

An aerial photograph of Sydney, Australia, featuring the Sydney Football Stadium in the foreground. The stadium has a distinctive white, ribbed, oval-shaped roof. The surrounding area includes a large parking lot, green spaces, and a river. In the background, the Sydney city skyline is visible, with the Sydney Tower and the Sydney Harbour Bridge. The image is overlaid with a large orange circle containing text.

SYDNEY FOOTBALL STADIUM

STATE SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT
APPLICATION

LANDSCAPE AND PUBLIC DOMAIN

REV. 12

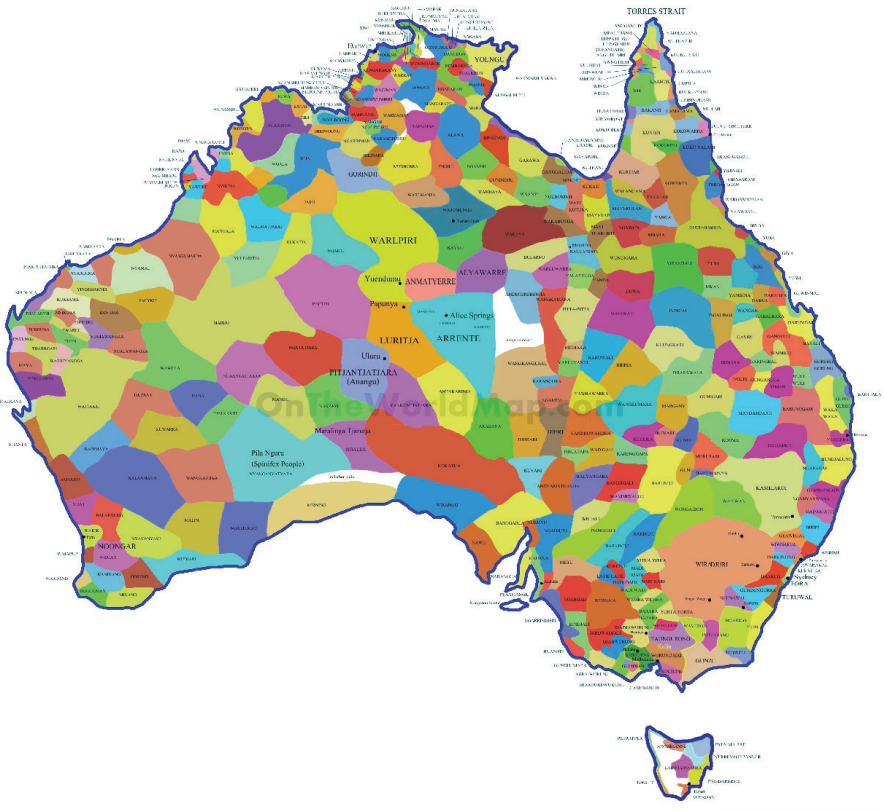
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Document History & Status

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ASPECT Studios acknowledges the traditional owners of the land we work on and travel through. We pay our respects to elders past and present.

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Executive Summary - Public Domain



01 Indicative photo montage of proposed stadium (Source: Cox Architecture)

ASPECT Studios have been engaged by Infrastructure NSW (INSW) to design public domain of the Sydney Football Stadium. This report responds to the requirements of the Concept Approval under SSD 9249 and the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements for the detailed design and construction of the new stadium.

As the design excellence competition winners, alongside COX Architecture, ASPECT have continue to build upon the winning competition scheme to ensure the creation of a vibrant and varied public domain environment that compliments the formal stadium use. The public domain will be seamlessly embedded with its surrounding context - physically and culturally, opening up the site to the public and forming a connection between Paddington and Moore Park.

This report addresses the following matters:

- Guiding principles for public domain works
- Detailed considerations for public domain design including :
 - + Activation and program
 - + Materiality
 - + Amenity, specifically furniture
 - + Heritage and interpretation
 - + Ecological and sustainable initiatives
- Movement and circulation strategies
- Planting detail
- Biodiversity considerations

Introduction

Introduction

This report supports a State Significant Development (SSD) Development Application (DA) for the redevelopment of the Sydney Football Stadium, which is submitted to the Minister for Planning pursuant to Part 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act). The redevelopment is being conducted in stages comprising the following planning applications:

- Stage 1 – Concept Proposal for the stadium envelope and supporting retail and functional uses as well as development consent for the carrying out of early works, including demolition of the existing facility and associated structures.
- Stage 2 – detailed design, construction and operation of the stadium and supporting business, retail and functional uses.

Development consent was granted for the Concept Proposal and detailed approval to carry out early works and demolition (SSD 18_9249) by the Minister for Planning on 6 December 2018.

This report relates to the Stage 2 application and considers the detailed design, construction and operation of the new Sydney Football Stadium pursuant to the approved Concept Proposal.

Infrastructure NSW is the proponent of the Stage 2 DA.

Background

The Sydney Football Stadium (SFS) is a significant component of the sports facilities that comprise the Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground. Completed in 1988, the SFS has hosted numerous sporting events in its 30 years of operation for a number of sporting codes including football (soccer), rugby league and rugby union as well as occasional music concerts.

The NSW Stadia Strategy 2012 provides a vision for the future of stadia within NSW, prioritising investment to achieve the optimal mix of venues to meet community needs and to ensure a vibrant sports and event environment in NSW. A key action of the strategy included development of master plans for Tier 1 stadia and their precincts covering transport, integrated ticketing, spectator experience, facilities for players, media, corporate and restaurant and entertainment provision. SFS is one of three Tier 1 stadia within NSW, the others being Stadium Australia (Olympic Park) and the Sydney Cricket Ground.

In order to qualify for Tier 1 status, a stadium is required to include:

- Seating capacity greater than 40,000;
- Regularly host international sporting events;
- Offer extensive corporate facilities, including suites, open-air corporate boxes and other function/dining facilities; and
- Be the home ground for sporting teams playing in national competitions.

On 6 December 2018, development consent was granted for the Concept Proposal and Early Works/ Demolition stage of the SFS redevelopment (SSD 18_9249). This consent permitted the completion of demolition works on the site and established the planning and development framework through which to assess this subsequent Stage 2 application. Specifically, State Significant Development Consent SSD 18_9249 encompassed:

1. A Concept Proposal for:
 - A maximum building envelope for the stadium with capacity for 45,000 seats (55,000 patrons in concert mode) and 1,500 staff.
 - Urban Design Guidelines and a Design Excellence Strategy to guide the detailed design of the stadium at Stage 2.
 - General functional parameters for the design and operation of the new stadium, including:
 - ii. Range of general admission seating, members areas, premium box/terrace, function/lounge and corporate suite options;
 - iii. Administration offices;
 - iv. New roof with 100% drip-line coverage of all permanent seating;
 - v. Flood lighting, stadium video screens and other ancillary fittings;
 - vi. Food and beverage offerings;
 - vii. Facilities for team, media, administration and amenity such as changing rooms, media rooms and stadium; and
 - viii. Provision for ancillary uses within the stadium and surrounds.
 - Principles and strategies for transport and access arrangements.
 - Indicative staging of the development.
2. Detailed consent for the following works:
 - The demolition of the existing SFS and ancillary structures, including the existing Sheridan, Roosters, Waratahs and Cricket NSW buildings down to existing slab level.
 - Site and construction management, including use of the existing MP1 car park for construction staging, management and waste processing, and provisions for temporary pedestrian and vehicular access management.
 - The protection and retention of Tree 125 (Moreton Bay Fig adjacent to Moore Park Road) and Tree 231-238 cluster (Hills Weeping Fig and others near Paddington Lane) and all existing street trees located outside of the site boundary, with the removal of all other vegetation within the proposed future building footprint.
 - Works to make the site suitable for the construction of the new stadium (subject to this separate Stage 2 application).

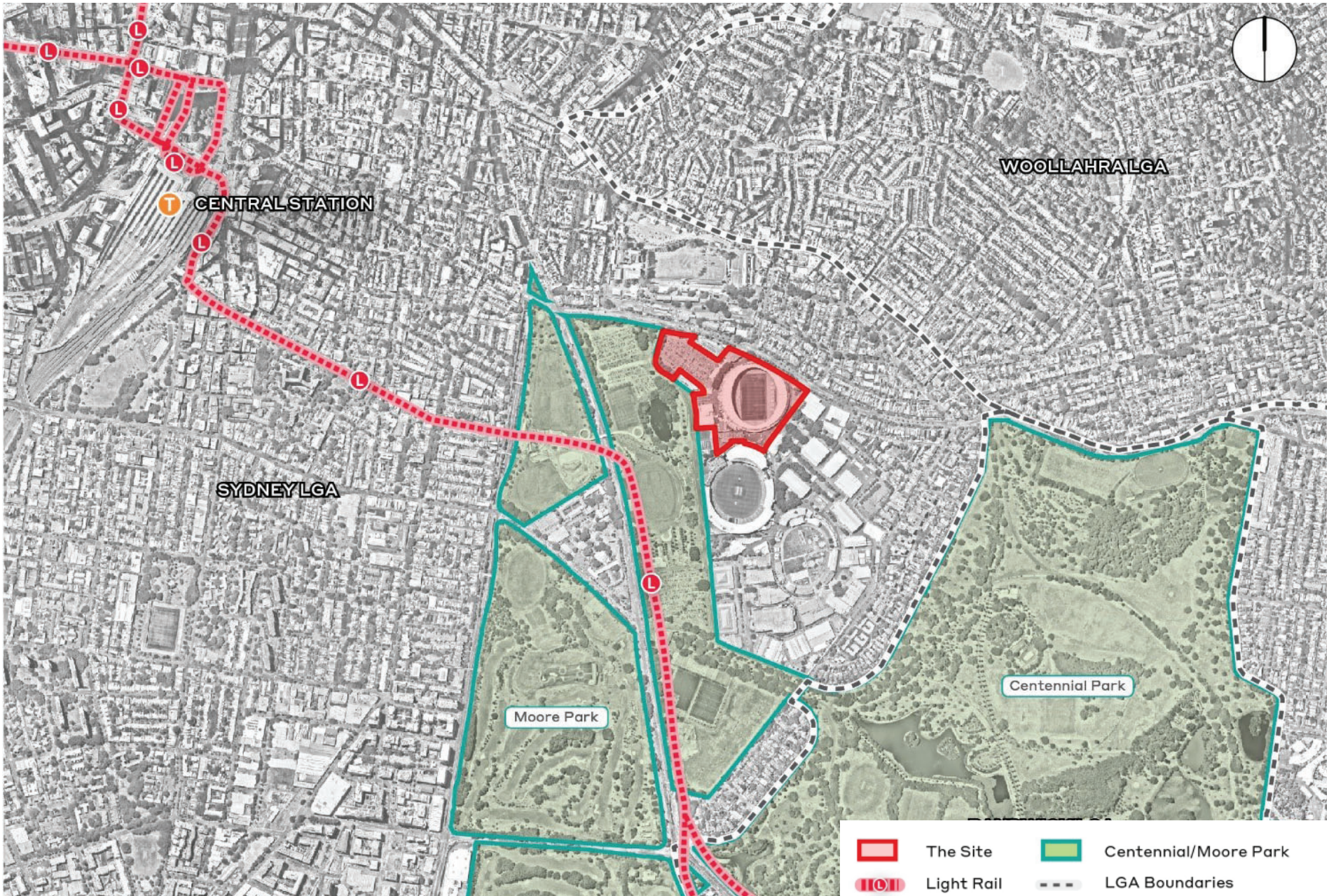
Site Description

The site is located at 40-44 Driver Avenue, Moore Park within the Sydney Cricket Ground Precinct. It is bound by Moore Park Road to the north, Paddington Lane to the east, the existing SCG stadium to the south and Driver Avenue to the west. The site is located within the City of Sydney local government area.

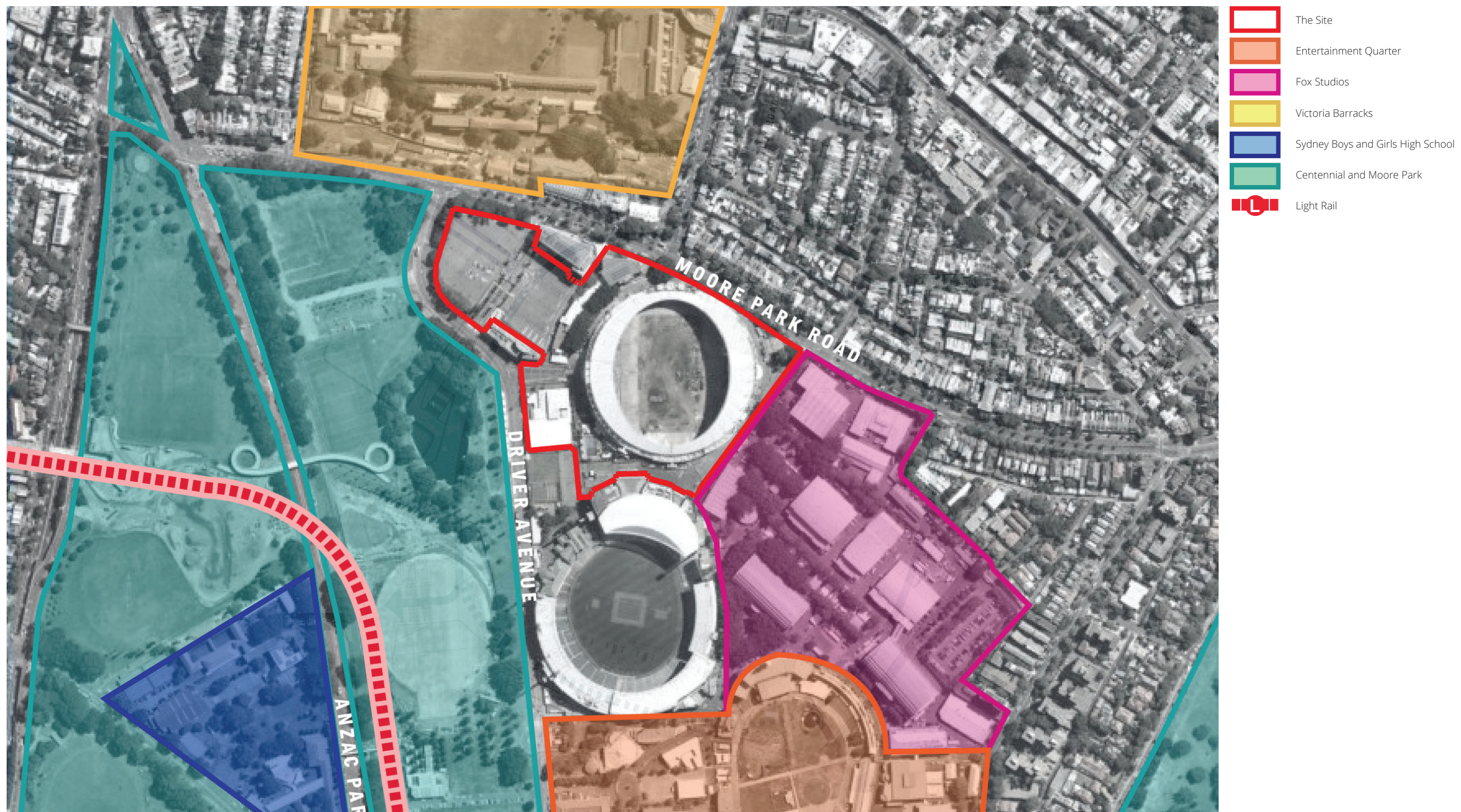
The site is legally described as Part Lots 1528 and 1530 in Deposited Plan 752011 and Lot 1 in Deposited Plan 205794. The site is Crown Land, with the SCSGT designated as the sole trustee under the Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground Act 1978. The site is wholly contained within designated land controlled by the Sydney SCSGT under Schedule 2A of the Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground Act 1978.

In a broader context, the site is largely surrounded by Centennial and Moore Parks, the Fox Studios and Entertainment Quarter precincts and the residential suburb of Paddington. Located approximately 3km from the Sydney CBD and approximately 2km from Central Station, the site is connected to Sydney's transport network through existing bus routes and will benefit from a dedicated stop on the soon to be completed Sydney CBD and South East Light Rail.

