

1 April 2019

At the conclusion of the Environment Committee



Cultural and Community Committee

Sydney 2030 / Green / Global / Connected

Agenda

1. **Disclosures of Interest**

Cultural and Creative Sub-Committee

2. **21st Biennale of Sydney / City of Sydney (2018) Public Art Legacy Project**
3. **Knowledge Exchange Sponsorship - Audrey Journal**

Healthy Communities Sub-Committee

4. **Draft Inclusive and Accessible Public Domain Policy and Guidelines**

Guidelines for Speakers at Council Committees



As part of our democratic process, the City invites members of the community to speak directly to Councillors during Committee meetings about items on the agenda.

To enable the Committee to hear a wide range of views and concerns within the limited time available, we encourage people interested in speaking at Committee to:

1. Register to speak by calling Council's Secretariat on 9265 9310 before 12.00 noon on the day of the meeting.
2. Check the recommendation in the Committee report before speaking, as it may address your concerns so that you just need to indicate your support for the recommendation.
3. Note that there is a three minute time limit for each speaker (with a warning bell at two minutes) and prepare your presentation to cover your major points within that time
4. Avoid repeating what previous speakers have said and focus on issues and information that the Committee may not already know.
5. If there is a large number of people interested in the same item as you, try to nominate three representatives to speak on your behalf and to indicate how many people they are representing.
6. Before speaking, turn on the microphone by pressing the button next to it and speak clearly so that everyone in the Council Chamber can hear.
7. Be prepared to quickly return to the microphone and respond briefly to any questions from Councillors, after all speakers on an item have made their presentations.

Committee meetings can continue until very late, particularly when there is a long agenda and a large number of speakers. This impacts on speakers who have to wait until very late, as well as Council staff and Councillors who are required to remain focused and alert until very late. At the start of each Committee meeting, the Committee Chair may reorder agenda items so that those items with speakers can be dealt with first.

Committee reports are on line at www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au, with printed copies available at Sydney Town Hall immediately prior to the meeting. Council staff are also available prior to the meeting to assist.

Item 1.

Disclosures of Interest

Pursuant to the provisions of section 451 of the Local Government Act 1993, Councillors are required to disclose pecuniary interests in any matter on the agenda for this meeting of the Cultural and Community Committee.

Councillors are also required to disclose any non-pecuniary interests in any matter on the agenda for this meeting of the Cultural and Community Committee in accordance with the relevant clauses of the Code of Conduct – February 2016.

In both cases, the nature of the interest must be disclosed.

Written disclosures of interest received by the Chief Executive Officer in relation to items for consideration at this meeting will be laid on the table.

Item 2.

21st Biennale of Sydney / City of Sydney (2018) Public Art Legacy Project

File No: S103805

Summary

In May 2011, Council endorsed the City Art Public Art Strategy as an action of Sustainable Sydney 2030 to create a 'lively and engaging city' and 'a cultural and creative city'.

Guiding Principle 6 of the Strategy recommends the support of stakeholder and government partners to facilitate public art opportunities.

In line with this principle, in June 2012 Council resolved to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Biennale of Sydney to acquire a work of art commissioned by the Biennale of Sydney thus entering the City of Sydney's Public Art Collection, up to the value of \$300,000 per Biennale, subject to Council approval. Council approved an extension of this partnership with the Biennale of Sydney in February 2018.

This report details the proposed artwork for the Biennale of Sydney and City of Sydney's third Public Art Legacy Project for the 21st Biennale of Sydney, which took place from 16 March 2018 – 11 June 2018.

Since the appointment of Mami Kataoka, the Artistic Director for the 21st Biennale of Sydney in 2016, City Design Staff have been working with the Biennale of Sydney and other key institutional stakeholders to progress the selection and terms for the third legacy public artwork for recommendation to Council.

The Artistic Director and the Biennale Chief Executive Officer presented the proposed Biennale Legacy Artwork Project to the City of Sydney's Public Art Advisory Panel in 2018. A revised proposal was presented to the Panel in February 2019. The Panel has recommended the proposed artwork to Council for endorsement given the artist's and the artwork's global significance.

This report recommends Council endorse the proposed 21st Biennale Public Art Legacy Project outlined in confidential Attachment A and confidential Attachment B, to allow the project to proceed as per the terms outlined.

Recommendation

It is resolved that:

- (A) Council approve the acquisition of the Public Art Legacy Project proposed by the Artistic Director of the 21st Biennale of Sydney, Mami Kataoka, and recommended by the Public Art Advisory Panel, as detailed in confidential Attachment A to the subject report;
- (B) the artwork enter the City of Sydney's Public Art Collection as a Biennale of Sydney / City of Sydney Public Art Legacy Project of the 21st Biennale of Sydney; and
- (C) authority be delegated to the Chief Executive Officer to enter into a Public Art Legacy Project Acquisition Agreement with the Biennale of Sydney.

Attachments

Attachment A. Proposed Public Art Legacy Project for 21st Biennale of Sydney (2018) (Confidential).

Attachment B. Additional Information for the Proposed Public Art Legacy Project for the 21st Biennale of Sydney (2018) (Confidential).

Background

1. In May 2011, Council endorsed the City Art Public Art Strategy to provide a framework to deliver on the Sustainable Sydney 2030 Vision of a "lively and engaging City" and a "cultural and creative city".
2. On 25 June 2012, Council endorsed a Partnership with the Biennale of Sydney, for a Public Art Legacy Project – to allow the City of Sydney to partner with the Biennale of Sydney to acquire, or arrange the long term loan of, a work of public art to the value of \$300,000 per Biennale from each of the next three Biennale's as a trial project.
3. Following Council's resolution, the Biennale of Sydney and the City entered into a Memorandum of Understanding to work together for the 19th, 20th and 21st Biennale's to ensure a legacy artwork remains in Sydney beyond the period of the exhibition.
4. Over three Biennales (2014, 2016 and 2018) the Public Art Legacy Project program aimed to commission a new artwork from each Biennale. Selected artworks would be located in the City of Sydney for an extended period, beyond the three month period of the Biennale, from a minimum of two years up to a maximum of 25 years.
5. The following legacy artwork projects now make up part of the City Art Public Art Collection:
 - (a) 2014 - The City of Forking Paths by Janet Cardiff and George Bures Miller commissioned with Artistic Director, Juliana Engberg.
 - (i) Filmed in-situ in Sydney by the artists over a three month period, this site-specific, audio-visual artwork leads the viewer through the city. Using rich imagery and audio material recorded in three dimensions, the experience blurs reality and fiction, fantasy and history to create an experience that was unique to Sydney in 2014, yet timeless in its power to immerse the participant in the city.
 - (ii) This artwork is now part of the City Art Public Art Collection. The artwork has gained widespread attention and has been enjoyed by Sydneysiders and local, national and international visitors alike. Since launching in April 2014, devices have been borrowed from Customs House and downloads for Apple and Android devices have been recorded. Bookings for the recent Summer Series City of Forking Paths Tours have been fully subscribed.
 - (b) 2016 - Here, An Echo by Agatha Gothe-Snape commissioned with Artistic Director, Stephanie Rosenthal.
 - (i) This artwork by a Sydney-based artist, was developed prior to, during and following the 20th Biennale of Sydney through a series of engagements with the public. This process of social interaction with the artist and collaborators saw the artwork unfold throughout the 2016 Biennale. Drawing on the idea of audience participation, time and place, to allow the project to come to life, Here, An Echo makes a unique contribution to the City Art Public Art Collection and provides a new way to engage with the city through public art practices.

- (c) 2018 - The artwork proposed for the 21st Biennale of Sydney is the subject of this report and is outlined in Confidential Attachment A and Confidential Attachment B.
6. In February 2018 Council extended the City's existing agreement with the Biennale of Sydney, for the acquisition or long term loan of artworks, commissioned by the Biennale of Sydney, for each of the 2020, 2022 and 2024 events, that would enter the City of Sydney's public art collection, City Art, for a total of \$930,000 (excluding GST).
 7. The Biennale of Sydney invites its Artistic Directors to create a major visual art exhibition showcasing ground-breaking contemporary art from Australia and around the world. Hosted across a number of Sydney's leading cultural venues, including Cockatoo Island, the Biennale of Sydney has extensive local and international appeal, and is widely viewed as the model of all other modern Biennale's across the globe.
 8. The three month exhibition is accompanied by a free public program designed to engage the audience in creative thought, discussion and participation with artist talks, performances, forums, family events, guided tours and other special events.
 9. In 2016, 110,000 visitors to the Biennale were from overseas, 84,000 from interstate and 50,000 from NSW, outside of Sydney. Total visitation to the 20th Biennale of Sydney (2016) was 643,000. (Source: StollzNow Research).
 10. In 2016, 50 percent of Biennale audiences were first-time visitors. 40 percent were under the age of 35, demonstrating engagement with arts and culture across diverse age groups, with a high level of youth experiencing arts and culture through Biennale channels. 81 percent of visitors rated their satisfaction of the Biennale as Excellent or Good, indicating that the exhibitions and programs are a positive experience for attendees. (Source: StollzNow Research).
 11. In 2018, the Biennale of Sydney attracted visitation of more than 850,000, the highest level in the Biennale's 45-year history. This reflects the important place that the Biennale holds in the life of Sydney, Australia and in its engagement with the world, and the strong position it holds on the global stage.
 - (a) 52 per cent of the Biennale's audience identify as culturally diverse;
 - (b) 23 per cent are international visitors (21 per cent report the Biennale as the main reason for their visit to Sydney);
 - (c) 46 per cent are under 35 years of age;
 - (d) 51 per cent of visitors attended for the first time;
 - (e) 53 per cent visitors from Sydney (40 per cent from Western suburbs and Inner West, 22 per cent Northern Suburbs, 16 per cent Inner City, 12 per cent Eastern suburbs, 7 per cent Southern Suburbs);
 - (f) 16 per cent visitors from interstate; and
 - (g) Audience satisfaction was consistently high with 87 per cent visitors rating the Biennale "excellent" or "good" and appealed to first time and experienced visitors.

12. The Legacy Public Art Project allows the City of Sydney to capitalise on this hugely popular cultural event, which is part of the cultural landscape and the history of Sydney, by retaining a work of public art for the continued enjoyment of visitors, workers and residents beyond the three month period of the exhibition.

Key Implications

Strategic Alignment - Sustainable Sydney 2030 Vision

13. Sustainable Sydney 2030 is a vision for the sustainable development of the City to 2030 and beyond. It includes 10 strategic directions to guide the future of the City, as well as 10 targets against which to measure progress. This report is aligned with the following strategic directions and objectives:
 - (a) Direction 1 - A Globally Competitive and Innovative City - The proposed artwork supports this direction through its unique international contribution to the cultural landscape of Sydney, subsequently delivering world-class cultural opportunities and leading in effective global cultural partnerships.
 - (b) Direction 2 provides a road map for the City to become A Leading Environmental Performer - The proposed artwork confirms the City's commitment to being a leading and cultural performer and acknowledges the leading role creative practitioners play in engaging and encouraging communities to engage with global environmental and social challenges.
 - (c) Direction 4 - A City for Walking and Cycling - The expression of concepts of green, global and connected inherent to the proposed artwork encourages people to experience the city and its people through alternative means, including engaging with more active forms of transport such as walking and cycling.
 - (d) Direction 5 - A Lively and Engaging City Centre - The proposed artwork empowers the City's residents and audiences to engage with concepts of social change through positive creative actions. This proposed artwork brings creative activity to the City Centre and allows people to engage with an artwork that creatively shapes the public domain of the city and people's experience of it.
 - (e) Direction 6 - Vibrant Local Communities and Economies - The proposed artwork will allow the residents, workers and visitors to engage with the legacy of memory and enhance the character of the city through public art. It will create alternative means for people to learn about Sydney's creative past and the opportunities it offered major international artists.
 - (f) Direction 7 - A Cultural and Creative City - The proposed legacy artwork responds to this direction by acknowledging the role the City has played in creating an opportunity for artists and their collaborators to intervene in public space. The inclusion of the proposed artwork into the City's Public Art Collection is a demonstration of the leading role the City plays in cultural leadership and partnerships.

- (g) Direction 9 - Sustainable Development, Renewal and Design - The proposed artwork and, more broadly, the City's partnership with the Biennale of Sydney, supports the idea of sustainable practice through capitalising on the creative expertise and engagement that the Biennale of Sydney creates on a bi-annual basis in the city. The artwork will remain in the public domain for future residents and visitors to encounter well beyond the 21st Biennale of Sydney.
- (h) Direction 10 - Implementation through Effective Governance and Partnerships - The legacy artwork will be commissioned through the City's partnership with the Biennale of Sydney as a key cultural organisation. As a global city, it is the City's role to support partnerships such as this. These partnerships enable the possibility for the exchange of creative thinking with international peers, essential to ensuring that Sydney remains dynamic and open to new ideas.

Organisational Impact

- 14. The Biennale of Sydney partnership and the delivery of the Legacy Public Art Project by the Biennale of Sydney will be supported by City Design and City Greening and Leisure staff. The artwork's integration into the City Art Public Art Collection will be supported by other staff as required (from City Projects, Public Domain, City Operations and City Engagement).
- 15. Delivery of the artwork will be achieved through partnering with the Biennale of Sydney, which is an established organisation with a proven history of delivering high profile public art projects to tight deadlines. This offers the City an efficient and economical method of realising this Legacy Artwork Project, as was the case with the artworks delivered for the 19th and 20th Biennale of Sydney events.
- 16. The Biennale of Sydney will manage the development and delivery of the artwork in consultation with City Staff according to the agreed program. Following permanent installation, the artwork will be transferred to the City of Sydney and become an asset that will be maintained as part of the City Art Public Art Collection.

Social / Cultural / Community

- 17. One of the most important aspects of the Public Art Legacy Project Program and indeed of the City's Public Art Collection is the access it provides to works of art of international significance. This project proposes a significant artwork for the residents of Sydney and for visitors from around the globe.
- 18. The proposed artwork provides the opportunity for significant community, cultural and social benefits through engagement with key cultural institutions beyond the Biennale of Sydney partnership.
- 19. The public will be able to understand the artwork and its significance through plaques installed in close proximity; and through the accompanying documentation captured by City Art and available to the general public online through the City Art, the Biennale of Sydney and other key cultural institutions.

Environmental

- 20. This artwork further builds on the sustainable aspects of the partnership agreement with the Biennale of Sydney allowing artworks to remain in place for a longer period of time beyond the period of the three month exhibition. The proposed artwork takes an environmentally, economically and socially sustainable approach to the making of public art.

Economic

21. Independent audience research conducted during the 2016 Biennale of Sydney by StollzNow Research found that the exhibition added \$40M to the economy of Sydney. \$36.8M was 'new revenue' coming from interstate and overseas visitors, demonstrating the event's significant contribution to cultural tourism and the local economy.
22. Independent audience research conducted during the 2018 Biennale of Sydney by StollzNow Research found that the exhibition added \$36M to the economy of Sydney. \$32.9M was revenue from interstate and overseas.
23. The proposed artwork will attract cultural tourism to Sydney and encourage the exploration of this area of the City through public art.
24. The opportunity to retain a Legacy Artwork from the 21st Biennale of Sydney is an opportunity for the City to capitalise on the Biennale's past and future successes.

Budget Implications

25. There are sufficient funds for this project in the Major Public Art "Iconic Places" project budget held within the City's 2018/19 capital works budget and future year forward estimates.

Relevant Legislation

26. Attachment A and Attachment B contain confidential commercial information which, if disclosed would:
 - (a) reveal a trade secret; and
 - (b) prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it.
27. Discussion of the matter in an open meeting would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest because it would compromise the ability of Biennale of Sydney and Council to announce the artwork and preserve the commercial position of the Biennale of Sydney.

Critical Dates / Time Frames

28. The 21st Biennale of Sydney ended on 11 June 2018.
29. The 22nd Biennale of Sydney will start in March 2020.
30. The proposed artwork will be delivered according to the program as outlined in confidential Attachment A and confidential Attachment B.

Options

31. Not to proceed with the proposed artwork is not recommended. The proposed artwork is by an internationally renowned contemporary artist and uniquely capitalises on the objectives of the Legacy Public Art Project partnership by reflecting the significant history of the Biennale itself and the City's natural environment.

Public Consultation

32. In the lead up to the opening of the 2018 Biennale of Sydney, the Artistic Director chaired several public talks at the Art Gallery of New South Wales as part of her archival research.
33. The proposed artwork has been reviewed by the City of Sydney's Public Art Advisory Panel, who recommend it to Council for endorsement.
34. Key national institutional stakeholders have indicated support for the project.
35. Given the longstanding and existing process to develop the artwork, the artwork takes on a level of community consultation that is inherent and essential to its realisation.
36. All legacy elements of the artwork will be subject to appropriate planning approvals.

KIM WOODBURY

Chief Operating Officer

Lisa Corsi, Public Art Special Projects Coordinator

DAVID RIORDAN

Director City Services

Document is Restricted

Document is Restricted

Item 3.

Knowledge Exchange Sponsorship - Audrey Journal

File No: X022769

Summary

Audrey Journal is a digital platform (<https://www.audreyjournal.com.au/>) designed to connect audiences with Sydney's performing arts sector by providing professional and informed features, reviews, opinion, analysis and critical discussion. Content is created by career arts journalists and practising artists with an aim to build an engaged audience who appreciate, discuss and promote the work of artists, arts companies and venues in Sydney.

Audrey Journal is a response to the sudden and steep decline in arts coverage in mainstream media. The shrinking of the printed press and a push to nationally syndicated content across multiple mastheads has resulted in a decline in coverage of performances by independent, local and emerging companies and artists. The loss of this critical commentary will have negative impacts on the arts ecology. Reviews not only promote the performing arts, they play an important role in supporting applications for government funding and pitching local products to international festivals and markets. The loss of critical writing about the performing arts also impacts the careers of local artists by reducing their exposure to their peers, and limits broader cultural discourse at a local level.

Audrey Journal is an innovative model in that it is supported by the performing arts sector itself. Recognising the importance of critical writing about their work, Sydney's performing arts companies sustain Audrey through a membership model. Nonetheless, the content remains unbiased, fair and independent.

Audrey Journal have applied for a Knowledge Exchange Sponsorship for \$15,000 to support the development of this innovative new platform for local performing arts criticism.

Audrey Journal's application has demonstrated significant support from the local performing arts sector with Sydney Theatre Company, Bell Shakespeare, Legs on the Wall, Sydney Dance Company, Griffin Theatre Company, Sydney Fringe and many local venues and producers pledging support.

Audrey Journal has been endorsed as a case study of innovation in the World Cities Culture Forum's *World Cities Culture Report 2018*. This is indicative that the decline of arts coverage is an emerging issue at an international scale.

Recommendation

It is resolved that:

- (A) Council approve a cash sponsorship of \$15,000 (excluding GST) to Audrey Media Pty Ltd to assist with the further development of their innovative model; and
- (B) authority be delegated to the Chief Executive Officer to negotiate, execute and administer a sponsorship agreement in relation to the sponsorship described in (A) above.

Attachments

Nil

Background

1. On 25 August 2014, Council unanimously adopted the Creative City Cultural Policy and Action Plan 2014 - 2024 (the Policy and Plan).
2. The Strategic Priorities within the Policy and Plan include 'Sector Sustainability', 'Sharing Knowledge' and 'Global Engagement'. These priorities commit the City to investing in initiatives that will support the long-term sustainability of the creative sector, to encourage partnerships between local organisations and to promote global reach of Sydney's arts offering. Audrey Journal strongly aligns with these priorities.
3. Audrey Journal is a digital platform for performing arts commentary by professional arts journalists and leading thinkers in the arts, financed through a sector-supported membership model. The aim is to build an engaged audience who appreciate, discuss and promote the work of artists, arts companies and venues in the city. Currently the reach is mostly focused on content and a readership from Greater Sydney.
4. Audrey Journal has been created by respected Sydney based arts journalists in response to the steep decline in arts coverage in mainstream and traditional media.
5. Audrey Journal has been operating for 18 months with the support of philanthropic funds and start-up investment. The Knowledge Exchange Sponsorship will help sustain the platform while additional partner organisations are secured and membership revenue is increased.
6. Membership fees paid by performing arts companies and venues are scaled to budget and the accumulated pool of funds helps subsidise coverage of independent productions.
7. Audrey Media Pty Ltd plan to sustain the business model in the long term by reaching into interstate markets and diversifying services to include media training for creative professionals, custom content creation and the sale of articles and reviews to other publications and platforms. The aim is to evolve into a national platform for arts journalism, criticism and discourse.
8. The Knowledge Exchange Sponsorship program supports the exchange of ideas and knowledge, strategic research and the showcasing of local expertise, and encourages dialogue on local and global issues. Under the program, eligible projects can be supported to a maximum of \$40,000 cash and ad hoc applications can be received throughout the year.
9. Under the Knowledge Exchange Sponsorship program, not-for-profit and for-profit organisations, as well as social enterprises, are eligible. Audrey Media Pty Ltd is a for-profit organisation.

Key Implications

Strategic Alignment - Sustainable Sydney 2030 Vision

10. Sustainable Sydney 2030 is a vision for the sustainable development of the City to 2030 and beyond. It includes 10 strategic directions to guide the future of the City, as well as 10 targets against which to measure progress. This grant is aligned with the following strategic directions and objectives:
 - (a) Direction 1 - A Globally Competitive and Innovative City
 - (b) Direction 7 - A Cultural and Creative City

Organisational Impact

11. The Strategy Advisor - Live Music and Performance will work with Audrey Media as the relationship manager to help them meet their strategic goals and outcomes as part of this grant. Additional support may be provided by the Marketing team.

Social / Cultural / Community

12. This sector-led initiative strongly aligns with the Creative City Cultural Policy and Action Plan (2014 - 2024) through investing in innovations for the sustainability of the cultural sector, the sharing of knowledge and global engagement with Sydney's cultural offer.

Budget Implications

13. This report recommends a total sponsorship amount of \$15,000 (excluding GST) cash.
14. There are sufficient funds allocated for payments within the 2018/2019 Knowledge Exchange Grants and Sponsorship budget.

Relevant Legislation

15. Section 356 of the Local Government Act 1993 provides that a council may, in accordance with a resolution of the council, contribute money or otherwise grant financial assistance to persons for exercising its functions.
16. Section 356(3)(a) - (d) is satisfied for the purpose of providing grant funding to for-profit organisations because:
 - (a) the funding is part of the Knowledge Exchange Sponsorship program;
 - (b) the details of this program have been included in Council's draft operational plan for financial year 2018/19;
 - (c) the program's proposed budget does not exceed five per cent of Council's proposed income from ordinary rates for financial year 2018/19; and
 - (d) this program applies to a significant group of persons within the local government area.

Critical Dates / Time Frames

17. If approved, Audrey Media will be offered a 12 month sponsorship agreement to commence in May and to be evaluated by June 2020.

Public Consultation

18. Public endorsement of the Creative City Cultural Policy and Action Plan indicates widespread support for investment in initiatives that increase sector sustainability.

KIM WOODBURY

Chief Operating Officer

Lex Davidson, Strategy Advisor - Live Music and Performance.

Item 4.

Draft Inclusive and Accessible Public Domain Policy and Guidelines

File No: S117857.001

Summary

Every day, people with disability experience barriers that make it difficult to participate and work in the community. Barriers may be physical, such as inaccessible streetscapes and parks, or social, such as a lack of Auslan interpreters at events to enable equitable participation. When these barriers are reduced, the majority of people with disability will experience greater independence and equitable opportunities for social and economic inclusion.

The public domain is a critical link between accessible public transport, services and destinations for employment and social and cultural life. A public domain that is accessible for people with disability is also accessible for all.

The City has developed draft Inclusive and Accessible Public Domain Policy and Guidelines and draft Disability Inclusive Event Guidelines to describe how the City will design, maintain and manage the public domain to improve access and inclusion. The policy and guidelines articulate how the City will meet its obligations under the Disability Discrimination Act 1992 and the Disability Public Transport Standards 2002 in public space, and contribute to the City's efforts to create liveable communities as required by the NSW Disability Inclusion Act 2014.

The City of Sydney's current Access Policy was developed in 1992, and reviewed in 2004. At the time of development, the Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Cth) had just been enacted, and many of the Australian Access Standards which the policy sought to implement were new. Since 2004, there have been considerable advances in universal design approaches to public domain spaces and infrastructure and the City has delivered numerous public domain projects where accessibility standards have been applied. During this time, the City has also increased its understanding of, and ability to respond to, access issues in the public domain.

Section 23 of the Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Cth) makes it unlawful to discriminate against people with disability in relation to access to, and use of, any premises. While there are legislated standards for providing access to buildings, there is no legislated guidance on how to provide equitable and dignified access within the public domain. The draft Inclusive and Accessible Public Domain Policy and Guidelines fill this policy gap, by providing a framework for the consistent application of relevant Australian Access Standards and best practice approaches in the design, maintenance and management of public domain spaces and infrastructure.

The draft Disability Inclusive Event Guidelines outline how to ensure events are accessible. The guidelines will educate all parties using public spaces for activities such as events, markets, construction and filming activity to consider access as part of planning the activity.

The draft Inclusive and Accessible Public Domain Policy and Guidelines will apply to the design of new and upgraded public domain spaces and infrastructure. The policy does not apply retrospectively to the design of existing public domain places and infrastructure, unless upgrades are proposed.

Over time, the Policy and Guidelines will deliver greater consistency in the accessibility achieved through the design of new and upgraded public domain places and infrastructure and provide the foundation of a more inclusive city. The guidelines will also be incorporated into other relevant City policies and codes as they are reviewed, such as the Sydney Streets Design Code.

The development of the draft Policy and Guidelines has involved extensive research on current standards and best practice approaches to accessibility and universal design, a thorough review of the City's current practices, and ongoing input and feedback from the City's Inclusion (Disability) Advisory Panel.

The Inclusion (Disability) Advisory Panel has advised that the Policy, Guidelines and approach to implementation demonstrate leadership in this area, and has recommended that the Policy and Guidelines also be published as standalone documents, for the benefit of the disability community and sector, and other local governments and agencies who manage public land.

Recommendation

It is resolved that:

- (A) Council approve the draft Inclusive and Accessible Public Domain Policy shown in Attachment A to the subject report, draft Inclusive and Accessible Public Domain Guidelines shown in Attachment B to the subject report, and draft Disability Inclusive Event Guidelines shown in Attachment C to the subject report, for public exhibition for a minimum of four weeks; and
- (B) authority be delegated to the Chief Executive Officer to approve minor editorial amendments to the draft documents referred to in (A) above prior to these documents being exhibited.

Attachments

- Attachment A.** Draft Inclusive and Accessible Public Domain Policy
- Attachment B.** Draft Guidelines - Inclusive and Accessible Public Domain
- Attachment C.** Draft Disability Inclusive Event Guidelines

Background

1. Every day, people with disability experience barriers that make it difficult to participate and work in our community. Barriers may be physical, such as inaccessible streetscapes; or social, such as a lack of information in accessible formats; or attitudinal, such as assumptions that people with disability are not able to participate in certain activities. When these barriers are reduced, the majority of people with disability will experience greater independence and equitable opportunities for social and economic inclusion. Local government is well placed to address and reduce physical barriers within the streets, parks and open spaces.
2. The public domain is a critical link between accessible public transport, services and destinations for employment and social and cultural life. An inclusive and accessible public domain provides equitable opportunities for people who live, work, visit and study in the City of Sydney.
3. The City of Sydney's current Access Policy was developed in 1992, and reviewed in 2004. At the time of development, the Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Cth) had just been enacted, and many of the Australian Access Standards which the policy sought to implement were new.
4. Since 2004, there have been considerable advances in universal design approaches to public domain spaces and infrastructure. In this time, the City has also delivered a range of new public domain spaces and infrastructure projects that have been designed and delivered with accessibility standards applied. This has increased the City's understanding of, and ability to respond to, access issues in the public domain.
5. Section 23 of the Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Cth) makes it unlawful to discriminate against people with disability, or their associates, in relation to access to, and use of, any premises. The Act has associated Disability (Access to Premises - Buildings) Standards 2010 that set requirements for the accessibility of new and upgraded buildings. However, the Act does not provide clear guidance on how to provide equitable and dignified access within the public domain.
6. The draft Inclusive and Accessible Public Domain Policy and Guidelines fill this policy gap for the City, by providing a framework for the consistent application of relevant Australian Access Standards and best practice approaches in the design, maintenance and management of public domain spaces and infrastructure.

Objectives, scope and structure

7. The draft Policy and Guidelines will guide the City to deliver an inclusive and accessible public domain which:
 - (a) provides equity of access in the public domain for people with disability;
 - (b) provides people with disability with more equitable opportunities to participate in employment and social and cultural life in the city of Sydney;
 - (c) enables people with disability to visit, travel through, explore and enjoy the City's outdoor spaces with independence and dignity; and
 - (d) enables people with disability to make informed decisions about their journey in the public domain.

8. The objectives of the draft Policy and Guidelines are to:
 - (a) ensure consistent application of Australian Standards e.g. AS1428 and guidance from the Australian Human Rights Commission in the public domain; and
 - (b) define where best practice approaches will be applied.
9. Over time, the draft Policy and Guidelines will deliver greater consistency in the accessibility achieved through the design of new and upgraded public domain places and infrastructure and provide the foundation of a more inclusive city.
10. The guidelines will also educate all parties using public spaces for activities such as events, markets, construction and filming activity to consider access as part of planning the activity.
11. The draft Policy applies the rationale within the Disability (Access to Premises - Buildings) Standards 2010. That is, the application of current access standards only applies to the design of new or renovated premises. In the context of the public domain, new premises are delivered through urban renewal processes, and renovated premises are delivered through upgrade programs.
12. The scope of the draft Policy and Guidelines includes:
 - (a) the design of new or upgraded public domain spaces and infrastructure;
 - (b) the ongoing maintenance of public domain spaces and infrastructure;
 - (c) the management of public domain spaces and their uses - including activities such as outdoor events, markets, community gardens and footpath gardens and filming and construction activity; and
 - (d) how the City may use information to enhance access and/or overcome access barriers in the public domain.
13. The draft Policy and Guidelines will not apply retrospectively and will not determine when public domain spaces and infrastructure are renewed to current standards. Existing approaches to scheduling the City's public domain capital works projects apply.
14. The Policy translates the legislative principles of inclusion and equitable and dignified access embodied in the Disability Discrimination Act 1992 and the NSW Disability Inclusion Act 2014 into tangible guidance that will inform the City's approach to inclusive and accessible public domain design, maintenance and management.
15. The draft Inclusive and Accessible Public Domain Guidelines are structured in three parts:
 - (a) Part 1: Designing inclusive and accessible streetscapes.
 - (b) Part 2: Designing inclusive and accessible parks.
 - (c) Part 3: Managing the use of the public domain.

16. In Parts 1 and 2, the Guidelines articulate the specific access objectives to be achieved through design and provide detailed technical guidance to meet the objectives. Part 3 considers the way public domain spaces are used, and provides guidance to avoid the introduction of new access barriers in an otherwise accessible public domain environment.
17. As the consent authority for a range of activities and uses in the public domain, the City can set minimum requirements and provide guidance for those seeking to use public spaces so that they do not create barriers. Further, where possible, the City aims to encourage activities to be as inclusive as possible. Part 3 of the Guidelines informs those seeking to use public space of relevant access and inclusion requirements and considerations for the following activities. Where relevant, the guidelines will also inform how the City assesses and manages these requests:
 - (a) markets;
 - (b) community gardens;
 - (c) footpath gardens;
 - (d) construction activities;
 - (e) filming activities; and
 - (f) the operation of certain street vending kiosks on footpaths.
18. Additional Guidelines for Disability Inclusive Events have been prepared to implement the policy objectives. They outline key disability access and inclusion requirements and considerations for outdoor events, and provide event organisers with minimum requirements and a best practice framework to ensure consistent practice and positive outcomes across a diverse range of events.
19. The guidelines do not provide technical guidance on maintenance activities. Instead, the policy includes a description of effective asset management. Existing asset management plans and inspection processes already consider accessibility outcomes.

