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Heritage Consultants

Barangaroo



Barangaroo Central Waterfront Promenade and Interim Public Domain Interpretation Strategy

Report prepared for Boulderstone
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Report Register

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Executive Summary

Background

- Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd (GML) has been engaged by Boulderstone Pty Ltd to prepare an Interpretation Strategy (IS) for the Barangaroo Central Waterfront Promenade and Interim Public Domain.
- This report has been informed by the Barangaroo Interpretation Strategy, City Plan Heritage June 2007, the Public Art Strategy, Barangaroo Headland Park and the Barangaroo Central Waterfront Promenade and Interim Public Domain—Archaeological Assessment—GML, October 2012.
- This report includes recommendations for the interpretation of the site's significant heritage values at the Waterfront Promenade and Interim Public Domain.
- This report has been prepared in response to the Director General's Environmental Assessment Requirements (DGRs) for the Barangaroo Central Waterfront Promenade and Interim Public Domain project, for inclusion in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) as part of the State Significant Development Application (SSDA) for the project.

Recommendations

- Following an analysis of the history and significance of Barangaroo Central this IS identifies a number of potential stories for interpretation within the identified area:
 - connecting with the Harbour- Rocky Shore and Water;
 - Aboriginal Connections- Barangaroo and Aboriginal connections before and after settlement to Coodye (Millers Point);
 - Maritime Industry and Unions; and
 - Trade, Tourism and Commerce.
- These key stories embody the historical themes and different aspects of Barangaroo Central's significance. Combined, they will enable important heritage values to be communicated to the public via interpretation.
- The key principles for interpretation at Barangaroo Central include a focus on the maritime industry history of the site, use of temporary and event based initiatives within the interim public domain, and well-integrated, high quality initiatives within the waterfront promenade.
- Opportunities for interpretation on the site include public art and the proposed events function. Interpretation planning should be incorporated into further development of the Public Domain Plan, Public Art Plan and ongoing detailed design work.
- If any archaeological remains are discovered, on-site interpretation should respond directly to the significance and context of the items found. Interpretation of the archaeological elements can be achieved through signage, graphic material or digitally via 3D representations. An appropriate approach should be identified following further archaeological investigation.

- This report identifies a range of interpretation initiatives. At this stage of the interpretation planning process the purpose is to provide a range of alternatives. The proposed initiatives will be subject to client and stakeholder review and refinement.
- Further work to develop and implement the preferred interpretive initiatives will be required, and is likely to include preparation of an Interpretation Plan identifying precise locations and devices, development of content and detailed design of interpretive media.
- Consultation with Aboriginal groups is being undertaken as part of the broader Barangaroo development. This IS should be provided to Aboriginal groups for their consideration as part of the ongoing consultation process.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd (GML) has been engaged by Boulderstone Pty Ltd to prepare an Interpretation Strategy (IS) for the Barangaroo Central Waterfront Promenade and Interim Public Domain (the study area).

This report has been prepared in response to the Director General's Environmental Assessment Requirements (DGRs) for the Barangaroo Central Waterfront Promenade and Interim Public Domain project, for inclusion in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) as part of the State Significant Development Application for the project.

A number of site-wide interpretation planning documents have been prepared for the whole of Barangaroo, including the 2007 Interpretation Plan. This IS focusses on interpretation within the Waterfront Promenade area and works within the Interim Public Domain.

The Barangaroo Development Authority recognise the history and significance of the site and the importance of conveying that history and significance to site users. Subsequent stages of interpretive planning are likely to include:

- development of select interpretive media and content; and
- implementation of select interpretive initiatives.

1.2 Site Location and Description

The Barangaroo precinct is located on the northwestern edge of the Sydney CBD on the western side of Hickson Road between Darling Harbour (to the south), Millers Point and The Rocks to the east, and Walsh Bay to the northeast (Figure 1.1). Barangaroo Central is located in the central portion of the Barangaroo precinct. Barangaroo Central is bounded by the proposed Northern Cove and Headland Park to the north, the harbour to the west, Hickson Road to the east, and the Lend Lease Temporary Construction Staging Area to the south (Figure 1.2).

Barangaroo Central will be the connector between Headland Park and the urban precinct of Barangaroo South, and will contain elements common to both of these areas. It will extend the Headland Park Promenade along the harbour to Barangaroo South as well as providing significant spaces for public recreation and leisure, and for major events.

The current development comprises two areas: the Barangaroo Central Waterfront Promenade, a zone approximately 30m wide which runs along western and northern edges of the Barangaroo Central precinct; and the Barangaroo Central Interim Public Domain, an area of temporary public open spaces which covers the remainder of the Barangaroo Central precinct (Figure 1.3). Works undertaken in the Interim Public Domain, including interpretation, will be temporary. These works are the first stage in the development of the Barangaroo Central site.

1.3 Statutory Context

1.3.1 State Significant Development

The Barangaroo Central Waterfront Promenade and Interim Public Domain Development Application will be assessed under section 89C State Significant Development (SSD) provisions of

the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (EP&A Act) . The proposed development at Barangaroo Central is regarded as an individual precinct of importance to the NSW Government in Schedule 2 of the State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011.

Part 89C Approval replaces the approval processes that would usually be required under Part 3 or other Parts of the EP&A Act. The Minister for Planning is the consent authority for the project.

1.3.2 Barangaroo Concept Plan Approval

The Concept Plan for the Barangaroo project (Barangaroo, East Darling Harbour—MP06_0162 MOD 3) was approved as a 'Major Project' under Part 3A of the EP&A Act on 11 November 2009. The Statement of Commitments for the Barangaroo Concept Plan included a number of clauses related to interpretation of the site's heritage values (Clauses 61, 61A), including preparation of an Interpretation Plan (Clause 61). An Interpretation Strategy for Barangaroo was prepared by City Plan Heritage in June 2007 for Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority.

1.3.3 Barangaroo Central

The Barangaroo Central Waterfront Promenade and Interim Public Domain project is a State Significant Development Application (SSDA). The Director General's Environmental Assessment Requirements (DGRs) for the project (No. SSD 5374) were issued on 30 July 2012. The SSDA DGRs specify the following requirements for addressing heritage issues within the Barangaroo Central precinct:

12. Heritage

- *Prepare an archaeological assessment of the likely impacts of the proposal on any Aboriginal cultural heritage, European cultural heritage and other archaeological items and outline proposed mitigation and conservation measures.*
- *Prepare an interpretation strategy that includes the provision for interpretation of any archaeological resources uncovered during the works.*

This IS has been prepared in response to the second part of this clause. A separate Archaeological Assessment is also being prepared, the findings of which have informed this report.

1.4 Methodology and Terminology

1.4.1 Methodology

This IS review uses the terminology, methodology and principles contained in *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (the Burra Charter). It has been prepared with due regard to the methodology outlined in the *NSW Heritage Manual 1996*, produced by the NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning and the NSW Heritage Office, and the principles outlined in the NSW Heritage Office publication *Assessing Heritage Significance*, 2001. The assessment or interpretation of Aboriginal heritage or natural values was not part of the scope for this report.

This report has been prepared according to the principles set out in the *Heritage Interpretation Policy* produced and endorsed by the NSW Heritage Council in August 2005.

1.5 Resources

In preparing this IS GML has reviewed and sourced information from the following documents:

- Barangaroo—Interpretation Strategy, June 2007, by City Plan Heritage, June 2007.
- East Darling Harbour Concept Plan—Heritage Impact Statement, March 2007, by City Plan Heritage.
- Barangaroo Archaeological Assessment and Management Plan (AAMP), prepared by Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd for Barangaroo Delivery Authority, June 2010.
- Barangaroo Central Waterfront Promenade and Interim Public Domain—Archaeological Assessment—GML, October 2012.

1.6 Author Identification

This IS has been prepared by Rebecca Hawcroft, Senior Consultant, and Sharon Veale, Partner, with input from Anne Mackay, Archaeologist and Senior Associate.

