

Table 5.1 Goat Island Graded levels of significance

Item No.	Date of Construction	Name	Graded level of Significance	Assessment of Significance
Magazine Precinct				
13	1964	Amenities Block	Little	The 1964 amenities building is one of the last buildings to be added to the precinct. It indicates a pattern of use of the precinct that ignored the historic value of the magazine period buildings and elements by placing structures and elements randomly and in close proximity to elements that are now considered to be of high heritage significance. It is not a building that has heritage value but does form part of the last phase of use of the area.
14	1948	Office and Amenities Building	Moderate	This was the major amenities building and shipyard office built shortly after the major reconstruction of the precinct. It is poorly located in relation to the magazine buildings however it is an important element in the shipyard and is a good example of immediate post war construction and design.
15	1836	Queen's Magazine	Exceptional	An exceptional building for design, construction and the quality of work. It is the earliest and most significant example of a powder magazine in Australia. It forms part of an outstanding collection of buildings all built at the same time within their original setting.
15a	1942	Southern Addition to Queen's Magazine	Little	A modest and practical addition to create additional stores space wedged between the magazine and the perimeter wall, its basic form and construction are not of significance, it has little value as part of the overall upgrade of the shipyard in the 1940s by the MSB. It is an intrusive element that detracts from the significance of the magazine building.
V5	1836 on	View from the Magazine complex south to Balmain and west up the harbour	High	This is a well documented historic view, now largely lost due to the construction of the Ship Repair Workshop and other shipyard buildings, including the Office and Amenities Building (14).
V6	1836 on	View from the Queen's Magazine (15) to the Fortified Wall and Sentry Box (71)	High	This historic view, shown in a 1870s c. photograph, was unobstructed until 1880, when a single storey timber explosives magazine was built against the north side of the wall. By 1964 the two storey Amenities Building (13) had been constructed, completely obscuring this historic view. The view is capable of restoration through removal of the Amenities building (13).
16	1925-28	Scow Shed	Moderate	An industrial shed of some significance for its robust construction, form and technology. Built as an infill between building and quarry face it is well located and is the major building element remaining from the 1925-26 shipyard construction

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19	1835	Cooperage	Exceptional	An exceptional building for design, construction and the quality of work. It is one of the Magazine complex buildings constructed by 1836 and one of the earliest and most significant examples of a cooperage in Australia. It forms part of the outstanding Magazine complex.
20	1839	Stores Building (2 nd cooperage)	Exceptional	Built slightly after the magazine and also used as a cooperage it is an unusual and well built structure that forms part of the exceptionally significant and rare magazine group.
21	1852-59	Colonial Magazine	High	The second magazine, built in stages originally to the design of Edmund Blacket, followed the design of other magazines from the period. Its extensive alterations for shipyard use have reduced its colonial significance, however the form of the building and its massing on the site provide excellent evidence of the earlier form. It is the only colonial building to undergo such extensive adaptation for later uses.
22	1930c	Amenities Bldg	Moderate	A building from the first phase of shipyard development built by the Harbour Trust, used as amenities and store area it represents this phase of work and with the scow shed is the only surviving element in this precinct from that phase.
23a	1943	Boat Shed	Moderate	A small-scale boat shed of modest significance that has more recently had its rails removed due to erosion. Cut into the embankment and sited across earlier sites it has moderate significance as a representative example of its period and type.
24	1943	Substation	Moderate	This is an unusual building in that it has been intentionally designed to complement the immediately adjacent barracks building with its referential use of recessed panels and its near Georgian proportions and form. It is unusual to see a response such as this from this period of development where utilitarian forms predominate. Irrespective of this the building has a considerable impact on the setting of the barracks. It forms part of the shipyard layer from the mid 1940 period that now characterises the southwest end of the Island.
25	1838	Barracks	Exceptional	An exceptional example of a barracks building from the 1830s related to the military presence on the Island to guard the magazine. While altered it retains most of its form and much of its detail. It forms part of an exceptional collection of colonial buildings.
25a	1924	Sites of privy and laundry additions to barracks	Moderate	Archaeological sites related to the SHT conversion of the Colonial Barracks into two residences (SHT residences 15 and 16).

Item No.	Date of Construction	Name	Graded level of Significance	Assessment of Significance
26	1838	Kitchen Cottage	High/ Moderate	Although altered for later residential use associated with maritime activity the building is an essential and identifiable part of the colonial development of the Island. The later additions have more modest significance in relation to its adapted use.
V7	1838 on	View of the Magazine Complex (magazine, barracks and kitchen) from the south and south-west	High	The magazine complex as viewed from Balmain was the subject of early-mid 19th century paintings, etchings and engravings. The view from the southwest is largely obscured by the Ship Repair Workshop (1). The views from the south are largely unobscured but now include a substation (24), while the ancillary buildings adjacent the kitchen were at some stage removed and are only pictorially known from an 1857 Rebecca Martens watercolour.
26a	1838	Kitchen Cottage alcove	High	Likely to be associated with the Colonial period of the Kitchen Cottage and very possibly functioned as a cool room or a storeroom. Has the potential to demonstrate its relationship to the rock cuttings and privy area.
V10	1837 on	Views from the Magazine Walk (69)	High	The views from the Magazine Walk are of High historical significance as this main linking pathway on the Island affords magnificent views along its length of Sydney Harbour to the south, east and north, including views of Balmain, Darling Harbour, the City skyline, Millers Point, the Harbour Bridge and Luna Park.
61	1836	Anderson's Couch	Exceptional	A unique structure anecdotally associated with the punishment of convict Charles Anderson.
64	1835c	Stone Jetty	Exceptional	The stone jetty on the southwest side of the Island is the earliest surviving jetty associated with the early Colonial use of the place. It has the appearance of having suffered some damage in the past as the top courses of massive sandstone blocks have been displaced and re-placed. It has been partially built over by the 1925 jetty.
65	1830s - 1925	Stone Jetty	Moderate	This structure is overlaid on the colonial slipway (of exceptional significance) possibly using recovered stonework. It is of moderate significance as part of the general reclamation and alteration of the foreshore for the shipyard use.
66	1835	Stone Jetty Remains	Exceptional	Now submerged and in poor structural condition, this feature still retains a high degree of interpretability and has high aesthetic value. The stone jetty remains are also an essential component to early accessibility of the place.
67	1830s	Blacksmith's Shop Site	Exceptional	The blacksmith's workshop demonstrates the self-sufficiency of the place in constructing the Colonial and Government Magazine. Further physical investigation is required to ascertain the precise function of the site. Previous investigations noted that evidence of a forge exists and the site retains a high degree of integrity, however this was not noted during the current investigation as the site is heavily overgrown with vegetation.