The locational context of the Site is shown in Figure #, whilst the site boundaries and existing site features are shown in Figure #



02 Regional site Context



03 Site Area and Local Context



04 Indicative photo montage of proposed stadium (PLACEHOLDER FOR FINAL IMAGE). Source: Cox Architecture

Overview of Proposed Development

The application represents the next phase in the SFS redevelopment. It seeks consent for the detailed design, construction and operation of the new stadium as 'Stage 2' of the redevelopment, which includes:

- Construction of a new stadium with up to 45,000 seats (55,000 capacity in concert-mode), including playing pitch, grandstands, sports and stadium administration areas, food and drink kiosks, corporate facilities and all other aspects of a modern stadium;
- Operation and use of the stadium and surrounding site area for a range of sporting and entertainment events;
- Vehicular and pedestrian access and circulation arrangements, including excavation to deliver a partial basement level for storage, internal loading and servicing at the playing pitch level;
- Reinstatement of the MP1 car park following the completion of construction, including enhanced vehicle rejection facilities and direct vehicular connection to the new stadium basement level;
- Public domain improvements within the site boundary, including hard and soft landscaping, to deliver a range of publicly accessible, event and operational areas;
- Provision of new pedestrian and cycling facilities within the site;
- Signage, including building identification signage, business identification signage and a way finding signage strategy; and
- Extension and augmentation of physical infrastructure/ utilities for the development within the site.

The proposed development is consistent with the approved Concept Proposal pursuant to State Significant Development Consent SSD 9249.

Assessment Requirements

The Department of Planning and Environment have issued Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) to the applicant for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed development. This report has been prepared having regard to the SEARs as follows:

SEARS

5. Built Form and Urban Design	
Address design quality, with specific consideration of the overall site layout, streetscape, public spaces design and layout, proposed level changes and connections across the site, entrances, plazas, concourse and relationship to Driver Avenue, parklands and Moore Park Road, open spaces, façade, rooftop, massing, setbacks, building articulation, materials, colours, landscaping and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Principles.	Overall site layout - Page 31 Streetscape - Page 31 Public spaces design and layout - Page 31 - 38 Proposed level changes - Page 28 Connections across the site - Page 27 - 28 Entrances - Page 27 and refer to Architectural report Plazas - Page 31 - 38 Concourse and relationship to Driver Avenue, parklands and Moore Park Road - Page 31 - 37 Open spaces - Page 31 - 37 Façade, rooftop, massing, setbacks, building articulation - Refer to Architectural report Materials, colours - Page 16 Landscaping - Page 41 - 47 Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Principles - Refer to CPTED Report
Provide a framework identifying how the associated commercial activities within the stadium structure are to be separated from the identified public spaces in the Sydney Football Stadium Urban Design Guidelines (SSD 9249).	Page 37
Assess how the proposal will achieve equity of access throughout the development with identified routes for people with a disability.	Page 28
Provide a landscape and public domain plan that details the proposed open spaces, structures, features, lighting, bike parking, signage, hard and soft landscaped areas and public realm including details of any tree removal, retention or relocation / new tree plantings, the benefits of the proposed landscape elements and how this extends to the use and activation of the stadium precinct.	Public domain plan that details: Proposed open spaces, structures, features - Page 31 Lighting - Page 39 Bike parking - Page 66 Signage - Refer to Wayfinding and Signage Report Hard landscaped areas - Page 31, 16-19 Soft landscaped areas - Page 31, 43-47 Public realm including: Tree removal, retention or relocation: Page 41 New tree plantings - Page 42- 43 Use and activation of the stadium precinct - Page 31 - 36, 50
Provide details of the urban design strategy for the vehicular and pedestrian access to the site including wayfinding and equitable design outcome for all users. This should include strategies for event and non-event days. Assess how the proposal achieves effective circulation for day to day activity, match day and event mode to demonstrate crowd control and movement.	Page 30 - 37

5. Built Form and Urban Design	
Outline the potential types and extent of planned activities for the open space activation during event and non-event day operations including details of circulation, crowd control and movement.	Page 30 - 37, 40
Provide details of the method for the incorporation of sustainability into design.	Page 65
Provide a detailed landscape and public domain plan showing existing (pre-Stage 1 works) and proposed services and reinstatement works to Moore Park Carpark 1 (MP1) including replacement tree planting.	Page 38
Assess how the proposal will integrate with Sydney City, including the adjacent Sydney Cricket Ground, through broader connectivity and public domain improvement works.	Page 30
Outline how the development will complement the broader recreational setting of Moore Park.	Page 53 - 64
11. Public Art	
Provide details of public art strategies to be incorporated into the overall design to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">o deliver essential infrastructure in creative and innovative ways through the use of public art;o promote sustainability through public art in new development;o ensure that public art is an integrated and cohesive part of new development; ando recognise former uses through interpretive public art.	Refer to Appendix A - Art Strategy

Mitigation Measures

CP-BF	Built Form and Urban Design	Where addressed
CP-BF6	Any ground level retail premise uses within the stadium are to be detailed in the Stage 2 Development Application and subject to separate approval for use.	Refer to Page 29
CP-BF7	Public domain design is to be coordinated with the design for the Moore Park Road separated cycleway.	Refer to Page 66

This report addresses the future assessment requirements set out in Schedule 2 Part B of the State Significant Development Consent SSD 9249 as follows. In addition to these matters, ASPECT have collaborated with the broader project team in order to ensure a coordinated design approach that responds to the broader design and planning issues relevant to this project.

Table of Conditions

CONDITION	DESCRIPTION	PAGE REFERENCE
C1a	A high standard of architectural design, materials and detailing appropriate to the building type and location;	page 13
C1b	The form and external appearance of the proposed development to improve the quality and amenity of the public domain;	page 17
C1c(ii)	An increased appreciation and integration of heritage values of the site into the design and operation of the development;	page 20
C1c(vi)	Pedestrian, cycle, vehicular and service access and circulation requirements, including the permeability of any pedestrian network;	page 26 - 27
C1c(vii)	The impact on, and any proposed improvements to, the public domain	page 30
C1c(viii)	Achieving appropriate interfaces at ground level between the building and the public domain;	page 29
C1c(xi)	Excellence and integration of landscape design	page 30
C7a	The public activities and associated design elements within the four 'open spaces' Driver Avenue Terraces, Moore Park Road Plaza, Oatley Road Place and Sydney Live Plaza;	page 30
C7b	Separation of commercial activities integrated within the stadium structure and the identified public spaces Moore Park Road Plaza and Oatley Road Place so that these areas can be predominantly used for public purposes;	page 40

CONDITION	DESCRIPTION	PAGE REFERENCE
C8a	A tree removal plan identifying the exact number of trees that are likely to be lost as a result of the development;	page 41
C8b	A planting schedule which demonstrates that the lost tree canopy will be replaced by new trees at a ratio of 1(tree lost):1.5 (trees replaced);	page 42
C8c	95% of the new or replaced vegetation is to be Australian native species from the relevant native vegetation community; and	page 44
C8d	Native vegetation must pre-dominantly consist of suitable foraging species for Grey-Headed Flying Fox.	page 44
C11	The future development application must include a Pedestrian Connection Strategy, with specific recommendations regarding the pedestrian connections to the adjoining lands on the eastern and south eastern boundary of the site.	page 49
C12	The Strategy must be based on the outcome of the review required by Schedule 2, condition B10 and must include the details of the consultation process.	page 49
C15a	Community access to the identified public areas on event and non-event days;	page 52
C15b	Dedicated spaces with activities for the community;	page 52
C15c	Enhancement of the public domain and open spaces within the site and integration of the uses with the design of the stadium; and	page 52
C15d	Additional features / facilities that form part of the site and the stadium and can be shared with the community on non-event days.	page 52

CONDITION	DESCRIPTION	PAGE REFERENCE
C16	<p>The future development application must include a strategy of physical works and / or implementation plans and programmes to address how the development can contribute to the delivery of the identified principles, moves, opportunities and strategies of the Moore Park Masterplan 2040.</p> <p>The strategy and the implementation plan must be based on the conclusions of the review of the Moore Park Masterplan 2040 and the consultation required by Schedule 2 condition B12 and B13.</p>	page 53
C31	<p>All future development applications are required to address the implementation of water sensitive urban design and energy conservation and efficiency measures, including but not limited to:</p> <p>A) rainwater harvesting and re-use;</p>	page 65
C43	<p>A site plan identifying adequate number of bicycle parking facilities (designed per Austroads guidelines) within the site, located in secure, convenient and accessible areas close to the proposed formalised entrances, with adequate lighting and passive surveillance opportunities</p>	page 66

CONDITION	DESCRIPTION	PAGE REFERENCE
C53	<p>A Security Risk Assessment strategy in relation to the development, to identify, assess, manage and minimise the risks of exposure to hostile vehicles, including areas of people congregation and paths between the new stadium and public transport nodes. The Security Risk Assessment strategy must be supported by a plan listing all the facilities provided to support the Hostile Vehicle Mitigation requirements in the Moore Park precinct in accordance with Australia's Strategy for Protecting Crowded Places from Terrorism and Hostile Vehicle Guidelines for Crowded Places</p>	Refer to Security Report
C56	<p>The future development application must include the provisions for an artificial micro bat roost structure in the design and site layout.</p>	page 67

Design Excellence

The future development application must demonstrate design excellence having regard to the following matters:

C1a A high standard of architectural design, materials and detailing appropriate to the building type and location;

Public Domain Design Approach

The public domain and landscape design for the stadium is the result of a through a rigorous, thorough and iterative design and testing process.

A public domain vision and guiding principles were established at the commencement of the project (following initial site investigations and understanding of the brief). Both the vision and principles relate directly to the public experience of the stadium and the resulting quality of the public realm. These underpin all public design gestures - from broad scale planning to detailed design considerations.

In designing the Stadium public domain, Aspect have worked closely with both COX Architecture and all other consultants to ensure a well considered and best practice outcome is achieved.

The design has also been guided by standards and best practice documents such as Better Placed and Greener Places (NSW Government Architects), The Green Guide and The City of Sydney Streets Guide and Public Domain technical specification.

Public Domain Vision

The Sydney Football Stadium will contribute and complement the rich fabric of public spaces found in Moore Park and Paddington precincts. It will be embedded into its surrounding context, stitching together neighbourhood precincts to ground the stadium in place - physically, culturally and historically.

The Sydney Football Stadium public domain will feel public - as an extension of the adjacent streets, pathways and parks. It will be relatable and human in scale; attractive, inviting, flexible and comfortable to inhabit; and a place that people want to be both on event days and day to day.

Places surrounding the stadium will be vibrant and varied, leveraging the immense popularity of the site during events to promote the stadium as a high quality and engaging public place to visit at all times.



06 Prince Alfred Park, Sydney



07 North Terrace Development, Adelaide



05 Hoekenrodeplein, Amsterdam

Public Domain Principles



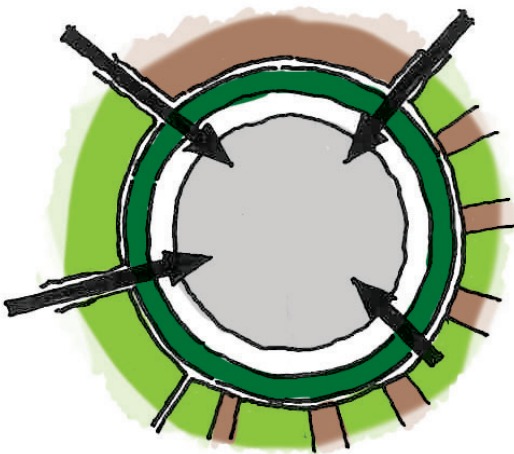
A STADIUM SURROUNDED BY A PARK

Key Objectives:

- 1. Greening of the public domain
- 2. A new public offering
- 3. Increased environmental benefits

Considerations:

- Allow the park to meet and embrace the stadium and concourse
- Utilise planting to frame concourse
- Soften impact of large walls and hard surfaces with planting.
- Utilise key plant species to respond to desire lines and mark site entries
- Promote a continuity of materials from surrounding public spaces



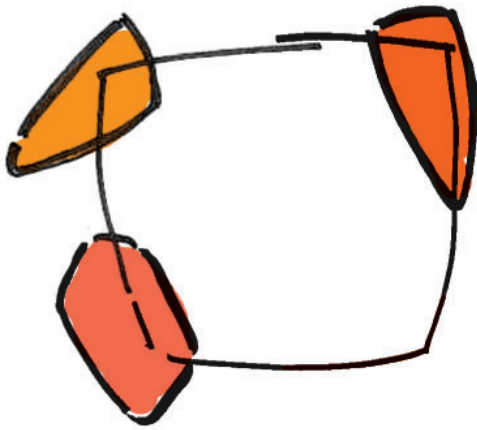
CONNECTED TO CONTEXT

Key Objectives:

- 1. Connecting communities and transport
- 2. Intuitive way finding
- 3. Consistent and complementary materiality

Considerations:

- Provide direct, all ability connections to stadium entries
- Ensure clear visual and physical connections to stadium entries
- Provide level plaza spaces for gathering at site corners and adjacent to stadium entries



NEW ACTIVE PLACES

Key Objectives:

- 1. Provision of equitable spaces for all
- 2. Create usable community spaces
- 3. A place that is inherently Public

Considerations:

- Provide level, occupiable zones for people at site entries
- Align comfortable, attractive gathering places with stadium entries
- Actively encourage people into the stadium site for movement and gathering on both event and non event day.

Public Domain Materials

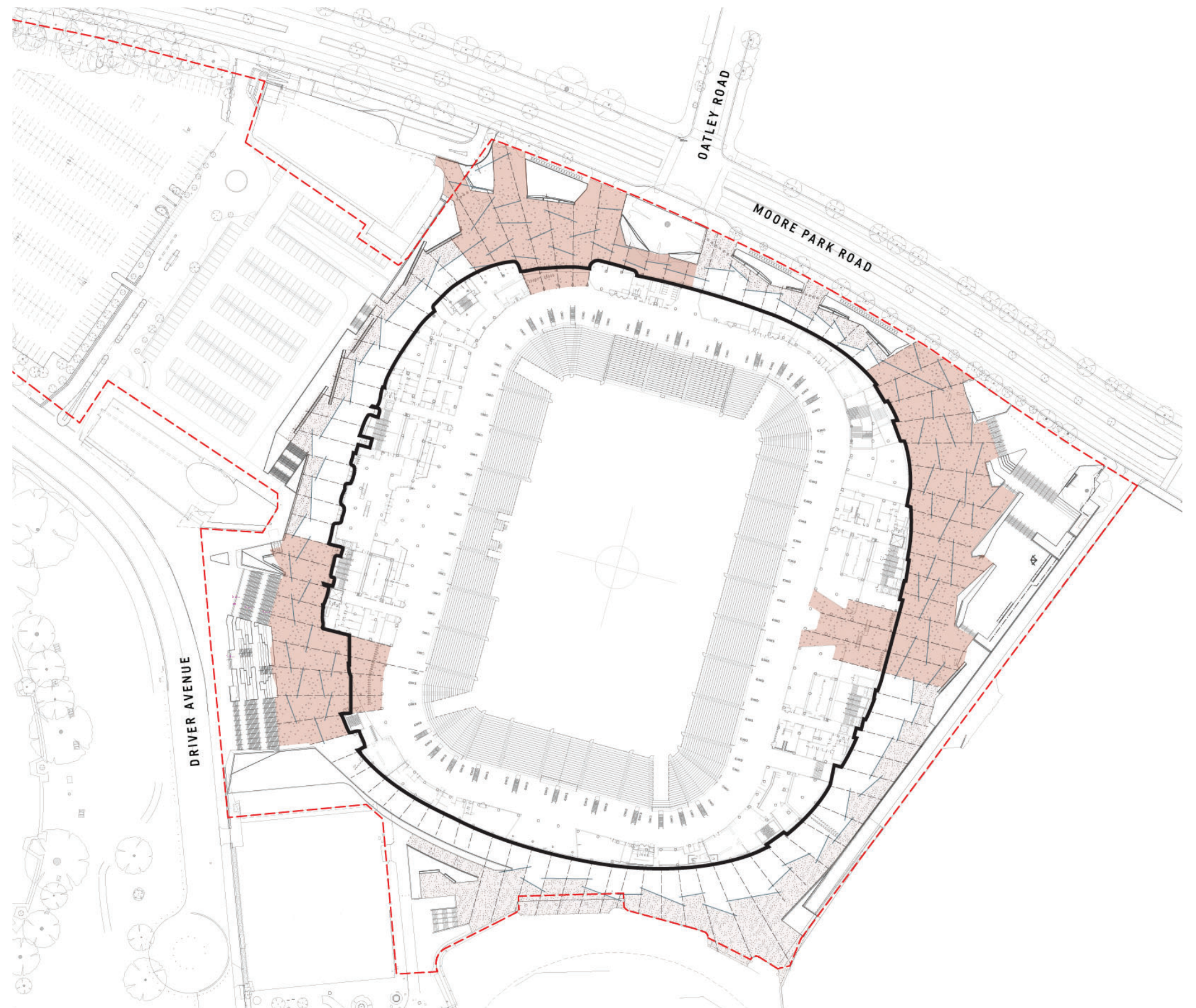
The public domain materiality draws on the materials, finishes and patterns of the local context of Centennial Park, Moore Park and Paddington.

