

BUILDINGS OF COCKATOO ISLAND

BUILDINGS AND THEIR FORMER USE – COCKATOO ISLAND	
Building #	Building Name and Use
1	Military Guardhouse (c.1842) A garrison for British Army “redcoat’ guards from which they could observe the prison block and if necessary fire their muskets through holes in the sandstone walls.
2	Military Officers’ Quarters (c.1845-1857) Built in 1848 for the Officer of the Guard.
3	Mess Hall (c.1847-1851) Where convicts devoured their daily ration of one pound of fresh beef or mutton, twenty ounces of bread, and half a pound of vegetables.
4,5	Prisoners’ Barrack (c.1839-1842) Overcrowding was a problem. Often up to 500 convicts were housed in wards built to accommodate just over 300. North Wing Building 5 modified to air raid shelter in 1942. X-Ray Laboratory Used to check metal objects for quality as part of the shipbuilding and maintenance process.
	Convict Courtyard. Central to the convict-built penal settlement of Cockatoo Island.
	Isolation Cells – No longer in existence after cliff face was blasted for the construction of the dock, used for punishment of unruly convicts. Solitary Cells. Convict solitary confinement cells used for punishment have been uncovered under the northern section of the barracks.
6	Mould Loft – Here workers would draft the plans for ships and create patterns and templates in full scale before sending them to workers below for fabrication.
9,11	Free Overseer’s Quarters (c.1850-1857) The residence of the free overseers also known as “ticket of leave convicts”. Building 11 modified to air raid shelter in 1942.
10	Estimating and Drawing Offices (c.1915-1918) A purpose-built government naval design office for naval architects, engine and electrical draughts men and tracers.
12	Pattern Storage/Joiners Shop (c.1912) The area where buildings 12 and 13 now stands was once Cockatoo Island’s convict lumberyard, a walled area with a sawpit, sheds, shelters and blacksmiths’ workshops.
13	Pattern Shop/Polishing Shop (c.1971) Patterns of ships’ parts and fittings were made in this workshop.
14	Latrine
15	Electrical Shop - Built in 1915 and used as an electrical workshop for the dockyard operations.
17	Electroplating Shop
19	Timber Drying Store (c.1916-1917) Where timber was stored and dried before it was used in shipbuilding.
20	Clerk of Petty Session Cottage (c.1845-1850) Residence for the Clerk of Petty Sessions’ and later of the Foreman Shipwright and Dock Manager.
21	Medical Officer’s Assistant and Police Residence
22	Superintendents Residence ‘Biloela House’ (c.1847) Built for the Cockatoo Island Superintendent. (Biloela is the Aboriginal word for Cockatoo). After the prison closed in 1909 and the dockyard was taken over by the Commonwealth the northern section of the house became the Shipyard Manager’s residence and the southern section was converted to offices.
22A	‘Biloela House’ Outbuildings
23	Launch Driver and Coxswain’s House
24	Federation Duplex for Managerial Staff (c.1913-1916) Used as residences for senior officials and their families who lived on the island.

26	Parramatta Wharf Turnstile Shelter
29	Muster Station
30	Administrative Building 'Brindabella' (c.1930) It housed the office of the General Manager and was the gateway for visitors to the dock.
33	Pipe Sealing Plant
34	Air Raid Shelter - Many buildings and tunnels were reinforced with concrete to protect personnel during World War II.
46	Substation 'N' – Substations delivered the necessary electricity for ship building.
49	Latrine
52	Fire Station (c.1973)
54	Substation 'J'
56	Sewerage Treatment Plant
57	Rectifier Room (c.1944) Also known as the Powerhouse Annex. It was important in the overall power supply system to the island.
58	Powerhouse (c.1918) The engine room of the island, used to drive dockyard pumps and island machinery, it is a magnificent industrial artefact.
59	Powerhouse Chimney and Base (c.1918)
60	Portable Rope and Sling Store – Associated with the operations of the dry dock.
61	Coal Store - A remnant of the steam age and fuel store for the Powerhouse which supplied all the power, lighting and hydraulic needs of the dockyard.
63	Rigging and Lifting Gear Store – Associated with the servicing of the RAN Submarine Fleet.
64	Sutherland Wharf (Engineering) Workshops (c.1972) – Associated with the production, especially ship construction and repairs, and with the servicing of the RAN Submarine Fleet.
67	General Store/Naval Store 1 (c.1938) The site of this building is on reclaimed land.
68	Rigging Store/Former Air Raid Shelter (c.1942) This air raid shelter is one of several on the island. They serve to illustrate the island's important defence role.
69	Paint Store/Former Air Raid Shelter (c.1942)
70	Substation 'L' (c.1955)
71	Naval Store3/Fibreglass Workshop (c.1939-1940) Converted to the fibreglass store in 1978.
72,73	Latrines (c.1941)
74	Naval store 2 (c.1939) It occupies the site of a shipbuilding slip from the early 20 th century.
75	Decontamination Building/Former Paint Store (c.1942) Originally built as a decontamination chamber in case of enemy attack during WWII.
77	Winch House
78	Dock Master's Office (c.1943) Building modified in the 1970s to allow space for the Sutherland Dock Crane.
79	Painters and Dockers Workshop (c.1948/49)
80	Patrol Vessel Workshop (c.1968)
81	Shipwright's Shed/Former Boathouse (c.1909) Used for traditional timber boat building with a small slipway inside.
82	Substation (c.1950)
83	Amenities – Constructed in the late 1960s, early70s, it replaced a latrine built in WWII.
91	Oxygen House (c.1940-1950) – Originally constructed as a general air oxygen receiving house.
92	Substation 'S' and Amenities (c.1971) This building partially covers a slipway used in the early 20 th century.
93	Weapons Workshop for O Class submarine (c.1968-71) Custom built for refitting of RAN/s Oberon-Class submarines.

