

DRAFT

Heritage Strategy

2020-2030



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City of
Newcastle

Acknowledgment

City of Newcastle acknowledges the traditional country of the Awabakal and Worimi peoples. We respect their cultural heritage, beliefs and continuing relationship with the land, and recognise that they are the proud survivors of more than two hundred years of dispossession. City of Newcastle reiterates its commitment to addressing disadvantages and attaining justice for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples of this community.

Our Global Commitment

In September 2015, Australia was one of 193 countries to commit to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These goals were developed by the United Nations to provide a roadmap for all countries to work toward a better world for current and future generations. Newcastle is a United Nations City, with a CIFAL research institute at the University of Newcastle. City of Newcastle has adopted the SDGs and New Urban Agenda as cornerstones for our strategic direction. All stakeholders, including governments, civil society and the private sector, are expected to contribute to the realization of these goals and we as leaders of our City are committed to driving this forward.

Production

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was prepared by City of Newcastle

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1.0 Introduction

In New South Wales, the responsibility for managing and regulating cultural heritage is split between the state and local government. Local government has responsibility for local heritage, through environmental planning instruments, regulatory services and community engagement activities.

The Heritage Strategy is a strategic framework to guide City of Newcastle's (CN) approach to the management of heritage in the Newcastle local government area over the next ten years. It is drawn from its parent document the Newcastle 2030 Community Strategic Plan 2018-2028 (CSP) (City of Newcastle, 2018) and the Newcastle Heritage Policy 2013.

The Heritage Strategy identifies the mission statement for heritage at CN, sets out the context, identifies the core themes and the objectives and outcomes of these themes. Attached as Appendix A is the Action Plan which details, under each theme, the key actions to achieve the objectives and reach the outcomes. The Action Plan is a live document, which aligns with CN's delivery plan. This Strategy sets out the long-term vision for heritage at CN over the next ten years. This Strategy is underpinned by extensive research.

Consultation with the community has told us that the Newcastle community has strongly expressed its aspiration that moving towards 2030, local heritage will be valued, enhanced and celebrated. This heritage strategy allows City of Newcastle to articulate a framework for achieving this vision and to meet its statutory responsibilities for managing local heritage. It also supports alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals and New Urban Agenda developed by the United Nations, the Hunter Regional Plan 2036 and contemporary heritage guidelines for local government required by the NSW Heritage Council.

'Conservation is the application of common sense, to the common problems, for the common good.'

Gifford Pinchot (1910)





A vertical display panel with three distinct sections. The top section shows a landscape painting of a river with trees. The middle section features a portrait of a woman with curly hair. The bottom section contains a historical illustration of a settlement or fortification. The panel is held together by several silver-colored fasteners.

SYDNEY'S SIBERIA

IN 1797,

all convict men were sent to the remote settlement of Sydney's Siberia. The settlement was a place of isolation and hardship, where convicts were sent to work on the land and build a new life.



2.0 Historical context

2.1 Aboriginal history

The Awabakal and Worimi peoples are descendants of the traditional owners of the land situated within the Newcastle local government area, including wetlands, rivers, creeks and coastal environments. It is known that their heritage and cultural ties to Newcastle date back tens of thousands of years.

The traditional boundaries of the Awabakal and Worimi peoples are somewhat difficult to be exact, but this is remnant of the dispossession and forced removal of the people from their lands, the breaking up of families and breaking down of kinship relations and the dismantling of their ideas, values, and belief systems. Today, it is more readily acknowledged the lands to the north of the *Coquun* (Hunter River) are known to be connected to the Worimi peoples and lands to the south of the *Coquun* are considered that of the Awabakal peoples.

At Newcastle there was a place on the harbour called *Mulubinba* where a local seafern was traditionally harvested as a food crop. In breaking down the word it conveys that 'mulu' is the name for the seafern, 'bin' is a plural suffix and 'ba' a locative suffix – suggesting a place with plenty of seafern. The missionary and scholar Rev. Lancelot Threlkeld documented a substantial sum of a local language (which was coined the name '*Awabakal*'

by Rev. Dr. John Frazer in 1892) and different aspects of traditional culture of the Awabakal people from 1825 to 1859. Threlkeld referenced a link between the Aboriginal name 'Mulubinba' and the name of the settlement called Newcastle.

Threlkeld obtained this information mostly through an interpreter he befriended, an Aboriginal man from Broken Bay named John Mander Gill (John M'Gill or Biraban). As a boy M'Gill was raised in the military barracks of Sydney working as an officer's houseboy, he arrived in Newcastle aged almost twenty with Captain Francis Allman who became the Commandant at Newcastle in 1824. The 'Mulubinba' place name has become synonymous with the name for the current City of Newcastle. A symbolic acknowledgment and reference to the Awabakal and Worimi peoples' historical connections to Newcastle, that they lived and continue to live on and about this country, building and reviving their strong cultural practices and spiritual affiliations to this land.

Prior to and during the settlement of Newcastle, many colonial records documented the Awabakal and Worimi peoples, their association with the surrounding landscapes, and place names.

'Indeed, every remarkable point of land, every hill and valley in the territory, has its native name, given, as far as can be ascertained from particular instances, from some remarkable feature of the particular locality...'

Lang (1834)

'Mulubinba, the site of 'Newcastle.'

Lancelot Threlkeld (1834)



Walter PRESTON *Corroboree, or dance of the natives of New South Wales, New Holland* 1820 hand coloured engraving on paper 38.0 x 56.9cm Purchased 1971 Newcastle Art Gallery collection



Joseph LYCETT *The Sugar Loaf Mountain, near Newcastle, New South Wales* 1824 hand coloured etching and aquatint on paper 17.1 x 27.0cm Purchased 1968 Newcastle Art Gallery collection

Walter PRESTON *Newcastle, Hunter's River, New South Wales*
1820 hand coloured engraving on paper 30.8 x 46.0cm Purchased 1971
Newcastle Art Gallery collection



Lieutenant John Shortland in 1797, was the first to officially record the sites of Aboriginal camps at Newcastle and Stockton when mapping the Hunter River and noting those locations on his drawing of 'An Eye Sketch of the Hunter River'. Captain Matthew Flinders when circumnavigating Australia in 1803, in some respect, provided the first dual name of an Aboriginal significant place in Newcastle by including on his map 'Chart of Terra Australia' the word *Yohaaba*, the Aboriginal name for Port Hunter. This significant place name was given by Bungaree, an Aboriginal man from Broken Bay who assisted and advised Matthews during his epic voyage. Surveyor Sir Thomas Mitchell wrote *Whibayganba* above a sketch of Nobbys Island in one of his 1828 logbooks. Another contemporary of Mitchell's was surveyor Henry Dangar who captured many Aboriginal place names and prominently reproduced them on his survey maps of the Hunter region. Those names included *Tahlbihn* (Flagstaff Hill), *Burrabihngarn* (Pirate Point), *Toohrnbing* (Ironbark Creek), and *Burragihnbihng* (Hexham Swamp). In 1834 J. D. Lang recorded the name of the Hunter River as '*Coquun*', the name conveyed to him by an Aboriginal man named Wallaby Joe whilst crisscrossing the river. In 1858 Henry Taylor Plews recorded in a geology and mining report to London the word *Khanterin* above a diagram of the

geology of Shepherds Hill. It is well recognised that the Awabakal have a sacred story that details how coal came to be, and they are known to have mined and utilised for the purpose of fire and trade. In 2016, supported by such information and following an application to the Guraki Aboriginal Advisory Committee, the above eight significant geographical features within the Newcastle local government area had their Aboriginal name officially recognised and gazetted by the NSW Geographical Names Board.

Traditionally, large numbers of local skin groups were known to have lived at Newcastle along the river and coast, around the wetlands and hinterlands. Some lived a settled life managing and farming their lands according to their cultural and family obligations and their laws, while others carefully moved with the seasons and for ceremonial necessities. Following Shortland's first mapping of Aboriginal campsites at Newcastle in 1797, additional colonial records including maps, illustrations and artworks verified locations of campsites on the southern banks of the Hunter River and to the south of Christ Church (Joseph Lycett 1817; Walter Preston 1820; Joseph Cross 1828). A corroboree described to have taken place in 1818 at Government House, Newcastle indicates that there were at that time large clan clusters of Aboriginal people in the local area.

'At night Jack, Burigon King of the Newcastle Tribe, with about 40 men women and children of his Tribe came by Capt. Wallis's desire to the Govt. House between 7 and 8 o'clock at night, and entertained with a carrauberie [sic] in high stile of Half an Hour in the grounds in the rear of Govt. House...'

Lachlan Macquarie (1818)

The evidence of continuous and extensive Aboriginal occupation of Newcastle is also reflected in the recent archaeological records. Multiple sites containing Aboriginal objects have been uncovered and documented throughout the Newcastle local government area. This has included but is not limited to sites in Black Hill, Fletcher, Maryland and Shortland in close proximity to *Burragihnbihng* (Hexham Swamp), in Hunter Street Newcastle West, Wolfe Street The Hill, the location of a shell midden at *Meekarlba* (Honeysuckle) and tool making sites at the Convict Lumber Yard on Scott Street.

Many district surveyors and gentry also observed that the land looked like the 'parklands' of England, and that the lands seemed to have been ploughed and managed by the local Aboriginal occupants. J.D. Lang in 1834 described the country as *'exceedingly beautiful'*, there were no fence structures providing division of property but gentle hills and gullies defining whose land. These lands were managed using fire and traditional cultural burning methods, burning small clearings in wooded areas to create those grasslands.

'The spot where these coals are found is clear of tree or bush for the space of many acres, which are covered with a short tender grass, very proper for grazing sheep, the ground rising with a gradual ascent, intersected with vallies, on which wood grows in plenty, sheltered from the winds, forming the most delightful prospects.'

Grant (1803)

'... we found trees incrustated (sic) with oysters, and the shore covered to a great depth with oyster-shells, from which lime might be made on the spot, should it at any time be required for the purposes of building'.

Grant (1803)

By ensuring 'increase rites' ceremonies were performed and burning cycles planned across the landscape, local Aboriginal people subsequently managed the forests and their lands sustainably. Informed decisions were made to safeguard the environment and all things that depended on it. Consideration given to the amount of fuel loads and whether those were manageable, species being accounted for and knowledge of their breeding cycles habitats, and food sources, confirming the right season and weather conditions, and by only taking from the environment what was generally needed. Following a burn, the new growth attracted the kangaroos, emus, etc, increasing their numbers for anticipated hunting or gathering expeditions, and providing nature with cue to germinate native seeds for food production and consumption.

It is not surprising, that the landscape was thriving with an unlimited variety of native fauna and flora. Observations of large numbers of kangaroos was made by Grant in 1803 and captured in artwork by Lycett in 1817. Aboriginal people also used staple foods, they cultivated grasses, and harvested and stored grains for accessing out of season, made flour and baked seed cakes and bread. Their water systems were clean using natural vegetated filtering methods, and others were dammed. Wetlands were breeding grounds for fish and birds; the paperback tree provided medicine, insect repellent, as well as used for fire and shelter, mangrove trees provided bark for shields and implements. Colonial documents convey vast examples of the abundance and availability of fresh and saltwater foods, and evidence of extensive middens.

