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Potential Public Domain  
Strategies

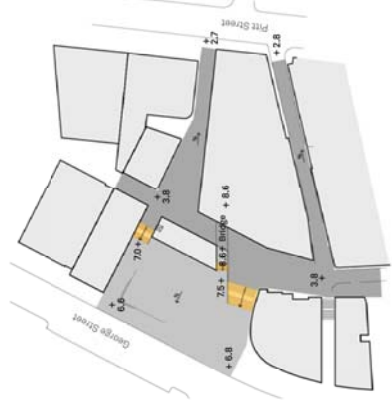
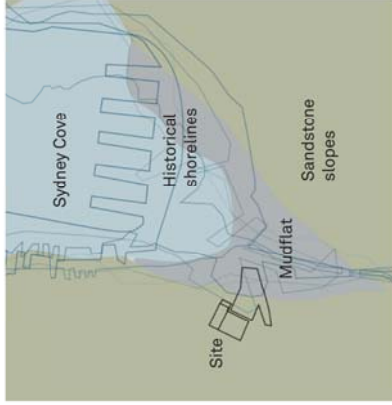


## 04 Potential Public Domain Strategies

### Natural Landscape and Sense of Place

#### Public Domain Principles

**Introduction**  
Twelve public domain principles have been established as key drivers in creating a lively, engaging, high quality and environmentally sustainable public realm. Emphasis is placed on the quality of pedestrian experience, the creation of a unique sense of place with a distinct character and the activation of public spaces.



#### Reference natural landscape and historical use

Reveal natural and cultural heritage, especially through physical expression of the Tank Stream alignment.  
- Create linkages to the natural landscape of a mudflat and sandstone slopes.

#### Distinct character of plaza and laneway spaces

Create differentiated but related plaza and laneway spaces through distinct spatial characteristics and materiality.  
- Reference original natural landscape including Tank Stream, shoreline and ecosystem through metaphor, landscape palette and interpretation.  
- Contribute towards a major publicly owned artwork (form to be agreed) into the main plaza space.

#### Respond to the subject site's natural topography

Use natural topography of site to create distinct open spaces such as:  
• A new public plaza at George Street level.  
• A laneway condition at Pitt Street level.  
• A language of terraces, stairs and bridges across the subject site.  
- Create a clearly legible building entry to 182 George Street from the new plaza level via an open-air, well designed footbridge.

#### Application of environmental sustainability

Respond to local micro-climate to create spaces which are pleasant throughout the day and year.  
- Maximise solar access to key public spaces, especially during lunchtime hours and late afternoon.  
- Create protection from prevailing southerly winds.  
- Respond to natural drainage patterns and incorporate Water Sensitive Urban Design strategies where possible.

**04 Potential Public Domain  
Strategies**  
Natural Landscape and Sense of  
Place

**A variety of spaces are created with diverse spatial character. Incorporate sustainable design initiatives such as the maximisation of solar access and principles of water sensitive urban design**



Figure 4.1. Paley Park, New York City, USA  
Soft landscape elements provide spatial structure and visually soften the edges in an urban oasis pocket park  
(image reference: sustainablecitiescollective.com)



Figure 4.2. Cloud Gardens, Toronto, Canada  
Hard landscape materials reference the surrounding urban environment and climbing plants are used to provide visual amenity and micro-climatic benefits  
(image reference: juliekinnear.co.n)



Figure 4.3. Public Plaza, Armentieres, France.  
A rain garden incorporates environmentally sustainable design principles, white planting and a water feature provide opportunities for referencing the natural landscapes (image reference: www.landazine.com)



Figure 4.4. Harbor Steps laneway, Seattle, USA  
Planting supported by overhead beams provide a sense of spatial containment and add character  
(image reference: www.worldchanging.com)

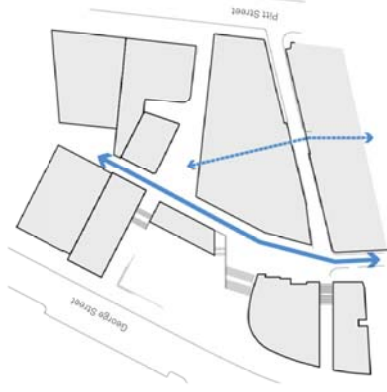


Figure 4.5. Bonn Square, Oxford, UK  
Tree planting provides shade, reinforces spatial structure and offers environmental sustainability benefits  
(image reference: David Stewart, <http://www.e-architect.co.uk/>)

## 04 Potential Public Domain Strategies

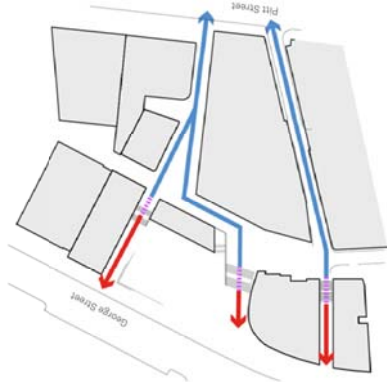
### Permeability and Spatial Definition

#### Public Domain Principles



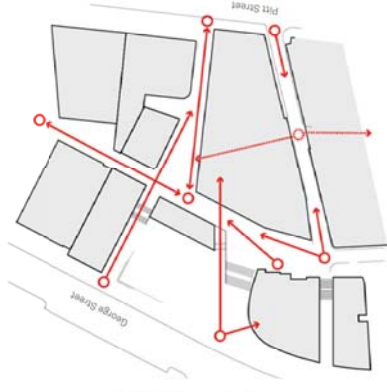
#### A defined and activated north south laneway

