

# GRIFFITH UNIVERSITY HATRIC LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS  
referred to in the PDA  
DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL

Approval no: DEV-2026-GCP-4617

Date: 02/06/2026



**Queensland**  
Government



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| Document Control |            |             |             |                         |
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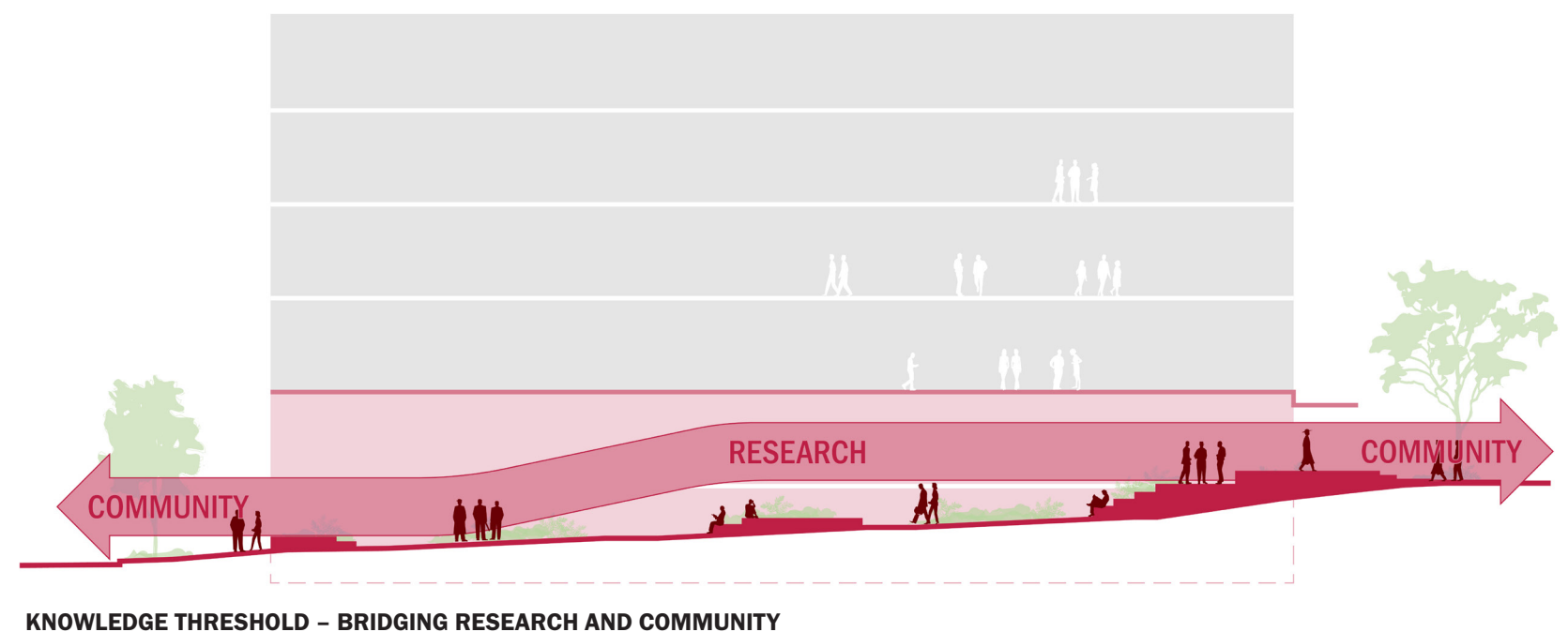
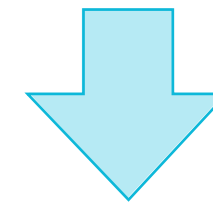
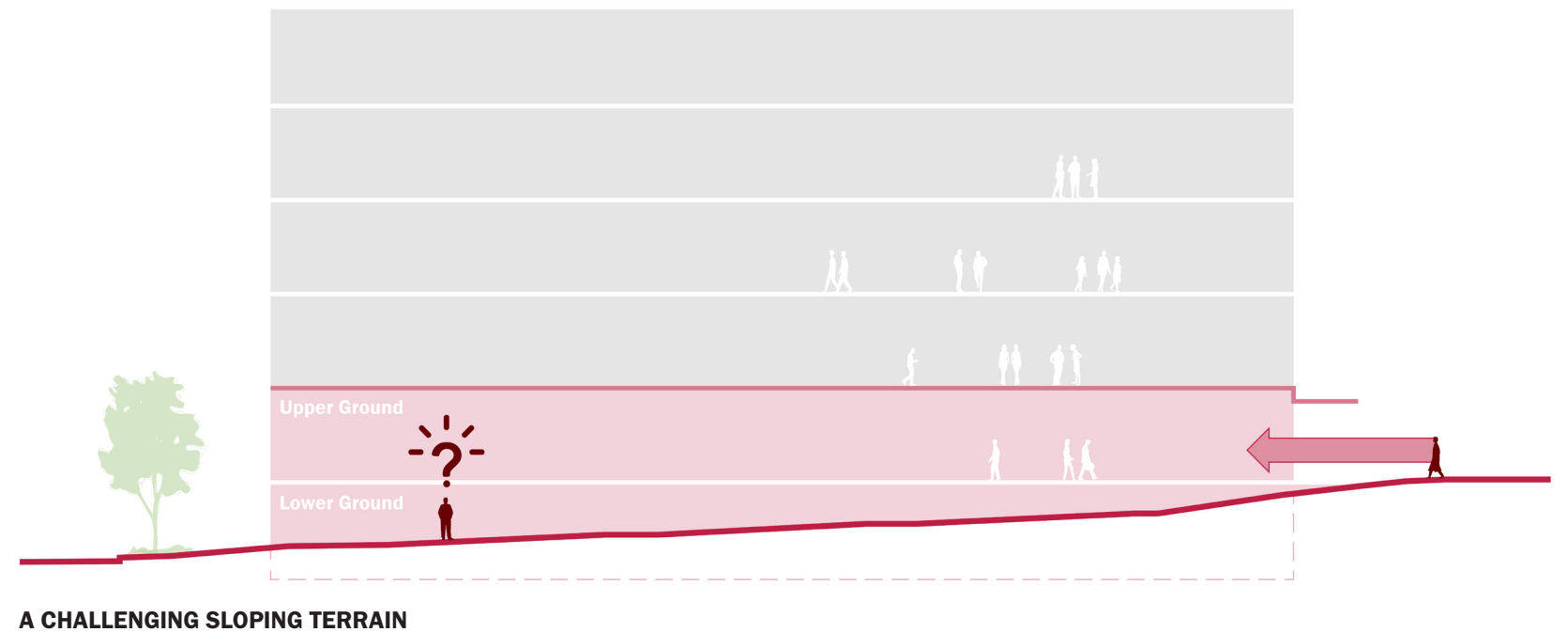
# LANDSCAPE CONCEPT

