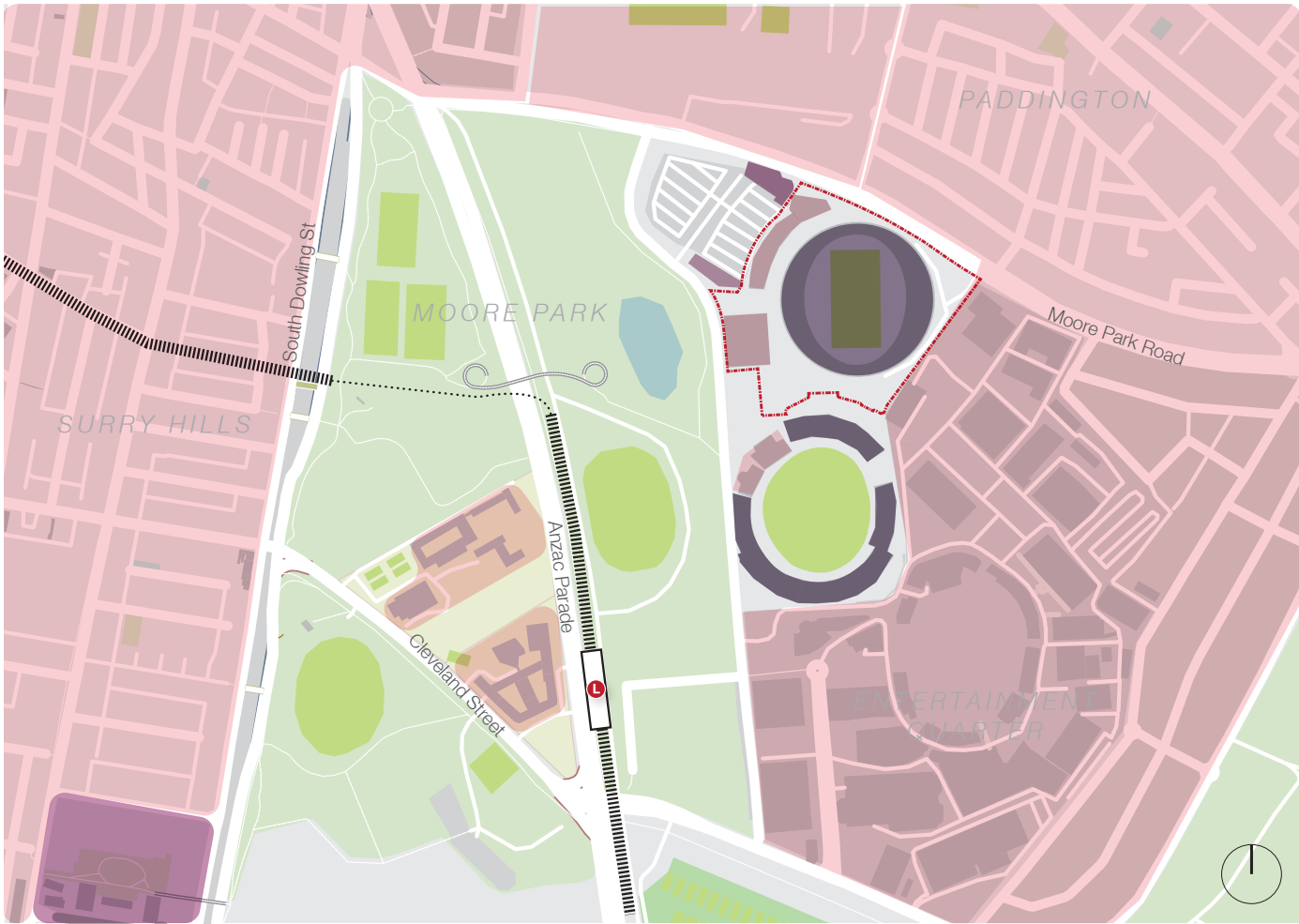


Site Analysis

4.3 Built Form and Height

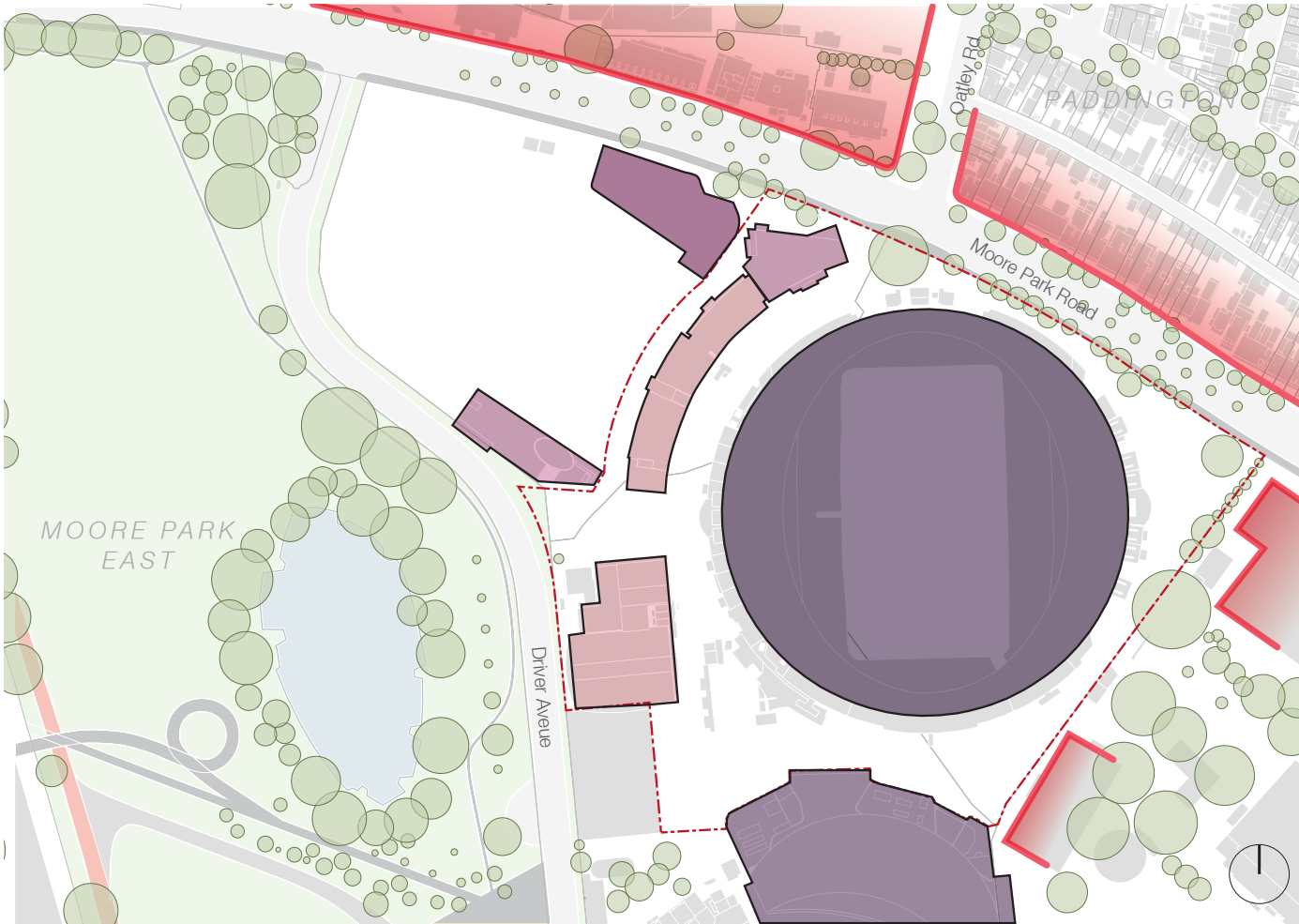


Built Form and Height - Local

The SFS is surrounded by predominantly low rise development outside of the Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground Trust. Surry Hills and Paddington feature low-scale fine grain development while Entertainment Quarter and Fox Studios feature larger scale buildings with a larger grain. This is a product of the historical use of the site and current commercial requirements

Key

- Project Boundary
- Light Rail Stop
- Light Rail Route
- Light Rail Tunnel
- 1-4 Storeys
- 4-10 Storeys
- Stadium +10



Built Form and Height - Site

Low scale built form interfaces exist to the stadium's north and east while built form on the Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground Trust land varies greatly in height. As the stadium is located to the south of this low scale development in Paddington, there is limited solar impact on those buildings. The future SFS will need to consider the overshadowing impact on the outdoor cricket wickets to the south west of the current stadium and the SCG field of play.

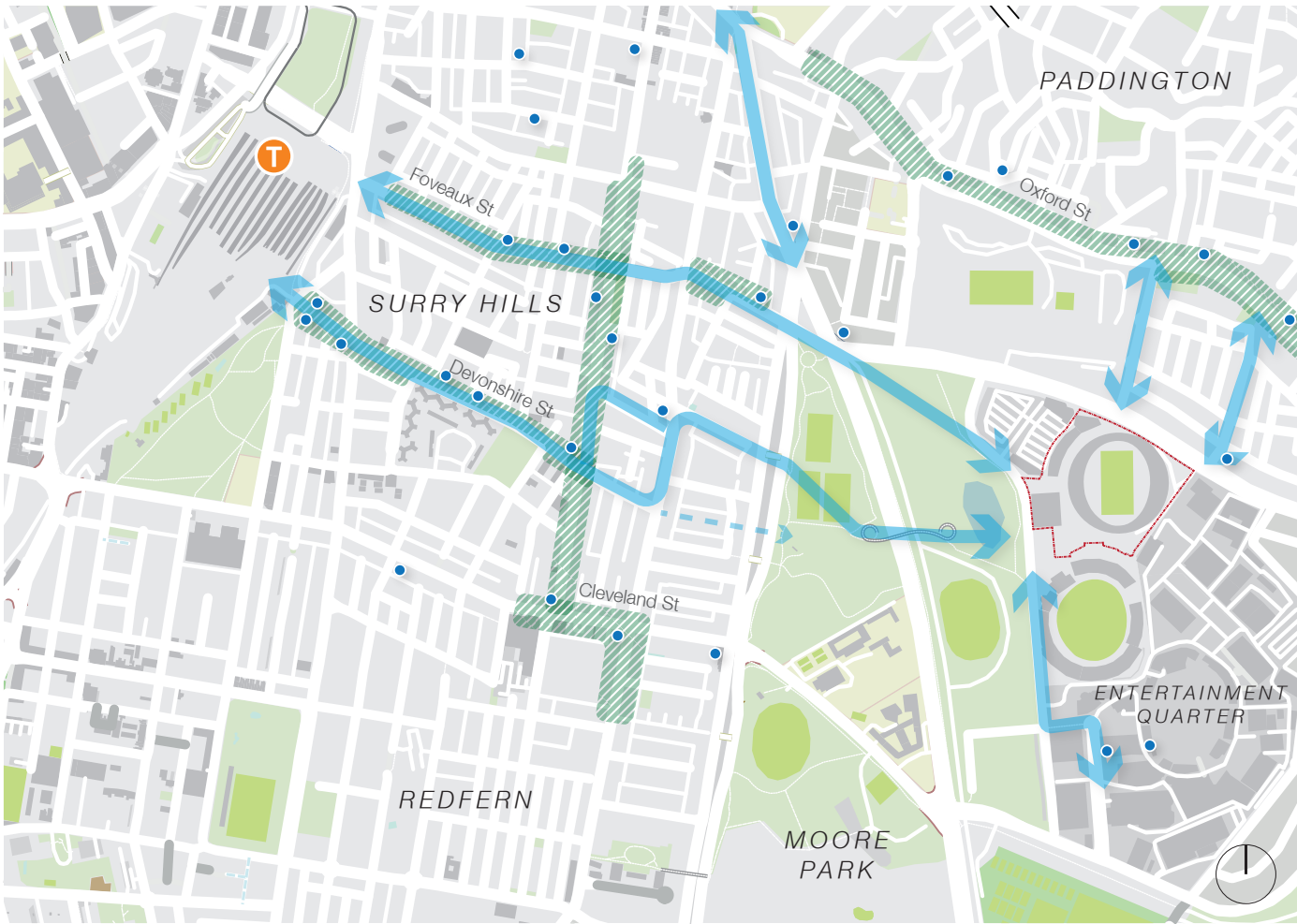
The Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground features a number of structures or varying heights and scales including the stadia themselves.