A detailed study of the adjacent suburbs was undertaken to explore and understand the rich variation in textures, colours and materials. Of note was the prominence of brick within these areas. Ranging from the brick materiality of the walls framing the SCG, EQ and Fox Studios, to the SCG historic buildings, and the pavements of Paddington - brick textures of ranging patterns and bonds was the predominant and most consistent material.

It is proposed that brick is utilised and celebrated within the public domain to create a sense of richness, connection to place and human scale for the project.

A mix of brick and insitu concrete paving is proposed to define movement zones and key gathering spaces for the stadium.

Brick pavements are used as feature materiality and located at key stadium entries and gathering spaces as a 'front door' treatment. These places are linked by insitu concrete concourses with varied textures for visual interest. A richer texture with exposed aggregate is positioned along the edge of the concourse with zones allowed for interpretation where people will sit and occupy, where as movement zones are kept clear and simple. Expressed ductile iron paving joints are introduced within this space emphasising movement and connectivity. Interpretive inlays are also incorporated within the concourse paving.



08 Public Domain materiality

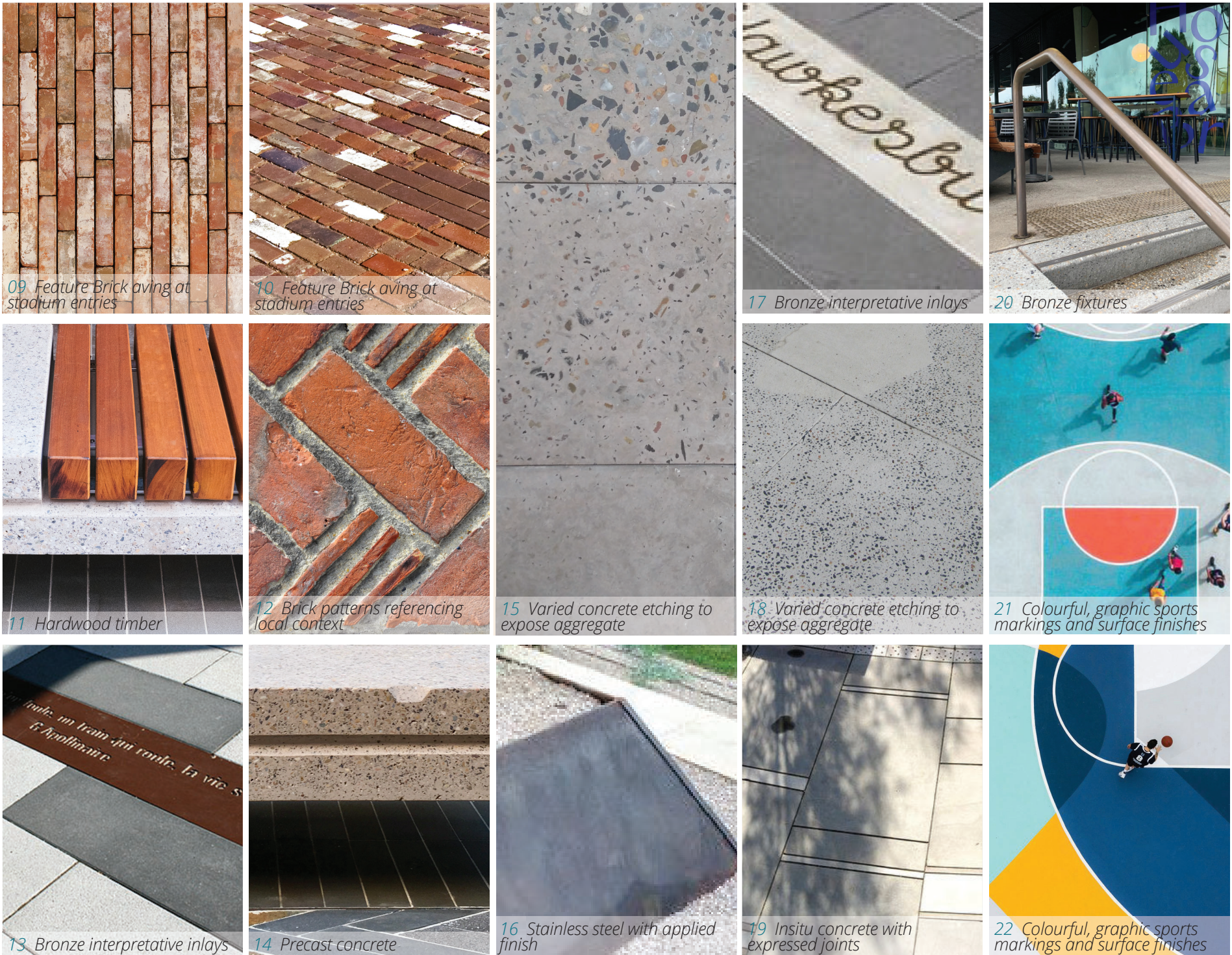
Selection

Public domain materials selection responds to the architectural materials and finishes while reflecting the qualities of the adjacent local precincts for context. Across the site there is a transition in warmth from the active gathering spaces, through to the cooler tones of movement concourses and recreation spaces.

The public domain utilises brick paving and concrete with rich aggregate that picks up the brown brick tones. This is further complimented by ductile iron paving joints and bronze interpretive inlay panels.

All fixtures and fittings will be bronze tones to reflect the building and supplementary steel work such as walls and edges will be a deep grey to receded visually and draw attention to the rich planting palette of the site.

Materials have been selected for comfort and amenity as well as to promote and celebrate the human scale next to the monolithic stadium building.








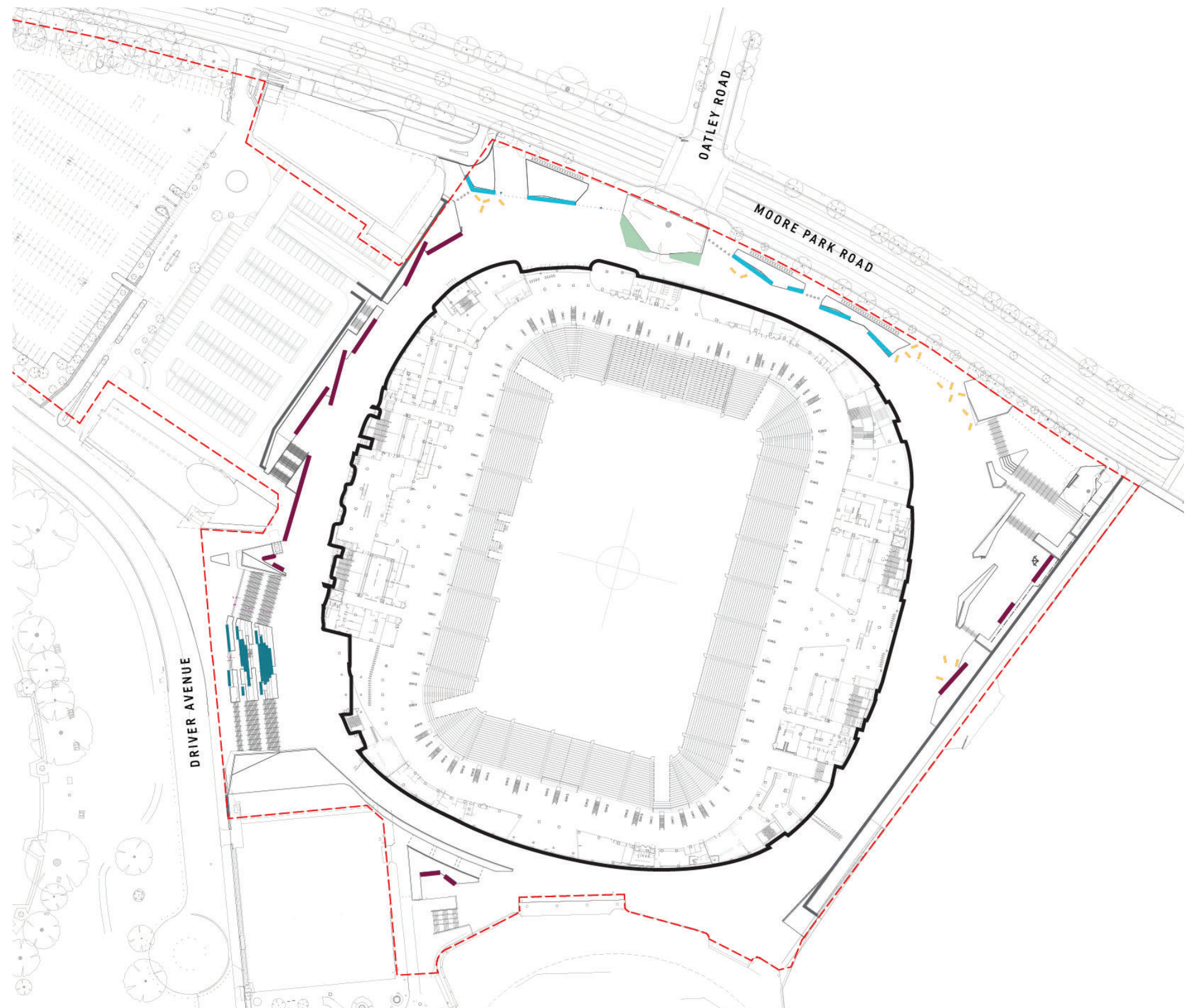
C1b b) the form and external appearance of the proposed development to improve the quality and amenity of the public domain;

Amenity

Pedestrian and user amenity are a core consideration for the stadium. Opportunities for seating have been incorporated in all public domain elements to create a robust and distinct suite of furniture that weave their way around the site. These include:

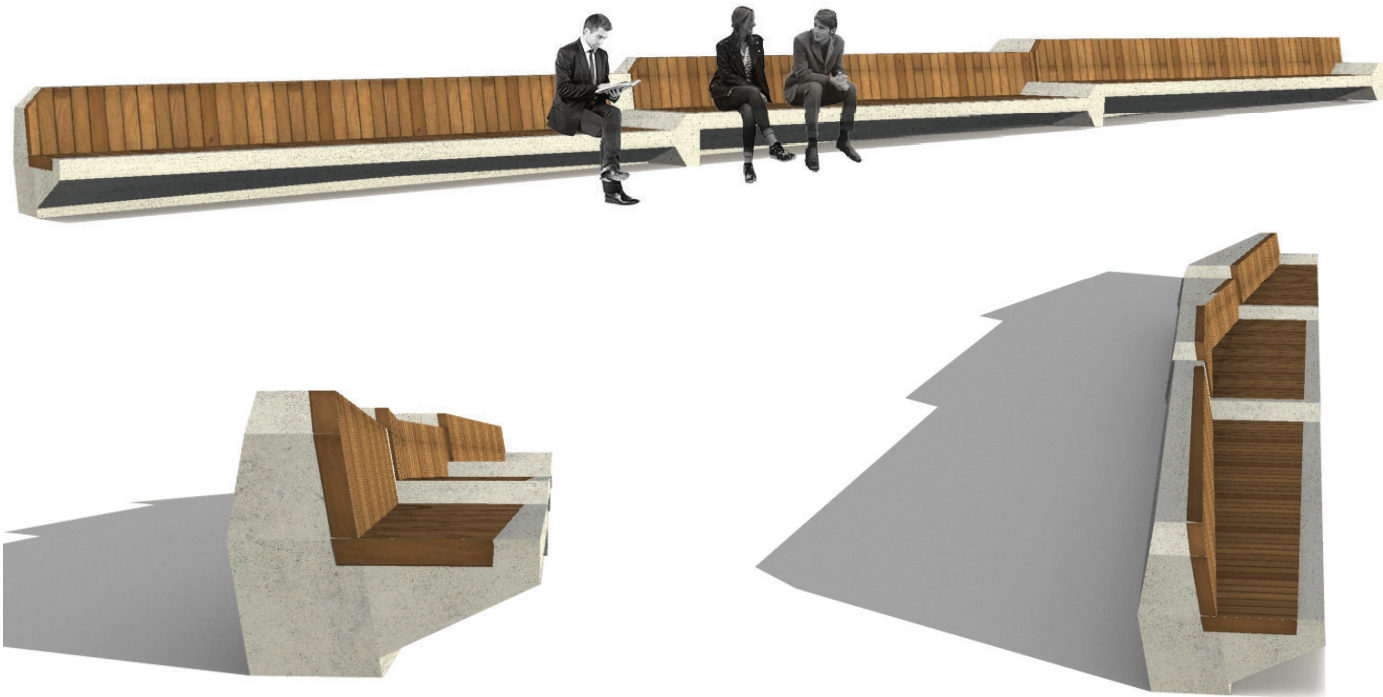
- Large format custom seating with integrated backrests and armrests to provide amenity along Moore Park Road.
- Generously sized seating walls along raised planted edge provide opportunity to perch and occupy as patrons move around the concourse.
- The raised edge to fig tree surrounds integrates a generous deck with a reclined backrest will allow users to enjoy views of the grand tree canopy and stadium.
- Free standing benches around the concourse maximise opportunities to sit and gather, while also providing hostile vehicle protection.
- Seating terraces have been incorporated adjacent to stairs where possible. The Moore Park Terraces allow patrons to sit amongst planting and trees promoting the connection to Moore Park and Driver Avenue.

-  Rest- Precast Bench Seats
-  Perch - Precast Bench wall
-  Recline - Deck and reclining seats
-  Sit - Precast bench
-  Occupy - Seating Terraces



23 Public Domain Amenity

Bench Seat



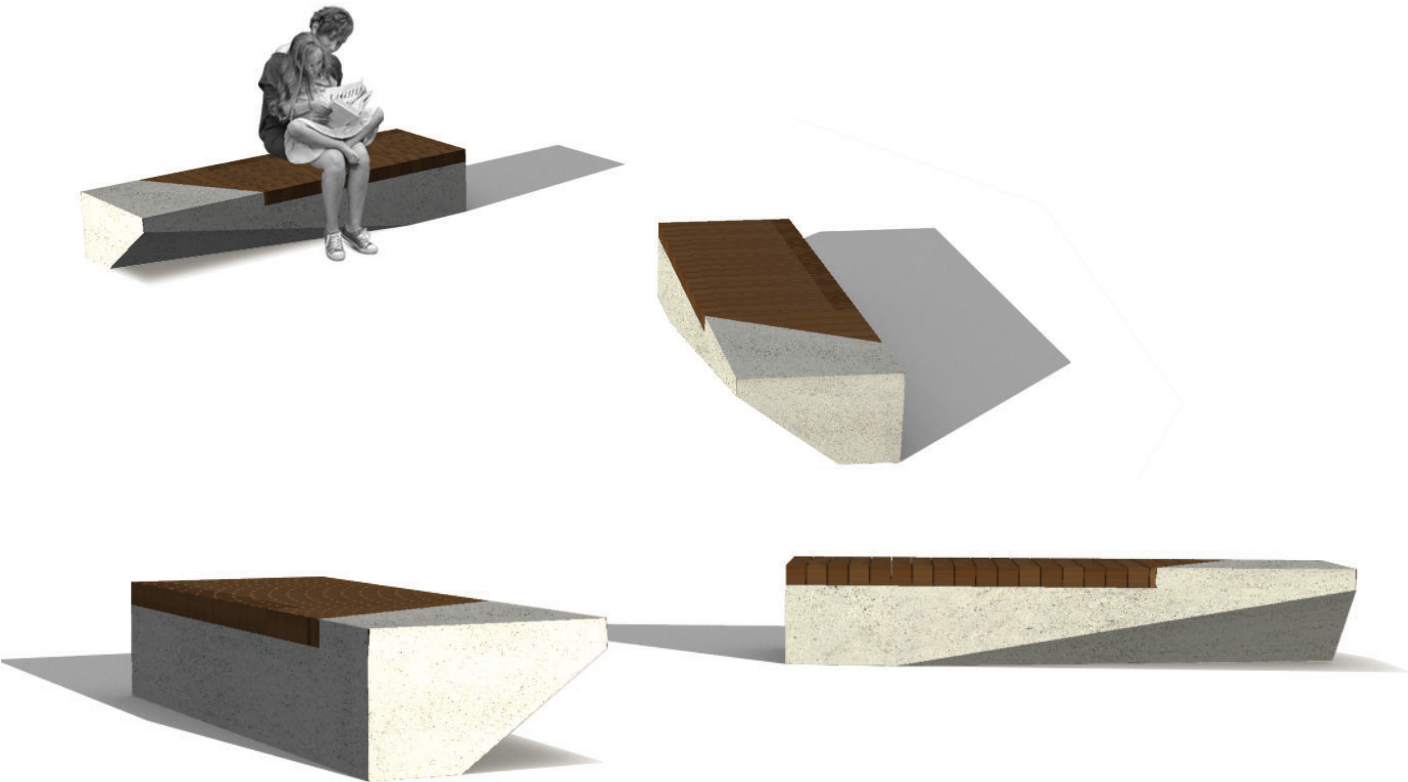
24 'Secure' bench seat visualisations



25 Precast concrete seat - UTS Alumni Green

- Pre-cast concrete bench seat located along the Moore Park Road concourse edge.
- Located adjacent to planter beds where planting is mounded up behind the seat backrest. Steel wall fixings adjacent to benches to retain soil
- Pre-cast concrete with etched finish to reveal light aggregate texture
- Hardwood timber battens on seat and backrest
- Steel armrests