Item No.	Date of Construction	Name	Graded level of Significance	Assessment of Significance
68	Pre 1830	Shell deposit	Moderate	A remnant shell deposit now within the root system of a large <i>ficus</i> tree and associated with the adjacent remnant lime kiln (95)
69	1836	Magazine Walk	High	The original alignment of the path that connected the two ends of the Island dating from the 1830 period. Although reworked and altered it connects the lime kiln, Anderson's couch and the later magazine buildings.
70	1838	Stone Retaining Walls	High	These elements are part of the first magazine construction and retained the embankment behind the barracks and kitchen buildings. They provide example examples of early wall construction and form part of the exceptional magazine grouping.
71	1836-1838	Fortified Wall	Exceptional	An early, rare (within NSW) and intact fortified wall constructed to enable a garrison to guard and protect the Queen's Magazine. The wall contains a physical in-situ record of the military garrisons of Goat Island in the form of graffiti, unique within Australia.
V12	1836 on	Narrow vista from the Fortified wall and sentry box (71), including through the wall gateway, to the harbour to the south	High	This narrow vista is one of the few remaining views from the original (well documented) visual connection between the Magazine complex and the harbour, now largely cut off by the Ship Repair Workshop (1). While now a modest view, this is of high historical significance.
72	1830s	Quarry Face	Exceptional	The quarry face and platform are indicative of the massive works programs undertaken by the government for the storage of gunpowder that was only possible at such a scale due to convict labour.
90	1960c	Incinerator	Little	The incinerator is an incidental element in the precinct that does not demonstrate significant values. It does indicate a pattern of use of the precinct that ignored the historic value of the magazine period buildings and elements by placing structures and elements randomly and in close proximity to elements that are now considered to be of high heritage significance.
92	1830s	Archaeological Site - Stone structure on store	High	The remains of a stone structure on the shoreline near the kitchen is interesting for the complete lack of plan or documentary evidence. It is possibly associated with the privies and outbuildings at the rear of the kitchen.
94	1838c	Privy and Laundry site	High	The extensively quarried rock face to the south of the kitchen is the likely location of several phases of privies and other out buildings servicing the barracks and the kitchen
95	1830c	Archaeological Site - Remnant kiln remains	High	The partial remains of a stone cylinder structure close to the magazine suggest the construction of lime kilns in several locations around the site. This and the other complete kiln are rare surviving examples of what was once a common technology.

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96	1925	Winch House	Moderate	A modest structure housing the winch that operated the former rail carts that moved goods around the shipyard.
107	1955-62	Remains of former mess room floor slab	Little	This is a minor element within a very significant precinct that principally demonstrates the location of a former building. It has little significance in relation to the setting and adjacent elements.
109	1838c	Site of former building	High	An archaeological site with potential for further research.
115	1838c	Stone wall and steps	High	A remnant element from the first magazine period of use indicating location of paths and landscape treatment around the barracks.
132	mid 1880s c.	2 Moreton Bay Fig trees	High	These fig trees have been a major feature of the southern side of the Island for over 100 years and represent one of the few remaining landscape elements from the late Colonial period.
133	mid 1880s	2 Moreton Bay Fig trees & 1 Ficus Obligua	High	This line of 3 fig trees to the east of the Barracks Kitchen have been a major feature of the southern part of the island for over 100 years and represent one of the few remaining landscape elements from the late Colonial period.
134	1890s c.	Ombu tree	High	Mature tree to the northeast of the Barracks Kitchen. Ombu trees of this age are rare in Sydney, evocative of late Colonial period planting fashions.
136	1930s c.	Canary Island date palm (<i>Phoenix Canariensis</i>)	Moderate	A remnant early 20 th century landscape element from the Maritime period, evocative of planting fashions of the period
141	c. 1910s	Coral trees	Moderate	A remnant early 20 th century landscape element from the early Maritime period.
xx	1830+	Spaces around 1830s and 1850s buildings	High	Part of the quintessential character of the magazine/barracks precinct includes the spaces around and between the 1830s and 1850s buildings and structures. These spaces may also represent archaeological sites. This aspect of the place's character should be retained unimpeded.
Shipyard Precinct				
1	1946-49	Ship Repair Workshop	High	This is a rare workshop building and a rare example of a building fronting a broadside wharf. There are no examples of this form of workshop in the harbour, although several small workshop buildings remain
1a	1962-63	Addition to Ship Repair Workshop	Little	A modest example of an addition to the shipyard building. The main attribute of the structure is its contribution to the significance of the precinct and adjacent structures.
2	1945	Repair Workshop	Moderate	A good contributory building within the shipyard precinct related to the major 1945-46 phase of construction. It forms part of the core group of buildings fronting the wharves, defining the precinct.

