

02 / Links to public transport

Objective

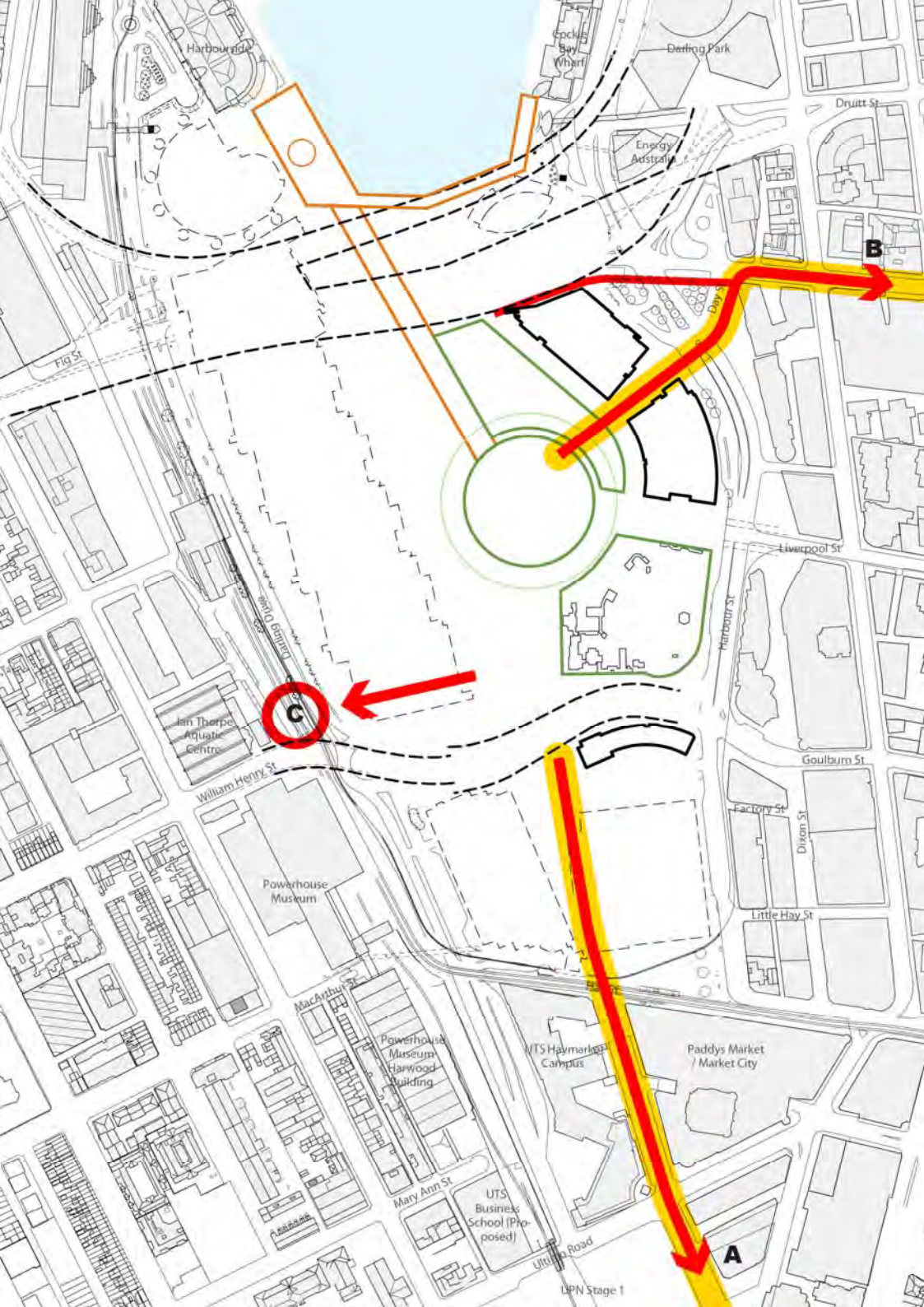
Ensure that pedestrian links to public transport are direct and legible

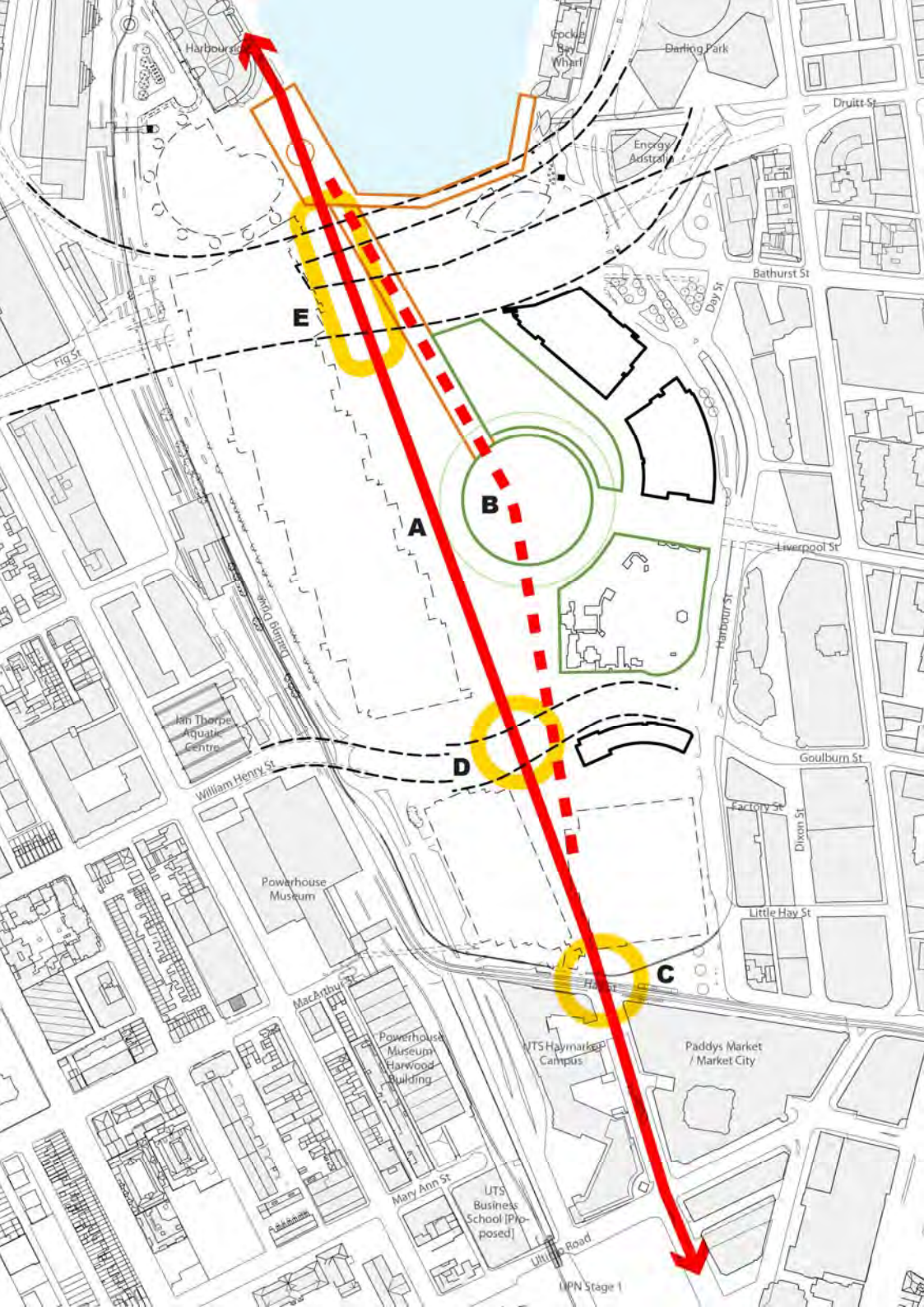
Controls

Provide direct and legible pedestrian links to:

- A** Central Station along Quay Street
- B** Town Hall Station along Bathurst Street
- C** Exhibition Centre light rail stop

Work with the City of Sydney to provide high quality corridor specific public domain designs for corridors **A** and **B**





03 / North – south pedestrian ‘boulevard’

Objective

Ensure that a direct and legible connection is made from Quay Street to the western promenade of Cockle Bay

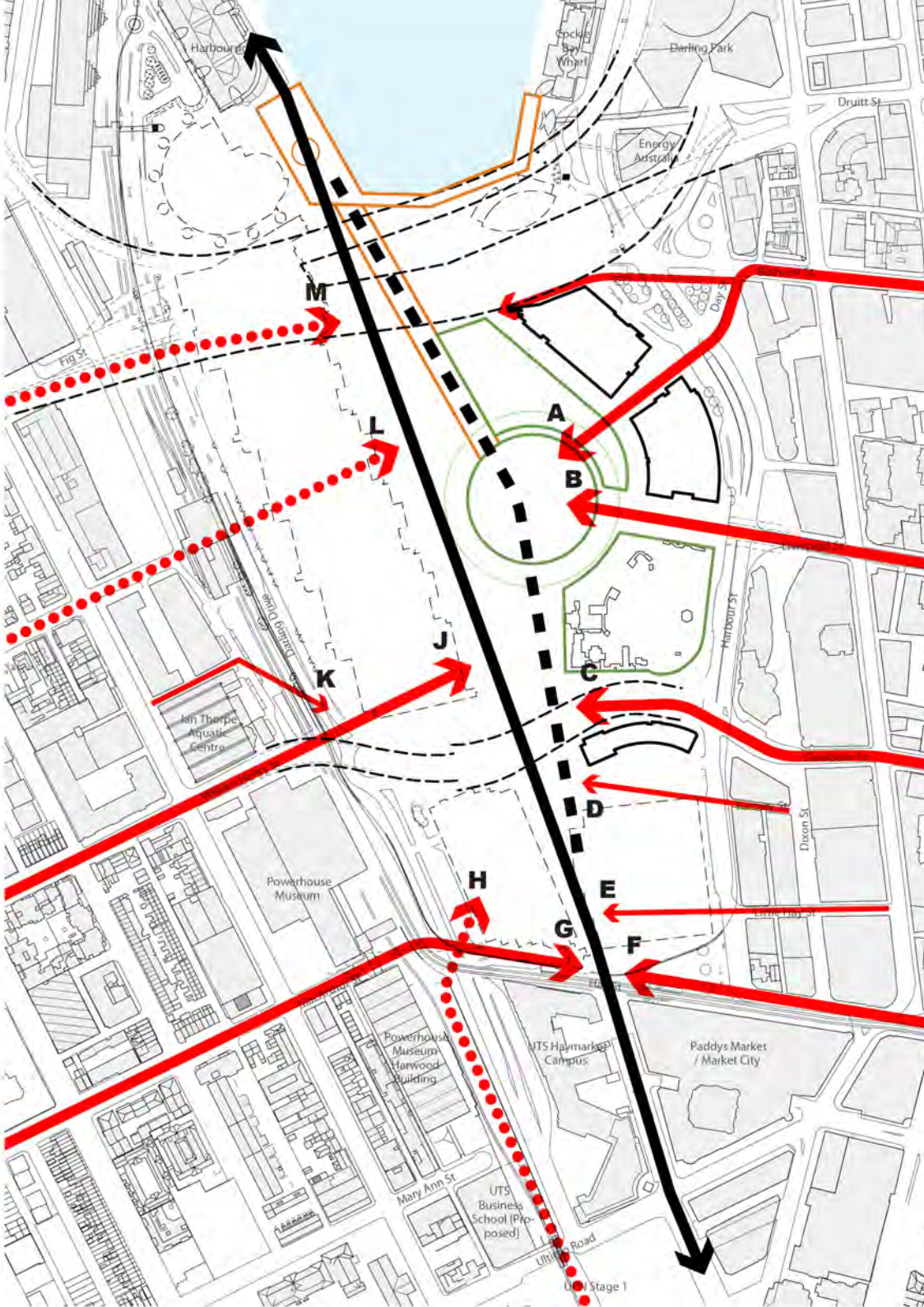
Controls

The width of the new spine should be at least 15-20m generally reflecting the width of Quay Street. Consistent features include trees, lighting and signage which will require integration with the City of Sydney.

