Revision F 30.09.21

Cockle Bay Park Redevelopment Appendix Y Signage and Wayfinding Strategy

State Significant Development, Development Application (SSD DA)

Prepared for DPT Operator Pty Ltd and DPPT Operator Pty Ltd



Document history and references

Revision	sion Date Details / changes		Drawn	Checked
Revision A	31/08/21	First issue	CD/ BG	AS / BD
Revision B	13/09/21	Section 1.3 - SEARs item number amended Section 4.1 & 4.2 - Building name amended Section 9.0 - Signage zone diagrams updated Section 10.1 - Positioning & clearance diagram updated		AS / BD
Revision C	17/09/21	Section 9.0 - Signage zone diagrams updated	BG	AS / BD
Revision D 29/09/21 Execution		Executive Summary - Strategic approach ammended Section 1.3 - SEARs tables amended Section 7.0 - Text updates Section 8.0 - Text updated. Matrial and colour and form pages removed. Section 9.0 - Signage zone diagrams updated Appendix reference changed to Appendix Y	BG	AS / CD
Revision E	29/09/21	4.1 Navigation analysis - Text update	BG	AS
Revision F	30/09/21	Renders updated on pages 34, 41, 43, 44, 45	BG	AS / CD

Documents referenced	Author	Revision / Date
Public Domain 50% SSDA Package	McGregor Coxall	Draft - 14/07/21
Design Integration Workshop 2 Package	Balarinji	04/06/21
Cockle Bay Park Precinct Pedestrian Movements	Arup	Version 1 - 15/07/20
Cockle Bay Park Development Pedestrian Assessment	Arup	Issue 4 - 08/17
50% Stage 3B Concept Design / General Arrangement Plans	Henning Larsen Architectus	Preliminary - 13/08/21
Tower Elevations - SSDA phase North, South, East, West	Henning Larsen Architectus	Issue 2 - 03/09/2021

Executive summary

Wayfinding at Cockle Bay Park is integrated project-wide. Movement is choreographed by all design and planning disciplines with practical and intuitive navigational cues - from the design of the public realm (planting and finishes), to the position of public art (landmarking), through to the design of bespoke signage elements.

The strategy reviews key inputs and impacts, such as people and place, design and planning principles, opportunities for First Nations integration, and a design narrative, to define a best-practice wayfinding outcome that enriches the user experience and ensures a navigable and accessible precinct.

The strategy has been developed through on-going consultation and collaboration with the wider Cockle Bay Park consultant team, and will act as a living document as the project evolves.

Detailed strategic analysis and recommendations are provided across the following document sections:

2.0 Human Factors:

Creating an inclusive wayfinding system that helps people of all abilities find their way.

3.0 Design and Planning Principles:

Creating a legible and intuitive environment by implementing project-wide, cross-disciplinary design and planning principles.

4.0 Navigation and Identification:

Understanding the site and its destinations to define how signage and non-signage cues will assist navigation and deliver information across the entire user journey.

5.0 Strategic Approach:

Defining the information and experience parameters of the four key moments in a user's journey that underpin the wayfinding strategy: arrival points, circulation paths, key nodes and destinations.

6.0 First Nations Overlay:

Enriching the user experience and celebrating First Nations culture across functional and intuitive wayfinding measures.

7.0 Design Narrative:

Defining the story of the site and its users, to establish impacts on the design direction of wayfinding elements in later project stages.

8.0 Design Benchmarking:

Early exploration of design direction based on narrative and strategic approach.

9.0 Signage Zones:

Defining performance requirements for retail and sky signage at Cockle Bay Park.

The outcome of the initial wayfinding strategy is a series of sign types and performance requirements that align with detailed location plans. These items inform subsequent design stages and will be revised as the project progresses. Location plans and wayfinding system requirements are included in the addenda.

For the purpose of this submission, indicative locations for key sign types pertinent to the strategic approach and public realm user journey are provided on the following page.

Executive summary

Applying the strategic approach

The Cockle Bay Park wayfinding strategy is defined by the information and experience at four key moments in the user journey: site arrival, circulation paths, key nodes, and destinations. Architecture, landscape, public art and directional cues will combine to provide an enriching and positive wayfinding experience.



People will be welcomed and oriented to the precinct as they transition from surrounding areas. Precinct identification elements as well as changes in landscape and architecture will announce arrival.



Simple directional cues will encourage circulation and exploration. Information will respond to the unique environmental requirements (retail, public realm, tower). Architectural, landscape and public art landmarks will intuitively draw people through the precinct.



Mapping and directional information will be stacked at key nodes with an attractor (magnet). Magnets will create a sense of rhythm that draws people through the precinct and toward wayfinding elements.



Key destinations such as buildings, districts, tenants, levels and amenities will require identification that is unique and engaging – identification that invites people to participate. Placemaking elements will also convey a strong identity.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Project overview

This report has been prepared to accompany a detailed State Significant Development (SSD) Development Application (DA) (Stage 2) for a commercial mixed use development, Cockle Bay Park, which is submitted to the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces pursuant to Part 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act). The development is being conducted in stages comprising the following planning applications:

Stage 1

Concept Proposal setting the overall 'vision' for the redevelopment of the site including the building envelope and land uses, as well as development consent for the carrying out of early works including demolition of the existing buildings and structures. This stage was determined on 13 May 2019, and is proposed to be modified to align with the Stage 2 SSD DA.

Stage 2

Detailed design, construction, and operation of Cockle Bay Park pursuant to the Concept Proposal.



1.2 The site



The site is located at 241-249 Wheat Road, Sydney to the immediate south of Pyrmont Bridge, within the Sydney CBD, on the eastern side of the Darling Harbour precinct. The site encompasses the Cockle Bay Wharf development, parts of the Eastern Distributor and Wheat Road, Darling Park and Pyrmont Bridge.

The Darling Harbour Precinct is undergoing significant redevelopment as part of the Sydney International Convention, Exhibition and Entertainment Precinct (SICEEP) including Darling Square and the IMAX renewal (The Ribbon) projects. More broadly, the western edge of the Sydney CBD has been subject to significant change following the development of the Barangaroo precinct.

1.3 Purpose of the document

The purpose of this document is to provide a wayfinding strategy for Cockle Bay Park based on the unique navigational requirements of the site.

Further to this, to establish a design narrative and identify benchmarks for the wayfinding system design to be developed in the next phase.

1.3 Purpose of the document

This report has been prepared in response to the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARS) dated 12 November 2020 for SSD-9978934. Specifically, this report has been prepared to respond to those SEARS

TABLE 1 - SEARs requirements

Item	Description of requirement	Section reference (this report)
5	Public Domain The EIS must demonstrate how the proposal would: - maximise permeability and connectivity through the development, including a detailed wayfinding strategy for pedestrians and cyclists - maximise street activation (including along Cockle Bay and Wheat Road) - maximise open space provision, providing a range of functions - provide access for people with disabilities - minimise potential vehicle, bicycle and pedestrian conflicts - provide 24-hour accessibility.	All sections

This report has also been prepared in response to the following Stage 1 (SSD 7684) conditions of consent summarised in Table 2.

Table 2 - Concept approval of Conditions of Consent

Item	Description of requirement	Section reference (this report)
B1	x) Amend Built Form Design Principle 5.10, as follows: 5.105.9 Tower form Create an appropriate addition to the city context, creating an elegant, contemporary, urbane tower form. Complement and enhance this strategically important context with surrounding landmark buildings providing contemporary architecture and an enduring international image. The design of the tower should achieve provide an architectural solution that achieves design excellence, is visually interesting, appropriately articulated and strives to reduce the perceived visual bulk. Ensure that the maximisation of gross floor area within the envelope is balanced with the creation of a building form that is proportionally elegant and exhibits appropriate facade articulation and modulation. Create a facade design that is not overly assertive, minimises view impacts, includes high standard materials and finishes, provides good visibility, daylight penetration, energy efficiency, access to views and integration of signage opportunities, whilst eliminating the need for blinds to provide thermal control. Create a desirable tower slenderness ratio to reduce the buildings bulk and scale, while allowing for considering commercial requirements such as minimum-market ideal floor plate size and minimum overall area. A desirable slenderness ratio for the scheme is 2.5:2.8:1, and should not be lower than 2.2:1.	Section 2 - Human factors Section 3 - Design and planning principles Section 4 - Navigation and identification Section 5 - Strategic Approach Section 7 - Design Narrative Section 10 - Addendum
B2	Amendments to the concept proposal drawings Prior to the lodgement of any Future Development Application(s), revised concept proposal drawings shall be submitted to, and approved by, the Planning Secretary that include the following amendments: a) delete the proposed extension of the Cockle Bay Wharf boardwalk in its entirety b) reduce the maximum depth/projection of the podium articulation zone (shown as 3 m) to a maximum of 1 m c) delete the existing text stating "(up to 40% Volumetric Utilisation)" from the podium articulation zone annotation d) delete the existing text stating 'potential connection to Pyrmont Bridge' (SK-1.04Revision 01) e) delete all text under 'Notes' on the right hand side of the concept drawings and insert the following new notes/text: i) "the podium articulation zone may include architectural features I projections, balustrade, awnings and the like and shall not include any GFA and/or balconies". ii) "artworks, garden pavilions, kiosks and signage may extend beyond the building envelope where these components are within, and relate specifically to, the publicly accessible open space or the public domain". iii) "Service poles and antenna/aerials (and the like), balustrades and vegetation may extend beyond the building envelope"	All sections

1.4 Wayfinding objectives

Through the development of a considered and responsive wayfinding strategy and design narrative, we aim to enrich the user experience while supporting the varying site functions and ebb and flow of users.

The wayfinding system should extend upon and integrate with the design of the built environment, whilst developing a sense of place and unique site identity to establish the precinct as a retreat within the CBD.

The goal is to achieve optimum wayfinding solutions that befit the aspirations of the development, to enrich the user experience at Cockle Bay Park.

The wayfinding objectives for Cockle Bay Park are:

- Provide clear identification of the site upon arrival.
- Ensure clear identification of the commercial tower and other important destinations.
- Support connectivity throughout the site – from the city to the public realm and waterfront and throughout the commercial tower by providing relevant and succinct information, static and/or dynamic, where and when it is required based on user profiles and their desired journeys.
- Provide solutions that are sympathetic to the built environment and integrated with the architectural and landscape design.
- Provide solutions that represent aspects and characteristics that are special about Cockle Bay Park.

2.0 Human factors



2.1 Language

Language directly impacts a person's ability to find their way. Wayfinding at Cockle Bay Park will be simple, effective and inclusive by employing a set of language principles.





Messages will be written in simple English to reduce clutter, with alternate languages offered on digital directories.



Wayfinding terminology

Terminology will appear consistently on wayfinding touch points used across the Cockle Bay Park precinct, from directional to orientation and identification cues.



Recognisable pictograms

Pictograms will support written messages where required and be designed to speak to a universal audience.



Naming of destinations

Parks can be named with Gadigal words to embed traditional language into the wayfinding system, ensuring a cultural exchange in addition to Welcome and Acknowledgment gestures.

2.2 Pictograms

An easily recognisable pictogram suite is recommended, to mitigate language barriers and speak across a universal audience.

Generic pictograms

















Key design considerations:

When selecting a suitable pictogram suite, the following attributes should be reflected:

- 1. Visual language that is easily recognisable for the majority of users
- 2. Refine pictogram suite to complement the overall design of Cockle Bay Park



Loading dock









Escalator Up





Escalator Down

















Motorbikes



Bicycles



Bicycle parking



charging station









Hearing Augmentation



Recycling

Rubbish





No smoking



No parking



Pedestrian

Access

No pets



No vehicle



Water fountain

No alcohol

No entry



No pram access

No skateboards



No bikes



No scooters



No cameras



No loitering



No entry



Security surveillance Speed limit

2.2 Pictograms

Customised pictogram suite

Standard



Customised

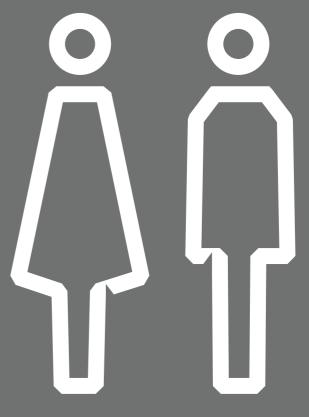
Key design considerations:

1. Customise pictograms to align with typeface choice and overall design direction.

A customised pictogram suite that responds to the design of the precinct is also recommended,

to lift the design quality of the wayfinding

system and to enhance the user experience.



2.3 DDA Compliance

Signage Design

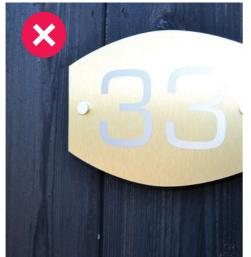
Visual impairment is a spectrum which varies anywhere from blindness to colour confusion such as distinguishing red and green. Selecting the right contrast, colour and construction materials is critical for signage legibility.

If necessary, signage should be illuminated and be in contrast against its surroundings.

Signs should have a luminance contrast of at least 30% between the lettering or symbols and the background using a non-glare material.

Text cap heights should be selected based upon viewing distances.

STRATEGIC SPACES

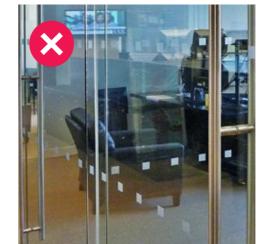


Braille and Tactile Design

Braille and/or raised tactile lettering can be used on pedestrian directional totems or low, wall mounted signage to allow the information to be accessed by all users. Braille and tactile signage including amenities and hearing loop identification signage should be designed and installed in accordance with the Australian Standards and National Construction Code (BCA / NCC).

Braille and tactile signs must be installed as follows:

- Signs must be located not less than 1200mm and not higher than 1600mm above the floor or ground surface.
- Signs with single lines of characters must have the line of tactile characters not less than 1250mm and not higher than 1350mm above the floor or ground surface.
- Signs identifying accessible facilities should be fixed on the wall on the latch side of the door with the sign's leading edge between 50mm and 300mm from the architrave. If there is inadequate space on the latch side, the sign may be placed on the other side of the door, or, if it is the only option, on the door itself.



user journeys direct and safe.

Visual Indicators on Glazing

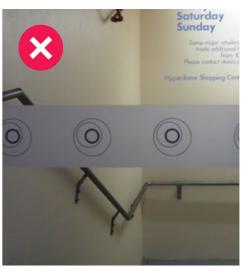
All signage is to be compliant with Australian

cognitive, auditory, visual or physical constraints. Signage should be succinct, unambiguous and

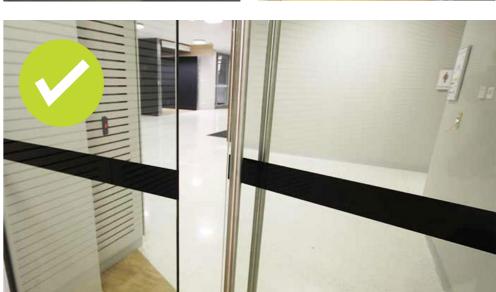
building codes and standards. Wayfinding should be optimised for people that have

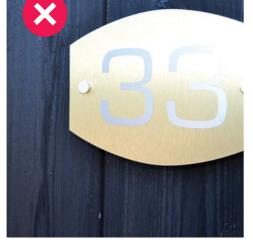
> In the case of glass doors; a solid, unbroken opaque band is required as a safety decal. The horizontal band must be a minimum height of 75mm, and must be located between 900 -1000mm above finished floor level.

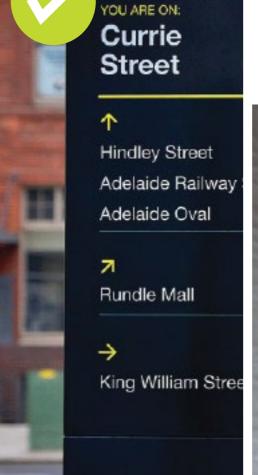
Where frameless glass doors are used, full height vertical strips where the doors meet are also required.













3.0 Design and planning principles



3.1 Wayfinding principles

From helping a new parent easily find the parents room, to ensuring a visitor makes it to their meeting on time – wayfinding design ensures environments are navigable so that people are empowered to focus on the task at hand.

Cognitive and environmental factors shape a person's wayfinding experience. Defining how these interact is critical to creating a positive user journey.

Legible environments

Use architectural planning to create a naturally legible space. Help people to feel confident navigating by prioritising intuitive wayfinding with clear sight lines, high ceilings, ample lighting, materiality changes, defined pathways and thresholds. Deploy information on wayfinding signage to support people when confirmation is needed or decisions are complex.

Cognitive mapping

Support people to build a mental map as they navigate the environment. Simplify the larger precinct into human scale spaces. Use architectural and artistic cues, such as landmark artworks, to define spaces and help people orientate themselves. Ensure pathways are clear and circulation intersections are reserved for decision making and route changes.

Cognitive loading

A person's cognitive load - working memory – is limited. Ensure people are not overwhelmed by delivering information that is clear, succinct and relevant to the user and their journey. Group common pieces of information together and ensure messages are easy to decipher.

Progressive disclosure

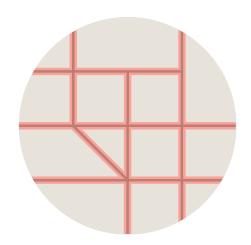
Prevent cognitive overload by delivering relevant information at the right time. Limit decisions with effective signage placement and by implementing a hierarchy for when and how information is presented to users.

Visual language

Contribute to the precinct's sense of place and help users recognise wayfinding information by establishing a consistent visual thread of wayfinding elements.

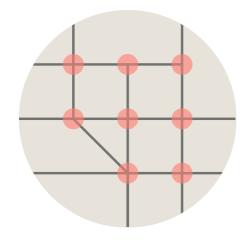
3.2 Urban planning principles

Urban planning principles directly impact the wayfinding process by defining, controlling and facilitating movement through an environment.



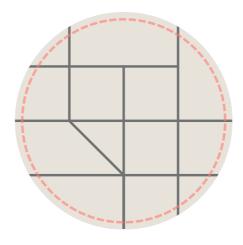
Paths

Paths are elements that enable people to circulate their environment: streets, walkways, rivers and transport routes.



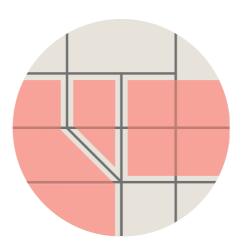
Nodes

Nodes are important focal points where paths intersect or activity is concentrated. Major route changes often occur at these points.



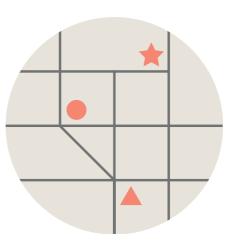
Edges

Edges are the boundaries that define the environment, control movement and organise spaces: building and precinct thresholds, walls, the water's edge and perimeter roads.



Districts

Districts are sections of the environment that have a unique character. Districts simplify larger, complex environments into human-scale spaces that are easier to comprehend and navigate.



Landmarks

Landmarks are unique, describable and memorable elements that people use to establish their direction and position: buildings, landscape features, artwork, emphasised architectural features. Landmarks enrich the overall experience and aid intuitive wayfinding.

3.3 Built environment principles

Architecture, interior design and landscape all play a major role in shaping a successful and intuitive wayfinding system.

The built environment encompasses various elements, including architecture, landscaping, interior design and landmarking.

When designed with wayfinding principles in mind, an environment can be created whereby movement is generated intuitively, reducing the need for navigational aids such as signage.

Design features such as lighting, furniture, floor finishes, colours or column placement can create cues that will guide users through a space.

These considerations should be applied throughout the user journey, beginning with the external approach to the site.



Destination articulation

A more legible environment can be achieved by accentuating aspects of the built environment that are vital to the user journey.

Destinations such as points of entry or key circulation nodes should be articulated, to act as intuitive wayfinding devices that stand out to the user, without the need for signage.



Environmental graphics

Environmental graphics can be introduced to highlight a destination such as amenities corridors. This application will go far to delineate front of house areas from those that are not intended for public access.

Further to this, murals can be positioned along the user journey, acting as an intuitive wayfinding device. Public art can contribute to a sense of place and aid memory recall of a location.



Lighting

Lighting can be designed in a linear format, to lead the eye toward a destination.

Further to this, lighting can be enhanced at key destinations, to make them stand out. For example. heightened lux levels at entry points and front of house corridors will articulate the destination and attract a user's attention, like a moth to a flame.



Column placement

Column placement should create a rhythm throughout the site, framing and not obstructing key destinations.

Frequently, destinations are hindered by critical structural elements such as beams, columns, bulkheads or corners and bends on approach.

Early design consideration and planning can achieve unobstructed sight lines, avoiding the need for reactive solutions such as ad-hoc signage, which adds visual noise.



Floor finishes

Floor finishes can influence user behaviour and choreograph the way that a person will move through a site.

Hard floor finishes inspire movement, whilst soft floor finishes encourage dwell time.

Further to this, delineated pathways will prompt a user to adapt their route. rather than take the most direct line. Further impact can be achieved when combined with lighting design.



Landmarking

Landmarking can be introduced as a memorable and distinctive element that becomes a point of navigational reference.

This tool can contribute to the sense of place and site identity, whilst aiding navigation and can be anything from a sculpture to a live musician.

3.4 Visual communication principles

Information design is critical to the success of wayfinding. Implementing principles for the design of content (arrows, pictograms, typography) and the canvas (colour, materiality, form) will improve the efficacy of the information delivery.

Figure-ground and focal points

Ensure wayfinding elements have a presence in the space and are easily discerned from their environment, even when integrated. This helps people recognise when wayfinding information is being presented.

Create focal points to deliver critical information or highlight particular points in the user journey.

Similarity and continuity

Create continuity across the suite with a common visual language and design elements. Ensure each information type – direction, identification, orientation – is presented similarly.

Proximity and common regions

Consider how information is perceived based on its proximity – on the canvas and within the environment. Ensure arrows, pictograms and directions clearly convey the message. Create common regions by grouping relevant messages together.

Design content with visual communication principles in mind to ensure wayfinding elements communicate effectively.

- Emphasis
- Balance and alignment
- Contrast
- Repetition
- Proportion
- Movement
- White space
- Hierarchy
- Rhythm
- Pattern
- VarietyUnity

4.0 Navigation and identification



4.1 Navigation analysis

Connecting Cockle Bay Park with the City

Barangaroo 10min • 800m walk (F)Pyrmont Bay 7min • 500m walk Pyrmont Bridge Pitt Street (2024) QVB 5min • 400m walk 4min • 300m walk Darling **B L** Harbour Marina Cockle Bay Park **Water Taxi** 4min • 300m walk

Close proximity to public transport and key Sydney destinations in addition to a diverse core offering will ensure Cockle Bay Park is a well connected hub, that supports Sydney's 24-hour economy.

Understanding these connections allows us to develop a strategy to support the active hub, whilst ensuring a smooth interface between the site and CBD wayfinding strategies.

Key wayfinding considerations include:

- Support onward journeys at site boundaries by providing direction to nearby transport options and adjacent streets.
- Provide directions toward Cockle Bay Park on Council wayfinding signage (STCA).
- Review Council wayfinding signage at site edges to provide onward direction for nearby key destinations.
- This document highlights the key principles to be adopted for signage within the project. These principles will be further developed in consultation with Place Management NSW, City of Sydney and other precinct stakeholders to develop an approach complementary to the overall precinct.

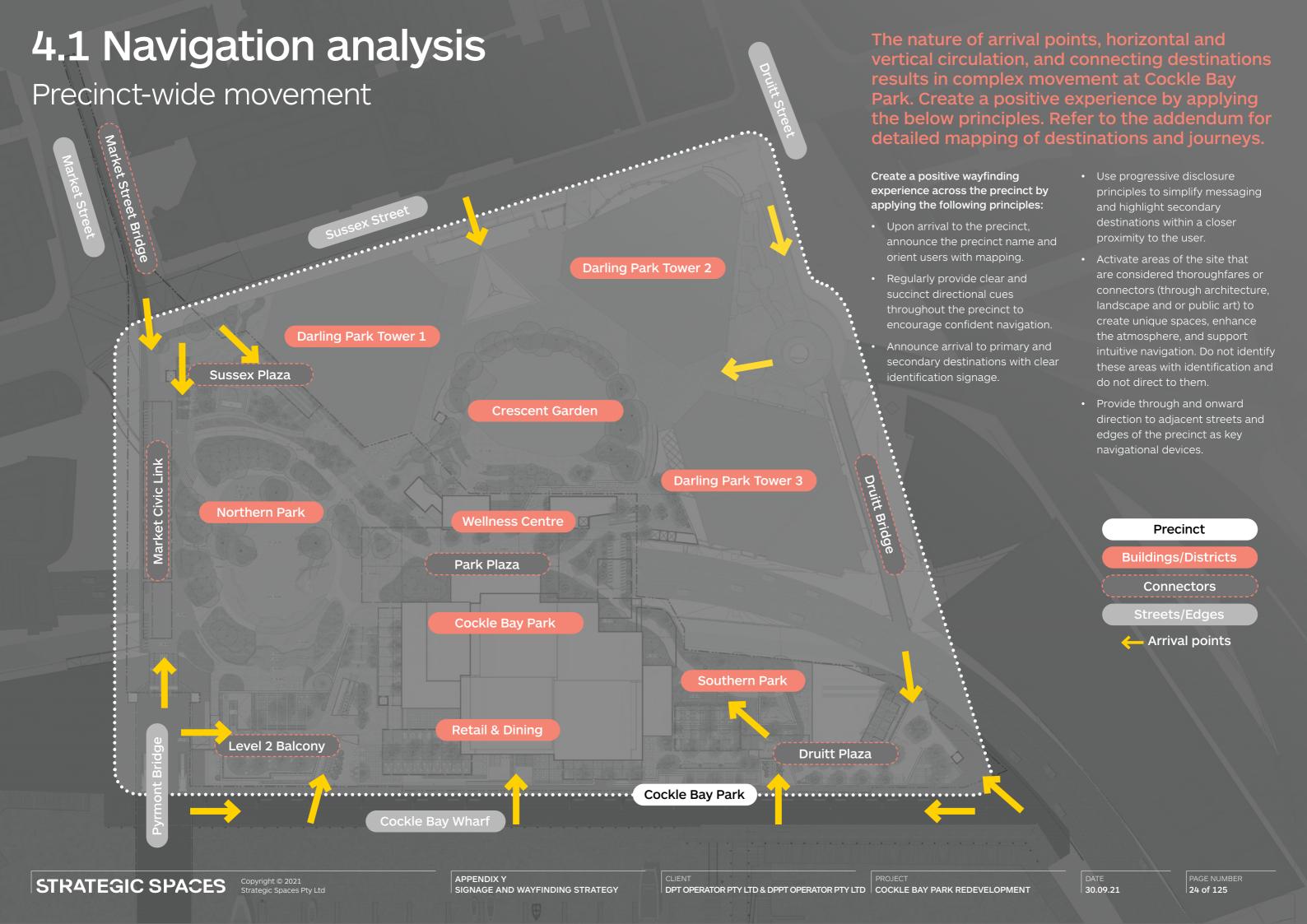
Hyde Park

ICC Precinct & Tumbalong Park 4min • 300m walk

SIGNAGE AND WAYFINDING STRATEGY

DPT OPERATOR PTY LTD & DPPT OPERATOR PTY LTD COCKLE BAY PARK REDEVELOPMENT

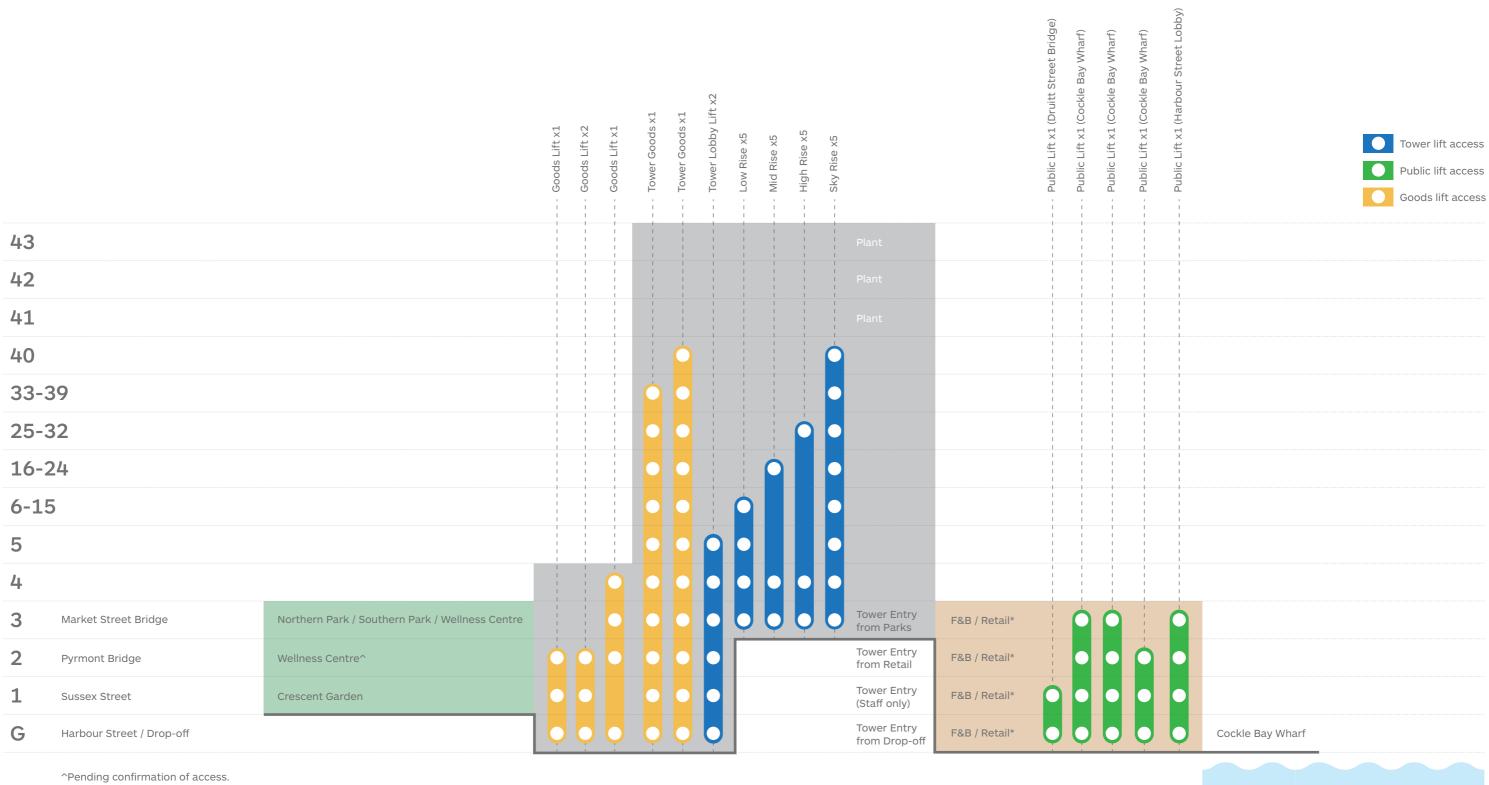
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4.1 Navigation analysis

Vertical movement

A graded site means users will arrive to Cockle Bay Park at different levels. Lift access also varies significantly across the site. Reviewing level and lift naming will ensure a more intuitive vertical navigation experience.



^{*}Pending confirmation of tenant allocation.

4.2 Nomenclature (Terminology)

Wayfinding messaging is determined based on key destinations along the user journey. Destinations are consistently named using the terminology summarised in the table below.

Retail and dining Public realm **Amenities Transport** Precinct Major tenants End of Trip Facilities **Onward transport** Cockle Bay Park TBC* Store Metro Buildings Mini-major tenants Male Toilet Train Cockle Bay Park TBC* Female Toilet Light Rail Darling Park Tower 1 Accessible Toilet Ferry • Darling Park Tower 2 Shower • Bus Darling Park Tower 3 Change Room • Ride Share pick-up Districts Parents Room Taxi pick-up Crescent Garden Family room Back of house Northern Park Accessible Adult Loading dock Change Facility Southern Park · Gender Neutral Toilet Wellness Centre Streets/Edges Market Street Sussex Street Pyrmont Bridge Cockle Bay Wharf Connectors Sussex Plaza

V	ertical circulation
•	Lifts
•	Stairs
•	Escalator
•	Ramp

Market Civic Link

Park Plaza

 Druitt Bridge Level 2 Balcony

4.3 Information hierarchy

Progressive disclosure simplifies decisions and reduces cognitive loading. Messaging is tailored based on the information a user needs to know and when they need to know it.

Information	Message priority	Identified?	Directed to?	Mapped?
Appears within the public realm				
Precinct	Must know	Yes	No	No
Buildings / entries	Must know	Yes	Yes	Yes – Name and entry marker
Districts	Must know	Yes	Yes	Yes - Name
Streets/Edges	Must know	Yes – External signage	Yes	Yes - Name
Connectors	Nice to know	Yes – With activation only	No	No
Major tenants	Good to know	Yes - With tenant signage	Yes	Yes
Mini-major tenants	Nice to know	Yes - With tenant signage	No	No
Amenities	Good to know	Yes	Yes	Yes – Pictograms only
Vertical circulation	Good to know	Yes – Lifts only	Yes	Yes – Pictograms only
Onward transport	Good to know	By others	Yes	Yes - Pictograms only
Appears within the towers				
Internal tower destinations	Good to know	Yes	Yes	No
Amenities	Good to know	Yes	Yes	No
Vertical circulation	Good to know	Yes – Lifts only	Yes	No

Must know

Must know information is regarded as high priority, primary messages, which assist the user's primary route.

Good to know

Good to know information should be used less frequently and within closer proximity to the destination.

Nice to know

Nice to know information is not critical to the primary user journey route. It appears only in certain situations, such as directions that hand off to external destinations.

4.4 The user journey

Wayfinding touch points exist across all stages of a person's journey – from initial planning through to their on-site experience. Understanding what information is required and how it is communicated is critical to developing a comprehensive wayfinding strategy.

In general, we can chart the typical user journey in a sequential manner and categorise it into the following phases: planning, journey, arrival, orientation, circulation, and the return journey.

Visitors at Cockle Bay Park will transition between the circulation, orientation and arrival phases as they navigate different areas of the precinct.

Each phase is supported by various navigational cues, stimuli and messages that contribute to finding a visitor's bearings and guiding them in the right direction.

Whether it's viewing the office tenant directory or trying to find the wellness centre, a clear and consistent thread of information is key across various communication devices, including signage.

1. The planning phase

The planning phase: often done via website or mobile device and or printed marketing material and collateral, such as a map.

2. The journey phase

The act of traveling via foot, vehicle, bike and or public transport to the site.

3. The arrival phase

The confirmation of arrival at a specific destination.

4. The orientation phase

As visitors enter new areas, they will need to reorient themselves so that they can continue their journey.

5. The circulation phase

The act of circulating throughout the site, moving vertically and horizontally

6. The return journey

Once a visitor has arrived at a destination, generally there is the act of retracing the journey back to their original point of departure or onto another destination.

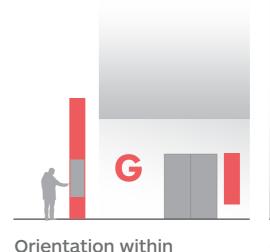
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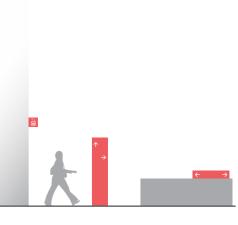
4.4 The user journey

Typical journey stages









Journey phase

Planning

Journey to the precinct

Arrival to the precinct

the public realm

Circulation within the public realm

Journey mode

Pre-visit

Public transport Vehicular Pedestrian

Cyclist

Vehicular Pedestrian Cyclist

Public transport

Pedestrian Cyclist

Pedestrian Cyclist

Information needs and user questions I have a meeting, where is Cockle Bay Park? How do I get to Cockle Bay Park? Where is it located? Is there parking? Can I use public transport? What is the best transport mode/route? Are there showers if I was to ride my bike? Are there any events happening nearby? Where is the best view for NYE?

