



wellington park

design & infrastructure manual

March 2004



Author

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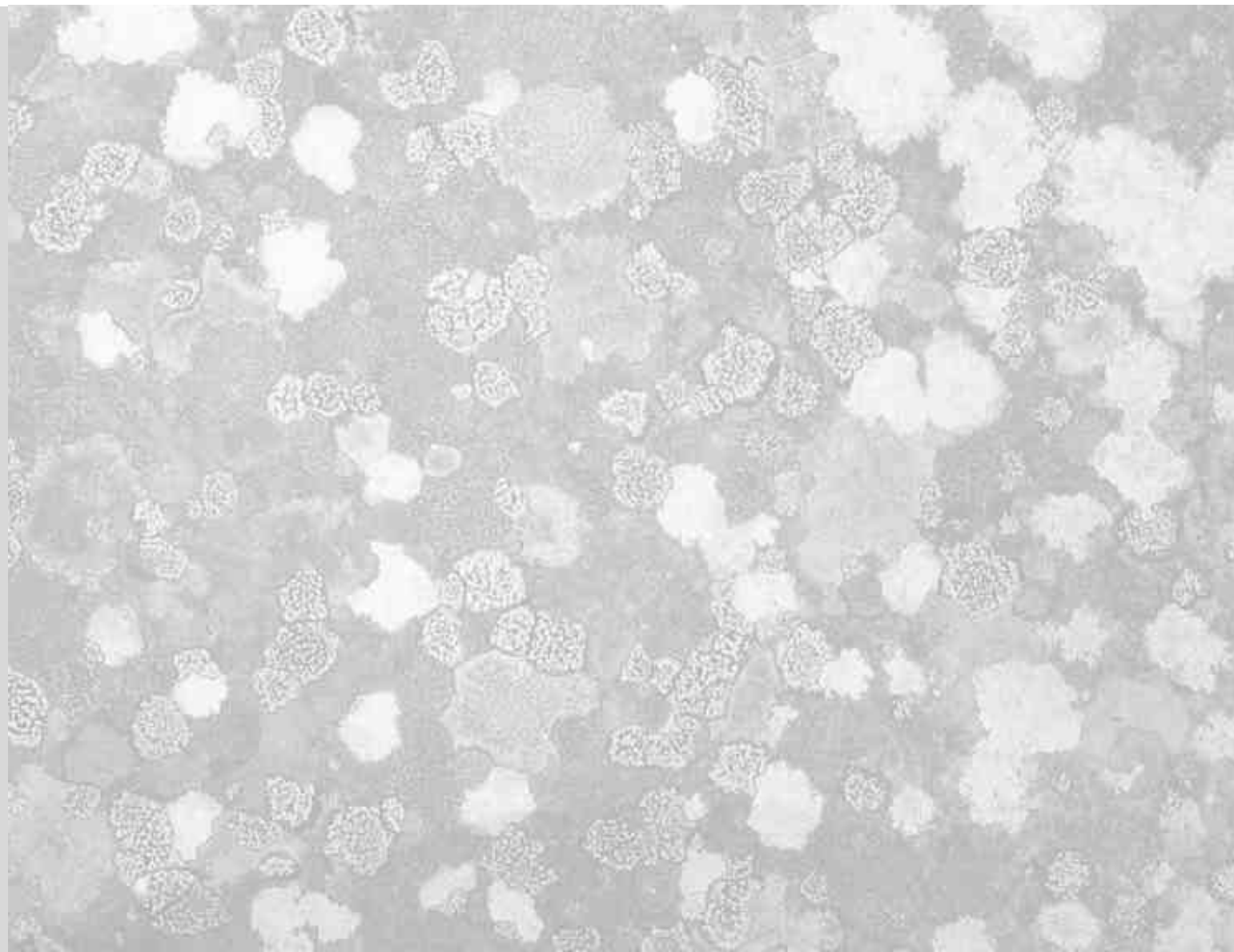
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1.0 purpose

This Design Manual has been developed to further the objectives of the Wellington Park Management Plan. The Manual builds upon the philosophy established in the Plan, which has four key objectives for furniture and infrastructure:

- *retain a reverence for the Park.*
- *reduce the range and clutter of facilities on the Mountain*
- *eliminate the intrusion of buildings into the skyline of the summit; and*
- *offset facilities from the summit axis so that they do not assume dominance of the summit.*

This manual is intended to offer an approach to design, rather than a set of prescriptive solutions. In this way in this way it encourages creative and inspired design responses to individual sites and/or problems.

Gradually, but systematically, the design philosophy in this Manual will be implemented to achieve a corporate image and unified approach to furniture and infrastructure in the Park, except where furniture or infrastructure of cultural significance exists, and is therefore retained.

Through the application of the principles contained in the Design Manual, the Park will attain restrained, high quality and beautifully sited furniture and infrastructure which will augment the experience of being in the Park.



how to use the design manual

The manual is divided into three sections.

Context and review

Refer to pages 6 to 35 for information regarding the broad range of contextual issues that apply within the Park. This information provides the framework for all projects. A review of existing infrastructure is found on page 20.

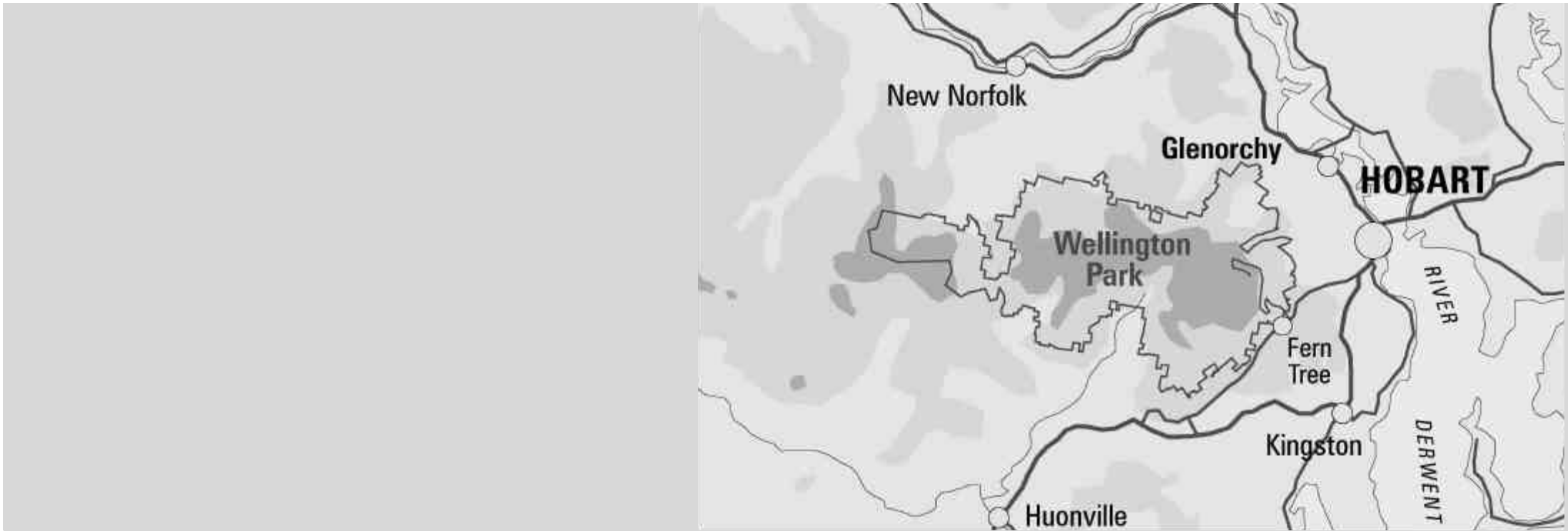
Design principles

Refer to pages 36 to 47 for the design principles that are to be upheld in all design and infrastructure within the Park. These principles provide an approach that offers continuity, with the flexibility to extend to unforeseen future needs. Design principles cover siting, materials, construction methods and site rehabilitation issues.

Implementation

Refer to this section for information regarding implementation. A checklist of issues to be considered at the outset of any project is found on page 51. An A4 information sheet is provided for each item of design or infrastructure in the Park. Each sheet provides specific guidance on application, siting, basic dimensions, materials and finishes etc. Each sheet refers to pertinent sections within the manual, and any important external resources, such as the relevant Australian Standards.

The Manual is concluded with a list of key references.



2.1 location and boundaries

“Wellington Park is a natural reserve covering an area of 18,250 hectares - an area larger than any of Tasmania's National Parks outside of the World Heritage Area.

Extending over thirty kilometres from east to west, with a perimeter length of 139 km, the Park features some of the State's most recognisable landmarks such as Sleeping Beauty, Collins Cap and Collins Bonnet, and of course, Hobart's backdrop, Mount Wellington. The Park features a diversity of vegetation types ranging from wet sclerophyll forest to sub-alpine heathlands.

Wellington Park is an area highly valued by the community in a number of ways. It is a place of recreation and relaxation, adventure and quiet contemplation. It provides the people of southern Tasmania with a 'sense of place', so that wherever you may be in the city or outlying areas, you are aware of its presence. Being situated next door to Hobart, Tasmania's capital city, the Park offers a wide range of recreational and educational experiences.”

Excerpt from *Wellington Park Management Plan, 1997.*

Management Trust

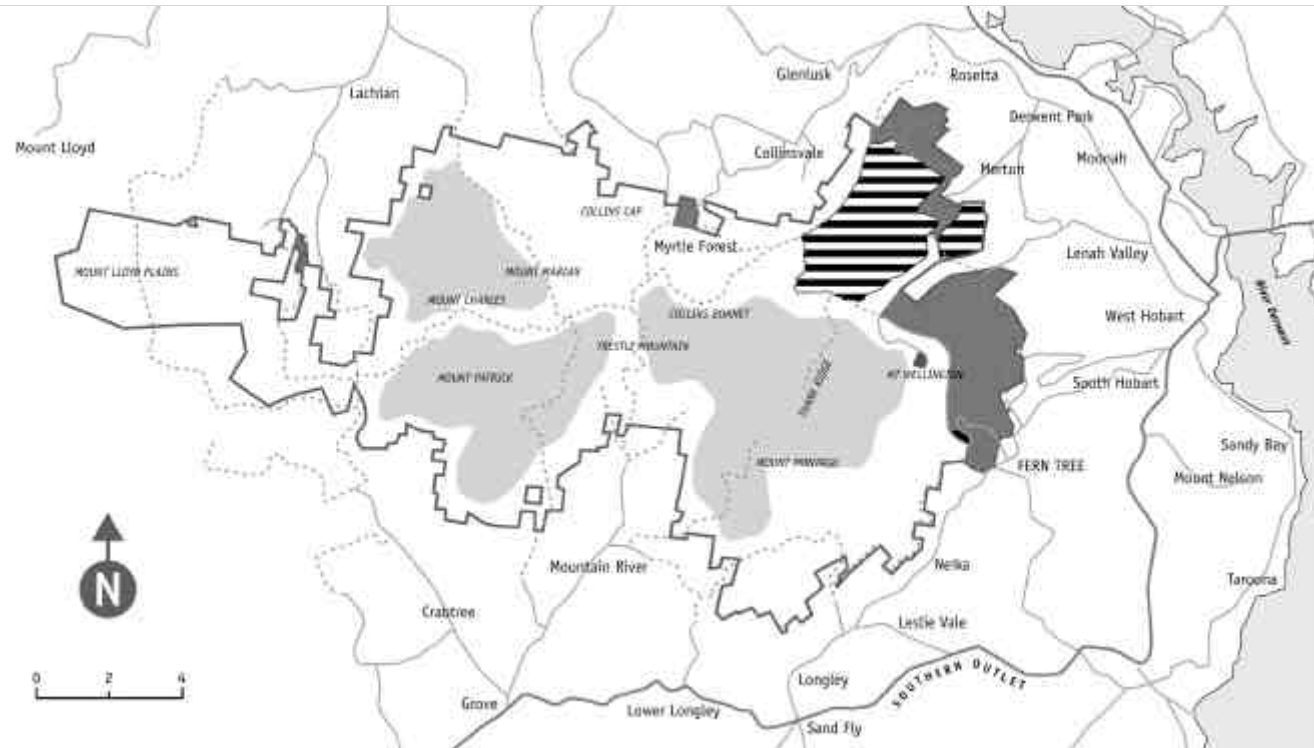
The Park is managed by the Wellington Park Management Trust, established through the Wellington Park Act 1993. The role of the Trust is to provide a regional approach to planning and management, and to implement the Wellington Park Management Plan 1997. The Trust aims to provide sustainable opportunities for recreation, tourism and education, whilst conserving the environmental, cultural and water catchment values of the Park. The Trust works closely with the on-ground management agencies carrying out maintenance activities within Wellington Park.

Excerpt from Wellington Park Management Plan, 1997.

Management Zones

The Management Plan designates zones and permitted development within those zones.

Refer to Map 3, Wellington Park Management Plan, for a more detailed map of the Management Zones.



2.2 management plan/zones

“Permitted development:

- **Springs Zone** *(First priority for facilities within the Park)*
Visitor information centre, Park management office, Restaurant, shop/retail outlet, Built accommodation, Picnic/bbq facilities, Botanical gardens annex, Outdoor education, teaching facilities. Interpretation trail, Roads and parking, Engineering services necessary for the above facilities.
- **Pinnacle Zone**
Visitor information, Viewing shelter, Picnic shelter, Toilets, Lookouts, Walking tracks and interpretation trail, Roads and parking areas, Telecommunications infrastructure, Engineering services necessary for the above facilities.
- **Recreation Zone**
Visitor information, Picnic shelter and outdoor picnic facilities, Toilets, Lookouts, Walking tracks and interpretation trails, Roads and parking areas, Engineering services necessary for the above facilities.
- **Natural Zone**
Designated camping areas, Overnight bunkhouse accommodation for walkers at designated locations (no more than 30 bunks), Simple toilets with sewage treatment sufficient to prevent contamination of Park water resources and other values. Visitor information, Lookouts, Walking tracks and interpretation trails, Parking areas, Basic minimal engineering services necessary for the above facilities.
- **Remote Zone**
No visitor buildings or other facilities to be provided.
- ≡ **Restricted Zone**
No public or commercial access or facilities allowed, without permission from Trust. “

Excerpt from *Wellington Park Management Plan, 1997.*



2.3 fern tree

Fern Tree is a small community, 13km by road from Hobart's CBD, located on the south eastern slopes of Mount Wellington, backing onto the 18,250 hectare Wellington Park.