The alignment of the boulevard should be generally straight as shown at **A**. It may be acceptable to provide an alternative alignment as shown at **B** if it can be demonstrated to be suitably legible and not unreasonably impact on the function of Tumbalong Park.

Provide clear legible pedestrian access with good sight lines through the following gateways:

- C** Quay Street and Hay Street intersection
- D** Pier Street under croft
- E** Western Distributor under croft



04 / East - west connections

Objective

Maximise pedestrian connections from surrounding city streets to improve accessibility of the precinct.

Controls

Improve pedestrian access from surrounding city streets by providing the following legible connections with good sight lines where possible:

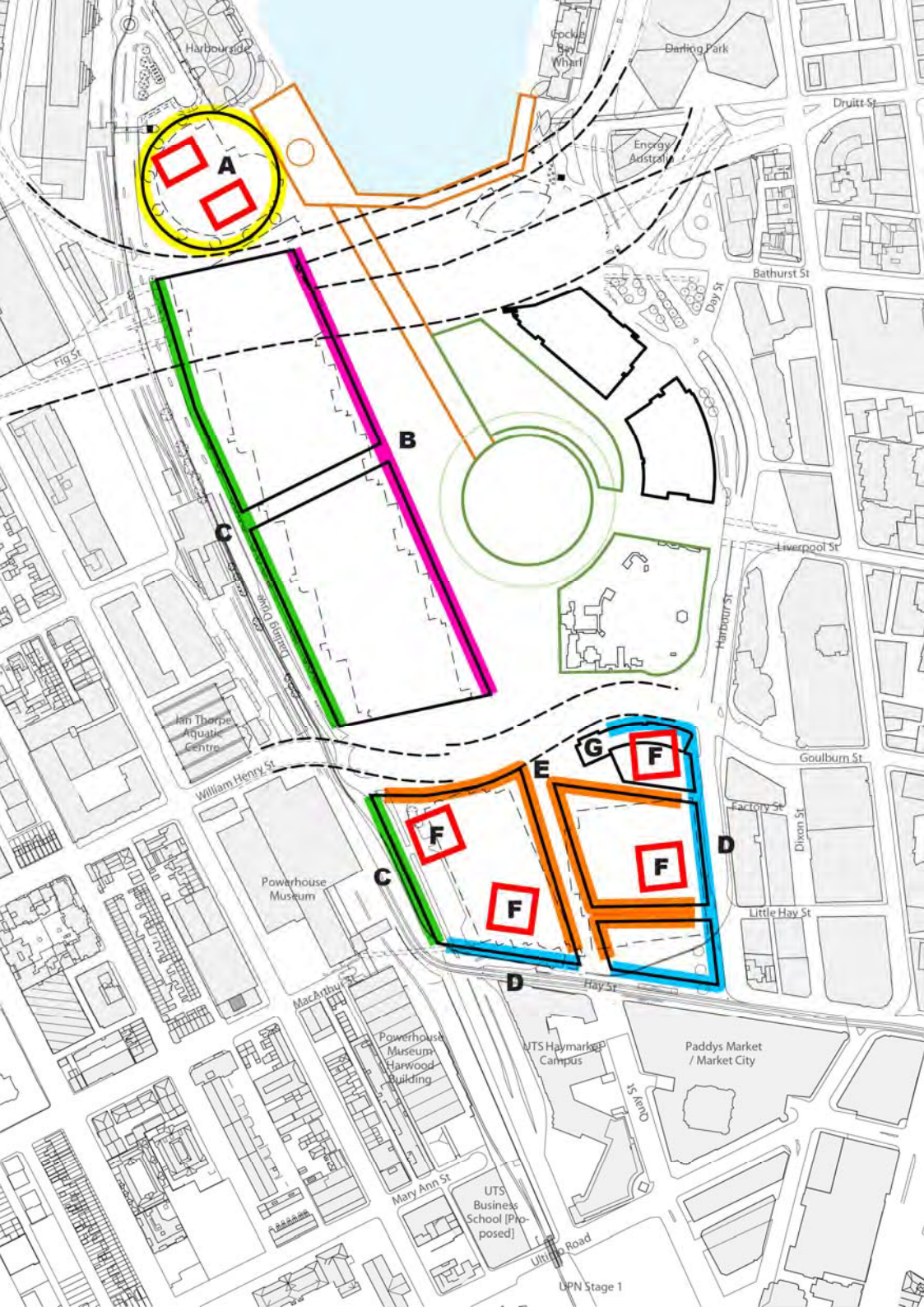
- A Day Street Darling Quarter
- B Liverpool Street Darling Quarter
- C Pier Street east (Goulburn Street)
- D Factory Street
- E Little Hay Street (see note below)
- F Hay Street
- G Macarthur Street (Quay Street west)
- H Ultimo Pedestrian Network
- J Pier Street west (William Henry Street)
- K Ian Thorpe Aquatic Centre pedestrian through site link
- L Quarry Street
- M Fig Street

The width of new connections should be no less than the width of existing adjacent streets.

The quality of materials, finishes and furniture should be equivalent to the City Centre palette (see interim Sydney Street Design Code).

Intersections should be at grade, signalised and give clear priority to pedestrian movements.

Respond to the City of Sydney Chinatown Public Domain Plan 2010 which provides for the potential closure of Hay Street to vehicular traffic and turning of vehicles at the south end of Harbour Street.



05 / Built form

Objective

Built form is to:

- exhibit design excellence
- define open spaces, streets and lanes
- not be over-scaled and generally reflect adjacent building heights
- maintain solar access to open spaces
- provide appropriate tower separation
- minimise land use conflict
- be designed as a clear extension of Central Sydney

Controls

Recommended maximum building height at vertical edge (street wall):

- A** Tower approximate RL 110, podium RL 25
Allow a slender hotel tower
Refer to *Sunlight to open space*
- B** RL 32
Scale defined by Darling Quarter
- C** RL 32
Scale defined by eave of Powerhouse Museum
- D** RL 24
Ensure solar access to Harbour and Hay Streets
- E** RL 24
Ensure solar access to new internal street network
- F** Towers RL 160 (inc podiums as noted above)
- G** Existing height and curtilage defined by CMP

Towers

- Towers are not appropriate north of Pier Street except as noted at **A**
- An individual design competition is required for each substantial tower
- Maximum floor plate dimension 40m in any direction (30m preferred)
- Maximum floor plate 900-1000sqm (total built area)
- Minimum separation between towers 24m
- Minimum 8m setback from street frontage

Note: The City's initial work shows that any more than three towers south of Pier Street will result in tower crowding. The diagram left show potential tower locations and not the desired number of towers.

APPENDIX 19

URBAN DESIGN AND PUBLIC REALM GUIDELINES

Infrastructure NSW
SICEEP
Urban Design and Public
Realm Guidelines

PREPARED BY: (APRIL 2012)

**WOODS
BAGOT**

AUSTRALIA
ASIA
MIDDLE EAST
EUROPE
NORTH AMERICA

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Overview and Scope

i. Purpose

This document describes the design objectives for all urban design elements to be incorporated into the Sydney International Convention, Exhibition and Entertainment Precinct (SICEEP). The urban elements that are considered important to SICEEP include:

- Urban Structure;
- Urban Grain;
- Density and Mix;
- Height and Massing;
- Public Realm;
- Streetscape and Landscape;
- Facade and Interface;
- Details and Materials;
- Energy and Resource Efficiency; and
- Staging and Management.

These Urban Design Guidelines provide a framework for the realisation of the Project Vision. The guidelines illustrate and describe the preferred character and nature of the new Precinct. The Project Company must adopt and further develop the Design in accordance with these guidelines.

The Australian Government's national policy for Creating Places for People informs this document. This policy is a collective commitment to best practice urban design in Australia and was developed collaboratively between community groups, industry organisations and government. The national framework is designed to guide policy development and public and private investment in cities. It articulates a set of goals, objectives and underlying principles to guide decision making. The Project Company must take these guidelines into consideration when developing the Design.

ii. How to Use the Guidelines

The facility functional requirement elements addressed by this document include the following:

- (i) Urban Design and Public Realm Guidelines.

This document must be read in conjunction with the High Level Output Specification.

iii. The Site

An Asset for Sydney

- SICEEP is located at the southern end of the Darling Harbour precinct, a 60Ha recreational, tourist and business precinct on the western edge of the Sydney CBD
- Waterfront and parkside location with signature city views
- Significant business event infrastructure
- 20Ha site dissected by elevated freeway infrastructure
- Buildings do not currently reinforce links, activation or connections
- Limited green space, complicated levels, clutter and lack of cohesive planning for the Precinct

Challenges of Integration and Connectivity



VIEW OF THE RECONSTRUCTION OF DARLING HARBOUR FROM MILLERS POINT SHOWING DALGETYS WHARF NO.1 PARTLY COMPLETED. DATED: 1909 DIGITAL ID: 9856_A017_A01700007

SITE PLAN



Overview and Scope

iv. Project Vision

The urban design of the Sydney International Convention, Exhibition & Entertainment Precinct (SICEEP) must achieve the project vision to:

- Deliver world-class core functions of convention, exhibition and entertainment facilities that exceed the expectations of domestic and international visitors; and
- Reaffirm Darling Harbour as Australia's premier gathering place by creating an exciting, connected, active and vibrant precinct that brings delight to visitors and Sydney-siders alike.

The following principles support realisation of the Project Vision:

- **Place Making** - integrate the built forms, landscaping and Public Realm to create the perfectly functioning whole;
- **Permeability** - invite tourists, business visitors and locals to explore everything that the Precinct has to offer;
- **Identity** - provide a distinct personality, and create a new 21st century signature for Sydney;
- **Flexibility** - deliver facilities that can effectively change from day-to-night, from week-to-week and from year-to-year;
- **Variety** - provide a range of activities and experiences that provide something for everyone and attract repeat visitation; and
- **Connectivity** - deliver seamless linkages to each of the surrounding precincts, and create an active dialogue with our neighbours.

v. Context and Design Excellence

Design Facilities and the Public Realm in a manner that integrates with, and enriches the local urban context by:

- using appropriate building height, alignment, form, grain and massing;
- using materials suited to the local area palette;
- responding to the adjacent items of heritage significance through the design of alignments, proportions, and solid to void ratios;
- preserving significant view corridors;
- protecting and reinforcing views of significant heritage buildings and structures within the Public Realm;
- minimising loss of solar access to the Public Realm;
- preventing loss of privacy by overlooking of adjacent properties;
- providing a new landmark on Darling Harbour, increasing the visual presence of the Facilities in the city and enriching the composition of the city skyline;
- presenting a new face to the city, one that engages with people at street level and that enhances the quality of street life;
- providing a constant presence of events both day and night which will create a critical mass and be responsive to the current and emerging city fabric;
- creating new connections in the east-west and north-south direction and helping to knit the city fabric together; and
- providing signature spaces that are open to the parklands and Darling Harbour and in the process showcasing the city and making it an integral part of the convention experience.

vi. Place Making

Create a place that:

- Protects, conserves and interprets Sydney's natural and cultural heritage;
- Provides a readily identifiable address and safe point of entry to each core function;
- Creates a clear identity for the Facilities, entrance and Precinct which responds to the context and sense of place of the locality;
- Integrates and links the site with surrounding modes of public transport;
- Creates new, or improved existing pedestrian connections with the surrounding pedestrian network;
- Enriches the existing Public Realm, recognising existing landscape, topography, open space networks, movement patterns and heritage of the CBD, Chinatown, Pyrmont, Darling Harbour and the Educational Precinct of UTS and Ultimo TAFE;
- Provides a seamless fit of the Facilities within the dense urban environment through sensitive integration of new buildings and spaces with the land use, built form and the social, cultural, and environmental character of the local context;
- Provides opportunities for the activation at ground level by the inclusion of complementary uses such as retail, community or civic purposes

vii. Public Realm

The buildings should respond to the built form of the city to:

- reinforce the consistent building line, height and proportion of their context;
- integrate within existing or new building forms;
- address and respond to significant heritage buildings and spaces;
- obtain high standards of design quality; and
- meet current planning objectives and controls.