101	Pay Office (c.1914) Where ship yard employees went to get their pay. Most employees were paid by cash until the closure of the dock
102,103	Offices (c.1911) In 1914 Building 102 was an Ambulance Room in its western half and a Police station in the east. Used as offices until the late 1930s. Building 103 (c1907) used continuously as an administration centre.
104	Amenities Hut (c .late 1920s)
106	Air Raid Shelter
118	Electrical Assembly Shop (c.1969)
119	Canteen and Offices/Former Tool Store Annexe (c.1969) Built over the original Patent Slipway No. 1 which operated in this location from the 1890s.
120	Tool Room and Store (c.1916)
121	Lagger's Shop
123	General Offices and Storage (c.1892)
124	Naval Stores and General Office/Former Pattern Shop (c.1901) In 1969 when foundry operations ceased the Pattern store became obsolete and the building was adapted to house offices.
128	Substation 'B'
135A	Electrical Plan Office (c.1950)
137	Former Iron and Steel Foundry (c.1857)
138	Engineers' and Blacksmiths' Shop (c.1853) Built by convict labour the southern side contained lathes, presses, machine tools, a foundry, hearths and steam hammers
139,140	Heavy Machinery Shop (c.1896) Remnant machinery abounds on Cockatoo Island, including the remaining parts of the <i>Titan</i> Crane.
141	Machine Shop
142	Milling Shop
143	Boiler, Pumping Engines and Offices (c.1845-1857) The boilers powered the pumps that served the Fitzroy Dock and supplied steam to the engines that powered the machinery in the workshops.
144	Toolmaking Machine shop/Former Boiler House (c.1903)
145	Machine Shop (c.1930s)
146	Engine House (c.1908) Built as the Engine House for the Fitzroy Dock Workshops.
147	Maintenance Department/Former Coppersmiths Shop (c.1908-10)
148	Latrine (c.1970s)
150	Turbine Shop (c. 1942) An enormous space used for the assembly of marine propulsion engines.
153	Turbine Blade Room
154	Shop Test Boiler Room – Supplied steam power for the machinery in the Dockyard Workshops.
161	Substation 'P'
Beam Bending Machine	Massive plates used to build the hulls of ships were heated red hot before being bent to shape on cast iron bending slabs.
Crane 226	Dockside electric jib crane built in 1942.
Submarine Crane	This high precision crane from the 1970s, one of the largest on Cockatoo Island, was used to fit out Oberon-Class submarines.
Camber Wharf	Private vessels can moor for short terms stays at the Camber Wharf Marina.
Tunnel 1	Built in 1915 as an easier way of getting men and supplies from one side of the island to the other. Cutting through the island on a north/south axis, later modified to become an air-raid shelter during WWII.

Dog-Leg Tunnel	Originally built during World War II as an air-raid shelter. Then expanded to get men and equipment from one side of the island to the dry dock area.
Fitzroy Dock	Built for the Royal Navy from 1847 to 1857 mostly by convicts, often waist deep in water and in leg irons. The dry dock was used for repairing and cleaning vessels in a dry area.
Sutherland Dock	When completed in 1900 it was the largest single graving (dry) dock in the world, and a fine example of late nineteenth century engineering.
Mort's Dock Steam Crane (c1891)	One of the oldest surviving steam cranes in Australia and the oldest steam crane on Cockatoo Island. This crane has been restored to working order by Harbour Trust Volunteers.
Patent Slipway	Ships were constructed and launched from these slipways (c.1913).
Convict Silos	Used to store grain in the early years of colonial settlement. Twenty silos were chiselled down by hand out of Cockatoo Island's bedrock.
Search Light Tower	Built for WWII and the threat of attack. Decorated during the Aboriginal Occupation in 2000.
Water Tower	Constructed in the 1950s as a safety check station in the event of a fire. The tower is an iconic feature of the island skyline.
Slipway	The launching pad for the bigger ships built on the island.