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2a	Post 1945	Repair workshop addition	Moderate	This is a separate building added to the end of the workshop accommodating stores and possibly relocated from elsewhere on the site. It is now the office and centre of the shipyard activity.
3	1945c	Slipway Workshop Buildings	Moderate	A modest example of an addition to the workshop building. The main attribute of the structure is its contribution to the significance of the precinct and adjacent structures.
4a	1945-46	Western Section of Broadside Wharf	High	This wharf is of highest significance to both the maritime history of the Island and as a rare example of a broadside wharf with a directly related shore building; the two elements are linked operationally and historically. It spans the history of the Harbour Trust and the MSB. It is the principal point of arrival to the Island, relates to the earliest area of development and is visually of high value.
4b	1945-46	Central Section of Broadside Wharf	High/moderate	This wharf is also of high significance for similar reasons to wharf 4a except that for nearly all of its length it does not front a shore building. It is also a rare example of a broadside wharf related to shipyard use within the harbour. It defines the edge of the slips. It contributes to the visual value of wharf 4a and the shipyard precinct. It is assessed at both state and local significance as its principal value is now the continuity it provides with wharf 4a, this continuity can be achieved with a section of the wharf being linked to wharf 4a.
5	1945-46	Coal Loader at Northern End of Broadside Wharf (collapsed)	Moderate	This wharf is very modified with most evidence of the coal staging now removed. It is in extremely poor condition and is now principally a representative example of mid twentieth century wharf technology in the harbour.
5a	1965	Dolphins and Guide Rails	Moderate	This structure is of modest heritage value as it forms a practical and necessary element of the operation of the slips as vessels are guided away from the shore onto the slipways. It is a relatively recent structure built as part of the slipway reconstruction in the 1960's. It demonstrates the practical needs of operating large-scale maritime activity.
7	1949	Winch House 150 Ton	Little	This is a minor construction that houses equipment that is of moderate significance. The winch is integral to the operation of the slipway and has some value but is a working element that is not rare or distinctive.
8	1965	Winch House 500 Ton	Little	This is a minor construction that houses equipment that is of moderate significance. The winch is integral to the operation of the slipway and has some value but is a working element that is not rare or distinctive.
9	1924/1963	Hammerhead Crane	Moderate	A relatively rare example (one of three known in Australia) of a hammerhead crane that remains in use in a working shipyard. Of historical significance due to association with Mort's Dock and with the MSB Goat Island shipyard, and as the only item remaining from Mort's Dock which is not in a museum.

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7	1949	Winch House 150 Ton	Little	This is a minor construction that houses equipment that is of moderate significance. The winch is integral to the operation of the slipway and has some value but is a working element that is not rare or distinctive.
8	1965	Winch House 500 Ton	Little	This is a minor construction that houses equipment that is of moderate significance. The winch is integral to the operation of the slipway and has some value but is a working element that is not rare or distinctive.
9	1924/ 1963	Hammerhead Crane	Moderate	A relatively rare example (one of three known in Australia) of a hammerhead crane that remains in use in a working shipyard. Of historical significance due to association with Mort's Dock and with the MSB Goat Island shipyard, and as the only item remaining from Mort's Dock which is not in a museum. Of aesthetic significance as a landmark element of Goat Island.
V11	1963 on	Views of the Hammerhead Crane	Moderate	The Hammerhead Crane is a landmark structure and views of the Crane are available from the harbour foreshores in every direction (including from the north, across the island) due to the height of the crane. The crane is evocative of the Island's industrial heritage.
29	1949	150 Ton Slipway	Moderate	A relatively rare commercial slipway in the harbour that forms part of a large commercial shipyard. It has individual significance and is a central part of the significant shipyard group.
30	1960	500 Ton Slipway	Moderate	A rare large commercial and the largest remaining slipway in the harbour that forms part of a large commercial shipyard, it is the last slip to be constructed in the group involving extensive quarrying of the rock escarpment adjacent. It has individual significance and is a central part of the significant shipyard group.
113	1925-26	Slipway	Moderate	A rare small commercial slipway in the harbour that forms part of a large commercial shipyard, it is the earliest slip in the group and relates to SHT development, it is also covered for part of its length. It has individual significance and is an essential part of the significant shipyard group.
114	1963 c.	Shed beneath hammerhead crane	Little	This is a simple utilitarian shed associated with the relocation of the hammerhead crane to Goat Island in 1963.
120	1945 c.	Jib crane	Moderate	An early hand-operated wharf jib crane with an unknown history, associated with the MSB operation of the shipyard.
121	1945 c.	Jib crane	Moderate	A wharf jib crane with braces associated with the Ship Repair Workshop.

Item No.	Date of Construction	Name	Graded level of Significance	Assessment of Significance
122	1925-26	Remains of railway	Moderate	Track and possibly a turntable from the railway used to provide access around the first shipyard use of the magazine precinct. Significant in demonstrating the change of use and how the working shipyard uses fitted around the earlier magazine buildings. Another example is located at the nearby Cockatoo Island. Its distinctive form sitting high above the yard is an iconic form on the skyline when viewing the Island from many locations. The crane itself is rare and of high significance. Its relatively late addition to the Island does not diminish its value as part of the shipyard.
143	1948 c	Frangipani tree	Moderate	Frangipani tree associated with the 1948 Office & Amenities building is the only significant planting within the Shipyard Precinct. Evocative of mid-20 th century planting fashions.
Central Precinct				
15b	1937	Tennis Court (Former)	Moderate	Located directly behind the wall of the magazine, the tennis court is part of a number of features on the Island that are representative of social activities that were provided for the permanent residents.
15c	1937	Tennis shed site	Little	Does not retain evidence of a structure on the site.
60	1925	Path from Shipyard to Residential Precinct	Moderate	The remains of a major access path for workers from the shipyard into the core of the Island, now overgrown and dangerous it represents movement patterns across the Island that superseded the magazine walk as a direct way for workers to move about the Island.
63	1830	Lime Kiln	Exceptional	The identified lime kiln is an early feature of the Island and was essential to the early construction phase of the place. It displays representative values as it is an intermittent cylindrical shaft kiln and is in very good condition, showing obvious signs of heat stress and thus its original function. The kiln is an integral feature of the Island and has the ability to demonstrate the convict and colonial use of the place.
69	1836	Magazine Walk	High	The original alignment of the path that connected the two ends of the Island dating to the 1830 period. Although reworked and altered it connects the lime kiln, Anderson's couch and the later magazine buildings.
73	1937	Recreation Hall Site	Moderate	The recreation hall is representative of the mixture of work and social activities that took place on the Island and its importance to the residents and those visitors from the mainland.
74	1937	Stone Retaining Walls	Moderate	A series of walls and embankments to retain platforms for buildings and the tennis court that are evidence of later benching on the Island.