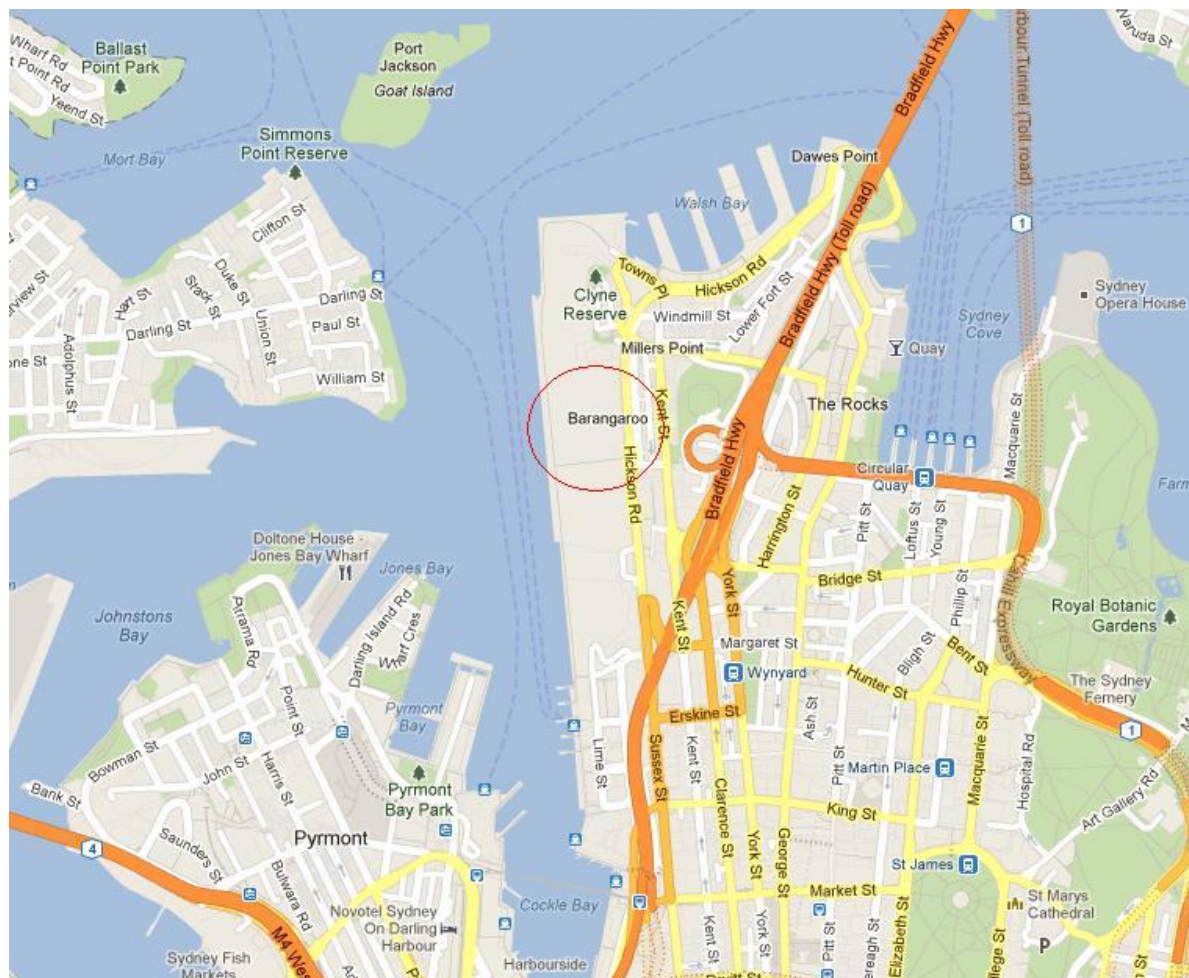


Figure 1.1 Site locality plan. (Source: Google with GML additions)



Figure 1.2 Aerial photograph showing the Barangaroo site in context, with the boundary of the Barangaroo Central Waterfront Promenade and Interim Public Domain outlined in red. (Source: Google with GML additions)

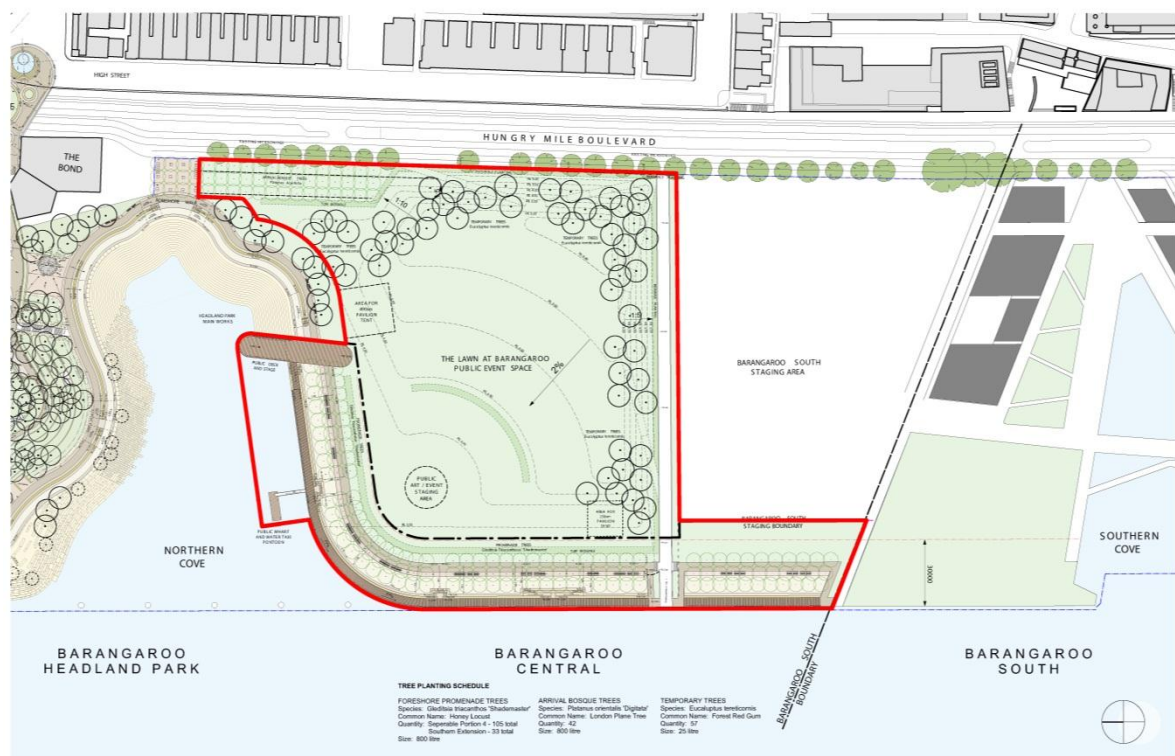


Figure 1.3 Plan showing details of the Barangaroo Central Waterfront Promenade and Interim Public Domain. (Source: PWP Landscape Architecture, extract from 'Tree Planting Plan')

2.0 Outline History and Significance

2.1 Introduction

Barangaroo has been the subject of numerous previous studies, including East Darling Harbour Millers Point—History and Development, prepared by Monique Galloway for the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority (SHFA), and the East Darling Harbour Concept Plan—Heritage Impact Statement, March 2007, prepared by City Plan Heritage.

This section presents a summary of the historical development and phasing of the broader Barangaroo site, and includes a discussion of the physical development of the Barangaroo Central precinct. This summary and discussion is based primarily on information provided in the Barangaroo Archaeological Assessment and Management Plan (AAMP) prepared by the Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd in June 2010.¹ No additional historical research has been undertaken by GML in the preparation of this report.

2.2 Summary of Historical Development—Broader Barangaroo Site

The historical development of the broader Barangaroo site is largely related to maritime industry, including wharves, shipbuilding, and associated commercial and industrial enterprises. The historical development of the broader Barangaroo site included the following phases:²

Phase 1—Aboriginal Occupation

Aboriginal people occupied the foreshores of Sydney Harbour prior to the arrival of Europeans. The Aboriginal population moved around the landscape to access seasonal resources. The harbour provided abundant fish resources and the shores of Darling Harbour were an important source of cockles, rock oyster and mud oysters as evidenced in European descriptions of piles of shell and fish bone along the harbour shores and inlets. Aboriginal people continued to live around the harbour following European occupation.

Phase 2—Private Ownership 1788–c1870

The rugged topography initially discouraged settlement of Millers Point and Darling Harbour.³ Private ownership and development within Millers Point began with the construction of three private windmills there c1800–1810.⁴ There were a number of occupants across Millers Point during the first few decades of the nineteenth century, prior to the establishment of official grants or purchases in this area.⁵

While much of early Sydney was shaped by the colonial government, Millers Point was predominantly developed by private enterprise. From the 1830s, maritime and shipping industries developed around Millers Point and in Darling Harbour related to passenger transport, trade (import and export), cargo storage and shipbuilding.⁶

Numerous shipbuilders, ship owners, transporters, merchants and traders established their businesses in Cockle Bay during the early-to-mid nineteenth century. Many traded only briefly while survived long-term, and the development of their enterprises had a major impact on the commercial, industrial and physical character of the precinct.⁷

The development around Millers Point was predominantly maritime-related, and included a number of small-scale industries related to maritime and shipping activities (eg boat builders, shipwrights,

rope makers, anchor smiths and sail makers). The only large-scale industrial pursuit within the Barangaroo site was the Australian Gas Light Company (AGL), a privately-owned company that established gasworks at Darling Harbour in the 1830s.⁸

By 1870, most of the foreshore between Dawes Point and Darling Harbour had been modified by quarrying, reclamation or the construction of seawalls, and the area was almost entirely occupied by wharves, stores and commercial properties.⁹

Phase 3—Intensive Development and Decline c1870–1901

The area around Millers Point and Darling Harbour was subject to major transformation during the late nineteenth century. Many of the facilities had become dilapidated by this time and changes in shipping technology rendered some of the wharf and jetty facilities unsuitable and in need of upgrading. Darling Harbour had also become polluted with rubbish, sewage and industrial waste.¹⁰ A major program of government resumption and redevelopment commenced, which had a profound effect on the character and form of the area. Between 1880 and 1900, most of the wharves and other structures were demolished as part of the government renewal of the area.

