

Annexure D:

Landscape and Public Domain Report



**Sydney Olympic Park
Master Plan 2050**

Submissions Review

**Landscape and Public
Domain Report**

TURF DESIGN STUDIO

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Introduction

The Project

Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2050 (Master Plan 2050) provides a coordinated, long term development plan to support the ongoing transformation of Sydney Olympic Park into a thriving suburb, strategically located in the centre of Greater Sydney.

Master Plan 2050 aims to balance certainty with flexibility enabling Sydney Olympic Park's future to be resilient, dynamic and able to leverage future opportunities and technologies not yet known.

The draft Master Plan 2050 was exhibited from 28 October 2024 to 29 November 2024. The exhibition package included the following:

- The Master Plan 2050
- Explanation of Intended Effects identifying associated amendments to State Environmental Planning Policy (Precincts – Central River City) 2021 (Central River City SEPP 2021)
- Supporting technical reports.

A total of 498 submissions were received from stakeholders, the community and leaseholders.

Submissions Review

A range of issues were raised in the submissions to the draft Master Plan 2050 and supporting technical reports, which related to:

- Housing and job targets
- Land uses
- Building heights, floor space ratio (FSR) and miscellaneous built form controls
- Transport and parking
- Open space and landscaping
- Infrastructure provision
- Environmental considerations
- Events

In response to the submissions, Master Plan 2050 has been refined, and supplementary or updated technical reports have been provided.

Purpose of the Report

This document responds to issues raised regarding landscape both within Master Plan 2050 and the Landscape and Public Domain Report.

This Report:

- Provides an **overview** of the Public Domain and Landscape relative to Master Plan 2050.
- **Compares** the initial exhibited reference scheme with the post-exhibition reference scheme, which underpins the proposed amendments.
- Evaluates the **DPHI requests** relating to Public Domain and Landscape.
- **Reviews policy** pertinent to Open Space, particularly the *NSW Draft Greener Places Design Guide* and the *NSW Public Spaces Charter*.
- **Responds to proposed modifications** in the provision of homes, residents, jobs, neighborhoods, open space, and recreation as outlined in Master Plan 2050, with a focus on the Public Domain, Landscape, and Open Space.
- **Recommends updates** to exhibited controls for each site based on empirical evidence and review conclusions.
- Outlines the **rationale for adjustments** to the strategic design drivers.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

*As listed in the Landscape Public Domain Report and Submissions Response Report

2KY	Former 2KY radio transmitter
BMX	Bicycle-Moto-cross track
BMP	Biodiversity Management Plan
CBD	Central Business District
C1 / C2 / C3	Environmental Conservation Zones
CIS	Community Infrastructure Strategy
CPTED	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
CSP	Carter Street Precinct
DPHI	NSW Department of Planning, Housing & Infrastructure
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DwC	Design with Country
ELVIS	Elevation Information System
FRP	Fibre-Reinforced Plastic
GANSW	Government Architect NSW
GCC / GSC	Greater Cities / Sydney Commission
GGI	Green Grid Infrastructure
GPOP	Greater Parramatta & Olympic Peninsula
HAT	Highest Astronomical Tide
HB	Heritage Building
HVM	Hostile Vehicle Mitigation
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LGA	Local Government Area
NAD	Newington Armory Depot

OBC	Olympic Boulevard Central
OSEN	Open Space – Eastern Neighbourhood
OSHN	Open Space – Haslams Neighbourhood
OSSC	Open Space – Southern Core
OSUC	Open Space – Urban Centre
PCRC	Precincts Central River City
PL	Pondage Link
PLR / PLR 2	Parramatta Light Rail (Stage 1 / Stage 2)
PLS	Public Lighting Strategy
POM	(Parklands) Plan of Management
RW	River Walk
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy
SOFF	Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest (TEC)
SOP	Sydney Olympic Park
SOPA	Sydney Olympic Park Authority
STIF	Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest (TEC)
TEC	Threatened Ecological Community
TZP	Travel Zone Projections
UDEM	Urban Domain Engineering Manual
UGI	Urban Green Infrastructure
UHI	Urban Heat Index / Island
WSUD	Water Sensitive Urban Design
WRAMS	Water Reuse & Management System

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PART 1

Master Plan 2050 Vision

The section outlines the Exhibited Master Plan and subsequent refinements, presenting a vision for Sydney Olympic Park 2050 as a resilient, connected suburb. It emphasises targeted uplift, densification, and integrated open space strategies that enhance ecological resilience, cultural connection, and liveability through greener, multifunctional, and accessible public domains.

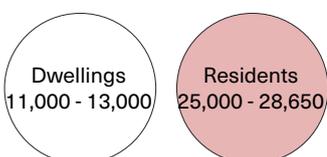
1. Master Plan 2050 Evolution

1.1 Exhibited Master Plan

The **Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2050** provides a long-term vision to guide the precinct’s transformation into a vibrant, resilient and connected urban place at the heart of Greater Sydney. Building on its Olympic legacy, the plan balances growth in housing and employment with the ecological, cultural, and recreational values of the 430 hectares of parklands.

Key directions include:

- **Vision:** To position Sydney Olympic Park as Sydney’s Beating Green Heart — a suburb that is nature-positive, Country-first, and alive with both everyday life and global events.
- **Urban Growth:** A significant uplift in residential dwellings and mixed-use development, concentrated along key transport corridors and neighbourhood centres, while maintaining a balance with employment land.
- **Open Space & Public Domain:** Integration of new parks, plazas, and green corridors to ensure equitable access to open space, shade, and recreation for a growing population.
- **Sustainability & Resilience:** Embedding ecological regeneration, water-sensitive urban design, and strategies to address climate risks such as flooding, sea level rise, and urban heat.
- **Cultural & Heritage Integration:** Strengthening the Olympic legacy while reconnecting with Wangal Country, heritage sites, and ecological landscapes to enrich the precinct’s identity.
- **Connectivity:** Enhancing pedestrian, cycle and public transport links — including the future Sydney Metro West — to integrate the urban core with surrounding neighbourhoods and parklands.



1.2 Finalisation

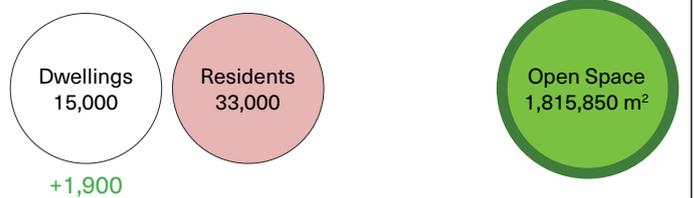
The refinement of the Master Plan 2050 reflects an **uplift in residential capacity and density** across key precincts. In response, the open space recommendations focus on ensuring the public domain and landscape framework can accommodate and enhance these changes.

Key directions include:

- **Additional height** along primary movement corridors to optimise land use and strengthen the urban skyline.
- **Targeted uplift** within strategic locations to reinforce transit-oriented development, activate frontages, and enhance local character.
- **Densification** alongside amenity, ensuring that new residential development is closely integrated with accessible open space, active transport links, and community facilities.

Open Space Opportunities

- Leverage the increased population base in fostering vibrant, inclusive neighbourhoods with a **higher diversity of recreational and cultural offerings**.
- Elevate the **spatial efficiency and multifunctionality of existing open spaces**, ensuring they deliver ecological, social, and recreational value in line with the *NSW Draft Greener Places Design Guide (2020)*.
- Enhance canopy cover, thermal comfort, and **microclimatic performance in intensified areas** through targeted tree planting and WSUD integration.
- Reinforce stronger links between the urban core and surrounding parklands, deepening the role of Sydney Olympic Park as both a **regional destination and a daily-use environment** for local residents.



PART 2

Open Space Review and Policy Alignment

The section reviews open space drivers, policy alignment and refinements under Master Plan 2050, emphasising cultural integration, ecological resilience, and equitable access. It confirms alignment with the *NSW Draft Greener Places Design Guide (2020)*, adopting a performance-based approach where capacity triggers, quality, and connectivity guide upgrades. Benchmarks are already met, with refinements ensuring a resilient, multifunctional, and adaptable open space network that balances community needs and ecological values.

2. Open Space Review

2.1 Master Plan Drivers

Sydney Olympic Park encompasses 39 district and regional active recreation facilities that reflect its Olympic legacy and support high-performance sport. These facilities shape the precinct’s identity and drive visitation through managed, fee-based access. Presently, only one public sports field serves Sydney Olympic Park and adjacent communities such as Wentworth Point, highlighting the need for enhanced local active recreation infrastructure in response to population growth.

The parklands serve as a central asset, accommodating both passive and active uses, with visitation largely tied to major urban core events. **Although the core is primarily event-focused, existing soft open spaces possess untapped potential for daily recreation, play, and community engagement.** Given that a significant portion of Sydney Olympic Park is zoned for conservation (C1–C3), future enhancements must integrate recreational opportunities while safeguarding ecologically sensitive areas such as Woo-la-ra and Kronos Hill.

The strategic imperatives underlying Master Plan 2050 **synthesise cultural, ecological, urban, mobility, heritage, and social considerations to define critical parameters for future development.** The plan emphasises unifying the 210-hectare urban core with 430 hectares of parklands, enhancing Indigenous engagement, fostering ecological resilience, improving mobility networks, supporting adaptive heritage reuse, and expanding inclusive social infrastructure.

Master Plan 2050 thus represents a pivotal opportunity to **redefine Sydney Olympic Park as a connected, sustainable urban precinct,** establishing a comprehensive framework for a resilient, inclusive, and culturally enriched future environment.

Strategic Limits

While the Master Plan 2050 provides a framework for growth and transformation, there are inherent limits that shape its delivery, including:

- **Spatial availability:** Land is finite within the urban core, prompting innovation in multifunctional spaces, and integration of public realm within development sites.
- **Urban core framework:** Legacy event infrastructure sets a strong structural spine for the precinct, encouraging adaptive reuse and diversification of spaces for everyday activation.
- **Operational demands:** Event staging requirements influence urban form, offering opportunities to design flexible spaces that accommodate both everyday community life and large-scale gatherings.
- **Balance of uses:** The precinct’s global events profile creates a foundation to expand complementary cultural, recreational, and community-focused spaces.
- **Community expectations:** The Olympic legacy brings strong public identity and attachment, guiding future growth to maintain a sense of inclusivity, pride, and accessibility.

These limits guide a balanced, resilient future, with Master Plan 2050 **elevating open space and landscape quality through a performance-based approach** aligned with the *NSW Draft Greener Places Design Guide (2020)*. As established in the exhibited Master Plan 2050, the following **principles** remain the foundation for guiding open space and landscape outcomes, reaffirming their relevance to the precinct’s evolution:

Key Principles that frame Open Space:



2.2 Exhibited Master Plan (Open Space)

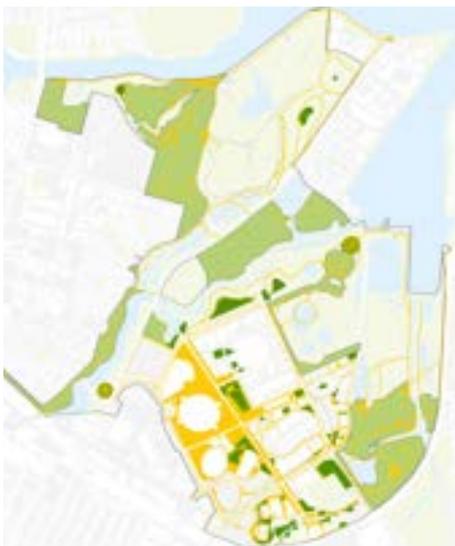
The exhibited Master Plan framed **open space as the structural fabric** of Sydney Olympic Park, integrating streets, parklands, and the urban core into a single network. Open space is positioned as **multifunctional**— a cultural, ecological, recreational, and connective public domain that supports both **local life and global events**.

It prioritises connection with Country, diverse housing, accessible open space, active transport, ecological regeneration, and a vibrant public domain that supports everyday use, safety, and cultural identity.

Key directions include:

- **Parklands and Township Pathways:** Strengthen parklands and township pathways as the green lungs and everyday connectors across all neighbourhoods.
- **Public Spaces Categorisation:** Recognise public spaces categorisation beyond parks to include streets, squares, and civic forecourts as part of the multifunctional open space network.
- **Open Space Hierarchy:** Apply a clear open space hierarchy (regional, district, local, linear and civic) to ensure accessible, diverse and connected recreation opportunities.
- **Climate Resilience and Greening:** Enhance climate resilience and greening with canopy cover, WSUD and ecological corridors.
- **Connection with Country:** Embed Connection with Country through cultural recognition, Wangal heritage and ecological restoration.
- **Everyday and Event Balance:** Balance everyday recreation and major events, making the public domain flexible, safe and inclusive

Parklands and Township Pathway



DATA SOURCE: Landscape and Public Domain Report

Urban heat along Olympic Boulevard North, driven by hard surfaces, can be mitigated with enhanced canopy cover and water features; underutilised green spaces, notably in Wentworth Point, reveal improvement opportunities.

Public Spaces Categorisation



DATA SOURCE: Landscape and Public Domain Report

Streets such as boulevards, avenues, squares, sidewalks and bike paths; and public facilities like libraries, museums, civic centres and sports venues underpin urban connectivity, social infrastructure and cultural amenity.

Public Open Spaces Hierarchy



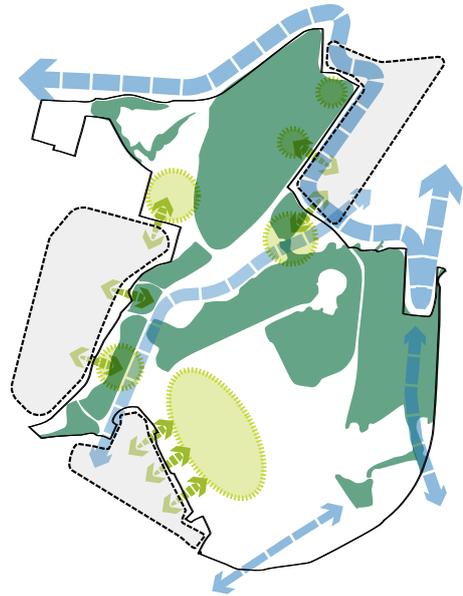
DATA SOURCE: Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2050

Opportunities exist for public spaces to reflect Country, extend the 2000 Games legacy through a revitalised Olympic Boulevard, and establish an inclusive hierarchy that prioritizes shade, amenity, safety, and vegetation preservation.

3. Key Submission Issues and Open Space Response



DATA SOURCE: Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2050



DATA SOURCE: Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2050

Open Space, Canopy and Quality

KEY CONCERNS

- Uneven open space distribution, especially in Edwin Flack and North Strathfield areas.
- Parks undersized or constrained (e.g., Haslam's Marker below 2ha standard).
- Shortfall in tree canopy protection and difficulty meeting 40–70% street canopy targets.
- Unclear public accessibility, quality, and adequacy of local parks against benchmarks.

OPEN SPACE RESPONSE

- The Master Plan demonstrates compliance with Greener Places benchmarks through a performance-based approach, with additional demand managed via regional and district substitution.
- Neighbourhood distribution is strengthened by new local parks and linear links within 200 m walkable distance, supplemented by adjacent Carter Street and Haslams Park provision.
- Tree canopy targets are advanced through retention-first controls, structured replacement ratios and corridor intensification, delivering 40–70% cover to improve amenity and biodiversity.
- Public access is clarified by categorising spaces as fully public, conditional or restricted; all new neighbourhood parks are designated as fully public.

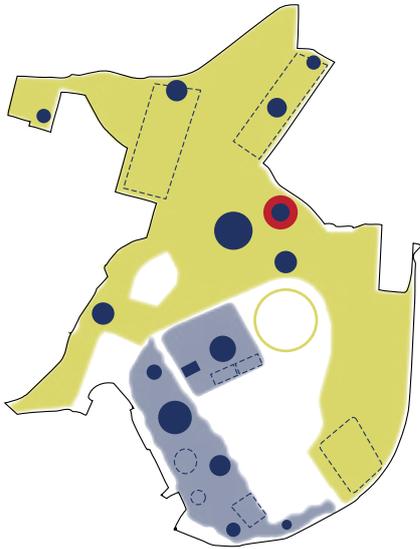
Environment, Biodiversity and Climate

KEY CONCERNS

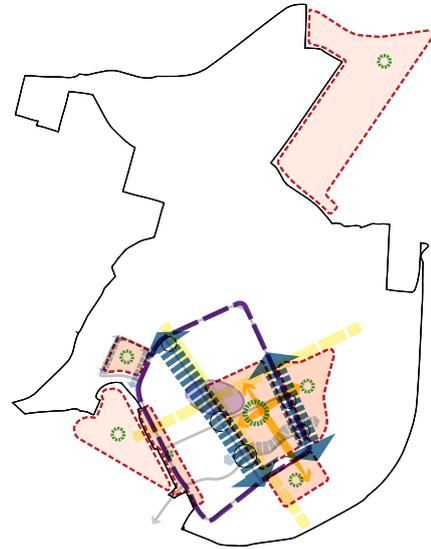
- Risk to breeding grounds of Red-Rumped Parrots and impacts on C1–C3 lands.
- Master Plan and Resilience Plan lack clear climate change and Net Zero Act reference.
- Flooding and sea level rise impacts along the River Walk not fully addressed.
- Stormwater retention and reuse opportunities missing from the technical report.

OPEN SPACE RESPONSE

- Conservation boundaries are safeguarded by containing APZs within development sites, establishing buffers at the Armory and confining Woola-ra uses to C3 land with managed access.
- Climate resilience is embedded through the Net Zero framework, integrating canopy expansion, ecological restoration and adaptive infrastructure.
- River Walk upgrades adopt climate-adaptive design, with raised or setback paths, WSUD, ecological seawalls and catchment coordination to address flooding and sea-level rise.
- Stormwater retention and reuse are addressed through expanded WSUD systems, ecological integration along creeks and wetlands, and sustainable water management initiatives.



DATA SOURCE: Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2050



DATA SOURCE: Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2050

Heritage, Culture and Recreation

KEY CONCERNS

- Loss of Archery Park’s cultural and Olympic/ Paralympic significance.
- Displacement of NSW’s largest archery club and inclusive community.
- Limited availability of archery facilities capable of hosting major events.
- Insufficient design detail for playgrounds, dog parks, and Olympic Boulevard pocket parks.

OPEN SPACE RESPONSE

- Archery Park is adaptively reconfigured, retaining the Pole Forest and Centre while re-marking the range for flexible sports use, preserving cultural and Olympic significance.
- Community displacement is mitigated by sustaining inclusive recreation, ensuring continuity of participation.
- The limited supply of archery and field facilities is addressed by re-marking the range as four bookable fields while maintaining archery capacity.
- Provision for playgrounds, dog parks and Olympic Boulevard courts is clarified through design guidance, ensuring facilities are fit-for-purpose and accessible.

Connectivity, Built Form and Access

KEY CONCERNS

- Requests for increased building heights and floor space ratios across neighbourhoods.
- Minimal acknowledgement of Homebush TOD in open space and transport planning.
- Limited separation of pedestrian/shared paths from bus priority zones.
- Uncertainty around sport courts, Haslam Park West facilities, and riverfront/nature reserve access.

OPEN SPACE RESPONSE

- Height and FSR increases are balanced by embedding green spines, civic spaces and neighbourhood parks within higher-density areas to maintain equitable access.
- Homebush TOD is integrated through shared-path links, cycleways and green corridors that stitch the precinct into the wider open space framework.
- Pedestrian and cyclist safety is reinforced through separation from bus-priority zones, supported by upgraded cross-sections, boardwalks and wayfinding.
- Sport courts are temporary and modular, Haslams Park West provides informal recreation with water-play, and riverfront access is staged to protect the Newington Nature Reserve.

3.1 Policy Alignment

Policy alignment is undertaken to demonstrate that the Master Plan 2050 is consistent with strategic directions and best practice guidance. By aligning with the *NSW Draft Greener Places Design Guide (2020)*, the Master Plan 2050 ensures that Sydney Olympic Park continues to deliver resilient, high-quality open spaces that meet both community and ecological needs.

'Public Open Space' is defined in the *NSW Draft Greener Places Design Guide (2020)* as undeveloped land designated for recreation, relaxation, and connection with nature.

The 'Greener Places' Policy articulates the importance of integrating green and urban infrastructure to deliver a healthier and more sustainable environment for future users.

The four design principles of *Greener Places* are:

- **Integration**, including combining Green Infrastructure with urban development and grey infrastructure;
- **Connectivity**, including creating an interconnected network of open space;
- **Multi-functionality**, including delivering multiple ecosystem services simultaneously
- **Participation**, including involving stakeholders in development and implementation.

In line with these principles, the Master Plan 2050 adopts a **performance-based approach** that prioritizes outcomes — accessibility, connectivity, diversity, and functionality — **over rigid spatial standards**, thereby tailoring planning strategies to diverse urban contexts

Public open spaces encompass both formal and informal **parks and gardens, recreational facilities** (e.g., playgrounds and sports areas), **civic spaces** (such as plazas, squares, and courtyards) that foster community engagement, **linear areas** for walking, cycling, and equestrian activities, **waterfronts and foreshore zones** enhancing amenity and water access, and **natural reserves and bushland** that promote biodiversity and ecological health.

Applied to Sydney Olympic Park, the framework recommends:

- Increasing the **urban canopy** by planting native, drought-resistant species and establishing green corridors to mitigate the Urban Heat Index;
- Managing **conservation areas** through controlled access and interpretive signage to safeguard ecologically significant sites;
- Protecting key species, such as the Green and Golden Bell Frog, via targeted **wetland preservation** and monitoring programs;
- Designing **adaptive, flood-tolerant infrastructure** for low-lying areas, notably at Newington Armory; and
- Mitigating habitat fragmentation by creating additional **green corridors** and slow-paced pathways to enhance ecological connectivity and public engagement.

Building on **Sydney Olympic Park's 24-year ecological legacy**, the *NSW Draft Greener Places Design Guide (2020)* lays the groundwork for a **flexible, resilient, and sustainable urban environment** that harmonizes community needs with natural systems.

3.2 Open Space Categories and Design Guidelines



The *NSW Draft Greener Places Design Guide 2020* delineates strategies for designing, planning, and implementing green infrastructure in urban areas.

In alignment with these guidelines, the Master Plan 2050 employs a categorical framework to define the **functional requirements of public open spaces**. Each category targets specific urban conditions and user needs, ensuring that both recreational and ecological functions are integrated into the urban fabric.

This framework is applied through a performance-based approach, which **shifts the focus from fixed land quotas to the quality, accessibility, and functionality of spaces**. By assessing open space against outcomes such as **connectivity, inclusivity, and capacity to adapt to growth**, the Guide ensures provision is fit-for-purpose in different urban contexts. This allows the Master Plan 2050 to **optimise existing assets, address stress points, and deliver resilient public spaces that evolve with community needs**.

Summary: NSW Draft Greener Places Design Guidelines

Category	Size / Form	Service Area	Population Density	Accessibility	Function & Features	Performance Based Approach
High-Density Open Space	0.15–0.5 ha (1500–3000 m ² , up to 5000 m ²)	Close to residences (≈200 m)	1500 residents per 5000 m ²	Road frontage critical; high visibility	Provides informal recreation and local amenity; tailored for compact neighbourhoods, with visibility and multipurpose use.	Ability to deliver multifunctional use and amenity within walking distance, supporting high turnover and daily use in compact areas.
Regional Open Space	>5 ha (50,000–100,000 m ²)	Regional/ metropolitan (5–10 km radius)	≈ 1000 residents per 10,000 m ²	Multiple entry points; highly accessible	Supports multi-sport and major recreation; destination parks with robust ecological, cultural and leisure functions.	Capacity to absorb metropolitan-scale demand and provide diverse recreation and ecological functions, rather than just meeting size.
District Open Space	2–5 ha (20,000–50,000 m ²)	Approximately 2 km from residences	≈ 1000 residents per 10,000 m ²	Road frontage plus multiple entry points	Provides formal sports and community events; large, flexible precincts with fields, courts and multipurpose facilities.	Flexibility for organised sport and community events, ensuring it adapts to population thresholds and varying recreational needs.
Local Open Space	0.3–2 ha (typically 5000–7000 m ²)	within ≈ 400 m of residences	≈1000–1500 residents per 10,000 m ²	Clear road frontage; dedicated access	Supports local play, informal recreation and community use; enhances walkability, amenity, and neighbourhood interaction.	Equity of access and quality of amenity, ensuring spaces are usable, safe, and adaptable to changing demographics.
Linear Open Space	Elongated corridor (non-area bound)	Variable—links adjacent uses	Not applicable – focus is on connectivity rather than area-based density	Continuous; permeable integration	Provides connectivity and active transport corridors; doubles as ecological infrastructure for biodiversity and drainage.	Continuity, connectivity, and ecological value, not on land area.
Civic Open Space	Plazas/squares (urban centres)	Urban core or regional (context specific)	Designed for high-density urban use (Program specific)	Highly visible; well-integrated into urban network	Hosts civic engagement, cultural expression, and events; inclusive, flexible gathering spaces with art, water, and shade.	Functionality, inclusivity, and activation, supporting cultural expression, events, and everyday gathering.

Source: NSW Draft Greener Places Guide 2020

Adopted as **key directions** for Master Plan 2050, the Guide emphasises that open spaces should be multifunctional, context-responsive, and performance-driven. Local and high-density spaces focus on **walkable daily amenity**, district and regional spaces provide for **broader community and ecological needs**, while linear and civic spaces strengthen **connectivity, inclusivity and cultural life**.

The Master Plan 2050 **already applies this approach** by moving beyond rigid land ratios and **focusing on how spaces function, connect, and adapt**. The open space framework actively balances local amenity, regional recreation, ecological resilience, and civic identity, while reinforcing Sydney Olympic Park's role as a **benchmark for integrated urban and ecological design**.

3.3 Policy Alignment Review

The Master Plan 2050 provides a well-distributed network of regional, district, local, linear and civic open spaces within Sydney Olympic Park. Some areas are identified as being at capacity*, which reflects **benchmark thresholds under a quantitative test**. However, this **does not signal non-compliance**. This report **confirms compliance** by applying a performance-based approach, where **quality, accessibility and adaptability** of spaces are prioritised.

Consistent with the *Draft Greener Places Design Guide 2020*, this approach ensures capacity is addressed through **targeted upgrades, enhancement of existing assets, and alignment with performance criteria** as the community grows.



3.4 Open Space Recommendations

Exhibition feedback highlighted concerns around **distribution, capacity, and the usability** of certain open spaces. The exhibited Master Plan, however, demonstrated that Sydney Olympic Park already **meets and, in many cases, exceeds the *Greener Places* benchmarks** — with sufficient local, district, and regional open space within required catchments. This provides a strong foundation, but refinement offers the opportunity to **re-examine the network through a performance-based lens**, ensuring open spaces are not only adequate in quantum but also **resilient, multifunctional, and inclusive**.

The refinements emphasise **quality, flexibility, and connectivity**:

- **Balanced Distribution and Accessibility:** Benchmark compliance is complemented by equitable access to diverse local parks, civic spaces, and green links in adjacent precincts.
- **Performance-Based Capacity Triggers:** Open space provision is adaptable, with upgrades triggered at capacity thresholds, while any local shortfalls are offset by spillover capacity in adjoining district and regional parks.
- **Integration with Parklands:** Green street corridors enhance seamless movement between the urban core and surrounding parklands.
- **Multifunctionality and Everyday Use:** Civic open spaces and streets double as local recreation assets while accommodating major event flows, reinforcing flexibility.
- **Climate Resilience:** Targeted canopy planting, WSUD systems, and flood-adaptive design protect sensitive areas and improve comfort in the urban core.
- **Cultural and Heritage Layering:** Public spaces become places of cultural expression, embedding Wangal Country narratives and Olympic legacy within the everyday landscape.

The refinements emphasise that Sydney Olympic Park's open space network already satisfies *GANSW* benchmarks. The **performance-based approach** ensures it continues to deliver high-quality, multifunctional, and resilient spaces that support both everyday community life and global events.



Neighbourhood and Precinct Public Open Space Inventory

	District Open Space (m ²)	Local Open Space (m ²)	Linear Open Space (m ²)	Civic Open Space (m ²)	Total Public Open Space (m ²)	Open Space %
Urban Centre (389,450m ²)	26,945	19,821	5,494	17,465	69,726	17.90%
Eastern Neighbourhood (179,889m ²)	–	6,183	1,138	–	7,321	4.07%
Southern Neighbourhood (131,372m ²)	42,910	–	–	2,428	45,339	34.51%
Haslams Neighbourhood (136,665m ²)	–	12,995	–	–	12,995	9.51%
Edwin Flack Neighbourhood (45,758m ²)	–	–	2,454	–	2,454	5.36%
Sports and Stadia Precinct (604,738m ²)	29,675	19,619	35,212	7,707	92,213	15.25%
Stadia Precinct (505,566m ²)	–	12,277	–	101,595	113,873	22.52%

Table: Calculation of Open Space Areas provided in Master Plan 2050

3.5 Benchmarks and Implementation

The *Draft Greener Places Design Guide 2020* does not prescribe a uniform percentage of land for public open space; instead, it establishes **density-based area and proximity benchmarks** to ensure open spaces respond directly to community needs.

Performance-Based Benchmarks

- In **high-density areas** (> 60 dwellings/ha), 0.15–0.5 ha of public open space should be provided within 200 m, with each local park at least 3,000 m².
- In **medium-density areas** (< 60 dwellings/ha), 0.3–2 ha of open space should be located within 400 m of most homes
- **District parks** (2–5 ha) should be within 2 km, and **regional parks** (> 5 ha) within 5–10 km of residences.

Planning is guided by **six core criteria** — accessibility & connectivity, distribution, size & shape, quantity, quality, and diversity — ensuring spaces are not only adequate in area but genuinely fit for purpose.

Implementation Strategies

- The Master Plan 2050 confirms that these benchmarks are already being met across Sydney Olympic Park.
- Implementation is guided by strategies that prioritise **optimising existing assets before seeking new land acquisition**.
- Key actions include reconfiguring park layouts to **enable multifunctional use**, enhancing amenity through seating, shade and play elements, and strengthening active-transport connections such as pedestrian and cycle networks.
- Capacity-based triggers, such as 1,000 people per kilometre of trail or 5,000 residents per 0.5 ha of picnic and play areas, act as thresholds that signal when upgrades or new provision are required.

In Sydney Olympic Park, these **thresholds are treated as opportunities** rather than deficiencies, ensuring that open spaces remain **compliant, resilient, multifunctional and fit-for-purpose even under growth pressures**.

PART 3

Performance-Based Analysis and Refinement

The section applies a performance-based approach to analyse open space provision across neighbourhoods, integrating ecology, connectivity, and recreation with targeted metrics for each precinct. It demonstrates that Master Plan 2050 not only meets but, in many cases, exceeds benchmarks by ensuring civic, local, district, and regional parks function as adaptable, multifunctional assets.

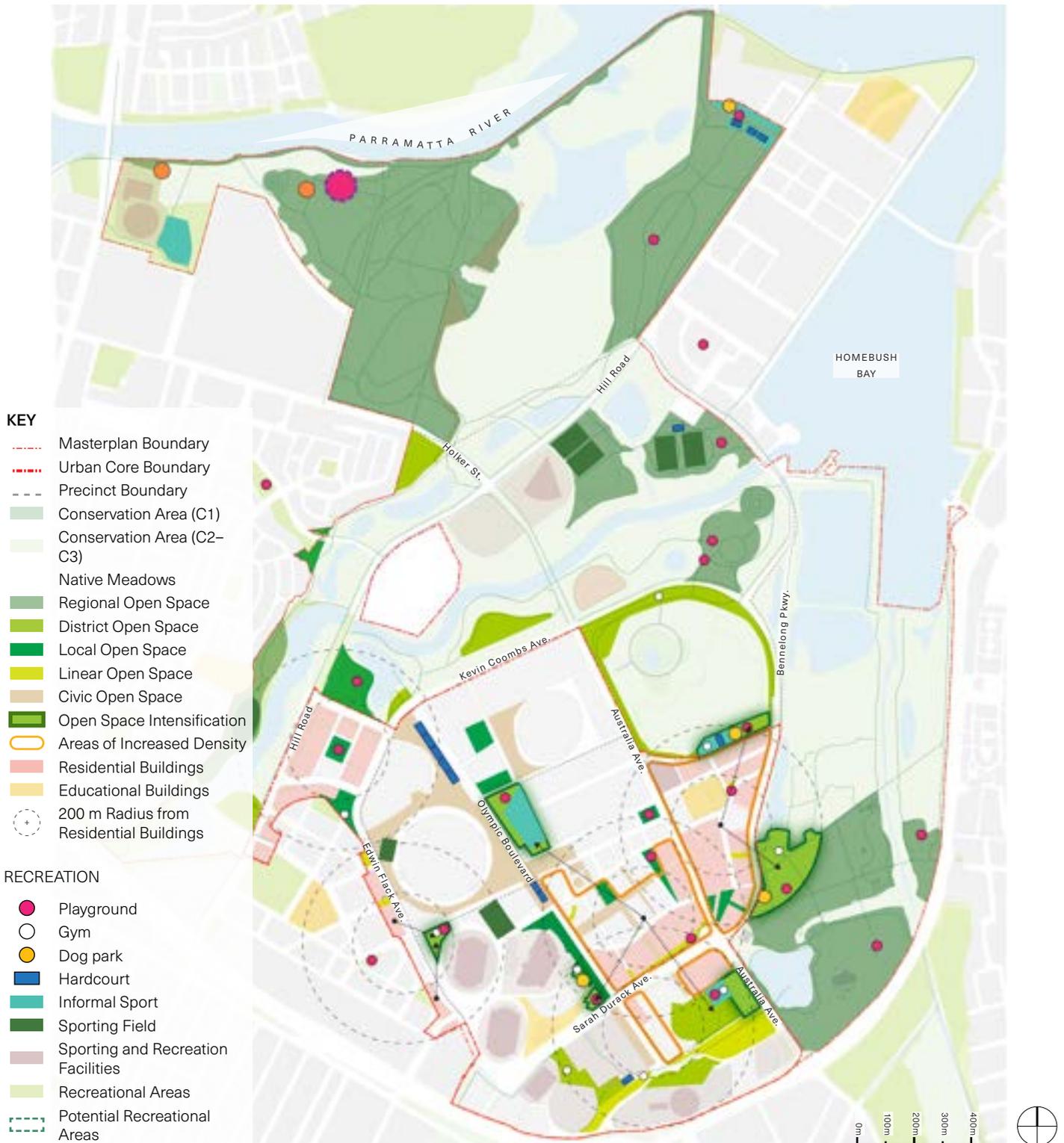
Recommendations prioritise balanced distribution, confirming that capacity is addressed through quality, accessibility, and resilience rather than land quotas alone.

Key issues addressed:

- Equitable distribution and capacity of open space
- Stronger connectivity across precincts and green corridors
- Enhanced quality and multifunctionality of parks
- Ecological resilience and performance-based upgrade triggers

4. Refined Open Space Framework

4.1 Integrating Ecology, Connectivity, and Recreation



The analysis demonstrates that, although the Urban Core has limited capacity for new parks, it is supported by a highly walkable and connected public domain, with barrier-free access to district-level recreation that satisfies the Guide's local park thresholds. Continuous, shaded cycleways along Haslams Creek, Olympic Boulevard, and through the Northern Precinct extend active transport and recreational opportunities, **meeting benchmark requirements** while

strengthening links to surrounding neighbourhoods and parklands. At the regional scale, the Southern Green Grid spine and the 40-hectare Bicentennial Park, located within 900 metres via a tree-lined cycleway, provide **supplementary capacity and offset local shortfalls.** Together, these elements establish a resilient, multifunctional open space network that balances high-density living with ecological connectivity, recreation, and cultural value.

5. Analysis and Recommendations

5.1 Urban Centre



5906
Dwellings

13289
Population

8.45 ha
Open Space

5.23 ha
Including Civic Space

43.26 ha
Total Open Space
(Including Civic Space & Connected Open Space)

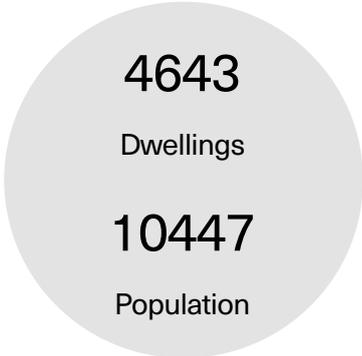
- Transit-anchored activation** – the new Metro Station Hub and existing Train Station will ground finegrain retail and dining that animate the public realm, create a focal zone for diverse active/passive recreation and meet the Guide’s active transport standard for high density areas.
- Olympic Boulevard** – a 40 m-wide, tree-lined promenade operates as a multifunctional linear park, integrating green infrastructure and accommodating recreation, markets and event flows.
- Regional relief** – in line with the Guide’s substitution principle, the corridor-linked Southern Green Grid and 40 ha Bicentennial Park (< 900 m by shaded cycleway) augment supply; Bicentennial alone can host ≥ 5 000 users per 0.5 ha, buffering future demand.

Open Space Metrics

*High Density Areas – 1500 residents / 5000m2 open space

Character Area	Open Space Category	OS Area (m ²)	Dwellings	Population	Open Space required* (m ²)	Surplus / Deficit (m ²)	Performance Based Provision (m ²)
Urban Centre	Total (Including Civic Space)	69726	5906	13289	44297	+ 25429	432,567
	Total (Excluding Civic Space)	52261	5906	13289	44297	+ 7964	
	• District Parks	26946					
	• Local Parks	19821					
	• Civic Open Spaces	17465					
Southern Neighbourhood	District Park: Tom Wills Oval	+ 42911					
Sports and Civic Precinct	Local Park: Aquatic Centre Edge	+ 4880					
Bicentennial Park	Regional Park: Bicentennial Park	+ 315050					

5.2 Eastern Neighbourhood



- **School-edge frontage** — $\geq 50\%$ road frontage plus clear classroom sightlines meet the Guide's surveillance standard; the adjoining park may mix turf with courts or nature play under $\geq 50\%$ canopy.
- **Brickpit Park upgrade** — intensified within the $< 400\text{ m}$ school catchment, serving students by day and residents after hours, while its Ring Walk adjacency offers a geologically significant amenity to the neighbourhood.
- **Bicentennial Park adjacency** — The $\sim 40\text{ ha}$ park, linked by a shaded green spine, fulfils the Guide's provision allowing one large, high-quality reserve to replace multiple pocket parks.

Open Space Metrics

*High Density Areas = 1500 residents / 5000m² open space

Character Area	Open Space Category	OS Area (m ²)	Dwellings	Population	Open Space required* (m ²)	Surplus / Deficit (m ²)	Performance Based Provision (m ²)
Eastern Neighbourhood	Total (Including New Linear Parks)	12822	4643	10447	34823	-21941	337,488
	Total (Excluding New Linear Parks)	7321	4643	10447	34823	-27502	
	• Linear Parks	1598					
	• New Local Parks	5555					
Haslams Park	District Park: Brickpit Park	+ 15285					
Bicentennial Park	Regional Park: Bicentennial Park	+ 315050					

5.3 Southern Neighbourhood



1398
Dwellings

3146
Population

4.29 ha
Open Space

4.53 ha
Including Civic Space

39.32 ha
Total Open Space
(Including Civic Space & Connected Open Space)

- KEY**
- - - Urban Core Boundary
 - - - Precinct Boundary
 - Public Open Space
 - ▨ Civic Open Space
 - Open Space Intensification
 - Areas of Increased Density
 - Residential Buildings
 - 200 m Radius from Residential Buildings
- RECREATION**
- Playground
 - Gym
 - Dog park
 - Hardcourt
 - Informal Sport
 - Sporting and Recreation Facilities

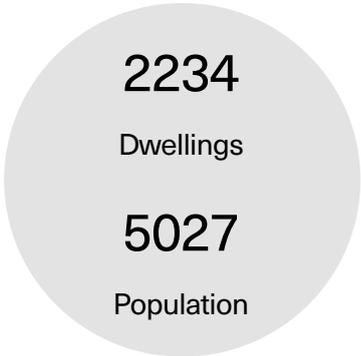
- **Vertical Activation** — proposed high-rise lots enables podium and rooftop activation to absorb communal-recreation functions, boosting yield and freeing the ground plane from open space obligations in line with the Guide’s high density, multifunctionality principle.
- **Giants Oval** — the repurposed driving range and allied high-performance centre serve as the district-sport node, delivering the Guide’s organised sport requirement within the 2 km catchment for both elite and community use.
- **Boundary Creek** — The riparian buffer, bioremediation ponds and landscaped setbacks create a linear corridor that meets the Guide’s connectivity, biodiversity and WSUD objectives.

Open Space Metrics

*High Density Areas – 1500 residents / 5000m2 open space

Character Area	Open Space Category	OS Area (m ²)	Dwellings	Population	Open Space required* (m ²)	Surplus / Deficit (m ²)	Performance Based Provision (m ²)
Southern Neighbourhood	Total (Including Civic Space)	45339	1398	3146	10487	+ 34852	393,207
	Total (Excluding Civic Space)	42911	1398	3146	10487	+ 32422	
	• District Parks	42911					
	• Civic Open Spaces	2428					
Urban Centre	Linear Park: Sarah Durack Avenue	+ 5494					
Sports and Civic Precinct	Civic Space: Olympic Boulevard	+ 19166					
	Local Park: Aquatic Centre (New park)	+ 8158					
Bicentennial Park	Regional Park: Bicentennial Park	+ 315050					

5.5 Haslam's Neighbourhood



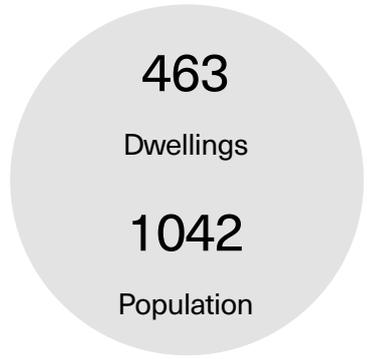
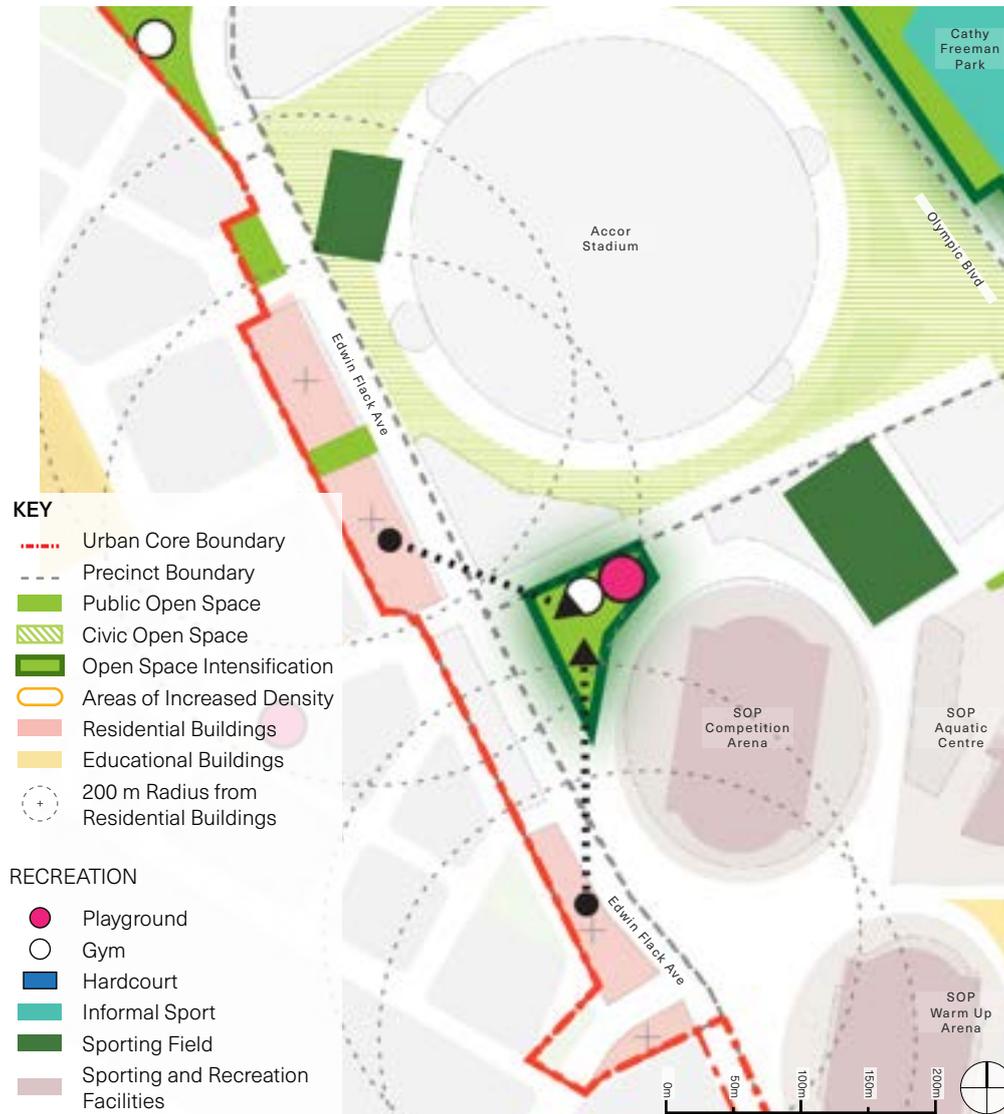
- Local provision** — Haslam's emerging neighbourhood sets aside a pocket park and flanking plazas, placing daily recreation and amenity within the 200 m walk threshold.
- Creek-edge interface** — Bordering The Pyramid, Haslam's Creek and the Haslam's Marker, the precinct gains instant access to a restored riparian strip with boardwalks and nature outlooks.
- Stadia-precinct linkage** — Direct paths to Olympic Boulevard and the Accor Stadium forecourts extend the open-space palette to promenades, event lawns and market plazas.

Open Space Metrics

*High Density Areas = 1500 residents / 5000m² open space

Character Area	Open Space Category	OS Area (m ²)	Dwellings	Population	Open Space required* (m ²)	Surplus / Deficit (m ²)	Performance Based Provision (m ²)
Haslam's Neighbourhood	Total	12995	2234	5027	16757	- 3762	55,671
	• Local Park	12995					
Haslam's Park	District Park: The Pyramid & Northern Water Feature	+ 29383					
	District Park: Haslam's Marker	+ 13293					

5.6 Edwin Flack Neighbourhood



- **Pocket-park insertion** — establishing a park at the Edwin Flack Avenue–Dawn Fraser Avenue intersection places a compliant local space within the Guide’s 200 m safe-walk limit for high-density areas, reducing load on larger reserves.
- **Stadium plaza forecourt** — the broad civic apron around Accor Stadium is classed as open space under the Guide, providing shaded seating, event-spill lawns and everyday passive-recreation within the precinct’s 200 m walk radius.
- **Edwin Flack Avenue** — the shaded, landscape-framed green street doubles as a neighbourhood linear park, linking civic nodes and pocket plazas while offering everyday strolling and active-transport connections.

Open Space Metrics

*High Density Areas – 1500 residents / 5000m² open space

Character Area	Open Space Category	OS Area (m ²)	Dwellings	Population	Open Space required* (m ²)	Surplus / Deficit (m ²)	Performance Based Provision (m ²)
Edwin Flack Neighbourhood	Total	2454	463	1001	3473	- 1019	119,388
	• Linear Parks	2454					
Stadia Precinct	Civic Space	+ 101595					
Sports and Civic Precinct	New Local Park	+ 9765					
Haslams Neighbourhood	New Local Park	+ 5574					

PART 4

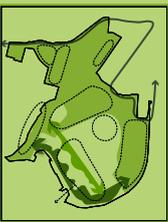
Comprehensive Responses to Submission Issues

This section provides a detailed response to key submission issues raised during the exhibition of Master Plan 2050.

The responses draw directly on the exhibited principles and apply a performance-based approach to confirm that open space outcomes remain robust, adaptable, and consistent with the *NSW Draft Greener Places Design Guide (2020)*.

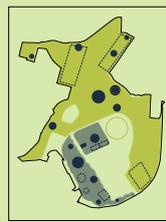
Key issues addressed:

- Tree canopy protection, intensification, and delivery strategies
- Riverfront and creek-edge resilience under future climate conditions
- Sensitive interfaces with conservation and heritage lands
- Provision of recreation spaces, including playgrounds and multi-sport facilities
- Clarity of public access across diverse open space typologies



Open Space, Canopy and Quality:

- Tree Canopy



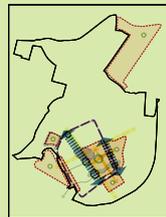
Heritage, Culture and Recreation:

- Boundary Creek



Environment, Biodiversity and Climate:

- Riverfront Park Character Area
- Development Interface with Conservation Lands
- Haslams Park West
- Boundary Creek



Connectivity, Builtform and Access:

- Public Access,
- Homebush TOD and Open Space
- Recreation Provision and Guidelines
- Haslams & Edwin Flack Neighbourhood

6. Tree Canopy

6.1 Canopy Strategies for a Resilient Urban Core

Key Concerns:

- Loss of Olympic legacy canopy trees, with risk of not meeting targets without developer incentives.
- Achievability of 40–70% canopy coverage within constrained Urban Core streets.
- Need for an integrated biodiversity and canopy strategy linking urban and ecological areas.

Open Space Response:

The exhibited Master Plan 2050 acknowledges the challenge of retaining Olympic legacy canopy and achieving ambitious canopy targets in high-density areas, while also integrating biodiversity outcomes. To address these issues, the plan embeds clear measures and design principles to guide delivery:

- **Retention-first approach:** enforceable controls preserve significant legacy canopy trees in the public domain, complemented by tree replacement ratios (1:2–1:16) and a canopy intensification fund for priority corridors.

- **Alignment with SOPA Urban Green Cover Strategy:** developer incentives and contributions target biodiversity, canopy cover, and climate resilience outcomes.
- **Performance-based street design:** Urban Core streets incorporate verge widening, consolidated planting zones, WSUD integration, and high-canopy species to maximise shade.
- **Intensification zones:** key green corridors receive additional planting to exceed minimum canopy targets, while surplus planting in parkland and boulevards balances constrained urban conditions.
- **Integrated biodiversity-canopy planning:** habitat creation and ecological linkages are embedded with canopy expansion across parklands and creek corridors.
- **Native and endemic planting palettes:** consistent with the Urban Green Cover Policy, ensuring resilient, low-maintenance landscapes.
- **Riparian corridor restoration:** tree planting connects canopy networks with biodiversity corridors, serving both habitat and recreational purposes.



6.2 Tree Canopy Targets and Delivery

By combining **tree retention, targeted planting, green infrastructure, and mandatory replacements**, the exhibited Master Plan 2050 achieves canopy targets for Olympic legacy trees and the Urban Core, while enhancing shade, biodiversity, and climate resilience.

- **Clear targets:** 40–70% canopy in streets and 30–40% in public open space, consistent with *NSW Government Architect* and *Greater Sydney Commission* guidance.
- **Retention & enhancement:** Existing mature trees in the public domain are retained wherever possible, complemented by targeted planting in key green street corridors and canopy intensification zones.
- **Urban Core delivery:** In high density areas, canopy provision is maximised through verge widening,

consolidated planting zones, integrated WSUD planters, and species with high canopy spread, allowing for substantial shade cover despite built form constraints.

- **Replacement policy:** Mandatory tree replacement ratios (1:2–1:16, depending on size) with 400 L minimum pot size; development sites must provide green cover (deep soil, layered planting, green roofs/balconies) to cover at least 80% of site area.
- **Incentive alignment:** Existing developer incentives align with *SOPA's Urban Green Cover Strategy*; periodic review will ensure continued effectiveness and identify opportunities for strengthening outcomes.

6.3 Exhibited Master Plan (Ecology and Environmental Sustainability)

Sydney Olympic Park’s landscape is a mosaic of **conservation zones, mature tree stands, and interconnected canopy corridors** that underpin its ecological resilience and urban character. **Protecting and enhancing** these assets is critical to maintaining biodiversity, mitigating urban heat, and delivering high-

quality public spaces for residents and visitors.

The following strategies outline **opportunities to strengthen conservation areas, safeguard trees at risk, and expand the urban canopy** to meet climate, ecological, and community objectives, as **exhibited**:

Conservation and Protected Areas



DATA SOURCE: SOP Master Plan 2050

- Sydney Olympic Park’s ecological network—including Newington Nature Reserve, Badu Mangroves and Haslams Creek—provides critical habitat and biodiversity corridors.
- Retention, enhancement, and expansion of these areas will support regeneration, Indigenous land management practices, and public education.
- Managed access and interpretive experiences will raise awareness of local ecologies, while restoration works can pair with new recreational opportunities to create resilient, climate-adapted landscapes.

Trees at Risk



DATA SOURCE: Landscape and Public Domain Report

- Major infrastructure works such as Parramatta Light Rail Stage Two (PLR2) pose risks to mature trees and established canopy.
- Offsetting habitat loss through targeted planting, wilding programs, and strategic transplants will retain ecological function and visual amenity.
- Enforceable tree protection measures and proactive identification of transplant candidates—such as Hoop Pines, Moreton Bay Figs, and Manchurian Pears—will ensure canopy continuity across the precinct.

Landscape and Urban Canopy



DATA SOURCE: SOP Master Plan 2050

- Expanding and interlinking the tree canopy will mitigate urban heat, improve habitat connectivity, and enhance community comfort.
- Rehabilitation programs, native planting strategies, and riparian corridor restoration along the Parramatta River and Boundary Creek will boost biodiversity and resilience.
- Achieving Greater Sydney’s ‘Greening Our City’ target of 40% canopy cover by 2036 will require a coordinated approach to protect existing mature trees and maximise opportunities for canopy growth in development areas.

6.4 Key Landscape and Public Domain Moves

The exhibited Master Plan establishes a **precinct-wide green spine** through continuous canopy corridors linking neighbourhoods, event precincts, and parklands. It embeds **strategic canopy intensification** along streets and boulevards with high pedestrian volumes, ensuring comfort, shade, and visual cohesion. **Water-sensitive urban design (WSUD)** is integrated within street planting to deliver stormwater management, biodiversity benefits, and microclimate regulation.

Legacy trees and significant buffers are protected and showcased as anchors within the evolving public domain. **Canopy uplift efforts** are distributed to balance areas of high provision with those of constrained planting capacity, achieving equitable shade outcomes. The network is further reinforced through **ecological linkages** that connect canopy corridors with riparian zones, wetlands, and biodiversity nodes, strengthening environmental resilience.

Urban Centre



Expand street tree planting and green infrastructure along Olympic Boulevard and civic streets to deliver 40–70% canopy cover and shade major pedestrian routes.

Eastern Neighbourhood



Integrate continuous tree planting with WSUD rain gardens to boost canopy health, biodiversity, and stormwater performance.

Southern Neighbourhood



Focus high-opportunity planting in parkland edges and community sports fields to balance precinct canopy levels.

Haslams & Edwin Flack Neighbourhood



Retain and integrate significant Olympic legacy trees within local open spaces and street frontages.

Sports and Civic Precinct



Link canopy corridors with riparian zones and habitat areas to strengthen biodiversity and climate resilience.

Stadia Precinct



Intensify canopy along primary event boulevards to offset constrained streets and connect Bicentennial Park with the urban core.

DATA SOURCE: Landscape and Public Domain Report

7. Rivfront Park Character Area

7.1 Anticipated Sea Level Rise and Illustrative Framework

Projected Sea Level Rise 2050



Projected Sea Level Rise 2100



Illustrative Plan



DATA SOURCE: Landscape and Public Domain Report

7.2 Mitigating the Impacts of Flooding and Sea Level Rise

Key Concerns:

- Vulnerability of the River Walk to flooding and projected sea level rise, with sections of the foreshore path and adjoining landscapes at risk of inundation.
- Need for clear detail on how mitigation measures will be embedded in the design and delivery of upgrades.
- Sensitivity of the Newington Nature Reserve and adjoining ecological habitats, requiring careful balance between flood resilience and conservation.

Open Space Response:

The exhibited Master Plan 2050 acknowledges the **vulnerability of the River Walk** beside Newington Nature Reserve, where flooding and projected sea level rise place parts of the foreshore path and adjoining landscapes at **risk of inundation**.

To respond, the Master Plan commits that **detailed design for River Walk upgrades will occur as a separate process**, coordinated with Parramatta River catchment strategies. This approach ensures that mitigation measures for flooding and sea level rise are **embedded at the delivery stage**, while maintaining the ecological sensitivities of the Newington Nature Reserve.

Accordingly, the **Riverfront Park Character Area** — incorporating the River Walk, Newington Armory, Blaxland Riverside Park, and Woo-la-ra is guided by design principles that require the precinct to:

- **Respond to landform, sea level rise and inundation impacts on low-lying areas** (*Riverfront Park Design Principles, 5.1.2*).
- **Maintain and enhance buffers** to Newington Nature Reserve, ensuring flood-resilient edges protect sensitive habitats while maintaining ecological connectivity.
- Incorporate **Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD)** measures, such as bio-swales, wetland buffers, and stormwater filtration, to manage tidal inundation and prevent saline intrusion into adjacent freshwater systems.
- **Upgrade and realign sections of the River Walk** where necessary, including **raised or setback pathways** that maintain continuous pedestrian and cycle access under future sea level conditions (*Riverfront Park Design Guidelines, 5.1.3*).
- **Stabilise foreshore areas** with sensitive treatments, including **rock revetments, ecological seawalls, and native salt-tolerant plantings** that provide both bank protection and habitat value.

Importantly, the River Walk is planned as part of an **integrated foreshore movement network** linking the Armory, Blaxland Riverside Park, and surrounding neighbourhoods. This ensures that even with anticipated inundation pressures, **resilient access routes, shaded rest areas, and wayfinding** will provide safe, year-round connectivity along the Parramatta River.

8. Development Interface with Conservation Lands

8.1 Newington Armory

Ecology Considerations Diagram



Heritage Considerations Diagram



Concept Plan



DATA SOURCE: Landscape and Public Domain Report

Key Concerns:

- Adjacency to sensitive conservation lands (C2 and C3), with risk of encroachment, biodiversity loss, or ecological disturbance from future development.
- Requirement for bushfire Asset Protection Zones (APZs), setbacks, and ecological buffers to be fully contained within the Armory site to protect the Newington Nature Reserve.
- Need to carefully manage public access, visitor facilities, and movement so cultural and recreational uses do not compromise the ecological integrity of adjoining conservation zones.

Open Space Response:

The exhibited Master Plan 2050 and Landscape and Public Domain Report embed clear measures to ensure development in the Armory is self-contained, with APZs, buffers and ecological regeneration established at the site's edge. This ensures the precinct can evolve as a cultural and recreational landscape while protecting conservation neighbours.

- **Protection of adjoining conservation zones:** C2 and C3 lands are retained in their entirety, with no built form expansion permitted. Policy 32 (SEPP-PCRC) requires Parklands development to be consistent with the Parklands Plan of Management, upholding ecological integrity.

- **Asset Protection Zones (APZs):** Future development must contain all APZs within the Armory boundary, preventing encroachment into C2 and C3 lands. Bushfire management is addressed without compromising conservation outcomes.
- **Ecological buffers and regeneration:** A 50-metre buffer to the Newington Nature Reserve establishes clear separation between development and habitats. Regeneration of native grasslands, sedges, and wetlands strengthens corridors, while tree retention and assisted regeneration reinforce long-term ecological values.
- **Controlled access and movement:** Public movement around the Armory is managed to protect conservation areas. Pathways and visitor routes follow existing heritage rail alignments and designated corridors, reducing the need for new tracks through sensitive areas. Facilities such as plazas, play areas, and community uses are located well away from C2 and C3 boundaries, while sensitive zones are reinforced with fencing or managed as restricted-access areas.

Together, these measures ensure the Newington Armory remains a self-contained precinct, with **bushfire protection, regeneration areas and ecological buffers embedded at the delivery stage**. The Master Plan 2050 upholds the ecological integrity of adjoining C2 and C3 zones while enabling the Armory to continue as a valued **cultural and recreational place**.

8.2 Woo-la-ra

Concept Diagram



Concept Plan



Movement Plan



DATA SOURCE: Landscape and Public Domain Report

Key Concerns:

- Development within the Woo-la-ra precinct must not require Asset Protection Zones (APZs) that extend into adjoining C1 or C2 conservation lands, as this risks undermining sensitive habitats.
- Future uses on C3 land in Woo-la-ra should be carefully located and designed to avoid impacts on adjacent C1 and C2 zoned conservation areas.
- Stronger biodiversity protection measures are needed to ensure that ecological integrity of conservation lands adjoining Woo-la-ra is maintained.

Open Space Response:

The Woo-la-ra precinct occupies the eastern edge of Riverfront Park, adjoining the Newington Nature Reserve Wetland (C1) and lands zoned C2 Environmental Conservation. Its prominent topography, including the mound and Silverwater Marker, creates a highly visible threshold between the urban edge of Wentworth Point and sensitive ecological habitats. Development in this area must carefully manage its interface with conservation land to maintain ecological integrity while offering new recreation opportunities.

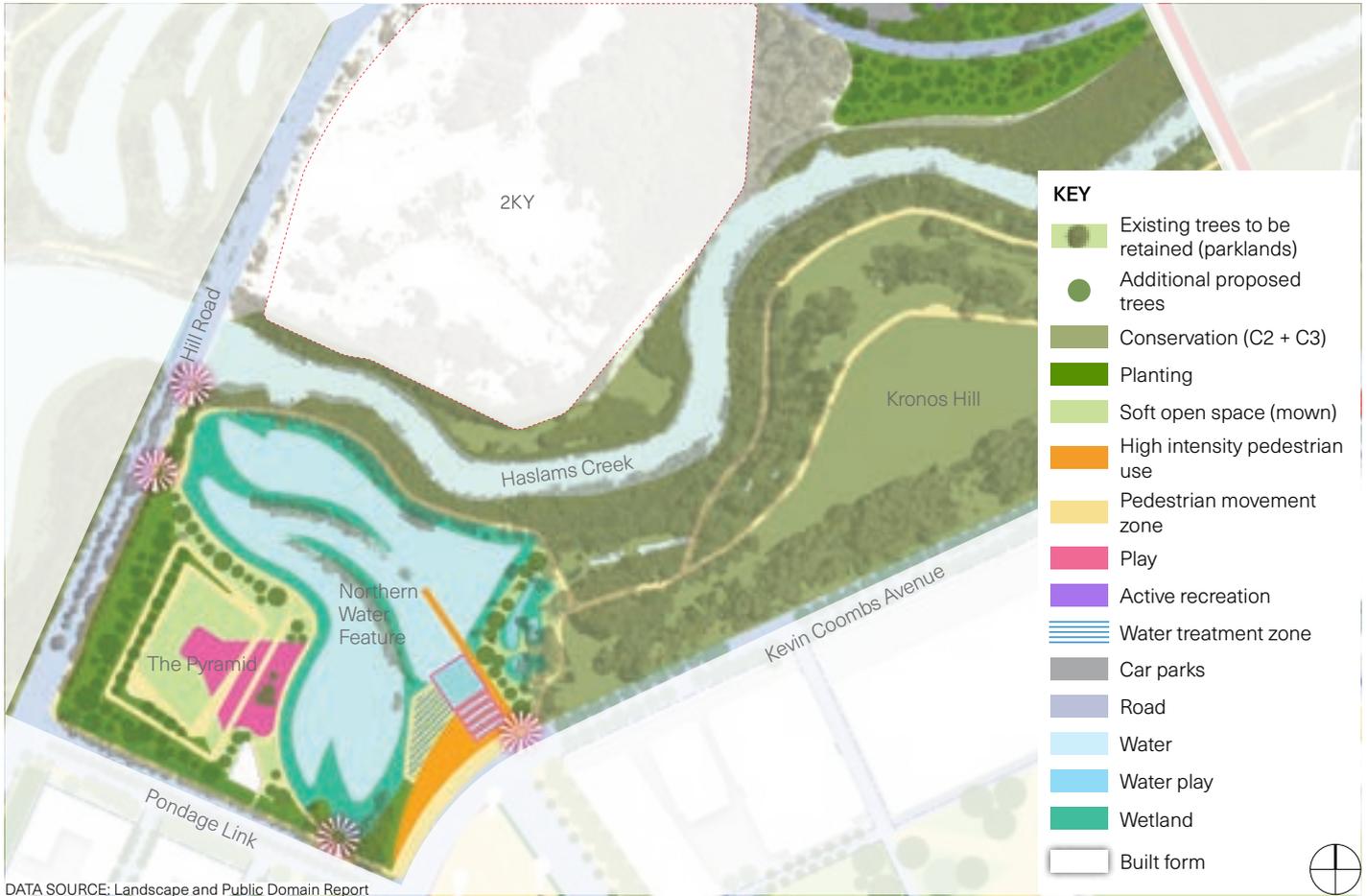
- **Containment of uses within site footprint:** All new works, including playgrounds, recreation courts and informal spaces, are sited within the Woo-la-ra boundary. Development must not require Asset Protection Zones (APZs) to extend into adjoining C1 or C2 lands.

- **Ecological buffers and regeneration:** Retained and enhanced C2 grasslands form a protective edge buffer. These areas are reinforced with native plantings to provide habitat, soften transitions from recreation to ecology, and support long-term connectivity.
- **Public access and movement:** Pedestrian and cycle paths are directed along defined corridors, with clear north and south entries. High-use nodes such as Hilltop Playground are separated from sensitive grasslands, while secondary paths provide low-impact access. Lighting and wayfinding are limited to protect night-time habitat values.
- **Recreation nodes in defined areas:** New multipurpose courts and Mountaintop Playground are located on modified landforms to avoid intrusion into habitats. Facilities include lawns, picnic areas and seating that provide community use without extending into conservation zones.
- **Integration with heritage and landscape character:** The Silverwater Marker is reinforced as a lookout and orientation point, framing visual connections to the Parramatta River and strengthening its role as a landmark on Sydney Olympic Park's eastern edge.
- **Resilience and water-sensitive design:** WSUD measures such as permeable surfaces, swales and stormwater treatment areas are embedded to reduce runoff impacts on adjoining wetlands and support long-term ecological health

By retaining grasslands, embedding WSUD, and directing recreation into **carefully defined nodes**, Woo-la-ra **protects adjoining conservation lands** while offering new cultural, recreational, and landscape experiences.

9. Haslams Park West

9.1 Informal Water Play at the Northern Water Feature



Key Concerns:

- Lack of clarity on how informal water play will be safely designed, constructed, and managed — including barriers, universal access, surface safety, and circulation systems.
- Need for robust water quality management, maintenance protocols, and clear communication of regulatory standards to ensure public health, ecological integrity, and temporary closure procedures when required.
- Concerns that without adaptive and integrated design, water play infrastructure may create risks for heritage values, seasonal conditions, and long-term operational reliability.

Open Space Response:

Any informal water play at the Northern Water Feature will be designed and managed to prioritise public safety, accessibility, water quality, and ecological integrity, consistent with the **Parklands Plan of Management and regulatory standards**. The intent is to provide a **safe, inclusive, and engaging experience** that encourages interaction with water while **respecting heritage values and the surrounding environment**.

- **Safe, inclusive access and surface safety:** Barrier free entry will be provided via designated points and universal access routes, with clear thresholds separating play areas from non-accessible zones. Safety is reinforced through non-slip paving, stable edging, tactile indicators, and circulation systems that support safe movement within defined play areas.
- **Water quality and operational management:** Integrated treatment, filtration, and continuous monitoring systems ensure water quality and public health compliance, supported by protocols for temporary closure during non-compliance. Maintenance and inspections are aligned with SOPA's asset management framework to provide preventative upkeep, regular safety checks, and long-term reliability.
- **Communication, resilience and adaptive design:** Interpretive and regulatory signage conveys water quality, ecological values, and safe use requirements. The design incorporates permeable surfaces and flexible systems that respond to seasonal variations, weather events, and heritage sensitivities, ensuring ecological sustainability and resilience over time.

This framework ensures the Northern Water Feature delivers a **high-quality, inclusive public play experience** that is environmentally sustainable, resilient, and respectful of the precinct's cultural and ecological setting.

10. Boundary Creek

10.1 Ecological and Recreational Integration



Key Concerns:

- Risk that ecological values may be compromised without clear alignment to water quality, flood management, biodiversity protection, and habitat sensitivity requirements.
- Concern that new recreational opportunities (boardwalks, shared paths, activation nodes) could create pressure on the creek environment if not carefully staged and managed.
- Need for a performance-based framework that balances ecological resilience with recreational amenity, ensuring Boundary Creek evolves as a sustainable public realm asset.

Open Space Response:

Boundary Creek is identified in the Master Plan 2050 as a key ecological and recreational corridor, embedded within the Southern Neighbourhood and Green Link to form a continuous public space and active transport network. The design integrates riparian restoration, recreation, and water management measures to balance community use with ecological resilience.

- **Ecological and recreational role:** As part of the Green Link, Boundary Creek provides continuous open

space that combines riparian restoration, stormwater management, and biodiversity protection. Staged works include bank stabilisation, habitat enhancement, and interpretive elements that strengthen ecological values while creating opportunities for recreation.

- **Community activation and integrated access:** Shared-path upgrades, new boardwalks, seating nodes, and entry points connect the creek corridor with surrounding neighbourhoods. Integrated planning ensures clear connections with the wider open space network, enabling safe public use while respecting environmental thresholds.
- **Performance-based and adaptive design:** All works are guided by water quality, flood management, and habitat sensitivity requirements. Design guidelines balance recreation with ecological resilience, enabling Boundary Creek to evolve as a sustainable and contextually sensitive public realm asset.

Together, these measures ensure Boundary Creek becomes both an ecological spine and a community asset — **protecting water quality, managing flood risk, and enhancing biodiversity while offering accessible paths, boardwalks, and gathering places.**

11. Archery Park

11.1 Reframing Archery Park as a connected, multi-sport civic asset



Key Concerns:

- Redevelopment erases an elite archery legacy, reduces opportunities for Olympians and Paralympians, and harms Australia's international competitiveness.
- NSW already has too few state-standard archery venues, and Archery Park is one of the only sites capable of hosting state, national, or international competitions.
- Loss of an inclusive social hub, displacing the largest archery club in NSW and reducing opportunities for community connection.
- Environmental impacts from redevelopment, particularly risks to biodiversity such as Red-Rumped Parrots and other sensitive habitats.
- Concern that the park should remain single-purpose, dedicated to archery, rather than being repurposed into other recreation uses.

Open Space Response:

The exhibited Master Plan 2050 **recognises the cultural legacy and competitive value of Archery Park while responding to the precinct-wide shortage of publicly accessible sports fields.** The reconfiguration of the site is guided by a **performance-based approach** that balances heritage retention, expanded community access, and ecological protection, ensuring Archery Park continues to play a vital role in Sydney Olympic Park's recreational landscape.

- **Multi-sport hub transition:** Redevelopment of Archery Park into a multi-code facility aligns with Sydney Olympic Park's place vision. The Pole Forest is retained as a defining marker, while the Archery Centre is re-purposed to embed Olympic legacy in a contemporary, multi-functional public landscape.
- **Adaptive reuse of facilities:** The existing Archery Centre is retained and refurbished to provide coaching, clubrooms, training spaces and community functions. This allows both formal competition and informal recreation to coexist, extending opportunities for local clubs, juniors, para-sport participants, and elite athletes.

- **Flexible field configuration:** The surrounding lawn is reshaped to accommodate four bookable, flood-lit sports fields, with capacity to re-mark the same space for full 90 metre archery shooting distance. This approach supports high-performance archery while providing flexible infrastructure for broader community demand.
- **Access deficit response:** The precinct currently suffers from a shortfall of publicly accessible sports fields, with only one available today. Archery Park's reconfiguration provides four new bookable fields, directly addressing the documented deficit and ensuring equitable community access to active recreation.
- **Inclusive participation framework:** A new active recreation hub is established around the sports fields, integrating walking loops, nature-play spaces, hard courts, and playgrounds. This widens participation for juniors, women, para-sport users, and the broader community, embedding inclusive access as a key design principle.
- **Haslams Park activation:** The framework positions Archery Park as part of a larger active-recreation network linked to Haslams Park. Hill Road car parking is progressively converted into recreation as public transport capacity increases, reinforcing the site's identity as a connected open space rather than a displaced facility.
- **Layered spatial strategy:** New facilities are integrated within a continuous recreational loop that connects to the River Walk and Archery Bridge. This includes a new playground, hard courts, community amenities, and adjacent parking, ensuring that sport, play, and social uses are layered within one accessible network.
- **Heritage and cultural retention:** The Pole Forest is preserved as a defining cultural element, safeguarding the sport's character and reinforcing the Olympic legacy embedded in Archery Park. Adaptive reuse of facilities ensures that archery's long-standing role remains part of the site's evolving identity.
- **Habitat and canopy preservation:** Tree canopy is retained and enhanced through protection of the Pole Forest and creation of a green buffer along Bennelong Parkway. Sensitive lighting design minimises night-time spill into habitats, while WSUD measures and revegetation along Haslams Creek expand ecological linkages and strengthen nesting grounds.
- **Embedded environmental performance:** All upgrades incorporate water-sensitive urban design and operational protocols that align with SOPA's asset management framework. Preventative maintenance, ecological monitoring, and responsive lighting controls ensure recreation infrastructure is resilient while protecting adjoining habitats such as the Brickpit.
- **Nature-positive precinct transition:** Precinct scale principles reinforce ecological connectivity and movement networks, ensuring recreation infrastructure is embedded sensitively within the landscape. Car park transitions and new paths are delivered without undermining ecological values, balancing improved access with habitat protection.
- **Performance-based approach:** Open space planning emphasises multi-functional outcomes, maximising cultural, community, recreation, and ecological benefits. Haslams Park and Archery Park together provide active sports fields integrated with riparian restoration and biodiversity corridors, ensuring that new uses coexist with heritage values and environmental stewardship.

12. Public Access

Key Concerns:

- Clarity on which areas of the Parklands are fully public, conditionally accessible, or restricted for conservation, to ensure transparency around access and use.
- Balancing ecological protection (heritage sites, sensitive habitats, water quality, flood risk) with expanded public accessibility and recreation opportunities.
- Integration of the Parklands Plan of Management with the Master Plan to provide certainty for residents and visitors, reinforcing the Parklands' dual role as an ecological sanctuary and everyday recreation landscape.

Open Space Response:

The exhibited Master Plan 2050 establishes a **transparent and inclusive access framework** for Sydney Olympic Park, distinguishing between spaces that are fully public, conditionally accessible, or reserved for conservation and cultural purposes. Each space is **valued for its role, and access is tailored** to ensure both community benefit and long-term environmental stewardship.

Key Directions and Clarifications:

- **Extent of Limited Access:** Areas of conditional or restricted entry reflect the Parklands' role as a place of biodiversity, heritage and cultural significance. These

areas remain integral to the identity of Sydney Olympic Park, providing ecological resilience, education, and opportunities for curated visitor experiences.

- **Everyday Public Access Expanded:** The Master Plan strengthens day-to-day accessibility through a network of new neighbourhood parks, civic plazas and green links embedded within the urban core and surrounding residential precincts. These spaces are designed to be open, safe, and welcoming, ensuring that all residents in high density areas are within a short walk of high quality local open space, consistent with *Greener Places* benchmarks.
- **Conditional Access as a Design Strategy:** Sensitive conservation and heritage areas, including the Brickpit, Newington Nature Reserve and foreshore habitats, remain protected while also enabling meaningful engagement. Elevated walkways, interpretive boardwalks, and educational programs provide opportunities for connection without compromising ecological values, celebrating the Parklands as both a sanctuary and a learning environment.
- **Integration with the Parklands Plan of Management (POM):** The Master Plan aligns with the *Parklands POM* by clearly identifying which lands are permanently protected, which are multipurpose, and which are designated for expanded community use. This integration provides certainty for residents and visitors while reinforcing the Parklands' dual role as Greater Sydney's ecological heart and everyday recreation landscape.

Public Access



DATA SOURCE: Landscape and Public Domain Report

KEY

- Area not publicly accessible (conservation, heritage & private land holders)
- Area conditionally publicly accessible (temporary events, diurnal access or paid entry)
- Paid public car parks
- Environmental zones with limited public access (waterways or dense vegetation)
- Fencing

DATA SOURCE: SOPA 'Fencing Type, Length and Location' 2021

	Approximate % of Total Site Area
Not publicly accessible	17 %
Conditionally publicly accessible	17 %
Environmental zones with limited public access	35 %
Total area with limited accessibility	64 %

Shows the extent of restricted areas and highlights the challenge of balancing ecological protection with public use. It makes clear that any new neighbourhood parks will be additional, fully open spaces, shifting the balance towards more everyday access.

Parklands POM Integration



DATA SOURCE: Landscape and Public Domain Report

KEY

- Study Area
- Additional Waterbodies
- Nature Reserve
- Natural Areas
- Park
- Sports and Recreation
- Playgrounds
- General Community Use
- Cultural Land
- Pathways, built form and roads

Emphasises the relationship between land use and access. By layering recreation, community, and cultural uses against nature reserves, it shows how the Master Plan allocates new parks in locations that complement existing restrictions, ensuring equity of access.

Conservation and Protected Areas



DATA SOURCE: Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2050

KEY

- Master plan boundary
- Water bodies
- National Parks and Nature Reserves (C1)
- Conservation area (C2)
- Conservation area (C3)
- Recreation areas (RE1)
- Urban biodiversity and tree canopy intensification zone
- Environmental education opportunities
- Environmental experience boardwalk
- Pedestrian movement
- Ecological enhancement
- Ecological buffer

DATA SOURCE: SOP Master plan 2050

Demonstrates how biodiversity priorities shape where public entry must be controlled. At the same time, it identifies opportunities for managed access — such as boardwalks and educational nodes — so that sensitive landscapes can still be experienced without compromising their ecological value.

13. Homebush TOD and Open Space

13.1 Expanding Capacity and Linking Neighbourhoods

Key Concerns:

- Additional population generated by the Homebush TOD will place increased demand on local open space.
- Growth outside the precinct may create pressure on Sydney Olympic Park's open space and facilities that were not originally planned for.
- This potential spill-over demand should be recognised and addressed in the Master Plan to maintain equitable access to quality open space.

Open Space Response:

Population growth within Sydney Olympic Park and nearby areas, including the **Homebush TOD**, will increase demand for parks and community facilities. The Master Plan's open space framework is **conscious of this growth** and is **designed to accommodate** it.

Distribution and Accessibility:

- **200m catchments applied:** Each new residential cluster is planned to have a local park within 200m (high density). Where gaps exist, new pocket parks and green links are proposed.
- **At capacity areas identified:** These are acknowledged as *areas at capacity* and trigger areas for new provision or reconfiguration.

Capacity and Quality:

- **Capacity thresholds monitored:** If >1,500 residents per 5,000m² in a park's catchment, the park is deemed "at capacity" (per *Greener Places* performance based approach)

- **Quality upgrades over new land:** The Master Plan emphasises reconfiguring and upgrading existing parks (more play, sport, shade, seating) to expand functionality rather than relying only on new acquisitions.

Integration with Wider Growth (Homebush TOD):

- The Master Plan acknowledges that **Homebush TOD connectivity** must be strengthened so residents there can access Sydney Olympic Park's network of regional and local parks. Active transport corridors are prioritised to manage shared demand.
- **Regional assets** like Bicentennial Park (40ha) are treated as buffers, capable of absorbing large numbers and substituting for multiple smaller parks if linked by shaded, safe walking/cycling paths.
- Open spaces at the edge of Sydney Olympic Park are designed for **seamless integration with adjoining neighbourhoods**, including the Carter Street precinct.

Typology Mix:

- Open space is categorised by function (local, district, regional, civic, linear) with tailored benchmarks. This ensures residents get a **diverse mix of recreation options** within walkable distance, not just quantity. The layered approach distributes demand equitably across the network, preventing overreliance on any single park.
- Linear parks and green corridors double as **cycling and pedestrian spines**, connecting Homebush TOD to Sydney Olympic Park's urban core and parklands. These corridors are also designed to enhance **biodiversity and ecological connectivity**, strengthening the Sydney Green Grid.

Neighbourhood Open Space Provision (Urban Core)

Neighbourhood	Population	Required Open Space (m ²)*	Provision (m ²)	Surplus / Deficit (m ²)	Performance Based Provision (m ²)
Urban Centre	13,289	44,297	52,261	+7,964	432,567
Eastern Neighbourhood	10,447	34,823	7,321	-27,502	337,488
Southern Neighbourhood	3,146	10,487	42,911	+32,422	393,207
Haslams Neighbourhood	5,027	16,757	12,995	-3,762	55,671
Edwin Flack Neighbourhood	1,042	3,473	2,454	-1,019	119,388

14. Recreation Provision and Guidelines

14.1 Alignment with Performance-Based Approach

Key Concerns:

- The Master Plan shows the location of playgrounds but does not provide clear design guidance or controls.
- There is no detail on the amenity, size, or quality of play spaces.
- The type of play and intended demographics for local and district playgrounds are not defined.

Open Space Response:

The exhibited Master Plan 2050 applies the *NSW Draft Greener Places Design Guide 2020* benchmarks for local and district playgrounds as **flexible performance targets**, focusing on accessibility, connectivity, diversity, and functionality rather than fixed quantities.

- All neighbourhoods have **equitable access** to local or district playgrounds within the distance and service benchmarks.

- Co-location** of playgrounds with civic spaces, sports fields, and community facilities maximises amenity and efficiency.
- Regional parks** such as Bicentennial Park supplement local provision, offering diverse recreation options for all ages.
- Integrated path networks** ensure safe and convenient walking and cycling access between precincts and play spaces.
- Playgrounds are **strategically distributed** to balance community needs with ecological and heritage considerations.
- Provision is **fit-for-purpose**, supporting high-quality recreation outcomes without relying on rigid land area targets.

This table **supplements the exhibited Master Plan 2050 concept plans**, which identified playground locations but did not detail amenity, size, or user groups:

Neighbourhood	Local Play		District Play		Access Guideline
	Benchmark	Master Plan 2050 Provision	Benchmark	Master Plan 2050 Provision	
Urban Centre	3,000–7,000 m ² ; within 200 m	Multiple playgrounds in Cathy Freeman Park & Olympic Boulevard civic spaces	>0.5–1 ha; within 2–5 km	Bicentennial Park (regional) <900 m	Multiple smaller playgrounds in high-visibility areas, supported by regional park access
Eastern Neighbourhood	3,000–7,000 m ² ; within 200 m	Playground in Brickpit Park	>0.5–1 ha; within 2–5 km	Brickpit Park (district)	District and local play spaces co-located, offering diverse activities
Southern Neighbourhood	3,000–7,000 m ² ; within 200 m	Playground adjacent to Aquatic Centre	>0.5–1 ha; within 2–5 km	Tom Wills Oval (district)	Local play supported by extensive district sport facilities
Haslams Neighbourhood	3,000–7,000 m ² ; within 200 m	Playground near The Pyramid in local open space	>0.5–1 ha; within 2–5 km	Haslams Park (district)	Local play node benefits from adjacency to district facilities
Edwin Flack Neighbourhood	3,000–7,000 m ² ; within 200 m	Access to play spaces in adjoining Haslams & Carter Street precincts	>0.5–1 ha; within 2–5 km	Haslams Park (district)	Interconnected paths provide access to nearby neighbourhood and district play areas
Sports & Stadia Precinct	n/a – event-focused	Regional-scale recreation in adjoining precincts	n/a – event-focused	Bicentennial Park (regional) & Blaxland Riverside Park	Event and recreation infrastructure complemented by accessible regional play nearby

Reference: *NSW Draft Greener Places Design Guide 2020*

14.2 Playground Design Guidelines

In addition to location and size, the following design guidelines will apply to new playgrounds. The *NSW Draft Greener Places Design Guide 2020* offers the following recommendations:

Local Playgrounds

Serve the **immediate neighbourhood**, typically within 200 m walking distance in high-density areas. Designed for short, frequent visits by residents.

Size:

- 3,000 m²–7,000 m² total area.
- Capacity: ~1,500 residents per 5,000 m² in high-density contexts.

Quality Features :

- **All-abilities access** and compliance with *Everyone Can Play* guidelines.
- **Shaded seating** for carers, picnic tables, drinking fountains.
- **Soft-fall surfacing** in high-activity zones.
- **Clear sightlines** from surrounding streets for passive surveillance.
- **Integration** with local recreation space (walking loops, seating nooks, small courts).

Intended Demographics:

- Infants to ~10 years old, plus parents/carers.
- Short-stay use by nearby residents, high repeat visitation.

District Playgrounds

Serve **multiple neighbourhoods**, providing a broader range of recreation opportunities, often co-located with sports fields or major parks.

Size:

- >1 ha preferred (minimum ~0.5 ha for urban retrofit).
- Capacity: ~5,000 residents per 0.5 ha within 5 km service radius.

Quality Features:

- Multiple **shaded** seating areas and shelters.
- BBQs, picnic shelters, accessible toilets, changerooms.
- **Wayfinding** and connection to **public transport** and **active transport routes**.
- **Lighting** for extended safe use (excluding sensitive habitat areas).
- **Diverse landscape** settings (bushland edges, open lawns, hardscape plazas).

Intended Demographics:

- Toddlers to teenagers, young adults, families, intergenerational use.
- Day-visit and weekend destination for wider catchment.
- Designed to support longer stays and varied activities.

14.3 Temporary Sport Courts on Olympic Boulevard

Key Concerns:

- The Master Plan shows hard courts in the northern and central sections of Olympic Boulevard, but the concept plans do not clarify whether these facilities are temporary or permanent.
- There is no detail on requirements for re-grading or resurfacing to support long-term use.
- An additional control is recommended to specify the scope of infrastructure and ensure a clear commitment to delivery of the sport courts.

Open Space Response:

Hard courts proposed in the northern and central portions of Olympic Boulevard are to be delivered as temporary, flexible-use installations that activate the public domain and support informal recreation. **The temporary nature of these facilities allows flexibility in activation and programming and avoids the need for permanent controls in the Master Plan relating to construction scope or long-term delivery commitments.**

Design and installation should:

- **Preserve civic function** by avoiding permanent grading changes or surface treatments that reduce the boulevard's capacity for large-scale civic and event use.
- **Use modular, adaptable infrastructure** such as removable surfacing systems that allow quick installation, removal, or reconfiguration to suit different programming needs.
- **Prioritise safety and accessibility** through universally accessible playing surfaces and clear separation of active zones from pedestrian movement during activations.
- **Maintain strategic alignment** with Olympic Boulevard's broader public domain and activation strategies, ensuring compatibility with major events, markets, and civic gatherings.
- **Provide temporary amenities** such as seating, shade, and lighting in a non-permanent form, avoiding any fixed built elements.

14.4 Recreation Amenities On, In and Around Water

Key Concerns:

- The Master Plan provides limited detail on where and how the community can interact with the Parramatta River foreshore.
- Additional access and opportunities for recreation on, in, or around the water should be considered.

Open Space Response:

The Master Plan 2050 **supports the intent** of the *Places to Swim Guide (2021)* and recognises the value of increasing public interaction with waterways. However, explicit locations for swimming or direct water access have not been confirmed at this stage due to **heritage sensitivities within the Newington Armory precinct and the need for detailed water quality analysis to determine suitability for safe public use**. Factors such as historic riverbed contamination, stormwater runoff, ferry-navigational safety must be addressed prior to identifying viable locations.

Potential water-access sites could be assessed in future design phases against the *Places to Swim Guide (2021)*, incorporating water quality results and transport authority feedback. Any provision for on-water or in-water activity infrastructure (e.g., launch platforms, storage facilities) will need to be **balanced with public domain functions such as waterfront walking routes and shared cycling paths to ensure an integrated, multi-use foreshore outcome**.

Edge Condition Benchmark

The current works on Sanctuary Park aim to set a benchmark for a revitalised river-edge condition, integrating playful intertidal spaces and a vibrant riverfront.

- **Passive recreation focus:** encourage walking, cycling, gathering spaces, and immersive ecological experiences, while also supporting riverbank health and resilience to erosion, wave action, and sea-level rise.
- **Inclusive public amenity:** offer facilities for all ages, abilities, and cultural backgrounds, incorporating diverse play structures, shaded seating, and picnic areas.
- **Contextual materiality:** draw on sandstone, timber, and a fluid material palette inspired by native vegetation to blend artistic and sculptural elements with ecological sensitivity.
- **Visual and spatial connectivity:** frame key views to the foreshore and position the park as part of a broader network of community playgrounds.

Around-Water Activities

- Walking and cycling along foreshore shared paths
- Boardwalks and viewing decks with seating
- Fishing platforms in designated low-impact areas
- Shaded picnic areas and gathering spaces
- Interpretive trails highlighting ecology, heritage, and cultural history
- Playgrounds or nature-play spaces adjacent to the foreshore

On-Water Activities

- Kayaking
- Canoeing
- Rowing
- Stand-up paddleboarding

In-Water Activities

- Swimming (subject to water quality and safety assessment)
- Wading in designated shallow play areas
- Floating pontoons or platforms for rest and recreation
- Intertidal exploration in safe, controlled zones

15. Haslams and Edwin Flack Neighbourhood

15.1 Integration of Open Space with Carter Street Precinct



DATA SOURCE: Landscape and Public Domain Report

Key Concerns:

- The new park at the southern portion of the Haslams Neighbourhood (OSHN02) directly adjoins an open space area in the Carter Street Precinct.
- There is a need to maximise accessibility and integration between the two neighbourhoods.
- Concern that without deliberate design measures, the spaces could function as separate areas rather than one connected open space.

Open Space Response:

The design and delivery of OSHN02, in the southern portion of the Haslams Neighbourhood, could be approached holistically to ensure **seamless integration with the adjoining open space** in the Carter Street Precinct, helping to create a unified recreational landscape rather than two distinct parks. By aligning **design character, planting palettes, and recreational facilities**, the exhibited Master Plan creates a unified recreational landscape that strengthens accessibility, maximises usability, and reinforces the identity of the wider precinct.

Design should factor in:

- **Continuous, inclusive connectivity:** provide universally accessible pedestrian and cycle links between both sites, with clear, legible path alignments to support intuitive navigation.
- **Unified public domain character:** adopt a cohesive landscape and public domain palette, including planting, paving, lighting, and furniture, to visually and functionally integrate the spaces.
- **Complementary amenity distribution:** locate seating, shade structures, play areas, and active-recreation facilities to supplement rather than duplicate those in the adjoining precinct.
- **Ecological continuity:** extend habitat corridors by aligning planting strategies to create continuous ecological connections and enhance biodiversity across the precinct boundary.
- **Integrated wayfinding:** implement coordinated signage and wayfinding elements to encourage cross-precinct movement and reinforce the identity of a single connected park.

PART 5

Open Space Outcomes

This section summarises the outcomes of the open space framework established in Master Plan 2050. It demonstrates how open space has been planned and refined to ensure neighbourhoods are well served by a balanced mix of parks, green links, and recreation areas. The framework confirms that provision is not only sufficient in quantity but also strengthened in quality, connectivity, and long-term adaptability.

It also highlights the role of refinements in addressing gaps between neighbourhoods, improving everyday accessibility, and ensuring that landscape and ecological systems are integrated with recreation spaces. By setting clear performance benchmarks, the Plan provides confidence that open space will continue to evolve in line with community needs and environmental priorities.

16. Master Plan 2050 Refinements

16.1 Illustrative Master Plan 2050



The Master Plan lays the foundation for a connected, high-quality open space network across Sydney Olympic Park.

It retains and celebrates the regional parklands, integrates key civic spaces into the urban fabric, and provides strong green corridors linking neighbourhoods to major destinations.

The framework supports active transport through well-defined pedestrian and cycle routes, while ensuring that existing recreation areas, habitat zones, and cultural landscapes are protected and enhanced as part of the precinct's growth.

16.2 Open Space Response and Recommendations







**SYDNEY OLYMPIC PARK
MASTER PLAN 2050**

**Landscape
and Public
Domain
Report**

TURF DESIGN STUDIO

OCTOBER 2024

turf

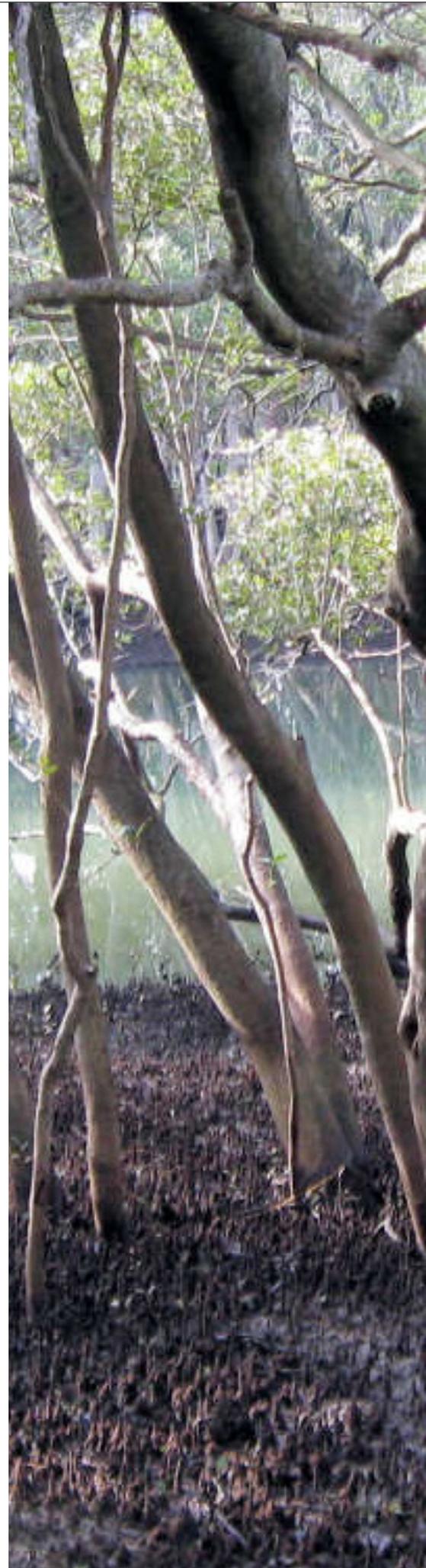
Acknowledgment of Country

Sydney Olympic Park Authority acknowledge Eora Country and the Wangal peoples, the Cultural Landscape that we are working upon, We acknowledge the custodianship of its peoples and the privilege and responsibility to Connect with Country.

As a team we are guided by the inspiration of Country, the stories and knowledge this place contains and has to share. We acknowledge its contribution to both mental and physical well being, providing a refuge and safe place for all to learn and share.

Our vision is that sensing and caring for Country is something that transcends cultural differences and highlights the many values that are similar across the cultures of our contemporary communities. Supporting a socially inclusive, resilient, and innovative community based on, honouring the wisdom and kinship of all cultures, captured through the lens of custodianship.

Our approach in this document is to bring social, cultural and environmental values of connecting to Country as a reciprocal framework, where Country is regenerated, and design excellence is inspired by Country.





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Introduction

The Project

Sydney Olympic Park is transforming into a thriving suburb strategically located in the centre of Greater Sydney. It is a suburb that benefits from diverse land uses, proximity to Sydney and Parramatta central business districts, and is of national significance, all of which have played an important role in its evolution since hosting the Sydney 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games. As the 640-hectare site continues to evolve into vibrant neighbourhoods, it will reconnect with its Wangal roots and extensive natural assets to provide a meaningful connection to Country.

