

Blackwattle Bay
State Significant Precinct

Attachment 25:

Heritage Interpretation Strategy/Plan

June 2021



The background of the cover features a dark blue diagonal band across the center. Above and below this band is a grey area containing a pattern of white-outlined 3D rectangular blocks, some of which are slightly offset to create a sense of depth. In the background, a blurred image of a city skyline with tall buildings is visible.

Heritage Interpretation Strategy/Plan


Blackwattle Bay State Significant Precinct Study

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Disclaimer

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Heritage Interpretation Strategy/Plan has been prepared by City Plan Heritage on behalf of Infrastructure NSW, to form part of the Blackwattle Bay State Significant Precinct Study (SSP Study). The SSP Study seeks a rezoning for new planning controls for Blackwattle Bay, located on the south-western side of Pyrmont.

In 2016, City Plan Heritage (CPH) was engaged by UrbanGrowth NSW (now Infrastructure NSW) to prepare a heritage assessment of Blackwattle Bay in order to exercise due diligence and to inform a rezoning proposal and future development proposals. The heritage assessment report, which has been amended in January 2021, provides a comprehensive baseline investigation to address part of the SSP Study requirements to assist in determining the new planning framework for Blackwattle Bay.

On 28 April 2017 the Minister issued Study Requirements for the Precinct. Of relevance to this study is Requirement 11.8 (refer to Appendix C for compliance matrix):

11.8. Provide an interpretation plan having particular regard to the precinct's relationship with nearby heritage items in accordance with Interpreting Heritage Places and Items Guidelines

A site-specific Heritage Interpretation Strategy was prepared for the new Sydney Fish Market in February 2020 in order to satisfy a request made by the Department of Planning, Industry & Environment as part of their submission to the Fish Market Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) noting the following:

Provide a Heritage Interpretation Strategy, to help guide a subsequent Heritage Interpretation Plan, including themes, reuse opportunities, integration with the public domain and art strategy, and the active areas of the site.

Therefore, this heritage interpretation strategy/plan builds up from that Heritage Interpretation Strategy to extend the heritage interpretation across the Blackwattle Bay State Significant Precinct incorporating the thematic history by Dr Terry Kass. It includes input from Comber Consultants (maritime archaeology) and Artefact Heritage (Aboriginal cultural heritage and archaeology).

1.1. Methodology

This Heritage Interpretation Strategy/Plan has been prepared in accordance with the NSW Heritage Manual and the NSW Heritage Council's formulated Heritage Interpretation Policy (August 2005). The general philosophy and process adopted is that guided by *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013* (The Burra Charter) and *Ask First: a guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places* (Australian Heritage Commission, 2002).

This Strategy also gives consideration to the seven principles of the ICOMOS *Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites* (2008), which recognises that interpretation and presentation are part of the overall process of cultural heritage conservation and management. The purpose of this Charter is to define the basic principles of Interpretation and Presentation as essential components of heritage conservation efforts and as a means of enhancing public appreciation and understanding of cultural heritage sites.

Research and information is based on: the previous Heritage Assessments prepared by CPH between April 2017 and November 2020; historical information and records sourced from Leichhardt Local Studies; Trove; the site inspections undertaken by CPH on 10 May 2016 and 21 February 2018 and 12 November 2020; the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment prepared by Artefact Heritage in 2020; the Maritime Archaeological Assessment prepared by Comber in 2020; the site inspection undertaken by Artefact Heritage and the Registered Aboriginal Parties on 5 June 2017; and the *Blackwattle Bay Arts and Culture Strategy* by City People dated July 2020.

The thematic history was guided by the thematic framework developed by the NSW Heritage Council for use in heritage assessment and management. The historical development of an area or item can be

understood as occurring in a thematic way, with different layers representing progressively earlier themes. Thinking about a place in terms of themes can help understanding of its significance as well as establish the interpretative storylines. The organising principle for the thematic framework is the dynamism of human activity.¹ A thematic history of a site or area is one that is focused on the themes that have shaped it, rather than one that provides a detailed chronological account of all events. The themes identified are placed in context within the established National and State framework.

1.2. Findings

There are numerous ways for heritage interpretation to be implemented within Blackwattle Bay and the proposed new Sydney Fish Market development. Accordingly, the following recommendations have been made:

- Interpretation by fabric and design;
- Acknowledgement of Country;
- History walk (as a part of wider precinct walk);
- Internal interpretation within new building;
- Play equipment for children exploring key themes identified in Section 6;
- Proposed ways in which landscaping can be used as a means for interpretation;
- Public art suggestions;
- Interpretation in paving - using paving to illustrate the original foreshore alignment (as a part of wider Precinct; and
- Non-physical interpretation - such as including information on websites, within brochures, walking Apps and naming strategies.

The suggested interpretation examples explore the overall history, development and functions of the precinct incorporating the specific interpretive information for the new Sydney Fish Market site prepared in February 2020. Alongside these suggestions, various historical images have been provided and examples of projects where similar forms of interpretation have been successfully implemented.

Future actions identified following adoption of the Heritage Interpretation Strategy/Plan include the following:

- This report is to be updated during the site specific Construction Certificates and is to respond to the Conditions of Consent issued by the consent authority.
- Engage Aboriginal architects/designers/artists at an early stage to work with the architectural team to develop integrated interpretive elements/designs within the new buildings and public spaces that reflect Aboriginal cultural heritage, with a focus on maritime and fishing practices, the natural environment and on Aboriginal culture being a living culture; this should be led by the approach outlined in the Aboriginal Cultural Advice and Community Engagement Findings report.
- Ensure there is ongoing consultation with knowledge holders, Registered Aboriginal Parties and/ or Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council over the interpretive approach and the details of content of any Aboriginal heritage interpretive elements. This consultation should be guided by the approach outlined in the Aboriginal Cultural Advice and Community Engagement Findings report (Murawin, 2020).
- Include a specific Aboriginal heritage component within the Art and Culture Strategy/Public Art Plan, developed in consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders, which is linked with the Aboriginal heritage interpretation elements to ensure cohesive and integrated messaging. This should be led by the approach outlined in the Aboriginal Cultural Advice and Community Engagement Findings report;
- Provisions should be made for revision to the Heritage Interpretation Plan if Aboriginal cultural heritage values are newly identified within or near the investigation area.

¹ Both the Australian Heritage Commission (national) and the NSW Heritage Office (state) have identified themes for research relating to places of heritage significance.

- Include the use of Darug language in naming spaces, features or buildings in the new development either as the single name or as a dual naming option.
- Include native plant species from the area in landscaping.
- Specific images to be included in interpretation are to be determined at the relevant staged Construction Certificate.
- High resolution versions of the nominated photographs are to be sourced and prepared, and copyrights (where required) obtained for their use within the recommended interpretive media.
- Detailed graphic designs of the interpretive media panels are to be prepared in consultation with the relevant heritage specialist.
- Prepare, as part of the implementation of the Heritage Interpretation Strategy/Plan, detailed graphic designs of the interpretive media panels and timeline.
- Consult the relevant heritage specialist and Council/Department prior to manufacturing.
- Art and Culture Strategy:
 - Implement the recommendations and immediate actions provided in Section 3 of the Blackwattle Bay Art and Culture Strategy prepared by City People in July 2020.
 - Engage Aboriginal artists/ designers to produce any artworks/ designs for interpretive elements or public artworks that focuses on Aboriginal cultural heritage of the area at the DA stage.
- Develop and maintain an archive of material associated with Sydney Fish Market, former coal loader, office/weighbridge building and the subject site in general. Strategies and policies for the archiving of material can be outlined in an archival or collection management plan.
- Ensure the salvaged materials and elements of the former coal loader are incorporated into the public domain and art works within the promenade landscape in a meaningful and interactive manner in consultation with the heritage consultant. Appropriate interpretive plaques could be used without visually cluttering the space or the respective salvaged element.
- Consult with the City of Sydney regarding the possibility of including the Blackwattle Bay Precinct history walk within its already established history walk App and the Barani/Barrabugu (Yesterday/Tomorrow) walk App.

2. INTRODUCTION

City Plan Heritage (CPH) has been engaged by Infrastructure NSW (INSW) to prepare the following Interpretation Strategy/Plan for the Blackwattle Bay Precinct (incorporating the new Sydney Fish Market Heritage Interpretation Strategy prepared in February 2020). Although the thematic history of the February 2020 Strategy includes the whole Blackwattle Bay precinct as the historical development of the new Sydney Fish Market site is linked to the surrounding context, the recommendations for the heritage interpretive actions considered only the elements that are directly relevant to the new Sydney Fish Market site with some actions forming part of a wider precinct. The actions that are part of the wider Blackwattle Precinct will form part of the updated precinct masterplan design. Implementation of the recommendations of this Heritage Interpretation Strategy/Plan may need to be undertaken on a staged basis in line with the detailed development applications for future urban renewal.

The SSP Study is proposing to rezone Blackwattle Bay with a new planning framework and controls to enable its future urban renewal. The proposal is based on a Blackwattle Bay Precinct Plan ('Precinct Plan') which provides a conceptual layout to guide development of planning controls for the precinct and has informed this assessment. The Precinct Plan is shown in Figures 1 to 2 below. The Precinct Plan provides overarching guidance about how an area should be developed based on local character and place, current and future demographics, economic and social trends, cultural and environmental considerations, and urban renewal aspirations and needs regarding land use, community recreation, transportation, housing, and jobs. Key characteristics of the Precinct Plan include:

- New homes, jobs and services close to the CBD including:
 - 5,636 jobs / or approximately 5,600 jobs
 - 2,795 residents /or approximately 2,800 residents
 - 1546 dwellings
- A continuous waterfront promenade – the missing link in an otherwise 15km walk from Woolloomooloo to Rozelle
- New connections to bring the neighbourhood closer to the harbour through new and improved pedestrian and cycling links
- Improved transport options and minimised vehicle usage strategy including:
 - Minimising car parking spaces, provided in basement and limited on street parking.
 - Ferry wharf
 - Opportunity for buses to service through site link
 - Connections to the existing light rail
 - Access to a future Sydney Metro West Station in Pyrmont
- New parks and green space with 50% new public domain and 30% new open space
- An authentic, and world class new Sydney Fish Market at the heart of Blackwattle Bay
- An authentic place, by building on Indigenous and industrial stories and celebrating the local character.
- An interactive and inclusive heritage interpretation that will celebrate the long layered cultural history of Blackwattle Bay.

Once the Study Area is rezoned and the new planning controls are in place, future development will need to seek development approval through the relevant approval pathway. This will include detailed development proposals and further associated environmental, social and economic assessments.

The proposal responds to the Study Requirements issued for Blackwattle Bay (formerly Bays Market District) by the Department of Planning and Environment in April 2017.

There are no listed heritage items or Heritage Conservation Areas (HCAs) within the study area, however, there are a number of listed heritage items and HCAs within proximity, listed on the Sydney Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2012 and on the State Heritage Register, under the *NSW Heritage Act, 1977*. Previous studies including the report *Blackwattle Bay: History, Built Heritage, Archaeology and Landscape Study*, prepared by CPH in July 2017, have identified a number of potential heritage items and known/

potential archaeological areas within the Blackwattle Bay Precinct. Some have also been identified within proximity.

There are two Aboriginal sites, both Potential Archaeological Deposits (PAD), in the study area that are registered on the Aboriginal Heritage Information System (AHIMS) database (The Bays Precinct PAD01 45-6-3339 & The Bays Precinct PAD02 45-6-3338). One other registered PAD (Jackson Landing Shelter 45-6-2960) is located approximately 30m north east of the study area. Ten other registered sites are recorded as being within 800m of the study area (Artefact Heritage 2020).

The heritage context of the site is discussed further in Section 4.

2.1. Project Background

At the beginning of 2016, City Plan Heritage (CPH) was engaged by INSW (then UrbanGrowth) to prepare a heritage and due diligence assessment of the Bays Market Precinct, including the new Sydney Fish Market site, in order to exercise due diligence, to inform a rezoning proposal as well as future development proposals for the area. The study involved analysis of the Blackwattle Bay through site inspections and historical research.

Former NSW Premier Mike Baird announced in November 2016 a plan for the development of a new fish market, adjacent to the existing fish market site located within Blackwattle Bay. The design for the new Sydney Fish Market has since been granted consent.

In July 2017 an updated report (*Blackwattle Bay: History, Built Heritage, Archaeology and Landscape Study*) was prepared by CPH, presenting a summary of the findings of new and potential heritage items and areas of archaeological potential within, and proximal to, the Blackwattle Bay, resulting from a desktop study and field survey, as a supplement to an existing study (*Bays Precinct Heritage Constraints Assessment*) prepared by Urbis in 2014. The report included a summary of findings previously presented to INSW and was divided into two sections:

- Heritage Due Diligence by CPH in 2016 - determined gaps in Urbis' 2014 report in terms of listed heritage items in the project area and identified other items of potential heritage significance within the precincts; and
- Heritage Assessment, which examined select items in greater detail and to assess the issues and constraints the identified items present to future development.

A thematic study of the Blackwattle Bay and an assessment of its heritage landscape were also undertaken by historian Dr Terry Kass and landscape specialist Chris Betteridge and incorporated in the aforementioned CPH report.

This heritage interpretation strategy/plan has been prepared in association with the updated precinct master plan and incorporates the heritage Interpretive actions recommended for the new Sydney Fish Market building for a consistent interpretive approach across the precinct.

An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment report was undertaken (Artefact Heritage 2020), including consultation with the 11 Registered Aboriginal Parties. In addition, Maritime Archaeological Assessments were prepared by Comber Consultants including the Maritime Archaeological Assessment - A report to support the Blackwattle Bay State Significant Precinct Proposal (November 2020). The *Blackwattle Bay Arts and Culture Strategy* by City People dated July 2020 has also been prepared and have been considered as in the preparation of this report.

2.2. Aims of the Heritage Interpretation Strategy/Plan

The aim is to have an interpretation strategy/plan for the subject precinct that:

- Responds to the updated Blackwattle Bay Precinct Master Plan design with consideration of wider precinct history;
- Acknowledges the Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the study area;
- Provides general content of interpretation through interpretive themes which communicate the historic significance of the site;
- Identifies appropriate locations for the interpretation of various themes;
- Provides the thematic context to inspire and develop interpretation proposals; and
- Provides guidelines for the preparation and implementation of interpretive devices throughout the Blackwattle Bay SSP Study site.

2.3. Author Identification

This report has been prepared by Kerime Danis (Director – Heritage) incorporating the findings of the previous specific Heritage Interpretation Strategy for the new Sydney Fish Market dated February 2020. The previous Strategy was prepared by Brittany Allen (Senior Heritage Consultant) with input from the author.

Aboriginal heritage components have been prepared by Carolyn MacLulich (Principal, Artefact Heritage) who has also provided input to this version, and maritime archaeology components have been incorporated from Appendix B of the updated Maritime Archaeological Assessment by David Nutley (Comber Consultants) and dated 11 November 2020. This Heritage Interpretation Strategy/Plan considers the findings of and is consistent with the recommendations of the *Blackwattle Bay Arts and Culture Strategy* by City People dated July 2020.

The thematic history presented in the *European Heritage Assessment & Impact Statement* (City Plan Heritage, February 2021) has been prepared by historian Dr Terry Kass, with the Aboriginal historical input provided by Carolyn MacLulich of Artefact Heritage.

2.4. Previous Reports

During the preparation of this Heritage Interpretation Strategy, the following resources have been consulted.

- *Blackwattle Bay: Blackwattle Bay and Wentworth Park, History, Built Heritage, Archaeology and Landscape Study* (City Plan Heritage, July 2017);
- *The New Sydney Fish Market Maritime Heritage Impact Statement* (Comber Consultants, March 2019);
- *Maritime Archaeological Assessment - A report to support the Blackwattle Bay State Significant Precinct Proposal* (Comber Consultants, 11 November 2020);
- Government Architect's Office, *Blackwattle Bay Coal Bunker, Statement of Heritage Impact*, October 2004, p.p.8-14;
- Conservation Management Plan (CMP) (Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd et al, 1997);
- *The New Sydney Fish Market Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment* (Artefact Heritage, 2018);
- *Blackwattle Bay Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report* (Artefact Heritage, 2020);
- *Bays Precinct Preliminary Aboriginal Heritage Assessment* (Artefact Heritage, 2014);
- *Blackwattle Bay Aboriginal Cultural Advice and Community Engagement Findings Report* (Murawin Consulting, March 2020);
- *Heritage Interpretation Strategy, New Sydney Fish Markets* (City Plan Heritage, February 2020); and

- European Heritage Assessment a report in support of the Blackwattle Bay State Significant Precinct Study (City Plan Heritage, November 2020).

3. BLACKWATTLE BAY STATE SIGNIFICANT PRECINCT

The Blackwattle Bay SSP Investigation Area ('Study Area') encompasses the land and water area, known as Blackwattle Bay, between Bank Street and the Glebe foreshore shown in Figure 1. The land is located within the City of Sydney local government area (LGA).

The land within the Study Area is approximately 10.4 hectares (ha) in size. It largely government owned land containing the Sydney Fish Market (wholesale and retail), recreation and boating operations and facilities. There are three privately owned sites including a concrete batching plant operated by Hymix, wholesaler of seafood Poulos Brothers and Celestino. The Blackwattle Bay land area wraps around the southern and eastern edges of Blackwattle Bay and is bounded by Bridge Road to the south and Bank Street to the east. The Western Distributor road / Anzac Bridge is located adjacent to the eastern boundary before traversing over the northern section of the site. The water area of Blackwattle Bay is approximately 21 hectares.

The Blackwattle Bay State Significant Precinct (SSP) investigation area is located less than 2km west of Sydney's CBD (refer Figure 1). The land area is located partially within the City of Sydney local government area (LGA). The water area is within the Sydney Harbour Catchment. Blackwattle Bay land area wraps around the southern and eastern edges of Blackwattle Bay and is bounded by Bridge Road to the south and Bank Street to the east. The Western Distributor road / Anzac Bridge is located adjacent to the eastern boundary before traversing over the northern section of the site. The water area of Blackwattle Bay is approximately 23 hectares.

The existing Sydney Fish Market and wider precinct proposed redevelopment site are located within a predominately commercial area, at the head of Blackwattle Bay, within an area defined as the Blackwattle Bay Precinct (Figure 1).

Key sites within proximity include Wentworth Park to the south, Sydney Secondary College to the west, Jubilee Park to the north east, Waterfront Park/ Jackson's landing to the north east and the Powerhouse Museum to the south east. Public transport to the area predominately comprises of light rail access, with a Sydney Fish Market and Wentworth Park stops located to the north east and south east. Pedestrian access is also possible, along with vehicular access which is possible from Bank Street.



Figure 1: Surrounding context of the Blackwattle Bay State Significant Precinct. (Source: INSW)

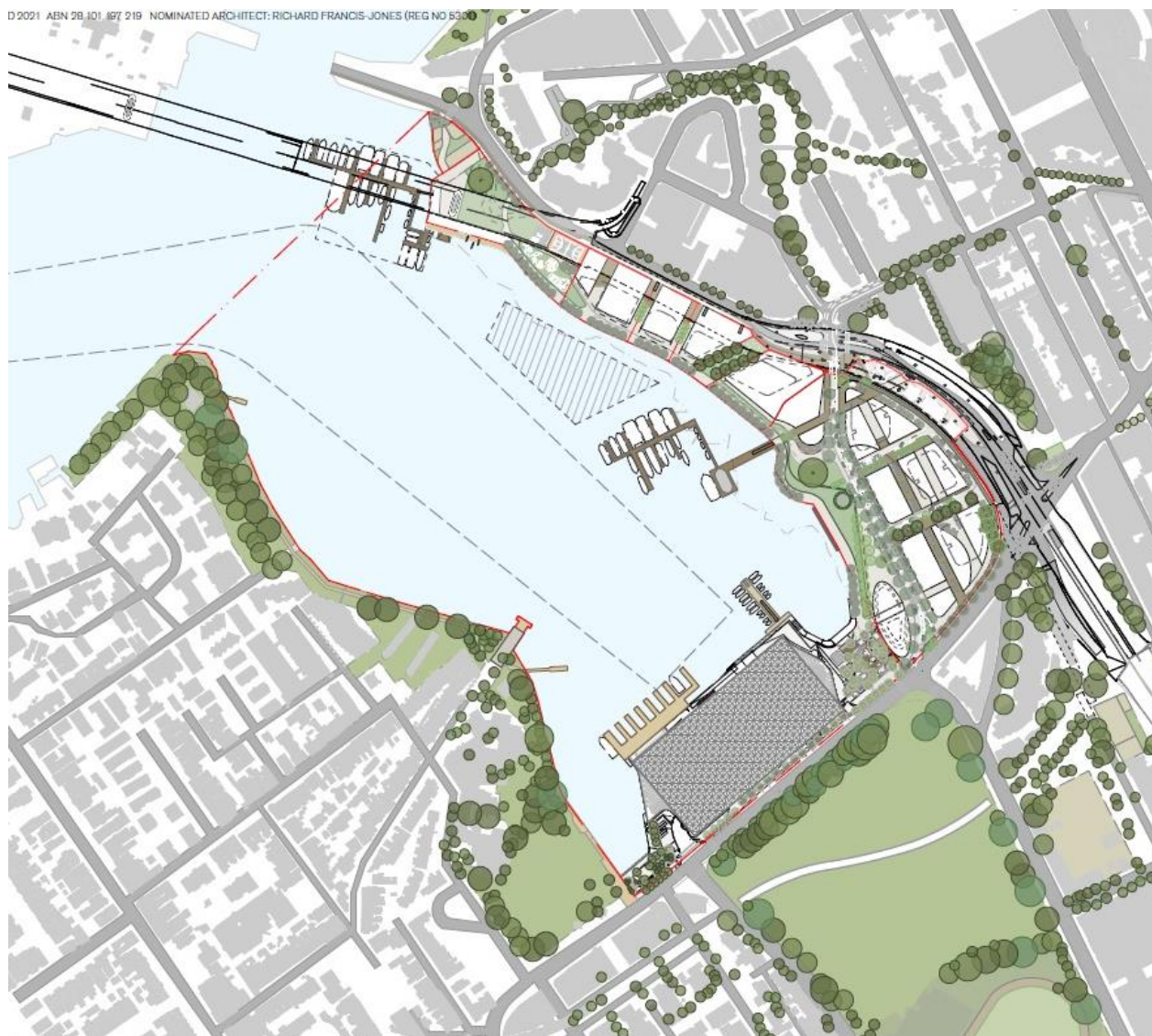


Figure 2: Blackwattle Bay State Significant Precinct Plan (Source: FJMT)



Figure 3: Panoramic view of Blackwattle Bay from the northern end of the Sydney Fish Market at left the Coal Loader and the Anzac Bridge at right.