'...the quantity of oyster shells on the beaches inland is beyond conception: they are in some places for miles...These are four feet deep...'

Patterson (1801)

'At the entrance of Newcastle there is a small high island, called by the English Nobby's Island... a tradition that it is the abode of an immensely large Kangaroo which resides with the centre of the high rock, that occasionally he shakes himself which causes the Island to tremble and large pieces to fall down...'

Threlkeld (1855)

Sacred sites, ceremonies, song-lines and storytelling are prominent and spiritual aspects of Aboriginal life. The knowledge of significant places, enactments and narrations, were imparted from one generation to the next, demonstrating a deep knowledge of country, that contain key information and laws that regulated and sustained relations between all living things. The most iconic 'dreaming' story recorded at Newcastle is linked to *Whibayganba* (Nobbys Island) where a notorious great kangaroo was imprisoned and the underlying story of this peculiar kangaroo is understood to have a historical reference to local earthquake activity.

The colonial construction of an 'Aboriginal dreaming' concept loosely translates as a time or beginning that encapsulates their worldviews, philosophies and teachings. Aboriginal peoples' view and understanding of their world is much more encompassing, unceasing, relational, and multi-dimensional. Their holistic ideals are grounded in the very earth itself, in their notion of Country and relational ties to all things, earthly and ethereal. This knowledge of this world, of its creation and the

laws of existence continue to be found within the landscapes, along the song-lines, as fundamentals in ceremonies, and in the narration of their stories, all aspects containing a deep knowledge of country. There are cultural stories that indicate a time before the 'dreaming', a time when country was bare earth with no shape, or vegetation, or water, or peoples.

At Newcastle, first recording of contacts between Aboriginal people and Europeans were notably hospitable. In November 1800 a gang of 15 convicts seized a sloop in Broken Bay and sailed north finding themselves at the Hunter River where their boat ran aground in bad weather at *Burrabihngarn* (Pirate Point, Stockton). Nine of the convicts were eventually captured and punished by Governor King's men. As for the other six – they were accepted and lived out the rest of their lives with a local Worimi clan group. Henry Huntington relayed an account by Dr Mason to Governor King in 1801 that described the character of a group of Aboriginal people Mason encountered on the river at Newcastle as having a peaceful nature.

'Between 60 and 70 natives (men, women, and children) came in here without spears, and manifested the most friendly dispositions. I fell (sic) in with a party some distance up the river who seemed to oppose our landing. I ordered the boat to pull from them and called to some in their knoes (canoes), one of which had paid us a visit. We landed with him, and soon had an interview with his friends, about 30 men, women, and children, but many of them trembled when they shook hands with me. They saw we would ground the boat, and two of them came after us and paddled before us in their knoes (canoes) to show us the deep water, then push the boat over a small bank of mud.'

Dr Mason (1801)

There were also many records of hostile encounters. An altercation that attracted much attention was the killing of Burigon (alias King Jack), also known by the whites as the 'Chief of Newcastle' who was fatally injured on 27 October 1820 and dying on 7 November. Convict John Kirby became the first European in Australia's history to be tried, convicted and executed for the murder of an Aboriginal person. A Newcastle JP took accounts of the attack in which John M'Gill (Biraban) gave a deposition that he was with the party who took Kirby and John Thompson prisoner, holding them overnight until the soldiers arrived. Kirby called Burrigan over and immediately lashed out at him with a knife causing the fatal cut. Burrigan was held in high esteem by colonial officials, including Captain James Wallis who once described Burrigan as *'a brave expert fellow'*.

With permanent and increasingly intensive European occupation of Newcastle in the early nineteenth century, Aboriginal people became dispossessed and displaced from their lands. Coupled with

the introduction of alcohol and diseases, such as smallpox, the local population was significantly reduced, and their way of life profoundly altered. From that time a series of measures applied across Australia to oppress and assimilate Aboriginal people. This included the 'Australian Frontier Wars' of 1788 to 1934 (for example the killing of 12 Wonnarua people at the Patterson River, Hunter Valley in February 1827); the removal of people onto missions and reserves such as Threlkeld's mission at Ebenezer (Toronto) during the 1830s which continued into the twentieth century with families relocated to the Platt's Estate at Waratah (recorded as being settled from 1937 until the last families were evicted and building structures demolished at the end of 1960); and the 'Stolen Generations' which through various government policies between 1910 and 1970 forcibly removed Aboriginal children from their families. This has left a legacy of intergenerational trauma and loss that continues to affect the Aboriginal communities, families and individuals of Newcastle.



Yolngu musician GAMBIRRA (performance) celebrating NAIDOC week at Newcastle Art Gallery, 2014.

In more recent times across Australia there has been an improvement to the rights and protection of Aboriginal people and their cultural assets. Key turning points included the 1967 referendum which modified the Australian constitution allowing Aboriginal people the right to vote in Commonwealth elections; the 1992 High Court of Australia decision on the Mabo Case, which declared the previous legal concept of *'terra nullius'* to be invalid and confirming the existence of native title in Australia; in February 2008 Prime Minister Kevin Rudd issued a public apology to members of the Stolen Generations on behalf of the Australian Government; and currently the recommendations of the 2017 *'Uluru Statement of the Heart'*, if enacted and enshrined in the Australian Constitution, suggests a future where all contributions of Aboriginal culture and heritage is better recognised, respected, supported and protected by all of its citizens.

At the local level, in 1977 the City of Newcastle was the first city council in Australia to fly the Aboriginal flag, and in 2003 Newcastle commenced flying the

Aboriginal permanently beside the Australian flag on City Hall and on display in Council Chambers. Shortly after the Aboriginal Land Rights Act of 1983, Local Aboriginal Land Councils held their first meetings, and in 1999 CN's Guraki Aboriginal Advisory Committee was established in response to Council's 1998 Commitment to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples of the City of Newcastle.

Today the Newcastle urban area is home to one of the largest Aboriginal populations in Australia, drawn from many Aboriginal language groups. This diverse community still proudly and actively identify with, foster and protect their distinctive cultures, beliefs and languages through connection to land and each other.

The tangible and intangible cultural heritage of the Awabakal and Worimi peoples continues to enrich and inform contemporary Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities of Newcastle and the Hunter region.

"if we are to survive, let alone feel at home, we must begin to understand our country. If we succeed, one day we might become Australian".

**Bill Gamage -
The Biggest Estate on Earth**

2.2 The story of modern Newcastle

Following in the footsteps of the explorer Captain James Cook and his first voyage of 1768 to 1771, the First Fleet under Captain Arthur Phillip arrived in Botany Bay in January 1788 to establish a penal colony and the first European settlement in Australia.

For the next thirteen years, approximately 120km to the north of Sydney Harbour's penal colony, the coastline and harbour of what is now called Newcastle was the scene of escaping convicts, pursuing naval officers, off-course fisherman and official explorers. Such activity helped to publicise the deep-water port and rich coal seams on display in the surrounding cliffs. This included Lieutenant John Shortland who, in 1797, while pursuing a group of escaped convicts, landed and camped at the foot of what is now Market Street in Newcastle, 'discovered' the *Coquun* - a river which he renamed after Governor Hunter, and reported coal deposits. The following year ships began collecting small amounts of coal from the riverbanks and selling it to Sydney. In 1799 a shipment of local coal, which was sent to Bengal, was Australia's first commercial export.

In June 1801 in the first official exploring expedition, Colonel William Paterson reported to Governor King that a small settlement should be established for coal, boiling salt and burning shells for lime, while noting that fish was in plentiful supply and further inland excellent pasture for cattle. In 1801, a convict camp called Kings Town (named after Governor King) was established at the mouth of the Hunter River (then also known as *Mulubinba* or Coal River) to mine coal and cut cedar. In the same year, what is thought to be the first coal mine in the Southern Hemisphere was sunk at Colliers Point, below *Tahlbihn* (Fort Scratchley), and the first shipment of coal was dispatched to Sydney. However, this settlement closed less than a year later.

A permanent settlement at the mouth of the Hunter River began in March 1804, as a secondary place of punishment for recalcitrant convicts. The administration in Sydney, under Governor King, decided the site's isolation, combined with the hard manual labour of coalmining, lime-burning (at

that time lime was extracted from burning natural shell beds and shell middens - their destruction disrespectful for local Aboriginal communities as middens are culturally significant particularly as they are often a key meeting place or burial site), salt-making, timber cutting and construction work would make an ideal secondary penal colony for recidivists. The settlement was initially named Coal River, also Kingstown, and finally Newcastle, after England's famous coal port. The convicts were mostly Irish rebels from the Castle Hill convict uprising. Initially placed under the direction of Lieutenant Menzies and then from 1805 to 1808 Charles Throsby, the convict settlement rapidly gained a reputation as a hellhole, the regime was severe and the work arduous. By 1814 it became the major prison in NSW with over one thousand convicts.

Under Captain James Wallis, commandant from 1815 to 1818, a building boom began. Captain Wallis laid out streets, built the first church on the site of Christ Church Cathedral near an established Aboriginal camp, erected a gaol, and began work on the breakwater. In 1816, the oldest public school still operating in Australia was established in East Newcastle.

Newcastle's appearance and layout as a penal colony is well documented in paintings by convict artists such as Joseph Lycett and Richard Browne. Lycett proved to be an excellent chronicler of penal Newcastle, successfully capturing the shape, colour and development of the town in his paintings. His paintings also without romanticism or denigration recorded Aboriginal people living near Newcastle and their cultural practices such as hunting kangaroo and taking part in a corroboree. This work provides an important snapshot in a time not long before their way of life was to profoundly alter by the growing European population and the corresponding dispossession of their land and measures to oppress and assimilate.

Military rule ended in 1823 following the recall of Governor Macquarie to England and the release of the Bigge Report on the state of the colony. Prisoner numbers were reduced to 100 (most of these were



Joseph LYCETT *Inner view of Newcastle* c1818 oil on canvas 59.8 x 90.0cm Purchased with assistance from the National Art Collections Fund, London UK 1961 Newcastle Art Gallery collection

employed on the building of the breakwater) and the remaining 900 were sent to Port Macquarie. Work on the Breakwater slowed, gradually ceasing.

The great legacy of this period is the foundation of the modern city of Newcastle, which has continued to grow since 1804. Significant heritage sites associated with the convict period survive in the form of Macquarie pier and breakwater, the Convict Lumber Yard, Christ Church Cathedral and burial ground (Cathedral Park), Nobbys, King Edward Park, Bogey Hole, and Signal Hill within the Fort Scratchley Historic Site.

With the decision to declare Newcastle a free town, surveyor Henry Dangar was sent to Newcastle to re-design the street layout for public sale. In 1828 he laid out the town as a grid of three east-west and seven north-south streets, with a central axis at Christ Church, descending to a broad market at Hunter Street (now Market Square). The width of Dangar's city blocks was 90 metres, compared to 200 metres in Melbourne and 500 metres in Adelaide. Dangar's streets were 20 metres wide, creating an enduring intimacy and human scale still evident in the layout of Newcastle. Even today, it is Dangar's town plan that gives Newcastle a human scale unseen in any other Australian city.

