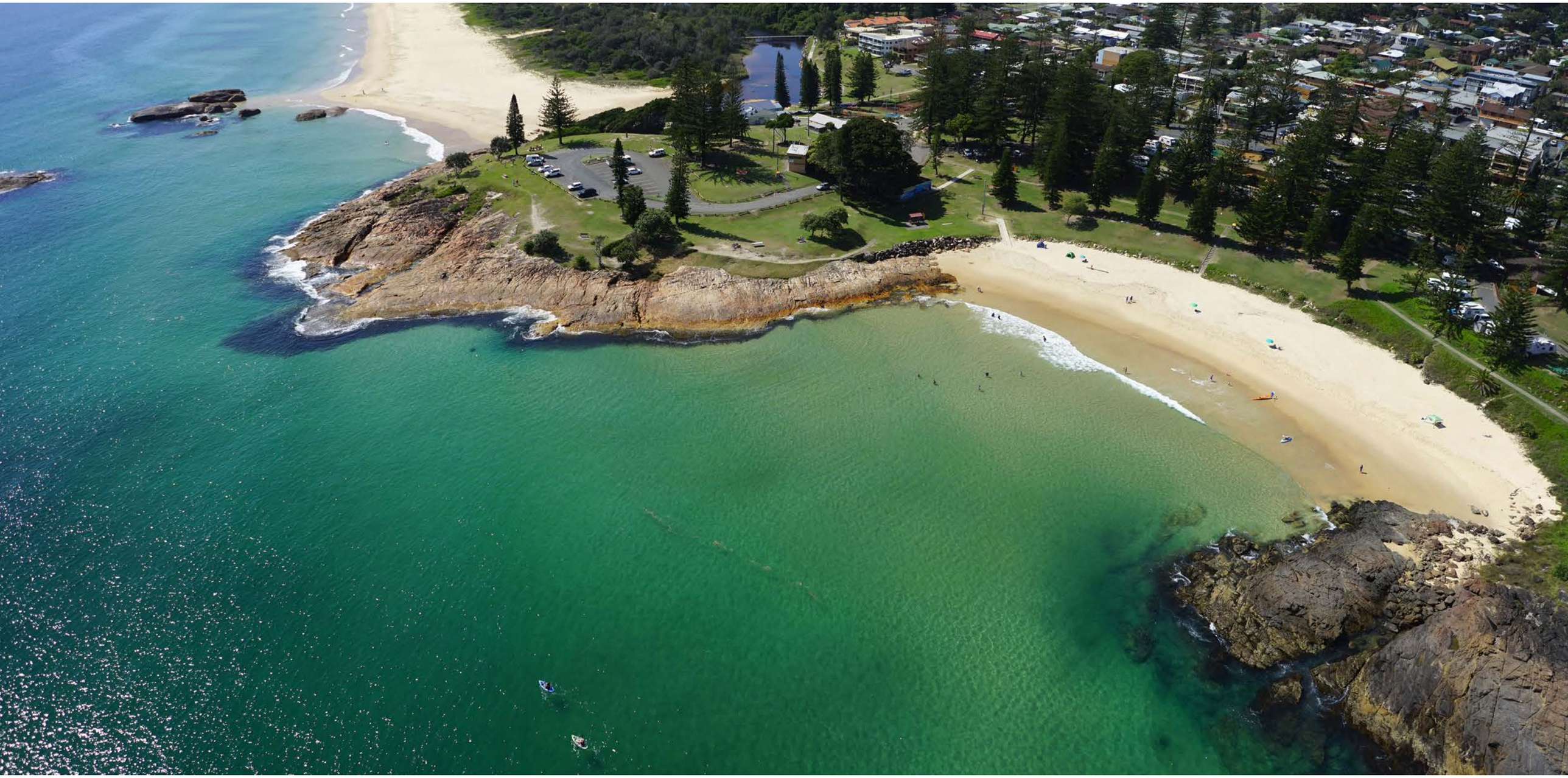
HORSESHOE BAY- MASTER PLAN



KEMPSEY
Shire Council

PLUMMER & SMITH
landscape architecture / art / design
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Kempsey Shire Council acknowledges
the Dunghutti people as the traditional
custodians of the Macleay Valley

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1
PROJECT CONTEXT

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1 Project Context

Overview

In 2018 Plummer and Smith were engaged by Kempsey Shire Council to deliver the design for the Horseshoe Bay Coastal Walkway Extension and the Horseshoe Bay Master Plan. In late 2018 the Concept Designs for the Coastal Walkway were presented to the community. This community engagement workshop also included a discussion relating to potential Master Plan design strategies. These discussions and feedback have further influenced the strategies and designs included in this proposal.

Project Context (from the brief)

The Master Plan will become a strategic document guiding the provision, location, and design of new facilities and infrastructure within the sector. Arguably the most heavily used area within the broader Reserve, Monument Point acts as the principal entry to the reserve for pedestrians and vehicles and contains greatest concentration of hard infrastructure in terms of buildings, roads and car parking.

Some of the issues and factors affecting the reserve environment and its subsequent performance as a key recreational place are summarised below.

- *Because of the areas popularity sections of the Point are suffering from over use or from historic management practices which have contributed to the deterioration of facilities.*
- *Changing structure of the community towards an older demographic group*
- *New residential developments coming online expected to increase population of South West Rocks by 5,000 persons by 2037.*
- *Conflicts between vehicles and pedestrians particularly at locations near the kiosk, amenities building, picnic shelter and playground.*
- *The location and condition of existing amenities building and kiosk*
- *Marked decline in the health of the landmark plantings of Norfolk Island Pine Araucaria heterophylla due to Norfolk Pine Canker (Neofusicoccum parvum)*
- *Car parking and vehicle circulation – distribution and use*
- *Protection of existing trees and selection of appropriate future replacement species*
- *Protection of cultural heritage elements*
- *Pedestrian access and circulation*
- *Provision of picnicking and effortless recreation space*
- *Conservation and protection of views along coastline and out to sea*

As a statement of intent, the purpose of the master plan will be to provide sound guidance on future facility and amenity design at Horseshoe Bay and will be grounded in first principles and best practice in recreation planning and landscape design for the protection of the natural and shared cultural heritage of the site and the provision of a high quality and diverse range of recreational experiences within an iconic coastal landscape.









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1 Project Context

The Site

Part 1
The Coastal Pedestrian Walkway Extension

Part 2
Horseshoe Bay Master Plan



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VISION FOR THE HORSESHOE BAY RESERVE

Provide a public space for the community that celebrates the people and the place and enables environmental appreciation

OBJECTIVES

- To improve connections between the town centre and the Reserve / beach
- To ensure the Reserve is a space of high amenity for the local community and visitors
- To celebrate the stunning natural setting and promote local environmental character where-ever possible
- To manage vehicular access and parking and associated safety and Reserve use
- To provide the required infrastructure of this public space in a way that maintains and enhances character and improves site function
- To provide for park use with improved access, circulation and facilities such as shelters
- To provide experiences of both environmental exposure and shelter
- To maintain and promote a character of simplicity
- To ensure designs and materials are robust enough to withstand coastal exposure
- To rationalise access and associated infrastructure such as furniture
- To avoid barriers where-ever possible and to retain a sense of free flowing visual and physical access
- To improve connections to adjacent foreshore spaces - extending recreation trails and use
- To rationalise car parking and consolidate open space areas
- To provide equitable access to the beach

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1 Project Context

The Site

The project site- Horseshoe Bay Beach and the Monument Point Sector of Horseshoe Bay Reserve- is a prominent and significant space in the coastal township of South West Rocks. South West Rocks is a growing town and a popular holiday destination. This means that the stresses of use on this prominent public space are significant at busy times of the year- and will increase in the future.