The Sydney Olympic Park 2050 'The Vision' was released in June 2022 and serves as a roadmap to inform decision-making for the next three decades. Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2050 (Master Plan 2050) is the next stage of strategic Planning for Sydney Olympic Park. Master Plan 2050 will ensure a coordinated, long-term development plan is prepared for the whole precinct.

The most recent iterations of a Master Plan for Sydney Olympic Park were completed in 2018 and 2021, to support the delivery of Sydney Metro West. Building upon the Vision, Master Plan 2050 considers Sydney Olympic Park holistically, seeking opportunities to integrate thinking about the parklands and urban core together, enhancing its role in Greater Sydney.

The Vision articulates an aspiration to position Sydney Olympic Park as Sydney's Green Beating Heart: a place energised with everyday life, Country-first, nature positive and where Sydney comes to play.

In 2050, Sydney Olympic Park will be a complex, layered suburb offering a rich and varied range of experiences. Many will live and work here, and others will visit for events, diverse attractions, or everyday retail and entertainment. Master Plan 2050 aims to balance certainty with flexibility enabling Sydney Olympic Park's future to be resilient, dynamic and able to leverage future opportunities and technologies not yet known.

Purpose Of The Report

TURF has been engaged as a sub-consultant to SJB to undertake the Landscape and Public Domain Strategic Framework and Statutory Framework (Master Plan).

This report distils the key findings of the Landscape and Public domain works to date and incorporates preliminary findings and recommendations to be further explored.

Recommendations and findings within this report will inform the Strategic Framework and Master Plan 2050 which will be completed in 2023.

This report builds upon our previous engagement as part of the Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2030 (Interim Metro Review) 2021.

The Project Team

A diverse project team has been collaborating with Sydney Olympic Park Authority (SOPA) to prepare Master Plan 2050. They include:

- SJB - Urban Design & Project Lead
- Turf Design Studio - Landscape and Public Domain
- Atelier 10 - Sustainability
- SGS - Economics and Strategy
- SJB Planning
- WSP - Transport and Movement
- Yerrabingin - Designing with Country
- GML - Heritage
- GLN and Atlas Economics - Infrastructure Contributions Framework
- VG Consulting - Infrastructure Costing
- Stantec - Utilities Planning
- Mott McDonald - Flooding
- The Planning Studio & Ramboll - Project Management and Strategic Planning

Report Structure

1. Technical Studies

1.1. Background

This chapter provides an overview of governance structures and key strategic documents which inform the preparation of Master Plan 2050. These documents guide the analysis process.

1.2. Analysis

This chapter includes context analysis completed across a range of categories. It summarises research undertaken by TURF and provides the basis for the findings. Key findings distil the key environmental, public use and movement analysis. Through this process, opportunities and constraints have arisen and are explored in the Recommendations.

2. Place Vision

A summary of the aspirations, framework and spatial moves set out in the Master Plan, supported a series of structure plans that establish the precinct wide strategies.

3. Opportunities

This chapter captures the recommendations arising from the technical report analysis and to be explored further through whole precinct and area-specific design testing.

4. Public Domain and Open Space 2050 Reference Scheme

This chapter talks to the vision and concepts of each neighbourhood for both Urban Centre and Parklands. It focuses on spatialising the principles and guidelines for each public domain and open space area.

Department of Planning and Environment Study Requirements Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2050 (June 2023) — Landscape Inputs

1. Planning, Place, Urban Design and Heritage		
Requirement	Public Domain and Open Space Strategy Items	Satisfied In
1.2	A vision and objectives for the strategy	Chapter 2
	A separate chapter focusing specifically on public space, specifically any that currently exists, what will be upgraded and detail of new public space	Chapter 1; Chapter 3; and Chapter 4
	The proposed hierarchy of open space and public domain typologies to be in alignment with DPHI types of public spaces (public open space, public facilities and streets) and categorised by local, district, regional, state and national	Chapter 3.3; and Urban design report
	A movement plan which aligns with the Movement Plan in Transport Strategy (reflecting Movement and Place principles) setting out the proposed movement corridors and connectivity network to/from the precinct and throughout the precinct, the types of movements to be captured through the precinct (i.e. walking, cycling, and vehicles). How public spaces and green spaces could play a role in movement and include emphasis on creating strong pedestrian corridors linking outside areas to the Precinct.	Chapter 3.4; and Chapter 4
	How ground level activation will occur in key locations of the precinct plan, around squares, public space and the complimentary uses of those areas through a 24/7 cycle, which may call out a night-time economy strategy;	Chapter 4; and Urban design report
	A landscape Master Plan for the precinct locating public space (open space, plazas, squares) that have been derived from site analysis, benchmarking assessment and urban design principles	Chapter 4
	A community recreation and open space assessment (Refer to the Draft Greener Places Design Guide);	Chapter 1
	Consideration for how the revised Master Plan will address NSW Everybody Can Play Guidelines	Chapter 3.3
	Consideration of suitable connections and interrelationship between heavy rail, metro and light rail within the Sydney Olympic Park Urban centre;	Chapter 3.4
	High level streetscape strategy including canopy design concepts	Chapter 4
	Demonstration that views and skylines for the Precinct comply with previous principles detailed in the current Master Plan 2030 and that visual impacts are identified as a result of this proposal	Urban design report
	Wind Comfort Criteria for the entire precinct and all adjacent areas affected by the proposed development	Urban design report
	A sun access study, and a shade study to demonstrate the comfort and usability of public space, in particular within the Sydney Olympic Park Urban centre	Urban design report
	Consider the recommendations on Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) identified in the planning report, and the relevant policies of SOPA	Urban design report
	Identified noise and vibration constraints and appropriate mitigation strategies through placement of built form and open spaces, in particular concert and event days	Urban design report
	Details on active transport network within Sydney Olympic Park and connections to adjoining neighbourhood to guide development including Parramatta Light Rail Stage 2; and	Chapter 3; and Chapter 4
Concept plans for significant areas of public domain which incorporate safety, interface treatments, sustainability and water sensitive urban design features. Analysis of how the public domain functions in event and non-event mode.	Chapter 4	

1. Planning, Place, Urban Design and Heritage

Requirement	Item	Satisfied In
1.4	Provide rendered 3D images of key parts of the proposal from eye level positions in the public domain, including key street sections and other key locations within the investigation area	Chapter 4
1.9	Address how heritage values will be protected, conserved and interpreted in the Master Plan.	Chapter 3.1; and Chapter 4
Considerations	Designing with Country, to guide how the design and operation of the precinct are informed by an understanding and acknowledgement of the Aboriginal cultural connections to the Country	Chapter 1; Chapter 2; and Chapter 3
	Adequate public domain that doesn't impede pedestrian and cycling routes;	Chapter 3; and Chapter 4
	Conceptual design and principles for the design of key public open spaces and streets, including conceptual sections and plans for typical conditions in each type of street and intersection demonstrating innovative and best practice design for highly connected and active transport priority environments.	Chapter 4
	Breaking down types of public space into the three types used by the Department of Planning and Environment which include	Chapter 3.3
	Consistency with the 10 principles for quality public space identified in the NSW Public Spaces Charter and Great Public Spaces Toolkit;	Chapter 1.1
	Establish the principles for addressing accessibility (including inclusive Design) for proposed locations of public space including maximising connections to the broader network of new and existing public spaces, topography, key destinations and transport interchange points	Chapter 1; and Chapter 2; and Chapter 3; and Chapter 4
	Suitability of the size, location, flexibility and extent of use of public spaces for the number and types of users and relationship to existing public spaces and parks	Chapter 1; and Chapter 3
	Provision of tree canopy over major pedestrian routes/ desire lines with additional areas of canopy cover over the remaining public places to enable shade. It is highly desirable to provide for areas of continuous tree canopy at appropriate locations across the precinct	Chapter 3.2; and Chapter 4
	Provision of public space that allow opportunities for activation, programming that is flexible, affordable and inclusive. These areas should be specifically identified on the Master Plan with further content included in the strategy on what uses can occur in these public spaces	Chapter 4
	Retention of existing trees and provision of new trees, the capacity of the proposal to allow for the growth of new trees; the provision of sufficient soil volumes and quality to provide for long term tree health. Canopy design concepts that improve streetscape amenity; and how the plan can address the key strategies such as GSC Green Canopy targets and the Premier's priority for greening our city	Chapter 3.3; and Chapter 4
	The safety and security of vulnerable groups, particularly the safety and security of women and girls.	Chapter 3
	Integrated planning design principles to support sustainable travel choices, taking advantage of proposed stops for Parramatta Light Rail Stage 2.	Chapter 3.4; and Chapter 4
Consider the broader strategic planning context	Chapter 1.1	

Department of Planning and Environment

Study Requirements (June 2023) — Landscape Inputs

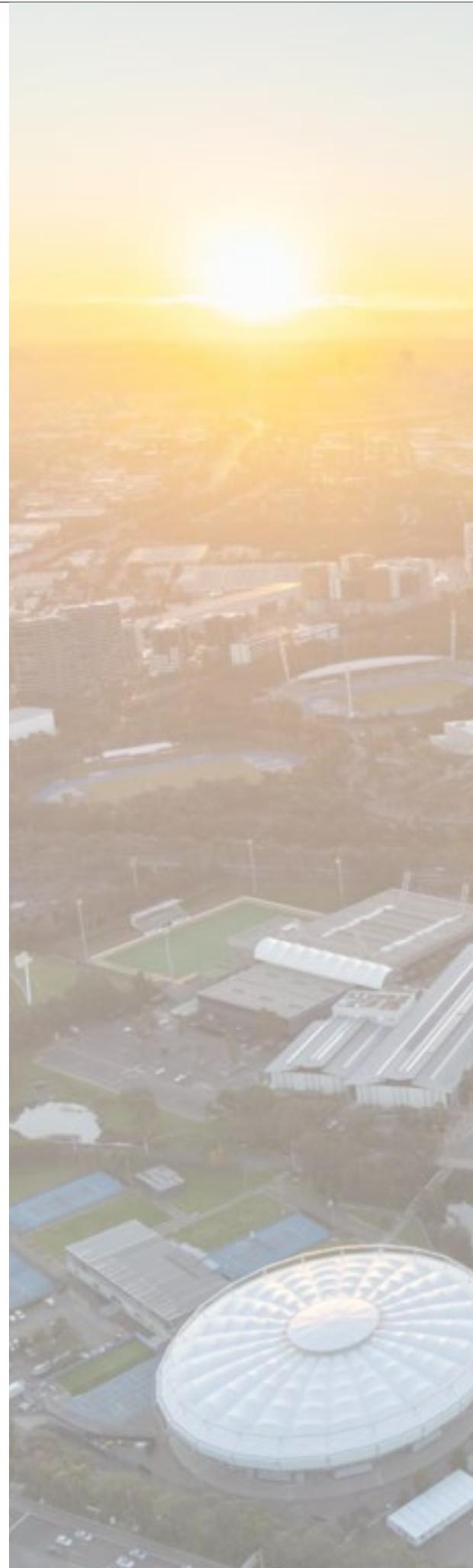
6. Green Infrastructure, Ecology, Urban Forest and Greening		
Requirement	Item	Satisfied In
6.1	Provide proposed green infrastructure principles and how they will be incorporated into the proposal (consistent with Greener Places and Sydney Green Grid)	Chapter 2; and Chapter 3
	Includes an urban forest and greening strategy – which outlines the percentage of greening and canopy cover across each land classification (e.g. Streets, parks, private land) and private property zoning type;	Chapter 4; and Urban Design Report
	Includes measures to address storm water retention management and opportunities for beneficial reuse through implementing various types of green infrastructure; and	Chapter 3.2
	Investigate opportunities for expansion of the urban canopy which is consistent with the Premier's Priority of 'Greening our City'	Chapter 3.2
6.2	Topography and natural elements are clearly expressed, and a comprehensive, integrated and continuous green infrastructure framework informs the urban structure of subdivisions and Master Plans	Chapter 1.2; and Chapter 4
	Areas of ecological importance, significant vegetation and key wildlife habitats are to be identified, retained, enhanced and connected	Chapter 1.2; and Chapter 3.2; and Chapter 4
	Identify, integrate and support the topography and landscape of the site in the structure of renewed or new places: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Express natural elements – topography, waterways, trees, major views to natural features (such as parkland or ridgelines); Prioritise natural elements to define the shape and structure of new elements in places. This includes using bushland and waterway corridors as the backbone of green infrastructure in public space; Protect ecological areas; and Protect, conserve, enhance and connect natural waterways and watercourses, and enhance or restore engineered waterways and watercourses, particularly those classified 2nd order or above according to the Strahler system as per the NSW Water Management (General) Regulation 2018. 	Chapter 1.2; and Chapter 3.2; and Chapter 4
	Establish connected public space networks that integrate and support natural features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link natural elements and public space into a connected network that creates a clear hierarchy of public spaces, including large plazas, smaller squares, parks, and viewing platforms; Align new public space to topographic features and natural systems, maximising co-location with green infrastructure and walking and cycling networks; and Provide public access to waterways 	Chapter 1.2; and Chapter 3.2; and Chapter 4
	Provide an integrated and connected blue and green infrastructure framework: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure green infrastructure is contiguous and integrated within the public realm; Provide for new green infrastructure along strategic links to enable the network of interconnected green infrastructure to grow over time, such as along cycleways and public access to creek corridors or other government assets (for example along Sydney Water corridors); and Co-locate green infrastructure corridors with other linear systems where possible, including walking and cycling routes. 	Chapter 1.2; and Chapter 3.2; and Chapter 4
	Provide opportunities for contiguous green infrastructure within private space	Urban Design Report

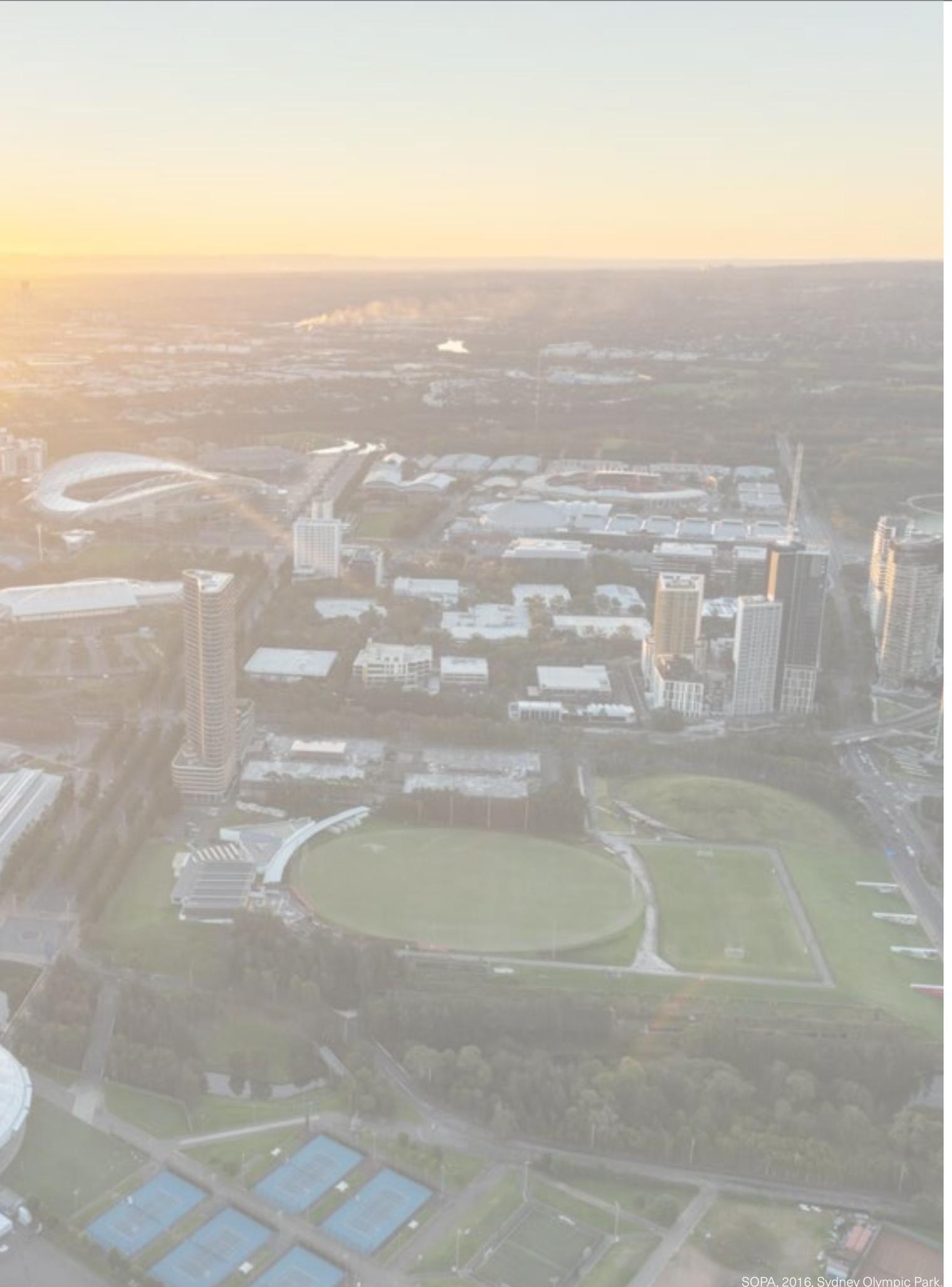
Landscape and Public Domain

1. Analysis

1.1 Background

This chapter provides an overview of governance structures and key strategic documents which inform the preparation of Master Plan 2050. These documents guide the analysis process.





SOPA, 2016, Sydney Olympic Park.

Background - Connection with Country

1.1.1 Wangal Country

We inhabit and are inhabited by Country. The Master Plan 2050 offers an opportunity to celebrate the all-encompassing nature of Country. Its infinite reach into and across the earth and into the sky. Country guides and nurtures us and is the inspiration and repository of knowledge. Being connected to Country transcends language and culture, a connected system of action, emotion, and experience, as a Custodian of Country.

The unique and distinctive elements of Country are connected and open to everyone, a connective tissue, the interstices that flows between Water, Sky, Earth, us and our Non-Human Kin. We are part of the system of Country; our actions must always be Country positive. The path, health and spirit of water is integral to all life and cultural practice, and at its heart is the river - a living being.

All actions flow into it and all life flows out of it, this is true of all Elements of Country and if considered collectively in our actions. We are an element of Country, within it and it is our responsibility to future generations.

To connect with Country is to be grounded in the landscape and to practice the cultural knowledge stored within it. This encourages physical and emotional wellbeing. In order to maintain this connection, it is imperative that Country contains endemic food and medicinal species, cultural resources, as well as keystone species and their habitats.

Everyone can feel connected to Country. Being connected to Country transcends language and culture, it is an interlaced system of action, emotion and experience. It highlights the many values that are similar across the cultures of our contemporary communities. This innate symbiosis of being connected and integrated moves us into being eco-centric rather than human-centric, this functionality has been a long component of First Nations people's ideology, a cultural value that places us in the ecological and landscape system, not as dominators but as caretakers and custodians. This function requires constant interactions and observation, being tuned to reactive requirements and response.

It highlights the many values that are similar across the cultures of our contemporary communities. Everyone can feel connected to Country.

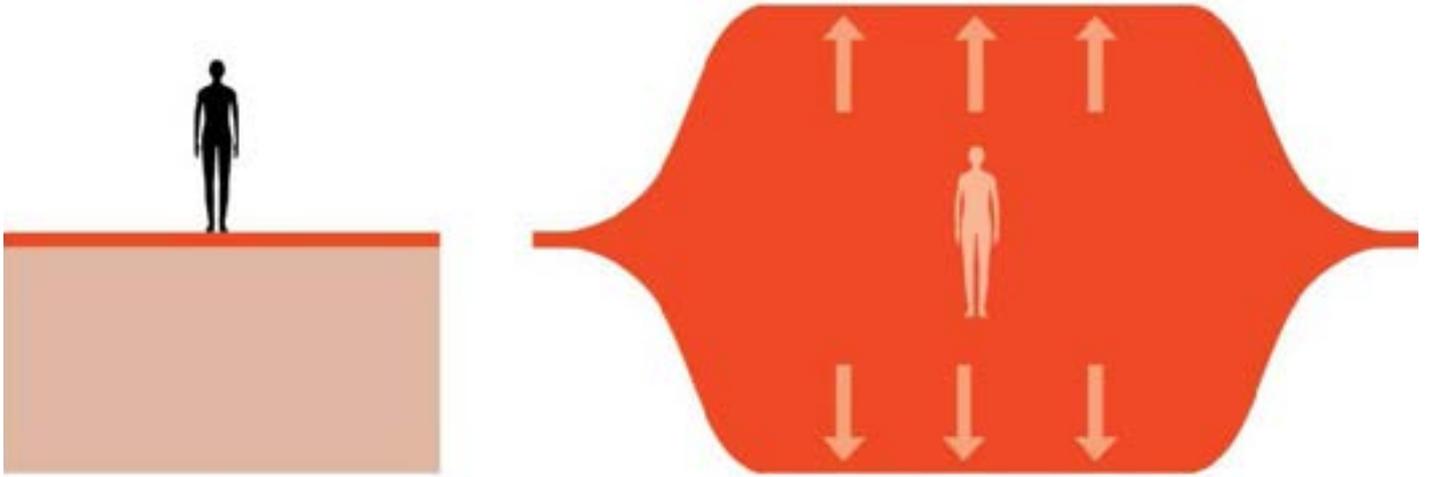
Caring for and becoming a Custodian of Country means forming a strong relationship with all elements of Country that is based on respect, obligation and reciprocity. These interdependent systems and relationships provide a framework for holistic infrastructure design, meaningful environmental policies and land management practices that are adaptive and regenerative.

Importantly, including First Nations knowledge of lands and culture at the onset of a project leads to design responses that are derived from knowledge of landscape variables and bio-cultural knowledge, creating meaning in placemaking conceptualisation and function.

Connecting to Country supports a socially inclusive, resilient, and innovative community that cherishes the wisdom and kinship of all cultures, captured through the lens of custodianship, creating wellbeing for all.

TEXT SOURCE: Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2050 - Connecting with Country Technical Report 2024, Yerrabingin

Beginning with Country



Connecting with Country Framework



IMAGE SOURCE: Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2050 - Connecting with Country Technical Report 2024, Yerrabingin

Background — Place Context

1.1.2 Sydney Olympic Park History

Pre-European

- Sydney Olympic Park lies on Wangal Country, which was once the traditional land of the Wann clan. This land spans along the southern side of the Parramatta River, from Cockle Bay (Cadi-gal land) to Rose Hill (Burrumatta-gal land).
- The estuarine ecosystems were an important source of food, clothing and other resources. It also provided a means of travelling throughout the region via water.
- Indigenous shell middens once lined Homebush Bay and Parramatta River, however were destroyed in the limekilns during the eighteenth and nineteenth century, as well as the subsequent shoreline alterations.

European settlement

- Upon European arrival in 1788, Homebush Bay was an extensive tidal wetland and thick bush. It was recorded in the first ten days of the arrival of the First Fleet by Captain John Hunter. During this time the site was known as 'The Flats,'.
- Samuel Haslam was issued the first grant for the site in 1797, subsequently Haslams creek was named after him.
- By 1811, the majority of the site was within two large estates: the Newington Estate, north of Haslams creek and the Home Bush Estate between Haslams and Powell's Creek.

Defence

- A powder magazine was established in 1897 east of Newington House. Operations began in 1897, manned by the NSW Military forces, before the Australian Navy took over, naming the site The Royal Australian Armament Depot (RANAD).
- During World War II, the site underwent major expansion, covering more than 250 hectares, featuring 185 buildings, a wharf and a narrow gauge electric railway.

TEXT SOURCE: Sydney Olympic Park Authority - Newington Armory history

Industrial

- In 1907, the State Government established the State Abattoir on the Home Bush Estate, and the State Brickworks at the head of Homebush Bay.
- Due to the economic depression in the 1930s, the Brickworks saw a significant loss before being sold to a private enterprise in 1936. The site was subsequently closed in 1940.
- After World War II, the State Government re-established the State Brickworks due to a shortage of bricks. Two clay pits were initially established, with one of these subsequently filled in during the 1960s.

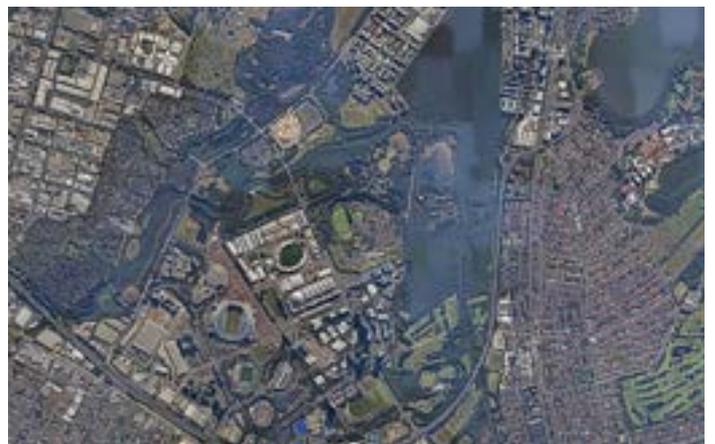
Olympic

- Sydney Olympic Park underwent significant environmental restoration and remediation in the lead up to the Sydney 2000 Games. The landscape consisted of reclaimed shoreline, industrial wastelands and landfill.
- In order to prepare for the Sydney 2000 Games, manufactured soils were produced and imported to bury contaminated material, resulting in artificial topography and watercourses.
- The legacy of this period is still very much present today, with the manufactured landscapes of Sydney Olympic Park being enjoyed by both human and non-human in the current day.

Present

- Sydney Olympic Park is also the home of major events in Sydney, with a multitude of event spaces providing diverse offerings to visitors.
- Sydney Olympic Parklands are well loved and used, with over 3.3 million visitors enjoying the environmental, passive and active recreation current offerings.
- Sydney Olympic Parklands are home to many species of endangered fauna and flora, with successful continual efforts to improve the environmental and ecological functions of the parklands.

Background — Place Context



Images (from top left down)
 Image 1:1897, Cranes at Newington Armory
 Image 2:1950, Industrial Aerial Image
 Image 3: 2000, Crowd at Sydney Olympic Park walking up Olympic Boulevard during the Sydney 2000 Games
 Image 4: 2001, Post-Olympic Aerial Image
 Image 5: 2022, Badu Mangroves
 Image 6: 2023, Aerial Image

IMAGE SOURCE: Sydney Olympic Park 'Armory History', NSW Government
 Historical Imagery Search and Discovery: 1950, 2001, 2022

Background — Place Context

1.1.3 Sydney Olympic Park Today

In its ongoing evolution from the host venue for the world's largest event to a thriving employment centre and growing residential community, Sydney Olympic Park continues to build on its considerable strengths. These strengths include the outstanding sports and entertainment venues and the expansive and diverse urban parklands which offer riverside settings, picnic areas and playgrounds, in addition to important heritage areas and protected ecological habitats. Sydney Olympic Park continues to build on its strong record of environmental sustainability and access for people of all abilities, both of which are important legacies from the Sydney 2000 Games.

Today, over 20,000 residents, workers and students make up the daily community living in, or located at, Sydney Olympic Park. The strong residential and business communities continue to attract major investment in commercial, sporting, education and hospitality development. Confidence in Sydney Olympic Park has been demonstrated by the significant number of development projects since 2000, valued at over \$2 billion.

Sydney Olympic Park provides an opportunity to establish a best practice example of sustainable urban development whilst retaining its status as Australia's premier sporting and major events precinct. Master Plan 2050 builds on Sydney Olympic Park's internationally recognised initiatives in energy and water management, green building design and sound economic and ecological management. Sydney Olympic Park's sporting and recreational facilities and 430 ha of parklands ensure its unique place in offering a solution to Sydney's population growth. It provides opportunities for enhanced quality of life and healthy lifestyle choices for the people of Sydney. Master Plan 2050 will guide Sydney Olympic Park's continued evolution as Sydney's Beating Green Heart.

TEXT SOURCE: 'Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan Report', 2024

Background — Place Context



Key
— SOPA Boundary

IMAGE SOURCE: Nearmaps, September 2022

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>Key</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Cricket Centre ② Blaxland Riverside Park ③ Newington Armory ④ Newington Nature Reserve ⑤ Woo-la-ra ⑥ Silverwater Marker ⑦ Archery Centre ⑧ Wave Park ⑨ Haslams Creek ⑩ Auburn Resource Centre and Recycling Plant ⑪ Kronos Hill | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⑫ Wentworth Common ⑬ Sydney SuperDome ⑭ Sydney Showground ⑮ The Brickpit ⑯ Badu Mangroves ⑰ Stadium Australia ⑱ Cathy Freeman Park ⑲ Sydney Olympic Park Train Station ⑳ Athletics Centre ㉑ Abattoir buildings ㉒ Aquatic Centre ㉓ Parklands Management Centre | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ㉔ Warm Up Arena ㉕ Hockey Centre ㉖ Sydney Olympic Park Sports Centre ㉗ Tom Wills Oval and Community Oval ㉘ Tennis Centre ㉙ Bicentennial Park ㉚ Powell's Creek ㉛ Wentworth Point ㉜ Narrawang Wetland ㉝ Nuwi Wetland ㉞ Haslams Reach ㉟ Haslams Creek Flats |
|--|--|--|

Background — Strategic Context

1.1.4 NSW Policies and Strategies

‘Greener Places Design Guide’

The ‘Greener Places’ Policy articulates the importance of integrating green and urban infrastructure to deliver a healthier and more sustainable environment for future users.

The four design principles of Greener Places are:

- **Integration**, including combining Green Infrastructure with urban development and grey infrastructure;
- **Connectivity**, including creating an interconnected network of open space;
- **Multi-functionality**, including delivering multiple ecosystem services simultaneously
- **Participation**, including involving stakeholders in development and implementation.

Public Domain Implementation

- Integrated green and grey infrastructure: capturing water run-off, central metro station, walkable city, gully detention
- A walkable city with prioritised pedestrian connectivity; pedestrianised green links
- Delivering multifunctional spaces for young and older generations, play spaces, intimate gardens, connection to nature, sports, educational
- Ongoing input / workshops with local aboriginal leaders, Sydney Water and important infrastructural organisations.

‘Better Placed’

The Government Architects ‘NSW Better Placed’ manual establishes a policy and practice framework to achieve design excellence in the built environment.

The core values include:

- Better fit: **contextual**, local and of its place
- Better **performance**: sustainable, adaptable and durable
- Better for **community**: inclusive, connected and diverse
- Better for **people**: safe, comfortable and liveable
- Better **working**: functional, efficient and fit for purpose
- Better **value**: creating and adding value
- Better **look and feel**: engaging, inviting and attractive.

Public Domain Implementation

- Consideration of project context: Natural catchment areas, connection to GPOP, existing river systems
- Sustainable approaches: capturing and treating water run-off, maximising canopy cover, public transport focus
- Achieve a comprehensive understanding of the community (local residents, aboriginal elders, workers) to produce a safe, inclusive, liveable environment
- A textured city. Earthy, connection to nature, diversity of surfaces, planting palettes, economic activity

Background — Strategic Context

‘Sydney Green Grid’

The Sydney Green Grid identifies a network of high-quality green spaces that connects urban centres, public transport hubs, and major residential areas. It promotes the creation of a network of high quality open spaces that supports recreation, biodiversity and waterway health.

The Sydney Green Grid is a network that combines:

- The Recreational Grid
- The Ecological Grid
- The Hydrological Grid
- The Agricultural Grid

Public Domain Implementation

- Create connected ecosystems through blue-green infrastructure with continuous canopy and green corridors
- Create a network of open space to enhance biodiversity, encourage healthy living, ensure ecological resilience and reduce urban heat island effect
- Maximise canopy coverage and softscape areas to reduce heat and increase permeability
- Implement the strategies of Sydney Green Grid
- Improve pedestrian connectivity to key city spaces

‘Draft Connecting with Country’

The Government Architects ‘Draft Connecting with Country’ Framework provides a set of principles that aim to guide design teams in how to approach Connecting with Country.

The key strategies for connecting with Country include:

- Cultural awareness: learning from first languages and place names, develop mutually beneficial relationships, reawakening memories of cultural landscapes, and finding common ground
- Considering project life cycles with an Aboriginal perspective: start with Country, listen to Country, design with Country, and caring for Country

Public Domain Implementation

- Learning and understanding Country through ongoing collaboration with First Nations peoples
- Implement indigenous naming
- Opportunity for indigenous art and wayfinding throughout the entirety of site.
- Design places for welcome to Country and smoking ceremonies
- Strong environmental approach reflects caring for Country

Background — Strategic Context

‘A Metropolis of Three Cities’

A Metropolis of Three Cities is built on a vision of three cities where most residents live within 30 minutes of their jobs, education, health facilities, services and great places. It seeks to transform Greater Sydney into a metropolis of three cities, including the Western Sydney Parkland City, the Central River City, and the Eastern Harbour City .

The key 10 directions for a Greater Sydney include:

- A city supported by infrastructure; a collaborative city; a city for people; housing the city; a city of great places; a well-connected city; job and skills for the city; a city in its landscape; an efficient city; and a resilient city

Public Domain Implementation

- Public transport connections to the 3 cities. Sydney City, Parramatta City and Western Sydney Airport
- Promoting active transport
- Create a well-connected social infrastructure network to achieve a 30-minute city with a dense, walkable city centre focusing on access to and variety of open green space.
- Implement the framework of infrastructure and collaboration, liveability, productivity, and sustainability to guide the delivery of the vision

‘Central City District Plan’

Central City District Plan is a guide for implementing The Greater Sydney Region Plan (A Metropolis of Three Cities) at a district level. It aims to enhance Greater Sydney’s liveability, productivity and sustainability into the future.

Central City District Plan:

- Informs local strategic planning statements and local environmental plans
- Informs the assessment of planning proposals , community strategic plans and policies
- Assists councils to plan for and support growth and change, and align their local planning strategies to place-based outcomes
- Guide the decisions of State agencies
- Informs the private sector and the wider community of approaches to manage growth and change

Public Domain Implementation

- Facilitate to create the opportunity for a Western Economic Corridor
- Identify Planning Priorities for metro access, green space, density, shading, economic hub, to achieve a liveable, productive and sustainable future for the district
- Implement relevant objectives, strategies and actions from the 20-year Plan to achieve the 40-year vision

Background — Strategic Context

‘NSW Public Spaces Charter’

The 10 principles for quality public space outlined in NSW public charter encompass a holistic and thoughtful approach to urban planning and design, aiming to create spaces that enhance the well-being, functionality, and character of communities.

Public Domain Implementation

- Green elements such as parks, trees and plantings, promoting biodiversity and offering shade and comfort.
- Effective management ensures public spaces are properly maintained, clean and organised.
- Supporting local business, encouraging local community and creating a vibrant atmosphere
- Safety is paramount. Focusing on the safety of residents and visitors
- Designing for place; thoughtful design that considers the context, history, and cultural aspects that reflect the unique characteristics of the local environment and community.
- Public spaces should be platforms for cultural expression and creativity. Incorporating art installations, performances, and cultural events
- Involving the community in the planning process ensures that public spaces are inclusive, reflecting the diverse interests and values of residents.
- Inclusive and accessibility are key, Public spaces should be open and welcoming to all, regardless of age, background, or ability.
- Quality public spaces should promote physical and mental well-being by encouraging active lifestyles. Involving recreational facilities and fitness areas.

Background — Strategic Context

1.1.5 Western Sydney District Plan

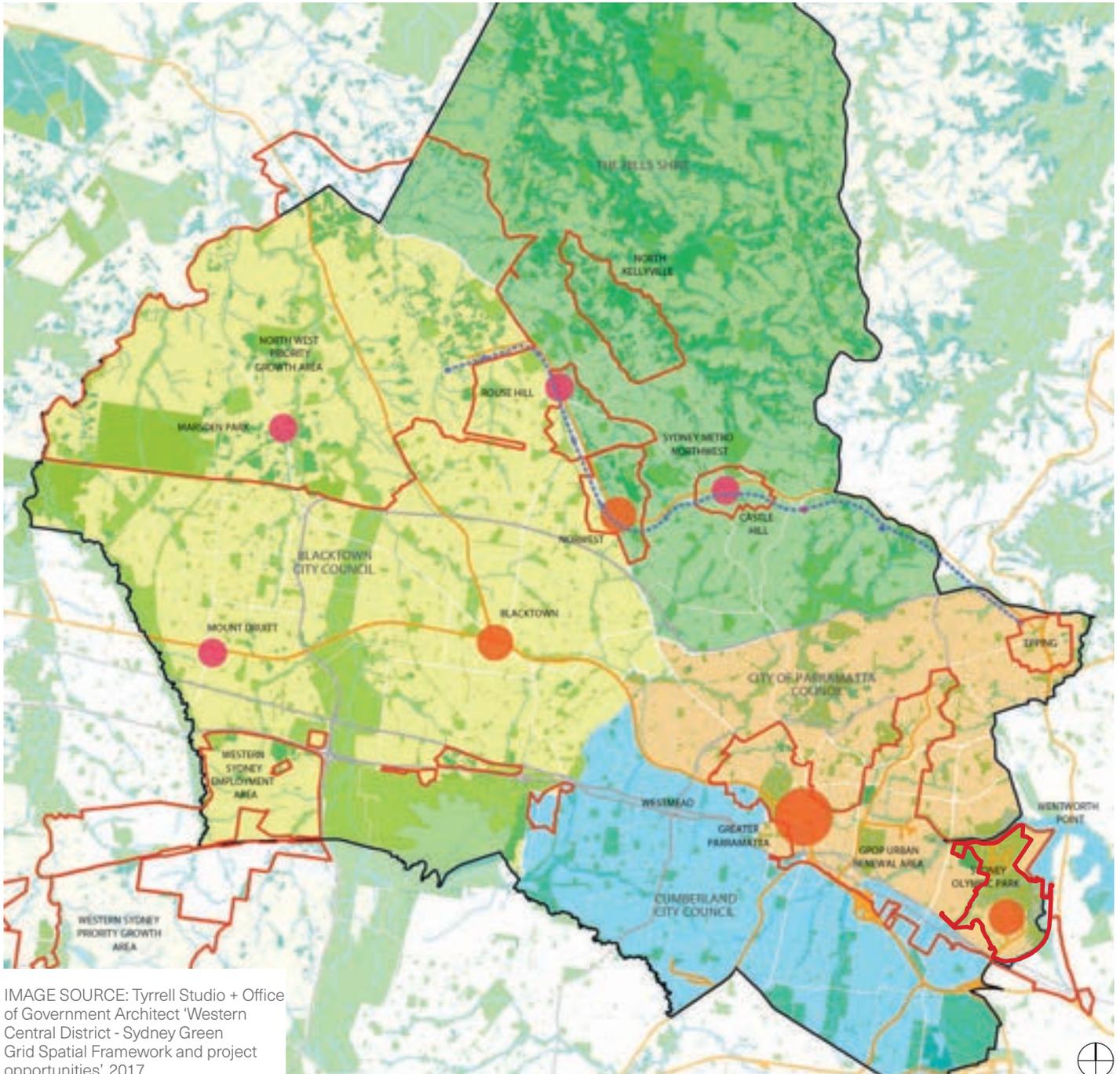


IMAGE SOURCE: Tyrrell Studio + Office of Government Architect 'Western Central District - Sydney Green Grid Spatial Framework and project opportunities', 2017

Observations

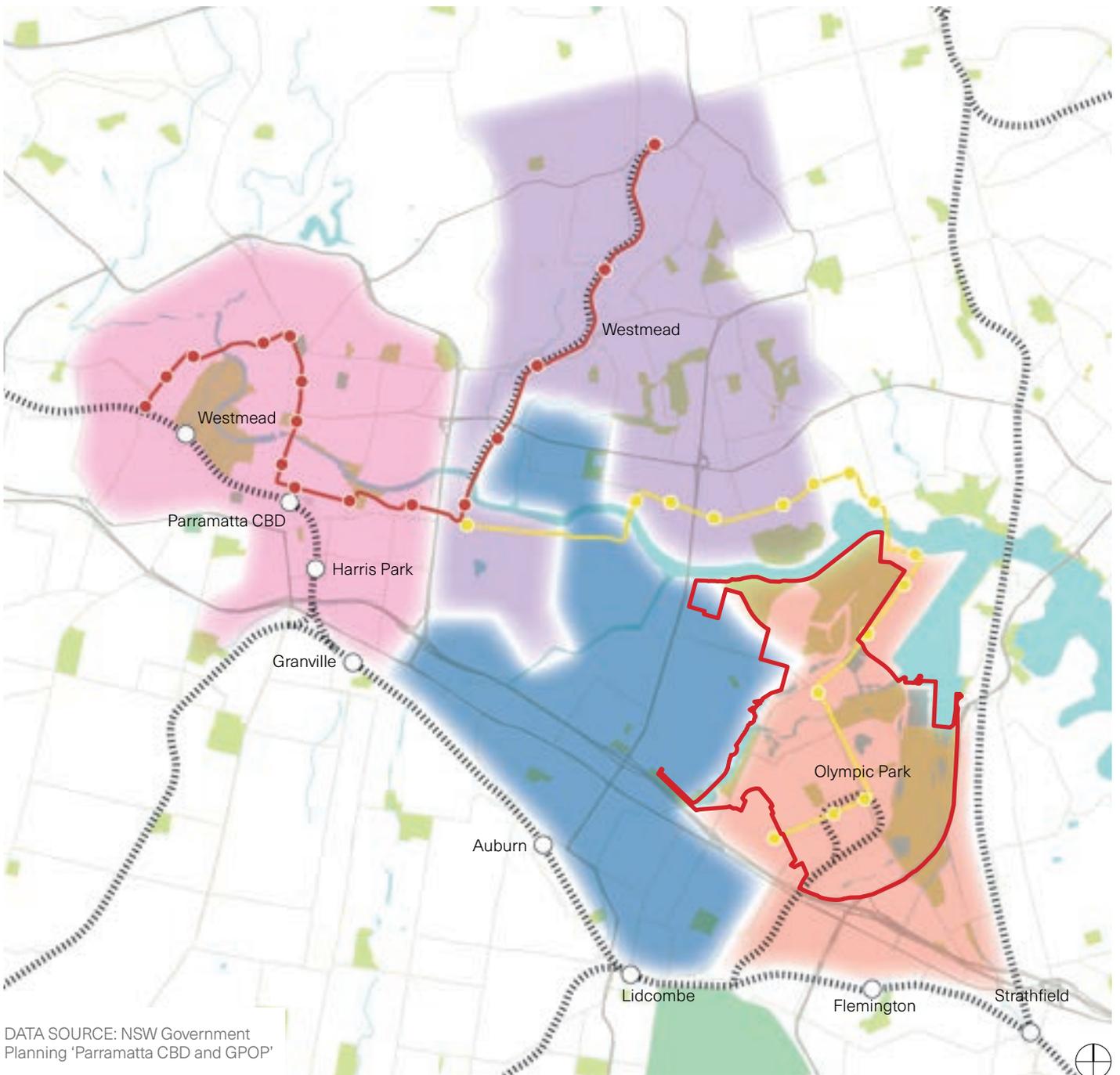
- Sydney Olympic Park sits within a key strategic area for development within the western central district of Sydney.
- It is a key link in the blue and green grid that feeds into the Parramatta River and is an important site of conservation and ecological re-mediation.
- It is also a key movement gateway between East and West Sydney with planned light rail and metro links and sits at the intersection of the M7 and A3 motorways.
- Sydney Olympic Park provides event space amenity for Sydney as whole seeing thousands of visitors each week.

Key

	Train Station/Line
	Strategic Centre
	District Centre
	Urban renewal
	Key Regional Open Space
	District Open Space
	Priority Precincts & Priority Growth Areas
	Sydney Metro Northwest

Background — Strategic Context

1.1.6 Greater Parramatta and the Olympic Peninsula



DATA SOURCE: NSW Government Planning 'Parramatta CBD and GPOP'

Observations

- Sydney Olympic Park provides the largest urban scale green open space amenity to the growing population of west Sydney and the Greater Parramatta Olympic Peninsula.
- Provides a significant area of cooling within the context of growing urban heat effects in western Sydney.
- It is a growing premier residential location and the SGS Economics and Planning Report projects that Sydney Olympic Park Urban centre alone will provide an added 10,400 dwellings (24,500 residents) and the growing residential communities that surround the will increasingly look to the Parklands for open space amenity.

Key

 	Quarter 1: Parramatta CBD and Westmead health and education precinct
 	Quarter 2: Next generation living from Camellia to Carlingford
 	Quarter 3: Essential urban services advanced technology and knowledge centres
 	Quarter 4: Sydney Olympic Park Lifestyle Super Precinct
 	Waterways
 	Parks and Reserves
 	Train Line and stations
	Roads
 	Light Rail - stage 1
 	Light rail - stage 2

Background — Strategic Context

1.1.7 Sydney Olympic Park Policies and Strategies

Sydney Olympic Park 2050 Place Vision and Strategy

The Sydney Olympic Park 2050 Place Vision is a strategic planning document that sets out the overarching vision and planning principles that will inform and direct development and decision making across the Sydney Olympic Park over the next few decades. The document aims to ensure that future development takes on a holistic approach that considers the unique historical, ecological, built and management characteristics of the site.

Purpose of this Plan:

- Outline a vision for 2050
- Identify Place Pillars of Sydney Olympic Park
- Establish strategic directions to shape the future of Sydney Olympic Park
- Detail key moves to direct development towards those strategic directions
- Propose steps to achieve the vision for Sydney Olympic Park

Public Domain Implementation

- Ensure the Master Plan reflects the vision set for Sydney Olympic Park
- Adopt key principles and strategies in the Master Plan design

State Environmental Planning Policy (Precincts—Central River City) 2021

The State Environmental Planning Policy - Precincts Central River City (SEPP) establishes boundaries, applies zoning to the initial precincts, provides performance criteria for Master Plans and describes a framework for planning pathways.

The aims of SEPP include:

- Facilitate development in the Sydney Olympic Park
- Promote **sustainable**, orderly and transformational development in the Sydney Olympic Park
- Ensure development is compatible with the **long-term growth** and development of the Sydney Olympic Park and other critical transport infrastructure
- Promote **employment** and world-class innovation
- Recognise the physical and cultural connection of the local **Aboriginal community**
- Protect, maintain and enhance **biodiversity**

Public Domain Implementation

- This Master Plan is developed under the SEPP to provide more detailed outcome for Central River City Precinct

Background — Strategic Context

Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2030 (2018 Review) and Sydney Olympic Park 2030 (Interim Metro Review) 2021

The Sydney Olympic Park current Master Plan is a document that sets out a vision for the sustainable development of Sydney Olympic Park and its 9 urban precincts and establishes a range of controls to ensure that vision is met.

Purpose of this Plan:

- Provide a comprehensive approach to the development of Sydney Olympic Park
- Ensure Sydney Olympic Park becomes an active and vibrant Urban centre within Metropolitan Sydney
- Protect the role of Sydney Olympic Park as the premier destination for cultural, entertainment,
- Recreation and sporting events
- Protect and enhance the public domain
- Protect and enhance the Sydney Olympic Park Parklands
- Provide detailed planning and design principles and controls to encourage development that responds
- To its context and contributes to the quality of the built environment and the future character and
- Cultural significance of the site.

Public Domain Implementation

- Adopt guiding principles, strategies, and controls detailed within the current Master Plan 2030.

Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

Over half of the 430 hectares of parklands is managed for nature conservation – the parklands support over 250 native animal species, protected mangrove forest, and three endangered ecological communities. This rich biodiversity makes an important contribution to the economic and social values of the park through enriching visitor experience, providing a living classroom for environmental education programs, and attracting businesses and residents seeking proximity to nature.

Purpose of this Plan:

- The Parklands Plan of Management sets out public access and land use regimes, scheme of operations and guiding principles.

Public Domain Implementation

- Align to the Parklands Plan of Management and work within the opportunities that it provides.

Background — Strategic Context

1.1.8 Parklands Future Directions 2030 Volume II (2021)



IMAGE SOURCE: SOPA, Parklands Future Directions 2030 Volume ii, 2021

Observations

- The strategic vision for the Parklands responds to the four strategic directions of the “A 50-Year Vision for Greater Sydney’s Open Space and Parklands” and the Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan.
- The Parklands is a significant and rare cultural, environmental and social asset which is an anchor of Greater Sydney’s green and blue grid. The Parklands contribute to the Greater Sydney vision as:
 - A place to connect, exercise, reflect and celebrate
 - An active parkland where local residents are engaged in its maintenance
 - A parkland that engages with heritage and is accessible to broad and diverse community
 - A parkland that supports vibrant ecology and diversity
 - A parkland that provides diverse landscape and cultural settings
- The four strategic directions of “A 50-Year Vision for Greater Sydney’s Open Space and Parklands” reinforce the importance of the ongoing investment in and renewal of the Parklands.

Background — Strategic Context

1.1.9 Parklands Future Directions 2030 Volume II (2021) Review

The Sydney Olympic Parklands Future Directions 2030 Volume II (2021) project provides a strategic vision, principles and objectives for the Sydney Olympic Parklands. It identifies key opportunities and challenges to the park and defines a set of overarching strategies and principles to overcome them.

Purpose of this Plan:

- Reinforce the value of the parkland as a cultural and ecological asset
- Guide and direct enhancement of the Parklands
- Ensure that the Parklands are able to achieve the objectives set by the NSW government

Public Domain Implementation

- Align strategic moves and directions with Future Directions document. Most significantly, the integration of the parklands into the Master Plan 2050.

Positives

Green heritage continued commitment

- Sydney Olympic Park is a world leader in ecological conservation and continues to be committed to the management of its natural heritage. As social and environmental pressures increase Sydney Olympic Park will continue to play an important role in moving the region to a greener future.

Access to open and social space

- Sydney Olympic Park provides valuable open space both to residents and visitors alike. The rich diversity of connections into the park allow people to experience the Parklands in a variety of ways, and the provision of a diverse range of amenity allows users to participate in numerous activities.

Activation of heritage sites

- The Parklands Future Directions 2030 Volume II (2021) document does an excellent job of identifying opportunities to re-purpose heritage sites and defining strategies activate them.

Expansion of scheme past the boundaries

- The parklands Future Directions 2030 Volume II (2021) demonstrates the need to extend the scheme past the boundaries of Sydney Olympic Park and effectively engage with its outside context

Negatives

Inadequate consideration of connecting with Country

- The park and vision Plan does not significantly consider connection with country frameworks. The Master Plan should ensure that connection with Country underpins the development of its conceptual framework

Connection to urban centre and Olympic plaza

- The park and vision Plan lacks significant appreciation of the urban centre as a crucial element of the park as a whole and has not leveraged the immense opportunity for the urban centre to become a vital part of any greening and activation strategy

Lack of granularity in Plan

- The park and vision plan requires a greater degree of granularity and appreciation of the diverse range of interface conditions, competing demands and contextual factors that are present within the site.

Poor Connectivity

- The park does not currently have an effective connectivity strategy and while the vision Plan attempts to ameliorate this, further development of connectivity strategies is required to ensure effective means of connection through the park is achieved.
- Some proposed pathways are located in inappropriate locations as they are damaging to sensitive and protected ecologies.
- Proposed link between Sydney Olympic Park and Concord West station is not desirable or feasible due to constraints from landform levels and remediated lands.

Lack of sufficient canopy cover

- Current canopy cover in the Urban centre does not meet minimum requirement of 25% as set by 2036 canopy target this needs to be highlighted and the Master Plan should ensure that strategies to increase canopy coverage to meet and exceed current requirements are in place.

Some inaccuracies

- Environmental key moves includes areas where it is impossible to expand ecology (STIF forest and land not owned by Sydney Olympic Park Authority)
- Movement key moves has ecological connectivity in legend but no connectivity shown on Plan

Background — Strategic Context

1.1.10 Master Plan 2030 (Interim Metro Review) 2021 Public Domain Place Design Framework



IMAGE SOURCE: Master Plan 2030 Public Domain Place Design Framework, 2021

Observations

- With a new Sydney Metro Station announced for Sydney Olympic Park, there is an opportunity to breathe new life into this iconic location. The Master Plan 2030 (Interim Metro Review) 2021 is required to enable a new integrated Metro station and precinct development.
- The Master Plan 2030 (Interim Metro Review) 2021 outlines changes to the built form and street network impacted by the location of the new Metro station. This includes:
 - Changes to land use and Planning controls to integrate:
 - The Sydney Metro West station into the Central Precinct of Sydney Olympic Park.
 - A new pedestrian plaza linking the Metro Station to Olympic Boulevard.
 - A bus interchange on Figtree Drive.
 - Changes to the street network to improve access to the Metro station.
 - Changes to connect the Central Urban Park to the Abattoir Precinct.

Background — Strategic Context

1.1.11 Standards Australia Handbook (SA HB) 214:2023 Urban Green Infrastructure (UGI) - Planning and Decision Framework

4.3.2 Existing Uurban Green Infrastructure (UGI) in Urban Space (theme code 1)

- Projects in this theme take place in developed urban landscapes and aim to incorporate existing Urban Green Infrastructure (UGI) into their design, thereby aiming to achieve the principle of no net loss of established UGI.
- Projects in this theme do not require planting of new UGI but could include re- and trans-planting of existing UGI with the aim to preserve it on site.
- Projects should seek to enhance or improve existing UGI that is retained.
- Most common work in this theme is related to maintenance and management of existing UGI
- Spatial restrictions by the built environment, aboveground and below-ground services are likely to influence project design.

4.5.2 Stream 1P: Project by a government organisation involving existing UGI

- The overall goal of this stream is to ensure health and optimal functionality of existing public UGI.
- Management may include protection, preservation, maintenance, enhancement of UGI, weed and pest eradication, risk mitigation, removal and other works.
- Active steps should be undertaken in this stream to preserve existing UGI. These steps would typically commence at the early stages of the project planning phase where detailed knowledge of existing UGI will be essential. This knowledge should include geo-spatial location and taxonomy, ecological significance, related historic or cultural context, potential barriers and maintenance cost after project delivery.
- UGI elements impacted by work in this stream include all public green spaces, like parks, riparian vegetation, reserves, street trees, public gardens and others that are under management of a government agency within the boundaries of a municipality, town or city.
- Relevant strategies and guidelines developed by the managing agency, or its superordinate organisation should define UGI functions and their management. Means to improve longevity, diversity, resilience and stability of existing UGI while reducing risk to public and private assets, decline, transformation or losses of this UGI are driving forces of work in this stream. Removal of existing UGI is only the very last management options. This management option does not apply when removing weeds or invasive Plants.
- Risks in this stream relate to delayed management intervention and subsequent acceleration of declining UGI health, damage of existing UGI and missed opportunities to include existing UGI into a project. These risks should be mitigated by providing sufficient resources to prevent delays, training of staff and post management monitoring to refine best practice.

Background — Ecological Context

1.1.12 Biodiversity Management

Sydney Olympic Park is a restoration work in progress, aiming to shape resilient urban ecosystems that will endure into the next century and beyond, providing long-term security for the native plants and animals that depend upon the park for their survival.

Current ecological restoration and management work builds on the legacy of the past 25 years. The Sydney 2000 Games triggered a comprehensive and multidisciplinary ecological conservation effort at the landscape scale and produced an enduring legacy of urban ecosystems rich in native flora and fauna. Contaminated land was cleaned up, new landscapes were built, tidal flushing was re-introduced to land-locked wetlands, a creek was de-channelised, new saltmarsh meadows were created, and eight million native seedlings were hand-planted as habitats of the future. Care was taken to identify and conserve native Plants and animals already resident within the park – most notably the Green and Golden Bell Frog population was not only conserved, but extensive areas of new habitat were created as offsets for urban development.

Post the Sydney 2000 Games, restoration programs have been directed at increasing the ecological value and functionality of the landscape, particularly targeting identified focal species and ecological communities. Works have included further improvements to tidal flushing, introduction of fire to remnant woodland, increasing the species and structural diversity of reconstructed landscapes, installing artificial nest hollows and floating reed-beds, staged removal of stands of legacy weeds, cyclically managing successional changes in frog ponds, trialling new frog pond designs, managing bush regeneration programs and controlling pest fauna.

Today Sydney Olympic Park is well-known as an urban biodiversity hotspot, and nearly half of the park (304 hectares) is zoned under NSW Planning legislation for environmental conservation and management.

The park supports over 400 native Plant species, over 250 wildlife species, three endangered ecological communities, and 100 hectares of intertidal wetlands.

These species and communities are now uncommon in the Sydney region, and the park's populations are ecologically significant at a regional, national or international level. This high species diversity and abundance in the geographic centre of a large and modern city contributes to Sydney Olympic Park's high ecological, educational and amenity values.

Sydney Olympic Park:

- Is a valued place for residents and visitors alike to connect with nature;
- Contains nationally significant estuarine wetlands, species and communities listed as threatened under national and state legislation, migratory birds protected under international intergovernmental agreements, and a quarter of all bird species found in Australia;
- Delivers ecosystem services including carbon sequestration;
- Is a state-significant site for conservation of the endangered Green and Golden Bell Frog;
- Ranks in the 'top ten' of the most significant wildlife habitats in the greater Sydney region (DECC Rapid Fauna Habitat Assessment 2008);
- Is a 'demonstration site' for management of the Green and Golden Bell Frog and Coastal Saltmarsh;
- Operates as a living classroom where over 22,000 students per year learn about the natural environment, and professional development training is provided to ecological practitioners.

The plants and animals of the park face challenges from an urbanised environment, competing land-uses, and a changing climate. It takes decades for a tree seedling to mature into a rich habitat for the pollinator insects that support ecosystem processes, and over a hundred years for that tree to develop the hollows that birds and bats need to raise their young - so in many respects the ecological restoration of Sydney Olympic Park is only a quarter of the way into a hundred-year-plus journey of recovery. With sustained stewardship and community support, the flora and fauna of Sydney Olympic Park can grow and flourish well into the future.

TEXT SOURCE: Sydney Olympic Park Authority, 2023

Background — Ecological Context



Images (from top left down)
Image 1: Red Browed Finch
Image 2: Great Egret with Goby
Image 3: Green and Golden Bell Frog
Image 4: Blue Tongue Lizard
Image 5: View from Haslams pier looking over the Northern Water Feature towards the Pyramid
Image 6: Pathways through Melaleucas at Wentworth Common

IMAGE SOURCE: Sydney Olympic Park Authority, 2023

Background — Ecological Context

1.1.13 Parramatta Catchment

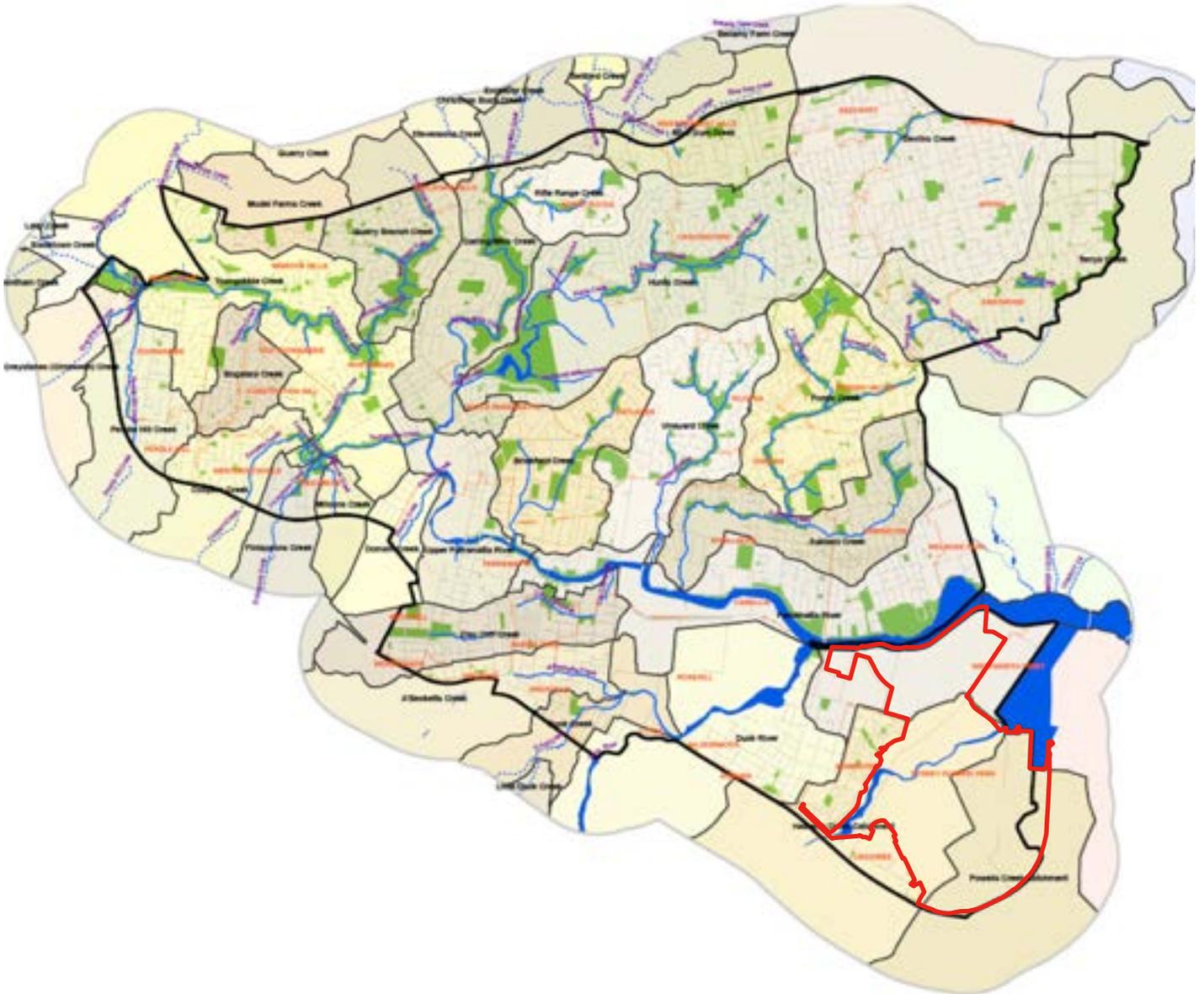


IMAGE SOURCE: City of Parramatta
 'River and Waterways LGA Catchment
 Map' 2019

Not to scale 

Observations

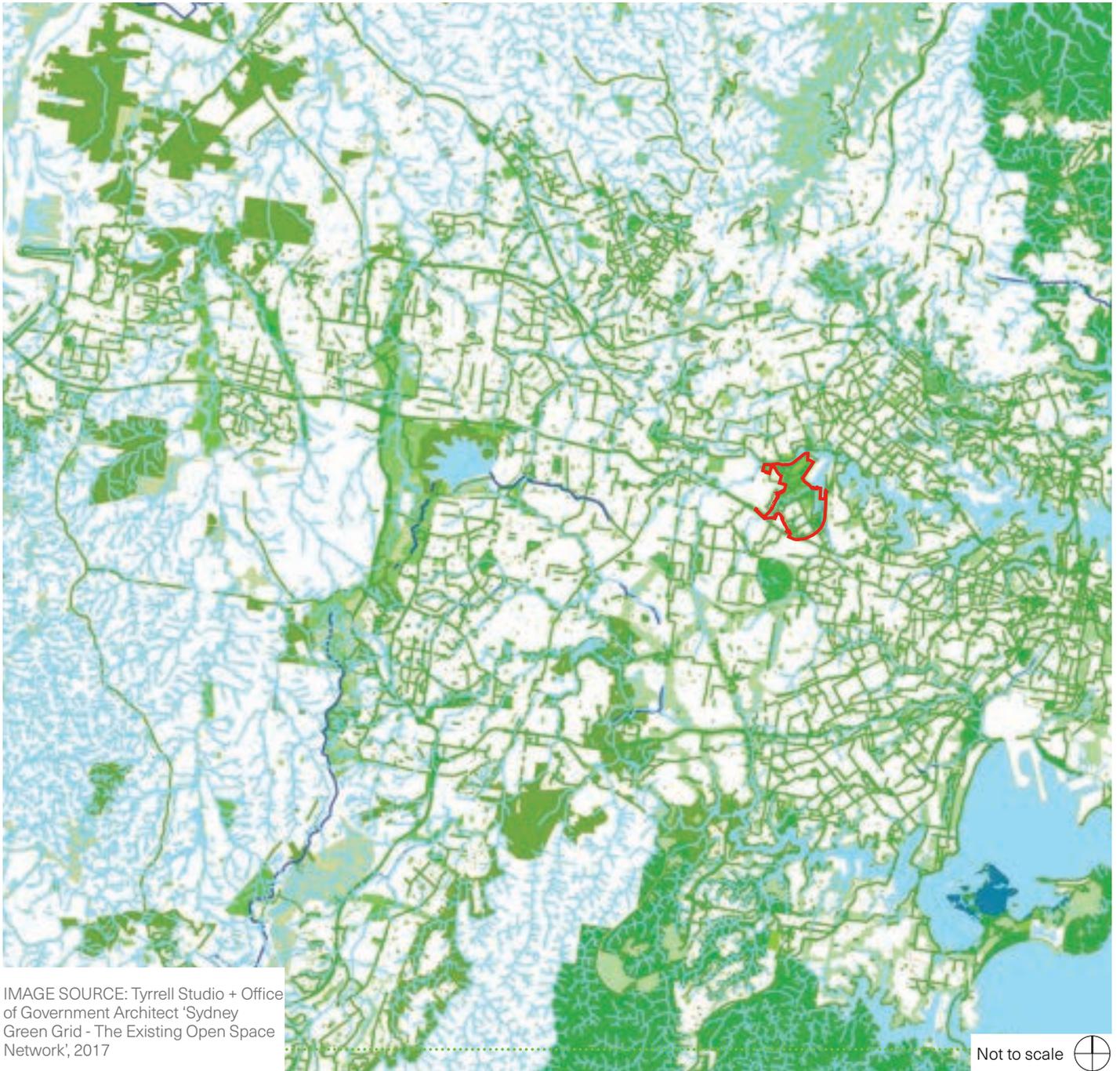
- "Parramatta River is one of Australia's most iconic waterways, being central to Australia's Indigenous and colonial history, and to the development of modern Sydney. The river is the natural centre of our city."-City of Parramatta
- 65km of creeks and tributaries within the municipality.
- 291 stormwater pollution devices removing around 260 tonnes of sediment and litter each year.
- Sydney Olympic Park is located lower in the catchment, hence its vital function for filtering and cleaning water before it flows to the harbour. Natural ecological systems provide this function.

Key

	Water ways
	LGA Creek Centrelines
	Creek Centrelines at Buffer Zone
	LGA Parks and Reserves
	LGA Road Centreline
	LGA Boundary
	LGA Suburb Boundaries
	1km Buffer Zone

Background — Ecological Context

1.1.14 Sydney Green Grid



Observations

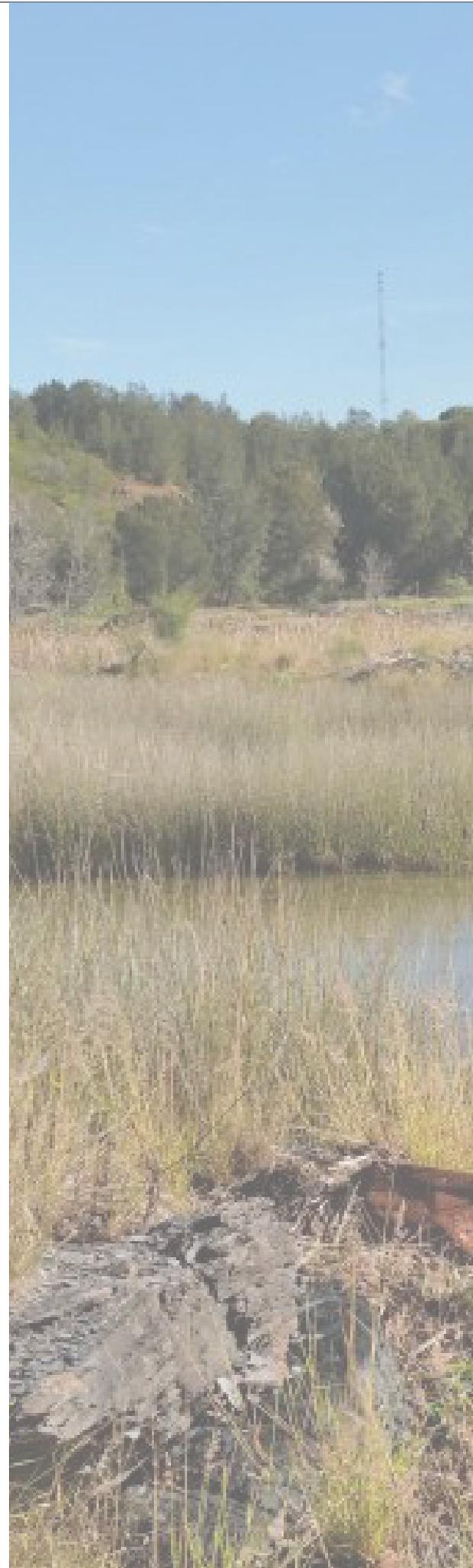
- "The Sydney region is a combination of hydrological, ecological and recreational grids, as shown above... The landscape structure has been fragmented over time as the city has urbanised... Green grid projects seek to pull the fragmented landscape systems of the city back together into a highly connected green infrastructure framework which underpins urban development" - Sydney Green Grid.
- Sydney Olympic Parks extensive ecological and hydrological systems play a vital role in the Sydney Green Grid. Future development must aim to increase connectivity and protect its functioning.

Key

	District Boundary
	Water Bodies, Rivers and Creeks
	Ramsar Wetlands
	Bio Map Core Areas
	Bio Map Regional Corridors
	High Environmental Lands
	SSROC Priority Habitats
	SSROC Supporting Habitats
	SSROC Supporting Areas
	Public Open Space
	Cycleways Existing
	Cycleways Proposed

1.2 Analysis Diagrams

This chapter includes context analysis completed across a range of categories. It summarises research undertaken by TURF and provides the basis for the findings. Key findings distils the key environmental, public use and movement analysis. Through this process, opportunities and constraints have arisen and are explored in the Opportunities.

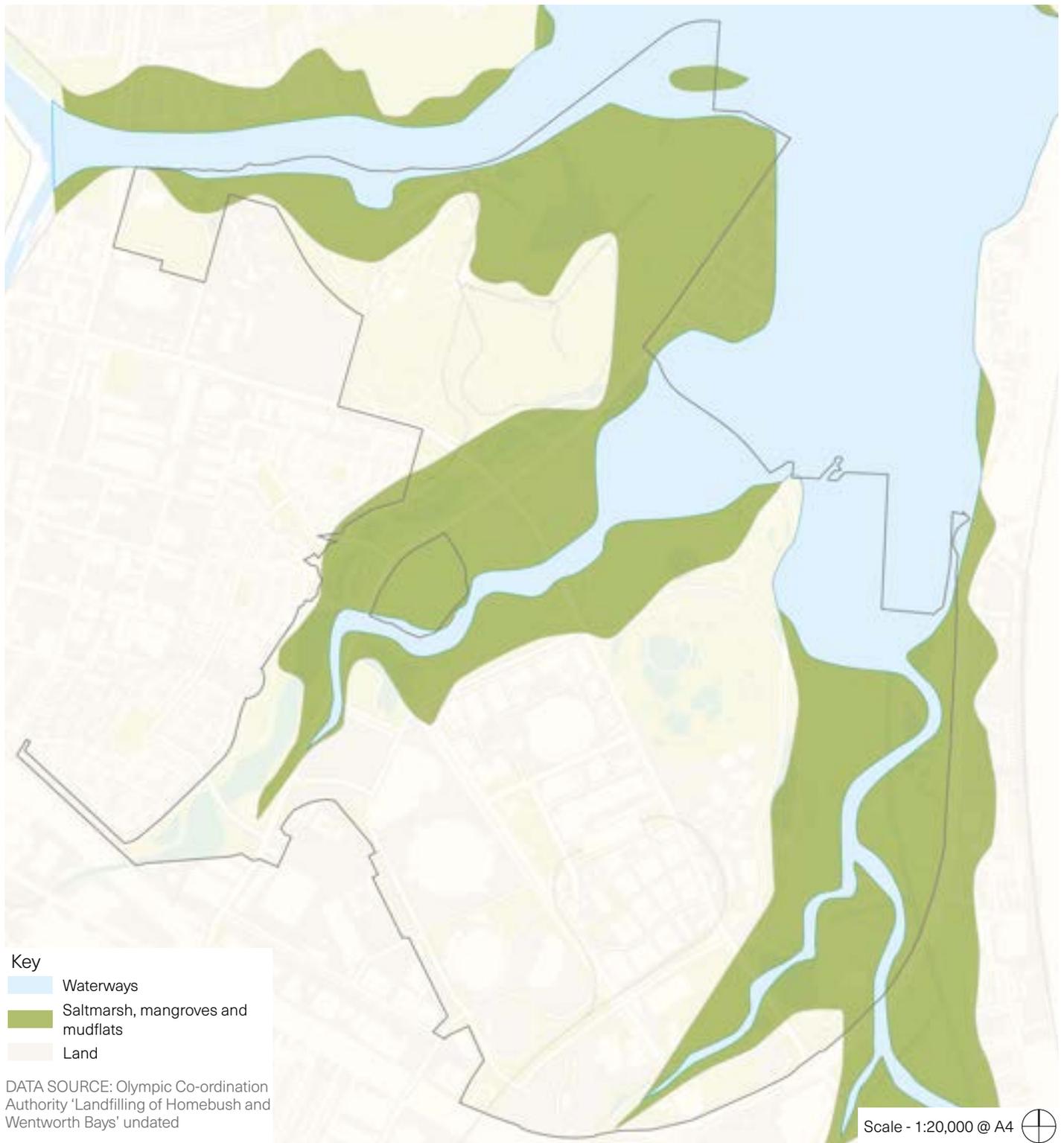




Total Earth Care, 2016, Sydney Olympic Park.

Analysis — Ecology and Environmental Sustainability

1.2.1 Pre European Landscape



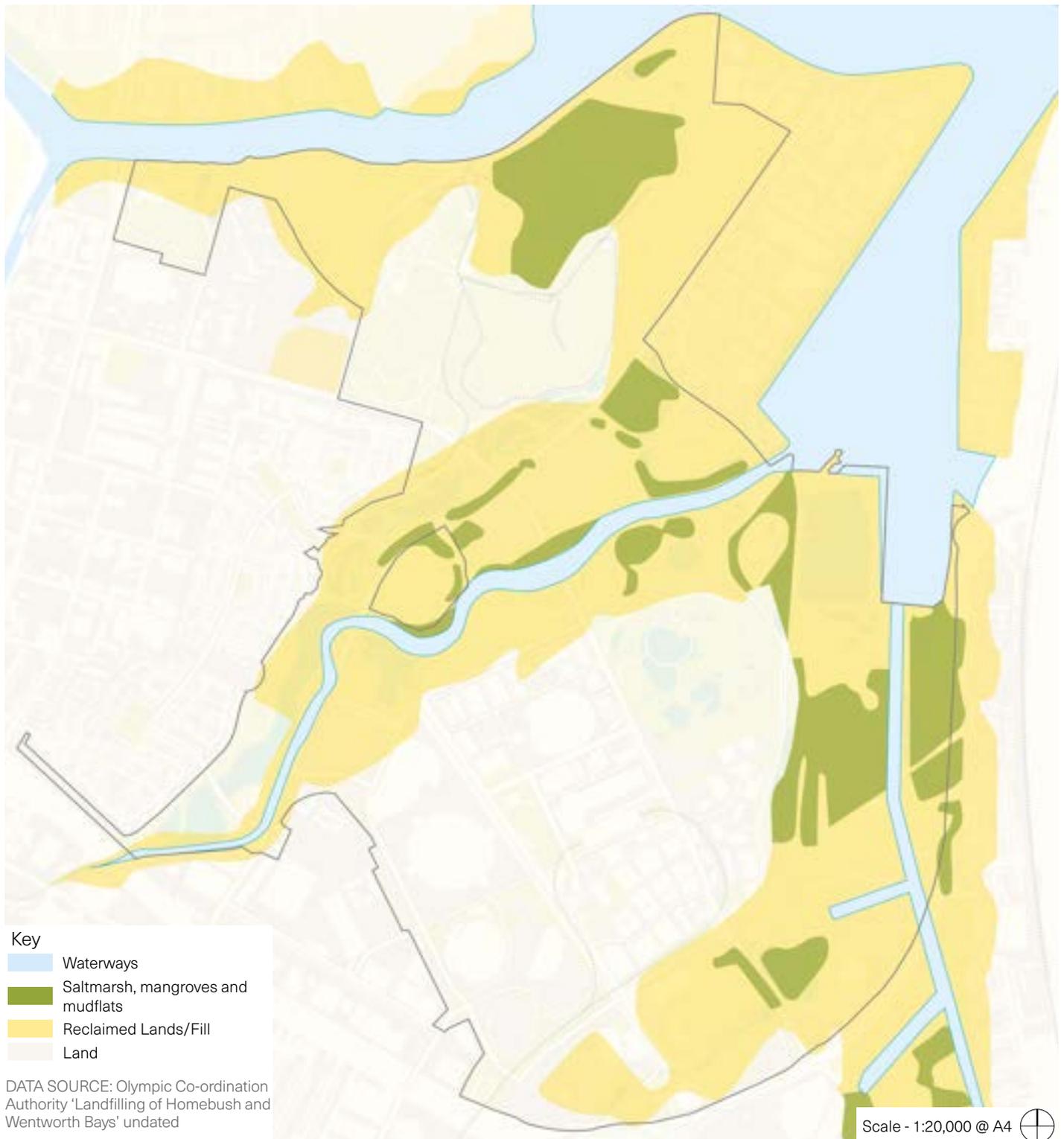
Observations

1. The site would have had significantly more estuarine ecologies, mud flats, waterways wouldn't have been channelised or limited geographically.
2. Wangal and Dharawal people inhabit/ed the area. It was a significant place for ceremonial burning and visible from surrounding areas such as Top Ryde.

	Approximate Area
Waterways	87 ha
Saltmarsh, mangroves and mudflats	405.8 ha

Analysis — Ecology and Environmental Sustainability

1.2.2 Reclaimed Land



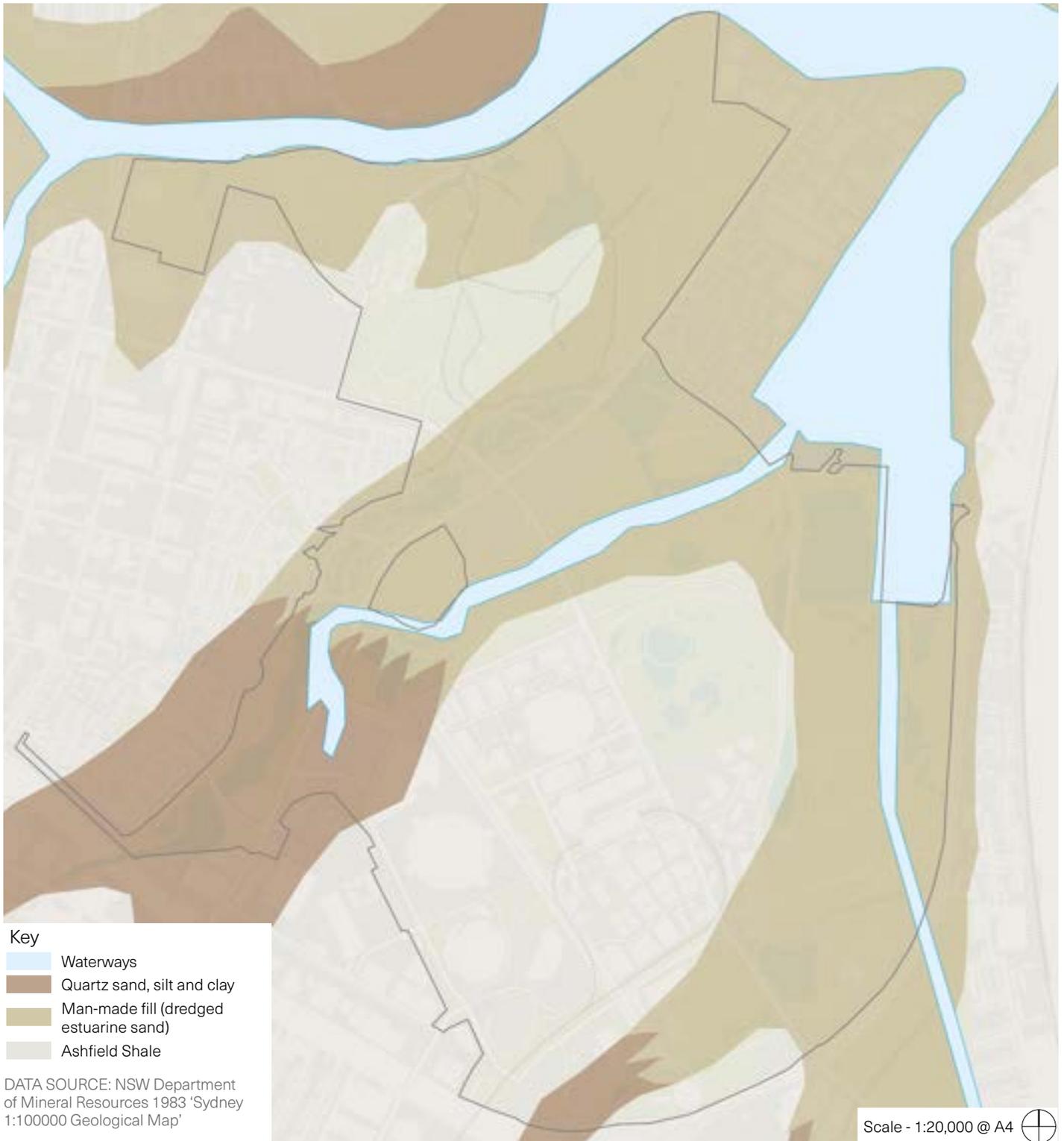
Observations

1. The total area of mangroves, saltmarsh and mudflats dramatically decreased following reclamation of land. This resulted in fragmented and struggling ecosystems for what was once significant habitat.
2. Powell's Creek Waterway was straightened and channelised during the reclamation process.
3. Newington Nature Reserve and Badu Mangroves are the largest remaining pockets of Saltmarsh, mangroves and mudflats that survived from pre-European landscape.

	Approximate Area
Waterways	25.6 ha
Saltmarsh, mangroves and mudflats	85.2 ha
Reclaimed land	282.5 ha

Analysis — Ecology and Environmental Sustainability

1.2.3 Geology (Post Reclamation)



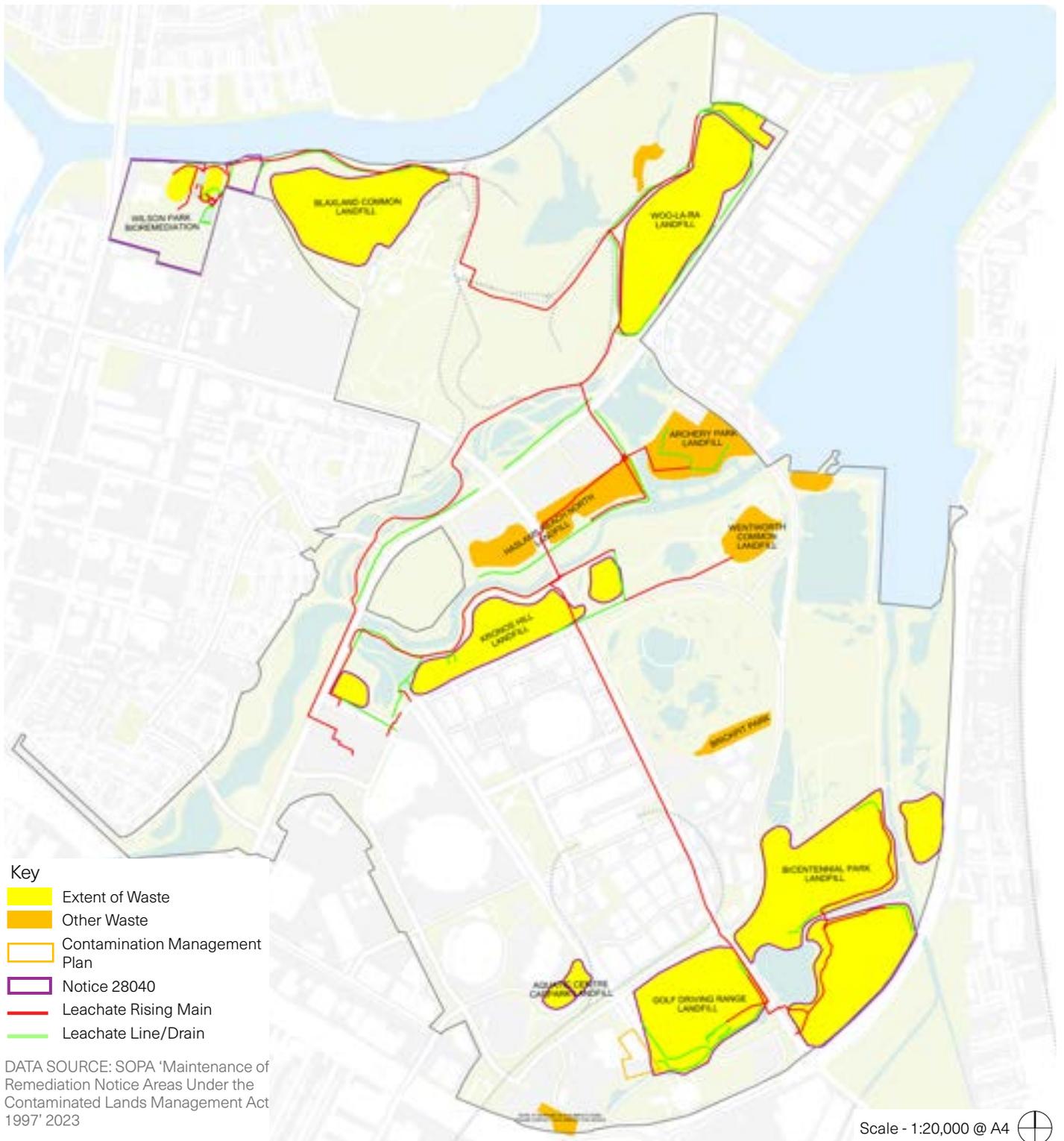
Observations

1. Sydney Olympic Park is located on the Cumberland Plain, which is a flat, low-lying region. The underlying rock formations in the area consist primarily of sandstone, shale, and clay.
2. The area is prone to soil erosion, and measures have been taken to stabilize and protect the soil in Sydney Olympic Park.
3. Sydney Olympic Park is home to a number of geological features, such as swamps and wetlands, which provide important habitats for a variety of Plant and animal species.

	Approximate Area
Estuarine Sand and mud	403 ha
Ashfield Shale	244 ha

Analysis — Ecology and Environmental Sustainability

1.2.4 Remediated Land



Key
 ■ Extent of Waste
 ■ Other Waste
 □ Contamination Management Plan
 ▭ Notice 28040
 — Leachate Rising Main
 — Leachate Line/Drain

DATA SOURCE: SOPA 'Maintenance of Remediation Notice Areas Under the Contaminated Lands Management Act 1997' 2023

Scale - 1:20,000 @ A4

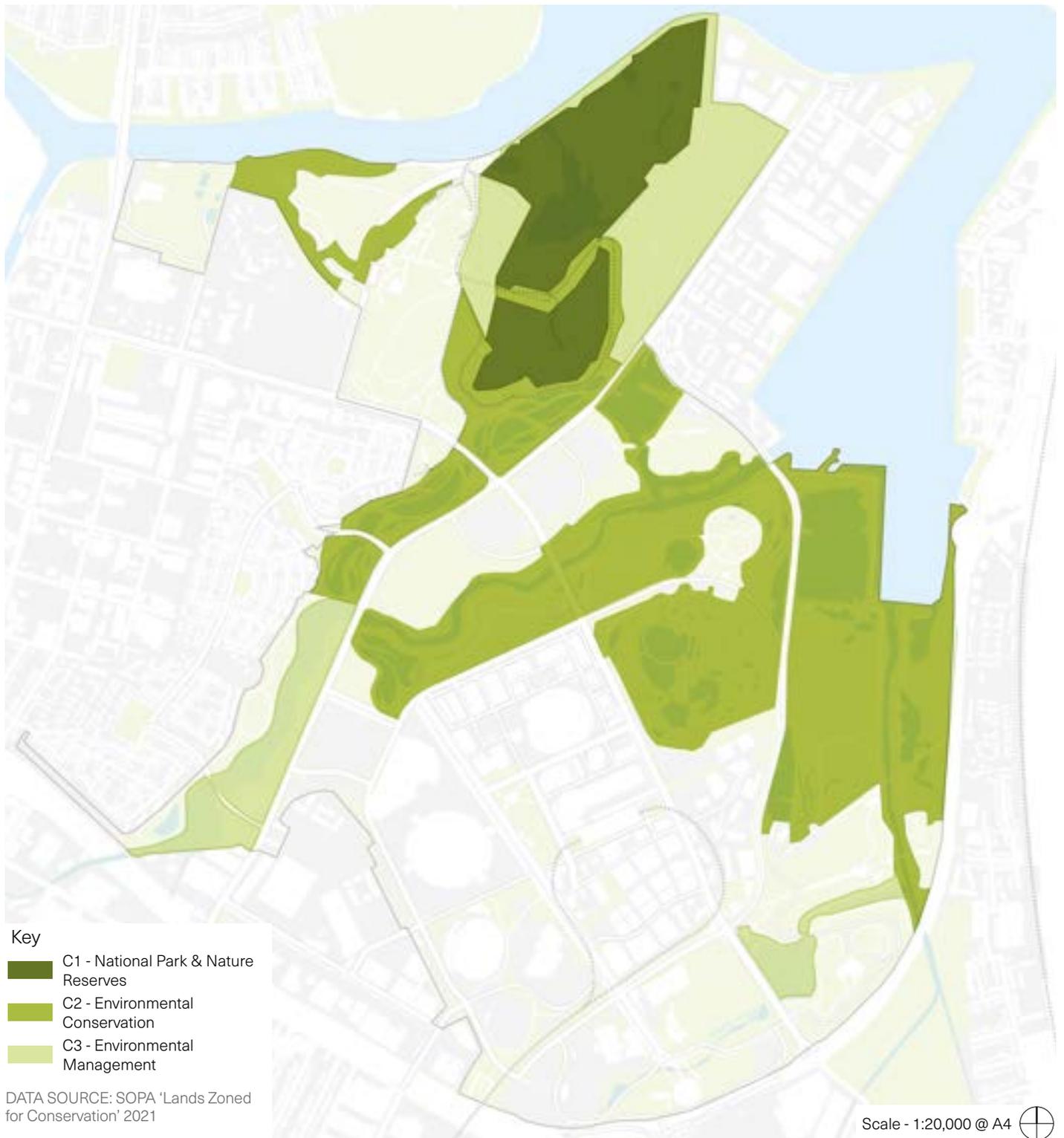
Observations

1. Remediated lands in Sydney Olympic Park have undergone a process of environmental restoration, following their previous use for industrial or commercial purposes.
2. Extensive soil testing and cleanup, as well as the removal of contaminated materials and the implementation of new infrastructure to improve water and ecosystem health.
3. The remediated lands are used for a variety of purposes, including parklands, wetlands, and sporting facilities, providing a sustainable and vibrant space for residents and visitors alike.

	Area
Extent of Waste	90.13 ha
Other Waste	18.54 ha
Contamination Management Plan	1.29 ha

Analysis — Ecology and Environmental Sustainability

1.2.5 Ecological Conservation



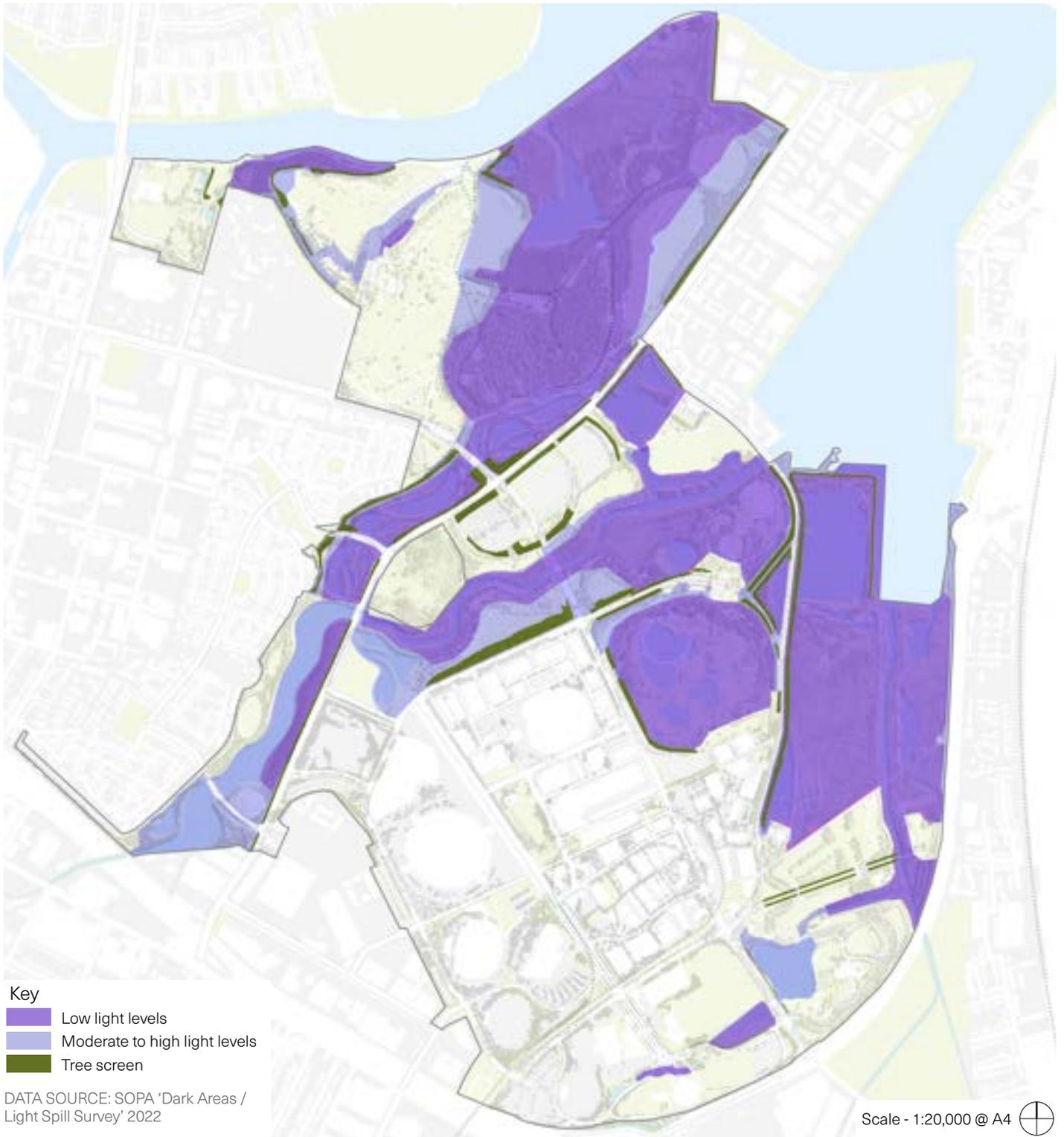
Observations

1. Sydney Olympic Park is a unique place where people can observe, learn from and engage with many ecosystems.
2. The Newington Nature Reserve is National Park. This area has a high ecologic significance and access is highly restricted as a result. It is a sensitive habitat for many fauna species and threatened flora.
3. The Riverfront share path is un-lit and has restricted access at night to enable safe passage between the water and the nature reserve for some fauna species.

