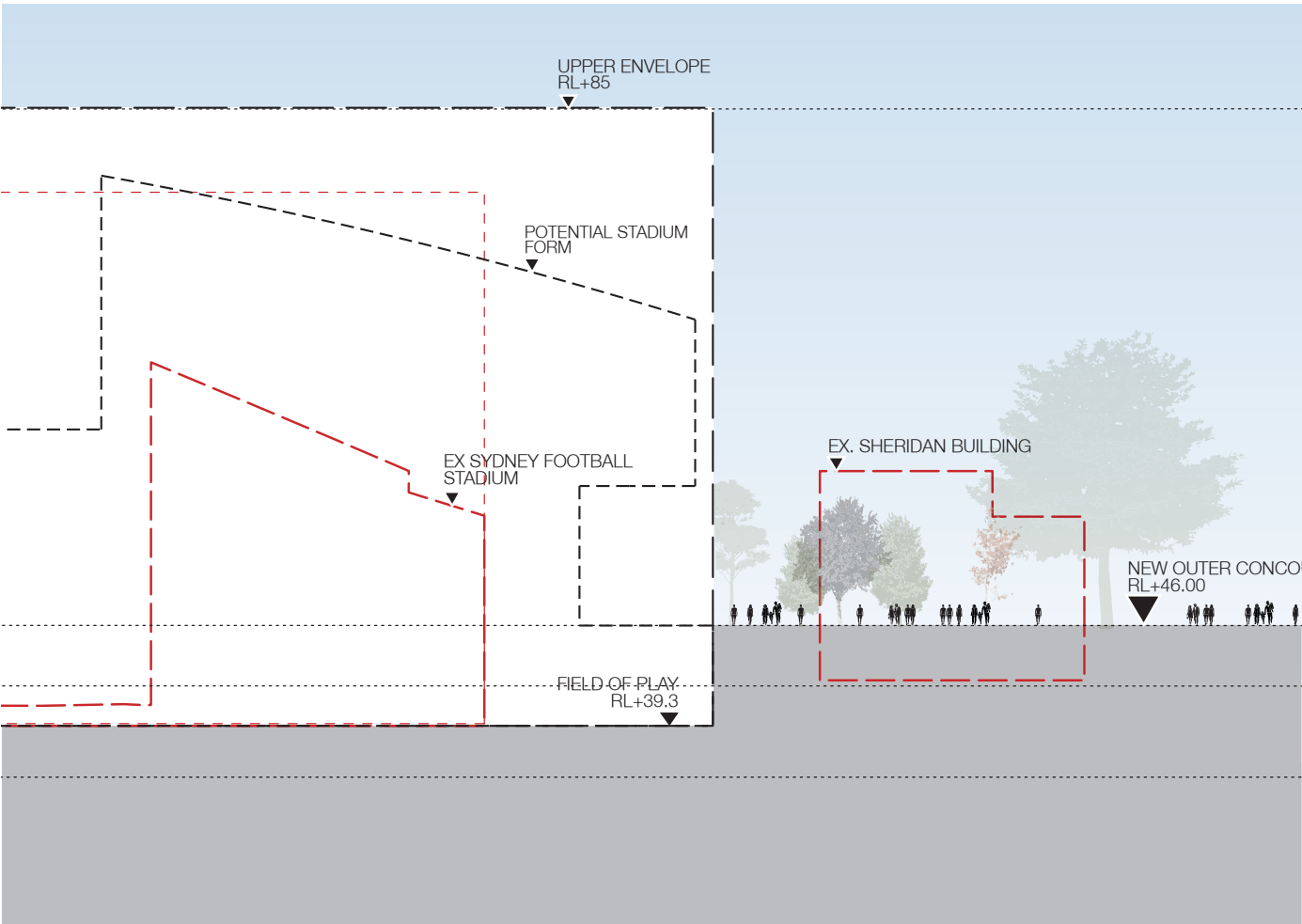
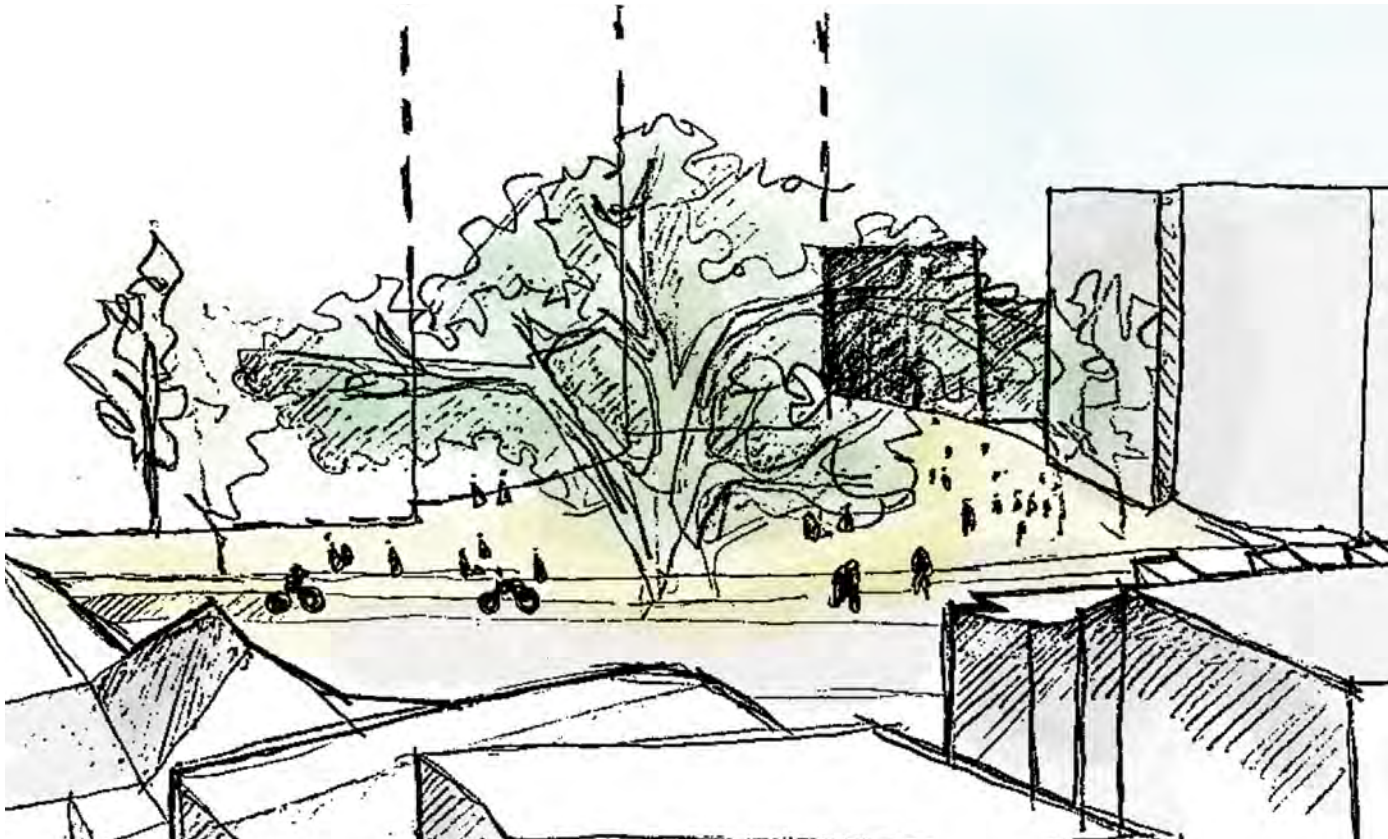