The design of the Public Realm should:

- be placed to define and activate the edges of public spaces;
- minimise visual, acoustic and amenity impacts on adjacent public spaces;
- ensure that important views (to public buildings, along major streets and to the harbour) are not obscured;
- include the judicious use of high-quality landscape, seating, lighting and other elements;
- maintain lines of movement and sight;
- provide summer shade and winter sunlight; and
- provide an ambience and sense of place that has a distinctive identity.

Overview and Scope

viii. Urban Design Objectives

Regenerating a Piece of Sydney - Sydney International Convention Exhibition and Entertainment Precinct Urban Design Objectives

- Re-launch the Precinct and redefine its place in the city of Sydney and in the international convention, exhibition and entertainment markets.
- Create a new 'place to be' in Sydney defined by its own unique character.
- A Precinct outcome that delivers a balanced solution for the city.
- Multi-functionality of the Precinct amenities; with a focus on flexibility and adaptability.
- Bring a new vibe and spirit to this quarter of the city.
- Provide a seamless transition between the facilities, the Precinct and the greater urban fabric.
- A quality design that provides a unique experience for the global visitor and is embraced and integrated into the lives of the people in Sydney.
- Provide the visitor with an opportunity to experience a variety of places within the Precinct with a richness in texture and activities.



COCKLE BAY AND SOUTHERN DARLING HARBOUR

Overview and Scope



COCKLE BAY, DARLING HARBOUR, VIEW TO NORTH



EXISTING CONVENTION CENTRE, WESTERN DISTRIBUTOR AND EXHIBITION CENTRE, DARLING HARBOUR, VIEW TO EAST

01 Urban Structure

The Design must create an identifiable, unified precinct with enhanced connections to surrounding neighbourhoods and pedestrian and bicycle networks. An important objective is to improve east-west and north-south 'through traffic' by utilising the site topography and tapping into surrounding road and pedestrian pathways. The urban structure must lay the foundation for a safe and inclusive environment that supports a high level of pedestrian activity and delivers a dynamic new 'place to be' in Sydney.

Appreciating the Context

Place and Heritage

- Waterfront and parkside location with signature CBD views
- The traditional owners were the Cadigal, who are part of the Darug Nation or language group

Natural Resources (Cockle Bay)

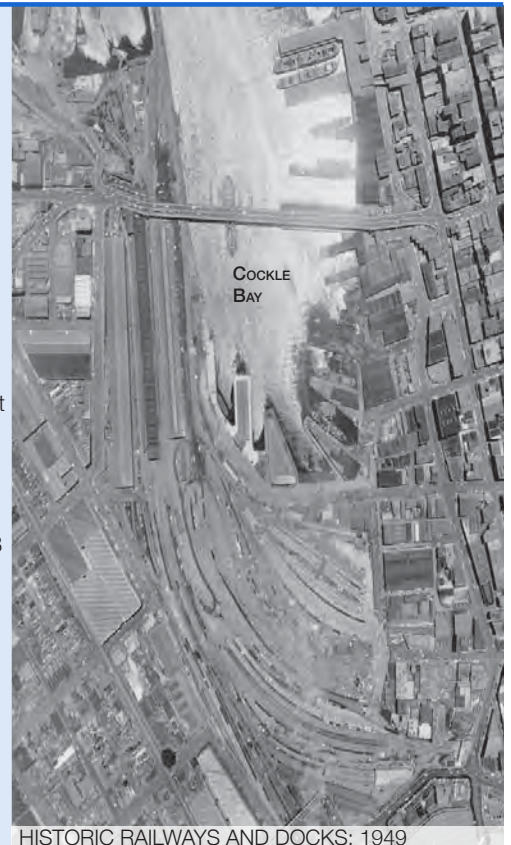
- Water has always attracted people to the area formerly called Long Cove by early European settlers, now named Cockle Bay after the shell middens (waste mounds) that characterised the area during the 1800's

Historic Connections

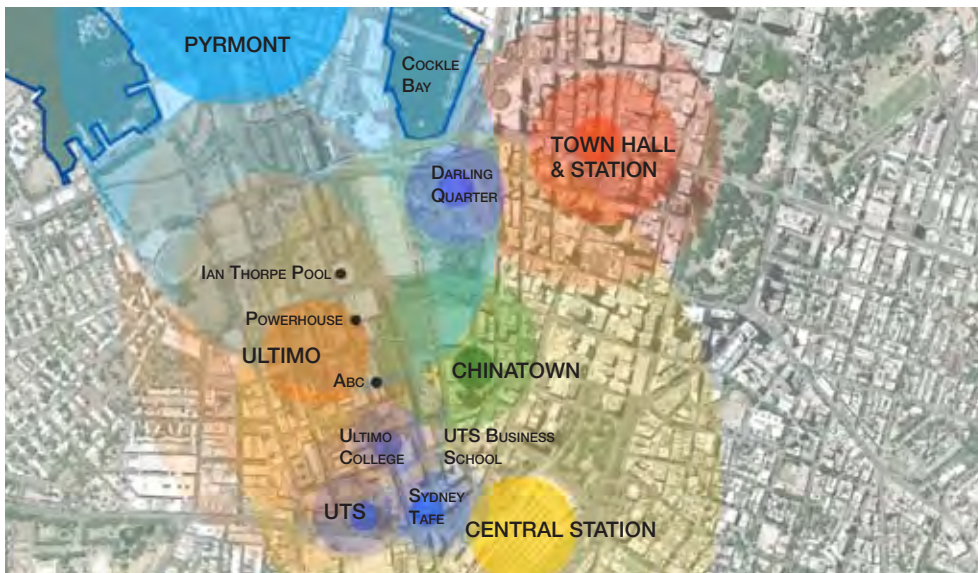
- Home to the historic Iron Wharf, steam engine, refrigeration industry and engineering works
- The railway goods yard served as Australia's wheat and wool epicentre, packing the nation's wealth and dispatching the State's goods overseas
- The Darling Harbour Authority was established to redevelop the area as part of the Bicentennial program, with the reconfigured site opening in 1988

Community and Culture

- The waterfront destination was established 'as a place for people; an entertainment, cultural, educational and recreational precinct
- Today, the 20Ha site is dissected by freeway infrastructure
- A variety of unique character areas neighbour the Precinct
- Darling Harbour functions in different ways, at different times of the day



HISTORIC RAILWAYS AND DOCKS; 1949



WATERFRONT SPACE WITH WESTERN DISTRIBUTOR OVERHEAD

Reference Documents

- » Creating Places for People: An urban design protocol for Australian Cities
- » City of Sydney Sustainable Sydney 2030
- » Darling Harbour South Master Plan, Johnson Pilton Walker

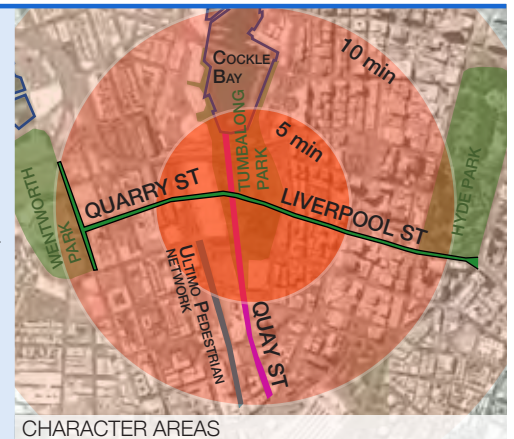
The Movement Framework

Movement Assessment
Design for Ease of Walking
Street Network

Make or Break Boundaries
Types of Grid

The Design Must:

- Take account of a movement assessment that has been undertaken
- Design for ease of walking
- Connect with the existing networks
- Integrate upper levels as well as the valley floor
- Stitch the East, West and the South together
- Make or break boundaries
- Provide choice through a grid network with a clear hierarchy



CHARACTER AREAS

CONNECT THE GRIDS



LEGEND

- Ultimo Urban Grid
- New Connecting Urban Grid
- CBD Urban Grid

01 Urban Structure

Walking

The Pedestrian Environment

The Design Must:

- Maintain the pedestrian dominance of Darling Harbour
- Provide pedestrian and cycle friendly streets
- Create attractive and character-rich routes
- Ensure Accessible routes along all pathways and desire lines
- Separate Front of House areas from Back of House areas



PEDESTRIAN FRIENDLY AREAS AND ROUTES

Cycling

The Cyclist Environment

Cycle Lanes

Cycle Security and Storage

The Design Must:

- Provide a Design for convenient cycling
- Allow for passing of parked cars
- Provide streets that are safe for cyclists
- Cycle lanes should be provided outside the public realm (i.e. commuter cycling)
- Recreational cycling should be provided within the public realm
- Provide public cycle parking from the outset
- Include secure community / public bike storage along cycle routes and nodes



ATTRACTIVE CYCLE ENVIRONMENTS

Public Transport

Public Transport Catchments

Bus, Train and Light Rail Provision

The Design Must:

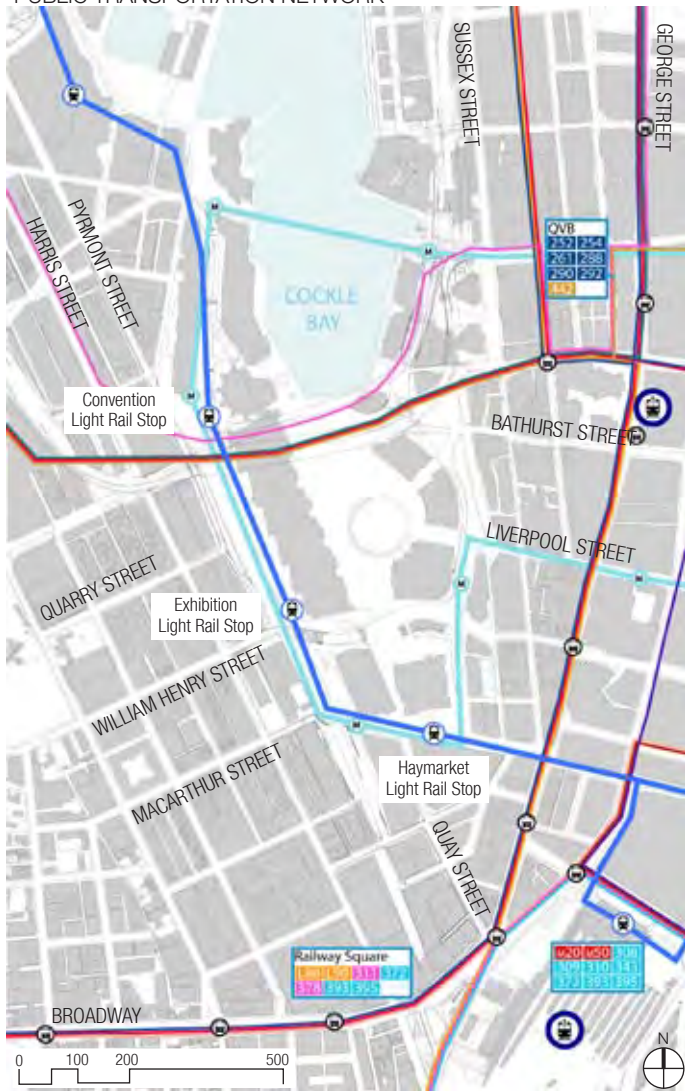
- Make connections for people on the bus, train and light rail
- Make it convenient to catch the bus, train and light rail



