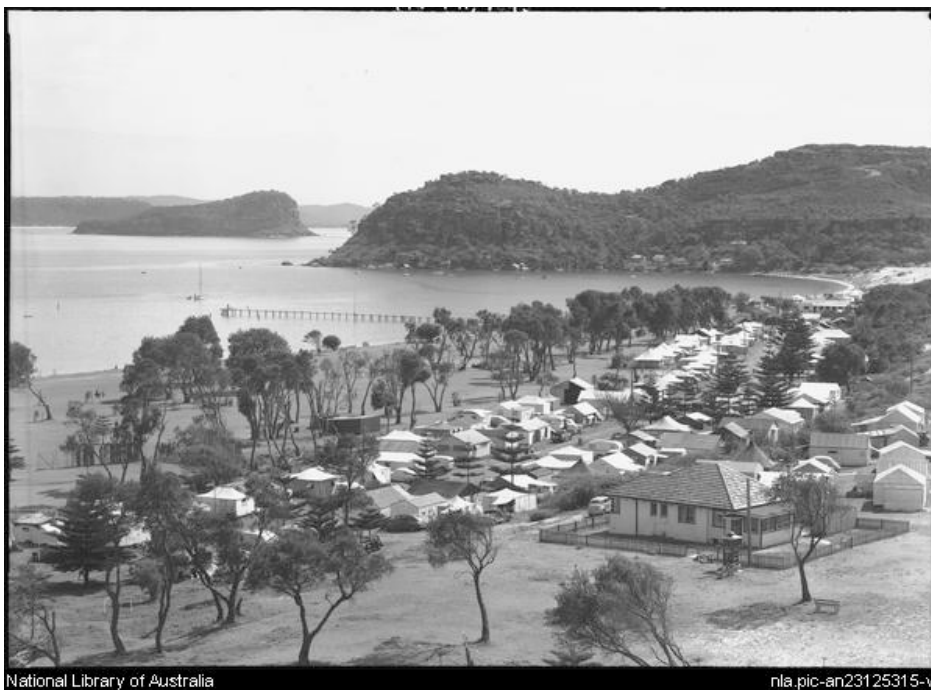


DRAFT

Governor Philip Park Conservation Management Plan



**Prepared by:
Thompson Berrill Landscape Design Pty Ltd**

November 2009

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APPENDICES

Appendix A	Historical chronology and background document list
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Cover photo: Governor Phillip Park during the camping phase (undated) Source: National Library of Australia

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Scope

The main purpose of the Conservation Management Plan (CMP) is to identify the heritage significance and provide policy guidelines for the conservation, use, interpretation and management of Governor Phillip Park.

The project scope and brief has excluded any archaeological investigations into the site, including Aboriginal archaeological values. The scope of this CMP does not include assessment of buildings or their adaptive re-use, except where modifications to the buildings may impact on the significance of the cultural landscape.

1.2 Study area

Governor Phillip Park is located on the sand tombolo between Barrenjoey Headland and the mainland at Palm Beach. The tombolo separates Pittwater from the Tasman Sea. Barrenjoey Headland to the north is managed by the NSW National Parks and Wildlife area of Department of Conservation and Climate Change and is part of Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park. Historical and current access to Barrenjoey Headland and Lighthouse is through Governor Phillip Park and the headland contributes to the park's contemporary and historical values, use and aesthetic landscape values. Station Beach is on the west Pittwater side of the park with Palm Beach to the east. Beach Road forms the southern boundary of the site (refer to study area in Figure 1).

The study area has included consideration of the Palm Beach Golf Club as it is part of the same geographic land unit and is linked to the sites historical development. The CMP makes reference to the overall use and its context and influence on Governor Phillip Park, however, the proposed scope excluded policy development for the ongoing management of the golf course.



FIGURE 1: Regional Context Diagram

1.3 Ownership and management

Governor Phillip Park is Crown reserve land (R56217, R61140, R64483) and is managed by Pittwater Council in accordance with the 2002 Plan of Management, in liaison with the Department of Land and Water Conservation.

1.4 Heritage Listings

1.4.1 Statutory Heritage Listings

NSW Heritage Act 1977

The Picnic Shelter Sheds Listed on the State Heritage Inventory
SHI No. 2270097 as being of Local Significance

Pittwater Council Local Environment Plan (LEP) 1993

Location	Description	DB No.
Barrenjoey Headland and Sand Area Isthmus	Barrenjoey Heritage Conservation Area	2270047
Governor Phillip Park	Picnic Shelter Sheds	22700897

1.4.2 Non-statutory Heritage Listings

None

2. DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Refer to Drawings GPP-CMP-01 to 11 in Appendix D for a plan of the features constructed in each phase.

2.1 Historical summary

This summary is based on the chronology for the site included in Appendix A. For a complete list of all cross references to historical events included in this section of the Report, please refer to the chronology. These have not been repeated here.

2.1.1 Aboriginal occupation phase up to 1804

Existing records show there was Aboriginal occupation by the Garigal or Caregal people.

Captain Cook recorded in his log-book on May 7 1770 that he saw broken land which appeared to form a bay and named it Broken Bay.

Governor Arthur Phillip led the first exploratory party overland back to this region in 1788 and named Pittwater after William Pitt, the Younger Prime Minister of England. The party led by Governor Arthur Phillip camped on the area that is now Governor Phillip Park in 1788. Governor Phillip noted there were areas that appeared to be suitable for crop cultivation and the Hawkesbury River, Pittwater and Broken Bay area. By 1796 Aboriginal people at Broken Bay complained to Governor Phillip that white people were driving them out of the area.

2.1.2 Agricultural phase 1804 to 1842

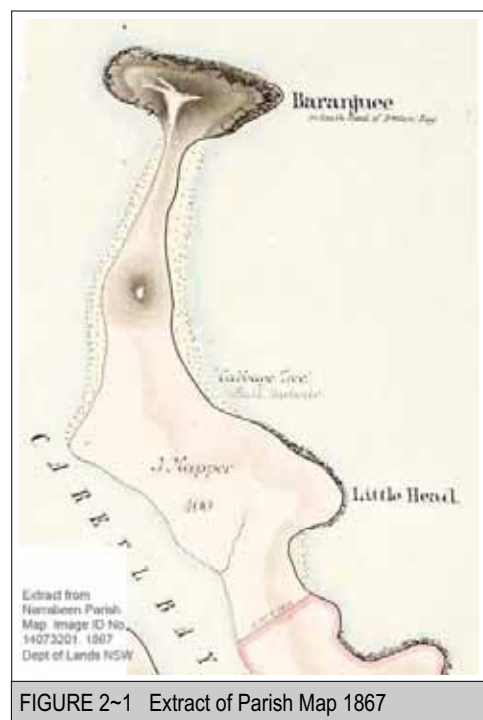
The site including Barrenjoey Headland and the sand tombolo was originally granted to the Naval Surgeon James Napper in 1816, and the 1867 Parish Map notes J Napper owing 400 acres on Barrenjoey (originally noted as Baranjuee on the Parish Map - refer Figure 2~1). Some of the land was cultivated for vegetables including the land south of the existing Palm Beach Golf Club. The 1832 Australian Directory Reference records show three old fishermen who supplied farmers of the Hawkesbury region with fish, occupied the tombolo.

2.1.3 Customs Phase 1842 to 1862

An initial timber Customs House and track was constructed at the base of Barrenjoey Headland between 1842 and 1843 in response to reports of smuggling occurring at Broken Bay. In May 1846 the Commissioner of Customs in London reported that Broken Bay Customs House had been successful in checking smuggling.

2.1.4 Navigation and Customs Phase 1862 to 1872

In 1862 the initial Stewart Towers Lighthouse was erected on Barrenjoey. The timber Customs House was replaced with the Stone Customs House along with a stone jetty and boatmans cottage in 1862. In 1868, the initial Stewart Towers Lighthouse was replaced with two white towers 20 and 12 feet high along with the construction of two cottages for the light keepers in the vicinity of current Golf



Club. In 1870 the Barrenjoey and Pittwater Road was sealed and a Telegraph office opened at the Barrenjoey Customs House. In 1871 Broken Bay became a Port.

2.1.5

Education and government Phase 1872 to 1894

Barrenjoey Public School opened in the Boatman's Cottage near the Customs House and 23 pupils enrolled in the school. Barrenjoey School moved to the former Lighthouse Keepers quarters, which were located in proximity to the current 3rd Tee of the Palm Beach Golf Club. The school closed in 1894

The Parish Map dated 1885 (refer figure 2~2) shows a separate crown land parcel over the tombolo and Barrenjoey Headland, purchased from J Napper. The other feature shown on this map is the creation of a road along western coastline to the base of Barrenjoey Headland.

A contour survey dated 1877 (source National Archives), shows the Proposed Lighthouse. The Lighthouse commenced construction in 1880 and was completed in 1881 (refer figure 2~3).



FIGURE 2~2 Extract of Parish Map 1885
Source: Department of Lands, NSW



FIGURE 2~3 Contour Survey 1877, Proposed Lighthouse in Barrenjoey Headland
Source: National Archives Australia

2.1.6

Early Recreation Phase 1894 to 1920

The Customs House closed operation in 1900 and the Barrenjoey Post Office closed in 1904, however the telephone office remained in this building until 1920. In 1906 the first Basin Cup was sailed from Port Jackson to Broken Bay and back around Lion Island. This marked the start of the recreational boating in the region. In 1907 the first Pittwater Regatta was held. After the road from Newport to Palm Beach was completed in 1910, land was sold by the Barrenjoey Land Company in the area citing surfing, bathing, sailing, rowing, fishing and natural scenery as the reasons to purchase land in this area. This was the start of Palm Beach being recognised as a beachside holiday destination.

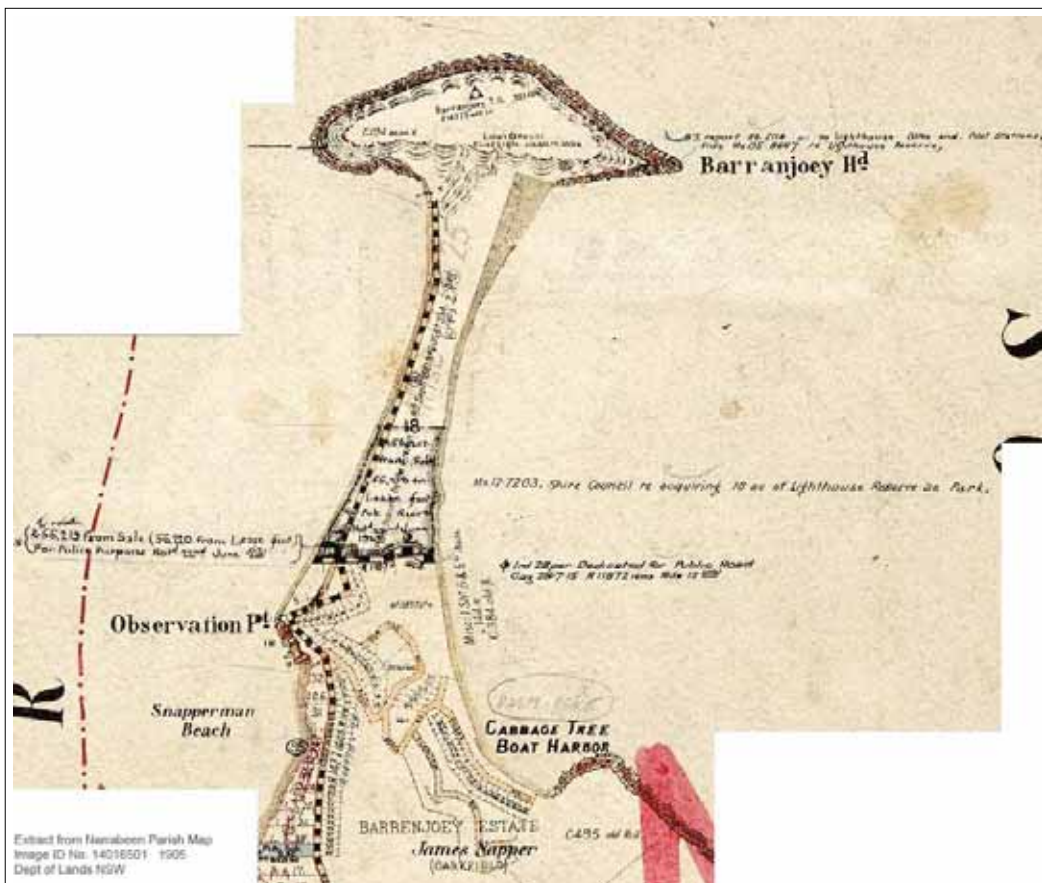


FIGURE 2~4 Extract of Parish Map 1905
Source: Department of Lands, NSW

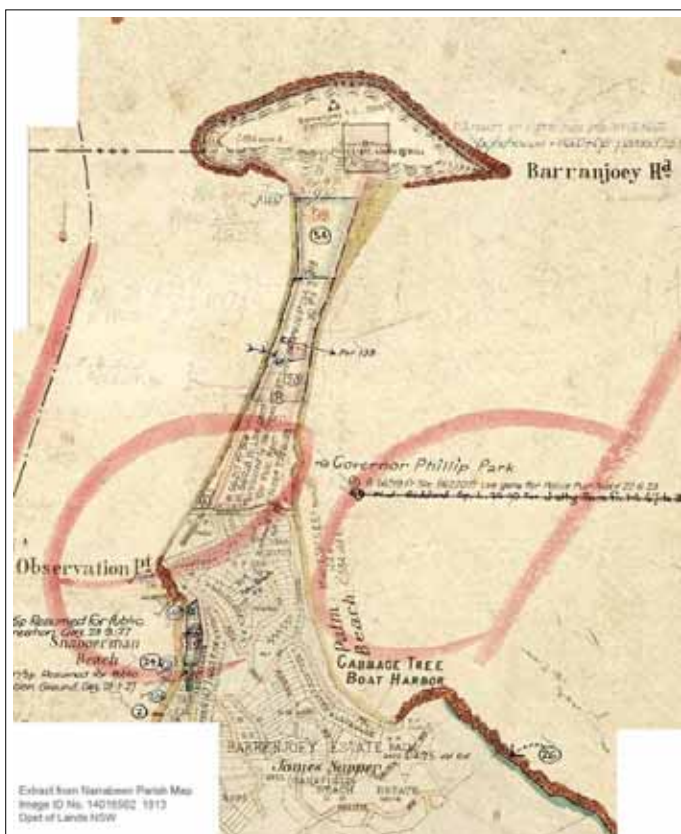


FIGURE 2~5 Extract of Parish Map 1913
Source: Department of Lands, NSW

The 1905 Parish Map includes some of the features present including the Lighthouse, a small jetty in the vicinity of the end of the road and customs house, additional land subdivision, establishment of Beach Road Reserve and freehold land titles south of the park. This Plan also notes the interest of the Shire in acquiring 10 acres of Lighthouse Reserve as a park (refer figure 2~4). It is noted that Barrenjoey Headland has been named in accordance with its current name, rather than the previous spelling of Baranjuee. It is also no longer referred to as South Head of Broken Bay.

Between the production of the 1905 Parish Map and 1913 Map the southern end of Lighthouse Reserve was referred to as Governor Phillip Park and reserved for Public Recreation purposes (22.6.23) and is noted after this on the plan. The 1913 Parish Map includes the name Governor Phillip Park on the plan (refer figure 2~5). A small portion of the site currently occupied by the Palm Beach Golf Club was noted to be leased for Police Purposes on the same date (22.6.23).

There are additional land titles including a boundary between the Headland and the tombolo, which forms the current boundary between the Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park and Governor Phillip Park.

1914 to 1918 World War I slowed development and use of the area for recreation, however after the war there was increased popularity of surfing at Palm Beach. The development of reliable motor transport and bus services brought more visitors to Palm Beach.

2.1.7 Mid-Recreation Phase 1920 to 1940

The drowning of Lieutenant Colonel Marks initiated a meeting in 1921 to start a surf club. Palm Beach Surf Life Saving Club was founded in 1921 located in the middle of the beach in a boathouse, and then moved to south end of the beach. In 1923 it was confirmed that the southern 10 acres of Lighthouse Reserve (southern portion) be set aside as a recreational reserve named Governor Phillip Park. Subsequent to this, the middle portion of the reserve was set aside for public recreation purposes on May 17 1929, and the northern portion set aside on the March 1934, so that by end March 1934 the majority of Governor Phillip Park was set aside as a reserve for public recreation purposes managed by the Shire (refer figure 2~6).

Palm Beach Golf Course was formed in 1924 and originally there was no fence between the park and the course. In 1932 the course was fenced with a low painted rail fence and white painted stones marked the tees. Planting of the earliest Norfolk Island Pines in the park occurred in 1927 along the entry road as part of the park improvement works.

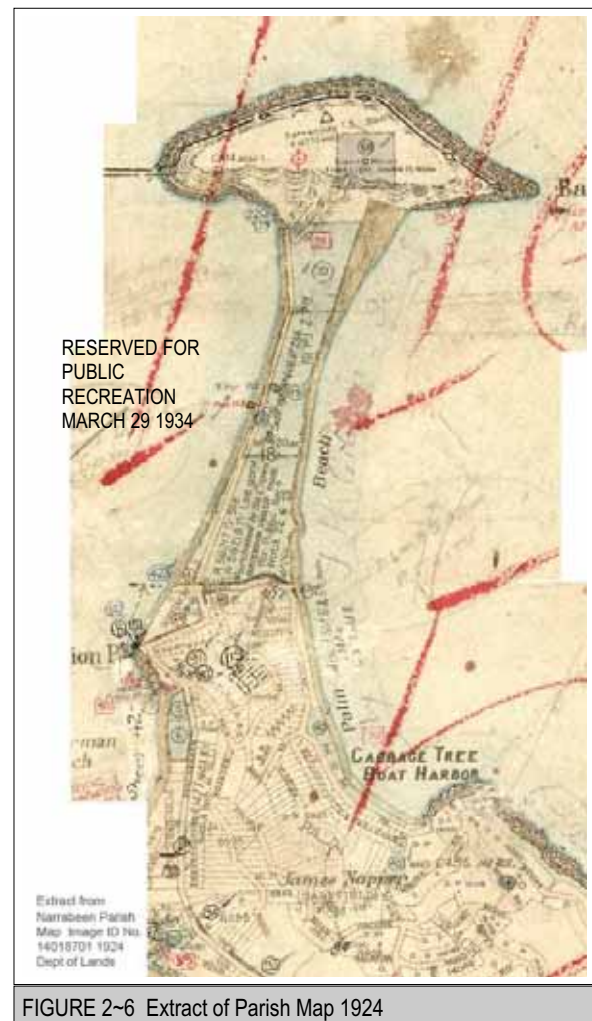


FIGURE 2~6 Extract of Parish Map 1924

During the Great Depression (1929 to 1939) campers set up semi-permanent dwellings in the reserve and there were complaints from adjoining land owners regarding the unsanitary conditions of the site. In 1939 the North Palm Beach Surf Life Saving Club was established, originally set up in the Beacon Store (located opposite the current Barrenjoey Boatshed), where 4 Coral Trees stand in the site today, and are assumed to have been associated with the previous Beacon Store (no records of the Store have been found).

2.1.8 **Military World War II Phase 1940 to 1945**

During WWII the troops of the 18th Battalion were based on Barrenjoey Headland and reported every hour to their Headquarters at St Ives using the telephone from the Beacon Store.

2.1.9 **Post WWII Recreation Phase 1945 to 1972**

Post WWII there was an increased amount of urban development on the Peninsula and the popularity of camping at Governor Phillip Park increased. By 1955 there were 188 campsites at the reserve, including some semi-permanent dwellings. The impacts on the surrounding area from the camping included concerns about the condition of the dunes.

The North Palm Beach Surf Life Saving Club reformed after WWII in the Old Avalon Cricket Club Building, which was moved to a location near the present site of the club (located where the current public toilet facilities are today) and the club added verandahs and used this facility until it was replaced in the 1970's. In these early days the club shared the facility with the Palm Beach Kindergarten.

During the 1950's regular ferry services within Pittwater were established and the Palm Beach Wharf at Snappermans Beach was built in 1952.

From the 1960's onwards there was a noticeable change from weekender accommodation to permanent residential dwellings in the area. In 1965 the current Palm Beach Golf Clubhouse opened and in 1966 it expanded the eastern boundary to the current one in place today.



FIGURE 2~7 Extract of Parish Map 1981

2.1.10 **Park Establishment Phase 1972 to 1981**

In 1972 the Shire closed Governor Philip Park to camping (refer figure 2~7). In 1973 the old Surf Life Saving Club was demolished and new one constructed in a similar location. The building was subsequently renovated in the 1980's when women became full members. In May 1974 the timber jetty near the Customs House was destroyed by severe storms and was not been rebuilt. The Customs House was destroyed by fire in 1976.

In 1975 Aquatic Airways began operations from its present location today the Barrenjoey Boathouse wharf, built c.1950. The operations expanded and in 1980 were granted a Regular Public Transport License by the Department of Aviation to run a regular service between Palm Beach and Port Stephens and later to Rose Bay.

2.1.11 Conservation and environmental restoration phase 1981 to 1992

Studies into the heritage and environmental conservation values were undertaken for Governor Phillip Park and Barrenjoey Headland. This included review of the sand dunes and in the early 1980's major intervention work was undertaken including major re-grading of the dunes, installing fencing and revegetation using a limited number of native species. The works were halted, due to concerns from locals, for an archaeological study to be undertaken in the dunes which identified records of Aboriginal middens, some of which were significant. In 1984 there was concern that Council's work had damaged the archaeological values and this resulted in the State Government publicly reprimanding Warringah Shire for inappropriate work.

In 1986 an Interim Conservation Order was placed on the dune area and the whole of Barrenjoey Headland, and in 1988 the Headland became part of the Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park.

2.1.12 Pittwater Council Management Phase 1992 to Current

Pittwater Council was proclaimed on May 1 1992 and the management for Governor Phillip Park therefore changed from Warringah Shire to Pittwater Council. During this time, Pittwater Council prepared a Plan of Management for the Park and have continued to undertake ongoing upgrades to the facilities and maintenance of vegetation.

In 1997, responsibility for Barrenjoey Headland Reserve transferred to NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, and upgrades undertaken by them to the visitor facilities in the reserve in 2004 to 2005.

2.2 Chronology

Refer to Appendix A for the historical chronology for Governor Phillip Park. This contains comprehensive cross-references and descriptions of the sequence of events in the Park and surrounding region which has informed the summary of the documentary evidence in this Chapter.

3. PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

3.1 Overall context

Governor Phillip Park occupies part of the tombolo between the mainland and Barrenjoey Headland in Palm Beach. The site has been extensively modified since 1788 due to its changing use from agricultural use, through the government phase and to the camping and recreation phase.

3.2 Natural heritage

3.2.1 Dunes in the northern section of the site (L03)

The northern part of the site has historically been occupied by sand dunes, which as shown in early photographs, were only sparsely vegetated and mobile, responding to the prevailing winds and tides. The southern portion of the site had some vegetation cover and was more stable, hence the area occupied by camping in the reserve.



PHOTO 3~1 View of the customs house complex, undated, late 1800's early 1900's Source: Pittwater Council Picture Archives



PHOTO 3~2 View of the sand dunes from Barrenjoey Headland, 1925 Source: Pittwater Council Archives

Previous reports indicate the northern area of the site contained Aboriginal middens including significant sites (Byrne, 1984 and Koetting, 1988). The middens were reported to have been disturbed during dune stabilisation and revegetation works undertaken by Warringah Shire in the early 1980's. The revegetation works are still in place today and these have stabilised the dunes, which also changed their former mobile and natural character. Species diversity in this area is low and the area has been invaded by weeds.



PHOTO 3~4 Weeds in the dunes (TBLD, 2009)

The community consultation process undertaken during the preparation of this plan identified some members of the community do not support the revegetation of the dunes and the method by which this was undertaken, including the loss of the mobile dunes in the site, which were an identifiable component of the character of the Park. Refer to Appendix B for notes from the community workshop.

3.2.2

Remnant rear of dune/escarpment vegetation

Roughly through the centre of the site today, is the remnant of the original rear of dune vegetation which occupies a significant grade change between the North Palm Beach Surf Life Saving Club area on the eastern part of the reserve and lower access road through the site and the golf course on the western side. Early photographs indicate there has always been a significant grade change in this area and that some natural bushland has been retained in this part of the site throughout its development. Today, the vegetation comprises Coast Banksia (*Banksia integrifolia*), Coastal Tea-tree (*Leptospermum laevigatum*), Coastal Wattle (*Acacia longifolia*) with an understorey of limited indigenous vegetation including Spiny Mat-rush (*Lomandra longifolia*) and predominantly weeds including Asparagus Fern. The large stumps from Coast Banksias indicate the age of vegetation in this area, and further removal of remnant vegetation should not occur unless unavoidable due to risk factors. Removal of dense weeds and dead species is acceptable. The continued presence of this bushland area over the sites historical development, is an important natural feature of the park.

The presence of this remnant vegetation contributes to an overall informality about the Parks character, which the community value about the site. The community expressed concern at the condition of this area including invasion of weeds.

There are tracks through the vegetation to link the lower picnic areas to the upper grassed area and surf beach.

3.2.3

Dunes on Palm Beach near the Surf Club (Ocean side)

The dunes have been fenced to restrict uncontrolled access to the beach from the surf club and car park, which is successfully allowing vegetation cover to establish on the dunes to stabilise them. Historical photos of these dunes indicate they have had some vegetation cover over the years. The dunes have been modified south of the Surf Life Saving Club where a level grassed area has been created out over the dune area. This is likely to have occurred after the reserve was set aside as a recreation reserve in the



PHOTO 3~6 View of rear of dune vegetation in 1925 Source: Steege, J 1984



PHOTO 3~6 Rear of dune Banksia stump (TBLD, 2009)



PHOTO 3~7 Rear of dune vegetation (TBLD, 2009)



PHOTO 3~8 View of Barrenjoey Headland (TBLD, 2009)

1930's to 1940's when the reserve was used for camping. The 1951 aerial photo shows the level area already established. The dunes appear relatively stable in this area.

3.2.4 Dunes north of Barrenjoey Boathouse to Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park (Pittwater side)

These low dunes are at the interface between Station Beach and the grassed area adjacent to the car park. The dunes have minimal vegetation and weeds including *Gazania* species. This section of Station Beach is a relatively sheltered location and visitors enjoy the views to Barrenjoey Headland, West head and Lion Island.



PHOTO 3~9 View of Station Beach and Barrenjoey Headland (TBLD, 2009)

3.3 Cultural plantings

3.3.1 Norfolk Island Pines (L02)

The Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*) are the most dominant cultural plantings in the Park. There were different plantings over time in the reserve with the oldest being the plantings along the main entry road and around the picnic area. There is a reference in the documentary evidence to park beautification planting in 1927 along the road adjacent to the golf course. The older plantings in the reserve are therefore thought to have been planted then, and this correlates with their larger diameter trunks, yet not as large as the 1914 planting Norfolk Island Pine along Ocean Road outside the site. Photographs of the mid-1940's when the site was a camping reserve illustrate the different stages of planting with more established Norfolk Island Pines along the road and recent plantings in the foreground forming the second internal row of trees adjacent to Beach Road.



