

# **CURTIN CIRCUIT DESIGN GUIDELINES**

**CREATING THE CITY  
OF INNOVATION**



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Planning Director

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# 1.0 INTRODUCTION



## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Curtin Circuit Design Guidelines (the Guidelines) provides a clear foundation and rationale to assist Curtin University and external consultants in guiding future development and works within the Bentley campus.

The Curtin Circuit is intended to become

**“...A COHERENT AND CLEARLY LEGIBLE PATHWAY THAT EASILY CONNECTS THE HEART OF THE UNIVERSITY.”<sup>1</sup>**

The Guidelines build on the existing character and material palette of the campus and aim to enhance the university’s unique character, whilst initiative builds towards delivering the Greater Curtin Master Plan vision.

Underpinning much of the decision making process is to assist the Campus in delivering the

**“...MOST ACCESSIBLE CAMPUS IN AUSTRALIA BY 2030...”<sup>1</sup>**

Source:

1. Curtin Design Built Form Universal Access Guidelines

## 1.2 OBJECTIVES

Historically, campus landscapes were primarily considered as a setting, a beautiful space to be viewed and admired.

The Guidelines have been prepared as means to shift from this narrow spatial and aesthetic quality of landscape to one that addresses and delivers both practical and aesthetically pleasing spaces for people.

The Guidelines presents the following objectives for the Circuit to ensure that future works are undertaken in a coherent manner responsive to the qualities of the campus, the needs of the end user, and the ongoing maintenance requirements of the university.

### 1. LEGIBLE PUBLIC REALM



A well connected and legible public realm

### 2. CAMPUS IDENTITY



Builds on and enhances the campus identity

### 3. SAFE & ACCESSIBLE



Accessible and safe at all times

### 4. CAMPUS PRESENTATION



Place equal importance on the development of landscape spaces to built form

### 5. FUNCTIONAL CAMPUS



Meet the ongoing functional, servicing and maintenance needs of the campus

# 1.3 PROJECT LOCATION & EXTENTS

This map indicates the location of the Curtin Circuit within the broader Curtin University Bentley Campus.

LEGEND

-  Curtin Circuit location

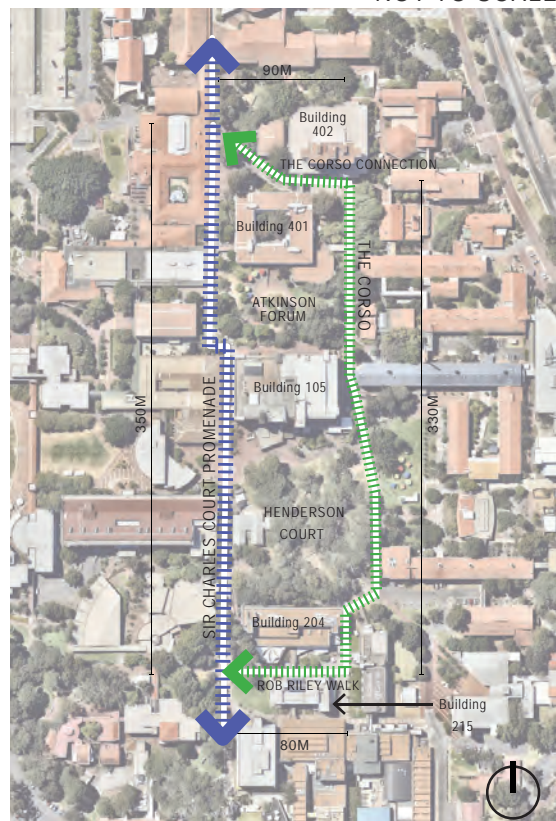


NOT TO SCALE

This map indicates the extents of the Curtin Circuit. The circuit provides the best opportunity to realise an accessible and legible wayfinding for the campus. The Circuit includes the Sir Charles Court Promenade (SCCP) and The Corso.

LEGEND

-  Sir Charles Court Promenade
-  The Corso



NOT TO SCALE

# 2.0 VISION



## 2.1 OVERALL VISION

The Curtin Circuit Guidelines is intended to provide guidance to both internal stakeholders and external consultants with **CLEAR DIRECTION ON THE PROPOSED LEVEL OF QUALITY, FINISH AND MATERIAL SELECTIONS** for the Circuit.

The University will continue to experience significant change due to the delivery of the Greater Curtin Master Plan in the coming decade and The Guidelines is intended to improve access, circulation, and connections.

The Circuit is utilised by pedestrians, bikes and vehicles, however, it prioritises pedestrian movements over vehicular and vehicles are considered guests.

Spaces for respite are proposed to be located along the main walkways and allow for people to socialise, relax and rest.

The public realm should be thought of as the 'glue' that bind all the other elements into a coherent whole.

## 2.2 PRINCIPLES

### 1. CONSOLIDATE

Consolidate the number of paving types and establish a distinctive and consistent material palette across the Circuit.

### 2. PEDESTRIAN PRIORITY

Demonstrates a clear Circuit user hierarchy where pedestrian movements are prioritised.

### 3. INTUITIVE WAYFINDING

Implement clear wayfinding initiatives through design as determined in Curtin's Wayfinding Strategy.

### 4. INCLUSIVE ACCESS

Contribute to Curtin's vision to become the most accessible campus by 2030.

### 5. CLEAR GROUND PLANE

Ensure the ground plane is kept as a clear coherent path of travel and representative of the character of the campus.

The following pages demonstrate how the Guidelines respond to existing Curtin identity and character, and wayfinding across the campus.

## 2.3 WAYFINDING

Critical to providing an integrated and physically permeable campus for students, staff and visitors, wayfinding shall create

**“... ENTICING DESTINATIONS THAT OFFER A PERSONALISED AND INTUITIVE WAYFINDING EXPERIENCE 1.”**

Orientation in complex surroundings can be challenging, even more so if a person has a disability. Wayfinding solutions that are accessible can enhance design and help create inclusive spaces for all.

Wayfinding should encourage movement by adopting the pedestrian perspective and providing well located signage with other visual cues to help people orientate themselves. This can include:

- Groundplane materials and surface treatments;
- Creating areas of distinct visual character e.g. through landscape treatments;
- Visually and physically clear, unencumbered paths of travel;
- Select ‘paths of least resistance’ , i.e. simplify the ways and means of travel between two points;
- Landmarks or other elements at key locations; and;
- Clear visual and graphic language standards, and maps that can be universally understood.

Inclusive signage and wayfinding should inform all type of users, including staff, students and visitors.

Referencing the ‘Curtin Wayfinding Strategy’ document should be undertaken prior to detailed design within the campus.

Source:

1. Curtin Wayfinding Strategy



Image 3. Image illustrating a simple and clear groundplane to facilitate wayfinding. Source: Peter Walker & Associates, University of Texas.

## 2.4 SIGNAGE

Signage forms an important part of the campus, providing information, wayfinding, and identification of the university's buildings and public open spaces.

The integration of signage design should be commenced at the planning stage and be informed by existing design disciplines.

A balance must be sought between providing identification and directional signage without cluttering the public realm. Locating signage appropriately shall also consider clear sight lines/ around signage.

Referencing of the Curtin 'Signage Planning and Design Guidelines' documents should be undertaken prior to detailed design within the campus.