Free Standing bench seats



26 Bench seat visualisations



27 Precast concrete seat - Darling Harbour Live

- Pre-cast concrete free-standing.
- Pre-cast concrete with etched finish to reveal light aggregate texture
- Hardwood timber battens on seat

Bench seat integrated with planter walls



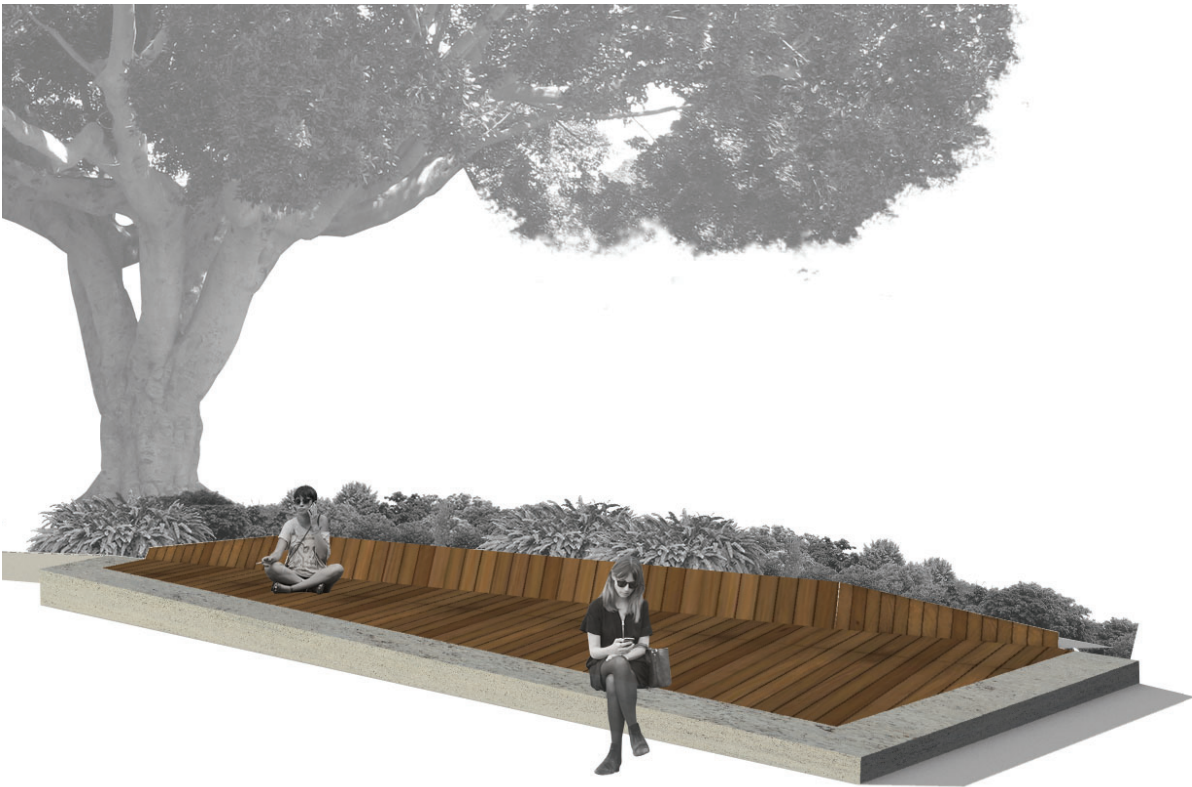
28 'Perch' bench seat visualisations



29 Precast concrete wall with timber batten seat

- Pre-cast concrete bench seat located to edge of the stadium concourse and predominantly associated with garden walls
- Pre-cast concrete with etched finish to reveal light aggregate texture
- Hardwood timber battens on seat and backrest
- Bronze painted steel armrests
- Where seats extend in to garden beds, module will change to not incorporate timber

Low and generous deck under existing fig tree



30 'Recline' Deck visualisations



31 Timber deck beneath existing tree

- Hardwood deck structure adjacent to existing fig tree 125.
- Pre-cast concrete edging to extent of deck, concealed steel structure beneath timber
- Timber to fold up at back edge to act as informal back rest for reclining. Timber to fold down to conceal structure behind,
- Location of deck footings to be determined on site and under the supervision of the project arborist to ensure the protection of the Fig Tree roots

C1c(ii) iii) an increased appreciation and integration of heritage values of the site into the design and operation of the development;

Heritage Interpretation

The Sydney Football Stadium Site has a rich, layered history ranging from the unique natural environment, Aboriginal cultural heritage and significance, Busby's Bore, early use of Sydney Common, military use and association, as well as the sporting history reaching back to the opening of the Sydney Sports Ground in the late 1880s.

The rich, layered history of the Sydney Football Stadium Site has been summarised in five key themes for exploration at detail design:

- Ever Changing Landscape
- Country as Provider
- Urban Life and Public Spaces
- From Colony to City
- Recreation, Entertainment and Leisure

The themes relate to the varied and changing uses of the site over time, which through interpretation within the public domain could be celebrated. Stories would be revealed at key moments of significance to achieve a sense of discovery and delight throughout the public domain.

For further information regarding the site history and interpretation, refer to the Heritage Interpretation Plan for Sydney Football Stadium, Stage 2 - SSDA (Curio Projects). Collaboration with Curio Projects will be ongoing to ensure an appropriate heritage and interpretive response is achieved for the project.

- Busby's Bore alignment

Bore service shaft

Rifle range 1849-1890

Athletic Sports Ground
Dedicated 18 October 1899

Sydney Sports Ground
playing field 1899-1986

Military uses & depot
Dept of defence to 1986

Sydney Sports Ground to 1986

SSG Speedway 1937-1955
- SSG Embankment to 1986

SCG NO. 2 Oval to 1986

Nanny Goat Swamp to 1888
then Kippax Lake

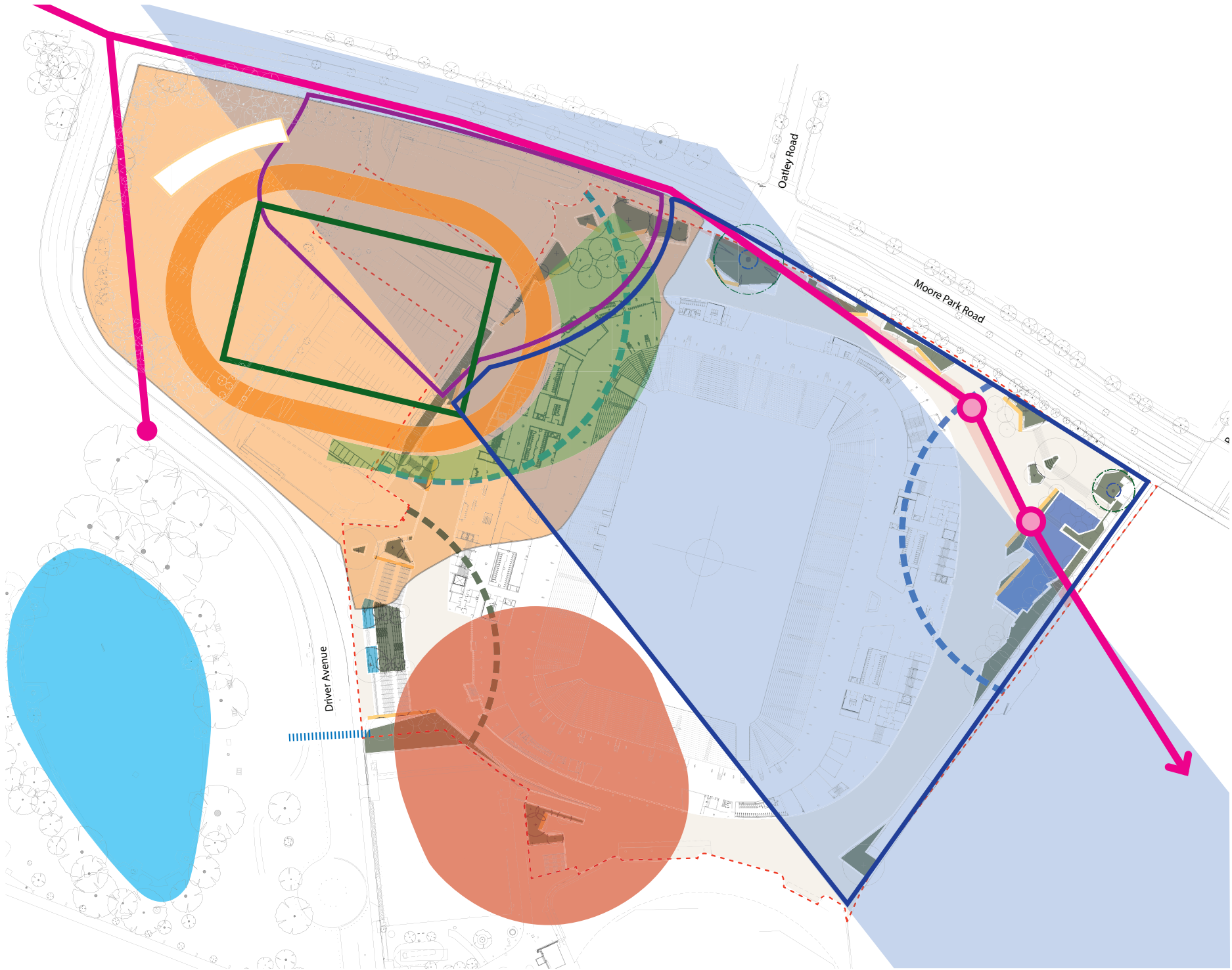
Sportswomen Sculpture 1967

2000 Sydney Olympic cyle road race
start/finish line

Sydney Football Stadium 1988-2018

Interpretation sign location

Sporting code thematic zone



32 Historical site activity (Urban & Public)

Ever Changing landscape

Extracted from Curio Projects Interpretation Plan:

The theme ‘Ever Changing Landscape’ presents the natural and cultural landscape of the site from Aboriginal and scientific perspectives. The story of how the landscape was created and the meaning of the site and the region to Aboriginal people will be presented. The development of the content and direction for this story will be informed by the ongoing process of engagement and consultation with the Aboriginal community. A significant concept to present within this theme is the changes to Aboriginal life and use of the land in the Sydney region post colonisation and through the 1800s, 1900s and up to current day.

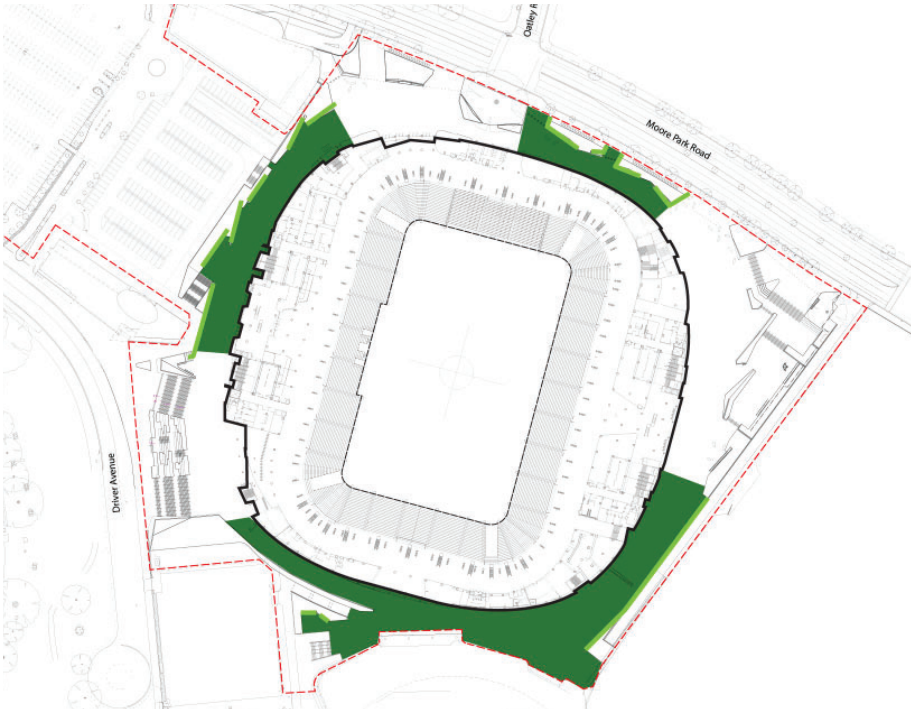
The geological/scientific understanding of the site is also an important concept in this theme. The site is in the geological region of Botany Sands, characterised by wetlands, swamps and sand dunes with an underlying layer of interbedded clays, peats and sands. By nature, sand dune environments are constantly shifting, adjusting and changing, a feature that carries through to the multi-use of the site post occupation.

Story Lines:

- The Aboriginal concept of country and scale of countries across the Australian continent
- Local story of creation of country
- Oral history / memories of Aboriginal people using the area
- The changing experience for Aboriginal people as land in Sydney was used for other purposes
- The story of finding the Moore Park Camp site what it can tell us about Aboriginal lifestyle pre-colonisation
- The remnant landscapes in Centennial Parklands/Moore Park and how they support biodiversity and cultural learning

Interpretation within the Public Domain:

- Work with local indigenous communities to determine artistic and interpretive responses to the site ensuring stories are conveyed accurately and sensitively
- Site relevant and considered Gadigal language inlaid near planting and fixed furniture
- Ground plane material and form to reference the transient and variable nature of the underlying geology of the Botany sands - such as exposed aggregate / light acid washed concrete ground plane



- Exposed aggregate / light acid washed concrete ground plane
- Gadigal interpretive elements (such as language engravings)



34 Engraved Gadigal language on wood



35 Exposed aggregate concrete



36 Aboriginal drawing of hunting tools, and early recording of Gadigal language



33 Engraved Gadigal language on stone

Country as Provider

Extracted from Curio Projects Interpretation Strategy:

The nature of the site as a place that provides for people influenced the use of the site post colonisation. The area around the site provided a source of water for the colony in Sydney as it grew in the early 1800s. Sydney's second water supply, Busby's Bore, took water from Lachlan Swamps through the common and its alignment is through the northern section of the SFS precinct. Like the reservation of the Sydney Common, this use had a fundamental benefit for Sydney as a whole.

The Sydney Common, proclaimed in 1811 was an important part of Governor Macquarie's planning for Sydney, with one of the planning objectives being to move the pasteurising of cattle outside of central Sydney and Hyde Park in a particular. The Common became the first common pasturage for cattle in NSW.

