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RESEARCH DESIGN

ARCHEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND RECORDING

SANDSTONE PATH, CALLAN POINT, ROZELLE HOSPITAL PRECINCT

Prepared for

The Health Administration Corporation
and
NSW Heritage Office

by

Jillian Comber

31 August 2006



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1. INTRODUCTION

The Health Administration Corporation (HAC) wishes to construct a new access driveway to a single storey building, known as Ward F, located at Callan Head, within Rozelle Hospital Precinct, Rozelle.

The construction of the driveway will impact upon a previously unrecorded sandstone path. As the Rozelle Hospital complex is of State heritage significance HAC commissioned a Statement of Heritage Significance to assess the significance of this path and to provide management recommendations.

The Statement of Heritage Impact (SHI) was completed by Jillian Comber for FORM architecture + heritage. A copy of that SHI is attached at Appendix A.

As detailed in that report, the path was assessed of low significance and the following recommendations made:

- That the driveway be redesigned in such a way to avoid as much as possible of the sandstone driveway. This has been done and the new design is shown at Appendix B. The new driveway design has minimal impact on the sandstone path.
- Prior to construction of the new driveway, that an archival recording of the path be undertaken.
- The section of the path which will be impacted upon by the proposed driveway be removed by an archaeologist prior to construction of the driveway.

HAC are now applying for a s.60 permit to construct the driveway and to record and remove the path in the manner recommended in the SHI. This Research Design has been prepared to accompany that s.60 application.

Details of the project and the location of the pathway are included in the SHI at Appendix A.

2. METHODOLOGY

It is proposed to undertake the necessary archival recording, path removal and archaeological investigation in the following manner:

Archival Recording

An archival recording of the sandstone path will be undertaken in accordance with the Heritage Office's Heritage Information Series document "How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items. Prior to undertaking the archival recording all vegetation and soil obscuring the pathway will be carefully removed, and the full extent of the pathway revealed. As part of this recording a plan will be drawn of the pathway numbering each block to enable a reconstruction of the path at a later stage, if so desired.

Background Research

In 2002 Tanner & Associates prepared a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for the Rozelle Hospital site. The CMP contained a detailed history, including the

development of the site from its establishment up to 2002. It contained plans of various stages of the site. Despite this detailed history the CMP did not refer to this path. Therefore it is proposed to undertake further detailed research to ascertain (if possible) when and why this path was constructed. However, it is possible that this information may not be available. The detailed research undertaken for the CMP appears extensive and may have located all relevant information and maps.

Archaeological Removal

Once the archival recording has been completed the sandstone blocks of the pathway will be carefully removed. Each block will be numbered to correspond with the detailed plan undertaken as part of the archival recording. This will allow for a reconstruction, if required at a later stage.

The area will then be visually examined for evidence of any sub-surface deposits. If it is considered likely that sub-surface deposits exist, an archaeological investigation will be undertaken. The main aim of the excavation will be to retrieve information which may contribute to an understanding of the site and the path. Questions to be considered will include whether the path is an isolated event or whether it relates to other structures previously located on the site. A series of test pits of 1m x 1m will first be excavated and if considered necessary a controlled open site excavation will follow. It is anticipated that the excavation will be shallow as the sandstone bedrock is close to the surface.

3.00 PERSONNEL

The following people will be employed on this project:

Director:

Jillian Comber, BA, Litt.B

The Director of Archaeology will be Jillian Comber, BA., Litt.B. Jillian has over 20 years experience in archaeology and cultural heritage management. Her detailed Curriculum has previously been submitted to the New South Wales Heritage Office and is held on their files.

Jillian has previously held permits from the Heritage Office including:

- Delegated powers from the Heritage Council to Jillian Comber in her role as Director of Parramatta Park.
- Permit to undertake archaeological monitoring at Mulawa Women's Correctional Facility on behalf of the Department of Commerce, 2004.
- Permit to undertake archaeological monitoring at the Captain Cook Hotel, Botany in 2005.

Assistants:

Cathy Fisher, BSc, MSc

Cathy is an archaeologist with approximately five years experience in both Australia and Ireland. She is presently on secondment to the NSW Heritage

Office. Cathy assisted in the monitoring at Mulawa Women's Centre and recently worked on Dr Ted Higginbotham's excavations at Parramatta.