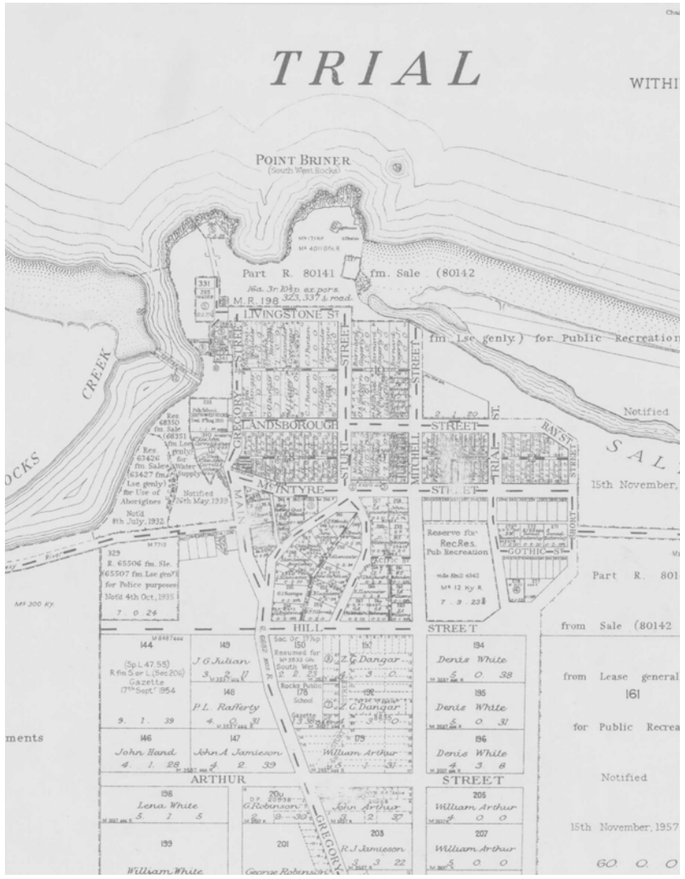
Despite these increasing pressures of use, a significant part of the appeal of such coastal sites is an inherent sense of nostalgia that is present- a sense of timelessness in the climatic exposure, the sensory experiences, and the natural forms.

History and Culture

The site is of cultural and environmental significance. The site is part of the Dunghutti Nation and is a traditional place of gathering and ceremony for the Dunghutti, Gumbaynggir and Biripi Nations- part of a songline between Mount Yarrahapinni and the hills behind Arakoon.

Community Engagement

Kempsey Shire Council has undertaken community engagement through the previous Master Planning process associated with this site dating back to 2012. This existing information has been reviewed as part of the research phase of this project. A new round of community engagement has been undertaken as part of these works and will continue through the design phases of the Master Plan. Engagement included community workshops / information sessions covering site analysis, proposed strategies, and final designs. On line surveys and forums have also been run simultaneously by Kempsey Shire Council as well as targeted consultation with specific stakeholders.



Early map of South West Rocks and Horseshoe Bay









Photos from the Coastal Walkway design and Master Plan strategies South West Rocks community engagement workshop held in December 2018

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2
SITE ANALYSIS

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2 Site Analysis

Existing Site



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2 Site Analysis



The existing town centre site entry



Poor connections between town centre and the site



Primary desire lines into the Reserve currently in conflict with car parking



Cars currently monopolise some of the best locations on the site for views and shade



Existing shelter has the potential to engage better with the headland zone behind



Existing amenities block currently occupies a key outdoor location of the site



Rock outcrops, grass, and native vegetation are all important character elements



Existing site flows and open space character- existing assets to be managed and enhanced where possible



Existing car park areas filling the extent of flat areas making separation of car park and pedestrians difficult

DRAFT

2 Site Analysis



Existing kiosk addresses road and is isolated from the beach by the road



Erosion along the informal path areas and adhoc furniture placement and style



Potential to improve car parking layout efficiency



Access and safety issues resulting from incompatible adjacent uses



Site entry and valuable character tree currently compromised by car parking and associated barriers



Natural headland character to be retained wherever possible and extended where appropriate



Areas below the top of Monument Point have a rough, natural, maze like quality which should be retained



Existing access ramp to the beach non compliant- improved access to be investigated



Accessibility and connectivity within the Reserve can be improved- site clutter can also be reduced

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2 Site Analysis

Existing Vegetation

The site has fairly extensive existing vegetation. There are several key moments created by existing vegetation:

A- the fig that denotes the town centre entry point to the reserve

B- the avenue of Norfolk Island Pines defining the ridgeline

C- the enormous fig that dominates the transition between Horseshoe Bay and Monument Point

D- the Lord Howe Island Hibiscus trees defining two terraces and silhouetted against the Bay

E- the cluster of vegetation providing a rare moment of shelter

F- the Banksias providing scale and shade on the north east tip of Monument Point

G- the forest stand of Cupaniopsis anarcardioides that has been sculpted by the winds

The predominant species existing on the site include:

1- Araucaria heterophylla (Norfolk Island Pine)

2- Araucaria columnaris (Cook Pine)

3- Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig)

4- Lagunaria patersonia (Lord Howe Island Hibiscus)

5- Cupaniopsis anarcardioides (Tuckeroo)

6- Banksia integrifolia (Coastal Banksia)

7- Pandanus pedunculatus (Coastal Screw Pine)

8- Hibiscus tiliaceus (Cottonwood)

9- Casuarina sp.

10- Eucalypt sp.

11- Palm sp.

12- Camphor laurel

13- Brachychiton acerifolius



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2 Site Analysis

Elements / Fixtures

The site is defined by an ad-hoc approach to the siting of infrastructure including:

Shelters

Seats

There is no hierarchy to shelter size and location (with the exception of the large shelter adjacent to the Surf Club and playground). A number of shelters are located in undesirable locations



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2 Site Analysis

Topography

A significant part of the site experience is based around topography- areas of high ground prospect, banks providing shelter and division of space etc. The adjacent map shows the 0.5 metre contours surveyed across the site.

The site is defined by several key topographic experiences:

1- the Horseshoe Bay amphitheatre
2- Monument Point high ground
3- the ridgeline heading towards the town centre
4- the Saltwater Creek amphitheatre



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2 Site Analysis

Pedestrian Movement

The site is defined by an ad-hoc approach to circulation paths. A number of the existing paths are in poor condition and do not follow desire lines.

Denotes the primary walking routes where no path currently exists

.....
Denotes minor tracks



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2 Site Analysis

Areas of erosion

Erosion resulting from walking routes and gathering. Coastal walkway completion will assist with mitigation by providing hard wearing path surfaces and discrete gathering spaces

1

Erosion resulting from environmental factors- Horseshoe Bay beach access areas. Equitable / accessible beach access path completed as part of the Coastal walkway works will assist in managing on going erosion in this location

2

Erosion resulting from environmental factors- planned rock terracing works will assist with mitigating erosion issues in this location



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2 Site Analysis

Existing Car Parking and Town Centre Connections

1
Existing car parking arrangement- approximate spaces: **92**

2
Very poor connection between the Horseshoe Bay Reserve and the town centre- potential for small changes to south east corner of the Holiday Park and the Bus stop location to significantly improve linkages

3
Open space areas disconnected by cars and parking infrastructure



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2 Site Analysis

Safety

1
Cars between playground and shelter- including reversing cars

2
Poor sight lines for pedestrians and drivers

3
Difficult access for Surf Club vehicles

4
Playground immediately adjacent to road without barriers

5
Conflict between vehicles parking and reversing and informal pedestrian paths



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3
DESIGN STRATEGIES

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3 Design Strategies

Landscape Flow

One of the key design strategies is to maintain and, where possible, enhance landscape flows. Through walkway placement and potential future car parking adjustments there is an opportunity to maintain open landscape space flow from the Horseshoe Bay amphitheatre all the way around Monument Point. A considered and consolidated approach to the locations of infrastructure and embellishments will assist with this. There is also an opportunity to enhance a sense of natural landscape and headland areas- both in protecting existing zones and proposing additional natural spaces.



Open space / parkland

Natural areas

Positioning park infrastructure along shaded edges

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3 Design Strategies

Circulation, Access and Park Zones

Capitalise on the character of existing landscape zones.

Provide circulation and access to key locations, including the beach and the primary viewing location

Flat grass terrace

Grass bank areas

Pedestrian entry space for town centre connections

Key outlook locations

Accessibility paths

Circulation paths

A NOTE ON ACCESSIBILITY
Meeting the obligations of AS1428 has been an important part of design considerations and will be an important part of any future detailed design works. A key objective of the Master Plan has been to improve accessibility and to make the site more inclusive, and as such under the Master Plan all access and park furniture will, where possible, comply with AS1428.