Guidelines

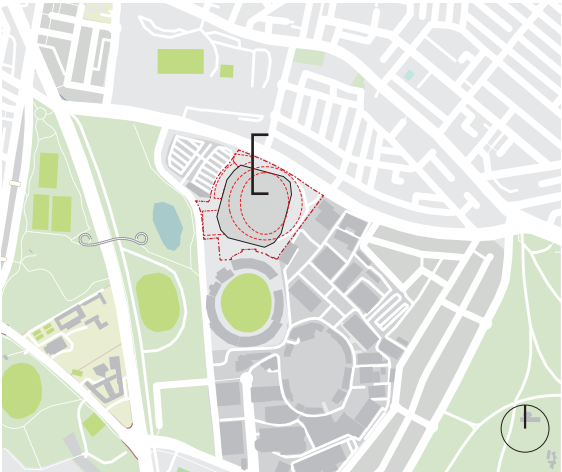
Public Realm and Open Space



Oatley Road Place Section



Oatley Road Place Sketch



Section Plan

Guidelines

Public Realm and Open Space



View of SFS from Moore Park East

Landscape Character

The character of the public realm should reflect the unique and varied landscape setting, which includes Moore Park, Paddington and adjacent sports and entertainment precincts.

The stadium should have a ground plane that is comfortable, welcoming and contained which serves as a counter balance to the scale of the stadium structure. The landscape should assist in providing a clear context for the stadium, allowing it to dynamically interface with the ground plane with provision for activation, gathering and interpretation. Referencing the park setting and established landscaping can help maximise the comfort of public domain space, soften the concourse and increase the aesthetic quality of the stadium site without impeding the functionality of the spaces.

Continuity of materials should be used within the site to create a visual connection and sense of place for the stadium.

Principles

Provide high quality soft and hard landscape to extend the surrounding suburbs and context in to the stadium site.

Guidelines

- Utilise planting to create shaded areas to reduce the urban heat island effect and create a comfortable experience for the public
- Specify native and indigenous plants with priority to be given to endemic species. Consider low water use species where appropriate.
- Maximise permeable surfaces within the site and promote water infiltration, consider overland flow movement and treatment within Moore Park.
- Provide fixed and flexible seating amenity that responds to the City of Sydney's palette and the functional stadium needs.



Precedent - North Terrace, Adelaide



Precedent - Neue Meile Böblingen, Oslo, Norway

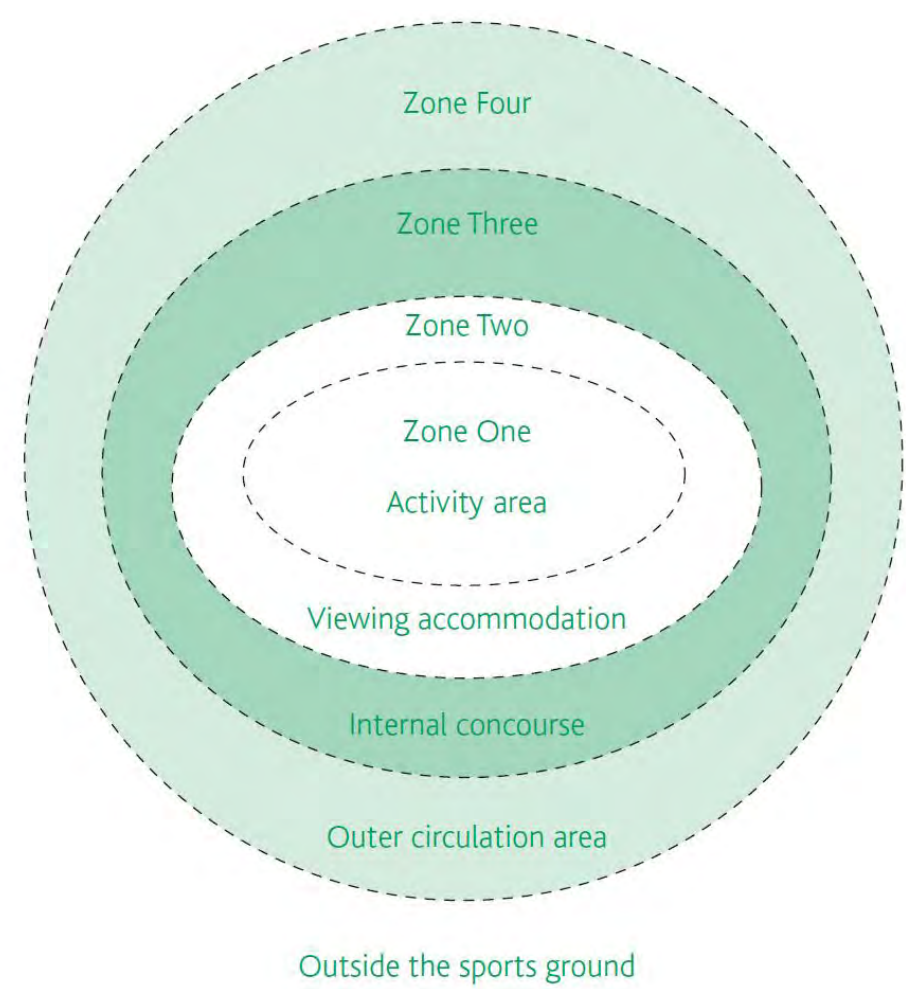


Precedent - Mid Main Park, Vancouver, Canada



Precedent - Hoekenrodeplein Amsterdam, Netherlands

8.5 Security and Safety



The management of security and safety within the precinct is key to the success of the stadium. Urban and landscape design features in combination with operational solutions should imbue the site with the flexibility to deal with the disparate range of security requirements for events and day-to-day.

