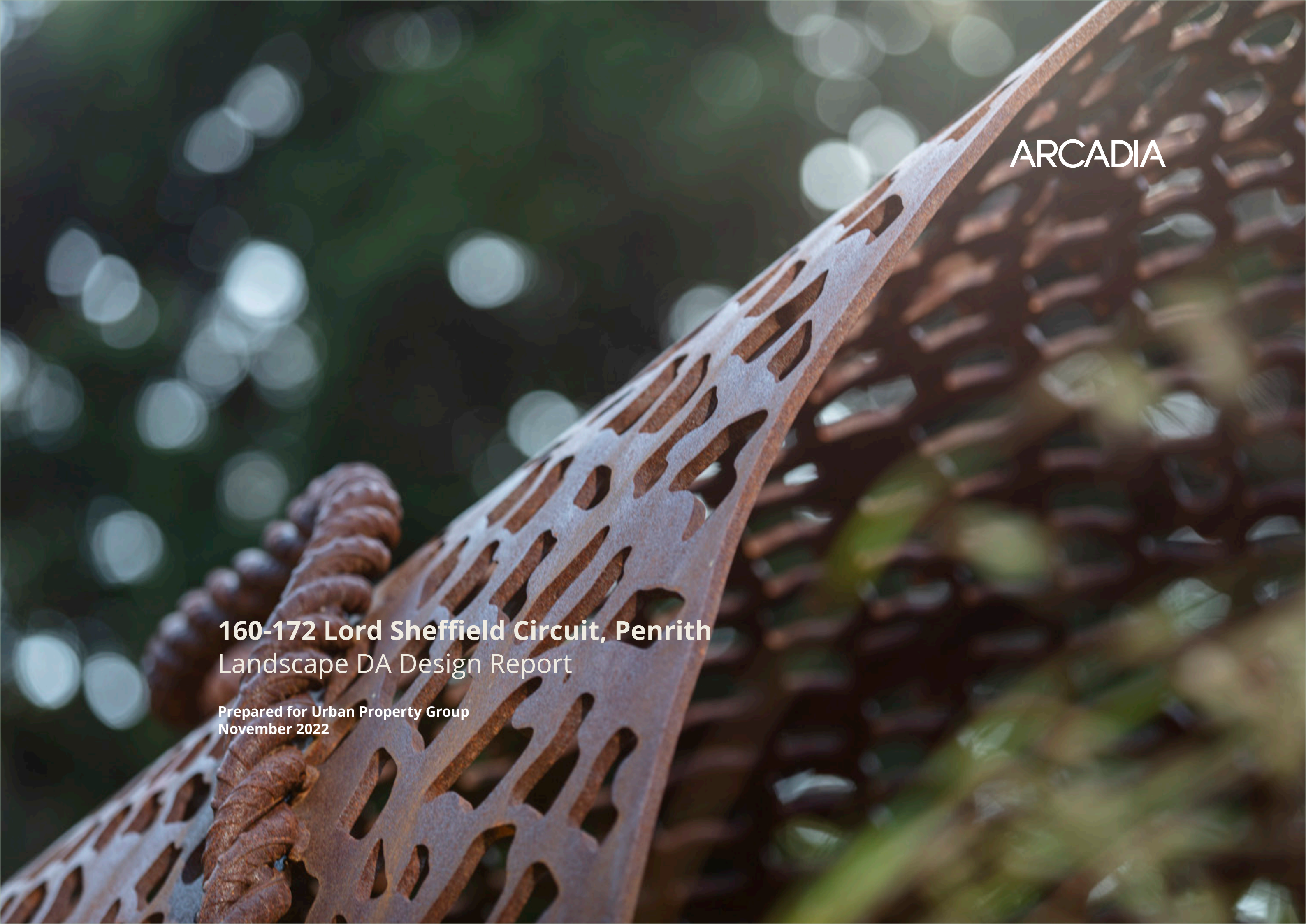




ARCADIA

160-172 Lord Sheffield Circuit, Penrith
Landscape DA Design Report

Prepared for Urban Property Group
November 2022

We recognise the First Nations People of Australia and celebrate their continuing cultural practice and connection to Country.

We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the land that our site sits on today, the Mulgoa and Gundungurra People of the Darug nation, as well as extending our respects to the Traditional Custodians of the lands we live and work on across Australia.

We are proud that we live in the country with the world's oldest continuous living cultures, and we are working on playing our part as allies to First Nations people across Australia.

Always was, always will be.

Issue C: Landscape DA Design Report
Date: 3rd November 2022
Prepared By:
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Ellie Winstanley, Landscape Architect
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Front Cover: Sydney University Susan Wakil Health Precinct
Image Credit: Arcadia Landscape Architecture

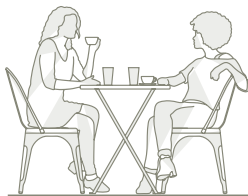
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Background Documents

Government Architect NSW

The Government Architect NSW (GANSW) provides strategic design leadership in architecture, urban design and landscape architecture, providing a set of principles and guidance to support good design in NSW.

The following reports guide best practice design for the public domain and landscapes at Lord Sheffield.



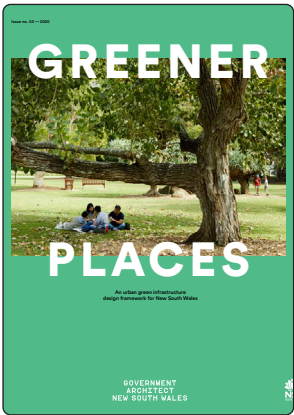
BETTER PLACED



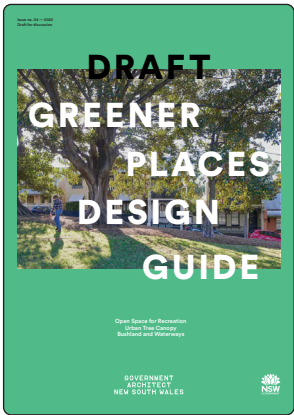
IMPLEMENTING GOOD DESIGN (2018)



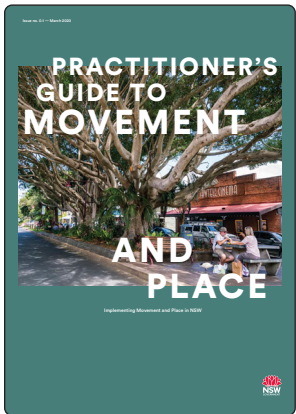
EVALUATING GOOD DESIGN (2018)



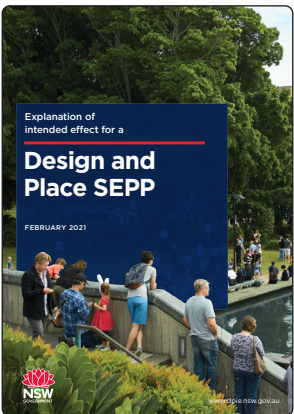
GREENER PLACES (2020)



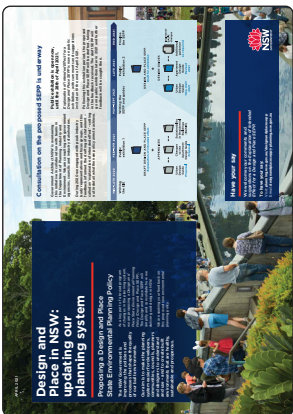
DRAFT GREENER PLACES DESIGN GUIDE (2020)



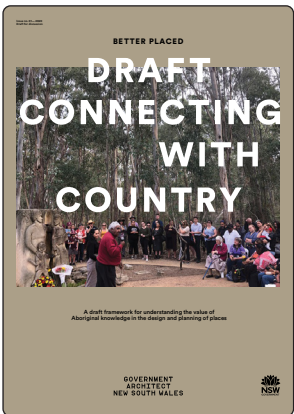
PRACTITIONER'S GUIDE TO MOVEMENT AND PLACE (2020)



DESIGN AND PLACE SEPP (2021)



DESIGN AND PLACE IN NSW (2021)



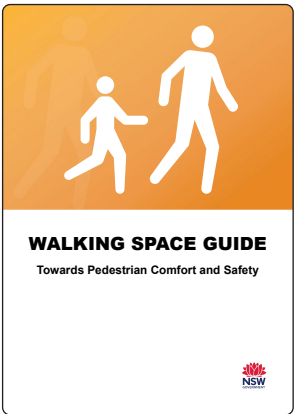
DRAFT CONNECTING WITH COUNTRY (2020)



ALIGNING MOVEMENT AND PLACE (2019)



CYCLEWAY DESIGN TOOLBOX (2020)



WALKING SPACES GUIDE (2020)

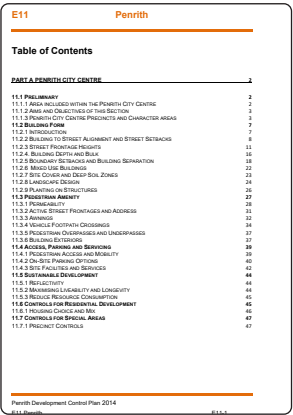
Background Documents

Local Government and Site Specific

The provision of the landscape design is to be considered within Penrith’s overall planning framework. There is however other strategic documents that will inform the public domain and landscape design at Lord Sheffield.

Key planning documents relating to our site is shown here, as well as the site specific reports prepared to guide the overall long-term development of Lord Sheffield.

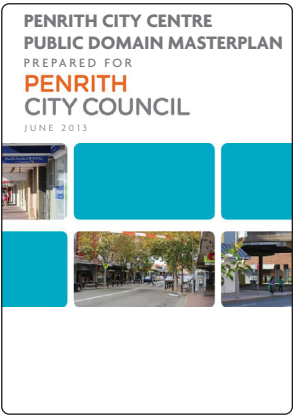
The public and private residential offerings at Lord Sheffield offer tremendous potential to realise and embody key objectives and goals as captured in visioning and planning documents, helping to enrich the fabric of North Penrith.



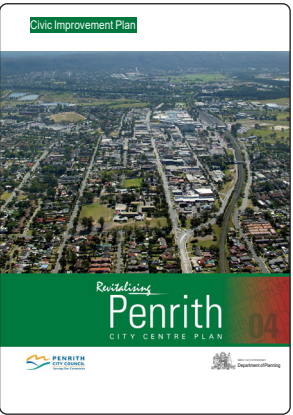
DEVELOPMENT CONTROL PLAN (2014)



INTERIM CENTRES STRATEGY (2020)



PUBLIC DOMAIN MASTERPLAN (2013)



CIVIC IMPORVEMENT PLAN - REVITALISING PENRITH (2008)

Strategic Context



Legend

Artificial Water bodies

Nepean River

Green Space

Major arterial roads

Secondary Roads

Train Line

T

Train Stations

Penrith City



First Nations History

For over 60,000 years the river, mountains and surrounding areas of present day Penrith have been inhabited by the Mulgoa people of the Darug Nation. The Mulgoa people shared the Mulgoa Valley with the Gundungurra People.

The Mulgoa Valley which Penrith now rests on, is an especially important Aboriginal landmark as it marked the border between the Darug and Gundungurra tribes.

This land was sustained through sophisticated fishing practices, agricultural systems and land management, which allowed The Darug people to live in harmony with the area's environment.

The local Aboriginal community can point to thousands of years of history in the Penrith Lakes area with archaeological evidence of their campsites still existing.

Archaeological evidence of Darug campsites, located on the high ground above the river flats still exists in the form of stone artifacts, funeral remains and hearths.

The Penrith LGA currently has the highest proportion of First Nations people of any Western Sydney LGA.



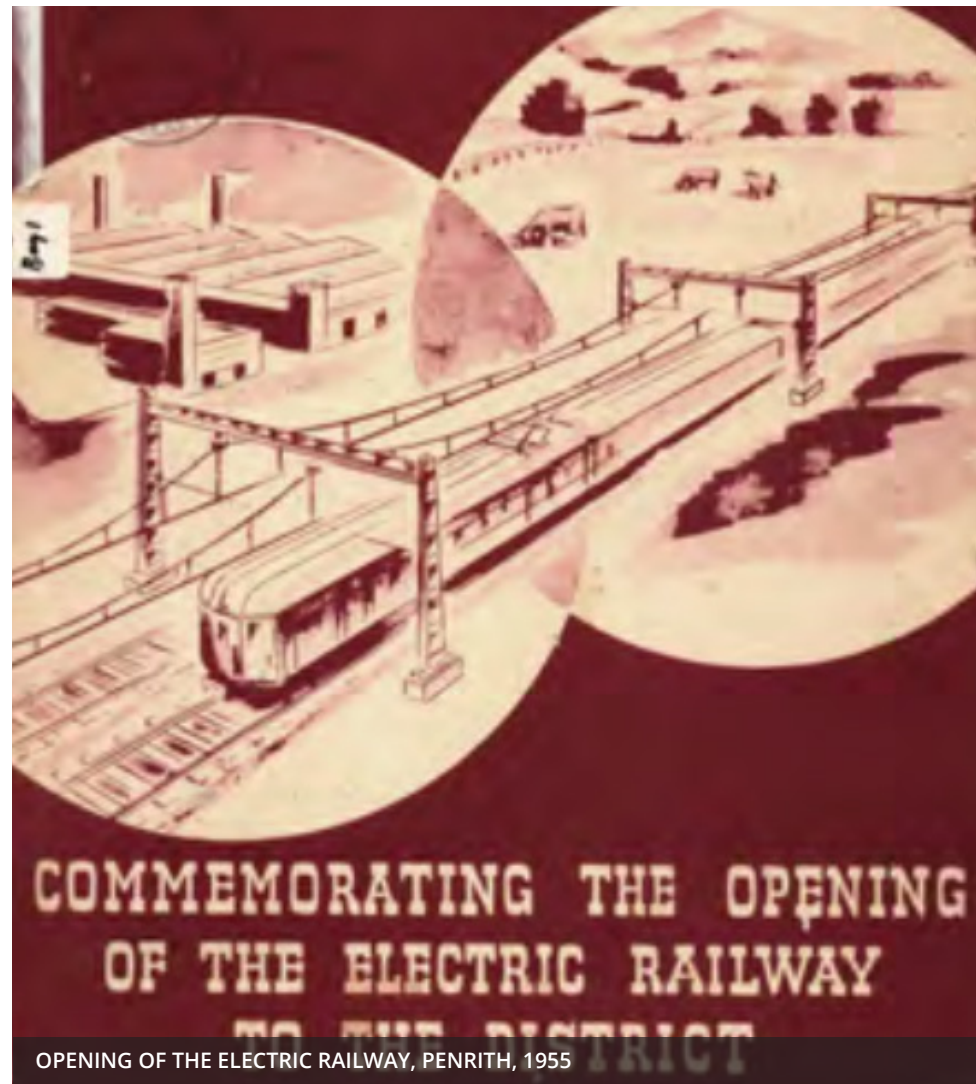
Colonial History

The history of European settlement in the Penrith Valley dates back to 1789 and has been well documented.

The first town officially planned in the Penrith area was Castlereagh, on a site chosen by Governor Macquarie in 1810, along with Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, and Pitt Town.

The town plan was drawn up and surveyed, the Rev. Fulton established his small school and chapel, and a graveyard was marked out and in 1819, a government establishment was formed.

