

Hunters Hill Trust Journal

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From the President's Desktop:

Hunters Hill Trust has reached an historic and significant point: this year **the Trust is 50 years old!**

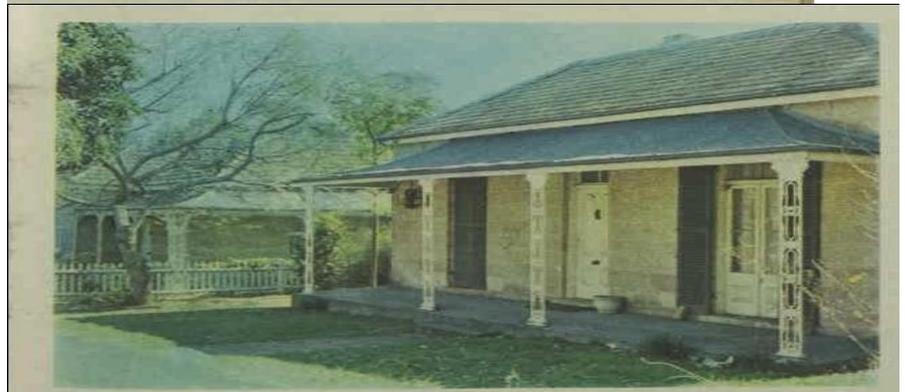
As you will see from the article opposite published 50 years ago, we are sadly still dealing with the same over-development issues. The caption for the picture at the bottom reads "Sandstone cottage in the part of Alexandra Street marked for unit zoning under the Council's scheme"!

Hunters Hill, and indeed, all of Sydney, has changed immensely in 50 years, making it an excellent time to consider the origins of the Trust, and reasons for its existence. Our basis, as stated in our constitution, is 'to maintain the unique and historical character of Hunter's Hill'. But recent changes to the planning laws, and pressure for denser development, make this increasingly difficult. We see solidly-built character 20th century homes being knocked down for 'rebuilt' throughout Hunters Hill, and the pressure is particularly intense now in Gladesville.

In the face of this rapid change, how can we best look after our heritage? In order to assess our options, the Trust committee has met with the Mayor and Councillors to explore how we can work together to preserve irreplaceable heritage and attempt to influence improved design standards for new development. It was agreed that this will be the first of many such meetings.

The Trust has been vigilant in its pursuit of excellence for the rebuilding of the Gladesville shopping precinct and protection for the heritage house at 10 Cowell Street. Besides the impending over-development of the GSV (Coles) site are the three recent proposals to replace Victoria Road shops with multi-storey apartments. On each of the BWS site, the Arcade site and the Commonwealth Bank site, are proposed 4 or 5 levels of apartments above street level retail, on top of up to Three levels of parking (accessed via

Extract from Australian Women's Weekly 28 August 1968 'The Homes of Hunters Hill'
Image: National Library of Australia



narrow Massey Lane). This type of piecemeal development is simply absurd and entirely unsatisfactory, and wouldn't be allowed in any western European country. However at our meeting, Council did assure us that they are working towards an overall integrated strategy for **all** the development in this core commercial area which includes the GSV.

HHT AGM 21st JUNE 7pm at RSL Hall, Hunters Hill

This is your chance to choose your new committee, have an opportunity to chat with other members and hear our speakers reflect on '50 years of Hunters Hill.' In addition, two of our long-serving members, Tony Coote and David Gaunt (both of whom have served as President) are retiring at the AGM. We will miss them and their outstanding contribution to the work of

the Trust. This, however, creates an opportunity to broaden the composition of the committee and we look forward to receiving your nominations.

Alister Sharp

Latest news on St Peter Chanel:

The Marist Fathers are pursuing their plan to create two 1,000 m² housing blocks in the surrounds of St Peter Chanel Church, Woolwich.

Despite vigorous objections from the community and Hunters Hill Council's refusal of their DA, the Marist Fathers have lodged an appeal in the Land and Environment Court to allow them to sell off the land.

An onsite conciliation conference will be held on 24 Sept. See more at www.huntershilltrust.org.au

NEW LOCAL PLANNING PANELS

Local Planning Panels (LPPs - a name change from IHAP – Independent Hearing and Assessment Panels) came into effect across NSW on March 1, 2018 by the ministerial direction of the Minister for Planning, Anthony Roberts. As a result of this directive, ***elected local councillors will no longer determine Development Applications.***

The underlying reason given for this significant change is to curb a perceived level of corruption at some Councils, which resulted in Development Applications being determined corruptly for the benefit of certain councillors and senior council officers.