Which metro/train/bus/ferry/light rail do I take to get there? What is the nearest stop? What is the address?

Which street is the drop off zone on? Can I park nearby?

How do I know I'm going in the right direction?

Am I here?

Where do I turn off? Where is the drop-off point? Where do I park my bike? Is this my stop?

Where am I?

How do I get to the office tower? How do I get to the restaurants? How do I get to the Northern Park? Where are the toilets? What level am I on?

Am I on the right path? Which way to my destination? Where is the nearest lift? I can't use the stairs, is there a ramp? Where are the toilets?

Information delivery methods and communication tools Information design

Precinct and tenant advertising Reviews and news media Lifestyle and tourism media Printed collateral

What are the dining options?

Technology

Smart phones Social media Websites

Transport for NSW services Mapping services

Other

Word of mouth

Rideshare services

Information design

Precinct name Street names Tenant addresses Transport route names/numbers Metro/train/bus/ferry/light rail stop names

Local road traffic authority signage City of Sydney wayfinding signage Sky signage

Technology

Smart phones Transport for NSW services Mapping services Rideshare services

Information design

Precinct name Street names Pedestrian level identification

Technology

Public announcements and marketing opportunities Mapping services

Environmental cues

Landmarks Legible boundaries Clear entries/thresholds Architectural design Landscaping Lighting

Information design

Orientation mapping Precinct directory Level identification

Environmental cues

Landmarks Clear sight lines Information design

Directional information Vertical transport identification Level identification

Environmental cues

Legible paths Clear sight lines Lighting Materials/finishes Architectural design Landscaping

STRATEGIC SPACES

APPENDIX Y SIGNAGE AND WAYFINDING STRATEGY

DPT OPERATOR PTY LTD & DPPT OPERATOR PTY LTD COCKLE BAY PARK REDEVELOPMENT

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4.4 The user journey

Typical journey stages

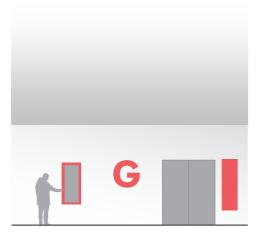


Arrival to public realm destinations

Pedestrian Cyclist

Ah ha! I've arrived. Where is the entry point to the office

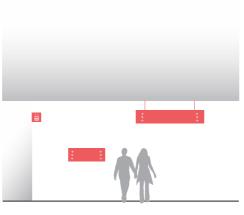
How do I access the restaurant? Here are the end of trip facilities.



Orientation within the tower

Pedestrian

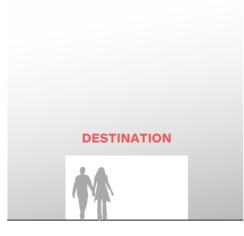
What level is my destination on? What level am I on? I'm a little lost, can concierge help?



Circulation within the tower

Pedestrian

Am I on the right path? Which way to my destination? Which lifts do I need to take? I can't use the stairs, is there a ramp? Where are the toilets?

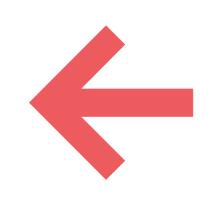


Arrival to tower destinations

Pedestrian

Have I arrived?

Is this my level?



The return journey

Public transport Vehicular Pedestrian Cyclist

Information design

District and laneway names Tenant identification Destination and entry identification Amenities identification

Environmental cues

Unique, distinctive, inviting Landmarks Legible boundaries Clear entries/thresholds Architectural design Landscaping Lighting

Information design

Tenant directory Lift directory Level identification

Technology

Dynamic lift system

Environmental cues

Clear sight lines Natural lighting

Other

Concierge team members

Information design

Directional information Vertical transport identification Level identification

Technology

Dynamic lift system

Environmental cues

Legible paths Clear sight lines Natural lighting Materials/finishes Architectural design

Information design

Tenant identification Destination identification Destination names Amenities identification

Technology

Dynamic lift system

Environmental cues

Clear entries/thresholds Materials/finishes Architectural design

Information design

Directional information Way out



The Cockle Bay Park wayfinding strategy is defined by the information and experience principles at key points in a user's journey.









Arrival points

People will be welcomed and oriented to the precinct as they transition from surrounding areas. Clear identification in the form of signage and environmental cues will be key to announcing arrival to the precinct.

Information Principles:

- · Clear precinct announcement
- Mapping to help users orientate
- Event overlay opportunities

Experience Principles:

- · Welcoming, warm and inviting
- Attracts from a distance
- Integrates into the environment



Circulation paths

Simple navigational cues will encourage circulation and exploration. Information will respond to unique environmental requirements (retail, public realm, tower). Architectural, landscape and public art landmarks will draw people through the precinct.

Information Principles:

- Simple directional cues with a clear hierarchy
- · Clear information hierarchy
- Regular confirmation

Experience Principles:

- Robust and integrated
- Sympathetic to environment
- Encourage discovery and exploration of the public realm
- Intuitive wayfinding experience through landmarking





Key nodes

Converging circulation paths provide an opportunity for people to dwell or change their journey. At key nodes, orientation and directional information will be stacked with an attractor (magnet) to draw people through the site and toward wayfinding information.

Information Principles:

- Simple directional cues with a clear information hierarchy
- Mapping to help users orientate
- Magnet element that draws people toward information and intuitively connects the site

Experience Principles:

- Dynamic and engaging magnet
- Stack information to make the sign locations work harder
- Integrate digital for interactive mapping or event overlays





APPENDIX Y
SIGNAGE AND WAYFINDING STRATEGY

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Destinations

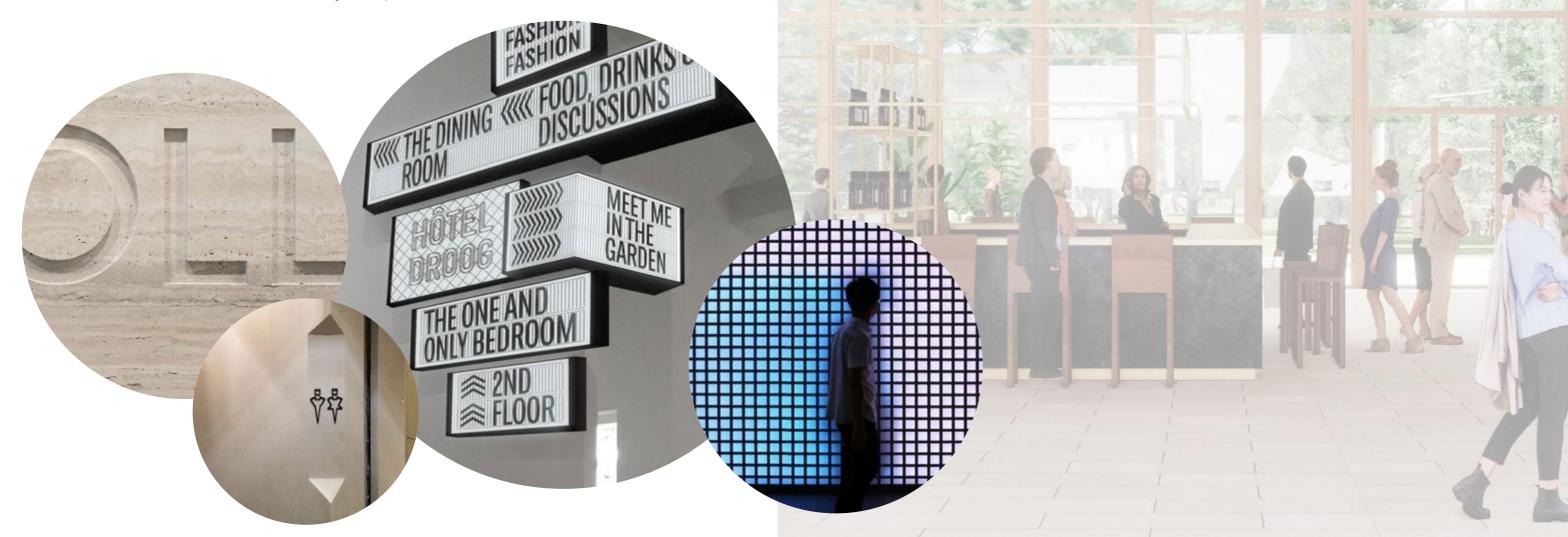
Key destinations such as buildings, districts, tenants, levels and amenities will require identification that is unique and engaging to invite people to participate. Placemaking elements will help convey a strong identity.

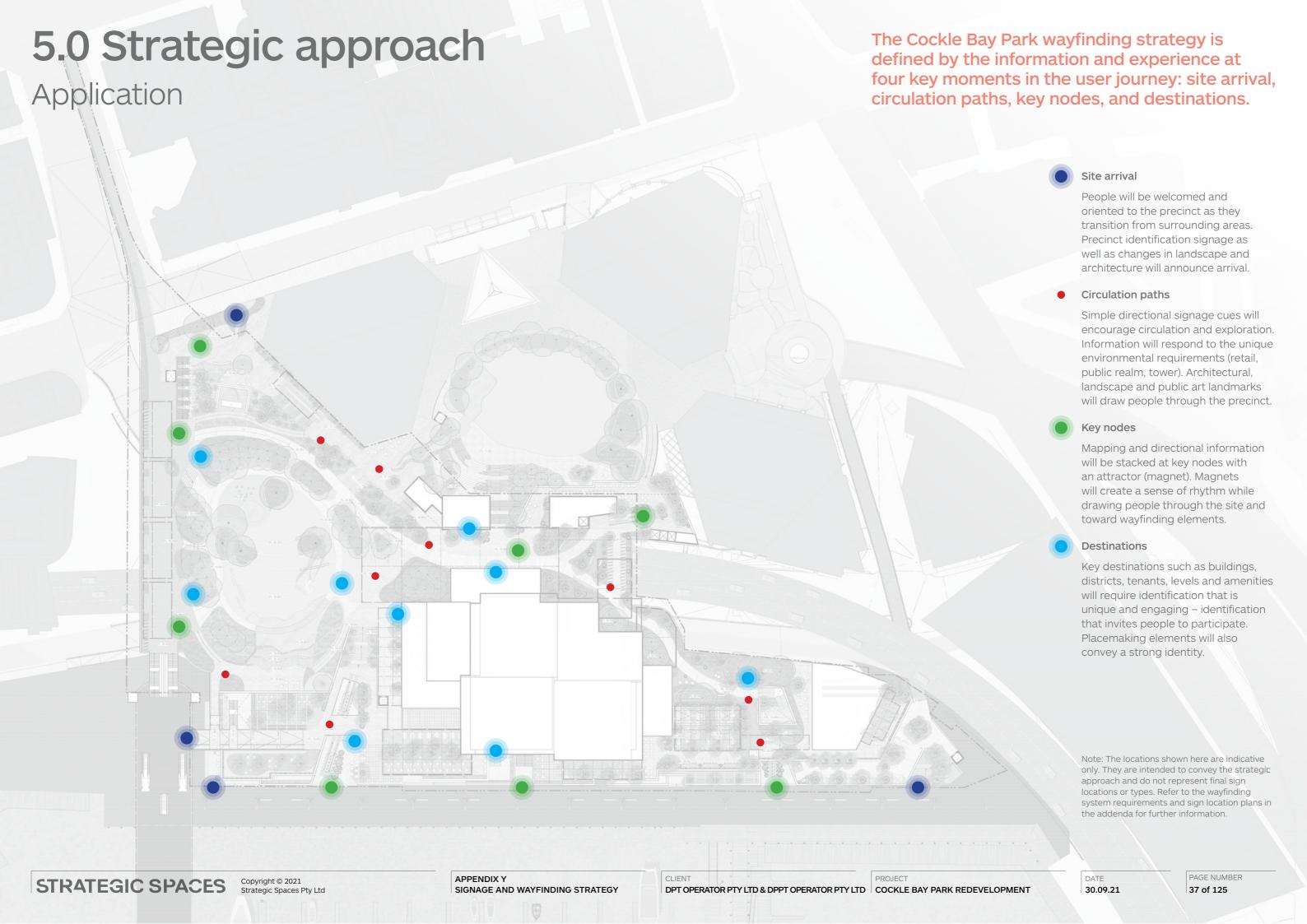
Information Principles:

- · Clear destination announcement
- Bespoke and unique identities
- Highlighted amenities
- · Sympathetic to the environment

Experience Principles:

- · Dynamic and engaging retail and dining tenant signage
- · Unique tower and park identities
- · Opportunity for placemaking elements to help strengthen the identity of unique destinations.





6.0 First Nations overlay



6.0 First Nations overlay

The exploration of Indigenous overlay opportunities is being undertaken across multiple touch points within the development. The opportunities identified below are expressions that celebrate First Nations' culture while elevating and enriching the wayfinding experience at Cockle Bay Park.



Beyond embedding traditional language into the wayfinding system through the naming of parks with Gadigal words, the spoken word could be introduced within public art to provide an immersive, multisensory experience that helps to draw people through the site in an organic and exploratory way.



Public art and interpretive elements are highly effective as intuitive wayfinding devices as they provide memorable cues and reference points, as well as encouraging exploration. Indigenous art and interpretation pieces are being explored within the public art strategy to contribute to the sense of place and signify the importance of Country.



Soft and hardscape elements within the landscape design provide clear pathways and dwell spaces that naturally guide users through the site. Extending upon this, the incorporation of native planting with Indigenous significance helps to define different areas of the site and provide varying sensory experiences that help users to recognise that they are transitioning into a new space.



Cockle Bay Park will be a canvas for community connection - a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to better connect the Darling Harbour Precinct and ensure the place experience for everyone is the best that it can be.

"[Transforming] the experience of Darling Harbour by restoring natural beauty and publicly accessible open space."

"... A vital destination along the cultural ribbon, providing valuable breathing space amongst the activity of the city."

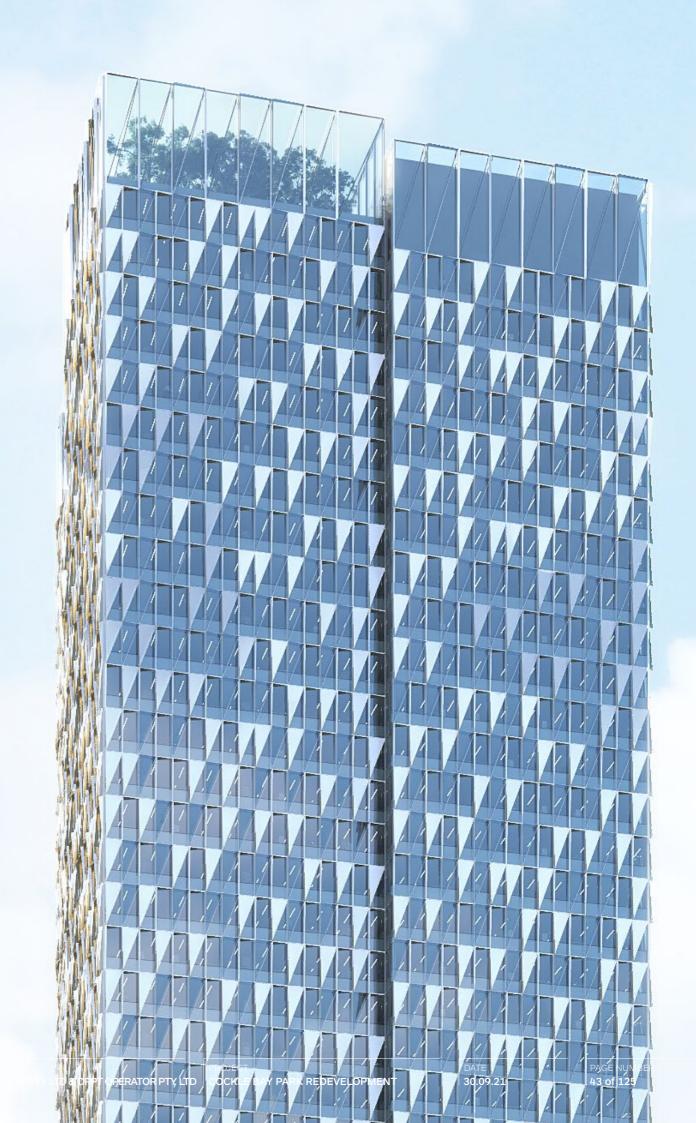
"[Framing] a working neighbourhood by the water, reconnecting the city with community, and providing a canvas for public art and creative expression."

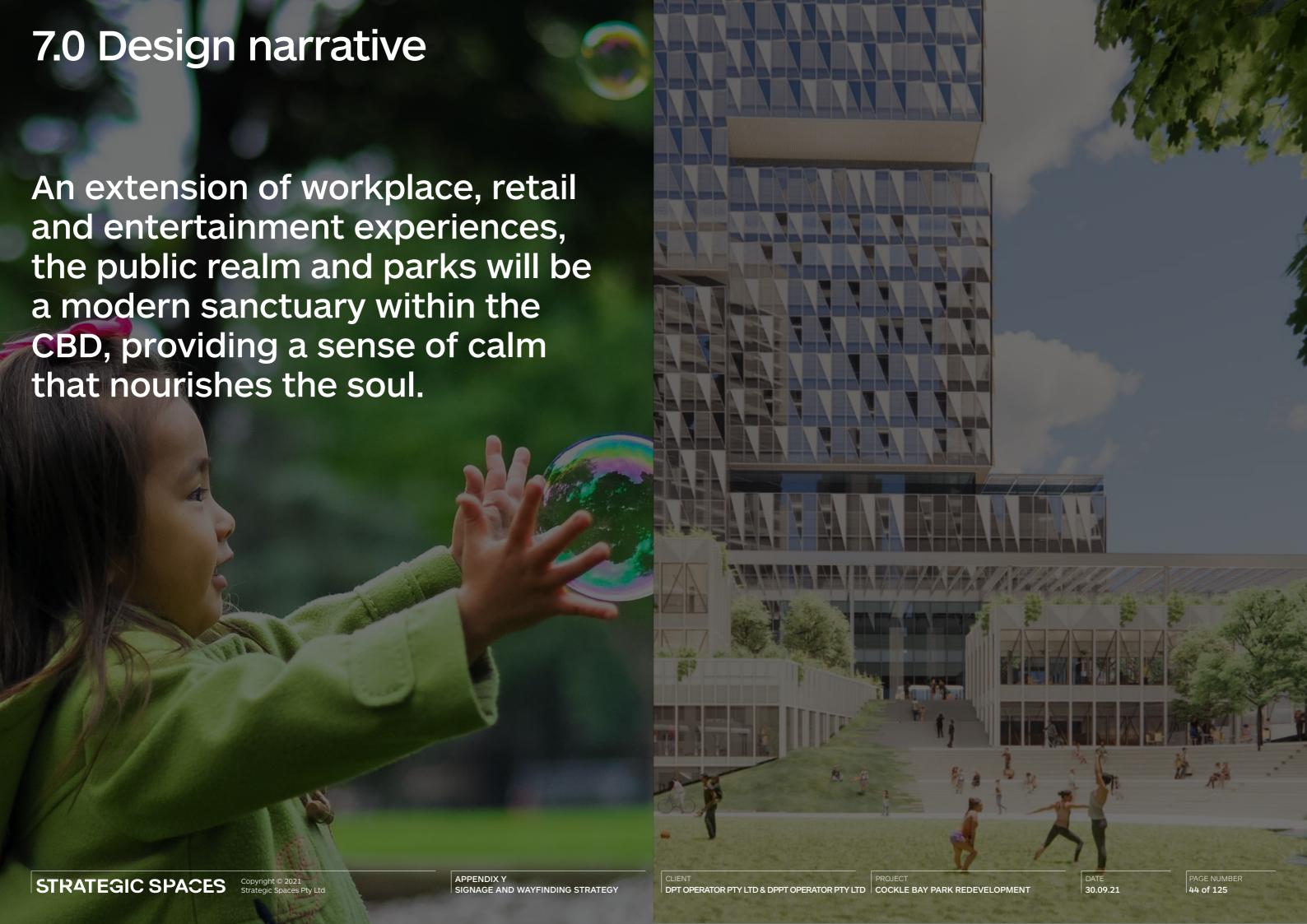
- Cultural Capital, Events Vision, Events Management Plan (SSD DA)

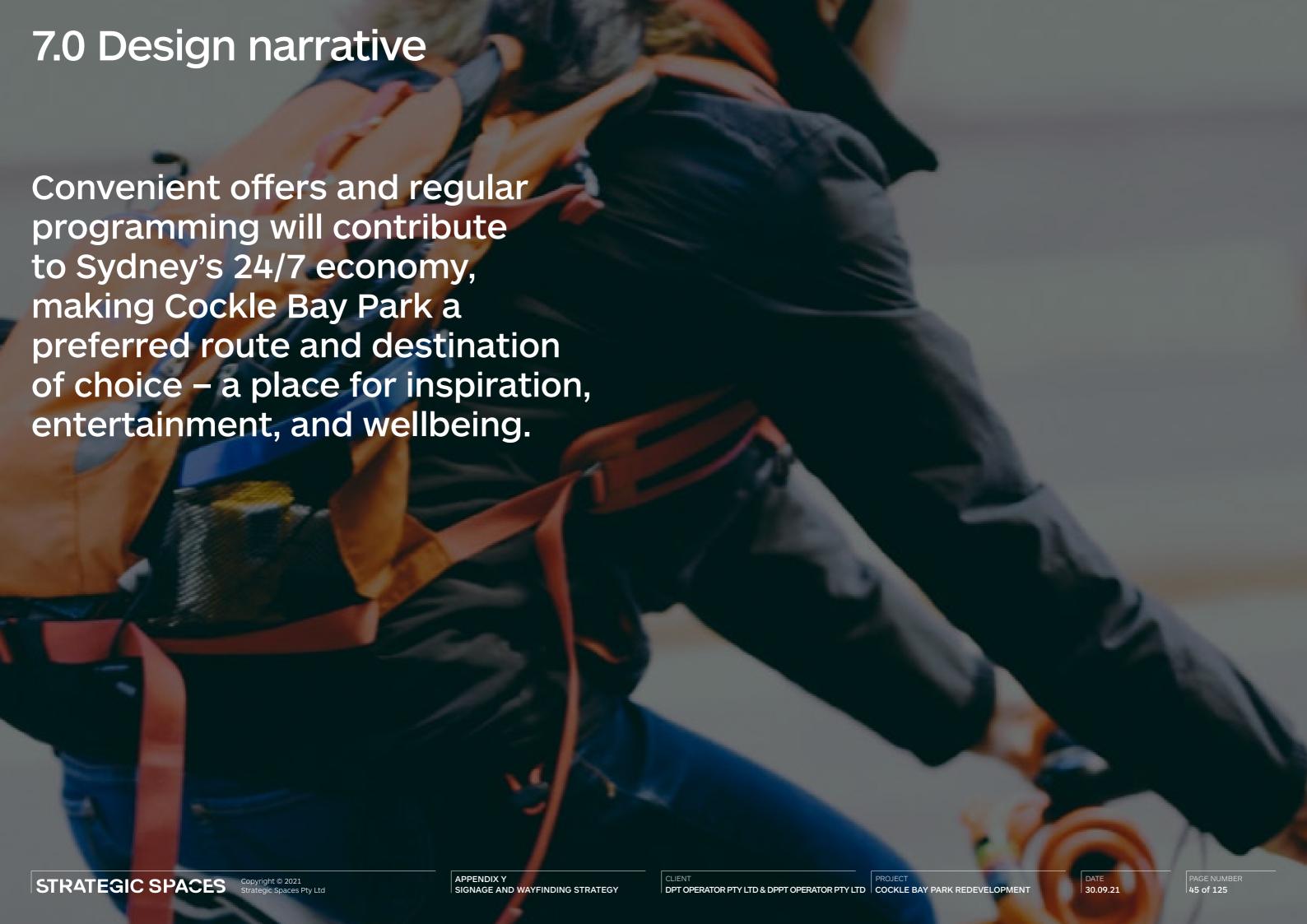
Cockle Bay Park will be an integral part of Sydney's cultural ribbon, the continuous CBD experience that connects visitors, residents and workers from the Art Gallery of NSW through to the National Maritime Museum.



Adding to an iconic skyline, Cockle Bay Park will strengthen connections to Sydney's waterside lifestyle by embedding harbour reflections into the design.







7.0 Design narrative A human scale design prompts people to feel connected to the space they're in, rather than feeling engulfed by their surroundings. Warm, tonal and textural palettes invite users to meet, pause and relax. STRATEGIC SPACES Copyright © 2021 Strategic Spaces Ptv Ltd DPT OPERATOR PTY LTD & DPPT OPERATOR PTY LTD COCKLE BAY PARK REDEVELOPMENT



8.0 Design benchmarking



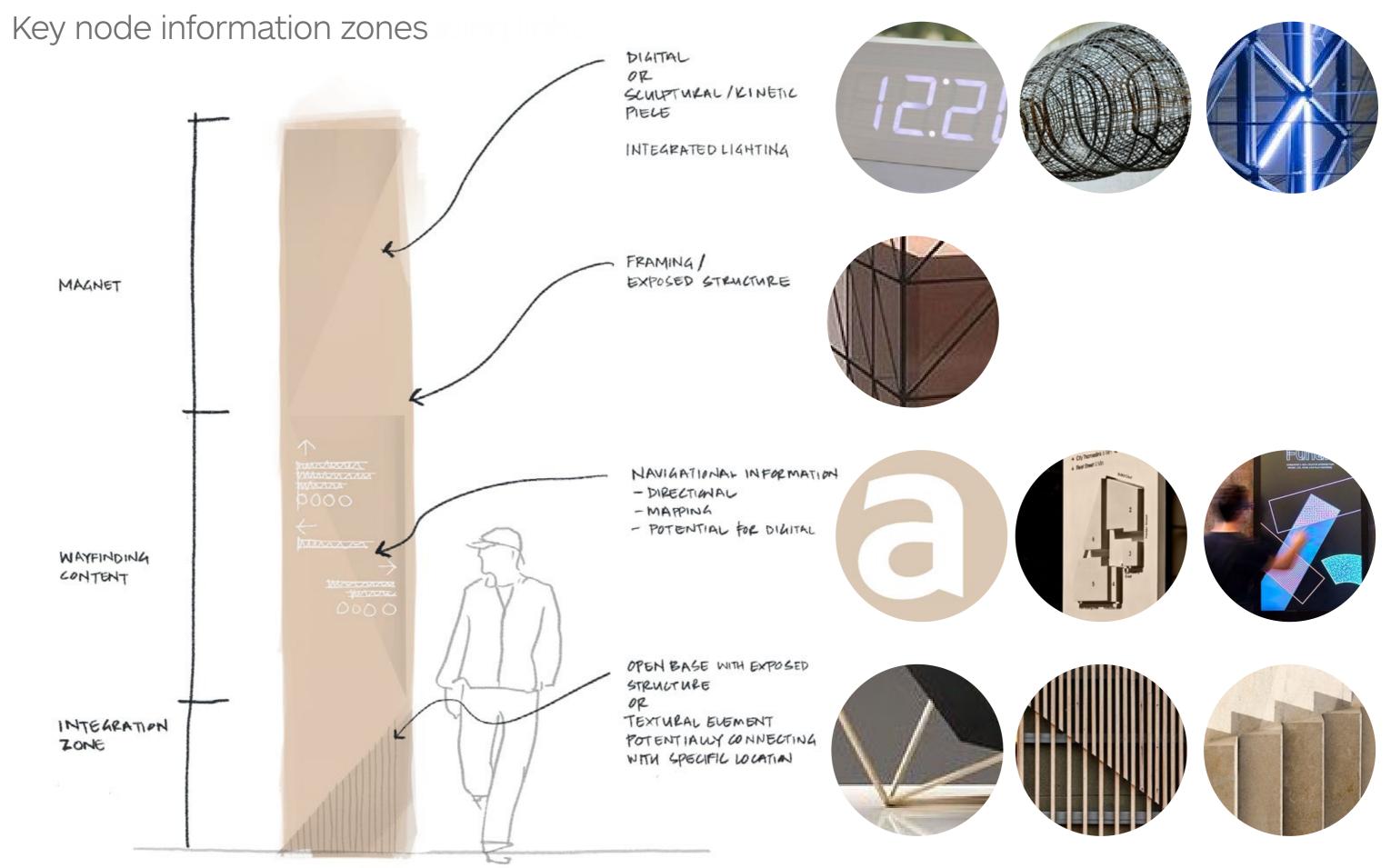
8.0 Design benchmarking

Our creative direction will be inspired by everything that makes Cockle Bay Park special.

Materials, forms and a distinctly human focus will be explored in the next stage of works to create a wayfinding system that conveys a unique identity for the precinct.



8.0 Design benchmarking



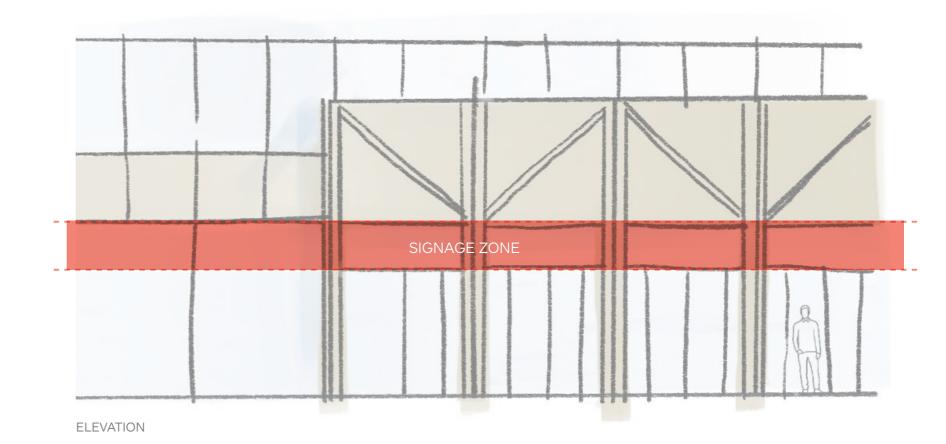
9.0 Signage zones

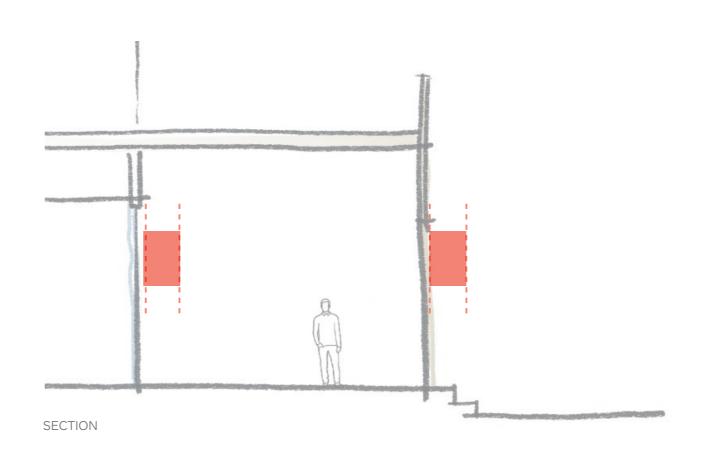


9.1 Retail signage zones

Consistent datum lines and signage zones will maximise legibility through the site and ensure optimum visibility to retailers. These datum lines and zones respond to the architecture to ensure the design integrity is maintained.

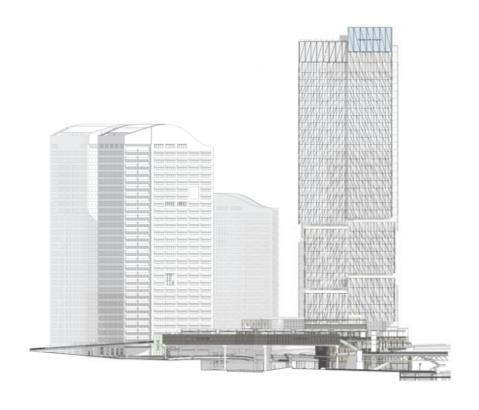
Recommendations for material palette, form and fixing methods will be developed to ensure consistency is achieved across tenancies and the quality of signage is appropriate to the architecture.



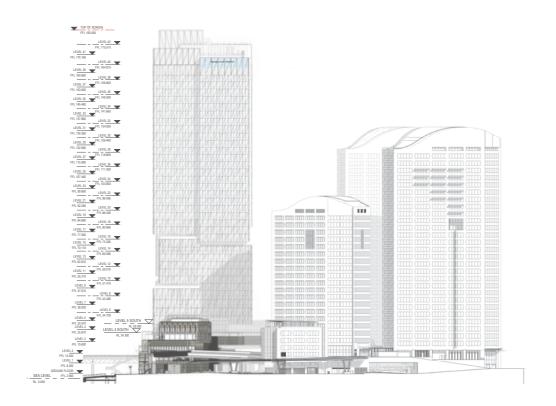


9.2 Podium and Sky signage zones

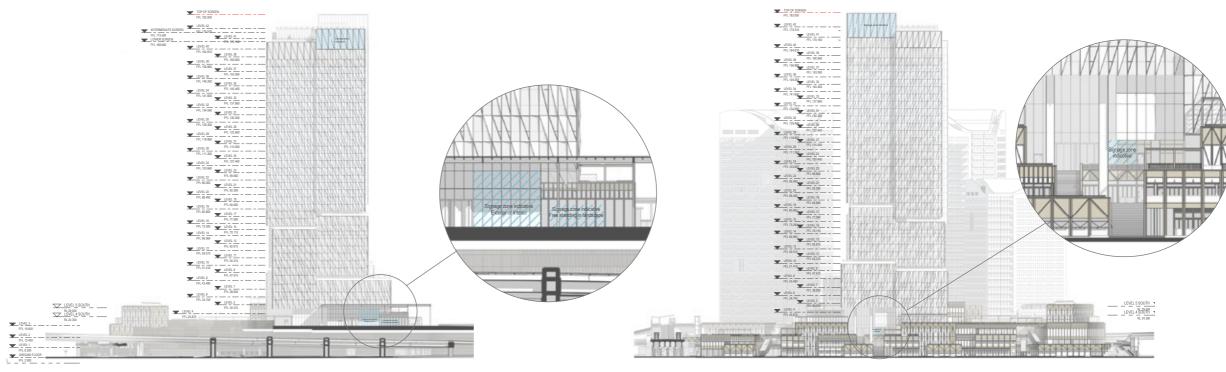
Signage zones are indicative of potential sign placement only, noting that a maximum of 2 sky signs will be installed on the tower at any one time. Dimensions, specifications and fixing details are to be developed further in co-ordination with the architects.



NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION EAST ELEVATION

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10.0 Addendum

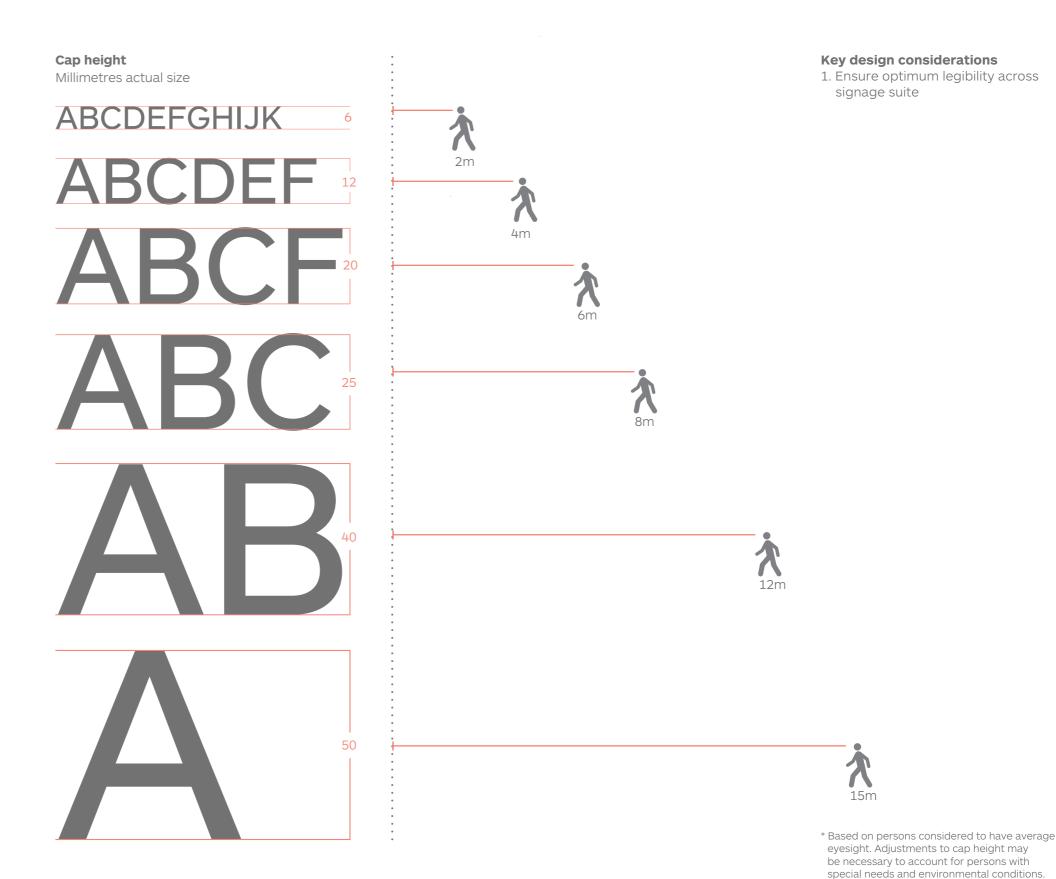


The following principles will be applied during the development of the wayfinding design to ensure that the form, content, and sign positions provide optimal legibility.

Message sizes - Pedestrian

To ensure maximum legibility, the following guidelines will be used to determine sizing of lettering for pedestrians.

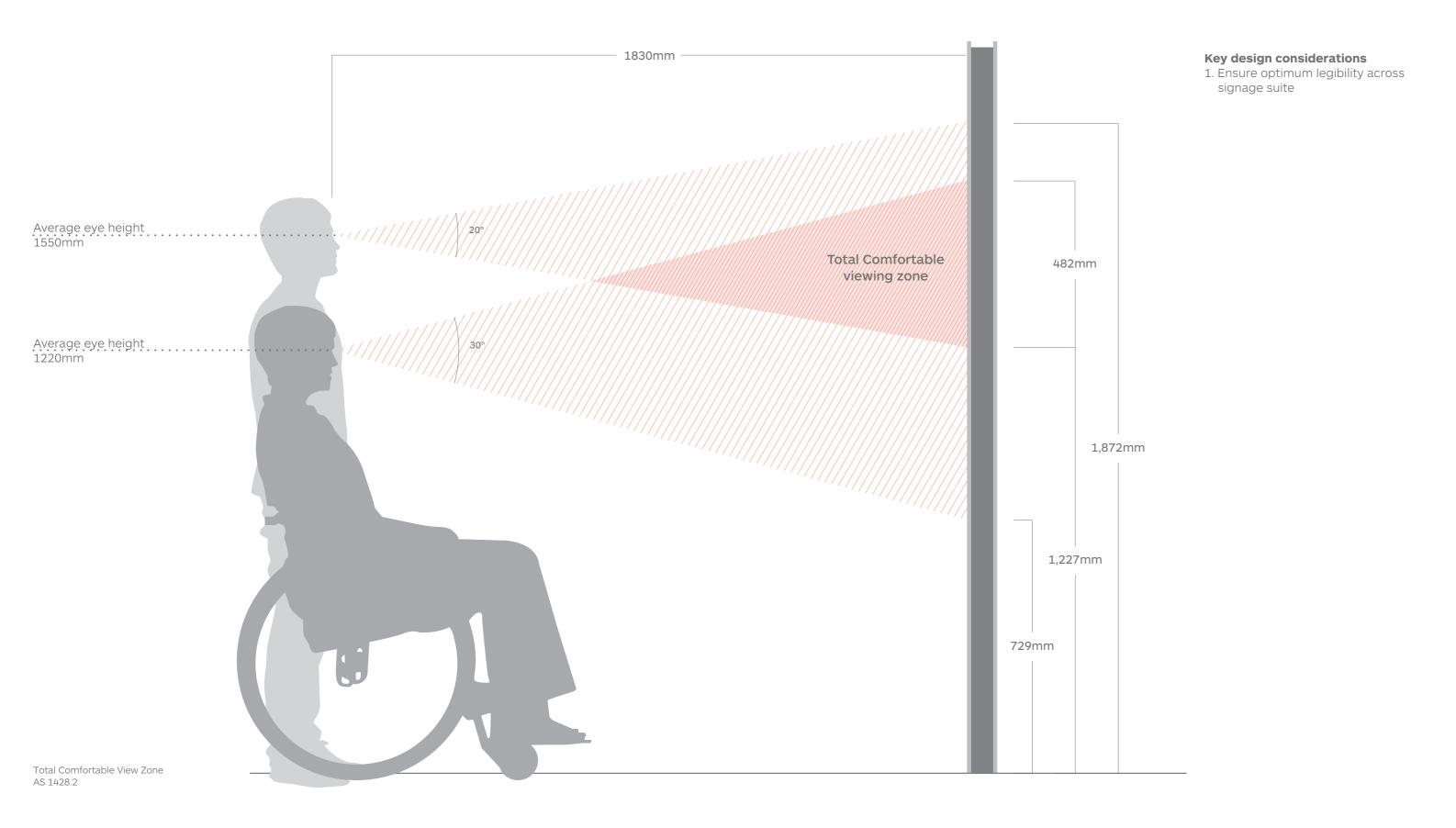
Viewing distance Metres	Minimum letter height Millimetres
2	6
4	12
6	20
8	25
12	40
15	50
25	80
35	100
40	130
50	150



Australian Standards AS 1428.2

Content positioning - Pedestrian

To ensure maximum legibility, the following guidelines will be used to determine optimum positioning of content.

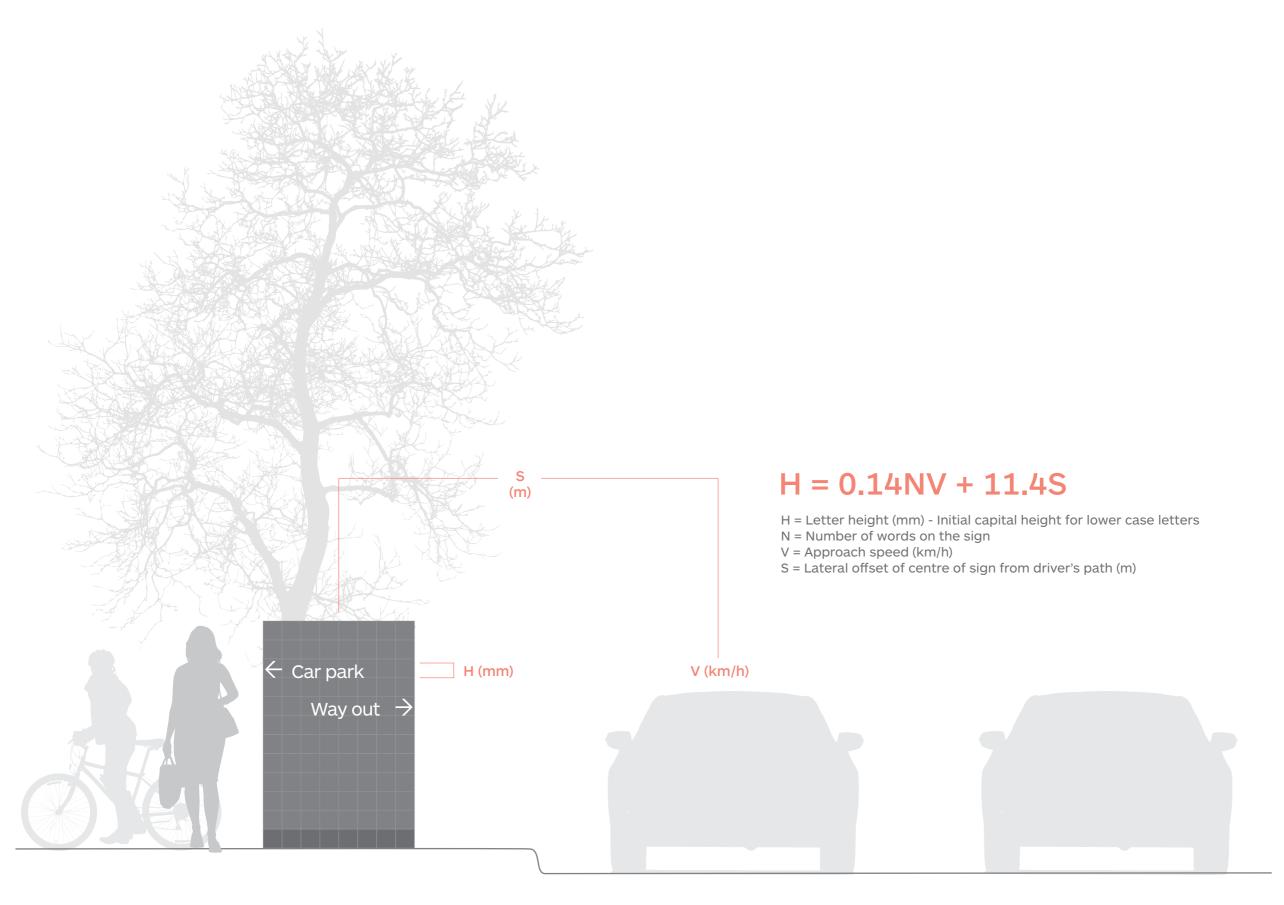


Message sizes - Vehicular

To ensure maximum legibility, the following guidelines will be used to determine sizing of lettering for the vehicular approach.

Key design considerations

1. Ensure consistency as well as legibility across signage suite



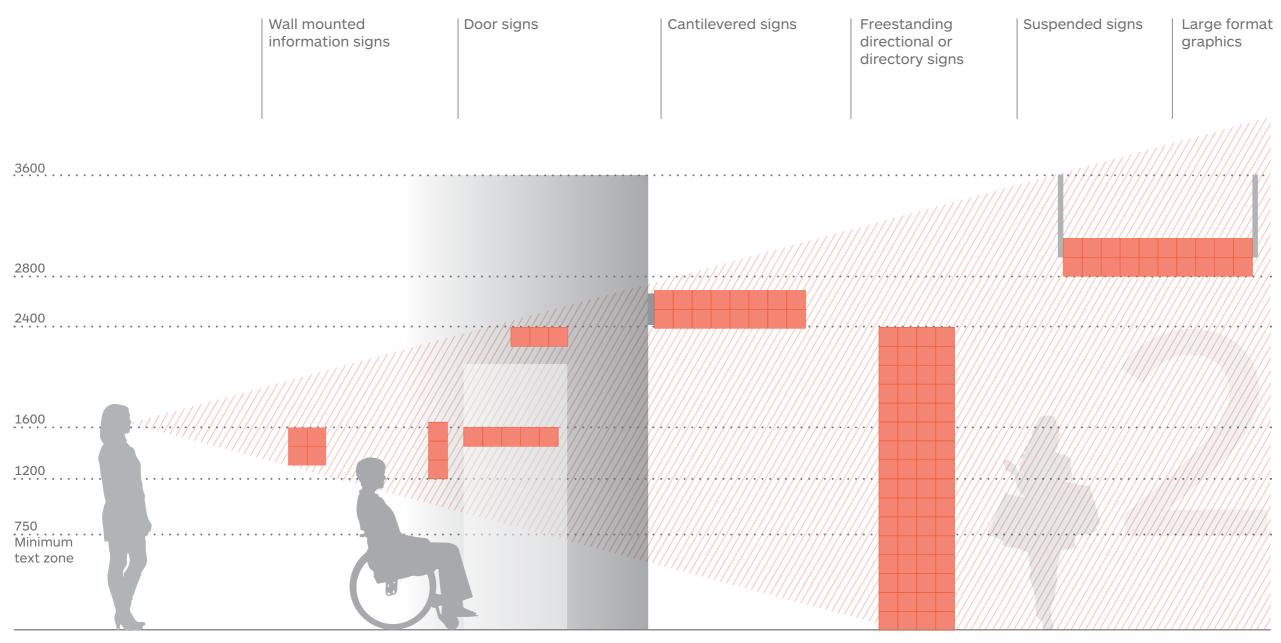
^{*} Use as a guide only. Final lettering sizes and positioning to be assessed based on optimum sightlines and built environment elements.

Positioning and clearance

To ensure maximum legibility and consistency, the following guidelines will be used to determine optimum positioning of signage.

Key design considerations

1. Ensure optimum legibility across signage suite



^{*} Use as a guide only. Final positioning of signage to be assessed based on optimum sightlines and built environment elements

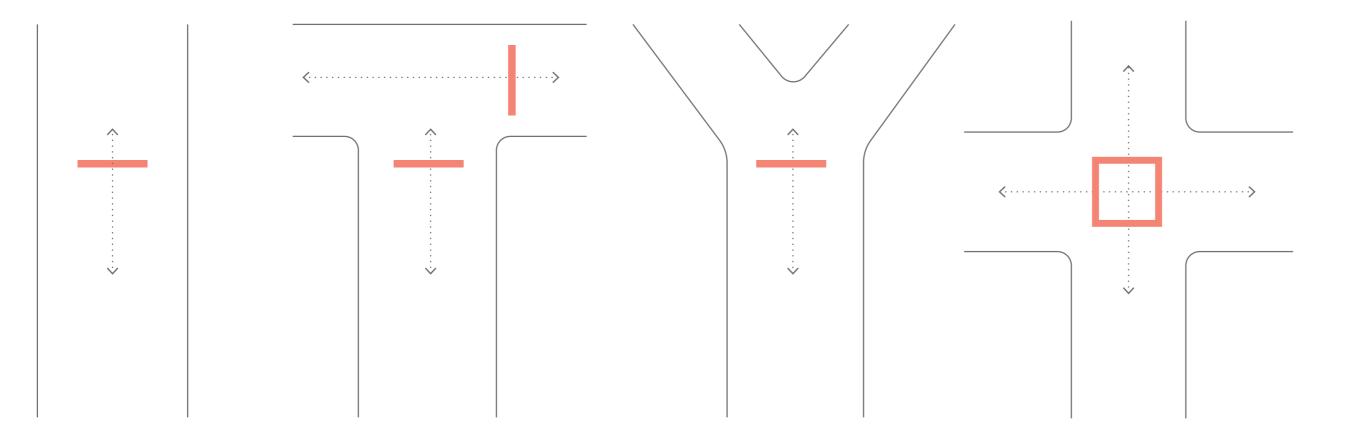
Positioning and clearance

To ensure maximum legibility and consistency, the following guidelines will be used to determine optimum positioning of signage.

Signage positioning

Key design considerations

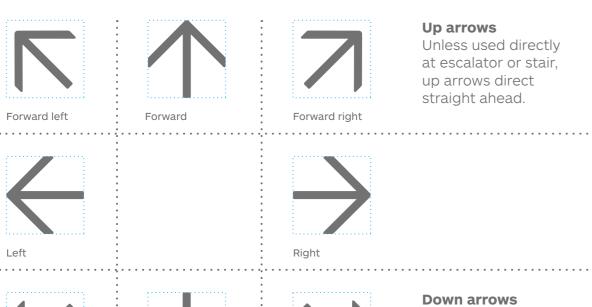
1. Ensure optimum legibility across signage suite



^{*} Use as a guide only. Final positioning of signage to be assessed based on optimum sightlines and built environment elements.

Arrow hierarchy

Arrow position principles





Forward down

Right down

Indicates level shift. Arrow is positioned directly above escalator or stair entry point.







U-turn arrows Not recommended



aligned to the direction of travel they indicate. Use arrows only to direct ahead of the user or to indicate a change in level - do not use u-turn arrows (Fig. 1). Consistently apply arrows in the sequential manner shown below (Fig. 2) to create a coherent environment.

Arrows lead directional messages and are

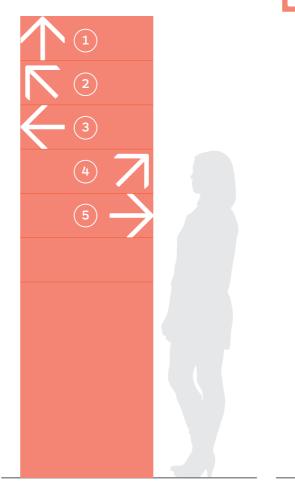




Fig. 2

Fig. 3

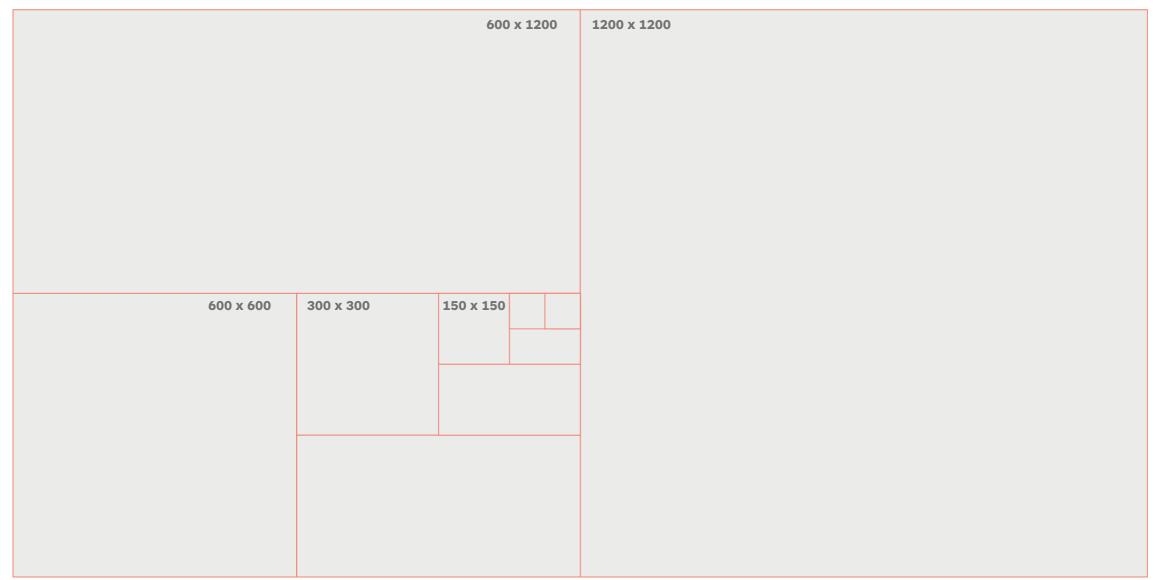
Standard sheet sizes

With the view to minimise wastage with a more sustainable approach to wayfinding design, we consider available sheet sizes in our design process.

Key design considerations

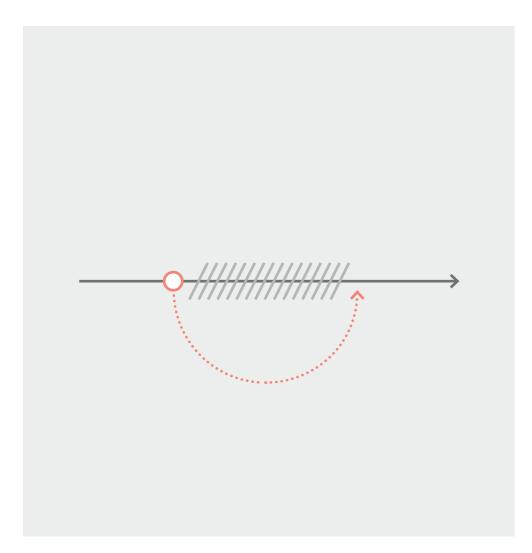
1. Where possible, maximise standard sheet sizes to reduce waste.

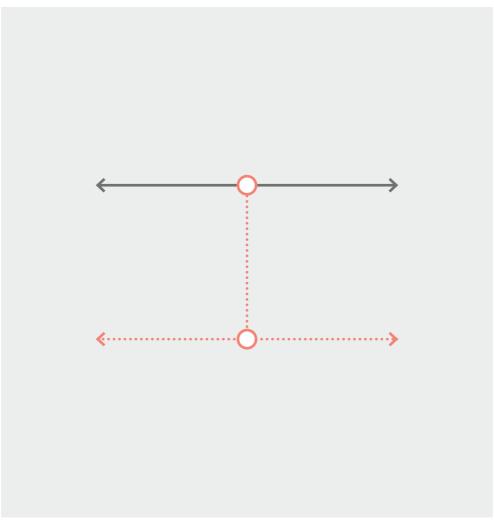
Standard sheet size 1200 x 2400

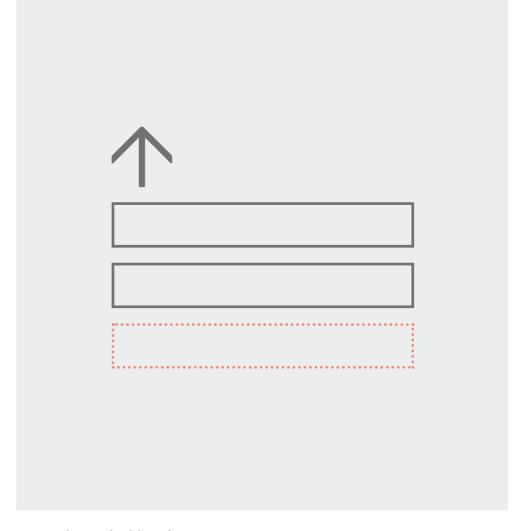


Staging - Impacts and considerations

Development staging will have significant impacts on wayfinding that must be considered as the project progresses. The design of the wayfinding system must be future proof, to respond as the site evolves.







User flows and access

Access through and around the site will be restricted to varying degrees during each stage of the development.

Wayfinding will need to respond by ensuring that users are re-routed safely.

Temporary hoarding graphics and wayfinding solutions may be required and present an opportunity to build anticipation for what's to come.

Locations

Signage locations will need to be staged in direct response to the development stages, ensuring wayfinding is accurate as new areas become accessible.

Messaging and addressing

As some end-stage destinations won't exist or be accessible during different stages of the development, messaging to these destinations will be redundant.

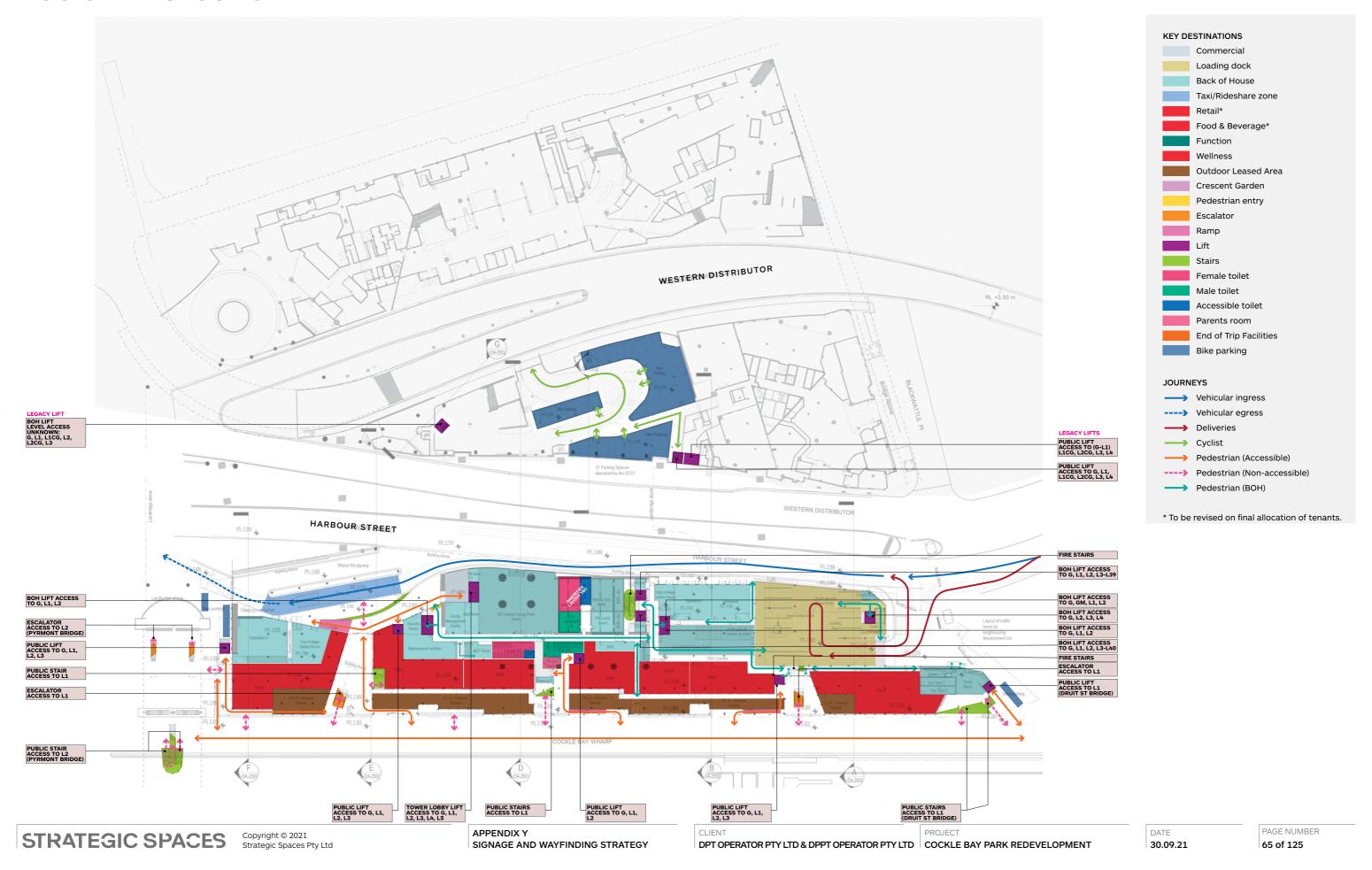
Messaging will need to be updated on signage in response to each stage.

Journey plans highlight circulation pathways, access points, vertical circulation nodes and destinations throughout typical levels.

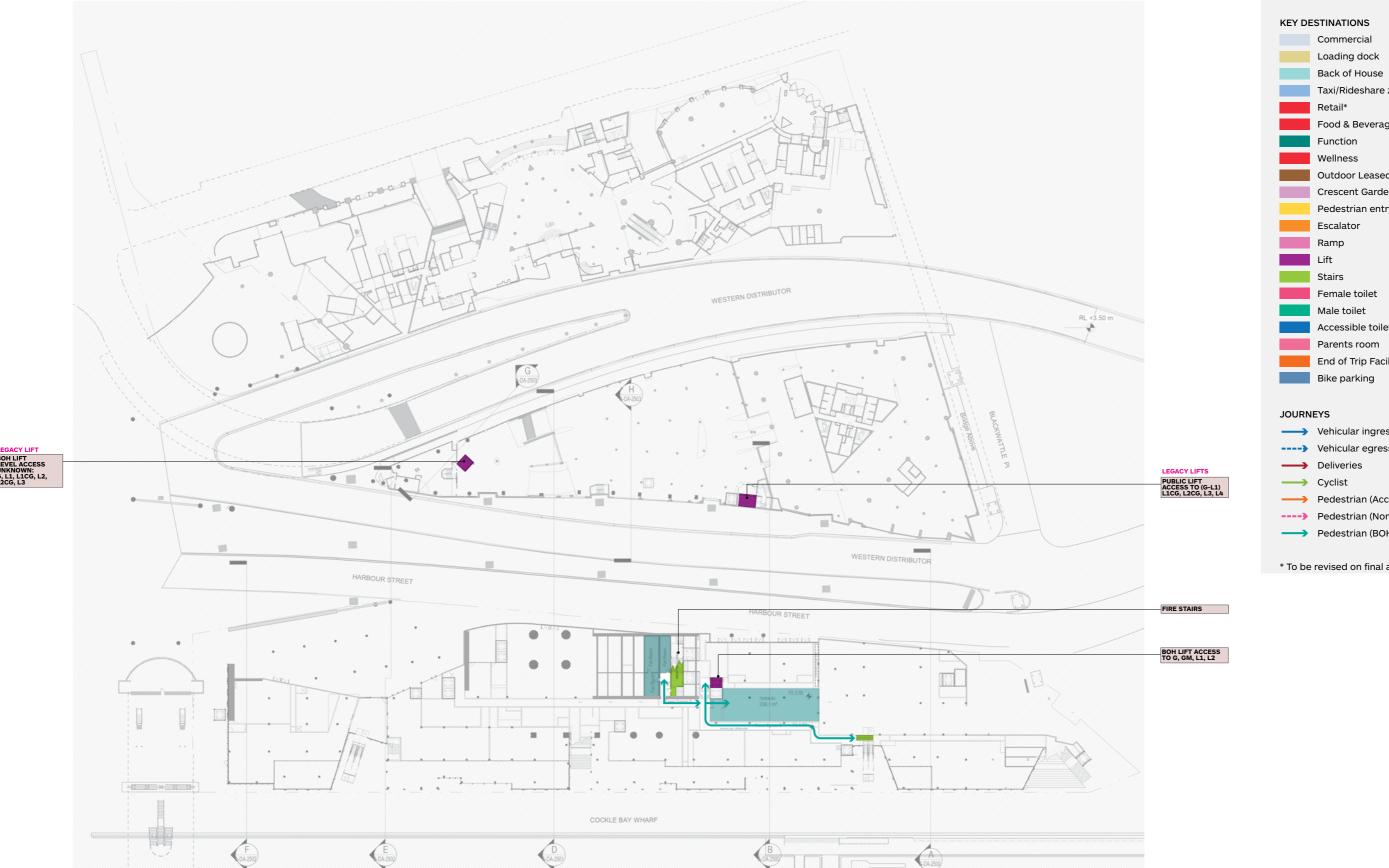
We use these plans to understand the breadth of destinations that users might be looking for across the site and how they need to travel to get there.

The result is an understanding of what types of navigational devices will be required in response to unique site needs and where they will be required, to provide a seamless journey and to encourage an exploratory mindset.

