

1 December 2021

Dept of Planning Industry & Environment
Cockle Bay Park Redevelopment – SSD-9978934

Thank you for the opportunity to provide genuine feedback on the Cockle Bay Park, a Redevelopment of State Significant.

We acknowledge planning scale at this level is significant for a Site, Particular Area of Interest, Local Government Area, District, Region, State, Nationally and Globally. As such we ask the Dept of Planning Industry & Environment to elevate the current Environmental standards for this and all State Significant Sites!

Objections, considered feedback, concerns, proposals, and support for a number of features below with an evidence based approach.

Bulk and Height

We are concerned for the loss of access to direct natural light, and the loss of views from private homes. The set parameters height limits and bulk dominate the waterfront.

Darling Harbour, Sydney, Australia is famous and visited destination by tourists for the experience at a very human scale on the Harbour waterfront. We are also a nation that is proud of our waterfront and we are proud of sharing the beauty and wonder of our stunning Harbour City, Sydney waterfront with others! The bulk and height of the proposed buildings is dangerously inflammatory, dominating, essentially flush to the water's edge, and will destroy the human scale of our waterfront City.

The Podium

Dept of Planning, Industry & Environment, the Podium for pedestrians needs to maintain the current width if not be wider, certainly not narrower!

Permanent Noise Monitoring equipment

We ask Dept of Planning, Industry & Environment to install permanent Noise Monitoring equipment on building facades, facing neighboring residents. For accurate and thorough data collection to be shared with Emergency Services, Council, and the Proprietor should it be needed. Plus the installation of noise absorbing panels to reduce the noise impact on from hard building surfaces and water negatively impacting direct neighbours (construction and when completed).

Supporting the retention of businesses is essential for NSW Government, Council and its residents. Not at the cost of healthy residents (sleep deprived).

Sunday night culture and night-time economy. It is very known medically that sleep deprivation will cause negative health issues. Sunday nights from a Behavioural Scientist or Psychologist and GP's experience and data show it is common for patients to regularly experience Sunday blues. Which can fuel anxiety, deepen depression, and even induce panic.

Sunday anxiety impacts men and women equally, and regardless of what level they hold in their workplace. Lack of Sunday night sleep will impact Sunday anxiety for the City of Sydney's population and can further increase feelings of anxiety about facing work each Monday.

Based on the growing need of our community utilising mental health support such as Headspace and Beyond Blue, even more so since a global pandemic. Should neighbouring Cockle Bay residents' Sunday Anxiety increase, so too will the further burden on our Front liners and the Health Industry/Professionals. We do not support late night construction works, for economy at the cost of loss of residential amenity to direct residential apartment neighbour's and sleep deprivation.

Permanent CCTV Network sharing

The installation of permanent CCVT on the building facade, monitoring the perimeter and passageways/paths to park area would provide genuine data collection for Emergency Services, Council, and the Proprietor.

Overshadowing and Reflectivity

Land, water, residential and office spaces will be impacted by shadow. The diagrams at this level of State Government Infrastructure and Planning are lacking data from the Cockle Bay Park development West, in the mornings. Please disclose these findings, so the public can see the impact of overshadowing on areas to the West of the Cockle Bay Precinct.

Documented Building Materials Waste Management and Accountability - reuse/salvage/resource

Please disclose how the demolition and excavation of the building materials/resources can be recovered and reused, and materials innovation. Demolition plans for 'possible reuse' should include: existing internal and external timber doors, timber floors, floors structures, internal walls and doors, louver windows, brickwork, posts, beam connectors and timber columns. If not able to be repurposed in the new development, then a third-party should be investigated and proposed to conserve and reuse Cockle Bay, Maritime, Sydney items locally.

Parks

We support 2 x public accessible parks over the Western Distributor.

Dept of Planning, Industry & Environment, We strongly object to the removal of the small clump of healthy, trees located at the Pymont Bridge.