Figure 4: Panorama looking north along the Blackwattle Track in the Glebe Foreshore park, with the Hanson concrete batching plant at right and the pylons of the Anzac Bridge and the high-rise buildings of Pyrmont visible in the distance. (Source: Nearmap imagery, 11 February 2017)



Figure 5: Street view looking northwest under the Anzac Bridge, with Bank Street in the centre just before its intersection with Quarry Master Drive to the right.



Figure 6: The intersection of Wattle Street and Pyrmont Bridge Road, from the former coal loader looking south east.



Figure 7: Blackwattle Bay and the ANZAC Bridge looking north. The existing Sydney Fish Market is visible to the right.

3.1. Existing Sydney Fish Market

The existing Sydney Fish Market site comprises a number of building elements and structures including the following:

- Main fish market building (Figure 8);
- Carpark (with delivery bays);
- Separate building structures located within the carpark and to the north used by retail and wholesale fish sellers;
- Three wharves/ marinas;
- The c.1880s dry dock/ slipway that aligns with the northern side of the original alignment;
- The remnant 19th century sandstone seawalls on the eastern side of the bay and adjacent to the existing Fish Market carpark (Figure 13);
- The early 19th century causeway along Bridge Road.

The majority of buildings and structures located within the existing Sydney Fish Market site date from the late 20th century and are single storey warehouses. The carpark and surrounding areas are tar sealed with minimal soft landscaping.

The following images provide an overview of the current condition and appearance of the existing Sydney Fish Market.



Figure 8: The existing main Sydney Fish Market Building, visible in the background.



Figure 9: The western edge of the Sydney Fish Market site showing the outdoor eating area. The coal loader remains are visible in the background.



Figure 10: View south along the Bank Street edge of the main Sydney Fish Market building.



Figure 11: The southern façade of the existing Sydney Fish Market Building along Pymont Bridge Road.



Figure 12: Structures to the north of the carpark within the existing Sydney Fish Market complex. The ANZAC Bridge and the Hymix Concrete Bathing plant are visible in the background.



Figure 13: Where the existing sandstone seawall terminates (red arrow) may mark the entrance to the c.1880s dry dock/ slipway.

3.2. New Sydney Fish Market Site

The location of the new Sydney Fish Market (Figure 14) is along the southern foreshore of Blackwattle Bay. This area comprises of a number of allotments including the following:

- Lots 3-5 DP 1064339 (structures along southern foreshore);
- Lot 107 DP 1076596 (partial, Blackwattle Bay);
- Lot 1 DP 835794 (partial).

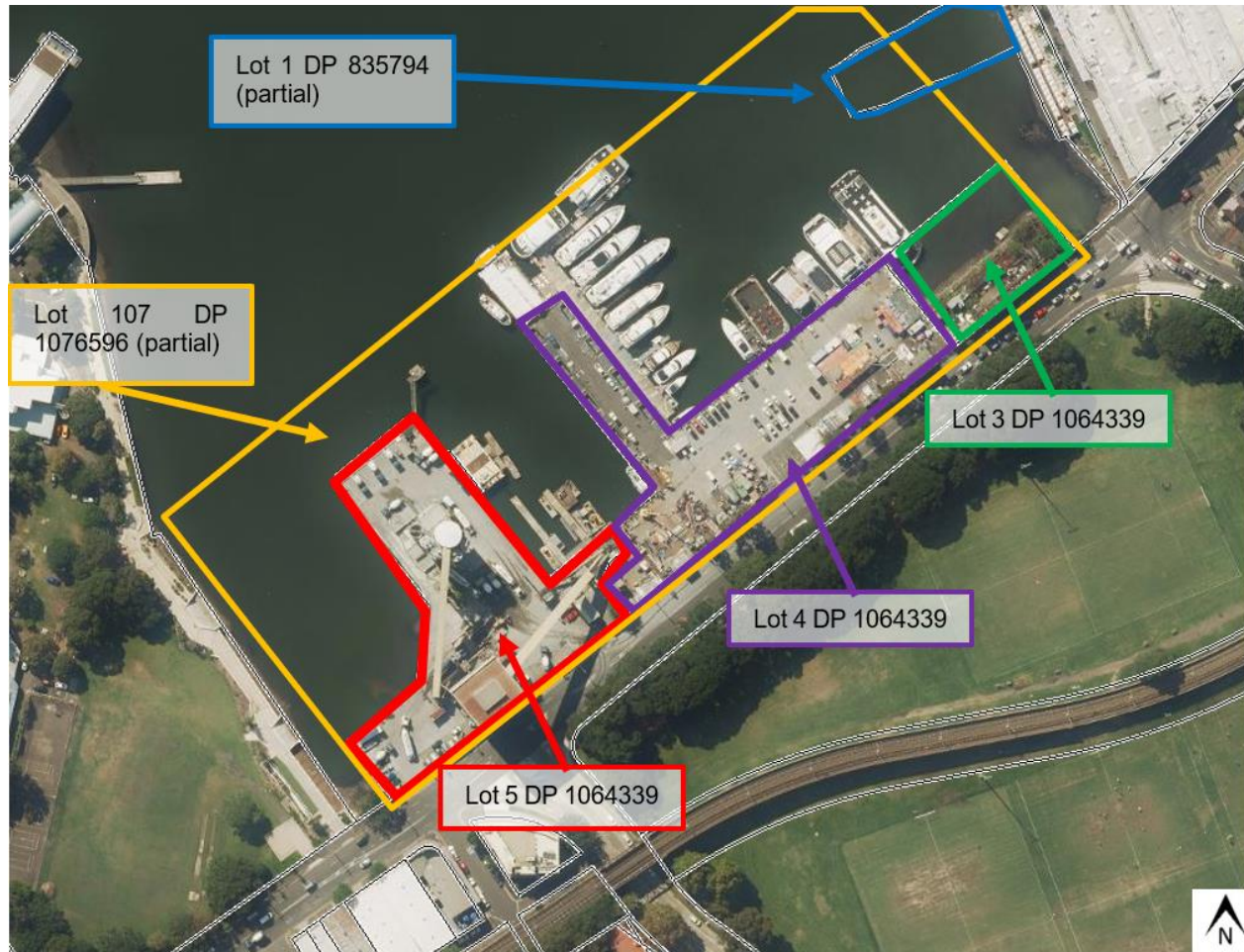


Figure 14: Aerial showing the location of the proposed new site for the Sydney Fish Market and the various allotments it comprises. (Source: SIX Maps NSW with overlay by City Plan Heritage)

The site of the new Sydney Fish Market comprises various built elements, including the following:

- Former coal loader (south east corner) (Figure 17);
- Storm water outlets (south east corner) (Figure 18);
- Office/ Weighbridge building (west of the former coal loader) (Figure 19);
- Hanson Heidelberg cement concrete batching plant (to the west) (Figure 16);
- Blackwattle Bay Marina wharf (east of Hanson Heidelberg);
- Concrete wharf and Sydney Event Cruises (west of the former coal loader).

Their location within the subject site is indicated in the following aerial.

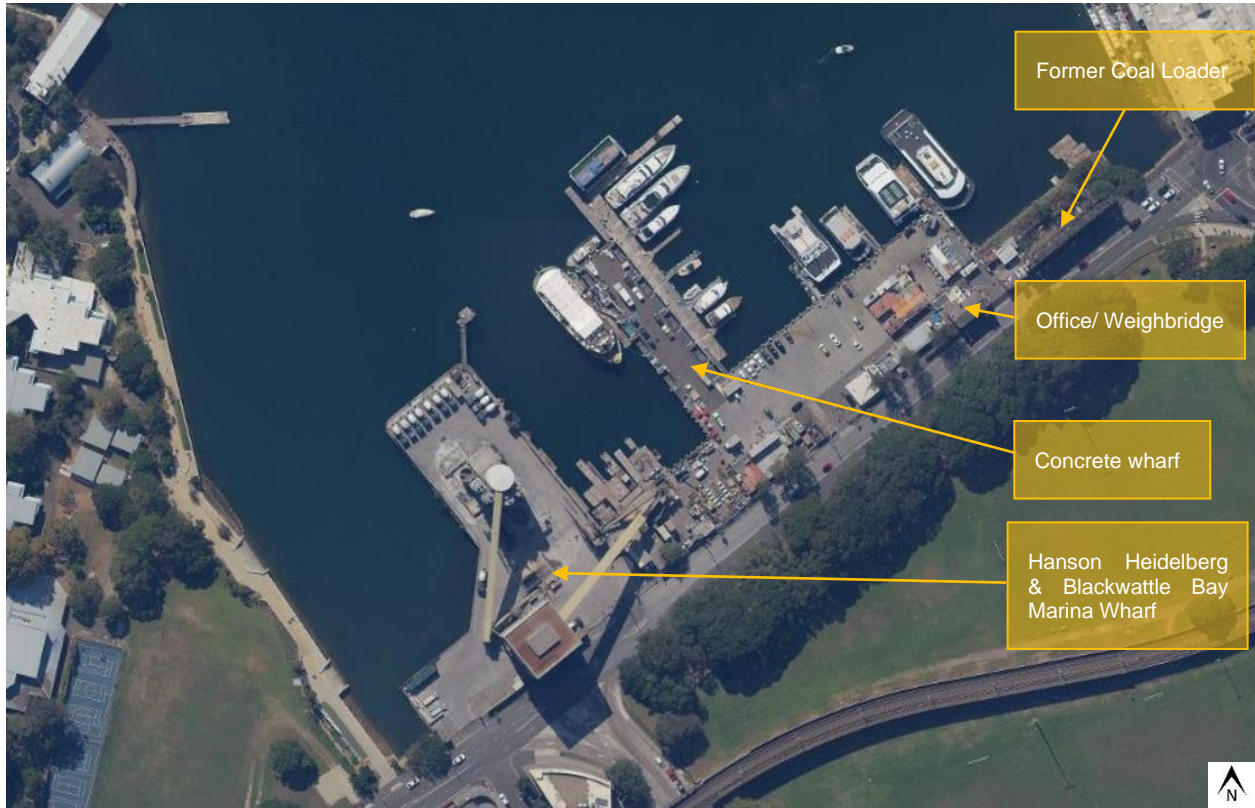


Figure 15: Aerial view of the southern foreshore of Blackwattle Bay showing the various structure located within the site. (Source: SIX Maps accessed 23 November 2020)

Additional site inspections including internal inspections to the proposed new Sydney Fish Market site were undertaken as part of the photographic archival recording of the Coal Loader and the Office/Weighbridge building on 27 August 2020 and subsequent site inspections during the Early Works for the new Sydney Fish Market between September and November 2020.

The following site description for the former coal loader has been extracted from the Statement of Heritage Impact, prepared by the Government Architect's office in 2004:²

The coal loader comprises a concrete wharf deck on land fill from the Pyrmont Bridge Road to the sea wall, with a slightly larger deck area supported on timber piles in Blackwattle Bay. The piles support a hardwood timber frame of doubled headstocks. A system of concrete columns supports the timber structure above.

The column grids are at double spacing on the fill, supported by reinforced concrete footings, while the piles support the columns over the water.

The timber structure has diagonal planking on the north, south and east walls, with alternating direction of the diagonal in each panel. The north and south walls have an additional support structure behind to support the gantry crane, which ran on rails along the top of these walls.

The west wall comprises lightly framed horizontal timber. The coal bins are on a deck of diagonal boards, with steel hoppers from each bin to enable the coal to be loaded into vehicles...

The gantry crane was built by Malcolm Moore Pty Ltd. It stood high above the structure, on rails on top of and supported by the north and south walls. It was dismantled on August 2000.

² Government Architect's Office, Blackwattle Bay Coal Bunker, Statement of Heritage Impact, October 2004, p.16

It is a riveted steel structure, and when erect had two legs at the northern end and one at the southern end, with steel vertical trusses above, joined by a horizontal truss. Coal was unloaded into the bins using a clam-shell bucket. Two of these buckets remain on the site, one to the west of the coal loader, the other at bin level above. The crane is now cut into sections and lying to the east and west of the coal loader.

The Office/Weighbridge building is included in Site B2 of the Master Plan, and does not form part of this report. It and the Weighbridge were, however, an integral part of the working of the site, as the entry/exit point and where the weighing of the coal loads, payment and running of the business took place.

The diagonal timbers of the coal bins give an unusual, robust, industrial quality to the structure, and together with the gantry crane, are the elements which provide the main visual and interpretive qualities of the site.

In 2003, the timber coal bin structure on Pyrmont Bridge Road was stabilised using supporting wires inside the structure to ensure public safety. The timbers on this façade were also covered with cyclone mesh fencing wire as an additional safety precaution.

To the west of the former coal loader is a Federation style Office/ Weighbridge building. This building served as the original entry and exit to the former coal loader and was the administrative area. The coal loads would be weighed, payments made, and the general operations of the business undertaken (Figure 19).

Directly east of the former coal loader are four stormwater outlets and a seawall, attached to the concrete wharf (Figure 18).



Figure 16: The Hanson Heidelberg cement concrete batching plant has since been demolished.



Figure 17: The site of the new Sydney Fish Market with the former coal loader visible (red) in the foreground and the Weighbridge Building in the background (blue) prior to the removal of salvaged elements. Stormwater outlets and seawall are seen to the east (left) of the coal loader.



Figure 18: The former coal loader following during the dismantling process that is currently underway.



Figure 19: The Office Weighbridge building, located west of the former coal loader prior to the commencement of Early Works for the new Sydney Fish Market.



Figure 20: The current view of the former coal loader (foreground) and the weighbridge building (far left) site from Bridge Road with hoarding and scaffolding in place for the dismantling process.

Beyond the existing Sydney Fish Market site to the north, a brick building constructed in a style typical of the Inter-War period stands at 1-3 Bank Street, overlooking the water from the rear. When the Bank Street, Pyrmont Master Plan was in preparation in 2004, the building was owned and occupied by Ms Ann Forrester, who had lived there for some years. At that time, Ms Forrester was able to provide some information about the history of the building and its associated wharf in correspondence to the Minister for Waterways.³ Additional research undertaken as part of the *European Heritage Assessment & Impact Statement* (City Plan Heritage, February 2021) has uncovered additional information.



Figure 21a and 22b: Brick building at 1-3 Bank Street, Pyrmont



Figure 22: 1-3 Bank Street, Pyrmont, outlined in red. The extent of the Blackwattle Bay Precinct is indicated by the blue line. (Source: SIX Maps accessed 20 November 2020)

³ Maunsell Australia Pty. Ltd. 2004. Bank Street Pyrmont, Master Plan: Appendix C - Heritage Assessment.

4. HERITAGE CONTEXT

There are various heritage aspects of Blackwattle Bay that require consideration including known heritage items, heritage conservation areas, potential heritage and potential archaeological sites, as well as intangible cultural heritage values. Some of these are located within the Blackwattle Bay Precinct while others are located in close proximity. These are indicated in the following maps.

Two sections of the study area were identified (Artefact 2020) as being within the alignment of original landforms as well as being outside of margins of disturbance associated with quarrying and other deep subsurface impacts. These two locations were identified as areas of moderate archaeological potential and are recorded on the Aboriginal Heritage Management System (AHIMS) as Potential Archaeological Deposits 45-6-3338 and 45-6-3339.

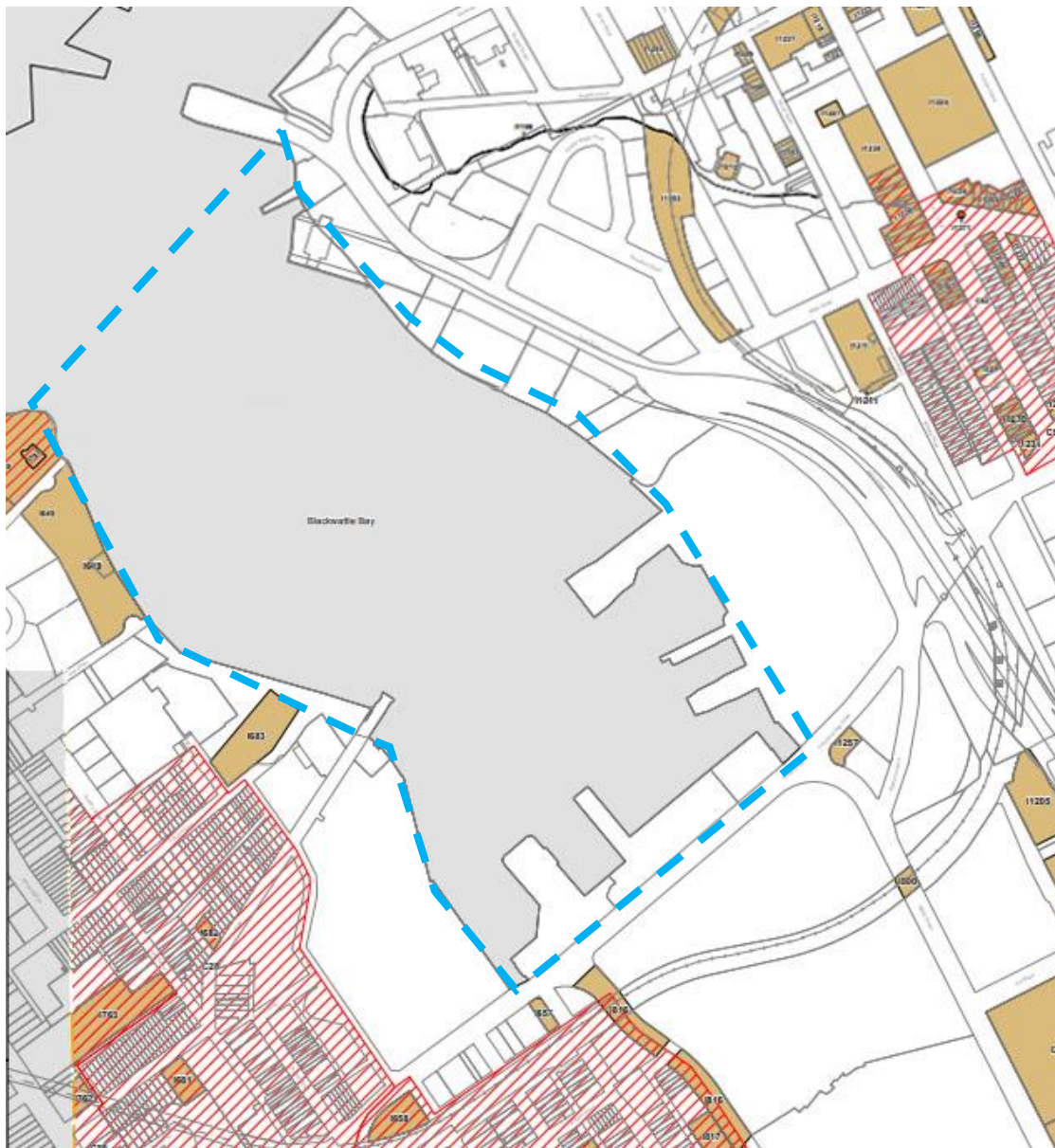
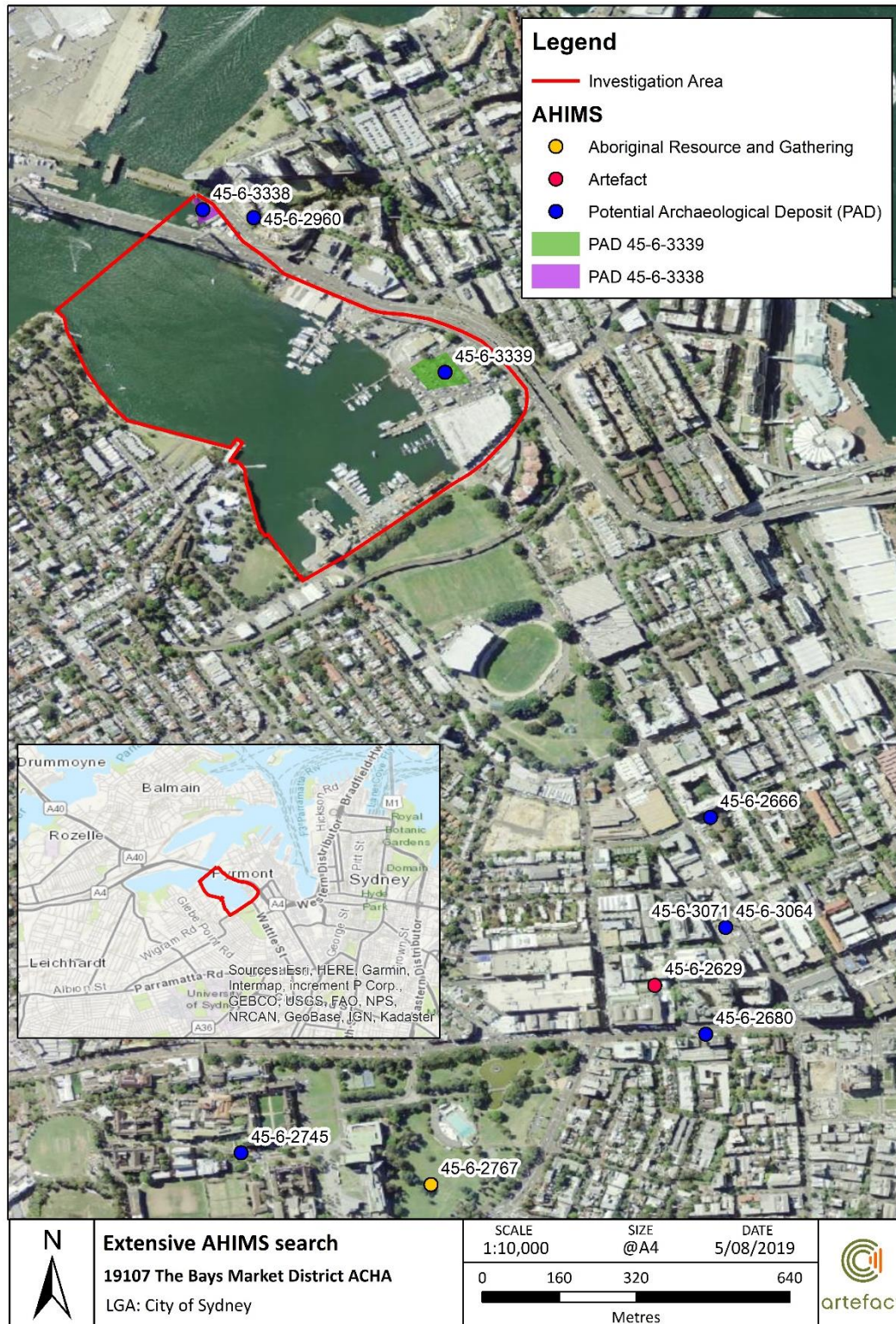