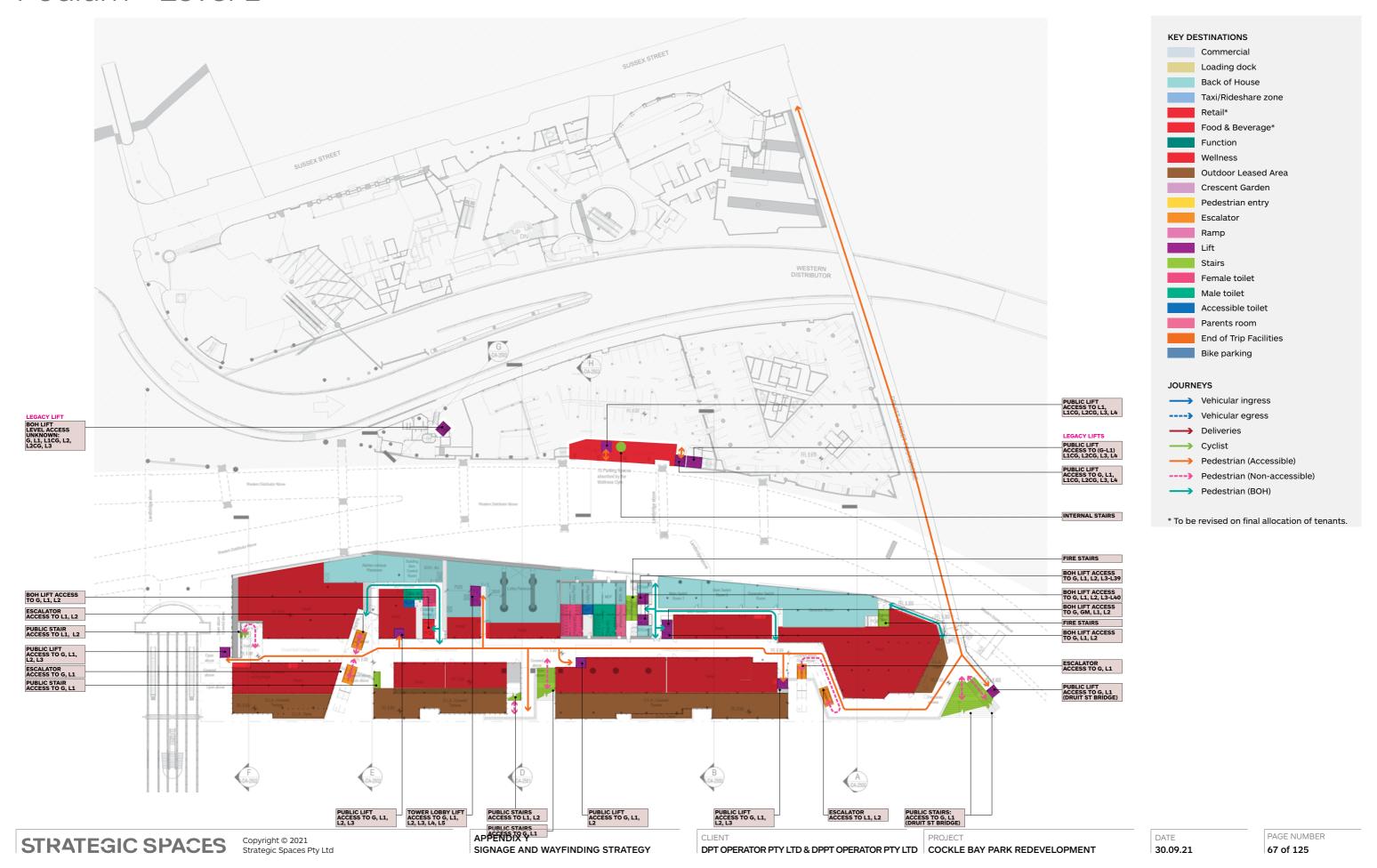
Podium - Ground



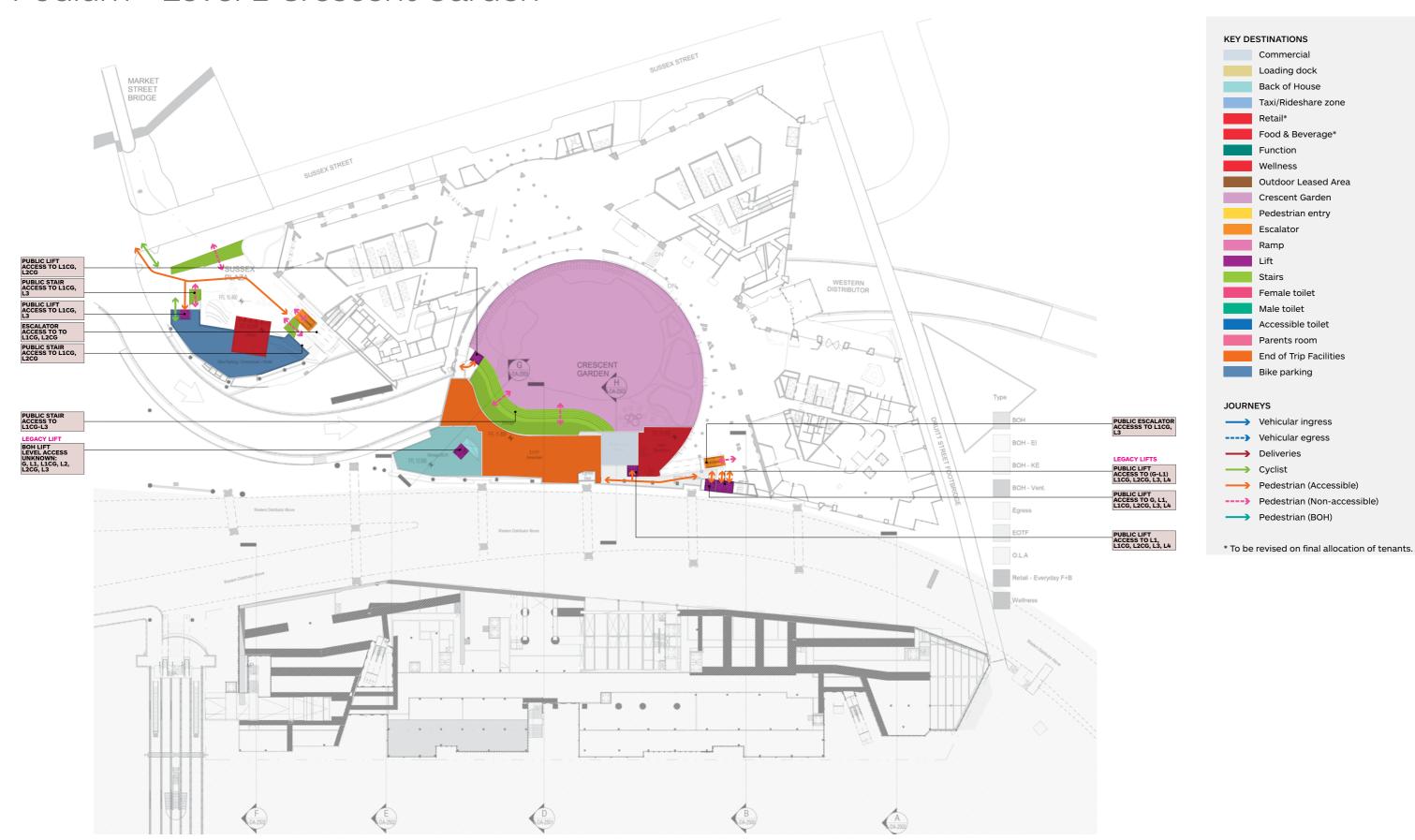
Podium - Ground Mezzanine



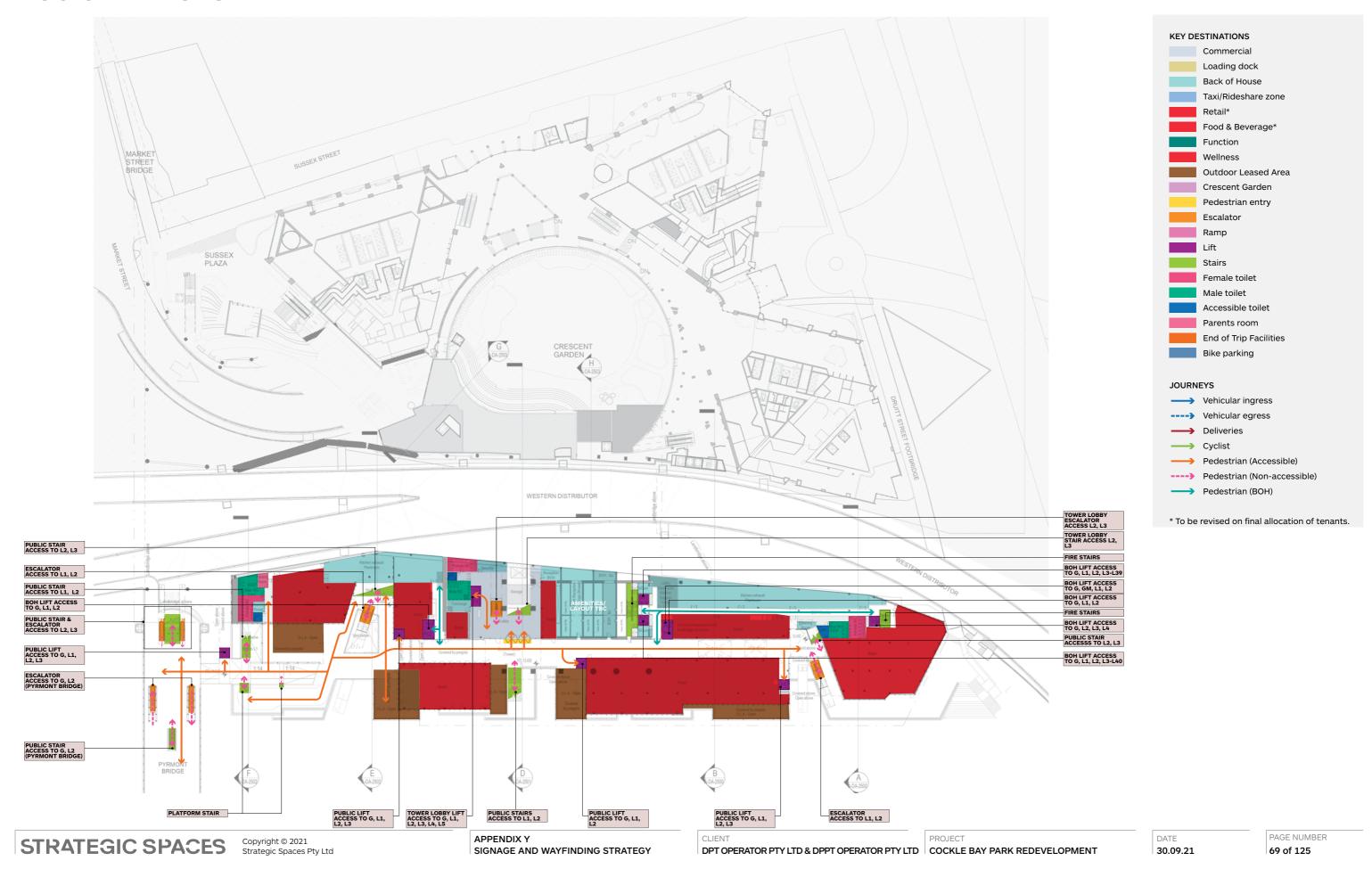
Podium - Level 1



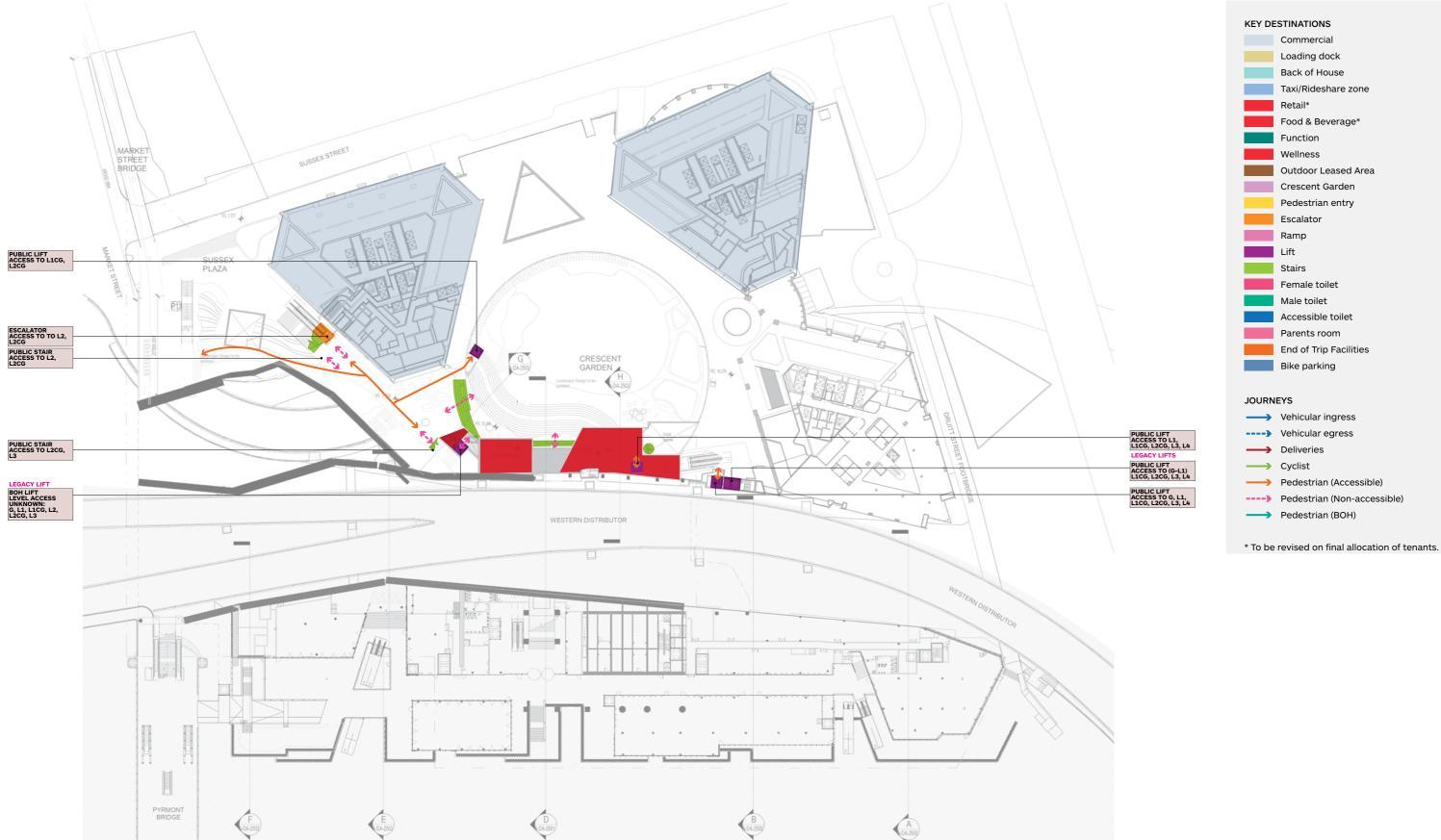
Podium - Level 1 Crescent Garden



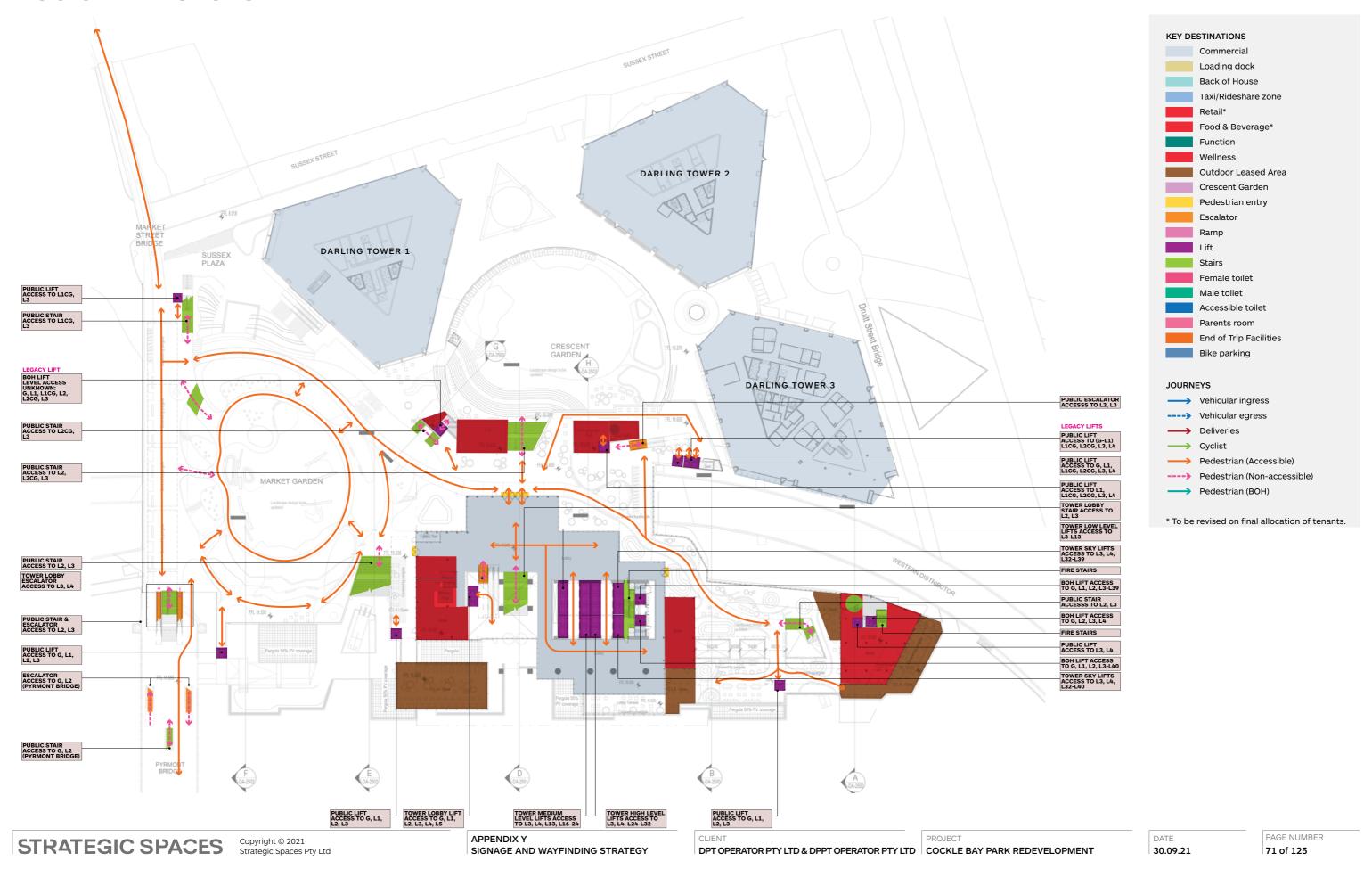
Podium - Level 2



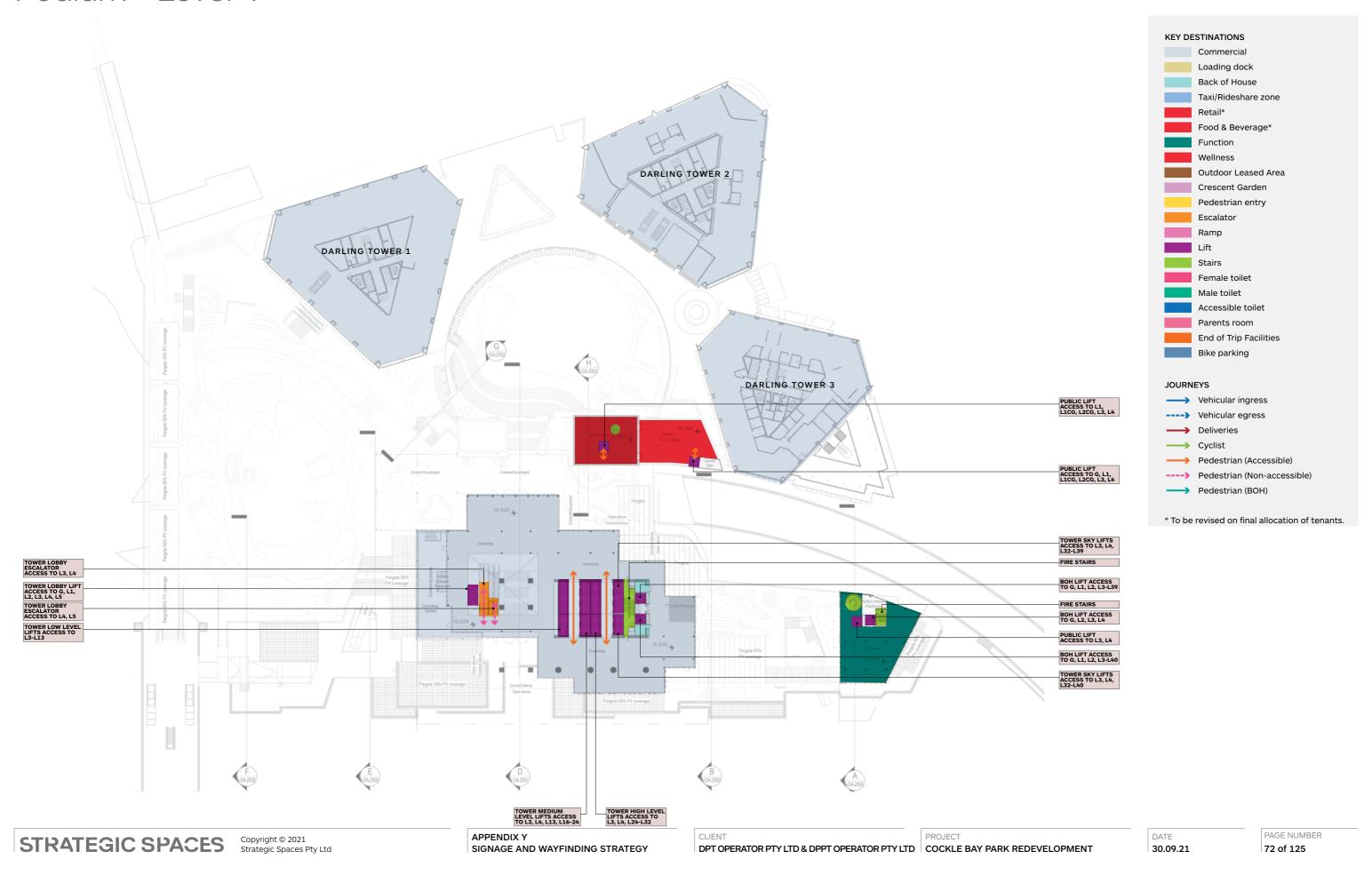
Podium - Level 2 Crescent Garden

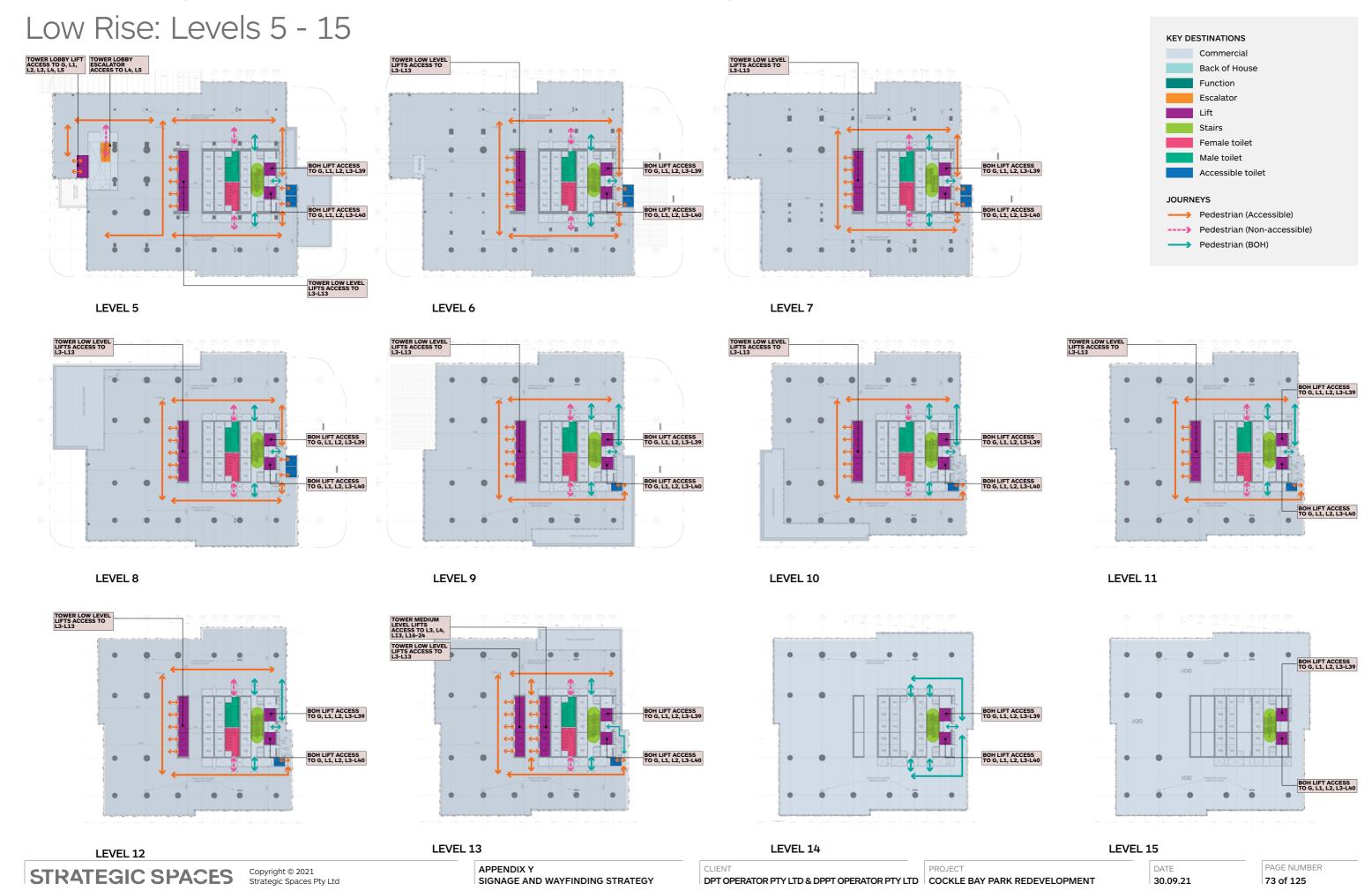


Podium - Level 3

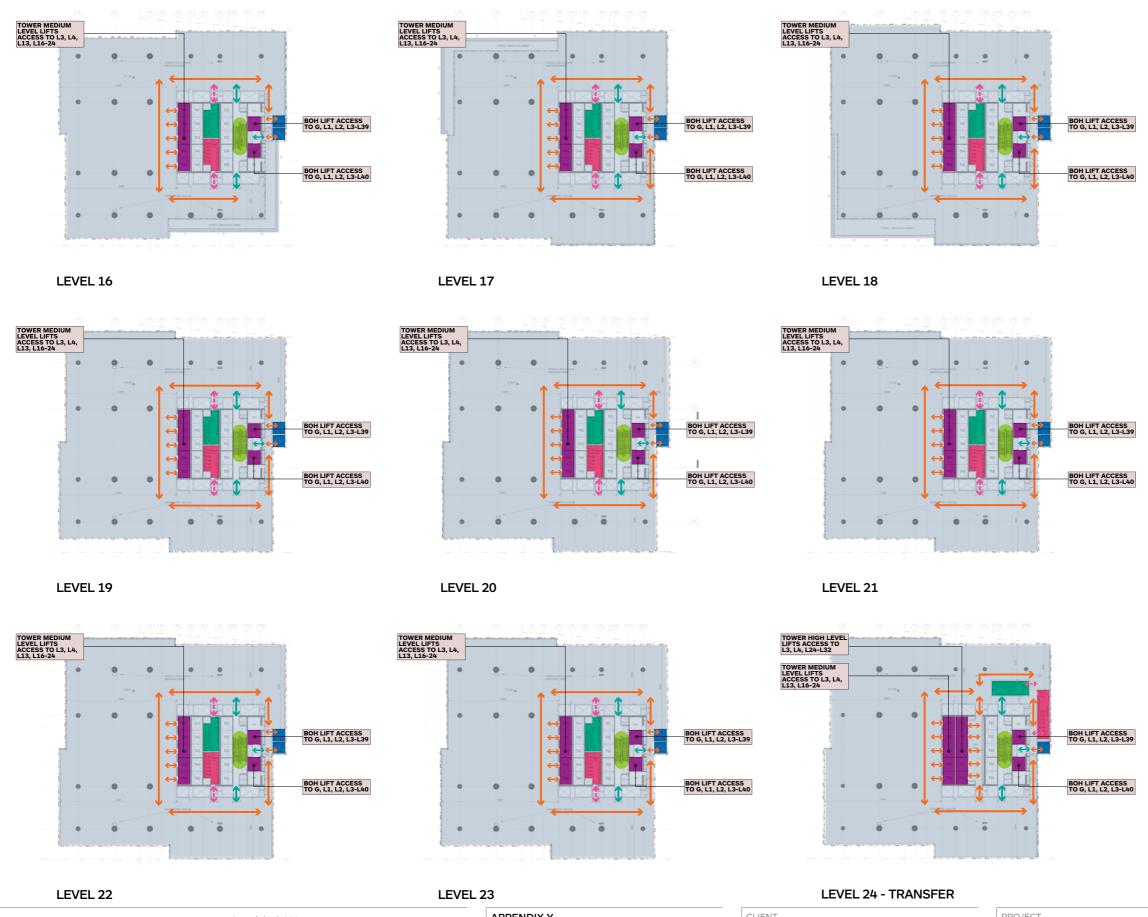


Podium - Level 4





Mid Rise: Levels 16 - 24



Commercial
Back of House
Function
Escalator
Lift
Stairs
Female toilet
Male toilet
Accessible toilet

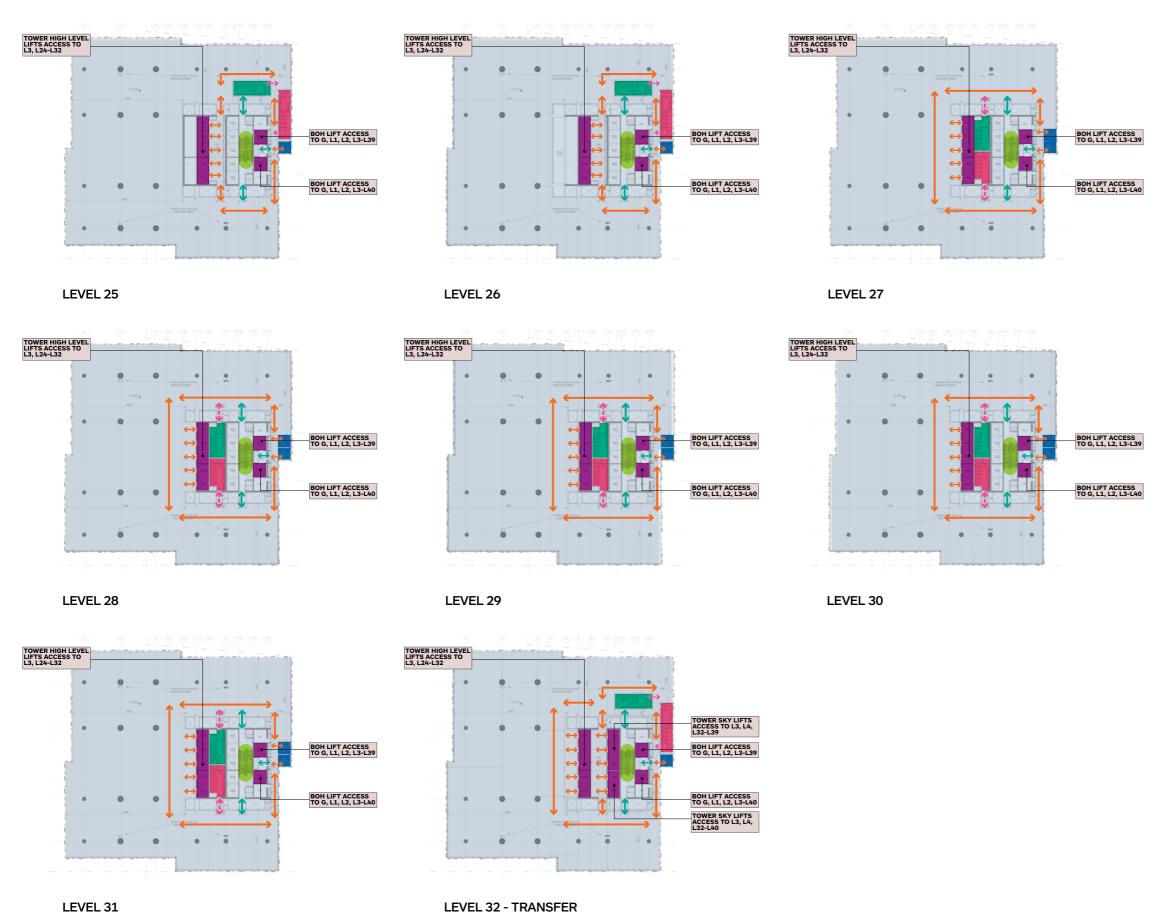
JOURNEYS
Pedestrian (Accessible)
Pedestrian (BOH)

CLIENT PROJECT

DPT OPERATOR PTY LTD & DPPT OPERATOR PTY LTD

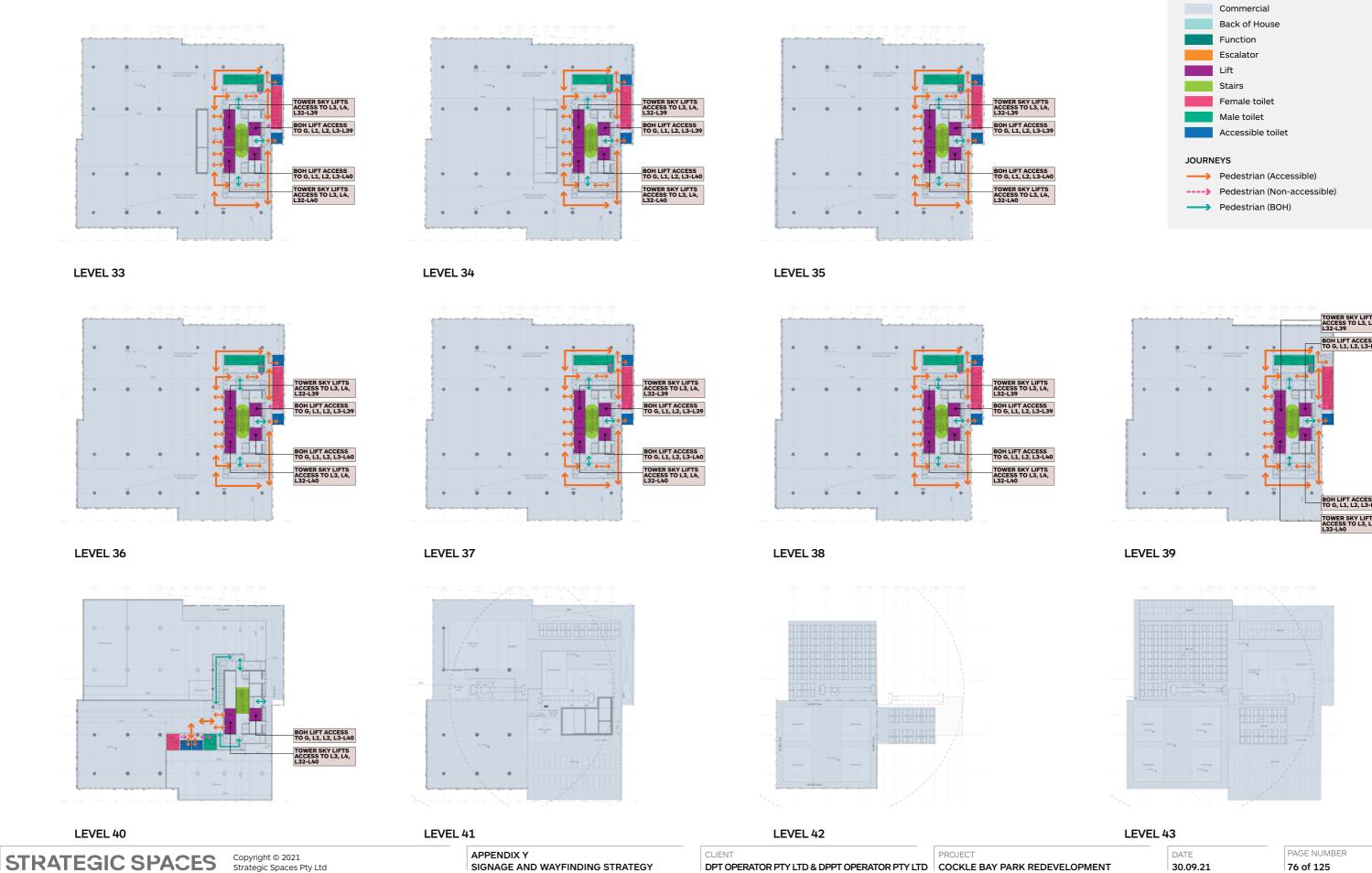
COCKLE BAY PARK REDEVELOPMENT

High Rise: Levels 25 - 32



KEY DESTINATIONS Commercial Back of House Function Female toilet Accessible toilet **JOURNEYS** Pedestrian (Accessible) Pedestrian (Non-accessible) Pedestrian (BOH)

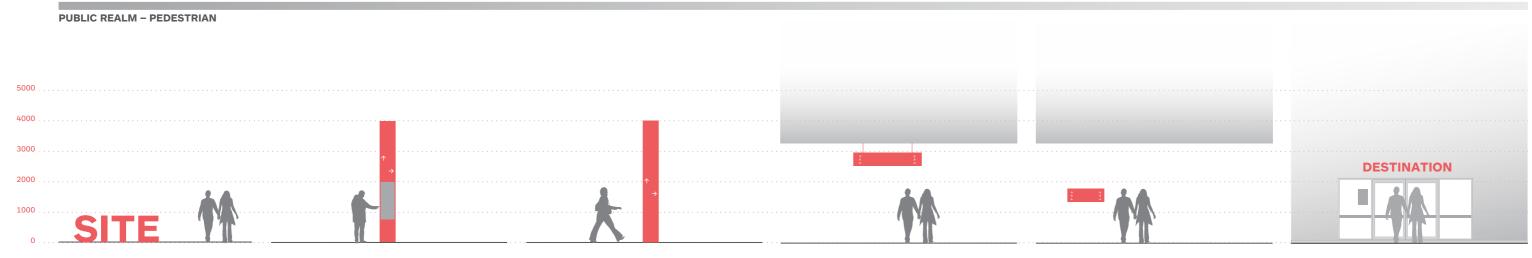
Sky Rise: Levels 33 - 43



KEY DESTINATIONS

The following pages set out information and specification requirements for each sign type and are subject to further development. Visuals are for reference only and do not indicate final design.

Public Realm & Amenities



ID01

Site identification

Announces arrival to destination: Cockle Bay Park.

Power: TBC Data: No

INF01

Site directory

Directs pedestrians to key points of interest within the public realm, provides an orientation map and includes a magnet element to attract and engage users.

Power: TBC Data: TBC

DIR01

Pedestrian directional - Freestanding

Directs pedestrians to key points of interest within the public realm and includes a magnet element to attract and engage users.

Data: No

DIR₀₂

Pedestrian directional - Suspended Directs pedestrians to key points of interest within the public realm.

Power: TBC

DIR03

Pedestrian directional - Wall mounted

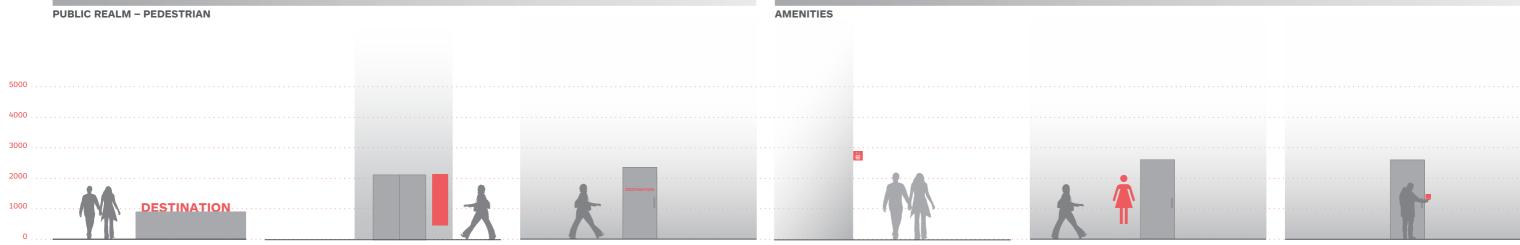
Directs pedestrians to key points of interest within the public realm.

Power: TBC Data: No

Destination identification

Announces destinations and named spaces within the public realm, eg. Wellness Centre.

Power: TBC Data: No



ID03

Precinct identification

Announces destinations and named spaces in the public realm, eg. Crescent Garden.

Power: TBC Data: No

INF02

Lift directory (Static)

Lists key destinations on each level accessible by that particular lift. Highlights the current

Power: No Data: No

ID04

Room identification

Identifies public facing rooms, such as the function centre.

Power: No Data: No

Amenity identification - Cantilevered

Highlights the location of amenities, such as toilets and lifts.