Approach to policy development and implementation

20. The development of draft Inclusive and Accessible Public Domain Policy and Guidelines and the Disability Inclusive Event Guidelines has involved:
 - (a) Ongoing engagement with the City's Inclusion (Disability) Advisory Panel. The Panel helped define the scope of the policy and guidelines and has provided detailed feedback on several drafts.
 - (b) Research into local and international best practice approaches and a review of current Australian Access Standards and guidance from the Australian Human Rights Commission.
 - (c) Extensive review of the City's current practice with regard to how and why Australian Access Standards and best practice approaches are applied, including the City's Public Domain Design Codes, relevant local approvals polices and Roads and Maritime Services guidance.

- (d) Extensive consultation across the City's divisions to determine where relevant Australian Access Standards, Australian Human Rights Commission and best practice approaches should be applied, to ensure consistency in application across a range of settings, from streetscapes, to parks and temporary uses.
21. The policy and guidelines recognise that the application of Australian Access Standards in the public domain can be difficult and at times unfeasible, for example, in areas with heritage constraints such as narrow streets or topographical challenges such as steep inclines.
 22. To overcome this challenge, the draft Inclusive and Accessible Public Domain Guidelines includes a set of principles for addressing complex design scenarios. These principles guide decision makers in the design process to achieve the optimal access outcome where full compliance with Australian Standards is not feasible. This approach will ensure balanced and, as far as possible, consistent outcomes in the design, maintenance and management of the public domain places and infrastructure.
 23. To embed and implement the Policy and Guidelines, they will be progressively incorporated in the relevant City of Sydney public domain design codes, and other relevant policies and guidelines, including, for example, the Sydney Streets Design Code, Markets Policy and Guidelines, and Hoardings and Scaffolding Policy and Guidelines. The existing Outdoor Dining Policy and Guidelines remain separate and are cross-referenced.
 24. The Inclusion (Disability) Advisory Panel has advised this approach demonstrates leadership in this area. They have recommended that the Policy and Guidelines also be made available as standalone public documents, for the benefit of the disability community and sector, and other local governments and agencies who manage public land.

Key Implications

Strategic Alignment - Sustainable Sydney 2030 Vision

25. Sustainable Sydney 2030 is a vision for the sustainable development of the City to 2030 and beyond. It includes 10 strategic directions to guide the future of the City, as well as 10 targets against which to measure progress. This policy is aligned with the following strategic directions and objectives:
 - (a) Direction 4 - A City for Walking and Cycling: Over time, the draft Policy and Guidelines will deliver greater consistency in the accessibility of pedestrian routes and open spaces.
 - (b) Direction 6 - Vibrant Local Communities and Economies: A more accessible and inclusive public domain will create the conditions for the participation of people with disability, older people and people with prams in the social, cultural and economic life in the City of Sydney area.
26. The draft Policy and Guidelines also enable the City to meet its commitments to delivering "Accessible Places and Spaces" outlined in the City's Inclusion (Disability) Action Plan 2017-2021 and in A City for All Social Sustainability Policy and Action Plan 2018-2028.

Organisational Impact

27. The draft Policy and Guidelines have a broad application. They apply to:
 - (a) the City, its staff and contractors in relation to the design, maintenance and management of public domain spaces and infrastructure; and
 - (b) third parties in particular circumstances, including developers delivering public domain spaces and infrastructure through voluntary planning agreements, or members of the public and/or organisations seeking to use public domain spaces for a range of activities and temporary uses, including markets, community gardens, footpath gardens, construction and filming activity and the operation of certain street vending kiosks on footways.
28. The draft Disability Inclusive Event Guidelines apply to the City of Sydney and all third parties seeking a permit to deliver outdoor events in public domain spaces managed by the City of Sydney.
29. These documents will guide how current programs of design, upgrade and maintenance work in public spaces should be undertaken. The policy and guidelines do not set the budget, priorities or timing of such works.

Social / Cultural / Community

30. The draft Inclusive and Accessible Public Domain Policy and Guidelines will guide the City to deliver an inclusive and accessible public domain and enable people with disability who live, work in or visit the city to experience greater independence and dignity, and more equitable opportunities for social and economic inclusion.
31. By providing equitable access in the public domain for people with a disability, the City is also improving opportunities for participation across all community groups. For example, providing a more accessible physical environment assists people with a physical disability, but is also beneficial for people who are older, people with injuries and families with prams.

Economic

32. The draft policy and guidelines will improve ease of access in the public domain, create more opportunities for inclusive participation by people with disability in events held in the City of Sydney, and promote the City as an inclusive and accessible tourist destination.
33. Tourism Research Australia's National Visitor Survey 2017 First Quarter data on day and overnight trips shows that:
 - (a) People with disability spent \$3.3 billion on tourism services, accounting for 17 per cent of all tourism expenditure.
 - (b) On average, people with disability spent more on day trips than people without disability, \$111 compared with \$106.
 - (c) People with disability took around 9 million day trips, which accounted for 21 per cent of all day trips.
 - (d) Expenditure was \$2.9 billion for older people and \$2.7 billion for young families.

34. Improving access in these ways encourages a wider variety of people to visit the city.

Budget Implications

35. Implementation of the draft Inclusive and Accessible Public Domain Policy and Guidelines and Disability Inclusive Event Guidelines is deliverable within existing staffing and operational budgets, or will be delivered through future planned capital works projects, and procurement contracts and agreements.

Relevant Legislation

36. Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Cth).
37. Disability Inclusion Act 2014.
38. Disability Public Transport Standards 2002 (Cth).

Critical Dates / Time Frames

39. If approved by Council, the draft policy and guidelines will be placed on public exhibition for a minimum of four weeks.

Public Consultation

40. The City's Inclusion (Disability) Advisory Panel has been engaged throughout the process of developing the draft Inclusive and Accessible Public Domain Policy and Guidelines and the Disability Inclusive Event Guidelines, providing input into the scope of the policy and detailed feedback on several drafts.
41. The draft policy and guidelines will be subject to a further public exhibition period for a minimum of four weeks, subject to Council endorsement.
42. During the public exhibition period, it is proposed the City seeks feedback from the disability sector, the City's Design Advisory Panel, planning and urban renewal agencies, other landowners in the City of Sydney, major outdoor event organisers, developers and contractors who design and construct public spaces and infrastructure and the wider community.
43. Methods will include face to face and online engagement through the Sydney Your Say website.
44. An accessible online printable version will be produced to maximise engagement from the whole community.

45. Feedback obtained during the public exhibition period will inform finalisation of the draft policy and guidelines, which will then be reported back to Council for adoption and publication.

ANN HOBAN

Director City Life

Anna Rigg, Manager Social Policy

Attachment A

**Draft Inclusive and Accessible Public
Domain Policy**

Inclusive and accessible public domain policy

The City of Sydney (the City) is committed to being an inclusive and accessible city for all, now and in the future. The City seeks to meet its legislative obligations under the *Disability Inclusion Act 2014 (NSW)* and the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Cth)* and create a truly inclusive city.

Vision

Every day, people with disability experience barriers that make it difficult to participate and work in our community. Barriers may be physical, such as inaccessible streetscapes; or social, such as a lack of information in accessible formats; or attitudinal, such as assumptions that people with disability cannot participate in certain activities. When these barriers are reduced, the majority of people with disability will experience greater independence and equitable opportunities for social and economic inclusion. Local government is well placed to address and address and reduce physical barriers within the streets, parks and open spaces.

The public domain is a critical link between accessible public transport, services and destinations for employment and social and cultural life. An inclusive and accessible public domain provides equitable opportunities for people who live, work, visit and study in the city of Sydney.

The City's vision is for an inclusive and accessible public domain which:

- provides equity of access in the public domain for people with disability,
- provides people with disability with more equitable opportunities to participate in employment and social and cultural life in the city of Sydney,
- enables people with disability to visit, travel through, explore and enjoy the City's outdoor spaces with independence and dignity, and
- enables people with disability to make informed decisions about their journey in the public domain.

Disability Inclusion Act 2014

The *Disability Inclusion Act 2014 (NSW)* (DIA) is state legislation which commits local governments in New South Wales to making communities more liveable for people with disability now and into the future.

This policy enables the City to meet its obligations under the DIA to create more liveable communities for people with disability, by reducing and addressing barriers to inclusive participation in the public domain and contributing to more equitable access to facilities and services when accessed by travel through the public domain.

Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Cth)

The *Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Cth)* (DDA) is a Commonwealth anti-discrimination law. The DDA contains the general principle that discrimination occurs when a person with a disability is treated less favourably than a person without a disability would be treated in the same or similar circumstances.

Section 23 of the DDA makes it unlawful to discriminate against people with disability, or their associates, in relation to **access to, and use of, any premises that the public enter or use.**

The DDA defines premises as follows:

premises includes:

- (a) a structure, building, aircraft, vehicle or vessel; and*
- (b) a place (whether enclosed or built on or not); and*
- (c) a part of premises (including premises of a kind referred to in paragraph (a) or (b)).*

This definition covers existing premises and new premises and includes not only buildings, but also anything in the built environment including parks, pathways and transport systems.

The City regularly designs, builds, owns, manages, leases, operates, regulates and uses premises, and therefore the City has responsibilities under the DDA.

Purpose of this policy

The purpose of this policy is to assist the City to meet its obligations under section 23 of the DDA and section 12 of the DIA.

This policy, in conjunction with the associated public domain design codes, guidelines and the performance standards included within those documents, will:

- provide a consistent approach to accessibility and inclusion in the design of new outdoor places, spaces and infrastructure, and the management of outdoor spaces and infrastructure that the public enter or use,
- identify applicable standards and best practice approaches and how and when they are to be applied by the City of Sydney, and
- detail action to be taken in relation to complex design scenarios for outdoor spaces the public enter or use, where full compliance with relevant access standards and performance standards is not easily achievable (for example, the presence of steep inclines in Sydney's natural topography or narrow streets in heritage neighbourhoods).

This policy details the City's approach to maintenance of public domain spaces and infrastructure, to ensure ongoing access in the public domain.

This policy details how the City use information and community education to enhance the accessibility of the public domain, particularly in circumstances where accessibility is difficult to achieve or behaviours of the community can impede physical access in the public domain.

Other groups to benefit from this policy

While this policy seeks to minimise physical access barriers experienced by people with a disability when accessing public domain places and infrastructure, the following groups will also benefit from the improved access to public domain places and infrastructure:

- **People who sustain a temporary injury** that limits their mobility (for example as a result of sporting or work-related injury or motor vehicle accident).
- **Older people** whose mobility and confidence to navigate public domain places and infrastructure may be impacted as a result of ageing.
- **Families with young children using prams and people delivering goods to buildings** who benefit from step free access in public spaces.

Policy Principles

This policy is informed by the principles of inclusive participation and equitable and dignified access as embodied in the *Disability Inclusion Act 2014* and the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* and the principles of Universal Design.

- An accessible and inclusive public domain enables **inclusive participation**.
- People with disability are able to navigate in the public domain with **dignity** and **independence**.
- **Consistency** throughout the public domain ensures user friendly environments that enable people to predict and navigate outdoor spaces.
- **The continuous accessible path of travel** is the foundation of an inclusive and accessible public domain.
- Spaces in the public domain should be legible, easy to navigate, locate and use.
- **Quality** and accessible public outdoor spaces play an important role in creating a livable and welcoming city.
- **Well maintained** public domain infrastructure ensures ongoing access in the public domain.
- **Innovation** and sharing knowledge is vital for the provision of an accessible public domain.
- **Collaboration** with internal and external partners ensures consistency in the accessibility of public spaces.
- The City recognises and **respects** that people with disability understand their own abilities and needs with regards to using and accessing public domain spaces and infrastructure.

Scope of this policy

Public Domain

Any premises (as this term is defined in DDA) that the public enter or use are known as the public domain. For the purpose of this policy, 'Public Domain' refers to outdoor premises, which are subject to section 23 of the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992*.

This policy applies to premises (as this term is defined in DDA) within the City of Sydney Local Government Area that the public enter or use other than:

- buildings,
- aircrafts,
- vehicles, and
- vessels.

Some examples of public domain spaces this policy applies to include:

- streets, footpaths, roadways and areas where vehicles and pedestrians share space,
- parks, playgrounds and outdoor recreation spaces, and
- civic spaces, such as malls, squares and forecourts.

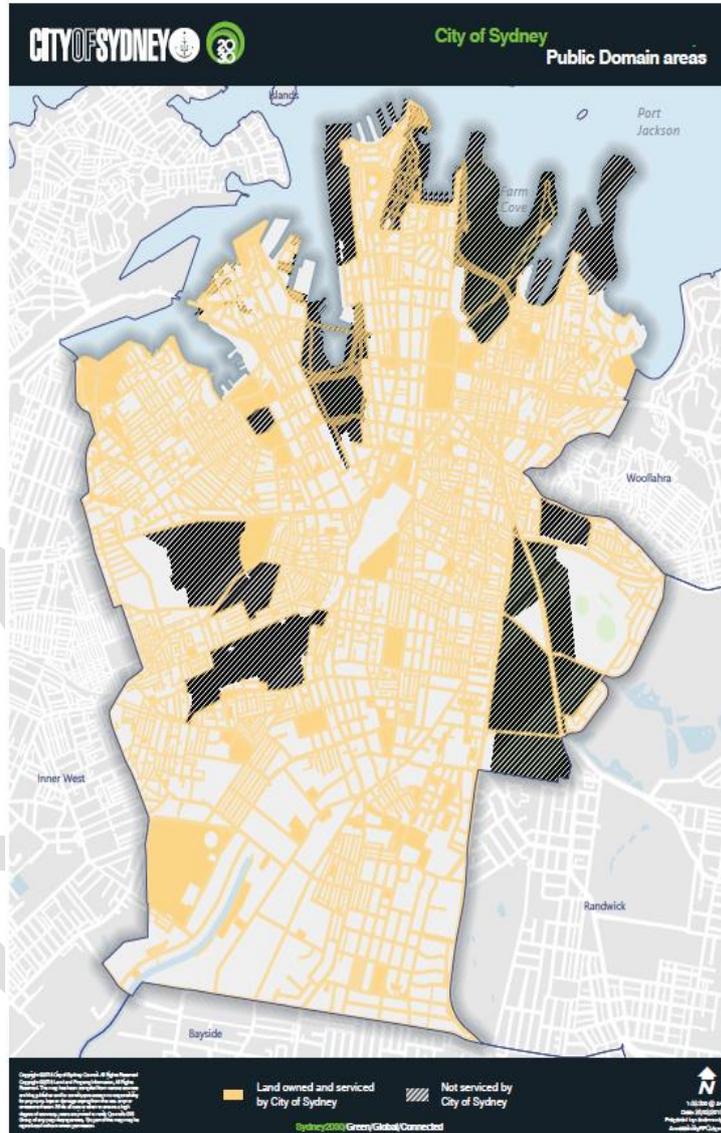
Where

Public domain places and infrastructure may be located on public land as defined by the *Local Government Act 1993* and certain roads under the *Roads Act 1993*. Significantly, some land within the City of Sydney Local Government Area, is owned and managed by other authorities including:

- Barangaroo Development Authority,
- Botanic Gardens, Domain and Centennial Parklands Trust,
- Department of Education and Communities,
- Land and Housing Corporation,
- NSW Maritime,
- Property NSW,
- Rail Corp, and
- University of Sydney, University of Technology and Notre Dame University.

Furthermore, some public spaces within the City of Sydney Local Government Area are owned by private corporations and developers. Examples include parts of Central Park, International Square and Westpac Plaza.

While this policy does not apply to the public domain located on land owned and managed by other authorities or corporations, the City of Sydney will, where possible, pursue opportunities to ensure consistency in accessibility of the public domain across the City of Sydney Local Government Area.



Who

This policy applies to City staff, contractors and various other entities carrying out of activities outlined in this policy, including:

- City staff and contractors and other entities who are involved in the design and construction of public domain spaces and /or infrastructure.
- City staff and contractors responsible for maintaining public domain spaces and infrastructure.
- City staff and contractors, and other entities (including, members of the public, business and other organisations) who seek to use spaces in the public domain for activities listed in the management section (page 9).

What activities

This policy describes the City's approach to accessibility in the public domain in the following activities.

Design:

The design of new and upgraded public domain spaces and infrastructure that will be delivered as part of programs of works or redevelopment by City or others.

The policy does not apply retrospectively to the design of existing public domain places and infrastructure, unless upgrades are proposed. This policy does not determine future public domain renewal and upgrade programs and associated expenditure.

Maintenance:

The ongoing maintenance of public domain spaces and infrastructure, including inspection, repair and restoration of spaces and infrastructure.

Management:

How the City, as the guardian of public land, manages the use of the public domain for a range of activities, including events, filming activity, construction activity, and community and footpath gardens in the public domain.

Information and Education:

The use of information about the accessibility of public domain spaces and infrastructure within the City of Sydney Local Government Area to enhance access, and any education activities the City may undertake to promote equitable and safe use of public spaces and a greater understanding of the benefits of an accessible and inclusive public domain to everyone.

Policy statements

Designing inclusive and accessible public domain spaces

New and upgraded streetscapes, civic spaces, parks and other open public domain spaces will be designed to allow for equitable use of all users.

Streets

- As far as possible all elements in the public domain streetscape, including those at the boundary, will be designed for equitable use and arranged to ensure a continuous accessible path of travel.
- Permanent public domain furniture will be accessible and inclusive of people with a range of disabilities.
- Street crossings and shared zones will be detectable to people who are blind and have low vision, and oriented to ensure a predictable and safe crossing. Street crossings will be accessible to wheelchair users, and users of other mobility devices.
- The City of Sydney will continue to work collaboratively with the Roads and Maritime Service (RMS) to design safe and accessible pedestrian street crossings and shared environments. In many circumstances, the RMS is the final consent authority for the installation of this infrastructure.

Parks

When planning parks and playgrounds, the City adopts a network approach to ensure that within a network of parks within each neighbourhood, a variety of experiences and amenities are provided.

- All City parks, including pocket parks and playgrounds will be designed to include a continuous accessible path of travel to key elements in the park, and ensure that permanent furniture is accessible and inclusive of people with a range of disabilities.
- Inclusive play elements and playspaces will be strategically located across the City's networks of parks and play spaces.
- The design of the City's neighbourhood and iconic parks will consider the inclusion of socially supportive amenities, such as accessible public toilets and on site mobility parking spaces where feasible, taking into account existing amenities nearby.

Designing to maintain accessibility

The design of new public domain infrastructure will consider the ongoing maintenance planning and resourcing required to maintain and maximise the access afforded by the new infrastructure into the future.

Addressing complex design scenarios

Where achieving the access outcomes identified in the policy and full compliance performance standards outlined in the Inclusive and Accessible Public Domain Guidelines and Public Domain Design Codes is not feasible, the principles for resolving complex design scenarios detailed in the guidelines will be applied. These scenarios may include areas with risk, safety, security, heritage or topographical challenges, areas with space constraints, or situations where meeting the needs of different users, sometimes with competing interests, is difficult.

Relevant design objectives and performance standards, along with the principles for addressing complex design scenarios will be reflected in the City of Sydney's Public Domain Design Codes and will be applicable to the design of all new public domain spaces and infrastructure by the City.

Maintenance

Designing and building infrastructure in the public domain that is inclusive and accessible is the foundation of inclusive participation. Ensuring the infrastructure remains accessible and safe requires it is well maintained.

Repair, restoration and maintenance activities ensures that infrastructure in the public domain continues to function and operate as it was originally designed to do so, for the life of that piece of infrastructure. While new standards for accessibility in design may have come into place since the spaces or infrastructure were originally built, the objective of maintenance activities is to repair any defects and restore the infrastructure to the level of function intended in its original design.

The City develops proactive asset management plans, asset inspection regimes, and maintenance schedules to ensure that the level of access afforded by the infrastructure as it was designed is maintained.

Issues addressed by maintenance activities include:

- trip hazards caused by cracks, tree root heaving, loose pavers, potholes and other depressions
- damage to infrastructure
- replacement of missing infrastructure
- fading of paint, luminance contrast and line marking
- cleansing and waste removal to remove debris and spills which may cause trip and slip hazards and ensure signage remains legible
- tree and plant (horticultural and arboricultural) pruning and maintenance to prevent obstructions and litter on the continuous accessible path of travel, and
- continued operation of lighting and public access lifts.

Effective Asset Management Plans:

- ensure that access afforded by existing infrastructure as it was designed is maintained for the whole life of the asset and renewed when it reaches the end of its life,
- ensure the level of access provided by new infrastructure is maintained effectively and efficiently, and
- ensure sufficient funds are allocated in long term financial plans to maintain and renew these assets.

Asset inspection:

Infrastructure assets within the public domain (listed below) will be regularly inspected to identify defects and maintenance issues that impact access.

- Bridges with pedestrian facilities
- Fitness equipment
- Footways
- Grates and pits
- Gutters
- Handrails
- Kerbs
- Line markings
- Paths - including erosion levels of soft paths

- Pedestrian crossings
- Play equipment, including inclusive play equipment
- Public Domain furniture (including seating, bollards, bins, Barbeques, bicycle parking, drinking fountains and dedicated bus stop infrastructure)
- Ramps and kerb ramps, including those related to designated on street mobility parking spaces
- Separated cycleways
- Shared paths
- Stairs, including contrasts and handrails
- Tactile Ground Surface Indicators
- Wayfinding signage.

Trees, turf and plantings will be managed in order to maintain the continuous accessible path of travel.

Public toilets managed by the City or its contractors will be cleaned and inspected daily. Any maintenance problems and access barriers will be reported daily. The City will undertake regular detailed condition audits of all public toilet facilities. These audits enable the timely repair of facilities, facility infrastructure, fixtures and fittings.

Public domain lifts managed by the City will be regularly maintained to ensure their ongoing operation. Should a lift, walkway or escalator suffer mechanical failure or be temporarily out of service for maintenance, the City will take appropriate measures to ensure the closure is communicated and information about alternative accessible routes is provided.

The City inspects maintenance issues reported by residents, workers and visitors.

Where repair and restoration is required, the City will prioritise that maintenance activity in line with the maintenance planning hierarchy outlined below.

Where the City is not the responsible authority in question, the issue will be referred to the relevant governments authorities and agencies for investigation.

Maintenance planning and schedules

Maintenance plans and schedules prioritise repair and maintenance using the following hierarchy, in line with available budget and capacity:

1. Safety and Risk– assessed upon risk associated with the current situation.
2. Usage - High-use pedestrian areas such as those in the Central Business District, primary pedestrian routes and major destinations such as transport hubs or hospitals.
3. Access– assessment of whether the infrastructure is missing or non-compliant with current access standards.

Management

The way public domain spaces are used can introduce new access barriers in an otherwise accessible public domain environment.

As the consent authority for a range of activities and uses in the public domain, the City can set minimum requirements and provide guidance for those seeking to use public spaces so that they do not create barriers. Further, where possible, the City aims to encourage activities to be as inclusive as possible.

As the consent authority for the use of public spaces, the City will require all entities who seek to use the public domain to:

- ensure their activity does not obstruct the continuous access able path of travel
- avoid the creation of unintended barriers for people with disability, and
- in the spirit of inclusive participation, consider how the activities and services they offer as part of their use of the public domain spaces can be enjoyed by people with a range of disabilities.

Relevant requirements, performance standards an best practice considerations reflected in the Inclusive and Accessible Public Domain Guidelines and Disability Inclusive Event Guidelines (or other relevant guidelines as identified on page 15 under responsibilities) will inform how the City assesses requests for the following activities and uses of public domain spaces, where relevant:

- outdoor events,
- markets,
- community gardens,
- footpath gardens,
- construction activity,
- filming activity, and
- the operation of certain street vending kiosks on footways.

For outdoor dining, please refer to the Outdoor Dining Policy and Guidelines.

Information and education

Information

The City of Sydney is committed to designing, maintaining and managing the use of the public domain to ensure it is as accessible and inclusive as is possible.

However certain parts of the public domain in the City of Sydney Local Government Area are inherently inaccessible. This may be due to steep inclines resulting from Sydney's natural topography, or narrow streets in heritage neighbourhoods for example. While the City aims to improve access in the public domain over time, some access barriers are very difficult to overcome through design, and it may not always be possible to do so.

The City will provide quality information about access features and barriers in the public domain, to enable everyone, including people with disability to understand the built environment, know where barriers and access supports exist, and plan their journey with confidence.

This information may include both physical information in the public domain itself and online information and planning tools. Examples include:

- Localised precinct signage to indicate alternative accessible routes in circumstances where the primary path of travel within a precinct contains barriers that cannot be overcome through design.
- A comprehensive on street wayfinding system that includes Tactile and Braille Street identification signs.
- Wayfinding information within larger parks and civic spaces. These signs will identify the location of the continuous accessible path of travel and other access features in the park.
- Online information about access features and barriers in the public domain, including information about the locations and conditions of mobility parking spaces on the City of Sydney website.

Education

The City works with residents, businesses and organisations to promote a greater understanding of the benefits of an accessible and inclusive public domain to everyone, where required. Education activities may include:

- providing guidelines to community members and organisations that seek permission or approval to use of public land,
- awareness raising as a result of compliance processes undertaken by ordinance officers where appropriate, and
- education programs and campaigns that educate members of the community about equitable and safe use of public spaces.

Definitions

Specific terms referenced in this policy are defined below. A more comprehensive set of definitions is also provided in the corresponding *Inclusive and Accessible Public Domain Guidelines* and *Disability Inclusive Event Guidelines*.

Term	Meaning
Accessible	<p>Commonly associated with access and mobility standards and safety compliance, accessibility refers to the physical ability of people to access a place or thing.</p> <p>Source: NSW Department of Planning - Everyone Can Play Design Guidelines</p>
Bus Stop	<p>The Australian Human Rights Commission defines an accessible bus stop as one that has an even boarding point and a sign indicating the bus stop and the provision of Tactile Ground Surface Indicators. The provision of seating, shelter (such as an awning), or purpose-built bus stop infrastructure that incorporates seating and shelter is not a requirement of an accessible bus stop.</p> <p>Source: Australian Human Rights Commission (2010) <i>Accessible Bus Stops Guidelines</i> available at their website</p>
Bus Stop Infrastructure	<p>Bus Stop Infrastructure is purpose-built infrastructure that provides seating and shelter from sun, rain and wind in one unit. This infrastructure can also include space for bus service information such as timetables, and dedicated advertising space, although these components are not mandatory.</p>
Civic Spaces	<p>Civic Spaces are open public squares and malls in urban areas that have high visitation with formal and informal use. They are typically hard-paved areas like plazas and malls. Examples include Martin Place; Union Square, and Green Square Plaza.</p>
Community gardens	<p>Community gardens are typically located on public land- They are self-managed by the community primarily growing food and provide a demonstration site for learning and sharing knowledge about sustainable living practices. They also contribute to the health and wellbeing of residents by connecting people and encouraging inclusion in the local community.</p>
Continuous accessible path of travel	<p>Continuous accessible path of travel (CAPT) is 'an uninterrupted route to and within an area providing access to all features, services and facilities. It should not incorporate any step, stairway, turnstile, revolving door, escalator, hazard or other impediment which would prevent it from being safely negotiated by people with disability' (Australian Human Rights Commission (2013) Advisory Notes on Streetscapes).</p> <p>The continuous accessible path of travel is sometimes also known as a clear path of travel or an accessway.</p>

Term	Meaning
Construction Activity	<p>Construction activity is approved work and/or the installation of <i>temporary structures</i> or operation of plant and equipment within a <i>public place</i> and includes excavation works. Activities that can impact accessibility in public spaces include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary works refers to when a footpath or roadway needs to be temporarily closed or partially obstructed during development or works activity. A temporary works approval is required. • Road openings include any type of intrusive digging into a road or footpath. • Works zones allow for access to construction sites from the street. They are provided to aid the efficient and safe operation of construction activity at development sites. • Hoarding and scaffolding – where erected on a public road and/or footpath.
Disability	<p>The <i>Disability Inclusion Act 2014</i> defines disability in relation to a person, as including a long-term physical, psychiatric, intellectual or sensory impairment that, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder the person's full and effective participation in the community on an equal basis with others.</p> <p>While the <i>Disability Discrimination Act 1992</i> uses a 'medical model' to define disability, it is important to distinguish between a person's impairment and the social context in which it occurs.</p> <p>A 'social model' of disability suggests that disability is a product of the barriers that communities allow to remain in place. Such barriers may be physical, such as inaccessible streetscapes; or social, such as a lack of information in accessible formats and attitudes of people. When a community removes those barriers, the majority of people with disability can function at much higher levels.</p>
Exempt development	<p>Development which does not need development consent under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, but which may still need some other approval.</p>
Footway	<p>The part of a road that is set aside or formed as a path or way for pedestrian traffic (whether or not it may also be used by bicycle traffic). Source: Roads Act 1993.</p>
Hazard	<p>Any area or object in or immediately adjacent to a direction of travel, which may place people at risk of injury. These may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trip hazards such as unstable paving or tree roots, damaged TGSIs. • Protrusions and obstructions into the path of travel, such as vegetation or objects placed in the path of travel. • Objects adjacent to the path of travel with insufficient warning from TGSIs or luminance contrast. <p>Source: Draft Australian Standard AS1428.4.2 (2015)</p>
Inclusion	<p>The NSW <i>Disability Inclusion Act 2014</i> describes inclusion as when “people with disability can access general supports and services available in the community, and can participate fully in the community”.</p>

Term	Meaning
Inclusive	As well as providing access, inclusive spaces, infrastructure and activities strive to remove obstacles and barriers that prevent people of all ages, abilities (both physical and mental) and cultural backgrounds from being able to participate
Inclusive playspace	<p>A playspace is the area within a park with playground equipment and any immediately adjacent supporting amenities, such as toilets, car parking, bike paths, picnic facilities, and open space or landscape areas.</p> <p>Inclusive playspaces are easy to access, easy to move around in, provide a range of play types and challenges, and are equipped with appropriate amenities, in a comfortable environment. Inclusive playspaces allow everyone to stay as long as they choose.</p> <p>Source: NSW Department of Planning - Everyone Can Play design Guidelines</p>
Luminance Contrast	<p>The light reflected from one surface or component when compared to the light reflected from another surface or component.</p> <p>Source: Draft Australian Standard AS1428.4.2 (2015)</p>
Maintenance	<p>Maintenance activity in the public domain includes, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • proactive inspection of assets and infrastructure, • tree and plant pruning and maintenance, • cleansing to remove debris and spills which may cause trip and slip hazards and ensure signage remains legible, and • repair and restoration of defects on infrastructure in the public domain such as footways, kerb ramps, furniture and lighting. <p>Maintenance activities repair defects and hazards, and restore infrastructure to the level of function intended in its original design. Work to redesign and build infrastructure to comply with current standards and policies is called renewal or upgrade.</p>
New, Renewal and upgrade	<p>New public domain infrastructure includes public domain infrastructure that is provided in circumstances where similar infrastructure did not exist before. New public domain infrastructure is designed to comply with contemporary access and performance standards, where applicable.</p> <p>Renewal: Work to redesign and build public domain infrastructure to comply with current standards and policies is called renewal. The level of service provided by that infrastructure however remains similar to that was provided previously.</p> <p>Upgrade: Upgraded infrastructure replaces similar public domain infrastructure and assets that existed before, but in doing so provides an improved level of service, for example, replacing asphalt with a granite surface. Upgraded infrastructure is designed to comply with contemporary access and performance standards, where applicable.</p>
Primary path of travel	The primary path of travel is the most direct pedestrian route between places. As far as possible the continuous accessible path of travel should also be the primary path of travel.