CONNECT EXISTING AND NEW PUBLIC TRANSPORT SYSTEMS

01 Urban Structure

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION NETWORK



- LEGEND
- Train station
 - Bus route
 - Monorail stop
 - Tram stop

PEDESTRIAN & CYCLE NETWORK



- LEGEND
- Cycle route on road, heavy traffic
 - Cycle route on road, low - medium traffic
 - Future cycle route, low - recreational traffic
 - Separated cycle route - existing
 - Separated cycle route - future
 - Pedestrian pathway
 - Major pedestrian route
 - Future major pedestrian route

02 Urban Grain

Urban grain refers to the street pattern, block sizes and building pattern within a city and describes the interrelationship between these elements. A fine urban grain is highly desired to create a precinct which is as inviting and approachable as possible to visitors. The Design must balance high quality permanent landscape with flexible, well-designed urban spaces that can continually change and support a variety of activities and events and draw an increased number of visitors to the site. The Design will provide a new meeting point for this part of the city and a vibrant waterfront that enhances the social and economic fabric of Sydney, and strengthens the role of Darling Harbour as a connector and key public space.

Key connections must be established as part of the Design. These include Quay Street extension to the water at Cockle Bay, Quarry Street through Tumbalong Park to Liverpool Street, the extension of Little Hay Street and the integration of the forthcoming Ultimo Pedestrian Network.

Streets and Traffic

Street types

Arrival Points

Main Routes

Streets as Social Places

Tracking

Junctions

Traffic Calming and Pedestrian Crossings

The Design Must:

- Define street types by capacity and character
- Ensure street hierarchy is clear: Lane; Residential; Commercial; Boulevard - refer adjacent page
- Ensure no vehicular traffic within pedestrianised areas
- Support the key pedestrian connections with vehicular access that includes VIP arrival and drop-off zones for red carpet and similar events
- Make the street an address
- Make the routes go through
- Connect to finer grain laneways; that are open to the sky
- Provide streets for everyone
- Provide places not roads
- Put the urban space first
- Keep junctions tight
- Allow for an appropriate amount of vehicular traffic
- Provide wide crossings on busy or main roads
- Slow traffic down



LA RAMBLA, BARCELONA

Blocks Defined by Street Network

Perimeter Blocks

Block Size

Block Shape

Block Interiors

Parcel Size

Unit Size

The Design Must:

- Ensure blocks face and front the street
- Respect people's privacy by the arrangement of buildings
- Build to the street alignment and line the perimeter
- Encourage continuity of street frontage and rhythm
- Keep blocks small
- Provide a block that allows for change and the future
- Provide for internal flexibility
- Keep the grain fine
- Keep commercial units narrow on ground floors

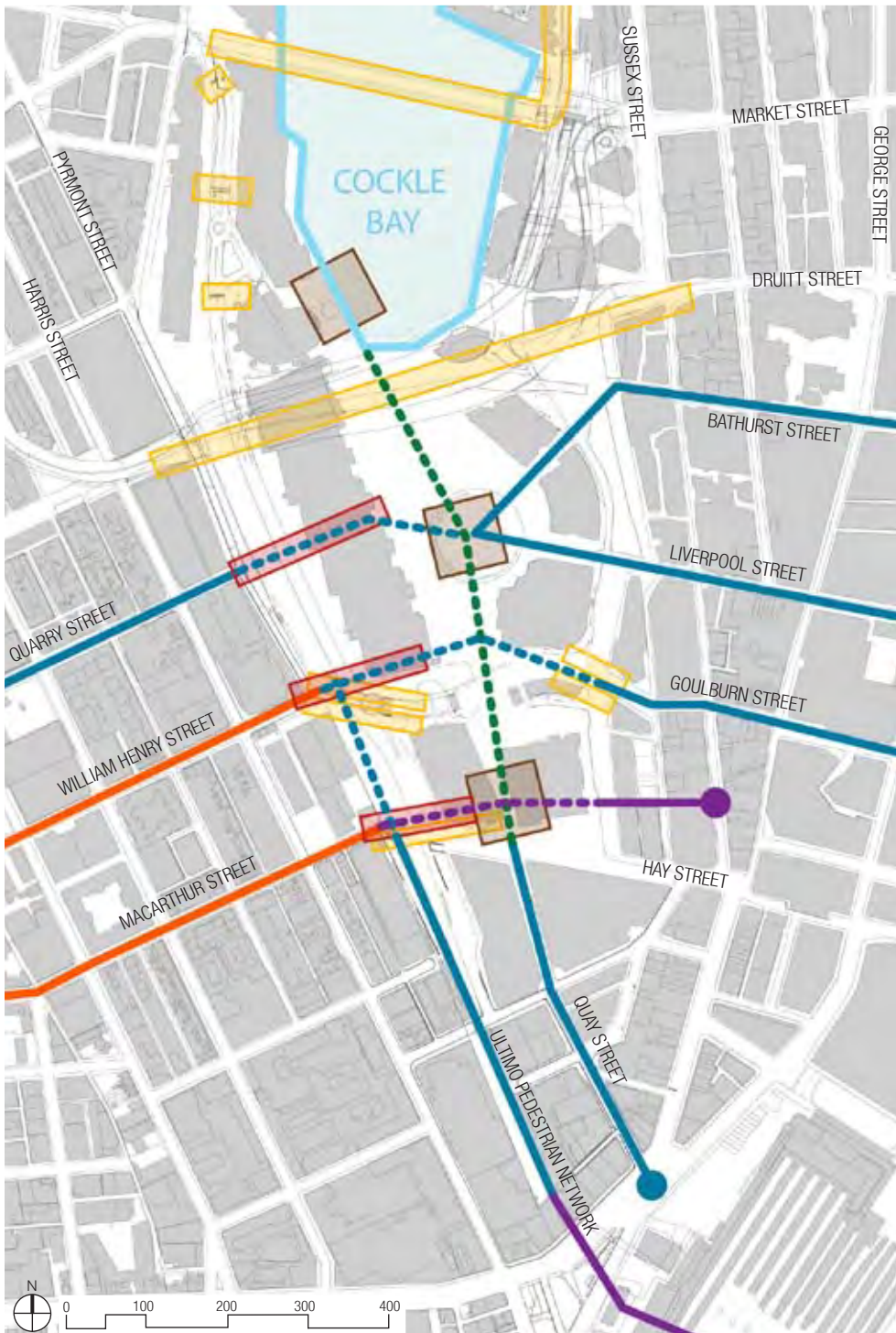


UENO ST, TOKYO

Reference Documents

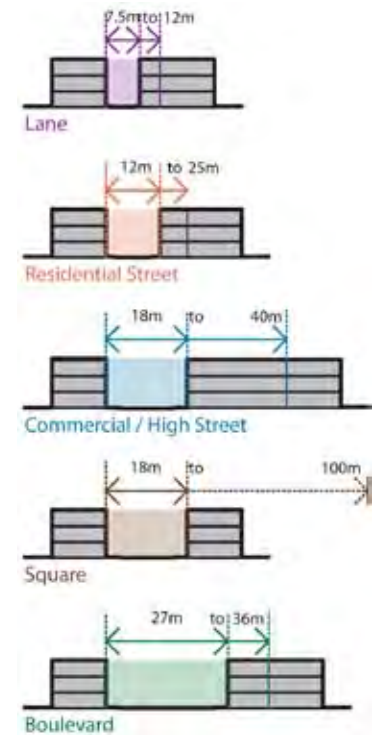
- » Creating Places for People: An urban design protocol for Australian Cities
- » Darling Harbour South Master Plan, Johnson Pilton Walker
- » City of Sydney Sustainable Sydney 2030
- » City of Sydney Cycle Strategy and Action Plan 2007-2017

POTENTIAL ROAD NETWORK AND HIERARCHY OF ROUTES INTO & THROUGH THE SITE



LEGEND

- New / Improved Square / Public Open Space
- Existing Upper Level Bridge Connections
- New / Upgraded bridge link access to site



02 Urban Grain

Landmarks, Vistas and Focal Points

Landmarks

The Design Must:

- Ensure a *sense of arrival*
- Provide a southern gateway to Darling Harbour
- Make it easy to find your way around
- Emphasise the hierarchy of the place
- Show the way for visitors
- Create an interesting and identifiable skyline
- Provide a *point and line* approach to vistas
- Ensure focal points are appropriately located and scaled
- Provide an entrance that welcomes people
- Provide ceremonial entrance/s for the Core Functions

Vistas

Focal Points



VIEW OF ST PAUL'S FROM MILLENNIUM BRIDGE

Utilities Infrastructure

Servicing

Services Routing

Equipment / Plant Boxes

The Design Must:

- Plan for sustainable infrastructure provision
- Design a discreet and co-located network
- Make services subservient to the Design
- Coordinate design development with service providers
- Put services underground in shared strips
- Hide the services boxes and plant facilities from Front of House areas