The Park and Fern Tree, whilst subject to separate jurisdictions (Wellington Park Management Plan and the City of Hobart Planning Scheme, respectively) are physically inextricably linked. Continuity across design and infrastructure is critical in order to retain the special relationship between the Park and Fern Tree.

The following documents are thus critical references:

Draft Fern Tree Urban Design Guidelines

The draft Guidelines have been developed to inform design in the public spaces of Fern Tree. The draft guidelines have been developed concurrently with the Design Manual. The Manual and the Guidelines share a design philosophy which has emerged from careful consideration of place.

City of Hobart Planning Scheme Schedule O - Significant Landscapes

Schedule O guides development on private land in Fern Tree. The schedule protects the particular landscape setting and patterns of development that have given rise to a unique sense of place.



Frolicking in the snow
Image: L Thomason.



The Organ Pipes
Image: G Burns



View from Sphinx Rock
Image: T Bailey



Snake Plains
Image: T Bailey

2.4 values and use

“The ‘Values, Use and Management Inventory’ for the Park identified a number of key qualities which indicate its significance and underlie the reason it has attracted so much interest in its management and protection. These qualities include:

- the large scale, integrity and diversity of the self-sustaining ecosystems including both the biological and non-living components of those systems;*
- the supply of good quality potable water to the greater Hobart metropolitan area;*
- the history of use of the Park, by both its Aboriginal inhabitants and its later European colonists;*
- the considerable aesthetic value of the Park based on both the scale and grandeur of its natural setting and the texture, colour and character of its component parts;*
- the high value placed on the natural character of the Park by the community and its role in defining the “sense of place” for Hobart and Southern Tasmania; and*
- the high tourism and recreational values of the Park derived from the above values.”*

Excerpt from *Wellington Park Management Plan, 1997.*



Photograph: Hobart City Council

2.5 regional context

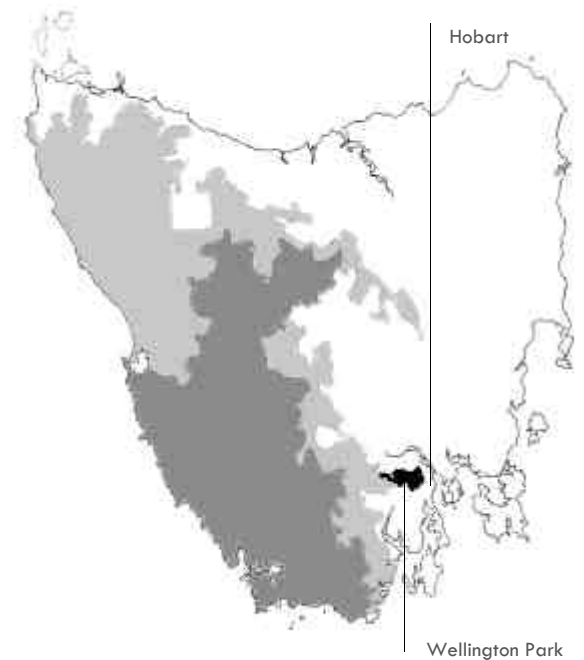
Wellington Park physically connects the built fabric of Hobart to the expansive wild areas of South West Tasmania. It exists upon the threshold of the built and the wild.

“It is the unbuilt space which provides the dominant image of Hobart”¹

The Park is critical to the extended experience of urban space within the region. Design within the Park ought to engage with this remarkable regional context, reinforcing regional identity by pursuing Woolley’s notions of:

- *“Considering regional scale and ensuring that the ‘naturalness’ that underpins culture is not lost.*
- *Pursuing urban design policies which reinforce and build (on) the topography of place.*
- *Reinforcing the experience of the location and its capacity to accentuate and focus (wild) nature.*
- *Generating a strong civic identity as a result of their extended ‘public realm’ - an enduring publicly shared resource.”*

- 1 Summit, Mt Wellington.
- 2 Central Hobart.



¹ Excerpt from ‘Negotiating Margins, Reclaiming Peripheries, The ‘Wilderness’ Imperative in Architecture and Urban Design’, Woolley, 2002.

- South West National Park/World Heritage Area
- South Western State/Multiple-use Forest/Forest Reserve
- Wellington Park

Note: For the purposes of this diagram South/Western World Heritage Areas & South/Western State/Multiple-use Forest/Forest Reserves only are illustrated.



2.6 tourism and recreational values and significance

“Wellington Park provides for a broad range of tourism and outdoor recreational opportunities in an area of outstanding natural beauty which is easily accessible to visitors.

Amongst all of the Park's recreational destinations, Mt. Wellington has pride of place and on any weekend of the year hundreds if not more local people spread across its slopes seeking recreation in a natural setting, steeped in history.

Mt. Wellington is also undoubtedly one of the most important tourist destinations in Tasmania, visited by interstate, overseas and Tasmanian visitors alike in numbers estimated to be in the order of 250 000 people per annum. Wellington Park has the natural and cultural attractions to maintain strong appeal to the major growth markets in the tourism industry (notably nature based tourism), offering a variety of differing experiences and activities within a remarkable setting.”

The value attributed to the Park has been demonstrated to be of the highest order in both the ‘Wellington Park Values and Use Inventory’ and the ‘Wellington Park Management Plan’.

Investment in infrastructure and design will reflect the value attributed to the Park by the community.

Excerpt from *Wellington Park Management Plan, 1997.*



2.7.1 aboriginal heritage

kunanyi ¹	lackerer ³
bur nang ye ²	lapoinya ³
go nun ye ²	nair re koe er yer ³
gur nang ye ²	nar re kome men yer ³
unghanyahletta ²	nowarracomminea ³
pooranetere ⁴	fern tree
mount wellington	

There has been no detailed study of Aboriginal archeology or heritage within the Park.

The 'Wellington Park – Values, Use and Management Inventory' suggests that the history of Aboriginal occupation and use of the Mount Wellington foothills was likely to be significant. It identifies the following areas of potential archaeological sensitivity:

- sandstone rock shelters,
- undisturbed banks of creeks,
- historical and unsealed tracks,
- and level to gently sloping areas facing north or south east.

Aboriginal sites and evidence of Aboriginal occupation are of great significance and are protected from damage or disturbance by the *Aboriginal Relics Act, 1975*.

More work in the area of Aboriginal Heritage is recommended in the Wellington Park Management Plan, and will contribute to a greater understanding of this aspect of community history.

Aboriginal words sourced from:

- ¹ *Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre.*
- ² *A Favorable Progression - A Thematic History of South Hobart. Terry, I. 2000.*
- ³ *A word-list of Tasmanian Aboriginal Languages. Plomley, N.J.B. 1976.*
- ⁴ *Mount Wellington Historic Walks and Facilities. Buckman, G. 19*



Wishing Well Two

2.7.2 conservation

Exquisitely formed stone shelters and the 1862 water reticulation system form but some of the significant features and sites that exist within the Park, many of which are protected by the Tasmanian Heritage Register and Municipal Planning Schemes.

Any works in the vicinity of possibly significant features and sites, should be preceded by consultation with a heritage professional.

Until such time as a comprehensive conservation management strategy is in place, the following principles should apply:

Repairs/maintenance

New work to be of equal or superior construction/workmanship to original item.

Viewing/access structures

New structures should not be bigger than, or more dominant than, the structure/feature to be viewed.

New structures should be contemporary in design and easily distinguished from original item.

New structures should not impinge on significant views.

New work to be of equal or superior construction/workmanship to original item.

Points of contact with feature/site to be kept to a minimum, and be fully demountable.

Refer to the *ICOMOS Burra Charter*
<http://www.icomos.org/australia/burra.html>



2.8 occupational health and safety

In addition to the ecological, historical, aesthetic, tourism and recreational functions of the area, the Park is also a workplace.

The nature of the Park as a workplace is quite unlike any other, presenting particular challenges and rewards for those who work within it.

It is important that within the Park occupational health and safety issues are considered.

A highly skilled workforce, trained and equipped to operate within the particular conditions of the Park is preferred over extensive introduction of safety infrastructure.



2.9 visitor risk management

Public safety and liability is a critical issue in the provision and management of furniture and infrastructure within the public realm.

The park as a predominantly 'natural' setting, holds particular challenges in terms of meeting the 'standard' public safety requirements.

Ideally, a balance should be struck which attains a reasonable level of public safety without compromising the 'natural' values of the Park that people have come to experience.

Restraint and sensitivity in the application of safety infrastructure is required in response to the significant ecological, historical, aesthetic, tourism and recreational values and functions of the Park.

Within the Springs and Pinnacle Zones - as high use areas - visitor risk should be minimised, where necessary, by the installation of safety infrastructure.

In all other zones, the provision of information regarding likely conditions and potential risks for visitors located at entry points and car parks is preferred over extensive introduction of safety infrastructure.

The Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Services have developed a *Visitor Risk Control Spectrum*. The Spectrum concerns level of service and public safety, in the particular context of Tasmania's National Parks. The spectrum is a valuable resource, and may be of use when considering risk management in the Park.



3.0 review of existing design and infrastructure

A review of existing infrastructure within the Park reveals that in some areas there are excellent examples of infrastructure and design, whilst in others there is significant opportunity for improvement. The following items of design and infrastructure were reviewed:

- roads
- road markers
- car parks
- tracks
- track markers
- raised walkways
- bridges
- steps
- snow barriers
- gates
- handrails
- shelters/cabins
- outdoor seats/tables
- indoor seats/tables
- rubbish bin enclosures
- bbq/fireplaces
- toilets
- lighting
- signs
- catchment points
- and chicanes.

3.0 review of existing design infrastructure

Furniture/infrastructure	Existing	Opportunity/suggestion
Roads	<p>Roads are generally narrow, winding through dramatic scenery, creating iconic visual corridors</p> <p>Verges are informal and are constructed of gravel.</p>	<p>Maintain existing qualities (Also see 'Car parks' regarding upgrading of verges which have parking/turning function, as recommended in snow management policy).</p>
Road markers	<p>White timber road markers with metal rope contribute to iconic visual corridors.</p>	<p>New road markers to match existing. Road markers be applied with restraint.</p>
Car parks	<p>Sealed parking areas disrupt percolation of water into ground, and can cause erosion of adjacent areas. Parking areas dominate the landscape setting At the origin of many walks there are limited opportunities to park/turn.</p>	<p>Consider permeable trafficable surfaces Organise parking in a manner that reinforces landscape setting. Formalise/optimize parking at walk origins.</p>
Track	<p>Guided by Wellington Park Management Plan and the Wellington Park Walking Track Strategy.</p>	<p>-</p>

3.0 review of existing design infrastructure

Furniture/infrastructure	Existing	Opportunity/suggestion
Track markers	Various units	Standardise as per sign strategy.
Raised walkway	<p>Timber when in contact with ground is susceptible to accelerated decay.</p> <p>Chicken wire when used to provide non-slip surface, can over time begin to come apart, constituting a hazard.</p>	<p>New walkways: Footings to be minimised. Structural members to be of a size to allow the minimum number of footings. Steel feet to separate timber from ground, will increase longevity of structure. High use areas: use chicken wire to provide non-slip surface. Inspect regularly and replace as soon as lattice is compromised. Low use areas: use direct application treatment to provide non-slip surface. (refer Parks and Wildlife direct application treatment.) All timber to be recycled or sourced from sustainable yield plantation/forests.</p> <p>Existing walkways: High use areas: use chicken wire to provide non-slip surface. Inspect regularly and replace as soon as lattice is compromised. Low use areas: use direct application treatment to provide non-slip surface.</p>

3.0 review of existing design infrastructure

Furniture/infrastructure	Existing	Opportunity/suggestion
bridges	<p>Timber when in contact with ground is susceptible to accelerated decay.</p> <p>Chicken wire when used to provide non-slip surface, can over time begin to come apart, constituting a hazard.</p>	<p>Footings to be minimised. Structural members to be of a size to allow the minimum number of footings. Steel feet to separate timber from ground, will increase longevity of structure. High use areas: use chicken wire to provide non-slip surface. Inspect regularly and replace as soon as lattice is compromised.</p> <p>Low use areas: use direct application treatment to provide non-slip surface. (refer Parks and Wildlife direct application treatment.)</p> <p>All timber to be recycled or sourced from sustainable yield plantation/forests.</p>
Stone steps	<p>Stone steps are appropriate in setting and extremely robust. Stone steps are labour intensive and require considerable budget allocation.</p>	<p>Classification of track to define step type.</p> <p>Stone is the 1st preference material for step construction within the Park.</p> <p>Where appropriate stone to be sourced from immediate vicinity. Where this is not possible care should be taken to match imported stone to local stone.</p>
Timber steps	<p>Timber steps are not as robust as stone steps. Timber steps are less labour intensive and require moderate budget allocation.</p> <p>Timber when in contact with ground is susceptible to accelerated decay.</p> <p>Chicken wire when used to provide non-slip surface, can over time begin to come apart, constituting a hazard.</p>	<p>Classification of track to define step type.</p> <p>Timber is the 2nd preference material for step construction within the Park.</p> <p>All timber used to be recycled or sourced from sustainable yield plantation/forests.</p> <p>Footings to be minimised. Structural members to be of a size to allow the minimum number of footings. Steel feet to separate timber from ground will increase longevity of structure. High use areas: use chicken wire to provide non-slip surface. Inspect regularly and replace as soon as lattice is compromised. Low use areas: use direct application treatment to provide non-slip surface. (refer Parks and Wildlife direct application treatment.)</p>