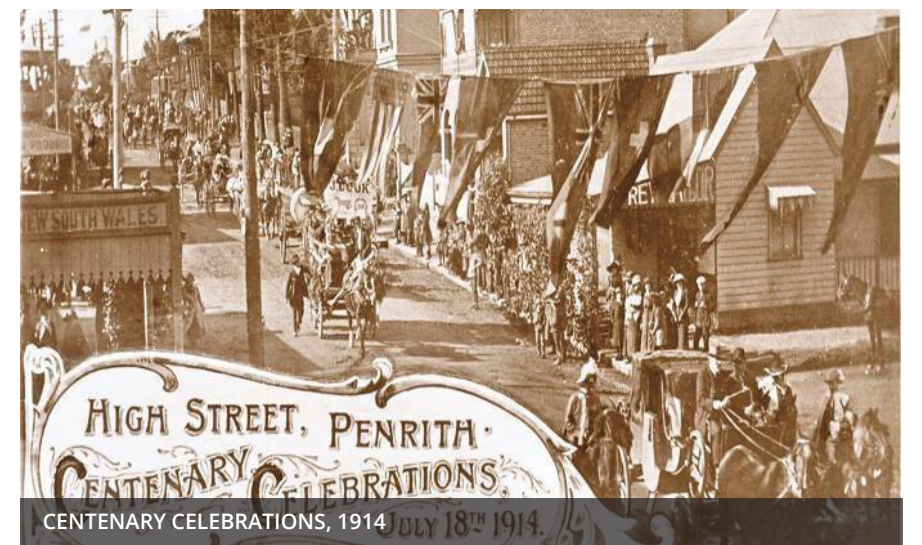
After the issuing of the first land grants in the early 1800's the Penrith Lakes area was farmed for wheat and cattle, then orchards, market gardening and dairying. In the 1950's the industry of sand and gravel quarrying took greater prominence.



OPENING OF THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY, PENRITH, 1955



THE NEPEAN RIVER, 1926



CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS, 1914 JULY 18th 1914



PENRITH CITY, HIGH STREET, 1930



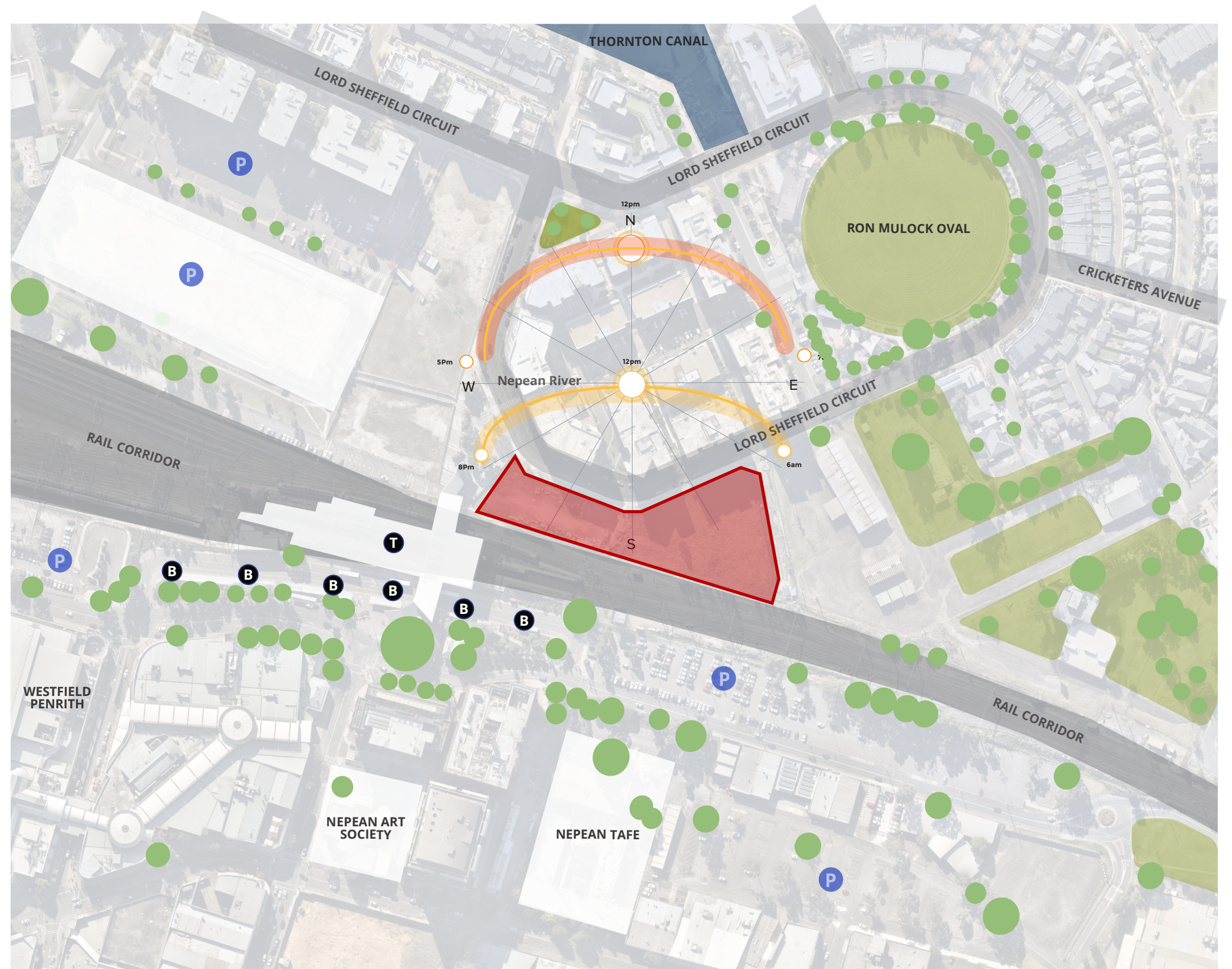
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, EMU PLAINS,

Our Site Today

The proposed site is at the heart of Penrith's CBD, 1.5km east of The Neapean River and approximately 200m from Westfield Shopping Centre. The site is directly adjacent both newly established medium density residential housing as well as the western rail corridor.

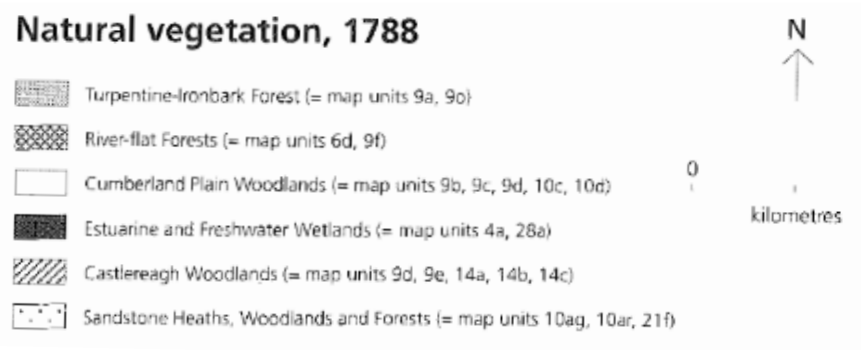
Legend

- Lord Sheffield
- Main Road
- Public Open Space
- Major trees
- T Train Station
- B Bus Stop
- P Parking Zones

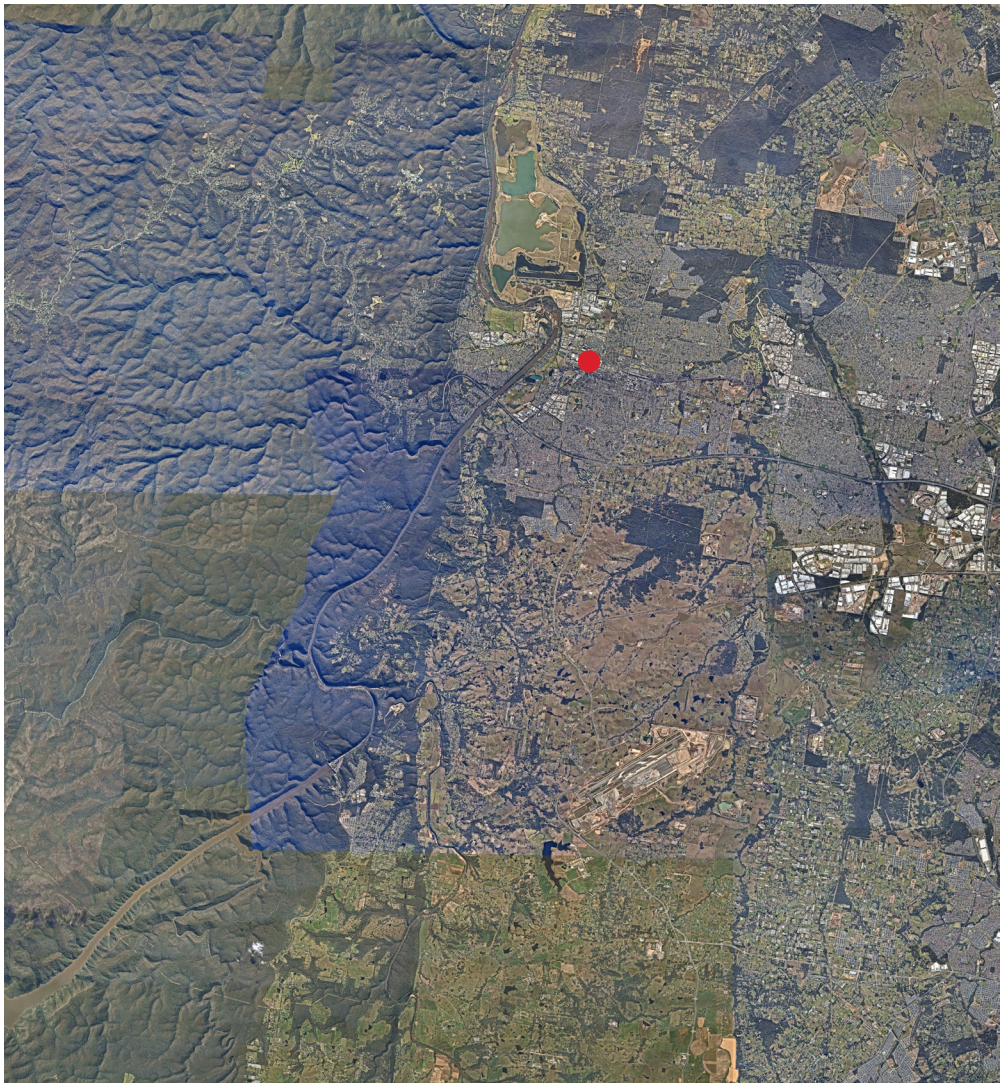


Ecology

Flora - Original



The natural vegetation of the Penrith 1:100 000 map sheet, D.H Benson, pp 547.



The Cumberland Plain is bounded on the north and west by the Hawkesbury–Nepean River. Along this river and associated creeks (South Creek, Rickabys Creek, Eastern Creek), and the Georges River, are extensive alluvial deposits of Holocene (Recent) geological age. The largest deposits are on the floodplain of the Hawkesbury River, between Penrith and Windsor, and along the Nepean River near Camden. The fertile agricultural soils formed from these deposits were eagerly sought by the early European settlers who established farms near Windsor in the 1790s. As a result most of these areas are now completely cleared of native vegetation and indeed had probably been cleared by the 1830s.

The natural vegetation of the Penrith 1:100 000 map sheet, D.H Benson, pp 543.

Ecology

Flora - Existing

Penrith City supports about 17% of the remaining bushland on the Cumberland Plain in Western Sydney.

Almost all the vegetation remaining in Penrith, and some flora and fauna species are considered to be threatened under State or Federal legislation. (NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (replacing the NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995), Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act))

Adopted by Council in 2004, the Penrith Biodiversity Strategy helps improve and protect Penrith's valuable biodiversity. The City Strategy outlines 4 Council goals to achieve this:

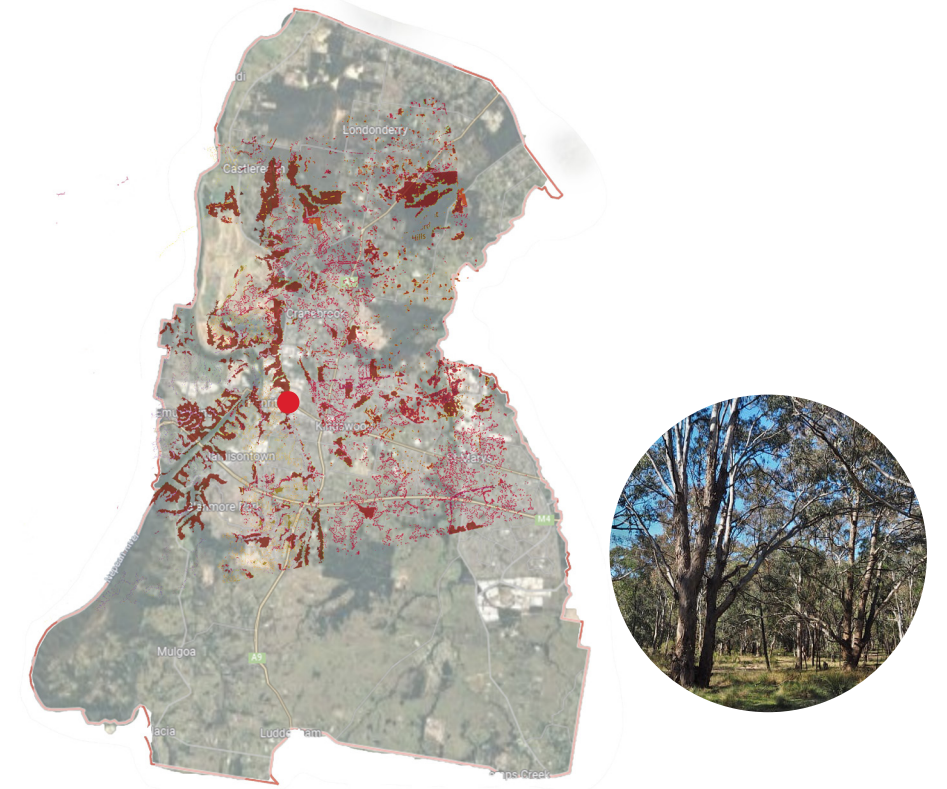
- + Priority conservation areas and flora and fauna corridors are protected and improved.
- + Accurate mapping of areas rich in biodiversity.
- + Landowners retain and manage native vegetation.
- + Community awareness and involvement in biodiversity conservation and protection.

Bushland and native vegetation provides essential habitat for our native animals and plants. Penrith is home to at least 132 species of native fish, amphibians, reptiles and mammals and over 200 native bird species. Over 500 native plant species and 13 vegetation communities.

