The dominant feature of the architectural design of 2014 is the flow of the liquid component in the square, with the construction of linear channels, "Water Paths," which run from north to south, ending in existing small apertures formed on the wall and leading towards the sea. Channels are formed by handmade bricks and limestone longitudinal slabs while their final surface is formed with pebbled floor, constructed so as to attribute the movement of water in the river bed deposits.

The square's surface is paved with cobble without mortar, resembling the materials used on the stone floors of buildings and cobbled streets of Kato Poli. The 350 m3 of stone used for the paving, were gathered and reused from materials dispersed in the castle, previously burdening its public spaces. The area around the unique tree of the place was left unpaved, creating a frame with soil to enhance it.

The stone paved floor of the defensive walking path of the sea wall on the south side was completed and restored.