	Area
C1 - National Park & Nature Reserves	47.8 ha
C2 - Environmental Conservation	118.1 ha
C3 - Environmental Management	58 ha
Total conservation area	223.9 ha 35%

Analysis — Ecology and Environmental Sustainability

1.2.6 Dark Areas and Light Spill



Observations

1. For dark areas with recorded low light levels, installation of new lighting within or impacting these areas should be avoided to maintain natural darkness necessary for ecological processes and to deter increased nocturnal disturbance. Tree screens should be used to mitigate light in areas of development in the Master Plan 2050. This would include Southern Neighbourhood next to Boundary Creek and Lake Belvedere and P6 carpark adjacent to the Brickpit.

2. For moderate to high level dark areas, these areas should be progressively reduced where feasible to restore natural darkness. New lighting impacting these areas should be avoided, maintaining natural darkness for ecological processes and to deter increased nocturnal disturbance.

	Dark Area
Ecologically sensitive lands - Low light (measured levels of 0.2 lux)	233.24 ha
Ecologically sensitive lands - Mid-high light	302 ha

Analysis — Ecology and Environmental Sustainability

1.2.7 Canopy Coverage



Observations

1. Vast expanses of exposed hardstand exist though the site. These areas lack sufficient shade, reducing usability and increasing urban heat effects.
2. Construction of the metro and light rail will result in a further decrease in existing canopy coverage and green infrastructure. Replacement of any removal of ecological assets should be a priority in further construction.
3. An existing canopy target of the GSC(GCC)/GANSW of 25% by 2036 has been set for the Urban Core.

Analysis — Ecology and Environmental Sustainability

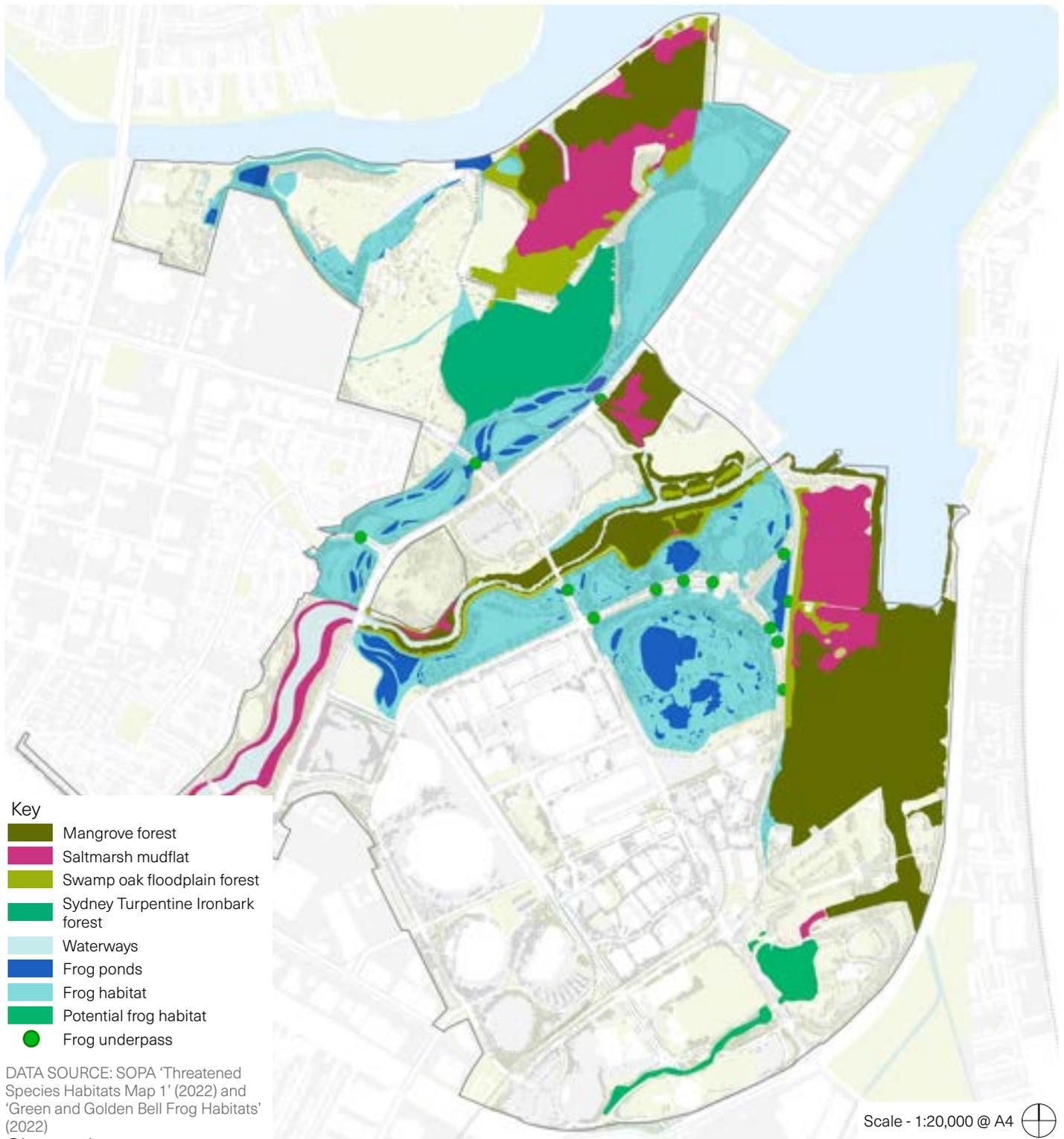
1.2.8 Significant Tree Register



1. The SOPA Master Plan 2030 Significant Tree Register (Knox & Partners, 04.12.08) uses data mapped from aerial photographs in 2007 and overlays draft precinct boundaries and potential development outlined in the draft 2025 Master Plan.
2. It outlines specific trees or areas that are of significance to the character and history of the urban centre. It is a useful resource for planning tree retention and prioritising tree transplantation where possible.

Analysis — Ecology and Environmental Sustainability

1.2.9 Threatened Species Habitat



- Key**
- Mangrove forest
 - Saltmarsh mudflat
 - Swamp oak floodplain forest
 - Sydney Turpentine Ironbark forest
 - Waterways
 - Frog ponds
 - Frog habitat
 - Potential frog habitat
 - Frog underpass

DATA SOURCE: SOPA 'Threatened Species Habitats Map 1' (2022) and 'Green and Golden Bell Frog Habitats' (2022)

Scale - 1:20,000 @ A4

Observations

1. The urban core contains a vast amount of space available for planting and ecological development.
2. Roads, urban development and civil infrastructure fragment areas of vegetation communities. This should be minimised and connections between the vegetation communities within and around Sydney Olympic Park should be strengthened.
4. Construction of the new light rail system will significantly impact the roads, with potential loss of 6 frog breeding ponds.

	Approximate Area
Mangrove Forest	73.1 ha
Saltmarsh Mudflat	34.7 ha
Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest	13.8 ha
Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest	40.4 ha

Analysis — Ecology and Environmental Sustainability

1.2.10 Soft Landscape Categories



Key

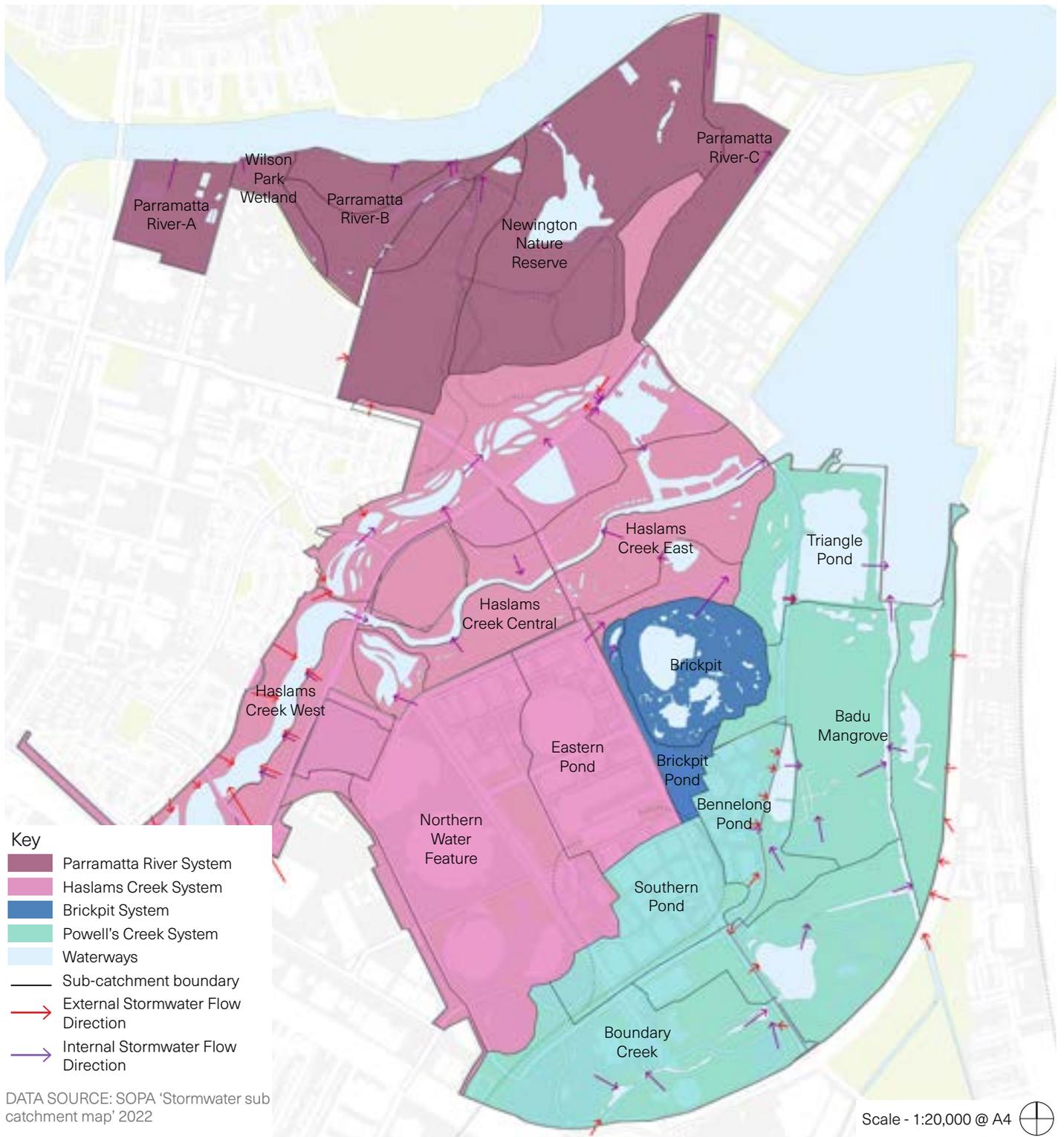
- | | |
|---|--|
|  Waterbodies |  Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest (SOFF) |
|  Wetland (freshwater) |  Sydney Turpentine Ironbark Forest (STIF) |
|  Mangrove |  Boundary |
|  Saltmarsh | |
|  Grassland | |
|  Garden | |
|  Bushland | |
|  Lawn | |

DATA SOURCE: SOPA 'Soft Landscape Categories'

Scale - 1:20,000 @ A4 

Analysis — Ecology and Environmental Sustainability

1.2.11 Catchment Areas



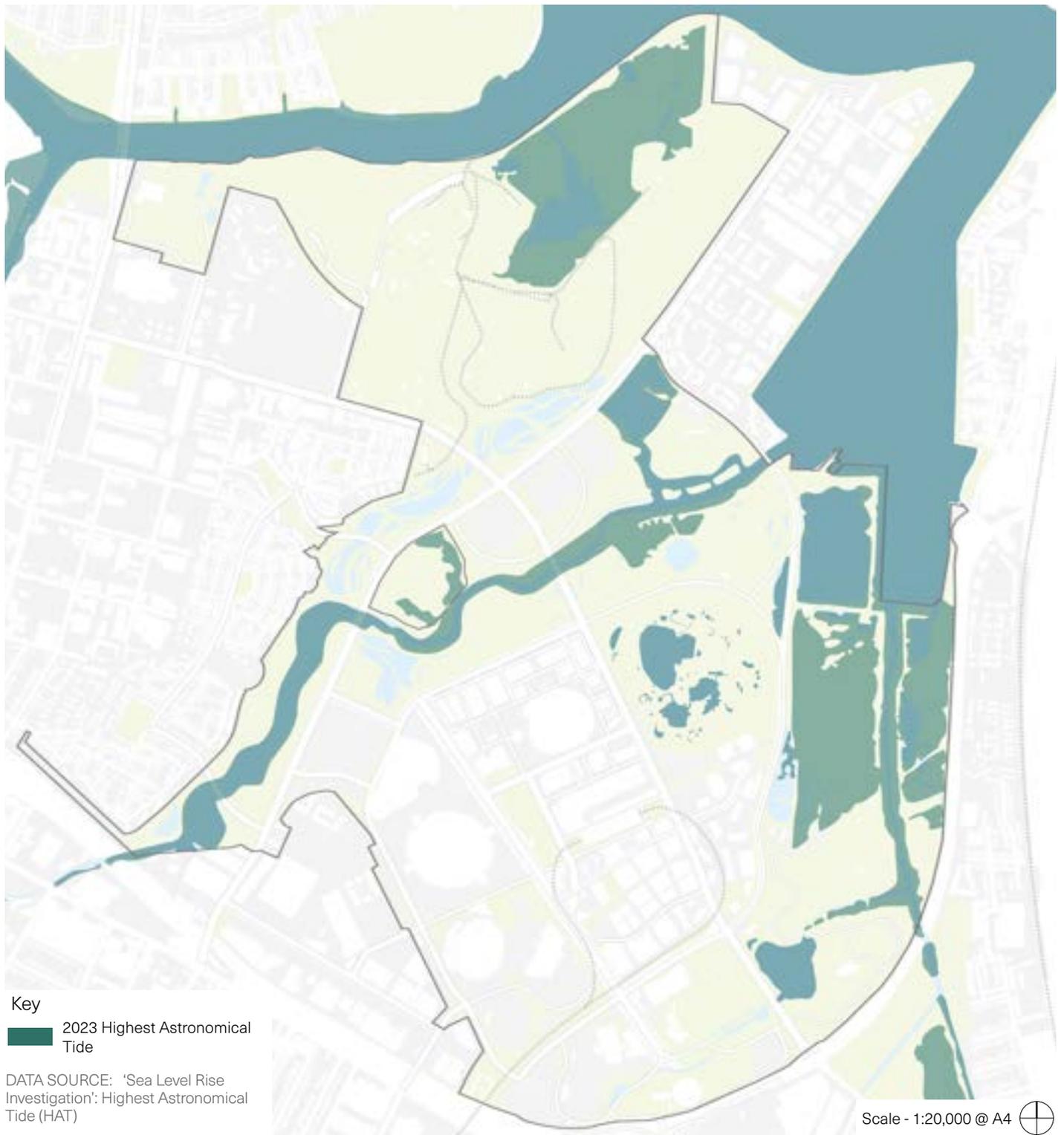
Observations

- The Urban Core is located at a high point of site resulting in run off to Haslam's and Boundary Creek either side. Bringing water through the urban centre will require designed solutions and opportunities to filter run off at the surface.

	Area
Parramatta River System	139.23 ha
Haslams Creek System	260.5 ha
Brickpit System	27.07 ha
Powell's Creek System	190.56 ha

Analysis — Ecology and Environmental Sustainability

1.2.12 Highest Astronomical Tide 2023

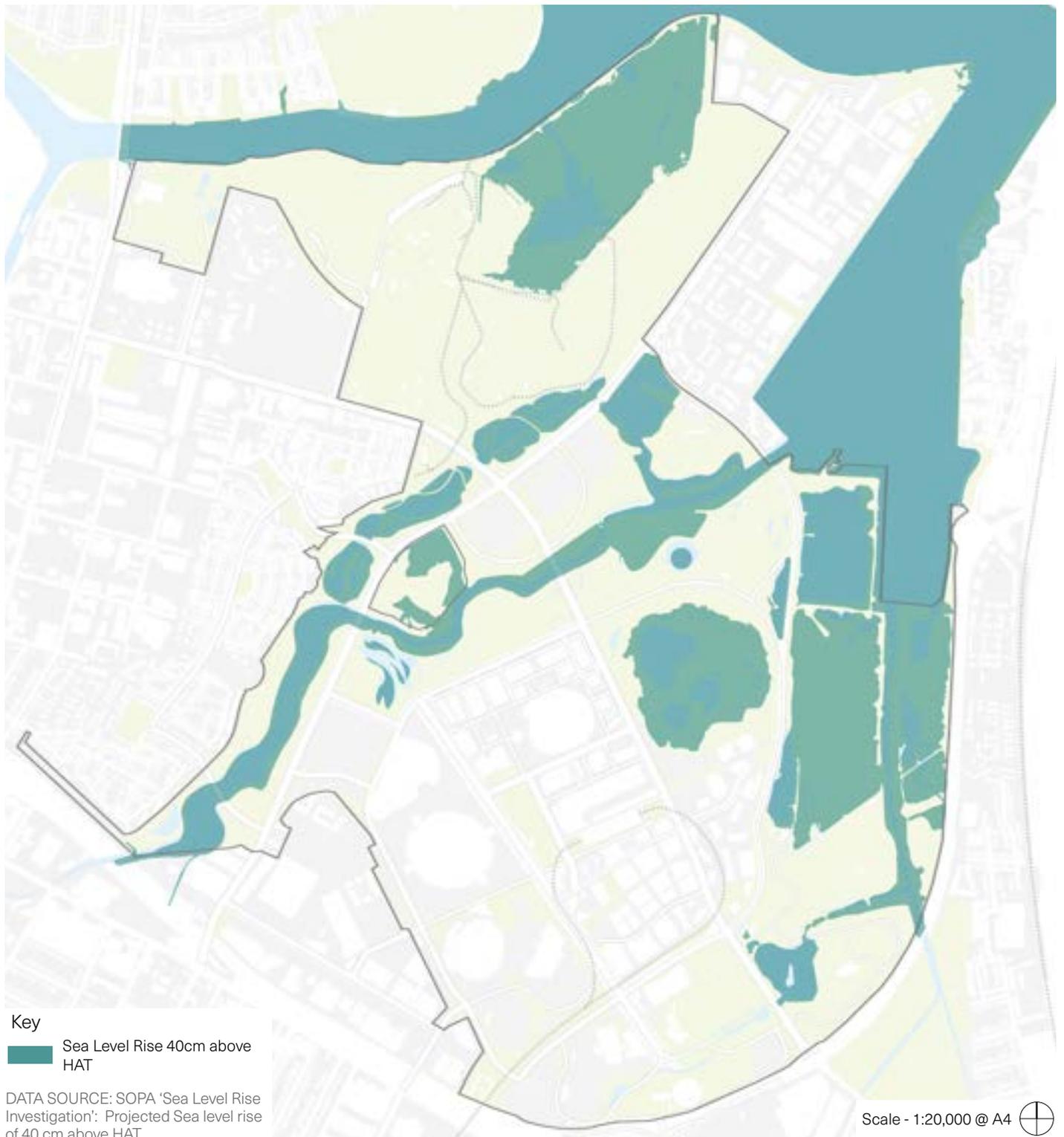


Observations

1. Many estuarine ecosystems rely on tidal activity to function. The current high tide level is mainly contained to wetland areas.
2. Extreme weather events cause overflow, and marshy/muddy conditions on the adjacent low lying grasslands and inundating low lying hard assets such as the foreshore pathway. Additionally in these conditions there is a flooding risk to roads.

Analysis — Ecology and Environmental Sustainability

1.2.13 Projected Sea Level Rise 2050

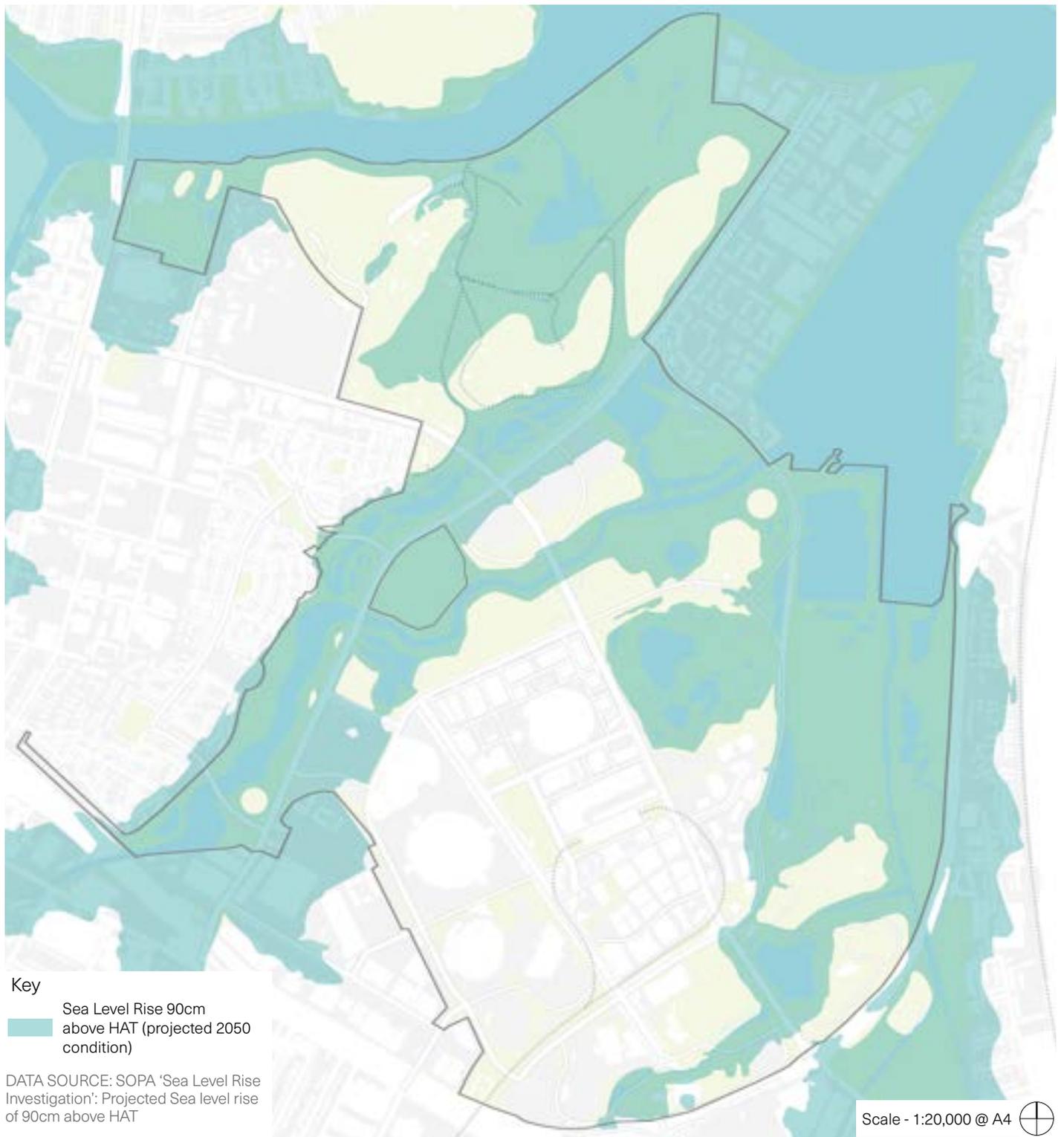


Observations

1. By 2050, the predicated sea level rise is 40cm above the current highest astronomical tide. The Master Plan 2050 should address the anticipated rise in the reference design response.
2. Climate change will increase of severity and frequency of extreme weather events that put low lying assets as flood risk.
3. The identification of vulnerable assets and design of climate adaptive responses for flood damage mitigation is imperative. E.g prevention of salt water intrusion into key fresh water bodies ie Narrawang Wetlands and Lake Belvedere. The evaluation of low lying shared paths along the River Walk that runs adjacent to Newington Armory Wetlands.

Analysis — Ecology and Environmental Sustainability

1.2.14 Projected Sea Level Rise 2100



Observations

1. By 2100, coastal inundation poses a severe risk to Wentworth point, and all intertidal zones within SOPA. A management response in the development of the 2050 vision would help mitigate these impacts on existing assets and future proposed assets to ensure a resilient outcome for Sydney Olympic Park.

Analysis — Ecology and Environmental Sustainability

1.2.15 Key Findings

1) Low canopy in the Urban Core

17.4% canopy coverage in urban core. Canopy coverage in the urban core needs to be dramatically bolstered to meet best practice. Sydney Olympic Park currently has a high Urban Heat Index (UHI) with very few opportunities to seek continuous shade in the urban core.

2) Large areas of threatened native flora and fauna

78% native veg in parklands. Sydney Olympic Park has a rightfully proud history of remediating an abattoir, toxic landfill and post industrial sites into flourishing ecosystems. The species on site are exemplar novel ecologies.

3) Significant conservation areas

15% of Parklands area is enclosed by fencing and 13% of the total site. Access to these areas of high ecological value is restricted and controlled due to ecological significance and public health safety issues. The risks in these sites are steep and unstable slopes, the deep water of the reservoir, accumulation of debris dumped on the floor of the Brickpit, trip hazard etc.

4) Significant frog habitat

The Green and Golden Bell Frog is a widespread across Sydney Olympic Park and is a key species celebrated in Sydney Olympic Park's transformation from wasteland to environmental hotspot. The success of this species proves that critically endangered ecologies can exist adjacent to highly desirable human destinations and requires ongoing protection and management to ensure it persists on site.

5) Inundation and flooding

Likely sea level rise of 0.84m by 2100. Significant inundation of Newington Armory is likely to occur due to sea level rise and increased intensity in rainfall heading towards 2050. Low lying areas in Newington Armory are particular susceptible, including historical built form and landscaping elements (pathways)

6) Fragmented habitats

Habitat fragmentation is a leading cause in reduced biodiversity. Sydney Olympic Park already has significant habitat fragmentation across the array of ecologies. The pathways in Badu mangroves are a successful example of encouraging slow movement for contemplation. Implementation of additional sensitive, slow moving access in other areas of site can prove invaluable for ongoing research, educational opportunities and appreciation of these unique environments.

7) Low biodiversity offerings in the urban core

No recognised sites of ecological value within the urban core. Novel ecologies are present within the urban core, however not documented under the biodiversity management plan. Raptors have nested in the roof of Stadium Australia and common native birds (Rainbow Lorikeets, Noisy miners, Magpies) are often sighted.

8) Continuing the ecological legacy

24 years strong. To have such an array of thriving ecologies on the doorstep of one of Sydney's busiest events precinct is simply astonishing. Continuing to foster existing ecologies, whilst finding room for emerging/adapting ecologies will be one of SOP's the biggest challenges.

Analysis — Ecology and Environmental Sustainability



Cath Lovelock, 2021, Sydney Olympic Park.

Threatened salt marsh within waterways and wetlands



SOPA, 2019, Sydney Olympic Park.

Fencing erected for ecologic restoration



SOPA, 2018, Sydney Olympic Park.

Educational opportunities in Badu Mangroves



SOPA, 2020, Sydney Olympic Park.

King tides flood pathways and depict the predicted sea level rise 2050.



Total Earth Care, 2016, Sydney Olympic Park.

Thriving frog habitat in Brickpit with access via elevated walkway

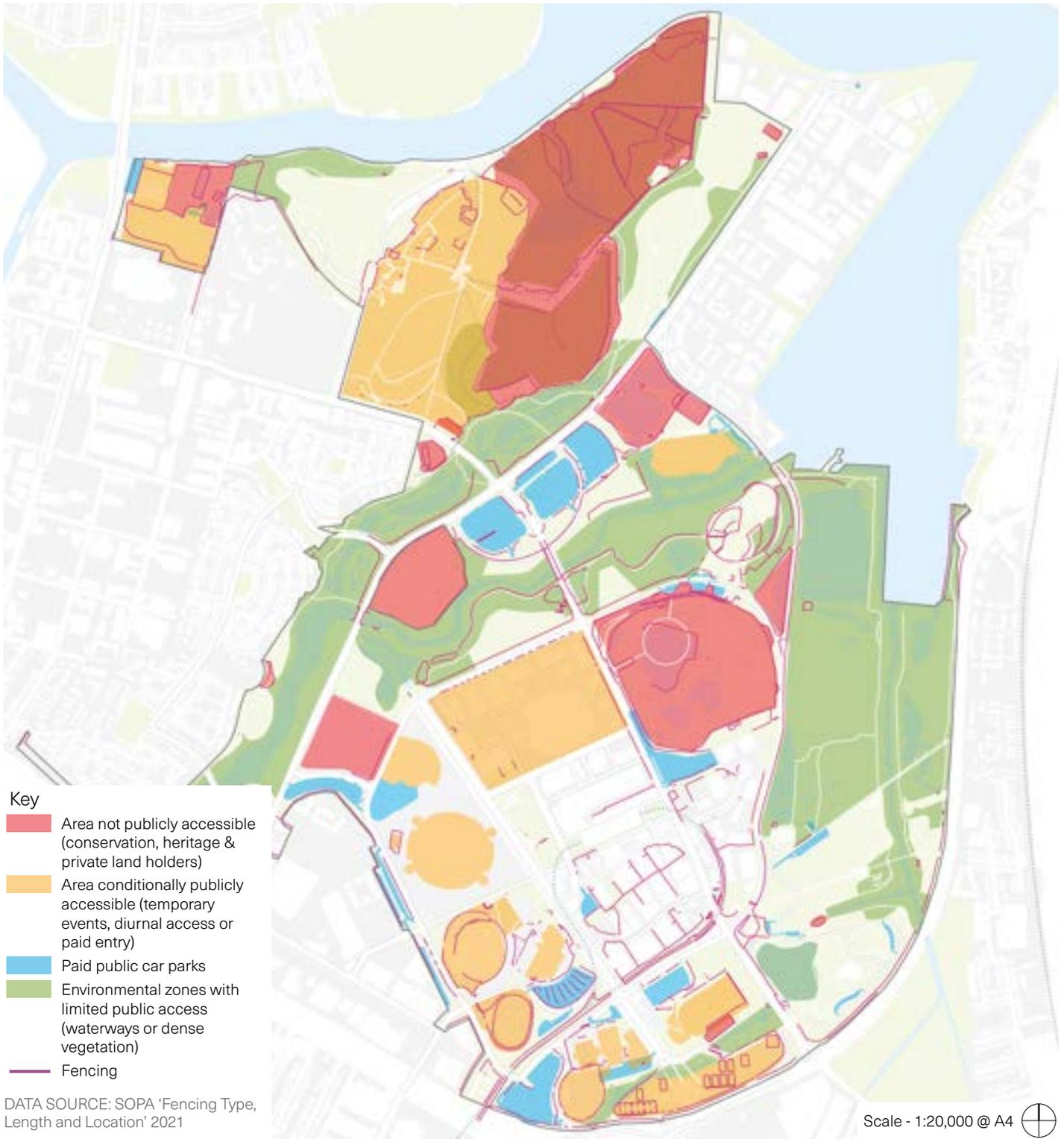


Sydney Images, 2016, Sydney Olympic Park.

Low levels of canopy in the urban core

Analysis — Public Open Space and Public Facilities

1.2.16 Public Access



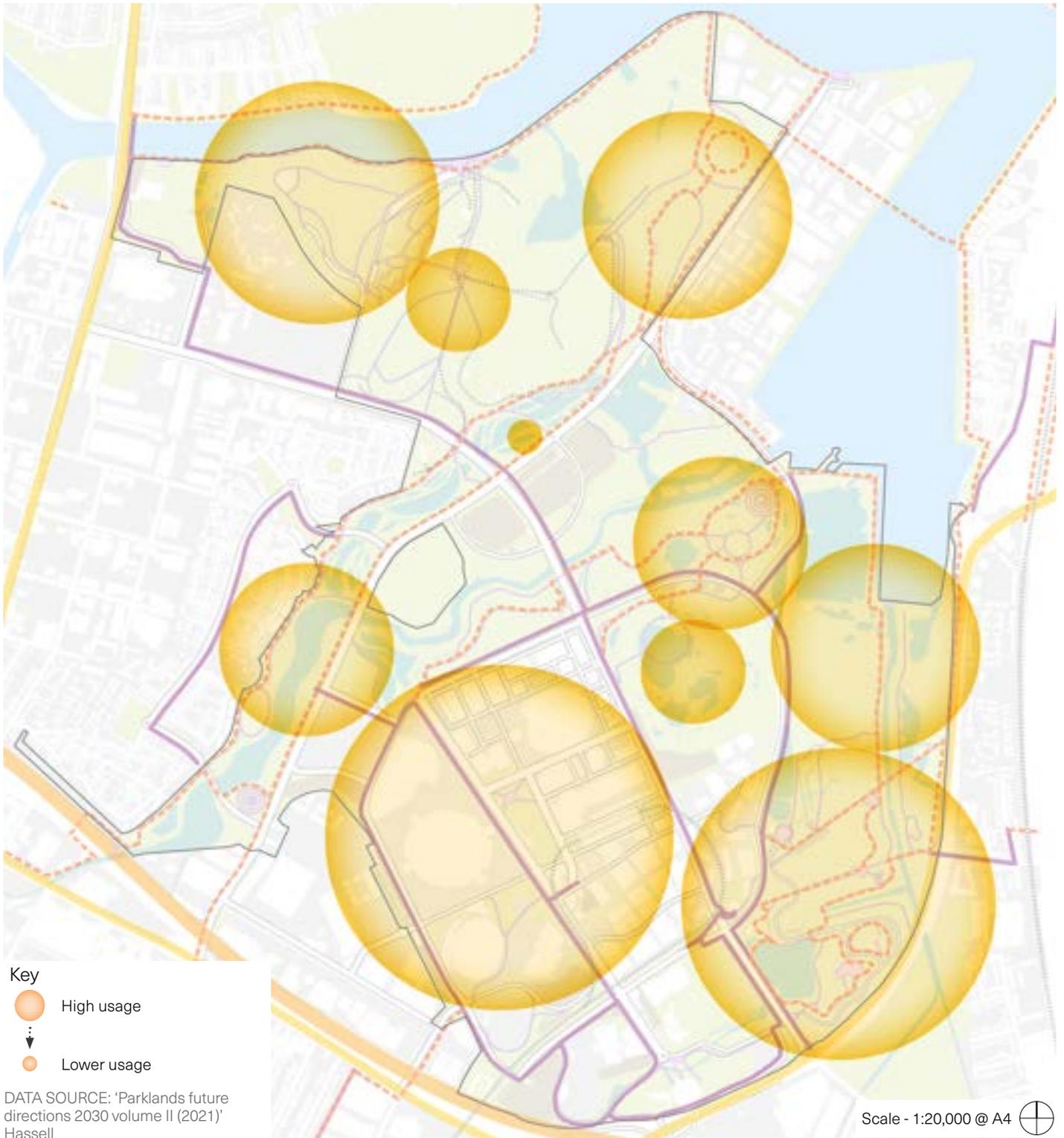
Observations

1. Sydney Olympic Park contains 69.77km of fencing for habitat and heritage protection. Finding solutions for increased access should not impede the functioning of sensitive ecological lands.
2. Fencing is often required to reduce risk around steep topographic features.
3. A key objective is to protect conservation areas and reduce fragmentation. The Brickpit ring walk is an exemplar for sensitively designed elevated walkways and gated pathways allow opportunity for education and connectivity without interfering with the sensitive ecological functions.

	Approximate % of Total Site Area
Not publicly accessible	17 %
Conditionally publicly accessible	17 %
Environmental zones with limited public access	35 %
Total area with limited accessibility	64 %

Analysis — Public Open Space and Public Facilities

1.2.17 Use Distribution



Key
 ● High usage
 ● Lower usage

DATA SOURCE: 'Parklands future directions 2030 volume II (2021)' Hassell

Scale - 1:20,000 @ A4

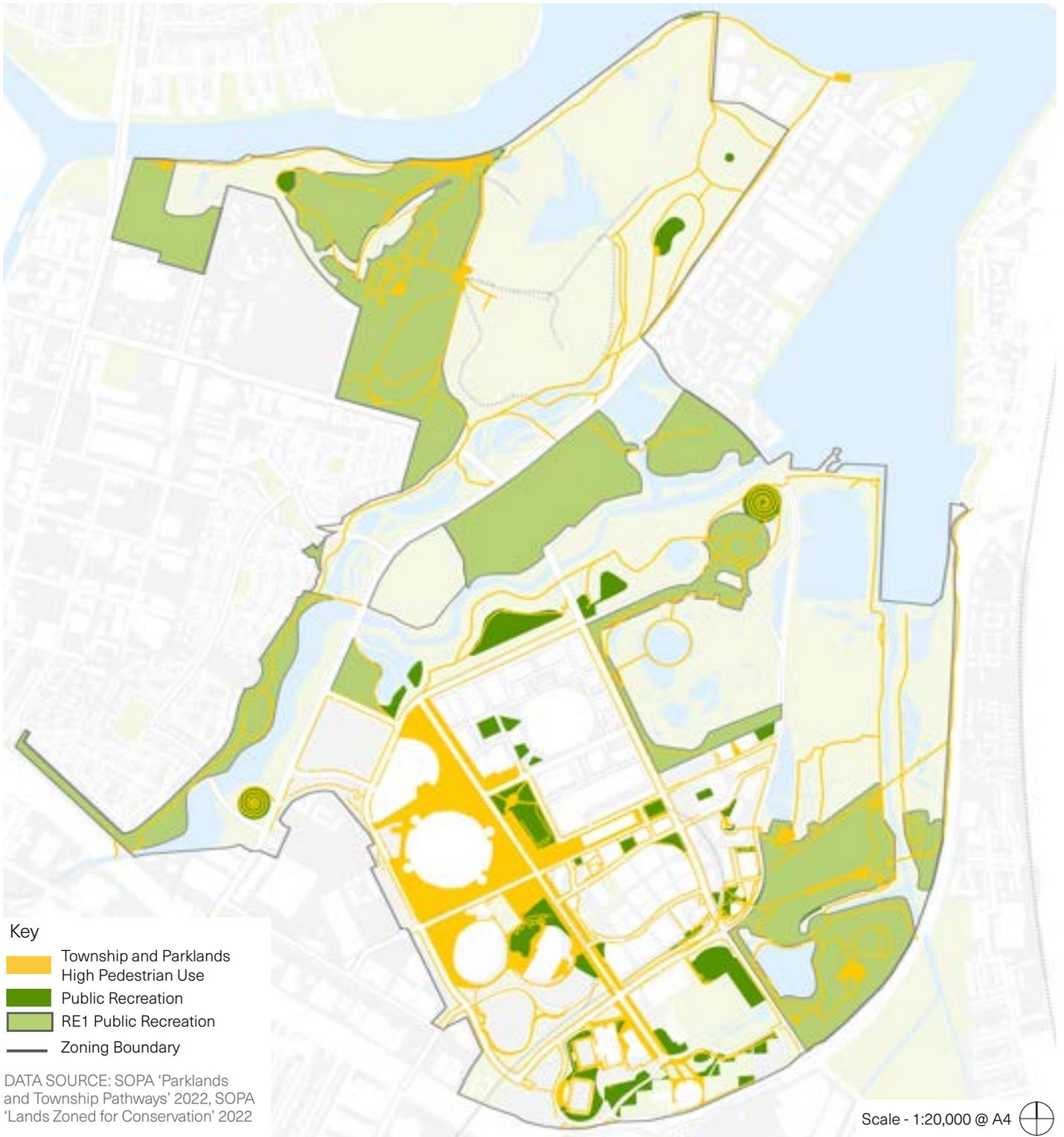
Observations

1. Sydney Olympic park experiences large visitation fluctuations. As a result, maintenance of infrastructure at areas of high visitation, strain on existing parking, and connectivity issues between event spaces.
2. The Urban core lacks significant visitation and activation outside of event periods and the design of the urban core, though effective at hosting large scale events does not lend itself to everyday use. Increasing residential occupation here means a need to adapt infrastructure and function.

	No. Of people
Parklands total visits per year	3.3 million
Sydney Olympic Park visits per year	+ 10 million

Analysis — Public Open Space and Public Facilities

1.2.18 Public Open Spaces

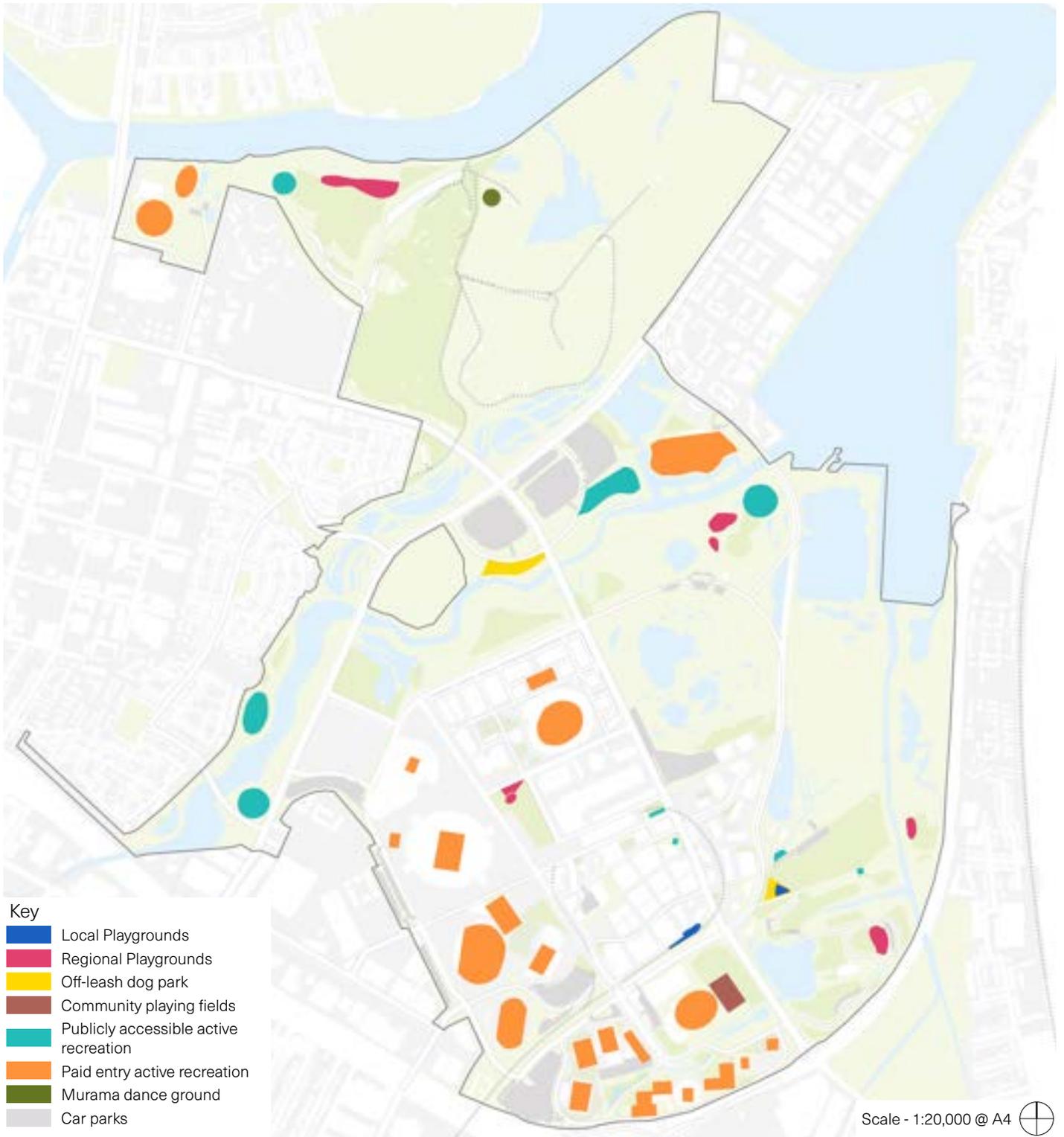


Observations

1. Olympic Boulevard north contributes to urban heat due to the large areas of hardstand. Increasing canopy coverage and bringing water into the Olympic Boulevard can mitigate these effects, additionally providing ecological and urban amenity.
2. Many open green spaces are under-utilised.
3. Need to increase public open space for existing and proposed residents, particularly Wentworth Point where accessible open space is currently lacking.

Analysis — Public Open Space and Public Facilities

1.2.19 Recreation and Play



- Key**
- Local Playgrounds
 - Regional Playgrounds
 - Off-leash dog park
 - Community playing fields
 - Publicly accessible active recreation
 - Paid entry active recreation
 - Murama dance ground
 - Car parks

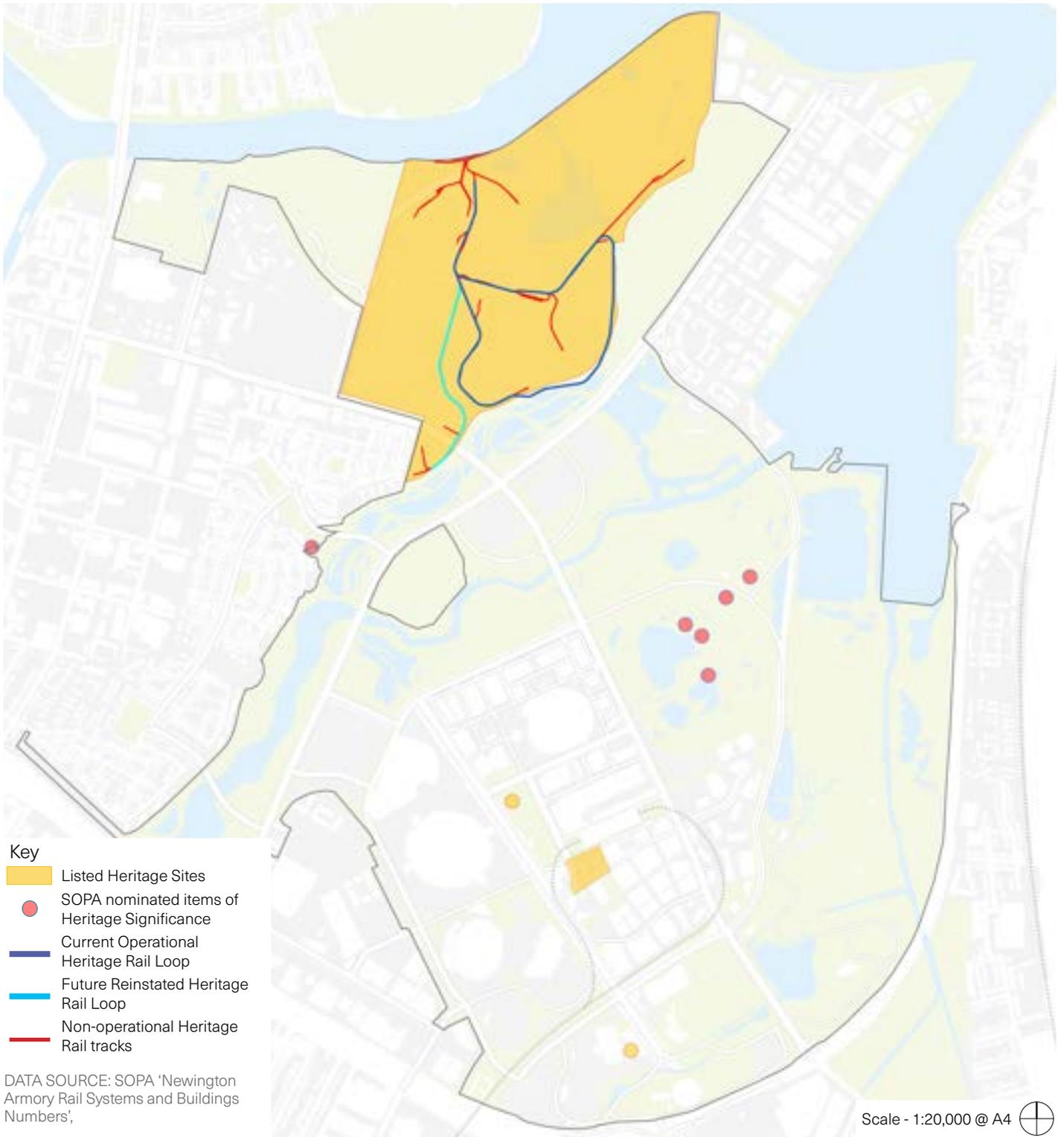
Observations

1. A large majority of sports fields are clustered around Boundary Creek and the Urban Core, with primarily conditional or paid entry.
2. Sydney Olympic Park has a great sporting legacy at a district, regional and international scale.
3. Sydney Olympic Park has many large playgrounds that are destinational and highly used. Blaxland Riverside Park and Wentworth Commons Playground note significant use.
4. The Murama dance ground + Badu Mangroves are currently the only spaces prioritising connection with Country.

Number of local playgrounds	2
Number of regional playgrounds	7
Number of community playing fields	1
Number of 24/7 publicly accessible active recreation facilities	8
Number of paid entry recreation facilities	38

Analysis — Public Open Space and Public Facilities

1.2.20 Heritage



Observations

1. The Newington Armory and Newington Nature Reserve are of significant heritage importance for their natural and industrial histories and the remaining sites in these areas.
2. Local Heritage Listed items include: Newington Armament Depot and Nature Reserve, Olympic Cauldron, Hall of Champions (moveable collection), Explosive Store - Building 87, Abattoir Heritage Precinct, Former Brickworks buildings, Sydney Water Sewerage Pump Station SP0042 SW.
3. The Heritage Rail Loop in Newington Armory is a successful demonstration of historical conservation and adaptation as the train is used for education and tourism purposes.

Analysis — Public Open Space and Public Facilities

1.2.21 Topography



Observations

1. Sydney Olympic Park is located on a relatively flat and low-lying area, with an average elevation of around 10 meters above sea level.
2. Remediated lands have been mounded into geographic markers and are used for wayfinding, recreation and exercise.
3. The Brickpit is an area of high ecological value with naturally steep topography lending itself as an oasis for Green and Golden Bell Frog habitat protection.

Analysis — Public Open Space and Public Facilities

1.2.22 Key Findings

1) A range of district & regional active recreation facilities

Sydney Olympic Park (SOP) has 39 district or regional level active recreation facilities. The Olympic Legacy lives on through the high performance sports facilities throughout SOP. These facilities play an important role in shaping the identity, use and visitation of SOP. However, all these facilities are fenced in and require paid entry to use the facilities.

2) Limited local active recreation facilities

Only 1 publicly accessible formal sport fields are available in SOP. This is insufficient to support local active recreation for both the current and growing future populations of SOP. These facilities also cater for the high density population of Wentworth Point, a suburb with a significant open space deficit.

3) Sydney Olympic Parklands are well loved

Sydney Olympic Park Parklands provide the basis for a range of passive and active recreational activities and are essential to the ongoing success of SOP. Their visitation fluctuates greatly depending on major happenings in the urban core.

4) More local recreational opportunities in the urban core

Opportunities to better utilise existing soft open space for more inviting passive recreational and play opportunities. The Urban Core is scaled for major events and does not sufficiently cater for the local recreation opportunities required for the rapidly growing future Sydney Olympic Park community.

5) Finding the balance between ecology and recreation

Much of the Sydney Olympic Park Parklands is zoned C1, C2 or C3. The ecological legacy of Sydney Olympic Park must be celebrated and enhanced. However, the intertwining of ecology and recreation is key to the current and future success of SOP. Currently, many remediated sites (E.g Woo-la-ra and Kronos Hill) act as crucial habitat, enhancement should be located outside of sensitive habitat.

Analysis — Public Open Space and Public Facilities



Turf Design Studio, 2022, Sydney Olympic Park.

Boundary Creek



Sydney Images, 2016, Sydney Olympic Park.

Large areas of hard open space at Olympic Boulevard north



Sydney Images, 2016, Sydney Olympic Park.

Bicentennial Park



Info Kids, 2018, Sydney Olympic Park.

The highly popular Blaxland Riverside playground



Sydney Images, 2016, Sydney Olympic Park.

Open space located next to Nuwi Wetlands reserved for Archery Centre

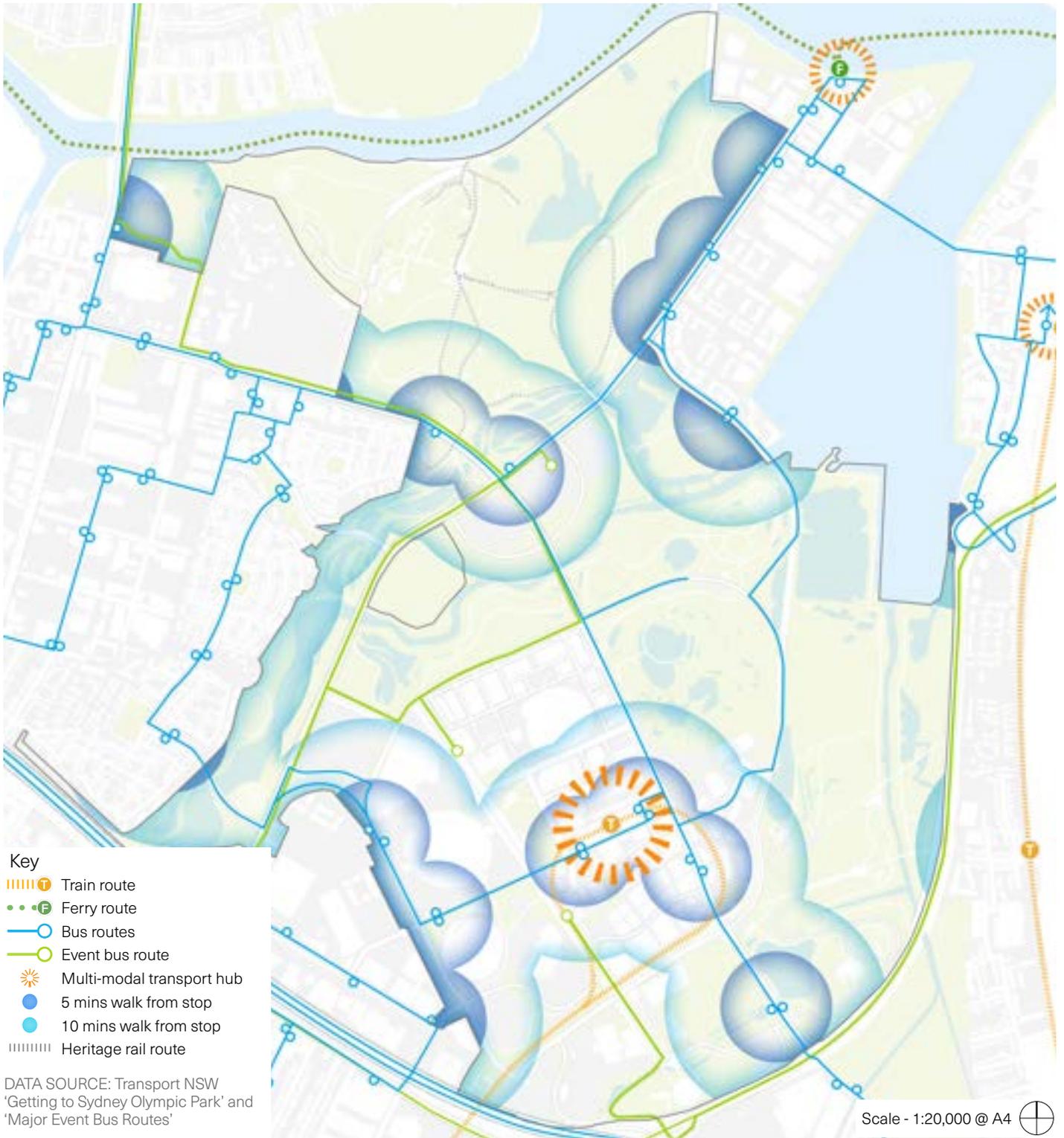


Sydney Images, 2016, Sydney Olympic Park.

The Brickpit and Ring Walk, sensitive frog habitat and steep topography

Analysis — Movement

1.2.23 Public Transport



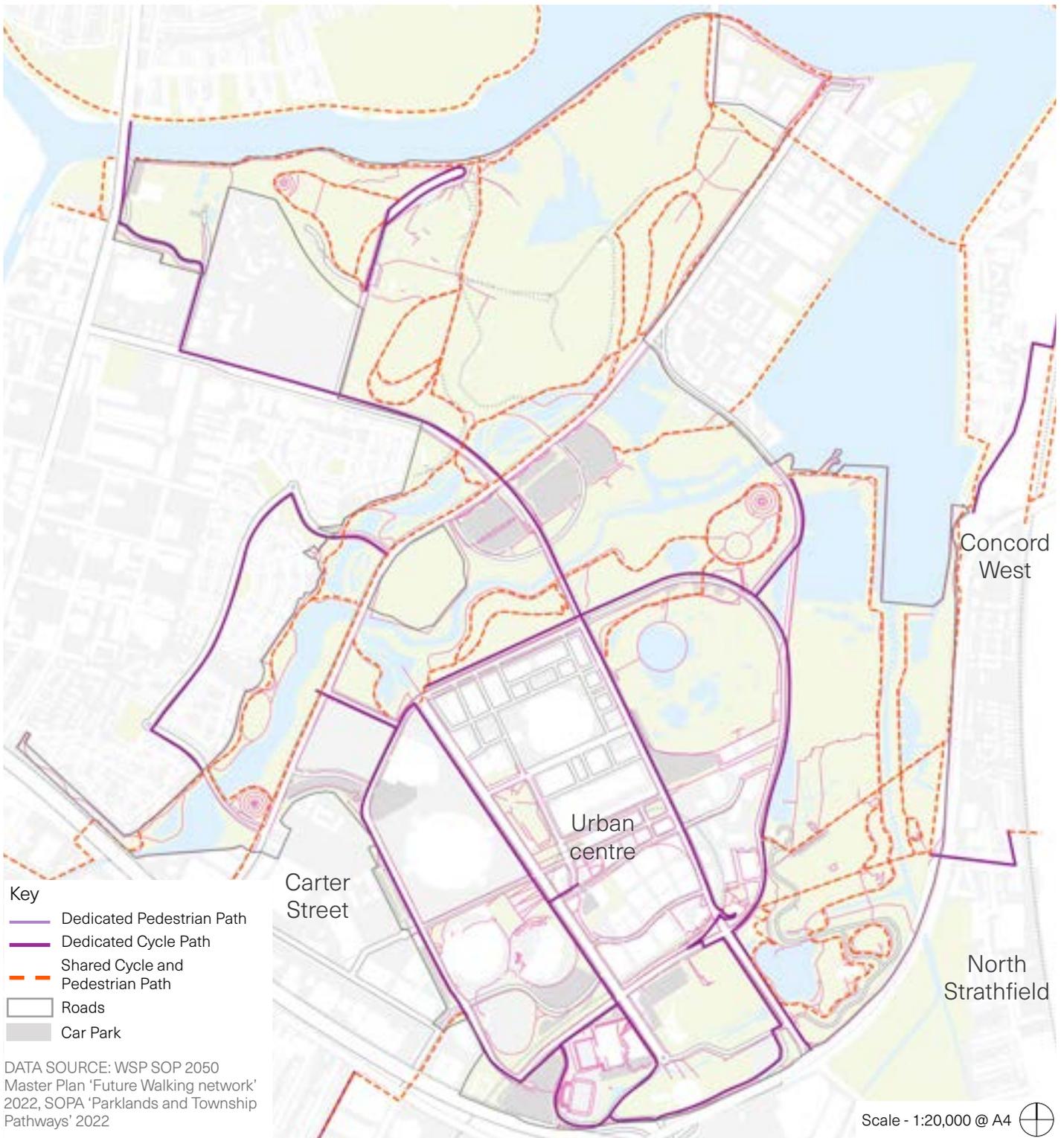
Observations

1. The train station is heavily used during event times. Bus alternatives with specialised event routes provide additional public transport demand
2. Public transport stops are key areas of activation, providing new points of access into Sydney Olympic Park.
3. Blaxland Riverside Park and Armory Park remain destinational and rely on private vehicle access due to lack of public and active transport connection.

	Percent of site within walking distance to public transport in
5 minutes	17 %
10 minutes	52 %

Analysis — Movement

1.2.24 Active Transport



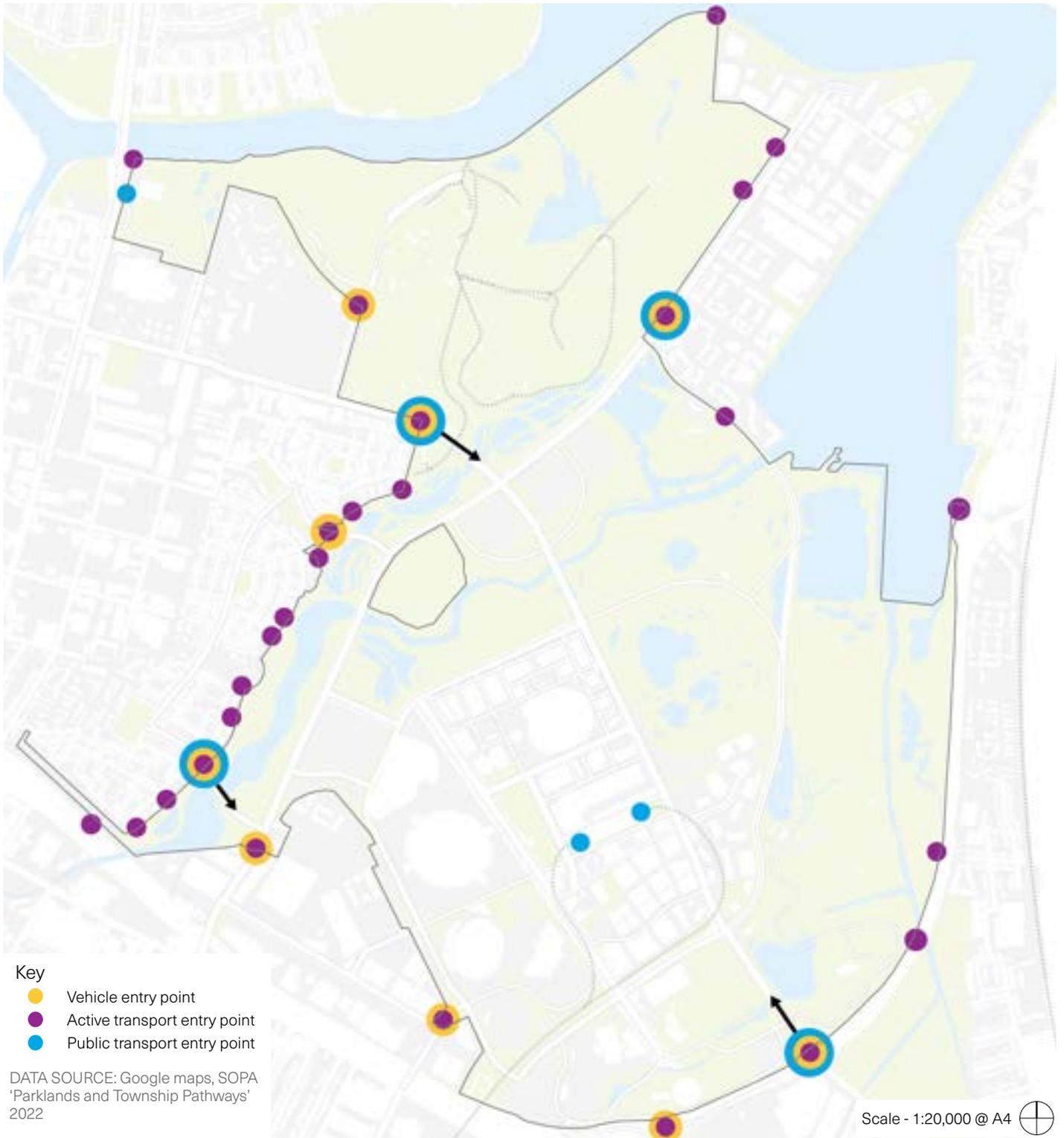
Observations

- Existing bike paths are fragmented. Opportunity to expand the network and create more precinct links in conjunction with public transport stops and end of trip facilities like bike storage to promote Green or public transportation.
- Increase in local commuter bikers by creating a hierarchy of bike pathways - everyday bike highways connecting to public transport hubs and weekender leisure routes.
- Future construction of light rail will require re-alignment of existing on-road cycleways to adhere to NSW guidelines.

	Distance
Share paths	35 km
Pedestrian paths in the parklands	52.3 km
Pedestrian paths in the urban centre	36.4 km

Analysis — Movement

1.2.25 Thresholds



Key
 ● Vehicle entry point
 ● Active transport entry point
 ● Public transport entry point

DATA SOURCE: Google maps, SOPA 'Parklands and Township Pathways' 2022

Scale - 1:20,000 @ A4

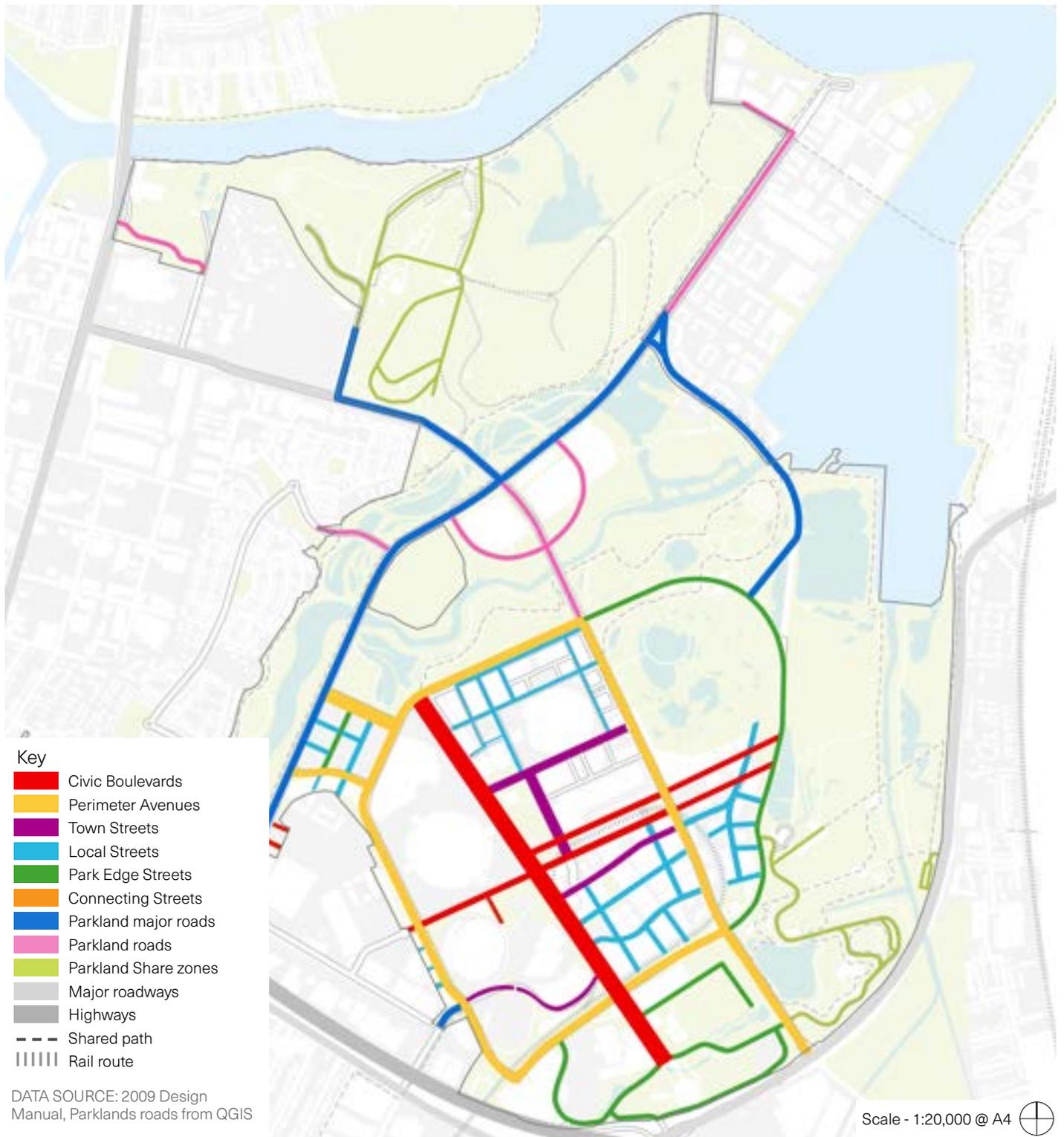
Observations

1. Major roadways, such as Homebush Bay Drive and Australia Avenue, provide access to Sydney Olympic Park from surrounding suburbs and main arterial routes.
2. Newington suburb has many minor entry points for active transport onto Louise Savage Pathway, contributing to the pathways popularity, increasing passive surveillance and linking the parklands. This could be implemented in other areas to link adjacent neighbourhoods.

	Quantity
Bike and pedestrian entry points	27
Vehicle entry points	9
Public transport entry points	7

Analysis — Movement

1.2.26 Street Types



Observations

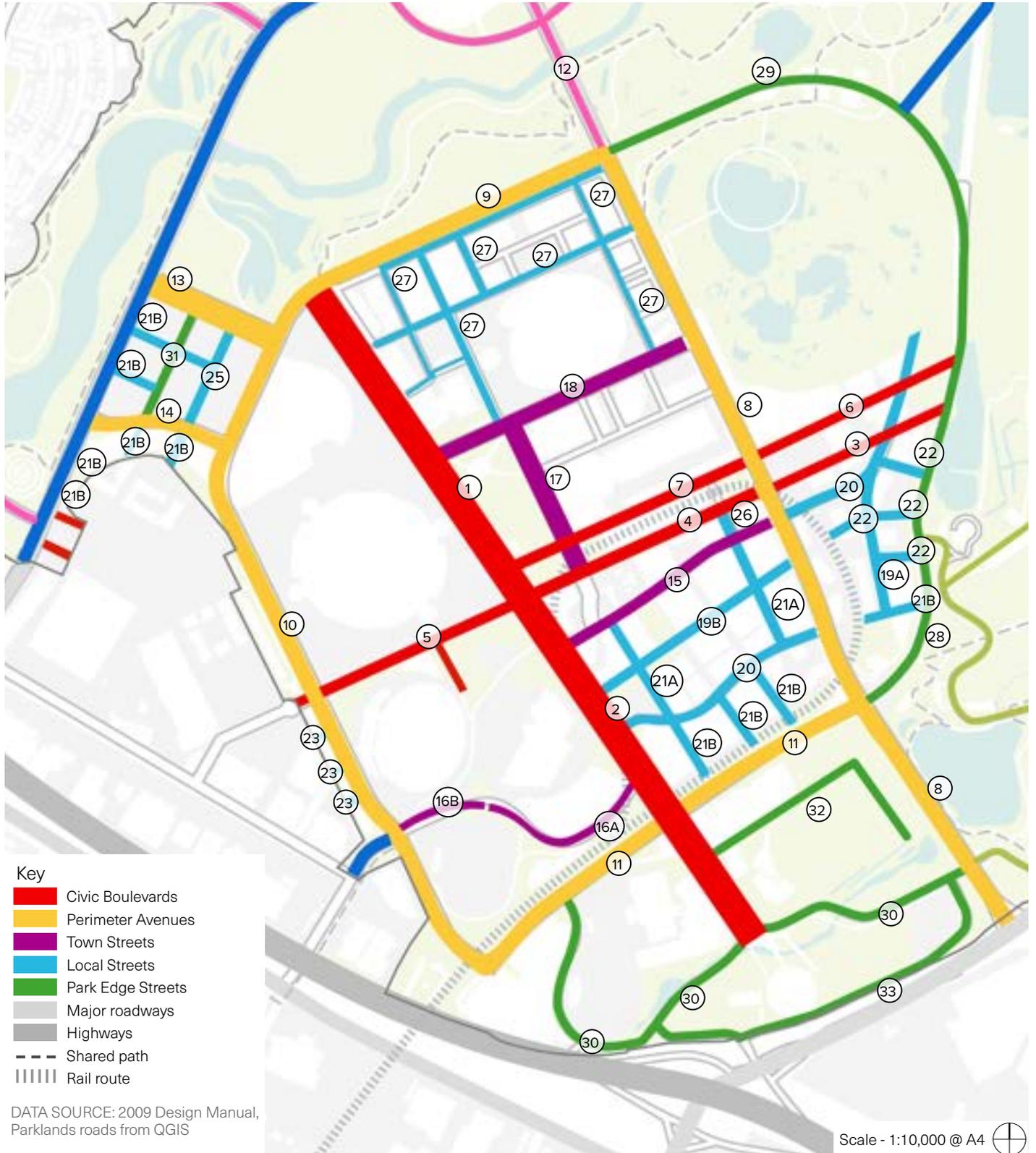
1. Existing major roadways, boulevards and avenues are characterised by oversized carriageways for cars and undersized space for bicycles.
2. Future construction of light rail will require re-alignment of cycleway and roadways providing opportunity for improvement with off-road cycle paths.
3. Urban hardstand dominates the northern end of Olympic Boulevard. Increasing softscape, maximising canopy coverage, bringing water through the urban core and prioritising active transport could transform this boulevard, bringing the character of Sydney Olympic Park through the urban centre.
4. Streets currently have a mix of quality and require upgrading of surfaces, separated cycleways and pedestrian paths.

Analysis — Movement

1.2.27 Urban Core Street Typologies Design Manual

Type	No.	Name	Width (m)		TYPE	Name	Width (m)		
Civic Streets	1	Olympic Boulevard North	60	50	Local Streets	19A	Median Street	20	50
	2	Olympic Boulevard South	60	50		19B	East West Street	20	50
	3	Dawn Fraser Avenue East	23	50		20	Figtree Avenue & Parkview Drive	20	50
	4	Dawn Fraser Avenue Central	23	50		21A	North South Street	18	50
	5	Dawn Fraser Avenue West	23	50		21B	Verge Street	18	50
	6	Murray Rose Avenue East	21	50		22	Pedestrian Street	18	0
	7	Murray Rose Avenue Central	21	50		23	Shared Way	12	
Perimeter Avenues	8	Australia Avenue	30	60	24	Car Parking Street	18.5		
	9	Kevin Coombs Avenue	30	60	25	Coach Parking Street	32.3	50	
	10	Edwin Flack Avenue	33	60	26	Park Street	19	50	
	11	Sarah Durack Avenue	30	60	27	Showground Street	9.5	50	
	12	Holker Street	18.1	50	Park Edge Streets	28	Bennelong Parkway	18	60
	13	Pondage Link Road	29	60		29	Marjorie Jackson Parkway	13	60
14	Old Hill Road	29	60	30		Shirley Strickland Avenue	15.6	50	
15	Herb Elliott Avenue	22	50	31		Park Edge Street Haslams	19.2	50	
Town Streets	16A	Shane Gould Avenue East	12	50		32	Park Edge Street Boundary Creek	21.5	50
	16B	Shane Gould Avenue West	18	50	33	Rod Laver Drive	8	50	
	17	Showground Road	38	50					
	18	Grand Parade	35.3	50					

Analysis — Movement

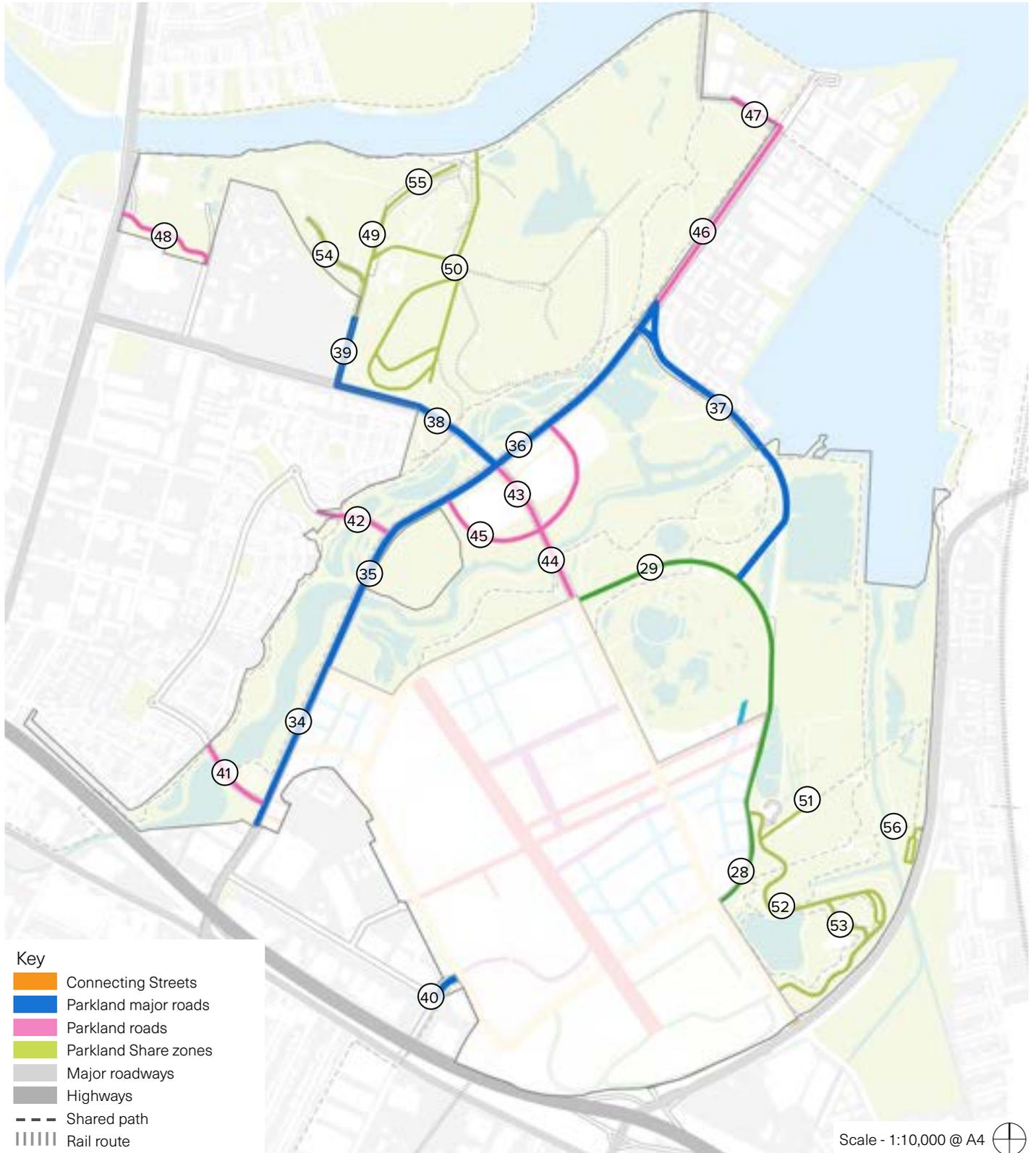


Analysis — Movement

1.2.28 Parklands Street Typologies

Type	No.	Name	Width (m)	Speed (km/h)					
Parkland Major Roadways	34	Hill Road Industrial precinct	25	60	Local Streets	19A	Median Street	20	50
	35	Hill Road South	25	60		19B	East West Street	20	50
	36	Hill Road North	40	60		20	Figtree Avenue & Parkview Drive	20	50
	37	Bennelong Parkway North	20	60		21A	North South Street	18	50
	38	Holker Street	25	60		21B	Verge Street	18	50
	39	Jamieson Street South	20	60		22	Pedestrian Street	18	0
	40	Birnie Avenue	25	60		23	Shared Way	12	-
Parkland Roadways	41	John Ian Wing Parade	17	50		24	Car Parking Street	18.5	-
	42	Avenue of Oceania	15	50		25	Coach Parking Street	32.3	50
	43	Holker Busway North	Varies	50		26	Park Street	19	50
	44	Holker Busway South	18	50	27	Showground Street	9.5	50	
	45	P5 Car park Ring Road	10	50	Park Edge Streets	28	Bennelong Parkway	18	60
	46	Hill Road Wentworth Point	20	50		29	Marjorie Jackson Parkway	13	60
	47	Wattlebird Road	9	50		30	Shirley Strickland Avenue	15.6	50
48	Clyde Street	17	50	31		Park Edge Street Haslams	19.2	50	
49	Jamieson Street North	10	10	32		Park Edge Street Boundary Creek	21.5	50	
50	Armory Park Maintenance Roads	3.3	10	33		Road Laver Drive	8	50	
Parkland Share Zones	51	STEP UP PI	30	15					
	52	Bicentennial Drive	10	15					
	53	Bicentennial Car park Road	5	15					
	54	Blaxland Riverside Car park Road	22	10					
	55	Newington Armory Car park Road	40	10					
	56	Victoria Avenue	12	10					

Analysis — Movement



Analysis — Movement

1.2.29 Key Findings

1) Poor internal connectivity

Severed by rail or wide and fast roads. The spur line severs the opportunities for more organic north south movement across Sarah Durack Avenue. The road grid serves vehicular movement ingress and egress of Sydney Olympic Park (SOP), however does not provide a high level of articulation for secondary and local streets.

2) Vehicular priority

The Urban core has limited crossings and lack of pedestrian priority. Roads throughout Sydney Olympic Park prioritise vehicular movement and do not cater to the needs of pedestrians. This is especially evident along boundary roads between the urban core and parklands, where high speed limits and limited crossings do not make moving from the urban core to parklands a desirable experience.

3) Generous road reservations

Roads are scaled for major events. The generous road reservations (especially evident in the civic boulevards) are well considered for future proofing SOP's vehicular and public transport, however roads do not cater for the needs of pedestrians.

4) Non-cohesive active transport routes

Fragmented and poorly defined active transport network. Sydney Olympic Park has an array of active transport offerings. However these are often poorly defined (lacking wayfinding, markings etc) or do not lead to desirable locations within Sydney Olympic Park or surrounding urban neighbourhoods.

5) Car parks

8 Car parks of varying types and capacities across Sydney Olympic Park host 10,000 car spaces. The car parks frequently hit capacity during major events and advance booking is required to reserve a car space. PLR will offer increased public transport opportunity and reduce need for private vehicle parking. Increasing active transport connectivity to surrounding neighbourhoods will also support local movement into SOP.

6) Access to and around sensitive habitat

Muru Nanga Mai Dreaming Track in Badu Mangroves is an exemplar for pedestrian access through sensitive habitats. Pedestrian only access promotes slow moving traffic and encourages stopping in the wetlands. Lighting around sensitive habitats is restricted, therefore the pedestrian pathways are only accessible during daylight hours.

7) Low levels of street canopy

Generous road reservations and low levels of canopy coverage result in hot, unfriendly environments for pedestrians. Increased temperature predictions for 2050 will only exacerbate this. The Master Plan 2050 should aim to make streets and public open spaces more habitable, comfortable and cool. This is in alignment with Cool Streets method used in Blacktown.

Analysis — Movement



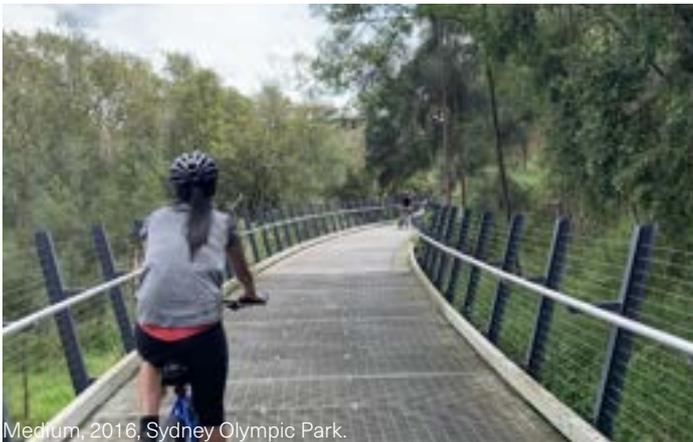
Transportation History, 2022, Sydney Olympic Park.

Public Transport entry points prioritise large scale pedestrian movement



Time Out, 2016, Sydney Olympic Park.

60m road reservations along Olympic Boulevard North with limited canopy



Medium, 2016, Sydney Olympic Park.

Micro-mesh cycle route minimises impact on fragmenting ecosystems



Time Out, 2018, Sydney Olympic Park.

Service roads double as a cycle loop in Armory Park



ellalist, 2023, Sydney Olympic Park.

Badu Mangrove Pathways offer safe experience into significant habitat



Olympic Fencing, 2016, Sydney Olympic Park.

Opportunity to increase pedestrian connectivity

2. Place Vision

Place Vision

2.2.1 SOPA Place and Vision

Place Context

Sydney Olympic Park is transforming into a thriving suburb strategically located in the centre of Greater Sydney. It is a suburb that benefits from diverse land uses, proximity to Sydney and Parramatta central business districts, and is of national significance, all of which have played an important role in its evolution since hosting the Sydney 2000 Games. As the 640-hectare site continues to evolve into vibrant neighbourhoods, it will reconnect with its Wangal roots and extensive natural assets to provide a meaningful connection to Country.

The Sydney Olympic Park 2050 'Place Vision and Strategy' was released in June 2022 and serves as a roadmap to inform decision-making for the next three decades. The Master Plan 2050 is the next stage of strategic planning for Sydney Olympic Park. Master Plan 2050 will ensure a coordinated, long-term development plan is prepared for the whole precinct.

The most recent iterations of a Master Plan for Sydney Olympic Park were completed in 2018 and 2021, to support the delivery of Sydney Metro West and meet the Master Plan review period identified in SEPP CRC. Building upon the Vision, Master Plan 2050 considers Sydney Olympic Park holistically, seeking opportunities to integrate thinking about the parklands and urban core together, enhancing its role in Greater Sydney.

The Vision articulates an aspiration to position Sydney Olympic Park as Sydney's Green Beating Heart: a place energised with everyday life, Country-first, nature positive and where Sydney comes to play.

In 2050, Sydney Olympic Park will be a complex, layered suburb offering a rich and varied range of experiences. Many will live and work here, and others will visit for events, diverse attractions, or everyday retail and entertainment. Master Plan 2050 aims to balance certainty with flexibility enabling Sydney Olympic Park's future to be resilient, dynamic and able to leverage future opportunities and technologies not yet known.

Sydney's Beating Green Heart

Vision

A strong vision and direction was set in the Sydney Olympic Park 2050 Place Vision & Strategy (2022). The vision states:

- Sydney Olympic Park Is Sydney's Beating Green Heart.
- **Energising The Everyday**
Life on the street reflects the culture, people, and unique characteristics of the place. Where responsible housing, daily services and infrastructure makes life easy.
- **Country First, Nature Positive**
A place where Wangal Country is honoured and parklands nourish community, nature and ecology; the green lungs for Sydney
- **Where Sydney Comes To Play**
Loved locally and known globally; sports, entertainment and arts will captivate the crowds. Varying tempos of activity, and calming green space provide more reasons to linger longer and explore

Place Pillars

A set of Place Pillars reflect the DNA of Sydney's Olympic Park and are the foundations from which decisions are made for the future of the neighbourhood.



Place Vision

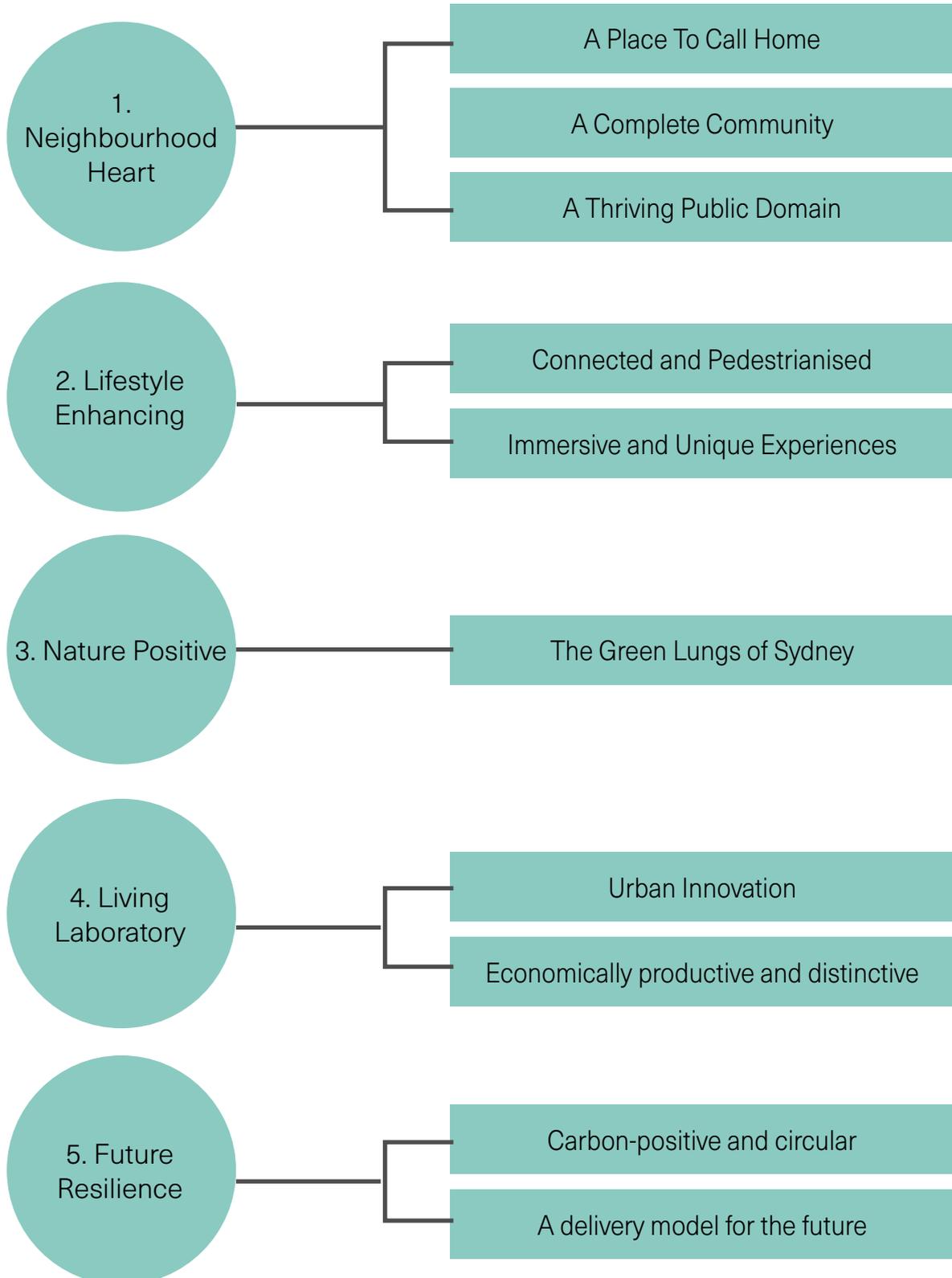
2.2.2 SOPA Strategies

Key Moves

The Five Key Moves will serve as linchpins for Sydney Olympic Park's transition towards becoming Sydney's Beating Green Heart.

Strategic Directions

Measure the success and outline actions to achieving both the Key moves and place pillars derived from the Vision.



Place Vision

2.2.3 Connection with Country Vision

Precinct Opportunities

The Master Plan 2050 development must be embedded in a regenerative design framework led by Country positive principles.

Current planning systems result in a 'form' being imposed on a landscape resulting in disturbance or destruction of natural systems. Watersheds are disrupted and ecosystem needs diminished. A Country first approach will put nature first - and then apply good design and engineering to define form. Doing so ensures that natural systems and passive design form the basis of community design and that human infrastructure works with, rather than against, nature. Built form is to be a product of a systematic process rather than a driver of it.

It also is an opportunity to install fundamental components of Indigenous culture to the built environment to achieve environmentally sustainable, culturally appropriate, practical and aesthetically pleasing built environments. These principles will set SOPA up for a resilient and regenerative future.

Key principles of Country Positive, Regenerative design include:

1. Self-sufficiency and Self Sustaining
2. Food and Planting Diversity
3. Human Systems and Cultural Landscapes
4. Land Administration and Governance
5. Designing Future Cities - Use of Technology and Future Technology

SOURCE: Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2050 - Connecting with Country Technical Report 2024, Yerrabingin

Opportunities to Connect with Country through design



SOURCE: Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2050 - Connecting with Country Technical Report 2024, Yerrabingin

Place Vision

2.2.4 Connection with Country Strategy

Key Themes

Strategic Directions

Movement of Water



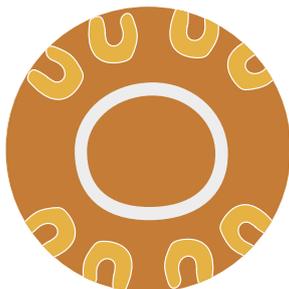
- Celebrate Water
- Allow water to flow
- Strengthen environmental and social connections to the river

Green Heart



- From Sustainability to regeneration and restoration
- 'Human scale' design
- Increase canopy and soft landscape
- Connecting to Country through endemic vegetation

Cultural Connections



- Interpret Wangal stories
- Expanding Murama healing space
- Celebrate deep and rich indigenous history
- Multi-layered cultural recognition
- Dedicated learning space

SOURCE: Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2050 - Connecting with Country Technical Report 2024, Yerrabingin

2.1 2050 Landscape and Public Domain Vision

These themes, principles and objectives must be demonstrated in all planning, design and construction projects for delivery of the public domain and open spaces of Sydney Olympic Park.