In 1828 the Australian Agricultural Company (AA Company) was given a 2000 acre parcel of coal bearing land in the inner section of Newcastle, and with it, a monopoly on the mining and export of coal. The land extended west from Brown Street to Hamilton and was to constrain residential development west of the city for years to come. Several coal pits were sunk, commencing with the first private coal mine in Australia, the A Pit, just off Church Street, in 1828, followed by the B, C, D, E, F, and Sea pits. On 10 December 1831 the AA Company opened Australia's first railway in Brown Street to service the A Pit. Remains of the railway are kept in the collection of Newcastle Museum.

Between 1835 and 1850, the Australian Agricultural Company was involved in significant Australian historical law events relating to its monopoly and private railway access, instigated by Dr James Mitchell. Mitchell had purchased 900 acres of coastal land extending from the far side of Merewether ridge to Glenrock Lagoon - the Burwood Estate. In 1842, Mitchell announced he would build two railway tunnels, an Australian first, through Burwood Ridge (now Merewether Heights) and Merewether Beach. Remains of both of these tunnels and the railway can still be seen today.



Group of men at Brown's Colliery, Minmi Ralph Snowball (no date). Newcastle Regional Library

Because the AA Company owned the land between the Burwood estate and the port, the company refused to allow Mitchell to transport coal by rail across its land. Mitchell successfully lobbied the Government which enacted the state's first private Act of Parliament, *Burwood and Newcastle Tramroad Act 1850*. This specifically allowed Mitchell to carry coal through Australian Agricultural Company land.

The breaking of the AA Company's monopoly led to the gradual subdivision of their land for residential development. Cooks Hill was subdivided from the 1860s, followed by Hamilton and West Newcastle. Hamilton South and residual swamp land, including National Park, were sold off in parcels from 1914.

A plethora of new coal mines opened from the 1850s on, becoming the basis for new townships – Merewether, Waratah, Minmi, Wallsend/Plattsburg, Lambton and New Lambton. Townships at Cooks Hill, Hamilton, Stockton, Carrington and Wickham were also establishing. In this manner, the urban development of Newcastle was unique, as it began as a series of independent coal mining villages, all feeding from the famous Borehole Seam, unlike Sydney which expanded outwards following the railways.

The period 1850–1860 saw unprecedented growth in Newcastle and the establishment of civic institutions. The first bank was opened in 1853, the Newcastle Borough Council in 1859,

the first fire brigade in 1855 and a chamber of commerce in 1856. Most significantly, the Great Northern Railway was opened between Maitland and Honeysuckle Point in 1857, making possible Newcastle's domination of the Hunter region.

Important civic buildings were built in the 1860s and an office of the Department of Public Works opened, symbolising the importance of the region to the economic conditions of New South Wales. On Hunter Street a court house, lock-up and post office were built, and the first part of Newcastle Railway station begun. Customs House was built, along with the Carrington Hydraulic power house and the modernisation of the port's coal loading facilities.

Australia experienced an economic boom in the 1880s. The city of Newcastle was growing and experiencing significant building activity and waves of immigration. The architecture matched the optimism of the time and throughout the city there was a flurry of construction. Architects who emerged at this time include Frederick Menkens, James Barnet (NSW government architect), James Henderson, Peter Bennet and Ernest Yeomans. These architects were responsible for the design of some of the city's finest buildings, such as the Centennial Hotel, the Frederick Ash building, St Andrews Presbyterian Church, the Baptist Tabernacle, Cohen Bond Store, Customs House, Earp Gillam Bond Store, Lance Villa, The Boltons and Jesmond House.



Subdivision plan of Bar Beach, 1924. Newcastle Regional Library

Formalisation of coal villages as independent municipalities also occurred during this period. Wickham, Waratah, Lambton and Hamilton were incorporated in 1871, Wallsend and Plattsburg in 1874, Adamstown and Merewether in 1875, Carrington 1887, New Lambton 1888, and Stockton in 1889. Most built their own council chambers, a few of which survive including Wickham, Carrington and Lambton. A steam tram service was developed linking the inner city of Newcastle to Wallsend in 1887.

By 1901 the Borehole Seam was mostly worked out, leading to the closure of pits at Hamilton (1901), and Stockton (1907). Many of the villages became ghost towns. Subsequently, the Newcastle chamber of commerce lobbied government to diversify Newcastle's economy, by attracting new industries to the city. The situation improved when the state government announced the development of the state dockyard at Carrington and permitted BHP to build a steelworks on land at Port Waratah. Both of these initiatives began in 1913 and were soon expanding in readiness for the coming war.

By 1919, other heavy industries had established locally, including Commonwealth Steel, Rylands and Lysaghts. The outcome was a complete reconstruction of the local economy from a declining coal town, to manufacturing and heavy industry. Business in the city centre boomed and Newcastle was cemented as a major centre of retail, commerce and industry.

The modern city landscape took shape in the first three decades of the 20th century. Many architectural treasures were built such as the final stages of the Christ Church Cathedral, NESCA House, City Hall, the CML building, T&G, Court house annex, the Store, BHP Administration building, and the sandstone banks in Hunter Street.

The story of post-war Newcastle relates to urban infill that occurred on undeveloped land between the coal villages. Kotara, Adamstown Heights, Merewether Heights, Rankin Park and New Lambton Heights were subdivided and developed following 1945. This additional housing assisted with accommodating the wave of post-war immigration to Newcastle in the decades immediately following 1945. Providing homes and employment to people predominantly from the war-ravaged countries of Western Europe, notably the United Kingdom, Italy and Greece and refugees from Central and Eastern Europe escaping the expanded Soviet regime. In 1973 the Whitlam Government adopted a completely non-discriminatory immigration policy, effectively putting an end to the White Australia policy. This began the contemporary and more limited wave of predominantly Asian immigration to Newcastle and throughout Australia which continues to the present day.

The educational and health sector developed substantial regional facilities in Newcastle during the period, including the Rankin Park campus of



Newcastle Gasworks, 1 Chatham Road, Hamilton North

the Royal Newcastle Hospital, expansion of the old Royal Hospital, and the establishment of the Newcastle Teachers' College, the Hunter Institute of Higher Education (which later amalgamated with the University of Newcastle) and Tighes Hill TAFE.

A major turning point for the City occurred in 1999, when BHP Steelworks Port Waratah closed. This closure heralded a decade of economic and social change from a heavily industrial base to a more diversified economy dominated by the healthcare, services and education sectors. At the same time, significant revitalisation of the harbour waterfront transformed the face of Newcastle with emerging residential development at Wickham and Honeysuckle. The CBD, which had been in decline since the 1970s, also continued its transition from a purely commercial hub to a residential, educational, tourist and recreational precinct.

Over the last decade this transition and CBD revitalisation process has accelerated with the truncation of the Great Northern Railway at Wickham and the construction of the Newcastle Interchange and light rail service to Newcastle Beach.

This has facilitated a shift of the commercial core from Hunter Street Mall and Civic precinct in the east to more intensively developed sites clustered around the new public transport interchange in the west. Notable recent changes to the former commercial core of the CBD in the east have included a new Court House, the establishment of a city campus for the University of Newcastle and an international campus for the Tokyo-based Nihon University, and the redevelopment of the Hunter Street Mall precinct into a luxury hotel, residential apartments and boutique retail. As the City grows, more intensive development has also rippled into the suburbs surrounding the CBD and beyond, increasing the population and incrementally changing the built character of suburban Newcastle. The suburbs of Minmi, Maryland and Fletcher are becoming more established in the outer west. This recent development activity has often involved the adaptive re-use of heritage items and led to the discovery of many European and Aboriginal archaeological objects, artefacts and relics; some of which are now on public display at Newcastle Museum.





ERECTED
BY
THE CHILDREN AS A TESTIMONY
OF LOVE

3.0 Legislative context

3.1 State

In New South Wales, the responsibility for managing and regulating cultural heritage is split between the state and local governments. The NSW Heritage Council, assisted by Heritage NSW, has responsibility for items of state heritage significance listed on the State Heritage Register and for relics of state and local significance. Local government has responsibility for local heritage, through environmental planning instruments including Local Environmental Plans and Development Control Plans.

The State Heritage Inventory contains the State Heritage Register which lists items and areas that have significance to the people of New South Wales, while nationally significant places are listed on the National Heritage List administered by the Commonwealth Department of Environment and Energy.

There are three legislative instruments that regulate cultural heritage in New South Wales:

1. NSW Heritage Act 1977
2. Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979
3. NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.

New South Wales State Heritage Criteria

The NSW heritage assessment criteria encompass the four values of the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013, which are commonly accepted as generic values by Australian heritage agencies and the heritage conservation sector:

Historical significance

Aesthetic significance

Scientific significance

Social significance.

The NSW state heritage criteria provide detailed performance measures to ensure there is a rigorous and unambiguous process for assessing heritage significance. These criteria were gazetted following amendments to the Heritage Act in April 1999.

3.2 Local

Local Government Act 1993

The advent of the Local Government Act in 1993 established the legal framework in which local councils operate. Clause 8 of the LG Act specifically notes several elements of a Council's charter, including that it exercise community leadership and properly manage, develop, protect, restore, enhance and conserve the environment of the area for which it is responsible, in a manner that is consistent with and promotes the principles of ecologically sustainable development. These requirements guide the approach City of Newcastle takes in regard to cultural heritage. Clause 89 of the LG Act requires councils to take heritage matters into consideration when assessing a proposed activity:

89 Matters for consideration

- (1) In determining an application, the council:

- (3) Without limiting subsection (2), in considering the public interest the matters the council is to consider include:

- (c) any items of cultural and heritage significance which might be affected.

Environmental planning instruments

The principal tool guiding local government heritage management decisions are the Local Environmental Plan (LEP) provisions for heritage. These provisions are compulsory clauses which must be included in City of Newcastle's LEP.

Heritage items, heritage conservation areas and archaeological sites are listed in Schedule 5 of the Newcastle LEP (NLEP) and regulated through the provisions at Part 5 of the LEP.

As well as the LEP, there is an adopted development control plan, pursuant to the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979*. The Newcastle Development Control Plan (NDCP) provides detailed guidance for development in specific localities, such as heritage conservation areas. These deal with the treatment of fences, colour schemes, replacement of vegetation, setbacks and other factors that contribute to the heritage significance of an area. This guidance is also supplemented by the Heritage Technical Manual.