Key

- Project Boundary
- Low Scale Interfaces
- RL > +85.00
- RL +75.00/+85.0
- RL +70.00/+75.00
- RL +60.00/+70.00
- RL +40.00/+60.00

Site Analysis

4.4 Land Use

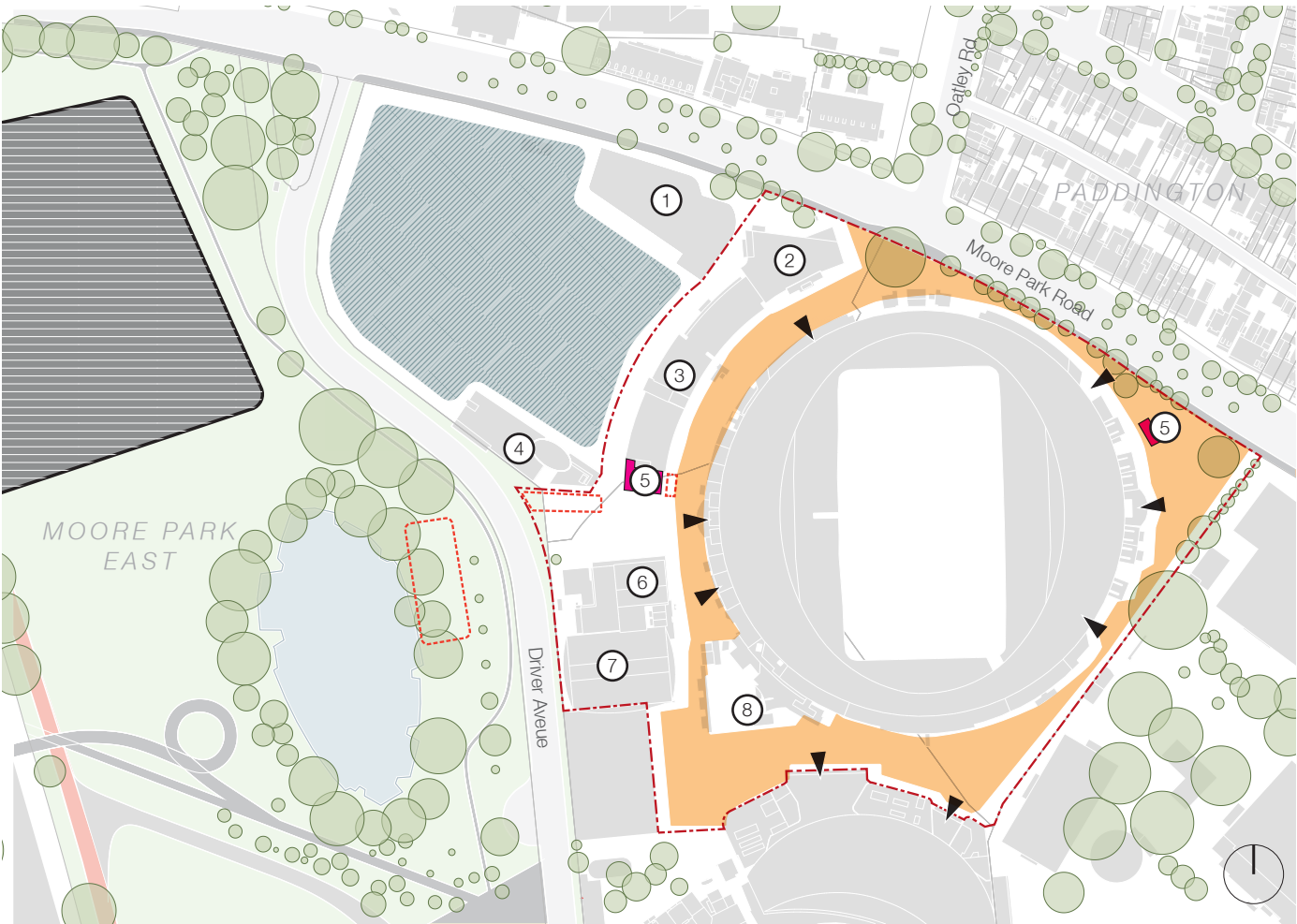


Land Use - Local

The precinct is surrounded by predominantly residential uses to the north, public recreation to the west and commercial to the east. Key pedestrian routes through to the SFS and wider sporting/entertainment precinct extend from primary stadium transport modes (public transport/private vehicle), through high streets in Surry Hills and Paddington and through to the stadium. Foveaux, Devonshire, Crown and Fitzroy Streets in Surry Hills and Oxford Street in Paddington provide pre and post-event food, beverage and entertainment options which are a key part of the event day experience.

Key

- Pubs
- Key Access Routes
- High streets
- Open Space
- Sporting Fields
- Future Pedestrian Route
- Train Station



Land Use - Site

Located on the site alongside the SFS and SCG are a number of associated sporting, education, health and fitness uses which activate the precinct day-to-day. Sporting codes including Rugby League and Union also utilise the high performance fields in Moore Park East for training.

- Rugby Australia Building
- The Stadium Sports Medicine Clinic and Sheridan Centre
- Sydney Roosters
- NRL Headquarters
- Stadium Shop
- Stadium Entry and Services
- Cricket NSW
- The Stadium Club
- Outdoor Cricket & Tennis

