An architectural rendering of the Moore Point development in Liverpool. The image shows several tall, modern residential buildings with glass and wood facades, some featuring rooftop gardens. The buildings are situated along a waterfront with a river. In the foreground, there is a large, landscaped park area with trees, grass, and a pedestrian bridge. The sky is blue with some clouds.

Moore Point Liverpool Public Domain and Landscape Report

Gateway Conditions Planning Proposal

Prepared for: Coronation and Leamac

Issued: Final

turf

Acknowledgment of Country

We acknowledge the Cabrogal People as the traditional custodians of the land of which Moore Point lies.

We pay respect to their elders, both past and present.

Issued		
A	Draft 80%	27/11/2023
B	Draft 100%	01/12/2023
C	Final	19/12/2023
D	Final	21/12/2023
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Executive Summary

The city of Liverpool is undergoing major change and development, with a push to deliver a range of new and inviting public domain for the growing community.

The peninsula of Moore Point, situated south-west of Liverpool CBD has the potential to become the next river city, offering a blend of river and industrial living. Within proximity to the Georges River, the foreshore becomes an opportunity to create an active waters edge bringing water to the people.

At present, the city of Liverpool is seeking to re-establish the use and access of public space over the next 10 years and beyond, as the demands of Western Sydney rise. The revitalisation of Moore Point gives purpose to the rich ecological, Indigenous and industrial histories of the site. The promotion of varying recreation from the river’s foreshore through the streets will create diverse microclimates for users to experience day in day out.

The Structure Plan utilises the landscape as the thread that binds the river to the precincts, enhancing its character and offering a unique environment for the city of Liverpool.

This Public Domain and Open Space Report demonstrates Moore Point’s contribution to the green infrastructure of Liverpool.

A key component of the Planning Proposal is the consideration of a wide variety of open space areas and typologies based on government policy and benchmarking. The Open Space plan prepared by SJB (Urban Design Report, 2024) establishes identifies open space areas within the Structure Plan capable of being used for public use.

The Moore Point Structure Plan delivers **34.5%** of the site as **publicly accessible open space (refer to section 4.3.)**.

When considering the nuances of numerical criteria and open space function set out in policy (NSW Public Spaces Charter, Draft NSW Greener Places Design Guide and NSW Movement and Place Framework), this Public Domain and Open Space Report rationalises the 34.5% open space area and shows **32.1% of the site are as open space (parks)** in accordance with policy frameworks **(refer to section 4.5.)**.

The 2.4% difference is attributed to the breakdown and characterisation of these spaces more accurately defined as urban places, plazas and squares (as per the NSW Public Spaces Charter), which still function as a form of open space. Based on the analysis in this Public Domain and Open Space Report, **streets, urban places, plazas and squares account for 19.84%** of the site area **(refer to section 4.6.)**

These urban places, plazas and squares have a civic character, with a relationship to key retail and commercial frontages. These public spaces are place focused and can adapt to facilitate various pedestrian movement and activity. With consideration to built form, street interfaces and spatial constraints, these urban places, plazas and squares have potential to transform into high quality, fine grain open spaces, despite not meeting policy guidelines.

This results in **51.64% of the site area as public space** (32.1% as parks and 19.84% as streets and urban places, plazas and squares)(refer to section 4.4.) Based on the application of either a planning or policy lens, there is no net gain or loss of total public space.

It is evident the total public space provision of Moore Point is a significant offering well above the benchmarks for urban renewal precincts.

All of these public spaces offer a range of well distributed and diverse recreation types — passive, active, activity nodes and environment, both indoor and outdoor.

The district scale riverfront park anchors the open space network, creating a necklace of green spaces that connect to adjacent parklands.

Introduction

Purpose of this Report

This report addresses gateway conditions 2.(f), 3.a.(iv,v), 3.b.(ii), 3.d.(vii), 4.(b) and 6.(a,b,c,d,e,f,g) as part of the planning proposal for the Moore Point Structure Plan. It distils the analysis, strategies and opportunities outlined within the Moore Point Urban (SJB) and Place (Hatch) Design Reports, focusing on the quality, quantity and delivery of the Public Domain and Open Spaces.

This report understands and acknowledges current policy and guidelines (both state and local) to assess the future needs and requirements for open space and recreation specific to Liverpool.

The Public Domain and Open Space Report focuses on alignment with various policies and should be used by council and DPHI to strengthen the understanding of proposed character and metrics associated with public open space. This report has been informed by the design moves, strategies and analysis presented in the Urban Design Report (SJB) and supports the Open Space Community Needs Assessment (ATX) and Place Design Framework (Hatch) by spatialising the open space and recreation opportunities.

Additionally, this report sets up the framework for a detailed Landscape Scheme which will be prepared as part of any detailed Development Application.

Report Structure Context and Key Considerations

This chapter provides an overview of site analysis and relevant legislation and policy. The research forms the basis for key considerations, categorisation of public spaces and spatial moves set out in the Structure Plan.

Moore Point Public Space Framework

This chapter captures the recommendations arising from the context and key considerations discussed in earlier chapters of the Report. It is structured based on the public space network; Parks and Streets, and identifies character, recreation and open space metrics that align with the definitions and principles set out in policies such as the NSW Public Spaces Charter, NSW Greener Places Framework, NSW Draft Greener Places Design Guide and NSW Movement and Place.

Metrics

This chapter provides the metrics required as part of the gateway conditions to support the Structure Plan. This is presented through a series of diagrams, calculations and case studies and focus on alignment with policy.



The alignment of the northern pedestrian bridge over the Georges River is subject to further discussions with affected landowners. The alignment of the pedestrian bridge is subject to change

Response to Gateway Conditions

The Public Domain and Open Space Report responds to the following Gateway Conditions.

No.	Gateway Condition	Response
2.f	Sections at various locations along the river to show levels (current and proposed) and relationships between river, embankment and future buildings;	The Public Domain and Open Space Report provides ten sections spanning the Georges River and Lake Moore, illustrating the river cross-section including revetment /environment zone, open space and recreation, and upper promenade and future buildings. These sections also delineate the VRZ (RE1) corridors. Refer to Section 5 of the Public Domain and Open Space Report.
3.a. iv & v	An updated Masterplan and an Urban Design Report must be prepared, for endorsement by the Department prior to exhibition, to address: Open space and public domain (iv), Street layout with block measurements (v)	The Public Domain and Open Space Report includes a comprehensive range of inputs, describing open space, public domain, and streets integrated within the Structure Plan. This is coordinated with other reports including "Urban Design Report" SJB, 2024 and "Open Space Community Needs Assessment" ATX, 2024.
3.b. ii.	The Master Plan must demonstrate that: ii. All streets to be at least above the 1% AEP.	The Structure Plan has been coordinated with civil engineers to ensure streets and lots are above the 1% AEP. Refer to flood modeling for further information (Northrop). Refer to Section 7 (pages 100 and 101) of the Public Domain and Open Space Report.
3.d. vii	Section plans, including sections at various locations along the river to show levels (current and proposed) and relationships between river, embankment and future buildings.	The Public Domain and Open Space Report provides ten sections spanning the Georges River and Lake Moore, illustrating the river cross-section including revetment /environment zone, open space and recreation, and upper promenade and future buildings. These sections also delineate the VRZ (RE1) corridors. Refer to Section 5 of the Public Domain and Open Space Report.
4.b.	Include plans showing inner and outer riparian corridors and all structures that encroach into this area. Certain buildings or structures may be proposed to be located on a riparian corridor consistent with relevant guidelines.	As described on page 18, the riparian strategy has been coordinated with Worley Consulting (previously Advisian)(flooding) and Northrop (civil and riparian). Refer to "Riparian Assessment Report" Northrop, 2024 and "Foreshore Strategy Report" Mecone, 2024 for further commentary on the retention of heritage buildings within VRZ. Refer to Section 4 (page 30) and Chapter 5 of the Public Domain and Open Space Report.
6.a.	Provide an Open Space Assessment that addresses The quantum, size, locations and type of open space required to support the new population.	The Public Domain and Open Space Report puts forward an open space structure for both the future Moore Point neighborhood (Structure Plan) and the broader Liverpool community (City Parklands). The Public Domain and Open Space report contains several illustrative diagrams depicting the extent, dimensions, locations, and typologies of the open spaces. These representations are in accordance with the requirements outlined in the Draft Greener Places Design Guide. The report ensures an abundant provision of open spaces, encompassing a diverse range of recreational opportunities. This comprehensive approach aims to address not only the needs of the growing population but also to integrate the dispersed pre-existing open spaces in the Liverpool area and alongside the Georges River. Refer to Section 4 and Section 7 of the Public Domain and Open Space Report.
	Consideration should be given to the location of a significant portion of the open above the 1% AEP, clarifying how much open space is proposed to be located on flood prone land.	Turf has researched and analyzed the current available NSW Government guidelines and frameworks and was unable to locate any specific requirement pertaining to the exclusion of open spaces under 1% AEP. Nevertheless, approximately 64.79% of public spaces surpass the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) threshold. Refer to Section 5 and Chapter 7 (page 100 and 101) of the Public Domain and Open Space Report.
6.b.	Demonstrate that the active recreation needs of the future population can be accommodated.	The Structure Plan ensures an abundant provision of open spaces, encompassing a diverse range of passive and active recreational opportunities along the Georges River, Lake Moore, and within the development. Refer to Section 3 (pages 24 and 25), Section 4 (page 34) and Section 5 of the Public Domain and Open Space Report.
6.c.	Update the plans to identify a minimum 40m width of the river foreshore for public use;	The various Public Domain and Open Space plans, diagrams, and sections clearly show the 40-meter width that is intended for public utilization. Refer to "Foreshore Strategy Report" Mecone, 2024 for further information. Refer to Section 4 (Page 30) and Section 5 of the Public Domain and Open Space Report.
6.d.	Identify the location of a park in the southern end of the precinct to ensure all residential development is located within 200m of public open space and ensure it is at least 0.5ha in size;	The Structure Plan encompasses the provision of two prominent open spaces, each possessing distinct characteristics and qualities, located in the southeast and southwest of the site within the City Gateway Village and Lake Moore Village. The design meticulously takes into account the future recreational requirements of the anticipated population, aiming to deliver open spaces that are both easily accessible and diverse. This approach ensures equitable access and benefits for all residents in these public open spaces. Refer to Section 5 of the Public Domain and Open Space Report.
6.e.	Provide options to accommodate the additional 1.5ha open area adjacent Haigh Park and provide at least one district level sports field within this area;	A district level sports field for club use is not appropriate for the size and nature of the Moore Point Structure Plan. The existing area of Haigh Park has potential to provide additional multi-use, active recreation with a future upgrade. Recreation needs of Moore Point has been justified by ATX in the "Open Space Community Needs Assessment", 2024. Refer to Section 6 of the Public Domain and Open Space Report.
6.f.	Ensure 50% of every park receives a minimum of 4 hours solar access between 9am to 3pm on the 21 of June and 20% of each park is protected from direct sunlight on 21 December, private and publicly accessible, private open space.	Solar analysis provided by SJB in "Urban Design Report", 2024. Refer to Section 4 (page 33) of the Public Domain and Open Space Report.
6.g.	Provide a dedication plan of all public spaces.	Dedication plan provided by SJB in "Urban Design Report", 2024.

Response to DPHI Comments (1 of 2)

The Public Domain and Open Space Report responds to the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) comments.

Comment	Comment Extract DPHI (26th October 2023)	DPHI Policy Reference	DPHI Policy Status	Consistent with	Consistent with Other Policy	Response
2. Open Space	Comment 1: Open Space At least 15% of the site is to be public open space.	NSW Draft Greener Places Design Guide	Draft	DPHI	-	The Public Domain and Open Space Report has assessed open space based on The Greener Places Design Guide definition (page 56). This includes district parks, local parks, linear parks and pocket parks. The Structure Plan provides 10.1ha or 32.10% public open space across the site, conforming to the Greener Places Design Guide. Refer to section 4.5. of the Public Domain and Open Space Report.
2. Open Space	Comment 2: Open Space Types Having considered the characteristics of the site and other comparable renewal precincts, it is recommended that 40% of this open space is local or district parks, designed in accordance with the Draft Greener Places Design Guide.	NSW Draft Greener Places Design Guide	Draft	DPHI	-	No current available NSW Government guidelines and or frameworks specify 40% open space comprised of local or district parks. The Structure Plan provides 79.04% public open space dedicated to district and local parks, with the following distribution: 24.79% Local Parks, 54.25% District Parks Refer to section 4.5. and section 5.1.1 to 5.1.2. of the Public Domain and Open Space Report.
2. Open Space	Comment 3: Open Space Flooding and School Site These (open) spaces should be above the 1 in 100 flood level and should not include the open space associated with the school unless there is written advice from Schools Infrastructure NSW that the open space will be publicly accessible at all times. This is to ensure that there are large green places that will support informal and formal active recreation and a range of other uses within the precinct to support the significant amount of people anticipated to live and work in the precinct.	Draft Urban Design Guide	Retracted	Other Policy	NSW Draft Greener Places Design Guide	Open Space Flooding: No current available NSW Government guidelines and or frameworks specify requirements for excluding open spaces under 1% AEP. The Greener Places Design Guide accepts open space situated on land which is periodically inundated (page 27). The Structure Plan has 56.96% of public open space below the 1% AEP. This equates to 18.28% of the total site area. Refer to Section 7 (pages 100 and 101) of the Public Domain and Open Space Report. School Site: Central community park will not have shared ownership with Schools Infrastructure NSW. Response continued under comment 4.
2. Open Space	Comment 4: Open Space Central Park (School Site) The Department's Open Space Team have identified the potential for this site to provide a central, 2 ha district park, that should be explored.	-	-	Other Policy	NSW Draft Greener Places Design Guide	The Structure Plan provides a 0.85ha central community local park in the centre of development. This park aligns with the recreation and spatial requirements within the Greener Places Design Guide. This park is situated approximately 200m from the adjacent riverfront district park and within 300m of all other surrounding open spaces. Collectively, these open spaces offer a diverse range of passive and active recreation for the neighbourhood spaces. Refer to section 4.5. and section 5 of the Public Domain and Open Space Report. Furthermore, Greener Places Design Guide provides no specific requirement for the location of a district park. Refer to "Open Space Community Needs Assessment" ATX, 2024.
2. Open Space	Comment 5: Open Space Demands The draft Greener Places Design Guide also recognises that non-residential uses can generate a substantial daytime population of workers which adds to demand for open space for recreation. The needs of this non-resident population will need to be considered.	NSW Draft Greener Places Design Guide	Draft	DPHI	-	Refer to "Open Space Community Needs Assessment" ATX, 2024.
2. Open Space	Comment 6: Open Space Flooding and Exclusions Open space calculations to exclude open space that is located under the 1 in 20 AEP or within the inner Vegetation Riparian Zone. Open space calculations are only to include open space areas that meet the requirements of the draft Greener Design Guide.	Draft Urban Design Guide	Retracted	Other Policy	NSW Draft Greener Places Design Guide	The Greener Places Design Guide specifically includes environmental areas as part of open space (page 52 and 56). The environmental space within the Riverfront District Park and Lake Moore provide critical green infrastructure, supporting flood resilience and expanded habitat, aligning with Greener Places Design Guide (page 59). Refer to Section 5 of the Public Domain and Open Space Report. No current available NSW Government guidelines and or frameworks specify requirements pertaining to the exclusion of open spaces at a 5% AEP (1 in 20) or within inner riparian zone. Greener Places accepts open space situated on land which is periodically inundated (page 27). Refer to Section 7 (pages 100 and 101) of the Public Domain and Open Space Report.
2. Open Space	Comment 7: Open Space Types The other 60% of the open space provision might comprise smaller parks, through site links and linear parks, where they are designed in accordance with, and meet the minimum requirements (particularly the width requirements). We encourage Council to seek further design details for the through site link spaces, to ensure that these spaces can have good amenity and surveillance.	Draft Urban Design Guide	Retracted	-	-	No current available NSW Government guidelines and or frameworks specify 60% open space comprised of smaller parks, through site links and linear parks. The Structure Plan has a total 20.96% of public open space dedicated to pocket parks and linear parks with the following distribution: 4.04% Pocket Parks, 16.92% Linear Parks Refer to section 4.5. and section 5.1.3. to 5.1.4. of the Public Domain and Open Space Report.

Response to DPHI Comments (2 of 2)

Comment	Comment Extract DPHI (26th October 2023)	DPHI Policy Reference	DPHI Policy Status	Consistent with	Consistent with Other Policy	Response
2. Open Space	Comment 8: Open Space and Flooding Of the open space that is not located in local and district parks, we would encourage Council to seek advice from the proponent on the amount of open space that is impacted by the 1 in 100 flood. Previous draft government policies suggested that no more than 10% of open space be impacted by flooding or riparian zones. This benchmark may not be the right measure for Moore Point, but we would encourage Council to consider this issue for Moore Point, and whether some analysis by the proponent and comparison to other precincts may be useful.	Draft Urban Design Guide	Retracted	Other Policy	NSW Draft Greener Places Design Guide	Refer to response under comment 3 .
2. Open Space	Comment 9: Riparian and Environmental Zones It is anticipated that the characteristics of the site mean that there are parts of the site that cannot be developed for residential or commercial uses but will not contribute to the minimum provision of open space, when these benchmarks are applied (primarily flood impacted land). It is important that these areas are identified early so that they can inform discussions between Council and the proponent about ongoing ownership and management.	-	-	Other Policy	NSW Draft Greener Places Design Guide	Assumption that DPHI's comment is made in relation to the flood prone areas (riparian and environment) being included in the definition of public open space. See response to comment 6 .
2. Open Space	Comment 10: Open Space Spatial Requirements The relevant benchmarks from draft Greener Places Design Guide include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">local parks (within high density areas): minimum 3,000m² with 50% road frontage,district parks: minimum 2ha with 50% road frontage,linear parks: minimum 20m in width from top of bank,pocket parks: minimum of 1,500m² (the Department notes the Guide does not specifically refer to Pocket parks but notes in high density areas, some parks as small as 1,500m² can provide local amenity).high density areas above 60 dwellings per hectare should be within 200m walking distance to a local park (barrier free)	NSW Draft Greener Places Design Guide	Draft	DPHI	-	The Public Domain and Open Space Report acknowledges the spatial requirements listed in the Greener Places Design Guide. The Structure Plan provides a Riverfront District Park of 5.5ha and satisfies the requirements for a district park identified within the Greener Places Design Guide. In addition, the Riverfront District Park aligns with the recreation type LCOR considered within Greener Places Design Guide (page 59). Refer to section 3.3., 3.4. and 4. of the The Public Domain and Open Space Report.
2. Open Space	Comment 11: Open Space Demands and Delivery If the JLG wish to explore supplementing existing active recreation spaces outside of the planning proposal area, adequate details will need to be provided, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">existing uses of these open spaces,shortfalls and current usage levels of open space across the Liverpool Local government area,proximity and access of these open spaces to Moore Point,upgrades proposed,timing, and mechanism to facilitate the upgrades, and Critically, we would also be looking to understand whether Council are supportive of any strategy to rely on existing Council-owned parks to meet the recreation needs of the proposed population of Moore Point, and the capacity of existing parks to accommodate these needs in addition to the needs of the existing community.	-	-	Other Policy	NSW Draft Greener Places Design Guide	As per Greener Places Design Guide (Section 1.6), the Structure Plan allows consideration of adjacent open spaces as part of future development. Refer to "Open Space Community Needs Assessment" ATX, 2024 and "Place Design Framework" Hatch, 2024. The Structure Plan provides better than adequate provision of open space as per the requirements of the Greener Places Design Guide. Refer to section 4 and 5 of the Public Domain and Open Space Report. Not withstanding, Haigh Park has an opportunity as a district scale park capable of providing informal sport and active recreation. Refer to section 6 of the Public Domain and Open Space Report.

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1. Context

Context

1.1. Policy Overview

The following state and local policies and guidelines outline the current best practice approach for designing new cities. The Moore Point Structure Plan acknowledges and aims to generally align with the principles and requirements set out in these documents to ensure the proposed development meets the needs of the future Liverpool community.

The definitions and framework of the NSW Public Spaces Charter supported by the NSW Draft Greener Places Design Guide, NSW Aligning with Movement and Place and Liverpool City Council's Recreation, Open Space and Sport Strategy 2018 - 2028 have specific recommendations that have framed the development of the Moore Point Structure Plan. The following list of endorsed and draft policy provides high level guidance and frameworks for delivering successful public space:

Endorsed by State Government:

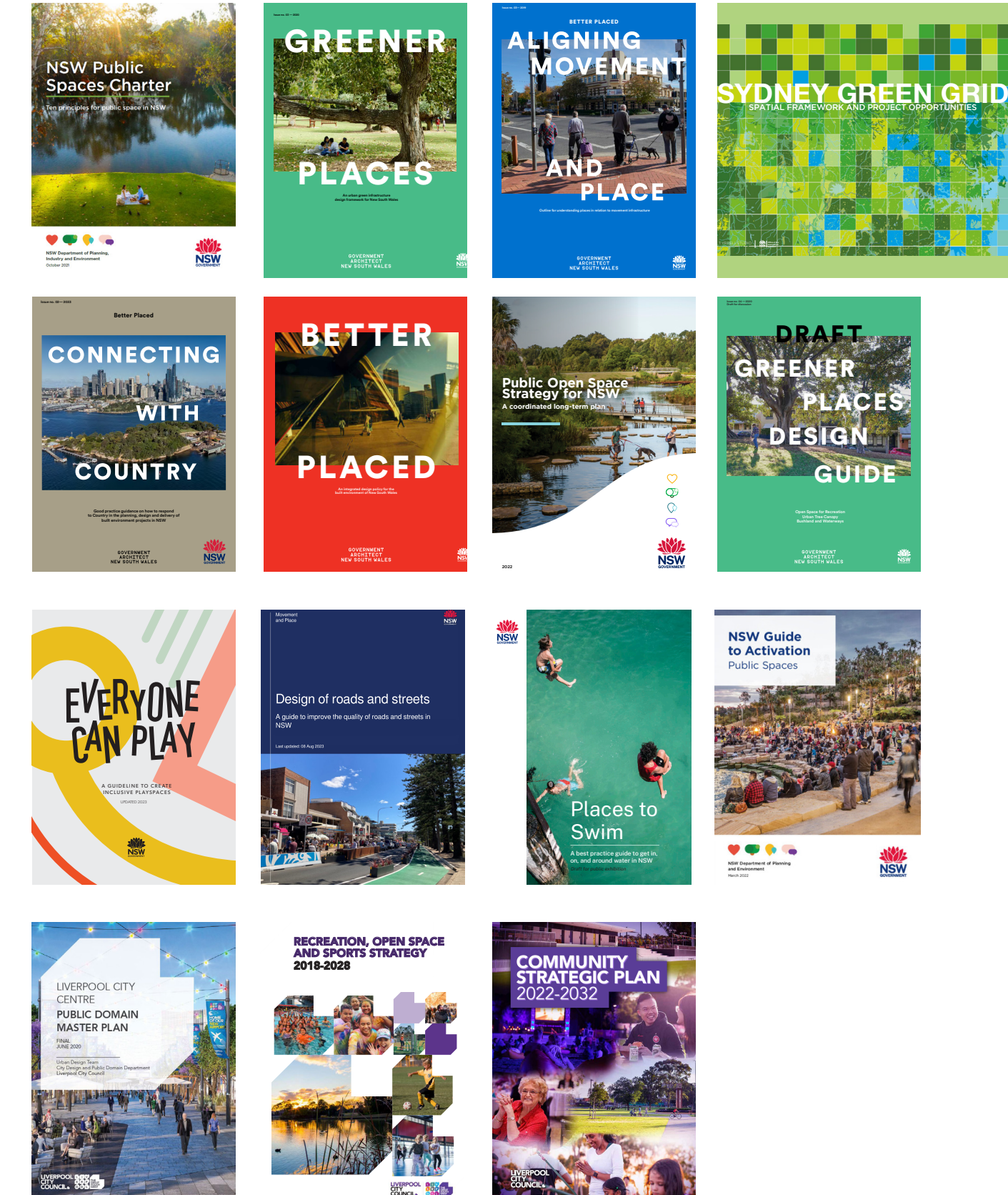
- NSW Public Spaces Charter (2021)
- Greener Places Framework GA NSW (2020)
- Aligning Movement and Place GA NSW (2021)
- Sydney Green Grid (2017)
- Connecting with Country GA NSW (2022)
- Better Placed GA NSW (2017)
- Public Open Space Strategy for NSW (2022)
- Everyone Can Play Guideline NSW (2023)
- Design of Roads and Streets Guide NSW (2023)
- NSW Guide to Public Space Activation (2022)

Draft State Government:

- Draft Greener Places Design Guide (2021)
- Draft Places to Swim (2023)

Endorsed by Local Government:

- Liverpool City Centre, Public Domain Masterplan (2021)
- Liverpool City Council Recreation, Open Space and Sports Strategy 2018-2028
- Liverpool Community Strategic Plan 2022 - 2032



Context

1.2. Environment and Water

Water Management Act 2000

The Water Management Act (WMA) in New South Wales contains a set of objectives and principles surrounding ecology, floodplains, biodiversity and water quality for the purpose of ensuring ecologically sustainable development. Additionally, Guidelines for Controlled Activity on Waterfront Land recommend vegetated riparian zones (VRZs) as a measure to protect waterways.

The Natural Resources Access Regulator (NRAR) allows for merit-based assessment of a controlled activity approval. Considering the sites industrial history and its environmental impacts, the proposal seeks to align with the principles set out in the WMA and deliver a merit- based scheme for an urban riverfront environment.

Fisheries Management Act 1994

The Georges River is designated as 'Key Fish Habitat' (KFH), subject to regulation under the Fisheries Management Act 1994 (FM Act) by the Department of Primary Industries (DPI).'

The Moore Point proposal recognises the existing habitat on site and aligns with the policy, ensuring improved treatment is provided for species and their habitat to prevent further environmental damage and threat on endangered communities.

Biodiversity Conservation Act 1994

The Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act) is designed to protect threatened species, ecological communities, critical habitats, and address key environmental threats and pests. Its purpose is to maintain a healthy and resilient environment for the well-being of the community, in line with principles of ecologically sustainable development.

The Act considers the potential effects on important habitat areas and ecological values. The Moore Point proposal has assessed existing vegetation on site and seeks to protect the fragmented endangered communities where possible. New communities should be implemented throughout the riverfront and development to enhance the character of the Georges River.

Coastal Wetlands Management SEPP

The Resilience and Hazards SEPP operationalises the objectives of the Coastal Management Act 2016 within the context of land use planning. It prescribes the evaluation criteria for development proposals falling within the coastal management area.

In the context of Moore Point, Lake Moore and Haigh Park exist within the coastal wetland protection zone. The proposal acknowledges the objectives of the act and provides an adequate offset to stay clear of the wetlands, ensuring no significant impacts to ecology, surface and groundwater flows and quality are made.

Note: 1.2. Environment and Water has been summarised from "Riparian Assessment Report" Northrop, 2024 and the "Biodiversity Development Assessment Report" Eco Logical, 2024

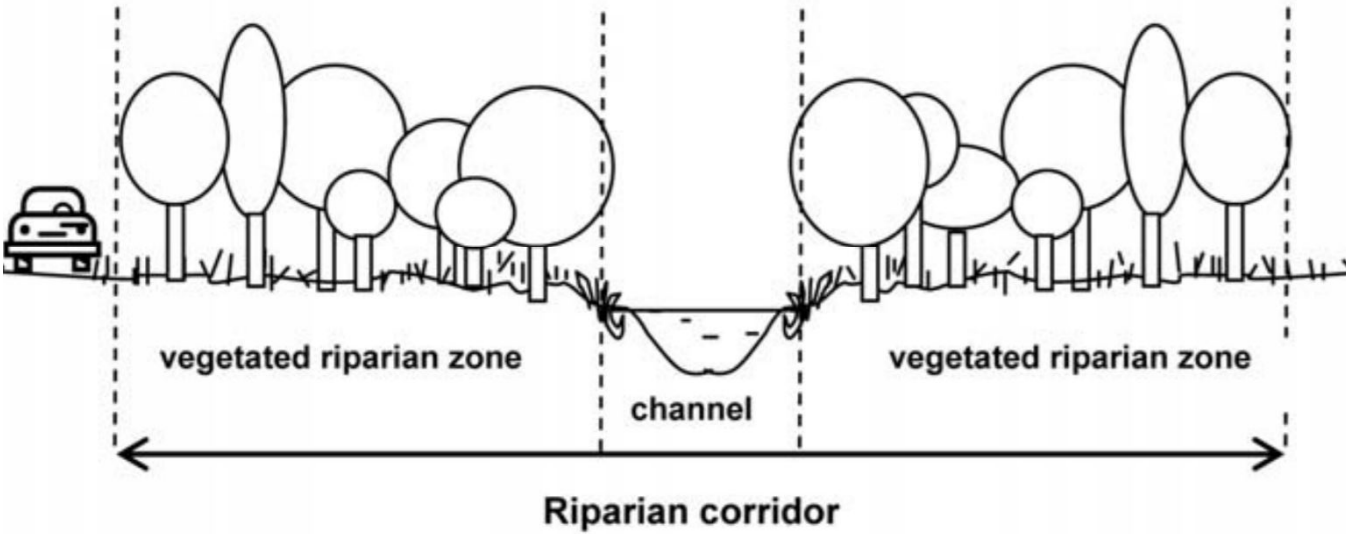
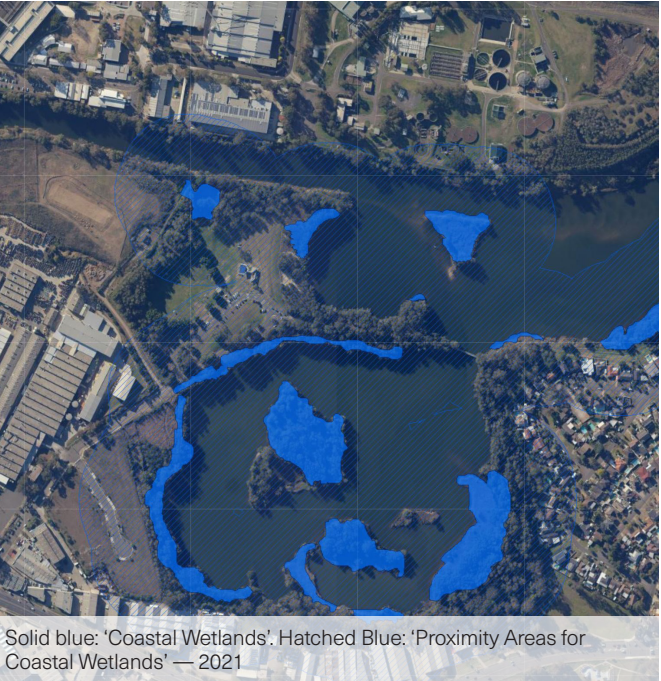


Diagram of Riparian Corridor — NSW Government Guideline for Riparian Corridors on Waterfronts



View of Lake Moore and existing protected coastal wetland ecology — Source: Cville, 2021



'Solid blue: 'Coastal Wetlands'. Hatched Blue: 'Proximity Areas for Coastal Wetlands' — 2021

Context

1.3. The River Landscape

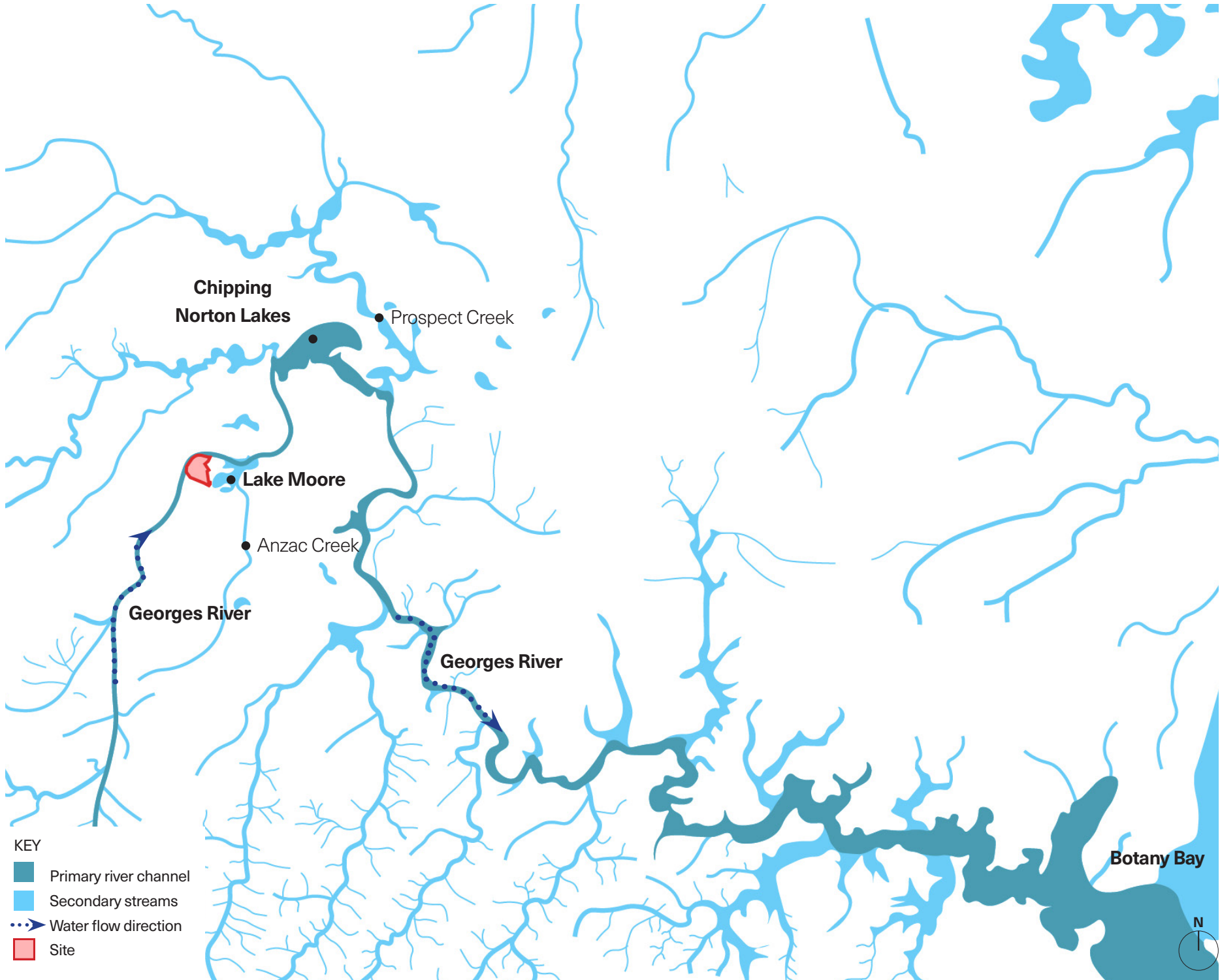
Moore Point and Lake Moore are bounded by the main channel of the Georges River as it meanders eastward at the Liverpool CBD reach.

- The morphology of the Moore Point waterways is defined by:
1. The riverine reach from Lennox Weir to Haigh Park, which is high energy, and
 2. The relatively low energy lake reach in Lake Moore

On the western side of Moore Point is the Lennox Weir which forms a physical barrier between the tidal (brackish) water downstream, and non-tidal, fresh water upstream. This transition from freshwater to estuarine flows from the Illawarra escarpment downwards to the mouth of Botany Bay.

This natural system plays a significant role for the local Indigenous communities. Once used as a place to gather and to hunt, with the river thriving and providing sources of food.

Note: 1.3. The local geomorphology has been assessed by Northrop. Text has been summarised from "Riparian Assessment Report" Northrop, 2024



- KEY
- Primary river channel
 - Secondary streams
 - Water flow direction
 - Site

Context

1.4. Public Open Space Network

Open Space is an essential piece of green infrastructure in promoting active, healthy and resilient communities for both human and non-human. Sydney has a variety of green assets, including national parks, rivers, beaches, parks, playgrounds at local, district and regional scales. Moore Point is situated within the south- west Sydney region, and is one piece of a currently fragmented river network that has potential to improve public life and ecology for the future population.

The Sydney Green Grid is a key strategic document assessing opportunities within Sydney's green infrastructure network. Due to current drastic land changes within the south- west region, proposals should focus on connecting the existing fragmented green network and creating new connections. This will encourage the growing population to utilise active transport links and diversify the landscape and recreational opportunities on the riverfront.

More specifically, the Georges River, Chipping Norton Lakes and Liverpool area as a whole is identified as a major opportunity within the green infrastructure plan. The Moore Point Structure Plan plays an important role in improving access, restoring and enhancing the riparian corridor and protecting the river and its surrounding environmental and heritage character to contribute to the delivery of a continuous open space network. Moore Point therefore is an integral part of connecting the adjacent network of green spaces, including:

- Lighthorse Park (4ha)
- Chipping Norton Lakes (49ha)
- Casula Parklands (14ha)
- Haigh Park (8.7ha)
- Bill Morrison Park (1.4ha)
- Mcmillan Park (1.2ha)
- Kelso Park (1.3ha)
- Bigge Park (3.6ha)
- Woodward Park (28ha)



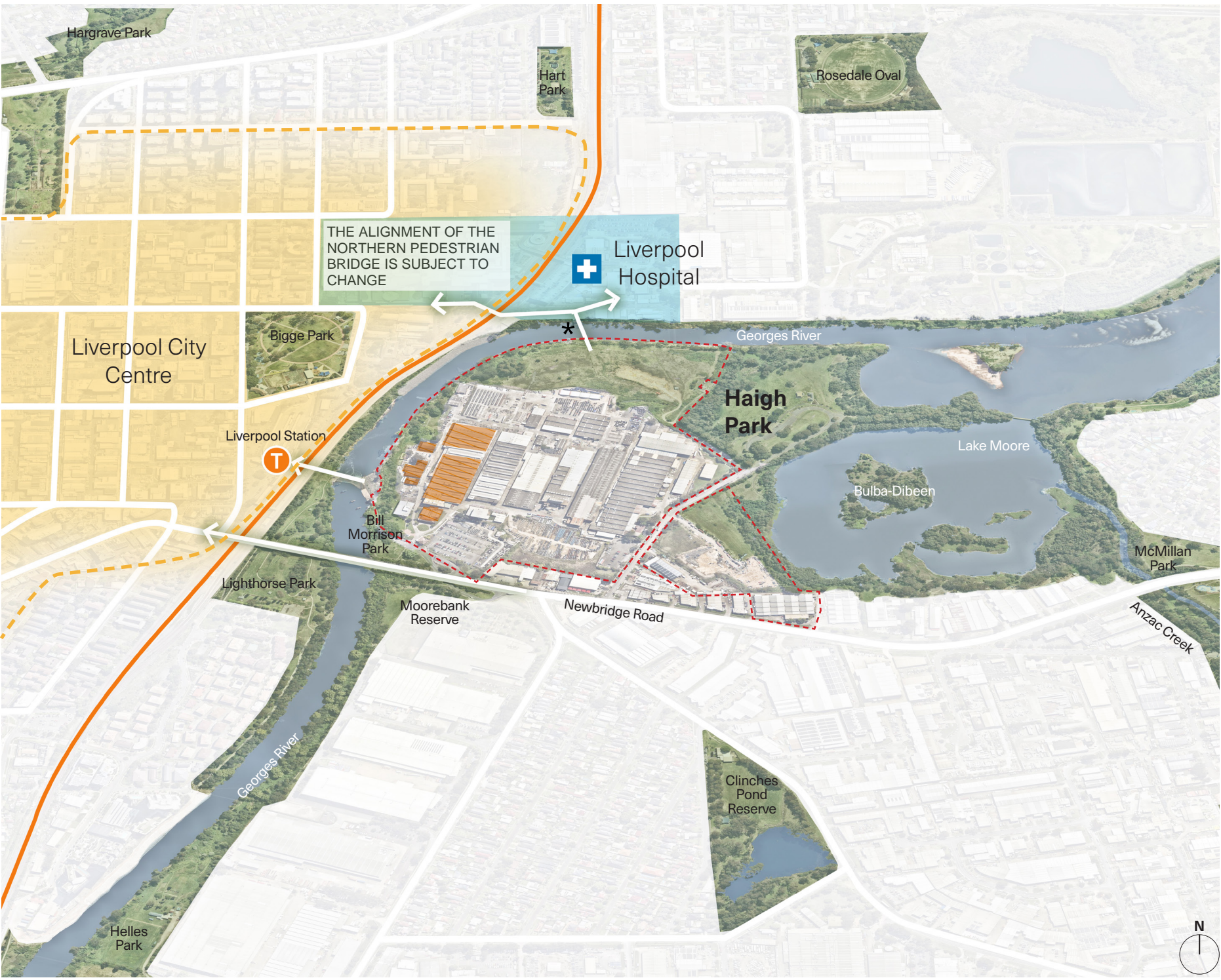
Context

1.5. City Context

The growth of Liverpool as Sydney's third CBD emphasises the importance of future connections to transport and green space. Currently, Moore Point lacks cross - river connections, with no public access from Liverpool CBD to the Georges River and limited access to everyday recreation within the industrial area and open spaces such as Haigh Park.

