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# SALT PAN CREEK RESERVE, RIVERWOOD

## SITE WIDE STRATEGIES

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# 6.0 SITE WIDE STRATEGIES

This site wide strategies illustrate the key site wide strategies that underpin the masterplan and should inform ongoing planning and design development.

## 6.1 Landform and drainage

The foundation of concept planning for the masterplan is the development of a landform strategy.

### 6.1.1 Existing Landform

The plan and sections below illustrate the existing landform created by the landfill and capping layers over. Broadly there are two main zones to north and south separate by a lower lying gully approximately 2-3m lower.

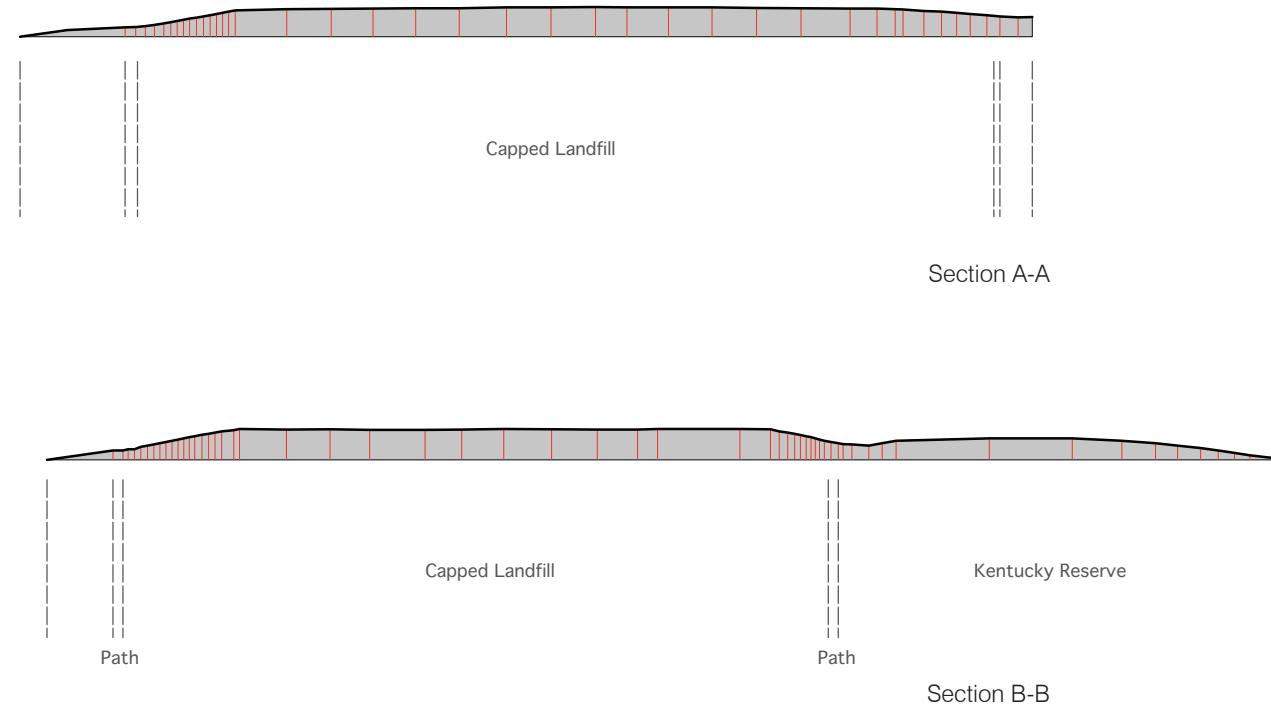


Figure 5.2 Existing land form cross sections



Figure 5.1 Key Plan



### 6.1.2 Landfill Strategy

The landfill profile (see Figure 5.3 below) that lies under the existing capping layer (variable depth) extends to RL 11.0 - 12.0. The new landform must be built above this control profile. The proposed landform strategy develops the following principles (see Figure 5.4 right):

- establish two multipurpose platforms, the southern with a central crown the northern falling cross field to the east
- steepen the northern, western and southern embankments to facilitate higher berms along these edges to provide for seating, views, and to enable tree establishment
- Provide a highest landform in the north west of the site where it is visible from the M5 and provides a setting for a variety of park facilities including a destination play space
- extend the toe of the eastern embankment to the east to provide gentle grades at the interface with adjoining development
- raise the level at the eastern boundary to provide an even positive fall from south to north
- avoid excavation through the eastern edge through the Archaeological potential management zone



Figure 5.3 Landfill contours (landfil contours = organe / existing landform contours = blue)



