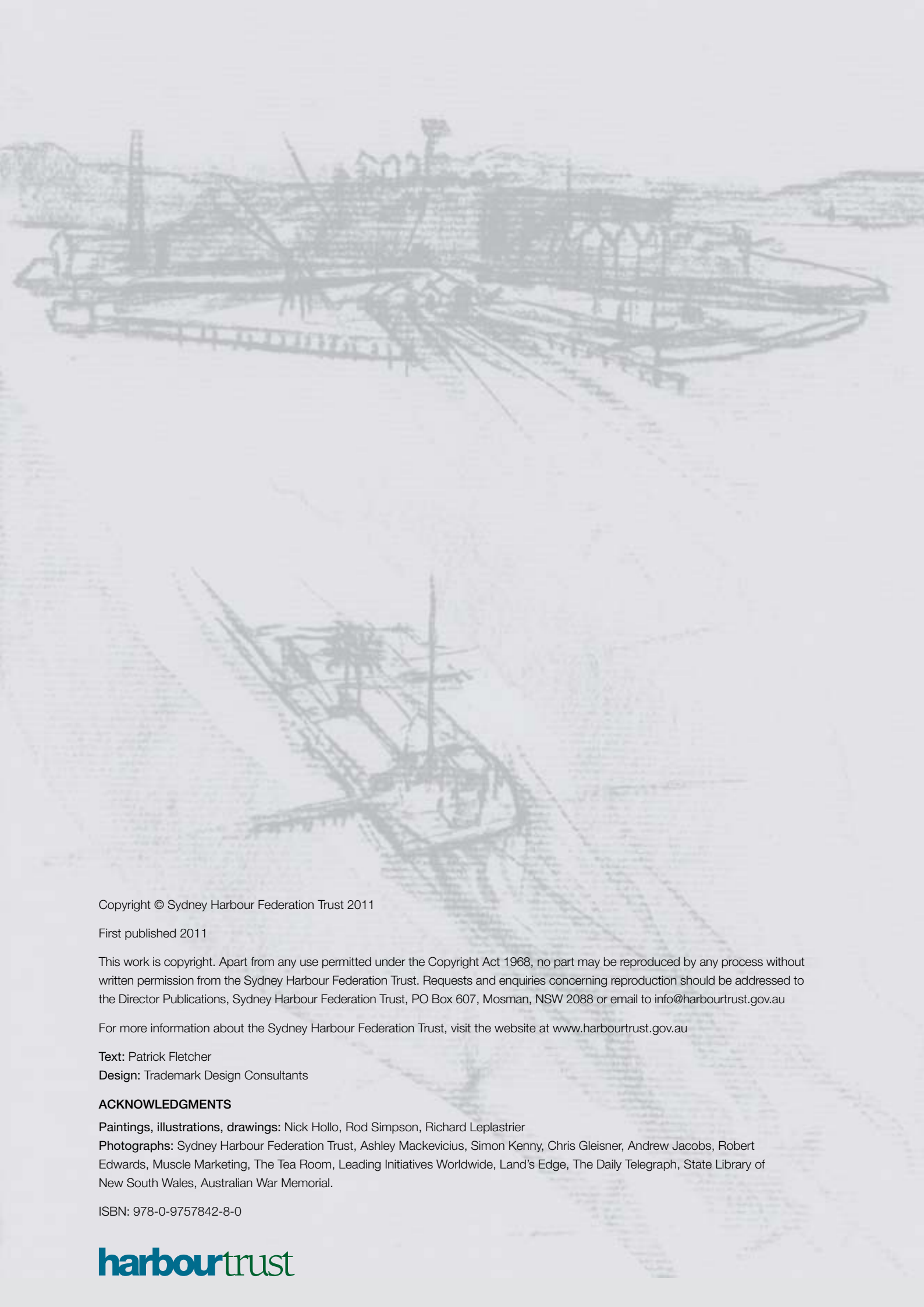


SHAPING THE HARBOUR



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Text: Patrick Fletcher

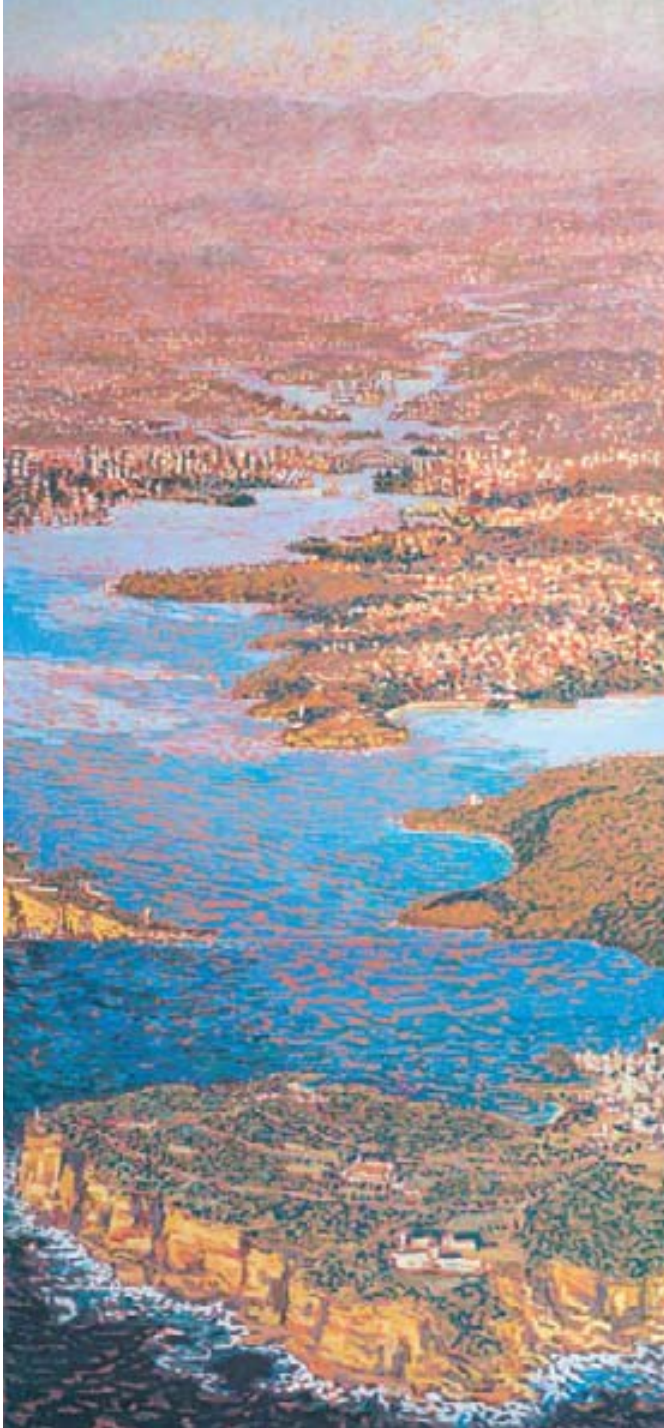
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**SYDNEY HARBOUR AND ITS FORESHORES
HAVE BEEN CONTESTED GROUND SINCE
THE ARRIVAL OF EUROPEANS.**



We may speculate that the resources of the harbour and the shelter provided by its headlands, beaches and bays were contested by Aboriginal clans of the Sydney region over great expanses of time.

When the Sydney Harbour Federation Trust was established as an interim body in 1999 to manage former defence and other Commonwealth lands around the harbour, it did so in the context of vigorous debate about their future. Community groups, wary of the exploitation of the harbour over two centuries, had coalesced into an effective force to advocate for the retention of the lands in public hands, properly resourced and made publicly accessible. The Trust was put on notice that expectations were high.

This publication is a summary of the Trust's establishment and first decade of work. It also marks a gradual transition in the Trust's primary focus, from an organisation with an emphasis on remediation, conservation and refurbishment to one encouraging visitation to its lands and providing memorable visitor experiences.

In 2007, the Government, with bipartisan support, extended the life of the Trust from 2011 to 2033. At the same time, the Trust has become a self funding agency, dependent for its operational costs on revenue from leasing and licensing activities.

The future holds many challenges for the Trust. The potential of the lands to contribute to Sydney's quality of life as a vibrant and liveable city has only begun to be realised. Their natural and cultural significance will underpin the social benefits they bring as accessible, exciting public spaces in Australia's largest city.

Geoff Bailey
Executive Director

FOREWORD

Above right

Joseph Lycett, *Sydney from the North Shore*, 1827
Dixson Galleries, State Library of New South Wales

WHY THE TRUST WAS ESTABLISHED

THE WAYS IN WHICH A CITY GROWS ARE INTRIGUING. ITS FOUNDATION IS OFTEN AT THE MERCY OF LARGE HISTORICAL FORCES AND ITS GROWTH, BY FITS AND STARTS, SEEMS TO DEFY THE APPLICATION OF ORDER. WHEN THE FIRST FLEET SETTLED AT SYDNEY COVE IN 1788, IT WAS NOT LONG BEFORE GOVERNOR PHILLIP ENTERTAINED THE PROSPECT OF ESTABLISHING A NEW SETTLEMENT AND COMMERCIAL CENTRE UPSTREAM AT PARRAMATTA. THE DEVELOPMENT OF SYDNEY WAS HAPHAZARD, RESISTANT TO REGULATION AND AGRICULTURE, AND NOT IN KEEPING WITH THE GOVERNOR'S GEORGIAN SENSIBILITIES.



Sydney thrived nevertheless. As Geoffrey Blainey has observed, the harbour has been Sydney's 'lungs, eyes and ears' for much of the city's history. It is only in recent memory that Sydney has ceased to be a working port and become in the popular imagination a place of leisure and a source of pride for its beauty.

THE HARBOUR CHANGES

These two factors intersected in the 1990s to produce the Sydney Harbour Federation Trust. At this time, the future of former defence lands around the harbour was under review. The Army was in the process of closing its defence establishments at North Head, Middle Head and Woolwich Dock. There was a strong likelihood that the lands would be sold or otherwise re-developed.

In 1992, the lease for Cockatoo Island expired. The closure of the dockyard signalled the end of an era. The legacy of this once great industrial enterprise was in danger of slipping from view, to say nothing of the future of the heritage-listed convict-built prison, workshops and docks.

In the wider community, there were calls to retain these lands in public hands and to conserve and celebrate their heritage. The calls turned into action. A group called Friends of Cockatoo Island was formed in 1995 to lobby on behalf of the island's future as a public space.

Facing page:

Aerial view of Cockatoo Island, looking east, 1986

Bottom:

Augustus Earle, *Port Jackson, New South Wales*, c 1825, National Library of Australia

Below:

The view through the Heads from Georges Heights

Bottom left:

Woolwich Dock, c1960s

A year later the Headland Preservation Group was formed in Mosman to head off plans to sell surplus defence lands on Middle Head and Georges Heights. The report of a steering committee comprising representatives of Mosman Council, the Defence Housing Authority and others proposed the construction of 120 new houses and a multi-use indoor recreation centre on former defence bases.

Foreshore 2000 Woolwich took up the cudgels in defence of Woolwich Dock.

In 1997, these and a number of other groups formed a loose coalition called Defenders of Sydney Harbour Foreshores.

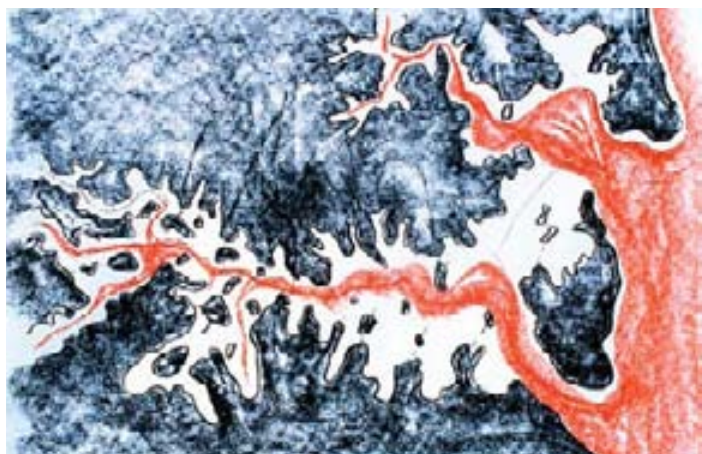
LONG HISTORY OF COMMUNITY AGITATION

If the 'Defenders' were looking for a precedent, happily one existed. In the early 1900s, the Harbour Foreshores Vigilance Committee was formed to protest against the potential alienation of part of the Botanic Gardens and to agitate for the resumption of foreshore land for public use. William Notting, honorary secretary of the committee, declared in 1910 that Sydney Harbour was still 'practically a pond in a privately owned paddock'. Eventually, the committee's campaigning succeeded in having land set aside for public use including Parsley Bay, Vaucluse House and park, and Nielsen Park.

The foreshores of Sydney Harbour have always been contested ground and there have always been people who championed public access.



Below:
Planning open day,
North Head, 2001



In the 1990s, people like Phil Jenkyn (Foreshore 2000) and Linda Bergin (Headland Preservation Group) were spokespersons for the Defenders of Sydney Harbour Foreshores and worked tirelessly with their respective groups to keep former defence lands in public hands. The lands in contention were in electorates held by the Government of the day. It was a pressure point worth exploiting.

Finally, in 1998, the Commonwealth Government announced that Cockatoo Island and defence lands at North Head, Mosman (Middle Head, Georges Heights, Chowder Bay) and Woolwich Dock were to be returned to the people of Australia. The Government also announced the establishment of the Sydney Harbour Federation Trust, a statutory agency with the responsibility to rehabilitate the lands, conserve their natural values and open them up to the public.

A sum of \$96 million was promised to fund the decontamination of Cockatoo Island, relocate defence establishments and open up parts of Garden Island.

Community advocacy and agitation would seem to have won the day. However, a new front soon opened in the battle to save precious foreshore lands. The Defenders realised that the Trust was expected to be self funding through commercial activity, the sale of land and the re-development of parts of the lands under its control. They feared much of the lands would be lost or compromised.