Figure 23: Sydney LEP heritage maps showing the heritage items and HCAs located within proximity to Blackwattle Bay, outlined in blue. (Source: Sydney LEP Heritage Maps 007 and 008)



Document Path: D:\GIS\GIS_Mapping\19017 Bay Market District\MXD\StudyArea_190805.mxd

Figure 24: AHIMS sites in and near the study area. (Source: Artefact, 2020)

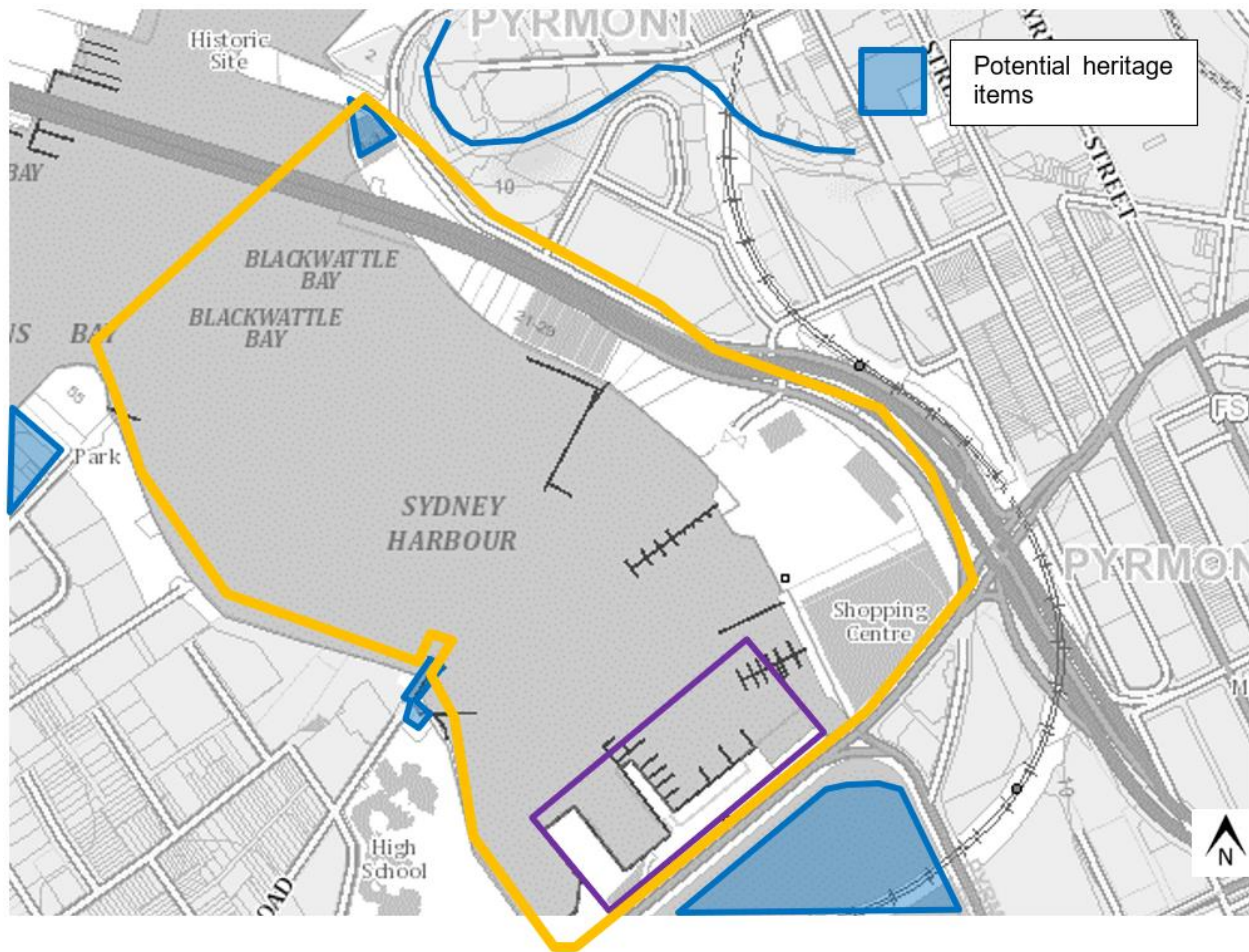


Figure 25: Map showing the location of potential European heritage sites, outlined in blue. The Blackwattle Bay Precinct is outlined in orange. (Source: Six Maps, overlaid by CPH)

A summary of the potential heritage items is included in the following tables.

Table 1: Potential heritage items.

Name / Address	Comments and Photographs
Wharf-front warehouse, Bank Street, Pyrmont	Beyond the Fish Market site to the north, a brick building constructed in a style typical of the Inter-War period stands at 1-3 Bank Street, overlooking the water from the rear. When the Bank Street, Pyrmont Master Plan was in preparation in 2004, the building was owned and occupied by Ms Ann Forrester, who had lived there for some years. At that time, Ms Forrester was able to provide some information about the history of the building and its associated wharf in correspondence to the Minister for Waterways. ⁴

⁴ Maunsell Australia Pty. Ltd. 2004. Bank Street Pyrmont, Master Plan: Appendix C - Heritage Assessment.









Name / Address	Comments and Photographs
	 



Table 2: Identification of potential European and Aboriginal archaeological deposits

Address	Dating / Phase	Nature of potential remains	Degree of likelihood for survival	Photo
Portion of the Fish Market car park: The Bays Precinct PAD01 45-6-3339, size 5,000m2	Pre 1788	Significance assessment: Research potential: moderate - high Representativeness: moderate - high Rarity: high Educational potential: moderate-high	High	
1A to 3 Banks St Pyrmont: The Bays Precinct PAD02 45-6-3338, 1,500 m2	Pre 1788	Significance assessment: Research potential: moderate - high Representativeness: moderate - high Rarity: high Educational potential: moderate-high	High	

Address	Dating / Phase	Nature of potential remains	Degree of likelihood for survival	Photo
				
Pyrmont Bridge Rd	Early European settlement (1788-1815)	Causeway	High	
	Reclamation of the Bay (1859-1909)	Wall constructed for reclamation	High	
		Stone sea wall	High	
	Industry government coal depots (1910-1925)	- First Monier plate sea wall piling	Moderate	
		Reclamation and fill	High	
		Coal depots	Moderate	
	Industry Commercial Coal Depot	- Second Monier plate sea wall	High	
		Coal depot	Moderate - High	

Address	Dating / Phase	Nature of potential remains	Degree of likelihood for survival	Photo
	(1926-1943)	Timber wharf	Moderate	
	Redevelopment of wharfage (1945-1950)	Completion of sea wall	High	
		R.W. Miller structures	Moderate	
	1959-1975	Coal silos, office buildings and sheds	Moderate	
		Conveyor wharf	High	
Blackwattle Bay	Industry government coal depots (1910-1925)	- Sea wall piling for wharves	Moderate	

Address	Dating / Phase	Nature of potential remains	Degree of likelihood for survival	Photo
Wentworth Park	Reclamation of the Bay (1859-1909)	Stormwater channels	High	 <p><i>Photograph shows outlets 17A and 17E&F only (17B – 17D are not presently visible)</i></p>

Address	Dating / Phase	Nature of potential remains	Degree of likelihood for survival	Photo
Aligned with former extension where Gipps Street met Blackwattle Bay	c.1880s	<p>Dry dock/slipway - A dry dock or slipway may be associated with D and W Robertson, Blackwattle Bay ship builders and iron and steel merchants (listed in Sands 1885) and later with Saxton and Binns Timber Yard. This structure was located at the former terminus of Gipps Street and partially under the north-west corner of the former Sydney Fish Market.</p> <p>This structure pre-dates Saxton and Binns' timber yard lease south of Gipps Street. Its purpose is currently unconfirmed but it features in plans for about 30 years, from the mid-1886 to 1910. D and W Robertson (shipbuilders as well as iron and steel merchants and owned by James and William Robertson) had its 'Works' at Abattoirs Road, Blackwattle Bay from 1885. 'Blackwattle Iron Works' is shown on an 1888 plan off 'Gipps Crescent' (formerly Abattoir Road). This is likely to have been D & W Robertson's premises. No identification is given as to the occupancy of the adjacent, recently reclaimed land to the south. This area includes the</p>	High	  <p>Source: Comber Consultants, July 2019</p>

Address	Dating / Phase	Nature of potential remains	Degree of likelihood for survival	Photo
		dry dock/slipway which, if not owned by D & W Robertson, would certainly have been useful for the launch and recovery of ships they were constructing or maintaining.		

5. STATEMENTS OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

As the various built elements located within the study area have been previously assessed under the European Heritage Assessment & Impact Statement (City Plan Heritage, February 2021), the following are the Statements of Significance established for the potential heritage items and potential/ known archaeological items located within the Blackwattle Bay State Significant Precinct:

Statement of Heritage Significance for the Blackwattle Bay Coal Loader:⁵

The primary significance of the Blackwattle Bay Coal Loader (Bunker) is derived from its ability to interpret a now defunct industrial activity as the only one of its type left in NSW. The extant fabric partially demonstrates the process of supply of coal from ship to shore by means of a steel cantilever type gantry crane and hardwood bunkers - and distribution from the depot to consumers. There is abundant physical and documentary evidence to allow meaningful interpretation of the importance of coal as an essential commodity for previous generations.

It is a powerful symbol of the maritime industrial history of the Bays Precinct and serves as a landmark seen from land and water. It is held in high esteem by the local community.

The robust character of a now unique structure has a rugged aesthetic appeal through the pattern, texture and proportions of its timber superstructure and, until recently, the high silhouette of the gantry crane against the sky.

Statement of Heritage Significance for 1-3 Bank Street:

1-3 Bank Street, Pyrmont has had a long association with Sydney as a working port. Originally associated with the Blackwattle Bay timber industry, the site was soon redeveloped for use as the base of the Cam and Sons fishing trawler fleet, where it continuously operated for over thirty years. Besides the recent removal of the finger wharf, the site is largely intact from its 1932 construction. It is a rare, extant example of the early-twentieth century maritime industry within Blackwattle Bay.

Statement of Heritage Significance for Sydney Fish Market:

The Fish Market site along Bank Street, Pyrmont, is significant primarily for its current importance as a leisure/entertainment site for inhabitants of and visitors to Sydney. It also once bore witness to the development of industry in early Sydney. The site has the potential to contain archaeological resources related to early industrial activities, but these are already documented well through historical evidence.

⁵ Government Architect's Office, Blackwattle Bay Coal Bunker, Statement of Heritage Impact, October 2004, p.19

6. HISTORICAL THEMES AND AUDIENCE

The historical development of an area or item can be understood as occurring in a thematic way, with different layers representing progressively earlier themes. The NSW Heritage Council developed a thematic framework for use in heritage assessment and management. Thinking about a place in terms of themes can help understanding of its significance as well as establish the interpretative storylines. The organising principle for the thematic framework is the dynamism of human activity.⁶ The following framework identifies a number of historical themes within the National and State framework and organises them by relevance to the site.

The history of the study area is covered in the thematic history by Dr Terry Kass with the Aboriginal historical input provided by Carolyn MacLulich of Artefact Heritage in the *European Heritage Assessment & Impact Statement* (City Plan Heritage, February 2021). Those historical themes relevant to the evolution and interpretation of the cultural landscape are shown in the table below. Themes that are not represented in the study area have been excluded from the table below.

Table 3: Historical themes associated with the Blackwattle Bay State Significant Precinct

National Theme	State Theme	Blackwattle Bay Theme	Notes	Examples
1. Peopling Australia	Aboriginal cultures	Aboriginal occupation, resource use, and fishing technologies	Activities associated with maintaining, developing, experiencing and remembering Aboriginal cultural identities and practises, past and present.	fish trap, camp site, place name, midden, trade route, massacre site, shipwreck contact site, mission, whaling station, pastoral workers camp, timber mill settlement, removed children's home, town reserve, protest site, native title site, keeping place,
3. Developing local, regional and national economies	Commerce	Establishing transport infrastructure Transporting and storing goods	Activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services	Bank, shop, inn, stock exchange, marketplace, mall, coin collection, consumer wares, bond store, customs house, trade routes, mint.
3. Developing local, regional and national economies	Communication	Establishing transport infrastructure Transporting and storing goods	Activities relating to the creation and conveyance of information	Post office, telephone exchange, printery, radio studio, newspaper office, telegraph equipment, network of telegraph poles, mail boat shipwreck, track, airstrip, lighthouse, stamp collection.
3. Developing local, regional and	Environment - cultural landscape	Reclaiming land	Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the	A landscape type, bushfire fighting equipment, soil conservation structures,

⁶ Both the Australian Heritage Commission (national) and the NSW Heritage Office (state) have identified themes for research relating to places of heritage significance. www.heritage.nsw.gov.au

National Theme	State Theme	Blackwattle Bay Theme	Notes	Examples
national economies			shaping of their physical surroundings	national park, nature reserve, market garden, land clearing tools, evidence of Aboriginal land management, avenue of trees, surf beach, fishing spot, plantation, place important in arguments for nature or cultural heritage conservation.
3. Developing local, regional and national economies	Fishing	Supplying food	Activities associated with gathering, producing, distributing, and consuming resources from aquatic environments useful to humans.	Fishing boat, whaling station, marine reserve, fisher camp, seafood factory, fish shop, oyster lease, artificial reef, fishing boat wreck, mooring, dock, marina, wharf, fish farm, fish trap
3. Developing local, regional and national economies	Industry	Establishing industries Providing building materials	Activities associated with the manufacture, production and distribution of goods	Factory, workshop, depot, industrial machinery, timber mill, quarry, private railway or wharf, shipbuilding yard, slipway, blacksmith, cannery, foundry, kiln, smelter, tannery, brewery, factory office, company records.
3. Developing local, regional and national economies	Transport	Establishing transport infrastructure Transporting and storing goods	Activities associated with the moving of people and goods from one place to another, and systems for the provision of such movements	Railway station, highway, lane, train, ferry, wharf, tickets, carriage, dray, stock route, canal, bridge, footpath, aerodrome, barge, harbour, lighthouse, shipwreck, canal, radar station, toll gate, horse yard, coach stop.
4. Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure	Occupying the land	Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	Fence, survey mark, subdivision pattern, land title document, boundary hedge, place name, stone wall, shelterbelt, cliff, river, seawall, rock engravings, shelters & habitation sites, cairn, survey mark, trig station, colonial/state border markers.

National Theme	State Theme	Blackwattle Bay Theme	Notes	Examples
4. Building settlements, towns and cities	Utilities	Establishing utility infrastructure	Activities associated with the provision of services, especially on a communal basis	Water pipeline, sewage tunnel, gas retort, powerhouse, County Council office, garbage dump, windmill, radio tower, bridge, culvert, weir, well, cess pit, reservoir, dam.
5. Governing	Defence	Defending Australia	Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation	Battle ground, fortification, RAAF base, barracks, uniforms, military maps and documents, war memorials, shipwreck lost to mines, scuttled naval vessel, POW camp, bomb practice ground, parade ground, massacre site, air raid shelter, drill hall
8. Developing Australia's cultural life	Leisure	Establishing and maintaining leisure facilities	Activities associated with recreation and relaxation	Resort, ski lodge, chalet, cruise ship, passenger rail carriage, swimming pool, dance hall, hotel, caravan park, tourist brochures, park, beach, clubhouse, lookout, common, bush walking track
8. Developing Australia's cultural life	Sport	Establishing and maintaining leisure facilities	Activities associated with organised recreational and health promotional activities	Oval, racecourse, swimming pool, bowling club, bowling green, trophies, calendar of fixtures, cricket set, yacht pens, tennis court, rugby field, speedway, sporting equipment, bocce court.

6.1. Audience

For the preparation of interpretation methods and devices it is important to consider and identify key audiences who will encounter the information being conveyed.

There are many different levels of associations people will have with items and as such, understanding each of these key audiences will inform the content and the media used for interpretation.⁷

In the present case, the key potential audience groups for the site include local residents, employees, visitors, children, adults, delivery/ maintenance people and the passer-by.

⁷ NSW Heritage Office, Interpreting Heritage Places and Items, August 2005

Local residents	
Profile	This group includes residents within the newly developed Blackwattle Bay residential precinct and immediate neighbourhood, and their visitors who have come from other places. These people are likely to view the site in the course of daily life in the area.
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Walk past and through the Blackwattle Bay Precinct
Employees of the Sydney Fish Market and other businesses	
Profile	<p>Employees of the new Sydney Fish Market, Hymix Concrete Batching Plant and other businesses in the newly developed Blackwattle Bay businesses constitute one of the core target groups to be considered for heritage interpretation.</p> <p>This group will spend the majority of time within the new Sydney Fish Market building, other business and around the site and therefore develop the greatest familiarity with the site and its historical values.</p>
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enter and exit buildings ▪ General access to the precinct ▪ Access the interior of buildings for work
Visitors and tourists	
Profile	<p>Visitors and tourists constitute one of the core target groups to be considered for heritage interpretation.</p> <p>This group will spend the majority of time within and around the precinct and therefore develop the greatest familiarity with the precinct and its historical values. Some visitors will visit numerous times.</p>
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enter and exit the buildings/ site and the promenade
Delivery and Maintenance People	
Profile	It is expected that delivery and maintenance workers will also need to access the buildings and the promenade periodically and are therefore another target audience.
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enter and exit the precinct/ buildings ▪ Spend limited time in the buildings to undertake repair and maintenance work, deliver goods and communicate with employees
The Passer-by	
Profile	It is expected that numerous other people would pass by the Blackwattle Bay Precinct on a daily basis. Amongst others, casual passers-by are expected to include local workers and visitors of the area who casually walk through the neighbourhood or walk past the area on their way to and from work. The role of heritage interpretation is to encourage these people to engage with the history of the site.

	Compared to the other audience groups, these people may have only occasional opportunity to experience the exterior of the building.
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Walk past the Blackwattle Bay Precinct

7. HERITAGE INTERPRETATION STRATEGY/PLAN

7.1. Introduction

As defined in *The Burra Charter*, interpretation is "all the ways of presenting the cultural significance of a place". This may be a 'combination of the treatment of fabric'; 'the use of and activities of a place'; and 'the use of introduced explanatory material'.

According to the NSW Heritage Council Heritage Interpretation Policy (August 2005), "Heritage interpretation is a means of sharing Australian culture and history within communities and with other communities, new citizens, visitors and people overseas. It is also a means of passing on the knowledge and appreciation of Australian culture to new generations".

Given consideration to the site's needs and requirements, there are a number of best interpretative practices that may be considered when planning for heritage interpretation.

The role of a Heritage Interpretation Strategy/Plan is to provide strategies and advice for interpreting a heritage item. An Interpretation Strategy is based on research and analysis that is utilised to communicate the significance and history of the item. It identifies key themes, storylines and audiences and provides recommendations about interpretation media. It also includes practical and specific advice about how to implement these strategies to inform a future detailed Interpretation Plan, which will include specific interpretive graphic materials.

The NSW Heritage Council Heritage Interpretation Policy (August 2005) presents the following 'Ingredients for Best Practice in Heritage Interpretation':

- PEOPLE AND CULTURE: Respect for the special connections between people and items
- SIGNIFICANCE: Understand the item and convey its significance
- RECORDS AND RESEARCH: Good research is at the heart of effective interpretation. Use existing records of the item, research additional information, and make the records and research publicly available (subject to security and cultural protocols)
- AUDIENCE: Explore, respect and respond to the identified audience
- THEMES: Make reasoned choices about themes, ideas and stories
- ENGAGING THE AUDIENCE: Stimulate thought and dialogue, provoke response and enhance understanding
- CONTEXT: Research and understand the physical, historical, spiritual and contemporary context of the item and related items; and respect local amenity and culture
- SUSTAINING SIGNIFICANCE: Develop interpretation that strengthens and sustains the significance of the item, its character and authenticity
- CONSERVATION PLANNING: Integrate interpretation in conservation planning, and in all subsequent stages of a conservation project
- MAINTENANCE, EVALUATION AND REVIEW: Include interpretation in the ongoing management of an item; provide for regular maintenance, evaluation and review
- SKILLS & KNOWLEDGE: Involve people with relevant skills, knowledge and experience
- COLLABORATION: Collaborate with organisations and the local community

The *ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites* recognises that interpretation and presentation are part of the overall process of cultural heritage conservation and management. This Charter seeks to establish seven cardinal principles, upon which Interpretation and Presentation, in whatever form or medium is deemed appropriate in specific circumstances, should be based. The purpose of this Charter is therefore to define the basic principles of Interpretation and Presentation as essential components of heritage conservation efforts and as a means of enhancing public appreciation and understanding of cultural heritage sites.