Power: TBC Data: No

Amenity identification - Supergraphic

Large pictogram generally applied on the vestibule wall or glazed door of the

Power: TBC Data: No



Amenity identification - Braille

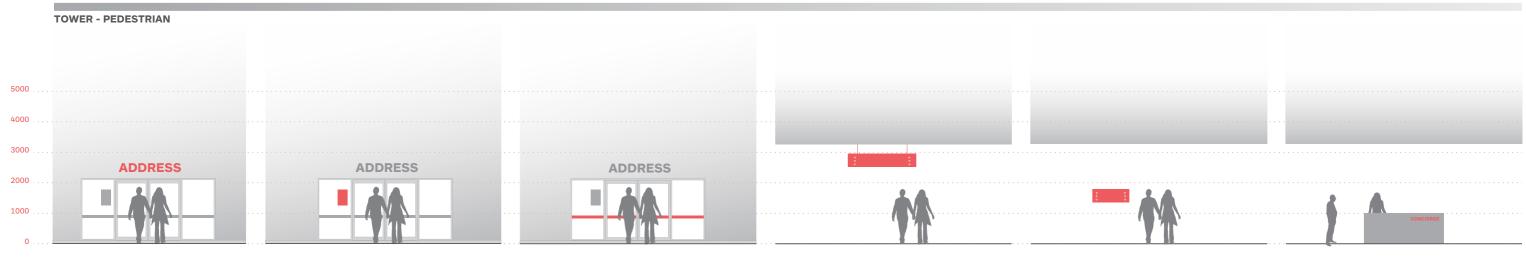
Highlights the location of amenities, such as toilets.

Power: No

Data: No

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Commercial Tower



ID08 Tower address identification

Identifies the entry points to commercial office tower.

Power: TBC Data: No

Conditions of entry

Consists of operational, security, access and regulatory information.

Power: TBC

SS01

Safety decal

Assists building branding and meets regulatory requirements to comply with Australian Standards.

Power: No Data: No

DIR₀₄

Tower pedestrian directional - Suspended Directs pedestrians to key points of interest

on the office tower floors. Power: TBC

DIR05

Tower pedestrian directional -Wall mounted

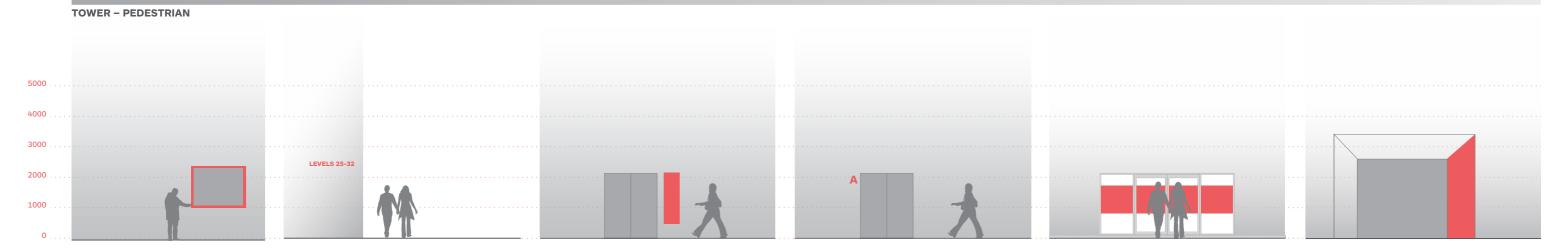
Directs pedestrians to key points of interest on the office tower floors.

Power: TBC Data: No

ID09

Tower concierge identification Identifies concierge service.

Power: TBC Data: No



Tower tenant directory (Digital) Provides a list of tower tenants and

Power: Yes

Data: Yes

Tower lift bank identification

Identifies tower lift banks. Specific requirements depend on functionality of the tower lift system.

Power: No Data: No

Tower lift directory (Static)

Lists key destinations on each level accessible by that particular lift. Highlights the current level. Static version used for end of trip lifts on podium levels.

Power: No Data: No

ID11

Lift identification

Lists key destinations on each level accessible by that particular lift. Highlights the current level. Static version used for end of trip lifts on podium levels.

Power: No Data: No

ENV01

Glazing graphics

Glazing graphics to support and reinforce the Cockle Bay Park brand and provide privacy.

Power: No Data: No

ENV02

Environmental graphics

Large graphics to support and reinforce the Cockle Bay Park brand and enhance the customer experience.

Power: No Data: No

30.09.21

STRATEGIC SPACES

APPENDIX Y SIGNAGE AND WAYFINDING STRATEGY

PROJECT

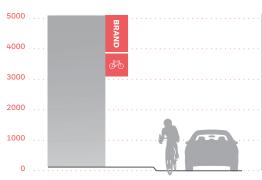
PAGE NUMBER

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DPT OPERATOR PTY LTD & DPPT OPERATOR PTY LTD COCKLE BAY PARK REDEVELOPMENT

Commercial Tower & Transport Ingress

TRANSPORT INGRESS - CYCLIST / VEHICULAR



ID12

Entry identification

Identifies parking entry for approaching cyclists, taxis, rideshare vehicles. Includes Cockle Bay Park brand and relevant pictogram.

TRANSPORT INGRESS - CYCLIST / VEHICULAR

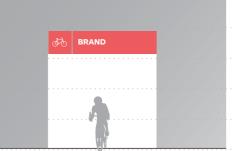
Power: Yes Data: No



Bike parking entry treatment

Identifies bike parking entries through bespoke architectural and graphic treatments, includes clearance height.

Power: Yes Data: No



Vehicular directional

Directs vehicles toward key destinations such as pick up / drop off zone and the way out.

Power: Yes Data: No

DIR₀₆



Cyclist directional graphics -**Ground marking**

Creates safety by delineating the cyclists path of travel to bike parking zones.

Data: No

DIR₀₇



ID14

Zone identification - Freestanding Identifies parking zones such as bicycle parking, taxi / rideshare zones etc.

Power: No



ID15

Zone identification - Ground marking

Identifies parking zones such as bicycle parking, taxi / rideshare zones etc.

Power: No Data: No

DIR08

Directional supergraphics

Directs pedestrians toward lift lobbies. It is designed to be read from a distance.

Data: No



ID16

End of trip facility treatment

Identifies the bike store and end of trip facilities with environmental wayfinding cues and graphic treatments

Power: No Data: No

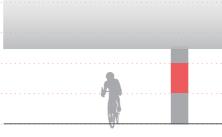


ID17

Locker numbers

Identifies each locker within the end of trip facilities using a code.

Power: No Data: No

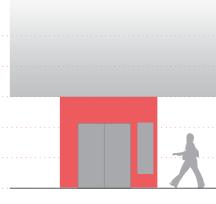


DIR09

Column graphics

Graphic treatment to columns, providing directions toward key points of interest such as lifts.

Power: No Data: No



ID18

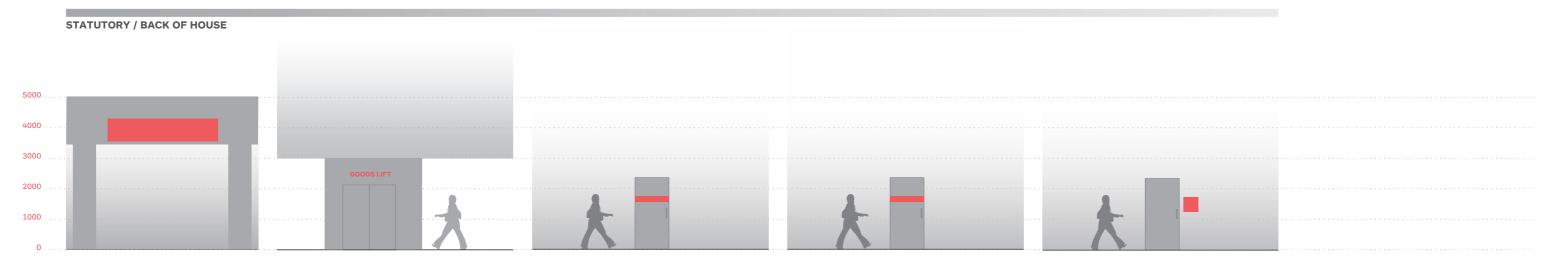
Lift lobby treatment

Highlights lift core through architectural and graphic treatments. Reinforces level identity.

Power: No

Data: No

Statutory & Back of House



BOH01 Loading zone identification Identifies loading dock location. Data: No

BOH02 Goods lift identification Identifies goods lift core from front of house lifts.

Power: No

BOH03

Back of house signage

Bespoke back of house signage requirements such as typical door signage and directional signage within the docks.

Power: No Data: No

Statutory signage

Bespoke statutory signage requirements such as typical door signage.

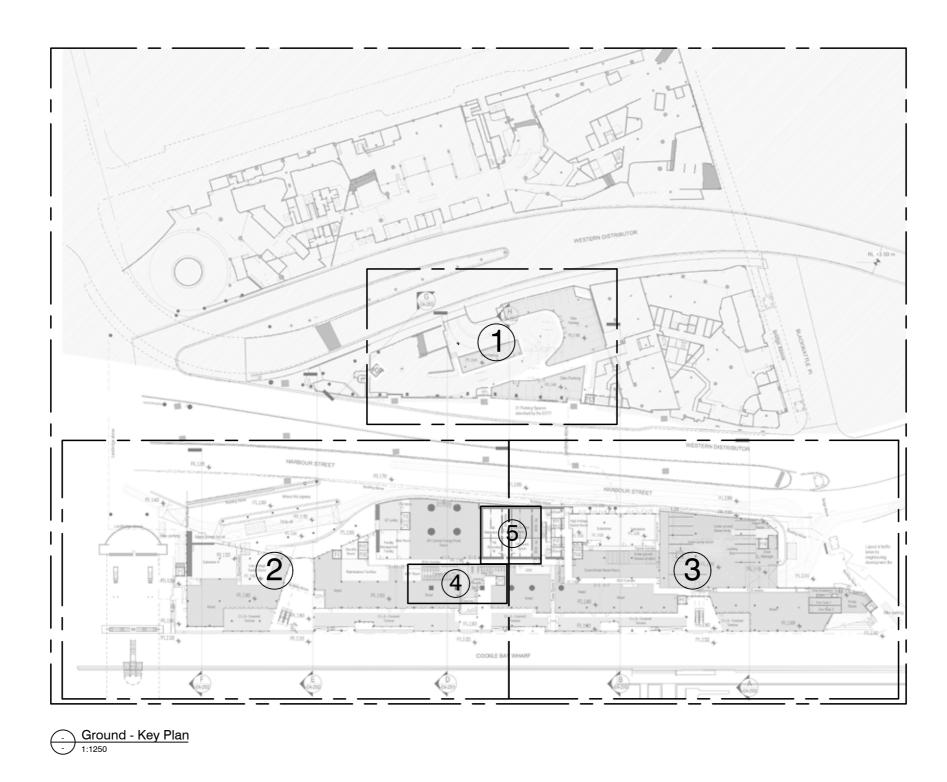
Power: No Data: No

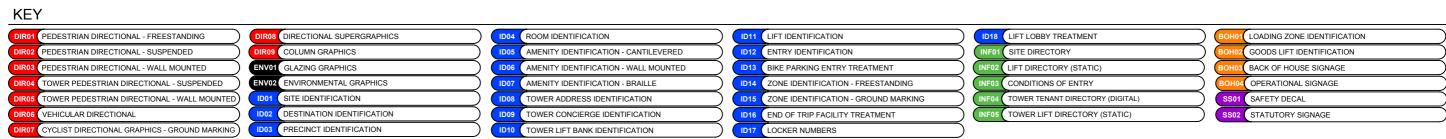
Operational signage

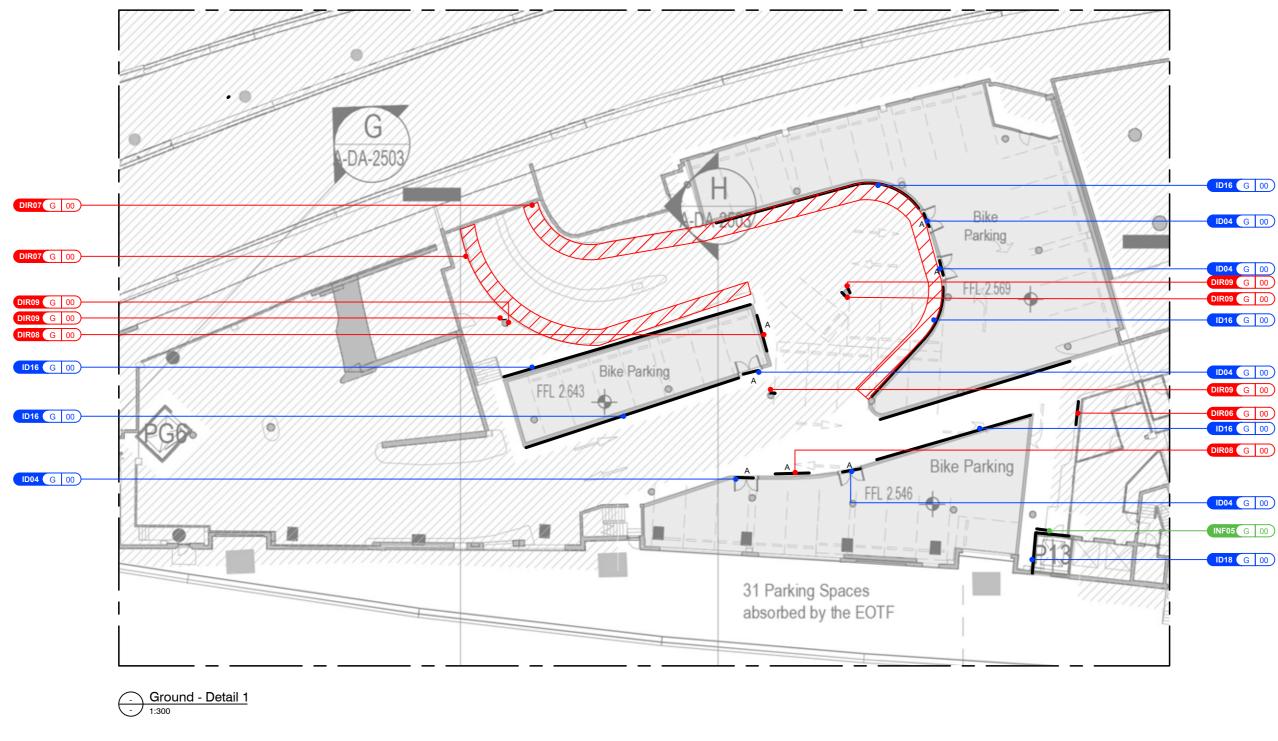
Bespoke operational signage requirements such as CCTV, informative elements, plant/service, emergency and egress, push/pull door signage.

Power: No Data: No

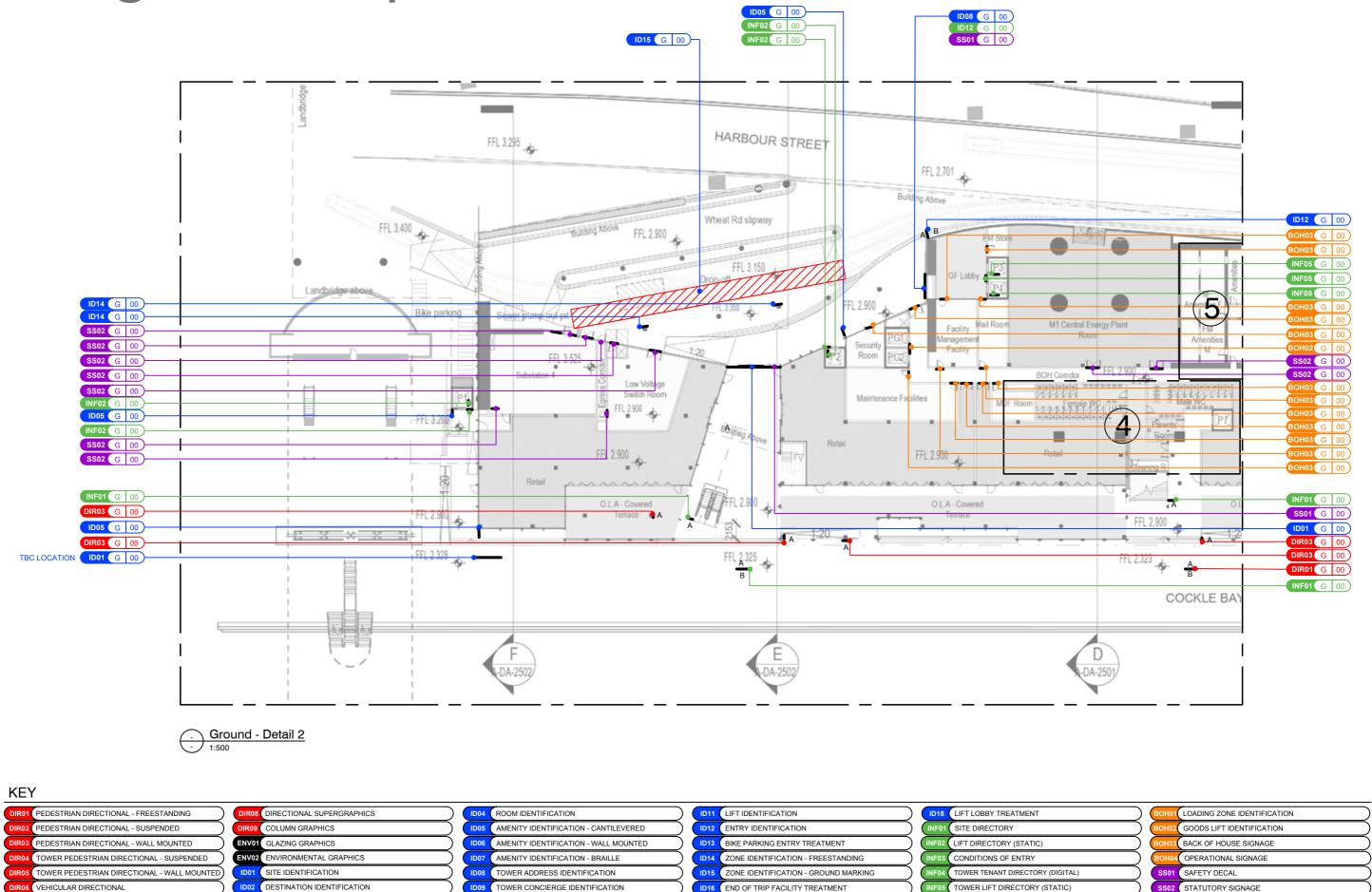
Allocations for typical levels are provided on the following pages. Locations are indicative only for the current stage of works. Plans will continue to be updated as the project progresses.









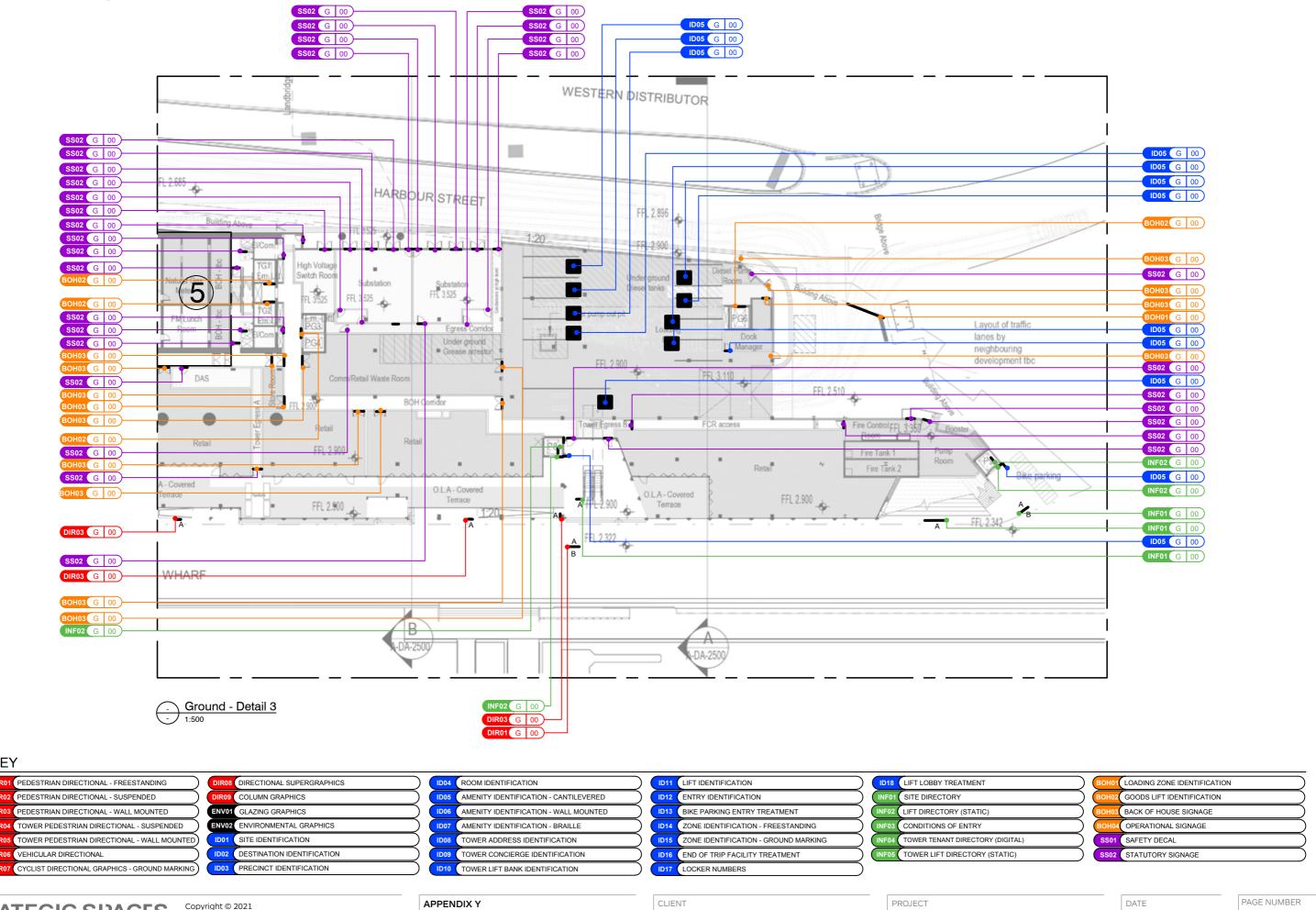


CYCLIST DIRECTIONAL GRAPHICS - GROUND MARKING

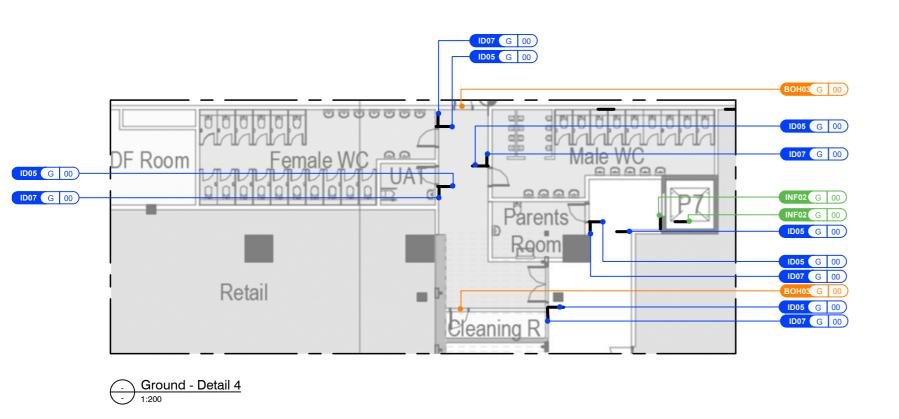
PRECINCT IDENTIFICATION

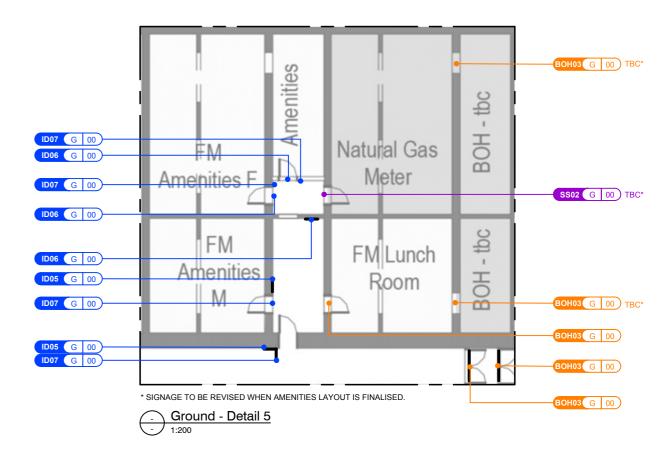
TOWER LIFT BANK IDENTIFICATION

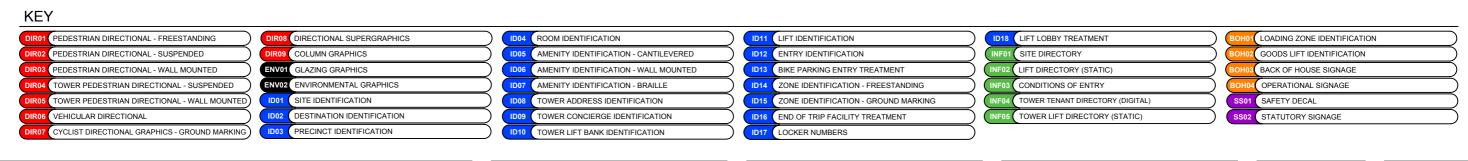
LOCKER NUMBERS

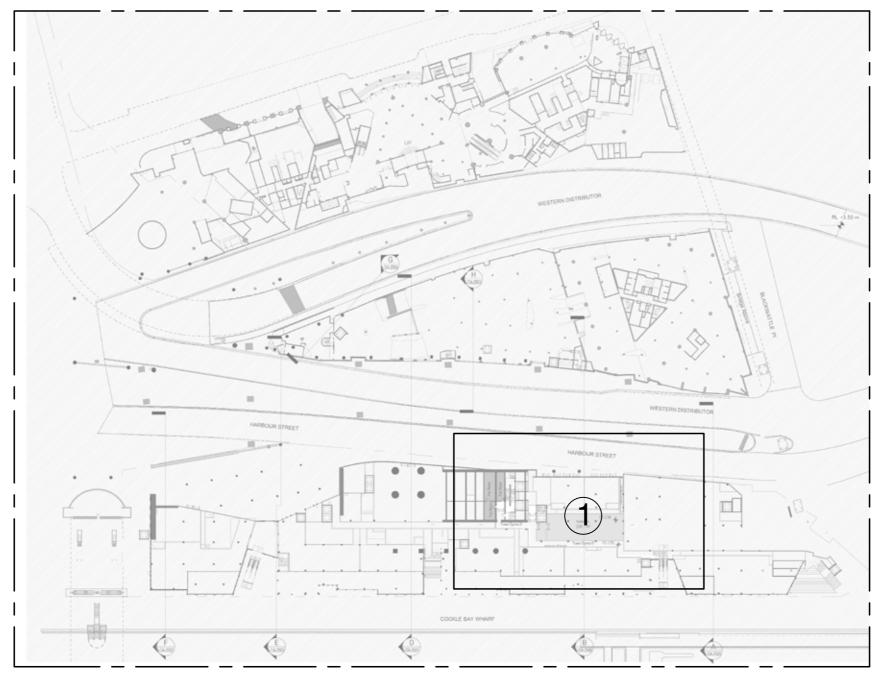


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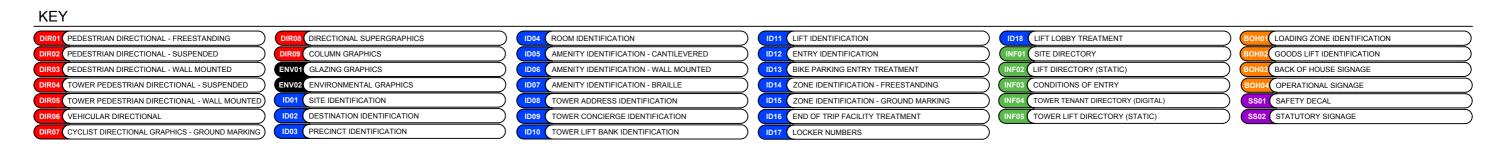


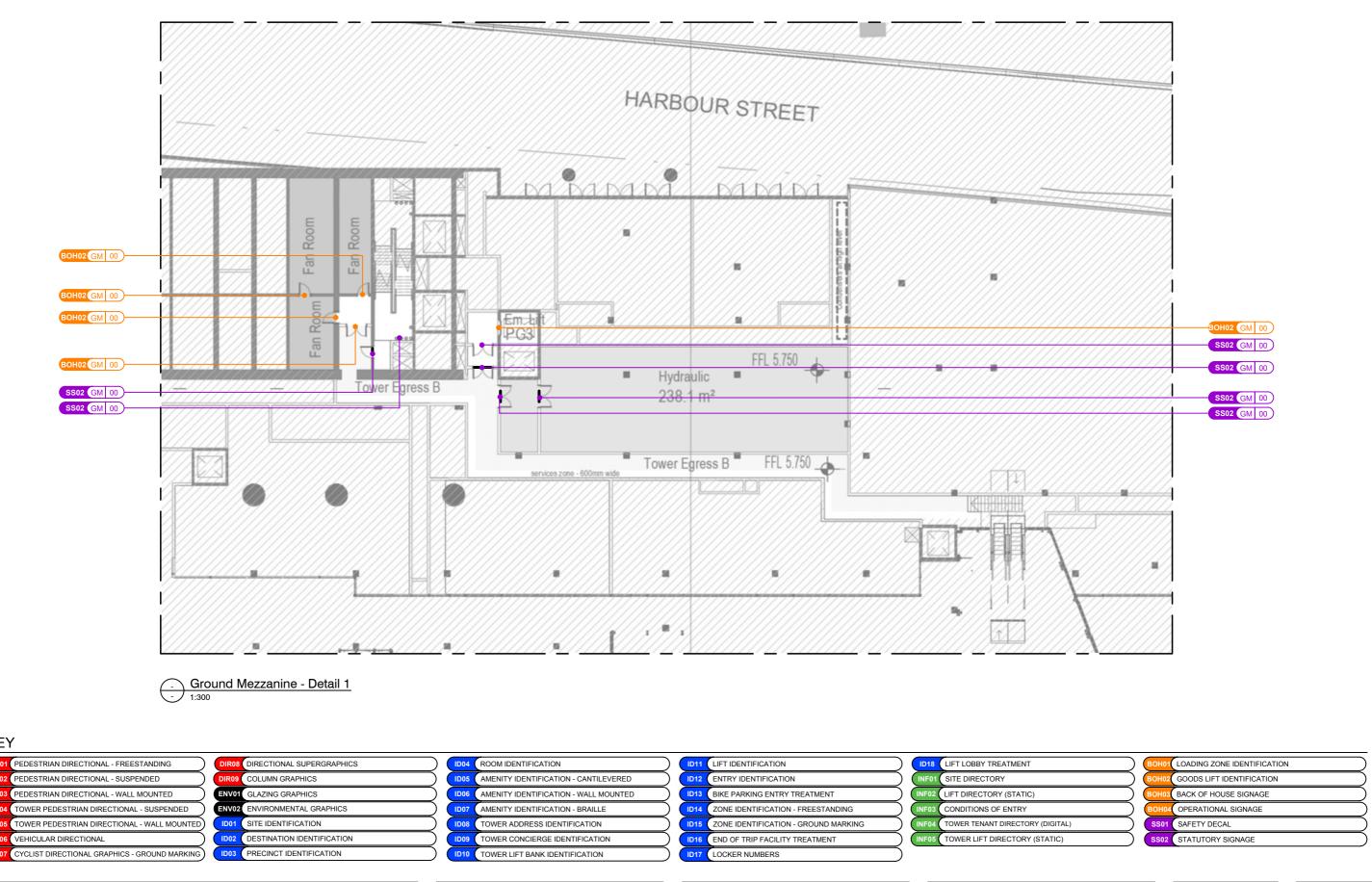




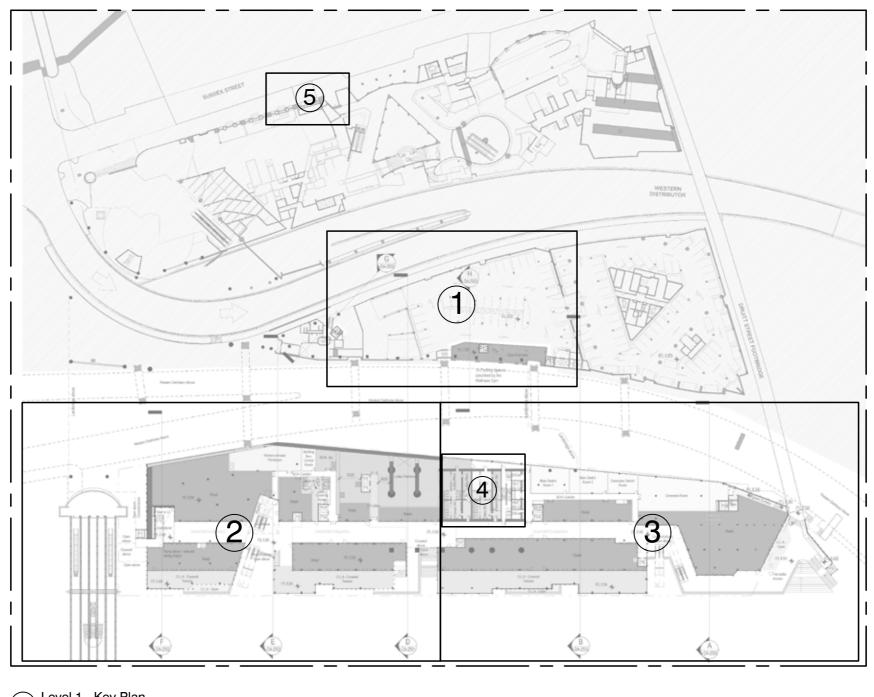


Ground Mezzanine - Key Plan
1:1250

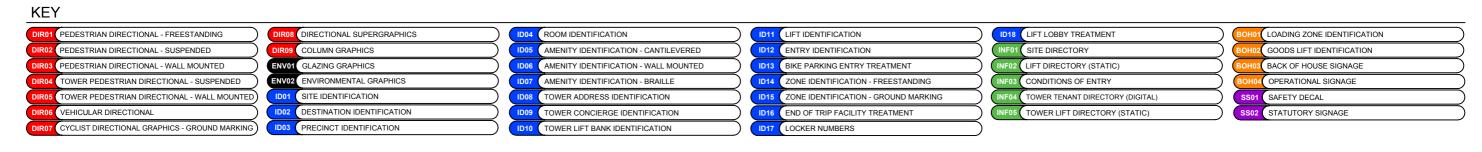


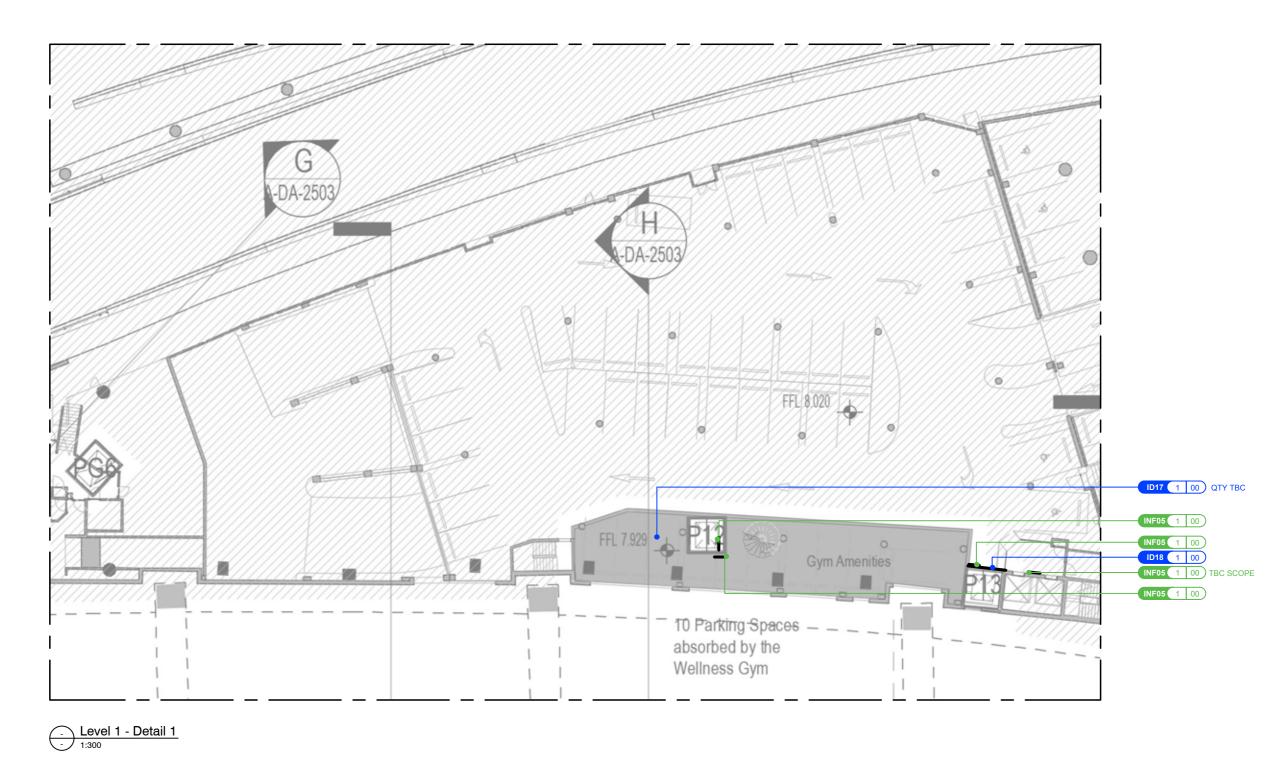


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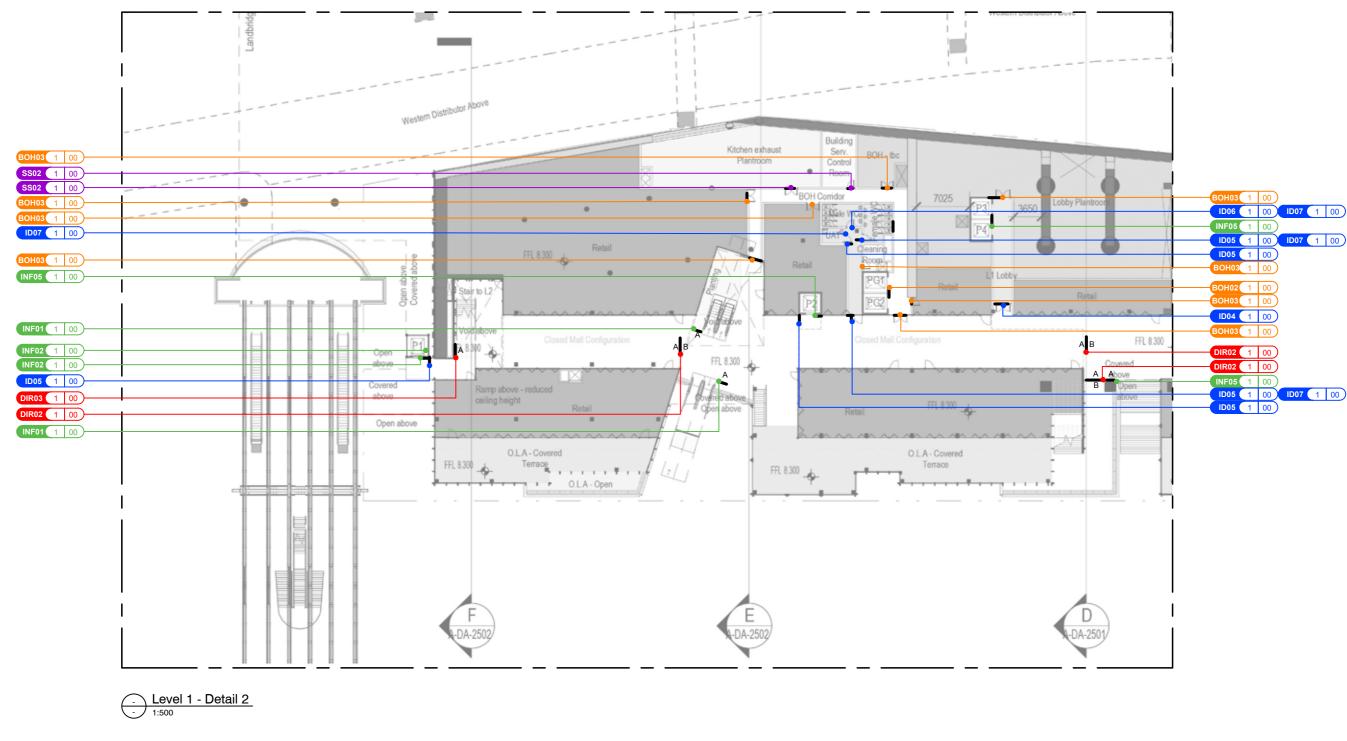