Dry Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)



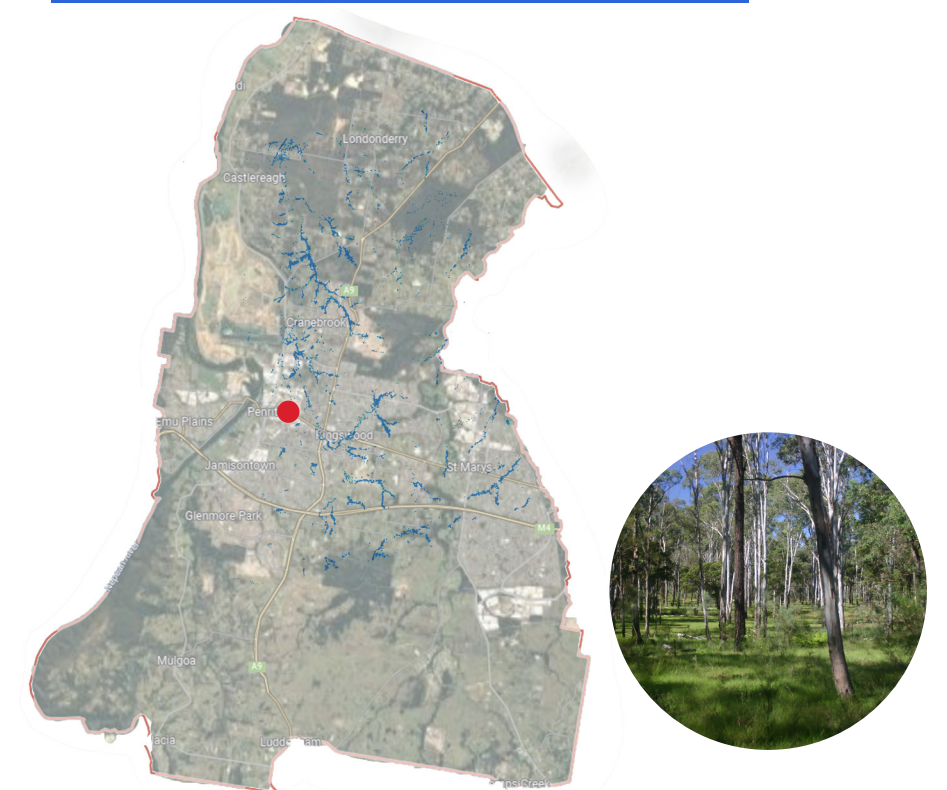
Grassy Woodlands



Wet Sclerophyll Forests (Shrubby sub-formation)



Forested Wetlands



Ecology

Fauna

Penrith is home to at least 132 species of native fish, amphibians, reptiles and mammals and over 200 native bird species.

In NSW, there are at least 46 mammals, 81 birds, 31 reptiles and 16 frogs that are reliant on tree hollows for shelter and nests. Hollow bearing trees are critical to their survival. Hollows in eucalyptus trees generally take from 140-300 years to develop, so you generally only see them in large, old trees

Approximately 90% of the vegetation remaining in Penrith is considered to be threatened under state or federal legislation. Many of these vegetation communities are also considered to provide vital habitat for threatened and vulnerable fauna species.



Regent Honeyeater

The species inhabits dry open forest and woodland, particularly Box-Ironbark woodland, and riparian forests of River Sheoak. These woodlands have significantly large numbers of mature trees, high canopy cover and abundance of mistletoes.



Southern Myotis

Generally roost in groups of 10 - 15 close to water in caves, mine shafts, hollow-bearing trees, storm water channels, buildings, under bridges and in dense foliage. It is found in the coastal band from the north-west of Australia, across the top-end and south to western Victoria. It is rarely found more than 100 km inland, except along major rivers.



Cumberland Plains Land Snail

Lives in small areas on the Cumberland Plain west of Sydney, from Richmond and Windsor south to Picton and from Liverpool west to the Hawkesbury and Nepean Rivers at the base of the Blue Mountains, Lives under litter of bark, leaves and logs, or shelters in loose soil around grass clumps. Occasionally shelters under rubbish.



Eastern Water Dragon

The habitats available to this species differ greatly over its distribution, from tropical rainforest in the north to alpine streams in the south. Flowing water with ample tree cover and basking sites appear to be the key to habitat preference for this species. can also be found in built-up urban areas



Powerful Owl

The Powerful Owl is endemic to eastern and south-eastern Australia, mainly on the coastal side of the Great Dividing Range from Mackay to south-western Victoria. In NSW, it is widely distributed throughout the eastern forests from the coast inland to tablelands.

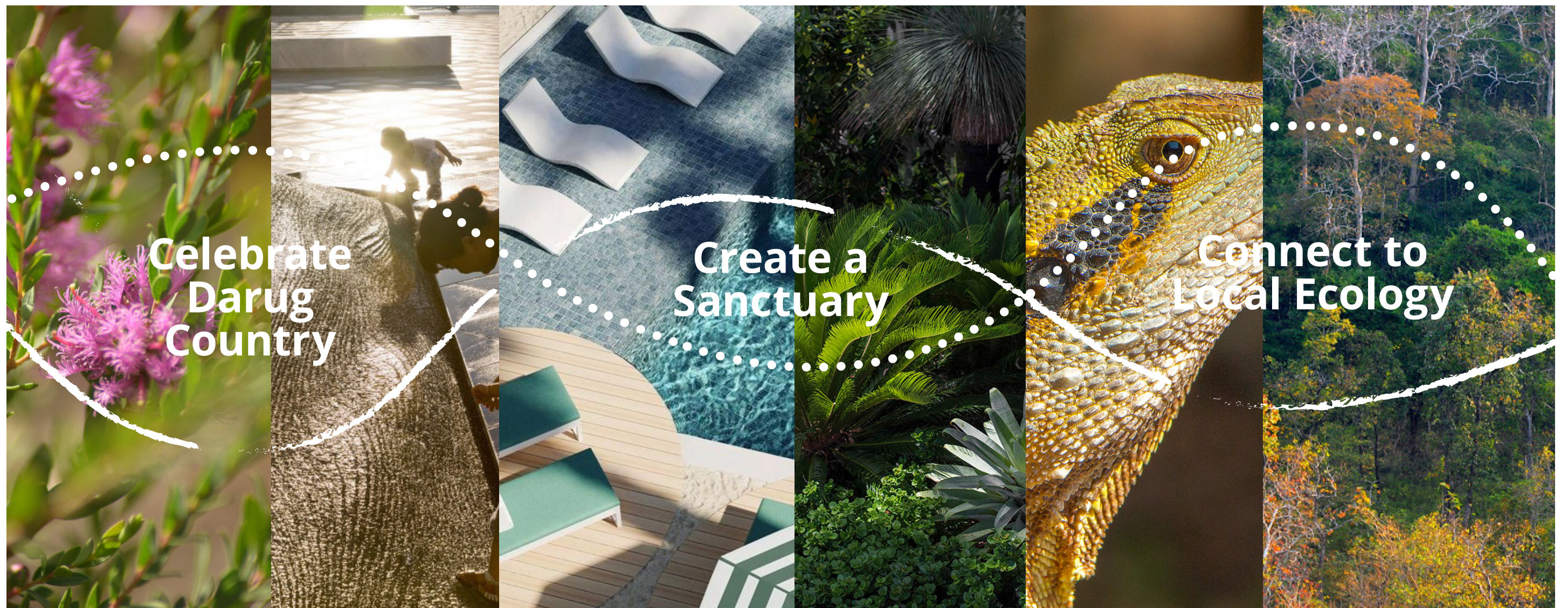
Reference: Office of Heritage and Environment
<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile>

2.0

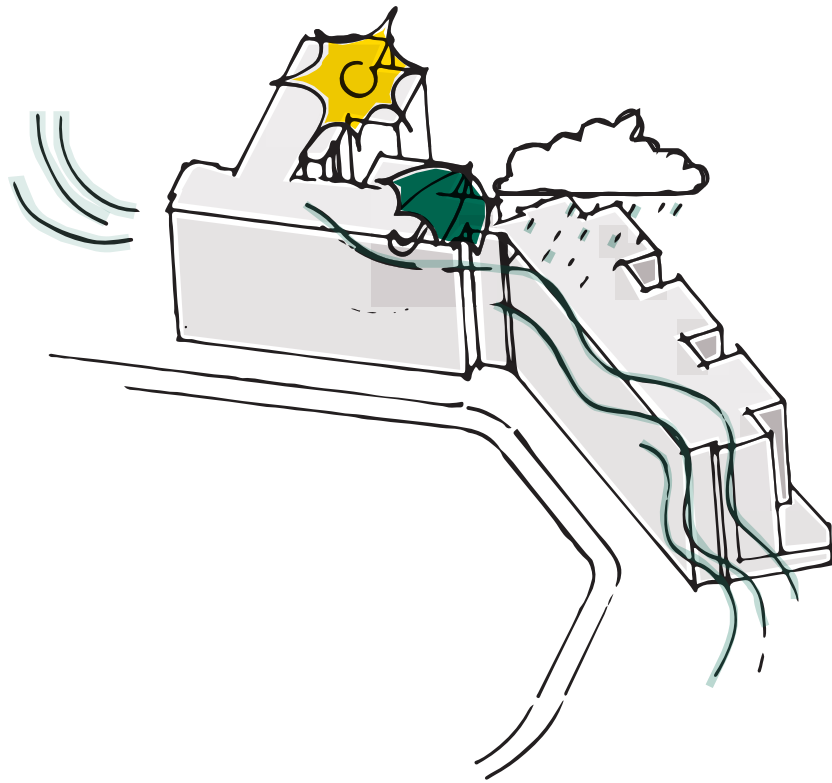
VISION



Landscape Vision

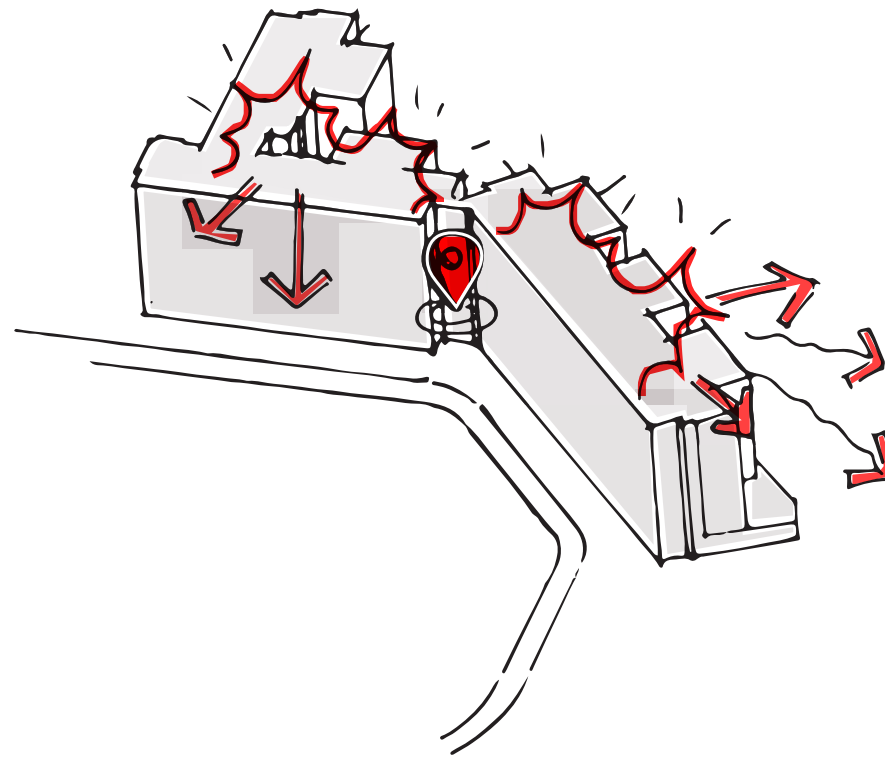


Landscape Principles



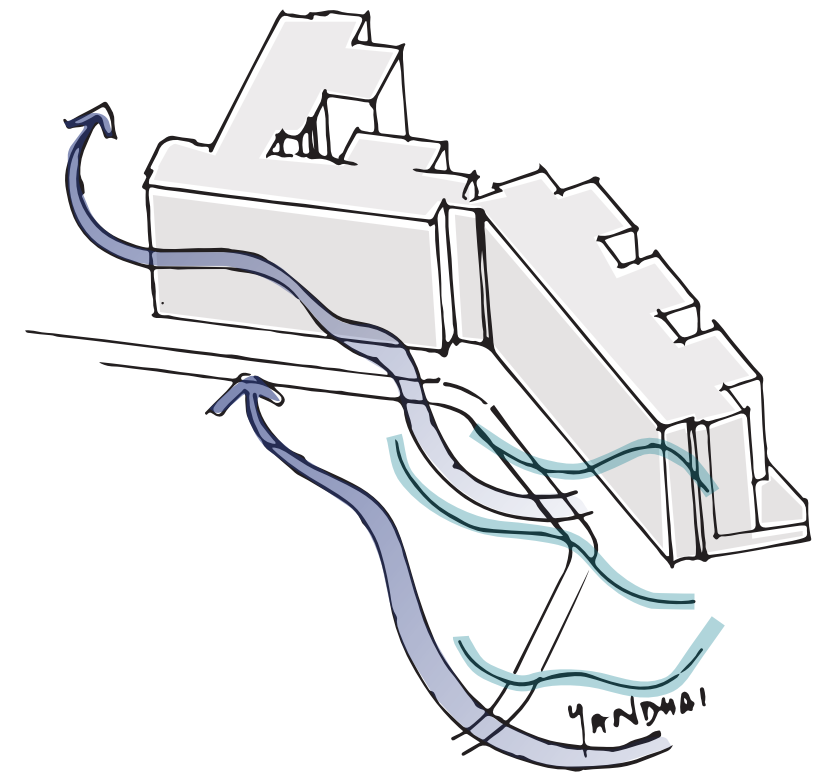
Protection and Refuge

The design will help to enhance the urban comfort of Penrith as a growing city. We will ensure spaces are safe both in the day and at night, and that people are protected from the natural elements.



Views and Destination

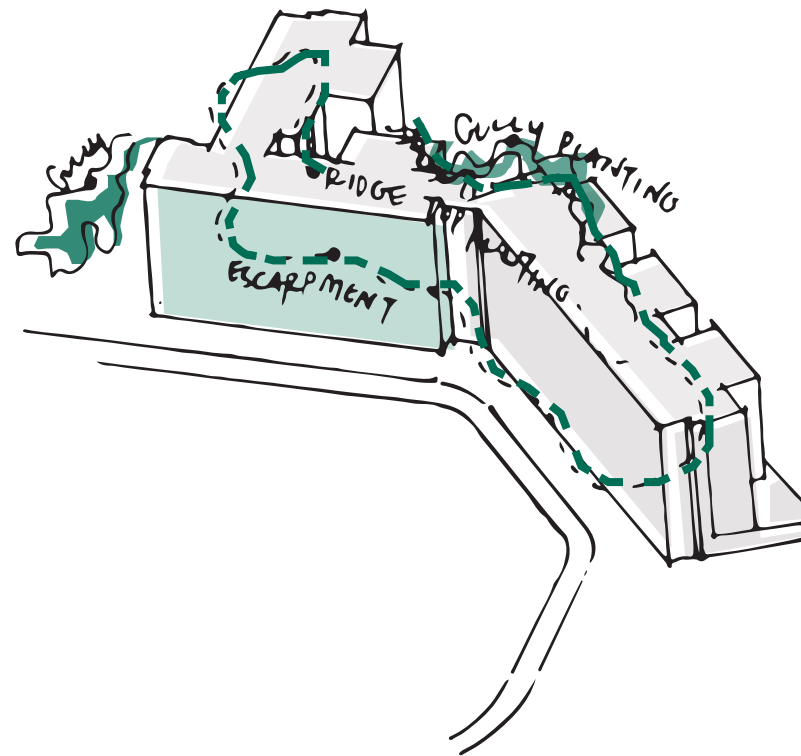
Lord Sheffield will become a destinational sanctuary that welcomes people in and invites them to stay and connect. The private communal spaces on Level 5 will capitalise on its views as an attractive and memorable element to the proposed development.