Principle 1: Access and Understanding of cultural heritage sites and foster public awareness and engagement in the need for their protection and conservation.

Principle 2: Information Sources of cultural heritage sites to a range of audiences through careful, documented recognition of significance, through accepted scientific and scholarly methods as well as from living cultural traditions.

Principle 3: Attention to Setting and Context of cultural heritage sites in their natural and cultural settings and social contexts.

Principle 4: Preservation of Authenticity of cultural heritage sites, by communicating the significance of their historic fabric and cultural values and protecting them from the adverse impact of intrusive interpretive infrastructure, visitor pressure, inaccurate or inappropriate interpretation.

Principle 5: Planning for Sustainability of cultural heritage sites, through promoting public understanding of, and participation in, ongoing conservation efforts, ensuring long-term maintenance of the interpretive infrastructure and regular review of its interpretive contents.

Principle 6: Concern for Inclusiveness in the interpretation of cultural heritage sites, by facilitating the involvement of stakeholders and associated communities in the development and implementation of interpretive programmes.

Principle 7: Importance of Research, Training, and Evaluation for heritage interpretation and presentation, including technologies, research, and training. Such guidelines must be appropriate and sustainable in their social contexts.

In addition, CPH believes that there are principles of best practice in designing interpretive signs and interpretive devices that are fundamental to a successful outcome. Sources for this can be found on the Interpretation Australia website under Best Practice Guidelines Reference Review. In particular, the University of Queensland, School of Tourism and Leisure Management endorses these principles (<http://tourism.uq.edu.au/signage/text-selection.html>). The following key elements of effective interpretive signage and text usage have been utilised in this report and should be consistent across all new signage and display areas of the subject site:

- Communication is most effective when text is aimed towards a 5th grade reading level so that it can be easily read and comprehended by people of most ages, backgrounds, and abilities. This does not imply that text must be 'dumbed down', but rather it should not incorporate jargon, overly scientific expressions, or difficult vocabulary words. Simplifying is best.
- Sentences should be simply composed and uncomplicated (generally no more than 15 words).
- Text written in a conversational tone is more effective than academic or didactic 'textbook' text. Most people learn and absorb information better when it is subjective rather than objective.
- Use familiar words.
- Use positive rather than negative statements (e.g. 'These frogs move south in the winter' rather than 'These frogs will not migrate until winter').
- Use a limited number of qualifying phrases to make the text less complicated (e.g. The Bubonic Plague, which killed more than 10,000 people in Australia, first hit Sydney in 1900). A better example of phrasing would be 'The Bubonic Plague first hit Sydney in 1900. It has killed more than 10,000 people in Australia since that time.'
- Text is more readable and far more approachable when it is formatted well. Information is best when it is presented in layers, using headings, subheadings, and standard text size. Additional 'tidbits' of information can be located at the end of a paragraph, in a smaller font size. This indicates that the information is secondary, and the reader can choose to read it if they want. This type of sub-text should be kept short and concise and not incorporate more than 1 to 3 sentences.
- Breaking up text into small and neat paragraphs makes it easier for the reader to engage and gives the eyes a rest while reading.

- Margins should be left justified with standard spacing between words.
- Text and background colour should provide a clear contrast for easy reading (dark against a light background is best).

This interpretation strategy/plan draws on the history of the site as a whole. Outlined below are interpretative options that may be used to convey the history of the Blackwattle Bay Precinct. The Thematic History has identified eleven prominent themes for interpretation that are relevant to the history of Blackwattle Bay generally, which also interrelated to the new Sydney Fish Market site:

1. Aboriginal occupation and resource use;
2. Occupying the land;
3. Establishing transport infrastructure;
4. Reclaiming land;
5. Establishing industries;
6. Transporting and storing goods;
7. Establishing utility infrastructure;
8. Providing building materials;
9. Establishing and maintaining leisure facilities;
10. Supplying food; and
11. Defending Australia.

These themes, and their association and relevance to the Blackwattle Bay Precinct specifically, have been considered in the preparation of the following strategy.

8. PHYSICAL INTERPRETATION OPTIONS

The sections detailed below provide information on potential physical interpretation that could be installed within the Blackwattle Bay Precinct heritage interpretation, which incorporates the previously recommended interpretive options for the new Sydney Fish Market site to ensure a consistent approach across the precinct.

8.1. Interpretation by Fabric and Design

8.1.1. European heritage integration

The updated precinct plan for the Blackwattle Bay State Significant Area has been developed in consideration of the findings of the several heritage studies undertaken by CPH, Artefact and Comber Consultants since 2017 in order to provide the best heritage outcome. As such, consideration has been given to the potential for interpreting original street alignments, which has been achieved as seen in the plan detailed in Figure 76 where Miller Street and Gipps Street alignments have been reinstated in the form of a reserve and laneway respectively. Wattle Street alignment will also be retained under the updated precinct plan and in addition to Quarry Master Drive, and two arcades, for additional pedestrian connectivity, will also be established.

At this stage movable heritage that could potentially be displayed in heritage interpretation (other than parts of the former coal loader) have not been identified. However, it is understood that archaeological findings may be discovered during excavation works. If construction works have the potential to impact on the former dry dock/slipway, archaeological excavations will be required. The results of such an investigation would not only assist in determining its use but would also provide material evidence to include in the interpretation of the precinct. As such, should this fabric be found, consideration will be given to displaying the findings within the precinct. Further details on how this will be achieved will be determined should any findings be discovered. Some examples of ways in which archaeological findings can be displayed include the following:

- Footings or other findings within the ground could be displayed in the foyer of a building underneath glazing or as an open display (Figure 27);
- Display cabinets can be installed within the foyer/ entrance to a building and include smaller or fragile archaeological findings e.g. shells, glass bottles, combs, shoes etc (Figure 28);
- Larger items can be displayed within the public domain, as part of the history walk detailed in Section 8.2 (Figure 29).

The following images (Figures 77–79) provide an overview of the ways in which heritage has been interpreted in the concept urban design for the new Sydney Fish Market site, which are also relevant for the Blackwattle Bay Precinct, and examples for displaying archaeological findings.

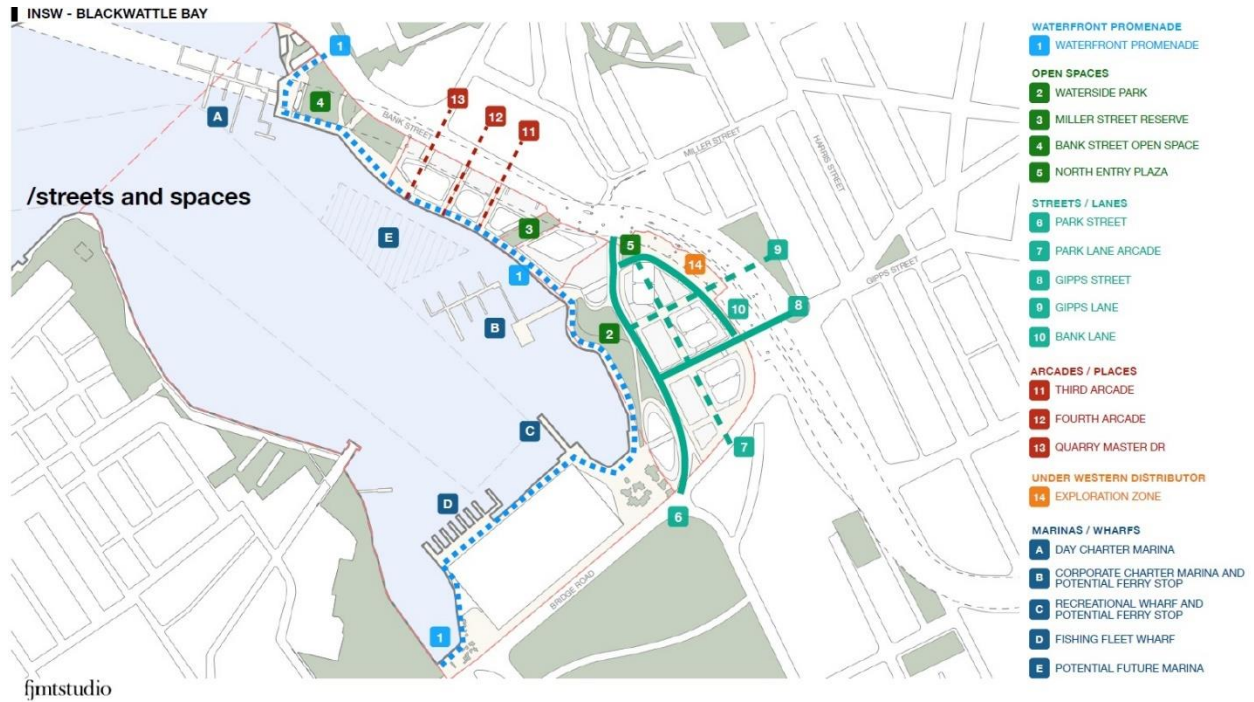


Figure 26: Blackwattle Bay Street & Spaces Plan (Source: FJMT)



Figure 27: The Big Dig in The Rocks contains the foundations of over 30 homes and shops, the earliest dating from c.1795. The foundations have been displayed internally within the YHA building. (Source: Flickr, Peter Miller, accessed 27 February 2018)



Figure 28: The Hyde Park Barracks Museum has several displays throughout the building showcasing various archaeological findings in display cases of varying size. Display cabinets can be free standing or against/ within a wall. (Source: Tonkin Zulaikha Greer Architects website, accessed 27 February 2018)



Figure 29: Example of a historic crane, displayed along the Glebe foreshore walk. Robust movable heritage can be displayed outdoors within the promenade/ foreshore walk. Consultation with a conservator may be required for outdoor displays. (Source: photo by City Plan Heritage)

8.1.2. Aboriginal heritage integration

Creative practices relating to space-making and the built form can be very powerful devices to reflect Aboriginal cultural values. Elements/designs that echo traditional forms, spaces and messages, or their contemporary interpretations, could be considered within the new commercial or residential developments within the precinct. Integrating contemporary Aboriginal design features within a new development can send a strong message about the link between Aboriginal people and the landscape and seascape, and subtly allow for reflection of contemporary connections to the land and water.

The Aboriginal Cultural Advice and Community Engagement Findings report identified that Aboriginal stakeholders and knowledge holders from the area want to see tangible markers of their culture and existence in the new development (Murawin, 2020, p25). Embedding Aboriginal design principles into the new development can create naturally diverse and beautiful places that respond to the landscape and create interesting learning places (Murawin 2020, p35).

In order to authentically address this requirement, it is recommended that Aboriginal designers/artists be engaged at an early stage to work with the architectural team, Public Art team and heritage interpretation team to develop integrated interpretive elements/designs within the new buildings and public spaces. Some examples of this approach are shown below.



Figure 30: Brambuk Cultural Centre, Grampians. (Source: www.brambuk.com.au/index.htm)



Figure 31: Uluru Visitors' Centre. (Source: www.pinterest.co.uk/pin/385339311864155072/)



Figure 32: Portrait Building, Wurundjeri elder William Barrack, Melbourne. (Source: armarchitecture.com.au/projects/barak-building/)



Figure 33: Gadigal Information Services building, Redfern, artwork by Adam Hill. (Source: sydney-city.blogspot.com/2010/03/redfern-gadigal-information-service.html)



Figure 34: Biripi Aboriginal Clinic, Purfleet. (Source: biripi.org.au/about-biripi-corporation-medical-centre/)



Figure 35: Parliament house paving mosaic, Canberra, by Michael Nelson Jagamara. (Source: www.aph.gov.au/Visit_Parliament/Art/Top_5_Treasures/Forecourt_Mosaic)

8.2. Acknowledgement of Country

A statement acknowledging the traditional owners of the land should be included. It could be incorporated within panels of the history walk, within artworks or paving, or be a stand-alone statement in a public space.

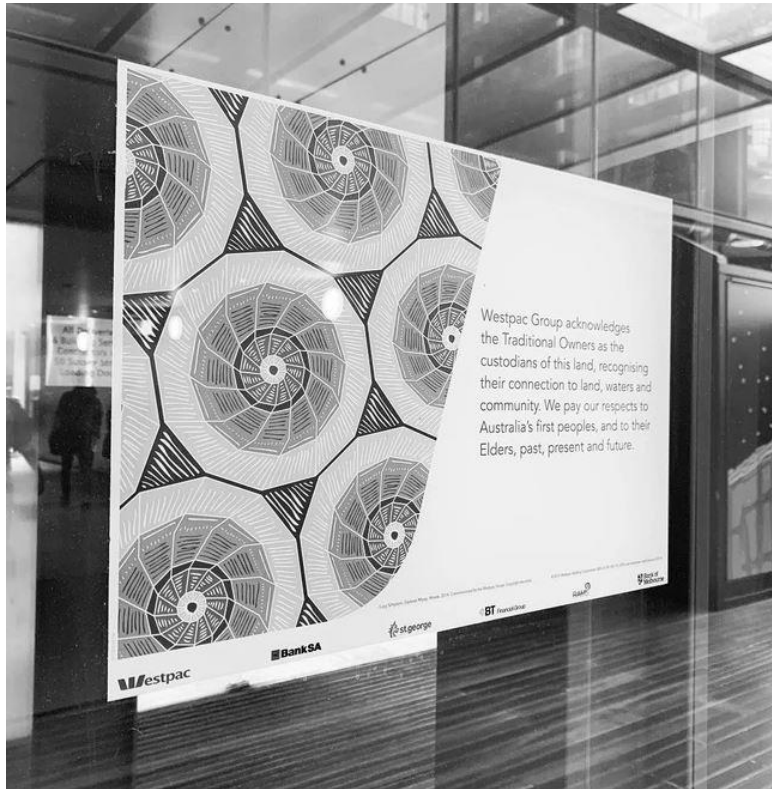
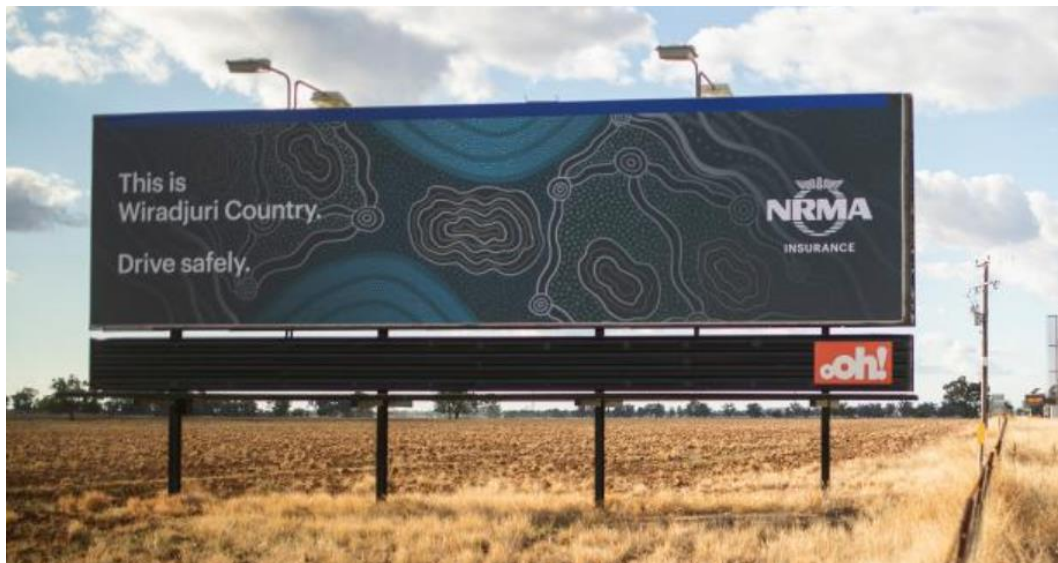


Figure 36: Acknowledgement of Country, Westpac (Source: www.qaawaamiyay.co)



Acknowledgement of Country sign, NRMA (Source: <https://thehub.nrma.com.au/>)

8.3. History Walk

The Blackwattle Bay Precinct has many areas of interest including existing infrastructure (seawalls, buildings etc) and new sites, parks and streets to be developed as part of the proposed precinct plan. It is suggested that a series of interpretation installations be placed around the site at key points of interest to create a 'history walk' that can be easily accessed by key audiences identified in Section 6.1. The history walk will encourage pedestrian traffic along the foreshore and within the wider Blackwattle Bay Precinct. The history walk could be used as a vehicle to highlight key listed and potential heritage items in the surrounding neighbourhood, as noted in Section 6.1. In addition, consideration has been given to the heritage interpretation currently installed along the Glebe foreshore to the east of the site and Jacksons Landing to the north east. The history walk could be adapted to extend and link to these areas.

The history walk incorporating the new Sydney Fish Market site is to give consideration to all heritage aspects of the Blackwattle Bay area, including built heritage, maritime, Aboriginal associations and archaeological potential in order to better integrate and understand the wider precinct's interrelated development history and associations between the sites. The key sites identified below should also be connected by timeline captions, inset in the paving of the promenade and surrounds as a precinct-wide interpretation action. This paving could also serve as a physical map for visitors, encouraging them to continue towards the next historically important site. The parts that are within the new Sydney Fish Market site have been indicated as such in brackets.

The following key points of interest have been identified at this stage as potential stopping points for the history walk:

- 1-3 Bank Street;
- ANZAC Bridge (the Blackwattle Bay history walk, and promenade continues underneath the bridge);
- Sea walls (within new Sydney Fish Market site);
- Current Sydney Fish Market site (referred to in the new development as 'previous' Sydney Fish Market site);
- The Pump House;
- Pyrmont Bridge Road (within new Sydney Fish Market site);
- The Kauri Foreshore Hotel (text and panel to be prepared in consultation with the owners of the hotel);
- Former Howard Smith Wharf (Hanson Heidelberg site. The plant has since been demolished);
- Former coal loader site (within new Sydney Fish Market site);
- The early maritime infrastructure that was at the termination of Gipps Street (dry dock/slipway);
- The early maritime infrastructure that was at the termination of Miller Street (early wharf);
- The location of the Cam and Co fleet at the Bank Street Wharf.

In addition to the key sites identified above, other general historic aspects and themes associated with the Blackwattle Bay Precinct could also be incorporated within the history walk. Some examples include the following:

- Aboriginal history;
- Blackwattle Bay;
- The original shoreline and land reclamation;
- Former jetties and wharves;
- The fishing history of the area;
- Industrial development of the area.

These key sites and general history aspects/themes can be implemented in either free standing panels, printed on panels attached to buildings, printed in the building's fabric or made available through digital media (e.g. an App). As not all visitors will have the ability to access digital information, a combination of

physical and digital media is best. Suggested text for key sites identified above has been included in 8.2.2 and for general history aspects and themes in 8.2.2.

8.3.1. Interpretation for Key Sites

External, street-facing signage for interpretation provides an opportunity for all audience groups to access information about the precinct's history. External signage is especially important for audience groups who are not intending to enter any buildings and are participating in the history walk. Examples of potential ways in which the suggested text can be displayed within the precinct can be seen in Section 8.2.4.

The proposed key site locations along the history walk are depicted in the following plan. As the concept design is primarily concerned with the eastern and southern foreshores of Blackwattle Bay, the following relates specifically to this area.