- \_ Extend and maintain the legibility of the north-south historical alignment of laneways and through-site links within the subject site.
- \_ Create a new pedestrian connector between Dalley Street to the south and Alfred Street to the north.
- \_ Maintain a consistent alignment along the north-south building edges to strengthen laneway condition.
- \_ Maximise active frontage on north-south laneway.
- \_ Laneway width to be scaled for pedestrian foot traffic, retail overflow (dining) and occasional service vehicle access (after hours).
- \_ Potential integration and expansion of 200 George Street retail at Pitt Street level to better define laneway condition.
- \_ Consideration to a potential north-south through-site link to connect the proposed extension of Queens Court (on the 37 Pitt Street site) and Underwood Street to the Rugby Place publicly



#### Multiple east west connections

- \_ Extend and maintain the legibility of the east-west historical alignment of laneways and through-site links within the subject site.
- \_ Enhance and connect the existing laneway network along Rugby Place and Underwood Street.
- \_ Extend laneway condition adjacent to Jacksons on George connecting George Street to Pitt Street.



#### Sightlines

- \_ Provide clear lines of sight and multiple paths of movement to give a sense of openness and safety.
- \_ Maintain visual connection from major streets to key site elements.
- \_ Create a clear and legible entry to the new commercial building (182 George Street).
- \_ Provide visual cues to assist in wayfinding and encouraging people to walk through and engage with the subject site.



#### Focused on the movement of people

- \_ Create a range of active and passive spaces configured to reflect natural desire lines linking key destinations.
- \_ Ensure ease of use and richness of experience for pedestrians.
- \_ Allow for universal access across the majority of the subject site.
- \_ Provide multiple connections to the surrounding urban fabric - George, Pitt, Underwood and Alfred Streets, Bulletin Place and laneways.
- \_ Pedestrian entrance into new commercial building via an open-air footbridge link from the new plaza off George Street.
- \_ Provide entrance to the basement end of journey cycle facilities in a prominent, highly visible and accessible location.

**Intimate scaled pedestrian streets provide a quality of experience in a shortage in the central city, embodying a sense of intrigue and discovery**



Figure\_4.6. Laneway, Melbourne VIC  
 A vibrant pedestrian link allowing movement along a central corridor and dining at the edges  
 (image reference: <http://www.australia.com/>)



Figure\_4.8. Brookfield Plaza, Perth WA  
 A multi-layered pedestrian network lined by active building uses shapes the precinct's functionality.



Figure\_4.9. Neals Yard, London, UK  
 A network of short laneways opening out into a small plaza creates a memorable pedestrian experience  
 (image reference: <http://www.singaporeinlondon.com/>)



Figure\_4.10. St Christopher's Place, London, UK  
 Human scaled laneway activated by fine grain retail and dining  
 (image reference: [cakeyphotos2012.wordpress.com](http://cakeyphotos2012.wordpress.com))



Figure\_4.7. Pitt Street Mall, Sydney NSW  
 Clear sightlines is maintained through the centre of the space, flanked by tree planting and seating spaces  
 (image reference: [nswawarcs.architecture.com.au](http://nswawarcs.architecture.com.au))



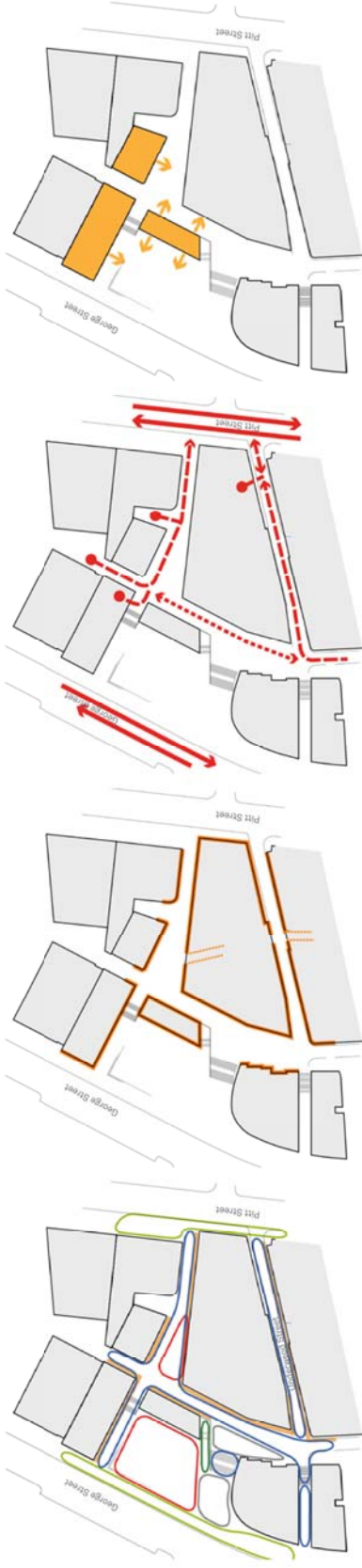
Figure\_4.11. Kendall Lane, Sydney NSW  
 Clear sightlines along a historical laneway aid in wayfinding and add to sense of intrigue  
 (image reference: [virtualsydneyrocks.com](http://virtualsydneyrocks.com))

## 04 Potential Public Domain

### Strategies

#### Activation and Use

#### Public Domain Principles



#### Flexible, responsive, ever-changing

- \_ Cluster active frontages such as retail, food, beverage, and other public uses around plaza edges
- \_ Concentrate diverse 'fine grain' retail/active uses along laneways to provide a richness of experience
- \_ Adaptive reuse of Jacksons on George to activate northern edge of plaza
- \_ New public domain configured and designed to remain activated and to allow for changing modes throughout times of day, week and year
- \_ Maximise flat, open areas and minimise permanent structures and obstructions to public domain areas
- \_ Rely on flexible furniture and public elements to accommodate daily needs such as:
  - lunch time seating in sunshine
  - evening bars and dining
  - peak hour pedestrian flows
- \_ Provide water and power service infrastructure in the public domain to support temporary creative activities and events.
- \_ Flexible building use to create low energy, long life and loose fit buildings
- \_ Buildings that express a sense of diverse ownership, use and character