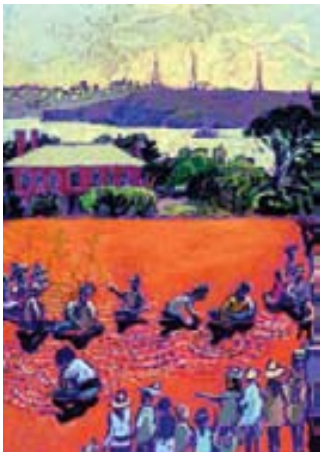
For the next three years, the debate revolved around the funding of the Sydney Harbour Federation Trust and the provisions of its enabling legislation. From the perspective of community groups, at stake was whether or not the lands were safe from sell-off or long-term leases that would effectively limit public access.

THE TRUST IS ESTABLISHED

An interim Board was appointed in March 1999 and the executive director of the agency recruited in August 1999. The Trust began its work without legislation in place and under the watchful eye of the community. The Federal Budget in 1999 made a loan to the Trust of \$770,000 to enable it to operate.

In its submission to the Department of Environment and Heritage in response to the release for public comment of the draft bill to establish the Trust, the Defenders of Sydney Harbour Foreshores stated that the 'Commonwealth, the State and the community have all declared that they have a vision for Sydney Harbour, a vision to preserve magnificent foreshore sites for future generations. The draft bill does not fulfil that vision'.

Some 46 submissions were received on the draft bill and all were critical of its provisions. The funding arrangements were



of particular concern. Without a sustainable funding base, the community groups feared the long-term future of the lands in public hands was at risk.

The bill was introduced into Parliament in December 1999 and was referred to a Senate committee whose majority report recommended extensive changes. In June 2000, the legislation was defeated in the Senate. Opposition parties stood firm on amendments to guarantee public ownership and to rule out sales or restrictive long-term leases.

In the meantime the Interim Trust worked in a legislative and funding vacuum. The challenges were daunting. While the principle of restoring the former defence and other lands to the people of Australia was clear and universally accepted the questions remained: what to do with the individual sites, what were the best uses, how could they contribute to the special character of Sydney

Harbour and enrich the cultural life of the city? Magnificent the lands undoubtedly were, but they were also degraded, run-down and in some places contaminated.

The Trust realised that community consultation and planning were the foundation stones of future success. Leading architects were engaged to commence the planning process, to put in place steps to preparing a master plan. The Trust began to talk to the community. Consultation became one of the priorities of the agency, a genuine commitment to a partnership with communities that understood the symbolism of Sydney Harbour and its foreshores and the priceless gift it was to all Australians.

The draft bill was reintroduced with amendments into Parliament in December 2000. In February 2001, it was passed by both houses of Parliament and was promulgated in September that year.



A NEW CHAPTER

In the years since the formation of the Trust was announced and following the passage of its legislation, historic foreshore lands have been rehabilitated and opened up to the public. They are works in progress, however, some are more advanced than others. It will be some time yet before the outcomes of the plans can be said to have been achieved. And more time before the city settles on a judgement of the Trust's success.

The community can take much credit for guaranteeing the future of harbour foreshore lands and participating in the preparation of plans that articulate the natural and cultural values of the lands and propose compatible outcomes.

The Trust has been well served by its staff. The skill, expertise and creativity of architects, landscape designers, planners, project managers, communicators, property managers, rangers and support staff have been matched by commitment and hard work.

Sydney is a metropolis radiating from an exquisite harbour. The foreshores, islands and headlands inform the way the city sees itself and the way others see it. The Trust, with other landholders and Governments, has the task of safeguarding key elements of the city's heritage and helping to shape a future in which Sydney enjoys the benefits of open spaces, green spaces and the marriage of urban living and the natural and cultural environment.

Top right:
North Head



**‘THIS IS THE BIRTHRIGHT
OF ALL AUSTRALIANS, THIS
SENSE OF DISCOVERY, THIS
SENSE OF CONNECTION
WITH SYDNEY HARBOUR.’**

TOM UREN

In September 1998, the Commonwealth Government decided to return former defence and other Commonwealth lands around Sydney Harbour to the people and to establish the Sydney Harbour Federation Trust to undertake this task.

The Trust was established with the appointment of an interim Board in March 1999 comprising Kevin McCann (Chair), Peter Lowry, Brigadier Kevin O’Brien (ret) and the Hon Barry O’Keefe.

Geoff Bailey was appointed to the position of Executive Director in August 1999 and opened the Trust’s office at Chowder Bay.

The *Sydney Harbour Federation Trust Act 2001* was proclaimed in September 2001, having been introduced into Parliament in December 1999. The draft legislation was the subject of considerable public and political debate.

The inaugural Trust Board comprised eight members including the Chair, two representatives from the New South Wales Government, one

member representing the interests of indigenous people and one member from a council area containing a Trust site:

- Kevin McCann AM (Chair)
- Peter Lowry OAM
- Brigadier Kevin O’Brien CSC (ret)
- Hon Barry O’Keefe, AM QC
- Dr John Moriarty AM (indigenous representative)
- Cllr Susan Hoopman (council representative)
- Robert Conroy (NSW Government representative)
- Dr Deborah Dearing (NSW Government representative 2001-2004)
- Diana Talty (NSW Government representative 2004-2010)

The role of the Board has been to ensure that the Trust has complied with its legislative responsibilities including the fulfilment of the objects of the Act, to approve management plans and supporting policies, to oversee the Trust’s budget and financial arrangements, and to set the parameters for future directions.

THE TRUST IS ESTABLISHED

Facing page:
Trust information
stall, Art in the Open,
Headland Park, 2005

Below:
Seafood Day,
Chowder Bay, 2002

Bottom left:
Community planning
workshop, Chowder
Bay, 2003

Under the Act, the Trust was required to develop plans for its lands within two years of the Act's proclamation. In December 2001, it gave public notice of its intention to prepare a plan for the following sites:

- Cockatoo Island
- Snapper Island
- Macquarie Lightstation
- Former defence lands at Middle Head, Georges Heights and Chowder Bay
- Woolwich Dock and Parklands
- Former Marine Biological Research Station at Camp Cove
- Former School of Artillery at North Head including the Royal Australian Artillery National Museum

An additional site was added to the list in 2005 when the former HMAS *Platypus*, Neutral Bay, was handed to the Trust.

The short 10 year life span of the Trust was a primary determinant in the way it conducted itself in its first five years of operation, notably making lands publicly accessible from the start, to enable the public to become familiar with them as quickly as possible.

The Act was amended in 2007 to extend the life of the organisation until 2033. This recognised the experience gained by the Trust in transforming and managing historic sites and strong public support for its work.

The lands under Trust management were considered to be of national significance and connected to each other through their defence histories and their contiguity with Sydney Harbour, the site of the founding of modern Australia. For these reasons, the Trust has endeavoured to implement outcomes for the lands that reflect their cultural legacies and their natural values. There has been an emphasis on creating a



mix of uses on the lands to ensure vibrancy and diversity through public access and business activity, cultural events and academic research that suit each site.

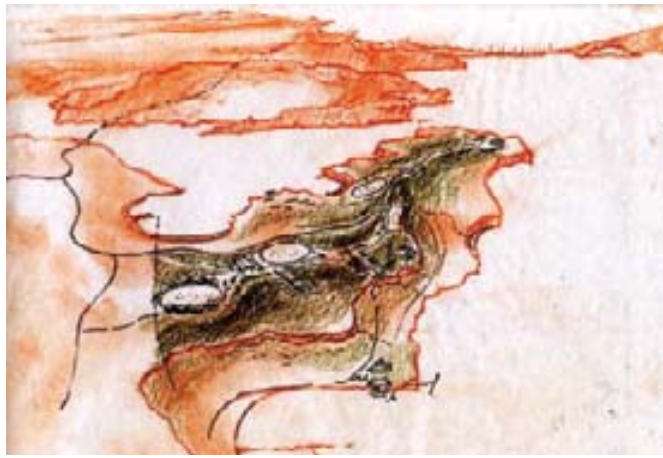
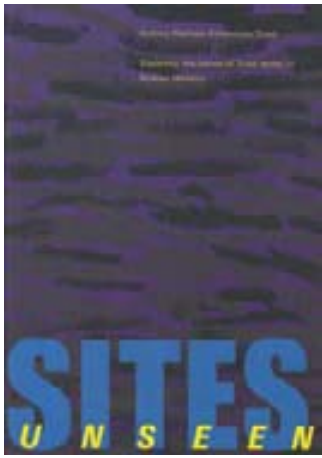
The preparation of Trust plans and their implementation have adhered to the 'palette and character' of the lands and a commitment to community consultation. The Trust's goal has been to create one of the finest foreshore parks in the world.

REACHING THE COMMUNITY

During its interim phase (1999-2001), the Trust undertook extensive community consultation. Community consultative committees were established to discuss concepts and plans for the lands. A number of public meetings were organised at sites to allow community representatives and Councils to brief the Trust on the history of the sites, issues, concerns and expectations.

In 2000, the Trust published *Reflections on a Maritime City*, a book that contributed to the planning process by outlining the Trust's approach to planning these harbour lands. A comprehensive plan for all the lands followed, to emphasise a whole of harbour perspective.





A major exhibition, *Sites Unseen: Exploring the future of Trust lands on Sydney Harbour*, was held in Customs House from May to September 2001. The exhibition was intended to generate interest in the Trust's lands and the planning process.

The Act required the Trust to establish a Community Advisory Committee (CAC). Drawn from a wide cross-section of people with skills and expertise relevant to the lands, the CAC has played a valuable role in representing community interests. The CAC first met in April 2002. Periodically, its membership has been re-freshed.

During the preparation of the Comprehensive Plan, the Trust organised workshops, open days, events, presentations, and exhibitions and displays to inform and engage the community. Of note was a series of public planning workshops held in 2001 to determine what the community valued about each of the lands.

Where possible, the lands were opened to the public. This was important as most of them were former defence bases and long closed to the public. A track was constructed from Chowder Bay to Georges Heights, access provided to Middle Head, a track constructed through Woolwich Dock and guided tours to Cockatoo Island were introduced in August 2001. Community events including ceremonies to formally hand over lands from the Department of Defence also helped to bring people to the sites.

Events were an important means of putting the lands, hitherto off limits to the public, on the map. They included a seafood breakfast and market at Woolwich Dock in December 2001 to commemorate 100 years since the opening of the dock, a Sunset Swing Concert at the former School of Artillery at North Head on Australia Day 2002 and a seafood day at Chowder Bay in April 2002. The theme of each of these events was chosen to reflect something of the nature of each site and to coincide with the planning and consultative process. This approach has guided the Trust in its overall events program.

A series of brochures on Trust lands was produced describing their histories and plans for the future. A quarterly What's On brochure was distributed widely in Sydney to museums, visitor centres, schools, libraries and to the Trust's mailing list.

In April 2002, the Trust established a team of 50 volunteers to provide assistance with public programs and to extend its reach into the community.

In 2002, the Trust produced a documentary on the history of Cockatoo Island as part of its public programs and to engage the community in planning future uses of the island. The documentary, called *The Story of Cockatoo Island*, was initially screened over two nights at Balmain High School in July 2002.

At the same time, the Trust in partnership with NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, held a two day forum on the future of North Head (18-19 July) and the Trust's proposal for a sanctuary. The keynote speaker was Dr Tim Flannery who spoke about the possible re-introduction of native species onto the headland.

In early 2003, the Trust produced a short video about the sites and its planning approach.

THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

In November 2002, the Trust released the draft Comprehensive Plan and called for public and stakeholder submissions.

Approximately 2,927 submissions were received in response to the draft plan's release and the majority were broadly supportive of its outcomes.

The plan was submitted to the Minister in early 2003 and referred to the NSW Government for comment.

In the 2003 Commonwealth Budget, the Government announced capital funding of \$115.5m over eight years for the Trust to rehabilitate and restore its lands. The Government also allocated an operating budget up to financial year 2009 by which time the organisation was expected to be self funding. Proceeds from the sale of properties at Markham Close, Mosman, the only land permitted to be disposed of under the Act, was expected to augment the Trust's costs.

In September 2003, the Government officially approved the Comprehensive Plan.

PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT PLANS

Since the approval of the Comprehensive Plan, more detailed management plans have been prepared and approved by the Board following public consultation and the public exhibition of draft plans:

- Lower Georges Heights: October 2003
- Chowder Bay: November 2003
- Former Marine Biological Station: May 2004
- Training Command, Georges Heights: November 2004
- Markham Close, Mosman: December 2003, amended February 2005
- Georges Head, Mosman: May 2005
- Mosman Drill Hall: May 2006
- Former School of Artillery, North Head: July 2006
- Middle Head: June 2007
- Woolwich Dock and Parklands: July 2007
- Macquarie Lightstation: December 2007
- Cockatoo Island: June 2010
- Georges Heights: December 2008

The Comprehensive Plan was amended in May 2009 to include the former submarine naval base in Neutral Bay, HMAS *Platypus*. The site was transferred to the Trust in 2005. Community consultation is an ongoing facet of implementing the remediation plans for the site.

IMPLEMENTING THE PLANS

The implementation of plans to remediate, rehabilitate and conserve lands has occurred in parallel to a program of providing safe public access, holding events, devising tours and developing formal education activities.

At the same time, the leasing of buildings and facilities on Trust lands commenced. The Trust has made a concerted effort to ensure that the adaptive re-uses of buildings are a natural 'fit' with a site's characteristics and that tenants form communities and provide a memorable experience for visitors.

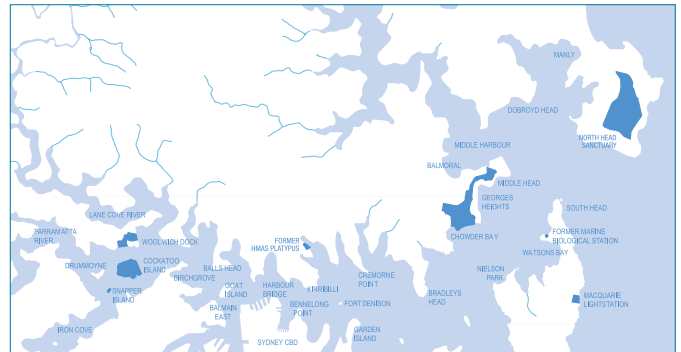


A good example is Chowder Bay where the research work of the Sydney Institute of Marine Science relates to the biodiversity and ecology of the harbour itself. At the same time, other tenants provide variety, support services and the prospect of surprise. The marine repair operation, café and function centre at Woolwich Dock is another example.