The design of security and safety into the use of the precinct day-to-day should utilise the principle of passive security to deter threats while remaining largely invisible to its users. Security and safety measures should be integrated into the design of the site as to reduce its operational requirements and its impact on the visual legibility and cohesion of the public realm and stadium.

Principles

- Preference landscape, planting, furniture, public art and/or dynamic topography to fulfil requirements for solid barriers or fencing
- Reduce visual obstructions at a low level allowing views into and across the site to provide opportunities for passive surveillance
- Consider emergency vehicle accessibility to the stadium surrounds

Zonal planning as outlined in the Green Guide should be utilised to establish zones for security management. Especially important is the location, size and maintenance of security lines. To retain public permeability of the site during events, the security line including ticketing, security screening and bag checks will be located directly adjacent to stadium entry points. The design of the public domain should also allow for the security line to be located at the Driver Avenue and Moore Park Road Front Doors.

Zone 1
The activity area or pitch on which the event takes place

Zone 2
Spectator viewing accommodation

Zone 3
The internal concourse surrounding the activity area

Zone 4
The external concourse and public domain

Zone 5
Outside the SFS site including the SCG and the surrounding suburbs

Security Zones (source: Green Guide)



Precedent - Minneapolis Federal Courthouse, Minneapolis, USA



Precedent - New York Stock Exchange, New York, USA



Precedent - Aspire, Sydney



Precedent - Emirates Stadium, London, UK

Guidelines

8.6 Activation



Given its prominent location, the SFS offers extensive opportunities for public activation at ground to complement internal uses and support day-to-day use by surrounding neighbours, businesses and the general public. Currently enclosed by high fencing, the stadium is a barrier between the active sporting, recreational and entertainment uses of Moore Park, Paddington, Surry Hills and Centennial Park. This should be addressed and mitigated by the future stadium design.

Outward facing uses on the ground floor of the stadium can create more opportunities for pre and post event activation, heighten the atmosphere and character of event days. Increased permeability of the site day-to-day could support uses such as fitness, passive recreation, casual sporting activities and retail. Opportunities to utilise the amenity provided by the proximity to Moore Park will contribute to the creation of a unique offering for both retail/commercial tenants and the public.

Key

- Site Boundary
- Active Frontages
- Event Zone
- Event Day Activation Area
- Event & Day-to-Day Activation Area
- Heritage Wall (Barrier)

Principles
The precinct should include a variety of permanent active tenants to promote the day to day use of the site. The retail / commercial provision should compliment the use of the site and encourage visitors outside of event schedules.

- Guidelines*
- Active uses should be concentrated around key pedestrian access points and around the stadium's ground floor perimeter
 - Day-to-day activation should consider the requirements of the surrounding neighbours – residents and workers, to provide a mix attractive and suited to their needs.
 - Spaces should be allowed to facilitate pop up activation to support the activation of the precinct beyond the event time schedule
 - Utilise internal activation for passive surveillance and to meet CPTED requirements
 - Design of landscape elements should encourage passive activation such as sitting or gathering
 - Provide clear and convenient movement through the site as a means to sustain active uses.



Precedent - Arcade, Cape Town, South Africa



Precedent - Open Street, Cape Town, South Africa



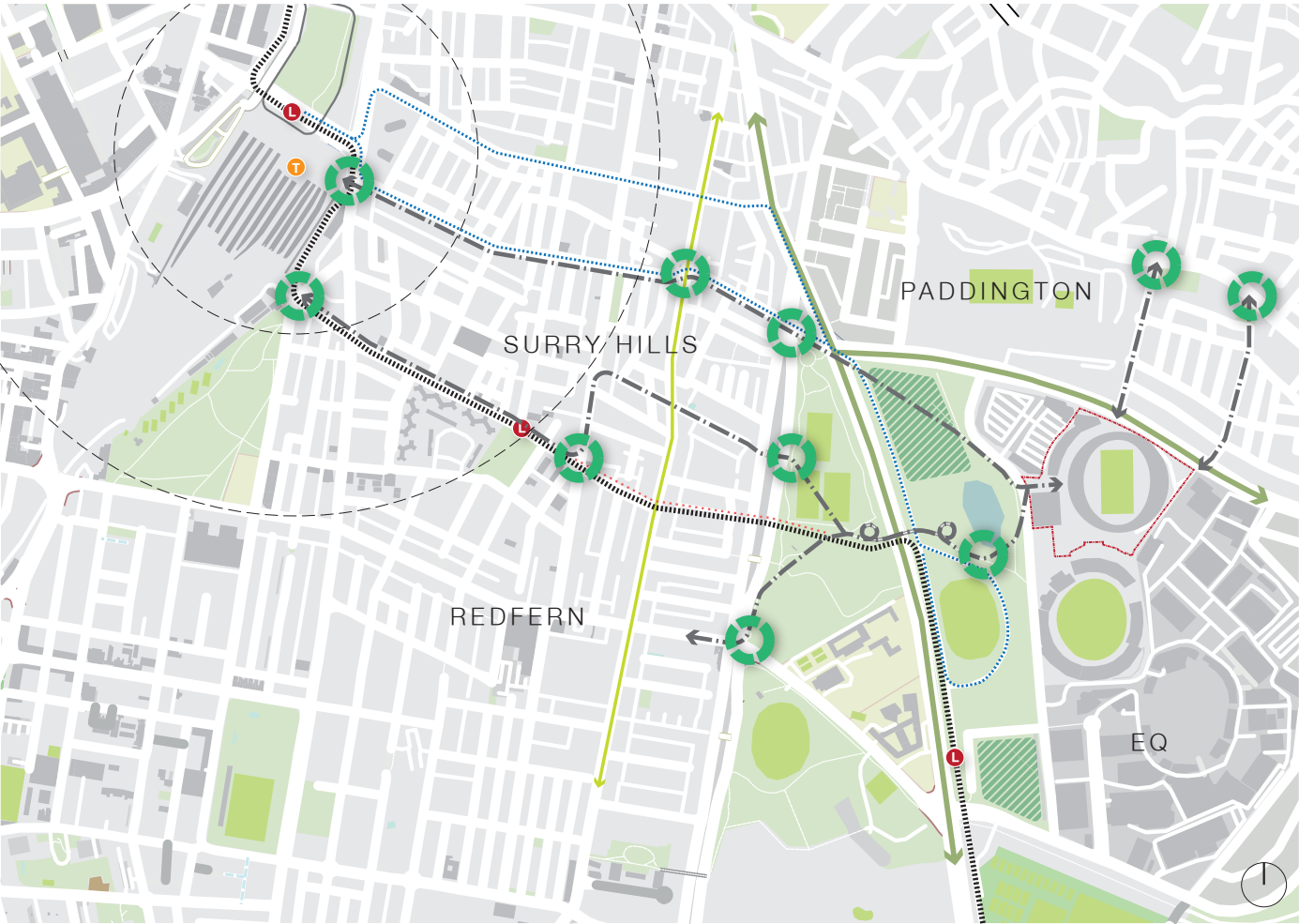
Precedent - Box Hill Multipurpose Area, Melbourne