Image 4. Image illustrating clear signage with no obstruction from planting or other structures. UDLA.

## 2.5 UNIVERSAL ACCESS

The existing topography of the Curtin campus presents significant challenges to achieving universal access that complies with AS 1428.1.

To work towards Curtin University's aspiration of becoming the most accessible campus in Australia by 2030, the following proposed strategies should be considered and further explored:

- The use of existing and proposed buildings to facilitate universal access and movement across areas of steep gradients;
- External lifts at key locations to minimise ramp distances and stairs; and;
- To enhance the urban connectivity between the upper and lower campus to increase activation of the area and avoid social exclusion.



Image 5. Image illustrating use of external lifts to provide access to areas with major elevation changes. Source: Carles Enrich, Catalan, Spain.



Figure 1. Existing topography within the Curtin Circuit

## 2.6 UNIVERSAL ACCESS 'BEACONS'

In order to improve universal access and to enhance the urban connectivity for the campus, the use of external lifts and selected buildings should be considered to facilitate and negotiate areas with large level changes.

Future development shall ensure the integration of external lifts with both the built form and public realm, as noted in the Curtin University Universal Design Guideline Built Form.





# 3.0 PAVING, STAIRS & RAMPS

## 3.1 MATERIAL PRINCIPLES

This section illustrates the broader principles for material selection and an indicative selection of materials and fixtures for use.

Prior to final selection a detailed assessment of the existing paving, including condition, type, and function is required to determine whether it is to be either removed, replaced or upgraded.

### MATERIAL PRINCIPLES

The following principles outline the selection of materials for use:

#### CONTEXT

Any areas that require repaving due to condition or age should be considered within the broader context of the Curtin Masterplan and Guidelines.

#### MAJORITY RULES

If a designated paved area requires replacement, the decision to replace should be based upon the state of the 'majority rule' i.e. If the majority of the designated area is deemed at end of useful life the whole should be replaced referencing the Guideline.

#### FUTURE SOURCING

Ensure new paving types utilised can be sourced into the future, or special arrangements are undertaken with paving manufacturers to produce a paver specifically for Curtin.

#### FUNCTIONAL

Appropriate to the functional requirements (e.g. universal access, vehicle trafficability, foot traffic, services, existing trees, maintenance etc.) of the particular space. Selections to consider maintenance and cost effectiveness over entire product life-cycle.

#### TIMELESS

A simple, restrained design response with a 'timeless' appearance in keeping with 'Distinctly Curtin'.



Image 6. Existing SCCP looking north adjacent Building 204. Source: UDLA.



Image 7. Precedent image illustrating material use to create functional, accessible and intuitive movement on campus. Source: Monash University, TCL.

## 3.2 PAVING MATERIAL SELECTION RATIONALE

The material selection outlines the rationale for future design decisions for the Circuit.

### 1. CONDITION REPORT

The key findings of the condition report (refer Appendix 01) concluded the mortared brick, despite much of it being original paving, has generally proved to be the most durable paving material. As the Corso was noted in a generally good condition it is intended to be retained with nominal ongoing repairs.

### 2. DISTINCTLY CURTIN

The use of brick and concrete are the two defining material choices for most of the significant architecture and the original public realm. Continuing the use of these materials will provide a well-defined and distinctive space within the campus.

### 3. UNIVERSAL ACCESS

Minimising material selections and interface changes, and providing a consistent approach will assist in providing improved universal access. The use of concrete for stairs is intended to seamlessly integrate stair nosing's and provide a visual colour difference between the adjacent brick.

### 4. BANDING

Whilst historically the Bentley Campus has used banding with the use of various brick, paver and concrete designs, however, this has been diluted significantly over time with many varying iterations. The material selections favour the use of a simple, restrained banding design such as the concrete edging, and use of stack bond brick at landings laid perpendicular to the path of travel.

### 5. PAVING DIRECTION

On the SCCP the intent shall be to install paving in the direction of travel of the path i.e. north / south direction. This will ensure better integration of pit lids, strip drains and tactiles, whilst also providing improved visual cues to assist with intuitive wayfinding.



Image 8. Existing mortared red brick, laid in a stretcher bond with a concrete edge located on western side of B103. Source: UDLA.



Image 9. A palette of 'Distinctly Curtin' materials at the T.L. Robertson library; formboard concrete and mortared red brick laid in a stretcher bond style. Source: UDLA.



## 3.3 CLEANING & MAINTENANCE

The proposed material and fixture selections have been selected on the basis of suitability in a high use environment, with consideration for ongoing maintenance and life cycle costs.

### **IT IS MORE PRACTICAL TO ELIMINATE SLIP AND TRIP HAZARDS AT THE DESIGN STAGE.**

This can be undertaken by eliminating changes in levels and installing pit lids and strip drains and other services in an appropriate manner and location.

Maintenance is considered as part of a broader decision making process to ensure that the Guideline objectives and principles are met

Reference to Curtin University Asset Management Strategy in conjunction with the Guideline shall be undertaken if a material or fixture is deemed to require maintenance or at end of useful life.

### **PAVING**

General cleaning, including rubbish and tree litter removal, should be augmented by regular pressure cleaning for all paving, stairs and ramps.

Regular visual inspections shall be conducted to ensure no trip hazards are detected e.g. pavers that have risen or sunk.

### **PIT LIDS**

Regular visual inspections shall be conducted to ensure no slip or trip hazards are detected e.g. pit lids that have buckled, risen or sunk.

Regular inspection of pit lids shall be conducted to ensure they are in working order and flush with the adjacent paving.

### **STRIP DRAINS**

Ensure strip drains are regularly inspected to ensure debris is removed manually or with pressure cleaning.

Regular inspection of strip drains shall be conducted to ensure they are in working order and flush with the adjacent paving.

## 3.4 SIR CHARLES COURT PROMENADE MATERIAL SCHEDULE

This section outlines the proposed level of quality, finish and material selections for the Sir Charles Court Promenade.

### PAVING

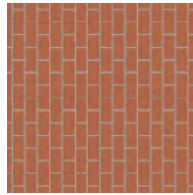
#### PATHWAYS

Material: Brick

Colour: Red

Size: 230mm x 110mm x 76mm

Laying Styles: Stretcher bond (in direction of travel) mortared.



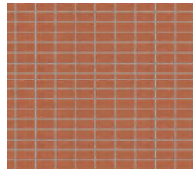
#### LANDINGS

Material: Brick

Colour: Red

Size: 230mm x 110mm x 76mm

Laying Styles: Stack bond (opposite direction of travel) mortared.



#### TACTILES

#### WARNING TGSIS

Material: Precast concrete

Colour: Light grey

Size: 300mm x 300mm x 60mm

Notes: Installed to AS 1428.1



#### DIRECTIONAL TGSIS

Material: Precast concrete

Colour: Light grey or dark grey

Size: 300mm x 300mm x 60mm



### STAIRS

#### STEPS

Material: Concrete

Colour: Red colour & aggregate

Size: As required.

Notes: Stair nosing light grey or white, installed to AS 1428.1.



#### FIXTURES

#### HANDRAILS

Material: Stainless Steel

Colour: N/A

Size: As required.

Notes: Installed to AS 1428.1



#### STRIP DRAINS

Material: Stainless Steel/Ductile Iron

Finish: Cast Iron

Size: To be determined.