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3 Design Strategies

Adjusting Access and Formalizing a Hub

Consolidating building services into a single hub at an accessible location

Adjusting the road alignment to improve functionality

THE FIG

Celebrate the existing Fig tree as a site highlight and a valuable source of shade at the edge of existing grass terraces and the Horseshoe Bay amphitheatre



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3 Design Strategies

Proposed Car Parking and Road Realignment

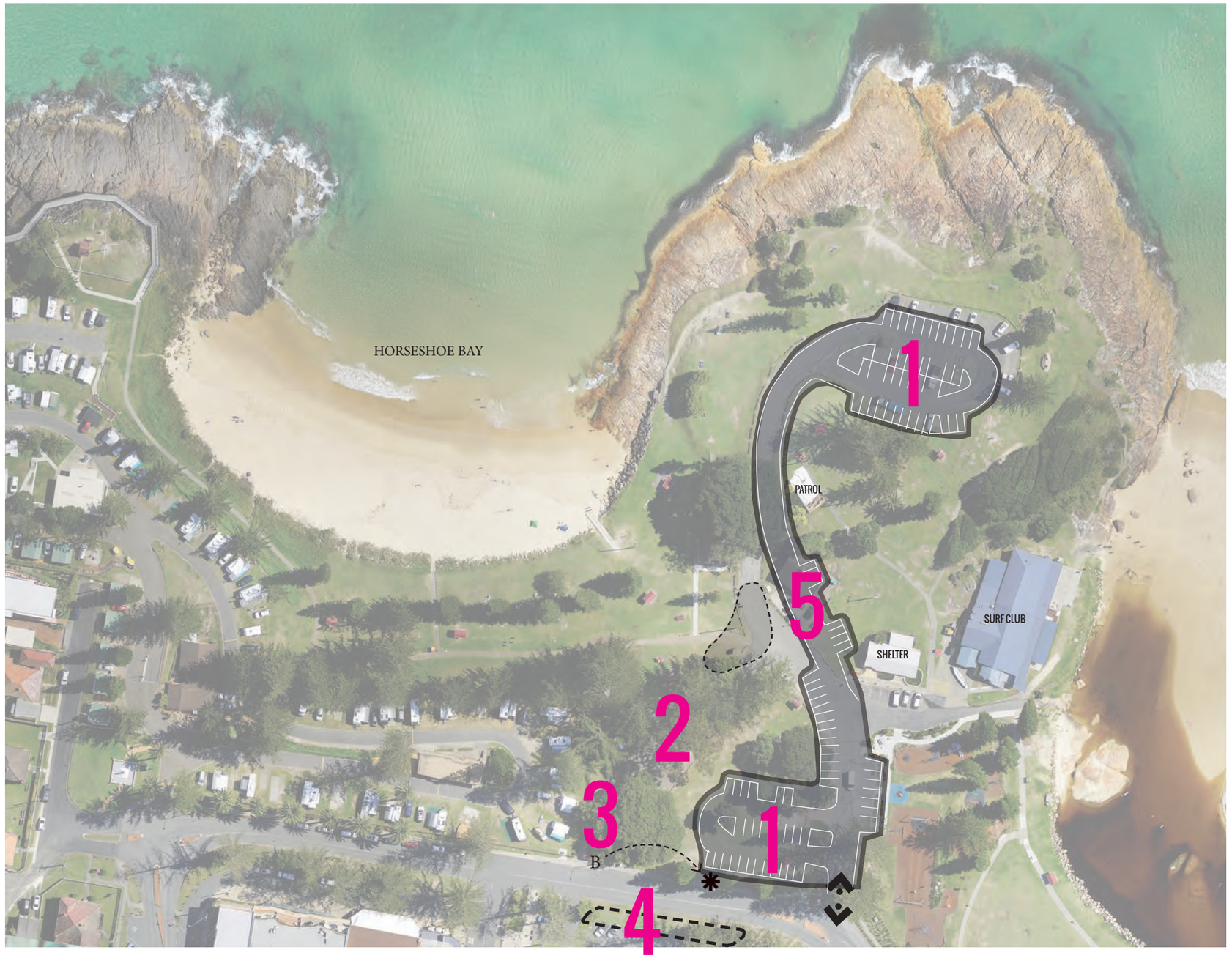
1
Proposed car parking arrangement- spaces: **101**. Rationalized parking on Monument Point provides same amount of spaces and additional open space and more generous pedestrian space

2
Removing the ridgeline Norfolk Island Pine car parking area extends the beach amphitheater and improves pedestrian connection into the Reserve and to Monument Point

3
Move Bus Stop east to ensure the Reserve pedestrian entry point is not obscured behind a bus shelter

4
Potential for additional parking on Livingstone Street

5
Minor road realignment provides additional space for a site 'hub' on the beach side of the access road



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3 Design Strategies

Linkages and Town Centre Connection

1

The Coastal Walkway becomes the missing link in existing walking trails- promoting healthy communities and environmental appreciation

2

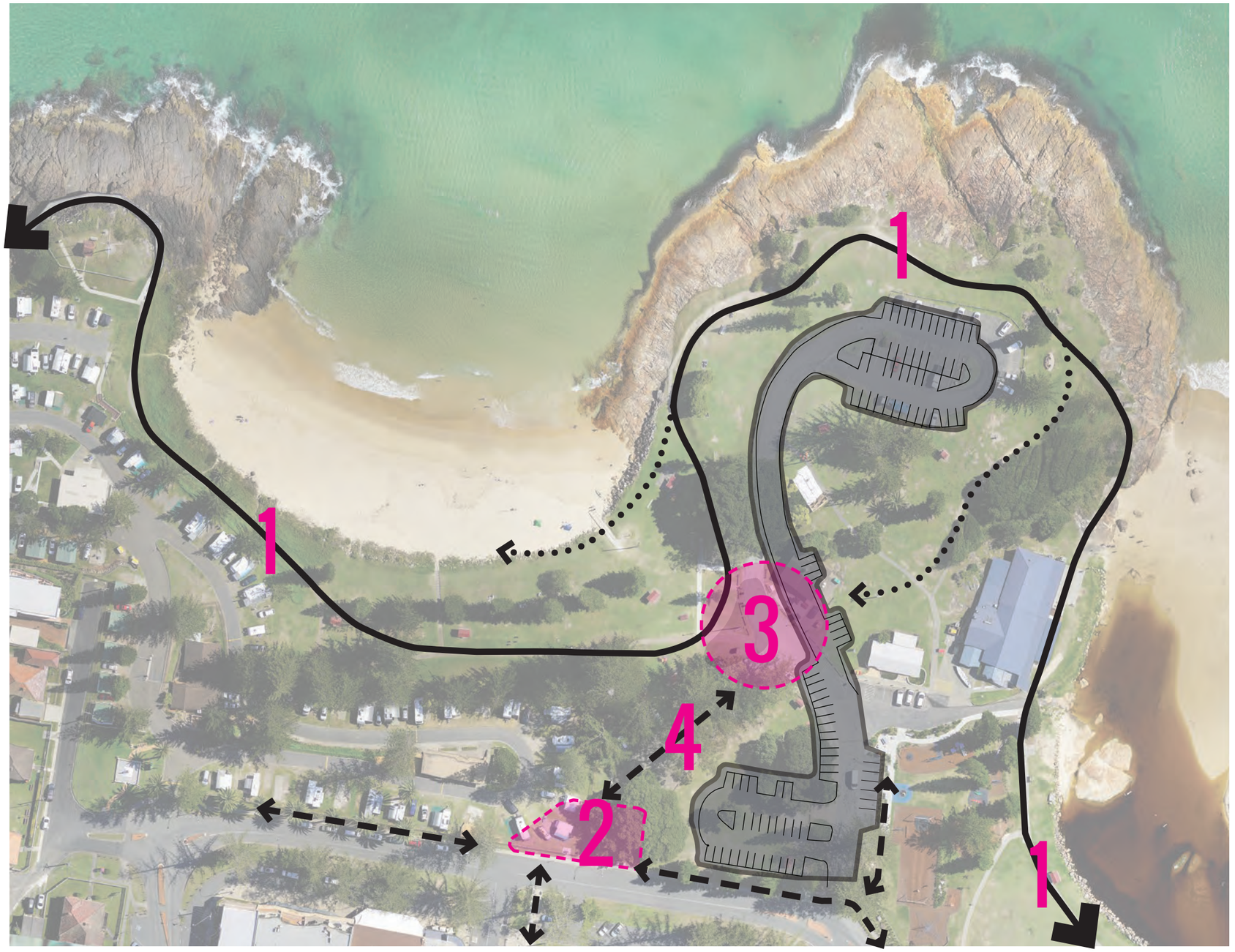
Minor adjustments to the south east corner of the Holiday Park boundary provides the opportunity to create a pedestrian entry space between the town centre and the Horseshoe Bay Reserve. A parklet space under the existing fig tree that provides a transition between the town centre and the open spaces of the Reserve.

