

04. Landscape and Urban Design

This section describes the overall design approach, key design themes, landscape plans and plant schedules for the landscape works across the project.

4.0 Landscape and Urban Design

4.1 Key design moves

The key design moves are informed by the defined urban design objectives and principles. Elements from the Berrys Bay Landscape Master Plan (2022) were carried forward and refined.

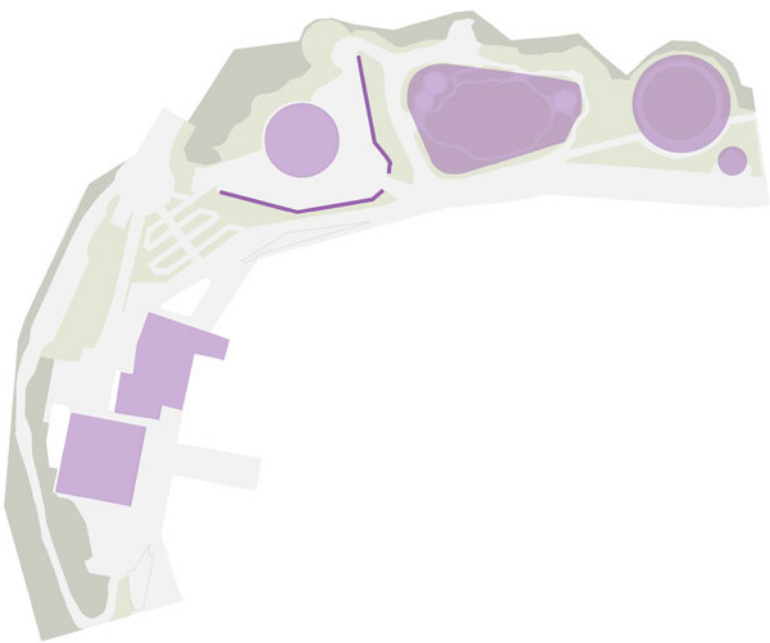
Celebrate Terrestrial Country

- Integrating and celebrating the sandstone escarpments into design, creating opportunities to interact and engage with the terrain
- Provide flexible gathering spaces to accommodate cultural teaching
- Maintain and reinforce important sightlines to and from Country



Repair and reveal the post industrial landscape

- Healing and restoration of the landscape, including remediation of soil, increased tree canopy, and support of biodiversity
- Repair and rebuild seawalls
- Reinterpret industrial heritage elements, telling the story of the land
- Integrate existing bund wall into the parkland
- Reuse of site materials wherever feasible to create new elements within the open space



Improve water quality

- Design stormwater flow with nature-based solutions, allowing for percolation and natural filtration of flowing water
- Using vegetation to assist with improved water quality and biodiversity along the escarpment
- Integration of bio-filtration to clean runoff on its way to the harbour and allow for continuation of the habitat established in Carradah Park
- Maximise pervious paving throughout the site



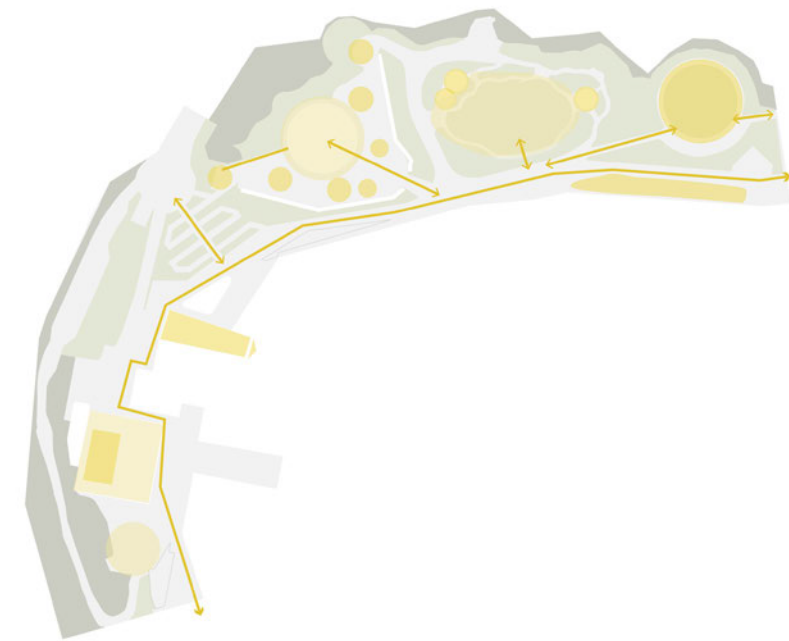
Foster habitat and enhanced canopy cover

- Retaining and regenerating areas of endemic vegetation
- Continue bushland vegetation, creating a connection between Balls Head Reserve and Carradah Park
- Provide opportunities for marine habitat along the coastline
- Encourage habitat creation for marine and aquatic life through swales, rain gardens, and foreshore treatment
- Introduce native species that are tied in with First Nations practices of basket weaving, canoe building, and fishing practices
- Reflect the change in seasons through cycles of flowering and harvesting of endemic plant



Activate parkland

- Creation of accessible formal and informal gathering and play spaces across the site
- Provision of recreational amenity like picnic tables and BBQ spaces
- Creation of a continuous foreshore connection, improving visual and sensory connections to the Harbour
- Opportunity to have educational gathering spaces where the history of the land can be shared through story telling and interpretive art installations



4.2 Structure plan

A holistic approach has been adopted to reinforce the identity of the site as a continuous and unified parkland. This is achieved through a consistent design language, particularly in the use of materials and detailing.

To guide the design development, the site was divided into a series of zones, each responding to their specific context. The overarching structure plan serves as the primary framework for organising the site and integrating project elements to support a diverse parkland program.

The rationale for the zoning includes:

- Functional space requirements of the proposed activities
- Heritage significance, including the bund wall and Woodley’s Shed
- Existing and proposed topography
- Environmental values and sensitivities of the area
- Existing natural features, such as vegetation, views, and drainage
- Connection and orientation to the water
- Functional circulation and flow across the site

The design strategies and details for each zone are provided in the following sections.



Figure 77: Structure plan



Figure 78: Site zones map

- 1 Entry Walk**
A terraced garden with sandstone logs retaining native plantings, the Entry Walk links Balls Head Road with the parklands via an accessible track and direct stair connections. There are opportunities for rest and reflection within the planted zones.
- 2 The Bund**
A new space for play, informal gathering, and heritage interpretation within the heritage sandstone walls of The Bund, linked with bioretention wetlands, and accessible from Balls Head Road, the Foreshore Walk, and the adjacent Foreshore Common via new openings in the wall.
- 3 Foreshore Common**
An open space for a range of gatherings, ringed by shaded picnic areas and a nature trail along the wetlands ponds, offering views across the Harbour.
- 4 The Green**
Elevated three metres above the surrounding land, a circular gathering space offering views across the Harbour and park along with access to Carradah Park.
- 5 Foreshore Walk and Plaza**
Running along the foreshore, the path provides the missing link from Carradah Park to Balls Head Reserve and offers views to the Bay and tidal zones.
- 6 The Slipways**
The heritage slipways are retained and interpreted beneath new level gathering spaces adjacent to the Foreshore Plaza and Woodley's Shed
- 7 Woodley's Shed**
Woodley's Shed will host a new community gathering space that references the former boat building activities and boatshed that has stood on the site for a century.
- 8 Council Beach Plaza**
Council Beach Plaza provides a terraced plaza area with planting and seating, as well as access from the parklands to Council Beach.
- 9 Administration Hill**
The removal of an existing building will allow for revegetation adjacent to a retained service car park.

4.3 Master plan

The final master plan for the site, captured in [Figure 79](#), encapsulates the outcomes from the detailed design process, considering and integrating the foundational work of the Berrys Bay Landscape Master Plan (2022), with inputs from consultation and analysis informing the ultimate design response.

- Concrete paving
- Decomposed granite paving
- Softfall paving
- Sandstone paving
- Steel mesh walkway
- Sandstone rip rap revetment
- Turf
- Swale
- Mass planting
- Proposed trees
- Existing trees

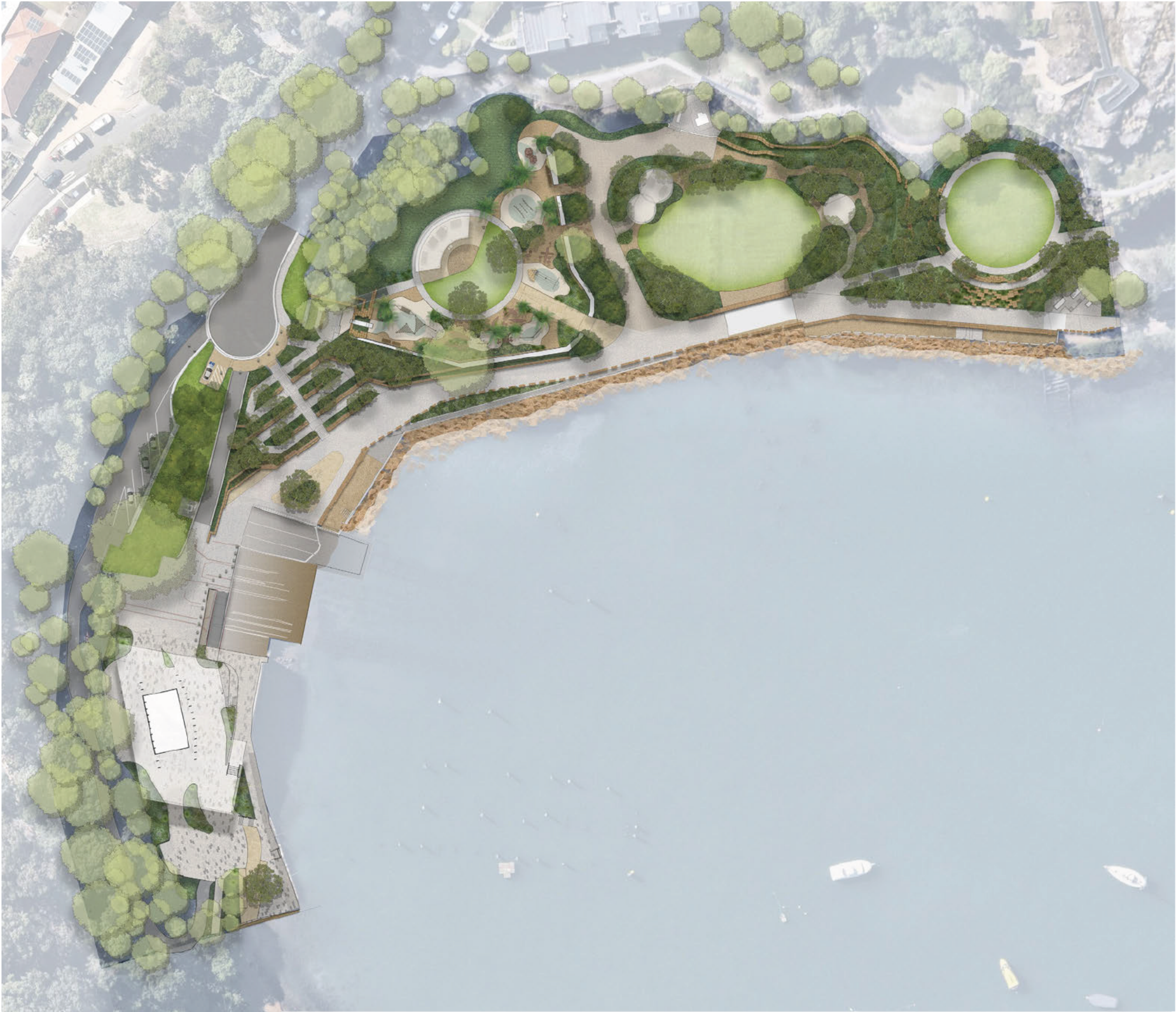


Figure 79: Overall landscape plan



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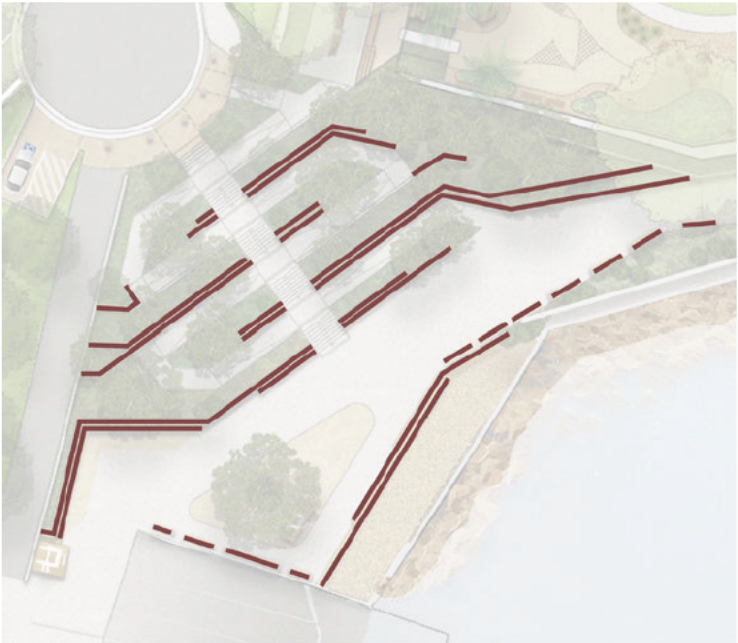
4.4 Project Zone 1 - Entry Walk



A terraced garden with sandstone logs retaining native plantings, the Entry Walk links Balls Head Road with the parklands via an accessible track and direct stair connections. The arrangement of the central stair frames views of the Harbour and allows for intuitive wayfinding and clear lines of sight for safety. The accessible pathway is integrated into the landscaping to allow all patrons to access the parklands and foreshore.