Precedent - The Lawn on D, Boston, USA

Guidelines

8.7 Wayfinding, Signage and Interpretation



Wayfinding, Signage and Interpretation

The approach to wayfinding and signage commences outside the site and extends through to the area of play inside the stadium. All wayfinding should be legible, consistent with the stadium branding and integrated into the wayfinding styles utilised in the areas surrounding the precinct, including that used by City of Sydney, Centennial Parklands and Moore Park, Entertainment Quarter, UTS and Fox Studios. The location of signage should be focussed around key stadium access routes, decision points including points of transition between transport modes and in locations where direct lines of sight towards the stadium are not available.

Primary signage on-site should address key entries to the site at Driver Avenue and Moore Park Road. Wayfinding on-site should highlight accessibility through the site to Moore Park, Moore Park Light Rail and Paddington.

Wayfinding should be approached holistically and also utilise materiality, lighting, and the visibility of the stadium itself

Principles
Provide wayfinding and signage that supports a seamless transition into and through the stadium precinct and encourages use of the stadium

Search for opportunities to engage with, interpret and integrate the history of the site into the design

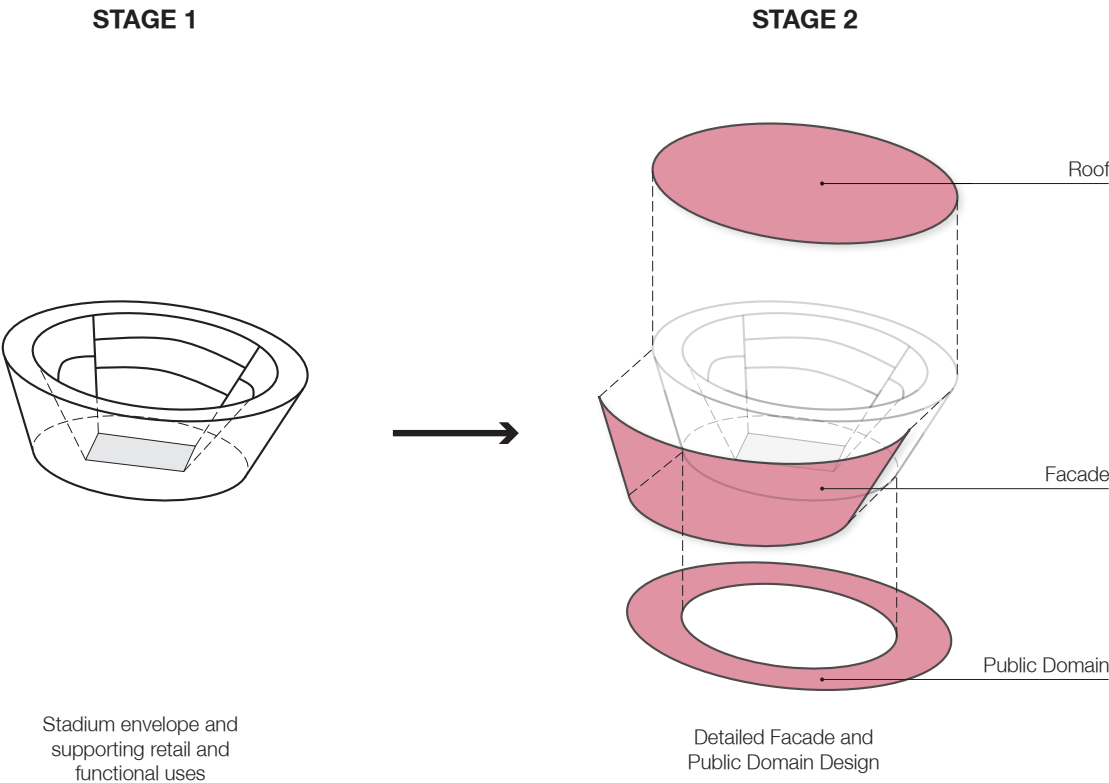


Wayfinding, Signage and Interpretation Journey Diagram

- Guidelines*
- Reinforce clear wayfinding and signage that supports in a clean and legible manner, seamless transition for the public from the surrounds into and with the site
 - Reduce visual obstructions at key site access points
 - Consider the speed of entry and visual obstructions that might impact the effectiveness of wayfinding during events
 - Integrate an understanding of the site's history into material choices,

Key	
	Site Boundary
	Pedestrian Routes
	Future Pedestrian Route
	Event Bus Route
	Event Parking
	Open Space
	Sporting Fields
	Decision Points
	Style Guide

8.8 Architectural Expression



Design Excellence Process

Design Excellence

Stadium design is a specialised task. The nature of stadiums, and in particular Tier 1 stadiums require a refined functionality that befits their international status. Consequently, there are aspects of the stadium design that provide limitations in the ability to develop unique design propositions. This includes:

- Stadium Bowl
- Hospitality and Services
- Circulation
- Site Constraints
- Operations

Understanding these limitations are predominantly internal and set the overall scale and form of the stadium, the key opportunities for unique design propositions reside in the way the stadium relates to its surrounds. The stadium bowl and envelope formulated for the site in response to the project brief will form the basis of the concept development application, enabling three suitably qualified design consortia consisting of architects and landscape architects to develop concept for the external design (facade and roof) and public domain on a competitive basis.