Figure 5.4 proposed landform contours and key levels



# 6.0 SITE WIDE STRATEGIES

## 6.1 Landform and drainage

### 6.1.2 Landfill Strategy

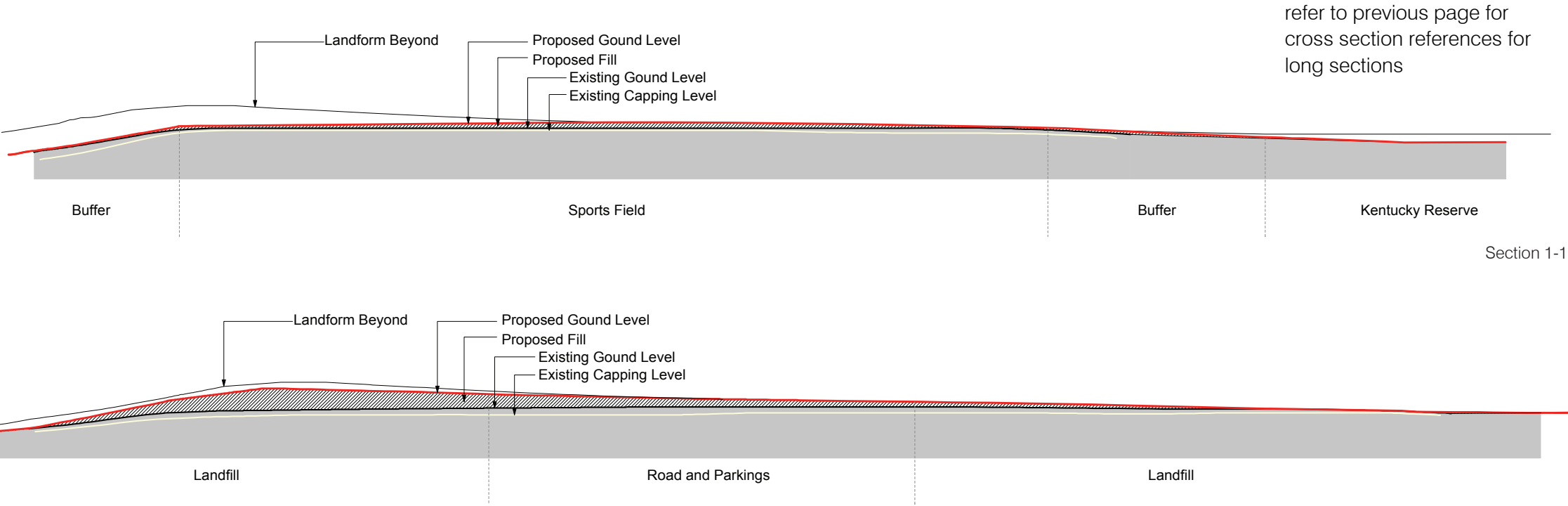


Figure 5.5 Proposed landform - long sections

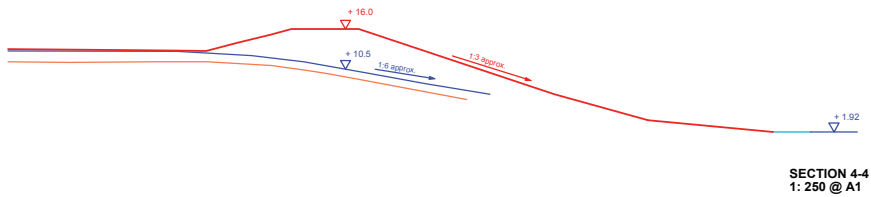
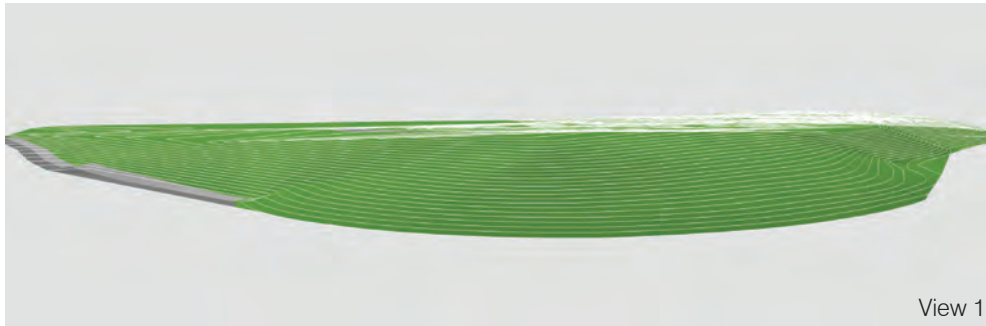