PHOTO 3~9 View of the Norfolk Island Palm Plantings in 1945 Source: Steege, J (1984)

3.3.2 Coral Trees

There are a few plantings of Coral Trees (*Erythrina x sykesii*) in the reserve near what is assumed to be the former Beacon Store. There are four mature Coral Trees adjacent to the road with informal angled parking area beneath them, other Coral Trees on the site are around the Customs House (outside of Governor Phillips Park at the base of Barrenjoey Headland), and a copse of trees between the Golf Course and Station Beach.



PHOTO 3~10 View of the Coral Trees near the former Beacon Store Site (TBLD, 2009)

3.3.3 Canary Island Date Palms

There are seven Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) planted in the vicinity of the playground area, interplanted with the Norfolk Island Pines. Three Canary Island Date Palms are located along the entry road further north of the playground area. Two of these are interplanted into the road-side planting and two are located in the grassed picnic area east of the road. From the available documentary evidence there was no specific feature associated with these plantings.



PHOTO 3~11 View of the Canary Island Date Palms near the playground (TBLD, 2009)

Two Canary Island Date Palms are also present further north near the existing public toilet and the road that links the west and east sides of the site. These trees may be associated with gardens and plantings from the boatmen's cottages; however, this would require further investigation of the documentary evidence to confirm the origin of these trees. Additional Canary Island Date Palms are evident near the Customs House and on Barrenjoey Headland.



PHOTO 3~12 View of the Palms near the existing public toilet and picnic area (TBLD, 2009)

3.3.4 Moreton Bay Fig

An established Moreton Bay Fig is located at the south western corner of the Palm Beach Golf Club near the entry steps down to Station Beach. This is the only mature Moreton Bay Fig in the Park (internal plantings within the Golf Course have not been documented). Recent planting of Moreton Bay Figs has been undertaken by Pittwater Council in the north west area of the site between the car park Station Beach. The community consultation identified there are concerns that the views of Barrenjoey Headland, Pittwater and Broken Bay will be restricted when these trees mature and that they are inappropriate in this location. This is supported by assessment of the historical viewshead enjoyed from the park to the headland.



PHOTO 3~13 Moreton Bay Fig in south west corner of Palm Beach Golf Course (TBLD, 2009)

3.4 Built Form and use

Please note that no architectural assessment of the buildings has been included in this CMP as it was beyond the scope of the brief. For the purposes of site context, the following is a brief description of the existing built form on the site today. The scope of this CMP does not include assessment of the buildings or their adaptive re-use.

3.4 1 Picnic Shelters around the existing playground in the south of the park (L10)

These shelters are included on the Heritage Inventory and listed in Council's LEP. The original listing is brief and it is assumed from close inspection that the shelters have been extensively modified since this original listing. Refer to the inventory sheet L10 for further information. The shelters continue to be used for their original purpose. Refer to Inventory Sheet L10 for photos and more information.

3.4.2 Rangers Cottage

The former Rangers Cottage, constructed and used during the camping era, has been extended and converted into a restaurant and kiosk following Council approval. This building is located in a position where future modifications will not have an impact on features identified to be of historical significance in the reserve. Therefore no separate Inventory Sheet has been prepared for this building.



PHOTO 3~14 Former Rangers Cottage (TBLD, 2009)

3.4.3 North Palm Beach Surf Life Saving Club (L09)

The existing building continues to be used for its original purpose. Documentary evidence indicates the current building was constructed after the park was officially closed to camping, opening in 1974. The building and its use is consistent with the management intent of Governor Phillip Park as a recreation reserve. Refer to Inventory Sheet L09 for photos and more information.

3.4.4 Barrenjoey Boathouse and associated pier / jetty (L05)

The Boathouse has been modified and added to since its original construction in 1947 by Aub Allen. The boathouse complex now includes a daytime cafe with outdoor seating overlooking Station Beach; the Sydney Seaplanes business operation; and Barrenjoey Boating Services who hire a range of boats for fishing and recreational boating. The building is located at the end of the main jetty. The Seaplanes have been a continued use at the site since 1975 and boat hire is consistent with the reasons that Governor Phillip Park was converted to a recreation reserve in the 1920's providing access to the water for recreational purposes. The daytime cafe in the Boathouse building is popular and contributes to the enjoyment of the recreational reserve. Any future expansion of this use would need to be carefully considered in relation to the support services such as car parking provided along with impact on the capacity of recreational uses in the reserve. Captain Victor Walton leased the Barrenjoey Boathouse and wharf from Aub Allen to operate Aquatic Airway Australia, a coastal airline, from this site. Refer to Inventory Sheet L05 for photos and more information.

3.4.5 Toilet block in the north-west area of the park

The brick toilet facility was constructed when the road extension and car park along with new picnic facilities were established in the 1970's. It's lack of sympathetic architectural character and visual prominence detracts from the natural landscape character of the park.



PHOTO 3~15 Existing toilet block (TBLD, 2009)

3.5.6 Picnic shelters in the north-west area of the park

The two picnic shelters are constructed in an octagon shape with internal walls dividing the shelters into two separate areas. These shelters were installed later during the sites development (after the mid 1970's, actual date unknown). The octagon shape with internal wall panels are similar to the original shelters constructed earlier in the playground area. These shelters appear to be poor condition. This replication of the original shelters form detracts from the importance of the original structures.



PHOTO 3~16 Existing picnic shelter in north-west of the site (TBLD, 2009)

3.5 Infrastructure

3.5.1 Internal road system and car parking (L06)

There is a looped road system within Governor Phillip Park, established once the recreation reserve was declared (after 1923). This looped road system is still in place today, with the additional looped parking from the end of the lower road formed in 1972 to increase car parking in the site. Photographs of the looped road in the 1940's show camping to both sides of the road in the vicinity of the Rangers Cottage and down to Beacon Store. The road was originally a gravel surface and was sealed with asphalt in the 1970's. Currently the road only has been sealed, and the car parking areas are a combination of gravel surface or partially grassed surfaces. This retains an informal and complimentary park character and assists with retaining low traffic speeds in the reserve.

The original road alignment through Governor Phillip Park along the western side of the reserve that linked to the main track up to the Lighthouse on Barrenjoey Headland (constructed 1843) through the existing Palm Beach Golf Club is not visible today. Note - no archaeological investigations were undertaken as part of the scope of this study to determine if a former road fabric exists below the finished surface of the Golf Club.

3.5.2 Pedestrian paths

There is no overall formalised pedestrian path system from Beach road into the park. Pedestrians enter the site via beach walking, informally across the grass or on the roads. This appears to be consistent and complimentary with the historical use patterns of the reserve. The only formalised paths are within the dune revegetation area and to the toilet block near the car park.



PHOTO 3~17 Formalised path access TBLD, 2009)

3.5.3

Park furniture including seats, picnic tables and barbeques (outside the shelters)

There are no seats or picnic tables remaining from the earliest phase of use prior when the reserve was established as a Recreation Reserve in 1923. Currently there are different styles of seats through the reserve including some more recent 'heritage style' seats. This style of seating is inappropriate in the Park as it confuses the historical value and styles in the park. Modern seating has also recently been installed and is inappropriate.

Electric barbeques appear to have been constructed in a style using sandstone facing, which is sympathetic to park values and clearly contemporary in their construction, which is inappropriate.



PHOTO 3~18 Picnic tables under the Norfolk Island Pines (TBLD, 2009)



PHOTO 3~19 Seats at Station Beach (TBLD, 2009)

3.6

View sheds

3.6.1

Views of Barrenjoey Headland

The visual connection to Barrenjoey Headland and the Lighthouse is an important historical view shed. Over the years as recently planted large sized trees have matured the open views have been reduced. Consideration should be given to smaller tree species or no trees in areas that may obscure views to Barrenjoey.



PHOTO 3~20 Views of Barrenjoey Headland from Station Beach (TBLD, 2009)

3.6.2

Views to Station Beach

Views from within Governor Phillip Park across the golf course to Station Beach are important to retain the open informal character present during the development of Governor Phillip Park. As can be seen in old photos of the site, the golf course was an integral part of the broader landscape and to interpret and understand the geographical feature of the tombolo, therefore some visual transparency through the golf course is important to retain.



PHOTO 3~21 View through Golf Course from entry road (TBLD, 2009)

3.6.3

View of Governor Phillip Park from Barrenjoey Headland

The view from the headland has been well documented over time as illustrated in the photos below:



PHOTO 3~22 View of Governor Phillip Park c 1912
Source: Pittwater Council Picture Archives



PHOTO 3~23 View of Governor Phillip Park c 1920
Source: Pittwater Council Picture Archives

Any future works in the reserve and the headland will need to carefully consider retaining the view sheds over the park, to the ocean, Pittwater and to Barrenjoey Headland.



PHOTO 3~24 View of Governor Phillip Park from Barrenjoey Headland 2009 (TBLD, 2009)

4. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

4.1 Summary Statement of Significance

Governor Phillip Park occupies the area of land referred to as the tombolo or sandy spit between Palm Beach and the Barrenjoey Headland which forms the south head to Broken Bay. The relatively flat topography of parts of Governor Phillip Park made it attractive to early settlers as it was considered to be arable land and market gardens were one of the early uses on the site. The arable land upstream in the Hawkesbury River catchment was the main reason Broken Bay was promoted as a successful port and trading route during the early days of European settlement.

The site itself is noted to have potentially been a location where Governor Phillip and his exploration party in 1788 camped.

The Governor Phillip Park's historical development is integrally linked to the Barrenjoey Lighthouse and the Customs House at the base of the headland. This land was originally acquired by the Crown in 1816, from the original land grant to James Napper and was referred to as Lighthouse Reserve. The land was required for Lighthouse and Customs use, with the Customs House complex constructed at the base of Barrenjoey Headland initially in 1843 and a series of different styles of Lighthouses at the top with the current one built in 1881. The establishment of government infrastructure indicated the importance of the Hawkesbury River region to the settlement of Sydney.

Whilst both the Lighthouse and Customs House complex are located outside the extent of the current Governor Phillip Park, the Park formed part of the original Lighthouse Reserve, the habitable land that was settled providing the support services to construct and maintain the Lighthouse and Customs House. Governor Phillip Park and the Palm Beach Golf Course land supported former Lighthouse Keepers cottages, boatmen's cottages and the store. All these buildings have since been demolished, with only minimal evidence of the former location of Beacon Store remaining. The relatively flat land allowed other services and buildings to be constructed upon it plus the immediate access to arable land provided support facilities to the Customs and Lighthouse uses. This support use has continued throughout the site's history. Today, Governor Phillip Park is the main visitor access point to the Barrenjoey Lighthouse and Barrenjoey Headland. Whilst the route to reach the historic paved road up to the Lighthouse on the headland has been modified over time, the continued informal access through the park or along the beach retains its significance for visitors.

Barrenjoey Lighthouse and the two cottages are listed on the State Heritage Register as being of State significance. The Customs House, which burned down in 1976 is on the NSW Heritage Register.

The park was historically linked to Palm Beach development and settlement. As the region developed as a holiday destination point, remote yet accessible to Sydney, the Shire sought to acquire part of the Lighthouse Reserve for recreational purposes, to facilitate the growing interest in recreational pursuits as part of the trend towards beach side holiday destinations. This included access to surf, fishing and boating, all of which were available at Governor Phillip Park. The site has then continued to be used for recreational purposes throughout its history to the present day. It still provides its original use as the land based access point to Barrenjoey Headland.

Governor Phillip Park is therefore assessed to be of local historical and natural significance.

4.2

Assessment under the NSW Heritage Act Criteria

Criterion description	Significance
<p>Criterion (a)</p> <p>An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (State significance); or</p> <p>An item is important in the course, or pattern, of the local area's cultural or natural history (local significance)</p>	<p>Governor Phillip Park is associated with the establishment of Broken Bay and the Hawkesbury River catchment as a trading port for agricultural produce which assisted in the establishment of Sydney in Port Jackson. Barrenjoey Lighthouse and Customs House was important in facilitating safe boat passage for this trading route to occur during early European settlement of Sydney in Port Jackson. Governor Phillip Park provided the ancillary and support services to the function of the Lighthouse and Customs House, and is considered to be of Local significance.</p>
<p>Criterion (b)</p> <p>An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or a group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (State significance); or</p> <p>An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the cultural or natural history of the local area (local significance)</p>	<p>The Indigenous cultural heritage values have not been investigated in the scope of this CMP. The research into the non-Indigenous heritage values does not include a strong association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons of importance at a State or local level.</p>
<p>Criterion (c)</p> <p>An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (State significance); or</p> <p>An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a degree of creative or technical achievement in the local area (local significance)</p>	<p>Governor Phillip Park's natural setting is unique being located on the sand tombolo with the Barrenjoey Headland to the north, West Head to the west and Lion Island to the north-west. This setting has high natural aesthetic and coastal geomorphologic value, but is not the result of creative or technical achievement.</p>
<p>Criterion (d)</p> <p>An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (State significance); or</p> <p>An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in the area for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (local significance).</p>	<p>The Indigenous cultural heritage values have not been investigated in the scope of this CMP, and therefore significance to indigenous cultural groups cannot be determined. The research into the non-Indigenous heritage values does not reveal a strong association for a particular non-indigenous cultural group with the site.</p>
<p>Criterion (e)</p> <p>An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (State significance); or</p> <p>An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to understanding the area's cultural or natural history (local significance)</p>	<p>The indigenous cultural heritage values have not been investigated in this CMP. There is limited potential that this site may yield further information as it has already been significantly modified and disturbed since European settlement.</p> <p>Governor Phillip Park's natural setting is unique being located on a sand tombolo with Barrenjoey Headland to the north, West Head to the west and Lion Island to the north-west. This setting has natural history values and is of local significance.</p>
<p>Criterion (f)</p> <p>An item possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (State significance); or</p> <p>An item possesses uncommon, rare or</p>	<p>Whilst the site is a unique example of a tombolo, established as a recreation reserve retaining many of the sites natural features, it does not have uncommon, rare or endangered aspects.</p>

Criterion description	Significance
endangered aspects of the area's cultural or natural history (local significance).	
<p>Criterion (g)</p> <p>An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristic of a class of NSW's</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments (State significance); or <p>An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of the area's</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments (local significance). 	<p>Governor Phillip Park located on the tombolo between the mainland and Barrenjoey Headland is a unique natural feature that has remained relatively intact over time. Whilst there have been some modifications to this site, it is unique when compared to other tombolo's in NSW, some of which have been extensively modified. Establishment of a permanent recreation reserve on this tombolo is unique particularly at a local level and its position has contributed to its popularity and appropriateness as a recreation reserve. It is therefore considered to be of local significance.</p>

5. OVERALL CONSERVATION POLICIES

In addition to the following Conservation Policies, please refer to the Inventory Sheets in Section 7 which details conservation policies for key features in the Park. The policies below relate to overall features and smaller specific features not included in the Inventory sheets.

5.1 Natural heritage

No	Feature	Policy	Priority
5.1.1	Dunes in the northern section of the site		
(a)	Existing dunes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Inventory Sheet L03 	Refer L03
5.1.2	Remnant rear of dune/escarpment vegetation		
(a)	Remnant dune between the lower access road and the upper open grassed area on the ocean side of the park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Inventory Sheet L08 	Refer L08
5.1.3	Dunes to Palm Beach North		
(a)	Existing dunes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain low indigenous vegetation to stabilise the dunes whilst retaining the open views and vistas of Palm Beach North and Barrenjoey Headland and lighthouse when viewed from the adjoining elevated grassed area and the North Palm Beach Surf Lifesaving Club. Ongoing weed control. 	Ongoing Ongoing
5.1.4	Dunes on Station Beach north of Barrenjoey Boathouse		
(a)	Existing dunes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weed control. Plant with <i>Spinifex</i> and other low growing indigenous vegetation only to allow access between the open grassed area adjacent to the car park and the beach. 	Short term Short term

5.2 Cultural plantings

No	Feature	Policy	Priority
5.2.1	Norfolk Island Pines		
(a)	Existing mature plantings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Inventory Sheet L02 	Refer L02
(b)	Recent inter-planting between mature plantings along entry road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Inventory Sheet L02 	Refer L02
(c)	Recent plantings in the northern section of the site (north of the golf course).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain existing trees. Design and install interpretive information to clearly differentiate these new plantings from those planted adjacent to the golf course during the camping and park establishment era. 	Ongoing Short term
5.2.2	Coral Trees		
(a)	Existing four mature Coral Trees at the former Beacon Store location.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Inventory Sheet L11 	Refer L11
(b)	Existing copse of mature Coral Trees on the boundary between Station Beach and Palm Beach Golf Course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain existing trees in current form, as there is no path or access encouraged under these trees. If they senesce, replace with same or similar species red flowering, broad 	Ongoing Ongoing

No	Feature	Policy	Priority
		spreading deciduous tree	
5.2.3	Canary Island Date Palms		
(a)	All existing Canary Island Date Palms in the site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain and maintain all Palms. Use sterilised tools when pruning dead and dying palm fronds to prevent introduction of the fungus <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>. If replacement of palms is required, investigate an alternative, yet similar Palm species if there is no effective proven control for the fungus <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>. If a suitable treatment is found for this fungus, then replace with same species. 	Ongoing Ongoing
5.2.4	Moreton Bay Fig		
(a)	Tree near in the south-west corner of Palm Beach Golf Course near steps down to Station Beach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate the origins of the existing Cypress Tree located immediately west of the Fig. If this is not a significance species, remove to allow space for the Moreton Bay Fig. 	Short term
(b)	Planted Moreton Bay Figs adjacent to Station Beach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate removal of some or all of the planted Moreton Bay Figs along this section of Station Beach, as they will block the views of Barrenjoey Headland as they mature (refer to View Sheds). If removed, do not replace trees. 	Short term
5.2.5	Mown grass areas		
(a)	All existing mown grass areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing mown grass areas are to be retained and continue to be managed for their recreational use. No additional garden bed planting including shrubs to be established in the large open grassed areas of the park, as these are required for continued recreational use and to retain the open views and vistas in the site. Planting for WSUD purposes may be appropriate and proposals are to minimise impacts on the large open grassed areas, and retain views through the site with appropriate plant selection. 	Ongoing Ongoing
5.2.6	Shrub plantings between the northern car park and picnic area		
(a)	Existing shrub plantings between the car park and the picnic area in the north-west area of the park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selectively remove some shrubs in this location to open up views and access into the picnic areas in the north-west area of the site. Retain the overstorey trees for shade. 	Short term

5.3 Built Form and use

No	Feature	Policy	Priority
5.3.1	Picnic shelters		
(a)	Existing shelters around the playground area, already listed in the Heritage Inventory and LEP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Inventory Sheet L10 	Refer L10
(b)	Existing shelters in the north-west area of the site (not listed on the Heritage Inventory)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When these shelters require replacement, the new shelter design is to be clearly differentiated from the heritage listed shelters near the playground in terms of shape, character and internal 	Short term

No	Feature	Policy	Priority
		configuration. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New shelters to utilise materials that complement the natural and informal character of the reserve. 	Ongoing
5.3.3	North Palm Beach Surf Life Saving Club		
(a)	Existing building and use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The North Palm Beach Surf Life Saving Club is to continue to be supported and retained in its existing location. The SLC is an important component of the reason for the Governor Phillip Park being established as a Recreation Reserve in this location. Guidelines on built form are not included in this CMP. Refer to Inventory Sheet L09 	Refer L09
5.3.4	Barrenjoey Boathouse		
(a)	Existing use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Inventory Sheet L07 	Refer L07
5.3.5	Toilet block in north-west area of the park		
(a)	Existing toilet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This building has not been assessed for its condition, safety and compliance with current standards. When the toilet requires replacement or repair, ensure future placement, design, surface colours and height of the building ensure there is no increased visual impact on views from and to Barrenjoey Headland, Station Beach and the bushland area between the upper and lower sections of the Park. This may include consideration of an alternative location. 	N/A Ongoing
5.3.6	Playground		
(a)	Playground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain playground activities and use in this area. Future upgrading to playground to be sympathetic in form, design and scale to the surrounding Norfolk Island Pines and Canary Island Date Palms, picnic shelters and landscape setting. 	Ongoing Ongoing
5.3.7	Additional building locations in the site		
(a)	Additional buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional buildings are to be constructed in locations outside of existing or former building footprints. This excludes recreational infrastructure. 	Ongoing

5.4 Infrastructure

No	Feature	Policy	Priority
5.4.1	Roads		
(a)	Internal looped road (original road alignment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Inventory Sheet L06. 	Refer L06
(b)	Northern most looped road and car parking system from the lower road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to L06 for design guidelines Review and resolve controlled vehicle access to Barrenjoey Headland with NSW NPWS to protect Station Beach. Improve integrated pedestrian access as part of future site design. All new works to be identified as contemporary works, with clear interpretive signage to identify former road alignment to Barrenjoey Lighthouse 	Refer L06 Short term Ongoing Ongoing

No	Feature	Policy	Priority
		<p>Complex.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future upgrade works to this car parking area to improve integrated pedestrian access to Station Beach, Barrenjoey Lighthouse and public toilet facilities. • Future site design to consider removal of "loop" systems to reduce carpark footprint movements and speeds. 	Ongoing
(c)	Vehicle control measures (barriers and bollards)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existing treated pine log barriers are inappropriate and are to be replaced progressively with a more sympathetic design and material. • Future design and vehicle barriers are to be unobtrusive in colour, complementary in materials and low in height. 	<p>Short to Medium term</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
5.4.2	Paths		
(a)	New paths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any new pedestrian paths to be fully compacted unsealed surface eg. compacted crusted sandstone without edging, or sand where appropriate through the dune system. 	Ongoing
	Existing concrete path to toilet facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove this path when toilet facility is upgraded and replace with new fully compacted unsealed path surface. 	Medium term
	Sand paths through dunes and revegetation area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Inventory Sheet L03 	Refer L03
5.4.3	Seats		
(a)	New seats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New seats are to utilise simple modern designs and natural materials that complement the natural and informal character of the site. 	Ongoing
(b)	Existing seats, recently installed with heritage character.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existing seats are to be progressively removed and replaced with new seats as described in 5.4.3 (a). 	Medium term
(c)	Existing "urban" style seats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existing seats are to be progressively removed and replaced with new seats as described in 5.4.3 (a). 	Medium term
5.4.4	Picnic tables		
(a)	New picnic tables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New tables to utilise natural materials to complement the natural and informal character of the site. • New seats are to utilise simple modern designs and natural materials that complement the natural and informal character of the site. 	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
(b)	Existing picnic tables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain and replace when required with tables that utilise natural materials to complement the natural and informal character of the site. • New seats are to utilise simple modern designs and natural materials that complement the natural and informal character of the site. 	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
5.4.5	Barbeques		
(a)	New BBQ's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New BBQ's should generally only replace existing ones. If new BBQ's are required, use sawn sandstone blocks in facing. 	Ongoing
(b)	Existing BBQ's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain and replace with sawn sandstone facing construction when they require replacement. 	Ongoing
5.4.6	Fencing to golf course		
(a)	Golf course fence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New golf course fencing to be black 	Ongoing

No	Feature	Policy	Priority
		plastic coated mesh for low visibility.	
5.4.7	Signs and signage		
(a)	Signs and signage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rationalise existing signage, with all signs to be kept to a minimum to avoid clutter and visual impact. Interpretative signs to be small, intriguing, unobtrusive and creative, reflecting the sense of place and carefully designed and located to be visually unobtrusive. 	Ongoing

5.5 View sheds

No	Feature	Policy	Priority
5.5.1	Barrenjoey Headland		
(a)	Views from the north-west area of the park towards the headland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any future planting and built form is not to impede the open expansive views of the headland when viewed from Station Beach and the grassed area adjacent to the beach and the car park. 	Ongoing
(b)	Views from Station Beach adjacent to Palm Beach Golf Club.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open views of the headland are important from the beach, as this is generally the former approach/alignment to the headland. Any future built form or modifications associated with the Barrenjoey Boathouse to be designed with sympathetic architectural form and not present an obtrusive visual form or bulk in the site, be no higher than the existing structure and use colour sympathetic to the site character. 	Ongoing
5.5.2	To Station Beach		
(a)	Views to Station Beach from the lower road picnic area in Governor Phillip Park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Filtered views through the golf course to Station Beach to be retained to reflect the informal character and integration of different recreational uses in the reserve during its development. This is also referred to in Inventory Sheet L01. Interpretive information to be provided in the vicinity of the picnic areas to interpret the former camping ground area and the informal interface between the golf course and the park. 	Ongoing and refer to Sheet L01 Short term
5.5.3	From Barrenjoey Headland over Governor Phillip Park		
(a)	Lookout from the Lighthouse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural features are to continue to dominate in the landscape Any built form visible from the headland in the park is not to exceed double storey to be consistent with historical character and allow natural features to remain dominant in the view shed. Interpretive information to be available at the viewing location regarding Governor Phillip Park former natural values and historical connection to Barrenjoey Headland. 	Ongoing Ongoing Short term

6. INVENTORY SHEETS

Each of the major natural and cultural heritage features in the reserve have an inventory sheet prepared, which includes Policies for future use, and a list of works where required.

Index of Sheets

No.	Name of feature
L01	Palm Beach Golf Course
L02	Norfolk Island Pines and Canary Island Date Palms
L03	Northern dune area
L04	Former boatmen's quarters in Governor Phillip Park
L05	Former campsite
L06	Access roads through Governor Phillip Park
L07	Barrenjoey Boathouse, wharf and western foreshore (Station Beach)
L08	Remnant rear dune/escarpment
L09	North Palm Beach foreshore and Surf Life Saving Club
L10	Three picnic shelters in the playground area
L11	Former Beacon Store and Coral Trees

The text in the sheets includes cross-references to the source documents used in the preparation of the inventory sheets. The background documents are numbered and these are shown in the following brackets - []. The background document list by number is included in Appendix A.

Cross references to relevant Photos are also included in [], for example [L07~12].

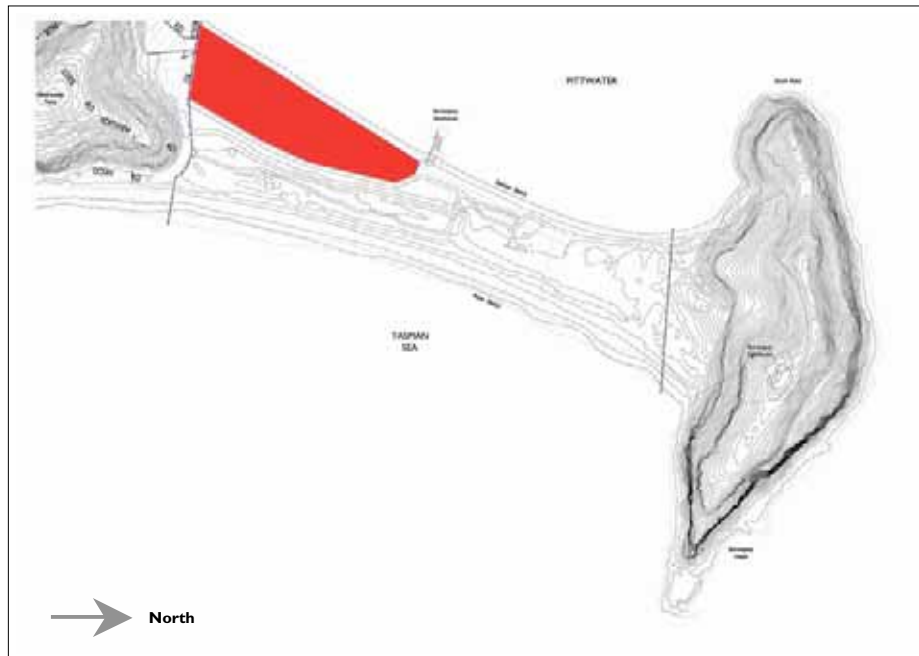
Inventory Sheet

PALM BEACH GOLF COURSE

Name of feature:
Palm Beach Golf Course

Inventory Item No:
L01

Location diagram:



Physical description of feature:



Photo L01~1 View north over GPP



Photo L01~2 View from Ocean Road into PBGC

Palm Beach Golf Course (PBGC) occupies the south west area of the tombolo adjacent to Governor Phillip Park. In terms of the Governor Phillip Park's history, the golf course was established on the reserve and whilst separate from the Park it has been considered in the overall site context as it once formed part of the single crown land parcel for Lighthouse Reserve.