Celebrate the Water Story

The design seeks to reflect and acknowledge its connection to the Nepean River. Water will be an integral feature on site, emerging in different forms from ground level ad up to the rooftops. Water has the ability to become an exceptionally ephemeral and dynamic feature of site.

Landscape Principles



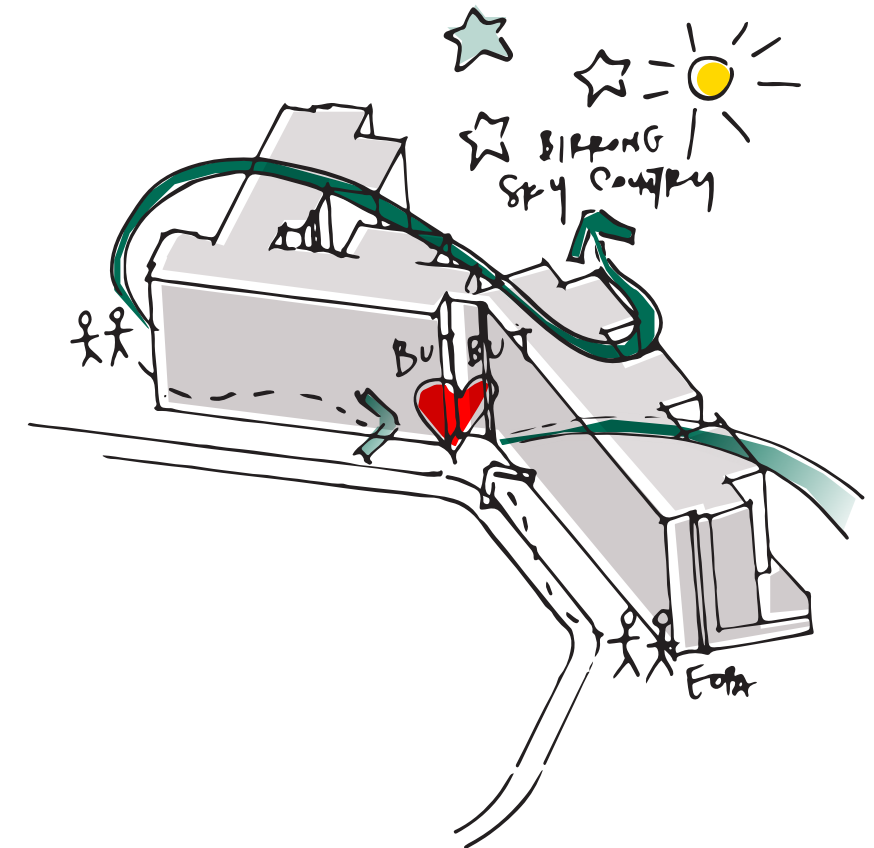
From River to Ridge

The changing micro environments and native planting reflects ones journey across Country, going from River to Ridge. Each planting palette creates an interesting transition between each level, with a flow that creates strong continuity across site.



Experience and Interface

Our design will create distinct and special spaces for people to connect with friends and family. From the first welcome to site; a memorable first impression and all the way up to the rooftops, where residents experience a sanctuary above the evolving city; a place of tranquility and connection back to nature.



Connection to Country

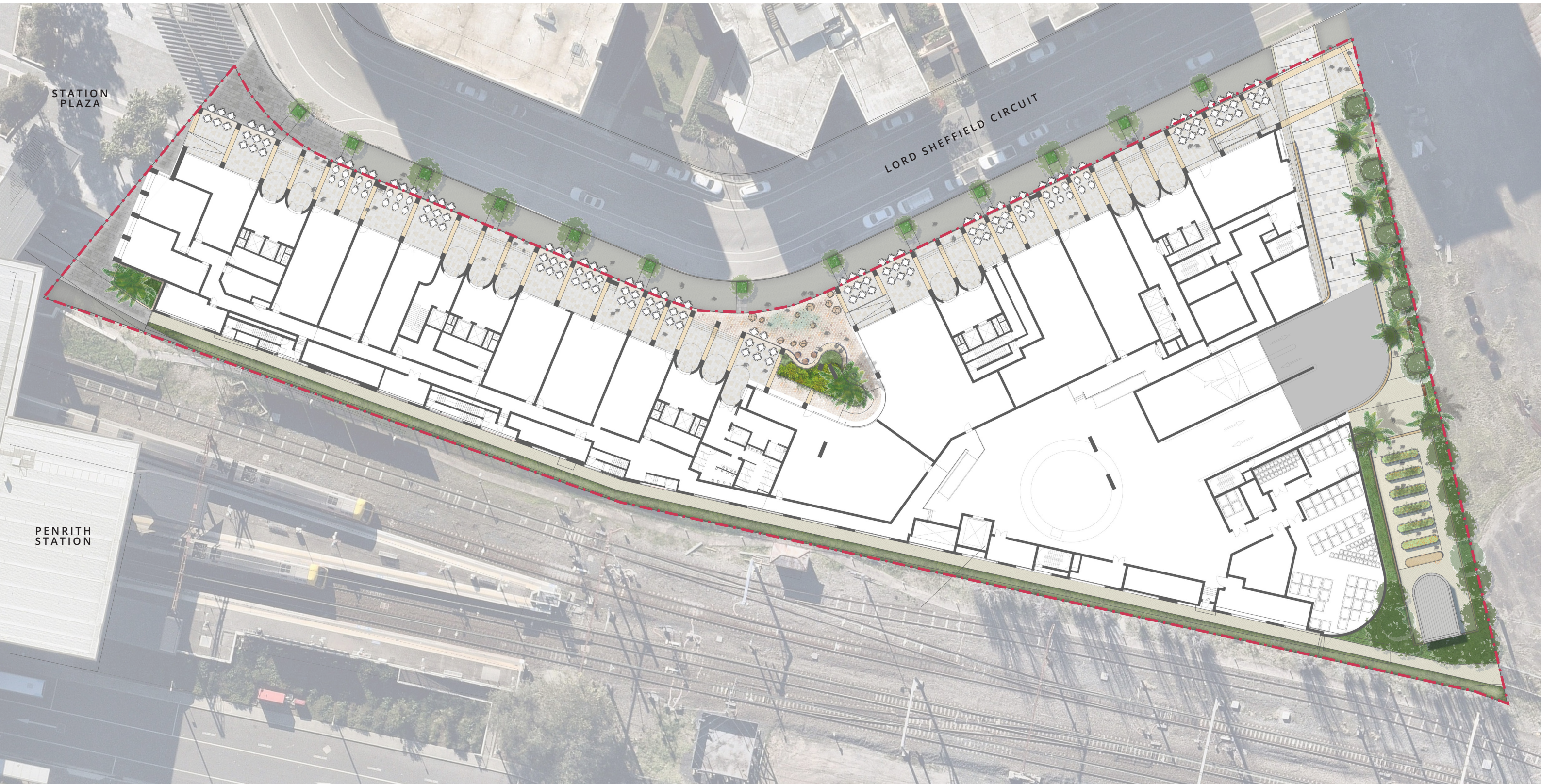
The design seeks to honour all elements of Country. Through planting, materials, lighting and strategy, we will explore opportunities to connect with Sky Country to create a thoughtful and deeply meaningful landscape for visitors and new residents.

3.0

LANDSCAPE MASTERPLAN

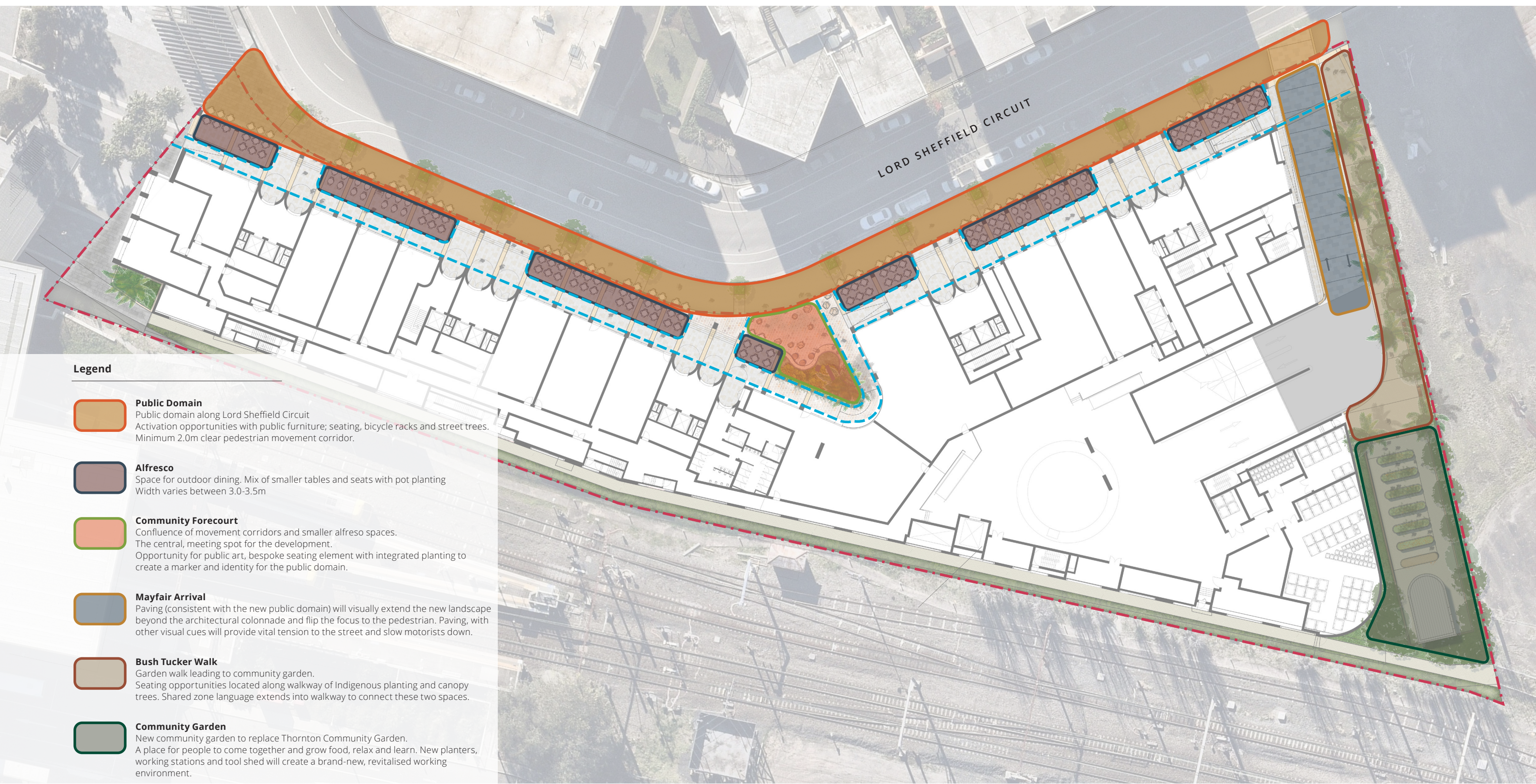


Landscape Masterplan



Masterplan Analysis

Ground Floor Typologies



Masterplan Analysis

Deep Soil Plan



Legend

Site boundary

Deep soil extents

Softscape area within deep soil zone
543 sqm (7% of site area)

Permeable paving treatment
Turf pavers or interlocking paving
100 sqm

Permeable paving treatment
Angular gravel / loose gravel
70 sqm

Total permeable treatment
738 sqm (9% of site area)

Permeable surfaces increase evapotranspiration, filtration and infiltration, and mitigate elevated water temperatures caused by contact with impervious surfaces. Permeable surfaces mitigate and control stormwater runoff by allowing water to pass through into the underlying soils. This kind of natural filtration process is the most effective way of eliminating water contaminants and pollutants.

Our landscape design proposal seeks to maximise the use of permeable materials to increase water percolation into the soil and recharge the water table.

Materials that will be investigated at DA phase will include permeable pavers to replace standard unit paving (Stoneset / turf systems / interlocking pavers) and loose, angular gravel to form the ground plane of the community garden.

21

160-172 Lord Sheffield Circuit Penrith | Landscape Development Application Design Report

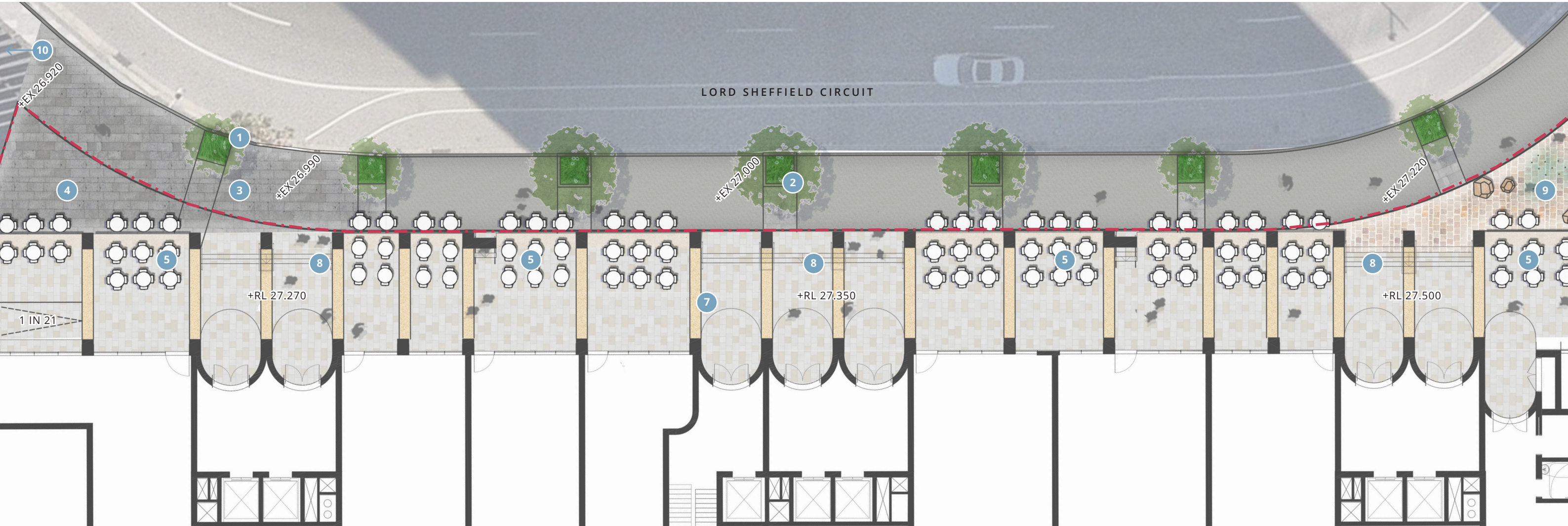
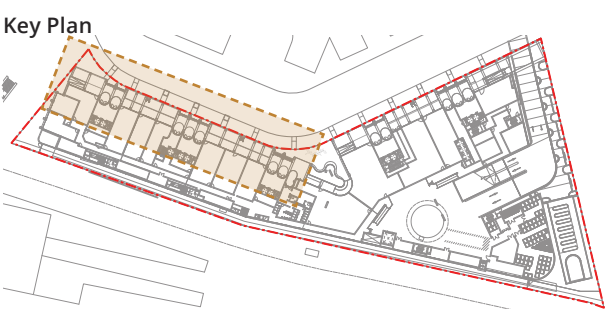
1:500 @ A3

0 2.5 5 10 15 20M

ARCADIA

Detail Plan

Public Domain and Garden Colonnade



- Legend**
- 1 Existing street trees with new understorey planting
 - 2 Proposed street trees and understorey planting
 - 3 Existing footpath paving with banding
 - 4 Continuation of existing granite paving from Station Plaza
 - 5 Alfresco dining area with stepped podium edge for seating along public domain
 - 6 Paving Type 1- Granite Unit Paver Banding and asphalt to public domain as per recent street upgrades along Lord Sheffield Circuit.
 - 7 Paving Type 2- Unit Paver banding to following architectural columns
 - 8 Steps down to street level
 - 9 Community forecourt
 - 10 To Station Plaza

The proposed public domain seeks to reference the high quality public domain palette of the evolving area. Currently, the streets north of Penrith Station have not been identified in PCC's public domain manual. Our proposal acknowledges the recent public domain upgrades along Lord Sheffield Circuit and seeks to complement this palette. This includes a full width asphalt footpath with granite unit paving edges. New street trees and understorey planting is spaced 11.0m apart in paved bandings of granite and interlocking pavers. The public domain will facilitate clear pedestrian and cycle connections (clear 2.5m access). Embellishments may include bicycle racks and bins, located towards the eastern edge of the development to complement the public furniture offerings at the Station Plaza.