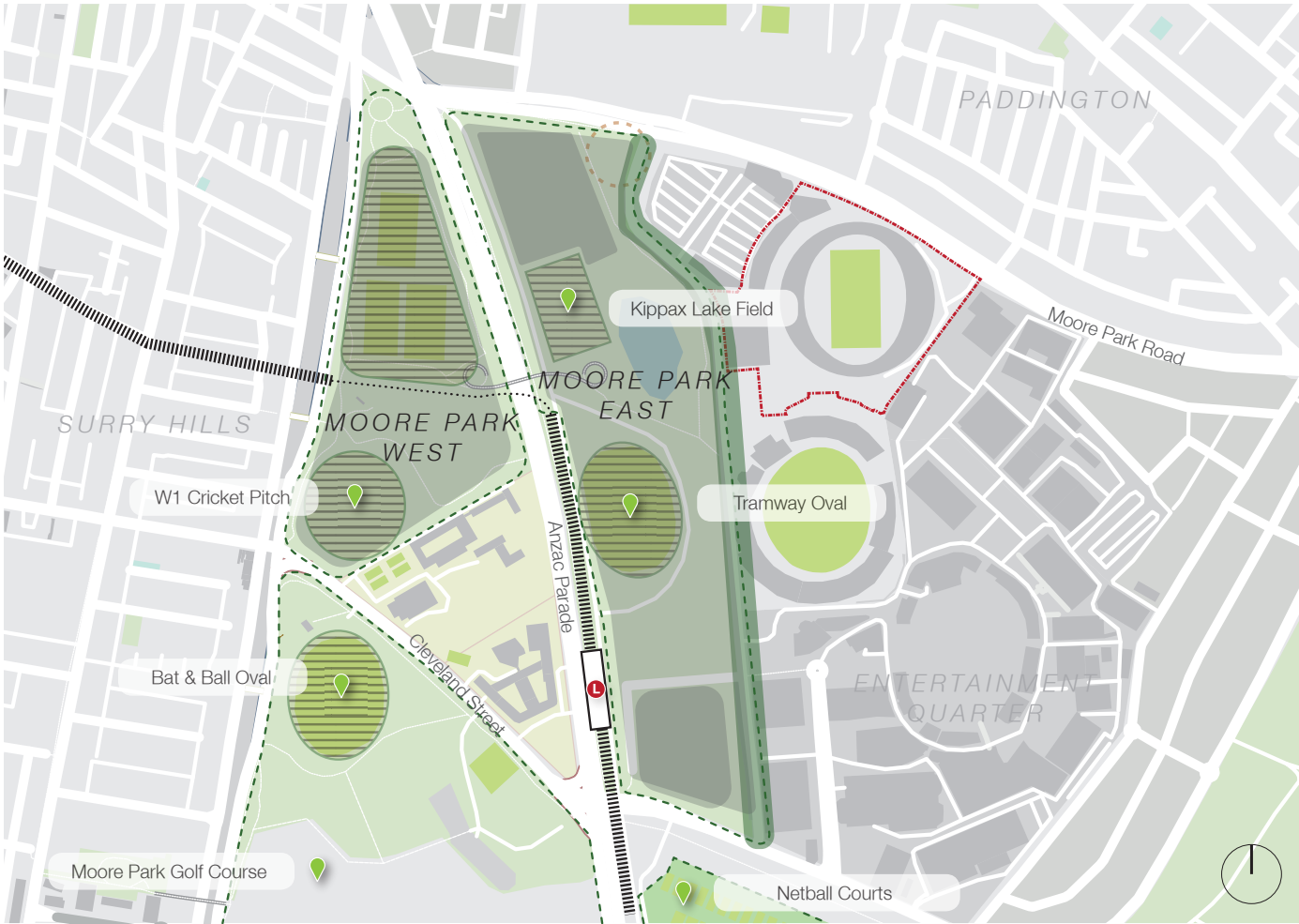
Key

- Project Boundary
- Venue Entries
- Temporary Event Zones
- Stadium Store
- MP1 Carpark
- Open Space
- External Concourse
- EP1 Event Carpark



Site Analysis

4.5 Public Domain and Open Space



Public Domain and Open Space - Local

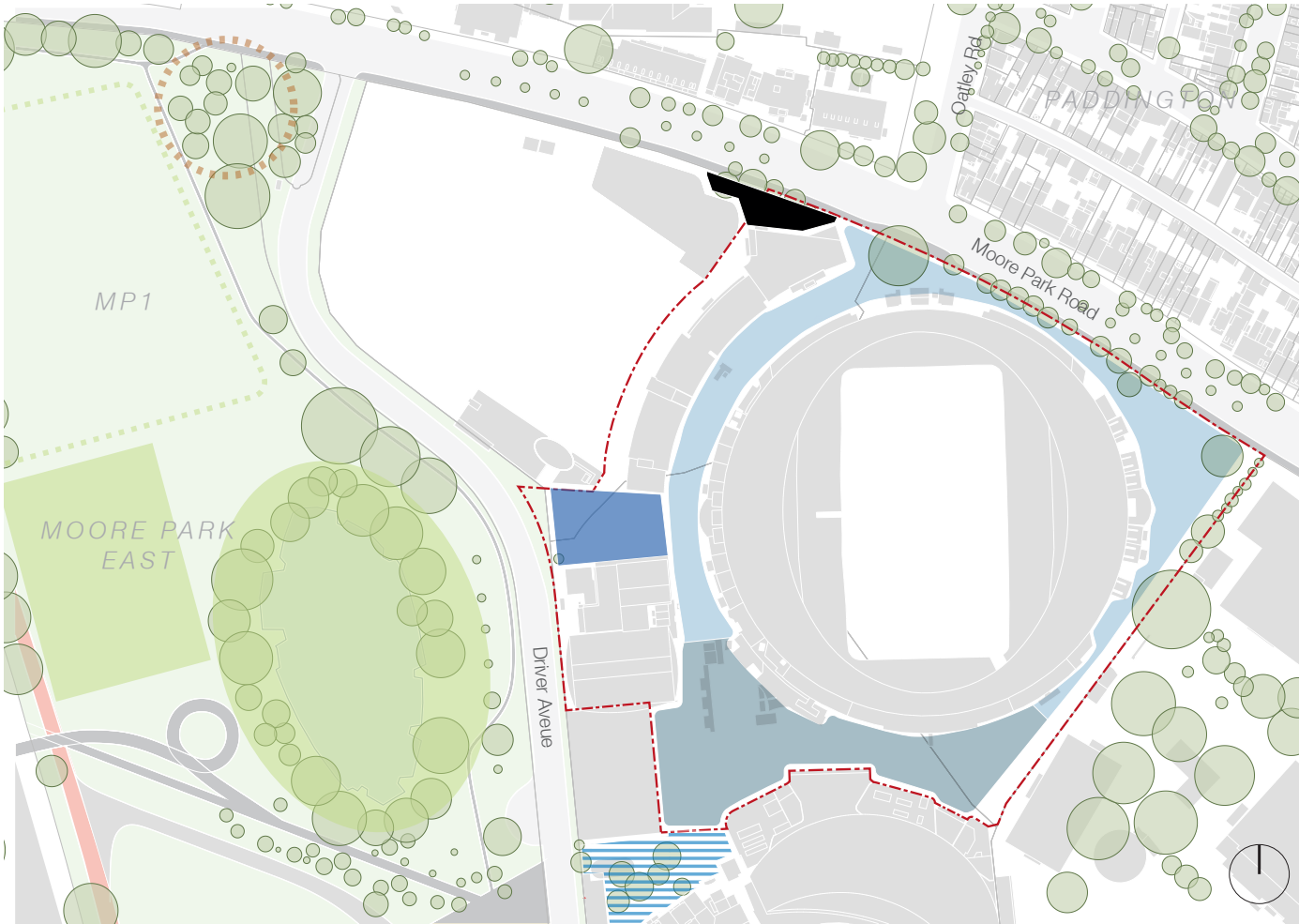
The site is adjacent to Moore Park, which is administered by the Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust (CPMPT) . It offers approximately 115 ha of public open spaces including fields for community and high performance sports, significant trees, planting and passive recreation spaces.

The future of Moore Park East is subject to the *Moore Park Master Plan 2040* which highlights infrastructure and landscape upgrades. Transport and public domain upgrades associated with Light Rail and the Bondi Junction to City Cycle and Walking upgrades will increase accessibility to these spaces in future.

Driver Avenue to the west of the project site is administered by CPMPT and is not a road classed under the NSW Roads Act 1993.