The golf course is a 9-hole links course with established exotic and native trees including extensive plantings of Cocos Palms, Norfolk Island Pines and some Figs between the fairways and along the boundary. Filtered views of Lion Island, West Head and Barrenjoey Headland from the course contribute to its landscape character and setting. The western boundary of the course, where it interfaces with Station Beach, is unfenced with grade separation between the beach and course. A small section of high mesh fence screens are located along this boundary, to prevent balls reaching the beach in this location. This informal and unfenced boundary contributes to the relaxed character of Station Beach and the Palm Beach Golf Course.

The southern, eastern and northern boundaries of the course are fenced with a 1.8m high cyclone mesh fence. There are openings in the fence to allow access between the course and the park, which continues to reinforce the integral nature of golfing on this site alongside the Park. The fence is in relatively poor condition and is likely to require replacement in the near future. Recent shrub and tree plantings along the eastern boundary have the potential to limit views into the course from the park and establish a stronger sense of separation. The Pro-Shop is located within the southern boundary with adjacent on-street parking along Beach Road. The Palm Beach Golf Club house is located outside the course on the southern side of Beach Road.

Historical background:



Photo L01~3 1929 views of Pittwater [4]

Palm Beach Golf Club was formed in 1924 [3], formalising the informal and casual use of this site for golf, which had been occurring since the early 1900's. The site was surveyed and the boundary road created, which is the current lower access road into Governor Phillip Park. Initially the road defined the boundary, and then when camping became more popular at the site, a post and rail fence was installed to define the boundary between camping and the course, and prevent cattle entering the site. It was not until the 1960's that a more formal boundary was established and a pro shop constructed.

Chronology of works

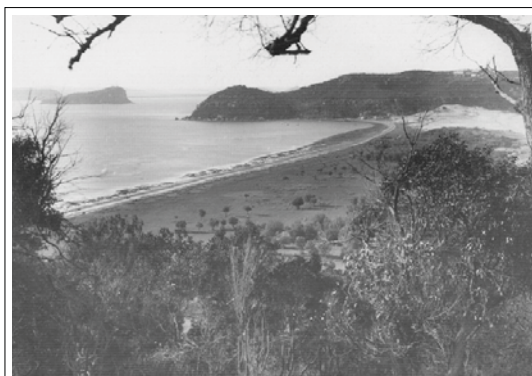


Photo L01~4 1912 view of sparsely vegetated western foreshore [3]



Photo L01~5 (Desire line tracks, 1920s [4])

- Prior to golfing the site of the course was part of the broader crown land parcel that was known as Lighthouse Reserve.
- An access track constructed to the Customs House and Lighthouse and the Lighthouse Keepers Cottages constructed in 1868. The informal track alignments are shown in Photo L01~5.
- Early uses of this site included survey of a government road to access Customs House and Barrenjoey Lighthouse in 1877.
- Barrenjoey Public School operated out of the Lighthouse Keepers cottages from 1882 to 1886.

- In 1912 the site consisted of well-vegetated open canopy native bush on the eastern boundary, with vegetation becoming sparse and the ground gently grading towards Station Beach, refer photo L01~4. Informal games of golf were played on this area.
- 1924 the Palm Beach Golf Club established.
- 1925 Warringah Shire Council found the golf use of the site was turning the area into a sandy waste, refer photo L01~6.
- In 1927 the boundary road was laid out, timber post and rail fence installed, aligned to accommodate the campers and to prevent cattle grazing on the course. At this stage planting in Governor Phillip Park occurred including trees along the road. Refer to Figure L01~M2.
- In 1936 the golf course and the camping site were connect to water main supply [6].
- 1929 piles and wire barricades on the beach were erected.
- 1966 Roy Broomhead and the council engineer straightened and extended the Palm Beach Golf Club eastern edge to the present boundary
- The pro-shop was built c. 1960's and rebuilt in 1990
- Sir Robert Askin, Premier of NSW [6] opened the present Palm Beach Golf Clubhouse on the 15th October 1965.
- Al Howard, a golf course architect, redesigned the golf course, introducing a fairway watering system in 1969 [6].
- To increase park qualities, a member of the golf club planted over 60 trees including Cocos palms, NZ Christmas bushes, Paperbarks and Norfolk Island hibiscuses in 1981 [6].

Assessment of Significance:

Overall	Local
Historic	Local
Aesthetic	N/A
Social	N/A
Research	N/A
Archaeological potential	No

Summary Statement of Significance:

The golf course is of local significance as it's early history as access to the Customs House and Barrenjoey Lighthouse, accommodation for the Lighthouse Keepers, presence of the former Barrenjoey Public School and subsequently forming an important component of the recreational use of the peninsula.

POLICY

Future use:

- Continue future use as a golf club consistent with its historical recreational use.
- Maintain current boundary position with no further encroachment into Governor Phillip Park or Station Beach.
- Transparency of the interface between the Golf Course and Governor Phillip Park and Station Beach is an important element of the sites historical character. This boundary is to retain the transparency and informality inherent in the existing fence design. Specifically, the fence design is chain-wire mesh allowing views into and out of the course. There are gaps in the fence to allow access from the course to the park and vice-versa.
- Filtered views through the Golf Course to Station Beach from Governor Phillip Park provide a sense of space and visual connection to the tombolo as an entire land area.
- Cyclone fence in moderate condition, upgrade and/ or replace. Works to boundary fence to be recessive in design so as not to distract from the distant views across Pittwater. Maintain height and materials selected to have minimal visual prominence and impact, maximising visual transparency to maintain openness significant to the site (refer to overall significance). Vegetation within golf course to be maintained to its present condition and prominence, offering permeable views.

Summary of works required:**Short term**

- Boundary fence on the south, north and east will require replacement. The new fence design to be of similar design to the existing fence including material use, height, visual transparency and pedestrian access points.
- Review and preferably remove the recent shrub plantings along the eastern boundary of the golf course boundary to ensure open views are retained between the golf course and Governor Phillip Park.

Medium term

- Continue to retain filtered views between the golf course and Governor Phillip Park.

Long term

n/a

Maintenance:

- Continue maintenance as established by the Club.

Interpretive opportunities:

- The integration between the Palm Beach Golf Course and Governor Phillip Park including the community initiative around its formation, and the visual and physical access between the park and the beach.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**Plans and drawings:**

Fig L01-M1 Extract from Parish Map of Narrabeen, County of Cumberland, Metropolitan Land District, N.S.W.

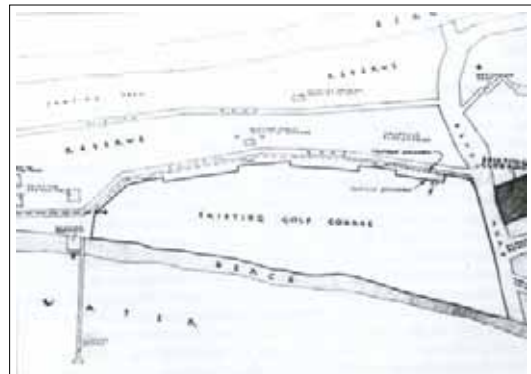


Fig L01-M2 Map of original golf course boundary (PBGC BOOK)

Historical Images

Photo L01-6 Vegetation on eastern boundary 1925 [1]



Photo L01-8 Clear fairways and little vegetation 1956 [4]



Photo L01~7 (New vegetation on site 1988 ^[1])

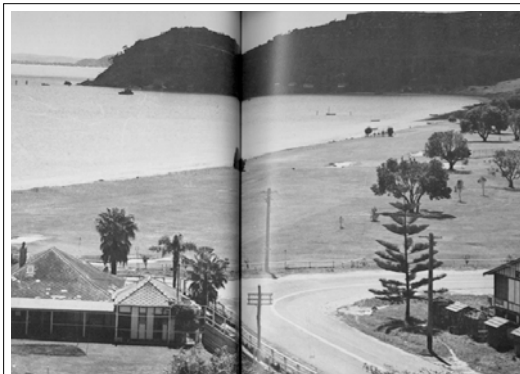


Photo L01~9 Clubhouse and golf course 1945 ^[1]

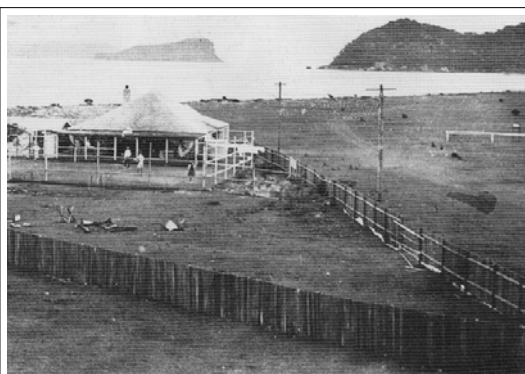


Photo L01~10 1st Clubhouse & informal course 1920 ^[3]



Photo L01~11 Golf on Barrenjoey 1925 ^[4]



Photo L01~12 Cattle from a dairy run by the Gonsalves family near Waratah St. grazing on the golf course. Oil painting by W. Lister-Lister. Date unknown c.1850's ^[1]



Photo L01~13 Golfing fashion c.1920, Palm Beach golf course not yet properly laid out ^[2]

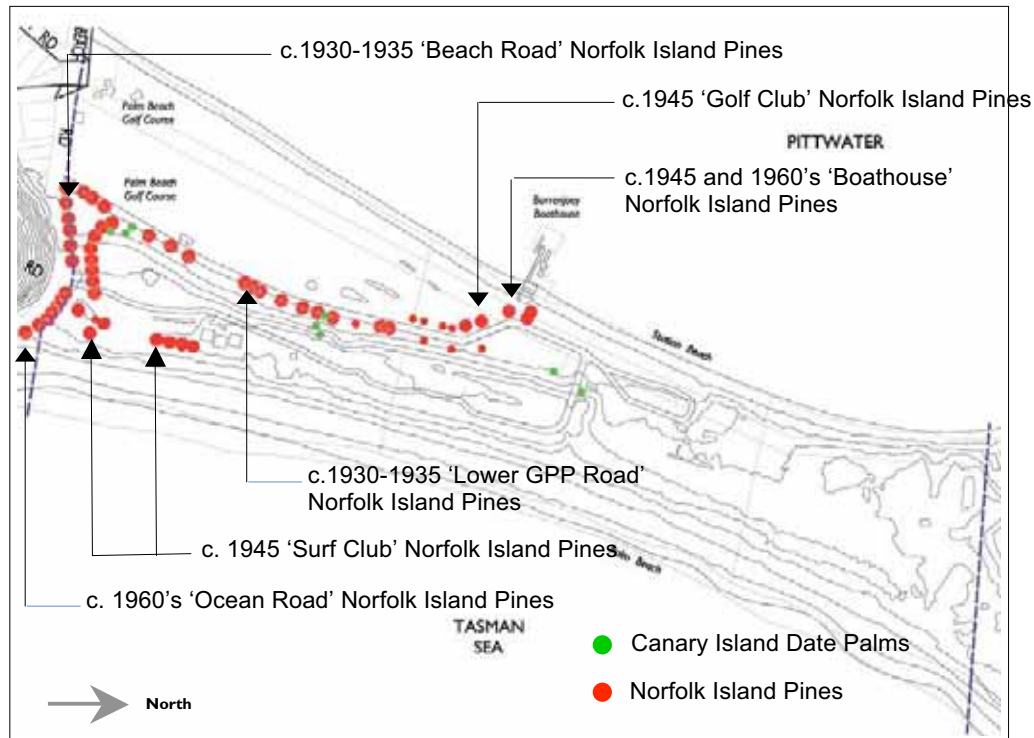
Inventory Sheet

NORFOLK ISLAND PINES AND CANARY ISLAND DATE PALMS

Name of feature:
Norfolk Island Pines and Canary Island Date Palms

Inventory Item No:
L02

Location diagram:



Physical description of feature:



Photo L02~1 View from Ocean Road towards GPP



Photo L02~2 View of 1930's NIP's towards Palm Beach

The *Araucaria heterophylla* Norfolk Island Pines (NIP) plantings in the reserve are well established and provide dense shade, wind protection, and spatially define the southern end of the site and the entry road into Governor Phillip Park. These trees create a distinctive arrival experience and sense of place to Governor Phillip Park.

In the vicinity of the playground *Phoenix canariensis* Canary Island Date Palms are planted between some of the Norfolk Island Pines in no identifiable or regular pattern. The Palms are mature and assumed to be of a similar age to the Pines. There is an additional group of Canary Island Date

Palms planted along the road including one adjacent to the road and two near the bottom of the former spine, where there are picnic tables.

The Beach Road Pines east of the entry road to Governor Phillip Park are a more recent planting with a diameter of approx 0.6m. West of the Governor Phillip Park Road entry the Pines are older with varied trunk diameter of approx 1.0m. The Pines along Governor Phillip Park Road are planted generally at 9 to 10m spacing in groups with gaps in between. More recent plantings, approximately 15 years old, are planted in the gaps.

The Pines near the Surf Club are slightly younger than those along Governor Phillip Entry Road with a trunk dia. of approximately 0.8m.

The Pines located at the northern end of the golf course, inside the boundary fence, have a 0.8 to 0.9m girth and are next to two pairs of Pines of smaller girth 0.6m. Three Pines outside the Boathouse have 0.8m trunk diameter with the single pine south of the path at 0.5 to 0.6m diameter, all planted in turf and appear to be in good condition.

Canary Island Date Palms have been planted around the playground, south Governor Phillip Park, adjacent to the lower Governor Phillip Park Road. A series of three palms are planted along the lower Governor Phillip Park Road, north of the surf club. One is adjacent to the road and two are located at the base of the central spine. Two palms are also present, presumed planted but may also have been wind-blown seed, located north and south of the connecting road from Station Beach over to Palm Beach. One palm is near the existing toilet block, the other is near the picnic area. These palm plantings need to be investigated to ascertain if they have a relationship to former buildings located in this area.

Historical background:

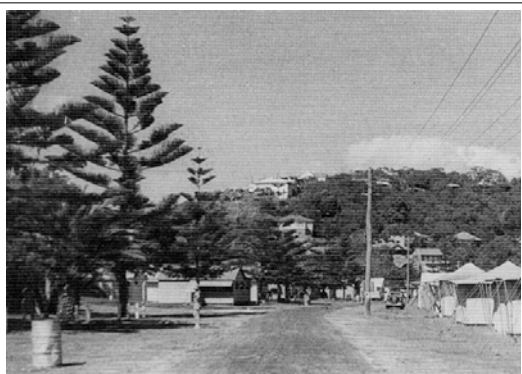


Photo L02~3 c.1950s 15-20 yr old NIPs along road [1]



Photo L02~4 Post WWII photo indicating 10-15yr old 'Beach Road' NIPs & newly planted 'Surf Club' NIP's [1]

Norfolk Island Pines of Palm Beach are aesthetic landmarks, an expression of 19th century land holdings. The first recorded plantings of these pines were along the beachfront of southern Palm Beach between 1914-1915 by R. J. Hordern [2. Pg 26]. In 1927 a member of the Palm Beach Golf Club then planted a number of Norfolk Island pines along the road, opposite the current 6th tee, in an attempt to improve the park [6]. 1931-1938 a considerable tree planting program was undertaken by the golf club [23]. In the late 1940's two rows of Norfolk Island pines were planted [7].

Chronology of works:

Hordern's 1914 planting of Norfolk Island Pines with 1.5m girths help determine the age of Norfolk Island Pine planting in GPP. Beach Road Norfolk Island Pines are evident in the foreground of a post WWII photo [L02~4]. Analysing their size, these pines appear to be approximately 10 to 15 years old, indicating they had been planted between 1930-1935, with a girth of 1.0 to 1.05m. Those pines appearing to be planted at a similar time (with similar girth) include the lower Governor Phillip Park Road Norfolk Island Pines [L02~3].

Also evident in the post WWII photo are the Surf Club Norfolk Island Pines newly planted and staked, dating them at c.1945. These are of medium size (0.85-0.9m girth) today. Medium sized pines

include the Golf Club and two of the three Boathouse Norfolk Island Pines. Newer plantings of Pines (those 0.5-0.6 and less) include one of the three Boathouse Pines, those planted recently at conflicting spacing to the older planted pines along the lower Governor Phillip Park Road, and Ocean Road Norfolk Island Pines. Ocean Road pines are subjected to the elements, and in 1978 a severe storm caused 40m cutbacks of the ocean beach resulting in the Norfolk Island Pines being undermined by wave action and subsequently collapsing [L02~8].

Assessment of Significance

Overall	Local
Historic	Local
Aesthetic	N/A
Social	N/A
Research	N/A
Archaeological potential	No

Summary Statement of Significance:

The existing Norfolk Island Pine and Canary Island Date Palm plantings are physical evidence of Governor Phillip Park's development as a recreation reserve over time. The trees were planted successively over a few years from early to mid 1930's, with the majority planted during the 1940's when the site was used as a camping ground after WWII. Their design layout and extent reflects the Park's early use as a camping ground in the 1940's (Criterion a and e).

POLICY

Future use:

- Retain the existing Norfolk Island Pine and Canary Island Date Palm plantings in their current form
- When the Pines or Palms senesce, replace with same species in the same location
- No additional planting of these species outside existing locations to retain the clear distinction between these plantings and future works

Summary of works required:

Short term

- Investigate whether the recent infill plantings (within the past 15 years) along Governor Phillip Park Entry Road have replaced dead trees, or are additional plantings. Note: from review of the older photos, it appears that gaps were left in the Pine and Palm plantings along Governor Phillip Park Entry Road to provide space for campsites.
- If the recent trees are additional plantings, and not replacing dead trees, then selectively remove them to retain the gaps in the Pine and Palm plantings along Governor Phillip Park Entry Road, to reflect the earlier phases of camping use.
- Recent garden beds are to be removed from around the base of Norfolk Island Pines, and mown grass established beneath them, consistent with the planting character of the remaining Norfolk Island Pines in the site.

Medium term

n/a

Long term

n/a

Maintenance:

- Maintain Norfolk Island Pines and Canary Island Date Palms in good condition. Ensure appropriately qualified Arborist is used to undertake any major pruning or maintenance work required.

- Regular maintenance for removal of fronds from Canary Island Date Palms to be undertaken with sterilised equipment to prevent infection with fungus. Refer to Policy 5.2.3 (a) for further information.

Interpretive opportunities:

- The former use of the reserve as a camping area after WWII when planting occurred and was finalised.
- Planting along Governor Phillip Park lower access road and play area from 1927 reflects the original park establishment works.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Current views and condition



Photo L02~5 180 degree view of 1940's Norfolk Island Pines taken from the fence bordering Palm Beach between the two rows of NIP's



Photo L02~6 1940's Norfolk Island Pines taken from the Rangers Cottage looking towards the Norfolk Island Pines

Plans and drawings

None available

Historical Images



Photo L02~7 NIP's of variable height 1988 ^[1]



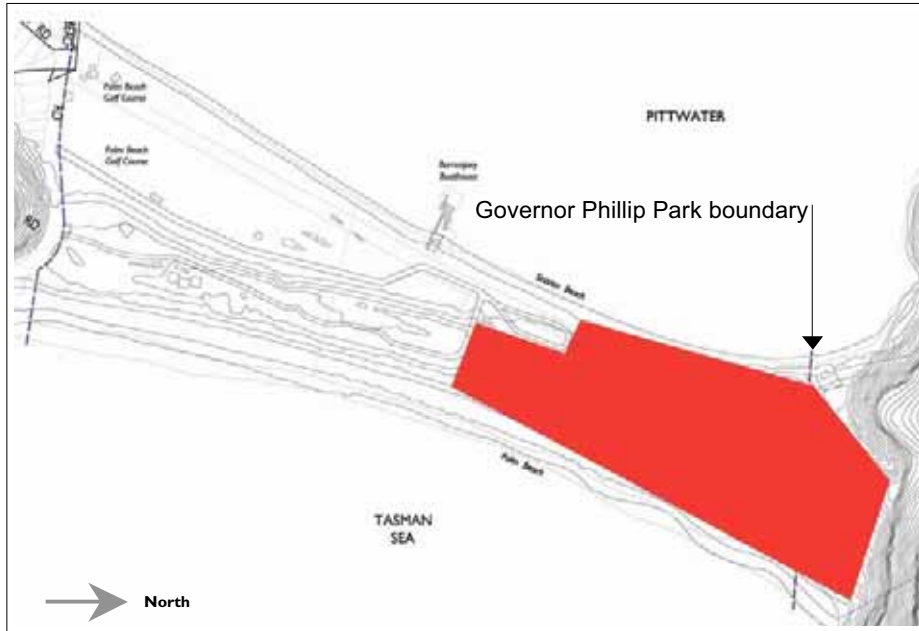
Photo L02~8 Collapsed Norfolk Island Pine 1978 ^[18]

Inventory Sheet NORTHERN DUNE AREA

Name of feature:
Northern dune area

Inventory Item No:
L03

Location diagram:



Physical description of feature:



Photo L03~1 Dune revegetation area in the foreground viewed from Barrenjoey Headland



Photo L03~2 Exposed sand dune near the base of Barrenjoey Headland

The northern section of Governor Phillip Park has been stabilised with fencing and planting works undertaken in the late 1980's [L03~1]. One small area of mobile dune remains at the base of Barrenjoey Headland that is outside the Park boundary and within the Ku-ring-gai National Park [L03~2]. The steep near vertical sandstone escarpments rise out of the base of the mobile sand dune forming Barrenjoey Headland

The vegetation in the dunes is dominated by three indigenous shrubs including *Acacia*



Photo L03~3 Main path with wire & timber post fence

longifolia, *Leptospermum laevigatum* and *Banksia integrifolia* [L03~6], and some ground layer species including Marram Grass from the original stabilisation planting. The sand dunes have been stabilised, which was the original intent, however there is weed infestation and a lack of vegetation diversity in the dunes. The original stabilisation planting works introduced Marram Grass, which is not current best management practice as the indigenous, grey foliated *Spinifex* is a more appropriate species. This area most likely provides some habitat for native fauna. The flora species include ground covers, shrubs and small trees, which vary in height up to approximately 5 metres, screening views to Pittwater and ocean from within the dunes area. Evidence of Bandicoots and some birdlife is visible and audible.

Minor informal paths (approximately 2 metres wide), with timber chain boardwalks laid directly on the sand, connect Station Beach and Palm Beach. An approximately 3 metre wide main sand path [L03~3] links Barrenjoey Headland and the northern point of the access road and car park. Post and wire fence prevents access into the planted areas through the dunes [L03~3].

Historical background:



Photo L03~4 (c.1900 lady standing on Barrenjoey ^[4])



Photo L03~5 (c.1920 undulating, exposed dunes ^[4])

In 1881 the government purchased 147 acres of Barrenjoey Headland and the tombolo for £1,250 [3] from private landowners, successors of the land initially granted to James Napper. At this time Aboriginal families, Chinese and European fishermen, timber cutters, vegetable gardeners, staff and families of the lighthouse and customs post, and others inhabited the park.

Late 1950s saw some measures introduced to control the use of the area after the dunes showed signs of further deterioration [5 pg. 7] and a study in 1982 concluded erosion of the beach was caused by windblown sand losses from the Northern part of the beach onto Barrenjoey headland, and offshore erosion around the headland was caused by wave and tidal action.

Warringah Shire Council initiated the dune reconstruction works that commenced in 1983 levelling the natural dunes, planting vegetation including Marram grass, and constructing fences to protect the vegetation. Work on the project was designed to stabilise the northern sand dune and was suspended August 18 1984 when the State Government publicly cautioned the Council regarding the manner in which it undertook the work in the dunes area [6], after local concerns over disturbance of Aboriginal sites located in the dunes. An archaeological study [20] located 11 Aboriginal middens, 3 of which were rated as significant [L03~M2]. Work continued for the next two years after the study and the works were completed in 1987 [5]. The community are concerned about the impact these works had on the Aboriginal archaeological values and the natural landscape character of the park.

Chronology of works:

- Early photographs from c.1900 show the northern half of Governor Phillip park as an expanse of undulating, wind-swept dunes exposed to the Tasman sea, Pacific ocean [L03~5]. Pockets of vegetation were dotted along the western foreshore, protected from the ridge of sand [L03~9] thought to be *Spinifex*.
- Throughout the site's history until 1983, the dunes remained in their natural state.

- The 1983-87 dune stabilisation works by Council with extensive planting of them [L03~11 to 14], causing much community concern regarding disturbance to Aboriginal archaeological values, and changing the natural, dynamic landscape.
- 1987 to present - the vegetation has continued to grow, successfully establishing in the dune. In 1991 storms damaged the vegetation [L03~15], but it has recovered fully [L03~1].

Assessment of Significance

Aboriginal archaeological investigations were not included the scope of this project.

POLICY

Future use:

The stabilisation works in the dune altered the natural landscape character of this area, reducing its natural significance, and potentially affecting the Aboriginal archaeological significance. As a priority, seek advice from the relevant Aboriginal community regarding appropriate future management of the site for these values.

Investigate the potential to increase the natural values of this area and decrease the formality of the paths, to increase the dune area's contribution to the natural landscape values of the Park. Include consideration of downsizing or potential removal of some paths to increase the habitat potential and increase species diversity.