3

A centrally located 'hub' positioned at the junction of the beach amphitheater and the ridgeline desire line from the town centre to the top of Monument Point

4

Improving the direct link from the entry area to the Monument of Monument Point



DRAFT

3 Design Strategies

Consolidated Open Space and Town Centre Connection

1
Car Parking adjustments and minor road realignment improve the flow of landscape spaces- consolidating open space

2
Minor adjustments to the south east corner of the Holiday Park boundary provide the potential for improved town centre connection to Horseshoe Bay with benefits to town centre amenity and connectivity

3
Connection extends open space walking trails from Back Creek to Saltwater Creek and beyond



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3 Design Strategies

Accessibility and Safety

Accessible paths

Hub area

Accessible car space

Managing existing safety issues by limiting vehicle access, relocating parking, and providing barriers between playground and service road

A NOTE ON ACCESSIBILITY
Meeting the obligations of AS1428 has been an important part of design considerations and will be an important part of any future detailed design works. A key objective of the Master Plan has been to improve accessibility and to make the site more inclusive, and as such under the Master Plan all access and park furniture will, where possible, comply with AS1428.



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3 Design Strategies

Temporary Market

1
Existing zone used by the temporary market

2
Potential adjustment for market zone





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3 Design Strategies

Beach Character

Remarkably, for such a small beach, Horseshoe Bay beach arguably has two character zones. The eastern end of the beach is closely linked to the parkland character of the Reserve, while the western end has a more natural character with its edges dominated by plants and sandy, rock mazes.

Design interventions will seek to maintain this character



Parkland character

Natural character

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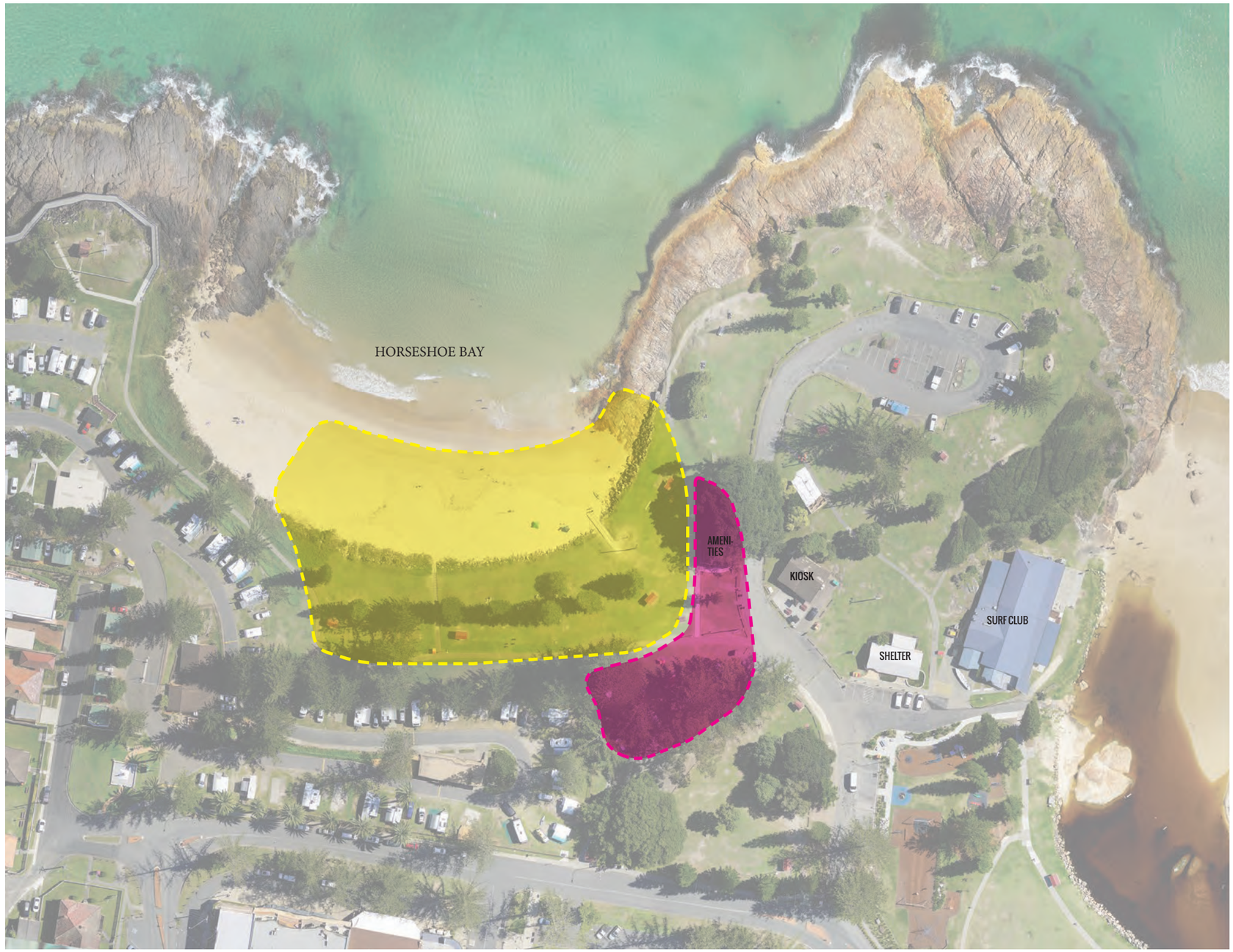
3 Design Strategies

Extending the Horseshoe Bay Amphitheater

One of the key experiential qualities of Horseshoe Bay is the natural amphitheatre extending back from the beach.

The existing Horseshoe Bay amphitheatre

Extending the amphitheatre to the ridgeline and under the fig- extending the parkland



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4
DESIGN

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4 Design

Master Plan

NOTES

1. New park entry improves connections to the town centre, opening a key desire line into the site. Proposed to be a simple, sunny and light space in contrast to the shade and canopy of the adjacent Fig tree and Norfolk Island Pine avenue
2. New entry area gives the Fig space to be the feature of this zone- a large seating element provides a place of rest under the canopy. Other features include a mulch and planting zone under the tree and a path linking to the historic park entry pillars
3. New car parking zone to replace the parking removed from under the Norfolk Island Pine avenue
4. New entry path along the Norfolk Avenue providing line of sight all the way to the Monument
5. Garden and picnic space terraces stepping down the slope- assists in managing run-off and soil degradation under the trees and provides informal picnic spots with beach vistas. Also potential for market stalls between the trees
6. Reconfigured car parking provides additional spaces allowing for the removal of parking from between the shelter and the play area
7. Car parking removed from the front of the shelter and replaced with a 'courtyard' space- vehicle barriers, shade trees, seating, and potential feature elements
8. Surf Club access adjustments for service and emergency vehicles only- provides sufficient space for vehicular movements and manages safety with a barrier to the play area
9. New access path around play area providing improved links to town centre and foreshore paths
10. Primary park shelter locations (picnic tables and seating)
11. Beach access including accessible ramp, concrete terraces and stair
12. Open grass embankments and terraces
13. 'Hub' zone- kiosk and amenities
14. Road treatments to denote shared space through zone of regular pedestrian movements
15. Small terrace space transitioning to the headland zone- utilizes rock outcrops as edges
16. Naturalized headland landscape zone
17. Reconfigured car park allows for more green space around the coastal walkway
18. Coastal walkway
19. Boardwalk continuing coastal walkway to the Surf Club and Saltwater Creek walkway
20. Erosion management terracing
21. Play boat relocated to the southern end of the play zone to allow for vehicle movements
22. Opportunity to connect existing shelter to the landscape areas behind by removed enclosing walls and terracing the grass bank behind the shelter
23. BBQ locations
24. Small amenities block for play area



DRAFT

4 Design

Master Plan- trees canopies not shown for groundplane clarity

NOTES

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23. BBQ locations
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4 Design

Master Plan- KEY PLAN



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4 Design

Master Plan- DETAIL PLAN (tree canopies not shown for groundplane clarity)



KEY

- Turf
- Planting
- Concrete path
- Stone paving areas
- Seating and/or retaining walls
- Naturalised native headland species zones
- Picnic shelter with tables and seating
- Beach access stair and timber bench seat
- Small picnic setting and/or seat under shade of existing trees
- Cross denotes existing tree- canopies not shown for clarity
- Minor path stepping down the slope through gardens and between existing trees
- BBQ's positioned to be convenient to shelters but separate
- Suggested locations for new rubbish bins to replace existing
- Beach shower

0 2 4 6 10

DRAFT

4 Design

Master Plan- DETAIL PLAN (tree canopies not shown for groundplane clarity)



KEY

- Turf
- Surface treatments to roadway to denote high pedestrian use share zone
- Planting
- Concrete path
- Permeable surface, planting, and small picnic settings
- Stone paving areas
- Seating and/or retaining walls
- Naturalised native headland species zones
- Picnic shelter with tables and seating
- BBQ's positioned to be convenient to shelters but separate
- Seating element and mulch and planting area under existing Fig
- Seating element and gardens and permeable surfaces under Pine tree
- Suggested locations for new rubbish bins to replace existing
- Beach shower in WSUD garden
- Bike racks
- Playground Amenities block

