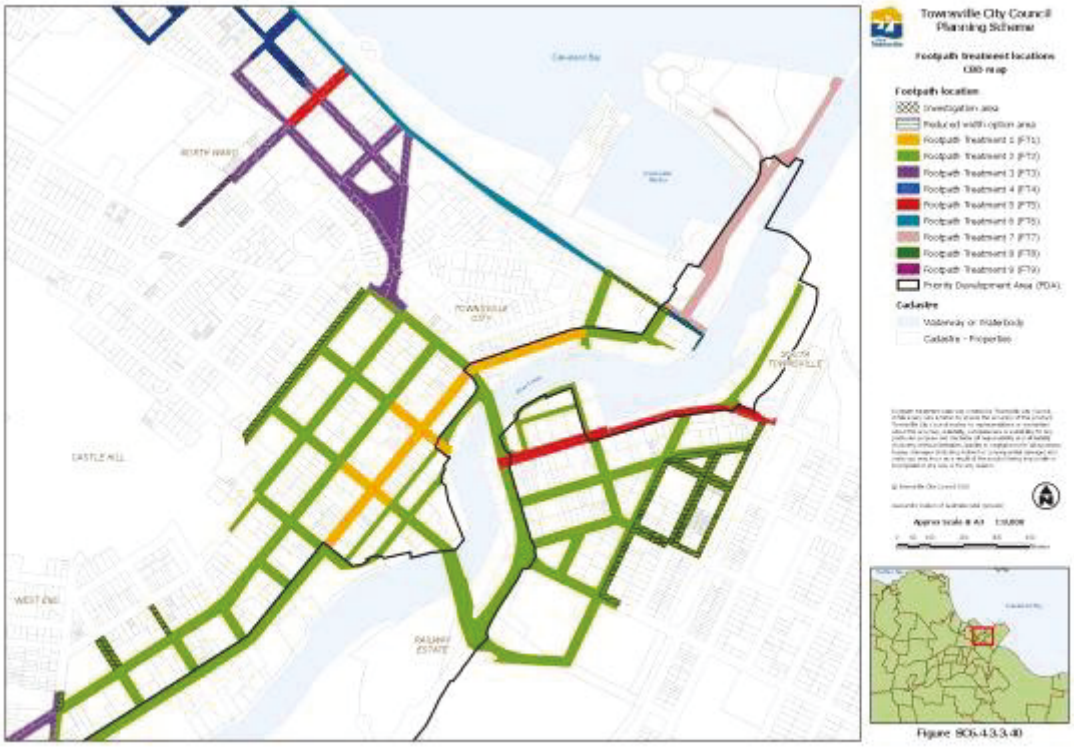


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Figure SC6.4.20.27 CBD Map

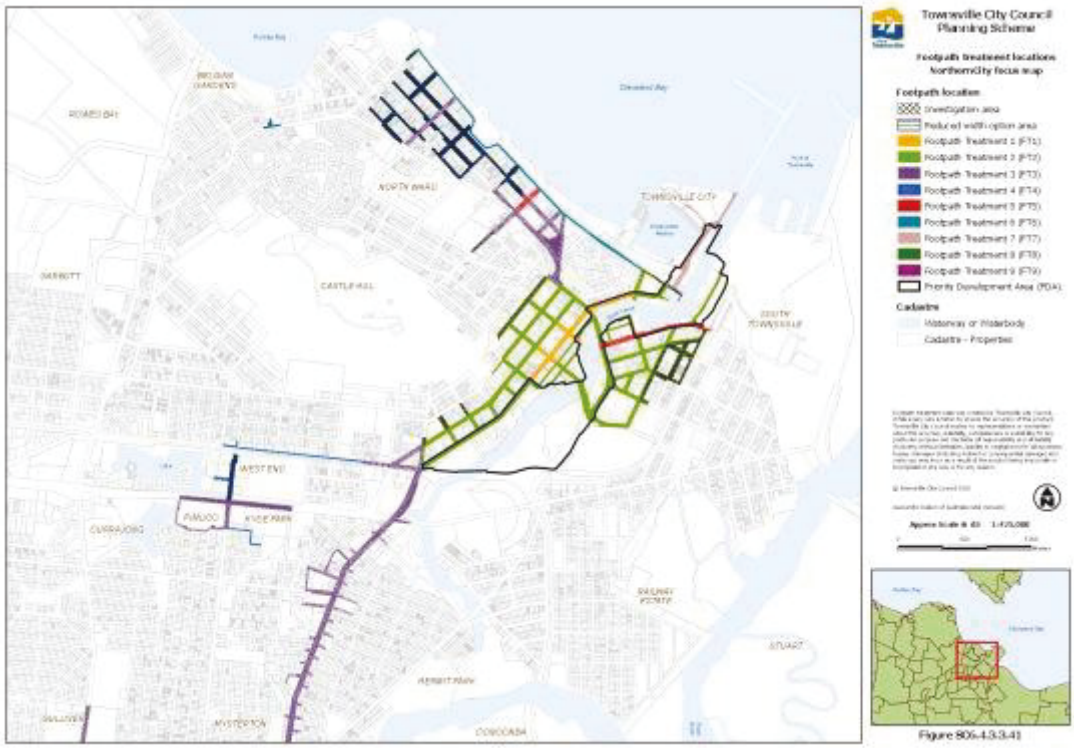

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Figure