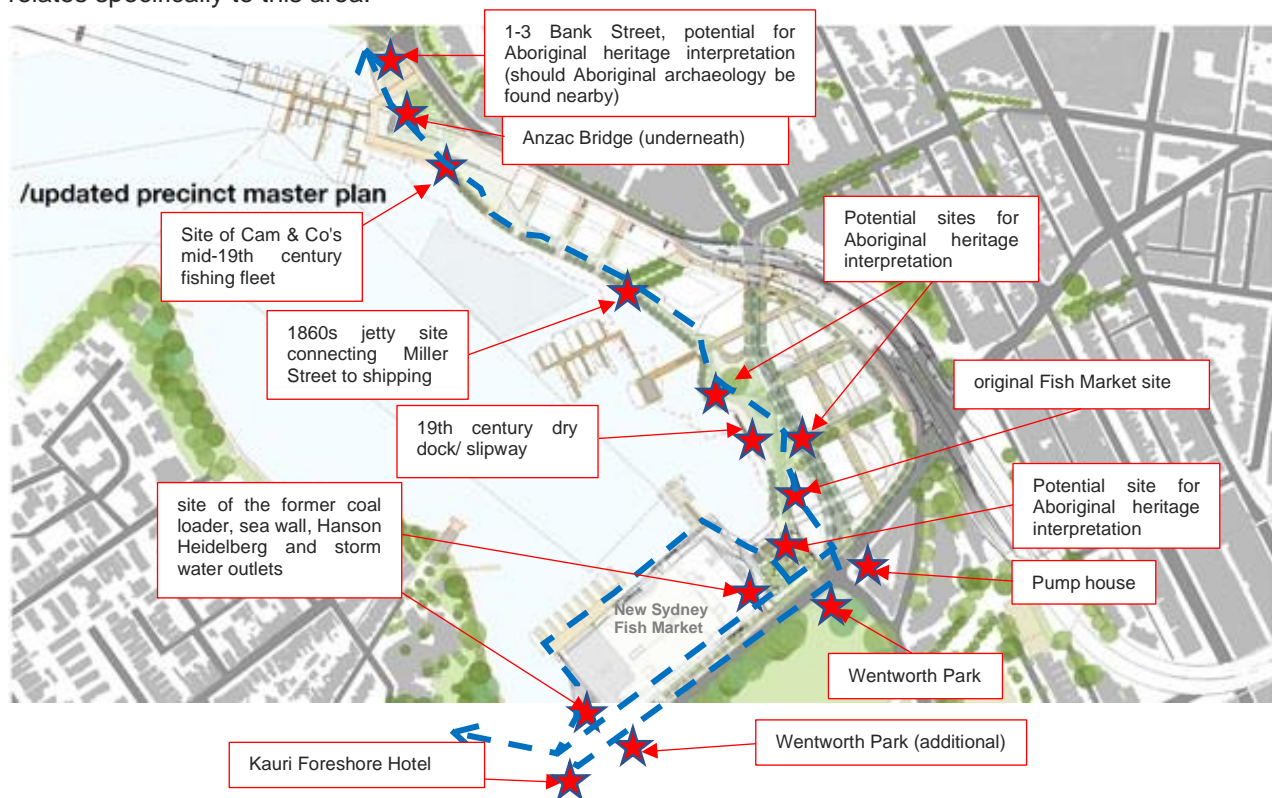


Figure 37: Updated precinct plan showing key sites to be pinpointed in the Blackwattle Bay history walk. The remainder of the history walk will be considered as part of the wider precinct design. The blue line represents the various routes that could be taken along the foreshore. (Source: City Plan Heritage overlay on the updated precinct plan by FJMT, November 2020)

Suggested text for the key sites has been provided below, incorporating relevant information from the Thematic History prepared by Dr Terry Kass in Section 4. A number of early maps and photographs have been found in relation to the Blackwattle Bay Precinct, showing the previous uses of the precinct, historic development and specific buildings/ structures. Further research should be undertaken at the CC stage to ascertain if any additional images could be located and used in heritage interpretation. For further information, reference should be made to the historical images included in Section 4.

Wentworth Park (to be used at both corners)

Wentworth Park was formerly part of a low-lying swamp, located at the head of Blackwattle Bay. As a result, in 1873 the Blackwattle Bay Land Reclamation Act was passed, and the swamp infilled. An amendment to the Act was passed in 1878 specifying the reclaimed land be used as a park.

Wentworth Park was created in a gardenesque style and originally included enclosed cricket grounds, a rotunda, and a caretaker's cottage at the corner of Wattle Street and Pyrmont Bridge Road. The caretaker's cottage was demolished at the beginning of the 20th century in association with larger re-landscaping works.

Wentworth Park has been a destination for various sports and leisure activities with local cricket clubs playing in the park from the 1880s. In the 1890s the park became a centre for district cricket competitions. Baseball and lacrosse were also played on the oval in the 1890s. On 28 October 1939 the greyhound track was officially opened.

During World War I, Wentworth Park's large open spaces were used to house corrugated iron wool sheds in aid of the war effort. The woolsheds remained within the park well into the 1940s. The greyhound track was also used during the war years, having been occupied by a US Army Camp for the duration of World War II.

Also located within the park is a viaduct, constructed in association with the Rozelle to Darling Harbour Goods Railway line (opened 23 January 1922). The railway viaduct is included in the Dulwich Hill light rail route.

The park is currently used as a multi-purpose recreational facility for soccer, rugby, cricket, playgrounds and picnics.

1-3 Bank Street, Pyrmont

1-3 Bank Street, Pyrmont was originally part of a land grant issued to John Harris in 1806. In the late 19th century the site was used by Allen Taylor & Co Ltd as part of their shipping yards along the eastern side of Blackwattle Bay, before being redeveloped by the fishing company Cam & Sons Ltd.

Cam & Sons Ltd was founded by Charles Cam (formerly Carlo Caminiti) in the 1930s, using this site as their base for over 30 years. During World War II, Charles Cam offered some of his ships to the Royal Australian Navy, for use as coastal patrol ships. One of his ships, the Goorangai, was sunk by a Japanese submarine in November 1940 while another was acquired by the United States Navy.

A number of industries occupied the site following the closure of Cam & Co Ltd, including the Forklift Hire Co. Despite these changes in ownership, which resulted in the eventual removal of the finger wharf, the site has remained largely intact from its 1930s construction.

Note: the following proposed panel text for the former Coal Loader site should be updated once an artist and design has been chosen. It is recommended that salvaged material from the site be protected until it has been incorporated as public artwork in this interpretation. (see Section 8.7 for further information).

Former Coal Loader

Coal merchants and steamship owners Jones Bros. Coal Pty Ltd. were formed in 1913 and were originally located at Berth No 38 at Darling Harbour. The firm was forced to relocate after resumption of their site for railway yards in 1923. In 1926, the Sydney Harbour Trust remodelled the wharves at the head of Blackwattle Bay. One of the wharves, Berth No 21, provided new premises for Jones Bros. Coal Pty Ltd., coal merchants and steamship owners. The new wharfage was completed by 1927 and included an office building, weighbridge, coal loader and various other infrastructural structures.

In the early 1950s Jones Bros. commissioned major rebuilding of its original coal bin facility. Jones Bros. vacated Berth No 21 in 1972. Prior to this date, its neighbour, Coal & Allied Operations Pty. Ltd., who held the lease for Berth No 24, bought out Jones Bros. and continued to use the bins until the late 1970s or early 1980s and to supply Jones Bros. customers. Coal & Allied relinquished the Blackwattle Bay lease in 1995. The gantry crane was dismantled in 2000 and the 1927 weighbridge was removed in 2001.

The following image could be use in association with the text above:

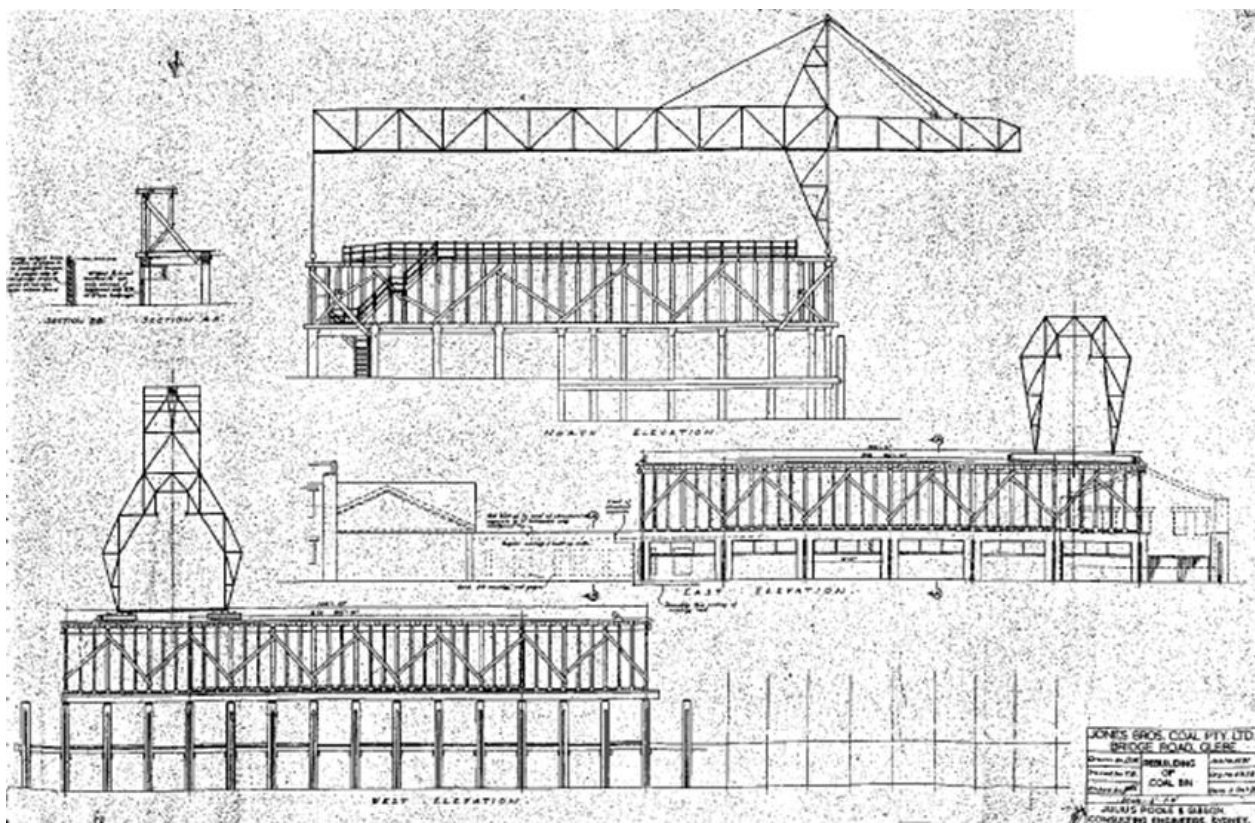


Figure 38: 1950 Drawing for Rebuilding of Coal Bunker (McDonald 2002 Diagram 5k.)

Aboriginal Heritage:

The content of the Aboriginal heritage interpretive panels are to be developed in consultation with traditional knowledge holders, Registered Aboriginal Parties or Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council. Stories relating to Aboriginal people and Blackwattle Bay told through the engagement process are were recorded as part of the Aboriginal Cultural Advice and Community Engagement process (Murawin 2020 p31-32). Information about any Aboriginal artefacts found during investigation of the two

PADS in the area or found during construction works, as well as the nearby Jacksons Landing Shelter site, should also be considered for inclusion in interpretation. Aboriginal culture should be presented as a living culture – while including reference to connection to Country, traditional practices and fishing activities linked to the site, it is important that there is recognition of Aboriginal involvement in historical maritime and industrial activities in the area, ongoing fishing and seafaring activities, and celebration of the vibrant cultural practices of inner west Aboriginal communities today.

19th century dry dock/slipway (& Sea walls – eastern shore)

A dry dock/or slipway on this site in the mid-1880s. This may have been constructed by, but almost certainly utilised by D and W Robertson, the only shipbuilders known to have been operating in Blackwattle Bay at this time. Dry docks and slipways were used for completing work on new vessels after they had been launched and while undergoing repairs on older vessels. This structure was buried under later works but the nearby sandstone seawalls mark the approaches to the dock/slipway.

Images to use:

- (a) 1886 plan, State Archives Map 580
- (b) 1888 plan (City of Sydney Sheet G3 – SLNSW M Ser 4 811.17-1 IE4379048 FL 4379095)
- (c) 1899 map (Figure 38 in City Plan Heritage p41/120 - Parish Petersham, 1899 edition, LPI)
- (d) 1903 City of Sydney1179_001
- (e) 1910 map City of Sydney1181_001

1860s jetty site connecting Miller Street to shipping

In this parkland lies the site of an 1860s jetty. This jetty was where Miller Street originally met the bay before reclamation works extended the shoreline. The jetty at the end of Miller Street provided merchants with direct access to shipping in the bay. From here goods could be loaded and unloaded for transport to Sydney Town and to centres throughout New South Wales.

As more land was needed to stockpile timber and other goods, the foreshores of the bay were extended by filling in a portion of the bay. In 1895, timber merchants Alexander Charles Saxton and Jabez Henry Binns leased a site immediately north of Miller Street. Other timber merchants also crowded the bay included the Kauri Timber Company and Hudson and Sons. The new foreshores would be been bustling with the arrival and departure of ships, the sawing of timbers and the loading and unloading of horse-drawn carts with many products, including prefabricated homes.

ANZAC Bridge

The first bridge to cross Johnstons Bay connecting the tip of Pyrmont and Glebe Island was constructed in c.1861 and consisted of a manual timber swing span bridge, known as Blackbutts Bridge. The purpose of the bridge was to provide access to the abattoirs on Glebe Island that had been relocated in 1860 from Blackwattle Bay.

The timber bridge was replaced in 1903 by a four-lane steel swing span bridge, designed by Percy Allen and named 'Glebe Island Bridge'. The bridge continued to serve as a main thoroughfare across Johnstons Bay until the 1980s, when proposals were instigated for its replacement. Between July 1988 and March 1990 Ken Wheeler of the Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA) Bridge Branch worked on the design and by 1992 construction was underway.

Both halves of the new Glebe Island Bridge were joined on 24 July 1995, establishing a new stronger transport link into the area. On 11 November 1998, the new Glebe Island Bridge was renamed the Anzac Bridge.

Former Sydney Fish Market Site

Following the relocation of abattoirs and related industries to Glebe Island in 1860, the eastern side of Blackwattle Bay was subdivided and leased to timber merchants and wharfage contractors in the 1890s. In the first decade of the 1900s the site was occupied by the Shell Transport and Trading Company, the British Imperial Oil Company and the Vacuum Oil Company, who used the land for oil stores, and timber merchants Saxon & Binns. By 1909 the eastern shore of the Bay was a significant area for wharves, timber merchants, oil shipment and blue metal.

Business in the Blackwattle Bay Precinct continued to expand and in the 1920s machinery manufacturers and importers had joined the ranks of traders on the eastern shore of the Bay. This pattern of occupation continued well into the 20th century.

The Sydney Fish Market arose from the 1949 Co-operation Act that established legislation permitting fishing co-operatives along the coast. A committee investigating fish marketing in 1953 recommended the established of a Fish Authority, which occurred under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms (Amended) Act (Act No. 20, 1963). The new Fish Authority took control in April 1964 of an earlier iteration of the fish markets, previously on a site at the corner of Thomas and Quay Streets.

In the following year, an area of 2 acres north of Gipps Street was transferred to the NSW Fish Authority. On 18 July 1966, the Fish Marketing Authority moved to its new site at Blackwattle Bay. At the time fish were sold using the voice auction system, whereby assistants would hold and display samples of fish for prospective purchasers to view, who were required to stand behind the sales bay fence and shout their bidding price.

A new fish market building was constructed in 1966. The site was extended in July 1982 when an area of 2 1/2 acres south of Gipps Street was transferred to the Fish Marketing Authority. During the 1980s, a new market and shops was built south of Gipps Street and a computerised Dutch auction system (used in Amsterdam to sell tulips) was installed. The Sydney Seafood School was established in 1989 and continues to operate.

On 28 October 1994, the Sydney Fish Market Pty Ltd was formed following the privatisation of the seafood marketing industry by the NSW State Government. Fish marketing was subsequently deregulated by the NSW State Government, with the deregulation completed by November 1999.

The Sydney Fish Market will relocate to its new site in 2024.

Pump House

103 Pyrmont Bridge Road

Pumping station were constructed within the area to handle drainage through Wentworth Park. This pumping station, also known as the former 'MWS & DB Sewage Pumping Station No.2', was constructed in 1902-1904, shortly after reclamation of Blackwattle Swamp and the establishment of Wentworth Park.

Pyrmont Bridge Road

Pyrmont Bridge Road is located on the site of a causeway that was constructed over the Blackwattle Swamp to provide access between Glebe and Pyrmont. The causeway was in public use by April 1860,

having been constructed by railway contractor William Randle. The causeway was built of fill with rock rubble on the seaward side of Pyrmont Bridge Road. In the 1880s reclamation of the swamp at the head of Blackwattle Bay occurred, resulting in the development of Wentworth Park. The existing causeway was subsequently converted into Pyrmont Bridge Road.

‘Site of Cam & Co’s mid-19th century fishing fleet

In 1929 Italian immigrant fisherman Carlo Caminiti (later anglicised to Charles Cam) purchased land here at 1 Bank Street, Pyrmont. From this beginning, he built a successful fishing fleet.

Earlier, in 1923 he had purchased, the trawler Goonambee, and a second trawler in 1924. By 1934, the Cam and Sons Ltd. fleet included the Beryl II, Alfie Cam, Olive Cam, Mary Cam and the Goorangai. Following the outbreak of WWII, Carlo offered some of his fleet to the Royal Australian Navy to be used as coastal patrol ships. During the war, one of the ships was sunk by a Japanese submarine and one was acquired by the United States Navy.

In 1955, the Olive Cam was wrecked on the New South Wales south coast, near Mowarry Point with the loss of three lives. Carlo’s himself had died eight years earlier in 1947, and since that time, Cam and Sons operations had begun winding down. The loss of the Olive Cam would have added to the company’s financial burdens and, six years later, in 1961, the company officially ceased operations. However, for nearly 40 years, Carlo Aminiti’s enterprise had made an important contribution to the New South Wales fishing industry and the history of Blackwattle Bay.

8.3.2. Connecting Key Sites - History Timeline

To provide connectivity between the key sites, both in terms of information disseminated and visually, the heritage walk could be further enhanced through a history timeline, installed within the paving along the foreshore/ promenade or within walls/ landscaping. Below is a summary timeline of information that could be used. As the concept design is primarily concerned with the eastern and southern foreshores of Blackwattle Bay, the following relates specifically to this area.

Date	Event
Prior to European settlement	The land around Blackwattle Bay was occupied by the Gadigal and Wangal groups. It is located within the Darug language group area. (plus inclusion of more recent information about Aboriginal connections to the area, and of Aboriginal culture today)
31 December 1803	34 acres of land was granted to John Harris in Ultimo, to the eastern side of Blackwattle Bay
1 January 1806	9 acres 1 rood and 135 acres granted to John Harris, effectively granting him most of Ultimo
1830s	Industries on Blackwattle Bay included slaughter yards, boiling down works, piggeries and tanneries
c.1838	Following John Harris's death, his Ultimo estate was transferred to his family who leased sections to various people, most notably for sandstone quarries

Date	Event
1850	An act was established to remove animal slaughter from the city of Sydney, establishing abattoirs on Glebe Island. As it took time to establish the abattoirs, they did not begin operating at Glebe Island until 1860.
1853	A scheme was created for the construction of a bridge at Pyrmont and construction of a causeway over Blackwattle Swamp to Glebe
15 December 1855	An act to incorporate the Pyrmont Bridge Company (19 Vic) was passed in Parliament
1857	Wooden bridge constructed from Glebe Island to Pyrmont, for use by the abattoirs. The bridge was known as Blackbutts Bridge
1859 - 1960	The causeway across the swamp had been constructed of fill with rock rubble on the seaward side along the line of Pyrmont Bridge Road
1860s	The eastern side of Blackwattle Bay had become more attractive to European settlers with new businesses opening such as timber merchants and ship buildings. Two jetties were also constructed
1870s	Subdivision of the Ultimo estate commenced. Blackwattle Bay was initially left untouched, as it was considered unattractive to European settlers
1880s	Reclamation of the swamp at the head of Blackwattle Bay occurs Construction of a dry dock/slipway for vessel construction and maintenance and to connect with land transport along Gipps Street
1885-1886	A seawall was constructed along the northern side of Pyrmont Bridge Road and a wharf constructed with timber piles
1886 and 1889	The Harris family reclaimed land from the bay. Land along the eastern shore measuring 1 acre 2 roods 14 perches and 3 acres 2 roods 21 ½ perches plus 2 acres 2 roods 29 perches was granted to the Harris family
1901	Construction of the new Glebe Island Bridge commenced, and the wharfs were upgraded. The Sydney Harbour Trust was also established to manage the wharfs under one single government agency.
1904	Improvements made to the wharf at the head of Blackwattle Bay by the Sydney Harbour Trust for coal shipping. Coastal ships at the time brought coal to Sydney from Newcastle and Port Kembla
1908	15 wharves present around Blackwattle Bay. Some of these were owned by timber merchants Allen Taylor & Co, Holdship & Co Ltd and A & E Elis Ltd
1910-1911	Wharf along Pyrmont Bridge Road reconstructed with a seawall and Monier piling increasing the wharf area and permitting infill for coal yards and bulk material handling including blue metal

Date	Event
1915	The Sydney Harbour Trust proposed a scheme to resume the foreshores of Johnsons, Blackwattle and Rozelle bays for the future extension of wharfs
1917-1919	The Glebe Island Abattoirs were demolished, and grain silos constructed.
23 January 1922	The Rozelle to Darling Harbour Goods Railway line opened. The railway viaduct across Wentworth Park was constructed as part of the railway
1924	Wharfs located on the eastern side of Blackwattle Bay included Allen Taylor & Co Ltd (2 wharves), Holdship & Co Ltd, A & E Ellis Ltd, Buckle & Sons, City Council.
1926	Southern side included Public Works Department wharf, State Metal Quarries and Howard and Smith Ltd
1936-1937	300ft long wharf constructed for R W Miller & Co along the southern foreshore (also known as Berth 24)
1983	The eastern side of the Bay was occupied by Fork Lift Pty Ltd (No 1 Bank Street), Colonial Sugar Refining Co Ltd, Sydney County Council (later Poulos site), a Shell service station, E A Watts Pty Ltd (later Hymix North) and Hymix Concrete (Hymix South)
24 July 1995	Both halves of the new Glebe Island Bridge were joined
11 November 1998	The new Glebe Island Bridge was renamed Anzac Bridge
2022+	Renewal of Blackwattle Bay commences
2024	The new Sydney Fish Market opens

8.3.3. Examples for interpretive artwork, panels and timelines in landscape

The following provide some examples of the ways in which historic information in the form of panels, artwork or a timeline can be incorporated into the landscaping of an area. Casting or printing into concrete is also possible and is a technique that can be applied to buildings.



