



Section 4

## Palettes





# 4.1 Existing Street Treatment

The existing material condition and appearance of Gheringhap and Mercer streets has evolved over the years resulting in a collection of different urban conditions as parts of the street were progressively upgraded. This has lead to a variety of material treatments without a holistic direction or oversight.

There is a variety of paving from low quality asphalt to new bluestone paving around new buildings. There are existing kerbs ranging from concrete to historic and new bluestone. Urban furniture has been installed on an as needs basis and is a collection of proprietary and council standard elements.

There are a number of establish and good quality trees within the streets but most are planted in isolated groupings.

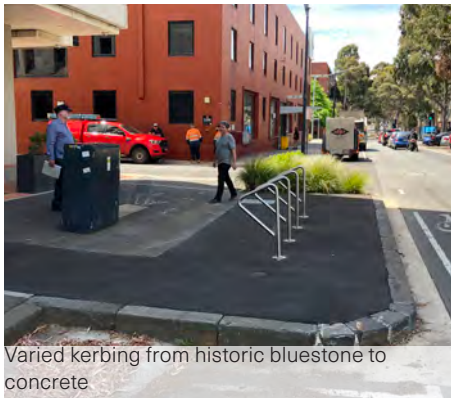
Recognising that a consistent materials palette across these streets and the whole Central Geelong may not be feasible, this Mercer and Gheringhap Street Streetscape Masterplan recommends a stitching approach. This allows for areas of variable quality and materials to be tied into an overall unity of elements.



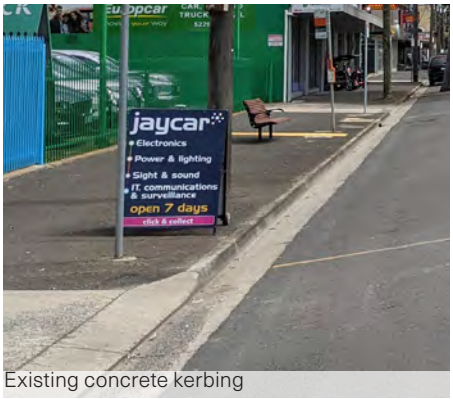
Varied existing paving making consistency difficult to achieve



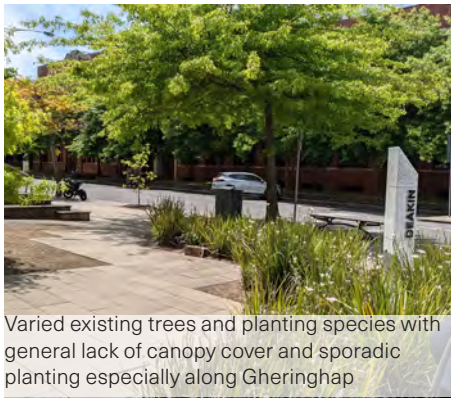
New bluestone paving around civic buildings



Varied kerbing from historic bluestone to concrete



Existing concrete kerbing



Varied existing trees and planting species with general lack of canopy cover and sporadic planting especially along Gheringhap



Isolated pockets of large significant trees



Urban Furniture and Signage palette a mixture of council standard and proprietary with no holistic coordination.



Council standard bins and bike parking



## 4.2 Material Palette - Variability and Unity

The material palette uses the concepts of variability and unity to create a distinct set of urban elements that will define the project.

Taking into consideration the varied existing conditions of the site as well as a potentially constrained future budget the material palette intends to focus on the most cost effective elements to unify the project while also looking towards elements that are more suited to a diverse and varied palette.

The material palette highlights both the planting and the paving as elements that can embrace a variable palette. The tree and shrub selection focuses on a ecologically rich and biodiverse indigenous palette.

As the existing paving conditions are varied the material palette builds in flexibility and variety to allow for cost effective and staged solutions to the site's paving treatment. The palette envisages that key areas will be upgraded with high quality paving progressively and other more cost effective 'highlights' can be used in areas that are not of primary focus.





