

Carter Street Precinct

# Naming the Roads, Streets, Lanes and Open Spaces





Abattoir stockyards at Homebush Bay, New South Wales, circa 1920 Fairfax Media.



## About this project

Council is asking the community for feedback on the names it is proposing for the new roads, streets, lanes and open spaces that will soon form part of the Carter Street Precinct in Lidcombe. Over the next 20 years, the Carter Street Precinct and adjoining areas will be transformed into a vibrant new community.

Council has worked with the NSW Geographical Names Board (see page 5) and other key stakeholders to develop a list of proposed names that meet established selection criteria. Names have been chosen to reflect the heritage values of the area, such as drawing on the natural landscape and wildlife known to inhabit the site.

## Have your say

We encourage you to provide feedback on the proposed names. You can do this by visiting Council's engagement portal at [www.oursay.org/cityofparramatta](http://www.oursay.org/cityofparramatta)

Alternatively, submissions will also be accepted by email at: [haveyoursay@cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au](mailto:haveyoursay@cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au)

Please use 'Carter Street Precinct' in the subject line.

**Submissions close**  
**9am Wednesday 4 September 2019.**

## Why are we naming roads, streets, lanes and open spaces in the Carter Street Precinct?

The Carter Street Precinct is a 52-hectare site located south-west of Sydney Olympic Park, and north of the M4 Motorway, in Lidcombe. The site was previously part of a large meat processing precinct incorporating today's Sydney Olympic Park, and was rezoned for housing in 2015 by the NSW Minister for Planning. The plans for the site include around 5,500 new homes, retail facilities, a business park, a new primary school, a 1.8-hectare park and new links to Sydney Olympic Park and parklands.

After major changes to plans for transport infrastructure in the area, including the announcement of the Parramatta Light Rail route, a revised masterplan for the site was prepared and put on public exhibition by the Department of Planning and Environment in late 2018.

Place naming within the Carter Street Precinct will be undertaken in stages.

Twelve new roads, streets and lanes and three open spaces will be named in Stage 1. It is anticipated that naming proposals will be prepared for the remaining areas within the precinct in Stage 2. (See map on page 4).

## The naming process

The proposed names were prepared in accordance with Council's Road Naming Policy (no. 283) and the NSW Geographical Names Board (GNB) Place Naming Policy (2018).

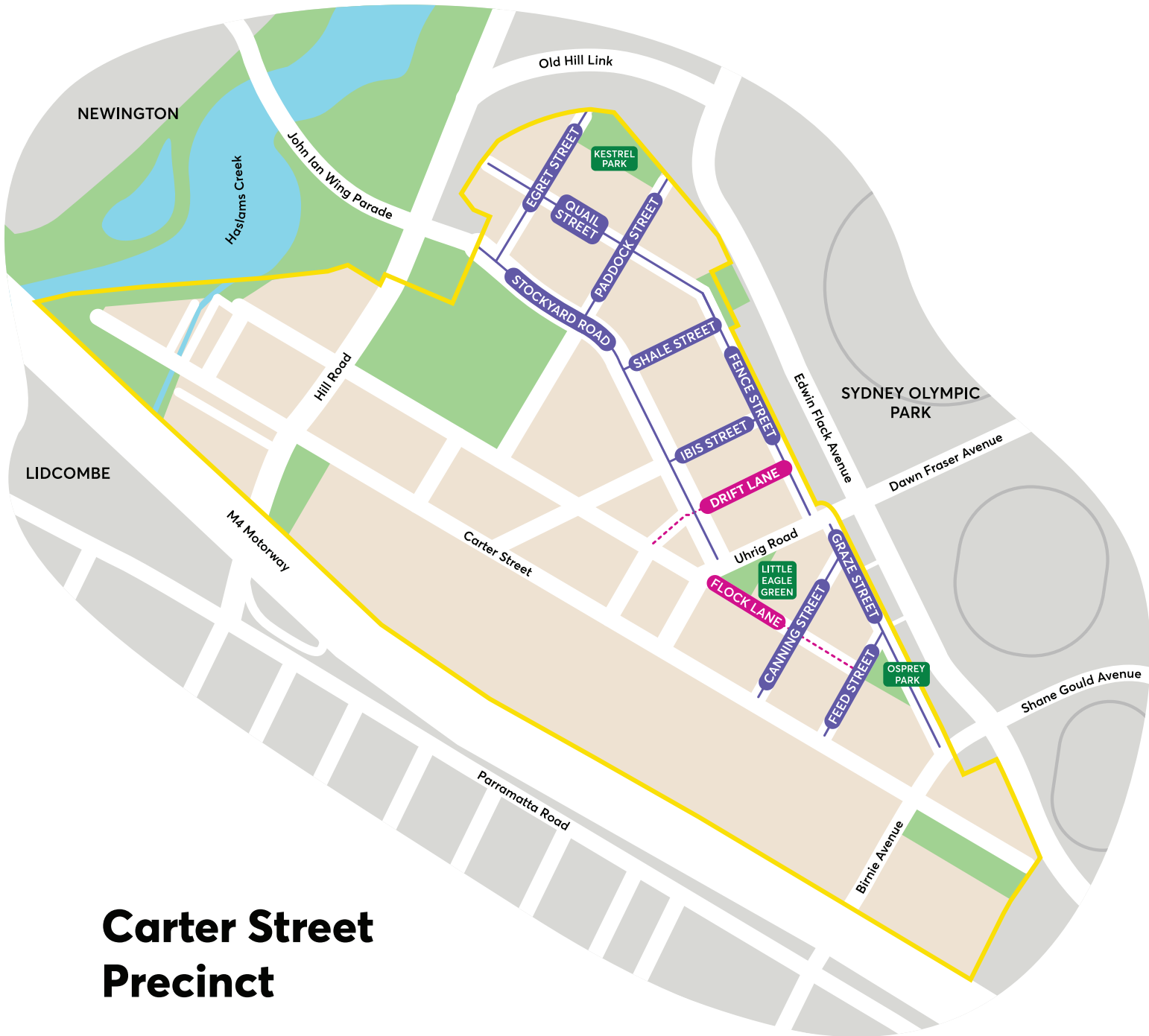
The GNB encourages place names that reflect the heritage, cultures and identity of a site which make the place distinctive and memorable for residents and the wider community.