Figure 5.6 Proposed landform - edge condition sections

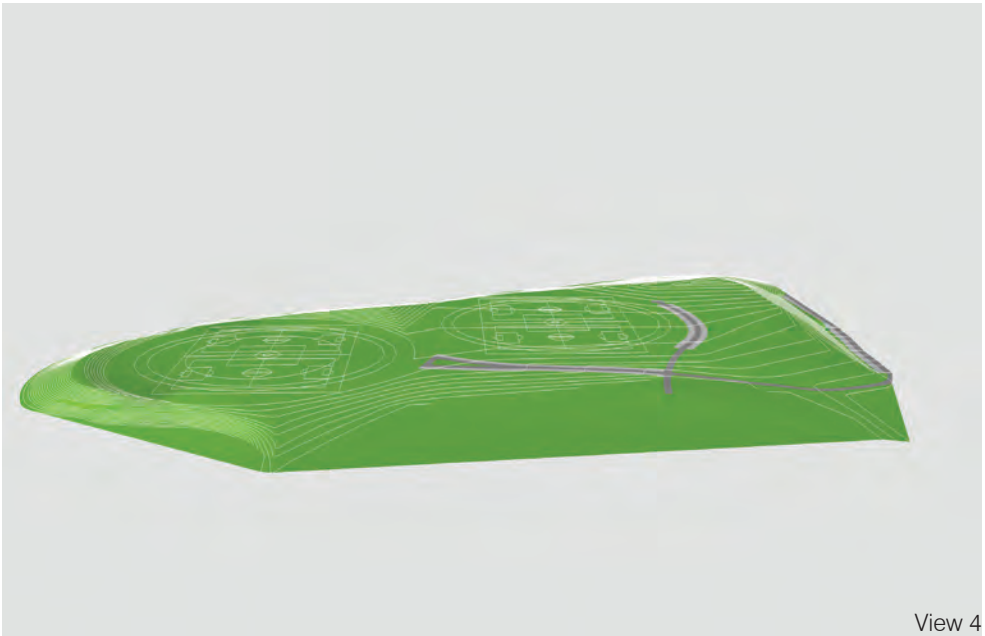
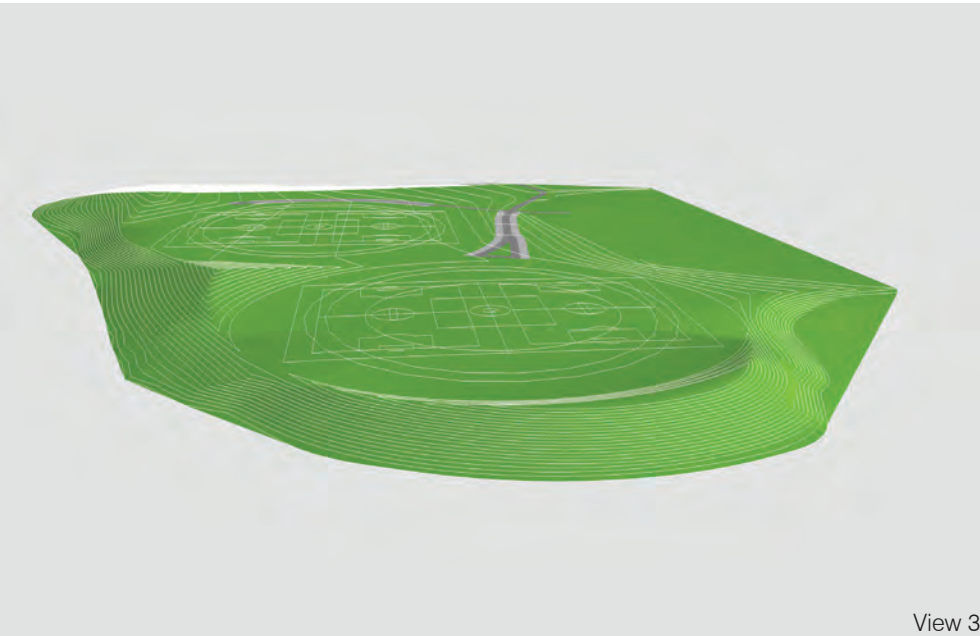
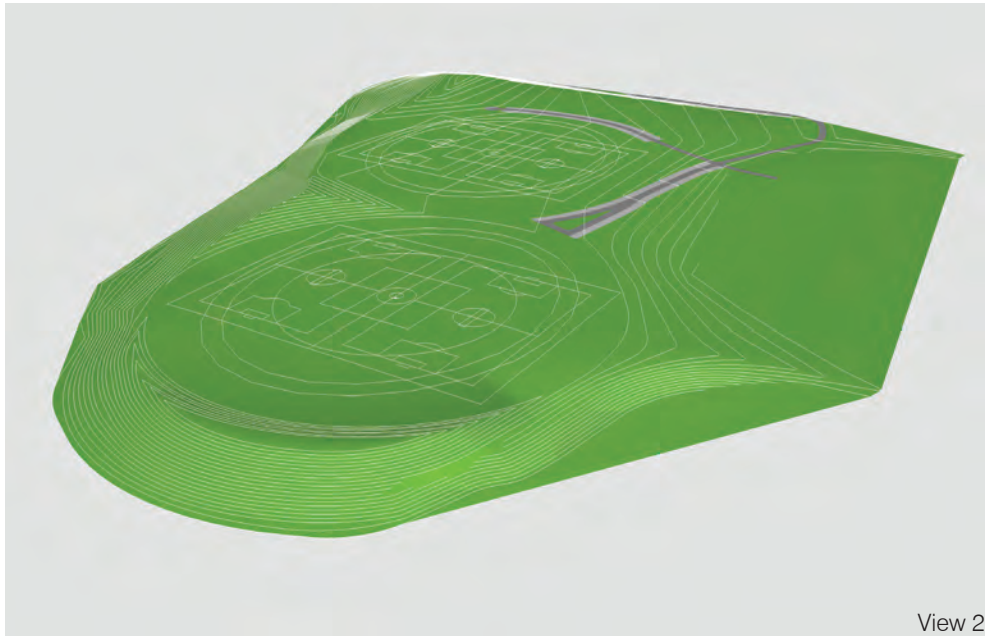
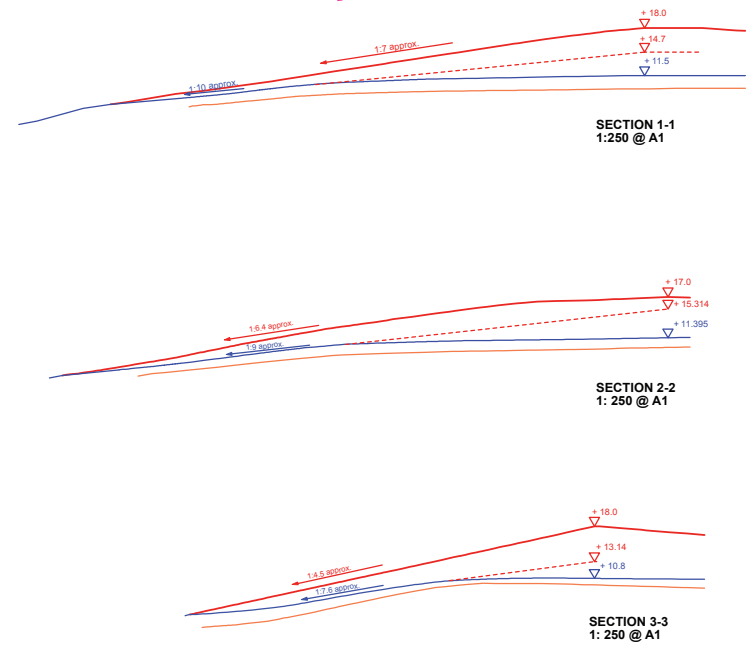
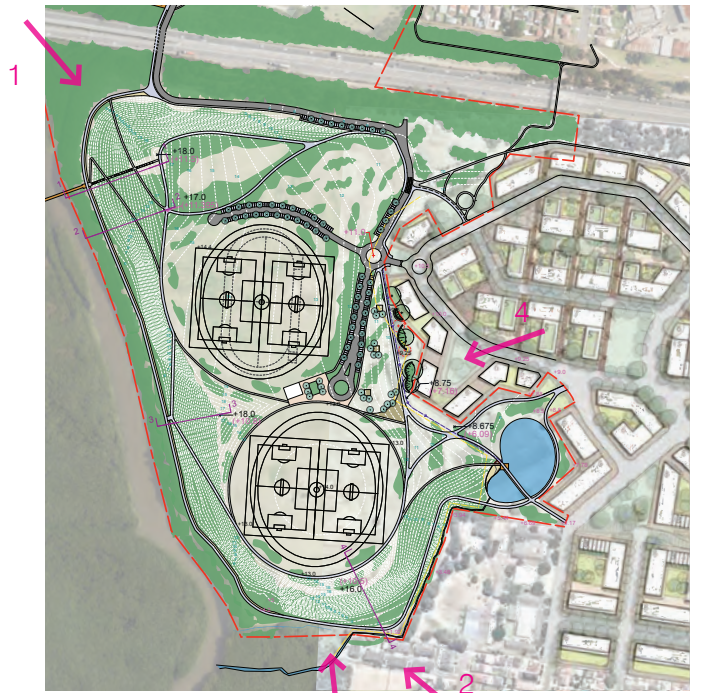