UTILITY CORRIDORS

Parking and Servicing

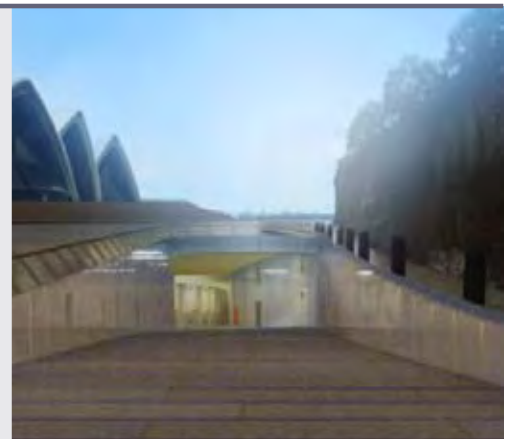
Parking Standards

Positioning Parking

Car Parks

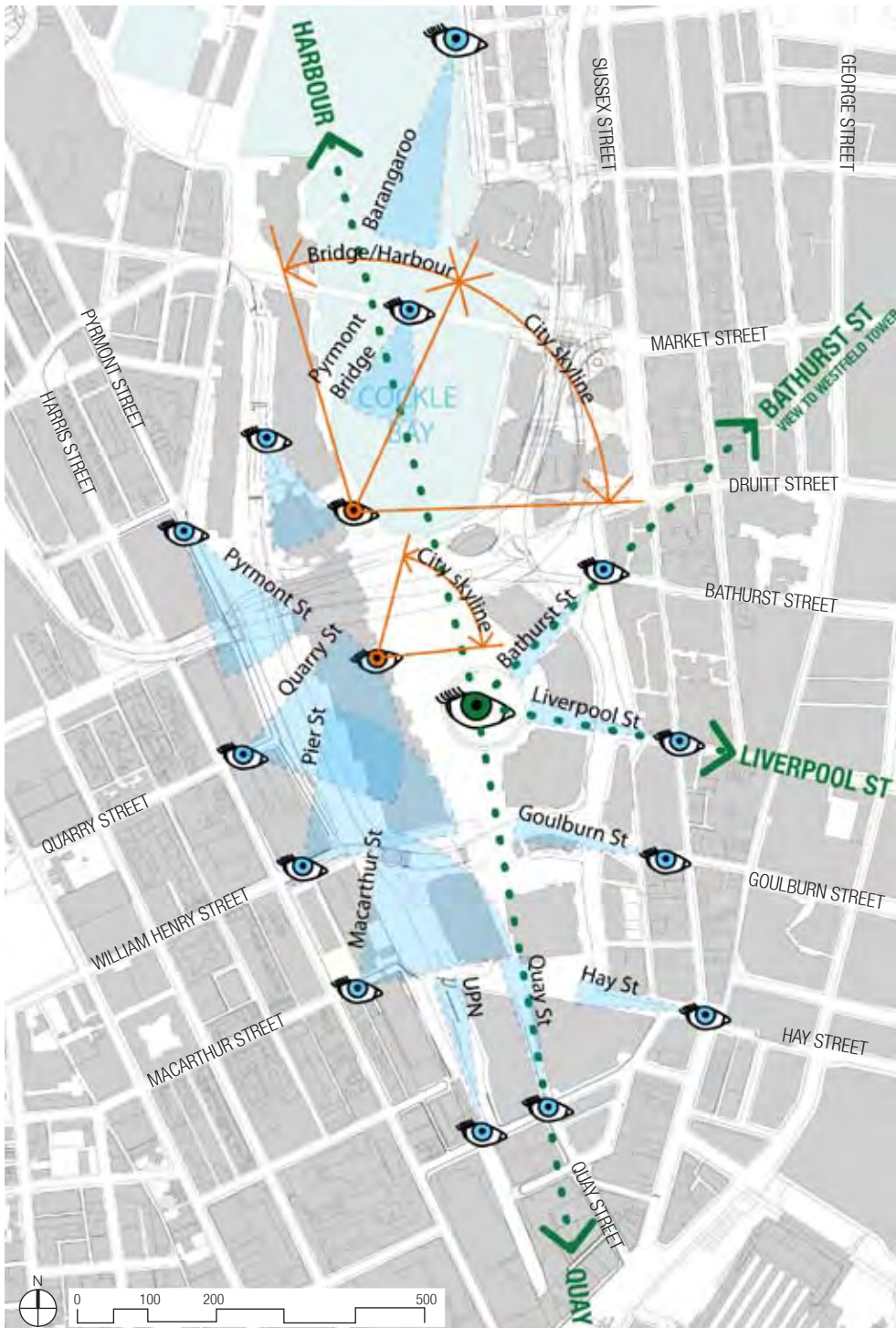
The Design Must:

- Ensure sustainable parking levels
- Minimise the need for service vehicles to park, stop or queue on the public road network, including Darling Drive
- Design the commercial car park following secure-by-design principles
- Soften and screen basements and multi-storeys
- Make car parks discreet or if they are prominent make them beautiful






LOADING BAY, SYDNEY OPERA HOUSE

KEY VIEWS



LEGEND


-  Key views of access in/out of Tumbalong Park
-  Key views of external landmarks
-  Key views into Tumbalong Park

03 Density and Mix

Successful public places require a full mix of local services and facilities to serve commercial, educational and civic uses. A rich layering of facilities and services will promote social diversity and usage beyond daytime and business hours and create a lively and commercially viable precinct.

Density refers to how comfortable an area feels and its social consequences. The Design must invite people into the public realm and make them feel welcome. A positive relationship between the public and private domain is established when façades are of a human scale, distances between key spaces are walkable, buildings are of a moderate mass, pathways connect different spaces and neighbourhoods and the quality of landscape softens perceptions. Through the thoughtful design and positioning of buildings, the Precinct will provide a framework for future development and deliver a legacy for the people of Sydney.

Mixing Uses		
The City Unit	<p>The Design Must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Build a walkable Precinct – Create a patchwork of different activities throughout the Precinct – Include uses such as: tourist; educational; recreational; entertainment; cultural and commercial facilities – Maximise synergy and minimise conflict of uses – Include Convention, Exhibition and Entertainment uses – Combine commercial and civic uses with hotel and other uses such as residential to provide a sustainable and viable mix of uses – Emphasise the civic values of the Precinct – Complement the existing retail of Darling Harbour – Wrap and cap 'big box' facilities with other uses – Bring dead edges to life through active uses – Provide a rich mix in the transition of uses – Focus on links to public transport nodes 	
Character Areas		CONVENTION
Compatible Uses		HOTEL
Collocate Primary Uses		
Mixed forms, uses and users		ENTERTAINMENT
Destination		
Edges		EXHIBITION
Transition Zones		COMMUNITY / CULTURAL
		RESIDENTIAL
		RETAIL

Density, Facilities and Form		
Density and form	<p>The Design Must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Integrate with the city context – Focus on activity centres and use clusters – Vary the density profile of different Facilities – Cater for a range of users and lifestyles – Blend the best parts of town – Enable people to trade space for place – Take a long term view 	 <p>EXISTING CITY CONTEXT</p>
Density and Interior Space		
Density and Time		

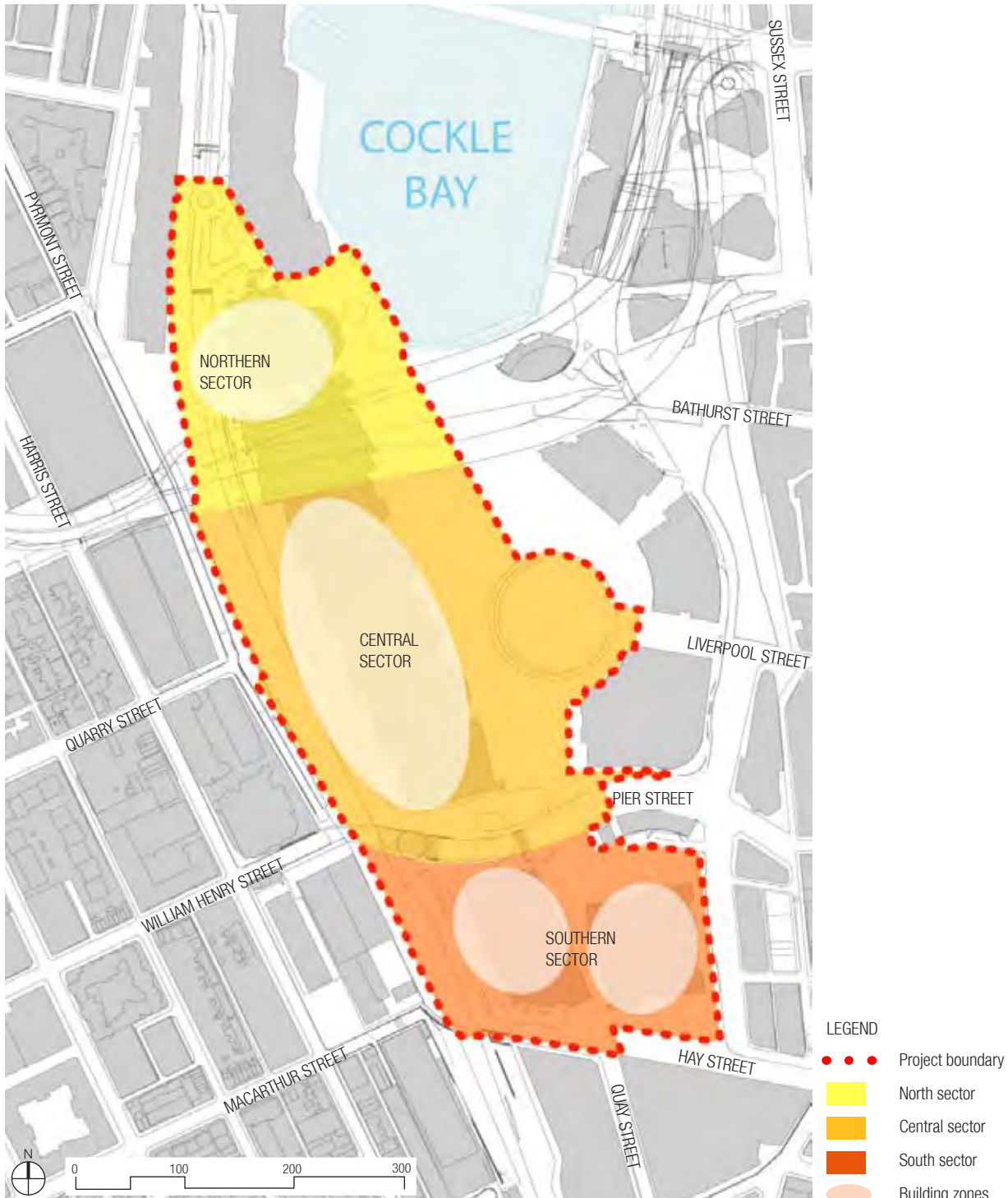


03 Density and Mix

Reference Documents

- » Darling Harbour Development Plan No 1, 29 March 1996
- » Creating Places for People: An urban design protocol for Australian Cities
- » Darling Harbour South Master Plan, Johnson Pilton Walker
- » City of Sydney Sustainable Sydney 2030

3 SECTORS FOR REDEVELOPMENT: NORTH, CENTRAL AND SOUTH, WITH BUILDING ZONES



04 Height and Massing

The Design must provide a sense of openness that increases the amenity of the street, spaces and other buildings and does not cut off the area from surrounding neighbourhoods. A good balance of developed and open space areas must be achieved.

The Design must not develop in isolation but must be considered from a range of viewing points. Angles must take into consideration view sharing of neighbouring buildings and most importantly reinforce the identity of the Precinct within its larger city context. The valley floor of Darling Harbour provides a pivotal datum that relates to the sea level of Cockle Bay. Tower forms surrounding the valley should appear simple yet elegant and add a recognisable sculptural form to the skyline. An opportunity exists to complete the ring of identifiable harbour side buildings and create a landmark that will enhance the skyline of Sydney for future generations.