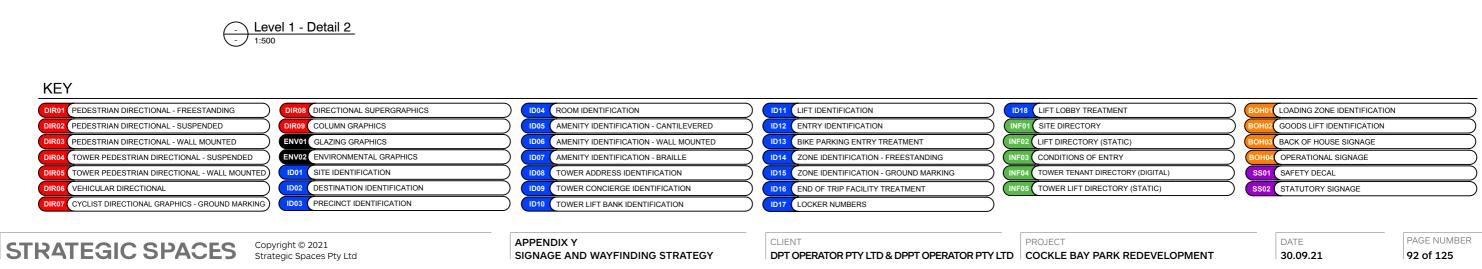


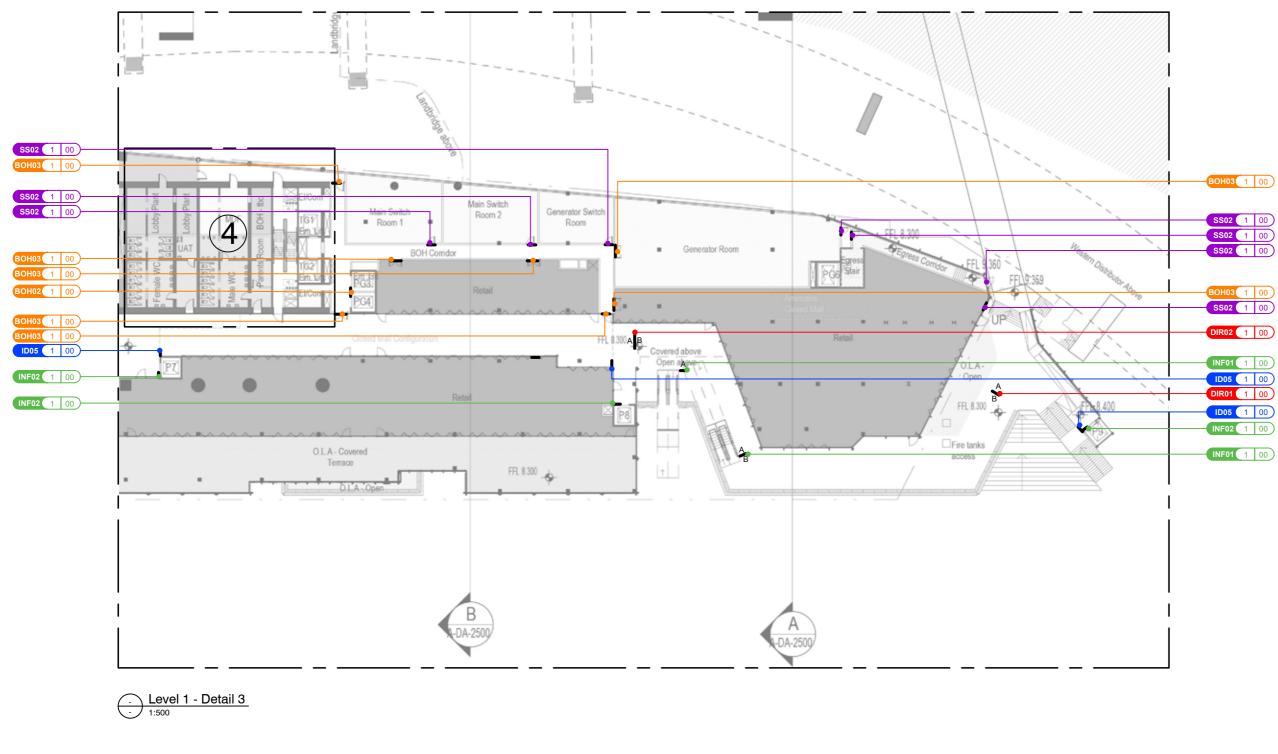


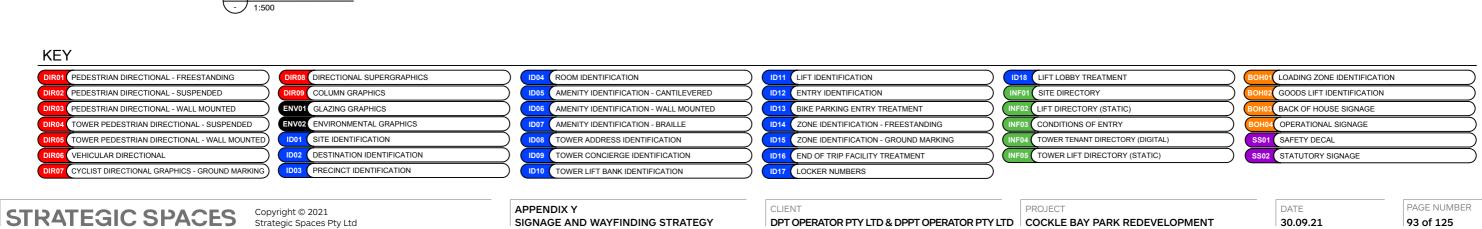


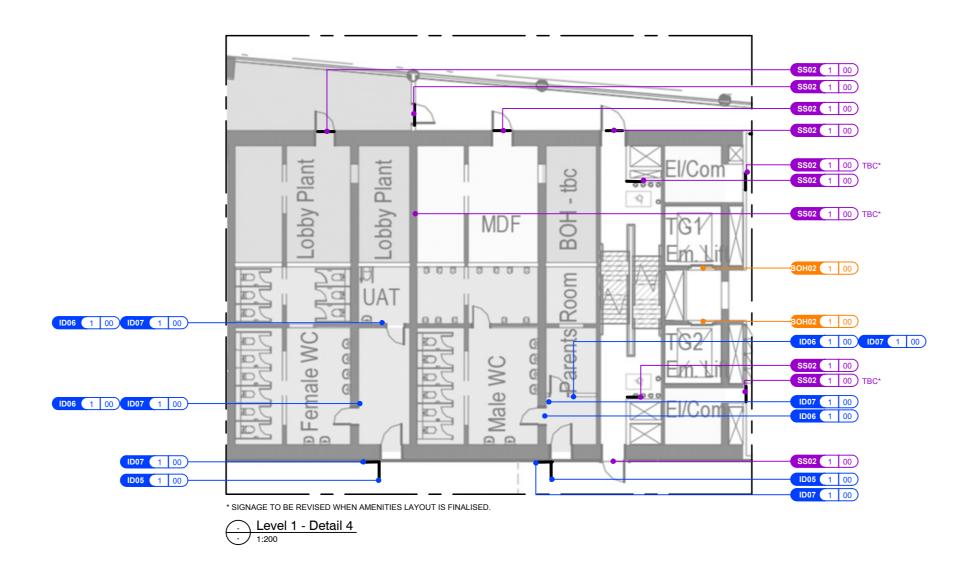


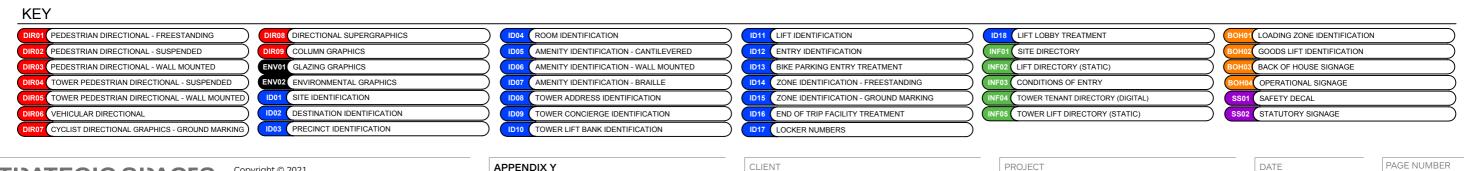


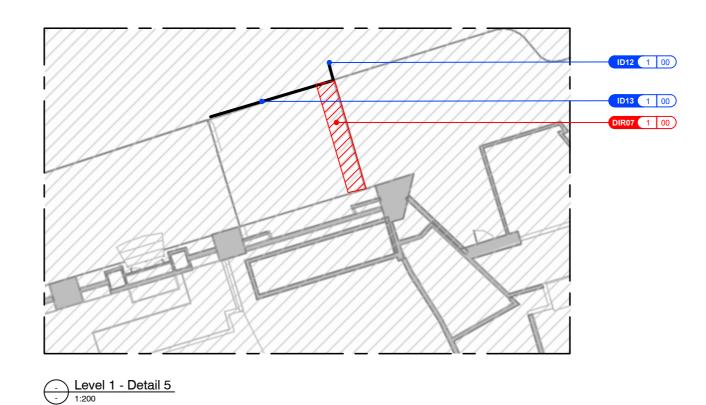


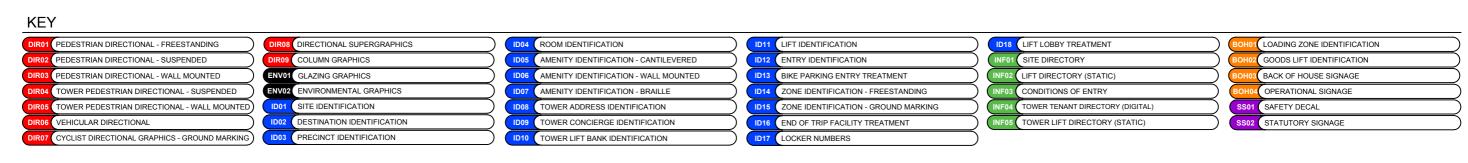




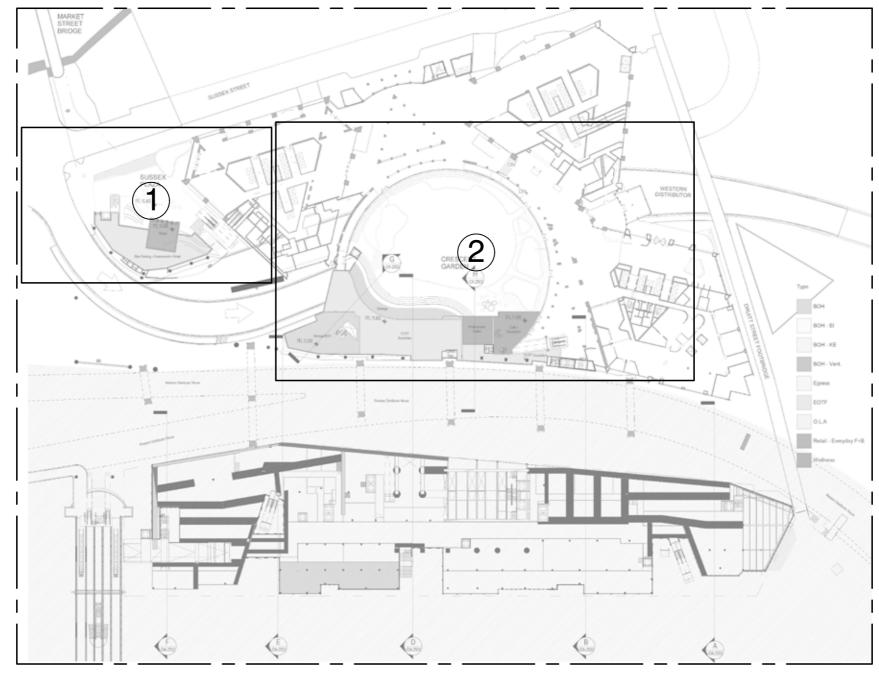




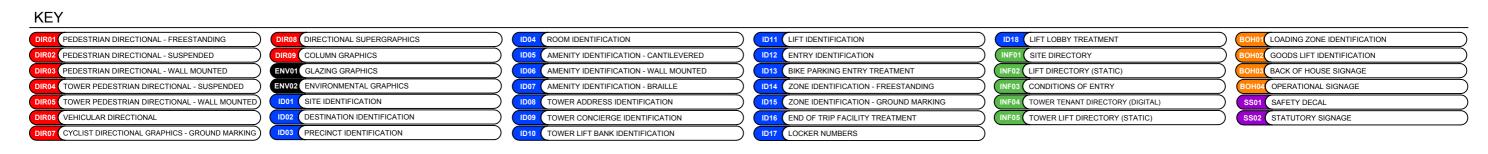


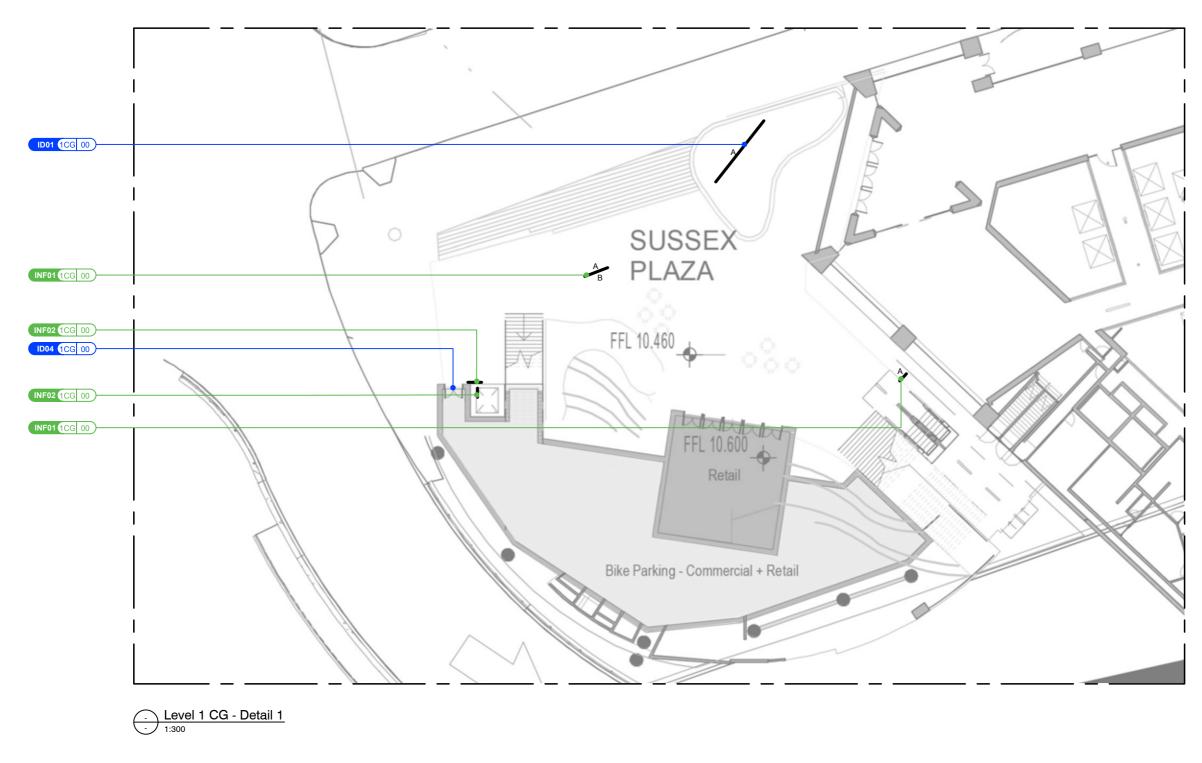


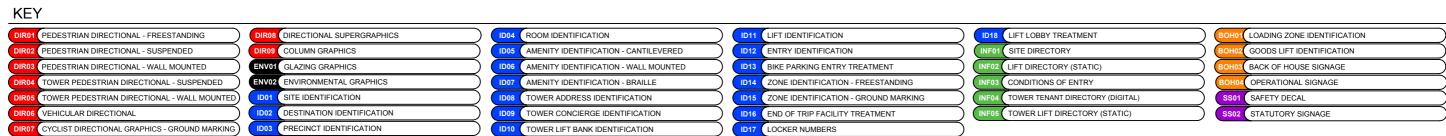
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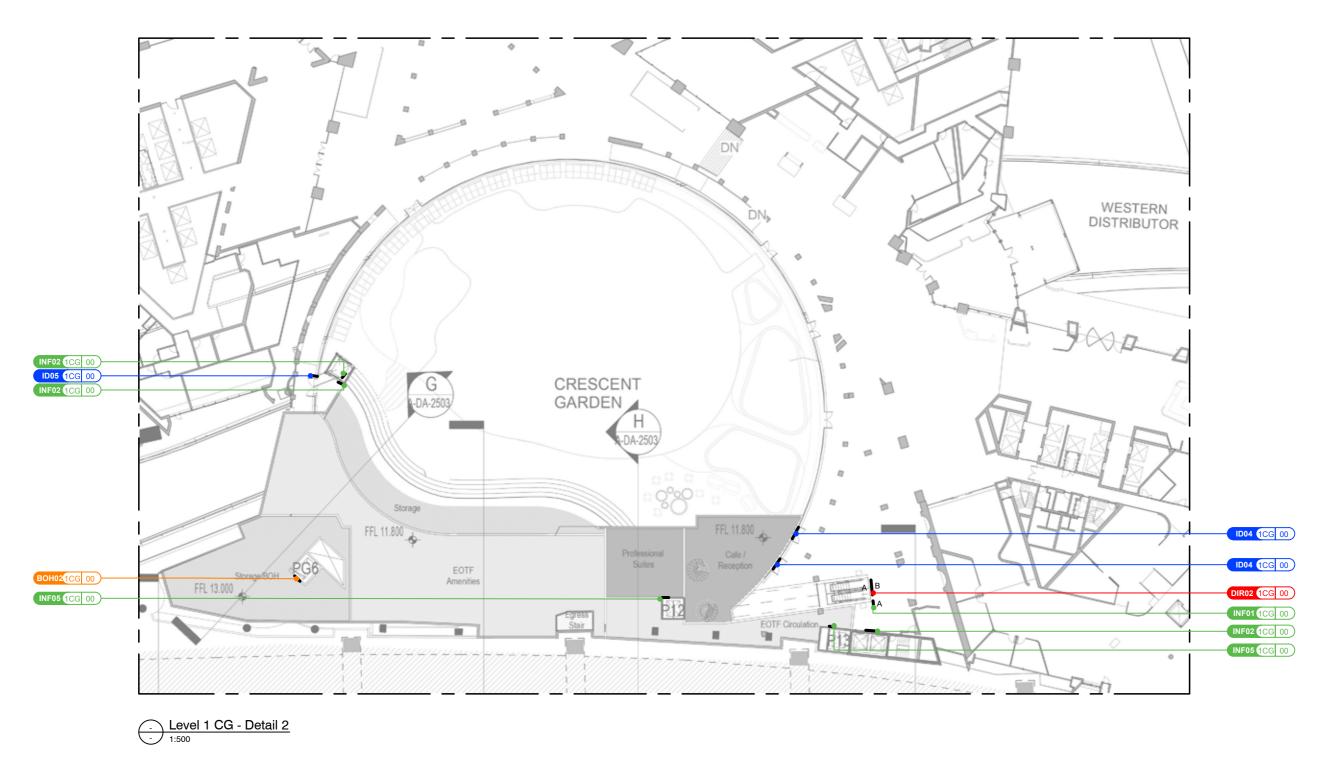


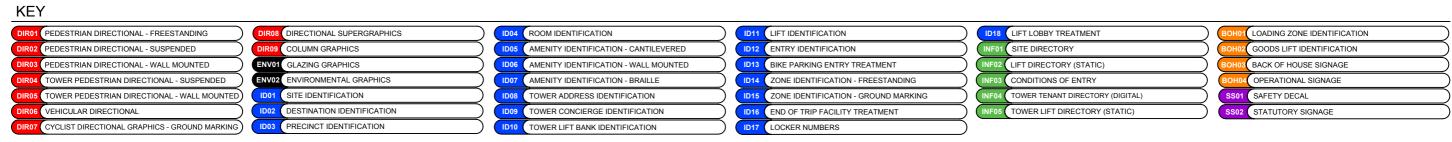
Level 1 CG - Key Plan
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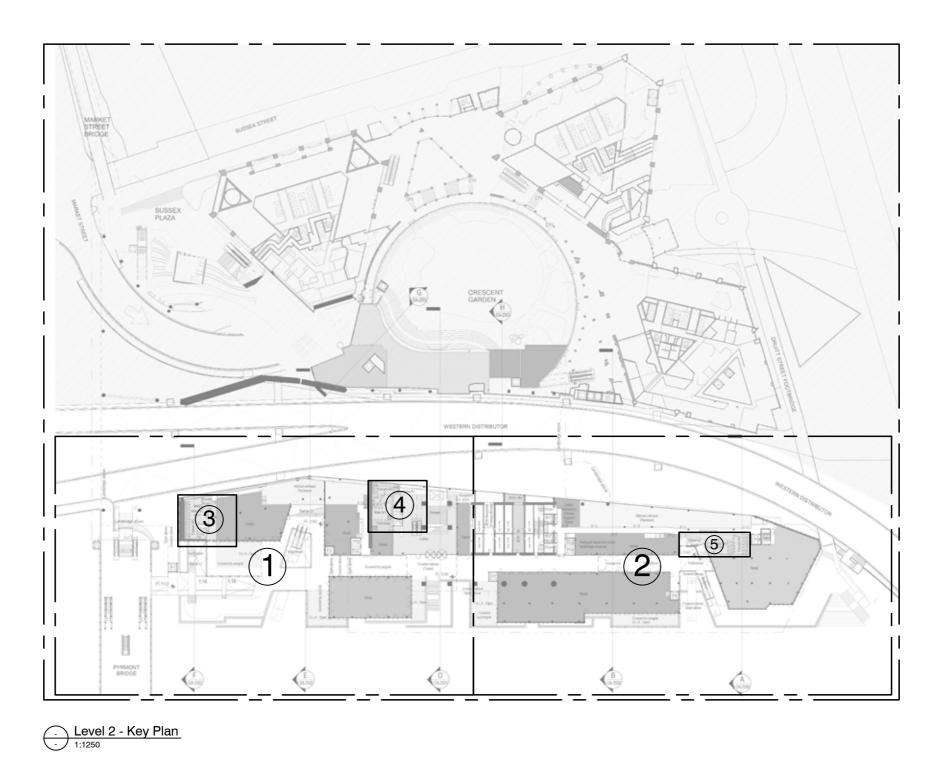