The site's varied levels and sloping street frontages disrupt traditional approaches to creating active building edges, prompting the need for an innovative design response to ensure engagement with the public realm.

## KNOWLEDGE THRESHOLD – BRIDGING RESEARCH AND COMMUNITY

The landscape acts as an outdoor extension of the research environment—open, democratic, and collaborative.

Terraces and seating along the prominent corner and street frontages encourage informal gathering and spontaneous exchange, offering a civic gesture that activates the public realm and contributes to the broader health and knowledge precinct.



# LANDSCAPE PLAN

## LOWER GROUND

- 1. Office Entry**  
Office entry and arrival space with seating wall
- 2. Planting Area**  
Native planting to soften the built form and boost biodiversity\*
- 3. BOH Entry Path**  
Path aligning with fire egress and natural grade of Bonner Street
- 4. Secondary Entry**  
Entry access for those arriving via the carpark
- 5. Generator Egress**  
Secondary egress from generator room to street
- 6. Car Park**
- 7. Rainwater Tank - Optional**  
Below car park pavement for irrigation
- 8. Retaining Wall**  
Retaining wall with balustrade
- 9. Boulder Retaining**  
Permanent boulder retaining wall to landscape
- 10. Interim Boulder Retaining**  
Interim retaining until future lot is developed
- 11. Temporary Planting**  
2 metre interim planting buffer to civil batter and swale until future lot is developed

\*Planting to include;

- Trees as shown
- Tree pits to be 1 metre in depth, 2x rootball in diameter
- Topsoil depth to be 300mm
- All planting areas to be irrigated



# LANDSCAPE PLAN

## UPPER GROUND

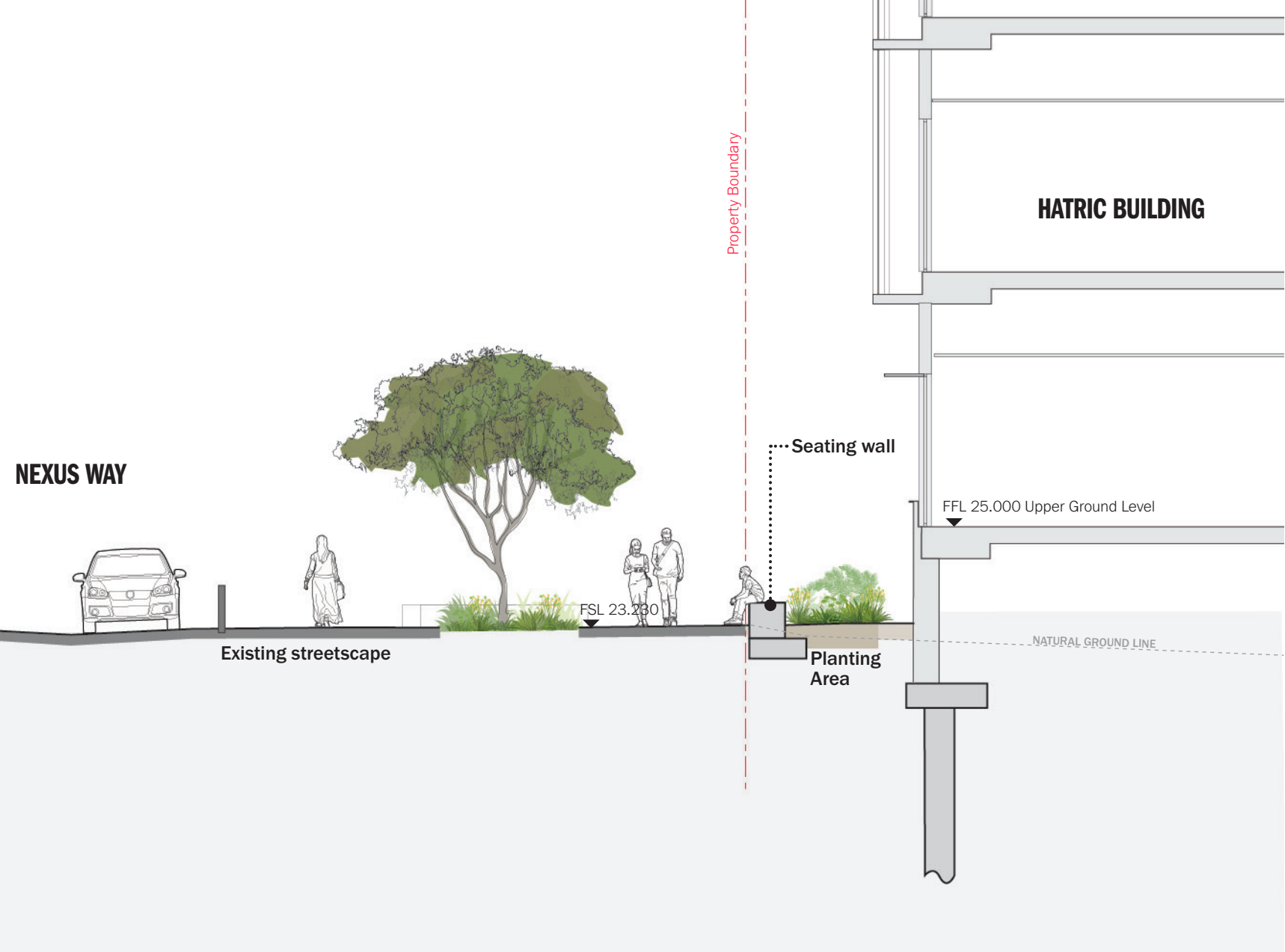
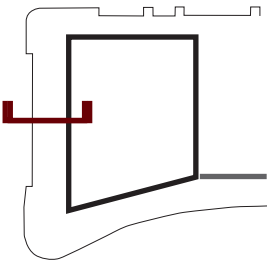
- 1. Main Entry**  
Stone paved entry forecourt with seating walls
- 2. Terrace Seating**  
Cascading terraces to mediate the terrain and hold the corner, activating the street edge
- 3. Feature Shade Trees**  
To mark the entry and provide climate protection
- 4. Nexus Way Planting**  
Generous greenery and seating opportunities along the street frontage\*
- 5. Planting Area**  
Native planting to soften the built form and boost biodiversity\*
- 6. Fire Egress Path**  
Concrete path meandering through the garden
- 7. Bicycle Parking**  
6x parking spaces
- 8. Retaining Wall**  
Retaining wall with balustrade
- 9. Boulder Retaining**  
Permanent boulder retaining wall to landscape
- 10. Interim Boulder Retaining**  
Interim retaining until future lot is developed
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2 metre interim planting buffer to civil batter and swale until future lot is developed