Figure 39: Reconciliation Place, Canberra. (Source: www.weekendnotes.com/im/004/07/reconciliation-place-canberra-parliamentary-triang1.jpg)

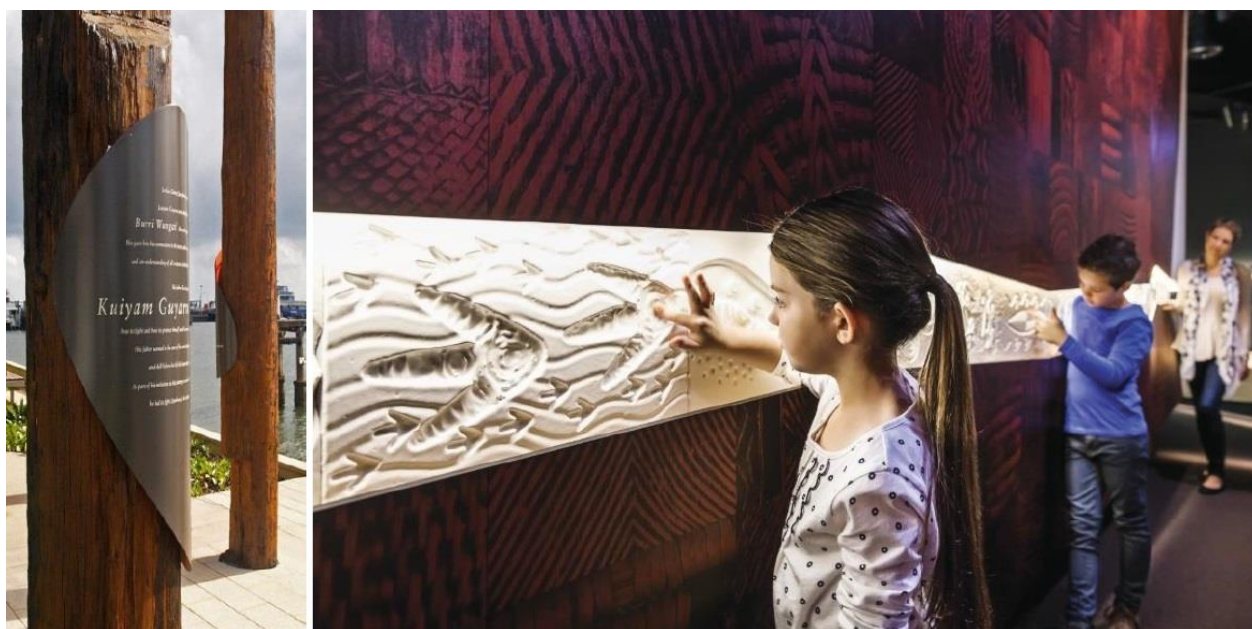


Figure 40: Cairns Foreshore redevelopment, QLD (left) and Bunjilaka Walkway, Museum of Melbourne (right). (Source: caarchitects.com.au/projects/cairns-foreshore-redevelopment/ and www.timeout.com/melbourne/museums/best-museums-in-melbourne)



Figure 41: The display panels used in this heritage interpretation for Ballast Point consists of concrete section with timeline history information. The display serves as a retaining wall as well as a display. This could potentially be used along the foreshore, in some areas

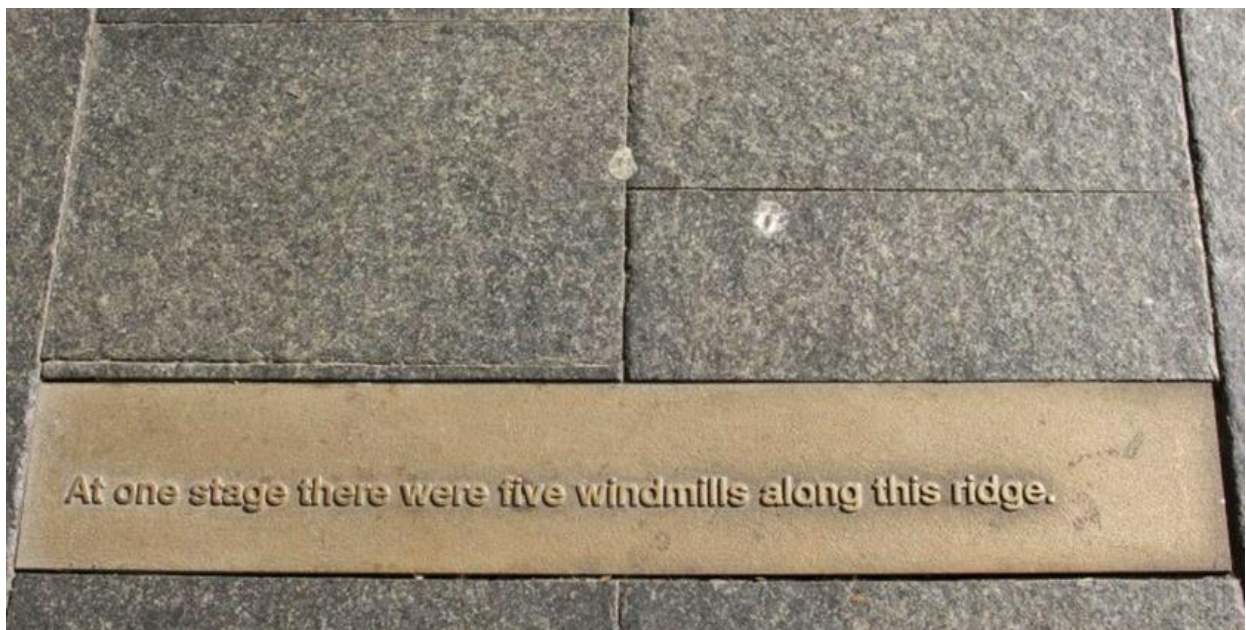


Figure 42: While this interpretation is cast in brass rather than concrete, it is part of a larger project called "Strip on Strip" in the Kings Cross, whereby a number of "strips" with history about Kings Cross have been recessed into the footpath, along Darlinghurst Road. (Source: Travel with Joanne blog, accessed 20 July 2017 via <https://www.travelwithjoanne.com/potts-point-kings-cross-and-garden-island-a-day-out-on-a-self-guided-walk/>)



Figure 43: Interpretation within paving to an unknown area showing historic houses. (Source: photo taken by Kerime Danis of City Plan Heritage)



Figure 44: A brass plaque with timeline information at Circular Quay, embedded in the paving. (Source: photo taken by Kerime Danis of City Plan Heritage)



Figure 45: Brass plaque with interpretive information and an image of the Rum Hospital, embedded in paving. (Source: photo taken by Kerime Danis of City Plan Heritage)



Figure 46: Information panel at the Bedlam Bay interpretive walk by the Parramatta River. The walk has been specifically devised so as to highlight areas where significant artefacts are located. (Phillips Marler website, Projects and Landscape Architecture)



Figure 47: An information panel within the Bedlam Bay interpretive walk. (Phillips Marler website, Projects and Landscape Architecture)

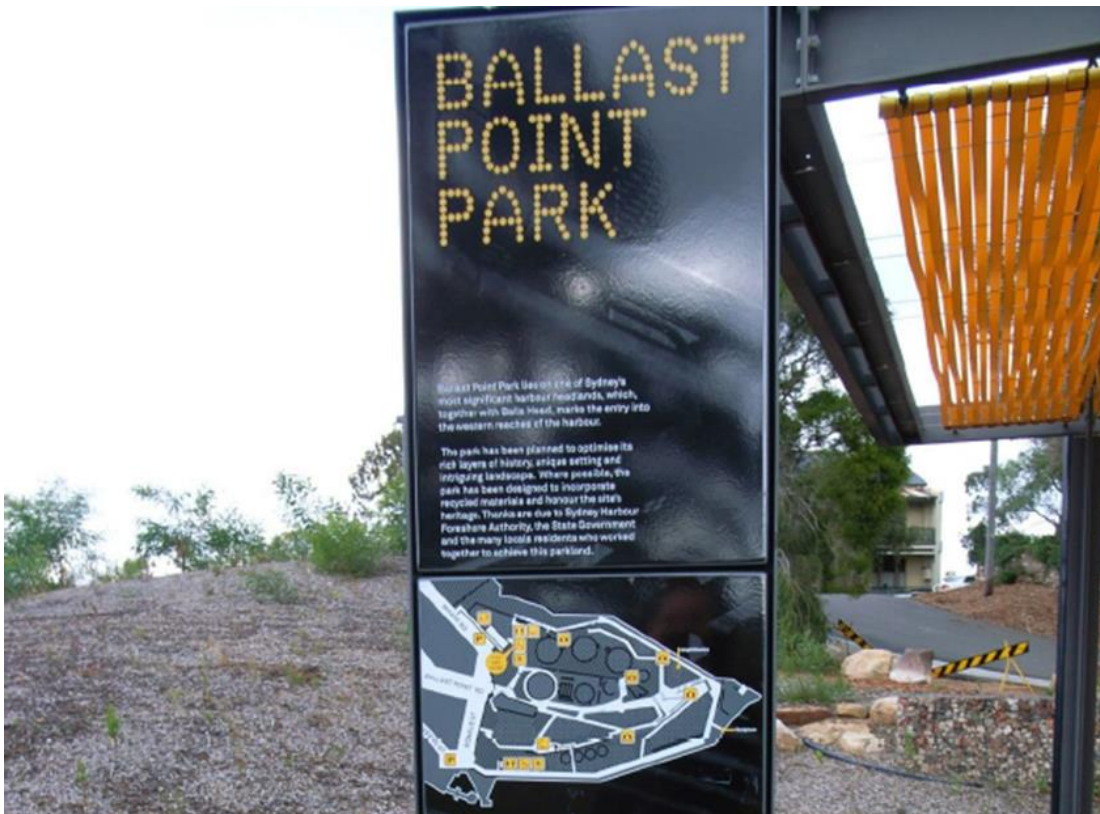


Figure 48: Ballast Point Park interpretation panel with information about the site, including a map. (Source: photo by Kerime Danis of City Plan Heritage)



Figure 49: Ballast Point Park heritage interpretation panel. A similar panel would work well with the subject site, particularly to 1-3 Bank Street. (Source: photo taken by Kerime Danis of City Plan Heritage)

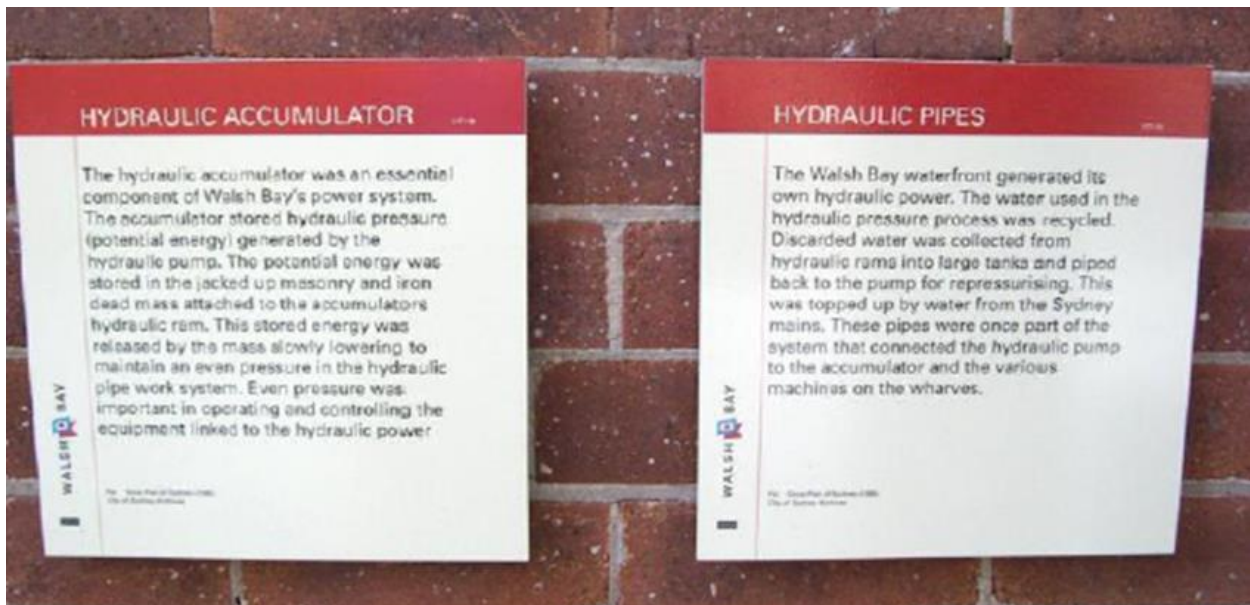
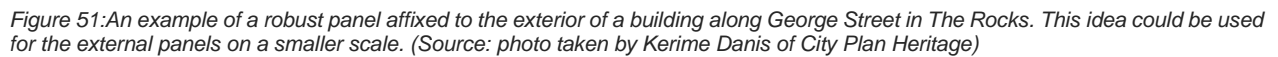


Figure 50: Small wall mounted panels with a clear linear design, which would be appropriate for the subject site, with the inclusion of a few images pertinent to the site. (Source: photo taken by Kerime Danis of City Plan Heritage)



8.4. Internal Interpretation

Internal signage for interpretation provides the opportunity for audience groups who will spend the majority of the time inside the buildings to access more in-depth information about the precinct's history. Internal signage could be included within the new Sydney Fish Market, although the exact details on future display panels, graphics and signage should be determined in consultation with the owners of the Sydney Fish Market and future tenants, to ensure compatibility with the fitout. Archaeological findings discovered during works and the salvaging of the former coal loader will also determine the content and form of the display.

For the new development, any internal signage should give consideration to the general history of the Blackwattle Bay Precinct, as well as the Sydney Fish Market specifically. Regardless, interpretation within the interiors should be focused within the lobby/main entrance area, as the majority of audiences will be accessing this area. To ensure the audience is engaged and able to understand the information being disseminated, internal signage could be placed in large graphics or just lettering/quotes or abstract artworks depending on the future layout of interiors. It is also suggested that the history of the site be interpreted within the interiors in the form of a timeline, allowing for a comprehensive understanding of the gradual changes that have occurred to the Sydney Fish Market. Information included in Sections 8.2.1 or 8.2.2 could be utilised. In addition, early maps and photographs could be included. Information on Aboriginal fishing practices and technologies could be conveyed through key images and text lines.

It is important however that Aboriginal culture is represented as living culture, not just through the historical fishing activities and traditional practices, but also as a thriving ongoing culture with recognition of Aboriginal involvement in maritime and industrial activities at the site, ongoing fishing and seafaring activities, and the vibrant cultural practices of today.

Below are examples of how timeline information specific to the Sydney Fish Market could be incorporating into a display within the interior lobby or entrance to the new building.



Figure 53: Example of an interpretation panel focusing on the dissemination of information through a "timeline" display. (Source: COROFLOT website, accessed 7 July 2017 via <http://www.coroflot.com/dmaurand/environmental-graphics>)



Figure 54: Another example of a "timeline" display located along a wall within a building. (Source: United Way website, accessed 7 July 2017 via <http://www.unitedwayla.org/pictures/united-ways-wall-of-history/>)

8.5. Play Equipment

The Blackwattle Bay Precinct presents an opportunity for the development of a children's playground that reflects the history of the area as is the specific site of the new Sydney Fish Market. The predominate theme that could be adopted in the play equipment could focus on the fishing history of the site, particularly the historic Aboriginal use of the area for fishing purposes. An ideal location would be in proximity to the amphitheatre.

The following are some suggested interactive items that would facilitate heritage interpretation within the playground:

- Play equipment designed in the shape of nawis (canoes) or bara (fishhook design) , reflecting fishing activities that were once part of the site;
- The play equipment designed to reflect traditional fishing transportation vessels or contemporary fishing ships;

Any Aboriginal designs or motifs are to be developed by Aboriginal artists/ designers. Specific examples of playgrounds that directly reflect the fishing history of a site could not be found, however, the following are some examples of how heritage interpretation has been implemented in playgrounds.



Figure 55: Giant wine barrel used as the central base for the play equipment at Heathcote Park in Victoria, referencing the viticultural activity of the area. (Source: Playground Finder website)



Figure 56: Wine barrel used to create a child friendly water pump. Note the vine leaf design in the playground paving. (Source: Playground Finder website)



Figure 57: Play sculptures, Redfern Park 'Bibles and Bullets', by Fiona Foley. (Source: news.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au)



Figure 58: Water play area, Redfern Park 'Bibles and Bullets', by Fiona Foley. (Source: news.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au)



Figure 59: Bunjalika Aboriginal Cultural Centre, Melbourne (Source: <https://museums victoria.com.au/bunjalika/>) ; Nawi play (Source: <https://www.uow.edu.au/media/2020/closing-the-widening-gap.php>)

8.6. Landscaping

Plantings of species that were in the Sydney foreshore area prior to European arrival, and therefore part of the Indigenous landscape, is another option. Public parks throughout the development could feature a range of local native plants, such as mangroves at the water's edge, acacia and grevilleia. Examples that were food sources, such as a lillypilly, could also be considered. Engaging an Indigenous landscaping company or seeking advice from the Royal Botanic Gardens (Cadi Jam Ora: first Encounters Garden) to provide input is recommended.



Figure 60: Native plantings at Barangaroo Reserve, Sydney (Source: Artefact Heritage)

8.7. Public Art

Public artworks, such as sculptures and installations, can be an evocative and successful tool in interpreting the significance of the site while also enhancing the aesthetic and cultural character of an area. A variety of unique site-based installations, together with supporting didactic information, can be used rather than installing a uniform series of predictable signage panels across the site.

The range of artwork installations recommended for the Blackwattle Bay Precinct should explore significant aspects, such as the ten historical themes identified in the Thematic History including the following:

- Aboriginal occupation and recourse use;
- Occupying the land;
- Establishing transport infrastructure;
- Reclaiming land;
- Establishing industries;
- Transporting and storing goods;
- Establishing utility infrastructure;
- Providing building materials;
- Establishing and maintaining leisure facilities;
- Supplying food;
- Defending Australia.

Beyond the thematic history, opportunities for exploring the social and community connection to the Blackwattle Bay Precinct should also be explored. A separate public art strategy should be created specifically for the Blackwattle Bay Precinct and be given to artists as a guide for the development of a design. Contemporary Aboriginal artwork should be a focus of the Public Art Strategy (see below).

Consideration should be given to the incorporation of historic fabric, such as the former coal loader, within an interpretive artwork. This has been successfully achieved in the old timber escalators at Wynyard Station, which have been incorporated into a dynamic artist installation (Figure 61). As noted in the *Coal Loader Salvage Methodology* prepared by CPH in 2020, the following guidelines and approaches were identified as requiring consideration:

Retention of Significant Fabric

Elements of the Coal loader to be conserved as the minimum extent of fabric essential to meaningful interpretation of its heritage significance are:

- The northern gantry crane support structure, (Will be used partially as a sculptural landscape element).
- The southern gantry crane support structure, (Will be used partially as a sculptural landscape element).
- The crane buckets and the bollards to be used as functional seating elements within the landscape;
- The part of the eastern timber wall panelling is to be salvaged and reused as part of the salvaged crane elements.
- The Office/Weighbridge Building (These buildings including the concrete substructure and would not be possible to retain due to the reasons explained above and in Adaptive re-use below).

Re-Use of Significant Components

Components of elements no longer capable of re-use should be carefully removed and used in the restoration and reconstruction of retained significant elements, or in new works permissible within the curtilage. Examples of components in this category include:

- Timber floor planks of coal bunkers;
- Remnant coal bunker partition walls and struts;
- Wharf pilings, headstocks and girders;
- Hardwood fenders and girders.

Gantry Crane

Ways and means of reconstruction of the gantry crane, fixed in place, should be actively pursued. Return of the most important component of the Coal Loader, in consideration of its interpretive value and commanding physical presence, is a highly desirable conservation objective. (Selective parts of the dismantled gantry crane have since been salvaged and stored in a nearby depot as recorded by CPH. The salvageable parts of the structure will be used as a sculptural element within the precinct. The buckets are already considered as part of the landscape and architectural design as detailed in the drawings.

Adaptive Re-use Design

The 2004 SOHI also makes recommendations based on the assumption that the Coal Loader structure would be stabilised and retained to some extent. Given considerations to the constraints of the remaining structure and the future road widening retention of the Coal Loader structure in its current location was not possible. Therefore, the timber and steel elements of the Coal Loader structure are being salvaged and will be reused within the precinct where possible.



Figure 61: The old timber escalators at Wynyard Station have been removed and rearranged on the ceiling in a dynamic artistic interpretation of their original use and form. (Source: University of Sydney Brag Magazine online, <http://thebrag.com/the-new-escalator-art-at-wynyard-station-will-bend-your-mind>)

Aboriginal artworks

Consideration should be given to engaging Aboriginal artists to respond to the theme of fishing practices and technology to produce an interpretive art piece in the public space or even within the water. Examples include the following:



Figure 62: Sandstone sculpture mapping the landscape, by Judy Watson, 200 George Street, Sydney. (Source: fjmtstudio.com/projects/ey-centre-art-rising-place/)



Figure 63: Edge of trees by Fiona Foley and Janet Lawrence, Museum of Sydney. (Source: sydneylivingmuseums.com.au/exhibitions/edge-trees)



Figure 64: Earth, Wind, Fire, Water glasswork by Bronwyn Bancroft, Royal North Shore Hospital (left) and Melaleuca Train, Tasmania. (right) (Source: www.bronwynbancroft.com/royal-north-shore-hospital and www.parks.tas.gov.au)



Figure 65: Yagan memorial WA (left) and Campbelltown Station by Adam Hill (right). (Source: www.artsource.net.au/Consulting/client-services/Public-Art-Projects/Yagan-Memorial-Park and blakdouglas.com.au/)



Figure 66: Water sculpture Glebe Point (left) and Fish school, Jamie Sargeant (right) (Source: Artefact, and www.jamiesargeant.com/)

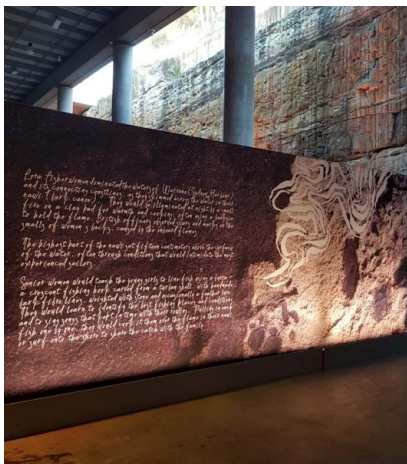


Figure 67: Four thousand fish - ice fish and canoe installation plus interpretive panel honouring fisherwomen and Barangaroo by Emily McDaniel, Barangaroo (Source: www.artlink.com.au/articles/4681/four-thousand-fish-our-language-of-memory/)

8.8. Interpretation in Paving - 1820s Foreshore

In addition to public art, paving in public domain areas could be used as a vehicle for disseminating information about the historic development of the shoreline of Blackwattle Bay, which is represented in Figure 68. The paving could be arranged in a way to create a clear line throughout the precinct, providing an indication of the 1820s shoreline of Blackwattle Bay. In addition, if possible, this line could be continued through the ground floor interior of new buildings constructed within the Blackwattle Bay area, to provide continuity in interpretation. This has been successfully undertaken at the Closebourne Village site in Morpeth, whereby the new swimming pool has a distinctive line that provides an indication of the historic ownership and subdivision of the site. The line, in the pool's paving, is a non-evasive form of interpretation that has been designed to complement the new pool, while also providing an opportunity for local residents to consider the history of the site. Additionally, text bites within paving inlays could incorporate Darug words and phrases relevant to the site.

