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CCL 27/10/2020 – ADOPTION OF HERITAGE STRATEGY 2020-2030

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ITEM-77 **Attachment A:** Newcastle Heritage Strategy 2020-2030

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Heritage Strategy

2020-2030



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 realisation of these goals and we as leaders of our City are committed to driving this forward.

Production

Newcastle Heritage Strategy 2020-2030 was prepared by City of Newcastle

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Published by

City of Newcastle

© October 2020 City of Newcastle

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 matters 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.

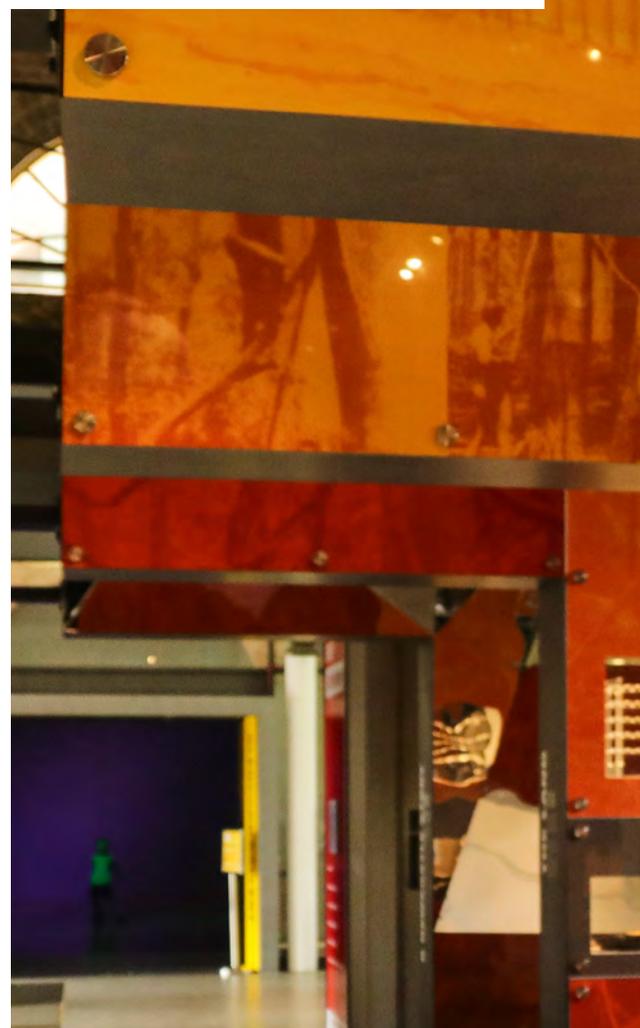
Consultation with the community has told us that the Newcastle community has strongly expressed its aspiration that moving towards 2030, local heritage will be valued, enhanced and celebrated.

This heritage strategy allows CN to articulate a framework for achieving this vision and to meet its statutory obligations and community expectations for regulating and 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.

The Heritage Strategy identifies actions and services that when implemented are commensurate with the Newcastle Heritage Policy, best practice, legislative responsibilities and community expectations. It thus identifies the vision statement for heritage at CN, sets out the context, identifies the core themes and the objectives, outcomes and measures of these themes.

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

Gifford Pinchot (1910)



Note: The Heritage Strategy is the heritage component of CN's Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework (IP&R). The priorities and actions of the Heritage Strategy's Action Plan are aligned with the CSP and the UN's Sustainable Development Goals, the vision for heritage established in this strategy and the four principles of the Newcastle Heritage Policy.

Implementation of the actions and tasks identified in the Action Plan of the Heritage Strategy will be monitored through the IP&R Framework. To align actions with the framework, tasks are identified as commencing within one year to four years.

The Action Plan will be reviewed every 12 months as actions and tasks are completed and to reflect changes in Federal, State or Local priorities as well as resources and budgets.

As the Action Plan is a live document, which aligns with CN's delivery plan, it is not appended to this Strategy.

2.0 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 under its care and control will be well regulated and managed with identification, preservation, conservation, celebration and promotion of the city's rich cultural heritage, based on the principles of the Burra Charter and best practice.

Thereby reinforcing the city's attractiveness as a heritage tourism destination and strengthening its reputation as a smart, liveable and sustainable global city.





3.0 Historical context

3.1 Aboriginal cultural heritage

The Awabakal and Worimi peoples are descendants of the traditional custodians 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 run along the coast between the Hawkesbury and Manning rivers. Inland they run as far as the traditional tidal flow of the many lakes, rivers, creeks and streams flowing inland. The Lore tells us that as far as the salt pushed was the extent of the saltwater peoples' land. Mountain ranges, brooks and creeks make up the borders with the Darkinung and Wonnarua.

These encompassing lands were made up of numerous Nurras, family clan group areas. Each Nurra had ceremonial, story and marriage obligations to each other.

These obligations formed the binding relationships between all peoples of this language group, as well as strengthening ties with neighbouring language groups. Gathering on regular occasions to pay respect to the Dreaming Spirits, the country and each other, through ceremony, song and dance. By doing so the people ensured that the Lore was maintained and passed on continuously.

'Mulubinba, the site of 'Newcastle.'

Lancelot Threlkeld (1834)

Muluubinba is the traditional name for the people. Its name is attributed to a local sea fern that was traditionally harvested as a food crop. In breaking down the word, it translates to: 'muluu' the name of the sea fern 'bin' is plural and 'ba' place of meaning - the place of many sea ferns.

This area is where the modern-day Foreshore, Honeysuckle and CBD are currently situated.

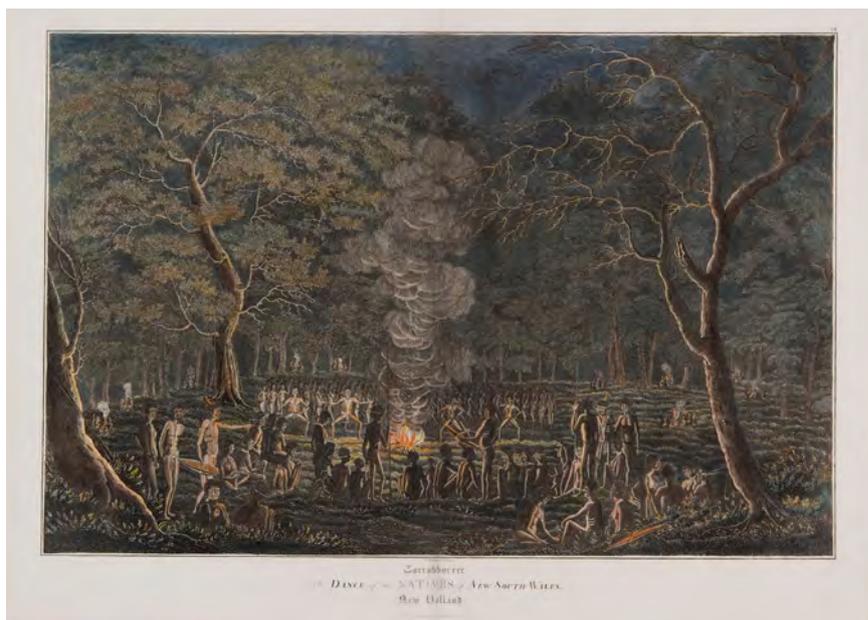
Evidence of continuous and extensive Aboriginal occupation of Newcastle is reflected in the recent archaeological records. Multiple sites containing Aboriginal objects have been uncovered and documented throughout the local government area. This has included but is not limited to sites in Black Hill,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

Traditional names and stories of many of Newcastle's landmarks and well-known places are still in use today.

Whibayganba (Nobbys Headland) is the final dwelling place of the Kangaroo that broke Marriage (skin) Lore. Our skin Lore was one of the most important and stringent Lore's regarding marriage, community structure and obligations. The Kangaroo Man had forcibly taken a Wallaby Woman, knowing that consequence of his actions was death, he fled from the rest of the people. Trying to outrun them he headed towards the coast, upon reaching the coast he used the cover of a thick fog to escape to Whibayganba. There he was forever trapped by the clever people within the island. An everlasting reminder to all of the punishment that comes with breaking Lore.

'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)



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



Large numbers of clan groups were known to have lived along the river and coast, around the wetlands and hinterlands. Living a settled life managing and farming their lands according to their cultural and family obligations and the Lore, carefully moving with the seasons and for ceremonial necessities.

The care and respect that was maintained to the whole environment was the essential fundamental force binding everything and everyone that existed on this *Burrai* (land).

There were eight seasons traditionally, dictated by the predominant wind that blew for that season. With each season there was a change in camp, this was done to not exhaust the flora and fauna that sustained daily life for that area. This is a managing practice that was given to the people in the Dreaming to ensure the sustainability of the land for all those that followed.

The seasons also coincided with the cycles of the local flora and fauna, environmental indicators that also told the people it was time to move to the new camp. The warmer months were generally spent by the coast, with the annual mullet run a key time to maintain kinship and connections by celebrating and paying respect for the life sustaining mullet through feast and corroboree. *Burrabihngarn* (Stockton) was the traditional place for this. Corraba oval is the location and is named after this important seasonal event.

In the cooler months' life was predominately lived at the inland camps. Emu, kangaroo, wallaby, bandicoot and various other land animals made up the diet. Utilising the abundance of land diet in the cooler months to maintain the Lore.

Hunting of these larger animals was a whole clan affair. Starting at the break of dawn to strategise the best place to secure the food for the clan. A valley or gully was chosen where those animals were known to congregate, and the plan was put into place. The location and terrain dictated what method would be utilised to maximise the catch. The use of large nets was commonplace on these hunts. Made from the various barks that were available, these nets were set in place, the women and children were deployed at the other end of the valley/gully and upon the given signal, would proceed toward the netted end making as much noise as possible to flush the targeting game towards the nets. Staged at various points around the netted end were the men waiting with *Gamai* (hunting spear) and *Waddy* (club). The success of the hunt was executed with the knowledge that was passed down through generations of practice.

One of the only reasons a break in these seasonal customs was enacted was the unexpected beaching of a whale. The migratory patterns of all animals were known, with our cooler seasons being the indicator that the whales were fulfilling their cycle. An eye was always kept on the coast in case a beaching had taken place.

'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)

When this did occur, messengers were sent to all the clans from the language group. Making sure that the whale was not wasted, a corroboree and feast was organised to pay respect and celebrate the life of that whale and then make sure that everything that could be utilised was done so. Distributing the edible, the tool making and ceremonial aspects of the whale equally among those who attended.

Equally the Lore dictated that the trees, shrub and grassland was treated with the same respect. The Burrai was cultivated and managed to a degree that is not commonly known today. Every part of each Nurra was deliberately set up to ensure the continuation of all life. The balance of old growth canopy forests, rolling grasslands, sub-tropical rainforests, wild bushland, swamp marsh and rolling dunes was key in maximising the sustainability of all the people. For without the numerous environments to provide life for all flora and fauna, the people could not and would not survive.

It is this relationship, and more importantly the connection to the land that was one of the most fundamental aspects of traditional life. It is the reason why Burrai is looked upon as the Mother. Nurturing and providing the essential necessities for all to survive. It is why the people considered themselves children of the land, bound to it eternally in gratitude and thanks for it is the lifeblood of existence.

Fire was another essential element of traditional life. Its day to day use played an important role for the sustainability of life. As a heat and light source in the camps of a night, a cooking source for the various water game, land game and vegetables that was obtained throughout the day. It had a role in the numerous celebratory corroborees, not only as a light source but also its use to add to the visual effects of those dances, of the stories in particular, and to bring a dramatic and emphatic point to them. The importance and respect given to fire cannot be understated as it played an extremely significant role in the Women's and Men's Lore ceremonies.

Fire not only sustained life but was also a giver of life. Utilised seasonally to burn the Burrai specifically for the promotion of life. There are many indigenous plant species that require fire to germinate, when those plants were at that stage in their cycle, it was an indicator for the people that it was time to burn the land. The burning was done at different times of the year depending on when those specific sections required it. As well as clearing the excess fuel loads to minimise the effects of bush fires, it promoted regrowth that was vital in sustaining the animal occupants of the Burrai.

A story has been passed down regarding the first-time fire was utilised and equally then recognised for its life-giving properties.

'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)

It was a time when Gu-in, the male lore giver, was uniting the clans. Giving the kinship and obligation Lore to the people. Before this time the clans kept to themselves, moving about the land in a nomadic way. Gu-in had noticed a beautiful woman in a neighbouring clan, wanting to speak to her he attempted to engage with this particular clan only to have them scatter on his approach. After numerous failed attempts at contact, the last involving a failed chase through the thick scrub, Gu-in decided to burn the bush in order to make his chase easier in the future. The people fled the fire and kept away from that burnt area for a period of time, when they returned they had noticed the abundance of regrowth that had occurred. The following year they waited for the regrowth to occur again, it didn't. The people then thought back and realised that it was the fire that caused the regrowth. The land was burnt again and has been done since that time to ensure life is sustained.

Fire was used in the manufacturing of the tools. Whether it was to harden the *Gunnai* (yamstick), *Tarama* (hunting boomerang) or *Kotara* (club) or used to soften the grasstree gum when binding the *Muuting* (fishing spear) or *Bako* (stone axe).

The simple yet effective construction methods of the numerous tools used for everyday life was quite ingenious. Utilising the natural environment to the best of their knowledge to achieve the most productive tool for whatever the task may have been.

One of the best examples was the construction of the *Kattal*, *Kuueeyung* (traditional bark canoe).

A tree was selected, with attention paid to the uniformity of the bark, bore holes and knots were not wanted. A section of 15-20 feet by 3-4 feet was then carefully cut, done at the right time of year to maximise the survivability of the tree and to make the bark removal as easy as possible. Once the bark has been secured, the ends are then continually run back and forth across the fire. This was done to heat the water and sap contained in the bark to a point where the bark then becomes malleable. The ends are then folded to create a concertina type shape, once the right shape is formed the ends are secured with a vine and traditional bark rope. To complete the construction *Pitu* (pipe clay) was then used to seal the gaps in the ends to make the vessel watertight.

Not only were they used as a means of transportation in the harbour, lake and rivers but also as a way of securing fish to feed the people.

Women used *Yirawaan* (fishing line) and *Birriwuy* (fishing hook). The line was made from the treated bark of the kurrajong tree, the hook made from various sea and oyster shells.

Men used the *Muuting* (fishing spear). A four-pronged spear made from the stems of the *Minmai* (gymea lily), *Pumirri* (grass tree) and *Teekura* (iron bark tree).

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

Paterson (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 within 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)

Roles were designated equally among the men and women. With each sex, and then person given a specific role within the community upon their transition to adult life. Each role was given equal status, no special position was attributed to any of the given roles as everyone's particular skill was recognised as essential in maintaining harmony and balance within the clans. By maintaining and enforcing the equality of each role, traditional life was able to continue for hundreds of thousands of years.

These roles were specified to ensure that the balance of the community was, first and foremost, the fundamental core of community life. An ideology that was given to ensure the success and continuation of a successful surviving community.

The dreaming stories were then used to emphasise and maintain this balance. From childhood to elder the continued revising of the Lore stories throughout life were used to reinforce the Lore and importance of family and community.

A group of elderly knowledge holders were the upholders of the Lore, as well as the deliverers of punishment for breaking the Lore. Punishments were dealt out in front of the whole clan, number of clans and also in front of the two larger groups depending on the severity and example that had to be set.

The care and attention that was given the elderly and the youth was of great importance. The elders were the holders of the knowledge, the children were the future and as such significant importance was given to these two groups for the sustainability of the Lore.

Knowing when, how, what time and the correct way to live sustainably was all governed by Lore. The intimate knowledge of all the environment was passed on through dance, song, story and ceremony.

The Awabakal people were the first peoples in the world to recognise the use of *Nikkin* (coal) as a fuel source. Knowledge that was handed down in the form of story.

A volcanic eruption had taken place, creating a very large hole in the earth. From this hole, a darkness emitted, covering the land and blocking out the sun. The old people sent word out to all the neighbouring clans, asking them to gather so they could figure out how to bring the sun back, because they knew the sun was important for the life cycle of all living things. It was decided that the darkness had to be stopped and the hole had to be plugged. The women, men and children then set out to collect branches, leaves, bark, rock and sand to fill the hole and stop the darkness. Continually walking over the fill, they had gathered. This was done for a number of years, compressing the flames and the darkness together. This is how coal was formed. The name of this place is *Kintirrabin* and located at modern day Redhead.

'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)

Language was specific to the country it came from, identifying not only your geographical location but also your relationship and connection to that country.

Key to both the Awabakal and Worimi peoples is the language. Both are distinct to the identity of the peoples and the land they were custodians to.