SOURCE: Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2050 - Connecting with Country Technical Report 2024, Yerrabingin

Place Pillar

Wangal

Connection with Country Theme

Cultural Connections

Key Move

Identity

An Evolving Perspective

Strategic Direction

A Place to Call Home

A Liveable and Complete Community

Landscape and Public Domain Objectives

- Achieve an affordable and accessible mix of housing to meet needs of a diverse community
- For Sydney Olympic Park to become a strategic Centre with a number of thriving neighbourhoods
- To provide sufficient open space for the growing Sydney Olympic Park community and adjacent neighbourhoods
- Provide flexible public domain that caters for the needs of a growing community
- A suburb that future generations are proud to call home
- Activate the public domain with spaces for informal participation and create the conditions for local community use
- Provide a diverse range of smaller spaces and events that cater to locals
- Deliver new social infrastructure for creative and cultural production and participation

Dynamic

Movement of Water

Connectivity

Resilience

Connected, Pedestrianised and Intuitive

Immersive, Rich and Unique Experiences

- Deliver a highly connected and car light suburb that prioritises pedestrian movement and leverages public transport connections
- Connect Sydney Olympic Park to adjacent neighbourhoods through a range of transport modes
- Implement and complete active and public transport networks that work in harmony
- Provide strong connection to regional NSW
- Explore innovative approaches to personal mobility across SOP
- Offer a range of experiences (passive and active) for people to connect to the parklands
- Sydney Olympic Park will be a major cultural, entertainment, sporting and tourism destination, where events and attractions big and small breathe life into it the every day
- Diversify SOP's identity as a visitor destination
- Build on SOP's role as the home of sport and enhance it's Olympic legacy
- Better celebrate the unique offerings of Sydney Olympic Park by providing improved visitor experience and amenity

Thriving

Green Heart

Greening

Equity

The Green Lungs of Sydney

A Thriving Public Domain Day and Night

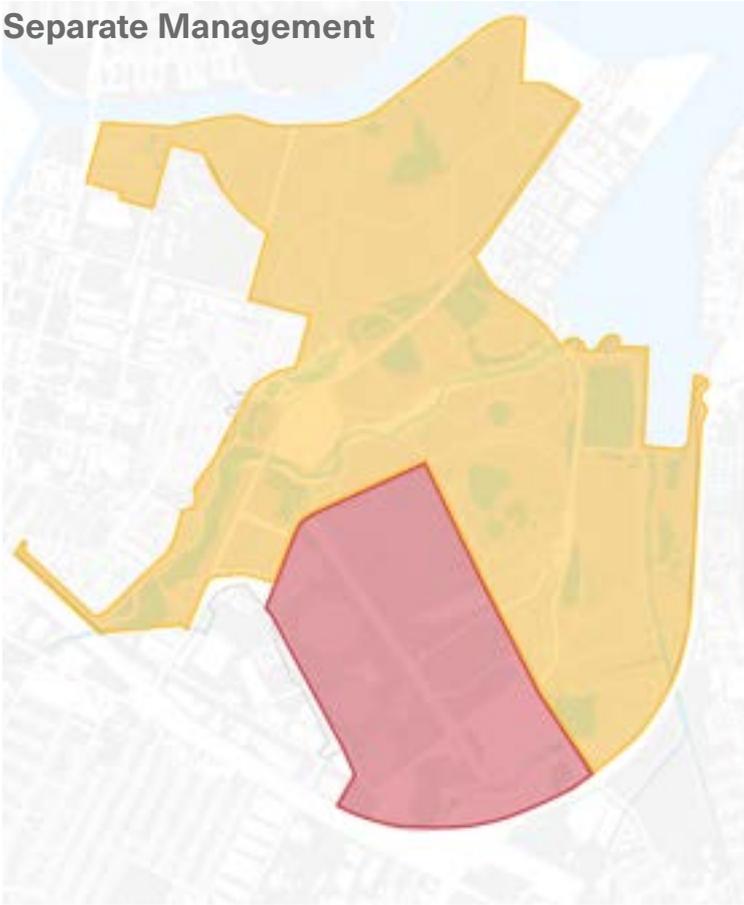
- Sydney Olympic Park will become a cool, green and nature positive place, that responds to Wangal Country
- Plan for climate change driven ecosystem migration and change
- For the parklands to continue ecological and cultural regeneration, with thriving environments and ecological refuges
- Provide opportunities for positive interactions with nature
- Improve urban greening within the Urban centre
- For SOP's public domain to become diverse place with unique experiences day and night
- Provide human-scaled spaces and pedestrians links where people feel safe and welcome
- Provide spaces that cater for locals, visitors and the coming together of both
- Design and manage the public domain to increase informal sport and recreational opportunities

3. Opportunities

Opportunities

3.1 Integrated Master Plan

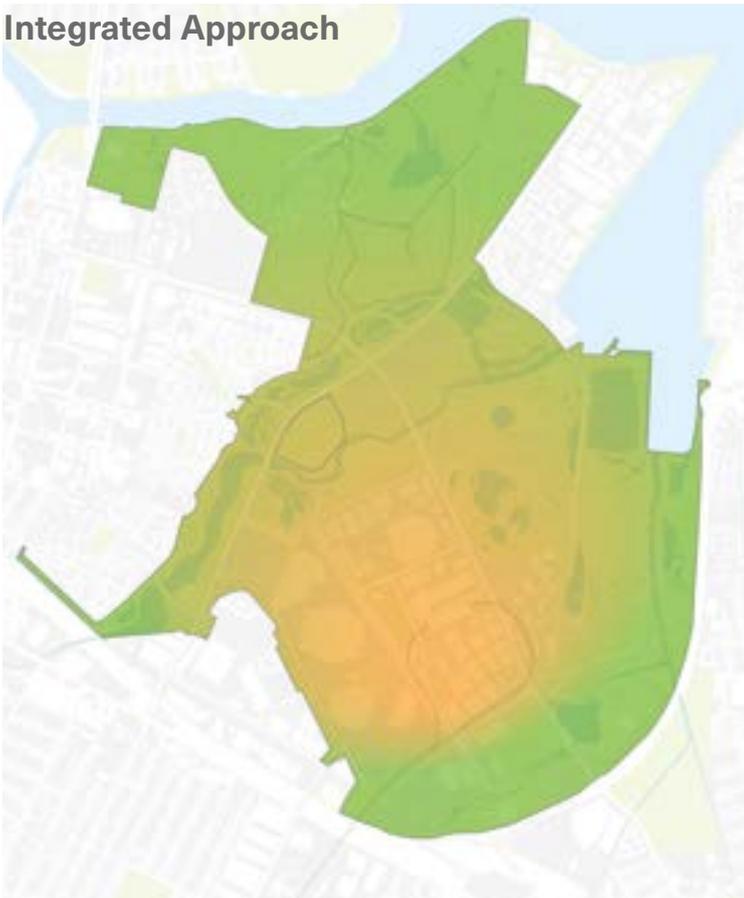
Separate Management



To date, the Urban centre and Parklands have been Master Planned as two separate entities. The Urban centre is currently managed under the Master Plan 2030 (Interim Metro Review) 2021 whilst the Parklands are currently managed under the Parklands Plan of Management.



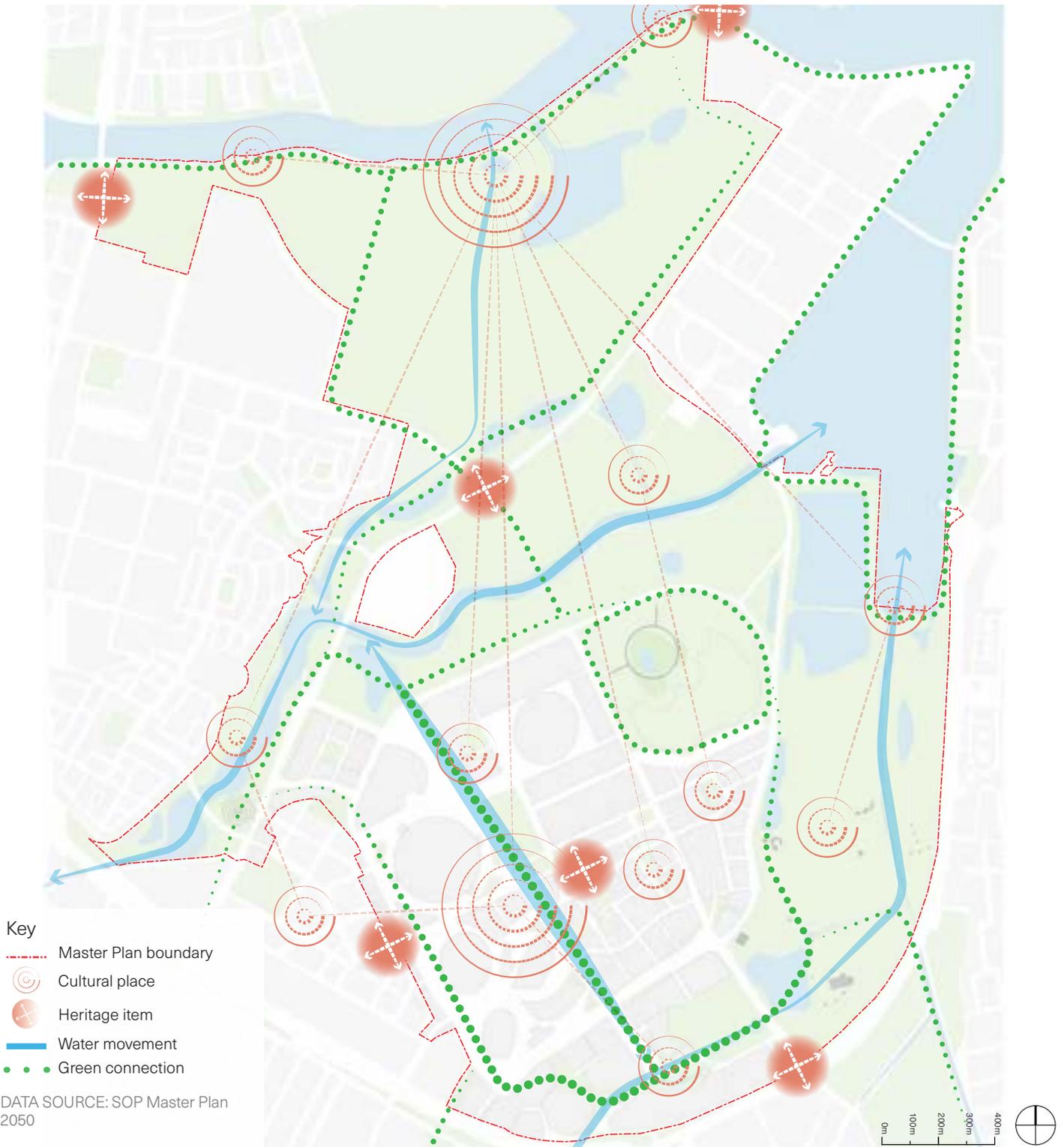
Integrated Approach



For the first time, the Master Plan 2050 will bring the Urban centre (210ha) and Parklands (430ha) under one comprehensive whole of site Master Plan (total 640ha). The Parklands will still be managed under the Parklands Plan of Management which is currently being updated.

Opportunities — Integrated Master Plan

3.1.1 Embedding Country



Opportunities

- Development is designed in a way that acknowledges Country and the interconnected nature of all elements of Country at the site and in the surrounding cultural landscape.
- Ensure diverse opportunities for connection to Country are considered and implemented during the development planning and design processes through meaningful engagement with Aboriginal groups.
- Development is designed to proactively allow for opportunities to connect to Country and for Aboriginal people to continue to care for Country.
- Recognise and reflect Aboriginal Connection to Country by protecting and enhancing significant natural features in and around the site.
- Protect and enhance the history and culture of the Aboriginal custodians of the land within the development of buildings and public spaces which facilitate cultural practices and Connection to Country.
- Celebrate Aboriginal culture and language through Public Art and Place making across the site.

Opportunities — Integrated Master Plan

Embedding Country

Country, for First Nations Peoples, relates not only to the cultural group and land to which they belong, but is also their place of origin in cultural, spiritual, and literal terms. The local people with ancestral connection to this Country, the Wangal, hold valuable knowledge about caring for Country.

Country is both tangible as places, plants, animals, waterways and landforms and intangible as language, stories, beliefs and lore. Acknowledging Country through design means consideration for the tangible and intangible aspects of Country and recognition of Country as an interconnected and reciprocal system.

Country focused design is mutually beneficial and will provide long term sustainable and enriching outcomes for people and Country. The planning, design and delivery of places and buildings within Sydney Olympic Park should reflect and be informed by Aboriginal knowledge and expertise about the local area – both its history and its continuing present-day characteristics and potential. Acknowledging Country, through a process of action and emotion, in planning, design and delivery will fundamentally enhance the identity and place making outcomes at Sydney Olympic Park.

The objectives and controls developed for Master Plan 2050 are not to replace the legislative requirements and processes for Aboriginal heritage assessments, rather they are intended to complement them. This will support development to further embed, enhance and celebrate cultural values and practices within the built form of Sydney Olympic Park and provide ongoing benefits for Aboriginal people.

The approach to connecting and embedding Country is grounded in three key themes: the movement of water, a green heart and cultural connections.

Movement of Water



- Improve and increasing connected natural water systems throughout Sydney Olympic Park.
- Naturalise waterway edges and where possible reverse land reclamation.
- Integrate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems to capture and clean storm water before feeding into the water system.
- Create pathways, access points and educational interpretation for people to connect to waterways.



Opportunities — Integrated Master Plan Embedding Country

Green Heart



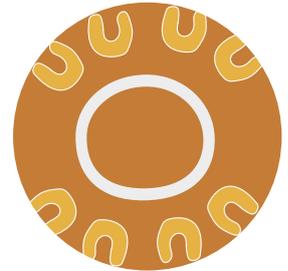
Cultural Connections



- Connect urban and natural spaces across the site by integrating planting and ecological function across spaces.
- Allow the natural vegetation to permeate through and soften the urban spaces with greenery.
- Increase tree canopy cover particularly along major pedestrian and cycling routes through the site.
- Create a diverse set of areas within green spaces that allow for a range of use experiences.



- Create welcoming spaces at key gateways into the site with information and way finding to the connected cultural sites.
- Opportunities to connect cultural sites through narratives and stories along the movement routes.
- Provide opportunities for healing and gathering spaces close to the water and natural spaces.
- Integration of storytelling in the Badu Mangroves.



SOURCE: Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2050 - Connecting with Country Technical Report 2024, Yerrabingin

Opportunities — Integrated Master Plan

3.1.2 Social Infrastructure

Sydney Olympic Park currently provides significant social infrastructure that caters to a both a state and regional audience, including high performance sports and events. It also provides social infrastructure that caters to the local community such as outdoor courts, sportsfields, playgrounds and an aquatic centre.

The social infrastructure to be provided within Sydney Olympic Park in the future will have to play multiple roles across diverse spectra – from national to local catchments; high performance sport to community uses; formal to informal uses; active to passive uses; everyday to destination roles; and to cater to a diversity of age, ability and user groups.

According to the Travel Zone Projections 2019 (TZP) prepared by Transport for NSW, Sydney Olympic Park is likely to have a population of 28,550 people by 2051, which is an additional +20,838, when compared to the current population of 7,712 people in 2021.

The wider Catchment 6 (Catchment 6 boundary as defined in City of Parramatta’s Community Infrastructure Strategy), which includes Sydney Olympic Park, Wentworth Point, Carter Street, Newington and Silverwater, will have a total population of +78,356 by 2051, which is an additional 47,791 people when compared to 30,565 people in 2021.

In addition, the wider City of Parramatta Local Government Area (LGA) and its neighbouring LGAs are also forecast to grow significantly over the next 20 years. This means Sydney Olympic Park will continue to be a regional and district recreational hub, as well as provide local social infrastructure to support its local residents and workers.

SOURCE: Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2050 Community Facilities and Social Infrastructure Needs Study, December 2023, CRED Consulting

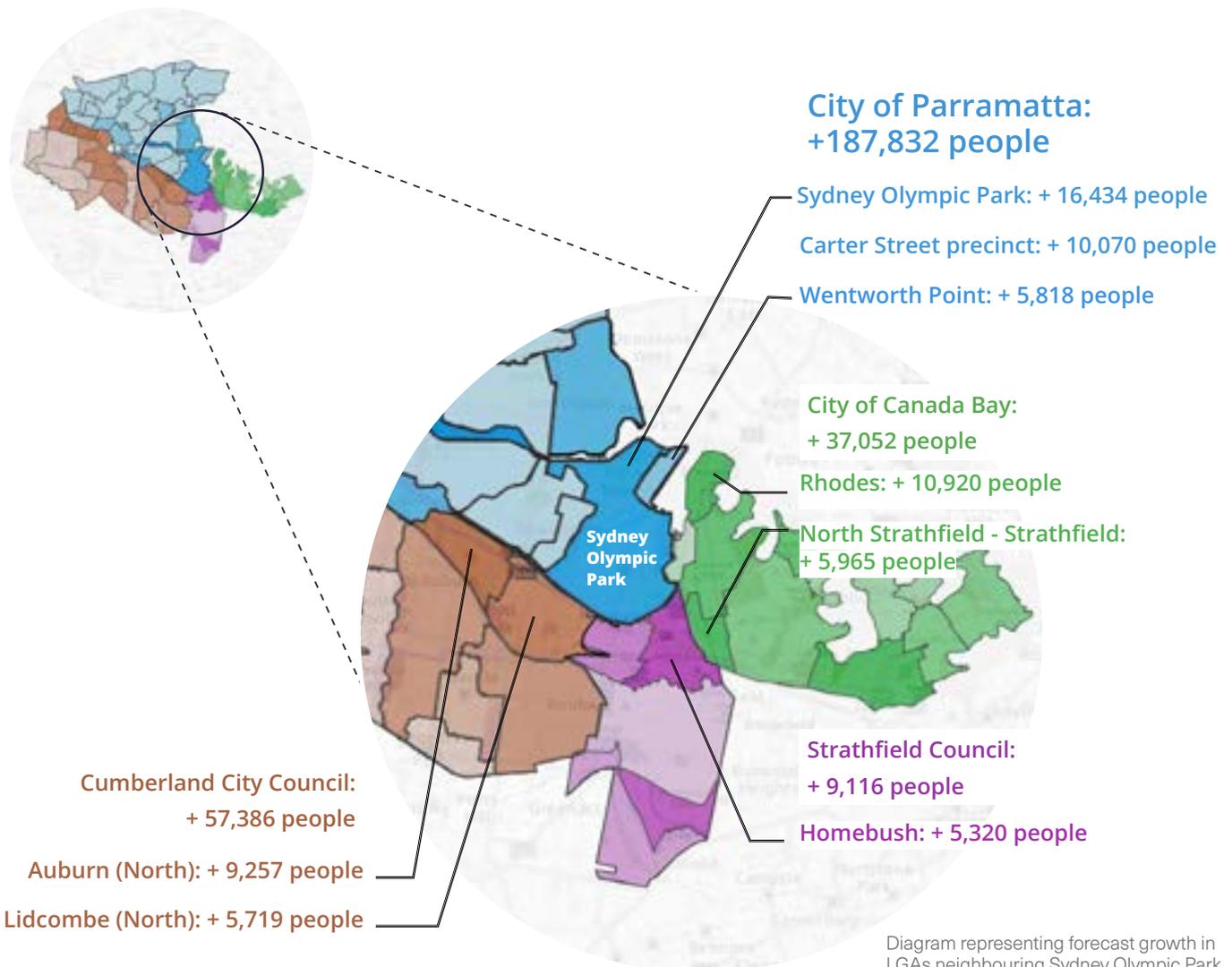


Diagram representing forecast growth in LGAs neighbouring Sydney Olympic Park, showing forecast increase in population from 2021 to 2041 (Source: Forecast.id 2021)

Opportunities — Integrated Master Plan

Social Infrastructure Needs

SOURCE: Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2050
Community Facilities and Social Infrastructure Needs Study,
December 2023, CRED Consulting

Social infrastructure type	Sydney Olympic Park (2051)			Catchment 6 (2051) - Includes Sydney Olympic Park		
	Current provision 2021	Benchmark demand 2051	Benchmark gap 2051	Current provision 2021	Benchmark demand 2051	Benchmark gap 2051
		Estimated residents - 28,550 Estimated workers* - 37,550			Estimated residents - 78,356 Estimated workers* - 45,833	
PRIMARY SCHOOL & HIGH SCHOOL	No schools within Sydney Olympic Park	To be based on advice from Schools Infrastructure NSW		Primary - Newington Public School, Wentworth Point Public School, new planned school in Carter Street Precinct High school - one planned school in Wentworth Point	To be based on advice from Schools Infrastructure NSW	
Public open space and recreation facilities						
AQUATIC FACILITIES (1: 100,000 to 150,000 people)	1 (Sydney Olympic Park aquatic centre)	0.3	Meets demand, however, current facility already functions as regional and state facility	1 (Sydney Olympic Park aquatic centre, currently functions as regional and state facility)	0.8	Meets demand
PLAYSPACES (1:2,000 people)	10 playspaces in Sydney Olympic Park	14	- 4 playspaces below benchmark demand	10 playspaces in Sydney Olympic Park + 4 playspaces in other parts of Catchment 6	39	-25 playspaces below benchmark demand
INDOOR COURTS (1:20,000 people)	2 in Tennis Centre, 5 in Netball Central, 2 large spaces in Sports Hall	2	Meets demand in terms of benchmark number; however, many of these existing facilities cater to a regional catchment and are already highly utilised.	2 in Tennis Centre, 5 in Netball Central, 2 large spaces in Sports Hall	4	Meets demand in terms of benchmark number; however, many of these existing facilities cater to a regional catchment and are already highly utilised.
OUTDOOR COURTS (1:10,000 people)	15 tennis courts, 1 futsal and two unused clay courts in Tennis Centre	3	In addition, Council has identified a significant gap in the wider Catchment 6, would also require more courts to cater to the high forecast worker population	15 tennis courts, 1 futsal and two unused clay courts in Tennis Centre 4 noted in CIS in Catchment 6	8	In addition, Council has identified a significant gap in the wider Catchment 6, would also require more courts to cater to the high forecast worker population
SPORTSFIELDS (1 field for formal sports: 4,500 to 6,000 people)	2 (Tom Wills and Haslam Oval)	6	- 4 sportsfields below benchmark demand	2 (Tom Wills and Haslam Oval)	17	- 15 sportsfields below benchmark demand

* Estimated workers will use indoor and outdoor recreation facilities, therefore, as per accepted standards, 10% of estimated workers have been accounted as part of benchmark calculations for these categories. Please refer to appendix 10.5 to see more details on benchmark standards.

Opportunities — Integrated Master Plan

Social Infrastructure Needs

Social infrastructure type	Sydney Olympic Park (2051)			Catchment 6 (2051) - Includes Sydney Olympic Park		
	Current provision 2021	Benchmark demand 2051	Benchmark gap 2051	Current provision 2021	Benchmark demand 2051	Benchmark gap 2051
		Estimated residents - 28,550 Estimated workers* - 37,550			Estimated residents - 78,356 Estimated workers* - 45,833	
FITNESS STATION (1:4,500 TO 6,000 people)	3 (Bicentennial Park, Linear Park, and one within pop-up park development site)	2	Meets benchmark demand; however, existing facilities are already highly used, more will required to cater to growing population and changing recreation trends.	3	7	- 4 stations below benchmark demand
SKATE FACILITIES (1:4,500 TO 6,000 people)	2 (Sydney Olympic Park Monster Skatepark, BMX, Mountain X)	0.6	Meets benchmark demand; however, the existing facilities already serve a regional catchment and are highly utilised.	2 (Sydney Olympic Park Monster Skatepark, BMX, Mountain X)	1.6	Meets benchmark demand; however, the existing facilities already serve a regional catchment and are highly utilised.
OFF-LEASH DOG PARKS (1:4,500 TO 6,000 people)	2 (off leash area behind P5 Car Park, new near Bicentennial Park)	6	- 4 off-leash dog parks below benchmark demand	2 in Sydney Olympic Park, 1 in Newington at Pierre de Coubertin Off-Leash Area, 1 in Silverwater at Deakin Park	17	- 13 off-leash dog parks below benchmark demand

SOURCE: Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2050
Community Facilities and Social Infrastructure Needs Study,
December 2023, CRED Consulting

Opportunities

- Become a series of dynamic, resilient and thriving neighbourhoods and precincts.
- Flexible spaces that provide formal and informal opportunities for community use, for a variety of different purposes.
- Support significant population growth, locally and regionally by providing sufficient infrastructure and amenities.
- Provide a variety of social and recreational opportunities to cater to the diverse population facilitating social connection.
- Address existing gaps in the greater catchment 6 area ensuring there is a variety of regional, district and local recreation opportunities.
- Expand opportunities for community participation in arts and culture, as well as facilitate cultural, music, and film.
- Supporting local business and creating new job opportunities.

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Opportunities — Integrated Master Plan

3.1.3 Heritage

Sydney Olympic Park has a rich interwoven history. It encompasses natural, First Nations, colonial, military, industrial and the Sydney 2000 Games legacy as significant heritage values.

As the host site for the Sydney 2000 Games, preliminary analysis of the opportunities associated with the Olympic legacy at Sydney Olympic Park has identified several key themes:

- Sporting excellence and achievement: location of a successful Olympic Games that is synonymous with a coming-of-age associated with Australian cultural identity and sporting prowess on the world stage.
- Designed for excellence: purpose-built and designed urban landscape and built environment that represents a landmark in Australian design history and demonstrated Sydney's Olympic bid sustainability commitments. This includes the site's remediation from a toxic industrial precinct to usable public space, building energy-efficient venues and delivering the Sydney 2000 Games.
- Historical narratives: the industrial past occupation of the landscape, its uses and contaminated legacy, aggregating to a diverse landscape of lives and stories.
- Sydney Olympic Park as the heart of the Olympic city: Sydney Olympic Park was the metaphorical heart of a network of satellite sporting venues, but unquestionably recognised as the focus of the Sydney 2000 Games.
- Cultural expression: Sydney's Olympic experience was not limited only to place, but also to the exploration of cultural value through cultural performances, the centring of First Nations culture and the intensive community engagement in the staging of the Sydney 2000 Games. At that time, Sydney Olympic Park became synonymous with Australia's coming-of-age internationally.

SOURCE: GML Heritage - Sydney Olympic Park Master Plan 2050
Heritage and Archaeological Services (Heritage Report), September 2023



SOPA, 2023, Sydney Olympic Park.
Newington Armory



SOPA, 2018, Sydney Olympic Park.
Cauldron, Cathy Freeman Park



George McRae, 2023, Sydney Olympic Park.
Abattoir Heritage Precinct

Opportunities — Integrated Master Plan

Heritage



- Key**
- Master Plan boundary
 - Conservation area
 - Heritage item
 - Grand Olympic structures

SOURCE: SJB Urban Design Report, SOP Master Plan 2050, 2024

Opportunities

- Protect and strengthen Aboriginal cultural connections to Sydney Olympic Park and provide opportunities to acknowledge, celebrate and repair Country.
- Undertake meaningful engagement with Aboriginal groups and promote Aboriginal culture and language through naming, wayfinding, public art and cultural infrastructure.
- Development must be sensitive to significant heritage items and character including but not limited to Newington Armory and the Olympic Legacy as identified in GML Heritage Report.
- Provide opportunities for learning, activation and custodianship through sensitive adaptive reuse of heritage items.
- Recognise that cultural heritage values can co-exist and may conflict with other identified values.

Opportunities — Integrated Master Plan

3.1.4 Parklands Plan of Management (POM) Integration

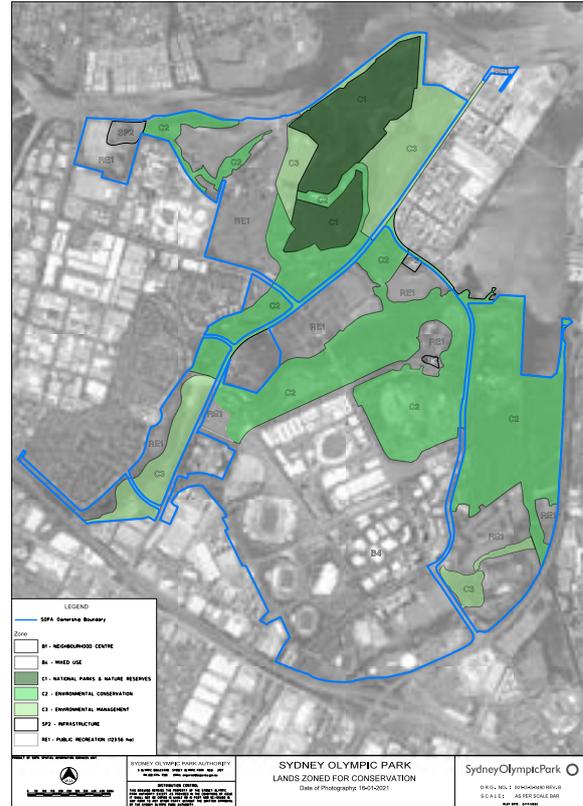
The Parklands Plan of Management (Parklands POM) was adopted by the Minister responsible for Sydney Olympic Park on 8 November 2010. The foreword by Honourable Frank Sartor and Honourable David Borger states:

“The rich Aboriginal, colonial, naval, industrial, Olympic and post-Olympic history of the Parklands has brought us to this point, where we now look to the future. For the first time, many diverse landscapes such as the Brickpit, former naval armament depot (The Armory) Internationally significant wetlands, the Newington Nature Reserve, the Parramatta River foreshore, distinctive Millennium Markers, remediated landfill areas, informal recreation spaces and active sporting areas have been brought together to form one of Sydney’s largest urban parklands. These areas together form a public open space setting that is unique in the world.”

As part of this Master Plan, the Parklands POM is being updated to better reflect future needs, uses and pressures being placed on the parklands. The Parklands POM aims to:

- Provide a framework for sustainable, long-term management of the parklands
- Deliver on the parklands objectives set out in the Sydney Olympic Park Act 2001 No. 57 (SOPA Act 2001) and fulfil statutory obligations in respect to parklands management
- Optimise parklands visitation, providing for a range of visitor experiences at scales and locations that complement and conserve the natural and cultural values of the land.
- Be a resource regarding the potential development, leasing and licensing of land.

SEPP Zoning (Legal requirement)



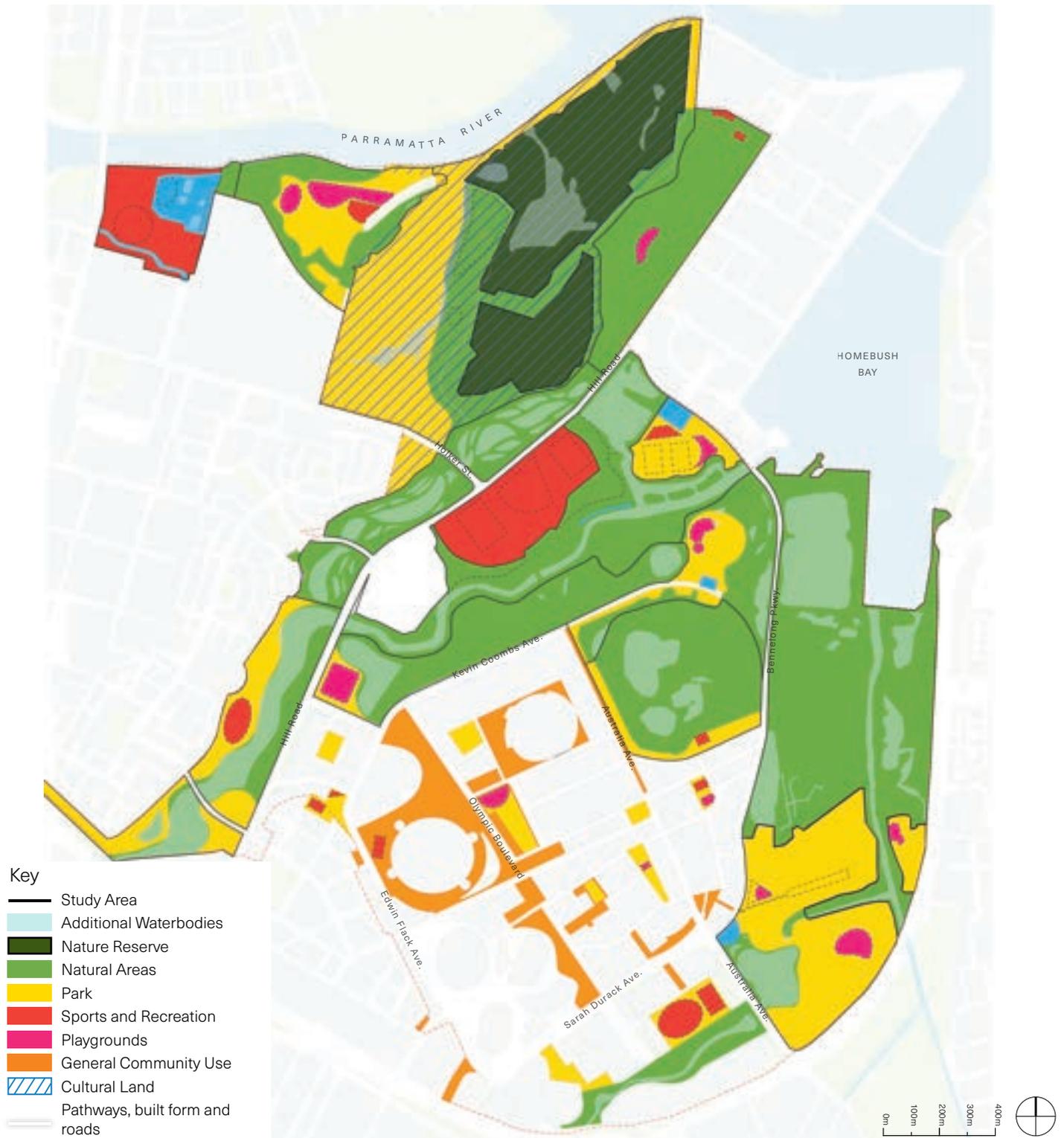
Parklands Plan of Management (2010)

Plan 2 - Parklands Land Category Classifications



Opportunities — Integrated Master Plan

Parklands POM Integration



Opportunities

- Further 'open', interpretation and adaptive re-use of the Newington Armament Depot (the Armory) to better provide for the public use and enjoyment of the place in the context of its heritage status.
- Incrementally transform the Armory from its former role as an operational defence facility into a place accessible to the public for a suitable range of new and contemporary uses while conserving and interpreting its heritage and cultural values and features.
- Minimise the impacts from any developments, uses and activities in Blaxland Riverside Park, Wilson Park and the Newington Armament on the proper function and security of the adjoining Silverwater Correctional Complex.
- Prioritise conservation areas by consulting with the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water before any major changes in the use or undertaking of major works or developments in the Armory and Woo-la-ra that are considered to impact on the Newington Nature Reserve.

Opportunities

3.2 Ecological and Environmental Systems

Master Plan Objectives

By 2050, Sydney Olympic Park will be a highly populated suburb which continues to prioritise environmental regeneration by actively contributing to the restoration and conservation of local and regional ecosystems.

Sydney Olympic Park is the congregation of various ecological systems, which provide significant environmental and ecological value. The restoration of the site began in the 1980's and was given priority when Sydney won the bid for the Sydney 2000 Games. This restoration has targeted improvements to ecosystems and species to address historical damage and foster long term resilience.

Today, over 72% of the Parklands and 48% of Sydney Olympic Park overall are designated as ecological conservation lands. These conservation areas support a variety of ecosystems, including over 400 native Plant species and over 250 wildlife species. Key ecological habitats include grasslands, forests and wetlands, as well as three endangered ecological communities and 100 hectares of inter-tidal wetlands. Each of these different habitat types support a unique range of native wildlife.

However, ecological systems are under increasing stress due to climate change, density increases and the changing needs of growing communities. Master Plan 2050 addresses a range of ecological impacts including habitat fragmentation, building reflectivity and light, water quality and climate change.

To promote positive contributions to the health, scale and quality of ecological systems, the Urban Centre of Sydney Olympic Park has been considered holistically within the wider Parklands setting. This approach will continue to involve discussions with government stakeholders, First Nations people and the broader community over time.

The Parklands character will be extended into the Urban Centre through the increased tree canopy and green infrastructure. Enhanced green infrastructure will provide shade and improve amenity while mitigating urban heat and enhancing local ecosystems to benefit native species.

In line with the NSW Government target, Sydney Olympic Park will be carbon net zero by 2050. Net zero emissions will be achieved through a built environment, public spaces and infrastructure which exemplify leadership in sustainability and create places which are healthy, resilient and equitable.



Total Earth Care, 2015, Sydney Olympic Park.
The Brickpit



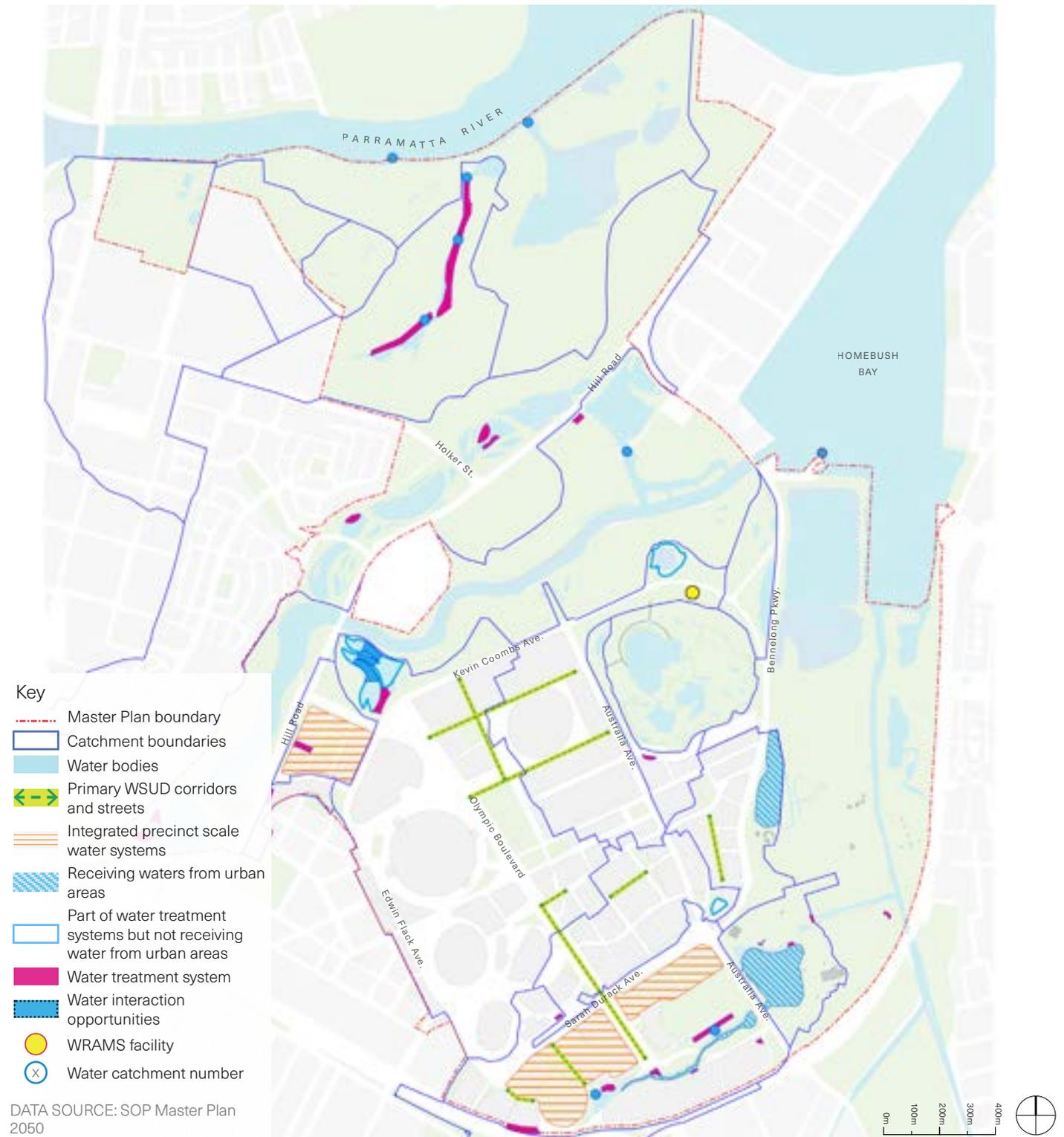
SOPA, 2021, Sydney Olympic Park.
White Bellied Sea Eagle, Newington Nature Reserve



SOPA, 2023, Sydney Olympic Park.
Eastern Water Quality Control Pond

Opportunities — Ecology and Environmental Sustainability

3.2.1 Water Systems

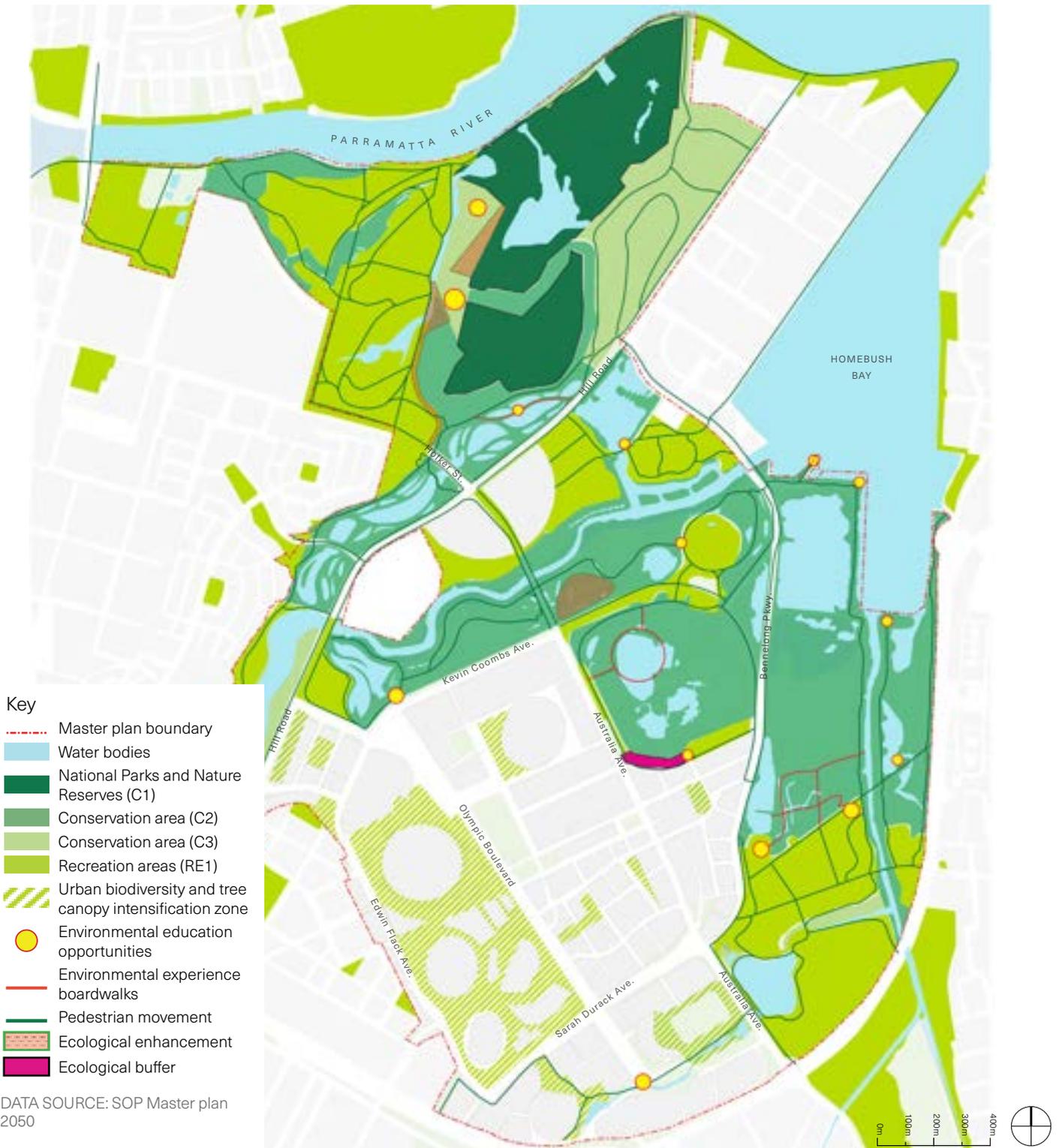


Opportunities

- Celebrate water as a precious resource and defining element of Sydney Olympic Park.
- Continue to implement Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) across Sydney Olympic Park to improve water quality, reduce stormwater runoff and regenerate the waterways and sensitive ecosystems of Sydney Olympic Park.
- Protect sensitive and functional riparian ecosystems within the Badu Mangroves, Powell’s Creek and Haslams Creek.
- Promote the ongoing restoration of waterways and estuarine areas across Sydney Olympic Park, including the Parramatta River, Haslams Creek, Powell’s Creek and Boundary Creek.
- Plan for sea level rise through considered expansion of waterbodies and offsets, ensuring resilience against flooding and accommodating the migration of estuarine species.
- Protect and manage existing wetlands and water bodies for ongoing storage, harvesting, water quality management, aquatic habitat and amenity functions/values.

Opportunities — Ecology and Environmental Sustainability

3.2.2 Conservation and Protected Areas



- Key**
- Master plan boundary
 - Water bodies
 - National Parks and Nature Reserves (C1)
 - Conservation area (C2)
 - Conservation area (C3)
 - Recreation areas (RE1)
 - Urban biodiversity and tree canopy intensification zone
 - Environmental education opportunities
 - Environmental experience boardwalks
 - Pedestrian movement
 - Ecological enhancement
 - Ecological buffer

DATA SOURCE: SOP Master plan 2050

Opportunities

1. Retain, enhance and expand existing ecologies and habitat to enable them to regenerate, including the Newington Nature Reserve, Badu Mangroves and Haslams Creek.
2. Maximise opportunities to implement Indigenous land management practises, including re-vegetation, clearing, food production and harvesting.
3. Improve managed access to natural areas to raise awareness of natural ecosystems for the benefit of both human and non-human occupants.
4. Respond to future environmental changes and promote climate-sensitive and resilient ecosystems.
5. Opportunities for ecological experiences and learning spaces must be pursued
6. Improve wayfinding across Sydney Olympic Park and provide connections to diverse ecologies through signage and information boards.
7. Restore degraded ecologies identified, in conjunction with new recreational opportunities.

Opportunities — Ecology and Environmental Sustainability

3.2.3 Trees at Risk



Opportunities

1. Significant habitat loss due PLR2 construction and carriageway expansion. Offset with additional areas of habitat/wilding at Little Kronos Hill and the Armory as per Parklands Plan of Management.
2. Protect ecologies and ensure additional planting retains habitat connections, and ecosystem functioning.
3. Quantify all vegetation loss due to Parramatta Light Rail Stage Two (PLR2) construction and ensure offset requirements are being met.
4. Develop Urban Green cover Policy to provide enforceable tree protection controls, identification of trees suitable for transplanting ie Hoop Pines (Olympic Boulevard), Moreton Bay Figs (Figtree Grove), Manchurian Pears (Dawn Fraser Avenue ,PLR2). Maximise all other opportunities to replant existing trees at risk of removal due to development.

Opportunities — Ecology and Environmental Sustainability

3.2.4 Landscape and Urban Canopy

Note: this figure and any associated controls do not apply to any area outside the Neighbourhoods and precincts boundary (ie the parklands)



- Key**
- Master Plan boundary
 - Existing trees to be retained
 - Urban biodiversity and tree canopy intensification zone
 - Key green street corridors
 - Neighbourhoods and precincts boundary

DATA SOURCE: SOP Master Plan 2050

Opportunities

1. Strategic ecological rehabilitation programs to expand tree canopy and vegetation types within the parkland where it is ecologically appropriate to do so.
2. Protect, maintain and enhance existing mature trees within the public domain in those areas identified for urban development.
3. A planting strategies which maximise the use of native, endemic tree, shrubs and ground cover species.
4. Create an interconnected urban tree canopy to assist in climate change mitigation and adaptation, provide for ecological movements, reduce urban heat load and improve health and well-being of people and ecosystems.
5. Restore riparian corridors across Sydney Olympic Park, including Parramatta River and Boundary Creek, to provide more opportunities for tree canopy and habitat.
6. Expand urban biodiversity and canopy where feasible to align with Greater Sydney's 'Greening Our City' target of 40% canopy by 2036.

Opportunities

3.3 Public Open Space and Public Facilities

Master Plan Objectives

As a thriving suburb, Sydney Olympic Park will continue to perform various functions serving national, regional and local catchments; high performance and community uses; formal and informal uses; active and passive uses; every day and destination activities, while catering to a diversity of age, ability and user groups.

Sydney Olympic Park will continue to perform an essential regional role as NSW's premier destination for high-performance sports, events and recreation. However, with a significant population growth forecast, there will be a demand for a range of public open spaces and facilities, including community and cultural facilities, recreation facilities, schools and childcare to meet the local population's needs.

Attractive places for children and young people to play, recreate and learn outdoors will be provided, along with gathering and exercise spaces for older people. Public open spaces and facilities, habitat and areas managed for ecological conservation, will be highly accessible, safe and inclusive to create a strong sense of belonging and well-being.

These spaces will be flexible and multifunctional for people to sit, relax, stay or play. Public open spaces will be within walking distance from residential neighbourhoods and connected to public transport via vibrant green streets.

The high cultural diversity of people who will live, work, and visit Sydney Olympic Park will require a range of spaces and services that cater to different types of recreation and opportunities for social connection, including larger gatherings of families and friends.

Sports facilities will cater to community and high performance levels. Multi-purpose venues and recreational facilities will cater to a range of groups day and night, and year round, with formal and everyday activities. A new State or regionally significant cultural centre will provide opportunities for the cultural enrichment of the people of NSW.

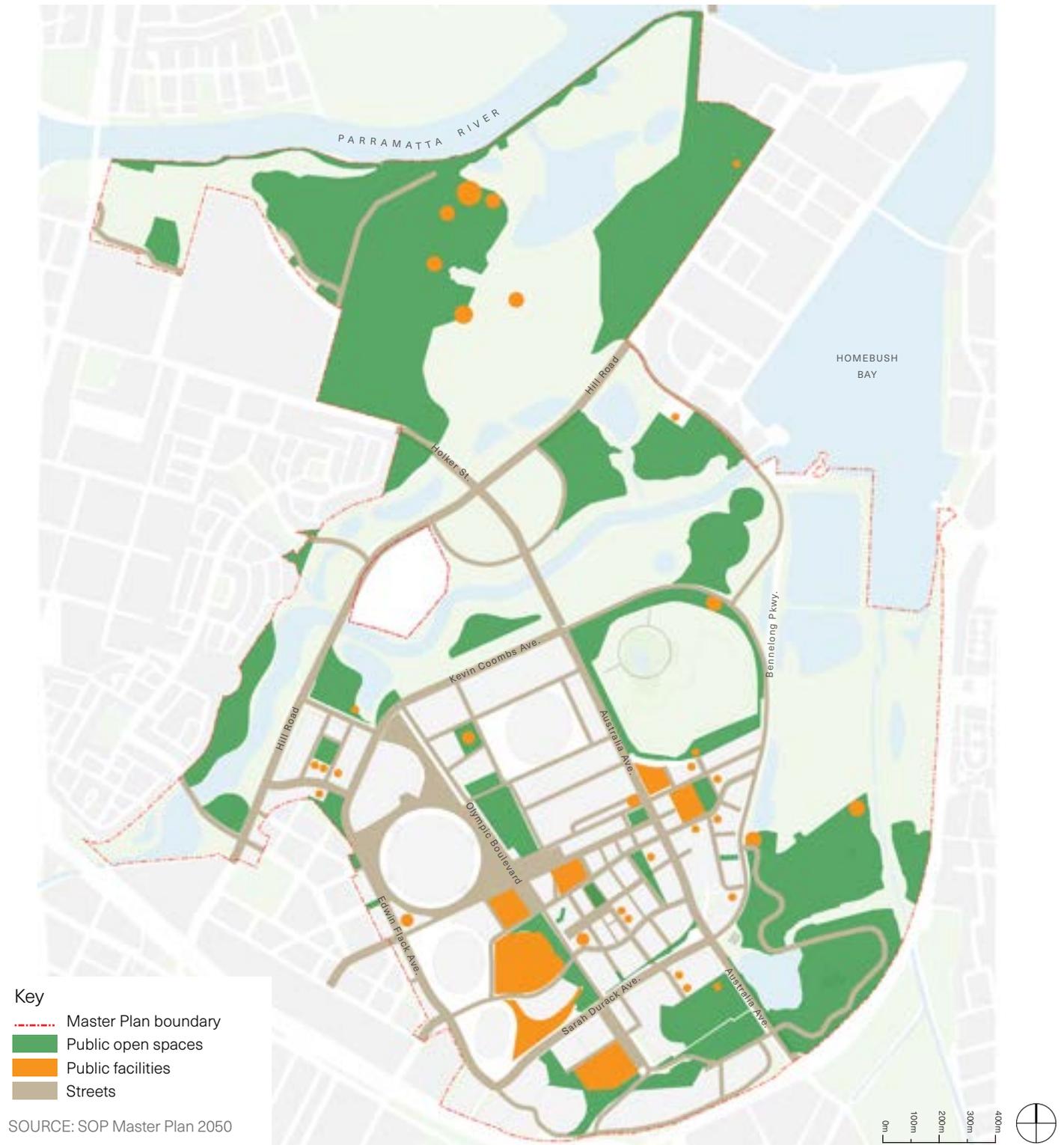
New schools will be provided to meet the educational demands of families living in and around Sydney Olympic Park. Schools will be co-located with open spaces and will be important focal points for the community.

Childcare centres and other critical services will be provided within neighbourhoods to cater for the needs of residents and workers.

By 2050, Sydney Olympic Park will be characterised by green, people-friendly spaces and natural landscapes which maximise opportunities for social interaction and passive and active recreation. These spaces will generate daily activity and complement the precinct's events role, providing residents, workers and visitors with a valued community setting. Public spaces will celebrate Country through thematic and unique design elements that connect meaningfully with Country.

Opportunities — Public Open Space and Public Facilities

3.3.1 Public Spaces Categorisation



Definitions, NSW Public Spaces Charter 2021:

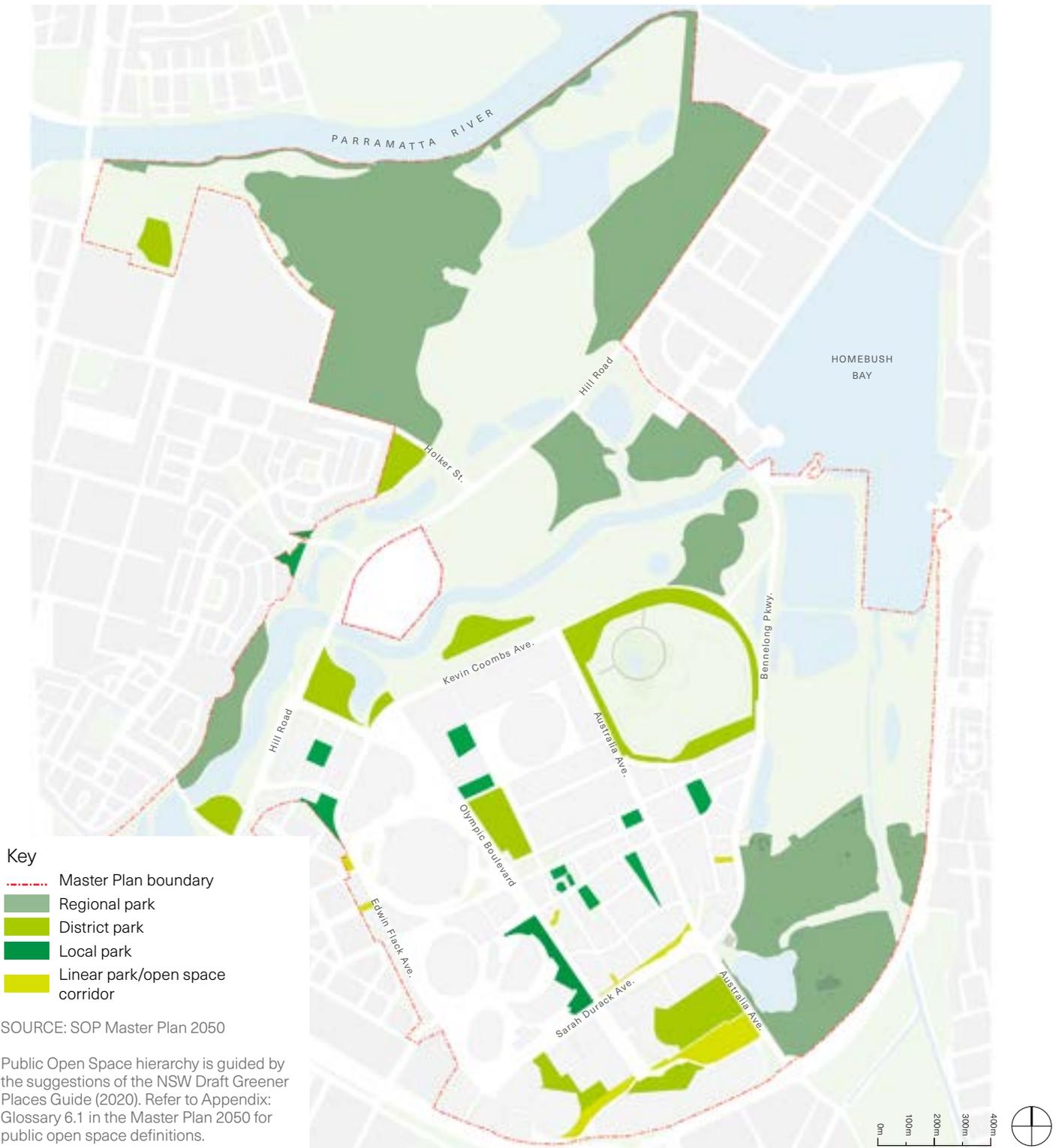
Public spaces are all places publicly owned or of public use, accessible and enjoyable by all for free.

- **Public open spaces** include parks, gardens, playgrounds, public beaches, riverbanks and waterfronts, outdoor playing fields and courts, and bushland that is open for public access.

- **Public facilities** include public libraries, museums, galleries, civic/community centres, showgrounds and indoor public sports facilities.
- **Streets** include streets, avenues and boulevards; squares and plazas; pavements; passages and lanes, and bicycle paths.
- Refer to Chapter 3.8. Movement of the Master Plan 2050 for further information on character and role of streets, consistent with the NSW Movement and Place Framework.

Opportunities — Public Open Space and Public Facilities

3.3.2 Public Open Spaces Hierarchy

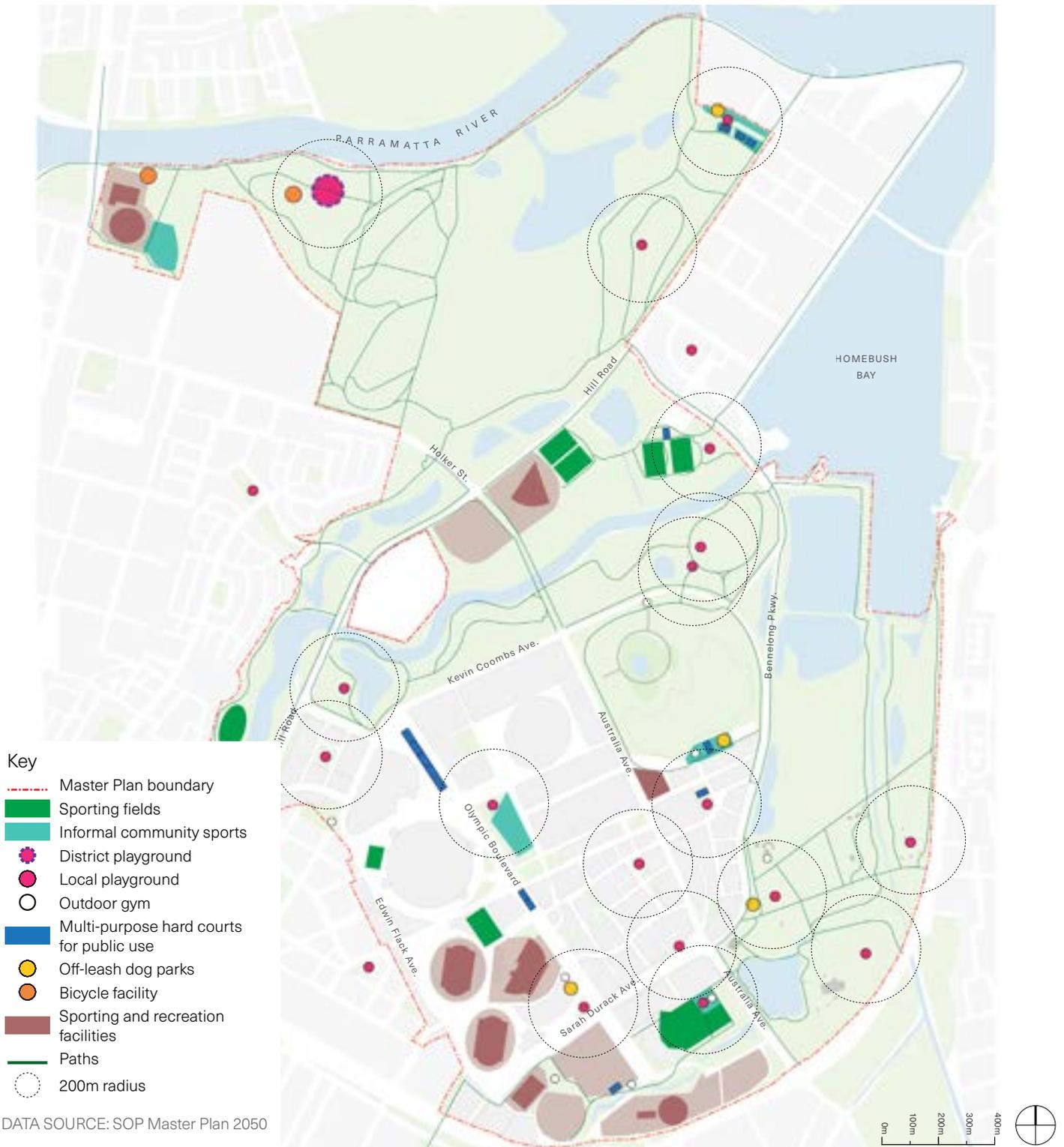


Opportunities

1. Celebrate Country in the design of the streets and public domain
2. Build on the legacy and identity of the Sydney 2000 Games with Olympic Boulevard being transformed into a dynamic and multi functional space
3. Create hierarchy of spaces including regional destinational facilities capable for events, neighbourhood and localised urban spaces to meet community needs.
4. Parks that offer spaces for retreat amongst shade, public amenity, play and protect and enhance significant existing vegetation and character.
5. All inclusive and accessible spaces that are in line with the principles and opportunities of the NSW Government Architects Open Space Guides.
6. Provide spaces that facilitate the safety and security of vulnerable groups, in particular women and girls.

Opportunities — Public Open Space and Public Facilities

3.3.3 Recreation and Play



Opportunities

1. Retain and expand existing high performance training facilities and make more publicly accessible.
2. Offer play spaces in alignment with the NSW Department of Planning’s Everybody Can Play guidelines within 200m of dwellings and at the centre of each neighbourhood
3. Provide new facilities for formal

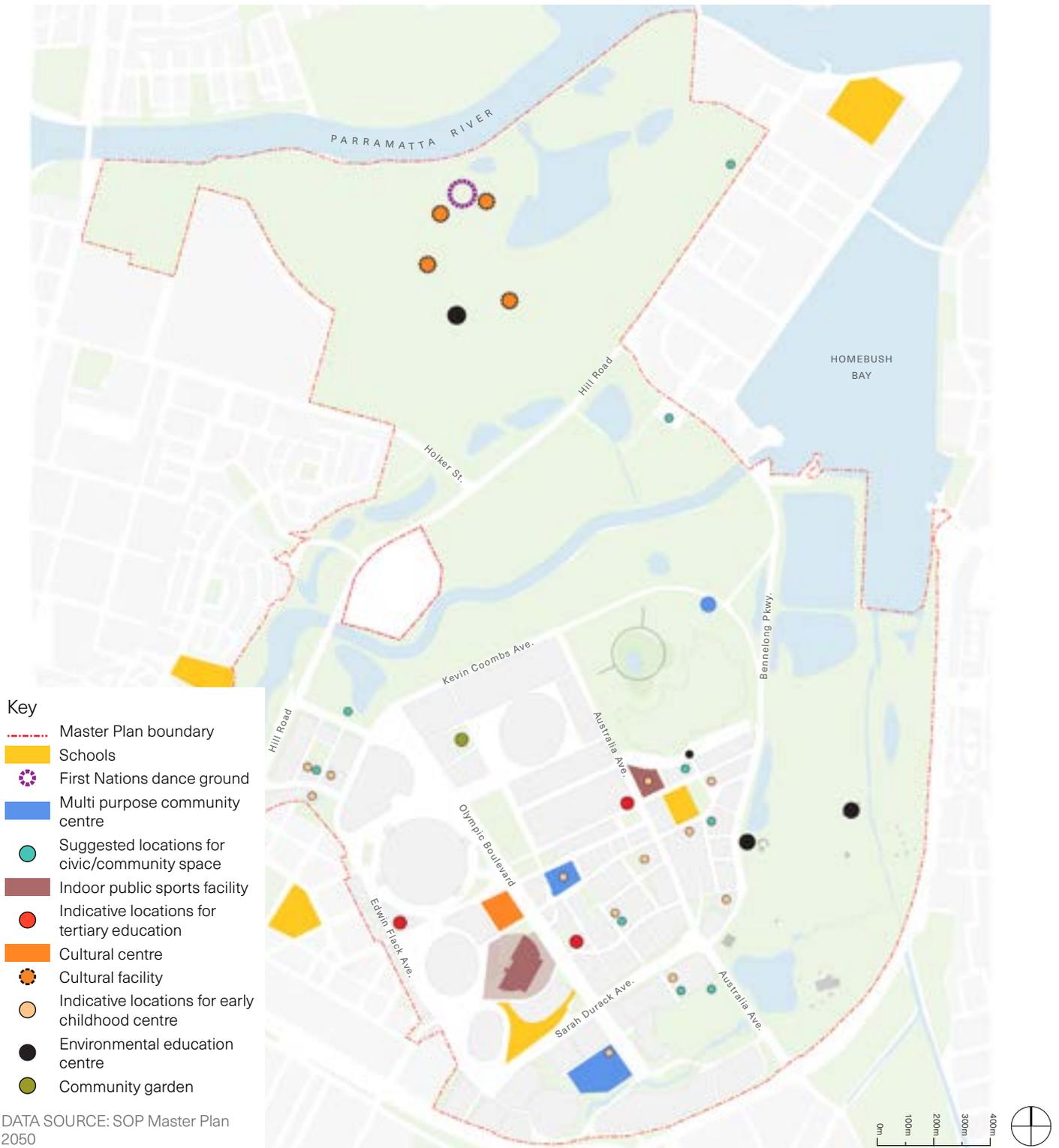
sporting codes within the parklands including; New sports fields on the existing Archery Centre.

4. Co-locate sport facilities with education to ensure community access and use during and outside of school hours.
5. Increase active recreation amongst local parks through additional multi-sport courts, ping pong and fitness nodes.

6. Create a network of large flexible soft open spaces including the Brickpit Park, Tom Wills Community Field and Cathy Freeman Park to accommodate informal / unstructured community sports
7. Introduce recreational cycling opportunities for different age groups and abilities into Newington Armory and road network using existing streets and paths

Opportunities — Public Open Space and Public Facilities

3.3.4 Public Facilities



Opportunities

1. Support social interaction, recreation and knowledge for the improved physical and mental health of residents, workers and visitors.
2. Support artistic, cultural and creative activities to enrich the community and enhance social well-being.
3. Co-locate with educational facilities, public open space and other uses to contribute to the creation of community hubs and a sense of place.
4. Improve wayfinding and path networks to allow for improved and accessible public transport, walking or cycling.
5. Design to be flexible to support a broad range of uses and activities throughout the day and night. This includes spaces which can be easily adapted to meet the changing needs and demands of the community.

Opportunities

3.4 Movement

Master Plan Approach

An enhanced active transport network will complement the Sydney Olympic Park and play a regionally significant role as NSW's premier destination for sports, entertainment and cultural events, attracting crowds from across Greater Sydney and beyond. Over the years, there has been a growing demand for sustainable and convenient transport options to, from and within Sydney Olympic Park. Significant investments have been made in public transport infrastructure to address this need. New transport offerings including Sydney Metro West and potentially PLR2, will be built off and connected to the existing heavy rail network. These projects aim to improve accessibility, reduce travel time and encourage more sustainable modes of transportation, including walking, cycling and public transport.

Sydney Metro West is an underground metro line currently under construction, which will connect residents, workers and visitors of Sydney Olympic Park to Parramatta in five minutes, and to Sydney's CBD in just 15 minutes. The Metro will have the capacity to carry up to 40,000 passengers per hour in each direction, significantly reducing traffic congestion and improving the quality of life at Sydney Olympic Park with frequent and reliable services.

PLR2, another significant transport project in the pipeline, will extend the existing light rail service from Parramatta CBD to Sydney Olympic Park, providing a reliable and efficient transport option. The new light rail will also serve as a connection point to Sydney Metro West, making it easier for people to travel across the metropolitan area.

An enhanced active transport network will complement the significant public transport investment at Sydney Olympic Park. Improved pedestrian and cycling connections will be provided to encourage public and active transport use. The focus is on creating liveable and sustainable communities which prioritise resident, worker and visitor health and well being.

Significant improvement to public transport, investment in active transport and innovative approaches to urban freight and servicing will reduce reliance on private vehicle use in Sydney Olympic Park. This underpins the establishment of the car-light Urban Centre over time, where reduced car parking provisions will enable streets and public spaces to be re-imagined as people-focused. Diverse street typologies will support these re-imagined spaces and places, providing interesting and safe journeys for residents, workers and visitors alike.

Improved accessibility and reduced travel times will make getting to and from the precinct easier for all. Focus on sustainable transport options will aid in reducing carbon emissions, contributing to Sydney Olympic Park's net-zero target and supporting healthier lifestyle options. Collectively, these initiatives will support a vibrant and liveable community which is well-connected to greater Sydney, making Sydney Olympic Park an even more attractive destination for residents, workers and visitors.



Outlines LA, 2017, Geelong.
Malop Street, Geelong



Google Maps, 2022, Glebe.
Ross Street, Harold Park



Gehl, 2007, Brighton.
New Road, Brighton

Opportunities — Movement

3.4.1 Movement and Place Hierarchy

(NSW MOVEMENT AND PLACE FRAMEWORK)

HIERARCHY	CATEGORY	QUALITIES
PEDESTRIAN SPACES	CIVIC SPACES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pedestrian oriented movement space. – Emergency vehicular access and bicycles at slow speed only. – Protected space with tree planting, street furniture, high quality paving material.
HIGH ACTIVITY TRANSIT MALL	MAIN STREET	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pedestrian oriented movement space with light rail. – Emergency vehicular access and bicycles at slow speed only. – Protected space with street furniture, tree planting and high quality paving.
CIVIC STREET	CIVIC SPACES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Slow streets with high pedestrian and cyclist movement. – Vehicular movement at slowest speed (5km/hr - 10km/hr). – High quality environment with tree planting, street furniture and quality paving material.
HIGH STREET	MAIN STREET	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Shared street with high pedestrian and cyclist movement. – Vehicular movement at slowest speed (5km/hr - 10km/hr). – Tree planting and minimal restricted parking where appropriate.
LOCAL STREET	LOCAL STREET	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Local streets connecting neighbourhoods. – Low volume vehicular movement at slow speed (20km/hr - 40km/hr). – Tree planting and parking where appropriate.
CONNECTOR STREET	LOCAL STREET	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Higher order local streets with bus routes and cycleways. – Vehicular movement at medium speed (30km/hr - 50km/hr). – Tree planting and landscape verges where appropriate.
CONNECTOR AVENUE	MAIN STREET	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Multi lane wide streets accommodating majority of vehicular movement that connects urban centres. – Vehicular movement at medium speed (40km/hr - 60km/hr). – Tree planting and landscape verges where appropriate.

Opportunities — Movement

3.4.2 Street Role and Character



Opportunities

1. Create legible gateways and wayfinding at entrance points to the neighbourhoods, precinct and parklands of Sydney Olympic Park to improve the overall experience.
2. Create streets that welcome people and distinguish between private and public space.
3. Improve permeability throughout Sydney Olympic Park and promote a hierarchy of people focused streets and lanes.
4. Deliver strategic upgrades to streets and intersections to ensure pedestrian and cyclist safety, improve amenity and support efficient vehicular flow and connections between neighbourhoods.
5. Provide streets that act as social spaces and support the efficient movement of pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles.
6. Ensure streets support native pollinators through appropriate native landscaping and street plantings.
7. Ensure roads and streets are consistent with the NSW Movement and Place – design of roads and streets guide, 2023.

Opportunities — Movement

3.4.3 Active Transport



Opportunities

1. Improve active movement networks throughout Sydney Olympic Park to support a 15-minute neighbourhood and 30-minute city through public transport nodes.
2. Prioritise walking, cycling, micro mobility and public transport over private vehicular use.
3. Improve and connect the broader network of active transport circuits throughout the Parklands areas, including connection to the Parramatta River foreshore, Newington Armory and Brickpit Park.
4. Upgrade intersections, bridges and pedestrian refuges to better connect residents, visitors and workers from surrounding neighbourhoods to enter.
5. Secondary path networks to offer a range of experiences through the parklands and be sensitive to existing ecology and habitat communities.
6. Provide connection that facilitate the safety and security of vulnerable groups, in particular women and girls, for movement at any time of day.

Opportunities — Movement

3.4.4 Public Transport

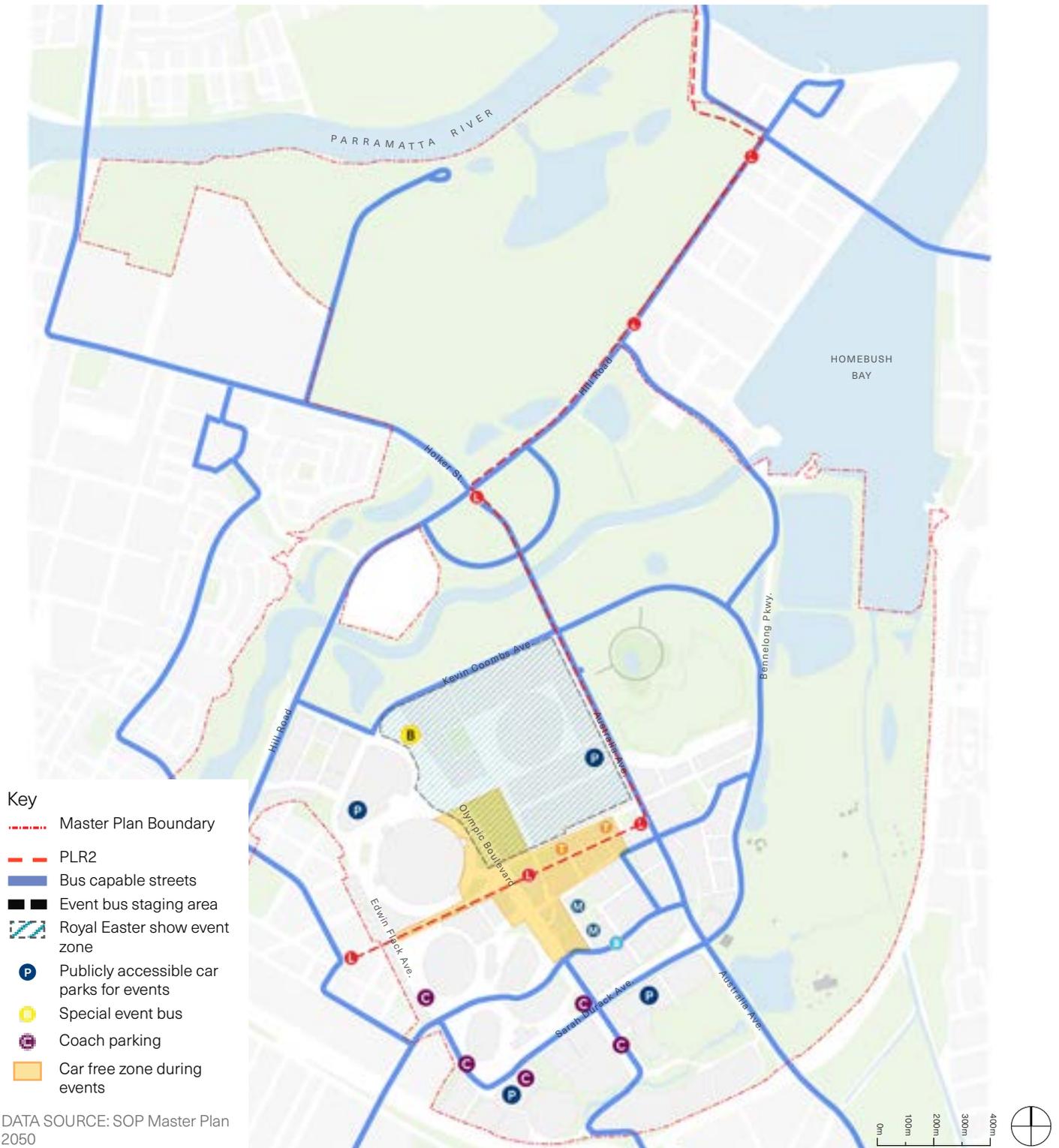


Opportunities

1. Improve active movement networks to support a 15-minute neighbourhood and 30-minute city.
2. Prioritise public transport over private vehicular use.
3. Ensure residents, workers and visitors are provided with sustainable transport options.
4. Co-locate public transport stops and hubs with entries to neighbourhoods and public facilities.

Opportunities — Movement

3.4.5 Event Transport

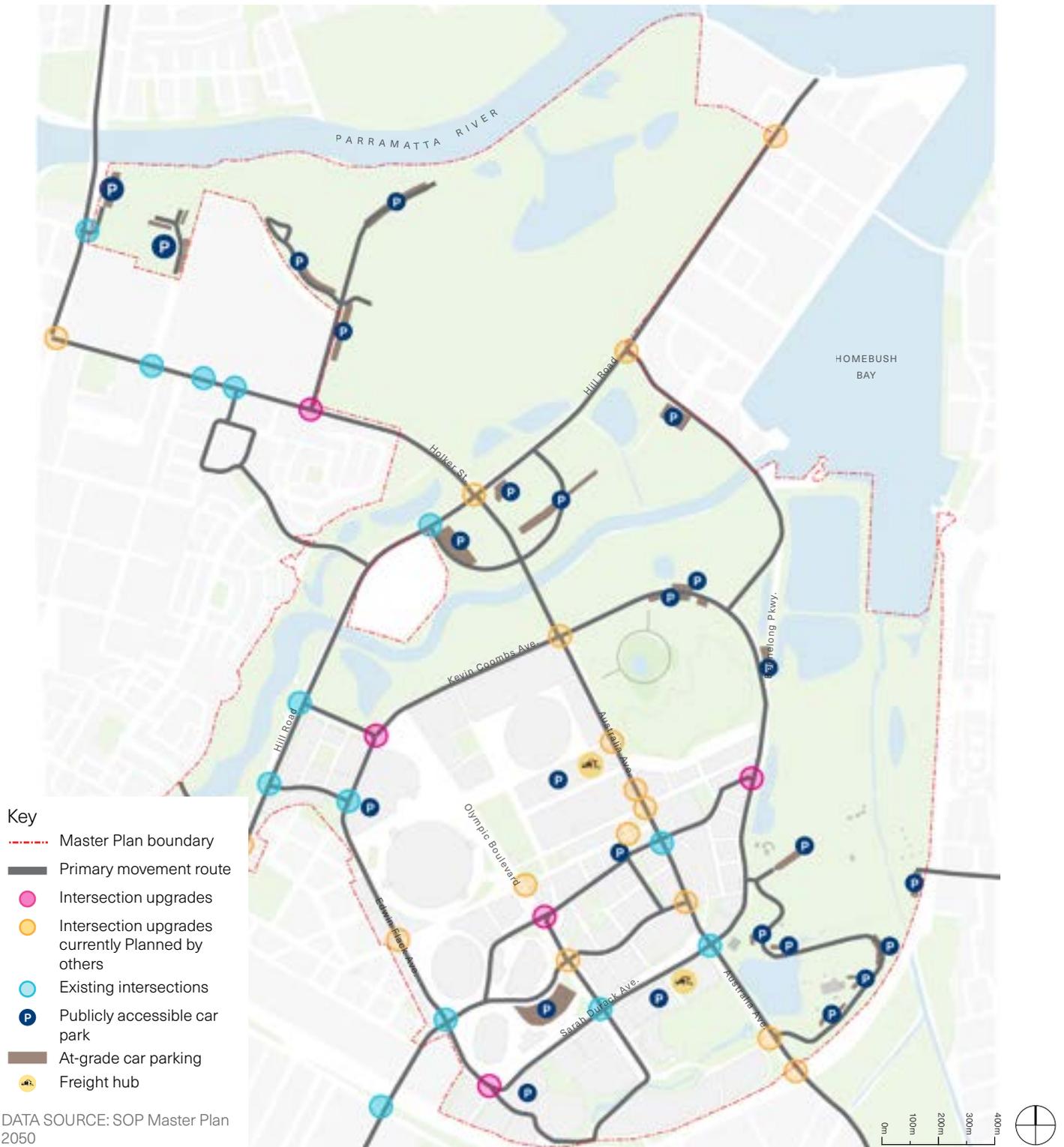


Opportunities

1. Ensure that vehicle and pedestrian movement is flexible and can accommodate temporary event demand where needed, with minimal event overlay infrastructure required.
2. Reduce demand for event parking by 50% to a maximum of 5,000 spaces with improvements in active and public transport connections.
3. Minimise the spatial extent, frequency and duration of road closures associated with events to ensure that road closures are predictable, effective and convenient.
4. Encourage event activation throughout Stadia to activate and enliven the street network

Opportunities — Movement

3.4.6 Vehicle Access and Parking



Opportunities

1. Promote sustainable transport options, including car share and electric vehicle usage.
2. Minimise vehicular movement and private vehicle use.
3. Ensure that the design of car parking, access, servicing and loading points enhances streetscape character and protects pedestrian amenity and safety.
4. Propose new intersection upgrades that better improve the public transport network and make it safer for pedestrians to access facilities, parks, neighbourhoods.

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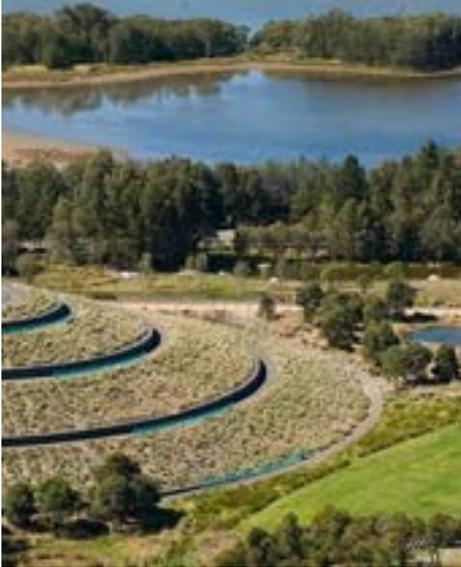
Landscape and Public Domain

4. Master Plan 2050 Reference Scheme



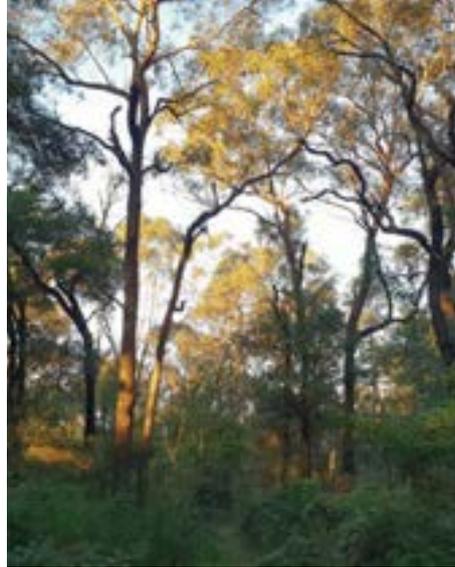
Master Plan 2050

4.1 Landscape and Public Domain Summary



PWP, 2000, Sydney Olympic Park.

430ha of Regional Parklands



SOPA, 2015, Sydney Olympic Park.

1 Nature Reserve



SOPA, 2020, Sydney Olympic Park.

3 Endangered Ecological Communities

In 2050 Sydney Olympic Park Will Have:



Turf Design Studio, 2015, Chippendale Green.

9 Local Community Open Spaces



SOPA, 2021, Sydney Olympic Park.

6 Sports Fields



Turf Design Studio, 2022, Gosford Leagues Field.

17 Playspaces



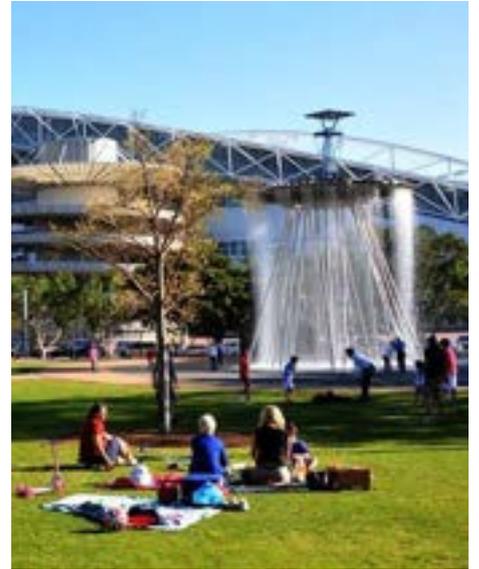
SOPA, 2007, Sydney Olympic Park.

250 Native Fauna and 400 Native Flora Species



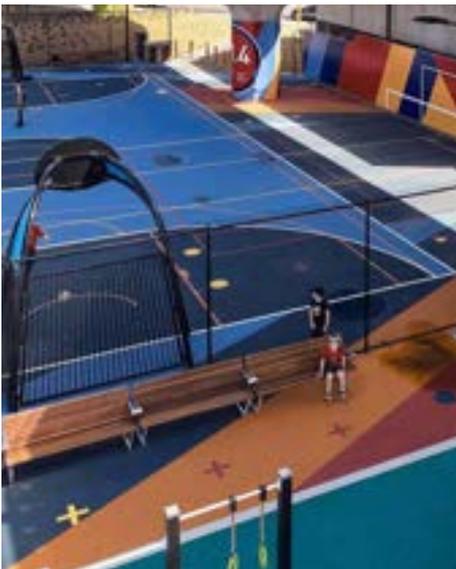
SOPA, 2023, Sydney Olympic Park.

5 Heritage and Conservation Listed Sites



SOPA, 2018, Sydney Olympic Park.

An Enduring Olympic Legacy



Aspect, 2018, Dandenong Rail Corridor.

7 Outdoors Courts



Brisbane City Council, 2015, Brisbane.

10 Fitness Stations



Tyrrell Studio, 2020, Shale Hills Dog Park.

4 Off Leash Dog Parks

Character Areas

Illustrative Master Plan



Character Areas

Character Area Precincts



4.2 Urban Centre

4.2.1 Character Statement

The Urban Centre is bounded by Grand Parade, Australia Avenue, Sarah Durack Avenue and Olympic Boulevard. The Urban Centre will accommodate a mix of land uses, building scales, and significant public and active transport infrastructure. It will be the focal point for pedestrian vibrancy and the epicentre for work and commercial activity throughout the day and night. Prioritising public and active transport with a network of lanes, through-site links and retail frontages will facilitate a car-lite Urban Centre which is pedestrian focused.

A new landscaped Central Urban Park and Miluni Plaza will be vibrant spaces for pedestrians to gather and will provide direct access to the Sydney Olympic Park Metro station. They will also be important spaces for crowd management during events.

These new public spaces anchor a new pedestrian retail mall that is comparable in scale and character to Pitt Street Mall in Sydney's CBD. The retail mall is flanked by a multi-level retail centre that will provide a dynamic shopping experience for local residents, workers and visitors. The State Abattoir heritage precinct could be transformed to include a library and multi-functional community spaces with supporting commercial uses.

Olympic Boulevard will continue to support traffic movement but will be transformed to include public open space for recreation with extensive tree canopy, sustainable urban drainage, bicycle lanes and informal hardcourts.

Dawn Fraser Avenue will be a pedestrianised high street serviced by light rail. It will be the focus of commercial uses with over-station development on the existing train station and improved connections through to the Royal Agricultural Society (RAS) precinct to the north. The buildings and streets in this part of the RAS precinct are planned to be activated with exhibitions, conferencing and complementary civic, retail, commercial, hospitality and entertainment uses. This mix of uses provides a diverse offering that enhances the amenity of the area for residents, workers, and visitors alike, during the day and into the evening.

Development south of Figtree Drive will comprise predominantly high-density residential development with opportunities for ground floor retail. A footbridge for pedestrians and cyclists will provide access from the Urban Centre and Metro Station to the Southern Neighbourhood.

A new landscaped park extending from Herb Elliott Avenue to Figtree Drive will accommodate green open space, tree canopy, play spaces, hard courts and other facilities for the enjoyment of residents, workers and visitors.

Cathy Freeman Park will accommodate a range of facilities, including playgrounds, street furniture, trees and shade, and other landscaped elements for the use and enjoyment of residents and visitors.

Streets within the Urban Centre will be framed by a four to six storey street wall with tower elements set back from the street edge. Corridors of tall slender towers, between 20 and 45 storeys, will flank Olympic Boulevard and Australia Avenue and reinforce the role of the Urban Centre within Sydney Olympic Park.



Urban Centre
Artist Impression



Urban Centre

4.2.2 Illustrative Plan



Urban Centre Concept Diagram

The purpose of the concept diagram is to demonstrate at a high level the key landscape and public domain moves within each neighbourhood and or precinct.



Urban Centre

4.2.3 Miluni Plaza and Central Urban Park

Design Guidelines

The design of OSUC05, OSUC06 and OSUC07 must be guided by the corresponding concept plan and the following principles:

1. Open and unencumbered areas to allow for unimpeded pedestrian movement to the Metro station entries, both during events and non-events modes.
2. Open, flexible space that allows for events of varying size.
3. The design is to be embedded with Connecting with Country principles through green infrastructure, public art, paving, wayfinding and other elements. A 'Welcome to Country' is to be incorporated.
4. The space is mostly paved/hardscape.
5. Green infrastructure is to consist of landscaped pockets that are located so as to not impede pedestrian movement, provide opportunity for concealment and or green canopy with permeable ground plane to allow for increased pedestrian traffic flow (ie. Tall trunks) to facilitate crowd movement during events. Canopy cover is to be consistent with the following targets:
 - a. OSUC05 - 54%;
 - b. OSUC06 – 38%; and
 - c. OSUC07 - 60%.
6. Any furniture must not create an impediment to pedestrian movement to ensure unimpeded access to the station. Seating can be integrated within planting.
7. Design to include at-grade water features or elements at UC05 which can be adjusted for event and non-event times, and a water feature at UC07 to act as a focal point and create a sense of place.
8. Provide lighting consistent with the wider centre and represent its role as a gateway to the Metro Station. The space should be well lit at night for event and non-event modes and maximise accessibility and safety for all users, particularly for vulnerable pedestrians.
9. Hostile Vehicle Mitigation (HVM) and other safety features should be subtly integrated into design and be consistent with the HVM mitigation measures identified in the UDEM and Design Manual
10. Incorporate WSUD measures.

The design of OSUC08 must be guided by the corresponding concept plan and the following principles:

1. Create a place for the local community and visitors: for gathering, meeting, social connection, shopping and events.
2. An open flexible and multifunction public space.
3. The design is to be embedded with Connecting with Country principles through green infrastructure, public art, paving, wayfinding and other elements. The sense of reading of Sky Country to the north of the precinct should be maximised.
4. A meaningful place for the community on non-event days, and an adaptable marshalling space on event days in the case of an emergency

5. Incorporate strong thematic and physical connections to open spaces UC05 - 07 (Miluni Plaza).
6. Visually and physically connected to the Abattoir heritage precinct.
7. Provide a minimum public open space of:
 - a. 4,000m² total for OSUC 05, 06, 07
 - b. 3,500m² for OSUC08
8. Provide a minimum of 2,600m² of deep soil planting.
9. A canopy cover of 25% is to be provided to maximise the thermal comfort of the space. Existing trees will be retained where possible, subject to further investigation.
10. Plant a diversity of locally native species, including trees and other plants of varying heights, and canopy coverage.
11. Provide a range of furniture catering to all ages and abilities, in sun and shade locations.
12. Provide weather protection in the form of architectural shelters, as required.
13. The space should be well lit at night for event and non-event modes and maximise accessibility and safety for all users, particularly for vulnerable pedestrians.
14. Incorporate WSUD measures.
15. Protect solar access in accordance with the sun protection area.

Benchmark:

Széll Kálmán Square,

FOMTERV Zrt, 2016, Budapest, Hungary

- Flexible open plaza
- Trees in paving
- Seating walls along planted buffers
- Community buildings
- Large pedestrian priority crossings
- Zero depth water feature
- Multi-modal public transport hub



Urban Centre Miluni Plaza and Central Park Concept Plan



Urban Centre

4.2.4 Retail Park

Design Guidelines

The design of the OSUS09 must be guided by the corresponding concept plan and the following principles:

1. The design is to be embedded with Connecting with Country principles through green infrastructure, public art, paving, wayfinding and other elements
2. The northern portion of the park must be allocated to soft landscaping, with opportunity for passive recreation. The southern portion of the park will provide a landscape setback and be mostly planted, allowing space for outdoor dining against built form.
3. Provide a raised pedestrian crossing at the intersection of Street UC09 and Street UC10 to ensure a safe crossing for park visitors.
4. Furnish the park with ample seating and consider the needs of food and beverage retailers.
5. Retain the existing mature trees in the park.
6. Establish a landscape buffer along the park's western edge, featuring a continuous tree canopy to provide shade for pedestrians.
7. Include endemic planting, with 'bush tucker' and medicinal species.
8. Embed WSUD measures within the central area of the park, capturing water flowing from Street UC08 and Miluni Plaza.
9. Protect solar access in accordance with the sun protection area.
10. Provide a minimum public open space of 5,000m² for OSUC09.

Benchmark:

Darling Quarter,

ASPECT, 2011, Haymarket, Sydney Australia

- Open lawn
- Loose furniture
- Play elements and recreation
- Outdoor dining
- Pedestrian promenade
- Shaded seating areas
- Well lit night activation



Urban Centre Retail Park Concept Plan



Urban Centre

4.2.5 Movement

Benchmark :

George Street Light Rail,
ASPECT, 2019, Sydney CBD, Australia

- Flush kerb treatments facilitates pedestrianised character and function
- Urban elements (Planters, bollards, seating, light posts) double as hostile vehicle management mitigators.
- Stops located centrally or on either side of the street depending on built form interface.
- Stops co-located with other public transport hubs and hotspots.