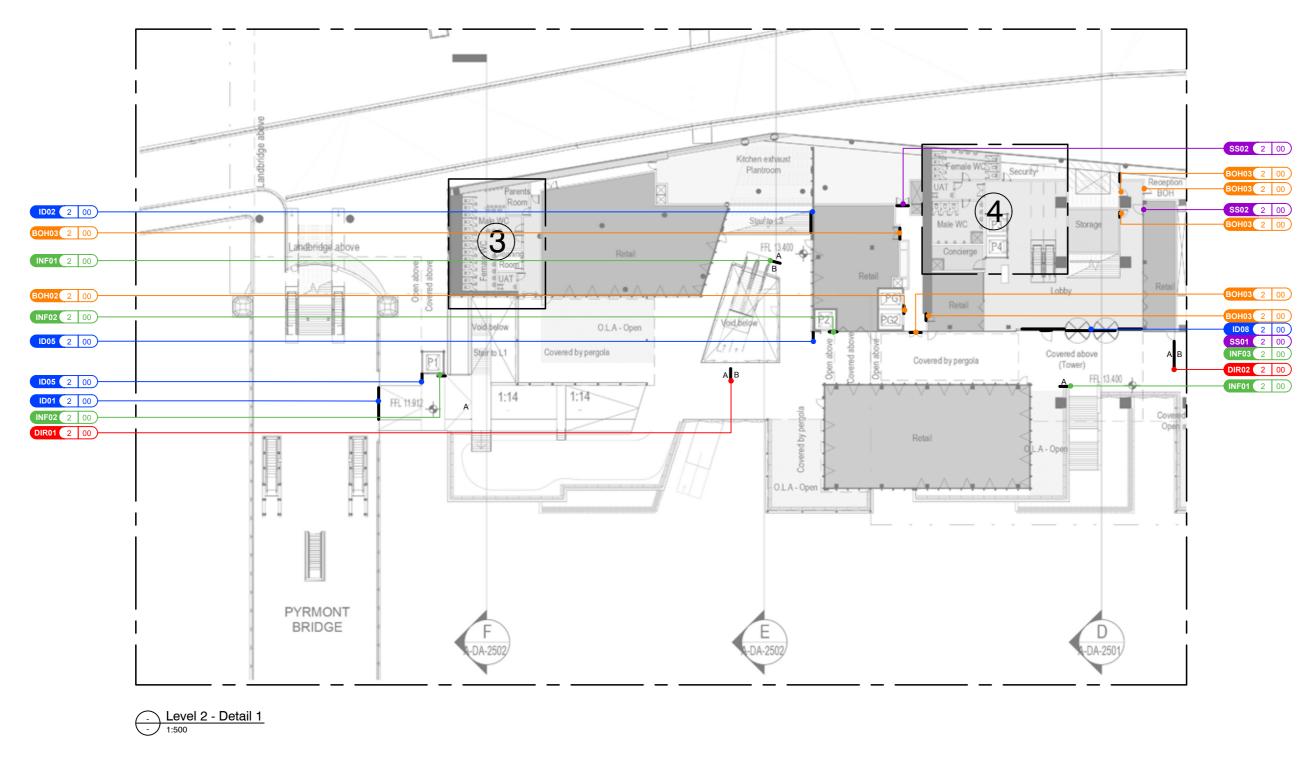


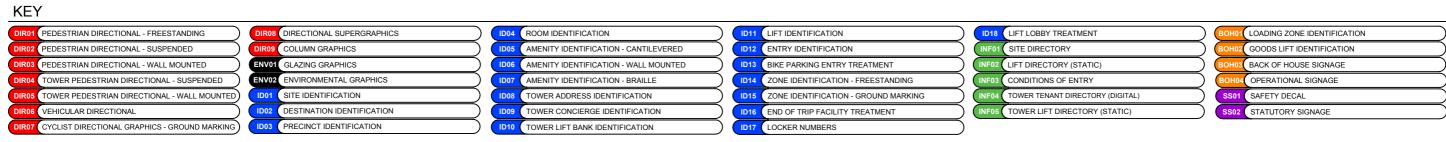


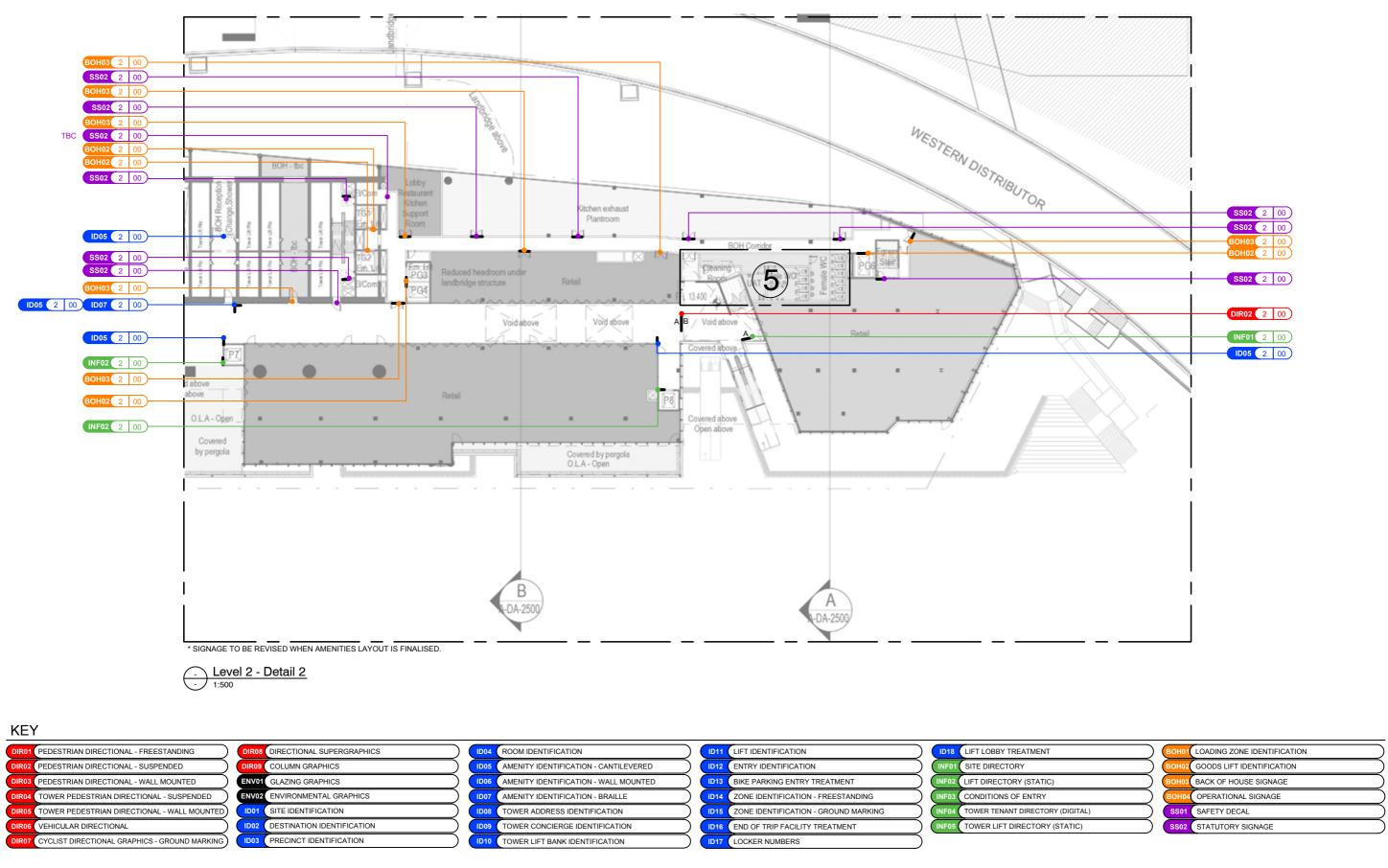


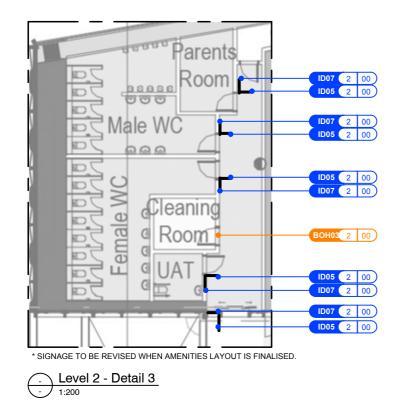


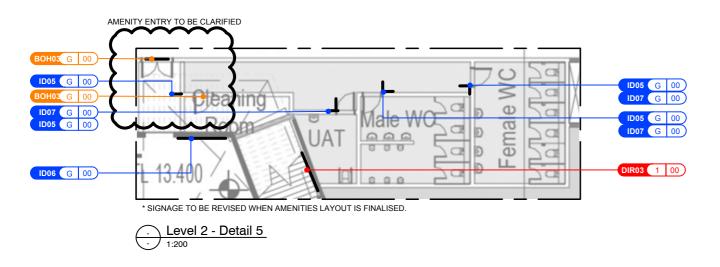


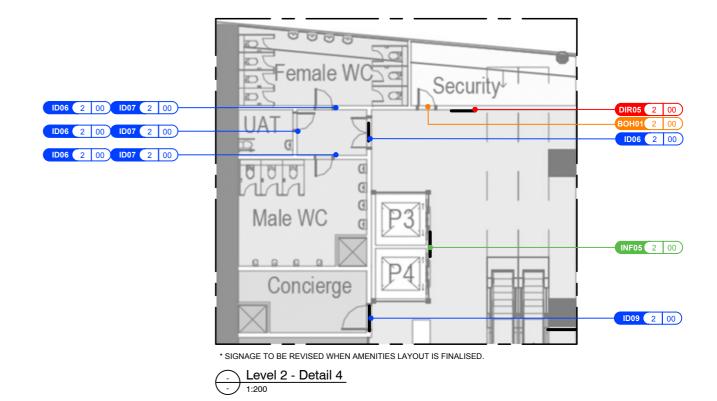


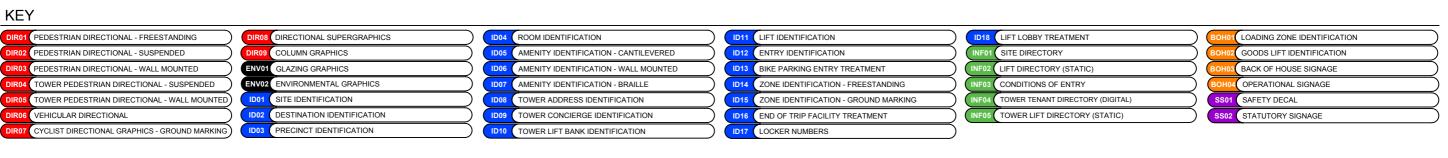




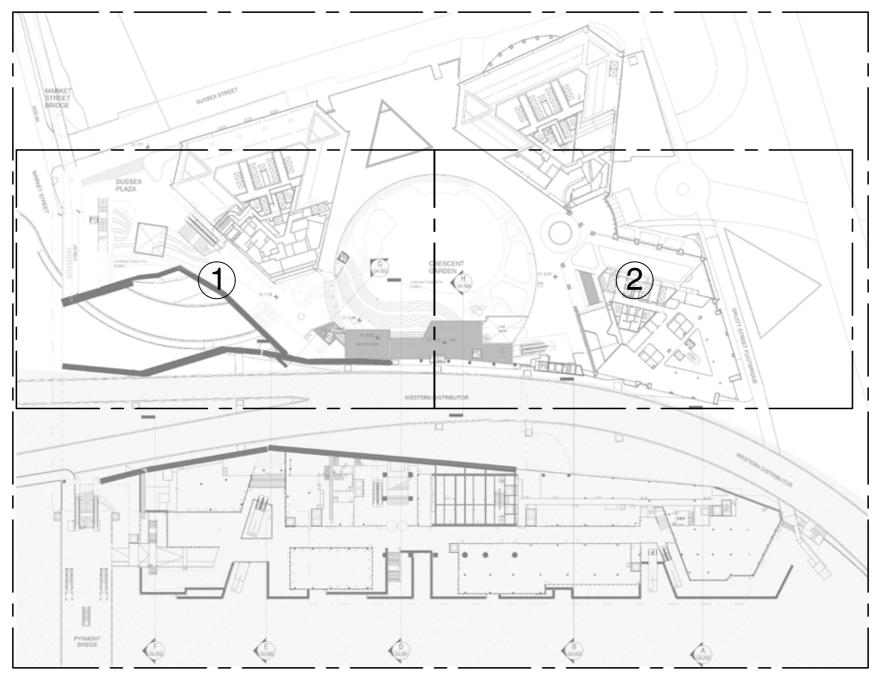




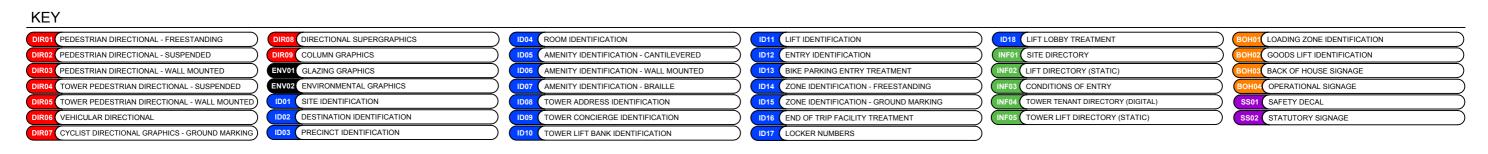


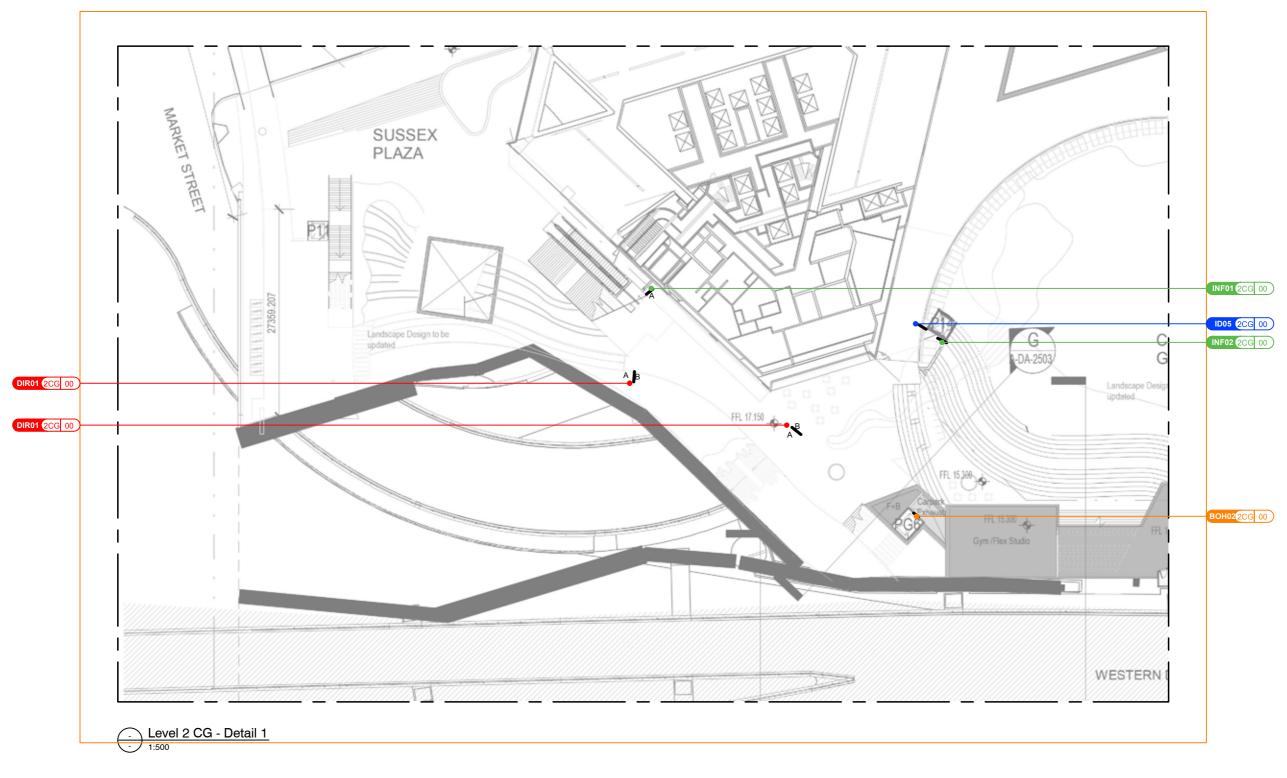


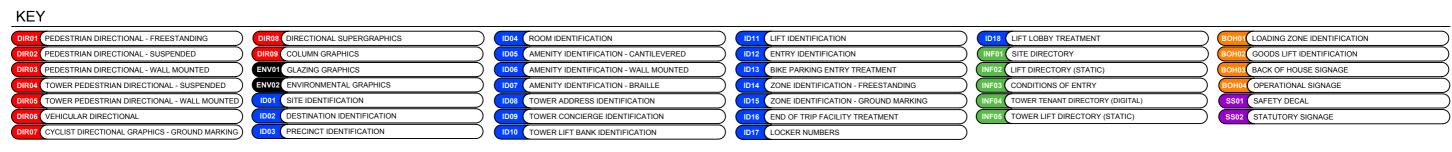
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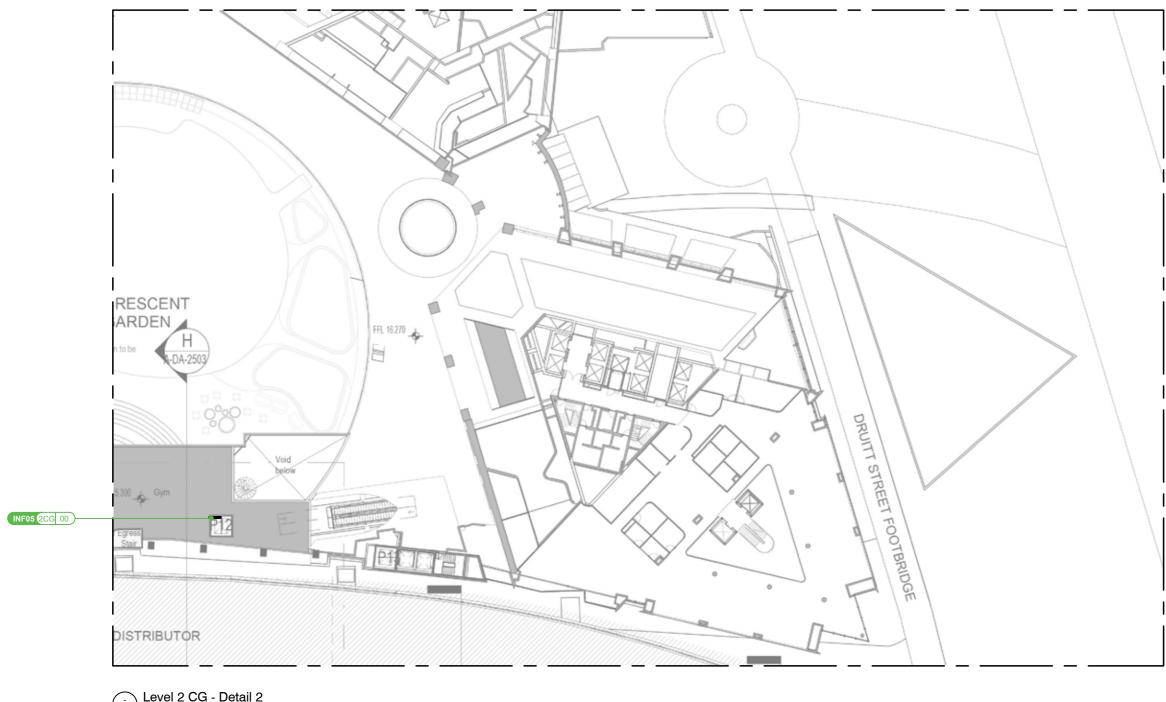


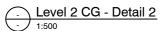
Level 2 CG - Key Plan
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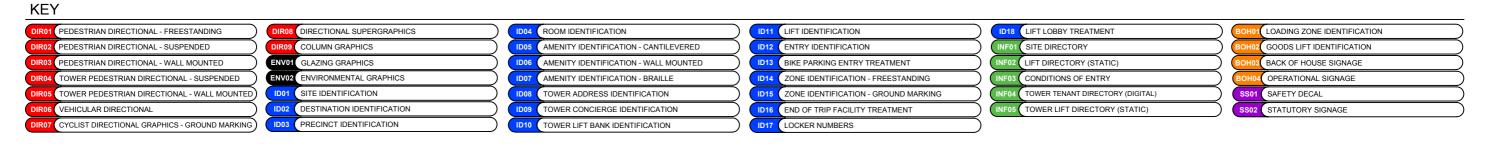


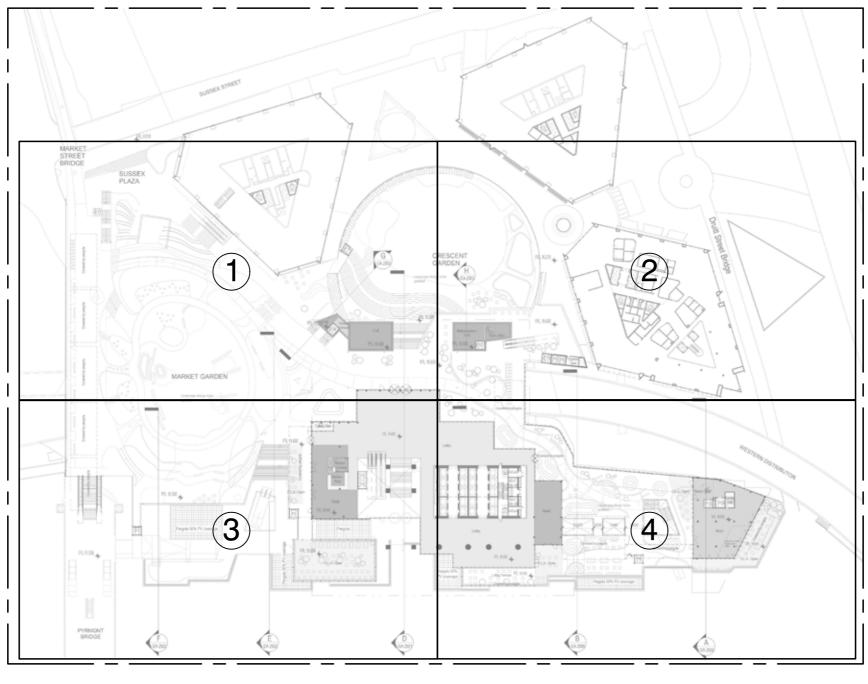






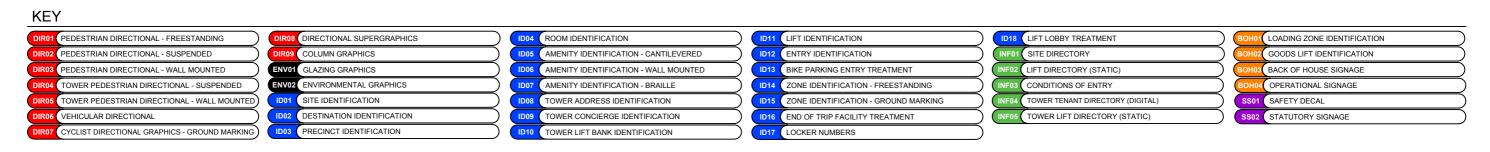


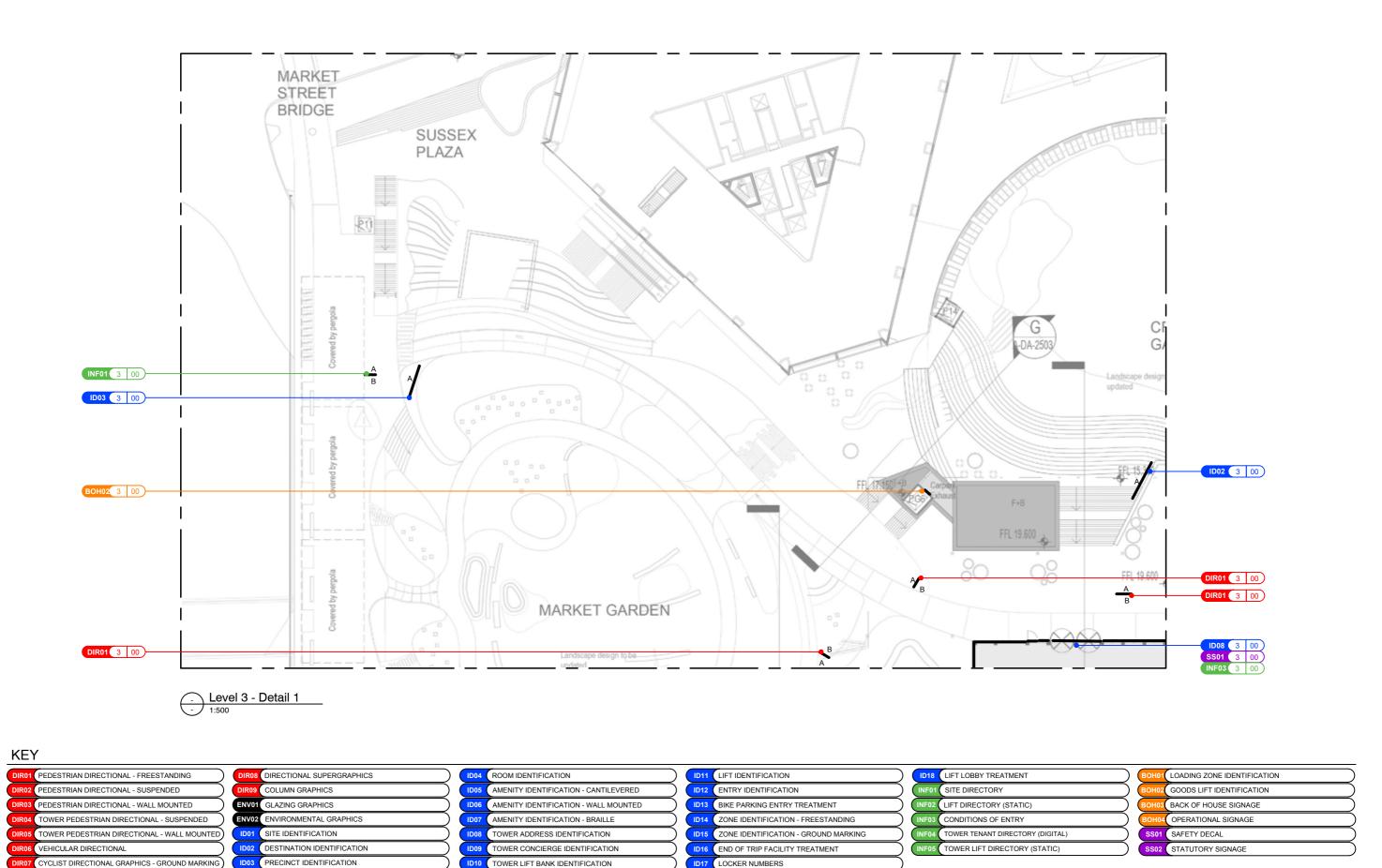


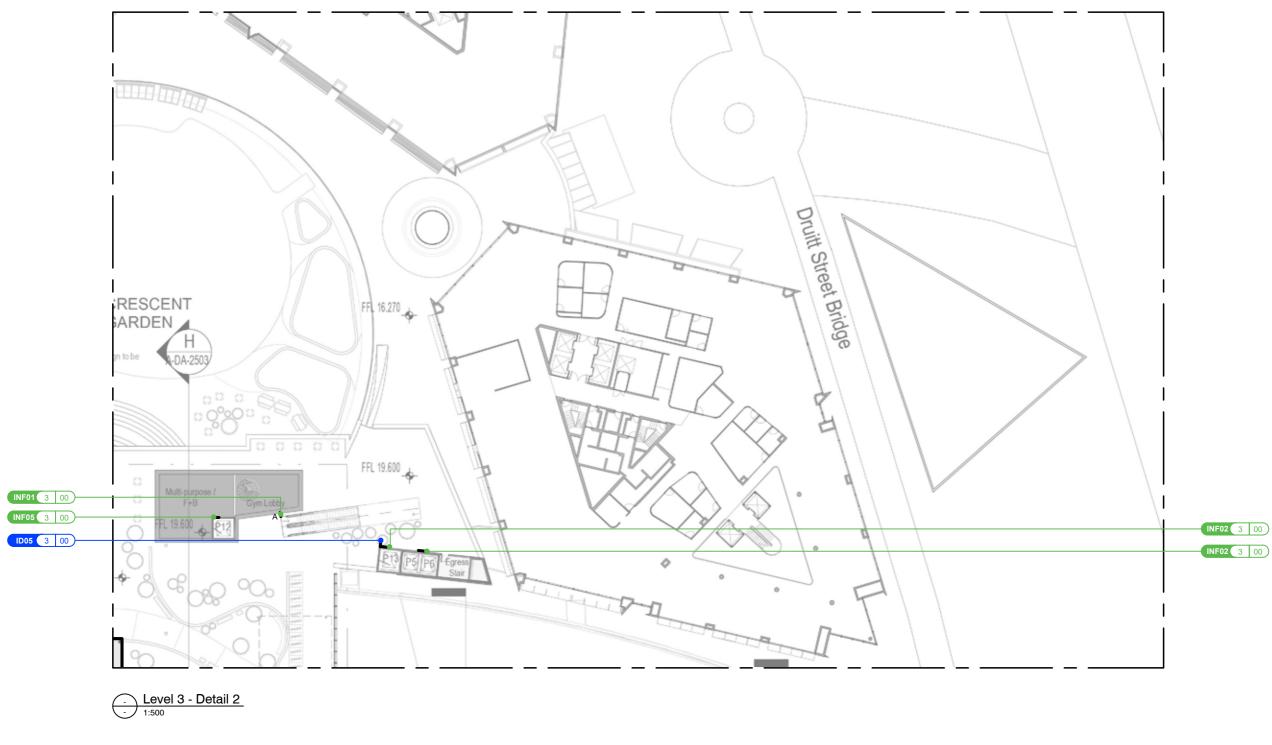


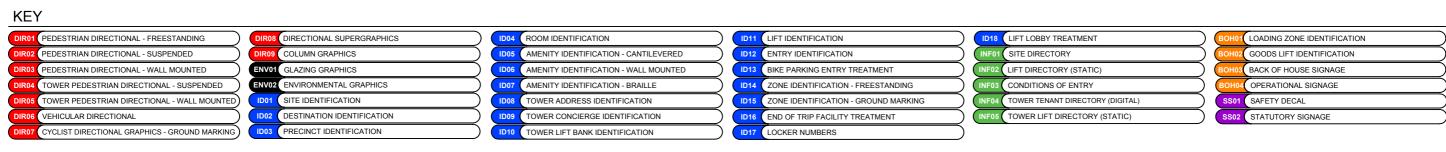
Level 3 - Key Plan

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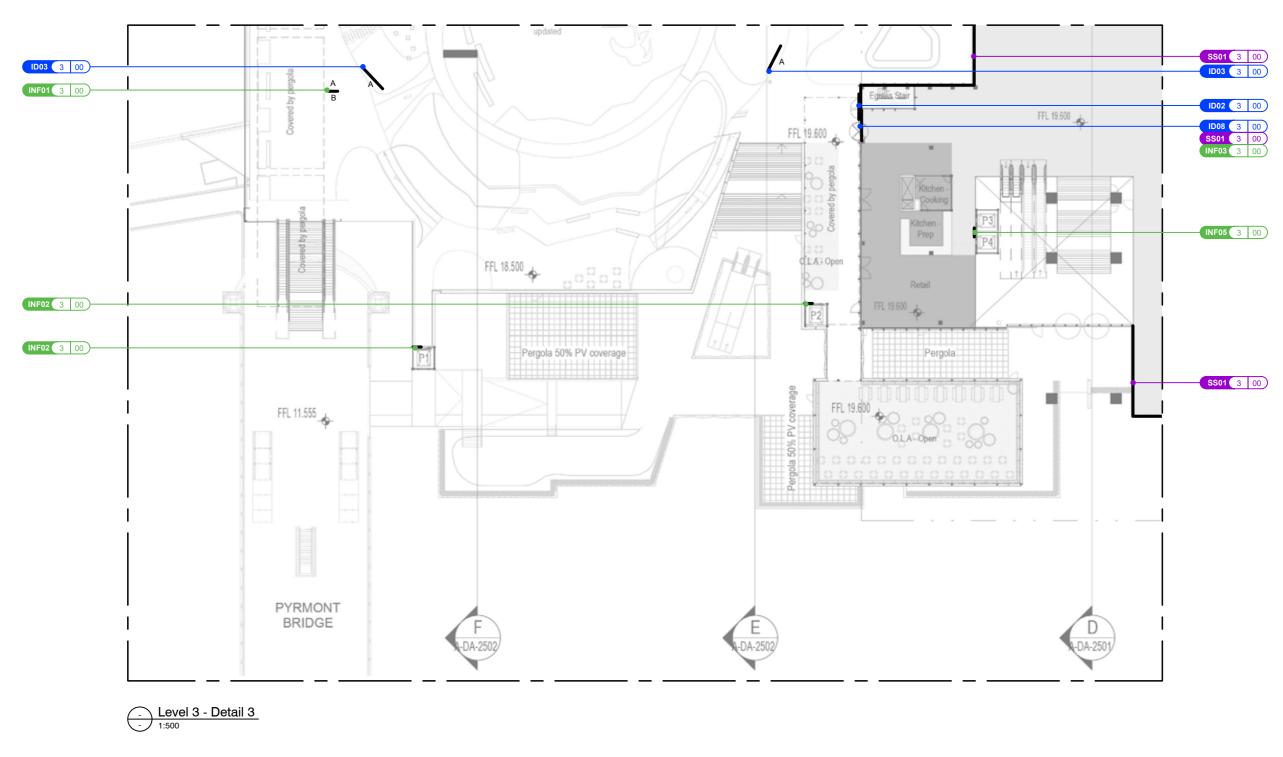


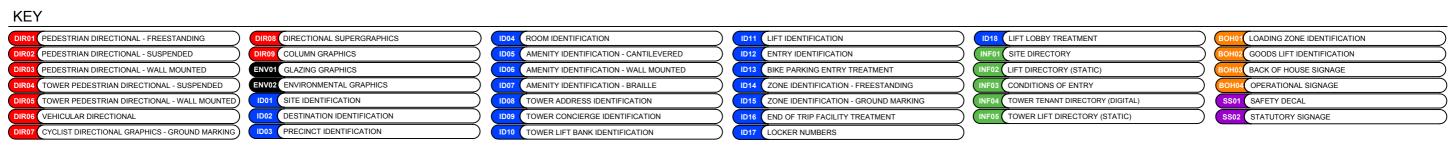


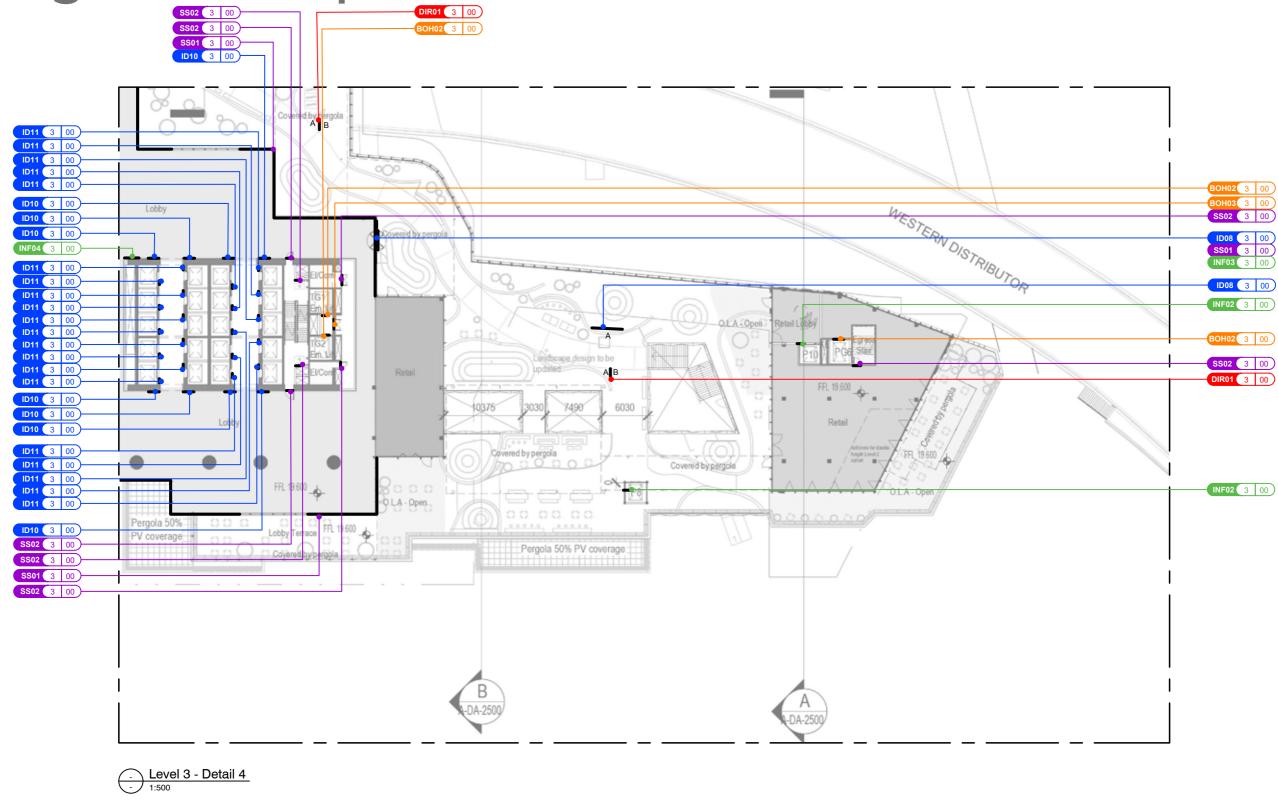


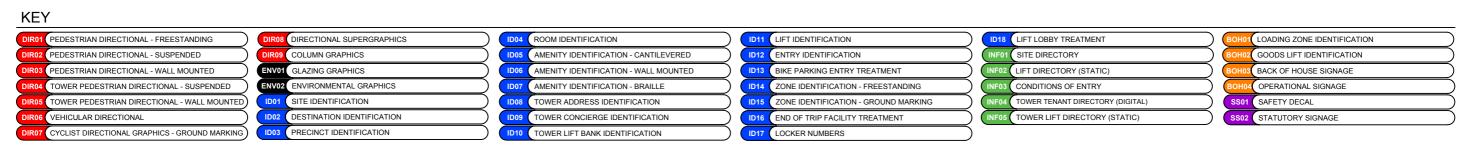


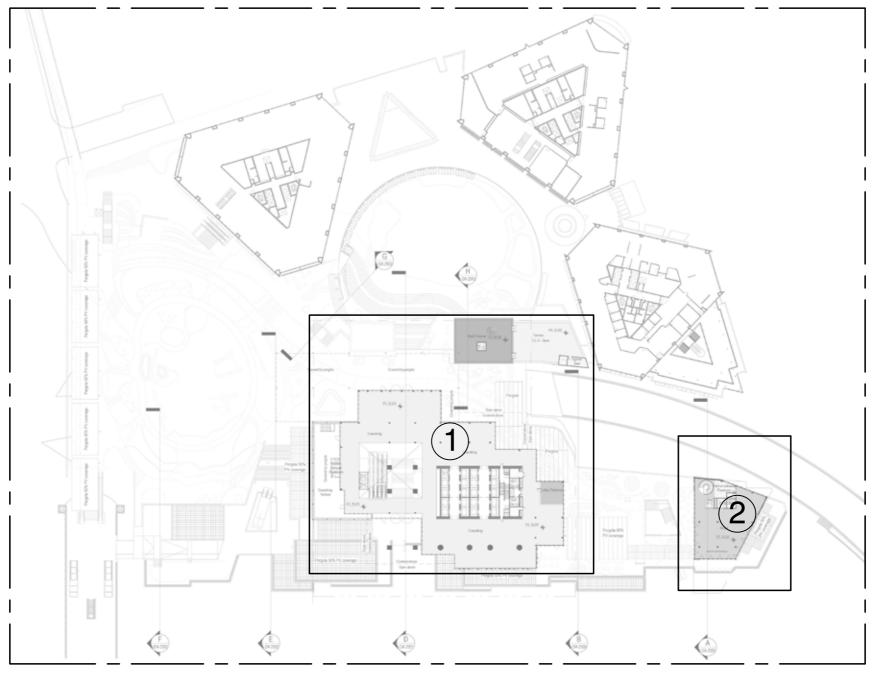
PROJECT





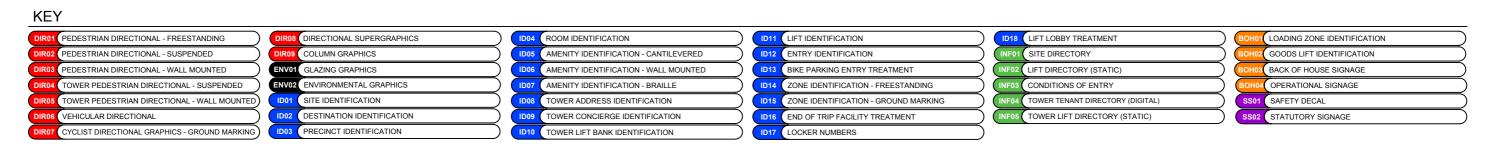


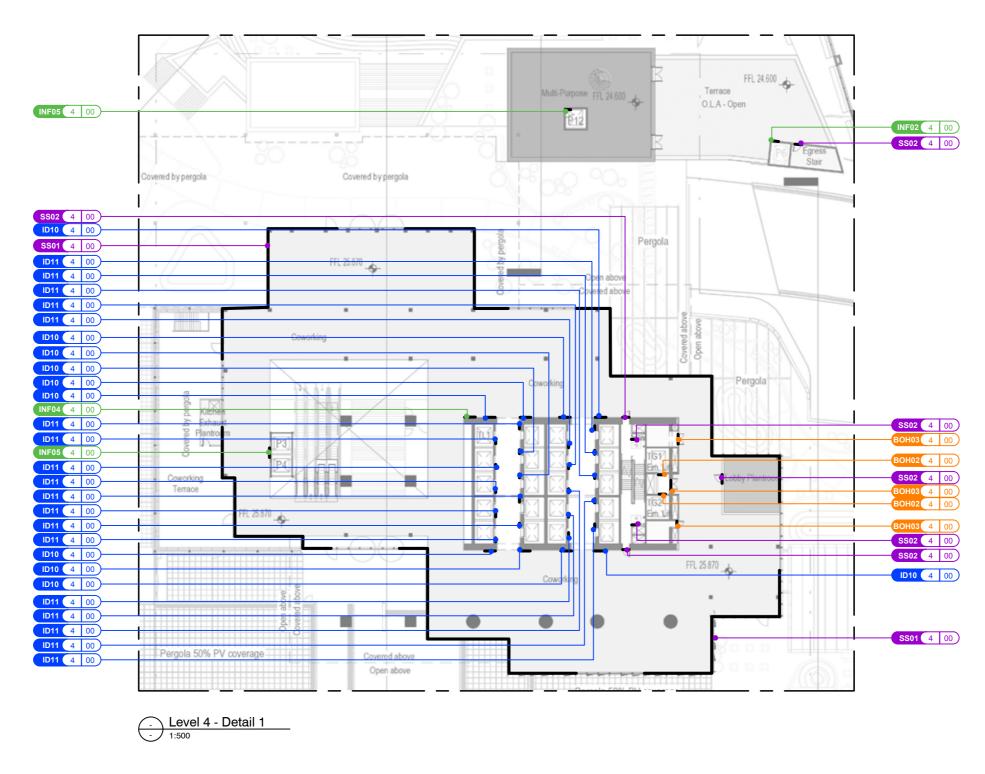


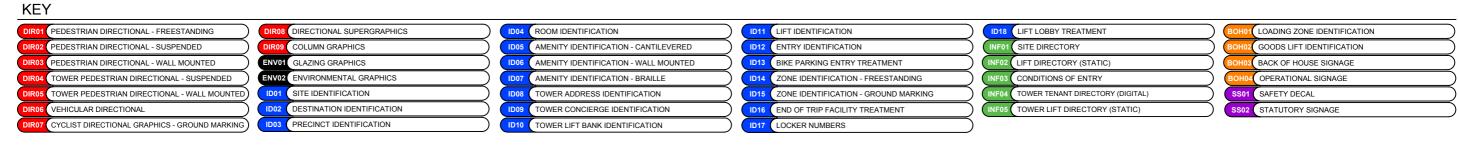


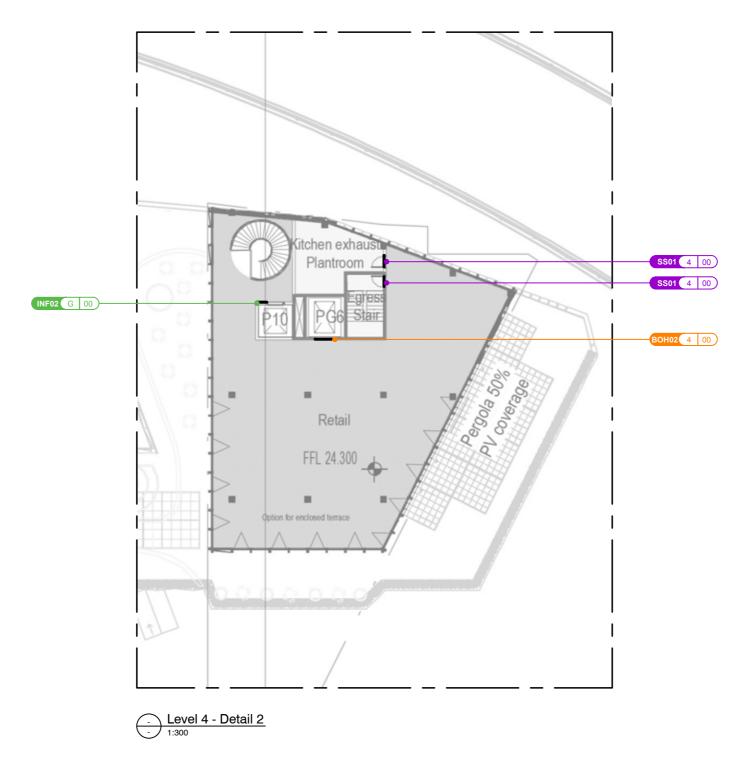
Level 4 - Key Plan

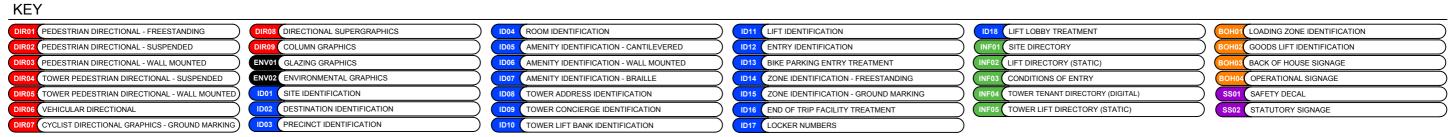
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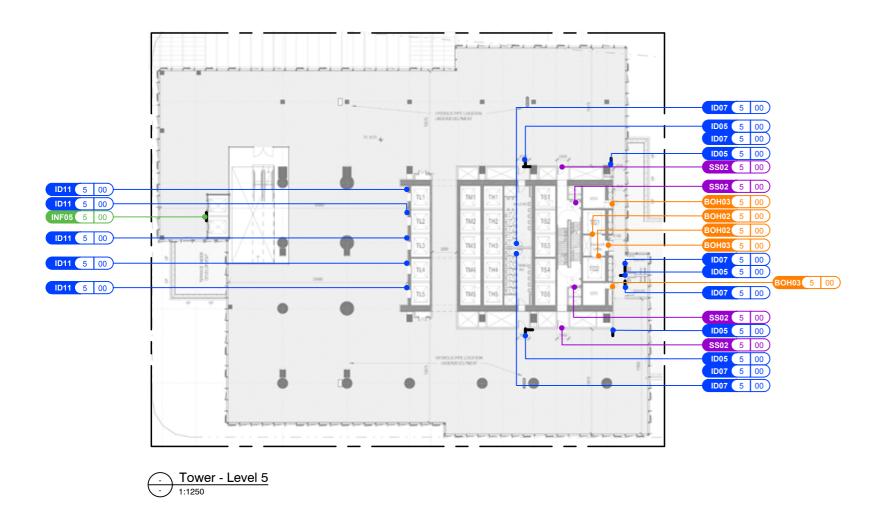