<https://www.google.com/maps/@-33.8709245,151.2021876,3a,75y,116.18h,106.76t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sQM4A2bW7s8ZX8eRRK-AB5Q!2e0!7i13312!8i6656>

& <https://www.google.com/maps/@-33.8709184,151.2021386,41m/data=!3m1!1e3>

The retention value of these trees is significant, regardless of if the trees are native or not. As this patch of trees house the few remaining nesting areas for Superb Fairy-wrens, Australian song birds and Willie Wagtails in the area.

ToolBox Meeting Records for Native Wildlife Nests

Dept of Planning, Industry & Environment, State Significant sites have this chance to shape the way other developers manage their sites - Set the Standard High with adopting Toolbox Meeting Records for Native Wildlife Nests. A document used to record any consultation with Staff/Workers relating to health and safety of local wildlife.

Subject: Active Superb Fairy-wrens, and/or Willie Wagtails Nest.

Actionable: By All Workers

Details of Discussion: e.g. There is 5 x active Superb Fairy-wren Nests. 7 x active Willie Wagtail Nests.

Location: See the Consultation or Environmental Plan, provide photos of trees with arrows to nests. Details of location of Nests need to be photographed from different perspectives.

Identification photos of both Fairy-wrens, and Willie Wagtails

Identified as, at risk due to large and oversized construction trucks and cranes.

Action: Danger tape/ribbon has been placed around the relevant trees - Foreman

A full assessment of the trees close to the work zone roads and site, impacted by construction vehicles, should be carried out with a representative from WIRES.

Fairy-wrens, and Willie Wagtails are protected in the NSW by the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016.

Loss of habitat due to tree damage caused by construction vehicles (trucks & cranes) is a significant threat.

Take care to ensure works do not impact the nests:

- Tag line to be utilised as loads are lifted/unloaded to ensure control is in place - Crane Crew/All Workers
- If there is a need to carry out work adjacent to the nests your foreman is to be advised spotters are to be placed at appropriate position to ensure care is taken. - Foreman / All Workers
- Particularly days during construction will be more or less intrusive in some sections of the work zone. Keep stored and active equipment plus work zones close tighter, allowing wildlife and birdlife to move to quieter parts of the thick tree canopy for the duration of the work - Foreman / All Workers
- Night works lighting and/or generators should never be positioned close to these trees - Foreman / All Workers
- In the event of an incident, contact WIRES: 1300 094 737 - All Workers

All persons present at each Toolbox Meeting for Native Wildlife are to record their attendance: Name, Company, Signature.

We support the maximum number of habitat boxes to be included in the design code for terrestrial biodiversity. And low-spill lighting choices, near habitat vegetation to reduce disturbance to nocturnal animals.

Documented Tree and Planting Waste Management and Accountability - reuse/salvage/resource. Retention value, Consideration for Retention, is the first and preferred option for many of the 95 trees (marked for removal). However, my personal lived experience, knows during Pyrmont's construction of the Jacksons Landing area, a number of mature Fig trees were relocated into new public spaces, Waterfront Park and Refinery Square. It can be done, it has been done, it should be done again!

Dept of Planning, Industry & Environment, will State Significant development consider in the Cockle Bay Park & Crescent Gardens case, how many of the; healthy, successful, strong, 95 trees (marked for removal) and undergrowth planting could be relocated off site during the works. And returned and replanted at works completion. As these trees and plants have proved they are successful and healthy in the soil depth, salt air, lights and the environmental pollutants.

Or will Environmental planning for Cockle Bay Park and Crescent Gardens take care and due diligence to relocate the 95 trees and the undergrowth plants which are in good health (thorough site inspection 1 December 2021) to be planted permanently elsewhere. It is understood that with all mature trees and plants, comes mature and established root systems, and with plant removal, some of the root systems may be damaged. However, from an Environmental Plan perspective, if building materials can be salvaged, reused or distributed, sold, and donated onto secondary owners. Why can't Trees & Planting?