SC6.4.20.28 Northern City Focus Map

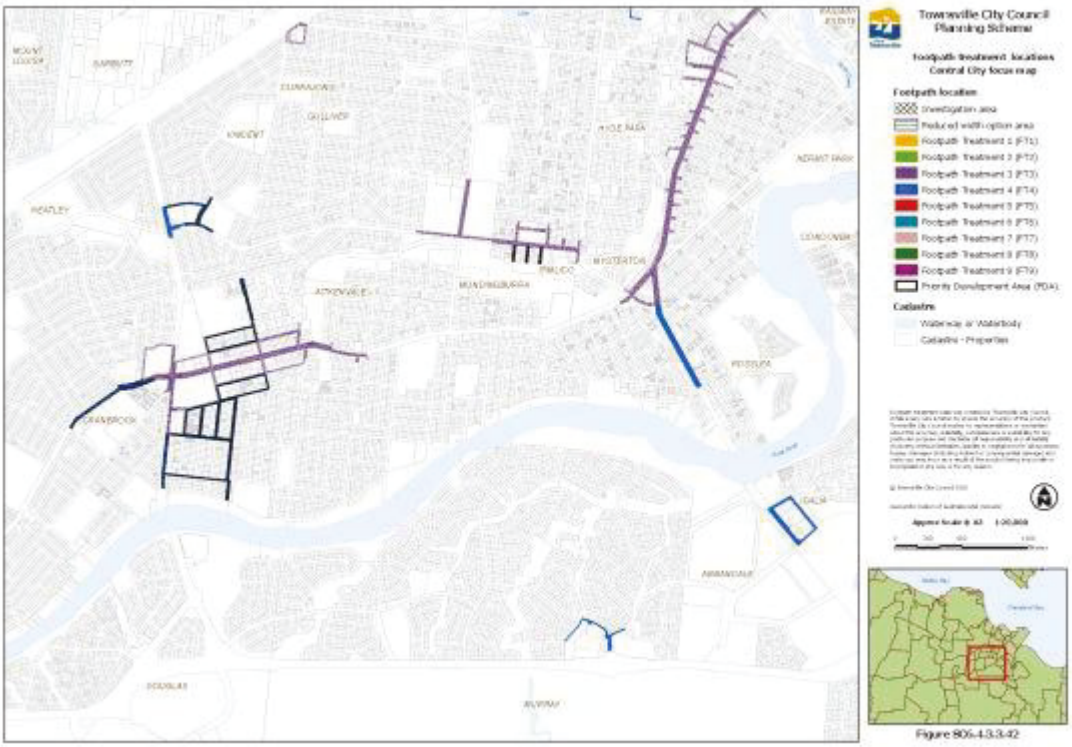

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Figure SC6.4.20.29 Central City Focus Map