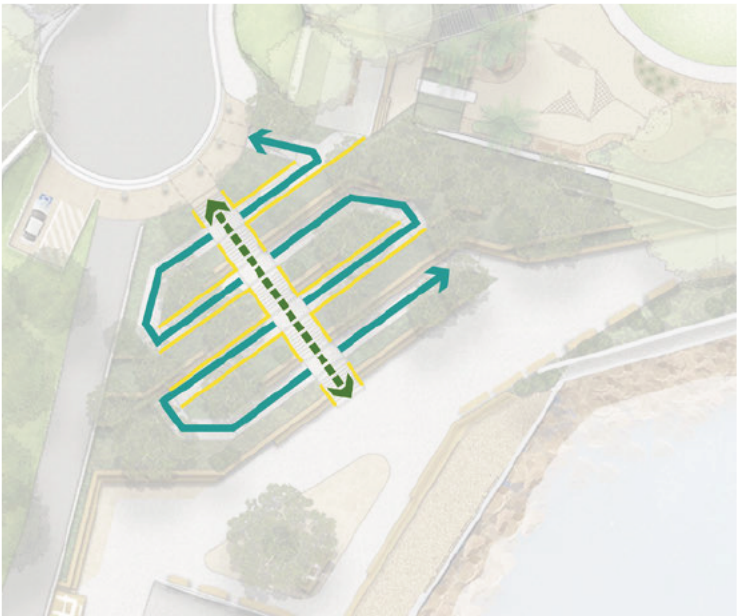
The design creates informal and formal seating zones along the accessible path, with the potential for use of the terraced sandstone as an amphitheatre to accommodate events, performances, and viewing aspects for New Years Eve fireworks on Sydney Harbour.

Plantings frame the view from Balls Head Road and will allow for integration of interpretation of the revegetation of the Harbour, telling the story of transformation from industrial site to public parkland.



Sandstone logs

Rock-faced sandstone logs are proposed to serve as terraced retaining walls while also creating seating areas for visitors. These features will seamlessly integrate with the new sandstone logs installed along the Foreshore Walkway edge.



Accessible pathway and central stairs

The central stairs will provide direct access to the Harbour. A switchback pathway is proposed for accessibility, meandering through the terraced landscape. The slopes of the pathway have been intentionally designed to facilitate an easy walk, with handrails placed where required.



Figure 80: Artist's impression - view towards the Entry Walk



Figure 81: The Water Works Park, Minneapolis. Source: Corey Gaffer Photography



Figure 82: Lower Sproul Redevelopment, USA. Source: Alan Karchmer

The Entry Walk integrates stairs and an accessible ramp with planting and seating to create a cohesive, welcoming experience for visitors. As shown in the precedents in [Figure 81](#) and [Figure 82](#). With planting and seating, the Entry Walk is more than a place for movement, but contributes to a sense of arrival and creates opportunities for gathering, respite and shade, views across the park and Sydney Harbour.

- 1 Direct stair and accessible track connecting Balls Head Road to the Foreshore Plaza
- 2 Spaces for rest and reflection within planted zones
- 3 Non-powered personal watercraft launch point
- 4 Winch 12C - retained and relocated in line with its historic location
- 5 Restricted access drive for maintenance and emergency vehicles
- 6 Access to The Bund viewing platform
- 7 Accessible parking



Figure 83: Entry Walk landscape plan



Figure 84: Artist's impression - view towards the Entry Walk (trees and landscape indicatively shown at five years maturity)



Figure 85: Entry Walk section

4.5 Project Zone 2 - The Bund

Creating a new space for play, informal gathering, and heritage interpretation, The Bund will integrate play equipment, an open lawn, shade structures, planting, bio-filtration, and the extant heritage sandstone walls of The Bund.

The bund wall is a key piece of heritage on the site, offering not only a direct connection to the BP oil operations on site, but linking to the original sandstone warehouse constructed nearly two centuries ago. As such, the wall will be retained and interpreted, with minor modifications made to provide access and improve safety, while allowing the wall to be interpreted by visitors. Access to the space is via the new openings in the wall, as well as a new stair and slide linking to Balls Head Road.

Within The Bund, a new playground and gathering area are created, with the play features the result of a co-design process with local children. The playground provides new recreation space that integrates with the stories of Country and the industrial history of the site. The playground features different materials for touch, including grass, concrete, paving, stone, mulch play areas, and softfall, with timber play elements and stone sculpture.

At the rear of The Bund, along the retained dense vegetation and sandstone escarpment, a wetland environment will be created to allow for filtration of runoff from the cliff face and development above. The wetland will provide educational opportunities as well as habitat for animals.



Character zone

The bund area is structured into three character zones. The green area is a bio-retention basin. The central green includes a flexible lawn and shelter with amenities for gathering. The playground is located in the yellow zone along the bund wall.



Movement and circulation

The design incorporates a circular path around the central gathering space and a trail of play that links a series of play spaces.



Play space program zone

The play equipment has been grouped into two zones. The blue zone includes standalone pieces that serve as destinations, while the orange zone features a series of integrated play areas along the trail.



Figure 86: Felixstow Reserve by ASPECT Studio, South Australia. Source: Oxygen

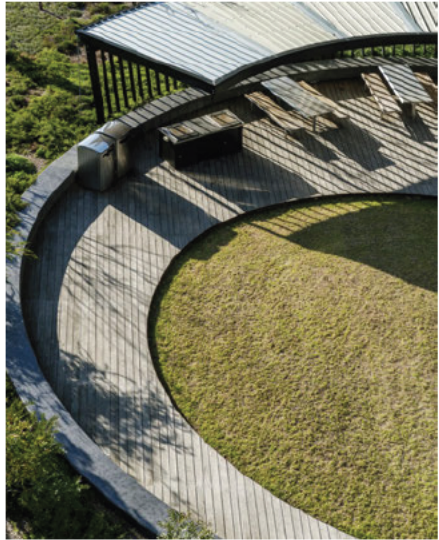


Figure 87: Monash University Clayton Campus Eastern Precinct. Source: Ben Wrigley, Will Salter, Andrew Lloyd



Figure 88: Royal Park Nature Play by City Design Studio. Source: David Hannah

The play areas in The Bund will integrate the natural environment, shade structures, and play equipment to provide an engaging and diverse experience, as shown in the precedents in [Figure 86](#), [Figure 87](#), and [Figure 88](#).

- 1 Viewing platform and entry to The Bund playground
- 2 Central open lawn
- 3 Shelter and picnic space
- 4 Full height wall openings for visual and physical connection
- 5 Play trail - focus on nature play and integrated nature theme
- 6 Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) swale



Figure 89: The Bund landscape plan



Sheltered gathering space

Full height opening in bund wall

Full height opening in bund wall

Figure 90: Artist's impression of the picnic space and open lawn area (trees and landscape indicatively shown at five years maturity)

Play equipments precedents



Figure 91: Fish-trap inspired play equipment, Gosford. Source: Kaebel Leisure



Figure 92: Canoe inspired play design, Calgary. Source: Earthscape Play.



Figure 93: Aboriginal interpretive play space, Shellharbour. Source: Shellharbour City Council



Figure 94: Play equipment at The Fay School playground, Texas. Source: Bienenstock Natural Playgrounds

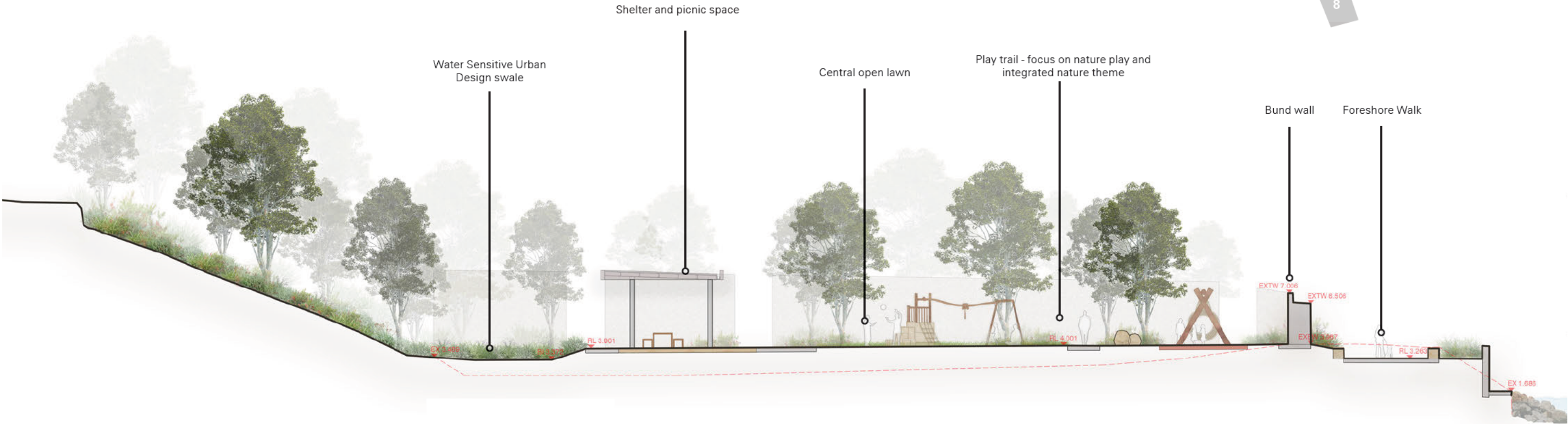
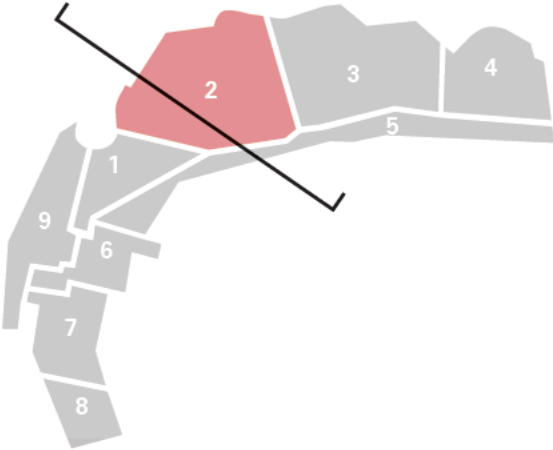


Figure 95: Section through The Bund



Figure 96: Artist's impression - view from The Bund looking towards the Harbour (existing context shown indicatively)



4.6 Project Zone 3 - Foreshore Common

The Foreshore Common will feature a large open space for a range of gatherings, ringed by shaded picnic areas and a nature trail along the wetlands ponds, offering views across the Harbour.

The largest flexible space in the park, the Common will accommodate incidental gathering, teaching, and general recreation, with unobstructed views of the Bay, the new Woodley’s Shed, and the bushland of Balls Head Reserve.