#### Create consistent and active edges

- \_ Activate spaces with a diverse range of uses including retail, bars, cafés, restaurants, boutique offices and small business start-ups capturing an essence of discovery
- \_ New buildings to respond to existing context through appropriate heights and alignments
- \_ Use multi-level active buildings to define both plaza and laneway edge

#### Pedestrian priority in shared zones

- \_ Prioritise pedestrian movement by concentrating vehicular access at the subject site edges, rationalising existing servicing configurations and minimising the need for vehicles to enter the plaza and laneway spaces
- \_ Where service vehicular access is required, create a shared environment where vehicular access is limited to certain hours to encourage a pedestrian friendly precinct

#### Low buildings with appropriate contextual relationship

- \_ Built form at plaza edge to relate to human scale to provide a positive relationship with plaza and laneway spaces and to reduce overshadowing
- \_ Buildings to provide strong edges to plaza space, and to define laneways to the north, east and south
- \_ A well defined, inviting interface with George Street is to be created, encouraging pedestrians to enter the plaza and laneway spaces
- \_ Response to surrounding conditions - including the predominant street wall heights and existing buildings (e.g. Rugby Club)
- \_ Low scale character of Jacksons on George and Rugby Club is to be retained

## 04 Potential Public Domain

### Strategies

Activation and Use

**Outdoor gathering, dining and entertainment are encouraged through scale and flexibility of spaces created**



Figure\_4.13. Angel Place, Sydney NSW  
An intimate scale laneway activated by dining and retail  
(image reference: [www.smh.com.au](http://www.smh.com.au))

Figure\_4.14. Customs House Plaza, Sydney NSW  
A flexible public square activated by a significant heritage building as well as bars/cafes. The building is activated with colourful light projection during the Vivid Light Festival.  
(image reference: <http://lucykeeler.com/>)

Figure\_4.15. Federation Square, Melbourne VIC  
A large civic square surrounded by lower level buildings which is able to be adapted for various uses, including large scale events  
(image reference: <http://www.thatsmelbourne.com.au/>)

Figure\_4.12. Australia Square, Sydney NSW  
An urban plaza space activated by dining and entertainment with multiple connections to surrounding streets  
(image reference: [www.skyscrapercity.com](http://www.skyscrapercity.com))



## 04 Potential Public Domain Strategies

### Public Art Strategy

**‘A City without flourishing artistic and cultural life would be a poor place indeed. Our artists celebrate and enrich our city, and contribute to our sense of identity and sense of place.’**

### Lord Mayor Clover Moore

Leon Paroissien AM has prepared the following Public Art Strategy.

He has been Chairman of the City of Sydney Public Art Advisory Panel since 2007.

He was Chairman of the Public Art Advisory Committee of the Olympic Co-ordination Authority and a member of the Design Review Panel for the site of the 2000 Olympic Games in Sydney. He was subsequently a consultant for the development of Millennium Parklands, including the Armory, at Sydney Olympic Park and a member of the Design Review Panel and the Quality Panel for the construction of the National Museum of Australia.

He was Founding Director of Sydney's Museum of Contemporary Art from 1989 until 1997 and Founding Director of the Museum of Contemporary Art, Taipei, Taiwan, from 2001 until 2003. From 2004 until 2010 he was Adjunct Professor: Design and Architecture at the University of Canberra.

He was awarded the Australia Council's Emeritus Medal for the Visual Arts in 1998 and appointed a Member of the Order of Australia (AM) in 2002. In 2003 Taipei Mayor Ma Ying-Jeou (subsequently President of Taiwan) presented him with the Key to the City for his contribution to the cultural life of Taipei.

### Goals

Recognising the cultural significance of the subject site in such a significant location, with its proximity to Circular Quay, the Museum of Contemporary Art, The Rocks, the Customs House and the Opera House, a significant presence of commissioned works of art is proposed. The focus in choosing locations for commissions would be on publicly accessible locations within the subject site, such as the proposed new public plaza, foyers, and thoroughfares through laneways. Paving, and areas that are highly visible but adjacent to pedestrian thoroughfares, will also be considered as potential locations for art.

In the 1990s, the City of Sydney developed the concept of 'Sydney Open Museum': encapsulating art works throughout the city's public spaces as an identifiable collection for the public's appreciation of art. Since that time the City's commissioning of permanent public art and temporary installations has grown exponentially. The inclusion of commissioned works of art in private developments has also emerged as a significant addition to the city's cultural life. The present proposal offers a further addition of public space enriched by visual arts commissions.

### Alignment with Sustainable Sydney 2030 vision, including the light rail and pedestrian areas

The commissioning program would be in close cooperation with the City in its realisation of its extensive public art plan, integral to its ten-year plan for the transformation of the city centre with a focus on George Street.

With the inclusion of art within the newly created public spaces and connecting laneways the whole public realm will have a distinctive, memorable character, embracing different uses: pedestrian access to neighbouring streets, shopping, dining, or relaxing during lunch or coffee breaks or in the evening. The art program will aid orientation for social engagement and the articulation of the public realm.

### Heritage of the area and the Indigenous cultures of Australia

The history of the subject site, especially the presence of the nearby Tank Stream, may be an important resource for aspects of the design and associated art commissions. In selecting artists there will be close cooperation with the City's public

art programs, including the commissioning process for the Evra Journey project.