Moore Point aims to enhance the connections from key transport hubs such as Liverpool station, Bigge Park and Liverpool Hospital through a two - bridge strategy, linking people from across the Georges River. Increasing both active and passive connections will give people more options and access to public space.

Planning strategies such as the '15-minute City Concept' model should be realised as part of the future development. The concept is defined by its ability to provide access to all human needs by walking or bicycling for a quarter of an hour or less. This aligns with the UN Principles of Sustainable Development and NSW Public Spaces Charter, and pushes towards creating healthy, sustainable and accessible neighbourhoods.



✱ The alignment of the northern pedestrian bridge over the Georges River is subject to further discussions with affected landowners. The alignment of the pedestrian bridge is subject to change

2. Vision and Principles

Vision and Principles

2.1. Project Principles

Liverpool has the ambition to be the next Great River City of the world. A city where the Georges River is the beating heart unifying both sides of the River into a pulsating waterfront experience.

The Moore Point vision will shape the City's eastern bank into an international renowned destination loved by locals and visitors alike. Re-imagined Riverfront Parklands, Creative Heritage Quarter and Marketplace inspire our people and residents to be the most productive, most happy and most healthy people on the planet.

Note: 2.1. Project Principles summaries inputs from "Place Design Framework" Hatch, 2024. Refer to report for further information.

The place principles developed alongside Hatch and SJB focus on the future needs of the community and delivery of diverse and place- based community spaces that will contribute to the greater open space network of Liverpool.

These align with the principles outlined within the NSW Greener Places Framework. The vision for Moore Point promotes multifunctional district, local and neighbourhood open spaces that respond to the built form and environment character.

From Colonial to Country



Restoring connections to the river and Country, to help shape the character of the foreshore.

From Sharp to Serrated Edges



Blurring the boundaries between built form and open space.

From Grey to Green Grids



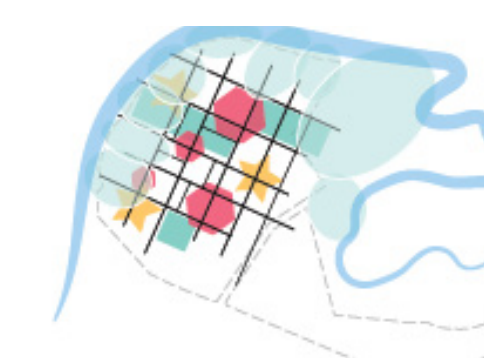
Integrating a network of green open spaces and streets to blur the lines of the grid.

From Uniform Spaces to Diversity of Places



Highly vibrant and active spaces that reflect the individual character of the place

From Separated Uses to Overlapping Activities



Multifunctional spaces that promotes day through night activation for the current and future needs of Moore Point

From Hardscape to Softscape



Place - based approach within the neighbourhood towards the foreshore, offering a network of green open spaces.

Vision and Principles

2.2. Public Space Key Moves

The following key design moves have evolved from the project principles, with a focus on public space opportunities.

1. Emerald Necklace of Green Space at the Riverfront

Deliver a high quality river city park that contributes to the broader green infrastructure and recreational network of Liverpool. The riverfront will bring new access to the Georges River and connect into adjacent public spaces, including Haigh Park.

Aligned with Greener Places, a diversity of different scale open spaces from the foreshore through to the urban centre will contribute to the local character of Moore Point and the broader open space network of Sydney, making Moore Point a destination for the future community.



2. Restoring the Riverbank

Deliver an integrated riverbank approach that prioritises bank stabilisation whilst encouraging new habitat to contribute to the broader river ecosystem. It is imperative the project offers a holistic strategy to improve the George's River ecosystem.



3. Provide Multi-functional, Diverse Recreation

The open space network will provide a diverse range of riverfront and neighbourhood passive and active recreation, that can evolve with the needs of the growing community of Liverpool. Activation will be co-located with active transport links, and respond to the local character of the site to enhance the user experience upon each visit.



4. Nature as Culture

The river is a binding, living entity. Designing with Country will unlock and embed cultural and environmental practice of Cabrogal Country from the river and through to the urban centre.

Aligned with the aspirations of Moore Point as the next great river city, 'river rooms' linked along the foreshore will promote contemplation, dwelling, activation and various other experiences for people to reconnect with the water and environment. This creates a unique opportunity for Country, nature and urbanity to exist as one.



5. Resilience and Connection for Greater Liverpool

A best practice approach to the foreshore that enables flexibility and is adaptive to a variety of climatic events. Open space is designed to provide accessibility and functionality at various levels.

At a district scale, two new pedestrian bridges and continuous riverfront promenade will create a link from the city across the river into Moore Point. At a local scale, the street network will provide visual connection through the riverfront, offering barrier free connections for pedestrians and cyclists.



3. Key Considerations

The public domain and overall landscape proposition has been informed by a suite of technical analysis including environment, flooding, riparian, heritage, Country, recreation and open space needs to ensure a holistic and well-considered response to Moore Point. Inputs have been coordinated with other specialist consultants alongside relevant policy documents.

Key Considerations

3.1. Environment

3.1.1. River Levels and Flooding

The Georges River around Moore Point is susceptible to flooding due to its morphology. Particularly around Lake Moore, the Anzac Stream is narrow and confined, causing a backlog of waterways and breaching of the banks.

Worley Consulting (previously Advisian) have undertaken flood analysis for the Georges River to identify the appropriate response for proposed development in order to achieve a high quality and safe outcome for the future precinct. River cities around the world set precedent for designing adaptive urban spaces that satisfy the needs of both people and environment.

In considering the future development and peninsula landscape of Moore Point, levels of more frequent flood events including 20%, 10% and 5% AEP have been considered and shown on plans and sections to identify the distribution of open space and recreation opportunities on the foreshore.

Policy Guidelines such as the Draft Greener Places Design Guide advocates for place- based design that considers alternative approaches for open space and recreation with climate resilience in mind.

Opportunities:

- Propose a merit - based approach to design a unique urban waterfront experience that satisfies environment, flood, access and open space needs.
- Opportunity for level changes to create varied tiers of spaces that respond to flood levels and prevent inundation in frequent flood events.
- Design fit for purpose infrastructure that will allow the parklands to remain operational during low - level flooding, and protect the high value ecological communities.
- Position built form and streets above the 1% AEP Flood.
- Incorporate passive environmental areas containing habitat within the riparian corridor to stabilise the bank and create a buffer to development.

3.1.2. Bank Stability

As discussed in "Riparian Assessment Report" Northrop 2024, bank erosion is ongoing and widespread on the steep western and northern riverbanks fronting the Georges River. This is resulting in the majority of the length of riverbank undergoing regression and failure of the upperbank area. In particular, the regression can be attributed, in part, to the influence of tidal and fluvial processes in the zone around 1 metre above the mean sea level.

This in turn is undermining the upper part of the embankment and appearing to result in a slumping failure and instability.

The flood data emphasises the need to stabilise the banks profile in order to mitigate further decline of the river and protect future development from flooding.

The Moore Point Structure Plan is designed with climate resilience at the forefront, with opportunities to propose integrated environment and engineered solutions at the riverfront that will contribute to the overall health and protection of the Georges River ecosystem.

Note: 3.1. Environment summaries inputs from Worley Consulting (previously Advisian) "Flood Impact Assessment, Advisian 2023", "Riparian Assessment Report" Northrop, 2024 and the "Biodiversity Development Assessment Report" Eco Logical, 2024 and "Advice on Bank Stabilisation Measures" Royal Haskoning DHV, 2021.



View of eroded bank George's River 2021 — Northrop

Opportunities:

- Utilise natural material treatments — rock revetment, vegetation, large woody debris, geofabrics, sandstone logs — to protect the toe of the bank up to 1.5, AHD to protect against wave action, tide and velocity fluctuations.
- Design to respond to sea level rise to ensure the Moore Point Development is climate resilient.
- Regrade the banks and reinstate riparian vegetation along the riverbank. Introducing new habitat amongst the existing remnant vegetation will broadly connect Moore Point to the green grid network.
- Create a varied foreshore character with integrated hard and soft treatments that are both functional and visually interesting to promote connection to the environment.

3.1.3. Habitat

Green spaces create opportunity for humans, flora and fauna to coexist, increasing biodiversity and contributing to the local ecosystem. The existing vegetation on site is degraded and consists of three vegetation communities, as identified in a field assessment by EcoLogical Australia (June 2024). These include:

- Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest (SOFF) – an endangered ecological community (EEC)
- River Flat Eucalypt Forest (RFEF) – an EEC
- Planted native or exotic vegetation

It is critical that the riverfront is stabilised and restored to sustain the river ecology of the Georges River. The riparian corridor along the entirety of the Moore Point precinct provides a continuous environment zone that is an intrinsic ecological asset to the river system. It is integral as part of this proposal that the river's edge is restored. The importance of protecting waterways and biodiversity is emphasised in the Connecting with Country principles for Moore Point and more broadly, the NSW Greener Places Framework.

Opportunities:

- Design a holistic riverfront foreshore that protects and enhances the riparian corridor.
- Retain and enhance aquatic and terrestrial ecologies, and contribute to the biodiversity of the Georges River and Lake Moore frontages.
- Encourage a diverse planting character that responds to the rivers edge. Encourage green corridors from the river through to the inner neighbourhood.
- Incorporate native species and macro and micro habitats that will improve water quality and improve the health of the river and lake systems.

3.1.4. Riparian Corridors on Waterfront Land

Moore Point has a series of varying conditions along the river edge, requiring different treatments that cater to the river's demands.

Given the history of landform and riverine modification that has occurred in the past, and that the development seeks to activate the Georges River foreshore, the foreshore strategy does not seek to align with the full intent of the Guidelines for controlled activities on waterfront land: Riparian Corridors (DPI 2018). A merit-based assessment of the foreshore strategy is proposed, and this is consistent with the Guidelines.

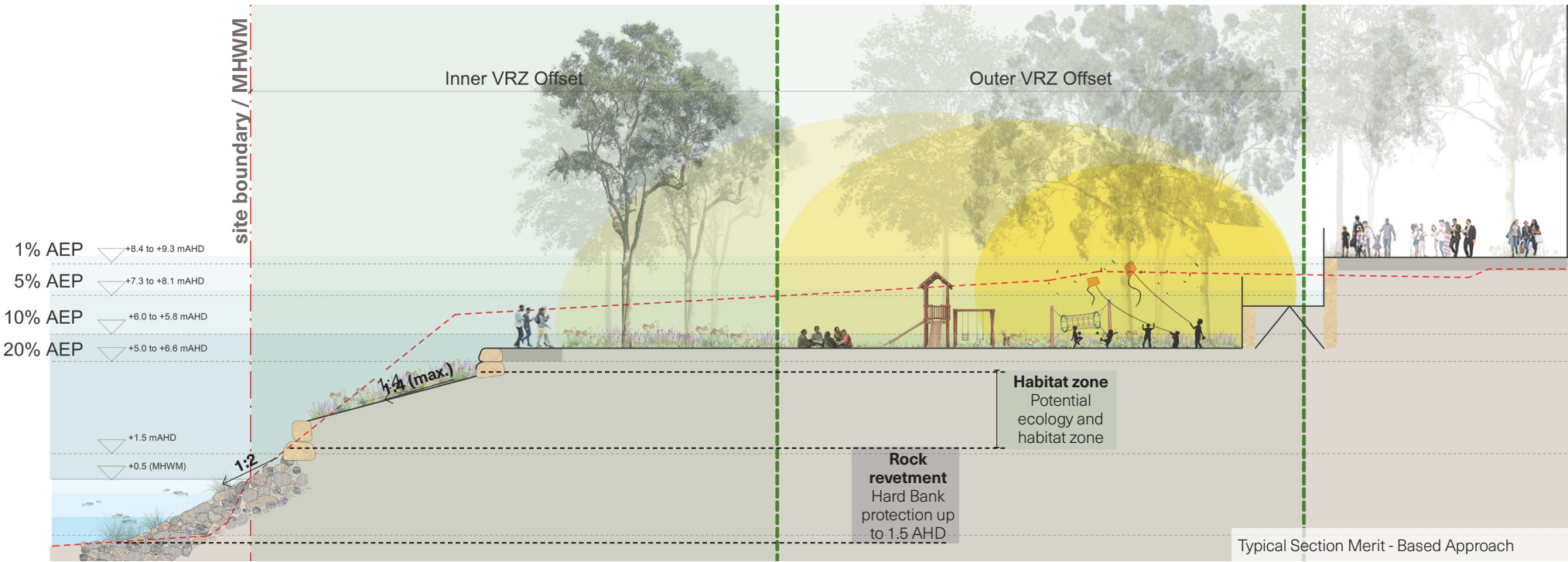
Georges River is a 4th order waterway and as a result a 40m wide riparian zone is proposed from the toe of the bank (MHWM). This results in 20m wide Inner and Outer VRZs.

Prior to sand mining, the current Lake Moore frontage used to front Anzac Creek. It is therefore valid to adopt Anzac Creek as the reference waterway for assigning riparian zone. Anzac Creek is a third order watercourse in this location, and so a 30m wide riparian zone is proposed from the toe of the bank (MHWM). This results in 15m wide Inner and Outer VRZs.

The typical section articulates the tiered level design approach, with inner VRZ prioritising bank stabilisation and environment and outer VRZ introducing passive and active recreation.

Opportunities:

- Activate the foreshore with diverse passive and active recreation within the outer VRZ zone.
- Offer opportunities for people to engage with environment and the river's edge.
- Moore Point riverfront to incorporate tiers at different flood levels to create an adaptive and functional riparian corridor.



Note: 3.1. Environment summaries inputs from Worley Consulting (previously Advisian) "Flood Impact Assessment, Advisian 2023", "Riparian Assessment Report" Northrop, 2024 and the "Biodiversity Development Assessment Report" Eco Logical, 2024 and "Advice on Bank Stabilisation Measures" Royal Haskoning DHV, 2021.

Key Considerations

3.2. Stories of Country, Heritage and Culture

3.2.1. Country

The clan group around Liverpool was the Cabrogal. The Cabrogal were named after the cahbro which they harvested and ate from the brackish parts of the Georges River. Cahbro was the Darug word for tereidid or shipworms. Despite what their name suggests, shipworms are a type of shellfish that bores into submerged trees and logs that have fallen into the river.

This landscape was both rich with resources and cultural life, intersected by forest on the ridges, an area of gathering and prospect over Country, Casuarina swamp forests, salt marsh and Mangrove mudflat ecologies containing plentiful food and medicines which were essential to the health of Country and its kin.

Source: Yerrabingin



Cahbro in driftwood

Opportunities:

- Acknowledge and share early stories of the Cabrogal clan and their relationship with the river.
- Celebrate Indigenous culture and significance of the river, reconnecting the community back to the waterfront.
- Ecological opportunity to integrate outdoor learning and educational elements along the foreshore where connections to water a most prominent.
- Encouraging new growth of environment on the bank and through the green spines, allowing new habitat corridors to thrive and contribute to the greater green infrastructure.
- Inviting Indigenous practices into the heritage precinct and have a creative outlet for people to engage and learn.
- Cultural walks and wayfinding throughout the precinct that shares stories and re-establishes connection with the river.
- Invite caring for Country practices and uses of local materials and species.

3.2.2. Colonial to 20th Century

The 1790s saw early settlers cultivate the fertile lands surrounding the Georges River. In 1809, Thomas Moore was awarded a large land grant of 1300 acres along the eastern bank of the Georges River. He became supplier to the colonies for meat and timber, with these services contributing his appointing as the first citizen of Liverpool. This led to his commission by the Governor Macquarie to oversee the building of the Liverpool Town.

The environment surrounding the Georges River underwent rapid transformation, with the river itself impacted by the construction of the Liverpool Weir in 1836. With the aim of supplying water to local farmers and the greater Liverpool area, the morphology, flow and ecosystem of the Georges river was forever changed. As a result, the river channel which acted as the communication method for the local Indigenous clans was greatly impacted.

20th Century — Wartime

The site transformed into a military base during the 1900s for personnel training, industrial workers and engineers during the World Wars. This period gave Moore Point (then Moorebank) its industrial identity, becoming host to various technological innovations including the Holsworthy railway built in 1917.

Built using second hand steel and rails, the network allowed military personnel and industry to transport between the site base and Liverpool Town. These became intrinsic components of infrastructure that changed transportation methods for the military.

Note: 3.2. Heritage and Culture summarises inputs from "Indigenous Narrative Report" Yerrabingin, 2021 and "Urban Design Report" SJB, 2024. Refer to reports for further information.

The beginnings of this industrial history continued into World War 2 when Pirelli Power Cables and Systems Building were built on site by cable makers in 1943. Moore Point remained a key factory site for manufacturing through to post-war. Remnants of these built forms and materials still exist on site today.

Source: SJB Urban Design Report

Opportunities:

- Acknowledge and share the stories of the lands transformation and the impacts on local Indigenous community.
- Celebrate and continue the legacy of innovation.
- Use the sites material identity to set the character of the village as a gateway to the precinct.



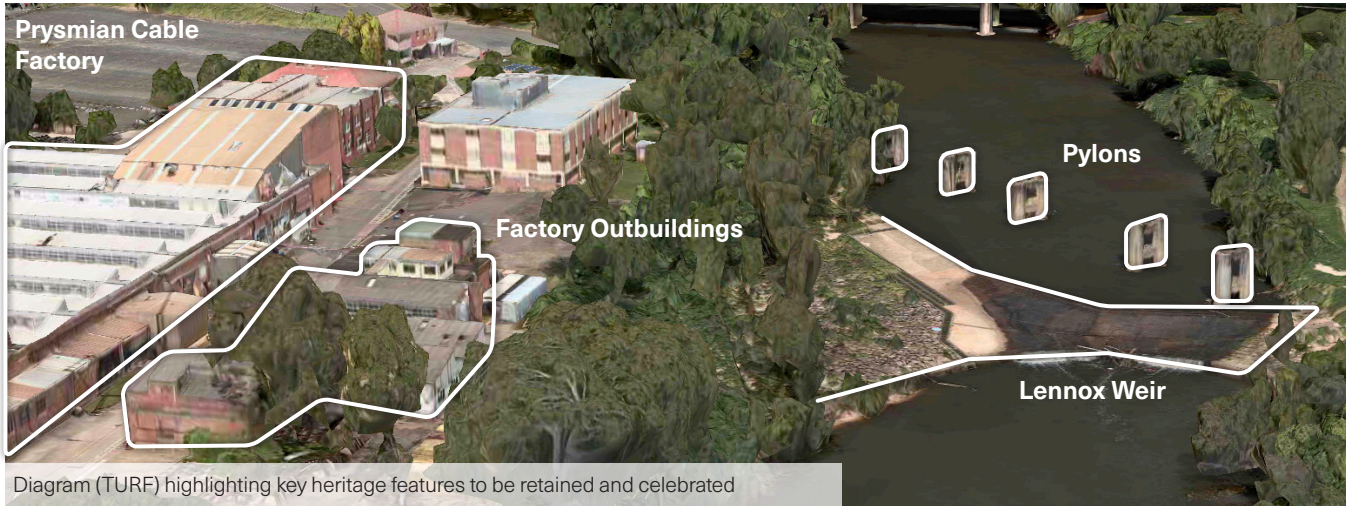
Easter encampment at Liverpool camp, 1913, World War I, Wollongong Library Collection

20th Century — Industry

During the 1930's, the site evolved again becoming host to Orchard Farms which were surrounded by natural marshlands. As industry progressed, land was host to sand mining, and the natural marshlands were reconstructed to be Lake Moore during the 1960s.

The later 20th century saw the weir as an integral part of the rivers adapted function, used to stabilise the hydraulics of the upper reach. In an attempt to rebuild ecology within the river, a fishway was constructed in 1997 to provide a passage past the weir for fish habitat.

The existing industrial character is a culmination of the sites evolved uses since early settlement. Moore Point has the unique opportunity to create a post- industrial landscape in Liverpool. The variety of buildings, some of which are still in use on the site become a 'cultural anchor' that can be utilised for



place making strategies from day one and embraced into the future.

Opportunities:

- Embrace the urban grid established during the early 1900s as an ode to the transformative farming and factory evolution.
- Development should respond to the site grid of 25° off north rather than the Liverpool 8° off north.
- Celebrate the weir and pylons as standalone objects with minimal additional physical interventions, allowing for appropriate curtilage in their surroundings.
- Opportunity to celebrate the industrial heritage of the site and serve as a reminder of historical associations.
- Retain the unique industrial aesthetic of the factory outhouses. Pipes, signs or other structural elements to be integrated into the public domain.
- Revealing layers of time and history through methods of story telling within the public domain.

3.2.3. Contemporary Community and Culture

Liverpool LGA today is home to 230,000 (2022) residents with 41% of residents born overseas, bringing diverse culture, history and experiences. The centre is quickly growing as Sydney's third CBD, with the collective vision to create a 'vibrant global city of lifestyle and opportunity'.¹

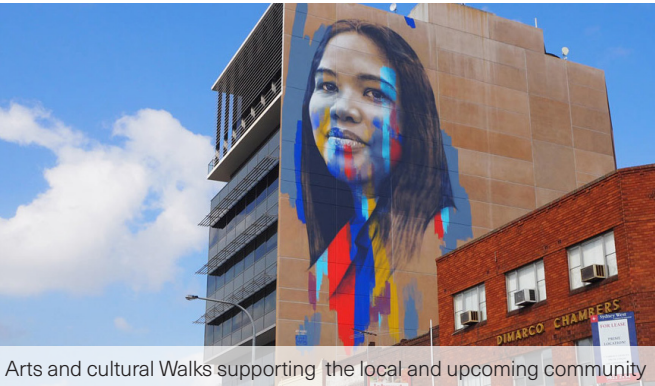
Moore Point's relationship with Liverpool encourages a new multicultural precinct that promotes social cohesion, economic growth and arising creative talent in arts, culture and sports.

The local history embedded in the site will coexist with the new stories community groups will bring, creating its own sense of place and identity. Moore Point will embrace the existing site character and offer a range of diverse and attractive experiences that cannot be replicated anywhere else in the district.

Public spaces should be forward thinking and sustainable, equipped with various infrastructure aligned with 'plug and play'² for ready to go performance spaces, year round. This creates vibrancy, serendipity and ambience throughout public domain, landscape, streets and neighbourhoods, contributing to the evolving identity of Moore Point.

¹ Liverpool Community Strategic Plan 2022- 2032, p7
² Everyday Culture, Committee for Sydney, October 2023, p25

Note: 3.2. Heritage and Culture summarises inputs from "Indigenous Narrative Report" Yerrabingin, 2021 and "Urban Design Report" SJB, 2024. Refer to reports for further information.



Opportunities:

- Implement Liverpool Community Strategic Plan 2022 - 2032.
- Allow for flexible creative spaces for both indoor and outdoor events that makes Moore Point a destination for local and visiting community.
- Encourage collaborative opportunities with different cultural groups.
- Establish a mix of infrastructure in the public domain that is flexible and sustainable for year round 'plug and play' style activation and events.

Key Considerations

3.3. Public Space Planning

3.3.1. Defining Public Space

'First life, then spaces, then buildings'¹ is the principle for creating great public spaces. Cities are places for social interaction, occurring where public space can offer quality, comfort, safety, activity and access. The NSW Public Spaces Charter provides the overall framework for public space. The policy states:

Public space is where public life happens. Public spaces are all places owned or of public use, accessible and enjoyable by all for free and without a profit motive.²

They can include:

- **Public Open Spaces** (parks, gardens, playgrounds, public beaches, riverbanks and waterfronts, outdoor playing fields and courts, and bushland that is open for public access)
- **Public Facilities** (public libraries, museums, galleries, civic/community centres, showgrounds and indoor public sports facilities)
- **Streets** (streets, avenues and boulevards; squares and plazas; pavements; passages and lanes, and bicycle paths)

Aligning with the NSW Public Space Charter, the NSW Greener Places Framework describes public open space as land that has been reserved for the purpose of recreation and sport, preservation of natural environments, and provision of green space.³ In planning terms, these open spaces are publicly owned and managed by local, state or federal government and is accessible to the public.⁴

Currently, Moore Point lacks accessibility and connection to broader Liverpool CBD and the Georges River, with adjacent open spaces such as Haigh Park and Lake Moore isolated and lacking activation.

The Structure Plan plays a role in adding and enhancing the adjacent open space network and providing extensive types of recreation that celebrates its connection with the Georges River. This includes completing the missing recreational link between Casula Parklands and Chipping Norton Lakes.

¹ Gehl, J. (2011) Life between buildings: Using public space.
² NSW Public Spaces Charter, p5
³ NSW Greener Places Framework 2020, p56
⁴ NSW Draft Greener Places Design Guide 2021, p10

3.3.2. Policy Alignment

Current local and state government policies such as the NSW Public Spaces Charter, NSW Greener Places, Better Places and Movement and Place provide guidance in how to contribute to the public space network and what makes great public spaces.

Moore Point uses the categories³ outlined within the NSW Draft Greener Places as a guide to what each public open space should provide:

- **District Parks:** Minimum 2ha in size. These larger parks can cater to multi nodal recreation that attracts local and broader communities.
- **Local Parks:** Minimum 1500m² in high density areas. Should cater to the local needs of the community, 2-3 minute walk (barrier free) and or 400m from most residents.
- **Linear Parks:** Smaller spaces that usually promote movement, 400m from most residents. Linear spaces should consider a minimum 15m in width.

Other open spaces such as **pocket parks**⁴ provide smaller scale recreation amongst residential lots and street networks and offer similar opportunities to linear parks.

The Structure Plan adopts the NSW Movement and Place transport matrix to define streets, roads and civic spaces, inviting more opportunity for life between buildings. The following urban places are considered as part of the public space network, aligning with public space definition of the NSW Public Spaces Charter.

Streets (unlike roads) are multi-dimensional and serve multiple functions. They are dynamic public spaces that evolve over time to adapt to our changing needs and values, and in response to both local and broader challenges.⁵

Civic spaces (Squares and Urban Places) are places at the heart of our communities. They are often where place intensity is higher and movement function is lower. This often includes significant streets inside or approaching urban centres, as well as other streets with significance in their neighbourhood context.⁶

¹ NSW Public Spaces Charter, p5
² NSW Greener Places Framework Issue 03 2020, p56
³ NSW Draft Greener Places Design Guide 2021, p5
⁴ Liverpool City Council Open Space, Recreation and Sport Strategy 2018-2028, p36
⁵ NSW Movement and Place: Design of Roads and Streets 2023, p63
⁶ NSW Movement and Place: Design of Roads and Streets 2023, p100-102

Opportunities:

- Diversity of open spaces to provide recreation and amenity throughout the neighbourhoods and foreshore.
- Continuous riverfront district scale park that offers multi-nodal recreation.
- Environment as part of the open space network, contributing to the broader green infrastructure network and improving existing ecology.
- Considering off-site adjacent open spaces as part of the recreational offerings for the broader precinct.
- Create walkable and accessible linkages between neighbourhoods that provide additional linear public open spaces and connect residents through the waterfront.
- Creating a necklace of fine grain to larger scale green space that connects to the broader city green grid vision for green infrastructure.
- Deliver spaces of high quality that engage with the local ecology and materiality.

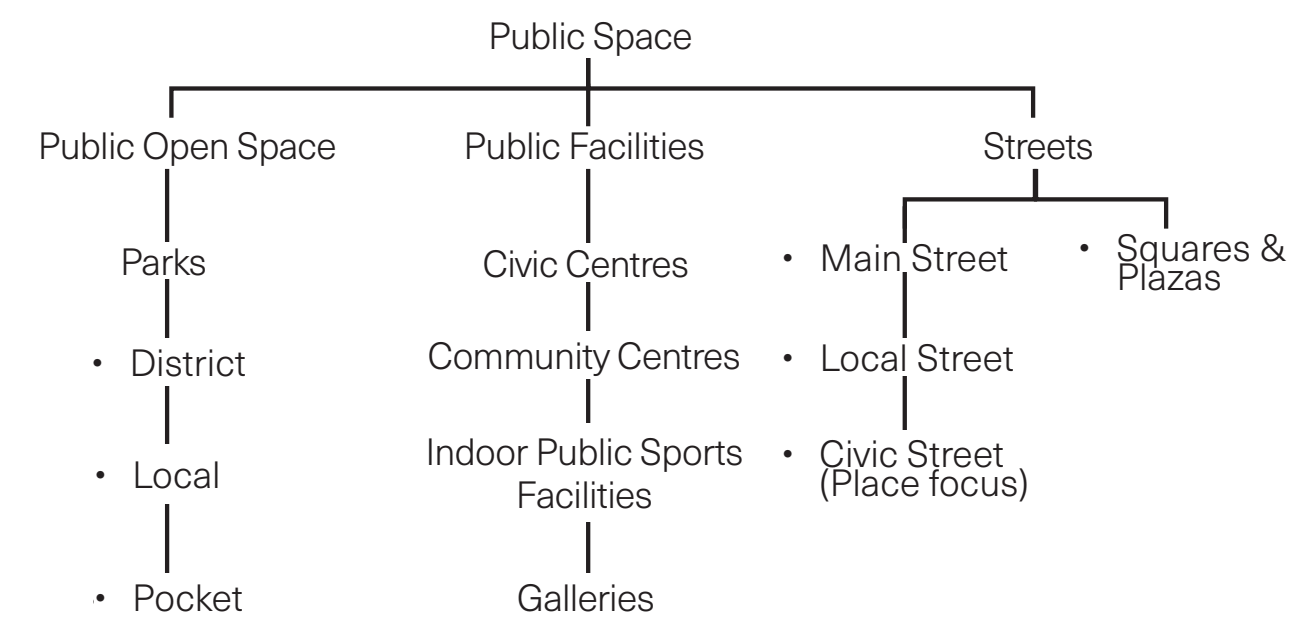
Key Considerations

3.4. Terminology and Categorisation

3.4.1. Public and Open Space Categories

For the purposes of this Public Domain and Open Space Report, **public space** is referred to in accordance with the NSW Public Spaces Charter and aligns with the NSW Greener Places and the NSW Movement and Place policy (as defined above in section 3.3.1 and 3.3.2). These spaces will be a hybrid of publically owned, publically accessible and privately managed.

The following diagram illustrates the categorisation of public space used within this report and in alignment with policy principles.



3.4.2. Recreation Categories

For the Moore Point Structure Plan, five main types of recreation within public open space are considered.

Environmental areas: Natural spaces that have some environmental value and include river revetment, habitat and bank restoration areas. There is opportunity for low-impact recreational activities with opportunities to connect with Country.

Passive recreation: Occurring in all parks (district, local, linear and pocket parks) used for both informal or spontaneous activities as well as organised or more formal events and activities.

Activity nodes: Distributed throughout an area to provide community focal points within a broader open space network. They can be spaces that experience high levels of visitation by resident, worker and visitor populations. This includes civic spaces like squares and plazas, outdoor gyms, playgrounds and water play areas.

Active recreation: Activities engaged in for the purpose of relaxation, health and wellbeing or enjoyment with the primary activity requiring physical exertion, and the primary focus on human activity.¹

Indoor sports spaces that are facilities for organised, structured sport activities such as team competitions, physical skill development and training. Designed to accommodate the playing surface and infrastructure requirements of specific sports, with greater spatial requirements.

Refer to the “Open Space and Community Needs Assessment”, ATX 2024 for further information.

¹Liverpool City Council Open Space, Recreation and Sport Strategy 2018-2028, p56

3.4.3. Policy Alignment

The NSW Draft Greener Places Design Guide recommends a list of recreation areas (Draft Greener Places Design Guide, Appendix) suited to various open space types (district, local, linear) and provides performance criteria. The Moore Point Structure Plan considers these typologies alongside the recreation categories outlined in section 3.4.2.

Opportunities:

- Contribute to the greater network of public open spaces through improving green grid connections and access.
- Link key destinations that are currently inaccessible. These include Lake Moore, Haigh Park, Bill Morrison Park, Lighthorse Park, Bigge Park, Liverpool Railway Station, the CBD, the Health Precinct.
- Recognise Haigh Park as an existing attribute of public open space, with potential for upgrade in the future to offer new formal and informal recreation.
- Create multi-nodal recreation throughout the riverfront and neighbourhood open space network that can be used flexibly to ensure that spaces can adapt to suit a variety of needs and requirements.
- Provide a range of active recreation opportunities on site including an indoor recreation centre, outdoor courts, and quality outdoor gym equipment.
- Align with performance criteria (such as Draft Greener Places Design Guide) to ensure that not only the appropriate quantity is provided but that space is of high quality.
- Reflect well-established trends in recreation and leisure activities to ensure the spaces provided will generate maximum community benefit.
- Contribute to the off-site provision of sporting fields in an appropriate location given both the size and traffic requirements of district sporting fields.
- Accommodate an indoor sport facility within the central community park precinct to offer organised sporting and recreation linked with the school infrastructure.

Note: 4.6. Recreation Needs summarises inputs from “Open Space and Community Needs Assessment”, ATX 2024. Refer to report for further information.

4. Public Space Framework

The following chapter discusses the public space strategies for Moore Point from its broader city context (City Parklands) to local context (Structure Plan).

The City Parklands sets the public space framework, identifying the role of Moore Point in connecting to Liverpool CBD and the South - West Sydney Green Grid. It identifies adjacent existing public spaces such as Haigh Park as an opportunity to provide future district-scale open space.

The Structure Plan responds to the needs of the future community and city parklands context, focusing on detailing the public space and recreation offerings to be delivered within the Moore Point site.

This positioning is followed by a series of metric diagrams that identify and quantify the categories of public spaces and recreation within the Structure Plan. These align to the definitions and principles within NSW policies including NSW Public Spaces Charter, NSW Draft Greener Places Design Guide and NSW Movement and Place.

Public Space Framework

4.1. City Parklands

The Moore Point peninsula sits along the bend of the Georges River, with neighbouring green spaces of Bill Morrison Park and Haigh Park anchoring the south and north east. The site is in a position to extend the green grid and provide new connectivity from the Liverpool CBD, across the river and along its continuous edge. Moore Point can become a binding piece of green open space along the Georges River.

These existing public open spaces adjoining and surrounding the Moore Point are fractured, disconnected and inaccessible. With Council's plans to upgrade Lighthorse Park across the river, the interface with Moore Point becomes highly significant. These relationships with surrounding open spaces increase pedestrian connection and extend the diversity of the off site recreation for the greater population of Liverpool.

Haigh Park adjoins Moore Point to the east. In its current state, the parklands are isolated with poor quality provisions for the community. There is an opportunity upgrade to Haigh Park as an additional district-level lakeside park that seamlessly connects with the riverfront of Moore Point.

In rethinking the riverfront, Moore Point becomes a key contributor of an 'emerald necklace' of river parks. Each proposed open space offers its own unique recreation, environmental character and connections on the waterfront that, as a whole, delivers a greater green space than the sum of its parts.



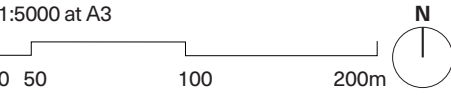
Public Space Framework

4.2. Structure Plan

The Structure Plan delivers a well - connected network of open space and recreation, servicing the local needs of the future Moore Point community. A green necklace of riverfront activation draws users to the edge from within the urban park and square public spaces.

- Key:
- 1. Passive Recreation
 - 2. Pocket Park
 - 3. Market Hall
 - 4. Outdoor Amphitheatre and Gathering Space
 - 5. Linear Park
 - 6. School
 - 7. Local Park
 - 8. Active Recreation
 - 9. Dedicated Cycleway
 - 10. Water Play
 - 11. Fitness and Exercise
 - 12. Public Plaza
 - 13. Local Play

- Heritage Curtilage
- Coastal Wetland Protection Zone
- Inner VRZ Line
- Outer VRZ Line
- Site Boundary



★ The alignment of the northern pedestrian bridge over the Georges River is subject to further discussions with affected landowners.

Public Space Framework

4.3. Open Space Structure Plan

The Moore Point Structure Plan delivers ***34.5%** of the site as publicly accessible open space. When considering the nuances of numerical criteria and open space function set out in policy (NSW Public Spaces Charter, Draft NSW Greener Places Design Guide and NSW Movement and Place Framework), this Public Domain and Open Space Report rationalises the **34.5% open space area** and shows **32.1% of the site are as open space (parks)** in accordance with policy frameworks (refer to section 4.5.).

The 2.4% difference is attributed to the breakdown and characterisation of these spaces more accurately defined as urban places, plazas and squares (as per the NSW Public Spaces Charter), which still function as a form of open space. Based on the analysis in this Public Domain and Open Space Report, **streets, urban places, plazas and squares account for 19.84%** of the site area (refer to section 4.6.)

As a result, the following areas have been **excluded** from 4.5. Public Open Space — Policy Alignment:

- 4.
- 6.
- 10.
- 11.
- 30.

The following areas have been **partially excluded** from 4.5. Public Open Space — Policy Alignment:

- 9.
- 19.
- 23.

The areas listed above have been included as part of Streets, Urban Places, Plazas & Squares (section 4.6). These urban places, plazas and squares have a civic character, with a relationship to key retail and commercial frontages. These public spaces are place focused and can adapt to facilitate various pedestrian movement and activity. With consideration to built form, street interfaces and spatial constraints, these urban places, plazas and squares have potential to transform into high quality, fine grain open spaces, despite not meeting policy guidelines.

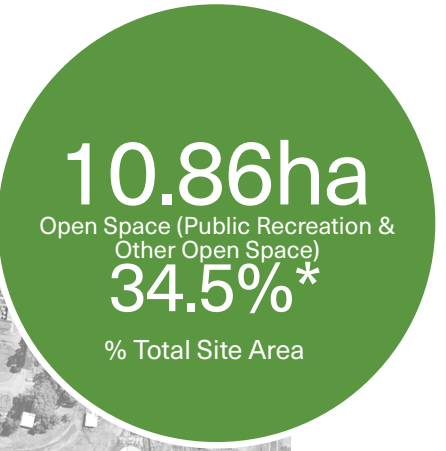
Refer to **section 3.3. and 3.4.** for further information relating to policy alignment. Refer to **4.5. and 4.6** for breakdown of public categories.



- Key:
- Planning Proposal boundary
 - Solar protection zone
 - Public recreation
 - Other open space
 - Proposed pedestrian bridge
 - Other open space area excluded from 4.5. Public Open Space — Policy Alignment

★ The alignment of the northern pedestrian bridge over the Georges River is subject to further discussions with affected landowners.

Refer to "Urban Design Report" SJB, 2024 for further planning information associated with open space structure plan.



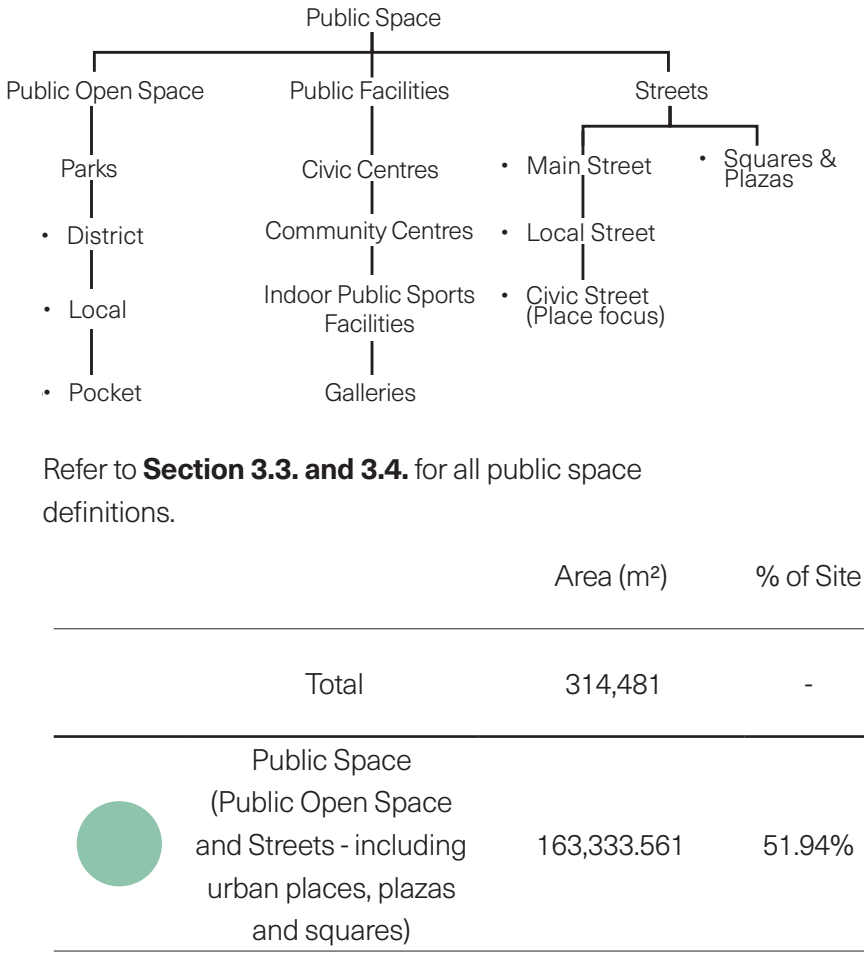
Public Space Framework

4.4. Public Spaces — Policy Alignment

Public space is where public life happens. Public Spaces are all places publicly owned or of public use, accessible and enjoyable by all for free and without a profit motive.¹

The following diagram describes the breakdown of public space in alignment with the definitions of the NSW Public Spaces Charter and principles of NSW Greener Places Framework, Draft Design Guide and Movement and Place.