Building Size and Scale

Building Height

The Design Must:

- Define The Big Picture
- Develop a building height strategy
- Relate building height to context
- Wrap up and Step down to provide a human scale to the facilities
- Adapt with topography
- Respect overshadowing principles
- Consider view sharing for residential neighbours

Building Depth

- Plan shallow building depths
- Orientate for flexibility and suitable access

Corners

- Ensure the building form turns the corner where streets meet

Building Width

- Provide trim and slim (narrow) building types or frontages to Big Box facilities



CORNER TREATMENT, ROSLYN ST, SYDNEY

Building for Change

Multi-Use Buildings

The Design Must:

- Provide a mix of uses where most uses are compatible side-by-side
- Ensure a mix of uses at close quarters
- Provide a vertical mix of uses: Make uses stack up through the building
- Provide access for all and meet Disability Discrimination Act requirements

Flexibility, Adaptability and Re-Use

- Reveal the history of the place



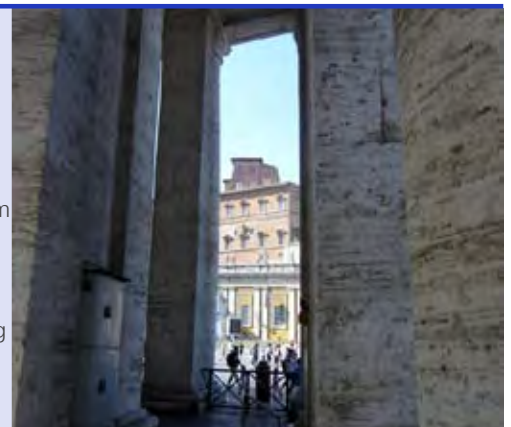
VERTICAL NEIGHBOURHOOD, AXIS MUNDI, NY

Positive Outdoor Space

Positive and Negative Space

The Design Must:

- Define the space, its function and character
- Provide and ensure the *right to light* between buildings
- Form and shape outdoor rooms using built form
- Use light and shadow to add dynamism within spaces
- Avoid creating microclimate issues for example negative wind conditions caused by tall building location and design



LOOKING THROUGH COLONNADES, ROME

Reference Documents

- » Creating Places for People: An urban design protocol for Australian Cities
- » Darling Harbour South Master Plan, Johnson Pilton Walker
- » City of Sydney Sustainable Sydney 2030
- » Darling Harbour Building Height Study, Tony Caro Architecture & City Plan Urban Design, 2006

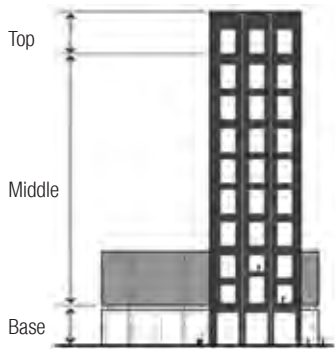
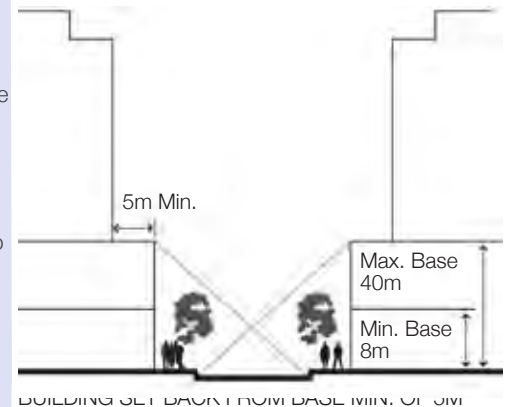
Building Lines and Setbacks

Building Lines and Setbacks

Enclosure

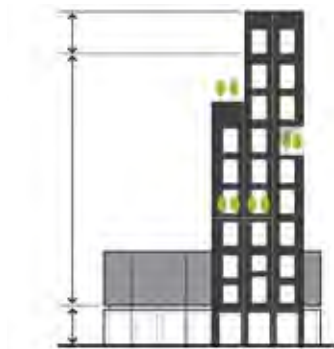
The Design Must:

- Provide buildings that are built to an appropriate building line
- Form appropriate heights of street walls with taller sections of building setback from the street
- Proportion buildings with a base, middle and top
- Create an interface for humans at the public realm
- Create enclosure and definition to the space around and between buildings



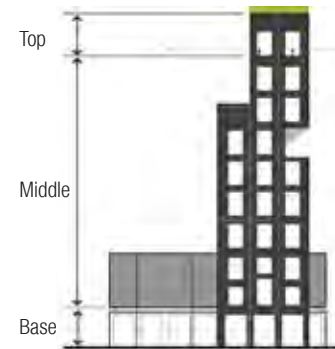
BASE TREATMENT

- Ground Floor - active frontage & contribute to public realm
- First & Second floors - contribute to activity in public realm & provide overlooking



MIDDLE TREATMENT

- Mid-section can create useable outdoor spaces and transition to human scale within public realm
- Balconies should be recessed within the building structural frame

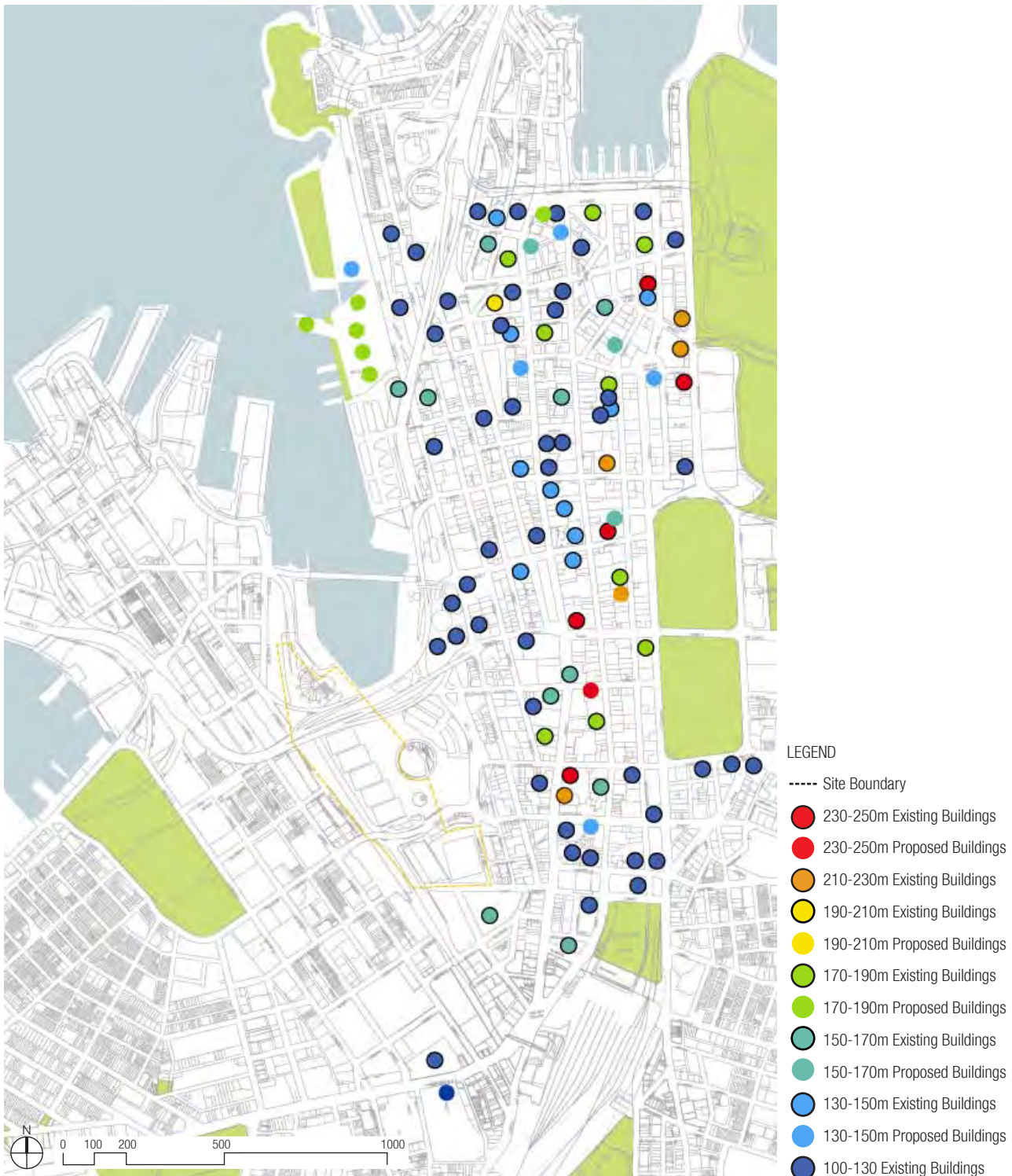


TOP TREATMENT

- Consider roof-top green space and views from adjacent tall buildings
- Top levels - potential to be occupied by public or shared communal spaces

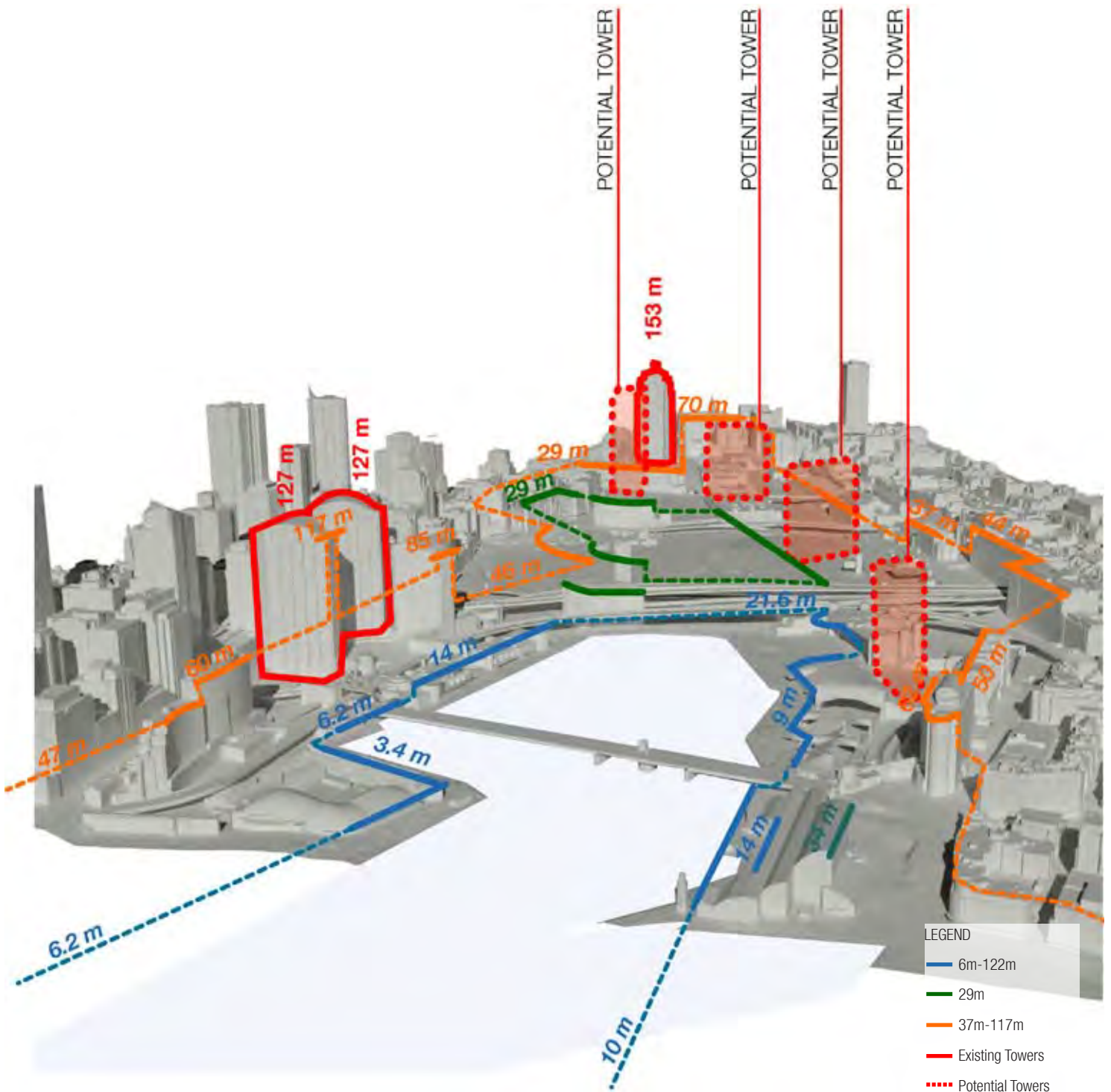
04 Height and Massing

TALLER BUILDING LOCATIONS AND BUILDING HEIGHTS IN THE CITY (IN METRES)



04 Height and Massing

AN EXAMPLE OF TALLER BUILDING LOCATIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES AT COCKLE BAY AND SOUTH DARLING HARBOUR TO RESPECT VIEW CORRIDORS AND THE HEIGHT DATUMS AROUND VALLEY FLOOR



05 Public Realm

The quality of the Public Realm is vital to creating an environment where people want to visit, work and live. The Design must keep people in mind, connect people and places and facilitate commerce and recreation. It will be flexible enough to bring diverse characters and populations together in the Precinct. Movement through the Public Realm should be easy, pleasurable, innovative, and intuitive and create more accessible and enjoyable routes for all. Pedestrian streets will make the most of opportunities to refocus the street as space, create visual interest and amenity and most of all encourage social interaction and lift people's spirits.