The financial imperatives should also be acknowledged. As the Trust's operating allocation has declined, there have been strong pressures to generate sufficient income to meet operating expenses.

The capacity of the Trust to fund major capital renewal works and complete its capital works program is also a constant challenge.

Taken together, these related factors allowed the Trust to gain a greater understanding of each of the lands, to appreciate their characteristics, to formulate compatible uses and to respond to lesson learned. The plans and their implementation were the richer for this experience.



Above:
Centenary Breakfast and Market, Woolwich Dock, 2001

The Harbour Recessional

*The soldiers pack and leave
after two hundred years
the unspoiled Harbour headlands
where they faced down our fears
and the ancient heights of Sydney
will be guarded by flower spears*

LES MURRAY

PUBLIC ACCESS



PROVIDING PUBLIC ACCESS FROM THE START



The Trust's Act is emphatic on the point of public access.

Before the Comprehensive Plan was completed, the Trust had established a pattern of activities designed to promote its sites and to encourage the public to discover places off limits for as long as anyone could remember.

Prior to the proclamation of the Act in September 2001, the Trust had opened Chowder Bay to the public and held open days at Macquarie Lighthouse and North Head. Guided tours of Cockatoo Island were launched in August 2001.

Soon after the Act's proclamation, the Trust held a series of events to increase the public profile of the sites.

In effect, the Trust was pursuing four objectives simultaneously: the preparation of plans, the remediation, rehabilitation and re-use of lands, public access and engaging and informing the public about the history and heritage of the lands. Each objective informed the others and at any given time one

might take precedence over the others. For example, some sites, precincts or facilities were off limits until sufficient work had been completed to make them safe. In other cases, a walking track was constructed through an otherwise unrehabilitated site as a signal that change was afoot and to provide limited access and views. Or regular guided tours were conducted in circumstances where unencumbered public access would not have been safe.

The underlying purpose was to open the lands as soon as practicable.

Public access took a number of forms. The roll-out of draft plans usually involved planning open days on site which were a bedrock activity of the planning process. Planning open days enabled the Trust to conduct tours, give presentations and inform interested members of the community and other stakeholders about the history of the site and about proposed outcomes for a particular land, and to receive feedback.

Top:
Walking track,
Georges Heights

Left:
Bush walking,
North Head
Sanctuary

GREATER PUBLIC REACH WAS POSSIBLE WHEN THE TRUST ESTABLISHED ITS TEAM OF VOLUNTEERS. THE FIRST INTAKE OF 50 VOLUNTEERS WERE RECRUITED, TRAINED AND ACTIVELY ENGAGED BY APRIL 2002.



VOLUNTEERS

Top:
Volunteer Joy Breed explains the Cockatoo Island audio tour

Above:
Volunteer John Ellis

Volunteers have subsequently played a valuable role, enabling the Trust to hold large events, staff visitor information centres at Cockatoo Island and North Head and schedule regular open days at Macquarie Lightstation and the former Marine Biological Station.

Volunteers have been conducting monthly guided tours of Headland Park since 2003 and the former School of Artillery since 2004.

The number of volunteers now stands at approximately 150. Over the last eight years, the activities of volunteers

have expanded to include the restoration of industrial machinery, maintenance of gardens, the conduct of oral history interviews and management of the Trust's speakers' program (reaching an audience of almost 5,500 people in 2009-10).



CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

RIGHT FROM THE START, THE TRUST HAS DEVELOPED AND PROVIDED PUBLIC PROGRAMS AND FACILITATED FORMAL EDUCATION ACTIVITIES.

The Trust quickly recognised that its lands were a significant educational resource, one that had been but barely tapped.

The basis of the Trust's public programs have been regular open days, the provision of guided tours of sites, self guided tours, children's activity trails, a popular audio tour of Cockatoo Island, children's vacation activities and a wide range of publications, interpretive signage, documentaries and other explanatory material.

Curriculum-aligned school excursions to Cockatoo Island have grown steadily since their introduction in 2004.

Approximately 5,000 students and teachers participate in formal education activities on Cockatoo Island each year and the number visiting North Head, where excursions have more recently been introduced, is expected to grow.

Cockatoo Island has proved a magnet for a number of tertiary institutions. The National Art School has used the island for a number of years during National Drawing Week and has exhibited student works on the island, as has Lidcombe TAFE. The National Institute of Dramatic Art (NIDA) conducts short filmmaking courses on Cockatoo Island and for a number of years the architecture faculties of a number of universities have conducted masterclasses on and about the site.



Top:
Macquarie Lighthouse

Above:
Young explorers,
Cockatoo Island

Left:
National Art School
students during Drawing
Week, Cockatoo Island

Far left:
Young scientists, Sydney
Institute of Marine
Science, Chowder Bay

Right:
Sunset Swing Concert,
North Head, 2001

Below:
Nick Cave and the Bad
Seeds, All Tomorrow's
Parties, Cockatoo
Island, Sydney
Festival, 2009

Bottom:
Centenary Breakfast
and Market, Woolwich
Dock, 2001



EVENTS

IT IS THROUGH EVENTS AND HIGH PROFILE ART PROJECTS THAT THE TRUST HAS DRAWN LARGE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE TO ITS LANDS.

By their very nature, events have cut-through capacity, they reach people who might not consider visiting a site and they attract media coverage that may significantly bolster a site's profile and its reputation.

The Trust's events have fallen into one of three categories, those initiated and organised by the Trust, those undertaken in partnership and those licensed to occur on Trust land.

Early events fell into the first category as the lands were virtually unknown. The events were free and comprised activities based on a site-related theme, for example, a seafood day at Chowder Bay, a big band concert on the parade ground of the former School of Artillery, a seafood breakfast and market at Woolwich Dock.





Photographs:
Art in the Open,
Headland Park,
2005, 2006, 2007

HEADLAND PARK

The Headland Park open day was held for three years (2005-07) at Lower Georges Heights, the artists' precinct. Attendance grew to 5,000 people and the day included talks by artists and collectors, demonstrations, exhibitions, children's activities, tours, music, food and drink. The event marked the Trust's progress in transforming former, discrete defence bases into an integrated public park.





Left:
All dressed up. Music and Cultural Festival, Cockatoo Island, 2005

Middle:
Urs Fischer installation (Kaldor Public Art Projects), Cockatoo Island, 2007

Below:
Gaze, Vernon Ah Kee, 16th Biennale of Sydney, Cockatoo Island, 2008

Bottom:
Convict workshop, World's Funniest Island Comedy Festival, Cockatoo Island, 2009

COCKATOO ISLAND

Cockatoo Island has the distinction of all the Trust's lands of having no ready made catchment, no local neighbourhood from which to draw regular visitors. It must appeal to the city and the nation. This fact has underpinned the Trust's strategy of staging major events on the island and where possible annual events that become part of Sydney's cultural scene.

Sydney Writers' Festival 2004, 2005, 2007

The Sydney Writers' Festival was an early collaboration of the Trust with a cultural body.

Music and Cultural Festival 2005

The Cockatoo Island music and cultural festival, held over the Easter long weekend in 2005, heralded the island as a major venue for contemporary arts. Some 20,000 people attended the festival, organised by the Trust and Mixed Industry. The festival was the first of a number of collaborative partnerships between the Trust and other cultural bodies and entrepreneurs that have made Cockatoo Island a landmark cultural venue.

Urs Fischer installation 2007

In 2007, the island hosted an art installation by New York-based Swiss artist Urs Fischer (Kaldor Public Art Projects). The installation coincided with the introduction of Sydney Ferries services to the island.

Biennale of Sydney 2008, 2010

In 2008, Cockatoo Island became a major venue for the Biennale of Sydney and attracted

approximately 86,000 visitors over the ten week festival. The Trust's partnership with the Biennale of Sydney is a good example of a cultural 'fit' between a site and a high profile event with a national and international reputation. Both organisations view the event on Cockatoo Island as a long-term partnership. In 2010, the island hosted over 120 works of art by 56 artists as part of the 17th Biennale of Sydney, and attracted approximately 157,000 people.

Sydney Festival 2009

In 2009, the island was the venue for a major component of the Sydney Festival, the Nick Cave curated All Tomorrow's Parties music event. The event attracted approximately 12,000 people and extensive media coverage.

Ken Unsworth installation 2009

The installation in the Turbine Shed by Ken Unsworth was one of Australia's most ambitious artistic projects.

World's Funniest Island 2009

The World's Funniest Island comedy festival was held on the island, attracting approximately 8,000 people over two days.

These and other events serve to raise the profile of Cockatoo Island. The Trust anticipates that the cultural reputation of the island will increasingly attract visitors interested in its history and heritage. In turn, this will encourage and support an ongoing program of medium to smaller scale activities on the island such as exhibitions, installations, artists' residencies and innovative events.



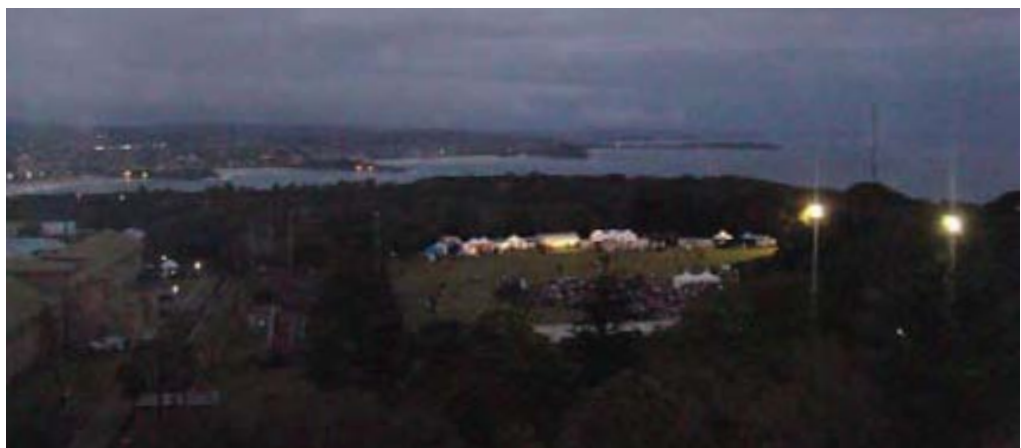
NORTH HEAD SANCTUARY

At North Head, the one other Trust site with the potential to become a national attraction, the construction of a network of walking tracks has encouraged public access, albeit at comparatively low numbers,

befitting bush walks. The development of the site as a sanctuary is a work in progress. An outdoor concert on the site in November 2009, in conjunction with the Manly Surf Festival, demonstrated the potential for large scale events whilst protecting sensitive flora and fauna.

Right:
School excursion,
North Head Sanctuary

Below:
Morning of the Earth
concert, North Head
Sanctuary, 2009



THE FUTURE

THE TRUST HAS SUCCEEDED IN MAKING MOST OF ITS SITES PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE. IT HAS DONE SO IN A COMPARATIVELY SHORT TIME. HOWEVER, NOW THAT THE PLANNING AND REMEDIATION PHASES ARE NEARING COMPLETION ON MOST SITES, AND THEIR LEASING POTENTIAL IS BEING REALISED, THE TRUST HAS A NEW CHALLENGE.

The challenge is to position the sites as destinations, both individually as places of interest, passive recreation and respite, and collectively as places representative of Sydney's history and capacity to entertain and delight. Places worth visiting in their own right and places with a justifiable reputation for activities and events that are among the best the city has to offer.

To this end the Trust is evolving into a provider of visitor experiences. The skill set of staff is changing to reflect the need to create and market experiences that are unique to the sites.

The balance has shifted from capital works to creative content, from building refurbishment to compatible, successful tenancies, from landscaping to events, public programs and education.

As a self funding agency, the Trust is a business, one leasing buildings and facilities, managing a camp ground and other accommodation, and positioning itself in the cultural life of Sydney. The overarching challenge is to succeed as a business with a commitment to the accountability and transparency required of a government agency.