Figure 5.7 Proposed landform - 3D model illustrations  
Salt Pan Creek Reserve Concept Masterplan





Eastern boundary interface

To the eastern edge of the site the long term strategy is for levels at the site boundary to be raised as indicated on the refined concept plan.

The achieves the following objectives:

Drainage - overland flow

Provides an even grade of around 1:200 from north to south along the eastern boundary draining to the proposed WSUD Pond . Existing levels are more varied and create trapped ponding points along the boundary.

Community interface

Provides a smoother transition from park to community with less “up and down” and gentler grades

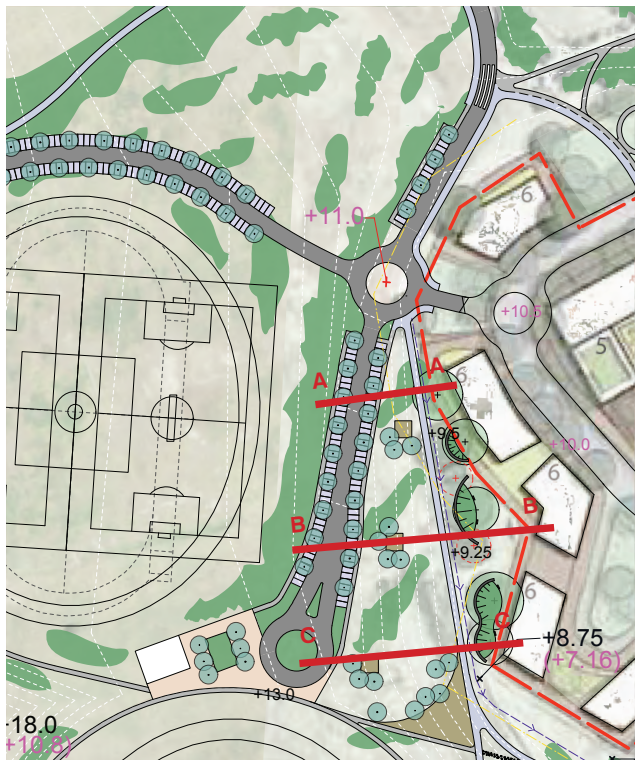
Potential Archaeology

Filling over the eastern edge zone will minimise potential issues with Archaeology below.