\*Planting to include:  
→ Trees as shown  
→ Tree pits to be 1 metre in depth, 2x rootball in diameter  
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# ILLUSTRATIVE SECTION

## NEXUS WAY INTERFACE

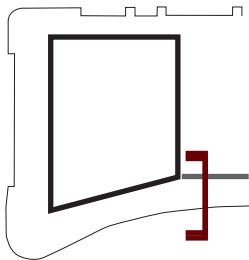


SCALE 1:100 @A3

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# ILLUSTRATIVE SECTION

## PARKLANDS DRIVE TO CAR PARK



# PLANTING DESIGN

The HaTRIC planting design will soften the built form and celebrate native plants while adapting to the unique microclimatic conditions of this urban site.

The planting design will draw on the established character of Griffith University's Gold Coast campus, embracing more naturalistic and informal planting styles, incorporating native species, to create spaces that feel more connected to nature and enhance biodiversity.

- Native Garden**  
Highly diverse semi-formal, layered native garden descale the building elevation and buffer the car park from Parkland Drivem while maintaining passive surveillance.
- Entry Feature Planting**  
Feature Shade Trees, highly diverse and fine grained planting to celebrate the arrival space and animate seating areas and spaces for pause
- Rainforest Pockets**  
Lush green, mostly shaded area to animate lower ground arrival space and views out from upper ground. Planting to soften dominance of retaining wall to Parklands Drive with climbing plants and vines.
- Streetscape**  
Encompasses North-East to North aspect, with planting along building edge to soften the building facade and tie into existing streetscape. Planting design will typically maintain a human scale and allow for passive surveillance of Nexus Way from the upper ground floor.
- Carpark**  
Robust native planting
- Temporary Landscape**  
Interim planting buffer to edge of HaTRIC site



# PLANTING PALETTE

Trees

- Atractocarpus fitzalanii
- Banksia integrifolia ●
- Brachychiton 'Ormeau' ●○
- Livistona australis ●○
- Lophostomon suavolens ●
- Tristaniopsis laurina ●
- Waterhousia floribunda ●