Summary of works required:

Short term

- Liaise with the Aboriginal community regarding the values of this site
- Weed control
- Flora and fauna survey with recommendations regarding habitat improvement and reinstatement of a more natural vegetation regime and species mix in the site
- Liaise with NSW NPWS regarding the management interface of the dune system

Medium term

- Investigate the potential to close some paths and remove some fences to allow a larger habitat area without human access and physical barriers in it. This is to include potential closure of the north-south path.
- Vegetation management in accordance with future flora and fauna survey recommendations

Long term

- Ongoing vegetation maintenance including weed control

Maintenance:

- Ongoing vegetation maintenance including weed control
- Monitor pedestrian access through the dunes area

Interpretive opportunities:

- Flora and fauna species found on the dune
- Natural geomorphological significance of the tombolo and the dynamic characteristics of the original dunes, along with human intervention and modification to these values

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Current views and condition



Photo L03~6 Vegetation in the dunes area



Photo L03~7 Exposed sand with indigenous ground layer



Photo L03~8 View south from main track showing Palm and Station beach

Plans and drawings

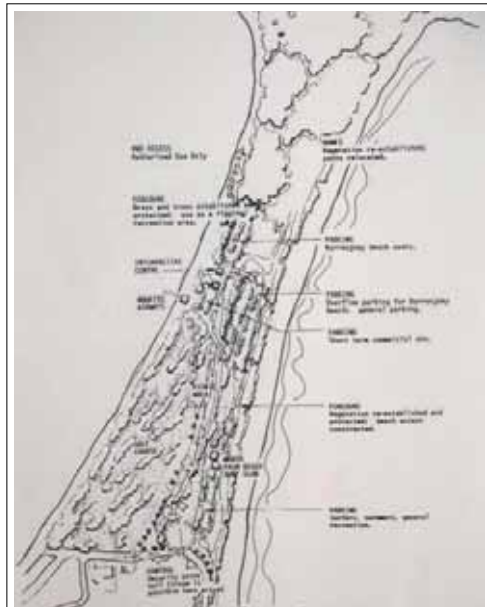


Fig L03~M1 Foresite Management Plan

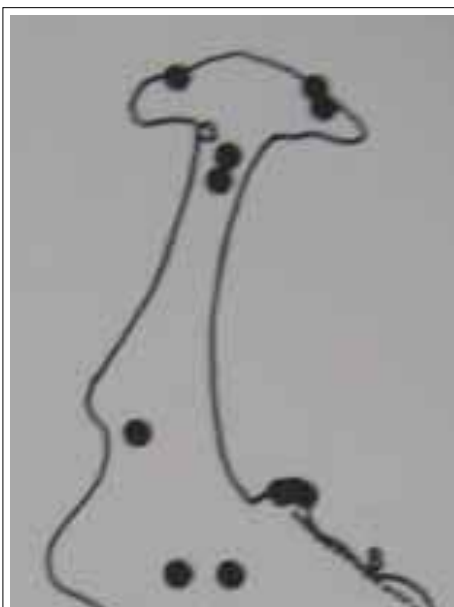


Fig L03~M2 Byrne 1984 Archaeological Study indicating approximate location of aboriginal midden sites

Historical Images:



Photo L03~9 Sand dunes on the tombolo connecting mainland to Barrenjoey Headland, 1890 ^[4]



Photo L03~10 High dunes at the base of Barrenjoey Headland 1988 ^[4]



Photo L03~11 Sand dune area after reshaping and planting with Marram Grass 1987 ^[5]



Photo L03~12 Stabilisation planting by Warringah Council using Marram Grass 1987 ^[5]



Photo L03~13 Sydney Morning Herald 7th August 1984 outcry over demolition of dunes ^[12]



Photo L03~14 Revegetation growth 1992 ^[4]

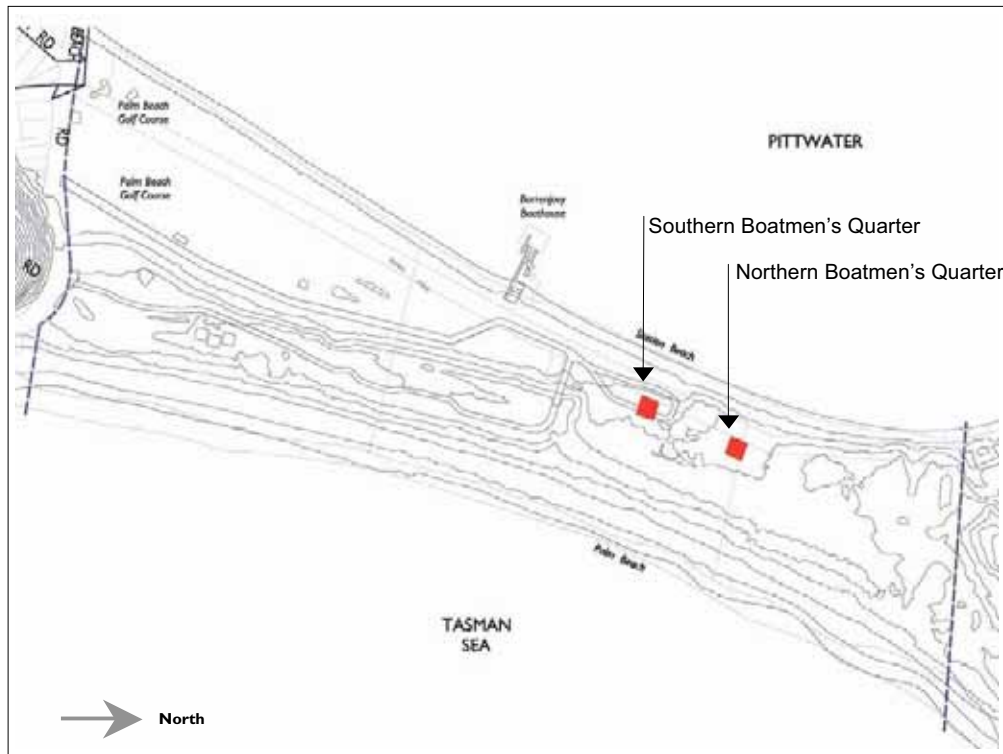
Inventory Sheet

FORMER BOATMEN'S QUARTERS

Name of feature:
Former Boatmen's Quarters in Governor Phillip Park

Inventory Item No:
L04

Location diagram:



Physical description of feature:

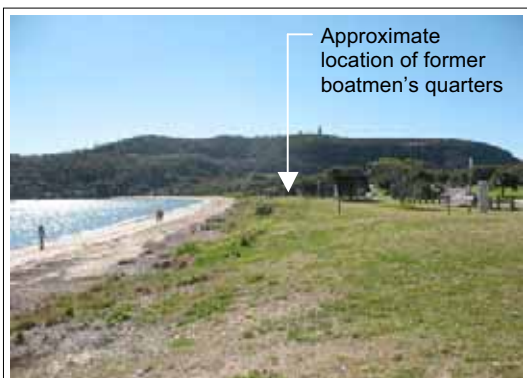


Photo L04~1 Station Beach looking towards Barrenjoey Headland, former location of southern boatmen's quarter

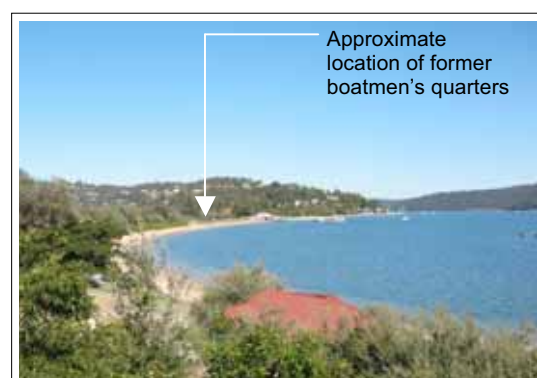


Photo L04~2 From Barrenjoey looking along Station Beach to former location of northern boatmen's quarter

There is no visible evidence of either of the Boatmen's Quarters on site, however, no archaeological investigation has been undertaken. The southern site is assumed to have been disturbed during the car park and road construction in the mid 1970's and the northern site is likely to have been disturbed during the dune stabilisation works undertaken in the early 1980's.

The southern site is located partially over the looped road and partially over the grassed area associated with the car park (refer to Location diagram above). The northern boatmen's quarter is located in the re-shaped dunes and there is a thick cover of native vegetation growing over the site.

Historical background:

After the original timber Customs House fell into disrepair, a more substantial stone Customs House along with associated Boatmen's Quarters, boathouse and stone jetty were constructed in 1862 [3]. The Customs House was disbanded in 1870 [7] and Broken Bay became a port in 1871, with facilities to for loading and unloading ships. The Boatmen's Quarters, adjacent to the Customs House, was used as Barrenjoey Public School from 1872-1894, after which time it was replaced by a new building with three bedrooms described as 'Broken Bay Cottage for Customs Officer' in 1898 [6].



Photo L04~3 Northernmost cottage 1906, used as the Telegraph and Post Office [12]



Northern
boatmen's
quarters

Photo L04~4 View of the northernmost cottage c 1890, from Barrenjoey Headland

The northern Boatmen's Quarters were used as a Telegraph Office 1869 [L04~3], and also as a Post Office in 1871 [12]. Coast Waiter, Albert Thomas Black (1868-1890) was appointed telegraph operator and post officer [1]. These buildings were part of Customs Station, whilst being located in Governor Phillip Park. In 1904 Barrenjoey Post Office was closed [3] but remained as a Telegraph Office until 1930 [7]. In 1950 (the former) Warringah Shire Council demolished the northernmost Boatmen's Quarters cottage [7]. The southern Boatmen's Quarter remained until it was demolished c.1978.

Chronology of works:

- The northern quarters were constructed c 1862 as part of the Customs House complex and use.
- The southern quarters constructed c 1862 as part of the Customs House complex and use
- 1869 the northern quarters used as a Telegraph Office until 1930.
- 1950 northern quarters demolished by Warringah Council
- 1978 the southern quarters were demolished

Assessment of Significance

Overall	Local
Historic	Local
Aesthetic	N/A
Social	N/A
Research	N/A
Archaeological potential	Yes

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Boatmen's Quarters were of local significance as they were an essential part of the communications via the Post and Telegraph Office, and provided accommodation for the Customs Station staff. Located within Governor Phillip Park it was an anchor point and direct link to the Customs House and Barrenjoey Headland. Through historic photo analysis it is evident the northern quarters was a more prominent building standing amongst the low vegetation on the more sheltered Pittwater side of the tombolo. There is no remaining visible evidence of these buildings, however the area formerly occupied should be protected and there is opportunity for interpretation.

POLICY

Future use:

A physical indicator of the former location of the Quarters should be considered for future interpretation to re-establish the link to the Barrenjoey Headland and inform visitors of the local significance and history of the site.

Summary of works required:

Short term

- Investigate and re-establish the accurate locations of the former Boatmen's Quarters, and determine appropriate marker system to denote the former footprint for both the northern and southern quarters.
- Undertake necessary works to install the markers on the two sites.

Medium term

- Design and implement appropriate interpretive information or signage for these sites.

Long term

n/a

Maintenance:

Undertake any necessary works to retain visibility of the markers of the former footprint of the boatmen's quarters.

Interpretive opportunities:

Appropriate interpretive themes include:

- Customs and Lighthouse phase, including connection of Governor Phillip Park to the Customs House complex.
- Installation of interpretive signage, or methods adopted to interpret the site and its former links to the Customs Station, would help stimulate an awareness of the significance and role of the Boatmen's Quarters.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Historical Images



Photo L04~5 1912 view from Barrenjoey showing northernmost Boatmen's Quarters^[4]



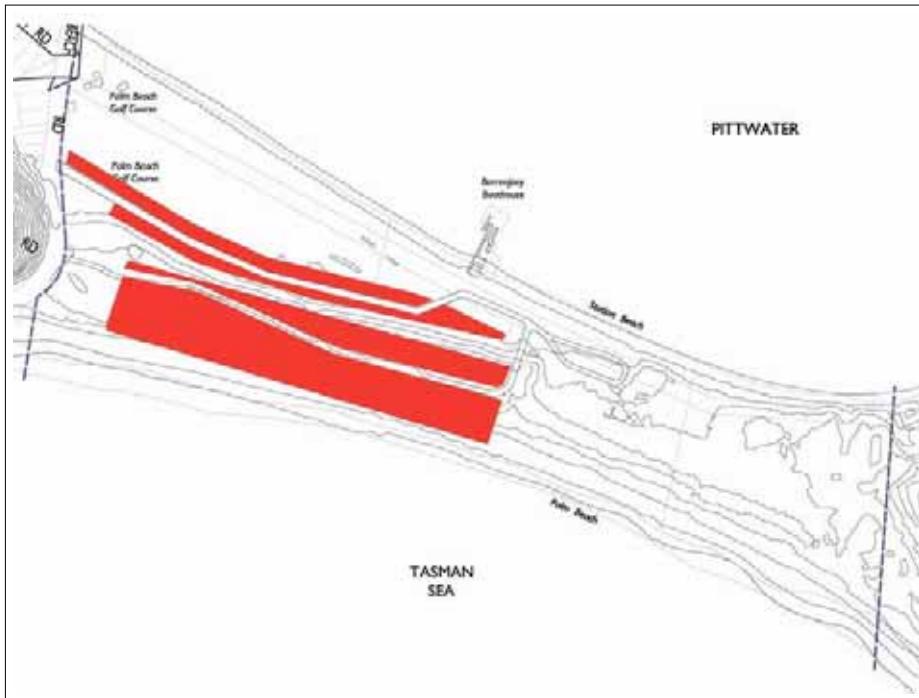
Photo L04~6 1920 view from Barrenjoey showing northernmost Boatmen's Quarters^[4]

Inventory Sheet FORMER CAMPSITE

Name of feature:
Former Campsite

Inventory Item No:
L05

Location diagram:



Physical description of feature:



Photo L05~1 Former Campsite location



Photo L05~2 Lower road, Norfolk Island Pines, Canary Island Date Palms and telegraph poles

The former camping at Governor Phillip Park occurred along both sides of the lower and upper access roads in the park commencing west of the Rangers Cottage including part of what is now the Palm Beach Golf Course. The playground area and grassed area was not included in the camping area.

Today, these areas are mainly either grass, picnic facilities, car parking or have garden bed planting on them. The land form has been modified adjacent to the upper road to include approx 1 metre high grassed mounds that defined the angled parking. This could be misunderstood to be from the camping ground, but photographs of park construction during the early 1980's show these works being completed then. The second row of Norfolk Island Pines planted adjacent to Beach Road were planted during the camping phase in the 1940's, and the Rangers Cottage was the

administration office. Shower and toilet facilities were available within and adjacent to the North Palm Beach Surf Life Saving Club were constructed after the camping area closed in 1972.

Telegraph poles run the length of the grassed verge, parallel to the Pittwater side of Governor Phillip Park circulation road, adjacent to the golf course. A level grassed area lies below a steep bank and the Pittwater side road, which has picnic tables scattered in the protected shade between mature Norfolk Island Pines.

The former Rangers Cottage has recently been converted into a restaurant and kiosk and the area around this has been modified to provide additional seating with a marquee extending from the original building. The surrounding grounds have been landscaped with new sandstone paving, timber and stainless steel bollards, and planting to provide an entry and external seating area for the kiosk.

Historical background:



Photo L05~3 Former tent city c. 1945 [1]



Photo L05~4 1940's former campsite [4]

From as early as the mid-1920's campers enjoyed the beauty of the Barrenjoey Headland and tombolo area. The area gradually increased in popularity for camping after the designation of the Recreation Reserve in 1923, with extensions to this in 1929 and again in 1932. In 1936 the golf course and campsite were connected to mains water supply [6]. Recreational facilities were increasingly provided on the peninsula after the Second World War, such as bowling, yachting and surfing clubs [3 pg. 123]. This increased the attraction of the area for camping, along with improved access via roads including improved bus connections and increased ownership of private vehicles. By 1955 there were approximately 180 campsites at the reserve and this high level of use led to erosion at the reserve. Council undertook measures to control the use of the area, and in 1972 the reserve was closed to camping.

Chronology of works:

- Early 1920's camping occurred informally in the whole site with campers selecting their locations based on environmental conditions [L05~7].
- The Rangers Cottage was established and used as a station to collect fees and control the use of the campsite c. late 1920's.
- During the Depression (1929-1932) semi-permanent dwellings appeared [3]. After land owners complained of campers setting up on private lands without permission, Warringah Shire Council sent their health inspector on the 15th January 1930 to inspect and draw up controls for Governor Phillip Park campsite due to overcrowding and poor sanitary conditions [15].
- By the early 1930's numbers began to increase. Council erected signs prohibiting camping initially, but later designated camping areas predominantly along the sides of the road and the southern end of Governor Phillip Park [L05~3], to limit the erosion to the dunes.
- Camping use peaked in the late 1940's and 1950's [L05~3 to 6]
- By 1955 there were approximately 180 campsites based at Governor Phillip Park [3] parallel to both the Pittwater and Ocean sides of the internal park road system [L05~5].
- The camping was causing erosion in the site and in the 1950's measures were taken to reduce the camping use and impact on the site.

- Permanent camps were based along Governor Phillip Park lower access road on land that is now part of the golf course. During these times, the golf course boundary fence was inset and irregular in alignment to accommodate the sites (Refer L01).
- With the extension of the golf course in 1966 up to the Pittwater side road edge, there was a slightly reduced camping area.
- 1972 a government directive closed the park to camping activities due to increased use of the site.
- After closure of the park to camping the site was nominated for a stabilisation scheme including re-grassing and planting the eroding areas.
- There is no physical evidence remaining from the camping, however the recreational spaces within the park are used similarly, with grassed areas used for informal recreation, surfing and sun bathing on the Ocean side, and picnicking in the sheltered leese side main dune/escarpment in the site.

Assessment of Significance

Overall	Local
Historic	Local
Aesthetic	N/A
Social	N/A
Research	N/A
Archaeological potential	No

Summary Statement of Significance:

The former camping area is of local significance as it attracted people from the broader Sydney area, particularly during the Depression and post WWII to Governor Phillip Park. The Park was a destination for its low cost recreational opportunities, and the mysterious, secluded natural romantic get away it offered from the City. The strong informality of the park was driven by the landform and environment, creating the basis of its character, which attracted people to visit, stay and live in the area.

POLICY

Future use:

- Retain the existing use of Governor Phillip Park as a recreation reserve, with facilities catering for day visitors from the Sydney area by retaining and improving the picnic and BBQ facilities that encourage people outdoors to enjoy the relaxed ambience of the reserve, consistent with the qualities that have attracted people to the park over the past 90 years.
- Retain the informal relaxed park character that celebrates the natural values of the site.
- Retain the open views of Barrenjoey Headland, Palm Beach North, West Head, Lion Island and Station Beach. This sense of openness and connection to water based recreational uses are the reasons this reserve was popular during its historical development and still is today.
- Specific design features that will retain the informal character of the area of the Park include:
 - Unsealed surfaces for car parking and pedestrian paths where possible.
 - New tree planting in the open grassed areas to be limited to species replacement so as to retain open views and light.
 - No further planting of shrub species in the open grassed areas.
 - New infrastructure such as picnic tables, seats, shelters, bollards etc to utilise natural materials (refer Section 5 of the CMP).
 - Minimise additional pedestrian paths in the site
 - Retain and improve the natural bushland area at the rear of the main dune in the site.

Summary of works required:

Short term

- Design work in accordance with policies, maintaining the relaxed and informal character of the park and views from within the park.

Medium term

Ongoing maintenance

Long term

n/a

Maintenance:

Ongoing to maintain the site character, condition and view sheds.

Interpretive opportunities:

The Ranger's Cottage was constructed to facilitate camping in the reserve including collecting of camping fees and is an appropriate point to interpret the camping history of the park. This can be linked to the overall development of Palm Beach as a beach holiday destination point for Sydney.

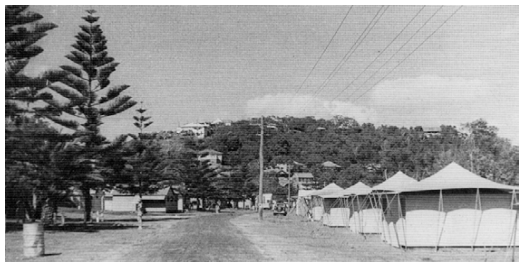
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**Historical Images**

Photo L05~5 (c.1950 road, Norfolk Island Pines and tents erected at Governor Phillip Park ^[3])



Photo L05~6 (1950 semi-permanent cabins, 'Duzme' ^[3])



Photo L05~7 c.1925 Early Campers ^[4]

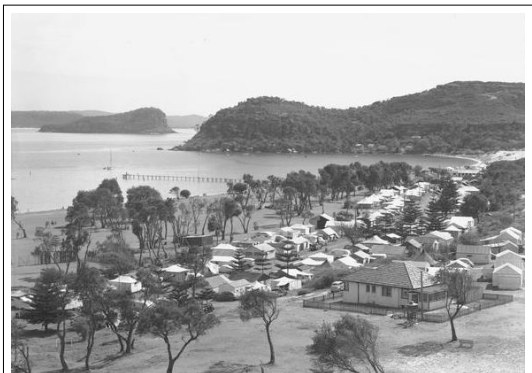


Photo L05~8 (c.1962 Public Camping Area ^[19])

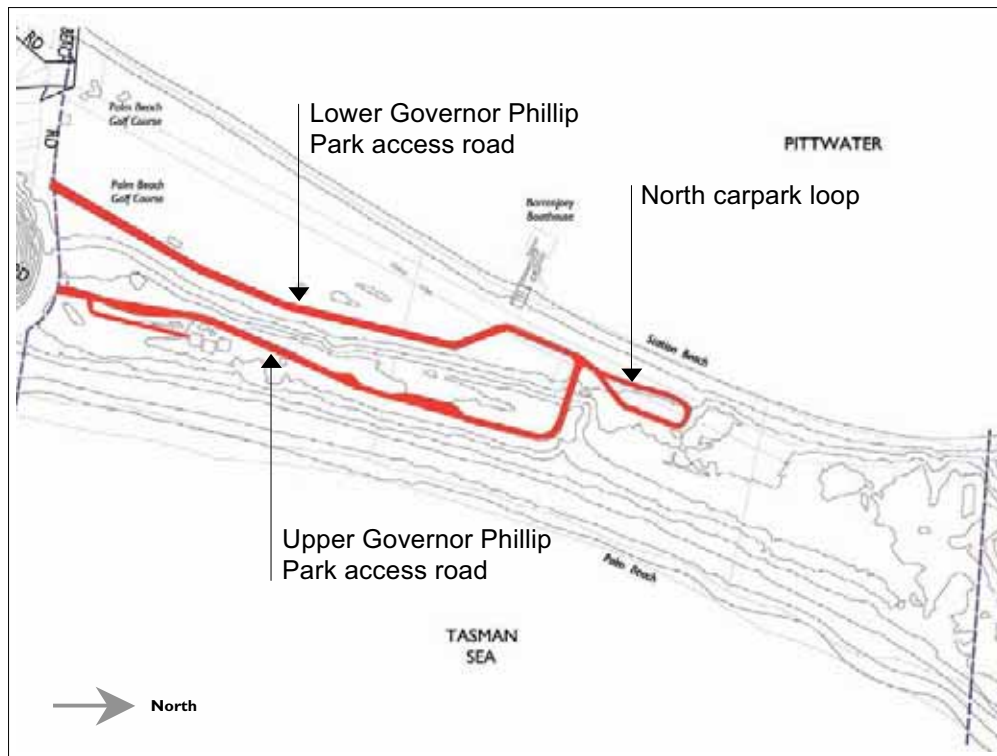
Inventory Sheet

ACCESS ROADS THROUGH GOVERNOR PHILLIP PARK

Name of feature:
Access roads through Governor Phillip Park

Inventory Item No:
L06

Location diagram:



Physical description of feature:



Photo L06~1 Upper road with traffic calming infrastructure



Photo L06~2 Lower road, Norfolk Island Pines, Canary Island Date Palms and telegraph poles

The access road consists of 6m wide sealed asphalt surface with no formalised edge or kerb and channel. The road appears to be in poor condition, particularly the lower road where edges are failing. A mix of various bollards and traffic barriers are used along the edge of the road contributing to the disjointed use of contemporary materials within Governor Phillip Park. Different periods of road installation are obvious due to the use of different aggregate surfaces in different parts of the site. Angled and parallel parking along the roads occurs in the site. There are formalised angled parking areas, most of which are a gravel or partially grassed surface and one

has been sealed. Parallel parking occurs informally on the grassed road verge on the golf course side of the lower access road. Bollards or low barrier rails restrict parallel parking along other sections of the upper and lower roads.

There is an approx 1 metre high mound adjacent to the southern stretch of the upper access road, restricting vehicle access into the adjoining open grassed areas. The landscape adjacent to the road is mown lawn with young, mature and old Norfolk Island pines through the site, usually linear to roads, paths or beachfronts.

Telegraph/power poles run along the west side of the lower road. A level grassed area between the angled parking and the base of the rear dune on the lower access road is a popular picnic area. This area is protected from easterly winds.

The northern car park consists of an asphalt loop road that provides access to a small informal boatramp and a sealed 90 degree angled car parking bays. There are park bench seats and Moreton Bay Fig Trees with protective mesh tree guards alternating along a raised level grassed area retained by a pine log retaining wall (Refer L04). A 13 x 4 metre red brick toilet and change facility with showers is located east of the car park. The power poles that run the length of the site terminate at the car park.

Historical background:



Photo LO6~3 (Unsealed upper road 1906 ^[12])



Photo LO6~4 (c. 1920 desire line track visible ^[4])

George Scott Chiene, a licensed surveyor, was requested to survey the Barrenjoey Peninsula in 1877. His plan defined an area of 147 acres (excluding the road at 6.5 acres), which now comprises Governor Phillip Park and Barrenjoey Headland. The road referred to was intended to link the headland with Pittwater Road and Manly, and the northern-most section of the present Barrenjoey Road [6].

In the 1920's the cart track known as 'Old Barrenjoey Road' [5 pg. 6] was bituminised and the main road from Newport to Palm beach was completed [3]; increasing access for those with motor vehicles. They were usually only the more affluent members of society, which gave Palm Beach a romantic and mysterious nature due to the difficulties of reaching the destination. It offered unique views and numerous natural attributes to explore. With the opening of Palm Beach Golf Course in 1924 and boundaries laid out in 1925 the road to Customs Station was redirected round the edge of the course. Sydney Harbour Bridge was completed in 1932 making it easier to access Pittwater [3] and in 1937 Ocean Road was bituminised [5 pg.6]. A bus service from Wynyard to Palm Beach commenced operation 1937/1938 [3] allowing the less affluent to access Palm Beach and Governor Phillip Park.

With rising numbers of visitors and water sports increasing in popularity an unsealed loop track was formed, off the main circulatory unsealed road, providing access to Pittwater and carparking. Many of the visitors would park in close proximity to the small boat ramp, on the higher, level, clear grassed area. This track was not included in the bituminising of the main circulatory road in Governor Phillip Park and it was not until 1984 when Warringah Council obtained permission from Aboriginal groups to construct a carpark on the site of a shell midden, when the loop track was sealed and informal parking was created [6].

Further development of the roads within Governor Phillip Park have been informed via aerials and photographs, described below in the Chronology of Works.

Chronology of works:

- Originally motor vehicles crossed the site as they pleased, but with increasing use and the fragility of the site, erosion forced council to establish formal routes through the site.
- An unsealed road along the original alignment of the road surveyed in 1877 (on the Pittwater side of the reserve, refer to L06~9 and 10) provided access to the Customs Station.
- With increasing numbers of campers an additional road was established on the upper (ocean) side of the site giving access from Beach Road to the dunes, refer L06~11.
- A looped road was then constructed joining the upper and lower roads forming a circulation road around Governor Phillip Park [L06~5].
- Unsealed roads are visible in the 1951 aerial photo [L06~5].
- The access roads were sealed mid 1970's, with the parking areas remaining informal and unsealed or grass.
- The northern car park was formerly constructed and sealed in 1984. [L06~7].
- An access road to North Palm Beach Surf Club was present from 1976 -1977 after which mounding was formed in 1978 for car parking and the area was turfed and used for informal recreation.
- The 1997 aerial photo includes traffic calming measures on the upper access road and formalisation of car parking areas.