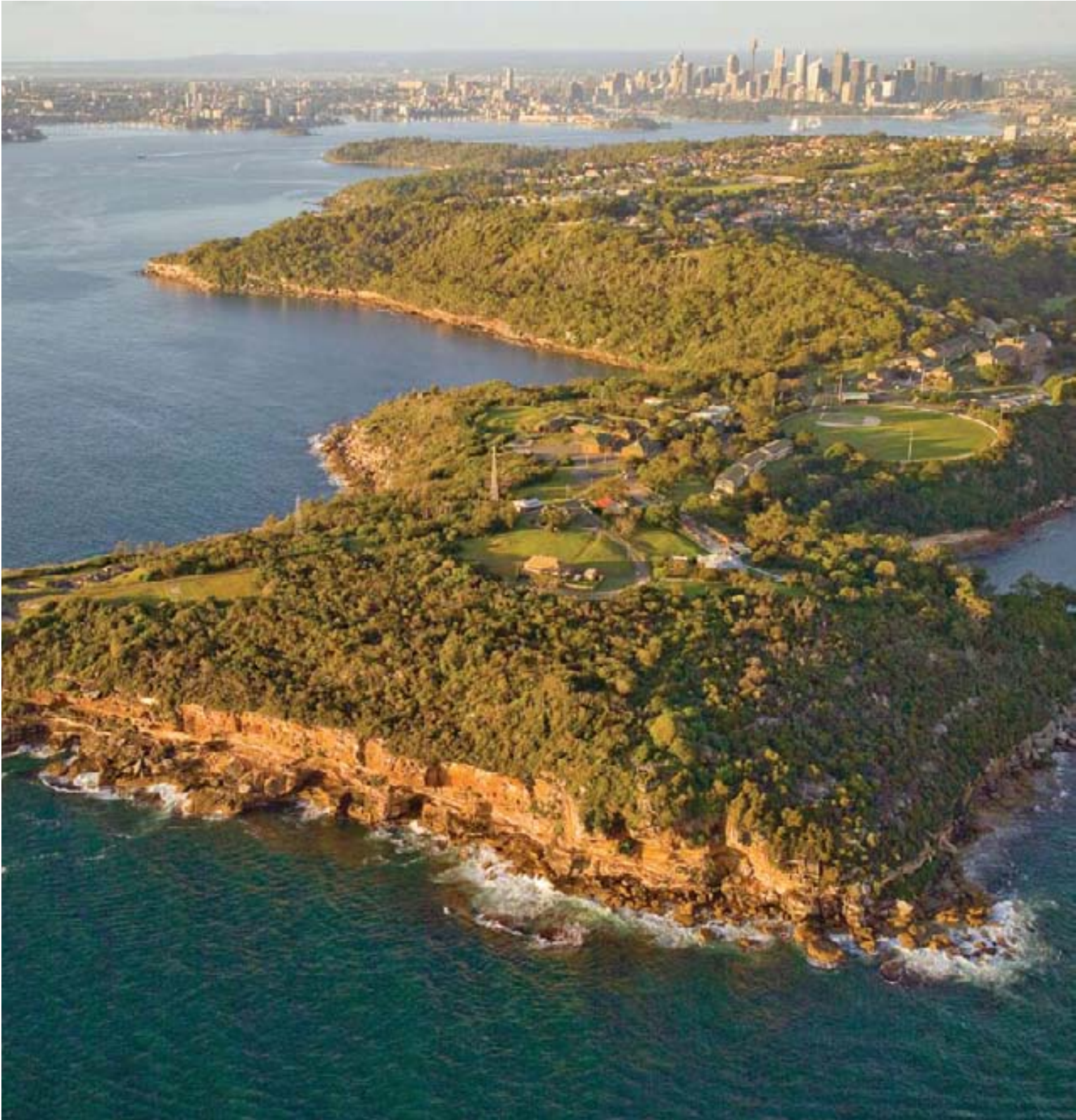
Top:
MusicFest, Lower
Georges Heights, 2006

Bottom:
Biennale of Sydney,
Cockatoo Island, 2008



HEADLAND PARK

**GEORGES HEAD, GEORGES HEIGHTS,
LOWER GEORGES HEIGHTS,
CHOWDER BAY, MIDDLE HEAD**





SITE DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

The Middle Head peninsula ridgeline is a descending succession of winding plateaus, spurs, steep wooded slopes of stratified sandstone and sweeping views. The shoreline is a rich aquatic habitat.

However, the Trust inherited a headland infested with weeds, die back and poor drainage.

The bushland character of the site disguised the legacy of almost 200 years of encroachment for defence purposes. Gun emplacements, barracks, buildings, houses, sheds, roads, hardstand and parade grounds had made unmistakable incursions. The fragmentation was amplified by the fences and gates marking the boundaries of the various bases that occupied parts of the peninsula and headland until the early 21st century.

It wasn't always so. Middens and rock engravings provide evidence of Aboriginal use of the area prior to 1788. The traditional owners were people of the Borogegal clan.

Main:
Aerial view of Middle Head peninsula, looking south west

Below:
On parade, Georges Heights, 1969

HEADLAND PARK SO FAR

Since the preparation of the Comprehensive Plan, the former defence bases on this signature headland have been transformed. Headland Park is one of Sydney's most notable urban parklands, unifying the natural and cultural elements of Middle Head peninsula.

Precincts have been connected one to the other by a network of paths. Landscaping and revegetation have reinforced the bushland character of the peninsula. These elements have created a string of discrete urban communities and civic places that foster commercial interests, education and passive recreation.

The Trust has retained the simple, regimental character of the precincts, made use of small civic spaces and connected the precincts with a network of walking tracks that incorporate bushland and harbour and ocean views. The tracks also provided a missing link in the harbour walk from Manly to Taronga Zoo.



HEADLAND PARK



Above right:
Transformation
'ring' - mobius XII,
Mitsuo Takeuchi,

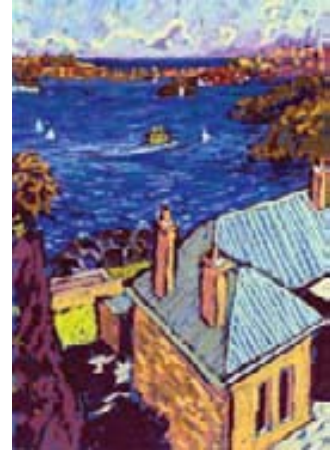
Below:
Georges Head
lookout and view

Below middle:
School of snorkellers,
Chowder Bay

Chowder Bay is a sheltered cove with calm, clear water and a beach. In a few short years, the Trust has created a vibrant community of diverse activities, from academic research to beachside café culture. The Sydney Harbour Institute of Marine Science is the precinct's anchor tenant, a perfect fit of location and research activity.

Georges Head boasts a stunning lookout and a restaurant in the former Gunners' Barracks.

Georges Heights has become a hub for a number of office-based businesses and a range of eclectic enterprises such as a veterinary surgery, dance academy and fitness centre. Lower Georges Heights is a successful artists' precinct with studios, art conservation and a campus of the Julian Ashton art school.



Right:
View of H block barracks
from parade ground,
Georges Heights

Below:
Aerial view of Georges
Heights, harbour and city

Bottom left:
Stairway, Georges Heights to
Balmoral Beach walking track

Bottom right:
Former Golf Club House,
Middle Head



Middle Head is the final major precinct to undergo refurbishment. Work has commenced on the conservation and renovation of the former Australian School for Pacific Administration, with 10 Terminal to follow.

A distinguishing feature of Headland Park is in adapting precincts of often nondescript buildings and facilities into clusters of contemporary relevance that nevertheless retain and underline their heritage values, namely the institutional configuration of former defence bases.



GEORGES HEAD, GEORGES HEIGHTS AND LOWER GEORGES HEIGHTS



Main:
View to the Heads
from gun emplacement,
Georges Head

Top:
Aerial view of Chowder Bay
and Middle Head



Aerial photographs show Georges Head and Georges Heights straddling the ridgeline of Middle Head peninsula. The precincts are located on a signature green headland, one of many that gives Sydney Harbour much of its appeal, not least magnificent vantage points.

The Trust re-located its offices from Chowder Bay to Georges Heights in 2005.

Above left:
Aerial view of Former
Headquarters Training
Command, Georges Heights

Above right:
Offices of the Sydney
Harbour Federation Trust,
Georges Heights

GEORGES HEAD

The sandstone Gunners' Barracks, designed by colonial architect James Barnet, was erected in 1872 to house defence personnel manning the nearby gun emplacements. Its construction was a consequence of the colony's 'outer line of defence' strategy. The building has had many uses over the past 130 years including Artillery Officers' Mess. The Trust refurbished this historic building in accordance with the recommendations of a Conservation Management Plan. Today, it serves as one of Sydney's best located restaurant and function centres.



Right:
Former Barracks
Building, Georges Head,
now demolished



The Georges Head lookout is arguably the harbour's most stunning vantage point. It is certainly an accomplished fit of natural environment, historic gun emplacements and built structure. This sandstone platform, inspired by the merlons associated with the gun emplacements, provides visitors with panoramic harbour views of the Heads, Pacific Ocean, eastern suburbs and city skyline. The lookout was designed by award-winning architect Richard Lepastri and opened in 2007. The project included the demolition of an intrusive barracks building (see photographs middle left and top).



GEORGES HEIGHTS



The Trust moved its offices into renovated buildings on Georges Heights in 2005. A number of the buildings were former wards of the 21st Australian Auxiliary Hospital, built in 1916 to treat wounded soldiers returning from Europe. The re-location from Chowder Bay triggered commercial interest in the precinct and encouraged businesses to establish themselves in Headland Park.





The Trust renovated and leased buildings dating from World War I and World War II at Georges Heights and Lower Georges Heights as offices, studios and professional suites. The buildings retain the look and feel of a hutted hospital/military complex, with distinctive verandahs, courtyards, basic building materials and simplicity. The upgrade of services, revegetation and landscaping, reconfiguration of some roads and the construction of car parks have transformed the precincts into thriving communities enveloped by parkland.



Weatherboard H blocks built as barracks after World War II have been converted into offices. They illustrate the social operation of an Army base. Conversion of courtyard ablution blocks into meeting rooms brought a modern look to the buildings and landscaping has made a feature of sandstone rock outcrops.

GEORGES HEIGHTS

A row of six single storey terrace houses, known as Gunshot Alley, was erected by the Royal Engineers in 1891 as married quarters for the Submarine Mining Corps and later used as offices for Training Command. Today, the fully restored terraces are occupied by a range of businesses. Behind the houses, the Trust has constructed a car park.



A 1913 barracks building has been refurbished and now operates as a childcare centre, a good example of adaptive re-use.



The former Commandos complex was a collection of functional buildings the Trust demolished to open up the peninsula ridgeline with a natural corridor from Rawson Park to Georges Heights. The site was extensively landscaped and earthen mounds formed to capture views.





Fuel tanks were built on Georges Heights during World War II. The tanks were camouflaged with low pitched roofs to resemble adjacent barracks in the event of aerial attacks on Sydney. Possible future uses include water storage, research facilities for the Sydney Institute of Marine Science and a cultural venue.



The Mosman Drill Hall was erected in 1913 as one of only five new Drill Halls in Sydney. It was retained after World War I and used by a variety of defence units until 2003. The Trust has leased the building and associated parkland to Mosman Council for an indoor and outdoor recreational facility.



LOWER GEORGES HEIGHTS



The Lower Georges Heights precinct has been re-invented as an artists' colony.

Utilitarian workshops, an artillery store, former administration huts and residential quarters, dating from as early as 1890, have been renovated to become artists' studios and art schools. Many of the buildings were in states of advanced delapidation before the Trust began its renovation program. The artists' colony is an example of the Trust's interest in encouraging uses that interpret the sites and attract the public.





The former All Ranks Club at Lower Georges Heights was converted into a café, an important element in bringing the site alive. Outdoor seating takes advantage of the views and sculptures create a welcoming ambience.



LOWER GEORGES HEIGHTS



The landship is a legacy of the years after World War II when Lower Georges Heights was the base for 30 Terminal Squadron, an army stevedoring unit. The landship was used to train soldiers in techniques to load and unload ships. Today, the landship is used for exhibitions, functions and a weekly farmers' market.





Built in the early 1890s, the Master Gunners' Cottage has been refurbished and is now leased.



It is not often that public toilets are praised for their elegance and beauty. Designed by Richard Leplastrier, the public amenities at Lower Georges Heights complement the precinct's parkland setting overlooking the harbour. The building won the Australian Institute of Architects Award for Small Projects in 2008.

CHOWDER BAY





Main:
View of Chowder Bay
from Clifton Gardens

Above:
Aerial view of
Chowder Bay

Right:
Preparing to dive,
Chowder Bay



The Institute of Marine Science is Chowder Bay's anchor tenant. It is a collaborative research and training institute comprising scientists from four NSW universities and state and federal marine and environmental agencies. The institute occupies office accommodation and former workshops of the Submarine Miners' Depot. It conducts multidisciplinary marine research on impacts of climate change and urbanisation, biological diversity, fisheries, tourism, coastal development, and marine disease.



CHOWDER BAY

A two storey timber barracks block has been converted into laboratories and offices by the Sydney Institute of Marine Science. Part of the building has been renovated to house a café. The Trust worked with Sydney Buses to introduce a regular bus service to Chowder Bay, connecting the precinct to Mosman and the city.



The Sergeant Major's cottage built c 1891 is a historic brick building surrounded by lawns and gardens. This building was the first Trust office (1999-2001). Today, it houses offices of Leading Initiatives Worldwide, an organisational leadership training consultancy. The company also leases the top deck of the Submarine Miners' Depot building.





Chowder Bay was the site of Submarine Miners' Depot from the 1890s to 1922. A number of buildings in the precinct date from this time and were used by the submarine miners. The Trust has refurbished the 1890s mines laboratory and drill halls, winning in 2003 the Greenway Award for Conservation from the Australian Institute of Architects. A restaurant, Ripples, operates from deck C and Plunge Diving operates from one of the former mine storage bays.



The former Sergeants' Quarters will be refurbished by the Sydney Institute of Marine Science for a public marine research display, seminar and tutorial rooms, and accommodation for post-graduate students.

The former Other Ranks' Quarters has been converted into accommodation for school groups taking part in outdoor activities provided by Land's Edge, an outdoor education provider.

CHOWDER BAY



The former Sergeants' Mess, a prosaic two storey brick building, has been renovated and is now a function centre with extensive harbour views. The renovation is a good example of utilising a building that might have warranted demolition in the absence of forward planning and lateral thinking.





A small brick magazine store, squeezed between sandstone blast walls, used to house explosives, is now a kiosk with an outlook over Chowder Bay and Clifton Gardens.



The former boat shed, slipway and finger wharf are used by a specialist wooden boat builder and restorer.



MIDDLE HEAD (CABA CABA)



Main:
Aerial view of Middle
Head, looking west

Right:
Grounds of the former
School of Pacific
Administration,
Middle Head

Below:
Aerial view of
Middle Head

Bottom:
Barracks building,
Middle Head



The Trust's land comprises two clusters of buildings on the plateau at the eastern reach of Middle Head peninsula, an oval adjacent to HMAS *Penguin* and the former Mosman Golf Club House on the ridge to the west of the plateau.



ASOPA AND 10 TERMINAL PRECINCTS



The buildings comprising the former Australian School of Pacific Administration (ASOPA) were constructed during World War II as barracks. ASOPA was established in 1947. With various additions and modifications, this campus-like cluster of weatherboard buildings operated as a research, training and teaching institution until 1998.



Refurbishment works to ASOPA and associated car park, services and landscaping have commenced. The Trust plans future uses such as education and training, studios, offices, cultural activities and visitor accommodation.

The 10 Terminal site is a cluster of red brick barracks, administration buildings and garages constructed during and soon after World War II. The adaptive re-use of buildings and facilities of 10 Terminal will be similar to those envisaged for ASOPA.



GOLF CLUB HOUSE



The former Mosman Golf Club was built in 1924 as part of a 9-hole golf course on land leased from the Commonwealth. The golf course was resumed in 1940 and the club house was retained by the Army and turned into duplexes for use as Married Quarters. The Trust has adapted the building which is now leased to a combined restaurant and retail outlet.