¹ NSW Public Spaces Charter, p5



★The alignment of the northern pedestrian bridge over the Georges River is subject to further discussions with affected landowners.

Note: The above diagram and calculations are based on categories and definitions outlined in policies in Section 3.3. and 3.4.

Public Space Framework

4.5. Public Open Spaces (Parks) — Policy Alignment

Moore Point aligns with NSW Public Spaces Charter defining **public open spaces** as parks, gardens, playgrounds, public beaches, riverbanks and waterfronts, outdoor playing fields and courts, and bushland that is open for public access.¹

The following diagram identifies and quantifies categorises of proposed public open spaces in alignment with NSW Draft Greener Places Design Guide, as outlined in **section 3.3.2**. This results in ***10.1ha of public open space (parks)**. This figure has been used for the purpose of this Public Domain and Open Space Report to calculate other metrics (section 7).

Other spaces not included in this figure, have been categorised as public spaces (4.6. Streets — Policy Alignment). This aligns with definitions and qualities outlined in the NSW Public Spaces Charter and NSW Movement and Place. Refer to **Section 3.3. and 3.4.** for all public space definitions.

¹ NSW Public Spaces Charter 2021, p5

		Area (m2)	% of Public Open Space (Parks)	% of Site
	Total	100,950.27	-	32.10%
	Riverfront District park	54,766.06	54.27%	17.41%
	Local parks	25,027.88	24.79%	7.96%
	Pocket Parks	4,075.99	4.04%	1.30%
	Linear Parks	17,080.35	16.92%	5.43%



★ The alignment of the northern pedestrian bridge over the Georges River is subject to further discussions with affected landowners.

Note: The above diagram and calculations are based on categories and definitions outlined in policies in Section 3.3. and 3.4.

Public Space Framework

4.6. Streets — Policy Alignment
(incl. Urban Places, Plazas & Squares)

The NSW Public Spaces Charter defines streets as part of public spaces. The Moore Point street network balances integrating efficient movement and offering amenity and quality of place. The Structure Plan adopts the NSW Movement and Place transport matrix to define streets, roads and civic spaces, inviting more opportunity for life between buildings.

Streets (unlike roads) are multi-dimensional and serve multiple functions. They are dynamic public spaces that evolve over time to adapt to our changing needs and values, and in response to both local and broader challenges.¹

Civic spaces (Urban Places, Plazas, Squares) are places at the heart of our communities. They are often where place intensity is higher and movement function is lower. This often includes significant streets inside or approaching urban centres, as well as other streets with significance in their neighbourhood context.²

Refer to **Section 3.3 and 3.4** for all definitions.

¹ NSW Movement and Place: Design of Roads and Streets 2023, p63
² NSW Movement and Place: Design of Roads and Streets 2023, p100-102

	Area (m²)	% Streets	% of Site
Total	62,383.29		19.84%
Urban Places, Plazas and Squares (incl. shared streets)	14,280.02	22.89%	4.54%
Streets (footpath)	26,294.99	42.15%	8.36%
Streets (carriageway + parking bays)	21,808.28	34.96%	6.93%



★ The alignment of the northern pedestrian bridge over the Georges River is subject to further discussions with affected landowners.

Note: The above diagram and calculations are based on categories and definitions outlined in policies in Section 3.3. and 3.4.

Public Space Framework

4.7. ‘10 Villages’

The Structure Plan aligns with the 10 villages framework set out by Hatch in the “Place Design Framework” 2024. Each village encompasses various activation, green open spaces, connections and interpretations of the foreshore.

Each neighbourhood achieves high pedestrian connectivity and access to public space from multiple points within the urban centre. Public open space is positioned within 200m walking distance from residency, creating doorstep play opportunities amongst a well linked streetscape to the riverfront.

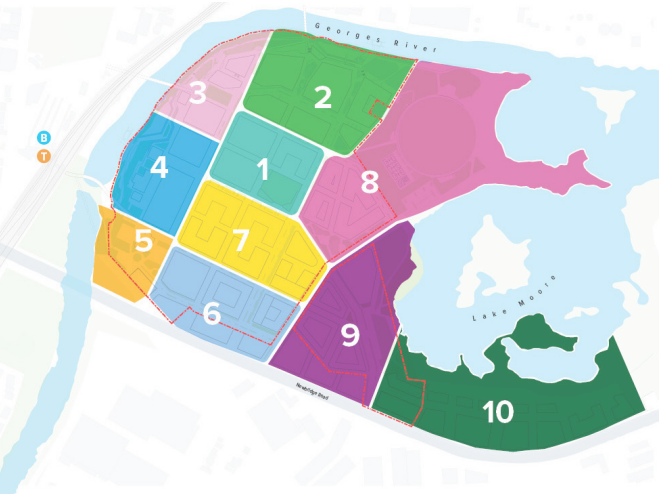
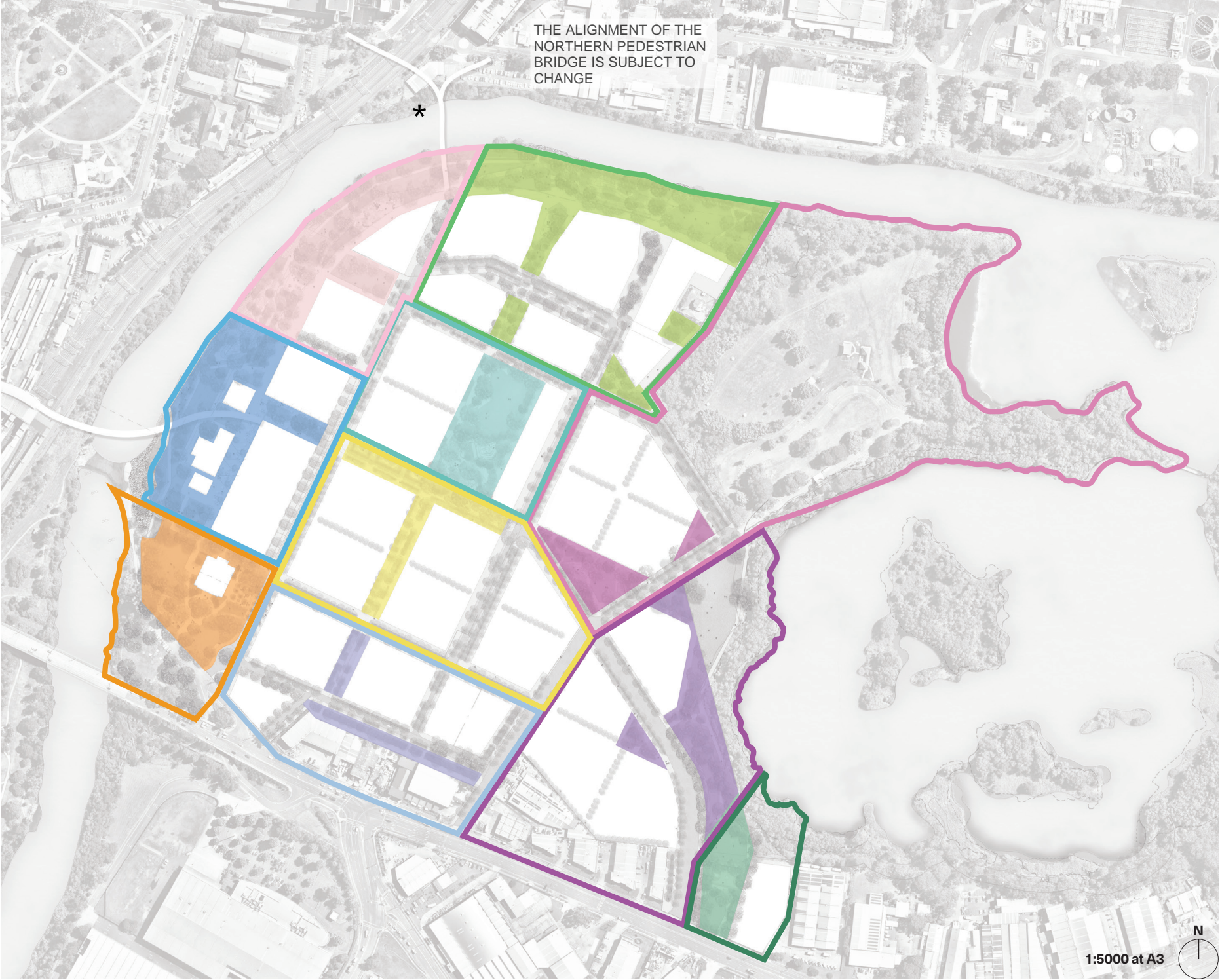


Diagram “Place Design Framework” Hatch, 2024 identifying the 10 villages of the Moore Point Structure Plan













★ The alignment of the northern pedestrian bridge over the Georges River is subject to further discussions with affected landowners.

Public Space Framework

4.8. Recreation

Within the open space network, a diverse range of small to large scale recreation is provided. These have been aligned with the recommended typologies within the Draft Greener Places Design Guide (Appendix). Refer to **Section 3.4.** for definitions of recreation categories.

		Area (m2)	% of Public Open Space (Parks)	% of Site
	Total	35,005.465	34.68%	11.13%
	Local Play (LPY, LPC,OCA)	3,436.65	3.40%	1.09%
	Water Play (LPY, LPC,OCA)	2,064.35	2.04%	0.66%
	Active Recreation (ASR, YRS)	655.88	0.65%	0.21%
	Gathering Ground , Public plaza	7,432.81	7.36%	2.36%
	Outdoor Amphitheatre	8,415.48	8.34%	2.68%
	Fitness and Exercise Space (FES)	12,57.91	1.25%	0.40%
	City Walk (TPR)	1,392.59	1.38%	0.44%
	Foreshore Promenade (TPR)	6,820.03	6.76%	2.17%
	Cultural Walk (TPR)	3,529.75	3.50%	1.12%
	Opportunity for community facilities such as indoor sport and recreation, aligning with recommendations for 'Organised sport and recreation (OSR)' within Draft Greener Places Design Guide.			



Public Space Framework

4.9. Solar Access to Groundplane

The quantum, quality and usability of public open space across the precinct has been a central consideration for the masterplan. 70% (seventy percent) of the central open space receives more than 2 hours of solar on the winter solstice (typically June 21st) between 9am and 3pm.

One way to protect the amenity of the newly formed foreshore public space is a 'sun protection area' which must receive a minimum of 3 hours of direct sunlight on the winter solstice (typically June 21st) between 9am and 3pm.

Source: "Urban Design Report" SJB, 2024

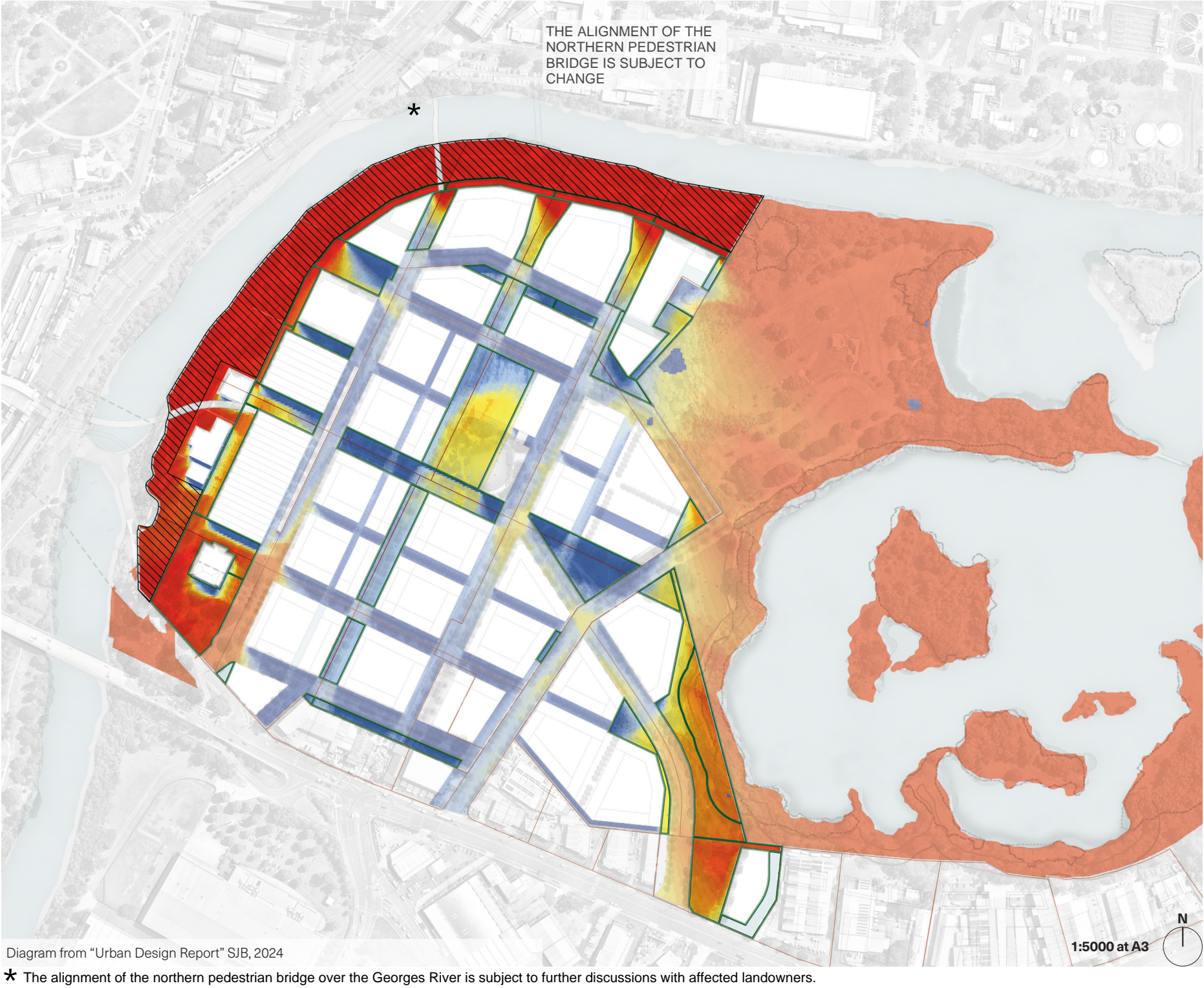
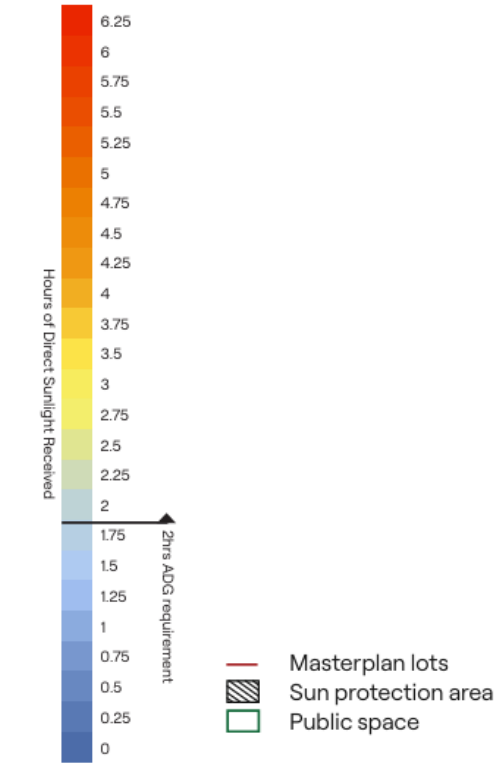


Diagram from "Urban Design Report" SJB, 2024

5. Moore Point Public Spaces

Moore Point Public Spaces — Parks

5.1. Parks

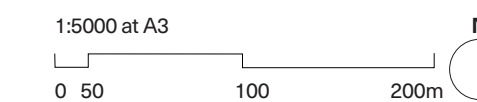
Parks are a key contributor to the network of green infrastructure within Moore Point, and greater Liverpool catering to a variety of recreational and environmental needs.

This section focuses on the character and qualities of the four public open space categories identified in **Section 3.3 and 3.4**, and identified and quantified in diagram in **Section 4.5**. Categories include:

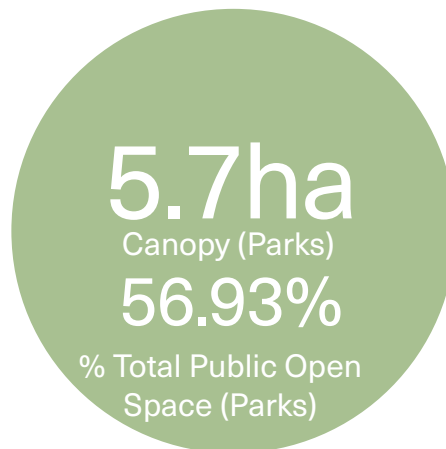
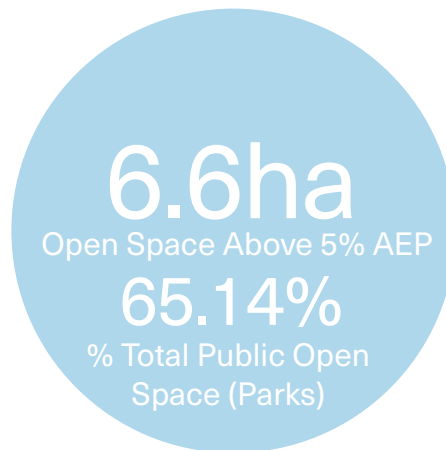
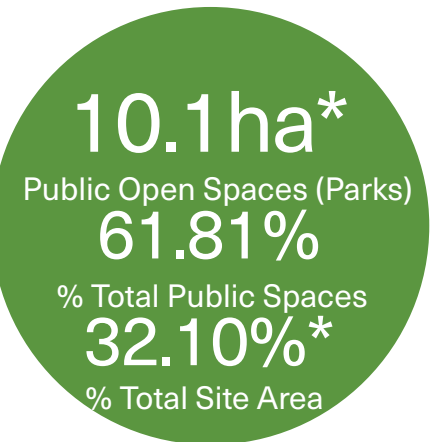
- Riverfront District Park;
- Local Parks;
- Linear Parks and
- Pocket Parks.

***10.10ha (32.10% total site area)** is the total area of public open space (parks) in alignment with policy (NSW Public Spaces Charter and NSW Greener Places and NSW Movement and Place Guides).

Refer to section 4.3. and 4.5. for further information.



Note: The above diagram and calculations are based on categories and definitions outlined in policies in **Section 3.3. and 3.4.**



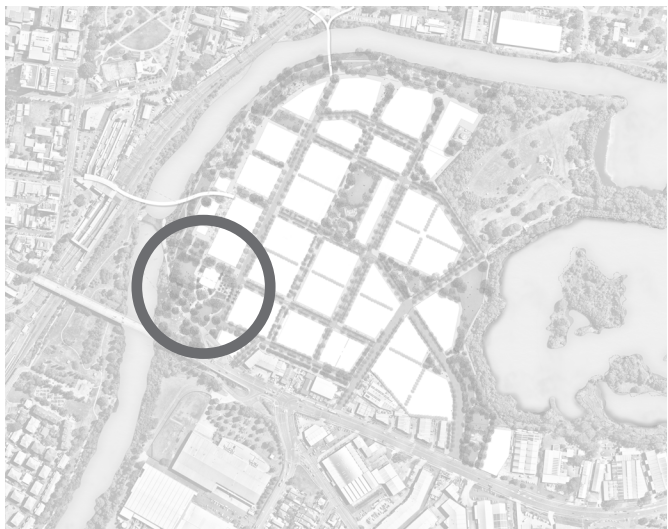
5.1.1. Riverfront District Park

5.1.1.1. Riverfront District Park — Detail Area 1

Key:

- 1. Local Play
- 2. Public Plaza
- 3. Market Hall
- 4. Passive Recreation
- 5. Outdoor Amphitheatre and Gathering Space
- 6. Cultural Walk
- 7. Retained Tree

- Heritage Curtilage
- Coastal Wetland Protection Zone
- Inner VRZ Line
- Outer VRZ Line
- Site Boundary



Moore Point Public Spaces — Parks
Character

The ultimate activated riverfront focused on embracing the industrial character and heritage of Moore Point with spaces that celebrate diversity, culture and creativity. Adaptive reuse of existing warehouses with the flexible public domain is capable of catering for small to large events year round. It gives Moore Point an identity, welcoming visitors from across the river and complimenting the passive recreation of Bill Morrison Park and provides unique active recreation.



Moore Point Public Spaces — Parks

Riverfront District Park Section 1

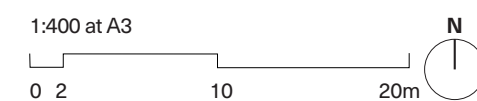
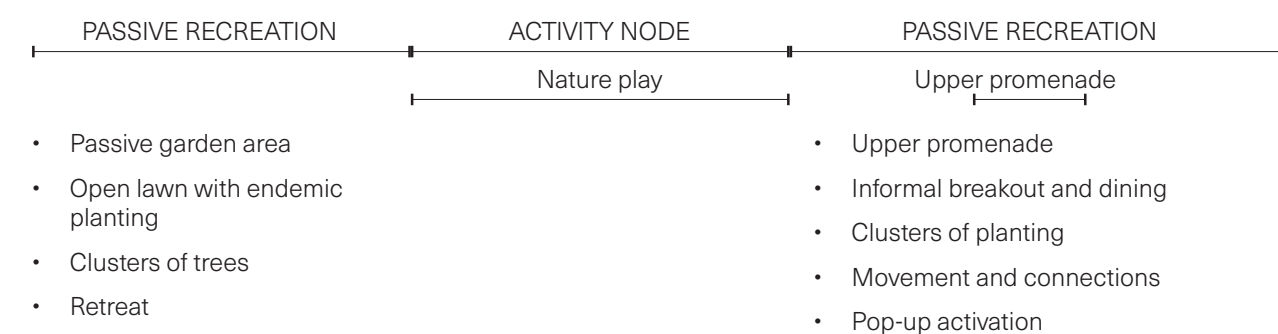
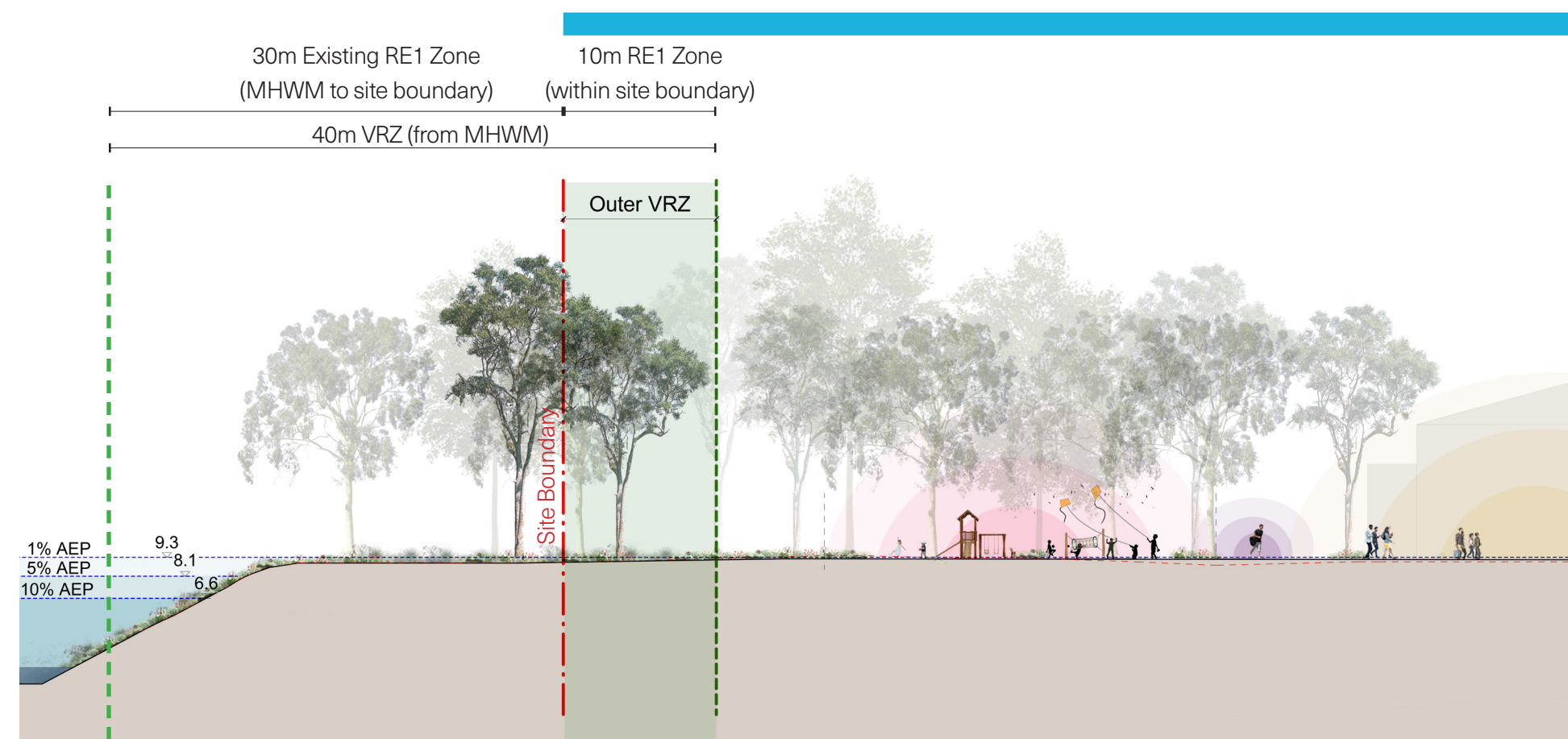
Objective 1 - Protect and enhance the existing heritage character of the precinct.

Objective 2 -Riverbank stabilisation to sensitively be integrated with natural surroundings, with emphasise on protection at the toe to prevent ongoing erosion.

Objective 3 - Increase endemic vegetation. Create natural habitat at intertidal zones. Species should reflect Country and regenerate the local landscape.

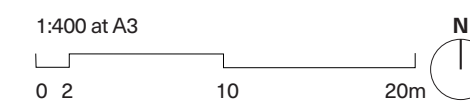
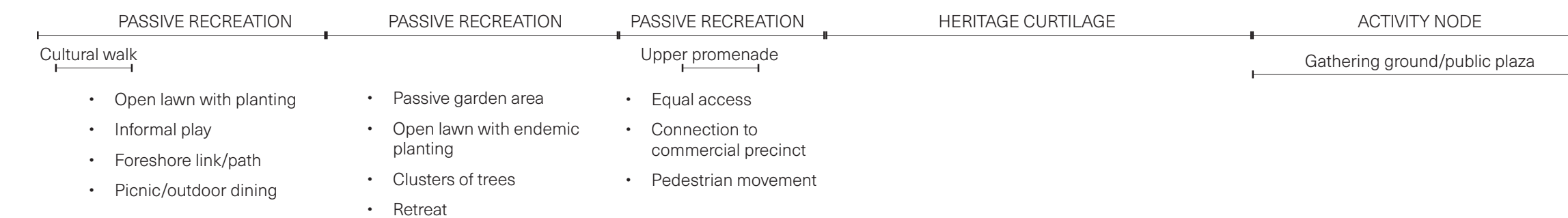
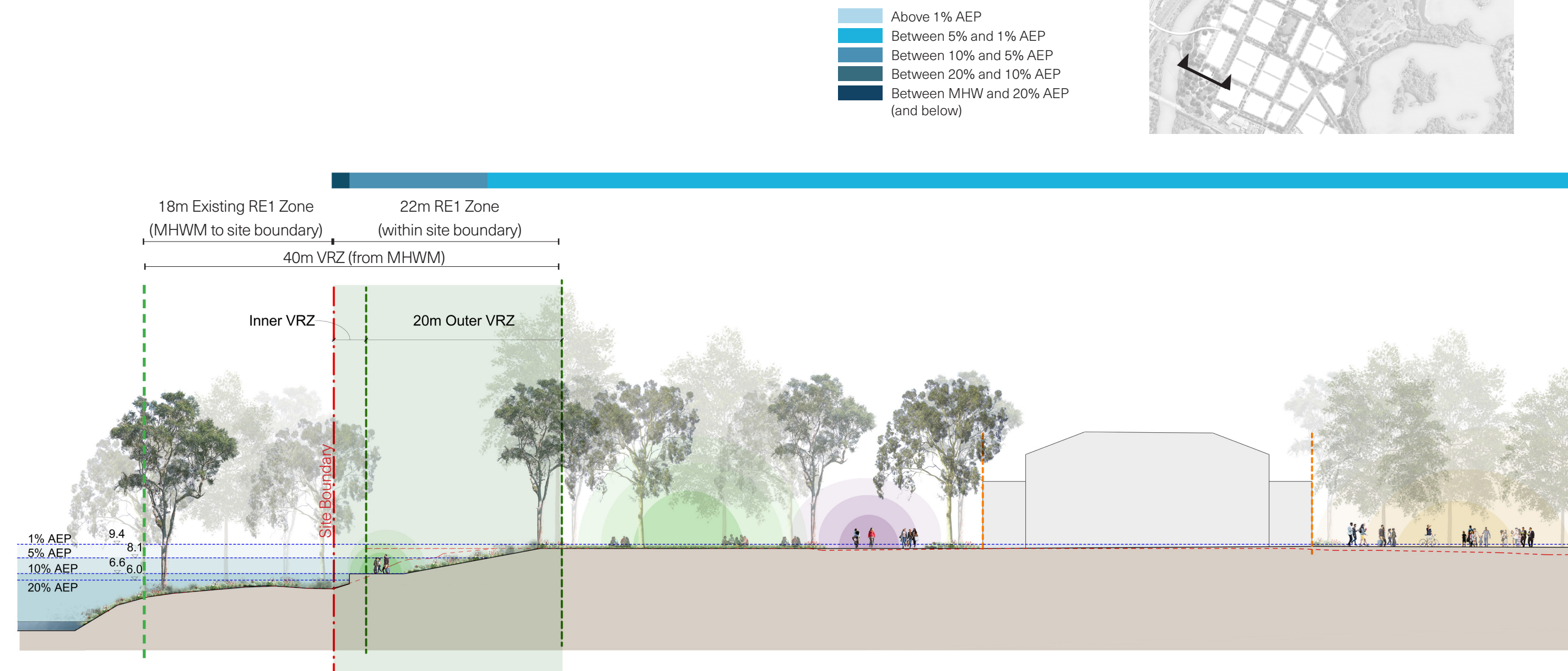
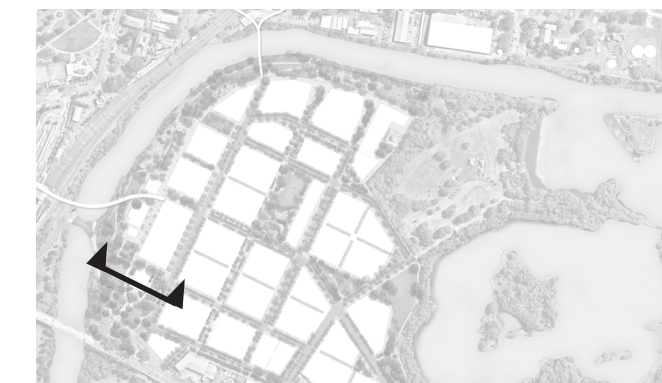
Objective 4 - Maintain visual connection with the river, and provide equal access to adjacent passive and active recreation.

Objective 5 - Increase canopy coverage, particularly around activation zones providing access to shade.



Moore Point Public Spaces — Parks

Riverfront District Park Section 2

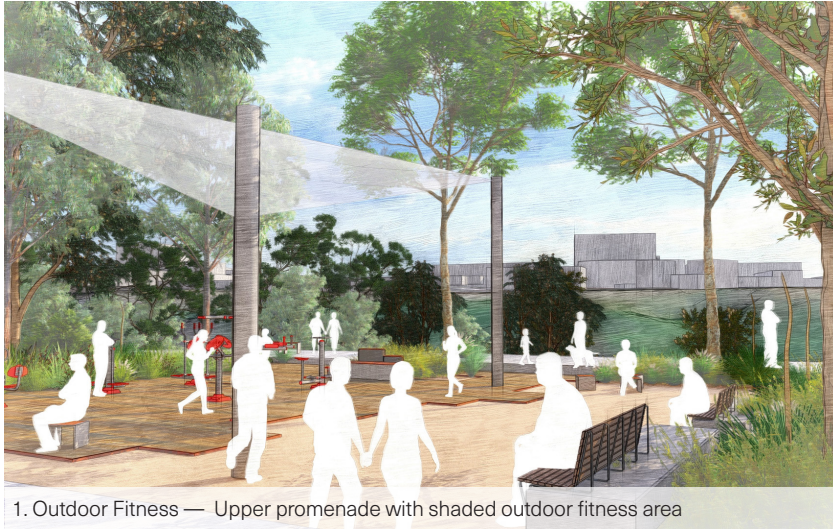
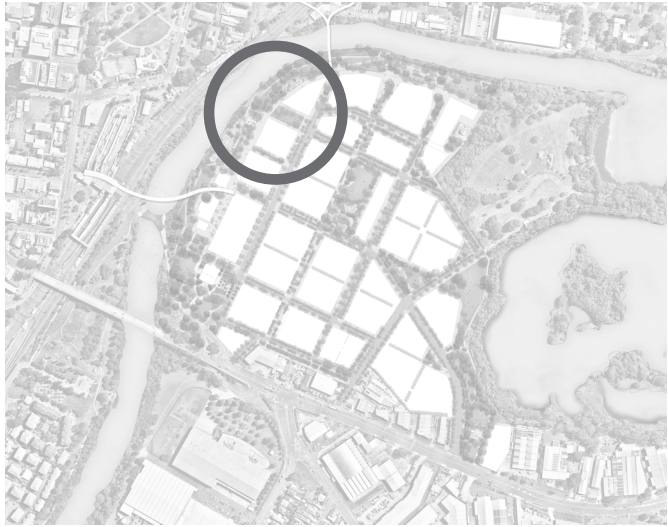


Moore Point Public Spaces — Parks

5.1.1.2. Riverfront District Park — Detail Area 2

- Key:
- 1. Fitness and Exercise Area
 - 2. Water Play
 - 3. Outdoor Amphitheatre and Gathering Space
 - 4. Passive Recreation
 - 5. Public Plaza
 - 6. Linear Park
 - 7. Cultural Walk
 - 8. Local Play

- Heritage Curtilage
- Coastal Wetland Protection Zone
- Inner VRZ Line
- Outer VRZ Line
- Site Boundary



Moore Point Public Spaces — Parks

Character

The river bend hugs the foreshore creating spaces that embrace the natural river edge. The inner VRZ offers nodes of passive recreation, space for picnic, quiet retreat, informal kick and fitness. A continuous cultural walk connects users between levels and encourages connection to the river through an ecological experience. The upper promenade serves active frontages spilling through plazas, with activity nodes of play and fitness. The main foreshore plaza is flexible to encourage pop-up events, water play and high pedestrian uses.



Moore Point Public Spaces — Parks

Riverfront District Park Section 3

Objective 1 - Protect and enhance the existing heritage character of the precinct.

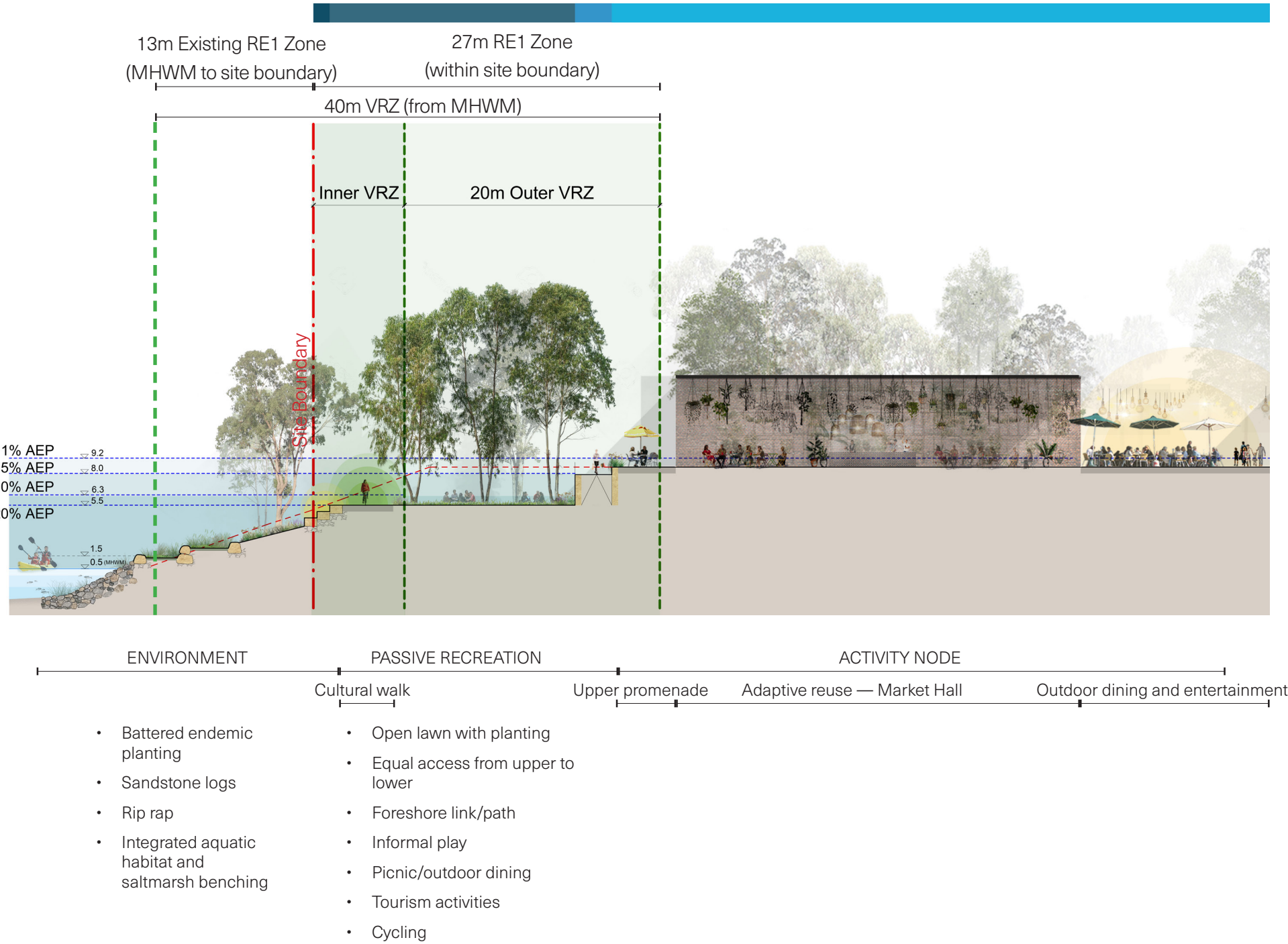
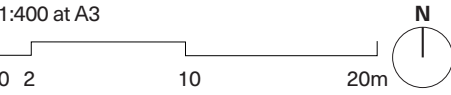
Objective 2 -Riverbank stabilisation to sensitively be integrated with natural surroundings, with emphasise on protection at the toe to prevent ongoing erosion.

Objective 3 - Increase endemic vegetation. Create natural habitat at intertidal zones. Species should reflect Country and regenerate the local landscape.

Objective 4 - Maintain visual connection with the river, and provide equal access to adjacent passive and active recreation.