3.0 review of existing design infrastructure

Furniture/infrastructure	Existing	Opportunity/suggestion
Snow barrier	Adequate.	-
Handrail	<p>Generally there are very few handrails within the Park.</p> <p>Existing installations are in the Recreational and Pinnacle zones.</p> <p>Visual impact is often critical at high-use and high-profile sites.</p>	<p>Avoid installation of extensive safety infrastructure. (see page 22 and 24)</p> <p>Develop modular handrail system that uses a basic post structure to which different levels of treatment are added to achieve required level of amenity.</p> <p>Components to have minimal profile in order to impinge as little as possible on views/setting.</p>

3.0 review of existing design infrastructure

Furniture/infrastructure	Existing	Opportunity/suggestion
Day shelter/cabin	<p>The shelter structures of the Park are popular and regarded affectionately by the community.</p> <p>Shelters 'nestle' into the landscape. Locally available materials and naturalistic toning are generally used. Construction techniques are basic and laborious. Shelters are often strictly rudimentary. Penetration of light is often minor, and as a result, shelters can be damp and dark.</p> <p>Shelters are subject to harsh conditions in terms of extremes of climate and use. The remote nature of many means vandalism is a particular concern</p>	<p>Rationalise and re-use existing facilities in preference to the construction of new facilities (<i>refer 2.7 Conservation</i>).</p> <p>New shelters to be carefully sited to 'nestle' into their setting. Materials, textures and finishes should be kept to a simple raw vocabulary.</p> <p>New shelters should be contemporary in design.</p> <p>New and existing shelters to be fitted with 'skylights' to increase light levels (e.g polycarbonate roofing sheet)</p> <p>extremely robust materials and constructions techniques must be used in the</p>
Outdoor seat/table	<p>Various generic units at picnic areas. Generic units are not broadly accessible.</p> <p>Various 'one-off' seats along tracks.</p>	<p>Replace generic units with seating edge as per sheet 14.</p> <p>Consideration ought to be given to placing seats in response to setting. (e.g in relation to views/bbq/shelter.</p> <p>Retain and continue to encourage 'one-off' site specific seats along walking tracks.</p>
Indoor seat/table	<p>Various generic units within cabins/shelters.</p>	<p>Replace generic units with table/seats as per information sheet 15 & 16.</p> <p>Consideration ought to be given to placing seats to make the best use of space (e.g in relation to views/fireplace/shelter).</p>

3.0 review of existing design infrastructure

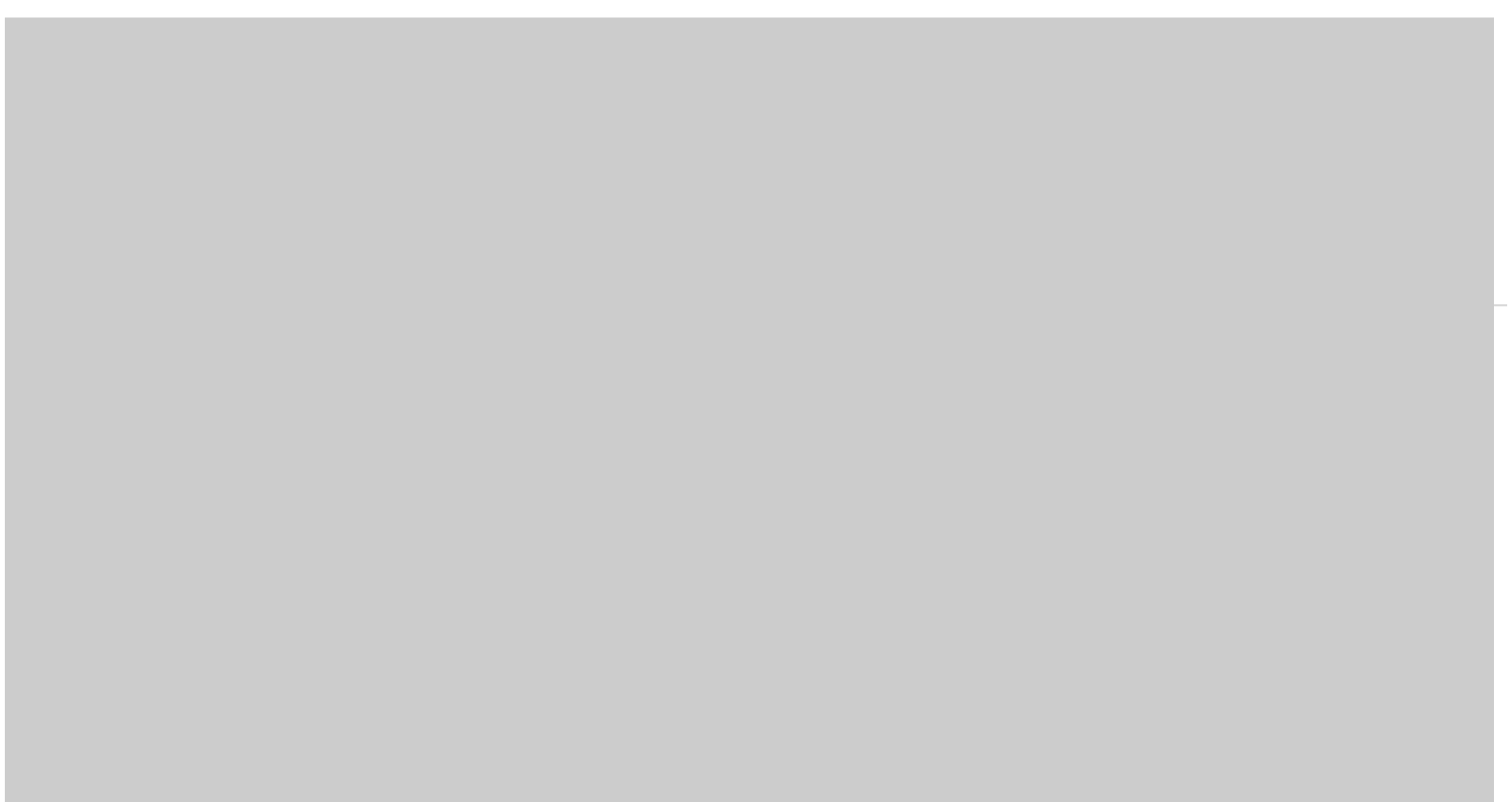
Furniture/infrastructure	Existing	Opportunity/suggestion
Rubbish bin enclosure	CBD refurbishment unit and pole mounted unit are used at various location. Pole mounted units are problematic to empty. CBD unit is out of context in Park setting.	Remove bins from Pinnacle Zone, install signs to encourage visitors to take rubbish out of Park. Replace bin enclosures in the Springs and Receptions zones as per information sheet 17.
Barbeques/fireplace	The experience of a fire within the setting of the park is cherished by many in the community. The Trust has adopted a list of designated fireplaces. But scavenging of timber for fuel is unacceptable.	Fires to be strictly limited to designated fireplaces. Ensure all fireplaces are regularly stocked with non-treated timber for firewood. Upgrade barbeques in the Springs and Receptions zones with electric/gas units as per information sheet 18.
Toilets	<p>Pinnacle Refurbishment currently being undertaken.</p> <p>Springs Refurbishment envisioned with Springs Development Proposal.</p> <p>Recreation Refurbishment of amenities at Fern Tree recommended in Fern Tree Urban</p>	<p>Pinnacle Ensure current refurbishment complies with the design principles of this manual.</p> <p>Springs Await outcome of Springs Development Proposal.</p> <p>Recreation Initiate project to upgrade amenities at Fern Tree.</p>

3.0 review of existing design infrastructure

Furniture/infrastructure	Existing	Opportunity/suggestion
Lighting	Lighting is minimal	Lighting to be kept to a minimum.
Interpretation	Limited.	The Management Plan recommends the development of an interpretation strategy. Interpretation signs to be integrated with Sign Strategy.
Gate	Various different units are used throughout Park.	Progressively standardise gates as per information sheet 11.
Signs	Various different units are used throughout Park.	Standardise as per Sign Strategy.

3.0 review of existing design infrastructure

Furniture/infrastructure	Existing	Opportunity/suggestion
Catchment points	Catchment points must be kept free of impurities. Catchment points are workplaces for Hobart Water Staff. Catchment points may be significant conservation sites.	Install signs to discourage activities that compromise water quality. Ensure minimum environmental and aesthetic impacts whilst achieving OHS requirements.
chicanes	Chicanes have been installed to induce caution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - where tracks cross roads - at the beginning of residential areas - and where sharp bends occur. Chicanes are painted high gloss blue, and contrast with bush surroundings.	Avoid installation of extensive infrastructure (see page 22 and 24.) Repaint existing barriers in a mat finish dark grey colour.



4.0 design principles

The Management Plan outlines some fundamental objectives for infrastructure and design, which should:

- *retain a reverence for the Park;*
- *reduce the range and clutter of facilities on the Mountain;*
- *eliminate the intrusion of buildings into the skyline of the summit; and*
- *offset facilities from the summit axis so that they do not assume dominance of the summit*

This Manual offers an approach to design, rather than a set of prescriptive solutions.

In this way, as stipulated in the Management Plan, the Manual encourages creative and inspired design responses to individual sites and/or problems.

High quality and beautifully sited infrastructure and design is achieved through a good understanding of place. Careful consideration of the characteristics of site is to be the starting point of all projects.

The checklist on page 51 details all factors that are to be considered whenever a project is initiated.

The Park contains a diversity of geomorphological landscapes;

- striking dolerite formations
- undulating slopes
- scree slopes
- & sparse tundra



4.1.1 geomorphological precedents

Contextual cues

The Park provides a wealth of contextual cues that can inform design response.

geomorphological precedents

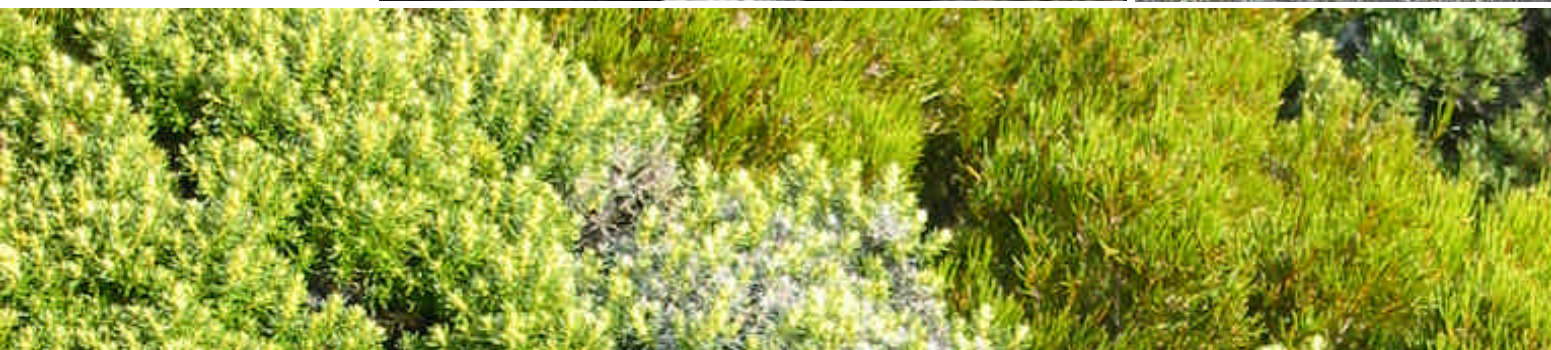
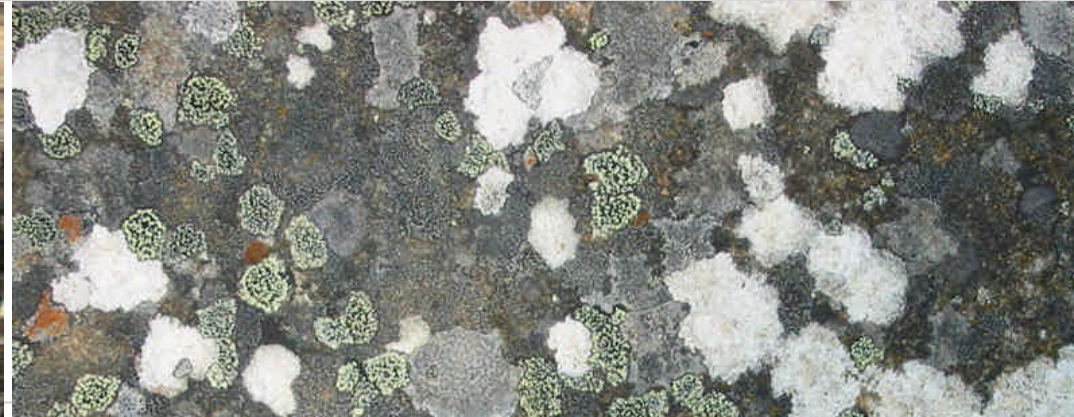
Landform is the primary characteristic of place. Landform and rock formations are fundamental to our sense of place. The Park contains a great diversity of landscapes, the striking beauty of which attracts many visitors.

Design principles:

- Establish the specific geomorphological context of the site (e.g what is the nature of landform and rock formations at the site)
- Site furniture/infrastructure in a manner that reinforces and showcases geomorphological features.
- Site furniture/infrastructure in a manner that minimises disturbance of geomorphological features.

Living things provide an exquisite array of tones and textures:

silver timbers
mottled lichens
& verdant growth



4.1.2 biological precedents

Living things in the Park provide an exquisite array of tones and textures.