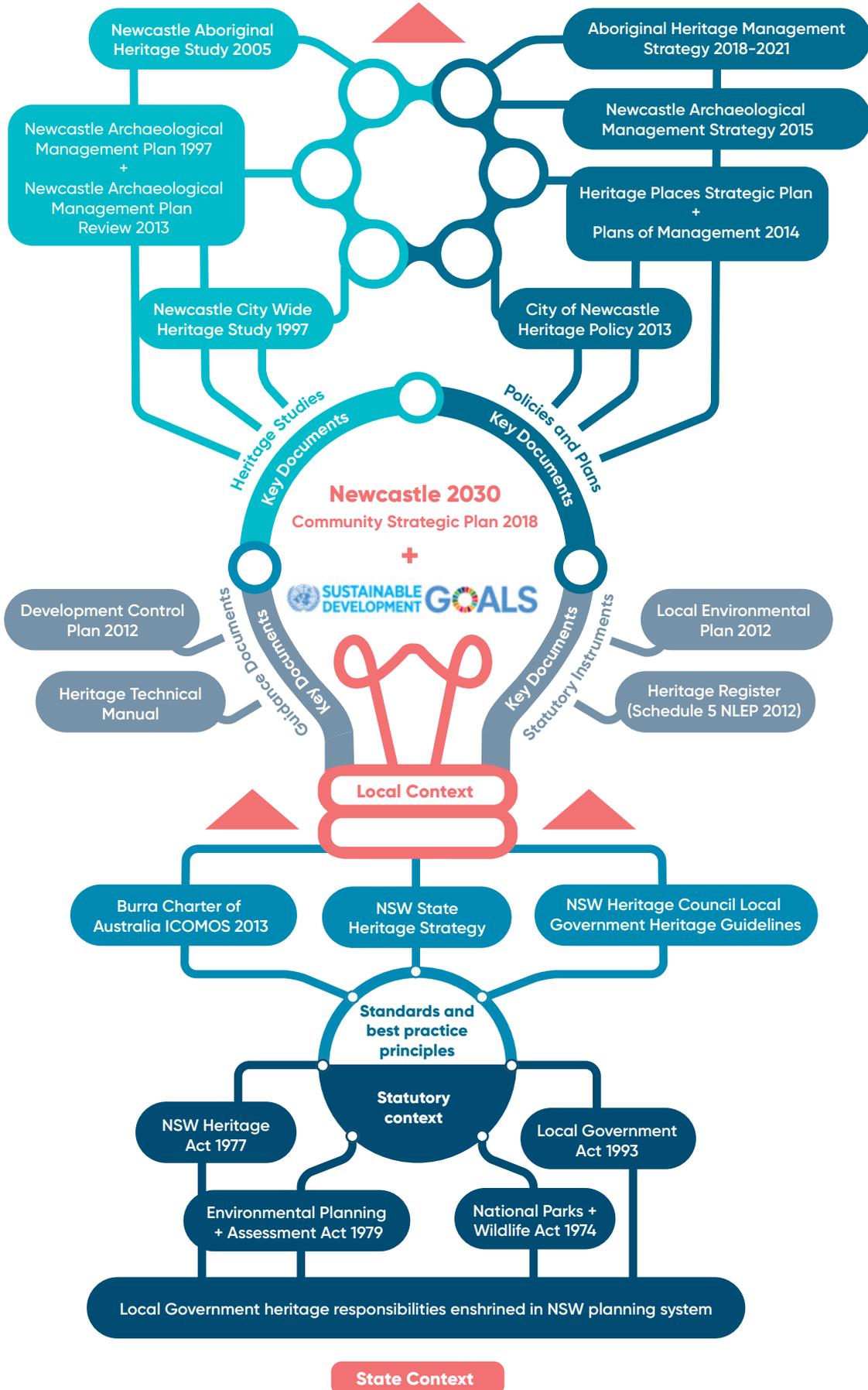
City of Newcastle prepared and adopted a City-Wide Heritage Study and an Archaeological Management Plan in 1997 (the Archaeological Management Plan was reviewed and updated in 2013) to identify the city's heritage items and areas of archaeological potential. The studies led to the inclusion of additional heritage items in the NLEP and the inclusion of guidelines in the NDCP. As of May 2020, there are around 700 individually listed items in the NLEP, including eight heritage conservation areas and twenty-three archaeological sites. The Heritage Study led to the adoption of a Heritage Policy in 1998 and its revision in 2013.

The statutory framework, standards and best practice principles, key documents, and influences on City of Newcastle's heritage services are presented graphically on the right.

Figure 1 – Heritage Context/Key Influences



Heritage Strategy 2020-2030



4.0 Vision

The vision for heritage in Newcastle is:

In 2030, the City of Newcastle will be a leader in local government heritage management by providing outstanding services to the community in a manner which is economically and environmentally sustainable and respects the diversity and significance of local heritage to the people of Newcastle.

The City of Newcastle's heritage assets will be well managed and presented, reinforcing the city's attractiveness as a heritage tourism destination and strengthening its reputation as a smart, liveable and sustainable global city.





5.0 Key directions

5.1 Strategic directions for Aboriginal cultural heritage

Council adopted the Aboriginal Heritage Management Strategy in June 2018. The Strategy summarises previous work completed to understand Aboriginal peoples' association with the land around Newcastle; the current legislative framework around the management of Aboriginal sites; current initiatives across City of Newcastle to raise awareness and celebrate Aboriginal culture; as well as strategies and actions whereby City of Newcastle will meet community expectations and relevant legislative requirements, guidelines and codes. An important set of principles were articulated in the 2005 city-wide Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study carried through into the 2018 strategy which guides City of Newcastle's approach, as outlined on the right:



1. Aboriginal cultural heritage is to be recognised as a finite and valuable resource of the Newcastle Local Government Area.
2. Aboriginal community members are to be pivotal in the identification, assessment, and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage, as it is primarily Aboriginal people who should determine the significance of their heritage.
3. Places of Aboriginal cultural value within the Newcastle Local Government Area are to be actively conserved and managed to retain those cultural values. Appropriate conservation action will vary according to the level of significance.
4. Aboriginal cultural heritage is to be actively managed during the development process, to ensure appropriate conservation and impact mitigation outcomes are achieved.
5. Compliance with relevant statutory controls, specifically the *National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974)* and the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (1979)*, is to be required for all development and heritage programs.
6. Sustainable, ongoing management strategies for Aboriginal cultural heritage should be promoted within City of Newcastle and the broader community, through heritage training for City of Newcastle personnel and public interpretation programs.



Students at Lambton Public School
Ralph Snowball, 1912.
Newcastle Regional Library

5.2 Newcastle Heritage Policy

Council adopted an updated Heritage Policy on 25 June 2013. The policy is a statement of commitment to the principles of heritage conservation and contains strategies to achieve the vision of the 2030 CSP.

The Policy underpins the identification, preservation, conservation, celebration and promotion of the City's rich cultural heritage, based on the principles of the *Burra Charter of Australia ICOMOS* (Australia ICOMOS, 2013) and best practice. The Policy recognises the importance and diversity of heritage, including: Aboriginal heritage; buildings; structures; precincts; streetscapes; monuments; memorials; moveable heritage; industrial and maritime relics; trees; archaeological sites and artefacts; items in institutional collections; and the cultural landscapes that comprise the environment of the Newcastle local government area.

The four strategies contained in the Heritage Policy commit City of Newcastle to:

Knowing our heritage – enhancing our community's knowledge of and regard for local heritage items and places.

Protecting our heritage – Council will protect and conserve the City's heritage places for the benefit of everyone.

Supporting our heritage – Council will protect the integrity of heritage places by ensuring consistent and sympathetic uses, physical and aesthetic treatments and outstanding interpretations.

Promoting our heritage – Newcastle's significant heritage places are a unique historical resource and represent an asset for the continuing educational, cultural and economic enrichment of the region. Council will invest in the promotion and care of these assets as part of the City's economic and cultural development.

Each of these four commitments is to be implemented through actions over the ten years 2020–2030, along with the relevant CSP objective and SDG, are summarised in Section 7.0 and contained in the accompanying Action table in Appendix A.

5.3 Heritage Places Strategic Plan and Plans of Management

The Heritage Places Strategic Plan and Plans of Management 2014, was adopted by Council in order to support the management of City of Newcastle's heritage listed parks and open spaces. Fourteen areas of community land with a heritage listing were included in the document, such as the Convict Lumber Yard,

Kauma Park, Fletcher to *Burragihnbihng* (Hexham Swamp)



Gregson Park, King Edward Park, Cathedral Park, Nobbys Headland and the Newcastle Ocean Baths. Although this document is in need of a strategic review, the adopted set of principles remain relevant and have been incorporated in the Action table (and summarised on the right).



Continuity - Newcastle's heritage places are integral to the City's identity and a rich resource with which to shape its future. City of Newcastle will protect and conserve the City's heritage for future generations.

Investment - Newcastle's significant heritage places, and in particular the five convict sites (Nobbys Headland, Fort Scratchley, King Edward Park, Cathedral Park and the Convict Lumber Yard), are a unique historical resource in Australia and represent an asset for the continuing educational, cultural and economic development of the region. City of Newcastle will invest in this asset as part of the City's economic and cultural development.

Reconciliation - City of Newcastle recognises that the City occupies an area inhabited for thousands of years by indigenous people of Australia. In fostering the common interests and shared futures of its residents, City of Newcastle will, in consultation with the Aboriginal community, acknowledge and present the indigenous heritage of the City along with the presentation and interpretation of its European heritage.

Integrity - The integrity of heritage places can be undermined by inappropriate uses, unsympathetic structures, uncoordinated landscaping and visual presentation and inadequate interpretation. These can damage the fabric, aesthetics, ambience or meaning of heritage place. City of Newcastle will protect the integrity of heritage places by ensuring consistent and sympathetic uses, physical and aesthetic treatments and interpretation.

Urban open space as a public good - Many of the City's heritage places are also urban open spaces. Urban open space is a valuable but finite and limited resource which is often under threat. City of Newcastle will protect its stock of urban open space as a public good for the use of future generations.

Public Access - Heritage places in the care of City of Newcastle are community land or Crown land. These places and the facilities on them, should not be alienated from public access and use. City of Newcastle will ensure that heritage places on community and Crown land are not alienated from public use.

Equitable Access - Heritage places in the care of City of Newcastle and facilities on them should be accessible to the public on an equitable basis. City of Newcastle will ensure equity of access through fair pricing policies (including where appropriate free entry), by providing physical access for people with a disability wherever this can reasonably be achieved and through the appropriate multi-use of facilities.

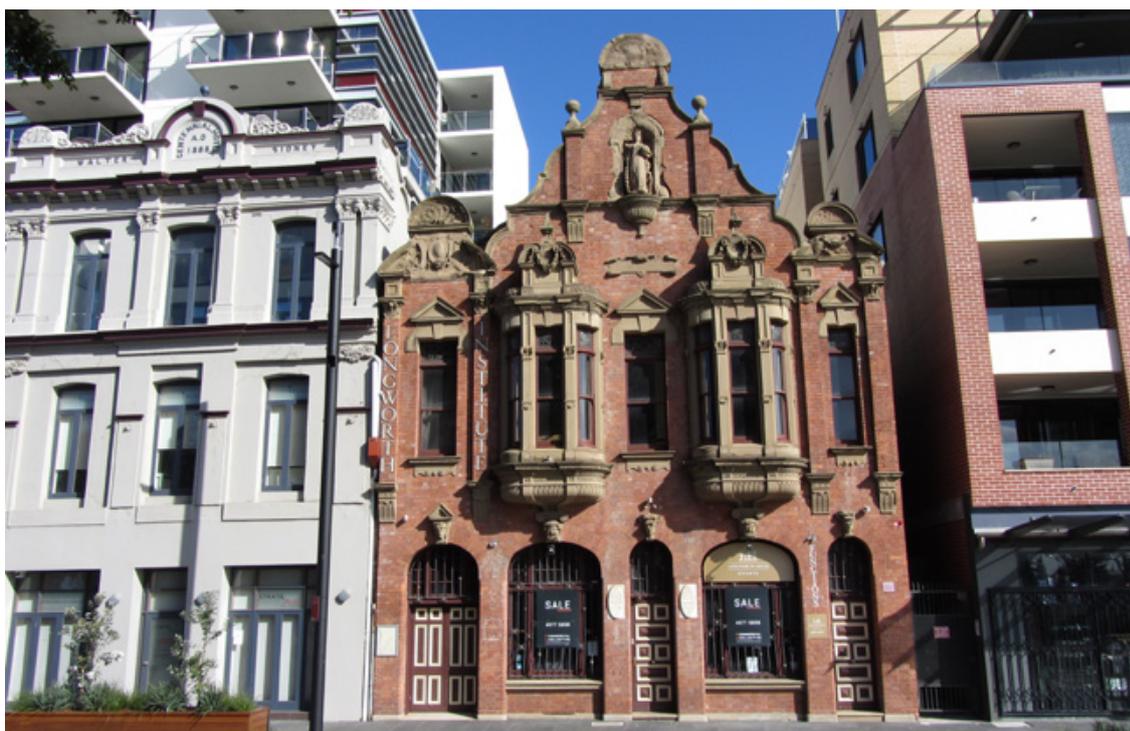
6.0 Emerging issues

The Australian Productivity Commission conducted an inquiry into the conservation of Australia's historic heritage in 2006. The Inquiry identified two emerging trends in heritage conservation - the greater shift to adaptive re-use over demolition; and the growth in heritage tourism. The Inquiry noted that rising levels of wealth, gentrification, advances in knowledge and education, and shifts in social attitudes could be expected to lead to changes in the way Australians view (and positively value) heritage buildings. It was concluded that into the future, this trend would lead to new positive approaches to heritage items and greater levels of private investment in heritage buildings.