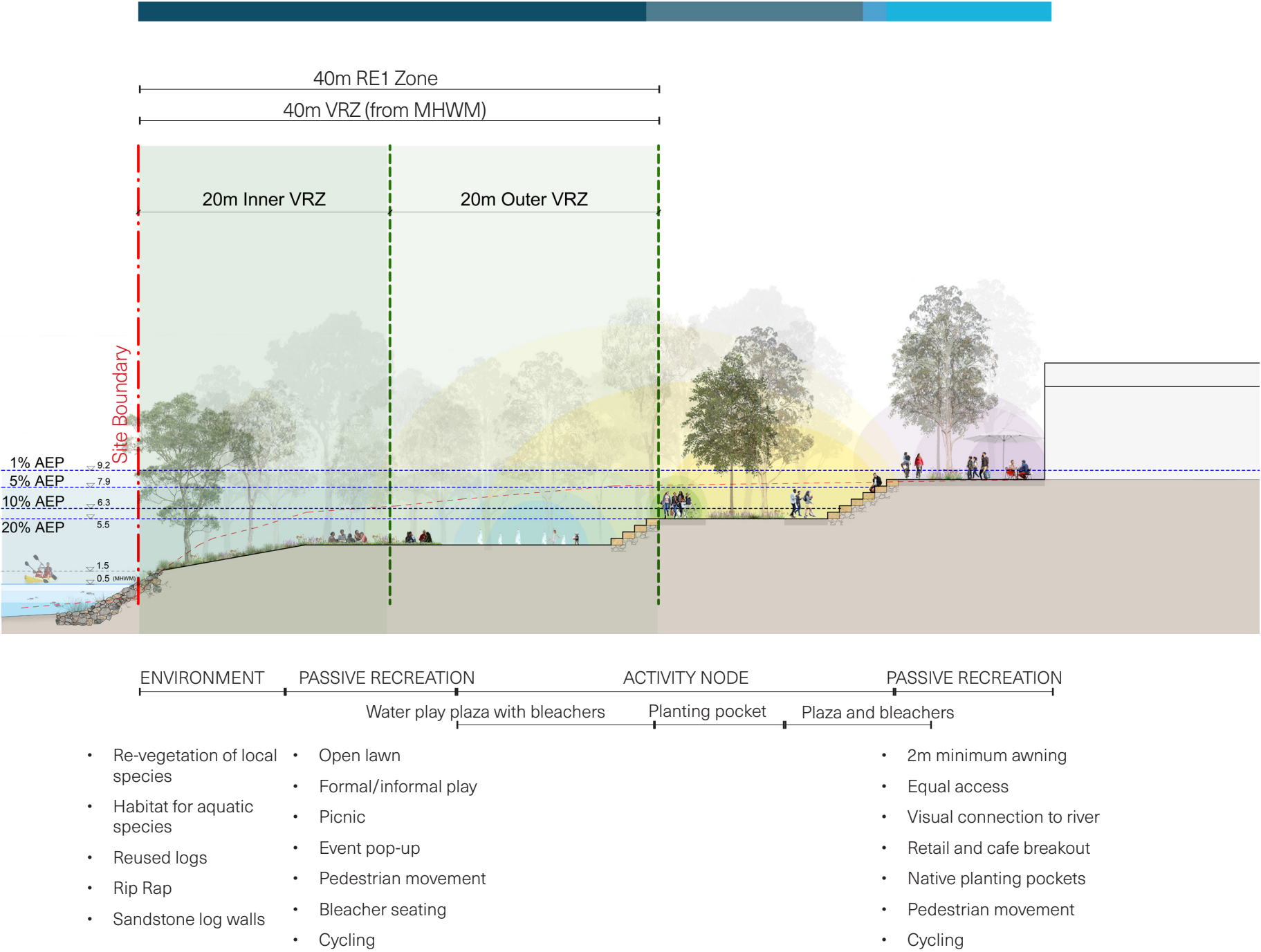
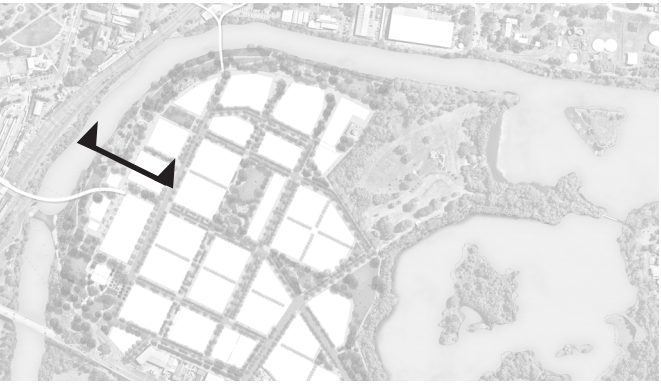
Objective 5 - Increase canopy coverage, particularly around activation zones providing access to shade.

- Active Recreation
- Local Play
- Gathering Ground, Public Plaza
- Passive Recreation
- Water play
- Foreshore Promenade
- Environment
- Outdoor Amphitheatre



Moore Point Public Spaces — Parks

Riverfront District Park Section 4



Moore Point Public Spaces — Parks
Riverfront District Park Section 5

Objective 1 - Increase endemic planting from the rivers edge to the building interface.

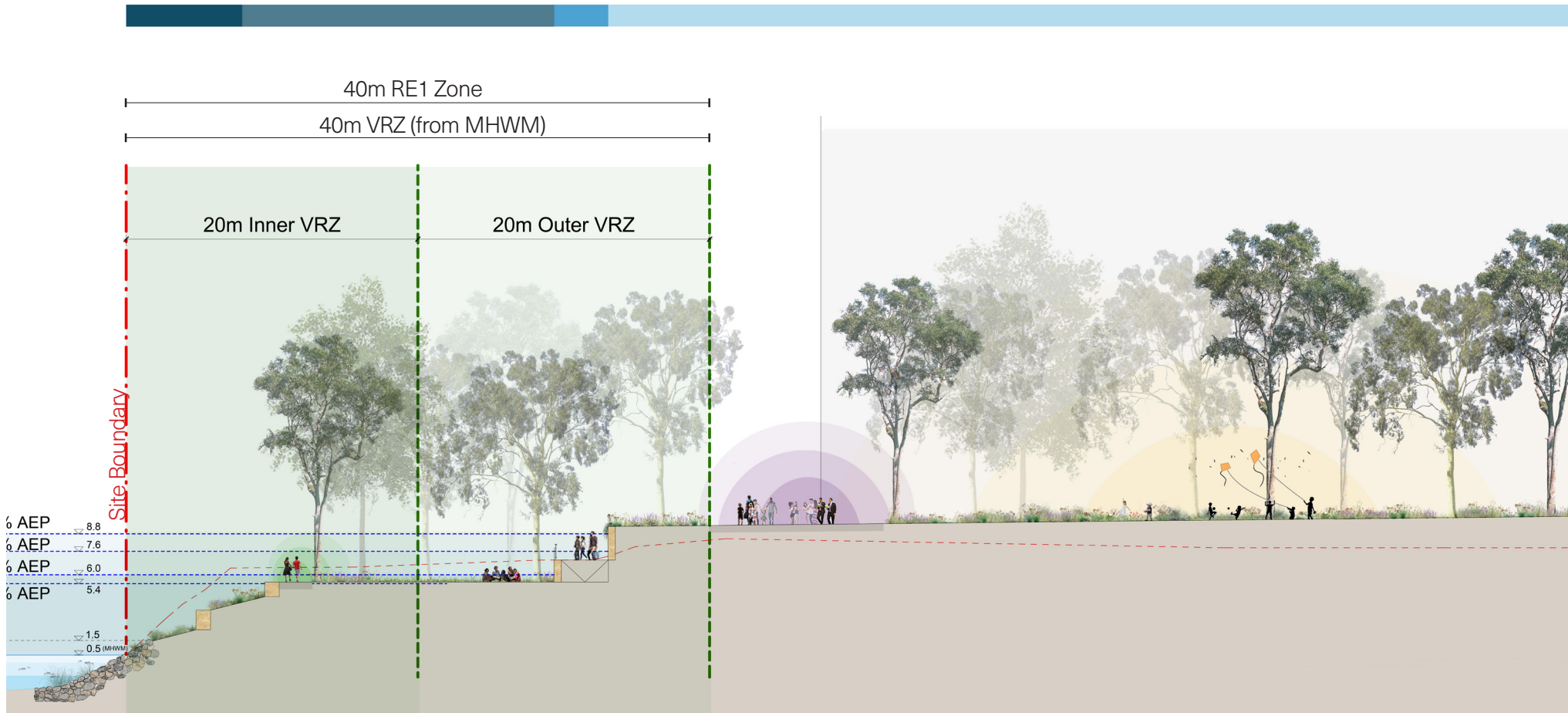
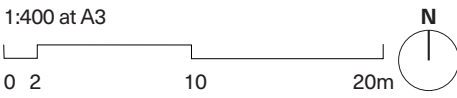
Objective 2 - Stabilise the bank with emphasis on protecting the toe and laying back the batters to prevent ongoing erosion and pollution of the river.

Objective 3 - Maintain visual and physical connection to the rivers edge from within the built form.

Objective 4 - Access to versatile and passive open green space for community and local workers, contributing to social, physical, environmental and mental health.

Objective 5 - Offer various recreation activities for all ages that celebrate the local identity.

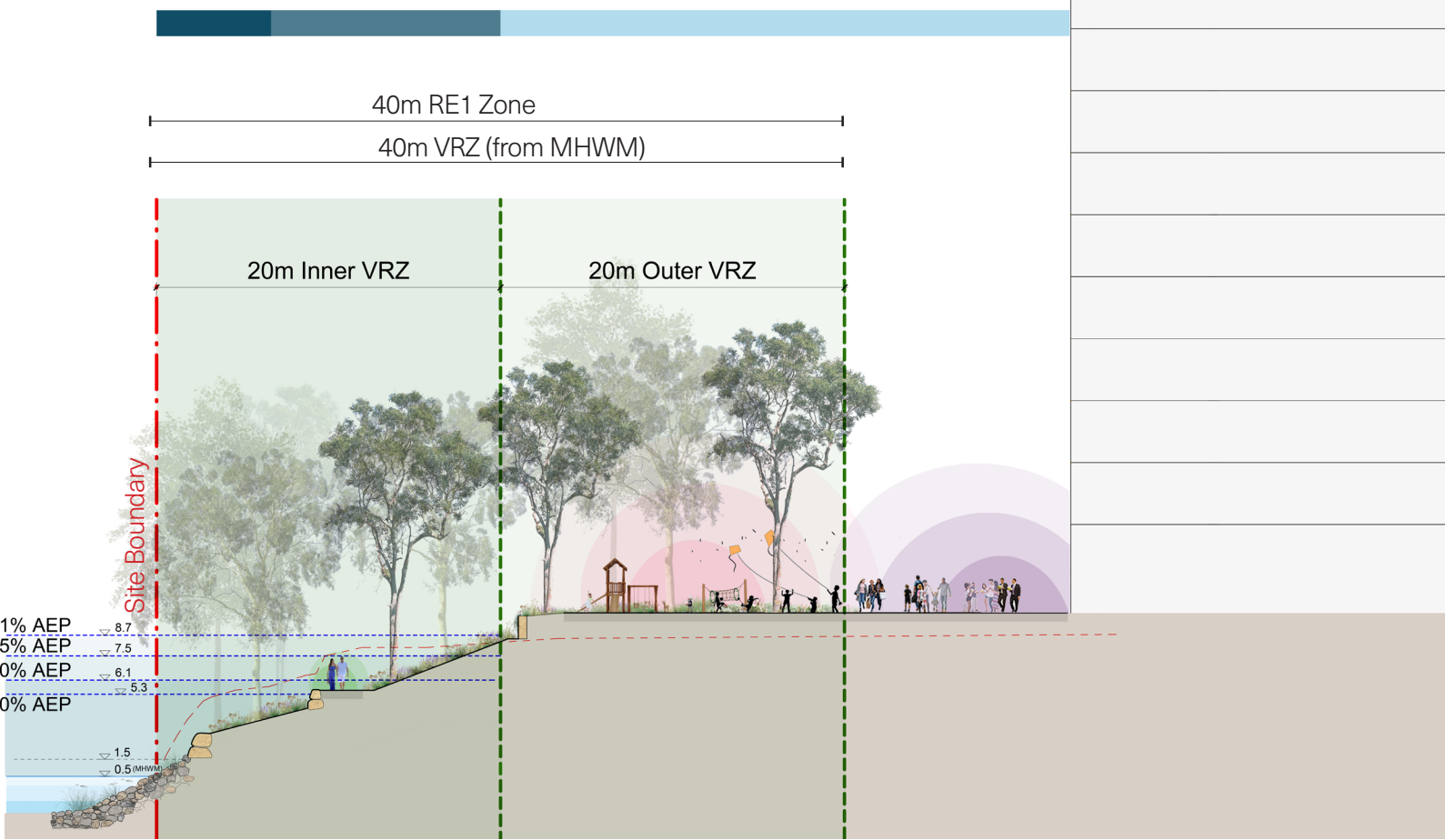
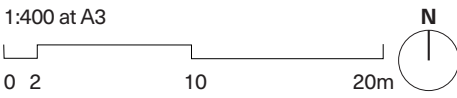
- Active Recreation
- Local Play
- Gathering Ground, Public Plaza
- Passive Recreation
- Water play
- Foreshore Promenade
- Environment
- Outdoor Amphitheatre



ENVIRONMENT		PASSIVE RECREATION		ACTIVITY NODE	
Cultural walk		Equal access		Upper promenade / Active frontage	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Re-vegetation of local speciesBattered plantingRip RapSandstone logs		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Open lawnPicnicForeshore link/sharepathInterlocking canopyEqual access from upper to lower promenadeCafe and retail breakoutNative planting pockets		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Planting buffer/ PlazaNature play with seatingPlanting buffer/ Plaza	

Moore Point Public Spaces — Parks
Riverfront District Park Section 6

- Above 1% AEP
- Between 5% and 1% AEP
- Between 10% and 5% AEP
- Between 20% and 10% AEP
- Between MHW and 20% AEP (and below)



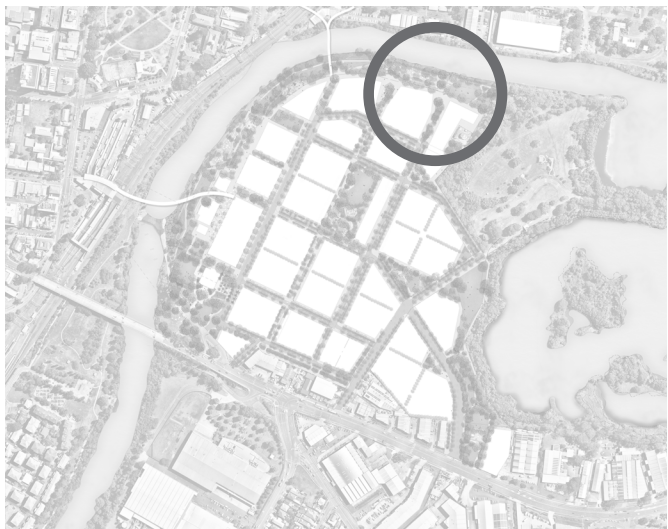
ENVIRONMENT	PASSIVE RECREATION	ACTIVITY NODE	PASSIVE RECREATION
Cultural walk	Viewpoint Fitness and nature play	Upper promenade	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Battered endemic plantingRip rapSandstone logsIntegrated aquatic habitat and saltmarsh benching	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Physical and or visual access to riverOpen lawn with plantingInformal playPicnic/ outdoor diningForeshore link/pathCycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Pedestrian promenadeCafe breakoutEqual AccessRetail and cafe breakoutPop- up stalls,markets, activation	

Moore Point Public Spaces — Parks

5.1.1.3. Riverfront District Park — Detail Area 3

- Key:
- 1. Cultural Walk
 - 2. Water Play
 - 3. Passive Recreation
 - 4. Outdoor Amphitheatre and Gathering Space
 - 5. Public Plaza
 - 6. Linear Park
 - 7. Upper Promenade
 - 8. Pocket Park
 - 9. Local Play

- Heritage Curtilage
- Coastal Wetland Protection Zone
- Inner VRZ Line
- Outer VRZ Line
- Site Boundary

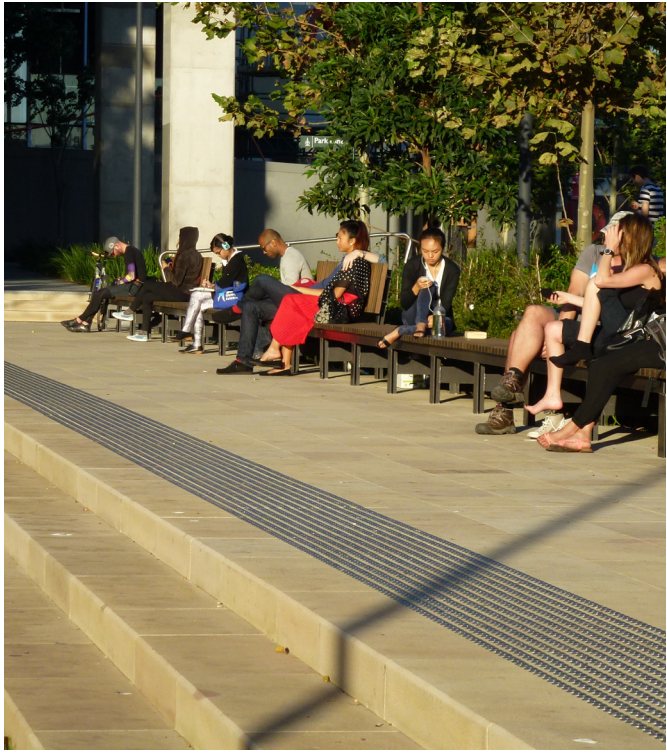


*The alignment of the northern pedestrian bridge over the Georges River is subject to further discussions with affected landowners. The alignment of the pedestrian bridge is subject to change

Moore Point Public Spaces — Parks

Character

The northern portion of the foreshore utilises the sunny aspect to offer a series of passive recreation and activity nodes. Direct connection from across the river in combination with local active transport and pedestrian links from the urban core creates a multi-modal riverfront. The cultural walk continues alongside the environmental zone, weaving between the network of green spaces, opening up to main water play plaza. The upper promenade feeds active retail, hospitality and movement amongst green spaces for relaxation and informal activity.



Moore Point Public Spaces — Parks
Riverfront District Park Section 7

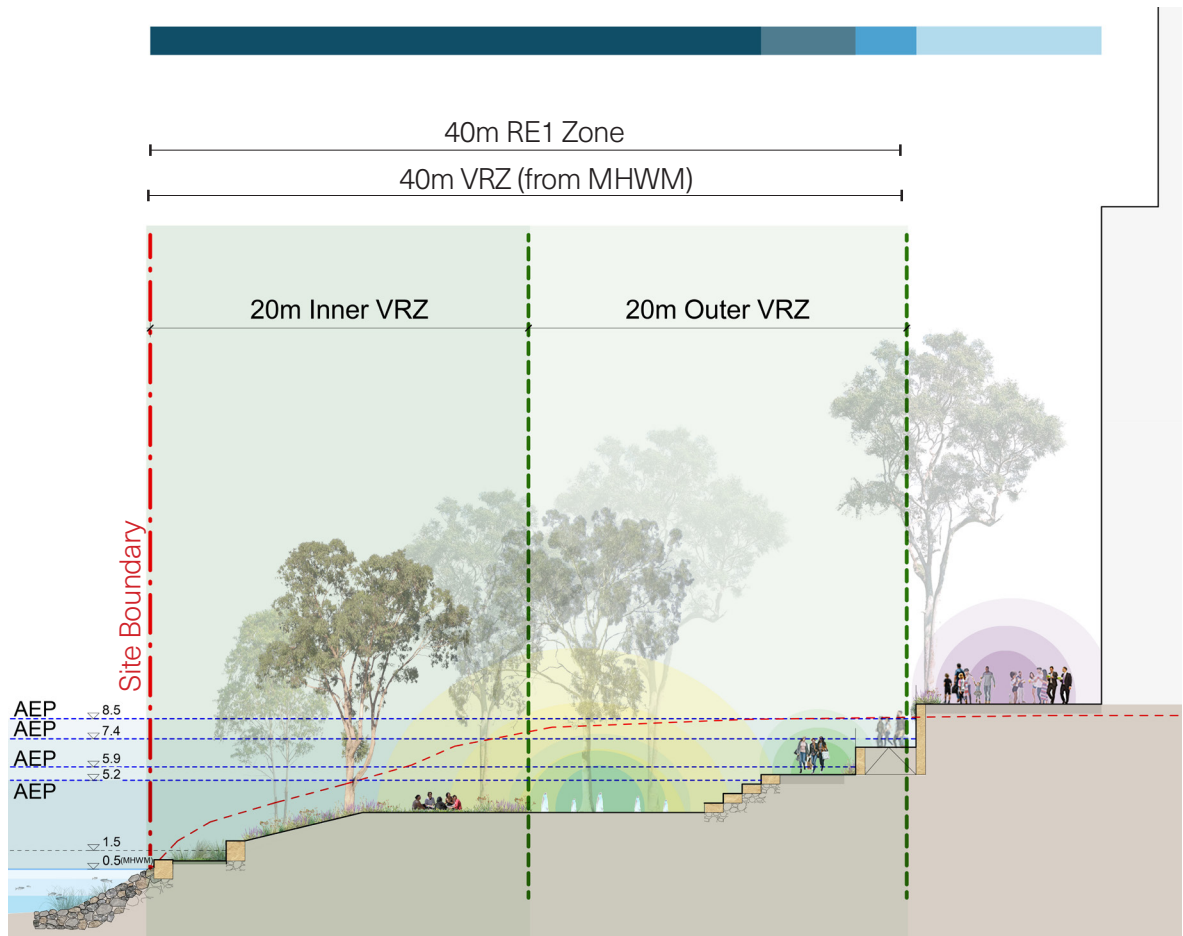
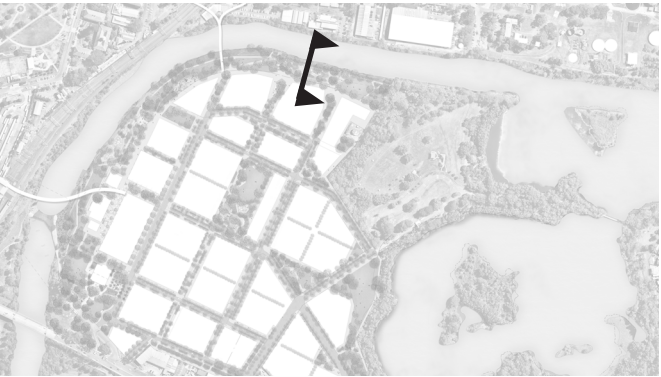
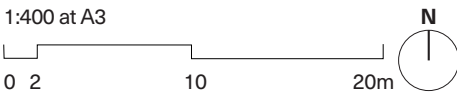
Objective 1 - Increase endemic vegetation. Create natural habitat at intertidal zones. Species should reflect Country and regenerate the landscape.

Objective 2 - Increase endemic planting from the recreational edge towards the river, keeping it protected from users.

Objective 3 - Areas of high volume endemic planting and large shade trees surrounding recreation zones to offset the urban context.

Objective 4 - Increase amenity for all users through diverse green and recreational spaces, to encourage a healthy living.

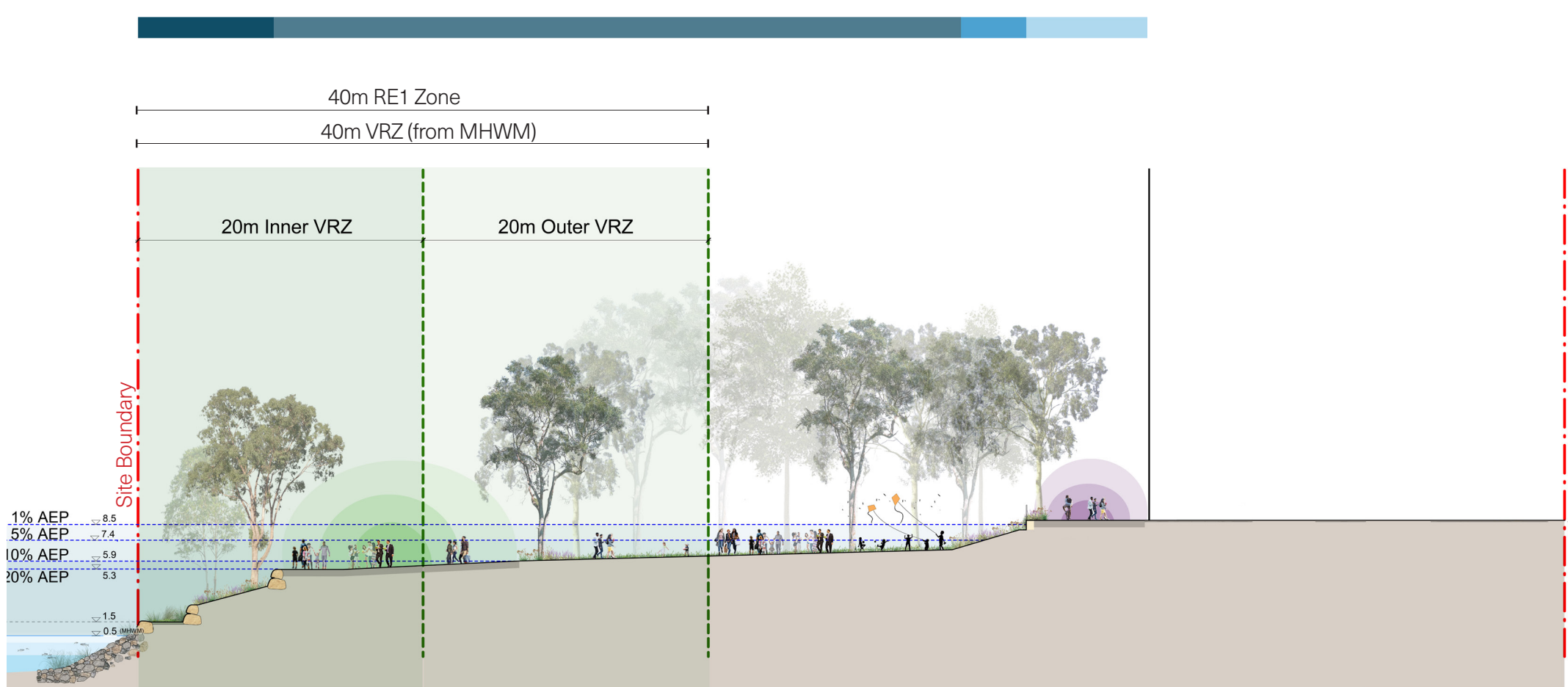
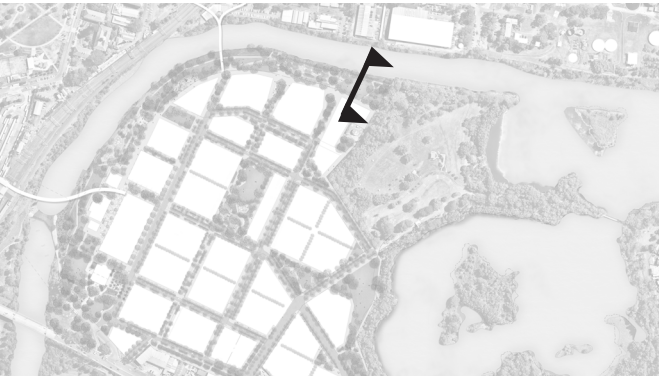
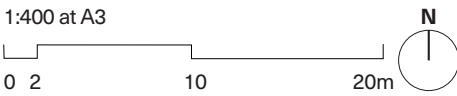
- Active Recreation
- Local Play
- Gathering Ground, Public Plaza
- Passive Recreation
- Water play
- Foreshore Promenade
- Environment
- Outdoor Amphitheatre



- | ENVIRONMENT | PASSIVE RECREATION | ACTIVITY NODE | PASSIVE RECREATION |
|--|---|---------------|---|
| | | Waterplay | Cultural walk Upper promenade |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">Battered endemic plantingRip rapSandstone logsHabitat for aquatic speciesReused logs | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Open lawnEndemic plantingPicnicRetreatPhysical/visual connection to water | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Foreshore link/sharepathBleacher seatingEqual access from upper to lower promenadeNative planting pocketsForeshore link/sharepathRetail breakout |

Moore Point Public Spaces — Parks
Riverfront District Park Section 8

- Above 1% AEP
- Between 5% and 1% AEP
- Between 10% and 5% AEP
- Between 20% and 10% AEP
- Between MHW and 20% AEP (and below)



- | ENVIRONMENT | PASSIVE RECREATION |
|--|--|
| Cultural walk | Upper promenade |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">Battered endemic plantingRip rapSandstone logsHabitat for aquatic species | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Open lawnLookout/viewing platformPhysical/visual connection to waterForeshore link/sharepathEqual access from upper to lower promenadeNative plantingInformal play and fitnessRetreat |

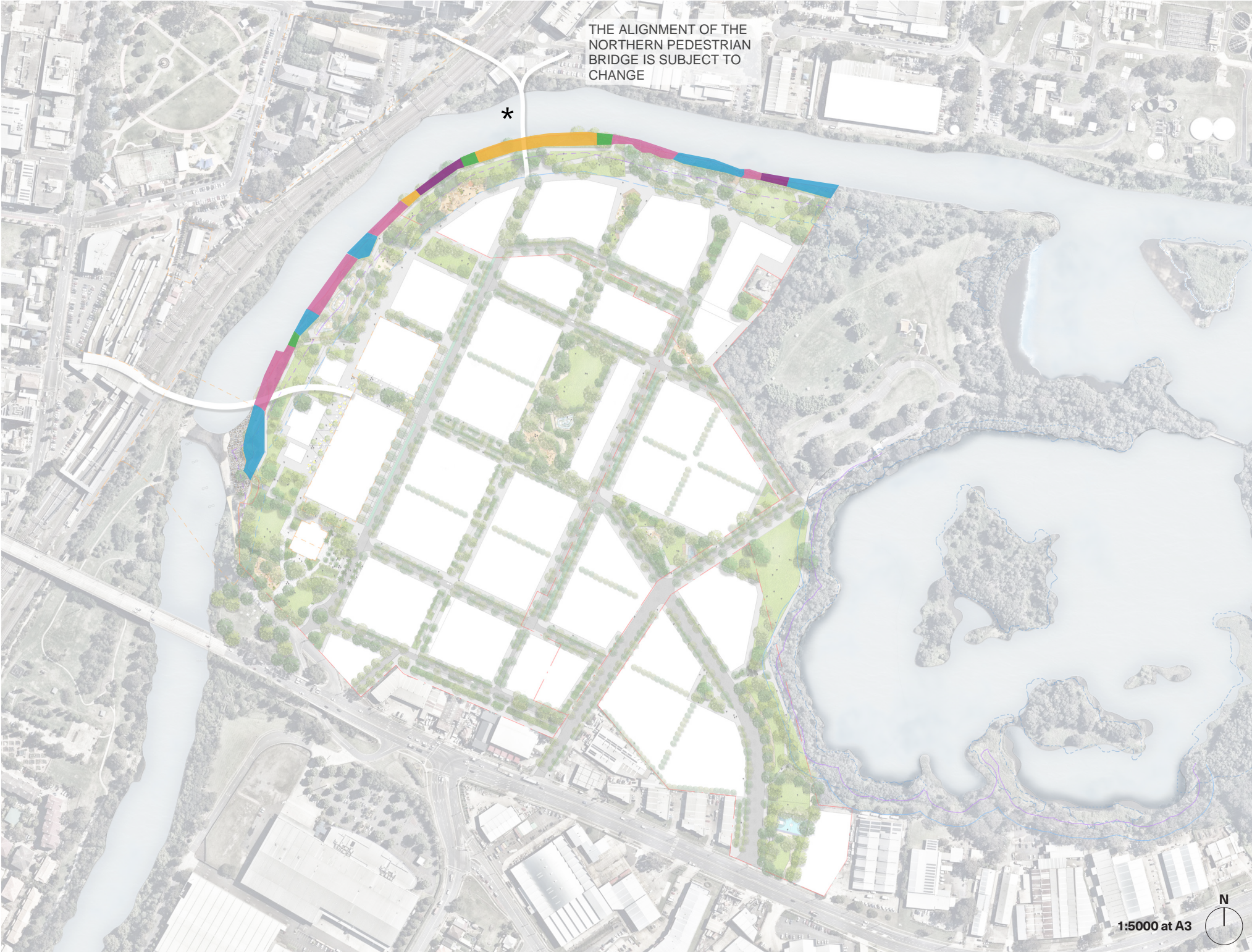
Moore Point Public Spaces — Riverbank Strategy

5.1.1.4. Riverbank Typologies

As discussed in **Section 3.1.**, the existing riverbank is in a vulnerable state and rapidly degrading. Improving the riverbank is critical in delivering a successful resilient and environmentally considered riverfront district park.

A merit- based strategy based on flood levels, bank stability and river morphology has been established that utilises a combination of natural and environmentally engineered approaches with Royal Haskoning, Northrop and Worley Consulting (previously Advisian) to improve the quality of the Georges River.

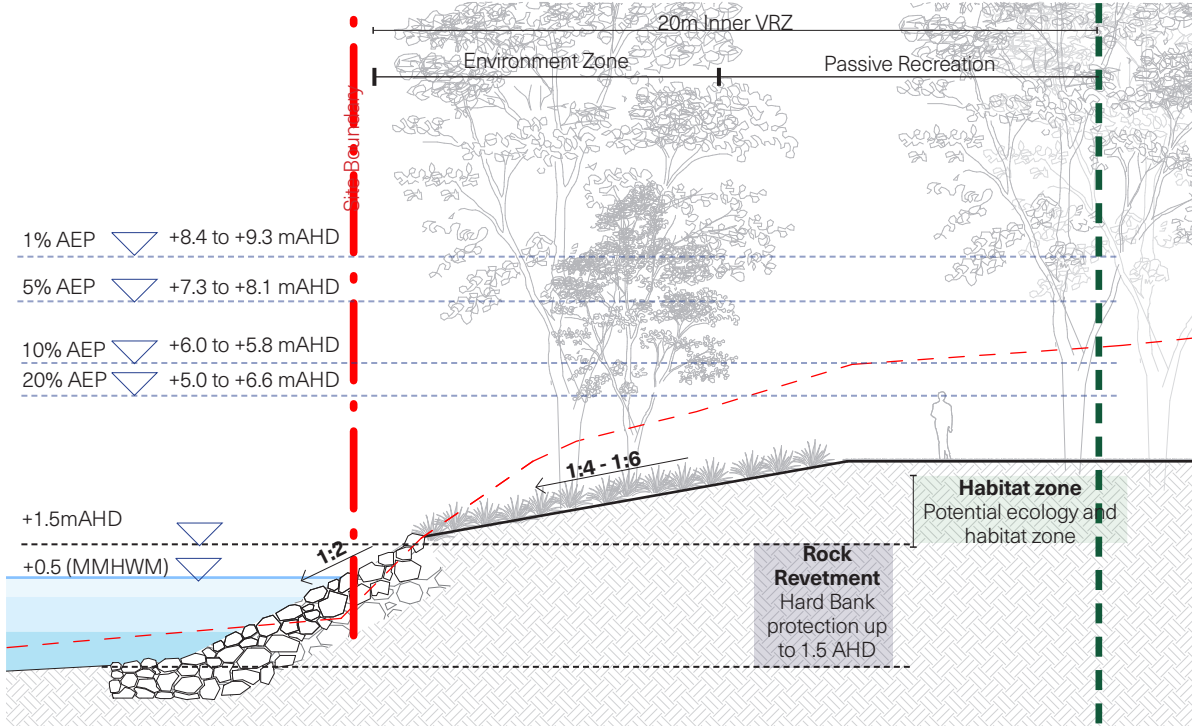
- Type 1** - Planting embankment (1:4 max)
- Type 2** - Tiered planting embankment
- Type 3** - Tiered planting embankment (less than 12m width)
- Type 4** - Tiered planting embankment with habitat opportunities
- Type 5** - River access / outdoor river amphitheatre (connection with nature)



★ The alignment of the northern pedestrian bridge over the Georges River is subject to further discussions with affected landowners.

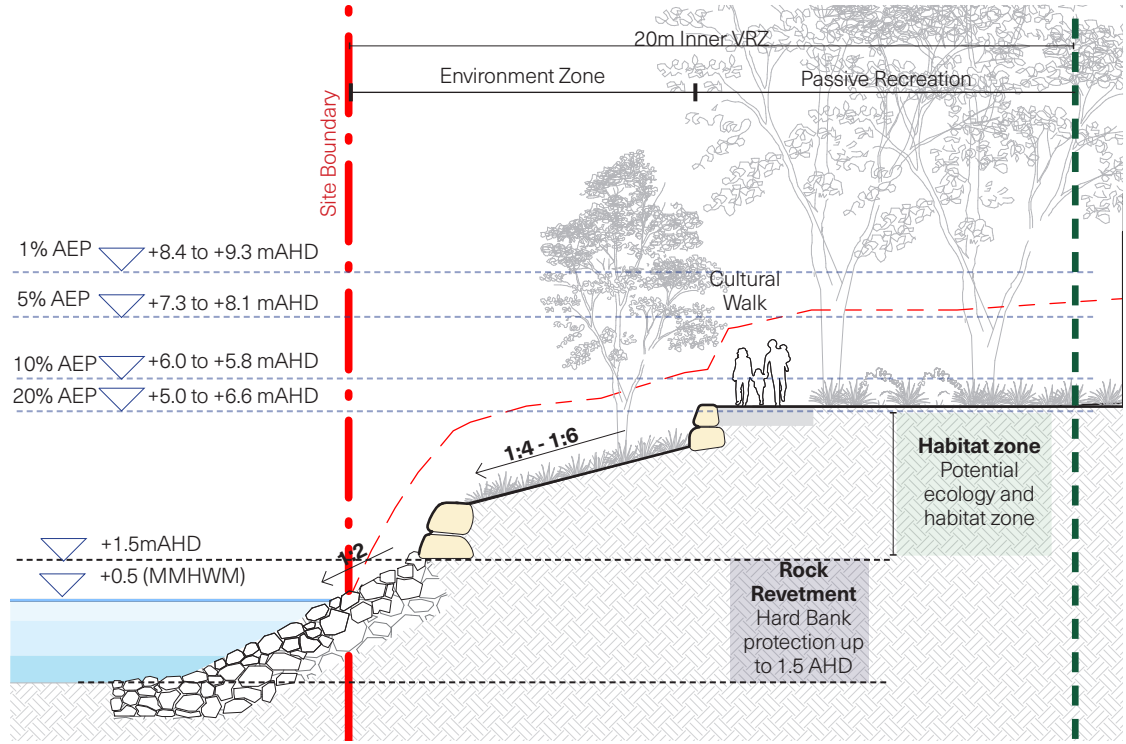
Moore Point Public Spaces — Riverbank Strategy

Riverbank — Type 1



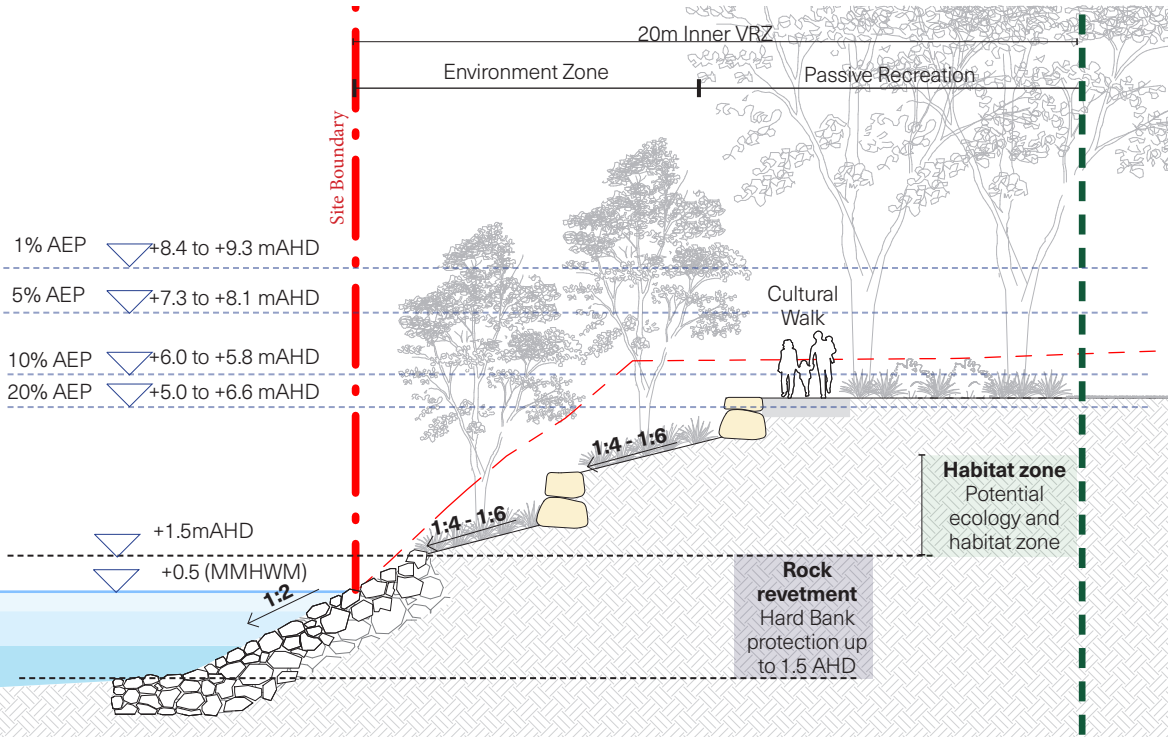
For areas requiring minimal treatment and of low intensity. Combination of rock revetment to stabilise the toe of the bank supported by a more gentle slope of native planting to the top of bank. Type 1 can be integrated with sandstone when conditions are more constrained (Type 2 and 3).