To decide on the proposed names, Council undertook extensive research to identify significant stories and histories of the area. Council also consulted with local historical societies, members of Council's Heritage Advisory Committee, Sydney Olympic Park Authority and community members of a range of faiths.

The proposed names have been given preliminary suitability by the GNB with Council now undertaking broader consultation to seek community feedback on the proposed names.

The naming process will be undertaken in two stages. Proposed names for Stage 1 (see pages 7-14 for more detail) draw on wildlife important to the local ecosystem and the long association the area has with the NSW meat industry. Names for the open spaces have been inspired by three species of native bird that have been sighted in the area. Names for the streets, roads and lanes have been inspired by the site's state-significant heritage linked to the meat industry.

Proposed names for Stage 2 in the precinct will include roads and open spaces near the watercourse and wetlands section of precinct. This area holds great significance for Darug people. To develop naming proposals for Stage 2, Council will be engaging with local Aboriginal communities and key advisory groups.



# Carter Street Precinct

- Carter Street Precinct
- Proposed Street Names
- Proposed Lane Names (Pedestrian)
- Proposed Park Names
- Open spaces

Blank streets and open spaces to be named in Stage 2 of the precinct naming project.

## About the Geographical Names Board

The NSW Geographical Names Board (GNB) is the official body for naming and recording details of places and geographical names in New South Wales. There are various principles and controls that guide the words that can be selected or proposed for names attributed to NSW roads.

GNB policy is designed to ensure that street, road, lane and open space names are broadly acceptable to the community and meet current norms and standards.

In line with the GNB policies, name proposals seek to reflect the identity and heritage of the site/area. For further information, please refer to the NSW GNB Place Naming Policy: [http://www.gnb.nsw.gov.au/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0017/220148/GNB\\_Place\\_Naming\\_Policy\\_Sep2018.pdf](http://www.gnb.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0017/220148/GNB_Place_Naming_Policy_Sep2018.pdf)

## Stories of the Carter Street Precinct

The Wangal clan of the Darug people are the traditional custodians of the land where the precinct is situated today. For thousands of generations, traditional custodians have, and continue to, care for country and nurture the lands and waters. Today, creeks and bushland nearby support a thriving ecosystem and the wetlands provide a critical habitat for a remarkable diversity of more than 200 species of migratory and indigenous birds.