Notes: Class D minimum. Non-slip surface.

AS 1428.2 (Clause 9c) compliant for wheelchair and walking cane safety.

AS 3996 (Clause 3.3.6) compliant for bicycle tyre penetration resistance.



#### PIT LIDS

Material: Stainless Steel/Ductile Iron

Finish: In-fill to match paving type.

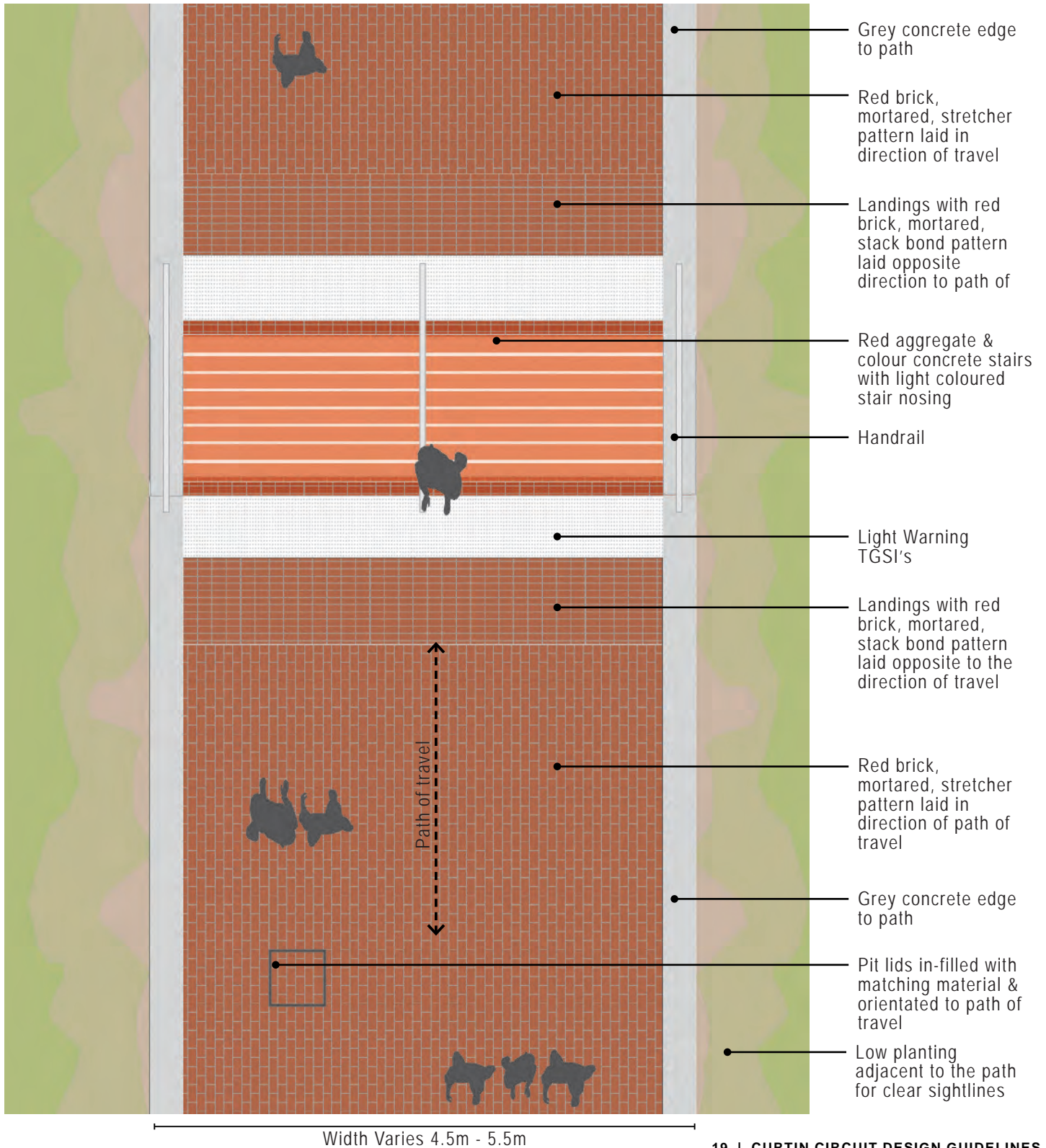
Size: To be determined.

Notes: Class D minimum. Non-slip surface. Aligned to direction of travel and paving alignment.



### 3.5 SIR CHARLES COURT PROMENADE

This drawing outlines the proposed level of quality, finish and material selections for the Sir Charles Court Promenade.



## 3.6 THE CORSO MATERIAL SCHEDULE

This section outlines the proposed level of quality, finish and material selections for The Corso. The Corso was noted in a generally good condition and is intended to be retained with nominal ongoing repairs.

### PAVING

#### PATHWAYS

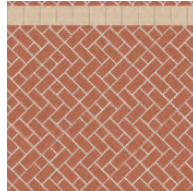
Material: Brick

Colour: Red

Size: 230mm x 110mm x 76mm

Laying Styles: Herringbone bond (in direction of travel) non-mortared.

Match as per existing.



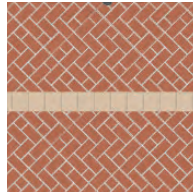
#### BANDING

Material: Brick

Colour: Cream

Size: 200mm x 200mm x 76mm

Laying Styles: Single course, stack bond (opposite to the direction of travel) non-mortared. Match as per existing.



### TACTILES

#### WARNING TGSIS

Material: Precast concrete

Colour: Light grey

Size: 300mm x 300mm

Notes: Installed to AS 1428.1



#### DIRECTIONAL TGSIS

Material: Precast concrete

Colour: Light grey

Size: 600mm x varied width

Notes: Installed to AS 1428.1



### FIXTURES

#### STRIP DRAINS

Material: Stainless Steel/Ductile Iron

Finish: Cast Iron

Size: To be determined.

Notes: Class D minimum. Non-slip surface.

AS 1428.2 (Clause 9c) compliant for wheelchair and walking cane safety.

AS 3996 (Clause 3.3.6) compliant for bicycle tyre penetration resistance.



#### PIT LIDS

Material: Stainless Steel/Ductile Iron

Finish: In-fill to match paving type.