Accents

- Alocasia brisbanesis
- Asplenium australasicum
- Casuarina 'Green Wave'
- Cyathea cooperi
- Doryanthes excelsa
- Linospadix monostachya ●
- Lepidozamia peroffskyana ○
- Phaius australia ●○
- Westringa fruticosa 'Zena' ●

Shrubs

- Banksia robur ●
- Blechnum indicum
- Calochlaena dubia
- Grevillea 'Cooroora Cascade' ●
- Grevillia 'Superb' ●
- Helmholtzia glaberrima ●○
- Tripladenia cunninghamii ●○
- Westringa fruticosa 'Zena' ●
- Xanthostemon verticillatus 'Little Penda' ●

Groundcovers

- Banksia 'Birthday Candles' ●
- Casuarina 'Green Wave'
- Chrysocephalum apiculatum ●○
- Doodia aspera ●
- Gardenia psidioides ●
- Goodenia ovata ●
- Hardenbergia violacea ●○●○
- Hibbertia vestita ●○
- Ipomea pes-caprae
- Isolepsis nodosa
- Lomandra longifolia 'Verday'
- Microsorium diversifolium
- Myoporum ellipticum ●
- Viola hederacea ●○
- Waldenbergia stricta ●○

Vines

- Hoya australis ●○●○
- Pandorea pandorana ●

Adjacent are images of select species from the planting palette



Brachychiton 'Ormeau'



Livistona australis



Tristaniopsis laurina



Waterhousia floribunda



Asplenium australasicum



Blechnum indicum



Casuarina 'Cousin it'



Casuarina 'Green Wave'



Chrysocephalum apiculatum



Doodia aspera



Doryanthes excelsa



Goodenia ovata



Grevillea 'Cooroora Cascade'



Isolepsis nodosa



Linospadix monostachya



Lomandra longifolia 'Verday'



Microsorium diversifolium



Myoporum ellipticum



Phaius australia



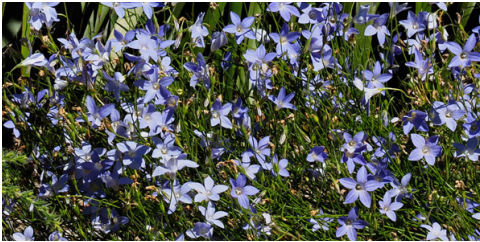
Tripladenia cunninghamii



Viola hederacea



Xanthostemon verticillatus 'Little Penda'



Waldenbergia stricta



Westringa fruticosa 'Zena'

● insect host plant   ● pollinator attracting   ○ locally significant

# BIODIVERSITY

## Biodiversity-Driven Design

In an increasingly urbanised environment, biodiversity loss is a pressing issue with far reaching consequences for our way of life. Urban spaces have the potential to contribute to biodiversity conservation and habitat preservation, with an approach that recognises the multiple co-benefits of nature in metropolitan spaces<sup>1</sup>.

Critically, finding opportunities, however small, to implement biodiversity-driven design, beyond parks and open spaces is key to not only creating more space for nature but connecting fragmented habitats.

Maxmising biodiversity is a priority for the landscape design at HaTRIC in order to support the widest range of plant and animal life. This means moving away from more traditional approaches to commerical landscape design of mass-planted, monoculture landscapes. In contrast, the garden beds at HaTRIC will act as a showcase of native, biodiverse planting design within a commercial building setting.

Nature and biodiversity in urban spaces influences both the overall livability of cities and the well being of city-dwellers<sup>2</sup>, with the positive physical and mental health benefits of access to beautiful, biodiverse, floral landscapes being well-documented. Studies have also shown that the most significant biodiversity occurs in groundcovers and shrub layers of vegetation, as opposed to either lawns or tree canopy above<sup>3</sup>.



Sequence flowering throughout seasons to maintain supply for pollinators.