The relationship between the two is evident for all to see, indicating and reinforcing the kinship and ceremonial ties that the two peoples maintained. This kinship is binding in the fact that both languages are saltwater languages. The extent of their use is maintained through all lands of the saltwater people. Dialect differences were evident in the further reaches of the tidal flow, but they still belonged to the saltwater. Making up the traditional balance of the language group with the two freshwater languages.

Thanks to the efforts of a growing number of dedicated people the two languages are spoken again. Thought at one stage to be gone forever, the reawakening of the traditional tongue is taking place as it is now once again being used and taught.

Being utilised not only for revitalisation but to uncover long unanswered questions about the Lore, stories and ceremony that been thought long forgotten.

The use of language again has had a positive effect on modern Awabakal and Worimi peoples with significant place names being revisited and recently dual names being officially implemented throughout the city.

Whibayganba – Nobbys Headland

Tahlbihn – Flagstaff Hill (Fort Scratchley)

Burrabihngarn – Pirate Point (Stockton)

Yohaaba – Port Hunter

Coquun – Hunter River

Khanterin – Shepherds Hill (The Hill)

Toohrnbing – Ironbark Creek

Burragihnbihng – Hexham Swamp

Work is now in progress to educate the whole community about the dual named sites and the traditional language history of Muluubinba – Newcastle.



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

The survival and growth of Muluubinba and then what became Newcastle can be attributed to Awabakal and Worimi peoples. Their intricate knowledge of the flora and fauna of this country was fundamental in the survival of those early settlers. The securing of food, water, bush medicines and building materials were vital in the establishment of the colony in those early years.

This process was then repeated as settlement spread to places like Wallsend, Raymond Terrace, Belmont, Maitland, Dungog, Cessnock and beyond.

Surviving what was the complete upheaval of traditional life with the onset of settlement, the forced assimilation of the following years through to the modern day is testament to the resilience and strength of the Awabakal and Worimi peoples.

The descendants of those people proudly and actively identify with, promote and protect their Lore, beliefs and languages through connection to country and each other and are now filling important cultural and modern-day roles across the Newcastle local government area.

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**

3.2 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, was the first European to officially 'discover' the Coquun – a river which he named after Governor Hunter, and reported coal deposits. The following year enterprising traders began gouging small amounts of coal from the cliffs and exposed reefs by the seashore and selling it to Sydney. In 1801 a shipment of local coal, which was sent to Bengal, was Australia's first commercial export.

The first recordings of contact between Aboriginal people and Europeans at Newcastle 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.

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.

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*' (sic) 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 '*Muluubinba*' place name has become synonymous with the name for the current City of Newcastle.

Lieutenant John Shortland in 1797, was the first European 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 at 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 Flinders during his epic voyage. Surveyor Sir Thomas Mitchell wrote *Whibayganba* above a sketch of Nobbys Island in his 1828 logbook. Another contemporary of Mitchell 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 *Burraghinhbihng* (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 traversing 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. In 2016, supported by such information and following an application by the Guraki Aboriginal Advisory Committee to the NSW Geographical Names Board, the above eight significant geographical features within the Newcastle local government area had their Aboriginal name officially recognised and gazetted.

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. He also noted 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 *Muluubinba* 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 established at Colliers Point, below *Tahlbihn* (Flagstaff Hill), 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 coal mining, lime-burning, 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 notorious reputation in the Colony as 'Sydney's Siberia' due to its striking similarities of extreme isolation and enforced manual labour also experienced in the Siberia of Imperial Russia. The regime was severe and the work arduous. By 1821 it became the major prison in NSW with over one thousand convicts.

Under Captain James Wallis, commandant from 1816 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 school still operating in Australia, Newcastle East Public School, was established at a site near to Christ Church Cathedral.

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, without romanticism or denigration recorded Aboriginal people living near Newcastle and their cultural practices such as hunting kangaroo and taking part in a corroboree. His work provides an important snapshot in time just before their way of life was profoundly altered by the growing European population.

During the time of the penal colony there were also many records of hostile encounters with local Aboriginal people. An altercation that attracted much attention was the killing of Burigon (alias King Jack), also known as the 'Chief of Newcastle'. Burigon was held in high esteem by colonial officials, including Newcastle's commandant Captain James Wallis who once described him as '*a brave expert fellow*'. Burigon was fatally injured on 27 October 1820 by a convict John Kirby and later died on 7 November. A Newcastle JP took accounts of the attack in which John M'Gill (Biraban) gave a deposition that he was with the party along with Burigon who took the escapees John Kirby and John Thompson prisoner, holding them overnight until the soldiers arrived. Biraban witnessed Kirby call Burigon over and immediately lashed out at him with a knife causing the fatal cut. Wallis, one of the constables who attended the party, corroborated Biraban's evidence. Consequently, convict John Kirby became the first European in Australia's history to be tried, convicted and executed for the murder of an Aboriginal person.



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

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 Paterson River, Hunter Valley in February 1827). There was also 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).

In addition, 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.

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 employed on the building of the breakwater) and the remaining 900 were sent to Port Macquarie. Work on the Breakwater slowed, gradually ceasing, delaying its completion until 1846.

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.



Joseph CROSS Map of the Hunter River, and its branches, 1828. Newcastle Regional Library: Map also includes Henry Dangar's town plan of 1828





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 Newcastle West. 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, facilitated by significant land reclamation of the harbour and links to the Great Northern Railway.

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 and cultural treasures were built such as the final stages of the Christ Church Cathedral, NESCA House, City Hall and Civic Theatre, the CML building, T&G, Newcastle Ocean Baths, Merewether Baths, BHP Administration building, and the sandstone banks in Hunter Street.

The general optimism through most of this period was briefly interrupted by World War I. However, a decade later it was more severely curtailed by the 1929 Great Depression, leading to unemployment estimated at 30% of the workforce and the establishment of shanty towns at Nobbys Beach, Stockton, Carrington, Adamstown, Lambton, Waratah and Hexham. The State Dockyard closed in 1933 but the steelworks gradually increased its production, leading the city out of the slump as the decade progressed.

By the start of World War II, Newcastle was the location of Australia's largest integrated steel making facility, surrounded by heavy industry, coal mines, a busy deep harbour for merchant ships plus shipyards and a floating dock. The task to defend these assets became known as Fortress Newcastle. This included RAAF radar stations at King Edward Park and Ash Island, a minefield across Newcastle's port entrance, tank traps along Stockton Beach, and heavy calibre guns at Shepherd's Hill, Fort Scratchley and Fort Wallace.



Newcastle Gasworks, 1 Chatham Road, Hamilton North

On the night of 7–8 June 1942 Japanese submarine I-21 bombarded Newcastle with about two dozen shells (one of the few shells that actually exploded damaged the houses in Parnell Place, with residents escaping uninjured). Fort Scratchley's 6-in guns returned fire, becoming the only coastal fortification in Australia to fire on an enemy vessel during the war.

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 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.

The Newcastle earthquake of 28 December 1989 caused the loss of 13 lives and severely injured hundreds of people, particularly at the Newcastle Workers Club and Beaumont Street, Hamilton. There was also significant damage to buildings across Newcastle, with Hamilton and the CBD experiencing the worst destruction. This resulted in the demolition of many landmark heritage buildings including the Century Theatre, Broadmeadow and the George Hotel, Newcastle.

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 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 flag 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.

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.

BHP Exhibit. Newcastle Museum





4.0 Legislative context

4.1 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.

4.2 Local

Local Government Act 1993

The advent of the Local Government (LG) 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

- (3) ...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.



Heritage Strategy 2020-2030

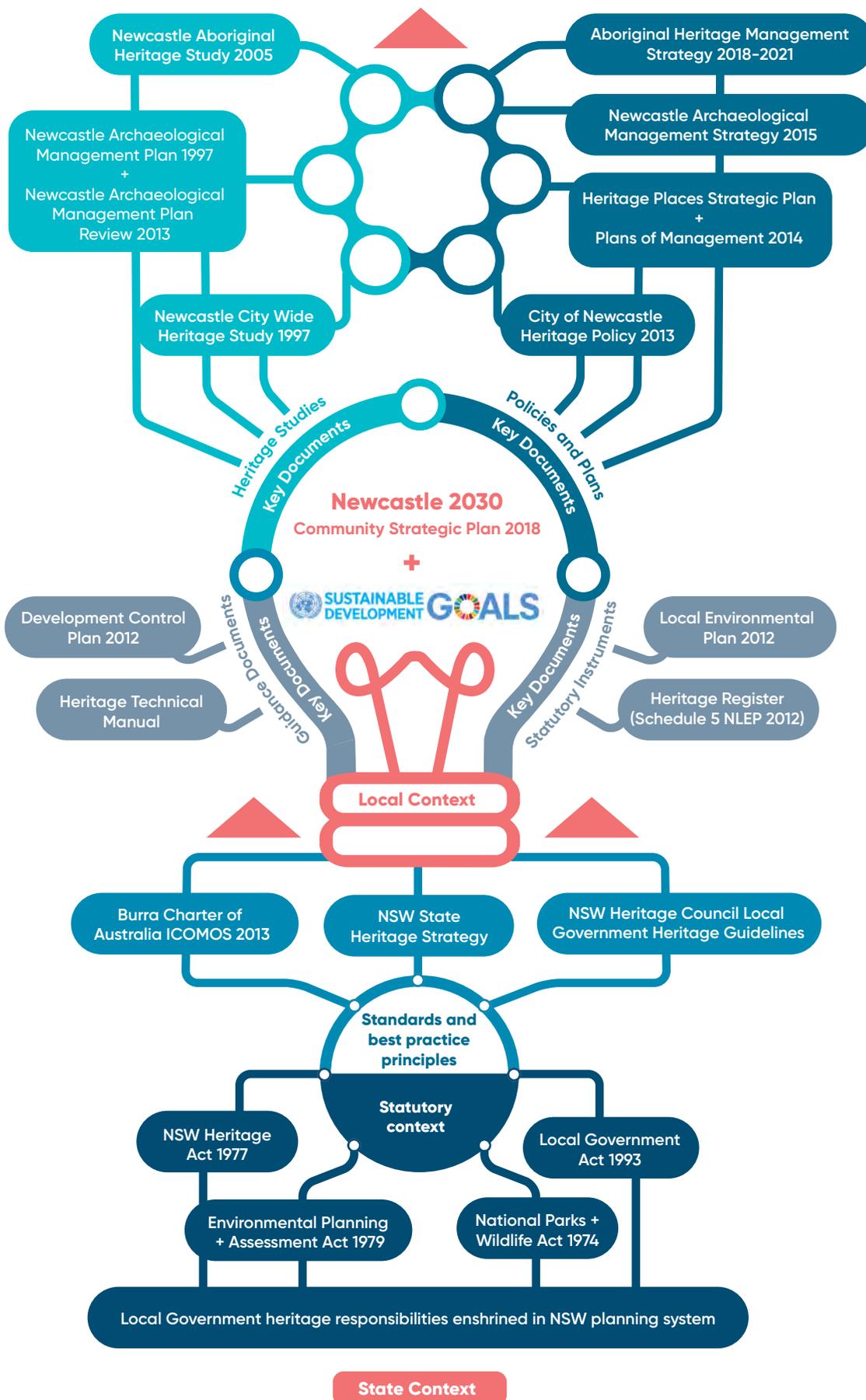


Figure 1 – Heritage Context/Key Influences

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.

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.

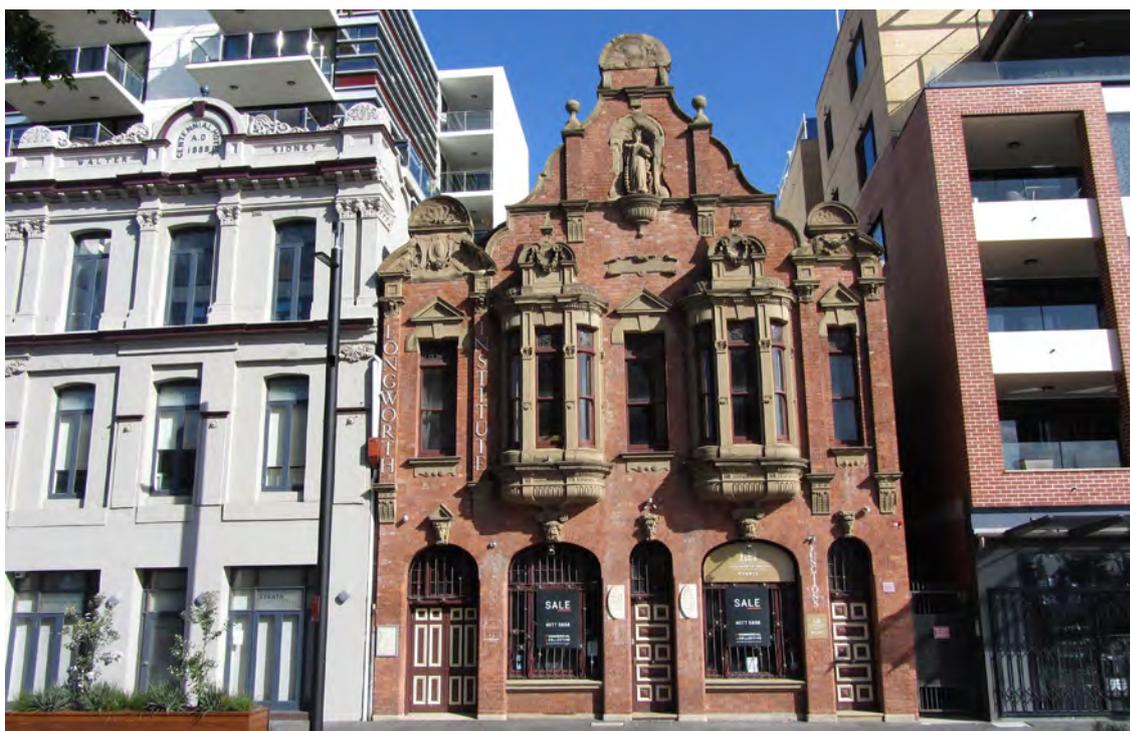
6.0 Emerging issues

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 substantially preferred to the significant demolition or façade retention of heritage items and conservation area buildings. Demolition of significant fabric of a place is generally not acceptable and removed significant fabric should be reinstated when circumstances permit. Development should retain, renovate, and re-use all the cultural significant interior and exterior of 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. The standard conservation incentives clause of the Newcastle LEP should be more readily used in development assessment by City of Newcastle to support such relaxation to planning controls where the outcome is in accordance with a heritage management document approved by the consent authority and clearly benefits heritage conservation.

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), often complementing rather than replacing more traditional forms of interpretation, to digitally interpret and reconstruct Newcastle's culture and history for visitors and the local community. There is also greater involvement of stakeholders in the decision-making process, largely facilitated by the growth in electronic communications and social media. Heritage interpretation ideas should be explored during any community engagement process for CN assets projects and works and incorporated within the project at the concept design stage.

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 Whibayganda (Nobbys Headland)



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?	1.1 CN will review and update the city-wide heritage study, add new items and places to the heritage schedule of the Newcastle Local Environmental Plan if warranted, and maintain the Newcastle heritage database of the State Heritage Inventory and the Collections Database to ensure that the diversity of the city's heritage is recognised and represented.
Outcome	What does success look like?	Newcastle's places and items of local heritage significance (CN's moveable cultural heritage collection, the City's heritage items, heritage conservation areas, archaeological relics and sites, and Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places) are comprehensively understood, identified and assessed against recognised thematic history.
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>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	Heritage studies and investigations warrant an increased number of places and items of local heritage significance identified on the heritage schedule of the Newcastle Local Environmental Plan.	
Survey question	Is the diversity of Newcastle's heritage buildings, places and objects sufficiently recognised and represented in the heritage schedule of the Newcastle Local Environmental Plan and the heritage collections at CN's Newcastle Museum, Fort Scratchley, Newcastle Art Gallery and the Newcastle Region Library?	

Theme 2

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 CN develops and implements policy and guidance based on the principles of the Burra Charter and best practice to ensure there is a strong future for heritage items, heritage conservation areas, archaeological relics and sites, Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places.</p> <p>2.2 CN's cultural institutions to collect and conserve objects, artworks, papers, documents, photographs and oral histories which reflect Newcastle and the Hunter Region's unique heritage.</p>
Outcome	What does success look like?	Newcastle's heritage (CN's moveable cultural heritage collection, the City's heritage items, heritage conservation areas, archaeological relics and sites, Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places) is sufficiently protected and conserved with the development and implementation of CN's heritage conservation policy and guidance that is based on the principles of the Burra Charter and best practice.)
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>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	Decreased percentage of development approvals issued by CN related to contributory buildings in heritage conservation areas and heritage items proposing either comprehensive demolition or façade retention.	
Survey question	Is there an adequate balance between protecting and conserving Newcastle's heritage buildings and places, and enabling new development?	