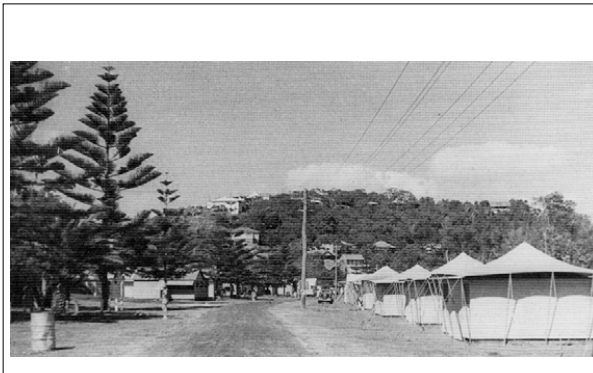


Photo L06~5 c.1950 Lower access road in Governor Phillip Park^[3]

Assessment of Significance

Overall	Local
Historic	Local
Aesthetic	N/A
Social	N/A
Research	N/A
Archaeological potential	No

Summary Statement of Significance:

The lower access road is locally significant as it provided access to the Customs Station and Lighthouse and is defined with cultural plantings. The upper access road and the northern loop are not considered to be of significance but are important to the current function and visitation levels in the reserve and adjoining Barrenjoey Headland and Lighthouse.

POLICY

Future use:

- The alignment of the lower access road should not be altered due to its original alignment defined with the cultural plantings.
- The shared pedestrian and vehicle use of the sealed road is to be retained to avoid the need for additional paths through the park, and slow vehicle traffic, and no widening of the road.
- The informal character of the road and associated parking areas is to be retained.
- Asphalt surface to the road only.
- Any edging required to stabilise asphalt surface, is to be sandstone edging flush with existing surface only.
- No concrete edging, wheel stops or kerbs are to be used.

- Future vehicle control measures to utilise natural materials and a consistent style to be developed in accordance with guidelines in Section 5 of the CMP Report. Minimise the use of additional vehicle road infrastructure and traffic signage, to retain the informal and shared use character of the road, and meet the required traffic management and safety standards.
- Where drainage improvements are required, drainage is to remain informal to grassed verges with no formal underground stormwater drainage systems or pits.

Summary of works required:

Short term

- Remove any recent Norfolk Island Pine plantings along lower access road that are not a replacement of senescing trees in the site, to retain the informality of the original cultural plantings
- Remove the former plastic reinforced sub-surface material from angled car parking on the upper road. Replace with fully compacted gravel surface as this is now a high use location adjacent to the former Rangers Cottage.

Medium term

- Resurface the road with asphalt, and incorporate an edge treatment to the asphalt surface, flush with the existing road surface level if required. No kerb and channel is to be installed.

Long term

- Ongoing maintenance

Maintenance:

- Maintain parking areas to roadside as gravel in high use areas, and reinforced grass in overflow/low use areas. This retains the important informal park character.
- Monitor the stability and condition of the grassed areas for overflow parking and upgrade as reinforced grass where required.

Interpretive opportunities:

Not applicable.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Plans and drawings



Fig L06~5 (1951 aerial ^[4])



Fig L06~6 (1977 aerial ^[4])



Fig L06~7 (1978 aerial ^[4])



Fig L06~8 (1982 aerial ^[4])

Historical Images



Photo L06~9 (1925 single unsealed road ^[4])



Photo L06~10 (1940's main circulation unsealed road ^[4])

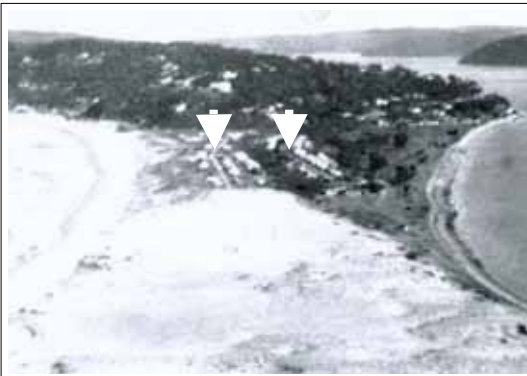


Photo L06~11 (c.1950 two unsealed road ^[21])

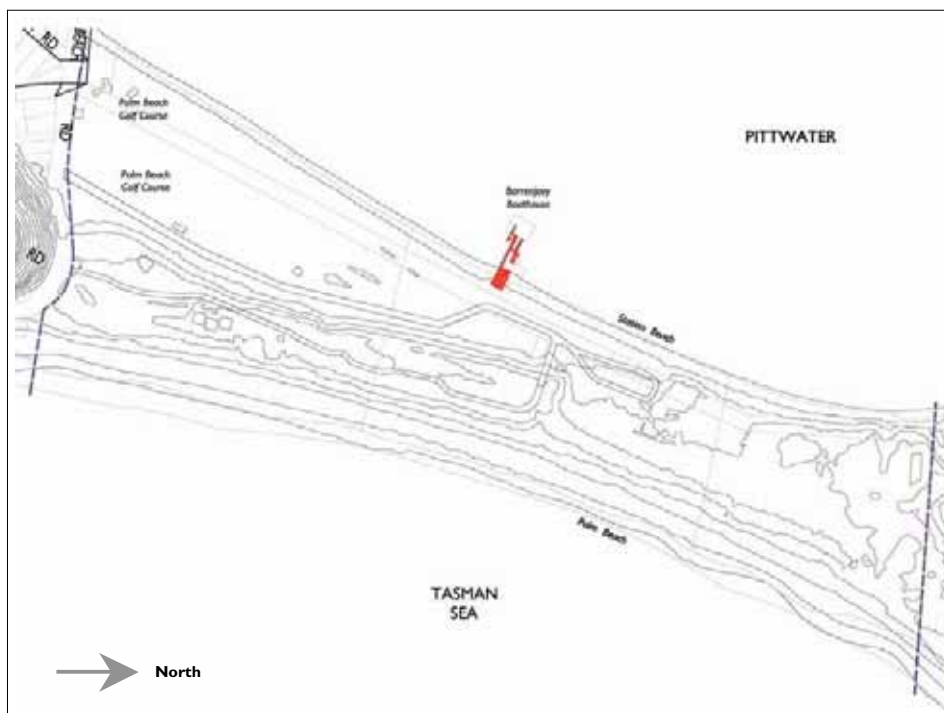
Inventory Sheet

BARRENJOEY BOATHOUSE AND JETTY

Name of feature:
Barrenjoey Boathouse, jetty and Western Foreshore (Station Beach)

Inventory Item No:
L07

Location diagram:



Physical description of feature:



Photo L07~1 Barrenjoey Boathouse and jetty from Station Beach



Photo L07~2 Barrenjoey Boathouse jetty



Photo L07~3 Barrenjoey Boathouse jetty and Station Beach

Barrenjoey Boathouse and the jetty are well-used features within Governor Phillip Park. The Barrenjoey Boathouse building, constructed at the start of the jetty, includes a daytime cafe providing outdoor seating overlooking Pittwater. Sydney Seaplanes have an office in the Boathouse building and the seaplanes depart from the jetty regularly. Barrenjoey Boating Services are located in the the building and hire out boats and provide water taxi service. Atlantis Divers also operates from this location. The timber jetty appears to have a relatively new timber post rail with new structural support pillars under the jetty, and older posts under the building. Boats are informally stored north of Barrenjoey Boathouse along Station Beach foreshore. Uninterrupted panoramic views of Pittwater can be seen from the jetty and Station Beach, with opportunities for numerous recreational water sports in the adjacent waters. The beach is often partially covered with seagrass washed up from the seagrass beds in the Barrenjoey Aquatic Reserve.

Historical background:



Photo L07~10 Jetty on Station Beach 1940's [4]



Photo L07~4 c.1980 Seaplanes at the jetty [4]



Photo L07~12 Activity on Station Beach 1940's [4]



Photo L07~3 1988 view of Boathouse & Jetty [4]

Aub Allen built the Barrenjoey Boatshed in Governor Phillip Park in 1947 where he operated a fishing boat hire business [6]. Aub Allen then leased the jetty and boatshed in 1975 to Captain Victor Walton [L07~11], who used it to operate his seaplane business [6] Aquatic Airways, Australia's Coastal Airline, began operations in December [2]. 1977 Aquatic Airways purchased a second Cessna 206 [L07~4], VH-FVW used for tourist and commuters and was so popular another Cessna was purchased in 1979 [2]. By 1980 Aquatic Airways was granted a Regular Public Transport licence by the Department of Aviation to run an airline service from Port Stephens to Palm Beach, and later to Rose Bay [2]. The North Shore area of Sydney was struck by a devastating storm 21st January 1991, damaging one of the Aquatic Airways floating Beavers, which was later rebuilt as well as a company office [2]. Aquatic Airways ceased operations in 1993 and was replaced with Sydney Seaplanes flying a regular service over Pittwater to Newcastle and back, as well as charter and sightseeing flights [2]. Department of Lands and Water Conservation lease the Barrenjoey Boathouse until 2022 [6].

Chronology of works:

- 1947 Barrenjoey Boathouse and jetty constructed and these have remained in good condition and operational since their construction.
- Historical photos indicate there was a former structure at the end of the jetty that is no longer present in the site [L07~10].
- The original jetty post and timber rail has been replaced, originally square [L07~4] and now angled. It is unknown when this occurred (after c.1980).
- The Boathouse appears to have been altered and extended including the balconies facing Pittwater and utilised as the outdoor eating area.
- The western foreshore was highly used in the 80's, providing a wide range of recreational activities [L07~12].

Assessment of Significance

Overall	Local
Historic	Local
Aesthetic	N/A
Social	N/A
Research	N/A
Archaeological potential	No

Summary Statement of Significance:

The Boathouse and Jetty is of local significance for its recreational facilities including the location of the first air link between the Gold Coast and Sydney (to be confirmed). The boathouse has remained in its present location since its construction with some upgrades and extensions made, and provides for a range of recreational uses directly related to the water and continues to attract visitors to Governor Phillip Park as a destination point from Sydney. The scale and size of the building is in keeping with the surrounding environment.

POLICY**Future use:**

- The Barrenjoey Boathouse is to continue to provide recreational facilities and services that contribute to Governor Phillip Park being a destination point for visitors from Sydney. This includes continuation of its current uses including the Seaplanes, Dive operation, Boat hire, Water taxi service and the daytime cafe. Adaptive re-use of the building or accommodation would need to ensure no loss of recreational diversity and place no increased traffic or demand for car parking to be provided for in Governor Phillip Park.
- The jetty is to continue to be used for a range of recreational uses including boating, seaplanes and informal pedestrian access.
- The building footprint, scale and height is currently consistent and balanced with other site uses and values. Public access around the building and along Station Beach needs to be improved and maintained.
- Any future built works associated with the Barrenjoey Boathouse is to be designed with a sympathetic architectural form to the existing boathouse, and not present an obtrusive visual form or bulk in the site, be no higher than the existing structure, and use colours sympathetic to the site character.

Summary of works required:**Shortterm**

- Improve public access along Station Beach including around the front of the boathouse to improve north south access along Station Beach

- Monitor the overall site footprint used by the Boat hire company to ensure adequate public access to Station Beach

Medium term

- No specific works identified

Long term

- No specific works identified

Maintenance:

- Ongoing maintenance of the facility in working order.

Interpretive opportunities:

- Potential to interpret the Aquatic Airlines use of the site
- Interpret the natural off-shore values of the seagrass beds associated with the Barrenjoey Aquatic Reserve.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Current views and condition



Photo L07~5 Barrenjoey Boathouse



Photo L07~6 Jetty & buildings support pillars



Photo L07~7 Station Beach looking north



Photo L07~8 Station Beach looking north

Historical Images



Photo L07~9 Jetty & Barrenjoey Boathouse 1988 ^[1]



Photo L07~11 Captain Victor Walton of Aquatic Airlines ^[1]

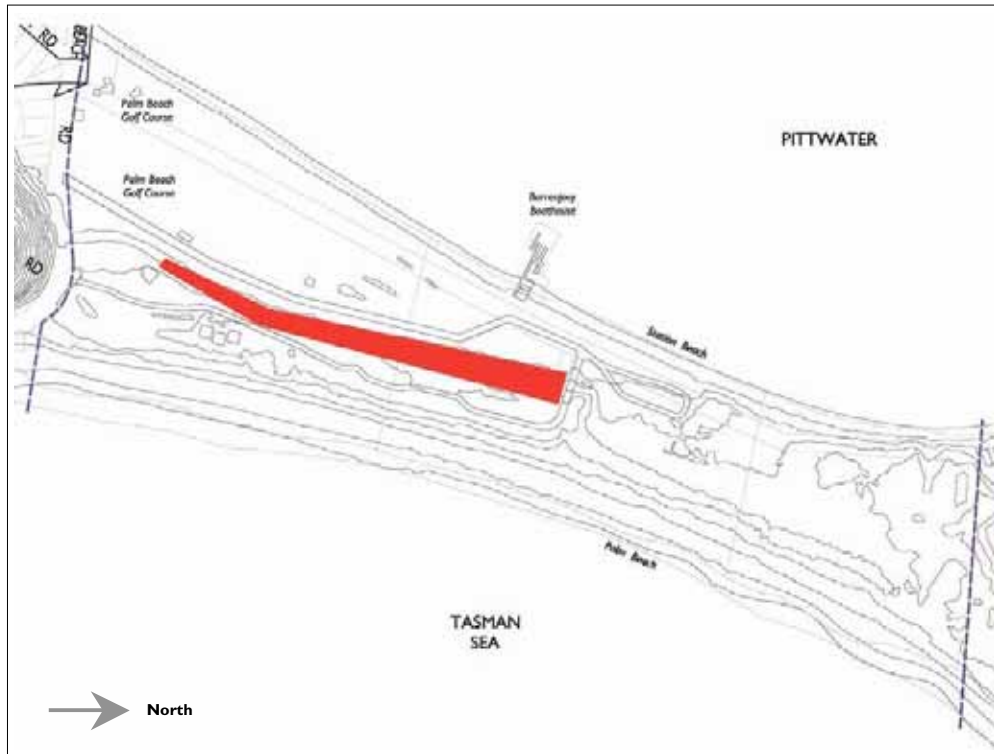
Inventory Sheet

REMNANT REAR DUNE/ESCARPMENT

Name of feature:
Remnant rear dune/escarpment

Inventory Item No:
L08

Location diagram:



Physical description of feature:



Photo L08~1 View of raised grass area with Fig trees



Photo L08~2 Upper level grassed area

The rear of dune/escarpment is a remnant of the natural topography of the site, and has continually had the presence of natural remnant indigenous vegetation on it. Whilst its condition is relatively poor, there is potential for this area to be restored to represent the original landscape character and qualities of the tombolo. The large trunk sizes of the Banksias (most of which have been cut down in the site), along with evidence from the early photographs of the site indicate this area is a bushland remnant. At the base of the dune escarpment is an open mown flat grassed area that was formerly part of the campsite and is currently popular for picnics in this sheltered part of the site.

The species include an overstorey of Coast Banksia, Coast Tea-tree Coastal Wattle, an understorey of Spiny Mat-rush and Coast Tussock Grass along with other midstorey vegetation. The lee side of the primary dune and vegetation appears to have been modified, but remains a mix of indigenous species including *Coast Banksia*, *Coast Tea-tree*, *Acacia longifolia*, *Lomandra longifolia* and other species, including weeds. There may have been greater species diversity in this area originally including some She-oaks.

There are a number of informal paths through the rear of dune/escarpment between the upper and lower areas of the park, along with a formalised set of timber and sand steps near the North Palm Beach Surf Life Saving Club.

Historical background:

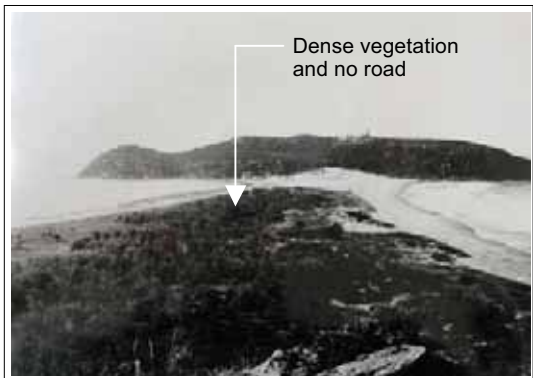


Photo L08~3 1910 Densely vegetated at the rear of dune through the site prior to road construction^[4]

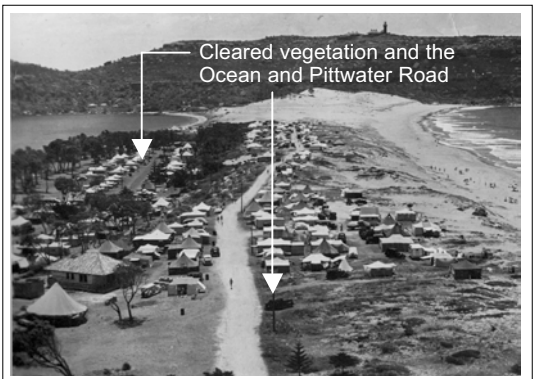


Photo L08~4 c.1970 vegetation cleared for campers, central spine defined ^[3]

Chronology of works:

- Prior to site development, Governor Phillip Park supported a large central spine of densely vegetated open canopied vegetation [L08~3].
- As access to the area increased, the number of visitors and campers increased vegetation was removed for timber, firewood and clearing purposes.
- In 1966 the golf course extended its boundaries up to the main circulatory road, causing campers to use the eastern side of the lower access road up to the edge of the rear of the dune/escarpment.
- Further pressures and erosion from campers during the 1950s saw a further reduction in vegetation [L08~ 4].

Assessment of Significance

Overall	Local
Historic	Local
Aesthetic	N/A
Social	N/A
Research	N/A
Archaeological potential	Yes

Summary Statement of Significance:

The rear of dune/escarpment and associated picnic area at the base is of local significance. This area has always contained some area of bushland vegetation and contains evidence of large remnant trees. This natural bushland vegetation contrasts with the cultural plantings of Norfolk Island pines and provides a natural backdrop to the existing sheltered picnic areas nestled between the road and this rear of dune area. The picnic area is a popular destination point for visitors to the reserve.

POLICY**Future use:**

- Throughout the history of the site, native vegetation has been retained in this area, including when the park was used for camping. Therefore maintenance and retention of this vegetation should occur, as it is representative of remnant bushland and provides shelter and protection to the picnic areas between the base of the dune and the road.
- Continue to retain and improve the condition of the indigenous vegetation on the rear dune/escarpment.
- Continue to retain the mown grass picnic area at the base of the dune as this reflects its earlier use as a sheltered camping location.
- Install at least one additional path connections through the rear of dune/escarpment between the upper (ocean) and lower (Pittwater) areas to increase accessibility and reduce the need for numerous informal tracks.

Summary of works required:**Short term**

- Undertake weed control and revegetation works in the rear of dune/escarpment area.

Medium term

- Investigate a suitable location for at least one more set of steps/access path through the dune/escarpment area to improve accessibility.

Long term

- Improve species diversity and quality in the rear of dune/escarpment area.

Maintenance:

- Weed management
- Ongoing grass cutting and maintenance of picnic tables and facilities between the base of the dune and the lower access road.

Interpretive opportunities:

- Natural geological and flora and fauna values of the tombolo.
- Former camping use

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

None

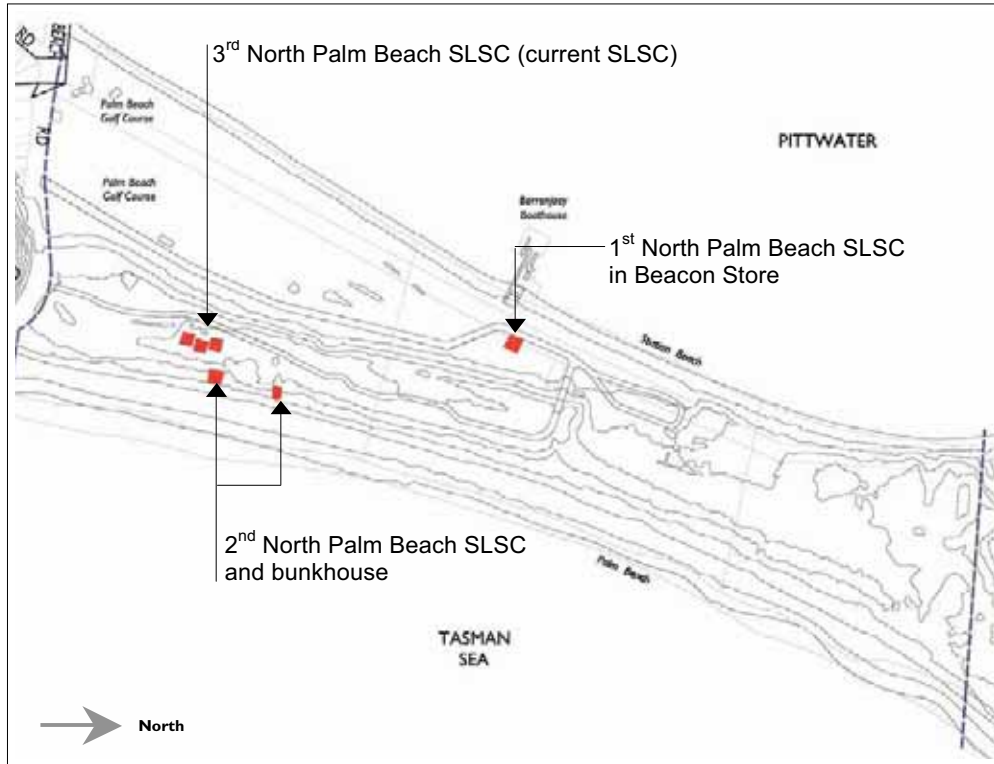
Inventory Sheet

NORTH PALM BEACH FORESHORE AND SURF LIFE SAVING CLUB

Name of feature:
North Palm Beach foreshore and Surf Life Saving Club

Inventory Item No:
L09

Location diagram:



Physical description of feature:



Photo L09~1 North Palm Beach Surf Club



Photo L09~2 Beach access eastern foreshore

The North Palm Beach Surf Club (Summer Bay Surf Club) consists of three linking square buildings including a kiosk, equipment storage areas [L09~6], overnight accommodation, kitchen, first aid room, and a member's common room and public toilet [6]. The building appears to be in good condition. Outdoor seating is provided on the neighbouring grass for kiosk users. There are designated walkways through the foreshore revegetation areas, connecting the SLSC with Palm Beach [L09~2]. Timber post and wire mesh fences surround the revegetated foreshore dunes.

Pittwater Council has already approved plans for the SLSC to increase the height of their building to a second storey.

The Palm Beach foreshore adjacent to the surf club site is exposed to the ocean and has had a history of storm events and erosion. Currently the dunes are variously vegetated, and have been fenced with designated access points to allow natural regeneration and revegetation. There are open views of the surf beach from the grassed area in front of the surf club and the car parking areas south and north of the club. The dense vegetation north of North Palm Beach SLSC [L09~7] stabilises the dune. Directly in front of the clubhouse indigenous planting in the dunes has recently been undertaken (mid 2008) [L09~8]. There are four mature Norfolk Island Pines south of the clubhouse [L09~2], planted in the mid 1940's.

Historical background:

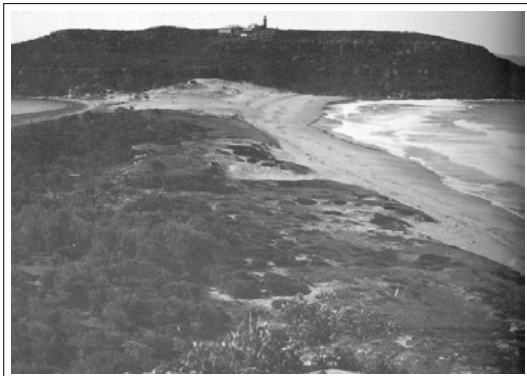


Photo L09~3 1912 Club not present in view towards Barrenjoey Headland [1]



Photo L09~4 c.1948 2nd North Palm Beach Surf Life Saving Club [3]

During the early 1900's recreational use of the Palm Beach area began with regatta's held in Pittwater. Swimming increased in popularity and after the drowning of Lieutenant Colonel Marks in 1920 a meeting was held which initiated to start a surf club.

Palm Beach Surf Life Saving Club was started in 1921, initially located in south Palm Beach with dressing sheds built in 1936 for beach users [3 pg.124]. In 1927 the campers founded the North Palm Beach Surf Life Saving Club [6] based in the Beacon Store [3 pg.124].

The Club closed during WWII and did not reform until 1946, initially in a tent, until the old Avalon Cricket Club Building was moved and erected at Barrenjoey. The club added verandas [L09~4] and used the building as a clubhouse along with the Palm Beach kindergarten [3]. The club built a boatshed and bunkhouse in the hollow of the dunes north of the club building [16]. An accidental fire partially destroyed the bunkhouse [16] and much of the club's equipment in 1971 [3]. The current building was constructed and opened in its present location in 1973 and was subsequently renovated in the 1980's and again in 2005 to improve the facilities. The club used UHF radios to actively patrol over 1.8km of beach, and introduced a 'roving patrol' where members patrolled the beach away from the surf flags, as well as being the first club in NSW to own a four wheel drive [3].

Chronology of works:

- After the drowning of Lieutenant Colonel Marks in 1920 a meeting was held which initiated the start a surf club [1 pg. 113].
- Palm Beach Surf Life Saving Club was founded in 1921 [3] located in south Palm Beach with dressing sheds built for beach users [3].
- In 1927 the campers and members of the golf club helped found the North Palm Beach Surf Life Saving Club [6] and had its origins in the Beacon Store [3].
- The club closed during WWII and did not reform until 1946, initially in a tent, until the old Avalon cricket club building was moved and erected at Barrenjoey. The club added verandas [L09~4] and it was used as a clubhouse and Palm Beach kindergarten [3].

- A little further north in the hollow of the dunes the club constructed the boat shed and the bunkhouse [16]. An accidental fire partially destroyed the bunkhouse [16] and much of the club's equipment in 1971 [3].
- The old SLSC was demolished and a new one opened in its present location in 1973 [3 pg.126].
- The surf clubhouse was renovated in the 1980s to accommodate women, who became full members of the Surf Life Saving Club in 1979 [16].
- The clubhouse was last renovated in 2005 and has a large club room, office, boatshed, kitchen, a 15 bed female bunkhouse and a 23 male bed male bunkhouse and a kiosk that operates 7 days a week all year [16].
- The club used UHF radios to actively patrol over 1.8km of beach, and introduced a 'roving patrol' where members patrolled the beach away from the surf flags, as well as being the first club to own a four wheel drive [3].
- Visible in 1976 Pittwater Council aerial photograph, there is a road to access the clubhouse, however this was removed by 1977 and replaced with turf and mounding to create car parking and an informal recreational space.

Assessment of Significance

Overall	N/A
Historic	N/A
Aesthetic	N/A
Social	N/A
Research	N/A
Arch potential (Yes/No)	N/A

Summary Statement of Significance:

N/A

POLICY

Future use:

- The continued use of the North Palm Beach Surf Living Saving Club for this purpose is consistent with the Park's heritage character and use.
- The future building form and height is to be in keeping with the overall natural character of the park and not be visible from the key view sheds including from Barrenjoey Headland.
- The foreshore and dunes to be retained in their current form allowing views form the Surf Club and adjoining open grassed area over the surf beach.