A Thriving Public Realm

Social Spaces

Distinctive Places

The Design Must:

- Provide *focus activity areas* within the Public Realm
- Ensure there are appropriate uses in and around the space
- Build in versatility and flexibility
- Provide adequate routes through space: enable people to pass directly from A to B
- Stimulate the human senses through touch; sound; smell
- Create a distinctly local Sydney identity
- Plant local species
- Enhance natural ecology and ecosystems
- Embrace the Sydney climate
- Ensure the place is of high quality and is built to last
- Integrate art within built and landscape forms



CHICAGO MILLENIUM PARK



FEDERATION SQUARE, A NEW PUBLIC SPACE FOR MELBOURNE



THE HIGH LINE, NEW YORK CITY. INTIMATE SPACE AS PART OF LINEAR PUBLIC PARK



SEATTLE WATERFRONT, CREATION OF NEW PUBLIC DOMAIN

Safety and Security

Safety Security

The Design Must:

- Build in Safety
- Focus on natural surveillance
- Follow secure-by-design principles
- Watch the main entrance closely
- If there has to be a security fence or grill, design it as a sculpture

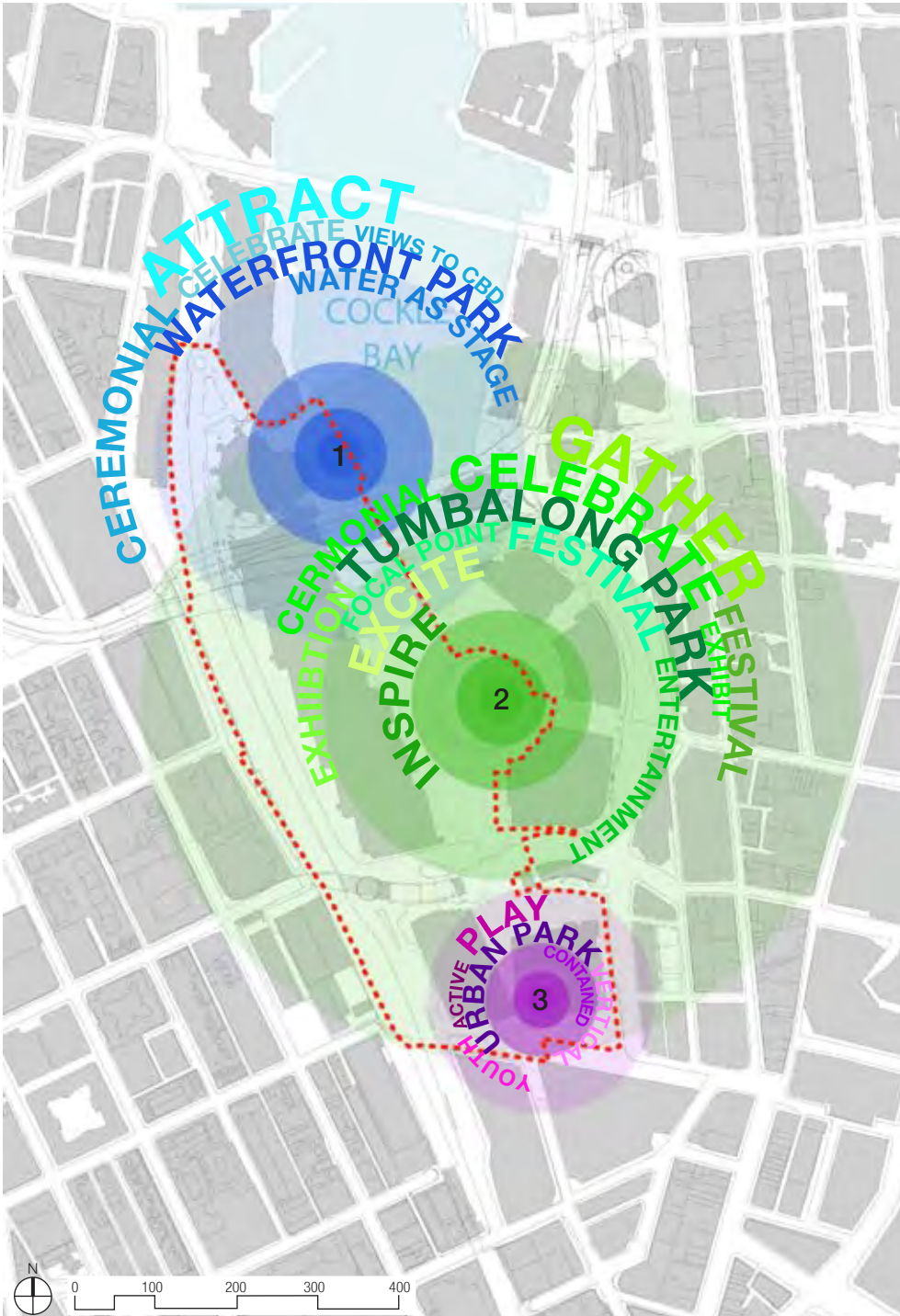


LEVEL CHANGES - PROMOTE SURVEILLANCE WHILE RETAINING PRIVACY

Reference Documents

- » Creating Places for People: An urban design protocol for Australian Cities
- » Darling Harbour South Master Plan, Johnson Pilton Walker
- » City of Sydney Sustainable Sydney 2030

MINIMUM 3 OPEN SPACES FOR THE PRECINCT - EACH WITH THEIR OWN CHARACTER AND SCALE;
 (1) WATERFRONT, (2) TUMBALONG PARK, (3) COMMUNITY



The Public Realm is space for people.

There should be no reduction in the available open space from what is available on the site today, ideally it should be increased.

LEGEND

- ● Site boundary
- Waterfront Park (1.)
- Tumbalong Park (2.)
- Community Square (3.)

Temporary Uses

Flexible Open Spaces

The Design Must:

- Ensure there are rich day and night experiences
- Provide appropriate amenity for an 18 hour / 7 days a week site
- Allow for a diverse range of events and overlays
- Provide large gathering spaces and intimate areas for diversity
- Balance the event spaces with recreational spaces and circulation spaces
- Flexibility to allow features to be incorporated in major events



CHICAGO MILLENIUM PARK - DIGITAL WATER PARK



COCKLE BAY, DARLING HAROUR FIREWORKS



DARLING HARBOUR FESTIVITIES



SYDNEY AROMA FESTIVAL - PARADES



SYDNEY FESTIVAL 2012



SMART LIGHT FESTIVAL, SYDNEY



SYDNEY FESTIVAL, THE DOMAIN, SYDNEY

Accessibility

An accessible Darling Harbour

The Design Must follow the principles to be adopted for walking routes and follow the five C's approach as follows:

- **Connected** – walking routes are to link to key 'attractors' such as public transport interchanges.
- **Convivial** – walking routes are to be implemented and maintained in good condition ensuring a pleasant experience.
- **Conspicuous** – walking routes are to be safe and inviting routes with good lighting, visibility, surveillance and signage.

- **Comfortable** – walking routes are to incorporate measures to increase enjoyment including high quality surfacing and landscaping and either safe integration with, or segregation from, traffic.
- **Convenient** – walking routes are to be as direct as possible so walking can compete favourably with other modes. Walking times of between 5 and 10 minutes will encourage people to travel by foot.

All areas shall be designed to provide equality of access for people with disabilities in accordance with Disability Discrimination Act (DDA).



THE HIGH LINE, NEW YORK CITY: CREATIVE SEATING SPACE WITH DDA COMPLIANT ACCESSIBLE ACCESS TO THE VIEWING WINDOW

06 Streetscape and Landscape

Streetscape and landscape refers to the design of public spaces such as streets, open spaces and pathways and includes landscaping, microclimate, shading and planting. The Design must balance high quality permanent landscape with flexible well-designed urban spaces that can continually change and support a variety of activities that can adapt to use over time, time of day and time of year.

The streetscape and landscape needs to communicate the Precinct as a whole and help visitors feel a sense of arrival and departure in the space. The elements must create a distinctive place that retains its character when activity is absent and accommodates all people in their diversity. The Design must be robust, durable and maintainable while making a positive contribution to the sense of place. The key to the Design is to grow old gracefully so that it becomes more attractive, more interesting and comfortable as trees, shrubs and other plants mature.

Landscape

Open Space and Landscape Design
Public Access to Open Space
Open Space Networks
Topography

The Design Must:

- Provide a variety of open space types
- Create park life
- Ensure that parks are within walking distance
- Connect open spaces as a network
- Work with the earth and the historic landform cuts of the valley



THE HIGH LINE, NEW YORK; SUPERB PARK LIFE



REST SEATS; NEW YORK



CHEONGGYECHOON, SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA



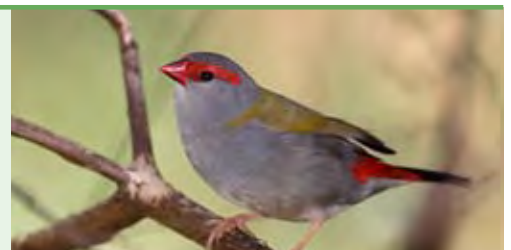
DARLING QUARTER, SYDNEY

Wildlife and Ecology

Wildlife and Ecology

The Design Must:

- Balance human access and wildlife shelter
- Ensure that all sites are created as habitats
- Aid biodiversity



RED-BROWED FINCH; ONE OF SYDNEY'S LOCAL NATIVE SPECIES REQUIRING GREATER HABITAT PROVISION IN THE CITY

Microclimate

Microclimate

The Design Must:

- Consider the influence of the elements
- Plant with the sun in mind
- Harness cool breezes
- Protect from winter winds
- Make the place comfortable
- Provide summer shade and maximise winter sun



PALEY PARK, NEW YORK; RESPITE IN THE CITY

06 Streetscape and Landscape

Reference Documents

- » Creating Places for People: An urban design protocol for Australian Cities
- » City of Sydney Sustainable Sydney 2030
- » Darling Harbour South Master Plan, Johnson Pilton Walker
- » City of Sydney Public Art Strategy and Policy
- » City of Sydney Eora Journey
- » City of Sydney Barani Barrabugu; Yesterday Tomorrow
- » City of Sydney Draft Interim Sydney Streets Design Code

Wayfinding

Signage

The Design Must:

- Make the place legible
- Use urban markers through both built form and landscape elements
- Achieve a macro-precinct to micro-pedestrian scale wayfinding strategy
- Regulatory signage



LUNA PARK SYDNEY; GATEWAY ENTRY AND PRECINCT IDENTIFICATION

Street Furniture, Art and Lighting

Street Furniture

Art

Lighting

The Design Must:

- Clean up the existing clutter and provide a collection that is integrated and harmonious with the Design
- Provide a consistent palette of quality street furniture
- Fit art to the place
- Integrate art within built and landscape forms
- Make art a spectacle and worth repeat visits
- Appreciation of the origins and history of the precinct
- Illuminate each unique scene and harness an identifiable night time experience
- Consider 'plug and play' facilities to facilitate event overlays



INTERACTIVE PUBLIC ART / WATER FEATURE; DARLING HARBOUR



STREETSCAPE; INTEGRATED LIGHTING AND FURNITURE



STREETSCAPE; INTEGRATED LIGHTING AND FURNITURE



URBAN PLAY SPACE



'PLUG AND PLAY' LIGHT POLES IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN



'ASPIRE' PUBLIC ART AND LIGHTING INSTALLATION, ULTIMO, SYDNEY



EVENT OVERLAY - SYDNEY FESTIVAL 2012

07 Façade and Interface

Façade and interface refers to the relationship of buildings to the site, street and neighbouring buildings and architectural expression of their facades. The Design must merge the private and public realms inviting people in and welcoming people out onto the street and into the public space. It will create an active ground level environment and enhance access and engagement with Tumbalong Park and surrounding areas. The façade will deliver Australia's best architecture to the Precinct and enrich the skyline of Sydney from near and afar while taking into consideration the scale and identity of surrounding buildings.