# 4.3 Variability and Unity - Trees and Planting

Trees and planting are to be used to both unify street character and to add variety and biodiversity throughout the Masterplan.

Variability is used throughout the planting palette to achieve an indigenous and ecologically resilient urban habitat. Along the length of Gheringhap Street the palette is divided into thematic bioregions, from Native Wet in the south to Indigenous Coastal to the north. Through these thematic bioregions the planting palette will change and strive to bring as much indigenous biodiversity to the streetscape as possible.

Unity is used in the planting palette predominately through the street tree selection. The aspiration is for Mercer Street, being an important vehicular entrance to the site, to build upon the existing stands of *Corymbia citriodora* and enhance the 'Gateway' character of the street.

The planting selection prioritises indigenous plants with a proven track record of resiliency and adaptability to changing urban conditions. The palette also includes appropriate native plants for additional variety.



Figure 4.2 Proposed planting zone

## PLANTING ZONE SNAPSHOT

<b>Native Wet</b>		
<u>Character</u>	<u>Tree example</u>	<u>Shrub example</u>
	Banksia integrifolia	Acacia retinoides
<b>Native Dry</b>		
<u>Character</u>	<u>Tree example</u>	<u>Shrub example</u>
	Corymbia ficifolia	Poa labillardieri
<b>Indigenous Wet</b>		
<u>Character</u>	<u>Tree example</u>	<u>Shrub example</u>
	Eucalyptus leucoxydon ssp connata	Muehlenbeckia florulenta
<b>Indigenous Dry</b>		
<u>Character</u>	<u>Tree example</u>	<u>Shrub example</u>
	Acacia melanoxylon	Acacia pycnantha
<b>Indigenous Coastal &amp; Exotic</b>		
<u>Character</u>	<u>Tree example</u>	<u>Shrub example</u>
	Banksia marginata	Bursaria spinosa var macrophylla



# Variability and Unity - Trees and Planting

## Gheringhap Street - Variability

Gheringhap Street's planting palette focuses on bringing variety and biodiversity through thematic planting per block



Figure 4.3 Illustrative section of Gheringhap Street proposed planting strategy

## Mercer Street - Unity

Mercer Street's planting palette brings unity and a 'gateway' character through planting of Eucalyptus and variety through shrub and groundcover planting



Figure 4.4 Illustrative section of Mercer Street proposed planting strategy

# 4.4 Variability & Unity - Planting Long List

\*"Resiliency Rating" is based on previous work undertaken by Aspect and Tree logic for the City of Melbourne. This information is for reference only.

\*\*CoM Future Urban Forest Vulnerability List rates trees from Green to Blue with green being least vulnerable and blue most vulnerable. This table lists trees vulnerability under a Moderate Temperature Scenario. Refer to Appendix for more information.