Design principle:

- Major materials, textures and finishes should be kept to a simple, raw vocabulary:
 - Local stone
 - Timber (naturally weathered finish)
 - Concrete (rough finish, exposed aggregate, minimum cement content to reduce lightness of colour)
 - Steel (galvanized)
 - Steel (matte finishes, dark colors, refer to Sign Strategy)
 - Gravel
 - Recycled composite plastic (as per Sign Strategy)



timber
weathered
finish

concrete

stone

gravel

recycled
plastic

grey/black paint
matte finish

One cannot think of the journey to the pinnacle, without recalling the narrow road winding through dramatic scenery, the rhythmic swoop of twisted metal rope, beyond which the city below extends.

Exquisitely formed stone constructions are scattered throughout the Park.



4.1.3 cultural precedents

There is a coarseness and grain common to materials used and construction methods. This responds to the overwhelmingly natural setting.

Design/infrastructure is distinguished by high quality materials, and laborious construction techniques, bequeathing us a treasured heritage.

In some cases infrastructure has iconic qualities.

Design principles:

- All design/infrastructure works must be informed by an understanding of the specific tactile and aesthetic qualities of the Park.
- All design/infrastructure works must use high quality materials and construction techniques.
- Where infrastructure is iconic, retention and continuance of existing methodologies is required.

Infrastructure identified as iconic:

- Pinnacle road
- White road markers along pinnacle road
- Twisted metal rope along pinnacle road
- Stone shelters and cabins and Catchment points.

4.2 design/siting principles

“4.3.26 Environmental constraints, including visual impact, will be considered in planning new vehicular access and the upgrading or maintenance of existing roads and tracks.

5.3.1 Give first priority to developing visitor services, activities and facilities in the Springs Zone.

5.3.3 Review the design placement and construction of all existing picnic facilities and prepare a strategy for long term development and management of such facilities. Consider rationalization of facilities where conditions are substandard, demand does warrant the numbers provided and/or where fire places are required.

5.3.4 Give priority to redevelopment or maintenance of existing facilities before developing new sites within the Park. Limit new development until there is a demonstrated community need and increase management resources to ensure better maintenance and surveillance.

5.3.5 Include a range of visitor facilities providing disabled access to The Springs, Pinnacle and recreation zones.

5.3.6 Require all proposals for visitor services, activities and facilities to protect Park values by adopting environmentally “best practice” methods for: sewage treatment, storm water management, water supply, energy generation, vehicle storage and maintenance, fuel delivery and storage & storage and disposal of solid and liquid waste.

5.3.8 In general encourage integration of visitor services and facilities at concentrated development sites. Avoid dispersed, stand alone facilities within the Park, unless, as is the case with walking huts, it is fundamental to the type of facility and otherwise consistent with the management plan.

7.3.1 No facilities should be erected within the Park without the necessary planning and approval.

7.3.2 Siting of future facilities should take account of various environmental constraints with particular attention to visual impact [see for instance McNeill et al (1989)].

7.3.3 Where practicable, rationalize or reuse existing facilities in preference to the construction of new facilities.”

Excerpt from *Wellington Park Management Plan, (1997)*.

4.2 design/siting principles Excerpt from Wellington Park Management Plan, (1997).

“7.3.4 Give preference to the use of previously disturbed sites and as far as possible direct new facilities/uses to specific areas that have already been disturbed. Where new sites are to be used, the emphasis should be on minimum impact and maximum restoration. Choose areas which are most environmentally resistant (eg. alpine area tracks if they are to be constructed should be located on rocky substrates and not peat which is prone to erosion).

7.3.5 Design facilities to harmonize (not necessarily understood to mean ‘camouflage’) with their surroundings and utilise landforms, landscape elements, orientation and views.;

- all designs should take account of fire risk without unduly affecting visual character and without requiring wholesale clearing [refer to TFS (1995); AUBRCC (1991); Morris et al (n.d.)];

- consideration should be given to allowing materials to weather naturally where possible;

- buildings will not exceed two storeys and may be restricted to one storey in particularly visually sensitive sites.

- external lighting should assist orientation only and not be used to provide visibility, it should be focused toward the ground to avoid spill light and as far as possible, lights on the range should not be visible from the city.

7.3.7 Some limited ornamental use of local natives may be made (that is, unnatural patterns of distribution can be used for design effect).

7.3.8 Integrate the design of facilities which share a general locale, however styles may change from zone to zone to account for varying environmental conditions and visitor needs.

7.3.9 Gradually, but systematically, achieve a corporate image and unified approach to furniture and signs in the Park, except where current facilities are considered to be culturally significant.

7.3.12 As far as practicable, take account of disabled access in the design and maintenance of facilities.

7.3.14 Take account of vandalism risks and impacts in the design and maintenance of facilities.”

Excerpt from Wellington Park Management Plan, (1997).

4.3 construction principles Excerpt from Wellington Park Management Plan, (1997).

"7.3.6 Manage construction such that an absolute minimum of physical impact occurs. [see for instance McNeill et al (1989), de Gryse (1989), Elton (1992), Blamey (1987) and (Duckett 1989) for guidance].

10.16.4 Except in circumstances approved through a Project Proposal Form, prohibit the importation of any soil, fill or crushed rock for restoration or construction works. Movement of soils within the Park is discouraged, except over short distances.

10.16.5 Certify sources of all imported building materials as free of threatening pathogens (Phytophthora cinnamomi and Phytophthora-like species) before material is transported into the Park.

10.16. 6 Clean all earthmoving machinery before allowing it to enter the Park using procedures given in the Phytophthora cinnamomi Hygiene Manual (Parks and Wildlife Service, 1993). Particular care is required in the lower slopes fire management area."

Excerpt from Wellington Park Management Plan, (1997).

4.4 site rehabilitation principles Excerpt from Wellington Park Management Plan, (1997).

“5.3.13 Rehabilitate sites where recreational developments/uses have been removed or unacceptable impacts have occurred.

10.16.3 Utilise local native plants species for all restoration works wherever possible. Restrict the deliberate introduction of exotic plant species to those species which are non-invasive and to those sites where no suitable native alternatives exist to facilitate rapid revegetation. Introduction of such plants should include plans for their removal over longer periods of time.

10.16.4 Except in circumstances approved through a Project Proposal Form, prohibit the importation of any soil, fill or crushed rock for restoration or construction works. Movement of soils within the Park is discouraged, except over short distances.

10.16.5 Certify sources of all imported building materials as free of threatening pathogens (Phytophthora cinnamomi and Phytophthora-like species) before material is transported into the Park.

10.16.6 Clean all earthmoving machinery before allowing it to enter the Park using procedures given in the Phytophthora cinnamomi Hygiene Manual (Parks and Wildlife Service, 1993). Particular care is required in the lower slopes fire management area.

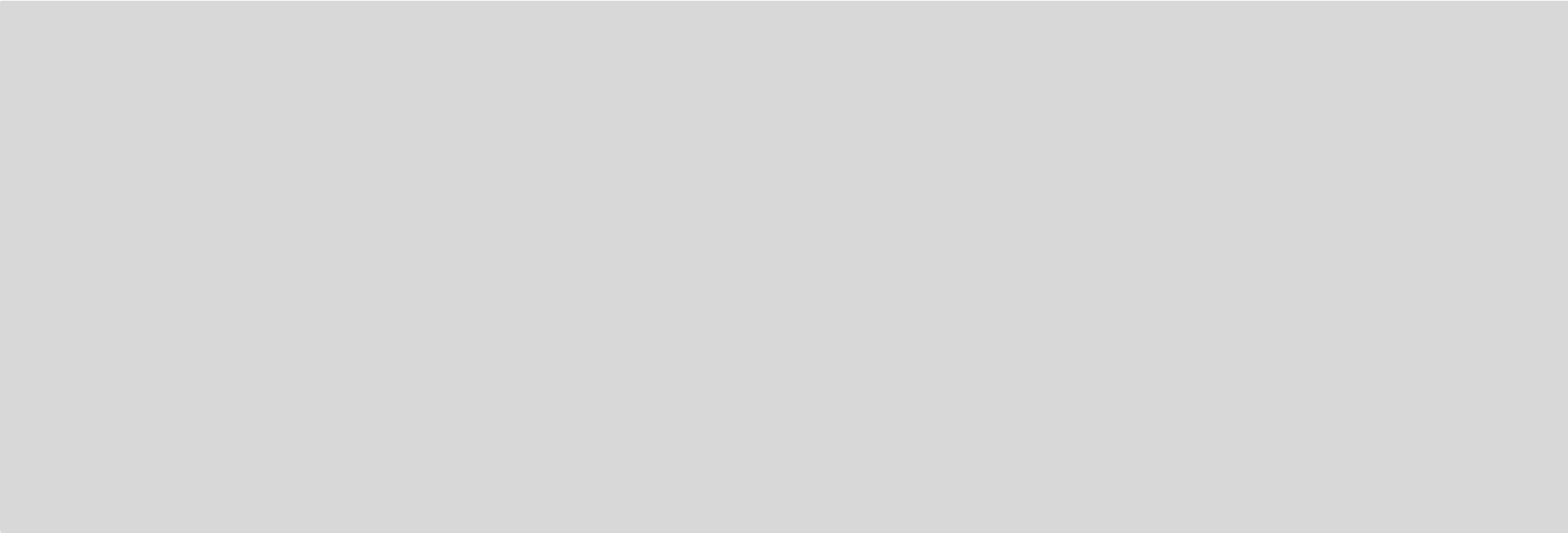
10.16.7 Rehabilitate sites where facilities or activities have been removed or unacceptable impacts have occurred.”

Excerpt from Wellington Park Management Plan, (1997).

5.1 implementation checklist

Have each of the following been carefully considered ?

- Has design/infrastructure been approved by the Wellington Park Management Trust ?
- Is design/infrastructure appropriate for the management zone that the site is within? As per 2.1
- What implications does this piece of design/infrastructure hold for breadth of values and uses of the Park? As per 2.3
- Does this piece of design/infrastructure engage with regional context and reinforce regional identity? As per 2.4
- Does this piece of design/infrastructure reflect the tourism and recreational values and significance of the Park? As per 2.5
- Does this piece of design/infrastructure constitute a workplace, and if so what are the OHS issues ? As per 2.6
- Have Indigenous Heritage issues been considered in relation to the project? As per 2.7.1
- Have Cultural Heritage issues been considered in relation to the project? As per 2.7.2
- Are there any public safety issues with this piece of design/infrastructure? As per 2.8
- How does this piece of design/infrastructure relate to the nature of the landform and rock formations at the site? As per 4.1.1
- Are materials high quality and kept to a simple vocabulary? As per 4.1.2 and 4.1.3
- Are materials used from sustainable sources?
- Will design/infrastructure cause, or exacerbate, erosion?
- Is the site a habitat for threatened or endangered species?
- Is this piece of design/infrastructure iconic? should it be retained? As per 4.1.3
- Is this piece of design/infrastructure sited in accordance with the Management Plan? As per 4.2
- Is this piece of design/infrastructure constructed in accordance with the Management Plan? As per 4.3
- Is the site of this piece of design/infrastructure rehabilitated in accordance with the Management Plan? As per 4.4
- Are there any other issues that are specific to this project?



5.2 implementation design index

1	road
2	car park marker road marker
3	car park
4	track
5	track marker
6	raised walkway
7	bridge
8	steps – stone
9	steps – timber
10	snow barrier
11	standard gate heavy duty gate
12	handrail 1 handrail 2 handrail 3
13	shelter/cabin
14	outdoor seat 1 outdoor seat 2 indoor seat
15	outdoor table indoor table
16	chicane
17	bin enclosure
18	bbq/fireplace
19	toilet
20	lighting
21	interpretation
22	signs
23	catchment points



5.3 implementation information sheets

These sheets do not contain construction drawings. Further design development is required on a project by project basis. All design and infrastructure must meet the relevant Australian Standards.

Approach

High quality and beautifully sited infrastructure and design is achieved through a good understanding of place. Careful consideration of the characteristics of site is to be the starting point of all projects.

Installation of design and infrastructure should be undertaken with restraint to avoid dominating setting.

A reductive methodology simplifying design to essential elements, with a emphasis on restraint is the preferred approach. Junctions should be specifically designed to be flush and minimal. A 'light' rather than 'bulky' quality is preferred.

Materials

Preference for timber sourced from plantations or sustainable yield forests. If used, Non-CCA products are the preferred treated pine option.

Ensure supplied materials go through the appropriate approval process under the Management Plan (certified as free from threatening pathogens).

Continuity is important, at any given location it is preferable to utilise a limited palette of materials.

Where applicable, preference for modular construction, in order to achieve continuity and to promote efficiency and economy in construction and repairs.

Finishes

Generally timber should not be painted, rather it should be allowed to weather to a silver/grey finish.

Preferences for dark/dull finishes to avoid design and infrastructure becoming the most prominent visual element. The geomorphologic, biological and cultural features of the Park should remain the focus.

Surfaces should be free of projections: Preference for fixings to be countersunk.

Chicken/Rabbit wire is the preferred anti-slip treatment in high use areas. Direct application is the preferred anti-slip treatment in mid/low use areas

Impact

Design and infrastructure is to be designed and constructed in such a manner that does not cause, or exacerbate, erosion.

Permeable trafficable surfaces are the preferred option in order to minimise impact on natural drainage systems.

Components should be detailed to minimise the number of foundations required, thus minimising impact of fragile plant/soil communities. Size of members will be critical.



wellington park design and infrastructure manual



Existing roads provide an adequate network for accessing the Park.

The Pinnacle Road is an iconic visual corridor, a narrow roadway with gravel verges within an overwhelmingly natural setting.

The visual corridor is, at lower levels, strongly contained by the tree canopy, then at higher altitudes opens up to expansive views of south eastern Tasmania.

There is potential for road works to improve access and amenity at Myrtle Forest.

1 roads

use: confined to existing locations

wellington park design and infrastructure manual

Design Principles:

- Australian Standards determine the design and construction of roads in the Park.
- The iconic visual corridor of the Pinnacle Road is to be retained and statutorily protected as a 'significant landscape'.
- In the instance of minor works:
 - concrete verges and footpaths should not be used.
 - verges are to be informal and constructed of gravel.
 - disturbance to adjacent geological formations (e.g scree slopes) is to be minimised.
 - verdant roadside growth is to be retained or revegetated, except where clearance to maintain sight lines and light levels is required.