Principles

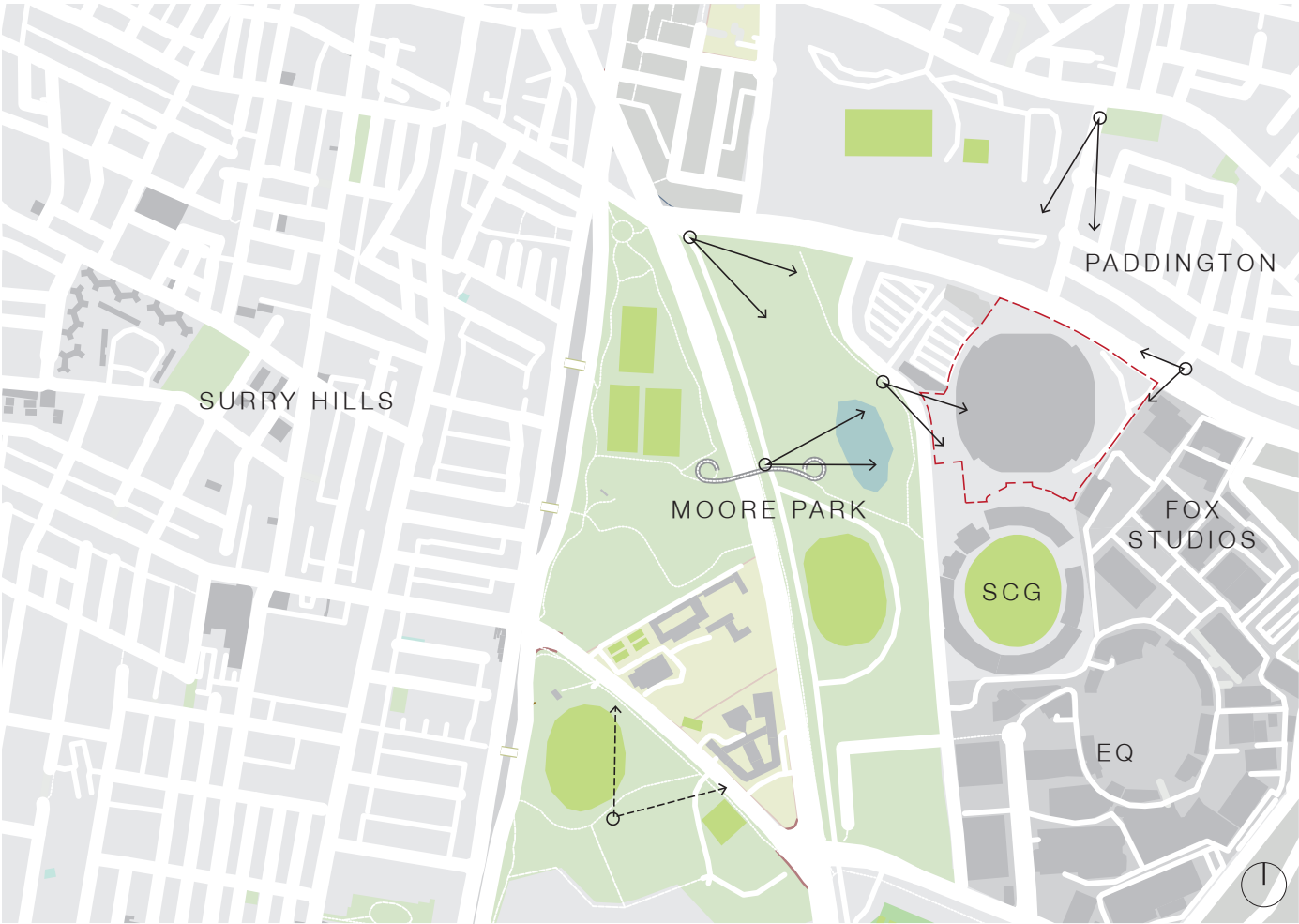
Design a high quality stadium that will satisfies the complex highly functional requirements of a Tier 1 stadium as well as create a unique and distinctive destination which responds to its setting amongst Moore Park, Paddington and the SCG.

Guidelines

- Follow the strategy set out in the SFS Design Excellence Strategy
- Engage with *Better Placed - An Integrated Design Policy for the Built Environment of New South Wales*, Government Architect NSW during the design process

Guidelines

Architectural Expression



Key Views

Key views

The existing SFS is visible from a number of points within the immediate and broader contexts, and contributes to a distinctive skyline that includes the SCG and the Sydney Showground Clocktower. The views along key approaches to and past the SFS should be considered in the design of the stadium form, orientation and facade in order to serve as integrated wayfinding, heighten the experience of travelling to the stadium and contribute to the understanding of the SFS/SCG precinct as a unique destination.

Principles

The stadium should be designed to be viewed in the round, from multiple locations and heights.

Guidelines

- Orient unique design features to key pedestrian approaches from the surrounds
- Consider the interpretation of the site while in motion past the site from surrounding roads, specifically from Moore Park Road

Key

- Site Boundary
- ↗ Views
- Open Space
- Sports Fields



View from EP2, Moore Park East



View from Moore Park East along Driver Avenue



View from Tibby Cotter Bridge



View from Moore Park East



View from Paddington



View from intersection of Moore Park Road and Regent Street

Guidelines

Architectural Expression



Precedent - New Stamford Bridge, London, UK



Precedent - Perth Stadium, Perth



Precedent - Barclays Center, New York, USA



Precedent - Brasilia National Stadium, Basilia, Brasil

Materiality & Lighting

The choice of materials should respond to the immediate context, aid in the fulfilment of sustainability goals for the project and contribute to the unique and distinctive design of stadium.

Principles

- Select materials that contribute to the distinctive design of the stadium and reinforce the unique destinational characteristics of the Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground
- Incorporate stadium lighting into the form of the stadium

Guidelines

- Engage with the opportunity to use innovative materials that contribute to the distinctive design of the stadium and contribute to the unique nature of the destination
- Understand the material palette of the surrounding area
- Utilise responsive facades to support flexible branding, advertising and wayfinding opportunities. Responsive facades should be oriented to key pedestrian approaches to the site.
- Consider the use of recycled, light or reflective materials, and materials of low embodied energy to support sustainability goals for the project
- Minimise the visual impact of materials, including reflections off light coloured or high gloss materials and light spill from responsive facades on residential uses to the north
- Explore the opportunity for materials to draw from the cultural and heritage significance of the site and surrounds
- Design the building facade to be understood and interpreted from a distance and up-close, considering both the visual and tactile qualities of the material

8.9 Sustainability



Precedent - Perth Arena, Perth



Precedent - Sydney Park, Sydney



Precedent - The Lawn on D, Boston, USA



Precedent - Box Hill Multi Purpose Area, Melbourne

Sustainability

The SFS design will fully integrate sustainable environmental, social and economic principles to situate itself as an international best-practice example for high quality Tier 1 sports precincts.