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4 Design

Master Plan- DETAIL PLAN (tree canopies not shown for groundplane clarity)



KEY

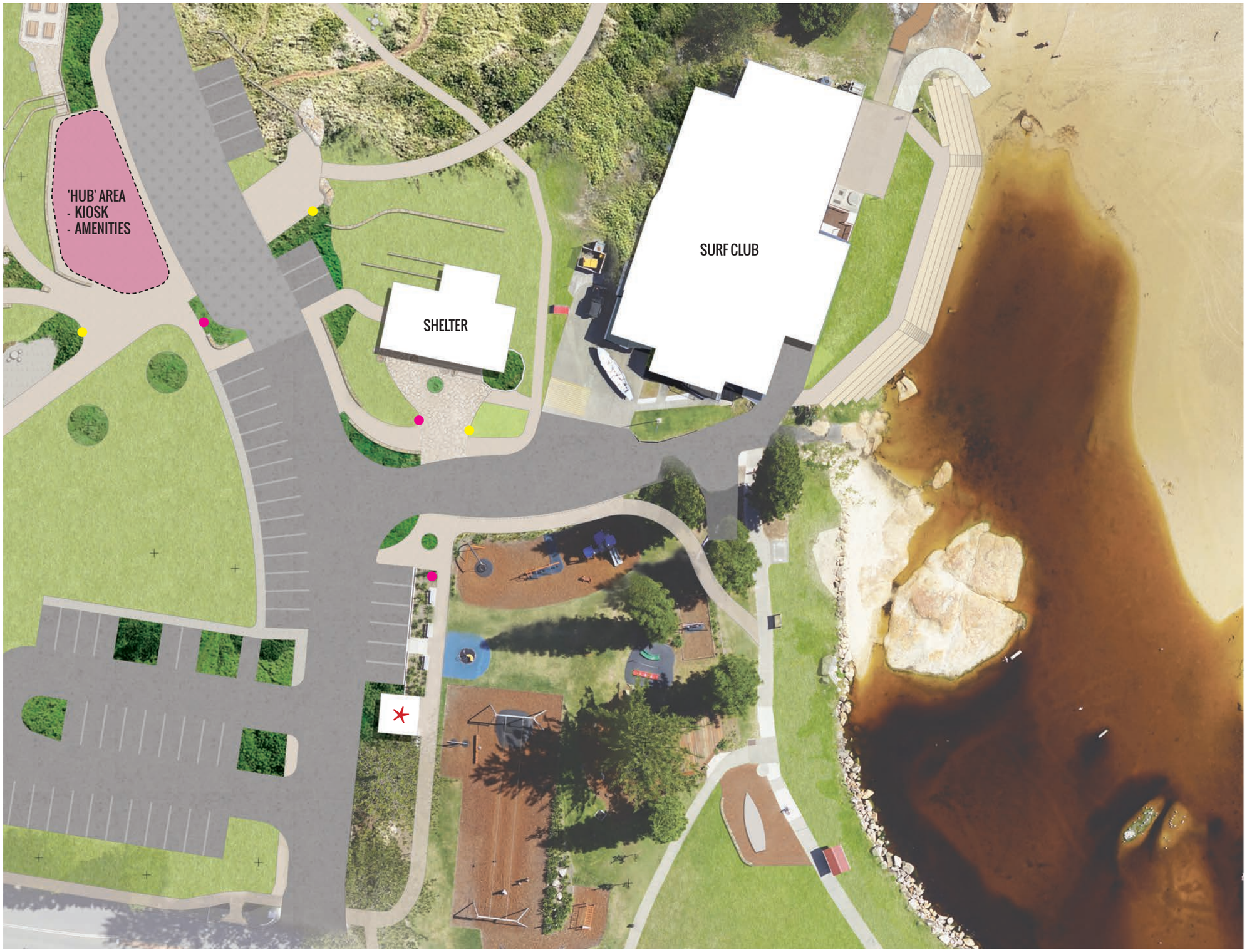
- Turf
- Roadway and car parking surfaces
- Planting
- Concrete path
- Timber boardwalk
- Stone paving areas
- Seating and/or retaining walls
- Naturalised native headland species zones
- Picnic shelter with tables and seating
- Retaining terraces to Saltwater Creek
- Feature seating area associated with key view along walkway
- Cross denotes existing tree- canopies not shown for clarity
- Suggested locations for new rubbish bins to replace existing

0 2 4 6 10

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4 Design

Master Plan- DETAIL PLAN (tree canopies not shown for groundplane clarity)



KEY

- Turf
- Roadway and car parking surfaces
- Planting
- Concrete path
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4 Design

Views



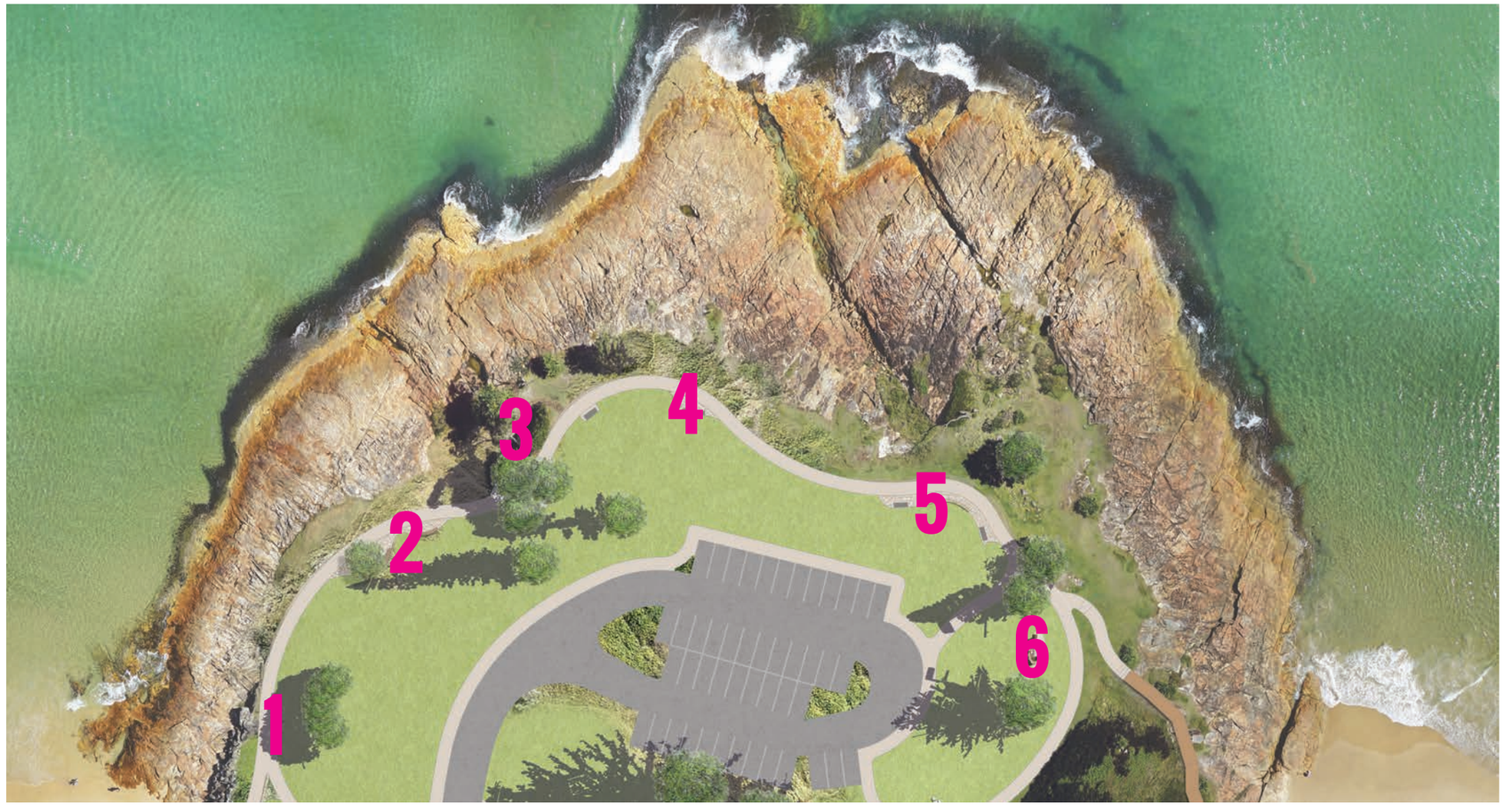












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4 Design

Monument Point- a natural headland landscape

The proposed imagery below depicts the top of Monument Point as a landscape showcasing locally native headland species. Refer to Section 6 for local examples of traditional native vegetation headlands.