Term	Meaning
Separated Cycleway	<p>A length of path where an exclusive bicycle path is laid adjoining a footpath.</p> <p>Separated cycleways are designed primarily for people riding bicycles (including hand cycles) but they also provide additional accessible pathways that can be used wheelchair users and motorised scooter users. They are located on the roadway, with separation from vehicular traffic.</p> <p>Source: RMS (2005) NSW Bicycle Guidelines</p>
Shared Path	<p>Area open to the public that is designed for to support multiple recreation and transportation opportunities, including walking, cycling and skateboarding for example.</p> <p>Shared paths are typically located on footpaths and paths within parks and are used by pedestrians and bicycle riders. Shared paths are created primarily in situations where there is not adequate space to accommodate a separated cycleway.</p> <p>Source: RMS (2005) NSW Bicycle Guidelines</p>
Street Furniture	<p>Street furniture includes public seating, garbage bins, water fountains, bicycle parking infrastructure, tree guards and bollards. This infrastructure provides safety and amenity and supports people to enjoy their outing or journey in the public domain.</p>
Street Vending Kiosk	<p>Street Vending Kiosks are located on the footway or in hard paved civic spaces, and are used to sell fruit, flowers and newspapers. They are public domain infrastructure that is owned or managed by the City of Sydney.</p>
Tactile Ground Surface Indicators	<p>Tactile ground surface indicators (TGSIs) help people who are blind or have low vision navigate in the public domain. TGSIs are discerned underfoot, by cane tip or by their contrasting colour. There are two types of TGSIs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raised dots are hazard or warning TGSIs which indicate a nearby hazard. A grid of hazard bumps indicates the ground surface will be changing – a ramp, stairs or train platform or light rail corridor edge may be imminent. 2. Parallel raised lines are directional TGSIs, which indicate the direction of travel.
Wayfinding	<p>A series of wayfinding information and wayfinding decision points connected by wayfinding paths enabling a person to travel independently.</p> <p>A good wayfinding system will allow people to reach their destination easily and quickly by providing the cues and information to: know where you are, where you are headed, and how best to get there; and recognise when you have reached your destination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wayfinding decision points: A place or location where clear and legible information is provided to enable a pedestrian to make informed choices about their location and intended destination(s). • Wayfinding destinations: Places or areas that are the intended end points of a wayfinding journey. • Wayfinding information points: A place or location which enables a building user to identify the building and the wayfinding destinations at the initial pedestrian arrival points via the provision of information

Term	Meaning
	<p>that is legible to the user and which connects them to wayfinding decision points via wayfinding paths.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wayfinding path: An enhanced continuous accessible path of travel which includes features and finishes which enables the path and associated elements to be detectable, and visually distinguishable from the surrounding surfaces. <p>Note: For people who are blind or have low vision and other persons with non-mobility related disabilities, a wayfinding path may include steps and stairs. Some people who are blind or have low vision do not use lifts, preferring to use stairs, travelators or escalators.</p> <p>Source: Draft Australian Standard AS1428.4.2 (2015)</p>

Guidelines

Guidelines for inclusive and accessible public domain have been prepared to implement the policy objectives. The content of these guidelines will also be incorporated into the following documents:

Public Domain Design Codes:

- Sydney Streets Code
- Forthcoming Sydney Parks Code
- Sydney Lights Code

Management policies and guidelines:

- Community Gardens Guidelines
- Footpath gardening policy and guidelines
- Hoardings and Scaffolding Policy and Guidelines
- Markets Policy and Guidelines
- Public Toilet Strategy

Guidelines for Disability Inclusive Events have been prepared to implement the policy objectives, and will be referenced in and appended to the Events Guidelines.

Responsibilities

Implementation of the policy is the responsibility of the following directors:

- Chief Operations Officer,
- Director City Life,
- Director City Planning, Development and Transport
- Director City Projects and Property, and
- Director City Services.

Various business unit managers are also responsible for incorporating the relevant content of the Inclusive and Accessible Public Domain Guidelines into the relevant policies, guidelines and strategies, including, but not limited to those listed below:

- The Manager City Greening and Leisure is responsible for updating the Footpath Gardening Policy and Guidelines, Community Gardens policy and guidelines, Public Toilet Strategy.
- The Design Director is responsible for updating the Sydney Lights Code, forthcoming Sydney Parks Code and the Sydney Streets Code.
- The Manager Venue Management is responsible for updating the Events Guidelines for outdoor events and festivals and Markets Policy and Guidelines.

- The Manager Construction and Building services is responsible for updating the Hoarding and Scaffolding policy and Guidelines and ensuring appropriate content is included in the relevant guidance for the Control and Regulation of Construction Activity within Public Places.
- The Manager City Infrastructure and Traffic Operations is responsible for updating the Sydney Streets Technical Specifications.

The Manager Social Programs and Services is responsible for providing advice to other divisions and business unit to support the consistent implementation across the organisation.

Review of the policy is the responsibility of the Manager Social Programs and Services.

Consultation

This policy was developed in collaboration with an internal project control group comprising a range of City of Sydney stakeholders across all divisions. The City of Sydney's Inclusion (Disability) Advisory Panel provided guidance on the scope of the policy, and detailed feedback on content of guidelines.

References

<p>Laws</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability Inclusion Act 2014 and the Disability Inclusion Regulation 2014 • Disability Discrimination Act 1992 • Disability (Access to Premises Standards – Buildings) Standards 2010 • Disability Standards for Accessible Public Transport 2002 • Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 and Regulations • Local Government Act 1993 • NSW Anti-Discrimination Act 1977 • Roads Act 1993 • State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008
<p>Policies, procedures and guidelines</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A City for All: Social Sustainability Policy and Action Plan 2018-2028 • Asset Management Policy • Central Sydney Parking Policy • Community Gardens Policy and Guidelines • Connecting Our City (2012) • Events Guidelines • Footpath Gardening Policy • Greening Sydney Plan • Hoardings and Scaffolding Policy and Guidelines • Inclusion (Disability) Action Plan 2017-2021 • Legible Sydney Design Manual • Legible Sydney Wayfinding Strategy • Markets Policy and Guidelines • Neighbourhood Parking Policy

- Open Space and Recreational Needs study (2016)
- Outdoor Dining Policy and Guidelines
- Public Art Policy
- Public Art Strategy
- Public Toilet Strategy
- Sydney Lights Code
- Sydney Parks Design Code
- Sydney Signage Code
- Sydney Streets Design Code
- Sydney Streets Technical Specifications
- Urban Forrest Strategy and Street Tree Masterplan Part D
- Walking Strategy & Action Plan

Approval history

Stage	Date	Comment	TRIM Reference
Original Policy <i>City of Sydney Access Policy</i>	10 December 1992	Approved by Council	2009/101287
Review <i>City of Sydney Access Policy</i>	1 June 2004	Approved by Council Objective 1 – Ensure access to all buildings, sites and facilities was repealed, and replaced by the <i>City of Sydney Access Development Control Plan 2004</i>	2009/111990
Review <i>Inclusive and Accessible Public Domain Policy and Guidelines</i>	1 April 2014	Major review, with change to legislative basis, principles, scope and application. Scope now includes management and maintenance of public domain spaces. Detailed guidelines developed to accompany policy. Guidelines set clear expectations on how to apply standards and where best practice approaches should be applied support the policy.	2018/277902
Next review	1 July 2022		

Ownership and approval

Responsibility	Role
Author	Manager Social Policy
Owner	Manager Social Programs and Services
Endorser	City of Sydney Executive
Approver	City of Sydney Council

Attachment B

**Draft Guidelines – Inclusive and Accessible
Public Domain**



Sydney2030/Green/Global/Connected



Inclusive and Accessible Public Domain Draft Guidelines

Version	Amendment
October 2018	Draft

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Introduction

Purpose

An inclusive and accessible public domain is the foundation of more liveable communities for people with disability. It is the critical link between accessible public transport, services, facilities and opportunities for social and economic inclusion.

These guidelines are informed by and meet the requirements under the Disability Discrimination Act 1992 and the objectives of *A City for All: Social Sustainability Policy & Action Plan 2018–2028* and the *Inclusion (Disability) Action Plan 2017–21*.

These guidelines will contribute to achieving the City's objective of a Liveable City, with accessible places and spaces where everyone has equitable and dignified opportunities to travel around the city for work, for study, and to participate in community life.

These guidelines are to be read along with City's Public Domain Access and Inclusion Policy (the policy).

The guidelines provide information to ensure that accessibility and inclusion of people with disability is considered in the design, management and use of public spaces in the City of Sydney local government area.

Other groups to benefit

The following groups will also benefit from the improved access to public domain places and infrastructure:

- People who sustain a temporary injury that limits their mobility
- Older people whose mobility and confidence to get around may be impacted as a result of ageing
- Families with young children using prams and people delivering goods to buildings who benefit from step free access in public spaces.

Guidelines apply to new work and activities

These guidelines apply to the design of new and upgraded public domain spaces and infrastructure that will be delivered as part of programs of works or redevelopment by the City or others.

The guidelines outline the requirements for the use of public space to maintain access in the public domain and avoid the creation of unintended barriers for people with disability. The guidelines also include a series of considerations to facilitate inclusive participation of people with disability in activities held in public domain spaces.

Guidelines apply to City staff and others

These guidelines apply to:

- City staff and contractors, and third parties who are involved in the design and building of public domain infrastructure, and
- City staff and contractors, and other entities (including members of the public, business and other organisations) who seek to use spaces in the public domain for the following activities:
 - markets
 - filming activity
 - community gardens and footpath gardens
 - construction activity including hoisting and erection of scaffolding and hoarding.

For outdoor dining, please refer to the Outdoor Dining Policy and Guidelines.

For outdoor events, please refer to the Events Guidelines and the appended Disability Inclusive Events Guidelines.

Where these guidelines apply

These guidelines apply to the design, management and use of public domain spaces in the City of Sydney Local Government Area, except for places and land managed by other authorities and corporations, including, for example:

- Barangaroo Development Authority
- Botanic Gardens, Domain and Centennial Parklands Trust
- Department of Education and Communities
- Land and Housing Corporation
- Maritime NSW
- Property NSW
- RailCorp/Transport for NSW
- University of Sydney, University of Technology and Notre Dame University.

Structure of guidelines

There are four parts to these guidelines:

- Part 1: Designing accessible streetscapes
- Part 2: Designing accessible and inclusive parks
- Part 3: Managing the use of the public domain
- Part 4: includes related legislation and standards, policies and strategies and a comprehensive glossary of terms.

Parts 1 and 2 include specific guidance on design elements within these settings. To avoid repetition in different parts, design guidance for each of these elements has not been repeated in every part.

This guidance will over time be reflected in relevant City of Sydney public domain design codes, such as the Sydney Streets Design Code and the forthcoming Sydney Parks Design Code.

Part 3 provides guidance on the management of public spaces, to ensure the way public spaces are used enables the inclusive participation of people with disability in public life.

The guidelines will inform those seeking to use public space for the following activities of relevant access and inclusion requirements and considerations.

Where relevant, the guidelines will also inform how the City assesses and manages these requests:

- markets
- community gardens
- footpath gardens
- construction activity
- filming activity, and
- the operation of certain street vending kiosks on footpaths.

Note: For outdoor dining, please refer to the City's Outdoor Dining Policy and Guidelines.

The content of these guidelines will over time be incorporated into the relevant policies and guidelines, including:

- Markets Policy and Guidelines
- Community Gardens Guidelines
- Footpath Gardening Policy and Guidelines
- Hoardings and Scaffolding Policy and Guidelines.

Using these guidelines to inform inclusive and accessible design

The guidelines have been developed to include design objectives and performance standards for each element to be designed and built in the public domain.

1. For each element within a public domain setting, a series of **objectives** define the access outcome that should be achieved.
2. As far as is practicable, these objectives will be met by adhering to the **performance standards** that provide detailed design guidance and criteria.

These criteria reference relevant legislation, industry standards, existing City of Sydney practices, and best practice approaches.

These references provide a source of guidance should further detail and clarification be required.

The performance standards also include common **alternative solutions** that may be used where it is not possible to meet full compliance with the performance standards.

3. Where full compliance with performance standards is not feasible, the **principles for resolving complex design scenarios** will be applied.

These scenarios may include areas with risk, safety, security, heritage or topographical challenges, areas with space constraints, or situations where meeting the needs of different users, sometimes with competing interests, is difficult.

This approach will ensure compliance with relevant performance standards is maximised, and that appropriate records are kept which detail why full compliance was not possible and, where alternative solutions have been applied, the basis by which they were chosen.

Principles for addressing complex design scenarios

Maximise compliance

Where full compliance is not possible, ensure the design complies with as many of the relevant performance standards and access standards set out in the guidelines/design code as is practicable.

Document the reasons why full compliance could not be achieved. They may include but are not limited to competing interests arising from issues of risk, safety, security, heritage, space constraints, engineering constraints, cost constraints, aesthetic design objectives, topography and public domain boundaries.

Alternative solutions

Where full compliance with the performance standards is not possible, consider an alternative solution. This alternative solution:

- must be informed by the principles of the public domain access and inclusion policy
- must meet the relevant objectives as defined by the guidelines/design code, and
- may include non-design solutions, for example, management strategies which provide equitable access.

Where alternative solutions are used, document the decisions around which alternative solution was used.

Further advice

In circumstances where an alternative solution cannot be identified, seek further independent advice. Sources include:

- independent Access Consultants
- peak bodies representing people with disability (see Appendix 1)
- City of Sydney's Inclusion (Disability) Advisory Panel
- City of Sydney's Design Advisory Panel
- Fire, Access and Safety Panel
- The Australian Human Rights Commission.

Where barriers remain

Where access barriers in the public domain cannot be addressed through design or alternative solutions, ensure quality information is provided about the level of access available, so that people with disability can make informed decisions about their journey. This can be through:

- appropriate precinct signage
- wayfinding signage
- online information about access features and barriers in the public domain and route planning tools.

Streets

PART 01



Designing inclusive and accessible streetscapes

Designing accessible and inclusive streetscapes is a priority for the City. This section provides guidance on the design of streetscapes, and also hard paved civic spaces such as malls and plazas.

1.1 Footpath zone inclusion and access requirements

Footpaths (or footways) enable pedestrians to make their journey in the public domain, and provide opportunities for street trees and plants, street furniture and other infrastructure.

Objectives

1. Footpaths will, as far as is feasible, allow for a continuous accessible path of travel so that people with a range of disabilities are able to use it without encountering barriers or hazards.
2. As far as possible, the continuous accessible path of travel on the footpaths be consistent and predictable. A predictable path of travel is one where the location can be anticipated by users through predictable layout or environmental cues.
3. Where a hazard exists or protrudes within the continuous accessible path of travel, additional hazard warnings will be included to alert people who are blind or have low vision.
4. People who are blind or have low vision will be able to navigate along the footpath.

Performance Standards	Reference
<p>Continuous accessible path of travel</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A continuous accessible path of travel should be the most commonly used and direct path of travel. 2. Features such as stairways, escalators, street furniture, landscaping and moving pathways, where they exist, should be located adjacent to and should not obstruct the continuous accessible path of travel. 3. In most circumstances, footpath widths will be consistent with widths outlined in the Sydney Streets Code and will accommodate a continuous accessible path of travel with a width of no less than 1800mm. 4. Where the widths required in the Sydney Streets Code cannot be met, a minimum of 1200mm (with frequent 1800mm passing opportunities for people passing in wheelchairs) is acceptable. In addition: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Frequent passing opportunities should be provided at intervals of no less than every 20m where a direct line of sight is not available. b) A minimum clearance of 900mm between the back of a tree pit and the property boundary is permitted only on narrow footpaths where there is an existing street tree. 5. A minimum of 2000mm height clearance should be provided and maintained on all continuous accessible paths of travel, except where the path of travel is also a shared path, in which case it should be 2400mm. 6. Wherever possible, the continuous accessible path of travel should extend from the property line with no obstructions or projections in order to provide the most predictable and best possible shore line for all users including people who are blind or have low vision. 	<p>Australian Human Rights Commission (2013) Advisory Note on Streetscapes, public outdoor areas, fixtures, fittings and furniture</p> <p>Clause 8.2.10</p> <p>AS 1428.2</p> <p>Clause 6.5a</p> <p>Australian Human Rights Commission: Access to Premises – Frequently Asked Questions</p> <p>Urban Forest Strategy (2013) and Street Tree Masterplan Part D (2011)</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Where a hazard exists, or protrudes within the continuous accessible path of travel, additional hazard warnings will be included to alert people who are blind or have low vision. These may include but are not limited to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) higher luminance contrast (45–60%) of obstacle with surrounding paving materials, and b) appropriate use of Hazard TGSIs to warn of obstacle. 	<p>Alternative solution</p>
<p>Gradient, surface and cross fall</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. While a footpath necessarily follows the natural topography of the area, in the best possible circumstances a continuous accessible path of travel along a footpath will: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) have a gradient of no steeper than 1 in 20 b) have a cross fall of no steeper than 1 in 40 (or no steeper than 1 in 33 for bitumen surfaces) c) be as smooth as possible without raised or cracked paving or tree root damage, and d) have a slip resistant surface during dry and wet conditions. Specifically, footpath materials when new will have a minimum slip resistance rating: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. P 5 for ramps and footpaths steeper than 1:14. ii. P 4 for ramps and footpaths way under 1:14. <p>Note: A continuous accessible path of travel in the public domain does not require that access ramps complying with AS1428.1 are provided in instances where the gradient on the path of travel is in excess of the thresholds of 1 in 20.</p> 	<p>Australian Human Rights Commission: Access to Premises – Frequently Asked Questions</p> <p>AS 4586 (2013)</p> <p>Australian Human Rights Commission (2013) Advisory Note on Streetscapes, public outdoor areas, fixtures, fittings and furniture</p> <p>Clause 8.7</p>

1.2 Tactile Ground Surface Indicators

Tactile Ground Surface Indicators (TGSIs) are installed on the ground or floor surface, designed to provide pedestrians who are blind or vision-impaired with warning or directional orientation information.

TGSIs are discerned underfoot, by cane tip or by their contrasting colour. There are two types of TGSIs:

- **Raised dots** are hazard or warning TGSIs which indicate a nearby hazard.
- **Parallel raised lines** are directional TGSIs, which indicate the direction of travel.

For information about the use of hazard TGSIs with other elements please refer to:

- Section 1.5 for Kerb ramps
- Section 1.17 for Pedestrian Crossings
- Section 1.21 for Shared Zones.

The use of Directional Tactile Ground Surface Indicators should be avoided as far as possible, as they can create discomfort to other pedestrians.

Objectives

1. The design of the streetscape or open space should as far as possible provide effective shorelines or environmental cues for people who are blind or have low vision to:
 - a) locate key infrastructure and destinations in open spaces
 - b) locate kerb ramps on the streetscape
 - c) navigate safely through medians and pedestrian islands.
2. Where no other shoreline is available or can be provided in the above circumstances, directional TGSIs will be installed in line with the specifications of AS1428.4.1.

Performance Standards	Reference
<p>1. In accordance with AS1428.4.1 (2009), directional Tactile Ground Surface Indicators may only be used in circumstances where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) there are insufficient shorelines or tactile environmental cues (such as handrails, building lines, and bollards or defined continuous accessible path of travel) available to assist people to navigate to key destinations safely, and b) it is supported and required by AS1428.4.1, specifically (as per Appendix A3.3) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. at mid-block crossings to indicate the position of crossings, bus or tram stops ii. at intersections that incorporate slip lane crossings to indicate the position of the crossing and the direction of travel across the island where the path of travel has not been cut through the island iii. at intersections where the point of entry to the road is more than 3000mm from the property line (see appendix C), and iv. across an open space from point A to point B where there are no other tactile or environmental cues. <p>Note: Further detail on the use of directional tactile ground surface indicators is available in AS1428.4.1 (2009) A3 and C3. Readers are encouraged to review this appendix.</p>	<p>AS1428.4.1 (2009), Appendix A3 and C3</p>

1.3 Driveways crossovers and widths

Objectives

1. Driveways will be designed to prioritise pedestrian movement over vehicular movement through the provision of continuous footways over driveways

Performance Standards	Reference
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Driveways will be designed to prioritise pedestrian movement over vehicular movement through the provision of a continuous accessible path of travel and continuous footpath pavement material over driveways. 2. Layback to be short as possible to meet the Pedestrian Zone height at the kerb side of the cross section to ensure footpath level and crossfall is maintained. 	Sydney Streets Technical Specifications C2.8.1

1.4 Stairs and ramps

With the natural topography of a city like Sydney, it is not always possible to provide a continuous accessible path of travel in the public domain. In settings where stairs are required – spaces other than footpaths – for example, malls and plazas or other open spaces – every effort practicable should be made to maximise the accessibility of the area.

Objectives

1. As far as is feasible, stairways, where they exist, should not be part of a continuous accessible path of travel and should be located adjacent to the continuous accessible path of travel.
2. Where the primary path of travel contains a topographical barrier requiring stairs, as far as is feasible, an alternative accessible route should be available nearby to ensure equity of access. This should be clearly signposted.
3. People who are blind or have low vision will be able to detect the presence of stairs before they have stepped onto them, to allow adequate warning and facilitate their safe use of the stairs.
4. Stairs will include handrails to assist those who need support to climb and descend stairs safely.
5. Ramps will be designed to provide accessible gradients, cross fall, appropriate turning points and landings, and handrails where appropriate.
6. Hazards adjacent to or underneath stairs and ramps will be detectable by people who are blind or have low vision.

Performance Standards	Reference
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stairs will be designed to be compliant with AS1428.1 and AS1428.4.1, specifically: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) As far as is possible, handrails shall be provided for all stairs in the public domain. They shall be designed to be compliant with AS1428.1 Clauses 11.2 and 12. b) As far as is practicable stairs shall be set back by a minimum of 900mm so that the handrail and the TGSIs do not interrupt the continuous path of travel in accordance with AS1428.1 Clause 11.1 part (a). c) Stairs shall have opaque risers in accordance with AS1428.1 Clause 11.1 part (c). d) Open risers should not be used on stairways. e) Stair nosings shall have a minimum 30% luminance contrast with surrounding stair materials to make them visually detectable for people who have low vision in accordance with AS1428.1 Clause 11.1 part (f). f) TGSIs shall be installed at the top and bottom of stairways, ramps, escalators, and moving walks in accordance with AS1428.4.1. Clause 2.4. 	<p>AS1428.1 (2009) Clause 11.2</p> <p>AS1428.1 (2009) Clause 12</p> <p>AS1428.1 (2009) Clause 2.4</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. As far as is feasible, where stairs are provided, an alternative accessway such as a ramp should be provided as close as possible (less than 50m away) to ensure equity of access. In addition: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Where stairs cannot be avoided in a public domain setting and where the alternative accessway is more than 50m away, wayfinding information will direct pedestrians to the nearest accessible alternative route. b) The use of stair lifts should be avoided where possible, as they are prone to breakdown if not regularly maintained. 	<p>Disability (Access to premises – Building) Standards 2010</p>

Performance Standards	Reference
<p>3. In accordance with AS1428.4.1 Clause 2.6, where there are impediments or hazards with less than 2000mm height clearance within or adjacent to the continuous accessible path of travel (for example, under a stairway, ramp or walkway), contact with overhead hazard shall be prevented by a suitable barrier such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) enclosing the area, or b) providing handrails with kerb rails in accordance with AS1428.1. <p>In the absence of a suitable barrier, TGSIs shall be installed.</p>	AS1428.4.1 (2009) Clause 2.6
<p>4. Where stairs are incorporated within integrated seating, for example bleacher seating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) TGSIs shall only be included at the top and bottom of the stair component – not at the top and bottom of the any other integrated elements, such as seating – so that a safe place to descend/ascend stairs is identifiable. b) Stairs shall be easily discernible from surrounding bleacher seating and have defined and consistent edging. This can be achieved through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the use of contrasting materials for the stairs and seating (minimum 30% luminance contrast), and ii. defined edges, and/or iii. luminance contrasting strips on the nose of the bleacher seating, in addition to those required on the nose of the stair riser. Both should have minimum 30% luminance contrast. c) As far as possible additional elements will be put in place to prevent people who are blind or have low vision from stepping off the top bleacher. These can include, but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. barriers ii. seating, and iii. planting. 	Additional guidance
<p>5. Ramps will be designed to be compliant with AS1428.1 and AS1428.4.1, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Where a ramp is provided it will be designed in accordance with AS1428.1 Clauses 10.3 and 10.8 and AS1428.4.1 Clause 2.4 to ensure the inclusion appropriate gradients, width, cross fall, use of TGSIs, handrails and landing platforms. b) As far as practicable, ramps will be set back from the site boundary by 900mm so that the handrail and TGSIs do not protrude into the continuous path of travel. Refer AS1428.1 Clause 10.3 part (f). c) Maximum gradient 1:14 with horizontal landing to provide rest area at every 9.0m and each change in direction. Handrails and kerbs both sides. d) Gradients greater than 1:20 allow more generous allowances for horizontal landing provisions. 	AS1428.1 (2009) Clause 10.3 AS1428.4.1 (2009) Clause 2.4

1.5 Kerb ramps

Kerb ramps support wheelchair users, people with limited mobility and parents with prams to smoothly transition from the footpath to the pedestrian street crossing environment in a safe and dignified way.

Kerb ramps also enable people who are blind or have low vision to detect that they are about to cross a road. When properly designed, they allow people who are blind or have low vision to orient themselves to the direction of travel across the road.

Objectives

1. Kerb ramps will be designed to be detectable to people who are blind or have low vision, either by appropriate gradient of ramp or use of TGSIs.
2. Kerb ramps will assist people to safely cross the road by indicating the safe direction of travel through appropriate orientation and alignment of the kerb ramp with the direction of travel. The ramp will be aligned with the kerb ramp on the opposite side of the street, including at T intersections and mid-block crossings.
3. Kerb ramps will be designed to accommodate all pedestrians – including wheelchair users – without hazard.

Performance Standards	Reference
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public footpaths will have appropriate kerb ramps in accordance with AS1428.1. In particular, kerb ramps will: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Be oriented in the direction of travel. Ramps on both sides of a carriageway must be aligned to one another and the direction of travel. In particular the crease between the ramp and the wings must align with the safe direction of travel to allow people who are blind or have low vision to orient themselves in the direction of travel. This includes at T intersections and mid block crossings. b) Ensure a smooth transition from the roadway to the ramp. 	<p>AS1428.1 (2009) Clause 10.7</p> <p>Sydney Streets Technical Specifications B.5</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Tactile Ground Surface Indicators will be fitted at kerb ramps in accordance with AS1428.4.1. Refer Appendix C3 which emphasises that use of TGSIs should be minimised at kerb ramps. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) In particular warning TGSIs will be only provided on kerb ramps: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. where the gradient is shallower than 1 in 8.5, and ii. that do not comply with the requirements of AS1428.1. 3. Both Directional and Hazard TGSIs will be provided with kerb ramps where the top of the AS1428.1 compliant ramp is more than 3000mm from the property line or the ramp is not aligned with the building line. Directional indicators will be provided from the property line to the top of the ramp and hazard TGSIs will be provided at the ramp. 4. TGSIs will NOT be installed at kerb ramps where the following circumstances are met, as these conditions provide adequate change in level and orientation to be detectable by people who are blind or have low vision: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the distance between the building line/boundary and the top of the kerb ramp is less than 3m; b) the change in gradient between that of the pedestrian surface at the top of the kerb ramp and the gradient of the kerb ramp surface lies between 1 in 8 to 1 in 8.5; c) the kerb ramp is aligned with the building line and in the direction of travel across the carriageway. <p>Note: Further detail on different kerb ramp design scenarios is available in AS1428.4.1 (2009) Appendix C3. Readers are encouraged to review this appendix.</p>	<p>AS1428.4.1 (2009) Appendix C3</p>

1.6 Street furniture

Street furniture includes public seating, garbage bins, water fountains, bicycle parking infrastructure and tree guards. Permanent furniture is fixed in the streetscape or in civic spaces. This infrastructure provides safety and amenity and supports people to enjoy their outing or journey in the public domain. Providing seating in the public domain increases accessibility as the availability of rest stops can increase the walking range of people.

Resting is an integral part of pedestrian activity patterns. Good seating opportunities give people the option to rest in order to be able to walk further and enjoy public life and the hustle and bustle of the city. Renowned Danish architect and urban designer Jan Gehl, *Public Space Public Life*, 2007

Objectives

1. Streetscapes and civic spaces will be designed so that street furniture does not obstruct the continuous accessible path of travel.
2. Should street furniture obstruct the continuous accessible path of travel, appropriate hazard warnings will be provided.
3. Street furniture will be designed to be accessible and visually detectable to people who are blind and have low vision, and people with mobility disabilities.
4. Seating will be provided at regular intervals to provide predictable rest opportunities.
5. Where there are numerous seating opportunities available, a range of seating styles may be provided in addition to seating that complies with current Australian Standards.

Performance Standards	Reference
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As far as possible, street furniture (including seating, garbage bins, and water fountains, bicycle parking infrastructure and public telephones), will be located within a dedicated street furniture zone, located kerb-side or on kerb blisters, in order to keep the pedestrian zone and the continuous accessible path of travel free of obstructions. In particular: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) seats shall set back by a minimum of 500mm from the path of travel, and b) in civic spaces, all street furniture should be positioned on one side only of the continuous accessible path of travel. <p>Note: The draft Sydney Streets Code 2018 provides for a minimum street furniture zone of 600mm on low activity streets, the provision of 500mm setback for furniture may not be possible to accommodate.</p> 	<p>Australian Human Rights Commission (2013) Advisory Note on Streetscapes, public outdoor areas, fixtures, fittings and furniture Clause 8.7.1</p> <p>AS1428.2 (1992) Clause 27.1</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Where street furniture obstructs the continuous accessible path of travel, additional hazard warning features will be incorporated as needed. These can include but are not limited to the following example: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the placement of hazard TGSIs in accordance with AS1428.4.1 Clause 2.6. 3. Where the placement of street furniture creates impediments or hazards with less than 2000mm height clearance within or adjacent to the continuous accessible path of travel (such as public telephones and advertising boards that are not detectable by cane at ground level) contact with an overhead hazard shall be prevented by a suitable barrier such as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) enclosing the area, or b) providing handrails with kerb rails in accordance with AS1428.1. <p>In the absence of a suitable barrier, TGSIs shall be installed.</p> 	<p>AS1428.4.1 (2009) Appendix C3</p>

Performance Standards	Reference
<p>3. Street Furniture, including seating, tables, water fountains, and bins will be designed to be compliant with AS1428.2. Clause 27. In particular:</p> <p>a) Street furniture will be made of materials that have a minimum luminance contrast of 30% as per AS1428.2 Clause 27.1 (b). The contrast will be assessed with surrounding paving materials. AS1428.2 (1992) Clause 27</p> <p>b) As far as practicable, bubblers and water fountains will incorporate body lever controls (rather than push buttons) so as to be accessible to people with limited manual dexterity. They will also be designed to be accessible for wheelchair users.</p>	<p>AS1428.2 (1992) Clause 27 Additional guidance</p>
<p>4. Street furniture, including accessible seating, bins, and bubblers will be provided at regular intervals as informed by the City of Sydney Streets Code.</p>	<p>Best practice</p>
<p>5. Where only one style of permanent seating is provided, it will be designed to be compliant with AS1428.2 Clause 27.2 Seating in pedestrian areas. In particular:</p> <p>a) Seating will generally be a consistent height of 450mm as per AS1428.2 Clause 27.</p> <p>b) Seating will include arm rests at a height between 220mm and 300mm above seat, to provide to support people who have difficulty being seated or getting up from a seated position.</p> <p>6. Within civic spaces that provide numerous different seating opportunities, a variety of styles which maximise the range of people that can be seated will be provided. These include:</p> <p>a) A minimum of 25% of seating options will have back and arm rests and will be compliant with AS1428.1 Clause 27. Specifically:</p> <p>i. arm rests at a height between 220mm and 300mm above seat</p> <p>ii. a range of different seating heights (350mm, 450mm and 520mm consistent with guidelines in AS1428.2 Clause 27 where possible).</p> <p>b) Some improvised and integrated seating – which may not be fully compliant with AS1428.2 – is permitted where there are some seating options within the immediate seating zone that comply with AS1428.2.</p>	<p>AS1428.2 (1992) Clause 27.2</p>
<p>7. Within civic spaces, as far as practicable, accessible seating, compliant with AS1428.2 Clause 27 will be provided at key locations such as at major entrances, at viewing areas, beneath shelter/shade.</p>	<p>Best practice</p>

1.7 Bollards and crowded place management

Bollards and other design elements called crowded place management measures are used to limit access to certain spaces by vehicles.