Phase 4—Renewal 1902–2010

The Sydney Harbour Trust (SHT) was established to control and manage the improvement and preservation of the Port of Sydney. SHT's responsibilities included demolition of old wharfage, land reclamation, construction of new port facilities, dredging operations and removal of shipwrecks.

The wharves around Millers Point were entirely removed and new finger wharfs were constructed to accommodate new larger berths for ships. Wharves in the southern part of the Barangaroo site were repaired and altered before being removed with progressive infilling between the finger wharves, creating the existing large flat concrete wharf built to service container ships.

2.3 Summary of Historical Development—Barangaroo Central Precinct

Most of the nineteenth-century development within this part of the harbour was focused around Millers Point and Darling Harbour, to the north and south of the Barangaroo Central precinct. Most of the Barangaroo Central site was originally located below the water line, and the natural foreshore within the Barangaroo Central site was very steep. While the northern headland and the southern portion of the Barangaroo site was extensively developed from the early nineteenth century, the central portion remained relatively undeveloped until the 1860s, owing to the steep topography of the area. After this time, however, maritime industry did extend into the central part of the site. This development corresponds with the latter part of Phase 2 of the site's history (Private Ownership 1788–c1870).

John Cuthbert had bought waterfront land in Darling Harbour by 1849, and bought Munn's shipyard at Millers Point in 1856. By 1865, Cuthbert's shipyard had extended into the Barangaroo Central precinct and included the construction of some wharf infrastructure in the area.

Figure 2.8 shows a photograph of Cuthbert's shipyard in 1873. Looking north, all of the wharves, sheds and other facilities shown in the photo were probably located to the north of the study area, in the Barangaroo Headland Park precinct. The foreground of this photo may show part of the Barangaroo Central precinct. The foreshore is retained behind a stone retaining wall (noted in the AAMP photo caption as being about three metres high).¹¹ Overlays of historical plans of this area suggest that the eastern boundary of the Barangaroo Central precinct was located approximately in

alignment with this retaining wall. The partially visible ship's mast indicates that wharf or jetty facilities would have been located adjacent of the base of the wall at the water's edge.

By 1865, Cuthbert's enterprise extended from Millers Point to Darling Harbour. It is noted in the AAMP that 'Cuthbert's yard was one of the most extensive in the colony employing upward of 250 men at the end of the 1860s'.¹² Cuthbert's facilities and operations included 'a large jetty and yard comprising blacksmiths' shops, carpenters' sheds, sail lofts, a steam saw mill and large store of timbers, most sourced from the Sydney region'.¹³ It is likely that most of these elements were located to the north or south of the study area, however, as historical plans of the area indicate, that study area remained largely unclaimed during Cuthbert's ownership. Structural elements within the study area during this period were generally limited to wharf/jetty structures constructed over the water. These appear to have been primarily located in the northeastern portion of the study area. Cuthbert's shipyard closed following Cuthbert's death in 1874.

The late nineteenth century was characterised by phases of reconstruction of wharves and storage facilities. The large-scale resumption and demolition across the area in the late nineteenth century had a major impact on facilities within the Barangaroo Central precinct. Cuthbert's shipyard was the first large land parcel to be redeveloped. Cuthbert's land was acquired by TA Dibbs, and was entirely redeveloped for large-scale wharfage and goods storage.¹⁴ In turn, Dibbs' Wharf was demolished to make way for further redevelopment and improvement.¹⁵ This period of demolition and change corresponds with Phase 3 of the site's historical development (Intensive Development and Decline c1870–1901). Large finger wharves were constructed in this area c1912 (Wharves 2–4 extended to within the study area). The area continued to be redeveloped throughout the twentieth century as shipping technology evolved. Large container shipping became more prevalent during the post-war period and the finger wharves became redundant. By the 1950s, progressive infilling between the finger wharves created a large wharf to service container ships.

Hickson Road was constructed c1912. These works included excavation of bedrock along the road alignment and major modification of the shoreline along the Barangaroo Central precinct.¹⁶

These periods of major redevelopment correspond with Phase 4 of the site's history (Renewal 1902–2010).

Figure 2.9 shows a photograph looking south across the study area, showing construction of the finger wharves in the study area c1912. This photo also shows excavation of the steep foreshore adjacent to the study area in progress, as part of the construction of Hickson Road.¹⁷

The Patrick Corporation operated within the site from 1996 to 2006, when the existing facilities were considered no longer viable for large super freighters. Since 2006, all of the Patrick Corporation structures have been removed from the site. An interim cruise passenger terminal was established within the Barangaroo Central site in 2010, as well as site sheds and other temporary facilities associated with the current phase of redevelopment.

2.4 Historical Overlays

The historical overlays included in Figures 2.1–2.7 have been reproduced from the 2010 AAMP.¹⁸ The Barangaroo Central study area has been overlaid on these figures by GML. These figures have been reproduced to provide a visual summary of the physical development of the study area, and to demonstrate how the majority of the site now comprises reclaimed land.

The historical overlays of plans from 1788 and 1807 (Figures 2.1 and 2.2) show parts of the foreshore extending into the study area. It should be noted, however, that these very early plans of Sydney are considered relatively spatially inaccurate and provide indicative information about the landforms and site elements only. Later historical plans are much more accurate and show the original shoreline in relation to the current site boundary. Historical overlays of plans from 1831 and 1843 (Figures 2.3 and 2.4) show the study area to be entirely below the water line.