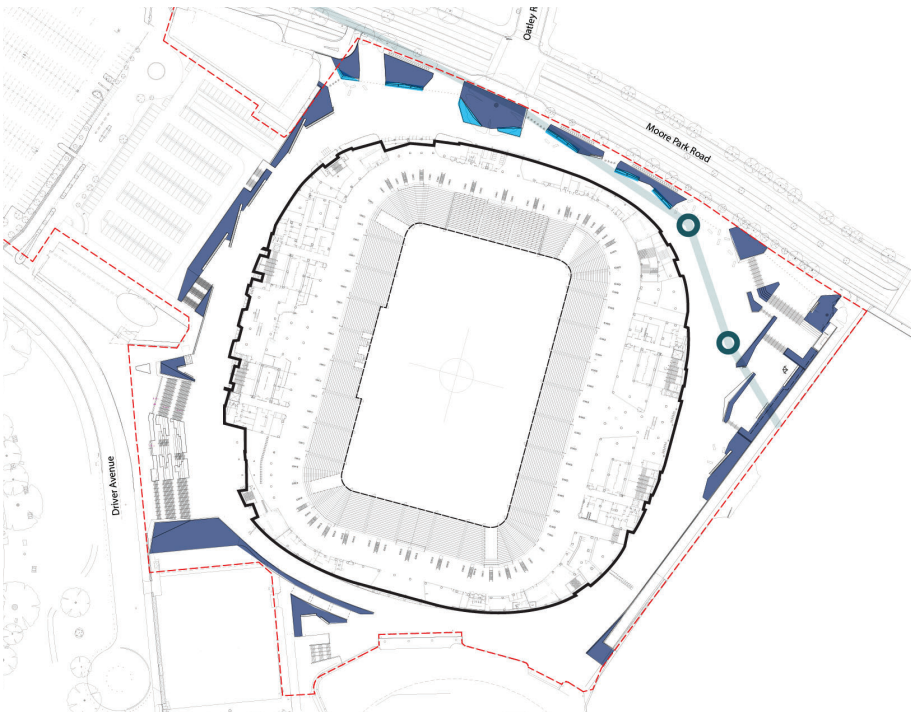
Much of the area surrounding the site was developed into Centennial Parklands and opened in 1888 as a public park. Sir Henry Parkes' vision was to create a 'People's Park' in which the citizens of Sydney could 'take in the air' away from the Sydney Town centre. The site continues provide for people, with a place for physical activity and retreat. Part of this theme could be to ask people how they interact with the environment, what they receive and how they look after the environment.

Story Lines:

- The reciprocal relationship Aboriginal people have with country
- The sustainable approach to resource management
- Difficulties surviving in the early colony for colonists
- The Tank stream & Busby's Bore water supply
- Nature / green space as place for retreat from urban life
- Current retreat / practices in the Parklands such as Forest Bathing, Art classes and cultural heritage walks

Interpretation within the Public Domain:

- Vegetation of the once extensive scrub and swampland to be referenced through a cohesive, rich planting palette and concrete inlays of native flora
- Using native, sustainable Australian hardwood timbers for furniture/fixtures elements
- Denote Busby's Bore service shafts as points of interest, with historic text inlaid that speaks of the importance of the bore in supplying water during this time
- Opportunities to extend retreat / practices in the Parklands to the this site – such as cultural heritage walks



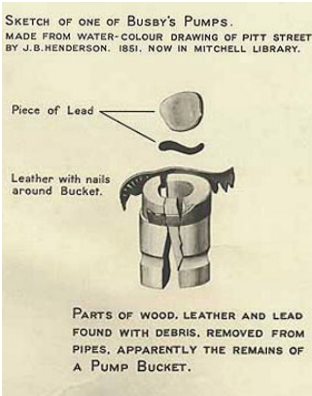
- Mass Planting (including native scrub species)
- Native Australian hardwood timber seating / opportunities for concrete engraved native flora
- Busby's Bore service shafts interpretive elements



37 Native vegetation of the surrounding area



38 Busby's Bore service shafts



40 Pump mechanics sketch



39 Concrete engaving of native flora

Urban Life and Public Spaces

Extracted from Curio Projects Interpretation Strategy:

In the development of the British colony in Sydney from 1788 areas were designated for different uses. The subject site was part of an area that was declared as Sydney Common in 1811. The SFS and SCG site, the Centennial Parklands and surrounding Entertainment Quarter and Fox Studios buildings, now cover the area that was the Sydney Common. Since 1811 the site has been used as public land. The usage has changed over time from a water source for the colony, to an area used by the military for a rifle range; to a military engineer depot, to sporting fields with multiple sports played, but has always remained as a public space.

This theme explores the increasingly urban lifestyles people developed since the 1800s; the increase in city and suburb living, the sedentary lifestyle, lifestyles further removed from the environment and increasingly structured and human modified landscapes. The contrast in design and scale of the buildings in the neighbouring Paddington and Surry Hills demonstrates how the usage and landscape of public and private areas differs greatly.

This theme links strongly with the theme ‘Recreation, Entertainment and Leisure’ because the development of the Common, Parklands and SFS/SCG within the urban landscape created the place for sports fields and stadiums where the significant recreation and leisure activities have played out.

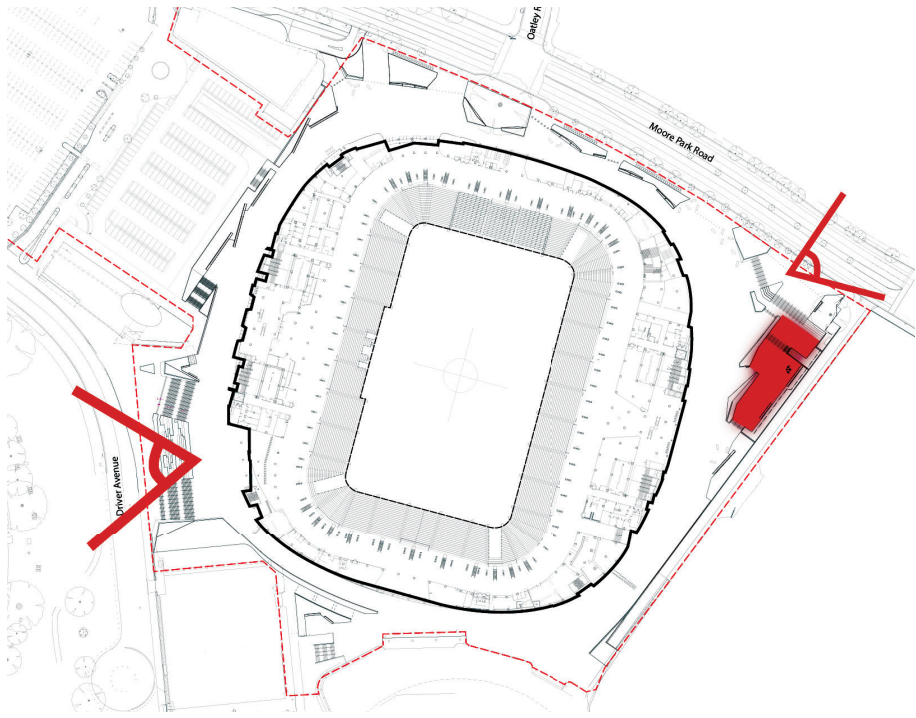
The redevelopment of the site will allow greater public access to the SFS site, with some zones being open to the public all the time, therefore continuing the theme of public spaces creating a retreat from urban life through the new development.

Story Lines:

- The declaration of Sydney Common and early uses
- The early land grants in Sydney and around the site
- The movement to create Village Commons to balance the urban lifestyle
- The development of suburbs as Sydney grew
- The amenity offered to people by green, public spaces
- The passion of the people of Sydney for outdoor activities and sports

Interpretation within the Public Domain:

- Ensuring the site is clearly public domain in form and function, with varied space programming / activation to encourage public occupation of the site
- Enhancing the connections (visual / physical) to green spaces on site, as well as to adjacent parklands
- Creating spaces for public ‘spectacle’ - activated areas where people can engage and observe as a reference to the former rifle range of the site



- Open, legible connections to surrounding areas
- Active spectacle play and exercise elements (to be inspired by former rifle range)



41 The spectacle of the former rifle range of the site



42 Creating places for spectacle play and exercise



43 Places to sit amongst nature

From Colony to City

Extracted from Curio Projects Interpretation Strategy:

This theme explores the changing usage of the site through the decades as a place that governing bodies used to provide services to the public of Sydney and NSW. In the movement from a British penal colony to the global city that Sydney is today, the site had witnessed many transformations and hosted many different people and organisations.

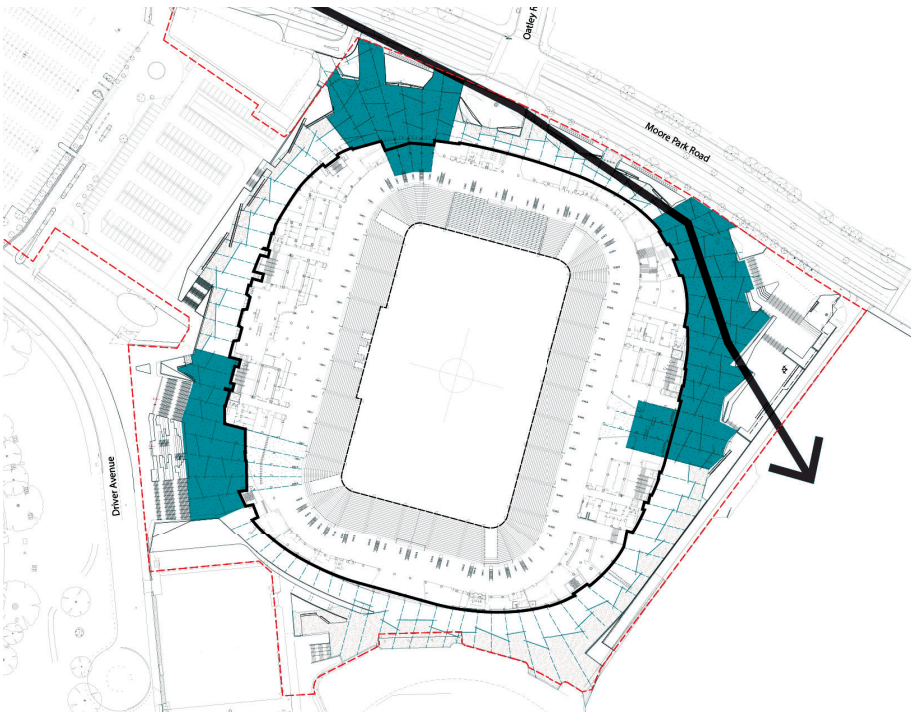
The theme will provide an overview of the different activities and uses carried out on the site and in the area since 1788, and explores the stories and memories of those who have set foot on this place - particularly of those in the early days of colonisation.

Story Lines:

- Convict labour in the colony
- The haphazard approach to constructing the bore under Busby's supervision
- Other convict built structures in the Sydney area/Australia
- The current condition of the Bore and the difficulty locating it exactly
- The associations with Victoria Barracks and the military use of the site
- The site as a place for enlistment and defence during WW2
- The creation of the Sydney Cricket Ground and the sports hosted there
- The early Sydney Sports Ground and the different activities that happened there.

Interpretation within the Public Domain:

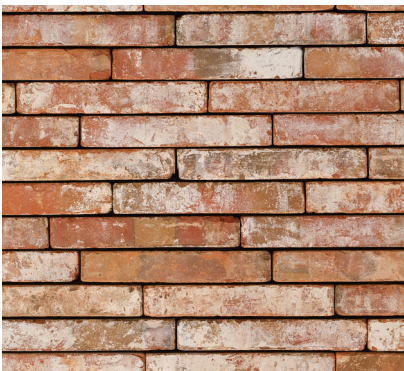
- Referncing the geometry of the WW2 zig-zag trenches that surrounded the site in the ground plane
- Feature paving that follows the bore line and explores the story of the construction by convict labour - using 1m blocks to mark the 1m of the bore that was excavated each day
- Using brick in the ground plane, walls and seating elements to mark it is a key material in the growth and development of area



- Busby's Bore paving interpretation (1m blocks to demarcate 1m built per day)
- Brick feature paving
- ▨ Saw cut lines to reference WW2 trench geometry



47 The excavation of Busby's bore was a hard, slow task for the convict workers



45 Utilising brick as a key material



46 Zig-zag trench referenced in the paving



44 Feature paving / inlay the follows Busby's Bore

Recreation, Entertainment and Leisure

Extracted from Curio Projects Interpretation Strategy:

In 1899, part of the former rifle range and military depot was rededicated as an ‘Athletic Sports Ground’ which came to be known as the Sydney Sports Ground (SSG) by 1902. The Sydney Sports Ground was once located approximately where the car park of the SFS is currently. The impetus behind the creation of this sports field came from the need for a sporting ground facility that could be used consistently for sports and recreational activities other than cricket (while the SCG was occasionally used for other sports, cricket was also prioritised).

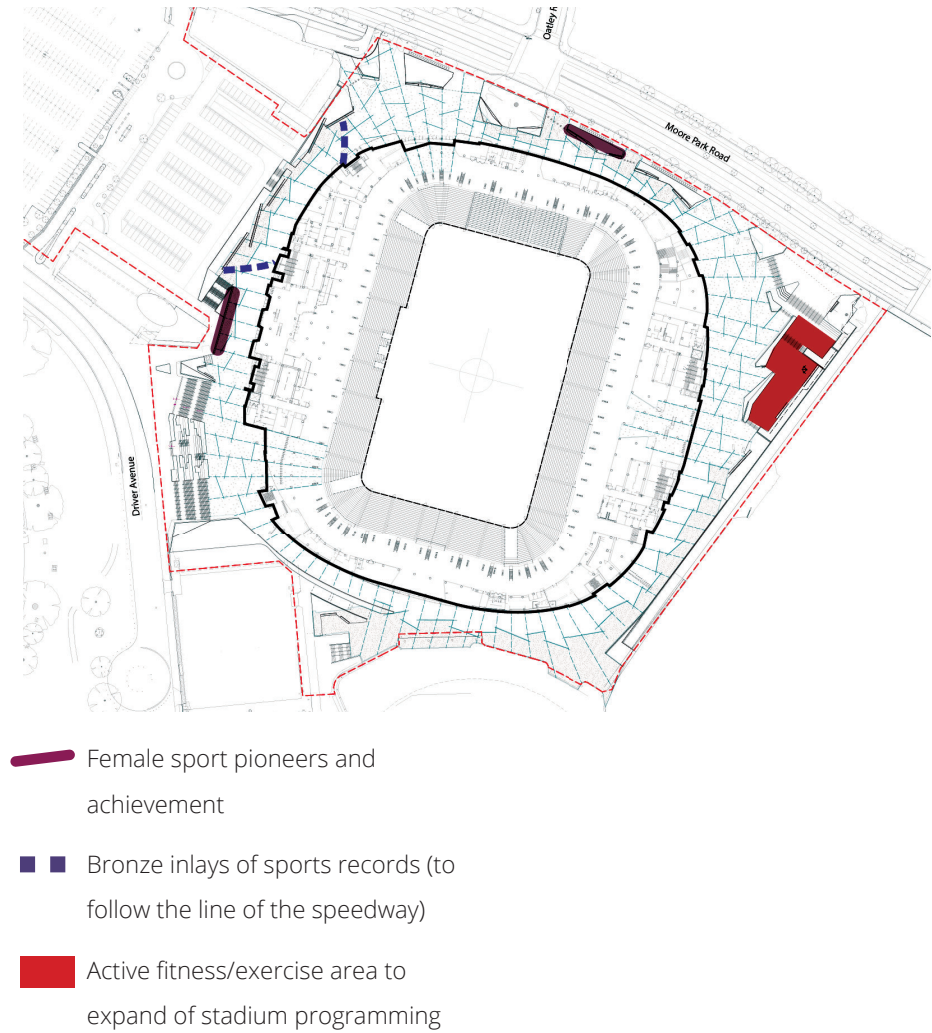
The SSG was used for a wide range of sports including cricket, cycling, athletics, football and rugby, as well as for events such as scout rallies, brass band contests, dog shows, and dirt track racing. However, it was mainly the rugby union that early on facilitated the ongoing financial success of the ground. Although the first motorcycle race had taken place at the ground in 1907, dirt track racing was only properly introduced to the SSG in the late 1930s. The motorcycle events were promoted by Empire Speedway, with the speedway officially opened on 30th October 1937, and the first midget car race held in November 1937. The speedway was eventually closed on 25th March 1955.

In 1951, administrative control of the SCG and SSG were brought under the same entity, with the creation of the Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground Trust. Discussions began in the early 1970s about the upgrading of sporting facilities at Moore Park, which eventually led to the decision to construct the Sydney Football Stadium. The SSG was closed and demolished in 1987, following the acquisition of the military depot in c1986, which was also demolished at this time to prepare the site for the construction of the SFS.

The site has been the venue for Test matches (cricket and rugby league) and has hosted many visiting overseas sporting teams. It was the venue for the Empire Games in 1938. Other notable sporting events include the 1st International rugby game with New Zealand in 1884, the 1st touring Sydney Cricket Ground Site, British rugby union team's game versus NSW in 1888, the Sydney Thousand cycling events, and the Sydney Olympic Games in 2000 (Women's football).

