mode

URBAN DESIGN
MASTER PLANNING
ARCHITECTURE

LANDSCAPE
GRAPHIC DESIGN
INTERIOR DESIGN

ROCKHAMPTON SPORTS PRECINCT - STAGE 1

LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
referred to in the PDA
DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL

Approval no: DEV2025/1696

Date: 15 December 2025

Queensland Government

CONNECTED BY DESIGN

Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge the Darumbal people as the traditional owners of the land in which this project is located.

We pay our respect to all elders past, present and emerging, and the traditions and cultural connection to country and community.

Acknowledgement of Project Stakeholders

This project has been developed in consultation with the Darumbal representatives, Rockhampton Regional Council, CQU, Community stakeholders and relevant sporting bodies.

Their valuable input has helped shape a process and outcome that reflects a shared sense of ownership.

DOCUMENT CONTROL

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UNDERSTANDING THE SITE

Site Character

Once used as an open grazing paddock, the site now presents as a natural open woodland, featuring a relatively established tree canopy. This is clearly visiable in the above aerial view and Norman Road street views. This canopy compliments the broader landscape, which includes similar vegetative areas on adjacent sites. However, with planned residential developments on these neighbouring sites the existing canopy and the sites natural character are likely to be impacted. As a result, the site's role in supporting local flora and fauna becomes increasingly important, serving as a critical ecological refuge amid future urbanisation.

In addition to its ecologic value, the site's calm and inactive character offers a compelling contrast to the anticipated density of surrounding future development. The sense of stillness presents a unique design opportunity, one that could be carried forward to enhance and balance the planned sporting precinct. The tranquil atmosphere of a natural canopy over the site could provide a thoughtful counterpoint to the energy and intensity of active recreational spaces, creating a dynamic interplay between active and passive movement.

Opportunities for Optimisation

Utilising the site characteristics as the foundation to design helps establish a strong sense of place, further reinforced through collaborative development and strong stakeholder engagement.

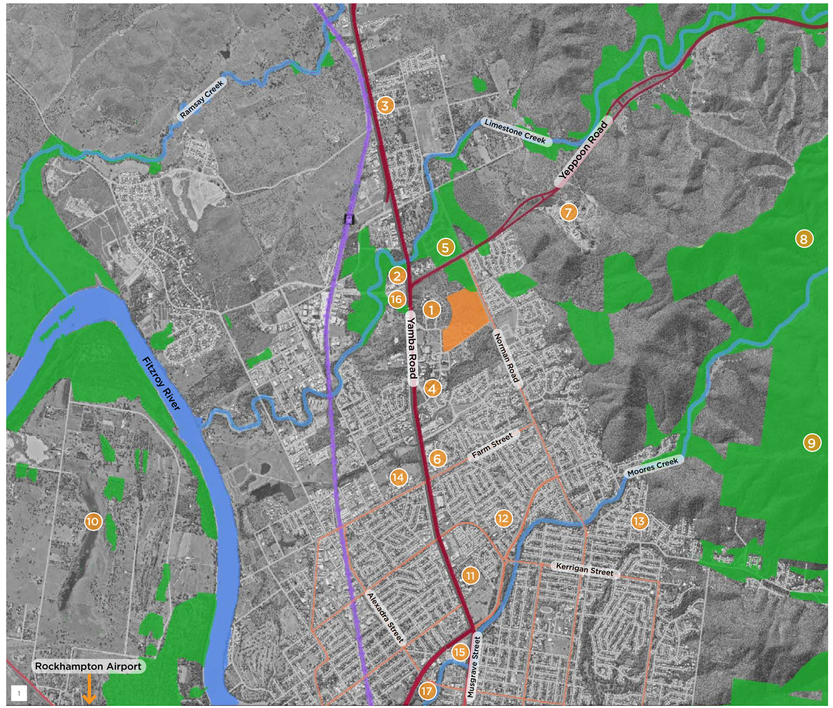
Design opportunities identified through site assessment include:

- Dense canopy - urban cooling
- Support / increase Bio-diversity
- Provisions for fauna habitat / ecological & natural systems
- User / human relationship with nature
- Site character
- Vistas to key landmarks
- Landscape Matrix - tension between Nature v's surrounding residential sprawl.

Norman Road View 1

Norman Road View 2

Site Context



CAPTION HEADING IF REQUIRED

KEY	DESCRIPTION
	Capricornia College, Central Queensland University.
2	North Rockhampton Ambulance Station.
3	Parkhurst State School.
4	Central Queensland University Campus.
5	Limestone Creek Conservation Park.
6	Glenmore Tavern.
7	Peak Hill Quarry.
8	Mount Archer National Park
9	Mount Archer
10	Pink Lily Lagoon
11	Emmaus College
12	St Anthony's School
13	Frenchville State School
14	Glenmore State High School
15	Stockland Shopping Centre
16	Dreamtime Cultural Centre
17	Kershaw Gardens

LEGEND

- Project site
- Watercourse
- Reserve/MSES
- Railway
- Arterial Roads
- Suburban Road

1km

Site Analysis

The existing site, in its current condition, is relatively well vegetated, exhibiting an emerging open native woodland character. It is understood that, following previous clearing, the site's natural seedbank was left undisturbed, allowing for natural regeneration that now defines much of the site's ecological identity.

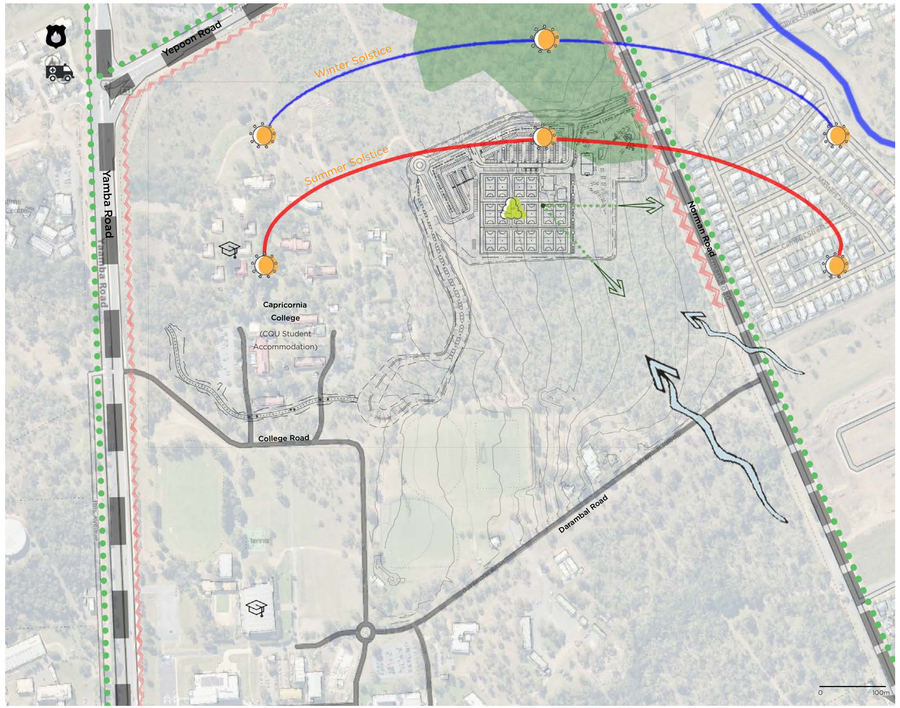
To the west, the site is bordered by the university campus, which shares a similar natural landscape character—an important relationship that should be preserved and reinforced through the development. In contrast, adjacent areas, particularly to the east along Norman Road, are expected to transition into more densely developed residential neighbourhoods. This shift not only underscores the demand for a community facility such as the one proposed in this development application (DA) but also highlights the need to retain and enhance the site's existing vegetative character, especially in areas where urban development may diminish it.

The site is strategically positioned along major road corridors that link it to greater Rockhampton and the surrounding region, making it highly accessible and well-suited for community use. This strong connectivity is further supported by an established active transport network, offering multiple transport options and reinforcing the site's potential as a civic and recreational hub.

With a predominantly north–south orientation, the site benefits from favourable solar access, enhancing opportunities for natural light and passive solar design. Prevailing winds entering from the south to south-east present additional opportunities for passive cooling, which can be optimised through thoughtful landscape and built form interventions to guide airflow and enhance user comfort throughout the precinct.

LEGEND

- Noise Generator / Acoustic
- Ecological Significance
- Arterial Roads
- District Roads
- Local Road
- Cycle Route
- Prominent Winds
- Key Site Vistas



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DESIGN APPROACH

Design as Infrastructure

The concept of working with landscape as infrastructure, rather than viewing it as a secondary or decorative element, runs through the design. Vegetation is used not only as a tool for mitigation but as an integral part of the experience and function of space. Shaded footpaths and hardstand areas, planted embankments, and green gardens help define circulation, moderate climate (reduce heat island), and enhance the spatial quality of the project. The trees and planted areas are not ornamental, they are living systems that evolve, provide habitat, and foster a deeper connection between people and place.

Design Vision ‘Reinstate the Canopy’

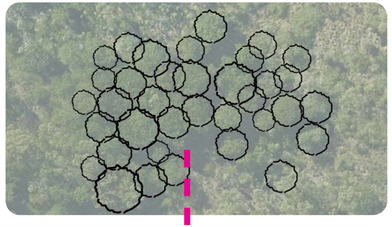
The design vision ‘Reinstate the Canopy’, draws from the sites original condition, a site defined by large swathes of trees and little else. The approach focuses on reintroducing as many canopy trees as possible post construction, aiming to restore the site character and landscape value.