Detail Plan

Community Forecourt

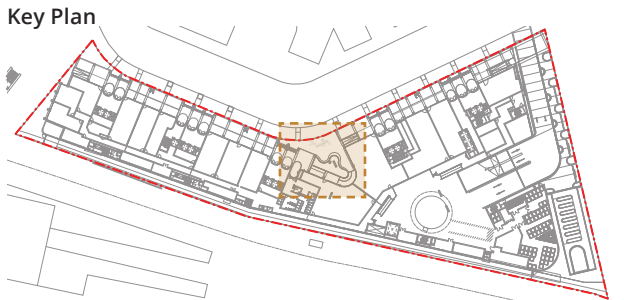
A welcoming forecourt off Lord Sheffield Circuit that is grounded by a central water feature and bespoke seating, marking the main arrival to the development. Strong visual connections to the forecourt is maintained from the Station Plaza to the west, and access from the eastern boundary. The planted awning along the colonnade frames the arrival into the forecourt, in conjunction with lighting to the soffit to draw people into the space. A ground plane of high quality paving complements the surrounding palette, but a subtle shift in its arrangement delineates a new public place for people to stop and meet friends. Proposed planting will also be distinctly different to signify this arrival threshold.

This public forecourt is anchored by a stand of Livistonas. In its physical form it grounds the public domain and welcomes you in. A water feature marks the arrival and a welcome greeting that connects us back to the Nepean River; the lifeline of which sustained the Mulgoa clan of the Darug for eons. In its detailing, water carves through the ground plane, reflecting the water story and bringing life into the public realm.

Flexible spillout zones and movement corridors are kept clear, allowing this space to evolve and adapt to the surrounding tenancies. This forecourt, integrated with functional and artistic soffit lighting will create a safe, common ground for all people to come and meet with loved ones.

Legend

- 1 Garden colonnade. Paving banding to respond to building columns.
- 2 Outdoor dining area under Level 1 garden planters, set above street level
- 3 Bespoke forecourt planter and palms growing through building void
- 4 Curved seating around planter creates integrated outdoor dining nooks and rest point adjacent to water play. DDA compliant back and arm rests.
- 5 Zero depth water feature to become interactive water play element. Opportunity to be programmed with lighting for events and performances. Paving feature to ground plane to follow the contour lines of the Mulgoa Valley.
- 6 Large sandstone boulders (between 800mm to 1200mm wide) become informal seating elements in the public domain and frame the forecourt space. Sandstone, a nod to the rocky outcrops along the Nepean River.
- 7 Public domain to reflect upgrades across the road. Retention of street trees every 11m with granite banding. Asphalt ground plane.

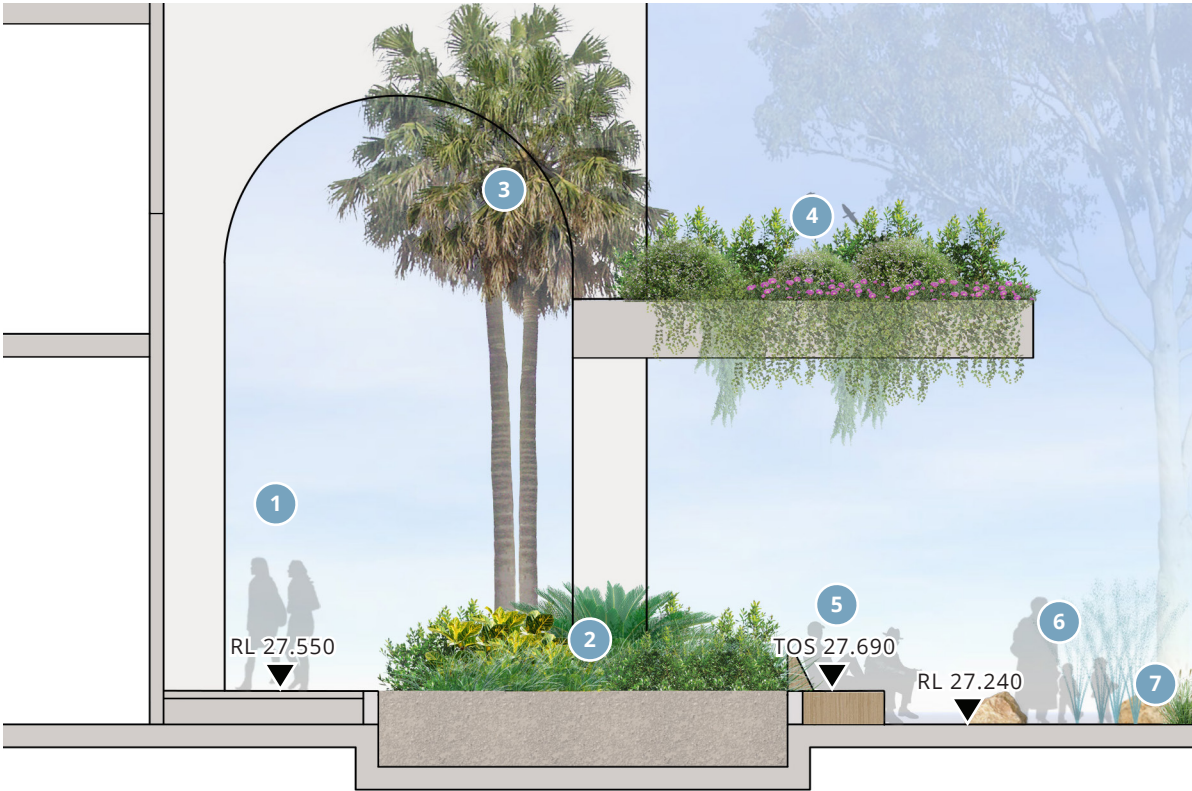


Community Forecourt

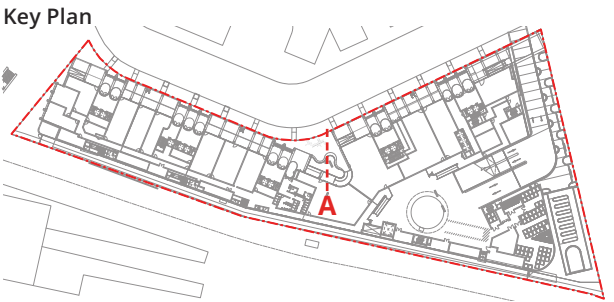
Sectional Elevation

- Legend

 - 1 Retail garden colonnade
 - 2 Central forecourt planter with shade plants
 - 3 Palm trees growing through building void
 - 4 Level 1 colonnade planters
 - 5 Integrated seating element around forecourt planter
 - 6 Water play feature to forecourt
 - 7 Sandstone boulders for informal seating

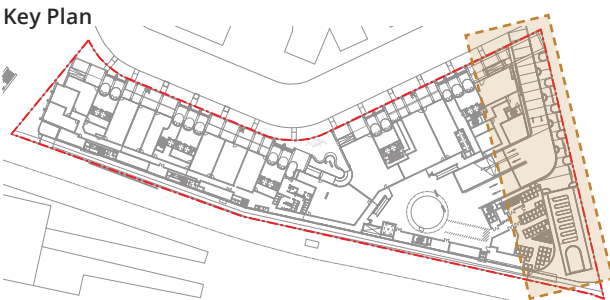


Section A



Detail Plan

Bush Tucker Walk and Community Garden



- Legend**

 - 1 Alfresco dining area
 - 2 Walkway down to street level
 - 3 Paved driveway
 - 4 Bush tucker paved walkway
 - 5 Planters with Indigenous planting Medicinal and remedial species
 - 6 Planters to follow curved geometry of built form
- 7 Seating within bush tucker walk
 - 8 New arrival threshold to community garden
 - 9 Raised planter beds to community garden and workstation. Gravel ground plane.
 - 10 Storage shed
 - 11 Landscape buffer to railway corridor

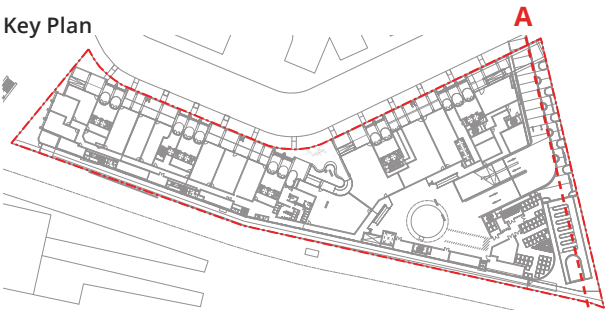
A new paved threshold causes friction; vital in a shared street environment. The shared zone paving (consistent with the new public domain) will visually extend the new landscape beyond Lord Sheffield Circuit and flip the focus to the pedestrian. Other visual cues like an avenue of trees provides visual tension and signifies entry into this new space. A public space at all times, planters along the eastern edge form a dual purpose; a place to sit and relax, as well as part of the educational loop connecting back to Country. The introduction of bush tucker planting provides interest and draws people towards the Community Garden.

The Community Garden will be the new public offering to replace the current Thornton Community Garden. It will be a place for people to come together and grow food, relax and learn. New planters, working stations and a tool shed will create a brand-new, revitalised working environment.

Bush Tucker Walk and Community Garden

Sectional Elevation

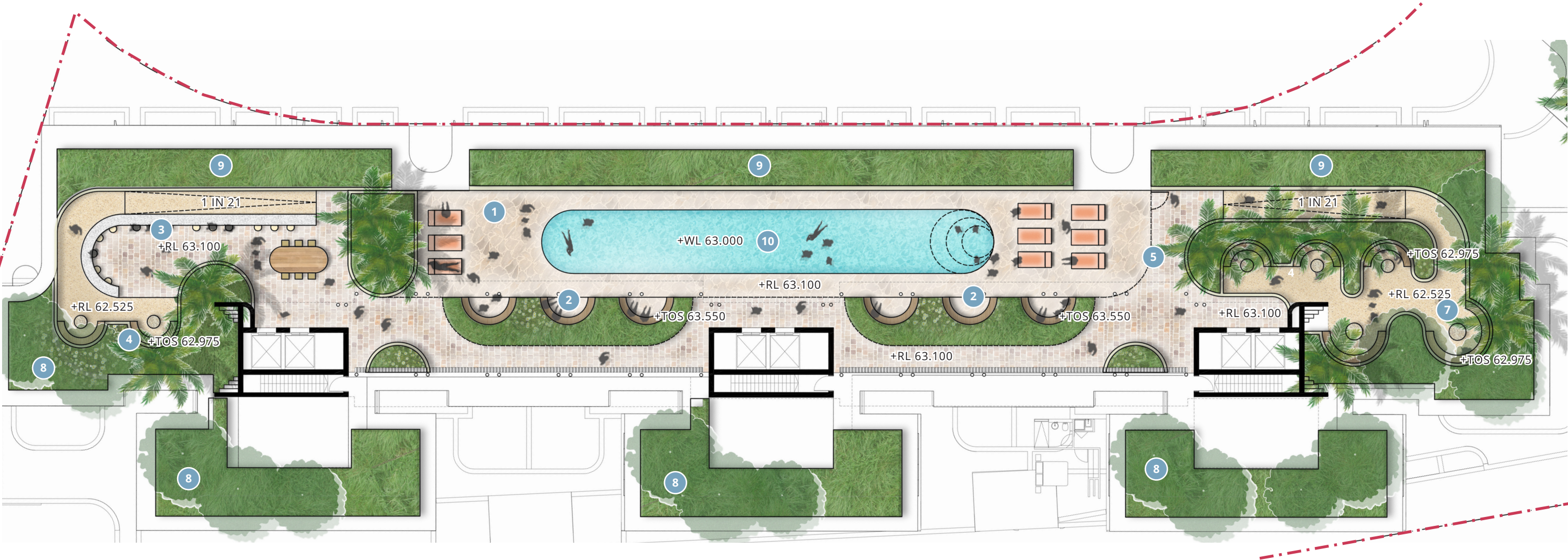
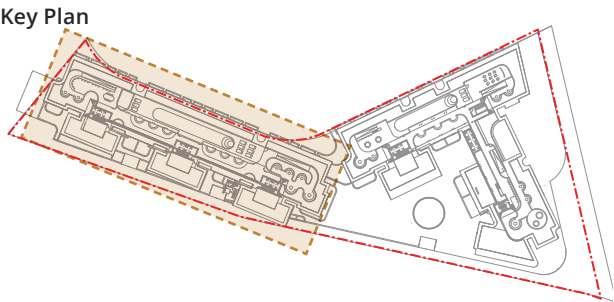
- Legend
- 1 Lord Sheffield Circuit
 - 2 Bush Tucker Walk with Indigenous planting
 - 3 Seating nodes along walk
 - 4 New entry gateway to community garden
 - 5 Community garden plots and workstation
 - 6 Tool shed and storage
 - 7 Railway corridor



Section A

Detail Plan

Western Rooftop



- Legend**
- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 Pool deck | 6 Lower terrace banquettes |
| 2 Banquette seating in pool zone | 7 Fire pits / larger communal spaces |
| 3 Upper level BBQ and bar | 8 Canopy trees to screen railway line views |
| 4 Lower terrace banquettes | 9 Low planting to hold views over Lord Sheffield Circuit |
| 5 Pool fence | 10 Pool (28.5m x 4.0m) |

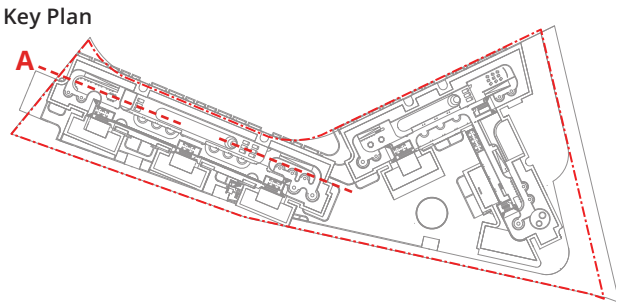
The Level 5 western rooftop will become the premier offering to the development. Lift lobbies open up to the upper level pool deck, capturing extended views over Penrith and the mountains to the west. The upper level terrace provides expansive communal entertainment areas including covered BBQ and bar with ample seating opportunities. Walkways lead down to two lower level terraces for more intimate gathering opportunities. Both smaller lounge areas and fire pits allow for time with friends into the evening and beyond.