MACQUARIE LIGHTSTATION (TA-RAL-BE)



Top:
Remediation works, Former
Assistant Keeper's Quarters,
Macquarie Lightstation

Middle:
Aerial view of Macquarie
Lighthouse from the sea

Bottom left:
Original lighthouse and its
replacement, c 1880s

Bottom right:
Section of Greenway's retaining wall



BRIEF SITE HISTORY

Macquarie Lighthouse is Australia's first and longest operating navigational light. Completed in 1818, it was designed by convict Francis Greenway and constructed of sandstone quarried on site.

In 1883, a new lighthouse was built after the stone used in the original structure had eroded. Designed by James Barnet, the new tower closely resembled the original and was illuminated by gas-generated electricity. For a short time, the old and new lighthouses stood side by side on South Head. Semi-detached quarters were built for the Assistant Keepers in 1881 and the Head Keeper's accommodation was upgraded in 1887. Quarters built for the Engineer and his assistant in 1885 were demolished in 1970.

Macquarie Lightstation occupies 2.2 hectares on Sydney's southern headland, adjoining a public walkway. The Australian Maritime Safety Authority is responsible for the operation of the lighthouse.

Main:
Macquarie Lighthouse

Right:
School vacation activity

MACQUARIE LIGHTSTATION

The Trust has been primarily concerned to conserve and interpret the site's heritage values, at the same time to improve public access and retain its open character and links to adjoining parkland and walkways.

Various surveys including a detailed assessment of stone remains have determined the archaeological significance of the site. While no Aboriginal sites or objects on the surface have been located, shell material from a midden was found in the mortar of a retaining wall built by Greenway.

An environmental assessment of the site has been undertaken and a remedial action plan prepared. Works have been carried out to ensure the site complies with the requirements of the Building Code of Australia, a pre-requisite of public tours and public access generally.

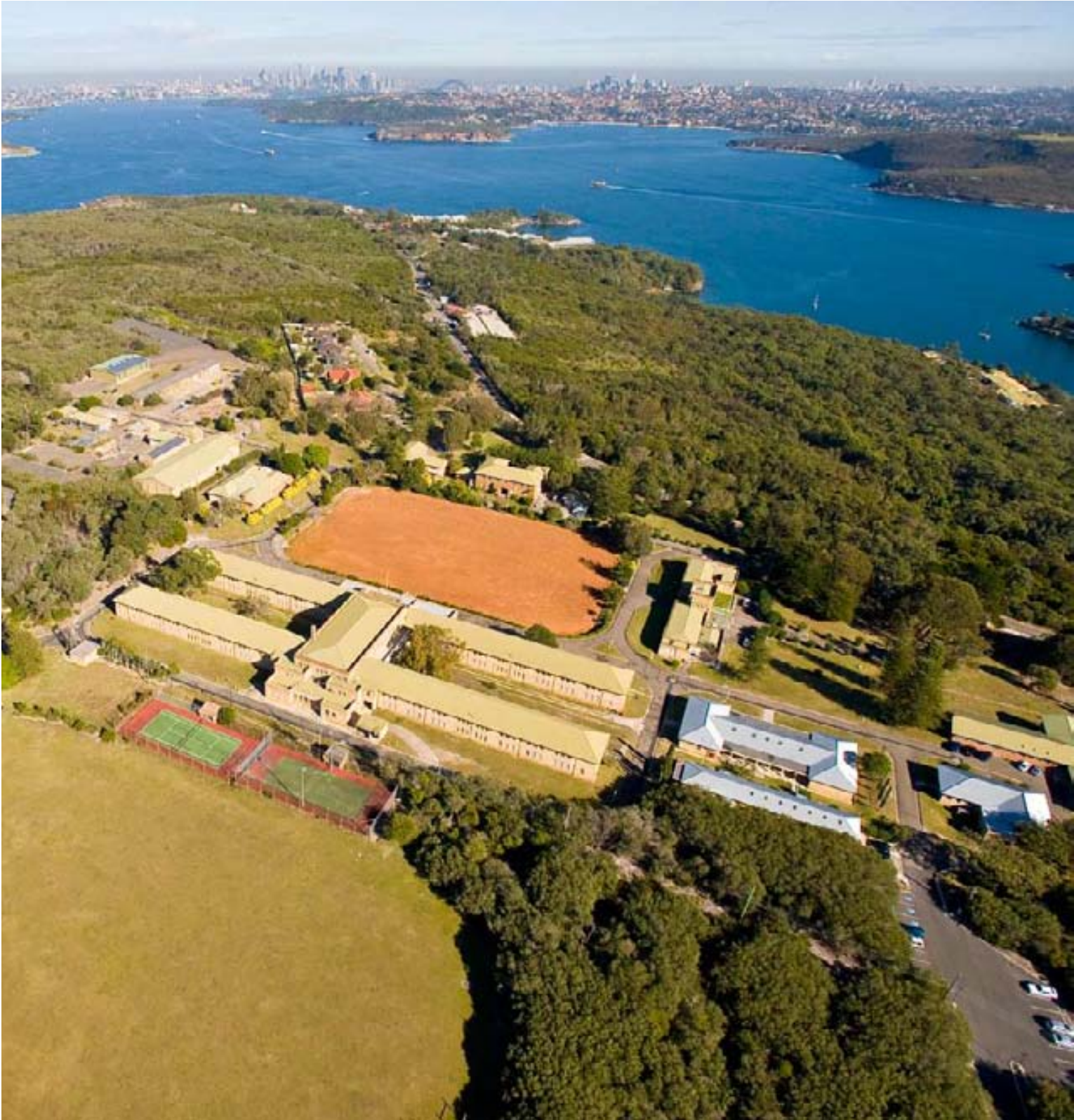
Site remediation is being carried out, primarily the removal of lead paint in soils from successive repainting of the lighthouse.

In the long term, the Trust's plan proposes the removal of the intrusive 1970s townhouses on the southern side of the site and the possible construction of facilities for interpretation, ceremonies and events on the site of the former Engineer and Assistant's Quarters.



NORTH HEAD SANCTUARY

FORMER SCHOOL OF ARTILLERY, NORTH HEAD
(CAR-RANG-GEL)





BRIEF SITE HISTORY

North Head is one of Sydney's great landmarks, a tied island with a relatively intact ecosystem. Its remoteness has contributed to the survival of its natural form. Aboriginal people used North Head as a place for special gatherings and ceremonies.

The headland was used as a quarantine station for over 150 years. In the 1930s, the Commonwealth Government decided to fortify the headland in the shadow of World War II. Gun emplacements, an underground plotting room, barracks and observation posts were constructed. After the war, the Coast Artillery Brigade headquarters became the School of Artillery, until 1998.

The school occupied the highest part of North Head and was divided into two areas, the Barracks complex and the North Fort complex. The former is a collection of art deco buildings arranged around an impressive parade ground constructed in 1936. The latter is located at the southern most end of the site and houses the Royal Australian Artillery National Museum. Of note is the third Quarantine Cemetery found within the boundaries of the site.

The area of the site is approximately 72 hectares, 80 per cent of which is bushland. The site is surrounded by Sydney Harbour National Park.

NORTH HEAD SANCTUARY

The overarching objective of the Trust's plan for the former School of Artillery is the creation of a sanctuary that will form the core of a whole of headland

sanctuary. The plan envisages other landholders including the State Government becoming partners of the Trust to achieve this ambitious outcome.

The attributes of the sanctuary go beyond those of a traditional nature reserve or wildlife park. While the natural environment is central to the concept, other components include the cultural history of North Head, education and research, and leisure and recreation.

The Australian Wildlife Conservancy (AWC) has been engaged by the Trust to provide critical scientific input and land management advice for the sanctuary, to conserve the flora and fauna of the headland, with the guidance of a scientific committee.

The adaptive re-use of buildings and facilities in the former School of Artillery will complement the values of North Head as a sanctuary and retain the military and campus qualities of the major buildings and external spaces.

To date, the Trust has focussed on the structural repair of buildings, the construction of walking tracks and an information centre, the upgrade of services such as lighting, stormwater, sewer, communications and electrical. Leasing arrangements include a community lease to the North Head Sanctuary Foundation to establish a native plant nursery and the short-term lease of a number of buildings to the Australian Institute of Police Management.

North Head has proved to be a popular filming location and has hosted events and a conference of North Head stakeholders on the creation of a sanctuary.

Main:

Aerial view of former School of Artillery, North Head, harbour and city

Middle:

Training exercise, parade ground, former School of Artillery

Bottom right:

Entry precinct, North Fort complex



THE BARRACKS COMPLEX

MAIN BARRACKS



GATEHOUSE



OFFICERS' MESS



The Barracks Complex is arranged around the parade ground. The art deco buildings include Gatehouse, main barracks, Officers' Mess, Sergeants' Mess and the Cutler Club. With the exception of the barracks, the buildings have been refurbished and are leased. They retain the design appearance of a cohesive art deco precinct set in bushland and formal gardens. The Gatehouse Visitor Centre contains a display of the natural and

cultural history of the headland, a children's craft room and a meeting room. The offices of the west wing of the Gatehouse are leased to a number of environmental organisations including Australian Wildlife Conservancy and Earthwatch Australia. The Australian Institute of Police Management occupies the Officers' Mess, Sergeants' Mess, Cutler Club and other buildings.



SERGEANTS' MESS



ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITY



North Head contains precious remnant habitats for native flora and fauna. The habitats are the product of the headland's Hawkesbury sandstone geology, sandy nutrient-poor soils, predominantly westerly aspect, relatively undisturbed elevated topography, drought, strong winds, salty air and fire. The headland is home to vulnerable and endangered mammal species – eastern bentwing-bat, grey-headed flying fox, long-nosed bandicoot. The creation of a sanctuary on North Head will foster the study of the environment, support contemplation and encourage leisure and recreation.



BUILDING AND SERVICES REPAIRS

GYMNASIUM



The gymnasium's brick veneer walls were stabilised and solar panels installed on the roof to generate 20 per cent of the site's electricity needs.

NEW CAR PARK



WALKING TRACKS



SERVICE AND ANCILLARY BUILDINGS



The site contains a number of gun and radar sheds, garages, stores, offices and lecture rooms dotted throughout, usually close to a service road. Many are functional steel clad structures, others are historically important because of their role during World War II, for example, the underground plotting room.



The Trust is opening the North Fort complex to general public access as the Army relocates its equipment and museum to a base in Victoria.

Left:
Plotting room
entrance



There are 26 brick houses located along North Head Scenic Drive, Artillery Drive and St Barnabas Avenue. They are part of the cultural heritage of North Head. The houses are currently rented. One is used as short-term accommodation for carers under the auspices of the

Schizophrenia Fellowship. The Trust may renovate the housing stock to demonstrate renewable energy technologies such as water recycling.

The 3rd Quarantine Cemetery is within the boundaries of the former School of Artillery.



FORMER MARINE BIOLOGICAL STATION

GREEN POINT (MIT-TA-LA)



Right:
Aerial view of Laings Point and former Marine Biological Station



BRIEF SITE HISTORY

This colonial cottage was built in 1881 on a bare, windswept sandstone spur on the southern end of Camp Cove for the Russian scientist, Nikolai Miklouho-Maclay to study Australia's marine environment. Miklouho-Maclay lived and worked at the station until 1886 when he returned to Russia. The house was resumed by the military and for the next

114 years was occupied as a residence for army officers, initially those associated with the School of Gunnery on South Head. The grounds have always been maintained as areas of lawn and exotic gardens.

Alterations were made to the residence over time to suit changes in lifestyle including the addition of new bedrooms, a sitting room, bathroom,

external stairway and garage. Nevertheless, it retains an intact collection of pressed metal walls, ceilings and cornice panels, illustrative of early 20th century interior decoration.

The area's original inhabitants were the Gadigal clan.

FORMER MARINE BIOLOGICAL STATION

The Trust has implemented

the plan for the former Marine Biological Station. The grounds have been divided into a dwelling and a park that provides access to Camp Cove beach, the only public parkland fronting the beach. The residence has been leased, the lessee being responsible for its conservation, restoration and periodic public access according to the recommendations of a conservation management plan.

The residence has been restored and modernised and the site opened up visually. The house and garden are periodically opened to the public.



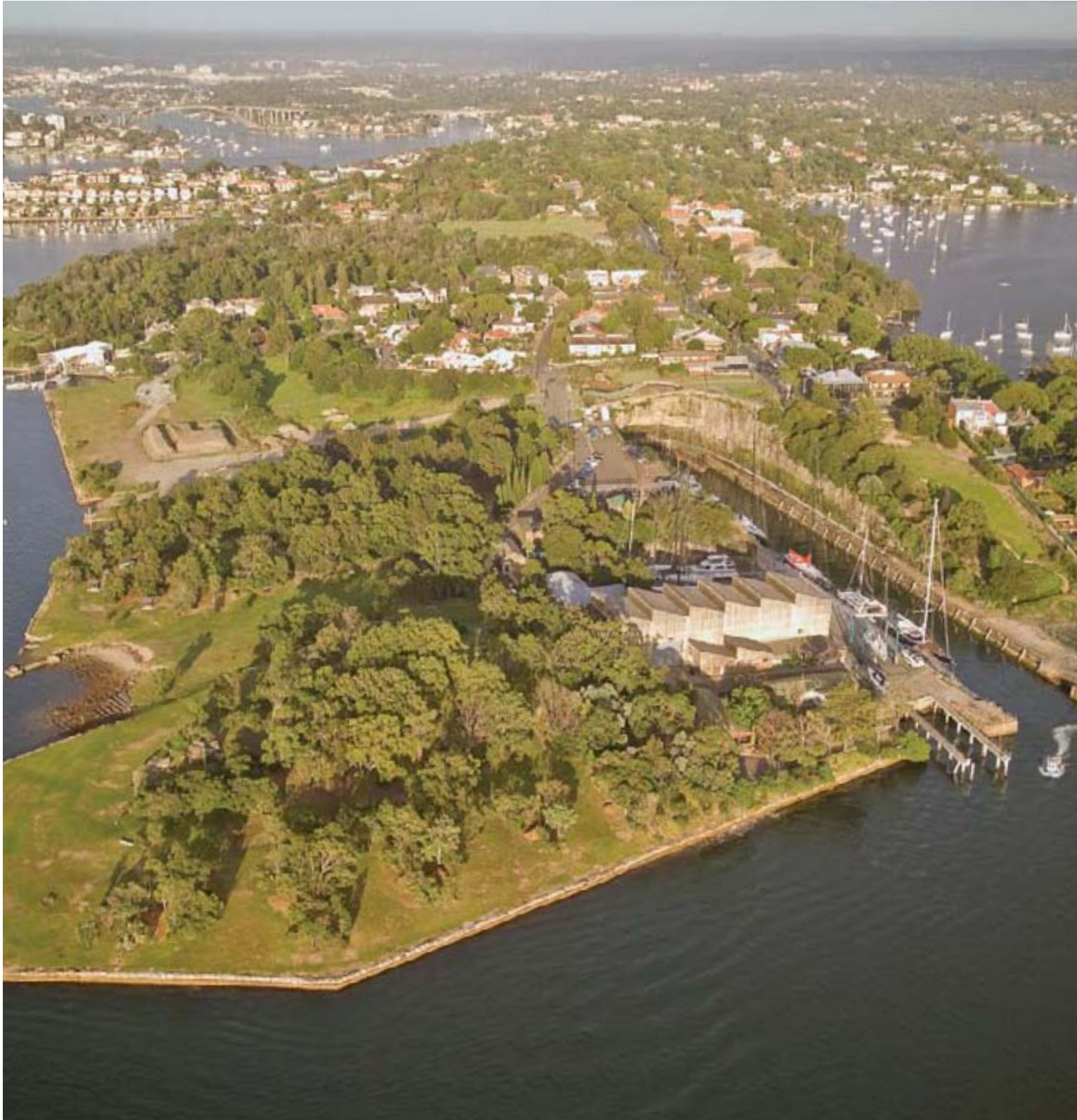
Marine Biological Station Park contains features that interpret the indigenous custodianship of the land and provides views of the residence and gardens.