The application of this involves planting as many trees as possible (large canopy trees) post construction to reinstate what was lost. The approach looks to introduce trees in areas as a deliberate act where ordinately the would be excluded. As an example, over sized garden beds introduced in car park areas, trees in hardstand areas using tree grates, and a general approach to reduce extent of hardstand and increase softscape areas to house trees. This functionally builds on the urban design best practice of using shade and amenity from trees to reduce ambient temperatures and reduce the temperature of site cross winds as the flow through the canopies.

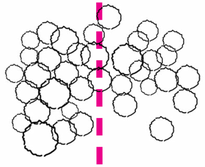
The intent behind the design metaphor ‘Reinstate the Canopy’ works on a number of levels to unify the site, informing aspects of the architecture, while informing hardstand areas to house site facilities as a deliberate design move.

R1. Sleeman Sports Precinct, Chandler.
A sports precinct with a strong canopy layer encircling site features and sporting facilities.

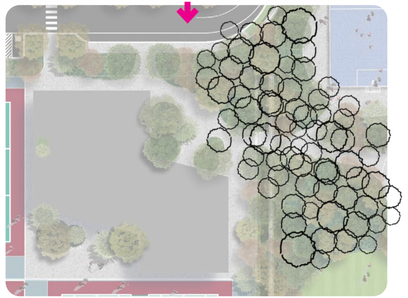
Random segment of site with canopies reflective of existing trees.



Existing canopies through the site transition.



Canopies transferred to the new site in an abstract way to demonstrate application of design thinking.



Project Themes

R2

CONNECTIVITY

Connectivity and permeability underpin the site's layout philosophy, with internal circulation intentionally centralised to create strong, legible connection across all precinct nodes, working to support intuitive way finding.

This approach builds upon the pragmatic layout of the netball and youth precinct areas, enabling a seamless and instinctive flow between key activity zones and future site stages. By simplifying movement paths and aligning them with natural desire lines, the design subliminally strengthens precinct orientation and overall site legability.

This strategy also provides a flexible framework for future staging, ensuring each phase integrates cohesively into the broader site vision.

R3

SPORT AND RECREATION

Sport and recreation uses not only encourage participation, but also provide vital opportunities for physical activity that support a healthy lifestyle, which is benefiting both mental and physical wellbeing. The integration of recreational play elements alongside more formal sporting facilities enhances the inclusivity, functionality, and social value of the precinct. By thoughtfully co-locating these elements, the space becomes a shared environment that supports multigenerational engagement, enabling families and diverse user groups to interact and be active simultaneously.

This design approach promotes passive supervision, extends dwell time, and strengthens social connections through casual interaction and shared experiences. It fosters a stronger sense of ownership and belonging within the community, turning the space into more than just a venue for sport, it becomes a vibrant social hub. Additionally, this layered use of space maximises land use efficiency, supports flexible programming, and contributes to the creation of a more dynamic, continuous public realm that meets a broader spectrum of needs, interests, and abilities.

R4

SAFETY

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED), as discussed further under 'Site Actions' section of this report, is a key consideration in shaping safe, functional public spaces. By designing environments that deter criminal behaviour, CPTED strategies contribute to safer experiences for users, reduce the risk of vandalism and theft, and enhance overall comfort and usability. These principles not only promote community participation and social interaction but also help reduce long-term costs related to security, maintenance, and repairs.

The design promotes safety, clarity, and accessibility through clear sightlines, permable pathway networks with multiple access points to encourage intuitive movement. Both soft landscape elements and built forms are thoughtfully scaled and positioned to reduce visual obstructions, soften transitions, and minimise concealment risks, while signage is strategically placed, durable, and designed to resist vandalism.

R5

PLAY FOR ALL

The project caters to a broad demographic by offering an inclusive mix of recreational and formal sporting opportunities.

A dedicated children's playground, strategically located in the north-eastern portion of the site, provides a safe and engaging space for younger children, while nearby open green spaces serve as flexible areas for unstructured play, picnics, or casual gatherings. These elements, alongside more structured sporting facilities, ensure the site appeals to families, casual users, and serious athletes alike. This thoughtful integration of active and passive spaces fosters a more inclusive environment, encouraging multigenerational use and interaction. By attracting a diverse range of users, the site becomes a community hub that not only supports physical activity but also strengthens social ties, encourages cross-generational engagement, and nurtures the development of physical and social skills through both play and organized sport.

R6

SUSTAINABILITY

Amid increasing environmental, financial, and climate related pressures, particularly in a region as ecologically and economically sensitive as Rockhampton, it is essential to pursue sustainable, long term approaches to development. This project embraces sustainability not as an add-on, but as a core principle underpinning the design and delivery of the precinct.

While specific initiatives are detailed in the 'Site Actions' section of this report, a broad overview of key strategies includes:

- Reusing site assets and reclaimed materials across various elements of the design to reduce waste and resource consumption;
- Implementing a coordinated, precinct wide approach to minimise earthworks, protect ecological values, and reduce the environmental footprint of construction activities;
- Selecting durable, climate-appropriate materials that ensure longevity, reduce future maintenance, and respond to local environmental conditions;
- Sourcing materials, plant species, and contractors locally to stimulate the regional economy and strengthen the site's connection to Rockhampton's environment, heritage, landscape, and character.

These strategies collectively support a more resilient, resource efficient, and community aligned outcome, ensuring the precinct not only meets current needs, but remains adaptable and valuable into the future.

R7

ECOLOGICAL RETENTION

Ecological retention is a core theme embedded throughout the design, informing everything from canopy reinstatement and sustainability strategies to green infrastructure and Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) solutions. These integrated approaches not only enhance the site's environmental performance but also improve its habitat value and fauna credentials, an important objective reflected across multiple sections of this report.

Environmentally sensitive areas identified on site will be retained and protected, with careful planning ensuring minimal disruption to existing ecological values. Where tree removal is unavoidable, offset planting will occur outside active sporting areas to maintain and enhance the site's canopy cover over time. The layout has been optimised to minimise site disturbance, and strategies such as targeted revegetation and habitat restoration are central to both the civil and landscape design responses.

R8

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

The project adopts an integrated approach to stormwater management, delivering a strategy that balances functional performance with ecological sensitivity and visual amenity. Central to this approach are Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) principles, which focus on managing stormwater at its source while preserving and enhancing the site's natural hydrological processes.

Key WSUD interventions such as Bio-Retention areas, swales, and vegetated basins are thoughtfully embedded within the landscape to provide passive treatment, reduce runoff, and support groundwater recharge. These systems are designed not only to perform essential environmental functions but also to serve as green infrastructure that enhances the overall experience of the public realm.

By incorporating stormwater features into the landscape as visible and engaging elements, the design fosters a greater appreciation of natural systems, contributes to local biodiversity, and improves the ecological resilience of the site.

R9

DYNAMIC LANDSCAPES

Given the typically flat and uniform character of sports fields and hard surface courts, the landscape design intentionally seeks to soften and disrupt this rigidity by introducing moments of contour, texture, and visual intrigue throughout the precinct. These interventions not only break visual monotony but also enrich the spatial experience for a broader range of users.

Dynamic landforms are carefully integrated into the broader precinct and play areas to enhance playability, spark imagination, serve as spectator viewing, and encourage physical engagement through varied topography and non linear spatial arrangements. These sculpted forms promote exploration, drama, and movement, offering a more stimulating alternative to conventional flat play spaces.

A key example of this is the inclusion of the 'Parkour' area, where elevated and sculptural elements provide both physical and cognitive challenges. This space caters to a wider user demographic and introduces opportunities for managed risk taking, encouraging confidence, resilience, and creative problem solving through movement.

Overall, this approach creates a more inclusive, engaging, and responsive landscape that supports diverse recreational needs, promotes active lifestyles, and transforms the public realm into a dynamic and memorable environment for all ages, abilities, and uses.

Sitewide Approach

CPTED

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) plays a crucial role in the design of public spaces as it focuses on creating environments that discourage criminal behavior and enhance safety and security for individuals.

Benefits to the community include:

- Safer environment for participants, spectators, and club staff.
- Help reduce the risk of vandalism, theft, and other property crimes.
- Positive user experience, comfort, and convenience for visitors.
- Encourage physical activity, social interaction, and community participation.
- Save costs associated with security measures, maintenance, and repairs.

A considered Urban Design response needs to focus on permeability at its core, designing in 'choice & option' not only creates a highly functional site, but provides tangible connections with its users through safety, comfort, and overall user experience. Permeability, both physical and visual, is a key aspect of CPTED as it avails user decision making. All of these qualities combine to create a high user experience. Permeability dovetails nicely with other principles noted to fulfill functionality, for example multiple options to move through the site aids in efficient movement and way finding.

CPTED Strategies for application include:

- Clear sightlines throughout created by limiting visual obstructions within the public realm, allowing users to make efficient decisions around paths of travel. This includes planting which will be lower than 900mm from finish surface height, and tree canopies starting no lower than 1.8m.
- Providing multiple connections to any location within the site, from multiple access points.
- Removing any dead end pathway / connections, linking all spaces in a 'looped' approach.
- Building design to consider multiple access points.
- Sport field locations to be open to the remainder of the site, removing potential barriers primarily focused on territoriality.
- Footpath widths response to scale of use, meaning widths accommodate numbers expected to move from one location to the other.
- Elements like car parks are linked through multiple access points, rather than one at each end as an example.
- Built elements such as buildings, retaining, etc should include a stepped approach where possible, transitioning height so as not to appear abrupt or to enclose pedestrian corridors. This is a good outcome to soften the built elements.
- The planning and placement of orientation signs should be surrounded by adequate clear space.
- All design elements will be developed to provide limited to no concealment potential.
- The design and selection of materials will be robust and include anti-graffiti coatings throughout to mitigate the effects of malicious damage.