Tracy Appel, BA (Hons)

Tracy is an archaeologist with approximately five years experience in both Australia and Ireland. She has surveyed and recorded both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal sites and worked on excavations in Parramatta and the Hunter Valley.

APPENDIX A

SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

**Prepared by Jillian Comber
for FORM architecture + heritage**

in March 2006

significance assessment

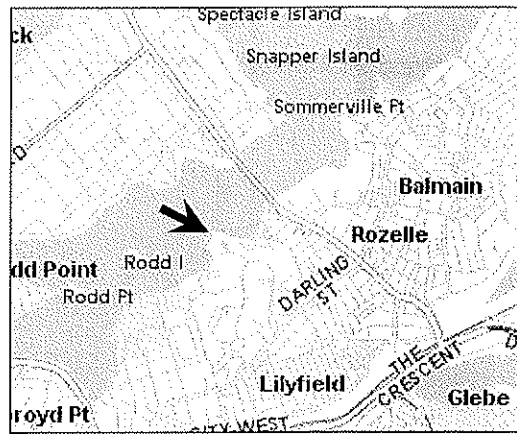
of a sandstone path at Callan Point, Rozelle Hospital Precinct



Heritage Consultant
FORM architect (aust) pty ltd

for
Burrell Threlfo Pagan Pty Ltd
our ref: 0602.02

March 2006



Location

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Health Administration Corporation wishes to construct a new access roadway to a single storey building located at Callan Head, within Rozelle Hospital Precinct, Rozelle. This building is known as Ward F and is presently occupied by "Just Enough Faith" who provide support and assistance to the homeless including the provision of meals and residential care.

Rozelle Hospital Precinct (and its various components) are:

- listed on the State Heritage Register as "Rozelle Hospital Precinct";
- designated a Conservation Area (CA) in the Regional Environmental Plan (REP) No.22 for Parramatta River,
- listed in Schedule 1 of the State Environmental Planning Policy No.56- Sydney Harbour Foreshores and Tributaries (SEPP 56) as a "State Significant Development",
- listed on Leichhardt Council's Local Environmental Plan

In 2002 a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) was prepared to guide all future development within the Rozelle Hospital Precinct.

The proposed new driveway will impact upon the remains of a sandstone path located near Ward F. This path was not included in the CMP, possibly because it may have been overgrown at the time of preparation of the CMP.

Therefore this report has been commissioned to assess the significance of the sandstone path and to assess whether the proposed development will adversely impact upon that significance.

This report assesses the sandstone pathway as containing "little" heritage significance. It further states that construction of the driveway and formalisation of the parking lot can be undertaken if the driveway is designed to avoid as much as possible of the sandstone path. It recommends that the small section of the path to be impacted upon should be the subject of archaeological investigation and excavation prior to construction of the driveway.

Permission should be sought from Leichhardt City Council, the Minister for Planning and the NSW Heritage Council to undertake such archaeological excavation and construction of the driveway and parking lot.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Health Administration Corporation wishes to construct a new access roadway to a single storey building located at Callan Head, within Rozelle Hospital Precinct, Rozelle. This building is known as Ward F and is presently occupied by "Just Enough Faith" who provide support and assistance to the homeless including the provision of meals and residential care.

Rozelle Hospital is a complex of heritage items of State significance containing three highly significant phases of historical development.

Rozelle Hospital Precinct (and its various components) are:

- listed on the State Heritage Register as "Rozelle Hospital Precinct";
- designated a Conservation Area (CA) in the Regional Environmental Plan (REP) No.22 for Parramatta River,
- listed in Schedule 1 of the State Environmental Planning Policy No.56- Sydney Harbour Foreshores and Tributaries (SEPP 56) as a "State Significant Development",
- listed on Leichhardt Council's Local Environmental Plan
- listed on the National Trust of Australia (NSW) Register, and
- listed on the Register of National Estate.

To ensure the appropriate management of this State significant precinct a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) was developed to assist in the Masterplanning process for the Rozelle Hospital Precinct (Tanner & Assoc 2002).

The proposed new driveway will impact upon the remains of a sandstone path located near Ward F. This path was not included in the CMP, possibly because it may have been overgrown at the time of preparation of the CMP.

Therefore this Statement of Heritage Impact has been commissioned to:

- assess the significance of this previously unidentified pathway
- examine the proposal to construct a new driveway and the impact it may have upon the previously unidentified sandstone path
- provide management recommendations.