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4 Design



Proposed updates to the existing Marine Rescue building- new paint finishes and signage



Emergent rock is an existing feature of the Monument Point area of the site in particular. By encouraging an endemic headland landscape these emergent rock areas become part of naturalised aesthetic that communicates environmental fragility and beauty to all visitors to the site



Along with the formalised path network provided across the space it is likely that some informal tracking will occur. This would be an informal nod to the traditional headland landscape and a dynamic tracery of site use

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4 Design

A Generous Pedestrian Entry to the Reserve

The proposed imagery below depicts a pedestrian entry path in a parkland setting as the new pedestrian entry way to the park, replacing the existing car park under the Norfolk Island Pines.





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4 Design

Potential Event Zones and Overflow Parking

1
Potential location for overflow parking

2
Potential zones for events such as outdoor cinema

3
Market zone



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4 Design

'Hub' Area- Principles for Built Program and Facilities

A key strategy of the proposals is to consolidate built elements and functions including Kiosk, Storage, and Amenities in a common location.

The Master Plan nominates a location for this zone and an indicative layout. This central location is based on a number of site, usage and proposed design considerations relating to safety, views, servicing, and accessibility- among other things.

LOCATION / SITING

Safety:
the key concern relating to safety is for the Kiosk to be positioned on the same side of the access road as the key parkland and attraction zone of the Reserve- Horseshoe Bay beach. This will limit unnecessary roadway crossings by pedestrians.

Views:
Locating the Hub, the key gathering and meeting point of the site, in a location that offers expansive visual and physical connection to the coastal setting in considered important.

Servicing:
The practicalities of servicing of buildings and required storage require consideration- locating the Hub adjacent to the entry road assists with this.

Accessibility:
The siting of the Hub becomes critical from an accessibility point of view. The Hub is proposed to be sited at the junction point of all the key circulation paths- being positioned on the access road, the main pedestrian link from the town centre, and the main pedestrian link connecting along the coastal zone- Back Creek to Saltwater Creek and beyond.

BRIEF / PROGRAM

The Hub built elements and the detail of surrounding areas will need to be further analysed and designed during future detailed design phases of the various stages of the Master Plan delivery process. A number of minimum considerations need to form part of this future work.

Place Responsiveness:

Any future building and associated works should be responsive to the people, the culture, and the setting and its environment. We suggest that appropriate responses are likely to have a sense of humility and openness. The scale of the structure should not dominate its natural setting.

Sustainability:

Environmental sustainability should be a key consideration for any future building guiding planning decisions, operations, materiality, local materials and construction etc.

Aesthetics / Form:

As outlined in 'site analysis' one of the key challenges to the form of the building is managing provision of protection from the elements without creating an enclosed space with resulting issues of passive surveillance, CPTED concerns, and site dominance. Where possible built elements should be permeable and have a sense of lightness. Seamless transitions from built elements to associated outdoor spaces and the broader reserve should be sort where-ever possible. A range of precedent example images are provided below.

Materials:

The material quality of the built elements should be cognisant of the harsh environmental factors that exist on the site. Durability and maintenance should be key considerations for material selections.

Program:

There are indicative program requirements for the built elements that will require further clarification during the detail phase, including:

- Kiosk (including associated bin / gas services and storage / delivery);
- Outdoor terrace associated with Kiosk;
- Amenities (including approximately 6 toilets, minimum 1 PWD, and hand basins, 1 x shower and change room);
- Beach storage;
- Potential for 2 x outdoor showers with associated WSUD treatments.

Consultation:

Additional community consultation will be necessary during the detailed design phases. Consultation should relate to general community as a key stakeholder but also detailed targeted consultation should take place with specific stakeholders- in particular Kiosk operators and Kempsey Shire Council.

Site Analysis:

Detailed site analysis will be critical to integrating the final buildings with the site and existing and proposed uses. A key consideration on this site is the relationship between exposure and protection. An obvious challenge being providing protection from the elements without creating a sense of enclosure or disconnection.

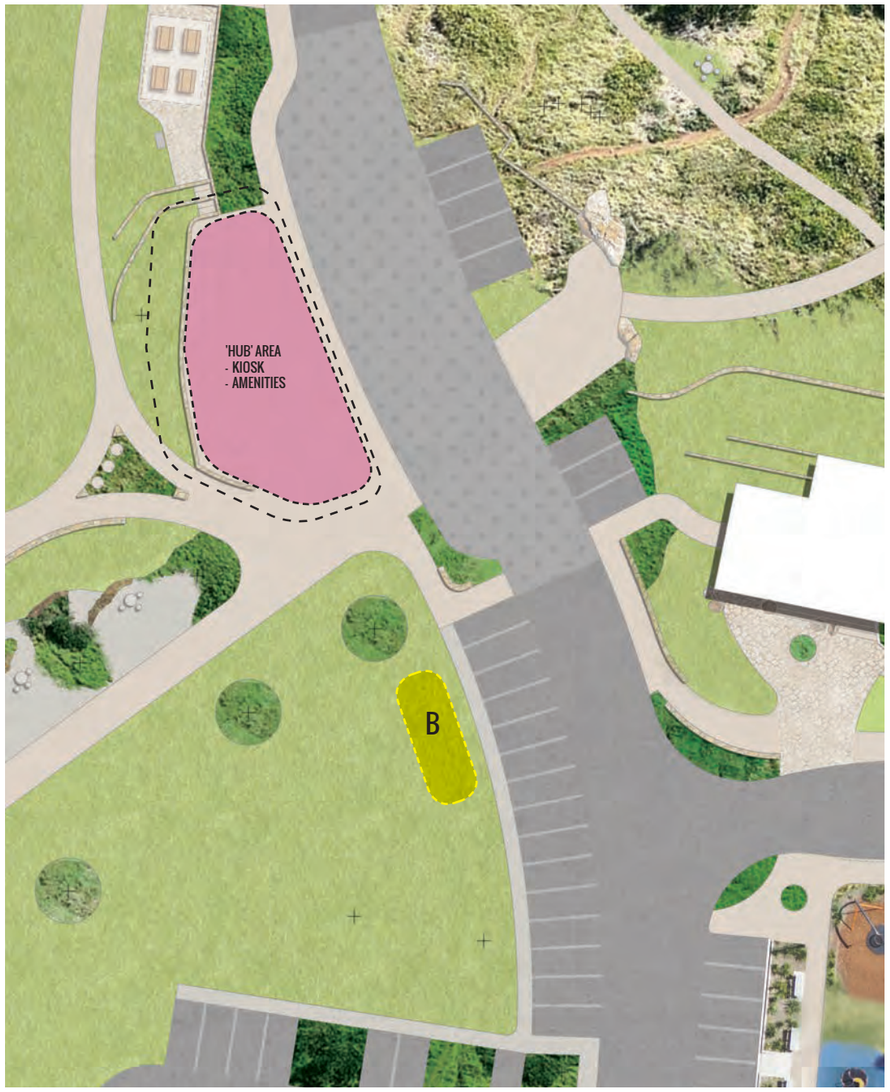
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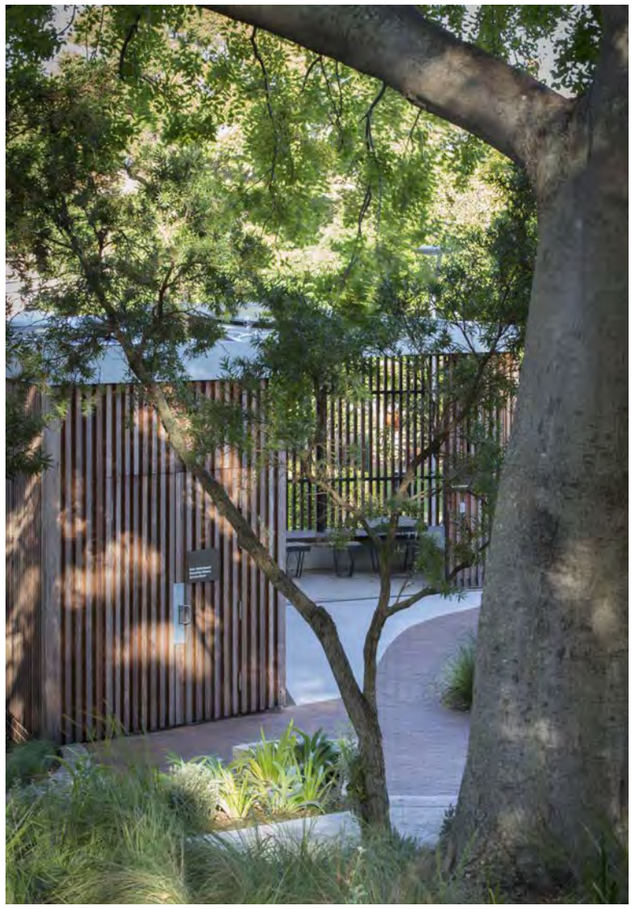
4 Design

'Hub' Area- Principles for Built Program and Facilities

Suggested 'Hub' zone with potential expansion if necessary. Surrounding landscape areas and access will form part of detailed design considerations for this extended area.