Climate Responsive Design

Designing resilient, nature positive spaces requires 'thinking big & breaking with convention'. An aim of this project is focused on expanding and protecting existing natural assets, while working with natural systems to harness their qualities to improve site experience and user comfort. An overarching response to embed 'nature' in every aspect of the sites design, in turn delivering wider benefits of ecosystem services, improved biodiversity, healthier environments, sustainable development and heightened user experience.

Actions include:

- Reduce heat through passive cooling methods. 'Genuine' tree planting / avenue planting to all footpaths, carpark's, roadways. Larger canopy trees, regular intervals, service consolidation to prevent root conflicts.
- Build on blue and green corridors within the site, integrating blue and green water management.
- Reduce 'man made' materials where possible, look to more natural alternatives – challenging site delivery norms. Example being the reduction of hardstand for turf.
- Re-use site topsoil, stockpile / ameliorate / redistribution. This will have an established seed bank to assist in rehabilitation, particularly where site is to be reinstated with native vegetative. Felled trees to be re-used as mulch throughout the site.
- Strategic tree planting in response to site cross winds to direct towards key site areas, not too impact playing function.
- Design to work with site topography, look at stepping between fields, club house location to reduce retaining where possible.

Blue Infrastructure

The current site plays a pivotal role in the stormwater catchment for the region it sits in, which is evident in the sites prominent swales and valleys, managing a volume of overland flow from runoff. The challenge from an Urban Design perspective is to provide a solution that is both functional in managing the requirements from an Engineering perspective while also adding value from both and environmental and community perspective.

The urban design and landscape strategy seeks to provide a climate positive design solution by converting the required drainage channels into a 'natural waterway' where possible. This aims to create a valued community asset with significant environmental credentials that also support natural systems and create a fauna habitat.

The execution will encourage kids to interact with the channel through lookout spots and hardstand areas within the vegetated edges to get 'emersed' in the landscaping. The natural landscape treatment will provide drama and visual interest which works to focus attention on the environmental importance / benefits of the site feature.

While this piece of infrastructure works functionally in response to flood resilience, and the growing need to improve catchment outcomes and water quality, it's also provides a step towards creating more cool, green urban places. New trees and grasses / groundcovers planted along the batters support a change to the micro-climate, addressing trends in climate warming.

Landscape and Shade

The landscape displays an interconnecting theme of plants as a subtle collaboration of species inspired by the aspirations of the project. This union of plant species aims to flow seamlessly between the sites parks, drainage corridors, feature areas, clubhouses, community spaces, inspired by local landscape patterns and how people interact with the site.

In addition to tree canopy / natural shade, this proposal looks to contemporary shelters in gathering areas to provide a key aspect of the shade puzzle for the site. These spaces are intended to be grouped to site features like formalised spaces, the District Recreational Park, footpath and site walking paths, or in areas where trees are not suitable.

Shelter types will be consistent with the architecture and character of the site, identifying with the language of the club house, ease of maintenance and durable materials, while simple in structure to be economical. Sizes vary depending on their proximity to site facilities. .

Tree Planting Approach

The strategy for tree planting is one that aligns with the overall Urban Design approach for the site layout, a strategy based on hierarchy. The site wide vegetation approach is one that is layered, responding to the field / moments of activation and the surrounding residential developments (current and future). The intent is to transition density from all edges of natural areas / boundaries and progressively transition down through tree density and ground cover scale to an open interface at all public areas and fields (as per the site edge transitions graphic below). This creates a sense of openness around areas people engage with that creates a sense of safety and friendliness. These denser buffer areas work to increase the sites environmental value, through consolidated natural areas that support natural systems, bio-diversity, and fauna habitat.

From a practical standpoint tree locations will consider CCTV and service locations, which will develop as we progress through the Detailed Design phase. From an economical standpoint this project intends to prioritise more mature tree stock to key areas where instant impact is required, and in peripheral areas use smaller faster growing tree stock to balance costs.

NATURAL AREA AND SITE EDGE TRANSITION

Sitewide Approach

Responsive Environment

Water sensitive urban design (WSUD) principles will be applied to the drainage of internal roads, carpark's and other hardstand areas with stormwater runoff being directed towards Swales / natural drainage channels. The use of kerbs, pits and pipes will be minimised in favour of drainage methods that capture stormwater, improve its quality, and make use of it on site.

Roads and carpark's will feature flush kerbs that facilitate the movement of surface water to surrounding landscaped areas. Where swales or bio-retention devices are proposed they will improve the quality of stormwater before it is released to the broader catchment.

Retain Existing Vegetation

Wherever possible existing vegetation will be retained to preserve site amenity and the habitat values of native trees. All existing trees to be retained will be protected in accordance with the requirements of AS4970 'Protection of trees on development sites' including arborist supervision of works within tree protection zones (TPZs) should it occur.

PASSIVE IRRIGATION

RAIN GARDEN, FLUSH KERB R10

R11

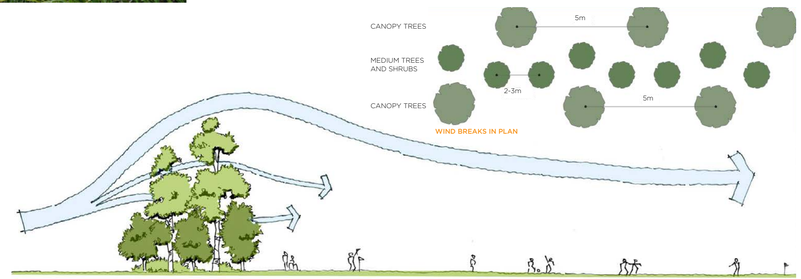
Prevailing Winds

The strategy in response to the climatic conditions and their impact on sport is to address prevailing winds. The approach looks to include windbreaks generally, which also provide the following benefits:

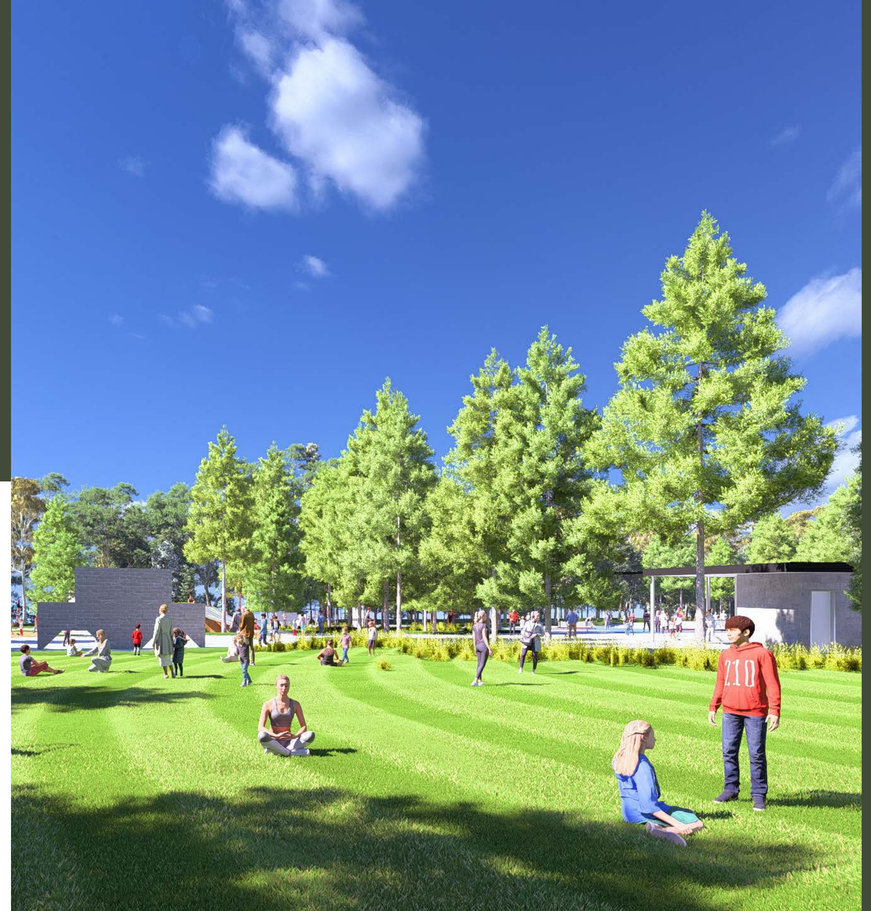
- Reduce wind speeds, moisture loss, and soil erosion.
- Protect structures against damaging winds
- Improve amenity
- Provide shade
- Provide habitat and wildlife corridors
- Reduce the impact of sports field lighting on surrounding residents.

Windbreaks are best located at right angles to the direction of wind from which shelter is sought. The strategy for this project is for wind breaks proposed on the South Eastern side of the fields in response to the dominant South Easterly winds.

This proposal looks to employ a semi-permeable windbreaks, that let some wind pass through them, which are most effective. A semi-permeable windbreak creates a cushion of slow-moving air on both sides of the windbreak and avoids the wind turbulence that can be created by less permeable wind breaks. As per the images below, the windbreaks will consist of at least 2-3 rows of planting, with tall trees planted about 4-6m apart, medium trees 3-5m apart, and shrubs 2-4m apart. In spacing trees consideration will be given for maintenance access between trees. The design will include tall trees as the height of the windbreak determines the sheltered area. The taller the trees the greater the area that the windbreak protects. Windbreaks are most effective for a distance 12 to 15 times the height of the tallest trees.