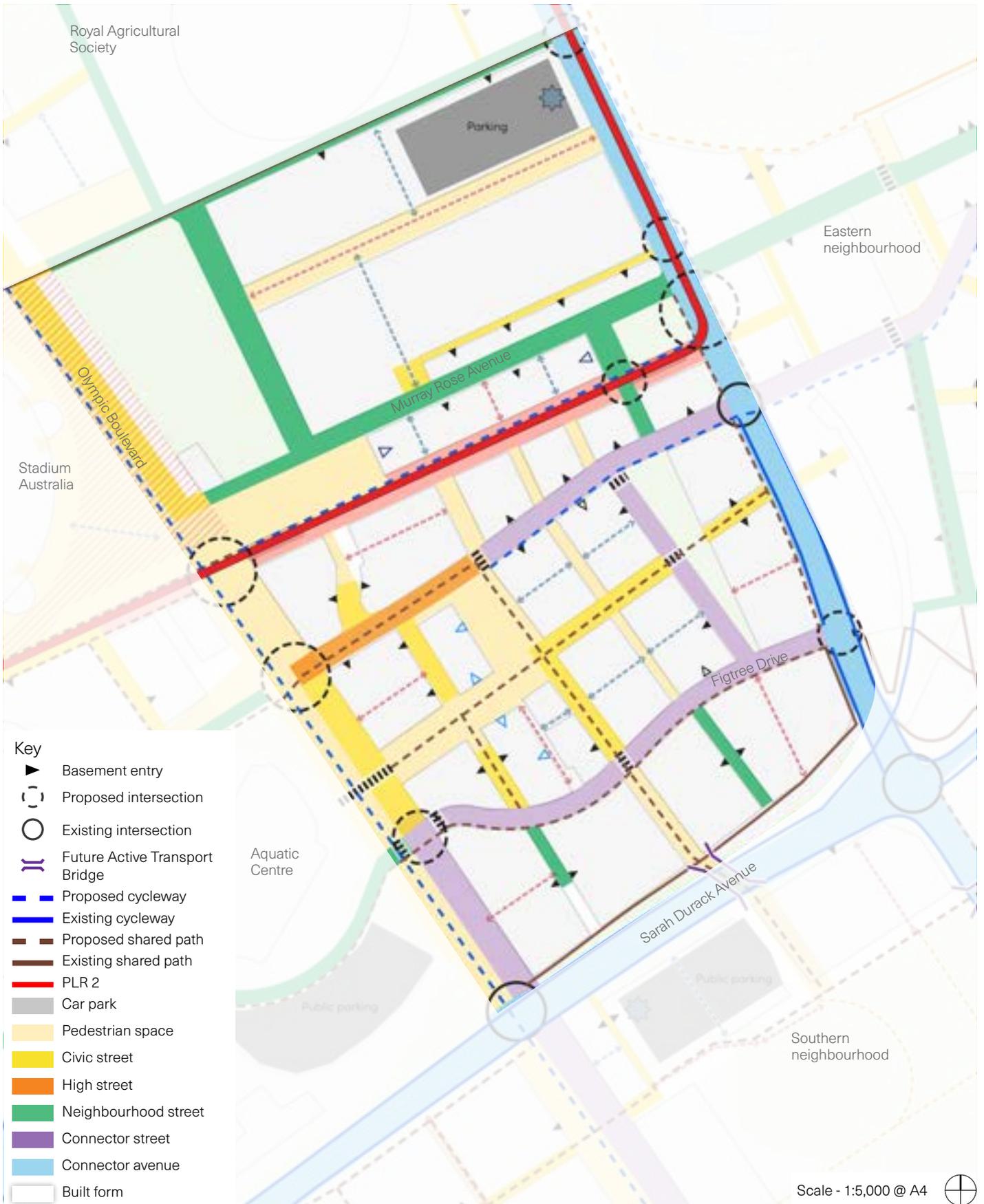
Benchmark :

The Levee,
MCGREGORCOXALL, 2013 Central Maitland, Australia

- Flush porphyry shared street finish facilitates pedestrianised character and function
- Urban elements (Planters, bollards, seating, light posts) double as hostile vehicle management mitigators.
- Slow shared zone with limited street parking
- Adjoining active laneways create retail precinct character
- Temporary road closures for markets and events



Urban Centre Movement Plan

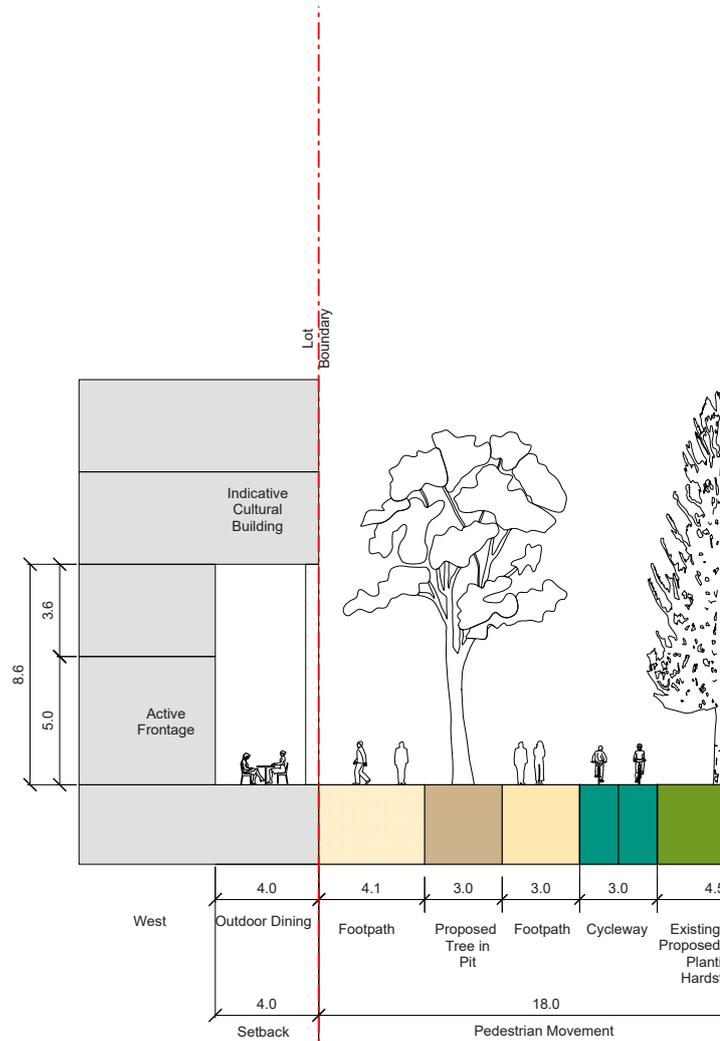


Urban Centre

Olympic Boulevard — Central 1(OBC1)



Location Plan



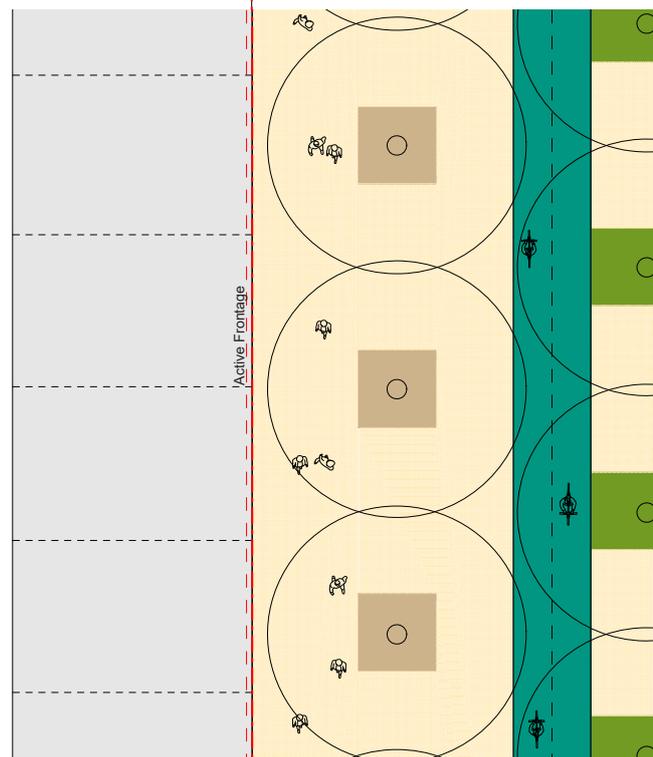
General guidance

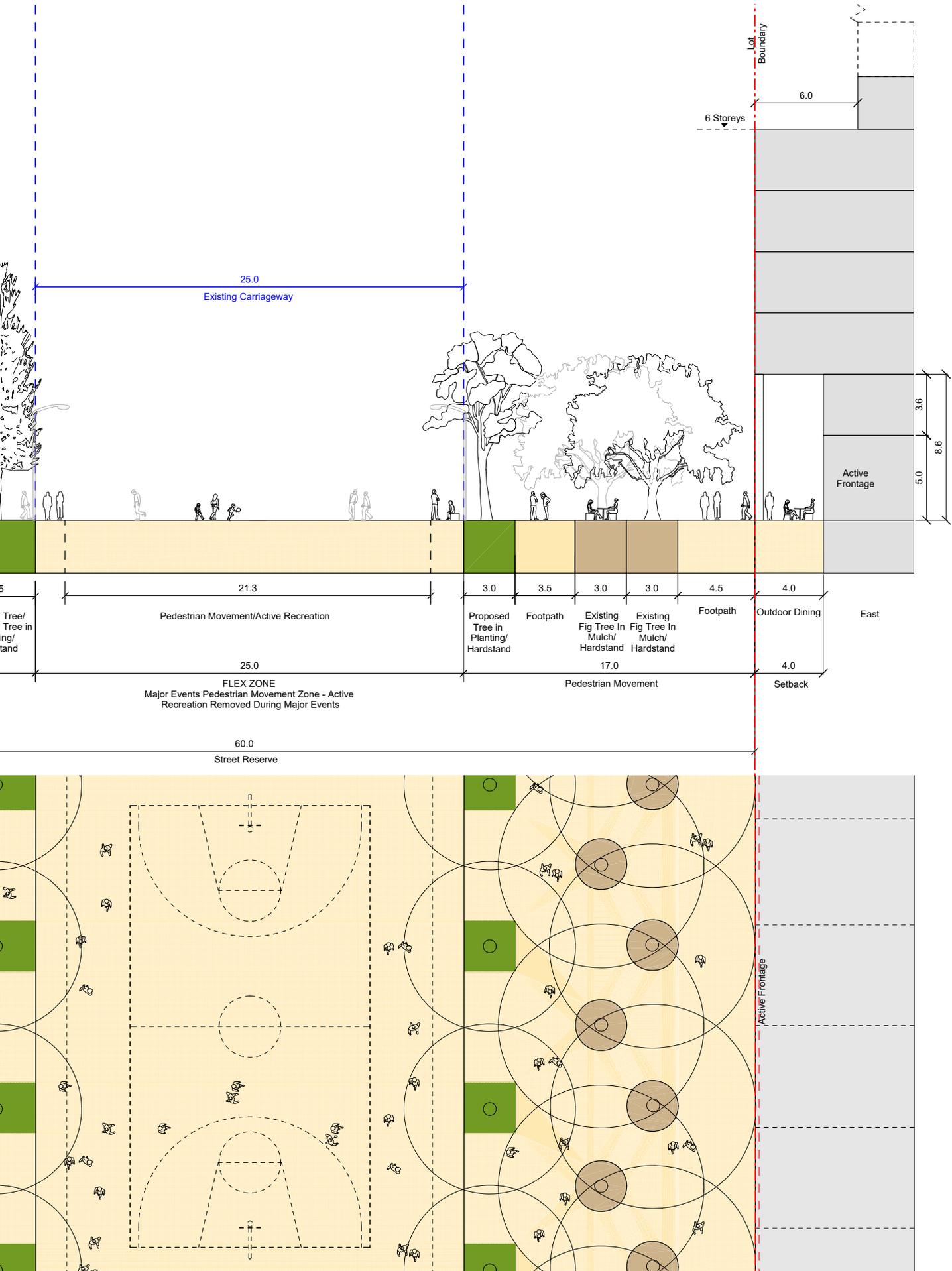
Typology: Pedestrian spaces (Civic spaces)

Dimension: 60m width

Trees: Existing street tree character to be enhanced and retained. Proposed street trees to be planted at regular intervals and in alignment with existing trees on both sides of the road with supporting understorey

Detailed design: Design Manual



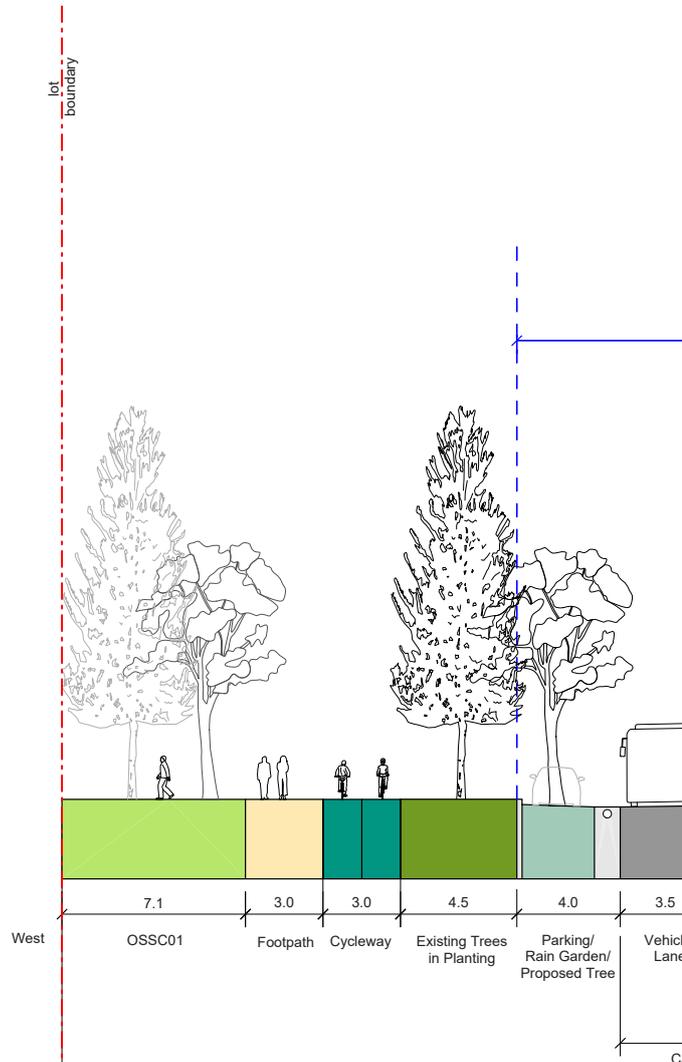


Urban Centre

Olympic Boulevard — Central 2 (OBC2)



Location Plan



General guidance

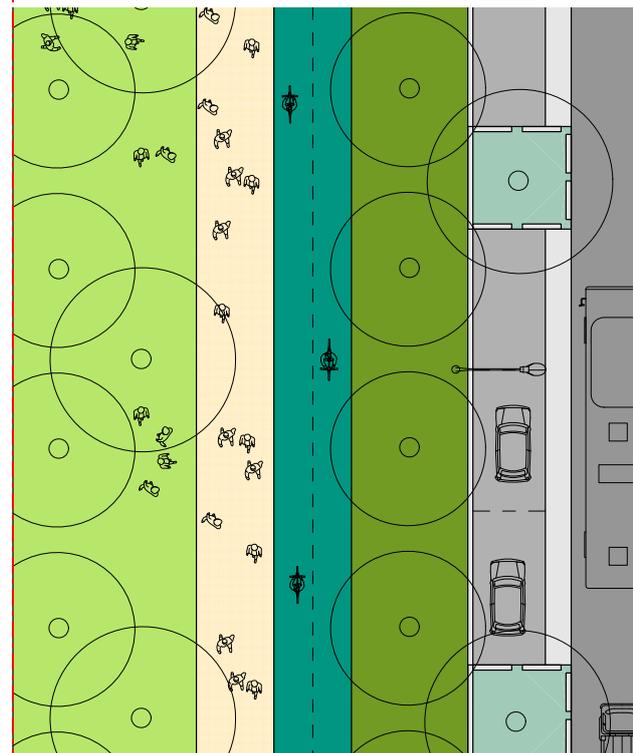
Typology: Civic street (Civic spaces)

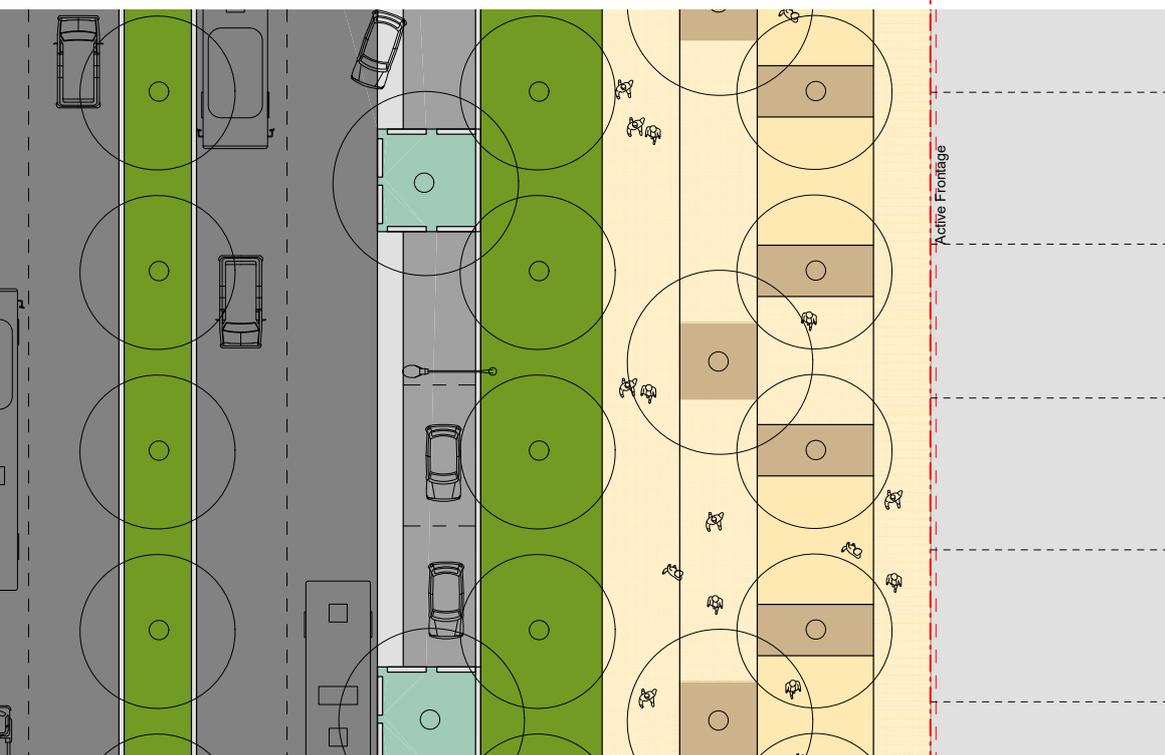
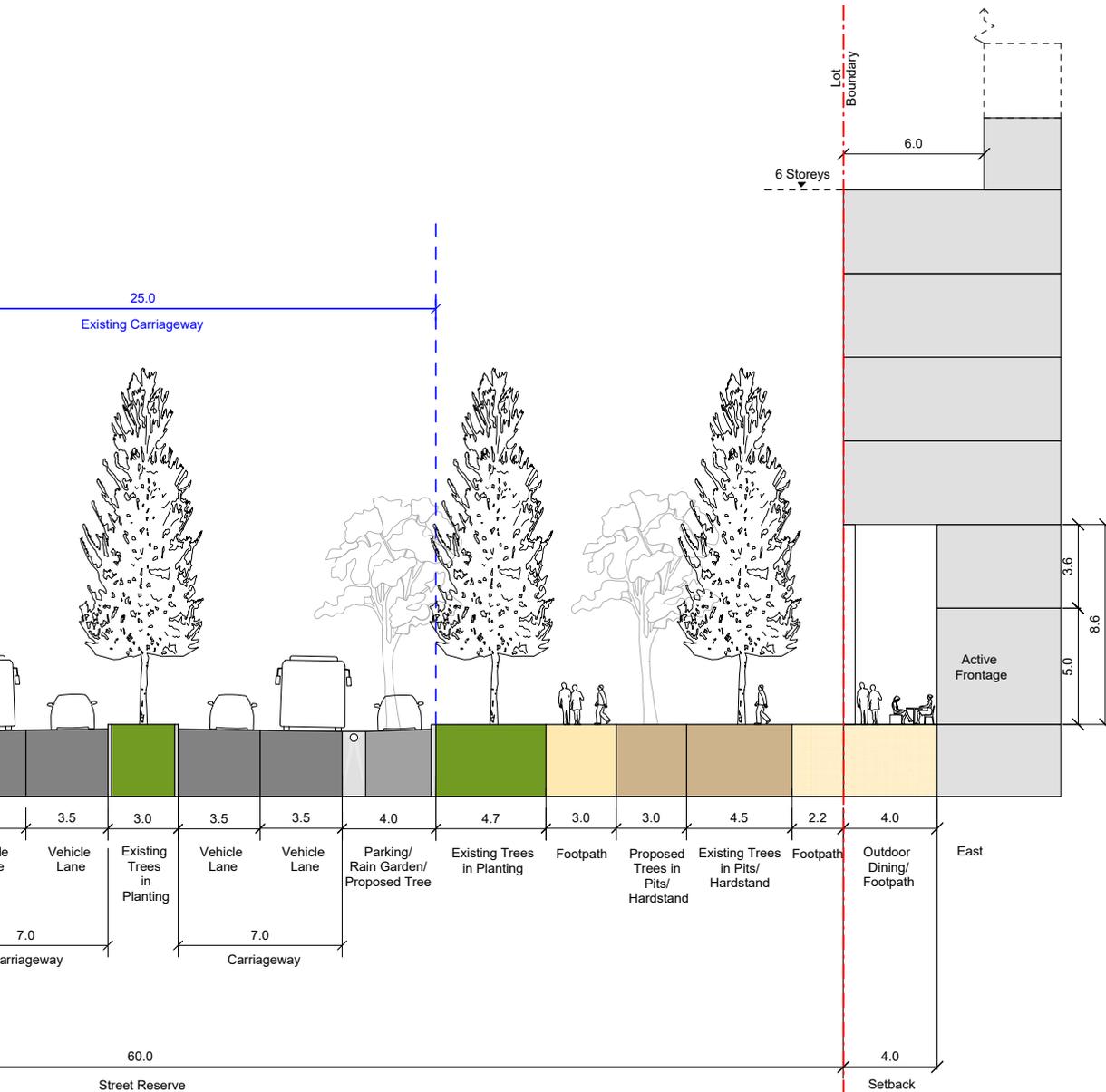
Dimension: 60m width

WSUD: Rain gardens

Trees: Canopy target 47%. Existing street tree character to be enhanced and retained. Proposed street trees to be planted at regular intervals and in alignment with existing trees on both sides of the road with supporting understorey

Detailed design: Design Manual



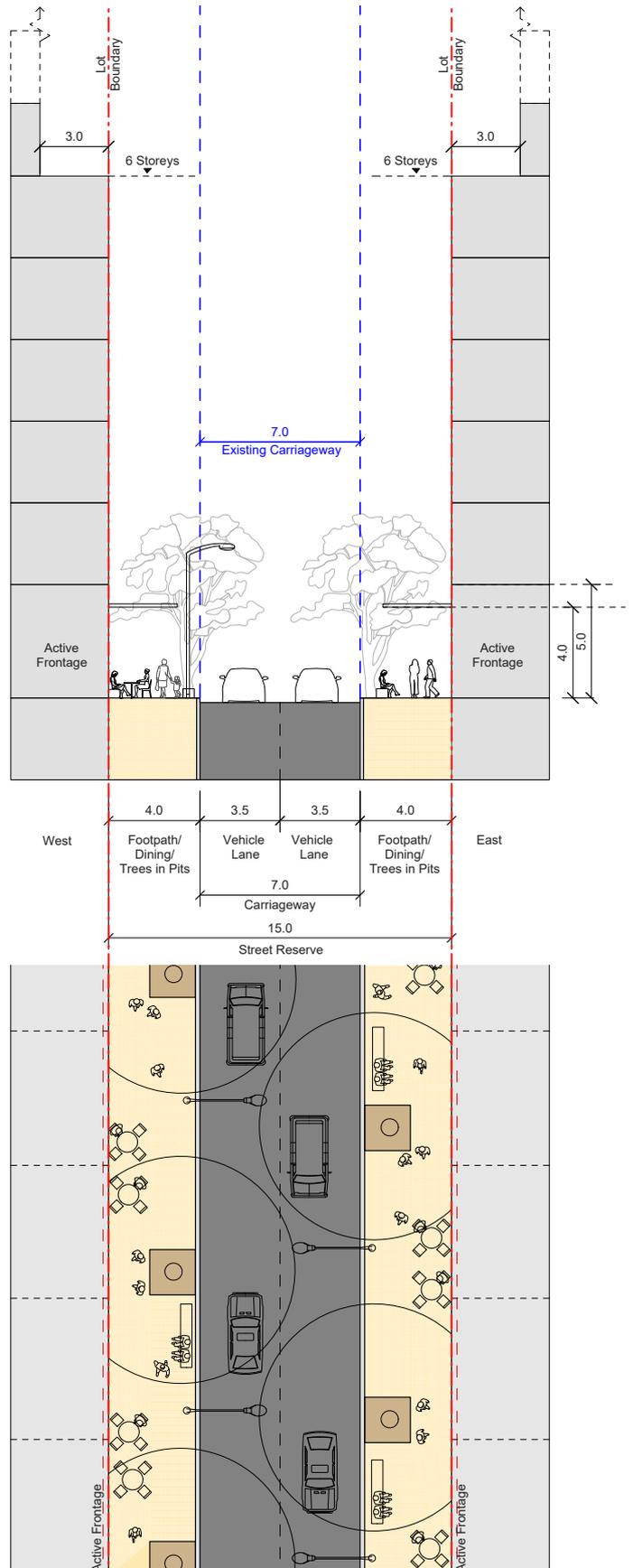


Urban Centre

Park Street (PS)



Location Plan



General guidance

Typology: Local street (Local street)

Dimension: 15m width

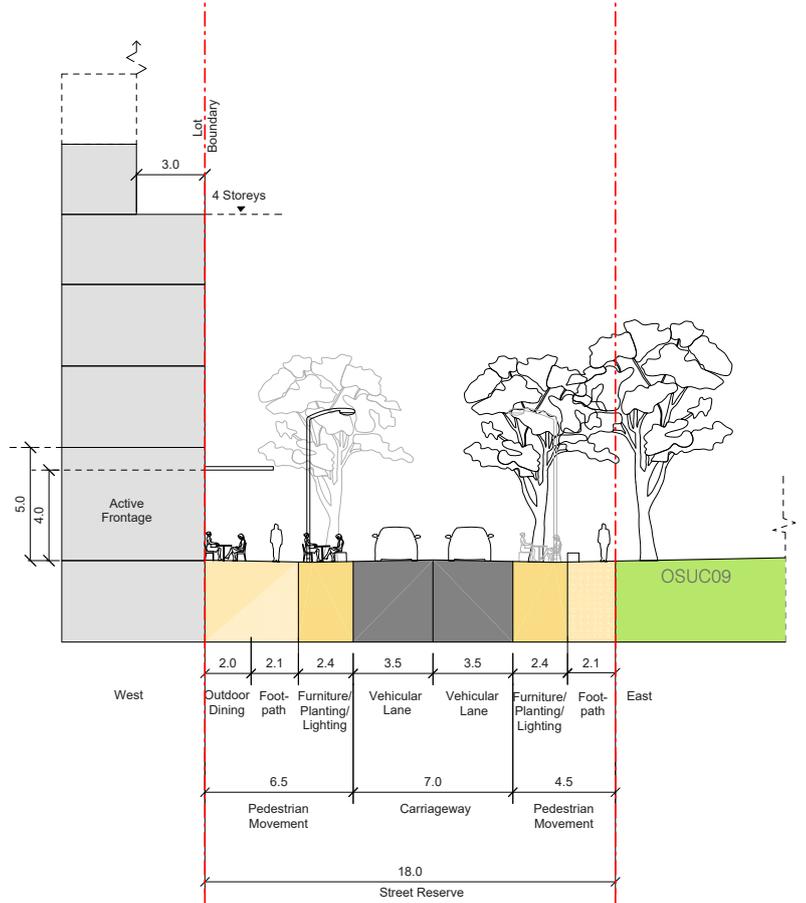
Trees: Canopy target of 75% mixed native species. Street trees to be planted at regular intervals within the public domain on both sides

Detailed design: Design Manual

Urban Centre Street UC09



Location Plan



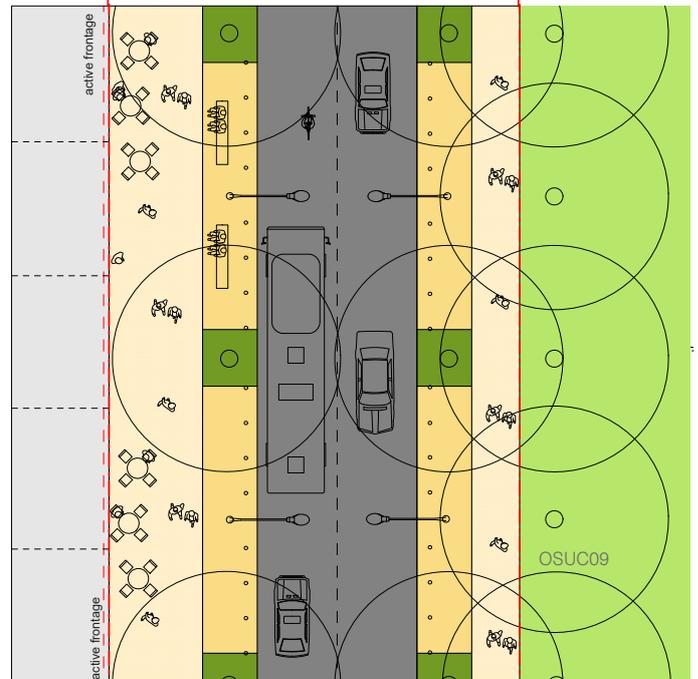
General guidance

Typology: Connector street (Main street)

Dimension: 18m width

Trees: Canopy target of 64% mixed native species. Street trees to be planted at regular intervals on both sides of the road

Detailed design: Design Manual

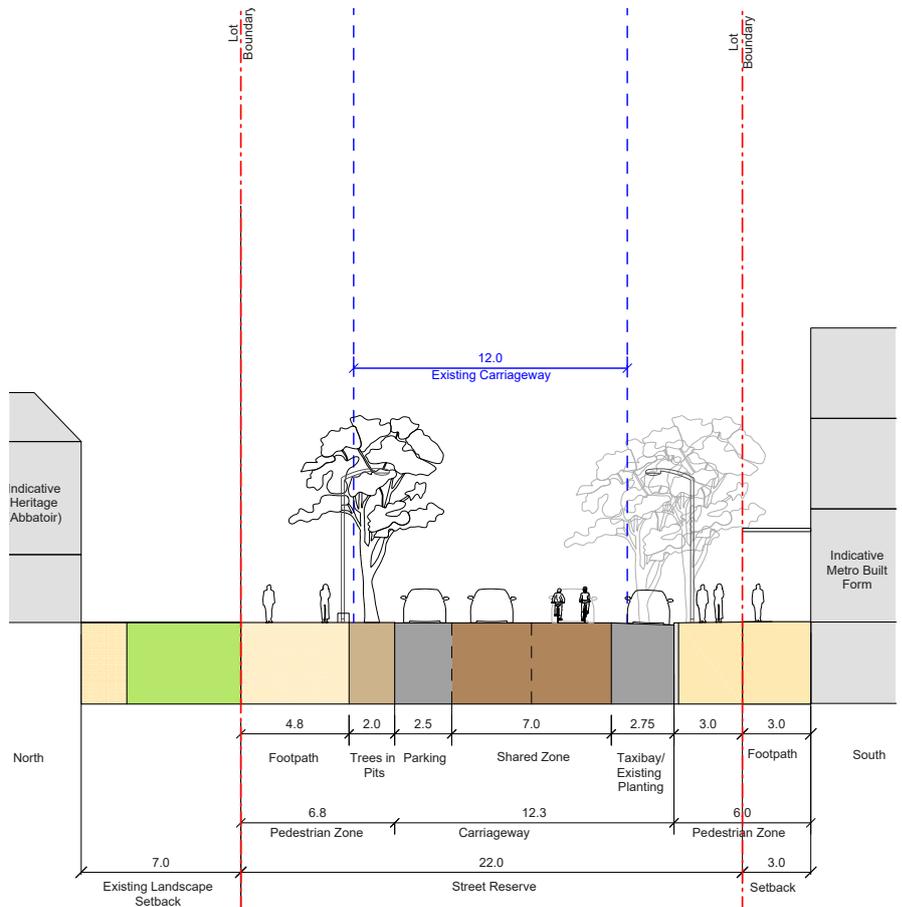


Urban Centre

Herb Elliot Avenue West (HEAW)



Location Plan



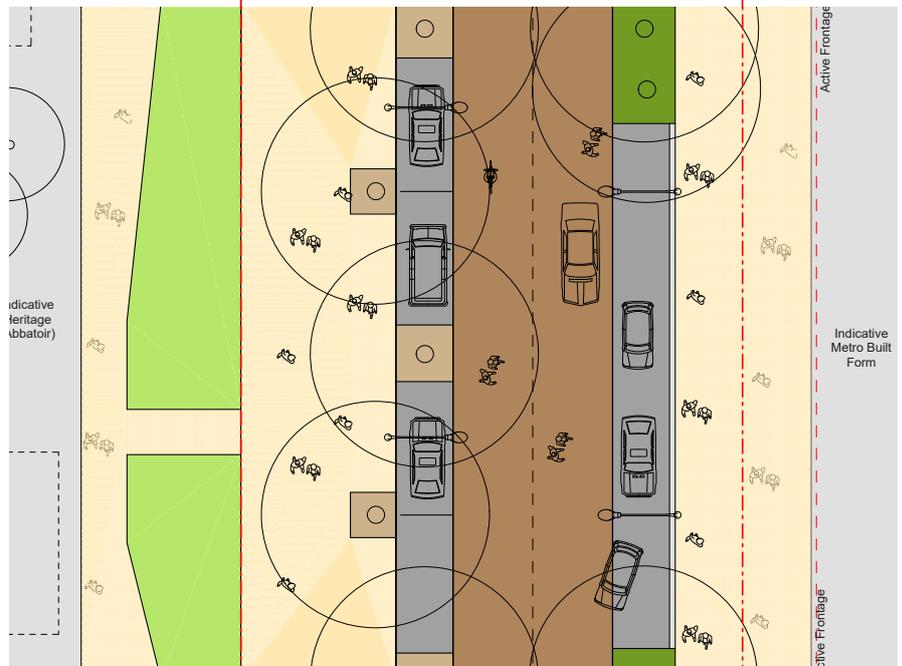
General guidance

Typology: High street

Dimension: 22m width

Trees: Canopy target 60% mixed native species. Retain existing trees where appropriate. Street trees should be planted at regular intervals between parking and pedestrian zones

Detailed design: Design Manual

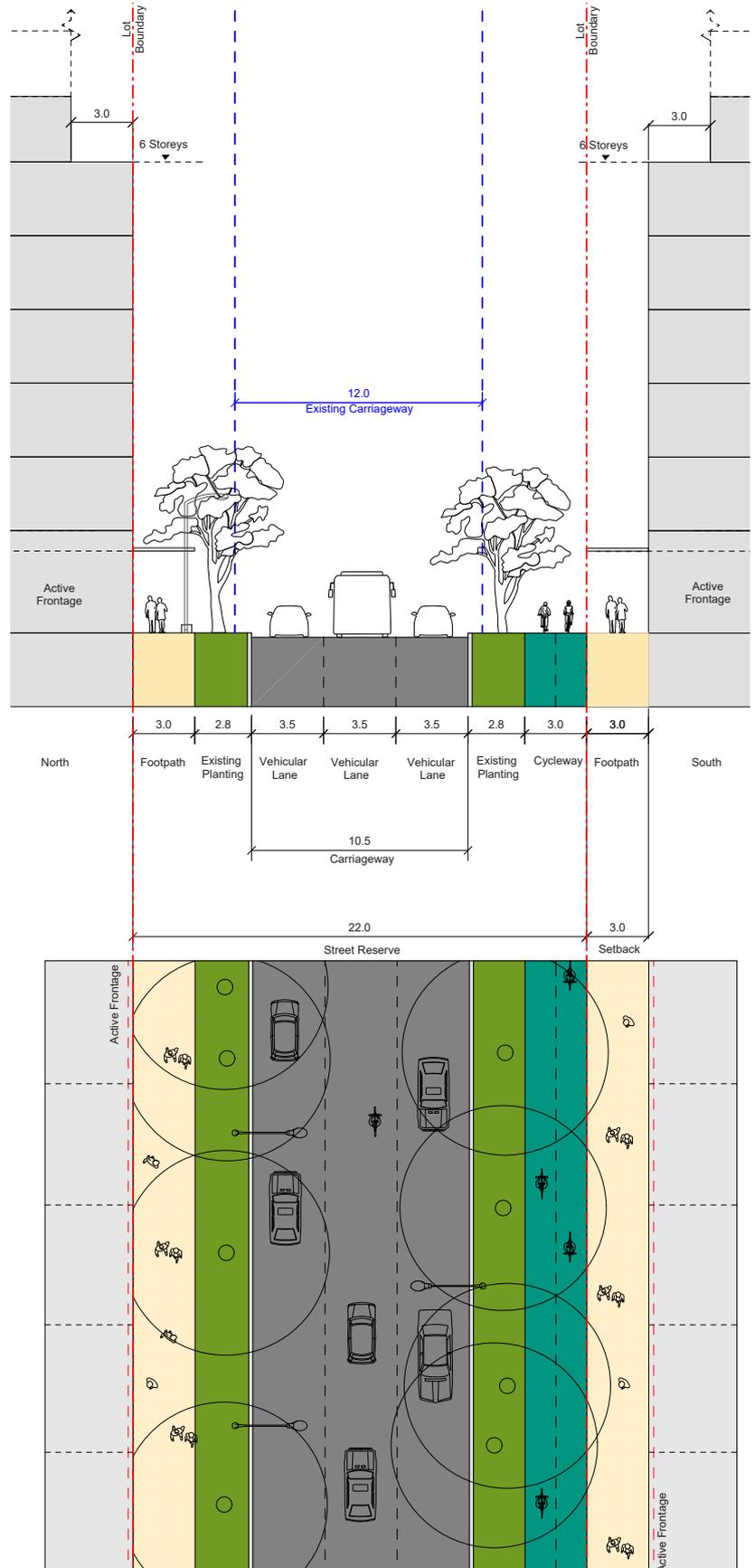


Urban Centre

Herb Elliot Avenue East (HEAE)



Location Plan



General guidance

Typology: Connector street (Main street)

Dimension: 22m width

Trees: Canopy target 70%. Retain and enhance existing trees and understorey. Additional street trees to be placed at regular intervals/where appropriate and enhance the existing character

Detailed design: Design Manual

Urban Centre

Figtree Drive West (FDW)



Location Plan

General guidance

Typology: Connector street (Main street)

Dimension: 20m width

Trees: Canopy target 48% mixed native species. Retain and enhance existing trees. Street trees to be planted at regular intervals on both sides of the road with supporting understorey

Detailed design: Design Manual

Urban Centre

Figtree Drive East (FDE)



Location Plan

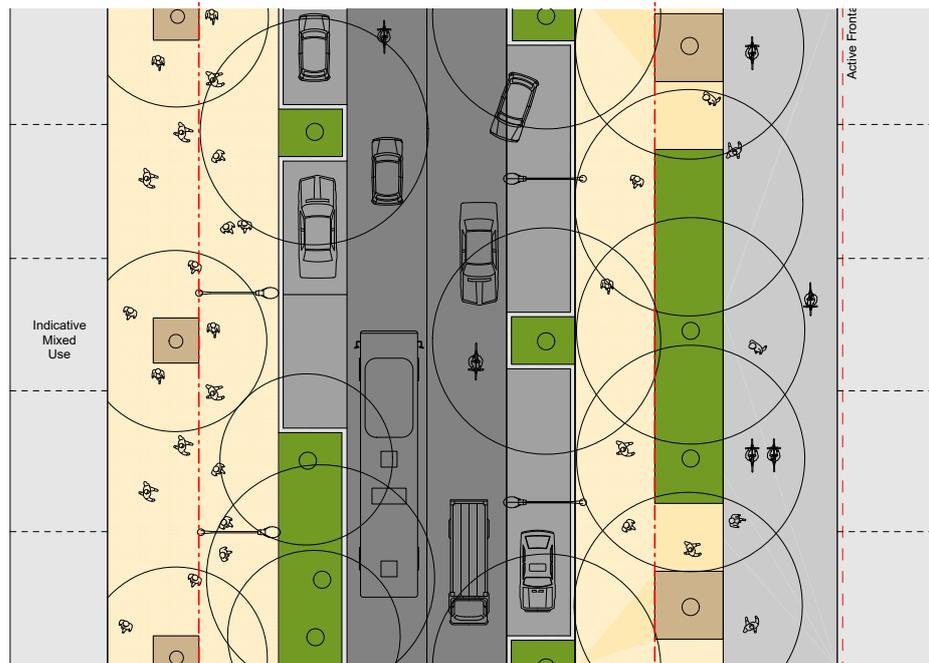
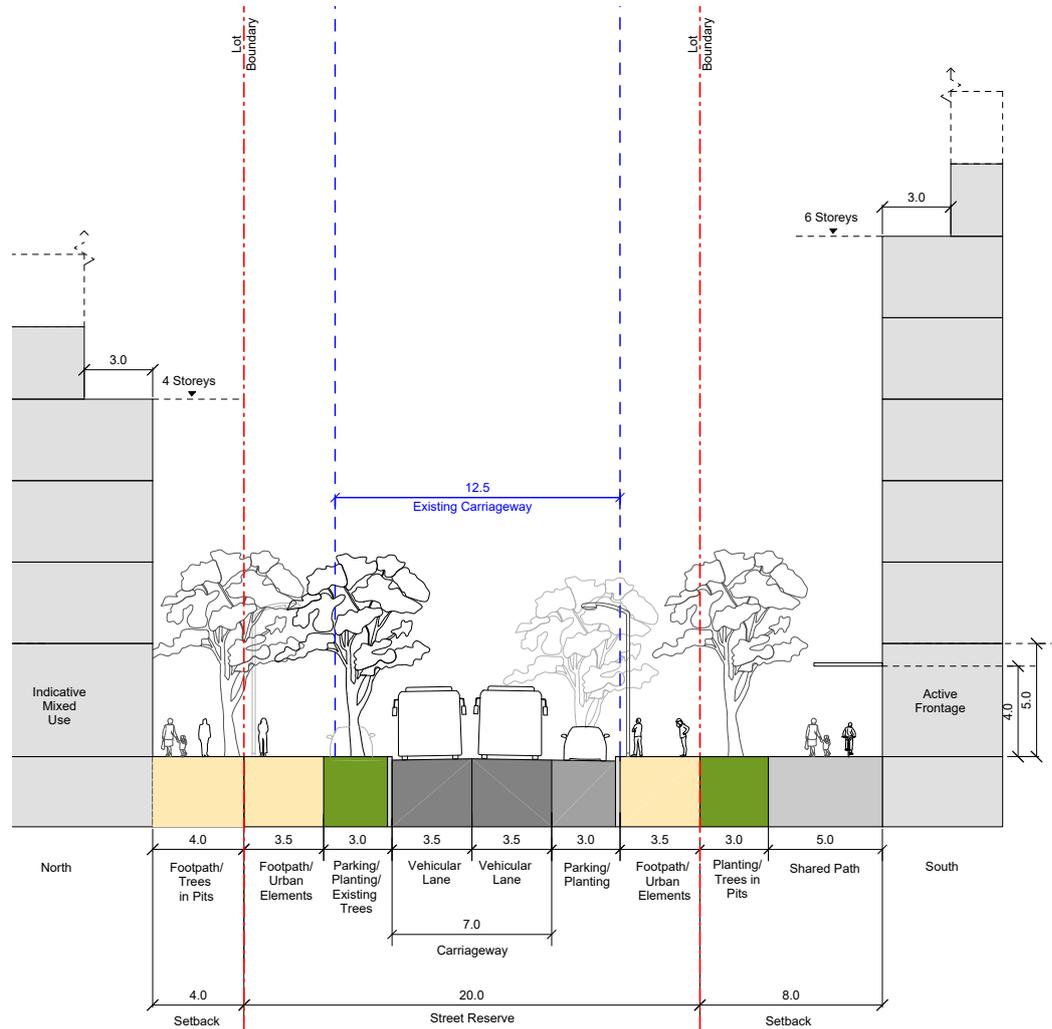
General guidance

Typology: Connector street (main street)

Dimension: 20m total width

Trees: Canopy target 71% mixed native species. Retain and enhance existing trees. Street trees to be planted at regular intervals on both sides of the road and public domain with supporting understorey

Detailed design: Design Manual



Urban Centre

Sarah Durack Avenue (SDA)



Location Plan

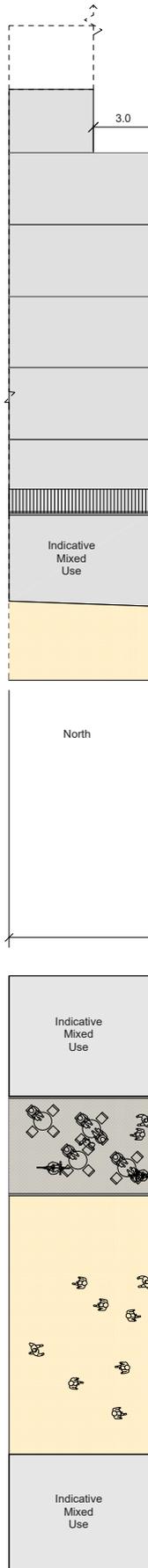
General guidance

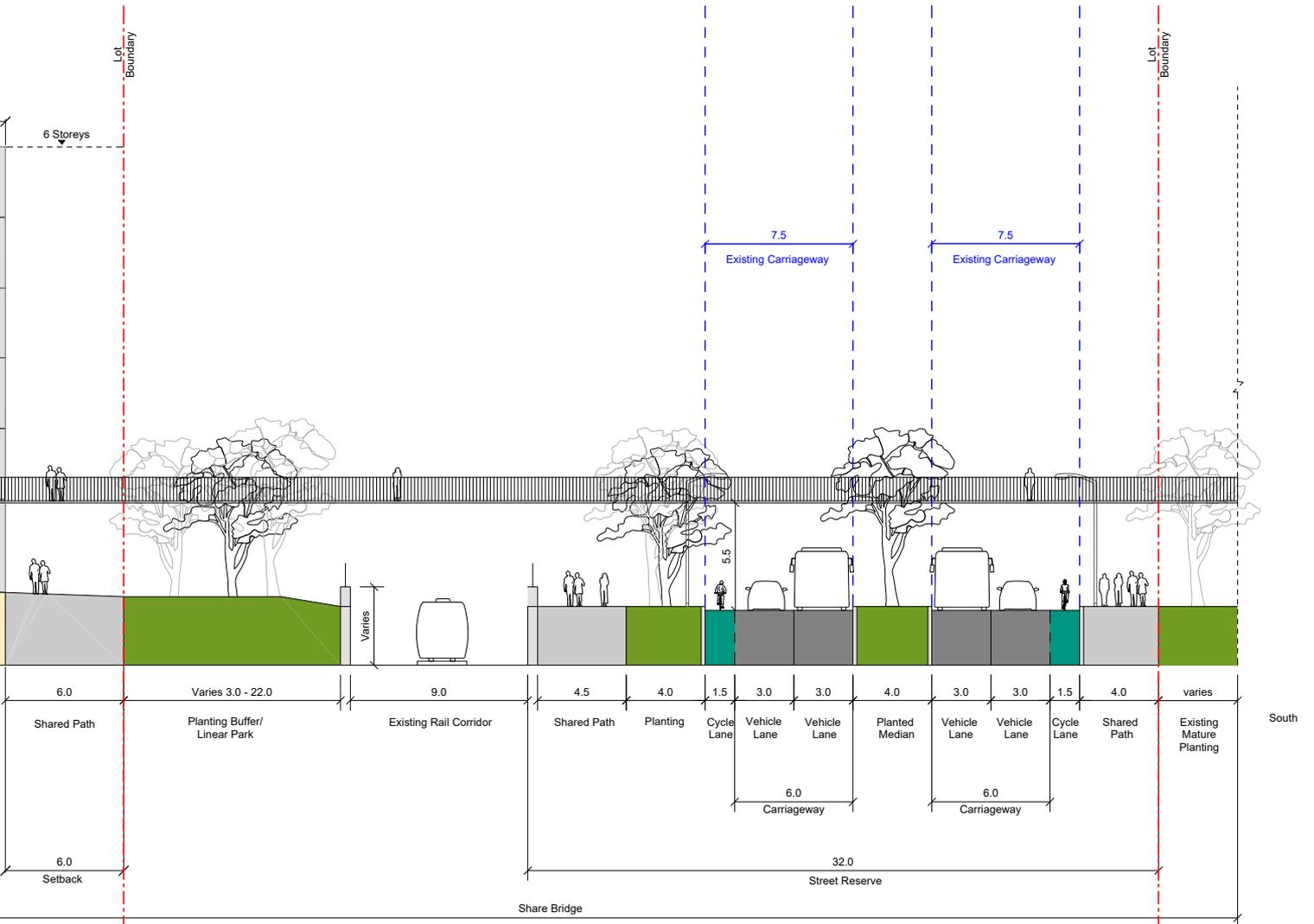
Typology: Connector avenue (Main road)

Dimension: 32m width

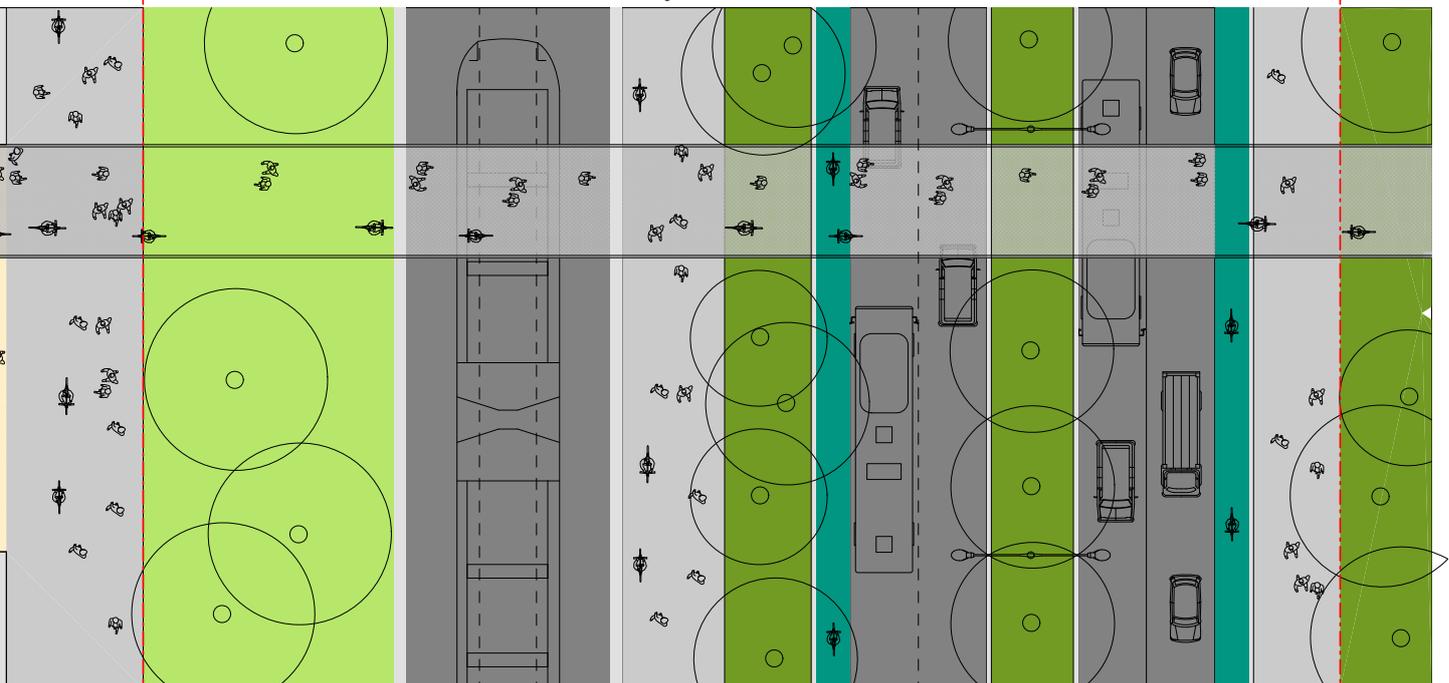
Trees: Canopy target 33% mixed native species. Existing trees and landscape to be retained and enhanced. Street trees to be planted at regular intervals on both sides of the road

Detailed design: Design Manual





Appropriate grade transition to be determined in detailed design.

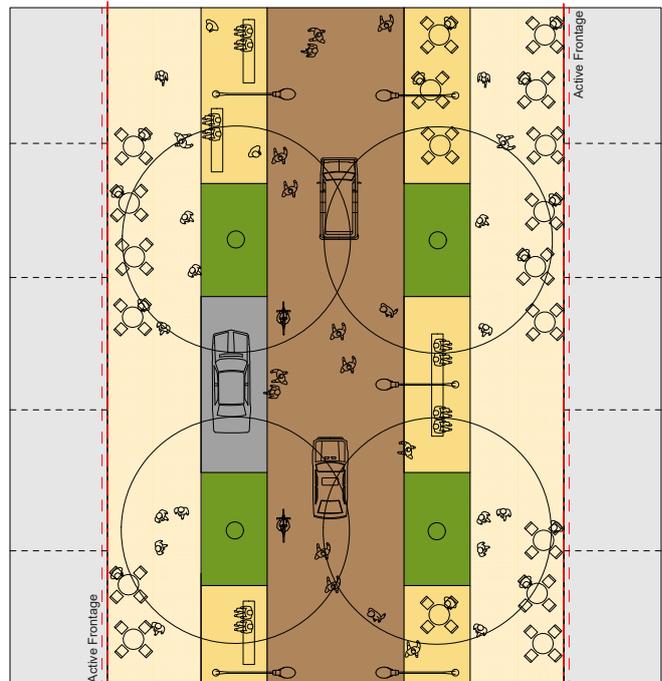
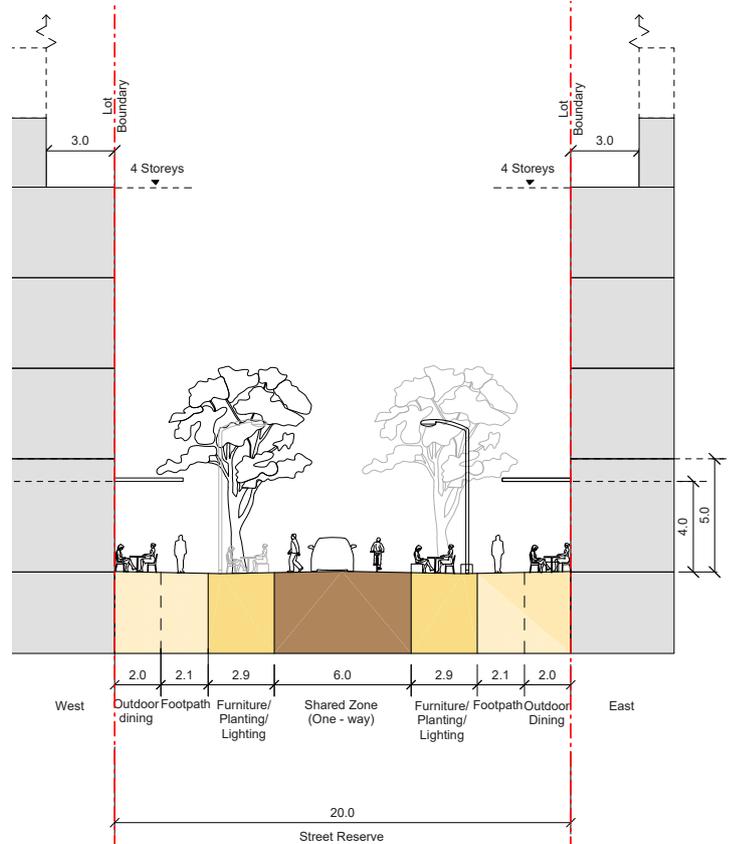


Urban Centre

Street UC06 North (US06N)



Location Plan



General guidance

Typology: Civic street (Civic spaces)

Dimension: 20m width

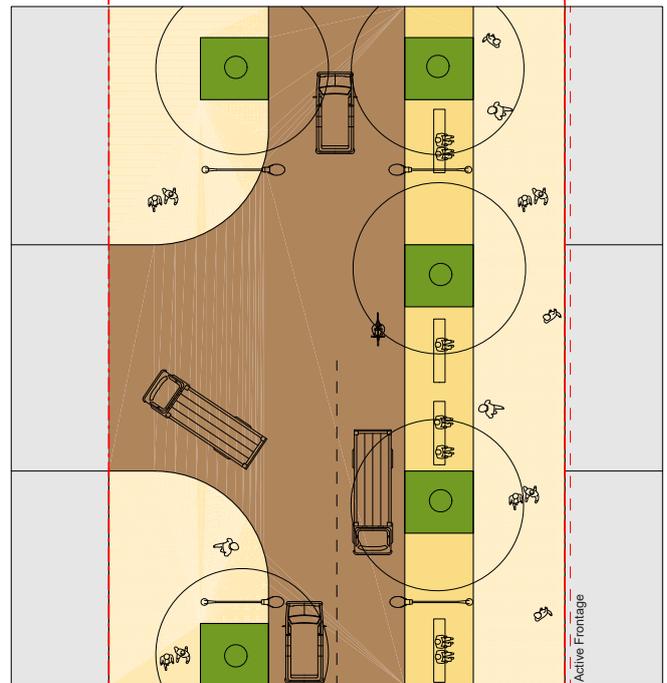
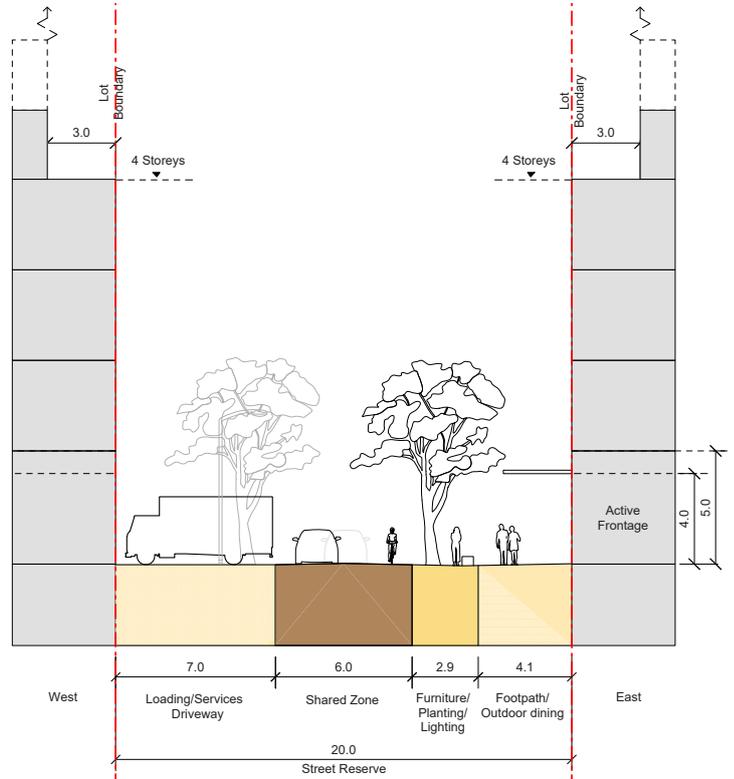
Trees: Canopy target 34% mixed native species. Street trees to be planted at regular intervals on both sides of the street

Detailed design: Design Manual

Urban Centre Street UC06 South (UC06S)



Location Plan



General guidance

Typology: Civic street (Civic spaces)

Dimension: 20m width

Trees: Canopy target 51% mixed native species. Street trees to be planted at regular intervals on both sides of the street

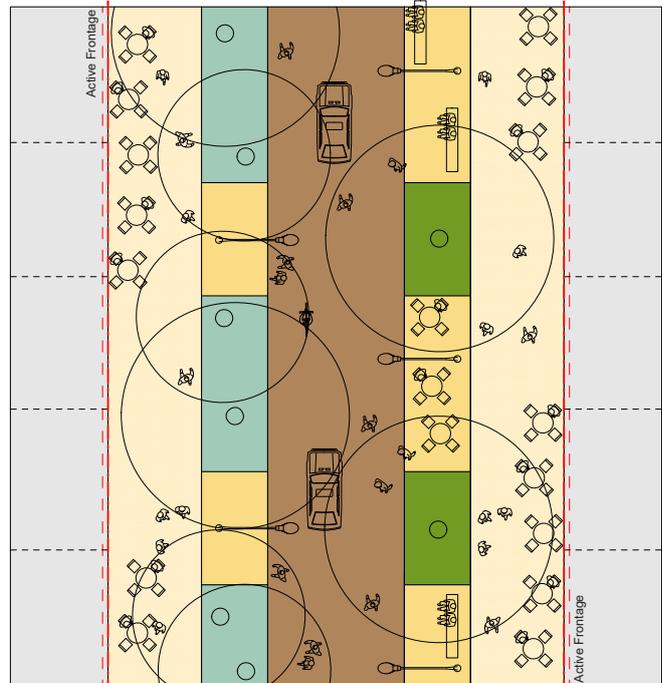
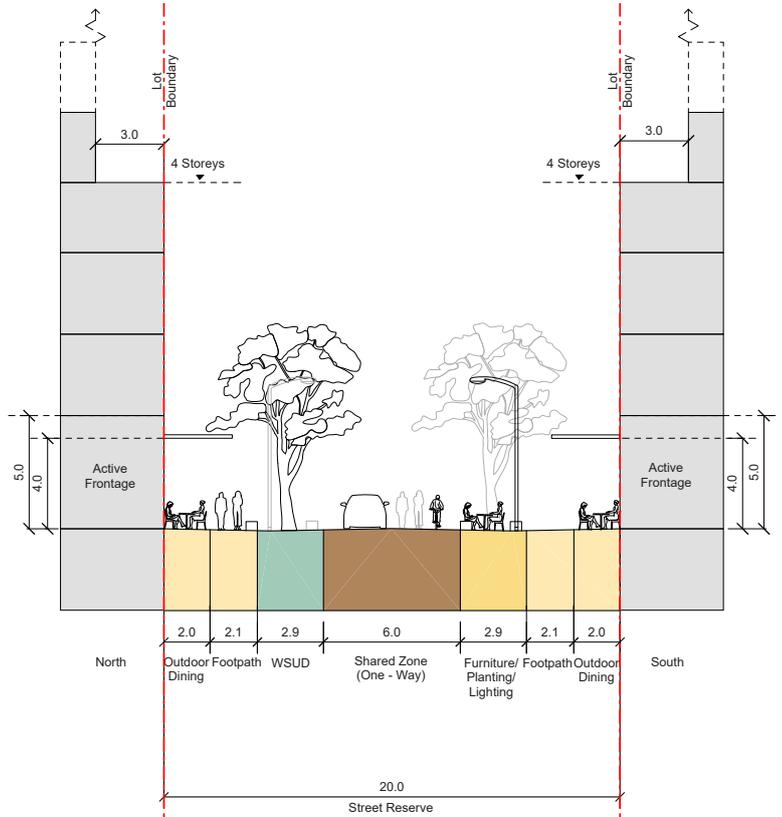
Detailed design: Design Manual

Urban Centre

Street UC08 — Pedestrian High Street



Location Plan



General guidance

Typology: Civic street (Civic spaces)

Dimension: 20m width

WSUD: As per street section

Trees: Canopy target 64% mixed native species. Street trees to be planted at regular intervals on both sides of the street

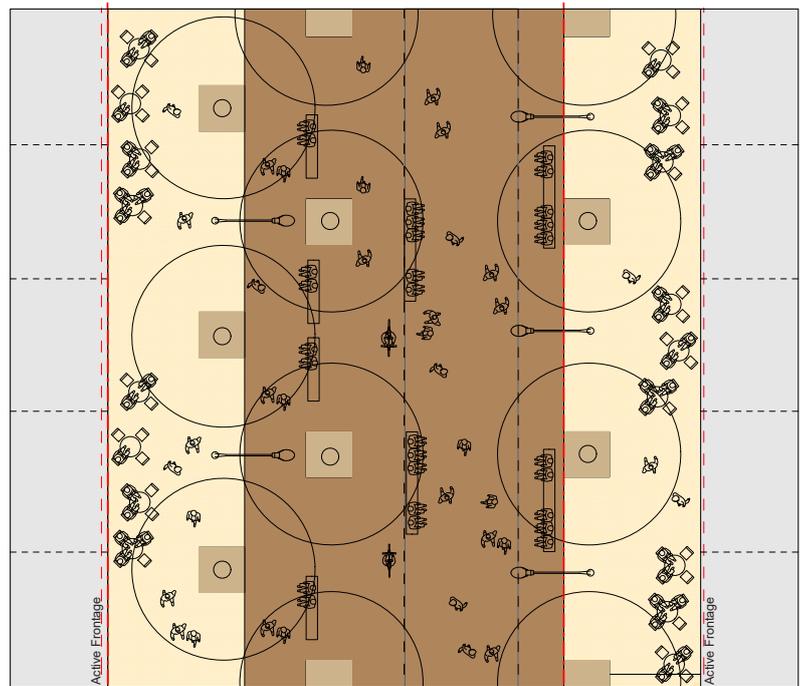
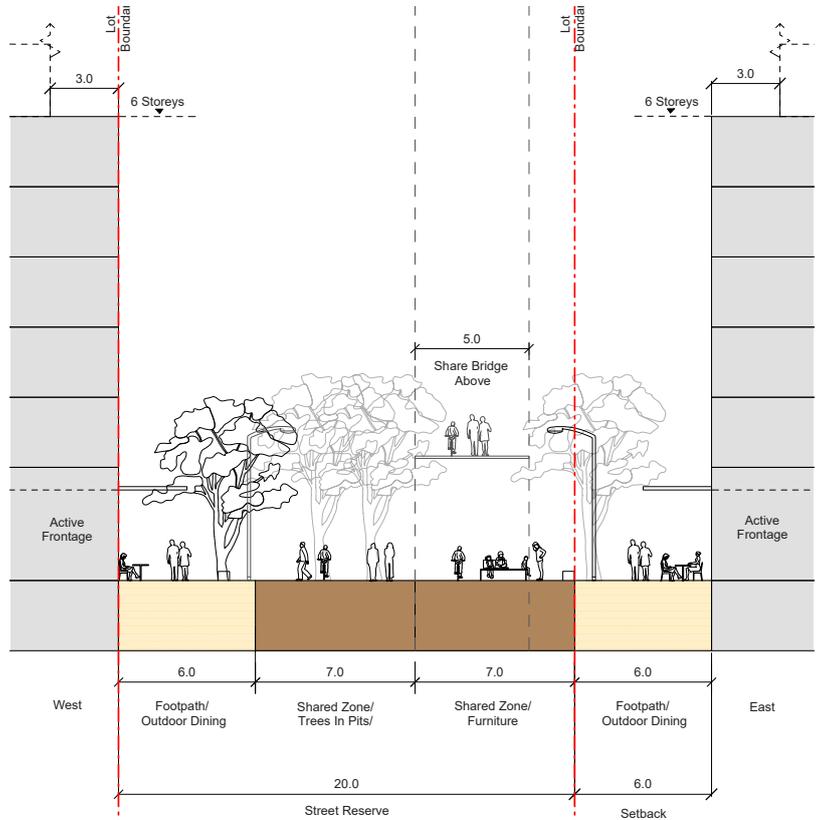
Detailed design: Design Manual

Urban Centre

Street UC 12 — Pedestrian Footbridge



Location Plan



General guidance

Typology: Pedestrian mall (Civic spaces)

Dimension: 18m width

Trees: Canopy target 49% mixed native species. Trees to be planted at regular intervals throughout public domain as per layout

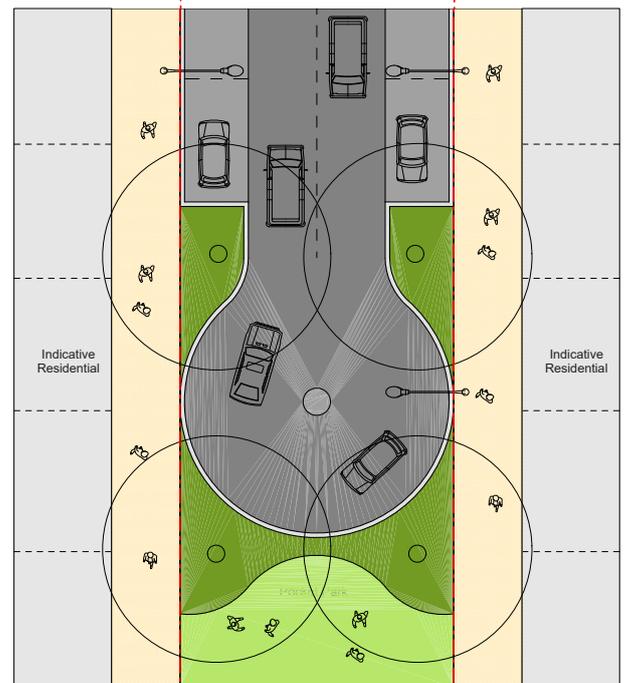
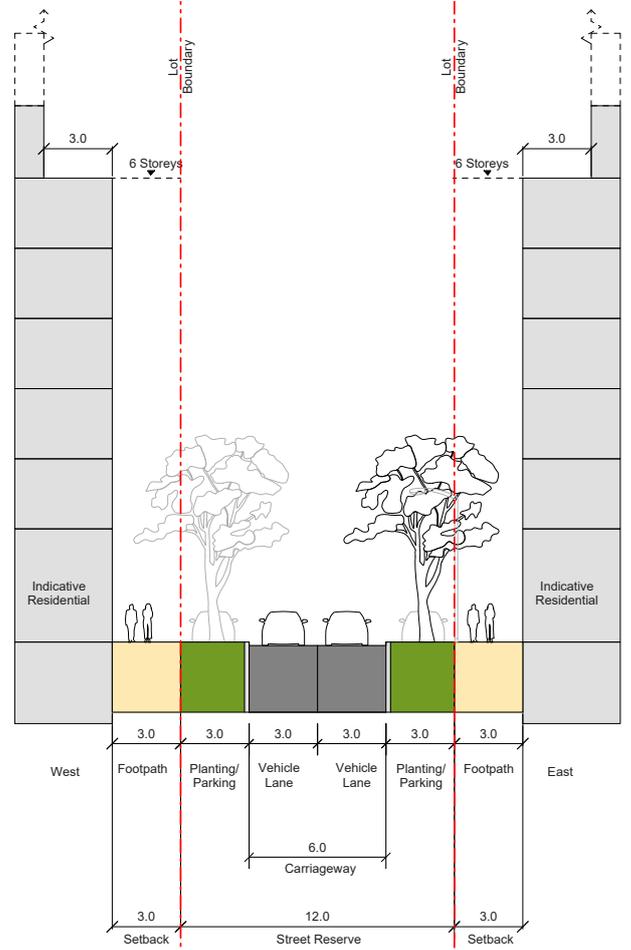
Detailed design: Design Manual

Urban Centre

Street UC11



Location Plan



General guidance

Typology: Local street (Local street)

Dimension: 12m width

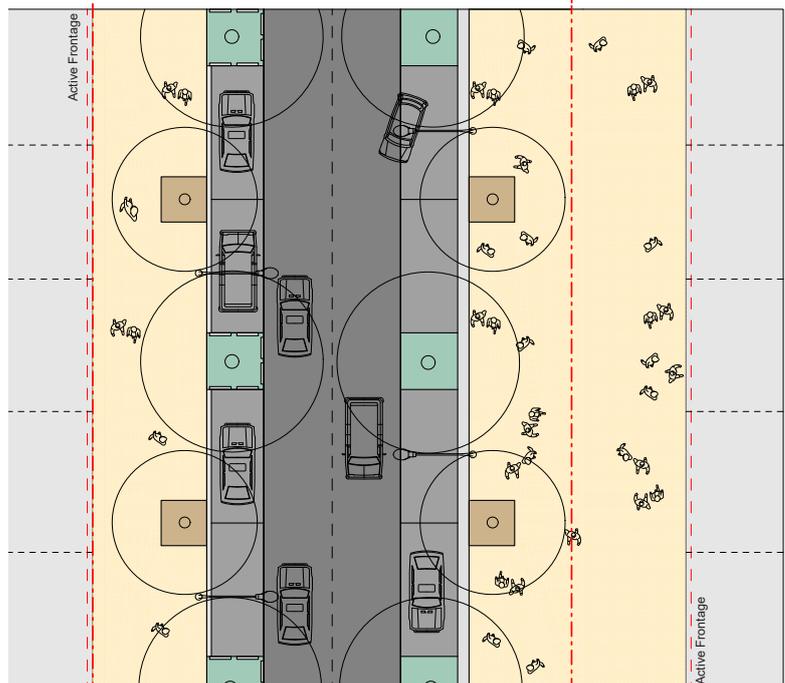
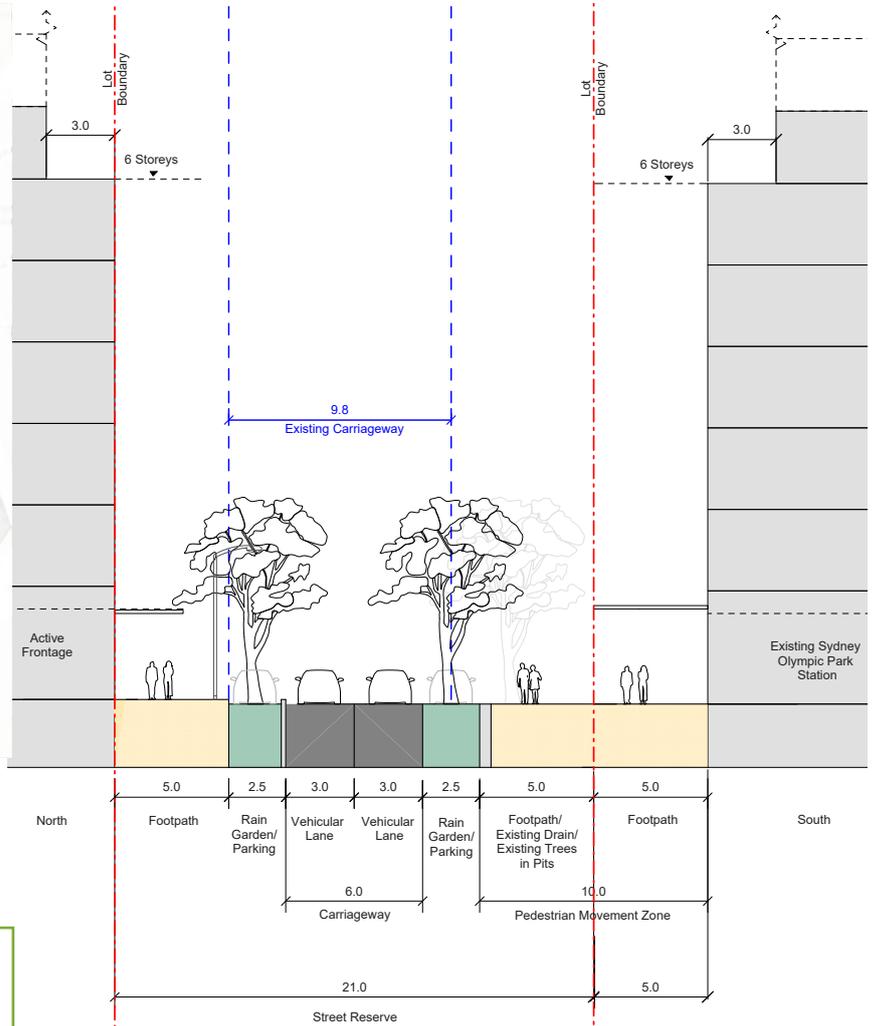
Trees: Canopy target 60% mixed native species. Street trees to be planted at regular intervals on both sides of the road

Detailed design: Design Manual

Urban Centre Murray Rose Avenue West (MRAW)



Location Plan



General guidance

Typology: Local street (Local street)

Dimension: 20m width

WSUD: Rain gardens

Trees: Canopy target 55%. Street trees to be planted at regular intervals on both sides of the road between parking

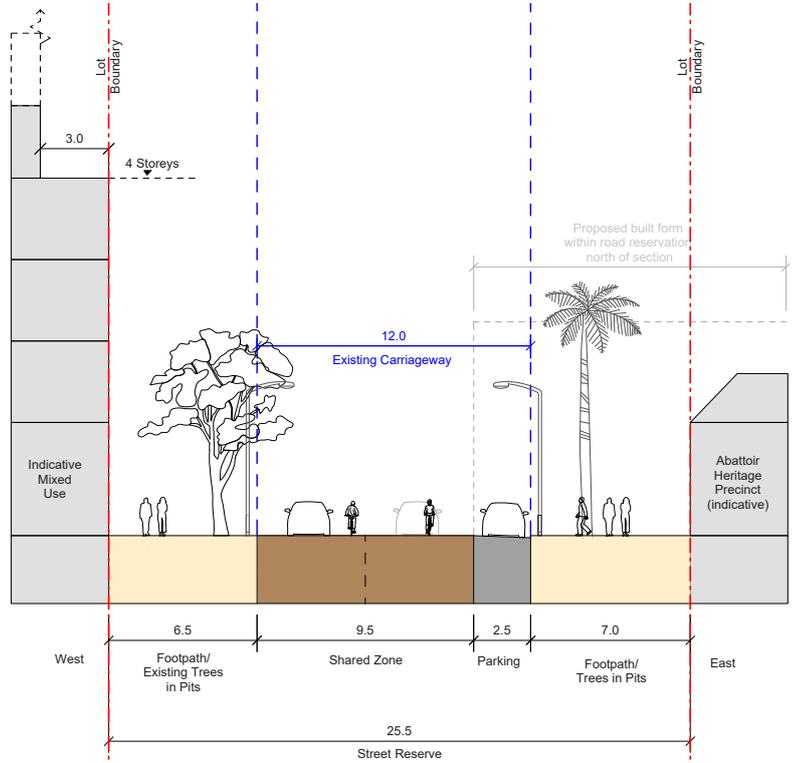
Detailed design: Design Manual

Urban Centre

Showground Road (SG)



Location Plan



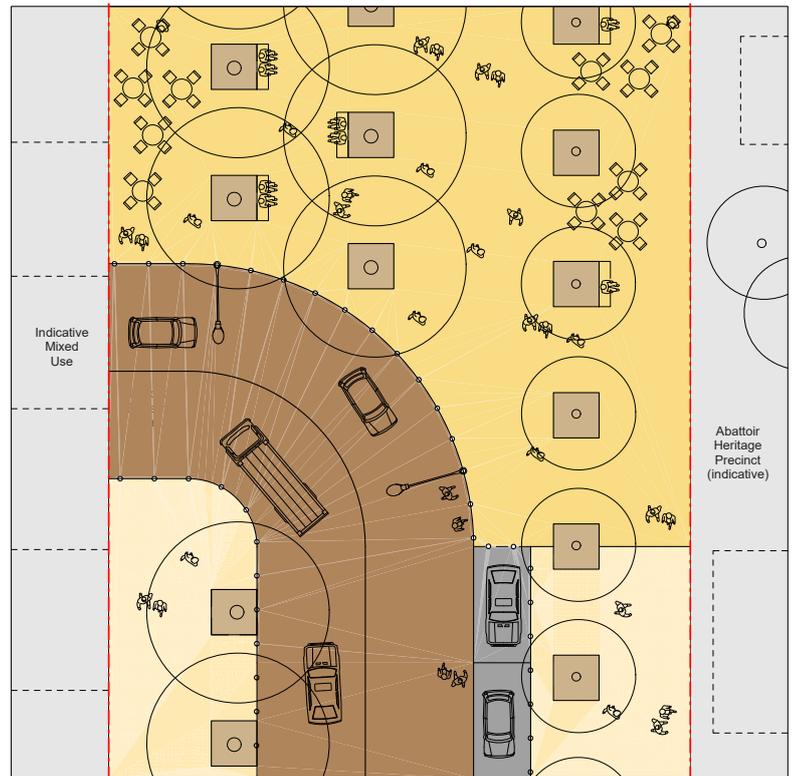
General guidance

Typology: Civic street (Civic spaces)

Dimension: 25.5m width

Trees: Canopy target 43% mixed species. Retain and enhance existing trees. Additional street tree planting to enhance the character of the Abattoir Precinct

Detailed design: Design Manual

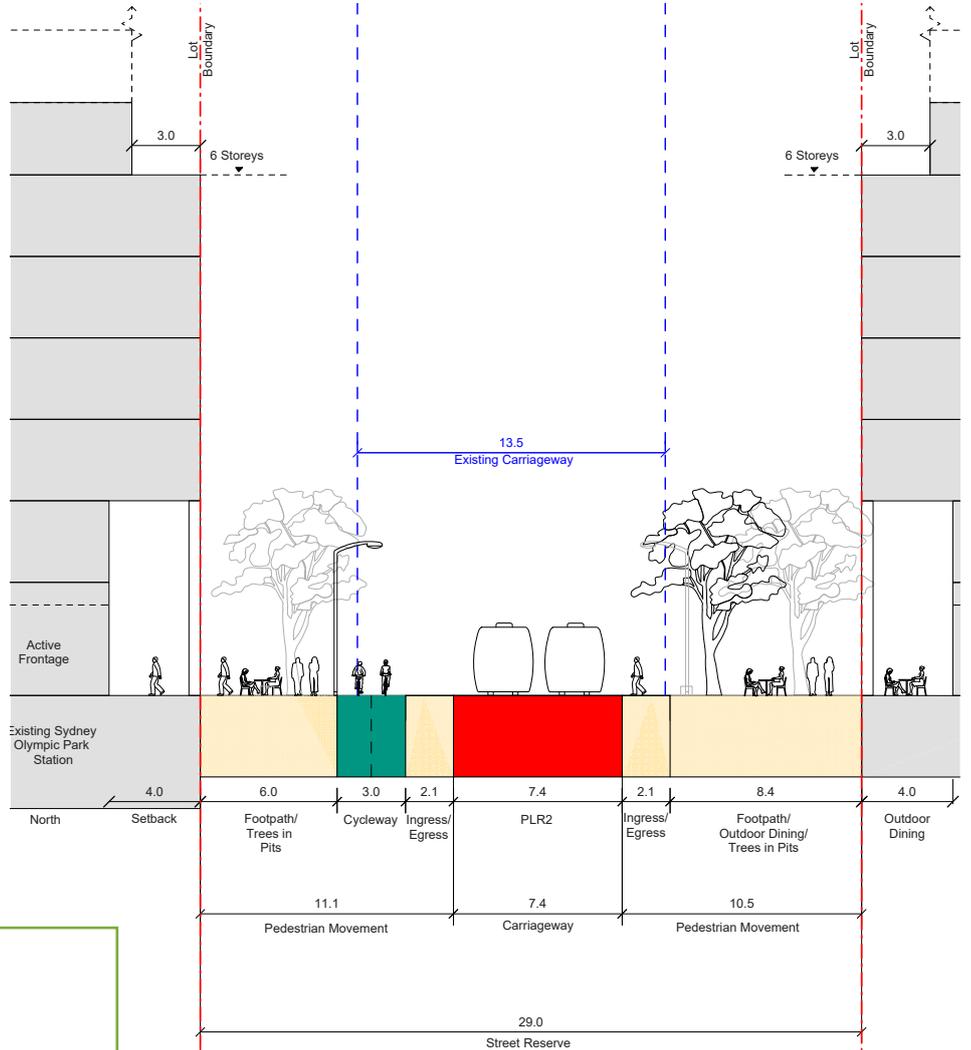


Urban Centre

Dawn Fraser Avenue (DFAE)



Location Plan



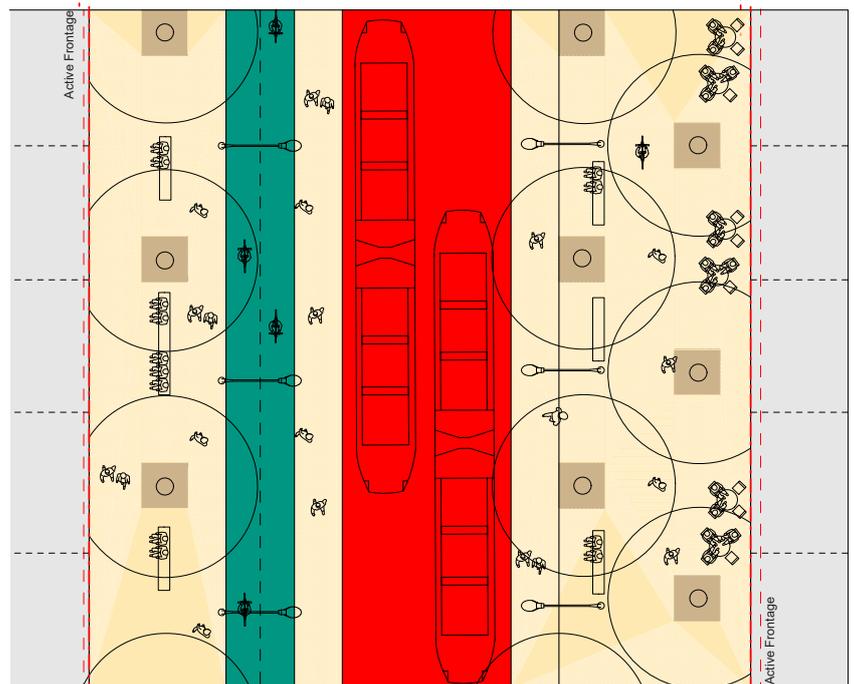
General guidance

Typology: High activity transit mall

Dimension: 29m width

Trees: Canopy target 47%. Street trees to be planted at regular intervals throughout public domain. Retain existing trees

Detailed design: Design Manual



Urban Centre

4.2.6 Planting Character Palette



Google Maps, 2023, Sydney Olympic Park.



Google Maps, 2023, Sydney Olympic Park.



George McRae, 2023, Sydney Olympic Park.



Google Maps, 2023, Sydney Olympic Park.



Jacaranda, 2023, Brisbane.



Sydney Images, 2016, Sydney Olympic Park.



Google Maps, 2023, Sydney Olympic Park.

The Urban Centre features a number of 'monumental' style formal plantings that occurred for the Sydney 2000 Games. These plantings include, Hoop Pines, Manchurian Pears, Jacarandas and Figs. Heritage listed plantings along the stockroute contain Brushboxes, whilst the Abattoir is shroud with Cabbage Tree Palms. Mixed species of Eucalyptus trees feature on a number of internal streets. A number of large figs pre-dating the Sydney 2000 Games plantings also feature, with developments required to ensure the retention of these trees. This Master Plan 2050 seeks to support and enhance these existing plantings, while providing supplementary mixed species plantings to boost biodiversity.

Urban Centre

4.2.7 Materials Character Palette



Australian Open Club, 2018, Rod Laver Arena.



Aspect, 2019, Darling Square.



Aspect, 2019, Darling Square.



Fitzpatrick and Partners, 2021, Sydney Olympic Park.



Google Maps, 2023, Light Towers, Sydney Olympic Park



BSM, 2018, Belgard Gardens.



Aspect, 2019, Tumbalong Park.

The Urban Centre's material palette will be redefined as the precinct is redeveloped. The Metro and its respective public domain will set the character for future public domain works. The Urban Centre will need to accommodate major events, whilst not feeling over scaled in the everyday. A range of complimentary materials that draw upon Country should be considered for the urban core.

4.3 Eastern Neighbourhood

4.3.1 Character Statement

The Eastern Neighbourhood will be a high-density residential neighbourhood located directly east of the Urban Centre. The Eastern Neighbourhood benefits from its proximity to Bicentennial Park and the Brickpit which offer high amenity to residents.

A new open space, located at the junction of two key linkages and in close proximity to the Brickpit, will be the focal point of the Eastern Neighbourhood. The new open space provides an opportunity to become a shared open space with a potential new primary school, located adjacent to park. The new open space and potential new primary school are identified to be located in the centre of the neighbourhood to maximise sunlight access and create a community hub.

There is opportunity for additional indoor recreation facilities to be located at the corner of Australia Avenue and Murray Rose Avenue. These facilities will contribute to the new local centre of the Eastern Neighbourhood and provide increased amenity for residents, workers and visitors alike.

Parkview Drive will be the primary street linking residents to the Urban Centre and the Metro Station. It will accommodate active uses, including outdoor dining, to serve local needs and enhance the amenity of the link. The existing P6 car park will be redeveloped as a residential development overlooking the Brickpit and Parklands. The provision of an ecological buffer between any future development on the P6 car park site and the southern edge of the Brickpit will ensure the ecological values of the Brickpit are protected. A new pedestrian path will be provided along the southern edge of the Brickpit which will link to a fitness trail surrounding the perimeter of the Brickpit.

The existing commercial buildings along Murray Rose Avenue will progressively be redeveloped into a high density residential area. The redevelopment will retain the existing streets and sustainable urban drainage elements to create a compact urban neighbourhood with a vibrant and leafy street character.

Buildings within this neighbourhood will transition in scale from high rise buildings along Australia Avenue to lower scaled buildings along Bennelong Parkway. The taller buildings along Australia Avenue and within the centre of the neighbourhood will enjoy views of Bicentennial Park and the Brickpit.

Commercial buildings and hotels will occupy sites fronting Australia Avenue between Parkview Drive and Murray Rose Avenue. This will allow for a transition to residential uses to the east and provide an acoustic buffer from the showground venues to the west.



Eastern Neighbourhood Artist Impression



Eastern Neighbourhood

4.3.2 Illustrative Plan



Eastern Neighbourhood Open Space Concept



Eastern Neighbourhood

4.3.3 Eastern Neighbourhood Park

Design Guidance

OSEN02 will be provided and shared between the school and the community. The design of OSEN02 is to meet the requirements of the primary school and is to be guided by the following principles:

- Establish generous planted areas and retain existing mature trees.
- Within the northern portion of the park, include space for outdoor classrooms for the community or adjacent school to use, with facilities that support outdoor learning activities.
- Include areas for play amongst the existing mature trees within the southern portion of the park.
- Provide open space within the central portion of the park.
- Integrate the civic street on the eastern side to transition seamlessly with the park, with a flush surface treatment, to be perceived as an extension of the park's area.
- Establish a planting buffer to mitigate noise impacts along the southern and eastern sides of the park.
- Provide pedestrian crossings to improve access to the park.
- Provide a small playground for young children available at all times to the community (e.g. minimum size 1,500m²).