### Temporary art projects

The City's annual Laneways Art Program has brought colour and vitality to existing laneways and encouraged the growth of cafés, small bars and retail stores. The transformation of the Angel Place complex of laneways is a striking example of improvements to the city that have occurred in recent years. However, the opportunity to design new laneways, conceived from the outset as being highly animated, presents new opportunities for enhancing Sydney's cultural life. An ongoing program of temporary art installations will animate the public spaces of the development.

### High quality art in private developments

Earlier private developments in the city have opened up public spaces and associated opportunities for major works by famous international artists such as Alexander Calder, Josef Albers, Frank Stella and Sol LeWitt, and the more recently, works by Melbourne artist Robert Owen in the MLC Centre. Other recent developments have included major works by James Angus (an Australian artist now living in New York) in One Bligh Street, and by American artist Jenny Holzer in 8 Chifley Place. While 'public-private' spaces created by private developments are animated by their popularity as sites for lunch and coffee, they also offer opportunities for major art commissions that are seldom available on the pavements of Sydney's narrow streets. The present proposal presents the opportunity of introducing further major works of art by overseas or Australian artists in one of the most vibrant locations in Sydney's inner city.

### The art program could include:

- One major commission,
- A number of integrated, interpretive works, and
- A planned, ongoing program of temporary art installations in laneways.

### Strategy

#### Selection of Artists

For major commissions a short list of three or four artists will be considered. In selecting artists invited to prepare and discuss their concepts, a diversity of possible approaches will be sought, preserving a range of possible outcomes. During interviews, artists will talk about earlier work, how they would approach the subject site, and support their proposals with sketches, descriptions and models. One artist will then be selected. During this process the artist's potential to realise a significant and appropriate work will be of primary importance.

Other commissions where particular artists are clearly suited to the envisaged role of the work in the overall design may be selected by direct invitation for a concept proposal.

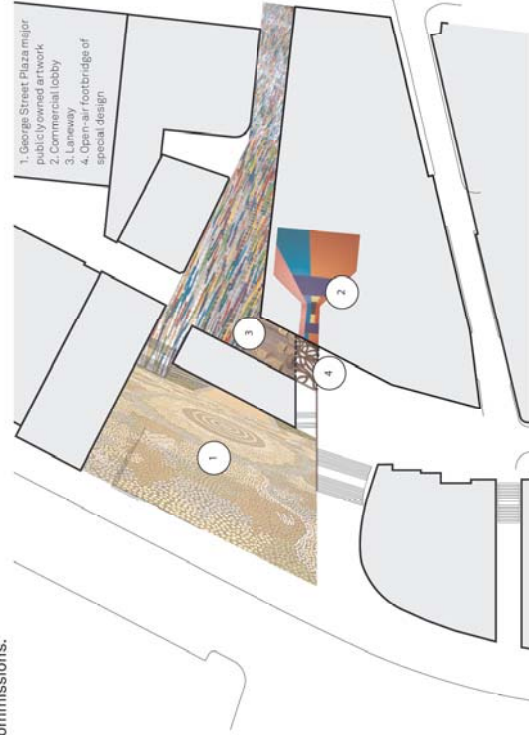
Depending on the location and the nature of the commission, artists will be invited to respond to such issues as the subject site's history, to its uses, and to issues such as ecological sustainability. Future maintenance costs and the expected life span of a work will be major considerations.

Artists will be supported throughout each stage of realising a commission with the advice of specialist consultants and project managers assisting in the final design and fabrication of the work, and in completing the work within the budget allocated.

Artists will be expected to demonstrate an understanding of the potential role art may have in complex projects; their design ability and resources to undertake large, innovative urban scale projects; their ability to work effectively in multi-disciplinary teams in a cooperative process; a demonstrated ability to work within given budgets and schedules; and an understanding of the goals with respect to environmental and general planning objectives.

Artists considered will include those working on different scales and in various media, including the use of water and aspects of light, illumination or projections.

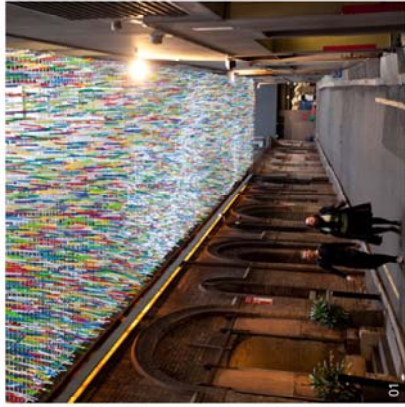
Artists selected will be expected to have a high level of conceptual innovation, technical skills, and an acute design sensibility.



Figure\_4.16. Site plan illustrating key spaces that have potential for art installations, both permanent or temporary.

## 04 Potential Public Domain Strategies

### Public Art Strategy



#### Ensure artworks are publicly accessible

- A major publicly owned artwork (form to be agreed) to be installed at the George Street Plaza.
- Other locations for small pieces of artwork should be located in areas that are publicly accessible
- Art could potentially be located throughout the 'public' domain, in the plaza or laneways, accessible for all to enjoy
- Art located in 'public-private' spaces such as foyers present an opportunity for art commissions that are typically not available on the city streets



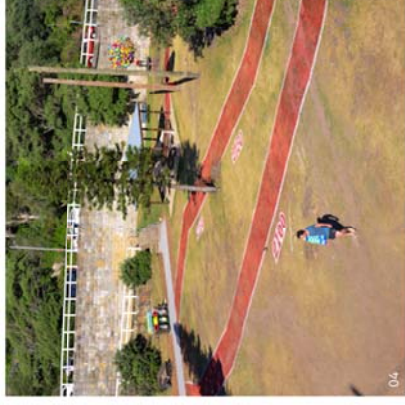
#### Locate artworks strategically with a strong visual presence