Main:
View of former Marine Biological Station from Camp Cove

WOOLWICH DOCK AND PARKLANDS

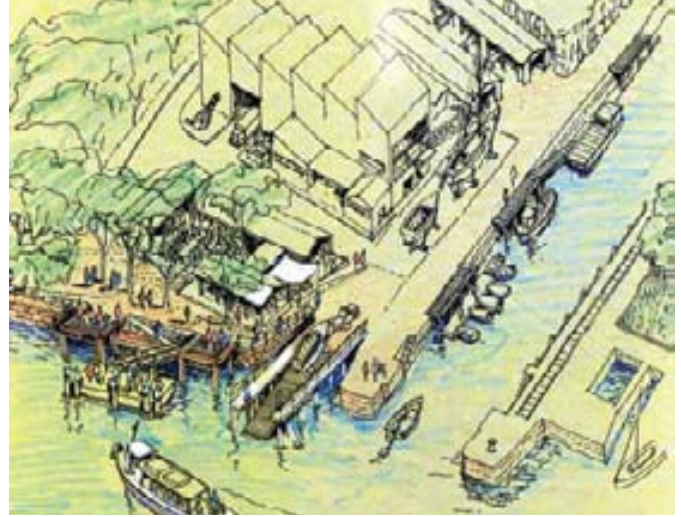
(MOOCOOLBOOLA)





Main:
Aerial view of Woolwich Dock, looking west

Bottom:
Caisson and ship, Woolwich Dock, c 1901



BRIEF SITE HISTORY

Woolwich Dock is a fine example of some of the patterns that have shaped the harbour – cut sandstone cliffs and the creation of hardstand, slipways and docks surrounded by bushland. The exceptional dry dock was opened in 1901 and used for the repair and fitting-out of large ships. The industrial character of the site, dating from the 1880s, influenced the growth of residential communities in the area and retail centres to service them.

In 1963, the Army purchased the site for its water-based transport operations and remained until 1997. Some of the older buildings were demolished, a number of prefabricated buildings erected and a travelling crane constructed beside the dock.

The area of the site is approximately 7.37 hectares and is adjacent to a diverse range of land uses including bushland (Kellys Bush and Clarkes Point Reserve), maritime activity (Woolwich Marina and Hunters Hill Sailing Club), residential areas and the local commercial precinct.

WOOLWICH DOCK AND PARKLANDS

The Trust opened a pedestrian track through the site early. It connects the dock area to Clarkes Point Reserve and is a link in the Great North Walk and local and harbour foreshore walks identified by the Hunters Hill Walking Trails project.

The main outcomes envisaged for the site have been implemented, chiefly the adaptive re-use of the dock area for a mix of uses including maritime. The Trust has leased the dock, hardstand and saw-tooth workshop to a marine repair and service operator. Under this arrangement, a restaurant/function centre has been built on the footprint of demolished former Army mess buildings. The Trust has retained space in the centre for display, community meeting and office uses, and public access around the dock.

On the eastern apron, a new wharf and docking facilities have been constructed. The entry road to the site has been realigned, enabling the ridge top car park to be landscaped. An adjacent car park has been extended in partnership with Hunters Hill Council. The Goat Paddock and Horse Paddock have been remediated and landscaped to create garden settings and vantage points in the former and open space, amphitheatre and repaired seawall in the latter. A lookout has been constructed in Woolwich Park at the western end of the dock.

Woolwich Dock and Parklands retains its hard-edged, workplace qualities enveloped by landscaping and the adaptive re-use of buildings. The heritage significance of the site, industrial and military, has been preserved and will be interpreted.

WOOLWICH DOCK AND PARKLANDS

The saw-tooth building is a fine example of the sort of industrial structures that were a common feature of the harbour foreshores for much of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Constructed at the beginning of World War II, the saw-tooth building is a reminder of the Morts Dock and Engineering Company's occupation of the site from 1898 to the early 1950s.



Two former Army mess buildings (two photographs below left and middle) were demolished and replaced with a purpose-built restaurant and function centre. The building contains display and meeting space for the use of the Trust and the community. It nestles unobtrusively in the shadow of the saw-tooth building. East of the function centre, the Trust has constructed a new wharf in the location of the former Morts timber jetties and improved pedestrian access along the foreshore.



On the southern boundary of the site, two brick buildings from the Morts Dock period have been retained and refurbished for office and corporate training purposes. Unsympathetic additions have been removed. One building has been removed (photograph far left) to create a visual link between the dock and the location of former slipways now in Clarke Points Reserve.

WOOLWICH DOCK AND PARKLANDS

The Trust has linked Clarke's Point Reserve and the Goat Paddock with a walking path around the dock and constructed a lookout above the western end of the dock. The lookout affords a beautiful lengthwise view of the dock, with harbour and bridge in the background. The Trust placed a temporary bridge over the dock until a safe path around the dock was constructed.



The landscaping of the Horse Paddock followed its remediation through capping and containment of contaminated soils. The area is suitable for passive recreation and community events. The Merrington Place car park has been remodelled and expanded to accommodate displaced parking on the ridge top car park (LARC Park) which will be landscaped as a park. The new car park abuts the Horse Paddock.





The Goat Paddock has been landscaped to provide a scenic walk into the dock area from Gale Street and to afford views of the harbour and the city. It is part of a network of paths connecting the open spaces of Hunters Hill peninsula foreshores.



The site has a number of simple lightweight steel pre-fabricated buildings erected by the 4 Water Transport Troop when the Commonwealth purchased the site in 1963. The Trust will retain most of these buildings as they are suitable for activities such as boat

building, boat repairs and storage, sail makers and riggers, ships' chandlery, maritime training and education facilities. The buildings are typical of the haphazard growth of industrial sites around the harbour, now fast disappearing.



FORMER HMAS *PLATYPUS*

NEUTRAL BAY





Top:
Aerial view of HMAS
Platypus, harbour and city

Middle:
Gas works, Neutral Bay,
date unknown

Below:
Arrival of HMAS *Oxley* at
HMAS *Platypus*, 1967

Bottom:
Open day, HMAS
Platypus, 2006



BRIEF SITE HISTORY

The former HMAS *Platypus* naval base is a waterfront industrial site in one of Sydney's quiet bays, a potent reminder of the harbour's maritime heritage. Today, it sits somewhat incongruously amid Neutral Bay's waterfront residential properties and foreshore parks.

The site's industrial life began in 1876 when a gas works was established to supply gas to North Shore residents. Over the next 50 years, excavation and land reclamation modified the site's topography as the gas works expanded. As a result, the site contains significant contamination.

In 1942, the Commonwealth Government resumed part of the gas works site for the Royal Australian Navy's torpedo maintenance establishment which serviced the Australian, British and US navies in the south Pacific during World War II.

HMAS *Platypus* was commissioned in 1967 as the base for the Navy's recently established submarine fleet. For the next 30 years, the Navy's six Oberon class submarines operated from the site. In 1999, the government relocated its submarine base to Western Australia.

The Trust took over management of the site in 2005.

The site is currently closed to the public. However, the Trust conducts occasional open days.

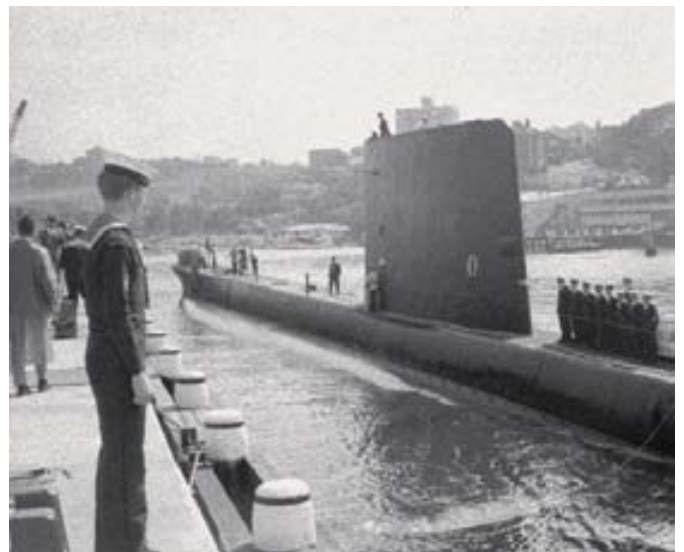
Main:
Aerial view of
HMAS *Platypus*

FORMER HMAS PLATYPUS

The first task of the Trust, having been given responsibility for the rehabilitation of the former gas works and defence site, was the preparation of a plan for its future. The plan, gazetted in May 2010, constituted an amendment to the Comprehensive Plan for all Trust lands and was prepared according to the Trust's planning processes. It included a remediation action plan for the removal and management of site contaminants.

The Trust conducted extensive community consultations in the preparation of the plan and considered 227 submissions in response to its exhibition. The overall outcome envisaged for the site is the creation of an urban park and open foreshores linked to adjacent neighbourhood parks and streets. A sequence of terraces, streets and squares will showcase the industrial heritage values of former defence buildings which will be adapted for diverse cultural, recreational, community and commercial uses.

The remediation of the site is one of the Trust's first priorities. The Trust is adopting a two stage approach to site remediation. The first stage involved above ground works – the removal or stabilisation of hazardous materials within existing buildings and around the site, demolition of the former flammable store and the former administration

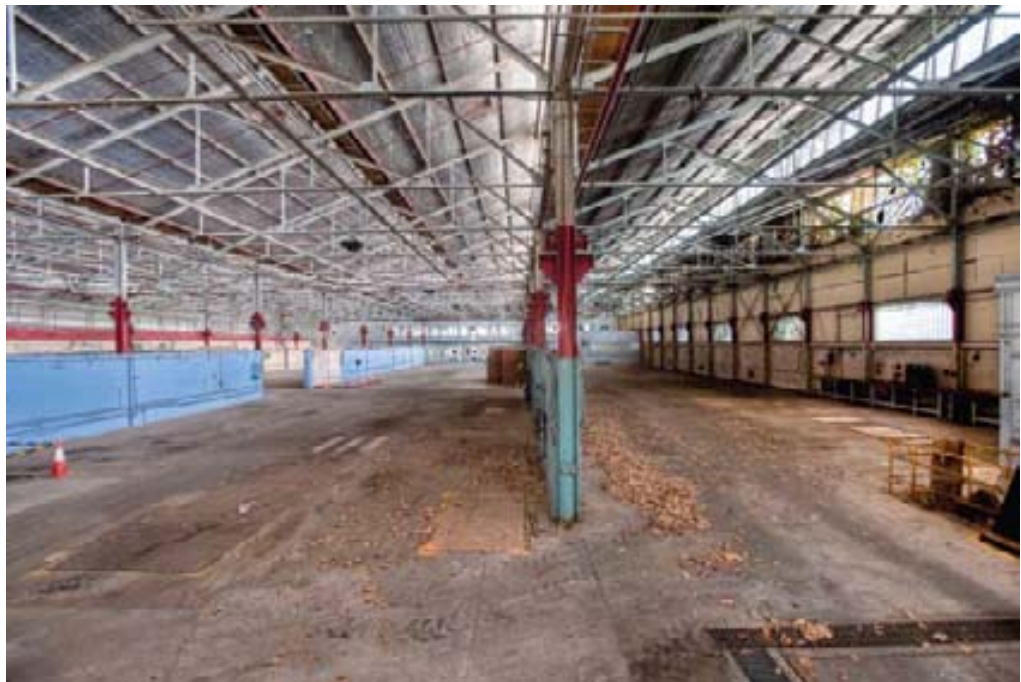


building and the dismantling of the former Retort House (to be later re-erected). Stage 1 works were put on public exhibition in June-July 2010 and the project is completed. The second stage involves the remediation of underground contaminated material, a much more substantial undertaking.



FORMER HMAS *PLATYPUS*

The former HMAS *Platypus* was handed over to the Trust in 2005, however, it took some years before the Trust and the Department of Defence reached agreement on funding remediation works. In the meantime, the Trust conducted extensive consultations with the community on the future of the site and prepared a plan.





The former administration building has been demolished (brick building in photograph left) and the northern area of the site will be transformed into an urban park. Landscape treatments in the park will interpret the heritage of site including the gas works. The former retort house (metal clad building) will be dismantled during remediation works and reassembled.