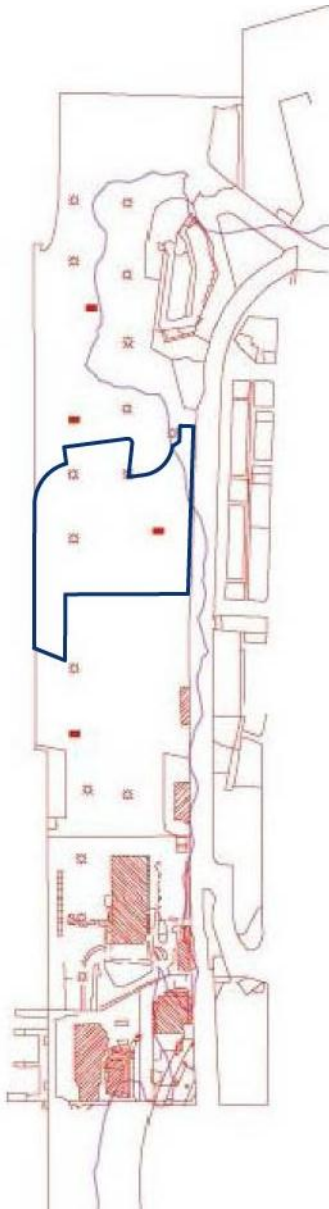


Figure 2.1 Historical overlay 1788.¹⁹

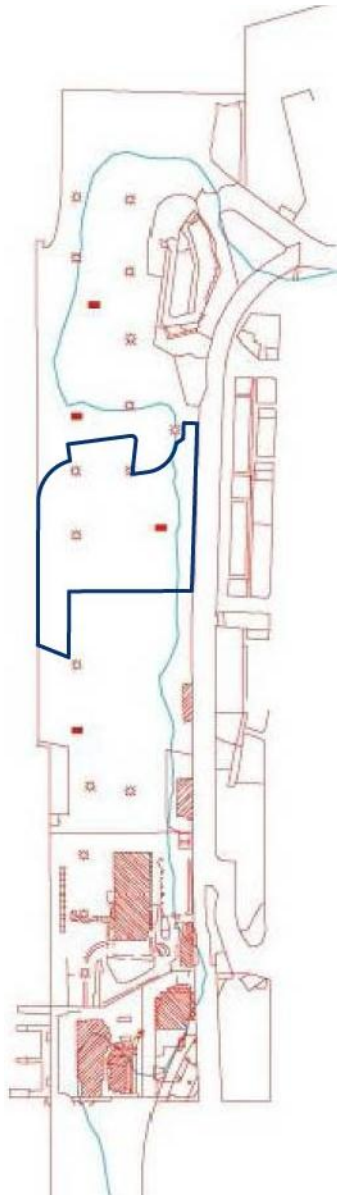


Figure 2.2 Historical overlay 1807.²⁰

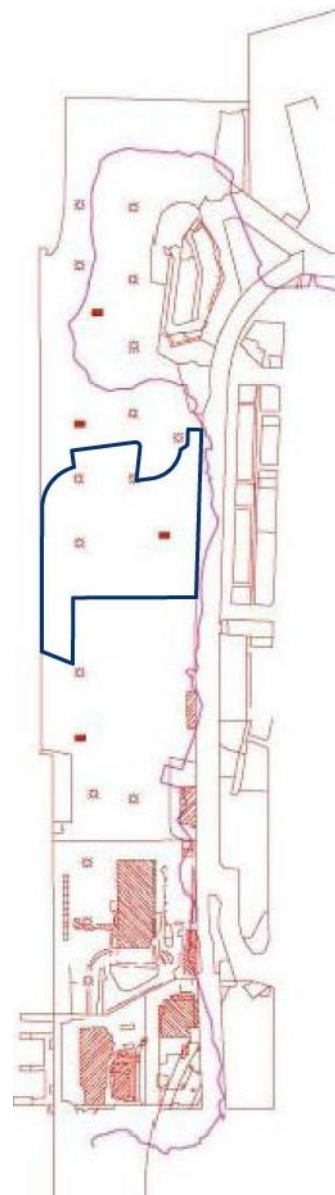


Figure 2.3 Historical overlay 1831.²¹

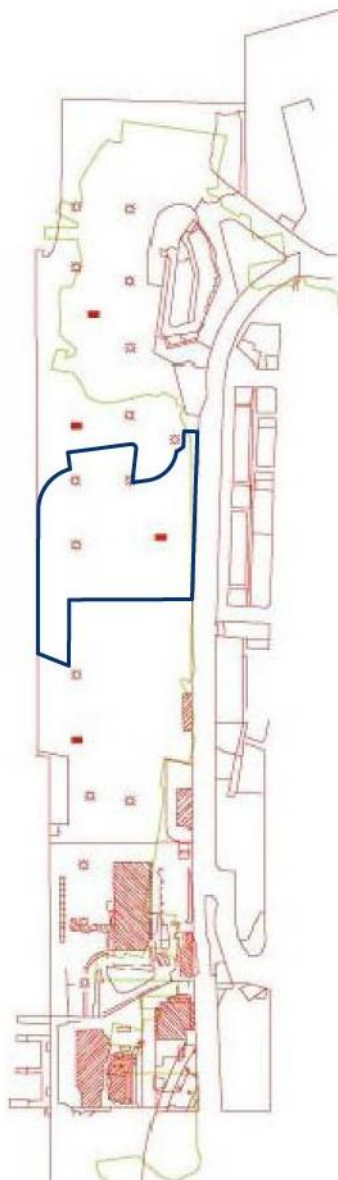


Figure 2.4 Historical overlay 1843.²²

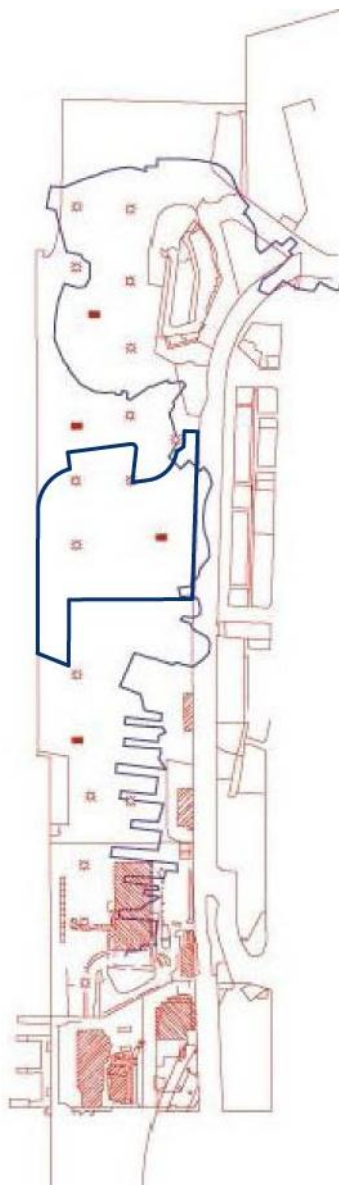


Figure 2.5 Historical overlay 1870.²³

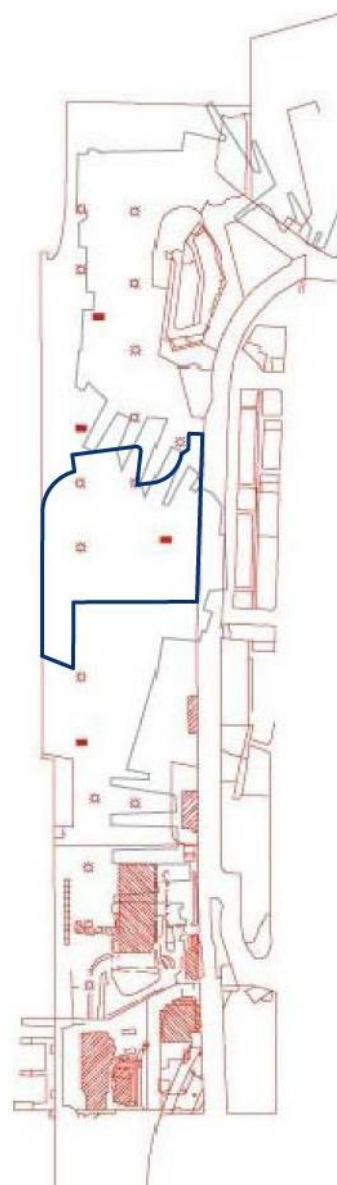


Figure 2.6 Historical overlay 1900.²⁴

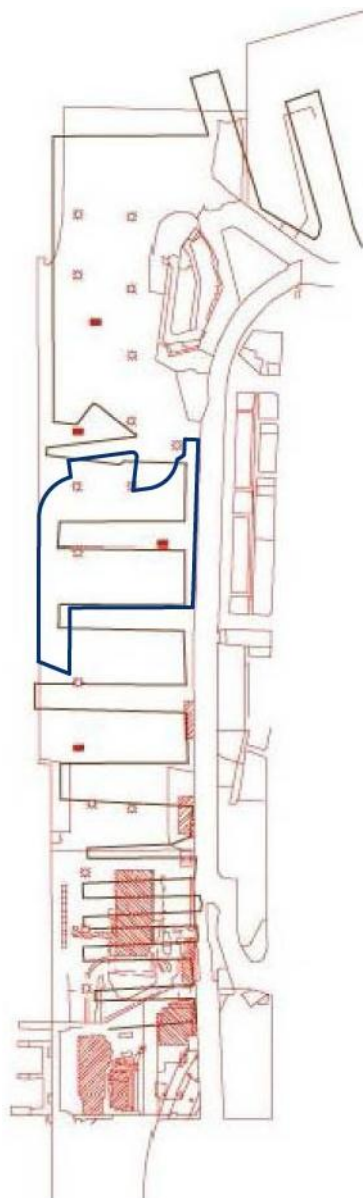


Figure 2.7 Historical overlay 1930.²⁵



Figure 2.8 Photograph looking north showing Cuthbert's shipyard in 1873. All of the wharves, sheds and other facilities shown in this photo were probably located to the north of the study area, in the Barangaroo Headland Park precinct. The foreground of this photo may show part of the Barangaroo Central precinct. The foreshore is retained behind a stone retaining wall (noted in the AAMP photo caption as being about three metres high). (Source: Holterman Collection, Mitchell Library, reproduced from 2010 AAMP Figure 3.11)²⁶