- Locate pieces at focal points, at the end of vistas or beside pedestrian thoroughfares with a strong visual presence
- Select and locate art commissions enhance the identity of spaces by creating memorable journeys and distinctive landmarks
- Artworks can aid movement, social interaction and add enjoyment to the subject site and the broader public domain
- Integrate artworks with the built form to create interactive and engaging installations. An 'electronic canvas' for digital projection could be incorporated on the Jacksons on George facade. Community Stratium could host light projections, video mapping and motion graphics



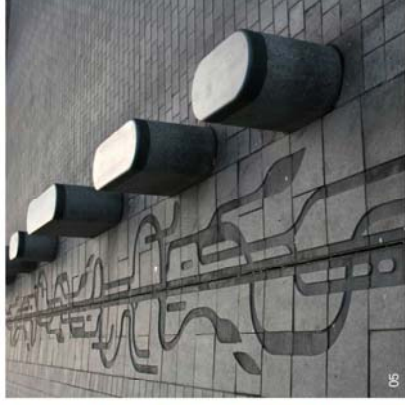
#### Integrate into public domain elements

- Potential to incorporate art into landscape elements such as paving, street furniture and planting to ensure its cohesion with the place
- The art program to provide articulation to the public realm, adding a sense of intrigue through inclusion of artworks at a variety of scales



#### Respond to contemporary issues

- Respond to the contemporary issues facing society such as ecological sustainability and climate change in order to add another layer of depth and meaning to the subject site
- Incorporate principles of sustainable design where possible



#### Recognise the cultural significance of the subject site

- Reinforce sense of place by highlighting unique aspects including the natural landscape and its changing uses over time, especially Tank Stream
- Encourage and aid social engagement as well as enhancing Sydney's cultural life through art

Figure\_4.17. Public art precedent images

01. Rush by Nkei Sawas - laneway art. <http://reelstogmag.com.au/>
02. Sphere by Orlanor Eliason. Flickr user 'uiz'
03. Parliament House Foyers Court Cubes by M. Nelson - jagamarra. <http://www.asia.com.au/>
04. King Tide by Anthony Sawrey. [www.sculpturebythesea.com](http://www.sculpturebythesea.com)
05. Flume by Simeon Nelson. [simeon-nelson.com](http://simeon-nelson.com)

## 04 Potential Public Domain Strategies New Plaza and Laneway Network



Figure 4.18. Artist's impression of north-south laneway looking north



01



02



03



04



05



06



07



08



09

- 01. Native palm tree planting, [http://sydney.edu.au/science/unsarwe-science/school/courtyard04\\_5.html](http://sydney.edu.au/science/unsarwe-science/school/courtyard04_5.html)
- 02. High quality small stone pavers, <http://www.andscape.com/index.php/2017/05/new-road-by-landscape-projects-and-geli-architects/>
- 03. Slender and visually light bridge,
- 04. Bespoke timber seating elements, <http://hewittmasar.com/hewitt/landscape-architecture/15287.html>
- 05. Brick referencing historical site uses
- 06. Bespoke iron grate incorporating artwork, <http://www.andscape.com/index.php/2017/02/guldberg-cyrcle-by-rainbolt-denmark-1-1/>
- 07. Sandstone referencing local geology
- 08. Timber decking/seating elements, <http://planmood.com/2010/04/melbourne-convention-centre-south-wiath-precinct-aspact-studio/>
- 09. Cabbage Tree Palm, [http://sydney.edu.au/science/unsarwe-science/school/courtyard04\\_5.html](http://sydney.edu.au/science/unsarwe-science/school/courtyard04_5.html)

## 04 Potential Public Domain Strategies

### New Plaza and Laneway Network

A network of new and enhanced existing open public spaces improving the pedestrian experience of the wider precinct and engaging users in memorable journeys of discovery

The public domain is comprised of two predominant elements: a new publicly accessible plaza at George Street level and a vibrant laneway network at Pitt Street level with secondary laneway.

#### Laneways

A new network of pedestrian-focussed laneways is established, increasing possibilities for movement through the central city separate to the established street grid. A high quality public domain and activated built edges encourage pedestrians to linger and enjoy retail and dining opportunities.

#### Spatially contained

An intimacy of space through the maximisation of strong and consistent built edges to laneways as well as light, intermittent overhead planes is created.

#### Differentiate laneways

The city network of laneways is extended throughout the subject site, each with a distinct scale, proportion, character and function.

#### Drainage, paving and lighting

The laneways are to be drained, paved and lit according to the City of Sydney's required public domain standards  
 High quality paving finish equal to granite will be provided while creating a distinct ground plane character.

#### Performance Infrastructure

Performance infrastructure (such as power and water services) is to be provided to help support creative uses such as temporary art installations.



- 1 New plaza
- 2 Adaptive reuse of Jacksons on George
- 3 Low scale Community Stratum with active uses including retail and dining
- 4 Rugby Club building
- 5 Major public artwork (form to be agreed)
- 6 Open-air pedestrian footbridge or special design
- 7 New north-south laneway
- 8 New secondary plaza
- 9 Rugby Place
- 10 New commercial office building
- 11 200 George Street (currently under construction)
- 12 Underwood Street
- 13 Access to end of journey cycle facilities

(b) September 2014 addendum note:  
 The final shape and size of the community building is to be resolved through the concept design process.