This report has been commissioned by Burrell Threlfo Pagan Pty Ltd on behalf of the Health Administration Corporation.

1.3 Methodology

This Statement of Heritage Impact was written in accordance with the guidelines detailed in the NSW Heritage Manual by the NSW Heritage Office and the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning.

1.4 Limitations

This assessment has not relied upon the disturbance of any building fabric or excavation of the site. The report has been prepared utilising available documentary evidence.

1.5 Authorship

This assessment was prepared by FORM architects (aust) pty ltd

Jillian Comber, BA, Litt B, Archaeologist examined the documentary and physical evidence and is the author of this report. Jillian Comber and Cathy Fisher, BSc, MSc, Archaeologist undertook the site inspections and Cathy Fisher took the photographs.

2.0 LOCATION

2.1 Rozelle Hospital Precinct

Rozelle Hospital Precinct is located on the Parramatta River in the suburb of Lilyfield within the Municipality of Leichhardt. It occupies 61ha bounded by Wharf Road and Glover Street to the west, Balmain Road to the south and Manning Street and King George Park to the east. It encompasses Callan Point, the Kirkbride Block and former Callan Park Mental Hospital, and the Broughton Hall Mental Hospital (CMP 2002:4) (Figure 1).

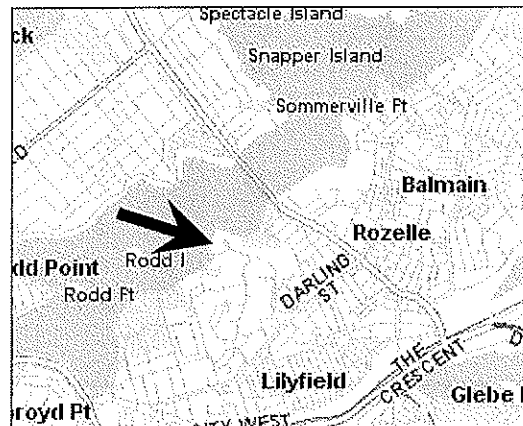


Figure 1: Location of Rozelle Hospital Precinct, Callan Point.
(Source: Whereis.com)

2.2 Ward F

Ward F and the previously unidentified sandstone path are located at Callan Point, within the Rozelle Hospital Precinct. The CMP divides the Hospital Precinct into seven zones. Ward F falls into Zone 1: The Waterfront and Callan Point Precinct (2002:45). Figure 2 shows the location of Zone 1 and Ward F within that zone.

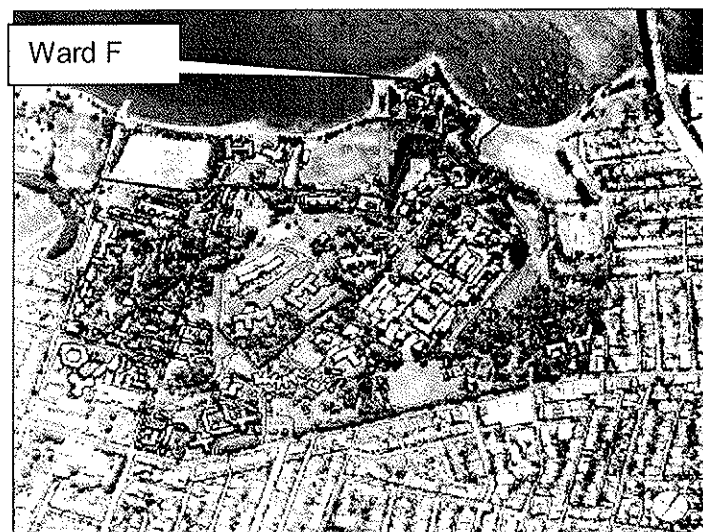


Figure 2: Zone 1: The Waterfront and Callan Point Precinct bound by red.
(Source: adapted from CMP 2002:34)

3.0 HISTORY

3.1 Rozelle Hospital Precinct

A detailed Indigenous and Non-Indigenous history of the Rozelle Hospital Precinct is provided in Chapter 3 of *Rozelle Hospital Conservation Management Plan Vol 1-3*, by Tanner & Associates Pty Ltd. This history will not be repeated in this report and the reader is directed to the CMP.