Artificial light technology installation within buildings and outdoors. We welcome the prescription of control with sensors for daylight and occupancy, switch off after a pre-set period of no detected motion. Plus, external lighting being limited to avoid light pollution to the night sky and into neighbouring homes. The low-level lighting integrated with hard landscaping elements is positive.

We strongly object to the proposed night lighting of feature trees!! Specialist lighting design should not light up any trees (new or mature) after dark, for bird and bat night habitat and nesting.

Trees and Planting reinforces the character of an area and contributes to offsetting the negative environmental impacts of substantial concrete buildings of the last 2+ decades in the area. Planting trees and undergrowth diminishes additional new noise and filters pollution particular matter from stormwater. In a year, one tree absorbs 3400 liters of stormwater. At a human scale, trees and planting year-round provide screening, greenery, and shelter from winds. Keeping diverse tree species supports urban canopy and ecology, urban wildlife, and biodiversity.

We understand the proposed choices of trees and planting have factored in environmental tolerances, functional, aesthetic and design requirements. Please genuinely consider choosing Australian native fire smart edge plants and fires smart trees. Fire protection is especially important in Australia, the two main dangers – Radiant heat and Ember attack.

Fire retardant plants and trees can act as radiant heat screens and absorb more of the heat of an approaching fire without burning. Fire retardant trees can reduce wind speeds, so trap embers and sparks carried by wind. Fire retardant ground covers can catch burning embers without catching fire themselves and slow the travel of a fire through debris and litter on the ground. For your reference, and helpful tree and planting option links are:
<https://www.australianplants.com/assets/australian-native-plants-for-fire-resistance/>
& <https://deepgreenpermaculture.com/2020/02/25/australian-native-and-exotic-fire-resistant-trees-and-plants-for-fireproof-landscapes/>

Wildlife & Glass Buildings, vast numbers of birds flying into other glass façade City buildings, are being injured, or dying, due direct impact with glazing. The reflective glass tower shows vistas of sky and beyond landscape by reflection and causes urban wildlife to be injured or dye due to impact.

Birds cannot recognise daylight reflections and glass does not appear to them to be solid. If it is clear they see it as the image beyond the glass. They can also be caught in building cul-de-sac courtyards – open spaces with closed ends are traps. At night, the problem is light from buildings, it may disorientate birds. Birds are drawn to lights at night. Glass walls then simply act as targets.

Dept of Planning, Industry & Environment can make buildings safer for birds by including architectural elements like awnings, screens, grilles, shutters, and verandas to deter birds from hitting buildings. Opaque glass also provides a warning. Birds see ultraviolet light, which humans cannot. Some manufacturers are now developing glass with patterns using a mixed UV wavelength range that alerts birds but has no effect on human sight.

New York City passed a bird-friendly law requiring all new buildings and building alterations (at least under 23 metres tall, where most fly) be designed so birds can recognise glass. Windows must be “fitted” using applied labels, dots, stripes and so on. A Zen curtain developed in Brisbane has worked at the University of Queensland. This approach uses an open curtain of ropes strung on the side of buildings. These flutter in the breeze, making patterns and shadows on glass, which birds don’t like.

More common, and best adopted at the design phase of a building, is to mark window glass so birds can see it. Just as we etch images on glass doors to alert people, we can apply a label or decal to a window as a warning to birds. Even using interior blinds semi-open will deter birds. Birds make cities friendlier as part of the shared environment. We have a responsibility to provide safe flying and security from the effects of human habitation and construction.

Small, Meaningful water features, importantly, we wish to encourage Dept of Planning, Industry & Environment to incorporate wetlands and rain gardens, water detention ponds and water fountains installations on all their rooftops, plus in amongst the proposed low-level plantings of ornamental native plantings.