Summary of works required:

Not applicable

Maintenance

Continue to maintain the open grassed areas along the foreshore and dune vegetation works.
Continue to maintain low planting in the dunes.

Interpretive opportunities:

Not applicable

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Current views and condition



Photo L09~5 North Palm Beach SLSC



Photo L09~6 Equipment storage access



Photo L09~7 Dense coastal vegetation to the north



Photo L09~8 Sparse vegetation to the south

Plans and drawings

n/a

Historical Images

n/a

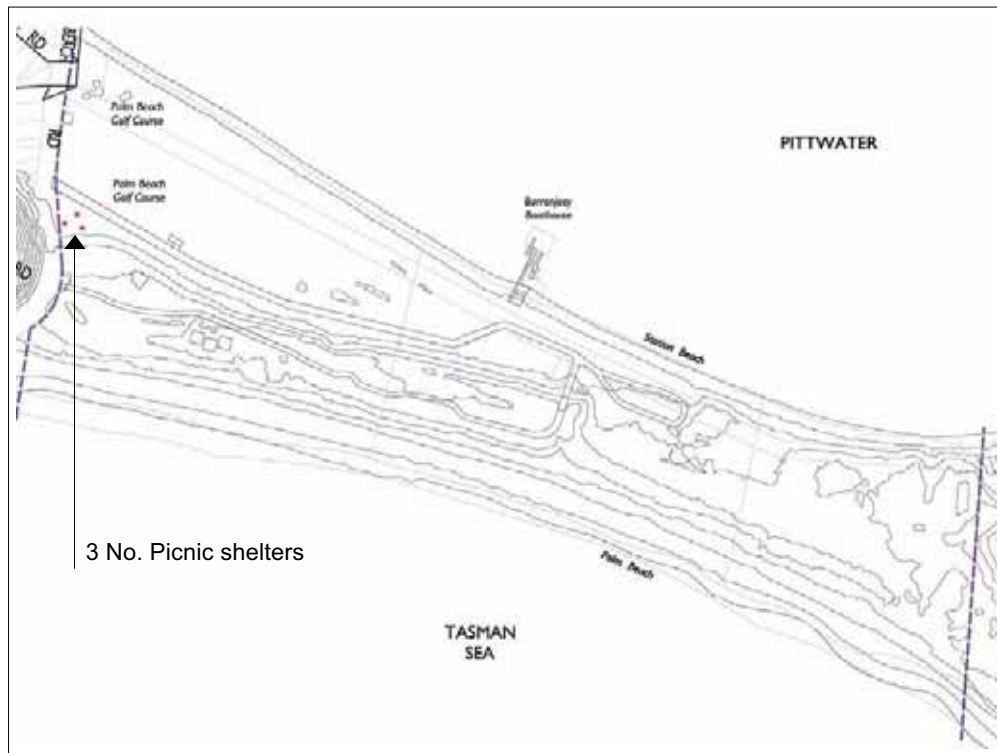
Inventory Sheet

PICNIC SHELTERS IN THE PLAYGROUND AREA

Name of feature:
Three Picnic Shelters in the playground area

Inventory Item No:
L10

Location diagram:



Physical description of feature:



Photo L10~1 Picnic Shelters & playground



Photo L10~2 Picnic Shelter

The three picnic shelters are located in the south west area of Governor Phillip Park, to the east of lower entry road, set in open grassy parkland in proximity to the playground and surrounded by mature Norfolk Island Pines and Canary Island Date Palms. They are constructed predominantly of timber, with an octagonal hip roof, and cruciform timber partitions dividing them into four separate picnic areas, each with a table and bench seating. They appear to be in good condition and have been maintained.

All but one of the shelter tables is powder-coated steel supported by a single 700mm high CHS leg and plywood top. One table (refer photo L10~2, right hand side) has a timber frame and table top. The timber table frame is assumed to be from the original construction. Further research would be required to determine and confirm the original table structure and top design.

The timber post frames that support the shelter are constructed of hardwood and appear to be original. They have an unusual dual post construction detail at the base, which may be original or a modification, subject to further detailed research. The cruciform panel screens are constructed of hardwood tongue and groove timber boards. These two features are noted in the State Heritage Inventory listing, and are assumed to be from the original construction.

The other feature listed in the State Heritage Inventory listing is the metal flat roof. The type of metal is unknown. The metal roofs appear to have been replaced (date unknown) with a substitute timber ply roof construction, painted grey. This diminishes the significance of the picnic structures as the materials have been significantly altered.

All the structures are modified to various degrees, albeit minor changes, which diminishes their historical integrity, however, all these changes can effectively be rectified in the future, in line with the original structure if there is adequate documentation available to determine this. Note, no historical photos of the picnic shelters have been sourced throughout the research undertaken for this project.

The concrete slabs are deteriorated, but retain the original character.

The timber tongue and groove dividing screens are generally in good condition, but appear to have been modified due to variable widths. Some of the vertical timber tongue and groove vertical screens have been replaced with plain panels.

The structures are painted in typical 'heritage' colors (cream and brown), but it is unknown if this is the original colour scheme. The paint surfaces are well maintained.

Historical background

Chronology of works:

The picnic shelter date of construction date is unknown.

Assessment of Significance

Overall	Local
Historic	Local
Aesthetic	Local
Social	N/A
Research	N/A
Arch potential (Yes/No)	No

Summary Statement of Significance:

The three Picnic Shelter sheds are listed to be of Local Significance on the State Heritage Inventory, No. 2270097. The date of the listing is June 1997.

The reason for significance as listed in 1997 is as follows:

- *These typical shelters illustrate the significance of beachside parks for day visitors to eat outdoors.*

This is still applicable today.

The significance of the shelters is retained given they are in relatively good condition, despite numerous repairs inconsistent with the original fabric, and they have been retained in their assumed original location. Additionally, their overall function has been retained, as they continue to be used for outdoor eating and gathering.

POLICY**Future use:**

The shelters should continue to be used for their designed purpose, as outdoor picnic shelters, without significant modification to the structure design or function.

Summary of works required:**Short term**

Continue to maintain and repair the structures using the current materials, and allow public use of the shelters, without significant modification to the structure design or function.

Medium term

Continue to maintain and repair the structures using the current materials, and allow public use of the shelters, without significant modification to the structure design or function.

Long term

Following further research and confirmation of the original shelter design and materials, restore the original materials in the structures where possible. If the original materials are not available or their use is too costly, retain and maintain the current materials without further modification.

Maintenance:

Continue to maintain and repair the structures as is.

Interpretive opportunities:

The shelters could easily be interpreted with discrete interpretative signage, including photographic evidence of the original shelters, to engender a deeper appreciation of the significance and role of the shelters in the broader parkland context.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**Current views and condition**

Photo L10~3 Picnic shelter posts and rafters



Photo L10~4 Picnic shelter seat & double support post



Photo L10~5 Picnic shelter roof



Photo L10~6 Picnic shelter table and partitions

Plans and drawings

Not available

Historical Images

Not available

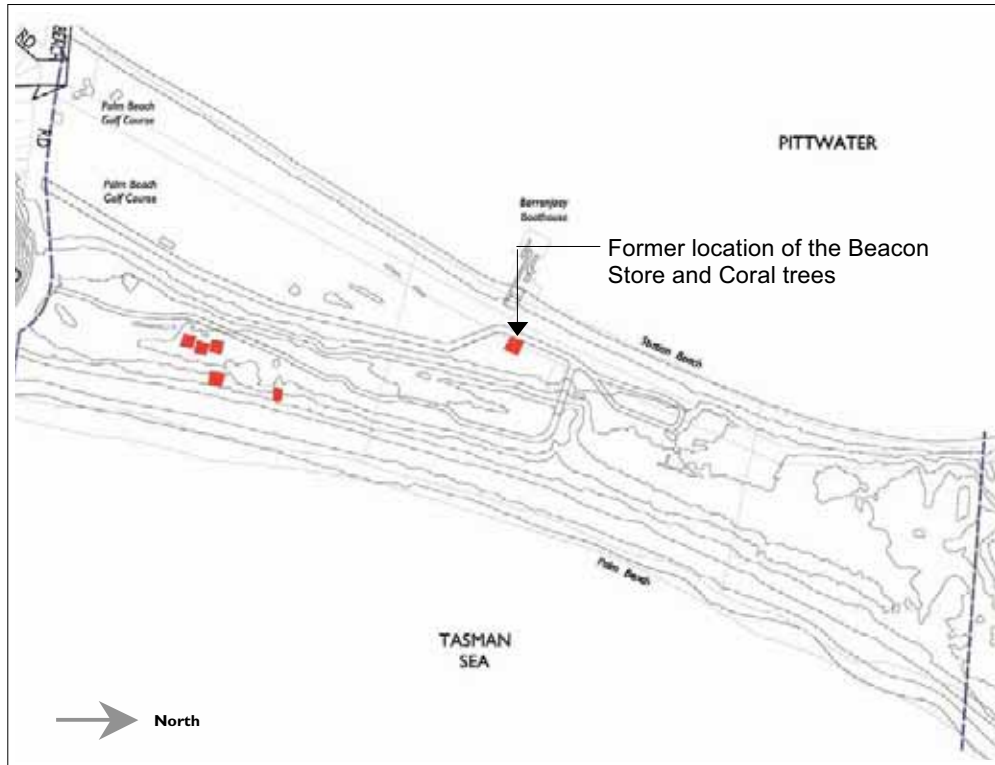
Inventory Sheet

FORMER BEACON STORE AND CORAL TREES

Name of feature:
Former Beacon Store and Coral Trees

Inventory Item No:
L11

Location diagram:

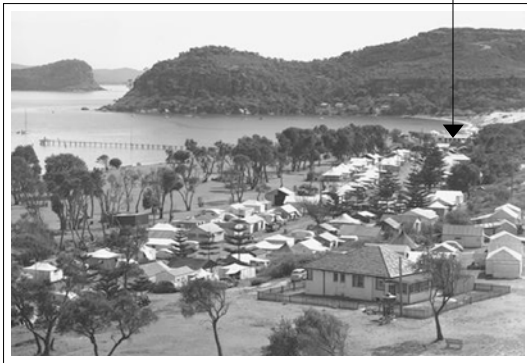


Physical description of feature:



Photo L11~1 Former Beacon Store Location

There is no physical evidence of the former Beacon Store remaining on site, and Photo L11~1 shows the level site today is a picnic area with picnic tables, shelters a BBQ and mown grass. The four Coral Trees planted adjacent to the lower access road this location are assumed to have been planted in association with the Store. There are some more recently planted Coastal Wattles around the Coral Trees (*Erythrina x sykesii*) and these create a visual screen between the access road and the picnic area. There is angled parking adjacent to the site under the Coral Trees.

Historical background:

Buildings in the
vicinity of Beacon
Store

Photo L11~2 c.1950 camping in the site, buildings in the vicinity of Beacon Store

The Beacon Store was built by Tim Gonsalves in the early 1930's using quarried sandstone from the corner of the Headland, boating it down the beach for construction opposite Barrenjoey Boathouse. This is the approximate location for the store, however there are no photographs to confirm its location. The four Coral Trees planted in this location are likely to have been planted in association with the Store.

In 1927 the campers and members of the golf club helped found the North Palm Beach Surf Life Saving Club [6] in 1939, and had its origins in the Beacon Store [3].

During World War 2 Beacon Store was used by Troops of the 18th Battalion, who were based on Barrenjoey Headland, to report every hour to their headquarters in St Ives. Beacon Store was the closest telephone to the Headland.

Chronology of works:

- Early 1930's Beacon Store constructed of local sandstone quarried from Barrenjoey Headland
- 1939 North Palm Beach Surf Life Saving Club based at the Store
- 1940, during WWII Beacon Store phone used by the 18th Battalion based at Barrenjoey Headland to report back to their headquarters.

Assessment of Significance

Overall	Local
Historic	Local
Aesthetic	N/A
Social	N/A
Research	N/A
Arch potential	Yes

Summary Statement of Significance:

The former site of Beacon Store is of local significance due to the role the store played in military history of the site, along with the sites recreational use and development.

POLICY**Future use:**

- The picnic area at the site of the former Beacon Store is an appropriate use.
- Further investigation is required to accurately determine the Store's former location and its relationship to the Coral trees.
- The Coral trees are to be retained and protected in any future works.

- No additional planting is to be undertaken in the site and the more recent Coastal Wattle under the Coral Trees are to be removed, and replaced with mulched area and low indigenous ground layer planting to prevent access under the trees, yet retain a visual focus on the trees.

Summary of works required:

Short term

- Remove the Coast Wattle from under the Coral trees.
- Established a mulched garden bed under the Coral trees and plant with indigenous ground layer species.
- Relocate the picnic table away from the Coral trees to reduce public risk in case of limb drop.
- Remove angled parking from directly the Coral trees.

Medium term

- Undertake further archaeological investigation to determine foundations of the former Beacon Store and document the findings. If the footings are found, adjust picnic area layout to allow for interpretation of the former building footprint.

Long term

- If the Coral Trees senesce, then replace with same or similar red-flowering broad spreading canopy deciduous trees. Refer also to Policy 5.2.2 in this report.

Maintenance:

- Monitor health of the Coral trees and undertake regular assessment of their structural integrity and any necessary arboricultural works to make them safe in this setting.
- For Coral trees, refer also to Policy 5.2.2 in this report.

Interpretive opportunities:

- Role of Barrenjoey Headland during WWII.
- Use of the site as the campground and the role of Beacon Store in servicing the campers needs.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

N/A

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APPENDICES

Governor Philip Park Conservation Management Plan

APPENDIX A

Governor Phillip Park Chronological History and background document list

Governor Phillip Park

Site Chronological History

DATE	EVENT
Aboriginal Occupation Phase up to 1804	
1770	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Captain James Cook recorded in his log 'on Monday May 7 we saw broken land which appeared to form a bay. This Bay I named Broken Bay.' [1 pg. 15]
1788	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior 1788 Territory of local Aboriginal people [3] Governor Arthur Phillip led first exploratory party to Broken Bay and named Pittwater for William Pitt, the Younger, Prime Minister of England. [3] Sunday 2 March 1788 [1 pg. 15] He described it as 'one of the finest pieces of water which I ever saw. It would contain the Navy of Great Britain.' [1 pg.18] Phillip observed the 'land was not so high and there were some good situations where crops could be cultivated.' [1 pg. 18]
1789	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outbreak of smallpox ravaged the Aboriginal communities... perhaps 3000 Aboriginal people lived around Sydney... smallpox reduced this number by half [2 pg.11] Captain John Hunter surveyed Broken Bay and 'Pitt Water' [3]
1796	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aboriginal people at Broken Bay complain to governor of settlers driving them from the river. Requested a certain portion of the banks be assigned as their own, Governor agrees to this and it seems most congregated in Pittwater. Claims that many middens and sites visible. [7]
1800s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Palm Beach title first used, derived from <i>Livistona australis</i> or cabbage tree palms growing in gullies at the southern end of the ocean beach...and generally prolific in the area. [1 pg. 24]
Agricultural Phase 1804 to 1842	
1804	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governor Hunter ordered a survey of the area. Aboriginal communities were asking for land rights as the settlers were increasing around Pittwater and the Hawkesbury. They asked that a portion of the foreshores be assigned to them. Hunter acceded to the request and land was assigned on the north side of Hawkesbury [2 pg.12&13]
1808	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pat Flynn took possession of a small area of land just below the bluff which now marks the boundary of the old Palm Beach estate; it was a well-cultivated vegetable garden, selling them for a low price to trade ships. [1 pg.24]
1816	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 16th naval surgeon, James Napper, granted 400 acres at Barrenjoey. Governor Macquarie inspected Pittwater farms. [3] The land was assigned to Napper and his heirs and successors forever provided he cleared and cultivated approximately forty-five acres within five years. He called his grant 'Larkfield'. [1 pg.23] Later owned by Robert Campbell, then D'Arcy Wentworth, then to his daughter Katherine. [2 pg.24]
1822	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single track established to Palm Beach. Until the first half of the nineteenth century it was the only land based access route. [7]
1829	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveyor William Romaine Govett describes Pittwater as 'a quiet inlet of sea, protected from the boisterous waves without by a ridge of mountain, and a narrow sand-bar'. [2 pg.13]
1832	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australian Directory reference records 'At 19.5 miles Barrenjoey, a rock peninsula extended east and west and joined to the mainland by a narrow isthmus of sand. This remarkable spot is inhabited by three old fishermen who supply the farmers

DATE	EVENT
	of the Hawkesbury as far as the river admits of navigation.' [7]
Customs Phase 1842 to 1862	
1842	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four convicts build timber Customs House and main track to the headland [13]
1843	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 25th Customs House completed at foot of Barrenjoey headland. [3] As a result of increased smuggling in Broken Bay.[1 pg. 24] 'Smugglers Track' constructed [13]
1846	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May, Commissioner of Customs in London reported that the Broken Bay (Barrenjoey) Customs House had been successful in checking the smuggling which had been rife previously. [7]
1855	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> November 17th Government report stated that a light for shipping was displayed from a weatherboard building in rough weather [1 pg. 30]
1861	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chinese community which dries fish for the Sydney market established at Palm Beach near the Jetty. [7]
Navigation and Customs Phase 1862 to 1872	
1862	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The original timber Customs building had fallen into disrepair. [1 pg. 24] Stone Customs House built at Barrenjoey, plus boatman's cottage, boathouse and stone jetty. Stewart Towers Lighthouse erected at Barrenjoey. [3]
1863	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chinese firm owner Ah Chuey ran a prosperous fish-drying business on land near Gonsalves Boatsheds Jetty for many years. [1 pg. 24] At about this time fishermen's huts were built at the western corner of Barrenjoey Head. [1 pg. 24]
1867	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wild weather and floods washed away the garden of the Chinese huts on Barrenjoey's sandy spit, and household items littered the beaches from Barrenjoey to Long Reef [3 pg.19]
1868	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The coxswain, Peter Clark's son Robert on 1 December was probably the first recorded birth in the Palm Beach area [1 pg. 24] Two white towers, 20 and 12 feet high respectively and 390 feet apart replaced light building [1 pg. 30] Two cottages for the light keepers were constructed on the site of the present golf course [6]
1869	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Telegraph line from Castle Hill to Barrenjoey constructed. Telegraphy office opened at the customs station and the Coast Waiter, Albert Thomas Black (1868-1890), was appointed telegraphy operator. [1 pg. 25] 1871 post office opened at customs station and A.T. Black was appointed postmaster [1 pg.25]
1870	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sealed Barrenjoey and Pittwater Road established [7] Jan 1st Telegraph office opened at Barrenjoey in Customs House [7] Customs house disbanded [7]
1871	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> August 1st [7] post office opened at Customs Station and A.T. Black was appointed postmaster [1 pg.25] Broken Bay became a port. The Boatmen's Quarters was probably built at this time, and was located on the higher grassy mound of the present parking area. [6]
Education and Government Use Phase 1872 to 1898	
1872	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barrenjoey Road surveyed [3] Barrenjoey Public School opened, probably occupying the boatmen's cottage [1 pg.25] established close to the Custom House enrolment of 23 pupils [5 pg. 5]

DATE	EVENT
1877	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unmarked grave of an unknown pioneer settler is located adjacent to the fence of the walkway from Station Beach to the ocean beach. The grave was marked on a survey plan in 1877. However, no evidence of this site remains today.[14] Barrenjoey Peninsula was surveyed by licensed surveyor George Scott Chiene at the request of the Surveyor General. His plan defined an area of 147 acres (excluding the road at 6.5 acres) which now comprises GPP and Barrenjoey Headland. The road referred to was intended to link the headland with Pittwater Road and Manly, and as the northern-most section of the present Barrenjoey Road [6]
1878	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brigantine 'Rebecca' lost off Broken Bay [5 pg. 5]
1881	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current Barrenjoey Lighthouse completed, with George Mulhall as lighthouse keeper [3] (began in 1880[6 pg. 10]) and 3 cottages according to the design of Colonial Architect James Barnett [13] 'Trolley Track' tramline approximately 1000ft long had been laid for the use of the lighthouse, the timber being drawn up the hill by 2 horses [1 pg. 30] (1880 – construction of the track commenced [6 pg. 10]) September 8th the government purchased 147 acres of Barrenjoey Headland and the tombolo for £1250. [3 pg.18] 1880s/1890s Coaches operated between Manly and Pittwater. [3]
1882-1886	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barrenjoey school moved back over Observation Point to the old lighthouse keeper's quarters – third tee of PBGC marks this location [6]
1885	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Light Keeper George Mulhall died. [1 pg.30]
1894	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barrenjoey Public School Closed after 22 years. [3]
1898	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Boatmen's Quarters was replaced by a new building with three bedrooms described as 'Broken Bay Cottage for Customs Officer' [6]
Early Recreation Phase 1898 to 1920	
1900	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Napper's grant remained virtually intact until 1900 and during the years between the district was sparsely inhabited by the local Aborigines, together with Chinese and European fishermen, timber cutters, vegetable gardeners and others, also the staff and families of the lighthouse and customs post. [1 pg. 23] A group of Sydney businessmen purchased Nappers land adjacent to the Governor Phillip Park site in the name of Barrenjoey Land Company Ltd. This land now known as Palm Beach and Whale Beach was divided into eighteen large blocks (74 acres [2 pg.25])...but not one attracted a buyer... 'in the next decade however, following a relaxation of the regulations prohibiting surf bathing as a dangerous and even an immoral act, interest in seaside land began to quicken.' [1 pg.34]
1904	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barrenjoey Post Office closed [3] but remained as a telephone office until 1920 [1 pg. 25] Telephone office functioned until 1930 [7]
1906	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Basin Cup was sailed from Port Jackson to Broken Bay and back around Lion Island [2 pg.90] First motor bus service Manly to Newport. [3] First Pittwater Regatta held. [3] Warringah Shire Council established. [1 pg.132] February 7th Postal Inspector inspected the northernmost boatmen's cottage, used as a post office. [7]
1907	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 16th first Pittwater Regatta (held annually until 1979 except during WWI&II). [2 pg.90]
1910	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road from Newport to Palm Beach completed.

DATE	EVENT
1911	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pittwater Public School opened. [3] Extension built to Customs House. [13]
1912	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land auctions at Palm Beach with Florida, Sunrise and Palm Beach Roads named. [3] Auctions promoted surfing, bathing in still waters, sailing, rowing , fishing and wild natural scenery. [1 pg.34] Barrenjoey Company sold most of Palm Beach and Whale Beach, emphasising the Cabbage Tree palms, boating, surfing and fishing as selling points [6]
1913	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabbage Tree Club, Palm Beach built as private home for W Chorley. 1913-1918 various land auctions – Newport, Careel Ocean Estate, Clareville, Bayview, Careel Bay and Bushrangers Hill [3] 18 tonne ‘Theresa’ wrecked at Barrenjoey [5 pg. 5]
1914-1918	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WWI various homes built at Palm Beach. [3] 1914-15 R.J Hordern was responsible for the planting of the Norfolk Island pines along the beachfront in Palm Beach on the south coast of Governor Phillip Park. [2 pg.26] Post WWI increased popularity of body surfing and the development of reliable motor transport and bus services brought more and more visitors to Palm Beach. [1 pg.113]
Mid-Recreation Phase 1920 to 1940	
1920s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cart track known as ‘Old Barrenjoey Road’ [5 pg. 6] was bituminised and main road Palm Beach to Newport completed. [3] Drowning of Lieutenant Colonel Marks initiated meeting in 1921 for start surf club. [1 pg.113] A well with a windmill near the present 9th tee of the golf course was an important source of water for the few Palm Beach locals who used the well when their domestic water supplies ran low [6]
1921	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Palm Beach Surf Life Saving Club founded. [3] First boat shed located middle of beach then moved to south end [7]
1923	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The land was vested in the Lands Department and gazetted for public use in June, under the authority of the Lands Department and the <i>Local Government Act, 1912</i>. Control of the newly-created reserve was undertaken by Warringah Shire Council.[6]
1924	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Palm Beach Golf Club formed. [3] Palm Beach Recreation Club Limited officially opened a golf course, fenced off in 1932 [3 pg.18] white painted stones marked the tees. [3 pg. 24] S. H Hammond’s house where golf clubhouse now stands. [1 pg.55]
1925	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warringah Council minutes showed that it agreed to an application by the Palm Beach Progress Association that ‘the land now used as a golf links on the Lighthouse Reserve’ should in future be known as Governor Phillip Park. By the end of 1925, the golf club and the Council recognised that use of the golf course by residents and the public were turning the area into a sandy waste. The golf club had the land surveyed, and laid out the boundary road, fences and water supplies. This work became known as the ‘Phillip Park Improvement Scheme’. The golf links were cleared of lantana, the first tees were set up, and the first greens were laid out. [6] Palm Beach surf life club extended. [7]
1927	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Norfolk Island pines opposite the 6th tee were planted by golf club members along the road as part of an attempt to improve the park. [6]

DATE	EVENT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The golf club controlled campers in the park and collected their rents. Many campers were members of the golf club, and helped found the North Palm Beach Surf Life Saving Club. [6] Land surveyed, roads laid out, boundary fences built, water supply arrangements put in place [23]
1928	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan mooted for separate Pittwater Shire Council. [3]
1929	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 17th Crown Reserve No. 61140 for Public Recreation was notified. [6]
1930	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Campers enjoyed the beauty of the area and during the Depression (1929-32) semi-permanent dwellings appeared. [3 pg. 24] Jan 15th Warringah Shire council sent their health inspector into Governor Phillip Park campsite to draw up controls due to overcrowding and unsanitary conditions, after land owners complaints of campers setting up on private lands without permission. [15] Golf club built shelter sheds near what is now the 6th tee. [6] Beacon Store constructed by Tim Gonsalves with sandstone from the base of Barrenjoey Headland, transported by boat to it location, opposite Barrenjoey Boathouse [23]
1932	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sydney Harbour Bridge completed making access easier to Pittwater. [3] Lighthouse converted to unmanned electric operation. [PCLS pg. 5]
1936	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dressing sheds were built on Palm Beach and the next year the Cabbage Tree Club formed. Golf course and camping site were connected to water mains supply. [6]
1937	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ocean road bitumen surface [PCLS pg. 6] 1937-1938 Wynyard to Palm Beach bus service commenced operation [3] Cabbage Tree Club [1 pg.113]
1939	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bus service from Wynyard to Palm Beach commenced [3 pg.7] North Palm Beach Surf Life Saving Club, in Governor Phillip Park, had its origins in the Beacon Store. It closed during WWII, not to reform until 1946. The Club initially met in a tent until the old Avalon cricket club building was moved and erected at Barrenjoey and with added verandas it was used as clubhouse as well as the Palm Beach kindergarten. [3 pg.124]
Military WWII Phase 1940 to 1945	
1940s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Late) Governor Phillip Park was planted with two rows of Norfolk Islands pines adjacent to Beach Road. [7]
1941	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Military defences built in Pittwater area, small vessels removed to distant areas. Various defence personnel in Pittwater. [3] 280 tonne steam trawler 'Millimul' sunk by a mine east of Barrenjoey Head. [5 pg. 5] Troops of the 18th Battalion based on Barrenjoey Headland had to report every hour by the closest telephone at the Beacon Store (opposite Aquatic Air) to their headquarters at St Ives, which resulted in them acquiring a lamp for use at the store. [6] Barrenjoey Surf Club used Palm Beach Golf Club shelter sheds. It is assumed the Barrenjoey Surf Club was the forerunner of the North Palm Beach Surf Club.
Post-WWII Recreation Phase 1945 to 1972	
Post 1945	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WWII more development occurred and increased numbers of commuters lived on the peninsula. [2 pg.26]