Other precincts will become courtyards and landscaped corridors intended to open up the site to pedestrian traffic and provide links with the wharf and the main street between the saw-tooth roofed buildings.

On the upper terrace of the site, there will be a walkway along the cliff edge and the car park will be retained and landscaped to soften its appearance and provide shade.

COCKATOO ISLAND

(WA-REA-MAH)





BRIEF SITE HISTORY

Cockatoo Island is Sydney Harbour's largest island and has a remarkable history, from convict prison to dockyard for shipbuilding and repair. It has been greatly altered from its natural state. Originally only 12.9 hectares, the island has been expanded over the years to its present size of 17.9 hectares.

A convict-built prison was commenced in 1839 and until 1909 the island was a place of incarceration – convict prison for secondary offenders, reformatory and Industrial School for Girls, and a gaol to ease overcrowding at Darlinghurst Gaol.

The industrial character of Cockatoo Island dates from the mid nineteenth century with the construction by convicts of the Fitzroy Dock and workshops. From this time, the institutional character of the island co-existed with ship repair and maintenance. In 1880, work began on the construction of the Sutherland Dock.



Small scale shipbuilding began in the 1870s. In 1913, Cockatoo Island became the dockyard of the Royal Australian Navy and during World War I up to 4,000 men were employed building warships and converting merchant ships for war service. In 1933, the Commonwealth leased the island to a commercial consortium. During World War II, Cockatoo Island became the major shipbuilding and dockyard facility for the south west Pacific.

After the war, Cockatoo Island continued as a major dockyard, building a variety of ships including the docking and refitting program of the Oberon class submarines.

The island was closed down in 1992.



Main:
Aerial view of Cockatoo Island, looking north

Middle:
View of Cockatoo Island from Balmain, c1870

Below:
Aerial view of Cockatoo Island, 1944



Far Left:
Western entry to Turbine Shop

Left:
Bow section, HMAS Success, lowered into place, 1983

COCKATOO ISLAND



Top:
Military Guardhouse,
Cockatoo Island

Bottom left:
Convicts arrive. School
excursion, Cockatoo Island

Bottom right:
Grain silo cutaway from
walkway between cliff face
and Turbine Shop

COCKATOO ISLAND

Cockatoo Island is arguably the Trust's most challenging site. It contains important evidence and remnants of the history and development of Australia – convict prison, guardhouse and courtyard; underground grain silos; two dry docks; industrial workshops; cranes, jetties, slipways and machinery; powerhouse; tunnels; and residential accommodation.

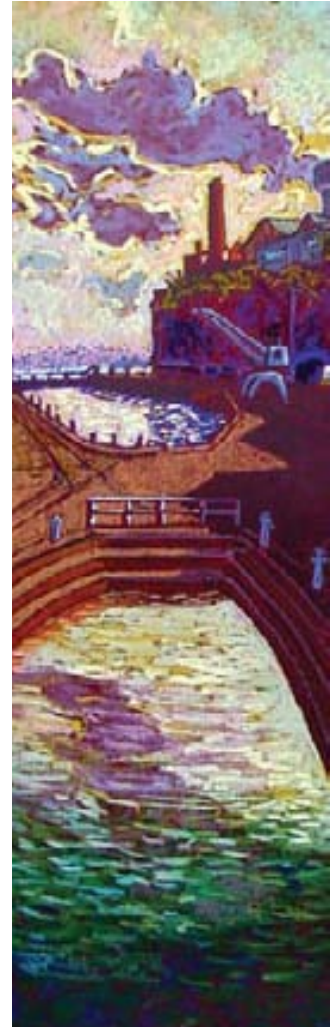
The Trust has worked to open up Cockatoo Island to the public and to realise its potential as an active part of Sydney's cultural life.

Extensive remediation of contaminated buildings and grounds has been undertaken. The conservation and refurbishment of the island's services and building stock have led to a range of innovative adaptive re-uses.

Many areas of the island have been significantly landscaped including the camp ground precinct which has lawns, shelters, showers and toilets. Aprons, roads and paths have been resurfaced and the island's aprons and cliff tops have been remediated. The Parramatta wharf has been repaired and a marina and wharf constructed. Gradually, the island has been made accessible with the construction of circuit walks including a cliff top walk along the eastern cliff face and an elevated walkway providing a view of convict-built silos.

The conservation of the island's convict heritage has been a particular objective of the Trust.

Once off-limits to the public, Cockatoo Island is now open daily.



Top:
Northern apron,
Cockatoo Island

Below:
BBQ and shelter, camp
ground, Cockatoo Island

Bottom left:
Crane framed by Military
Guardhouse window

Bottom right:
View of Northern Apron
from first floor verandah
of Federation Duplexes



THE CONVICT-BUILT BARRACKS, SILOS, WORKSHOPS AND DOCK, AND OTHER REMNANTS OF THE CONVICT ERA, ARE PRECIOUS EVIDENCE OF AUSTRALIA'S FOUNDATION STORY.

Cockatoo Island contains 13 structures made from sandstone blocks quarried by convicts on the island. The convict buildings and facilities on Cockatoo Island, along with 10 other convict sites around Australia, have been added to the World Heritage List

CONVICT WORKS

CONVICT BARRACKS AND MILITARY GUARDHOUSE





Archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the former convict courtyard. Other areas investigated include the convict lumber yard and evidence of water tanks and cisterns. Solitary cells have been discovered under the convict barracks. Work has begun to put the cells on public display.

Stone conservation works on the Military Guardhouse and Mess Hall have been completed, entailing mortar re-pointing, re-facing of weathered stone, stabilisation of metal fixtures and reconstruction of stone flagged floors. The verandah and other later accretions in the convict courtyard have been removed to highlight the original, harsh barracks and courtyard environment.



CONVICT ISOLATION CELLS



CONVICT WORKS

BILOELA



Necessary documentation for the conservation works to Biloela, the superintendent's quarters, have been completed and preliminary conservation work commenced including landscaping around the residence. Biloela was built in the 1840s and later extended, as was the Clerk of Petty Sessions quarters nearby.

Biloela is a significant building associated with Charles Ormsby and Gother Kerr Mann, Cockatoo Island's superintendents during the convict era.



CONVICT SILOS

An elevated walkway erected between the Turbine Shop and the southern cliff face highlights the size and shape of grain silos hand-hewn by convicts in the early 1840s.

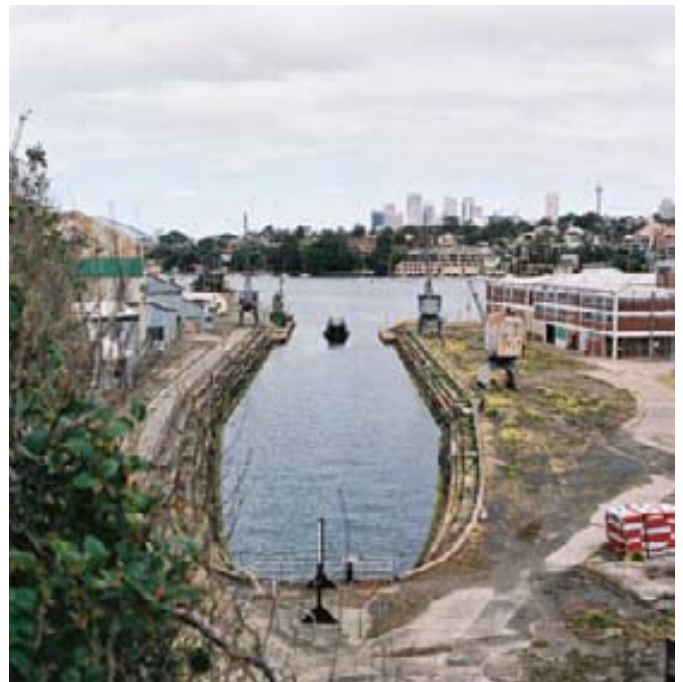


CONVICT WORKS

CONVICT WORKSHOPS AND FITZROY DOCK



Convicts excavated the Fitzroy Dock and built workshops for the dock's pumps and steam boilers. Conservation work has been undertaken on the workshops including water-proofing, vermin proofing and the installation of fire sprinkler systems. A sacrificial render applied to the walls has extracted moisture from the sandstone. A gantry crane, repaired and conserved by the Trust's team of industrial volunteers, has been placed in the workshop, in its original setting. The workshops are popular spaces for performance and events.



REMEDIATION

SOUTHERN APRON



The island's aprons and slipways exemplify the major civil works undertaken on the island. Sewer, water, stormwater, data and electrical services have been upgraded.

On the southern apron, the reinstatement of the Camber Wharf and pontoon, repair of the adjacent roll on/roll off ramp, construction of a small marina, surface capping and pavement works have transformed the precinct. Underground services have also been completed and a number of buildings repaired.





REMEDIATION

EASTERN APRON

The eastern apron has been capped and landscaped, and the concrete hardstand repaired. Structures built over remnant machinery provide shade for visitors. The cliff face has been stabilised and features the cantilevered walkway (photograph far right).

The repair of the Parramatta Wharf has facilitated the island's inclusion in the routes of Sydney Ferries, a significant factor in attracting visitation. Concrete erosion has been rectified and the wharf's fender system replaced.



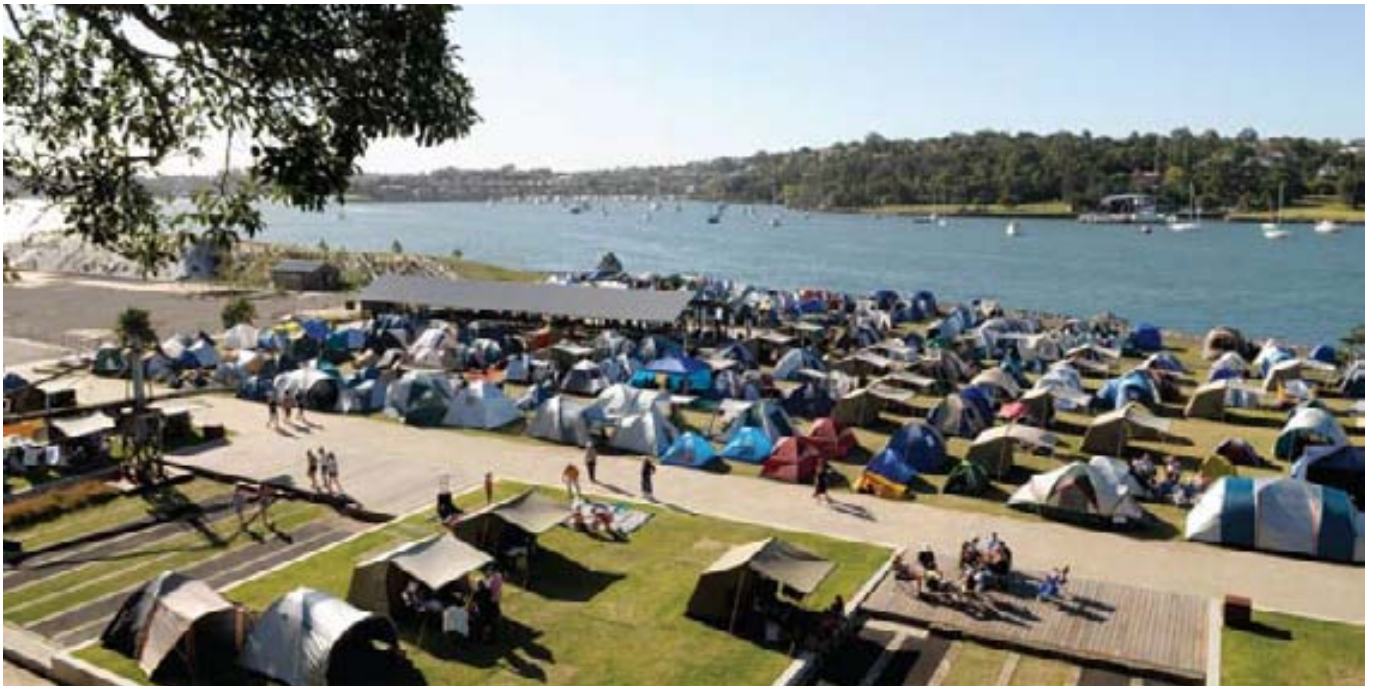
Jumping Castle War Memorial, Brook Andrew, 17th Biennale of Sydney, Cockatoo Island, 2010



REMEDIATION

NORTHERN APRON





The northern apron has been remediated, capped, and converted into a camp ground. New tree plantings, boardwalks, shade sails and contoured viewing mounds have transformed the apron. A slipway has been converted into a public harbour swimming area.

BUILDING REFURBISHMENT

RESIDENCES



Most of Cockatoo Island's residences are located on the eastern plateau. The former Launch Driver and Coxswain's Residence and the Federation-style duplexes have been renovated and are now let as short-term and holiday accommodation. Areas around the houses have been landscaped and gardens re-instated and maintained by volunteers.

BUILDING 24 (DUPLEXES)



PLATEAU WORKSHOPS



BUILDING 13

The workshops on the island's central plateau comprise a group of two and three storey industrial buildings of timber and steel frames mostly clad with corrugated iron.

BUILDING 12



BUILDING 10



BUILDING REFURBISHMENT

PLATEAU WORKSHOPS

BUILDING 6



The Mould Loft (Building 6) exemplifies the possibilities of the adaptive re-use of these buildings. Building 6 has been refurbished and made compliant with the requirements of the Building Code of Australia and is now used for exhibitions, workshops, performance and installations.



BUILDING 19



Islands of incarceration, Kate McMillan, 17th Biennale of Sydney, Cockatoo Island, 2010

BUILDING 15



A number of buildings in this group have been re-roofed, a project that included the removal of asbestos sheeting and the installation of galvanised metal and tiles. The Joiners' Shop (Building 12) is used by Trust joinery contractors, a replication of one of its original functions. Generally these buildings have been fitted with new gutters, downpipes, joinery and have been re-glazed.



The buildings on the central plateau were constructed on the site of a number of convict sites such as lumber yard, exercise yard and quarry. Archaeological investigations have been carried out around and beneath parts of the workshop buildings.