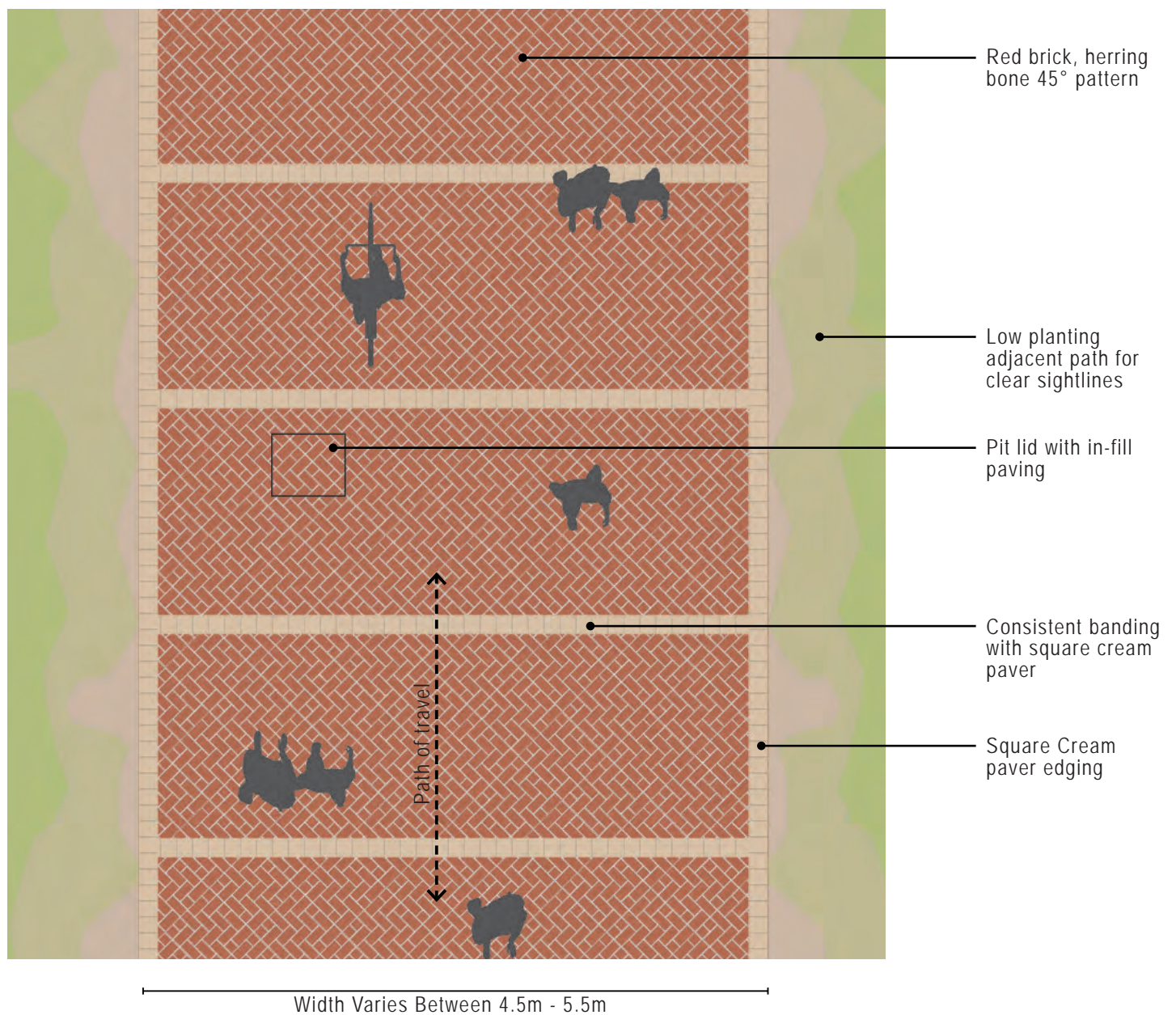
Size: To be determined.

Notes: Class D minimum. Non-slip surface. Aligned to the direction of travel and paving alignment.



### 3.7 THE CORSO

This drawing illustrates the proposed level of quality, finish and material selections for the Corso.



## 3.8 THE CORSO CONNECTION

People navigate the built environment differently, with a range of different abilities, ages, and cultural backgrounds identified.

Using a combination of both explicit and implicit wayfinding elements to enhance navigation at connection points i.e. a combination of signage, linear planting, lighting, and paving to direct foot traffic.

The following principles should be considered when designing the connections between the Corso and Sir Charles Court Promenade:

### **SAFETY:**

A feeling of safety is considered the minimum requirement for being comfortable, however spaces that are inclusive will help people to feel comfortable within a space. The connections should offer a safe and comfortable environment to include appropriate levels of lighting, clear sightlines and spaces that offer the opportunity to occupy spaces.

### **LEGIBILITY:**

Clear and legible designs, with a range of multi-sensory signage and signals help people of all ages and abilities to understand how to move through and connect to spaces. This can be achieved through landmarks (e.g. public art), signage, and contrasting paving treatments.

### **CONSISTENCY:**

Maintaining consistent design cues at both connections will create recognisable and predictable environments for people of all abilities, increasing feelings of comfort and safety.

### **MULTI-SENSORY:**

Navigating the built environment depends almost entirely on visual signals. Including design elements that can be accessed through different senses, for example, the use of auditory (e.g. sound of water), haptic (touch), smell (scented planting) and textural cues can aid in wayfinding and enrich the public realm.



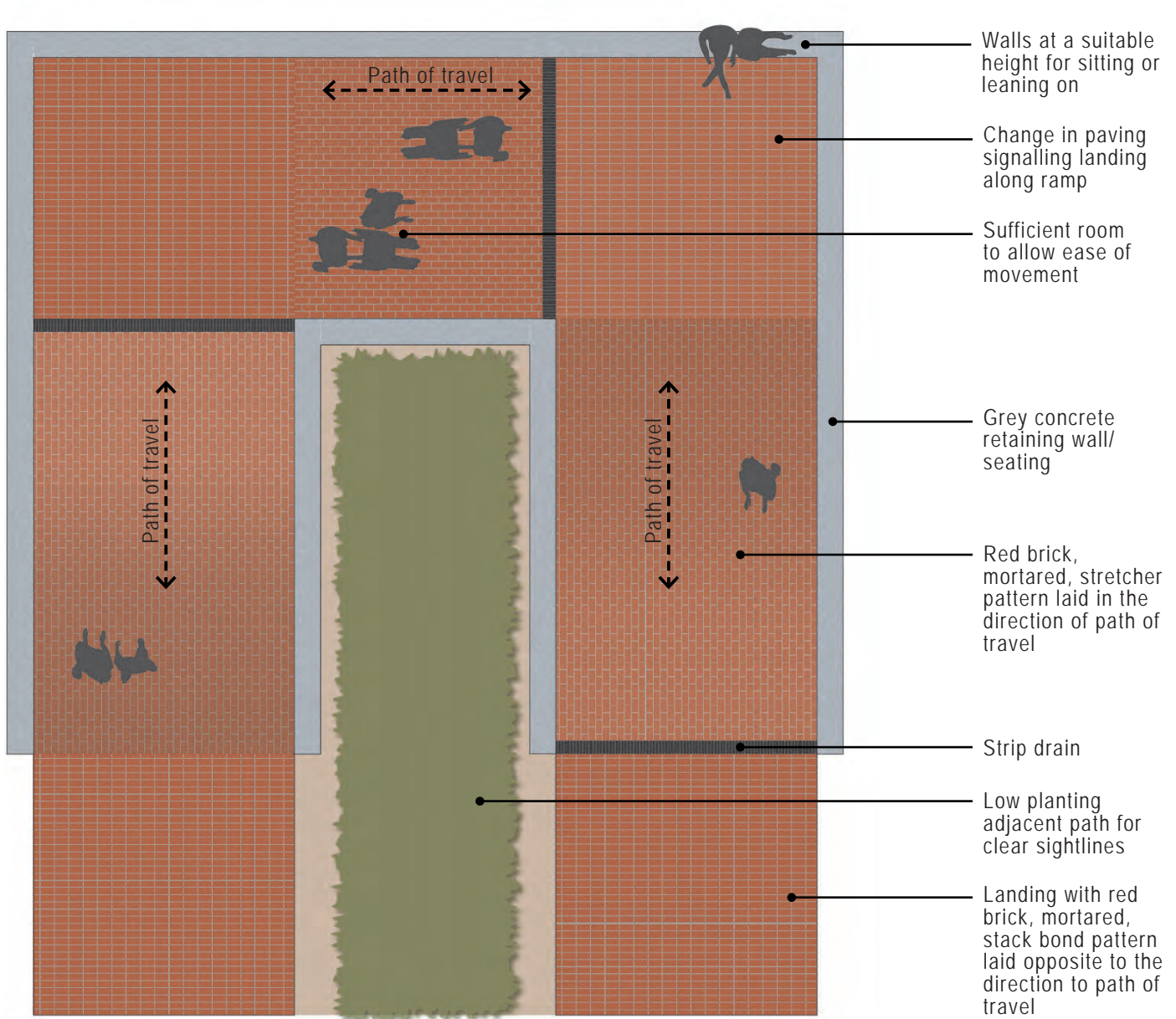
Image 10. Precedent illustrates how a contrasting visual and textural paving can assist with wayfinding and navigation. Source: Pier 4 Seaport Plaza, Mikyong Kim Design.