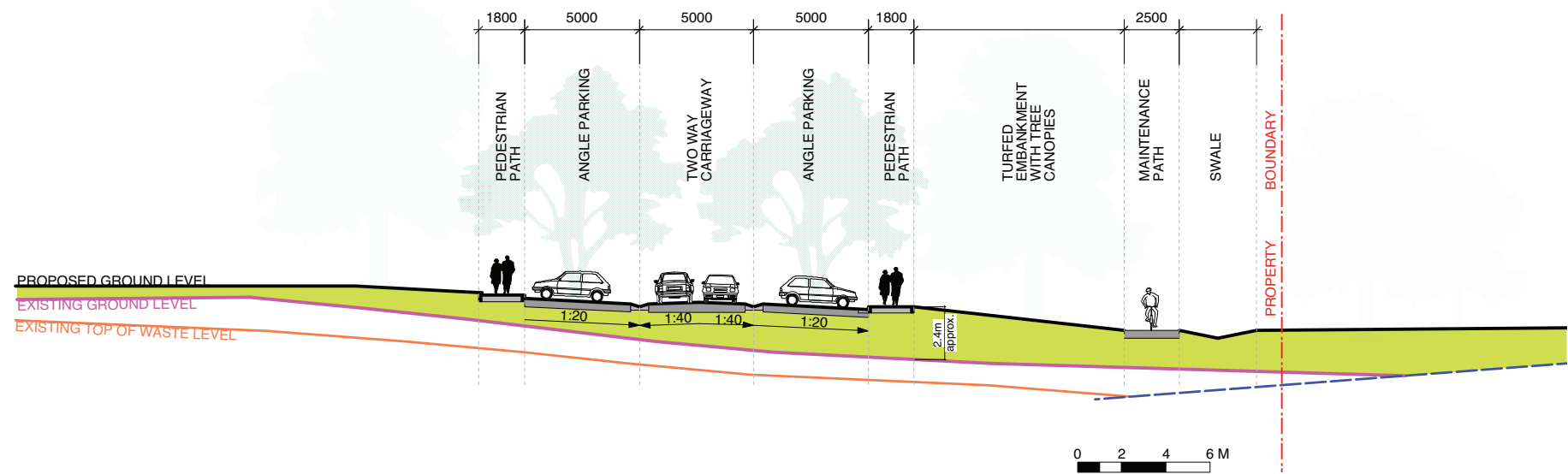
Adjoining development

May reduce excavation depths for basement carparking

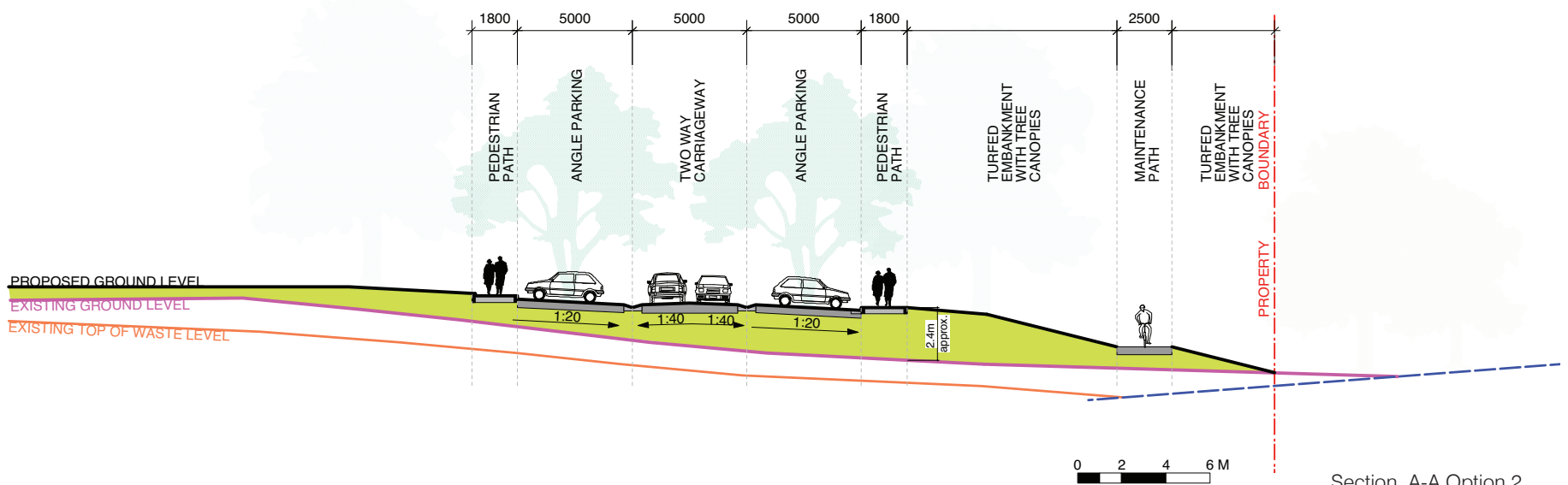
The cross sections following describe this strategy. Two scenarios are shown for each section recognising that the timing of the park and adjoining development may not integrate and that filling at the boundary may need to be deferred. Generally this indicates for the short term an interim batter at the boundary transition which can remain until levels at the boundary are raised.