Riverbank — Type 2



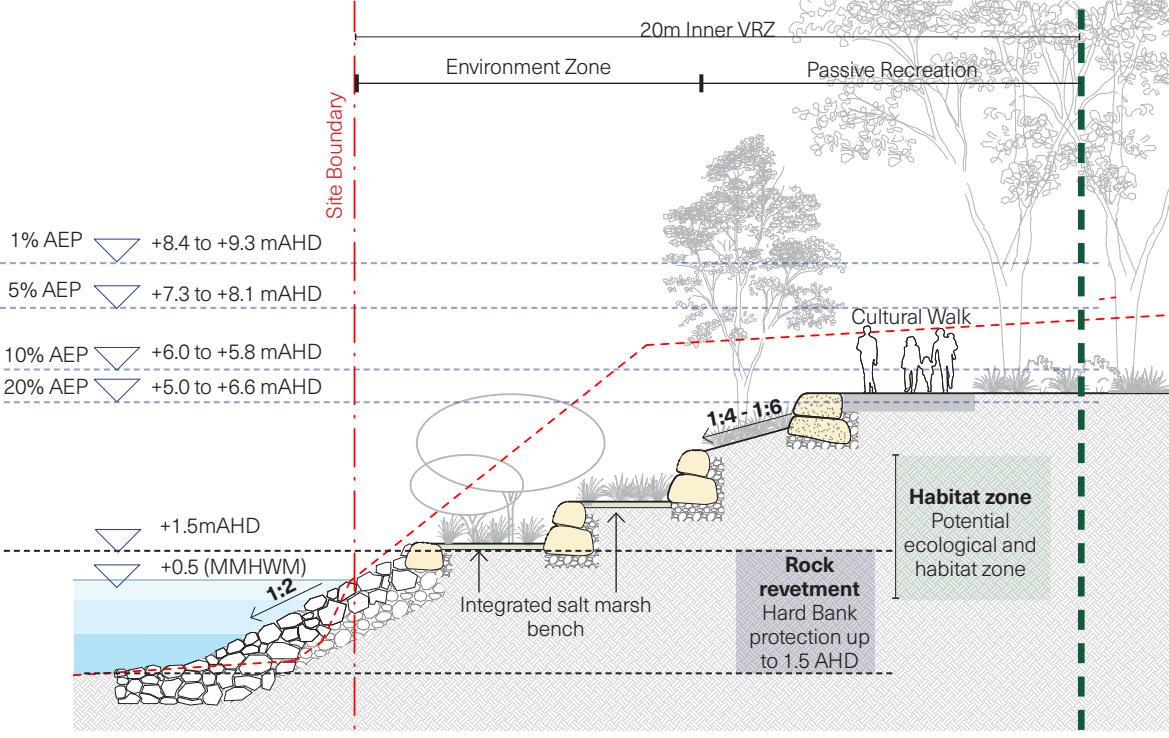
At the river bend, tiered sandstone is added in combination with rock revetment and planting to protect the toe of the bank. Sandstone mitigates the impacts of wave action and erosion and is stacked to assist in areas of greater level change.

Riverbank — Type 3



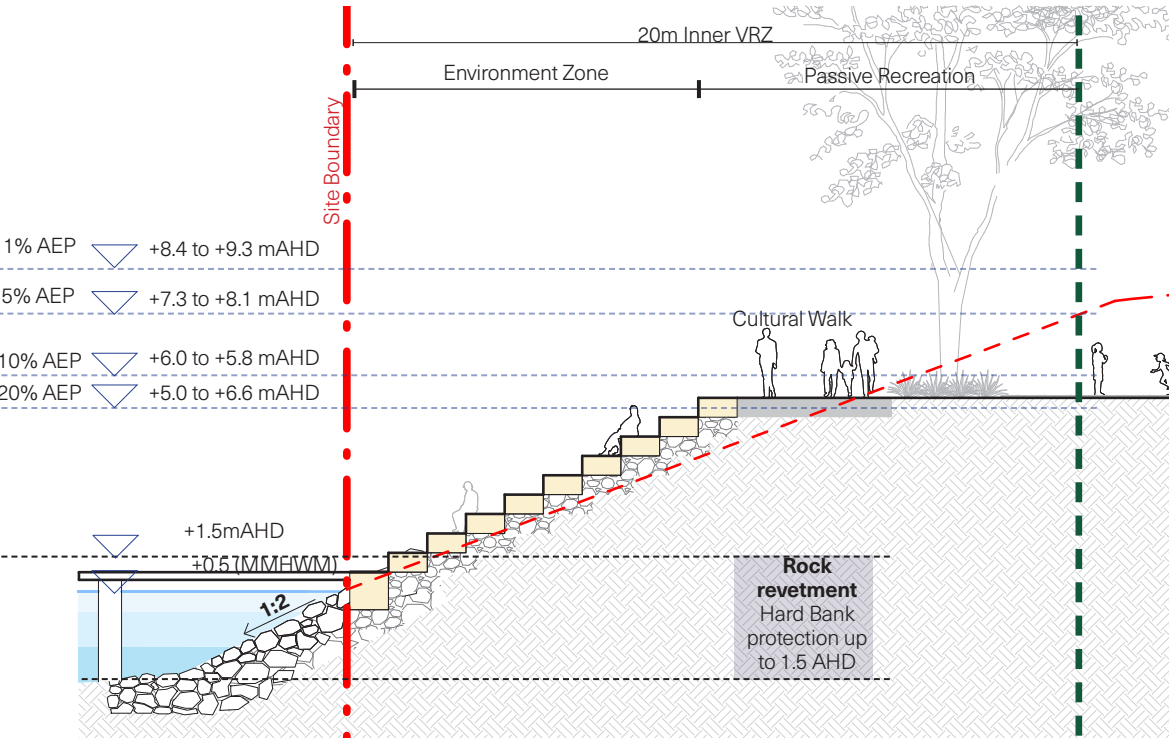
Similar to Type 2, tiered sandstone is added in combination with rock revetment and planting to protect the toe of the bank. Sandstone mitigates the impacts of wave action and erosion and is stacked to assist in areas of greater level change.

Riverbank — Type 4



Opportunity for habitat integration such as saltmarsh benching at areas of low velocity and low erosion. Tiers of sandstone are integrated to support pockets of habitat with rock revetment to the toe of the bank to stabilise.

Riverbank — Type 5



Informal sandstone block bleachers integrated with planting to the waters edge. Stacked sandstone with rock revetment to the toe of the bank mitigates wave action and erosion in areas of high intensity, such as Liverpool Weir.

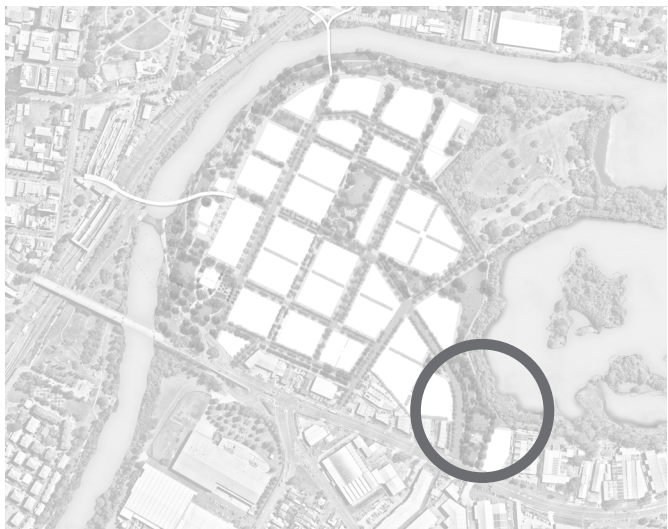
5.1.2. Local Parks

5.1.2.1. Lake Moore Local Park

Key:

- 1. Cultural Walk
- 2. Passive Recreation
- 3. Active Recreation
- 4. Amphitheatre and Gathering Space
- 5. Upper Promenade
- 6. Pocket Park

- Heritage Curtilage
- Coastal Wetland Protection Zone
- Inner VRZ Line
- Outer VRZ Line
- Site Boundary



Moore Point Public Domain — Parks

Character

Celebration and protection of Lake Moore's existing coastal wetland zone. The area is highly passive with minimal infrastructure along the lake's edge, maintaining strong views to the water. This brings biodiversity and environment to the forefront, allowing users to feel connected and embrace local river ecology. A highly activated recreation area at the south supports local residents, encouraging community sport and exercise.



Moore Point Public Spaces — Parks
Lake Moore Ecopark Section 9

Objective 1 - Protect and enhance the coastal wetland zone through localised revitalisation of the banks, including increasing local vegetation species and habitat.

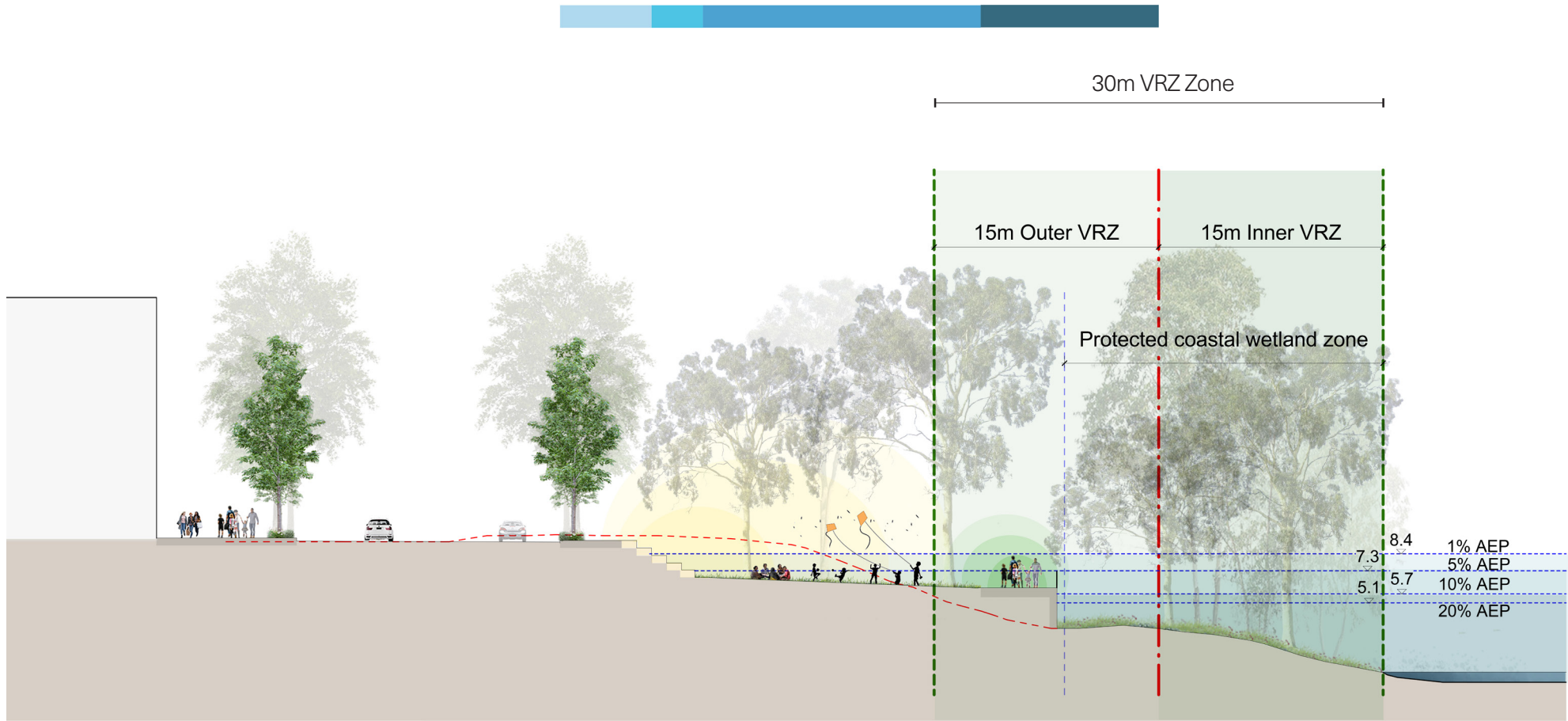
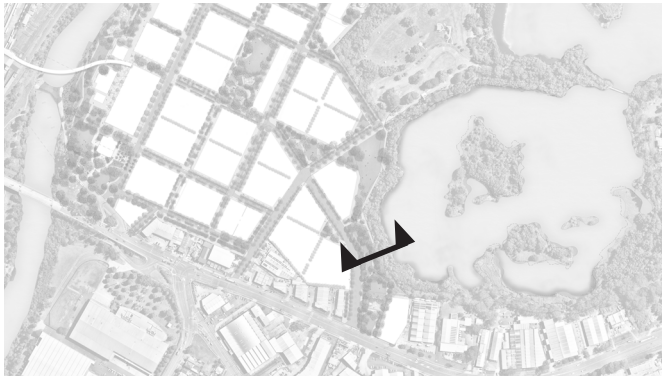
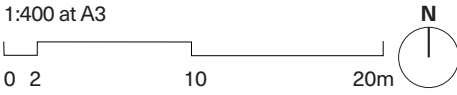
Objective 2 - Low impact recreation surrounding the coastal wetland areas to ensure regeneration and limited disturbance to the existing communities.

Objective 3 - Maintain equal access from the street to boundary to allow all users to experience the natural landscape.

Objective 4 - Offer self- directed activities amongst the local landscape to create a sense of place.

Objective 5 - Maintain access to public open green space.

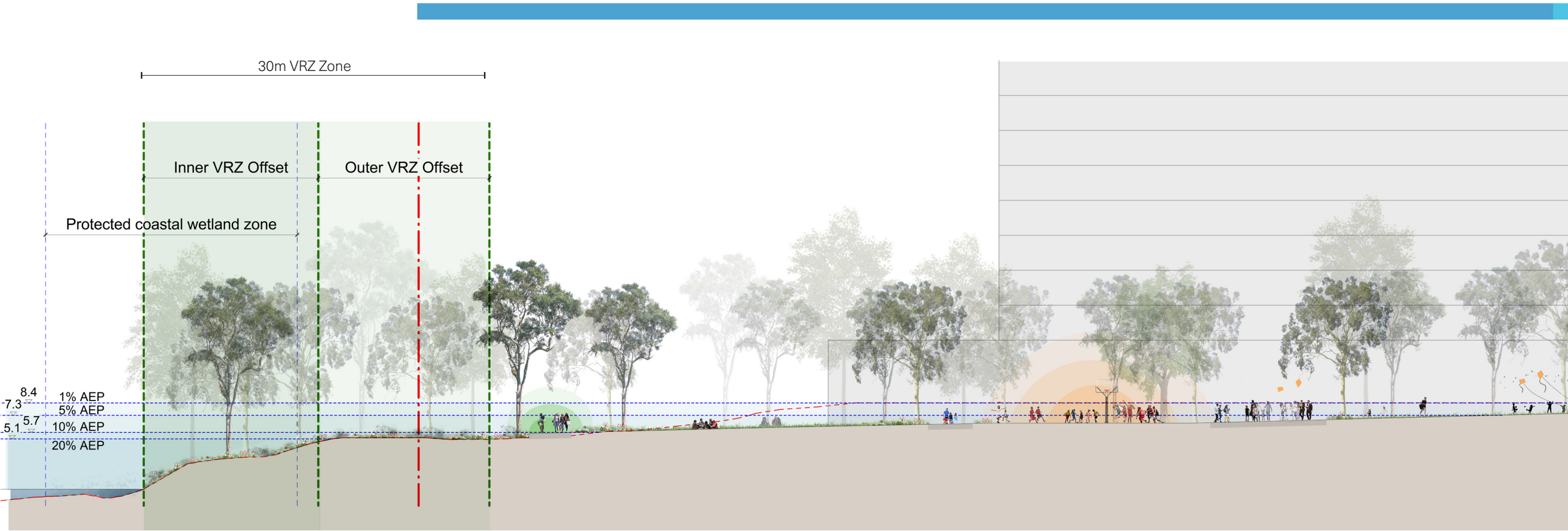
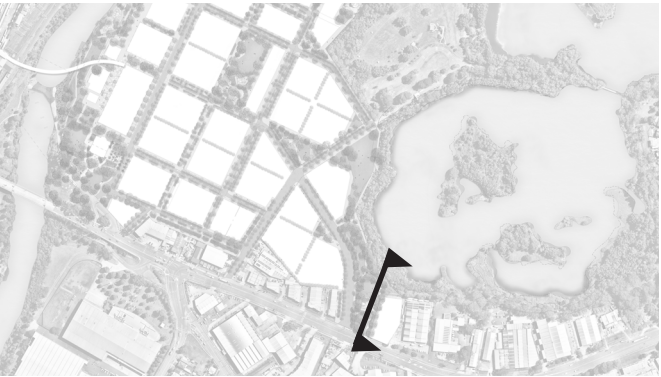
- Active Recreation
- Local Play
- Gathering Ground, Public Plaza
- Passive Recreation
- Water play
- Foreshore Promenade
- Environment
- Outdoor Amphitheatre



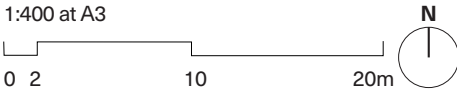
- | ACTIVITY NODE | PASSIVE RECREATION | ENVIRONMENT |
|--------------------|--|---|
| Footpath Bleachers | Cultural Walk | |
| Open, sloped lawn | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Protection of existing plant communitiesVisual connection to waterEqual AccessNature walks/lookoutsRetreatCycling | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Protection of coastal wetland zoneProtection of existing habitat and communityIncreasing vegetation |

Moore Point Public Spaces — Parks
Lake Moore Ecopark Section 10

- Above 1% AEP
- Between 5% and 1% AEP
- Between 10% and 5% AEP
- Between 20% and 10% AEP
- Between MHW and 20% AEP (and below)



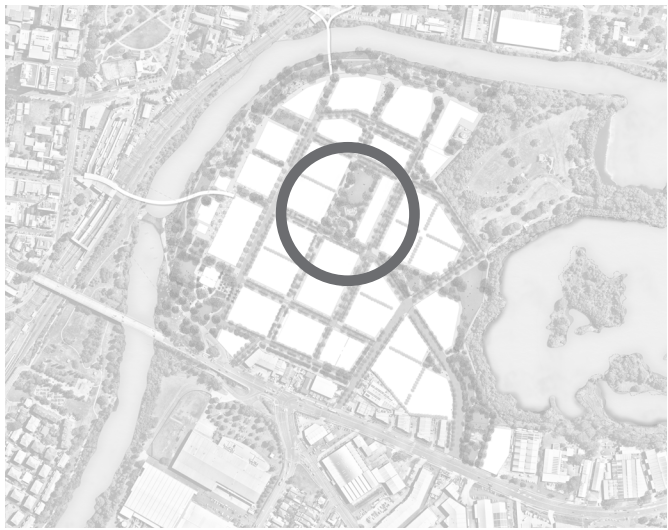
- | PASSIVE RECREATION | ACTIVE RECREATION | PASSIVE RECREATION |
|---|--|--|
| Cultural Walk | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">Protection of coastal wetland zoneProtection of existing habitat and communityBattered native plantingOpen lawn areasPicnic and retreatCyclingForeshore link/path | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Multisport courtsPlaygroundFitness nodes | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Passive recreationInformal playEqual AccessCyclingPlanting |



Moore Point Public Spaces — Parks

5.1.2.2. Central Community Local Park

- Key:
- 1. Local Play
 - 2. Passive Recreation
 - 3. Linear Park / Pedestrian Spine
 - 4. Water play / plaza
 - 5. Fitness and Exercise
 - 6. School
-
- Heritage Curtilage
 - Coastal Wetland Protection Zone
 - Inner VRZ Line
 - Outer VRZ Line
 - Site Boundary



1. Local Play — Play for all ages combined with fitness



2. Passive Recreation — Flexible open lawn for small to large community activities



3. Linear Park — Pedestrian priority, highly shaded and green extension of the park

Moore Point Public Spaces — Parks

Character

At the heart of the urban centre is the school and community hub, surrounded by a large open lawn. The flexible park space supports local recreation such as play and informal sport with more intimate outdoor green pockets for people to gather and interact whilst passing through. The area is positioned at the intersection of the pedestrian spine and linear park, offering spatial relief from the high activity of the street network and dense built form.



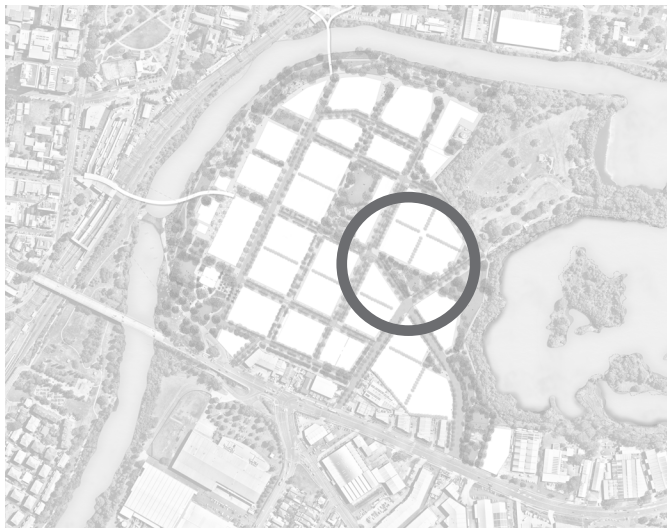
Moore Point Public Spaces — Parks

5.1.2.3. Eastern Local Community Park

Key:

- 1. Lawn
- 2. Waterplay and Plaza
- 3. Playground with Fitness
- 4. Planting Buffer

- Heritage Curtilage
- Coastal Wetland Protection Zone
- Inner VRZ Line
- Outer VRZ Line
- Site Boundary



1. Passive Recreation — Pockets lawn amongst native planting for casual dwelling



2. Water Play — Interactive plaza space



3. Local Play — Doorstep play for local residents with fitness nodes

Moore Point Public Spaces — Parks

Character

The eastern park is an extension of the central local community park, contributing to the recreation network through nodes of fitness and play. Park edges are green and highly permeable, creating social hubs for local residents to meet and dwell on a daily basis. This compliments the adjacent street network by promoting active edges and sense of place.



5.1.3. Linear Parks

5.1.3.1. East-west Green link 24m

Character and Design Considerations:

- Slow, shared 'quiet-way' (Movement and Place) prioritising pedestrian and cycle links between Lake Moore and the Riverfront District Park.
- Flush environment, encouraging safe multi-directional movement.
- Balancing movement and active transport links with spaces to dwell.
- Integrate pockets of activation - fitness, play, plaza, furniture.
- Continuous natural shade through regular street trees and green understorey.
- Active frontages spilling into edges of the street with outdoor dining opportunities.
- Emergency vehicle access.

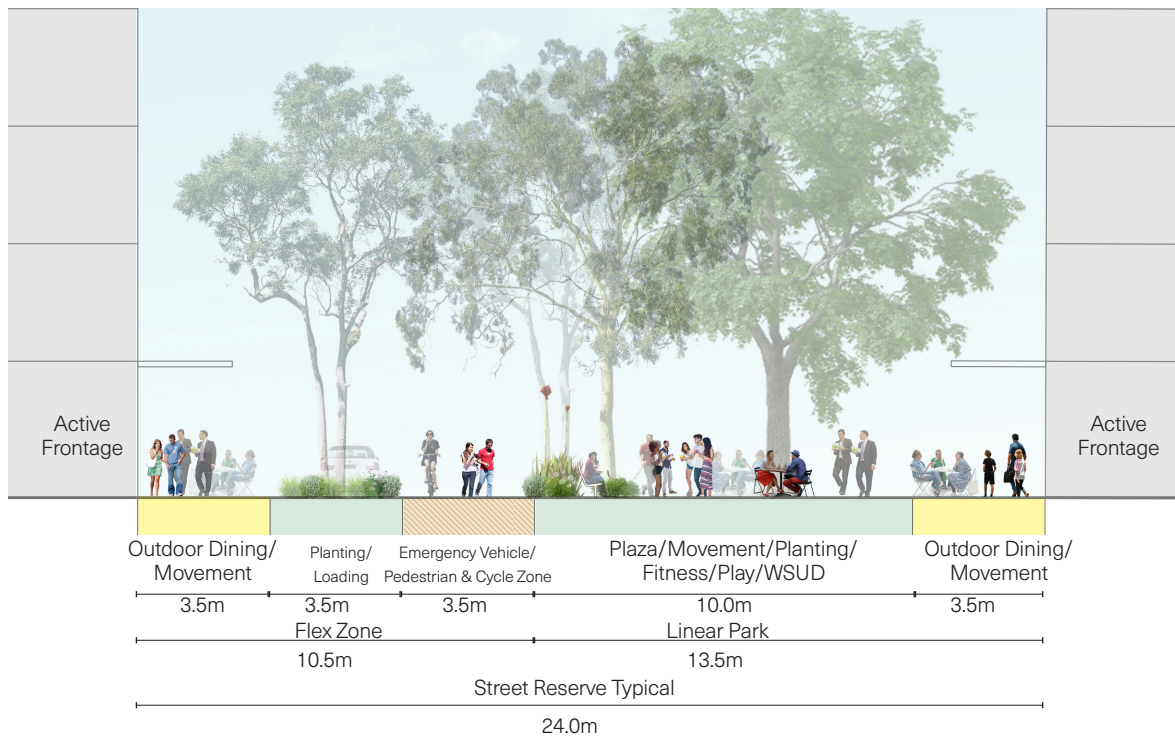
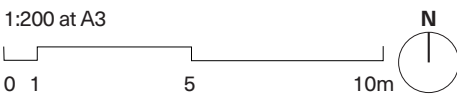
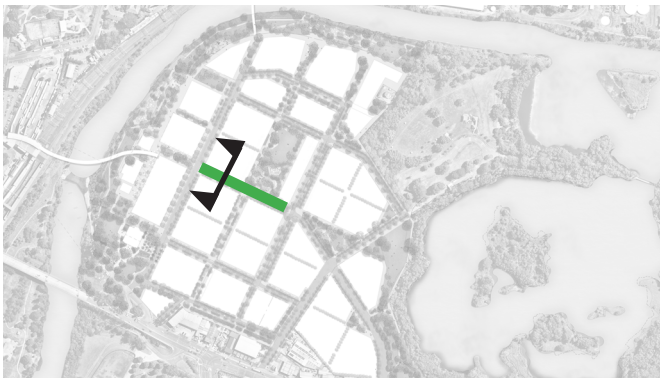


Flush condition that prioritises pedestrian movement — The Levee, Maitland



Active edges that encourage dwelling and community interaction

Note: Refer to "Urban Design Report" SJB, 2024 for built form setback and heights



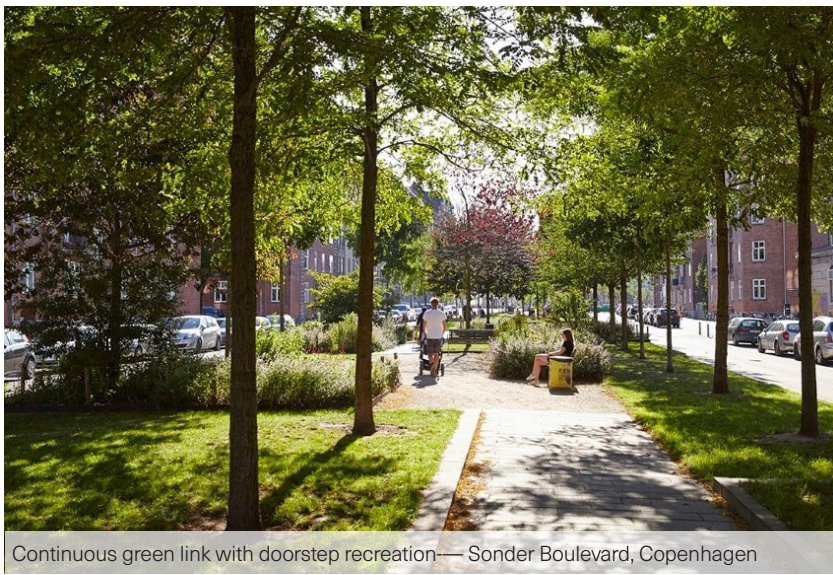
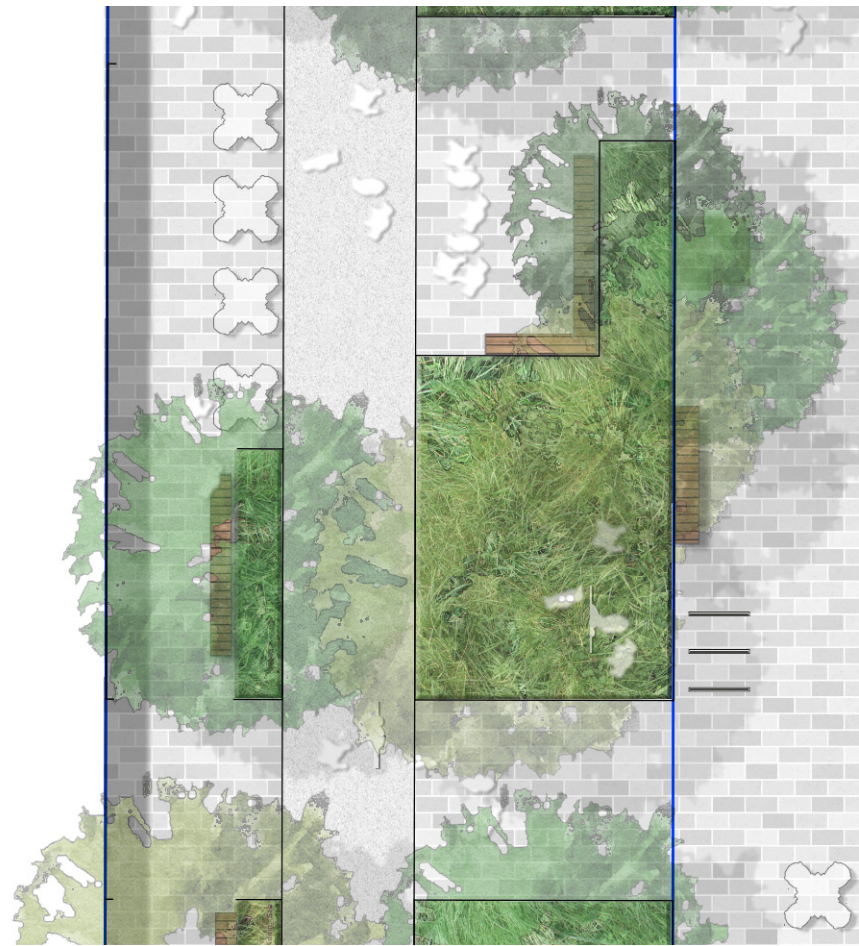
Fine grain activation through art, planting and active edges for greater place experience when moving through the linear park space — Kensington Street

Moore Point Public Spaces — Park

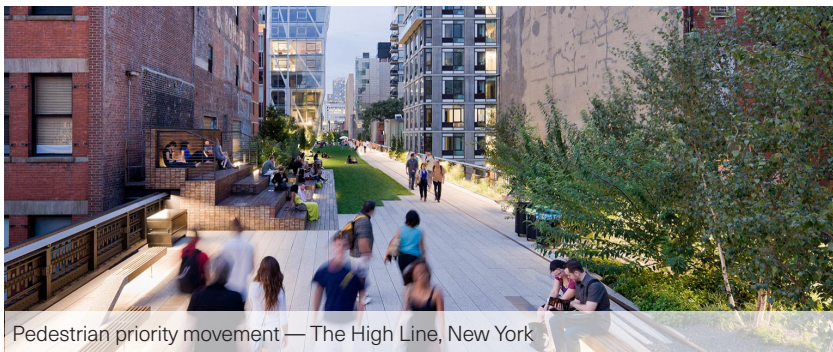
5.1.3.2. Pedestrian Spine 20m

Character and Design Considerations:

- Flush civic space shared by pedestrian and cycle
- Active frontages spilling into public domain
- Local doorstep community activation - fitness, play, lawn, water play
- Extensive greening (understorey and trees) along both sides linking to riverfront
- Opportunity for integrated WSUD
- Emergency vehicle access

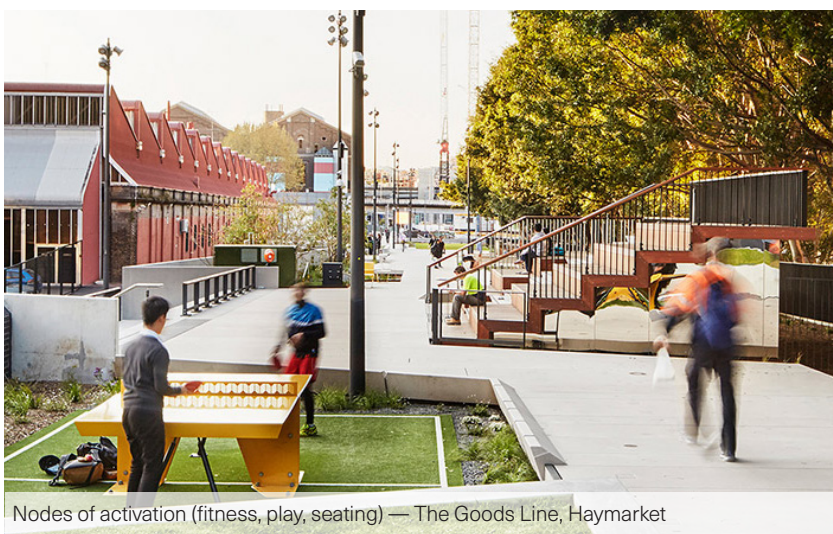
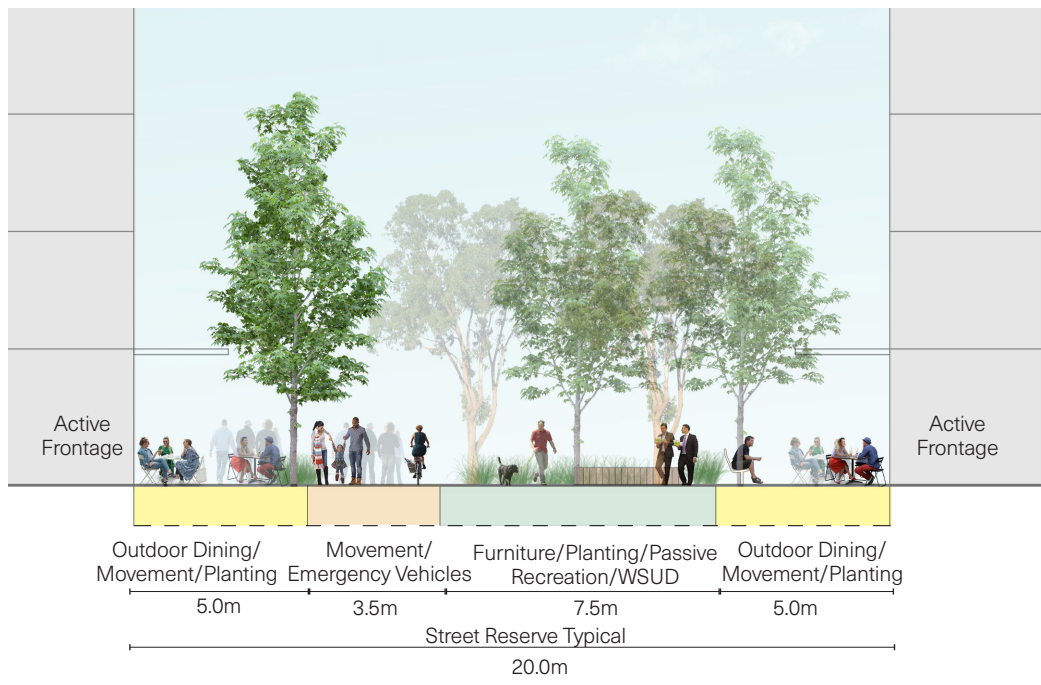
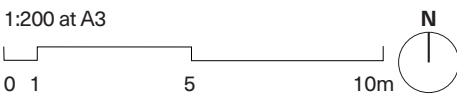


Continuous green link with doorstep recreation — Sonder Boulevard, Copenhagen



Pedestrian priority movement — The High Line, New York

Note: Refer to "Urban Design Report" SJB, 2024 for built form setback and heights



Nodes of activation (fitness, play, seating) — The Goods Line, Haymarket

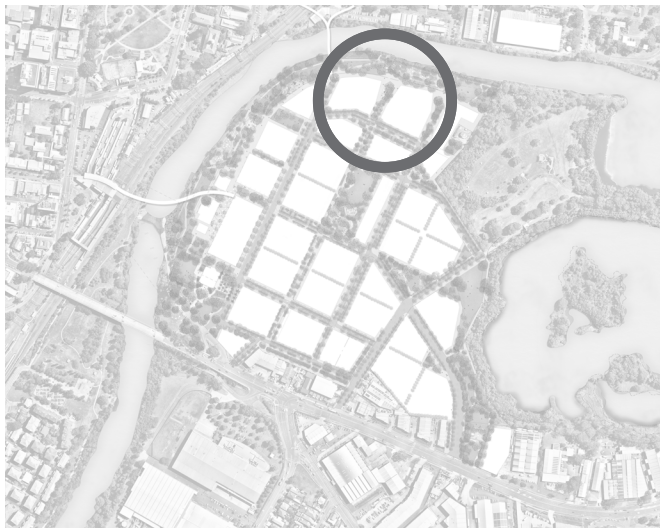
Moore Point Public Spaces — Parks

5.1.3.3. Riverfront Linear Park 1

Extending from the pedestrian spine of the urban centre, the riverfront linear park provides fine grain activation for local community before entering the district park. Continuation of canopy creates a green connection and gives pedestrians more intimate scaled dwelling.