Plant Name	Scientific Name	Indigenous/Native	Geelong EVC (all from EVC 17 & 19)	*Urban Street Tree Resiliency Rating 0-50	**CoM Future Urban Forest Vulnerability List (2016)
TREES					
Weeping Lilly Pilly	Waterhousea floribunda	Native	No	42	Green
Coastal Banksia	Banksia integrifolia	Native	No	43	Green
	Angophora costata	Native	No		Green
Red Iron Bark	Eucalyptus sideroxylon ‘Rosea’	Native	No	41	Green
Spotted Gum	Corymbia maculata	Native	No	42	Green
	Corymbia citriodora	Native	No	36	Green
Kurrajong	Brachychiton populneus	Native Vic	No	48	Green
Wilga	Geijera parviflora	Native Vic	No	44	Green
Red Box	Eucalyptus polyanthemus	Native Vic	No	45	Green
White peppermint	Eucalyptus pulchella	Native Tas	No	43	Amber
Willow Myrtle	Agonis flexuosa	Native WA	No	41	Green
Red Flowering Gum	Corymbia ficifolia	Native	No	40	Green
Lightwood	Acacia implexa	Indigenous	Yes		Green
Blackwood	Acacia melanoxylon	Indigenous	Yes		Green
Golden Wattle	Acacia pycnantha	Indigenous	Yes		Amber
Yellow Gum	Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp connata	Indigenous	Yes	40	Red
Manna Gum	Eucalyptus viminalis	Indigenous	Yes		Amber
She-Oak	Allocasuarina verticillata	Indigenous	Yes	40	Green
Silver Wattle	Acacia dealbata	Native	No		
	Acacia retinodes var. uncifolia	Native	No		
Acacia verticillata	Acacia verticillata ssp. verticillata	Native	No		
SHRUBS, GRASSES,GROUNDCOVERS					
	Bursaria spinosa var macrophylla	Indigenous	Yes		
	Chrysocephalum apiculatum	Indigenous	Yes		
	Maireana aphylla	Indigenous	Yes		
	Stipa species	Indigenous	Yes		
	Poa labillardieri	Indigenous	Yes		
	Leucophyta brownii	Indigenous	Yes		
	Correa reflexa	Indigenous	Yes		
	Dianella revoluta var. brevicaulis	Indigenous	Yes		
	Disphyma crassifolium	Indigenous	Yes		
	Olearia axillaris	Indigenous	Yes		
	Pimelea serphyllifolia	Indigenous	Yes		
	Pomaderris paniculosa ssp. paralia	Indigenous	Yes		
	Grevillea rosmarinifolia	Native	No		
	Westringia fruticosa’grey box’	Native	No		
	Leucadendron Species	Exotic	No		
	Correa species	Native	No		
	Senecio mandraliscae	Exotic	No		
	Grevillia lanigera	Native	No		
	Callistemon viminalis ‘Little John’	Native	No		



4.5 Variability - Paving

Paving is to be used as a way to bring a high quality palette to primary focus areas while providing highlights and alternative paving to areas of secondary importance.

The Primary Paving is to be a Geelong Eastern / Heritage Mix and is to be used in the area of the Mercer/Gheringhap intersection as well as the linear green spine proposed along the length of Gheringhap St. The Mix is an aggregate mix created specifically for the CoGG that has been used previously on public realm projects in the city. Employing the Mix rather than bluestone paving is a more cost effective paving solution that is also unique to the region. As Bluestone is an expensive paving options this Mercer and Gheringhap Street Streetscape Masterplan suggests a deviation from the Public Realm Framework.

Primary Paving Highlights are to be used in conjunction with the Primary Paving or in situations where a minimal or more cost effective paving solution is required. Highlight areas have been chosen to be near the Mercer Gheringhap intersection and to be a more cost effective method to increase the variety to paving.

Secondary Paving is to be used in areas outside of the main project area where a cost effective paving solution is required.

Geelong Eastern / Heritage Mix (GEELEASTERNOW32)

(Local Mix)

Material	Type
SAND 1	Washed Fine Sand
SAND 2	Ramp Washed Concrete Sand
CEMENT 1	Eco Blend ICL 65/25/10
CEMENT 2	Off White Cement Bulk
STONE 1	7mm Granite
STONE 2	3 – 10mm Red Brick (graded)
STONE 3	7mm White Pebbles
OXIDE	N/A



Figure 4.5 Proposed paving zone

Primary Paving - Geelong Eastern/Heritage Mix



Paving Mix - Detailed view of aggregate mix.



Primary Paving Example

Primary Paving - Highlights



Granite setts



Castlemaine slate

Secondary Paving



Concrete pavers - complement primary paving



Asphalt



# 4.6 Unity - Kerb and Channel

The palette proposes a unified and distinct kerb and channel detail that is to be used throughout the project.