With canopies for shaded gatherings and BBQ areas for the general public, the Foreshore Common will host visitors to the park. Along the sandstone escarpment and the wetlands that drain toward the Harbour, shaded nature trails will provide quiet areas for exploration and learning, with opportunities for interpretive signage about the endemic species in the park.



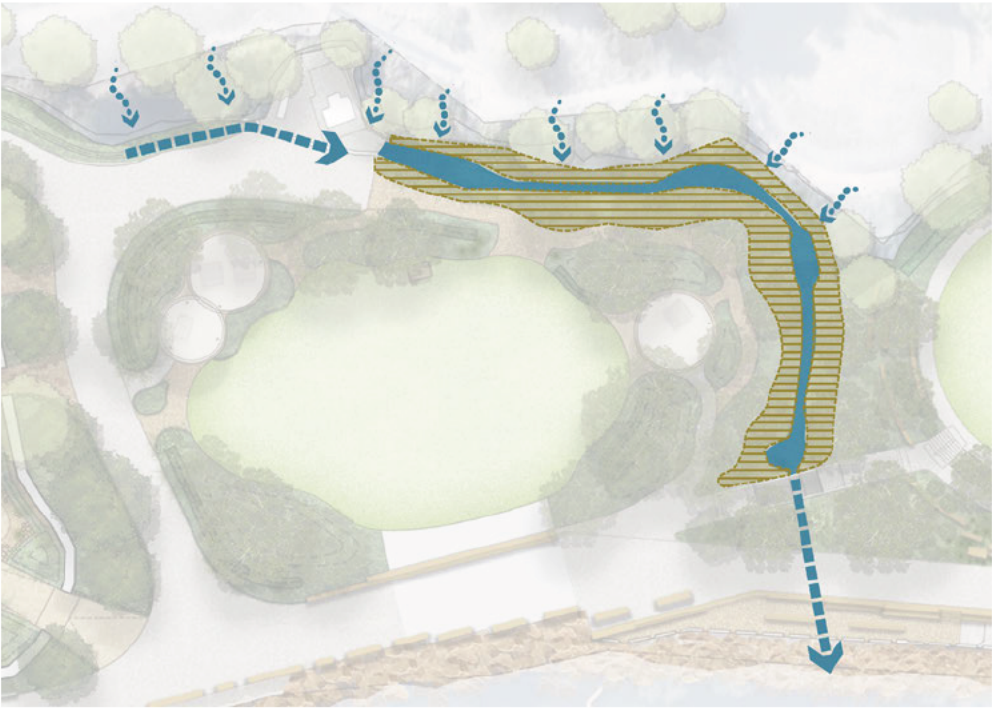
Amenities

Shaded structures with picnic furniture are provided. The sheltered spaces are strategically located to offer views of the flexible lawn space and the Harbour.



Landform

Gentle landforms have been incorporated to help frame the views and provide a sense of enclosure. This also helps in tree growth by providing more soil depth.



Bio-swale

Grassed swales and ponds capture stormwater runoff and clean the water before discharging it into the Harbour. The swales also support habitat creation.



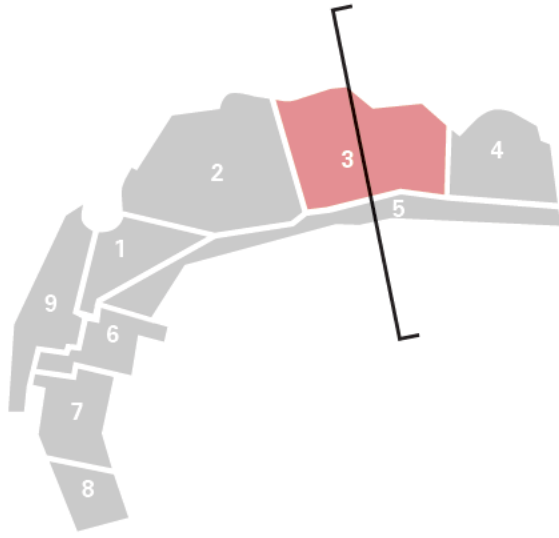
Figure 97: Felixstow Reserve by ASPECT Studio, South Australia

The Foreshore Common provides an open grassed lawn that allows for flexible use, including play, gathering, teaching, and star gazing. Shade structures and picnic furniture are provided around the edge of the Foreshore Common, allowing visual connection and passive surveillance of activities on the lawn while allowing for shaded gathering, as shown in the precedent in [Figure 97](#).



Figure 98: Foreshore Common landscape plan

- 1 Shade structures and picnic furniture
- 2 Flexible open lawn space
- 3 Grassed swale and ponds aligned with requirements for water flow capacity - habitat generation
- 4 Sandstone rocky edge - interaction with frog habitat
- 5 Walkway over frog habitat / swale - for access to Green
- 6 Sydney Water Pump Station retained and screened, with maintenance vehicular access maintained



Shelter design precedents



Figure 99: Kaukari Urban Park by Teodoro Fernández Arquitectos, Chile



Figure 100: Mokare Reserve Adventure Playground by Plan E, Western Australia



Figure 101: Monarto Safari Park Visitor Centre by Intro Architecture, South Australia



Figure 102: Maude Street Redevelopment by Group GSA, Melbourne

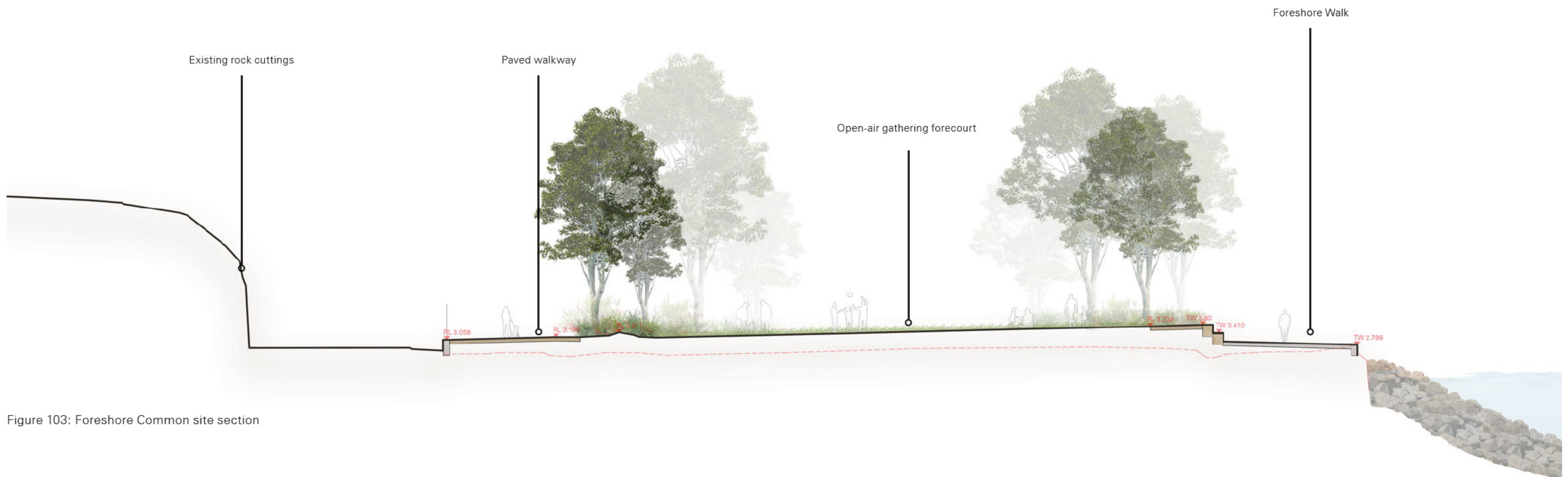


Figure 103: Foreshore Common site section



Figure 104: Artist's impression - view from Foreshore Common overlooking the Harbour (trees and landscape indicatively shown at five years maturity)

4.7 Project Zone 4 - The Green

Elevated three metres above the surrounding land, The Green will provide expansive views across the site and Harbour from a circular gathering space that echoes not only the industrial heritage of the site within the footprint of an old oil tank, but allows for flexible gathering.

A ramp and stairs provide equitable access from the Foreshore Walkway, while terraced sandstone logs allow for informal seating oriented toward the waterfront. The elevated position of The Green creates a terraced link to the adjacent high ground of Carradah Park.



Figure 105: Open space bounded by exposed rock cutting, outlining the location of a former oil storage tank at Carradah Park, designed by McGregor Coxall