'B' denotes a potential alternate location for amenities should space become an issue within the Hub zone.











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4 Design

'Hub' Area- Principles for Built Program and Facilities













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5
STAGING

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5 Staging

Staging

Stage 1- Coastal Walkway
Stage 2 - Car Parking involves moving the existing parking arrangement from under the Pines to the new location, but retains the kiosk and amenities building in their current location.
Stage 3 - Build the new building cluster (kiosk/amenities/storage/etc) commission and bring into operation.
Stage 4 – Demolish Former Kiosk and Amenities buildings, rebuild access road to headland; construct new car park overlay.
X- Natural regeneration of parts of Monument Point can occur at any time without impacts to existing infrastructure



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6
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

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6 Cultural Landscape

Cultural Landscape- potential for environmental and cultural representation and education

Cultural landscape is a broad term that refers to landscapes that have been altered by human activity.

In this instance it is used to refer to landscapes of culture. There exists an opportunity with future works on this site to embed references to cultural stories within the fabric of the site. As noted above, the site is of cultural and environmental significance. It is part of the Dunghutti Nation and is a traditional place of gathering and ceremony for the Dunghutti, Gumbaynggir and Biripi Nations- part of a songline between Mount Yarrahapinni and the hills behind Arakoon.

Detailed design phases should include consultation with local cultural knowledge holders. Development of appropriate references to cultural stories to be included in subtle and integrated ways such as the marking of surfaces.

As well as this there is also the opportunity to reference the cultural landscape of undeveloped headlands of the east coast. These are headlands of low native vegetation, often criss-crossed with the worn walking trails of people experiencing the environmental grandeur of these places.







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6 Cultural Landscape

Headland landscapes



Example of mown grass transitioning to long grass mingled with planting



Grass and native groundcovers combine and compliment each other at Trial Bay



Locally native headland species



Locally native headland species



Native headland vegetation and informal tracking- Crescent Head



Informal tracking through native headland vegetation



Natural settings

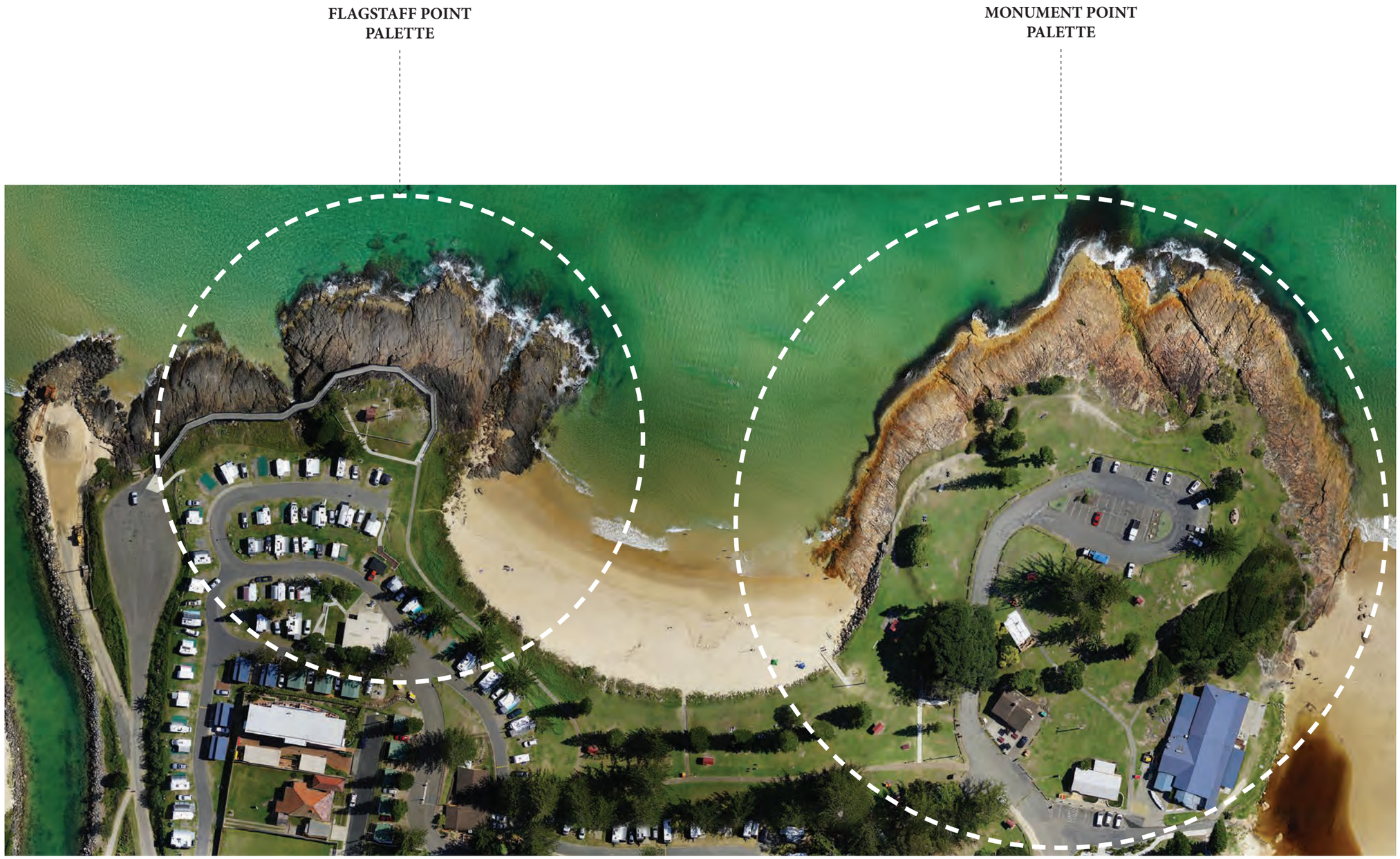
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7
MATERIAL / FURNITURE PALETTE

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7 Material / Furniture Palette

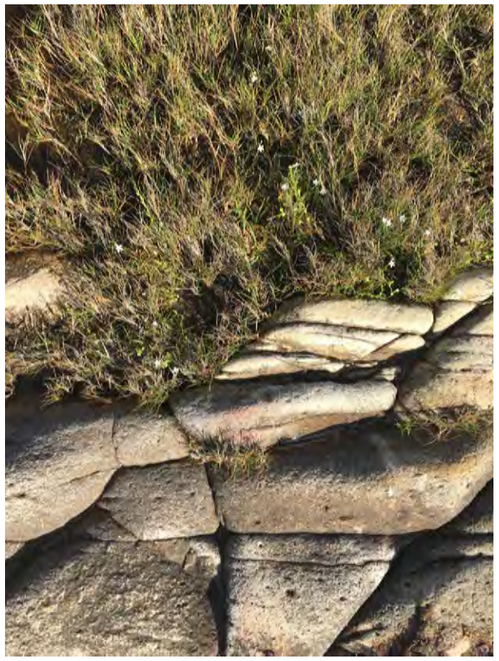
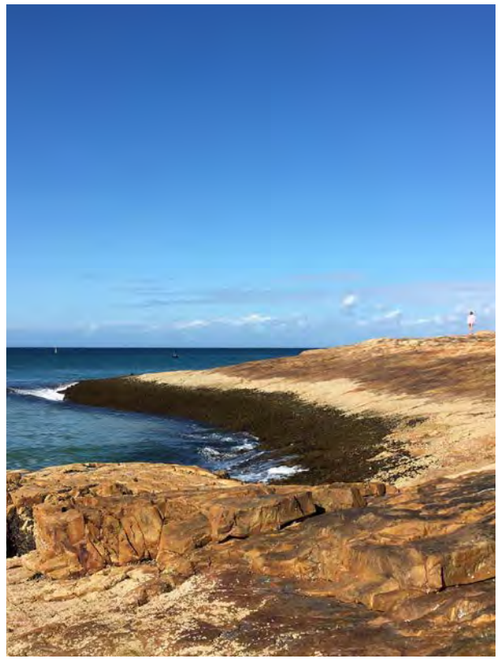
Site textures / Material references