Planting has been selected for its suitability in Penrith’s climate and increased exposure on the rooftop, as well as species to create comfortable microclimates for for thermal comfort throughout the year.

Western Rooftop

Sectional Elevation

- Legend
- 1 Upper terrace bar and BBQ area overlooking Lord Sheffield Circuit
 - 2 Pool terrace and sundeck
 - 3 Walkway down to lower terrace
 - 4 Seating nooks and fire pits to lower terrace



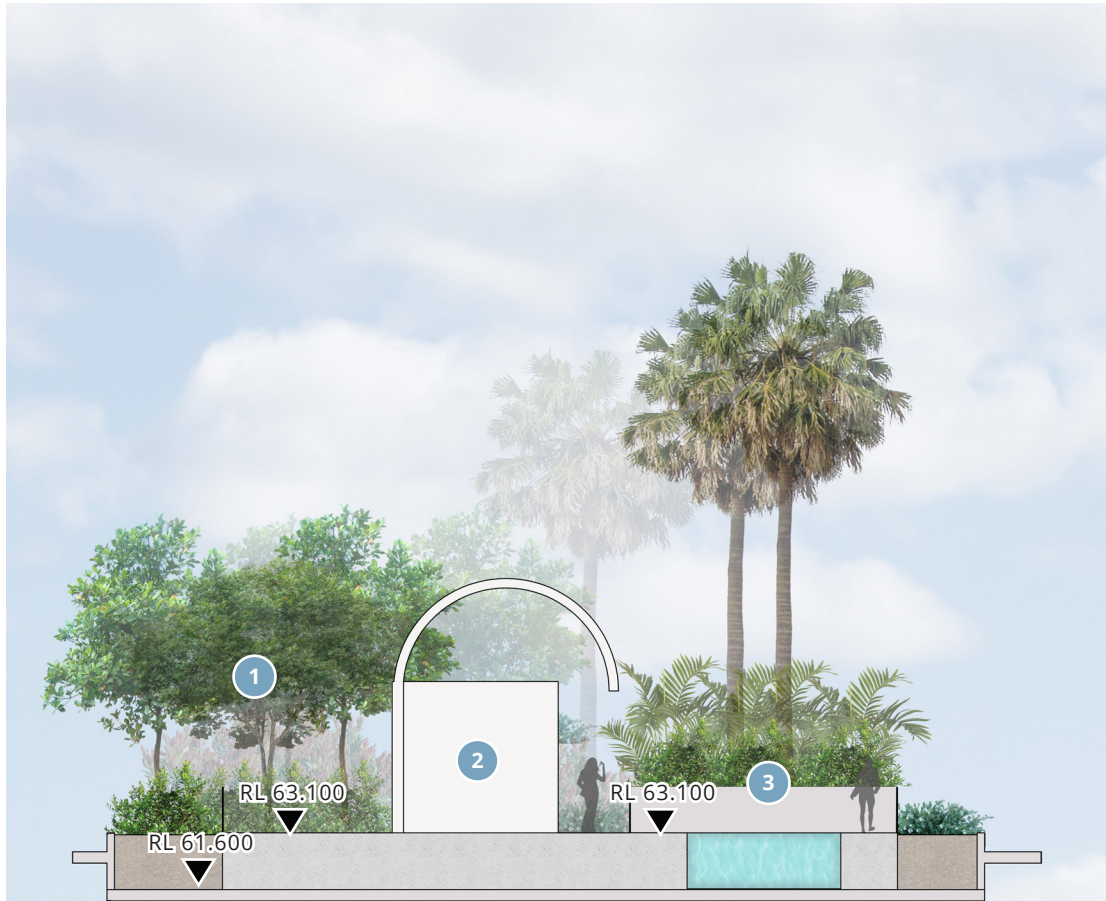
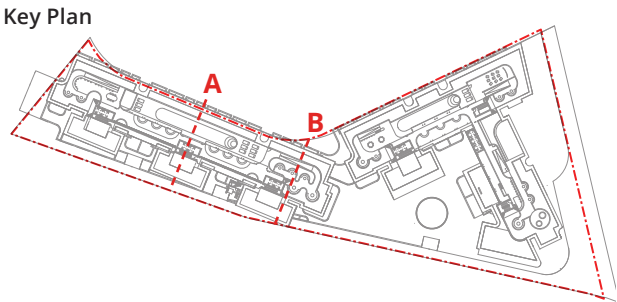
Section A



Western Rooftop

Sectional Elevation

- Legend
- 1 Landscaping to southern services area
 - 2 Lift lobby to upper pool terrace level
 - 3 Pool and sundeck (planter behind)
 - 4 Lower terrace fire pit
 - 5 Walkway down to lower terrace



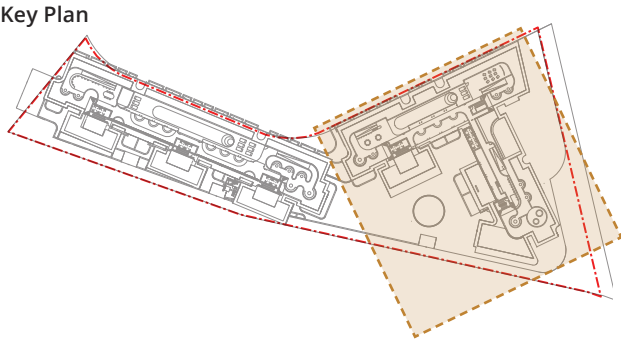
Section A



Section B

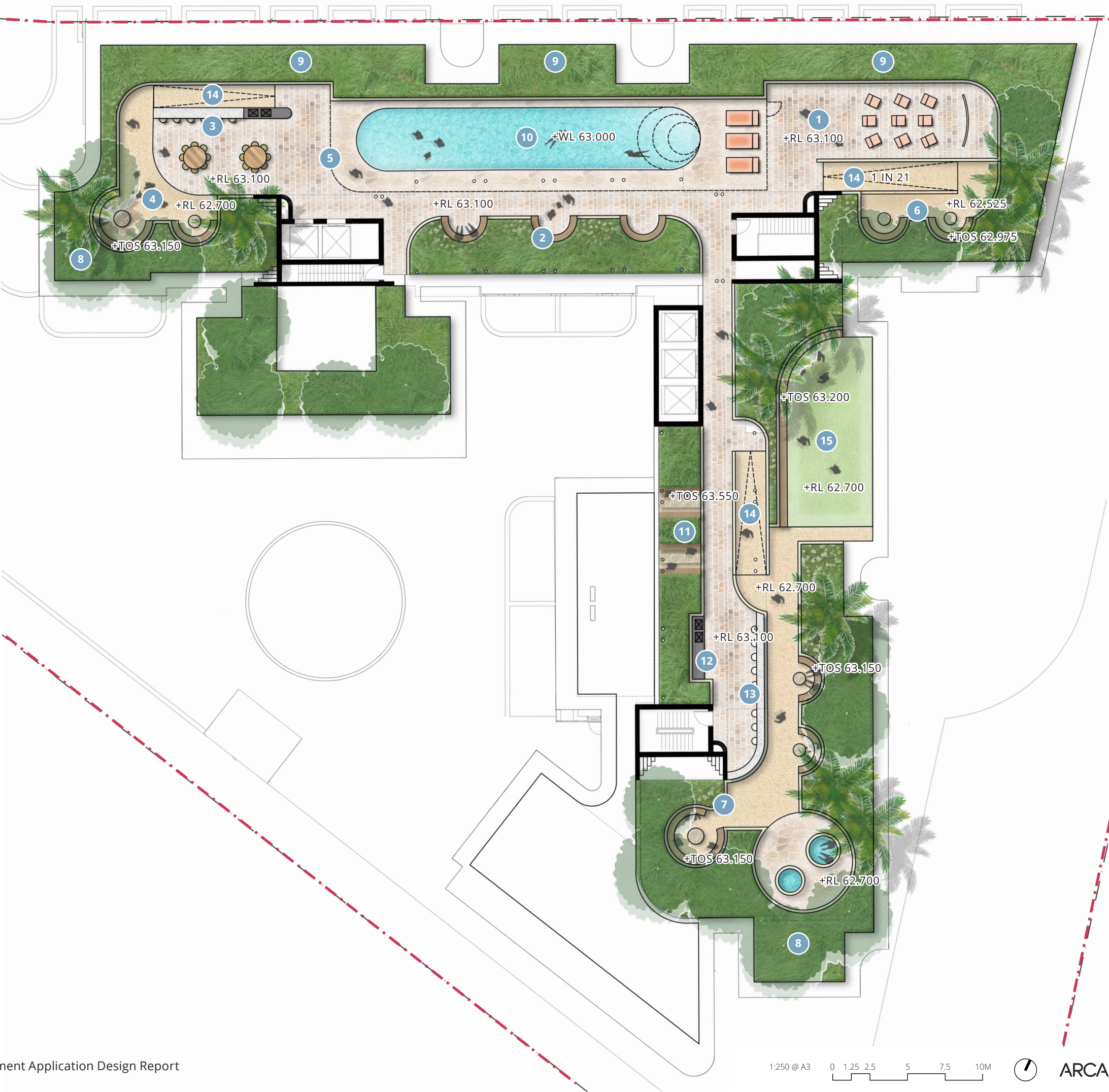
Detail Plan

Eastern Rooftop



Legend

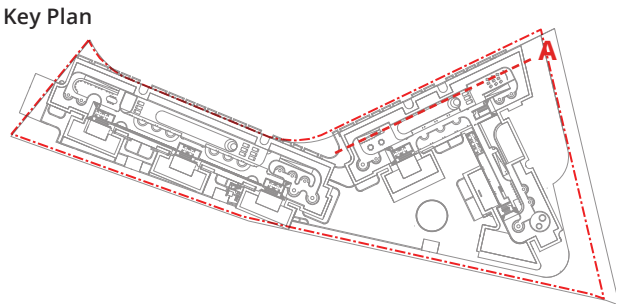
- 1 Pool deck (night time outdoor cinema)
- 2 Banquette seating
- 3 Upper level BBQ and bar
- 4 Lower terrace banquette and fire pit
- 5 Pool fence
- 6 Lower terrace banquettes
- 7 Fire pits / larger communal spaces
- 8 Canopy trees to screen railway line views
- 9 Low planting to hold views over Lord Sheffield Circuit
- 10 Pool (25.0m x 4.0m)
- 11 Upper level booth seating
- 12 BBQ Area
- 13 Upper terrace bar
- 14 1 in 21 walkway down to lower terrace
- 15 Turf (and yoga lawn)



Eastern Rooftop

Sectional Elevation

- Legend
- 1 Upper terrace bar and BBQ area overlooking Lord Sheffield Circuit
 - 2 Pool zone
 - 3 Pool sundeck with outdoor cinema opportunity



Section A

4.0

DESIGN STRATEGY



Connection to Country

On Darug Country

Why is connection to Country so important?

There is no part of the land we live on that was not once loved, cared for and nurtured by Aboriginal people.

As design consultants, we have the opportunity to collaborate with our First Nations Knowledge holders to form an authentic design narrative from the ground, up. Through this deep collaboration, we build relationships and meaningful dialogue which only results in built outcomes that are deeply embedded in culture and place.

We are committed to create a landscape and public domain that is inclusive of community and is Country-led. We don't want the sharing of stories and knowledge to be a "tick the box" activity. Connection to Country through the process of engagement and conversation is just as important as creating tangible elements in the ground plane. Our responsibility is to identify the best and most appropriate ways to (heal, celebrate and acknowledge) Country through design, and also discuss with the team other avenues of cultural engagement for the life cycle of the project.

Our design approach begins from identifying the site's history, reading and designing with Country, and also discussing long-term strategies of Indigenous engagement; through employment of First Nations businesses like, IndigiGrow for vegetation selection or Muru Mittigar, for landscape construction, management and stewardship of the public domain.

Our landscape and public domain response will continue to develop at DD phase, through continued conversation between our design team, cultural collaborators and our Darug elders, to embed a ground plane full of boundless curiosity, education and celebration.

The following pages identify opportunities in the landscape that would best celebrate Country. Next steps will include cultural engagement and collaboration with our First Nations Knowledge Holders to turn these opportunities into reality and ensure the stories of the Mulgoa and Darug People are translated meaningfully and respectfully.

Broadly, our connection to Country approach and process for 160-172 Lord Sheffield, Penrith will be as follows:

Initiation to Concept Design (up to DA submission)

- + Cultural research
- + Identifying Indigenous underlays
- + Cultural observations, recommendations and design references

Design Development (post consent)

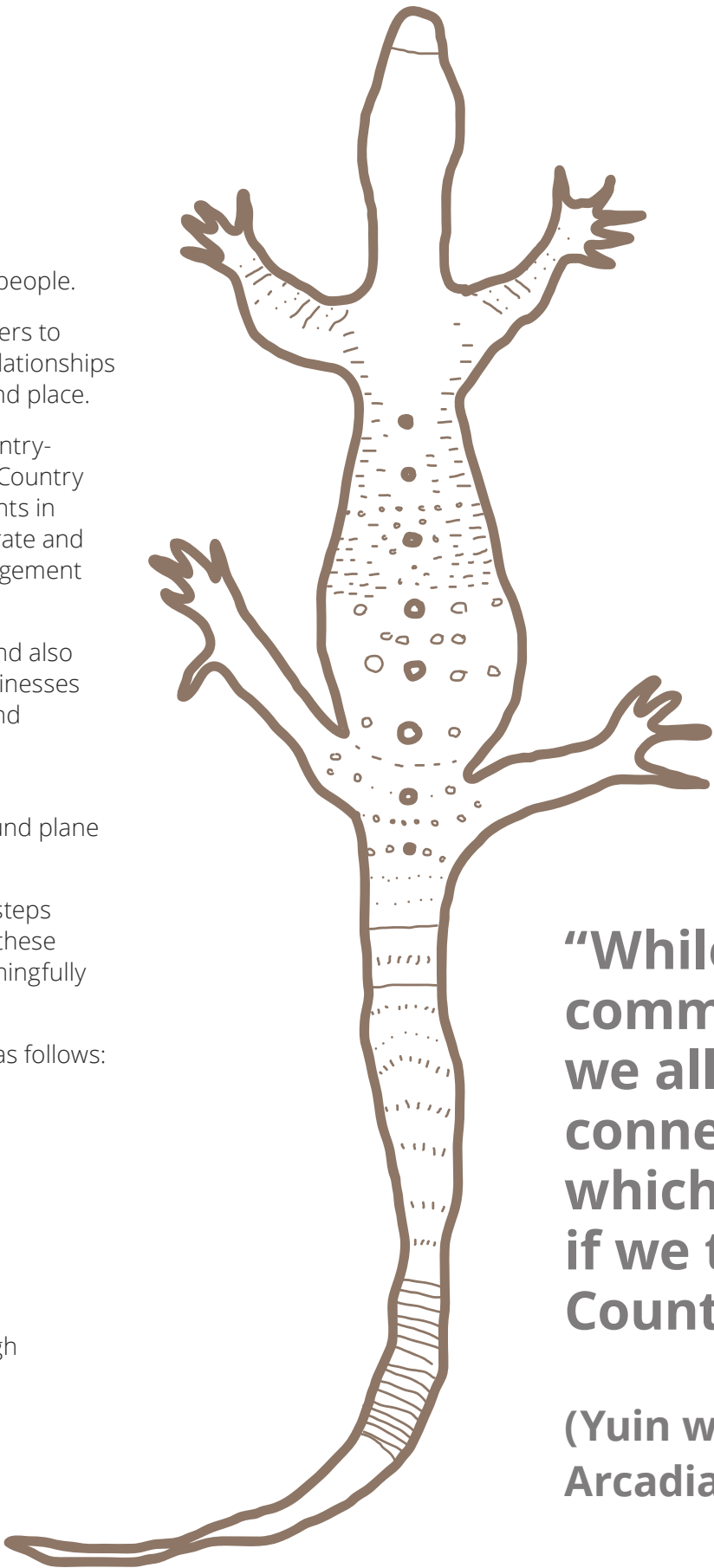
- + Walking Country
- + Yarning
- + Deep listening
- + Cultural design response
- + Inclusive implementation