### 3.9 RAMPS

This drawing outlines the proposed level of quality, finish and material selections for the design of ramps.

Whilst ramps must comply with AS 1428.1 as a minimum standard, they should ideally be greater than 1:20 grade, and be sufficiently wide to allow for ease of movement between users.

Consideration of the length of ramps should be accompanied by a detailed universal access assessment to ensure suitable areas of respite are incorporated into areas with large areas of level and grade changes.



### 3.10 OCCUPIABLE SPACES

Contemporary design thinking realises the opportunity of recasting previously functional only spaces, such as stairs into 'occupiable spaces'.

The design of these spaces shall consider the following:

- Generous widths of paths to allow comfortable space and movement between users;
- Locate seating off the main path of travel to ensure no conflicts arise between pedestrians and seated users; and;
- Locate seating adjacent to stairs ensuring a clear path of travel for users.

The opportunities to the further exploration of these spaces include, but are not limited to:

- Create an activated threshold space for people between 'upper' and 'lower' Sir Charles Court Promenade, celebrating and defining a major topographical element of the Bentley Campus;
- Create and recast stairs to encourage lingering and 'sticky-ness' and not simply 'pass through' circulation spaces; and;
- Integrate power (e.g. usb charging and lighting) into seating and stairs.



Image 12. Existing steps, south of The Hex, Sir Charles Court Promenade, provide an opportunity for further enhancements as a occupiable space. Source: UDLA.



Image 11. This image demonstrates how stairs and grade changes can become places of occupation and interaction. Source: Freyburg Square, Auckland, New Zealand, by Isthmus Design.



# 4.0 LIGHTING

## 4.1 LIGHTING FOR SAFETY & SECURITY

### LIGHTING PRINCIPLES

The purpose of lighting within the campus is to create a safer night time environment for staff, students and visitors.

Campus lighting should provide a well lit and safe path of travel at night time, whilst reducing unnecessary spill of artificial light as much as practicable.

It is expected that campus lighting design will follow best practice and consider guidelines and design principles that have already been adopted in the Curtin Campus Electrical Service Guidelines 312.

### PRINCIPLES

- Improved safety in line with Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles; and;
- Improve wayfinding and to encourage night time activity across campus.

The application of CPTED principles with appropriate lighting shall contribute to the overall safe environment of the campus.

Whilst not provided in detail within these Guidelines, designs shall consider maximising sightlines and 'visual permeability' adjacent to the Circuit.

Furthermore, providing opportunities for 'passive surveillance' and ensuring that 'blind' corners are avoided such as areas with stairs and ramps.

### PLACEMENT & SELECTION

Placement and selection is critical to the success of lighting within the public realm. Whilst these Guidelines provide general advice it is recommended that for any major redevelopment that detailed lighting design is undertaken to ensure the following considerations are applied:

- Pole lighting shall be the principal lighting type within the Sir Charles Court Promenade and the Corso.
- In areas where there may be potential anti-social behaviour it is recommended to install integrated CCTV and lighting;

- High use areas should be lit to a minimum P3 standard.
- Entries and exits to buildings should be lit to minimum of P1 standard.
- Uplighting of feature buildings, public art and signage to improve wayfinding should also consider the use of timers to limit energy use;

Whilst other lighting fixtures may be adopted, the preference is to restrict the numbers of different lighting types to assist with maintenance and the replacement of parts.



Image 13. Image shows existing Curtin light poles which are to be utilised for the Circuit.

## 4.2 LIGHTING FOR THE CURTIN CIRCUIT

The use of well located and **APPROPRIATELY INTEGRATED LIGHTING IS ENCOURAGED OVER SIMPLY 'MORE' LIGHTING.**

### PRINCIPLES

- Integration and consolidation of lighting should be considered e.g. lighting within handrails, and building uplighting to provide ambient lighting in place of pole lights;
- Improve wayfinding;
- Encourage night time activity and activation across campus; and;
- Enhance the existing character and the 'look and feel' of the campus.

### PLACEMENT & SELECTION

Placement and selection is critical to the success of lighting within the public realm. Whilst these Guidelines provide general advice it is recommended that for any major redevelopment that detailed lighting design is undertaken to ensure the following considerations are applied:

- Whilst pole lighting (refer Image 12) shall be the principal lighting type within the Circuit, additional feature lighting may be considered and used efficiently;
- Uplighting of feature buildings, public art and signage to improve wayfinding should also consider the use of timers to limit energy use; and;
- Consider the impact that lighting may have on achieving Green Star ratings.

### TEMPORARY PLACE ACTIVATION

- The use of temporary lighting, such as fairy lights or festoon lighting is encouraged to activate spaces and encourage CPTED initiatives.

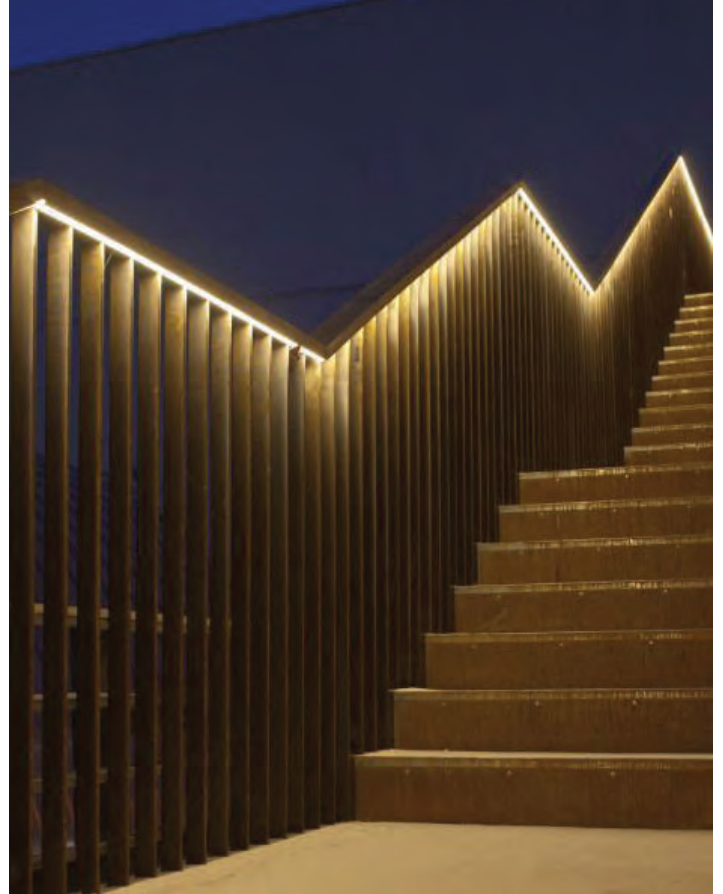


Image 14. Image shows integrated handrail lighting. Source: <https://www.thetransformerplace.com/outdoor-stairway>. Accessed 2019