Item No.	Date of Construction	Name	Graded level of Significance	Assessment of Significance
77	1830c	Quarrying	Moderate	Evidence across the ridgeline of quarrying, probably related to the first quarrying where the land was cleared for the main magazine quarry. Significant as part of the broad quarrying across the Island.
91	1857c	Archaeological Site – sandstone footings	Exceptional	Photographic and documentary evidence indicate that this is not the site of Gunner Davis' cottage (though it was identified as such in previous reports). However these sandstone footings are from the Colonial period and the general area has been documented as the site of other Colonial period structures, such as the "house on the hill".
93	1838c	Artefact Scatter	Exceptional	Artefacts eroding from the area adjacent to a possible location of Gunner Davis cottage have the potential to reveal information about the products and materials available to those employed in the defence of the Island prior to the turn of the last century. The artefacts in the scatter appear to date between 1845 and 1900 and include a pipe stem, flint and ceramic sherds.
103	1941	Seat	Moderate	A recent memorial erected towards the end of MSB use of the Island.
104	1941	Plaque for Bennett Memorial Grove	Moderate	A recent memorial erected towards the end of MSB use of the Island.
105	1946	Memorial Gunner Burgesson	Moderate	A recent memorial erected towards the end of MSB use of the Island.
106	1945	Memorial RAHS	Moderate	A recent memorial erected towards the end of MSB use of the Island.
108	1995c	Paths	Little	Access paths that were created during the 1940s and relaid recently.
110c	nd	Archaeological site – rock cut	Moderate	Function and date unknown. Moderate significance is attributed, as it is likely to be evidence of early quarrying or related to a structure, now removed. Very overgrown with vegetation, visual inspection was limited.
112	1836+	Quarry face	High	Shows evidence of early quarrying including holes for vertical posts. The lower section of the rock face has been removed using modern quarrying techniques thus quarry marks, if they existed lower down, have been removed.
116	1937 c	Path through central precinct	Little	This c. 1937 path has recently been resurfaced.
135	Pre 1830 and continuous	Remnant indigenous vegetation community	High	Important remnant indigenous vegetation community on the Island, a rare remnant for the heavily altered Sydney Harbour islands (only Spectacle and Clark Islands also retaining some indigenous vegetation).

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xx	From 1830s	Major space over central Island summit	High	An analysis of archival photography and pictorial evidence indicates that for much of the 19 th and 20 th centuries the main summit area of the Island has been largely open or with only sparse vegetation. With a more relaxed maintenance approach from the 1990s this area has become much more vegetated with a consequence loss of spatial character.
Water Police Precinct				
46a	1865	Cottage	High	The 1865 cottage, built after the water police left the Island, for an Artillery Sergeant, is a significant structure in form, detail and location. Of modest pretension it was carefully sited back from the former water police building and the two buildings sat comfortably on the small ridgeline. The building demonstrates the second phase of use of the Island with the water police station being absorbed into the magazine use and is the only building from this period to be found on the Island.
46b	1912	Barracks	High	The barracks is a significant building in relation to the accommodation of the early fire crews, replacing a timber barracks on the opposite side of the cut. Its siting to take advantage of the cottage as kitchen and amenities area was convenient but intrusive adversely affecting the setting of both the cottage and the former water police building. It is a typical early twentieth century austere government building similar to many found in government agencies and is of modest significance as a building. Its use and the importance of the fire crews however gives the building added significance.
47	1838	Water Police Station	Exceptional	The water police building is one of several outstanding early structures on the Island. Built in splendid isolation on the tip of the knoll, separated from the convict areas and magazine by the cut and with commanding views down the harbour it is one of the very few maritime buildings from the colonial or in fact later eighteenth century that retain a direct and observable connection to the water. Designed by Mortimer Lewis, the prominent colonial architect with skill and finesse it is a rare and important colonial building. It retains a high level of intactness despite changes made over many years.
V1	1838 on	View of the Water Police Station (47) from the harbour and north shore	Exceptional	The Water Police Station is a prominent element in 19th century paintings, etchings and photographs of the Island. Early images of the Island emphasise the architectural qualities and the isolated nature of the Station. This view is partially affected by a demountable building (59), the Dredge Office (48) and a Telstra 'submarine cable' sign.

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V3	1838 on	Views from the Water Police Station (47) and Water Police Precinct to the north east and south	Exceptional	The current historically significant views from the Water Police Station and Precinct are of exceptional significance as the Water Police Station was sited on a rocky rise to command extensive views of Sydney Harbour to the east, north and south, which relate to the use of the building. A pre-1865 photo of the Island from the North Shore shows the Water Police Station with its flag telegraph mast (no longer extant), which originally provided visual communication with other parts of Sydney Harbour.
86	1837	Barney's Cut	Exceptional	Barney's cut is a convict built channel of exceptional significance for its achievement, its audacity and its ineffectiveness in providing the security that was sought. It is a major defining element of the Island and although now partially infilled provides very clear physical evidence of the separation between water police and magazine and the two controls of the Island in its early years. It is a major achievement in terms of quarrying and excavation.
V4	1837 on	Views of Barney's Cut	High	Views of Barney's Cut appear in 19th century paintings, etchings and photographs. Early images of the Island emphasise the prominence of the Water Police 'island' created by the Cut. The view provides evidence of the interactions between the Imperial and Colonial governments in relation to use of Goat Island. This view is currently obscured by wharfage and land reclamation.
87	Pre 1900	Stone steps to Water Police Precinct	High/moderate	Although the date is undetermined, the steps appear to be associated with the Water Police phase
88	1865c	Water Police Precinct Paths	Moderate	The paths, which most likely follow the routes of earlier paths, are of relatively recent finish. The finishes are of modest value only, there is potential for other layers of paths to exist beneath the current finish and the locations of the paths are of moderate significance
89	1865+	Bridge over Barney's Cut	Moderate	The current bridge over Barney's Cut appears to be built in the last 30 years. It is likely that there have been a number of bridges over time with clear evidence of an earlier bridge being located at a much lower level. The wall has been infilled and raised reflecting this. The bridge itself is not significant but bridging the cut is very significant and marked a change in use following the decamping of the water police from the Island.
100	nd	Site of timber steps	Moderate	Although the date is undetermined, the steps appear to be associated with the Water Police phase as this location directly links the Water Police with the wharf below (98). Only rock cuts survive, which retain high interpretive value.