Key strategies to boost biodiversity include:

1. Diverse species mix: Ensure high species diversity in planting mixes, including 30–50% species being flowering varieties.
2. Mixed bloom time: Species selected to sequence flowering throughout the seasons and maintain supply for pollinators year round.
3. Structure: Combine trees, shrubs, herbs, grasses and groundcovers to layer pollen sources and shelter - creating niches for a wide range of species.
4. Native plant palette: All native planting that prioritises flowering species that attract more native pollinators and build ecosystem resilience.
5. Locally significant species: incorporation of endangered and endemic species (in select numbers) that support local ecosystems, including known host and habitat plants for native bees and butterflies.

## Seasonal Flowering Calendar

| SPECIES                                          | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUNE | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| <i>Doryanthes excelsa</i>                        |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| <i>Myoporum ellipticum</i>                       |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| <i>Tripladenia cunninghamii</i>                  |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| <i>Gardenia psidioides</i>                       |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| <i>Helmholtzia glaberrima</i>                    |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| <i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i>                     |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| <i>Waterhousea floribunda</i>                    |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| <i>Isolepis nodosa</i>                           |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| <i>Hoya australis</i>                            |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| <i>Xanthostemon verticillatus</i> 'Little Penda' |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| <i>Waldenbergia stricta</i>                      |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| <i>Grevillea</i> 'Cooroora Cascade'              |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| <i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>                 |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| <i>Banskia integrifolia</i>                      |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| <i>Banksia</i> 'Birthday                         |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| <i>Banksia robur</i>                             |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| <i>Grevillia</i> 'Superb'                        |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| <i>Linospadix monostachya</i>                    |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| <i>Waldenbergia violacea</i>                     |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| <i>Brachychiton</i> 'Ormeau'                     |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| <i>Phaius australis</i>                          |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| <i>Goodenia ovata</i>                            |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| <i>Westringa fruticosa</i> 'Zena'                |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| <i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>                    |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| <i>Hibbertia vestita</i>                         |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| <i>Viola hederacea</i>                           |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |

<sup>1</sup> Dickey, A., Ike, C., Bush, J., Hahs, A. (2021) Nature in and across cities: metropolitan approaches for biodiversity conservation. Metropolitan comparative studies. Metropolis.

<sup>2</sup> Guerry, Anne D, Jeffrey R. Smith, Eric Lonsdorf, Gretchen C. Daily, Xueman Wang and Yuna Chun. (2021). Urban Nature and Biodiversity for Cities. Policy Briefing, Global Platform for Sustainable Cities, World Bank. Washington, DC.

<sup>3</sup> Tews, J., Brose, U., Grimm, V., et al. (2004). Animal species diversity driven by habitat heterogeneity diversity: the importance of keystone structures. Journal of Biogeography, 31(1), 79–92.

# EXISTING TREE PLAN

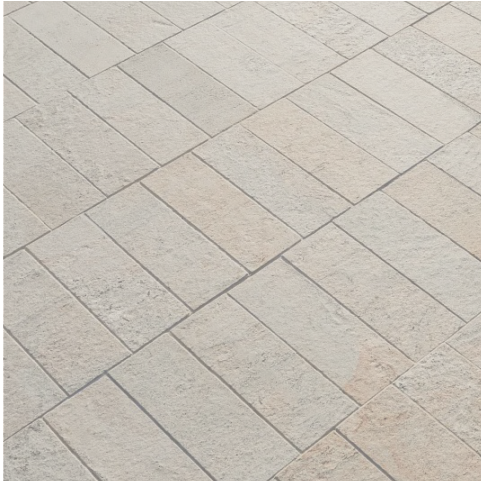
| CODE | SPECIES                       | STATUS           |
|------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| T01  | Waterhousia floribunda        | Retain + Protect |
| T02  | Waterhousia floribunda        | Retain + Protect |
| T03  | Peltophorum pterocarpum       | Retain + Protect |
| T04  | Peltophorum pterocarpum       | Retain + Protect |
| T05  | Waterhousia floribunda        | Retain + Protect |
| T06  | Peltophorum pterocarpum       | Retain + Protect |
| T07  | Peltophorum pterocarpum       | Retain + Protect |
| T08  | Peltophorum pterocarpum       | Retain + Protect |
| T09  | Aracauria cunninghamii        | Retain + Protect |
| T10  | Archontophoenix cunningamiana | Retain + Protect |
| T11  | Archontophoenix cunningamiana | Retain + Protect |
| T12  | Xanthostemon chrysanthus      | Retain + Protect |
| T13  | Livistona australis           | Retain + Protect |
| T14  | Waterhousia floribunda        | Retain + Protect |
| T15  | Livistona australis           | Retain + Protect |
| T16  | Xanthostemon chrysanthus      | Retain + Protect |
| T17  | Peltophorum pterocarpum       | Retain + Protect |
| T18  | Peltophorum pterocarpum       | Retain + Protect |
| T19  | Flindersia spp                | Retain + Protect |
| T20  | Flindersia spp                | Retain + Protect |
| T21  | Syzygium tierneyanum          | Retain + Protect |