The SFS will target a LEED Gold rating that represents Australian best practice. LEED is a holistic sustainable building rate scheme administered by the United States Building Council.

Principles

- Minimise greenhouse gas emissions from operational energy consumption, onsite emissions and transport to and from the site
- Minimise consumption of natural resources such as water and materials
- Maximising biodiversity on site through selection of native vegetation
- Work towards true social sustainability

Guidelines

- Contribute to the biodiversity of the site and surrounds through maximising native and endemic vegetation
- Utilise recycled materials or materials with low embodied energy throughout the stadium and public domain
- Incorporate resilient and robust design features and materials that will require limited maintenance or replacement and extend the lifespan of the stadium
- Engage water sensitive design principles to manage stormwater and overland flow through the site. Explore opportunities to harvest and treat water on-site for reuse or release.
- Maximise elements that reduce the heat island effect. These include light coloured surface finishes, vegetation, shading, water bodies and open-grid paving systems.
- Encourage sustainable patron behaviour by promoting opportunities for recycling, healthy lifestyle options and fitness uses and making visible the environmental principles of the stadium

- Encourage use of the SFS day-to-day by the general public through the provision of spaces and facilities to support passive recreation, fitness, exercise and activation
- Create an inviting public domain that fully integrates into its surrounds and facilitates increased accessibility to active and public transport infrastructure including Moore Park Light Rail Stop and the proposed cycleway along Moore Park Road
- Maximise energy efficiency, exploring opportunities for on-site energy production

Stormwater

Stormwater management is a key issue considering the large scale of the stadium built form and the likely coverage of hard surfaces in the public domain.

Overland flow currently moves from the site's north-east corner of the site along Moore Park Road, south through the site, past the SCG heritage an ladies stands and out to Moore Park and Driver Avenue.

Principles

- No worse impact on current flooding levels down stream
- Ensure that the chosen stormwater management solution does not impact the safety of the public both within and surrounding the site

Guidelines

- Incorporate opportunities to reduce the velocity of overland flow water travelling through the site utilising landscaping
- Preference surface storage of excess stormwater on-site in low pedestrian traffic areas over the use of on-site stormwater detention (OSD) tanks

Guidelines

8.10 Cultural and Heritage Significance



Historical Image - Sydney Cricket Ground, Sydney



Precedent - High Line, New York, USA



Precedent - Yinyinmadyemi Thou Didst Let Fall, Sydney



Precedent - Westhaven Promenade, Auckland, New Zealand

The upgrade of the public domain, landscaping and access pathways should allow for integration of meaningful, yet playful interpretation of the site's cultural and heritage value, such as water-based recreational elements that pay homage to the former natural and and convict-formed waterways (Busby's Bore), the reintroduction of natural plantings, and Aboriginal cultural elements within the landscape, where appropriate.

The design approach to built form and landscaping should be inspired by the site's history, former uses and social connections.

Principles

Respect the cultural and heritage significance of the site and surrounds by embedding visible and legible interpretations of the site's rich history into the design of the stadium and public domain.

Guidelines

- Apply a multi-layered approach to interpretation that enhances significant historic elements and viewlines, and results in a digital and physical overlays that fit within the overall aesthetic and uses of the SFS
- Extend the sporting legacy of the site into the public domain through the provision of spaces and infrastructure for fitness and sporting uses
- Where items of heritage significance are uncovered or exposed, opportunities to retain those items on-site or create new interpretation opportunities should be explored

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Appendix



Context Plan

Scale
N/A



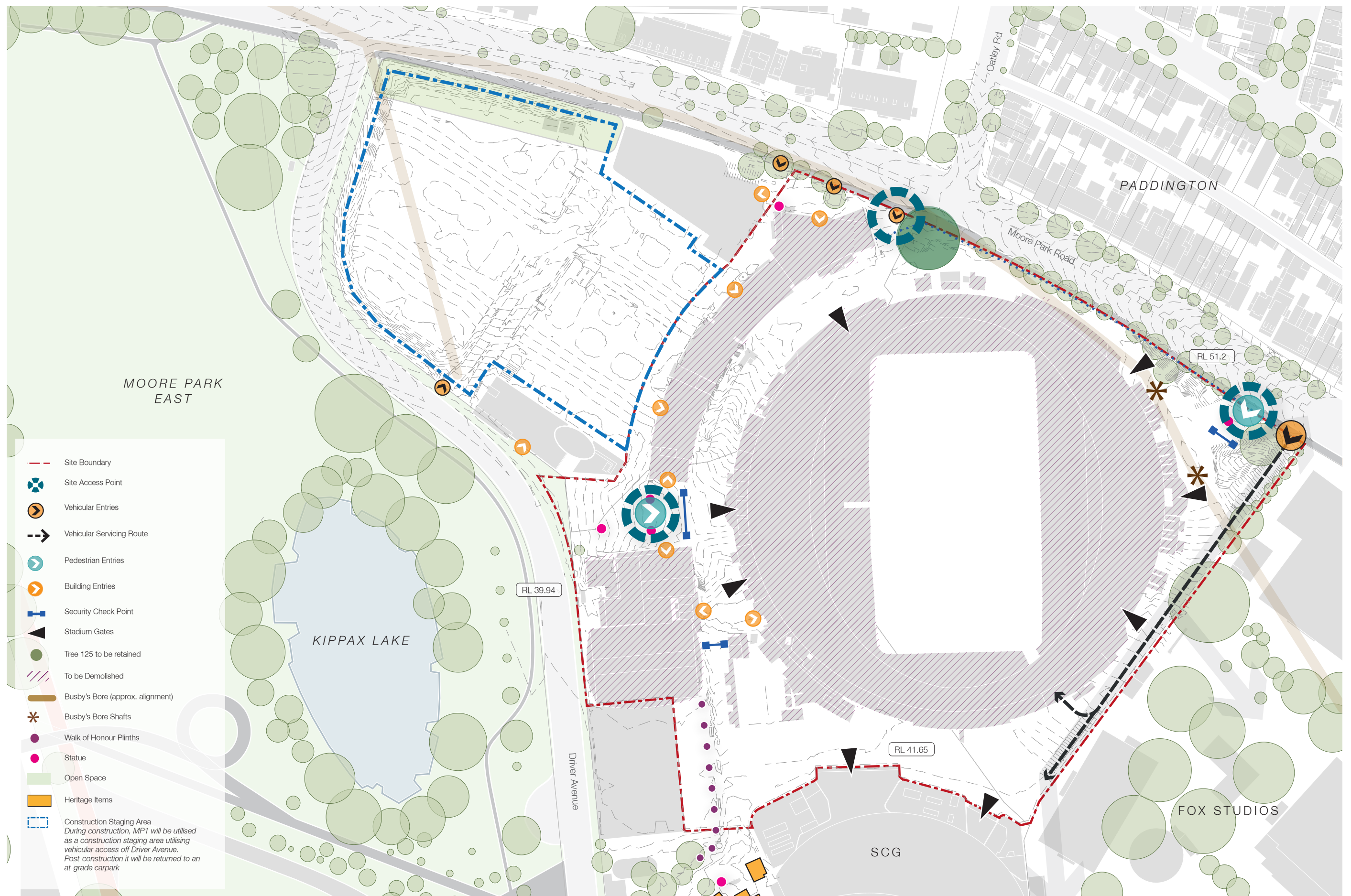
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Sydney Football Stadium