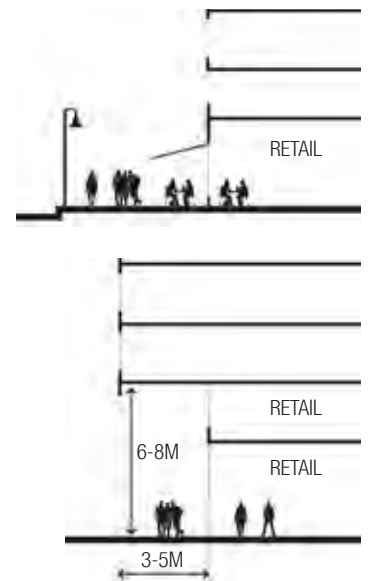
Animating the Edge

Active frontage

Richness and Beauty

The Design Must:

- Provide a varied and active frontage
- Reach out to the street
- Make buildings provide a setting to the spaces between them and in front
- Strengthen local identity
- Keep the Design rich from both near and afar
- Express the use and the purpose of the Facilities
- Relate to the human scale
- Embrace the identity of the Precinct
- Make entrances a feature in the facade
- Utilise detailed massing and facade treatments to welcome, guide and orientate users
- Relate the facade and ground level portions of buildings to the Public Realm
- Combine event strategies and elements such as banners, light poles and other event structures for the site with permanent ground level uses



'SPILL OUT' SPACE ADDS VIBRANT TO THE PUBLIC REALM



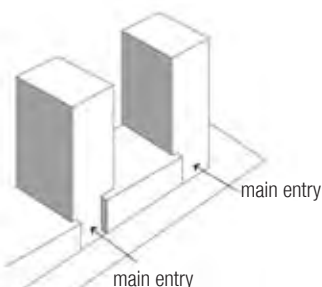
LANEWAY, MELBOURNE



OSLO OPERA HOUSE



QUINCY MARKET, BOSTON



ENTRY - PROVIDE CLEAR AND VISIBLE IDENTITY FOR BUILDING ENTRANCES LOCATED AT MID BLOCK AND CORNER

Reference Documents

- » Creating Places for People: An urban design protocol for Australian Cities
- » City of Sydney Sustainable Sydney 2030
- » Darling Harbour South Master Plan, Johnson Pilton Walker

Continuous Weather Protection

Shade and Shelter

The Design Must:

- Provide a weather protected route along all primary routes, including Quay Street (and its northern extension) and the Quay Street extension
- Use colonnades or awnings along building frontages to allow a consistent datum to be read along a street edge
- Provide diversity in the elevations through articulation of the facade



ROME: A CLASSICAL APPROACH TO COLONNADES



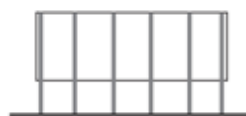
CONTINUOUS CANOPY -
USE OF AWNINGS



CONTINUOUS SHELTER -
USE OF COLONNADES



COLONNADE COLUMN
SPACING - TO SUIT SCALE OF
BUILDING AND ASSOCIATED
SPACES



COLUMNS EXTEND HIGHER
AND COULD BE COMBINED
WITH VERTICALS IN BUILDING
FACADE VEGETATION AND
GREEN WALLS



COLUMNS DO NOT HAVE TO
BE REGULARLY SPACED



COLUMN COULD BE
INCORPORATED IN FACADE
TREATMENT

08 Details and Materials

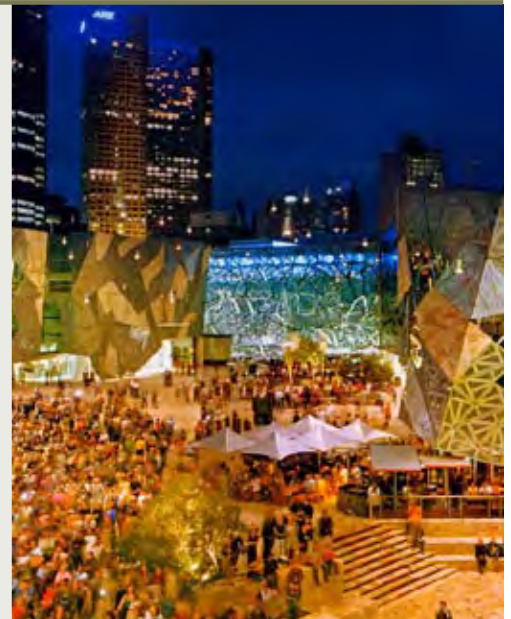
Details and materials refer to the close up appearance of objects and surfaces and selection of materials in terms of detail, craftsmanship, texture, colour, durability, sustainability and treatment. It contributes to human comfort, safety and enjoyment of the public and private realm. The Design must reflect best practise and ensure minimal maintenance, durability, longevity of materials and finishes and a sustained appearance which is critical for a positive visitor interaction.

Precinct Scale

Details and Materials

The Design Must:

- Demonstrate a precinct approach to materials and their built assembly
- Recognise that the grain, texture and scale of the skyline is of great importance
- Materials should be used to define and reinforce different character areas within the Precinct
- Be built of the same fundamental elements that make Darling Harbour the place it is. A place for celebration, for transaction and for entertainment with quality venues, shops, hotel, homes and Public Realm
- Respond to surrounding existing and historic character
- Add a distinctive townscape element within the wider Darling Harbour area
- Add another 'layer' of character into Darling Harbour, the new materiality will be symbolic of the change and transformation of the area



QUALITY FINISH ACROSS A PRECINCT;
FEDERATION SQUARE, MELBOURNE

Pedestrian Scale

Details and Materials

The Design Must:

- Ensure that detail resolution matters
- Ensure that materials are easily maintainable
- Ensure that the buildings are sustainable, durable and visually interesting
- All materials in the Public Realm areas of the Precinct, and especially the lower base elements of all buildings are to be highly durable
- Create a hierarchy of materials
- Propose a primary material to dominate the frontage, other materials should be used to demarcate different elements of the building
- Primarily use glazing where there is a key public use and where there are retail frontages
- Identify with the climatic conditions of Sydney and provide appropriate shade and shelter
- Use colour to add vibrancy and distinctiveness. Colour may be added through coloured light, retail signage, coloured glass or glazed brick as well as coloured fabrics of awnings and parasols.



GARDEN CITY PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE, SINGAPORE

Reference Documents

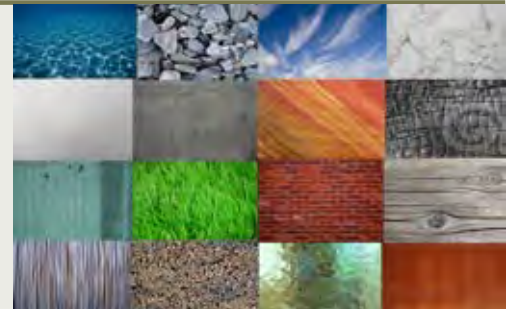
- » Creating Places for People: An urban design protocol for Australian Cities
- » City of Sydney Sustainable Sydney 2030
- » Darling Harbour South Master Plan, Johnson Pilton Walker

Materials

Details and Materials

The Design Must:

- Consider Sydney as a blue and green connected city
- Celebrate the temperate climate
- Use landscape and plant materials



Reference Sky

- Use materials that elevate built form into the sky
- Provide generous feeling of light and air throughout the buildings
- Material selections may include Concrete / Steel / Glass / Timber



STEEL AND GLASS



TIMBER

Reference Canopy

- Use materials that distinguish the roofline and any elevated decks
- Material selections may include Timber / Steel / Landscape Foliage / Native Species to work with the temperate climate



TREE CANOPIES INTEGRATED WITH STRUCTURE



ELEVATED TIMBER DECK THROUGH THE CANOPY

Reference Water City

- Use materials that reinforce Sydney as a harbour city
- References to water courses / estuaries / rivers may be used



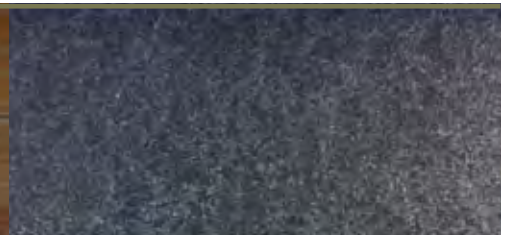
THE CITY IS CONNECTED TO THE HARBOUR

Reference Base

- Use materials that connect the building to the ground
- References to the weathered landscape
- Material selections may include solid masonry elements such as stone, brick and concrete



NATURALLY WEATHERED SYDNEY SANDSTONE



GRANITE PAVERS, CITY OF SYDNEY FOOTPATHS

09 Energy and Resource Efficiency

Energy and resource use efficiency is crucial and the Design must demonstrate a World's Best Practice approach.

The principal of long life, loose fit and low energy will drive all aspects of the Design. The Design must maximise daylight and reduce the need for artificial lighting and heating by orientating the building towards the north. The Sustainability Guide defines principles and performance levels to achieve World's Best Practice sustainability within the Precinct.

Reference Documents

- » Creating Places for People: An urban design protocol for Australian Cities
- » City of Sydney Sustainable Sydney 2030
- » Darling Harbour South Master Plan, Johnson Pilton Walker

Resource Efficiency

Solar Design

Water

Earth

Wind

Waste

Energy

The Design Must:

- Orientate buildings towards the sun
- Let the light in and keep the heat out in summer
- Recycle rainwater where possible
- Use the potential of the ground
- Work with the wind
- Do more with less
- Waste not, want not
- Prioritise Precinct wide solutions



CH2 BUILDING MELBOURNE; EXPRESSES ITS ENERGY AND RESOURCE CONSUMPTION

10 Staging and Management

How the Precinct is managed and adapts over time is crucial to ensure that it remains a vibrant and dynamic place in Sydney. A management plan with a clear focus is essential and will ensure a continuous mix of cultural programming and civic activity. The Plan will deliver a contemporary and stimulating program that supports the local economy, environment and community.

Reference Documents

- » Creating Places for People: An urban design protocol for Australian Cities
- » City of Sydney Sustainable Sydney 2030
- » Darling Harbour South Master Plan, Johnson Pilton Walker

Precinct Management

Establish future event overlays and Change over time

The Design Must:

- Provide a platform for a range of events
- Provide a place for locals, visitors and international guests
- Allow the Precinct to change over time and evolve with contemporary culture
- A new Tumbalong Park will provide the opportunity for event staging.



SYDNEY OPERA HOUSE HOSTS A RANGE OF EVENTS FOR LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL VISITORS



EVENTS AT FEDERATION SQUARE, MELBOURNE



DARLING HARBOUR; CITY SCALE EVENTS

