

part 1 - the urban planning and design framework

## 2. vision

“Kingston Centre will be a vibrant diverse village in the city where the existing character is respected while responding to changing needs.”

## 2 Vision

The vision is the foundation and rationale for the development of themes, strategies and actions outlined later in this report. The vision indicates the outcomes to be achieved and provides the basis against which to assess the overall success of the strategies and their implementation. It identifies where the Kingston Centre is heading and why. Development of the Kingston Centre vision was informed by the various studies and background research and has been fashioned in conjunction with and tested by the community. The vision summarises the community’s goals and aspirations for the centre.

The vision statement is supported by:

- urban planning and design principles to guide the planning and development of all aspects of the future centre, and
- six themes that amplify the vision and underpin strategies and action for the future development of the centre.

The urban planning and design principles are presented below and the themes are presented in the following chapter.

### 2.1 Principles

The vision is underpinned by four spatial principles and three non-spatial principles. The concept plan for the future development and redevelopment of the Kingston Centre (Figure 9) is based on the spatial principles.

#### 2.1.1 Permeable and connected

Successful centres are well connected to their catchment and easy to move around.

Physical connections are to be improved by increasing internal connectivity (permeability) to facilitate better integration of the different precincts and to create a more coherent centre.

Figure 4: Permeable

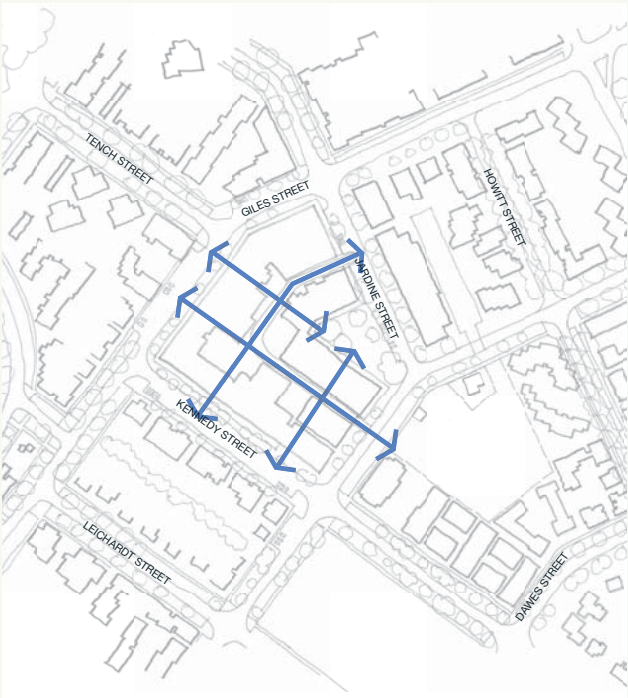
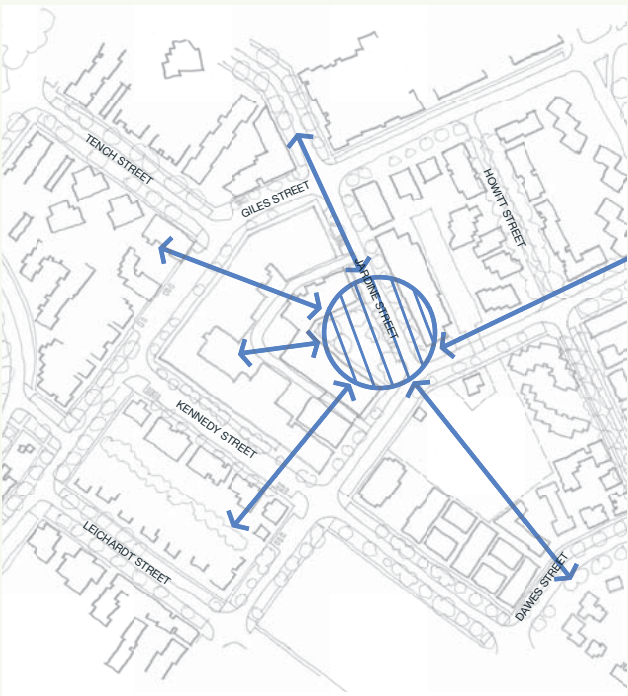


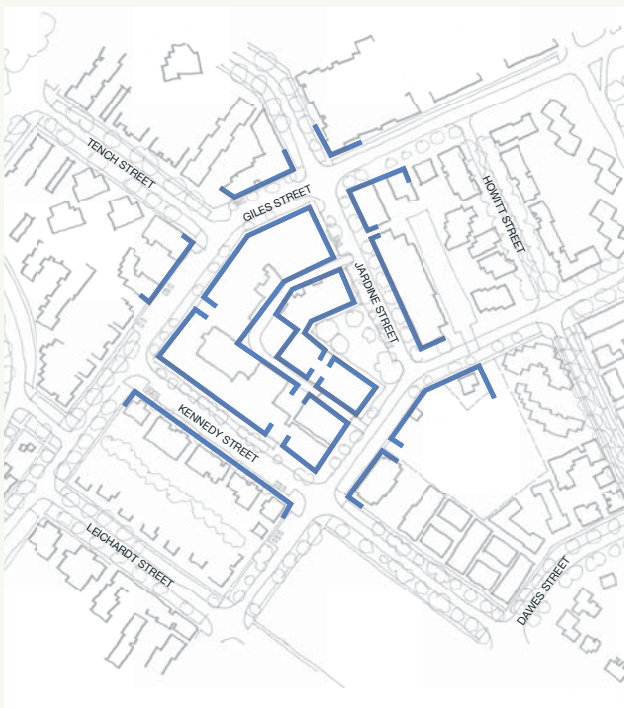
Figure 5: Connected



### 2.1.2 Edges

The peripheral edges of streets will be defined and reinforced to better integrate the core and the periphery of the centre. Integration will be facilitated through a consistent treatment of the edges, especially within the public realm and the development of visual and physical links between parts of the centre.

Figure 6: Edges



### 2.1.3 Integrating new development

New development should integrate with existing development. This can be achieved in several ways including visual extension of open space and more pedestrian friendly movement systems.

Green Square is to be visually extended across Eyre Street to integrate the existing and proposed parts of the centre.

Figure 7: Visual extension of public realm



### 2.1.4 Built form

The fine grain of the built form will be reinforced and the distinctive character of the centre retained. The character of the place will be protected if development occurs within the existing subdivision pattern and the scale of frontages is consistent with the existing on each block.

Figure 8: Built form



### 2.1.5 Non-spatial principles

Three non-spatial principles also guide the detailed strategies:

- initial development should not preclude future development
- future development should benefit the whole centre and not only lessees of the subject site, and
- all development is to be undertaken in a way that maximises safety and security and contributes positively to the public realm.

## 2.2 Concept plan



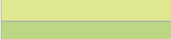
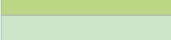
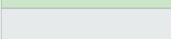


The concept plan was derived from the spatial principles outlined above and the themes outlined in the next chapter (Figure 9). This concept plan reflects many of the actions recommended in Table 1.

Figure 9: Kingston Centre concept plan



0 | | | | 50 | 100m



<b>Legend</b>	
	Redevelop within existing envelope
	New development site
	Retain and refurbish
	Green space
	Shared use space
	Surface parking
	Mandatory awning