Environmental impact

The pinnacle road was completed in 1937. As such, it was not designed to carry the sort of loads it now carries in terms of the number and size of vehicles.

In the interests of sustainability, the initiation and promotion of a public transport 'city to summit' shuttle service is recommended.

Road drainage is to be designed and constructed in such a manner that does not cause, or exacerbate, erosion.

Refer to:

(various) Australian Standards

6.1 design/siting

6.2 construction

6.3 site rehabilitation principles.

1

roads

use: confined to existing locations



wellington park design and infrastructure manual



Naturally weathered road markers are used in conjunction with 20-40mm diameter metal rope to clearly indicate car parks edges.

2a car park marker
use: adjacent car parking areas

wellington park design and infrastructure manual

Australian standards determine the design and construction of road markers in the Park.

Design Principles:

Installation of markers should be undertaken with restraint to avoid dominating setting.

Where used, timber should be sourced from plantations or sustainable yield forests. Non-CCA products are the preferred treated pine option.

Preference for rope between markers is to match existing installations i.e 20-40mm twisted metal, rather than linked chain.

Refer to:

- Australian Standards.
- 4.2 Design/siting principles
- 4.3 Construction principles
- 4.4 Site rehabilitation principles



2a car park marker

use: adjacent car parking areas

wellington park design and infrastructure manual



White road markers are used in conjunction with 20-40mm diameter metal rope to clearly mark road edges which present a sudden edge or other significant hazard.

2b road marker
use: adjacent road edges

wellington park design and infrastructure manual

Australian standards determine the design and construction of road markers in the Park.

Design Principles:

Installation of markers should be undertaken with restraint to avoid dominating setting.

Where used, timber should be sourced from plantations or sustainable yield forests. Non-CCA products are the preferred treated pine option.

Preference for rope between markers is to match existing installations i.e 20-40mm twisted metal, rather than linked chain.

Refer to:

- Australian Standards.
- 4.2 Design/siting principles
- 4.3 Construction principles
- 4.4 Site rehabilitation principles



2b road marker

use: adjacent road edges

wellington park design and infrastructure manual



In the Pinnacle and Springs Zones large capacity car parking areas exist.

At the origin of many walking tracks, a small amount of informal parking space exists. These places are important parking areas for people using the Park. Consideration ought to be given to optimising parking capacity at these points.

The use of generic suburban traffic signs is incongruous in the context of the Park.

3

car park

**use: springs zone
pinnacle zone
& recreational zone**

wellington park design and infrastructure manual

Design Principles:

- Australian Standards determine the design and construction of car parks in the Park.
- The visual impact of car parking is to be kept to an absolute minimum.
- Parking spaces should be sited in a manner that responds to and enhances landscape setting. (e.g arranging parking spaces with reference to contours and landform rather than strict geometrical templates.)
- Permeable trafficable surfaces are the preferred option for car parking areas in the Park. These surfaces minimise impact on natural drainage systems.
- Small parking areas at walk origins should be optimised.
- Signs relating to car parking should be installed with restraint to avoid dominating setting.

Environmental impact

In order to take pressure of the infrastructure, the initiation and promotion of a public transport 'city to summit' shuttle service is recommended.

Car park drainage is to be designed and constructed in such a manner that does not cause, or exacerbate, erosion.

Refer to:

Australian Standards
4.2 Design/siting principles
4.3 Construction principles
4.4 Site rehabilitation principles

Permeable trafficable surfaces,
Soil Stabilisation, 'Outdoor Design Source' 2003.



3

car park

**use: springs zone
pinnacle zone
& recreational zone**



wellington park design and infrastructure manual



Walking tracks provide access to a wide range of experience within the Park.

There are short broadly accessible tracks, longer track forming extended day walks through rugged terrain, and any number of variations in-between.

The Trust has recently developed a Track Management Strategy which guides the siting, design, construction and maintenance of tracks in the Park.

4 tracks
use: all zones

wellington park design and infrastructure manual

Design Principle:

- Track design and construction should consider a range of issues, including siting and landform, track classification, best environmental practice, views and aesthetics.
- Refer directly to AS 2156 and The Wellington Park Walking Track Strategy.
- In the instance of delicate alpine plant/soil communities (i.e in the Pinnacle Zone), elevated timber walkways are to be used to minimise impact. (See information sheet 6)

Materials guide:

Track surface material to be informed by the following hierarchy:

Material	white gravel	brown gravel	existing material			
Track classification	1	2	3	4	5	6

Refer to:

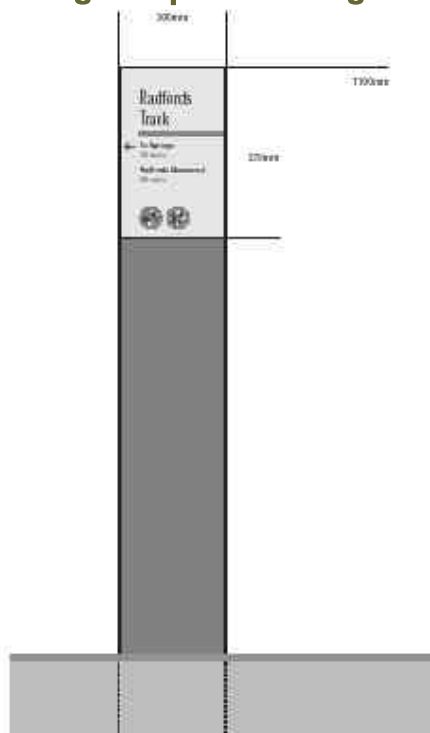
- 4.2 Design/siting principles
- 4.3 Construction principles
- 4.4 Site rehabilitation principles.

Wellington Park Walking Track Strategy, 2003.
Draft Parks and Wildlife Services Track Strategy, 2003.
AS 2156.1 Walking tracks - Classification and Signage
AS 2156.2 Walking tracks - Infrastructure Design



4 tracks
use: all

wellington park design and infrastructure manual



Track markers are used to indicate:

- Track location
- Track information (e.g name and classification/grade of track)
- Warnings, and
- Catchment information.

5 track marker
use: all

wellington park design and infrastructure manual

Design Principles:

- Design and use of formal track markers is defined in the Wellington Park Sign Strategy
- In high use areas use a formal track marker (plastic post with information panel)
- In low use, open areas use cairns from local stone.
- In low use, heavily vegetated areas use mounted reflective triangles (blue, yellow, orange or red are suitable colours)
- Do not use tape as a track marker.

Refer to;

- 4.2 Design/siting principles
- 4.3 Construction principles
- 4.4 Site rehabilitation principles.

'Wellington Park Sign Strategy'

'Wellington Park Walking Track Strategy'.

AS 2156.1 Walking tracks - Classification and Signage

AS 2156.2 Walking tracks - Infrastructure Design



5 track marker

use: all

wellington park design and infrastructure manual



Raised timber walkways are used to ensure broad accessibility to viewpoints and features.

Raised walkways minimise impact on fragile plant and soil communities.

6 raised walkway

**use: pinnacle zone
springs zone
recreation zone**

wellington park design and infrastructure manual

Design Principles.

- Track classification defines use of raised walkways.
- Chicken/Rabbit wire to be used to provide anti-slip treatment in high use areas.
- Direct anti slip treatment to be used to provide anti-slip treatment in mid and low use areas. (Refer Parks and Wildlife Services)
- Timber to have naturally weathered finish.

Environmental Impact

Timber sourced from plantations/sustainable yield forests is the preferred option.
Where used, non-CCA products are the preferred treated pine option.

Walkways to be founded at a minimal number of points, to minimise impact on fragile plant/soil communities.

Refer to:

- 4.2 Design/siting principles
- 4.3 Construction principles
- 4.4 Site rehabilitation principles.

Wellington Park Walking Track Strategy.

- AS 2156.1 Walking tracks - Classification and Signage
- AS 2156.2 Walking tracks - Infrastructure Design



6 raised walkway

**use: pinnacle zone
springs zone
recreation zone**

wellington park design and infrastructure manual



Short timber bridges are used along tracks to traverse water courses and uneven terrain.

Bridges in the Park are often strictly rudimentary, with little consideration given to siting and design.

Occasionally bridges are delightful interventions that, through careful consideration and siting, turn an obstacle into a feature.

7 pedestrian bridge

use: recreation zone
natural zone

wellington park design and infrastructure manual

Design Principles:

- Bridge design to be determined by track classification. As a guide, bridges in high use areas to be 1200 wide, whilst bridges in medium use areas are to be 800mm wide.
- Bridges are to be designed and funded as 'features', exhibiting high quality workmanship.
- Chicken/Rabbit wire to be used to provide anti-slip treatment in high use areas.
- Direct anti slip treatment to be used to provide anti-slip treatment in mid and low use areas. (Refer Parks and Wildlife Services)
- Preference for timber to have naturally weathered finish.

Environmental Impact

Timber sourced from plantations/sustainable yield forests is the preferred option.

Where used, non-CCA products are the preferred treated pine option.

Footings of new bridges to be designed and sited to minimise impact on natural configuration of water course.

Refer to:

4.2 Design/siting principles

4.3 Construction principles

4.4 Site rehabilitation principles.

Wellington Park Walking Track Strategy.

AS 2156.1 Walking tracks - Classification and Signage

AS 2156.2 Walking tracks - Infrastructure Design



7

pedestrian bridge

use: recreation zone
natural zone

wellington park design and infrastructure manual



The many flights of stone stairs within the Park are delightful features of great textural beauty.

Stone stairs have been used along many steeply inclined walking tracks, either cut directly into rock face or composed of rocks sourced from the immediate vicinity.

Stairs have the potential to be delightful interventions that, through careful consideration and siting, turn an obstacle into a feature.

Stone stairs are extremely robust, with increased longevity when compared with timber stairs.

There construction is however, labour intensive and may require considerable budget allocations.

8

stone stairs

use: all zones

wellington park design and infrastructure manual

Design Principles;

- Classification of track to define step design.
- Stone is the preferred material for step construction within the Park.
- Tread and riser dimensions should meet Australian Standard requirements. Consistent step size is important for user comfort.
- Stone on tread to be roughly finished to provide grip.

Environmental Impact

Avoid cutting stairs into rock face.

Subject to habitat issues, stone sourced from immediate vicinity is the preferred option:

- where local stone is not available, ensure supplied stone goes through the appropriate approval process under the Management Plan (certified as free from threatening pathogens).
- ensure sourced stone matches existing stone.

Ensure steps do not result in funnelling of water and thus erosion of adjacent areas.

Refer to:

4.2 Design/siting principles

4.3 Construction principles

4.4 Site rehabilitation principles.

Wellington Park Walking Track Strategy.

AS 2156.1 Walking tracks - Classification and Signage

AS 2156.2 Walking tracks - Infrastructure Design



8

stone stairs

use: all zones



wellington park design and infrastructure manual

Timber stairs are less robust than stone stairs and are the 'second choice' for stairs within the Park.

9

timber stairs

use: **Pinnacle Zone**
Springs Zone
Recreational Zone

wellington park design and infrastructure manual

Design Principles:

- Classification of track to define step design.
- Stone steps are to be used in preference over timber steps.
- Chicken/Rabbit wire to be used to provide anti-slip treatment in high use areas.
- Direct anti-slip treatment to be used to provide grip in mid and low use areas. (Refer Parks and Wildlife Services)
- Generally timber should not be painted, rather it should be allowed to weather to a silver grey finish.

Environmental Impact

Preference for timber sourced from plantation sustainable yield forests.

Where used, non-CCA products are the preferred treated pine option.

Refer to:

4.2 Design/siting principles

4.3 Construction principles

4.4 Site rehabilitation principles.

Wellington Park Walking Track Strategy.

AS 2156.1 Walking tracks - Classification and Signage

AS 2156.2 Walking tracks - Infrastructure Design



9

timber stairs

**use: Pinnacle Zone
Springs Zone
Recreational Zone**

wellington park design and infrastructure manual



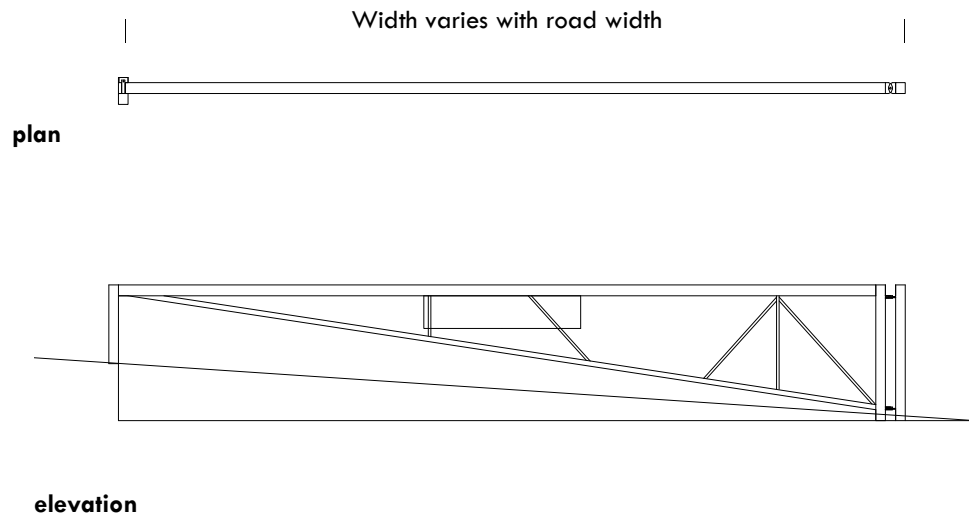
Snow barriers are used during heavy snow falls to restrict access to the Pinnacle Road.

Five gates are used to progressively close sections of road as required.