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7 Material / Furniture Palette

Site textures- Monument Point





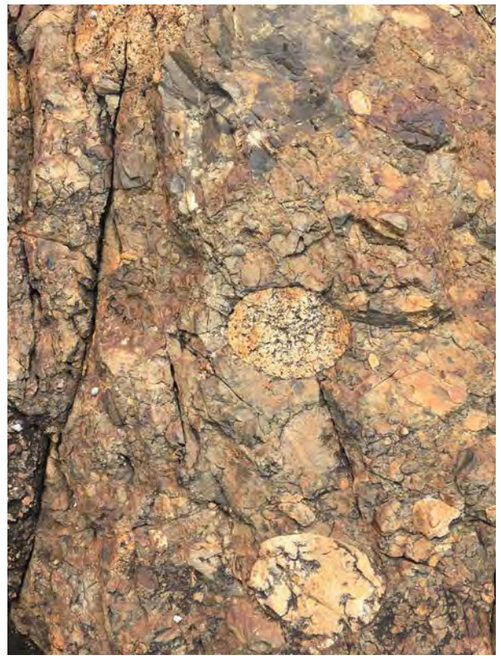
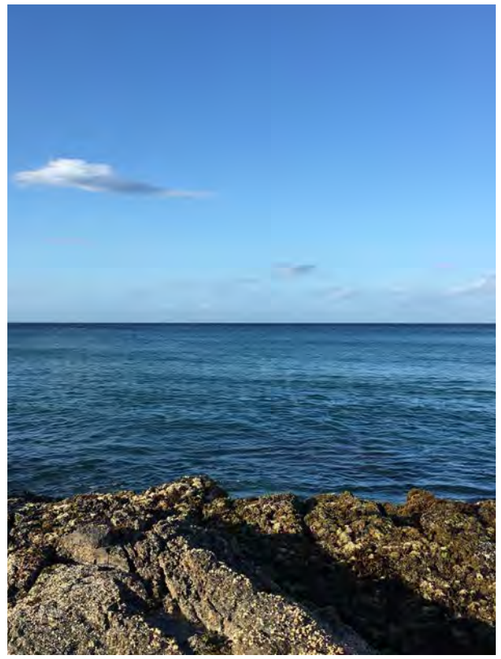
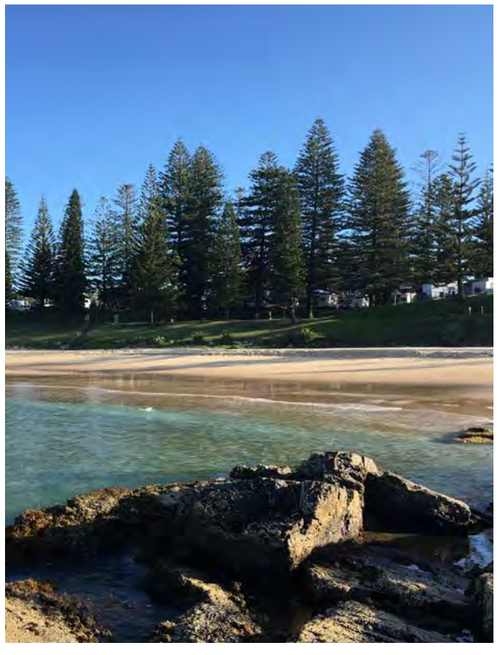


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7 Material / Furniture Palette

Site textures- Flagstaff Point






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7 Material / Furniture Palette

Material and Design References



Where possible designing solutions that do not intrude on natural views and vistas



Use materials that compliment site and age with grace



Path edge retaining that doubles as a seating edge



Where possible avoid barriers on paths



Seats set back from the path flow



Subtle variations in finishes to define space and use

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7 Material / Furniture Palette

Material and Design References



Use materials that compliment natural environment



Neutral tones and hard wearing materials



Use materials that compliment natural environment



Combining hard wearing materials that compliment existing site materials



Combining accessibility and topography



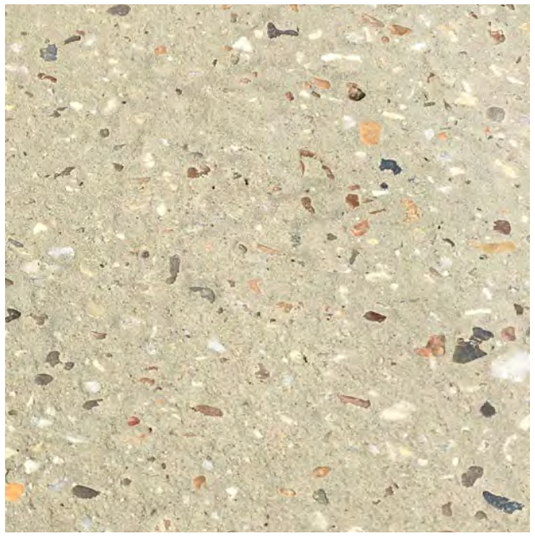
Permeable surfaces under existing trees



Potential barrier fence options for the play ground

7 Material / Furniture Palette

Materials



Concrete finishes (pathways)- CCS Raffia Beige. Very lightly exposed aggregate. Aggregate: as per coastal walkway finishes (Kempsey Shire Council to advise)



Concrete finishes (pathways)- CCS Apollo



Stone paving finishes- example only (Kempsey Shire Council to advise locally sourced stone utilized for coastal walkway feature areas)



Compressed gravel

Furniture



Backrest seat- Street Furniture Australia 'Plaza' seat



Bike racks- Street Furniture Australia 'Semi Hoop'



Bins- Gossi Park 'Macquarie' Bins



Picnic Table

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7 Material / Furniture Palette

Furniture



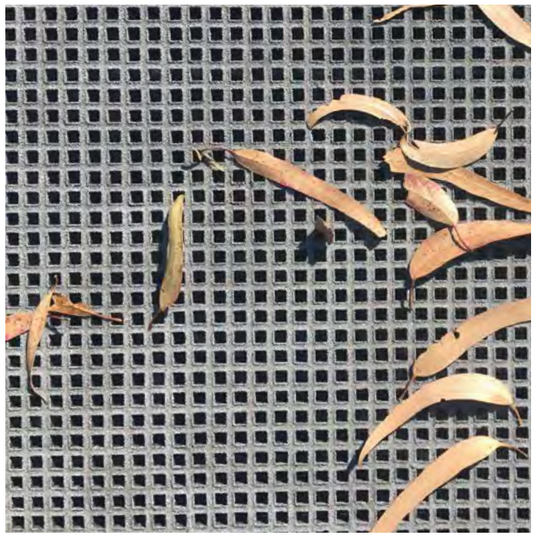
Small Picnic Table- potential for small intimate settings for areas beyond the primary shelters



Picnic Stools



Custom timber elements- utilizing KSC recycled bridge timbers where appropriate



Decking mesh- potential boardwalk material. Example: Wagners 'Mini-Mesh'

Shelters



Example shelter (simple and open)



Example shelter (simple and open)

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7 Material / Furniture Palette

Wayfinding and Interpretation

Strategically placed wayfinding signage would assist with site legibility and the integration of Horseshoe Bay within the broader coastal walkway routes and connections to adjacent Reserve areas.

Wayfinding elements should be discrete but legible, providing assistance for people to navigate the site and surrounding areas.

There is also an opportunity to include interpretive signage in parts of the site. There are several existing examples of this on the site referring to site and cultural history.

An opportunity exists to extend this to environmental interpretation- communicating information about some of the flora and fauna species of the area.

Wayfinding and interpretation elements should not detract from the natural and environmental experience of the site. That is they should be appropriately scaled and included with discretion.

X *Wayfinding* X *Interpretation*













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7 Material / Furniture Palette

Lighting



Example pole mounted light



Example feature tree uplighting



Example festoon lights

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Less if More
As a principle for the site this proposal takes a less is more approach to lighting. Critical thoroughfares are proposed to be lit. It is also proposed that feature lighting could be used to enhance the link between the hub and the town centre.

Limit Ground Level Uplighting
With the exception of key feature trees (eg the Figs) ground level up lighting is discouraged.

Keep Lights Away from Ocean Edges
It is also a principle that lighting should be held back from the ocean edge of the site- in these locations the elemental quality of the site is key and should not be undermined by urban lighting and urban light levels.

Safety / CPTED
While lighting can improve safety it does not automatically follow that a lit space is a safe space and vice-versa.

Feature lighting connecting town centre to Hub area

Path lighting

X Area lighting to Hub area

X Feature uplighting to existing Fig tree



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THANKS

Thank you for reading this proposal

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