Dept of Planning, Industry & Environment can champion City greening, cooling the surrounding air (Mediterranean style), tenant staff mental health (staff vistas through windows), encouraging and ensuring urban wildlife (birds, bats, and insects) have safe access to clean drinkable water on all rooftops during extreme heat periods. Motivated by City greening, local simple, efficient, budget smart examples:

- The Swellstone water installation located in Fig Lane Park Ultimo. 320-334 Jones Street is meaningful and small in scale. www.cityartsydney.com.au/artwork/swellstone
- Another water feature of small scale for a small area, is located at the Piccolo Me Cafe, entrance of the Royal Botanic Gardens entrance off Macquarie Street. [hZps://www.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/visit/map#/venues/50](https://www.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/visit/map#/venues/50)

Amenity of Surrounding Property & Harbour

The decision for all State Significant builds should be to embrace the principles of; Climate responsive, Mindful use of materials, Social sustainability and Seek opportunities to increase biodiversity. Also, lead by adopting key landscape principles for the improvement of ecology, biodiversity and sustainability of the Cockle Bay Redevelopment (Park & Crescent Gardens). Which includes the mindful use of material: Selection of robust and enduring, fit for purpose materials, designed to be climate responsive, surface and ground treatments to minimize urban heat island and solar glare effects.

Ground surface choice of material (synthetic or natural) for the Cockle Bay Redevelopment and Crescent Gardens, needs to be considered ‘major’, not ‘minor’ in impact to the amenity of surrounding properties. Dept of Planning, Industry & Environment must be obliged to thoroughly scrutinise surrounding - public footpaths, public waterways – Sydney Harbour, public roads, curb & gutters, public parkland and residents. Examining; geography, reclaimed land, fresh and salt waterways in a high wind prone area. It is hoped this development champions thoughtful design for a sustainable future. As such please strongly consider the below against installation of artificial turf for this redevelopment of Cockle Bay and Crescent Gardens Park.

While it is understood there may be significant water savings and low maintenance requirements associated with artificial turf, so it is increasingly promoted as a replacement for natural grass on athletic fields and lawns. However, there remains the question of whether it is an environmentally friendly alternative to natural grass.

Installation of artificial grass is a major concern, and stems from the infill material that is typically derived from scrap tires. Tire rubber crumb contains a range of organic contaminants and heavy metals that can volatilise into the air and/or leach into the percolating rainwater, runoff contaminating ocean water, thereby posing potential risk to the environment and human health.

Worth noting, the US and other countries’ regulatory agencies still cannot resolve risk levels from crumb rubber hazards. The United States Environment Protection agency is trying to “fill important data and knowledge gaps, characterise constituents for recycled tire crumb and identify ways in which people may be exposed to tire crumb based on their activities on the fields” The Californian Environment Protection Agency’s Office of Environmental Health Hazards Assessment project is exploring artificial turf surfaces through hazard identification, expose scenario development, sampling an analysis of new and in-field artificial turf both indoor and outdoor surfaces, all ages, varied weather conditions and exposures possible due to ingestion and inhalation as well as skin absorption across ages, exposure times and possible effects on sensitive populations.

The European Chemicals Agency review on crumb rubber used on artificial pitches highlighted recommending players using synthetic pitches to take basic hygiene measure after playing on artificial turf containing recycled rubber granules. Key FIFA guidance states 'the manufacturer should be asked to supply to the purchaser an assurance that the sports surface together with its supporting layers, does not contain in its finished state any substance which is known to be toxic, mutagenic, teratogenic or carcinogenic when in contact with the skin. Furthermore, that no such substances will be released as vapour or dust during normal use'. And the Dutch Government has called for further restrictions on PAHs in crumb rubber used as synthetic turf infills. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5615587/>

Columbia University, Centre for Climate Systems Research has shown using thermal satellite images and geographic information systems, that several of the hottest spots in the city were in fact synthetic turf fields. And direct temperature measurements conducted during site visits showed that synthetic turf fields can get up to 15.5 degrees Celsius hotter than grass on summer days. NASA's Landsat satellite has also shown surface temperatures of synthetic turf areas creating high temperatures like those on a large black roof in upper Manhattan. And cool spots almost always correspond to urban vegetation, such as parks, street trees, and water bodies.