DATE	EVENT
1946	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Palm Beach Surf Life Saving Club built 2nd clubhouse and bunkhouse. [3 pg.124]
1950	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Popular and ordered camping area at Governor Phillip Park. Campers had semi-permanent cabins called 'Duzme' at Governor Phillip Park. [3 pg. 20] Development of more recreational facilities on the peninsula such as bowling, yachting and surfing clubs. [3 pg. 123] (Late) some measures to control the use of the area were introduced when the dunes showed sign of deterioration. [5 pg. 7] Warringah Shire Council demolished the northernmost boatmen's cottage. [7]
1952	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Palm Beach Wharf built to accommodate increased recreational boating [1 pg.32]
1954	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pacific Club was established [1 pg.113]
1955	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular ferry services within Pittwater. [3] 180 campsites at Governor Philip Park. [3 pg. 24]
1960	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noticeable residential development changed from one of weekends to permanent habitation. [7]
1965	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> October 15th present Palm Beach Golf Clubhouse opened [2 pg.21] by Sir Robert Askin, Premier of NSW. [6]
1966	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Palm Beach Golf Club extended along its eastern side to its present boundary. [1 pg.116] The Broken Bay Water Police established. [2 pg.92]
1969	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Al Howard, a golf course architect, was commissioned to redesign the golf course. Fairway watering was introduced. [6]
1971	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire destroyed much of the Surf Life Saving Club's equipment. [3 pg.126] Warringah Council to allow no further subdivision on western shores of Pittwater. [3]
Park Establishment Phase 1972 to 1981	
1972	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government directive closed the area completely to any camping activities. [5 pg. 7]
1973	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Old Surf Life Saving Club was demolished and a new one opened on site. It was the first surf club to own a four-wheel drive used as part of beach patrol. [3 pg.126] The first clubhouse was very small and was located where the public amenities block now stands. A little further north in the hollow of the dunes was the boat shed and the bunkhouse. An accidental fire (1971) partially destroyed the bunkhouse and lead to the club being rebuilt in its present location. [16]
1974	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May timber jetty near Customs House destroyed by severe storms. [PCLS pg. 1]
1975	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aub Allen leased the wharf and boatshed to Captain Victor Walton, who used it to operate his seaplane business. [6] Aquatic Airways, Australia's Coastal Airline, began operations in December. [2 pg.23]
1976	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barrenjoey Customs House destroyed by fire [3]
1977	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aquatic Airways purchase a second Cessna 206, VH-FVW used for tourist and commuters and was so popular another Cessna was purchased in 1979. [2 pg.23] January 21st Governor Phillip Park officially named as such by the Geographical Names Board of N.S.W. [7]
1978	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Southernmost Boatmen's Quarters destroyed in 1978 film 'Tim'

DATE	EVENT
1980	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aquatic Airways was granted a Regular Public Transport licence by the Dept of Aviation to run an airline service from Port Stephens to Palm Beach, and later to Rose Bay [2 pg.23] Atlantis Divers established offering charter boat dives of Barrenjoey Headland and nearside coastline [2 pg.24] Surf clubhouse renovated in the 1980s when women became full members of Surf Life Saving [16]
Conservation and Environmental Restoration Phase 1981 to 1992	
1981	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> March National Trust's Heritage and Conservation Branch described surviving features of the site as follows: [1 pg. 25] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site of the customs house, destroyed by fire in 1976. Clearly identifiable by floor surfaces, chimney bases and contours A substantial cottage, still occupied, which stands on the strand directly in front of the site (of the old customs house). The site of the customs jetty, demolished but still identifiable A narrow track with traces of irregular cobbled paving winding eastwards Two vernacular timber cottages The identifiable sites of three additional cottages May the <i>Valient</i> (23m, beam 5.5m, commissioned in 1945 by Ministry of Munitions) sunk 400m off the ocean side of Barrenjoey and 26m deep [2 pg.24] A working bee at the golf club planted over 60 trees including Cocos palms, NZ Christmas bushes, paper barks and Norfolk Island hibiscuses [6]
1982	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study completed concluding erosion of beach caused by windblown sand losses from north part of beach onto Barrenjoey Headland and offshore around the headland by wave and current action. [5 pg. 1]
1983-87	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commenced formation of frontal dune utilising sand adjacent to Barrenjoey headland, planting native vegetation and installing fences to protect vegetation at North Palm Beach (Northward from GPP) but suspended for archaeological study which located 11 Aboriginal middens, 3 of which were rated as significant. Two year program for maintenance involving replanting and fertilisation of grasses and shrubs, raising walkways and fences. [5 pg. 1]
1984	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sand dunes were levelled including 5 aboriginal sites, which were supposed to have been protected because of their significance. [12 - Manly Daily 22/5/86] Warringah Council obtained permission from Aboriginal groups to construct a carpark on the site of a shell midden in Governor Phillip Park. [6] May 28th Warringah Shire Council commenced work on a project design to stabilise the northern sand dunes, which involved levelling the natural undulations of the dunes, and planting various types of vegetation including Marram grass. August 18th the State Government publicly reprimanded the Council regarding the manner in which it undertook the work in the dunes area. [6] June 25th Warringah Shire Council announced its intention by public exhibit to implement a Master Plan for Palm Beach, which extended from Barrenjoey headland to South Palm Beach. The Council had proposed a 2-storey restaurant be established on the site of the Beacon Store which was rejected. [6] Friends of Palm Beach was formed by a group of local residents disturbed by Councils actions on the sand dunes, and aspects of the Master Plan, such as not recognising the historical significance of the Beacon Store. [6]
1986	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Minister for Planning and Environment, Bob Carr, placed an Interim Conservation Order on Governor Phillip Park to the north of the Palm Beach Golf Course and the whole Barrenjoey headland as a protection measure. [6]

DATE	EVENT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern section of Governor Phillip Park (where the dunes used to be) is likely to become part of the nature reserve. [12 - Manly Daily 22/5/86]
1988	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> January 17th Home and Away, shot on site, premiered. [17] Barrenjoey Headland became part of Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park. [6]
1989	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boatman's Quarters: The original dwelling was replaced in 1989 by a new building with three bedrooms, described as "Broken Bay Boatman's Quarters" were also located within the sand dune area of the park. [14] c.1989 Beacon Store demolished
1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Petition signed by 20,000 for an inquiry for separate Council [3]
1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> January 21st the North Shore area of Sydney was struck by a devastating storm, damaging one of Aquatic Airways floating Beavers, later rebuilt including the company office. [2 pg.24]
Pittwater Council Management Phase 1992 to Current	
1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pittwater Council proclaimed on 1 May 1992 [3] 125sq km Narrabeen Bridge to Tasman Area, Barrenjoey Headland and Coal and Candle Creek. Population reaches 53,000. [1 pg.132]
1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aquatic Airways ceased operations and replaced with Sydney Harbour Seaplanes flying regular services over Pittwater to Newcastle and back, as well as charter and sightseeing flights. [2 pg.24]
1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> January bushfires potentially threatened Palm Beach. [3 pg.130]
1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barrenjoey Headland Reserve passed to the National Park and Wildlife Service. [3 pg.20]
1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New fairway watering system was installed at the golf course. [6]
2004-2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of a museum and a public toilet next to the lighthouse. [13] Surf clubhouse was renovated in 2005. The club now boasts a large club room, office, boat shed, kitchen facilities, a 15 bed female bunkhouse, a 23 bed male bunkhouse and a kiosk that operates 7 days a week all year. The Surf Life Saving Club actively patrols just over 1.8 kilometres. [16]
2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ranger's Cottage converted to Dunes restaurant and kiosk

Background document list

The documents are listed in numerical order and correlate to the cross referencing in the Chronological history and the Inventory Sheets. Refer to the Bibliography at the end of the report for an alphabetical listing.

1. Steege J (1984), *Palm Beach 1788-1988*, prepared for The Palm Beach Association, 1984
2. Lawrence J (1994), *Pittwater Paradise*, published by Kingsclear Books, 1994
3. Lawrence J (2006), *Pictorial History Pittwater*, published by Kingsclear Books, 2006
4. Pittwater Council Picture Archive (PCPA) prepared for Mona Vale Library
5. Pittwater Council Local Studies (PCLS) prepared for Mona Vale Library
6. Draft Governor Phillip Park Plan of Management, Pittwater Council Reserves & Recreation Unit, October 2002, Appendix C, History of Governor Phillip Park
7. McDonald McFee Pty Ltd, Craig Burton, *Barrenjoey Peninsula & Pittwater Heritage Study, Volume 1, Study Report*, January 1989
8. McDonald McFee Pty Ltd, Craig Burton, *Barrenjoey Peninsula & Pittwater Heritage Study, Volume 2, Appendix 1-5*, January 1989
9. McDonald McFee Pty Ltd, Craig Burton, *Barrenjoey Peninsula & Pittwater Heritage Study, Volume 3, Appendix 6, Inventory of Heritage Items*, January 1989
10. McDonald McFee Pty Ltd, Craig Burton, *Barrenjoey Peninsula & Pittwater Heritage Study, Volume 4, Appendix 7, Visual & Landscape Analysis of Views & Vistas*, January 1989
11. Barrenjoey Lightstation Conservation Management Plan, January 1994, Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty Ltd, Australian Maritime Safety Authority
12. Friends of Palm Beach, *Barrenjoey Headland & its Isthmus, Governor Phillip Park, Palm Beach, NSW*, 18th November 1985
13. Wikipedia, *Palm Beach* retrieved July 25, 2009
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palm_Beach,_New_South_Wales
14. Pittwater Council, *Governor Phillip Park History* retrieved July 25, 2009
http://www.pittwater.nsw.gov.au/recreation/winnererremy_bay_parkland/governor_phillip_park/governor_phillip_park_history
15. *The Sydney Morning Herald*, Jan 15, 1930 retrieved July 25, 2009
http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=VksAAAAIBAJ&sjid=W_MDAAAAIBAJ&pg=4897,2440670&dq=camping+at+palm+beach
16. *Surf Life Saving Australia, Beach & Club Profile, Club - North Palm Beach Surf Life Saving Club* retrieved July 25, 2009 <http://www.slsa.asn.au/default.aspx?s=surfclubprofile&clubid=262>
17. Wikipedia, *Home & Away*, retrieved July 25, 2009 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Home_and_Away
18. Public Work Department *Palm Beach, Beach Erosion & Management Study, Volume 1*, September 1982
19. Picture Australia, retrieved August 5, 2009
<http://www.pictureaustralia.org/apps/pictureaustralia?term1=governor+phillip+park&action=PASearch&attribute1=any+field&mode=search>

20. Byrne D (1984), *Aboriginal Sites on Palm Beach Barrier, An Archaeological Survey of the Northern Section of Palm Beach Sand Barrier*, prepared report for Warringah Shire Council, 1984
21. Warringah Council Local Studies
22. Forsite (1984?) *Palm Beach Shoreline Open Space Management Plan*
23. Brown, S and Kennedy, B (1999) *The History of Palm Beach Golf Club*

APPENDIX B

Governor Phillip Park Conservation Management Plan Community meeting outcomes



MEETING NOTES

Governor Philip Park Conservation Management Plan Community Consultation Meeting Pittwater Council

Friday 3rd September, 6.30pm to 10pm, Palm Beach RSL, Pittwater.

Attendance:

Approximately 20 members of the local community (11 signed attendance sheet)

Phoebe Pape (PP)	Landscape Architect, Pittwater Council
Mark Eriksson (ME)	Landscape Architect, Pittwater Council
Glenn Berrill (GB)	Director, Thompson Berrill Landscape Design Pty Ltd (TBLD)
Andrew Zouroudis (AZ)	Senior Landscape Architect, TBLD
Laura Mackie (LM)	Landscape Architect, TBLD
David James (DJ)	Councillor/Mayor, Pittwater Council
Jane Mulancy	Community Liaisons Officer, Pittwater Council

1.0 Introduction

PP introduced the meeting and welcomed attendees. GB & LM presented a PowerPoint highlighting the reason for a CMP and the research findings to date.

2.0 Community Workshop

GB provided an introduction to the workshop, which consisted of three questions. The results of the workshop are detailed below.

2.1 Q1: What are the THREE most important things/features of Governor Phillip Park today for you?

The most important things/features identified by multiple responses (in order of frequency) were as follows:

- Open beautiful space – (7)
- Unspoilt natural – (5)
- Beautiful area, surrounded by water (4)
- General recreation and park facilities (4)
- Restriction on commercialism (4)
- Waterfront (3)
- Place for people to enjoy from all cultures (3)
- Facility for family (3)

The responses to question 1 have been sorted into the following categories (note: multiple responses shown in brackets. Frequency over two (2) are bolded for clarity.

Nature

- **Open beautiful space (7)**
- **Unspoilt natural (5)**
- **Beautiful area, surrounded by water (4)**
- Space, simplicity and views (2)
- Retain unstructured nature (2)
- Informal open space (2)
- Lack of permanent structures (1)
- Natural Beauty (1)
- Unique location (1)
- Unique and precious (1)
- World class location and site (water/headland/enjoying nature) (1)
- Low key and natural aspects, not upmarket (1)
- Low key (1)
- Breathing space (1)

Maritime

- **Waterfront (3)**
- Maritime connection (1)
- Beach and water aspect (1)
- Water sand & sky (1)
- Clean and fresh beach theme (1)

Family & Recreation

- **General recreation and park facilities (4)**
- **Restriction on commercialism (4)**
- **Place for people to enjoy from all cultures (3)**
- **Facility for families (3)**
- Options for creative and passive recreation of imagination, not too crowded with equipment (1)
- Personal and human connection to landscape (1)
- Capacity for unstructured recreation (1)
- Places for picnics and games (1)
- Place to walk and dog walk (1)
- Compatible uses with values (1)
- Comfortable and safe access to all parts of park (1)

History

- Recognition of Governor Phillip's significant legacy (2)
- Linkages to the significance of Barrenjoey and lighthouse (2)
- Telling the Barrenjoey story (1)
- Memories of Egalitarian camping , link to past (1)
- Feel the spiritualism of the historical owners of the land (1)
- Retention of signification features (1)

Other

- Sand hill (2)
- Rustic elements (1)
- Memories of wild sand dunes (1)
- Isolation from Monday to Friday (1)
- Planting (1)
- Removal of parking meters (1)
- Lack of lighting, unsafe (1)
- 'Bush' planting, lack of visibility, density (1)

2.2

Q2: What are the THREE most important phases in the history of Governor Phillip Park for you?

The most important things/features identified by multiple responses (in order of frequency) were as follows:

- **Levelling and stabilisation of dunes, perverted course of nature and destroying middens (5)**
- **Early European historical development (4)**
- **1971, camping stopped with loss of cultural heritage and post-war time history, sorry its gone (3)**

The responses to question 2 have been sorted into the following categories (note: multiple responses shown in brackets. Frequency over two (2) are bolded for clarity.

Nature

- **Levelling and stabilisation of dunes, perverted course of nature and destroying middens (5)**
- Loss of dunes to bushland, prefer not developed and retaining the open dune nature, as stability of dunes is its mobility (1)
- Prefer underdeveloped feel, rough 'undollied' sense of place (1)
- Bringing up children and connecting with nature (1)

History

- **Early European historical development (4)**
- Aboriginal existence (2)
- Gov Phillip's attitude to the colony and positive attitude to aboriginals (2)
- Navigation and customs phase (2)
- Historical significance (1)
- 1788-1862 Ship trading system (1)
- Destroying of customs jetty (1)
- 1977 customs house destroyed illegally (1)
- Red shed on the beach (1)
- Official gazette of park 1925 (1)
- Human and family history (1)
- Ferry boat bought the milk, 'bipped' the horn, significant mode of transport (1)
- Jervis Sparks' contribution to history of lighthouse (1)

Recreation

- **1971, camping stopped with loss of cultural heritage and post-war time history, sorry its gone (3)**
- Camping 'under canvas' (2)
- Eradication of camping due to noise/rubbish/dangerous/closed shops/ intimidating/ possessive (2)
- Swings were a destination, worth going to, loss of 2 big swings and couple of small swings were replaced by current spider park (2)
- Removal of camping opened the park for the community (1)
- Weekend camping (1)
- The 70's 'freedom' to do what you want (1)
- Restrictions placed on the park in the 70-80's (1)
- Early recreation phase (1)
- Playing different games (1)
- 30's and 40's (1)
- Post war recreation era (1)
- Renting a boat, rowing to the other side, fishing and skinny dipping (1)

Modern Era

- Modern era, mix of people and positive vibe (2)
- Creation of café (2)

- Safe and beautiful (2)
- Current status and usage (1)
- Current management plan(1)
- Here and now continuing access (1)
- Removal of dog access/banning of exercise of dogs (1)
- Childhood – whatever, midlife – what should be, old what was (1)
- 1995 – NPWS management direction for park (1)

2.3 **Q3: Do you have any additional historical events, stories or information to add to the history of Governor Phillip Park?**

The community members were asked to provide any additional information to PP who would pass on to TBLD.

Key historical events mentioned by community members include:

- Governor Phillips witnessed aboriginal people with smallpox
- Suggests converting CMP research into historic book of site
- Boatman's Quarters later turned into school
- Barrenjoey road previously terminated at lighthouse – as shown in old naval maps Warringah council demolished stone jetty in 1977
- Boatman's Quarters was occupied by lady at meeting
- Connie Adams revegetated dunes in c.1980. Council not involved at this stage community revegetated.
- Timber jetty destroyed by storm? Not stone jetty
- Low fences used to run out 100m out on the Pittwater side, to stop cows escaping on low tide
- School was previously in Boatman's Quarter's
- Barrenjoey from 1st world war semaphore that the war was over (1)
- When 'Pat' had to leave the lighthouse and pack her belongings and died the next day (1)

3.0 **Next Actions**

TBLD to prepare statement of significance and inventory sheets for CMP preparation.
Next meeting to be confirmed.

APPENDIX C

Historical photo chronology

Index of Plans

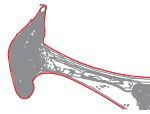
Plan No.	Plan Name
GPP-HAC-01	Historical aerial chronology
GPP-HPC-01	Historic photo chronology: view from Barrenjoey Headland to Governor Phillip Park
GPP-HPC-02	Historic photo chronology: view from Governor Phillip Park to Barrenjoey Headland



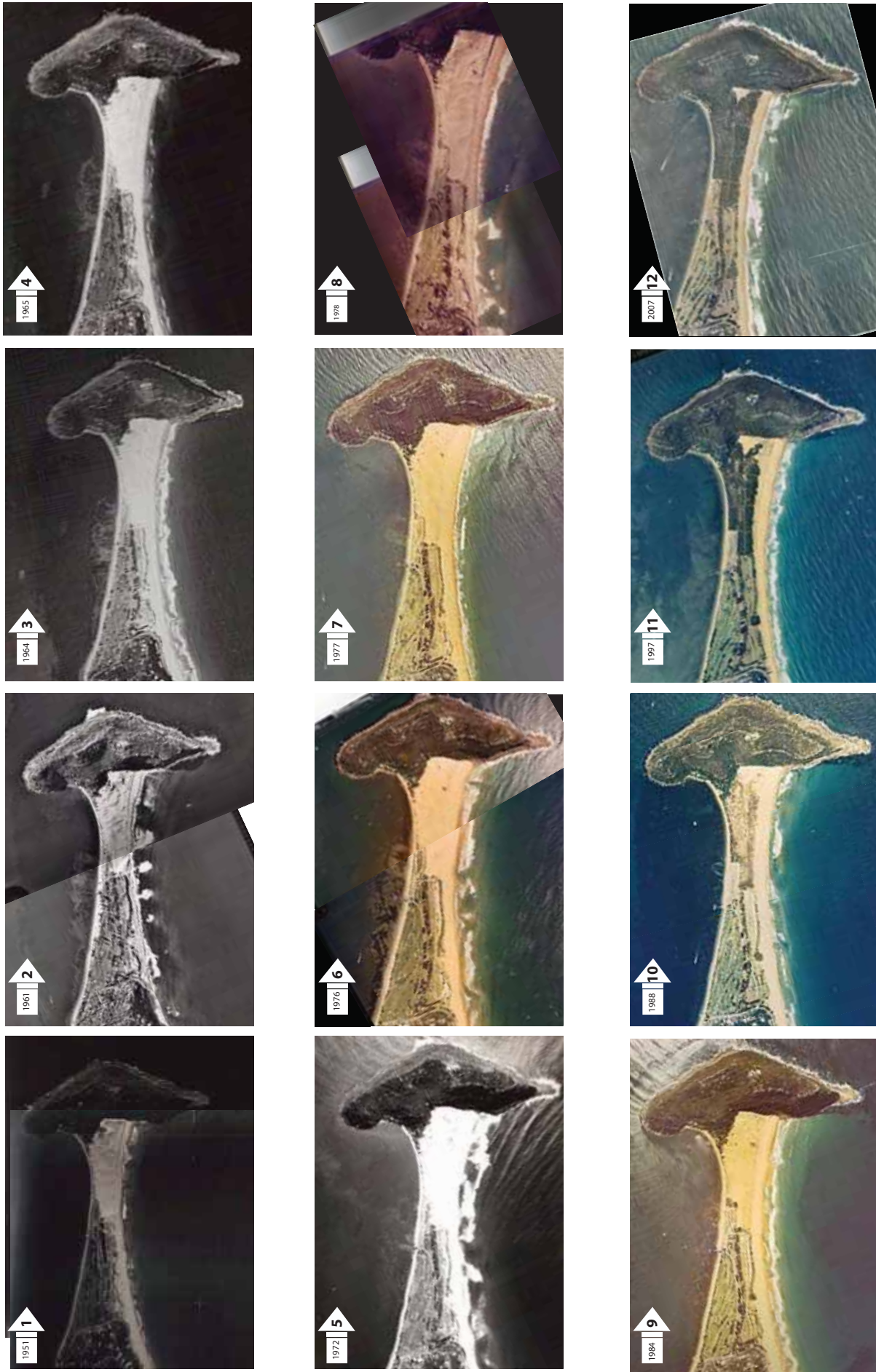
PITTWATER
COUNCIL

GOVERNOR PHILLIP PARK

GPP-HAC-01
AUG 2009
SCALE: NTS



HISTORIC AERIAL
CHRONOLOGY:

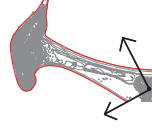




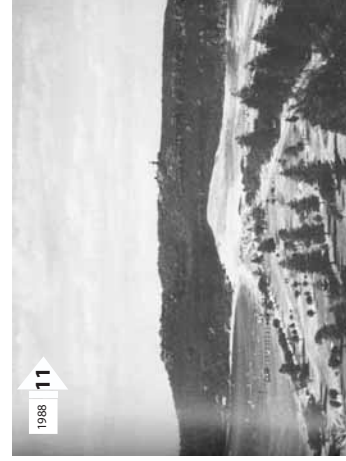
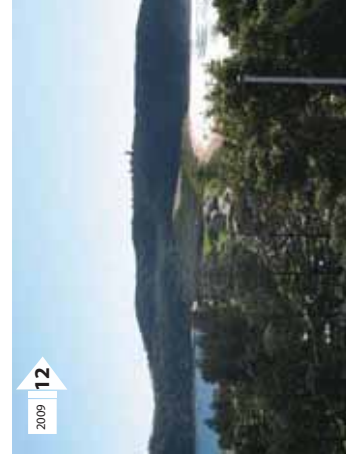
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COUNCIL

GOVERNOR PHILLIP CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

GPP-HPC-02
AUG 2009
SCALE: NTS



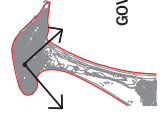
HISTORIC PHOTO
CHRONOLOGY:
VIEW FROM
GOVERNOR PHILLIP
PARK TO BARRENJOEY





GOVERNOR PHILLIP PARK

CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN
GPP-HPC-01
AUG 2009
SCALE: NTS



HISTORIC PHOTO
CHRONOLOGY:
VIEW FROM
BARRENJOEY TO
GOVERNOR PHILLIP PARK



APPENDIX D

Governor Phillip Park - Drawings of each historical phase

Index of Drawings

Drawing No.	Drawing Name
-------------	--------------

GPP-CMP-01	Aboriginal occupation phase up to 1804
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GPP-CMP-02	Agricultural Phase 1804 to 1842
------------	---------------------------------

GPP-CMP-03	Customs Phase 1842 to 1862
------------	----------------------------

GPP-CMP-04	Navigation and Customs Phase 1862 to 1872
------------	---

GPP-CMP-05	Education and Government Use 1872 to 1898
------------	---

GPP-CMP-06	Early Recreation Phase 1898 to 1920
------------	-------------------------------------

GPP-CMP-07	Mid Recreation Phase 1920 to 1940
------------	-----------------------------------