Signs and lights should be used as appropriate to ensure barriers are highly visible in poor weather.

10 **snow barrier**
use: **pinnacle road**

wellington park design and infrastructure manual



Design Principles:

- Existing units to be retained.
- Gates to be painted white to achieve high visibility in good weather (when along road side).
- Signs and lights are to be used to achieve high visibility in poor weather (when across road).



wellington park design and infrastructure manual

Gates are required to restrict vehicle movement along roads and tracks.

Gates are to be progressively standardised across the Park. Simple forms and construction are robust, economical and allow the Park to remain the focus.

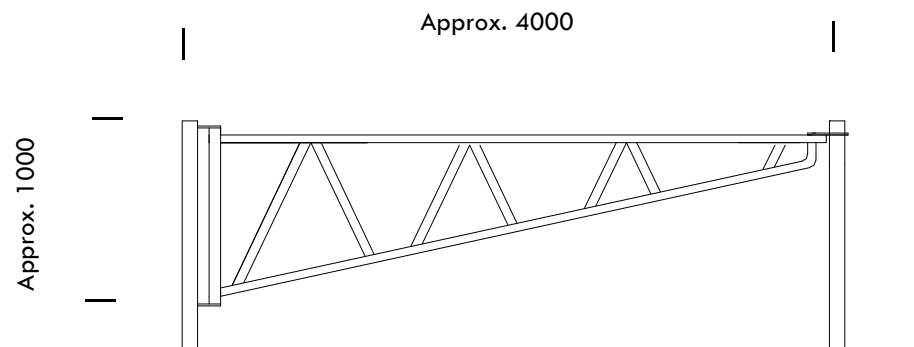
Gates must be extremely strong and robust to withstand demanding conditions.

Gates to have a tamper proof locking mechanism, consistent with those adopted across the Park.

11a standard gate

use: as required across roads, tracks and fire trails.

wellington park design and infrastructure manual



For more detailed information

Notes

Preference for a matte finish dark grey colour.
(Dulux Raku PG2.C7 or equivalent)

For further information refer to Appendix 1 *Gate and locking mechanism*.

Foundation to be specified by engineer.

Refer to:

- 4.2 Design/siting principles
- 4.3 Construction principles
- 4.4 Site rehabilitation principles.

Wellington Park Walking Track Strategy.

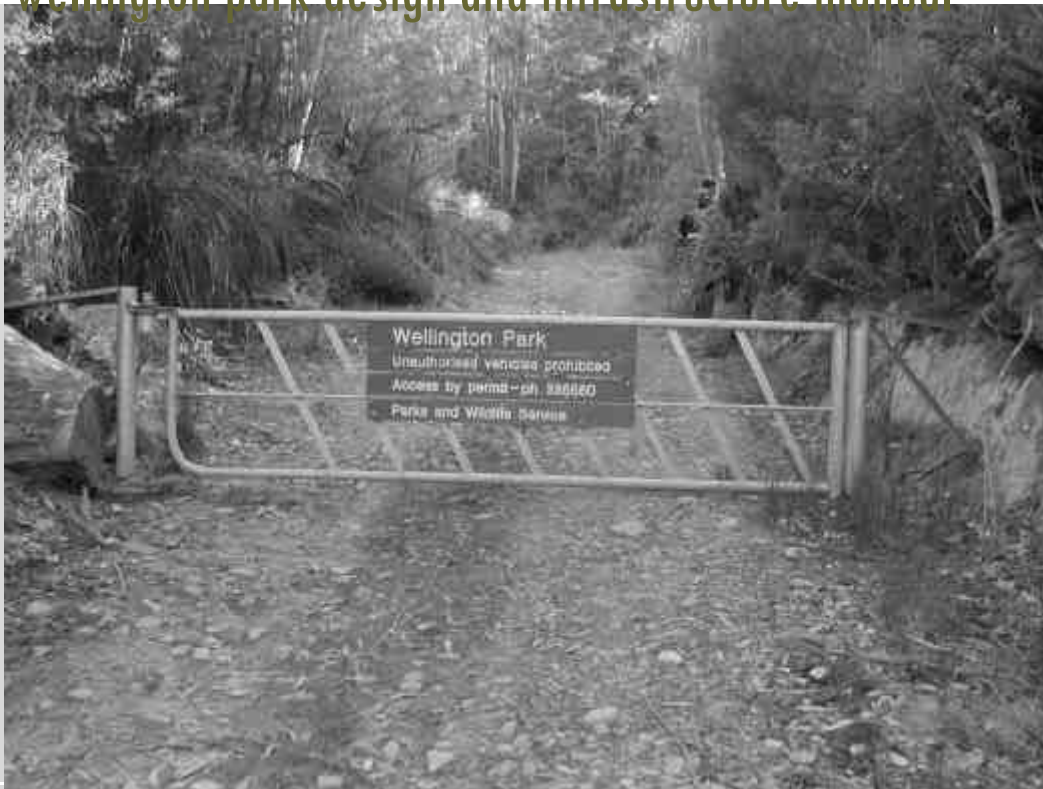
AS 2156.1 Walking tracks - Classification and Signage

AS 2156.2 Walking tracks - Infrastructure Design

11a standard gate

use: as required across roads,
tracks and fire trails.

wellington park design and infrastructure manual



Heavy duty gates utilise an extremely robust construction to restrict vehicle movement along roads and tracks.

Gates are to be progressively standardised across the Park. Simple forms and construction are robust, economical and allow the Park to remain the focus.

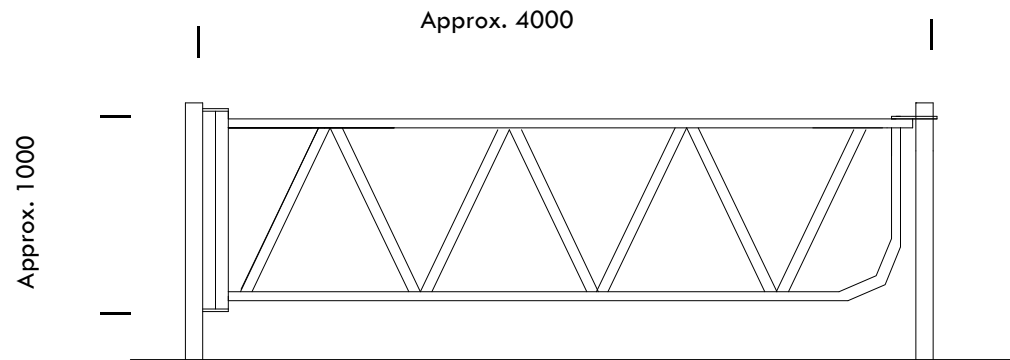
Gates must be extremely strong and robust to withstand demanding conditions.

Gates to have a tamper proof locking mechanism, consistent with those adopted across the Park.

11b heavy duty gate

use: as required across roads, tracks and fire trails.

wellington park design and infrastructure manual



For more detailed information
refer to Appendix 1 *Gate and locking mechanism*.

Notes

Preference for a matte finish dark grey colour.
(Dulux Raku PG2.C7 or equivalent)

For further information refer to Appendix 1 *Gate and locking mechanism*.

Foundation to be specified by engineer.

Refer to:

- 4.2 Design/siting principles
- 4.3 Construction principles
- 4.4 Site rehabilitation principles.

Wellington Park Walking Track Strategy.

AS 2156.1 Walking tracks - Classification and Signage

AS 2156.2 Walking tracks - Infrastructure Design

11b heavy duty gate

use: as required across roads,
tracks and fire trails.

wellington park design and infrastructure manual

	<p>1a Plastic post with link chain <i>This handrail is to be used in remote location where basic stabilisation only is required.</i> for example upper sections of the zigzag track.</p>
<p>2a Timber <i>This handrail is to be used in at lower altitudes where biological precedents dominate.</i> <i>Timber is the preferred material for posts and rails. This handrail is to be used where adjacent level changes are minor.</i> For example</p>	<p>2b Timber with mesh infill <i>This handrail is to be used in at lower altitudes where biological precedents dominate.</i> <i>Timber is the preferred material for posts and rails. Metal mesh it to be used as infill.</i> <i>This handrail is to be used where adjacent level changes are considerable.</i> For example At Silver Falls.</p>
<p>3a Metal <i>This handrail is to be used in at higher altitudes where geomorphological precedents dominate.</i> <i>Metal is the preferred material for posts, recycled composite plastic for rails. This handrail is to be used where adjacent level changes are minor.</i> For example Along walkway at pinnacle.</p>	<p>3b Metal with bar infill <i>This handrail is to be used in at higher altitudes where geomorphological precedents dominate.</i> <i>Metal is the preferred material for posts, recycled composite plastic for rails. Vertical metal rods to be used as infill.</i> <i>This handrail is to be used where adjacent level changes are considerable.</i> For example At viewing platform at pinnacle.</p>

Note

It is preferable for each handrail to use a limited palette.

For example;

- Plastic post and metal rail.
- Timber post and timber rail
- or Metal post and plastic rail

Handrails are used at diverse locations within the Park. In order to ensure that an appropriate handrail is used in each location a range of handrails have been identified.

Handrails should have special construction, materials and finishes to reflect their location.

Each element should have dark/dull finishes to avoid becoming the most prominent visual element. The geomorphologic, biological and cultural features of the Park should remain the focus.

Each element should be reduced to its essential elements, junctions should be specifically designed to be flush and minimal. A 'light' rather than 'bulky' quality is preferred.

Continuity is important, at any given location it is preferable to have similar handrails.

12 handrail



wellington park design and infrastructure manual

Image to be added following construction of handrail.

Handrail 1a is to be used along low classification steep tracks to provide basic stabilisation.

Warnings at carpark/track origin are preferred over the installation of handrails in predominantly undisturbed areas.

Size and nature of foundation to be specified by engineer.

Refer to;

- 4.2 Design/siting principles
- 4.3 Construction principles
- 4.4 Site rehabilitation principles.

Wellington Park Walking Track Strategy.

- AS 2156.1 Walking tracks - Classification and Signage
- AS 2156.2 Walking tracks - Infrastructure Design

12 handrail 1a

Plastic post with link chain

This handrail is to be used in remote locations where basic stabilisation only is required.

for example upper sections of the zigzag track.

wellington park design and infrastructure manual



Above trafficable surface components should be modular (multiples of 1200)
Surfaces should be free of projections: All bolt holes to be pre drilled, and all bolts are to be countersunk.

Trafficable surface

Chicken/Rabbit wire is the preferred anti-slip treatment in high use areas.
Direct application is the preferred anti-slip treatment in mid/low use areas

Below trafficable surface components should be detailed to minimise the number of foundations required, thus minimising impact of fragile plant/soil communities. Size of members will be critical.

Handrail 2a is to be used along mid and high classification tracks to provide stabilisation. Handrail 2a is not a barrier. Where a handrail is to serve as a safety barrier use Handrail 2b.

Warnings at carpark/track origin are preferred over the installation of handrails in predominantly undisturbed areas.

Size and nature of foundation to be specified by engineer.

Refer to;

- 4.2 Design/siting principles
- 4.3 Construction principles
- 4.4 Site rehabilitation principles.

Wellington Park Walking Track Strategy.

- AS 2156.1 Walking tracks - Classification and Signage
- AS 2156.2 Walking tracks - Infrastructure Design

12 handrail 2a

Timber

This handrail is to be used at lower altitudes where biological precedents dominate. Timber is the preferred material for posts and rails. This handrail is to be used where adjacent level changes are minor. For example

wellington park design and infrastructure manual



Above trafficable surface components should be modular (multiples of 1200)
Surfaces should be free of projections: All bolt holes to be pre drilled, and all bolts are to be countersunk.

Trafficable surface

Chicken/Rabbit wire is the preferred anti-slip treatment in high use areas.
Direct application is the preferred anti-slip treatment in mid/low use areas

Below trafficable surface components should be detailed to minimise the number of foundations required, thus minimising impact of fragile plant/soil communities. Size of members will be critical.

Handrail 2b is to be used along mid and high classification tracks to provide a safety barrier. Where the handrail does not need to be a safety barrier use Handrail 2a.

Warnings at carpark/track origin are preferred over the installation of handrails in predominantly undisturbed areas.

Size and nature of foundation to be specified by engineer.

Refer to;

- 4.2 Design/siting principles
- 4.3 Construction principles
- 4.4 Site rehabilitation principles.

Wellington Park Walking Track Strategy.
AS 2156.1 Walking tracks - Classification and Signage
AS 2156.2 Walking tracks - Infrastructure Design

12 handrail 2b

Timber with mesh infill

This handrail is to be used in at lower altitudes where biological precedents dominate. Timber is the preferred material for posts and rails. Metal mesh is to be used as infill. This handrail is to be used where adjacent level changes are considerable.

For example at Silver Falls.

wellington park design and infrastructure manual

Image to be added following construction of handrail.

This handrail should be used at features in high use areas.

Handrail 3a is to be used along high classification tracks to provide stabilisation.

Handrail 3a is not a barrier. Where a handrail is to serve as a safety barrier use Handrail 3b.

Size and nature of foundation to be specified by engineer.

Refer to;

4.2 Design/siting principles

4.3 Construction principles

4.4 Site rehabilitation principles.

Wellington Park Walking Track Strategy.

AS 2156.1 Walking tracks - Classification and Signage

AS 2156.2 Walking tracks - Infrastructure Design

Above trafficable surface components should be modular (multiples of 1200)

Surfaces should be free of projections: All bolt holes to be pre drilled, and all bolts are to be countersunk.

Trafficable surface

Chicken/Rabbit wire is the preferred anti-slip treatment in high use areas.

Direct application is the preferred anti-slip treatment in mid/low use areas

Below trafficable surface components should be detailed to minimise the number of foundations required, thus minimising impact of fragile plant/soil communities. Size of members will be critical.

12 handrail 3a

Metal

This handrail is to be used in at higher altitudes where geomorphological precedents dominate. Metal is the preferred material for posts, recycled composite plastic for rails. This handrail is to be used where adjacent level changes are minor.