Existing boundary conditions viewed south



Section A-A Option 1  
Long term outcome



Section A-A Option 2  
Short term outcome

Figure 5.11 Earthworks at boundary - potential staging



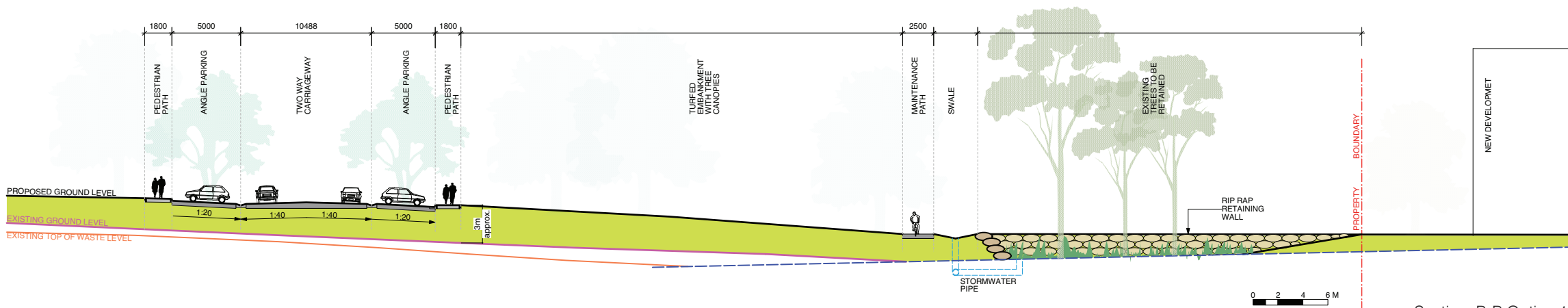
# 6.0 SITE WIDE STRATEGIES

## 6.1 Landform and drainage

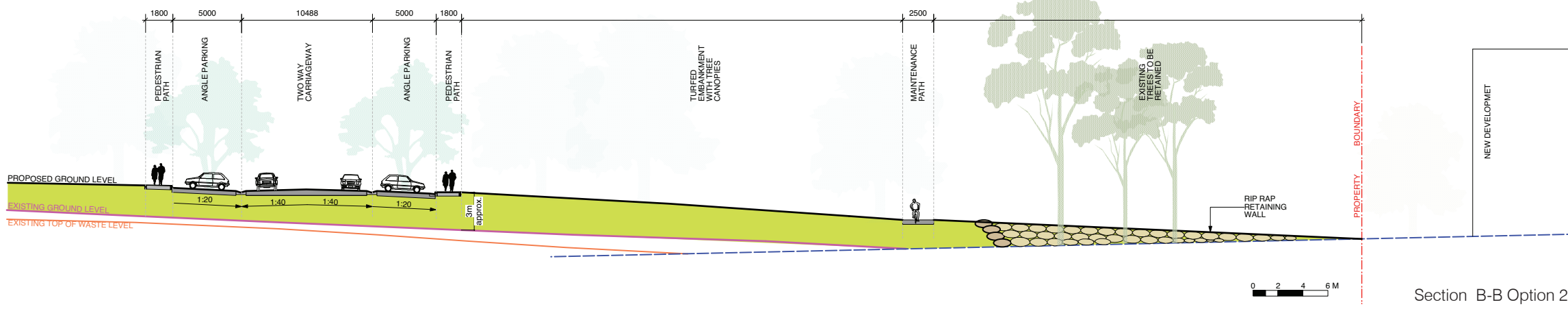
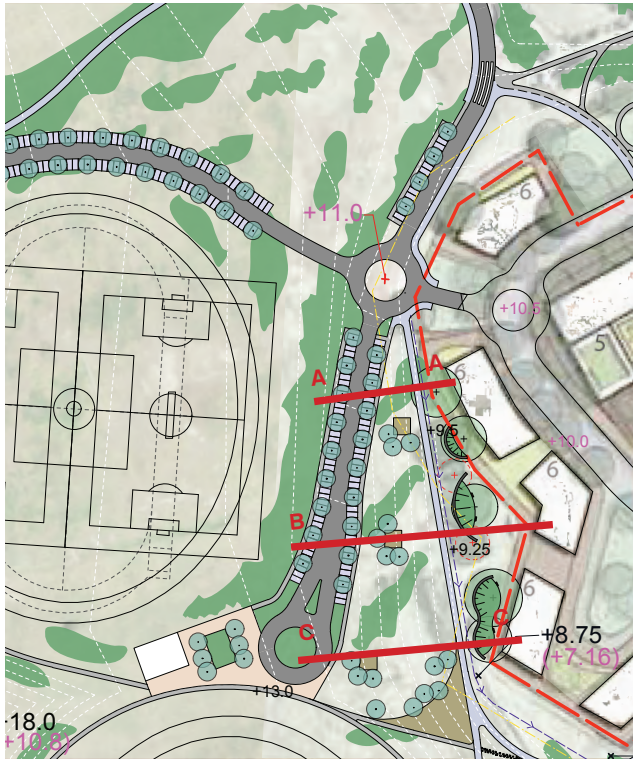
### 6.1.2 Landfill Strategy