Key

- Site Boundary
- Light Rail
- Moore Park Masterplan Precinct Boundary
- Sport Fields
- Driver Ave
- Event Car Parking
- Poor Lighting (Moore Park Master Plan 2040)
- Future Playground (Moore Park Master Plan 2040)
- Landmarks



Public Domain and Open Space - Site

The only publicly accessible space which is not utilised for car parking is the Driver Avenue forecourt, which does not feature any activation day-to-day and serves predominantly as a transition space between the MP1 carpark/Stadium Services entry and high performance fields in Moore Park East. The area surrounding the stadium is not accessible on non-event days.

Passive recreation spaces and public furniture currently existing around Kippax Lake which is well shaded by mature figs and trees. The *Moore Park Master Plan 2040* outlines a number of improvements in Moore Park including the relocation of at-grade event parking, reinstatement of the “Sydney Common”, a passive recreation space in the location of EP1, the construction of a playground and increased planting adjacent to the intersection of Driver Avenue and Moore Park Road.

Passive recreation spaces and public furniture are well shaded by mature figs and trees around Kippax Lake.

Key

- Site Boundary
- Accessible to the Public
- Event Day - Sydney Live and additional activation
- Event Day - Outer Concourse
- Carpark
- Upgrades to Landscape
- Minimal accessibility on SFS event days
- Future Playground
- Temporary Carpark



Site Analysis

4.6 Heritage and Cultural Significance

The precinct has high archaeological potential due to its diverse history of use. The precinct is part of a significant indigenous cultural landscape, part of the traditional lands of the Gadigal people.

In addition, the site has a strong association with the development of Sydney’s convict built Busby’s Bore, and the Victoria Barracks, having formed a significant part of the Military Barracks until post-WWII.

Heritage

- Possible archaeological resources on site may include:
- Aboriginal stone tools and occupational evidence
  - Evidence of dual post-contact occupation of the site by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal occupants.
  - Evidence of convict-built Busby’s Bore
  - Former Rifle Range & Military Activities
  - Evidence of the former Sydney Sports Ground of 1899

Any works involving Aboriginal Cultural Heritage management will be undertaken in close consultation with the local Aboriginal community. In particular, a comparative analysis with the results of the recent Central Eastern Suburbs Light Rail Aboriginal archaeological program will be undertaken in consultation with all relevant stakeholders.

The proposed visual, social and physical impact of the new stadium on the significance of the sporting precinct and all heritage items within the vicinity, such as the Sydney Cricket Ground, the historic Moore Park Conservation Area, Centennial Park and all other relevant heritage issues will be considered as part of the broader heritage considerations to ensure that the impacts are minimised, where possible, and heritage interpretative opportunities are enhanced.

- Key heritage documents included with the Stage 1 SSDA:
- Heritage Impact Statement
  - Historical & Aboriginal Archaeological Assessments

Aboriginal significance

The precinct is part of a significant Aboriginal landscape both past and present.

Aboriginal archaeological excavations within Moore Park and surrounds, especially excavations for the CBD and South East Light Rail at the Randwick Stabling Yards and beneath the carpark of the Moore Park Tennis Centre contained complex Aboriginal sites, consisting of thousands of Aboriginal stone tools, and occupation sites, which are of exceptional significance.

Sydney Common & Busby’s Bore

The site is part of the original 1000 acres of the Sydney Common dedicated by Governor Macquarie in 1811 as a public recreation area. The opening of the SFS in 1988 is the only time the area of Sydney Common has increased since 1811.

In 1826 John Busby was engaged to devise a replacement water supply for Sydney. He proposed the construction a series of dams on the Lachlan Swamps (now Centennial Park’s lakes) connected by a tunnel to Hyde Park. Construction of the convict-built tunnel ‘ Busby’s Bore,’ commenced in September 1827, took ten years to complete, and extends approximately 3.5km throughout the precinct. Busby’s Bore was Sydney’s sole fresh water source until 1859.

The route of the tunnel extends in part beneath the northern side of the existing Sydney Football Stadium. The path of Busby’s Bore is relatively erratic and unpredictable in nature (varying in depth, width, and with many dead ends). Twenty-eight shafts and wells have been located to date along the path of Busby’s Bore, two of which are known to be located within the SFS grounds.

Military Uses

Following the establishment and completion of construction of the Victoria Park Barracks, additional land was needed. Thus in 1849, additional land from the Sydney Common was set aside for a professional military rifle range, followed in 1852 by an additional 25 acres for a ‘military garden and cricket ground’ (a location that eventually became the Sydney Cricket Ground). In 1862, an additional seven acres was converted into a rifle range for volunteer forces.



Busby's Bore Shaft at Victoria Barracks



Busby's Bore Across Hyde Park, (Source: City Of Sydney Archives)



Site Analysis

4.7 Heritage and Cultural Significance

Sydney Cricket Ground

The Sydney Cricket Ground (SCG) have been hosted in the areas since 1854, but established formally in 1882 , around which time it was identified too dangerous to have a rifle range in such close proximity to public recreation. In 1890, a new range was established at Maroubra, and the existing range closed.

Sydney Sports Ground (SSG) was established in 1899, utilising the western portion of the NSW Engineer Corps land, while the eastern part of the land remained dedicated for military purposes. Depot used as training facility for electrical and signal engineers immediately prior to the outbreak of WW1. Redeveloped during WW2 was series of prefab huts.

Sydney Sports Ground (SSG)

The Sydney Sports Ground No. 1 was a stadium and dirt track racing venue. The ground was located where the car park of the Sydney Football Stadium (SFS) currently sits. Due to severely limited funds of the SSG Trust, the player and spectator facilites at the SSG were relatively basic in nature for the majority of the lifespan of the ground.

The SSG was used for a wide range of sports including cricket, cycling athletics, football and rugby, as well as for events such as scout rallies, brass band contents, dog shows, and dirt track racing. However, it was mainly rugby union that early on facilitated the ongoing success of the ground, providing income for the roofing and fitting of seats in the grandstand, construction of a dressing shed for players, and rooms for the trustees and office support in the early 1900s. By 1907, the SSG had a capacity of 20,000 with a second grandstand constructed in 1908.

While sporting events were substantially less during WW1, the SSG remained open to the public throughout the way, with the exception of frequent use of temporary military encampments and use as a place of enlistment.