GPP-CMP-08	Military WWII Phase 1940 to 1945
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GPP-CMP-09	Post WWII Recreation Phase 1945 to 1972
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GPP-CMP-10	Recreation Reserve Establishment 1972 to 1981
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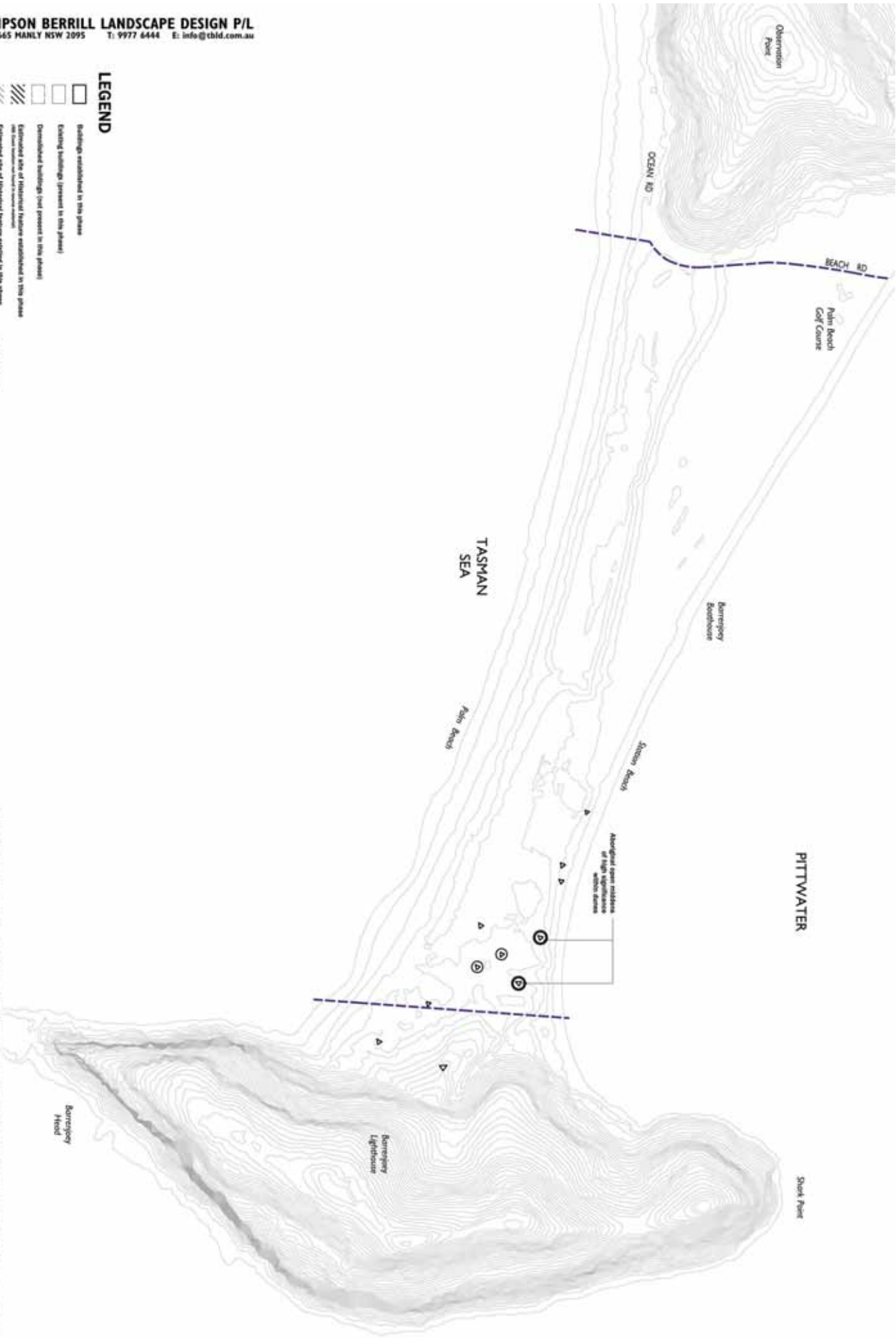
GPP-CMP-11	Conservation and Environmental Restoration Phase 1981 to 1992
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GPP-CMP-12	Pittwater Council Management Phase 1992 to current
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NOTES (Refer TBID Chronological List for further phase information & historical sources)

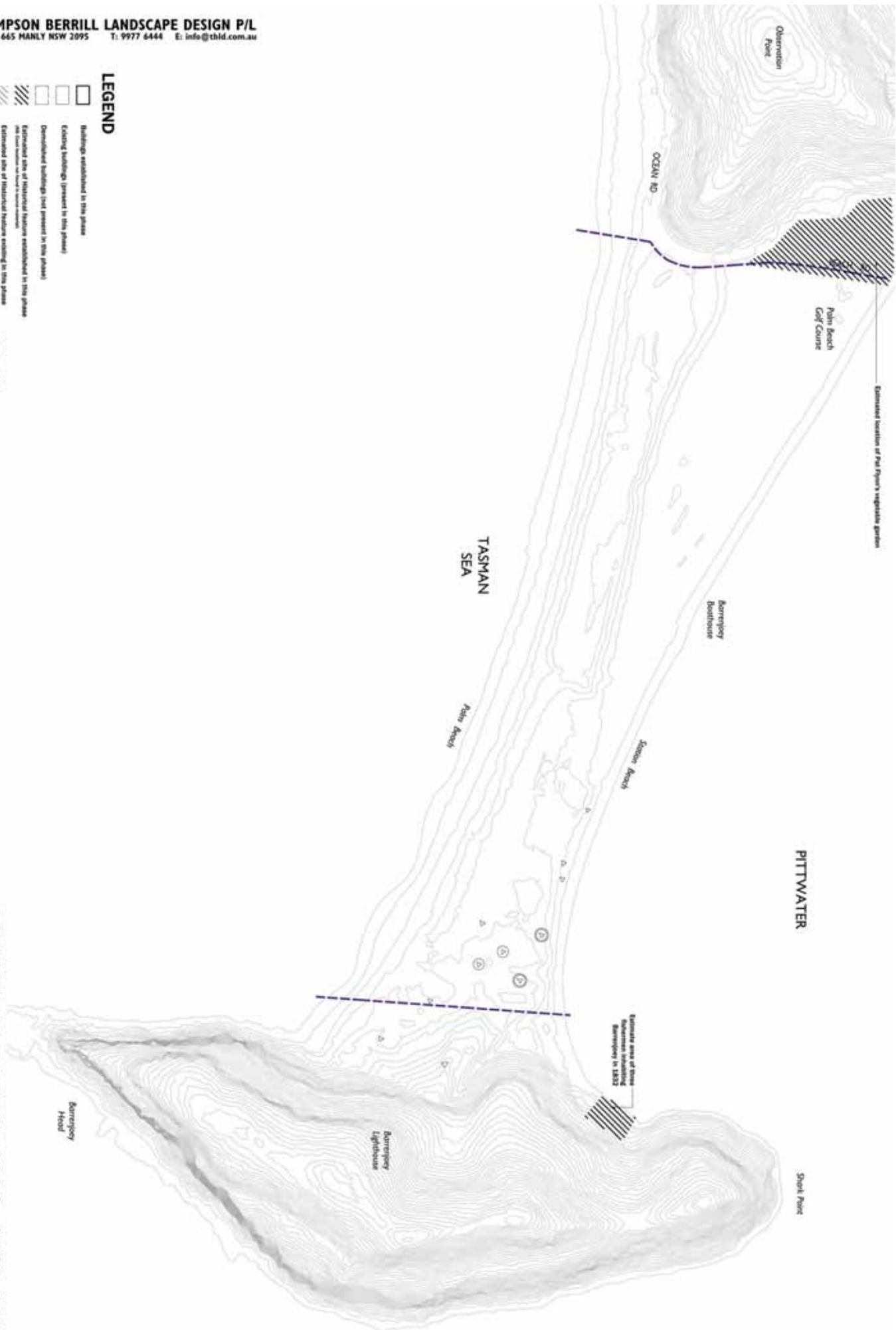
- TBID Governor Arthur Phillip's described Prisoner as "one of the finest pieces of water which I ever saw."
- No permanent structures on site. Aboriginals occupied the land, and Europeans turned it into a park.





NOTES (Refer TBLD Drawings for further phase information & historical records)

- 1804 Red Ferry took possession of a small area of land to cultivate vegetables to sell to soldiers moving at Governor Phillip Park, before selling to Sydney.
- 1815 James Hopper acquired 400 acres including Governor Phillip Park, which he named 'Lakeland'.
- 1825 Individuals of Governor Phillip Park include three fishermen.

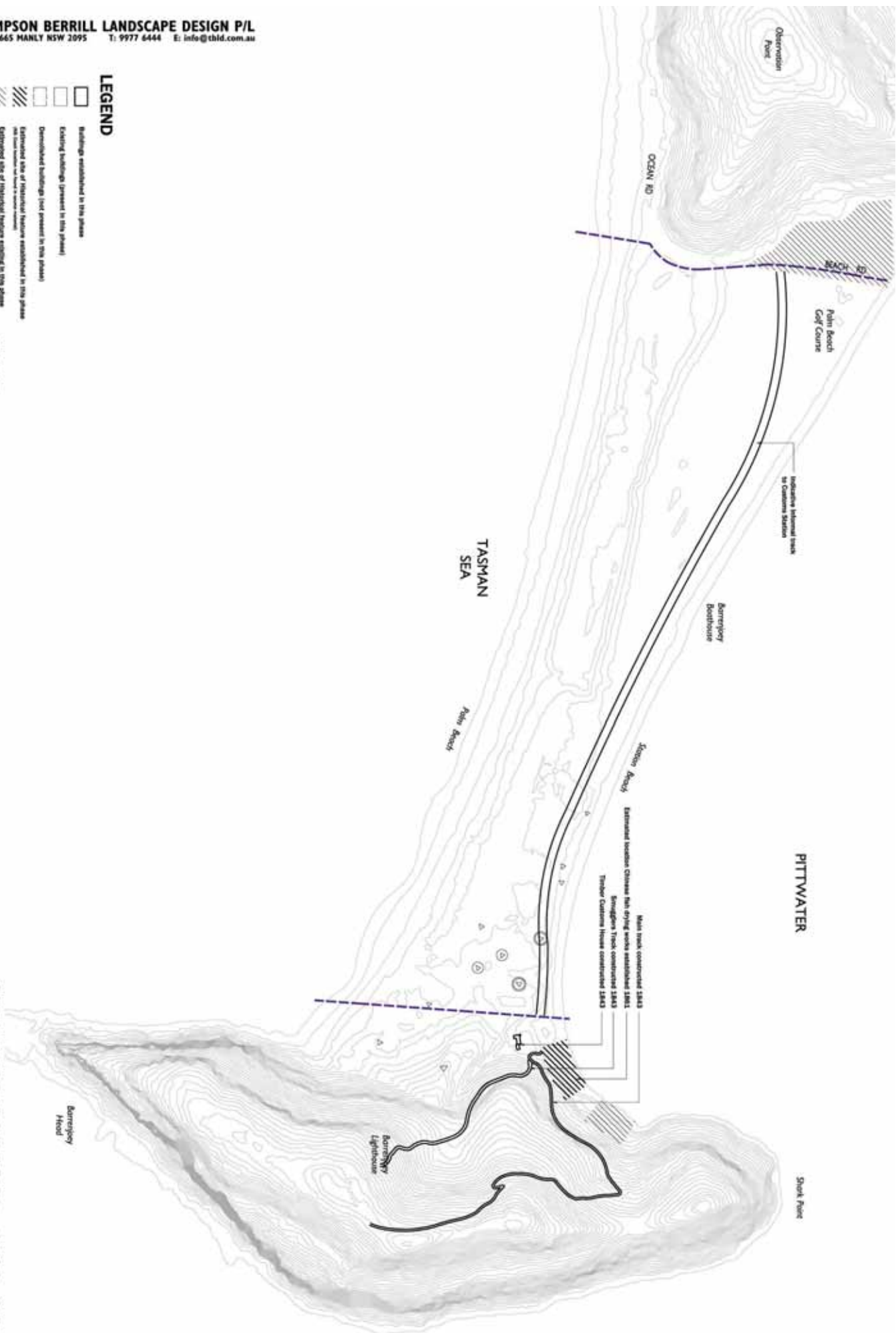


AGRICULTURAL PHASE 1804 - 1842

GOVERNOR PHILLIP PARK



- NOTES** (Refer TBLD Drawings for further phase information & historical sources)
- 1843 Timber Customs House & with track to Barrangry Headland constructed.
 - 1843 Smugglers' Track completed.
 - 1861 Chinese community who dry fish for Sydney markets established near jetty



CUSTOM PHASE 1842 - 1862

GOVERNOR PHILLIP PARK



► (Refer TBEO Chronological List for further phase information & historical sources)

- 1863 Slave Cautions House, 2700, Bradstreet's Quarter, burroughs & stone jett built at Kermadec
- 1863 1866 2700, with towers known as Street Tower were erected
- 1863 Fisherman's built built at western corner of Bradstreet's Quarter
- 1868 2700, Light Keepers Quarters constructed at northern end of 2700
- 1870 January 1st Telegraph was erected and a Telegraph Office established.
- 1871 August 1st a Post Office was established, Customs House.

NAVIGATION & CUSTOMS PHASE 1862 - 1872
GOVERNOR PHILLIP PARK



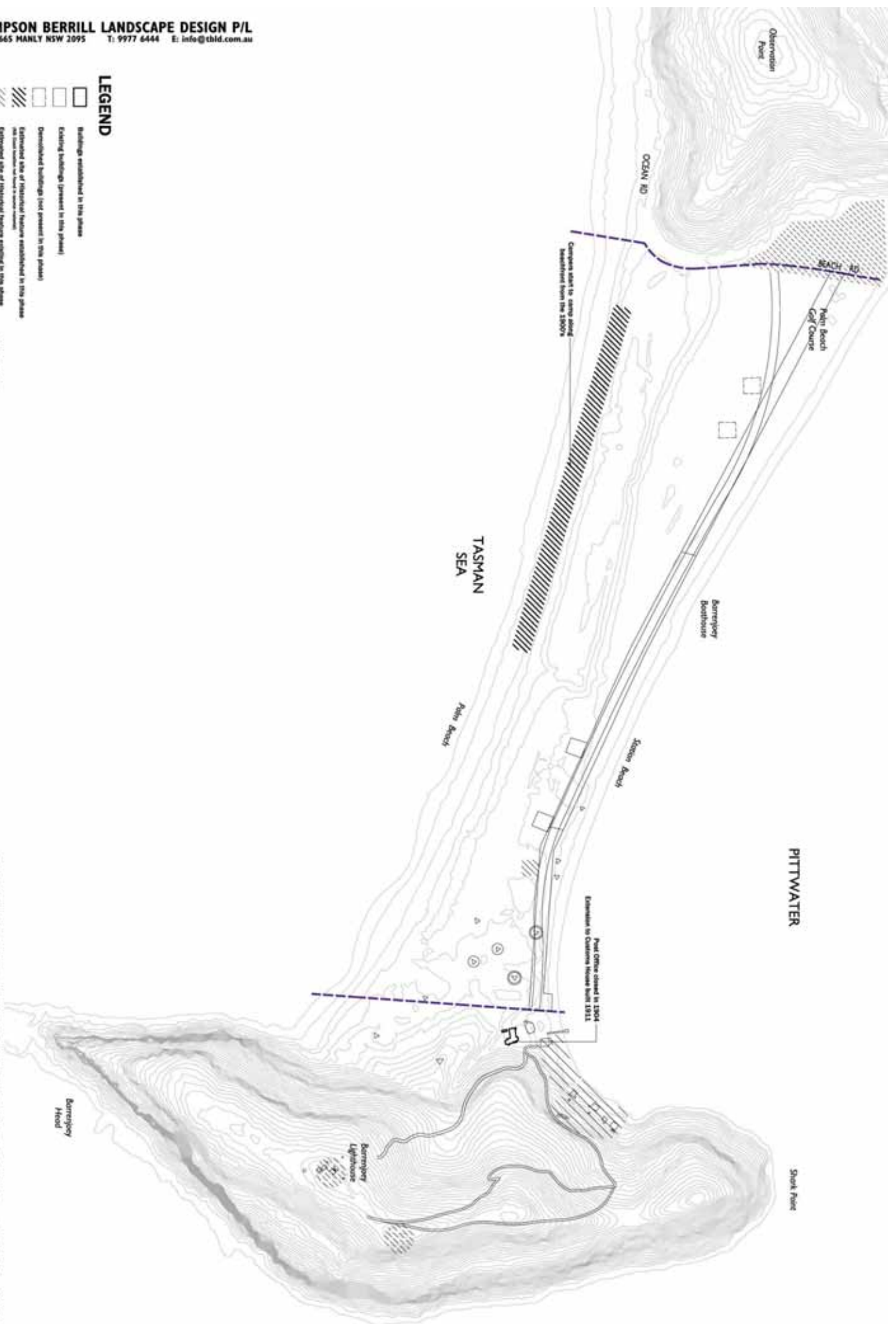
- 1894 Barrington Public School closed

GOVERNOR PHILLIP PARK



NOTES
(refer TBL Chronological List for further phase information & historical sources)

- 1900 Last auction & materialist estates established
- 1904 First office opened
- 1906 First residential estate
- 1906 & surrounding estates used for seating, bathing, viewing, fishing & enjoying nature
- 1911 Customs House extension



EARLY RECREATION PHASE 1898 - 1920

GOVERNOR PHILLIP PARK

GPP-CMP-06
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	buildings established in this phase	Existing buildings (present in this phase)	Dismantled buildings (not present in this phase)
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NOTES

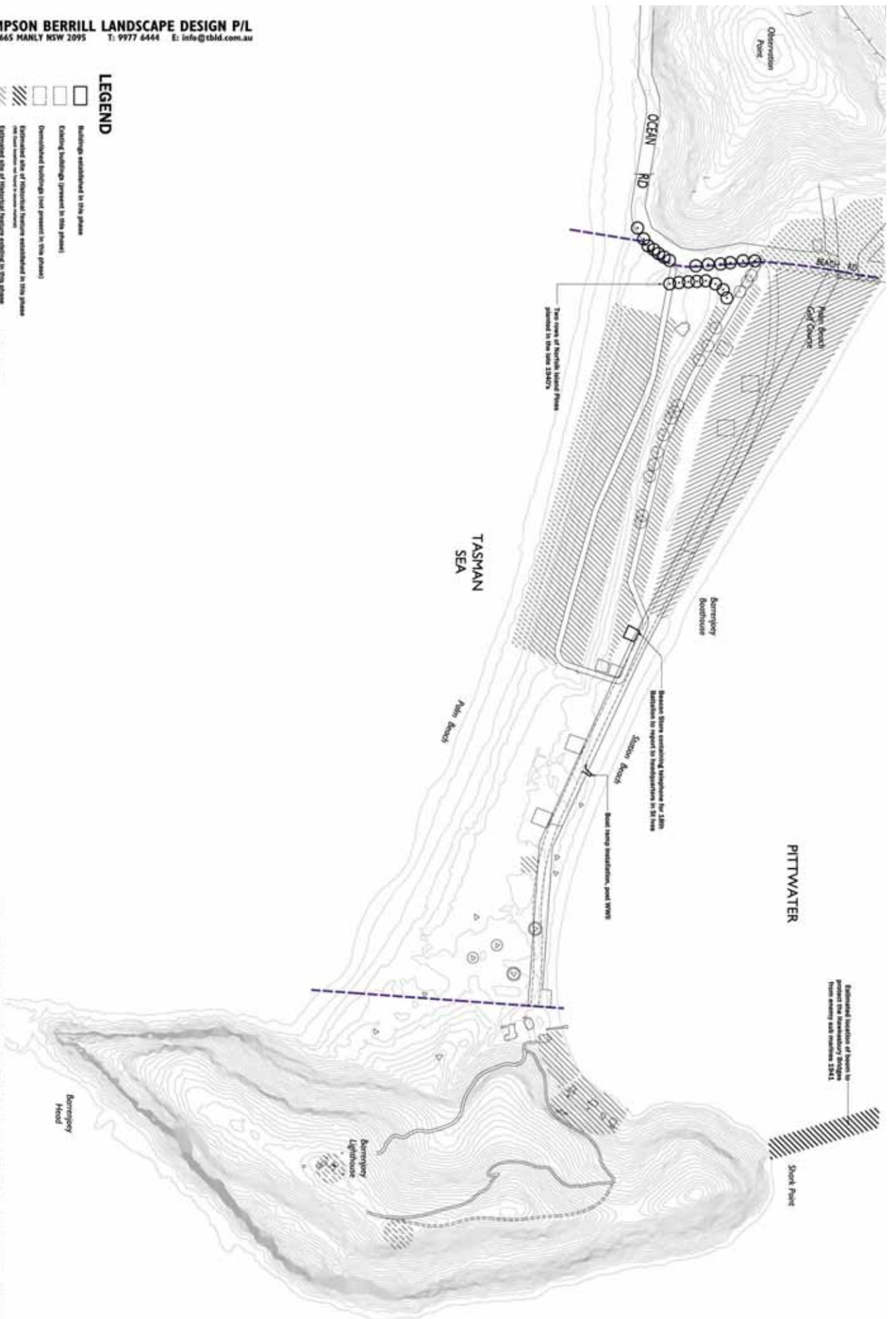
- 1500's well & vitelline present at 9th toe
- 1504 Palm Search Club Club founded
- 1504 Palm Search Hibernation Club officially opened the golf course & started teaching
- 1507 Huron Island Pine planted
- 1507 Club Search Club Search starts near the 6th tee
- 1508 Beach Search Club by 7th Greenhouse with seedlings from the base of *Paronychia* maintained
- 1509 College Pine club founded
- 1517 College Pine club founded
- 1529 North Palm Search ILAC formed in Beacon State

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NOTES (Refer TBLD Overlooked List for further phase information & historical sources)

- In the late 1940s two rows of North Island Pines planted
- 1943 a telephone was located at Beacon Cove, North Pines Beach S.C.C. was closed
- 1943 defences installed to protect headquarters buildings



MILITARY WWII PHASE 1940 - 1945

GOVERNOR PHILLIP PARK

Buildings established in this phase

- Existing building (present to this phase)
- Demolished building (not present to this phase)
- Estimated size of structural features established in this phase
- Estimated size of structural features existing in this phase
- Estimated size of structural features existing in current project
- Estimated size of structural features demolished in this phase
- Estimated features not shown to current project
- Demolition Priority Park Boundary
- Aboriginal study

NOTES (Under Table Chronological List for further phase information & statistical sources)

- 1850 also able to identify for compass, sextant, control instruments introduced
- 1860 the northernmost British's Quarters was demolished
- 1850 painting, grouting & earthing works were established on Lunenburg
- 1862 Point South Wharf was built with regular ferry service within Plymouth
- 1860's there was an increase in passenger accidents
- 1866 Point South Coal Barge extended its eastern boundary & was redesignated
- 1866 Present Point South Golf Clubhouse opened
- 1877 a accidental fire destroyed North Point South SLCC's equipment

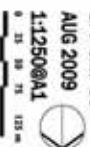


POST WWII RECREATION PHASE 1945 - 1972
GOVERNOR PHILLIP PARK

GPP-CMP-09

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☐ Buildings established in this phase

- | Existing buildings present in this phase | Demolished buildings (not present in this phase) | Estimated value of historical features established in this phase and not removed or built in future phases | Estimated value of historical features established in this phase and removed or built in future phases | Estimated value of historical features existing in this phase and not removed or built in future phases | Estimated value of historical features demolished in this phase and not removed or built in future phases | Estimated value of historical features demolished in this phase and removed or built in future phases | Demolished buildings (not present in this phase) | Existing buildings present in this phase |
|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | |
- Assessment entry**

(Refer TBID Chronological List for further phase information & historical sources)

- Government closed path to any camping activities
- One SLSC dismantled
- Timber jerry near cantina house destroyed by May storms
- What's located inside in Aguilar Airways
- Customs house destroyed by fire
- Southernmost Bushmen's Gardens destroyed

GOVERNOR PHILLIP PARK

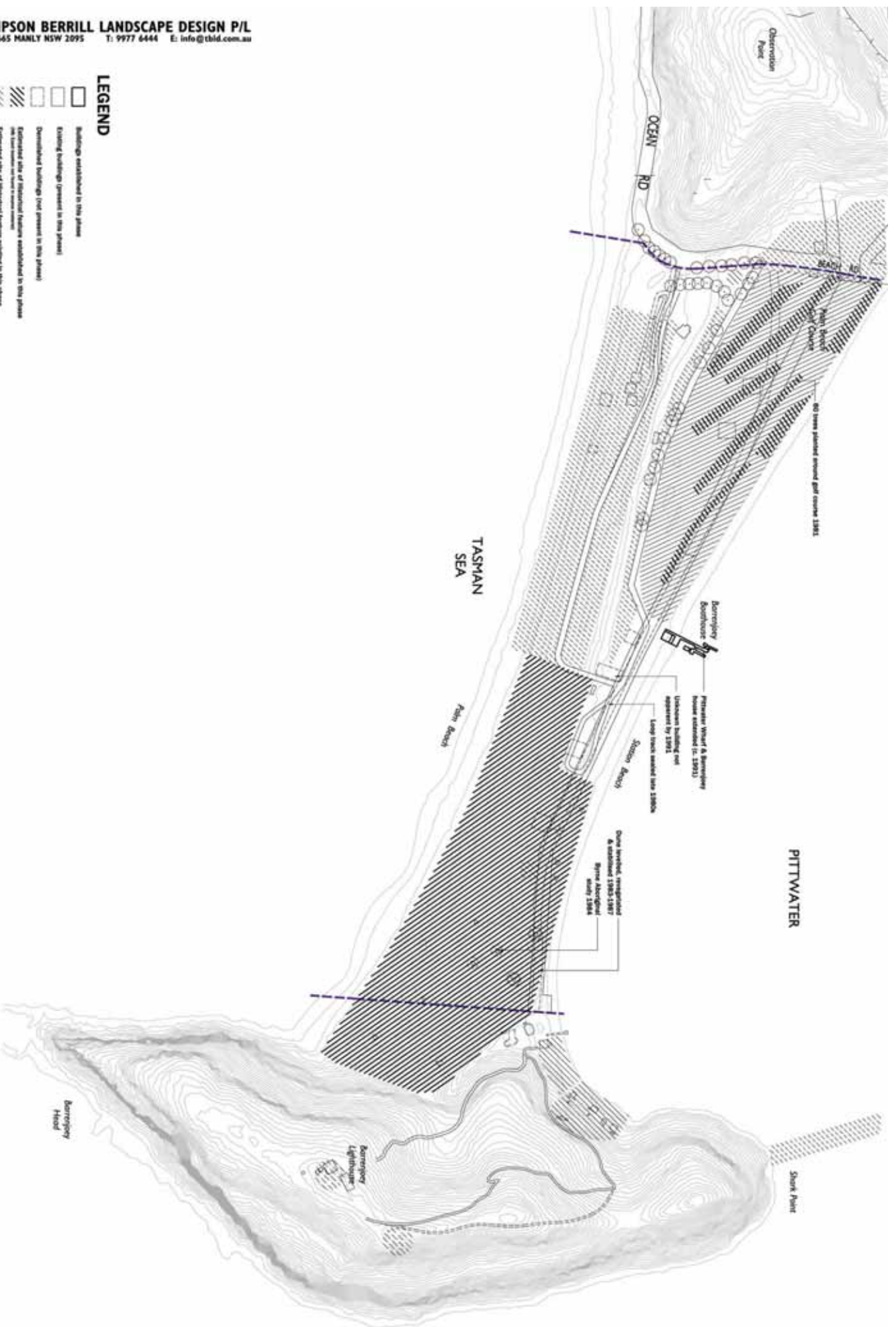


- LEGEND**
- Buildings established in this phase
 - Existing buildings (Present in this phase)
 - Overlooked buildings (not present in this phase)
 - Estimated site of historical features established in this phase
not shown unless they are a current structure
 - Estimated site of historical features existing in this phase
not shown unless they are a current structure
 - Estimated site of historical features demolished in this phase
not shown unless they are a current structure
 - Governor Phillip Park Boundary
 - Aboriginal Land

- NOTES** (Refer TBLD Chronological List for further phase information & historical sources)
- 1861-63 trees planted around golf course
 - Excision evident, several stone walls built
 - 1863-1867 archaeological survey conducted
 - 1863-1867 archaeological survey conducted
 - Late 1860's sheep track marked

CONSERVATION & ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PHASE 1981 - 1992

GOVERNOR PHILLIP PARK





NOTES (Other TBLD Drawings) Link for further phase information & historical sources

- 1993 Sydney Harbour Bridge replaced by Sydney Harbour Bridge
- 1997 Sydney Harbour Bridge replaced by Sydney Harbour Bridge
- 2004-2005 Museum & public space constructed at Barragery Headland
- 2005 Barragery Cottage converted and converted into the "Dunes Restaurant & Kitchen"

PITTWATER COUNCIL MANAGEMENT PHASE 1992 - CURRENT

GOVERNOR PHILLIP PARK

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