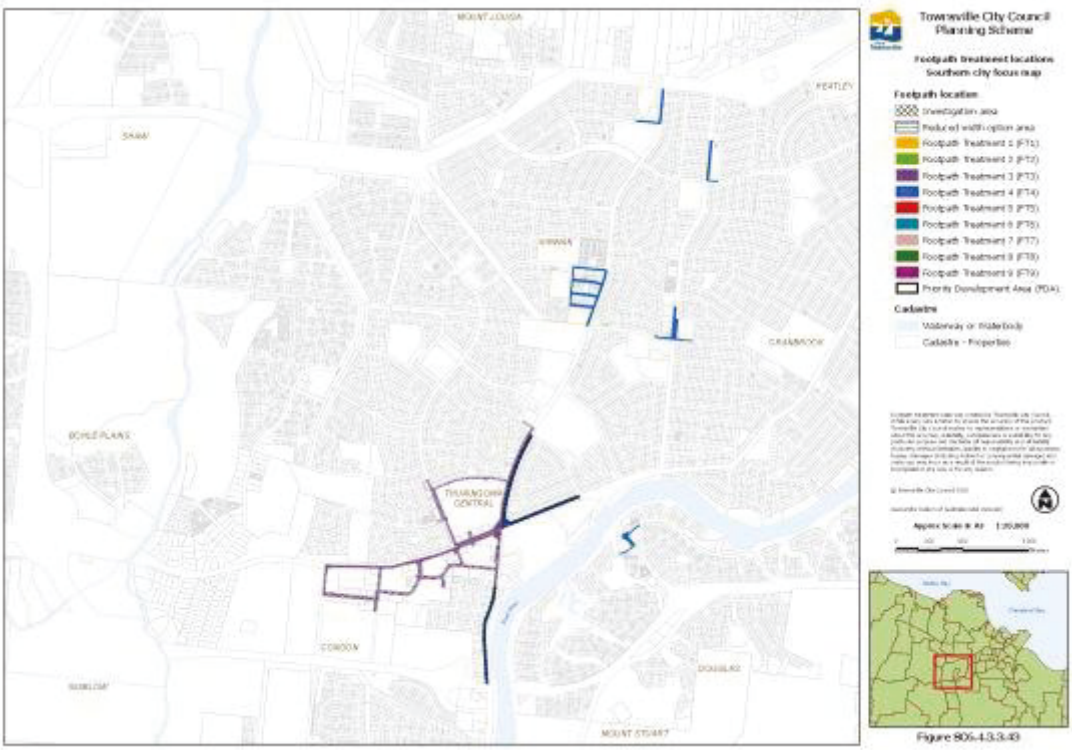

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Figure SC6.4.20.30 Southern City Focus Map