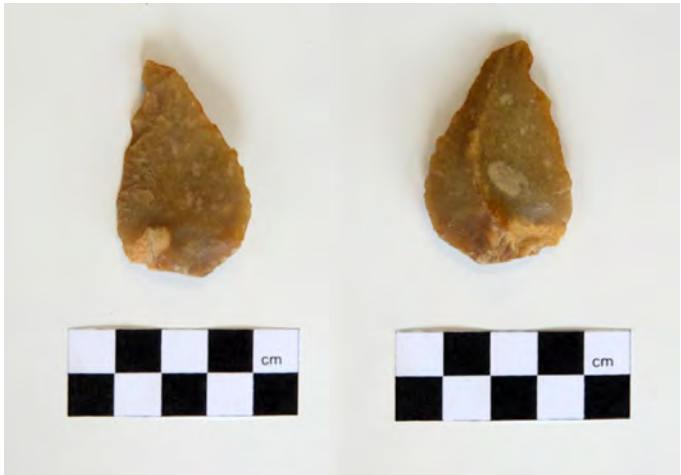
In an era when death was an accepted risk of the sport, 12 competitors lost their lives while racing at the Sydney Sports Ground. In the most tragic accident, close friends off the track Norm Clay and Ray Duggan both died after crashing together in a Solo race there on 21 January 1950.

Sydney Football Stadium

The Sydney Football Stadium was designed in 1985 by Philip Cox Richardson Taylor. It opened on 24th January 1988 to celebrate Australia's Bicentenary. It was the main competition venue for the soccer during the Sydney Olympic Games in 2000, is home to the Sydney Rooster, Sydney FC and NSW Rugby Union. For sponsorship reasons, the SFS has been known by several names during the course of its operation, most recently referred to as 'Allianz Stadium'.



Aerial Photographic Survey, 1949, (Source: Historical Atlas Of Sydney)



Aboriginal Stone Artefacts made from English Flint (Source: GML Heritage)