Theme 3

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, with decision-making informed by community engagement and facilitated by CN staff training.</p> <p>3.3 Integrate climate change and social equality measures into CN heritage policies, strategies and planning.</p>
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Outcome	What does success look like?	Increased community participation and proactive conservation and management of Newcastle's heritage buildings and places under CN's care and control.
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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>
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Measures	The measure is increasing the baseline score of the survey question.
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Survey question	Is the conservation and management of Newcastle's heritage buildings and places under CN's care and regulatory control supporting the integrity of the City's heritage?
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Theme 4

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 CN will increase promotion and awareness of the city's Indigenous and European cultural heritage with updated content on CN's electronic media, information and content provided in CN asset projects and works, community engagement, and through public exhibitions, shows and performances at CN's cultural institutions.</p> <p>4.2 Increase the local community's understanding and participation to conserve, enhance and celebrate Newcastle's heritage places and cultural heritage by CN collaborating with stakeholders in activities which promote the economic, social and environmental benefits of heritage to the city.</p>
Outcome	What does success look like?	Newcastle is positively perceived by the local community and visitors for its wealth of heritage buildings, places and attractions. Increased awareness and participation by local communities to conserve, enhance and celebrate Newcastle's heritage places and cultural heritage, thereby strengthening community capacity building, pride, cultural understanding and sense of place.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of visits to Newcastle's cultural institutions that house CN's moveable cultural heritage collection (Newcastle Museum, Fort Scratchley, Newcastle Art Gallery, and the Local History Section of the Newcastle Region Library). • Increased number of clicks to pages of CN's website, City of Newcastle App and Visit Newcastle website which interpret or celebrate Newcastle's heritage. 	
Survey question	In the last 12 months have you attended a CN hosted event in Newcastle, or visited an exhibition or watched a performance at CN's Newcastle Museum, Fort Scratchley, Newcastle Art Gallery, Civic Theatre or the Newcastle Region Library which interpreted or celebrated Newcastle's heritage?	

7.2 Plan on a page

	Knowing our heritage	Protecting our heritage	Supporting our heritage	Promoting our heritage
Focus statement	Enhancing our community's knowledge of and regard for local heritage items and places.	City of Newcastle will protect and conserve the City's heritage places for the benefit of everyone.	City of Newcastle will protect the integrity of heritage places by ensuring consistent and sympathetic uses, physical and aesthetic treatments and outstanding interpretations.	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	CN will review and update the city-wide heritage study, add new items and places to the heritage schedule of the Newcastle Local Environmental Plan if warranted, and maintain the Newcastle heritage database of the State Heritage Inventory and the Collections Database to ensure that the diversity of the city's heritage is recognised and represented.	CN develops and implements policy and guidance based on the principles of the Burra Charter and best practice to ensure there is a strong future for heritage items, heritage conservation areas, archaeological relics and sites, Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places. CN's cultural institutions to collect and conserve objects, artworks, papers, documents, photographs and oral histories which reflect Newcastle and the Hunter Region's unique heritage.	CN will support projects which will protect and restore the integrity of heritage places. CN to lead by example by ensuring that heritage is given due consideration in CN projects and development assessment, with decision-making informed by community engagement and facilitated by CN staff training. Integrate climate change and social equality measures into CN heritage policies, strategies and planning.	CN will increase promotion and awareness of the city's Indigenous and European cultural heritage with updated content on CN's electronic media, information and content provided in CN asset projects and works, community engagement, and through public exhibitions, shows and performances at CN's cultural institutions. Increase the local community's understanding and participation to conserve, enhance and celebrate Newcastle's heritage places and cultural heritage by CN collaborating with stakeholders in activities which promote the economic, social and environmental benefits of heritage to the city.

Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newcastle's places and items of local heritage significance (CN's moveable cultural heritage collection, the City's heritage items, heritage conservation areas, archaeological relics and sites, and Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places) are comprehensively understood, identified and assessed against recognised thematic history. • Newcastle's heritage (CN's moveable cultural heritage collection, the City's heritage items, heritage conservation areas, archaeological relics and sites, Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places) is sufficiently protected and conserved with the development and implementation of CN's heritage conservation policy and guidance that is based on the principles of the Burra Charter and best practice. • Increased community participation and proactive conservation and management of Newcastle's heritage buildings and places under CN's care and control. • Newcastle is positively perceived by the local community and visitors for its wealth of heritage buildings, places and attractions. Increased awareness and participation by local communities to conserve, enhance and celebrate Newcastle's heritage places and cultural heritage, thereby strengthening community capacity building, pride, cultural understanding and sense of place.
Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage studies and investigations warrant an increased number of places and items of local heritage significance identified on the heritage schedule of the Newcastle Local Environmental Plan. • Decreased percentage of development approvals issued by CN related to contributory buildings in heritage conservation areas and heritage items proposing either comprehensive demolition or façade retention. • The measure is increasing the baseline score of the survey question. • Increased number of visits to Newcastle's cultural institutions that house CN's moveable cultural heritage collection (Newcastle Museum, Fort Scratchley, Newcastle Art Gallery, and the Local History Section of the Newcastle Region Library). • Increased number of clicks to pages of CN's website, City of Newcastle App and Visit Newcastle website which interpret or celebrate Newcastle's heritage.
Survey question	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the diversity of Newcastle's heritage buildings, places and objects sufficiently recognised and represented in the heritage schedule of the Newcastle Local Environmental Plan and the heritage collections at CN's Newcastle Museum, Fort Scratchley, Newcastle Art Gallery and the Newcastle Region Library? • Is there is an adequate balance between protecting and conserving Newcastle's heritage buildings and places, and enabling new development? • Is the conservation and management of Newcastle's heritage buildings and places under CN's care and regulatory control supporting the integrity of the City's heritage? • In the last 12 months have you attended a CN hosted event in Newcastle, or visited an exhibition or watched a performance at CN's Newcastle Museum, Fort Scratchley, Newcastle Art Gallery, Civic Theatre or the Newcastle Region Library which interpreted or celebrated Newcastle's heritage?

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ATTACHMENTS DISTRIBUTED UNDER SEPARATE COVER

CCL 27/10/2020 - ADOPTION OF HERITAGE STRATEGY 2020-2030

ITEM-77 Attachment B: Summary of Submissions

DISTRIBUTED UNDER SEPARATE COVER

Attachment B - Summary of Submissions – draft Heritage Strategy 2020-2030

A total of 18 submissions were received; eight organisation submissions and ten individual submissions.

No.	Ref. No.	Issues raised	Planning comment
1,2 & 3	6473420, 6468530 6472731 Individuals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supports the vision of the strategy. Congratulations on the strategy. Excellent document, the large segment dealing with the Aboriginal settlement of the land is fascinating. 2. Aboriginal history section fascinating, however Yirannali sacred site at the cliffs of King Edward Park is not mentioned. 3. The Story of Modern Newcastle section should include reference to historical significance of Headland Reserve (King Edward Park). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Noted. 2. No change. The Aboriginal history section is not written as a comprehensive history, instead it is a summary. Yirannali is one of many original named sacred sites in the Newcastle LGA which have not been gazetted by the NSW Geographical Names Board as a dual name. For brevity, this and other similar sites have been omitted from the strategy. 3. No change. The Story of Modern Newcastle section already refers to King Edward Park, and it is identified as a significant heritage place by Section 5.3 of the Strategy.
4	6473490 Individual	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compliments Council on the production of the strategy. 2. Concerned there is a clear discrepancy between what Council says it intends by way of the draft strategy, and what Council approves and does. Provides a list of approved development which has adversely affected Newcastle's heritage. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Noted. 2. Concerns are noted. The purpose of the strategy is to provide a strategic framework to improve City of Newcastle's (CN) management of heritage matters.
5	6430110 Lake Macquarie City Council	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The strategy lacks key performance indicators (KPI), which need to be quantitative as well as qualitative. 2. Task relating to Action 1.2.1 of Action Plan – recommends linking the identification and recording of heritage items to a public nominations process. 3. Task relating to Action 1.2.3 of Action Plan – recommends providing website link to existing State Heritage Register rather than Council duplicating own register. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supported. Survey question, outcome and measures for each of four principles have been revised in line with submission. Amendment included in final document. 2. Supported amendment included in final document – two tasks relating to Action 1.1.2 of Action Plan. 3. Noted. Misleading wording corrected. CAMMS Strategy relating to 1.2.3 of Action Plan amended to refer to 'heritage reports' rather than 'heritage items'.

No.	Ref. No.	Issues raised	Planning comment
6 & 7	6437711 6437713 Friends of Schoolmasters House Inc. & Stockton Historical Society	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Document is comprehensive and makes fantastic reading. 2. Recommends some acknowledgement in the Strategy of what historical societies in the Newcastle LGA do and be provided with CN support. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Noted. 2. Supported amendment included in final document. Historical societies recognised as a community group to engage with when CN is undertaking heritage interpretation works.
8	6443417 Individual	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raises concerns that Guringai are incorrectly connected to the lands of Sydney, Gosford and Newcastle (south of the Hunter River), whereas Guringai are from the northern side of the Hunter River, Port Stephens and Gloucester Regions. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No change. This example of incorrect appropriation of cultural identity is noted. However, no change required to the Strategy as it makes no mention of the Guringai. Instead, it refers to the <i>'Awabakal and Worimi peoples are descendants of the traditional owners of the land situated in the Newcastle LGA'</i>.
9	6468525 Individual	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Strategic Directions of the strategy must be actioned and implemented, not just lip service. 2. Newcastle's history has been jeopardised for the sake of urban development. 3. Newcastle's East End from Brown Street to Newcastle Baths should be historically protected. 4. Commend CN on the heritage strategy. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concerns are noted. 2. Concerns are noted. 3. The heritage of this part of Newcastle is already protected by the Newcastle City Centre and Newcastle East Heritage Conservation Areas, and its significant places are protected as heritage items. 4. Noted.
10	6468656 The National Trust	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identifies in detail areas to edit and review in the historic overviews. 2. We are encouraged by the extensive program of actions outlined in the Action Tables. We remain committed to helping CN achieve those actions. 3. Introduction needs to be re-ordered and be more concise. 4. Legislative context helpful and succinct summary. 5. Vision should be elevated to the front end of the strategy. The reader should know upfront what the strategy aims to achieve. 6. Vision needs to be more readily quantified and measurable. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supported. Historic overviews have been edited largely consistent with their suggestions, assisted in part by additional historical research, to ensure they are more comprehensive and accurate. 2. Noted. 3. Supported amendments included in final document. 4. Noted. 5. Supported. The vision section has been moved to the front of the strategy between Introduction and Historical Context.

No.	Ref. No.	Issues raised	Planning comment
		<p>7. Strategic directions for Aboriginal cultural heritage are comprehensive and concise.</p> <p>8. Newcastle Heritage Policy – the summation of this strategy can be misconstrued. ‘Knowing our heritage’ is not concerned with education and celebrating our heritage, rather that is ‘Promoting our heritage’.</p> <p>9. Heritage Places Strategic Plan and POMs is an excellent summary of the 2014 plan, although does not appear to be any actions in the Strategy for its review.</p> <p>10. Emerging Issues reads as a disparate ‘cut and paste’ of ideas and issues dating back over 20 years.</p> <p>11. The affirmative encouragement of adaptive reuse as a means of reducing carbon emissions is a welcome development. This should also include FSR benefits, concessions on developer contributions, relaxed parking provisions.</p> <p>12. The carbon emissions of new developments should be calculated and presented in the Statement of Environmental Effects (SEE), with carbon credits earned from adaptive reuse utilised as offsets for adjoining new buildings or held over for future developments. SEEs for new buildings should calculate the carbon emissions bill over the entire building lifecycle, which is often shorter than older buildings. This suggests that for the sake of comparison, the new development should use a notional operational life equivalent to the extant heritage building, when calculating total lifecycle energy emissions.</p> <p>13. The need to maintain the currency of past studies is acknowledged. Is this need reflected in the Action Plan?</p> <p>14. NSW Government Architect ‘Good Urban Design Guide’, July 2020. The implications of these guidelines should be discussed.</p> <p>15. Increase in State significant developments means ability of CN to manage heritage conservation on behalf of the community is increasingly limited by the preponderance of SSDs, and developments managed by State authorities.</p>	<p>6. Supported. The vision has been amended to be more consistent with CN’s adopted heritage policy 2013, broadening the vision to include celebration and promotion of the City’s heritage, and being measured against the principles of the Burra Charter and best practice.</p> <p>7. Noted.</p> <p>8. Noted and supported. Tasks in Actions Table of Appendix 1 have been amended accordingly.</p> <p>9. Noted. No change. Action 2.1.3 and associated tasks relate to updating this POM.</p> <p>10. These emerging issues are reproduced from the adopted 2013 Heritage Strategy as they are still considered pertinent. A few new issues relating to Aboriginal cultural heritage, and technology and heritage conservation are added to capture recent developments in the heritage conservation space.</p> <p>11. Noted and supported. The existing conservation incentives Clause 5.10.10 of the Newcastle LEP enables CN to relax planning controls if this results in a satisfactory heritage conservation outcome. The Emerging Issues section has been amended accordingly.</p> <p>12. No change. The suggested idea exceeds current BASIX requirements for Development Applications and is likely to impose an unreasonable burden on development.</p> <p>13. Noted and supported. Task related to Action 1.1.1 relates to updating the city-wide heritage study. Reference to ‘including thematic history’ added.</p> <p>14. No change. This guide is only a discussion paper.</p> <p>15. No change. This heritage strategy is written for managing heritage assets under CN’s care and control.</p>

No.	Ref. No.	Issues raised	Planning comment
		<p>16. The use of the qualifier 'wholesale' suggests that significant or partial demolition, including façade retention is acceptable. The qualifier 'significant' is suggested.</p> <p>17. New technologies such as AV & VR should complement, rather than replace, more traditional forms of interpretation.</p> <p>18. Improved recognition and protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage is long overdue. The Uluru Statement from the Heart contains no actionable information for the LGA.</p> <p>19. The drafting of the yet ratified Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Bill (ACH) is much welcomed and should lead to better conservation and management outcomes.</p> <p>20. The National Trust has a remit to preserve public places, cultural landscapes and key views.</p> <p>21. Section 7.1 Knowing our heritage – objective 1.1 regarding increasing promotion and awareness of the city's Indigenous heritage is welcomed but should be moved to Theme 4: Promoting our Heritage.</p> <p>22. The outcome for Theme 1 is generic and does not match the theme. Suggest something along the lines of 'a comprehensive understanding, identification and assessment of cultural landscapes, relics and built items across recognised themes'.</p> <p>23. Links to SDGs is commendable, however the need to spell out these SDGs clutter the Strategy.</p> <p>24. Measures – what are these measures and why are they not shown?</p> <p>25. Comments regarding format, SDGs, measures and survey questions apply to all four themes.</p> <p>26. The objective for Theme 2 does not state how CN intends to get there. An action-orientated statement is required such as 'develop and implement policy and guidance to ensure there is an assured future...'</p> <p>27. Objective 2.2. – cultural institutions should be conserving their collections. Promotion applies to Theme 4.</p>	<p>16. Noted and supported. 'Wholesale' changed to 'significant', and reference to 'façade retention' added.</p> <p>17. Noted and supported. The Emerging Issues section has been amended accordingly.</p> <p>18. Noted. No change required. Paragraph provides context to why Aboriginal Cultural Heritage is becoming increasingly important at a Federal level, and which should filter down to CN's level.</p> <p>19. Noted.</p> <p>20. Noted. No change required. Remit is already captured by many of the tasks in the Action Plan.</p> <p>21. Noted and supported. Objective 1.1 and associated Actions and Tasks moved to Theme 4.</p> <p>22. Noted and supported. Outcome for Theme 1 amended accordingly.</p> <p>23. No change. CN requires policy documents to provide links to SDGs.</p> <p>24. Noted and supported. Measures for Theme 1 amended accordingly.</p> <p>25. Noted.</p> <p>26. Noted and supported. Objectives for Theme 2 amended accordingly.</p> <p>27. Noted and supported. Objective 2.2.amended accordingly.</p> <p>28. Noted and supported. Outcome Statements for all four themes amended accordingly.</p> <p>29. Noted.</p> <p>30. No change. CN is bound by Local and State legislation, guidance and policy to make decisions which provide a reasonable balance between the needs of heritage conservation and development.</p> <p>31. Noted and supported. Objectives and Outcome for Theme 4 amended accordingly.</p> <p>32. Noted and supported. Survey Question for Theme 4 amended accordingly.</p>