Conserving heritage places has long been recognised for the economic and social benefits that are returned to the city, and recently, the environmental benefits in conserving buildings has been recognised outside the conservation sector. Conserving heritage buildings reduces energy usage associated with demolition, waste disposal and the manufacture of new materials and construction and promotes sustainable development by conserving embodied energy.

The Newcastle Heritage Policy 2013 (CN, 2013) has adopted a commitment to adaptive reuse and building renovation, in preference to demolition of heritage items and buildings in heritage conservation areas. Demolition of heritage buildings undermines the effort to create sympathetic and appropriately scaled infill development. Wherever possible, development controls should be designed to facilitate the retention, renovation and use of historic buildings to achieve a liveable and distinctive built environment.

It is worth noting that many older buildings constructed of timber, concrete or brick, have lower scale embodied energy than modern buildings of glass, steel and aluminium, and often lower operational costs owing to better thermal mass, verandahs, window and wall proportions, all of which support passive cooling and heating. Furthermore, one of the most important factors in reducing the impact of embodied energy is to design long life, durable and adaptable buildings, which are the characteristics of many heritage buildings.



Air Force Club (Wood Chambers), 129 Scott St, Newcastle



Kauma Park, Fletcher

The Productivity Commission Inquiry also noted that where historic heritage is conserved for tourism purposes, significant economic benefits will flow through the local economy. For example, hotels, shops, and restaurants may be established in historic precincts to cater for the tourism market. The development of tourism infrastructure can, in turn, bring benefits such as the income stream to fund repair and maintenance. This is relevant to Newcastle because there is both a viable tourism sector in the city, as well as a critical mass of heritage items that offer product to the tourism market. City of Newcastle's Destination Management Plan 2016-19 identifies heritage and history as one of the eight key tourism assets for Newcastle.

The Australian Heritage Commission investigated the economic value of tourism and heritage and found that heritage tourism is a significant contributor to the economic development of regional Australia (Australian Heritage Commission, 2001). In terms of Newcastle's role in the Hunter region, the City contains a critical mass of heritage items that offer tourism product, and many of these items are owned or managed by City of Newcastle.

Tourism and interpretative plans have been prepared to guide the development of such sites including the Convict Lumber Yard, City Hall, Bathers Way and Fort Scratchley Historic Site. Further investment in these sites will ensure Newcastle continues to grow its heritage tourism offering and maintains its reputation for unique and interesting heritage tourism experiences, which in turn delivers economic benefits to the region.

City of Newcastle has undertaken extensive research into the city's heritage, providing a robust and well-informed heritage management framework. Studies include: Newcastle City-wide Heritage Study; Aboriginal Heritage Study; Archaeological Management Plan; various urban design studies of the city centre; and several heritage studies of Cooks Hill, The Hill, Newcastle East and Hamilton South. These studies are the basis for best practice and sound governance, so the need to maintain the currency of these studies is important.

6.1 Implications for the Heritage Strategy

Newcastle has a rich cultural heritage that is being conserved and protected through City of Newcastle's Heritage Policy, the 2030 Community Strategic Plan, organisational governance, collecting institutions, external regulations and planning incentives. The community expects that City of Newcastle will continue to play a role in supporting a viable future for the city's heritage.

In adopting the Heritage Policy 2013 and the actions in the 2030 Community Strategic Plan (2018), adaptive reuse and building renovation is preferred to wholesale demolition of heritage items and conservation area buildings. Wherever possible, development should retain, renovate, and re-use heritage buildings to conserve energy use and achieve a liveable and distinctive built environment. The Newcastle Urban Renewal Strategy (2014 Update) also supports this principle.

The way that our urban areas have historically developed means there will be a higher concentration of historic (and heritage) buildings close to the centre of suburbs and villages. At the same time, the planning framework and higher land values in the inner suburbs can place pressure on the heritage buildings within the inner city and village nodes. Paradoxically, there are latent opportunities to recycle, refurbish and upgrade heritage buildings while meeting density targets and revitalising the city at the same time.

Incentives for management of heritage places could be expanded beyond the existing zoning incentives in the local environmental plan to include floor space bonuses, additional height allowances or relaxation of car parking requirements where heritage items are kept. It would also be prudent to support more intensive development on such sites in exchange for positive heritage outcomes.

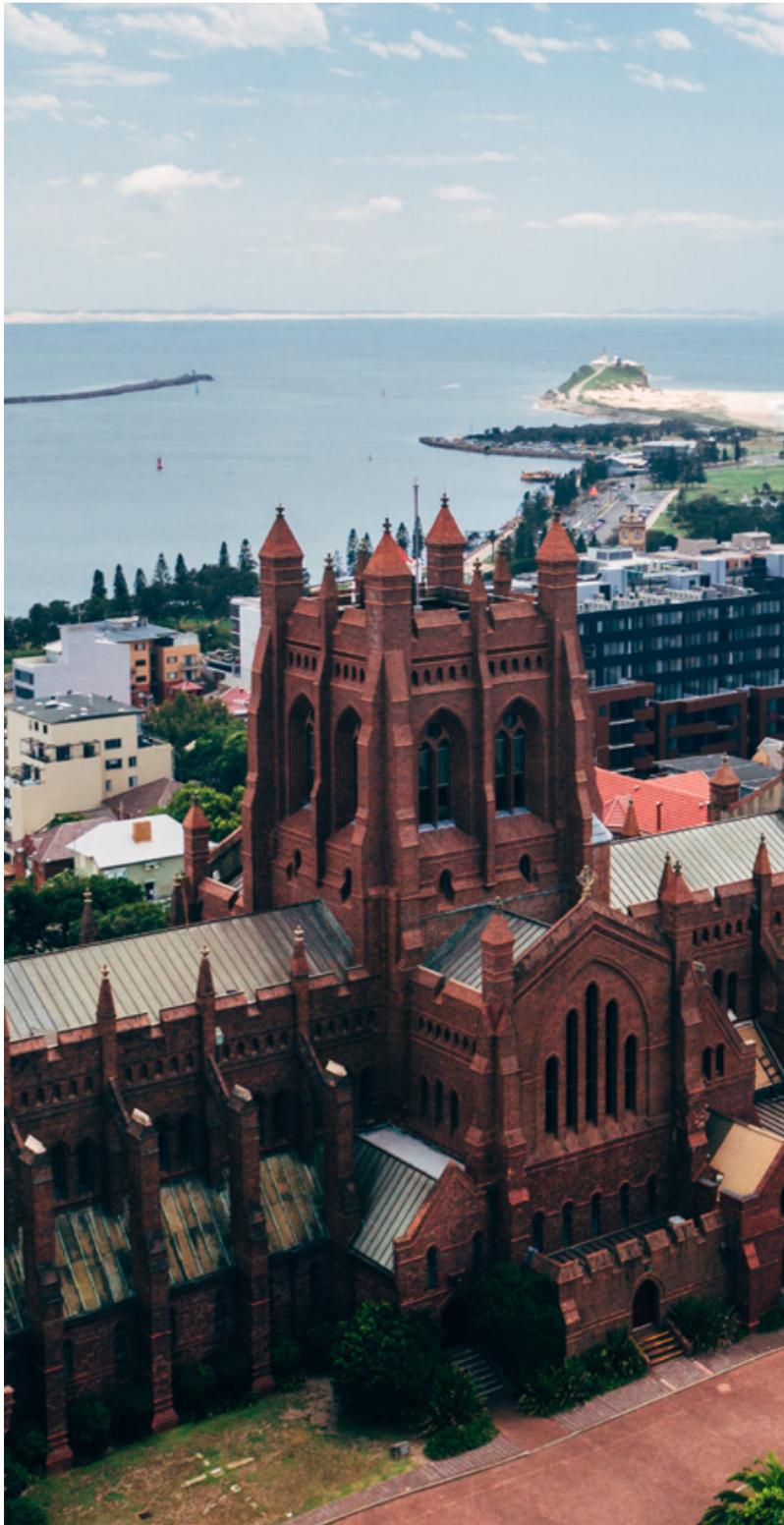
There is latent tourism potential in the city's major heritage items, City of Newcastle's moveable cultural heritage collections and the Aboriginal cultural heritage of Newcastle. These cultural and heritage assets can be further enriched as high quality tourism product, bringing economic benefits to the city.

The environmental benefits in conserving buildings (regardless of heritage status) is another tool in managing the environment and new construction should be balanced with the environmental benefits of building conservation. Conversely, City of Newcastle development guidelines should offer innovative and high quality guidance on designing for long life, durable and adaptable buildings that offset the impacts of embodied energy and building waste that goes to landfill.

Technology is improving exponentially, providing increased opportunities for interpretation of heritage sites and places using such techniques as virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) to digitally interpret and reconstruct Newcastle's culture and history for visitors and the local community.

Change is expected on the horizon at both the Federal and State levels of government with regards to improved recognition and protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage and increased involvement of Aboriginal people in decision-making. In May 2017 the 'Uluru Statement from the Heart' was released by delegates to an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Referendum Convention. A potential turning point in the history of Australia, it called for and outlined a path for a 'First Nations Voice' in the Australian Constitution to allow Indigenous Australians a voice in the laws and policies that are made about them. It also recommended a 'Makaratta Commission' to supervise a process of agreement-making and truth-telling between government and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. These recommendations for constitutional recognition are currently being worked through by the Commonwealth Government.

At the State level, Aboriginal cultural heritage legislation in NSW has been under review since 2010 to replace the relevant sections of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. During 2017 and 2018 the NSW government consulted with the public on the draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Bill (ACH Bill), with further targeted consultation carried out in early 2019 to refine the proposals in the draft bill. If enacted, this new legislation is intended to provide a more respectful and contemporary understanding of ACH, create new governance structures that gives Aboriginal people legal responsibility for and authority over ACH, and improvements to the protection, management and conservation of ACH.