For example Along walkway at pinnacle.

wellington park design and infrastructure manual

Image to be added following construction of handrail.

Above trafficable surface components should be modular (multiples of 1200)
Surfaces should be free of projections: All bolt holes to be pre drilled, and all bolts are to be countersunk.

Trafficable surface

Chicken/Rabbit wire is the preferred anti-slip treatment in high use areas.
Direct application is the preferred anti-slip treatment in mid/low use areas

Below trafficable surface components should be detailed to minimise the number of foundations required, thus minimising impact of fragile plant/soil communities. Size of members will be critical.

This handrail should be used at features in high use areas.

Handrail 3b is to be used along high classification tracks to provide stabilisation and a barrier.

Where a handrail does not need to serve as a safety barrier use Handrail 3a.

Size and nature of foundation to be specified by engineer.

Refer to;

- 4.2 Design/siting principles
- 4.3 Construction principles
- 4.4 Site rehabilitation principles.

Wellington Park Walking Track Strategy.

- AS 2156.1 Walking tracks - Classification and Signage
- AS 2156.2 Walking tracks - Infrastructure Design

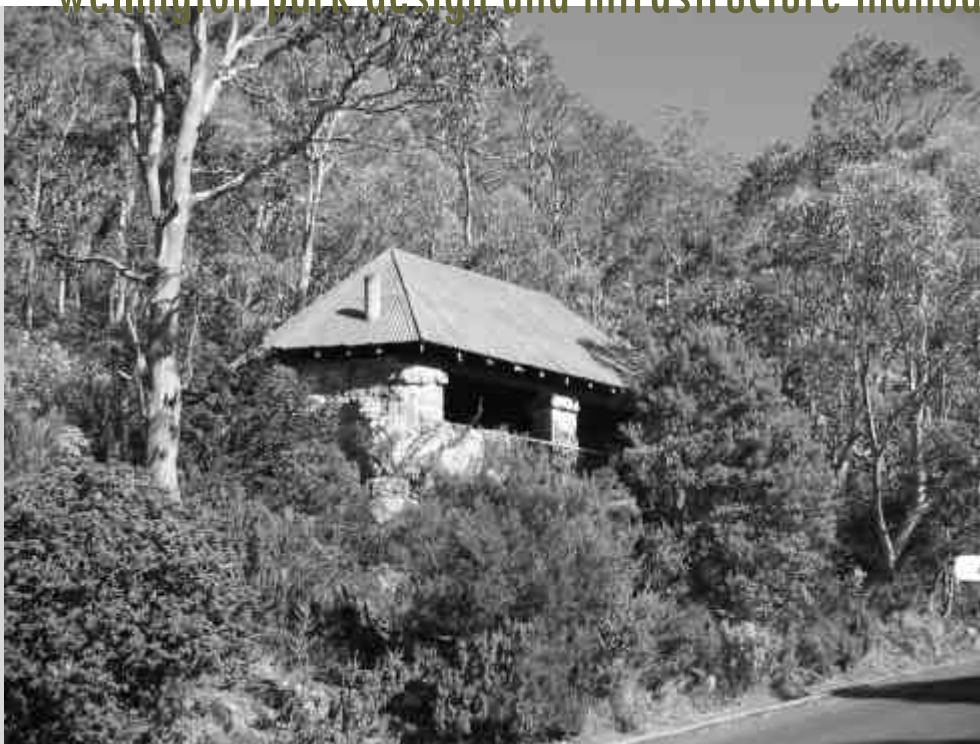
12 handrail 3b

3b Metal with bar infill

This handrail is to be used in at higher altitudes where geomorphological precedents dominate. Metal is the preferred material for posts, recycled composite plastic for rails. Vertical metal rods to be used as infill. This handrail is to be used where adjacent level changes are considerable.

For example At viewing platform at pinnacle.

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Siting

The shelter structures on the Mountain are popular and regarded affectionately by the community. The Wellington Park Management Plan calls for the rationalisation and reuse of existing facilities in preference to the construction of new ones.

Design

Shelters 'nestle' into the landscape. There is a tradition of careful integration into site. Shelters have been located occasionally, at natural places of rest, when ascending the mountain. This pattern, in combination with steepness on the land, means buildings and other structures are generally subservient to, or obscured by the natural landscape. Building scale and form have been manipulated to integrate with, rather than contrast, with setting.

Shelters are often strictly rudimentary. Penetration of sunlight is often minor, as a result these structures can be dark and damp.

The shelters in the Park are subject to harsh conditions in terms of extremes of climate and high level of public use. The remote nature of many means vandalism is a particular concern.

Materials and Colours

Naturally available materials and naturalistic toning are generally used. Stone and timber are the major materials.

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Design Principles:

New shelters or cabins are to be designed in a contemporary style, be of a high quality and follow the tradition of siting buildings in a manner that renders them less dominant than landscape setting.

Repairs to stonework of existing shelters/cabins should utilise traditional construction techniques.

Any alterations need to be extremely robust to withstand demanding conditions.

Refurbish shelters and cabins with new seats and tables.
(as per information sheet 15 and 16)

Refurbish shelters and cabins with new roof systems that introduce more light deep into spaces. (Replace roofing iron sheet with transparent polycarbonate sheet)

If shelters are to be removed/replaced, stone should be salvaged/recycled.

Refer to Wellington Park Mountain Huts Inventory, J Abrahams.

Environmental impact

Ensure those shelters/cabins with fireplaces in designated locations, are regularly stocked with firewood to ensure users do not source firewood locally.



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Example of integrated seating edge on the ZigZag Track.

14a seat

use: **outside** where geomorphological precedents dominate
springs zone
pinnacle zone
& recreational zone

wellington park design and infrastructure manual

Design Principles

- Preference for stone construction.
- Every outdoor seat in the Park should be unique, inspired by its particular location, positioned to take advantage of views, sun or shade.
- Each seat should be considered an opportunity create a special place to enjoy the Park.
- Seats should be integrated into site, rather than appearing as an 'off the shelf' furniture.
- All existing generic outdoor seats should be progressively phased out, and replaced with site specific interventions.

Materials

Preference for: Dry stone construction.

Refer to;

- 4.2 Design/siting principles
- 4.3 Construction principles
- 4.4 Site rehabilitation principles



14a seat

use: outside where geomorphological precedents dominate
springs zone
pinnacle zone
& recreational zone

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Image to be added following construction of seat.

Preference for stone and timber construction.

Every outdoor seat in the Park should be unique, inspired by its particular location, positioned to take advantage of views, sun or shade.

Each seat should be considered an opportunity create a special place to enjoy the Park.

Seats should be integrated into site, rather than appearing as an 'off the shelf' furniture.

All existing generic outdoor seats should be progressively phased out, and replaced with site specific interventions.

14b seat

use:

outside where biological precedents dominate
springs zone
pinnacle zone
& recreational zone

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Seating surface to be constructed of timber.
Fix timber to metal angle.



length to be determined
on site

Bolt metal angle to
inner side of stone wall.



Base to be constructed
of formed stone walls



500

Materials

Base:

Preference for:

- Stone walls built with formwork.

Seating surface:

Preference for:

- Timber slats. vary size of timber slats, to avoid symmetry.
- timber sourced from plantation or sustainable yield forests.

Refer to;

- 4.2 Design/siting principles
- 4.3 Construction principles
- 4.4 Site rehabilitation principles



14b seat

use: **outside** where biological precedents dominate
springs zone
pinnacle zone
& recreational zone



wellington park design and infrastructure manual

Image to be added following construction of seat.

Design of seat is restrained and uncluttered. Simple forms are used and construction is robust and economical allowing the Park to remain the feature.

Seat 14c to be used in combination with Table 15b.

Seats are to be constructed in modules of 1200mm long x 600mm wide x 500mm height.

Seats can be positioned alone or end to end in groups to define spaces.

Consideration should be given to offering a range of seating options, in the sun, in the (midday) shade, and to take advantage of views, etc

In some instances shelters and cabins do not have solid floors to which furniture can be bolted. For this reason furniture has been designed to be bolted to either floor or wall.

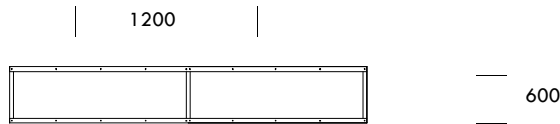
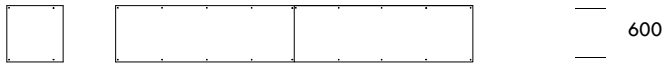
14c seat

use: inside
with table 15b

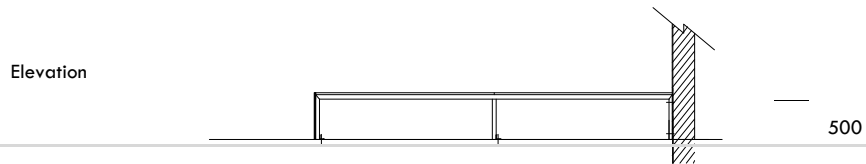
in day shelters and cabins

wellington park design and infrastructure manual

Plan
Ply seating panels
Pre drilled



Plan
Predrilled steel hollow
section frame



Materials

Frame

Preference for:

- Steel construction
- Frame to be painted a matte finish dark grey colour (Dulux Raku PG2.C7 or equivalent)
- or galvanised.

Seat surface

Preference for:

- ply panels 600mmx1200mm
- Panels to be pre-drilled
- Ply to have weathered finish.
- Seating surface to be free of projections.
- All bolts/screws to be counter sunk.
- Seating surface should have 1% cross fall in order to self drain.
- Preference for timber sourced from plantation/sustainable yield forests.
-

Foundations to be specified by engineer.

Refer to;

- 4.2 Design/siting principles
- 4.3 Construction principles
- 4.4 Site rehabilitation principles



14c seat

use: inside

with table 15b

in day shelters and cabins



wellington park design and infrastructure manual

Image to be added following construction of table.

Design of table is restrained and uncluttered. Simple forms are used and construction is robust and economical allowing the Park to remain the feature.

Table 14.5 to be used in combination with Seat 14.

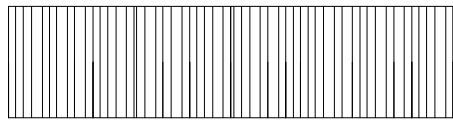
Tables are to be constructed in modules of 2400mm long x 1200mm wide x 750mm height.

Tables are a modular units and can be positioned alone, or end to end to form generous group seating in larger spaces

15a table
use: outside

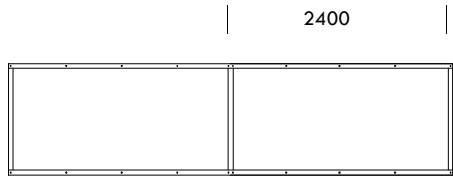
wellington park design and infrastructure manual

Plan
Timber slats



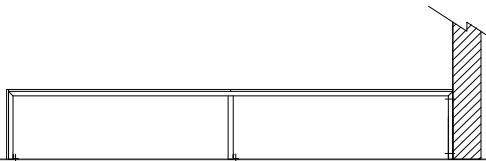
1200 vary size of timber slats, to avoid symmetry.

Plan
Predrilled steel hollow section frame



1200

Elevation



750

Materials

Frame Steel

Preference for:

- Timber to be painted a matte finish dark grey colour. (Dulux Raku PG2.C7 or equivalent)
- or galvanised.

Table surface timber

Preference for:

- Timber slats: 1200mm
- Timber to have weathered finish.
- Table surface to be free of projections.
- All bolts/screws to be counter sunk.
- Table surface should have 1% cross fall in order to self drain.
- Timber sourced from plantation sustainable yield forests.

Foundations to be specified by engineer.

Refer to;

- 4.2 Design/siting principles
- 4.3 Construction principles
- 4.4 Site rehabilitation principles



15a table

use: outdoors



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Image to be added following construction of table.

Design of table is restrained and uncluttered. Simple forms are used and construction is robust and economical allowing the Park to remain the feature.

Table 16 to be used in combination with Seat 15.

Tables are to be constructed in modules of 2400mm long x 1200mm wide x 750mm height.

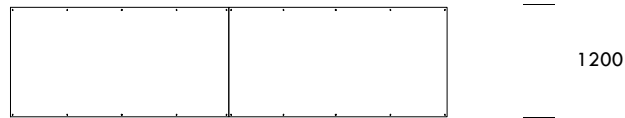
Tables are a modular units and can be positioned alone, or end to end to form generous group seating in larger spaces.

In some instances shelters and cabins do not have solid floors to which furniture can be bolted. For this reason furniture has been designed to be bolted to either floor or wall.

15b table
**use: inside
shelter and cabins**

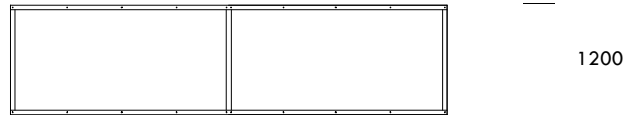
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Plan
Ply panel table top
Pre drilled

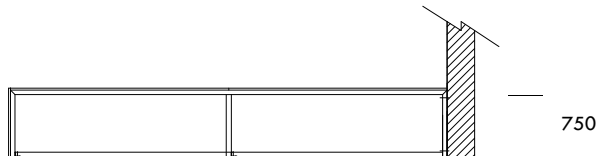


2400

Plan
Predrilled steel hollow
section frame



Elevation



Materials

Frame Steel

Preference for:

- frame to be painted a matte finish dark grey colour. (Dulux Raku PG2.C7 or equivalent)

- or galvanised.

Table surface timber

Preference for:

- Ply panels 2400x1200mm
- Timber to have weathered finish.
- Table surface to be free of projections.
- All bolts/screws to be counter sunk.
- Table surface should have 1% cross fall in order to self drain.
- timber sourced from plantation sustainable yield forests.