Project address
Moore Park
Client
INSW

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Site Analysis

Scale
N/A



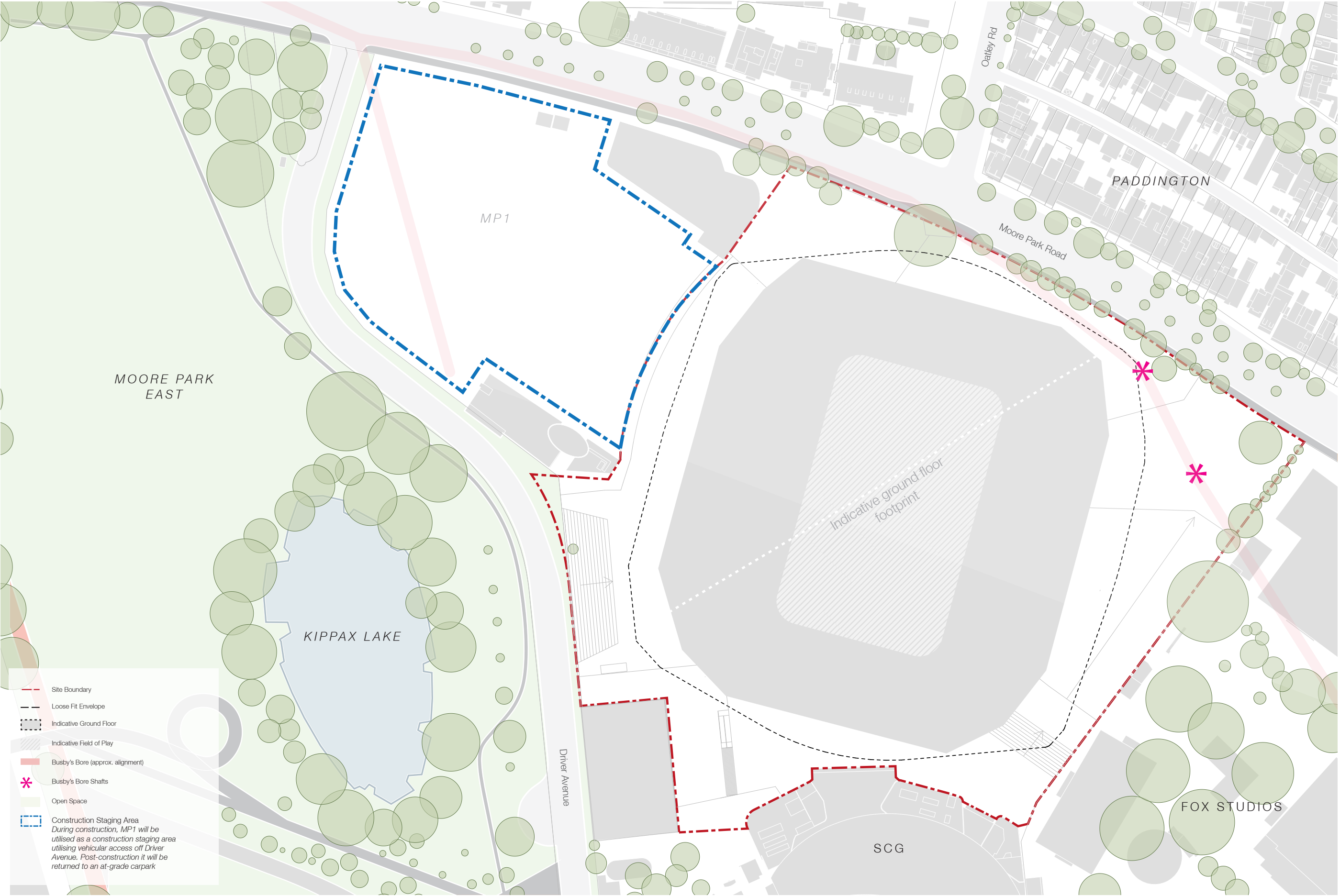
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Indicative Building Outline Plan