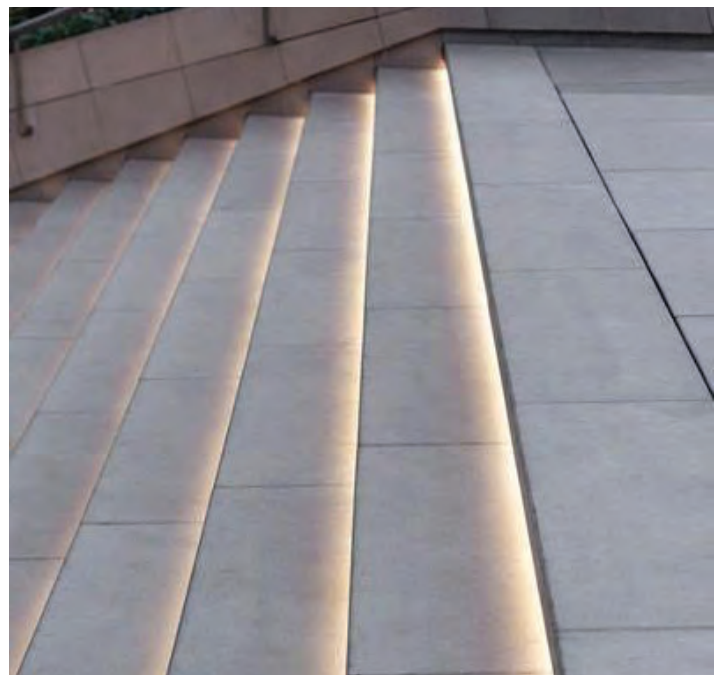
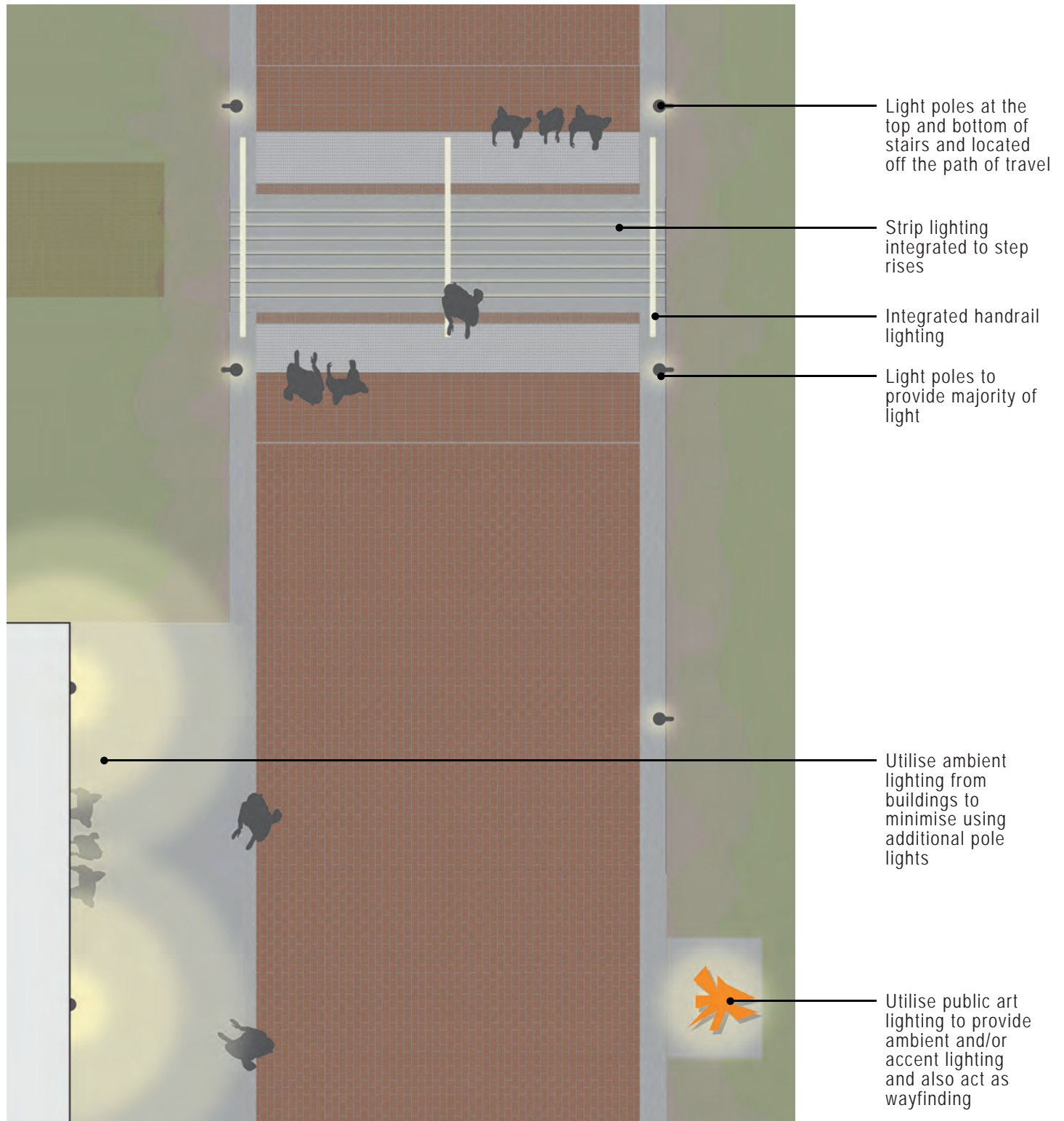


Image 15. Image shows integrated stair lighting. Source: [www.pinterest.com.au](http://www.pinterest.com.au). Accessed 2019.

## 4.3 LIGHTING ALIGNMENT & PLACEMENT

This drawing outlines the proposed placement and use of lighting within the Circuit.



# 5.0 FURNITURE

## 5.1 FURNITURE ALIGNMENT & PLACEMENT

The following recommendations for furniture alignment and placement are to ensure that it is undertaken in a coherent manner, which is responsive to the needs of the campus and the end user.

Prior to final selection and placement, a detailed assessment of existing furniture including condition, type, function and location to determine whether a seat is to be either removed, replaced, moved or upgraded.

### REPLACEMENT

Replacement or new seating should be considered with the goal to reduce visual clutter and improve accessibility by minimising obstruction of view lines and paths of travel.

### CONTEXT

Seating types and styles are to relate directly to the existing landscape typology.