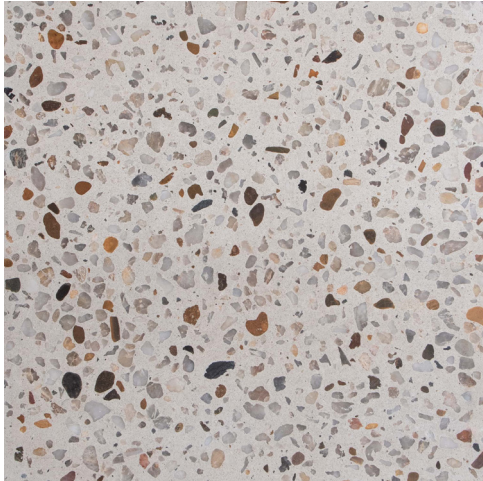
# MATERIALS PALETTE

The landscape materials palette will be neutral and natural, complementing the architectural and interior language to create a seamless design approach between inside and out.

Grey Juperana stone pavers will complement Griffith's University's established palette, echoing the signature Austral Juperana granite pavers on campus while also creating a subtle point of difference for HATRIC. The stone pavers, along with the use of textures and concrete will provide a warm, earthy base to complement the diverse native planting mixes.



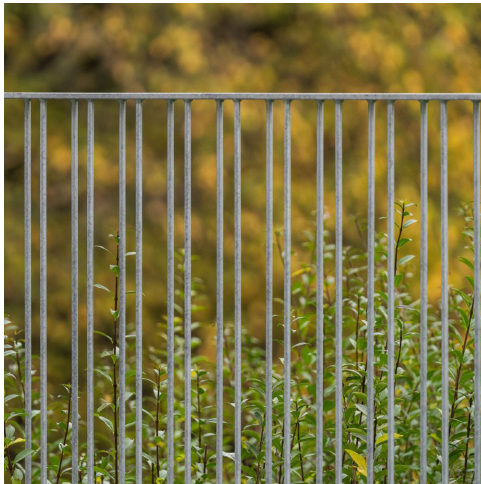
Stone Paver  
Grey Juperana



Honed Concrete with Coloured Aggregate  
Tenerife



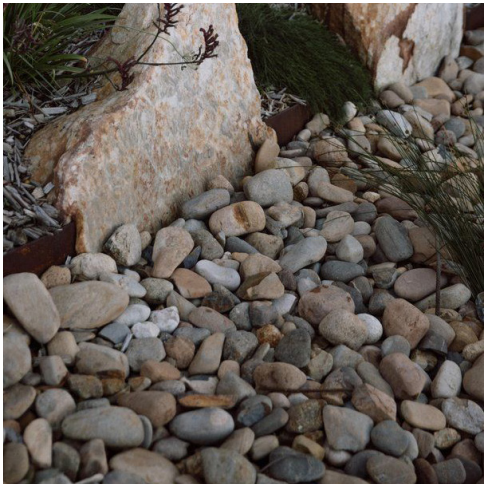
Coloured Concrete  
Echidna



Balustrade



Landscape Boulders



River Pebbles