#### Notes:

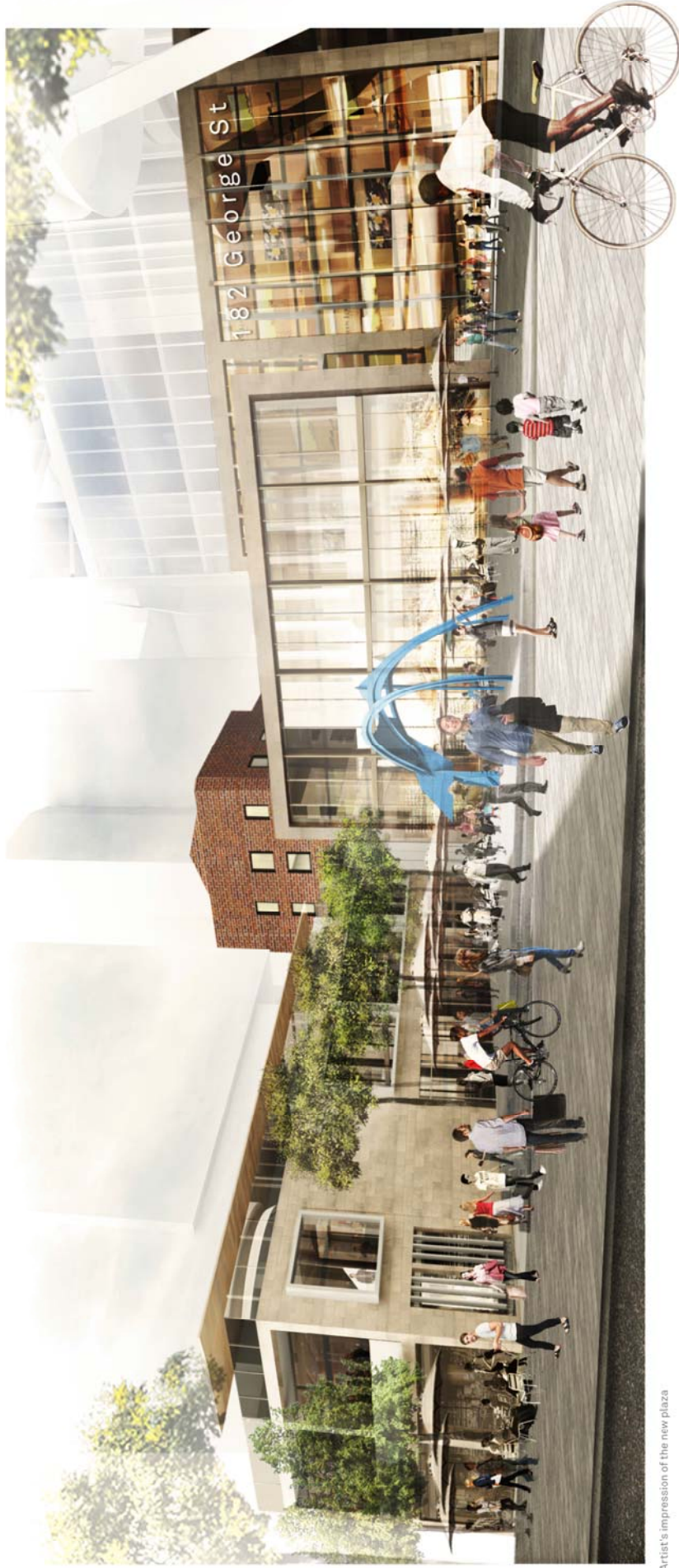
- \_Lend Lease and adjacent landowner to coordinate as part of future design development. Adjacent landowner to lift and adjust finished levels to facilitate transition into LLCO plaza southern edge
- \_Plaza awning indicative and subject to further design development

Figure 4.19. Public Domain Concept plan - September 2014 amendment

## 04 Potential Public Domain

### Strategies

#### New Plaza at George Street Level



Figure\_4\_20. Artist's impression of the new plaza



01\_ Small deciduous tree planting, <http://www.nrc.lsu.edu/plantid/species/greening/research.htm>  
 02\_City of Sydney standard paving with custom interpretations  
 03\_Bespoke tree grate incorporating art work, <http://www.stonemagazine.com/magazine/927>

04\_High quality custom designed seating, <http://europacomcorsi.com/album/713815-Urban>  
 05\_Steps with seating opportunities, <http://www.landscrite.com/>  
 06\_Recent paving proving contrast, <http://www.landscrite.com/riadek-p/#/2017/08/squares-in-pulgarda-by-pipe-giacomplaces-de>

07\_Building entry canopy, <http://www.fosterandpartners.com/projects/ourre-dart/>  
 08\_Transparent balustrade, <http://modern-glass.co.uk/commercial-glass-balustrades/>  
 09\_Sandstone reticencing, <http://www.dominuswebui/en/art/2012/05/16/daniel-burton-eccentricque-5.html>  
 10\_Integrated artwork, <http://www.dominuswebui/en/art/2012/05/16/daniel-burton-eccentricque-5.html>

## 04 Potential Public Domain Strategies

### New Plaza at George Street Level

**A lively new destination urban open space in the north of the central city adaptable to a diversity of public uses**

A new plaza at George Street level bounded to the north and east by low scale buildings with activated frontages.

While the southern part of the plaza responds to pedestrian desire lines as a space of movement, the northern section encourages more passive use through provision of seating and shade. The plaza extends to the south to relate to the interface of 200 George Street and is contained to the north by a revitalised Jacksons on George.

**Pedestrian footbridge between new plaza and proposed building lobby**

A 4 metre wide open-air footbridge of special design that is simple and visually light is provided.

**Drainage, paving and lighting**

The plaza is to be drained, paved and lit according to the City of Sydney's required public domain standards.  
High quality paving finish equal to granite is to be provided while creating a distinct ground plane character.