Newcastle Cathedral to Nobbys



7.0 Strategic priorities and themes

7.1 Strategic priorities for heritage

Four strategic priorities for heritage

Knowing our heritage Enhancing our community's knowledge of and regard for local heritage items and places



Protecting our heritage City of Newcastle will protect and conserve the City's heritage places for the benefit of everyone



Supporting our heritage City of Newcastle will protect the integrity of heritage places by ensuring consistent and sympathetic uses, physical and aesthetic treatments and outstanding interpretations



Promoting our heritage Newcastle's significant heritage places are a unique historical resource and represent an asset for the continuing educational, cultural and economic enrichment of the region. City of Newcastle will invest in the promotion and care of these assets as part of the City's economic and cultural development



Theme 1

Knowing our heritage

| | | |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| Priority/ Theme | Enhancing our community's knowledge of and regard for local heritage items and places | |
| Objective | How do we get there? | <p>1.1 CN will increase promotion and awareness of the city's indigenous cultural heritage</p> <p>1.2 Ensure that the diversity of the city's heritage is recognised and represented</p> |
| Outcome | What does success look like? | To ensure there is a strong future for Newcastle's heritage (CN's moveable cultural heritage collection, heritage items, heritage conservation areas, archaeological sites, Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places) |
| Links to the SDG | What Sustainable Development goals will be achieved with this strategy? | <p>4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development</p> <p>10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p> <p>11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage</p> <p>12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</p> <p>15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species</p> |
| Measures | (these can be taken from the CN's Indicators directory) | |
| Survey question | The quality of heritage conservation in supporting Newcastle's identity? | |

Protecting our heritage

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| Priority/ Theme | City of Newcastle will protect and conserve the City's heritage places for the benefit of everyone | |
| Objective | How do we get there? | <p>2.1 Ensure there is a strong future for heritage items, heritage conservation areas, archaeological sites, Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places</p> <p>2.2 CN's cultural institutions to protect and promote Newcastle and the Hunter Region's unique heritage</p> |
| Outcome | What does success look like? | To ensure there is a strong future for Newcastle's heritage (CN's moveable cultural heritage collection, heritage items, heritage conservation areas, archaeological sites, Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places) |
| Links to the SDG | What Sustainable Development goals will be achieved with this strategy? | <p>4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development</p> <p>10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p> <p>11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage</p> <p>12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</p> <p>15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species</p> |
| Measures | (these can be taken from the CN's Indicators directory) | |
| Survey question | The quality of heritage conservation in supporting Newcastle's identity? | |

Supporting our heritage

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| Priority/ Theme | City of Newcastle will protect the integrity of heritage places by ensuring consistent and sympathetic uses, physical and aesthetic treatments and outstanding interpretations | |
| Objective | How do we get there? | <p>3.1 CN will support projects which will protect and restore the integrity of heritage places</p> <p>3.2 CN to lead by example by ensuring that heritage is given due consideration in CN projects and development assessment, facilitated by CN staff training</p> <p>3.3 Integrate climate change and social equality measures into CN heritage policies, strategies and planning</p> |
| Outcome | What does success look like? | To ensure there is a strong future for Newcastle's heritage (CN's moveable cultural heritage collection, heritage items, heritage conservation areas, archaeological sites, Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places) |
| Links to the SDG | What Sustainable Development goals will be achieved with this strategy? | <p>4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development</p> <p>7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix</p> <p>10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p> <p>11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage</p> <p>12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</p> <p>13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</p> <p>15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species</p> <p>17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships</p> |
| Measures | (these can be taken from the CN's Indicators directory) | |
| Survey question | The quality of heritage conservation in supporting Newcastle's identity? | |

Promoting our heritage

| | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| Priority/ Theme | Newcastle’s significant heritage places are a unique historical resource and represent an asset for the continuing educational, cultural and economic enrichment of the region. City of Newcastle will invest in the promotion and care of these assets as part of the city’s economic and cultural development | |
| Objective | How do we get there? | <p>4.1 Newcastle is positively perceived by the local community and visitors for its wealth of heritage buildings and attractions</p> <p>4.2 Increase understanding and participation to conserve, enhance and interpret Newcastle’s heritage places and cultural heritage</p> |
| Outcome | What does success look like? | To ensure there is a strong future for Newcastle’s heritage (CN’s moveable cultural heritage collection, heritage items, heritage conservation areas, archaeological sites, Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places) |
| Links to the SDG | What Sustainable Development goals will be achieved with this strategy? | <p>4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development</p> <p>8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products</p> <p>10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p> <p>11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage</p> <p>17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public, private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships</p> |
| Measures | (these can be taken from the CN’s Indicators directory) | |
| Survey question | The quality of heritage conservation in supporting Newcastle’s identity? | |



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Appendix A – Action Tables

Actions 2020–2030

These action tables identify actions and services that will work towards achieving the vision for Newcastle articulated in the Newcastle 2030 Community Strategic Plan and the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals, the vision for heritage established in this strategy, and the four principles of the Newcastle Heritage Policy 2013.

Knowing our heritage

Enhancing our community's knowledge of and regard for local heritage items and places

1.1 CN will increase promotion and awareness of the city's Aboriginal cultural heritage

1.2 Ensure that the diversity of the city's heritage is recognised and represented

| Delivery Program | Operational Plan | CAMMS Strategy | Operational Plan | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|---------|--|
| Objective | Action | Heritage Policy Statement | Task - What we will deliver | | | |
| 1.1 CN will increase promotion and awareness of the city's indigenous cultural heritage | 1.1.1 Publicise the importance of Aboriginal heritage items, places and objects, and the significance of the continuing culture of the Awabakal and Worimi communities. | Recognise, document and present the Aboriginal heritage of the city. | Updated content available on City of Newcastle's (CN's) website that better presents a living Aboriginal history of Newcastle. |  | Jun-21 | Lead: Regulatory, Planning & Assessment Partner: Major Events & Corporate Affairs |
| | | | Work with the Guraki Aboriginal Advisory Committee to update oral and written of CN's Acknowledgement of Country. |  | Jun-21 | Regulatory, Planning & Assessment |
| | | | Information provided on CN's website and Intranet guiding appropriate use of Acknowledgement of Country. |  | Jun-21 | Regulatory, Planning & Assessment |
| | | | Acknowledgement of Country on front page of CN's website, corporate email, electronic communications and published documents. Acknowledgement embedded in updated CN Corporate Style Guide. |  | Jun-21 | Major Events & Corporate Affairs |
| | | | Acknowledgement of Country digital display/signage, with CN's agreed wording, in all public facing buildings owned or operated by CN. |  | Jun-22 | Civic Services Museum Art Gallery Libraries & Learning Customer Experience Waste Services Parks & Recreation |
| | | | Investigate options to display replica Aboriginal objects at an appropriate CN facility. The displays could consist of a selection of 3D-printed copies of Aboriginal objects previously recovered from development sites. |  | Jun-21 | Lead: Regulatory, Planning & Assessment Partner: Depot Operations Customer Experience |
| | 1.1.2 CN projects convey information about local indigenous culture and heritage. | Engage with the Guraki Committee, Local Aboriginal Land Councils, and other interested members of local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, recognising the continuation of a living indigenous heritage for future works and projects. | Incorporate Aboriginal cultural information and content in CN asset projects and works where appropriate. |  | Ongoing | Assets and Projects |
| Inclusion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander narratives and culture for public consumption in exhibitions, shows and performances at CN's cultural institutions. |  | | Ongoing | Civic Services Museum Art Gallery Libraries & Learning | | |

Timeframe key



| Community Strategic Plan | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| Measures/Outcome | CSP - Theme | CSP - Objective | SDG - Theme | SDG - Task |
| <p style="text-align: center;">↑</p> <p>Survey question: The quality of heritage conservation in supporting Newcastle's identity?</p> <p>Outcome: To ensure there is a strong future for Newcastle's heritage (CN's moveable cultural heritage collection, heritage items, heritage conservation areas, archaeological sites, Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> | <p> Vibrant, Safe and Active Public Spaces</p> <p> Inclusive Community</p> <p> Liveable Built Environment</p> | <p>3.2a Celebrate Newcastle's cultural heritage and diversity.</p> <p>3.2b Celebrate Newcastle's identity by sharing local stories, both historical and contemporary, through arts and cultural programs.</p> <p>4.1a Acknowledge and respect First Nations peoples.</p> <p>5.1a Protect and promote our unique built and cultural heritage.</p> | <p> 4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p> <p> 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES</p> <p> 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p> | <p>4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.</p> <p>10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.</p> <p>11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.</p> |

Knowing our heritage continued

| Delivery Program | Operational Plan | CAMMS Strategy | Operational Plan | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|---------|---|
| Objective | Action | Heritage Policy Statement | Task – What we will deliver | Timeframe | Date | Responsibility |
| 1.2 Ensure that the diversity of the city's heritage is recognised and represented | 1.2.1 Review and update the city-wide heritage study and the archaeological management plan (including Aboriginal archaeological sites) to assess potential heritage items and heritage conservation areas, to assess potential new sites and impact of recent development in the city. | Ensure that the diversity of the city's heritage is recognised and represented in the statutory listings covering the spectrum of heritage items and places (built, Aboriginal, landscape and archaeological) on local, state, national registers. Ensure that sites and places of Aboriginal cultural significance are statutorily protected. | Update the city-wide heritage study. Additional heritage items and heritage conservation areas, sites and places of Aboriginal cultural significance are included in the Heritage Schedule of the Newcastle Local Environmental Plan (NLEP) and their significance is thoroughly documented in the Newcastle heritage database of the State Heritage Inventory. |  | Jun-25 | Regulatory, Planning & Assessment |
| | | | An updated Newcastle Archaeological Management Plan is current, comprehensive and freely available on CN's website. |  | Jun-25 | Regulatory, Planning & Assessment |
| | 1.2.1 Review and update the city-wide heritage study and the archaeological management plan (including Aboriginal archaeological sites) to assess potential heritage items and heritage conservation areas, to assess potential new sites and impact of recent development in the city. | Ensure an on-going process for the identification and recording of all items of heritage significance across the Newcastle local government area. | Maintain a comprehensive inventory of heritage items on CN's website, including current condition and heritage significance of heritage items and places, and ensure the community has access to such studies. |  | Ongoing | Regulatory, Planning & Assessment |
| | | | Undertake an annual housekeeping review of the Heritage Schedule in NLEP 2012. Prepare planning proposals to keep the NLEP heritage schedule up to date as required and part of the annual heritage review process. |  | Annual | Regulatory, Planning & Assessment |
| | 1.2.3 Heritage studies, conservation management plans and heritage impact assessments available to view on CN website using CN's geographical information system (GIS) mapping layer. Newcastle Archaeological Management Plan is current, comprehensive and freely available on CN's website. | Maintain a comprehensive inventory of heritage items on CN's website, including current condition and heritage significance of heritage items and places, and ensure the community has access to such studies. | Capture heritage information from previously produced and submitted heritage studies, conservation management plans and heritage impact assessments and store such documentation on CN's GIS mapping layer for public view. |  | Jun-23 | Regulatory, Planning & Assessment |
| | | | Finalise the mapping of the 2013 update of the Archaeological Management Plan and publish on CN's website. |  | Dec-21 | Regulatory, Planning & Assessment |
| | 1.2.4 Maintain the Collections Database as a comprehensive inventory of moveable cultural heritage assets. | Acknowledge the heritage values of objects in institutional collections such as libraries, galleries and museums. | Add in new information to the Collections Database of CN's moveable cultural heritage collection (works of art, local history collection, objects) as it is obtained. |  | Ongoing | Museum Art Gallery Libraries & Learning |

| Community Strategic Plan | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Measures/Outcome | CSP - Theme | CSP - Objective | SDG - Theme | SDG - Task |
| <p>↑</p> <p>Survey question: The quality of heritage conservation in supporting Newcastle's identity?</p> <p>Outcome: To ensure there is a strong future for Newcastle's heritage (CN's moveable cultural heritage collection, heritage items, heritage conservation areas, archaeological sites, Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places).</p> <p>↓</p> |  Protected Environment | 2.2a Provide and advocate for protection and rehabilitation of natural areas. 5.1a Protect and promote our unique built and cultural heritage. 5.1b Ensure our suburbs are preserved, enhanced and promoted, while also creating opportunities for growth. 5.1c Facilitate well designed and appropriate scale development that complements Newcastle's unique character. |    | 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage. 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources. 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species. |
| |  Vibrant, Safe and Active Public Spaces  Liveable Built Environment | 3.2a Celebrate Newcastle's cultural heritage and diversity. 3.2b Celebrate Newcastle's identity by sharing local stories, both historical and contemporary, through arts and cultural programs. 5.1a Protect and promote our unique built and cultural heritage. |   | 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development. 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage. |