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101	nd	Stone steps	High/moderate	Also associated with the Water Police phase of the site as the steps provide pedestrian access from the front of the building to the eastern side of the Island and down to the pathway, which also exhibits evidence of rock face modifications. The steps are in good to fair condition with high interpretive value.
126	1912 c	Amenities slab	Little	Archaeological site of former outbuilding described as an amenities building from the Sydney Harbour Trust phase.
129	nd	Navigation markers	Moderate	Recent navigational markers that are changed from time to time to suit current operations but which continue a tradition of markers used from around 1900 on the Island. Significant as indicating maritime uses.
138	1901-1936	Canary Island date palm	Moderate	A mature palm associated with the SHT use of the Water Police Station, evocative of early 20 th century planting fashions.
Residential Precinct				
38a	1916	Residential Cottage No. 1	High	The cottages represent the major occupation of the northern end of the Island by the fire brigade crews who were required to be on call. Built in several phases and in association with barracks for single men, they provided the core of the Island in terms of community and social life with later additions of recreation facilities to support the 60 or so people who lived on the Island at peak use. This cottage forms part of a group of buildings including the barracks built at this time.
38b	1916	Residential Cottage No. 2	High	See 38a
38c	1916	Residential Cottage No. 3	High	See 38a
38d	1922	Residential Cottage No. 4	High	The cottages represent the major occupation of the northern end of the Island by the fire brigade crews who were required to be on call. Built in several phases and in association with barracks for single men, they provided the core of the Island in terms of community and social life with later additions of recreation facilities to support the 60 or so people who lived on the Island at peak use.
39	1901-03	Harbour Master's Residence	Exceptional	The building is of exceptional significance as the most substantial, the most intact and the most impressive such residence built in Australia. It retains its setting, its relationship to other related buildings and was the first major construction related to the occupation of the Island for maritime use.

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V2	1901 on	Views from the Harbour Master's Residence east, north and south	Exceptional	The siting of the Harbour Masters Residence provided the occupants with commanding and uninterrupted views of Sydney Harbour. Views of Millers Point, the city and north shore are also available from the front (east) elevation of the residence – the verandah, front rooms, first floor rooms and viewing tower. From 1932 this vista has included the Sydney Harbour Bridge.
V8	1901 on	Views of the Harbour Master's residence from the east and north	High	Historically, the Harbour Master's Residence was a prominent element on the Island, and its substantial proportions and fashionable design advertised the presence and status of the Sydney Harbour Trust on the Island from 1901. While still visible (particularly the viewing tower), the historical views of the Harbour Master's residence from the east and north have been dramatically obscured since the 1980s due to increased vegetation on the Island. The removal of obscuring vegetation would enable the restoration of this significant view.
62	Pre 1830	Shell Midden	Moderate	Identified in previous studies as an Aboriginal shell midden, however the site is now overgrown. Significance not high due to the shell midden not being intact, however this is the only physical reminder of Aboriginal use of the island.
69	1836	Magazine Walk	High	The original alignment of the path that connected the two ends of the Island dating to the 1830 period. Although reworked and altered, it connects the colonial Barracks and Kitchen area with the lime kiln, Anderson's couch and the Water Police precinct.
75	1941	Timber Access Steps to Barney's Cut	Moderate	These more correctly form part of the wharf installation but are of separate construction and located within this precinct. Their location and function is significant as the major access point for staff to the northern wharves.
76	1901/1960+	Residential Paths	Moderate	Of minor significance as part of the general site infrastructure.
78	1916+	Residential Precinct Yard Fences	Moderate	Of minor significance as part of the general site infrastructure.
79	1908	20,000 gal reservoir	Moderate	While all the houses on the Island has metal water tanks, the construction of a large capacity reservoir was considered necessary for the various activities being undertaken on the Island and is representative of water management on the Island at the turn of the last century.
80	1903	Path + Railing to Harbour Master's Steps	Moderate	Part of the general landscaping and infrastructure of the precinct.

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81a 117	1875c	Site of c1875 magazine and later residence	Moderate	The site of the 1875 magazine and a later Sydney Harbour Trust residence; archaeologically, the site may retain the ability to demonstrate this, however the 1875 archaeological resource is likely to have been disturbed by the construction of the residence in the early 20 th century. It is located in an archaeologically interesting section of the Island as there are a number of modifications to the landscape around it including evidence of quarrying, or stone steps and retaining walls. Although constructed during a period when tongue and groove flooring was common, the building site may contain yard deposits and a privy related to its residential phase. Other significant elements that may survive archaeologically would relate to the magazine phase.
81b	1913-15	Site of Residential Cottage No 5	Moderate	Retains a moderate degree of significance archaeologically. Part of a duplex with 81c and represents the Maritime period, well understood archaeologically. The site, including 81c, demonstrates a degree of aesthetic value as some elements such as stairs, a possible laundry floor and evidence of a lean-to against rear rock face survive. In addition, the benches that the cottages were built upon can be interpreted and demonstrate the location of the former buildings.
81c	1913-15	Site of Residential Cottage No 6	Moderate	See 81b
81d	1901-03	Site of Residential Cottage No 7	Moderate	See 81b
81e	1901-03	Site of Residential Cottage No 8	Moderate	A possible laundry floor and evidence of a lean-to against rear rock face survive. In addition, the benches that the cottages were built on have a high level of interpretability and demonstrate the location of the former buildings.
81f	1913-15	Site of Residential Cottage No 9	Moderate	See 81b
99	1916+	Residential Gardens and features	Moderate	Of minor significance as part of the general site infrastructure.
102	1903c	Residential Precinct Benched Lawn Areas	Moderate	Of minor significance as part of the general site infrastructure.
110 a	nd	Archaeological site – rock cut steps	Moderate	Function and date unknown. The rock cut steps are small and rudely cut, probably providing pedestrian access from the lower level of the Island up the steep bedrock towards the ridgeline.