Design Delivery

- + Indigenous overlay and conscious construction
- + Regenerative materiality
- + Indigenous interpretations

Post-Delivery

- + Continued Indigenous partnerships through long-term maintenance strategies
- + Ongoing community inclusion



“While Indigenous communities are diverse, we all have an underlying connection to Country which is core to our beliefs: if we take care of Country, Country will take care of us”

(Yuin woman, Kaylie Salvatori, Arcadia’s first Indigenous Strategist)

Connection to Country

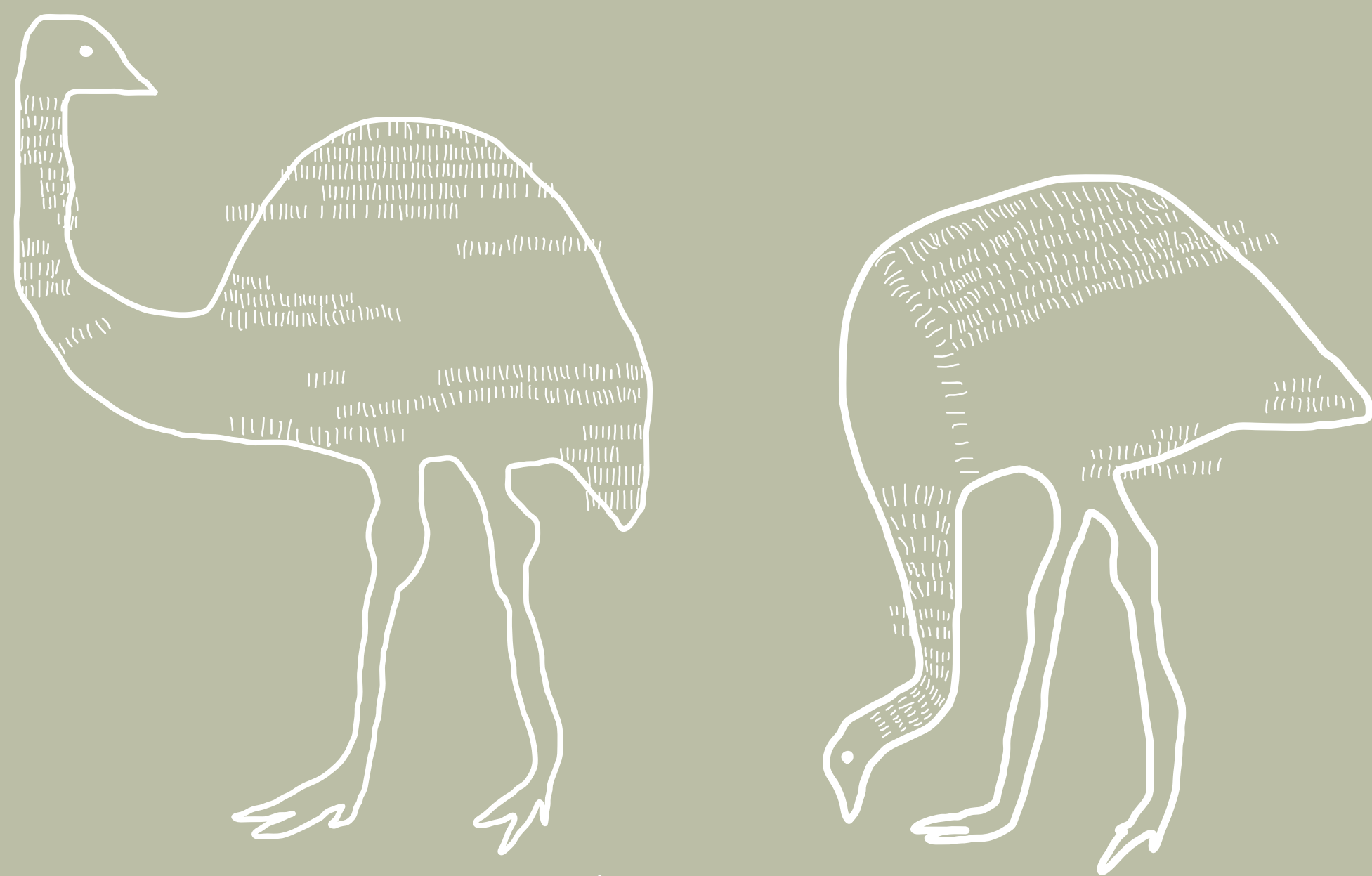
On Darug Country

An Ongoing Engagement Process

Our process of engaging with local Cultural Knowledge Holders, including the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council (DLALC) will be crucial to guide our design and cultural planning of the development.

Through initial conversations and research about the land, we have already learnt that there is much importance placed on the celestial connection between the moon and water and the seasons. Specifically, the land that Penrith sits on was once cared for by two clans, the Mulgoa and Gandangara People. The Nepean River (or “Yandhai”) sustained life for eons and is not only the life source, but the element that has defined the land around us. The river, as well as fish, kangaroo and the emu are significant animals to these clans.

The public domain will become the common ground for all people to come to, learn and reflect. We have made space for these stories of Country to unfold and be celebrated. Our conversations have just begun and will continue to happen through the cycle of this project.

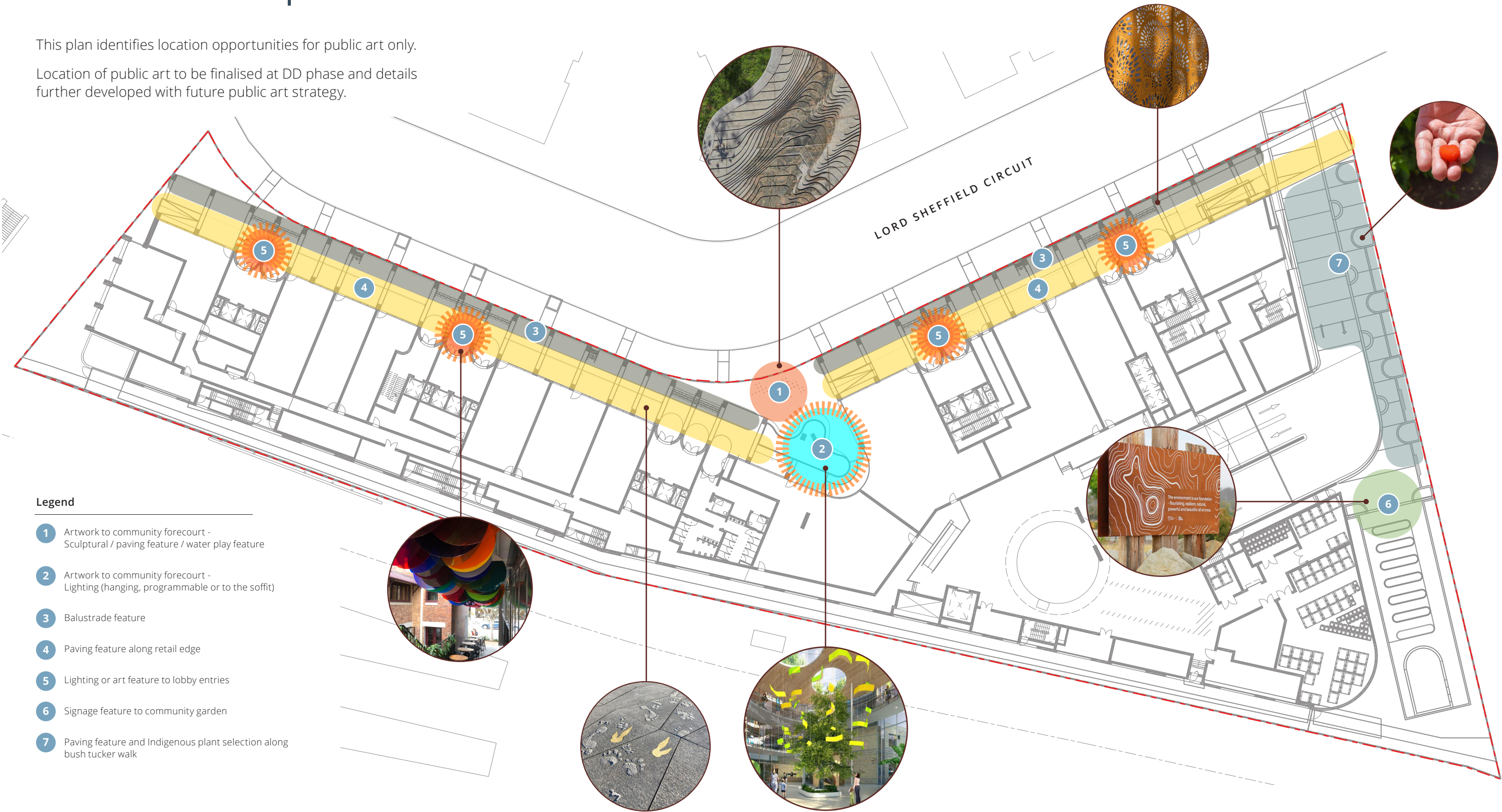


Connection to Country

Public Art and Interpretation

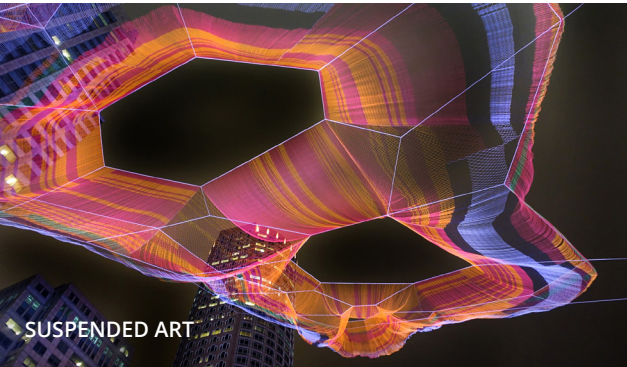
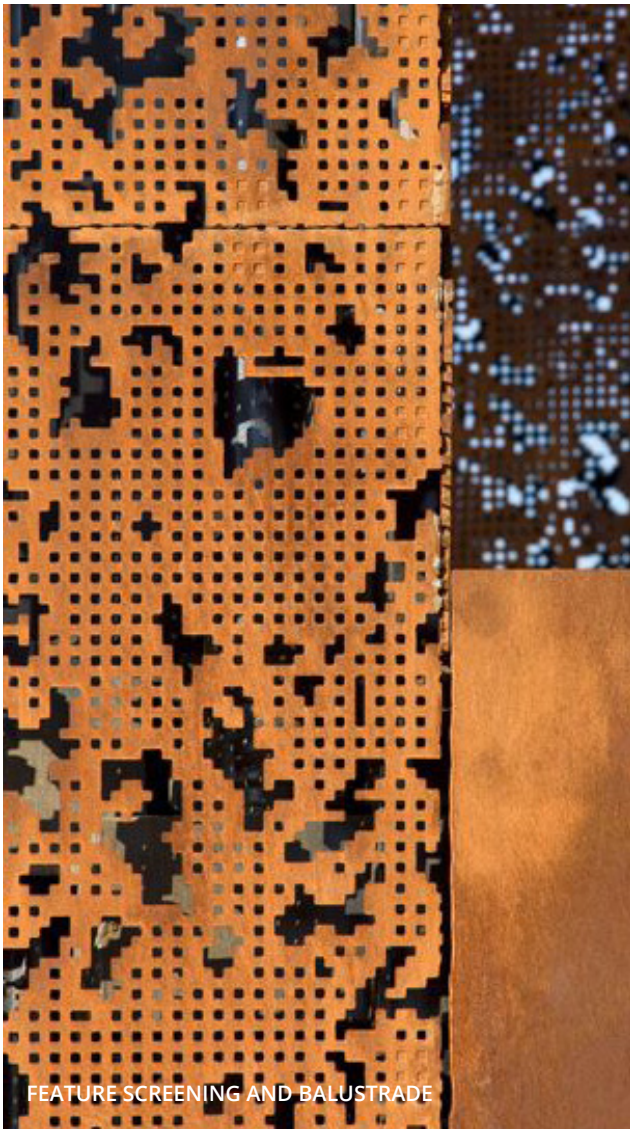
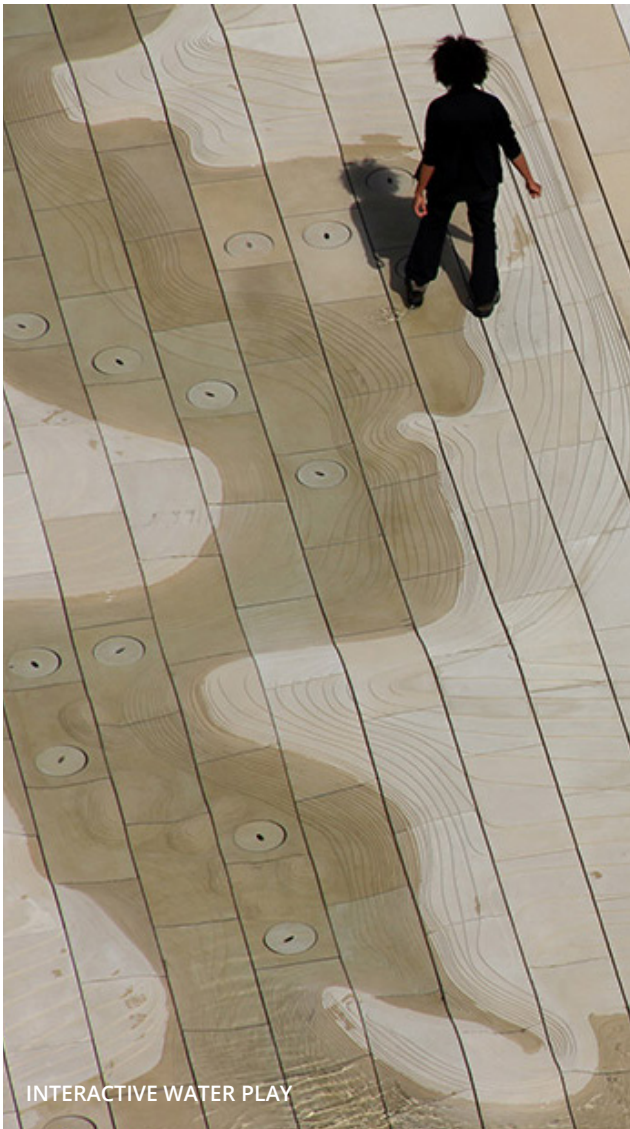
This plan identifies location opportunities for public art only.