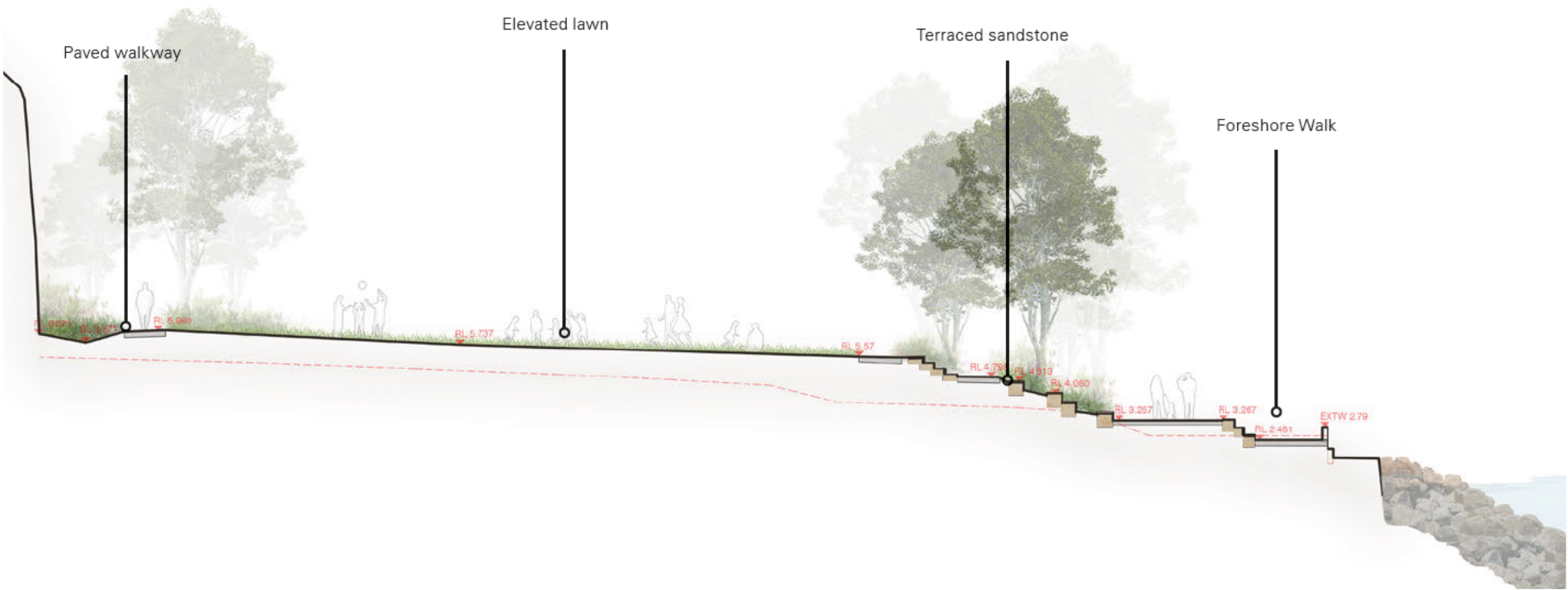


Figure 106: The Green site section

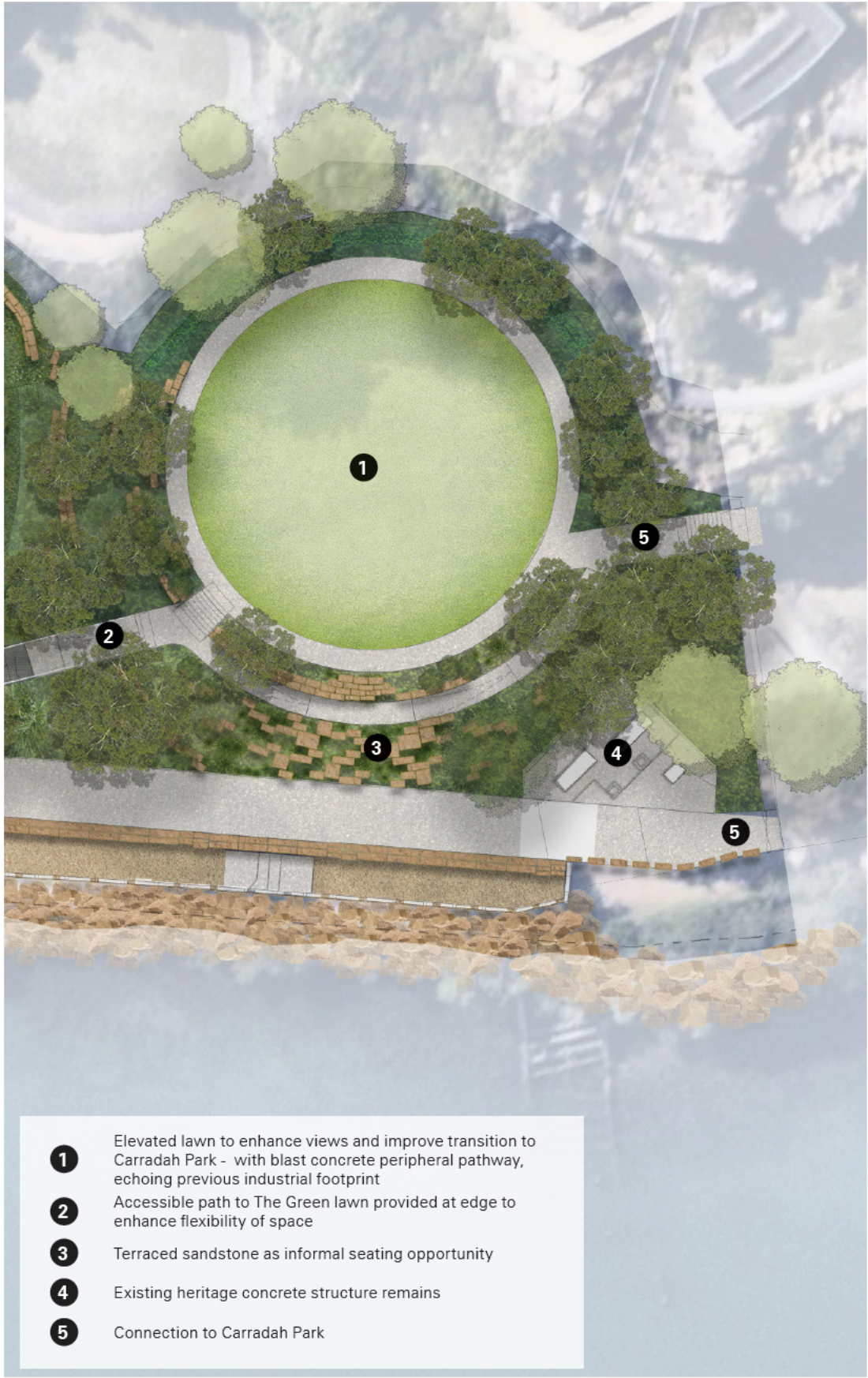
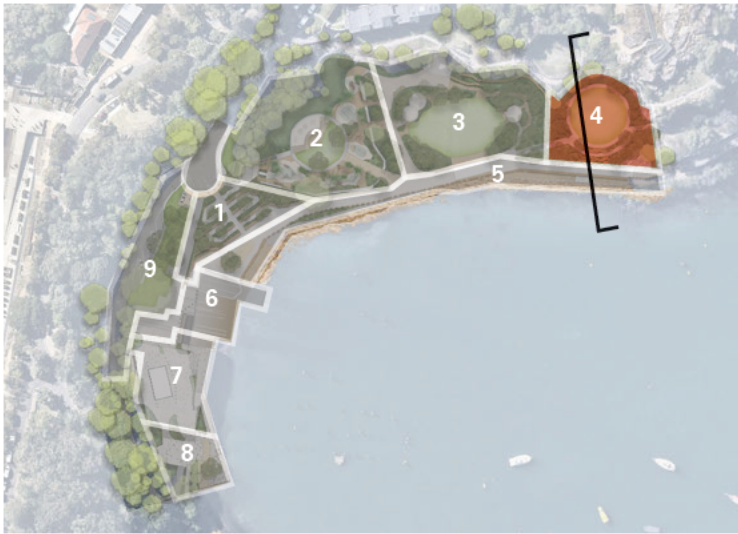


Figure 107: The Green landscape plan



Figure 108: Artist's impression - view of The Green, as seen from the Foreshore Walk (trees and landscape indicatively shown at five years maturity)

4.8 Project Zone 5 - Foreshore Walk and Plaza

The Foreshore Walk and Plaza create the “missing link” along the waterfront at Berrys Bay and will facilitate public access between Carradah Park and Balls Head Reserve for the first time in more than a century.

With the removal of fencing along the waterfront and the stabilisation of the seawall with the introduction of sandstone revetment, the walkway will provide views and a sense of connection with the Harbour and Balls Head Reserve beyond.

Level changes that are a legacy of the site’s industrial past will be retained to create incidental gathering spaces at the water’s edge, while the main path will provide equitable access for all users.

The plaza will feature a large tree and interpretation of heritage features relating to Woodley’s Precinct and the adjacent slipways.

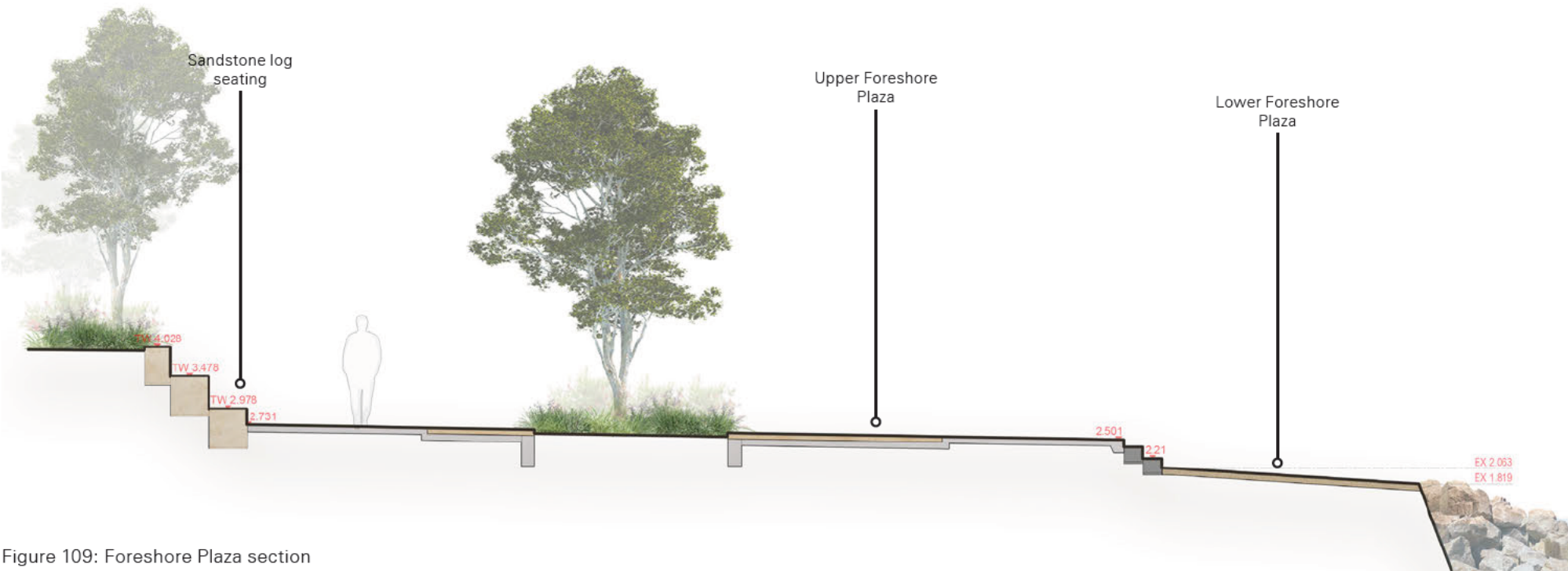


Figure 109: Foreshore Plaza section

- 1 Upper Foreshore Plaza
- 2 Lower Foreshore Plaza
- 3 Upper Foreshore, linking the Entry Walk, The Bund, Foreshore Common, and The Green, and forming a continuous path from Carradah Park in the east and Council Beach Plaza in the west
- 4 Lower Foreshore dwell space for informal gatherings, featuring natural sandstone seating elements integrated with existing industrial elements



Figure 110: Foreshore Walk and Plaza landscape plan



Figure 111: Barangaroo Foreshore Promenade by PWP Landscape Architecture

The Foreshore Walk and Plaza will not only provide access along the waterfront and to the various precincts within the park, but allow for visual connections from the park to the Harbour. Plantings and revetment along the edge of the water will provide a more naturalised edge for the park, as shown in the precedent in [Figure 111](#).



Figure 112: Artist's impression of the Foreshore Plaza (trees and landscape indicatively shown at five years maturity)



Figure 113: Artist's impression of the Foreshore Walk, Foreshore Common, and The Green (trees and landscape indicatively shown at five years maturity)

4.9 Project Zone 6 and 9 - The Slipways and access

The Slipways and former administration building sit at the junction between precincts 1 and 2. The removal of the administration building will allow for bush regeneration, while the retention of the slipways will allow for interpretation of the maritime legacy of the site.

The three remaining slipways at Woodley’s Precinct speak to the heritage of the site, including the early use as the headquarters for the NSW Torpedo Corps. Slipway 4 will be resurfaced and made safe to allow for public access to Berrys Bay for launching of personal non-motorised watercraft, while slipways 2 and 3 will be retained and interpreted as part of the development of a new plaza atop the western end of the slipways.

A large level plaza area will provide heritage interpretation, while accommodating required movements for service vehicles to the shed and the infrequent movement of maintenance vehicles into the park.

Retention and interpretation of the heritage features of the slipways will echo the retention of similar maritime relics around Sydney Harbour, as shown in the precedents in [Figure 114](#) and [Figure 115](#).



Figure 114: Blackwattle Bay Park, Glebe – winch and former slipway retained as public interest features along Foreshore Walk.



Figure 115: Quibaree Park at Lavender Bay, Sydney – Neptune Engineering Slipway retained and interpreted.



- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Accessible parking | 6 | Retention of slipways |
| 2 | Service parking | 7 | Mesh walkway above slipways |
| 3 | Removal of administration building for expanded landscape zone | 8 | Northern Entry to the new Woodley’s Shed |
| 4 | Ramped access for service vehicle and non-powered personal watercraft | 9 | Continuous Foreshore Walk - from Carradah Park to Council Beach |
| 5 | Existing slipway upgraded for access to water | | |

Figure 116: The Slipways and access landscape plan

4.10 Project Zone 7 and 8 - Woodley’s Shed and Council Beach Plaza

Woodley’s Shed is an iconic element of Sydney Harbour, with the form, scale, and original signage representative of the industrial maritime working harbour. While the shed’s condition requires its removal, the site will host a new community gathering space that references the former boat building activities and boatshed that has stood on the site for a century. For more information about the architecture of the facility, see [Section 5.0](#).

In addition to the new facility, a continuous foreshore path will link the parklands to Council Beach and allow for future connections to the Quarantine Depot and on to Balls Head Reserve. Covered and open-air gathering spaces will provide views over the Bay and across to the Sydney Harbour Bridge.

South of the new facility, Council Beach Plaza will provide a terraced plaza area with planting and seating, as well as access from the parklands to Council Beach.



Continuous foreshore path

A continuous path of minimum three metres provides accessible foreshore connectivity and allows for future connections to Council Beach, Quarantine Depot, and Balls Head Reserve



Primary circulation spine

A wide pathway through the community pavilion accommodates primary circulation and provides connectivity to the waterfront, community space, and public amenities



Permeability

Permeability between the upper plaza and the Foreshore Walk is achieved through terracing that creates incidental meeting spaces



Figure 117: Templeuve, France by Agence Canopée



Figure 118: Sub Base Platypus Renewal, North Sydney by Lahz Nimmo Architects + ASPECT Studios

The scale and material expression of the former Woodley’s Shed will be interpreted and intertwined with landscaping within the community pavilion, uniting the heritage of the maritime industrial uses and the bushland surrounds, as shown in the precedents in [Figure 117](#) and [Figure 118](#).