Scale
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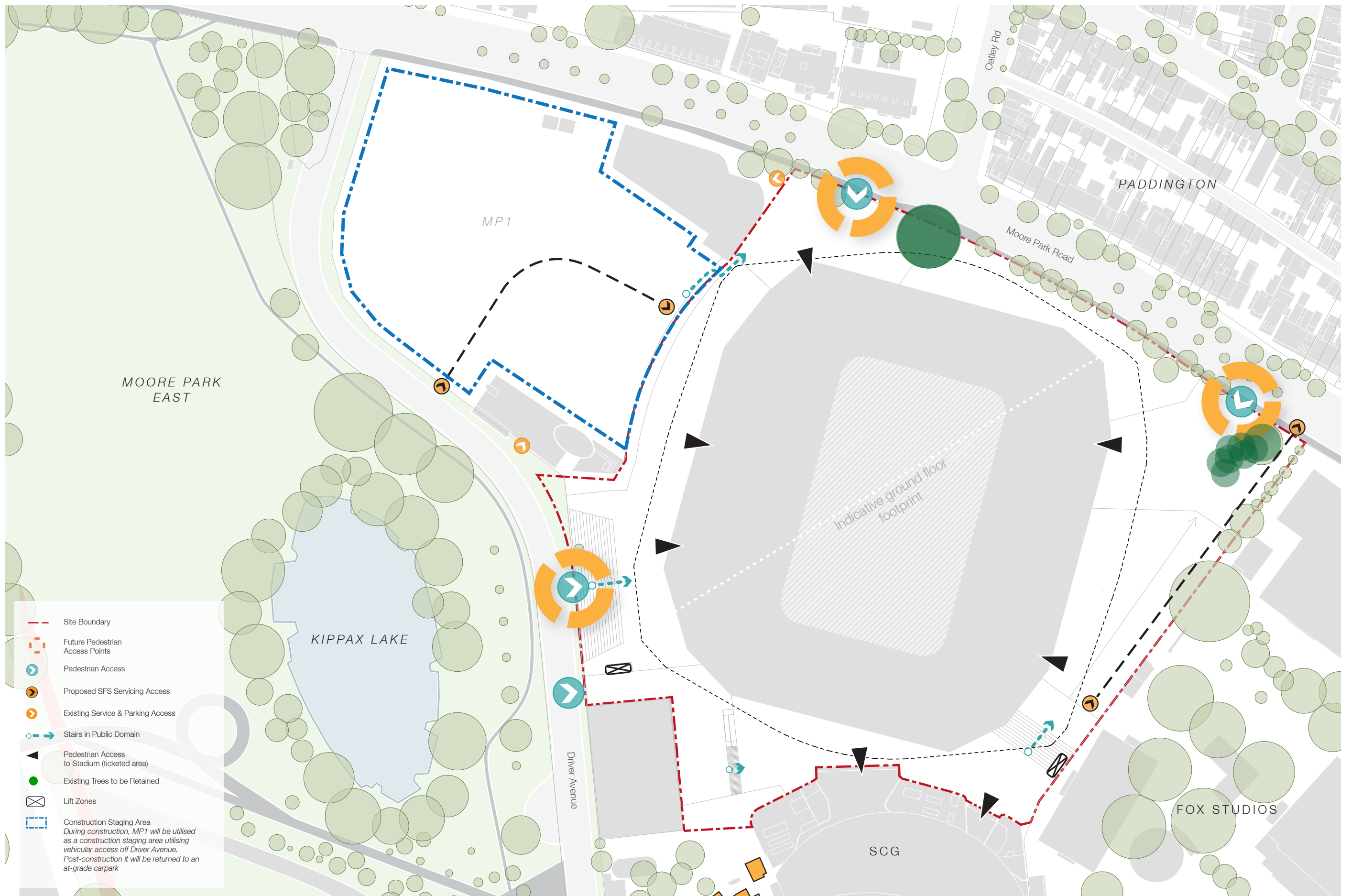
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Project address
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Access Plan

Scale
N/A



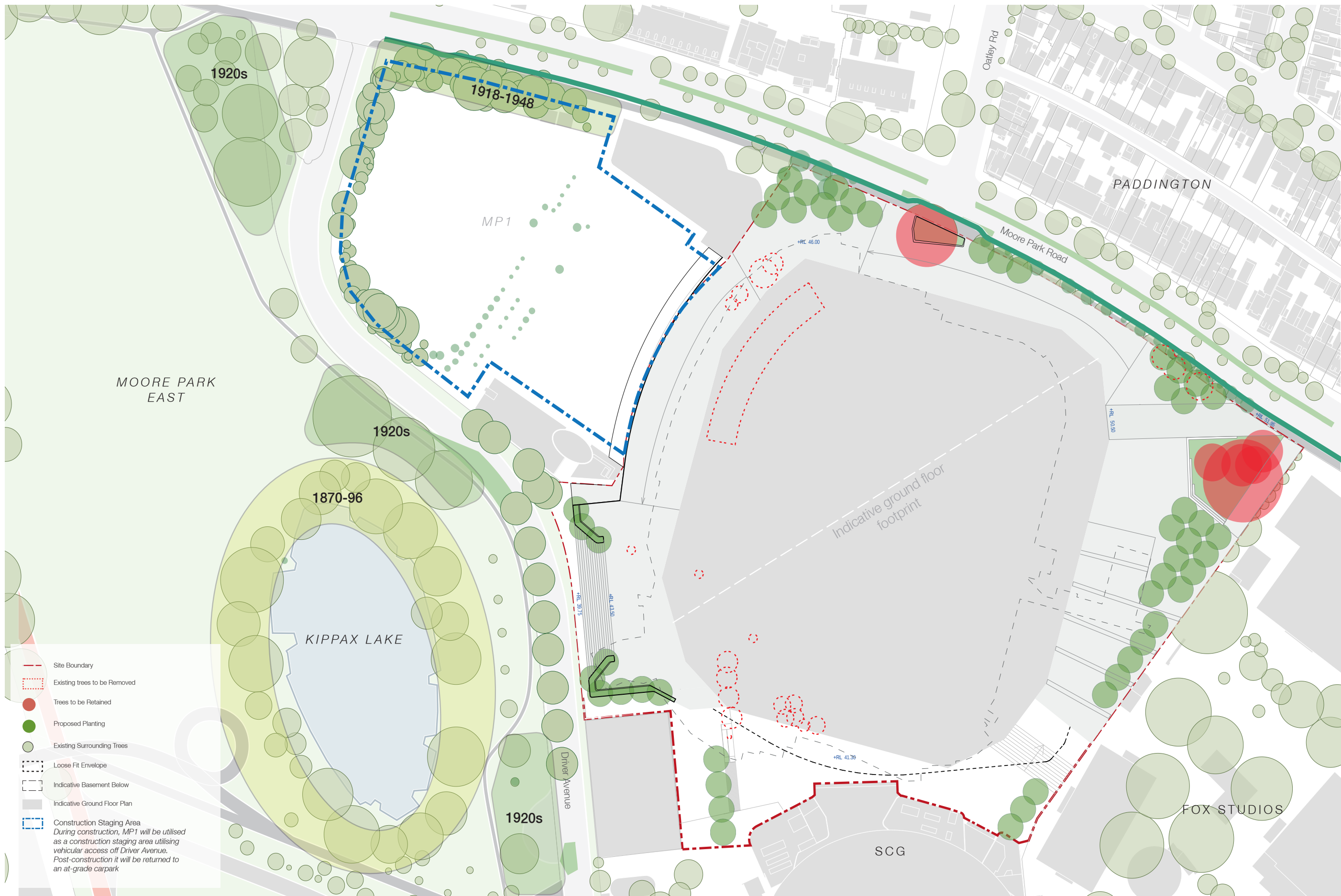
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Landscape Plan

Scale
N/A



Drawing number
SK24
Revision number
02

Project number
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Project name
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Project address
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