Where these elements are required, careful consideration on their design and placement is required to ensure they do not create hazards and barriers to access for all pedestrians, but in particular pedestrians who are blind or have low vision, and wheelchair users.

Objectives

1. The use of bollards and crowded place management measures across the continuous accessible path of travel will be avoided where possible to minimise potential hazards for pedestrians who are blind or have low vision.
2. Where they are provided, bollards and crowded place management measures will be:
 - a) placed so as to maintain access allow along the path of travel
 - b) placed in a consistent and predictable manner so that their location can be easily predicted by pedestrians who are blind and have low vision
 - c) designed to be easily detectable by people with low vision.

Performance Standards	Reference
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The use of bollards and crowded place management measures across the continuous accessible path of travel will be avoided where possible to minimise potential hazards for pedestrians who are blind or have low vision. In particular: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Where bollards or crowded place management measures are placed on or adjacent to the continuous accessible path of travel they will be designed to achieve a minimum of 45–60% luminance contrast with surrounding paving materials, either through material selection or the addition of strips with high luminance contrast. b) Where bollards or hostile vehicle mitigation measures are placed across the path of travel, they shall be placed perpendicular to the path of travel. Diagonal arrangements across the path of travel must be avoided. 	Alternative solution

Performance Standards	Reference
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Where bollards and other elements are provided as crowded place protection measures, they will be placed so as to provide exactly 1200mm between the outside edges of bollards/elements to provide minimum access along the continuous accessible path of travel, while meeting requirements of the maximum spacing of the Hostile Vehicle Guidelines for Crowded Places. 3. Where bollards and other elements are used for other reasons, they will be placed to ensure minimum 1200mm access between the outside edges. 4. Where bollards are provided at a shared path, they will be positioned to provide minimum 1400mm between the outside edges to provide comfortable access along the continuous accessible path of travel in accordance with Austroads Guide to Road Design Part 6A: Pedestrian and Cyclist Paths. 5. Where numerous bollards or crowded place protection measures are provided, they will be: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) placed using a consistent arrangement, with the same clearance between each item having regard to the spacing requirements identified above, and b) as far as possible, positioned with clearly predictable placement at the edge of a zone or precinct. 	<p>Australian New Zealand Counter Terrorism Committee (2017) Hostile Vehicle Guidelines for Crowded Places Austroads (2017) Guide to Road Design Part 6A: Pedestrian and Cyclist Paths, Part 7.5.3</p>

1.8 Drainage grates and pits

Objectives

Grates will be heel-proof and be designed and oriented to ensure that they are not a trip risk for people using prams or mobility aids and wheelchair users.

Performance Standards	Reference
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All grates on footpaths, and other pedestrian surfaces (such as bridge decking) will be designed and installed in accordance with AS1428.1 Clause 7.5. 	<p>AS1428.1 (2009) Clause 7.5 Sydney Streets Technical Specifications</p>

1.9 Public art and other design features

Public art, fountains, water features and other design elements add to the amenity of a local area, and can serve as landmarks which assist in wayfinding. They should be carefully placed to ensure they don't create hazards, particularly for people who are blind or have low vision.

Objectives for access

1. Public art and other design features will be placed so as to not obstruct the continuous accessible path of travel.
2. Where public art and other design features are adjacent to or obstruct the continuous accessible path of travel, appropriate hazard warnings will be provided.
3. As far as it is safe to do so, everyone, including people with a range of disabilities should be able to have an equitable experience of design elements including public art, water fountains and temporary art installations.

Performance Standards	Reference
1. Public art and other design features and related infrastructure will not obstruct or protrude onto the continuous accessible path of travel.	Australian Human Rights Commission (2013) Advisory Note on Streetscapes, public outdoor areas, fixtures, fittings and furniture
2. If the art or design feature is designed to be explored, people with disability will be given equitable and dignified access to the feature. This includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the provision of a continuous accessible path of travel to the feature, and b) a minimum of 1200mm clearance around the feature. 	Additional guidance
3. In accordance with AS1428.4.1 Clause 2.6, where the public art and other design features present impediments or hazards with less than 2000mm height clearance within or adjacent to the continuous accessible path of travel, contact with overhead hazards shall be prevented by a suitable barrier such as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) enclosing the area, or b) providing handrails with kerb rails in accordance with AS1428.1. In the absence of a suitable barrier, TGSIs shall be installed.	Alternative solution AS1428.4.1 (2009) Clause 2.6
4. If public art or other design features are located in an area that is not accessible to someone with disability, every effort will be made to deliver an equitable alternative experience of that feature.	Best practice
5. To ensure the best access outcome, access consultants should be engaged to give advice about the placement of design features in the following circumstances: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) when the feature invites people to engage directly with it b) when there are complex access barriers and further advice is required c) where standard access solutions may compromise the safety or artistic integrity of the piece d) where innovative and untested access solutions are proposed. 	

1.10 Lighting

Street lighting supports pedestrians to travel in the public domain at night, with safety and confidence. Lighting levels, quality and directionality are particularly important to people with low vision. Inappropriate lighting can disorient people with low vision.

Objectives

1. Lighting will improve amenity and safety of all pedestrians.
2. Appropriate lux levels will provide people with greater confidence to independently navigate the streetscapes at night.
3. Lighting will facilitate orientation and wayfinding and assist in creating a safe and legible night time environment for all users.
4. Lighting infrastructure will not obstruct the continuous accessible path of travel.
5. Lighting along footpaths will be consistent.
6. The impact of glare will be minimised.

Performance Standards	Reference
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lighting will be designed and installed to be compliant with the Sydney Lights Design Code (2015), and Sydney Streets Technical Specifications. Specific considerations for access include (but are not limited to): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Lighting infrastructure will be contained to the dedicated Public Domain Furniture Zone. b) Lighting levels are to be consistent with: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Sydney Lights Design Code, ii. AS/NZS1158, and iii. RMS requirements for carriageway lighting R72. c) Lighting will be consistent within specific streetscapes and public domain settings (refer Sydney Lights Design Code). 	City of Sydney Sydney Lights Design Code Sydney Streets Technical Specifications
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The use of up lights and in ground lighting will be avoided in the following public domain settings: shared zones, shared paths, high pedestrian activity footpaths and footpaths adjacent roads carrying fast moving traffic. 3. As far as possible, the lighting design will be coordinated with public domain material selection to minimise any potential glare. 	Best practice

1.11 Signage and wayfinding

A successful wayfinding system should minimise anxiety and confusion, should be easy to understand and allow for everyone to equitably access all information provided. Wayfinding relies on a succession of communication cues provided throughout an environment. Cues may be visual, audible or tactile.

The information below relates to pedestrian signage and wayfinding. For signage and wayfinding aimed at people who cycle, please refer section 1.23.

Objectives

1. Wayfinding signage systems in the public domain will assist everyone, including people who are blind or have low vision and people with intellectual disability, to navigate around the City with ease and confidence. As far as possible, wayfinding signage systems in the public domain will:
 - a) not obstruct the continuous accessible path of travel
 - b) be located in prominent positions adjacent to the continuous accessible path of travel so people can easily find and access information signs
 - c) be legible to people who are blind or have low vision
 - d) provide confirmation of destination
 - e) provide confirmation of current position and orientation
 - f) clearly identify the location of key destinations and amenities in the area, and
 - g) indicate the presence of any stairs.
2. Tactile and braille street signage will enable people who are blind or have low vision to identify their current location at every signalised intersection.
3. As far as possible, wayfinding signage systems used in different precincts and by different government agencies in the City of Sydney Local Government Area will be cohesive and consistent.

Performance Standards	Reference
1. Wayfinding signage in the streetscape will be designed and installed in accordance with the City of Sydney Legible Sydney Design Manual (2014) . Specifically, City of Sydney Wayfinding Systems in the public domain will: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) be consistent with AS1428.2 Clause 17 (including Braille, tactile, viewing distances, sizing and placement of information on signage) b) use appropriate logos and international symbols for access c) be visible and recognisable d) use legible typeface with a minimum of 30% luminance contrast e) be accessible in other languages via mobile and digital technology, and f) include a network of tactile street signs at every signalised pedestrian crossing throughout the City of Sydney. 	City of Sydney (2012) Legible Sydney Wayfinding Strategy City of Sydney (2014) Legible Sydney Design Manual AS1428.2 (1992) Clause 17
2. Wayfinding signage will be located: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) within the street furniture zone so as to not obstruct the continuous accessible path of travel, and b) as far as possible on an accessible surface. 	Best practice
3. Where wayfinding signage provides direction to a destination that involves stairs on the route, the signage will indicate the presence of the stairs in the route.	City of Sydney Legible Sydney Wayfinding Strategy (2012) City of Sydney Legible Sydney Design Manual (2014)

1.12 Public toilets

Public toilets are essential facilities for all residents, workers and visitors to participate in community life. Convenient and accessible toilets enhance people’s freedom to travel within the city. These facilities improve quality of life, mobility, and dignity for all people and particularly for people with disability or health problems, older people and people with young children.

The City of Sydney’s Public Toilet Strategy outlines how the City will deliver a network of safe, accessible and clean public toilets in appropriate locations across the City. The following objectives are currently reflected in the Public Toilet Strategy.

Objectives

1. New public toilets will be designed to be accessible and inclusive of people of all ages, abilities and gender identities to make their journeys in the public domain with confidence, dignity, safety and independence.
2. They will be connected to a continuous accessible path of travel.

3. The City will maintain dignified access for all users by providing a range of both unisex and gender specific facilities across the network of public toilets. Where the City provides solely unisex facilities, the City will ensure that the design and configuration takes privacy and dignified access into account.
4. The City will provide a range of both left hand and right hand transfer arrangements for accessible facilities across the network of public toilets.
5. Public toilets will be strategically located across the City of Sydney.
6. Visitors will be able to access the facilities.
7. The facilities will be easily located.
8. Opening hours of public toilets will reflect demand.

Note: The City does not install the MLAK (Master Locksmiths Association Key) system on the accessible toilets. This is to ensure these accessible toilets are available for use by all members of the community (including many visitors from overseas) during operating hours.

Performance Standards	Reference
1. All new public toilets will include accessible toilets compliant with AS1428.1 (2009), in particular clauses 13, 15, 16 and 17.	AS1428.1 (2009) Clauses 13, 15, 16 and 17
2. As far as is feasible, toilet facilities will be positioned to provide a maximum gradient of 1:20 of the connecting continuous accessible path of travel.	AS1428.1 2009
3. Where the gradient of the path of travel to the toilet facility is less than 1:20, handrails and TGSIs will be required on external access ramps in compliance with AS1428.1.	Best practice
4. Where more than two accessible toilet facilities (or cubicles) are provided, a mix of left hand (LH) and right hand (RH) transfer will be employed.	
5. At locations with only one accessible toilet – consideration will be given to the transfer-side arrangements of nearby facilities.	
6. Consideration should be given to door opening, and where practicable, automated doors will be provided. Fixtures, fittings and signage will reflect best practice inclusive access including child friendly features where appropriate, for example, at parks.	
7. Consideration will be given to the availability of both unisex and gender specific facilities of nearby amenities to ensure safe and dignified access for all users.	Best practice
8. Where the City provides solely unisex facilities, the City will ensure that the design and configuration takes privacy and dignified access into account.	

1.13 Designated on street mobility parking

The Mobility Parking Scheme provides parking concessions for holders of a Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) issued Mobility Permit. The scheme does not include provisions for the design of the parking spaces to be accessible, but instead aims to provide concessions for permit holders on cost and time conditions for on street parking, and allow provisions for authorities to ensure the provision of dedicated spaces for the exclusive use of permit holders.

These guidelines outline requirements and considerations for the design and placement of designated on street mobility parking at key destinations in the public domain.

Key destinations

Where opportunities allow, and taking into consideration the availability of on-site mobility parking spaces provided by the destination, designated on street mobility parking spaces should be provided at the following key destinations:

- **Village main streets / activity strips** – commercial, retail, business hubs
- **Transport** – Railway stations, bus/rail interchanges
- **Community/cultural** – Near civic centres, cultural institutions, town halls, libraries, community centres, and health care
- **Parks/recreation** – destination/ high visitation facilities such as swimming pools, leisure centres regional/ district parks, foreshore, and sporting venues
- **Education** – Schools, tertiary institutions.

Where these destinations are located within the Central Sydney area, the provision of dedicated on street mobility parking spaces must also be in accordance with the Central Sydney On-Street Parking Policy.

Designated on street mobility parking spaces in these key destinations may be subject to time restrictions.

Design Objectives

1. As far as is practicable, new or relocated designated on street mobility parking spaces at key destinations will be designed to be accessible to people with a range of disabilities, ambulant and non-ambulant.
2. The placement of designated on street mobility parking spaces will take into consideration the accessibility of the street environment and existing infrastructure to ensure access outcomes are maximised.

Residential areas

Designated on street mobility parking spaces may be provided in residential areas to provide residents with Mobility Parking Scheme permits with appropriate parking near to their home.

Where these spaces are provided and where required, they will be designed to comply with AS2690.5 (1993) Parking facilities Part 5: On Street Parking.

Note: Not every designated on street mobility parking space provided for residential use needs to comply with the requirements of AS2690.5 (1993) Parking facilities Part 5: On Street Parking.

Performance Standards	Reference
<p>1. As far as is practicable, new or relocated designated on street mobility parking spaces should be compliant with AS2690.5 (1993) Parking facilities Part 5: On Street Parking. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Spaces should be, as far as is possible, between 5.5 and 6.7m long as required by AS2690.5 Figure 4.2(a). b) Spaces should be, as far as is possible, 3.2m wide as required by AS2690.5 Figure 4.2(a). <p>Note: The provision of kerb ramps as shown in AS2690.5 Figures 4.2(a) and 4.2(b) is unlikely to be feasible in many contexts in the City of Sydney Local Government Area.</p>	AS2890.5 (1993)
<p>2. As an alternative solution designated on street mobility parking spaces should be placed at the end bay in the block to provide close proximity to existing kerb ramps at intersections, reducing the need for dedicated kerb ramps as shown in AS2690.5 Figures 4.2(a) and 4.2(b).</p>	Alternative solution
<p>3. The most accessible mobility parking space within the each vicinity should be delivered. The following considerations will be made to maximise access outcomes for each space:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The placement of new mobility parking spaces will take into consideration objects and infrastructure on the footpaths adjacent to the mobility parking space to ensure there are no obstructions to access between the parking space and the kerb. b) As far as is feasible, future mobility parking spaces will not be placed on uphill gradients, to avoid the risk while entering and exiting the vehicle. c) As far as is feasible, future mobility parking spaces will not be placed on bending roads with low visibility. 	Additional guidance

1.14 Street trees

Street trees beautify and soften streetscapes, provide wildlife habitat and play a significant role in determining the urban character of the city. Trees are critical in the maintenance of a healthy urban environment as they produce oxygen, trap airborne pollutants and absorb carbon dioxide.

Objectives

1. As far as is feasible, streetscapes will be designed so that street trees do not obstruct the continuous accessible path of travel.
2. Elements on the streetscape, including street trees, will be coordinated to minimise pinch points.
3. Tree pit surfaces will be level with surrounding paving.
4. Where tree guards are used they will be visually detectable to all users.

Performance Standards	Reference
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Street trees will be located within the street furniture zone of the footway so as not to obstruct the continuous accessible path of travel. In particular: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) A minimum 600mm from the kerb edge. b) A minimum of 1200mm clearance from the edge of the tree pit to the boundary of the building will be provided, as far possible. c) In circumstances where footpaths are less than 1800mm wide, or where the location or size of existing trees warrant, a minimum clearance of 900mm between the back of the tree pit and building/ boundary line will be accepted. In these circumstances, the following conditions must be met: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. that there are no obstructions overhanging the building line and encroaching onto the footpath from the front yard of the adjacent property (e.g. shrubs and vines) ii. that the lower branches of the tree can be pruned to a height of at least 2000mm, and iii. consideration will be given to the placement of other infrastructure on the street. A 900mm width clearance should be of no greater length than 1500mm. Beyond that, regular passing opportunities of 1800mm should be provided as far as possible to minimise pinch points. 2. As far as is possible, the tree pit surface will be installed level with surrounding paving, leaving surface roots exposed where necessary. 3. In high pedestrian areas, resin bond will be used on tree pits to minimise risk of trip hazards resulting from loose soil, gravel or bark. 4. Permanent tree guards will have minimum 30% luminance contrast with surrounding paving materials. 	<p>Urban Forest Strategy (2013) and Street Tree Masterplan Part D (2011)</p> <p>Australian Human Rights Commission (2014)</p> <p>Frequently asked questions: Access to premises: What is an accessible footpath?</p>

1.15 Bus stops and bus stop infrastructure

A bus stop does not require a dedicated bus shelter to be considered an accessible bus stop. In some circumstances, where there are narrow footpaths in the City of Sydney local area, it is not always possible to provide dedicated bus stop infrastructure and shelter, while maintaining an accessible footpaths with an adequate clear path of travel around the bus stop infrastructure. These guidelines outline:

- standards by which bus stops will be designed
- criteria for when a dedicated bus shelter will be provided, and
- minimum clearances required around dedicated bus stop infrastructure.

Objectives

1. Bus stops will be designed and installed to be compliant with the Disability Standards for Accessible Public Transport 2002, and Guidelines 2004 and in accordance with the Australian Human Rights Commission (2010) Guideline for promoting compliance of bus stops with the Disability Standards for Accessible Public Transport 2002. They will:
 - a) be located on a firm, evenly graded boarding point, as level as possible
 - b) include an unobstructed space large enough to allow for the deployment of a ramp
 - c) provide a seamless transition between the bus stop and any connecting footpaths, or the bus stop and the road where there is no footpath
 - d) provide clear signage indicating the location of the bus stop
 - e) provide consistently-applied TGSIs to assist blind people or people with low vision to identify the presence of a bus stop and the location of the boarding point.
2. Where it is practicable, taking into account site considerations and passenger demand, the City will endeavour to provide dedicated bus stop infrastructure of a shelter and seating unit in addition to the basic requirements above. Where dedicated bus shelter is provided:
 - a) Equitable access to the shelter, seating and the boarding points will be provided for all people including older people, people who are blind and have low vision, people with mobility disabilities, wheelchair users and people with prams.
 - b) A continuous accessible path of travel (access path) and clear shoreline will be maintained. The minimum clearances required will take into account the level of pedestrian activity in the area.
 - c) The installation of dedicated bus stop infrastructure will be co-ordinated with other elements in the street scape to ensure pedestrian movement and safety is prioritised, and the streetscape remains uncluttered.

Performance Standards	Reference
<p>1. Bus Stops will be designed and installed to be compliant with the Disability Standards for Accessible Public Transport 2002, and Guidelines 2004 and in accordance with the Australian Human Rights Commissions Accessible Bus Stops Guidelines.</p> <p>2. This includes the provision of TGSIs at bus stops.</p> <p>Note: The Australian Human Rights Commission's interpretation of the <i>Disability Standards for Accessible Public Transport 2002</i> is that "a bus stop is not a resting point, and therefore there is no obligation to provide seating and a shelter at every bus stop in order for it to be accessible."</p>	<p>Disability Standards for Accessible Public Transport 2002, and Guidelines 2004</p> <p>Australian Human Rights Commission (2010) Guideline for promoting compliance of bus stops with the <i>Disability Standards for Accessible Public Transport 2002</i></p>
<p>3. Where dedicated bus shelters are provided, a continuous accessible path of travel with clear shoreline will be maintained, in particular:</p> <p>a) Where there is adequate width on the footpath, two access paths will be provided</p> <p>i. Desirable circulation: 1800mm between building boundary and bus shelter rear edge. 1500mm between front of shelter and kerb face.</p> <p>ii. Acceptable circulation: 1200mm between building boundary and bus shelter rear edge. 1200mm between front of shelter and kerb face.</p> <p>b) At minimum one access path of 1200mm minimum width will be provided in accordance with <i>Disability Standards for Accessible Public Transport 2002</i>, and</p> <p>c) Where more than one bus shelter is provided, regular passing points of minimum 1800mm will be provided at least every 20 metres.</p> <p>4. The installation of dedicated bus infrastructure will be co-ordinated with other elements in the street scape.</p> <p>a) Placement of bus shelters will take into account the location of existing street furniture and other infrastructure to ensure the area around the bus stop infrastructure is free from obstructions, and the footpath is not overcrowded.</p>	<p>Disability Standards for Accessible Public Transport 2002, and Guidelines 2004</p> <p>Australian Human Rights Commission (2010) Guideline for promoting compliance of bus stops with the <i>Disability Standards for Accessible Public Transport 2002</i></p> <p>Australian Human Rights Commission (2014) Frequently asked questions: Access to premises: What is an accessible footpath?</p>
<p>5. The decision on whether or not to provide a bus shelter, should take into account bus service considerations:</p> <p>a) Patronage: patronage of the stop, and whether available shelter is adequate.</p> <p>b) Wait times: the amount of seating should also consider the usual wait times for services.</p>	<p>Additional guidance</p>

Performance Standards	Reference
<p>6. If the above space requirements, and need to avoid cluttering on the footpath cannot be met with the addition of a dedicated bus shelter, where there is another source of shelter, such as that from an awning, then the provision of a bus stop in accordance with AHRC Bus Stop Guidelines (point 1–5) together with seating compliant with AS1428.2 (1992) Clause 27 is considered acceptable.</p>	<p>Alternative solution: Australian Human Rights Commission (2010) Guideline for promoting compliance of bus stops with the <i>Disability Standards for Accessible Public Transport 2002</i></p>
<p>7. Where seating and shelters are provided at bus stops, they will be designed to be accessible to a range of people, including older people and people with mobility disabilities, through the provision of arm rests in accordance with AS1428.1 (2009) Clause 27.</p> <p>8. Priority seating for people with disability will be identified through signage in accordance with section 7.2 <i>Disability Standards for Accessible Public Transport 2002</i>.</p>	<p><i>Disability Standards for Accessible Public Transport 2002</i>, and Guidelines 2004 AS1428.1 (2009) Clause 27</p>

1.16 Taxi ranks

Not everyone is able to use public transport. Some people with disability, including some people with mobility disabilities and people who are blind or have low vision, are reliant on taxis to get around.

Ensuring that taxi ranks are designed to be accessible and safe for wheelchair and mobility scooter users, and are detectable for people who are blind or have low vision will support people to participate in and enjoy public life.

Objectives

1. Super taxi ranks will be designed to be accessible and safe for wheelchair users.
2. All taxi ranks will be detectable for people who have low vision.
3. Information will be provided about accessibility features of taxi ranks.

Performance Standards	Reference
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As far as is practicable, super taxi ranks will include a kerb ramp compliant with AS1428.1 to facilitate safe access from the footpath to the vehicle. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Where ramps are included in the kerb, they should be positioned at the rear of the taxi rank considering the extra length required for both the larger taxi vehicle and loading ramp, which will allow adequate access, clearance and circulation space. b) Where feasible, kerb and channels adjacent to the taxi vehicle should be eliminated. 	AS1428.1 (2009), Clause 10.7 Sydney Streets technical specifications NSW Taxi Council (2008) Taxi Zone Guidelines
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The footpath area adjacent to the taxi rank should be sufficiently wide enough to provide for waiting taxi passengers and passing pedestrians. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) A minimum of 1800mm clear space should be provided for passing pedestrians, with a greater width in areas with high pedestrian volumes. 	NSW Taxi Council (2008) Taxi Zone Guidelines
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. In the best possible circumstances and as far as is practicable all taxi ranks will: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) be located on streets with a gradient of less than 1:20, and b) be placed to take into consideration objects and infrastructure on the footpath adjacent to the taxi rank to ensure there are no obstructions to access between the taxi rank space and the kerb. 	AS1428.1 (2009) Clause 10.7 Sydney Streets technical specifications
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Taxi rank signage will incorporate: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) luminance contrast (minimum 30%) to be visible to people with low vision, and b) written information at the rank will use raised tactile lettering on signage with high colour contrast, and braille if possible. 	City of Sydney Legible Sydney Strategy and Guidelines
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Tactile Ground surface indicators will not be used in conjunction with taxi ranks. 	Additional guidance
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Information about the level of access at each taxi rank will be provided via online maps and listings. 	Best practice

1.17 Pedestrian crossings

The design and orientation of pedestrian crossings, can assist people who are blind or have low vision, and people using mobility devices to safely cross the road.

Objectives

1. Pedestrian crossings will be designed to be detectable to people who are blind or have low vision to ensure they understand they have entered a different environment.
2. Pedestrian crossings will be accessible to wheelchair users, mobility scooters and people with prams.
3. Pedestrian crossings will be safe and free of slip and trip hazards.

Performance Standards	Reference
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pedestrian crossings will be designed to be detectable to people who are blind or have low vision to ensure they understand they have entered a different environment. They will feature: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) either kerb ramps compliant with AS1428.1 Clause 10.7 b) or where it is a level crossing, tactile ground surface indicators (hazard) along the boundary of the footway and roadway in accordance with AS1428.4.1 (2009) Clause 2.5 c) lighting installed to required lux levels in accordance with the range in Australian Standards d) minimum 30% luminance contrast between pedestrian crossing signage poles, vehicle and pedestrian separation installations, fittings and background and adjacent surfaces. 	AS1428.1 (2009) Clause 10.7 AS1428.4.1 (2009) Clause 2.5 AS/NZS 1158 – 2010 Lighting for Roads and Public Spaces
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. As far as is practicable and in the best possible circumstances the gradient / cross slope on crossings shall not be steeper than 1:40. 	Australian Human Rights Commission: Access to Premises – Frequently Asked Questions
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Pedestrian crossings will incorporate non-slip paintwork at any pedestrian crossing point in accordance with AS4586 (2013). 	AS 4586 (2013)

1.18 Pedestrian refuge islands

Pedestrian refuge islands offer pedestrians opportunities to cross roads in a staged manner. They are typically used when a street is very wide.

Objectives

1. Pedestrian refuge islands will be accessible and safe to wheelchair users and people with prams.
2. Cut-throughs will be aligned with corresponding kerb ramps on either side of the road.
3. Pedestrians who are blind or have low vision will be able to detect the boundary between the refuge island and the carriageway.

Performance Standards	Reference
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As far as is practicable, medians and pedestrian refuge islands will be designed in accordance with RMS Technical direction TDT2011/01A. In particular: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Medians and pedestrian refuges will be a minimum of 2000mm wide at crossing and must have a kerb. b) Medians and pedestrian refuges in crossings should be cut through level with the street or have kerb ramps at both sides. c) Cut throughs will be aligned with corresponding kerb ramps on the footpath. d) Cut throughs will be a minimum of 3000mm. 	RMS Technical direction TDT2011/01A

1.19 Signalised pedestrian crossings

Audio Tactile Push Buttons (ATPBs) alert pedestrians who are blind or have low vision and pedestrians who are Deaf or hard of hearing, that the traffic signal has changed and it is safe to cross the road.

Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) is the consent authority for the installation and operation of signalised pedestrian crossings (and audio tactile units).

The City is providing braille / tactile wayfinding signage at all signalised pedestrian intersections.

Objectives

1. Use of Audio Tactile Push buttons (ATPBs) will allow people with vision and or hearing impairment to know when it is safe to cross the road.
2. Controls at signal operated pedestrian crossings that can be easily reached by a person when standing or seated and operated with a closed fist or open palm.

Performance Standards	Reference
1. Where pedestrian push button assemblies are installed, auditory signals and tactile directional indicator buttons should be included, to provide pedestrians with audio cue of when it is safe to cross the road. They will incorporate incorporating audible, visible and tactile signal notification elements	Best practice
2. Where they are provided, pedestrian push button assemblies should be located within the zone of common reach as per AS1428.2 (1992) Clause 22.4	AS 1428.5: 2010 AS1428.2, 1992 Clause 22.4
3. Braille/Tactile wayfinding signage will be located at all signalised pedestrian crossings	Legible Sydney Signage Manual

1.20 Bridges with pedestrian facilities

Bridges with pedestrian facilities can serve numerous purposes.

- They may be dedicated pedestrian bridges that provide safe access for pedestrians and people who cycle to cross major roads with several lanes of traffic, or bodies of water.
- Bridges may be built for traffic, rail or light rail purposes, but include pedestrian facilities.
- In other circumstances bridges with pedestrian facilities are featured within parks or other open spaces in the public domain to enhance access on critical walking routes.

Note: many bridges with pedestrian facilities are constructed by other agencies, such as Roads and Maritime Services.

Objectives

1. Bridges with pedestrian facilities should incorporate a continuous accessible path of travel. They will provide step free access.
2. Circulation space at the entrance to bridges with pedestrian facilities will consider nearby hazards.
3. Bridges with pedestrian facilities should be designed to provide a safe shoreline for pedestrians who are blind or have low vision
4. Bridges with pedestrian facilities will provide resting points where appropriate and such resting points will not obstruct the continuous accessible path of travel
5. People who are blind or have low vision should be able to detect hazards such as stairs and bollards that may obstruct or be connected to the path of travel.
6. Bridges will be designed to provide sufficient passing space for all pedestrians.

Performance Standards	Reference
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bridges with pedestrian facilities should be designed to be connected to and incorporate a continuous accessible path of travel. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) In most circumstances, bridges with pedestrian facilities should have a minimum clear width of 2000mm at the narrowest point and a minimum clear height of 2000mm with nothing encroaching into that envelope. b) Where a bridge with pedestrian facilities is less than 20 metres in length, the path of travel may have a minimum width of 1200mm, but 2000mm is preferred. 	<p>Australian Human Rights Commission (2013) Advisory Note on Streetscapes, public outdoor areas, fixtures, fittings and furniture Clause 8.2.10</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The surface of the pedestrian facilities on bridges will: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Have a slip resistant surface during dry and wet conditions. Specifically, footpath materials will have a minimum slip resistance rating: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. P5 for ramps and footpath steeper than 1:14 ii. P4 for ramps and footpaths under 1:14. 3. Where permeable surfaces for pedestrian facilities are required, they will be designed to be heel proof, in consideration of AS1428.1 Clause 7.5. 	<p>Australian Human Rights Commission: Access to Premises – Frequently Asked Questions AS1428.1 Clause 7.5 Sydney Streets Technical Specifications</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Where a bridge with pedestrian facilities is greater than 60 metres in length, consideration should be given to the provision of resting points with appropriate seating where the seating does not obstruct the continuous accessible path of travel. 5. Where seating is provided on a bridge with pedestrian facilities, it will be designed to be compliant with AS1428.2 Clause 27.2 <i>Seating in pedestrian areas</i>, so that a minimum of 500mm away from the path of travel, so as to create an obstruction on the continuous accessible path of travel. 	<p>AS1428.2 (1992) Clause 7(e) – see note AS1428.2 (2009) Clause 27</p>

Performance Standards	Reference
<p>6. Bridges with pedestrian facilities should provide step free access.</p> <p>a) Where access is provided via a ramp, it will be compliant AS1428.1 and AS1428.4.1, specifically:</p> <p>i. Where a ramp is provided it will be designed in accordance with AS1428.1 Clause 10.3 and AS1428.4.1 Clause 2.4 to ensure the appropriate gradients, width, cross fall, use of TGSIs, handrails and landing platforms.</p> <p>ii. Ramps will be set back from the site boundary by 900mm so that the handrail and TGSIs do not protrude into the continuous path of travel. AS1428.1 Clause 10.3 part (f).</p> <p>b) Where access is provided via a lift, it will be designed to be compliant with AS1735.12.</p> <p>7. Appropriate and safe circulation space at the entrance of lifts shall be provided in accordance with AS1428.1 (2009) clause 13:</p> <p>a) As far as is practicable, where the circulation space is adjacent to descending stairs, additional circulation space should be provided to ensure safe circulation space for wheelchair users and minimise conflict with the landing area for people climbing the stairs.</p> <p>8. If a bridge can only be accessed via stairs, signage indicating the alternative accessible route and distance shall be provided</p>	<p>AS1428.1 (2009) AS1428.4.1 (2009) AS1735.12 (1999) Australian Human Rights Commission: Access to Premises – Frequently Asked Questions Alternative solution</p>
<p>9. Bridges with pedestrian facilities will provide a shoreline. This should be provided either through either:</p> <p>a) an adjacent wall or fence that is continuous to the path so it is cane detectable, or</p> <p>b) an adjacent raised kerb edge with a minimum height of 150mm as per AS1428.1 (2009) Clause 10.2.</p>	<p>Sports and Recreation Victoria (2015) Design for Everyone AS1428.1 (2009) Clause 10.2</p>
<p>10. People who are blind or have low vision should be able to detect hazards such as stairs and bollards in the path of travel.</p> <p>a) Where pedestrian bridges feature stairs, hazard TGSIs will be provided in accordance with AS1428.1.</p> <p>b) The use of bollards across a continuous accessible path of travel should be avoided as far as possible. Please refer to 1.7 for further guidance information.</p>	<p>AS1428.1 (2009)</p>

1.21 Shared zones

A shared zone is a road or network of roads where the road space is shared by vehicles and pedestrians and where pedestrian priority and quality of life take precedence over ease of vehicle movement.