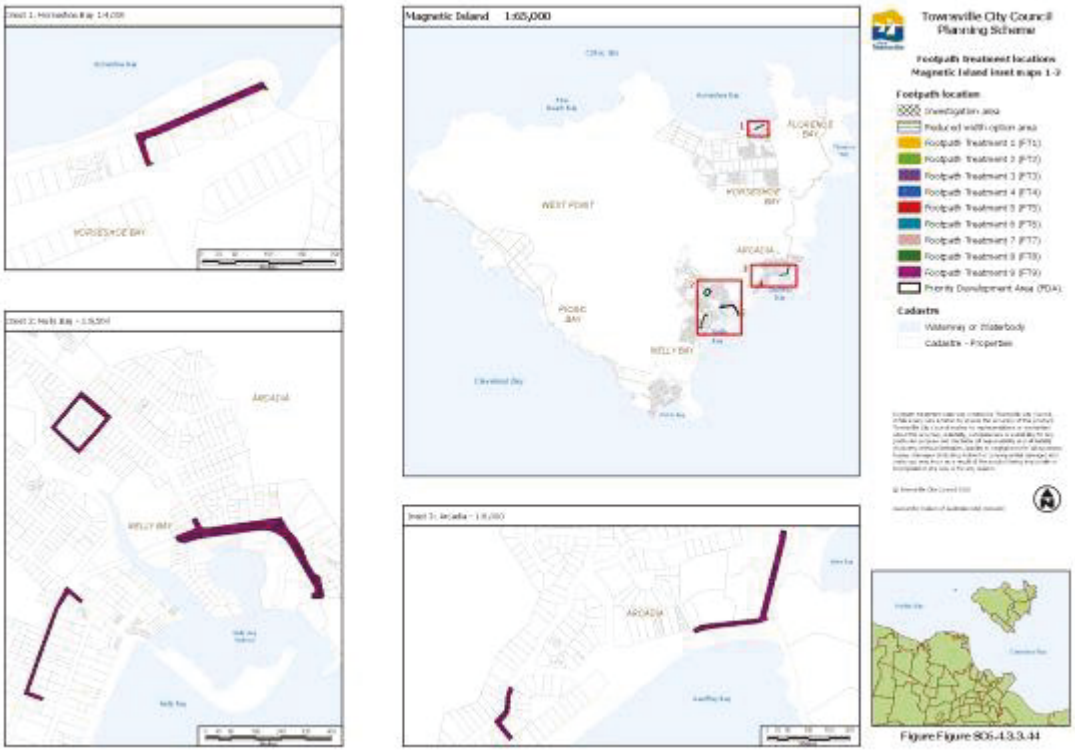

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Figure SC6.4.20.31 Magnetic Island Inset Maps 1 - 4

SC6.4.20.2 Outdoor dining design for permanent structures

(1) Introduction

(a) Purpose

(i) To protect pedestrian traffic by the introduction of shared footpath management guidelines for the purpose of providing improved use of the footpath area and business opportunity.

(ii) To effectively address risk management issues which relate to the introduction of street furniture in association with permanent outdoor dining areas, as well as the potential interaction with vehicles.

Editor's Note - This section does not apply for business owners seeking a permit for outdoor dining. To apply for an outdoor dining permit, please refer to the Council's outdoor dining webpage.

(2) **Editor's Note -** Any person wishing to use any Council-controlled land for outdoor dining must lodge an application for an outdoor dining licence under Council's Outdoor dining policy, which can be found on Council's website. All proposals for permanent outdoor dining structures should be designed with reference to the outdoor dining design guidelines found on Council's website Permanent outdoor dining structures

In the case where a permanent structure (for example concrete walls, decking, awnings) are proposed, detailed plans are to be submitted for approval.

Structures, and associated services, must be designed and constructed by suitably qualified persons in accordance with the relevant Australian Standards and the requirements of the Townsville City Plan (I.e., relevant zone code) to maintain public safety, good amenity and ease of cleaning and maintenance.

Electrical supply must have an isolating switchboard to enable the operator of the outdoor dining service to isolate the electrical supply.

Editor's Note - Works within Council's road reserve will require separate approvals under the relevant local laws (E.g., Road Work Permit).

(3) Access guidelines

Outdoor dining should enrich the pedestrian experience and public life and support the purpose of the relevant zone. It is therefore important that they present an open, inviting image and are easily accessible from the public way. The layout and access must be ergonomically designed to allow safe operation of outdoor dining.

The streetscape must provide safe, equitable and dignified access for all, enabling all people to move around independently, safely and without restriction within an outdoor space. The edge of the building permits people who are visually impaired to easily locate entrances to buildings without encountering hazards. Hence, where possible and practical, the trading zone should be located on the kerb-side of the footpath, and the pedestrian zone should be located on the building side of the footpath adjacent to the property building line to provide a continuous accessible path of travel for all pedestrians.