STAGE 1 DRAWINGS



A Functional Landscape

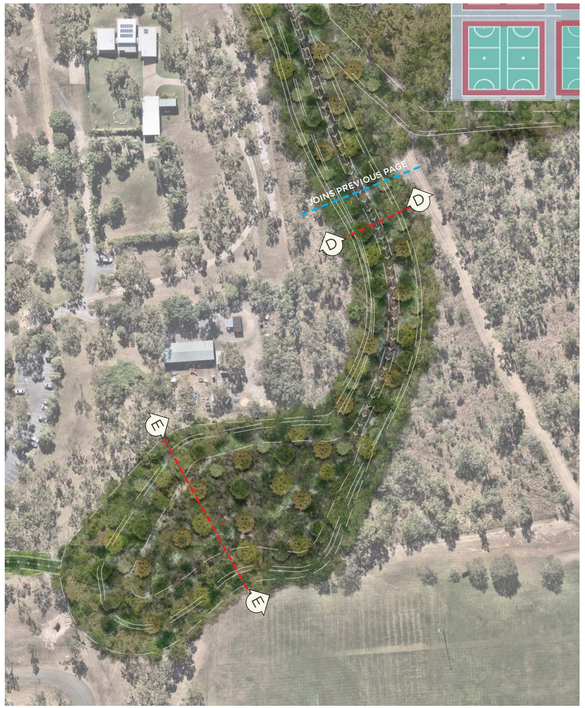
The landscape response presents an urban space that is open and prominent, drawing inspiration from the site's existing 'Open Woodland' character. Endemic species are used to restore and celebrate the site's natural qualities, while a variety of form, texture, and seasonal colour enhances visual interest throughout the new community precinct.

Tall canopy trees not only provide shade and comfort for users, they also help maintain clear sightlines to improve visual permeability across large areas of the site. These extended vistas afforded by the permeable ground plane in turn support intuitive wayfinding and reduce the perceived distance between different areas, reducing the scale of the precinct in the mind of the user.

Site Plan

0 10 20 40 80m

Site Plan (continued)



Netball Precinct Western Car Park

A Trees to run full length of road, providing an 'avenue' of tree canopy through main internal road. Planting to be located between road and footpath to provide a separation in pedestrian and vehicular movements.

B Tree planting in roundabout establishes key landmarking for entry road connection, reinforcing the streetscape character.

C Carpark planting to include 2 tier planting approach with low height groundcovers and clear trunk shade trees to reduce risk of impeding critical sight lines.

D Planting to carpark and netball interface to provide informal separation, reducing potential risk for ball runoff and rat runs. Trees focus on providing shade and amenity to both the car park and spectators on the netball courts.

E Stormwater diversion swale to be planting with Water Sensitive Urban Design appropriate species. Surrounding interface batters to be include native endemic species, transitioning proposed works into the native character.

F Planting to the back of carpark to provide a combination of planting types including broad canopy trees for shade and overall reduced the impacts of hardscape surfaces.

G Retention of broader vegetation safeguards the existing canopy, allowing the landscape to evolve gracefully alongside the staged masterplan.

H Turf swale with concrete invert as per Civil Package.

Netball Precinct Northern Car Park

A Bus and coach drop-off area located off main access road.

B Central pedestrian spine to direct key pedestrian circulation into the precinct.

C Carpark planting to include 2 tier planting approach with low height groundcovers and clear trunk shade trees to reduce risk of impeding critical sight lines.

D Separation in garden beds to provide acceptable DDA connection from carpark.

E Concrete lined swale to provide maintainable stormwater diversion, while surround turf profile provides further rainwater permeability. As per Civil Package.

F Trees to run full length of road, providing an 'avenue' of tree canopy through main internal road. Planting to be located between road and footpath to provide a separation in pedestrian and vehicular movements.

G Planting to the back of carpark to provide a combination of planting types including broad canopy trees for shade and overall reduced the impacts of hardscape surfaces.

H Planting to carpark and netball interface to provide informal separation, reducing potential risk for ball runoff and rat runs. Trees focus on providing shade and amenity to both the car park and spectators on the netball courts.

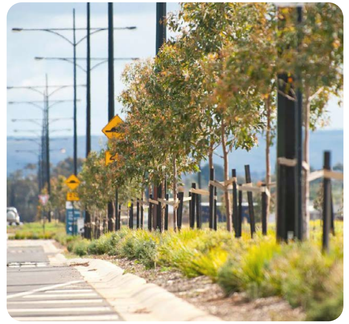
I Vegetative swale with concrete invert as per Civil Package.

Netball Precinct Car Parks

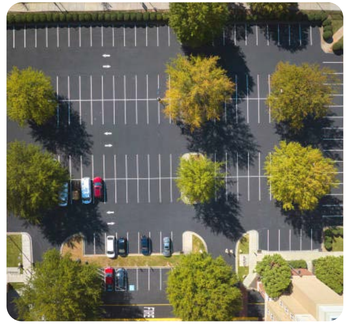
Netball Precinct Car Parking

The landscape design for the car park has been developed to respond to the functional and environmental challenges of the space while enhancing user experience and maintaining a strong visual connection throughout for safety. The planting palette, as defined in more detailed under the planting palette section of this report, includes a mix of high canopy trees with low height understorey planting, allowing to maintain clear sightlines between.

The proposed planting strategy prioritises the use of drought tolerant, low maintenance species that can thrive in the harsh microclimatic conditions. Species have been selected for their resilience generally, while supporting this will be feature planting around access points to provide an intuitive way finding response. Large canopy trees, supported by larger garden areas, address the ever increasing issues of the urban heat island effect. Strategic placement of trees also contributes to defining vehicular and pedestrian zones, guiding movement, and providing shade for parked vehicles and walkways without compromising surveillance or visibility.



R12



R13

Precedent Images

R14

R15

R16

Netball Precinct Clubhouse

A Landscape areas comprising low height ground covers and tall canopy trees which allow to maintain clear lines of sight from the building through to the playing courts. Tree location work with the building roof to provide shade and amenity to the seating areas below not located under solid roof. Tall trees provide a long shadow covering more of the hardstand areas.

B Formed concrete seating nodes provide comfortable seating options under canopy, while supporting the building and Netball functions. Seating affords spectators / users the opportunity to sit to watch games on adjacent courts, enjoy eating or drinking from the canteen, while also providing a place for meeting / gathering.

C Trees located outside building roof lines.

D Gardens located to maintain efficient user movements with anticipated movement paths mapped and gardens filling the space in between.

E Circular form of the gardens, like other circular forms throughout the precinct, further emphases the 'Retain the Canopy' design intent.

Netball Precinct Clubhouse

Netball Clubhouse Treatment

The landscape treatment surrounding the netball clubhouse has been designed to respond to the functional needs of the facility, while still contributing to the broader character and quality of the precinct. As the clubhouse accommodates officials and requires clear lines of sight to the adjacent courts for effective game management and safety, visual permeability has been prioritised throughout this area. The planting palette features a combination of high canopy trees and low growing groundcovers, deliberately avoiding mid storey vegetation that could obstruct views. This approach maintains an open, legible ground plane, supporting passive surveillance and operational functionality. At the same time, careful species selection and varied textures at ground level ensure the space remains visually engaging, with seasonal interest and a cohesive connection to the precinct's wider landscape character. The result is a space that balances visibility, safety, and amenity, reinforcing the clubhouse's role as both a functional hub and an integrated part of the overall user experience.

Precedent Images

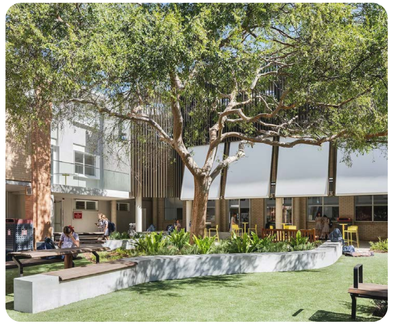
R17

R18

R19

Netball Precinct Clubhouse

R20


R21

R22

Northern Youth Precinct

- A Informal grassed area creating opportunities for passive recreation / relaxation, and social interaction.
- B Multi-sport arena (Refer to next sheets)
  Amenities pavilion (Refer to Architecture Package).
- C Trees to run full length of road, providing an 'avenue' of tree canopy through main internal road. Tree planting and typology to establish precinct arrival and entry statement.
- D District level park (Refer to next sheet)
- E Location marked for future entry statement and wayfinding structure.
- F Parkour precinct (Refer to next sheet)
- G Shade shelter seating node
- H Retention of broader vegetation safeguards the existing canopy, allowing the landscape to evolve gracefully alongside the staged masterplan.
- I Pickle ball courts (Refer to next sheet)
- J Turf Swale cut of drain to run along eastern & southern batter interface (Refer to Civil Engineers Package)
- K Vegetative swale with concrete invert (Refer to Civil Engineers Package)

Northern Youth Precinct

Northern Youth Precinct

The Northern Youth Precinct has been designed as an integral part of the broader Sports Precinct, offering a vibrant and engaging space that supports a wide range of recreational needs for young people. It provides an environment that encourages social interaction, physical activity, and creative play, while also offering a safe and welcoming setting for users of all ages. While younger children are catered for through more traditional play experiences, the precinct places a strong emphasis on older youth and young adults, recognising the need for age appropriate, challenging, and socially relevant spaces that encourage positive behaviours and reduce the likelihood of anti-social activity.

Facilities within the precinct have been chosen to reflect a mix of structured and unstructured activity, allowing for both spontaneous use and organised play. The parkour area introduces a more dynamic and risk based experience, designed to engage users who may not typically participate in traditional sport. Sculpted forms and varied topography invite exploration and movement, promoting confidence and physical challenge in a carefully considered way. Complementing this are the pickleball courts, multi-sport court, and half basketball court, all offering flexible, low barrier options for informal team sport, casual games, or individual skill development.