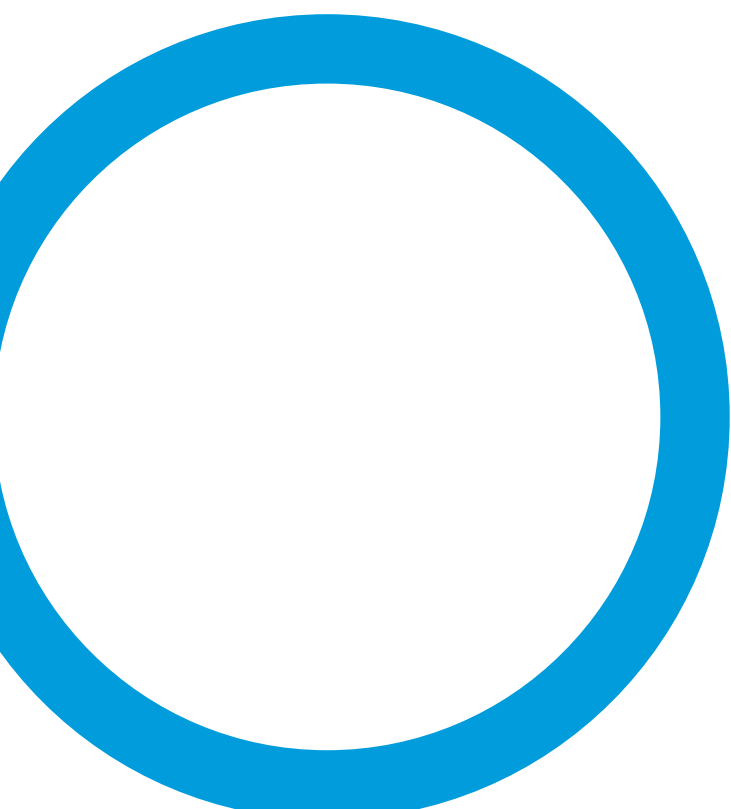
During the early 1800s British colonists took the land in this area for their own use. They initially sought to grow grains and vegetables, however the Wianamatta shale soils quickly lost fertility and crop harvests were poor. Instead, colonists began grazing cattle and sheep, on the lands between what is now Parramatta Road and Haslam's Creek. To coincide with the opening of the Sydney Meat Preserving Works in the 1870s, stockyards were built on the site to keep cattle, sheep, pigs and goats.

For more than 100 years, meat industry operations were the main activity in the area, which also covered a large part of today's Sydney Olympic Park. The meat operations played a significant role in sustaining local and regional communities.

In 1916 the State Abattoir opened. Located near today's Sydney Olympic Park station, the State Abattoir was of considerable scale and importance. In 1923, it was the largest abattoir operation in the Commonwealth and possibly one of the largest in the world.

During the 1960s, parts of the saleyards and stockyards were transformed into an industrial park for warehousing, and the abattoir and its operations were closed in 1988 to make way for the Sydney Olympic Games.

**Source:** <https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/lidcombe>





*Mosaic panel commemorating the State Abattoir,  
Sydney Olympic Park, photographer Paul K Robbins.*

# Carter Street Precinct Stage 1

## Names proposed for parks and open spaces

The creeks and bushland near the precinct support a thriving ecosystem of birds, mammals, reptiles and fish. The wetlands provide a critical habitat for a remarkable diversity of more than 200 species of migratory and indigenous birds. It is proposed that the open space areas in Stage 1 are named after carnivorous birds that have been sighted in the nearby parklands and wetlands including Sydney Olympic Park. Several street names also seek to reflect important bird species that thrive in the nearby wetlands and woodlands. (note images are representative only).





## Osprey Park

The Eastern Osprey is a medium-sized bird of prey with a dark brown crown and wings that contrast with pale-coloured feathers. The Osprey patrols the river from above searching for food. When prey is identified, the bird will fold its wings, swoop down and snatch food with its talons.

The Osprey is listed as an endangered species due to threats such as egg collection, hunting and tree removal, which have disrupted its nesting practices.

**Source:** <http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Pandion-cristatus>



## Kestrel Park

The Nankeen Kestrel is a bird with a rich iron colouring, a black-tipped tail, and creamy underparts dotted with brown and black. This raptor is commonly found around open fields and grasslands, searching for small mammals, mice, lizards and insects to eat. It is one of the top ten most commonly seen birds across Australia. Nankeen Kestrels have the ability to hover in one spot, allowing them to search for, identify and then pounce on prey.