Item No.	Date of Construction	Name	Graded level of Significance	Assessment of Significance
110 b	nd	Archaeological site – rock cut steps	Moderate	Function and date unknown. The rock cut steps are small and rudely cut, probably providing pedestrian access from the lower level of the Island up the steep bedrock towards the ridgeline.
111	1901	Archaeological site – possible drainage cuts	Moderate	May be associated with the Harbour Master's Residence. Evidence of early residential development.
123	1901-03	Signal Mast remains	High	Remnant elements from what appears to be the first signal mast used for signalling to boats on the harbour and probably constructed around 1901. Significant in demonstrating patterns of use and communication during the early maritime uses of the Island.
129	1970s-1980s	Navigation markers	Moderate	Functional late 20 th century navigation markers
131	1878	Site of 1878 explosives magazine	High	An archaeological site of high significance, with potential to reveal information on late 19 th century explosives technology
135	Pre 1830 and continuous	Remnant indigenous vegetation community	High	Important remnant indigenous vegetation community on the Island, a rare remnant for the heavily altered Sydney Harbour islands (only Spectacle and Clark Islands also retaining some indigenous vegetation).
139	1940 c	Bougainvillea	Moderate	A remnant planting from the 1940s or earlier, evocative of planting fashions during the Maritime period
140	1930s c	Monterey Pine	Moderate	A significant planting associated with the Harbour Masters Residence
142	1920s c	Prickly Pear	Little	This is an identified weed species, it is a remnant cultural planting that should be removed even though it has some significance.
xx	Post 1940s	Fences to public areas	Little	Steel and tube fencing from the mid 20 th century in varying stages of deterioration, much of it overgrown with vegetation.
North Depot Precinct				
48	1952	Dredge Office	Moderate	This is a modest building related to one of the major activities of the MSB that operated from the Island. The building is a typical and non-distinctive public works building using utilitarian materials in the post war period. It is located in a visually important location at the tip of the Island.
49	1930-46	Gear Shed	Moderate	Built as a workshop building and later used as a gear shed, this is a simple unpretentious shed used in conjunction with the broadside wharves. Maritime Services Board historical photographs reveal that the central section of the shed is c. 1930, extended to east and west ends, reclad and re-roofed in 1946. Its principal values derive from its role as part of the northern wharf group and as part of the small-scale infrastructure from which much of the MSB and Trust operated.

Item No.	Date of Construction	Name	Graded level of Significance	Assessment of Significance
				to east and west ends, reclad and re-roofed in 1946. Its principal values derive from its role as part of the northern wharf group and as part of the small-scale infrastructure from which much of the MSB and Trust operated.
50	1943	Fire Fighting Building	Moderate	Built as a workshop building for the MSB fire brigade, this is an industrial shed, of moderate significance due to its strong historical links to the MSB fire fighting operations on the island in the mid to late 20th century.
54a	1942-44	Ferry Wharf	High	This is the second alignment of this wharf, placing the end of the wharf in deep water presumably to allow for larger vessels to berth. It serves two functions: as part of the small boat pens and as a point of arrival and departure, although not the principal arrival point. It is significant as part of the boat pens, for its visual form along the northern edge of the Island but is not otherwise distinctive in detail or form.
54b	1941-43	Small Boat Enclosure	High	This group of wharves have high significance as a rare example of a small boat enclosure in the Harbour that demonstrates past practices for controlling harbour shipping. The range of elements contributes to the understanding of the needs of access and mooring. The structures have visual value, particularly when viewed from Balls Head and the main harbour channel.
V9	1941 on	View of the Ferry Wharf and Small Boat Enclosure	Moderate	This view from the west and north is considered to be of high historical significance as these wharves and the small boat enclosure are a distinctive element of the northern side of the Island, evocative of mid 20 th century maritime activities at the Island.
54c	1963	Berthing Wharf (collapsed during study)	Little	This was a remnant element that has now collapsed and which had only very modest value for its evidence of former wharf layout.
55a	1942	NE Section of the Northern Wharf (dismantled during study)	Moderate	This was the alignment (but not construction) of one of the early wharves on the north side of the Island relating to the Harbour Trust development and provides a frontage to the miscellaneous stores and workshop buildings in this area. It linked with the ferry wharf and provided a visual setting for this part of the Island. The western end of the wharf that adjoined the ferry wharf was the most operationally, visually and historically important part of the structure noting that the eastern end was an addition to the earlier wharf.
55b	1942	Northern Broadside Wharf (dismantled during study)	Moderate	This was the last section of wharf to be built at this northern side of the island. Later concrete decking was removed, and recently the structure dismantled due to its very poor condition.
56	nd	MSB B456 Building	Moderate	A small portable building that appears in various photographs in a number of locations. It demonstrates changes that have taken place over time as the operation of the Island has changed.

Item No.	Date of Construction	Name	Graded level of Significance	Assessment of Significance
57	1950c	Corrugated Iron Shed	Moderate	A small shed added to the fire brigade area for additional storage and workshop facility. It forms an integral part of the small complex used by the fire brigade on the Island.
58	1970c	Amenities Block	Little	This is a very minor structure not visible from the water that was rebuilt in the 1970's on the site of an earlier facility. The building itself has no intrinsic heritage value but makes a modest contribution to the precinct.
59	1990+	Metal Demountable (removed during study)	Intrusive	This was a relatively recent addition to the area and detracted from the setting and prominence of the northern point. It had no heritage value.
82	1901	Northern Wharf Stone Sea Wall	High	This section of stone sea wall represents the first works undertaken by the Harbour Trust to establish an operating base on the Island and extended the earlier stone wharf as the edge for the first timber wharves. It remains relatively unchanged and its irregular form demonstrates the early configuration of buildings and elements along the waterfront.
83	1901+	Northern Wharf Precinct Quarry Face	Moderate	This area was most likely quarried in the 1830s and was reworked around 1901 to provide for the levelled platform for buildings related to the Trust's workshop and facilities. This was the major wharf until 1911 when the eastern wharfs were added and remained the workshop wharf until 1926 with the shipyard development.
98	1835	Wharf archaeological site	Exceptional	This site has potential to reveal the first wharf in the area related to the water police use. It appears that the current sea wall is the outer face of this wharf which gives it very high significance,
125	1920s	Fire hose gallows	Moderate	This is a remnant element in poor condition that demonstrates the usage of the area for the fire brigade and their need of equipment storage.
127	1945c	Waiting Shed	Moderate	This is a modest building related to the use of the wharf as the first and principle access point of the Island. The building demonstrates a pattern of use and is a fine small Federation style structure.
128	1920c	Light bracket	Moderate	This is a remnant element from the harbour trust period that has been re-used on the 1945 wharf, and which although no longer in use remains in situ. It demonstrates earlier forms of technology used on the Island.
129	1970s-1980s	Navigation Markers	Moderate	Recent navigational markers that are changed from time to time to suit current operations but which continue a tradition of markers used from around 1900 on the Island. Significant as indicating maritime uses.
130	1945c	Timber shed	Little	This is a modest shed which has been relocated a number of times around the wharf area. Used for general storage it is not distinctive or of particular significance.