No.	Ref. No.	Issues raised	Planning comment
		<p>28. The Outcome Statement for all four themes should be tailored to the specific Theme Statement.</p> <p>29. Theme 3 Objectives are much better than the previous statements as the theme includes an action statement. Objective 3.1 and 3.3 are sound.</p> <p>30. Objective 3.2 – should not heritage considerations be given preference to development considerations, rather than ‘due consideration’.</p> <p>31. Theme 4 is generally expressed well, however promotion of our heritage is much more than resources and assets. An understanding of our shared history, heritage places and built items, builds community pride, sense of place and cultural capital. Outcomes and objectives need to amend accordingly.</p> <p>32. Theme 4 survey question should relate to the quality of heritage promotion rather than conservation.</p> <p>33. Action Tables – understood these tables constitute a dynamic action programme – this should be explained on the first page of the table.</p> <p>34. Appendix A (Action Table) is an impressive, and ambitious list of actionable tasks – and if achieved – will deliver outstanding outcomes for Newcastle’s heritage.</p>	<p>33. Noted and supported. The ‘live’ nature of the Action Table document and its annual review is now explained in the Strategy’s Introduction. It is now not appended to this Strategy.</p> <p>34. Noted.</p>
11	6468668 Individual	<p>1. Past involvements with CN regarding recognition of our built heritage has been laborious and unfruitful. I spent ten years as a community representative on a local business improvement group trying to promote Newcastle’s inner-city history with minimal results.</p> <p>2. Have had success collaborating with CN Library Services in recording and promoting our local history. Both Newcastle City Library and Newcastle Museum are outstanding in their presentations and have been very supportive of any endeavours I have proposed even as a private citizen.</p> <p>3. More is written in the Aboriginal History section than the European history section. This balance is questioned.</p>	<p>1. Noted and supported. A few tasks in Theme 4 of the Action Table have been amended to include community engagement and public events promoting heritage.</p> <p>2. Noted.</p> <p>3. No change. Aboriginal culture has existed in Australia for tens of thousands of years compared to less than 300 years for European settlement. One of the key issues to address in the updated Heritage Strategy is to significantly improve the knowledge, support and promotion of Aboriginal cultural heritage. The Aboriginal history section is the most comprehensive summary of local Aboriginal culture</p>

No.	Ref. No.	Issues raised	Planning comment
		<p>4. Other agendas of cultural diversity as being promoted by the strategy such as sustainable development and lifestyles, human rights, gender equity, promotion of culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity. I question the relevance of these issues in recording past heritage.</p> <p>5. There are a lot of new buildings in Newcastle. Most of which are built by companies outside of CN's jurisdiction such as State Government/Port Authority/Honeysuckle/Private Enterprise. What is the role of CN in protecting these aspects of our local heritage or are these projects outside the portfolio of CN.</p> <p>6. CN's cultural institutions – Art Gallery, Museum and Library, as the primary repositories for record keeping, collectively are some of the most accessible local repositories for historic information. It does concern me that private and university collections are separate and compete for records storage. These other smaller institutions are often privately funded. Particularly Local Historic Groups do not have the appropriate storage facilities or finance to maintain or even promote their collections.</p> <p>7. The introduction of a Local Heritage Initiative fund has merit.</p> <p>8. Would there be other funds available for private/public partnerships in projects that would revitalise the city?</p> <p>9. The uniqueness of Newcastle's heritage is a tourism plus. The new brochures at the Newcastle Visitor Centre are excellent, especially with historic walks associated with the brochures and detail.</p> <p>10. The conservators of public spaces, parks and gardens need to be commended. The management and care of these spaces have greatly improved over the past ten years.</p> <p>11. I do not support the notion to view our heritage from the perspectives of climate change, social equity, human</p>	<p>and heritage provided by CN and provides an important benchmark for future work.</p> <p>4. Heritage conservation cannot be considered in isolation. As required by CN's Community Strategic Plan and the UN's Sustainable Development Goals, the Heritage Strategy is holistic and has a responsibility to address economic, social and environmental issues as identified in the Vision Statement.</p> <p>5. No change. The heritage strategy only relates to the City's heritage which is under the care and control of CN. This includes the regulation of sites under private ownership. This is explained in Section 4 of the Heritage Strategy.</p> <p>6. Noted and no change. The proposed heritage grants programme could provide the opportunity for heritage groups to apply for funding to maintain or promote their collections.</p> <p>7. Noted.</p> <p>8. Noted and no change. The proposed heritage grants programme could have the scope to provide funds for private/public partnerships in projects which would revitalise the city.</p> <p>9. Noted.</p> <p>10. Noted.</p> <p>11. No change. See response to point 4 above.</p> <p>12. Noted.</p> <p>13. Noted.</p>

No.	Ref. No.	Issues raised	Planning comment
		<p>rights, gender equity, culture of peace and no-violence, global citizenship and cultural diversity. These political and social issues are 21st century ideals not necessarily shared by everyone.</p> <p>12. I am certainly supportive of promoting heritage as a drawcard for tourism. The potential for this is enormous. It is essential that we coordinate all aspects of heritage Tourism of Newcastle City and relay that message nationally and internationally as well as across to the local public. The promotion of Newcastle requires additional funding to attract tourists. In the past people alight at the Newcastle airport and head straight for the Hunter valley. As an inner city resident, I have noted visitors from cruise ships wandering aimlessly around the city looking for guidance.</p> <p>13. I am supportive of this document. What interests me the most is the reality of having our heritage fostered. There are so many groups in Newcastle with incredible knowledge of their speciality which should be tapped into.</p>	
12	6468963 Newcastle East residents Group	<p>1. The development of the city has resulted in vast amount of Aboriginal and European heritage being lost forever. The remnants that remain must be carefully protected and preserved for future generations. Part of the problem is that our heritage is not valued highly enough. CN could change this perception by strengthening its own policies and attitudes to the preservation of heritage and providing leadership in the preservation of heritage.</p> <p>2. NERG reminds CN that in 2017, CN endorsed the removal and destruction of many heritage assets on the Newcastle East Peninsular to facilitate the Supercars event.</p> <p>3. We question what value the strategy (as it stands) really holds, apart from being a mandatory government requirement.</p> <p>4. The vision statement does not include responsibility to identify and care for heritage property in its control.</p>	<p>1. Noted. This is what the updated Heritage Strategy seeks to achieve.</p> <p>2. Noted.</p> <p>3. Noted.</p> <p>4. Noted and supported. The vision has been updated to include consideration for identifying heritage under CN's care and control.</p> <p>5. No change. CN is local government. This guide is produced by the Commonwealth Government to assist Commonwealth Agencies prepare heritage strategies.</p> <p>6. Noted and supported. Historic overviews have been edited largely consistent with their suggestions.</p> <p>7. No change. See response to item 5 above.</p> <p>8. No change. Information already provided in Section 4.0 Legislative Context of the Strategy.</p>

No.	Ref. No.	Issues raised	Planning comment
		<p>5. As suggested by 'A Guide to Preparing a Heritage Strategy – A Guide for Commonwealth Agencies, 2010, the Strategy does not include a section for Natural heritage.</p> <p>6. Section 2: Historical Context - provides detailed comments to correct grammatical errors.</p> <p>7. As suggested by 'A Guide to Preparing a Heritage Strategy – A Guide for Commonwealth Agencies, 2010, the Strategy does not include identify the corporate level position with overall heritage responsibility.</p> <p>8. The strategy should identify relevant State and Commonwealth legislation concerning the natural and cultural heritage environment.</p> <p>9. There is little evidence in the Action Plan section that community consultation, apart from liaising with the Guraki group, will occur in any of the four principles. The only reference is to commence running an annual community workshop for owners of heritage listed buildings and properties within heritage conservation areas. This does not equate to community consultation.</p> <p>10. There is no mention of budget requirements or allocations in the Strategy. It needs to be stated how the strategy will be implemented and funded.</p> <p>11. Can a link to heritage Registers, State listings, CN register etc. be included in the Strategy.</p> <p>12. Lengthy Aboriginal heritage and brief European overview may not be seen as balanced.</p> <p>13. Section 5.3 Heritage Places POM – section fails to identify the Harbour Foreshore Park/Shortland Lawn as a heritage place despite it being listed as Coal River precinct. Bogey Hole and Soldiers baths are not listed. Rose Cottage and Segenhoe have recently been listed on the State register and should be included. The series of statements are not substantiated by implementable actions.</p> <p>14. Section 7.0 Strategic Priorities & Themes – there is no reference to how these objectives, outcomes and links to</p>	<p>9. Noted and supported. Tasks in Theme 3 of the Action Plan relating to CN assets and works projects with potential for heritage interpretation have been amended to include the requirement for community engagement at the design concept stage. A new Task has been added to Theme 4 of the Action Plan to commence running an annual heritage week for the City's community with the collaboration of stakeholders.</p> <p>10. Noted and supported. The 'live' nature of the Action Table document and its annual review to reflect changes in Federal, State or Local priorities as well as resources and budgets is now explained in the Strategy's Introduction.</p> <p>11. No change. Such website links are already provided in the Newcastle Development Control Plan 2012 and on CN's website. CN's website will be updated in due course to improve navigation to CN's heritage policy and guidance, and the State Heritage Inventory.</p> <p>12. No change. Aboriginal culture has existed in Australia for tens of thousands of years compared to less than 300 years for European settlement. One of the key issues to address in the updated Heritage Strategy is to significantly improve the knowledge, support and promotion of Aboriginal cultural heritage. The Aboriginal history section is the most comprehensive summary of local Aboriginal culture and heritage provided by CN and provides an important benchmark for future work.</p> <p>13. No change. Section 5.3 provides a summary of an existing CN plan, it is not supposed to provide comprehensive information such as implementable actions. The sites listed are only a summary, and for brevity, not all sites are mentioned. Rose Cottage and Segenhoe are not subject to a POM as</p>

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		<p>SDGs will be achieved. They are neither actionable nor measurable. The survey question is so broad that it is rendered meaningless.</p> <p>15. CN does not have community confidence in light of its own practices. The community knows that to simply provide 'guidelines' for protection is actually no protection at all.</p> <p>16. Does this mean there will be a POM for heritage conservation areas?</p> <p>17. Objective 3.2 – CN lead by example by ensuring that heritage is given due consideration in CN projects and development assessment, facilitated by CN staff training. This seems grossly inadequate way to preserve and protect heritage.</p> <p>18. There is a passing reference to update the DCP and LEP documents to strengthen heritage preservation. Should this be a priority, since these are the documents that have failed to protect much of our heritage to date?</p>	<p>they are not heritage listed parks and open spaces owned or managed by CN.</p> <p>14. Objectives, Outcome Statements, measures, Survey Question for all four themes amended accordingly.</p> <p>15. Noted. CN is bound by Local and State legislation, guidance and policy to make decisions which provide a reasonable balance between the needs of heritage conservation and development.</p> <p>16. No. The POM can only apply to heritage listed parks or open spaces owned or managed by CN. Heritage Conservation Areas cover a large area of townscape, consisting primarily of private properties.</p> <p>17. No change. CN is bound by Local and State legislation, guidance and policy to make decisions which provide a reasonable balance between the needs of heritage conservation and development.</p> <p>18. Noted. No change necessary. Objectives and tasks in Themes 1 and 2 already require updates and improvements to the heritage sections of the LEP and DCP.</p>
13	6470766 Individual	<p>1. I fully agree with the need to update the current city-wide heritage study as it is more than 20 years old and new heritage issues are emerging which would not have been given consideration in the prior study. This is in full accord with Themes 1 and 2 of the Strategy.</p> <p>2. Section 6.0 Emerging issues raises two valid themes – the shift to adaptive reuse over demolition, and growth in heritage tourism.</p> <p>3. Now is the time to conserve a post-war planned area before it will be lost to densification. My suggestion for assessment would be parts of Rankin Park, New Lambton Heights and Merewether Heights.</p>	<p>1. Noted.</p> <p>2. Noted.</p> <p>3. This potential opportunity to conserve post-war buildings and townscape can be explored as part of the review and update to the city-wide heritage study.</p>
14	6470777 Individual	<p>1. This submission supports the vision of the heritage strategy.</p>	<p>1. Noted.</p> <p>2. Noted.</p> <p>3. Noted.</p>

No.	Ref. No.	Issues raised	Planning comment
		<p>2. The strategic directions are well thought out and provide a solid framework for the strategy.</p> <p>3. Heritage conservation in Newcastle could be improved, particularly in assessing proposed developments and ensuring that adequate assessments have been made, particularly in respect to Aboriginal heritage.</p> <p>4. The Strategy's Action Table provides a solid basis for the implementation of the strategy.</p> <p>5. We support review of the city-wide heritage study and understand that 2025 is an achievable timeframe for CN. However, given that is 5 years away and that so much Aboriginal heritage has been identified beneath most major developments in the Newcastle CBD, measures need to be in place earlier.</p> <p>6. Provide a mechanism for updating heritage sensitivity maps.</p> <p>7. Guidelines should also include assessment of any development of 2 or more storeys within 200m buffer of a heritage item or heritage conservation area.</p> <p>8. Guidelines should consider whether using neighbourhood character statements or outlining significant architectural styles can be a way of protecting heritage in the Newcastle Local Government area.</p> <p>9. Staff training and annual re-cap is a very commendable measure and vital for the implementation of the plan. It would be of benefit to also have an annual recap from local heritage consultants and other historical organisations on what has been found in the previous year (including archaeology, built heritage and community heritage).</p> <p>10. CN to require heritage consultants to submit a 200-word summary, images and GIS information (if relevant) for any development application that requires a heritage assessment and where new information has been found. The intention would be to create a database that can be</p>	<p>4. Noted.</p> <p>5. Noted. The last heritage review of 2017 has only been fully implemented this year and so it is considered premature to begin the process again until 2025. The Action Plan also has actions and tasks in Theme 2 which enable the guidelines regarding Aboriginal Due Diligence Assessment to be updated on an ongoing basis.</p> <p>6. Noted. This potential opportunity to update the Aboriginal sensitivity maps can be explored as part of the review and update to the city-wide heritage study.</p> <p>7. Noted. An action and related task of Theme 2 in the Action Table enables guidelines regarding development affecting the setting of heritage items and heritage conservation areas to be updated on an ongoing basis.</p> <p>8. Noted. The Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS) considers this issue and this is identified as an action and related task in Theme 3 of the Action Plan.</p> <p>9. Noted. Actions and tasks for Themes 3 and 4 of the Action Plan support CN staff training and also an annual heritage week – this could provide the opportunity for heritage consultants and local heritage groups to present their findings each year.</p> <p>10. Noted. Actions and tasks for Theme 1 of the Action Plan will establish a GIS mapping layer for public view which captures for public consumption submitted heritage documents for identified sites.</p>

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		used to update heritage sensitivity mapping or later used on CN's website.	
15	6472067 Individual	1. While I support the overall vision and have no comment to add regarding the strategy, I do have some concerns with the quality of heritage conservation in Newcastle. Not enough emphasis on the preservation of the interior features of our heritage and historic buildings. The lack of heritage protection for residential properties and suburbs as a whole.	1. Noted. The Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS) considers this issue and this is identified as an action and related task in Theme 3 of the Action Plan.
16	6472096 Origin Architecture & Heritage (Heritage Consultancy)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aboriginal History – so pleased this section is expanded upon. 2. Legislative context - a helpful description. Fig.1 of Heritage Context/Key Influences is visually confusing. 3. Vision – reposition the vision to the beginning of the document, it sets the scene for what you are trying to achieve and everything else should fall in under it. The vision needs more inspiring and measurable statements required. 4. Key Directions – generally happy with this section. Alludes to Aboriginal people being involved to determine the significance of their heritage, how does CN plan to carry this out? 5. CN does not have a good track record with protecting our heritage, but it is something to aspire to over the next ten years. 6. Great to see the POMs section expanded to include urban open spaces, public access, disability and pricing. Generally a good summary. 7. Emerging Issues – adaptive reuse and growth in heritage tourism have been in existence for many years but I would suggest that CN have not dealt with these issues effectively. Adaptive reuse is particularly weak when it comes to CN. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Noted 2. Noted. No change. The diagram has been designed to be visually appealing and accurately explains a complex subject. 3. Noted and supported. The vision section has been moved to the front of the strategy between Introduction and Historical Context. The vision has been amended to be more consistent with CN's adopted heritage policy 2013, broadening the vision to include celebration and promotion of the City's heritage, and being measured against the principles of the Burra Charter and best practice. 4. Noted. The Action Plan provides a number of actions and related tasks which require and encourage engagement with Aboriginal communities. 5. Noted. 6. Noted. 7. Noted. 8. Noted and supported. This section has been amended to include reference to greater involvement of stakeholders in decision-making. 9. Noted. Theme 1 of the Action Plan provides actions and related tasks to update the City-wide heritage study.