At the centre of the precinct sits a district level playground that caters to a wide range of ages and abilities. Rather than being purely child focused, this play area is designed to allow older youth to interact with the space, through social seating, climbing elements, or informal play, without feeling out of place. Surrounding open grassed areas support informal recreation and passive use, providing the freedom for social gatherings, impromptu games, or moments of rest between activities.

The Northern Youth Precinct is envisioned as a place where young people feel seen, supported, and inspired, offering something for everyone, and designed to grow and adapt with its community over time.

Note:
The plans and artist impressions presented are indicative only and intended to convey the design intent for potential embellishments. They do not represent final or exact outcomes. For the purposes of the Development Application, the approach to the Youth Precinct focuses on defining general uses and zones of activity. This allows for flexibility in the future development of the site, with specific elements to be confirmed or modified subject to available project funding.

R23

R24

Precedent Images

R25

R26

R27

Northern Youth Precinct

- **A** Shade shelter centrally located within the active portions of the precinct to offer flexible respite and gather node. Shelter node to provide pcinic seating, BBQ's and bin storage.
- **B** Parkour precinct offering a multitude of station combination arranged to offer flexible action & activation, catering to all skill levels.
- **C** Bouldering wall meandering through parkour and tying in at points to offer informal parkour element. Wall to be offset from the ground and offer varying degrees of openings throughout to increase visual permeability and overall play value.
- **D** District level park to include play elements that provide a wide range of play value enticing problem solving, imaginative play, risk and adventure and social interactions.
- **E** Pickleball courts are dimensioned to standard with considered overrun allowances, while a staggered configuration enhances spatial rhythm and cohesion within the overall design language.
- **F** Dual racing slides integrated into sculptural landscape mounding, creating a bold and playful visual anchor within the precinct. The contoured landform not only supports the slides structurally but also enhances play value by offering multiple opportunities for climbing, exploration, and imaginative engagement. The mounding is designed to encourage unstructured, creative play while contributing to the overall topographical language of the site.

Artist Impression

Artist Impression

Artist Impression

Northern Youth Precinct

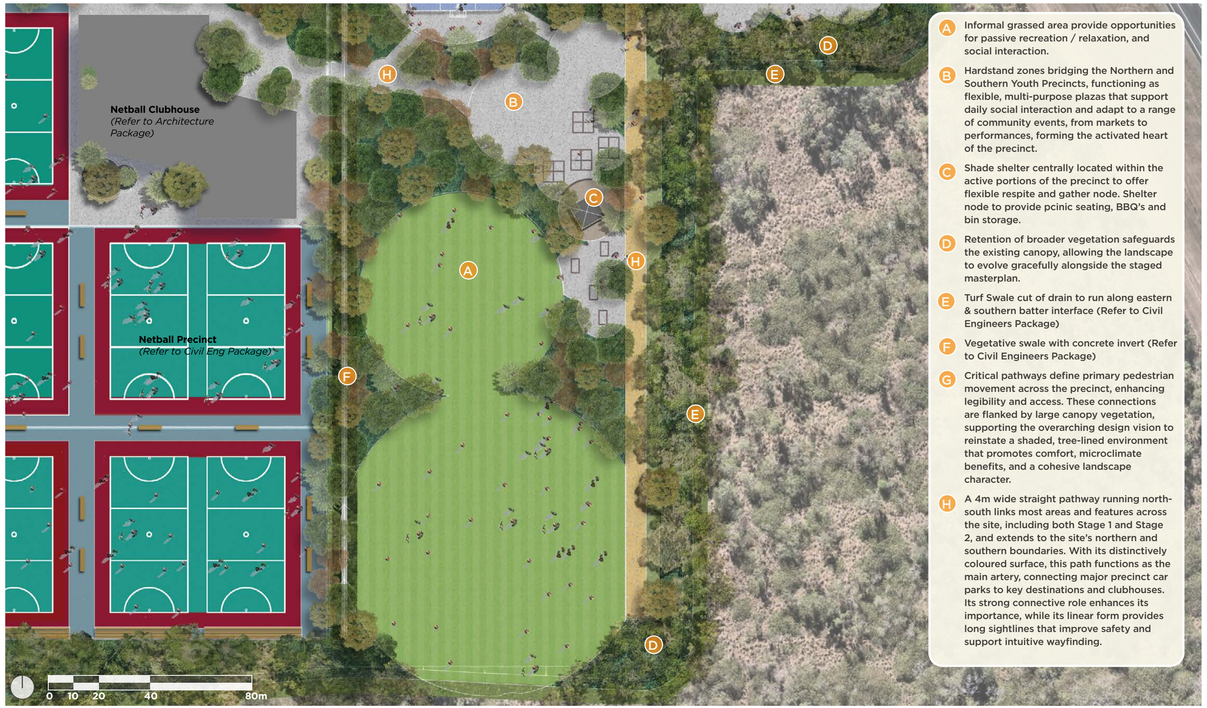
- **A** Informal open space to support passive recreation, relaxation, and social interaction, acting as a flexible space for a variety of user groups. Integrated mounding within the space introduces subtle topographic variation, sparking curiosity and imaginative engagement while supporting informal viewing towards projection wall.
- **B** Multi-sport arena provides opportunities for safe & accessible sporting activities. Adjoing structures establish opportunities respite and spectating.
- **C** Positioned at the precinct heart, the amenities pavilion offers a shared point of respite, balancing access, comfort, and connection. (Refer to Architecture Package).
- **D** Shade shelter seating node with dual picnic table set, bins and BBQ system finished with robust, low maintenance and anti graffiti finish's.
- **F** The multifunctional rebound wall is strategically oriented and positioned to maximise flexibility of use across the precinct. Its primary face supports active recreation, enabling half-court basketball and rebound play, while the reverse side to be designed to accommodate more passive uses such as community events, carols, and outdoor movies ect. Openings within the wall's form, and its orientation are carefully aligned with key circulation routes and sightlines, ensuring visual permeability and casual surveillance to both sides. The wall acts as both a spatial divider and a unifying design element, reinforcing the precinct's overall design language and promoting safe, inclusive activation.

Northern Youth Precinct

Artist Impression

Artist Impression

Southern Youth Precinct



A Informal grassed area provide opportunities for passive recreation / relaxation, and social interaction.

B Hardstand zones bridging the Northern and Southern Youth Precincts, functioning as flexible, multi-purpose plazas that support daily social interaction and adapt to a range of community events, from markets to performances, forming the activated heart of the precinct.

C Shade shelter centrally located within the active portions of the precinct to offer flexible respite and gather node. Shelter node to provide pcinic seating, BBQ's and bin storage.

D Retention of broader vegetation safeguards the existing canopy, allowing the landscape to evolve gracefully alongside the staged masterplan.

E Turf Swale cut of drain to run along eastern & southern batter interface (Refer to Civil Engineers Package)

F Vegetative swale with concrete invert (Refer to Civil Engineers Package)

G Critical pathways define primary pedestrian movement across the precinct, enhancing legibility and access. These connections are flanked by large canopy vegetation, supporting the overarching design vision to reinstate a shaded, tree-lined environment that promotes comfort, microclimate benefits, and a cohesive landscape character.

H A 4m wide straight pathway running north-south links most areas and features across the site, including both Stage 1 and Stage 2, and extends to the site's northern and southern boundaries. With its distinctively coloured surface, this path functions as the main artery, connecting major precinct car parks to key destinations and clubhouses. Its strong connective role enhances its importance, while its linear form provides long sightlines that improve safety and support intuitive wayfinding.

Southern Youth Precinct

Complementing the more active core of the Northern Youth Precinct is the Southern Youth Precinct section, an area more focused on group interactions, and more passive recreational space centred around a large informal grassed area. This space offers a relaxed setting for socialising, gathering, or simply taking a break. Around its edges, low key activity nodes provide opportunities for casual play and movement, including fixed table tennis tables, handball courts marked on hardstand surfaces, and shelters with tables and BBQ's.

These elements are intentionally simple and low maintenance, encouraging spontaneous use without the need for formal programming. Together, they support incidental activity and social interaction, especially for older youth who may not seek structured sport but still value a space to be active and connect with family and friends. This balance of active and passive zones ensures the precinct caters to a broad range of needs, moods, and energy levels, reinforcing its role as a welcoming, inclusive, and adaptable public space.

Bridging the Northern and Southern Youth Precincts are a series of expansive hardstand areas that serve as key transitional spaces within the broader precinct layout. More than just movement corridors, these spaces are conceived as flexible, multi-purpose plazas that form the social and spatial heart of the precinct. Their generous scale to allows them to function as informal gathering spaces on a daily basis, while also providing provisions that could supporting a range of community focused uses during any event. From community market days, pop-up food trucks, to outdoor performances and festivals, these hardstand 'Plaza' zones are designed to adapt to different scales and types of activity, ensuring the precinct can remain lively and activated throughout the year if required.

Importantly, these spaces are strategically positioned so they could connect to future buildings that form part of future staging, forming a strong relationship between built form and open space. Their role as a central spine allows for seamless pedestrian flow between key elements of the Youth Precinct, while also reinforcing legibility and visual continuity across the site. High-quality, durable materials and integrated services (such as lighting, power, and water access) have been considered to support their function in both everyday use and during programmed events. As a result, these plaza areas are not only connective elements but become key civic spaces in their own right, reinforcing the precinct's role as a community destination.