If a Development Application satisfies the criteria of the recently introduced State Government's Planning Policy for Exempt and Complying Development Codes, such proposals can be approved by Private Certifiers without going to Council at all.

In Hunters Hill, the Exempt and Complying Development Codes **do not apply** to heritage-listed items or to works in the Conservation Zones, (which cover a significant part of our Local Government Area) so in those instances Private Certification cannot be used.

The State Government has recently extended the Exempt and Complying Development Codes to include Low Rise and Medium Density housing in yet another push to make it easier for their developer supporters to make their fortunes. Of course, this will also have a significant impact on housing and population densities across the metropolitan area without any commensurate increase in public infrastructure spending by the government. Expect the morning and afternoon peak hours to become even longer and more congested. Hunters Hill Council is in the process of asking the Planning Minister for an exemption to this Code.

These changes to the planning regulations in NSW are very recent and may be subject to review when the implications of what has been put in place are fully understood. This brings us to the latest change to the process - the introduction of Local Planning Panels.

As noted, councillors will no longer have any role in approving Development Applications. Instead, development approval (or refusal) will be granted in one of the following ways:

- As complying or exempt development by Private Certification.
- By council staff under delegated authority (in Hunters Hill, the Development Control Unit will have a role in making some of these determinations).
- By a Local Planning Panel. (Planning proposals will be reviewed by LPPs and advice provided to council staff).
- By a government-appointed Joint Regional Planning Panel.
- By ministerial approval.

In order for a DA to be referred to the LPP, there are certain criteria to be met (see details in HHT's December 2017 journal):

- **Conflict of interest**
- **Contentiousness** 10+ objections.
- **Strategic importance**
- **Departure from development standards** by more than 10%.
- **High-risk development types** associated with a higher risk of corruption *including demolition of heritage items.*
- **Modifications** any modifications falling into the above criteria.

Council Committees & Panels

The Council's existing panels, for example the Public Transport and Traffic Advisory Committee and the Conservation Advisory Panel, will continue to give advice to council staff and the LPPs.



Demolished.....

Objections to proposals

Individuals will still be able to make objections to development proposals which will be considered by council staff, and where DAs are referred to the LPP, individuals will also be able to address the Panel with their objections.

So this is where local residents and neighbours can have their say. With the spate of 20th century house demolitions continuing unabated, if 10 or more objections are received by Council, these DAs have to be referred to the LPP.



Disappearing.....

Who's who on the Local Planning Panel in Hunters Hill

Chairs

The Hon. David Lloyd QC
Ms Lesley Finn (alternate)
Mr Peter Webber (alternate)

Expert Panel members

Planners/Heritage
Sheridan Burke
Chris Young (alternate)
Architectural/Heritage
David Logan
Ron Edgar (alternate)

Community Representatives

Meredith Sheil
Virginia Wise (alternate)
Phillip Hart
Richard Quinn (alternate)

Fortunately, there is a considerable depth of expertise amongst the panel members. Astute readers will note among the names a former judge of the Land and Environment Court, a specialist local government lawyer, a former NSW Government Architect, specialist heritage architects and a clutch of former Hunters Hill councillors.



Gone.....

Cost of LPPs

Panel members receive a fee to attend meetings. The estimated cost to Council will be around \$50,000 to \$80,000 per annum according to Philippa Hayes' report to Council of October 2017.

A councillor's new role

A glance at the most recent meeting notes shows that the workload of councillors has

been somewhat reduced, as the relentless push from the State government to render local government increasingly irrelevant is undiminished.

Corruption and the LPPs

Whether the new panels will have any impact on the levels of corruption involved in the development industry in NSW is a moot point. While the make-up of the panels may have increased the level of professionalism involved in the assessment of DAs, the recent Banking Royal Commission has clearly shown that professionals are not immune from the temptations of the dollar.

In order to see what is being processed by council staff, go to the Council’s website and click on “Business Paper” in the top bar of the home page. This allows for the downloading of files from past meetings and includes details of what has been considered under delegated authority (click on Delegated Authority Report).