Location of public art to be finalised at DD phase and details further developed with future public art strategy.



Connection to Country

Public Art and Interpretation



Connection to Country

Materials



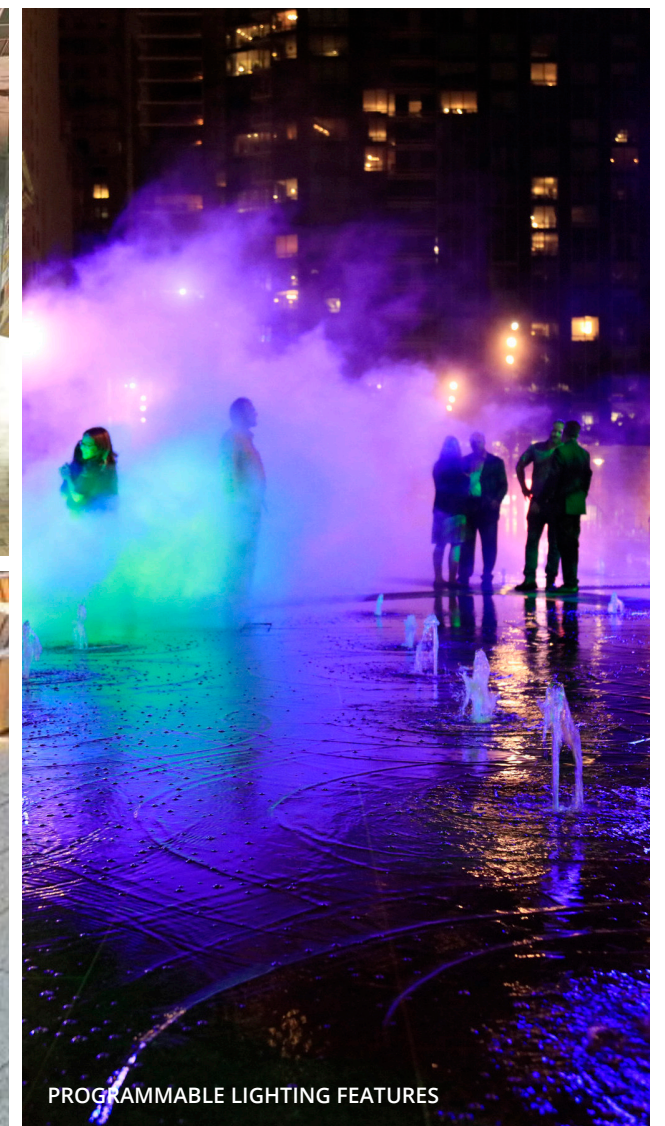
Connection to Country Lighting

Lighting to the public domain and private landscapes will be developed at DD phase with our Aboriginal consultant and lighting designer to create site specific elements that is both contemporary and culturally responsive.

The proposed lighting will also:

- + extend activation hours beyond daylight hours,
- + create mood and ambience to outdoor spaces for gathering and relaxing,
- + provide appropriate lighting levels to garden pathways and entries to assist in wayfinding, and
- + meet Australian Standards.

Featured on this page are lighting opportunities for our development.



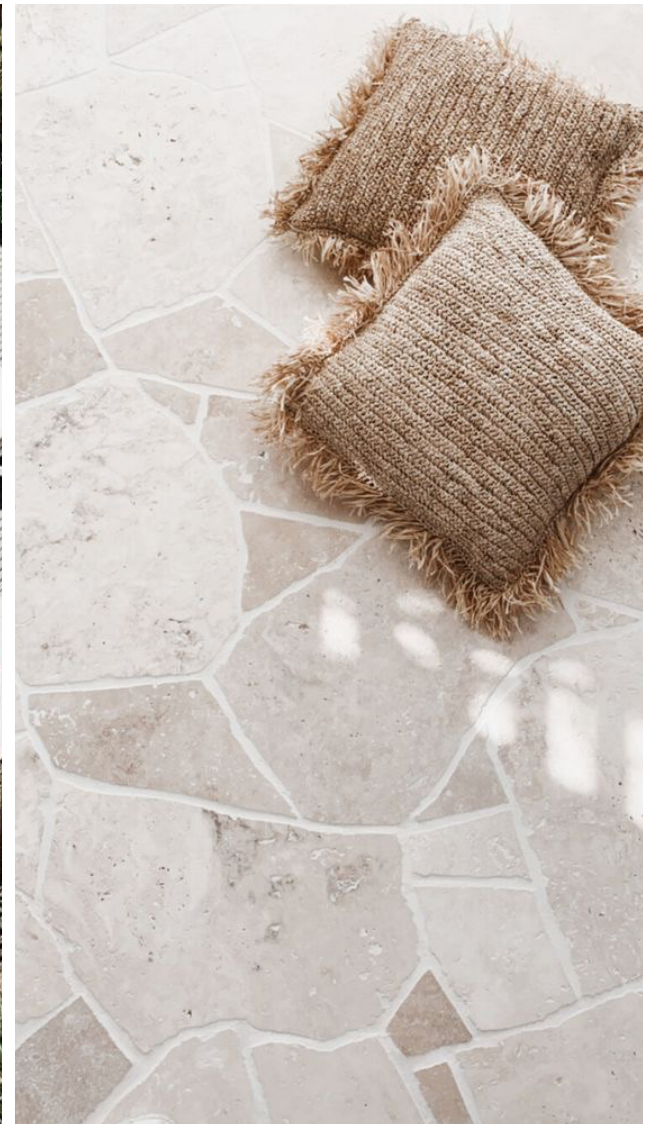
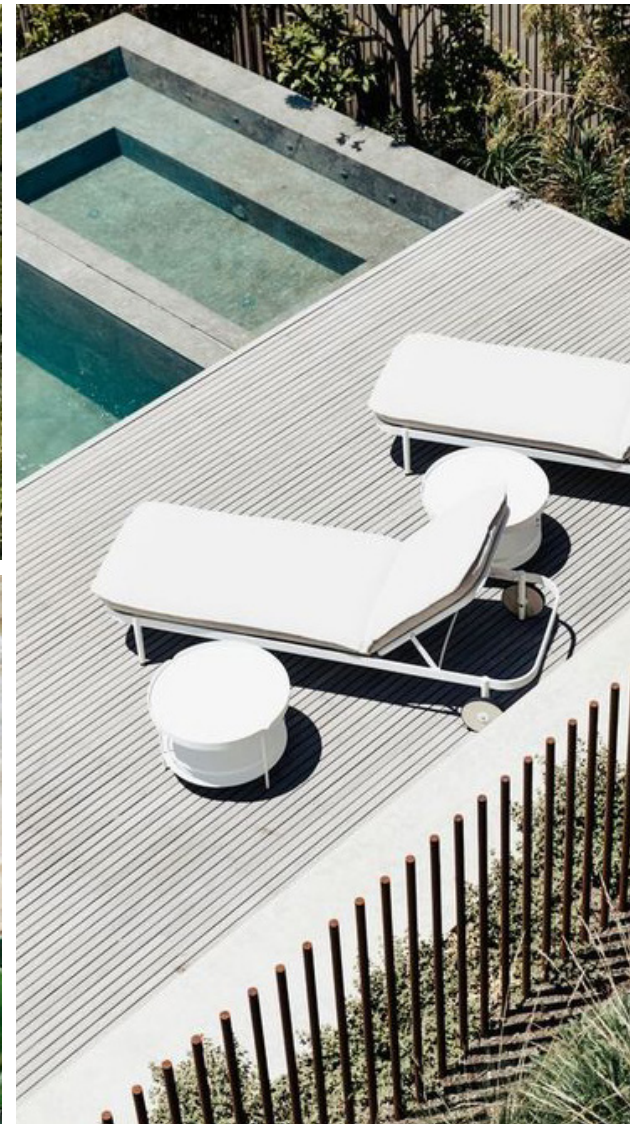
Materials Palette

Ground Level



Materials Palette

Rooftop



Planting Palette

Ground Level

Planting chosen for 160-172 Lord Sheffield Circuit, Penrith takes into consideration a number of factors, including, findings from RWDI's Wind and Solar report, and:

- + Creating generously landscaped areas to reduce the urban heat island effect,
- + Increasing evergreen canopies in areas necessary to reduce heat during summer and promoting comfortable microclimates,
- + Planting to increase the thermal comfort during the winter season,
- + Choosing local and endemic species that respond well to the Penrith climate and are fit-for-purpose for their lower water-use requirements, and
- + Choosing plants that require less frequent irrigation and maintenance.

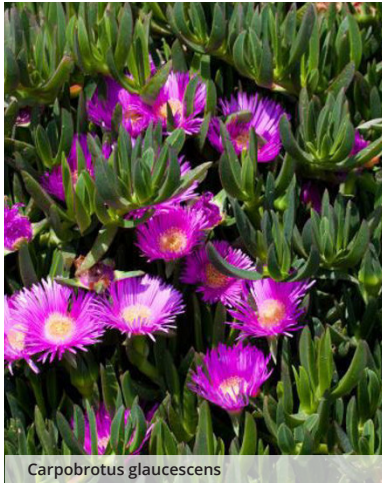
The planting palettes on the following pages is not an exhaustive list.

Please refer to the 400 series plans for full planting plans and schedule.

Public Domain



Community Forecourt



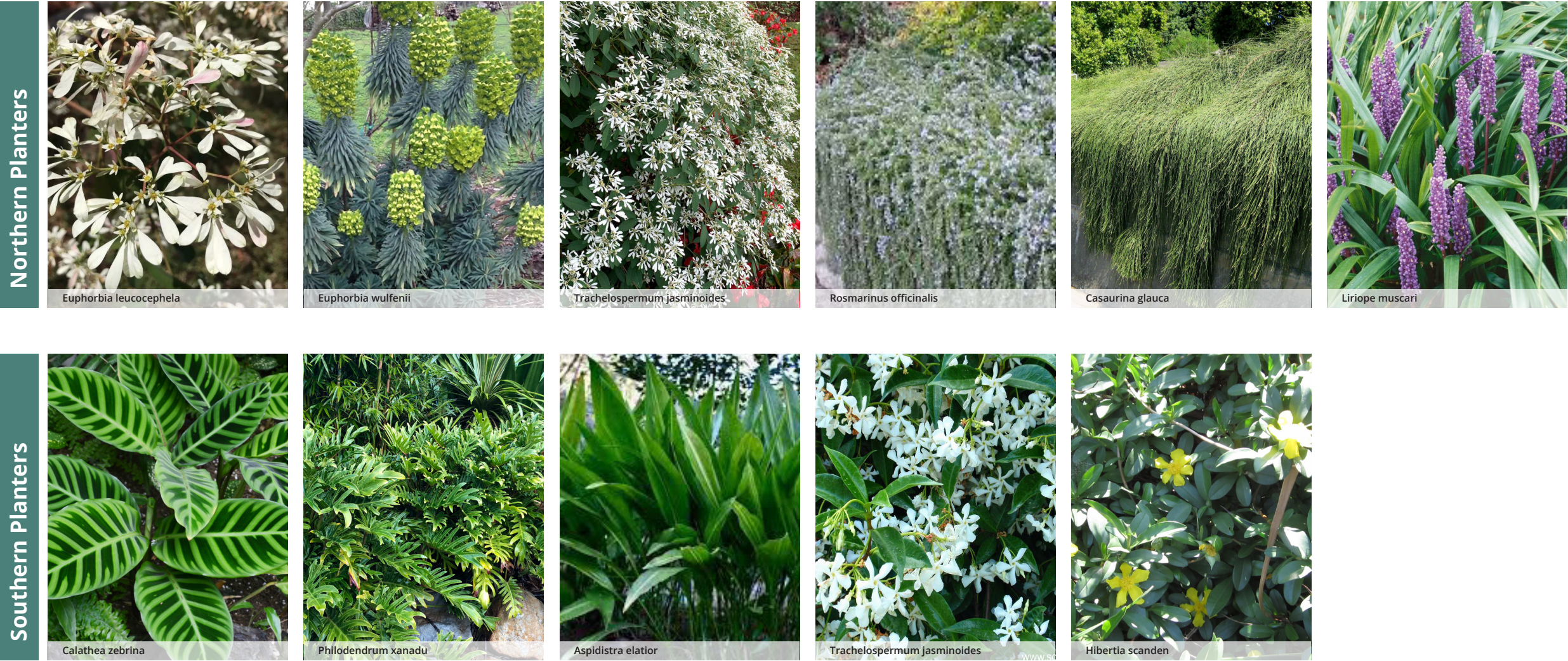
Bush Tucker Garden



Planting Palette

Level 1

Light conditions vary across the development. North facing planters receive high levels of sunlight, whereas light conditions are medium to low for southern facade planters. Plant selection takes into consideration these varying light conditions and the findings from RWDI's Wind and Solar report to create the best landscape response for the development.



Planting Palette

Level 2

Light conditions vary across the development. Level 2 receives medium to low levels of sunlight, but is not subject to uncomfortable levels of wind. Plant selection takes into consideration low level lighting conditions and the findings from RWDI’s Wind and Solar report to create the best landscape response for thermal comfort.

A rich and diverse planting palette will provide dynamic seasonal change throughout the year through colours, textures and massing. The garden will provide great environmental value, with endemic and native species that will enrich the ecological performance of site.

Planting Character



Steppers in landscape for garden maintenance



Planting diversity to create interest and seasonal change

Shrubs and Accents



Callistemon Cherry Bomb



Eremophila nivea

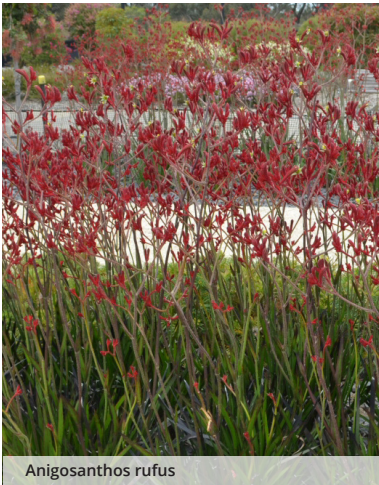


Westringia 'Low Horizon'



Correa alba

Understorey



Anigosanthos rufus



Carex comans



Dianella revoluta



Festuca glauca



Lomandra longifolia



Poa labillardierei



Pennisetum setaceum

Planting Palette

Rooftop

Trees

Howea forsteriana

Tristaniopsis laurina 'Luscious'

Tristaniopsis laurina

Livistona australis

Archontophoenix Alexandrae

Backhousia citriodora

Acacia cognata 'Copper Tips'

Shrubs and Accents

Agave attenuata

Acacia cognata

Callistemon salignus

Cassula arborescens

Euphorbia wulfenii

Phormium tenax

Philodendron 'Xanadu'

Understorey

Festuca glauca

Pennisetum setaceum

Kalanchoe orgyalis

Zoysia tenuifolia

Goodenia ovata

Senecio mandraliscae

Trachelospermum jasminoides

ARCADIA