Benchmark:

Lillian Fowler Reserve,

City of Sydney, 2008, Newtown, Sydney

- Gated perimeter
- Open grass lawns
- Herb garden
- Shared playground with accessible play elements
- Basketball and netball courts
- Large scale canopy
- Bioswale/Raingarden for recycled water use
- Sensory garden



Picture by: Drew W



Picture by: Drew W



Picture by: Drew W

Eastern Neighbourhood Eastern Neighbourhood Park Concept Plan



Scale - 1:2,000 @ A4



Eastern Neighbourhood

4.3.4 Movement

Benchmark :
Malop Street,

OUTLINES, 2017, Geelong, Victoria, Australia

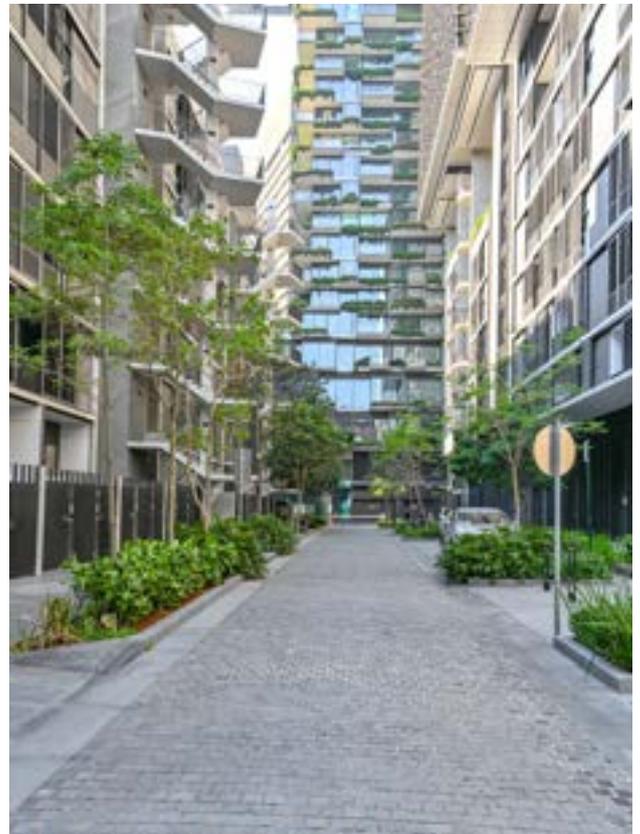
- Wide bi-directional dedicated cycleway
- Biodiverse vegetated buffer between roadway and pedestrian path that showcases locally endemic species
- Large amounts of public seating and bicycle storage amenities located in the buffer zone between cycleway and pedestrian path
- Street parking with intermittent tree planting
- Highly shaded pedestrian path



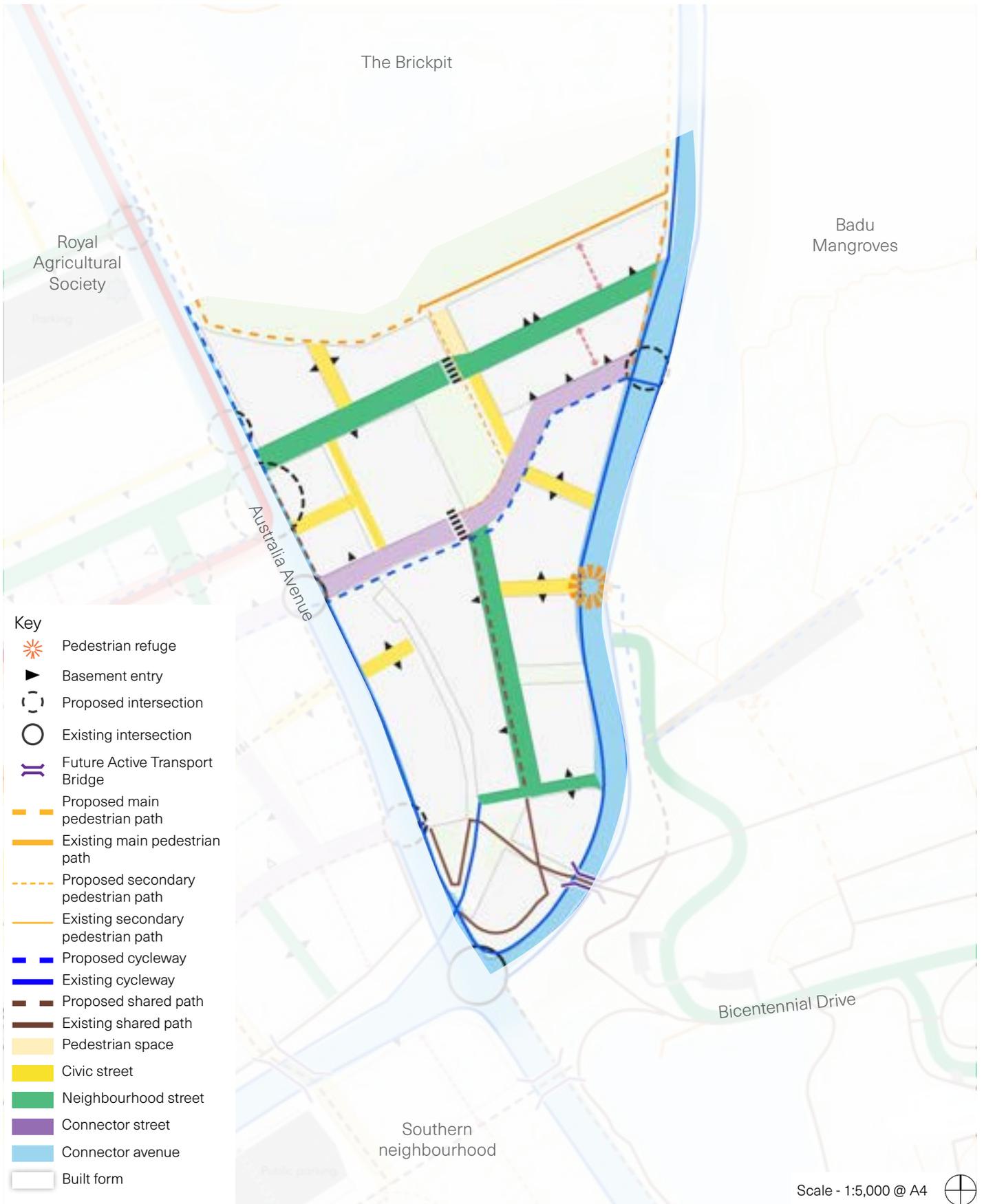
Benchmark :
Park Lane,

Turf Design Studio , 2007, Chippendale, Sydney, Australia

- Flush kerbs with dish drain seamlessly connects to adjoining pedestrian plazas
- Porphyry paving facilitates local laneway look and feel
- Street parking with intermittent tree planting
- Planting species suited to dense, shaded, laneway character allows for green character



Eastern Neighbourhood Movement Plan



Eastern Neighbourhood

Australia Avenue Central 1 (AAC1)



Location Plan

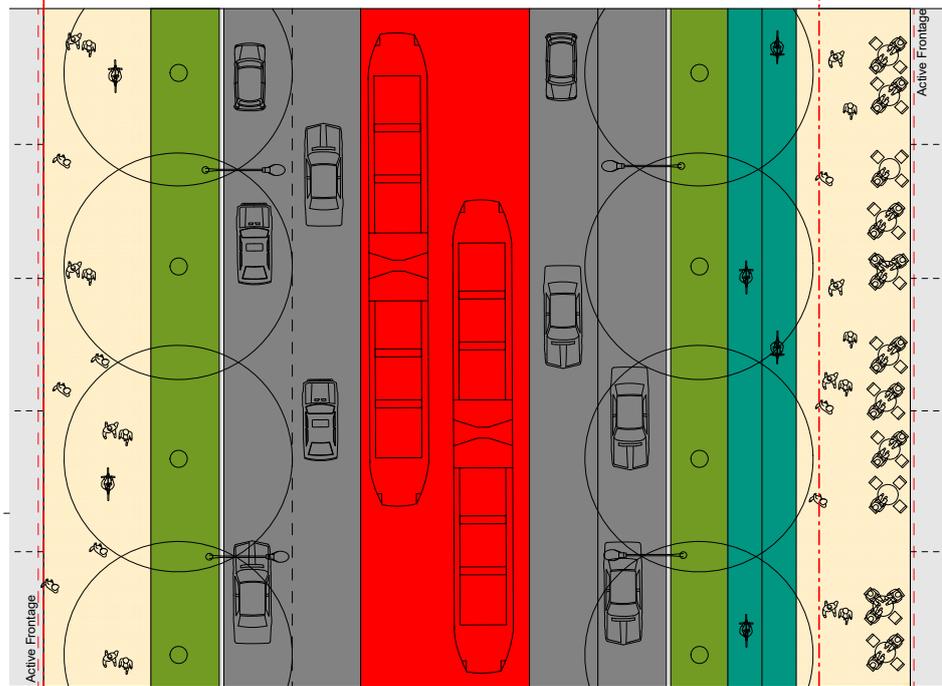
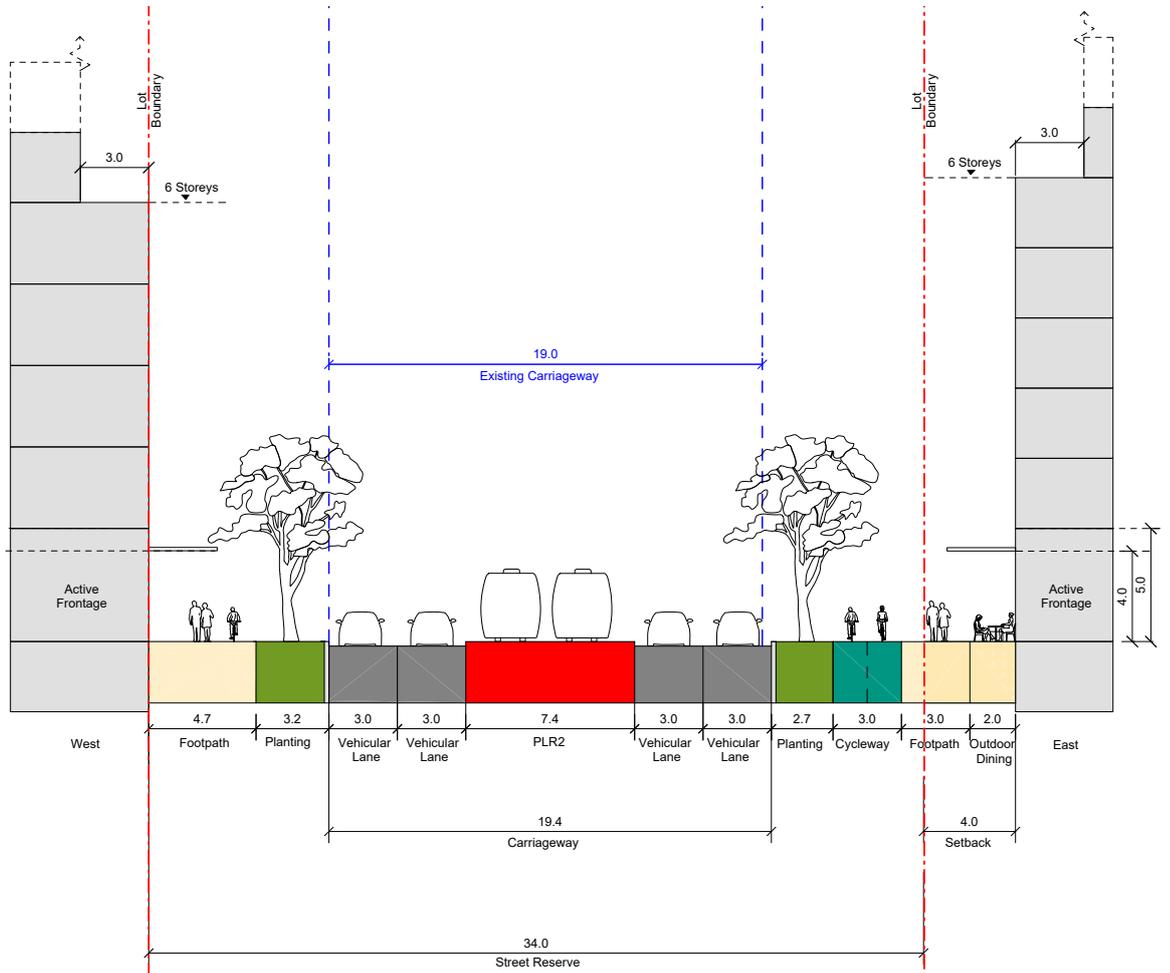
General guidance

Typology: Connector avenue (Main street)

Dimension: 34m width

Trees: Canopy target 50% mixed native species. Retain and enhance the existing trees on eastern side of the road. Street trees to be planted at regular intervals and provide a continuous buffer for pedestrians and cyclists

Detailed design: Design Manual



Eastern Neighbourhood Australia Avenue Central 2 (AAC2)



Location Plan

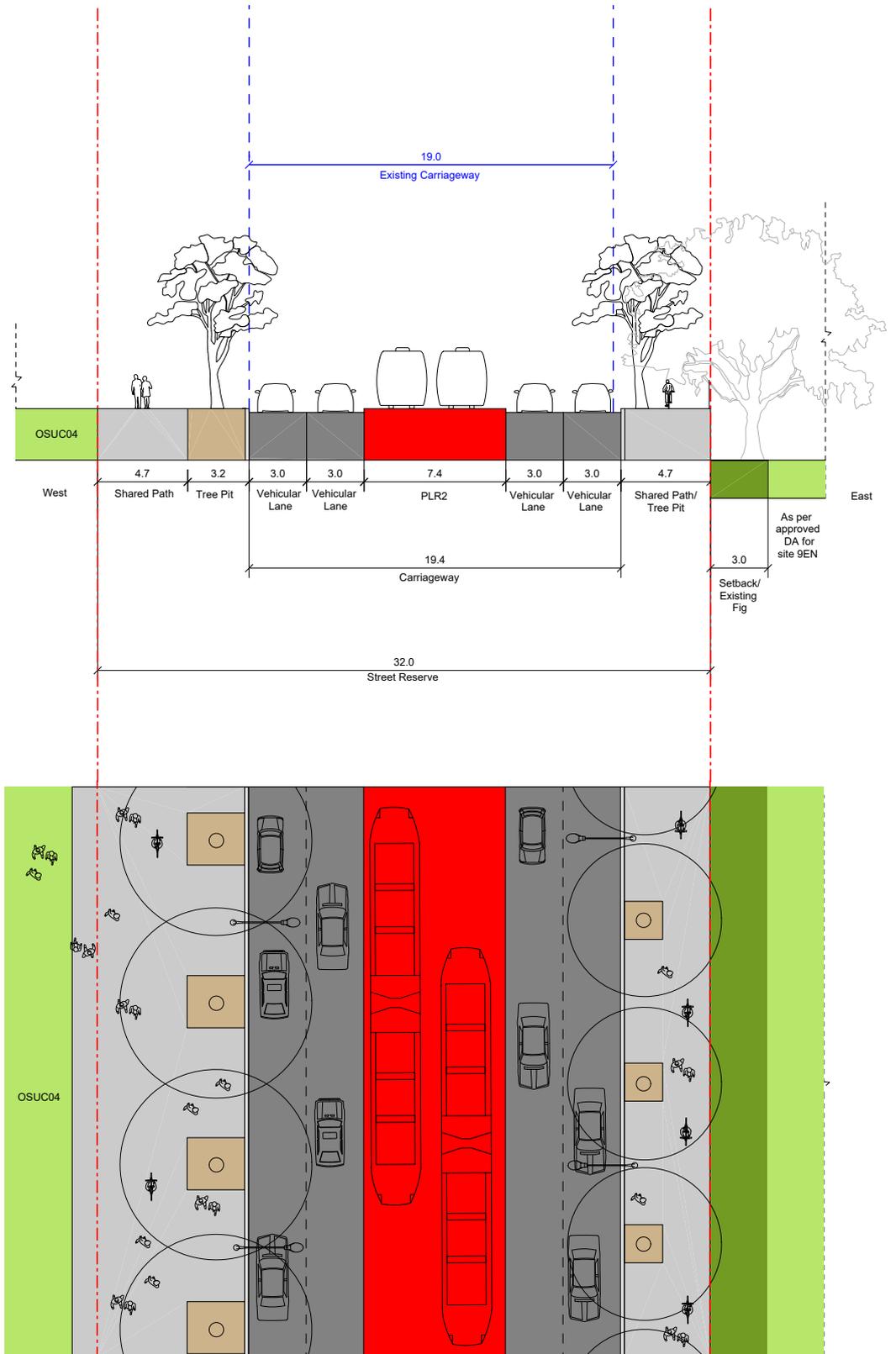
General guidance

Typology: Connector avenue (Main street)

Dimension: 32m width

Trees: Canopy target 45% mixed native species. Retain and enhance existing trees on eastern side and include setback to protect significant fig tree at lower level. Street trees to be planted at regular intervals along both sides of the road and provide a continuous buffer

Detailed design: Design Manual



Eastern Neighbourhood Australia Avenue South (AAS)



Location Plan

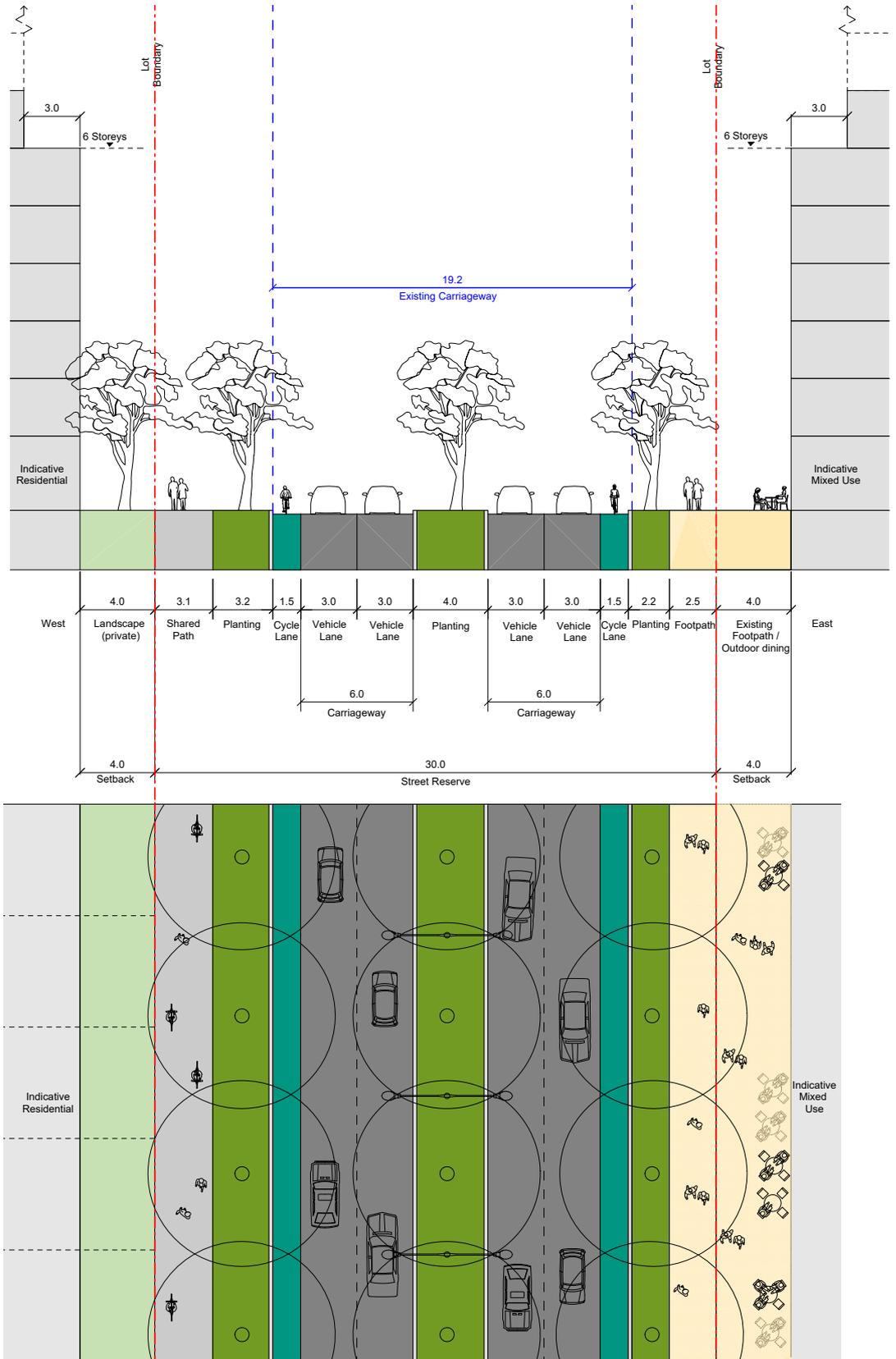
General guidance

Typology: Connector avenue (Main road)

Dimension: 30m total width

Trees: Canopy target 80% of mixed species. Street trees to be planted at regular intervals along both sides of the road and median with understorey planting

Detailed design: Design Manual

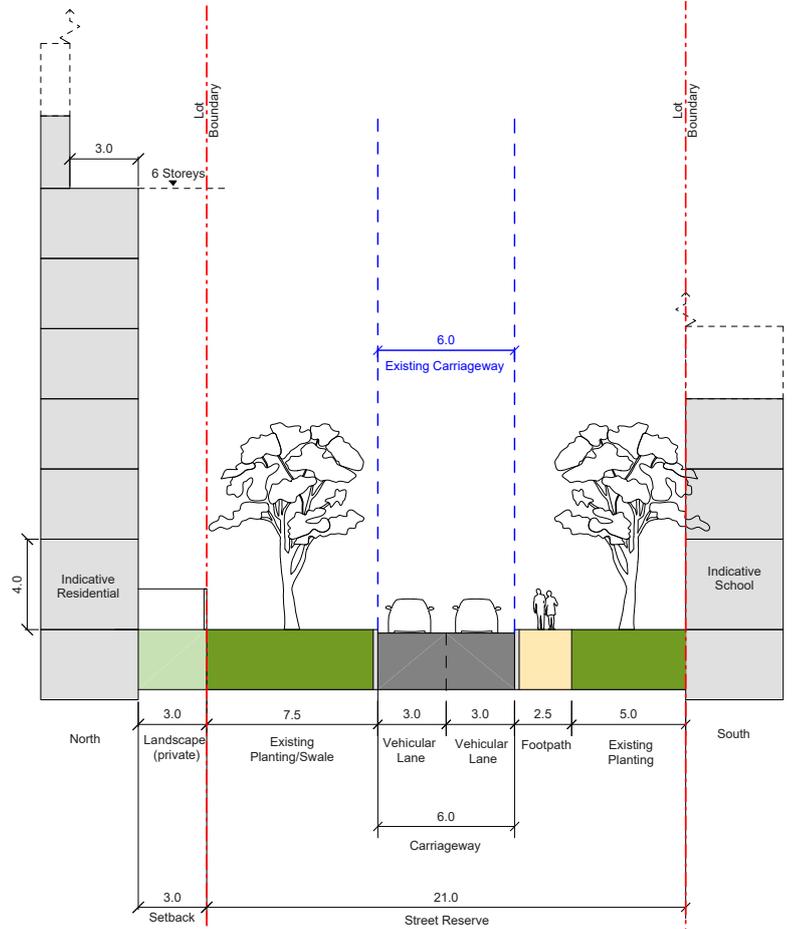


Eastern Neighbourhood

Murray Rose Avenue Centre (MRAC)



Location Plan



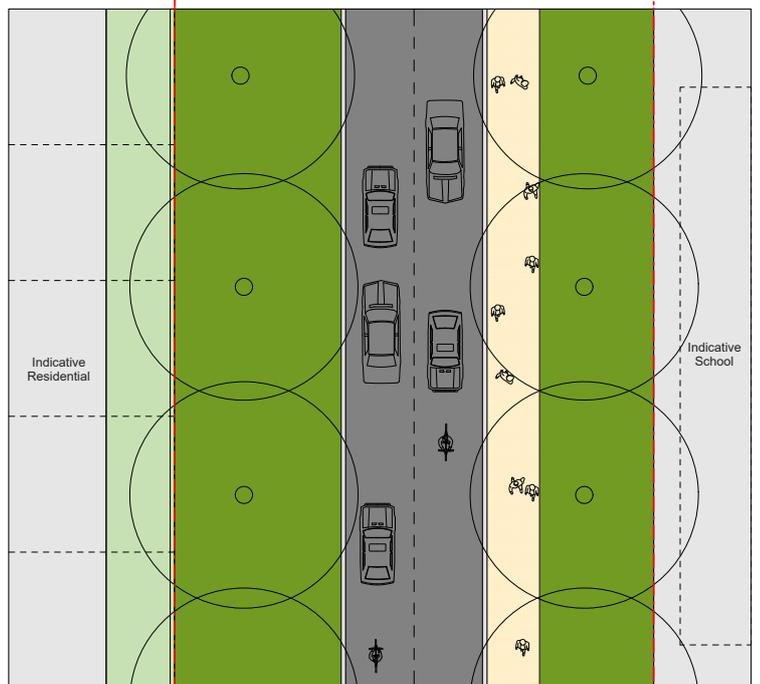
General guidance

Typology: Local street (Local streets)

Dimension: 21m width

Trees: Canopy target 65%. Retain and enhance existing mature trees and understorey planting. Additional street trees to be planted at regular intervals and enhance the existing character of the street

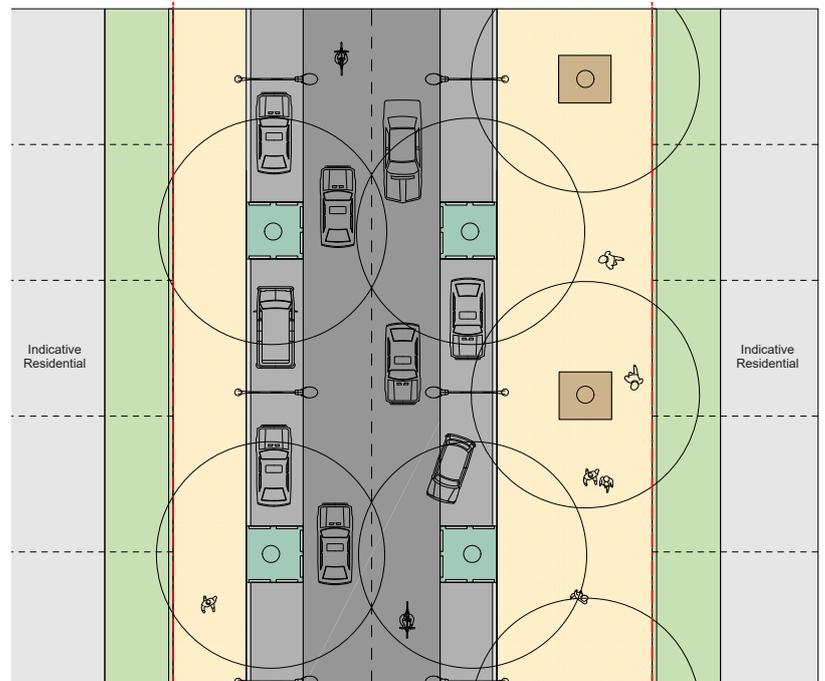
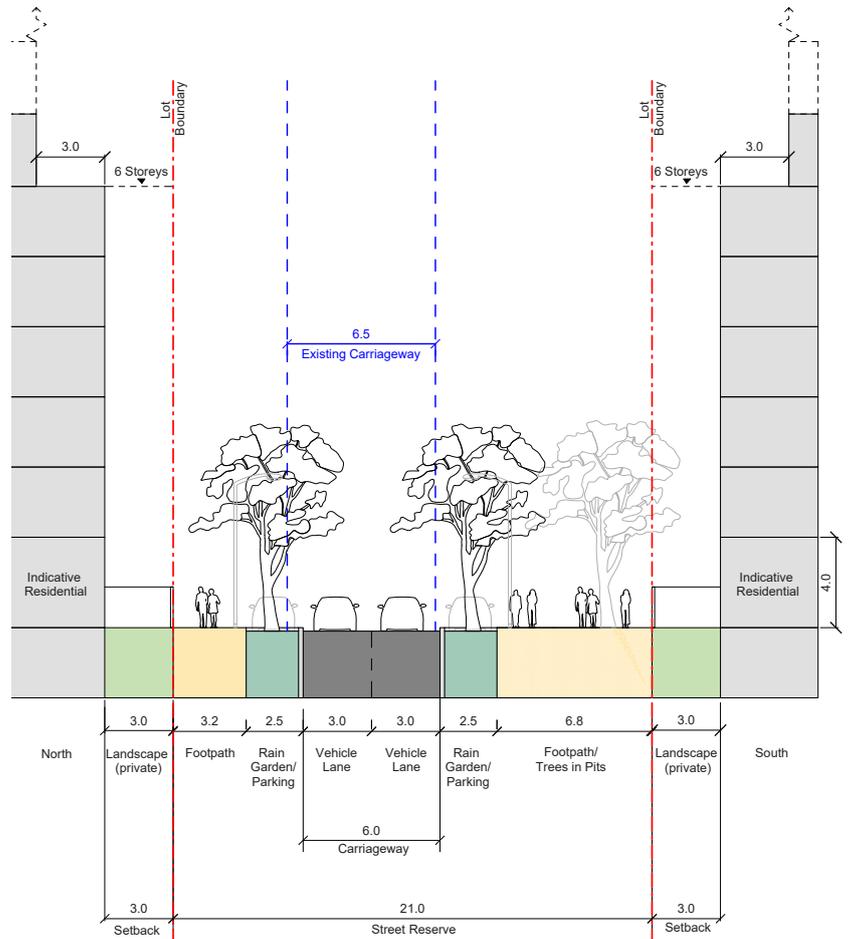
Detailed design: Design Manual



Eastern Neighbourhood Murray Rose Avenue East (MRAE)



Location Plan



General guidance

Typology: Local Street (Local streets)

Dimension: 21m width

WSUD: Rain gardens

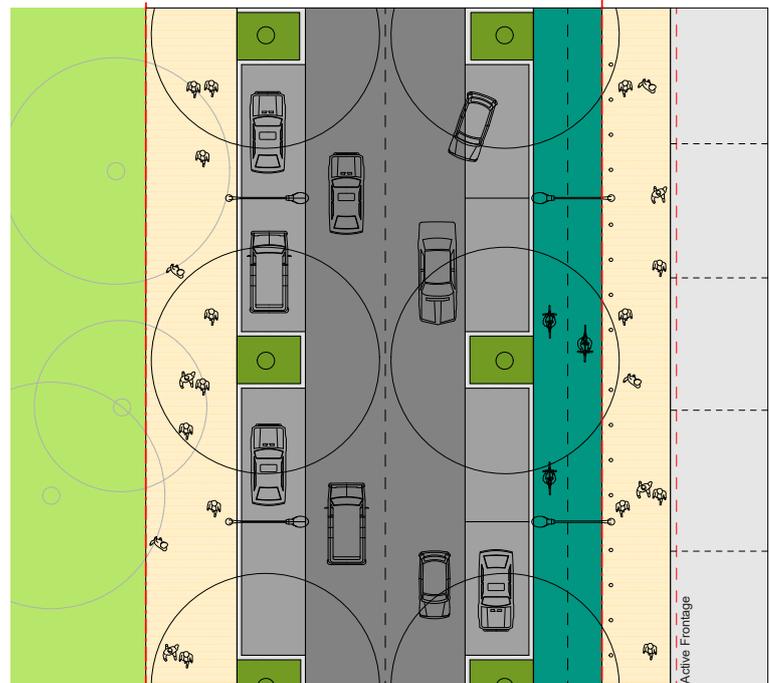
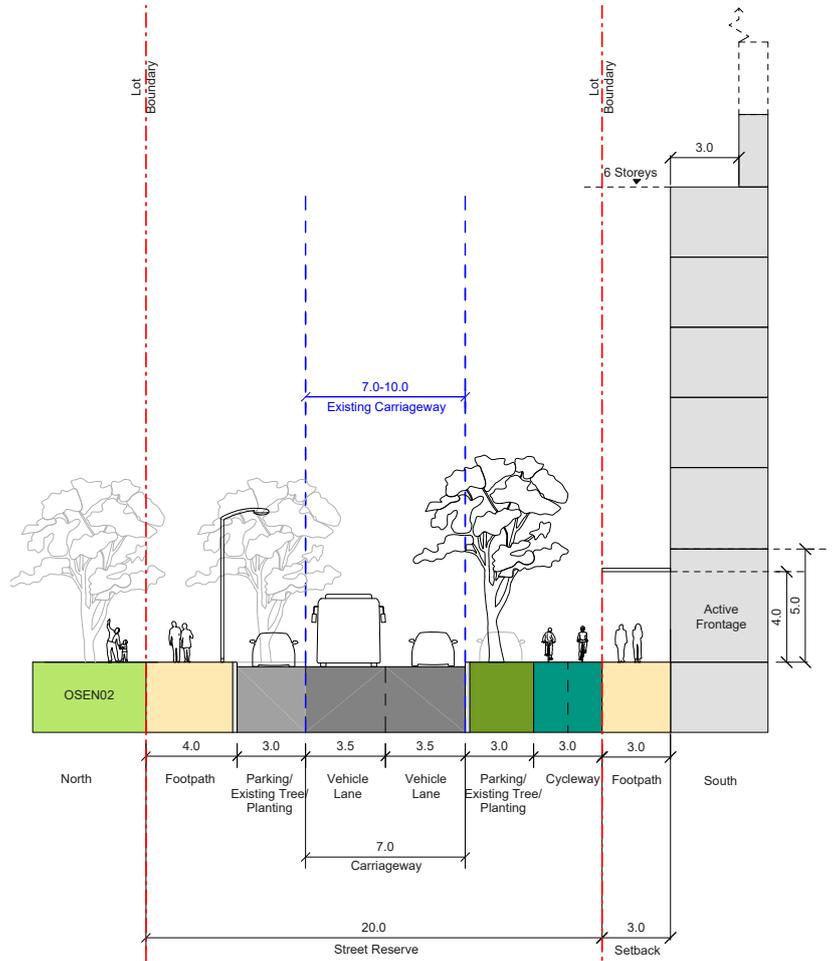
Trees: Canopy target 65%. Tree species to enhance the character of the existing mature trees to Murray Rose Avenue East

Detailed design: Design Manual

Eastern Neighbourhood Parkview Drive (PWD)



Location Plan



General guidance

Typology: Connector street (Main streets)

Dimension: 20m width

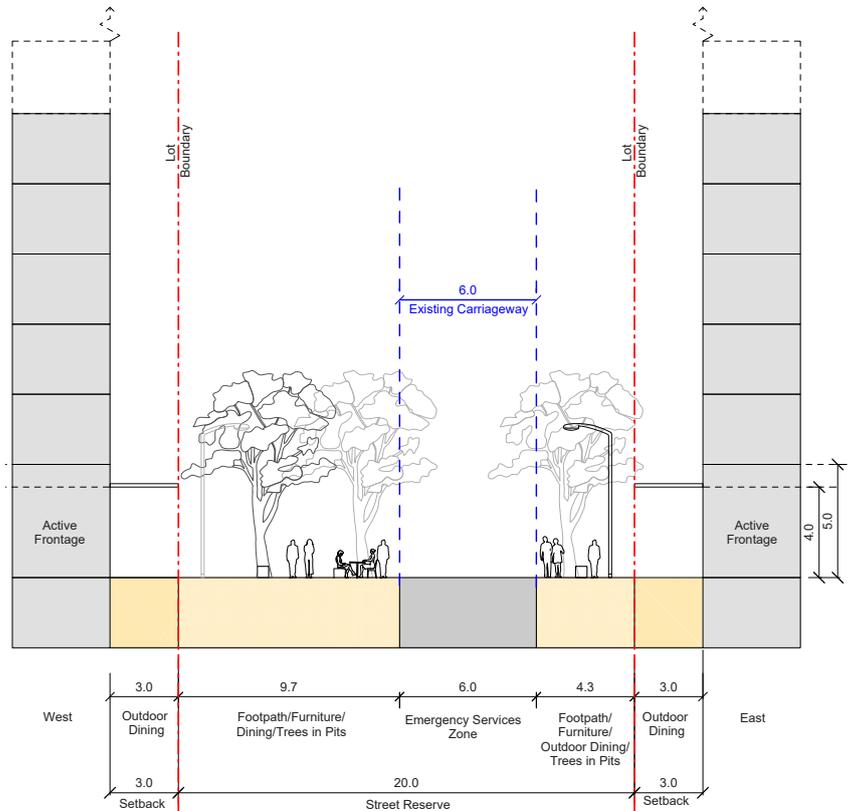
Trees: Canopy target 60%. Street trees to be planted at regular intervals on both sides of the road

Detailed design: Design Manual

Eastern Neighbourhood Street EN02



Location Plan



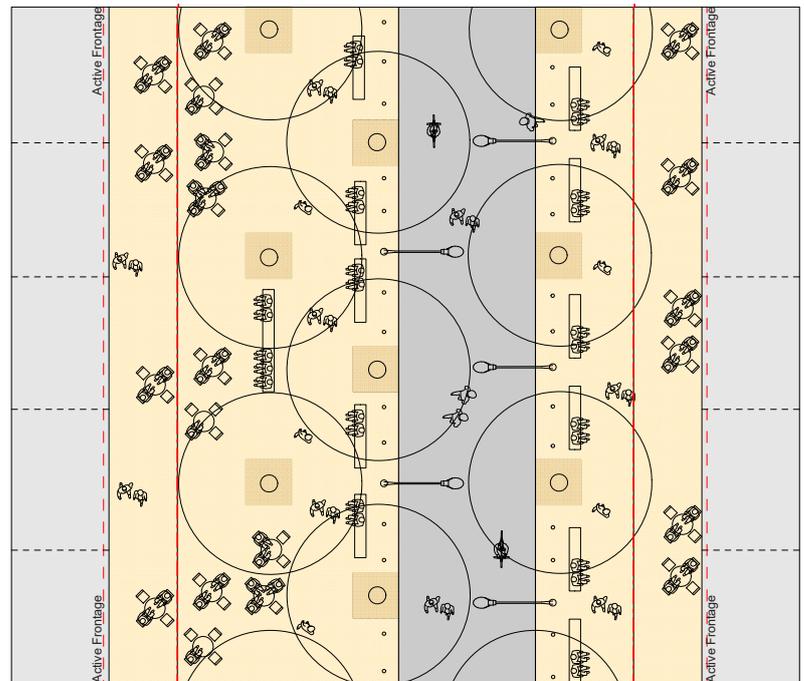
General guidance

Typology: Pedestrian space (Civic spaces)

Dimension: 20m total width

Trees: Canopy target 70% mixed native species. Trees to be planted at regular intervals throughout the public domain as per layout

Detailed design: Design Manual

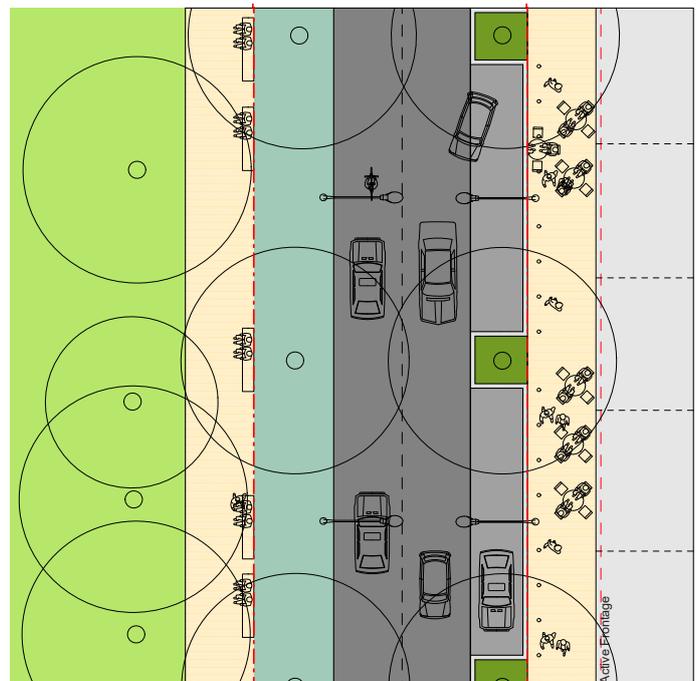
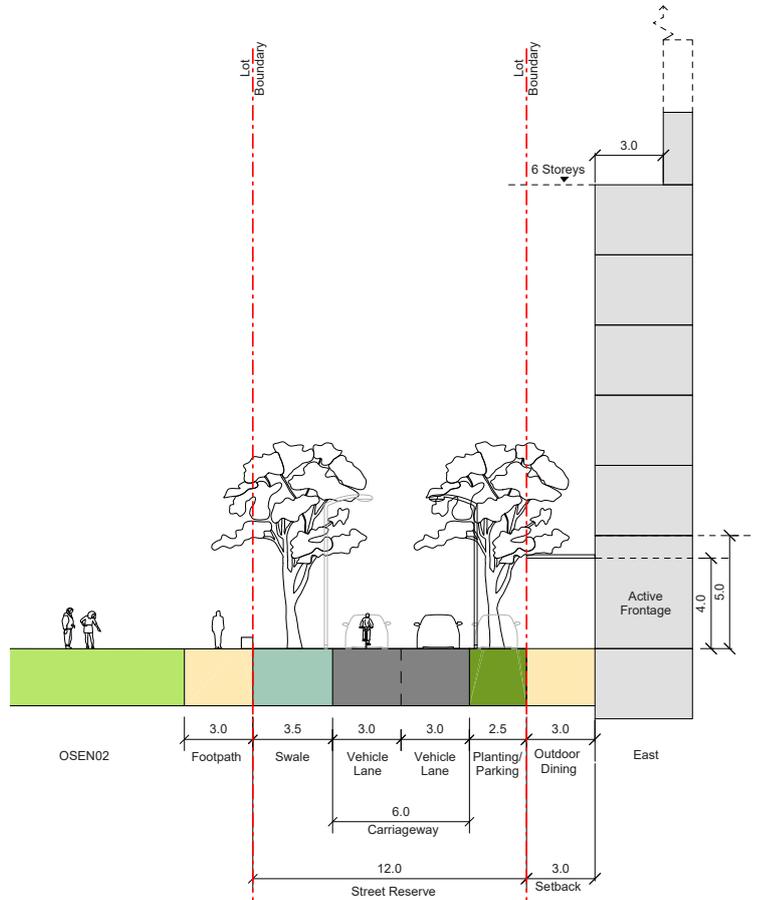


Eastern Neighbourhood

Street EN03



Location Plan



General guidance

Typology: Civic street (Civic spaces)

Dimension: 12m total width

WSUD: Swale as per layout plan

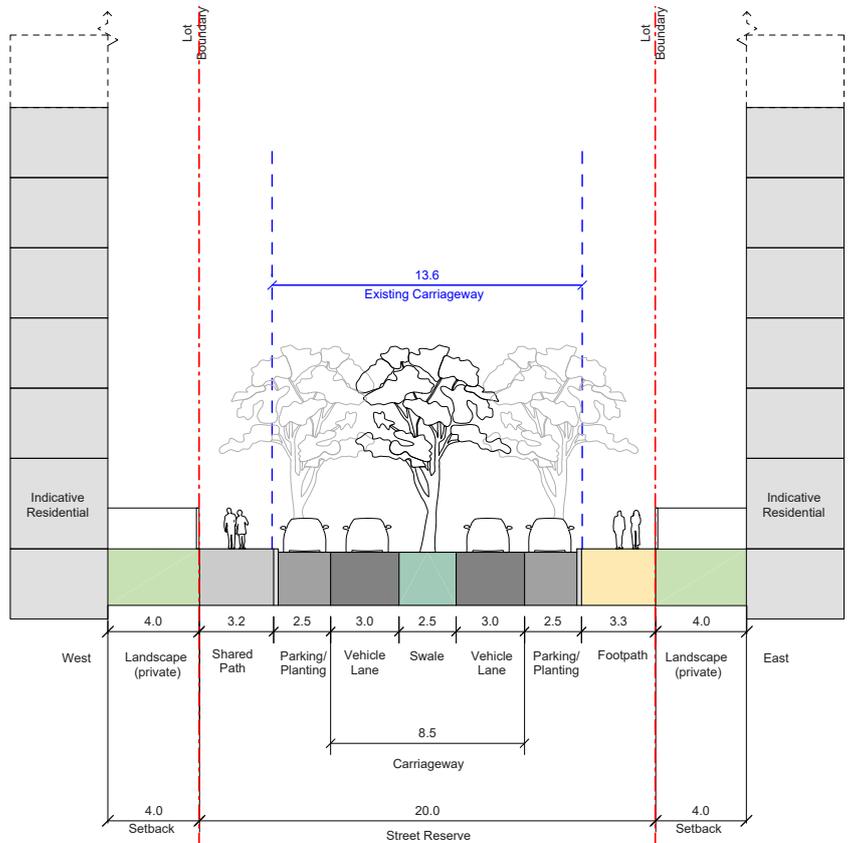
Trees: Canopy target 60% mixed native species. Continuous planting buffer on the western edge to the park. Street trees to be planted at regular intervals on both sides of the road

Detailed design: Design Manual

Eastern Neighbourhood Betty Cuthbert Avenue (BCA)



Location Plan



General guidance

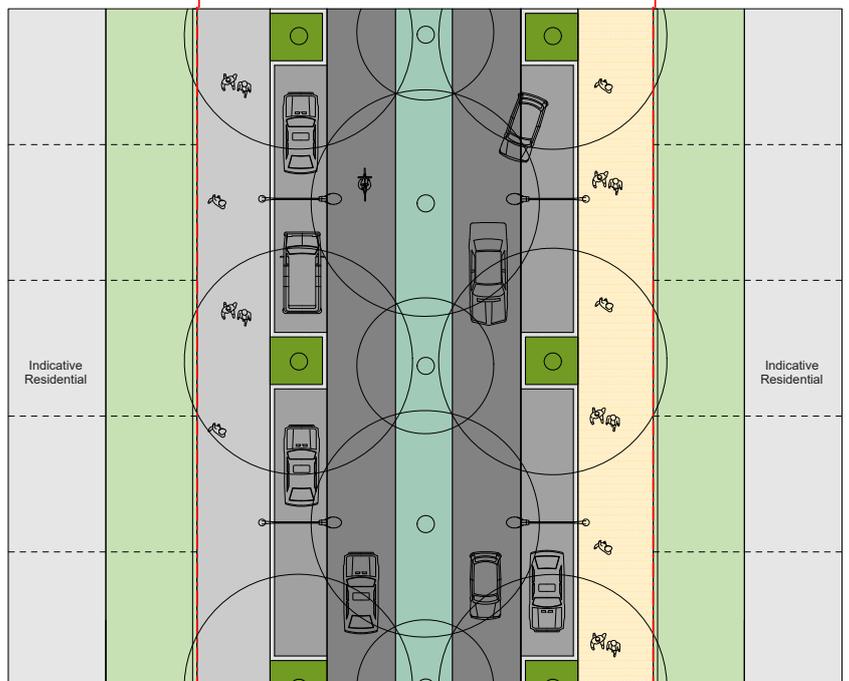
Typology: Local street (Local streets)

Dimension: 20m width

WSUD: Swale as per layout plan

Trees: Canopy target 80% mixed native species. Street trees to be planted at regular intervals on both sides of the road and along the median

Detailed design: Design Manual

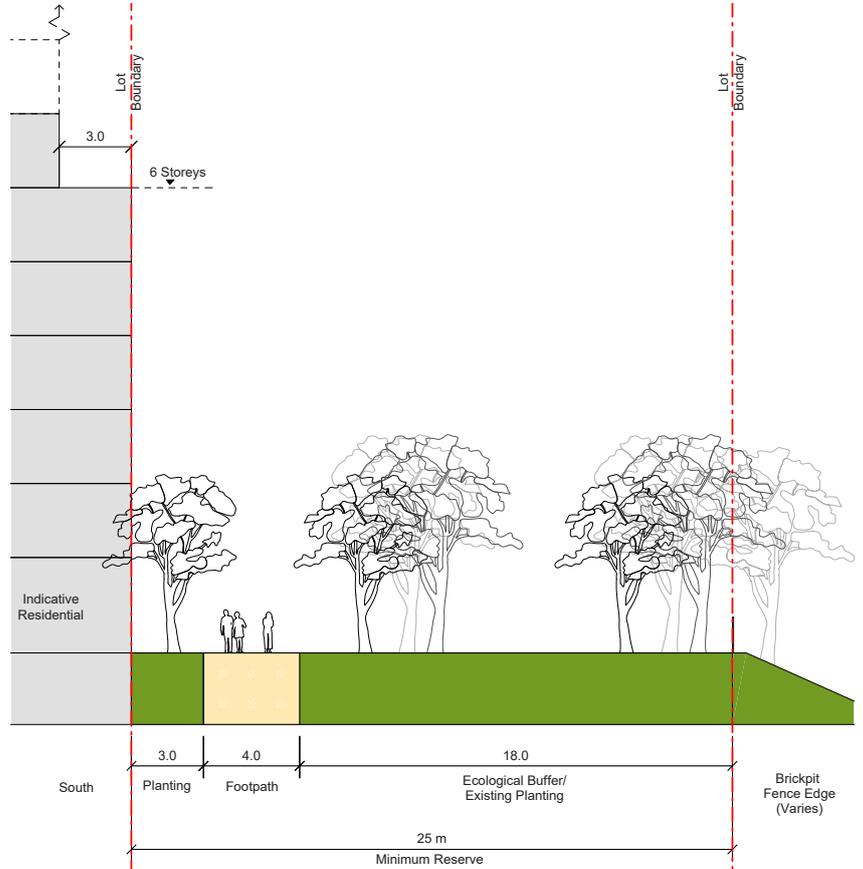


Eastern Neighbourhood

Brickpit Edge (BE)



Location Plan



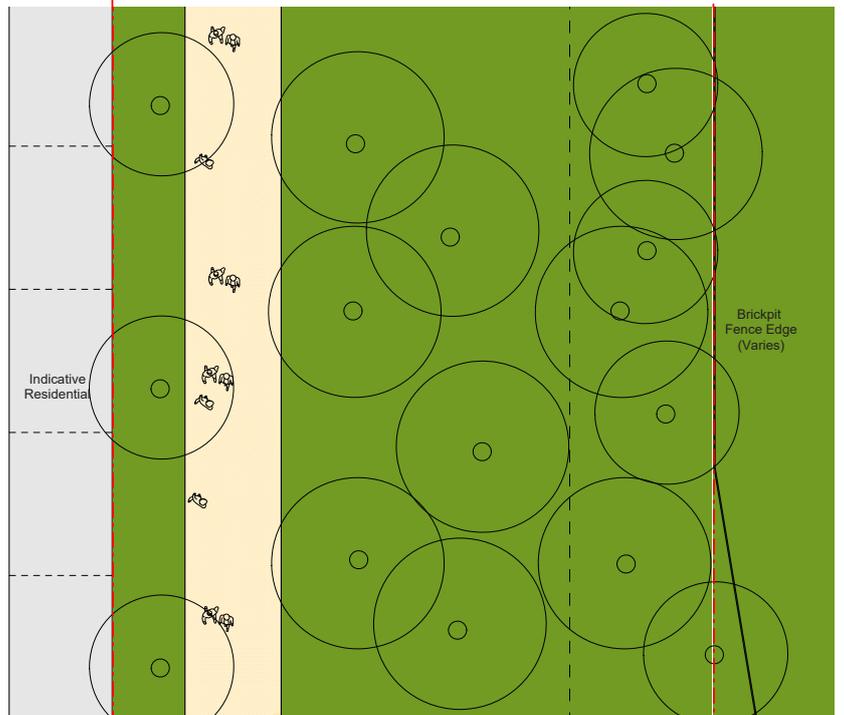
General guidance

Typology: Pedestrian path (ecological buffer)

Dimension: 25m width from Brickpit fence

Trees: Canopy target 61%. Retain and enhance the existing trees. Enhance the understorey planting to support existing ecology

Detailed design: Design Manual



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Eastern Neighbourhood

4.3.5 Planting Character Palette



Google Maps, 2023, Ultimo.



Google Maps, 2023, Sydney Olympic Park.



Outlines LA, 2017, Malop Street.



Google Maps, 2023, Sydney Olympic Park.



Google Maps, 2023, Sydney Olympic Park.



Google Maps, 2023, Sydney Olympic Park.

Eastern neighbourhood consists of existing mature vegetation along Murray Rose Avenue and Parkview, characterised by Brushbox and Spotted Gums. The addition of public open space (OSEN02) provides an opportunity to link the vegetation corridors with supplementary under, mid and upper storey plantings and will increase urban habitat opportunities. Mature clusters of *Casuarina glauca* provide a distinct wetland character along Bennelong parkway whilst buffering the neighbourhood. Maximising the retention of existing ecological assets and ensuring that new planting are endemic will support the adjoining ecologies.

Eastern Neighbourhood

4.3.6 Materials Character Palette



Aspect, 2020, South Eveleigh.



TCL, 2018, Marion.



Dwg., 2018, Congress Pocket Park



Aspect, 2017, Ian Potter Playground.



TCL, 2017, University of Melbourne.

Eastern neighbourhood will offer a broad range of public amenities to cater for community and local recreation. The open space material character should reflect the unique condition of this neighbourhood, surrounded by two significant ecologic habitats. Primarily utilising natural and sustainable materials in urban elements design, alongside a range of permeable and non-permeable pathways will build upon the natural feel and character of surrounding spaces.

4.4 Southern Neighbourhood

4.4.1 Character Statement

The Southern Neighbourhood forms part of the southern gateway to Sydney Olympic Park from Homebush Bay Drive. It is bounded by Sarah Durack Avenue, Australia Avenue, Shirley Strickland Avenue, and Olympic Boulevard.

This neighbourhood is the southern extension of the Urban Centre and benefits from proximity to Boundary Creek. A new pedestrian and cyclist bridge is proposed over Sarah Durack Avenue to provide convenient and safe access to the Urban Centre and the new Metro Station. Local retail uses and services will be located at the base of the bridge where pedestrian movement is greatest.

New residential development will define the corner of Australia Avenue and Sarah Durack Avenue. The southern part of the precinct is occupied by a sports oval which will be accessible to the public. The adjacent Boundary Creek riparian corridor's ecological functions will be enhanced, whilst also providing recreation opportunities.

The neighbourhood will provide 720 public car parking spaces for events. It will also accommodate a freight transfer hub where deliveries will be transferred from trucks to cargo bikes for distribution throughout Sydney Olympic Park. This minimises freight vehicle movements throughout the suburb.

Towers will be located on the western and eastern edges of the neighbourhood along Olympic Boulevard and Australia Avenue.



Urban Centre
Artist Impression



Southern Neighbourhood

4.4.2 Illustrative Plan



Southern Neighbourhood Open Space Concept



Southern Neighbourhood

4.4.3 Southern Neighbourhood Park

Design Guidance

The design of OSSN02 must be guided by the corresponding plan and the following principles:

1. Prioritise active play and green space for all ages and groups through providing a community field (OSSN02), co-located with educational and other sports facilities.
2. Provide direct pedestrian connections to the park from surrounding streets.
3. Retain and upgrade Tom Wills Community Field (OSSN02) to the east to support growing usage and provide a small playground suitable for people of varying ages and abilities, co-located with community facilities (minimum size 1,500m²).
4. Provide natural shade around the park's perimeter and support biodiversity and surrounding ecologies.
5. Provide adequate lighting and infrastructure to support training and sports events.
6. Provide seating for spectators with high amenity and natural shading.
7. Provide a pedestrian loop around both OSSN01 and OSSN02.
8. Ensure the planting of varying tree species around the playground to provide natural shade.
9. Provide a raised pedestrian crossing between the pedestrian bridge link and the park.
10. Utilise local native species for understorey and tree planting that is sensitive to the ecology of Boundary Creek.
11. Create a continuous buffer of street trees around the park's edge.
12. Provide a multi-function community building in the northwest corner of the park including change-rooms, amenities, a kiosk, and spectator seating.

Benchmark:
Jubilee Park,

Sue Barnsley, 2014, Glebe, Sydney

- Large playground
- Formal AFL field with community facilities building
- Sloped lawn with shade trees for sport viewing and recreation
- Pedestrian promenade
- Internal pedestrian pathway network
- Local community feel



Picture by: Sydneyuncovered

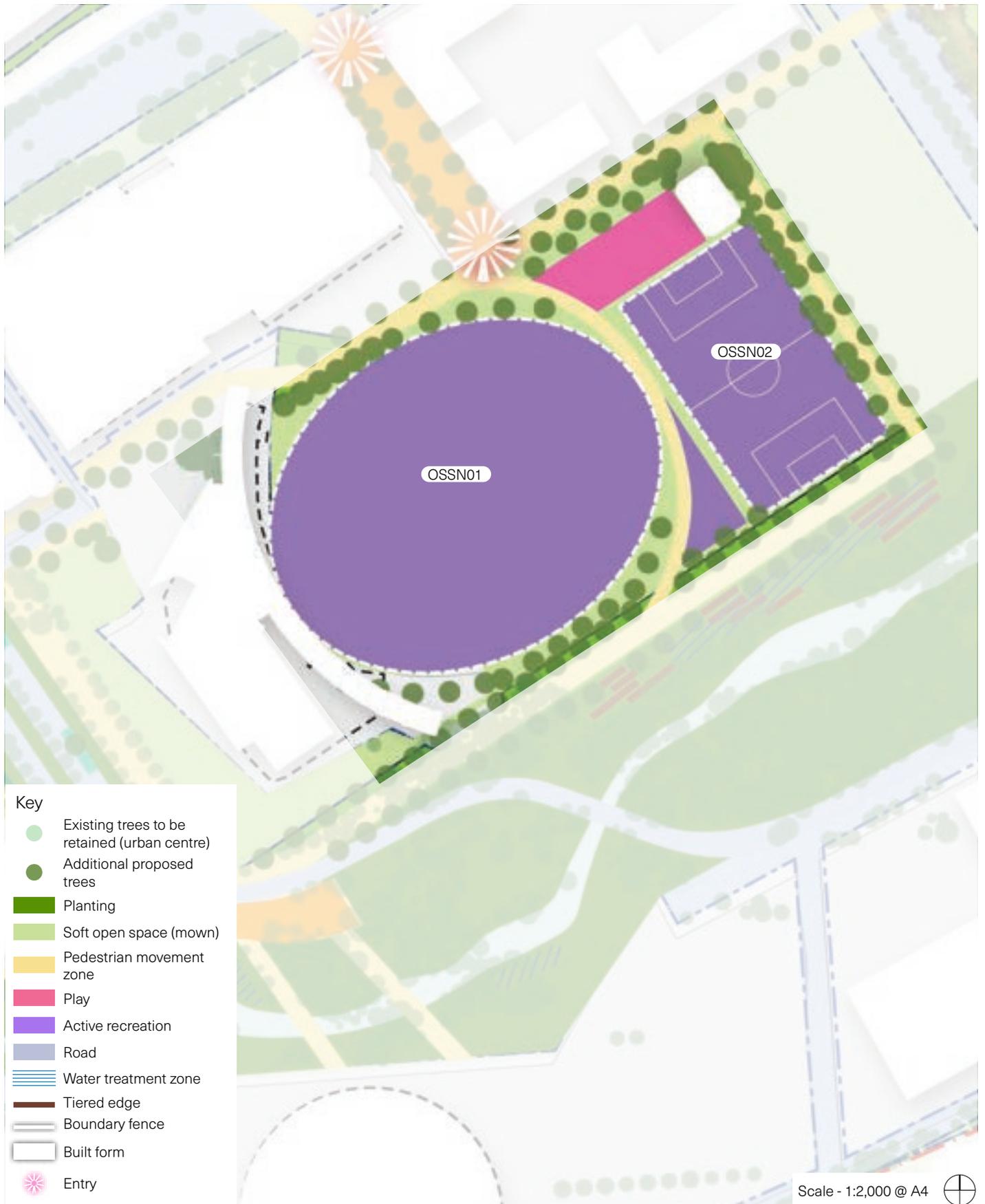


Picture by: City of Sydney



Picture by: Brett Boardman

Southern Neighbourhood Southern Neighbourhood Park Concept Plan



Southern Neighbourhood

4.4.4 Movement

Benchmark :

Crown Street,

City of Sydney, 2010, Surry Hills, Sydney, Australia

- Neighbourhood Street character with mixed residential and commercial active frontages
- Special event street closures and pedestrianisation
- Generous and frequent pedestrian crossings facilitates neighbourhood character
- Street parking with intermittent trees for shady pathways
- Community buildings and open spaces linked with pedestrian priority crossings



Picture by: City of Sydney



Picture by: Concreteplayground.com



Picture by: Google maps

Benchmark :

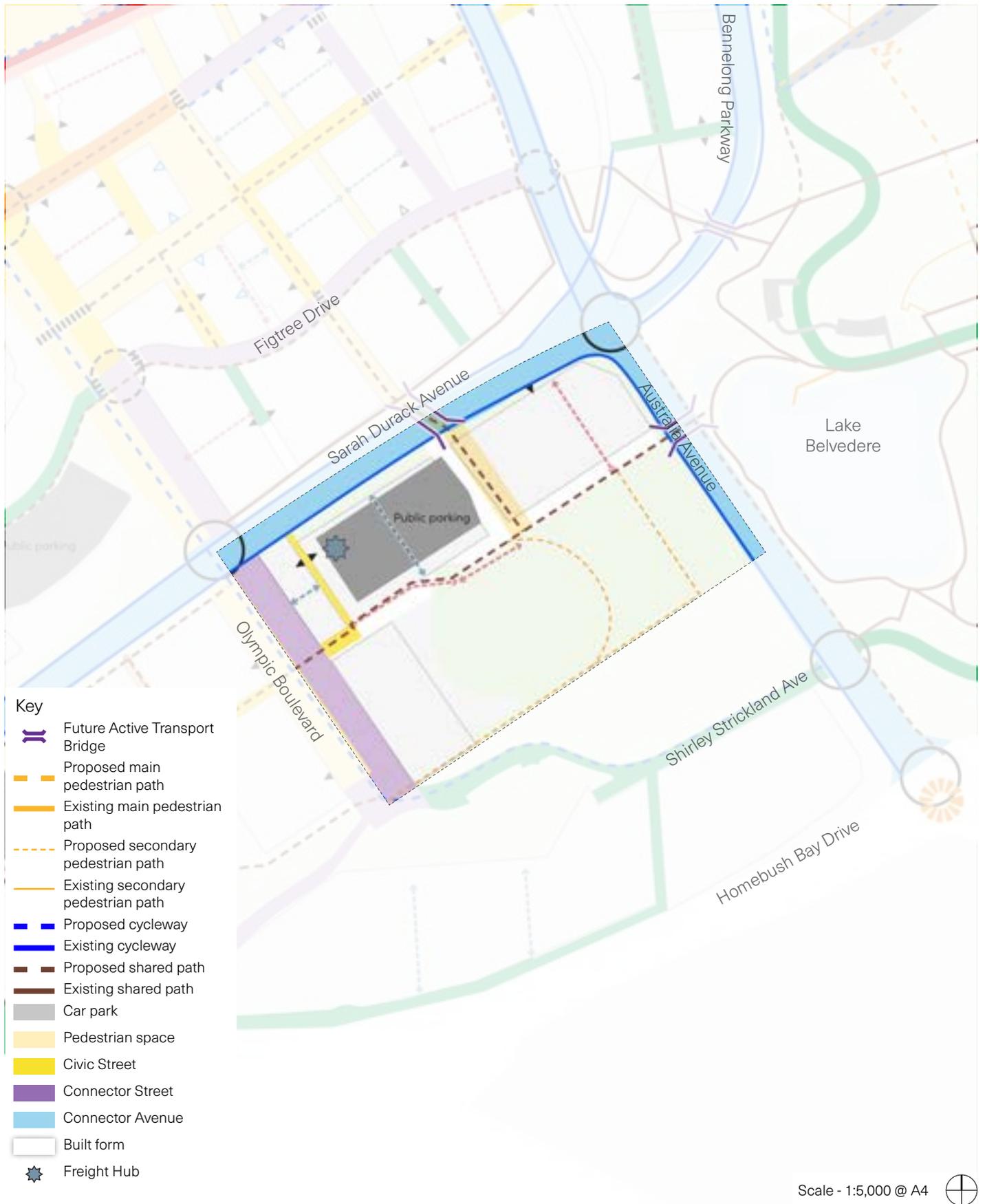
The High line,

Fieldoperations, 2009, Manhattan New York, USA

- Raised pedestrian walkway that seamlessly connects neighbourhoods, reducing foot-traffic at crossing and streets below
- Endemic planting contributes to local character
- Furniture and lighting to aid safety and amenity
- Adaptive re-use of existing materials and infrastructure
- Facilitates significant pedestrian movement



Southern Neighbourhood Movement Plan

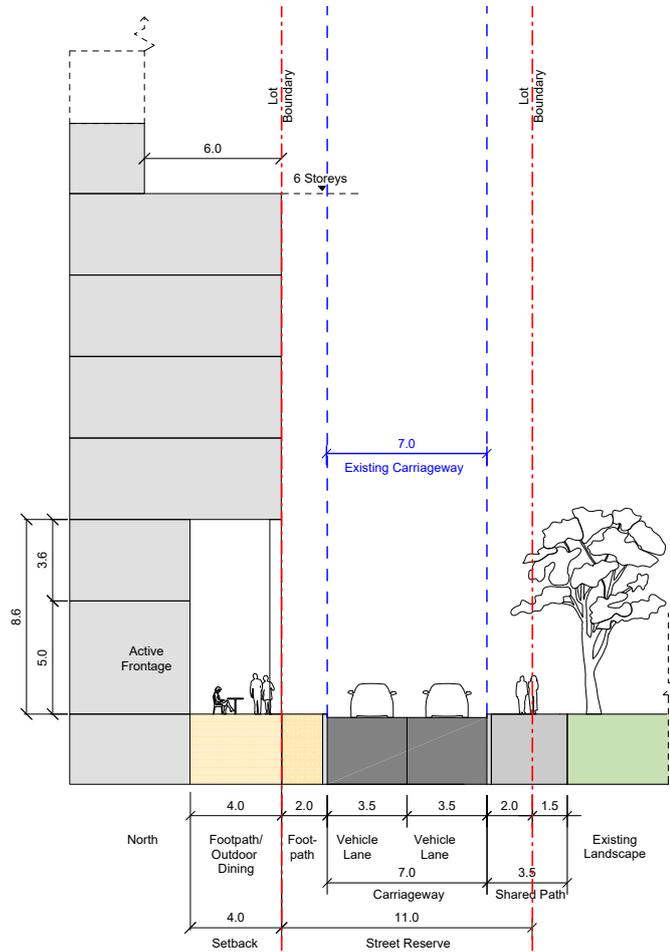


Southern Neighbourhood

Street SN01



Location Plan



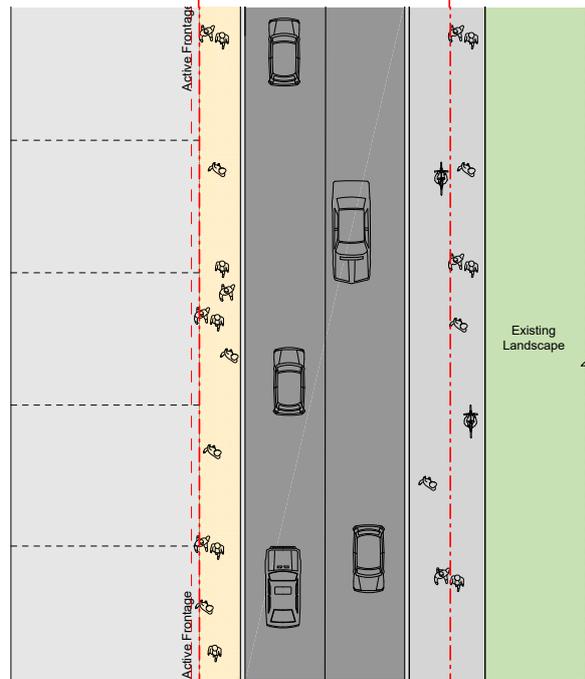
General guidance

Typology: Civic street

Dimension: 11m width with an additional 3m in-lot setback along the northern side

Trees: Street trees to be planted at regular intervals at both sides of the street

Detailed design: Design Manual

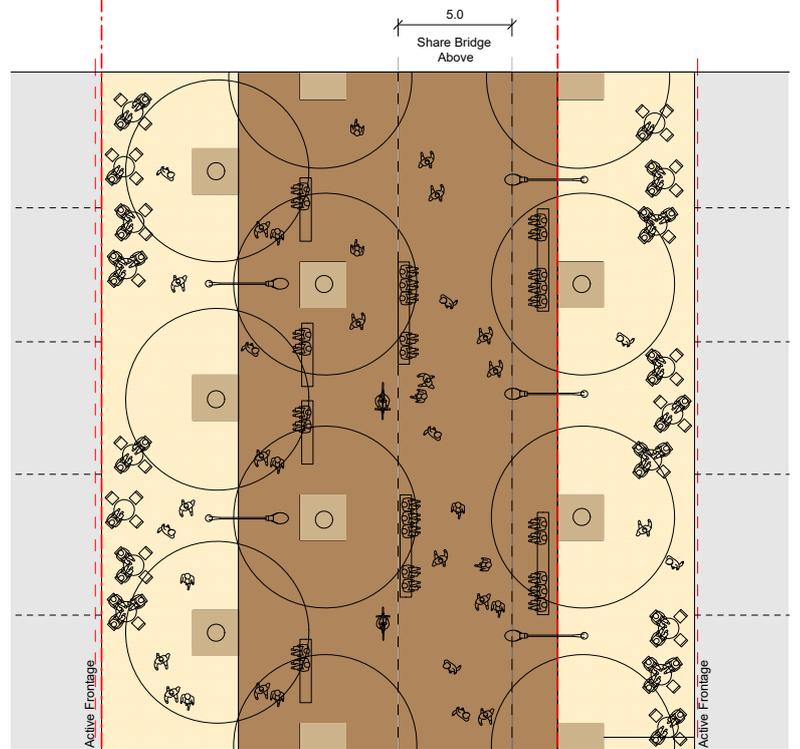
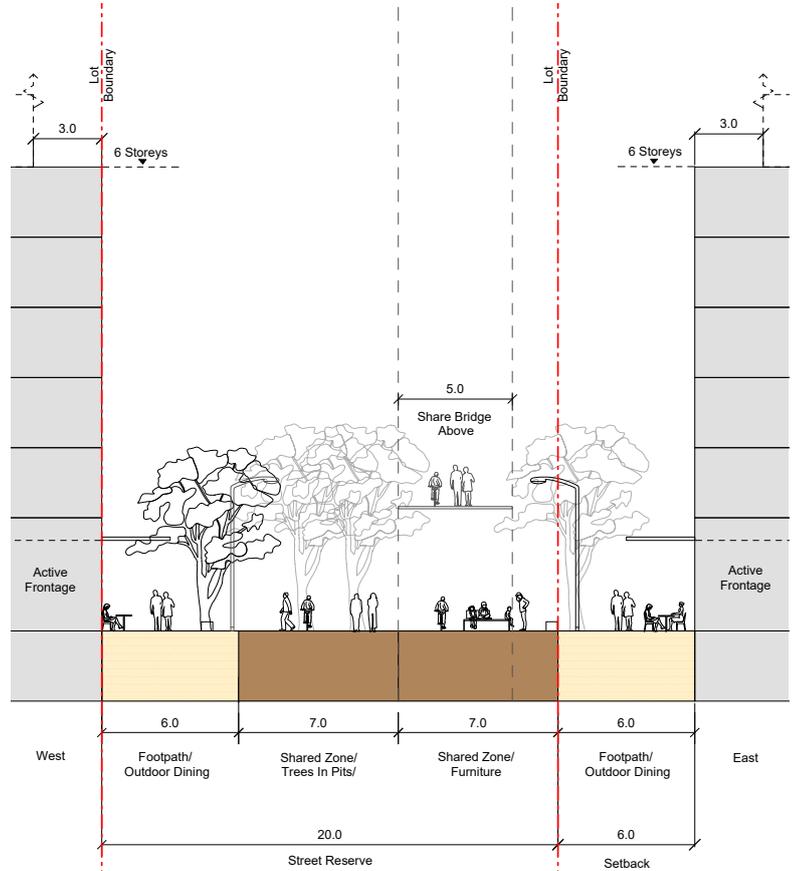


Southern Neighbourhood

Street SN02



Location Plan



General guidance

Typology: Pedestrian space

Dimension: 20m width with an additional 6m in-lot setback along the eastern side

Trees: Canopy target 55% mixed native species. Trees to be planted at regular intervals throughout shared space with appropriate clearance from share bridge

Detailed design: Design Manual

Southern Neighbourhood

4.4.5 Planting Character Palette



Turf, 2011, Sydney Park.



Turf, 2022, Sydney Olympic Park.



Centennial Parklands, 2021.



Flickr, 2009, Natick, Massachusetts.



City of Sydney, Forest Lodge, Nd.



Aardvark, 2008, Rockhampton, QLD.



Mount Isa City Council, 2023, Mount Isa.

Southern neighbourhood contains existing mature trees consisting of Ironbark, *Casuarina glauca* and *Corymbia maculata* with a ground plane dominated by *Lomandra* species. The southern edge adjoining Boundary Creek contains a mix of wetland species with reeds assisting in the filtration of stormwater and runoff before entering Boundary Creek. Additional planting should complement the creek ecology and not inhibit any existing or potential future habitat corridors. Supplementary tree planting in public open spaces near Tom Wills Community Field will also improve the amenity and experience in the neighbourhood.

Southern Neighbourhood

4.4.6 Materials Character Palette



Ground Inc, 2017, Boston, Massachusetts.



Sam Cox Landscape, 2018, Langwarrin, VIC.



Rau Paenga, 2021, Christchurch.



Re-form Landscape Architecture, 2016, Leeds



Marianne Levinsen Landskab, 2018, Denmark



SWA Group, 2022, Texas, USA.



MDG Landscape Architects, 2021, Tullamore, VIC.

The southern end of Sydney Olympic Park is a new destination for public sporting amenity. Open space adjoining Tom Wills Oval provides opportunity for sporting, play and fitness recreation. The Master Plan will utilise natural materials, with the prioritisation of permeable surfaces leading to greater water permeation and passive cooling. Material selection and construction processes in this neighbourhood should be sensitive and protective of Boundary Creek ecologies and habitats.

4.5 Haslams and Edwin Flack Neighbourhood

4.5.1 Character Statement

Haslams Neighbourhood will be a compact urban neighbourhood located on the edge of Haslams Creek and to the west of Sydney SuperDome. It is bounded by Hill Road, Pondage Link, Edwin Flack Avenue and Old Hill Link. The Carter Street Precinct is located to the south.

The neighbourhood currently accommodates a waste service facility and coach parking which over time will be redeveloped into a residential neighbourhood overlooking Haslams Creek, Haslams Park and the suburb of Newington.

Haslams Neighbourhood will be green and leafy, with generous shared courtyards, street tree planting and a new centrally located park. A neighbourhood centre, accommodating shops, childcare and other local services, will be located adjacent to the park.

The neighbourhood will be characterised by residential and mixed-use buildings, ranging in height from 6 to 20 storeys to maximise solar access to the park and view sharing to the Parklands. New buildings will be setback from the street to accommodate landscaping and urban tree canopy.

The street network will be car-lite with a civic street framing the northern end of the new park. The existing cluster of mature trees in the southern end of the neighbourhood will be integrated into a new open space that will connect to parks within the Carter Street Precinct. The existing coach parking facilities on Olympic Boulevard will be relocated to Pondage Link to facilitate new residential development along Edwin Flack Avenue.

The Edwin Flack Neighbourhood is bounded by the Carter Street Precinct and Edwin Flack Avenue from Shale Street to Birnie Avenue. Located on the edge of Sydney Olympic Park, it provides a transition to the Carter Street Precinct.

Residential development, including student housing and tourist and visitor accommodation will be the dominant uses within the neighbourhood. These uses will activate the periphery of Sydney Olympic Park by encouraging day-to-day movement through the Sports and Civic Precinct and the Urban Centre to the east.

A range of food and beverage offerings and a mix of local services and businesses will be attracted to the neighbourhood, supporting this lively neighbourhood. Urban tree canopy and a new park at the corner of Edwin Flack Avenue and Shale Street will provide amenity to residents, workers and visitors alike.

The central part of the neighbourhood will scale in built form to provide a transition to the higher density development within the Carter Street Precinct to the west. The neighbourhood is adjoined by large stadiums and sports venues located on the eastern side of Edwin Flack Avenue, within the Sports and Civic Precinct.



Haslams and Edwin Flack Neighbourhood Artist Impression



Haslams and Edwin Flack Neighbourhood

4.5.2 Illustrative Plan



Haslams and Edwin Flack Neighbourhood Open Space Concept



Haslams and Edwin Flack Neighbourhood

4.5.3 Haslams Neighbourhood Park

Design Guidance

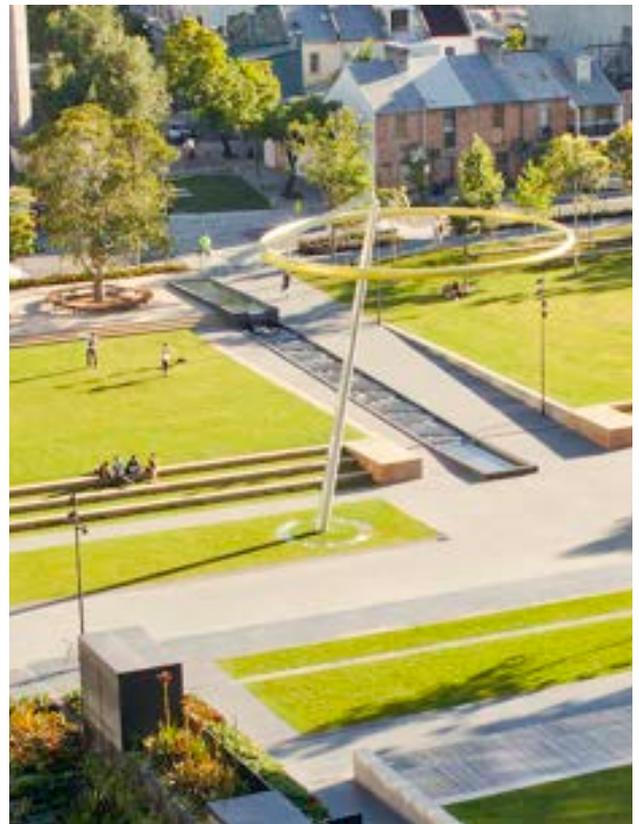
The design of the OSHN01 must be guided by the corresponding concept plan and the following principles:

1. Provide a central open space for local residents, with areas for play, fitness and outdoor dining.
2. Incorporate tree planting in hardstand areas with seating amenities.
3. Provide increased greening to streets and park edges to create a strong landscape outlook for local residents and community.
4. Provide a new local playground (minimum 1,000m²). The new playground should be equipped with:
 - a. Nature play elements; and
 - b. Structure play elements suitable for all ages.
5. Encourage slow vehicle movement along the civic streets surrounding the park.
6. Provide a pedestrian crossing.

Benchmark:

Chippendale Green, Turf Design Studio, 2007, Chippendale, Sydney

- Flexible central gathering lawn
- Perimeter shade trees
- Pedestrian promenade
- Water feature and public art
- Permeable surfaces with seating and dining elements
- Public BBQ facilities
- High density residential surrounding



Haslams and Edwin Flack Neighbourhood

Haslams Neighbourhood Park Concept Plan



Haslams and Edwin Flack Neighbourhood

4.5.4 Movement

Benchmark :

O'Connor Street, Turf Design Studio,
Chippendale, Sydney

- Local slow street typology
- High levels of canopy coverage and greening
- Wide shared path
- Adjoining community open space
- Located in high density residential neighbourhood
- Flush pedestrian crossings



Benchmark :

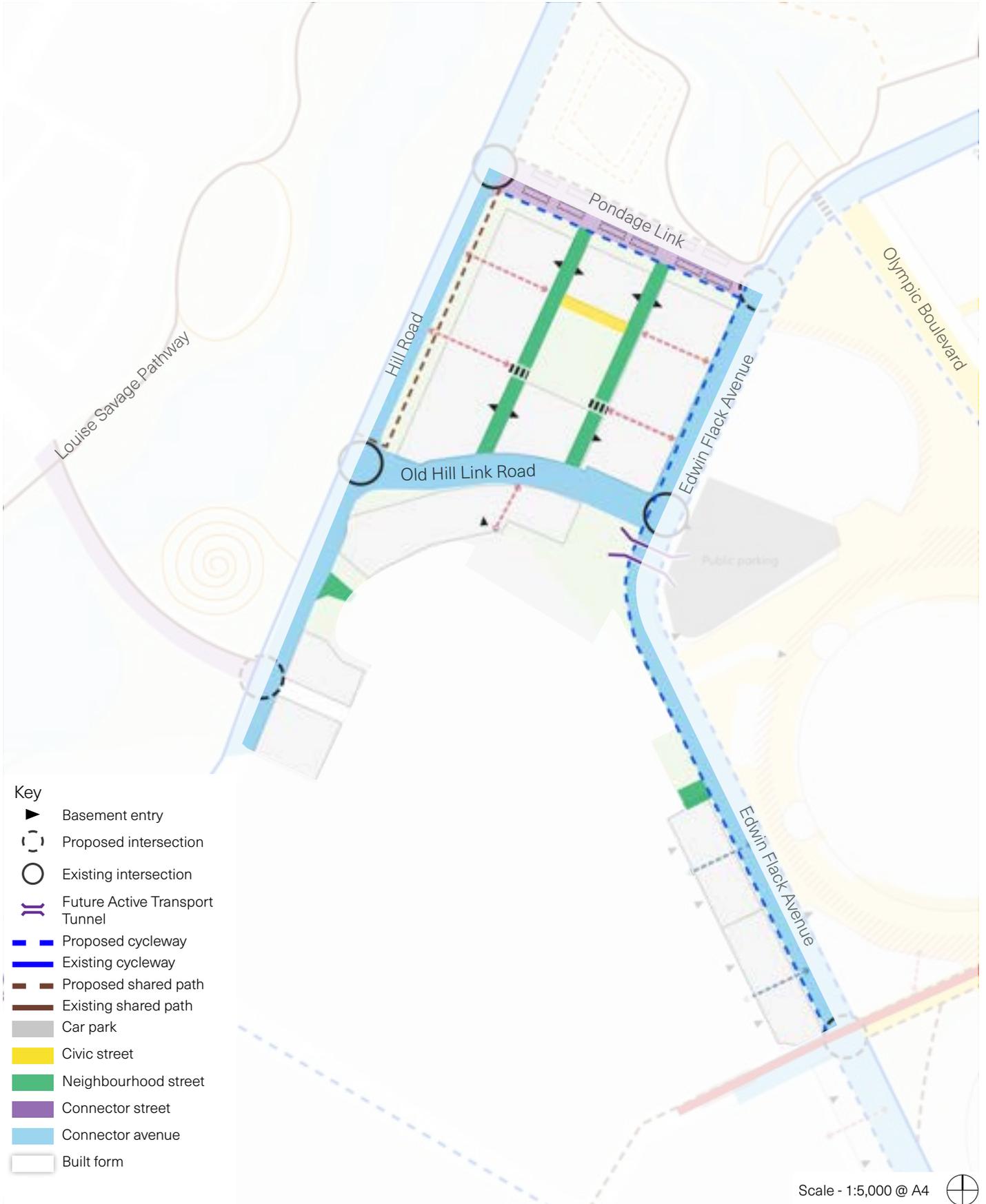
New Road,

Gehl Architects, 2007, Brighton, UK

- Mature canopy coverage
- Native planting
- Transit street
- High density residential neighbourhood



Haslams and Edwin Flack Neighbourhood Movement Plan



Haslams and Edwin Flack Neighbourhood Pondage Link (PL)



Location Plan

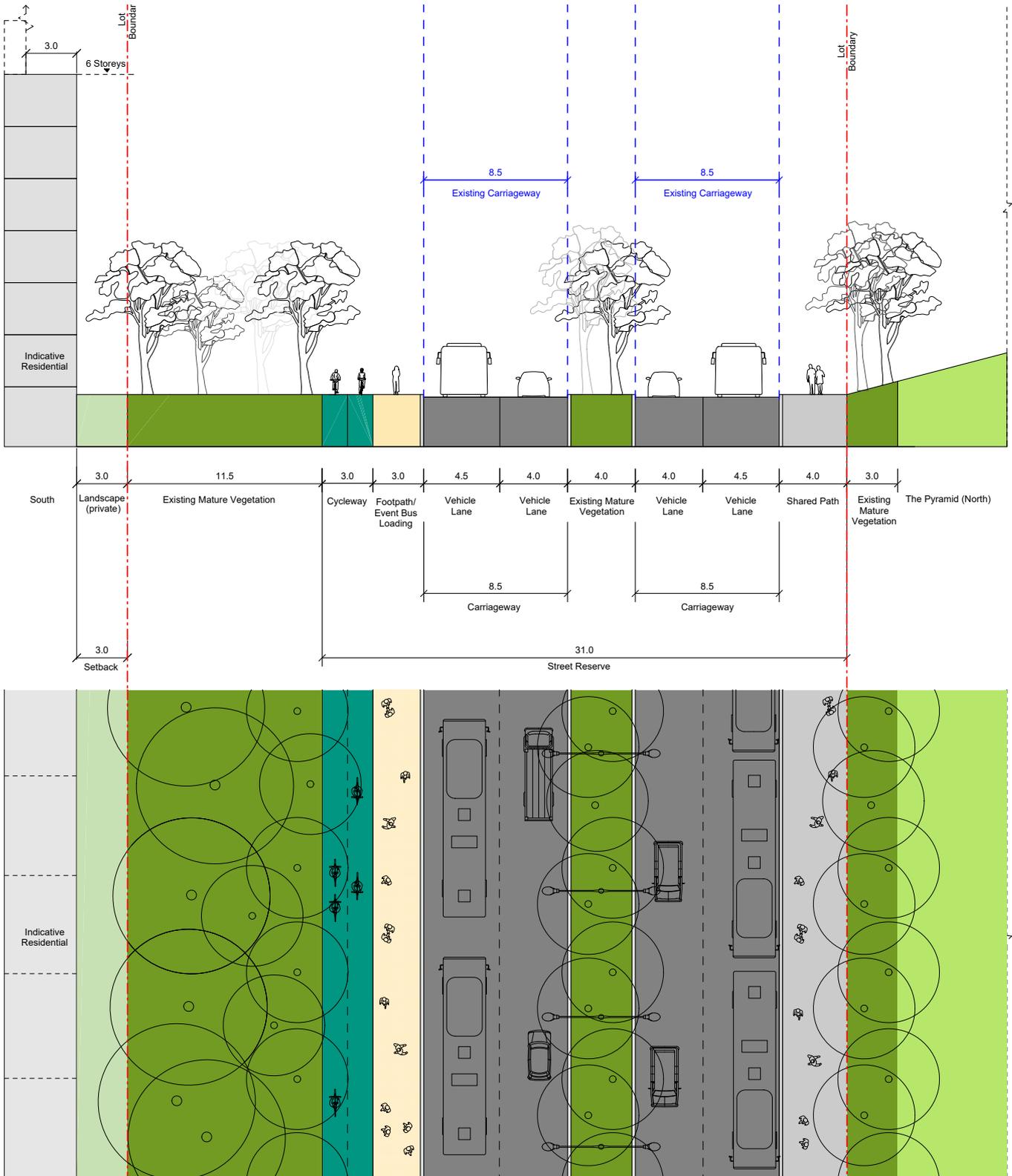
General guidance

Typology: Connector street (Main street)

Dimension: 31m width

Trees: Canopy target 25%. Street trees to be planted at regular intervals on both sides of the road. Retain and enhance existing mature trees and understorey

Detailed design: Design Manual



Haslams and Edwin Flack Neighbourhood Old Hill Link Road (OHL)



Location Plan

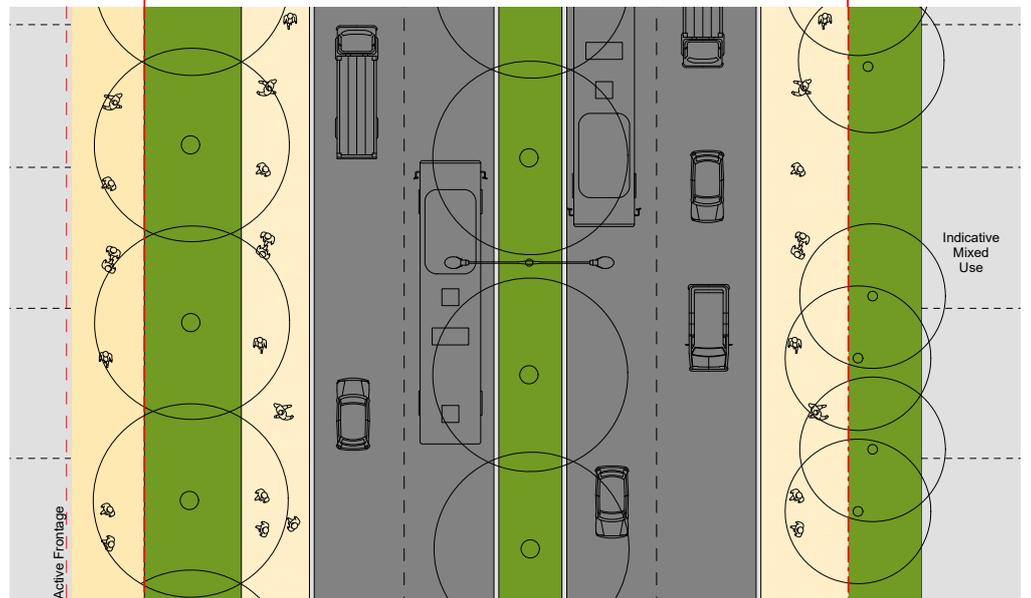
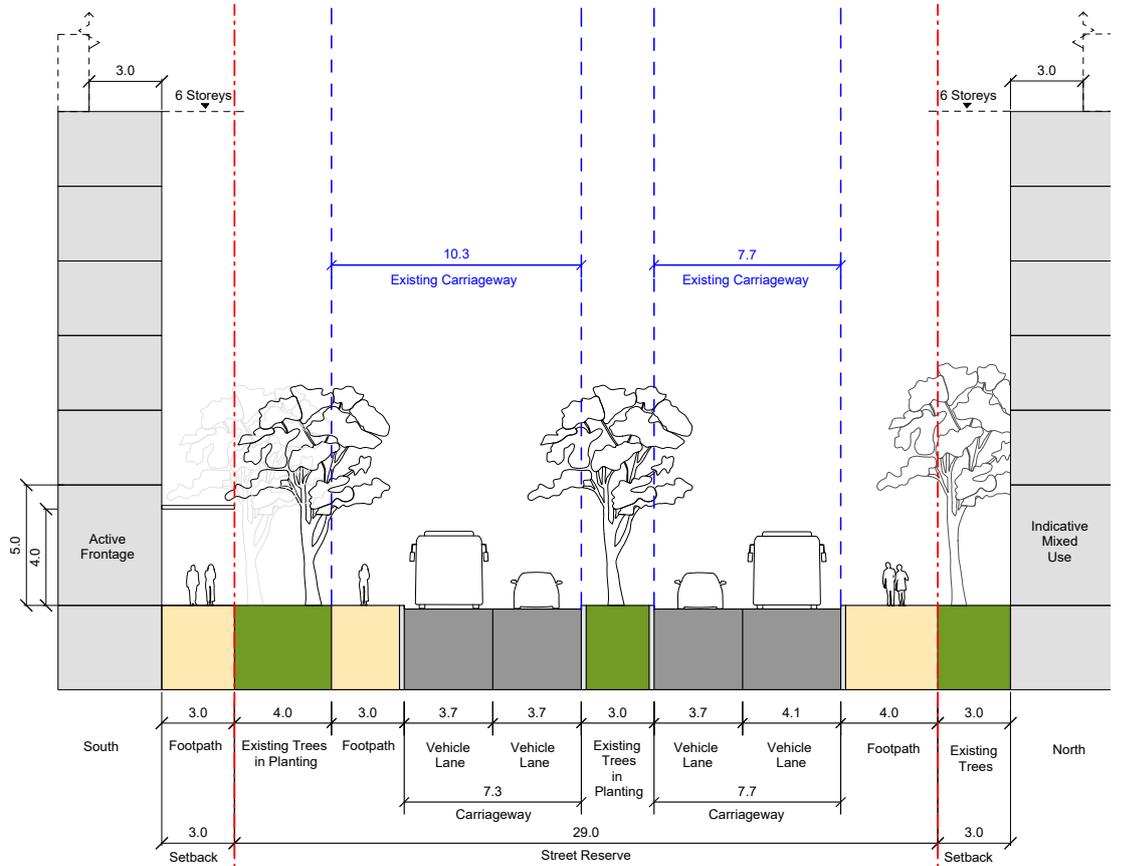
General guidance

Typology: Connector avenue (Main road)

Dimension: 29m width

Trees: Canopy target 45%. Trees on both sides of the street and along the central median. Retain and enhance existing mature trees

Detailed design: Design Manual

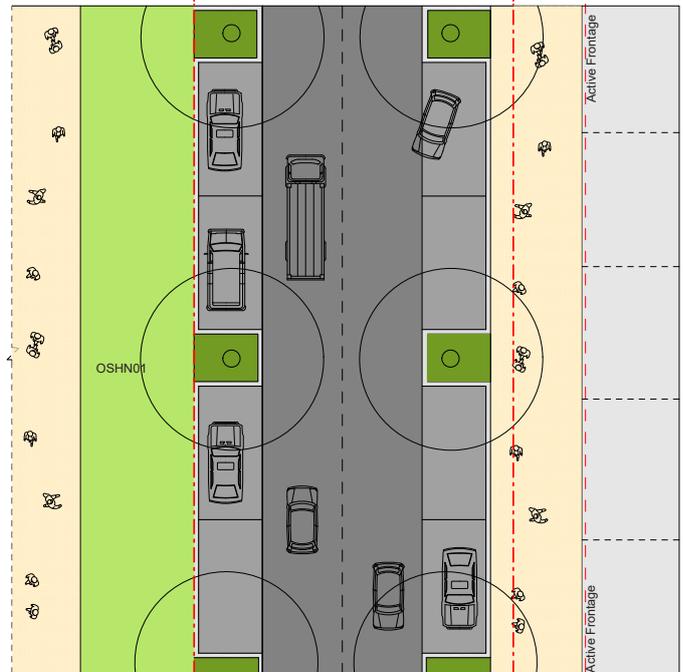
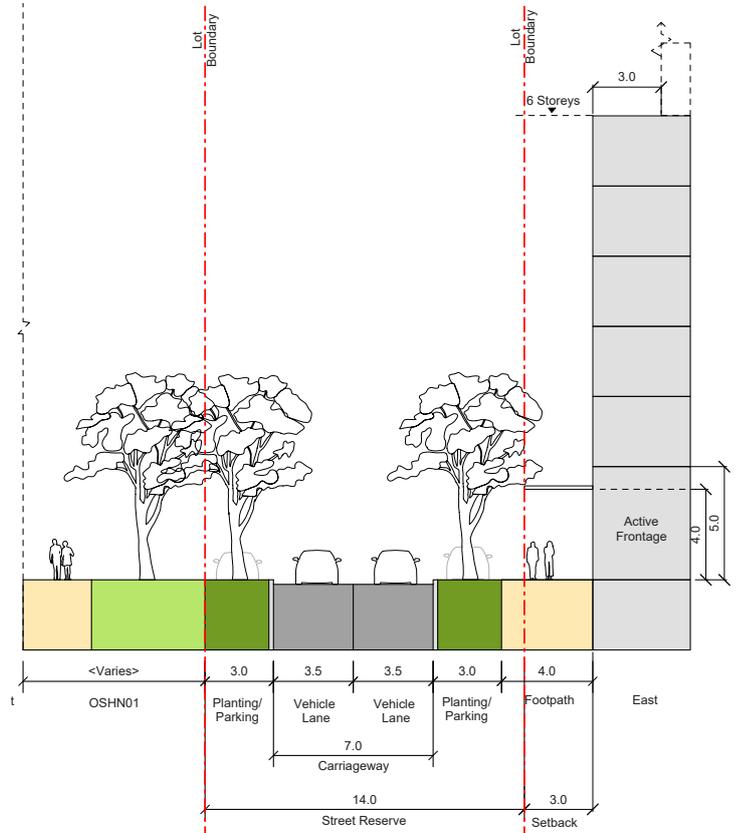


Haslams and Edwin Flack Neighbourhood

Street HN02



Location Plan



General guidance

Typology: Local street (Local street)

Dimension: 14m width with an additional 3m in-lot setback along the eastern side

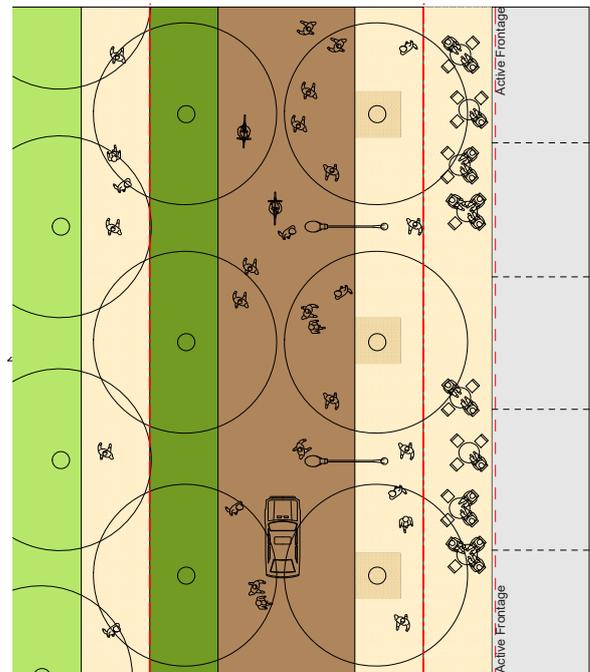
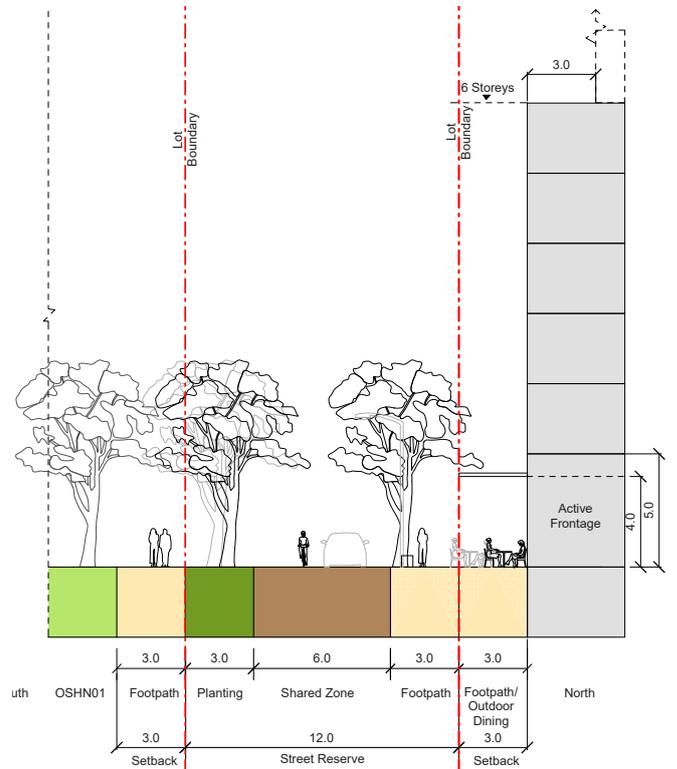
Trees: Canopy target 45% mixed native species. Street trees to be planted at regular intervals on both sides of the road

Detailed design: Design Manual

Haslams and Edwin Flack Neighbourhood Park Edge Street (HN03)



Location Plan



General guidance

Typology: Civic street (Civic space)

Dimension: 2m width with an additional 3m in-lot setback along both sides

Trees: Canopy target 65% mixed native species. Street trees to be planted at regular intervals on both sides of the road

Detailed design: Design Manual

Haslams and Edwin Flack Neighbourhood Edwin Flack Avenue (EF1)



Location Plan

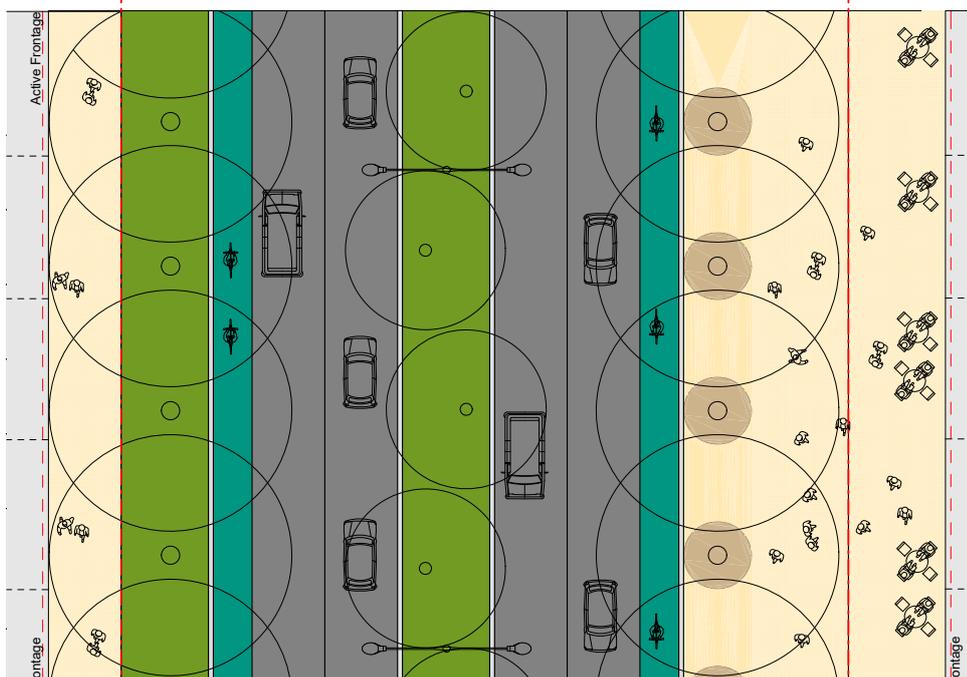
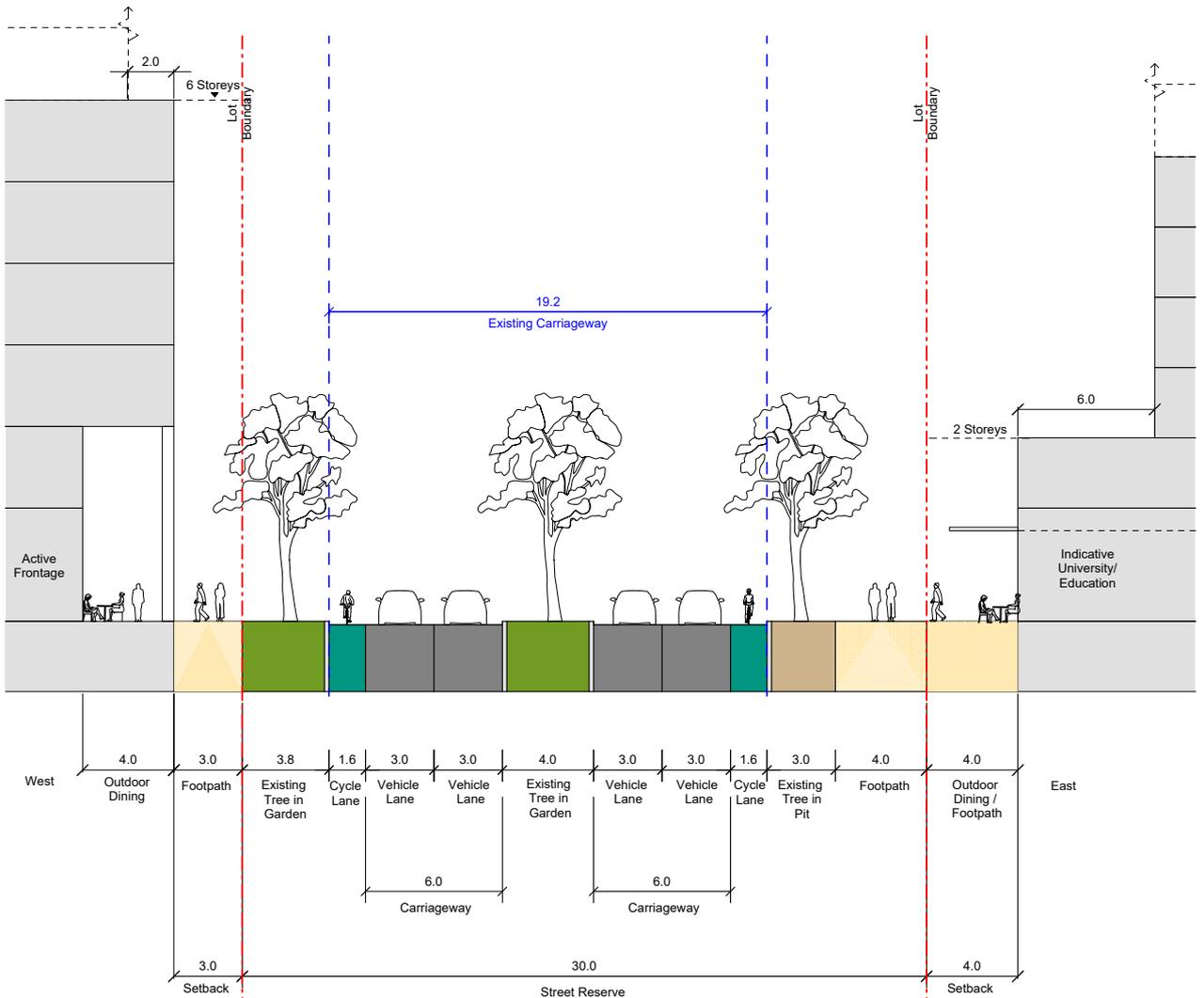
General guidance

Typology: Connector avenue (Main street)

Dimension: 30m total width

Trees: Canopy target 70%. Trees on both sides of the street and along the central median. Retain and enhance existing mature trees and understorey in accordance with the corresponding plan 4.7.3

Detailed design: Design Manual



Haslams and Edwin Flack Neighbourhood

4.5.5 Planting Character Palette



Open Gardens, 2017, Monbulk VIC.