Story Lines:

- The ‘home of sport’ in Sydney
- Difference between the SSG and SCG and the Trusts
- Political patronage and influence from all sides of politics
- Specific memorable events at the SFS
- Milestones in sports and sporting careers
- Celebrating sportspeople



Interpretation within the Public Domain:

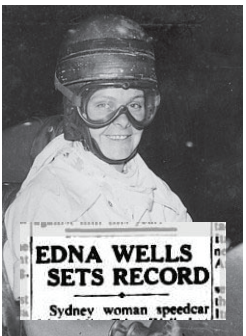
- Recognising sport pioneers and achievements – particularly female and aboriginal through sculptures, images and inlays
- A clear, pedestrian concourse to run around the stadium to reference the former speedway / athletics track
- Bronze inlays of sport records - i.e. speedway time records
- Area/s to be activated with fitness and exercise related elements that expand on the stadium programming



48 The former Sydney Sports Ground



49 The logo / font of the former speedway found on race brochures



50 Recognising female sport pioneers, and bronze inlays of their records

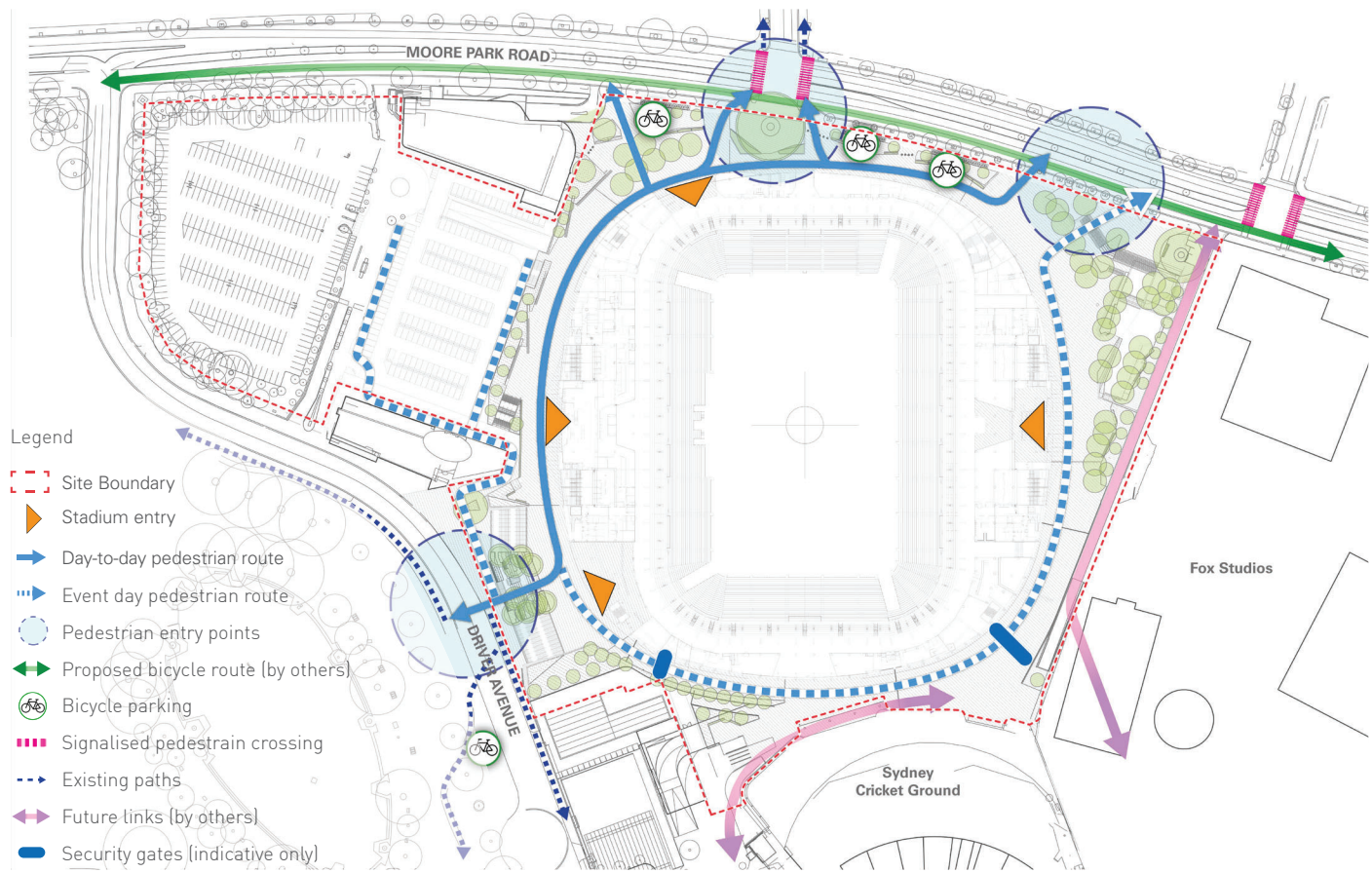
C1c(vi) vi pedestrian, cycle, vehicular and service access and circulation requirements, including the permeability of any pedestrian network;

Circulation

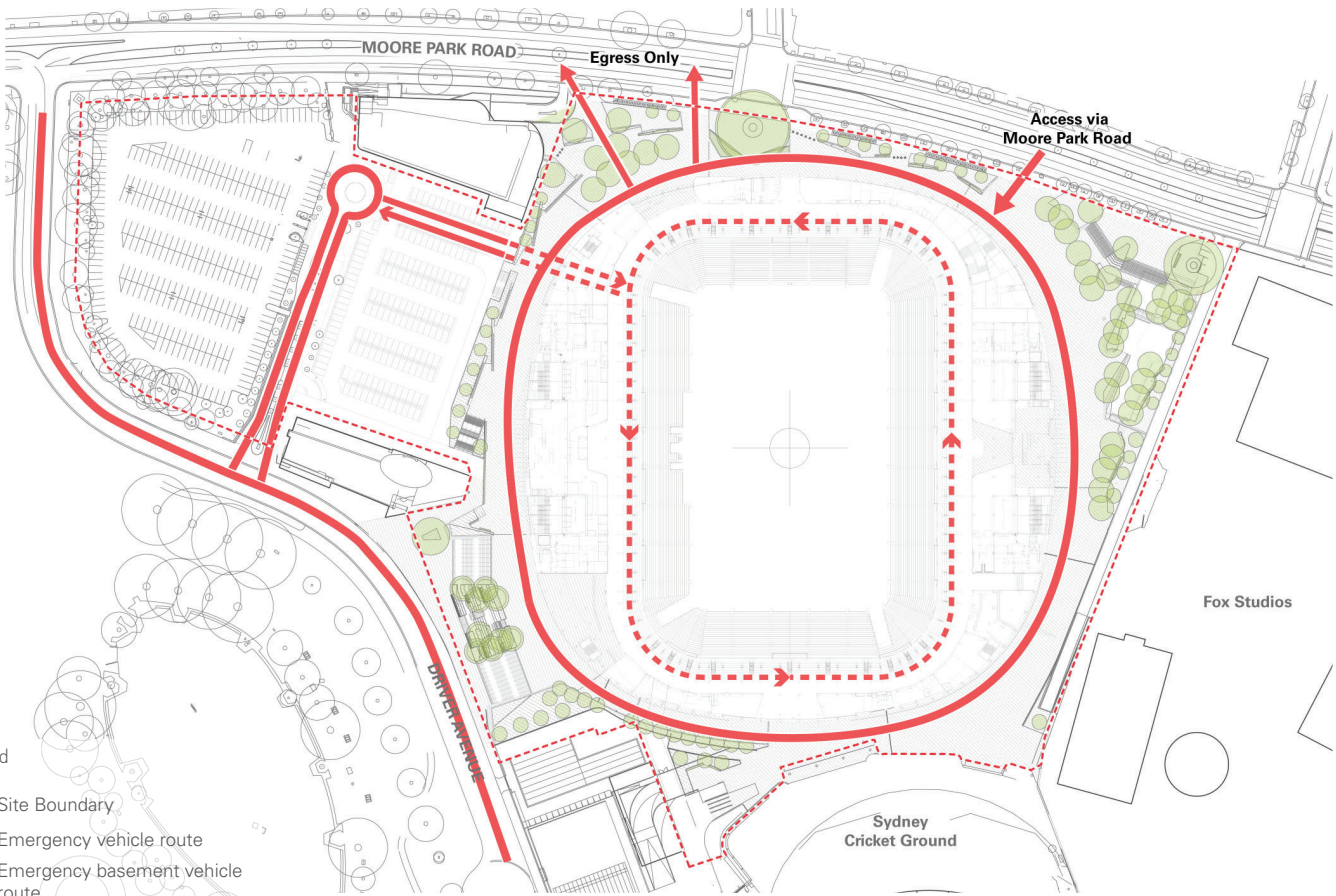
The proposed public domain promotes increased site permeability and circulation. A continuous concourse surrounds the stadium, noting that the southern portion of the concourse have managed access for operational purposes. Key site entries are located to the west on Driver Avenue, north east and north west. The site entries generally align with stadium entry points. Along Moore Park road the site edge is entirely permeable and open to the public encouraging pedestrian movement through the site. Raised planter beds along this edge provide site definition while promoting the greening of the public domain. Low level planting will maintain views in to and out of the site for an increased sense of connection.

The future City of Sydney cycleway is to be located along Moore Park Road. Bike parking provision is located adjacent to this connection. Bike movement is also encouraged within the site and two suitably sized elevators are located adjacent to the Moore Park Steps to assist with connections to Moore Park. Bike parking is proposed outside of the site in Moore Park to supplement existing bike parking and provide amenity for the primary stadium access point.

The stadium concourse is designed to accommodate emergency service vehicles (access provided via Moore Park Road).



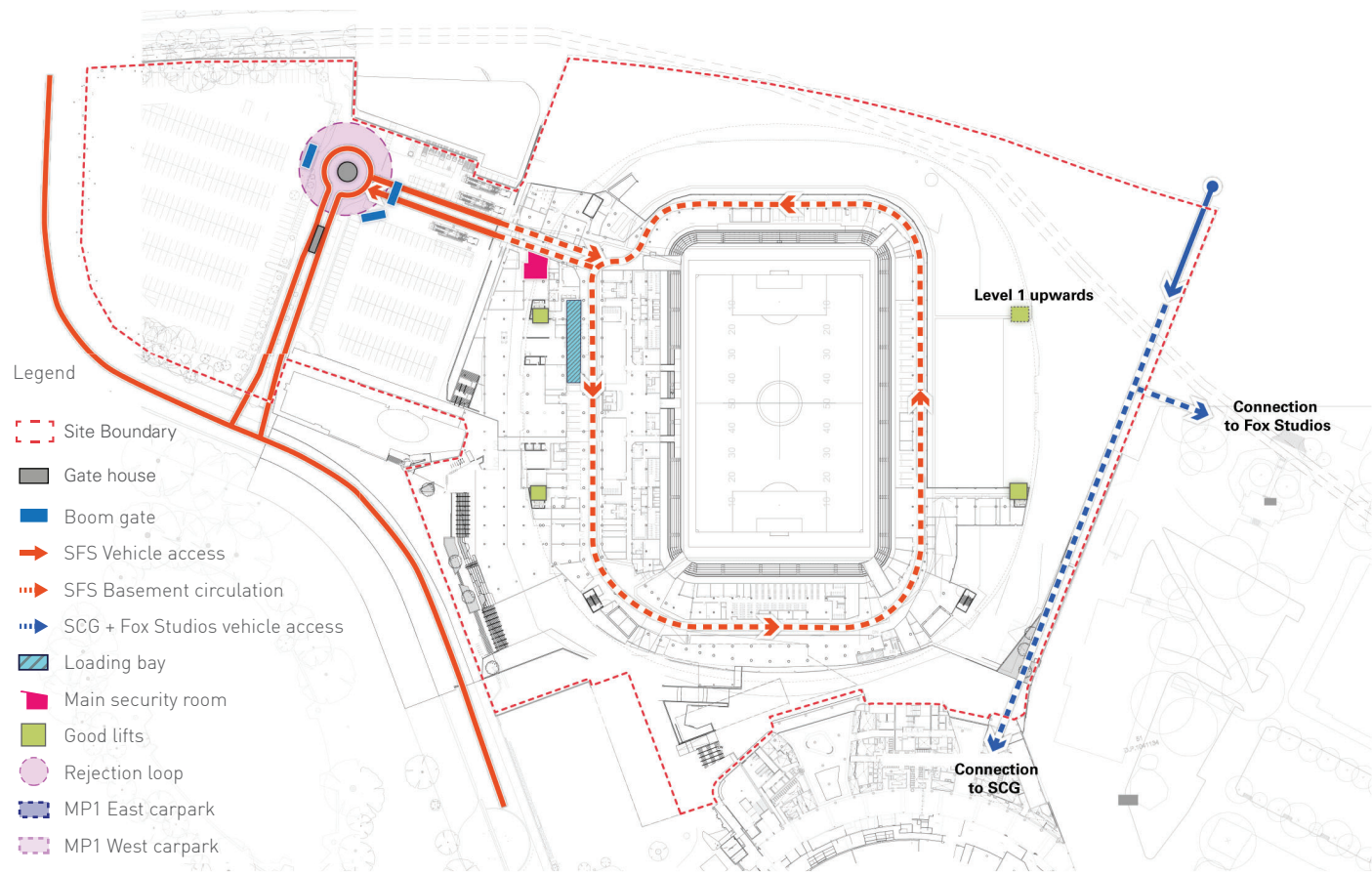
51 Pedestrian and bicycle circulation



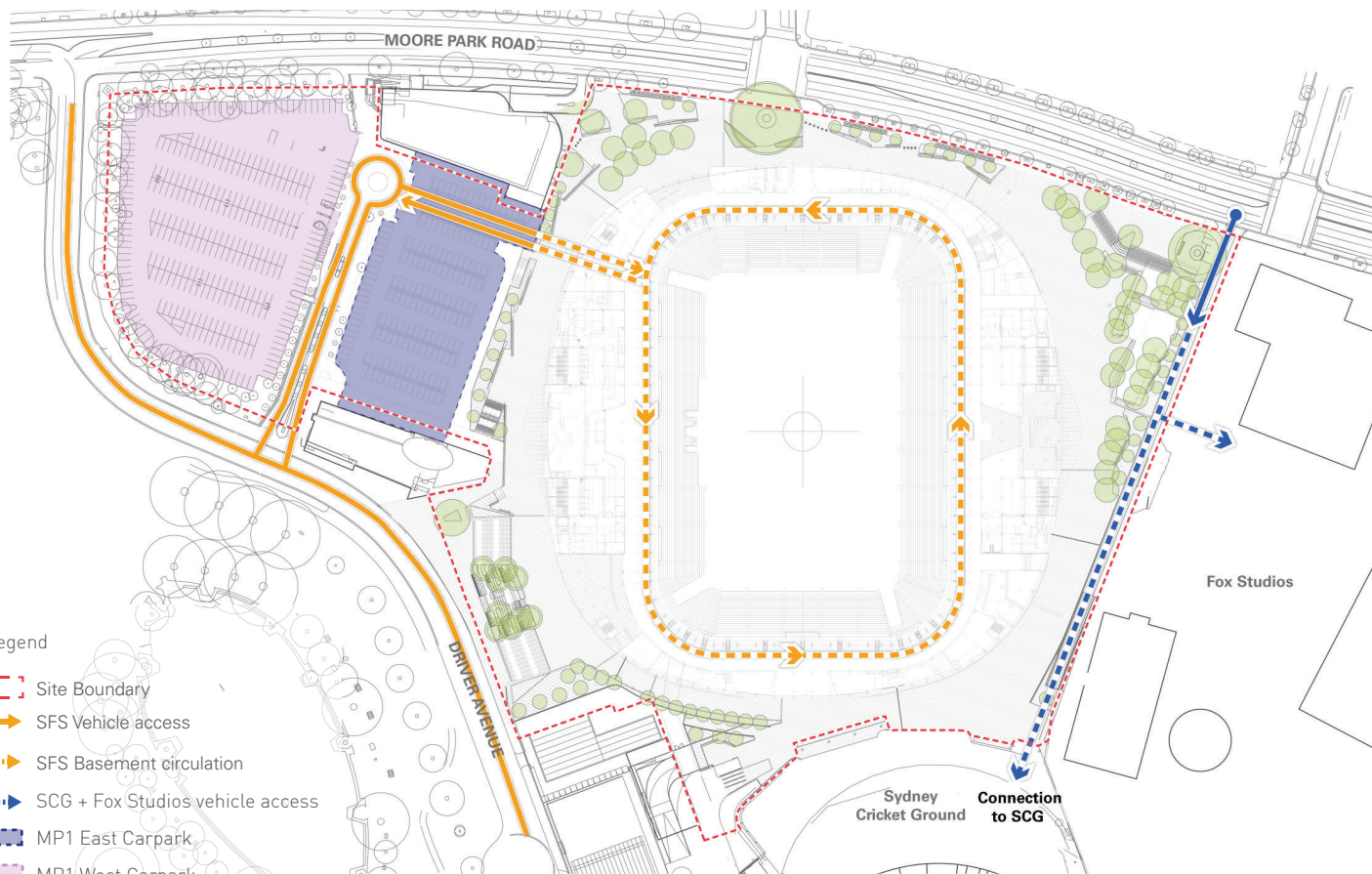
52 Emergency vehicle access

Service access to the basement is afforded via MP1 car park, where a gatehouse and vehicle rejection loop will manage access. An egress only route from the basement ring road will connect to Paddington lane.