As the site has a varied existing and proposed paving palette unity in the project can be expressed in the kerb and channel. A consistent shape and size while allowing for different materials will be an intelligent and cost effective response to a diverse existing condition as well as easily implemented in a staged construction process.

The Primary Kerb is to be a high quality, contemporary bluestone kerb that is unique to the project and the precinct. This is to be used in the area of the Mercer/Gheringhap intersection as well as the linear green spine proposed along the length of Gheringhap St.

The Heritage Kerb is the protection or re-instatement of existing high quality bluestone kerbs of historic value. For example the kerb along Johnstone Park should be protected and integrated with the adjacent Primary Kerbs proposed.

The Secondary Kerb is a cost effective alternative to the Primary Kerb. The dimensions should match those of the Primary Kerb while being either a cheaper stone or concrete material.

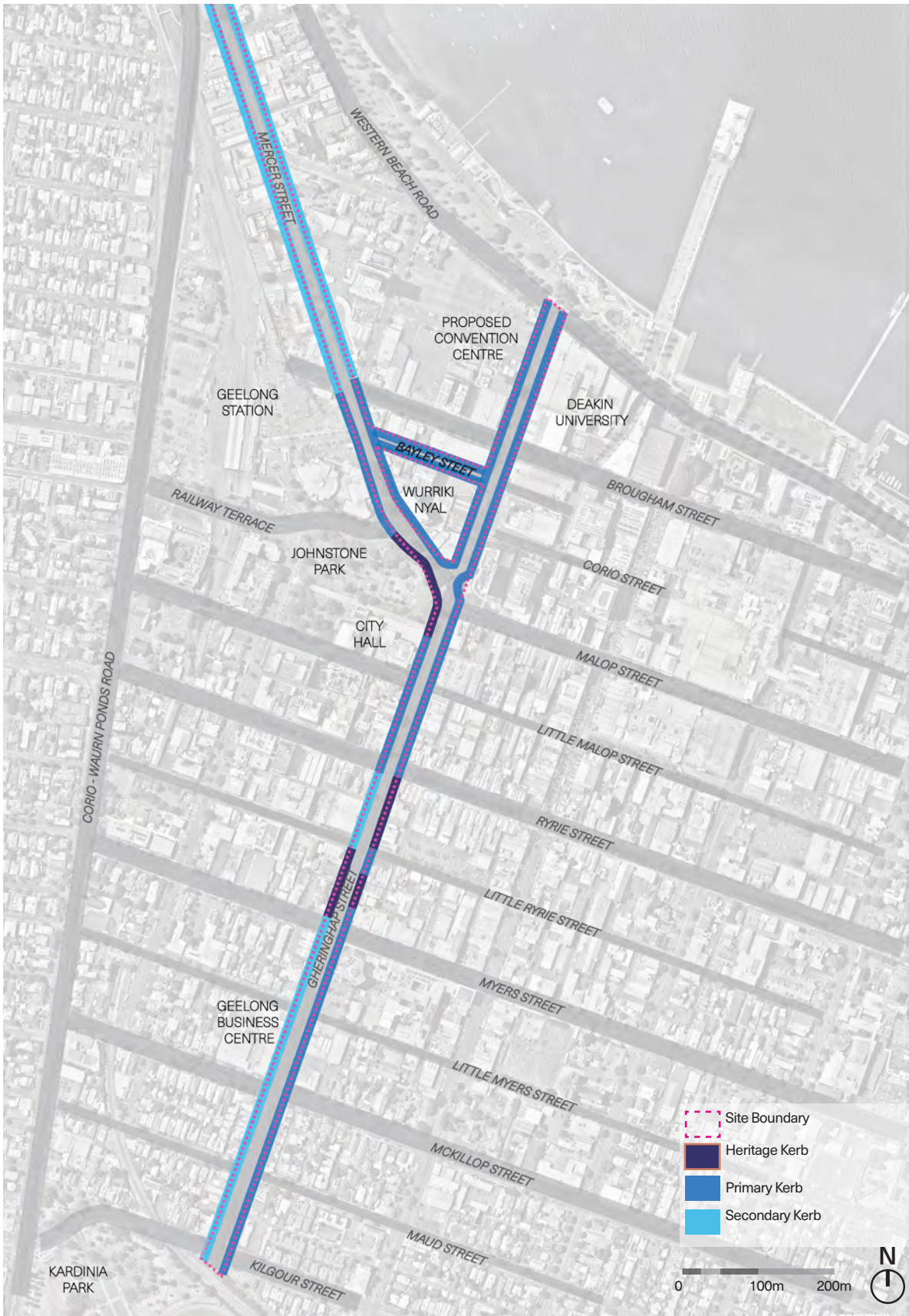
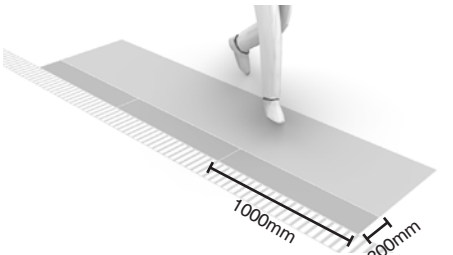
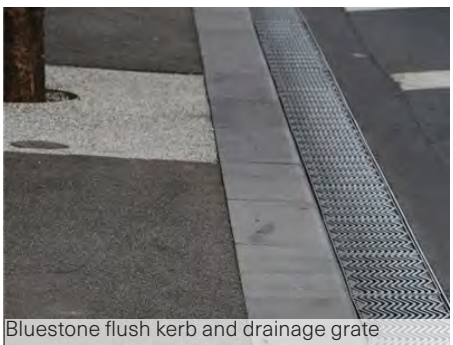
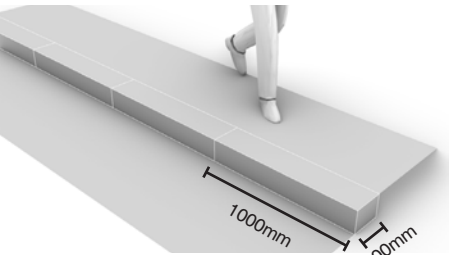