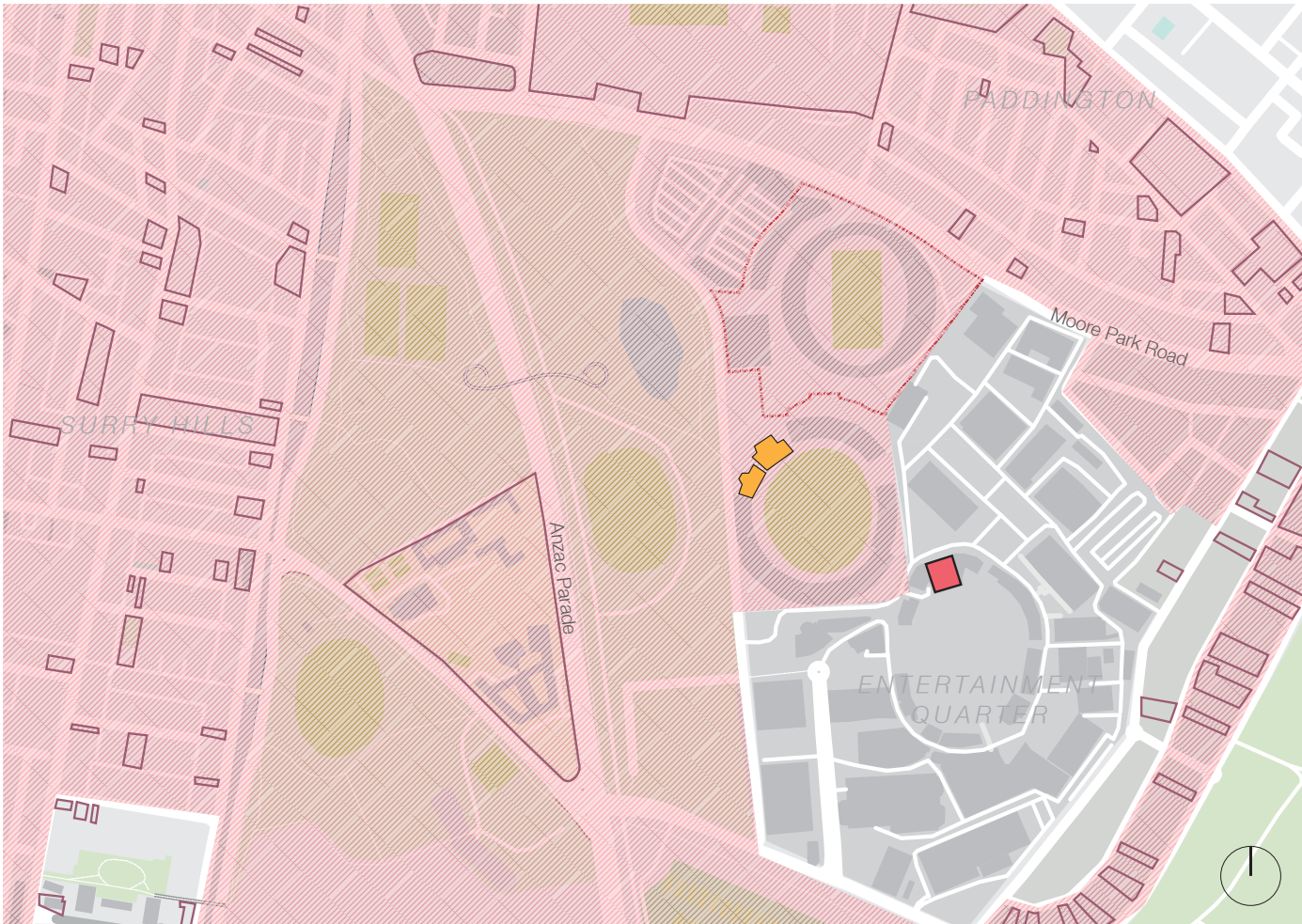


1964 Marshal Sargent and Bill Warner run side by side at the Royale (Source: Graham Daley collection)



Site Analysis

4.8 Heritage and Cultural Significance



Cultural and Heritage Significance - Local

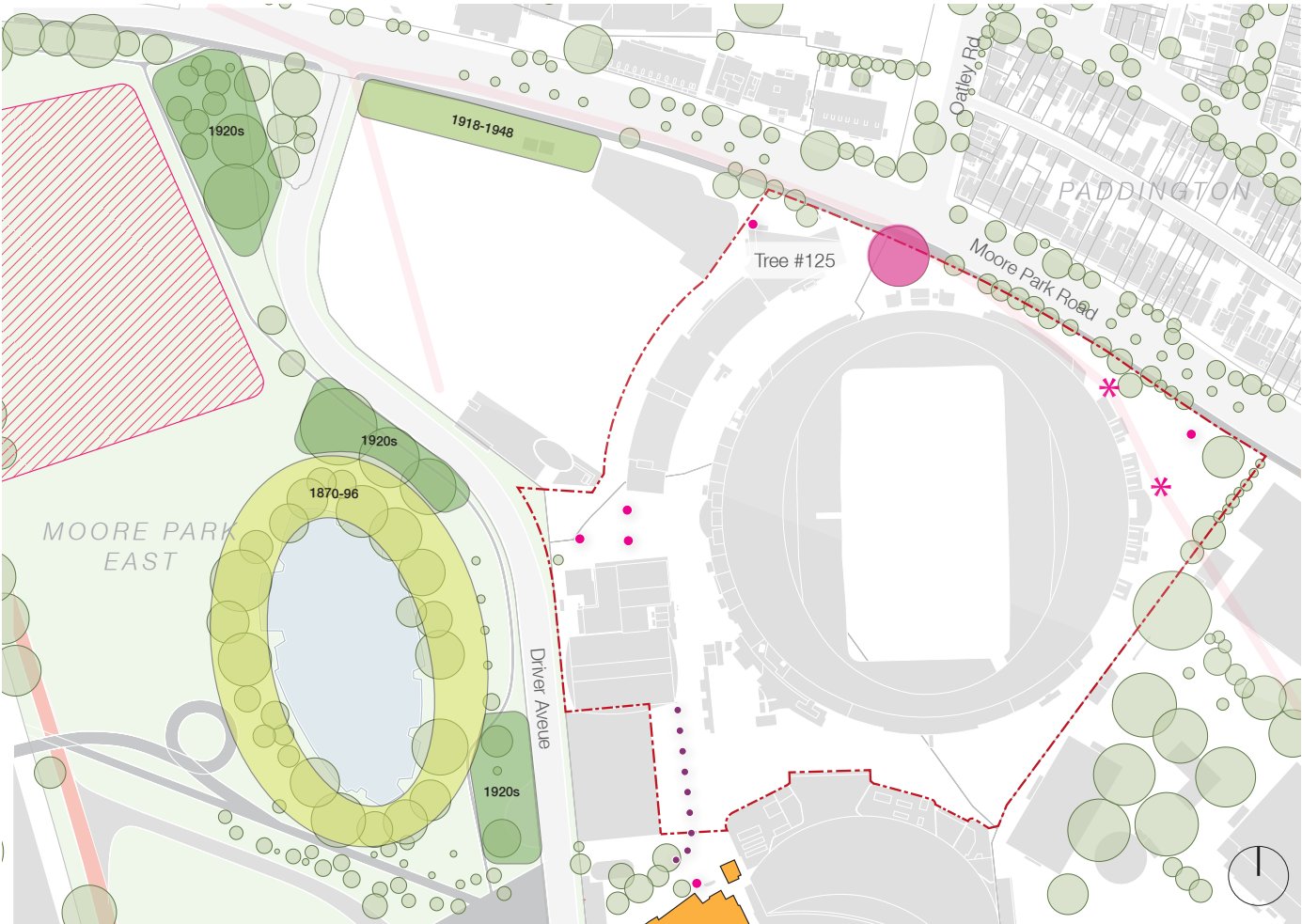
There are extensive heritage conservation areas to the site’s north, west and north-east identified by the City of Sydney Local Environmental Plan. Adjacent to the site are a number of heritage items such as Victoria Barracks on Moore Park Road north of the site, the Sydney Boys and Girls High School located in Moore Park west and Moore Park Clock Tower in the showground on the Entertainment Quarter.

Development of the stadium provides the opportunity for it to respond to the surrounding heritage fabric through materials, architectural expression and provide publicly accessible open space which contributes to its surrounds.

The Showground Clock Tower in EQ is currently the highest point within the precinct and contributes to the precinct skyline.

Key