The Existing MP1 East car park will be reconfigured to include a formal drop off/pick up bay and enhanced pedestrian connections to the site.



53 Servicing within the stadium



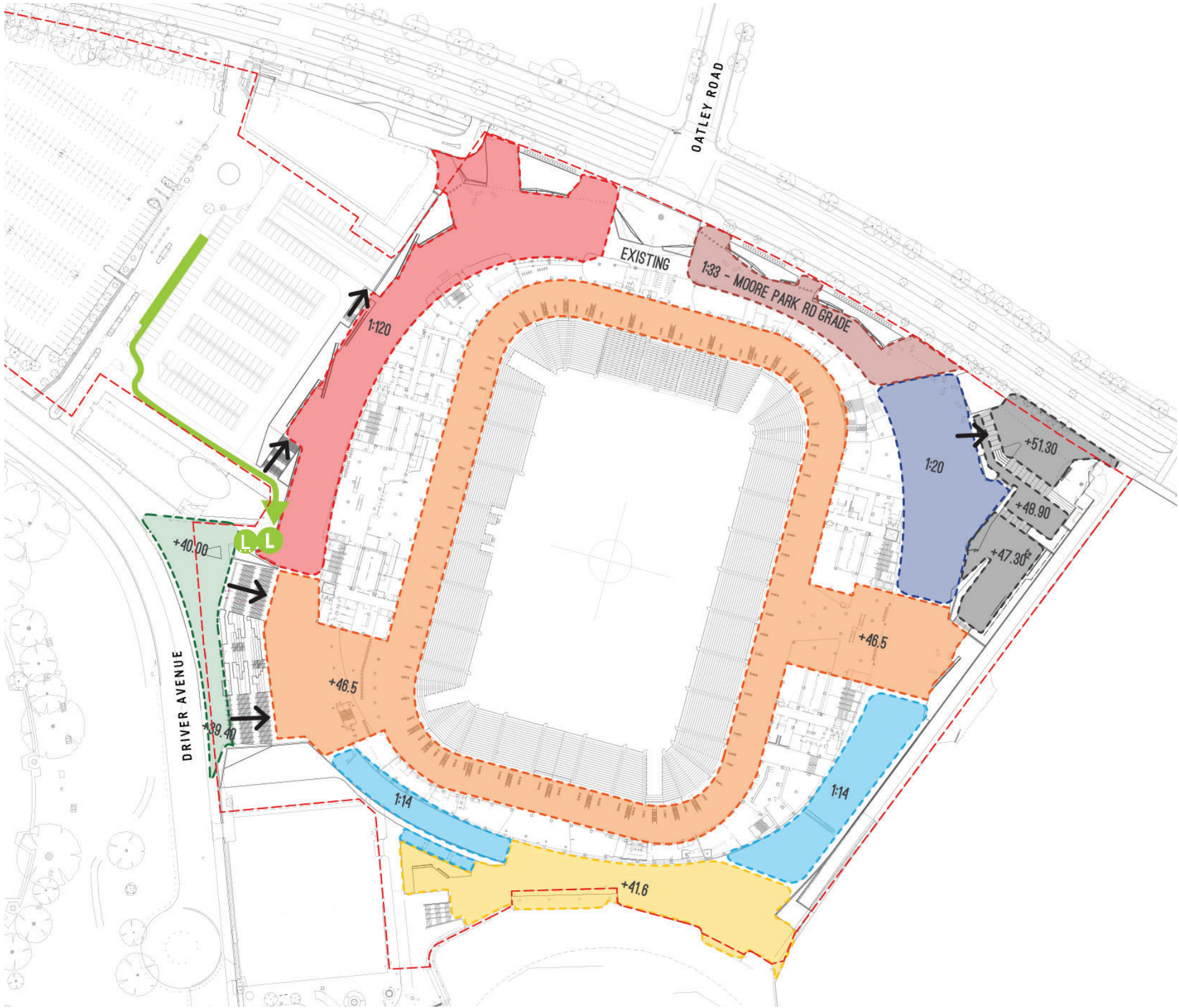
54 Vehicle access and circulation

Access

By raising the concourse to meet Moore Park Road level, a continuous public concourse surrounding the stadium has been created. This is DDA compliant which gradients ranging from 1:120 to 1:14 at the steepest. Flush connections have been created into the site along Moore Park Road except where the road's level rises up steeply in the North East corner and steps have been proposed.

A formal drop off/pick up bay within MP1 car park and enhanced pedestrian connection will provide a clear accessible route to the Moore Park Steps where two elevators are located to mitigate the level change between Driver Avenue and Public Concourse.

- +XX Spot Height
- 1:XX Grade
- ➔ Primary Concourse Circulation
- ▒ Graded Area
- Vehicular Drop off Bay and pedestrian connection
- L Lift Access



55 Public Domain Circulation Strategy

C1 viii) achieving appropriate interfaces at ground level between the building and the public domain;

Built form and public domain interface

A number of built form and public domain interface conditions exist across the site. A key principle of integration and blurring the line between public and private has been applied in developing an approach to interfaces. Key interface conditions include stadium entries, flush concourse connections and mid level connections. Considerations for each condition are listed below:

Key stadium entries

- Public domain surface materials to continue in to stadium at entries
- Generous and clear circulation at circulation
- Provision for security checks and mag and bag uses (location varied depending on event mode)
- Locate stadium en-tries adjacent to site entries for clarity

Flush concourse connections

- Public domain materiality is to meet stadium edges
- Utilise human scale, tactile materials on building interface at pedestrian level
- Provide adequate circulation for security checks and stadium egress
- Where stadium access points exist ensure suitable landings are provided to comply with Australian Standards and BCA for Egress requirements

Mid level concourse connection

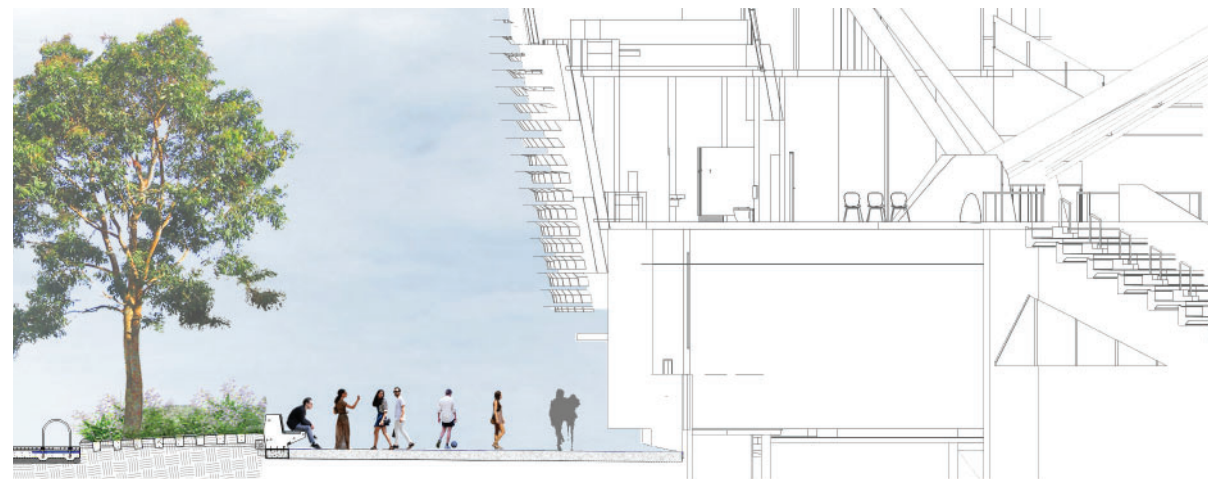
- Promote visual connectivity to internal stadium workings where possible
- Utilise human scale, tactile materials on building interface at human level
- Promote active uses within the public realm to divert focus from inactive facades



56 Typical Section - Stadium Entries



57 Flush Concourse Connections



58 Mid level concourse connection

C1c(xi) excellence and integration of landscape design

Landscape Integration

The landscape and public domain design is integral to the stitching together of the new stadium and adjacent communities of Paddington and Moore Park. Public domain represents the interface to the stadium and is a public place for the community.

The stadium's public domain promotes the notion of permeability and connection removing walls and fences and allowing people in to the site. A public concourse surrounds the stadium to enable desired moment and connections throughout the site. Concourse levels provide DDA compliant grades to support and promote inclusivity. Improving circulation to and around the stadium assists integrating it back in to the adjacent context.

Materiality is key to embedding the proposed public domain within its context. Materials selections have been derived from the materials palette of the surrounding context. The public domain materiality also draws on the proposed palette of the stadium to ensure there is a cohesion between the built form and landscape.

Chosen materials build upon a suit of warm tones as a welcome and inviting environment for people. Materials selection emphasise the human scale through choice of paving unit scale, articulation of paving patterns and design of furniture. Warmth and texture is encouraged in areas where people will be - adjacent to furniture and seats and at edges.

A soft landscape strategy also seeks to embed the project in its context directly building on the park context and historic landscape qualities. The western site interface draws heavily on the character of Moore Park, allowing the park to fold up towards the public concourse. Tree planting is predominantly native, however key feature trees will be utilised to mark site entry points and to celebrate activity nodes within the site. Consideration for scale of tree selection will contribute greatly to the creation of a human scale and balance between the Stadium and public domain. A range of tree species and mature sizes have been considered for that reason.

Consideration has been made for how the site interfaces with the surrounding public realm of Moore Park Rd, Driver Ave and the SCG. Through a considered materials palette and referencing the City of Sydney public domain details, the site will become integrated and connected.

An overall visual representation of the public domain and its integration with the stadium and surrounding areas are shown in image 58

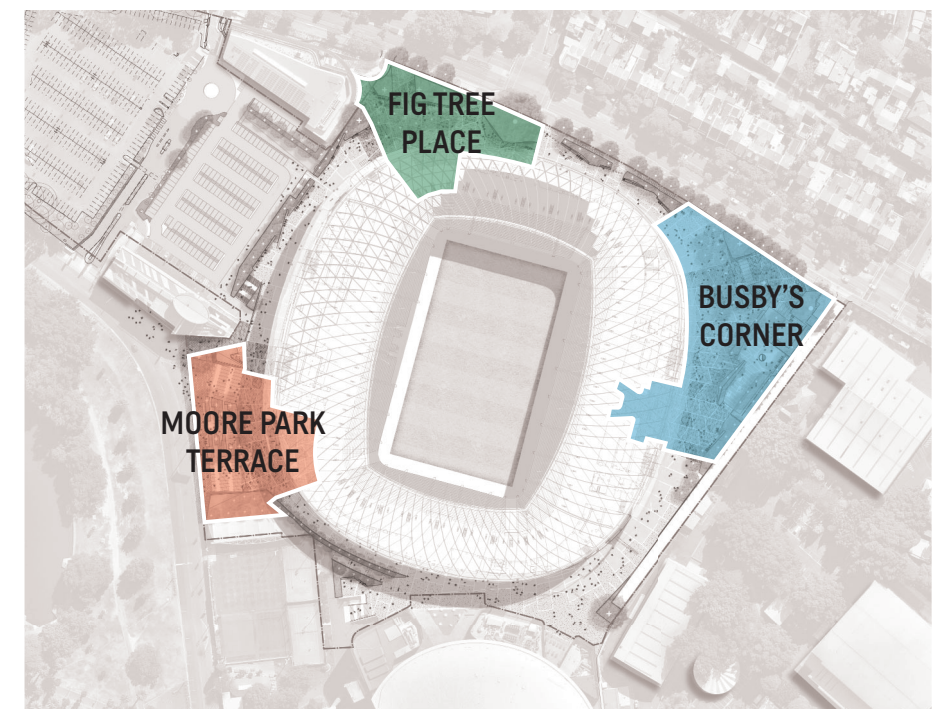
C7a the public activities and associated design elements within the four 'open spaces' Driver Avenue Terraces, Moore Park Road Plaza, Oatley Road Place and Sydney Live Plaza;

New Active Spaces - Activity and Program

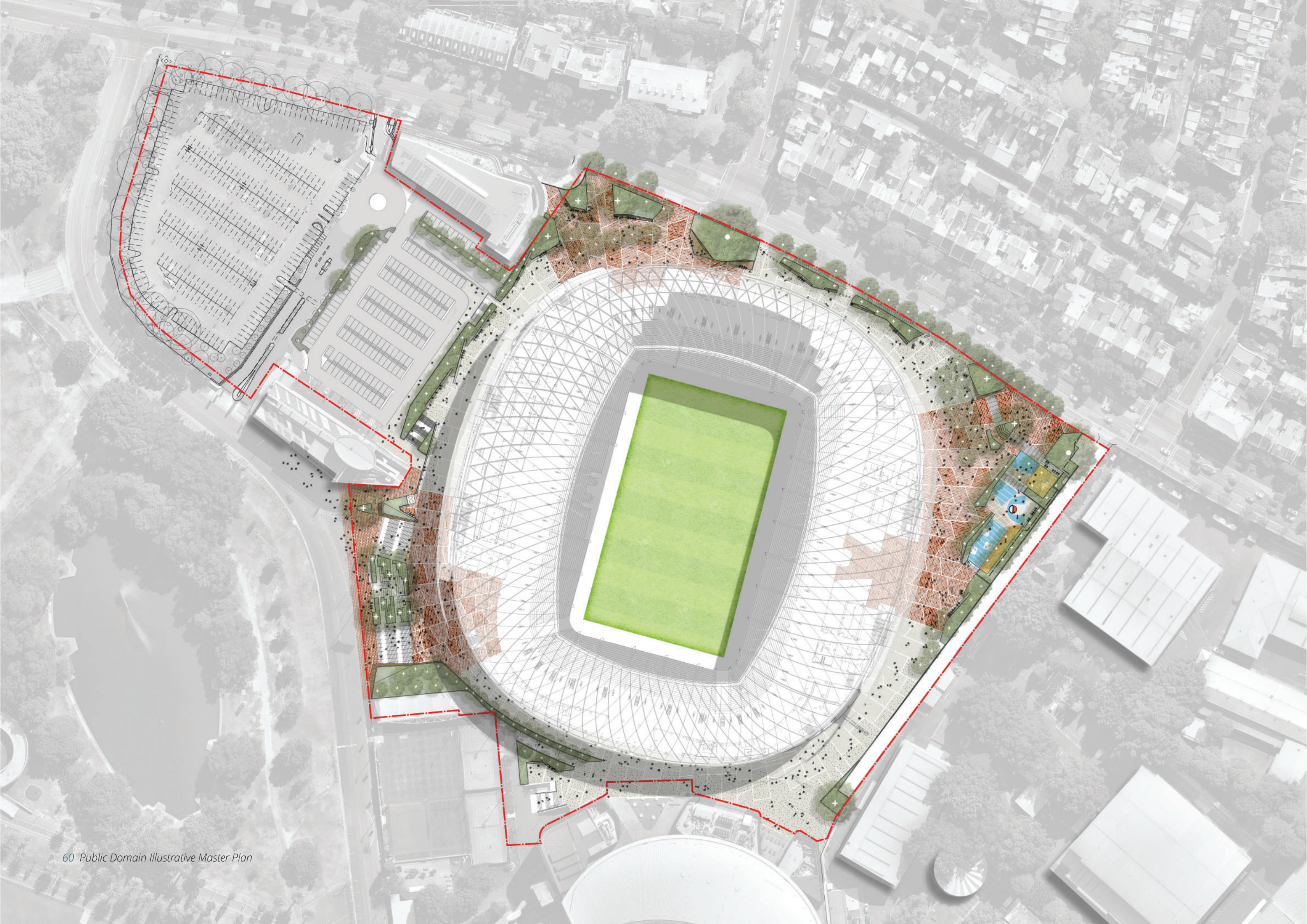
The public domain of the stadium functions as an extension of the surrounding public space of Moore Park and Moore Park Road - Paddington. By removing all boundary fences and level changes, pedestrian movement into the site will be significantly improved. The Stadium site will function as a desirable platform for public life and activity diurnally and year round.