Australian Plants Society, 2017, NSW.



JMD-Design, 2018, Harold Park, Glebe.



Victoria Park, NSW



Land Systems, 2014, Adelaide.



Ken Smith Landscape Architects, 2005, New York.



Australian National Botanic Gardens, 2017, Canberra

Mature vegetation provides a buffer from surrounding major roadways (Hill Road, Old Hill Link, Edwin Flack Avenue and Pondage Link). The Master Plan proposes to retain existing vegetation (and its character) whilst also promoting supplementary endemic planting in sparse areas. The retention of mature vegetation will assist in making the development feel knitted into the landscape. Existing tree species include *Casuarina glauca*, *Melaleuca quinquenervia* and *Corymbia maculata*. *Doryanthea excelsa* and *Lomandra* species feature on the ground plane. Supplementary planting will consist of under, mid and upper storey plantings that build upon the existing character of retained planting. Throughout Haslams Neighbourhood open space and public domain tree planting will be integrated ensuring that there is adequate shade.

Haslams and Edwin Flack Neighbourhood

4.5.6 Materials Character Palette



MDG, 2019, Frontier Park, Melbourne



JLL, 2022, Newcastle



Land Systems, 2014, Adelaide.



Re-form Landscape Architecture, 2016, Leeds Christchurch.



New Road Landscape Projects, 2007, Brighton, UK.



Civille, 2023, NSW



Fjmtstudio, 2022, South Eveleigh

Haslams and Edwin Flack Neighbourhood is a new high density neighbourhood surrounded by the generous green buffer and a stone's throw away from Haslams Creek. Its urban character and materiality should reflect its context and provide a sense of being surrounded by nature. The Master Plan proposes a mixture of permeable and non-permeable surfaces to articulate the ground plane. The provision of high quality urban elements throughout the public domain will make spaces comfortable and welcoming, whilst promoting ground floor breakout and activation. The prioritisation of flush streets will promote pedestrian movement and provide a sense of calm.

4.6 Sports and Civic Precinct

4.6.1 Character Statement

The Sports and Civic Precinct is located to the west of the Urban Centre and to the south of the Stadia Precinct. The precinct is bounded by Dawn Fraser Avenue, Olympic Boulevard, Shirley Strickland Avenue and Edwin Flack Avenue.

The Sports and Civic Precinct is home to world-class competitive sports venues including the Sydney Olympic Park Aquatic Centre, Sydney Olympic Park Athletic Centre, Sydney Olympic Park Sports Centre and the Sydney Olympic Park Tennis Centre. The retention of these world class facilities will be essential for Sydney Olympic Park to continue to host regional, national and international sports events.

A number of these facilities, including the Aquatic Centre, could be expanded, redeveloped and enhanced to meet the needs of the changing community. By 2050, some of these buildings will be beyond their design lives and will offer opportunities for substantial redevelopment.

New public facilities, including a multi-purpose recreation/ community facility and State or regionally significant cultural centre will support social interaction and community wellbeing.

The new cultural centre will be located on the corner of Dawn Fraser Avenue and Olympic Boulevard and will act as an iconic landmark. The cultural centre could accommodate a range of art and cultural uses such as digital art, events, exhibitions and performances.

A new non-government school may be provided on Sarah Durack Avenue to serve the growing residential community of Sydney Olympic Park and surrounding suburbs.

New streets will provide improved connectivity to the adjacent Carter Street Precinct and the Parramatta Road corridor. These streets will direct vehicle traffic away from Dawn Fraser Avenue which will be a dedicated light rail corridor.

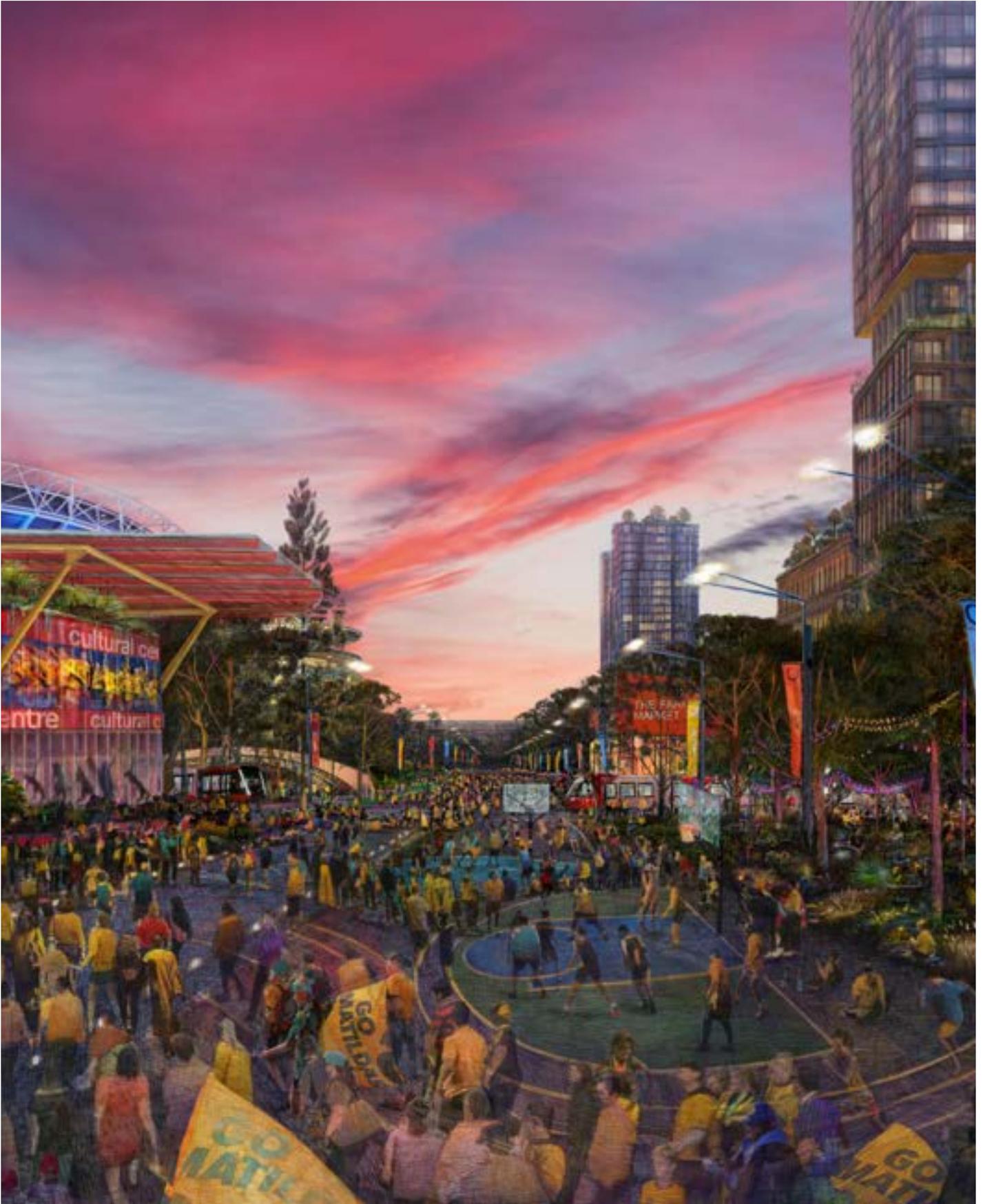
The informal bushland setting surrounding the facilities and venues within the precinct will be enhanced with new urban greening initiatives and tree canopy intensification.

A renewed focus on Boundary Creek will provide for additional soft landscaping and tree planting between buildings. The transformation of the western edge of Olympic Boulevard into a green corridor will be activated with a new playground for the enjoyment of residents and visitors.

The southern portion of the existing P4 car park will be characterised by a mix of uses. Potential uses may include services (including emergency services), depots and buildings with large floor plates capable of accommodating innovative recycling facilities, renewable energy storage and creative industries.

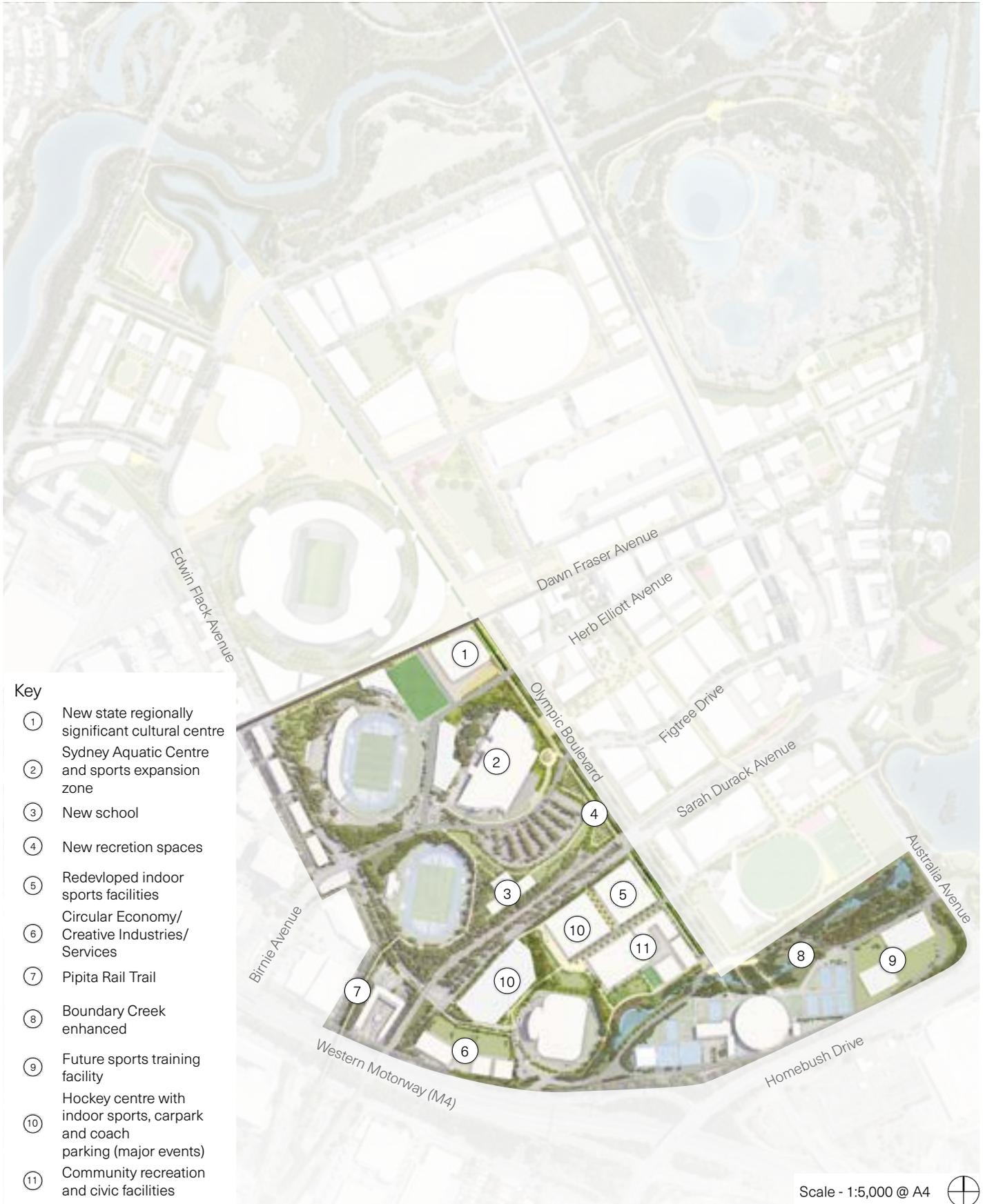


Sports and Civic Precinct Artist Impression



Sports and Civic Precinct

4.6.2 Illustrative Plan



Sports and Civic Precinct Open Space Concept



Sports and Civic Precinct

4.6.3 Olympic Boulevard Park South

Design Guidance

The design of the Olympic Boulevard Linear Park South must be guided by the following principles as illustrated the corresponding concept plan and street sections.

Reconfigure Olympic Boulevard between Dawn Fraser Avenue and Herb Elliott Drive to:

1. Maintain the strong identity of Olympic Boulevard as a key north - south connector thereby preserving the Olympic legacy.
2. Provide a central paved area that is flexible to accommodate active recreation, community activation and major event pedestrian movements.
3. Establish a primary north-south pedestrian promenade on the eastern side of Olympic Boulevard to encourage walking and provide opportunities for outdoor dining.
4. Limit vehicle access to emergency vehicles only.
5. Integrate a dedicated two way cycleway on the western side of Olympic Boulevard with a separated footpath.

Reconfigure Olympic Boulevard between Herb Elliott Drive and Figtree Drive to:

1. Establish a primary north-south pedestrian promenade on the eastern side of Olympic Boulevard with a minimum width of 6.7m to encourage walkability and allow for outdoor dining.
2. Include secondary pathways with a minimum width of 3m.
3. Create a seamless transition across Olympic Boulevard with a flush surface treatment.
4. Integrate a dedicated two-way bicycleways.
5. Remain as connector street with two-way traffic.
6. Incorporate WSUD rain gardens.
7. Retain existing trees and increase tree canopy coverage.
8. Maximise soft open space along the western side of Olympic Boulevard without impeding upon existing vegetation.
9. Provide more opportunities for gathering and public activation along the western side of Olympic Boulevard.
10. Integrate public art into open spaces along Olympic Boulevard.

Benchmark:
Eastern Avenue,

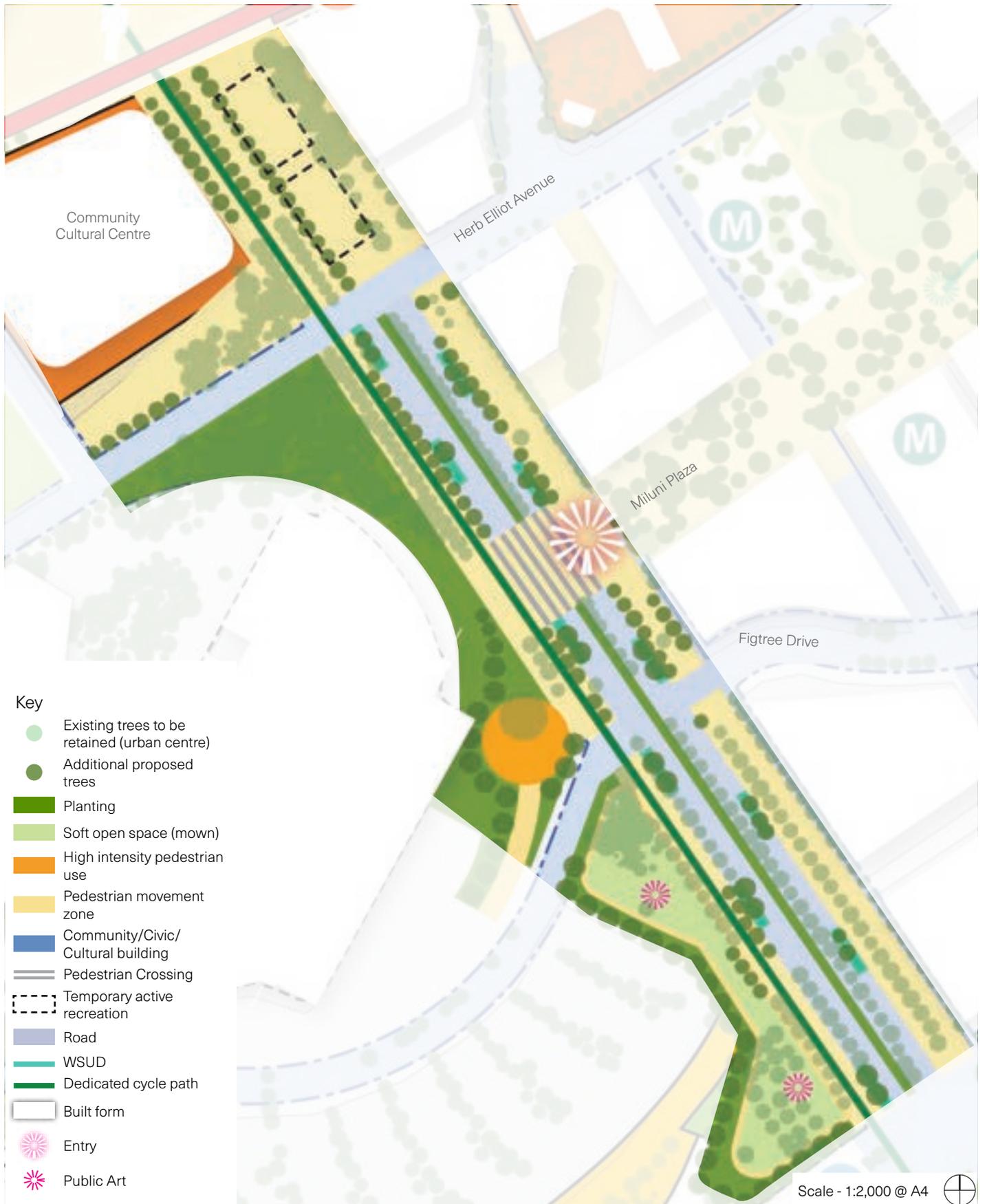
Turf Design Studio, 2010, Camperdown, Sydney

- Generous pedestrian promenade for significant foot-traffic and crowds
- Perimeter lawn and planted dwell spaces
- Endemic species selection
- Avenue tree planting
- Pop-up markets and other community activation
- Shared street with bicycle parking facilities



Sports and Civic Precinct

Olympic Boulevard Park South Concept Plan



Sports and Civic Precinct

4.6.4 Olympic Boulevard South

Design Guidance

The design of Olympic Boulevard South must be guided by the corresponding concept plan and the following principles.

Reconfigure Olympic Boulevard between Sarah Durack Avenue and Shirley Strickland Avenue to:

1. Establish a primary north-south pedestrian promenade on the eastern side of Olympic Boulevard to encourage walkability and allow for outdoor dining.
2. Include secondary pathways.
3. Create a seamless transition across Olympic Boulevard with a flush surface treatment.
4. Integrate a dedicated two-way bicycle path.
5. Maintain as connector street with two-way traffic.
6. Incorporate WSUD.
7. Retain existing trees and increase tree canopy coverage.
8. Maximise soft open space along the western side of Olympic Boulevard without impeding upon existing vegetation.
9. of Olympic Boulevard without impeding upon existing vegetation.
10. Provide more opportunities for gathering and public activation along the western side of Olympic Boulevard.

4.6.5 Green Link

Design Guidance

The design of the Green Link must be guided by the following principles:

1. New public open spaces are to be designed having regard to the design guidance and illustrative concepts provided below.
2. Canopy cover is to be consistent with the targets in the Master Plan
3. Incorporate WSUD and water retention basins in alignment with initiatives set out in Water Management Strategy Report.
4. Retain and enhance existing vegetation to create a continuous green buffer towards Boundary Creek.
5. Opportunity to expand Boundary Creek and incorporate passive recreation at the edge.

Benchmark (Green Link):

Hassett Park,

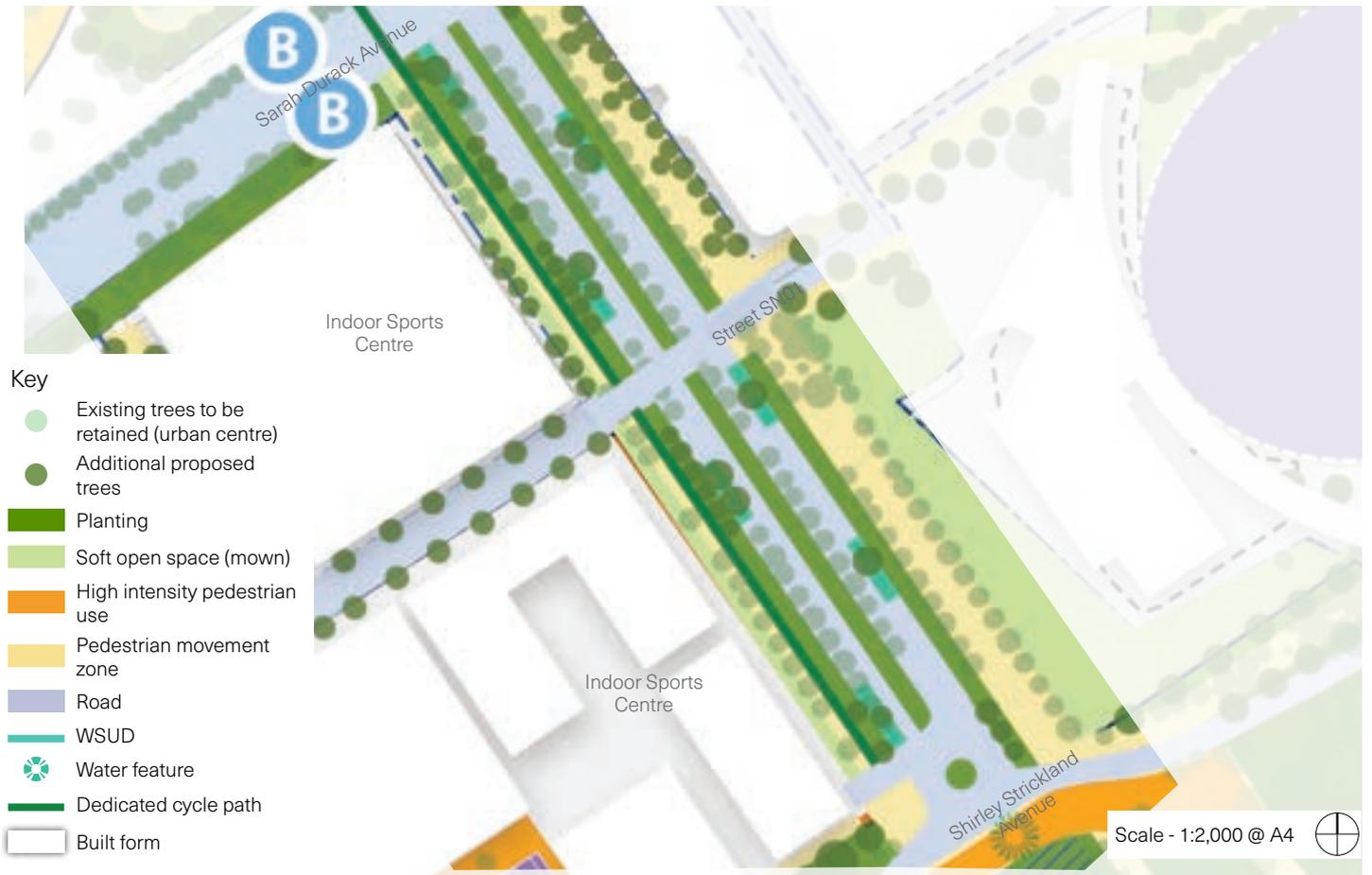
JILA, 2015 Campbell Section 5, ACT

- Prioritise pedestrian and cycle movement in design of street network, incorporating continuous canopy
- Eco sensitive response to stormwater treatment, offering pockets of grasslands, wetlands and woodland community
- Central open space that collects and treats stormwater from the catchment and also irrigates the park
- Opportunities to engage with the edges.



Sports and Civic Precinct

Olympic Boulevard South Concept Plan



Green Link Concept Plan



Sports and Civic Precinct

4.6.6 Movement

Benchmark :

Albert Cotter Bridge,

ARUP, 2015, Moore Park, Sydney

- 7m width shared path
- The pedestrian bridge mitigates impacts of large crowds crossing roads during events at the adjacent stadium
- Gentle grade for cyclists, strollers and ease of walking for all abilities
- Well lit at night promotes safety



Benchmark :

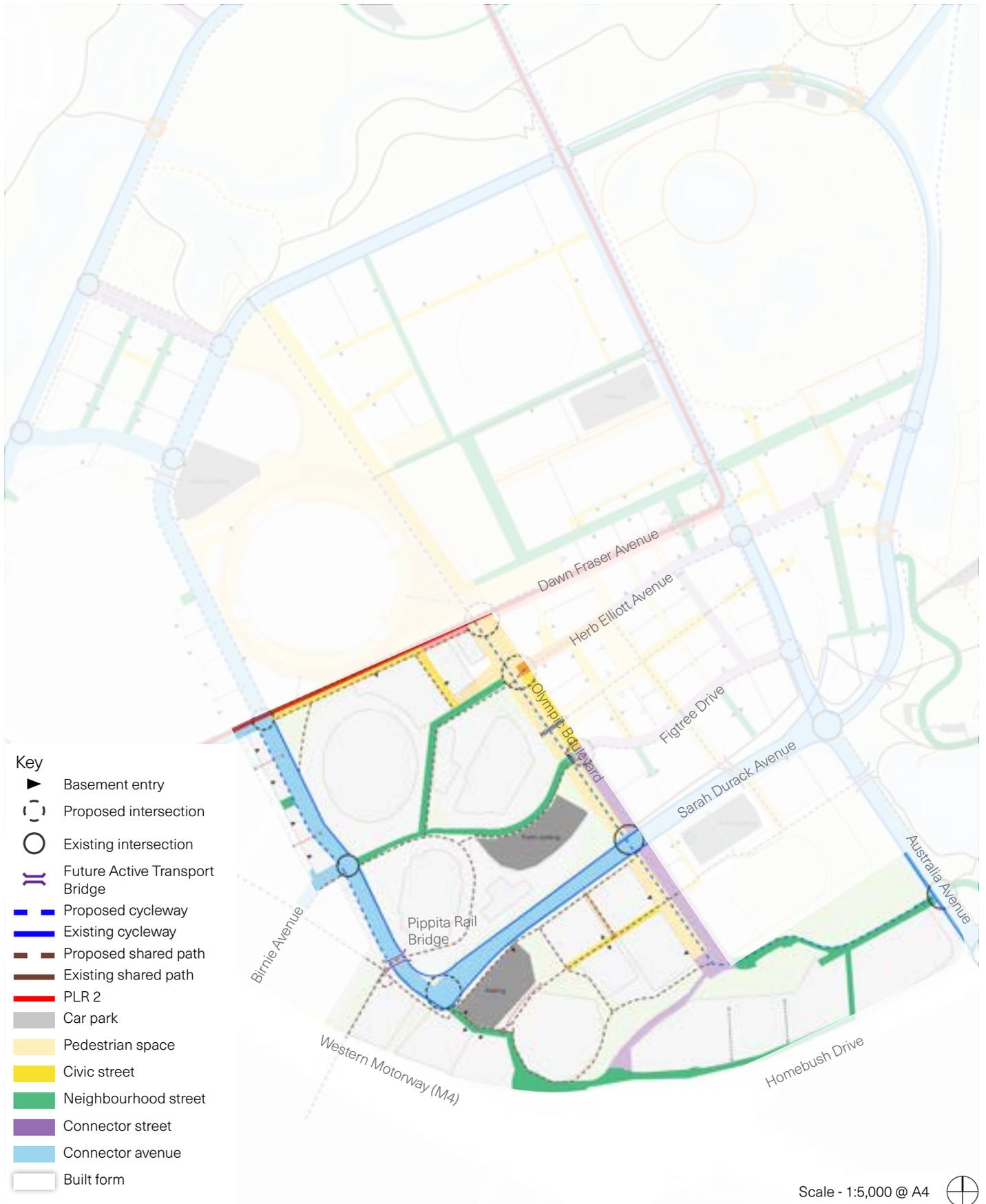
Sydney Park,

Turf Design Studio, 2015, Alexandria, Sydney

- Extensive network of shared paths alongside and through areas of sensitive ecology, linking passive open lawn spaces
- Layered hierarchy of pedestrian and shared paths, utilising materiality to enhance local character
- Public interaction with sensitive ecologies - viewing platforms and pathways



Sports and Civic Precinct Movement Plan



Sports and Civic Precinct

Olympic Boulevard South (OBS)



Location Plan

General guidance

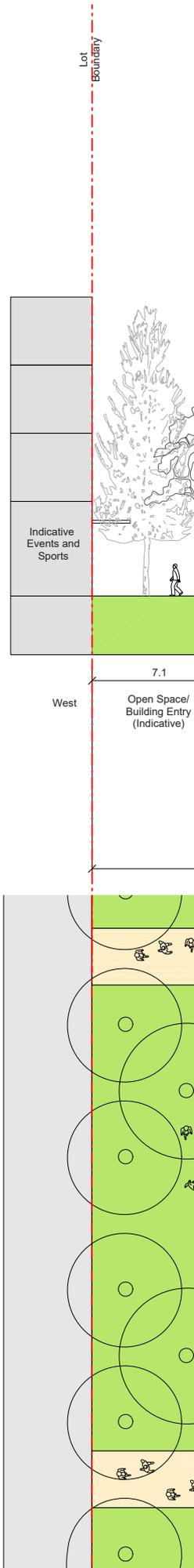
Typology: Connector street (Local street)

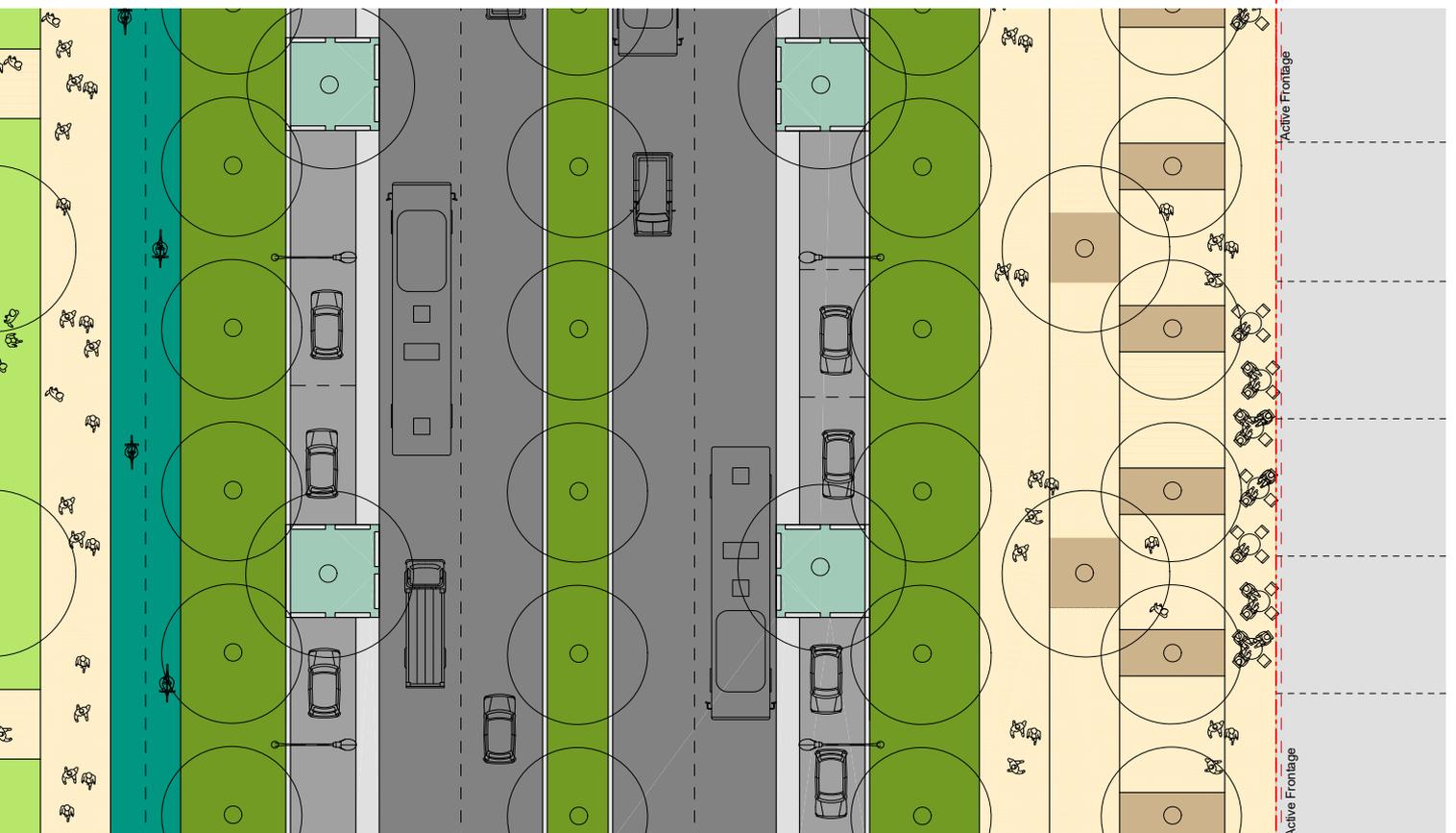
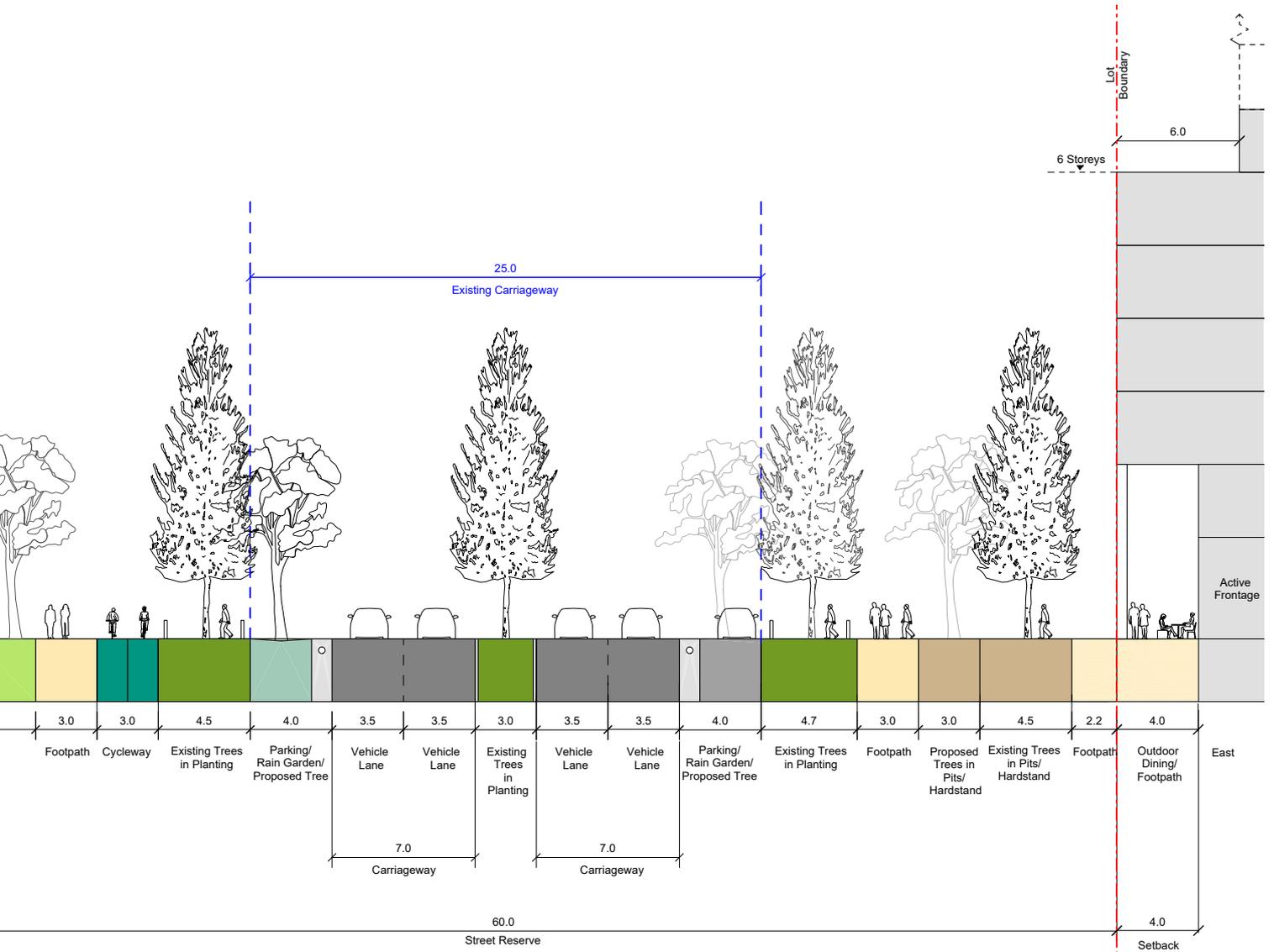
Dimension: 60m width

WSUD: Rain gardens as per layout plan

Trees : Canopy target 45%. Retain and enhance existing mature trees and character of Olympic Boulevard. Additional street trees to be planted in alignment with existing trees on both sides of the road and supported with understorey planting where appropriate

Detailed design : Design Manual



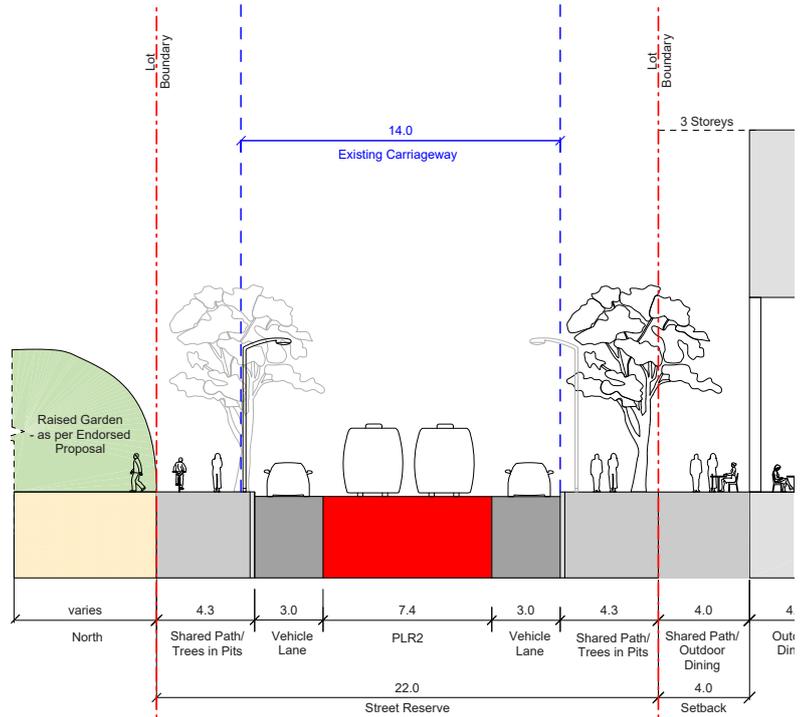


Sports and Civic Precinct

Dawn Fraser Avenue West (DFAW)



Location Plan



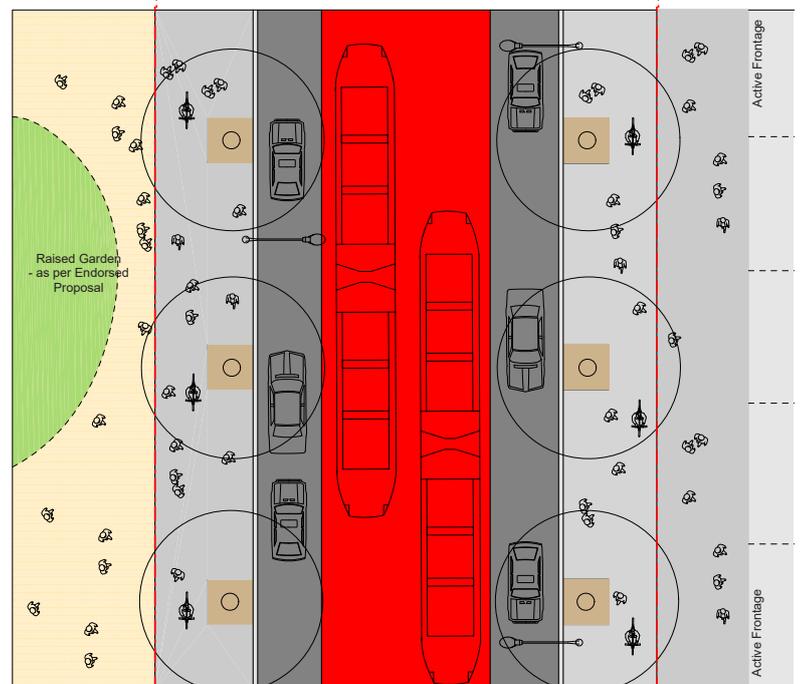
General guidance

Typology: High activity transit mall (Main street)

Dimension: 22m width

Trees: Canopy target 40%. Street trees to be planted at regular intervals on both sides of the road

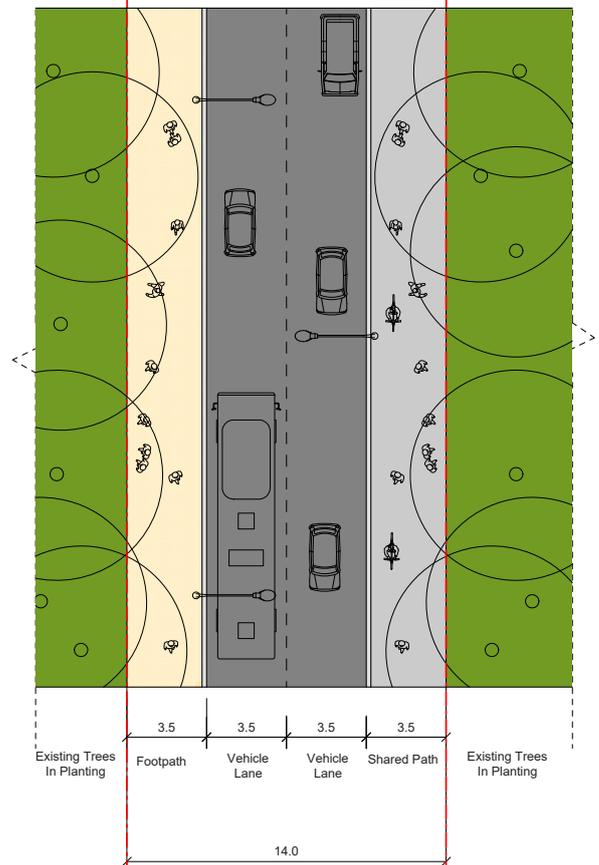
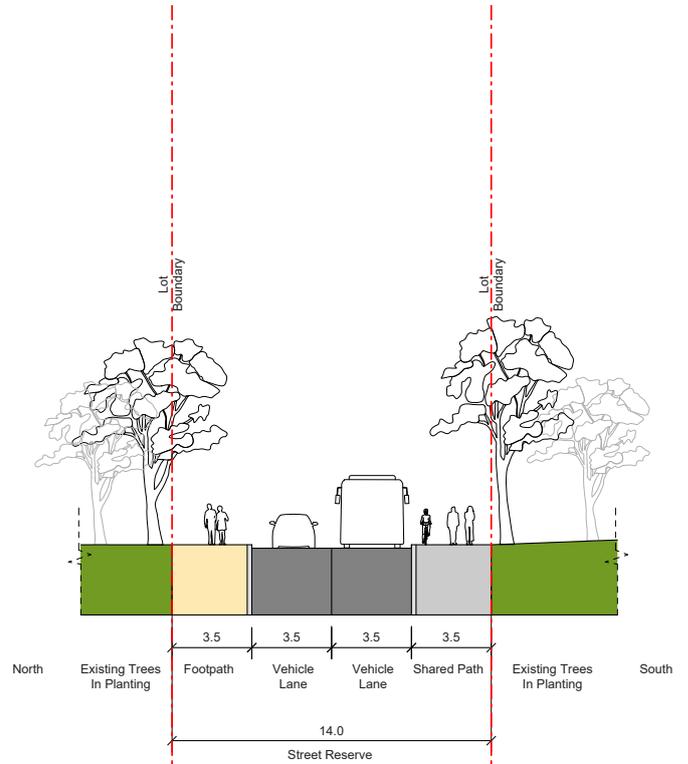
Detailed design: Design Manual



Sports and Civic Street SC02



Location Plan



General guidance

Typology: Local street (Local street)

Dimension: 14m width

Trees: Canopy target 20%. Retain and enhance existing mature trees and understorey adjacent to street reservation

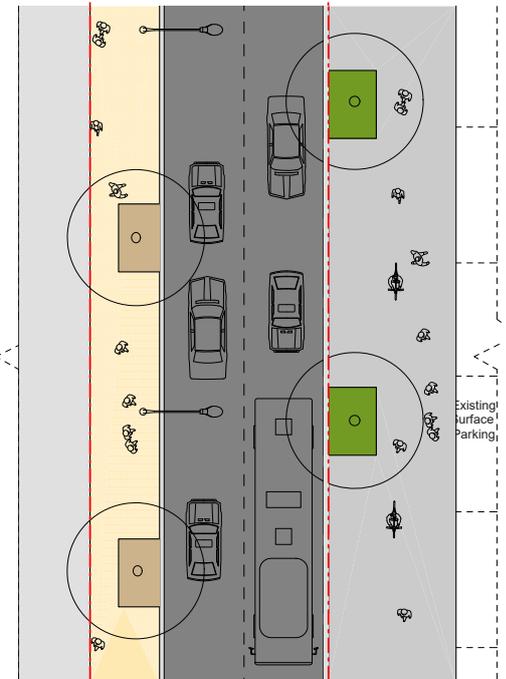
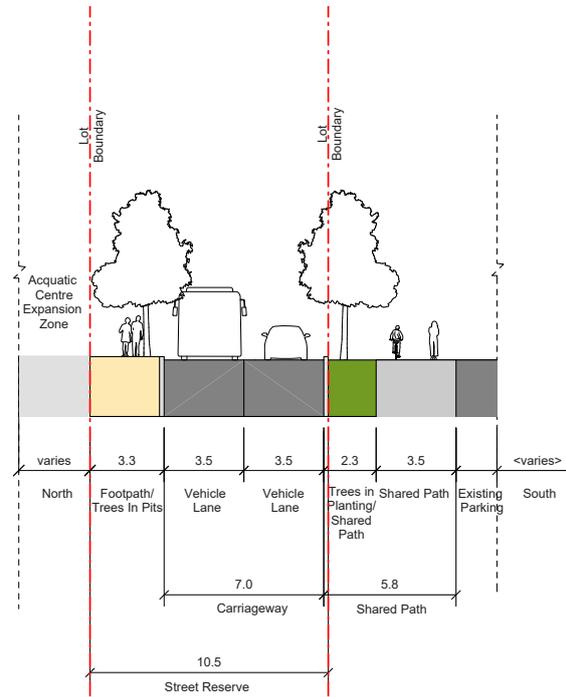
Detailed design: Design Manual

Sports and Civic Precinct

Street SC03A



Location Plan



General guidance

Typology: Local street (Local street)

Dimension: 10.3m width

Trees: Canopy target 20%. Retain and enhance existing tree planting as a buffer on the south side. Street trees to be planted on both sides of the road at regular intervals

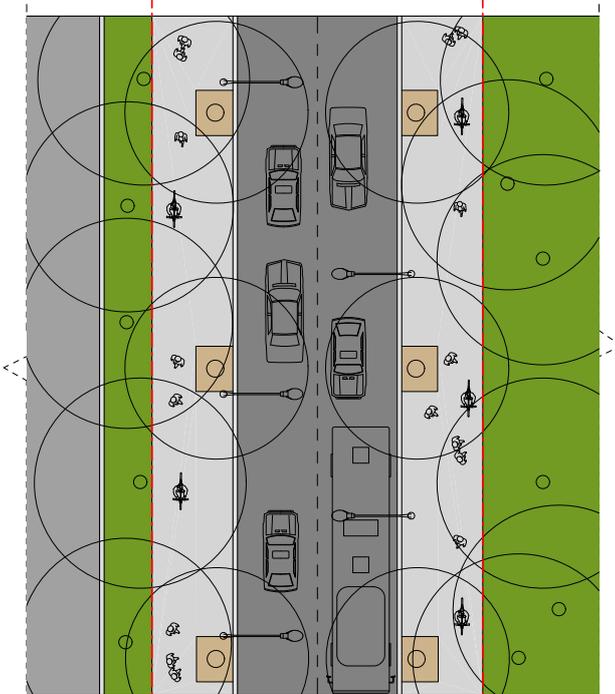
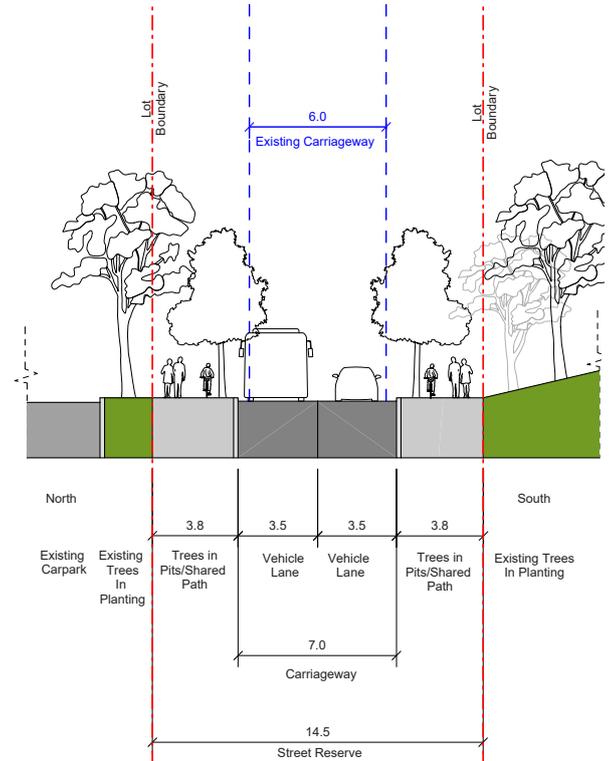
Detailed design: Design Manual

Sports and Civic Precinct

Street SC03B



Location Plan



General guidance

Typology: Local street (Local street)

Dimension: 14.5m width.

Trees: Canopy target 70% with mixed species. Retain and enhance existing mature trees wither side of road corridor. Additional street trees to be planted at regular intervals in verge with supporting understorey and act as a buffer to the road.

Detailed design: Design Manual

Sports and Civic Precinct

4.6.7 Planting Character Palette



Taylor, 2019, Sydney Olympic Park.



HASSELL, 2018, Darling Harbour.



Outlines, 2019, Malop Street, Geelong.



HASSELL, 2018, Darling Harbour.



Google Maps, 2023, Sydney Olympic Park



Google Maps, 2023, Sydney Olympic Park

Sports and Civic Precinct features a variety of species planting in monocultures. These species include Hoop Pines, Ironbarks and Spotted Gums. Providing understorey planting under the Hoop Pines and replacing lawn with planting would greatly assist in increasing urban habitat. Integrating tree planting into large areas of hardstand will also assist in increasing shade and canopy coverage.

Sports and Civic Precinct

4.6.8 Materials Character Palette



HASSELL, 2018, Tumbalong Park, Darling Harbour.



HASSELL, 2018, Tumbalong Park, Darling Harbour.



Rod Laver Arena, 2018, Melbourne



Google maps, 2021 Sydney Olympic Park



Turf Design Studio, 2007, Chippendale Green, Sydney



Anish Kapoor, 2006, Cloud Gate, Chicago



McGregor Coxall, 2013, Maitland

Sports and Civic Precinct is currently designed for major event pedestrian movements, with large forecourts of hardstand and informal seating edges. The groundplane is articulated in some of the forecourts, with public art being incorporated as a means of breaking down large areas of hardstand. The incorporation of large public art elements would assist in creating more visual interest, whilst the use of softer materials would assist in making the spaces feel less urban.

4.7 Stadia Precinct

4.7.1 Character Statement

The Stadia Precinct will be the premier events and entertainment destination within Sydney Olympic Park. It is bounded by Kevin Coombs Avenue, Australia Avenue, Grand Parade, Cathy Freeman Park, Dawn Fraser Avenue and Edwin Flack Avenue. The precinct includes the northern portion of the Sydney Showground and Olympic Boulevard.

Sydney Olympic Park is synonymous with its landmark stadiums; Stadium Australia and Sydney SuperDome. These iconic venues, with their sculptural roofs, will be maintained and will remain the primary drawcard for visitors to Sydney Olympic Park. The Stadia Precinct amplifies the enduring legacy of the Sydney 2000 Games and will continue to host entertainment and sports spectators.

The arrival experience to the stadia will be renewed by the transformation of Olympic Boulevard and hardstand forecourts areas into an oasis of tall trees, lush gardens and water elements. A raised garden is envisaged to be incorporated into the southern forecourt of Stadium Australia.

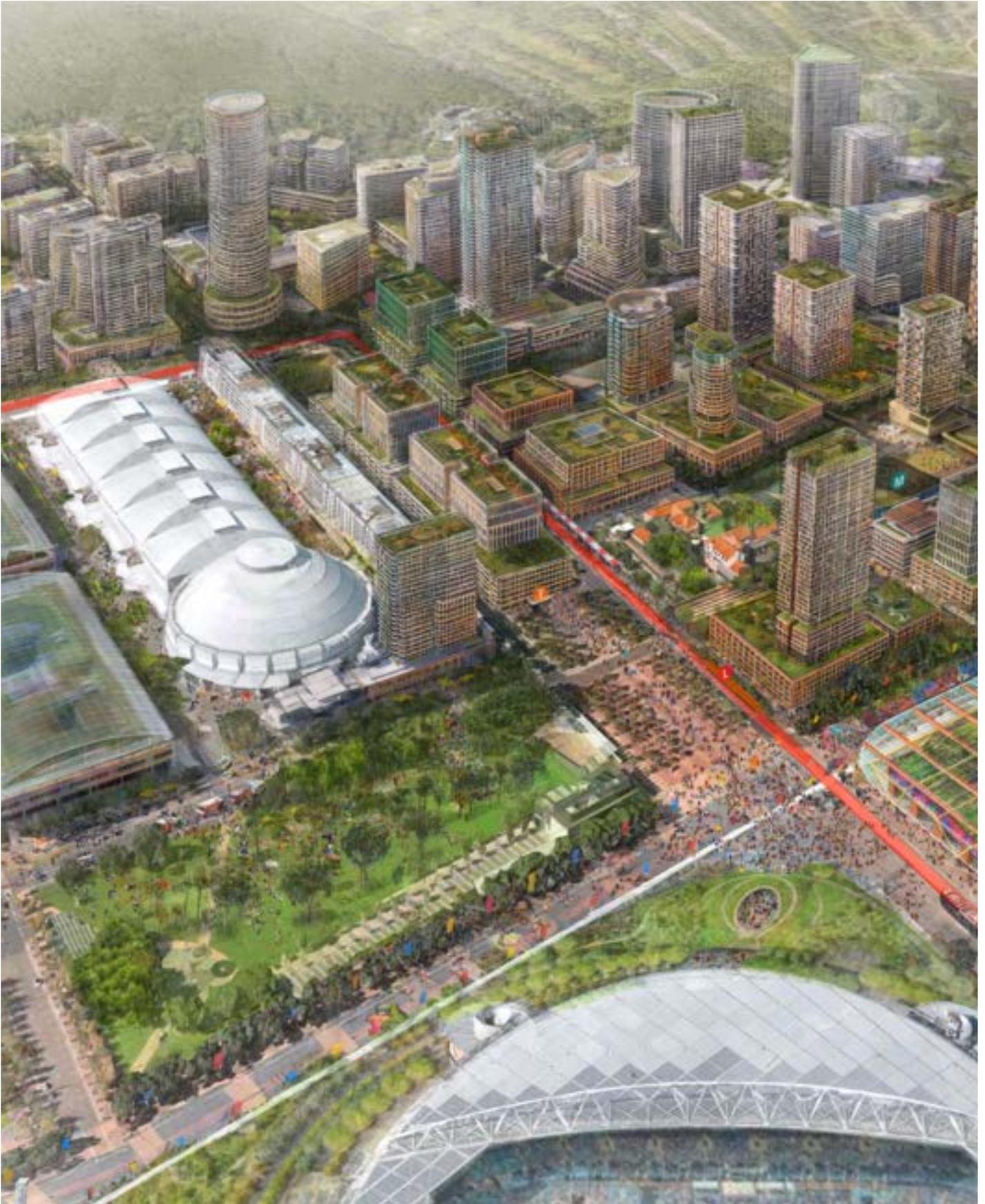
The street network will be designed to create a car-free connection between the Urban Centre and Metro Station, Stadium Australia and Cathy Freeman Park. The new tree plantings will increase the tree canopy coverage to reduce rising heat impacts and enhance biodiversity.

The Sydney Showground seek to transform their site into a year-round destination showcasing Australia's agricultural heritage and accommodating a broad range of temporary and permanent activities that bring everyday life into the precinct. This will include active uses along Olympic Boulevard with opportunities for hotels and hospitality including eateries and bars. The internal streets and access ways through the Showground are arranged to allow for controlled access during events to ensure public safety and manage crowds.

Future investment in the existing showground will optimise its use during the Easter Show and at other times of the year. This could potentially include flexible events and exhibition spaces to accommodate film production and other creative industries to attract new business and employment opportunities. Retail and wholesale market and produce spaces, along with artisan food and beverage uses, such as boutique distilleries and breweries, will showcase Australian food, farming and agricultural technology. This will be supported by multi-purpose facilities providing agricultural education programs.



Stadia Precinct
Artist Impression



Stadia Precinct

4.7.2 Illustrative Plan



Stadia Precinct Open Space Concept Diagram



Stadia Precinct

4.7.3 Olympic Boulevard North

Design Guidance

The design of Olympic Boulevard North must be guided by the corresponding concept plan and the following principles.

1. Reconfigure Olympic Boulevard between Edwin Flack Avenue and Dawn Fraser Avenue to:
 - a. Create a vibrant public space along Olympic Boulevard to improve the experience day-to-day and during events.
 - b. Provide more opportunities for gathering and public activation along the western side of Olympic Boulevard.
 - c. Provide unencumbered open space for the community enjoyment.
 - d. Provide places for cultural practice and performance.
 - e. Provide unimpeded pedestrian movement between the major public transport modes and the Stadia and Sydney Showground.
 - f. Maintain crowd management requirements around Stadium Australia, Sydney SuperDome and the Sydney Showground.
 - g. Locate two-way vehicular movement within the eastern side of Olympic Boulevard.
 - h. Integrate public art into open spaces along Olympic Boulevard.
 - i. Provide limited on-street parking along the eastern side of Olympic Boulevard.
 - j. Retain existing trees and increase existing canopy coverage, including replacing existing bus shelters with tree planting.
2. Removal of bus shelters (to increase canopy coverage) is not to impede the function and capacity of the Plaza Bus Terminal to operate during major events (excluding Royal Easter Show).

Benchmark:

Monroe Street Midway,
Bedrock, 2018, Detroit, USA

- Flexible open plaza and car park space acts as a stage for pop-up events and activation
- Temporary courts and rinks that facilitate: Roller skating, basketball, mini-golf, running tracks
- Temporary public art: murals, temporary flooring, lighting, sculpture
- Loose furniture with food truck dining opportunity
- Seasonal pop-up activities: winter markets, ice skating, outdoor cinema, pop-up beach
- Temporary road closures during large events



Picture by: Detroit Partnership

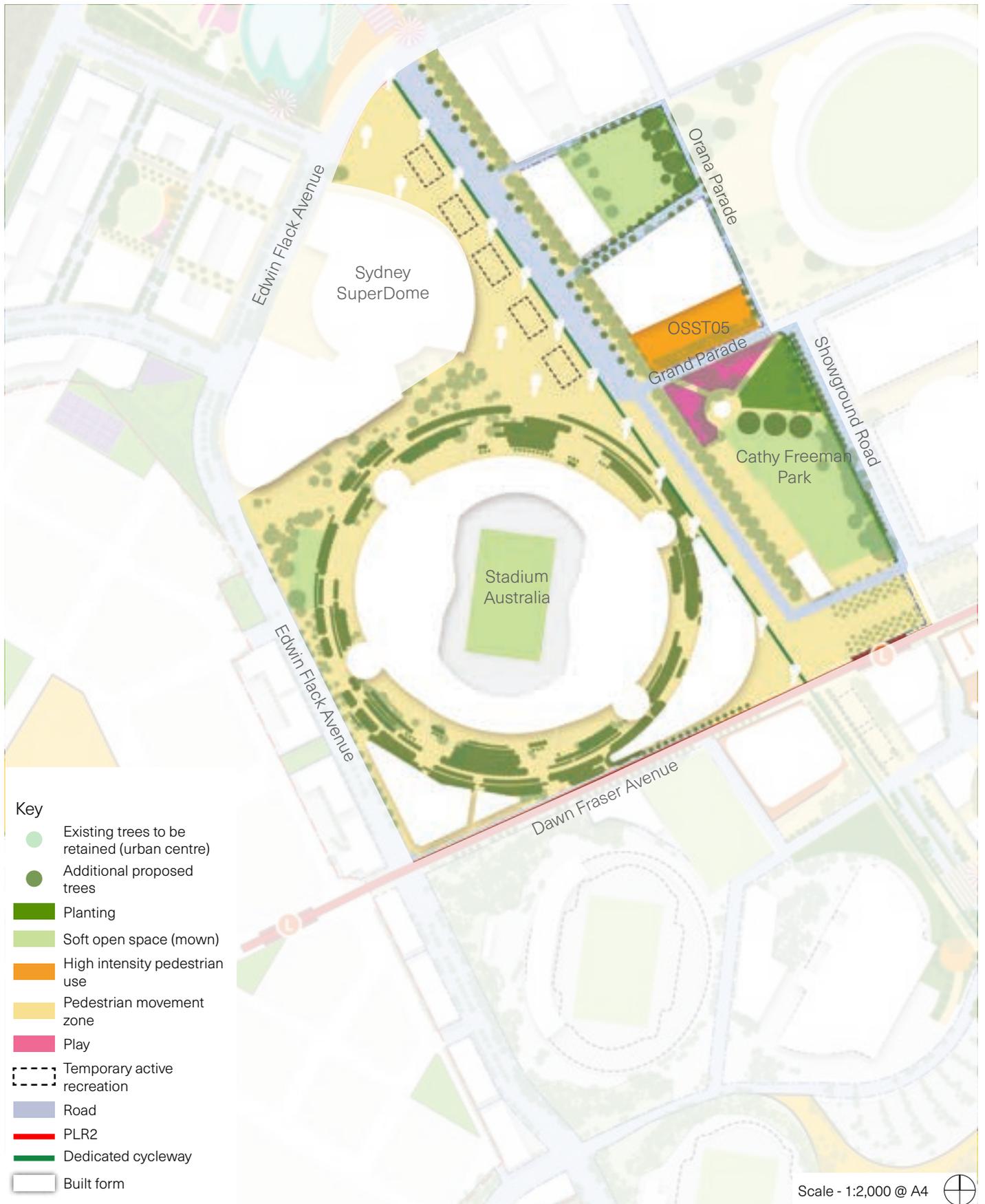


Picture by: detroitisit.com 2022



Picture by: detroitisit.com 2022

Stadia Precinct Olympic Boulevard North Concept Plan



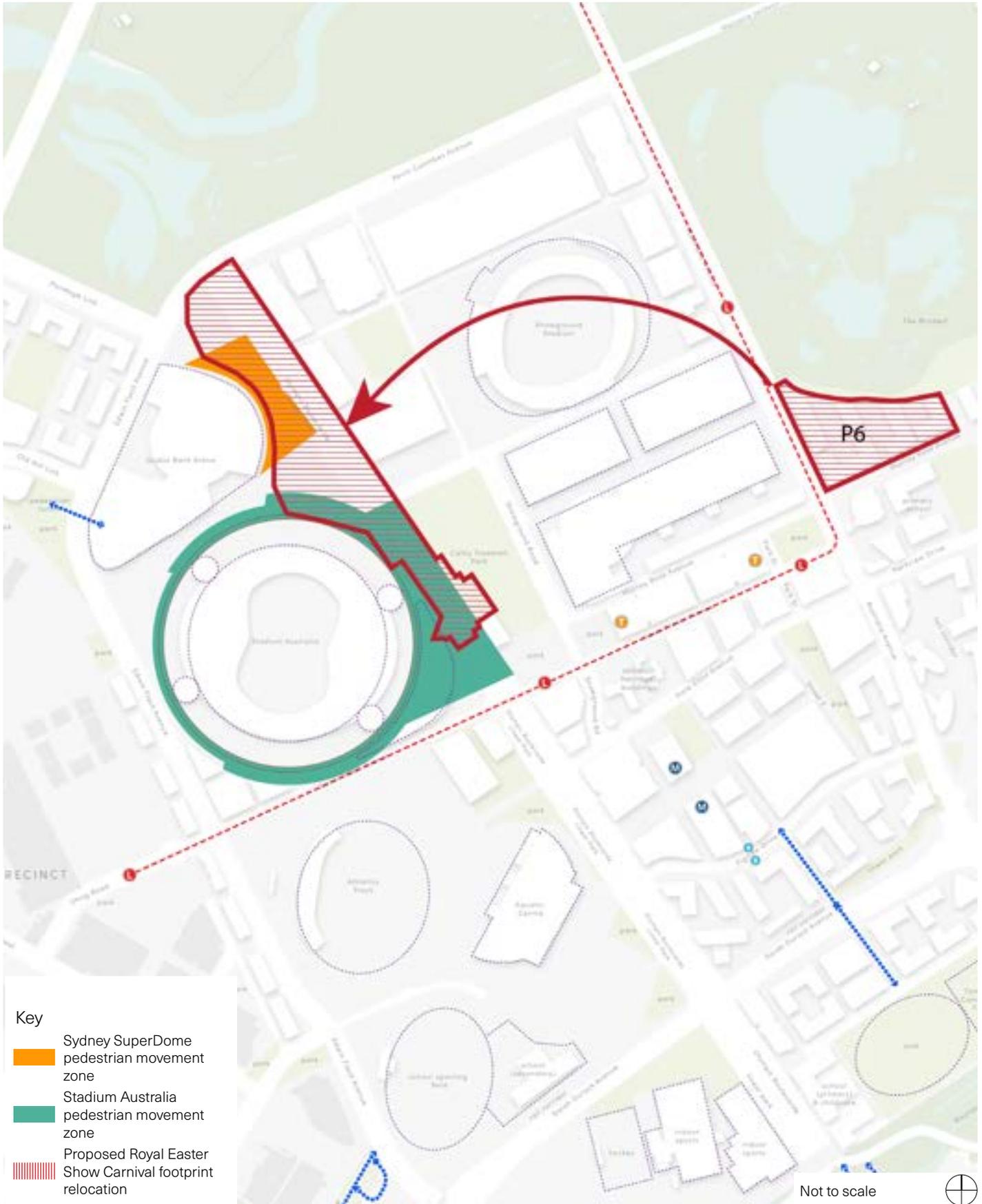
Stadia Precinct

Olympic Boulevard North Existing Considerations

The design of the Olympic Boulevard North is guided by the following existing constraints under current SOPA agreements:

- Olympic Boulevard is currently utilised simultaneously for major events, pedestrian flows and the Royal Easter Show (RES).
- Relocation of RES carnival site due to proposed development of P6 car park (see diagram) results in an increased footprint of the event on Olympic Boulevard.
- Stadium offsets have specific requirements that do not allow for obstructed pedestrian movement, services etc.
- Permanent structures cannot occur within RAS or Stadium offset zones.
- Respect and retain the existing light towers and curtilage with respect to the Olympic Legacy.
- Opportunities for temporary activation within flexible zones have been outlined within Olympic Boulevard concept Plans and sections.

Stadia Precinct Olympic Boulevard North Constraints Diagram



Stadia Precinct

4.7.4 Movement

Benchmark :

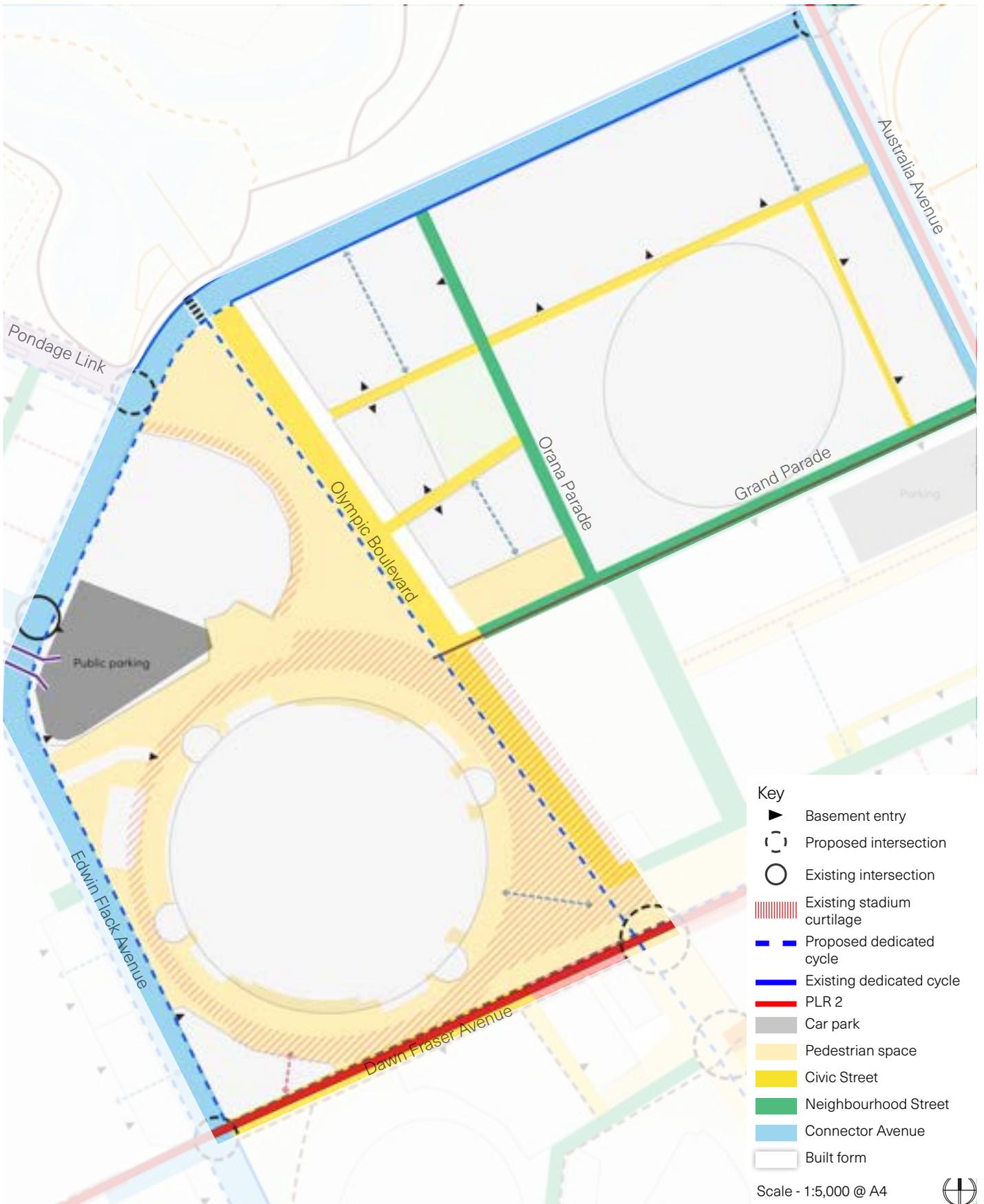
Sydney Football Stadium,

ASPECT, 2018, Sydney, Australia

- Retained mature fig trees
- Mass planted areas providing shade, co-located with seating opportunity
- Basketball half court and fitness station outside stadium
- Generous pedestrian curtilage with intermittent tree planting in pits



Stadia Precinct Movement Plan



Stadia Precinct

Olympic Boulevard North (OBN1)



Location Plan

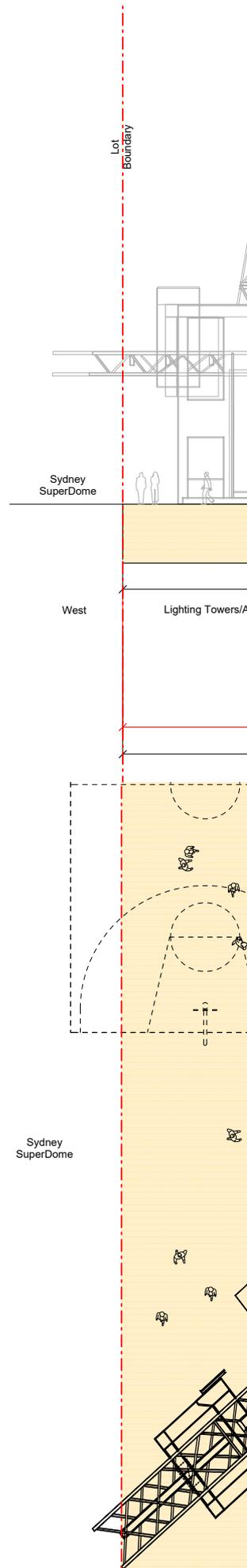
General guidance

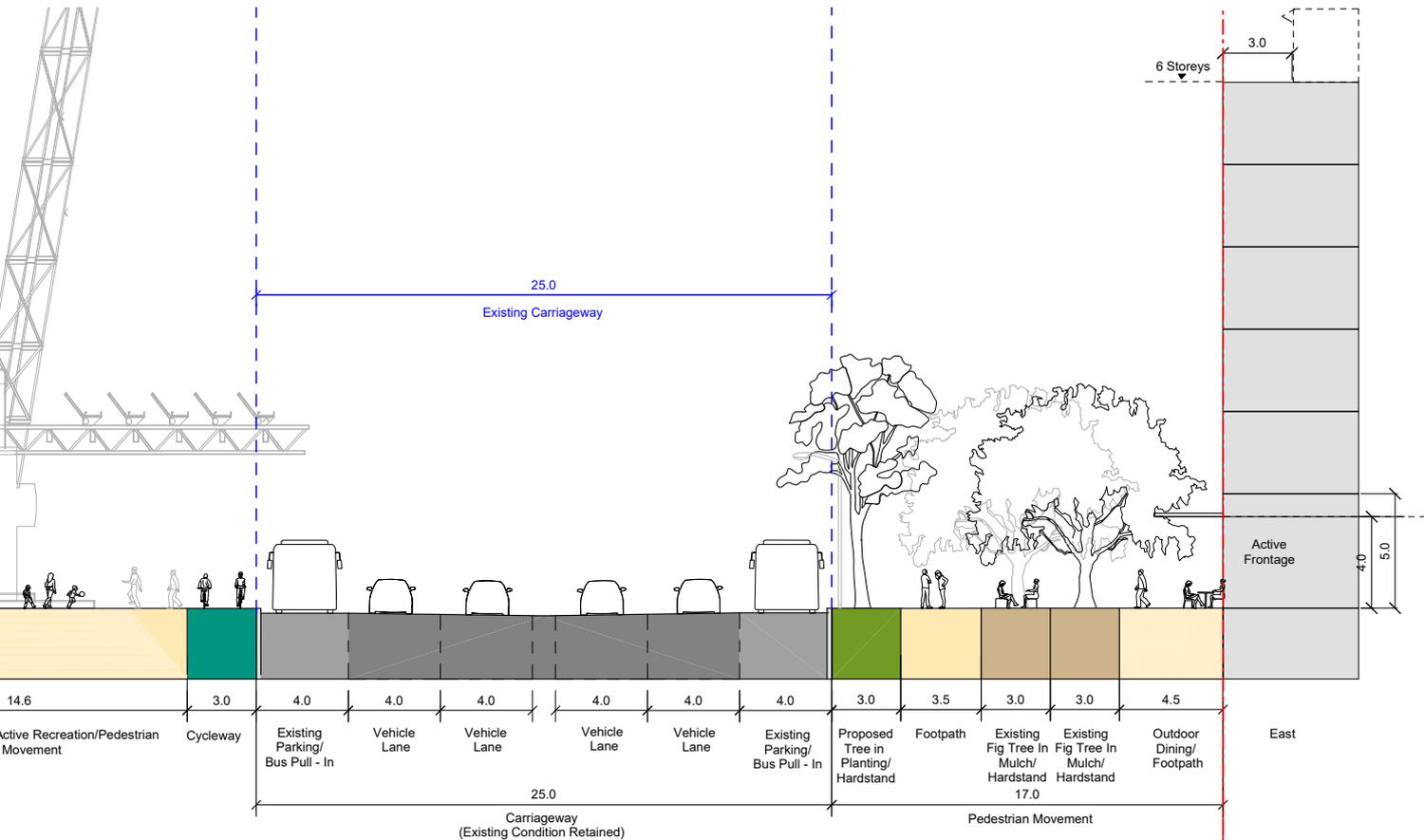
Typology: Civic street (Civic space)

Dimension: 60m width

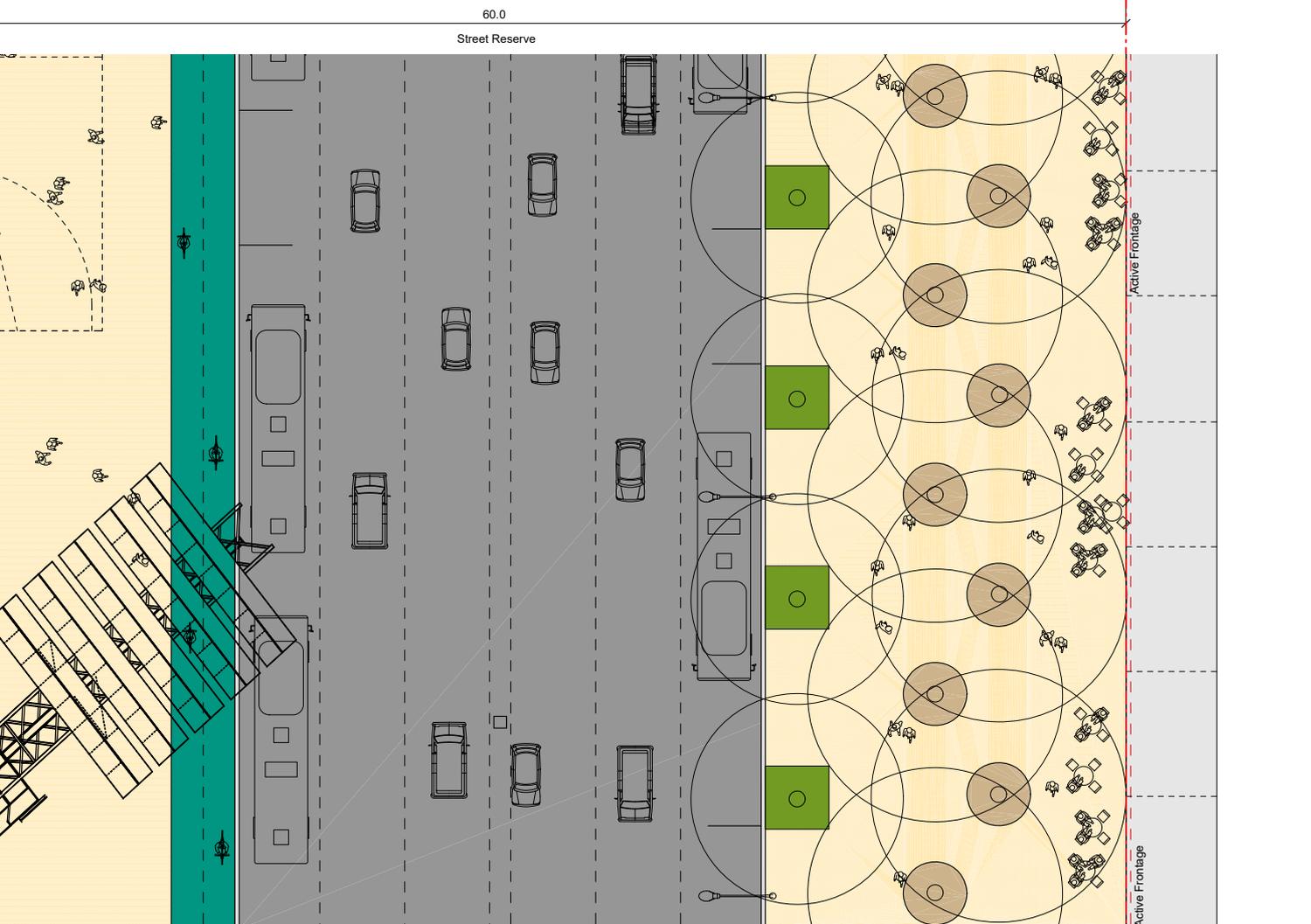
Trees: Canopy target 30%. Street trees to be planted at regular intervals on both sides of the road

Detailed design: Design Manual





RAS RES Carnival Zone/ Major Events Pedestrian Movement Zone - Active Recreation Removed During Major Events



Stadia Precinct

Olympic Boulevard North (OBN2)



Location Plan

General guidance

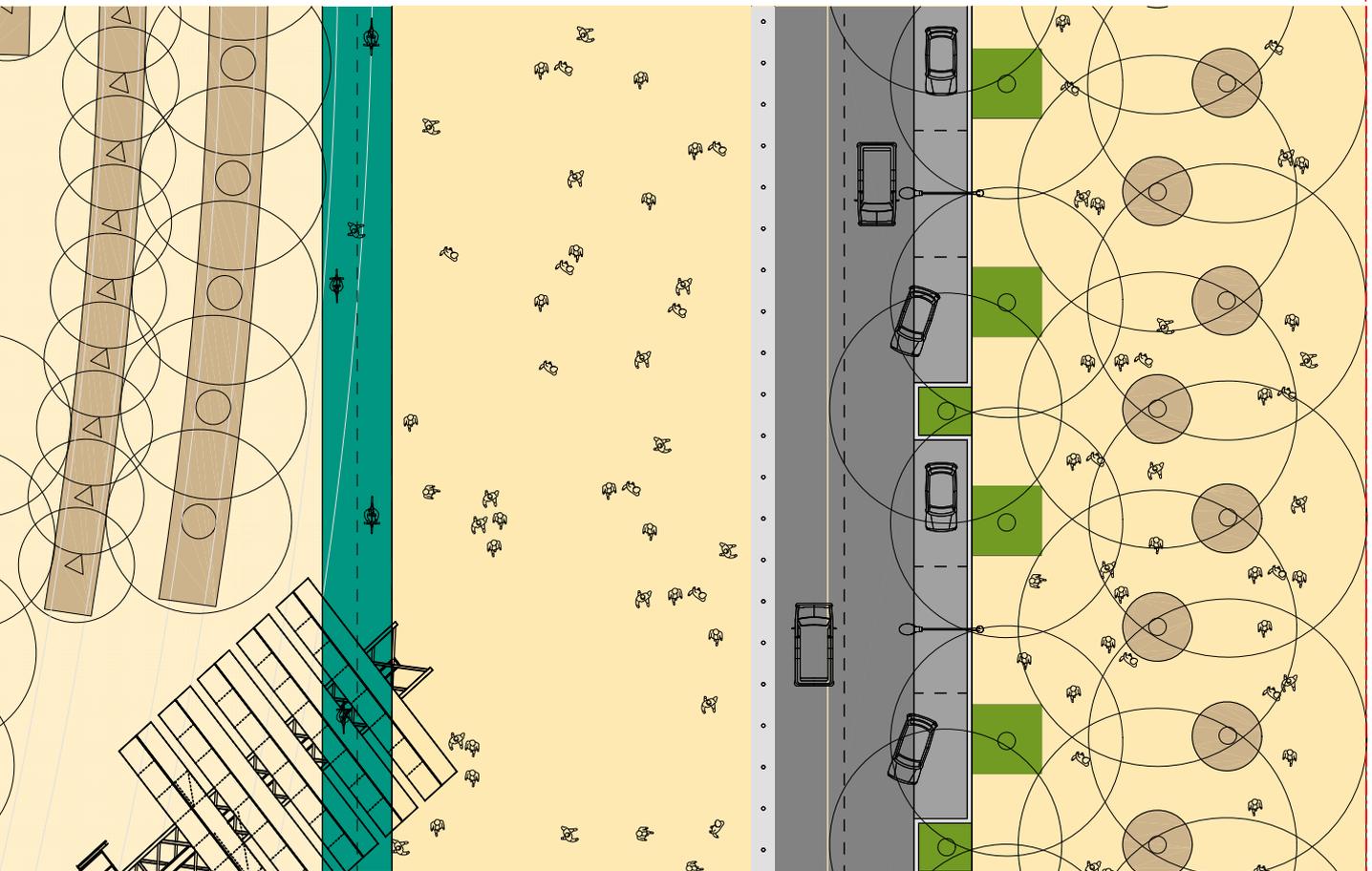
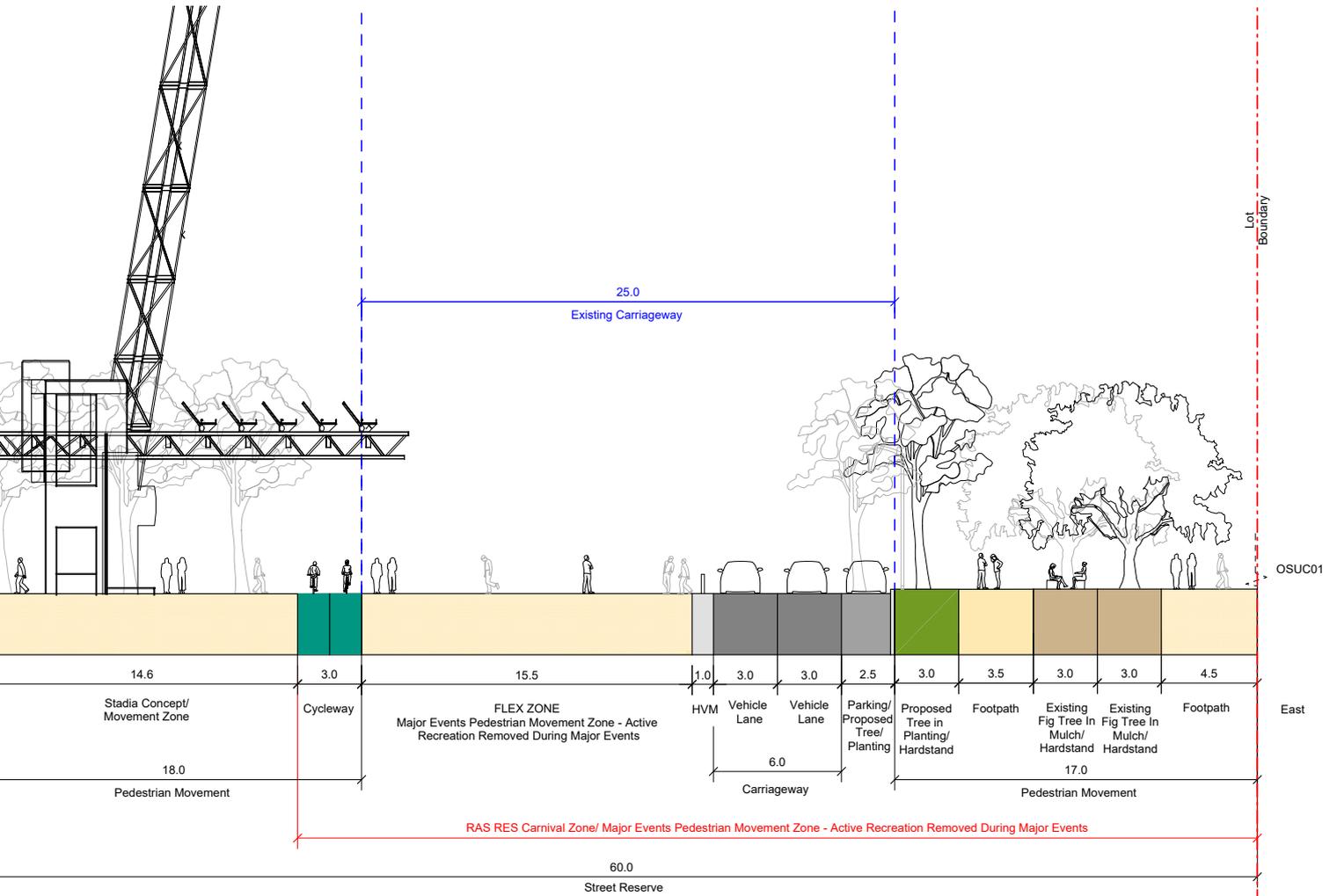
Typology: Pedestrian space (Civic space)

Dimension: 60m width

Trees: Canopy target 33%. Retain and enhance existing mature trees and character of Olympic Boulevard. Additional street trees to be planted in alignment with existing trees and to remain clear of central pedestrian movement zone

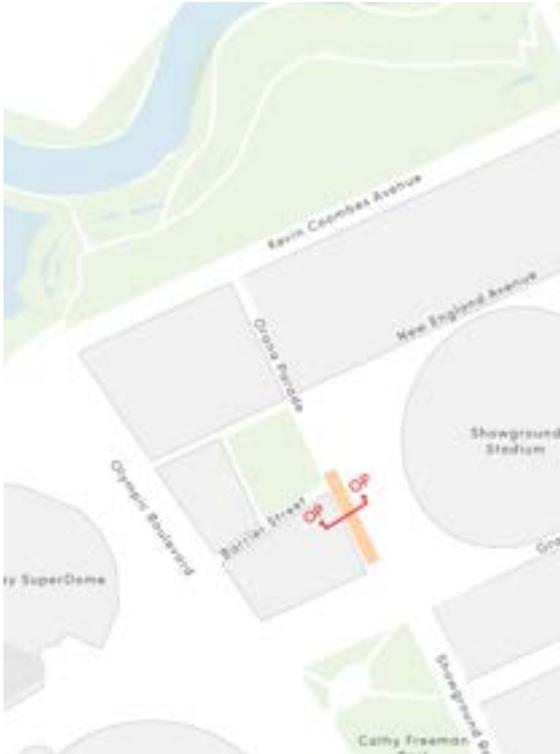
Detailed design: Design Manual



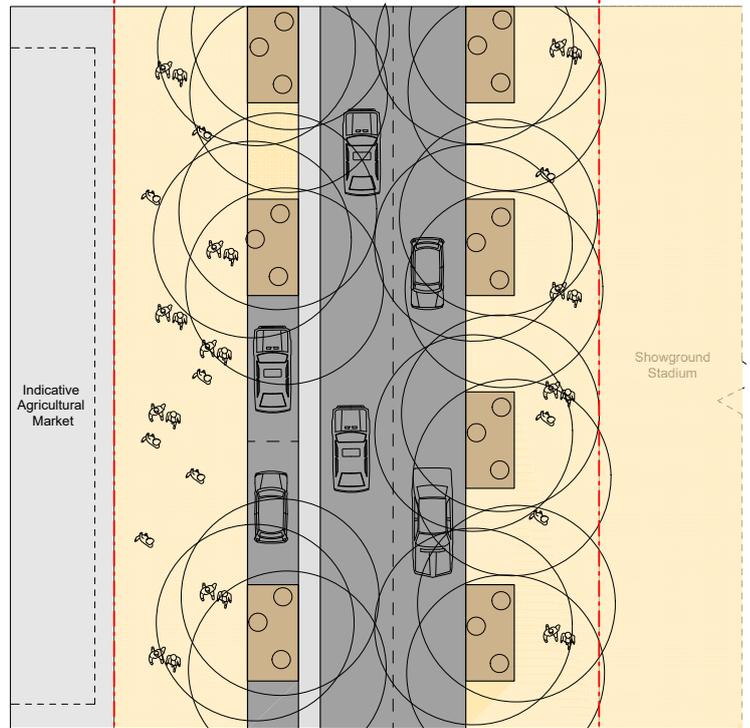
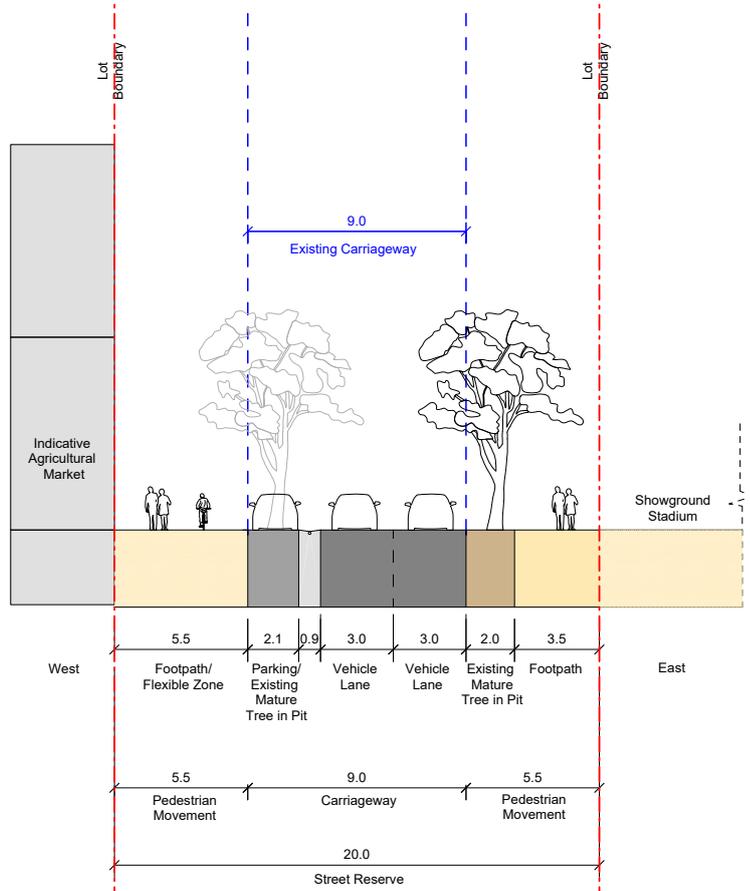


Stadia Precinct

Orana Parade Road



Location Plan



General guidance

Typology: Local Street (Local street)

Dimension: 20m width

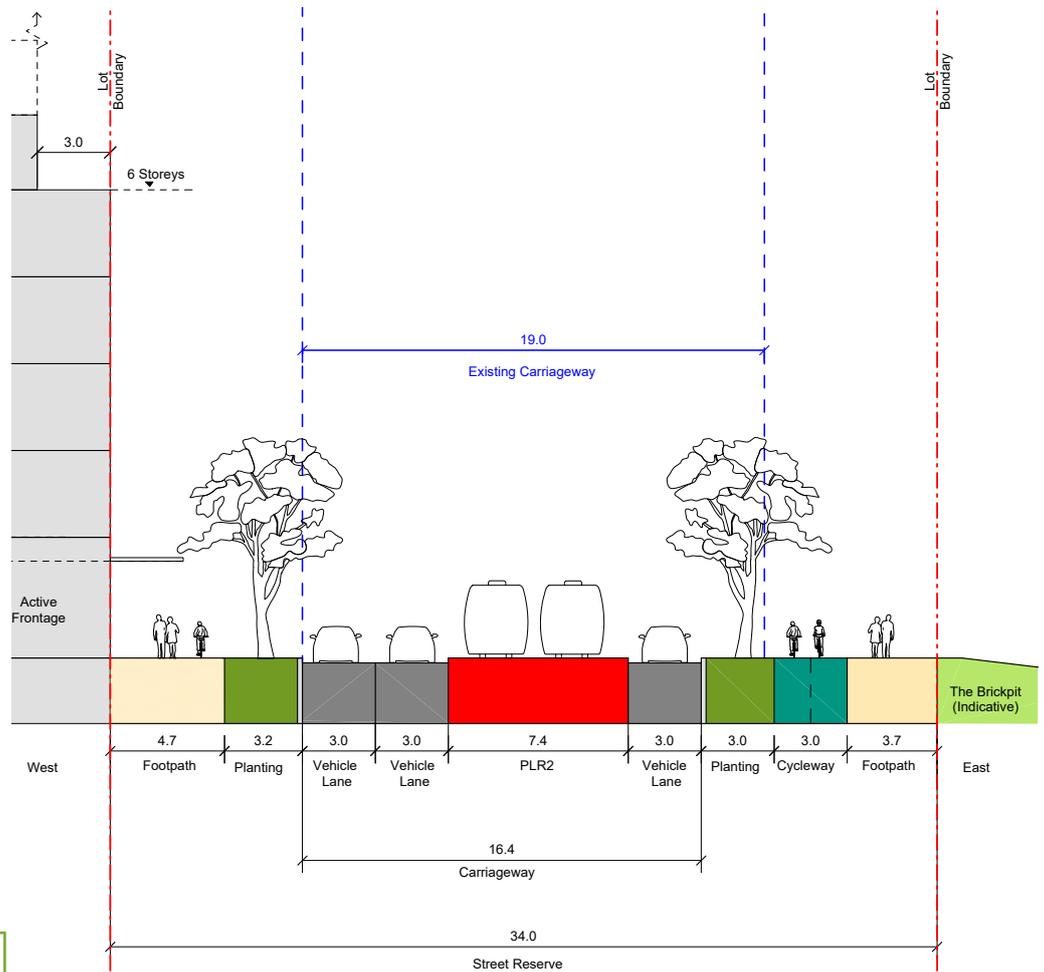
Trees: Canopy target 75%. Retain and enhance existing clusters of trees planting as per layout plan

Detailed design: Sydney Olympic Park Design Manual

Stadia Precinct Australia Avenue North (AAN)



Location Plan



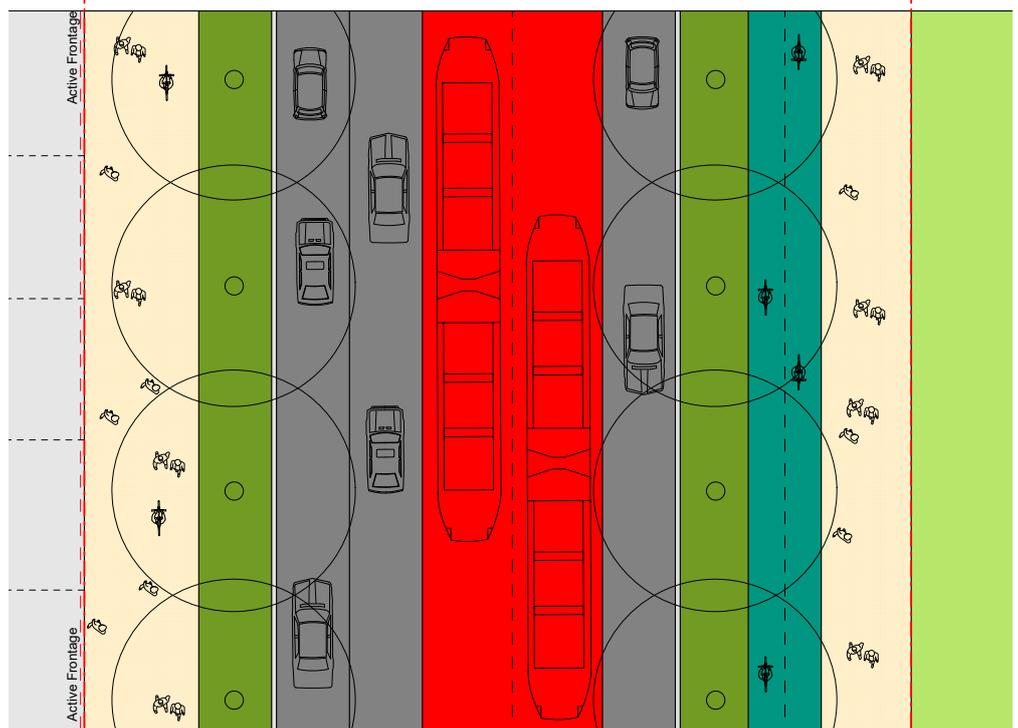
General guidance

Typology: Connector avenue (Main roads)

Dimension: 34m width

Trees: Canopy target 50% mixed native species. Street trees to be planted at regular intervals and provide a continuous planting buffer for pedestrians and cyclists

Detailed design: Design Manual



Stadia Precinct

4.7.5 Planting Character Palette



Google Maps, 2021, Sydney Olympic Park



Google Maps, 2023, Sydney Olympic Park



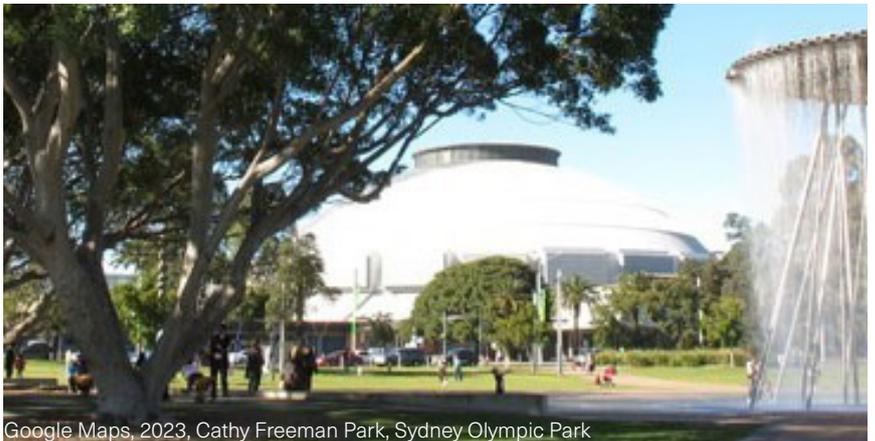
Hassell, 2009, Macquarie University Central Courtyard



Linda Tegg, 2014, State Library Sydney



Jacaranda 2023, Brisbane.