STOP PRESS



On 16 May, under the headline **State hits the brakes in housing hotspots**, The Sydney Morning Herald reported:

“The state government has slammed the brakes on new housing proposals in a fast-growing Sydney area, conceding the rapid growth in apartments is outpacing infrastructure in parts of the city. The government has also suspended new planning rules making it easier for home owners to build terraces on their properties in the City of Ryde and the City Canterbury Bankstown – delaying a policy it introduced only last month.”

Planning Minister, Anthony Roberts is quoted as saying: “There’s been a huge amount of overseas capital that has landed all of a sudden in Sydney . . . that has brought on a lot of these dwellings maybe sooner than we normally would have seen.” *(Oh, Mr Roberts, is that right? So it’s not the government’s fault that infrastructure planning is virtually non-existent. No, not at all. It’s really the fault of all those foreign investors rushing in to bank their money in Sydney property!)*

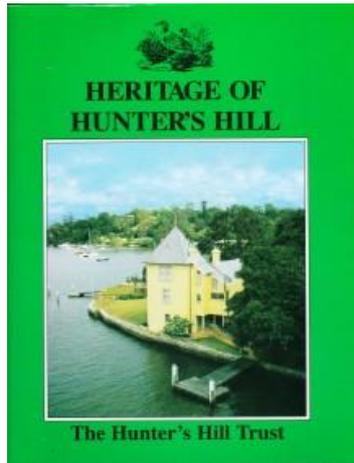
The article goes on, “The government has directed that new planning proposals for residential development in Ryde not be assessed or progressed until a review of local infrastructure and planning laws.” *(Really?! Why didn’t we think of that before?!)*

“The move comes amid an intense political debate in sections of the city about perceptions of overdevelopment. In Ryde, Labor mayor Jerome Laxale has been campaigning against the medium-density housing policy, while the Liberal local member, Victor Dominello, has been pushing his own government for a development freeze.”

A strange irony of this so-called “hitting the brakes” is that such actions are only possible because of the anti-democratic moves made by the State government towards a controlled economy in the housing sector, where, through zoning regulations and government-appointed and controlled panels, the government, not the market, determines what goods should be produced and in what amounts.

Tony Coote

GREEN BOOK UPDATE



In celebration of the Trust’s 50th anniversary, amongst other things, we are improving our key publication the ‘Heritage of Hunters Hill’ (the Green Book).

This publication, since its first edition in 1969, has helped to protect many houses that faced unsympathetic development over the years. We are taking the opportunity to include buildings constructed up to the 1930s. A funding grant from the Heritage Council of NSW has been sought and we are waiting to hear the news on whether or not our application has been successful. A decision is imminent.

A local publisher has partnered with us to assist in the production of the publication for later in the year.

We are also planning to make this information available on our website and have engaged with a web designer for that purpose. We are at the same time looking to upgrade functionality on our site to enable easy access.

If you have additional information about the heritage of Hunters Hill that could be included in a new print and/or online version, we would love to hear from you!

Simply contact us via the ‘Green book’ tab at our website www.huntershilltrust.org.au or email us at info@huntershilltrust.org.au

You can also come and talk to us at our Moocooboola stall on Sunday 5 August!

Karen Presland



Fred Stamp (1926 - 2018)

We were sorry to hear of the passing of Fred Stamp on 6 April, aged 92. Fred was a long term member of the Trust and for 40 years a member of the ALP’s Hunters Hill Branch. Fred was born in Victoria and in 1928 moved to Ady St, Hunters Hill, which was to be his home for the rest of his life. He married Audrey in 1956.

In 1940, Fred became an apprentice toolmaker at Cockatoo Island Dockyards, where he remained as a skilled tradesman and artisan until his retirement in 1980. Fred was proud of his association with the dockyard and its workers and became a shop steward.

He was a great raconteur on working class life, an amateur historian and, we’re told, had a formidable memory for Australian ballads. He was Hunters Hill citizen of the year in the 90’s. A very keen fisherman, he was also an amazing woodworker, kept bees, bushwalked and helped out at Ferdinand Street reserve as a bushcarer.

He lived a very full life involved with his local community and will be much missed.

Vale Fred

Save The Powerhouse.....