**Source:** <https://www.australiangeographic.com.au/topics/wildlife/2017/02/guide-to-bird-watching-in-sydney/>



## Little Eagle Green

The Little Eagle is a small yet powerful bird, with a short broad head and a moderately long tail. Its feathers vary in colour from light to dark brown. A pale broken 'M' across the upperparts and a pale M-shaped band on the underwing are striking features.

The Little Eagle has long, broad wings, spanning over one metre. Although uncommon to the precinct area, the Little Eagle has been observed soaring in tight circles and gliding on up-draughts.

**Source:** <http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Hieraaetus-morphnoides>

# Names proposed for roads, streets and lanes

The Carter Street Precinct has significant heritage related to the meat industry of the 19th and 20th century. Proposed street names seek to reflect the lands, stockyards and the animals associated with the site (note images are representative only).



## Stockyard Road

Stockyard Road is named after the many stockyards that were associated with the NSW State Government abattoirs. According to the Conservation Management Plan for the Abattoir Heritage Precinct at Sydney Olympic Park, the State Abattoirs moved from Glebe to Homebush in 1907 and closed in 1988. It was Australia's largest abattoir during this period, responsible for the centralised control of meat processing, sale and distribution in Sydney. The abattoirs were associated with 1,500 acres (607 hectares) of stockyards, used for holding and sorting cattle, pigs, goats and sheep from the Flemington saleyards nearby.

**Source:** refer to end notes on page 14.



## Shale Street

The land spanning the precinct and surrounds has a soil composition of shale soils (fine grain rock). Wianamatta shales easily support the growth of native vegetation, however harvesting crops such as vegetables can prove difficult. When early settlers attempted to cultivate crops on the land, the shale soils quickly lost their fertility. Livestock became the predominant resource as the soils were too poor for agriculture.



## Egret Street

The Eastern Great Egret is a tall white-feathered water bird, with a yellow bill and long grey legs. Egret can be spotted wading through shallow water in creeks and wetlands, where they hunt for fish or frogs. Many egrets develop striking turquoise colours on their face at the peak of the breeding season.

**Source:** <http://www.birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/eastern-great-egret>



## Quail Street

The Brown Quail is a small ground-dwelling bird often difficult to spot. A shy bird, they prefer to hide in low-lying areas next to wetlands or in grasslands and will often flee when approached.

**Source:** <http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Coturnix-ypsilophora>



## Paddock Street

From the early establishment of farmland by European settlers, through to the late 1900s, sections of today's Carter Street Precinct were once divided into paddocks and stockyards.

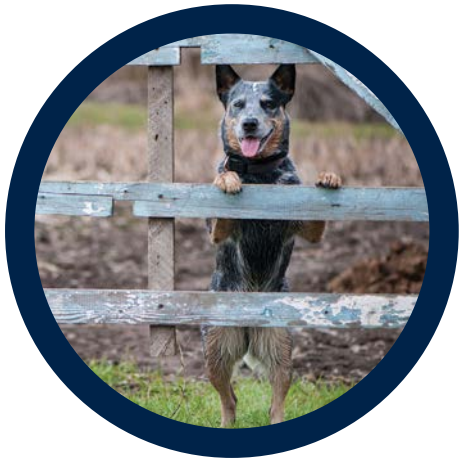


## Ibis Street

The Australian White Ibis is a large bird with a white body, bald black head and black neck with a long curved black bill. Their natural habitat is terrestrial wetlands, grasslands and sheltered estuarine areas (where the river meets the sea) where they nest in trees and feed on frogs, crayfish, fish, crickets and beetles. Whilst Ibis populations are increasing in urban environments, populations across natural habitats are declining.

**Sources:** <https://www.australiangeographic.com.au/topics/wildlife/2017/02/guide-to-bird-watching-in-sydney/>

<http://www.birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/australian-white-ibis>



## Fence Street

Fences were used to keep animals in paddocks in the early farming days, and around stockyards, which were a major part of the meat industry operations in the area.



## Grazier Street

Grazier refers to a person who raises cattle or sheep until they are grown and ready to sell at market. Graziers and other professions such as stockmen, butchers and drovers were vital to the meat industry. Many of the local residents in the area were highly-skilled and worked onsite or in pastoral and related meat industries.