These guidelines are to be read in conjunction with guidance from the RMS. All shared zones are approved by the Roads and Maritime Service (RMS).

For people who are blind or have low vision, shared zones can be unpredictable and potentially disorienting environments. While all pedestrians have priority over vehicles in shared zones, design elements can communicate this new environment.

Objectives

1. Shared zones will be designed to prioritise pedestrian movement and include continuous footpath treatments, where applicable.
2. The design for shared zones must safely accommodate the needs of people with mobility disabilities and people who are blind or have low vision. Features such as tactile paving, hand rails and the careful placement of landscaping and street furniture must be considered during the design process.
3. In shared zones, access to cross the existing road must be provided for people with mobility disabilities and people who are blind or have low vision, and the ability to negotiate traffic calming must also be accommodated.

Performance Standards	Reference
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shared zones will be designed in accordance with the Sydney Streets Code, Sydney Streets Technical Specifications and the Roads and Maritime Services TTD 2016/001. In particular: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The footpath treatment across the entrance to the shared zone should be continuous with surrounding footpaths to prioritise pedestrian movement, where it meets requirements of RMS TDT 2013/05. b) The remaining pavement surface of the shared zone shall be changed to highlight the difference in the street environment from the surrounding road network. It must be clearly distinguishable by colour, texture and materials. 	RMS TTD 2016/001 RMS TDT 2013/05 Sydney Streets Technical Specifications
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Tactile ground surface indicators will be included at the boundary of the footpaths and shared zone where they are at the same grade in accordance with AS1428.4.1 clause 2.5. 	RMS TTD 2016/001 RMS TDT 2013/05 AS1428.4.1 Clause 2.5 Sydney Streets Technical Specifications

1.22 Design cues for navigating hard paved open spaces

For people who are blind or have low vision, large paved open spaces like plazas and malls can be unpredictable and potentially disorienting environments, especially if key infrastructure or destinations are located away from the building line at the perimeter.

Carefully considered placement of elements and other design responses can communicate a path of travel to these harder to locate destinations and assist people to navigate large open spaces to facilitate with greater independence, confidence and dignity.

Objectives

1. Where the continuous accessible path of travel within large hard paved open spaces is not predictable, environmental cues and/or technological aids may be employed. These should support people who are blind or have low vision to identify the accessible path of travel and key destination points within the zone.

Performance Standards	Reference
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Within large open hard paved spaces (e.g. shopping malls and plazas) where the continuous accessible path of travel is not predictable or easily detectable, environmental cues may be used to assist with navigation. These may include but are not limited to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the strategic placement of furniture and other elements such as bollards, handrails, kerbs and furniture to provide additional guidance to allow people to navigate safely through spaces and to their destination b) the use of textural and/or luminance contrasting paving materials (minimum 30%) to continue the shoreline where there are breaks in the shoreline at the building edge c) the use of technology to support navigation. 	Best practice

1.23 Shared pathways

Shared paths are footpaths used by pedestrians and people riding bicycles. Shared paths are created in streets primarily in situations where there is not adequate space to accommodate a separated cycleway. Park paths are permitted to be used by bicycles, except where prohibited under ordinance.

Shared paths can be unpredictable environments for people who are blind or have low vision, people who are deaf or hard of hearing and cannot hear bicycle bells, and people with mobility restrictions, who may not be able to move quickly off a shared path.

The following design guidelines aim to ensure that the path itself is accessible. The City of Sydney's StreetShare Strategy identifies programs and initiatives to create a more harmonious relationship between all users of shared space, both off-road and on-road.

Shared paths on the streetscape shall be designed in accordance with the City of Sydney Standard Cycleways Treatments Overview and Shared Path Pavement Marking Guide, the Roads and Maritime Services (2005) NSW Bicycle Guidelines and Austroads Guide to Road Design Part 6A: Pedestrian and Cyclist Paths, and Sydney Street Technical Specifications.

Objectives

1. Shared paths will be designed to provide a continuous accessible path of travel and consider the volume of pedestrian and cyclist activity.
2. Shared paths on the streetscape will be clearly marked to notify pedestrians and cyclists they are on a shared path.
3. The design of bollards at the terminal points of shared paths will be detectable to people with low vision.
4. The placement of bollards and chicanes at the terminal points of shared paths will provide adequate clearance to maintain the continuous accessible path of travel.

Performance Standards	Reference
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shared paths will be designed in accordance with the City of Sydney Standard Cycleways Treatments Overview. Specifically, shared paths will meet design criteria of a continuous accessible path of travel. Key considerations include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) width of path desirable 2.0m, minimum 1.2m for pinch points for a length of no more than 20m b) height clearance minimum 2.4m c) crossfall 2% minimum, 5% maximum d) clear width from doorways minimum 1600mm e) setbacks varies – from 400mm f) lighting Australian Standard P2 g) surface tolerances (adjacent and perpendicular to path of travel) 5mm. 	<p>City of Sydney Cycle Strategy and Action Plan 2007 – 2017</p> <p>City of Sydney Standard Cycleways Treatments Overview</p> <p>Sydney Streets Technical Specifications Roads and Maritime Service (2005) NSW Bicycle Guidelines</p> <p>Austroads Guide to Road Design Part 6A: Pedestrian and Cyclist Paths.</p>

Performance Standards	Reference
<p>2. Shared paths on the streetscape will incorporate a series of pavement markings in accordance with the City of Sydney Shared Pathways Pavement Markings Guide. The guide provides a tiered approach to signage that recognises different levels of risk in different contexts, and requires signage responses to address those risks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) All shared paths to have mandatory shared path markings, line markings, symbols and text elements. b) Common zones of higher risk to be managed by an incremental system. c) Driveways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Type 1 - Commercial – low use ii. Type 2 - Industrial / commercial – frequent use iii. Type 3 - Parking on/adjacent path. d) Bus shelters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Type 1 - All bus stops on the shared pathways ii. Type 2 - Limited width for travel behind the shelter iii. Type 3 - Limited width for travel in front of the shelter only. e) Occasional points of increased risk where regulatory messages may be necessary. <p>Note: All paths within parks are designated as shared paths. Only where the shared path within a park intersects with a shared path on the street will be pavement markings be incorporated.</p>	<p>City of Sydney Shared Pathways Pavement Markings Guide</p>
<p>3. The use of bollards and chicanes across shared path must comply with Austroads Guide to Road Design Part 6A: Paths for Walking and Cycling (2017 Edition). They will provide minimum clearance of 1400mm between bollards.</p>	<p>Austrroads Guide to Road Design Part 6A: Paths for Walking and Cycling (2017 Edition)</p>

1.24 Public domain lifts

From time to time lifts in the public domain provide access in areas with challenging topography, making areas accessible to wheelchair users, people with prams and people with limited mobility.

Objectives

1. New public domain lifts, escalators and moving walkways will be designed to be accessible in accordance with current Australian standards.
2. Circulation space at the entrance of public domain lifts will consider nearby hazards.
3. Lifts and moving walkways will be connected to a continuous accessible path of travel.
4. Public domain lifts, escalators and moving walkways will be easily located.

Performance Standards	Reference
1. Public domain lifts will be designed to be compliant with AS1735.12 (1999).	AS1735.12 (1999)
2. Walkways and escalators will be designed in accordance with AS1428.1 (2009) clause 2.4.	AS1428.4.1 (2009) Clause 2.4
3. Public domain lifts, walkways and escalators will be connected to a continuous accessible path of travel.	Australian Human Rights Commission (2013) Advisory Note on Streetscapes, public outdoor areas, fixtures, fittings and furniture Clause 8.2.2
4. Appropriate and safe circulation space at the entrance of lifts shall be provided in accordance with AS1428.1 (2009) clause 13.	AS1428.1 (2009) Clause 13
5. As far as is practicable, where the circulation space is adjacent to descending stairs, additional circulation space should be provided to ensure safe circulation space for to minimise conflict with the landing area for people climbing the stairs.	

Parks

PART 02



Introduction

Part 1: Streets

Part 2: Parks

Part 3: Management

Appendices

Designing inclusive and accessible parks

People socialise, exercise, play and relax in green open spaces. These spaces support people in living active and healthy lives and provide numerous opportunities for social connection. The City is committed to delivering inclusive, dignified and equitable access to parks and playgrounds and to the experiences they offer to everyone.

There are more than 400 parks and open spaces in the local area. The City of Sydney's parks cover an area of more than 188 hectares. There are a variety of parks in the City of Sydney, of varying size and functions:

- **Iconic parks** – Parks of significance in size, botanical features, heritage, or containing significant facilities attracting high visitation
- **Neighbourhood parks** – typically parks above 1500m² that contain a range of recreational facilities such as playground and/or courts and/or toilets and/or off-leash areas and/or sports fields and/or BBQ picnic shelters
- **Pocket parks** – typically less than 1500m². Some may include recreational facilities such as small playgrounds and/or off-leash area
- **Sportsfields** – Sportsfields and facilities that provide opportunities for active recreation and ball games typically less than 1500m². Some may include recreational facilities such as small playgrounds and/or off-leash area.

Not all parks are large enough to accommodate amenities and infrastructure to meet all needs. When planning parks and playgrounds, the City adopts a network approach to ensure that within a network of parks within each neighbourhood, on balance a variety of experiences and amenities are provided.

These guidelines require that the City's pocket parks and playgrounds be designed to be as accessible as possible, by ensuring the provision of a continuous accessible path of travel and accessible furniture where provided and inclusive play spaces and play elements, where they are provided.

Neighbourhood and district parks and playgrounds will typically provide the opportunity for best practice inclusive park design and amenity, toilets, shade, seating and parking and or drop off points.

The guidance in this chapter will be reflected in future revisions of the Sydney Parks Design code.

For design guidance on the following elements within parks please refer to part 1 and the Sydney Streets Code:

- Stairs and ramps
- Kerb ramps
- Tactile ground surface indicators
- Bollards and crowded place management
- Drainage grates and pits
- Public art and other design features
- Lighting
- Public toilets
- Shared paths
- Shared zones
- Bridges with pedestrian facilities.

2.1 The continuous accessible path of travel in parks

Within the context of a park, the continuous accessible path of travel is the critical piece of infrastructure that connects all the different opportunities for recreation, exercise, relaxation and enjoyment of nature available. It benefits not only wheelchair users, but also people with mobility disabilities and parents with prams, through step free access. The path also enables people who are blind or have low vision to navigate the space with greater confidence by providing a texturally contrasting element to surrounding materials such as grass and softfall, which can be used as a shoreline to navigate the space.

Objectives

1. As far as possible, a continuous accessible path of travel will provide equitable access to all elements within a park.
2. The continuous accessible path of travel will be made of materials that are stable, durable and slip resistant.
3. Pavement edging will provide shorelines to assist people who are blind or have low vision to navigate the path with confidence.
4. Where a hazard exists or protrudes within the continuous accessible path of travel, additional hazard warnings will be included to alert people who are blind or have low vision.

Performance Standards	Reference
<p>2. As far as possible, a continuous accessible path of travel will provide equitable and dignified access to all elements (where provided) in the park, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) playgrounds and play experiences b) playing fields and sporting facilities including sports fields, ovals, courts and other sport infrastructure such as ping-pong tables, rebound walls, practice courts/keys, cricket nets c) fitness equipment and fitness areas d) public art, memorials and other design elements e) seating f) picnic areas and BBQ facilities g) community gardens h) nature experiences i) accessible toilets and change facilities, and j) parking, drop off points and nearby public transport connections. 	<p>Australian Human Rights Commission (2013) Advisory Note on Streetscapes, public outdoor areas, fixtures, fittings and furniture Clause 8.2.2</p>
<p>3. The preferred minimum width clearance for a continuous accessible path of travel in parks and playgrounds is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) 2000mm as far as is feasible b) Where this is not feasible, 1800mm is acceptable c) In circumstances where the path of travel is less than 20m in length, a minimum of 1200mm is acceptable <p>4. A minimum of 2000mm height clearance should be provided and maintained on all continuous accessible paths of travel.</p> <p>5. Where the path is a shared path, a minimum height clearance of 2400mm should be provided.</p>	<p>Australian Human Rights Commission: Access to Premises – Frequently Asked Questions</p> <p>Australian Human Rights Commission (2013) Advisory Note on Streetscapes, public outdoor areas, fixtures, fittings and furniture</p> <p>City of Sydney Standard Cycleways Treatments Overview</p>

Performance Standards	Reference
<p>3. The preferred minimum width clearance for a continuous accessible path of travel in parks and playgrounds is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 2000mm as far as is feasible b) Where this is not feasible, 1800mm is acceptable c) In circumstances where the path of travel is less than 20m in length, a minimum of 1200mm is acceptable <p>4. A minimum of 2000mm height clearance should be provided and maintained on all continuous accessible paths of travel.</p> <p>5. Where the path is a shared path, a minimum height clearance of 2400mm should be provided.</p>	<p>Australian Human Rights Commission: Access to Premises – Frequently Asked Questions</p> <p>Australian Human Rights Commission (2013) Advisory Note on Streetscapes, public outdoor areas, fixtures, fittings and furniture</p> <p>City of Sydney Standard Cycleways Treatments</p>
<p>6. While a path necessarily follows the natural topography of the area, in the best possible circumstances a continuous accessible path of travel along within a park will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) have a gradient of no steeper than 1 in 20 b) have a cross fall of no steeper than 1 in 40 (or no steeper than 1 in 33 for bitumen surfaces) c) be as smooth as possible without raised or cracked paving or tree root damage, and d) have a slip resistant surface during dry and wet conditions. Specifically, footpath materials will have a minimum slip resistance rating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. P 5 for ramps and footpaths steeper than 1:14. ii. P 4 for ramps and footpaths under 1:14. 	<p>Australian Human Rights Commission: Access to Premises – Frequently Asked Questions</p> <p>AS 4586 (2013)</p>
<p>7. Paving materials will be made of materials that are stable and durable. Irregular paving materials with varied textures and heights will be avoided for the continuous accessible path of travel. Examples can include some cobblestones, stepping stones, loose pebbles or gravel, large pebblecretes and decking.</p>	<p>AS 4586 (2013)</p>

Performance Standards	Reference
<p>8. The continuous accessible path of travel will incorporate defined pathway edgings that include a continuous physical element which provides a detectable horizontal or vertical outline or edge for navigation. Examples of shorelines provided by landscaping include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) An adjacent building walls b) An adjacent raised landscape fixture or planting that incorporates either kerb, low height wall, raised planting area c) An adjacent flush landscape fixture or planting (e.g. mulch or lawn). d) Pavement edging shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) have minimum 30% luminance contrast with main paving material ii) consider textural contrast, and iii) incorporate 500mm clearance in front of seating. 	<p>Draft Australian Standard AS1428.4.2 (2015)</p> <p>AS 1428.2. Clause 27</p>
<p>10. Suspended pathways will be made of long lasting materials to take the weight and usage of all users with wheeled chairs, prams or barrows.</p> <p>11. Where suspended walkways are provided they shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) have a minimum width of 2000mm b) have a minimum height of 2000mm c) have minimum slip resistance of P4 d) be no steeper than in 1 in 33, and e) include an adjacent raised kerb edge with a minimum height of 150mm as per AS1428.1 (2009) Clause 10.2. 	<p>Australian Human Rights Commission: Access to Premises – Frequently Asked Questions</p> <p>AS1428.1 (2009) Clause 10.2</p>

2.2 Planting

The choice and placement of plantings can enhance access by creating shorelines with adjacent pathways that assist with navigation for people who are blind or have low vision. Planting choices should be carefully considered to ensure they do not create trip and slip hazards or obstruct sight lines.

Objectives

1. Planting will be considered to ensure that it does not drop excessive debris along the continuous accessible path of travel and over areas where plants are intended to provide shade elements.
2. Consideration will be given to ensure planting does not encroach the continuous accessible path of travel or obstruct sight lines.
3. As far as is feasible, landscape elements used for planting will incorporate effective contrast between those elements and adjacent surfaces.
4. Pavement edging or landscaping elements will provide effective shorelines for wayfinding for people who are blind or have low vision.

Performance Standards	Reference
1. In areas adjacent to the continuous accessible path of travel, and places where landscape elements are used to provide shade, such as play spaces and seating, the use of landscaping elements that drop excessive debris will be avoided.	Sports and Recreation Victoria (2015) Design for Everyone Guide
2. Planting shall not encroach into lines of sight for users of the area. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Planting shall be setback a minimum of 500mm from any pathway. b) Maximum height at top of hedges or similar fences shall be 1050mm above ground level. 	Sports and Recreation Victoria (2015) Design for Everyone Guide
3. As far as is feasible, landscape elements used for planting – such as raised planter beds, integrated planter boxes, and kerb rails for garden beds – shall incorporate a minimum 30 % luminance contrast between landscape installations and background and adjacent surfaces.	Sports and Recreation Victoria (2015) Design for Everyone Guide
4. Landscape design should consider the needs of people with disability and consider incorporating design cues. These may include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) colour and scent cues, and b) structures at entry and exit points. 	Sports and Recreation Victoria (2015) Design for Everyone Guide

2.3 Park furniture including picnic settings

Seating and furniture in parks provides everyone with the opportunity for rest and respite, and places to socialise and share a meal. This furniture includes permanent fixed park furniture, or moveable and temporary furniture.

Objectives

1. Park furniture will not obstruct the continuous accessible path of travel, but will be connected to a continuous accessible path of travel to ensure everyone can easily find use the amenities without a barrier.
2. Furniture will be accessible and visually detectable to users with a range of ability and vision.
3. Within iconic and neighbourhood parks, seating will be provided at key locations and at regular intervals to provide predictable rest opportunities.
4. Where numerous seating opportunities are available within a park, a diversity of seating options may be provided.
5. Sufficient spaces will be provided to ensure people who use wheelchairs, mobility scooters and people with prams will be able to be seated with family and friends in parks and picnic areas.

Performance Standards	Reference
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As far as possible: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Furniture will be connected to a continuous accessible path of travel. b) Seats shall be set back by a minimum of 500mm away from the continuous accessible path of travel, and c) Furniture will located on an accessible surface. 2. Seating placement should ensure equitable access to seating opportunities in different locations within the park. 	<p>Australian Human Rights Commission (2013) Advisory Note on Streetscapes, public outdoor areas, fixtures, fittings and furniture Clause 8.2.2 AS1428.2 (1992) Clause 27.1</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. If furniture does protrude onto the path of travel, appropriate hazard warnings will be incorporated into the design. These may include but are not limited to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) higher luminance contrast (45–60%) of furniture materials with surrounding paving materials, and b) appropriate use of hazard TGSIs to warn of obstacle. 	<p>Alternative solution</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Permanent furniture, including seating, tables, water fountains, planter boxes, and bins will be designed to be compliant with AS1428.2 Clause 27. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) In particular, permanent furniture will be made of materials that have a minimum luminance contrast of 30% as per AS1428.2 Clause 27.1 (b). The contrast will be assessed with surrounding paving materials. 	<p>AS1428.2 (1992) Clause 27</p>

Performance Standards	Reference
<p>5. Where only one style of permanent seating is provided, it will be designed to be compliant with AS1428.2 Clause 27. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Compliant seating will generally be a consistent height of 450mm as per AS1428.2 Clause 27.2. b) Compliant seating will include arm rests and backs to support people who have difficulty being seated or getting up from a seated position. <p>6. Within larger parks that provide numerous different seating opportunities, in addition to compliant seating (minimum 25%), a range of different seating types may be provided. These may include integrated seating and bespoke items. Where possible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A range of different seating heights (350mm, 450mm and 520mm) consistent with guidelines in AS1428.2 Clause 27 will be provided. b) Integrated seating will provide backrests and arm rests for approx. 25% of available seats. 	<p>AS1428.2 (1992) Clause 27</p> <p>Australian Network on Disability (2016) Design for Dignity Guidelines</p>
<p>7. Consideration of the needs of wheelchair and mobility scooter users and people with prams will be made as far as possible throughout the site. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A minimum of 1200mm circulation space around picnic furniture will be provided and maintained. b) Where a row of continuous seating is provided (either as singular unit or several units side by side), spaces for wheelchairs and prams will be provided at regular intervals so that people can sit with their family and friends. 	<p>AS1428.2 (1992) Clause 24.1</p>

2.4 Barbeques and cooking facilities

The design and placement of outdoor cooking facilities should allow everyone to cook and share a meal together.

Objectives

Barbeques and cooking facilities should include:

1. controls that are easy to see and use at the front of the hot plate
2. controls that can be used with a closed fist or open palm
3. controls that incorporate raised tactile and braille elements
4. hot plates that can be reached by a person when standing or seated, and
5. some low height benches with adequate leg clearance underneath, adjacent to the barbecue hot plate.

Performance Standards	Reference
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The top of the low height bench space should be at a height between 830 – 870mm above the floor or ground level with leg clearance at a height of 800 – 840mm underneath for minimum of 900mm. 2. Appropriate reach ranges and controls should be incorporated in accordance with AS1428. 2 Clauses 22 and 23. 3. Consideration should be given to size and location of the hard surface on which the cooking facilities are located, to ensure that over time trip hazards do not arise where heavy wear of grass surfaces in the immediate vicinity causes a substantial drop in height between the hard surface and the grass. 	<p>Sports and recreation Victoria (2015) Design for Everyone Guide AS1428.2 1992 Clauses 22 and 23</p>

2.5 Outdoor fitness equipment

Everyone should be able to use fitness equipment. Its location and the availability of apparatus that can be used by wheelchair users are key considerations.

Objectives

1. Fitness equipment will be connected to a continuous accessible path of travel.
2. A variety of activities and heights of equipment, including fixtures for wheelchair transfer will be provided to enable people of varied abilities to use the equipment.

Performance Standards	Reference
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As far as possible, the fitness equipment will be accessed by continuous accessible path of travel. See 3.1 for further detail. 2. Fitness equipment will be installed on a wheelchair accessible surface. 	<p>Australian Human Rights Commission (2013) Advisory Note on Streetscapes, public outdoor areas, fixtures, fittings and furniture Clause 8.2.2</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Where fitness equipment is provided, a diversity of apparatus to meet the exercise needs of all people including people using mobility aids will be provided, including provisions for wheelchair transfer where appropriate. 4. Appropriate wheelchair transfer fixtures will be provided. 5. Instructions will include tactile elements and consideration of audible and mobile technology. 	

2.6 Playspaces and recreation spaces for young people

The City provides a variety of playspaces and play apparatus for the recreational and developmental needs of children and young people of all ages.

- Playgrounds and play apparatus typically include traditional, adventure water-play equipment and natural play experiences depending on the available space and park demographic.
- Recreation spaces for young people include skate facilities and rebound walls for ball practice and games.

Where possible, given constraints of topography and size of parks, the City will provide a diverse, inclusive and accessible range of playspaces and youth recreation spaces for all children and young people at strategic locations across the City's park network.

Neighbourhood and district parks and playgrounds will typically provide the opportunity for best practice amenity, including toilets, shade, seating and parking and or drop off points.

Objectives

1. All playspaces will be designed to consider layout, signage, wayfinding and access to ensure everyone can find their way to, in and around the playspace.
2. Inclusive playspaces/play equipment and recreation spaces for young people, should be located in an accessible area of the park. Ideally, they will be located near to an accessible drop off point, parking (where provided) or/and public transport link.
3. All playspaces, should be designed to ensure the play experience as a whole, including equipment and surfacing, enables everyone to experience a variety of challenging and engaging play opportunities in a way that suits them.
4. Where possible, inclusive play spaces will be located near amenities such as shade and toilets.

Performance Standards	Reference
<p>Can I get there?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All playgrounds and recreation spaces for young people will be connected to a continuous accessible path of travel. See 2.1 for further detail. 2. As far as practicable, play spaces/play equipment and recreation spaces for young people will be located in an accessible area of the park. They will be ideally located near to accessible drop of points and parking (where provided). 3. Entry points will be positioned in reasonable locations that can be easily identified. 4. Where playspaces are fenced, accessible entry points will be provided. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Where a child-proof gate is employed, alternative opening mechanisms will be provided for people who cannot reach the lift and pull mechanism. b) Gates, doors and other entrances will be designed and oriented to be accessible to all users. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Gates and doors should be a minimum of 850mm wide. ii. Appropriate and safe circulation space at the entrance of all fenced areas, (including courts, stadia and ovals), and in conjunction with chicanes shall be provided in accordance with clause 13 of AS1428.1 (2009). iii. Gates and doors in outdoor courts, ovals and stadia, in particular the reach ranges and controls will be designed in accordance with AS1428.2 Clauses 22, 23 and 28. iv. The use of turnstiles should be avoided. v. If fenced, the gate will have accessible entry mechanisms for people who use wheelchairs or have limited manual dexterity. This may include foot pedal operated gates and sensor operated controls that activate by sensing movement. 	<p>Everyone Can Play Design Guidelines Sports and Recreation Victoria – Design for Everyone Guide</p> <p>AS1428.2 (1992) Clause 7(e)</p> <p>AS1428.2 (1992) Clauses 22, 23 and 28</p> <p>AS1428.1 (2009), Clause 13</p>

Performance Standards	Reference
<p>Can I play?</p> <p>5. Where playspaces are provided, consideration will be given to the Everyone Can Play in NSW Design Guidelines. In particular, the design will consider the principles of Choose, Fit, Find, Thrive, Join In and Belong, and address the Best Practice Design Recommendations, as far as is feasible.</p> <p>6. All playspaces should provide multiple play opportunities (sensory, manipulative, imaginary) for people of all ages and abilities and a variety of multi user equipment pieces.</p> <p>7. At district and neighbourhood parks, more than half of the play equipment pieces within the playspace should be accessible. Consideration will be given to the <i>USA Access Board: A Summary of Accessibility Guidelines for Play Areas</i>. In particular:</p> <p>a) The design will consider <i>U.S. Access Board (2005) Summary of Accessibility Guidelines</i> in determining the appropriate variety and balance play components. The intent of this requirement is to provide a variety of experiences for individuals who choose to remain with their mobility devices, or choose not to transfer to elevated play components.</p> <p>b) At least one of each type of ground-level play component (for example rocking, swinging, climbing, spinning, and sliding) that is present in the play area must be linked by a continuous accessible path of travel.</p> <p>c) Where elevated play equipment is provided, as far as is practicable a minimum of 50% of the components will be accessible via a ramp.</p>	<p>Everyone Can Play Design Guidelines U.S. Access Board (2005) Summary of Accessibility Guidelines for Play Areas</p>
<p>Can I stay?</p> <p>8. Where playspaces are provided, consideration will be given to the Everyone Can Play in NSW Design Guidelines. As far as is possible, they will:</p> <p>a) be located near to accessible toilets (where provided), and</p> <p>b) incorporate shade/shelter or be located with the vicinity of shade/shelter</p>	<p>Everyone Can Play Design Guidelines</p>

2.7 Playing fields – including outdoor courts, ovals and sports fields

Ensuring fields of play – outdoor courts, ovals and sports fields – meet the needs of as many people as possible is a key way to ensure everyone has the opportunity to benefit from the physical, social and emotional wellbeing that sports and recreation activity offers.

Objectives

1. All playing fields will be connected by a continuous accessible path of travel to other key elements within the park.
2. Equitable access for all users will be provided to all playing fields.
3. Surfaces of courts will be accessible and slip resistant.
4. As far as is feasible, adjustable nets and hoops on courts will be provided to facilitate the participation of everyone, including people with disability.
5. Consideration will be given to mitigating the risk of the balls entering inaccessible areas which cannot be retrieved by people with disability.

Performance Standards	Reference
1. All courts, ovals, and fields of play will be accessible via a continuous accessible path of travel. See 2.1 for more detail.	Sports and Recreation Victoria (2015) <i>Design for Everyone Guide</i>
2. Accessible entry points will be provided to all fields of play, including sports fields and ovals. 3. Gates, doors and other entrances on outdoor ovals, courts and fields of play will be designed and oriented to be accessible to all users. a) Gates, doors and turnstiles should be a minimum of 850mm wide. b) Appropriate and safe circulation space at the entrance of courts, stadia and ovals shall be provided in accordance with clause 13 of AS1428.1 (2009). c) Gates and doors in outdoor courts, ovals and stadia, in particular the reach ranges and controls will be designed in accordance with AS1428.2 Clauses 22, 23 and 28. d) The use of turnstiles should be avoided. e) Where a child proof gate is employed, alternative opening mechanisms will be provided for people who cannot reach the lift and pull mechanism.	AS1428.2 (1992) Clauses 22, 23 and 28 AS1428.1 (2009), Clause 13
4. Surfaces of courts will be accessible and slip resistant. 5. Consideration will be given to the use of synthetic materials to enhance accessibility of sports fields in strategic locations.	Sports and Recreation Victoria (2015) <i>Design for Everyone Guide</i>

Performance Standards	Reference
<p>6. Consideration will be given to enclosure of ball game areas, particularly at key locations such as behind scoring points. This reduces the need to chase balls outside the play area into what could be difficult or inaccessible terrain, and assists in protecting spectators from injury.</p> <p>7. Where practicable, such as at staffed facilities, adjustable nets and hoops will be provided. For example, basketball and netball goal posts that can be adjusted to various heights are important for children and wheelchair athletes.</p> <p>8. Space may be required for officials of some sports to operate from the 'boundary' of the playing field or court, for example, football, soccer, rugby, netball, basketball and hockey.</p>	Sports and Recreation Victoria (2015) <i>Design for Everyone Guide</i>
<p>9. Wider areas should be provided at these locations to ensure there is sufficient space for activities to be undertaken by a number of people including those who may be using mobility aids or sporting equipment or providing first aid.</p>	

2.8 Spectator and viewing areas

Spectator and viewing areas can include:

- **Formal spectator areas** that are designed for the primary purpose of spectating and are defined as spectator spaces. These include platforms without seating or stadia style seating.
- **Informal viewing areas** that provide opportunity for spectating, but have other uses. Examples include integrated amphitheatres or bleacher style seating.

Objectives

All formal spectator areas and informal viewing areas:

1. will be connected to a continuous accessible path of travel from the site entry
2. will be located off the continuous accessible path of travel, so they don't create an obstruction to path users
3. will be on an accessible surface
4. will provide clear lines of sight to activities, events or a scene being viewed, and
5. should, where feasible, incorporate shade and shelter over at least part of permanent viewing and spectator areas that are located outdoors.

Where formal spectator areas include seating:

1. Seating will not obstruct the continuous accessible path of travel.
2. Where there is seating in rows, adequate space between the rows will be provided to allow people to easily move through.
3. Accessible seating spaces will be available in a variety of equitable locations throughout the formal spectator area. These will allow wheelchair users, people with prams or a person using an assistance animal to sit together with friends and family.
4. An appropriate kerb and handrails will be provided on any raised viewing platform to prevent people from falling or rolling over an edge.
5. A hearing augmentation system is provided where an inbuilt amplification system is used.

Where informal viewing areas are provided:

1. Bleacher style seating will be designed to be distinguishable from stairs and incorporate appropriate design features to minimise risk to people who are blind or have low vision.