Protecting our heritage

City of Newcastle will protect and conserve the City's heritage places for the benefit of everyone

2.1 Ensure there is a strong future for heritage items, heritage conservation areas, archaeological sites and Aboriginal cultural heritage sites.

2.2 CN's cultural institutions to protect and promote Newcastle and the Hunter Region's unique heritage

| Delivery Program | Operational Plan | CAMMS Strategy | Operational Plan | | |
|--|--|--|--|---------|---|
| Objective | Action | Heritage Policy Statement | Task - What we will deliver | | |
| 2.1 Ensure there is a strong future for heritage items, heritage conservation areas, archaeological sites, Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places. | 2.1.1 Prepare guidelines about heritage consent requirements for built, archaeological and Aboriginal cultural heritage affected sites to reduce the incidence of unauthorised development of heritage affected properties. | Provide guidelines for the management of heritage places that support the conservation and preservation of heritage items and places. | Provide guidelines freely available on CN's website that are clear, current, comprehensive, and based on world's best practice and technical expertise. These guidelines facilitate effective due diligence to identify and investigate Aboriginal cultural heritage affected sites and also encourage protection of views and vistas relating to Aboriginal Places and sympathetic recycling or adaptation of heritage items and contributory buildings in heritage conservation areas. | | |
| | 2.1.2 Development of heritage items and in heritage conservation areas and other heritage places (built, Aboriginal, landscape and archaeological) is assessed for Aboriginal cultural heritage/evidence of occupation, and is sympathetic to the heritage significance. | Maintain an effective development assessment service to ensure heritage is given appropriate consideration in the development assessment process. The assessment of proposed maintenance, infrastructure and landscape works to places and sites under CN's care and control gives appropriate consideration to heritage. | Ensure that development of sites with archaeological and/or Aboriginal cultural heritage potential and properties with heritage items and in heritage conservation areas is assessed for Aboriginal cultural heritage/evidence of occupation, and is sympathetic to the heritage significance of the item or place. | | |
| | 2.1.3 Identify heritage items that are located on Community Land in the city and provide comprehensive and up-to-date guidelines to support their conservation and preservation. | Provide guidelines for the management of heritage places that support the conservation and preservation of heritage items and places. | Undertake a desktop review to identify which public land within the curtilage of Aboriginal Places and State significant heritage items meet the criteria of an 'area of cultural significance' (Aboriginal, historical or culturally significant) as per the Local Government Act 1993. | | |
| | | | Prepare site specific Plans of Management for land which has been identified and declared by Council resolution to be 'an area of cultural significance' (Aboriginal, historical or culturally significant) as per the Local Government Act 1993. | | |
| | | | Timeframe | Date | Responsibility |
| | | |  | Ongoing | Regulatory, Planning & Assessment |
| | | |  | Ongoing | Regulatory, Planning & Assessment Property & Facilities Assets & Projects Parks & Recreation |
| | | |  | Jun-21 | Lead: Parks & Recreation Partner: Regulatory, Planning & Assessment |
| | | |  | Jun-23 | Lead: Regulatory, Planning & Assessment Partner: Parks & Recreation |

Timeframe key

 Short (1 year)

 Medium (2-3 years)

 Long (3-4 years)

Community Strategic Plan

Measures/Outcome



Survey question:

The quality of heritage conservation in supporting Newcastle's identity?

Outcome:

To ensure there is a strong future for Newcastle's heritage (CN's moveable cultural heritage collection, heritage items, heritage conservation areas, archaeological sites, Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places)



CSP - Theme



Protected Environment



Liveable Built Environment

CSP - Objective

2.2a Provide and advocate for protection and rehabilitation of natural areas.

5.1a Protect and promote our unique built and cultural heritage.

5.1b Ensure our suburbs are preserved, enhanced and promoted, while also creating opportunities for growth.

5.1c Facilitate well designed and appropriate scale development that complements Newcastle's unique character.

SDG - Theme



SDG - Task

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

Protecting our heritage continued

| Delivery Program | Operational Plan | CAMMS Strategy | | Operational Plan | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---------|---|
| Objective | Action | Heritage Policy Statement | Task - What we will deliver | Timeframe | Date | Responsibility |
| 2.2 CN's cultural institutions to protect and promote Newcastle and the Hunter Region's unique heritage. | 2.2.1 CN's cultural institutions are the primary repositories of moveable cultural heritage objects and associated professional advice for Newcastle and the Hunter Region. | Collect, manage and interpret moveable cultural heritage for the community which best reflect the historic, cultural and social development of Newcastle and the Hunter Region. | Technical information about a range of heritage matters is available on CN's website free of charge. The technical information is based on world's best practice in heritage conservation management for cultural institutions. An updated Newcastle Archaeological Management Plan is current, comprehensive and freely available on CN's website. |  | Ongoing | Museum Art Gallery Libraries & Learning |
| | | Provide technical expertise to assist with the conservation and longevity of heritage items, places and moveable cultural heritage. | Acquire objects, artworks, papers, documents, photographs and oral histories which complement the existing collections and reflect the historic, cultural and social development of Newcastle and the Hunter Region from the many thousands of years of Aboriginal settlement through to the present. |  | Ongoing | Museum Art Gallery Libraries & Learning |

Community Strategic Plan

Measures/Outcome



Survey question:

The quality of heritage conservation in supporting Newcastle's identity?

Outcome:

To ensure there is a strong future for Newcastle's heritage (CN's moveable cultural heritage collection, heritage items, heritage conservation areas, archaeological sites, Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places).



CSP - Theme



Vibrant, Safe and Active Public Spaces



Liveable Built Environment

CSP - Objective

3.2a Celebrate Newcastle's cultural heritage and diversity.

3.2b Celebrate Newcastle's identity by sharing local stories, both historical and contemporary, through arts and cultural programs.

5.1a Protect and promote our unique built and cultural heritage.

SDG - Theme



SDG - Task

4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

Supporting our heritage

City of Newcastle will protect the integrity of heritage places by ensuring consistent and sympathetic uses, physical and aesthetic treatments and outstanding interpretations

3.1 CN will support projects which will protect and restore the integrity of heritage places

3.2 CN to lead by example by ensuring that heritage is given due consideration in CN projects and development assessment, facilitated by CN staff training

3.3 Integrate climate change and social equality measures into CN heritage policies, strategies and planning

| Delivery Program | Operational Plan | CAMMS Strategy | Operational Plan | Timeframe | Date | Responsibility |
|---|--|--|--|---|---------|---|
| Objective 3.1 CN will support projects which will protect and restore the integrity of heritage places. | Action 3.1.1 To introduce a local heritage initiatives fund to provide small grants to owners and operators of heritage places. | Heritage Policy Statement Provide incentives to support the interpretation, restoration and repair of heritage items and places in private ownership. | Task - What we will deliver Annual Heritage restoration scheme is established, and coordinated by CN staff to increase community participation and proactive conservation and management of heritage places. |  | Jun-22 | Regulatory, Planning & Assessment |
| | 3.1.2 Provide support (negotiation, procedural, logistic and financial) to Newcastle's Aboriginal communities in the repatriation and interpretation of ancestral remains, objects, artefacts and relics, and the nomination of Aboriginal Places. | Engage with the Guraki Committee, Local Aboriginal Land Councils, and other interested members of local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, recognising the continuation of a living indigenous heritage for future works and projects. | Ancestral human remains, objects, artefacts and relics are respectfully repatriated back to Country with support from Local Aboriginal Land Councils and other interested members of the local Aboriginal communities. |  | Ongoing | Regulatory, Planning & Assessment Museum |
| 3.2 CN to lead by example by ensuring that heritage is given due consideration in CN projects and development assessment, facilitated by CN staff training. | 3.2.1 Heritage is well integrated into the Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS) and reflected in subsequent amendments to the NLEP. | Ensure zoning and other regulatory incentives are in place to enable ongoing use and occupation of heritage items. | Heritage is incorporated into the LSPS. With subsequent amendments to NLEP to review boundaries of conservation areas, give consideration to potential new heritage conservation areas, and improve consistency in zonings and heritage. |  | Dec-22 | Regulatory, Planning & Assessment |
| | 3.2.2 The management of CN heritage assets is outstanding, minimising recurrent costs, the infrastructure backlog and/or deterioration. Parks and gardens works, road works and footway projects in the Heritage Conservation Areas and near Heritage items reinforce the heritage character of those areas and enhance the historic fabric. | Lead by example by maintaining and managing heritage assets, historically significant infrastructure, and the heritage related collections under CN's care and control. | Ensure that works to CN owned or managed sites with archaeological and/or Aboriginal cultural heritage potential proceeds with caution, with any unexpected archaeological deposits or relics and Aboriginal objects discovered during works (which are additional to the assessment or approval), are identified by the works team and statutory procedures followed to cease work and notify the relevant State authorities. |  | Ongoing | Property & Facilities Civil Construction & Maintenance Assets & Projects Parks & Recreation |

Timeframe key

 Short (1 year)

 Medium (2-3 years)

 Long (3-4 years)

Community Strategic Plan

Measures/Outcome



Survey question:

The quality of heritage conservation in supporting Newcastle's identity?

Outcome:

To ensure there is a strong future for Newcastle's heritage (CN's moveable cultural heritage collection, heritage items, heritage conservation areas, archaeological sites, Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places)



CSP - Theme



Inclusive Community



Liveable Built Environment



Smart and Innovative

CSP - Objective

4.1a Acknowledge and respect First Nations peoples.

5.1a Protect and promote our unique built and cultural heritage.

5.1b Ensure our suburbs are preserved, enhanced and promoted, while also creating opportunities for growth.

6.2a Support and advocate for innovation in business, research activities, education and creative industries.

6.3d Foster a collaborative approach to continue city centre renewal.