Item No.	Date of Construction	Name	Graded level of Significance	Assessment of Significance
South Depot Precinct				
45	1960-62	Port Emergency Services Building	Moderate	This is one of the last buildings to be constructed on the Island and was the third barracks and facilities building for fire crews as well as the earlier provision of residences for the crews and their families. It is one of the largest buildings on the Island and could be considered in some ways to be visually intrusive on the generally smaller scale of the northern end of the Island. It however is significant as part of a long tradition of buildings to accommodate the fire services that operated from the Island and which occupied much of the northern end of the Island.
51	1969	Wharf Mooring Floating Plant (partially dismantled during study)	Moderate	This was the last wharf to be added to the Island replacing an earlier skeleton wharf structure. It had some historic value for its demonstration of the mooring requirements for the large fleet of vessels operated from the Island over the later part of the twentieth century and had some visual value although this conflicted with the views of the natural escarpment face behind the structure.
52a	1942-43	SW Section of Eastern Wharf	Moderate	This is the second major wharf in this location, built as a freestanding broadside wharf. It is of typical mid-twentieth century construction, forms part of the continuous wharfage at the northern end of the Island and has some visual value as part of the northern wharf group. It also continues to have some operational value as part of the NPWS operation of the Island.
52b	1942-43	NE Section of Eastern Wharf (dismantled during study)	Moderate	See 52a
84	1943	Eastern Wharf Jib Crane	Moderate	The remains of a jib crane that replaced an earlier crane in this location, on this occasion built on the wharf. Probably made on site, it utilised standard sections. The remains demonstrate its use.
85	1960	Eastern Wharf Quarry Face	Moderate	This is the site of the first quarry on the Island, which was extended around 1960 to allow for the construction of the Fire brigade barrack (now known as the Port Emergency Services building). It is possible that some elements of the early quarry face remain. It is also likely that much of the fill was used to recover the cut and fill the foreshore area on which the building and wharf are located. The quarry is of significance as a component of the extensive quarrying on the Island.
97	1831c	Stone jetty	High	The remains of the stone jetty associated with the first quarry on the island, under later fill. High archaeological potential.
118	Post 1914	Eroding shoreline	Little	This eastern shoreline has been progressively filled over 90+ years and this fill is now eroding severely and will in time return to the original rock shoreline.
124	1914c	Jib Crane base	Moderate	The concrete block supports for the early jib crane and one of its stiff leg supports, built over the 1830s wharf. It demonstrates layering of use of the area.

Item No.	Date of Construction	Name	Graded level of Significance	Assessment of Significance
129	1970s-1980s	Navigation Markers	Moderate	Recent navigational markers that are changed from time to time to suit current operations but which continue a tradition of markers used from around 1900 on the Island. Significant as indicating maritime uses.

Landscape

Item No.	Description & Date	Graded level of Significance	Assessment of Significance
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Landscape - Aboriginal Use

	Topography	Exceptional	The overall topography of the island with its largely unaltered form (although the western and northern edges have been quarried) remains, particularly when viewed from the city or the northern shore. This is in contrast to most of the larger and the smaller islands a number of which have been quarried down to water level, heavily modified or connected to the mainland. This is a value that is enhanced by its location at the connection of the harbour to Darling Harbour and the Parramatta River which gives the form of the island prominence within the harbour setting.
	Natural edge of the island	Exceptional	The remaining natural edge around the island with its rocky escarpments and steep foreshore retains the character of the island as an outcrop within the harbour defined by the weathered sandstone walls. This is the most intact aspect of the natural form of the island and one of the major visual features of the island.
135	Remnant indigenous Sydney Harbour vegetation maintains a continuum from before European contact	High	<p>Persistent representatives of the earlier vegetation community appears to have remained around the north-western edges of the site and include <i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>, <i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>, <i>Angophora costata</i>, <i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>, <i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>, <i>Pandorea pandorana</i> (very large vine suggesting some age), <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> and <i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>.</p> <p>Both the surviving communities and their present form on the island as re-growth have changed the visual appearance of the island over the last 20-30 years from a largely bare island with limited natural vegetation and large areas of cleared grassed areas with rocky outcrops to a reasonably heavily vegetated landscape. Much of the landscape cover is re-generation of early indigenous species with a considerable layer of introduced plantings including invasive and unwanted species. The most intact and unaffected area of natural vegetation is along the north and wester escarpment where little activity took place.</p> <p>Goat Island has potential for enhanced re-growth of indigenous species and re-establishment of some of the visual form of the island reminiscent of its pre 1830s period of occupation.</p> <p>It is noted that changes in the appearance of the island that may occur with increased vegetation cover are visual and aesthetic changes but will not reinstate lost or altered landforms, patterns of vegetation cover or the overall character of the island.</p>