Foundations to be specified by engineer.

Refer to;

- 4.2 Design/siting principles
- 4.3 Construction principles
- 4.4 Site rehabilitation principles



15b

table

use: inside
shelter and cabins

wellington park design and infrastructure manual



Chicanes are to be positioned to encourage cyclists and pedestrians to be aware of others;

- where tracks cross roads
- at the beginning of residential areas
- and where sharp bends occur.

16

chicane

use
Recreational Zone

wellington park design and infrastructure manual

Design Principles:

- **Avoid extensive installation of infrastructure** (see p22-24.)
- Position units where Park users need to be made aware of others.
- All signs on chicanes to be consistent the Wellington Park Sign Strategy.
Refer **Sheet 22**.

Materials

CHS Steel.

Preference for chicane to be painted in a **mat**
finish dark grey colour.
(Dulux Raku PG2.C7 or equivalent)

Refer to:

- 6.2 Construction principles
- 6.3 Site rehabilitation principles.



16

chicane

use
Recreational Zone



wellington park design and infrastructure manual

Image to be added following construction of bin.

Design of bin is restrained and simple. Construction is robust and economical.

Preference for bins to have to have dark/matte finish to avoid becoming the most prominent visual element.

Pinnacle Zone.

Initiate trial removal of bins in Pinnacle Zone. Install signs appropriately.

Springs and Recreational Zone

Remove all post mounted bins.

Replace or repaint all existing 'City of Hobart CBD Suite' bins in Springs and Recreational Zone.

Units to contain 80 litre bin.

Units to have lockable access panel.

Provide rubbish and recycling collection points.

All other zones

No bins.

17

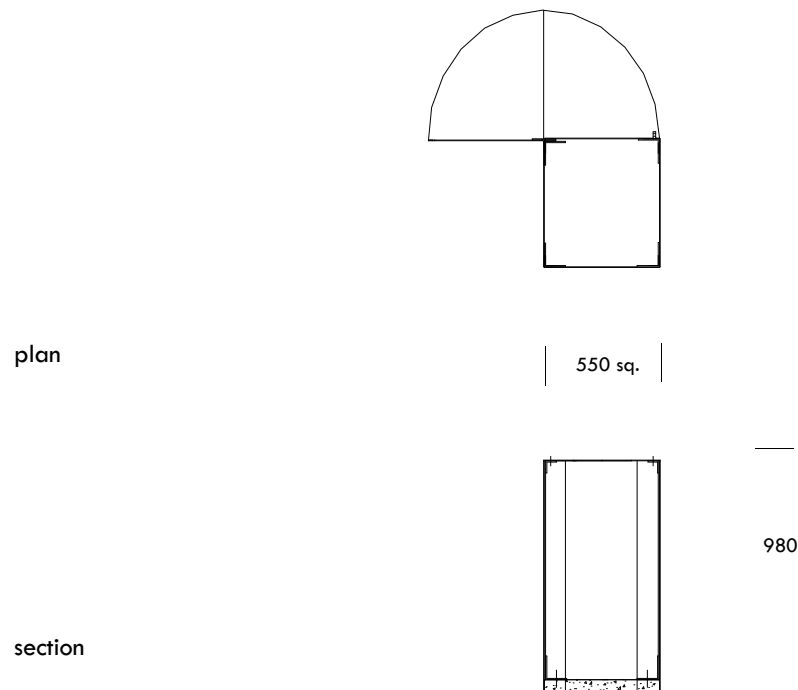
rubbish bin

use:

springs zone

recreational zone

wellington park design and infrastructure manual



New Unit

Frame

Preference for: Steel construction.

(Colour Preference: Dulux Raku PG2.C7 or equivalent)

Enclosure

Preference for:

- Steel construction.
- Preference for matte dark grey finish.
- rubber flaps to bin opening to prevent items being blown out or removed by animals.

Installation

Bolt to foundation, as specified by engineer.

Refer to;

- 4.2 Design/siting principles
- 4.3 Construction principles
- 4.4 Site rehabilitation principles

17 rubbish bin

use:

**spring zone
recreational zone**



wellington park design and infrastructure manual

Photograph to be added following construction.

Barbeques and fireplaces are to be strictly limited to designated locations.

Picnic areas are to be broadly accessible.

Replace wood fuel barbeques with electric/gas unit.

18

barbeque/fireplace

use:

springs picnic area

fern tree park

myrtle forest picnic area

wellington park design and infrastructure manual

Design Principles

- Every barbeque and fireplace in the Park should be unique, inspired by its particular location, positioned to take advantage of views, sun or shade.
- Each barbeque and fireplace should be considered an opportunity create a special place to enjoy the Park.
- Barbeques and fireplaces should be integrated into site, rather than appearing as generic and stand alone objects. Seating should be provided near barbeques, providing a convivial gathering place.
- All existing generic barbeques should be progressively phased out, and replaced with site specific interventions.
- Stone walls (built with formwork) are the preferred material and construction.

Maintenance

Barbeque

Plates to be cleaned once per week.

Fireplaces

All designated fireplaces to be regularly stocked with non-treated timber for firewood.

Impact

Install permeable trafficable surface 1m beyond extent of barbecue, to prevent puddling of water and wear to adjacent surface.

Refer to;

4.2 Design/siting principles

4.3 Construction principles

4.4 Site rehabilitation principles



18

barbeque/fireplace

springs picnic area

fern tree park

myrtle forest picnic area



wellington park design and infrastructure manual

Siting

Pinnacle

Progress with current refurbishment project.

Springs

Await outcome of Springs Development proposal.

Recreation

Initiate project to upgrade facilities at Fern Tree.

Initiate project to provide facilities at Myrtle Forest.

Design

To be developed as part of a site specific design project.

9.3.15

Utilise self contained toilet systems on soils unsuitable for septic disposal (professional advice is required to demonstrate suitability). Septic systems may be used elsewhere.

19

public toilets

use:

springs zone

pinnacle zone

recreational zone

Maintenance

To be developed as part of design process.

Environmental impact

Toilets within the Park should make use of state of the art sustainable technologies.

Where amenities are located near water catchments, toilets should be fully contained systems.

Refer to;

- 4.2 Design/siting principles
- 4.3 Construction principles
- 4.4 Site rehabilitation principles



19

public toilets

use:

- springs zone**
- pinnacle zone**
- recreational zone**



wellington park design and infrastructure manual

Siting

External lighting should assist orientation only and not be used to provide visibility. It should be focused toward the ground to avoid spill light. As far as possible, lights on the range should not be visible from the City.

20

lighting

**use:
to be strictly limited**

wellington park design and infrastructure manual

Maintenance

To be developed as part of design process.

Environmental impact

Preference for energy efficient globes.

Preference for solar powered units.

Refer to;

4.2 Design/siting principles

4.3 Construction principles

4.4 Site rehabilitation principles



20

lighting

use:

to be strictly limited



wellington park design and infrastructure manual

Siting

"The placement of memorials and plaques in the park will be approved only if they commemorate events or people of outstanding significance to the Park.

Approved memorials will be permitted only in the Springs Zone and Recreation Zone.

Existing memorials may remain"
(Excerpt from Wellington Park Management Plan).

Design

To be developed as part of site and context specific design process.

Preference for continuity with other design in the Park, refer to the Wellington Park Signage Strategy for further information.

21

Interpretation

use:

springs zone

interpretation zone

wellington park design and infrastructure manual

Maintenance

To be developed as part of design process.

Environmental impact

Preference for low key interventions where the Park itself remains the focus.

Refer to;

- 4.2 Design/siting principles
- 4.3 Construction principles
- 4.4 Site rehabilitation principles



21

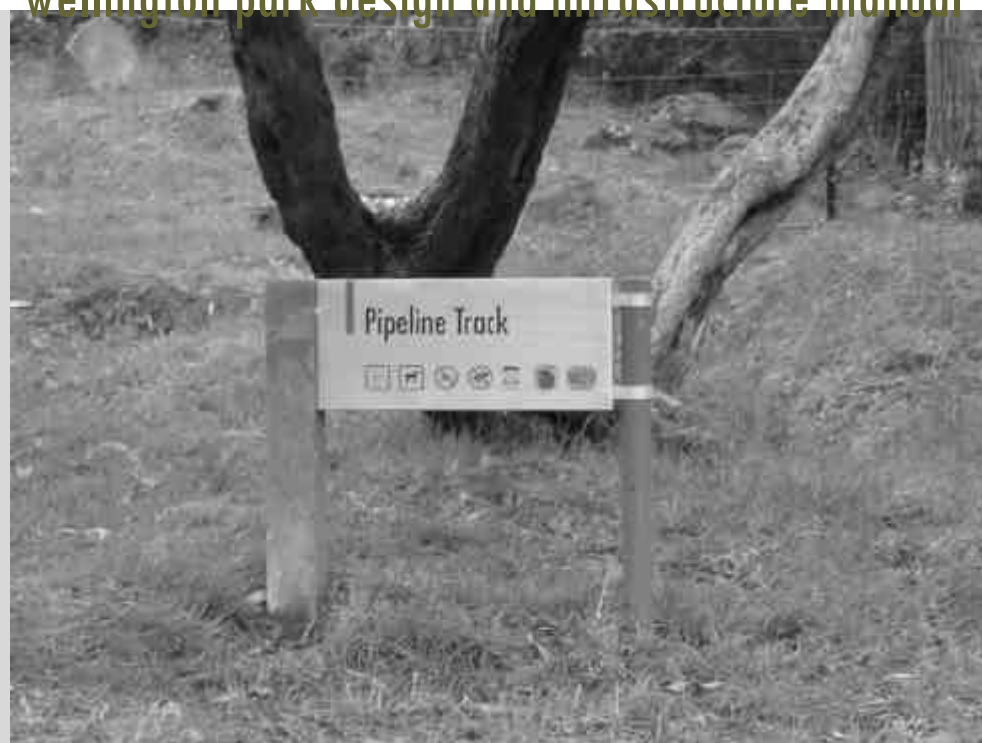
Interpretation

use:

springs zone

interpretation zone

wellington park design and infrastructure manual



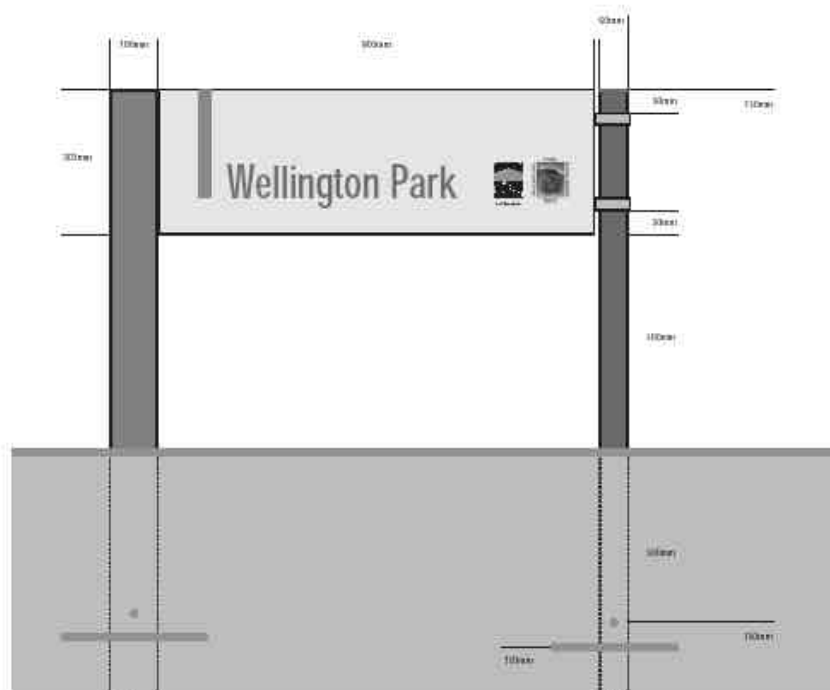
Any works regarding signs should refer directly to the Wellington Park Sign Strategy.

22

sign

use
all zones

wellington park design and infrastructure manual



Refer directly to the Wellington Park Sign Strategy.

Refer to;
4.2 Design/siting principles
4.3 Construction principles
4.4 Site rehabilitation principles



22

sign
use
all zones

wellington park design and infrastructure manual



The Wellington Park forms a critical part of Hobart's water catchment network. There are 16 points within the Park, where water is captured and fed into the water reticulation system.

The water reticulation system is of great beauty, and is of significant historical and community value. Components of the water reticulation system are protected by the heritage provisions of the City of Hobart Planning Scheme and the Tasmanian Heritage Register.

Maintenance of water reticulation infrastructure, such as valves, meters and piping is to be managed by Hobart Water.

Catchment points are accessed and cleaned once per week. At the 16 catchment points water reticulation infrastructure constitutes a workplace for Hobart Water employees.

23 Catchment Points

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Design Principles:

Improved surface grip would significantly improve safety for Hobart Water employees. Opportunities to improve procedures and equipment should be explored in preference of the installation of physical infrastructure. All such works are to be preceded by the formal advise of an occupational health and safety professional. **See page 23.**

Any safety design/infrastructure should be installed with extreme care and restraint, bearing in mind the cultural heritage value of these conservation sites.

All such works are to be preceded by the formal advise of a heritage professional). **See page 20.**

Environmental impact

Water quality in Hobart is dependent on the protection of catchments from disturbance and pollution.

Catchments should be clearly signposted to ensure park users are discouraged from compromising water quality.

All construction materials used at catchment points are to be benign, and must not leach into and thus compromise water quality.

Refer to:

- 2.5 Workplace
- 2.6 Conservation (ICOMOS Burra Charter)
- 6.2 Construction principles
- 6.3 Site rehabilitation principles.



6.0 key references wellington park design and infrastructure manual

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ICOMOS Burra Charter website
www.icomos.org/australian/burra

Fern Tree Community Association website
www.tased.edu.au/tasonline/ferntree

6.0 appendix