Figure 4.6 Proposed kerb and channel selection

## Primary Kerb



## Heritage Kerb



## Secondary Kerb





# 4.7 Unity - Parking

A considered approach to parking can help mitigate the spatial and visual impacts within the street environment.

In the absence of a strategic parking approach to assess demand and opportune location for consolidation of parking, the Masterplan proposes a short-term retention strategy and an ultimate long-term consolidation approach to on-street parking.

The long-term parking recommendation is for all parking to be parallel, and though subtle, this will bring an element of unity throughout the Masterplan.

On Mercer Street, the extent of parallel parking addresses other street capacity requirements through a dynamic parking approach that differentiates between clearway and normal times.

On Gheringhap Street, the ultimate approach is for fixed parallel parking to service the anticipated demand, free up traffic flows and allow excess road corridor to be dedicated to an expanded public realm.



Figure 4.7 Proposed parking

## Parallel Parking



## Dynamic Parking





# 4.8 Unity - Furniture and Wayfinding

The palette proposes a unified and distinct furniture and wayfinding selection to be used throughout the project.

Precinct defining custom furniture is to be used in the priority area of the Mercer/Gheringhap Street intersection as well as the linear green spine proposed along the length of Gheringhap Street.

Council standard furniture is to be used when a cost effective solution is needed or the area is outside of the central priority area.



Figure 4.8 Proposed defining and council standard furniture location

## Precinct Defining Custom Palette



## Council Standard Palette





# Unity - Furniture & Wayfinding

Below is a selection of potential furniture options with their more cost effective council palette equivalent.

## Precinct Defining Custom Palette

Precinct defining custom furniture is to developed further during the conceptual design phase of the project. The intention is to use a combination of materials to bring variety and uniqueness to the palette.