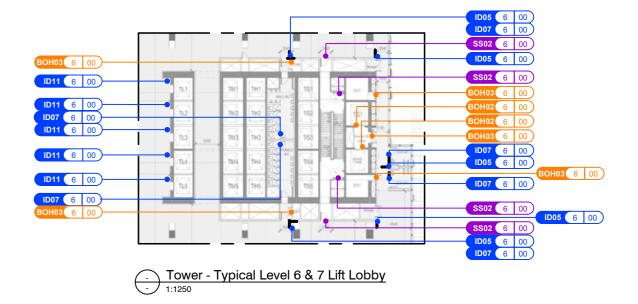




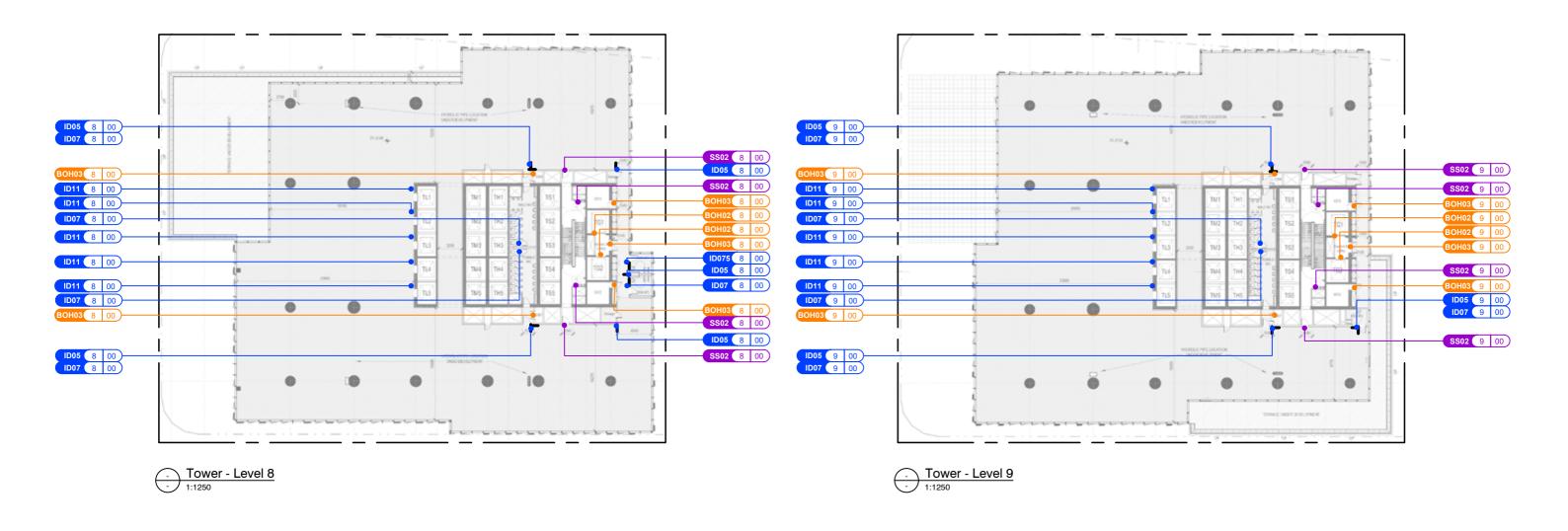


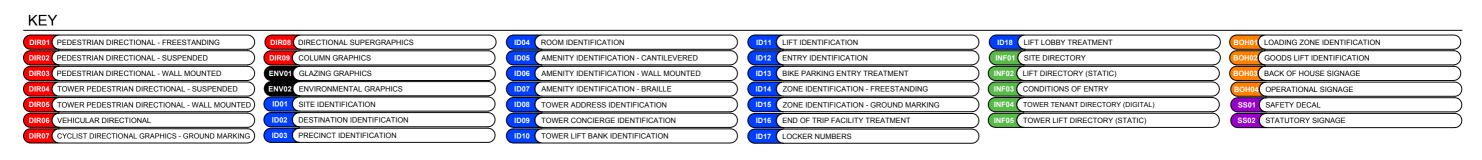


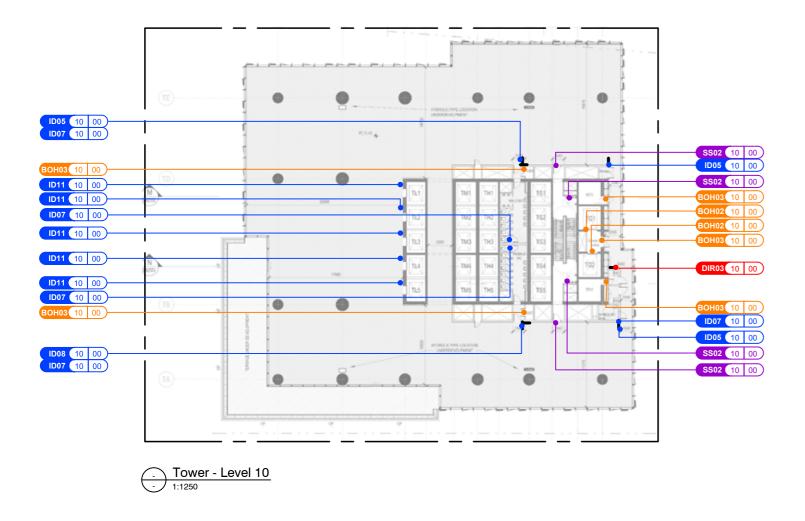


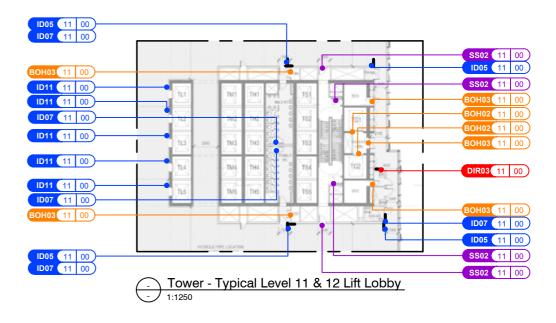


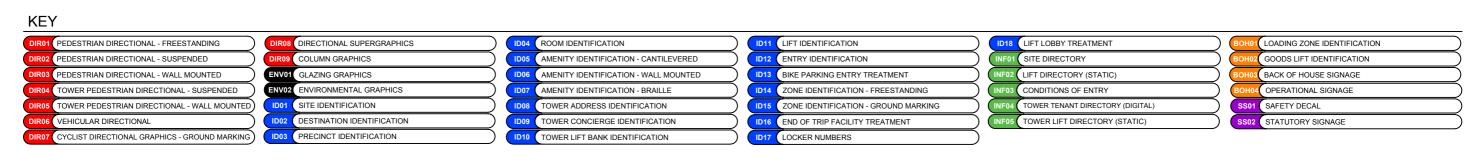
KEY PEDESTRIAN DIRECTIONAL - FREESTANDING DIRECTIONAL SUPERGRAPHICS LIFT IDENTIFICATION ID18 LIFT LOBBY TREATMENT LOADING ZONE IDENTIFICATION PEDESTRIAN DIRECTIONAL - SUSPENDED COLUMN GRAPHICS AMENITY IDENTIFICATION - CANTILEVERED SITE DIRECTORY GOODS LIFT IDENTIFICATION ENV01 GLAZING GRAPHICS AMENITY IDENTIFICATION - WALL MOUNTED NF02 LIFT DIRECTORY (STATIC) BACK OF HOUSE SIGNAGE PEDESTRIAN DIRECTIONAL - WALL MOUNTED BIKE PARKING ENTRY TREATMENT TOWER PEDESTRIAN DIRECTIONAL - SUSPENDED ENV02 ENVIRONMENTAL GRAPHICS AMENITY IDENTIFICATION - BRAILLE ZONE IDENTIFICATION - FREESTANDING CONDITIONS OF ENTRY OPERATIONAL SIGNAGE TOWER PEDESTRIAN DIRECTIONAL - WALL MOUNTED SITE IDENTIFICATION TOWER ADDRESS IDENTIFICATION ZONE IDENTIFICATION - GROUND MARKING INF04 TOWER TENANT DIRECTORY (DIGITAL) SAFETY DECAL DESTINATION IDENTIFICATION TOWER CONCIERGE IDENTIFICATION END OF TRIP FACILITY TREATMENT TOWER LIFT DIRECTORY (STATIC) STATUTORY SIGNAGE CYCLIST DIRECTIONAL GRAPHICS - GROUND MARKING PRECINCT IDENTIFICATION TOWER LIFT BANK IDENTIFICATION LOCKER NUMBERS

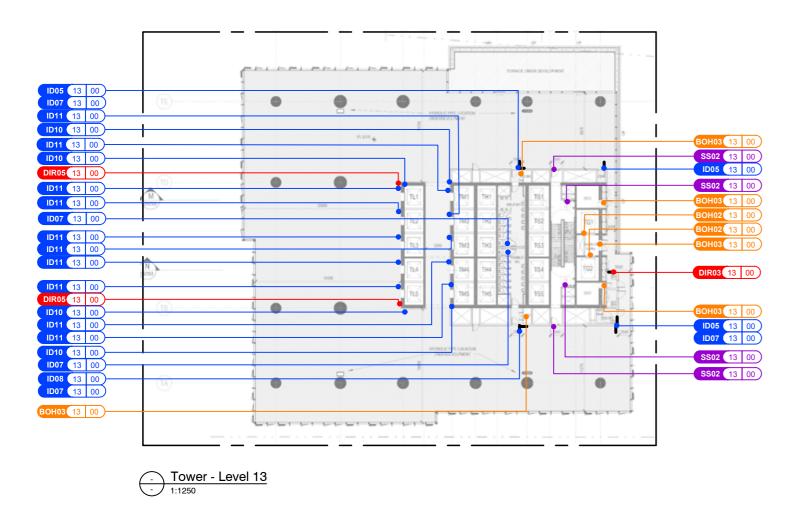






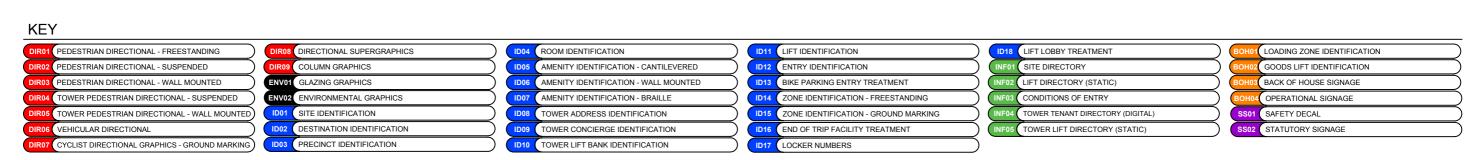


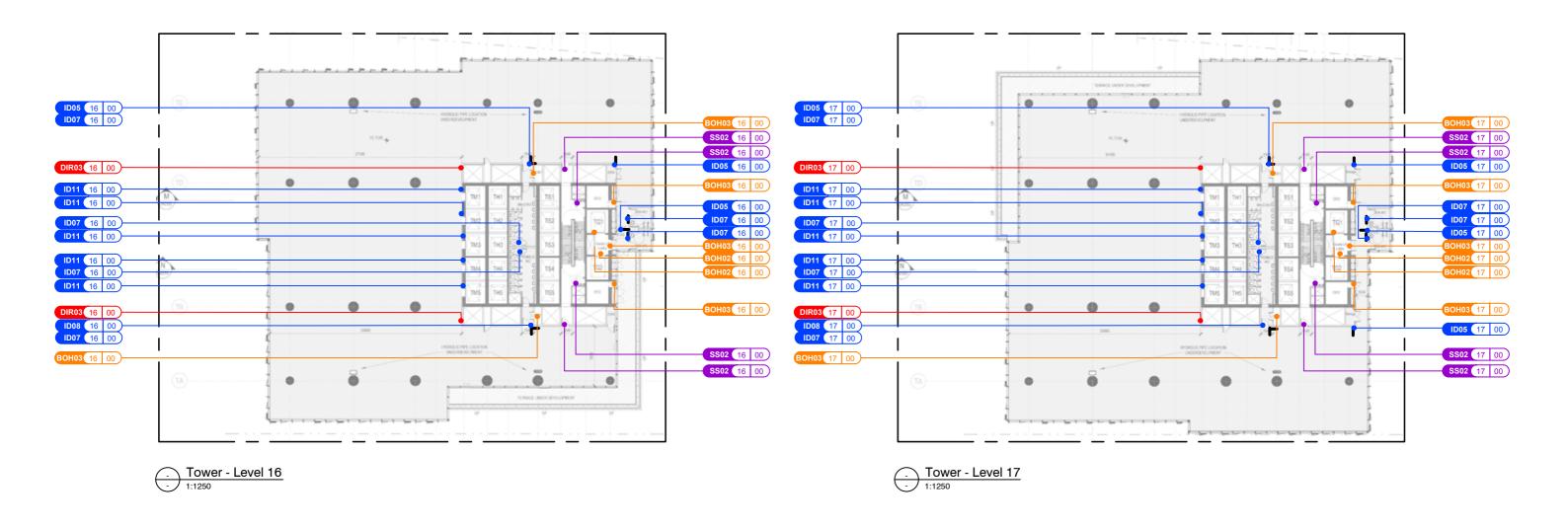


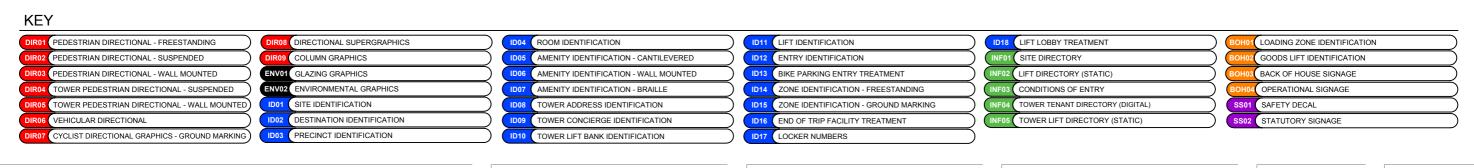


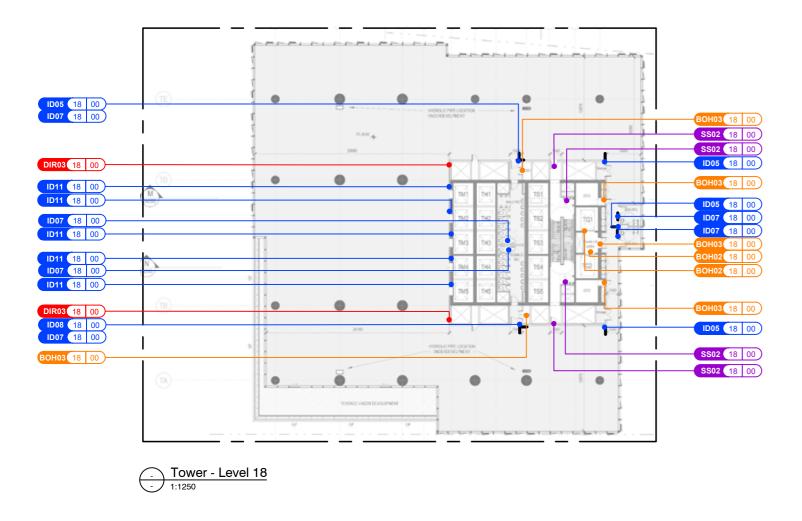


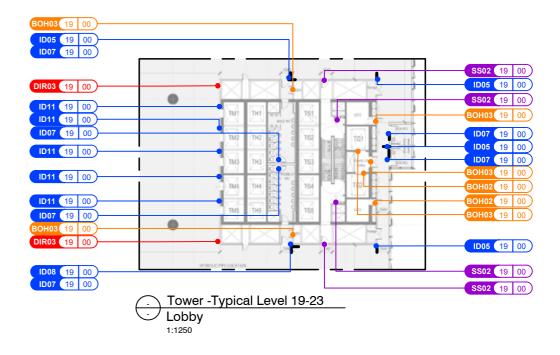


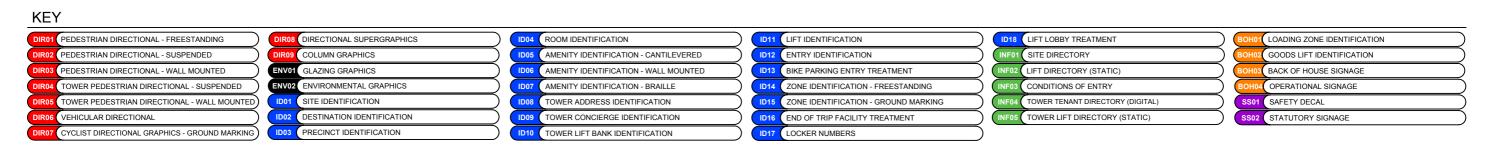


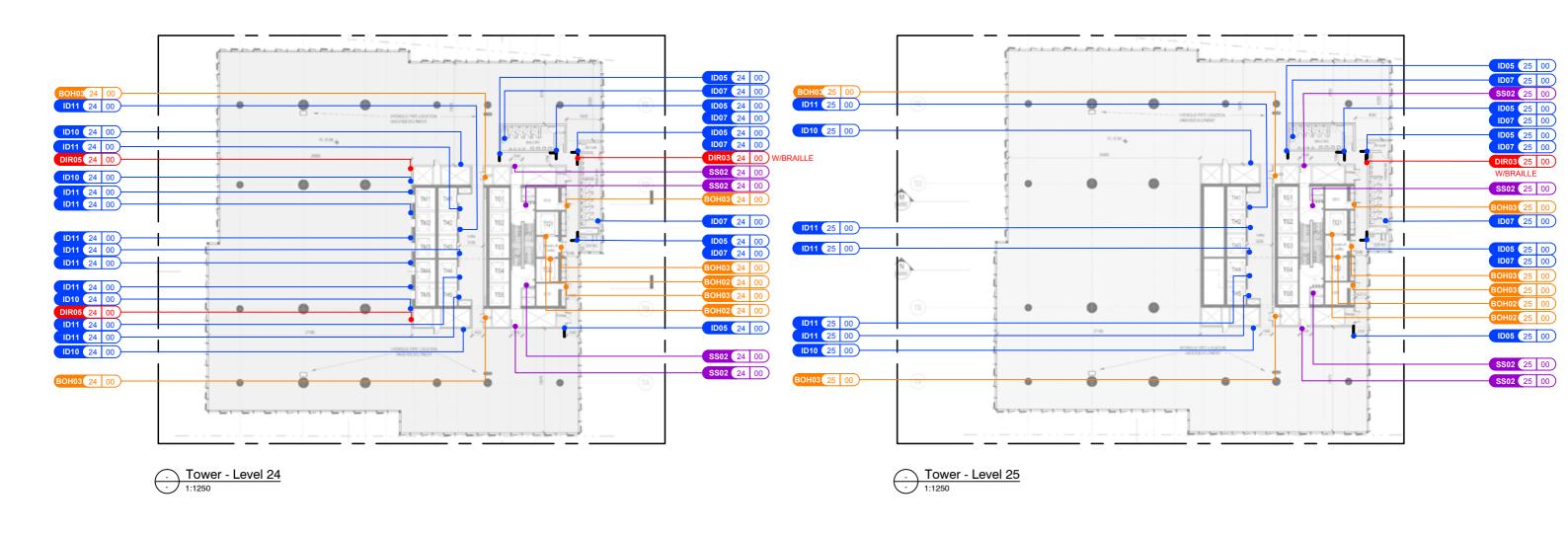


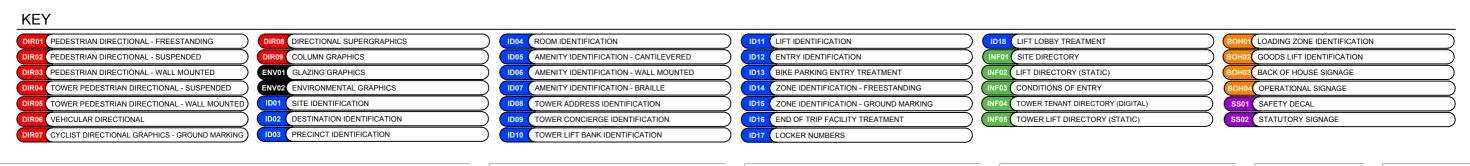


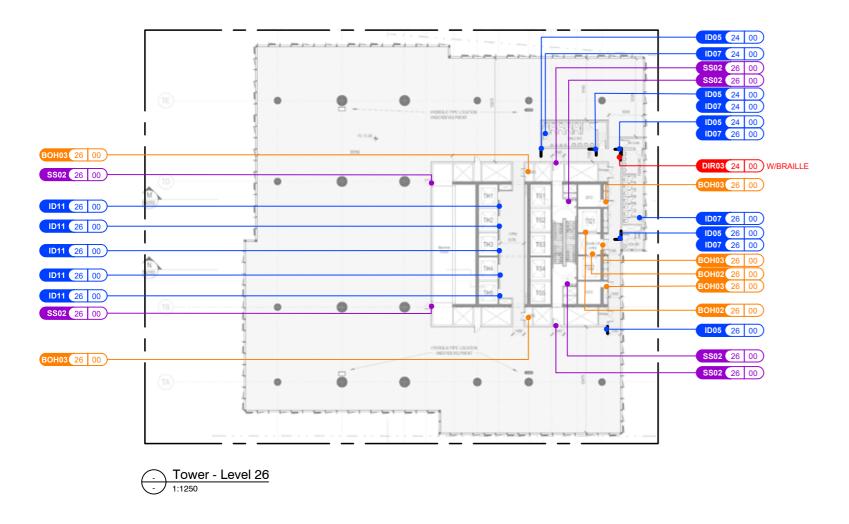


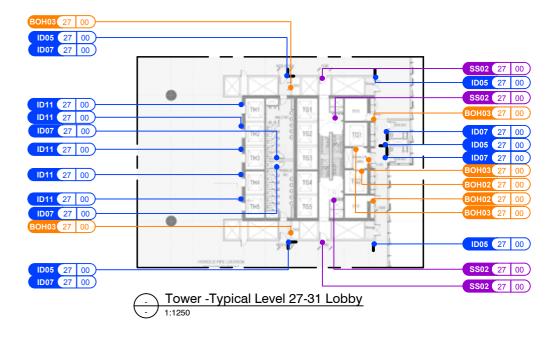


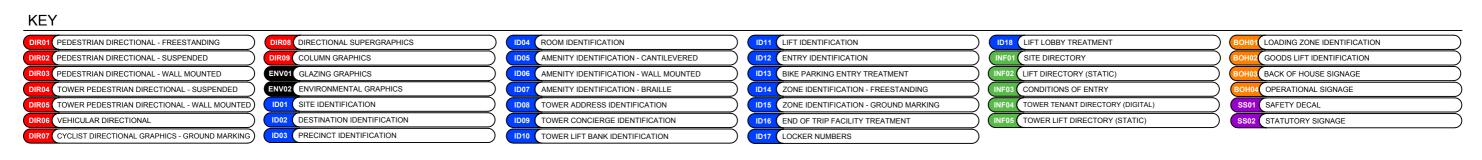


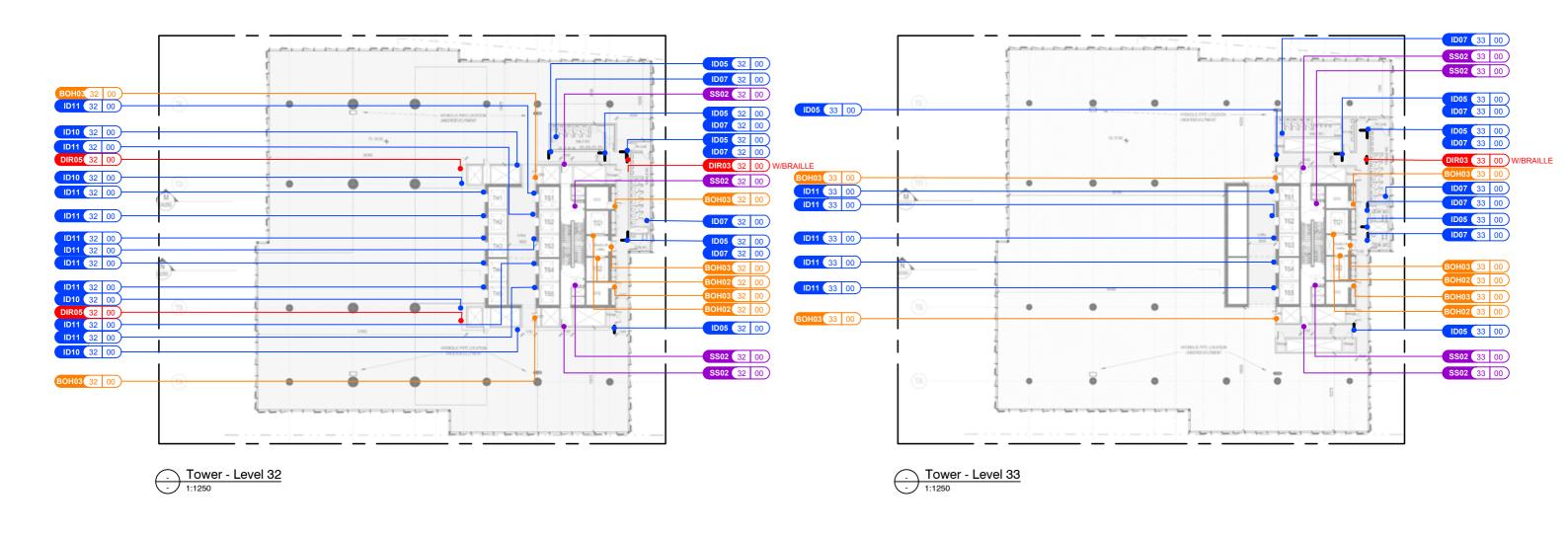


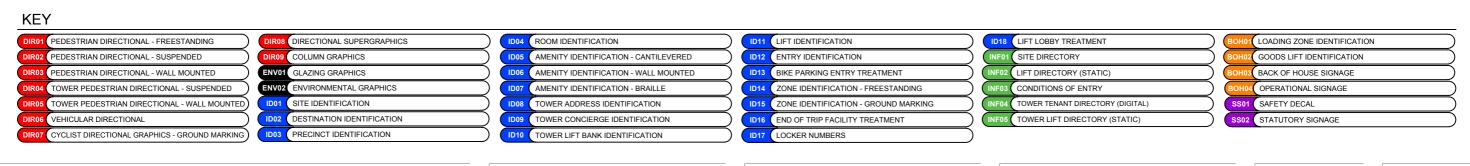


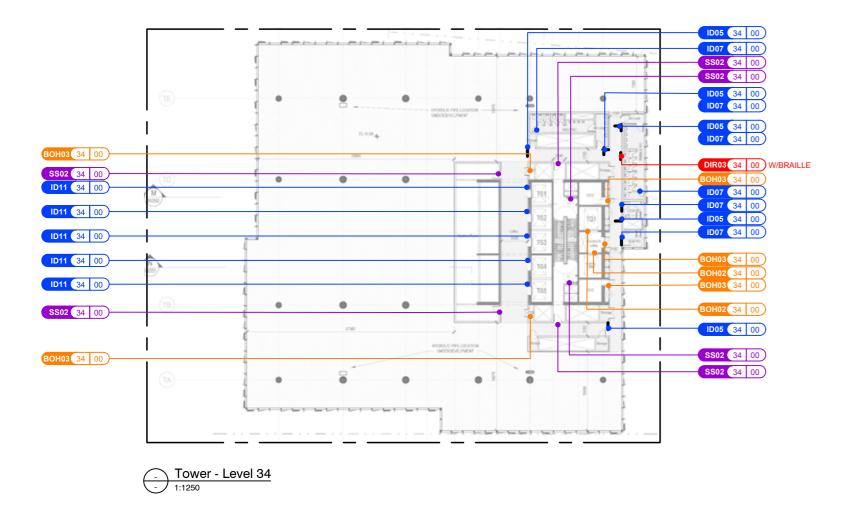


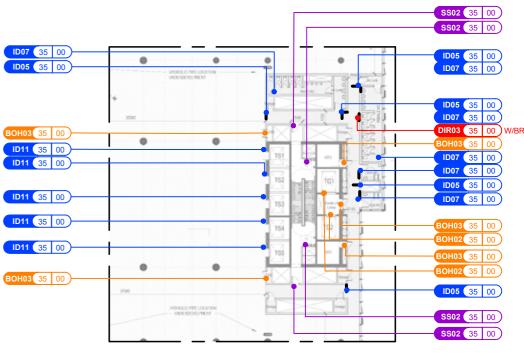




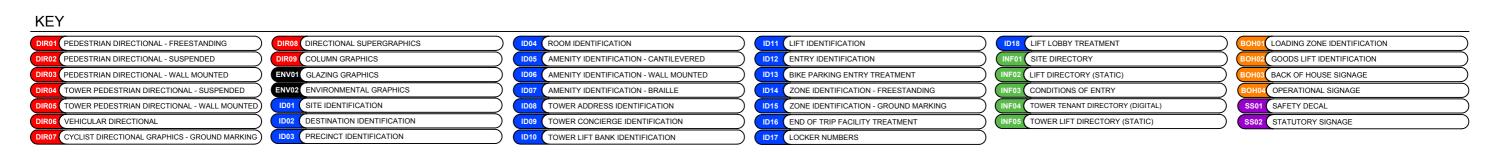


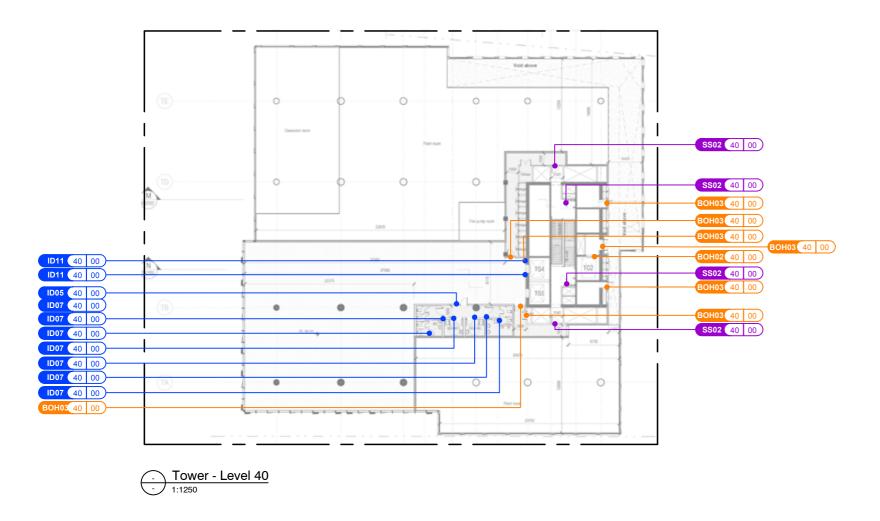


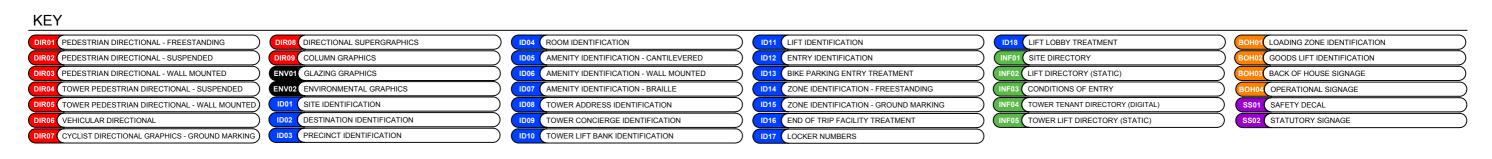




Tower -Typical Level 35-39 Lobby







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Sydney: 43 / 20-40 Meagher St Chippendale, NSW 20 02 9190 8486 Brisbane: 59 Doggett Street Newstead, QLD 4006 07 3268 9524

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