No.	Ref. No.	Issues raised	Planning comment
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Other more recent 'emerging issues' also exist in heritage including greater involvement of stakeholders in the decision-making process. 9. The City-wide Heritage Study is more than 20 years old and needs updating. 10. 'Wholesale demolition' should not be put up as a worst-case scenario so that the community is then forced to accept facadism for example as a compromise. 11. Agree incentives would be very useful for developers to encourage greater consideration of adaptive reuse. 12. Good to see technology included. Heritage is visited/enjoyed by old and young, so technology suited to both age groups is encouraged. 13. Great to see improved recognition and protection of Aboriginal heritage and involvement of Aboriginal people in decision-making – but until this legislation is confirmed by Federal and State governments it may be wiser to leave out. 14. Strategic Priorities & Themes - detailed feedback provided. Overall, the breakdown of these four themes need re-working. They are poorly constructed, poorly justified and provide very little useful information – but they have the opportunity to be more beneficial given effort. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Noted and supported. This section has been amended to more strongly discourage demolition and facadism. 11. Noted. 12. Noted. 13. Noted and no change. As recent events have shown, there appears to be an increased awareness and appetite amongst the broader Australian public to resolve long-standing issues of racial equality. The Strategy is for ten years and therefore legislative progress should be achieved by both Federal and State governments within this time period. 14. Noted and supported. The Strategic Priorities and Themes section has been amended accordingly with more targeted and measurable objectives, outcomes, measures and survey question for each of the four themes.
17	6472586 Newcastle Hunter Urban Planning & Transport Alliance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We welcome CN's commitment to heritage and it is laudable that CN aims to be a leader in local government heritage management. 2. How does this document equip CN to achieve this leadership role? Unfortunately, the document in its current form falls way short. Our group's major concern is CN does not have a senior council officer to guide and champion the important role that heritage should play in planning and other functions in council. 3. As a strategy the Heritage Strategy should be a guide to action in implementing Council's policy. Yet much of the 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Noted. 2. Noted. 3. Noted and supported. The Strategy has been amended accordingly. The objectives, outcomes, measures and survey question for each of the four themes have been refined with the intention to improve the clarity and strengthen the strategy. 4. Noted and supported. Theme 1 has been updated to move objectives and tasks into Theme 4 which promote heritage. 5. Noted.

No.	Ref. No.	Issues raised	Planning comment
		<p>document is taken up with telling the story in Newcastle's diverse histories. The role of the strategy is to put in place mechanisms by which diverse histories of Newcastle can be identified, protected and preserved.</p> <p>4. Knowing our heritage – what is described is the promotion of that knowledge as if CN already possesses all the heritage knowledge it needs. This is a somewhat concerning approach, since there is still much to be uncovered about our heritage, especially Indigenous heritage.</p> <p>5. Protecting our heritage – unfortunately there is little evidence that CN maintains an effective development assessment service to ensure heritage is given appropriate consideration in the development assessment process.</p> <p>6. Supporting our heritage – while the delivery programme objectives are good, they are incomplete and lack any reference to consultation with the wider community, except in the case of the Aboriginal community. Reference to partnership with bodies such as the National Trust, the University, as well as community groups is clearly needed here. Identify and complete unfinished heritage projects such as Cathedral Park.</p> <p>7. Promoting our heritage – the objectives are broadly acceptable statements of what needs to happen with respect to the promotion of Newcastle's significant heritage in all its forms.</p> <p>8. The key themes should be more clearly identified and better balanced in terms of content. At present these are somewhat confused and unbalanced.</p> <p>9. Prioritising heritage protection to best balance this against unsympathetic development or demolition e.g. facadism vs appropriate adaptive reuse. Hunter Street Mall are two major developments that are cogent examples of this poor practice.</p>	<p>6. Noted and supported. Objective 3.2 and related tasks of Theme 3 have been updated to include community engagement in CN's decision-making process. Action and Task relating completion of Cathedral Park Stage III moved from Theme 4 to Theme 3.</p> <p>7. Noted.</p> <p>8. Noted and supported. See response to item 3 above.</p> <p>9. Noted and supported. The Emerging Issues Section and the task relating to Objective 3.3 in the Action Plan have been updated to acknowledge and discourage facadism.</p>

No.	Ref. No.	Issues raised	Planning comment
18	6472702 Parks & Playgrounds Movement Inc.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We are delighted to support CN's draft heritage strategy. 2. We are pleased that the revised strategy has included more information on CN's policy to support Indigenous heritage. 3. We believe it is important that CN give greater attention and priority to implementation of the four identified themes of the strategy. 4. The Strategy should identify the importance CN budgeting for implementation of the priority themes and encourage closer integration of Local, State and National Initiatives. 5. The section of the Strategy outlining the region's history should include a copy of the original Lieutenant Shortland 'Eye Sketch of Hunter River' dated 10 September 1797 because it charts evidence of 'natives' on the Stockton Peninsular and Newcastle East Foreshore. Also, a copy of Lieutenant Menzies Commission of 1804 to establish the settlement of Coal River to be named Newcastle in the County of Northumberland should be included. This is important as they are both seminal turning points in our Indigenous and Colonial history of Newcastle. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Noted. 2. Noted. 3. Noted. 4. Noted and supported. The 'live' nature of the Action Table document and its annual review to reflect changes in Federal, State or Local priorities as well as resources and budgets is now explained in the Strategy's Introduction. 5. No change. The historical context section is not written as a comprehensive history. For brevity the suggested maps have been omitted. It should be noted that Dangar's 1828 'Map of Hunter River and its branches' has now been included in the final version of the strategy as it succinctly illustrates a number of both Aboriginal and European cultural heritage themes already cited in the text.

ATTACHMENTS DISTRIBUTED UNDER SEPARATE COVER

CCL 27/10/2020 - ADOPTION OF HERITAGE STRATEGY 2020-2030

ITEM-77 **Attachment C:** Newcastle Heritage Policy

DISTRIBUTED UNDER SEPARATE COVER

The City of Newcastle

Policy

Newcastle Heritage

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Policy title	Newcastle Heritage Policy
Policy owner	Peter Chrystal
Prepared by	Strategic Planning Services
Approved by	Council
Date approved	22 June 2013
Commencement Date	22 June 2013
Version	2
Category	Council
Keywords	Conservation, preservation, heritage, heritage management, Aboriginal heritage, culture, best practice, Burra Charter
Revision date	February 2022
Amendments	Heritage Policy 1998, Version 1, ECM 1916597
Relevant strategic direction	Liveable and Distinctive Built Environment
Relevant legislation/codes	<p>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</p> <p>National Parks and Wildlife Amendment Act 2010</p> <p>NSW Heritage Act 1977</p> <p><i>Australia ICOMOS The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance</i> 1999</p> <p>Department of Environment & Climate Change NSW <i>Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW</i> 2010</p> <p>NSW Heritage Council <i>Local Government Heritage Guidelines</i> 2002</p> <p>NSW Heritage Office <i>Recommendations for Local Council Heritage Management</i> 2001 (revised 2009)</p>
Related policies/documents	<p>Newcastle Central Business District Heritage Study</p> <p>Newcastle Inner Area Conservation Guidelines</p> <p>Newcastle City Wide Heritage Study</p> <p>Newcastle Inner Areas Archaeological Management Plan</p> <p>Newcastle Development Control Plan & Heritage Technical Manual</p> <p>Newcastle Local Environmental Plan</p>
Related forms	

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Background

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 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 Policy is aligned with the Newcastle 2030 Community Strategic Plan, the Heritage Council of NSW *Local Government Heritage Guidelines* 2002, the NSW Heritage Office *Recommendations for Local Council Heritage Management* 2001 (revised 2009) and the Department of Environment and Climate Change NSW *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in NSW* 2010.

Part A Preliminary

1 Purpose

- 1.1 The purpose of the policy is to provide a statement of commitment by The City of Newcastle to the principles of heritage conservation.

2 Scope

- 2.1 The policy applies to The City of Newcastle.

3 Definitions

- 3.1 **Aboriginal cultural significance** means an item, place or object that has special meaning to Aboriginal and Torres Strait islander people or persons.
- 3.2 **Council** means The City of Newcastle.
- 3.3 **Burra Charter** means the publication - Australia ICOMOS *the Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* 1999.
- 3.4 **Conservation** means all of the processes of caring for heritage items as defined by the Burra Charter including stabilisation, preservation, adaptation, repair, reconstruction and restoration.
- 3.5 **Heritage Item** means a building, place, relic, landscape, tree or other item of the environment that has been identified as having heritage significance.
- 3.6 **Heritage significance** means those places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects and precincts, of state or local heritage significance, as defined by the NSW Heritage Act 1977 (as amended).

Unless stated otherwise, a reference to a clause is a reference to a clause of the policy.

Part B Principles

- 4.1 Council will be guided by the following principles:
 - 4.1.1 Council acknowledges and respects local Aboriginal history, languages, cultural heritage and peoples, past and present
 - 4.1.2 The heritage of the Newcastle local government area contributes to a liveable and distinctive built environment
 - 4.1.3 The heritage of the Newcastle local government area contributes to a protected and enhanced built and natural environment
 - 4.1.4 The heritage of the Newcastle local government area contributes to a caring and inclusive community
 - 4.1.5 The heritage of the Newcastle local government area enhances our distinctive sense of identity and reflects the history and cultural diversity of the Newcastle local government area
 - 4.1.6 Newcastle's culture, heritage and place are strengthened by Council decision making and activities
 - 4.1.7 The heritage of the Newcastle local government area is evolving and dynamic
 - 4.1.8 Newcastle's heritage is considered in long-term planning for Newcastle
 - 4.1.9 The principles of the Burra Charter underpin Council's approach to heritage management
 - 4.1.10 Council's heritage program aligns with the Newcastle 2030 Community Strategic Plan, and relevant guidelines of the Office and Environment and Heritage and the Heritage Council of NSW
 - 4.1.11 Council's heritage management framework is underpinned by best practice in heritage conservation.

Part C Strategies

5 Knowing our heritage

- 5.1 Council is committed to:
- 5.1.1 Recognising, documenting and presenting the indigenous heritage of the City in consultation with the Guraki Committee and the local Aboriginal community
 - 5.1.2 Actively consulting with the Guraki Committee and the Aboriginal community, recognising the continuation of a living indigenous heritage for future works and projects
 - 5.1.3 Working with the Guraki Committee and the Aboriginal community to achieve the dual naming of sites and places across the City
 - 5.1.4 Ensuring an on-going process for the identification and recording of all items of heritage significance across the Newcastle local government area, including historic streetscapes, village centres, heritage parks, natural areas, and residential areas
 - 5.1.5 Ensuring that the diversity of the city's heritage is recognised and represented in heritage listings covering the spectrum of heritage items and places: including Aboriginal heritage; buildings; structures; heritage parks; natural areas; precincts; streetscapes; monuments; memorials; industrial and maritime relics; trees; archaeological sites and artefacts; heritage items in institutional collections; and the cultural landscapes that comprise the environment of Newcastle
 - 5.1.6 Working with the community and stakeholders to obtain information that adds value to the process of identifying new heritage items and places and heritage conservation areas
 - 5.1.7 Maintaining a comprehensive inventory of heritage items on Council's website, including current condition and heritage significance of heritage items and places
 - 5.1.8 Acknowledging the heritage value of objects in institutional collections such as libraries, galleries and museums.

6 Protecting our heritage

- 6.1 Council is committed to:
- 6.1.1 Ensuring an on-going process for the statutory listing of items or places that have been assessed as having heritage significance
 - 6.1.2 Ensuring that the diversity of heritage is represented in the statutory listing of heritage items and places
 - 6.1.3 Ensuring that sites and places of Aboriginal cultural significance are statutorily protected
 - 6.1.4 Providing guidelines for the management of heritage places that supports the conservation and preservation of heritage items and places including retaining the character of historic streetscapes, distinct village centres and residential areas
 - 6.1.5 Providing guidelines for the on-going use and sympathetic recycling or adaptation of heritage items and places
 - 6.1.6 Producing guidelines that are based on world's best practice and technical expertise
 - 6.1.7 Maintaining an effective development assessment service to ensure heritage is given appropriate consideration in the development assessment process
 - 6.1.8 Providing leadership and training so our employees can implement policy and continuing to build the capacity of our workforce to protect and respect the city's heritage

- 6.1.9 Maintaining an effective compliance service to ensure heritage is protected and enhanced

7 Supporting our heritage

- 7.1 Council is committed to:
 - 7.1.1 Providing incentives to support the restoration and repair of heritage items and places
 - 7.1.2 Providing technical expertise to assist with the conservation and longevity of heritage items and places
 - 7.1.3 Ensuring zoning and other regulatory incentives are in place to enable the on-going use and occupation of heritage items
 - 7.1.4 Building capacity in the organisation to achieve positive heritage outcomes
 - 7.1.5 Leading by example by carefully managing heritage assets and heritage related collections under Council's care and control using the processes of conservation as defined in the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter
 - 7.1.6 Encouraging innovation in the business sector, art and creative communities to enable the interpretation and adaptive re-use of heritage items
 - 7.1.7 Seeking external sources of funding for heritage projects across Council
 - 7.1.8 Providing advice and support to the private sector and heritage property owners in attracting funding for the management of heritage items.

8 Promoting our heritage

- 8.1 Council is committed to:
 - 8.1.1 Working with the Aboriginal community to raise awareness of the indigenous history, sites, languages and cultures of the Newcastle local government area
 - 8.1.2 Encouraging, sharing and promoting the value of heritage items and places to the environmental, social and economic wellbeing of the Newcastle local government area
 - 8.1.3 Encouraging high quality interpretative treatments of heritage places that increases understanding of the heritage significance of such places in development projects and supporting community events that promote Newcastle's heritage
 - 8.1.4 Raising awareness of the contribution of heritage in achieving environmental sustainability by conserving the embodied energy in buildings and reducing building waste sent to landfill
 - 8.1.5 Promoting the heritage of Newcastle as a drawcard for tourism and film activity, creativity and design innovation, and as a generator of economic development
 - 8.1.6 Collaborating with stakeholders in activities that celebrate and increase awareness of Newcastle's heritage including heritage groups, business incubation bodies, collection and education institutions, and the wider community
 - 8.1.7 Promoting the invigoration of heritage places and items as a potential stimulator of economic activity across all sectors of the city
 - 8.1.8 Promoting the benefits of owning heritage items to relevant property owners
 - 8.1.9 Promoting the value of and collecting stories and oral histories that present a lived historical experience
 - 8.1.10 Promoting the services Council provides for family and local studies, photographic collections, historical data, artwork and reference material that demonstrate local heritage value and supports the community's desire for heritage information.

ATTACHMENTS DISTRIBUTED UNDER SEPARATE COVER

CCL 27/10/2020 - ADOPTION OF HERITAGE STRATEGY 2020-2030

ITEM-77 Attachment D: Action Plan - Newcastle Heritage Strategy
2020-2030

DISTRIBUTED UNDER SEPARATE COVER

Heritage Strategy Action Plan



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 realisation of these goals and we as leaders of our City are committed to driving this forward.

Production

Newcastle Heritage Strategy 2020–2030 was prepared by City of Newcastle

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Published by

City of Newcastle

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Introduction

The Heritage Strategy is the heritage component of CN's Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework (IP&R).

The priorities and actions of the Heritage Strategy's Action Plan are aligned with the Community Strategic Plan (CSP) and the UN's Sustainable Development Goals, the vision for heritage established in this strategy and the four principles of the Newcastle Heritage Policy.

Implementation of the actions and tasks identified in the Action Plan of the Heritage Strategy will be monitored through the IP&R Framework. To align actions with the framework, tasks are identified as commencing within one year to four years.

The Action Plan will be reviewed every 12 months as actions and tasks are completed and to reflect changes in Federal, State or Local priorities as well as resources and budgets.

As the Action Plan is a live document, which aligns with CN's delivery plan, it is not appended to this Strategy.