Landscape - Colonial Period			
	Magazine Precinct landscape setting	Exceptional	The stark landscape setting around the Magazine buildings, despite intrusions from later structures, set within the quarried platform and surrounded by the fortified wall is an evocative and striking setting for the colonial structures.
132	Fig Trees mid-1880s c.	High	The fig trees are located either side of the ascending pathway near the south-western slipway and appear to have been planted about the mid-1880s. The surface roots of the southern-most tree have enveloped a loose sandstone retaining wall such that, together, they form an interesting sculptural feature. The other tree has large areas of decay around its base and its southern buttresses have formed a wall along an old path alignment with the eastern-most root almost pointing the way to the Barracks front door. The trees have been a major feature of the southern side of the Island for about 100 years and represent one of the few tangible elements remaining on Goat Island of the late imperial period.
133	Fig Trees mid-1880s c.	High	Line of three mature fig trees (2 x <i>Ficus macrophylla</i> and 1 x <i>F. obliqua</i>) to the east of the 1838 barracks mess. The form of these trees is different to the western fig trees as a result of numerous Coral Trees (now removed) in the vicinity forcing the fig trees to grow more vertically. As with the other fig trees these have been a major feature of the character of the southern shoreline for about 100 years and may have been part of a longer line of fig trees as there is photographic evidence of another fig tree to the west of the mess.
134	Ombu Date unknown (late 19 th century to 1910s)	High	Mature <i>Phytolacca dioica</i> above and to the northeast of the 1838 barracks mess. Although common in its native South America, Ombu of this age are rare in Sydney – others of a similar size include an example at the Centennial Park eastern entry and one at Babworth House, Darling Point. This tree has oleanders growing around its base as well as much <i>Cestrum</i> .
	Colonial Landscape changes to the island.	Little	Apart from a number of specimen plantings identified above, the major change to the landscape that took place during the nineteenth century was the gradual removal of trees and undergrowth changing the island from a vegetated outcrop in the harbour to a largely cleared rock outcrop with extensive excavation and building works. In relation to the natural vegetation these changes had a negative and adverse impact and established a pattern of management of the island that persisted until the late twentieth century.

Landscape – Maritime Period - Sydney Harbour Trust: 1901 to 1936			
141	Coral Trees 1910s c.	Moderate	Once common around the southern part of the Island and around the Harbour Master's residence only a few mature trees remain. The species is susceptible to major limb failure and can be a risk to public safety. It is also prodigious at self-propagation. The remaining mature trees are along the southern shoreline and it is likely that these were planted by the 1910s by the SHT. Other large trees are north of the Harbour Master's residence with younger plants spreading into other areas of the Island (eg. east of upper central area).

Item No.	Description & Date	Graded level of Significance	Assessment of Significance
			As a cultural planting they have moderate heritage significance, self-sown specimens are intrusive and should be removed.
139	Bougainvillea Pre-1930s?	Moderate	One mature <i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i> remains to the immediate northwest of the 1960s Port Emergency Services building. It is most likely to have been associated with the former residence that had subsumed the position of the c.1875 magazine structure. The plant appears to have been trained onto an earlier [timber?] structure that has long since collapsed and disintegrated leaving the plant in its present curious bent form. The plant is evident in the 1943 aerial photography but is probably at least two decades older.
137 & 138	Date Palms 1930s	Moderate	In various locations on the Island there are mature plantings of date palms most of which are the common Canary Island Date Palm (<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>) though there is one <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> to the south of the former Recreation Hall site. Other mature palms are located south of curved 1838 defensive wall north of the barracks and another south of the 1838 Water Police building. Another date palm south of the 1864 cottage may be of a similar age and has obviously struggled to thrive. As can be expected the progeny of these palms are evident in various parts of the Island. Progeny are of low significance and should be removed.
140	Monterey Pine 1930s	Moderate	One mature <i>Pinus radiata</i> remains within the former rear grounds of the Harbour Master's residence. For a tree of about 70 years age it testifies to the difficult growing conditions on the shallow hilltop soil.
142	Prickly Pear Interwar period	Little	One plant of <i>Opuntia</i> sp. is dangling precariously above the water from the northern cliff. Once lost to the water the plant should not be replaced.
	Landscape Changes to the island	Little	A range of minor plantings would have occurred around the early residences and locations where people lived. Remnant small scale plantings in former garden areas remain but generally are of low significance. As development of the island took place, clearing increased, further benching took place and by 1930 the island was largely devoid of natural vegetation with the exception of some remnant plantings along the north and western escarpment where access was difficult. This period reflected the most cleared and aesthetically stark appearance of the island.
Landscape - Maritime Services Board: 1936 to 1994			
143	Frangipani Late 1940s/Early 1950s?	Moderate	This maturing <i>Plumeria rubra</i> is likely to be a contemporary of the fine office/amenities building behind it though it was obviously planted too close to the building as it is bowing out to the north.

Item No.	Description & Date	Graded level of Significance	Assessment of Significance
	Landscape Changes to the island	Little	<p>With intensification of use under the MSB the island accommodated a large workforce and community and the grounds were further developed, areas cleared and some plantings such as brush-box introduced. Recreational uses across the island also increased changing the character of formerly wooded areas to open grassed areas. Towards the end of the MSB occupation, as grounds maintenance reduced, the vegetation cover increased with re-generation of native species and a range of introduced unwanted species.</p> <p>The current state of the island vegetation is mixed with substantial re-growth in some areas but also large areas of weed and invasive planting.</p>

Landscape - National Park Phase: 1993 to present

	Distinct change to the landscape character of the Island where the present luxuriant state contrasts with the earlier largely cleared traditional character	Little to Intrusive	<p>The NPWS phase of site management has been characterised by the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * A less intensive landscape maintenance in the vegetated areas allowing the dramatic increase of exotic plants and weeds that has resulted in the illusion of a largely naturally vegetated Island, * The planting of non-indigenous Australian plants in several areas across the Island, * The arrival of the Silver Gull colony (an intrusive item) which has resulted in the loss of one small pocket of remnant bushland, lead to the installation of visually intrusive mechanisms to attempt to minimise their damage (wire exclusion netting and green plastic nesting 'boxes') and continues to degrade and erode the shoreline. * More recently, the active management of potentially dangerous species (removal of unsafe Coral Trees) while ensuring the desirable horticultural management and monitoring of other mature species. * The reappraisal of landscape management of the Island in the context of a recent review of cultural significance.
	Silver Gull colony	Intrusive	<p>The silver gull colony is a recent addition which has caused changes to vegetation over and erosion of the southern and eastern foreshore of the Island. The continued presence of the colony will continue to impact on the Island's landscape values and reduce public access.</p>