Performance Standards	Reference
<p>Formal spectator areas and informal viewing areas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A continuous accessible path of travel will be provided from the site entry to and through any formal spectator areas and informal viewing areas. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) See 2.1 for detailed criteria of a continuous accessible path of travel. b) If a ramp is required, appropriate turning points and handrails will be provided in accordance with AS1428.1 Clause 10 and 11. 	<p>Australian Human Rights Commission (2013) Advisory Note on Streetscapes, public outdoor areas, fixtures, fittings and furniture Clause 8.2.2 AS1428.1</p> <p>Sports and Recreation Victoria (2015) Design for Everyone Guide</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. All formal spectator areas and informal viewing areas should include a hardstand area to allow people who use wheelchairs to spectate. 3. All formal spectator areas and informal viewing areas should be set back by a minimum of 500mm from the continuous accessible path of travel. 	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. All formal spectator areas and informal viewing areas should provide clear lines of sight to activities, events or a scene being viewed, including for people who need to remain seated, in areas where viewing is predominantly undertaken by people who are standing. 	<p>Sports and Recreation Victoria (2015) Design for Everyone Guide</p>

Performance Standards		Reference
5. Where formal spectator areas with seating are provided, seating will not obstruct the continuous accessible path of travel. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Seating shall be set back by a minimum of 500mm away from the path of travel. 		AS1428.2 (1992) Clause 27
6. Consideration should be given to the provision of shade and shelter over parts of the formal spectator areas and informal viewing areas that are located outdoors.		Sports and Recreation Victoria (2015) Design for Everyone Guide
Formal Spectator Areas		Disability (Access to premises – Building) Standards 2010
7. Seating in formal spectator areas, will, as far as possible, include back rests and arm supports in a minimum of 25% of spaces should provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) arm rests at a height between 220mm and 300mm above seat b) a minimum of 1000mm space between rows of seating in viewing areas as far as possible. Where this is not feasible, a minimum of 1000mm in areas that provide access to allocated wheelchair seating spaces must be provided c) additional space available next to seating for assistance animals, prams, or other items. 		
8. Wheelchair spaces will be a minimum of 850mm wide (800mm acceptable if located at the end of a row) and a minimum of 1250mm deep.		
9. Formal spectator areas will include appropriate number and distribution of spaces to accommodate wheelchair users as defined by the <i>Disability (Access to Premises - Building) Standards (2010)</i> for class 9b Buildings.		
Number of fixed seats in a room or space	Number of wheelchair seating spaces	Grouping and location
Up to 150	3 spaces	1 single space; and 1 group of 2 spaces
151 to 800	3 Spaces plus 1 additional space for each additional 50 seats or part thereof in excess of 150 seats	Not less than 1 single space; and not less than 1 group of 2 spaces; and not more than 5 spaces in any other group
801 to 10,000	16 spaces plus 1 additional space for each additional 100 seats or part thereof in excess of 800 seats	Not less than 2 single spaces; and not less than 2 group of 2 spaces; and not more than 5 spaces in any other group; and the location of the spaces is to be representative of the range of seating provided
More than 10,000	108 spaces plus 1 additional space for each additional 200 seats or part thereof in excess of 10,000 seats	Not less than 5 single spaces; and not less than 5 group of 2 spaces; and not more than 10 spaces in any other group; and the location of the spaces is to be representative of the range of seating provided

Performance Standards	Reference
<p>10. An appropriate kerb and handrail should be provided on any raised viewing platform to prevent people from falling or rolling over an edge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A minimum 150mm kerb on raised viewing platforms where required for safety. b) Appropriate handrails will be provided in accordance with as AS1428.1 Clause 10.3 and 12. Care will be taken to ensure rails do not obstruct sight lines, including for people who are not able to stand. 	<p>AS1428.2 (1992) Clause 27</p>
<p>11. Where a public-address system is installed, a hearing augmentation system should be provided.</p> <p>12. The system should cover 80% of the floor area served by inbuilt amplification or 95% of the space if a system using receivers or the like is in use.</p>	<p>Sports and Recreation Victoria (2015) Design for Everyone Guide</p>
<p>Informal viewing areas</p> <p>13. Where stairs are incorporated within integrated seating for example bleacher seating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) TGSIs shall only be included at the top and bottom of the stair component – not at the top and bottom of the any other integrated elements, such as seating – so that people who are blind or have low vision do not confuse the bleacher for stairs and can easily identify a safe place to descend/ascend stairs. b) Stairs shall be easily discernible from surrounding bleacher seating and have defined and consistent edging. This can be achieved through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the use of contrasting materials for the stairs and seating (minimum 30% luminance contrast), and ii. defined edges, and/or iii. luminance contrasting strips on the nose of the bleacher seating, in addition to those required on the nose of the stair riser. Both minimum 30% luminance contrast. c) As far as possible additional elements will be put in place to prevent people who are blind or have low vision from stepping off the top bleacher. These can include, but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. barriers ii. seating iii. planting. <p>14. Integrated seating such as bleacher style seating should consider the provision of the following where possible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) backrests and arms rests for some of the seating element b) additional space available next to seating for assistance animals, prams, or other items. 	<p>Additional Guidance AS1428.2 Clause 27.1 (b)</p>

2.9 Nature experiences

Parks provide opportunity to experience a variety of natural environments. Where possible parks should be accessible and provide a range of experiences that are inclusive of everyone, regardless of their ability. However, some parks feature natural environments like wetlands that are by their very nature, inaccessible to some people, because of the gradient, surface materials and other aspects.

Objectives

1. Where nature experiences are available in parks, people with disability will be provided with a safe and equitable experience of nature.
2. Wherever possible, parks will be designed so that people can experience nature elements in a variety of different ways and through a variety of senses.

Performance Standards	Reference
1. As far as possible, the nature experience will be accessed by continuous accessible path of travel. See 2.1 for further detail.	Australian Human Rights Commission (2013) Advisory Note on Streetscapes, public outdoor areas, fixtures, fittings and furniture Clause 8.2.2
2. If the natural element cannot be accessed via a continuous accessible path of travel, then the natural element can be experienced in an alternative manner. For example, by provision of an accessible viewing platform (connected to a continuous accessible path of travel), or nearby accessible seating, that allows an alternative sensory enjoyment of the element through sound, smell or other sensory opportunities.	Alternative solution
3. Nature elements will provide a range of sensory experiences, sound, touch, smell and sight.	Best practice

2.10 Wayfinding within parks and civic spaces

A successful wayfinding system should minimise anxiety and confusion, should be easy to understand and allow for everyone to equitably access all information provided. Wayfinding relies on a succession of communication clues provided throughout an environment. Clues may be visual, audible or tactile.

Objectives

Wayfinding signage systems in parks will assist everyone, including people with disability to locate key amenities and destinations within the park with ease and confidence. As far as possible, wayfinding signs in parks will:

1. be legible to people who are blind or have low vision
2. be located in prominent positions adjacent to the continuous accessible path of travel so people can easily find and access information, particularly information in braille and tactile formats
3. clearly identify the location of key destinations and amenities within the park or civic space
4. indicate the accessible path of travel within the park or civic space, and
5. indicate the presence of any stairs.

Performance Standards	Reference
<p>1. Wayfinding signage in parks will be designed to be legible to people who are blind or have low vision. They will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) incorporate tactile and braille elements, with appropriate sizing and viewing distances consistent with current access and legibility standards AS1428.2 (1992) Clauses 16 and 17.1, 17.2 and 17.3 b) use appropriate logos and international symbols for access, and c) use legible typeface with a minimum of 30% luminance contrast to base colour of the sign. 	<p>AS1428.2 (1992) Clauses 16 and 17.1, 17.2 and 17.3</p>
<p>2. Wayfinding signage will be located:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) in accordance with parts (a), (b) and (c) of clause 17.4 of AS1428.2 b) in prominent positions, such as the entry point to parks, and c) adjacent to the continuous accessible path of travel and as far as possible on an accessible surface, so as to not obstruct the continuous accessible path of travel. 	<p>AS1428.2 (1992) Clause 17.4 parts a b and ac Australian Human Rights Commission (2013) Advisory Note on Streetscapes, public outdoor areas, fixtures, fittings and furniture</p>
<p>3. As far as possible, wayfinding signage in larger parks will identify the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the accessible entry points to the park and key recreational facilities b) the accessible path of travel within/through a park c) the location of key destinations and amenities within the park, including public toilets, drop off points and mobility parking if provided, and d) the location of any stairs. 	<p>Best practice</p>
<p>4. Where wayfinding signage provides direction to a destination that involves an access barrier such as stairs on the route, the signage will indicate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the kind of barrier in the route, and b) the alternative accessible route and the distance to that route. 	<p>Best practice</p>

2.11 On-site mobility parking in conjunction with parks

Not everyone is able to use public transport, or walk long distances. The availability of onsite mobility parking spaces can greatly support people with limited mobility to enjoy parks and open spaces.

Objectives

In association with neighbourhood and iconic parks:

1. Where on-site parking is provided at parks, dedicated mobility parking spaces will be provided. They will be designed to comply with Australian Standards.
2. Where only on-street parking is available, as far as is feasible, a designated on street mobility parking space should be provided in close proximity to the park.
3. Where space and topography permits, an accessible parking bay will be provided at each sport and recreational facility.
4. Where space and topography permits, an entry point and accessible set-down area for park visitors using vans or small buses will be provided to allow set down and pick-up of people with disability at sport and recreation centres/venues.

Performance Standards	Reference
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where on-site mobility parking is provided, a minimum of one dedicated accessible parking space for every 50 car parking spaces or part thereof, shall be provided and reserved for mobility permit. 2. Where only on-street parking is available, a designated on street mobility parking space should be provided near the park main entrance and/or at the entrance closest to recreational facilities. 	Building Code of Australia - table D3.5 Car parking numbers for people with a disability Alternative solution
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Where provided, on site mobility parking spaces will be designed to be compliant with AS2890.6 – 2009 Off-street parking for people with disabilities. Spaces should be, as far as is possible, 7.8m long and 3.2m wide as required by AS2690. 	AS2890.6 (2009)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Where a fully compliant space cannot be delivered, the most accessible designated on street mobility parking space within the each vicinity should be delivered. It should comply with AS2690.5 (1993) Parking facilities Part 5: On Street Parking as far as possible, and the following considerations will be made to maximise access outcomes for each space: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Mobility parking spaces should be placed at the end bay in the block to provide close proximity to the entrance/exit of car park. b) The placement of new mobility parking spaces will take into consideration objects and infrastructure surrounding the car park to ensure there are no obstructions to access between the parking space and the kerb. c) As far as is feasible, future mobility parking spaces will not be placed on uphill gradients, to avoid the risk of wheelchair users rolling back as they enter and exit the vehicle. d) As far as is feasible, future mobility parking spaces will not be placed on areas with low visibility to other motorists. 	Alternative solution AS2690.5 (1993)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Where space and topography permits, an accessible entry point and accessible set down area for park visitors using vans and small buses will be provided to allow set down and pick-up of people with disability at sport and recreation centres/venues. 	Best practice



Management

PART 03

Introduction

Part 1: Streets

Part 2: Parks

Part 3: Management

Appendices

Managing the use of the public domain

The way public domain spaces are used can introduce new access barriers in an otherwise accessible public domain environment.

As the consent authority for a range of activities and uses in the public domain, the City can set minimum requirements and provide guidance for those seeking to use public spaces so that they do not create barriers. Further, where possible, the City aims to encourage activities to be as inclusive as possible.

The Guidelines inform those seeking to use public space of relevant access and inclusion requirements and considerations for the following activities:

- markets
- community gardens
- footpath garden
- construction activity
- filming activity
- the operation of certain street vending kiosks on footpaths.

Where relevant, the guidelines will also inform how the City assesses and manages these requests.

The content of these guidelines will be incorporated into other relevant policies and guidelines including, but not limited to, those listed below:

- Markets Policy and Guidelines
- Community Gardens Guidelines
- Footpath Gardening Policy and Guidelines
- Hoardings and Scaffolding Policy and Guidelines.

For outdoor dining, please refer to the City's Outdoor Dining Policy and Guidelines.

For outdoor events, please refer to the Events Guidelines and the appended Disability Inclusive Events Guidelines.

3.1 Markets

The following tables outline minimum requirements for the accessibility of all outdoor markets in the City of Sydney.

Ensure the continuous accessible path of travel is provided and maintained

Performance Standards	Reference
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All markets should provide as far as feasible an accessible entrance that is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) step free and flat, or b) accessible via a ramp that is no steeper than 1 in 14 incline. 2. As far as possible, a continuous accessible path of travel should be available within the markets. A continuous accessible path of travel is a route within an outdoor venue that is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) free of steps, turnstiles, and obstructions such as signs and stalls, furniture or temporary infrastructure such as power cabling or art installations b) provides minimum of 1200mm in width, with 1800mm pass spaces every 20 metres c) provides a minimum of 2000mm height clearance, and d) avoids surfaces such as grass and rough gravel as they can be a risk and trip hazard for people who are blind or have low vision, older people, and people using wheelchairs or who have spinal sensitivity. 3. All outdoor market layouts, in particular the location of stalls and amenities will be designed to maximise access and circulation for people with disability. In particular: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Market layouts will maximise the use of existing accessible paths and kerb ramps by locating key infrastructure near to them. b) The location of stalls and other infrastructure (such as traffic control barriers during street closures) will not block existing kerb ramps. c) As far as possible, stairs must not form part of the continuous accessible path of travel. Where stairs are provided, an accessible ramped entry will be provided within 50m, and signage indicating its location will be provided. d) Where market infrastructure is not accessible from existing access paths, the market producer shall provide temporary access matting to ensure access to amenities, food service areas, ticketing and information areas and designated accessible seating or viewing areas. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The path they create must be continuous and not have gaps that break the access path. 	<p>Australian Human Rights Commission (2013) Advisory Note on Streetscapes, public outdoor areas, fixtures, fittings and furniture</p> <p>Disability (Access to premises – Building) Standards 2010 AS1428.1 (2009)</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Where temporary ramps, stairs, cable trays and matting are used they must comply with AS1428.1 as far as practicable. 	AS1428.1 (2009)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Where temporary stairs are provided, consideration should be given to the provision of an alternative accessible entry point to the same part of the market. The accessible entrance should be clearly signposted. 	Disability (Access to premises – Building) Standards 2010

Performance Standards	Reference
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Vehicles, equipment and materials setting up during bump in and out must not block the continuous accessible path of travel. 7. Temporary art installations and signage will not obstruct the continuous accessible path of travel. 8. Where these elements encroach on the continuous accessible path of travel, temporary installations will have: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) a minimum 2000mm height clearance b) be detectable at ground level, or c) incorporate the use of tactile hazard warnings or barricades. 	Best practice

Accessible toilets

All markets should provide accessible toilets, either permanent facilities that exist within the public domain, or through the hire of portable accessible toilets.

There are many types of accessible portable toilets on the market, however not all comply with current standards. Ensuring as far as

possible that portable toilets comply with current accessibility standards and giving careful consideration as to their placement at outdoor markets, will also ensure that people who need them can use them, and that unintended barriers caused by poor design and placement are avoided.

Performance Standards	Reference
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All accessible portable toilets will be compliant with AS1428.1 as far as possible. Key considerations for the choice of accessible portable toilets include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) avoid a foot pump operated sinks, and b) provide maximum circulation space. 2. Accessible toilets should not be locked, or used as a storage area. 	AS1428.1 (2009)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The provision of temporary toilet facilities for persons with a disability at outdoor markets will ensure a ratio of 1 inclusive access toilet per 10 standard units, with 1 inclusive toilet as a minimum. 	Best practice NZS 4241 (1999) Public Toilets City of Sydney (2014) Public Toilet Strategy
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. In addition, the portable accessible toilets at outdoor markets must be: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) connected to a continuous accessible path of travel, and b) located on firm, level ground or accessible via ramp no steeper than 1 in 14 (when not located on level ground). 	Disability (Access to premises – Building) Standards 2010

Temporary structures

All markets should provide equitable and dignified access into any temporary structures.

Performance Standards	Reference
1. Temporary structures will be designed and installed in accordance with Australian Building Codes Board Temporary Structures Standards 2015.	Australian Building Codes Board (2015) Temporary Structures Standards
2. Temporary structures will be accessible to wheelchair users via the provision of an access ramp. In particular: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Access to the structure will be provided by a ramp compliant with AS1428.1. As far as possible, the ramped entry to the temporary structure will be the primary entrance. Where the accessible entrance is not the primary entrance, the accessible entrance will be no further than 50m away from the primary entrance. Where the accessible entrance is not the primary entrance, the location of the accessible entrance will be clearly signposted at the main entrance. Where the accessible entrance is separate to the primary entrance, it will be clearly sign posted as an accessible entrance. 	Additional requirements
3. Where it is not feasible to provide ramped access, an alternative means of access, such as a platform lift, should be provided.	Alternative solution

Temporary wayfinding and signage

Wayfinding and signage assists people with navigation to and around the market venue. While wayfinding signage is not required at all markets, where it is provided, the following guidelines apply.

Performance Standards	Reference
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where temporary wayfinding signage is provided at markets, temporary wayfinding systems at markets should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – have a consistent colour palette with a minimum of 30% luminance contrast – use large sans-serif font – avoid using all capital text (capitalise the first letter) – use directional arrows – have signage located at key decision points such as entrances – provide direction to key market destinations such as performance areas and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – food service areas – provide direction to accessible infrastructure such as accessible toilets, and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – accessible seating and viewing areas, and – have signage at the destination points to confirm location. 2. Placement of the signage should not obstruct the continuous accessible path of travel and not be placed on the continuous accessible path of travel. In particular signage should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – not obstruct kerb ramps, and – provide minimum 2000mm height clearance. 	<p>Best practice</p>

3.2 Community Gardens

Community gardens are typically located on public land within parks and other green spaces, such as footpath verges. They are self-managed by the community primarily for production of food and provide a demonstration site for learning and sharing knowledge about sustainable living practices. They also contribute to the health and wellbeing of residents by connecting people.

The provision of well designed and maintained community gardens will support access to the garden and inclusive participation of people with disability.

The following guidelines will be provided to community garden groups to inform the design, maintenance and management of community gardens.

Objectives

As far as is feasible,

1. Where community gardens are established in parks and open spaces:
 - a) as far as possible, a continuous accessible path of travel will provide equitable access to and within the community garden
 - b) some garden beds will be designed to be accessible to existing and potential gardeners who use wheelchairs or those that are less mobile.
2. Where community gardens are established in footpath verges, garden beds will:
 - a) not obstruct the continuous accessible path of travel, and
 - b) be visually detectable by people with low vision.
3. All community gardens will be managed and maintained to ensure:
 - a) plantings don't encroach on the continuous accessible path of travel, and
 - b) paths are free from trip hazards.

Performance Standards	Reference
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As far as possible, a continuous accessible path of travel should provide equitable and dignified access to the community garden area. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) A continuous accessible path of travel should be the most commonly used and direct path of travel. If for any reason this is not possible, clear signage of the alternative accessible route should be provided. b) Features such as stairways, furniture, landscaping, art and design features, where they exist, should not obstruct the continuous accessible path of travel. c) The preferred minimum width clearance for a continuous accessible path of travel in the City of Sydney is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. 2000mm as far as is feasible ii. Where this is not feasible, 1800mm is acceptable, as it allows two wheelchair users to pass each other comfortably iii. In circumstances where the path of travel is less than 5000mm in length, a minimum of 1200mm is acceptable. d) A minimum of 2000mm height clearance should be provided and maintained on all continuous accessible paths of travel. 	<p>Australian Human Rights Commission (2013) Advisory Note on Streetscapes, public outdoor areas, fixtures, fittings and furniture Clause 8.2.2</p>

Performance Standards	Reference
<p>2. While a path necessarily follows the natural topography of the area, in the best possible circumstances a continuous accessible path of travel along a path will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) have a gradient of no steeper than 1 in 20 b) have a cross fall of no steeper than 1 in 40 (or no steeper than 1 in 33 for bitumen surfaces) c) be as smooth as possible without raised or cracked paving or tree root damage, and d) have a slip resistant surface during dry and wet conditions 	<p>AS 4586 (2013)</p>
<p>3. The main paths in the community gardens will be made of long lasting materials to take the weight and usage of all users with wheeled chairs, prams or barrows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) It is recommended that stable and durable materials are chosen and that paving materials with varied textures and heights should be avoided. (Examples can include some cobblestones, stepping stones, loose pebbles and gravel, large pebblecretes and decking). 	
<p>4. Paths between garden beds should offer appropriate clearance to accommodate people using wheelbarrows, wheelchairs, prams, strollers and mobility scooters comfortably and safely. In particular, they will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) provide a minimum clearance of 1200mm between garden beds to allow wheelchair users to circulate safely b) be free of obstructions which can prevent access for wheelchair users and create hazards for people with low vision. 	
<p>5. All paths, including the materials they are made of will be regularly maintained to ensure that they are free of weeds and depressions where water can collect, are clear of overhanging vegetation and that trip hazards are removed.</p>	
<p>6. The City will encourage community garden groups to provide a minimum of one raised garden bed in each new community garden that is accessible to existing and potential gardeners who use wheelchairs and those that are less mobile. As far as possible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Accessible garden beds will be at an accessible height in accordance with the 'zone of common reach' as defined by AS1428.2 1992 Clause 22.4. This will enable both wheelchair users and those with ambulant disabilities who may have trouble bending their knees to reach the garden bed. b) The path to the garden bed shall be made of an accessible surface and provide adequate clearance (minimum 1200mm wide) and a turning space for wheelchair users and people using other mobility aids. 	<p>AS1428.2 1992 Clause 22.4</p>

Performance Standards	Reference
<p>7. Where community gardens are established in footpath verges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Garden beds will be placed kerbside on the street to maintain the continuous accessible path of travel. b) Garden beds should be made of materials that provide colour and luminance contrast with surrounding paving materials so they are visually detectable for people with low vision. c) Plantings should be maintained to ensure they don't encroach on the continuous accessible path of travel. 	<p>Community Gardens Policy and Guidelines Footpath Gardening Policy</p>
<p>8. Community gardens should be maintained to ensure plantings don't encroach on the continuous accessible path of travel. It is recommended that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Branches and leaves are maintained to ensure they do not encroach at ground level into the path of travel to avoid trip hazards. b) Where trees and other plants hang over the path of travel, a minimum of 2500mm clearance will be maintained to avoid obstructions for people who are blind or have low vision. 	

3.3 Footpath Gardens

Careful consideration must be given to the placement of footpath plant and flower boxes used for footpath gardening to ensure the continuous accessible path of travel is maintained, and that no further hazards and barriers to access are created.

Performance Standards	Reference
<p>1. Seasonal plant and flower boxes and footpath gardens will be placed on the footpaths in accordance with the City's Footpath Gardening policy. In particular they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) must be located on the kerb line and allow a minimum pedestrian clearance of 1500mm on residential streets, 1800mm on major streets and 2000mm on shared path b) will not create access barriers or hazards for pedestrians, road users including public transport, neighbouring properties, public utilities, trees and services. 	<p>City of Sydney (2014) Footpath Gardening Policy and Guidelines</p>

3.4 Construction activity

The installation of hoardings and scaffolding, and general construction activity can potentially temporarily restrict or limit access in the public domain, particularly around construction site entrances and on the footway.

Performance Standards	Reference
<p>General requirements applying to all works and activities undertaken on City-controlled roads</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kerb ramps must not be obstructed. 2. The footway adjoining the work area, roadway, vehicular crossing and kerb gutter must be kept safe, accessible, clean and free of debris at all times. 3. Building material, spoil and/or skip bins must not be placed on the public way. 4. Temporary vehicular crossings and pedestrian crossings must be kept open to the public and remain safe and accessible at all times. 	
<p>Hoarding and Scaffolding (including temporary fencing)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Where a hoarding is installed, full compliance with the City’s Guidelines for Hoardings and Scaffolding must be achieved. 6. Where temporary fencing is used it must comply with AS4687 (2007) ‘Temporary fencing and hoardings’. 7. Temporary fencing must not be placed on City land. 	<p>City of Sydney Hoardings and Scaffolding Policy and Guidelines AS4687 (2007)</p>
<p>Temporary structures and works on footways</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Pedestrian movement through and around worksites must provide and maintain accessible pathways. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) As guidance, for temporary structures and works on footways in low pedestrian density areas, at least half of the existing clear footway width or 1200mm (whichever is the larger) must be provided and maintained through the works. b) In exceptional circumstances 1000mm may be allowed subject to acceptable site conditions and as determined by City officers. c) Where cables are placed over a footway, accessible cover plates must be provided to provide safe pedestrian movement past the worksite 	<p>Best practice</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Where accessways are obstructed alternative access ways and traffic control mechanisms must be in place. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Where an alternative accessway is provided on the road, pedestrians must be protected by either a concrete or water-filled Armor style traffic barrier that complies with AS1742.3. b) Alternative accessways must be clearly signposted in accordance with AS1742.3 Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices 	<p>City of Sydney Hoardings and Scaffolding Policy and Guidelines – section 3.10.1</p>

Performance Standards	Reference
<p>Design criteria for temporary pedestrian ramps over pump-lines</p> <p>10. Where approval is granted for at-grade concrete pump-lines due to site-specific needs as determined by the City, pump-lines must be bridged by a durable aluminium or galvanised steel ramp having a slip-resistant (chequer-plate or similar finish) walkway surface and comply with the principal design provisions of AS1428.1 'Design for access and mobility – General requirements for access' and specifically as follows</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> maximum ramp gradient shall be 1:14 have a non-slip surface have a minimum landing length of 1200mm the height of the landing above a pump-line must be minimised handrails (865mm to 1000mm high) and kerbs (65mm to 150mm high) in accordance with AS1428.1 the ramp surface/footway interface must not exceed 5mm the ramp width must be maximised. In areas of high pedestrian density as determined by the City, ramps must match the clear existing pedestrian width of the footway. Where a ramp is used in conjunction with a hoarding placed on the footway, the width of the ramp must also be maximised i.e. between the hoarding site fence and the support columns and/or street furniture/infrastructure (poles, trees, parking control stems etc.). 	Best practice

3.5 Filming activity

Filming in the public domain requires a permit from the appropriate consent authority. Filming activities can potentially temporarily restrict or limit access in the public domain. The following will be included as conditions of consent for filming activity.

Performance Standards	Reference
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A minimum of 1200mm access will provided on existing public footpaths. Kerb ramps must not be obstructed. The public way is to be maintained in a clean and tidy state at all times. Accessible cable trays must be used when cables are run over the footpaths. Where footpaths are obstructed alternative access ways and traffic control mechanisms must be in place. Alternative accessways must be clearly signposted in accordance with AS1742.3 Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices traffic control for works on roads. AS 1742.3–2009, Manual of uniform traffic control devices: traffic control for works on roads. 	<p>AS14 AS1428.2 (1992) Clause 6.4</p> <p>28.2 (1992) Clause 6.4</p> <p>Department of Local Government (2009) Local Government Filming Protocol</p>

3.6 Street Vending Kiosks

The City of Sydney has a range of street vending kiosks which are used by the City to provide information to residents, workers and visitors, or are leased to commercial business for the sale of goods such as fruit, flowers and newspapers.

All street vending kiosks are currently located kerbside, or within a large open civic space. Kiosks that sell fruit and flowers are generally allowed to use a defined area on the footway known as a licensed area for displays for the sale of fruit and flowers – these can include stands and tables.

The following guidelines ensure the design and placement of street vending kiosks does not obstruct the continuous accessible path of travel, and that any tables and stands used by operators are placed carefully and do not create trip hazards.

Performance Standards

1. Clear path of travel for pedestrians
 - a) Any display will be located to allow for a consistent and predictable clear path of travel along the whole of the street block.
 - b) The clear path of travel will be at least 2 metres wide, except in a signposted 'shared zone' where the clear path of travel should be at least 4 metres wide.
2. Clearances around the display
 - a) The display will be placed to leave the following clearances around it, when measured from the nearest point of the display to the nearest point of the identified item:
 - **1 metre** from any service object including fire hydrant, utility pit, grate, vents, drains, public seat, bike rack or ring, pay phones, parking meters, rubbish bins and the like
 - **1 metre** from any landscaped area
 - **0.8 metres** from any street tree pit or grate – measured from the outside of the pit or grate, and
 - **2 metres** from the corner alignment of the building at street intersections. This is to allow for a clear line of sight to the intersection.
 - b) The display will be located to allow:
 - i. unobstructed access to public transport stops, public transport access points, and taxi stands, and
 - ii. for passengers to have unobstructed access to the kerb when disembarking from public transport.

Performance Standards

3. Location of the Display

The display will be located within the agreed lettable area associated with the street vending kiosk.

4. Display structure – dimensions

The goods will be displayed on a structure or stand:

- a) no more than 600mm deep, when measured perpendicular to the street vending kiosk
- b) with the lowest 60mm being solid and of a contrasting colour to the pavement (allowing it to be detected by pedestrians with low vision or using a cane), and
- c) no more than 1200mm high (including the goods) to allow views between the road, the footway and the building.

5. Display structure – design

The display structure will be designed:

- a) to keep the street tidy and free of clutter
- b) to be durable and weather resistant
- c) to prevent goods being blown about by wind
- d) so as not to comprise trolleys, shopping baskets, crates or packing boxes
- e) without electrical power, lighting, heating or refrigeration, and
- f) without mirrored or reflective surfaces.