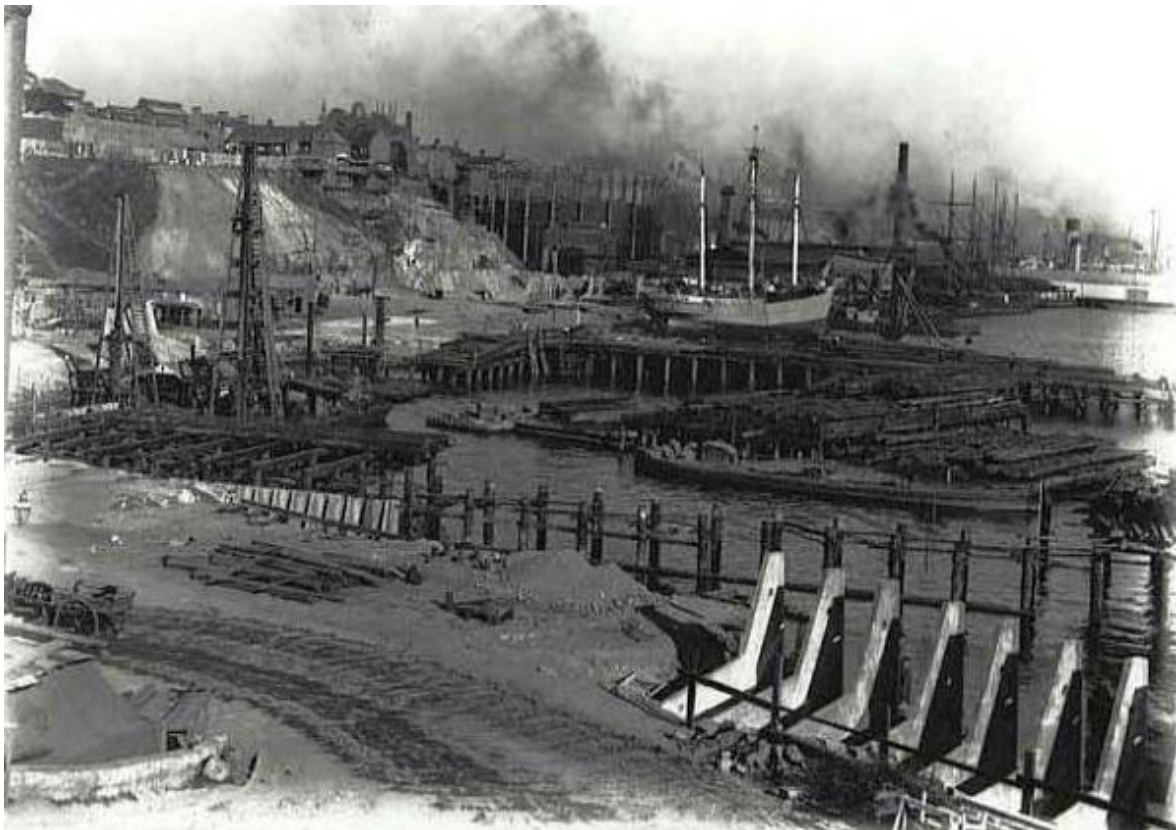


Figure 2.9 Photograph looking south across the Barangaroo Central precinct c1912, showing the construction of finger wharves in progress. This photo also shows the excavation of the adjacent steep foreshore for the construction of Hickson Road in progress. (Source: State Records ao17-AO17000007, reproduced from 2010 AAMP Figure 3.25)²⁷

2.5 Summary Statement of Significance

The following summary statement of significance is reproduced from the East Darling Harbour Concept Plan—Heritage Impact Statement, March 2007, prepared by City Plan Heritage:

The East Darling Harbour site consists of a long straight concrete platform constructed upon reclaimed land in the 1960s and 1970s. The most extensive changes to the site occurred during the early stages of the twentieth century when the Sydney Harbour Trust converted resumed foreshore lands into modern wharf facilities. Historically the site demonstrates the reclamation of the harbour foreshore and manipulation of the environment to facilitate shipping and other maritime industrial activities and has been associated with maritime industry since the early nineteenth century. However, the extant fabric on the site demonstrates only the most recent phase of development and use.

The site was once socially and physically connected to the working class residential areas of Millers Point which provided labour for the wharf operations during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, although the fabric of the site no longer reflects the historical phase in which this connection existed.

The site is associated with several social events of historic significance including the Great Maritime Strike in 1890; several strikes held by the Sydney Wharf Labourer's Union formed by the waterside workers in 1972; and the bubonic plague of 1900 that ultimately caused the resumption and redevelopment of the waterfront and surrounding residential areas.

The site has potential archaeological significance although it is not evident how much of the early finger wharves and seawalls survive below the existing concrete wharves but the Archaeological Management Plan of the Rocks and Millers Point prepared by the DPWS assesses the subject site as "mostly and partially disturbed" in regard to its archaeological potential.

2.6 Interpretive Themes and Key Stories

In preparing to interpret places, it is important to present their past in an informative, interesting and easily accessible way. By analysing the evidence of the physical environment and the documented history of Barangaroo, a series of themes can be identified. These themes, in turn, provide the key messages and stories to be used to interpret Barangaroo.

The following themes were identified to interpret the whole Barangaroo area in the Barangaroo—Interpretation Strategy, June 2007 by City Plan Heritage:

Table 2.1 Interpretive themes identified in the 2007 Barangaroo Interpretation Strategy.

Theme	Discussion
Aboriginal History and Culture	
Cadigal Country	The long connection to the place by the Cadigal people and their Ancestors.
Working	The story of Aboriginal people working on the wharves and in shipping. Their fight for equal rights, supported in the twentieth century by the Labour Unions.
Barangaroo	A strong independent woman, Barangaroo, the second wife of Bennelong and associate of Governor Phillip was prominent in early colonial Sydney.
<i>As well as the above interpretation can explore:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional Aboriginal maritime technology and their use of the harbour for transport, trade and sustenance.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dreaming stories of the place. • Archaeology.
The Landscape	
The Natural Landscape	The natural topography, shoreline, headland, steep foreshores and native flora and fauna that once characterised the area.
Change	Changes in the natural and urban landscape over time. Reclamation, replanning and loss of streets and buildings.
Built Landscape	The urban forms that reflect the uses and activities on the site. Lost urban forms including; the Hickson Road warehouses, boardwalk and High Street bridge, the plan for rail along Hickson Road, the SHT finger wharves, the late twentieth century longshore wharves, the company warehouses, lost streets such as Clyde Street and Munn Street. Former structures may also be revealed through archaeological investigations and interpreted in the redevelopment of the site.
Maritime Industry Trade and Commerce	
Shipping Technology	The evolving technology of ships, wharves and loading mechanisms. From ramshackle wharves; sail to steamers and paddle ships; beasts of burden, men and mechanised cranes; to state of the art wharf facilities, giant sized wharves, containers and ships.
The Maritime Economy	The harbour and its connection to the global maritime economy. Whaling and sealing trade, the wool trade and the gold rush.
The Sydney Harbour Trust	Formed after the resumptions to administer the shipping and bring a world class standard to shipping. New wharves and facilities were built along the Walsh Bay and Darling Harbour foreshores plus new housing and other facilities for waterside workers.
<i>Other industry:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The shells of middens burnt to produce lime for building mortar • The individual companies that operated on the site • Nineteenth century shipyards such as Munn's and Cuthbert's • Australian Gas Light Company which required the expansion of wharf facilities along the foreshore for the shipping of coal • Archaeology
Labour, Workers and Social Movements	
Unions	Waterside workers unions active from the late 1870s. The powerful twentieth century Waterside Workers Federation. Fights for pay and condition improvements continuing well into the end of the twentieth century.
Working on the Wharf	Hard physical labour with little security, technological advances reducing the demand for work and phases of widespread unemployment. Use of stevedoring companies who hired gangs of labourers at a time on the 'pick-up' system and the 'Bull' system, with men walking from one wharf to the next in hope of being picked for even a few hours' work. "The Hungry Mile".
Workers Housing and Living Conditions	Close connections between the wharf and waterside workers housing. State Housing Board workers accommodation for married labourers and families, boarding houses and temporary accommodation throughout Millers Point.
<i>Particular Events:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maritime Strike of the 1890s • The Great Strike, 1917 • Dog Collar Act, 1928 • 'Pig iron' ban of the late 1930s • Anti-Apartheid ban on South African ships • Patrick's Stevedoring Dispute, 1998

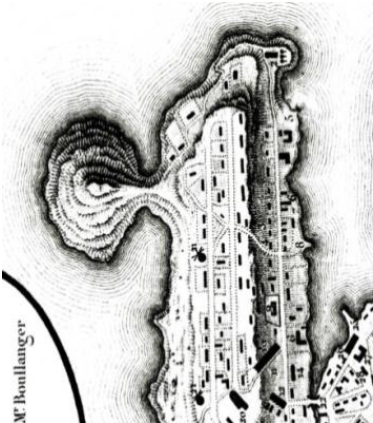
2.6.1 Key Stories for Interpretation—Barangaroo Central

The themes identified above have been developed to inform the stories for interpretation. The Barangaroo Delivery Authority has also identified key stories for interpretation at Barangaroo. In summary they are: the experience of the Harbour; Aboriginal cultural values associated with the site; industrial history/Maritime Unions; and trade/commerce. Barangaroo Central has the opportunity to focus on the industrial history of the site, with the natural and Aboriginal cultural values a focus of the Headland Park and the trade/commerce values linked to Barangaroo South.

It should be noted that an Indigenous Strategy for Barangaroo is also being prepared (by BDA) which will focus on the interpretation of Aboriginal heritage values on the site.

The key stories identified in this report for interpretation at Barangaroo Central are informed by both the history of Barangaroo Central and the identified themes for the whole of the site. The key stories are listed below:

Table 2.2 Potential Key Stories for interpretation at Barangaroo Central.

Key Stories	
	Connecting with the Harbour—Rocky Shore and Water <p>Evolution of Sydney Cove and the broader evolution of Sydney Harbour from river valley to waterway; impact of British settlement in reshaping the environment, changing the natural shoreline, carving out the rock, building from it.</p> <p>Historic links made through the harbour, hunter gathering, ship building, wharves, trading and travel, and water.</p>
	Aboriginal Connections <p>Barangaroo, a powerful and important figure in the early history of Sydney. A Cammeragal woman who, with her husband Bennelong, was a regular attendee at the Governor's house.</p> <p>Barangaroo, like all Eora women, was a skilled fisherwoman. In simple bark canoes, balancing lit fires, fishing tackle and small children, Eora women dominated the waters of the harbour.</p> <p>Aboriginal people and their relationship to Coodye (Millers Point) before and after settlement.</p> <p>Living at Cockle Bay into the nineteenth century—trade, adaption and change within Aboriginal communities.</p>



Maritime Industry and Unions

The development of trade and exchange of goods—whaling, wool wharf life work and culture.