**Tree planting**

Tree planting will provide micro-climatic benefits as well as visual amenity and character  
Trees will spatially define northern part of plaza as a more passive area and encourage longer stays in the space

**Community Stratum**

A double-height building including a first floor (extra high levels at 5 metres for ground and 4 metres for first floor) to the eastern edge of the George Street Plaza will be provided.  
A variety of active uses fronting both the plaza and laneway below including access to the below plaza end of journey cycle facilities will be provided.

**Level change and Accessibility**  
Equitable access will be provided to the plaza and bridge.

The plaza at George Street level will slope gently upward towards the east to minimise the level change between the plaza and new commercial lobby level.

A staircase leading up to a bridge will provide direct access to the new commercial lobby. A lift or equivalent will provide equitable access between the plaza and bridge.

Stairs at the north-western corner of the plaza will enhance spatial definition while tying into George Street footpath level

An internal passenger lift at the north-eastern corner of the Community Stratum will provide equitable access between the George Street and Pitt Street level change.

**Public artwork**

Contribution will be made to a major publicly owned artwork (form and exact location to be agreed)

**Performance Infrastructure**

Performance infrastructure (such as power and water services) is to be provided to help support creative uses such as temporary art installations.

(d) September 2014 addendum note:  
The final shape and size of the community building is to be resolved through the concept design process.



Figure\_4.21. Plaza Concept Plan - September 2014 amendment

Notes:

\_Lend Lease and adjacent landowner to coordinate as part of future design development. Adjacent landowner to lift and adjust finished levels to facilitate transition into LLCO plaza southern edge

\_Plaza awning indicative and subject to further design development

## 04 Potential Public Domain Strategies

### Square Comparison

#### Comparison with International Squares

It is useful to compare the area and dimension of the proposed new square to other key public spaces around the world.

The combined area of new square (excluding community stratum) within the subject site is approximately 1680 square metres in size with good accessibility and solar access.

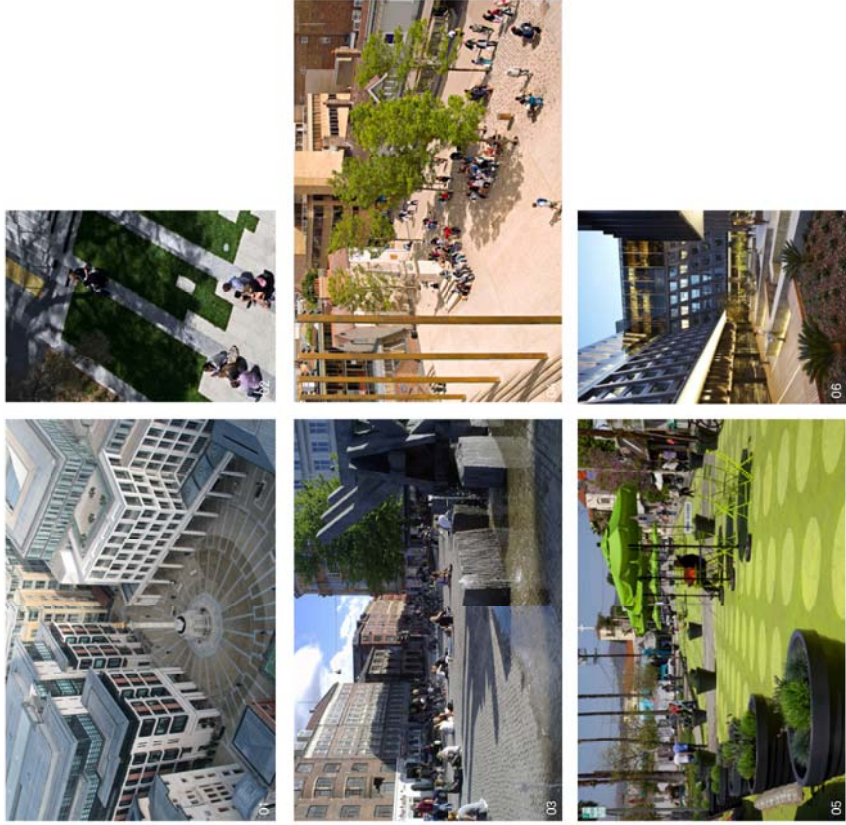


Figure 4.22. Collection of international public plaza examples

- 01. Paternoster Square, London  
Wikicommons, Gren
- 02. St Patrick's Square, Auckland  
topboardesign.com
- 03. Sankt Hans Torv, Copenhagen  
Wikicommons, Jk's World Trip
- 04. Bonn Square, Oxford  
Landscape.com
- 05. Sunset Triangle Plaza, Los Angeles  
Living Streets LA
- 06. St James Plaza, Melbourne  
arcidaily.com