Appendices

Related legislation, standards, polices and guidelines

Laws

- Disability (Access to Premises Standards – Buildings) Standards 2010
- Disability Discrimination Act 1992
- Disability Inclusion Act 2014 and the Disability Inclusion Regulation 2014
- Disability Standards for Accessible Public Transport 2002
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 and Regulations
- Local Government Act 1993
- New South Wales Anti-Discrimination Act 1977
- Roads Act 1993

Standards

- AS 1428.1 (2009) Design for access and mobility: General requirements for access – New building work
- AS 1428.2 (1992) Design for access and mobility: enhanced and additional requirements – buildings and facilities
- AS 1428.4.1 (2009) Design for access and mobility: means to assist the orientation of people with vision impairment: tactile ground surface indicators.
- AS 1428.5: (2010) Communication for People who are Deaf or Hearing Impaired
- AS 1735.12 (1999) Lifts, escalators and moving walks - facilities
- AS 1742.3 (2009) Manual of uniform traffic control devices: traffic control for works on
- AS2690.5 (1993) Parking facilities Part 5: On Street Parking
- AS 2890.6 (2009) Parking facilities Part 6 Off-street parking for people with disabilities.
- AS 4586 (2013) Slip Resistance Classification of New Pedestrian Surface Materials

- AS 4687 (2007) Temporary fencing and hoardings
- Australian Building Codes Board (2015) Temporary Structures Standards
- HB197 (1999) An Introductory Guide to the Slip Resistance of pedestrian Surface Materials)
- NZS 4241 (1999) Public Toilets

City of Sydney Design Codes and Technical Specifications

- Legible Sydney Design Manual (2014)
 - Sydney Parks design Code
 - Sydney Lights Code 2015
 - Sydney Signage Code
 - Sydney Streets Code
 - Sydney Streets Technical Specifications
- All available at: <http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/development/planning-controls/development-policies/public-domain-design-codes>

City of Sydney Policies and Guidelines

- A City for All: Social Sustainability Policy and Action Plan 2018–2028
- Asset Management Policy and Strategies
- Central Sydney Parking Policy
- Community Gardens Policy and Guidelines
- Connecting Our City (2012)
- Events Guidelines (and appended Disability Inclusive Event Guidelines)
- Footpath Gardening Policy and Guidelines
- Greening Sydney Plan
- Hoardings and Scaffolding Policy and Guidelines
- Inclusion (Disability) Action Plan 2017–2021
- Legible Sydney Design Manual
- Legible Sydney Wayfinding Strategy
- Markets Policy and Guidelines

- Neighbourhood Parking Policy
- Open Space and Recreational Needs Study (2016)
- Outdoor Dining Policy and Guidelines
- Public Art Policy
- Public Art Strategy
- Public Toilet Strategy
- Sydney Lights Code
- Urban Forest Strategy and Street Tree Masterplan Part D

Australian Human Rights Commission

- Australian Human Rights Commission (2010) Guideline for promoting compliance of bus stops with the *Disability Standards for Accessible Public Transport 2002*. Available at <https://www.humanrights.gov.au/australian-human-rights-commission-accessible-bus-stops-guidelines>
- Australian Human Rights Commission (2013) Advisory Note on Streetscapes, public outdoor areas, fixtures, fittings and furniture. Available at https://www.humanrights.gov.au/sites/default/files/2013_AdvisoryNoteStreetscape.pdf
- Australian Human Rights Commission: Access to Premises – Frequently Asked Questions, Available at <https://www.humanrights.gov.au/frequently-asked-questions-access-premises>

Austrroads /Roads and Maritime Services

- Austrroads (2017) Guide to Road Design Part 6A: Pedestrian and Cyclist Paths.
- RMS (2012) Shared Zone Policy
- RMS (2005) NSW Bicycle Guidelines
- RMS Technical Direction TDT2010/07 Use of Variable Message Signs – RTA Policy
- RMS Technical direction TDT2011/01A – Pedestrian Refuges
- RMS Technical Direction TDT 2013/05 - Continuous footpath treatments
- RMS Technical Direction TTD 2016/001 – Design and implementation of shared zones including for parking
- TfNSW (2017) Customer Services Division Wayfinding Program Draft Wayfinding Planning Guide: Bus stops and Interchanges

Other

- Australian Network on Disability - Design for Dignity Guidelines available at <https://www.and.org.au/DFD/index.html>
- Australian network on disability – Event Accessibility Checklist – available at <https://www.and.org.au/pages/event-checklist.html>
- Australian New Zealand Counter Terrorism committee (2017) Hostile vehicle guidelines for crowded places available at International Standards Organisation (ISO), International Workshop Agreement (IWA) 14-1 & 14-2. 2013
- Department of Finance and Deregulation (2010) Web Accessibility National Transition Strategy (NTS)
- GAATES (Global Alliance on Accessible Technologies and Environments) 2014 The Illustrated Technical Guide to the Accessibility Standard for the Design of Public Spaces available at <http://gaates.org/resources-build-environment/>
- Guide Dogs NSW/ACT - Pathways to Inclusion – available at https://www.guidedogs.com.au/sites/default/files/pathways_to_inclusion.pdf
- International Standards Organisation (ISO), International Workshop Agreement (IWA) 14-1 & 14-2. 2013
- Meetings and Events Australia (2012) Accessible Events: A Guide for Meeting and Event Organizers, available at http://www.meetingevents.com.au/downloads/Accessible_Events_Guide.pdf
- NSW Department of Local Government (2009) Local Government Filming Protocol
- NSW Department of Planning (2018) Everyone Can Play Design Guidelines – available at https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/~/_media/Files/DPE/Guidelines/everyone-can-play-draft-for-exhibition-guideline-2018-08.ashx
- NSW Taxi Council (2008) Taxi Zone Guidelines, available at <https://www.nswtaxi.org.au/sites/default/files/Taxi-Rank-Guidelines-1a.pdf>
- Sports and Recreation Victoria (2015) *Design for Everyone Guide*, available at <http://sport.vic.gov.au/publications-and-resources/design-everyone-guide>

Definitions

Term	Meaning
Accessible	Commonly associated with access and mobility standards and safety compliance, accessibility refers to the physical ability of people to access a place or thing. Source: NSW Department of Planning – Everyone Can Play Design Guidelines.
Audio Tactile Push Button (ATPB)	Audio Tactile Push Buttons (ATPBs) are mechanical or electronic devices connected to the pedestrian ‘call button’ box on crossing poles that pulse (which can be detected by someone’s hand) and emit a ticking or beeping sound. Audio tactiles are designed to synchronise with the slow clicking phase (when the red man is illuminated) and fast clicking phase (when the green man is illuminated) of traffic signals. Source: Burt, D (2014). Road Safety Audit Tool for Pedestrians who are Vision Impaired, Vision Australia (Victoria), Melbourne, page 6
Accessible Bus Stop	The Australian Human Rights Commission defines an accessible bus stop as one that has an even boarding point and a sign indicating the bus stop and the provision of Tactile Ground Surface Indicators. The provision of seating, shelter (such as an awning), or purpose built bus stop infrastructure that incorporates seating and shelter is not a requirement of an accessible bus stop. Source: Australian Human Rights Commission (2010) Accessible Bus Stops Guidelines available at their website
Bus Stop Infrastructure	Bus stop infrastructure is purpose built infrastructure that provides seating and shelter from sun, rain and wind in one unit. This infrastructure can also include space for bus service information such as timetables, and dedicated advertising space, although these components are not mandatory.
Civic Spaces	Civic spaces are open public squares and malls in urban areas that have high visitation with formal and informal use. They are typically hard-paved areas like plazas and malls. Examples include Martin Place, Union Square, and Green Square Plaza.
Colour contrast	A difference clearly seen when two colours are put together. Source: Draft Australian Standard AS1428.4.2 (2015)
Community gardens	Community gardens are typically located on public land. They are self-managed by the community primarily growing food and provide a demonstration site for learning and sharing knowledge about sustainable living practices. They also contribute to the health and wellbeing of residents by connecting people and encouraging inclusion in the local community.
Continuous accessible path of travel	Continuous accessible path of travel (CAPT) is ‘an uninterrupted route to and within an area providing access to all features, services and facilities. It should not incorporate any step, stairway, turnstile, revolving door, escalator, hazard or other impediment which would prevent it from being safely negotiated by people with disability’ (Australian Human Rights Commission (2013) Advisory Notes on Streetscapes). The continuous accessible path of travel is sometimes also known as a clear path of travel or an accessway.

Term	Meaning
Clear path of Travel	The area of the footway maintained for safe and equitable pedestrian circulation. A clear path of travel is free from obstructions and assists in wayfinding and navigation. Also sometimes referred to as the continuous accessible path of travel.
Continuous Footpath Treatments	Pedestrian movement at intersections can be prioritised through the provision of continuous footpath treatments. Continuous footpath treatments must be approved by the Traffic Committee and should be designed in accordance with RMS Technical direction Continuous footpath treatments TDT 2013/05.
Construction Activity	<p>Construction activity is approved work and/or the installation of temporary structures or operation of plant and equipment within a public place and includes excavation works.</p> <p>Activities that can impact accessibility in public spaces include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Temporary works refers to when a footpath or roadway needs to be temporarily closed or partially obstructed during development or works activity. A temporary works approval is required. – Road openings include any type of intrusive digging into a road or footpath. – Works zones allow for access to construction sites from the street. They are provided to aid the efficient and safe operation of construction activity at development sites. – Hoarding and scaffolding – where erected on a public road and/or footpath.
Crowded place protection	<p>Current public security threats worldwide may require responses in the public domain to ensure protection of crowded places.</p> <p>Protection measures are include various design elements which are strategically placed to prevent vehicle access to crowded places and slow down hostile vehicles.</p> <p>Source: Australia New Zealand Counter Terrorism Committee– (2017) Hostile Vehicle Guidelines For Crowded Places</p>
Dedicated off street accessible parking space	An off-street dedicated accessible parking space is a parking space set aside exclusively for the parking of vehicles used by people with disability. They are commonly designed with additional access features such as extra width, and more recent spaces should be compliant with the requirements of AS2890.6. They are commonly located within a car parking structure.
Disability	<p>The <i>Disability Inclusion Act 2014</i> defines disability in relation to a person, as including a long-term physical, psychiatric, intellectual or sensory impairment that, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder the person’s full and effective participation in the community on an equal basis with others.</p> <p>While the <i>Disability Discrimination Act 1992</i> uses a ‘medical model’ to define disability, it is important to distinguish between a person’s impairment and the social context in which it occurs.</p> <p>A ‘social model’ of disability suggests that disability is a product of the barriers that communities allow to remain in place. Such barriers may be physical, such as inaccessible streetscapes; or social, such as a lack of information in accessible formats and attitudes of people. When a community removes those barriers, the majority of people with disability can function at much higher levels.</p>

Term	Meaning
Display of goods	The display of goods for sale, associated with a lawfully operating retail outlet which does not involve spruiking or sales activity.
Exempt development	Development which does not need development consent under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, but which may still need some other approval.
Footpath (or footway)	A footway is the part of a road that is set aside or formed as a path or way for pedestrian traffic (whether or not it may also be used by bicycle traffic). May also be referred to as a footpath. Commonly referred to as a footpath. Source: Roads Act 1993.
Hazard	Any area or object in or immediately adjacent to a direction of travel, which may place people at risk of injury. These may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – trip hazards such as unstable paving or tree roots, damaged TGSIs – protrusions and obstructions into the path of travel, such as vegetation or objects placed in the path of travel, and – objects adjacent to the path of travel with insufficient warning from TGSIs or luminance contrast. Source: Draft Australian Standard AS1428.4.2 (2015)
Inclusion	The <i>NSW Disability Inclusion Act 2014</i> describes inclusion as when “people with <u>disability</u> can access <u>general supports</u> and <u>services</u> available in the community, and can participate fully in the community”.
Inclusive	As well as providing access, inclusive spaces, infrastructure and activities strive to remove obstacles and barriers that prevent people of all ages and cultural backgrounds, people with disability and people with a lived experience of mental health issues from being able to participate.
Inclusive Playspace	A playspace is the area within a park with playground equipment and any immediately adjacent supporting amenities, such as toilets, car parking, bike paths, picnic facilities, and open space or landscape areas. Inclusive playspaces are easy to access, easy to move around in, provide a range of play types and challenges, and are equipped with appropriate amenities, in a comfortable environment. Inclusive playspaces allow everyone to stay as long as they choose. Source: NSW Department of Planning – Everyone Can Play Design Guidelines
Luminance Contrast	The light reflected from one surface or component when compared to the light reflected from another surface or component. Source: Draft Australian Standard AS1428.4.2 (2015)

Term	Meaning
<p>Mobility Parking</p>	<p>The Mobility Parking Scheme provides parking concessions for holders of a Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) issued Mobility Permit. The scheme does not include provisions for the design of the parking spaces to be accessible, but instead aims to provide concessions for permit holders on cost and time conditions for on street parking, and allow provisions for authorities to ensure the provision of dedicated spaces for the exclusive use of permit holders. In general, there are two kinds of Mobility Parking:</p> <p>Designated Mobility Parking Spaces can be used only by motorists holding or transporting a Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) issued Mobility Permit. Some designated mobility parking spaces are designed to include additional space and access features such as kerb ramps to make them accessible and safe for people with mobility disabilities to get in and out of their vehicle, and may be designed to comply with AS2690.5 or AS2690.6. However a designated mobility parking space does not require these features to be designated as such.</p> <p>General Parking – A vehicle displaying a valid Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) issued Mobility Permit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – can park in metered, coupon or ticketed parking areas at no charge, and – can park in time limited parking areas for longer time periods. <p>Source: Roads and Maritime Service (2016) Parking Concessions – available at RMS website</p>
<p>Pedestrian Refuge Island</p>	<p>Pedestrian refuge islands are waiting spaces. They are installed on busy or wide roads to help pedestrians cross in two stages. Sometimes they are used with a pedestrian crossing when a staged crossing is required.</p>
<p>Pinch Point</p>	<p>A pinch point is a narrow part of a footway, path or shared path where the width of the path is 1200mm for a length of no more than 20 metres without an 1800mm wide passing zone.</p>
<p>Primary path of travel</p>	<p>The primary path of travel is the most direct pedestrian route between places. As far as possible the continuous accessible path of travel should also be the primary path of travel.</p>
<p>Park and outdoor spaces furniture</p>	<p>Includes seating (including fixed benches, moveable seating and informal spectator seating such as bleachers), picnic tables, cooking equipment such as BBQs, water fountains, bicycle parking infrastructure, bins, bollards and signage.</p>
<p>Renewal and upgrade</p>	<p>New public domain infrastructure includes public domain infrastructure that is provided in circumstances where similar infrastructure did not exist before. New public domain infrastructure is designed to comply with contemporary access and performance standards, where applicable.</p> <p>Renewal: Work to redesign and build public domain infrastructure to comply with current standards and policies is called renewal. The level of service provided by that infrastructure however remains similar to what was provided previously.</p> <p>Upgrade: Upgraded infrastructure replaces similar public domain infrastructure and assets that existed before, but in doing so provides an improved level of service, for example, replacing asphalt with a granite surface. Upgraded infrastructure is designed to comply with contemporary access and performance standards, where applicable.</p>

Term	Meaning
Separated Cycleway	<p>A length of path where a separate and exclusive bicycle path is laid adjoining a footway.</p> <p>Separated cycleways are designed primarily for cyclists but they also provide additional accessible pathways that can be used wheelchair users and motorised scooter users. They are located on the roadway, with separation from vehicular traffic.</p> <p>Source: RMS (2005) NSW Bicycle Guidelines</p>
Shared Path	<p>Area open to the public that is designed to support multiple recreation and transportation opportunities, including walking, cycling and skateboarding for example.</p> <p>Shared paths are typically located on footways and paths within parks and are used by pedestrians and bicycle riders.</p> <p>Source: RMS (2005) NSW Bicycle Guidelines</p>
Shared Zone	<p>A shared zone is a road where the road space is shared by vehicles and pedestrians and where pedestrian priority and quality of life take precedence over ease of vehicle movement.</p> <p>The shared zone is a dedicated shared traffic environment for pedestrian, cyclist and vehicle movement. All shared zones are approved by the Roads and Maritime Service (RMS). Local councils, in partnership with RMS, design and install shared zones in accordance with the Transport for NSW Shared Zone Policy and technical directions.</p> <p>Shared zones can vary in size, from small laneways to large shared environments such as the shared zone in Pitt Street Mall.</p> <p>Adapted from RMS technical Direction TTD 2016/001 – Design and implementation of shared zones including for parking and RMS 2012 Shared Zone Policy</p>
Shoreline	<p>A continuous physical element which provides a detectable horizontal or vertical outline or edge for navigation.</p> <p>Shorelines provide a detectable, functional and preferably continuous element permitting a person who is blind or has low vision to travel through open areas or between key destinations, where a person who is sighted would use visual information for navigation or directionality.</p> <p>A shoreline is part of a wayfinding path and consists of the continuous accessible path of travel in conjunction with one or more of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. an adjacent building wall 2. an adjacent raised landscape fixture or planting that incorporates either kerb, low height wall, raised planting area 3. an adjacent flush landscape fixture or planting (such as mulch or lawn) 4. directional Tactile Ground Surface Indicators 5. textural surface contrast. <p>Source Draft Australian Standard AS1428.4.2 (2015)</p>

Term	Meaning
Street Furniture	Street furniture includes public seating, garbage bins, water fountains, bicycle parking infrastructure, tree guards and bollards. This infrastructure provides safety and amenity and supports people to enjoy their outing or journey in the public domain.
Street Vending Kiosk	Street Vending Kiosks are located on the footway or in hard paved civic spaces, and are used to sell fruit, flowers and newspapers. They are public domain infrastructure that is owned or managed by the City of Sydney.
Tactile Ground Surface Indicators	<p>Tactile Ground Surface Indicators (TGSIs) help people who are blind or have low vision navigate in the public domain. TGSIs are discerned underfoot, by cane tip or by their contrasting colour. There are two types of TGSIs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raised dots are hazard or warning TGSIs which indicate a nearby hazard. A grid of hazard bumps indicates the ground surface will be changing – a ramp, stairs or train platform or light rail corridor edge may be imminent. 2. Parallel raised lines are directional TGSIs, which indicate the direction of travel.
Temporary Structures	<p>Temporary structures are used for a variety of functions at public and private events. They may provide viewing facilities such as temporary tiered seating; shelter, such as tents and marquees; and platforms and supports for performers, such as stages, and portable toilets. These types of temporary structures are commonly found at sporting events, such as racing events, circuses, concerts and festivals and social occasions, such as weddings.</p> <p>Source: ACBC (2015) Temporary Structures Guidelines</p>
Wayfinding	<p>Wayfinding system</p> <p>A series of wayfinding information and wayfinding decision points connected by wayfinding paths enabling a person to travel independently.</p> <p>A good wayfinding system will allow people to reach their destination easily and quickly by providing the cues and information to: know where you are, where you are headed, and how best to get there; and recognise when you have reached your destination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Wayfinding decision points: A place or location where clear and legible information is provided to enable a pedestrian to make informed choices about their location and intended destination(s). – Wayfinding destinations: Places or areas that are the intended end points of a wayfinding journey. – Wayfinding information points: A place or location which enables a building user to identify the building and the wayfinding destinations at the initial pedestrian arrival points, via the provision of information that is legible to the user and which connects them to wayfinding decision points via wayfinding paths. – Wayfinding path: An enhanced continuous accessible path of travel which includes features and finishes which enables the path and associated elements to be detectable, and visually distinguishable from the surrounding surfaces. <p>Note: For people who are blind or have low vision and other persons with non-mobility related disabilities, a wayfinding path may include steps and stairs. Some people who are blind or have low vision do not use lifts, preferring to use stairs, travelators or escalators.</p> <p>Source: Draft Australian Standard AS1428.4.2 (2015)</p>

Disability peak bodies

The following peak bodies could be consulted during design of public domain spaces.

[Australian Federation of Disability Organisations](#)

[Australian Network on Disability](#)

[Autism Aspergers Advocacy Australia](#)

[BEING – Mental Health and Wellbeing](#)

[Consumer Advisory Group](#)

[Brain Injury Association NSW](#)

[Cerebral Palsy Alliance](#)

[Children and Young People with Disability Australia](#)

[Council of the Ageing NSW](#)

[Deaf Australia](#)

[Deaf Society of NSW](#)

[Deaf Sports Australia](#)

[Deafness Forum of Australia](#)

[Dementia Australia](#)

[Disability Advocacy Network Australia](#)

[Down Syndrome Australia](#)

[First Peoples Disability Network Australia](#)

[Guide Dogs NSW](#)

[Mental Health Australia](#)

[Multicultural Disability Advocacy Association](#)

[National Ethnic Disability Alliance](#)

[NSW Council for Intellectual Disability](#)

[Paraquad NSW](#)

[People with Disability Australia](#)

[Physical Disability Australia](#)

[Royal Society for the Blind](#)

[Spinal Cord Injuries Australia](#)

[Vision Australia](#)

[Wheelchair Sports NSW](#)

[Women with Disabilities Australia](#)



Attachment C

Draft Disability Inclusive Event Guidelines



Sydney2030/Green/Global/Connected



A City for All

Disability

inclusive event

guidelines

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Background and introduction

Inclusive and accessible events provide equitable opportunities for people who live, work and visit the City of Sydney local government area to enjoy and participate in the amazing social and cultural events on offer.

There are significant economic opportunities associated with catering tourism and recreational services for people with disability.

Tourism Research Australia's (TRA) National Visitor Survey (NVS) 2017 first quarter data on day and overnight trips shows that:

- People with disability spent \$3.3 billion on tourism services, accounting for 17 per cent of all tourism expenditure
- On average, people with disability spent more on day trips than people without disability, \$111 compared with \$106
- People with disability took around 9 million day trips, which accounted for 21 per cent of all day trips
- People with disability spent on average \$615 on overnight trips compared with \$677 for people without disability
- Expenditure was \$2.9 billion for older people and \$2.7 billion for young families.

Purpose

These guidelines provide event organisers with minimum requirements and a best practice framework to ensure consistent practice and positive outcomes across a diverse range of events. The guidelines outline key access and inclusion considerations that should be referred to when planning and delivering events within outdoor spaces in the City of Sydney area.

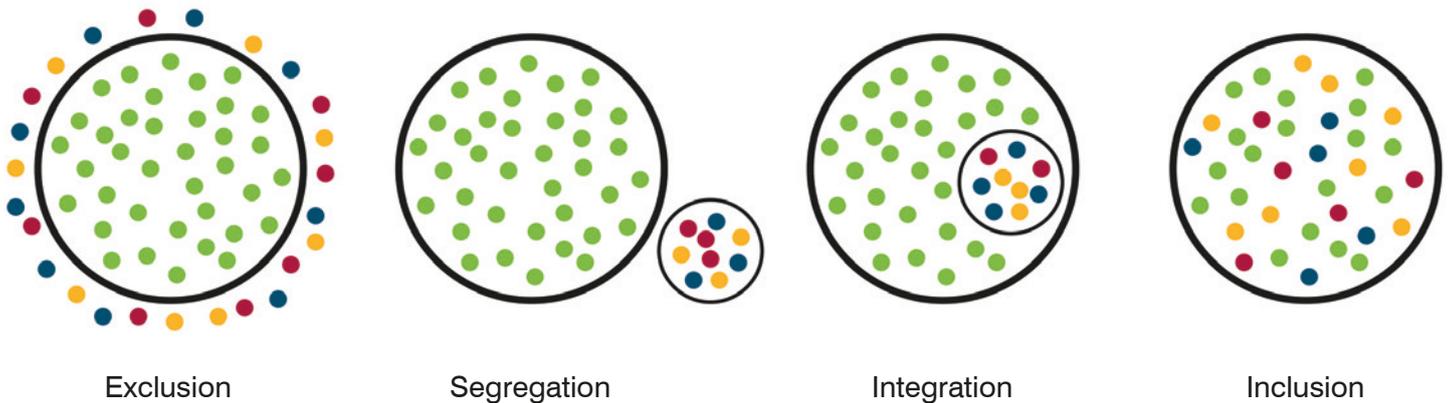
Legislative and policy context

These guidelines are informed by and meet the requirements under the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* and the objectives of A City for All: Social Sustainability Policy & Action Plan 2018–2028 and the Inclusion (Disability) Action Plan 2017–21.

The *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* makes it against the law to discriminate against a person because of disability when providing goods, services or facilities, or access to public premises. This includes venues in which events are held, and the activities, performances and services available at events.

These guidelines are intended to ensure that everyone has equitable and dignified opportunities to attend and participate in events.

These guidelines will be provided to all event organisers who seek outdoor permits for events and festivals, as part of the Event Guidelines.



People with disability

One in five people in Australia have a disability. Disability may be acquired at birth or early in life or may be the result of accident, illness or injury throughout life. Disability becomes more likely as we age, with more than half of people aged over 65 living with disability.

When planning inclusive events, it is important to understand the different barriers faced by people with disability.

General barriers include:

- **Physical barriers** – lack of access to premises where event activities are held
- **Communication barriers** – lack of information and communications in accessible formats
- **Attitudinal barriers** – lack of disability awareness, including use of respectful language, and assumptions that people with disability can't participate in certain activities or have unique interests and perspectives
- **Socioeconomic barriers** – the cost of events can impact on making them truly inclusive for everyone.

Understanding the different types of disability and each person's needs will assist in the design, development and implementation of inclusive events. Different people face different barriers, depending on their experience of disability. The experience of disability and the barriers faced by individuals may also vary day to day. For example, people with:

- **Physical disability** – may face physical barriers in accessing an event venue
- **Cognitive disability** such as developmental delay, intellectual disability and acquired brain injury – may face communication barriers and barriers in accessing information about events
- **A lived experience of mental health issues** may face attitudinal barriers, i.e. assumptions that they can't participate in activities or events, or become easily overwhelmed by noisy environments
- **Sensory disability** such as a person who is Deaf or is hard of hearing, blind or has low vision, autism spectrum disorder and sensory processing disorder – may face communication barriers and barriers in accessing information or may require support to attend an activity of event.

It is the responsibility of events organisers to provide everyone with equitable opportunities for inclusive participation.

Remember that each person is different. What works for one person may not work for another, even if both people have the same disability. No two people will have the same need, expectations, skills and aspirations. So while it is important to plan events to be as inclusive as possible, being flexible, respectful and asking people if and how you can help can go a long way.

Principles of event access

The following four principles provide a framework for planning inclusive and accessible events



Accessible venues and spaces:

- The activity or event is held in an accessible venue or space
- Appropriate infrastructure is used to maximise access within and around the venue or space
- The access features of the venue or activity are communicated in promotional materials, so that people with disability are able to make an informed decision about their participation before the event.



Opportunities for inclusive participation and experiences:

- Event activities and services can be experienced by people with disability in a shared and inclusive manner
- Inclusive communication at events such as presentations, announcements and speeches are provided in accessible formats.



Accessible materials and information:

- Event materials, including promotional, documents, PowerPoint presentations, plans, designs and maps – both print and online – are accessible and/or available in different formats.



Staff awareness and attitudes:

- Events staff are welcoming and confident to communicate with people with disability, and have sound disability awareness.

Types of events and access requirements

Accessible and inclusive events benefit everyone. Particular groups that benefit include people with disability, their carers, family and friends, older people, families with young children, people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds (CALD) and visitors.

There are simple and easy ways to make an event disability-inclusive if you take time to plan and consider these guidelines.

Access and inclusion requirements should be considered early in the event planning process.

All event organisers should strive for best practice accessibility, as outlined in these guidelines, however, smaller events may have limited resources available to deliver all best practice inclusion and accessibility event features.

All events should meet the minimum requirements set out in the table below.

Minimum requirements	
Venue (both indoor and outdoor)	The venue is wheelchair accessible, with step free entry, and a continuous accessible path of travel to all destinations of the event
	There are accessible toilets available at the event
Opportunities for inclusive participation	Auslan interpreters, live captioning and audio description are provided upon request (when the type of event, size and budget allows this to be achieved)
Accessible materials and information	Where possible, ensure event websites and digital documents comply with web accessibility WCAG2.0 Note: All government agencies organising events should ensure all digital communications comply with WCAG 2.0 Web Accessibility Standards
	Avoid using PDF invitations in digital communications
	Event promotions should provide detail of the access features available at the event where provided such as hearing loops and interpreters
	Provide contact details of event organiser, including telephone number, email address and website so people who need more information about the venue can contact with someone who can answer questions
	Ask guests about individual accessibility support needs they may have (within invitations and promotional materials)
	Be prepared to provide accessible communications if requested
Staff attitudes and behaviours	All staff preparing or participating in an event, including contractors such as security and catering, and volunteers, should be briefed by the event organiser about key access features of the event space

Media Access Australia has a [Service Providers Accessibility Guide: a quick reference guide for accessible communications](#). Slide Genius has a useful guide on how to make [PowerPoint slides accessible](#).

Accessible venues and spaces



The venue or space, whether it is indoors or outdoors, is one of the most important planning considerations for accessible and inclusive events. If the venue is physically inaccessible, there is a risk that your event may exclude a number of people, including people with disability, families with young children and older people.

Minimum requirements

Accessible entrance and the continuous accessible path of travel

An accessible entrance (step free) and a continuous accessible path of travel throughout your event will support independent and dignified access for people with disability.

All events should provide as far as feasible an accessible entrance that is:

- step free and flat, or
- accessible via a ramp that is no steeper than 1 in 14 incline (See Australian Standards 1428.1), or
- accessible via lift.

As far as possible, a continuous accessible path of travel should be available. A continuous accessible path of travel is a route within a building, venue or space that is:

- Free of steps, turnstiles, and obstructions such as signs and stalls, furniture or temporary infrastructure such as power cabling or art installations

- Provides a minimum 1000mm wide clearance (indoors) and as far as possible 1200mm in width (outdoors). For high volumes of attendees a 1800mm passing spaces should be provided every 20 metres (outdoors)
- Provides a minimum of 2000mm height clearance
- Includes temporary ramps and cable trays for outdoor events as required
- Avoids surfaces such as grass and rough gravel as they can be a risk and trip hazard for people who are blind or have low vision, older people, and people using wheelchairs or have spinal sensitivity.

Accessible toilets

All events should provide accessible toilets, either permanent facilities that exist within the public domain, or through the hire of portable accessible toilets.

There are many types of accessible portable toilets on the market, but not all comply with current standards. Ensuring as far as possible that portable toilets comply with current accessibility standards and are placed at an easily accessible location. See glossary for definitions of wheelchair accessible and ambulant toilets.

As a minimum the provision of wheelchair accessible toilets must:

- Have a minimum ratio of 1 wheelchair accessible toilet per 10 standard toilets¹
- Not be locked or used as a storage area.



People interacting with the Infinite Choir at Pitt Street mall in the Sydney CBD. The Infinite Choir was set up as part of the Sydney Christmas events 2013. / Photographer: Damian Shaw

In addition, the portable wheelchair accessible toilets at outdoor events must be:

- As accessible as possible – no foot pump operated sink, maximum circulation space: W 1900mm min and L 2300mm min. (See Australian Standards 1428.1 Clause 15)
- Located next to an continuous accessible path of travel
- Include a landing at the top of the ramp for wheelchairs to stabilise and manoeuvre appropriately
- Located on firm, level ground or accessible via ramp no steeper than 1 in 14 incline (when not located on level ground). Accessible temporary structures.

Temporary structures

All outdoor events should provide equitable and dignified access into any temporary structures where event performances and activities occur.

- Temporary structures must be accessible to wheelchair users via the provision of an access ramp. In particular:
 - Access to the structure will be provided by a ramp compliant with Australian Standards 1428.1
 - As far as possible, the ramped entry to the temporary structure will be the primary entrance
 - Where the accessible entrance is not the primary entrance:
 - The accessible entrance should be no further than 50m away from the primary entrance
 - The location of the accessible entrance will be clearly signposted at the main entrance
 - It will be clearly sign posted as an accessible entrance.

Where it is not feasible to provide ramped access, an alternative means of access, such as a platform-lift, should be provided.



City of Sydney was a proud sponsor of the Sydney Festival 2017. Photographs of sponsorship and marketing material / Photographer: Katherine Griffiths

Event wayfinding and signage

Wayfinding and signage assists people to find their way to and around an event venue or space. Wayfinding signs and maps allow people to understand the event environment, and be confident about attending the event and participating in the activities on offer.

As a minimum, wayfinding systems and signage where provided at events should:

- Provide good colour visibility/contrast between one surface or component and another surface or component. You can use Vision Australia's [Colour Contrast Analyser](#) to check foreground and background colour combinations to determine if they provide good colour visibility (See glossary).
- Use large sans-serif font
- Be minimum 18 point font
- Avoid using all capital text (capitalise the first letter)
- Use directional arrows
- Be located at decision points such as entrances
- Provide direction to key event destinations such as performance areas and food service areas
- Provide direction to accessible infrastructure such as accessible toilets, and accessible seating and viewing areas
- Have signage at the destination points to confirm location

- Provide directional signage at a height that can be seen from a distance, taking into consideration crowd density and people who use wheelchairs
- Ensure signage does not obstruct the continuous accessible path of travel or kerb ramps
- Provide minimum 2000mm height clearance
- Be located near to a continuous accessible path of travel or service area and at a height to enable use by people with low vision or wheelchair users. See Wayfinding Standard (AS 1428.4.2) for details.

For outdoor events

Providing good access at outdoor events requires some additional considerations

- Event layouts should maximise the use of existing footpaths (footways) and kerb ramps by locating key infrastructure next to these pathways such as stalls, accessible, toilets, drop off zones, stages, emergency egress
- Key event infrastructure such as stalls, signs and traffic control barriers, should not block existing kerb ramps
- Where there is no permanent footpath (footway) forming a continuous accessible path of travel, use temporary access matting compliant with AS1428.1 to ensure there is a flat and clear pathway to key event infrastructure
- The pathway must be continuous, with no breaks or gaps



City of Sydney NAIDOC in the City event held at Hyde Park. Pascal Donsck with his family. / Photographer: Katherine Griffiths

- Where there are stairs, consideration should be given to the provision of an alternative accessible path of travel such as a ramp or lift
- Trucks setting up during bump in and out must not block the continuous accessible path of travel
- Where temporary ramps, stairs, cable trays and matting must be used then they must comply with AS1428.1.

Other things to remember

- Physical barriers and structures can impact on people accessing or participating in an event. It is important to ensure that physical barriers such as signs, furniture and stalls do not impede continuous accessible paths of travel within the event venue or space. Steps at an entrance to a venue or space can also be a physical barrier
- Uneven surfaces such as grass and loose gravel/pebbles can be difficult to traverse, particularly if someone is using a wheelchair or mobility aid
- The use of a microphone at an event, even at small events, can assist people who are hard of hearing
- People who use mobility scooters may need access to power points to recharge their scooter. It is important that power points are at an appropriate height for people in mobility scooters to be able to reach them. (between 230mm and 1350mm high). Don't assume that everyone will be able to reach a power point without assistance
- Where temporary seating is used, aim to provide a minimum of 25% of seating with back and arm rests.