Cathbert's shipyard, sea walls, wharfs and jetties.

Lost urban forms along Hickson Road, technological innovations in shipping and development towards industrialisation and large scale shipping.

Maritime Unions; labour, protest and change.

Slums, the plague, resumptions and renewal.

Public housing and welfare movements.

Connections to the Millers Point community.



Trade, Tourism and Commerce

The site as a place of changing focus for Australia's trade with the world.

Sydney as a global city—change and commerce and the evolution of the site associated with this.

The site's importance in local and international tourism and leisure, including World Youth Day 2008.

These potential key stories embody the historical themes and different aspects of Barangaroo Central's significance. Combined, they will enable important heritage values to be communicated to the public via interpretation.

2.7 Endnotes

- ¹ Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd, Barangaroo Archaeological Assessment and Management Plan, prepared for Barangaroo Delivery Authority, June 2010, p. 11–46.
- ² These historical phases are based on the information provided in the 2010 AAMP.
- ³ Austral Archaeology AAMP, June 2010, p20.
- ⁴ Austral Archaeology AAMP, June 2010, p20.
- ⁵ Austral Archaeology AAMP, June 2010, p23–24.
- ⁶ Austral Archaeology AAMP, June 2010, p24.
- ⁷ Austral Archaeology AAMP, June 2010, p24.
- ⁸ Austral Archaeology AAMP, June 2010, p31.
- ⁹ Austral Archaeology AAMP, June 2010, p30.
- ¹⁰ Austral Archaeology AAMP, June 2010, p35.
- ¹¹ Austral Archaeology AAMP, June 2010, Figure 3.11, p25.
- ¹² Austral Archaeology AAMP, June 2010, p26.
- ¹³ Austral Archaeology AAMP, June 2010, p26.
- ¹⁴ Austral Archaeology AAMP, June 2010, p36.
- ¹⁵ Austral Archaeology AAMP, June 2010, p41.
- ¹⁶ Austral Archaeology AAMP, June 2010, p41–42.
- ¹⁷ Austral Archaeology AAMP, June 2010, p42
- ¹⁸ Austral Archaeology AAMP, June 2010, p17, 20, 22, 32, 34, 37 and 44.
- ¹⁹ Austral Archaeology AAMP, June 2010, p17, with Barangaroo Central study area boundary added by GML.
- ²⁰ Austral Archaeology AAMP, June 2010, p20, with Barangaroo Central study area boundary added by GML.
- ²¹ Austral Archaeology AAMP, June 2010, p22, with Barangaroo Central study area boundary added by GML.
- ²² Austral Archaeology AAMP, June 2010, p32, with Barangaroo Central study area boundary added by GML.
- ²³ Austral Archaeology AAMP, June 2010, p34, with Barangaroo Central study area boundary added by GML.
- ²⁴ Austral Archaeology AAMP, June 2010, p37, with Barangaroo Central study area boundary added by GML.
- ²⁵ Austral Archaeology AAMP, June 2010, p44, with Barangaroo Central study area boundary added by GML.
- ²⁶ Austral Archaeology AAMP, June 2010, Figure 3.11, p25.
- ²⁷ Austral Archaeology AAMP, June 2010, Figure 3.25, p42.

3.0 Approach to Interpretation

3.1 Interpretation as a Conservation Process

Interpretation is an essential part of the heritage conservation process. As important as authentic restoration and regular maintenance, the active interpretation of heritage places supports community recognition, enjoyment and understanding of a site's values and significance.

The *Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* 1999 (the Burra Charter), explains:

'interpretation means all the ways of presenting the cultural significance of the place. Interpretation may be a combination of the treatment of the fabric (eg maintenance, restoration, reconstruction), the use of and activities at the place, and the use of introduced explanatory material.' (Article 1.17)

Article 24.1 of the Burra Charter goes on to state:

'Significant associations between people and a place should be respected, retained and not obscured. Opportunities for the interpretation, commemoration and celebration of these associations should be investigated and implemented.'

The Charter notes that 'for many places, associations will be linked to use'. Article 25 continues:

'The cultural significance of many places is not readily apparent, and should be explained by interpretation. Interpretation should enhance understanding and enjoyment and be culturally appropriate.'

In 2004, the Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning, prepared materials to encourage good practice in the interpretation of heritage items across New South Wales. This IS reflects the standards set by the Heritage Interpretation Policy and Guidelines, as endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW, August 2005.

There is also an increased awareness about the need to interpret Aboriginal values, culture and country as part of all historic site interpretation. Specific guidelines such as *Ask First: A guide for respecting Indigenous heritage places and values* (published by the Australian Heritage Commission in 2002) have been prepared to help with this process.

Barangaroo has a fascinating and layered history. It is important that the stories associated with the history and significance of Barangaroo Central be interpreted so that the heritage values may be understood, enjoyed and appreciated by current and future audiences.

3.2 Interpretation Principles for Barangaroo Central for Consideration

Key interpretation principles for Barangaroo Central identified in this report include the following:

- focus on the history and significance of the site and develop site-specific stories;
- focus on the maritime industry history of the site;
- include a range of temporary initiatives and events appropriate for the Interim Public Domain;
- use documentary research and graphic material to convey and interpret the history and significance of the site;

- ensure that interpretive devices are accessible and compatible with the significance of the site;
- involve people with significant attachments to the place;
- ensure that interpretation recommendations and devices have potential to engage key audiences and stimulate interest;
- ensure the proposed interpretive initiatives are well-integrated into the landscape and public domain;
- involve people with skills and experience in heritage interpretation planning and design; and
- plan for continuing maintenance and regular review of interpretive media.

3.3 Objectives of the Barangaroo Delivery Authority

Objective for the Precinct

In line with its corporate goals, the Barangaroo Delivery Authority has developed specific objectives for Barangaroo Central. These are:

- to establish an activated range of uses that contribute to a vibrant public domain and become a concentrated consolidation of this identity;
- to deliver diversity of product and use - integrating mixed-use commercial, residential, retail, educational, civic, cultural and entertainment activities;
- to create a dynamic waterfront (waterside) destination that is integrated, connected and secure - across the city and all of Barangaroo;
- to create both public attraction and amenity within the Barangaroo precinct programmed to create impact from day 1 through to its completed development;
- to be culturally distinctive both internationally and locally, creating a canvas to allow appropriate facilities to claim the site and drive its identity, character and use;
- to deliver a range of passive and active outdoor destinations that together create a new attraction for all of Sydney - encouraging the evolution of Sydney's next gathering place;
- to extend the principles and networks of the climate positive promise. Create projects that respond visibly to sustainable needs of people and the planet; and
- to deliver returns that optimize financial return and the delivery of public amenity across the precinct.

Principles Vision and Ambition

- The successful development of the Central area is intrinsic to the ultimate public identity, appeal and success of Barangaroo.
- Barangaroo Central could become the defining piece of the Barangaroo project, adding to the overall experience and attraction of Sydney itself.

- Barangaroo Central is to be developed with creativity and innovation and deliver beauty. It should add to the life and soul of Sydney and enrich its social fabric.
- Barangaroo Central should encourage the opportunity for iconic architecture or ideas and explore a range of opportunities /uses, whilst using world's best exemplars.
- Planning should provide flexibility to allow the precinct, and its uses, to evolve over time.
- Barangaroo Central should achieve a range of outcomes that deliver local relevance and world class identity.

When combined with creativity, innovation and design excellence, heritage interpretation can play a key role in enlivening and enriching public space. Reflecting the specific objectives and vision for Barangaroo Central, the area's history and heritage values provide an authentic reference point that may be used to inform the future identity, character and experience of the waterfront and interim public domain. The integration of interpretation into the Barangaroo identity will contribute a sense of civic pride and engagement in this important public space.

3.4 Proposed Development

Barangaroo Central's Waterfront Promenade and Interim Public Domain are undergoing a transformation from a reclaimed dock to an area of urban renewal providing significant spaces for public recreation, leisure and major events (see Figures 1.2 and 1.3). The proposed works represent stage 1 of a multi-staged development process. The following has been supplied by Baulderstone as a description of the proposed works:

The Barangaroo Central Waterfront Promenade will include a tree lined public promenade and a lower level boardwalk. The Promenade will provide public access along the harbour edge for pedestrians and cyclists. The lower level boardwalk will provide water edge access for pedestrians. A portion of the Promenade will accommodate deep water berthing and infrastructure for special events but not for long term stopping. A pontoon in the Northern Cove will provide small boat, drop-off access.

The Barangaroo Central Interim Public Domain comprises an interim public domain area that will accommodate major public gatherings, casual sports use and picnicking etc, as well as space for major and minor public and special events. The interim public domain includes two locations for temporary pavilions and a public art / event staging area (note the construction and delivery of the temporary pavilions and public art does not form part of this scope of works, however the development application documents need to review and consider the potential impacts they may have).