Figure 119: Woodley’s Shed and Council Beach Plaza landscape plan

- 1 Community building and support spaces
- 2 Sheltered public space
- 3 Foreshore path
- 4 Council Beach Plaza
- 5 Terraced seating and connection between upper plaza and foreshore path
- 6 Community kayak storage
- 7 Retained stair access to Council Beach
- 8 Future boardwalk access by NSC to Quarantine Depot

4.11 Heritage

Beyond the First Nations heritage described in [Section 3.3](#), the site has a storied history intertwined with the working harbour and maritime heritage of the region. Through several reports preceding the development of the design, heritage elements and strategies were identified. This information formed the foundation for the heritage response through the design outcomes. The design celebrates, preserves, and interprets key heritage elements, integrating their stories into the park landscape. Key initiatives include:

- Preservation and interpretation of the bund wall, with modifications made to improve safety and access in the park without detracting from the heritage value both as a relic of the site's industrial past as usage on the BP oil storage facility and the longer heritage of the convict-hewn sandstone that was previously used to erect a warehouse on the site in the 1830s.
- Re-use of site-won materials, including sandstone and materials from Woodley's Shed in the final design outcomes
- Use of inlays and patterning in horizontal surfaces to interpret the pre-colonial harbour shoreline and industrial modifications to the site over time, including slipways, jetties, and other features.

Key heritage significant items within the site and their proposed treatments and outlined in the following table. Elements specific to Woodley's Shed are covered in [Section 5.0](#).

- |||||

Retained rock bluff and circular sandstone cuts
- Northern Sea Wall: to be repaired / rebuilt where appropriate
- Southern Sea Wall: to be repaired / rebuilt where appropriate
- Western Sea Wall: to be repaired / rebuilt where appropriate
- Concrete path - maritime interpretation through stamping
- *

Potential maritime / heritage interpretive signage and sculptural elements
- *

Potential educational signage
- Heritage and First Nations designed considerations
- Reused sandstone



Figure 120: Key heritage items location plan

	Elements of Heritage Significance	Condition	Heritage Grading	Proposed treatment
1	Winch 12A	Poor condition with corrosion, debris and graffiti	Moderate	Retained and made safe, with interpretation - relocated slightly west to accommodate emergency access
2	Winch 12C	Poor condition with corrosion, debris and graffiti	Moderate	Retained and made safe, with interpretation - relocated slightly south to accommodate emergency access
3	Slipway No.2	Dilapidated	Moderate	Retained and made safe, with interpretation
4	Slipway No.3	Dilapidated	Moderate	Retained and made safe, with interpretation
5	Slipway No.4	Dilapidated	Moderate	Reconstructed for ongoing use as public access to water for non-motorised personal watercraft
6	Vegetated setting and rock cuttings/escarpments	Good	Moderate	Retained and enhanced
7	Bund wall	Good condition with minor cracking	High	Retained and made safe, with interpretation - three new openings created to allow access
8	Sandstone block wall	Poor	Moderate	Reused on site, with interpretation as appropriate
9	Various BP industrial items	Poor to good	Moderate	Retained as landscape feature, with interpretation as appropriate
10	Inset metal in paving, including potential funicular tramway tracks			Interpreted in footpath
11	Remnant stone cottage wall			Outside of project scope

Elements of Heritage Character

12	Woodley’s Shed and sign	Poor	Moderate/Low	Removed, with interpretation of form, scale, and function in new community pavilion Sign to be retained and reinstated on new Woodley’s Shed Refer to Section 5.0
13	Sandstone steps	Good	Not Graded	Retained and made safe, with interpretation.
14	Brick terracing and concrete walls	Poor		Removed
15	Berrys Bay Marina sign	Poor to good		Retained and made safe, with interpretation Refer to Section 4.17
16	Concrete platform, pipes, brickwork and stone behind the bund wall	Poor/ medium	Not Graded	Removed, sandstone to be re-used within landscape

Heritage conditions and grading as per the report: ‘Woodleys Shipyard, Berrys Bay - Heritage Principles and Interpretive Opportunities,’ September 2022.



Figure 121: Winch at Glebe Foreshore



Figure 122: Metal inlays in paving at Quay Quarter Precinct. Source: Florian Groehn



Figure 123: Sandstone logs at Barangaroo Reserve. Source: Gypsy Rose

4.12 Access and movement

The design aims to create an inclusive and accessible landscape that provides DDA compliance. It ensures equitable access for all users by incorporating features such as ramps, tactile paving, and gently graded pathways to accommodate a wide range of mobility needs. Strategically placed seating and recreational spaces encourage social interaction and comfort.

A key focus is delivering a continuous, accessible link along the foreshore to Carradah Park and beyond. To address the elevation change from Balls Head Road down to the foreshore, the design includes a stair combines with ramp providing smooth and intuitive access. By addressing these key challenges and meeting DDA requirements, the design ensures a welcoming environment.

Public vehicle access is restricted to the western edge of the site, where the existing car park in front of the former administrative building is retained for service vehicles. Wider pedestrian paths throughout the parklands are designed to accommodate maintenance and emergency vehicles, removing the need for internal roads. Access to these paths is managed through the use of a removable bollard at Balls Head Road.

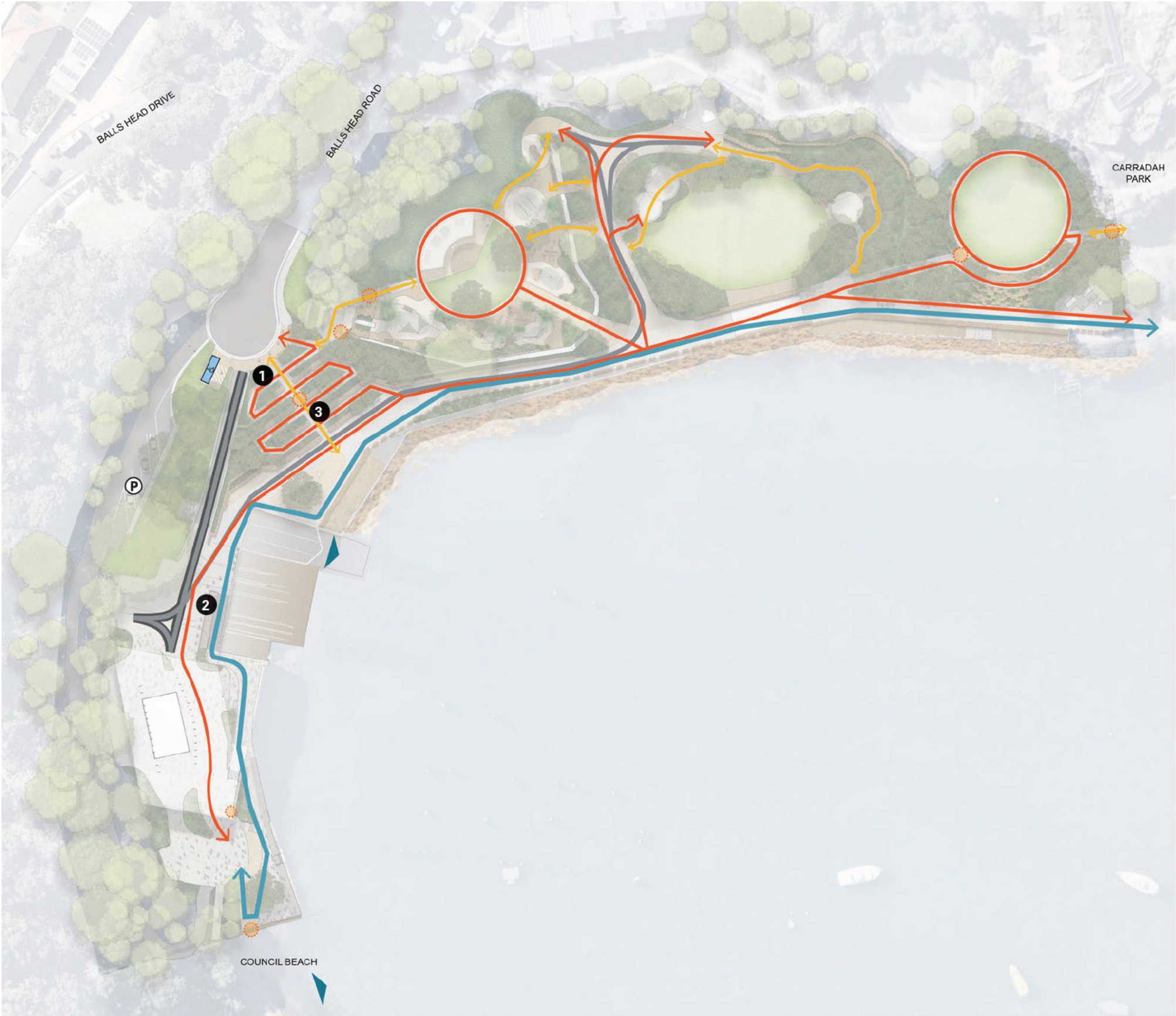


Figure 124: Movement plan

4.13 Water sensitive urban design and drainage plan

Currently, stormwater run-off from Balls Head Road enters the Harbour without treatment. The design applies Water-Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) standards and techniques to address this issue, aiming to filter and cleanse stormwater before it reaches the Harbour. The design redirects run-off from Balls Head Road and Precinct 1 through a series of rain gardens in The Bund area and bio-swales along the northern escarpment of the Foreshore Commons and The Green, which also capture natural seepage from the escarpment face.

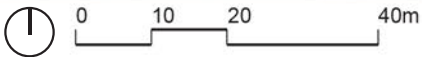
Plantings within the bio-swale have been selected, as documented in [Section 4.14](#), to slow water flow and provide for natural filtration of the run-off. Picnic shelters collect stormwater and direct to passively irrigate the surrounding gardens and swale vegetation. The bio-swales and rain gardens are designed to integrate into the surrounding landscape and will be planted with endemic riparian and aquatic species. This approach not only improves the quality of water discharged into the Harbour, but also creates habitat for native fauna and enhances the site's overall ecosystem. The treatment system will also serve as an educational opportunity for visitors to learn about WSUD approaches.

By working with the site's natural topography, the design minimises reliance on underground drainage. Modified ground levels help channel surface water into the proposed bio-swales, allowing for passive treatment of stormwater.

Additionally, the hardscape design maximises the use of permeable surfaces throughout the site, which will promote on-site infiltration, help reduce surface runoff, and further support sustainable water management while strengthening the site's connection to the Harbour.



Figure 125: Water Sensitive Urban Design and drainage plan



4.14 Planting strategy

The proposed planting is categorised into three primary groups, reflecting the overall design concept and based on site location, soil conditions, and specific functional requirements. The overarching goal is to promote the regeneration of endemic plant species in disturbed areas of the site. Additionally, the design takes into account the seasonal cycles of the plants, including their flowering and harvesting periods, reflecting an evolving and sustainable approach to the landscape.

The project team undertook walks on Country and engagement workshops with community members and Traditional knowledge Holders. Through these engagements, endemic species that hold cultural significance for Berrys Bay and the surrounding areas have been suggested by the Indigenous horticultural consultant and community members. The chosen plants reflect the colours and patterns of Country, aiming to restore the landscape for ecology, people, and culture.

Planting mix 1 - swale planting

This mix is specifically designed for use in bio-swales, effectively slowing down stormwater runoff, filtering pollutants, and cleansing the water before it enters the harbor. Additionally, a bio-swale soil mix will be used for swale to allow for ideal infiltration and optimal permeability.

Planting mix 2 - general planting

Predominantly composed of native species, this planting mix reflects the local landscape character and reveals the site's layered history. These resilient plants bring greenery to each programmed space, enhance the functionality of the areas, and promote biodiversity throughout the site.

Planting mix 3 - basin planting

Consisting of a diverse array of species typically found in rain gardens, this mix can tolerate fluctuating moisture levels. Its selection is designed to effectively manage stormwater, enhance infiltration, improve water quality, reduce erosion, and support the unique ecological functions of the basin area.