In order to ensure visitors are aware of the meaning of the paving representing the original foreshore, plaques could be installed at periodic intervals in the paving with information saying 'original Blackwattle Bay foreshore line - 1859' as seen in Figure 44.



Figure 68: Indication of the 1820s foreshore of Blackwattle Bay, prior to land reclamation. Although only small portion of the 1820s foreshore line passes the new Sydney Fish Market site, this information has been included to allow for integrated interpretation within the whole precinct. Where possible, a line could be drawn in the paving to the public domain, and potentially within the ground floor of new development, providing an indication of the original shoreline. This should also be represented in any brochure or App developed for the area. (Source: FJMT Heritage Interpretation Presentation, 1 February 2018)



Figure 69: Bricks have been used in this image to provide an indication of the original floor plan of a building that once occupied the site. (Source: photo taken by Kerime Danis of City Plan Heritage)



Figure 70: The pool in the new gym facilities provided on the Closebourne Village site in Morpeth has a clear divisive line, indicating a historic border associated with ownership and subdivision of the site. (Source: photo taken by City Plan Heritage)

9. NON-PHYSICAL INTERPRETATION

9.1. Website

The history of the Sydney Fish Market, which can be found on the company's website, under 'Our Company', has already been recommended for inclusion on the website for the new Sydney Fish Market as part of the specific heritage interpretation strategy for the new Sydney Fish Market dated February 2020. Historical information currently held on the website includes the following:

History

Until 1945, the marketing of fish in New South Wales was conducted by licensed fish agents operating out of Haymarket fish market, or by unlicensed operators elsewhere in the state.

In 1945, the New South Wales government amended the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act to effectively cancel all licenses held by Sydney fish agents and transferred the marketing of fish in New South Wales to the Chief Secretary's Department. The Chief Secretary's Department established a regulated market system and controlled the centralised market in Sydney until 1994.

At the same time, the marketing of fish in New South Wales outside Sydney was conducted through a number of fishermen's cooperatives operating along the coastal areas of NSW. 1964 saw the formation of the Fish Marketing Authority, a new yet still state run body, which assumed responsibility for the conduct and management of SFM previously maintained by the Chief Secretary's Department.

Two years later in 1966, SFM moved from the Haymarket area of Sydney to its current location at Blackwattle Bay, Pyrmont. In those days, fish were sold using the labour intensive, traditional 'voice' auction system. This system saw buyers assemble outside the sales bay fence, where inside an assistant would hold up samples of fish from each box for buyers to bid until the highest price was reached.

Sydney Fish Market Pty Ltd was formed on the 28 October 1994, when the NSW Government privatised the marketing of seafood. Since then two equal shareholders, the Catchers Trust and the Sydney Fish Market Tenants and Merchants Pty Ltd have jointly owned the company. Shortly after the NSW State government deregulated fish marketing over a two-stage, five-year period, as legislated monopoly was not acceptable under private ownership.

The first stage of deregulation came in November 1997 when fishermen's cooperatives were permitted to sell directly to Sydney buyers. Total deregulation followed in November 1999, when New South Wales catchers could supply direct to any buyer in possession of a Fish Receiver's Permit. The result, SFM no longer holds a monopoly over the sale of seafood into the Sydney region.

SFM introduced a computerised Dutch auction in October 1989, dramatically evolving the way fish was to be sold. Modelled on the 'reverse' auction system, which has been used for over 130 years to sell tulips in Amsterdam, SFM's auctioneers set the price approximately \$3 higher than the assumed market price. The clock then winds down at a rate of \$1 per revolution and the price drops until a buyer stops the clock by pressing a button. The successful buyer then selects a number of crates from the 'lot'. In February 2004, state-of-the-art digital video projectors were installed to enhance the auction clocks. These large screens face toward around 150 to 200 buyers each day.

Through this reverse auction system, SFM can now offer buyers the fastest and most efficient method of trading seafood, whilst still ensuring the best possible price in open competition. Approximately 1,000 crates or 20,000 kg of seafood are sold every hour during SFM auctions. That's an average of 2,700 crates, or 50 tonnes of fresh seafood, traded every day.

In 1989 SFM established Sydney Seafood School. The School now attracts 12,000 participants a year and hosts an enviable list of Australia's finest guest chefs. In 2001, SFM launched its innovative new online-based seafood trading system, SFMlive that operates in addition to the Dutch auction.

SFMIlive now provides traders with advanced facilities for direct online seafood sales including wild harvest, aquaculture and frozen products, taking fish trading to a new level.

It is recommended that the website be updated to reflect changes that will occur to the site as part of the wider Blackwattle Bay Precinct generally, following renewal. In addition, a clear link to 'History' from the homepage should be developed and information about the heritage walk and other forms of interpretation.

Further, while the above history is considered a good summary of the Sydney Fish Market, additional information should be provided regarding the entire Blackwattle Bay Precinct. Additional resources should also be listed (or linked to), to provided visitors further information e.g. other website, historic documents, booklets etc. It is recommended that the Thematic History included in this Strategy is to be provided as a whole on the website for the Precinct as a stand-alone history.

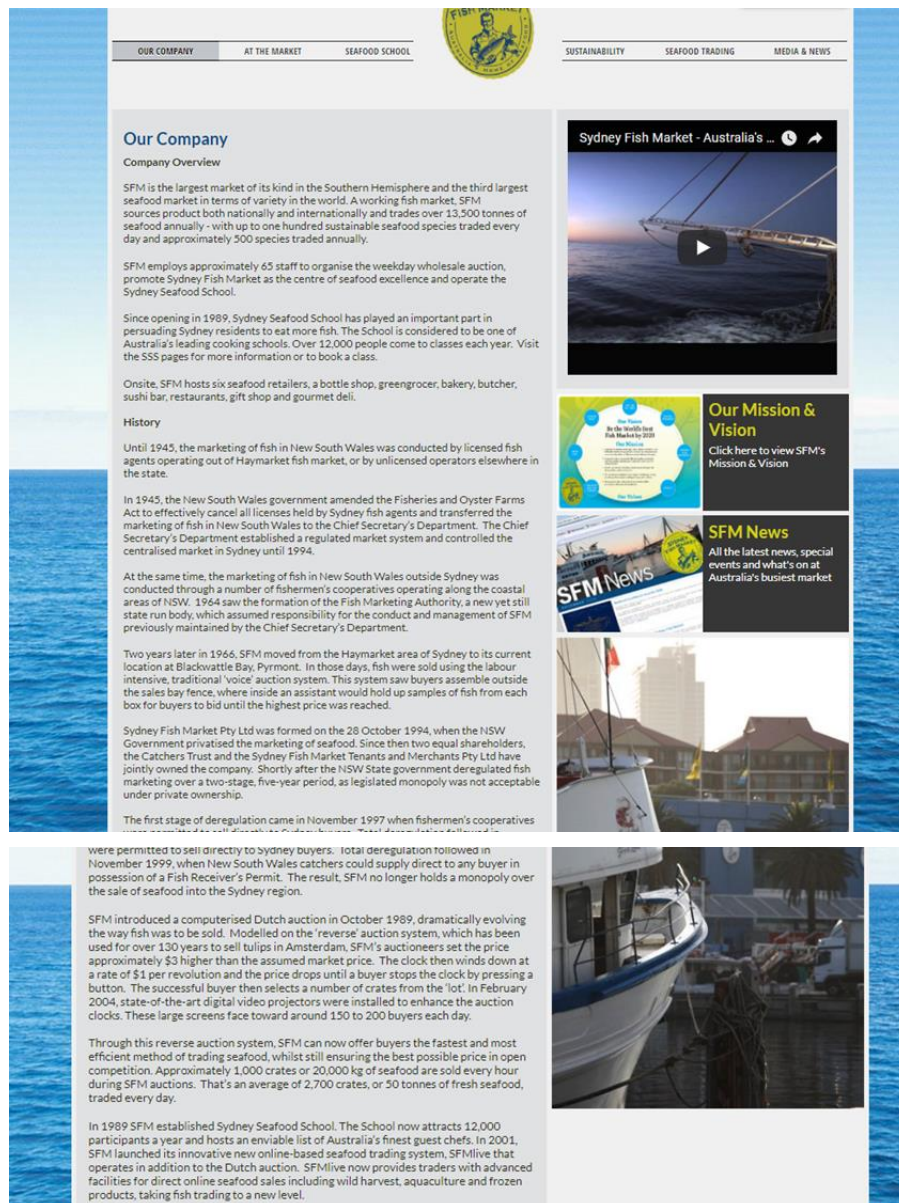


Figure 71: Snapshots from the existing Sydney Fish Market website showing the historical information currently available. No historic images are currently included. (Source: Sydney Fish Market Websites)

Additional information could be included on the website in an interactive timeline form, providing an opportunity to add more detailed information and images. This has been successfully undertaken on the Jacksons Landing website, which has an interactive timeline bar that can be scrolled through as desired. This timeline is included in a separate history tab, which features key themes and information associated with the site (i.e. location, stories, industries, people, transport and sources).

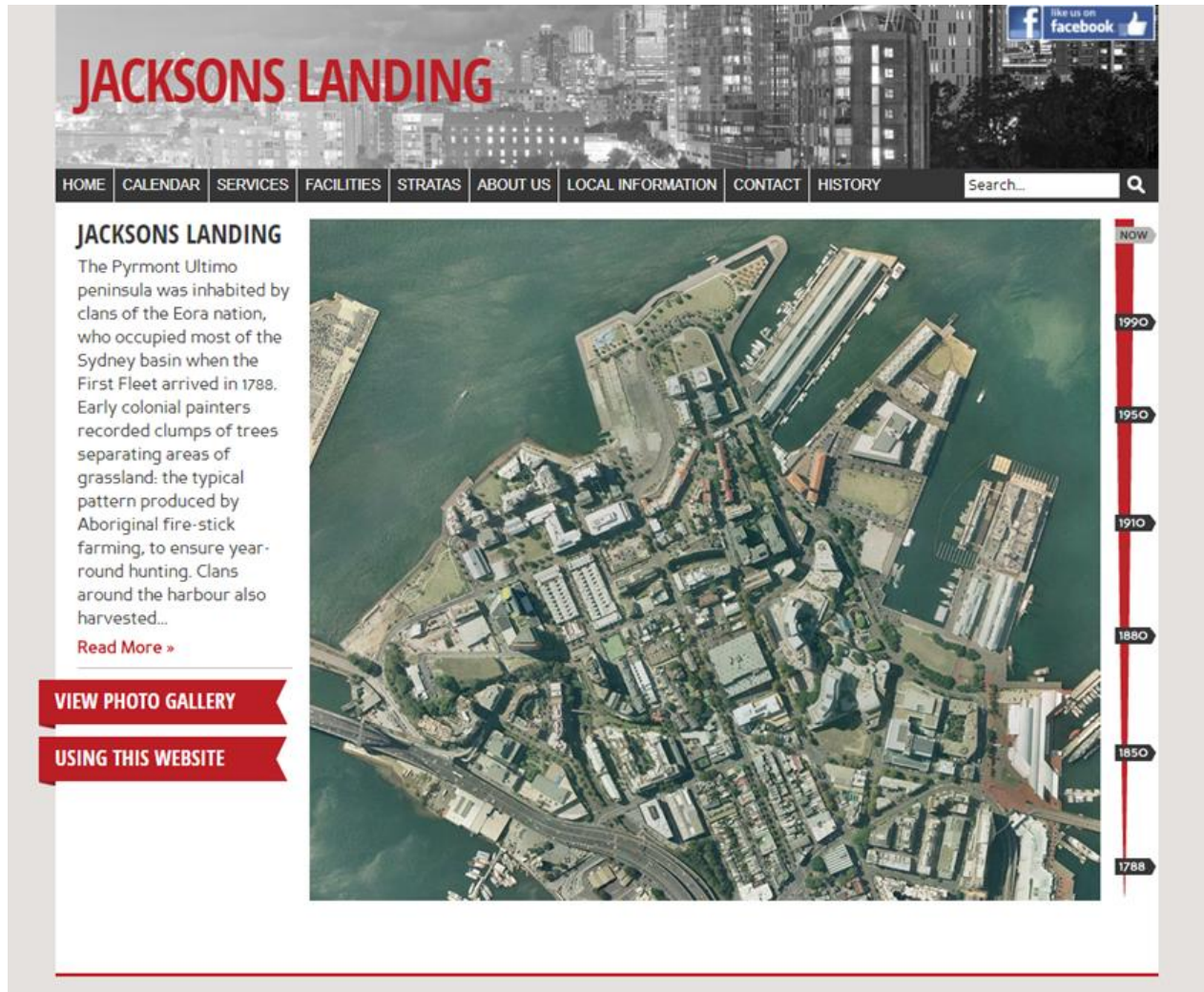


Figure 72: The Jacksons Landing website features a separate history tab with relevant information about the site, including in an interactive timeline form, see in the red bar to the right. A similar approach could be adopted in the Sydney Fish Market website.

In addition to the timeline and history tab, should archaeological findings be uncovered during works, an 'online exhibition' of the findings and excavation process could be added to the history tab. This would increase access to archaeological findings, while preventing the need to physically display all findings.

9.2. Brochures

In addition to the website, two brochures could be used to celebrate the historical uses of the Blackwattle Bay Precinct the first being a brochure providing information about the Sydney Fish Market and the second, a brochure specifically developed for the heritage walk.

9.2.1. Sydney Fish Market Brochure

There are two ways the Sydney Fish Market brochure could be used to showcase the history of the area. In the first instance, a summary or brief timeline could be included with a few historical images, or an alternative could be using one of the historic images of the site as a background watermark on all pages of the booklet. A similar example of this can be seen below:

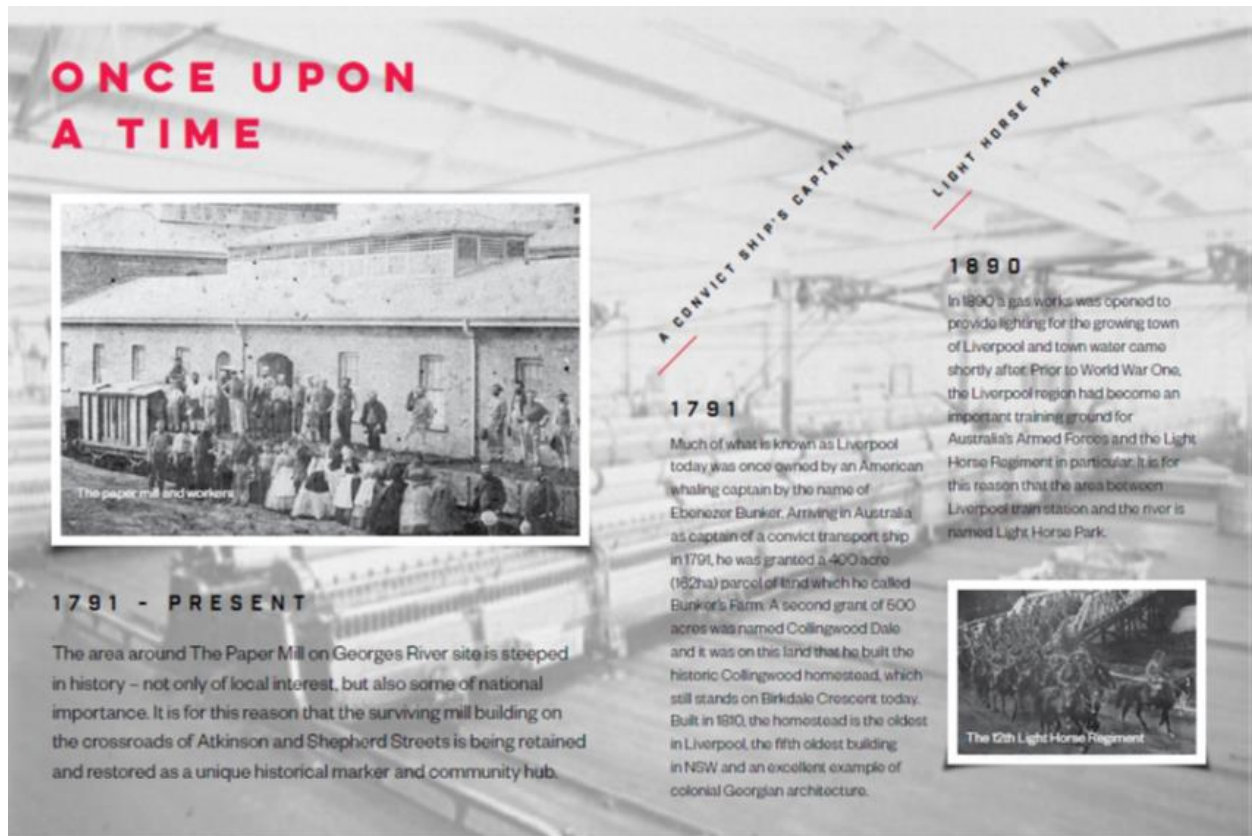


Figure 73: Mock-up example for the Booklet layout to be incorporated on all pages of the Booklet (Source: City Plan Heritage over Coronation Booklet design)

9.2.2. History Walk Brochure/ App

To accompany the history walk created within the Blackwattle Bay Precinct, a brochure could be created that includes a map directing people to the key points of interest, additional images and information.

The City of Sydney (CoS) have produced a number of history walk brochure examples that allow for self-guided walking tours, providing a map that clearly indicates various points of interest, the estimated length of the walk, start and finish points and any necessary information (Appendix A - Example Walking Tour Pamphlets). These brochures have prevented the need for physical signage at each point of interest, however, are spread across larger areas.

As the Blackwattle Precinct is one consolidated area closely linked by the proposed renewal and urban design, a brochure should be used in tandem with physical signage/displays. The CoS has also developed an App, that connects all these history walks and public art installations throughout the CoS. Consultation should be undertaken with the CoS to determine whether the Blackwattle Bay Precinct could be incorporated or connected to the App. The CoS has also developed a walking tour to showcase the history and culture of Aboriginal Sydney, from first contact to today's living culture: Barani/Barranugu (Yesterday/Tomorrow), and inclusion of the Aboriginal history of the Blackwattle Bay area is also recommended.



Figure 74: Excerpt from the CoS 'Port' tour of Pyrmont, which includes a detour towards the Sydney Fish Market (although little information is provided about its history). The map clearly plots various key sites, all individually numbered. (Source: CoS website)

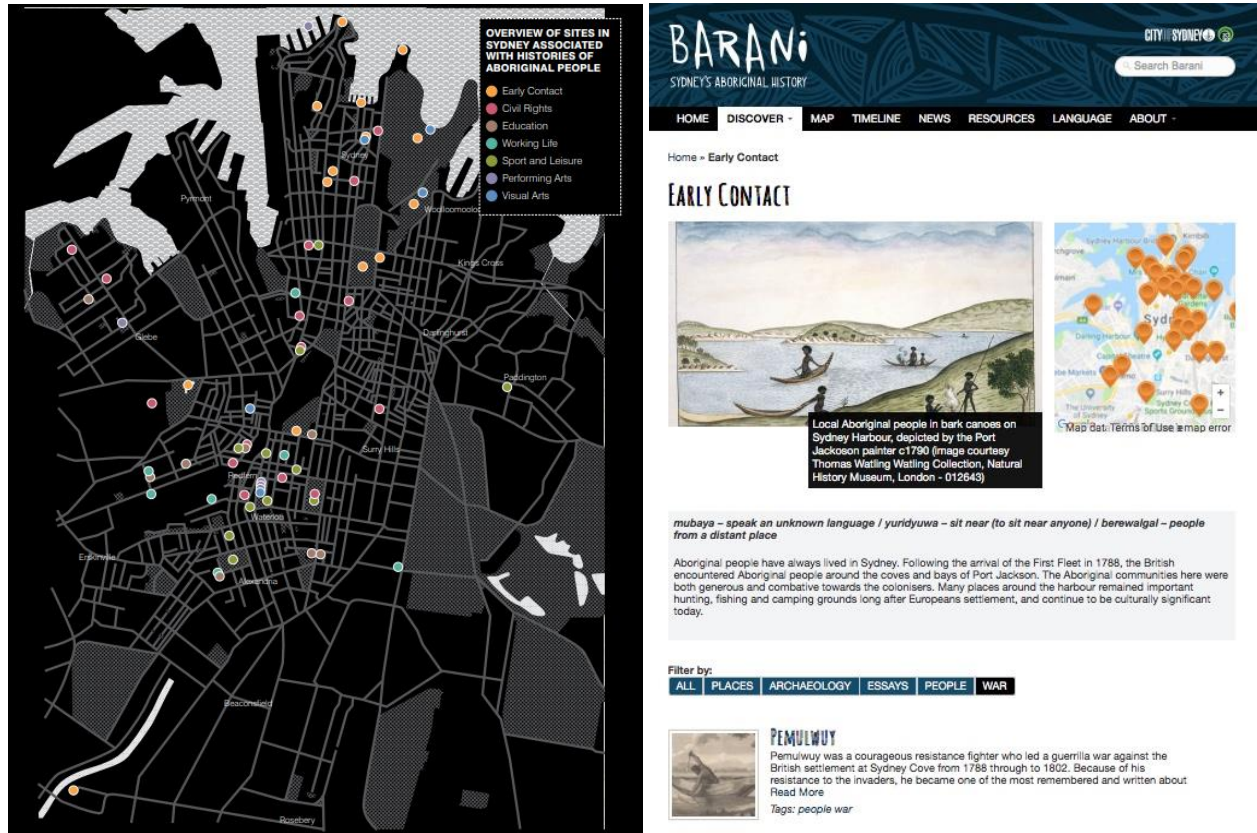


Figure 75: CoS Barani website (Source: CoS website, www.sydneybarani.com.au/maps/)

9.3. Naming Strategy

In addition to the physical interpretive panels, displays and installations that could be incorporated across the Blackwattle Bay Precinct, and the new Sydney Fish Market site, various buildings or key sites within the new development could be attributed a name that provides insight into the history of the site. As the proposed redevelopment is in the concept stage, specific allocations are not possible. However, below are some suggested spaces that could be named:

- Foreshore walk;
- Amphitheatre;
- Meeting rooms; and
- Cooking school rooms.