- Key:
- 1. Local Play
 - 2. Passive Recreation
 - 3. Movement and Active Frontage

- Heritage Curtilage
- Coastal Wetland Protection Zone
- Inner VRZ Line
- Outer VRZ Line
- Site Boundary



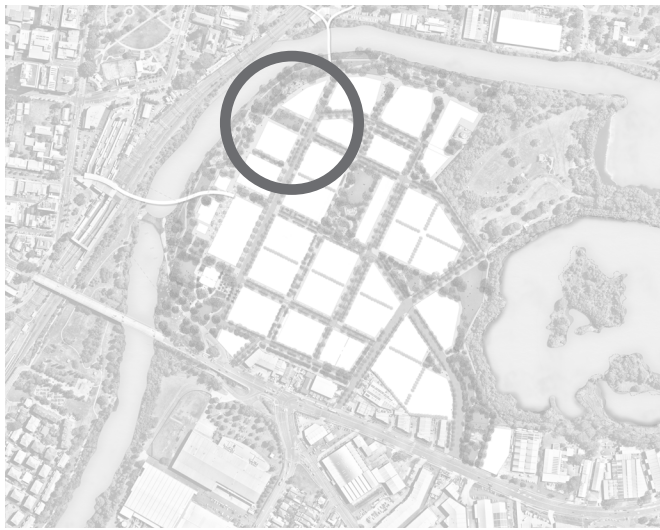
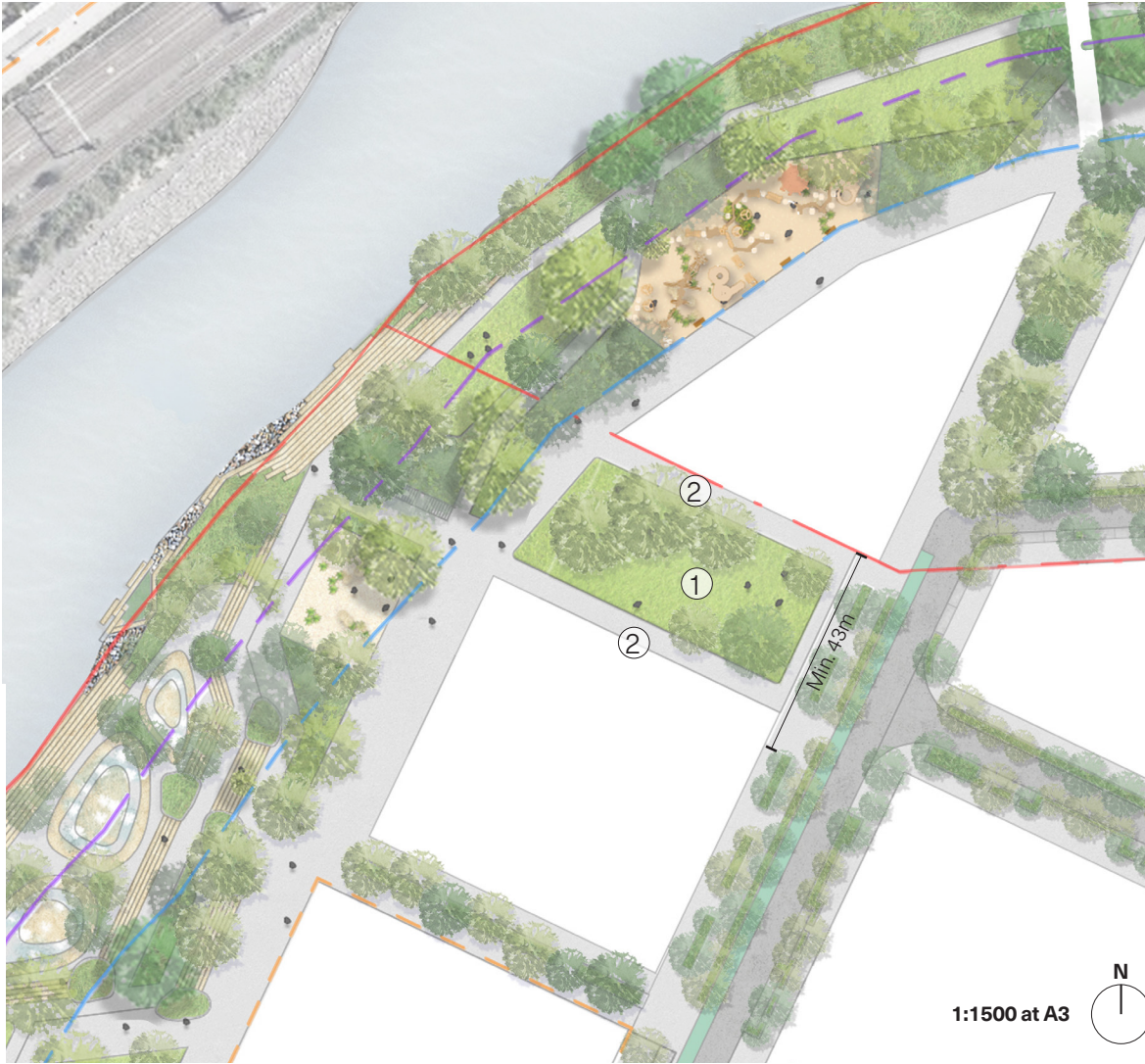
Moore Point Public Spaces — Parks

5.1.3.4. Riverfront Linear Park 2

The riverfront linear park offers flexible, passive recreation at the upper promenade level. A larger, designated green space for people to dwell with visual connection to the Georges River. People entering from main street are welcomed with greenery and openness as they transition from the heritage character into a new developed active precinct.

- Key:
- 1. Passive Recreation
 - 2. Movement and Active Frontages

- Heritage Curtilage
- Coastal Wetland Protection Zone
- Inner VRZ Line
- Outer VRZ Line
- Site Boundary



Moore Point Public Spaces — Parks

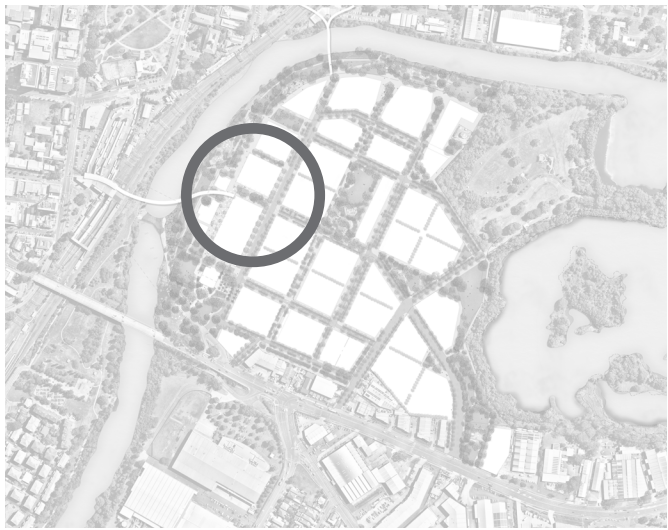
5.1.3.5. Heritage Linear Park

The heritage park is an essential link funnelling pedestrian movement through the heritage precinct from the urban centre. The urban park provides a grand entry to the heritage precinct with opportunity for dining, wayfinding and temporary activation that celebrates the artisan crafts and industrial character.

Key:

- 1. Active Frontage
- 2. Public Plaza
- 3. Public Plaza and Market Hall
- 4. Linear Park /Shared Street

- Heritage Curtilage
- Coastal Wetland Protection Zone
- Inner VRZ Line
- Outer VRZ Line
- Site Boundary



Public Plaza as an extension of market hall, with day to night activation — South Melbourne



Generous urban plaza with clusters of tree planting and seating

Moore Point Public Spaces — Parks

5.1.4. Pocket Parks

The pocket parks provide local residents with access to greenery and open space within the urban city core. Each green space intersects with view lines to the river and main pedestrian links to create connection to the foreshore. The parks are social hubs for local residents to connect, relax and refuel on the daily.

Refer to **Section 3.4.** for public space definitions and **Section 4.4.** for public open space structure.



Ishihara Park — Los Angeles, USA



Shannon Reserve — Surry Hills, Sydney

Moore Point Public Spaces — Streets (incl. Urban Places, Plazas & Squares)

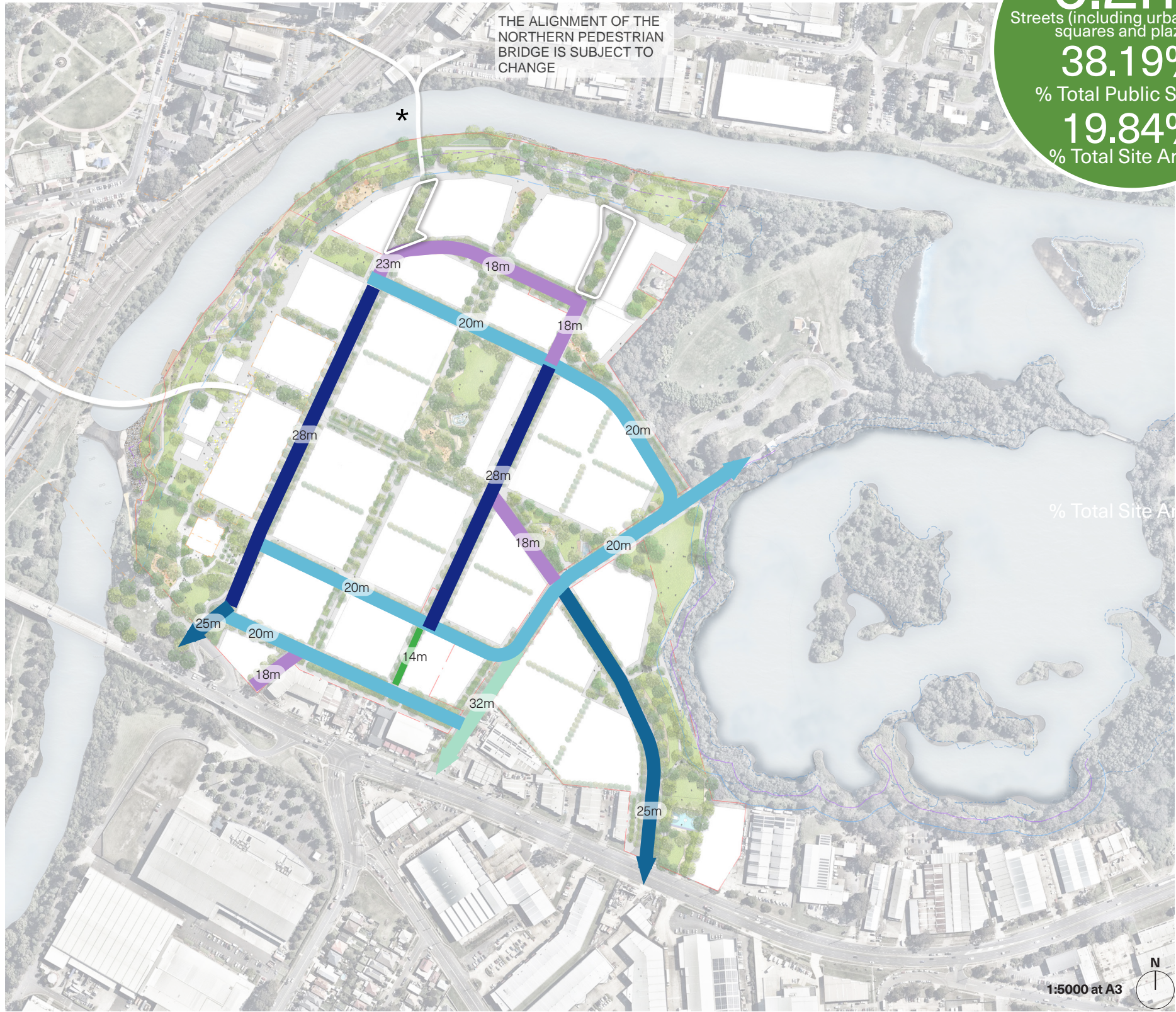
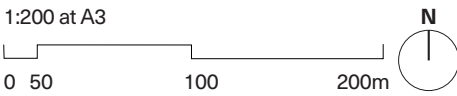
5.2. Streets
(incl. Urban Places, Plazas & Squares)

The proposed movement network of Moore Point is defined by a grid of streets responding to the original grid of the site. Vehicular site access comes from a series of points off Newbridge Road while pedestrian and cyclists can also enter via bridges which connect to the Liverpool City Centre and Innovation Precinct to the north.

Road reservations throughout Moore Point as illustrated in the plan include:

- Main street reservation width of 28m
- Primary street reservation width of 20m
- Secondary street reservation width of 18m
- Entry and exit street reservation width of 25-32m

Source: "Urban Design Report" SJB, 2024



★ The alignment of the northern pedestrian bridge over the Georges River is subject to further discussions with affected landowners.



% Total Site Area

Moore Point Public Spaces — Streets (incl. Urban Places, Plazas & Squares)

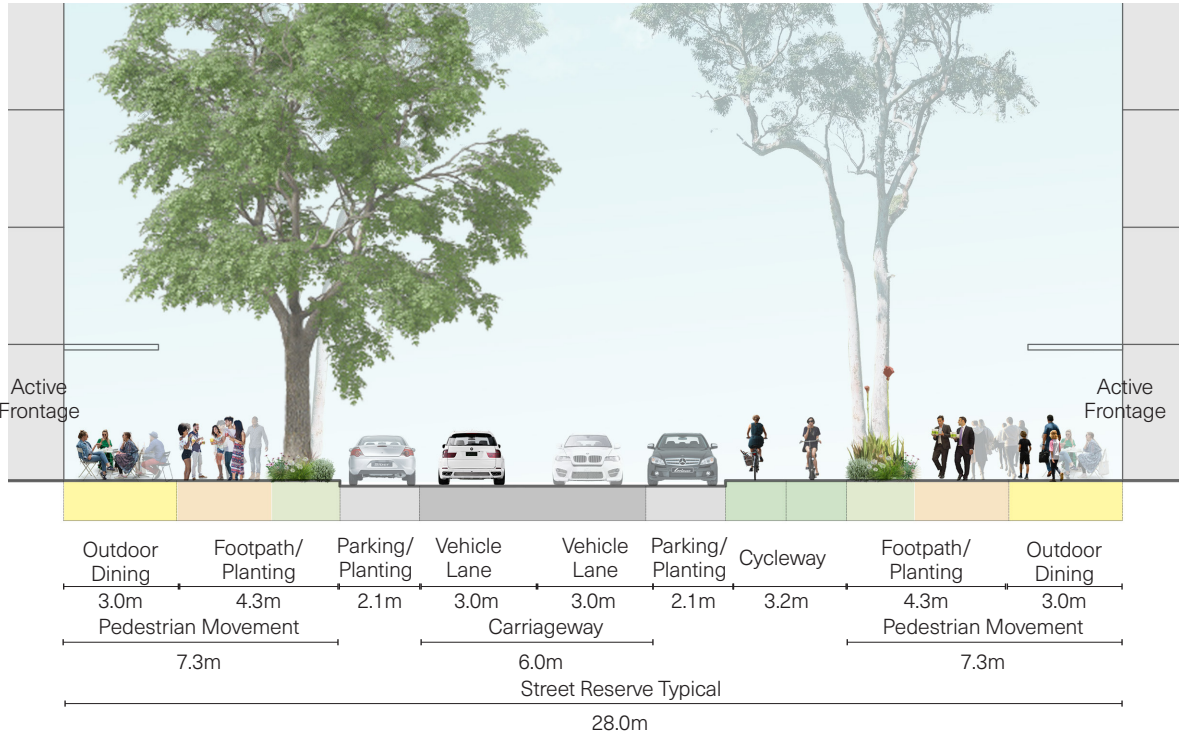
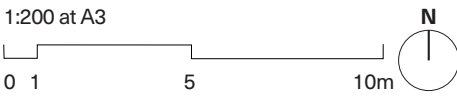
5.2.1. Main Street East 28m

Character and Design Considerations:

- Local slow street, two - way vehicle lanes.
- Hit and miss parking and planting.
- Dedicated cycleway linking to the riverfront and broader active transport network.
- Flexible breakout space along active frontages.
- Generous path widths for pedestrian movement and dwelling.



Note: Refer to "Urban Design Report" SJB, 2024 for built form setback and heights

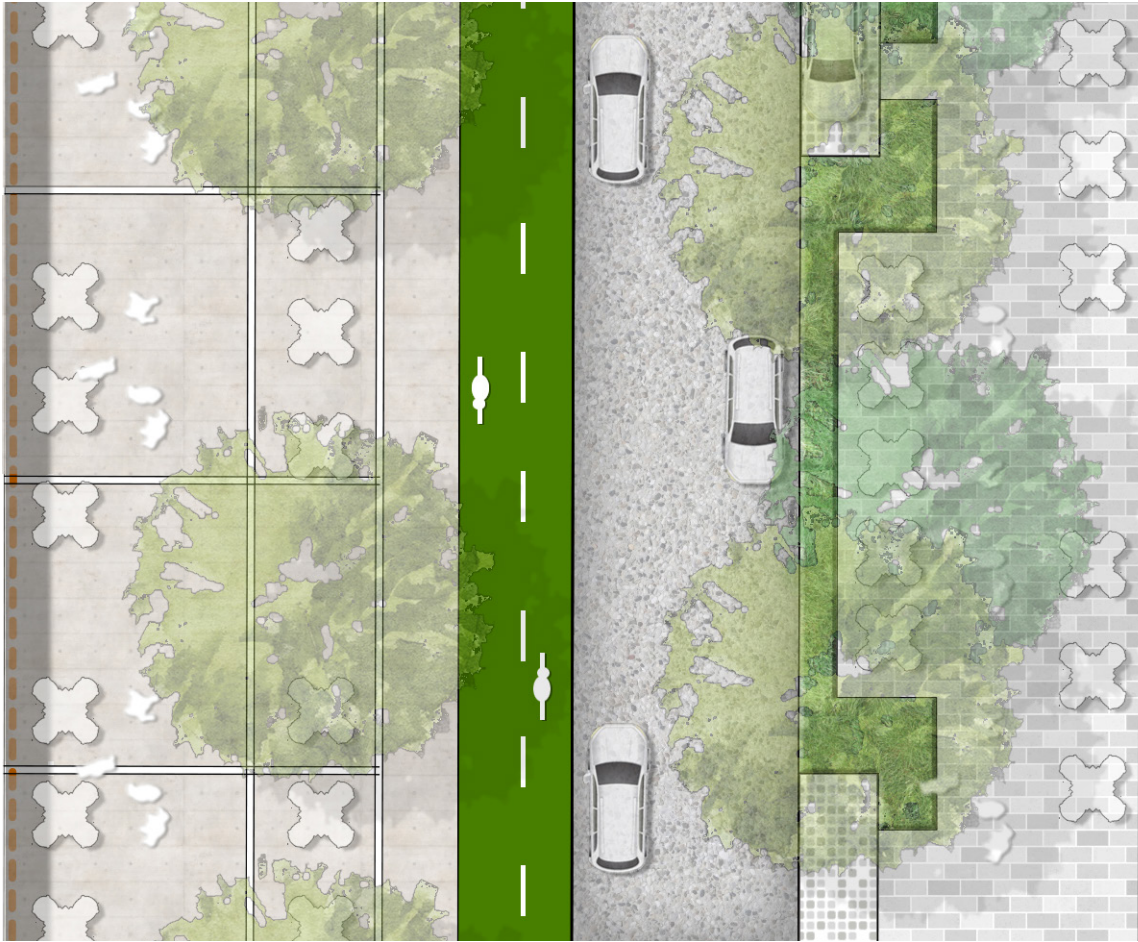


Moore Point Public Spaces — Streets (incl. Urban Places, Plazas & Squares)

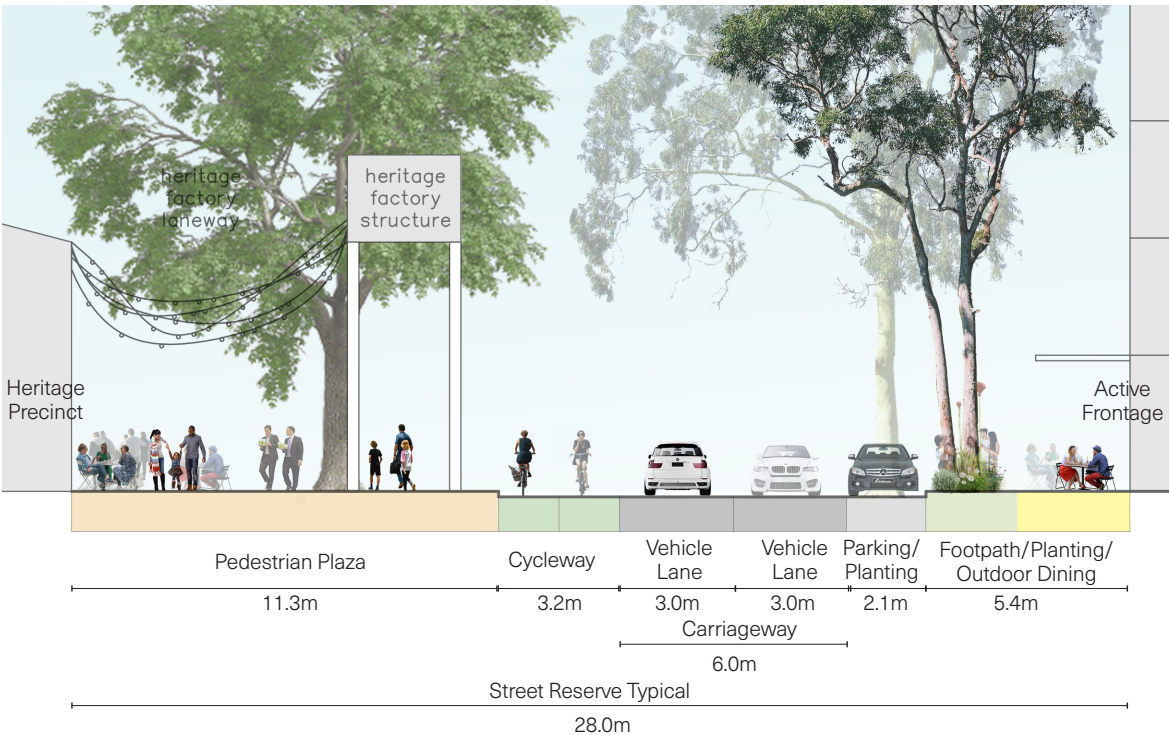
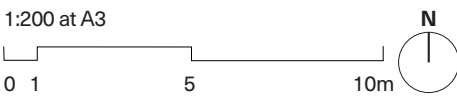
5.2.2. Main Street West 28m

Character and Design Considerations:

- Local slow street, two - way vehicle lanes.
- Hit and miss parking and planting along the western edge.
- Dedicated cycleway linking to the riverfront and broader active transport network.
- Widened eastern edge to heritage frontage - opportunity to extend market place, active frontage.
- Generous path widths for pedestrian movement and dwelling.



Note: Refer to “Urban Design Report” SJB, 2024 for built form setback and heights



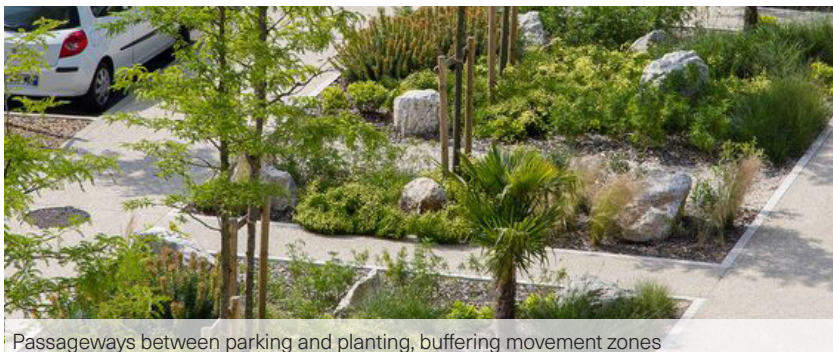
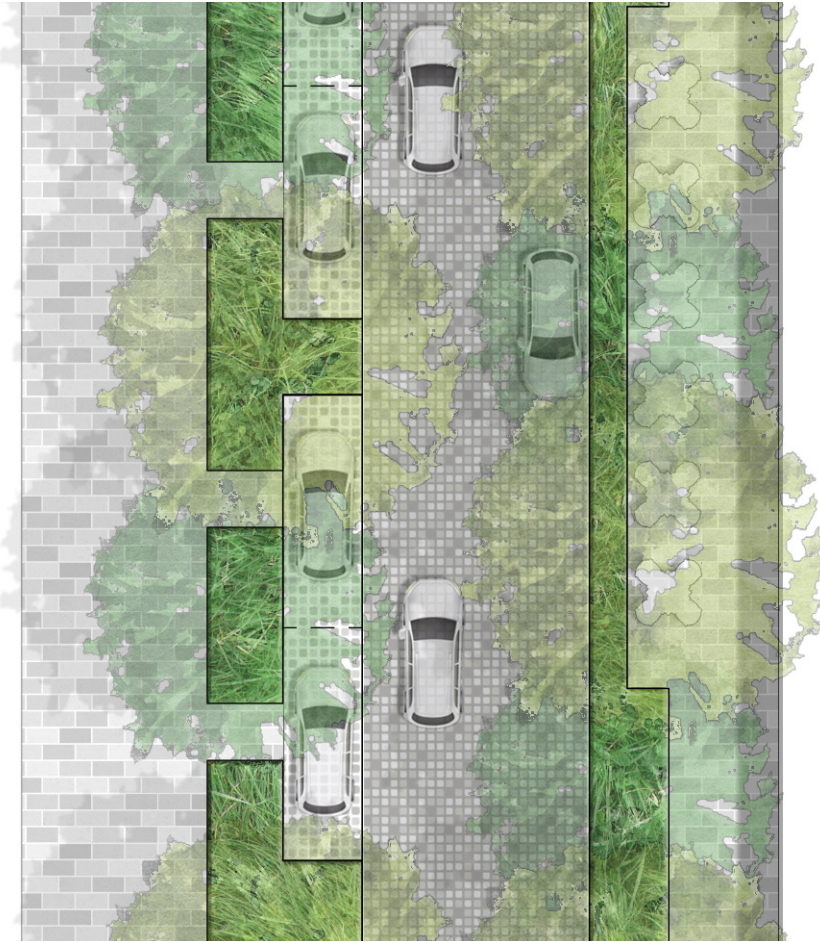
Dedicated cycleway along the western edge — Bourke Street

Moore Point Public Spaces — Streets (incl. Urban Places, Plazas & Squares)

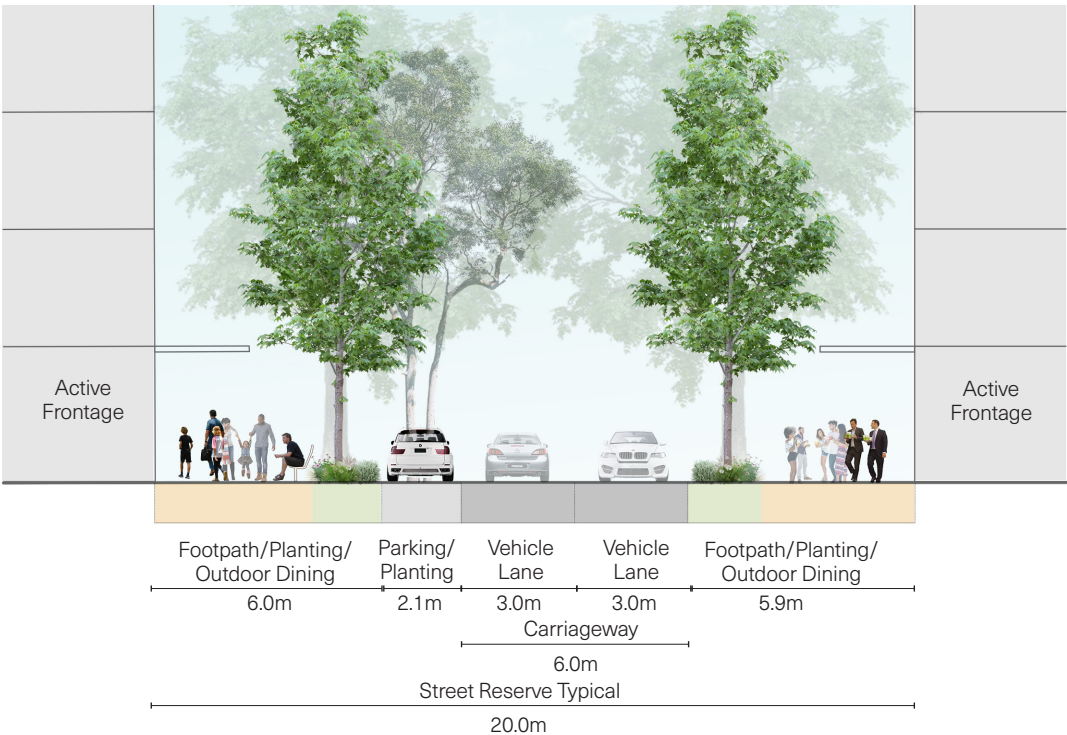
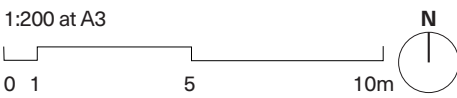
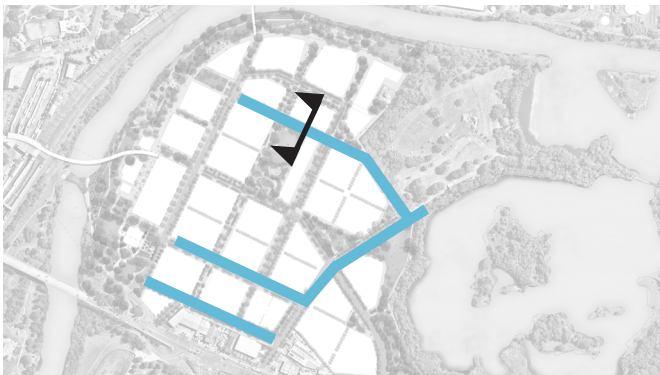
5.2.3. Primary Street 20m

Character and Design Considerations:

- Flush, local slow street, two - way vehicle lanes.
- Hit and miss parking and planting along the western edge.
- Extensive planted verge to soften urban edge.
- Potential for shared pedestrian and cycle.
- Flexible footpath and active frontage enhanced with street trees.



Note: Refer to “Urban Design Report” SJB, 2024 for built form setback and heights



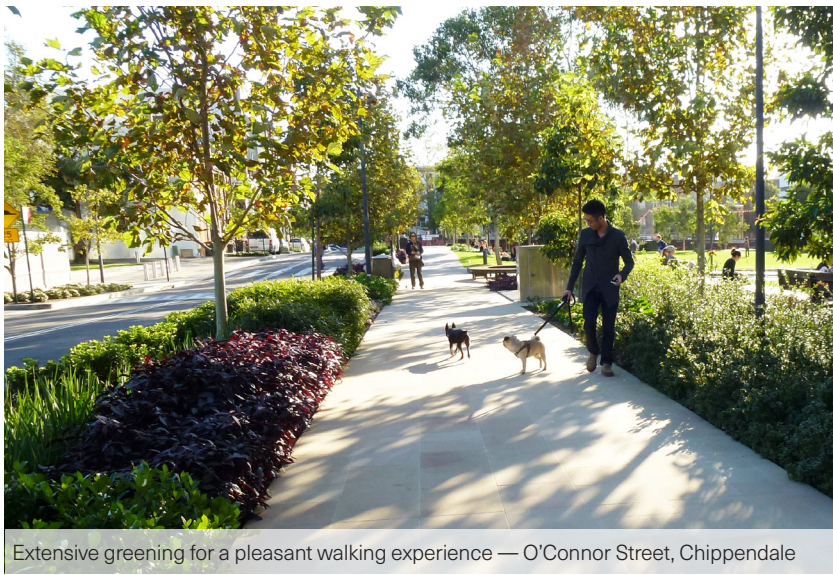
Flexible footpath, planting and outdoor dining at the edges

Moore Point Public Spaces — Streets (incl. Urban Places, Plazas & Squares)

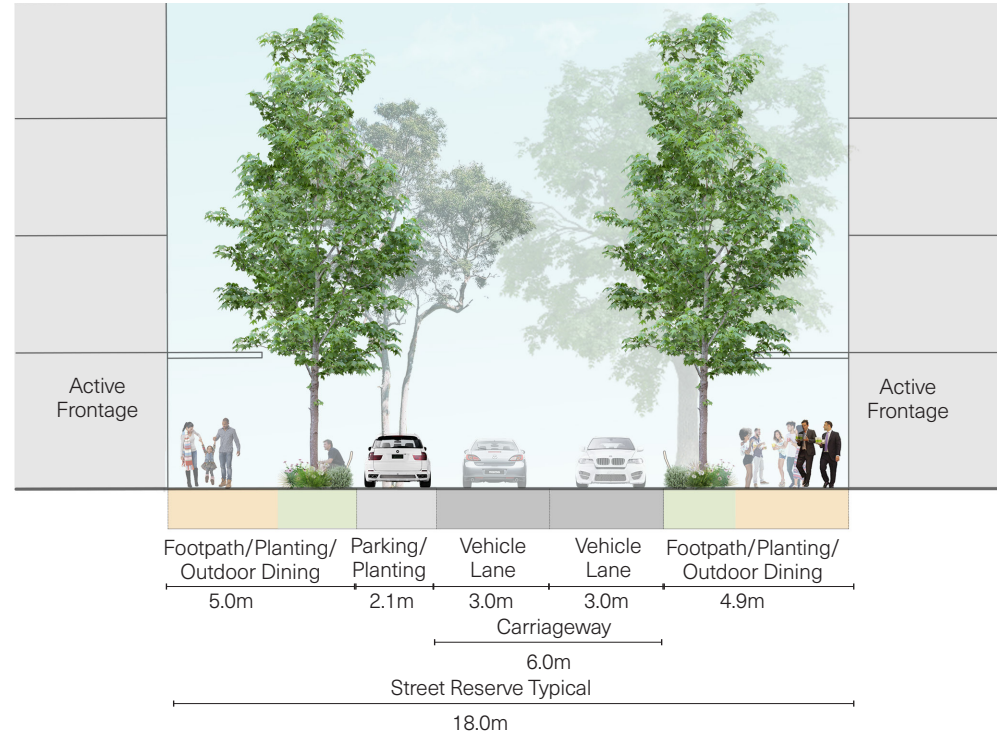
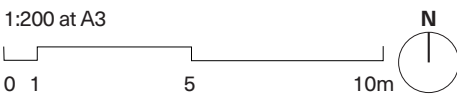
5.2.4. Secondary Street 18m

Character and Design Considerations:

- Flush, local slow street, two - way vehicle lanes.
- Hit and miss parking and planting along the western edge.
- Extensive planted verge to soften urban edge.
- Potential for shared pedestrian and cycle.
- Flexible footpath and active frontage enhanced with street trees.
- Character extends from the adjacent built form - heritage and riverfront.



Note: Refer to “Urban Design Report” SJB, 2024 for built form setback and heights

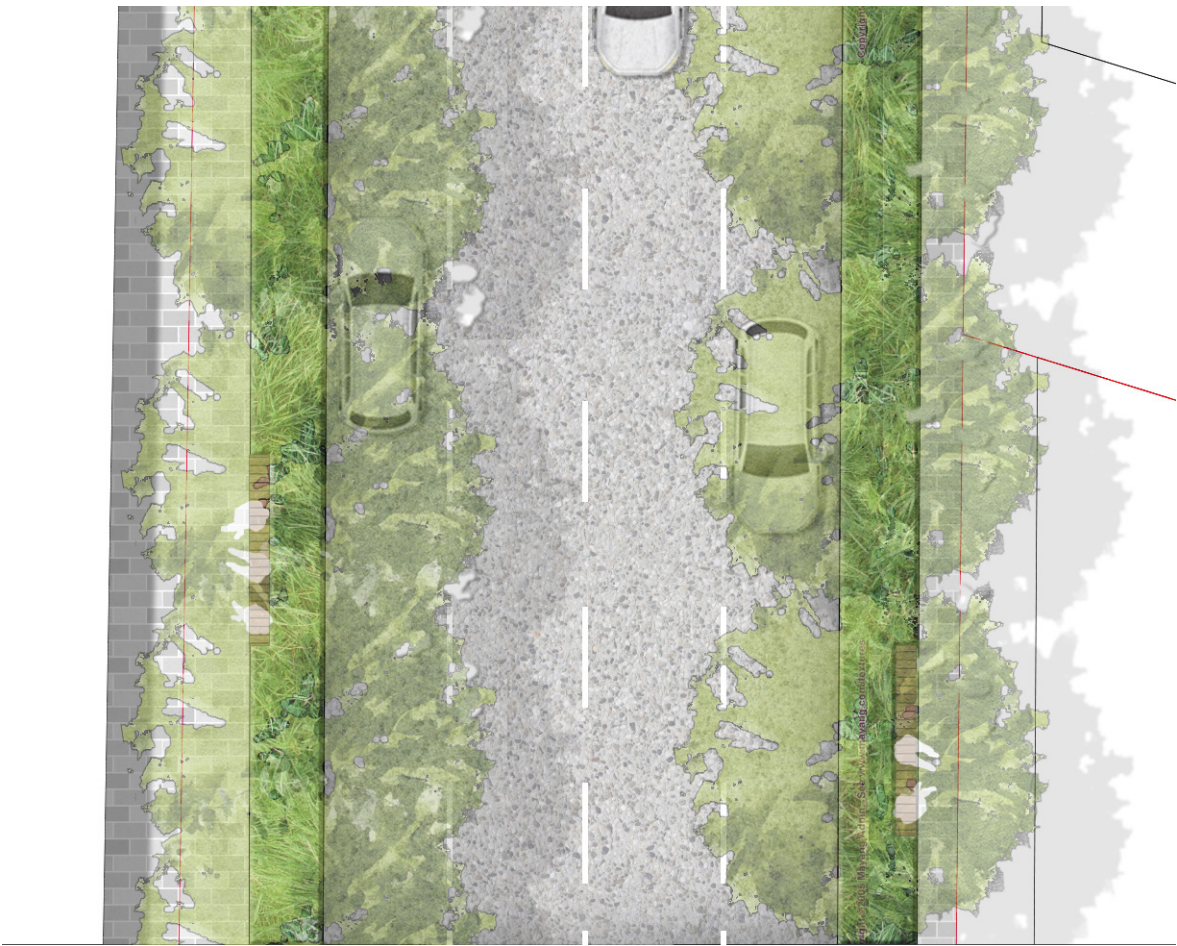


Moore Point Public Spaces — Streets (incl. Urban Places, Plazas & Squares)

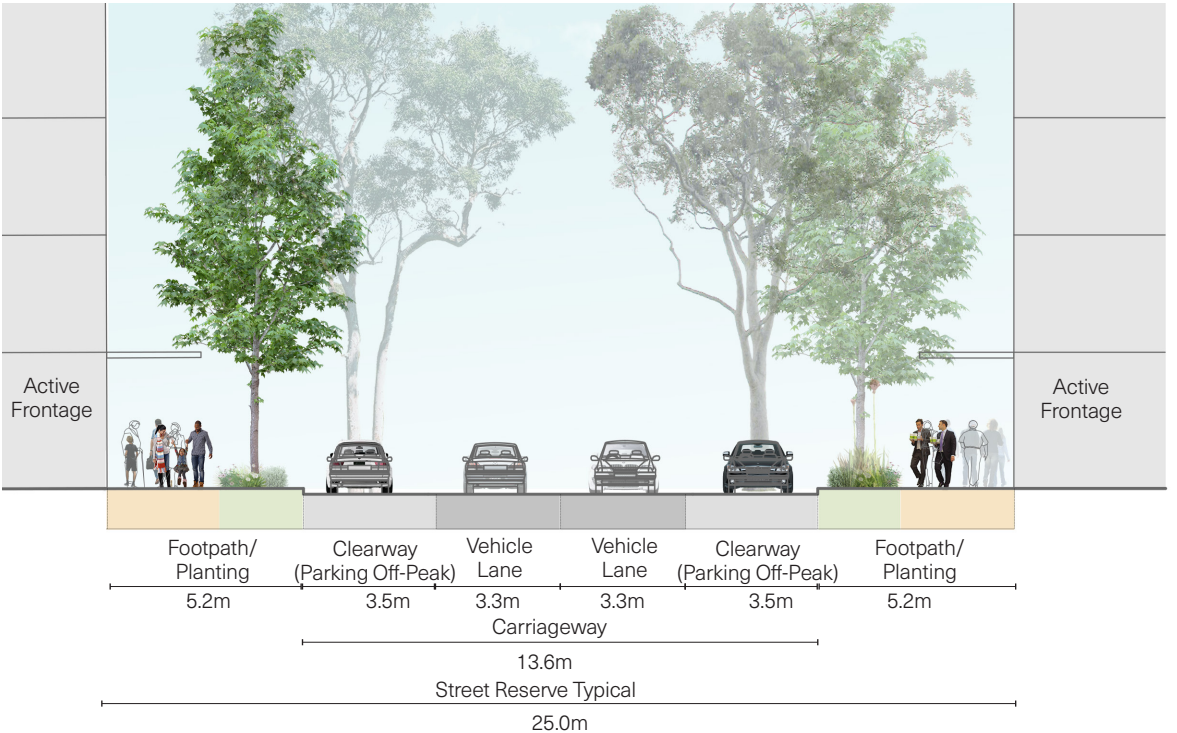
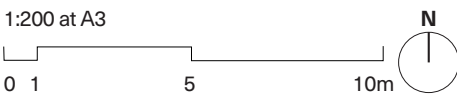
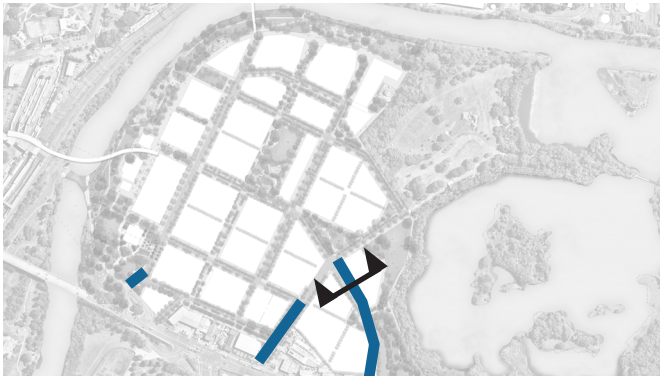
5.2.5. Entry/ Exit Street 25m

Character and Design Considerations:

- Local street, two - way vehicle lanes with allowance for clearways during peak times.
- Bus capable with parking.
- Generous path widths for pedestrian movement and intermixed with native tree and verge planting.