- Planting Mix Type 1
- Planting Mix Type 2
- Planting Mix Type 3
- Turf



Figure 126: Landscape typologies diagram

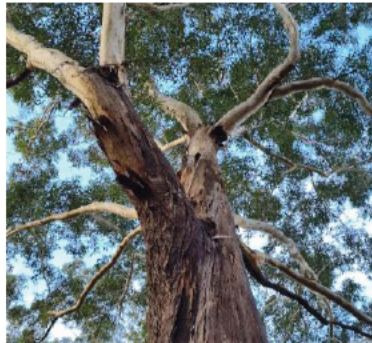




4.14.1 Tree canopy

The tree strategy has been developed to align with the overall vision for the site, creating a connection between Balls Head Reserve and Carradah Park. Tree planting will reduce urban heat island effect, provide shaded recreation areas, and enhance biodiversity opportunities. The arrangement of trees and the proposed tree species enhance the intended functionality and character of each designated area. An arborist has been engaged to provide recommendations on the preservation of existing trees on site. Key criteria influencing the tree strategy include:

- Views: Retention of existing views and framing of new vistas to adjacent zones have informed the planting strategy, with selection of species, height and visual bulk, and placement informed by these ambitions.
- Shade: Trees are located to provide shade over key activity zones and circulation paths, enhancing user comfort
- Site Conditions: Tree placement responds to the topography, soil, and microclimatic variations across the site
- Landscape Character: The proposed tree species are predominantly native to the region, creating a unique site identity that ties into and enriches the surrounding environment



4.14.2 Tree replacement and rehabilitation

Tree Replacement Strategy

Transport recognises the value the North Sydney community places on its natural landscapes, heritage features, and open space.

Transport has prepared a Tree Replacement Strategy which is available on the project website. The strategy includes options for replacing trees, in partnership with North Sydney Council, in line with the Minister’s Conditions of Approval.

The strategy is centered around five objectives to guide ongoing discussions, planning and delivery of tree replacement in the North Sydney local government area throughout the delivery phase of the project.

- Objective One – prioritise community open space
- Objective Two – prioritise proximity to tree removal sites
- Objective Three – plant in areas according to existing Council policies
- Objective Four – balance needs such as amenity, comfort, light, people movement, views
- Objective Five – plant in areas that will promote growth and success of planted trees.

Transport will continue to work with North Sydney Council, the local community, and stakeholders to determine the best outcomes for replacement tree species, sizes, and locations.

Policies and Planning

The strategy was developed by taking into account the principles and objectives of a wide range of NSW Government and North Sydney Council policies and plans including:

- Greater Sydney Green Grid 2017
- Urban Tree Canopy Guide 2017
- Transport for NSW Biodiversity Guidelines 2011
- Transport for NSW Beyond the Pavement policy 2023
- North Sydney Street Tree Strategy 2018
- North Sydney Urban Forest Strategy 2018
- North Sydney Public Domain Strategy 2020
- Other documents as identified by Council in the development of this strategy

Delivery of the Strategy

The Tree Replacement Strategy outlines an implementation methodology for delivering replacement trees throughout the course of the project, including the following steps:

- Seeking agreement with Council to explore all options
- Ongoing options development with Council
- Progressive replacement approach
- Sourcing program for replacement tree stock
- Replacement delivery plan
- Ongoing evaluation – adaptive approach through life of project
- Shared community consultation / involvement options throughout

Landscape Strategy Report

Conditions of Approval

MCoA E184 to E187 relate to tree impacts and rehabilitation, in particular tree removal, replacement plantings and rehabilitation. The key requirements of the conditions are:

- Design to retain as many existing trees as possible
- Tree and planting replacement in ratio of 2:1
- Deliver an increase in tree canopy
- Aim to enhance Council position for Sydney Green Grid
- Replacement trees within 500 metres of project boundary and on public land
- Meets the requirement for quality tree stock in AS2303:2018

Purpose of Report

The purpose of the Landscape Strategy Report is outlined in MCoA E187. The report will:

- Detail the type, size, number and location of replacement trees
- Demonstrate how replacement plants are consistent with the requirements in conditions E184 and E185.

The report will be developed independently to this PDLP. The report will be submitted to the Planning Secretary for information no later than nine months following the commencement of operation and will be available on the project’s website once approved.

The replacement trees detailed in the report will be provided no later than six months following commencement of operation. Where possible, the project will provide replacement trees in a progressive manner during the construction to allow for early establishment of vegetation screening.

Local area constraint

- North Sydney is a highly built up urban area with existing good tree coverage, particularly in residential areas; there is limited opportunity in streetscape to plant offset trees
- There are significant underground and overhead utilities throughout the North Sydney LGA including water and gas mains underground, and electricity cabling and wires both underground and overhead
- Engineering constraints in relation to the planting of trees—including clearance, safety, lines of sight (under canopy) in accordance with Austroad standards
- Maintenance of trees including access for maintenance and the need for maintenance to be carried out safely
- North Sydney’s small geographic area relative to other councils across Greater Sydney, and North Sydney’s role as both a business centre and residential area
- A significant number of longstanding parks and open space that have been well vegetated for many decades, limiting scope for additional tree planting.

4.14.3 Monitoring and maintenance procedures for the built elements

Prior to the operational commencement of the project, an Operations and Maintenance Manual will be developed. The manual will provide detailed procedures for the monitoring and maintenance of permanent built elements for the life of the project. Consultation with the suppliers of the landscaping elements as well as the contractor responsible for the operational and maintenance phase of the project will be undertaken prior to the finalisation of the manual.

The following table identifies maintenance activities typically required to be undertaken for landscape areas on the project until handover of the project. Following maintenance advice from suppliers of each element, the Operations and Maintenance Manual will contain the maintenance requirements to be implemented. Maintenance of all landscaped and revegetated works shall be carried out in accordance with Transport Specification R178 ‘Vegetation’ and R179 ‘Landscape Planting’. The specifications cover standards and methods for tasks typically required for landscape and horticultural maintenance. The scope of this work comprises:

- Weeding
- Pruning
- Mulching
- Fertilising
- Pest and disease control
- Replacement planting
- Mowing.

Table 3: Maintenance requirements for landscape areas

Typical Maintenance Requirements	Description of task	Indicative Frequency				
		Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	As required	Others
STRUCTURAL ELEMENT SUBJECT TO PDLP DESIGN						
Graffiti	Inspect walls for graffiti and remove as soon as possible.					
MULCHED PLANTING AREAS						
Watering	Water hydromulched areas as required to germinate seed and maintain healthy growth. Ensure that a distinct level of moisture in the soil is maintained at all times and that plants do not dry out during this period. Typical watering frequency below.				The frequency of watering may be varied during periods of adequate rainfall	
	– First eight weeks after planting (approximately 20 litres per plant)					
	– Between 8 to 26 weeks after planting (approximately 10 litres per plant)					Fortnightly
Weeding	Weed propose planting areas (manual or herbicide) before weed seed set					
	Replace landscape planting damaged or killed by herbicide					
Mulching	Reapply mulch to maintain design depth if scouring is identified					
Removal of dead / dying plant material	Remove dead or dying planting material and replace in accordance with R179 Landscape Planting.					
Replacement plantings	Replace failed plantings with specified species and densities					
Tree guards and stakes	Replace damaged tree guards and stakes during establishment					
	Remove tree guards and stakes					12 months after planting is established as required to maintain healthy condition
Horticultural maintenance	Fertilise all plantings at specified rates.					During spring season
	Prune all plantings in specified manner:					
	– Canopy trees			After flowering		
	– Sub-canopy trees / large shrubs			After flowering		
	– Low shrubs Annually after flowering				After flowering	
	– Climbers					Every four years
	– Grasses and ground covers					During autumn season

Typical Maintenance Requirements	Description of task	Indicative Frequency				
		Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	As required	Others
TURFED AREAS						
Watering	Water turf to maintain adequate soil moisture availability during establishment and to prevent turf from drying out. Typical watering frequency below.				The frequency of watering may be varied during periods of adequate rainfall	
	– First two weeks after planting					Every second day
	– After two weeks				As required until turf has taken root and is making healthy growth	
Mowing	Mow grass to a maximum height of 50mm				When growth exceeds 75mm	
Replacement turf	Remove damaged areas of turf and replace with new turf					
Weed control	Control weeds in turf areas using selective herbicide					
TREE PLANTINGS						
Watering	Water plants to maintain adequate soil moisture availability during establishment and to prevent plants from drying out. Typical watering frequency below.				The frequency of watering may be varied during periods of adequate rainfall	
	– First 8 weeks after planting (approximately 20 litres per plant)					
	– Between 8 weeks to 26 weeks after planting (approximately 10 litres per plant)					Fortnightly
Weeding	Weed mulch pads to spot plantings (manual or herbicide) before weed seed set.					
	Replace landscape plants damaged or killed by herbicide					
Mulching	Reapply mulch to maintain to a depth of 10cm to an area 1.0m in diameter around each plant					Every two years
Removal of dead/dying plant material	Remove dead or dying planting material and replace.					
Replacement planting	Replace failed plantings with specified species and densities.					
Tree guards and stakes	Replace damaged tree guards and stakes during establishment.					
	Remove tree guards and stakes					

Typical Maintenance Requirements	Description of task	Indicative Frequency				
		Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	As required	Others
Horticultural maintenance	All tree management assessment and reporting activities to be undertaken by Level 5 Arborist or Arboriculturalist. Fertilise all plantings at specified rates					
	Prune all plantings in specified manner:					
	– Canopy trees					
	– Sub-canopy trees / large shrubs					
OTHERS						
Pruning of vegetation for safety	Pruning trees over roads and paths					
Noxious weed control	Treat noxious weeds according to control category					
Rubbish removal	Remove all roadside litter and debris					

4.14.4 Plant schedule

Botanical Name	Common Name
Trees	
<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth Barked Apple
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough Barked Apple
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast Banksia
<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Old Man Banksia
<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>	NSW Christmas bush
<i>Corymbia gummifera</i>	Red Bloodwood
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay
<i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i>	Scribbly Gum
<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>	Grey Iron Bark
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt
<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i>	Sydney Peppermint
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Forest Red Gum
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson Fig
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved paperbark
<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine
<i>Syzygium australe</i>	Brush Cherry
<i>Tristaniopsis collina</i>	Hill Watergum
Palms and Cycads	
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	Man Fern
<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage Tree Palm
Turf	
<i>Zoysia ‘Sir Grange’</i>	-

Botanical Name	Common Name
Planting Mix 1 - Swale Planting	
Grasses and Groundcovers	
<i>Baumea juncea</i>	Bare Twig-rush
<i>Carex inversa</i>	Knob Sedge
<i>Gahnia aspera</i>	Rough Saw-sedge
<i>Gahnia clarkei</i>	Tall Saw-sedge
<i>Juncus continuus</i>	Path Rush
<i>Lepidosperma concavum</i>	Sand Hill Sword-sedge
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Variable Sword-sedge
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat Rush
<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo Grass
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass
Planting Mix 2 - General Planting	
Shrubs	
<i>Correa reflexa</i>	Common Corea
<i>Banksia ericifolia</i>	Heath-leaved Banksia
<i>Grevillea buxifolia</i>	Grey Spider Flower
<i>Hakea sericea</i>	Bushy Needlewood
<i>Leptospermum trinervium</i>	Flaky-barked Tea-tree
<i>Dillwynia retorta</i>	Healthy Parrot-pea
<i>Baeckea diosmifolia</i>	Fringed Baeckea
<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i>	Prickly-leaved Paperbark
<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Large-leaf Hop Bush
Grasses and Groundcovers	
<i>Actinotus helianthi</i>	Flannel Flower
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common Everlasting
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Blueberry Lily
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-head Mat-rush
<i>Opercularia aspera</i>	Coarse Stinkweed
<i>Poa affinis</i>	Tussock Grass
<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo Grass
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Native Violet
<i>Xanthosia pilosa</i>	Woolly Xanthosia

Botanical Name	Common Name
Planting Mix 3 - Basin Planting	
Shrubs	
<i>Callistemon linearifolius</i>	Netted Bottlebrush
<i>Banksia ericifolia</i>	Heath-leaved Banksia
<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i>	Prickly-leaved Paperback
<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>	Large-leaf Bush Pea
Grasses and Groundcovers	
<i>Baumea juncea</i>	Bare Twig-rush
<i>Carex inversa</i>	Knob Sedge
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Knobby Club-rush
<i>Imperata cylindrica var. major</i>	Blady Grass
<i>Juncus continuus</i>	Path Rush
<i>Lepidosperma concavum</i>	Sand Hill Sword-sedge
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Variable Sword-sedge
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	Wattle Mat Rush
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass
<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo Grass

Note: This plant schedule is indicative and not exhaustive; plantings are subject to final review and approval by NSC.