Health & Wellbeing of Visitors, Residents and Workers

Shiny new overly tall and wide buildings do nothing to address the problem of increased pressure on the City of Sydney residents and workers. The Cockle Bay Park and Crescent Gardens Park area needs to do better! As there is an increased and desperate need for more open spaces and tree canopy spaces to provide support for the people that are the glue for our City - nurses, police, paramedics and teachers, all overworked and underpaid.

We need to have a resilient City, that at ground level plants thousands if not tens of thousands of diverse canopy trees and thousands of shrubs plus perennials belonging to hundred of species. Types of native plants that are salt and sun resilient plus in places offer visual appeal as seasons change.

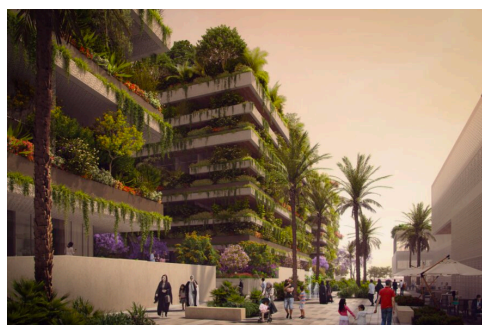
Large canopy trees are a welcomed relief against hard surfaces, glass structures and large advertisements all competing for attention in the public domain. People looking up to majestic tree canopies exploding an array of vivid greens and birds in a world class Australian city waterfront walkway on a summer's day. Trees make it cool to walk or exercise plus sit beneath, all of which are good for mental health. 'Those who do not find time every day for health must sacrifice a lot of time one day for illness' Father Sebastian Kneipp.

Vertical Forest, Dept of Planning, Industry & Environment, we call for you to mandate State Significant sites architects and designers to plan with vertical forest block buildings, buildings that incorporate garden terraces throughout and have plants cascading down all State Significant building sides.

Natural Ventilation, building design should be obliged to actually promote health and wellbeing with natural ventilation, when significant sources of noise and air pollution are a stones through away from heavy vehicle used roads and further State Significant (demolition, excavation & build) sites in uncomfortable wind environments and overshadowing.

Dept of Planning, Industry & Environment needs to look at Cairo's new administrative capital area which shows exemplary planning, is future smart, focuses funds devoted to trees and plants as they will ensure air to be cleaner around the vertical forest, the buildings will provide their own energy and greenery will add insulating features. The Egyptian property developer MISR Italia Properties has previously designed building forests in Albania, the Netherlands and conceptual models for Mars.

Cairo's new administrative capital area:



Safety by Trees, a lesson for Cockle Bay safety for our Urban developers, Government and Council needs to include - 'Urban green spaces have been shown to benefit residents physical and mental health as well as strengthen social ties. Some studies have found that presence of vegetation also might reduce crime. We examined whether an association exists between two forms of green space—(1) tree canopy and (2) public parks—and crime rates in the city of Chicago. Using publicly available data, we calculated percent tree canopy, percent acreage parks, and crime rate for assault, battery, burglary, homicide, narcotics, and robbery between years 2009–2013 for each of Chicago's 801 census tracts.' Results showed 'An inverse association was found between percent tree canopy and crime rates for assault, battery, robbery, and narcotics. Which highlights Highlights, a 10% increase percent tree canopy was associated with 10.3% decrease in battery rate. And 10% more tree canopy was associated with 11.3% less assault, robbery, narcotics.' <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0169204617301743>

Since October 5, doctors in Shetland, Scotland have been authorised to prescribe nature to their patients. It's thought to be the first program of its kind in the U.K., and seeks to reduce blood pressure, anxiety, and increase happiness for those with diabetes, a mental illness, stress, heart disease, and more. <https://bigthink.com/life/doctors-in-shetland-can-now-prescribe-a-walk-in-nature/>