## Canning Street

The design and manufacture of tinned food cans was a production breakthrough in the late 1700s and early 1800s, allowing meat and other foods to be easily transported and preserved for longer periods.

Alban Gee was a skilled technologist who came to Australia from England in 1866. He introduced advanced preserving techniques to many food companies in Australia, including the Sydney Meat Preserving Company.

The Sydney Meat Preserving Company processed surplus stock for graziers, and sold its products in both Australia and Asia from its operations. The Company's successful application of advanced technology made it a leader in food processing in Australia.

Alban died in 1917 at his home at Homebush. He is recognised with the naming of Alban Street in Lidcombe.

**Sources:** *To Feed a Nation: A History of Australian Food Science and Technology* Keith Thomas Henry Farrer, page 35.

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/15717129>

<https://pastlivesofthenearfuture.com/tag/abattoir/>



## **Flock Lane**

A flock is a group of sheep or birds, usually more than two, that have congregated together.



## **Drift Lane**

A group of young pigs is called a drift, drove or litter. With the establishment of the State's abattoirs at Homebush in the early 1900s, drifts of pigs were often held in holding areas on site.



## **Feed Street**

Animals were given grains, hay, straw or other plants to feed on while they were held in the stockyards.



## Alternative names

A list of alternatives has been prepared, should the initial proposed names be declined for any reason. In this instance, names for streets, roads, lanes and open spaces may be selected from the list below. Similar research and consultation was undertaken to prepare this list, ensuring that GNB guidelines were met (note images are representative only).



### Cuckoo

The Pallid Cuckoo can be identified by its grey feathers, brown bill and distinctive yellow ring around its eyes. Cuckoos commonly feed on insects, with a particular liking for hairy caterpillars. Typical habitats include open woodlands and cultivated open country.

**Source:** <https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/birds/pallid-cuckoo/>



### Frog

The Striped Marsh Frog is a pond dweller often found in many puddles and ponds in wild and urban places. The male frog's call is characterised by a loud 'whuck' which sounds like a tennis ball being struck.

**Source:** <https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/frogs/striped-marsh-frog/>



### Pigeon

The Crested Pigeon is found throughout Australia in grasslands, woodlands and urban areas. Communal birds, they can often be seen in groups eating native seeds and introduced crops and weeds.

**Source:** <https://australianmuseum.net.au/learn/animals/birds/crested-pigeon/>



## Tern

The Common Tern is a migratory bird that travels as far as Siberia to breed, before returning to Australia. It is often found on coastal environments such as beaches and rivers, however they can also be spotted in freshwater swamps and lakes.

**Source:** <http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/species/Sterna-hirundo>



## Cormorant

The Pied Cormorant can be distinguished by black feathers on its back and head, a short yellow bill and a white underside. Cormorants can be spotted in flocks around wetlands in search of fish and crustaceans to feed on.

**Source:** <http://www.birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/little-pied-cormorant>

## What happens next?

Council is seeking feedback from the community on the list of names proposed for Stage 1 of the Carter Street Precinct. Once the feedback period has closed, the project team will review all submissions and put forward their recommendations to Council for endorsement. The names will then be sent to the GNB for final approval.

## Endnotes

- <sup>i</sup> Map: Sydney and suburban railways Insets: Erskineville-Lewisham; Tempe-Marrickville; Flemington-Lidcombe
- <sup>ii</sup> [https://search.sl.nsw.gov.au/primo-explore/fulldisplay?docid=SLNSW\\_ALMA21151598000002626&-context=L&vid=SLNSW&search\\_scope=B-JM&tab=default\\_tab&lang=en\\_US](https://search.sl.nsw.gov.au/primo-explore/fulldisplay?docid=SLNSW_ALMA21151598000002626&-context=L&vid=SLNSW&search_scope=B-JM&tab=default_tab&lang=en_US)
- <sup>iii</sup> [https://www.town.com.au/town/lidcombe/?rdp\\_we\\_resource=https%3A%2F%2Fen.wikipedia.org%2Fwiki%2FSydney\\_Olympic\\_Park](https://www.town.com.au/town/lidcombe/?rdp_we_resource=https%3A%2F%2Fen.wikipedia.org%2Fwiki%2FSydney_Olympic_Park)
- <sup>iv</sup> Abattoir Heritage Precinct Sydney Olympic Park Conservation Management Plan (September 2013).



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