Note: Refer to “Urban Design Report” SJB, 2024 for built form setback and heights



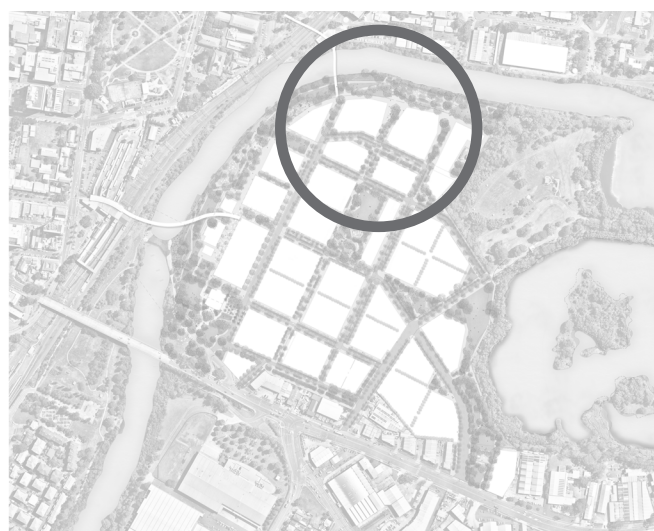
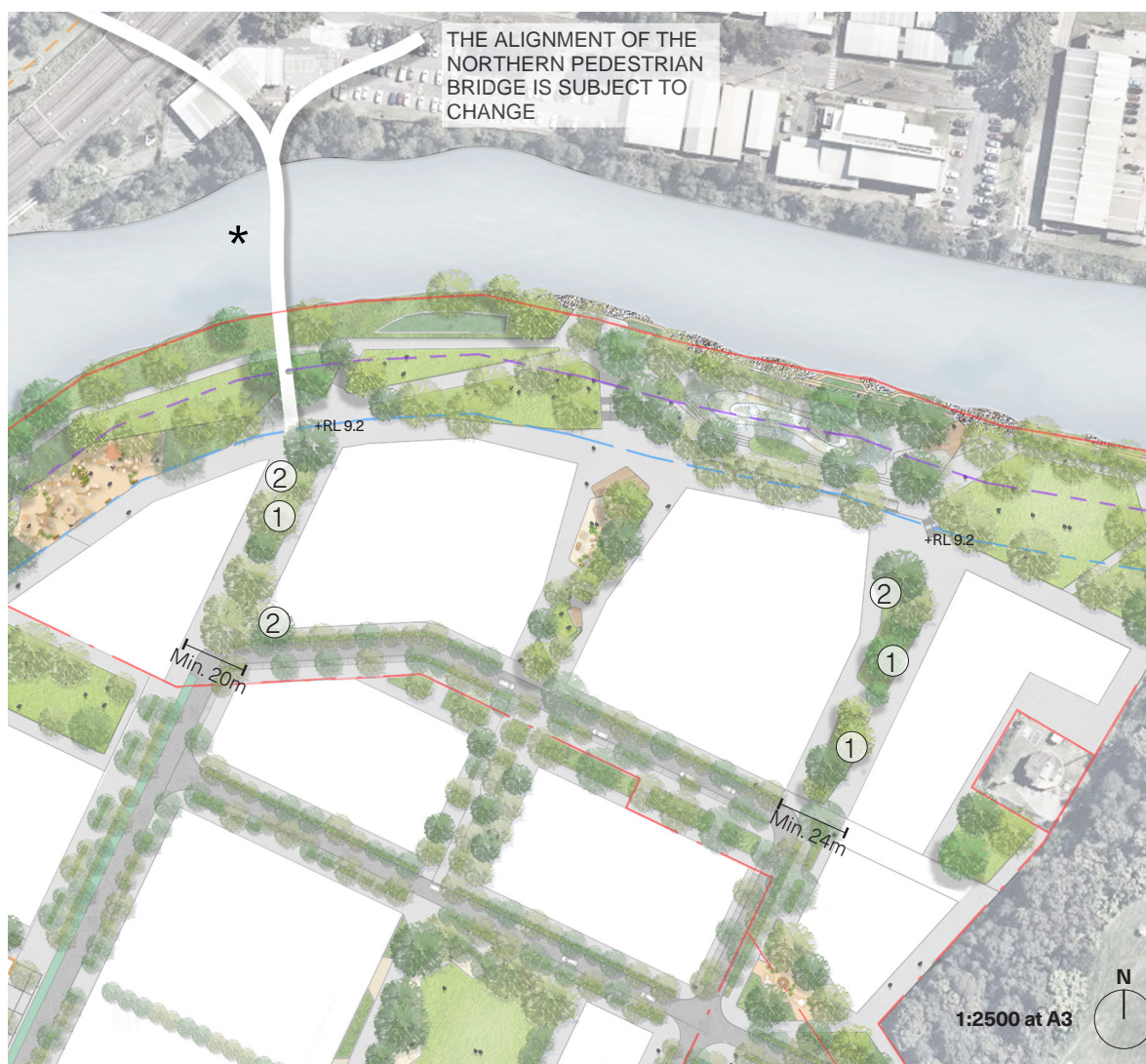
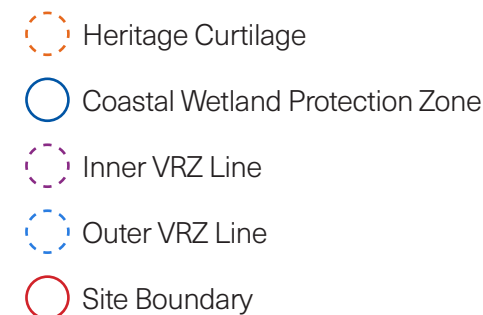
Moore Point Public Spaces —Streets (incl. Urban Places, Plazas & Squares)

5.2.6. Riverfront Square

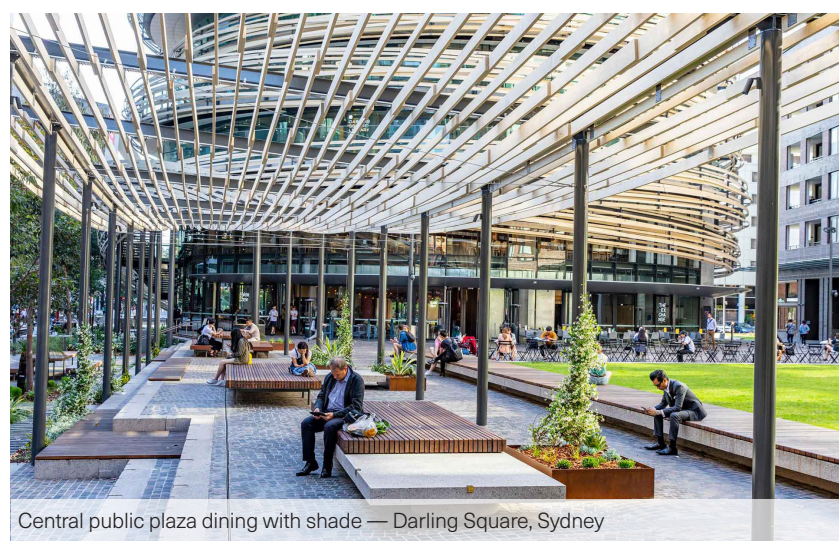
The urban plazas link pedestrians and cyclists from the north-south streets within the urban core to the riverfront. Pockets of lawn and planting are dispersed within the public domain, prioritising meandering movement and dwelling that serves the adjacent active retail frontages.

Key:

1. Passive Recreation
2. Public Plaza — Movement and Active Frontages



*The alignment of the northern pedestrian bridge over the Georges River is subject to further discussions with affected landowners



Flexible public through site link, art work and planting to connect people from inner streets

Moore Point Public Spaces — Parks

5.2.7. Water Sensitive Urban Design Opportunities

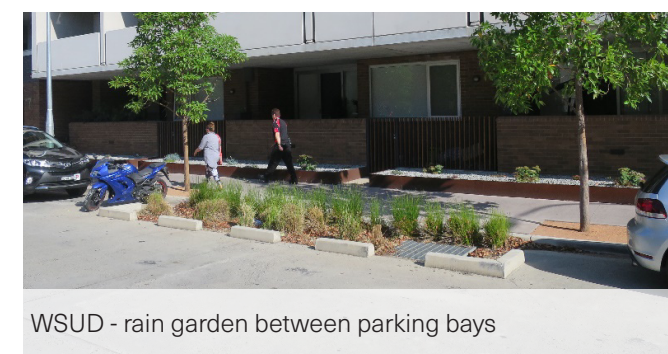
There is opportunity to integrate water sensitive urban design (WSUD) throughout the Structure Plan within the street network and public spaces. This will assist in urban cooling and creating greener, healthier and more resilient neighbourhoods. The following diagram highlights opportunities for WSUD with further investigation to be undertaken at a detailed design stage.

Suggested species could include:

- *Sporobolus virginicus* - Seashore dropseed
- *Lomandra hystrix* - Creek Matrush
- *Lepidosperma elatius* - Tall Sword-sedge
- *Ficinia nodosa* - Knobby Club rush
- *Imperata cylindrica* - Congon grass
- *Poa sieberiana* - Grey tussock- grass



WSUD - swale in verge



WSUD - rain garden between parking bays

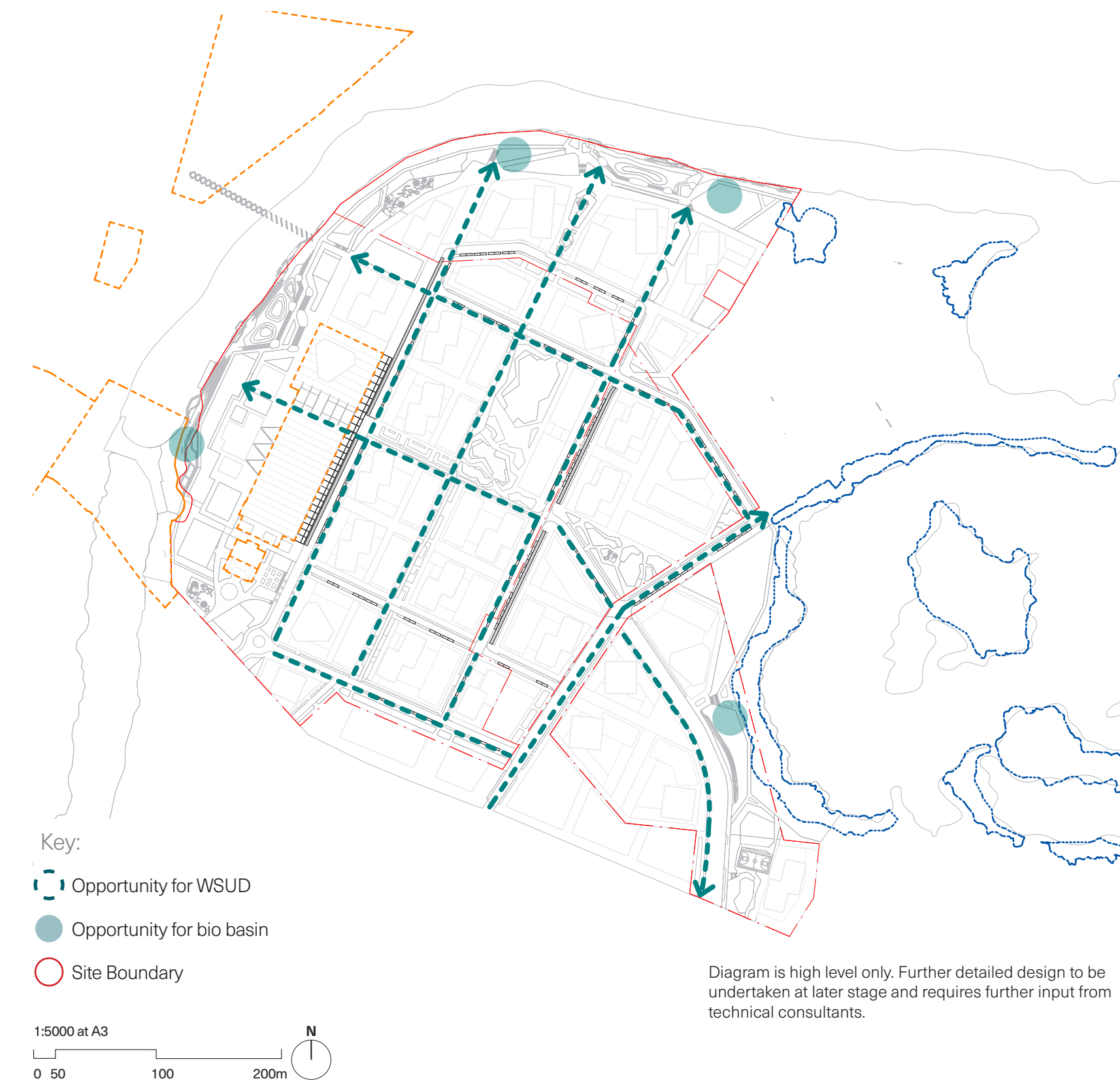


Diagram is high level only. Further detailed design to be undertaken at later stage and requires further input from technical consultants.

5.3. Planting Strategy

The planting strategy provides a high -level, holistic approach to urban landscaping that not only considers the aesthetic aspects but also environmental and cultural factors. The strategy responds to planting suggestions of the “Liverpool City Centre Public Domain Masterplan” (2020), principles of the “Urban Forest Strategy” (City of Sydney 2023) and incorporates the thinking of Yerrabingin’s bio-cultural matrix (section 5.3.2.).

5.3.1. Key considerations

- Bio- Cultural matrix:** Discussed in section 5.3.2., the matrix links place and Country principles to ensure the outcomes of Moore Point are aligned with existing cultural and environmental values. Listed are local ecological communities which form the foundations of the planting strategy.
- Solar study:** Generally, the east-west streets have limited sunlight. By selecting tree species that can thrive in shaded areas, this ensures healthy growth and access to sun during winter months. This approach not only promotes tree growth but also creates an urban forest with consistent canopy coverage, enhancing the environmental and ecological connectivity while mitigating the urban heat island effect in summer.
- Climate resilience:** When selecting species, key is consideration of drought and flood tolerance and adaptability to conditions brought about by climate change. Opportunities for

WSUD within streets will contribute to green-blue infrastructure, through localised water absorption and improved quality. Additionally, greening of built form will contribute to the 100% green cover target, creating more sustainable developments.

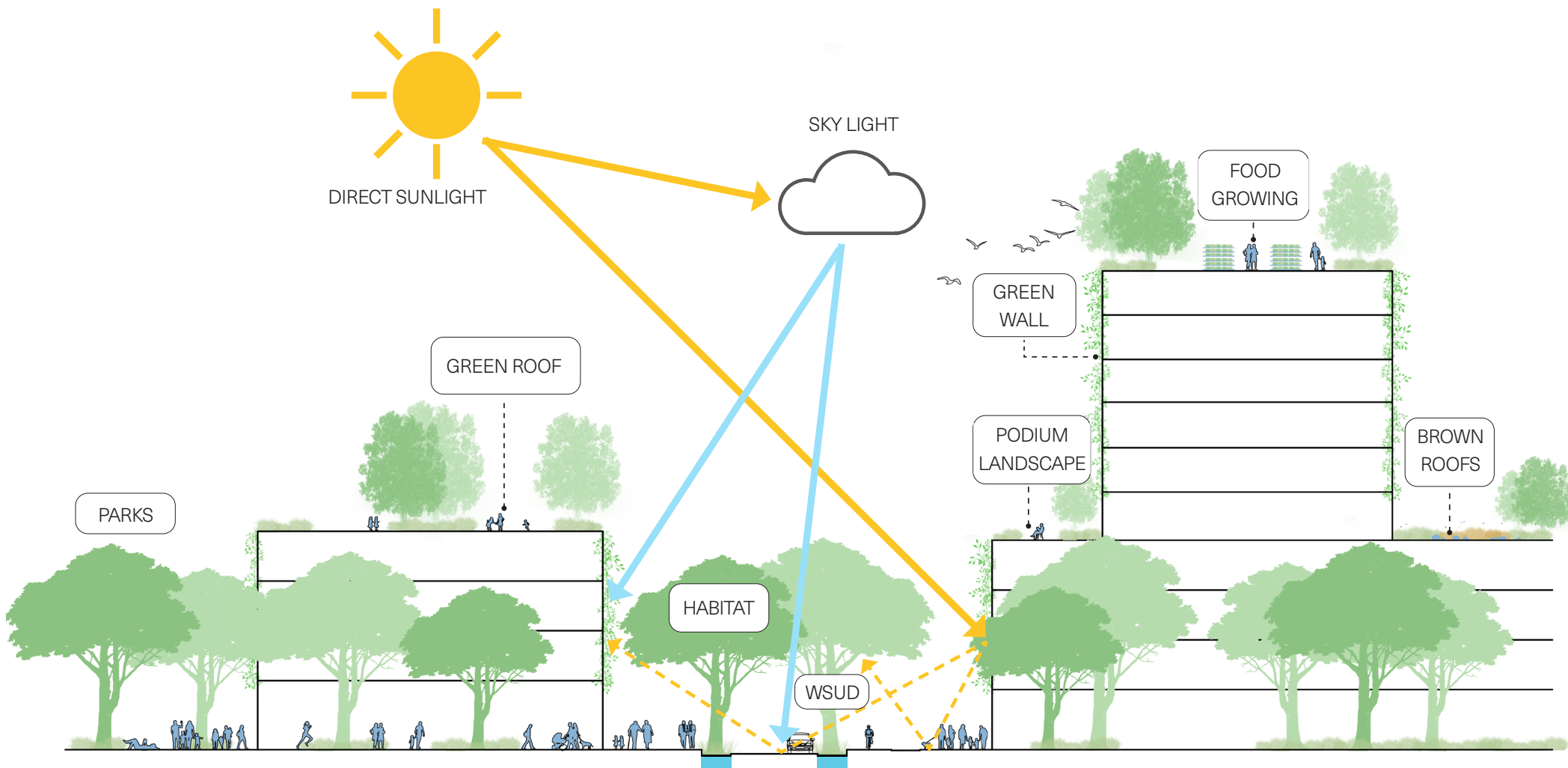
- Connectivity and ecology:** Urban green cover will encourage eco- corridors for fauna communities. Opportunities to embed habitat within planted areas and create consistent canopy cover will connect fauna from the urban centre to the river.

- Soil:** Understanding of the subterranean conditions will be critical at implementation of planting. Planting should be planned to maximise deep soil zones and consider strategic methods for planting on structure, such as soil vaults and or raised planters to ensure planting areas are optimised.

- Material:** Consideration of facade treatment and groundplane material and the effect on ambient/reflective light, particularly in streets within the urban centre. This will passively contribute to plants health and growth.

- Character:** Utilising various combinations of species (both native and exotic) to develop a strong sense of identity. Incorporating feature trees at key nodes and focal points will create visual markers throughout the precinct

- Canopy:** Selection of trees of appropriate size, type and form will ensure canopy targets (NSW Government 40%) are achieved within streets, open spaces and development lots. Consideration of all above environmental factors are critical to the selection process.



Note: Diagram illustrative only, identifying key environmental considerations and methods for achieving greening in streets and parks.

5.3.2. Bio-Cultural Matrix

This analysis is initiated by assessment of the underlying DNA of the place being country, the landscape, its features and strengths, its place and meaning. These variables are brought forward through a **biocultural matrix**. The overall design and interpretation of country’s cultural meaning is to be further explored with the local custodians and Aboriginal community. Following on from the Place Design Framework (Hatch, 2024) the biocultural matrix draws on the individual identities for each of the character areas. It sets the core values that will guide activation and decision making at these places as they transform.

These cultural landscape foundations are context of the biocultural values. It gives some context to the Primary and secondary cultural species, the food of the Cahbro : *Casuarina glauca* along the riverbanks and in low-lying areas of *Melaleuca styphelioides*, these extend to brackish estuarine swamps with grey mangrove (*Avicennia marina*) and other vegetation types that interact with this habitat.

- Other Cultural Key Stone Species include:
- Microchiroptera Bats
- Water birds
- Sea Grass and Saltmarsh
- Riparian Vegetation

Component 3: Aboriginal sites exist (AHIMS or other sources)

Component 4: Cultural landscape/site health - a measure made up of health indicators, such as vegetation, riverbed condition, species viability and water quality

Component 5: Impacts of urban change (re interpreting Landscape or built environment leading to reciprocity , rejuvenation , reinvigoration - reset)

Cultural Keystone Species

The landscape and vegetation of the Georges River Alluvial Plain Forest derives from the alluvial soils and nutrients moving with the river. These soils then influence the trees and woodland of *Eucalyptus amplifolia*, *Angophora floribunda*, *Eucalyptus fibrosa*, *Eucalyptus sclerophylla* and *Angophora bakeri*. Extensive *Casuarina glauca* along the riverbanks and in low-lying areas often with *Melaleuca styphelioides*, these extend to brackish estuarine swamps with grey mangrove (*Avicennia marina*) and saltmarsh.

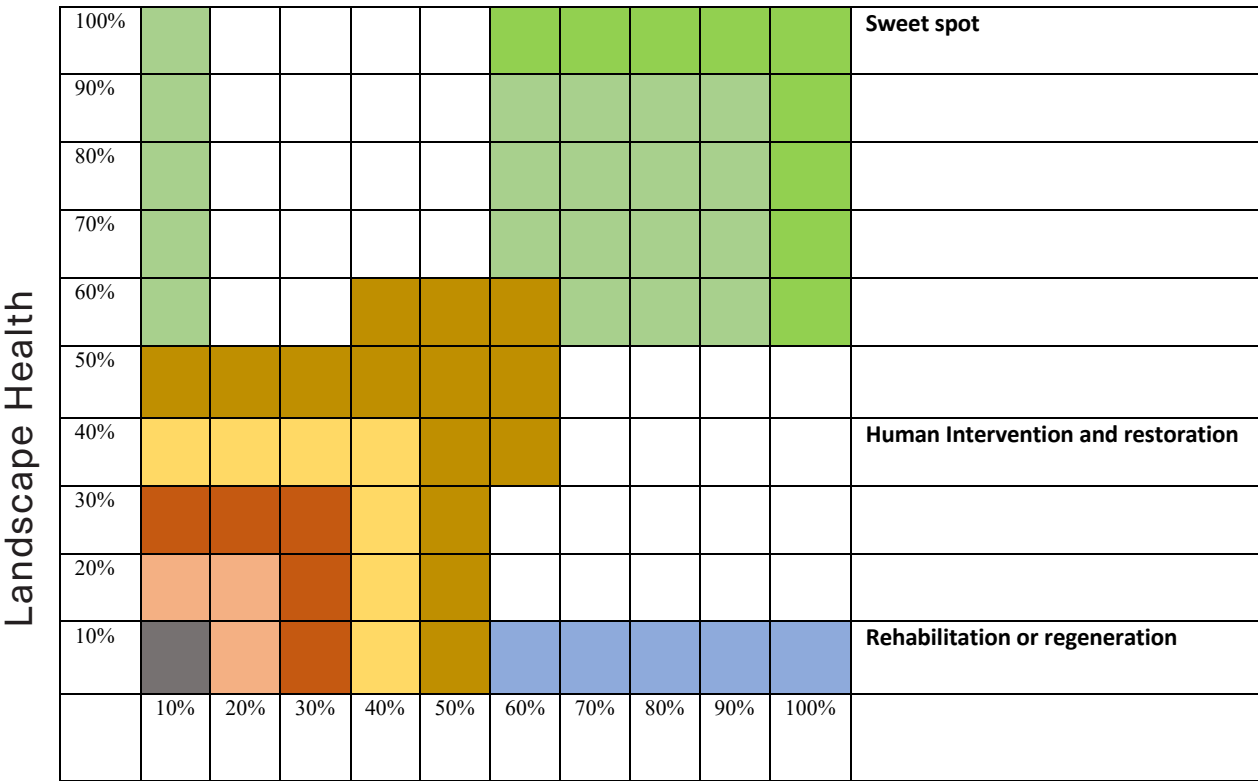
Text and Imagery sourced from "Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in Liverpool LGA: Desktop Research Report" Yerrabingin 2024. Refer to report for further information.

Applying the Biocultural Matrix

Component 1: Place status - whether the place is area of cultural significance and whether local Traditional Owners would return to the place in the future

Component 2: Current use of the place - a measure of the value of a river or wetland to Aboriginal people and the wider community based on whether food and other resources are available and suitable for cultural use







Traditional Use - Historic Use - Contemporary Use

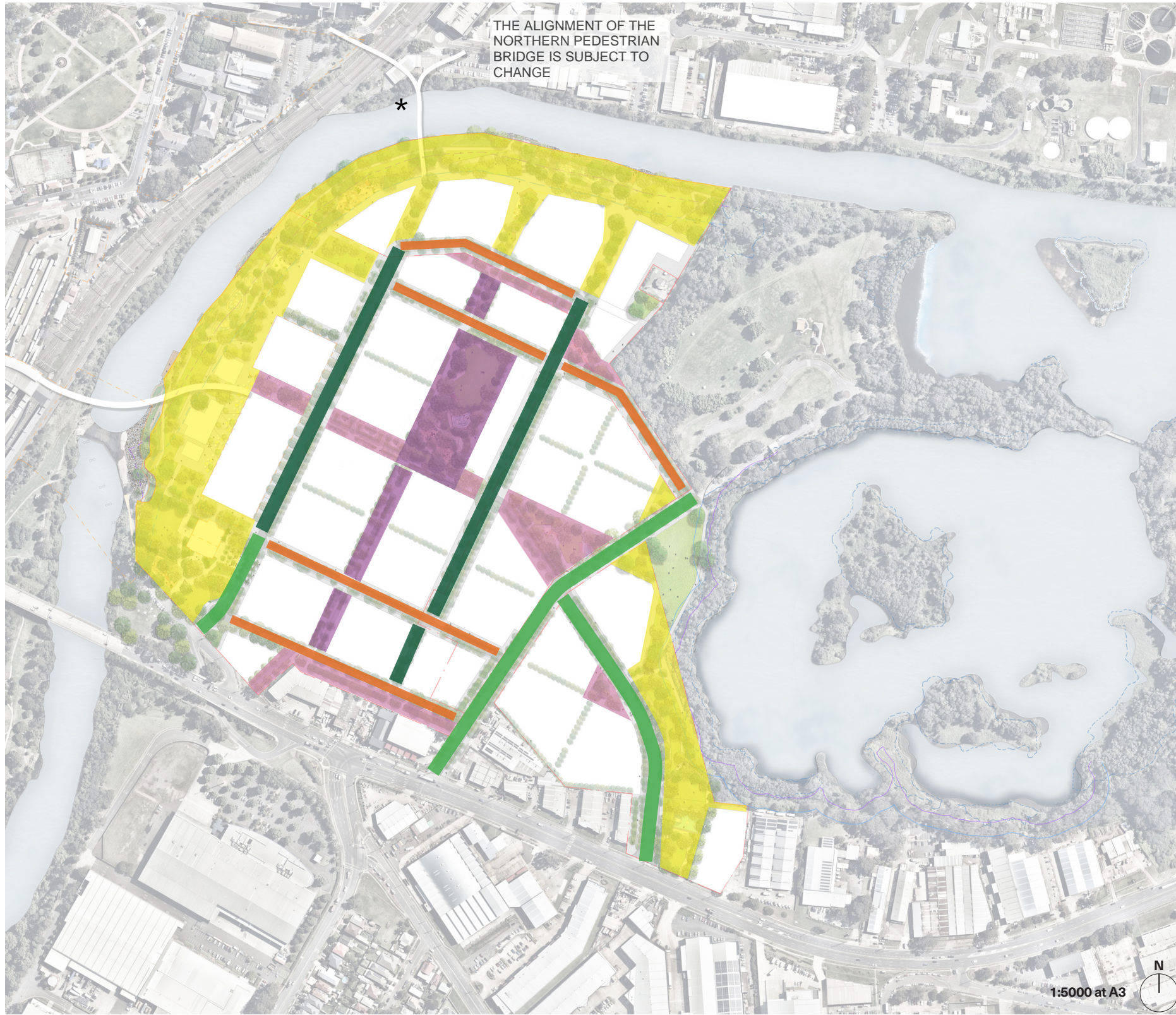


Moore Point Public Spaces — Planting Strategy

5.3.3. Planting Strategy Plan

The following diagram identifies various street characters at a high level based on the key considerations outlined in **section 5.3.1.**

-  Foreshore — Full sun/partial sun/estuary
-  Parks — Partial sun/full shade
-  Central Community Park/Pedestrian Spine — Partial Sun/full shade
-  Main Street Mix (N/S) — Partial sun/full shade
-  Entry and Exit Street — Full sun/Partial sun/full shade
-  Secondary Street (W/E) — Partial sun/full shade



★ The alignment of the northern pedestrian bridge over the Georges River is subject to further discussions with affected landowners.

Moore Point Public Spaces — Planting Strategy

5.3.4. Species — Foreshore

Trees and Shrubs

Species selection for the foreshore should consider the relationship to the Georges River and existing ecological communities. The Cumberland River- Flat community of Liverpool combined with culturally significant terrestrial species identified in **section 5.3.3.** suggest the character for the foreshore landscape.

Swamp Forest:

1. *Casuarina glauca* - Swamp oak
2. *Eucalyptus robusta* - Swamp mahogany
3. *Leptospermum juniperinum* - Prickly tea tee
4. *Callistemon salignus* - Willow bottlebrush
5. *Melaleuca quinquenervia* - Broad- leaved paperbark
6. *Banksia oblongifolia* - Fern- leaved banksia
7. *Callistemon linearis* - Bottlebrush
8. *Melaleuca nodosa* - Prickly- leaved paperbark
9. *Xanthorrhoea fulva* - Wallum grass tree

Other suggested species:

- *Clematis glycinoides* - Headache vine
- *Lomandra filiformis*- Wattle mat rush

Text and Imagery sourced from "Aboriginal Cultural Heritage in Liverpool LGA: Desktop Research Report" Yerrabingin 2024.

Estuary

The following species reflect the character of the riparian salt marsh and casuarina ecology that belong to the river. It is encouraged that the following be used in the restoration of the bank and influence the planting within the precinct.

Saltmarsh:

10. *Juncus kraussii* - Salt marsh rush
11. *Sporobolus virginicus* - Seashore dropseed
12. *Samolus repens* - Creeping brookweed

Forbs:

13. *Blechnum camfieldii* - Water fern
14. *Blechnum catilagineum* - Soft water fern
15. *Gahnia clarkei* - Saw sedge
16. *Gonocarpus micranthus* - Creeping raspwort



Moore Point Public Spaces — Planting Strategy

5.3.5. Species — Streets and Parks

Full Sun / Partial Sun

The following suggested species offer a mix of size, form and character based on full sun to partial sun conditions.

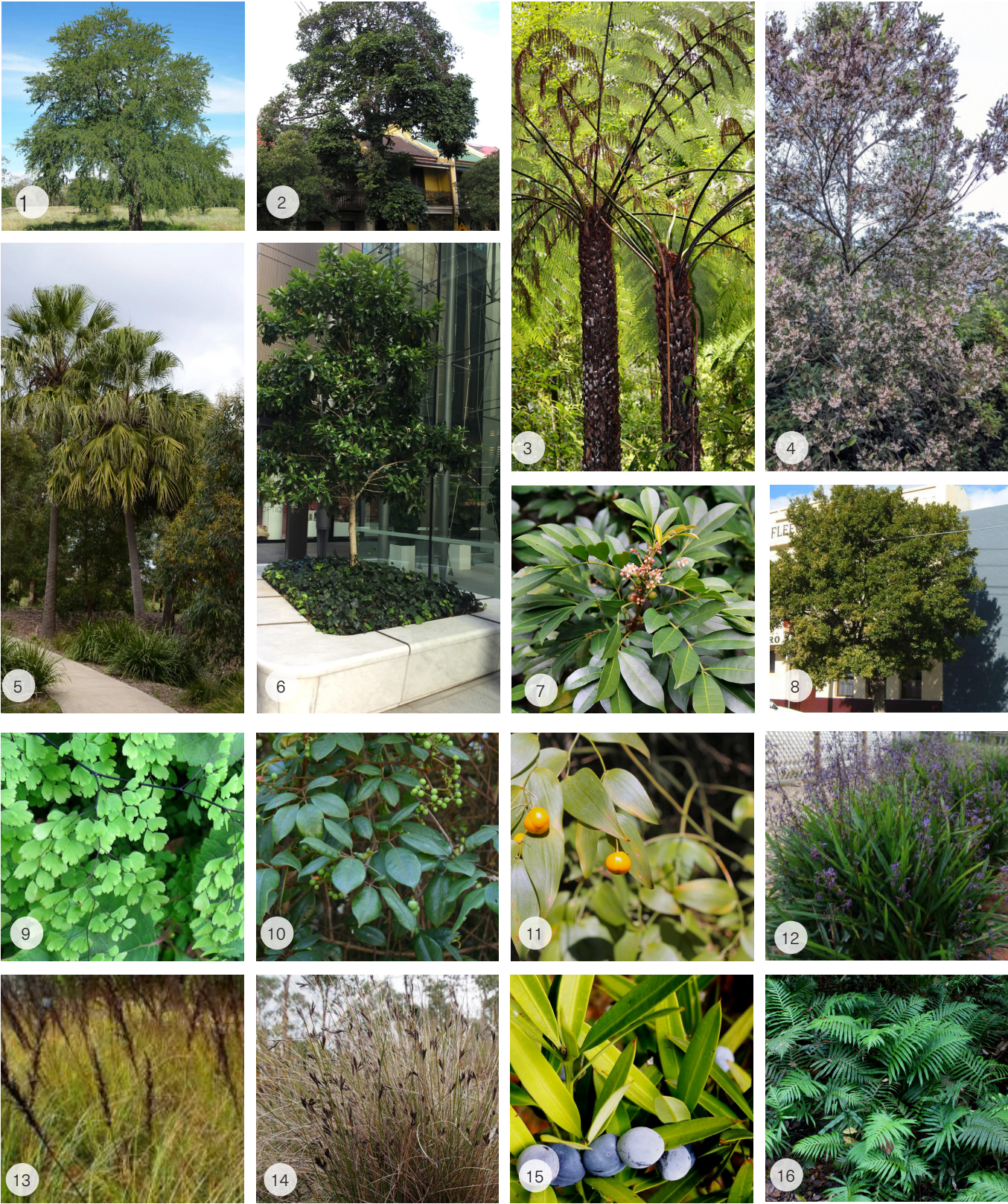
Trees

- 1 *Bauhinia hookeri* - Mountain Ebony
- 2 *Brachychiton acerifolius*- Illawarra Flame Tree
- 3 *Cyathea Australis* - Rough Tree Fern
- 4 *Elaeocarpus reticulatus* - Blue Berry Ash
- 5 *Livistona Australis* - Cabbage Palm
- 6 *Tristaniopsis laurina*- Luscious Water Gum
- 7 *Synoum Glandulosum*- Scentless Rosewood
- 8 *Acmena smithii* - Red Head Acmena

Shrubs/Understorey

- 9 *Adiantum Aethiopicum* - Maidenhair fern
- 10 *Cissus Hypoglauca*- Native Grape
- 11 *Eustrephus Latifolius*- Wombat Berry
- 12 *Dianella Cearulea* - Blue Flax Lily
- 13 *Gahnia sieberiana* - Red Fruited Saw Sedge
- 14 *Lepidosperma elatius* - Tall Sword
- 15 *Podocarpus elatus* - Illawarra Pine
- 16 *Blechnum Cartilagineum* - Gristle Fern,

Note: Species list indicative only. Planting to be developed during later detailed design phase.



Moore Point Public Spaces — Planting Strategy

Full Shade

The following suggested species offer a mix of size, form and character based on full shade conditions.

Trees

- 1 *Araucaria bidwilli* - Bunya Bunya Pine
- 2 *Castanospermum australe* - Black Bean
- 3 *Elaeocarpus reticulatus* - Blueberry Ash
- 4 *Eucalyptus fibrosa* - Broad leaf Red Iron Bark
- 5 *Ficus macrophylla* - Moreton Bay Fig
- 6 *Ficus rubiginosa* - Port Jackson Fig
- 7 *Hymenosporum flavum*- Native Frangipani
- 8 *Jacaranda mimosifolia* - Jacaranda
- 9 *Liriodendron tulipifera* - Tulip Tree1
- 10 *Lophostemon confertus* - Brushbox
- 11 *Magnolia grandiflora* Little Gem - Little Gem

Shrubs/Understorey

- 12 *Myoporum montanum* - Waterbush
- 13 *Dianella caerulea* - Flax Lily
- 14 *Dichondra repens* - Kidney Weed
- 15 *Doryanthes excelsa* - Gynea Lily
- 16 *Ficinia nodosa* - Knobby Club Rush
- 17 *Lomandra 'Tanika'* - Matrush
- 18 *Pandorea pandorana* - Wonga Vine
- 19 *Poa sieberiana* - Blue tussock grass, snow grass
- 20 *Syzygium smithii* - Lilly Pilly

Note: Species list indicative only. Planting to be developed during later detailed design phase.



6. Appendix — Adjacent District Park

Appendix — Adjacent District Park

6.1. Haigh Park

Whilst not part of the formal planning proposal, adjoining the north east boundary of Moore Point is the existing district size open space of Haigh Park. In its current state, the parklands are isolated with poor quality provisions for the community. There is an opportunity upgrade Haigh Park as an additional district-level multi-purpose park that contributes to the greater city parklands framework.

Haigh Park can accommodate 8.7ha of additional public open space that can be upgraded to provide additional multisport courts, passive recreation, informal sport, play and amenities at the waterfront, extending the emerald necklace of green space along the riverfront district park to Lake Moore.

Key:

1. The River Green — multipurpose area for passive and active recreation
2. Active recreation — x4 multisport courts
3. Carpark
4. Amenities
5. Play
6. Entry node
7. Fitness and exercise
8. Beach
9. Existing vegetation to be retained
10. Cultural Walk
11. Existing pedestrian walk
12. Boardwalk
13. Lookout
14. Amphitheatre

○ Coastal Wetland Protection Zone

○ Inner VRZ Line

○ Outer VRZ Line

○ Site Boundary



8.7ha
Haigh Park
Area

Appendix — Adjacent District Park

6.1.1. Staging Plan

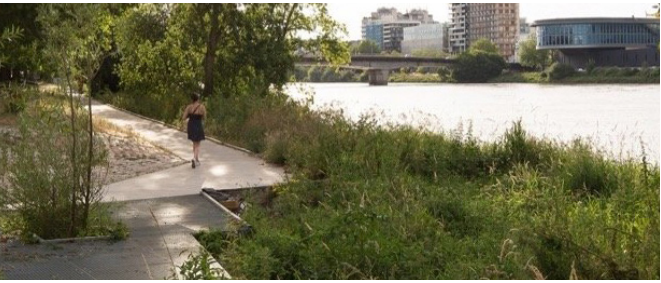
- Key:
- Phase 1 (current to 2036)
 - Phase 2 (2036 to 2050)



Appendix — Adjacent District

6.1.2. Character

Haigh Park embraces its existing vegetation character and connection to waterbodies of the Georges River and Lake Moore. A central village green provides both passive and active recreation surrounded by abundant canopy and nodes of fitness and play. Pathways loop and weave between trees encouraging walking and cycling amongst the local ecology. Public access is improved from the neighbourhoods with new openings to the waters edge, promoting swimming and water activities.