Major public and special events may include concerts, festivals, outdoor theatre and circuses. It is envisaged that major events will be staged in the Interim Public Domain each year and attract up to 15,000 attendees.

3.5 Audiences for Interpretation

Accessible interpretation of heritage values will help to ensure the place is appreciated by specific, identified audiences, visitors and the wider community into the future.

Communicating the heritage values of Barangaroo Central within the public spaces will be an important part of interpreting its values. Interpretation should be compatible with the functions and values of the site's redevelopment. Interpretation will be most successful when it is targeted specifically to audience needs in terms of orientation, information and convenience. It should also

be located in places that provide opportunities for the potential audience to pause and engage with more detailed information.

As public, open space within the city Barangaroo Central is likely to be used by a wide audience including;

- residents of the surrounding area;
- tourists and local day trippers;
- city workers;
- attendees at major public events;
- people with personal connections;
- families;
- special interest groups; and
- learning audiences, including primary, secondary, tertiary and lifelong learners.

3.6 Available Resources

There are a number of resources available to inform the interpretation of Barangaroo Central. Such resources include the physical evidence associated with the site; personal recollections, oral histories, historic records such as photographs, drawings and plans; the statutory and non-statutory heritage listings; published histories and unpublished research and reports.

3.6.1 Archaeological Potential

The Barangaroo Central Waterfront Promenade and Interim Public Domain—Archaeological Assessment—GML, October 2012 (AA) has identified that there is very little potential for archaeological remains on the site. Figure 3.1 illustrates the key phases of archaeological potential on the site and where these remains are likely to be located. In addition the proposed scope of works will involve minimal excavation and is unlikely to result in any major subsurface impacts to archaeological relics.

Barangaroo Central is assessed as having no to very low potential to contain in situ Aboriginal archaeological evidence. Owing to the natural topography of the foreshore, much of the study area would have been inaccessible to Aboriginal people, and any evidence of Aboriginal use of the area is likely to have been disturbed or removed by subsequent historical use and development of the site.

The northeastern part of the study area has moderate potential to contain historical archaeological evidence associated with the maritime-related development of the area during the late nineteenth century. This evidence may include structural supports for wharves/jetties, remnant sea walls, and other infrastructure (see Figure 3.1).

Parts of the study area have moderate potential to contain historical archaeological evidence associated with the redevelopment of the area during the early-to-mid twentieth century. The study area may also include evidence about the impact of large-scale resumption, demolition, reclamation and redevelopment on remains of earlier development. Potential historical archaeological remains

associated with late-nineteenth-century and early-twentieth-century maritime industrial development and operation of the site would be of Local significance with limited archaeological research potential.

The proposed works associated with the construction of the Barangaroo Central Waterfront Promenade and Interim Public Domain do not include any bulk excavation of the site. As such, there are no aspects of the proposed development that would result in any major subsurface impacts or the excavation of archaeological relics (Aboriginal or historical).

As a result, there is unlikely to be any significant archaeological information or elements available as resources to be incorporated into the site interpretation.

3.6.2 Interpreting On-Site Archaeology

If archaeology relics of local or state significance are found as part of the current or future works within Barangaroo Central, interpretation should respond directly to the significance and context of the items found. An appropriate approach should be identified if items are found and following archaeological investigation.

If archaeological relics deemed to be of significance are identified during the proposed works the following interpretive initiatives should be considered:

- public open days during archaeological excavations (if required) to engage the public (as at Town Hall burial sites);
- web or app-based archaeological information with interactive components (using 3D scans of archaeology combined with animation of previous layers of development); and
- incorporation of excavated material into site surfaces. Reuse of seawalls, wharf timbers etc, within paths, seating or built elements maybe possible.

These interpretive opportunities are further discussed in Section 4.0, however an appropriate approach should be identified following further archaeological investigation.

3.6.3 Associated People

There are several distinct groups of people with an interest in the site.

Residents of Millers Point

Resident of Millers Point may have associations with Barangaroo and may therefore have an interest in plans for interpreting its heritage. Many current and former residents may also have information that will inform the interpretation.

A Millers Point Festival has been held since 2008. The festival aims to highlight and celebrate the diversity and rich heritage of the area. The Millers Point Community Festival Organising Committee is a group of volunteers who live in Millers Point. Several groups operate as part of the Millers Point Community Festival which may be relevant to future interpretation at Barangaroo such as the Art Group and the Heritage Group.

Aboriginal People

Aboriginal people are the rightful interpreters of their heritage. A number of Aboriginal organisations may have an interest in Barangaroo. Some are listed below:

- Metropolitan Land Council.
- NSW Aboriginal Education Consultative Group.
- Tribal Warrior Association Inc.
- Gadigal Information Services.
- Sydney Aboriginal Discoveries.
- Boomalli Aboriginal Arts Co-operative.

There may be some, as yet unidentified, Aboriginal people that are not connected to the organisation listed above that may have links with the site. It is noted that the Barangaroo Delivery Authority is preparing an Indigenous Strategy for Barangaroo and has commenced consultation with Aboriginal groups. Opportunities for the interpretation of the Aboriginal history and heritage of Barangaroo within the waterfront promenade and interim public domain should be investigated.

Family Associations

There are many people who have a strong attachment to Barangaroo because they lived or had relatives that lived or worked in the area in the past. Former workers and occupants of properties within Millers Point are important stakeholders and could contribute a vast amount of information about life on Millers Point in the past. They will have memories of day-to-day life and their stories are a valuable part of the interpretation of the recent past.

Cultural Associations

Another distinct group is characterised as people with personal knowledge or experience of Barangaroo. They may include people associated with the history of the place such as; former wharf workers, people involved in union protests on the site and attendees of World Youth Day July 2008.

Public Agencies

Several public agencies have an interest in the study area and in the current project. They include: the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority; Office of Environment and Heritage; the NSW Heritage Branch, NSW Transport Maritime; and the Department of Planning and Infrastructure.

3.7 Public Art

The Barangaroo Delivery Authority has prepared a Public Art Strategy for Barangaroo. The strategy is designed to ensure the delivery of high quality and diverse art works and practice in the public domain of Barangaroo. It sets out a process for the ongoing implementation of public art as the project evolves including the role of the proposed Art Panel in the development and implementation of public art within the site. It has a focus of innovation and cross disciplinary endeavour.

Public art can be a successful and effective way of interpreting a site's key messages, engaging broad audiences and creating an identity within public spaces. There are numerous opportunities for interpretation to be incorporated in the site's public art. It is recommended that the Art Panel be familiar with the Interpretation Strategy and that the further development of public art briefs for site-specific public art commissions include reference to the site's interpretive themes and key stories.

While there is opportunity for a variety of artistic responses, public art focused on the history and significance of the site should be seen as an opportunity for providing engaging and multilayered interpretation.

3.8 Events

The Barangaroo Delivery Authority has identified the interim public domain as a key location for public events during construction of the adjacent areas. Events can be engaging and powerful means for interpreting and strengthening a site's key stories.

A calendar of events for the interim public domain area could be informed by the site's key stories or issues that emerge from consultation with associated people. Examples of interpretive events appropriate for the site might include:

- Container Art Festival—featuring artist responses to shipping containers;
- Sea-shanty Music Festival—music inspired by the history of sailor's songs;
- Floating Light Festival—light sculptures inspired by the industrial history of the harbour installed along the site's waterline; and
- Harbour—open air performance of Katherine Thomson's 2004 play about the Patrick's Dispute.

These and other interpretive opportunities are further discussed in Section 4.0.



- Potential remains associated with Cuthbert's shipyard (1860s-1870s)
- Potential remains associated with Dibb's Wharf (1870s-c1900)
- Potential remains of former finger wharves (c1912-1950s)

Figure 3.1 Plan of the study area showing areas of historical archaeological potential. (Source: Google with GML additions)

4.0 Proposed Heritage Interpretation for Waterfront Promenade and Interim Public Domain, Barangaroo Central

4.1 Introduction

A wide range of interpretive initiatives are available for heritage places—from simple pedestal signs to soundscapes, and from art installations to public events. What is implemented depends on a number of factors including the client requirements, the potential audience and available resources.

4.2 Suggested Interpretive Initiatives

Interpreting the heritage values of Barangaroo provides an opportunity for people to enjoy, understand and appreciate the historical themes and stories of the place. This in turn will lead to a better understanding of the history and cultural significance attributed to the site and why this place is important.

Several potential interpretive initiatives have been identified in this IS, specifically for the Waterfront Promenade and Interim Public Domain. At this stage in the interpretation planning process the purpose is to identify a broad range of concepts that effectively communicate the significance of the place. It is not anticipated that all the initiatives identified in this IS will be selected for implementation. Rather, they are intended to help identify key interpretive concepts before proceeding to detailed design and content development. As such, the identified initiatives in this IS will be subject to further client and stakeholder review and refinement.