Google Maps, 2023, Cathy Freeman Park, Sydney Olympic Park

Stadia Precinct has a number of mature existing trees, including the double row of figs on Olympic Boulevard. Other significant plantings include Eucalyptus trees surrounding the stadium and figs in Cathy Freeman Park. This Master Plan seeks to increase canopy through supporting the Stadia scheme and seeks to better integrate plantings into large extents of hardstand required for major events.

Stadia Precinct

4.7.6 Materials Character Palette



Philip Simpson, 2022, Monroe Street Midway, Detroit



Aspect, 2019, George Street, Sydney CBD



Landscape Projects, 2007, New Road, Brighton



HASSELL, 2018, Tumbalong Park, Darling Harbour.



Google Maps, 2021, Sydney Olympic Park



Hargreaves Associate, 2012, Queen Elizabeth Park, London



HASSELL, 2018, Tumbalong Park, Darling Harbour.

The current material choice is earthy toned tri-hex paving for the major events movement zones. This has proven to be a durable choice and has the added benefit of being permeable. Other elements that feature on site include the towers of power and rhythmic lights and bollards. The future application of softer materials would assist in tying Stadia into its surrounding parkland areas.

4.8 Riverfront Park

4.8.1 Character Statement

The Riverfront Park Character Area is a collection of diverse spaces that share a strong connection to the Parramatta River. Key areas include the well-established picnic and playgrounds of Blaxland Riverside Park, the historic Newington Armory precinct, the protected habitats of Newington Nature Reserve, Cricket Central at Wilson Park and the grasslands of Woo-la-ra.

A continuous River Walk along the Parramatta River foreshore unites these spaces and provides connectivity to the wider parklands of Sydney Olympic Park, neighbouring residential suburbs and regional cycleways.

Blaxland Riverside Park is a popular attraction for the local and wider community and will be enhanced with additional playgrounds and a learn to ride facility.

Newington Armory will continue to be a place of discovery where visitors can explore the heritage buildings and vast open landscape that reflect the layers of evolution of the precinct as a naval supply depot that operated for over a hundred years. It will be a place to celebrate First Nations culture and the Wangal people's long-standing and continuing connection to Country. The vast open spaces of the heritage landscape will provide for quiet enjoyment and respite from bustling urban centres and busy play spaces, and will include opportunities for passive recreation and social gatherings. The lands adjacent to Newington Nature Reserve will be a buffer to the reserve, contain extensions of the threatened ecosystems of the reserve, and provide ecological connectivity.

The heritage wharf on the Parramatta River will be reinvigorated as the key arrival point to Newington Armory with the potential for direct water transport services. There is opportunity for temporary food and drink uses along the wharf to activate this space. An enhanced southern entry to Newington Armory will improve connection to the greater Sydney Olympic Park area and Parramatta Light Rail network. The heritage rail will be a key attraction and means of internal transportation. Adaptive reuse of the heritage buildings will anchor the space as a prominent cultural and arts destination with its theatre, outdoor amphitheatre, artist studios and exhibition spaces.

Cricket Central at Wilson Park will support professional sport, and include a cricket field and nets open for community use.

The area to the north of Woo-la-ra will be the site of a light rail stop, and the flat land around it will be redesigned to support community recreational use. A series of parks with opportunities for nature play will be sensitively installed on the plateau and eastern side of Woo-la-ra, nestled within the grassland ecosystem which will continue to support small birds and other wildlife.



Riverfront Park

4.8.2 Illustrative Plan



Scale - 1:15,000 @ A4

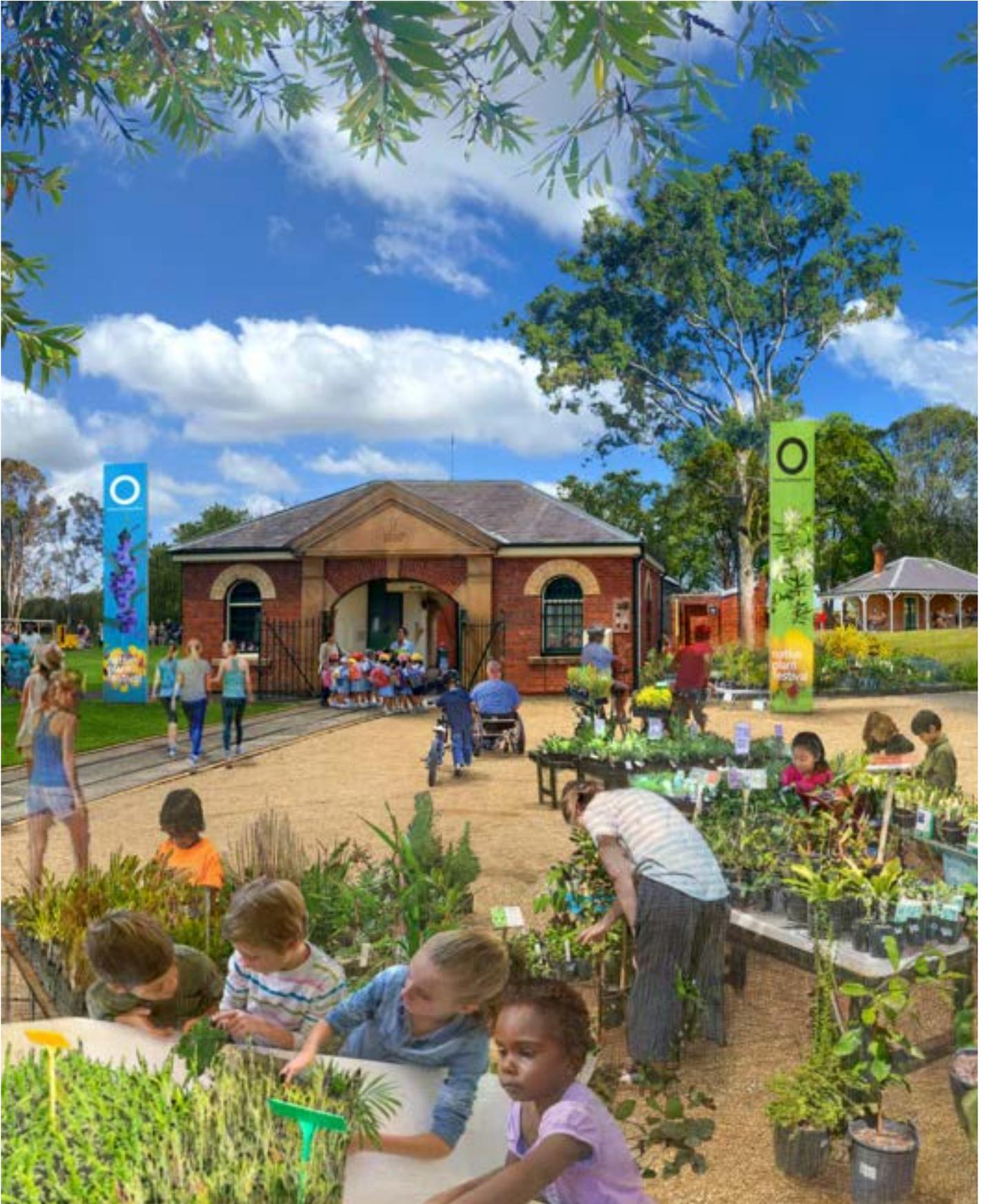
Riverfront Park Artist Impression





Riverfront Park

4.8.3 The Armory & Blaxland Park



Riverfront Park

The Armory & Blaxland Park Concept Diagram



Riverfront Park

The Armory & Blaxland Park Heritage Grasslands Concept

Newington Armory's unique history and relationship with adjacent ecologies of Newington Nature Reserve, Wool-a-ra and Haslam's create opportunity to enhance and awaken it's character. With respect to significant protected communities, management practices and sensitive layers of heritage, the Armory is re-imagined as a grassland with curated pocketed of localised mown lawn providing sufficient offsets for built form, recreation and dwelling.

Opportunities:

- Respond to the mix of historical uses, military and built heritage and the ecological values. (Detailed study of associated risks to heritage built form to be determined by GML.)
- Create visual interest and legibility of the Armory as people navigate through.
- Managed and regenerative landscape
- Educational process and cycle for a changing climate, focusing on cultural practice.
- Providing recreation and dwelling at appropriate locations (in alignment with heritage maps).
- Long-term future strategies of cool or cultural burns to reawaken, cleanse and provide new growth of ecology.
- Pilot project to grow community engagement in fire safety, cultural practices and land management.

Benchmark :

Adelaide Parklands, Adelaide, South Australia

- Cultural burn at the Adelaide Park Lands in May 2021.
- City of Adelaide's Horticulture Team, project managers and members of the Kaurna community
- Understanding of the long-term process and ecological benefits
- Selective and slow patch burning allowing fauna to migrate safely
- Reconciliation aspect, reclamation of cultural practice



Benchmark :

Clear Paddock Creek, St Johns Park, Turpin Crawford Studio, 1997, Fairfield, Sydney

- Installation ' Restoring the Waters' 1997— 2.7km of ryecorn grasses marking the original creekline
- Improving quality and function in an urban environment
- Cross disciplinary initiative — Landscape Architects, Conservation NSW Environmental Trust
- Ongoing transformation of vegetation and wildlife habitat.



Benchmark :

Prince Alfred Park, Sue Barnsley, 2016, Surry Hills, Sydney

- Native meadows in an recreational and urban context
- 'Unmown' character and shift in standard maintenance and care to allow for a process of growth and change
- Growth and diversity of species and behaviours



Picture by: Arcadiala.com.au

Riverfront Park

The Armory & Blaxland Park Ecology Considerations Diagram



Riverfront Park

The Armory & Blaxland Park Heritage Considerations

The following considerations provided by GML give an overview of the important heritage elements that have been understood when developing the concept for the Armory.

Principles

- 
 - Retain and enhance strongly defined landscape character of Camphor laurel Avenue (Precinct 1 guidelines)
 - 
 - Precinct 2 guidelines –contain/remove casuarinas along drainage line
 - 
 - Areas suitable for new built form (Policy 21– New and infill development is limited to restricted areas...)
 - 
 - Policy 63 – Enhance & upgrade bicycle and pedestrian access. Improve/enhance sense of entry from wharf, Jamieson Street and Louise Sauvage Pathway.
 - Policy 65 – Retain and enhance Jamieson Street as principal vehicular entrance.
 - Policy 71– Visitor–related infrastructure not to be located in open areas but limited to entry and exit points and visitor facilities.
 - 
 - Policy 67– Continue to implement Parklands Wayfinding Strategy, enhance plantings (Precinct 3 guideline)
 -  Exceptional Significance
 -  High Significance
 - Policy 11– conserve buildings and infrastructure per their significance
 - Policy 12– retain and conserve all rated exceptional or high
 - 
 - Policy 62 – Manage and enhance wharf area as principal public entry point, reinforce sense of entry, maintain and enhance connections between Newington Armory Depot (NAD) and Blaxland Common.
 - 
 - Temporary heritage approval for dance ground expired and requires reconsideration within overall Master Plan.
 - 
 - The area of “The Flats” to the south of Building 18 is to be managed into the future as both an ecological transition area and an area that supports higher levels of visitor use.
 - 
 - Policy 32 – protect and enhance adjoining lands to the Nature Reserve
 - 
 - Building 20/137: original boundary fence footings/ archaeological significance
 - 
 - Precinct 1 guidelines – Retain open grassland character with scattered trees, large scale bands of tree planting to be avoided; integrated nature of early Naval use to be retained
 - Precinct 3 – retain and conserves grassland with scattered trees. Enhance plantings (Precinct 3 guideline)
 - 
 - Open views over Establishment Precinct to north/northeast at hill crest to be retained and conserved
 - Precinct 4 – maintain views to south
 - 
 - Policy 39 – The cultivated open landscape character of the NAD as opposed to the forest and wetland character of the NNR is to be retained and conserved.
 - 
 - Policy 61– Maintain internal boundary fencing and security management
 - Policy 57–Management as a secured and fenced precinct; Precinct 3 guidelines – consolidate tree plantings along Holker Street
- ### Conservations Policies – whole NAD precinct
- Policy 43 – Maintain existing cultural planting patterns and species diversity rather than creating new planting typologies and introducing new species.
 - Policy 44 – Retain and conserve berms as an integral component of the cultural landscape. (Various locations)
 - Policy 45 – Aboriginal and archaeological potential to be recognized as an integral part of cultural significance
 - Policy 48-53 – Archaeological management to be guided by Historical Archaeology Zoning Plan.
 - Policy 54-56 – Movable heritage: record, store, maintain, establish security protocols, confirm provenance etc
 - Policy 59 – Open up NAD progressively to public access via structured programme of events and activities
 - Policy 68 – Future uses should be sustainable and not compromise intrinsic visual, physical, and heritage qualities contribute to the significance and experience of the NAD and NNR.

Riverfront Park

The Armory & Blaxland Park Heritage Considerations Diagram



DATA SOURCES:

- Newington CMP Issue C Vol1 tanner Architects 2013
- Newington Armory Depot & Newington Nature Reserve Conservation Management Plan 'Landscape Concept Plan' 23-0043 Sydney Olympic Park
- Master Plan NAD Conservation Policies DRAFT 20230601 provided by GML

Scale - 1:5,000 @ A4



Riverfront Park

The Armory & Blaxland Park Design Guidelines

Armory Park

The design of the Armory is to be broadly aligned with the corresponding concept plan, including:

1. An entry plaza that celebrates the heritage values of the Newington Armament Depot and Nature Reserve and utilises the existing Gatehouse structures for shade and shelter.
2. Utilising the existing heritage railway for tours. Pedestrian and cyclist movements are to be directed along rail lines to honour these alignments and better use existing pathways.
3. A First Nations' led space in between the creek and 50m buffer to Newington Nature Reserve. This space is to respond to the needs of the First Nations community and to be culturally safe. This space should also include opportunities for First Nations land care and management.
4. A renaturalised and expanded creek line with space for enhanced habitat areas. Provide opportunities to engage with the creekline and water.
5. Education and camping facilities adjacent to the Newington Nature Reserve in buildings adjoining the existing birdlife facilities.
6. New built form that provides a stronger visual connection to Blaxland Riverside Park, in the built form expansion zones shown in the corresponding concept plan.
7. Enhanced ecological buffer zones protecting Newington Nature Reserve.
8. Upgrades to open spaces adjacent to armaments bunkers, forming small breakout spaces for formal and informal uses.
9. Increased tree planting of species that respond to the sites history, character and adjacent vegetation communities.
10. Increased planting buffer to Jamieson Street to screen from Silverwater Correctional Complex.
11. Retention open grassland character and provide opportunities for native meadows and grassland character enhancement.
12. Retain significant views to historic buildings and ecological areas.
13. Additional amenities adjacent to upgraded recreation infrastructure.
14. Permanent ferry stop adjacent to the Armory Wharf.
15. Replace and upgrade existing fencing with respect to heritage characteristics of the site. Fences should form a consistent language for the Armory and visually delineate between main public entrances and managed access.

Blaxland Riverside Park

The design of Blaxland Riverside Park is to be broadly aligned with the corresponding concept plan, including:

1. Fitness stations with exercise equipment for a diverse range of users.
2. A large playground expansion (minimum 4,000m²) coherently integrated with the existing Blaxland Park playground. The playground should be equipped with:
 - a. Nature play elements;
 - b. Structure play elements; and
 - c. A 'learn to ride' space for people of all abilities.
3. The design of the expanded playground should respond to and incorporate:
 - a. The sites setting and relationship to adjacent habitat; and
 - b. WSUD.
4. A formalised plaza that directs pedestrian movement to key destinations. The plaza should contain interpretation, wayfinding elements and seating.
5. Picnic and barbecue areas with seating and shade structures.

Benchmark :

Vallon Park,

Ilex landscape architecture, 2013, Lyon, France

- Tall, wild grasses with select mown areas for recreation and leisure.
- Playgrounds utilising natural materials, look and feel
- An extensive pathway network for pedestrians and cyclists
- Ephemeral creek line
- Significant habitat and canopy coverage



Picture by: landezine.com

Riverfront Park

The Armory & Blaxland Park Concept Plan



Scale - 1:5,000 @ A4

Riverfront Park

4.8.4 The Armory & Blaxland Park Movement

Benchmark :

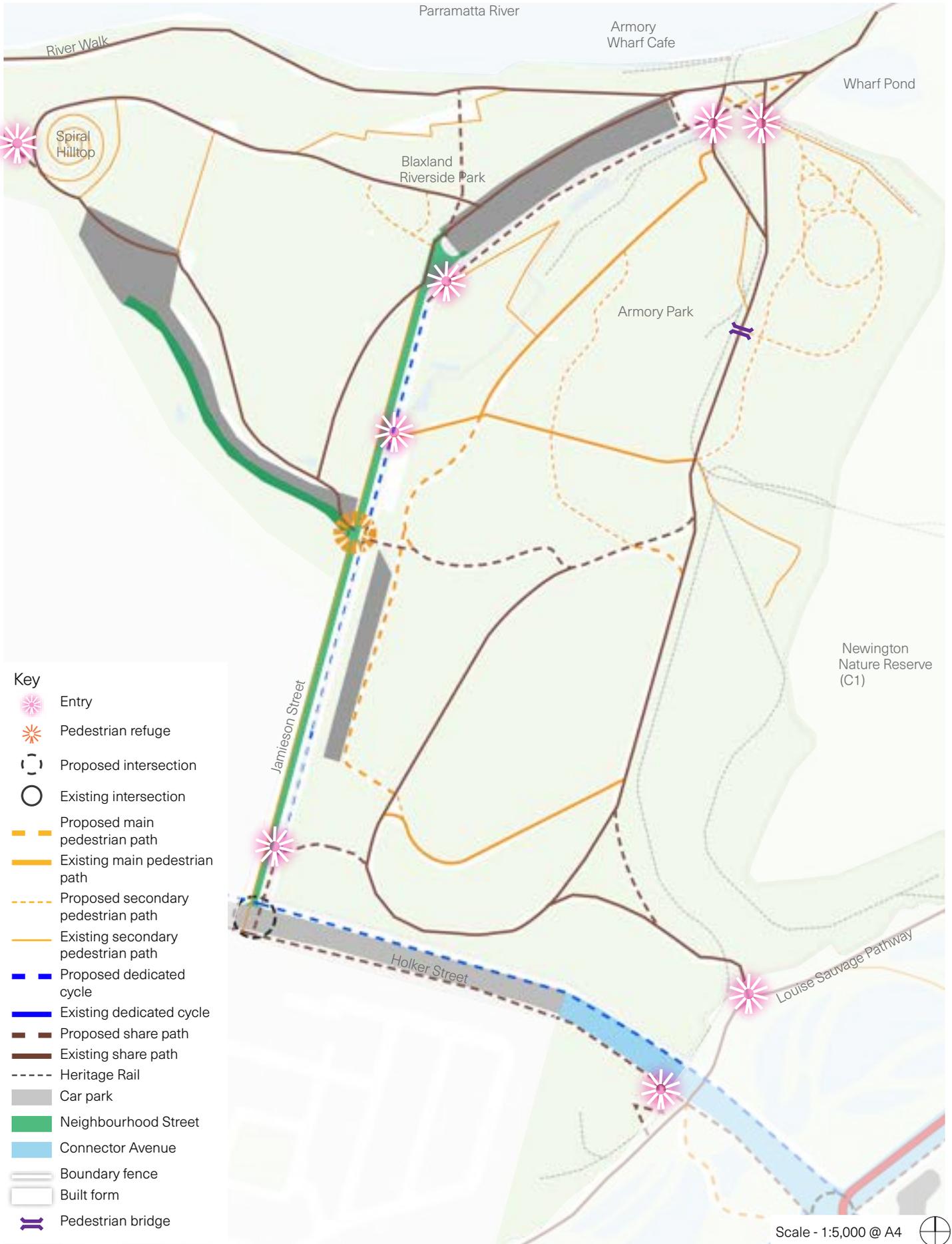
Lizard Log Park,
MCGREGOR COXALL, 2013, Western Sydney
Parklands

- Areas for passive recreation
- Endemic planting character
- Nature play
- Mix of permeable and non-permeable pathways
- Public amenities for shelter and leisure



Riverfront Park

The Armory & Blaxland Park Movement Plan



Riverfront Park

4.8.5 Woo-la-ra



Riverfront Park Woo-la-ra Concept Diagram



Riverfront Park

Woo-la-ra Design Guidelines

Design Guidance

The design of Woo-la-ra must be guided by the following design guidance

Northern Woo-la-ra Park

A new multi-purpose local park is to be provided at the northern end of Woo-la-ra between the Silverwater marker and Wattlebird Road. The design of this park is to include:

1. An area of hard stand for three multi-purpose courts, Areas of hard stand for two multi-purpose courts, two volleyball courts and two pickleball/badminton courts. The courts should be equipped with appropriate lighting to allow for activities after dark, whilst considering the parks setting adjacent to key habitat.
2. Formal and informal seating.
3. Tree planting and soft landscaping, positioned to maximise passive surveillance from the streets and adjacent residential buildings at Wentworth Point to improve safety.
4. Flora species to be appropriately selected based on the site's context (adjacent to the nature reserve and grasslands).
5. Habitat opportunities for grassland birds through understorey and grassland plantings. Species selection is to be consistent with adjacent grasslands on Silverwater marker.
6. Provision for smart poles / power points to allow this space to be used for community events.
7. New flexible lawn areas located for informal recreation and play.
8. Picnic and barbecue areas with shade structures and picnic tables.
9. Grade transitions that comprise flat areas that can be activated.
10. Incorporation of WSUD measures.
11. A fenced area for dogs within Northern Woo-la-ra Park.
12. A new local playground (minimum 1,500m²). The new playground should be equipped with:
 - a. Equal access;
 - b. Nature play elements; and
 - c. Structure play elements suitable for infant and junior groups.

Woo-la-ra Moundtop Playground

A new playground should be provided (minimum 4,500m²) at the high point of the Woo-la-ra mound and grasslands. The design of the playground should include:

1. Level areas of appropriate hardstand and prioritise permeable surfaces where possible.
2. Formal destinational play elements contained to the top of the mound to reduce disturbance to surrounding habitat.
3. Seating located to provide views of the nature reserve and Parramatta River.
4. Tree planting of appropriate species that are sensitive to surrounding ecologies and consistent with maintaining landfill integrity.
5. Appropriate shade and shelter.

Benchmark:

Bungarribee Park Playground, JMD design, 2017, NSW

- Utilises the ridgeline to create various pockets of recreation and play suitable to the surroundings
- Compliments the character of the woodland and grassland fields
- Informal mown paths through the grasslands connecting lawns
- 20ha of protected native wildflowers and native trees



Riverfront Park Woo-la-ra Concept Plan



Riverfront Park

4.8.6 Woo-la-ra Movement

Benchmark : PLR2 scope of works

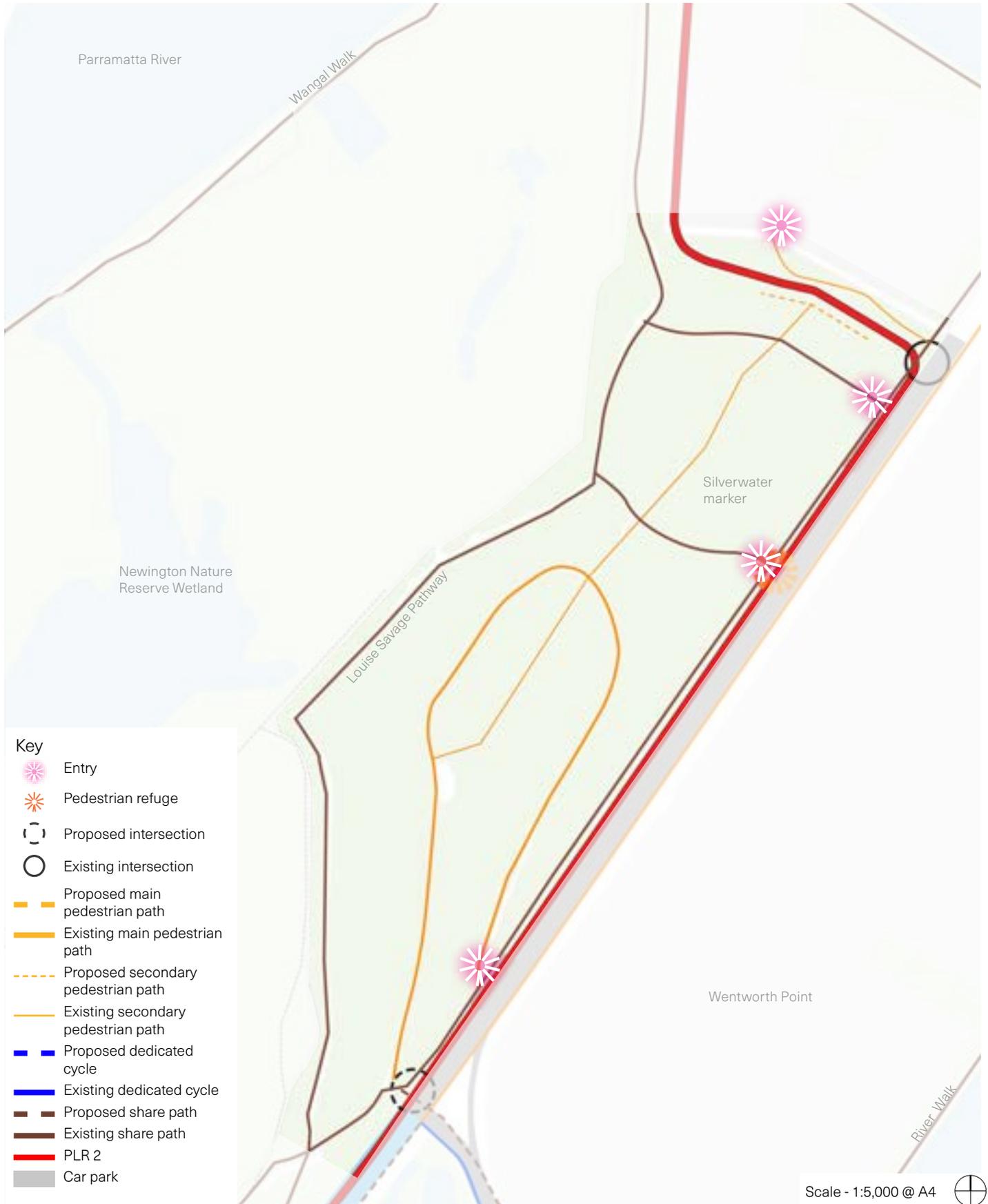
Parramatta Light Rail,

CONTEXT, 2023, Parramatta, Sydney

- Soft landscape character surrounding light rail tracks and stops
- Planting buffer
- Pedestrian priority connections and crossings



Riverfront Park Woo-la-ra Movement Plan

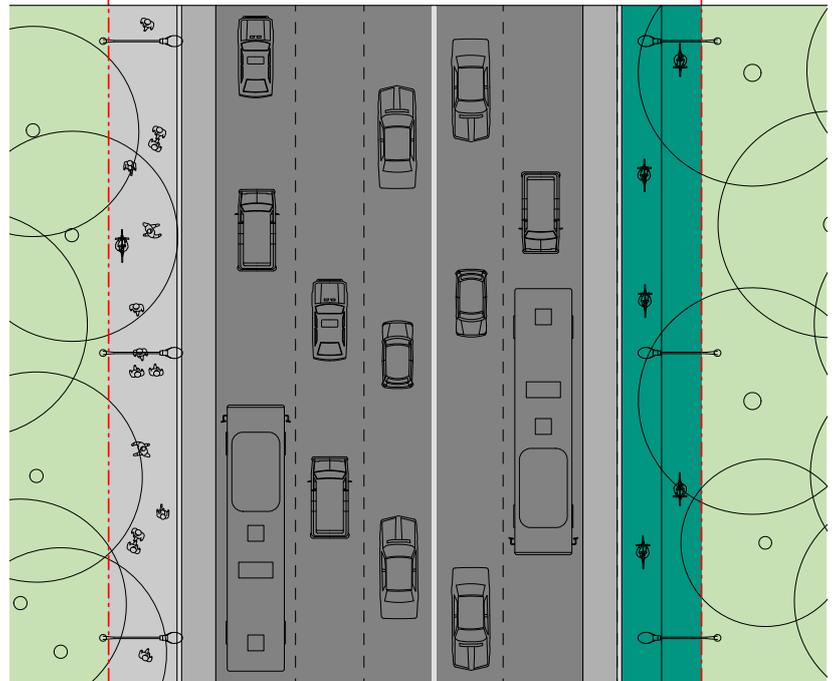
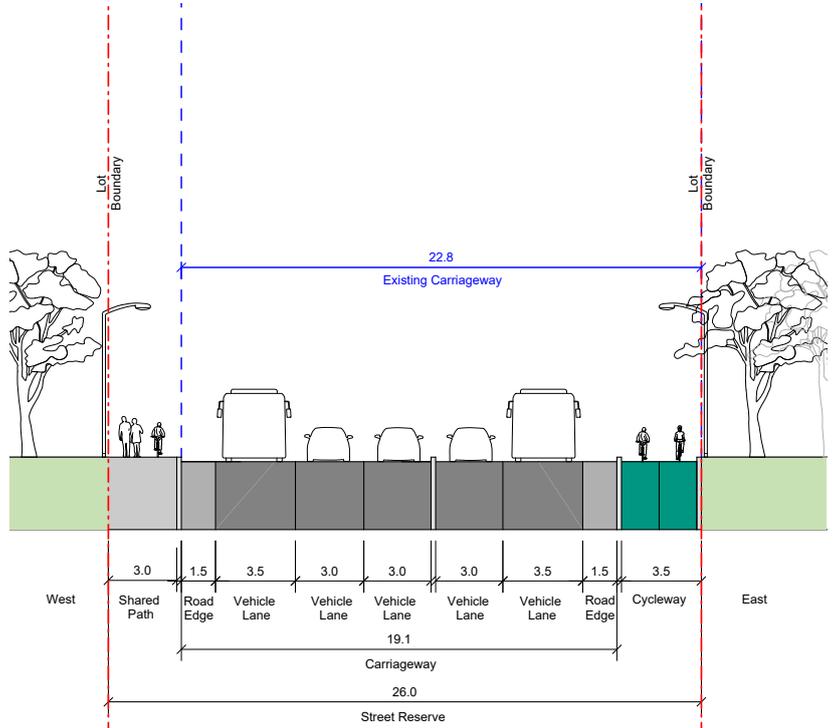


Riverfront Park — Streets

Holker Street (HS)



Location Plan



General guidance

Typology: Connector avenue

Dimension: 26m width

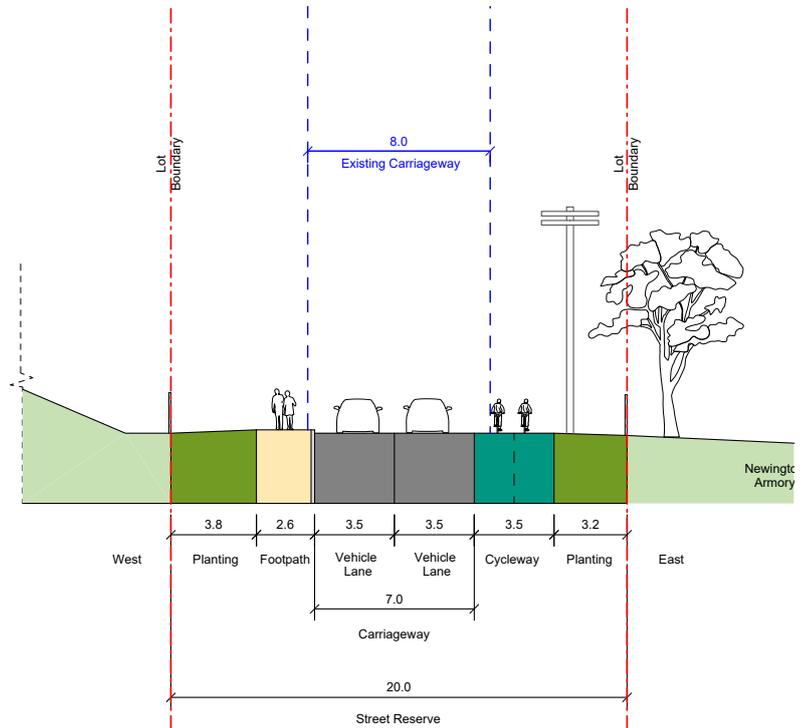
Detailed design: Design Manual

Riverfront Park — Streets

Jamieson Street (JS)



Location Plan



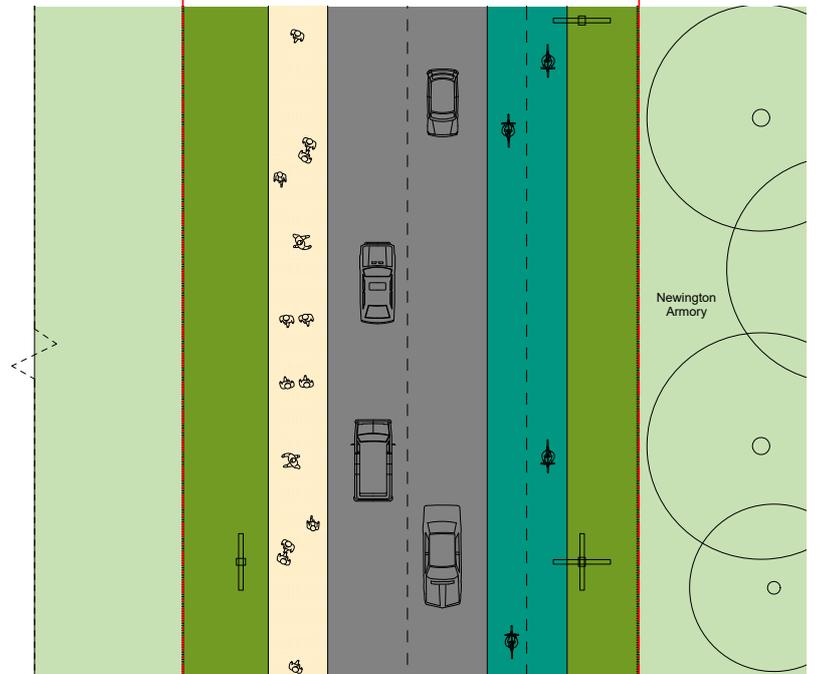
General guidance

Typology: Local street

Dimension: 20m width

Trees: Canopy target 0% - Requirement from correctional services

Detailed design: Design Manual

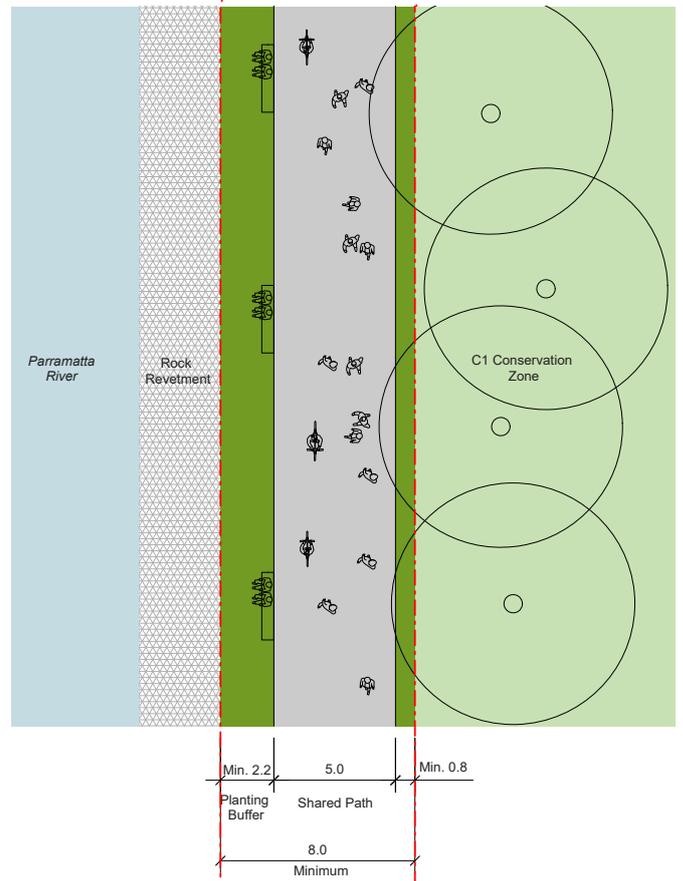
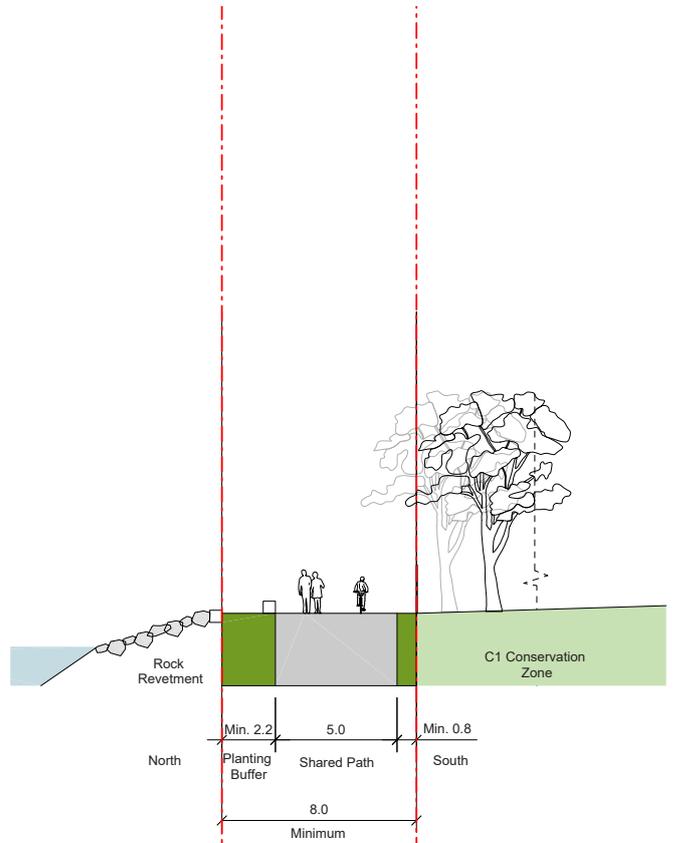


Riverfront Park — Streets

River Walk (RW)



Location Plan



General guidance

Typology: Pedestrian path

Dimension: 8m width

Detailed design: Design Manual

Riverfront Park

4.8.7 Materials Character Palette



Group GSA, 2015, Wylde Mountain Bike Trail



Hargreaves Associate, 2012, Queen Elizabeth Park, London



ASPECT, 2017, Ian Potter Wild Play, Sydney



West 8, 2016, Governors Island New York



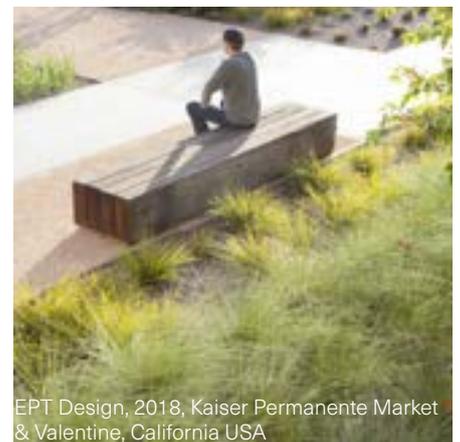
Fisher Tomlin & Bowyer, 2013, Australian Garden Show Sydney



Leagues Club Park, 2018, Gosford



NZ Mountain Safety Council, 1987, Kepler Track, Fiordland New Zealand



EPT Design, 2018, Kaiser Permanente Market & Valentine, California USA

Riverfront Park currently utilises a range of materials that are a result of the sites complex history and former uses. A unified material approach and suites of elements would greatly assist in expressing the sites histories in tangible and less cluttered manner. Additional tree planting and shade structures are required around Blaxland Riverside Playground to improve visitor amenity. Material selection within the Armory should be sensitive to the sites history.

4.9 Haslams Park

4.9.1 Character Statement

The Haslams Park Character Area is positioned in the centre of the Parklands and on the doorstep of the Wentworth Point and Newington communities. It includes the diverse precincts of Haslams Creek, Wentworth Common, Archery Park, the Brickpit, Narrawang Wetland and Parklands Junction. Together these areas support significant ecological systems with a rich biodiversity and provide for a unique range of passive and active recreation opportunities.

An extensive network of walkways, boardwalks, cycle paths and roads connect the various precincts and links to the wider Sydney Olympic Park precinct and to regional travel routes. There are abundant opportunities to explore and experience the complex green and blue network of habitats from the pathways that weave through the changing landscape, including from the elevated Brickpit Ring Walk. These habitats will continue to be protected and conserved, and will be strengthened by re-vegetation of the Haslams Creek corridor and Little Kronos Hill.

Pedestrians and cyclists will benefit from improved connectivity around the perimeter of the Brickpit, and the former Brickpit substation building will be adaptively reused as a community facility.

A new hub for active recreation will be created in the centre of Haslams Park. This hub will include sportsfields, BMX and pump tracks, a Wave Park and fitness facilities. Parts of the large car park alongside Hill Road will be transformed into recreational spaces as the local public transport network grows and the need for car parking is reduced. Development of this active recreation area will sensitively reflect its setting within ecological lands.

Open lawns for informal recreation together with picnic areas and playgrounds will be dispersed throughout the area. New playgrounds and hard courts at Archery Park and the Pyramid will be provided, as well as picnic tables and shade structures atop Kronos Hill. Future enhancement of these areas will typically be relatively small-scale and low intensity, in keeping with the primary purpose of these lawns as public open space intended for informal outdoor leisure activities, within a nature-rich setting.



Haslams Park

4.9.2 Illustrative Plan



Scale - 1:15,000 @ A4

Haslams Park

4.9.3 Haslams Park North



Haslams Park

Haslams Park North Concept Diagram



Haslams Park

Haslams Park North Design Guidelines

The design of Haslams Park North is to be broadly aligned with the corresponding concept plan and include:

1. A green buffer between car parking and Bennelong Parkway.
2. Retention of the Pole Forest where possible at Archery Park.
3. New open space for informal community use.
4. A continuous recreational loop that connects to the River Walk and the Archery Bridge.
5. A new playground located adjacent to Haslams Creek (minimum 1,500m²), which has a strong visual connection to Wentworth Point. The new playground should be equipped with:
 - a. Nature play elements; and
 - b. Structure play elements.

The design of the new playground should respond to and incorporate:

- a. The sites setting and relationship to adjacent habitat; and
- b. WSUD.
6. Repurposing of the Archery Centre building to allow for informal and formal community uses.
7. Utilising the space between built forms and the Nuwi Wetlands for community uses. Opportunities for hardcourts, seating and breakout spaces shaded by retained mature vegetation and shade structures are to be provided.
8. An area of open lawn to accommodate four sports fields to be used for formal and informal community sports.
9. Sports fields which are equipped with appropriate lighting to allow for activities after dark, whilst considering the parks setting adjacent to key habitat.
10. An amenities building with toilets and change rooms.
11. Car parking spaces adjacent to the new sports fields.

Benchmark:

Mission Fields Centennial Park,

Henry Parkes, 1888, Sydney, Australia

- Informal and formal sports fields
- Adjoining sensitive ecological habitats
- Passive recreation space
- Space for community gathering
- High levels of canopy coverage and greening
- Walking loops



Picture by: Google maps



Picture by: Google maps



Picture by: Google maps

Haslams Park

Haslams Park North Concept Plan



Haslams Park

4.9.4 Haslams Park North Movement

Benchmark :

Badu Mangroves,

Sydney Olympic Park, 2009, Sydney

- Raised pedestrian boardwalk provides a unique and intimate experience through sensitive ecological habitat
- Sensitive and local material character
- Utilising fencing to protect both the pedestrian and the environment from damage and danger.
- Breakout moments to sit, gather and educate.



Picture by: ellaslist.com



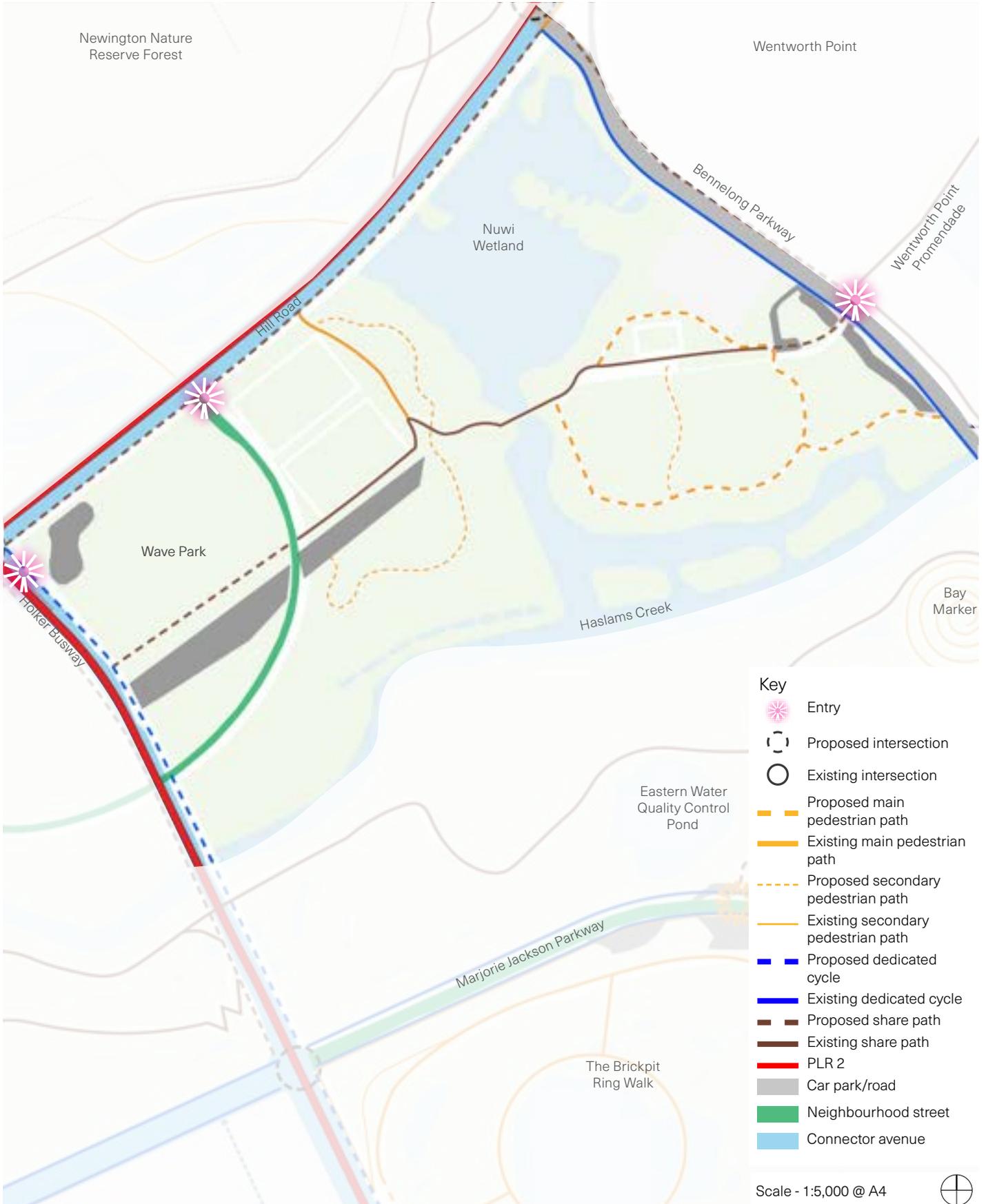
Picture by: ellaslist.com



Picture by: ellaslist.com

Haslams Park

Haslams Park North Movement Plan



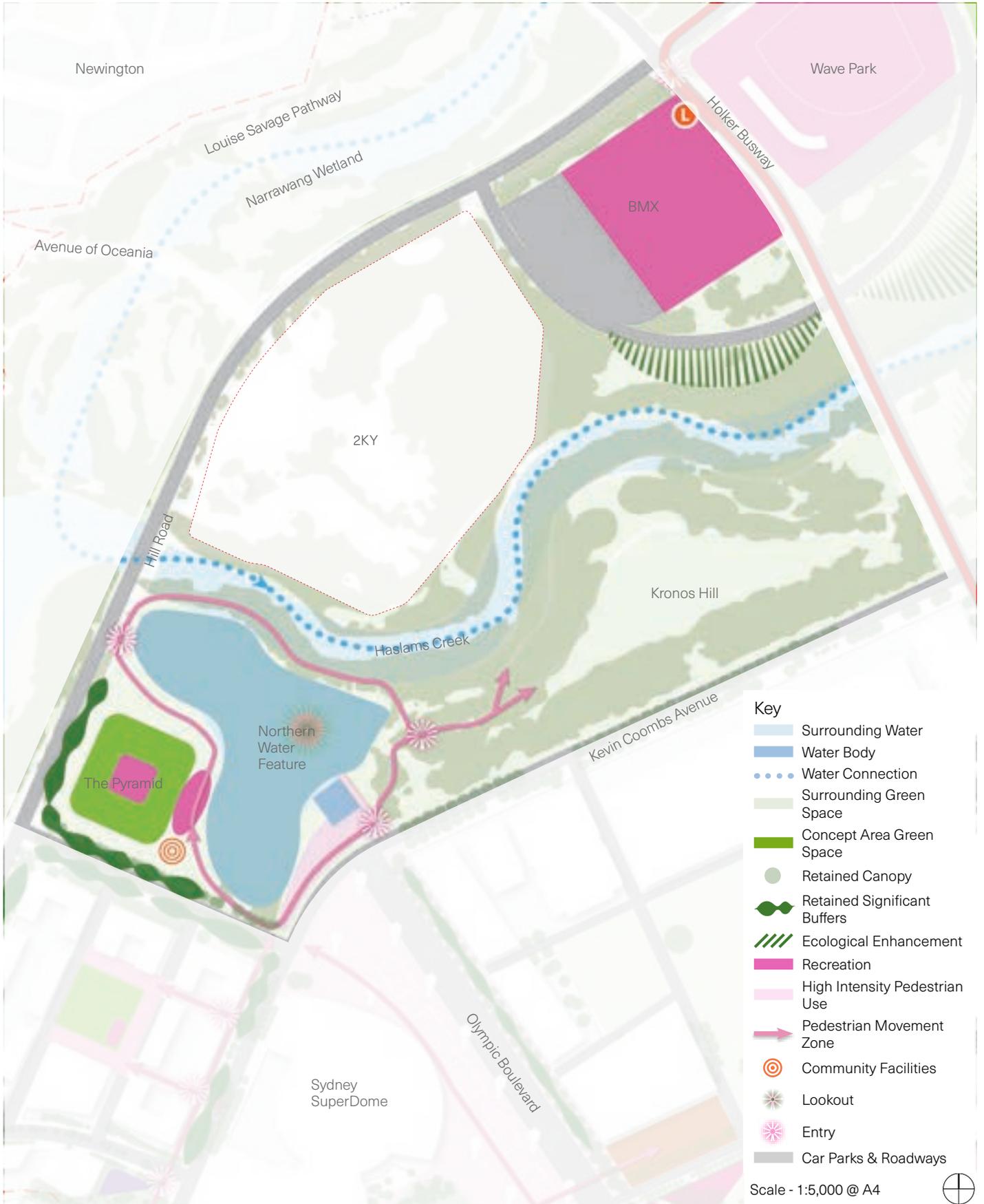
Haslams Park

4.9.5 Haslams Park West



Haslams Park

Haslams Park West Concept Diagram



Haslams Park

Haslams Park West Design Guidelines

Design Guidance

The design of Haslams Park West is to be broadly aligned with the corresponding concept plan and include:

1. A new BMX track and other sporting facilities located at the existing P5 car park. This should include:
 - a. Amenities block and changes rooms;
 - b. Flood lighting that allows for the use of the facility after dark but minimises impacts on sensitive ecosystems; and
 - c. Car parking.
2. A new playground on the eastern edge of The Pyramid (minimum 3,000m²), overlooking the Northern Water Feature. The new playground should be equipped with:
 - a. Nature play elements; and
 - b. Structure play elements.

The design of the new playground should respond to and incorporate:

- a. The site's setting and relationship to adjacent habitat; and
 - b. WSUD.
3. Amenities block adjacent to new playground.
 4. Equitable access to the top of The Pyramid, where possible.
 5. A pedestrian path around the western edge of the Northern Water Feature with improved connections to Kronos Hill and surrounding urban areas.
 6. Retain and enhance Haslams Pier, providing improved wayfinding and interpretation opportunities.
 7. Existing fountains to allow for informal play and engagement with water.
 8. The Northern Water Feature is to better utilised for WSUD.
 9. Increased capacity for stormwater treatment and diversified habitat opportunities in Northern Water Feature.
 10. Public art integrated into the lawn areas on the top of Kronos Hill.
 11. Seating opportunities along existing pathways.
 12. Improved wayfinding and interpretation.
 13. Improved access to Kronos Hill.

Benchmark:

Queen Elizabeth Park,

HargreavesJones, 2014, London, United Kingdom

- Parklands adjacent an Olympic Village
- Areas of naturalised ecologies along a waterway, with designated protected and wilded areas.
- Recreation opportunities including, nature play, bmx tracks
- Extensive network of shared paths, cycle ways and pedestrian movement zones
- Plaza spaces adjoining stadiums allow for flexible and event usage



Haslams Park

Haslams Park West Concept Plan



Haslams Park

4.9.6 Haslams Park West Movement

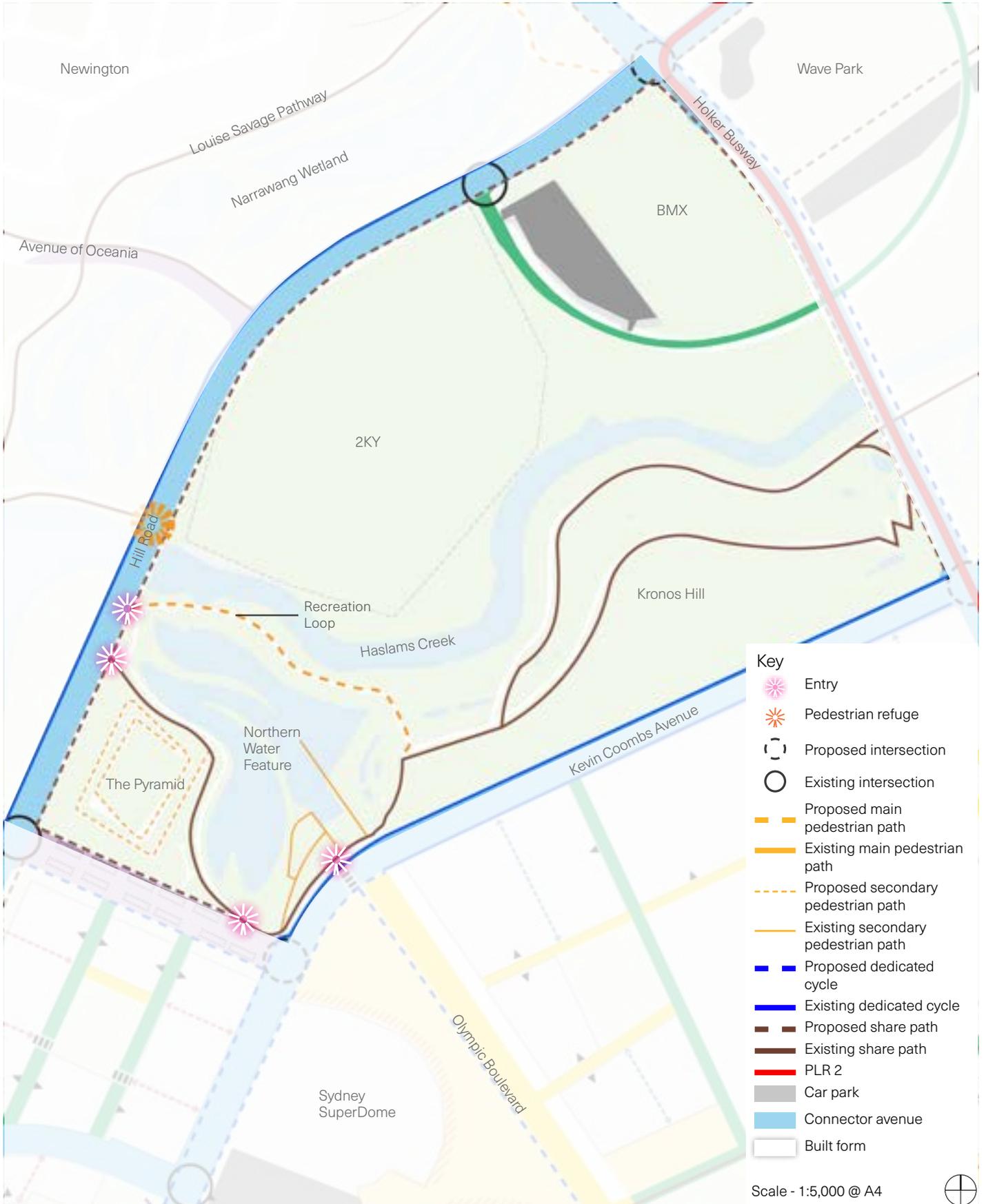
Benchmark : Pedestrian loop/share path
Lakeway Redevelopment, Perth

- Bush regeneration and sensitivity to surrounding parklands
- Combination of formal share paths and natural pedestrian paths
- WSUD with sensitively designed feature fences to protect the wooded character along path edges
- Bespoke edge treatments with eco friendly materials



Haslams Park

Haslams Park West Movement Plan



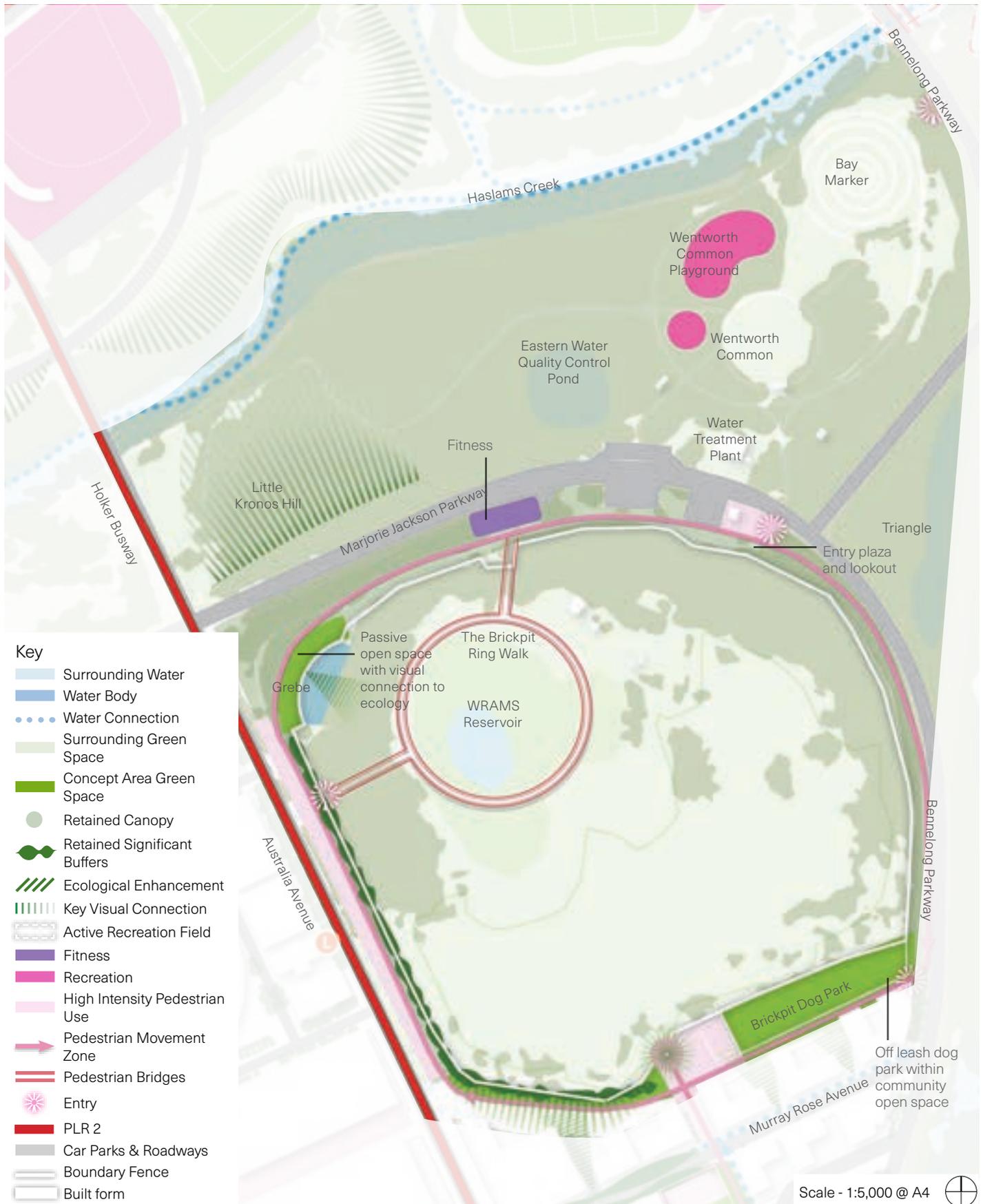
Haslams Park

4.9.7 Haslams Park South



Haslams Park

Haslams Park South Concept Diagram



Haslams Park

Haslams Park South Design Guidelines

Design Guidance

The design of Haslams Park South is to be broadly aligned with the corresponding concept plan and include:

1. Lighting consistent with the broader precinct in the selection of lights is to minimise light spill into the Brickpit.
2. A new flexible space adjacent to the former pump house building. The space should provide an appropriate curtilage to the building for movement, with opportunities for pausing, seating and recreating in surrounding areas.
3. The retention and protection of Grebe and Rim Ponds.
4. Utilise cleared areas for informal seating and viewing over the ponds and Brickpit.
5. Provide a lookout over the Brickpit on the same alignment as Betty Cuthbert Avenue.
6. Provide fitness equipment and fenced area for dogs within Brickpit Park.
7. Ensure a bushland offset is maintained at Little Kronos Hill.

Benchmark:

Bondi to Bronte Coastal Walk,

ASPECT, 2018, Bondi, Sydney

- Sensitive and local material character
- Consideration for protection of endemic planting
- Pedestrian pathways adjoin sensitive ecological and geological areas
- Utilising fencing to protect both the pedestrian and the environment from damage and danger alongside steep and unsteady edges.
- Breakout moments to sit, recreate and workout, adjoining the pathway



Haslams Park

Haslams Park South Concept Plan



Haslams Park

4.9.8 Haslams Park South Movement

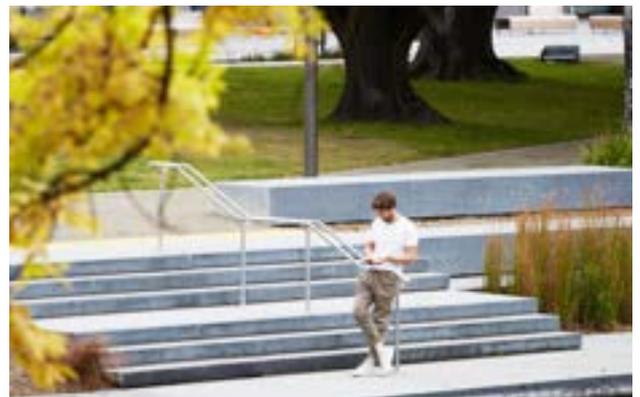
Benchmark :
Lonsdale Street,
T.C.L, 2010, Dandenong

- Slow vehicle zone with pedestrian crossing and central refuge
- Green spine through the central refuge break with furniture provided for resting
- Visual break from the road corridor and enhancement of surrounding vegetation character
- Change of ground plane materiality to indicate change in traffic conditions
- Character extends through to adjacent car park improve access and safety



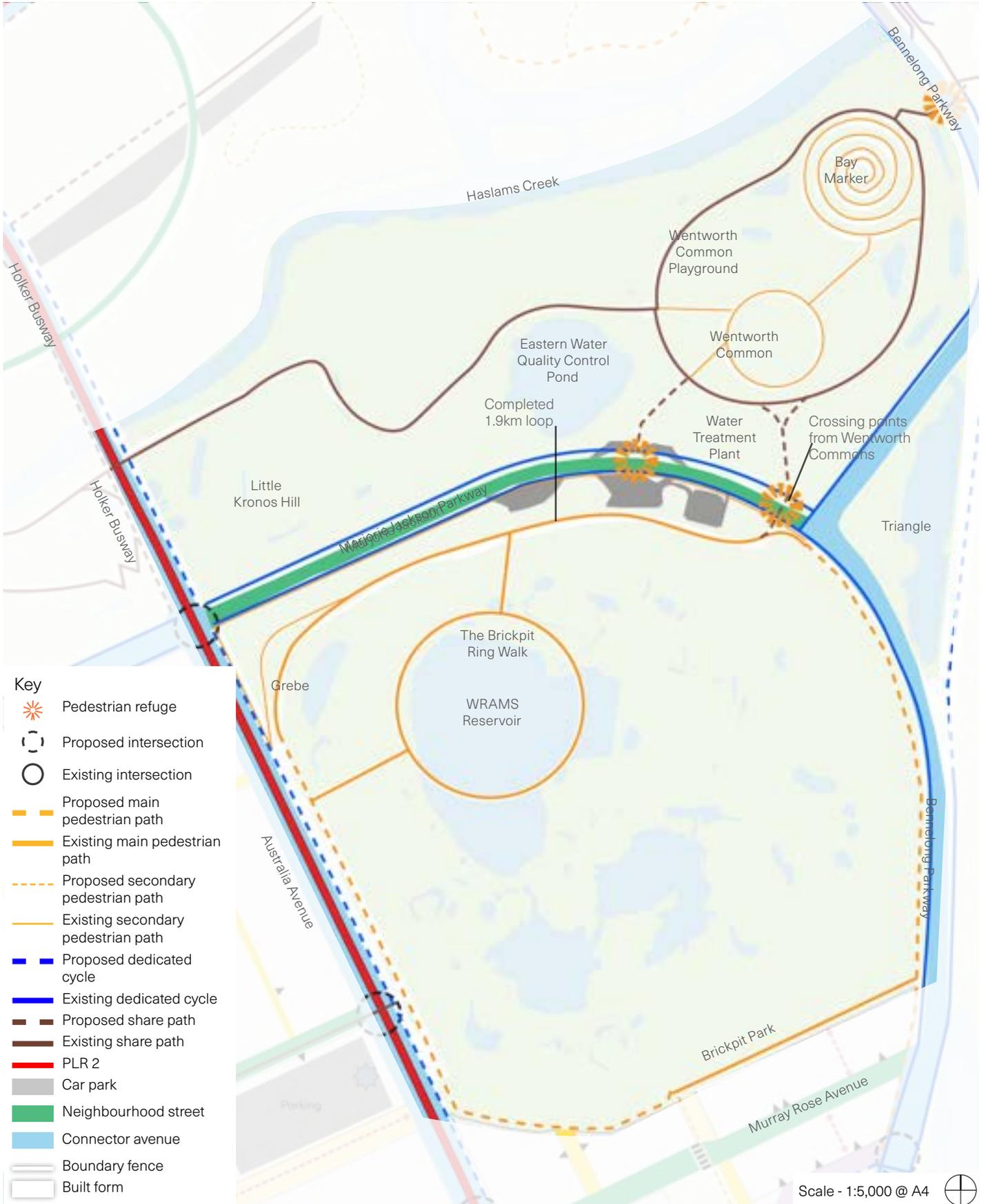
Benchmark :
Avon Park,
and LAB, 2018, Christchurch NZ

- Tiered access to the rivers edge
- Battered native planting complimenting the existing creek ecology
- Co -located with light rail stop and share path along the edge
- Generous paved areas for ingress and egress



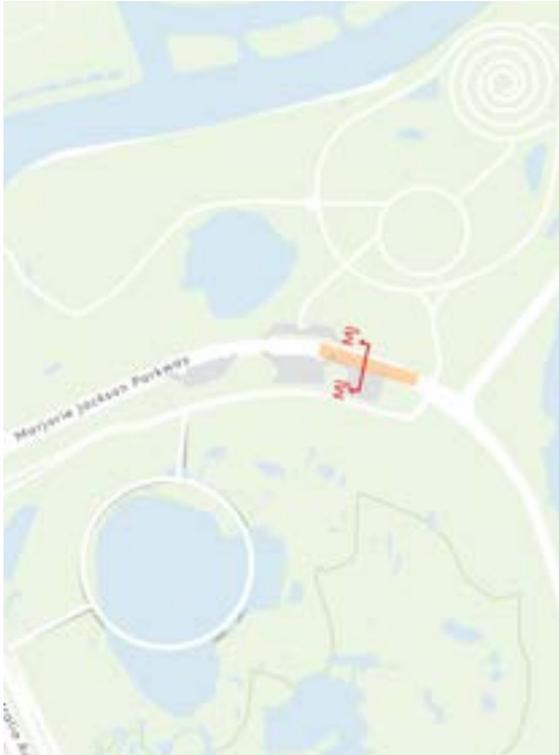
Haslams Park

Haslams Park South Movement Plan

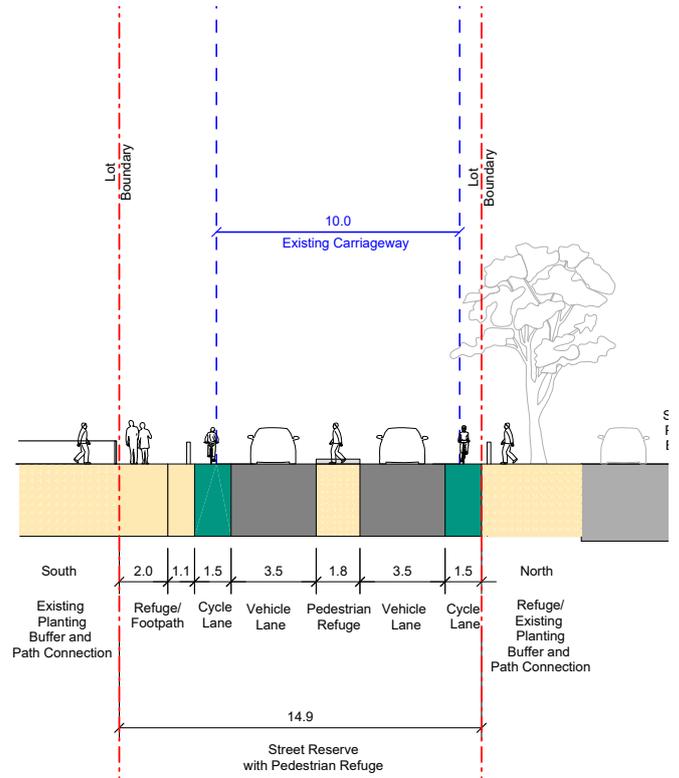


Haslams Park — Streets

Marjorie Jackson Parkway



Location Plan



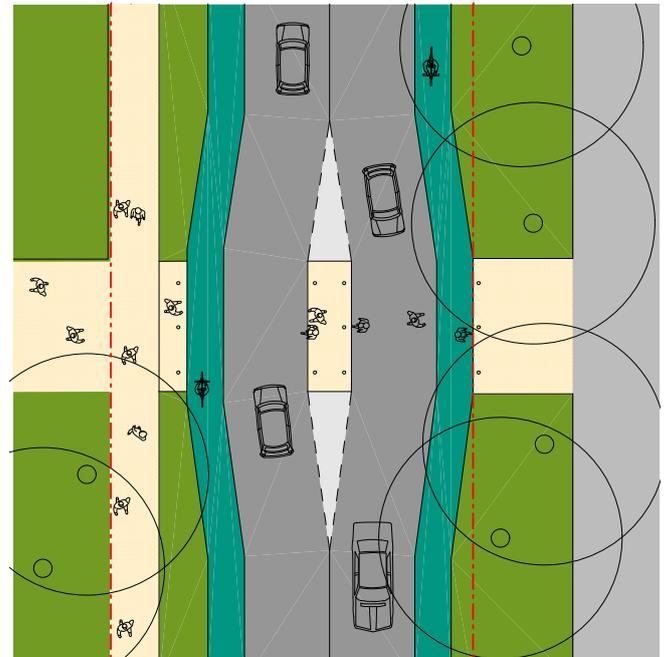
General guidance

Typology: Connector Avenue (Main Street) with pedestrian refuge

Dimension: 14.9m width

Trees: Canopy target 20%. Retain and enhance existing planting and trees

Detailed design: Design Manual



Haslams Park

4.9.9 Materials Character Palette



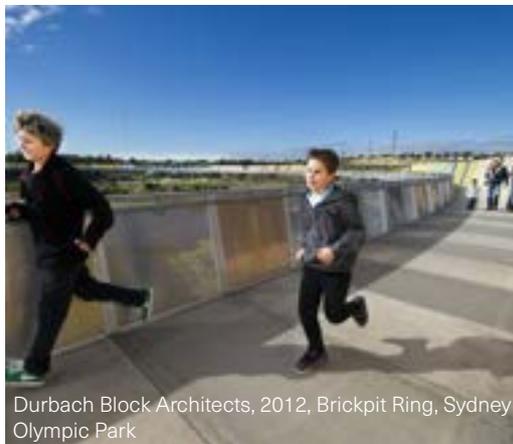
Murama, 2019, Murama dance ground, Sydney Olympic Park



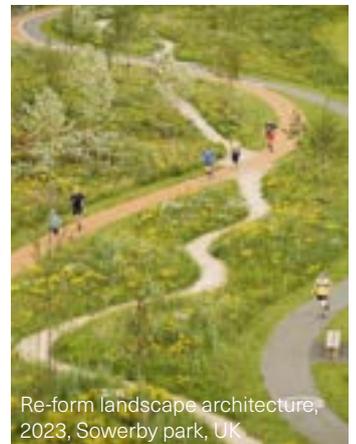
Hassell, 2017, Chevron Parklands, Perth WA



Group GSA, 2015, Wylde Mountain Bike Trail



Durbach Block Architects, 2012, Brickpit Ring, Sydney Olympic Park



Re-form landscape architecture, 2023, Sowerby park, UK



Hargreaves Associate, 2012, Queen Elizabeth Park, London



Christine Knight photography, Hassell, Wentworth Commons, Sydney Olympic Park

Haslams Eco-Park utilises bonded gravel as permeable and sympathetic material for pathways. Gabion baskets are commonly used for walling and are a durable and permeable solution. Additional structured shade elements would greatly assist in increasing visitor comfort. This Master Plan promotes the use of materials that will reduce urban heating and are hard wearing, whilst considering how the ethos of playgrounds/play has evolved in recent times.

4.10 Bicentennial Park & Badu Mangroves

4.10.1 Character Statement

The Bicentennial Character Area is a green asset for the whole of Sydney and the local community to enjoy. It includes the well-established recreational destination of Bicentennial Park, the nationally-recognised estuarine wetland habitats of the Badu Mangroves and the picturesque birdwatching hotspot of Lake Belvedere.

Together, these areas provide for a range of outdoor activities such as picnicking, walking, cycling, play, nature appreciation and environmental education. Existing visitor facilities include picnic areas, playgrounds, barbecues, car parks, a dog exercise area, boardwalks, bird hides, an education centre and a café and function centre. Parts of the Bicentennial parklands area are available for casual hire for social gatherings including weddings and occasionally for large-scale community events.

The Bicentennial Character Area will continue to grow as both a regional leisure destination and an asset for local users. Future enhancements will typically be relatively small-scale and low intensity, in keeping with the primary purpose of the land as public open space intended for informal outdoor leisure activities and nature conservation.

Connections to the Urban Centre and local communities will be reinforced in response to growth in the surrounding area. The Bicentennial parklands area will continue to offer a wide range of facilities and experiences which promote it as a leisure and education destination, and the ecological values of the Badu Mangroves will continue to be conserved and enhanced.



Bicentennial Park & Badu Mangroves

4.10.2 Illustrative Plan





Bicentennial Park & Badu Mangroves

Open Space Concept



Bicentennial Park & Badu Mangroves

Bicentennial Park Design Guidelines

Design Guidance

The design of Bicentennial Park is to be broadly aligned with the corresponding concept plan, including:

1. Passive open lawn spaces for regional and local users.
2. Improved pedestrian and cycling links to surrounding urban areas.
3. A large playground expansion (minimum 6,500m²) coherently integrated with the existing Village Green playground. The playground should be equipped with:
 - a. Nature play elements; and
 - b. Structure play elements.

The design of the expanded playground should respond to and incorporate:

- a. The sites setting and relationship to adjacent habitat; and
- b. WSUD.
4. Enhance habitat opportunities.
5. Picnic and barbecue areas with shade structures and picnic tables.
6. Increased capacity for stormwater treatment and diversified habitat opportunities in Lake Belvedere.
7. New pedestrian connection from Trelliage Tower to the path adjacent to Badu Mangroves. Ensure that path is sensitive to Sydney Olympic Park Sundial/Amphitheatre.
8. If feasible, expand existing dog park to cater for the increased resident population of the Urban Centre.

Benchmark: Sydney Park,

Turf Design Studio, 2015, Alexandria, Sydney

- Open lawns amongst sensitive ecologically functioning landscapes
- Water sensitive urban design, water recycling and art
- Habitat protection and enhancement
- Mature canopy and endemic planting
- Shared paths
- Interaction with sensitive ecologies - viewing platforms and pathways



Bicentennial Park & Badu Mangroves

Bicentennial Park Concept Plan



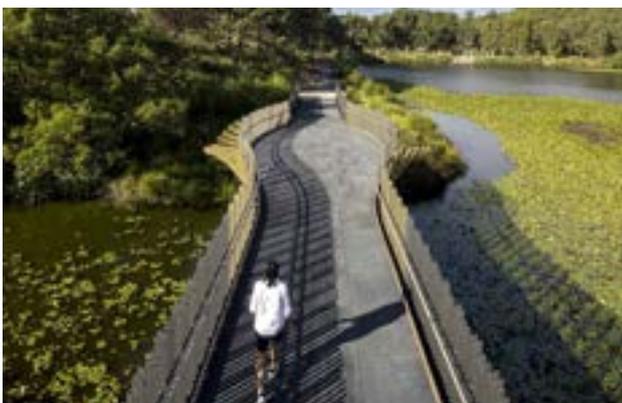
Bicentennial Park & Badu Mangroves

4.10.3 Bicentennial Park Movement

Benchmark :

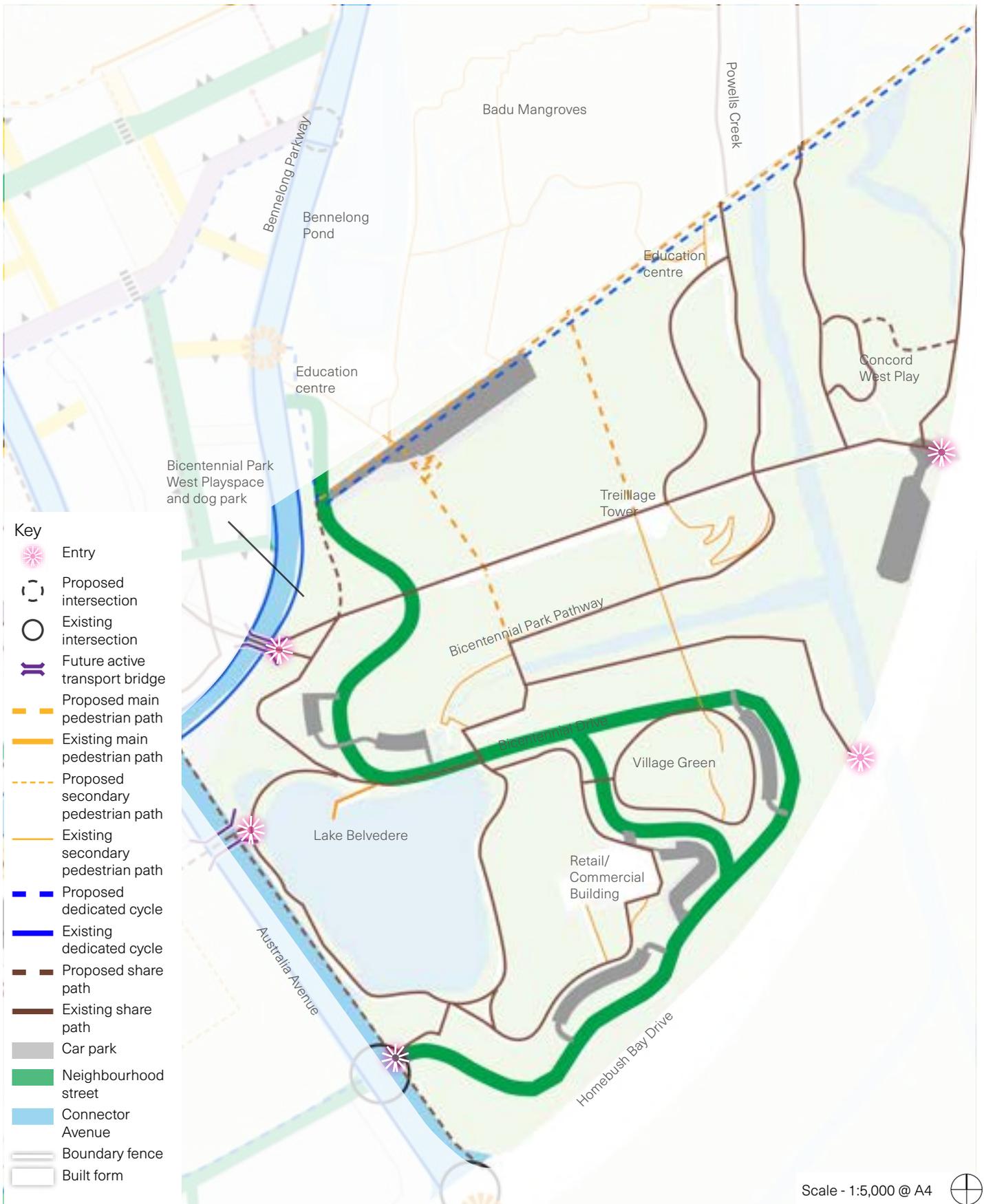
Barra Bridge Centennial Park,
Samcrawford architects, 2022, Sydney

- Pedestrian bridge linking adjacent neighbourhoods
- Sensitive to surrounding ecology — clearance from vegetation and waterbodies
- Connection with broader pedestrian and active transport network
- Opportunities to lookout
- Form inspired by interpretation of Country
- First Nations naming



Bicentennial Park & Badu Mangroves

Bicentennial Park Movement Plan



Bicentennial Park & Badu Mangroves

4.10.4 Materials Character Palette



Treillage Tower, Bicentennial Park, Sydney Olympic Park



JMDdesign, 2018, Bungaribee Park and Playground, Sydney



ASPECT, 2017, Ian Potter Wild Play, Sydney



ASPECT, 2017, Ian Potter Wild Play, Sydney



Bicentennial Park, Sydney Olympic Park



Badu Mangroves Boardwalk, Sydney Olympic Park



2010, Bicentennial Park Bird Hide, Sydney Olympic Park

Bicentennial Park features earthy toned (tri-hex and brick) and bitumen paving, large umbrella shade structures and large structured play elements. This Master Plan promotes the use of materials that will reduce urban heating and are hard wearing, whilst considering how the ethos of playgrounds/ play has evolved in recent times. Badu Mangroves material character has evolved to be more sustainable and durable, with FRP board walks proving appropriate.

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