Existing boundary conditions viewed south



Section B-B Option 1  
Long term outcome



Section B-B Option 2  
Short term outcome

Figure 5.12 Earthworks at boundary - potential staging





Existing boundary conditions viewed north

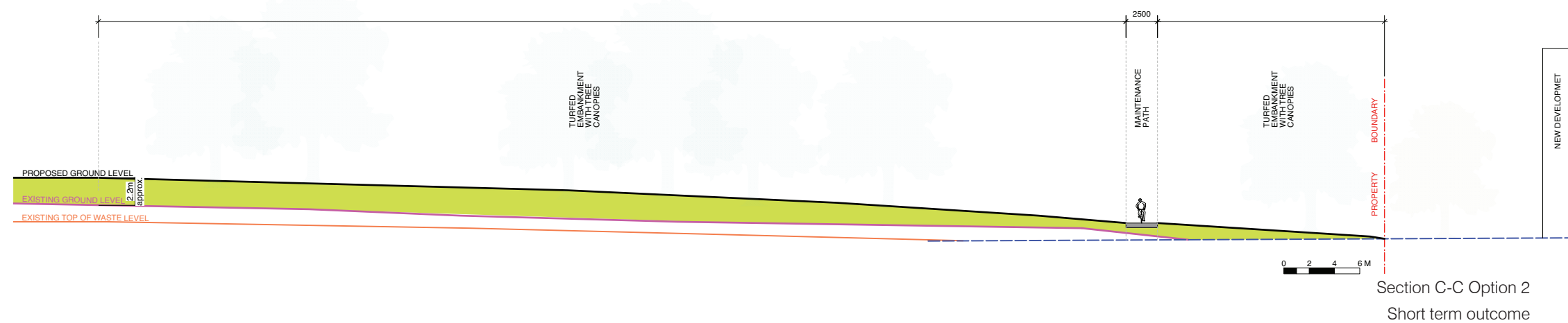
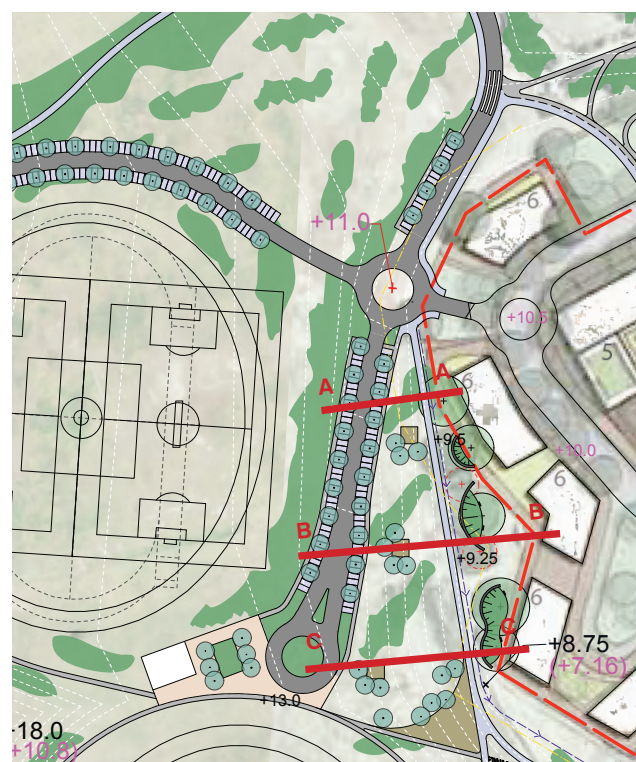
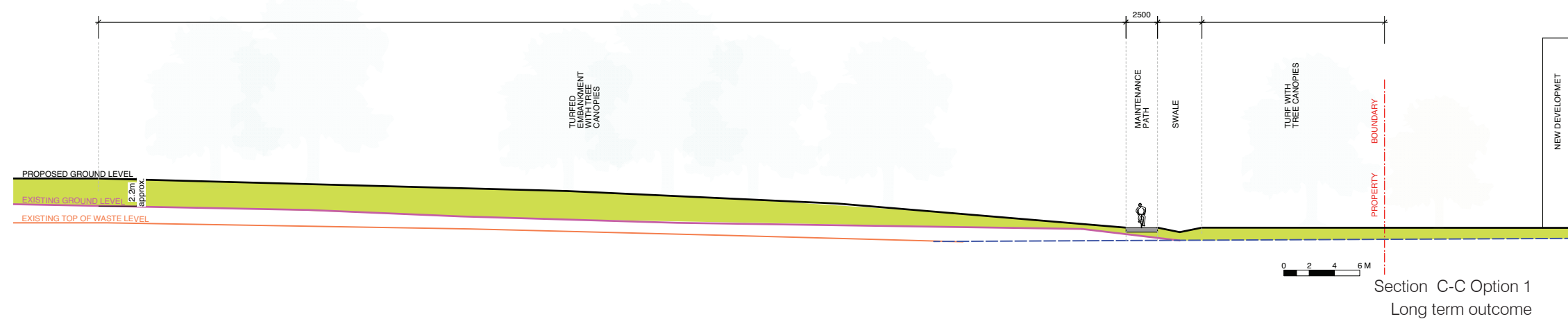


Figure 5.13 Earthworks at boundary - potential staging



# 6.0 SITE WIDE STRATEGIES

## 6.2 Access

### Vehicular access

Due to the scale of the overall site and the nature of facilities that will draw usage from a broad catchment, the masterplan proposes that the site have two main vehicular access points, one either side of the M5 Motorway and a supporting temporary / event access point that can supplement the other access points on peak use days. By nature, the facilities to the open spaces either side of the M5 will draw different users so will likely provide some separation of access although dependent on point of origin and route to the site, some users may enter at north or south of M5 and then travel within the park to the other side. The road system through the park gives Council the option to manage through vehicle access in a modal manner - for instance through vehicular access may closed during weekdays. This arm would be able to be closed if desired during certain periods when through access is preferable to be avoided

Parking is provided adjacent to facilities with the existing northern parking area to McLaughlin Oval retained.

### Pedestrian and cycle access

A loop system of shared access links to entry points at strategic locations on the local road system and connections to crossing points of Salt Pan Creek.