Appendix — Adjacent District Park
Visualisation 1



Appendix — Adjacent District Park
Visualisation 2



Appendix — Adjacent District Park
Visualisation 3



Appendix — Adjacent District Park
Visualisation 4



7. Metrics

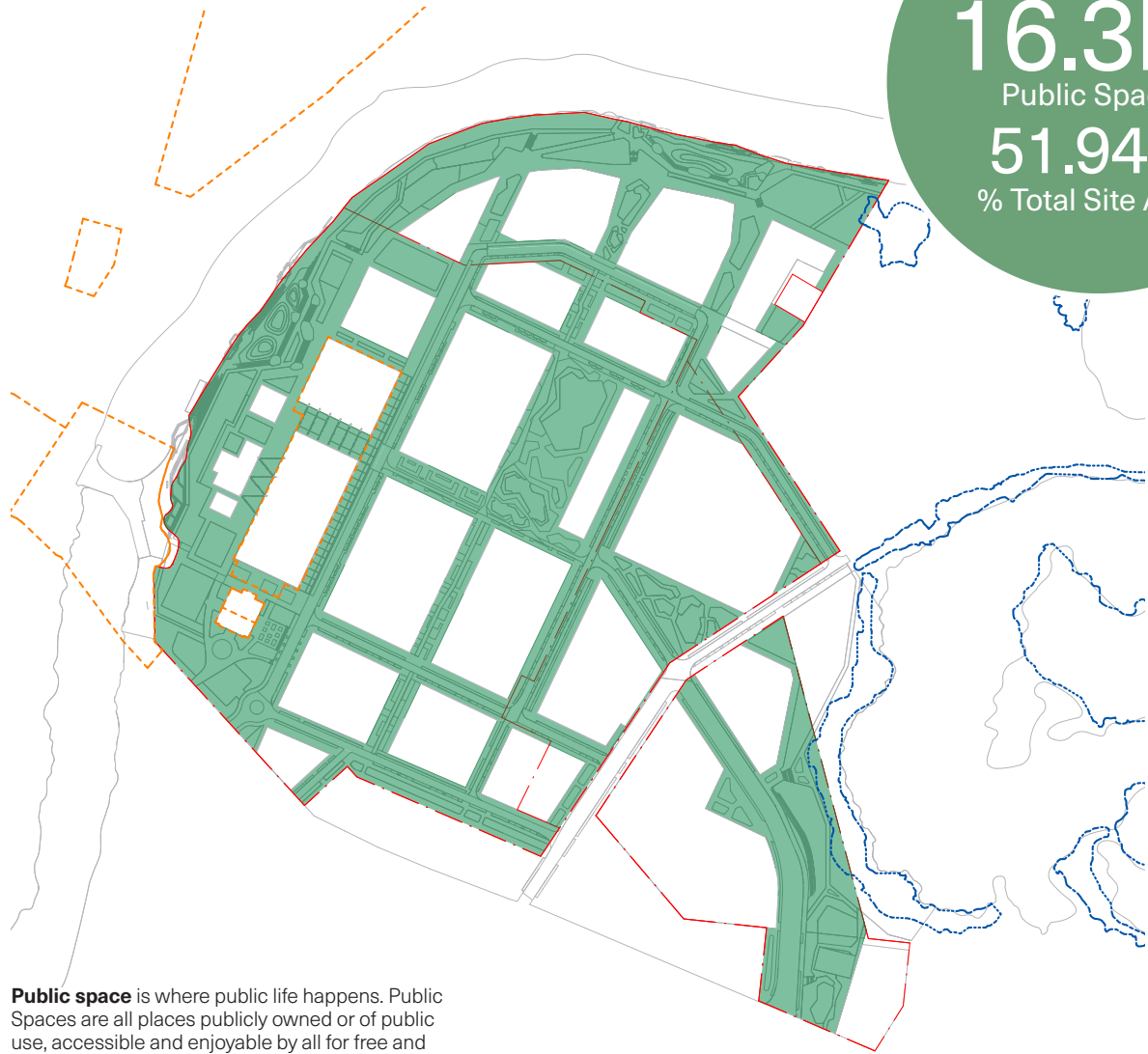
The following metric diagrams identify and quantify the categories of public spaces and recreation within the Structure Plan.

The methodology is aligned with the definitions and principles within NSW policies including NSW Public Spaces Charter, NSW Draft Greener Places Design Guide and NSW Movement and Place.

Note, calculations in this section of the report are measured based on the **10.1ha public open space (parks) figure**, as justified in **section 4.3 to 4.6**.

Metrics

7.1. Public Space

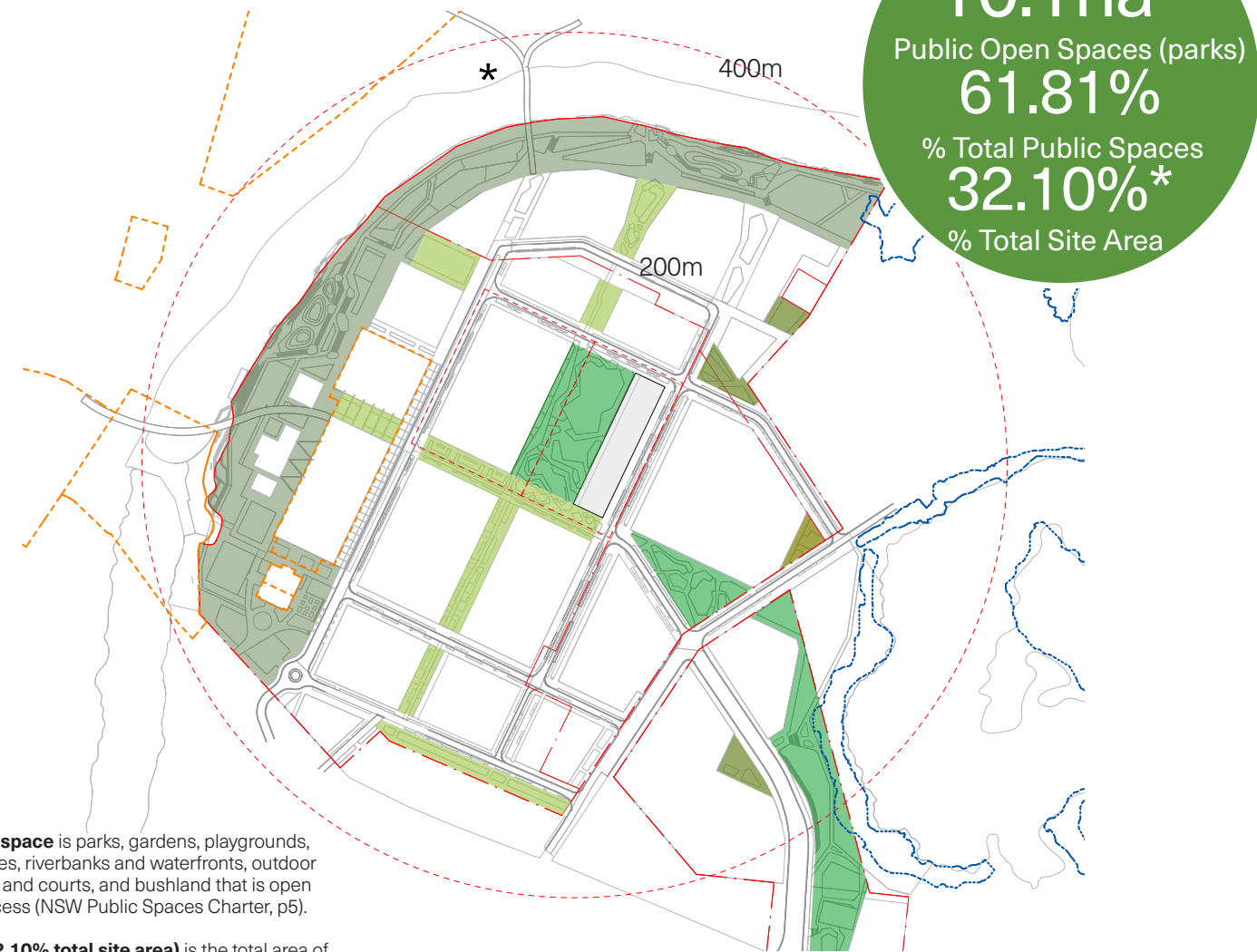


Public space is where public life happens. Public Spaces are all places publicly owned or of public use, accessible and enjoyable by all for free and without a profit motive. They can include public open spaces, public facilities and streets (NSW Public Spaces Charter, p5). **Refer to Chapter 3.3.** for further information.

	Area (m ²)	% of Site
Total	314,481	-
<div></div> Public Space (Public Open Space and Streets - including urban places, plazas and squares)	163,333.56	51.94%

Metrics

7.2. Public Open Space (Parks)



Public open space is parks, gardens, playgrounds, public beaches, riverbanks and waterfronts, outdoor playing fields and courts, and bushland that is open for public access (NSW Public Spaces Charter, p5).

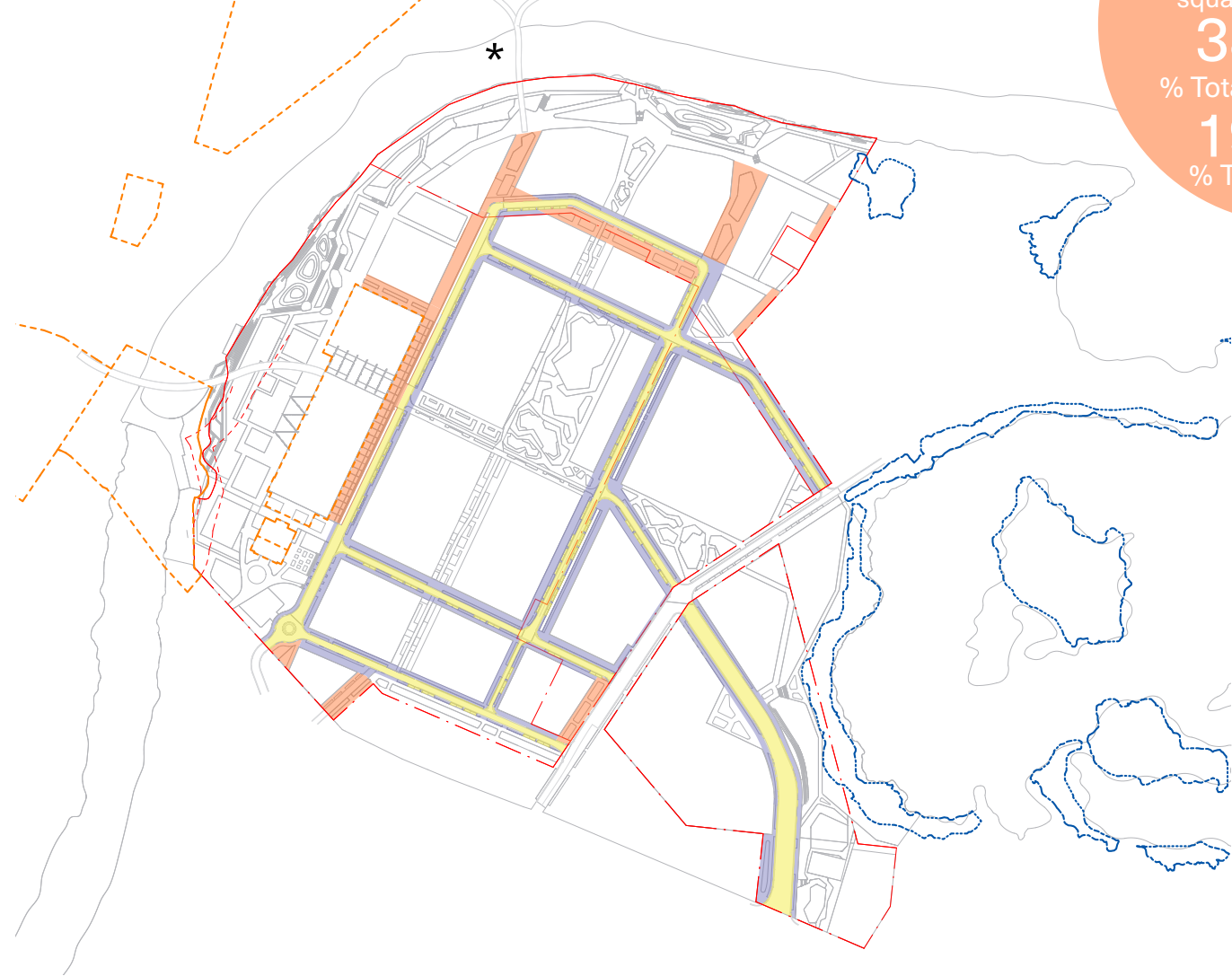
***10.10ha (32.10% total site area)** is the total area of public open space (parks) aligning with policy (NSW Public Spaces Charter and NSW Greener Places and NSW Movement and Place Guides).

	Area (m ²)	% of Public Open Space (parks)*	% of Site
Total	100,950.27*	-	32.10%
<div></div> Riverfront District Park	54,766.06	54.27%	17.41%
<div></div> Local Parks	25,027.88	24.79%	7.96%
<div></div> Pocket Parks	4,075.99	4.04%	1.30%
<div></div> Linear Parks	17,080.35	16.92%	5.43%

★The alignment of the northern pedestrian bridge over the Georges River is subject to further discussions with affected landowners. The alignment of the pedestrian bridge is subject to change

Metrics

7.3. Streets
(incl. Urban Places, Plazas & Squares)



Public space is where public life happens. Public Spaces are all places publicly owned or of public use, accessible and enjoyable by all for free and without a profit motive. They can include public open spaces, public facilities and streets (NSW Public Spaces Charter, p5). **Refer to Chapter 3.3.** for further information.

NSW Public Spaces Charter 2021, p5

Streets (unlike roads) are multi-dimensional and serve multiple functions. They are dynamic public spaces that evolve over time to adapt to our changing needs and values, and in response to both local and broader challenges.

NSW Movement and Place: Design of Roads and Streets 2023, p63

Civic spaces (Urban places, plazas and squares) are places at the heart of our communities. They are often where place intensity is higher and movement function is lower. This often includes significant streets inside or approaching urban centres, as well as other streets with significance in their neighbourhood context.

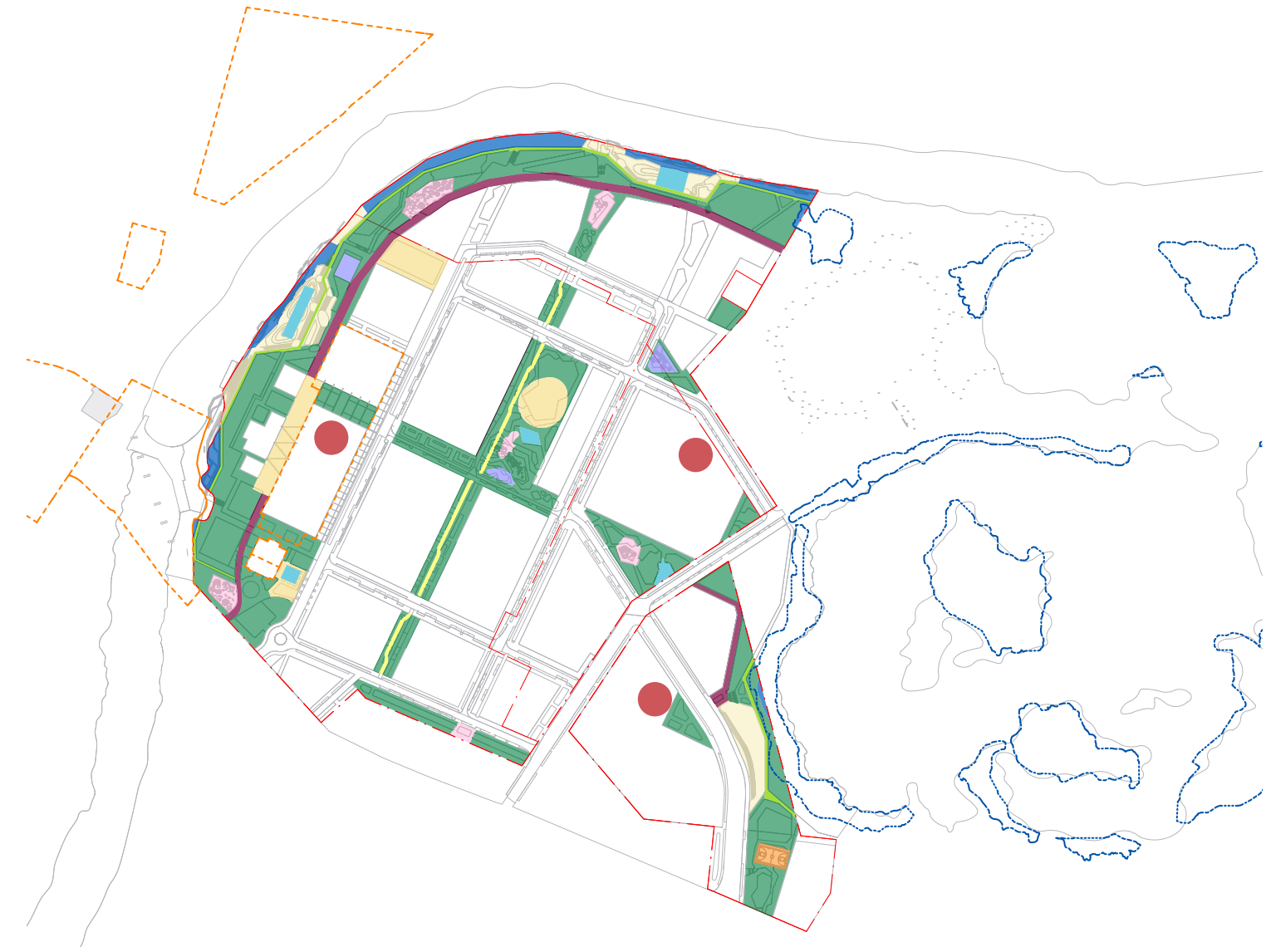
NSW Movement and Place: Design of Roads and Streets 2023, p100-102

★The alignment of the northern pedestrian bridge over the Georges River is subject to further discussions with affected landowners. The alignment of the pedestrian bridge is subject to change

	Area (m²)	% Streets (incl. Urban Places, Plazas & Squares)	% of Site
Total	62,383.29	-	19.84%
Urban Places, Plazas and Squares (incl. shared streets)	14,280.02	22.89%	4.54%
Streets (footpath)	26,294.99	42.15%	8.36%
Streets (carriageway + parking bays)	21,808.28	34.96%	6.93%

Metrics and Analysis

7.4. Recreation



For the Moore Point Structure Plan, five main types of recreation within public open space are considered.

Environmental areas: Natural spaces that have some environmental value and include river revetment, habitat and bank restoration areas. There is opportunity for low-impact recreational activities with opportunities to connect with Country.

Passive recreation: Occurring in all parks (district, local, linear and pocket parks) used for both informal or spontaneous activities as well as organised or more formal events and activities.

Activity nodes: Distributed throughout an area to provide community focal points within a broader open space network. They can be spaces that experience high levels of visitation by resident, worker and visitor populations. This includes civic spaces like squares and plazas, outdoor gyms, playgrounds and water play areas.

Active recreation: Activities engaged in for the purpose of relaxation, health and wellbeing or enjoyment with the primary activity requiring physical exertion, and the primary focus on human activity¹

Indoor sports spaces that are facilities for organised, structured sport activities such as team competitions, physical skill development and training. Designed to accommodate the playing surface and infrastructure requirements of specific sports, with greater spatial requirements.

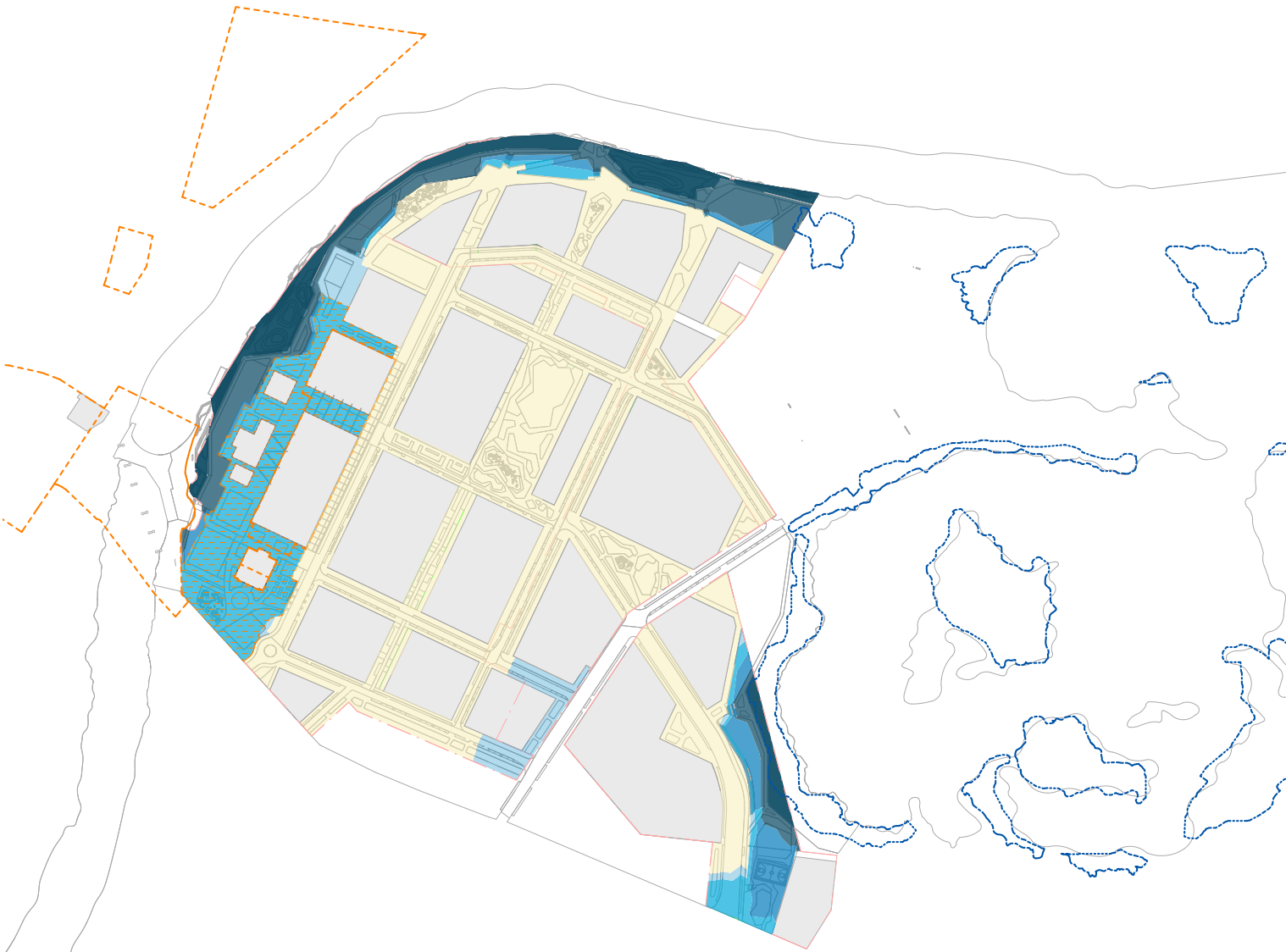
The Draft Greener Places Design Guide recommends a list of recreation areas (Draft Greener Places Design Guide, Appendix) suited to various open space types (district, local, linear) and provides performance criteria.

¹Liverpool City Council Open Space, Recreation and Sport Strategy 2018-2028, p56

			Area (m²) (Total Public Open Space - parks)*	% of Public Open Space (parks)	% of Site
Total			100,950.27	-	32.10%
	Activity node	Local play (LPY, LPC,OCA)	3,436.65	3.40%	1.09%
	Activity node	Water play (LPY, LPC,OCA)	2,064.35	2.04%	0.66%
	Activity node	Gathering ground , Public plaza	7,432.81	7.36%	2.36%
	Active recreation	Fitness and exercise space (FES)	1,257.91	1.25%	0.40%
	Active recreation	Active recreation (ASR, YRS)	655.88	0.65%	0.21%
	Environmental area	Environment	6,170.10	6.11%	1.96%
	Passive recreation	Passive recreation (LRS)	59,774.73	59.21%	19.01%
	Passive recreation	Outdoor amphitheatre	8,415.48	8.34%	2.68%
	Passive recreation	City walk (TPR)	1,392.59	1.38%	0.44%
	Passive recreation	Foreshore promenade (TPR)	6,820.03	6.76%	2.17%
	Passive recreation	Cultural walk (TPR)	3,529.75	3.50%	1.12%
	Community Facilities (Indoor Sports)	Opportunity for community facilities such as indoor sport and recreation, aligning with recommendations for 'Organised sport and recreation (OSR)' within Draft Greener Places Design Guide.			

Metrics and Analysis

7.5. Public Space — Flood Inundation



Above 5% AEP
13.0ha
79.50%

		Area (m²)	% of Public Space	% of Site Area
Total		163,333.56 (Total Public Space)	-	52.59%
	Above 1 in 500 AEP	99,362.40	60.83%	31.60%
	Between 1% AEP and 1 in 500 AEP	6,463.49	3.96%	2.06%
	Between 5% AEP and 1% AEP	4,243.25	2.60%	1.35%
	Heritage Area between 5% AEP and 1% AEP	19783.12	12.11%	6.29%
	Between 10% AEP and 5% AEP	7,459.21	4.57%	2.37%
	Between 20% AEP and 10% AEP	15,448.54	9.46%	4.91%
	Between MHW and 20% AEP	12,637.02	7.74%	4.02%

Site Area: 314,481m²
AEP height- plane generated from Worley Consulting (previously Advisian) flood levels (19.10.2023)
 Heritage built form affected by 5% AEP
 Building lots area above 1 in 500 AEP excluded

Metrics and Analysis

7.6. Public Open Space — Flood Inundation



Above 5% AEP
6.6ha
65.14%

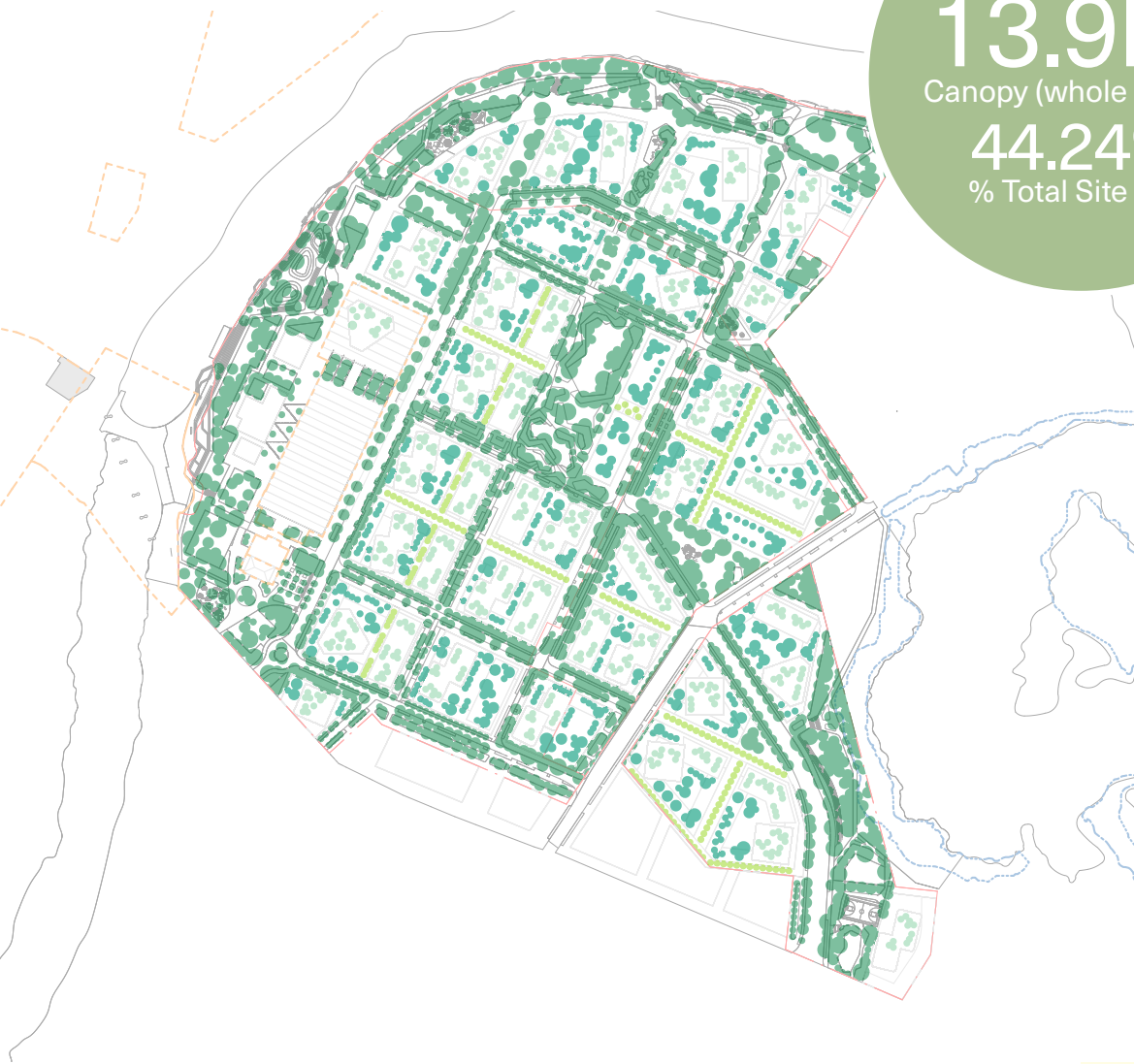
		Area (m²)	% of Public Open Space (parks)	% of Site Area
Total		100,950.27 (Total Public Open Space - Parks)**	-	32.10%
	Open space above 1 in 500 AEP	40,655.31	40.27%	12.93%
	Between 1% AEP and 1 in 500 AEP	3,142.27	3.11%	1.00%
	Between 5% AEP and 1% AEP	2,949.72	2.92%	0.94%
	Heritage Area between 5% AEP and 1% AEP	19,008.29	18.83%	6.04%
	Between 10% AEP and 5% AEP	7,459.21	7.39%	2.37%
	Between 20% AEP and 10% AEP	15,448.54	15.30%	4.91%
	Between MHW and 20% AEP	12,637.02	12.52%	4.02%

Site Area: 314,481m²
AEP height- plane generated from Worley Consulting (previously Advisian) flood levels (19.10.2023)
 Heritage built form affected by 5% AEP
 Building lots and street area above 1 in 500 AEP excluded

****10.10ha (32.10% total site area)** is the total area of public open space (parks) aligning with policy (NSW Public Spaces Charter and NSW Greener Places and NSW Movement and Place Guides).

Metrics

7.7. Tree Canopy (Overall)



	Site Area (m²)	% of Site Area
Total	314,481	44.24% (total)
<div></div> Tree Canopy Groundplane (Public Spaces)	95,391	30.33%
<div></div> Tree Canopy Groundplane (Through Site Links)	5,996	1.91%
<div></div> Tree Canopy Podium*	24,126	7.67%
<div></div> Tree Canopy Roof*	13,607	4.33%
		12.00%

*Canopy calculated on podium and roof is indicative only.

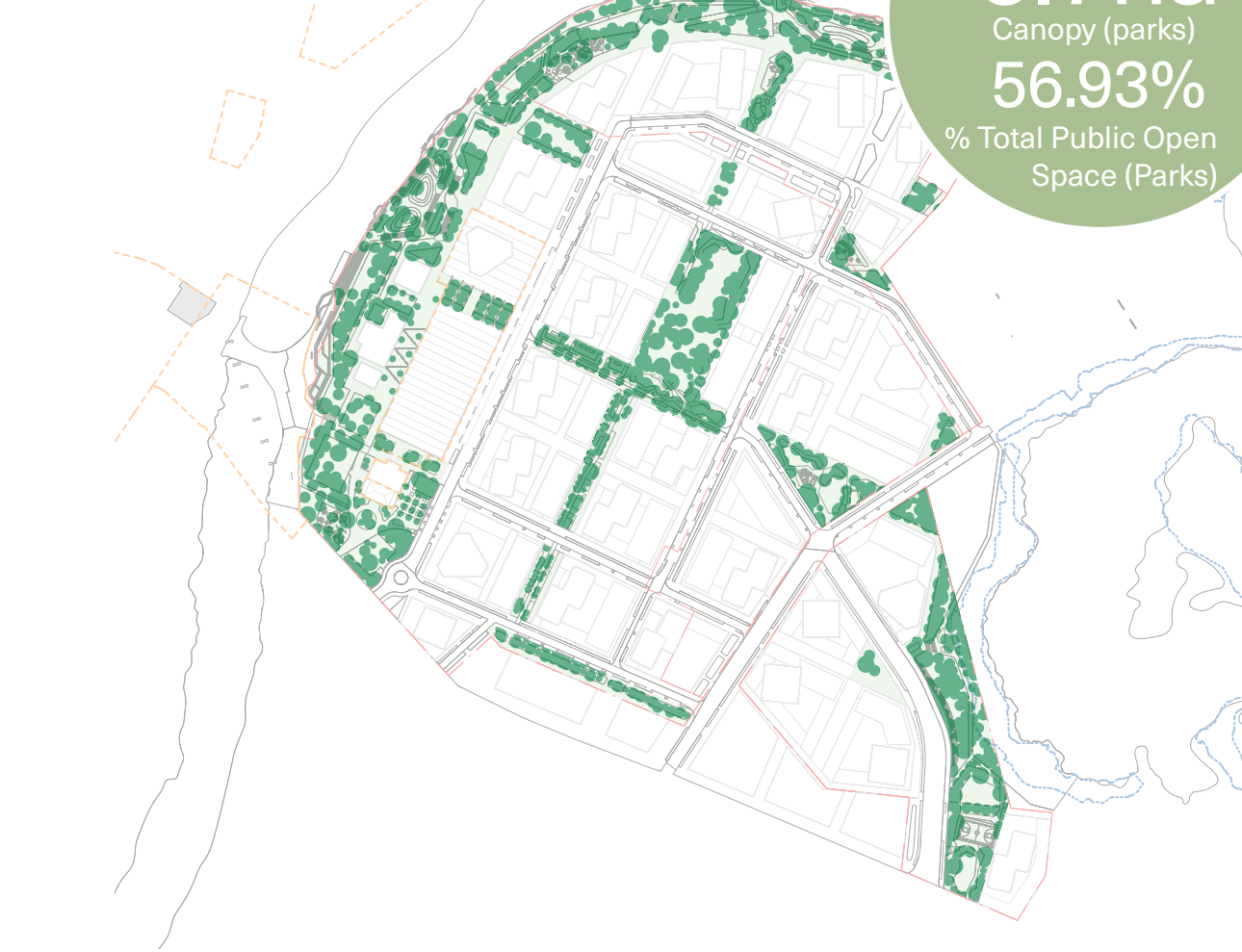
The Structure Plan highlights opportunity for 50% canopy cover for podium area and 30% canopy for rooftop area.

NSW Government has set a 40% urban tree canopy cover target for Greater Sydney by 2036. When considering all areas, the Structure Plan is capable of achieving this target.

Canopy has been calculated based on tree diameter of 8m, 10, 12m and 15m.

Metrics

7.8. Tree Canopy (Public Open Space - Parks)

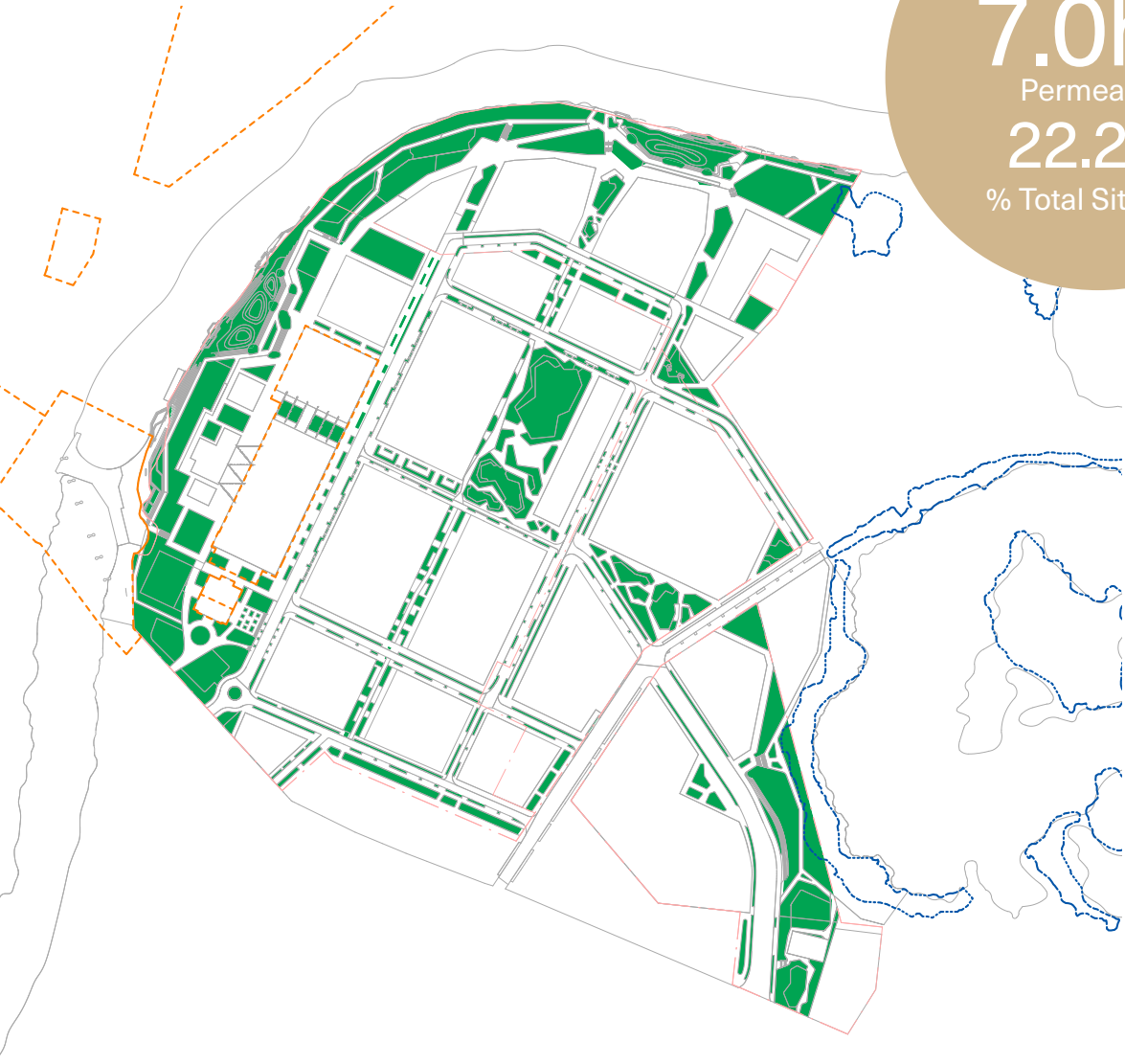


	Site Area (m²)	% of Public Open Space Area (Parks)**
Total	314,481	100,950.27** (Total public open space (parks))
<div></div> Tree Canopy (Public Open Space - Parks)	57,474.20	56.93%

**10.10ha (32.10% total site area) is the total area of public open space (parks) aligning with policy (NSW Public Spaces Charter and NSW Greener Places and NSW Movement and Place Guides).

Metrics

7.9. Permeability



	Site Area (m²)	% of Site Area
Total	314,481	-
<div></div> Permeability	69,836	22.21%

Metrics

7.10. Benchmarking

Howard Smith Wharf, Brisbane

Howard Smith Wharves is a heritage listed wharf on the Brisbane River. Positioned at Boundary Street in Brisbane City and Fortitude Valley it includes buildings with preserved wharfage along the riverfront.

With a prominent location, the site draws people to the waterfront for local retail and food. It is a vital connection to Brisbane's riverfront with direct access providing continual activity, accommodating 3,000 daily CBD users.

Through heritage structure reuse and new additions, Howard Smith Wharves establishes a unique destination and identity, preserving evidence of Brisbane's pre-1940 port and 1930s port facility characteristics.



Seine River, Paris

The River Seine is at the heart of Paris, shaping the city's history and development from the Louvre to the Eiffel Tower.

Recognised as a UNESCO World Heritage site, the Seine serves as a key pathway, connecting Paris' iconic landmarks along its 13-km stretch with 37 bridges and 4 footbridges facilitating pedestrian access.



The river has transformed into Paris Plage each summer since 2002 under the Pont des Arts bridge, transforming both sides into a beach-like destination equipped with various public amenity.

Paris prioritises pedestrians, reclaiming the Seine's banks, and in 2013 converting Les Berges de la Seine expressway into a public park and promenade fostering community engagement.



Chicago River Walk, Chicago

The Main Branch of the Chicago River has played a pivotal role in the city's history, undergoing transformations that mirrored Chicago's development. Initially engineered for industrial purposes, the river was famously reversed for sanitation, leading to the vision of riverside promenades.

The Chicago Riverwalk project seeks to reclaim the river for ecological, recreational, and economic benefits.

In addition, the riverfront needed to prioritising pedestrian connection and programming with the aim to diversify life.

The design uses a series of typologies working within constraints of a 25 foot wide area, that responded to annual flood dynamics. Planting, lighting, and paving systems all designed and resilient to water inundation.

The Riverwalk demonstrated its resilience just weeks after opening when it flooded. Taking twelve hours for water to subside, the park was cleaned and reopened with no damage. The project is a best practice example of designing public spaces for people with resilience and climate in mind.





Prepared for: Coronation and Leamac

Issued: Final

turf

The alignment of the northern pedestrian bridge over the Georges River is subject to further discussions with affected landowners. The alignment of the pedestrian bridge is subject to change