Key

Timeframe



Short: 1 year



Medium: 2-3 years



Long: 3-4 years

Knowing our heritage

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

Delivery Program	Operational Plan	CAMMS Strategy	Operational Plan			
Objective	Action	Heritage Policy Statement	Task - What we will deliver	Timeframe	Date	Responsibility
<p>1.1 CN will review and update the city-wide heritage study, add new items and places to the heritage schedule of the Newcastle Local Environmental Plan if warranted, and maintain the Newcastle heritage database of the State Heritage Inventory and the Collections Database to ensure that the diversity of the city's heritage is recognised and represented.</p>	<p>1.1.1 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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Update the city-wide heritage study, including thematic history. Additional heritage items and heritage conservation areas, archaeological sites, 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 (SHI).</p>		Dec-25	Regulatory, Planning & Assessment
	<p>1.1.2 The Newcastle heritage database of the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) and the Heritage Schedule in the NLEP are well maintained and accurately reflect the diversity of the city's heritage (built, Aboriginal, landscape and archaeological).</p>	<p>Ensure an on-going process for the identification and recording of all items of heritage significance across the Newcastle local government area.</p> <p>Working with the community and stakeholders to obtain information that adds value to the process of identifying new heritage items and places and heritage conservation areas.</p>	<p>Maintain the Newcastle heritage database of the SHI by adding in new information obtained through the public nominations application process for creating new and amending existing heritage items of local significance, including current condition and heritage significance of heritage items and places.</p>		Ongoing	Regulatory, Planning & Assessment
			<p>Undertake an annual housekeeping review of the Heritage Schedule in NLEP 2012 in response to public nomination applications received for proposed new and amending existing heritage items of local significance. Prepare planning proposals to keep the NLEP heritage schedule up to date as required and part of the annual heritage review process.</p>		Every two years	Regulatory, Planning & Assessment
	<p>1.1.3 Heritage studies, conservation management plans and heritage impact assessments for places of local significance 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.</p>	<p>Maintain a comprehensive inventory of heritage reports on the CN's website for places of local significance, and ensure the community has access to such studies.</p>	<p>Capture heritage information from previously produced and submitted heritage studies, conservation management plans and heritage impact assessments for places of local significance, and store such documentation on CN's GIS mapping layer for public view.</p>		Dec-23	Lead: Regulatory, Planning & Assessment Partner: Information Technology
			<p>Finalise the mapping of the 2013 update of the Archaeological Management Plan and publish on CN's website.</p>		Dec-21	Lead: Regulatory, Planning & Assessment Partner: Information Technology
	<p>1.1.4 Maintain the Collections Database as a comprehensive inventory of moveable cultural heritage assets.</p>	<p>Acknowledge the heritage values of objects in institutional collections such as libraries, galleries and museums.</p>	<p>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.</p>		Ongoing	Museum Art Gallery Libraries & Learning

-  Short (1 year)
-  Medium (2-3 years)
-  Long (3-4 years)

1.1 CN will review and update the city-wide heritage study, add new items and places to the heritage schedule of the Newcastle Local Environmental Plan if warranted, and maintain the Newcastle heritage database of the State Heritage Inventory and the Collections Database to ensure that the diversity of the city's heritage is recognised and represented.

Community Strategic Plan				
Outcome/Measures	CSP - Theme	CSP - Objective	SDG - Theme	SDG - Task
<p style="text-align: center;">↑</p> <p>Outcome: Newcastle's places and items of local heritage significance (CN's moveable cultural heritage collection, the City's heritage items, heritage conservation areas, archaeological relics and sites, and Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places) are comprehensively understood, identified and assessed against recognised thematic history.</p> <p>Measures: Heritage studies and investigations warrant an increased number of places and items of local heritage significance identified on the heritage schedule of the Newcastle Local Environmental Plan</p> <p>Survey question: Is the diversity of Newcastle's heritage buildings, places and objects sufficiently recognised and represented in the heritage schedule of the Newcastle Local Environmental Plan and the heritage collections at CN's Newcastle Museum, Fort Scratchley, Newcastle Art Gallery and the Newcastle Region Library?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p>	<p> Protected Environment</p> <p> Liveable Built Environment</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> 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p> <p> 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p> <p> 15 LIFE ON LAND</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> Vibrant, Safe and Active Public Spaces</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>5.1a – Protect and promote our unique built and cultural heritage.</p>	<p> 4 QUALITY EDUCATION</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>11.4 – Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.</p>

Protecting our heritage

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

Delivery Program	Operational Plan	CAMMS Strategy	Operational Plan				
Objective	Action	Heritage Policy Statement	Task - What we will deliver	Timeframe	Date	Responsibility	
2.1 CN develops and implements policy and guidance based on the principles of the Burra Charter and best practice to ensure there is a strong future for heritage items, heritage conservation areas, archaeological relics and 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 the principles of the Burra Charter and world's best practice and technical expertise. These guidelines facilitate effective due diligence assessment 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.		Ongoing	Regulatory, Planning & Assessment	
	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.		Ongoing	Regulatory, Planning & Assessment Property & Facilities Assets & Projects Parks & Recreation	
	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.		Dec-21	Lead: Regulatory, Planning & Assessment Partner: Parks & Recreation
			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.		Dec-23	Lead: Regulatory, Planning & Assessment Partner: Parks & Recreation	
	2.2 CN's cultural institutions to collect and conserve objects, artworks, papers, documents, photographs and oral histories which reflect 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.		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

-  Short (1 year)
-  Medium (2-3 years)
-  Long (3-4 years)

2.1 CN develops and implements policy and guidance based on the principles of the Burra Charter and best practice to ensure there is a strong future for heritage items, heritage conservation areas, archaeological relics and sites, Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places.

2.2 CN's cultural institutions to collect and conserve objects, artworks, papers, documents, photographs and oral histories which reflect Newcastle and the Hunter Region's unique heritage.

Community Strategic Plan				
Outcome/Measures	CSP - Theme	CSP - Objective	SDG - Theme	SDG - Task
<p style="text-align: center;">↑</p> <p>Outcome: Newcastle's heritage (CN's moveable cultural heritage collection, the City's heritage items, heritage conservation areas, archaeological relics and sites, Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places) is sufficiently protected and conserved with the development and implementation of CN's heritage conservation policy and guidance that is based on the principles of the Burra Charter and best practice.</p> <p>Measures: Decreased percentage of development approvals issued by CN related to contributory buildings in heritage conservation areas and heritage items proposing either comprehensive demolition or façade retention</p> <p>Survey question: Is there an adequate balance between protecting and conserving Newcastle's heritage buildings and places, and enabling new development?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p>	<p>CSP - Theme</p> <p> Protected Environment</p> <p> Liveable Built Environment</p>	<p>CSP - Objective</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>SDG - Theme</p> <p> 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p> <p> 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p> <p> 15 LIFE ON LAND</p>	<p>SDG - Task</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> Vibrant, Safe and Active Public Spaces</p> <p> Liveable Built Environment</p>	<p>CSP - Objective</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>5.1a – Protect and promote our unique built and cultural heritage.</p>	<p>SDG - Theme</p> <p> 4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p> <p> 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p>	<p>SDG - Task</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>

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

Delivery Program	Operational Plan	CAMMS Strategy	Operational Plan			
Objective	Action	Heritage Policy Statement	Task - What we will deliver	Timeframe	Date	Responsibility
3.1 CN will support projects which will protect and restore the integrity of heritage places.	3.1.1 To introduce a local heritage initiatives fund to provide small grants to owners and operators of heritage places.	Provide incentives to support the interpretation, restoration and repair of heritage items and places in private ownership.	Annual Heritage restoration scheme is established, and coordinated by CN staff to increase community participation and proactive conservation and management of heritage places.		Dec-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
			Support the nomination of Aboriginal Places and associated amendments to update the Heritage Schedule of the NLEP in partnership with Local Aboriginal Land Councils and other interested members of local Aboriginal communities.		Ongoing	Regulatory, Planning & Assessment
3.1.3 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.		Dec-23	Lead: Parks & Recreation Partner: Regulatory, Planning & Assessment Property & Facilities Assets & Projects	
3.2 CN to lead by example by ensuring that heritage is given due consideration in CN projects and development assessment, with decision-making informed by community engagement and 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 LSPPS. 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 using the processes of conservation as defined in the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter.	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

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, with decision-making informed by community engagement and facilitated by CN staff training.

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

Timeframe key

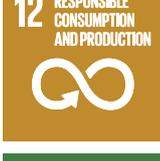
-  Short (1 year)
-  Medium (2-3 years)
-  Long (3-4 years)

Community Strategic Plan				
Outcome/Measures	CSP - Theme	CSP - Objective	SDG - Theme	SDG - Task
<p>Outcome: Increased community participation and proactive conservation and management of Newcastle's heritage under CN's care and control.</p> <p>Measures: The measure is increasing the baseline score of the survey question</p> <p>Survey question: Is the conservation and management of Newcastle's heritage buildings and places under CN's care and regulatory control supporting the integrity of the City's heritage?</p>	 Inclusive Community	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. Smart and Innovative 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.	 4 QUALITY EDUCATION  10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES  11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES  17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	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	 Vibrant, Safe and Active Public Spaces	2.2a – Provide and advocate for protection and rehabilitation of natural areas. 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. 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 QUALITY EDUCATION  11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES  12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION  15 LIFE ON LAND  17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

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, with decision-making informed by community engagement and 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 using the processes of conservation as defined in the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter.	Ensure sandstone is retained when undertaking kerb and gutter rehabilitation throughout the Newcastle LGA, including 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 throughout the Newcastle LGA, including 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 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
			Engage with local communities, including local historical societies, at the design concept stage of CN assets projects and works, to identify cultural significance and incorporate where appropriate, high quality interpretative treatments of CN owned or managed sites that increase understanding of the heritage significance of such places in development projects.		Ongoing	Lead: Property & Facilities Assets & Projects Parks & Recreation Partner: Community, Strategy & Innovation Major Events & Corporate Affairs
			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
	3.2.4 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).		Dec-21	Lead: Regulatory, Planning & Assessment Partner: Training & Learning

Community Strategic Plan				
Outcome/Measures	CSP - Theme	CSP - Objective	SDG - Theme	SDG - Task
<p style="text-align: center;">↑</p> <p>Outcome: Increased community participation and proactive conservation and management of Newcastle's heritage under CN's care and control.</p> <p>Measures: The measure is increasing the baseline score of the survey question</p> <p>Survey question: Is the conservation and management of Newcastle's heritage buildings and places under CN's care and regulatory control supporting the integrity of the City's heritage?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p>	 <p>Protected Environment</p>  <p>Vibrant, Safe and Active Public Spaces</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>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>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>17.17 – Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.</p>

Delivery Program	Operational Plan	CAMMS Strategy		Operational Plan		
Objective	Action	Heritage Policy Statement	Task - What we will deliver	Timeframe	Date	Responsibility
3.3 Integrate climate change and social equality measures into CN heritage policies, strategies and planning	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Access to and within heritage items is more equitable for those with disabilities.</p> <p>On-site production of renewable energy is encouraged.</p>	<p>Encourage innovation in the business sector, art and creative communities to enable the interpretation and adaptive reuse of heritage items.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>NDCP updated to include comprehensive guidelines for adaptive reuse and interpretation of heritage items, discouragement of facadism, and benefits of heritage in energy conservation and waste minimisation. 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.</p>		Dec-21	Regulatory, Planning & Assessment

Community Strategic Plan				
Outcome/Measures	CSP - Theme	CSP - Objective	SDG - Theme	SDG - Task
<p style="text-align: center;">↑</p> <p>Outcome: Increased community participation and proactive conservation and management of Newcastle's heritage under CN's care and control.</p> <p>Measures: The measure is increasing the baseline score of the survey question</p> <p>Survey question: Is the conservation and management of Newcastle's heritage buildings and places under CN's care and regulatory control supporting the integrity of the City's heritage?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</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 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</p>  <p>10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES</p>  <p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p>  <p>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p>  <p>13 CLIMATE ACTION</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.

Delivery Program	Operational Plan	CAMMS Strategy	Operational Plan			
Objective	Action	Heritage Policy Statement	Task - What we will deliver	Timeframe	Date	Responsibility
4.1 CN will increase promotion and awareness of the city's Indigenous and European cultural heritage with updated content on CN's electronic media, information and content provided in CN asset projects and works, community engagement, and through public exhibitions, shows and performances at CN's cultural institutions.	4.1.1 Publicise the importance of Aboriginal heritage items, places and objects, and the significance of the continuing culture of the Awabakal and Worimi communities.	Working with local Aboriginal communities to raise awareness of the Aboriginal history, sites, languages and cultures of the Newcastle local government area.	Updated content available on City of Newcastle's (CN's) website that better presents a living Aboriginal history of Newcastle.		Dec-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.		Dec-21	Regulatory, Planning & Assessment
			Information provided on CN's website and Intranet guiding appropriate use of Acknowledgement of Country.		Dec-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.		Dec-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.		Dec-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.		Dec-21	Lead: Regulatory, Planning & Assessment Partner: Depot Operations Customer Experience
	4.1.2 CN projects convey information about local Indigenous cultures 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.	Engage with local Aboriginal communities to incorporate Aboriginal cultural information and content in CN asset projects and works where appropriate.		Ongoing	Lead: Assets & Projects Partner: Community, Strategy & Innovation
			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

-  Short (1 year)
-  Medium (2-3 years)
-  Long (3-4 years)

4.1 CN will increase promotion and awareness of the city's Indigenous and European cultural heritage with updated content on CN's electronic media, information and content provided in CN asset projects and works, community engagement, and through public exhibitions, shows and performances at CN's cultural institutions.

4.2 Increase the local community's understanding and participation to conserve, enhance and celebrate Newcastle's heritage places and cultural heritage by collaborating with stakeholders in activities which promote the economic, social and environmental benefits of heritage to the city.

Community Strategic Plan				
Outcome/Measures	CSP - Theme	CSP - Objective	SDG - Theme	SDG - Task
<div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 20px;">↑</div> <p>Outcome: Newcastle is positively perceived by the local community and visitors for its wealth of heritage buildings, places and attractions. Increased awareness and participation by local communities to conserve, enhance and celebrate Newcastle's heritage places and cultural heritage, thereby strengthening community capacity building, pride, cultural understanding and sense of place.</p> <p>Measures: Increased number of visits to Newcastle's cultural institutions that house CN's moveable cultural heritage collection (Newcastle Museum, Fort Scratchley, Newcastle Art Gallery, and the Local History Section of the Newcastle Region Library).</p> <p>Increased number of clicks to pages of CN's website, City of Newcastle App and Visit Newcastle website which interpret or celebrate Newcastle's heritage.</p> <p>Survey question: In the last 12 months have you attended a CN hosted event in Newcastle, or visited an exhibition or watched a performance at CN's Newcastle Museum, Fort Scratchley, Newcastle Art Gallery, Civic Theatre or the Newcastle Region Library which interpreted or celebrated Newcastle's heritage?</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">↓</div>	<div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">  </div> <p>Vibrant, Safe and Active Public Spaces</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">  </div> <p>Inclusive Community</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">  </div> <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>	<div style="background-color: #c0392b; color: white; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; text-align: center;"> 4 QUALITY EDUCATION  </div> <div style="background-color: #e91e63; color: white; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px; text-align: center;"> 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES  </div> <div style="background-color: #f39c12; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES  </div>	<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>

Delivery Program	Operational Plan	CAMMS Strategy	Operational Plan			
Objective	Action	Heritage Policy Statement	Task - What we will deliver	Timeframe	Date	Responsibility
<p>4.1 CN will increase promotion and awareness of the city's Indigenous and European cultural heritage with updated content on CN's electronic media, information and content provided in CN asset projects and works, community engagement, and through public exhibitions, shows and performances at CN's cultural institutions.</p>	<p>4.1.3 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.</p>	<p>Encourage, share and promote the value of heritage items and places to the environmental, social and economic wellbeing of the Newcastle local government area.</p> <p>Promote the heritage of Newcastle as a draw card for tourism, creativity and design innovation, and as a generator of economic development.</p>	<p>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.</p>		Jun-21	<p>Lead: Major Events & Corporate Affairs</p> <p>Partner: Regulatory, Planning & Assessment</p>
			<p>Publish the uniqueness and abundance of Aboriginal and European heritage places, attractions and cultural events in the city on CN's website, City of Newcastle App, and Visit Newcastle website.</p>		Ongoing	<p>Lead: Major Events & Corporate Affairs</p> <p>Partner: Regulatory, Planning & Assessment</p>
			<p>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.</p>		Ongoing	Civic Services Museum
			<p>The public can readily access CN's moveable cultural heritage collections through exhibitions, audience engagement and education carried out by CN's cultural institutions.</p>		Ongoing	Museum Art Gallery Libraries & Learning
<p>4.2 Increase the local community's understanding and participation to conserve, enhance and celebrate Newcastle's heritage places and cultural heritage by collaborating with stakeholders in activities which promote the economic, social and environmental benefits of heritage to the city.</p>	<p>4.2.1 Owners of heritage properties are well informed and actively participate in the conservation and enhancement of the built environment and cultural heritage.</p>	<p>Collaborating with stakeholders in activities that celebrate and increase awareness of Newcastle's heritage including heritage groups, business incubation bodies, collection and education institutions, and the wider community.</p>	<p>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.</p>		Dec-22	Regulatory, Planning & Assessment
			<p>Collaborate with stakeholders to commence running an annual heritage week which provides a range of history-focused events for the City's community and visitors that celebrate and increase awareness of Newcastle's heritage.</p>		Dec-22	<p>Lead: Regulatory, Planning & Assessment</p> <p>Partner: Museum Art Gallery Libraries & Learning</p>

Community Strategic Plan				
Outcome/Measures	CSP - Theme	CSP - Objective	SDG - Theme	SDG - Task
<p style="text-align: center;">↑</p> <p>Outcome: Newcastle is positively perceived by the local community and visitors for its wealth of heritage buildings, places and attractions. Increased awareness and participation by local communities to conserve, enhance and celebrate Newcastle's heritage places and cultural heritage, thereby strengthening community capacity building, pride, cultural understanding and sense of place.</p> <p>Measures: Increased number of visits to Newcastle's cultural institutions that house CN's moveable cultural heritage collection (Newcastle Museum, Fort Scratchley, Newcastle Art Gallery, and the Local History Section of the Newcastle Region Library).</p> <p>Increased number of clicks to pages of CN's website, City of Newcastle App and Visit Newcastle website which interpret or celebrate Newcastle's heritage.</p> <p>Survey question: In the last 12 months have you attended a CN hosted event in Newcastle, or visited an exhibition or watched a performance at CN's Newcastle Museum, Fort Scratchley, Newcastle Art Gallery, Civic Theatre or the Newcastle Region Library which interpreted or celebrated Newcastle's heritage?</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>6.2a – Support and advocate for innovation in business, research activities, education and creative industries.</p> <p>6.3a – Facilitate events that attract visitors and support the local economy and the vibrancy of Newcastle.</p> <p>6.3b – Work with the tourism sector to further develop Newcastle as a visitor and event destination.</p>	<p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p>  <p>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</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>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>Vibrant, Safe and Active Public Spaces</p>  <p>Smart & Innovative</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>6.2a – Support and advocate for innovation in business, research activities, education and creative industries.</p>	<p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p>  <p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p>  <p>17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS</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>17.17 – Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.</p>

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ATTACHMENTS DISTRIBUTED UNDER SEPARATE COVER

CCL 27/10/2020 - ADOPTION OF HERITAGE STRATEGY 2020-2030

ITEM-77 Attachment E: Engagement Activity Report

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Draft Heritage Strategy

Public Exhibition

Engagement Activity Report

Exhibition period: 15 June to 27 July 2020

August 2020

Prepared by: Community Engagement, Media & Stakeholder Relations | Major Events and Corporate Affairs,
City of Newcastle

Enquiries: engage@ncc.nsw.gov.au

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1 Background

City of Newcastle's (CN's) Heritage Strategy (the Strategy) aims to provide a strategic framework to guide our management of heritage conservation matters across the LGA for the next ten years. It is drawn from its parent document the Newcastle 2030 Community Strategic Plan 2018-2028 (CSP) along with the Newcastle Heritage Policy 2013.