### POSITIONING

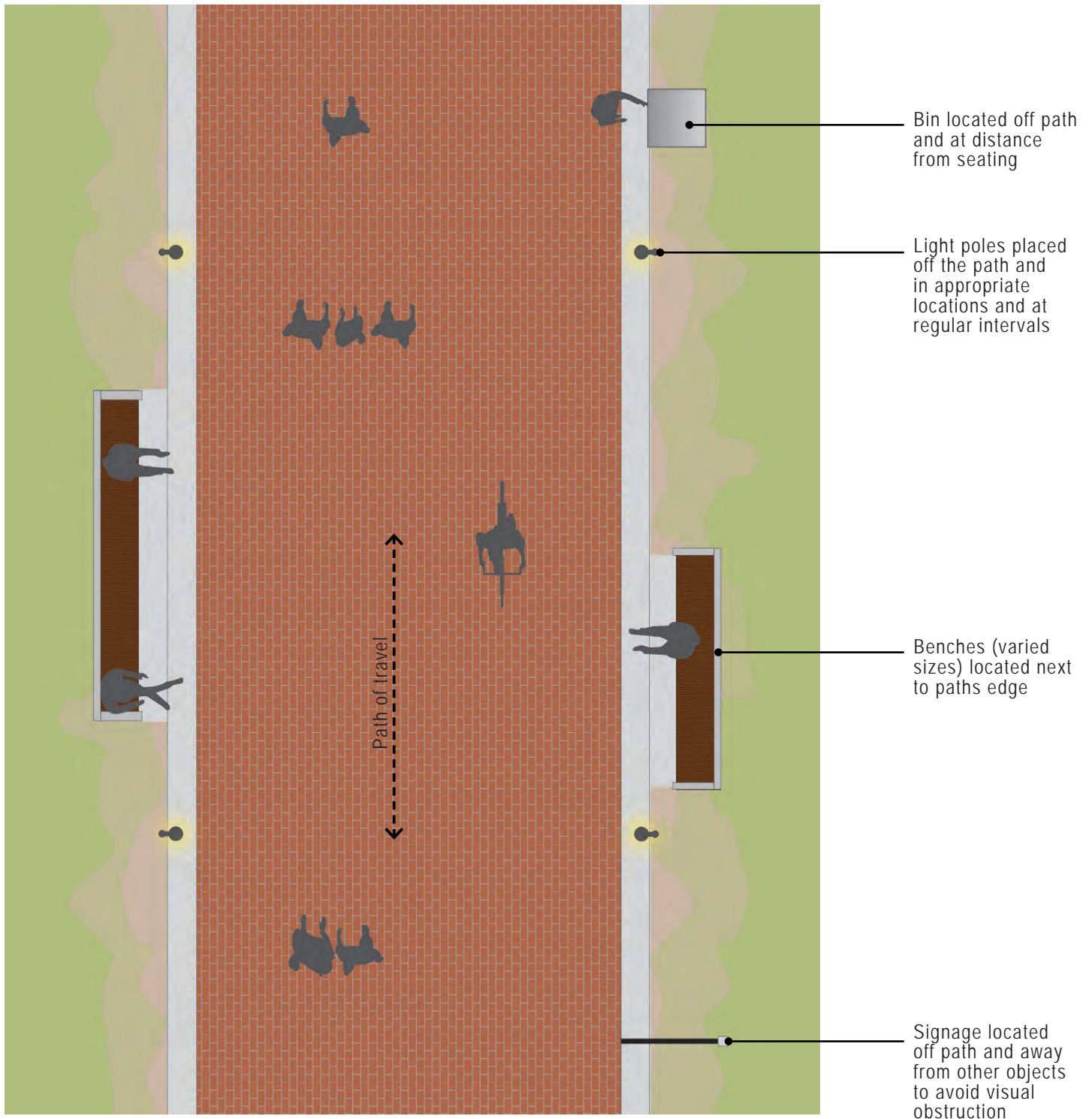
The alignment and placement is critical to the success and usability of seating as it must respond to how the seating is envisaged to be used and by whom. Locating seating types to match user functional requirements in different areas e.g. shade, respite, waiting, eating, viewing, socialising etc.

The following considerations should be applied where relevant:

- Consider proximity to shade trees and garden beds and account for unobstructed sight-lines;
  - Groupings of seats should be arranged to promote social interactions between people;
  - Allowance for quiet and passive places by locating seats a reasonable distance apart;
  - Locate seats clear of building entrances, emergency and service access;
  - Space seats a minimum of 1200mm apart to allow for easy access and include a firm, level, and wide traversable surface around the access to the seat; and;
  - Provide a minimum of one seating element at nominated 'rest stops' that has armrests and a backrest and space adjacent for wheelchair seating, no less than 800mm x 1300mm in dimension.
- Seats should generally be aligned with paths of travel and oriented towards a view or outlook without impeding or obstructing pedestrians, cyclists or vehicles;
  - Locate seating near points of activity e.g. meeting places, lecture theatres and cafés;
  - Suitable respite seating (with hand rests and back rests) for use by a range of users should be located at regular intervals not exceeding 50m;

## 5.1 FURNITURE ALIGNMENT & PLACEMENT

This drawing outlines the proposed alignment and placement of furniture along the Circuit.



# 6.0 SCULPTURE & PUBLIC ART



## 6.1 SCULPTURE & PUBLIC ART

Public art is important to building a stronger campus and to contributing to a shared identity that is valued by staff, students and visitors.

The developing and curation of public art should capture and celebrate the spirit of the campus and relate clearly to the context and identity of the university.

### PRINCIPLES

- Create landmarks that provide reference points and enable people to orientate themselves within the campus;
- Public art should be designed to be respond to its specific location.
- Utilise public art to signal meeting places and gathering points;
- Inclusive public art that engages with the community and the cultural and social diversity of the campus;
- Consider the “The Living Knowledge Stream” document and consultation with appropriate representatives to broaden the dialogue of the history of the campus and its surrounds.

### PLACEMENT & SELECTION

Whilst these Guidelines provide general advice, it is recommended that any major public art should be co-ordinated with both the existing context and any future development.

The following considerations should be applied:

- Located in areas where it can be clearly seen from the public realm;
- Scale and size to compliment the existing or proposed development;
- Consider the existing public art in the adjacent area to ensure the artworks compliment on another; and;
- Final selection and locating of public art should be undertaken as a detailed design exercise.



Image 16. Example of minor public art located within a garden bed in Atkinson Forum. Source: UDLA.