City of Sydney Cycling and Walking team presents 'Light the City'. / Photographer: Katherine Griffiths

Best practice considerations

Emergency egress

Being able to evacuate in an emergency is just as important as being able to get into an event. In addition to general event emergency evacuation procedures, event organisers should consider the following as part of event planning:

- Use accessible communication strategies such as:
 - Visual Alerts during an emergency for Deaf people or people who are hard of hearing
 - Calmly explaining to people with intellectual disability what to do during an emergency
- Identify designated event staff or appropriate emergency services to provide additional assistance for people with disability if required
- Identify multiple accessible evacuation routes to emergency evacuation assembly points and make sure staff are aware of these.

Mobility parking and public transport

Planning an inclusive event means considering how people can get there. Key considerations include:

- Accessible public transport options – identify and communicate the different types of accessible transport options available to and from your event
- Walkability between public transport locations and the venue. Identify routes to your event that are step free, avoid steep gradients and where possible have regular rest points along the walking route (every 50–75 metres)

- Consider providing alternative options for people who are not able to walk to the event from public transport locations, such as community transport or buggy services for people with restricted mobility.

Active transport options such as walking and cycling are the City of Sydney's preferred mode of transport, however for some people with disability this is not feasible. Accessible parking and drop off points are important features to consider:

- Aim for a minimum of 1% of on site parking spaces to be accessible, or 2 designated on street mobility parking spaces within 200m, as far as possible
- Where accessible parking cannot be provided onsite, provide information about the closest on street mobility parking spaces and commercial parking stations with accessible parking
- Identify safe and accessible set down points near the venue.

The City of Sydney has a publicly available list of designated on-street mobility parking spaces on our [website](#).

All information on accessible transport, parking and drop off zones must be provided on the event website or within promotional materials.



Good Neighbourhood BBQ in Foley Park Glebe, August 2018 / Photographer: Katherine Griffiths

Wayfinding and signage

Good wayfinding at a large event helps people to find their way around independently. Major events and festivals should have wayfinding systems that include venue maps at entrances and exits, as well as in promotional materials and on websites. Ideally maps should indicate the continuous paths of travel, key destination points and accessible toilets.

A large part of wayfinding and information services during an event comes from staff and volunteers. Ensure staff know the layout of events and accessible paths of travel, and consider disability awareness training to ensure staff are confident to interact with people with disability.

Opportunities for inclusive participation and experiences



Now that your event is accessible, and people can get there, consideration should be given to how people with different disabilities can participate in your event.

Accessible seating and viewing areas

Consider these points when planning your event:

- Check whether the ticketing system allows people to book a range of seating that best suits their abilities and allows people to sit with friends and family¹. Alternatively provide contact details so that it can be done manually
- Ensure that Deaf people or people who are hard of hearing are able to choose seats that are in a location with clear sightlines to Auslan interpreters and screens with captioning
- Ensure that blind people or people who have low vision are able to be seated within close proximity to presenters, stages or performance areas where it is better to hear
- Ensure rows of seats have appropriate space between them for people to manoeuvre and provide spaces at the end of the row for people who use mobility devices such as or walking frames
- Ensure some seating includes arm and back rests
- Seating for people using wheelchairs should be dispersed with non-wheelchair spaces to allow people with disability to be seated with friends and family.

- Consider this guidance for appropriate grouping and distribution:

Number of fixed seats in a room or space	Number of wheelchair seating spaces	Grouping and location
Up to 150	3 spaces	1 single space; and 1 group of 2 spaces (mixed)
151 to 800	of 150 seats	other group

These requirements should be communicated to event staff, booking operators and security staff so that they are able to communicate this information and assist people to specific seating options. These staff should also be familiar with the different seating options and their locations.

Where there is only general spectator viewing, consider providing no standing areas or designated accessible viewing areas or platforms:

- A no standing area is a location within a venue or at an event that accommodates everyone, particularly people who use wheelchairs or other mobility devices or people who prefer to sit instead of stand
- An accessible viewing area is a location within a venue or at an event that is accessible for everyone, including people who use wheelchairs, mobility scooters, walking frames or other mobility devices.



Sydney New Years Eve 2016. Auslan interpreter projected on to Sydney Harbour Bridge Pylon / Photographer: City of Sydney

These areas should be:

- Located next to a continuous accessible path of travel
- Within clear sightlines to the event or screens for viewing of alternative accessible communication e.g. Auslan interpreters, live captioning and audio description
- Clearly indicated on the event map
- Promoted on the event website and if possible available for booking
- Inclusive of friends and family of people with disability
- Be described as an “accessible seating or viewing area” or “no standing area” – NOT disabled or wheelchair areas.

Consider providing a quiet space near to the event or activity for people on the Autism Spectrum to be able to access if they need to de-sensitise and relax.

Why is this important?

Accessible seating and viewing areas are important because:

- Just like anyone else, people with disability have the right to choose their seat and the opportunity to sit with family and friends
- People who use wheelchairs may not be able to view the event due to the lowered seating position as well as other members of the public standing in front of them
- Deaf people or people who are hard of hearing need clear sightlines to see Auslan interpreters, live captioning and lip read
- Having seating that includes back and arms rests is beneficial particularly older people and people who may have reduced core strength, or may need to rest.



Parallel Parks. People explore the Great Barrier Reef at Customs House Library using Virtual reality headsets / Photographer: Katherine Griffiths

Accessible service areas

Service areas include ticket booths, reception areas, sign-in areas or food and beverage stalls. When planning your event, think about the following to maximise the accessibility of service areas:

- Provide accessible counter heights of approximately 800–850mm
- If accessible counter heights are unable to be provided, ensure there are additional staff available to assist people with disability in accessing services that may be located behind the service area
- Avoid hand written menu boards as they can sometimes be difficult to read from a distance. Consider each of the following format and style suggestions when developing signs that may be viewed from different distances within service areas:
 - minimum 18 point size font
 - sans serif font
 - single spacing between lines
 - different font sizes to distinguish between headings.

See [Vision Australia's assistive technology and accessibility guidelines](#) for further requirements.

Why is this important?

- If a service area's counter is too high, then it can be difficult for someone in a wheelchair to access and communicate with dignity
- Blind people and people with low vision, people with intellectual disability and people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds may have difficulty reading signage that is too small or hand written
- A service area that is more accessible and equitable for everyone can also increase business.

Inclusive and accessible event performances and activities

As far as is feasible, the event organisers should provide inclusive experiences at events and ensure event activities and services can be experienced by everyone in a shared and inclusive manner.

When planning an event, consider the communication needs of people who are Deaf, hard of hearing, blind or have low vision.

The following services and features can make your event more inclusive:

- Assistive listening devices such as hearing augmentation via hearing loops, either within the venue facility or portable hearing loops for outdoor events and activities
- Captioning of spoken content on large screens, including video content. Providing key speeches to captioning services in advance will help with the accuracy of captions
- Audio description of visual elements like dance, art, fireworks and video content
- Auslan (Australian Sign Language) interpretation for spoken word, such as talks or speeches.

Remember

that if someone requests access to these services all event organisers have a responsibility under the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* to provide accessible and inclusive services.

If alternative accessible communication has been provided for the formalities of an event, it is important to ensure at least one performance if not the whole event is also interpreted e.g. Auslan interpreting and captioning of songs, drama performances.

Why is this important?

- Providing speeches and performances in alternative formats will allow people with sensory disabilities to experience and enjoy the event
- Alternative formats such as captioning may also support people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds to understand what is being said.

Accessible materials and information



To enable people with disability to participate with confidence, good quality information about the accessibility of the event should be provided.

Planning for accessible and inclusive event information and materials should occur early.

Aim for all materials and communications for the event to be accessible.

Why is this important?

- People with disability rely on quality information about an event to make an informed decision on how they may attend and participate. They may consider ease of access to the venue and if the venue has features such as accessible toilets and continuous accessible paths of travel. They may also consider the available communication methods, such as Auslan interpreting, captioning, audio description, assistive listening devices such as hearing loops
- If such information is not provided for an event, it is likely that people with disability may not attend
- Quality and clear information about an event supports participation of the whole community, such as use of plain English and symbols or pictograms to convey information
- People with disability rely on a range of alternative formats to access information. For example a person with low vision may use a screen reader, a person with an intellectual disability may prefer to access information in Easy English.

Online information

All government agencies organizing events are required to comply with web accessibility standards WCAG 2.0 in their digital communications, in line with the Web Accessibility National Transition Strategy that mandates that all government websites were expected to meet Level AA conformance by the end of 2014. The NSW Government made a commitment to adhere to the National Transition Strategy.

If you propose to create an event website, consider developing a dedicated accessibility webpage that outlines key access features of the event and is easy to find from the main page:

- The web page should be digitally accessible and compliant with the WCAG 2.0 standards
- All downloadable documents should be made available in alternative formats (as a minimum a Word version formatted for accessibility)
- The online booking system should allow people to book accessible seats and request support without having to speak to someone.



Crowds pictured at Dawes Point during the New Year's Eve fireworks, 2015 / Photographer: Cole Bennetts/ City of Sydney

Key information that should be included on an event website:

- accessible public transport options
- nearest on-street mobility parking and/or commercial car park with accessible parking
- nearest accessible drop-off zone
- the location/names of roads that may be closed or affected
- accessible seating and viewing area, and information on booking requirements
- accessible toilet locations
- whether hearing augmentation, Auslan interpreting, captioning and audio description are provided
- maps that include key event destinations, accessibility infrastructure and accessible continuous paths of travel
- relevant accessibility icons
- alternative methods to contact event organisers, including email, contact number, and the National Relay Service
- contact details for accessible assistance on the day.

Marketing and invitations

Inclusive marketing communications and strategies ensure people with disability attend and can be confident about what is on offer.

The design of marketing material can greatly affect the readability of information for people who are blind or have low vision, intellectual disability and people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.

Minimum requirements

- When promoting your event through digital communication channels, avoid using PDF invitations only
- Try using Word documents, accessible PDF documents, or electronic content such as emails that have been formatted for accessibility. This will assist people who use screen readers to access information
- Providing contact details, including telephone number, email address and website for more information
- Asking participants to notify you about any specific accessibility support needs or requirements.



Nicole Holmes from Guide Dogs NSW/ACT uses Tactile and Braille Street signs at Hyde Park / Photographer: Katherine Griffiths

Recommended inclusion statement for events

We aim to deliver inclusive and accessible events. If you have any particular access or communication needs please contact xxx on phxx.

Best practice considerations

When promoting your event with print communications, consider the following print accessibility requirements:

- Non-serif font
- Minimum of size 12 font
- Avoiding using all capitals (use upper and lower case) and italics
- A minimum of 30% colour contrast between background and key information text
- Ensuring text is horizontal and straight (not vertical)
- Using accessibility icons if relevant
- Advertising the acceptance of Companion Cards.

To maximise attendance of people with disability, distribute accessible marketing material to the disability and ageing groups and organisations:

The City of Sydney What's On website has accessibility icons.

Staff attitudes and awareness



Staff and volunteers play a key role in ensuring that events and programs are inclusive and accessible. Disability awareness will enable event producers and staff to better plan and deliver accessible and inclusive events.

Appropriate communication and etiquette is important to making everyone welcome. In many cases, disability awareness partnered with respectful communication can overcome many barriers.

Minimum requirements

All staff preparing or participating in an event, including contractors such as security, catering and volunteers, should be briefed about key access features including:

- Appropriate language and strategies for communicating with people with disability
- Locations of viewing areas, accessible facilities, paths, ramps, entrances and exits, lifts and other features
- Availability of captioning, audio description and/or assistive listening technology such as hearing loops
- Information about both the accessible and inaccessible features of the event activities and performances

- Emergency evacuation procedures for everyone, including requirements of people with disability
- An understanding and awareness of assistance and companion animals, particularly Guide Dogs. Further information on what to consider can be found on the [Guide Dogs NSW/ACT website](#).

Remember

Each person is different. What works for one person may not work for another, even if both people have the same disability. No two people will have the same need, expectations, skills and aspirations.

So while it is important to plan events to be as inclusive as possible, being flexible, respectful and asking people if and how you can help can go a long way.



City Talks featuring Auslan interpreter / Photographer: Katherine Griffiths

Best practice considerations

All major events should also, where feasible:

- Provide staff with disability awareness training, and consider annual refreshers to this training
- Ensure at least one event staff member has a Mental Health First Aid Certificate
- Where there are dedicated access officers, or staff with specialist knowledge – ensure staff and event participants have contact details for them.

Why is this important?

- Low levels of disability awareness and negative views about people with disability are one of the main barriers to participation
- Sound disability awareness and staff attitudes increases the satisfaction and the likelihood of people with disability attending an event or service again.

Appendices: Disability-inclusive event checklists

Appendix A: Accessible venues and spaces

The following checklist outline the minimum and best practice requirements for inclusive and accessible events.

- The minimum requirements provide are designed to ensure that all events include a continuous accessible path of travel, appropriate supply of accessible toilets, a single point of contact for accessibility enquiries and good information about accessing the venue and event
- The best practice considerations are those the City encourages all event organisers to achieve where feasible.

Task	Minimum	Best Practice	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
Accessible entrance						
Step free entrances to venue.	x					
Lift access for events not on the ground floor.	x					
Ramps are no steeper than 1 in 14 incline (See Australian Standard 1428.1).		x				
Continuous accessible path of travel (indoors)						
Provide continuous accessible path of travel with the following considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No steps, turnstiles, and obstructions such as signs and stalls, furniture or temporary infrastructure such as power cabling or art installations • A minimum 1000mm wide clearance • A minimum of 2000mm height clearance. 	x					

Task	Minimum	Best Practice	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
Continuous accessible path of travel (outdoor)						
Provide continuous accessible path of travel with the following considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No steps, turnstiles, and obstructions such as signs and stalls, furniture or temporary infrastructure such as power cabling or art installations • A minimum 1200mm wide, with 1800mm pass spaces every 20 metres • A minimum of 2000mm height clearance. 	x					
Avoid as far as possible uneven surfaces such as grass and gravel for the continuous accessible path of travel.	x					
Maximise the use of existing footpaths and kerb ramps by locating infrastructure adjacent to these pathways. Examples are: stalls, accessible toilets, drop off zones, stages.	x					
Ensure that key event infrastructure such as stalls, signage and traffic control barriers, do not block existing kerb ramps.	x					
Use temporary access matting compliant with Australian Standards 1428.1 to ensure there is a flat and clear pathway to key event infrastructure, where there is no permanent path available. Include temporary ramps and cable trays for outdoor events as required.	x					
All pathways are continuous, with no breaks or gaps.	x					
Indicate the alternative continuous accessible paths of travel where there are stairs.	x					
Ensure relevant people who are responsible for bump in and bump out are aware that they must not block the continuous accessible paths of travel.	x					
Temporary art installations do not obstruct the continuous accessible path of travel.	x					

Task	Minimum	Best Practice	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
Accessible toilets						
Minimum 1 wheelchair accessible toilet per 10 standard toilets. These toilets must be as accessible as possible, i.e. no foot pump operated sink, maximum circulation space: W 1900mm min and L2300 min (See Australian Standards 1428.1 Clause 15).	x					
Accessible toilets are not locked or used as storage.	x					
Locate outdoor portable toilet near to the continuous accessible path of travel and on a level ground via ramp no steeper than 1 in 14 incline (See Australian Standard 1428.1).	x					
Accessible temporary structures						
Temporary structures have been designed and installed in consideration of the Australian Building Codes Board 'Temporary Structures Standard (2015)'.	x					
Where the primary entrance to the temporary structure is not accessible, signage has been provided at the primary entrance indicating the location of the accessible entrance. The accessible entrance is also clearly signposted.	x					
Temporary structures are accessible to wheelchair users via the provision of an access ramp no more than 1 in 14 incline (See Australian Standards 1428.1).	x					

Task	Minimum	Best Practice	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
Wayfinding and signage						
<p>Where event signage is provided it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should provide good visibility/contrast between one surface or component and another surface or component. See Vision Australia’s Colour Contrast Analyser to determine whether the colour palette is appropriate • Uses large sans-serif font • Avoids the use of all capital text (capitalise the first letter) • Uses directional arrows and symbols where possible • Provides direction to key event destinations such as performance areas and food service areas • Provides direction to accessible infrastructure such as accessible toilets, and accessible seating and viewing areas • Is located at destination points to confirm location • Is located at an appropriate distance and height from a continuous accessible path of travel or service area so that people with low vision or wheelchair users are able to access information. See Draft Wayfinding Standard (AS 1428.4.2) for details. 		X				
<p>For major events signage and wayfinding systems are supported by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Venue maps at entrances and exits, as well as in promotional materials and on websites • Maps indicate the continuous paths of travel and key destination points and accessible toilets. 		X				

Task	Minimum	Best Practice	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
Mobility parking and public transport						
There is a step free continuous accessible path of travel between key transport hubs and drop-off/pick-up zones and the event. Where appropriate, ensure there are regular rest points along the walking route, every 50–75 metres.		X				
Accessible public transport options are available for people who may not be able to attend the event via private travel. Promote the accessible public transport options available.		X				
Alternative transport options (buggy service, community bus) are available for people with mobility limitations, chronic illness and older people.		X				
Aim for a minimum of 1% of on site parking spaces to be accessible, or 2 designated on street mobility parking spaces within 200m, as far as possible.		X				
Provide information on the closest on-street mobility parking bays and commercial parking stations with accessible parking.		X				
Drop off zones have been established near the entrance of the venue or space, and clearly identified.		X				

**Appendix B:
Opportunities for inclusive participation and experiences**

Task	Minimum	Best Practice	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
Accessible seating and viewing areas						
Seating for people using wheelchairs is to be dispersed with non-wheelchair spaces to allow for people with disability to be seated with friends and family.		x				
<p>Where there is only general spectator viewing, consider providing no standing areas or designated accessible viewing areas or platforms. Ensure that these viewing areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located next to a continuous accessible path of travel • Within clear sightlines to the event or screens for viewing of alternative, accessible communication such as Auslan interpreting, audio description and captioning • Clearly indicated on the event map • Promoted on the event website and if possible available for booking • Inclusive of friends and family of people with disability • Be described as an “accessible seating or viewing area” – not disabled or wheelchair areas. 		x				

Task	Minimum	Best Practice	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
Accessible seating and viewing areas (continued)						
The ticketing system allows people to book a range of seating that best suits their abilities and allows people to sit with friends and family, alternatively if the system does not allow for this provide contact details so that it can be done manually.		X				
Ensure that Deaf people or people who are hard of hearing are able to choose seats that are in a location with clear sightlines to Auslan interpreters and screens with captioning.		X				
Ensure that blind people or people who have low vision are able to be seated within close proximity to presenters, stages or performance areas where it is better to hear.		X				
Consider providing a quiet space within close proximity to the event or activity for people who experience sensory disabilities such as a person on the autism spectrum if they need to de-sensitise and relax.		X				
Ensure that there is seating with back and arm rests available.		X				
Ensure that rows of seats have appropriate space between them for people to manoeuvre between them.		X				
The features are communicated to event organisers and staff, including booking operators and security so that they are able to communicate this information and assist people with specific seating needs.		X				

Task	Minimum	Best Practice	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
Accessible Service Areas						
<p>As far as possible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide accessible counter heights of approximately 800–850mm • If accessible counter heights are unable to be provided, ensure there are additional staff available to assist people with disability in accessing services that may be located behind the service area • Avoid hand written signs. Aim to produce signs in the following format: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – minimum 18 point size font – sans serif font – single spacing between lines – different font sizes to distinguish between headings. 		X				
Temporary and moveable furniture						
Ensure there is seating with back and arm rests available.		X				
Minimum clearance 1200mm provided around and between dining settings.		X				
Minimum 25% of tables at accessible height with appropriate clearance for wheelchair users.		X				
Accessible tables have height ranges of 750–770mm, with a 720–740mm underside clearance, and minimum 850mm clearance between legs.		X				
Furniture has good colour contrast.		X				

Task	Minimum	Best Practice	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
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Alternative means to enjoy event activities and performances:

For all major events the following should be provided

Note: these requirements should also achieved as far as possible for all other events, and must be provided upon request

Provide assistive listening devices such as hearing augmentation via hearing loops (within the venue facility) or portable hearing loops (for outdoor events and activities).		X				
Ensure that microphones are available for outdoor and indoor events as they assist people who are hard of hearing.		X				
Provide captioning of spoken content on large screens or via tablet, including video content.		X				
Provide audio description of visual elements like performance, art, fireworks and video content.		X				
Provide Auslan (Australian Sign Language) interpretation for spoken word, such as talks, speeches or performances.		X				
Provide sensory adjusted performances for people and children on the autism spectrum.		X				
Provide access to power points for people who use mobility scooters to recharge their scooter. Ensure that power points are at an appropriate heights (between 230mm–1170mm) for people in mobility scooters to be able to reach them.		X				

**Appendix C:
Accessible Materials and Information**

Task	Minimum	Best Practice	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
Online information						
<p>Online event information is digitally accessible.</p> <p>Note: All government agencies organising events should ensure all digital communications comply with WCAG 2.0 Web Accessibility Standards.</p>	Minimum requirement for government agencies	x				
<p>Downloadable documents are available in alternative formats (at a minimum a Word version formatted for accessibility).</p> <p>Note: All government agencies organising events should ensure all digital communications comply with WCAG 2.0 Web Accessibility Standards.</p>	Minimum requirement for government agencies	x				
<p>Provide information outlining key access features of your event and contact details for people to seek further information. This can be either through</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A dedicated accessibility web page for a major event • Or information within the event listing. 		x				
<p>The online booking system allows people to book access spaces and support requirements without having to speak to someone.</p>		x				

Task	Minimum	Best Practice	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
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Online information (continued)

Include the following information on your event website:

- Nearest accessible public transport location
- Nearest on-street mobility parking and/or commercial car park with mobility parking
- Nearest accessible drop-off zone
- The location/names of roads that may be closed or affected
- Accessible seating and viewing area, and information on booking requirements
- Accessible toilet locations
- Whether hearing augmentation, Auslan interpreting, captioning and audio description is provided
- Wayfinding map with key event destinations, accessibility infrastructure and accessible continuous paths of travel
- Relevant accessibility icons
- Alternative methods to contact event organisers, including email and contact number
- Contact details for assistance on the day
- Maps that include key event destinations, accessibility infrastructure and accessible continuous paths of travel.

x

Task	Minimum	Best Practice	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
Marketing and invitations						
<p>Provide marketing and invitations in accessible format. This may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plain text emails • HTML email – where images are included with appropriate alt text • Word document formatted for accessibility • PDF document that has been formatted for accessibility • PowerPoint documents formatted for accessibility. <p>Note: All government agencies organising events should ensure all digital communications comply with WCAG 2.0 Web Accessibility Standards.</p>	X					
<p>Where invitations and marketing materials are print only, they should use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum 12 point size font • Sans serif font • Single spacing between lines • Avoid using all capitals (use upper and lower case) and italics • A minimum of 30% colour contrast between background and key information text • Text horizontal and straight (not vertical) • Use accessibility icons if relevant • Advertise acceptance of companion cards. 		X				

Task	Minimum	Best Practice	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
Marketing and invitations (continued)						
Provide contact details of relevant event organiser on marketing materials, including phone number, email address and website.	x					
Include a statement on marketing materials and invitations that ask attendees whether they have any specific accessibility support needs or requirements.	x					
Where relevant, distribute accessible marketing material and invitations to disability and ageing peak bodies/sector.		x				
If advertising on the City of Sydney What's On website use relevant accessibility icons.		x				
Emergency information						
Ensure there are designated staff or appropriate emergency services that are able to provide additional assistance for people with disability if required.		x				
Identify and communicate (appropriately such as through event guides, event website, marketing material) the locations of the continuous accessible paths of travel for egress to emergency evacuation points. Ensure designated staff are aware of these paths.		x				

**Appendix D:
Staff attitudes and awareness**

Task	Minimum	Best Practice	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
Staff attitudes and awareness						
<p>Brief staff, contractors such as security, catering and volunteers about the key access features of the event.</p> <p>This may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A basic induction for appropriate language to use when communicating with people with disability • The locations of viewing areas, accessible toilets, paths, ramps, entrances and exits, lifts and other features • The availability of captioning, audio description and/or assistive listening technology such as hearing loops • The availability of Auslan (Australian Sign Language) and the most appropriate viewing locations • Information about both the accessible and inaccessible features of the event • Emergency evacuation procedures for everyone, including requirements and considerations of people with disability. 	x					
<p>Disability awareness training has been provided to event staff</p> <p>At least one event staff member has a Mental Health First Aid Certificate.</p>		x				
<p>Provide a dedicated access officer or staff member with specialist access or disability knowledge as part of your event.</p> <p>Provide their contact details as part of key marketing material and invitations.</p>		x				

Further resources

- Meetings Australia in conjunction with the Australian Human Right commission has developed Accessible Events: A Guide for Meeting and Event Organisers to help event organisers plan and deliver accessible events and meet their responsibility to provide accessible services under the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992*.
- Victorian Government – Accessible events guidelines and checklists for organisers, chairs, speakers and MCs - <https://providers.dhhs.vic.gov.au/sites/.../Accessible-events-guidelines-checklist.doc>
- Mental Health First Aid Australia - Mental health first aid is the help provided to a person who is developing a mental health problem, experiencing a worsening of an existing mental health problem or in a mental health crisis. The first aid is given until appropriate professional help is received or the crisis resolves. <https://mhfa.com.au>
- WayAhead – Mental Health Association NSW provides mental health information – the WayAhead Directory, Mental Health Factsheets and information and education seminars; and runs anxiety support groups in NSW <https://wayahead.org.au>

Glossary

Term	Meaning
Accessible	Commonly associated with mobility standards and safety compliance, accessibility refers to the physical ability of people to access a place or thing. Source: NSW Department of Planning - <i>Everyone Can Play</i> Design Guidelines.
Access and mobility map	A walking route map that provides access features such as continuous accessible path of travel, rest points along this route as well as accessible toilets in the vicinity. An access and mobility map also indicates any physical barriers such as stairs and steep hills.
Accessible communication	Accessible communication, or sometimes known as alternative formats is a piece of communication designed to provide information for people with disability, where print or oral communication is a barrier. The type of accessible communication may vary depending on the person's access requirements. Types of accessible communication includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auslan interpreting (Australian Sign Language) • Captioning • Audio description • Easy Read English • Accessible digital documents • Large print • Braille
Accessible toilets	Accessible toilets are specifically designed to provide enough space to accommodate wheelchair access, and assistance when transferring from wheelchair to closest pan. Accessible toilets include features such as lower mirrors and washbasins, contracting toilet seat colour, grab rails and braille signage.
Ambulant toilets	Ambulant toilets are specifically designed for those with ambulant disabilities that do not require the extra space that is provided by accessible toilets. People who have ambulant disabilities are people who have a mobility disability but are able to walk.
Colour contrast	A difference clearly seen when two colours are put together. Source: Draft Australian Standard AS1428.4.2 (2015)

Term	Meaning
<p>Continuous accessible path of travel (CAPT)</p>	<p>Continuous accessible path of travel (CAPT) is ‘an uninterrupted route to and within an area providing access to all features, services and facilities. It should not incorporate any step, stairway, turnstile, revolving door, escalator, hazard or other impediment which would prevent it from being safely negotiated by people with disability’.</p> <p>Source: Australian Human Rights Commission (2013) Advisory Notes on Streetscapes</p>
<p>Disability</p>	<p>The definition includes a disability that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presently exists, or • Previously existed but no longer exists, or • May exist in the future, or • Is imputed to a person. <p>While the <i>Disability Discrimination Act 1992</i> uses a ‘medical model’ to define disability, it is important to distinguish between a person’s impairment and the social context in which it occurs.</p> <p>A ‘social model’ of disability suggests that disability is a product of the barriers that communities allow to remain in place. Such barriers may be physical, such as inaccessible streetscapes; or social, such as a lack of information in accessible formats and attitudes of people. When a community removes those barriers, the majority of people with disability can function at much higher levels.</p>
<p>Egress</p>	<p>A means of egress is a continuous and unobstructed way of exit travel from any point in a building or structure to a public way and consists of three separate and distinct parts: the way of exit access, the exit, and the way of exit discharge.</p>
<p>Inclusive</p>	<p>As well as providing access, inclusive spaces, infrastructure and activities strive to remove obstacles and barriers that prevent people of all ages, abilities (both physical and mental) and cultural backgrounds from being able to participate.</p>
<p>Key event destinations</p>	<p>Key event destinations are locations within the event that support and enhance the attendees’ experience. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrances • Toilets including accessible toilets • Information points and stalls • Food service areas • Ticketing booths • Accessible seating and viewing areas • Exits.
<p>Luminance Contrast</p>	<p>The light reflected from one surface or component, compared to the light reflected from another surface or component (Australian Standard 1428.1).</p> <p>It is not simply the difference in the colour contrast but the difference in the light reflective properties of each colour.</p>

Term	Meaning
<p>Mobility Parking</p>	<p>The Mobility Parking Scheme provides parking concessions for holders of a Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) issued Mobility Permit. The scheme does not include provisions for the design of the parking spaces to be accessible, but instead aims to provide concessions for permit holders on cost and time conditions for on street parking, and allow provisions for authorities to ensure the provision of dedicated spaces for the exclusive use of permit holders.</p> <p>Designated Mobility Parking Spaces can be used <i>only</i> by motorists holding or transporting a Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) issued Mobility Permit. Some mobility parking spaces are designed to include additional space and access features such as kerb ramps to make them accessible and safe for people with mobility disabilities to get in and out of their vehicle. However a dedicated mobility parking space does not require these features to be designated as such.</p> <p>Source: Roads and Maritime Service (2016) <i>Parking Concessions</i> – available at rms.nsw.gov.au</p>
<p>Shoreline</p>	<p>A continuous physical element which provides a detectable horizontal or vertical outline or edge for navigation.</p> <p>Shorelines provide a detectable, functional and preferably continuous element permitting a person who is blind or vision impaired to travel through open areas or between key destinations, where a person who is sighted would use visual information for navigation or directionality.</p> <p>A shoreline is part of a wayfinding path and consists of the continuous accessible path of travel in conjunction with one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An adjacent building wall. • An adjacent raised landscape fixture or planting that incorporates either kerb, low height wall, raised planting area. • An adjacent flush landscape fixture or planting (such as mulch or lawn). • Directional tactile ground surface indicators. • Textural surface contrast. <p>Source: Draft Australian Standard AS1428.4.2 (2015)</p>
<p>Temporary Structure</p>	<p>Temporary Structures are used for a variety of functions at public and private events. They may provide viewing facilities (temporary tiered seating), shelter (tents and marquees), platforms and supports for performers (such as stages) and portable toilets. These types of temporary structures are commonly found at sporting events, such as racing events, circuses, concerts and festivals and social occasions, such as weddings.</p> <p>Source: ACBC (2015) <i>Temporary Structures Guidelines</i></p>

Term	Meaning
<p>Wayfinding</p>	<p>Wayfinding system A series of wayfinding information and wayfinding decision points connected by wayfinding paths enabling a person to travel independently.</p> <p>A good wayfinding system will allow people to reach their destination easily and quickly by providing the cues and information to: know where you are, where you are headed, and how best to get there; and recognise when you have reached your destination.</p> <p>Wayfinding decision points: A place or location where information is provided to enable a pedestrian to make informed choices about their location and intended destination(s) via the provision of information that is legible to the user.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wayfinding destinations: Places or areas that are the intended end points of a wayfinding journey. • Wayfinding information points: A place or location which enables a building user to identify the building and the wayfinding destinations at the initial pedestrian arrival points via the provision of information that is legible to the user and which connects them to wayfinding decision points via wayfinding paths. • Wayfinding path: An enhanced CAPT which includes features and finishes which enables the path and associated elements to be detectable, and visually distinguishable from the surrounding surfaces. <p>Note: For persons with impaired vision and other persons with non-mobility related disabilities, a wayfinding path may include steps and stairs. Some persons with impaired vision will not use lifts, preferring to use stairs, travelators or escalators.</p> <p>Source: Draft Australian Standard AS1428.4.2 (2015)</p>



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