Site Boundary

Heritage Item

Cultural and Heritage Significance - Site

The Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground has a rich sporting history which is acknowledged on-site through its ongoing sporting uses and heritage interpretation. There are a number of sculptures, plinths and plaques scattered through both the SFS and SCG site and the SCG walk of honour which contribute to the communication of that sporting history to the public.

The landscape character of Moore Park is historically significant and demonstrates the 150 year history of the Park and Centennial Parklands. The oldest planting adjacent to the site surrounds Kippax Lake.

Tree 125, a Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*) located on Driver Avenue has been highlighted for retention in the SFS redevelopment due to its very high landscape significance by Tree IQ.

Key

Site Boundary

Busby's Bore (approx.)

Busby's Bore Shafts

SCG Heritage Items

Statues and Plaques

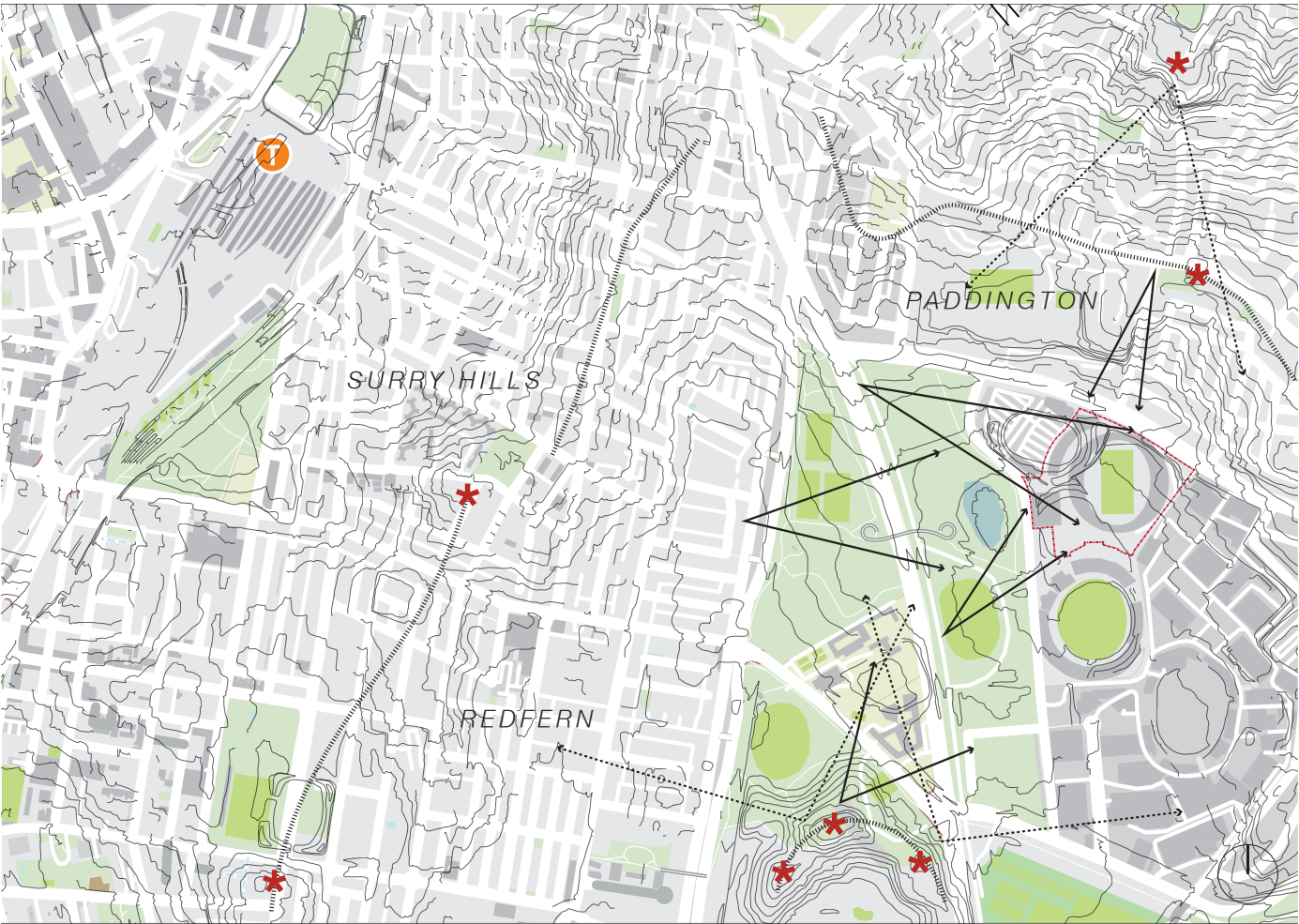
Sydney Commons (Moore Park Master Plan 2040)