We acknowledge strict compliance regimes for roads, powerlines and underground utilities are needed. However, a recent report by the Greater Sydney Commission singles out urban heat as one of the four priority areas given our coming climate. Shade can be a lifesaver in heatwaves and all urban authorities plus all levels of Government, Council and Private owners, need to use vegetation and tree canopy's to help fight extreme heat. And urban forests can mitigate the urban heat island effect and significantly lower surface soil, water and ambient air temperatures.

Cockle Bay Park and Crescent Gardens Park urban designers have a significant role to play in lowering the rates of mental illness. Studies back this up, demonstrating 'walks through green space have been shown to reduce blood pressure' (4), improve mental acuity, boost memory recall, and reduce feelings of anxiety. The Japanese have a name for this type of experience, shinrin-yoku.

Outdoor Fitness Equipment Plan

The future City of Sydney's State Significant sites can reflect a commitment to establishing a comprehensive network of outdoor fitness equipment facilities across parks and open spaces at identified State Significant sites. Would Dept of Planning, Industry & Environment consider support for an open a space/park fitness equipment plan to be included in the Cockle Bay Park and/or Crescent Gardens park spaces?

The identification of suitable equipment for future outdoor fitness facilities and guides should be a prioritisation for future State Significant projects. Each site can deliver on Sustainable objectives, plus create vibrant local communities and enhance the role of parks and open spaces in public life by including outdoor fitness equipment.

Strategic objectives of the plan to include:

1. Increase provision of outdoor fitness equipment;
2. Encourage greater participation in physical activity;
3. Prioritise installation of outdoor fitness equipment; and
4. Engage the community

In 2014, the Australian Government's Department of Health published revised guidelines for physical activity and sedentary behaviour. The guidelines state that adults should accumulate at least 150 minutes per week of moderate intensity physical activity or at least 75 minutes of more vigorous physical activity.

It recommends that children and young people under the age of 18 years undertake at least 60 minutes of physical activity per day. All age groups should engage in activities that strengthen muscle and bone on a regular basis.

However, research shows that only 40% of Australian adults did more than the recommended 30 minutes of moderate intensity physical activity per day (ABS 2012). Only one-third of children, and one in ten young people undertook the recommended 60 minutes of physical activity every day (ABS 2012).

According to the World Health Organisation, physical inactivity is the fourth leading cause of death due to noncommunicable diseases worldwide. Chronic illnesses, including cardiovascular disease (that causes heart attacks and strokes), diabetes and cancer, contribute to over three million preventable deaths annually (Troy 2014). Physical inactivity is second only to tobacco smoking in its contribution to the cancer burden in Australia (Troy 2014).

Moving more and sitting less is associated with a range of health benefits, including lower risk of cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes and some cancers. Engaging in regular physical activity will also help to maintain or improve blood pressure, cholesterol, blood sugar levels and overall physical and mental wellbeing.

One of the challenges in addressing this issue is to understand what activities or interventions are successful at encouraging people to engage in, or to continue with, physical activity. This may include factors such as increasing opportunities and removing barriers to physical activity in order to generate behavioural change. Providing quality public open space that is safe, friendly and inclusive has been found to be beneficial for both mental and physical health. Combined with the appropriate supporting infrastructure, it can encourage people to do regular physical activity and help to further improve overall health and wellbeing.

A systematic review by Gladwell et al. (2013) suggests that physical activity, which is conducted in a natural or green environment, causes greater feelings of revitalisation and positive engagement (Thompson Coon et al. 2011).

In addition, outdoor physical activity has also been shown to relieve tension, anger, and depression and improve self-esteem (Barton et al. 2009). Gladwell also presents preliminary evidence, which suggests that exercising whilst exposed to nature might have a useful role in primary and secondary prevention of disease. Finally, encouraging sedentary individuals to exercise outdoors can be an effective way of improving adherence rates to training programmes (Hug et al. 2009).