Suggested examples of the names that could be employed to these spaces/ areas include the following:

- John Harris;
- Saxon and Binns;
- D and W Robertson;
- A and E Ellis;
- Hudson and Sons;
- Allen Taylor and Co;
- Carlo Caminiti (Charles Cam, owner of the Cam and Co fishing fleet) - recognising his name rather than the anglicised version would be a great way of recognising the contribution of Italian migrants to

Australia. Alternatively, 'Olive Cam' would be an appropriate way of connecting the story of the risk to which those involved in the fishing industry are exposed to;

- Other vessel names associated with the area could also be used.

The names given to places convey their significance through a sense of history, identity and connection between people and a place. For Aboriginal people, connection with Country is intrinsically connected to identity through language, cultural practices and long held relationship between people and the land. Using Darug words or phrases to name features or provide information about values or elements in the landscape is an interpretive option that recognises Aboriginal connection to Country. This could be either a dual naming option (supported by the NSW Geographical Names Board since 2001) or use of Darug words as the single name. Any use of Darug language should be developed in consultation with the RAPs and/or Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council. An approach could be to use Darug words for marine creatures of the area, many of which have been identified in the archaeological finds around Sydney Harbour. Examples include Gadyan (Sydney cockle), Badangi (Sydney rock oyster), Dalgal (Mussel), Yara (Crab), Walumil (Port Jackson shark), Baludarri (Leather jacket), Yarramarra (Bream), Wulumay (Snapper), Badiwa (Flathead), Walumil (Port Jackson Shark) and Magura/Maugro (Fish) (Troy, 1993, Attenbrow 2010).



Figure 76: *Edge of the Trees* by Fiona Foley and Janet Lawrence, Museum of Sydney. (Source: sydneylivingmuseums.com.au/exhibitions/edge-trees)



Figure 77: Foreshore sculpture, Awabakal language, Newcastle. (Source: www.newcastle.nsw.gov.au/Explore/History-Heritage/Aboriginal-culture)



Figure 78: Dyuralya Square, Green Square (Aboriginal word for 'brogl'a a species which once thrived in these wetlands) (left) and Wulaba Park, Waterloo (Aboriginal word for 'wallaby' a species common in the area before development) (right). (Source: news.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/)

10. CONCLUSION

City Plan Heritage considers the proposed Heritage Interpretation Strategy/Plan for Blackwattle Bay State Significant Precinct (incorporating the new Sydney Fish Market site) adequately communicates the heritage significance of the precinct, providing a number of ways in which the layered history of the precinct can be conveyed to target audiences. The suggested interpretation examples explore the overall history, development and functions of the precinct, with specific information considered for key sites.

Future actions following adoption of the Interpretation Strategy/Plan include the following:

- This report is to be updated during the staged Construction Certificates and is to respond to the Conditions of Consent issued by the consent authority;
- Engage Aboriginal architects/designers/artists at an early stage to work with the architectural team to develop integrated interpretive elements/designs within the new buildings and public spaces that reflect Aboriginal cultural heritage, with a focus on maritime and fishing practices, and the natural environment. Given Aboriginal culture is a living culture; this should be led by the approach outlined in the Aboriginal Cultural Advice and Community Engagement Findings report (Murawin, 2020);
- Ensure there is ongoing consultation with knowledge holders, Registered Aboriginal Parties and/or Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council over the interpretive approach and the details of content of any Aboriginal heritage interpretive elements. This consultation should be guided by the approach outlined in the Aboriginal Cultural Advice and Community Engagement Findings report;
- Include a specific Aboriginal heritage component within the Art and Culture Strategy/Public Art Plan, developed in consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders, which is linked with the Aboriginal heritage interpretation elements to ensure cohesive and integrated messaging. This should be led by the approach outlined in the Aboriginal Cultural Advice and Community Engagement Findings report;
- Provisions should be made for revision to the Heritage Interpretation Plan if Aboriginal cultural heritage values are newly identified within or near the investigation area;
- Include the use of Darug language in naming spaces, features or buildings in the new development either as the single name or as a dual naming option;
- Include native plant species from the area in landscaping;
- Specific images to be included in interpretation are to be determined at the relevant staged Construction Certificate;
- High resolution versions of the nominated photographs are to be sourced and prepared, and copyrights (where required) obtained for their use within the recommended interpretive media;
- Detailed graphic designs of the interpretive media panels are to be prepared in consultation with the relevant heritage specialist;
- Prepare, as part of the implementation of the Heritage Interpretation Strategy/Plan, detailed graphic designs of the interpretive media panels and timeline;
- Consult the relevant heritage specialist and Council/Department prior to manufacturing;
- Art and Culture Strategy:
 - Implement the recommendations and immediate actions provided in Section 3 of the Blackwattle Bay Art and Culture Strategy prepared by City People in July 2020.
 - Engage Aboriginal artists/designers to produce any artworks/designs for interpretive elements or public artworks that focuses on Aboriginal cultural heritage of the area at the DA stage
- Develop and maintain an archive of material associated with Sydney Fish Market, former coal loader, office/weighbridge building and the subject site in general. Strategies and policies for the archiving of material can be outlined in an archival or collection management plan;
- Ensure the salvaged materials and elements of the former coal loader are incorporated into the public domain and art works within the promenade landscape in a meaningful and interactive manner in consultation with the heritage consultant. Appropriate interpretive plaques could be used without visually cluttering the space or the respective salvaged element; and

- Consult with the Council of the City of Sydney regarding the possibility of including the Blackwattle Bay Precinct history walk within its already established history walk App and the Barani/Barrabugu (Yesterday/Tomorrow) walk App.

Finally, following endorsement of this Heritage Interpretation Strategy/Plan and upon confirmation of the location and design of the interpretative panels, it is recommended that the approved interpretation media is manufactured and installed as set forth in this Strategy/Plan in accordance with the future the final content and graphic designs.

CITY PLAN HERITAGE

FEBRUARY 2021

APPENDIX A

Examples of Walking Tour Pamphlets

Examples of walking tour pamphlets can be found on the following websites & document links

- The Rocks Walking Tours

https://www.rockswalkingtours.com.au/?gclid=CjwKCAiAhJTzBRAvEiwAln2qBzAMLGI5mB1ykMOKJ6ICM5AXC01HGH30nB76QOuzmWUuQU1MSAcEIRoCetcQAvD_BwE

- City of Sydney History Walks

<https://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/learn/archives-history/sydneys-history/history-walks>

APPENDIX B

Jackson's Landing Public Art Strategy, CPH

JACKSON'S LANDING

5. PUBLIC ART STRATEGY

PRIMARY BRIEF

Public artworks, such as sculpture and installations, can be an evocative and successful tool in interpreting the significance of the site while also being able to enhance the aesthetic and cultural character of an area. Indeed, specific interpretive proposals recommended by this Site Interpretation Strategy comprise a range of unique site-based installations, together with supporting didactic information, rather than installing a uniform series of predictable signage panels across the site.

The range of artwork installations recommended for the Jacksons Landing site will explore important and evocative aspects of the place, the evolution of the site and its constituent elements, the myriad peoples and activities which have shaped and marked Pyrmont's landscape in the past and present.

In keeping with this approach, a commissioned public artwork or number of related installations is proposed for the Waterfront Park precinct which shall be undertaken by a selected Australian artist(s)

CONCEPT

A major permanent sculptural installation(s) at the Waterfront Park which charts the extraordinary transformation of the site from natural harbour environment, to polluted industrial site, to rehabilitated foreshore park.

The artwork(s) should respond to the history and existing physical characteristics of the site, draw from the assembled historical and pictorial sources, may incorporate salvaged site materials and artefacts and should respond to the scale of the designated site appropriately.

WORKING TITLE

'Metamorphosis'

General Principles to Guide Public Artwork

- Demonstrate historical significance/cultural and natural values through an original and site-specific artwork(s).
- May utilise recycled site materials and robust CSR artefacts. In some instances it may be desirable to reuse artefacts in or near their original locations.
- Works will be specific to the site and should address significant values of the Waterfront Park site as well as the wider Jacksons Landing area.
- Is to be evocative of the site and its significant historic, social, aesthetic, cultural and natural values.
- Artwork(s) should be able to communicate with a broad audience without the need for detailed onsite signage.

- Artworks should be conceived and produced in association with the landscape plan for the Waterfront Park site.

SIGNIFICANT CULTURAL THEMES

The proposed artwork(s) must demonstrate a strong relationship to the significant historic and cultural themes that are inherent in the Waterfront Park region. These themes should be specific to the Waterfront Park site but may also relate to the overall Jacksons Landing area and Pyrmont peninsula. Key themes that may be conveyed through the works are:

- Changing character/shape of the landscape
- The physical impact of industry and other activities on the Pyrmont landscape and ecology
- Social impact of industry upon the people of Pyrmont
- Aboriginal occupation of, and relationship to, the site over time
- Patterns of use - specific uses of the Waterfront Park site
- Industrial processes undertaken at Waterfront Park area – tin smelter, quarrying, Iron Works, rubbish dump, Caneite factory etc
- Waterfront and maritime activity
- Reclamation of the Pyrmont foreshore
- Natural environment, pollution, and adaptive reuse – Cadigal fishing spot, industrial site, public park
- Demise of Sydney Harbour industries

KEY QUOTATIONS

About 40 men and boys are employed at this establishment, and 40 tons of iron for manufacturing purposes can be turned out in the course of a week. (Illustrated Sydney News, 26 October 1870)

... no one would dream of their existence save for a trailing vapour from several smoke-shafts, and by the clash and clang of heavy hammers. (Illustrated Sydney News, 26 October 1870)

We saw immense piles of ancient iron articles of every conceivable shape, and for all imaginable purposes ... (Illustrated Sydney News, 26 October 1870)

In an instant, there was a report as of a small cannon, pieces of slag flew like bullets about the building, and the iron had passed to the other side, slightly squared; it was gripped by another workman and passed over the roller to the first operator ... (Illustrated Sydney News, 26 October 1870)

... when the abattoirs were killing, the stench over Pyrmont could be most powerful and the waters in the bay could run red. (Pyrmont & Ultimo Under Siege, Shirley Fitzgerald & Hilary Golder, 1994)

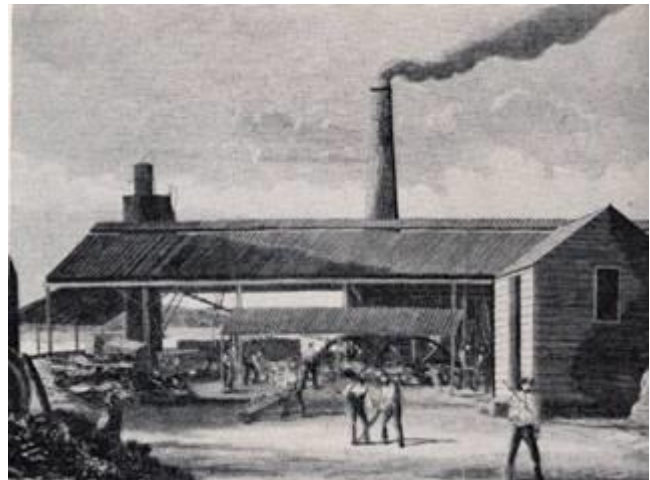
The peninsula was used as an urban sink: those things not wanted anywhere else were dumped into Pyrmont and Ultimo Pyrmont and Ultimo: A History, M. Matthews, p101

... picture yourself, reader, a peninsula considerably elevated above the surface of the surrounding country, commanding a full and uninterrupted view of the splendid waters of Darling Harbour, embossed here and there with the varied assemblage of ships, barques, schooners, and cutters, which perennially decorate that broad and lovely sheet of water ... (Sydney Morning Herald, 15 August 1845)

KEY IMAGES



City Iron Works (Matthews, 1982, p53)



Contemporary Drawing of City Iron Works (Matthews, 1982, p54)



City Iron Works (Fitzgerald & Golder, 1994, p54)



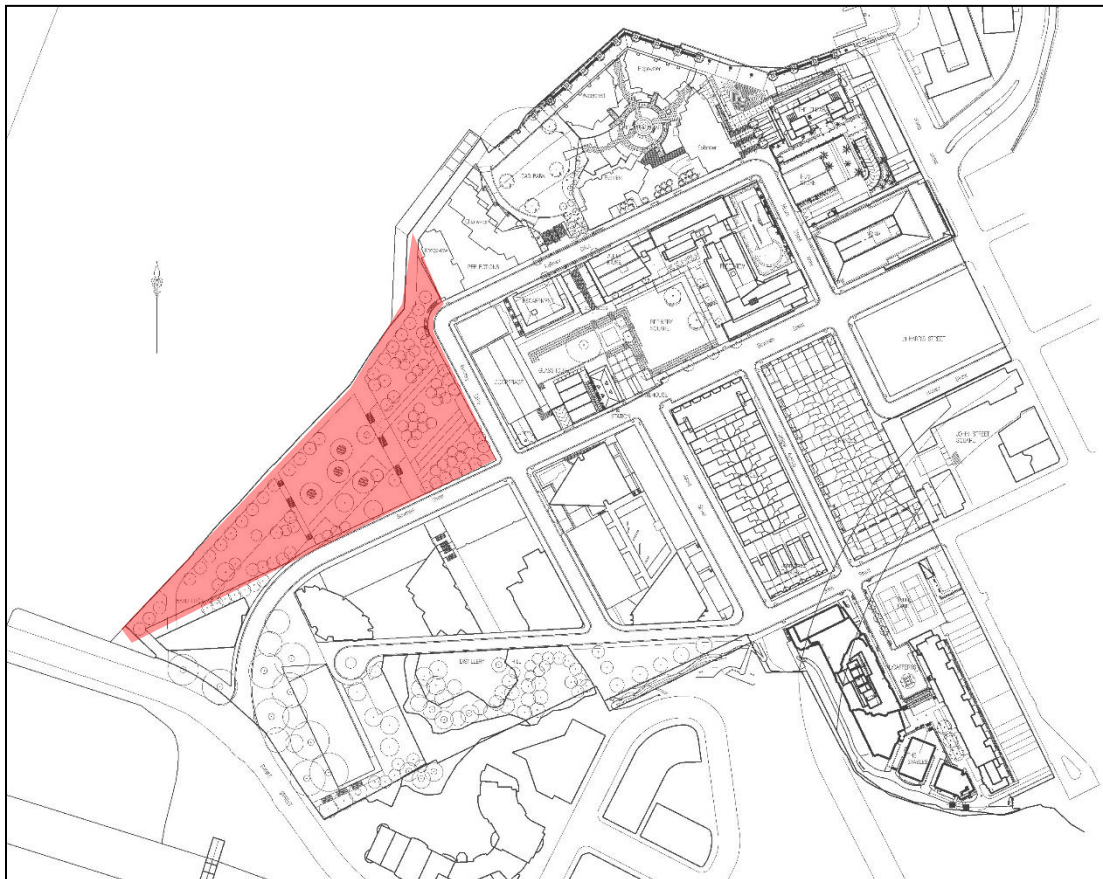
Cane-ite Factory (Fitzgerald & Golder, 1994, p85)

THE SITE

The proposed public artwork(s) shall be located at an important precinct at Jacksons Landing. The future Waterfront Park (yet to be officially named) shall be an open and publicly accessible site that is yet to be designed and therefore features a high level of potential as a site for large scale public artworks. The park has a high degree of visibility from Rozelle, the Anzac Bridge, Balmain and Pyrmont.

The proposed artwork(s) is to have regard for the character of the Waterfront Park site, the high degree of visibility from other places and the landscape character of the Jacksons Landing Site in general. The artwork(s) should consider the past forms and incarnations of the Pyrmont peninsula landscape as well as the changes and alterations that have occurred through various patterns of use.

The commissioned artist(s) will form part of the Waterfront Park design team, will work with the appointed landscape architect and other consultants, and will help influence the overall design scheme and materials adopted for Waterfront Park, siting of artwork and other design issues as required.



Location of Public Art and Installation Precinct at future Waterfront Park site

MATERIALS

The commissioned artist(s) may draw upon salvaged site artefacts for their proposed art installation. Available items include the larger and more robust artefacts (presently located at in the western corner of the water front park area) or suitable materials from the archaeological collection. Artworks should account for the form and natural finishes of incorporated artefacts and recycled materials. Where it is possible, artefacts should be located in their approximate original locations so as to provide a contextual and physical relationship to their use on the CSR site. Materials that are likely to decay due to weathering may be able to be stabilised as part of the artwork or may be left to gradually decay depending upon the concept of the work.

BRIEF DEVELOPMENT

Following engagement of the landscape architect, initial planning and the development of a design scheme indicating artwork sites for Waterfront Park, the specific brief for the artworks is to be developed. Lend Lease Development and DIPNR will jointly develop the brief and will resolve the processes for selection of artist(s), the program of works and the budget. The brief will then be formally be accepted by DIPNR and SHFA for approval. The successful artist(s) will be commissioned to develop the work in collaboration with the landscape architect and other consultants. The artist must be Sydney based.

APPENDIX C

Blackwattle Bay SSP Study Requirements - Heritage

Study Requirement		Response	Location in report
1. Vision, Strategic Context and Justification	<p>1.1 Outline the vision for the proposal</p> <p>1.4 Consideration of local planning and other relevant strategies and reports including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (the Burra Charter) <p>1.6 Outline how the proposal considers the interface with current and known/planned land uses in the surrounding area including, but not limited to, Bays Waterfront Promenade, Wentworth Park, Glebe foreshore walk, Glebe Island Bridge, Sydney Secondary College, Blackwattle Bay Campus, the working port and other maritime uses in the wider area, as well as reinforcing the role of Central Sydney.</p> <p>1.7 Outline the historical significance of the site and how the proposal intends to be sympathetic to any State and / or local heritage assets within and adjacent to the Bays Market District and the Conservation Areas located to the north east and south west.</p>	<p>The key characteristics and vision of the proposal have been summarised.</p> <p>Relevant documents were considered, especially those guidelines that were not included in the Study Requirements under 1.4. These additional guidelines and policies include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NSW Heritage Manual NSW Heritage Council's formulated Heritage Interpretation Policy, <i>Interpreting Heritage Places and Items Guidelines</i> (August 2005) ICOMOS <i>Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites</i> (2008) <i>Ask First: a guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places</i> (Australian Heritage Commission, 2002) <p>The Heritage Interpretation Strategy outlines the aims of the strategy and provides physical interpretation options that integrate the parts of the Blackwattle Bay and surrounding heritage places that are associated to the layered history and identified historical themes for the site as a whole.</p> <p>The Strategy has been primarily based on the identified historical significance of the precinct and its heritage context.</p>	<p>Section 2 on page 14</p> <p>and</p> <p>Section 1.1, on page 7; . Section 2.4 on page 12; Section 3 on pages 14 – 27</p> <p>and</p> <p>Section 7 on pages 44 – 46;</p> <p>and</p> <p>Sections 4, 5, 6 & 7 on pages 28 – 46.</p>
11. Heritage	<p>11.8 Provide an interpretation plan having particular regard to the precinct's relationship with nearby heritage items in accordance with <i>Interpreting Heritage Places and Items Guidelines</i>.</p>	<p>The Heritage Interpretation Strategy for Blackwattle Bay State Significant Precinct has been prepared in accordance with the relevant guidelines and policies as noted above.</p> <p>The complete document responds to the requirements of the 11.8 as well as the guidelines and policies in relation to the interpretation of the heritage places, in particular the NSW Heritage Council's formulated Heritage Interpretation Policy, <i>Interpreting Heritage Places and Items Guidelines</i> (August 2005).</p> <p>It has been informed by the findings of the relevant studies and strategies as well inputs from the relevant expert consultants including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr Terry Kass (Thematic history) Chris Betteridge, Musescape (Landscape) Artefact Heritage (Aboriginal) Comber Consultants (Maritime Archaeology) City People (Arts & Culture) 	<p>Sections 8 & 9 on pages 47 – 87.</p>