Note:
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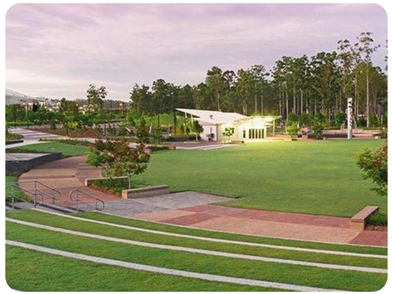
R28

R29

Precedent Images



R30

R31

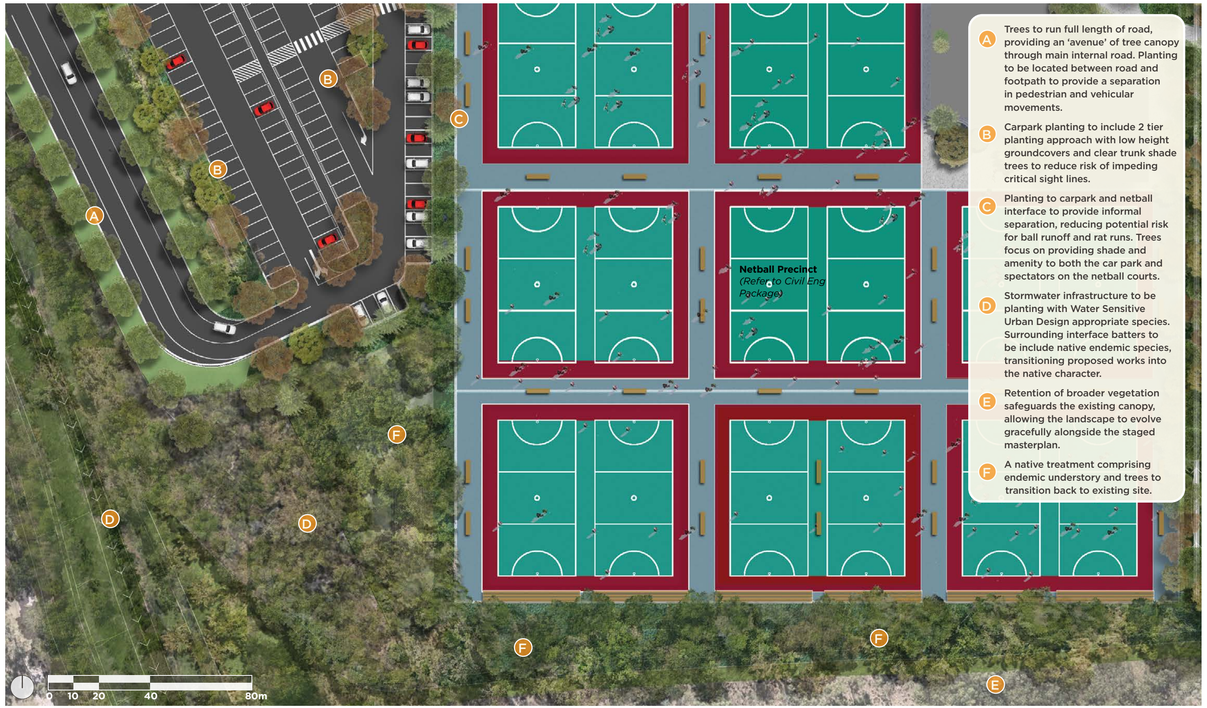
R32

Artist Impression

Artist Impression

Artist Impression

Precinct Interface



A Trees to run full length of road, providing an 'avenue' of tree canopy through main internal road. Planting to be located between road and footpath to provide a separation in pedestrian and vehicular movements.

B Carpark planting to include 2 tier planting approach with low height groundcovers and clear trunk shade trees to reduce risk of impeding critical sight lines.

C Planting to carpark and netball interface to provide informal separation, reducing potential risk for ball runoff and rat runs. Trees focus on providing shade and amenity to both the car park and spectators on the netball courts.

D Stormwater infrastructure to be planting with Water Sensitive Urban Design appropriate species. Surrounding interface batters to be include native endemic species, transitioning proposed works into the native character.

E Retention of broader vegetation safeguards the existing canopy, allowing the landscape to evolve gracefully alongside the staged masterplan.

F A native treatment comprising endemic understory and trees to transition back to existing site.

Precinct Interface

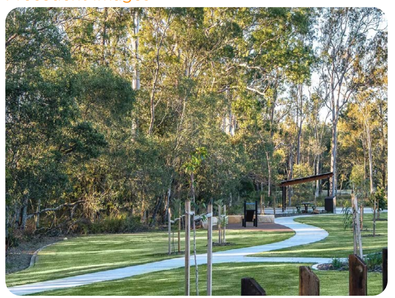
Precinct Interface

Surrounding the edges of the development, a carefully considered vegetative buffer is proposed to soften the interface between the built elements of the precinct and the surrounding landscape. This buffer serves as a transitional zone that gradually shifts from the more structured, urbanised core of the precinct back to the site's original open woodland character. Using predominantly endemic and regionally appropriate species, the planting strategy echoes the natural regeneration already present on site, reinforcing ecological continuity and enhancing the precinct's biodiversity. Over time, this edge condition will mature into a layered, naturalistic landscape that blends seamlessly with the existing vegetation, visually anchoring the precinct within its broader environmental context. Beyond its ecological function, the vegetative buffer also provides visual screening, shade, and habitat, while contributing to the overall identity and legibility of the precinct as a place that respects and responds to its setting.

R33

R34

Precedent Images



R35

R36

R37

R38

A SITE - EAST TO WEST
1:300 A3

0 2 4 8 16m

LEGEND

A Retention of broader vegetation safeguards the existing canopy, allowing the landscape to evolve gracefully alongside the staged masterplan.

B Stormwater diversion swale to be planting with Water Sensitive Urban Design appropriate species. Surrounding interface batters to be include native endemic species, transitioning proposed works into the native character.

C Trees to run full length of road, providing an 'avenue' of tree canopy through main internal road. Planting to be located between road and footpath to provide a separation in pedestrian and vehicular movements.

D Turf swale with concrete invert as per Civil Package.

E Planting to the back of carpark to provide a combination of planting types including broad canopy trees for shade and overall reduced the impacts of hardscape surfaces.

F Carpark planting to include 2 tier planting approach with low height groundcovers and clear trunk shade trees to reduce risk of impeding critical sight lines.

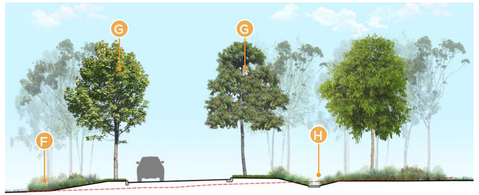
G Central pedestrian spine to direct key pedestrian circulation into the precinct.

H Planting to carpark and netball interface to provide informal separation, reducing potential risk for ball runoff and rat runs. Trees focus on providing shade and amenity to both the car park and spectators on the netball courts.

I Netball precinct (refer to civil engineers package)

J Formed concrete seating nodes provide comfortable seating options under canopy, while supporting the building and Netball functions. Seating affords spectators / users the opportunity to sit to watch games on adjacent courts, enjoy eating or drinking from the canteen, while also providing a place for meeting / gathering.

A SITE - EAST TO WEST (CONTINUED)
1:300 A3



B TYPICAL ROAD CROSS SECTION
1:300 A3

0 2 4 8 16m

LEGEND

A Formed concrete seating nodes provide comfortable seating options under canopy, while supporting the building and Netball functions. Seating affords spectators / users the opportunity to sit to watch games on adjacent courts, enjoy eating or drinking from the canteen, while also providing a place for meeting / gathering.

B Netball Clubhouse Facility Building (Refer to Architecture Package)

C Vegetative swale with concrete invert as per Civil Package.

D Turf Swale cut of drain (Refer to Civil Engineers Package)

E Retention of broader vegetation safeguards the existing canopy, allowing the landscape to evolve gracefully alongside the staged masterplan.

F Peripheral buffer planting to define transition to surrounding landscape, while establishing a layered visual screen to the broader context.

G Trees to run full length of road, providing an 'avenue' of tree canopy through main internal road. Planting to be located between road and footpath to provide a separation in pedestrian and vehicular movements.

H Turf or vegetated swale with concrete invert as per Civil Engineering documentation. Refer to plans for swale type and locations.

I Multi-sports arena and youth precinct area. Refer to landscape plans for detailing.

J Centrally sited within the Youth Precinct, the Amenities Building serves as a functional and spatial anchor, further emphasising site legibility and connectivity to the wider precinct. (Refer to Architecture Package)

C SITE - NORTH TO SOUTH
1:300 A3

0 2 4 8 16m

LEGEND

- A Peripheral buffer planting to define transition to surrounding landscape, while establishing a layered visual screen to the broader context.
- B Trees to run full length of road, providing an 'avenue' of tree canopy through main internal road. Planting to be located between road and footpath to provide a separation in pedestrian and vehicular movements.
- C Turf swale with concrete invert as per Civil Package.
- D Planting to the back of carpark to provide a combination of planting types including broad canopy trees for shade and overall reduced the impacts of hardscape surfaces.
- E Carpark planting to include 2 tier planting approach with low height groundcovers and clear trunk shade trees to reduce risk of impeding critical sight lines.
- F Central pedestrian spine to direct key pedestrian circulation into the precinct.
- G Planting to carpark and netball interface to provide informal separation, reducing potential risk for ball runoff and rat runs. Trees focus on providing shade and amenity to both the car park and spectators on the netball courts.
- H Netball precinct (refer to civil engineers package)
- I Vegetative swale with concrete invert as per Civil Package.