Image courtesy of Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences

'Museum demolition; these are two words that don't belong together'
Sydney Morning Herald 2 May 2018

Kylie Winkworth, museum expert and former trustee of the Powerhouse Museum, points out, 'No government anywhere in the world has closed a major state museum to move it out of the city to a less accessible location. And no government has ever forced a major museum to give up its historic site, with purpose-designed infrastructure and state-of-the-art facilities.'

The Trust has supported the fight to Save the Powerhouse Museum and wrote to the Premier to express our concern over the NSW Government's proposal to relocate the museum to Parramatta. Without doubt Parramatta deserves cultural facilities, but not at the expense of the Powerhouse Museum in Sydney.

It should not be an either/or situation - pitting communities against each other. Despite sustained community objections, the expert advice on the horrendous cost and risk posed in moving the collections, the secrecy surrounding the business case and universal support for a *new* museum in Parramatta, the NSW Government appears to have signed off on the 'move' of the Powerhouse Museum from its Ultimo location.

With collections dating to the time of the Sydney International Exhibition of 1879, the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences (MAAS) in one form or another has been located within a stone's throw of its current location in Harris Street, Ultimo since its establishment, enjoying a strong relationship with nearby teaching institutions such as the Sydney Technical College (now TAFE) and more recently the University of Technology.

The Powerhouse Museum that houses the MAAS collections is a legacy of the Bicentennial, a Sulman award winning

project that was ten years in planning, design and construction; designed for a working life of at least 100 years, with specialised storage facilities and conservation workshops, the largest exhibition spaces available in NSW and spaces and infrastructure especially crafted to accommodate large scale pieces of technology that have been built into the museum.

The Museum collections and the Powerhouse building are part of Sydney's history and are owned by the people of NSW through the investment of taxpayers as well as the thousands of donors who have invested in the museum and given extraordinary collections of material - to be held in trust for all generations. It is a disgraceful waste of NSW taxpayer resources to close this major museum and spend upwards of \$1.2b just to move the museum 23km west for no net cultural gain.

The move appears to be another decision driven by political and development imperatives, with high-rise towers reportedly being considered for both the old and the new museum locations. Why has the government refused to release the business case? In 2016-17 visitors to sporting events stayed for 2.6 million nights and contributed more than \$909 million to the visitor economy. Cultural and heritage visitors stayed for 78.6 million nights and spent \$12 billion.

NSW has had 25 years of over-investment in under-used stadiums which do little for jobs in the visitor economy. The last time Sydney opened a major new museum was in 1988 when the Powerhouse opened. 30 years later, it is ready to dismantle this museum. Why? Parramatta has its own story to tell and deserves a cultural and arts facility that reflects its history, location and identity and can share material from the vast collections held by all of the State's cultural institutions. The most equitable and cost effective solution is to maintain the existing significant investment and build a second institution specifically for Parramatta.

A Cultural Heritage Lottery?

We were interested to hear one of our Trust members, David Throsby, Distinguished Professor of Economics at Macquarie University talking recently on radio about the possibilities for a heritage lottery to support our cultural heritage. The following is an extract from his Platform Paper entitled *'Art, Politics, Money: Australia's Cultural Policy Revisited'*, which we

thought you would also find interesting:

"A neglected area in Australian cultural policy is that relating to cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible. We have been a signatory to the World Heritage Convention since 1974, although most of our inscriptions (12 out of 19) are natural heritage items. We have not accepted or ratified the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage, presumably because, unlike the other 177 countries which are signatories, we don't think we have any cultural traditions, practices or skills worth preserving. *Creative Australia* had little to say about any sort of heritage, and the regulatory framework within which heritage is protected and conserved at all tiers of government at the present time is haphazard, uncoordinated and weak, despite the best efforts of the Australian Heritage Council and its various State/Territory counterparts.

In regard to built heritage, historic buildings owned by corporations or private individuals are often looked after with care and concern, but in too many cases 'redevelopment' means blatant disregard of the public interest. Federal and State governments are themselves important owners of heritage buildings, and they are also responsible for administering the various registers of significant heritage items that are intended to provide some protection and oversight of the nation's stock of important historic buildings. But the resources devoted to monitoring compliance are never enough, opportunities for circumventing regulations appear to be too readily available, and the advice of heritage experts and the various national trusts is too frequently ignored.