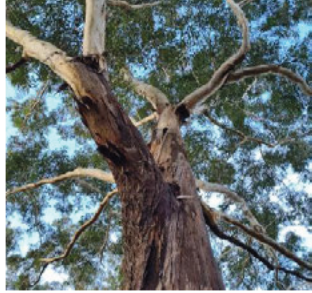
Smooth-barked Apple



Coast Banksia



Hill Watergum



Blackbutt



Narrow-leaved Paperbark



Brush Cherry



Grey Spider Flower



Prickly-leaved Paperbark



Large-leaf Hop Bush



Netted Bottlebrush



Blueberry Lily



Native Violet



Kangaroo Grass



Wattle Mat Rush



Sand Hill Sword-sedge

4.15 Material palette - pavement

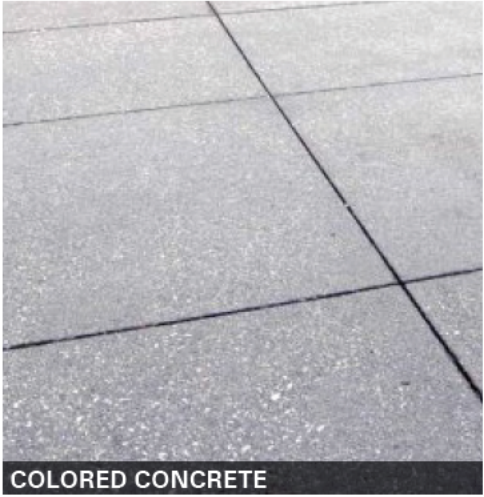
The selection of hardscape materials used on the site reveals the rich layers of its history while fostering a connection with nature and Country.

Decomposed granite and sandstone used in paving evoke the natural heritage of the area. The exposed aggregates embedded in concrete paving further strengthen the connection to the local natural character. The proposed steel mesh walkway pays homage to the site's historical industrial past.

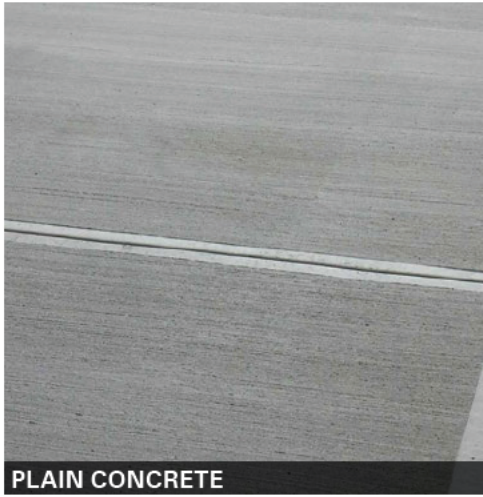
Concrete tining is used on the steep slope portion of the driveway to enhance grip and traction.



ABRASIVE BLAST CONCRETE



COLORED CONCRETE



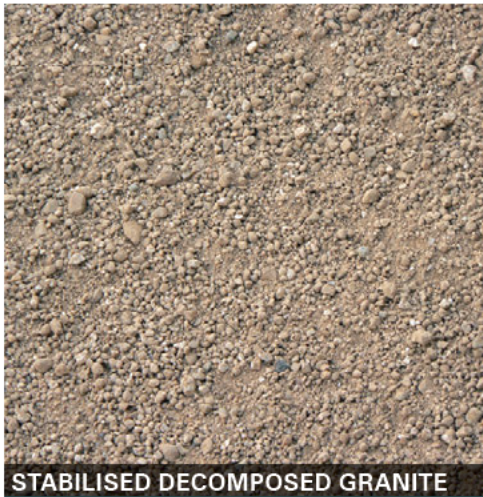
PLAIN CONCRETE



CONCRETE TINING



SANDSTONE CRAZY PAVING



STABILISED DECOMPOSED GRANITE



HONEY JASPER STONE SETTS



MESH GRATE WALKWAY

4.16 Material palette - walls, stairs, and boulders

Sandstone is the primary local material utilised for various site elements. Some excavated sandstone will be repurposed on-site as seating walls, while new sandstone blocks will be incorporated to create additional seating walls and playful boulders, creating a cohesive and unifying aesthetic throughout the area.

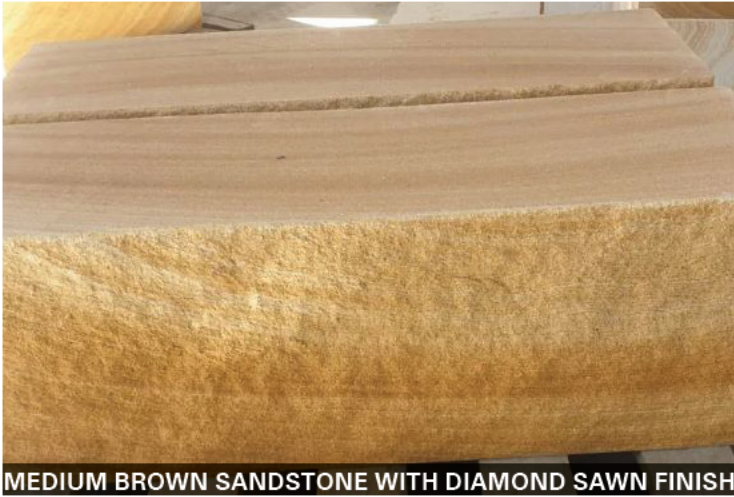
The sandstone logs will feature a variety of finishes, embodying a rugged and rustic natural aesthetic. Raw quarry blocks in medium brown banded sandstone will contribute a raw rock aesthetic, featuring vertical sides that are quarry-sawn. Sandstone boulders will be medium brown banded sandstone, providing a natural aesthetic that is blended within the surrounding plantings.



SANDSTONE BOULDER



SANDSTONE BOULDERS INTEGRATED WITH PLANTING



MEDIUM BROWN SANDSTONE WITH DIAMOND SAWN FINISH



SANDSTONE WITH ROCKFACED FINISH



IN-SITU CONCRETE STAIR



RAW QUARRY SANDSTONE BLOCKS

4.17 Wayfinding and signage

The wayfinding system aims to facilitate reconnection by intuitively integrating Berrys Bay into the broader Sydney Harbour foreshore network. Through well-placed pathways, interpretive elements, and directional signage, the design will repair existing disconnections, delivering a continuous and legible pedestrian journey from Carradah Park to Council Beach and beyond.

The approach draws on subtle shifts in topography, Indigenous design insights, and maritime influences to create a layered sense of movement and place. By embedding narrative into circulation routes, the design transforms everyday navigation into a meaningful experience, enhancing both orientation and the character of the Bay.

The guiding principles include:

- Blend ecological resilience with cultural storytelling, ensuring Berrys Bay evolves as a dynamic, inclusive waterfront for future generations
- Craft memorable arrival experiences and site journeys through immersive storytelling and sensory engagement
- Rooted in inclusivity and local character, the wayfinding and interpretive system empowers all visitors to discover Berrys Bay effortlessly, blending functionality with a sense of place
- A place that enhances the connection to the Harbour, its coastal trails, the landscape and its stories
- Balance durability with authentic character. Signage and interpretive elements combine enduring materials with timeless design to weather physical and cultural interaction



Figure 128: Internal trails map

This wayfinding system will be a catalyst for reconnection—seamlessly integrating Berrys Bay into Sydney Harbour’s waterfront network through intuitive, place-led navigation.

The system will employ subtle topographic cues, Indigenous design principles and maritime references to create an authentic sense of journey— transforming movement through the landscape into meaningful discovery. Embedding narrative into circulation means every path tells a story while serving its functional purpose, making Berrys Bay both easier to navigate and richer to experience.

The approach prioritises:






- **Legibility** with a clear hierarchy of routes that balance wayfinding and wandering
- **Placemaking** through culturally informed interpretive elements that reveal layered histories
- **Connectivity** via visual and tactile cues that strengthen links to neighbouring bays
- **Sustainability** using durable, context-sensitive materials that weather gracefully

This is a high level concept. The final design will be further developed through community engagement in the later stage.



Figure 129: Wayfinding map


Excerpt from Berrys Bay Site Wide Strategy & Schematic Specifications, 2025, by Found Wayfinding

Primary Function	SITE IDENTIFICATION		INFORMATION	IDENTIFICATION	DIRECTION
Sign Type	ID1	ID2	ID2	SG1 - (S) / (I)	DR1
Name	Site Identification	Site Arrival Sign	Mounted Identification Sign	Surface Graphic Identification (Sand-blast or Inlay)	Pedestrian Directional Sign
Signage Purpose	Large scale monumental lettering or numbering that identifies arrival to the site for pedestrians and drivers. Clearly introduces the site & establishes an aspect of the design language.	Large pedestrian oriented sign that identifies the site, the pedestrians current location, provides a site overview map including clear identification of any interpretation trails and facilities.	Mounted naming sign fixed to gabion walls, brick walls, seating assets, retaining walls, or other infrastructure assets to identified the public open spaces located across the site.	Surface graphic signage (either sand blasted or inlayed into the ground) to be installed at the entry points to public open spaces across the site, or at points of interest that require identification.	Signage assets directing to facilities, public open spaces, points of interest, or other destinations across or around the site. Fixed to new posts or ready infrastructure on site.
Typical Information	Place Identification Branded Typography	Identification "You are here" & Mapping Interpretive Information Behavioural Management Messaging	Place Identification	Place Identification	Directional Messaging
					



Primary Function

INTERPRETATION				
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Sign Type	IN1 (A / B / C)	IN2 (A / B)	IN3	IN4
Name	Surface Graphic (Various Types)	Standard Interpretive Sign (Various Types)	Historical Timeline	Interpretive Landscape Sign
Signage Purpose	Surface graphic interpretive designs integrated into various materials across the site. Each type will be provided specifications on the following pages.	Standard interpretive panels mounted to posts or blades, requiring footings within the ground. Provides didactic information about flora, fauna, and other site elements and interpretive themes.	Interpretive element that utilises see-through material such as acrylic or tempered glass with etched or printed imagery to provide "portal" into past by illustrating old buildings or site elements.	Large landscape oriented interpretive sign designed to provide information to visitors about landscape or history of the site. Includes large amount of text, timelines, and imagery to tell narrative.
Typical Information	Interpretive imagery Cast objects Interpretive text	Interpretive imagery Interpretive text Flora and Fauna Information Historical Information Cultural Information	Interpretive imagery Interpretive text Visually interactive	Interpretive imagery Interpretive text
				



4.18 Art integration

The parklands have been designed with opportunities for integration of public art. A program has been developed to work with a First Nations artist in the development of integrated artworks. The design opportunities and future integration are based upon the project vision, established from the co-design process and foundational work on Connecting with Country.

The artworks will work in harmony with the overall design, environmental qualities, and cultural narratives and story of Country, with the opportunity for artworks to:

- Incorporate the use of salvaged material from precincts
- Integrate local designs, histories, and storytelling of the place (eg. the importance of nawi (traditional canoes as part of the water story)
- Reference local colours and patterns
- Implement a balanced approach to art integration which includes both traditional and contemporary interpretations such as the use of technology, multimedia, and lighting
- Integrate local Aboriginal language and educational concepts
- Reference the linework styles used in the rock engravings and paintings found at Balls Head. Avoid using styles such as dot artworks found in other areas of Australia
- Allow for community participation in the creation that promotes engagement for all ages and demographics
- Align with the NSW Department of Education syllabus requirements that allow for educational features and accessibility to resources outside of the classroom
- Gather oral histories for inclusion on the ‘Amplify’ audio platform, in partnership with the State Library of NSW.

The artwork may also consider wider links that bridge beyond the boundaries of the park and speak to the connectedness of the site with Country and heritage in their broadest sense.

4.17.1 Artist engagement and procurement process

The project will engage an artist who can work in a co-design process with local Knowledge Holders to integrate Connecting to Country artwork in the context of parklands, harbour, and rich maritime history.

This process will involve design workshops with the project team and the selected artist(s) along with engagement workshops with First Nations community members and walks on Country as part of the co-design process. Local Knowledge Holders will be engaged to take part in the co-design process to provide guidance to the artist and architectural team in the development of the artwork.