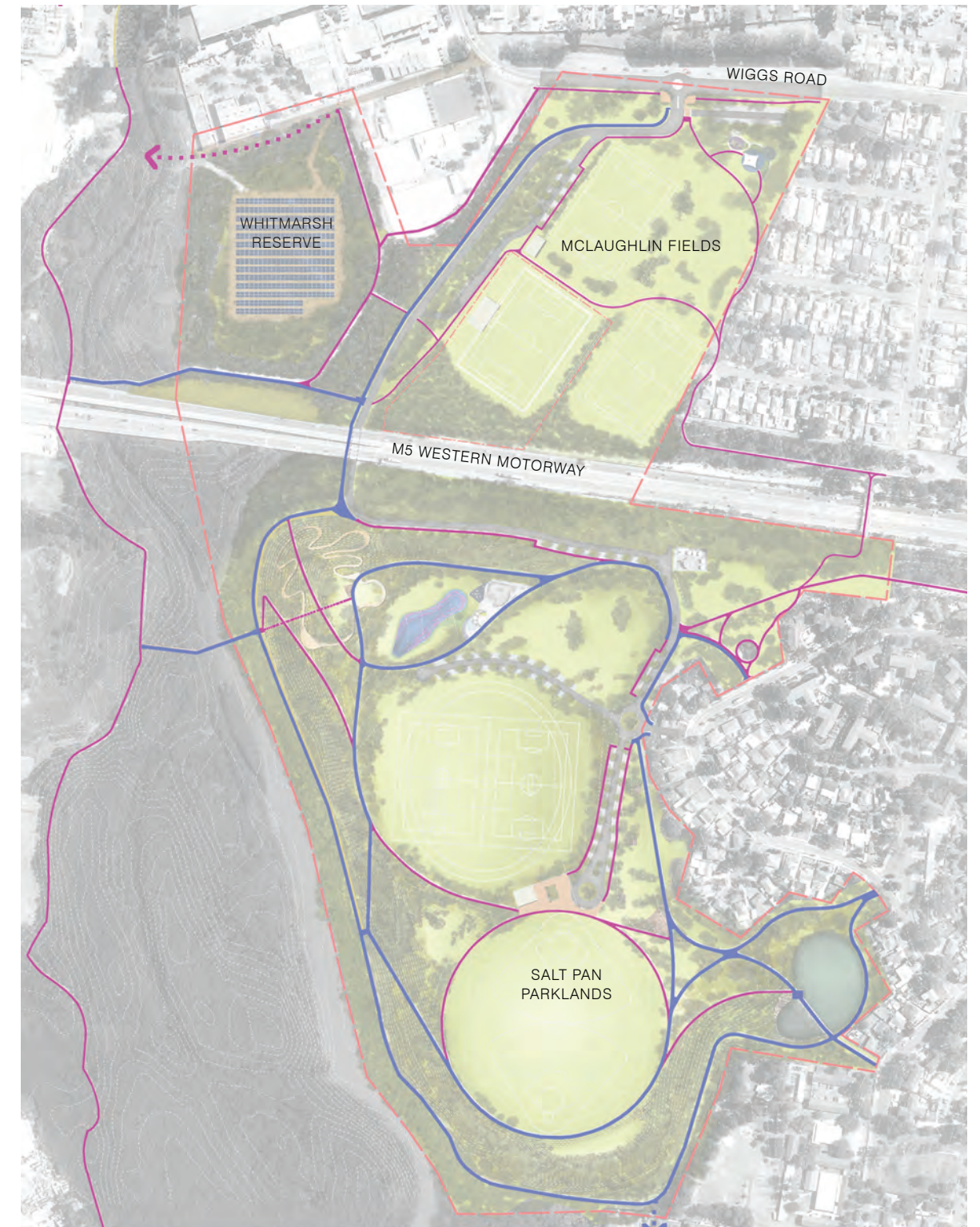
A network of secondary pedestrian focussed access links between facilities and provides east west connections at regular intervals.



#### LEGEND

- Road access
- Special event road access
- Parking

Figure 5.14 Vehicular access



#### LEGEND

- Primary path / Shared path
- Secondary path

Figure 5.15 Pedestrian and cycle access



## 6.3 Vegetation management

The site is currently predominantly maintained grassland over the capped landfill and through the sports field facilities to McLaughlin Fields.

A series of vegetation management zones is proposed across the site to suit site conditions and support site masterplanning of uses.

These are described following:

### Full strata revegetation

The masterplan proposes that a consolidation of the riparian corridor to Salt Pan Creek be provided along the western edge of the parklands. Filling over the existing berm landforms will enable establishment of tree root systems above the capping layer. Full strata revegetation (revegetation including trees shrubs and groundcovers) will stabilise the banks - generally of 1:4 gradient but up to 1:3 gradient on the southern embankment.

Plant species should reflect the species of the Castlereagh Ironbark Forest.

### Tree canopy in grass

The full strata zones will be complemented by tree canopy in maintained grassland or native grass. The tree canopy will provide aerial habitat linkages for bird-life and climbing fauna in addition to shade amenity for park users.

Tree canopy will be tailored to the available depths of capping plus extra soil cover. This will include to mounded profiles which afford deeper profiles for deeper rooted tree species.

### Maintained recreational grass

Recreational areas will be provided with maintained grass cover. Subject to the intended standard of use, drainage and irrigation systems will be provided. The NPL facility will be provided with a synthetic playing field to FIFA standards.



Figure 5.17 Vegetation management



# 6.0 SITE WIDE STRATEGIES

## 6.4 Recreation

The scale of the Salt Pan Parklands will enable a range of recreational amenity to be provided. The hilltop platforms to Salt Pan Parklands and McLaughlin Fields provide for sports uses.

To the eastern edge of the open spaces either sides of the M5 passive recreational uses are catered for. This creates a buffer zone between adjoining neighbourhoods and sports uses and promotes a zone of day to day activity.

This interface parkland will be provided with facilities such as fitness nodes and local play spaces that provide for general community promenading and fitness uses.

To the northern edge of Salt Pan Parklands where the deepest fill mounding is proposed it is recommended that destination play facilities are provided that will be a regional draw in addition to complementing sports and passive recreational users of the parklands.

LEGEND

Organised Sports

1.District Sports Facilities

- Close proximity to major roads
- Capacity for support facilities (e.g. clubhouse) to adjoining site to west

2. Local Sports Facilities

- Multipurpose sports fields and amenities

Informal - Non-organised Recreation

3. Local Playspace

4. Local Informal Parkland

5. Destination Adventure Playspace and Facilities

6. Event and Gathering Meadow

7. Local Informal Parkland

8. Local Informal Parkland

Recreation Amenities

Toilets and change rooms

An aerial photograph of the Salt Pan Parklands and McLaughlin Fields area. The map is overlaid with a red dashed line indicating the project boundary. Various zones are highlighted in yellow and orange, numbered 1 through 8. Zone 1 is a large yellow area in the upper right. Zone 2 is a large yellow area in the lower center. Zone 3 is a small orange area in the upper right. Zone 4 is a small orange area in the upper right. Zone 5 is a large orange area in the lower left. Zone 6 is a large orange area in the lower center. Zone 7 is a large orange area in the lower right. Zone 8 is a large orange area in the lower right. The map also shows the M5 highway running horizontally across the middle. To the left of the M5 is the Whitmarsh Reserve. To the right of the M5 is a residential area. The Salt Pan Parklands are located in the lower center, and McLaughlin Fields are located in the upper right.

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