ROOFING



BUILDING REFURBISHMENT

SOUTH EASTERN APRON WORKSHOPS AND OFFICES

BUILDING 124

This group of workshop buildings on the southern end of the eastern apron forms an urban street and faces the harbour along the Bolt Wharf on one side and on the other, the convict-built Engineers' and Blacksmiths' shop. Minor repairs have been made to the buildings to ensure health and safety compliance. The buildings have been used for festivals, exhibitions and performance. Building 118 is used by the Trust for storage.



What Will Come (Has Already Come), William Kentridge, 16th Biennale of Sydney, Cockatoo Island, 2008



BUILDING 123



BUILDINGS 101+102+103



Two weatherboard offices and the brick pay office form an administrative outpost on the southern side of the island, adjacent to the Fitzroy Dock. The offices have been refurbished and have been used for back of house purposes for festivals.



BUILDING REFURBISHMENT

INDUSTRIAL WORKSHOPS

BUILDING 150



Inopportune: Stage One, Cai Guo-Qiang, 17th Biennale of Sydney, Cockatoo Island, 2010

BUILDING 140



Kasbah, Kader Attia, 17th Biennale of Sydney, Cockatoo Island, 2010



Untitled (Sails), Jannis Kounellis, 16th Biennale of Sydney, Cockatoo Island, 2008

BUILDING 141



The interlocked workshops at the southern end of the eastern apron are a remnant cluster of Cockatoo Island's industrial might. The workshops are anchored by the convict-built Engineers' and Blacksmiths' shop (Building 138), constructed in the 1850s to support the operation of the Fitzroy Dock and ship repairs, and later extended (Buildings 143 and 137).

A number of the large adjoining workshops were constructed at the end of the 19th century and subsequently extended and modified. Others such as the Turbine Shop were constructed after World War II.

The Trust has cleaned the workshops and undertaken decontamination including the removal of sludge from machine sumps. Two workshops (Buildings 141 and 145) are used by the Trust's team of industrial volunteers. Other buildings have been used for festivals and exhibitions including the Biennale of Sydney (2008, 2010), the Ken Unsworth installation (2009) and the World's Funniest Island comedy festival (2009).



BUILDING 144



Chitters: A Wheelbarrow for Richard, 156 Paintings, 156 Signs, Robert MacPherson, 17th Biennale of Sydney, Cockatoo Island, 2010

BUILDING REFURBISHMENT

ENTRY PRECINCT

Cockatoo Island's entry precinct has undergone extensive work. The former Muster Station has been transformed into a visitors' centre, staffed by volunteers, and the former Administration Building (Building 30), has been refurbished for office accommodation. For a number of years, a classroom in the building has been used by schools visiting the island on excursions.

MUSTER STATION



The island's former firestation (Building 164) has been converted into office quarters and storage for the camp ground manager and, upstairs, accommodation for camp ground staff or to let. Nearby, the small stand alone two storey administration office (Building 135) is another example of adaptive re-use. This building now houses the island's café, with the addition of an outdoor seating area.



BUILDING 164



BUILDING 30



BUILDING 135



POWERHOUSE



Built in 1918, the Powerhouse has undergone a range of conservation works including basic repairs to roofs and gutters, reglazing, decontamination of machinery and pumping out the flooded basement.



Faraday Cage, Hiroshi Sugimoto,
17th Biennale of Sydney,
Cockatoo Island, 2010

EVENTS AND INTERPRETATION

Cockatoo Island has become a landmark harbour attraction and cultural venue. It has hosted a number of major events in partnership with a range of cultural organisations, most notably the Biennale of Sydney.





In 2010, the island's convict remnants were placed on the World Heritage List as part of a serial listing of 11 convict sites around Australia. The Trust's public programs tell the story of the island's rich maritime and convict history.



Untitled, Brian Jungen,
16th Biennale of Sydney,
Cockatoo Island, 2008



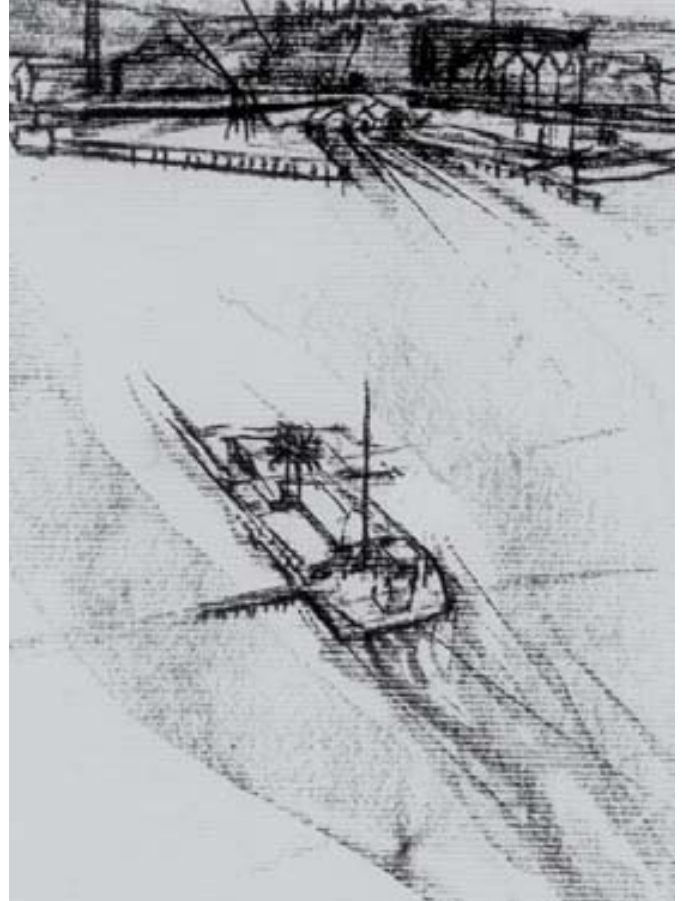
SNAPPER ISLAND

(AR-RA-RE-AGON)



Main:
View of Snapper Island,
looking north east

Middle:
Pontoon wharf,
Snapper Island



BRIEF SITE HISTORY

Snapper Island is the smallest island in Sydney Harbour, part of a grouping with Cockatoo and Spectacle Islands. The island was a rarely visited rocky outcrop until World War I when it was leased to Cockatoo Island Dockyard for storage.

In 1931-2, the island was flattened and expanded by blasting and reclamation to set up the training depot 'Sydney' for naval cadets. Items salvaged from HMAS *Sydney* when it was stripped on Cockatoo Island in 1932 formed the basis of a museum, opened in 1952.

The island is a collage of makeshift waterfront buildings in tin and timber, slipways, boat storage, gardens, flagpoles and a jetty, all arranged in the plan of a ship.

Snapper Island is currently closed to the public.

SNAPPER ISLAND

The Comprehensive Plan proposes the repair and maintenance of this small island and its rehabilitation in partnership with maritime and naval organisations. The plan also stimulates that the buildings and fixtures are effectively interpreted.

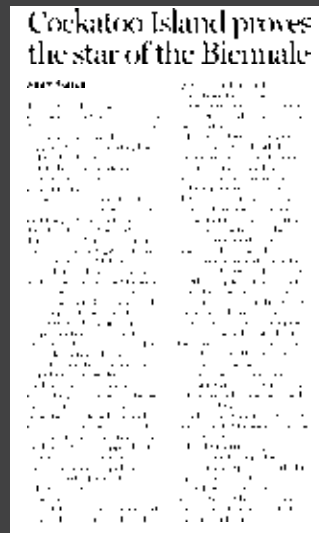
To date, the Trust has upgraded the island's wharf and pontoon and undertaken termite treatment.

MEDIA

THE TRUST'S COVERAGE IN THE MEDIA HAS BEEN OVERWHELMINGLY POSITIVE.

The Trust's coverage in the media has been overwhelmingly positive. The good fortune to manage historically significant and beautiful harbour foreshore lands should be acknowledged. So too the Trust's management of the planning process and the implementation of the Comprehensive Plan, conducted with broad community support.

Early coverage canvassed the challenges facing the interim Trust, not least community concerns about the provisions of its enabling legislation and the prospect of land being sold. Thereafter, media coverage reflected the Trust's commitment to creating publicly accessible lands befitting Australia's largest city.



HEADLINES TELL THE STORY

- 1997**
 - 'Eternal Vigilance' the key to saving harbour lands
- 1998**
 - Land Wars: Battle Zone: a federal showdown looms over Defence plans to sell Sydney Harbour foreshore sites
- 1999**
 - Up for grabs: priceless harbour sites
 - Harbour Defenders fire a salvo at 'visionless' Foreshore Trust draft
- 2000**
 - Designer elite join defence sites plan
 - Push to protect Defence sites
- 2001**
 - Sydney's sites unseen
 - Marine station goes back to people
 - Campaigners cry foul over unsporting grab for site
- 2002**
 - Open again after 70 years
 - Sydney's seven visions splendid
 - Teas and tours at Middle Head
- 2003**
 - Harbour spruces up after military retreat
 - Village image planned for old Woolwich Dock
 - From convicts to culture
- 2004**
 - Trust wins accolades
 - Harbourside rooms with a view no DIY bargain
 - Barracks as childcare centre
- 2005**
 - Harbour's jewels are set to sparkle
 - Jailhouse rock on island with views to die for
 - New centre hailed as 'world class'
- 2006**
 - Sports hall to go ahead
 - North Head sanctuary is a step closer
 - Open-air art a sure crowd pleaser
- 2007**
 - Headland takes on new protection role
 - Bandicoots' future brightens as headland given back to wildlife
 - Platypus plans to bring businesses back to base
 - Can a penal relic be rehabilitated? Judge for yourself
- 2008**
 - Camp under the cranes
 - Place of treats and torture: An artist with a nose for the witty dazzles at the Biennale's dynamic Cockatoo Island exhibition
 - Academy's dancers step into new home
- 2009**
 - A life celebrated on a grand scale
 - Funny folk flocking to Cockatoo
 - New hall for family day carers to play
 - Science unmasking secrets of our harbour
 - Cockatoo, the place for NYE
- 2010**
 - Award for headland group
 - Cockatoo Island proves the star of the Biennale

AWARDS

2003

The Greenway Award, Australian Institute of Architects (NSW). For conservation of 1890s mines laboratory and drill halls, Submarine Miners' Depot, Chowder Bay. Architect: Allen Jack & Cottier.

2003

Presidents Award, Planning Institute of Australia (NSW) Awards for Excellence. For Sydney Harbour Federation Trust Comprehensive Plan.

2004

Special Jury Award, Australian Institute of Architects (NSW). For exemplary management of Sydney Harbour heritage icons. Sydney Harbour Federation Trust.

2008

Award for Small Projects, Australian Institute of Architects (NSW). For Headland Park amenities, Lower Georges Heights. Architect: Richard Leplastrier and Sydney Harbour Federation Trust.



EVENTS

2000

Launch of *Reflections on a Maritime City – An appreciation of the Trust Lands on Sydney Harbour*

2001

Woolwich Dock centenary breakfast and market

Sites Unseen: Exploring the future of Trust lands on Sydney Harbour exhibition, Customs House

Public planning workshops/open days, Woolwich Dock, North Head, Cockatoo Island, Middle Head

Open days, Macquarie Lighthouse, School of Artillery

Guided tours of Cockatoo Island begin

2002

Australia Day swing concert, North Head

Seafood day, Chowder Bay

Forum on creation of wildlife sanctuary on North Head

Screening of *The Story of Cockatoo Island* documentary

Open days, Macquarie Lighthouse

Open days (most sites) to exhibit draft Comprehensive Plan

2003

Guided tours of Headland Park begin

Forum on managing *Phytophthora cinnamomi*, Headland Park

Healthy Parks Healthy People event at Centennial Park

Open days, Macquarie Lighthouse, Marine Biological Station

2004

Guided tours of School of Artillery begin

Classic and Wooden Boat festival at Darling Harbour

Guided tours of Big Boat Racing Team construction of super maxi at Woolwich Dock

Sydney Writers' Festival event on Cockatoo Island

Sydney Harbour Week activities

National Trust Heritage Festival events

Macquarie Lighthouse featured in Historic Houses Trust's *Sydney Open*

Open days, Macquarie Lighthouse

2005

Music and Cultural Festival, Cockatoo Island

Ralph Trafford Walker exhibition

Sydney Writers' Festival event on Cockatoo Island

Launch of *Sitelines* book of essays

Art in the Open, Headland Park

Open days, Macquarie Lighthouse





2006

- Fete de la Musique (Musicfest), Headland Park
- NAIDOC indigenous defence personnel exhibition, Headland Park
- Art in the Open, Headland Park
- Open days, Macquarie Lighthouse

2007

- Fete de la Musique (Musicfest), Cockatoo Island
- NAIDOC indigenous defence personnel exhibition, North Head
- Urs Fischer installation (Kaldor Public Art Projects), Cockatoo Island



- Sydney Writers' Festival event on Cockatoo Island
- Art in the Open, Headland Park
- Open days, Macquarie Lightstation, Chowder Bay

2008

- 16th Biennale of Sydney, Cockatoo Island
- NAIDOC indigenous defence personnel exhibition, Headland Park
- Ironwood ensemble concert, North Head
- Open days, Macquarie Lightstation, Marine Biological Station, Chowder Bay
- New Year's Eve camping event, Cockatoo Island



2009

- Sydney Festival event (All Tomorrow's Parties), Cockatoo Island
- Ken Unsworth installation, Cockatoo Island
- William Kentridge multi-media installation, Cockatoo Island
- World's Funniest Island comedy festival, Cockatoo Island
- Manly Surf Festival concert, North Head
- National Art School exhibition, Cockatoo Island
- NAIDOC indigenous art exhibition, Headland Park



- New Year's Eve camping event, Cockatoo Island
- Open days, Macquarie Lighthouse, Marine Biological Station

2010

- Bill Nix exhibition, Cockatoo Island
- 17th Biennale of Sydney, Cockatoo Island
- Artists Residency Program exhibition, Cockatoo Island
- Launch of *The Story of Bungaree* book
- NAIDOC Bungaree exhibition
- Open days, Macquarie Lighthouse, Marine Biological
- New Year's Eve camping event, Cockatoo Island



My Hubble,
Peter Hennessey,
17th Biennale of Sydney,
Cockatoo Island, 2010