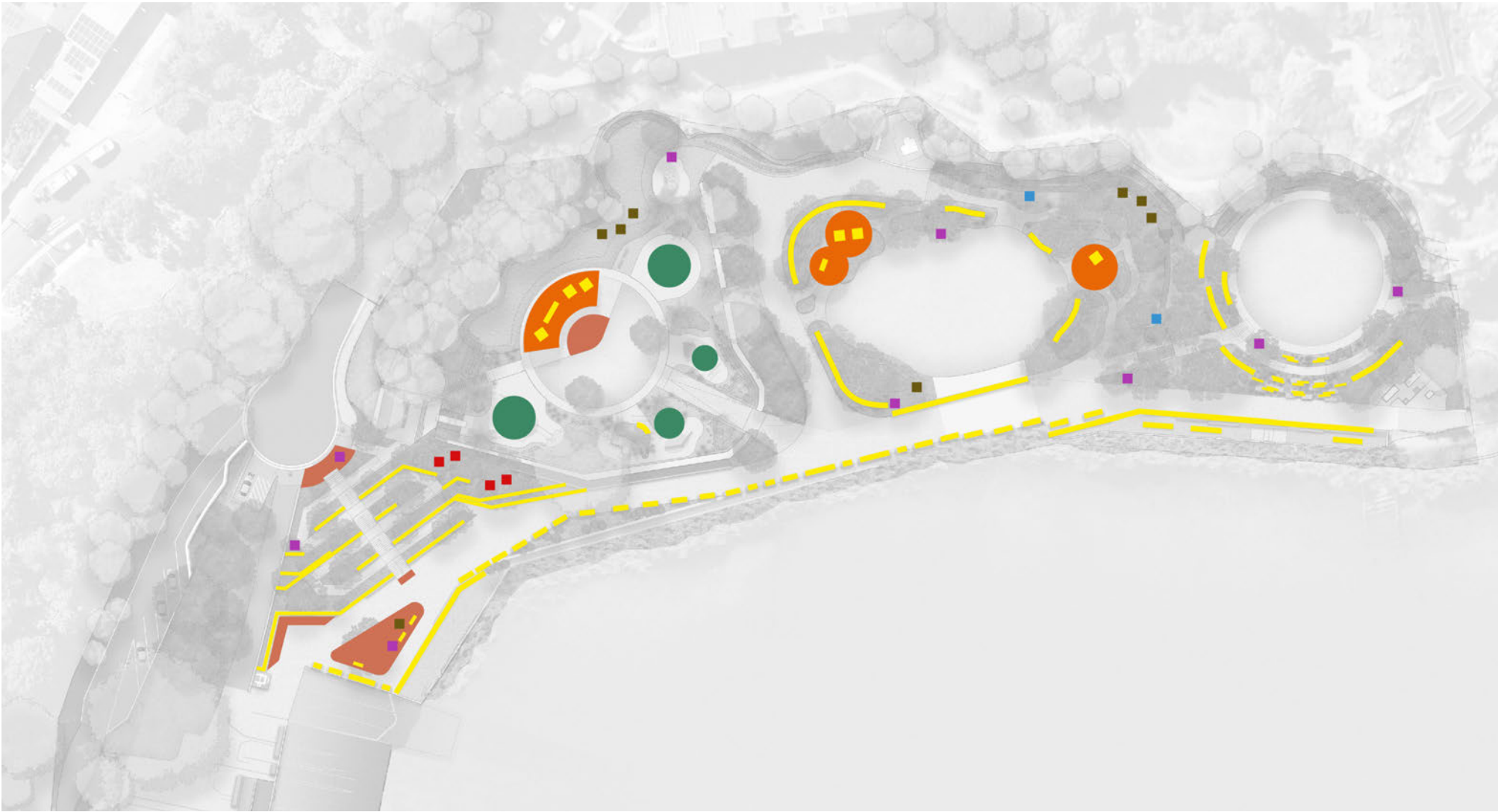


Figure 130: Indicative artwork opportunities in the parklands; final locations for artwork will be selected in collaboration with the artist

4.18.1 Art opportunities

Vertical surfaces



Figure 131: Debra Beale - *Ngalgā Dyi, Duba, Nura & Garrigarrang, meaning Look Here, Ground, Country and Sea*, 1 Elizabeth Street

Wayfinding & signage

Note: artwork will defer to the wayfinding strategy (by others)



Figure 134: Heine Jones - *Wayfinding*, Fotheringham Reserve, Dandenong, Australia

Paving

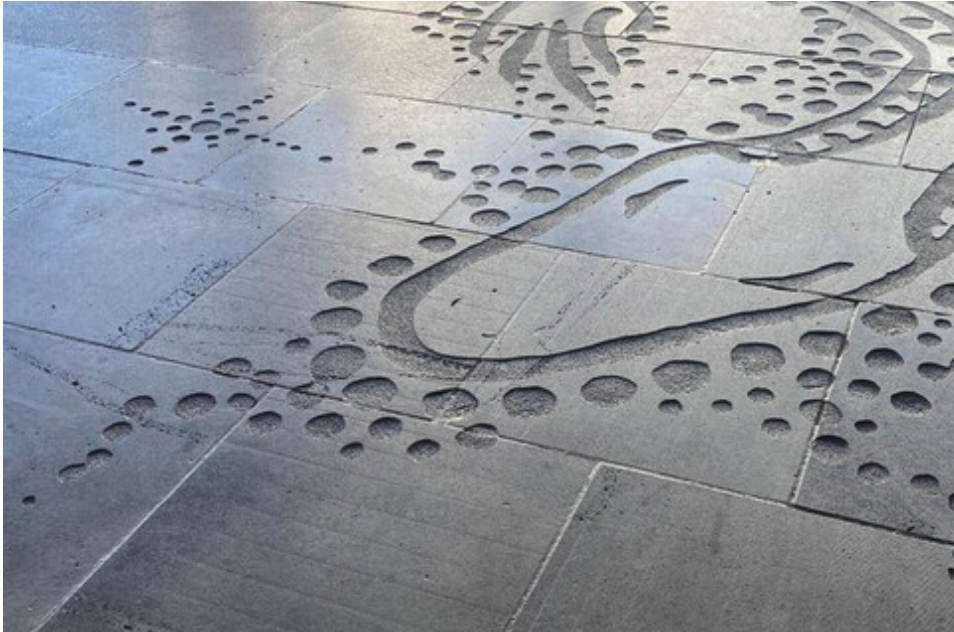


Figure 132: Diana Nikkelson - *Goanna Ground*, Art Gallery of Ballarat.

Canopies



Figure 135: Mandy Nicholson - *Outer Facade and Ceiling Mural Reflecting Six Elements of Wurundjeri Culture*, Burwood Brickworks

Furniture



Figure 133: Yerrabingin- *Rammed Earth Yarning/Seating Circle*, South Eveleigh Indigenous Cultural Landscape Garden

Play equipment



Figure 136: Co-designed with local Aboriginal stakeholders and project team - *Yirran Muru Play Space*, Shellharbour City Library

4.19 Design response to project principles

PROJECT PRINCIPLE	KEY DESIGN MOVE
Designing with Country	
Work collaboratively with Aboriginal communities to ensure meaningful representation and stewardship of the site	The design team has engaged extensively with community representatives and Traditional Knowledge Holders as documented in Section 3.3. These consultations have directly influenced the design outcomes and will continue to influence the development of wayfinding and art.
By recognising Aboriginal cultures as a living culture, facilitate the continuation of and use of the site for ongoing cultural practices thus bringing First Nations histories and stories to life	The design accommodates gathering spaces for different size groups to allow for the sharing of cultural knowledge through programs organised by North Sydney Council. The landscaping and interpretation on site will include elements that allow for learning about the endemic vegetation and Cammeraygal history.
Weave First Nations storytelling in play equipment, street furniture, and design details	The design of the playground has been informed by the First Nations engagement. The furniture and design details, including the canopies, fixed seating, and paving provide the opportunity for further integration of motifs through work with First Nations artist.
Create an Inclusive and Safe Space	
Incorporate flexible and varied open spaces to cater to different types of events, community activities, and cultural practices	Several gathering spaces are provided throughout the park to allow for large group gatherings and small quiet spaces for contemplation. These range from large, flat outdoor spaces, such as the Foreshore Common and Green, to informal amphitheatre spaces at the water’s edge and around Woodley’s Shed, including covered outdoor space and the fully enclosed and conditioned community space.
Incorporate Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles, particularly passive surveillance and clear, legible connections in the public domain, to increase safety and the perception of safety for people	CPTED principles have been used throughout the park, with the design opening up the bund wall to improve sightlights, tree selection considering foliage height to limit opportunities for hiding, and building and support spaces configured for sightlines.
Create spaces with universal access	Universal access is achieved for spaces throughout the park, with ramp access provided from Balls Head Road to the parklands integrated with the staircase for equitability.
Use public art opportunities to represent the community and culture	Public art opportunities have been identified in Section 4.18, with further opportunities defined for wayfinding and signage, as identified in Section 4.17.
Provide places at Berrys Bay that complement other destinations on the Peninsula, such as the Sustainability Centre, Waverton Park, Carradah Park, and Balls Head Reserve	Connections have been created to adjacent public spaces on the peninsula to allow for accessible connections. The design of elements within the parklands, including railings and paving are integrated with the design approach in adjacent parks. The community spaces complement the offerings at the Coal Loader.

PROJECT PRINCIPLE	KEY DESIGN MOVE
Express the Layers of History	
Integrate storytelling elements, heritage markers, and public art to reflect the site’s evolving identity	Heritage interpretation is integrated into the design within the park, as well as the design response at Woodley’s Shed. See Section 4.11 for information about retained heritage items.
Incorporate the elements of heritage significance within the site into the design	Items of heritage significance are retained where possible, with interpretation and reuse as appropriate. Notable examples include the original Woodley’s Shed signage and winches, as well as restoration and interpretation of elements such as the slipways. See Section 4.11 for information about retained heritage items.
Play experiences integrated with site history and character	The playground integrates the heritage of the site as described in Sections 1.5.4 and 4.5.
Draw on the site’s maritime and industrial history to inform the form and detailing of architectural elements	Heritage interpretation is integrated into the design within the park, as well as the design response at Woodley’s Shed. See Section 4.11 for information about retained heritage items.
Rejuvenate Pre-Industrial Vegetation and Improve Biodiversity	
Use locally endemic plant species in ‘natural’ informal planting arrangements to strengthen biodiversity and habitat connections	Planting strategy integrates endemic species, with the opportunity to provide education on vegetation through interpretive wayfinding.
Extend habitat creation initiatives undertaken at adjacent parklands to encourage fauna population	Bioretention and filtration has been included as a key feature in the parklands, allowing for the continuation of the frog habitat established in Carradah Park. The diversity of landscape will encourage the return of birds to the area.
Enhance the marine habitat through the cleansing of run off into the Harbour	The biofiltration swales will provide for cleansing of run off within the park before draining to the Harbour.
Maximise the planting opportunities and increase canopy coverage	Trees have been added with consideration for canopy cover and shading, as shown in Section 4.15.
Minimise vegetation clearing where feasible	Where possible, existing endemic vegetation is retained, notably at the edges of the park along Balls Head Road and the escarpment.
Utilise the unique vegetation along the foreshore and extend it across the wider site, shaping the experience of the Bay	The species selection has been developed to align with the vegetation in adjacent areas, as documented in Section 4.15.

PROJECT PRINCIPLE	KEY DESIGN MOVE
Sustainability	
Design with durability and resilience in mind, using materials and landscapes that require minimal upkeep	Materials have been selected for the exposed marine environment and align with North Sydney Council maintenance regime.
Maximise the use of tunnel spoil and recycled materials, in accordance with circular economy principles	Where appropriate, tunnel spoil will be used for fill on site, including at Woodley’s Shed and The Green to achieve the required elevations. Other salvaged elements from the deconstruction of Woodley’s will be used where possible.
Accommodate for sea level rise in the design of maritime elements.	The design for the occupiable spaces at Woodley’s allows for the land to be raised approx. 1.4m above its current height to protect the public spaces from sea level rise.
Incorporate Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) principles and passive storm water quality solutions to reduce reliance on reticulated water supply and improve urban water quality	WSUD principles are used in the design of the park, including with the inclusion of bio-retention swales and pervious pavement where appropriate. Stormwater will be collected from canopy rooftops for passive irrigation, as described in Section 4.13.