D VEGETATED SWALE
1:300 A3

E TYPICAL VEGETATED BASIN
1:300 A3

0 2 4 8 16m

LEGEND

- A Vegetative swale with concrete invert as per Civil Package.
- B Swale edge interfacing with existing university site to adopt addtional planting layer to define transition into surrounding landscape, while establishing a layered visual screen to the broader context.
- C Swale and batter planting to consist of appropriately selected native species know for their strong performance in water sensitive environments.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

Materials Palette

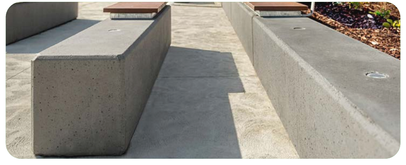
Material selection to create a sense of place.

The materials palette for the precinct has been carefully curated to reflect the local character and identity of Rockhampton, drawing inspiration from its natural landscapes, character, and regional context. Textures, colours, and finishes are selected to create a cohesive visual language that complements the surrounding environment while grounding the precinct in a strong sense of place. Natural tones and materials such as stone, timber, and exposed aggregate reference the area's geological and historical character.

Durability and longevity are central to the material selection process, ensuring the precinct can withstand Rockhampton's climatic conditions and the demands of high public use. Materials have been chosen for their robust performance, resistance to weathering, and low maintenance requirements. This not only supports long term asset management but also contributes to the sustainability of the development by reducing the need for frequent replacement or repair.

Where possible, materials are locally sourced to support the regional economy and reduce environmental impact associated with transport. The inclusion of local stone, native timber species (where appropriate), and regionally familiar finishes also reinforces the connection between the precinct and its broader community context.

Together, these material choices create a welcoming, enduring, and regionally responsive public space.



Planting Strategy

Plant Species

The landscape design is an evolving design and it has to remain resilient to the changing climate and environment. In order for the this to occur, the design includes diverse plant species and designed typologies based on the different landscape character, climate and ecology.

The approach for plant & vegetation species selection for the Rockhampton Regional Sports precinct is an elementary one, working off the back of the precident reporting, and guidelines setout by RRC. The project sources species from Council's guidelines and Regional Ecosystem (RE) lists, for the plant selections of the seven planting typologies. As part of the process in adopting these plants for use, extensive research has gone into understanding local, state & industry based literature and frameworks, some of which include the following;

- Rockhampton CBD Streetscape Design Manual
- Rockhampton City- Planning Policy No. 6
- Regional Ecosystems 11.3.4 & 11.12.1
- RRC Sustainability Strategy 2022-2030
- WaterbyDesign's WSUD guidelines
- WaterbyDesign's North QLD WSUD guidelines

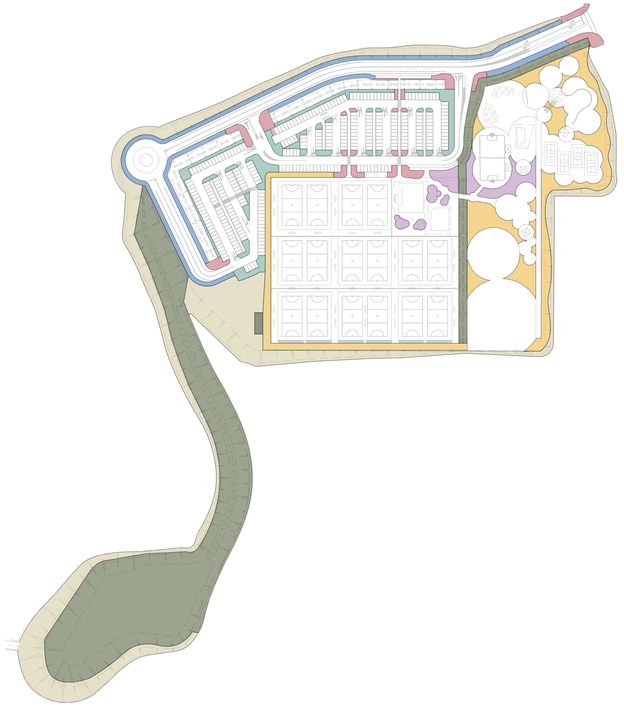
While the planting species will overall be sourced from the approved species list provided, the development of area specific palettes will adopt the following approach:

- Intricately planned species mixes that are resilient and successive to address the localised site conditions
- Species mixes developed to consider future climate change with proposed species proven to also thrive in specific conditions (heat, frost, wind)
- Resilient and adaptable landscape design solutions that permit future integration with development of the site
- Planting species intricutely selected based on their siting and function, working in conjunction with overlaying philosophies such as WSUD & CPTED.

Adopted planting typologies include:

- Access Feature planting
- Streetscape
- Site Feature Planting
- Natural Planting
- General Site Planting
- Carpark Planting
- WSUD Planting

Note: The species shown in this planting strategy / palettes reflect a design intent only and will be refined as the detail of the design develops. All selections are, and will continue to be, chosen in consultation with council and relevant stakeholders.



Carpark Planting

Trees

Cupaniopsis anacardioides

Tuckeroo

Flindersia australis

Crows Ash

Flindersia schottiana

Silver Ash

Harpullia pendula

Tulipwood

Waterhousia floribunda

Weeping Lilly Pilly

Lophostemon confertus

Brush Box

Understory

Agapanthus africanus 'Baby Blue'

Baby Blue Agapanthus

Carex appressa

Tall Sedge

Dianella longifolia

Long-leaf Flax Lily

Gazania scandens

Gazania

Hardenbergia violacea

False Sarsaparilla

Lomandra longifolia

Long-leaf Mat Rush

Lomandra verday

Verday Mat Rush

Myoporum ellipticum

Creeping boobialla

Philodendron Xanadu

Xanadu

Tulbaghia fragrans

Fragrant Society Garlic

Vitex trifolia

Coastal Vitex

Summary

The general approach to planting within the carpark focuses on maintaining surveillence, future proofing and supporting biodiversity.

Plant species within the carpark offer a selection of native and hardy species chosen for their adaptability, visual appeal, and suitability for harsh urban environments such as carparks, where heat, limited water, pollution, and compacted soils all challenge plant health. The diverse tree species have been chosen for their reputable performance within carpark settings. They offer a balance of character, shade and function, with the additonal overlay of longevity and overall on going maintenance.

Feature Entry Planting

Trees

Barklya syringifolia

Crown of Gold

Stenocarpus sinuatus

Firewheel Tree

Tabebuia palmeri

Pink Trumpet Tree

Xanthostemon chysanthus

Golden Penda

Understory

Agapanthus africanus 'Baby Blue'

Baby Blue Agapanthus

Callistemon viminalis 'Little John'

Little John

Carprobrotus glaucescens

Pig Face

Dianella caerulea

Blue Flax Lily

Erigeron karvinskianus

Seaside Daisy

Gardenia jasminoides

Cape Jasmine

Hibbertia scandens

Guinea Flower

Tulbaghia fragrans

Fragrant Society Garlic

Tulbaghia violacea

Society Garlic

Summary

This particular plant species palette has been developed specifically for key threshold points within the landscape marking the arrival, transitionanl zones and key entry points. These locations serve as a visual cue, anchoring the experience of movement and orientation within the site.

The overarching design intent embraces the philosophy that planting can function as a subtle yet effective wayfinding element. Rather than relying on overt signage or hardscape interventions alone, this approach uses form, texture, colour, and spatial arrangement to acheive aspects of spatial design, including;

- Guiding movement
- Signal entries or transitions
- Denote memorial points &,
- Enhance legibility of the site

Streetacape Planting

Trees

Backhousia citriodora

Tuckeroo

Brachychiton acerifolius

Crows Ash

Buckinghamia celsissima

Silver Ash

Callistemon viminalis

Tulipwood

Corymbia ptychocarpa

Weeping Lilly Pilly

Cupaniopsis anacardioides

Tuckeroo

Flindersia australis

Crows Ash

Flindersia schottiana

Silver Ash

Harpullia pendula

Tulipwood

Melicope elleryana

Tulipwood

Syzygium leuhmanii

Tuckeroo

Waterhousia floribunda

Weeping Lilly Pilly

Summary

The streetscape planting adopts a refined and simplified approach, building upon the character established in the feature entry and carpark planting zones.

This typology utilises a single-tier planting strategy, carefully curated to incorporate a diverse selection of species that vary in shape, form, colour, and ecological function.

Together, these elements contribute to a cohesive and welcoming arrival experience, reinforcing the identity and biodiversity of the overall precinct.

General Planting

Trees

Backhousia citriodora

Kauri Pine

Banksia integrifolia

Coastal Banksia

Brachychiton acerifolius

Illawarra Flame Tree

Callistemon viminalis

Weeping Bottlebrush

Cassia brewsteil

Leichhardt Bean

Casuarina glauca

Swamp Oak

Cupaniopsis anacardioides

Tuckeroo

Elaeocarpus grandis

Blue Quandong

Eucalyptus citriodora

Lemon-scented gum

Eucalyptus intermedia

Pink Bloodwood

Eucalyptus robusta

Swamp Mahogany

Eucalyptus tereticornis

Pink Euodia

Ficus benjamina

Weeping Fig.

Flindersia schottiana

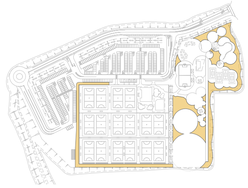
Silver Ash

Melaleuca quinquenervia

Firewheel Tree

Plumeria obtuse

White Frangipani



Summary

This general planting mix forms the backbone of the site's overall softscape strategy. Unlike specialised typologies such as feature planting or streetscape, this palette is designed for broad application across a variety of site conditions- such as open space, recreation & play areas.

The philosophy behind the general mix is rooted in functional flexibility, visual consistency, and passive safety. The mix is intended to unify the landscape through repeated visual language, create spatial legibility, and ensure planting contributes positively to site amenity, biodiversity, and surveillance.