To develop the Strategy and achieve Council adoption, the document was placed on public exhibition as an opportunity to gain community and stakeholder feedback and increase public awareness of the draft Strategy.

The community was able to view the document online on a public exhibition webpage established within CN's Have Your Say engagement hub. The Strategy was accompanied by a guided online submission form that asked several questions.

This report details the process and the outcomes of the engagement activities conducted between 15 June to 27 July 2020. This includes online feedback during the formal public exhibition of the draft strategy.

Taking into consideration the community and stakeholder feedback, the Draft Heritage Strategy will need to be adopted by Council before becoming CN's key strategic framework to guide the future regulation and management of Newcastle's heritage.

2 Engagement activities

Prior consultation with the community had informed CN that moving towards 2030, community and stakeholders desired Newcastle's local heritage to be valued, enhanced and celebrated.

The key aim of the public exhibition of the Strategy was to engage with the local community and stakeholders to promote CN's commitment to the protection, support and promotion of heritage in the city. The exhibition also served to seek levels of agreement/ endorsement of the document's strategic directions and actions.

Feedback from the public exhibition will help inform any amendments before finalising the draft Strategy. As part of the formal public exhibition period, CN's Community Engagement team facilitated the following community engagement:

- A dedicated Newcastle Have Your Say with FAQs and image gallery
- Online guided submission/ feedback form
- Stakeholder correspondence
- Tailored promotions and communications.

2.1 Data collection and handling

Submissions were received online through an online form, email and hard copy. A CN Have Your Say project webpage was established to capture online submissions. Written submissions were able to be posted to CN's mailing address. To reduce printing and due to COVID-19, hardcopies of the draft plan were not made available.

2.2 Public exhibition period

The draft Strategy was initially on public exhibition from Monday 15 June until Monday 13 July 2020, but was subsequently extended until Monday 27 July 2020 (total exhibition period = 42 days).

2.3 Engagement objectives

- Encourage participation, increased understanding and feedback from a broad range of stakeholders in the weeks leading up to and during the public exhibition.
- Present the draft Action Table for review

- Ascertain and advise CN if they thought anything was missing in the Strategy
- Ascertain from the community how satisfied with the quality of heritage conservation within the LGA as aligned with an organisation corporate KPI.

3 Promotions and communication

During the exhibition period, a promotional campaign was implemented to raise awareness of the public exhibition and encourage submissions.

The exhibition was promoted through the following channels:

- Dedicated webpage on CN's engagement hub
- Promotional video
- Digital screens at Newcastle Libraries
- CN's NovoNews (internal enews)
- CN's Natural Connection (external enews)
- CN's Have Your Say (external enews)
- CN's Creative City (external enews)
- CN Facebook page
- CN's Libraries (external enews)
- CN Libraries Facebook page
- Print advertising
- Sponsored (paid) digital advertising
- Direct email to identified stakeholders
- Direct email to community panel members (Newcastle Voice)
- Distribution of print promotion to Libraries and Newcastle Museum
- Media Release
- Formal Public Exhibition Period.

Copies of promotional collateral can be found in Appendix A.

3.1 Media

The media release was sent to:

- 11 local newspapers and magazines
- 4 national newspapers
- 2 industry publications
- 7 local radio stations
- 3 TV stations.

Three articles were published as a result with online publications Newcastle Live, Newcastle Weekly and InTouch Magazine.

	Channel	Estimated Reach
  	Webpage (CN)	880+
	Social media (Facebook & Twitter)	15,000+ 650+ (clicks)
	Newcastle Voice	2,500+
	Novo News	900+
	Liveable City	1,000+
	Natural Connection	1,000+
	Libraries	37,000+
Creative City	770+	
	Total	59,500+

3.2 Key messages

A series of key messages accompanied the public exhibition period and were applied across both digital and print communications. Messaging included:

- As Australia's/NSW second oldest city, our city has a rich portfolio of dedicated heritage conservation areas and buildings that are recognised for their character and heritage significance.
- It is time to review and refresh our Newcastle Heritage Strategy. The Heritage Strategy provides a strategic framework to guide CN's management of heritage conservation matters across the LGA for the next ten years.
- Review our vision and proposed goals during the Public Exhibition Period.

3.3 Webpage

A dedicated project webpage was created on CN Public Exhibition page. The key objective of the page was to allow participants to view the draft document and lodge feedback or a submission. The page also provided a link to CN's current Heritage Policy.

3.4 Social media

The social media campaign consisted of promotional and Facebook posts on City of Newcastle Facebook page and Have Your Say Facebook group, along with the Libraries social media channels. The key objectives of the social media campaign were to expand awareness of the exhibition period and to encourage feedback and formal submissions. Other organisations and individuals also shared CN's posts to their followers.

3.5 Electronic Newsletters (eDM's)

Articles were published in the following internal and external eDM's to encourage participation:

Newcastle Voice

An eDM was distributed to 2524 Newcastle Voice database of residents and stakeholders. This is an active database of community members who have registers to be part of Council's online engagement hub.

Natural Connection

An eDM was distributed to over 1,000 subscribers of the Natural Connections eDM.

Creative City

An eDM was distributed to over 700 subscribers of the Creative City eDM.

Libraries

An eDM was distributed to over 37,000 subscribers of the Newcastle Libraries eDM.

NovoNews (internal)

An eDM was distributed to over 900 subscribers of the CN staff eDM.

3.6 Stakeholder engagement

A comprehensive list of stakeholders was developed as part of establishing a Communications and Engagement Plan. These stakeholders were notified of the exhibition period.

Mapped stakeholders included:

- Engaged local citizens, Heritage Architects
- General community including school children & tertiary students
- State government – Heritage NSW, DPIE, HCCDC
- Local Aboriginal Land Councils – Awabakal, Worimi & Mindarriba
- Special interest groups (the Hunter Regional Committee of the National Trust, The Newcastle Art Gallery Society, Newcastle Art Gallery Foundation, The Lock-Up Cultural Centre)
- Community Groups (Cooks Hill Community Group, Newcastle East Residents Group)
- Tertiary education (GLAMx Digitisation Lab & Hunter Living History Initiative of the Cultural Collections of the University of Newcastle)
- Local History Societies (Merewether Historical Society, Newcastle Family History Society, Newcastle Industrial Heritage Association, Stockton Historical Society, Wallsend Historical Society)
- 'Lost Newcastle' Facebook Group
- NSW Heritage Network (online network of NSW public & private sector heritage professionals facilitated by Heritage NSW)
- CN's Heritage Working Party, Local History Library & libraries staff
- CN's Guraki Aboriginal Advisory Committee & Liveable Cities Advisory Committee.

4 Key findings

The community was encouraged to provide feedback via a dedicated project page on CN's Public Exhibition webpage. They were encouraged to download and read the Strategy and provide feedback via an online submission form or email a written submission.

The online submission form was a convenient alternative to attending in-person drop-in sessions. The web form asked several questions including support for the Vision in the Strategy, opinion on whether actions outlined in the Strategy would achieve strategic directions and satisfaction with heritage conservation in Newcastle.

Over 880 visits occurred to the dedicated project webpage during the exhibition period. A total of 37 online web form submissions was received during the public exhibition period.

4.1 Support for vision

Overall, the majority of responses indicated support for the Vision within the Strategy:

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.

From 37 responses to this question, there was a strong indication of support (25 selected 'Yes'):

Response	Count
No	6
Yes	25
Unsure	6

TABLE 1 ONLINE FORM SUBMISSIONS

From the six whom indicated 'Unsure', only three submissions provided further explanation to why they were unsure if they supported the Vision within the Draft Heritage Strategy:

Response	Open-ended comments
Unsure	<i>More fully define 'economically sustainable' & how that criteria impacts private development of historic sites/buildings/zones. Absolutely support heritage protection and local community + tourism value.</i>
Unsure	<i>The notion of the city as a heritage tourism destination is not consistent with recent planning decisions that have offered heritage jewels up for short term development gains. Tourism as an end in itself is not a sustainable plan for economic development (as the recent public health crisis has demonstrated).</i>
Unsure	<i>I support the vision as stated but here are examples where heritage and the public wishes are displaced by developer motives, even to the point of bending the law and this is disappointing.</i>

TABLE 2 UNSURE OF VISION OPEN-ENDED

4.2 Achieving strategic directions

Included in the Strategy are four Strategic Directions that are aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's):

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.

The submission form provided for responses to the question, 'Do you think the objectives, actions and tasks of the Strategy's Action Table will assist in achieving these four Strategic Directions?'

Responses that indicated support for the Vision within the Strategy and responded to this question stated the following (n= 20):

Do you support the vision?	Open-ended comments
Yes	<i>Only if implemented and adequately resourced.</i>
Yes	<i>It is a plan, perhaps another layer of beauraucracy which will only hinder rather than enhance cultural heritage in Newcastle. Councils history of managing our assets is questionable.</i>
Yes	<i>The approach shown is well stated.</i>
Yes	<i>Yes</i>
Yes	<i>If implemented and adhered to sure, however appetite and specific leanings of council, developers and the state government is likely to derail the process unfortunately.</i>

Yes	<i>We have read the draft of the Strategy's Action Table in Appendix A and agree in principle with the actions CN propose to initiate.</i>
Yes	<i>Generally so</i>
Yes	<i>They should do.</i>
Yes	<i>It is noted that provision has been made for training/education of staff to enable them to make decisions in line with the objectives to ensure that recommendations to Council are compliant. As Councillors make the final decisions, it may be advantageous for Councillors to be included.</i>
Yes	<i>Too vague to tell</i>
Yes	<i>I can only hope so</i>
Yes	<i>Possibly, if entered into in a genuine manner with a genuine desire to prioritise heritage over profit and not just paying lip service to conservation.</i>
Yes	<i>If they get put into action instead of just ticking off community consultation and then continuing to exploit our heritage.</i>
Yes	<i>3.2 and 3.2.2. How will this goal to ensure heritage is given due consideration in CN development Assessments be implemented? Will this goal be applied to the D.A. for [REDACTED] which will put a 4 story footprint on an otherwise 2 story footprint of the very narrow Railway St in Cooks Hill Heritage Conservation Area? Railway St heritage Thorns terraces that will be significantly overshadowed and damaged by vibration from trucks and works throughout the building process.</i>
Yes	<i>This is a comprehensive draft of the city's heritage values and the steps required to maintain and uphold them. In particular the sections in 5.3 on integrity, open space and public access are essential elements. The plan is totally dependent upon Council officers having the will and ability to overcome the constant claims of developers and promoters who seek appropriate heritage sites for their own purposes, generally associated with commercial profit.</i>
Yes	<i>The objectives are fine as far as they go, but require more filling out. There are significant gaps. Council needs to take heritage more seriously by appointing a senior heritage officer with real influence on council decision-making</i>
Yes	<i>Hopefully. It largely depends on the attitude and will of the Councillors and council officers.</i>
Yes	<i>The tasks in the action tables are excellent (well done!) - but in many cases, do not match the objectives & outcomes of the four directions. Some auditing, re-ordering of tasks is recommended.</i>
Yes	<i>Yes</i>
Yes	<i>I commend Council and the authors on the preparation of the Heritage Strategy. It has been thoughtfully considered and is superbly presented. It provides strong justification to make heritage conservation at the core of broader and long term strategic decisions and directions for the future of the city.</i>

TABLE 3 SUPPORT VISION OPEN-ENDED RESPONSES

Responses that indicated uncertainty for the Vision within the Strategy (4) and responded to this question stated the following (n= 4):

Do you support the vision?	Open-ended comments
Unsure	<i>The word 'ensure' is not qualified by how this will be done / Heritage will be prioritised vs other government priorities. protections And commitments to public eater front spaces is not addressed. It remains unclear what success looks like/will be evidenced.</i>
Unsure	<i>It is difficult to tell. There are items in 2013 report repeated in this Draft without progress/outcome information. Eg: 'heritage database is well maintained and available on council's website.' (pg 23) I cant locate the complete listing of 700 listed items in the NLEP on the NC website. If 'Knowing our heritage' is a goal (which I think is a great goal) then what was the progress made from the 2013 report? This should be listed in the Draft report with next steps & dates.</i>

Unsure	<i>We need Plans of Management that incorporate the heritage values for crown land in Council's management - in particular Arcadia Park and King Edward Park. It seems that the draft strategy omits reference to the Headland Reserve as a sacred site to local Aboriginal groups, and also omits reference to heritage/archeological significance of the coal mining activity on the Headland Reserve (including Arcadia Park).</i>
Unsure	<i>the objectives are fine and the public involvement ticks a box, it's the execution of the plans and promises the count. Please be true.</i>

TABLE 4 UNSURE OF VISION OPEN-ENDED

Responses that indicated they did not support the Vision within the Strategy and responded to this question stated the following (n= 6):

Do you support the vision?	Open-ended comments
No	<i>It will just complicate the renewal of our city, cost far too much for literally no outcome.</i>
No	<i>no. Curtin uni has done a study that shows the infrastructure (road, water, sewage, phone/NBN, electricity etc) costs for a new suburb are \$684,000 per dwelling (Curtin_Sustainability_Paper_0209). Bust the transport myths that 99% of people are confused about: cyclingfallacies.com/en/</i>
No	<i>No, especially with the quality of local government we have now.</i>
No	<i>No I don't. 2030 plan and keeping Aboriginal heritage and culture do not go hand in hand!</i>
No	<i>no. Train transport through the bush linking up higher density cities. Why waste this money to build a house that makes people unhappy driving 2 hours to work and unhealthy because they have no time for exercise. More mixed social housing (and making it compulsory for 30% of apartments in each sky scaper is needed for basic human right to have a home.</i>
No	<i>There needs to be focus on precinct level conservation, specifically a strategy for dealing with unsympathetic architecture, ie changing exterior finishes where practicable and a review of the city's modernist heritage architecture to decide what to keep, and what to demolish. Owners should be compelled to either sell or restore when an item is derelict. Access to heritage sites is all important. Overall, the Strategic Action Table is grossly inadequate</i>

TABLE 5 DON'T SUPPORT VISION OPEN-ENDED

4.3 Satisfaction with heritage conservation in Newcastle

The form provided a field for individuals to respond to a question asking how satisfied they are with the quality of heritage conservation in Newcastle, with 33 individual responses:

How satisfied are you with the quality of heritage conservation in Newcastle?	Sentiment
<i>On a scale of 1 - 10 I would currently give it an 8. I would give it a 10 but I took 2 points off for choices made in the past about particular things that now can't be changed.</i>	Positive
<i>No. With all Hunter Street now devoured of our old buildings and nothing left but high rise. And our maritime history not on show in a suitable building where visitors can explore our rich maritime history. No I do not think there is much of an effort being made to preserve what is left of our old Newcastle.</i>	Negative
<i>Not at all, move with the times and get rid of old dangerous practices and objects</i>	Negative
<i>Dissatisfied - the current rhetoric is not reflected in either development controls or funding expended by council on heritage conservation</i>	Negative
<i>Do not know much about it to comment.</i>	Don't Know
<i>Baths: questionable decision making & an architectural/usage vision out of sync with community priorities. The call is to protect, maintain, restore buildings & public facilities for all. Limit commercial development that detracts from core purpose.</i>	Negative

<i>disgusted at The Store disappearing. recent heritage DA facades are not fully incorporated into design. A lack of reference to the vision, criteria for development/zoning.</i>	
<i>I am not satisfied with the quality of heritage preservation in Newcastle, Newcastle is trying to be too many things to too many groups. Our memorials and monuments are degraded and the conservation of heritage items are left to chance. Council cannot adequately look after any of the infrastructure items currently.</i>	Negative
<i>I am very disappointed in the neglect that seems to be currently given to our maritime heritage.</i>	Negative
<i>More promotion of Aboriginal heritage would be good</i>	Other
<i>unsatisfied. Stop urban sprawl causing social isolation and wasted travel time and contributing to housing being unaffordable. More mixed social housing (and making it compulsory for 30% of apartments in each sky scaper is needed for basic human right to have a home. Bust the transport myths that 99% of people are confused about: cyclingfallacies.com/en/</i>	Negative
<i>Love updates to town hall, collections, Aboriginal heritage recognition. Refusing development for pigeon infested eyesores for years (Merewether surfhouse and Newcastle Post Office) is unforgiveable. But, never allow another Crown Plaza monstrosity. Renewal/mixed conservation is better than neglect e.g. Mall. Preserve quality items, record others, move on. Development can be sympathetic allowing for beautiful new buildings e.g. courthouse and uni building, and in residential areas too!</i>	Mixed
<i>Not at all. You have thrown us a few conservation crumbs but rolled over to rich developers and state parliamentarians.</i>	Negative
<i>The heritage of the city of Newcastle is presently disgusting. The mid-century and later renovations and rebuilding of premises has not been given any consideration to Newcastle's wonderful heritage.</i>	Negative
<i>Very disappointed as my 1870's building, located within the Heritage Conservation area, has just been damaged by council and it appears no-one even seems to care!</i>	Negative
<i>On the whole OK</i>	Negative
<i>It's not too apparent.</i>	Negative
<i>Not at all. So many buildings around 100 years old can be demolished under a CDC as they're not in a heritage area. Examples are a number of demolitions of houses in Carrington that would date from early 1900s to be replaced by modern monstrosities without more than a CDC. I'd like to see more protections of heritage buildings without making it prohibitive to renovate them.</i>	Negative
<i>Totally dissatisfied. My heritage conservation area has been devalued by Council's lack of sympathy to the new development in the area.</i>	Negative
<i>No not very look at the store and Wickham school of arts the silence is deafening from council</i>	Negative
<i>not satisfied. Stop urban sprawl causing social isolation and wasted travel time and contributing to housing being unaffordable. Curtin uni has done a study that shows the infrastructure (road, water, sewage, phone/NBN, electricity etc) costs for a new suburb are \$684,000 per dwelling (Curtin_Sustainability_Paper_0209).</i>	Negative
<i>I am not satisfied. An example: NC's own report. Pg9, 2013 Heritage Strategy promotes the Duke of Kent Hotel. Today its a construction site. Guttled with just a facade. Pg18: 'adaptive reuse is preferred to wholesale demolition of heritage items ...development should retain, renovate, and re-use heritage buildings' The Duke site, and city blocks around it, are anything but building conservation. Keeping a facade while wholesale demolishing everything behind it is just face value conservation.</i>	Negative
<i>Not very. Scant regard has been given to protection of heritage in recent times. Many buildings have been sacrificed to profit for developers. (Facading buildings is not conserving them.) What has replaced them has very little architectural merit with the possible exception of the court and university buildings. And let's not even mention the kfc building and the aboriginal heritage which wa buried under it!</i>	Negative
<i>It has at times been sadly lacking. I live near King Edward Park and apparently the original gates ended up as the gates of a house in New Lambton Heights which belonged at that time to an elevated council employee. There seems to be an attitude at Council of How can we make money out of our assets instead of how can we conserve them for generations to come and to enhance our community.</i>	Negative

<i>At an individual site level conservation is quite poor but not terrible. Certain styles such as art deco seem to be discounted by council staff and easily demolished. Other older styles are generally preserved but often neglected especially in a residential context. At a precinct level the quality of heritage conservation is atrocious. Unsympathetic architecture abounds degrading a sense of history and destroying tourism potential.</i>	Negative
<i>Not satisfied. There appears to be an ideological assumption that heritage has to be monetised - the EOI scheme for the Ocean Baths is an indicator of what thousands of people understood to be a very disrespectful approach to conservation of our much-loved heritage. Council's approach to the rezoning of land at [REDACTED] showed scant regard for adjacent heritage conservation zones and items on The Hill, and for Arcadia Park King Edward Park.</i>	Negative
<i>Not satisfied. The Heritage Strategy 2018 and community consultation 2-3 years ago did nothing to prevent denigration of heritage by unsympathetic developments e.g Laman St.</i>	Negative
<i>The positive pro heritage tone of the document is very encouraging but the quality of heritage conservation in Newcastle is at best patchy. Council allowed and promoted a car race track through a key heritage precinct. Council leased Upper Reserve to a developer for a commercial building having no relation to heritage value of the site. Views of and from the obelisk currently threatened by overdevelopment of NBN site. As is Astoria Park.</i>	Mixed
<i>I am not alone in thinking that developer interests seem to come first eg the unlawful proposal to build a 500 capacity function on the King Edward Headband Reserve passed by council vetoed by court, because it failed to comply with the POM and th dedication under the crown lands act fir cubic recreation: defined by the Act 1989</i>	Negative
<i>I am not very satisfied. In the name of "adaptive reuse" we have seen too many high quality heritage buildings gutted and only their facades protected. This is paying lip service only to heritage and does nothing to adaptively reuse or preserve either the cultural elements or the embodied energy of the buildings. Much more remains to be done on Indigenous heritage as well.</i>	Negative
<i>Too often lip service is paid to heritage. The mighty dollar tends to take precedence.</i>	Negative
<i>Sadly, CN has been complicit in the loss or 'facadism' of listed heritage items, and significant items in HCAs. CN needs to consider the intrinsic value of heritage to the liveability, distinctive character, economy and carbon footprint of Newcastle.</i>	Negative
<i>Moderate. CN should be strong leaders in this space and set a good example of best managing CN's buildings and assets, and following process for cultural education and protection of traditional heritage.</i>	Mixed
<i>I am not a local resident however my visits to Newcastle always delight in the enjoyment of the heritage the city and surrounds, and it is critical to protect these assets for future generations.</i>	Positive

TABLE 6 SATISFACTION WITH HERITAGE MANAGEMENT IN NEWCASTLE

5 Next steps

The key aim of the community engagement was to promote CN's commitment to the protection, support and promotion of heritage in the Newcastle LGA and to garner levels of agreement of the Strategy's strategic directions and actions.

Overall, the online feedback was supportive of the draft Strategy vision and contents. There were some comments expressed that CN needs to be implementing and supporting heritage preservation through resourcing, and taking consideration towards developments both existing and proposed.

Refining the language around the outcomes and measures contained within the document is recommended to provide clarity around CN's objectives and how these aims can be measured. Reviewing how the satisfaction level in relation to heritage is currently monitored is also recommended to better monitor corporate performance on heritage matters.

Taking into consideration the formal and informal community and stakeholder feedback, the Draft Heritage Strategy will need to be adopted by Council before becoming CN's key strategic framework to guide the future regulation and management of Newcastle's heritage.

Appendix A – promotional collateral

CN website

City of Newcastle
Select Language

EXHIBITION 16 JUNE - 27 JULY 2020

Heritage Strategy 2020 - 2030

Call for the submissions on our draft Heritage Strategy.

Have your say on our draft Heritage Strategy

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

As the second oldest penal settlement in NSW and birthplace of Australia's coal industry, our city has a rich portfolio of heritage conservation areas, archaeological sites, heritage-listed buildings and places that are recognised and protected for their character and heritage significance. Equally significant, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, descendants of the traditional owners of the land situated within the Newcastle local government area have heritage and cultural ties to Newcastle which date back tens of thousands of years.

Today the Newcastle urban area is home to one of the largest Aboriginal populations in Australia, a diverse community drawn from many Aboriginal language groups which actively identify with, foster and protect their distinctive cultures, beliefs and languages through connection to land and each other. This rich Aboriginal and European heritage is reflected, protected and celebrated by CN's moveable cultural heritage collections, with public exhibitions and performances at our museums, art gallery, libraries and theatres.

The vision for heritage in Newcastle

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, livable and sustainable global city.

Ways to have your say

Consultation with the community has told us that moving towards 2030, local heritage needs to be valued, enhanced and celebrated. This Strategy allows us to establish a framework for achieving this vision and to meet our statutory responsibilities for managing local heritage.

The Public Exhibition period closed 5pm Monday 27 July 2020.




Submission form

Thanks for the submissions on our draft Heritage Strategy. We will now review the submissions and make any recommendations to the Council.

You can also submit your views via email or mail.

Email: tomsmith@cn.nsw.gov.au
By mail: Chief Executive Officer | Attention: Tom Smith, Heritage Planner, City of Newcastle PO Box 468 Newcastle NSW 2300
Subject: Heritage Strategy - Submission in the title for emailed and posted feedback.

Note: Writing a submission is one way of sharing your views and opinions with Council. All submissions are considered before making a decision and your submission may be included in a report to Council. If you wish to have information in your submission suppressed, you will need to request this in writing.

Document library

- [Read the draft Heritage Strategy](#)
- [Newcastle Heritage Policy](#)

Project timeline

- 15 June 2020** Public exhibition commenced
- 27 July 2020** Public exhibition closes
- August 2020** Submissions processed and report prepared for Council consideration

[Expand timeline](#)

Contact us

Tom Smith
Heritage Planner

Phone: 02 4974 2000
Email: tomsmith@cn.nsw.gov.au

Frequently asked questions

- Why is CN undertaking consultation on the Heritage Strategy?**
- What is the purpose of CN's Heritage Strategy?**
- What happens next?**
The draft Heritage Strategy will be finalised informed by comments received during the public exhibition period. The final version will then need to be adopted by Council before becoming CN's key strategy document to guide the future regulation and management of Newcastle's heritage.

[Expand](#)

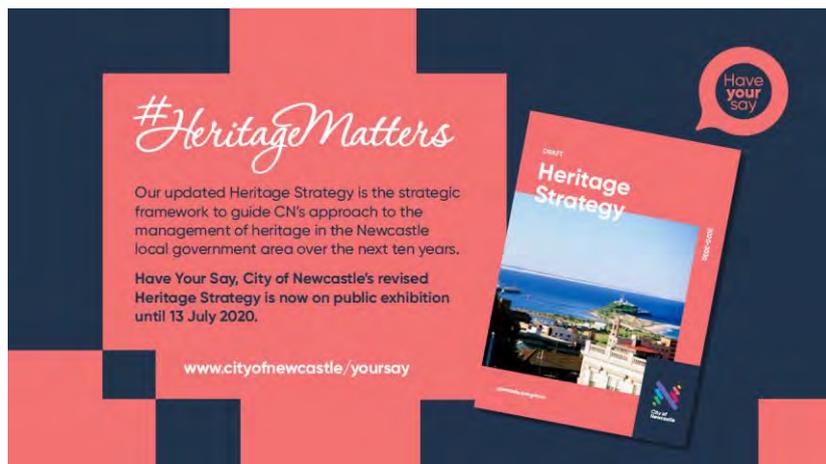
Heritage City - A visual story



Protecting your privacy

The City of Newcastle is committed to protecting your privacy. We take reasonable steps to comply with

Library Digital Screens



Video and animated GIF



We want your feedback on our new draft Heritage Strategy!



Printed Table Tent

Our updated Heritage Strategy is the strategic framework to guide CN's approach to the management of heritage in the Newcastle local government area over the next ten years.

Have your say

Have your say

City of Newcastle's revised Heritage Strategy is now on public exhibition until 13 July 2020.

www.cityofnewcastle/your say

City of Newcastle

Newcastle Voice/Have Your Say and Novo enews



Have Your Say on our Heritage Strategy

As the second-oldest settlement in NSW and birthplace of Australia's coal industry, our city has a rich portfolio of heritage conservation areas, archaeological sites, heritage-listed buildings and places that are recognised and protected for their character and heritage significance. Equally significant, Awabakal and Worimi peoples, descendants of the traditional owners of the land situated within the Newcastle local government area, have heritage and cultural ties to Newcastle which date back tens of thousands of years.

We have a responsibility for local heritage, through environmental planning instruments, regulatory services and community engagement activities. To assist us protect, promote and present our heritage city we have a Heritage Strategy that is updated every 10 years.

The updated draft Strategy is now open for [comment during the public exhibition period](#) until 5pm 13th July. Have your say via the link below.

Have Your Say

review the Strategy and share your views by Monday 13 July.' A blue button says 'FIND OUT MORE'. On the right is a colorful map titled 'KOTARA A NEW STATION' with various text overlays: 'ON MAIN RAILWAY LINE Between ADMISTOWN and EMERYVILLE - 10min drive', '101 BUSINESS and HOME SITES', 'Auction Sale on the land SAT. 17th JANUARY 1915 AT 3pm', 'CREEK & BERKELEY', '0-13 WOLFE ST NEWCASTLE', and 'E10 PER LOT STREET UP TO 400 AND 1/2 Deposit now BIDDING EARLY!'. The map shows a residential area with streets and green spaces."/>

Help shape how we manage Newcastle's rich heritage

To guide the approach to the management of heritage in the Newcastle local government area over the next ten years we've updated our Heritage Strategy.

You're encouraged to [review the Strategy](#) and share your views by Monday 13 July.

FIND OUT MORE

KOTARA A NEW STATION
ON MAIN RAILWAY LINE Between ADMISTOWN and EMERYVILLE - 10min drive
101 BUSINESS and HOME SITES
Auction Sale on the land SAT. 17th JANUARY 1915 AT 3pm
CREEK & BERKELEY
0-13 WOLFE ST NEWCASTLE
E10 PER LOT STREET UP TO 400 AND 1/2 Deposit now BIDDING EARLY!
MAYOR'S OFFICE

Paid Social Media



Social Media posts



Media release



Tuesday 16 June 2020

Help shape how we manage Newcastle's rich heritage

Community members are invited to have their say on how to manage the city's heritage assets and better recognise Newcastle's Aboriginal history.

A rich portfolio of local conservation areas and buildings are noted for their character and heritage significance in *The City of Newcastle Heritage Strategy*.

An updated version, which is currently on public exhibition, places greater emphasis on Newcastle's original inhabitants in guiding management of the city's historical treasures over the next decade.

Highlighted are the Awabakal and Worimi people's early encounters with European settlers and subsequent history of dispossession, as well as the reconciliatory 2016 recognition by the Geographical Names Board of eight places and landmarks with dual Aboriginal names.

"We are engaging with the local community and stakeholders to communicate our commitment to the protection, support and promotion of Newcastle's heritage," Councillor Peta Winney-Baartz said.

"Our city has a unique mix of heritage conservation areas, archaeological sites, heritage-listed buildings and places that are recognised and protected for their character and heritage significance.

"The Awabakal and Worimi peoples, descendants of the traditional owners of the land, have ties dating back tens of thousands of years, and this updated strategy better considers their ancient and ongoing connection as well as their hardships since settlement in a fitting, unvarnished history.

"This is important because Newcastle is home to one of Australia's largest Aboriginal populations, a diverse community drawn from many language groups which identify with, foster and protect their distinctive cultures, beliefs and languages through connection to land and each other.

"The new strategy emphasises our rich Aboriginal and European heritage and the important role the City's public exhibitions and performances play at our museum, art gallery, libraries and theatres, all of which celebrate our cultural heritage."

The updated heritage strategy also builds on the Newcastle 2030 Community Strategic Plan (CSP).

"Through the CSP, the Newcastle community strongly expressed its wish for local heritage to be valued, enhanced and celebrated.

"This heritage strategy allows Council to articulate a framework for achieving this vision, and to meet its statutory responsibilities."

Community input will be considered when the draft Heritage Strategy 2020-2030 is finalised by Council later this year. Community members can review the draft strategy and have their say