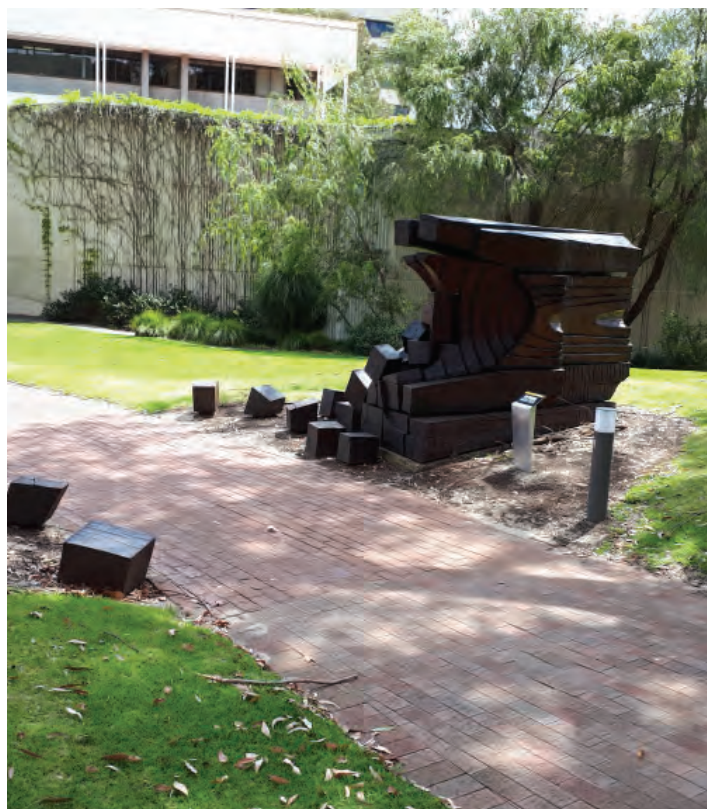


Image 17. Example of a major public art sculpture, “Way Through”, by Howard Taylor) located north of TL Robertson Library. Source: UDLA.

## 6.2 SCULPTURE & PUBLIC ART LOCATIONS

'Kujal Kela' (Twin Dolphin Dreaming) story provides an opportunity within the Circuit to connect the SCCP and the Corso with a visually distinctive sculpture or public art piece.



Image 18. 'Kujal Kela' (Twin Dolphin Dreaming) trail location through Curtin University. Source: The Living Knowledge Stream Syrnix.

 Opportunity for Sculpture or Public Art for 'Kujal Kela' (Twin Dolphin Dreaming) story

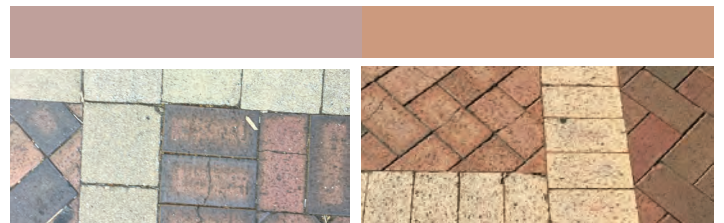
# 7.0 APPENDIX

## 7.1 SIR CHARLES COURT PROMENADE EXISTING MATERIALS CONTEXT

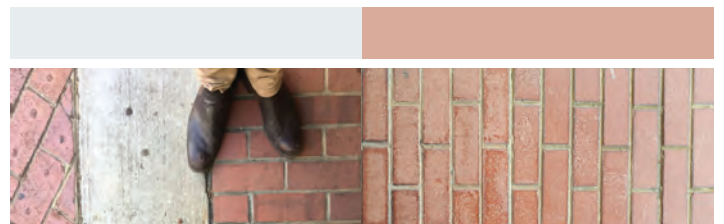
Sir Charles Court Promenade is 'bookended' by the use of contemporary grey unit pavers with the central area adjacent to the TL Robertson library representative of the 'Distinctly Curtin' material palette. A combination of contemporary red brick pavers, laid in various styles are used in other areas.



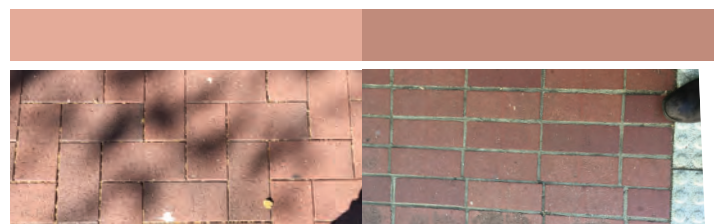
01 Contemporary grey unit pavers 'bookend' the northern end of the SCCP.



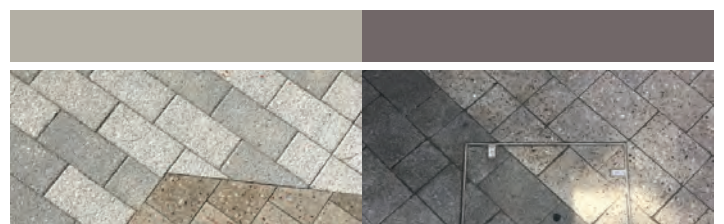
02 A combination of both contemporary red with cream and grey banding.



03 A combination of heritage red brick mortared with concrete represent the 'Distinctly Curtin' material palette.



04 A combination of both contemporary red (above left) and heritage red brick mortared (above right).



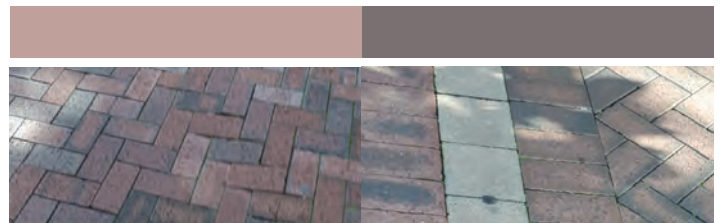
05 Contemporary grey unit pavers 'bookend' the southern end of the SCCP.

## 7.2 THE CORSO MATERIALS EXISTING CONTEXT

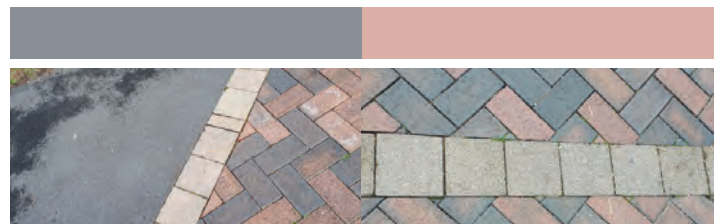
The Corso is broadly characterised by the use of contemporary red brick pavers laid in a predominately herringbone style with various banding and edging types.



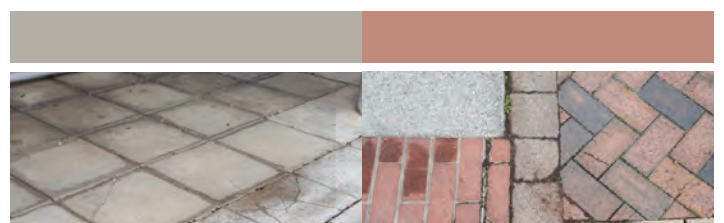
01 Contemporary grey unit pavers 'bookend' the northern end of the SCCP.



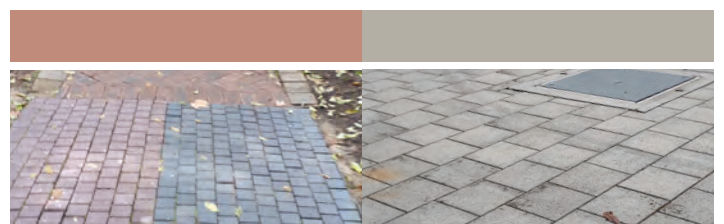
02 A combination of both contemporary red brick with cream banding.



03 A combination of both contemporary red brick/black asphalt with cream banding.



04 A combination of large concrete pavers (left), heritage red brick mortared in and contemporary red brick with cream banding.



05 Contemporary grey unit pavers and cobbles ends the southern end of the Circuit adjacent B215.