While not always in focal locations, these general areas serve as the connective tissue of the landscape, and the species selected help maintain an aesthetic continuity, reduce long-term maintenance needs, and enhance passive surveillance through open, transparent planting design.

General Planting (Continued)

Understory

Aspidistra elatior

Cast Iron Plant

Carissa macrocarpa

Natal Plum

Casuarina glauca 'Cousin It'

Cousin It

Dianella caerulea

Blue Flax Lily

Dianella longifolia

Smooth Flax Lily

Dietes grandiflora

Wild Iris

Erigeron karvinskianus

Seaside Daisy

Gardenia augusta 'Radicans'

Rock Gardenia

Gazania scandens

Gazania

Hardenbergia violacea

False Sarsaparilla

Liriope muscari

lily Turf

Lomandra longifolia

Long-leaf Mat Rush

Lomandra verday

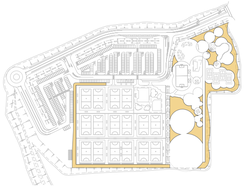
Verday Mat Rush

Trachelospermum jasminoides

Star Jasmine

Tulbaghia fragrans

Fragrant Society Garlic



Natural Planting

Trees

Acacua aulocarpa

Hickory Wattle

Acacua implexa

Lightwood

Acacua podalyrilifolia

Queensland Silver Wattle

Allocasuarina torulosa

Forest Oak

Banksia integrifolia

Coastal Banksia

Callistemon viminalis

Weeping Bottlebrush

Casuarina glauca

Silver Ash

Corymbia erythrophloia

Red Bloodwood

Elaeocarpus obovatus

Hard Quandong

Eucalyptus citriodora

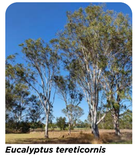
Lemon-scented gum

Eucalyptus intermedia

Pink Bloodwood

Eucalyptus raveretiana

Black Ironbox



Eucalyptus tereticornis

Pink Euodia

Flindersia schottiana

Silver Ash

Grevillea robusta

Silky Oak

Lophostemon suaveolens

Swamp Box

Lysiphyllum hookeri

Hooker's Bauhinia

Melaleuca linarifolia

Snow-in-Summer

Melaleuca quinquenervia

Firewheel Tree

Peltophorum pterocarpum

Yellow Flame Tree

Syzsygium australe

Lily Pily

Summary

Grounded in a site-responsive and place-sensitive design approach, the planting philosophy is centered around preservation, restoration, and integration by:

- Blending new and existing landscape elements seamlessly
- Reinforcing the site's natural character and local ecology
- Establishing a subtle, unobtrusive backdrop that supports both biodiversity and cultural legibility

The species in this palette have been currated to reinforce the natural interface between the precinct and surrounding landscapes. With the introduction of the middle tier shrub layer, this palette diverges from the typical planting approach that prioritises low level planting with tall columnar trees.

Natural Planting (Continued)

Shrubs

Austromyrtus dulcis

Midyim Berry

Brunfelsia latifolia

Yesterday,Today & Tomorrow

Cassia brewsterii

Brewster's Cassia

Euphorbia milii

Crown of Thorns

Grevillea banksia

Banksia Grevillea

Leptospermum polygalifolium

Tea Tree

Groundcovers

Alloteropsis semialata

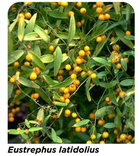
Cockatoo Grass

Aristida ramosa

Purple Wiregrass

Brachyscome multifida

Native Daisy



Eustrephus latifolius

Wombat Berry

Lomandra verday

Verday Mat Rush

Themeda triandra

Kangaroo Grass

Imperata cylindrica

Blady Grass

Site Feature Planting

Trees

Agathis robusta

Kauri Pine

Brachychiton acerifolius

Illawarra Flame Tree

Callistemon viminalis

Weeping Bottlebrush

Elaeocarpus eumundi

Eumundi Quandong

Elaeocarpus grandis

Blue Quandong

Flindersia schottiana

Silver Ash

Melicope elleryana

Pink Euodia

Plumeria obtuse

White Frangipani

Schotia brachypetala

Weeping Boer-bean

Stenocarpus sinuatus

Firewheel Tree

Understory

Aspidistra elatior

Cast Iron Plant

Brunfelsia latifolia

Yesterday, Today & Tomorrow

Gardenia jasminoides

Cape Jasmine

Hardenbergia violacea

False Sarsaparilla

Hibbertia scandens

Guinea Flower

Hoya australis

Wax Vine

Hymenocallis littoralis

Spider Lily

Macrozamia miquelii

Burrawang

Poa labillardieri 'eskdale'

Eskdale Tussock Grass

Zamia furfuracea

Cardboard Palm

Summary

This plant species palette forms the basis of a feature planting typology that is carefully integrated into the site's overall landscape design. These high-visibility planting areas are intended not only to enhance the site's visual identity and character but also to support safety, visibility, and passive surveillance in line with CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) principles.

The planting design adopts a dual-function approach, balancing aesthetic value with functional performance in supporting clear sightlines, unobstructed surveillance, and safe use of public space. Feature planting in this context does not act as a visual barrier, but rather as a permeable, layered design element that enhances both amenity and security.

WSUD Planting

Trees & Shrubs

Banksia robur

Swamp Banksia

Melaleuca linarifolia

Flax-leaved paperbark

Melaleuca thymifolia

Thyme Honey Myrtle

Melaleuca viridiflora

Broad leaved tea-tree

Casuarina glauca

Swamp Oak

Casuarina cunninghamiana

River Sheoak

Leptospermum liversidgei

Olive Tea-Tree

Lophostemon suaveolens

Swamp Mahogany

Sedges

Carex appressa

Tall Sedge

Ficinia nodosa

Knobby Club-Sedge

Lepidosperma laterale

Variable Sword-Sedge

Lomandra hystrix

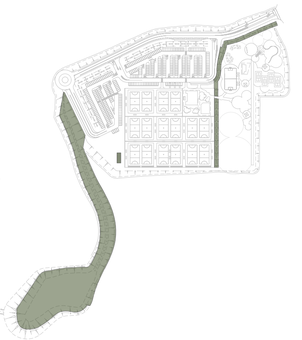
River Mat-Rush

Pennisetum alopecuriodes

Swamp Foxtail Grass

Themeda triandra

Kangaroo Grass



Summary

Aligned with the project's overarching design objectives as highlighted the Design Approach section, this palette establishes a considered balance between native landscape character and functional performance.

Species have been purposefully selected for their proven adaptability to local conditions, informed by a research-driven approach and guided by WSUD principles & guidelines, specifically tailored to Queensland's Climate Zone 2.

For further insight refer to the WSUD section of this DA package

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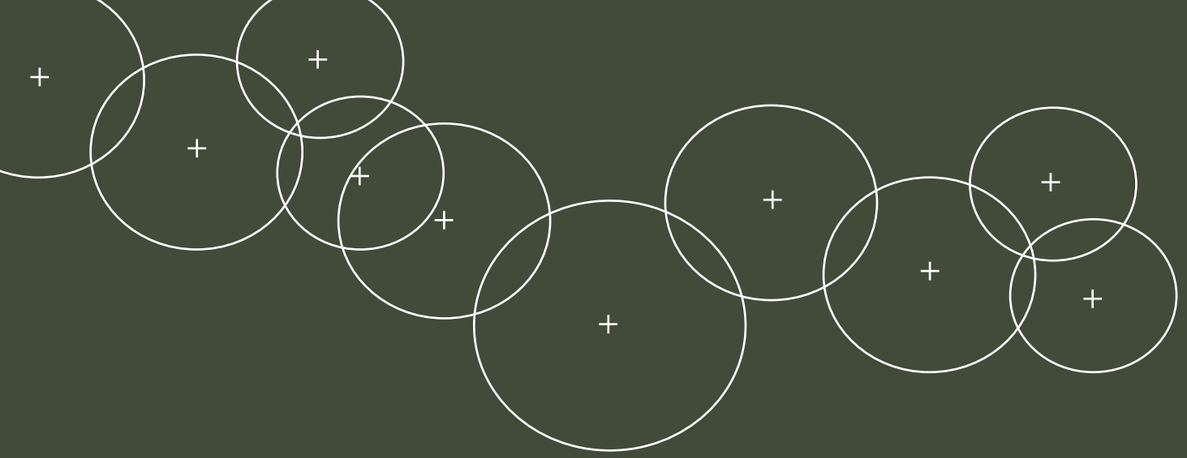

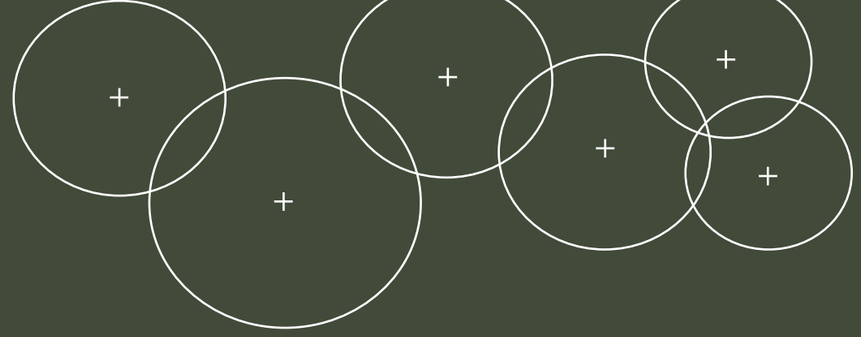

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MASTER PLANNING
ARCHITECTURE

LANDSCAPE
GRAPHIC DESIGN
INTERIOR DESIGN

CONNECTED BY DESIGN