In some locations, conditions may make siting of the trading zone on the kerb-side impractical, seriously disadvantageous or an unreasonable impediment to pedestrian traffic. In such situations, Council will consider allowing the location of the trading zone adjacent to the building rather than against the kerb.

In all locations, an outdoor dining area must stay within the area identified as trading zone on the approved layout plan.

Details of required clearances to public infrastructure are provided in the Outdoor dining guidelines.

Outdoor dining areas must be easily accessible from the footpath and must present an open and inviting image to entice participation. Pedestrians should not be forced onto the roadway by outdoor dining activities or other non- permanent items/structures on the footpath.

(4) Furniture guidelines

Permanent outdoor furniture should make a positive contribution to the street environment. A furniture style that is practical and integrates well with the surrounding cityscape is encouraged.

(a) Outdoor furniture should enhance the character of the street.

(b) Outdoor furniture should be robust to withstand the wear and tear of outdoor commercial usage.

(c) Outdoor furniture should be safe in its design, compliant with Australian Standards, and not cause any hazards to the patrons, shopkeepers, or pedestrians.

(d) Barricades, safety rails, bollards etc. may be required for safety reasons. All such barriers must be provided and maintained in accordance with this section.

(e) The use of framed fabric or any other style of low height barriers, including planter boxes, within public domain must be carefully designed and selected to ensure minimal impact on the use, enjoyment and safety of pedestrians and patrons.

(f) Removable furniture is to be removed when business is not open.

(g) No part of the footpath is to be used for storage.

(5) Umbrellas/shade structure guidelines

(a) Fixtures that penetrate or damage the pavement on public footpaths will generally not be permitted. However, assessments will be undertaken on a case-by-case basis.

(b) In some cases, the applicant may wish to undertake streetscape works to accommodate an outdoor café. Such works may include footpath widening, paving, street tree planting, installation of permanent umbrellas/shade structures, pedestrian lighting and where such works are in support of the relevant zone code of the Townsville City Plan.

(c) Umbrellas and other shade structures should not encroach upon, nor interfere with pedestrian movement or services.

(d) Umbrellas and other shade structures must have not less than 2.5 m clearance above the footpath within the obstruction free zone (AS1742.2) from the lowest point of the extended arms (spokes) and not cause a hazard to pedestrians within a pedestrian zone.

(e) Umbrellas and other shade structures must be maintained in sound and aesthetically acceptable condition to the Council's satisfaction.

(f) Umbrellas and other shade structures must be secured against high winds.

(g) Umbrellas and other shade structures must be removed when the outdoor seating area is not in use.

(h) Any advertising on umbrellas and other shade structures must comply with Part 9.4.1 Advertising devices code (any relevant approval obtained for the placement of an advertising device) and the relevant local law (*Local Law No. 1.4 Installation of advertising devices 2011)*.

(6) Advertising guidelines

The Advertising devices code found in Part 9.4.1 of the Townsville City Plan provides applicants with information regarding the placement of advertising devices. In some instances, separate approval for

operational works for the placement of an advertising device may be required. Refer to Table 5.8.2 of the Townsville City Plan to determine levels of assessment for the placement of an advertising device.

(7) Lighting

Any outdoor dining establishment approved to operate outside daylight hours must provide adequate lighting to Australian Standards, to ensure the safety and amenity of patrons and the general public. The use or reliance on Council infrastructure is not permitted and the cost of maintaining, running and installing the lighting shall be the responsibility of the applicant/operator of the outdoor dining space. Any outdoor lighting must also comply with any light spillage requirements so as not to cause nuisance to adjoining properties or traffic movement areas. Lighting shall be safe and not cause obstruction or pose a hazard to pedestrians or traffic.