The proposed public domain of the Stadium includes the creation of three key gathering places linked by a public concourse. The places have a distinct identity and relate to the pedestrian entry points to the stadium. Place names relate to the identity, historic and geographic context of each space and have been selected from various name options explored in Urban and Public's Signage and Wayfinding Strategy.

The generous concourse and gathering places have been designed to accommodate large volumes of people and crowd control measures in accordance with the Sports Grounds Safety Authority's 'Guide to Safety at Sports Grounds' (Green Guide). An overview of each space is outlined over the following pages.



59 Key Plan - Stadium active places



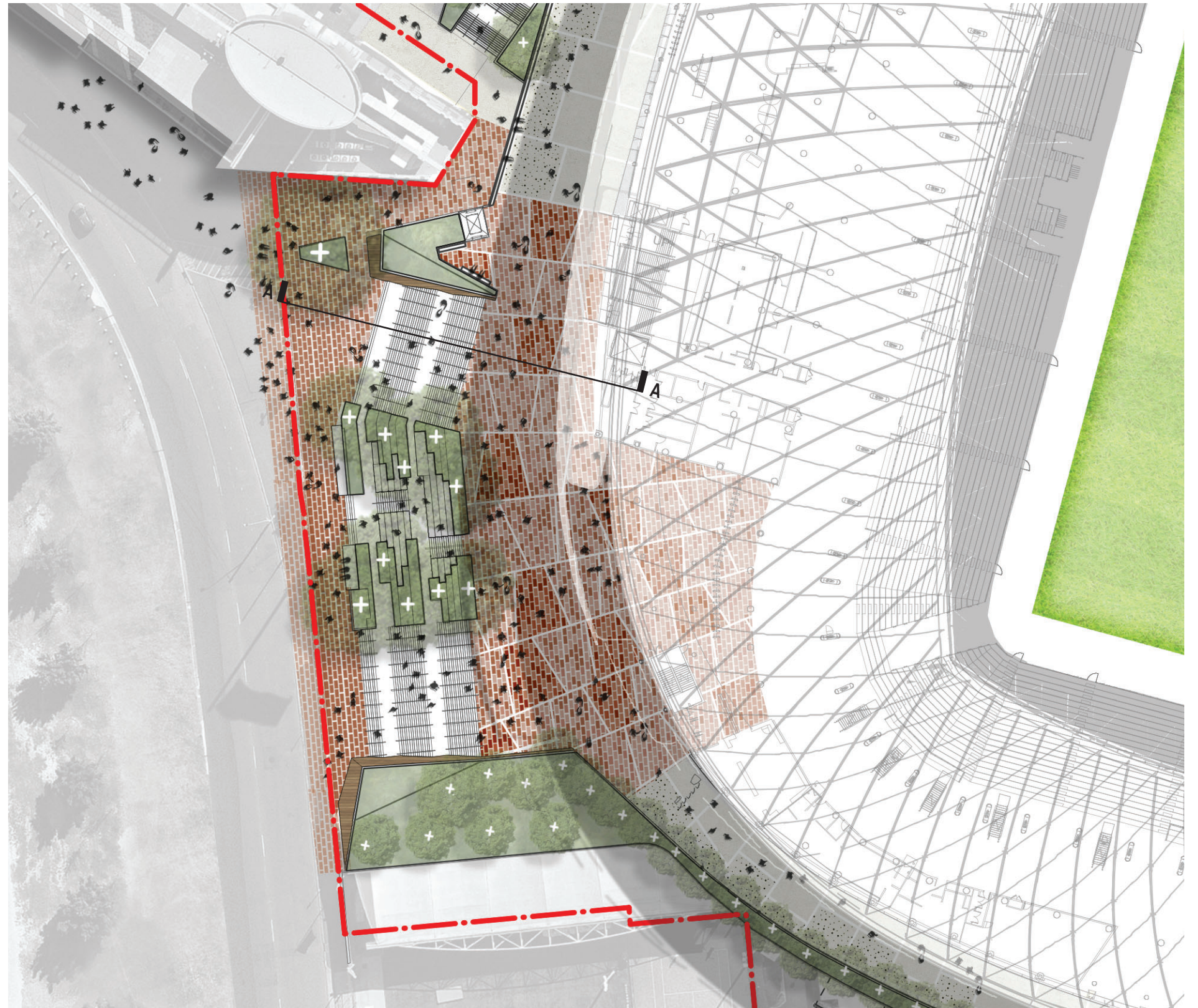
Moore Park Steps

Facing on to Moore Park and Driver Avenue, Moore Park Steps are the primary entry to the site. The steps navigate a level change between Driver Avenue, Moore Park and the Stadium, while providing a grand arrival gesture.

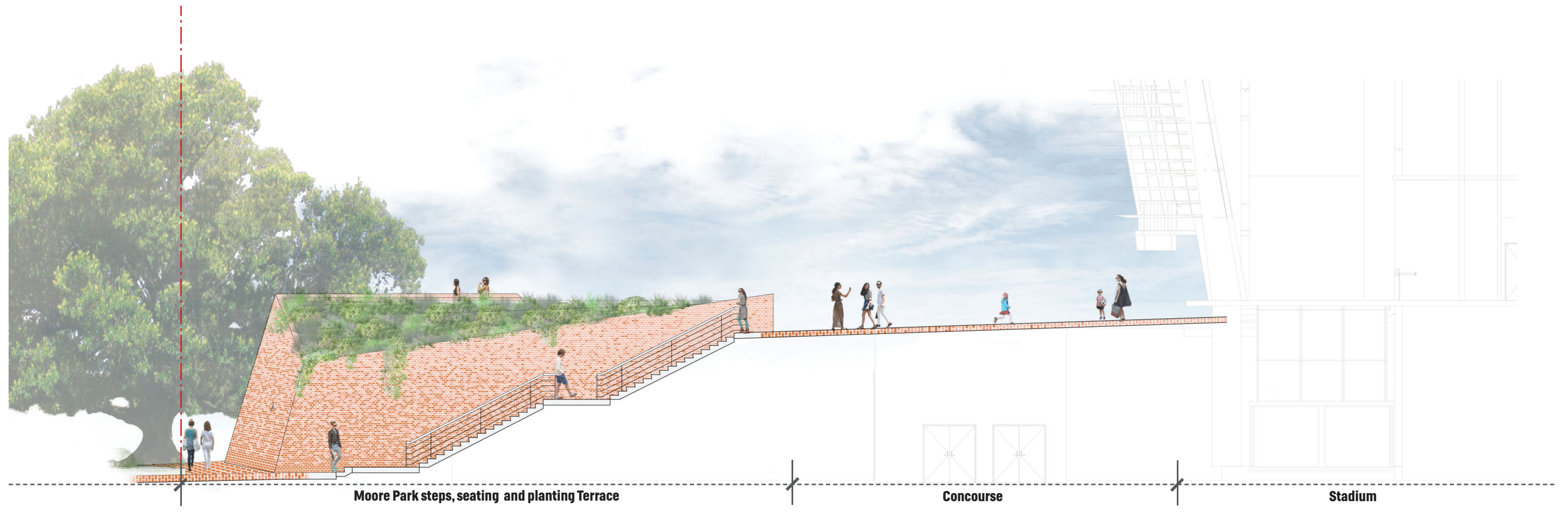
The stairs provide access to the Stadium's front door as well as offering a place to sit, occupy and exercise. They provide vistas towards Moore Park and Kippax Lake.

The design of the Moore Park Steps include:

- The stairs are divided into 3 flights to provide a human scale experience. Two access stairs orientated to respond to desire lines toward the stadium.
- Planting and trees throughout the central section of the space are complemented by generous seated terraces and a secondary movement path.
- Brick stair abutments flank the stairs to form a distinct site gateway. Planting at the upper level will cascade down these walls to emphasise the greening of the site.
- A belvedere lookout is oriented towards Moore Park and Kippax Lake to promote visual and physical connections to key places.



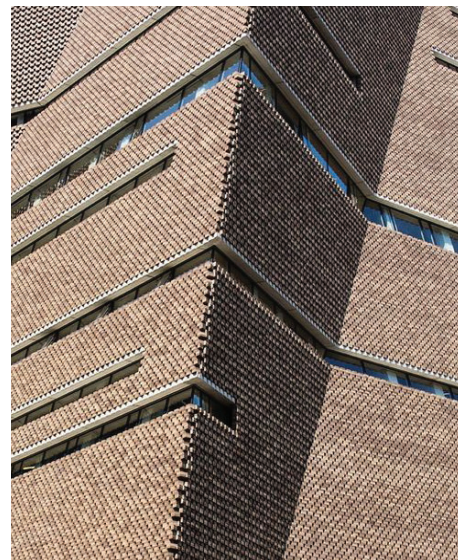
61 Moore Park Steps



62 Section AA - Moore Park Steps



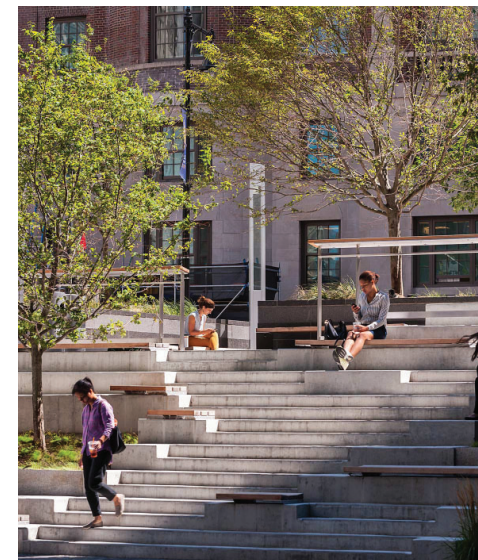
63 Existing brick wall - Driver Avenue



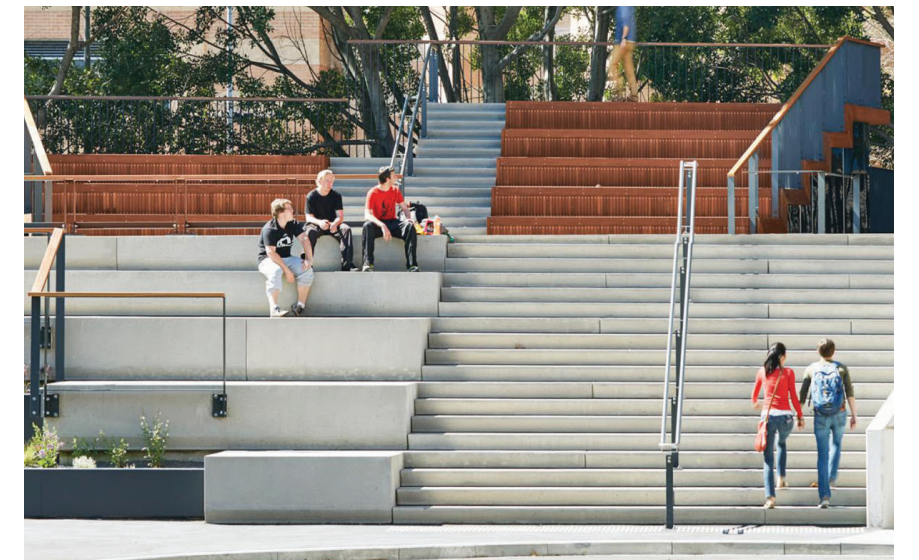
64 Folding brick forms at entry



65 Terraced landscape planting



66 Seating terraces integratd with stairs



67 Seating terraces integratd with stairs

Fig Tree Place

The north west corner of the site is marked by a significant existing fig tree at the termination of Oatley Road. The Australian Rugby Union Building opens on to the space providing activity and animation for the space.

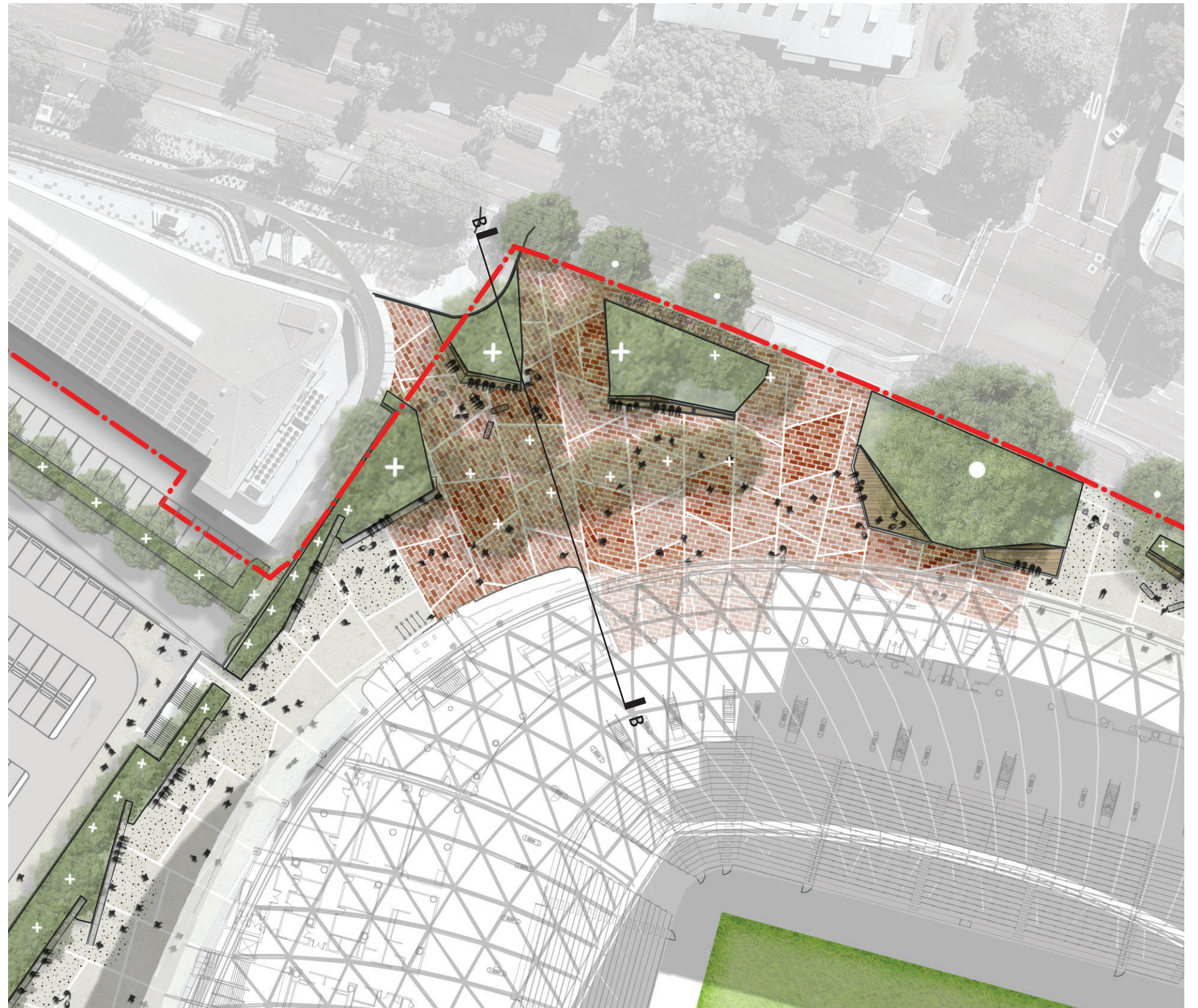
Fig Tree place will celebrate this history and culture of site with thoughtful interpretation within the ground plane and furniture elements.

Two outward facing commercial offerings are located at this point - stadium store and cafe (Note: Any operation of the cafe outside of event times will be subject to a separate DA).

A generously sized public domain will allow breakout activation from these spaces to influence the public domain quality.

Proposals include:

- Two generous timber decks under the existing fig, design to allow users a view of the fig canopy.
- Tree Grid for concourse greening.
- Proposed figs at the entrance to language of Figs and tree planting across the site.



68 Fig Tree Place