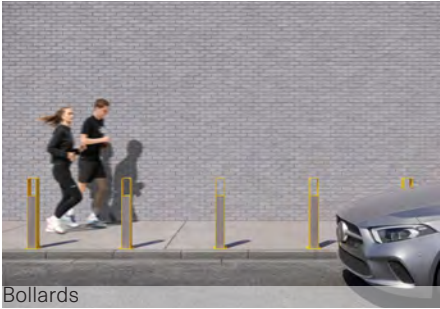
### Seating

Opportunities to use custom made furniture such as the examples below



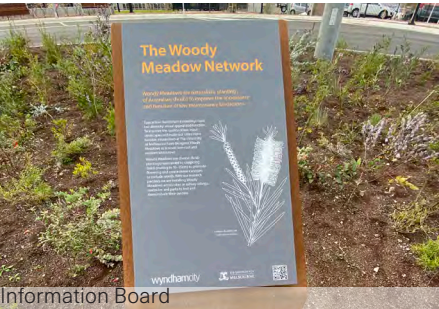
### Bins, Drinking Fountains, Bike Racks, Bollards

Opportunities to use high quality proprietary and custom made furniture such as the examples below



### Lighting, Signage, Wayfinding

Opportunities to develop a unique signage and wayfinding palette such as the examples below

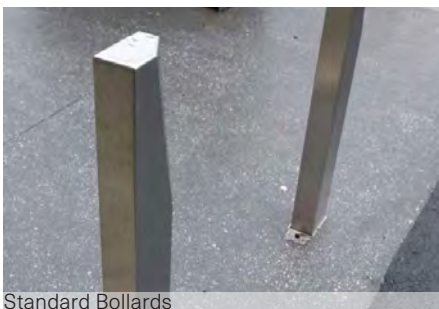


## Council Standard Palette

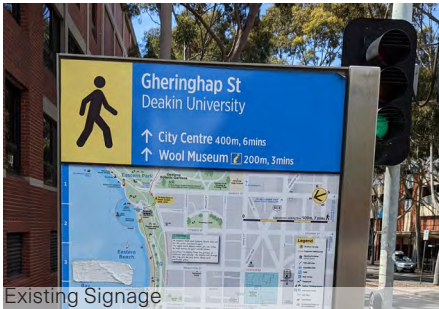
### Seating



### Bins, Drinking Fountains, Bollards



### Lighting, Signage, Wayfinding





4.9 Appendix - City of Melbourne Future Urban Forest Vulnerability List Rating

Key to reading the species list:

Vulnerability rating	Green	Melbourne has a similar temperature to other places where the species is found and the species is not considered vulnerable in this temperature scenario
	Amber	Melbourne is hotter than most (90%) other places where the species is found and the species is considered moderately vulnerable in this temperature scenario.
	Aqua	Melbourne is colder than most (90%) other places where the species is found and the species is considered moderately vulnerable in this temperature scenario.
	Red	Melbourne is hotter than nearly all (97.5%) other places where the species is found and the species is considered very vulnerable in this temperature scenario.
	Blue	Melbourne is colder than nearly all (97.5%) other places where the species is found and the species is considered very vulnerable in this temperature scenario.
	Max/min	The max/min suffix indicates that the rating is due to extreme maximum and minimum rather than mean annual temperatures.
Temperature scenario	Current	Melbourne with a mean annual temperature of 16.4 °C and extreme maximum temperatures are 44 °C.
	Moderate	Melbourne with moderate climate change by 2040 increasing temperatures 0.8 °C and extreme maximum temperatures increase by 0.5 °C.
	Extreme	Melbourne with extreme climate change by 2090 increasing temperatures 3 °C and extreme maximum temperatures increase by 2 °C.



City of Melbourne's Future Urban Forest Vulnerable Tree List (2016)



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