..... A further problem is lack of money, so it would make sense to start looking for an alternative funding stream. Fortunately we don't have far to look. In a spirit of unashamed plagiarism, we could copy the British example and set up a Heritage Lottery Fund.

In fact such a mechanism would not be new to this country—the building of the Sydney Opera House (now listed as a World Heritage site) was financed by significant funding from the Opera House lotteries. Although in the UK money from the Heritage Lottery Fund was for a time diverted to help finance the London Olympics, this source has been called upon to support an enormous range of approved projects over the 24 years since it was begun. We could do the same here."

David Throsby

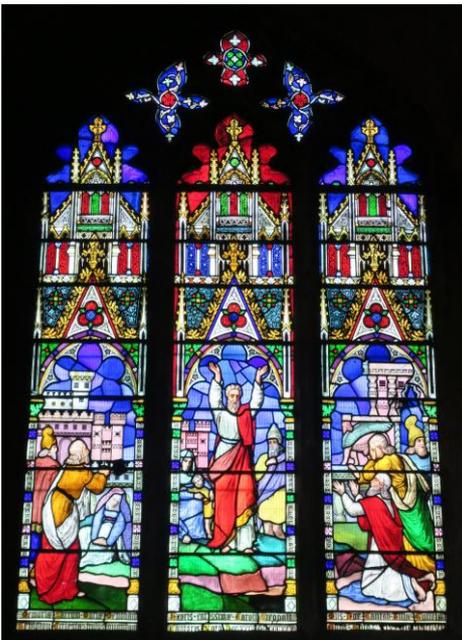
The Mysterious Mr George Hedgeland

By Beverley Sherry

On 22 February 2018, Angela Phippen, Local Studies Librarian with Ryde Council, gave an illustrated lecture at the Gladesville Library on George Hedgeland (1825-1898), one of the best lectures I've heard.

Hedgeland was a mysterious character. From 1871-1887, he was a licensed surveyor in Sydney, though where he trained is unknown. Angela came across him through her research on the history of subdivision in the Ryde/Hunters Hill area. She looked up George Hedgeland in Wikipedia and discovered that he was a stained glass artist who emigrated from England in 1859. He had the same year of death as her George Hedgeland the surveyor. They were one and the same man.¹

Little has been published on Hedgeland's stained glass work, and Martin Harrison considers that he "deserves to be much better known".² In the last three years, Angela Phippen has tracked down and expertly photographed more than 30 Hedgeland windows dating from 1852 to 1859 in various locations throughout England. His most notable work is the west window (1854) of Norwich Cathedral.



Jonah preaching to the people of Nineveh George Hedgeland 1858 Ely Cathedral Photo: Angela Phippen

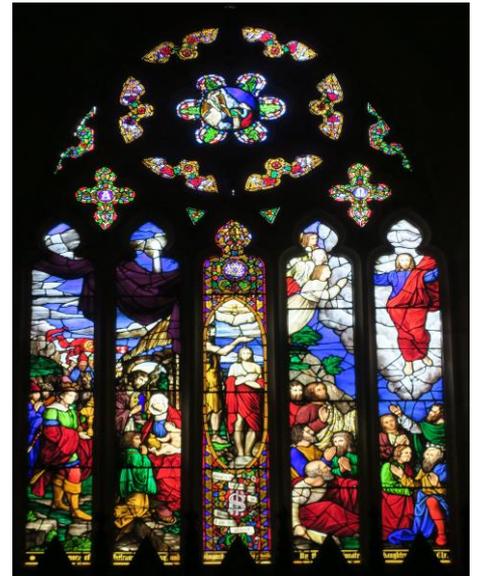
Yet there is no stained glass by Hedgeland in Australia. Why? Did he ever contact stained glass artists and firms here? Admittedly, when he emigrated in 1859

there were none, let alone in outback Queensland, where he settled first on a sheep station and proved an excellent "bushman". But by 1868 he was in Sydney and lived there for 30 more years until his death in 1898. Apart from a wealth of imported stained glass, local firms were established from 1861, and by the 1880s they included Ferguson & Urie and William Montgomery in Melbourne; and in Sydney, Ashwin & Falconer, Lyon & Cottier, and Goodlet & Smith.³ Surely Hedgeland would have known about these firms.