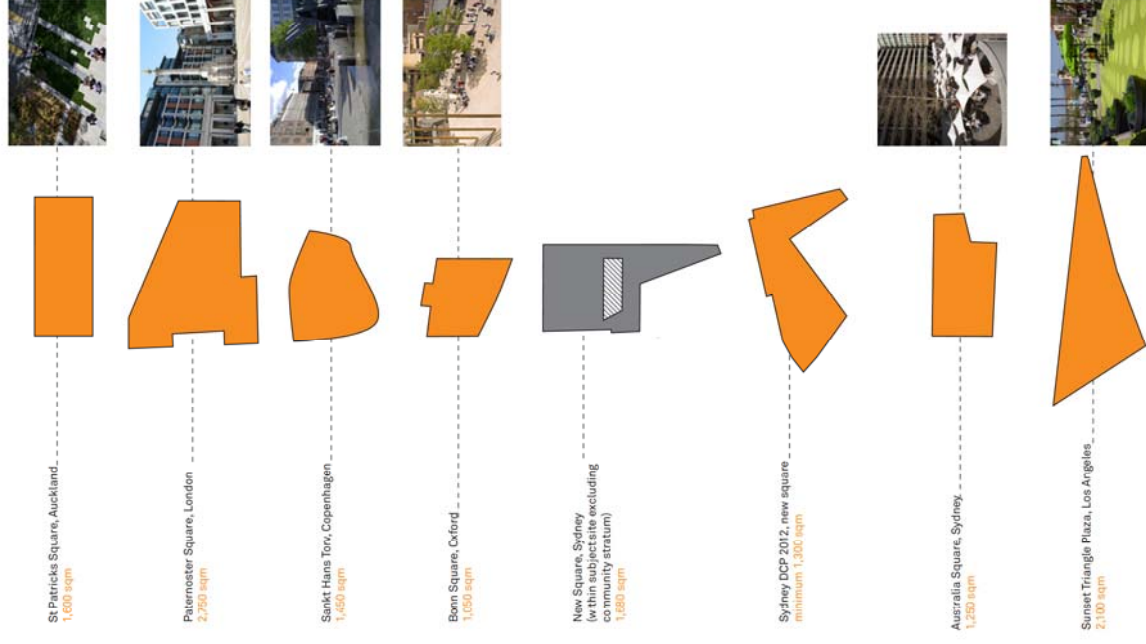


Figure 4.23. Approximate scale comparison between popular public spaces (scales derived from Google Earth approximations)

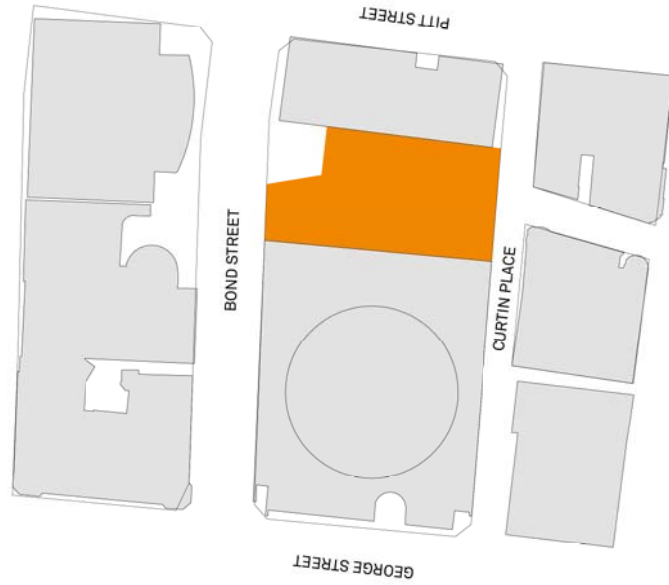
## 04 Potential Public Domain Strategies

### Square Comparison

#### Comparison with Australia Square and Sydney DCP 2012

The combined area of new square (excluding community stratum) will be approximately 34% larger than the area of the existing plaza at Australia Square and up to 29% larger than the minimum 1300sqm square defined in the Sydney DCP 2012.

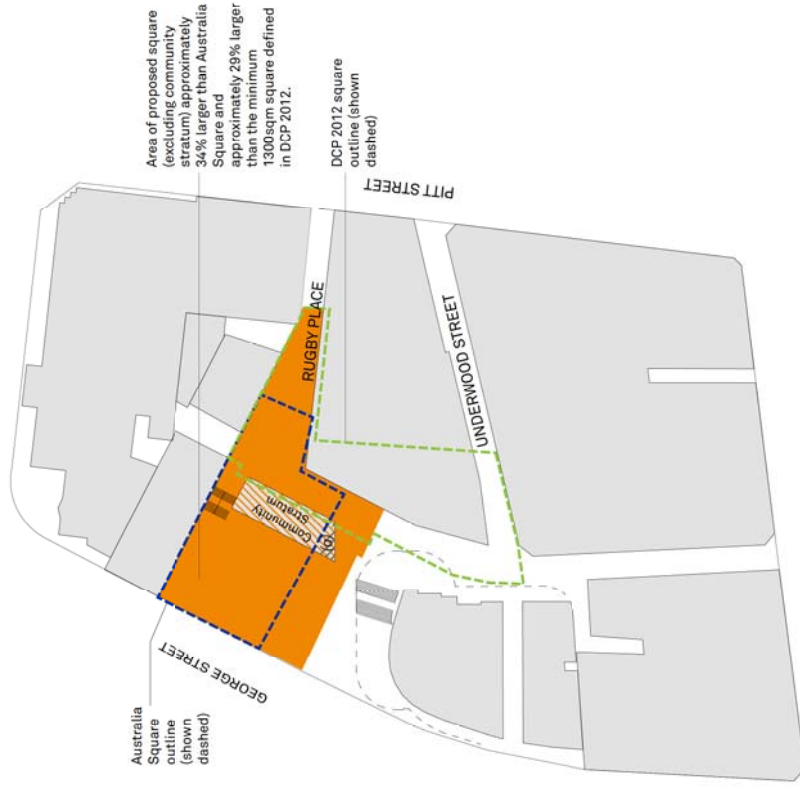
With the community stratum area included, it will be approximately 50% larger than the area of the plaza at Australia Square and up to 44% larger than the 1300sqm square defined in the Sydney DCP 2012.



Figure\_4.24- Australia Square - existing public plaza



Figure\_4.25. DCP 2012 APDG Block - 1300sqm square (as defined in the Sydney DCP 2012)



Figure\_4.26. APDG block - potential zone of publicly accessible plaza compared with existing Australia Square outline and Sydney DCP 2012 square outline - September 2014 amendment

(6) September 2014 addendum note:  
The final boundary for the community building is to be resolved through the concept design process.