SDG - Theme



SDG - Task

4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.

10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.



Protected Environment



Liveable Built Environment



Smart and Innovative

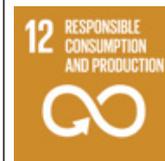
2.2a Provide and advocate for protection and rehabilitation of natural areas.

5.1a Protect and promote our unique built and cultural heritage.

5.1b Ensure our suburbs are preserved, enhanced and promoted, while also creating opportunities for growth.

5.1c Facilitate well designed and appropriate scale development that complements Newcastle's unique character.

6.3d Foster a collaborative approach to continue city centre renewal.



4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

Supporting our heritage continued

| Delivery Program | Operational Plan | CAMMS Strategy | | Operational Plan | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|---------|--|
| Objective | Action | Heritage Policy Statement | Task - What we will deliver | Timeframe | Date | Responsibility |
| 3.2 CN to lead by example by ensuring that heritage is given due consideration in CN projects and development assessment, facilitated by CN staff training. | 3.2.2 The management of CN heritage assets is outstanding, minimising recurrent costs, the infrastructure backlog and/or deterioration. Parks and gardens works, road works and footway projects in the Heritage Conservation Areas and near Heritage items reinforce the heritage character of those areas and enhance the historic fabric. | Lead by example by maintaining and managing heritage assets, historically significant infrastructure, and the heritage related collections under CN's care and control. | Ensure sandstone is retained when undertaking kerb and gutter rehabilitation in heritage conservation areas or in the vicinity of heritage items. Match materials and colours with the original pavement treatment to ensure the integrity of footway treatments in heritage areas. Ensure heritage brick paving and all heritage road assets are maintained in the heritage conservation areas and near heritage items. |  | Ongoing | Civil Construction & Maintenance Assets & Projects |
| | | | Minor works and maintenance to CN owned or managed gardens, parks and landscapes is sensitive to the heritage significance of the heritage conservation areas and heritage items. |  | Ongoing | Parks & Recreation |
| | 3.2.3 Annual CN staff training session provided by internal and external parties with appropriate cultural knowledge and heritage expertise to staff which increases staff knowledge and appreciation of the role of local government in heritage management. | Build capacity within the organisation to achieve positive heritage outcomes. | Undertake an annual CN staff training session on heritage legislation and local government heritage responsibilities (heritage buildings and places, archaeology, Aboriginal cultural heritage). |  | Jun-21 | Regulatory, Planning & Assessment |
| 3.3 Integrate climate change and social equality measures into CN heritage policies, strategies and planning | 3.3.1 To encourage high levels of retention of heritage items and outstanding heritage adaptive reuse that adds value to the interpretation of heritage items. Development retains the significant original fabric and building material. Building waste to landfill is reduced. Development applications make provision for the use of reclaimed and recycled building materials in development projects. Access to and within heritage items is more equitable for those with disabilities. On-site production of renewable energy is encouraged. | Encourage innovation in the business sector, art and creative communities to enable the interpretation and adaptive reuse of heritage items. Raise awareness of the contribution of heritage in achieving environmental sustainability in conserving the embodied energy in buildings and reducing building waste sent to landfill. | NDCP updated to include comprehensive guidelines for adaptive reuse and interpretation of heritage items, and benefits of heritage in energy conservation and waste minimization. Also include comprehensive guidelines in the NDCP to encourage works to improve access for those with disabilities and on-site production of renewable energy if they are sympathetic to the heritage significance of the item. |  | Jun-21 | Regulatory, Planning & Assessment |

| Community Strategic Plan | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| Measures/Outcome | CSP - Theme | CSP - Objective | SDG - Theme | SDG - Task |
| <p>↑</p> <p>Survey question: The quality of heritage conservation in supporting Newcastle's identity?</p> <p>Outcome: To ensure there is a strong future for Newcastle's heritage (CN's moveable cultural heritage collection, heritage items, heritage conservation areas, archaeological sites, Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places)</p> <p>↓</p> |  <p>Protected Environment</p>  <p>Liveable Built Environment</p>  <p>Smart and Innovative</p> | <p>2.2a Provide and advocate for protection and rehabilitation of natural areas.</p> <p>5.1a Protect and promote our unique built and cultural heritage.</p> <p>5.1b Ensure our suburbs are preserved, enhanced and promoted, while also creating opportunities for growth.</p> <p>5.1c Facilitate well designed and appropriate scale development that complements Newcastle's unique character.</p> <p>6.3d Foster a collaborative approach to continue city centre renewal.</p> |     | <p>4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development</p> <p>11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage</p> <p>12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</p> <p>15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species</p> |
| |  <p>Protected Environment</p>  <p>Inclusive Community</p>  <p>Liveable Built Environment</p>  <p>Smart and Innovative</p> | <p>2.1c Encourage energy and resource efficiency measures.</p> <p>4.1c Improve, promote and facilitate equitable access to services and facilities.</p> <p>5.1a Protect and promote our unique built and cultural heritage.</p> <p>5.1b Ensure our suburbs are preserved, enhanced and promoted, while also creating opportunities for growth.</p> <p>5.1c Facilitate well designed and appropriate scale development that complements Newcastle's unique character.</p> |      | <p>7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix</p> <p>10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p> <p>11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage</p> <p>12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</p> <p>13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</p> |

Promoting our heritage

Newcastle's significant heritage places are a unique historical resource and represent an asset for the continuing educational, cultural and economic enrichment of the region. City of Newcastle will invest in the promotion and care of these assets as part of the city's economic and cultural development.

4.1 Newcastle is positively perceived by the local community and visitors for its wealth of heritage buildings and attractions. The film and creative sectors choose Newcastle as a location for commercials, films and creative enterprises. areas, archaeological sites and Aboriginal cultural heritage sites.

4.2 Increase understanding and participation to conserve, enhance and interpret Newcastle's heritage places and cultural heritage.

| Delivery Program | Operational Plan | CAMMS Strategy | Operational Plan | | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|---------|--|
| Objective | Action | Heritage Policy Statement | Task - What we will deliver | Timeframe | Date | Responsibility |
| 4.1 Newcastle is positively perceived by the local community and visitors for its wealth of heritage buildings and attractions. | 4.1.1 Provide on-site interpretation of the Aboriginal and European history of Newcastle. | Raise awareness of the Aboriginal and European history, sites, languages and cultures of the Newcastle local government area. | Complete the works for Cathedral Park Stage III, including interpretation of the Mulimbah cottage site. |  | Jun-22 | Lead: Parks & Recreation Partner: Regulatory, Planning & Assessment Property & Facilities Assets & Projects |
| | 4.1.2 Promote the economic and social benefits of heritage to the city so that the local community and visitors have a better understanding of the heritage and history of Newcastle and the Hunter region. | Encourage, share and promote the value of heritage items and places to the environmental, social and economic wellbeing of the Newcastle local government area. Promote the heritage of Newcastle as a draw card for tourism, creativity and design innovation, and as a generator of economic development. | CN's updated Destination Management Plan recognises the significant existing and potential contribution of Newcastle's Aboriginal and European heritage as a drawcard for tourism. It provides measurable actions to support the heritage experience for visitors and the local community. |  | Jun-21 | Lead: Major Events & Corporate Affairs Partner: Regulatory, Planning & Assessment |
| | | | Publish the uniqueness and abundance of Aboriginal and European heritage places, attractions and cultural events in the city on CN's website, and Visit Newcastle website. |  | Ongoing | Lead: Major Events & Corporate Affairs Partner: Regulatory, Planning & Assessment |
| | | | CN's Visitor Information Centre at Civic Station and the Newcastle Museum promotes history and heritage of Newcastle to visitors and the local community. Includes promotion of Awabakal and Worimi language names which also contain the meaning and pronunciation with European name. |  | Ongoing | Civic Services Museum |
| | | | The public can readily access CN's moveable cultural heritage collections through exhibitions, audience engagement and education carried out by CN's cultural institutions. |  | Ongoing | Museum Art Gallery Libraries & Learning |

Timeframe key

 Short (1 year)

 Medium (2-3 years)

 Long (3-4 years)

Community Strategic Plan

Measures/Outcome



Survey question:

The quality of heritage conservation in supporting Newcastle's identity?

Outcome:

To ensure there is a strong future for Newcastle's heritage (CN's moveable cultural heritage collection, heritage items, heritage conservation areas, archaeological sites, Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places)



CSP - Theme



Vibrant, Safe and Active Public Spaces



Inclusive Community



Liveable Built Environment

CSP - Objective

3.2a Celebrate Newcastle's cultural heritage and diversity.

3.2b Celebrate Newcastle's identity by sharing local stories, both historical and contemporary, through arts and cultural programs.

4.1a Acknowledge and respect First Nations peoples.

5.1a Protect and promote our unique built and cultural heritage.

6.2a Support and advocate for innovation in business, research activities, education and creative industries.

6.3a Facilitate events that attract visitors and support the local economy and the vibrancy of Newcastle.

6.3b Work with the tourism sector to further develop Newcastle as a visitor and event destination.

SDG - Theme



SDG - Task

4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

Promoting our heritage continued

| Delivery Program | Operational Plan | CAMMS Strategy | Operational Plan | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|---------|---|
| Objective | Action | Heritage Policy Statement | Task - What we will deliver | Timeframe | Date | Responsibility |
| 4.2 Increase understanding and participation to conserve, enhance and interpret Newcastle's heritage places and cultural heritage. | 4.2.1 Developments are approved with specific interpretive and archival record components that include positive messages about heritage and history. | Encourage high quality interpretative treatments and archival record of heritage places and archaeological sites that increase understanding of the heritage significance of such places in development projects. | Encourage high quality interpretative treatments of heritage items, places within heritage conservation areas, Aboriginal places and archaeological sites that increase understanding of the heritage significance of such places in development projects. |  | Ongoing | Regulatory, Planning & Assessment Property & Facilities Assets & Projects Parks & Recreation |
| | | | Require archival record be provided to CN's Local Studies Section of Newcastle Region Library if significant alterations to heritage items, places and archaeological sites are to occur. |  | Ongoing | Regulatory, Planning & Assessment Property & Facilities Assets & Projects Parks & Recreation |
| | 4.2.2 Owners of heritage properties are well informed and actively participate in the conservation and enhancement of the built environment and cultural heritage. | Provide guidelines for the management of heritage places that support the conservation and preservation of heritage items and places. | Commence running an annual community workshop for owners of heritage listed buildings and properties within heritage conservation areas to understand their needs and their perceptions in relation to heritage issues. |  | Jun-21 | Regulatory, Planning & Assessment |

Community Strategic Plan

Measures/Outcome



Survey question:

The quality of heritage conservation in supporting Newcastle's identity?

Outcome:

To ensure there is a strong future for Newcastle's heritage (CN's moveable cultural heritage collection, heritage items, heritage conservation areas, archaeological sites, Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places).



CSP - Theme



Vibrant, Safe and Active Public Spaces



Smart and Innovative

CSP - Objective

3.2a – Celebrate Newcastle's cultural heritage and diversity.

3.2b – Celebrate Newcastle's identity by sharing local stories, both historical and contemporary, through arts and cultural programs.

6.2a – Support and advocate for innovation in business, research activities, education and creative industries.

SDG - Theme



SDG - Task

4.7 - By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.

11.4 - Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

17.17 - Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.