In Sydney's St Andrew's Cathedral, he could have seen the masterly series of 1860s windows by Hardman of Birmingham; at the University of Sydney, Clayton & Bell's grand program of stained glass (1859) for the Great Hall; in Sydney Town Hall, Goodlet & Smith's exuberant centennial windows; at St Anne's Ryde (where he spent his last years), Ashwin & Falconer windows (1870s); and at All Saints' Hunters Hill, some of the best work of Lyon & Cottier (1880s).

Did Hedgeland turn his back on stained glass when he came to Australia because of professional disappointment? His pictorial windows in bright, almost lolly, colours and often based on Renaissance paintings, were out of fashion in the 1850s, when Augustus Pugin was leading the Gothic Revival. Regarded as not "medieval" enough, they were rubbished by the influential Ecclesiological Society. Perhaps such public humiliation extinguished his passion for the art. He certainly threw himself into something utterly new in Australia and re-invented himself a number of times. In addition, there might have been family reasons for not resuming stained glass. His wife Annie Henning seemed strong-minded and certainly liked living in grand houses, as Angela Phippen's lecture illustrated. Stained glass might not have been a lucrative enough profession. Annie was a sister of Rachel Henning, author of the Australian literary classic, *The Letters of Rachel Henning*, which read like a novel and in which "Mr Hedgeland" is a prominent character.⁴

Curiously, Rachel never mentions his profession as a stained glass artist but repeatedly comments that he is making a great deal of money as a surveyor and that George and Annie are "very comfortably off, for the Government are paying Mr Hedgeland at the rate of two guineas per day" (letter of 11 June 1873). In the same letter, she describes their residence *Milleewah* in Ashfield as "a charming place with large lofty rooms, windows down to the ground and a wide veranda on three sides".



East window Garrison Church Millers Point Sydney Charles Clutterbuck 1860. Photo: Angela Phippen

By 1900 Annie and Rachel were both widows and they moved to Hunters Hill, living first in *Huaba* (6 Ernest Street), then with their widower brother, Biddulph Henning, at *Passy* (2 Passy Avenue), both suitably grand residences. All three siblings ended their days at *Passy*. As I have recorded elsewhere, Rachel is part of Hunters Hill's history and one of an unusual number of writers who have lived there.⁵

Probably the closest thing to George Hedgeland's stained glass in Australia is the greatly admired east window of the Garrison Church, Millers Point Sydney. Executed in bold colours and a painterly Renaissance style, it was designed by Charles Clutterbuck (1806-1861), an artist also condemned by the Ecclesiologists. It was imported from England in 1860. I hope George Hedgeland saw this work of his contemporary and artistic kindred spirit.

Beverley Sherry is an Honorary Research Associate at the University of Sydney and author of *Australia's Historic Stained Glass*. Some of her research on stained glass may be accessed online in the *Dictionary of Sydney*: https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/stained_glass and *Glaas Inc Research*: <https://glaasincresearch.wordpress.com/2016/06/2/shakespeare-in-stained-glass/> and <https://glaasincresearch.wordpress.com/2016/11/2/1/shakespearean-characters-in-stained-glass/>

Reference Notes

- See Angela Phippen, "George Caleb Hedgeland – A Man of Our Times?", *History* (Magazine of the Royal Australian Historical Society), Number 132 (June 2017): 13-15.
- Victorian Stained Glass* (London: Barrie & Jenkins, 1980), p.36.
- See Beverley Sherry, *Australia's Historic Stained Glass* (Sydney: Murray Child, 1991), chapter 2 "Artists and Firms"
- The Letters*, written 1853-1882, were first published in the *Bulletin* in 1951-52 and in book form as *The Letters of Rachel Henning*, ed. David Adams with a foreword and pen drawings by Norman Lindsay (Ringwood, Vic: Penguin Books, 1969, 1988). They are now accessible online through the Project Gutenberg Australia <http://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks06/0607821.txt>. Only half were published; all the originals are held in the Mitchell Library, Sydney.
- Beverley Sherry, *Hunters Hill: Australia's Oldest Garden Suburb* (Balmain NSW: David Ell Press, 1989), pp. 113, 114, and "Hunters Hill", in *The Oxford Literary Guide to Australia*, ed. Peter Pierce (Melbourne: Oxford University Press, 1987), p. 81-83

The Battle to Save Thompson Square, Windsor



Image taken by: Stewart Watters Copyright: Office of Environment & Heritage Date taken: 28 September 2009

The struggle to preserve heritage in NSW has reached a new level with the community at Windsor now approaching the start of their **sixth year** occupying Thompson Square in protest against NSW State Government plans to build a new and imposing modern concrete bridge and access road through the heart of this significant heritage precinct. So what is at stake?