It is important, therefore, that public open space and the facilities within are safe, accessible, aesthetically pleasing, well provisioned and well maintained to attract users. Quality must be sustained over time to ensure continual use and ongoing benefit to the community.

Outdoor fitness equipment, in the context of this plan, means exercise facilities located outdoors in parks and public open space. The facilities can be compared to fitness equipment in a gym. However, the equipment is outdoors, free for the public to access and available for use all of the time.

Outdoor fitness equipment typically includes pieces of exercise equipment grouped together or spread along a trail in a park or public open space.

Outdoor fitness equipment provides a variety of benefits to both users and the community including:

- Improved physical and psychological health (Chow 2013);
- Greater social capital; people often socialise while exercising, strengthening community
- and interpersonal relationships. These relationships may then support increased use as participants offer encouragement, motivation and support to each other (Chow 2013);
- Greater level of activity within parks and public open space, which increases passive surveillance and discourages antisocial behaviour and vandalism;
- Enabling more effective exercise, as natural surroundings and fresh air in an outdoor environment help make exercise more fun and therefore more effective (Thompson Coon 2011);
- Improved agility, balance, coordination and muscular and bone strength;
- Expansion of the benefits associated with physical activity to a wider audience. Facilities promote growth of a healthy community and influence the behaviour of other park users; and
- Relieving the pressure placed on park infrastructure and furniture not intended for physical activity. Targeted facilities provide a designated area for people to use within parks and public open space. In addition, free use of equipment at any hour removes many of the financial and time barriers that may prevent people exercising. This is particularly important for communities with lower socioeconomic backgrounds.

We direct you to the Sydney 2030 Green Global Connected, Park Fitness Equipment Plan, by the City of Sydney. The strategy and action plan outlines how to increase the number of outdoor gyms and encourages greater community participation in physical activity to benefit health and wellbeing.

<https://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/strategies-action-plans/park-fitness-equipment-plan>

E-Waste Sites, additionally, would Dept of Planning, Industry & Environment consider supporting the local community (residents only) by providing a drop off location for waste: E-waste, battery, toner cartridge, lamps, and globes recycling at all State Significant Sites? Proof of City of Sydney residential address would be needed for a drop off, the initiate could be offered during business hours or one day a month? As the Dept of Planning, Industry & Environment is committing to ongoing best practice environmental targets for its offices and public spaces, the locals could further reduce waste, making the City and Cockle Bay area 'Greener', plus further State Significant sites.

State Significant Publicly Visible Tree Removal/Planting Register, the most promising environmental and health impacts of urban trees are those that can be realised with well- stewarded tree planning and localised design interventions at site to municipal scales. Tree planning at these scales has documented benefits on local climate and health, which can be maximised through targeted site design followed by monitoring, adaptive management, and studies of long-term eco-evolutionary dynamics.

We propose the Cockle Bay site and adjoining Crescent Garden share a Publicly Visible Tree Removal/Planting Register for this area. Such a register will prevent oversight, avoid corruption, agencies cannot hide behind each other when it comes to tree removal, new planting and ongoing care for new trees and planting. This register could be maintained by City of Sydney. This register would show: The location, type and size/health and maturity of the tree. Accountability, by naming who, be it corporate or one of the many government sub agencies/departments and contractors providing ongoing care, is requesting the tree removal or replacement. This register will increase transparency and due diligence to the process. The process would be online, very easy to track, and transparent to the Building tenants, general public and City of Sydney..

Increasingly communities are placing health and liveability at the centre of design, Cockle Bay Park Redevelopment and Crescent Garden as a mixed-use space should be no different. Thank you for considering our strong concerns and comments. We hope this development will increase the health & wellbeing of our City.

Your consideration is appreciated.
Local