To ensure best practice for interpretive media, all initiatives must be authentic and site-specific. A commitment to high-quality design development and consistency, as well as rigorous evaluation in the development stages is also imperative.

It is important that interpretation planning is integrated into planning of all public domain works, further development of the Public Art Plan and more detailed design development. It is also important that adequate resources be set aside for detailed design, content development and evaluation of interpretation to ensure a unified, accessible and consistent interpretive experience.

The following opportunities for interpretation at the Waterfront Promenade and Interim Public Domain, Barangaroo Central have been identified:

4.2.1 Waterfront Promenade

Use of interpretive materials in new structures and landscaping

- New structures and landscaping could respond to historic cultural landscape of rocky sandstone terrain, including ledges and lintels amidst wood—cove, stone, shell, sand and scrub.
- New structures and landscaping could respond to the industrial history—restless turbulent shore—raw timber docks—black hulled ships.
- The characteristic concrete apron cantilevered over water and the existing port could be reflected in new structures and landscaping

Ground works and surfaces

- Interpretation applied to ground works and surfaces can add texture, interest and layers to the public experience of a site.
- Ground works and surfaces can be used to add an subtle layer of historical fragments that can include quotations, artwork or patterns inlaid into ground surfaces.
- Changing patterns and textures in paving surfaces can be used to indicate the location of historic buildings, structures, fence lines, roads, laneways, wells and other landscape features that have not survived to the present.
- Ground works and inlays can be playful and encourage a sense of play and adventure in children.
- Ground works can also be temporary and engage the community in activities such as making and applying stencilling that can animate spaces in interesting ways, which in turn contribute to people feeling they can play a part in the creation of spaces.

Make connections with the water

- The promenade and boardwalk should feature interpretation that makes links to the importance of water, maritime industry and the evolution and the shoreline in the site's history.

Stories and Memories

- Stories, voices and memories of people associated with the site could be used in the interpretation.
- Deep connections and interwoven families whose elaborate and intricate social webs have evolved over generations and are connected to the site could be explored.

Lighting

- The design of on-site lighting could respond to key interpretive messages and represent significant aspects of the site.
- Lighting can be used to communicate themes or ideas that are not readily able to be expressed using other media. Street lighting, in-ground lights and lighting poles could be erected to interpret historic features or forms such as boundaries, or routes such as roads, laneways or pathways across a cultural landscape.

4.2.2 Interim Public Domain

Temporary Public Art

- Urban artwork presents a great opportunity to enliven and distinguish the identity of the place.
- Public art can be integrated in the public domain and can be used as landmarks, a focus of events or place making elements.
- Public art should be inspired by and respond to the history and heritage of the place and speak to the future.

- As the space is temporary, artworks could make a feature of their transient nature, evolving and being replaced.

Public Programs and Events

- Events that reference, celebrate or represent significant aspects of the site's history should be encouraged as part of the site interpretation.

Play Elements

- Play spaces and elements that take the key stories of the site as their inspiration can be effective interpretive devices. The site is likely to be used by families and play spaces encourage visitors to stop and engage with interpretation, and to have deeper shared experiences of sites rather than simply passing through.

4.3 Interpretation Locations

Specific locations for interpretation may be identified in consultation with Boulderstone, BDA and during development of detailed landscape plans. Locations should connect with site visitors and be linked to places where people access facilities (seating, toilets, transport, food and shelter).

Suggested locations for interpretation initiatives are:

- the Waterfront Promenade (inlays- ground and wall);
- the Boardwalk (textural responses, seating and structures);
- the Public Pier (harbour connections, fishing, trade);
- Hickson Road (public art, inlays, lighting); and
- the Interim Public Domain (events, public art, lighting).

Examples of proposed interpretation initiatives are provided in the following pages.

4.4 Conclusions

Interpretation of the history and significance of Barangaroo Central will inform the future planning for the site. Interpretation on the site may include the following elements:

- acknowledgement of the First Australians;
- integration of interpretive elements within the site materials;
- development of a public art and events program inspired by the site's key stories;
- introduction of interpretive devices to tell the stories of the site; and
- interpretation of the site's archaeological resource (if identified).

Further work to develop and implement the preferred interpretation initiatives will be required. These tasks and responsibilities are outlined below.

Indicative Development and Implementation Tasks

Tasks

Confirm preferred devices and locations

Confirm appropriate media and forms for interpretive initiatives

Confirm appropriate locations for interpretive initiatives

Develop concepts for interpretive initiatives and media

Select images for use on interpretive media; seek permission to use or copyright for selected images

Prepare text/content for interpretive media

Provide summary of installation tasks and an overview maintenance strategy for interpretive media

Detailed design of interpretive media

Produce interpretive media

Interpretation Theme 1—Connecting with the Harbour—Rocky Shore and Water

Location	Waterfront promenade and public pier
Audience	Visitors, commuters, leisure, sport, recreation, events
Theme and Story	Industrial evolution of Sydney Cove, importance of water, sustaining and connecting the site to the world.
Interpretation Initiatives	Interaction with water and use of elements within the water. Use of timber and rough cut stone with images and text applied. Text and representations of tide lines cast into concrete. Public art reflecting theme. Signage using glass, backlit laser cut steel, etched stone etc
Examples	As below



Sculpture and kinetic art reflecting the theme



Structures over the water to encourage connections



Images and text applied to the site's surfaces



Text cast in concrete at the shoreline



Floating or water based elements reflecting former shorelines

Interpretation Theme 2—Aboriginal Connections

Location	Whole of site, potential event focus or other initiatives as opportunity arises.
Audience	Visitors, commuters, leisure, sport, recreation, events
Theme and Story	Barangaroo as a strong independent woman. Aboriginal people's relationship with Coodye (Millers Point). Use of the site and ongoing connections to the land and water.
Interpretation Initiative	Public art reflecting traditional and ongoing connections by Aboriginal artists. Play features inspired by the themes. Signage using glass, backlit laser cut steel, etched stone etc Use of timber and rough cut stone with images and text applied. Text and representations of tide lines cast into concrete.
Examples	As below



Public art by inspired by the Aboriginal history on the site



Bangarra Dance Theatre



Play features and public art inspired by the theme



Contemporary art applied to site surfaces, 'Always was, always will be' installation by Reko Rennie



Tribal Warrior on New Year's Eve (Tribal Warrior Inc)



Text, historical quotes, poems and stories laser cut into steel

Interpretation Theme 3—Maritime Industry and Unions

Location	Waterfront promenade and Hickson Road.
Audience	Visitors, commuters, leisure, sport, recreation, events
Theme and Story	Trade and shipping on the site. Wharf life, work life—unions, protest and change. Technology and the changing industry.
Interpretation Initiative	Public art reflecting the themes. Events with a maritime theme. Play features inspired by the themes. Interaction with water and use of elements within the water- use of the pontoon and public pier. Words and textures set into site materials. Signage using text images, glass, backlit laser cut steel, etched stone etc
Examples	As below



Text and images inlaid in paths



Events that celebrate an aspect of the site's history



Textures and images set into the site materials



Public art pieces using salvaged objects



Interpretive signage



Public art pieces that celebrate the site's maritime and industrial past

Interpretation Theme 4—Trade, Tourism and Commerce

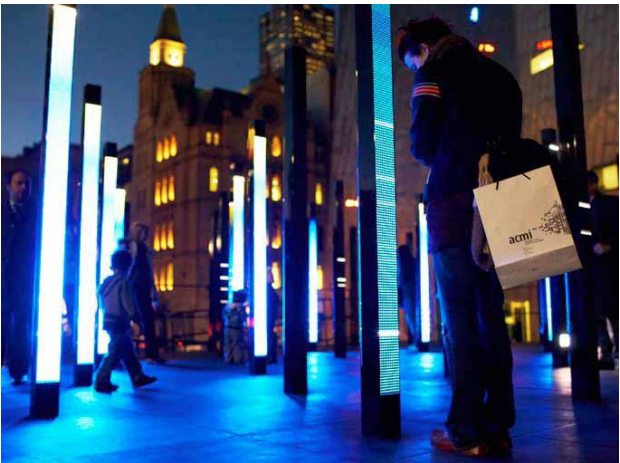
Location	Waterfront promenade, particularly at South Barangaroo.
Audiences	Visitors, commuters, leisure, sport, recreation, events
Theme and Story	Focus on associations with industry, trade and Sydney as a global city.
Interpretation Initiative	Use of surface treatments and inlays across wide spaces to reflect the themes. Text, dates and key events of tide lines cast into concrete or other site surfaces.
Examples	As below



Events and public performances: Fire Water recreates the sinking of the Three Bees in Sydney Harbour as part of Vivid Festival 2009



Interpretive play space focused on shipping, trade and tourism: Tumbalong Park Darling Harbour



Public Art reflecting key themes: Geelong Foreshore (left) and Berlin Light Festival (right)



Surface treatments linked to interpretive themes: China Town, Sydney