Plantation Dates (Moore Park Master Plan 2040)



Site Analysis

4.9 Views and Topography



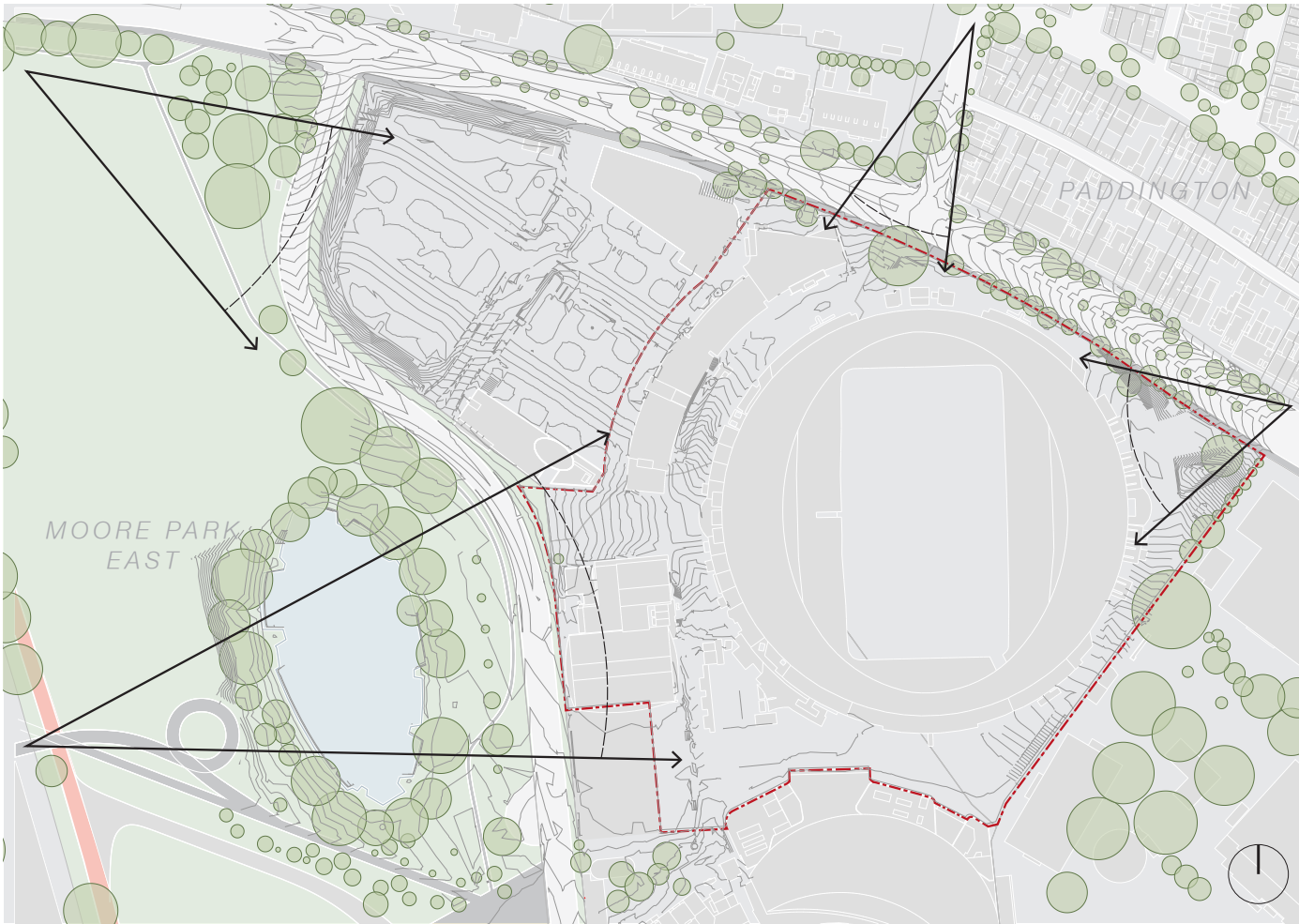
Views - Local

The topography surrounding the stadium undulates creating views across the region as well as barriers to accessing the site. Located on a ridge, Oxford Street provides a high point from which the public transitions down to the SFS and Moore Park. Views down Oatley Road showcase the stadium's saddle-shaped roof.

Surry Hills presents steep topography to those departing Central Station to walk up towards Moore Park. Routes through Surry Hills do not currently provide clean views to the Sydney Cricket and Sport Ground. The construction of a new park and pedestrian crossing over South Dowling Street as part of Light Rail works opens up a new vista from Surry Hills across Moore Park and toward the Stadia.

Key

- Site Boundary
- High points
- Ridgeline
- Local Views
- Regional Views
- Open Space
- Train Station



Views - Site

There are number of key views towards the SFS which heighten the event day experience and support wayfinding from the surrounding suburbs. These views from Tibby Cotter Bridge, the northern end of Moore Park East, Oatley Road and Regent Street are foregrounded by mature trees and vegetation which contribute to the stadium's landscape setting.

The new pedestrian walkway along the Devonshire street light rail will provide an opportunity to see the SFS and SCG from South Dowling street.

Key

- Site Boundary
- Views
- Open Space
- Built Form
- Tree #125