Thompson Square, within Windsor, is Australia's oldest town square and the centre of one of the earliest settled districts in Australia. It dates to 1795 and its collection of colonial buildings has remained largely intact since being built between 1815 and 1880. It was named by Governor Macquarie in 1811 after Macquarie's fellow Scot, Andrew Thompson, a convict who had redeemed himself. In an era when it was common to name places after a King or a former Governor, it is the only public space to be named after a convict. It is also the site of the hanging of Cunningham, following the convict rebellion of Vinegar Hill.



Image taken by: Stewart Watters Copyright: Office of Environment & Heritage Date taken: 28 September 2009

In recognition of its significance, a Permanent Conservation Order (No. 126) was placed on the Thompson Square Precinct on 2 July 1982 and Australia's Bicentennial saw the precinct recorded and conserved. The intent of the conservation order was 'to control the demolition or

alteration of buildings or works; damaging or despoiling a relic, place or land; excavating to expose or move a relic; development of land...' to ensure this unique and historic precinct was protected and continued to contribute to the economic wellbeing of the local area and to our identity as a nation.

During the project's Environmental Impact Statement process in 2012 the NSW Heritage Council recommended to the then Minister for Planning that the project should be refused on heritage grounds for the "serious and irrevocable heritage impacts of a new Windsor Bridge through Thompson Square". Similarly the Royal Australian Historical Society also objected to the project lodging their objection in the 'strongest possible terms'. The Roads and Maritime Services Heritage Consultants advised that "the most appropriate treatment of Thompson Square and Windsor Bridge is to avoid any further negative impact and to take the opportunity identified by the Heritage Council to remove through traffic."



Image taken by: Stewart Watters Copyright: Office of Environment & Heritage Date taken: 28 September 2009

In 2018 it is difficult to comprehend why heritage in NSW is still being destroyed. It seems the gains made with the implementation of the State's first Heritage legislation in 1977 have been eroded with the State Significant Infrastructure legislation being able to extinguish State Significant Heritage protections with no ability for merit appeal.

Recent exposure of extremely significant archaeological finds - including convict built barrel vault drains and rare early Telford road paving has further revealed what is at stake with colonial and Aboriginal heritage at risk of not just despoiling but complete destruction. The plans also include demolition of the heritage listed Windsor Bridge, the first Hawkesbury River crossing built in 1874 and incredibly important for its early use of pneumatic caisson construction and locally sourced iron ore. There is undeniably a regional need for improved river crossing capacity with

heavy vehicular traffic in excess of 22,000 movements per day. If the project proceeds it will continue to funnel heavy vehicles through one of NSW's most significant Macquarie era civic precincts and remnant colonial landscapes, irrevocably impacting the ambience, amenity and significance and denying the region of future tourism opportunities by creating a 'pass through' route rather than a destination.



The brick barrel drains which have been uncovered. Picture: RMS

Independent experts and former Chief NSW bridge engineers have determined that the historic Windsor Bridge can continue to provide a local traffic route for decades to come, with appropriate maintenance, alongside a bypass that would take heavy vehicles out of this heritage precinct - which is exactly what the community is fighting for!



Preserving our heritage
PO Box 85 Hunters Hill 2110
www.huntershilltrust.org.au

MEMBERSHIP

The Trust welcomes everyone interested in preserving the unique character of Hunters Hill to become a member.

Single membership \$30
Family membership \$50

To join contact us by email on info@huntershilltrust.org.au or download a form from the website.

Hunters Hill Trust Contacts

President Alister Sharp
 transtud@gmail.com
Secretary Brigid Dowsett
 briggid@optusnet.com.au
Email info@huntershilltrust.org.au
Mail PO Box 85 Hunters Hill 2110

Publications:

Heritage of Hunters Hill \$15
The Vision and the Struggle \$15
The Industrial Village of Woolwich \$15