Briefly, the report's executive summary states that Rozelle Hospital:

Contains the remains of three highly significant phases of historical development: Three Gentlemen's Estates from the early 1800s were located on the site, as was the largest purpose built asylum in NSW, Callan Park and the later Broughton Hall Clinic where self admission mental health treatment was pioneered. The site has remained a institution for mental health care for over 150 years and has been the location of the care of returned service men since WW1

3.2 Callan Point

The 1840 Estate of John Ryan Brennan which he called "Gary Owen" was located on Callan Point. This Estate was later purchased by John Gordon, a Sydney businessman in 1865. He subdivided the land offering the Estate for auction as The Callan Park Estate in 1873. It was purchased by the NSW Government for a new hospital for the "insane". The Gary Owen house became Callan Park House and was altered to accommodate patients. In 1990 the Garry Owen House was restored and adapted for use by the NSW Writers Centre (Tanner & Assoc 2002:10-29). Whilst the Garry Owen House is not located within Zone 1: Waterfront and Callan Point (it is within Zone 4), it is possible that now demolished outbuildings and in particular the Garry Owen Summer House were located within Zone 1 at Callan Point (Tanner & Assoc 2002:9-29).

Appendix A contains a copy of the physical analyses of Zone 1: The Waterfront and Callan Point Precinct from the CMP.

3.3 Ward F (identified as building 92 in the CMP)

Attached at Appendix B is a copy of the Inventory Form for Ward F from the CMP. A detailed history is not included however, it indicates that this building was constructed c 1933-35. Figure 3 shows the location of Ward F

3.5 Sandstone Path, the subject of this report

The history of the path which is the subject of this report is unknown. The CMP provides an 1877 map of Callan Point (p 20) which indicates a building in the area of Ward F and the pathway. The CMP indicates that this building may have been the Garry Owen summer house. However, research for the CMP did not reveal the exact location of the summer house. An 1893 plan titled "Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park" (p 21) does not show any buildings located at Callan Point. A 1903 plan (p 22) showing another plan of the hospital again does not show any structures at Callan point.

It is possible that the path might relate to the Garry Owen Estate and in particular to the summer house. It is also possible that it was constructed at some later date using recycled sandstone.

5.0. SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

5.1 Preamble

Significance assessment is the process whereby buildings, items or landscapes are assessed to determine their value or importance to the community.

The following criteria have been developed by the NSW Heritage Office and embody the values contained in the Burra Charter. The Burra Charter provides principles and guidelines for the conservation and management of cultural heritage places within Australia.

It is very difficult to assess this small amount of sandstone flagging. The CMP indicates that the Garry Owen Estate summer house once existed in this area. This path could possibly be associated with the Summer House. The CMP provides copies of the known maps including an 1877 plan showing the possible location of the summer house. However, there does not appear to be any further information about the summer house.

5.2 Criteria

Historical

Criterion (a) – an item is important in the course, or pattern of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)

If this path is associated with the Garry Owen Estate it is important in demonstrating the development of the Rozelle Hospital Precinct from a "Gentleman's Estate" to a Psychiatric Institution.

Association

Criterion (b) – an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)

If this path is associated with the Garry Owen Estate it is significant for its association with a prominent Colonial figure.

Aesthetic/Technical

Criterion (c) – an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)

The remains of this sandstone path demonstrate the creative and technical achievement of Colonial stone masons. The remains of the path are aesthetically pleasing.

Social

Criterion (d) – an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

This path does not contain social significance

Research

Criterion (e) – an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)

The exposed path has the capacity to provide further information on the development of Callan Point within the Rozelle Hospital Precinct through archaeological research.

Rarity

Criterion (f) – an item possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)

This type of path is not rare

Representative

Criterion (g) – an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW’s:

- ◆ cultural or natural places;
- ◆ cultural or natural environments (State Significance); OR

An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of the area’s:

- ◆ cultural or natural places; or
- ◆ cultural or natural environments (local significance)

The path is representative of a stone path of its era.

5.3 Statement of Significance

If the remains of this sandstone path are associated with the Garry Owen Estate summer house it is significant for its association with John Brennan who established the Garry Owen Estate and the development of the property from a "Gentleman's Estate" to a psychiatric hospital. The remains of this sandstone path demonstrate the creative and technical achievement of Colonial stone masons and is aesthetically pleasing. This path has the potential through further archival and archaeological research to provide information on the development of Callan Point. The type of construction of the remains of this path is representative of a path of its era.

5.4 Grading

The NSW Heritage Office's "Assessing Heritage Significance" guidelines within the NSW Heritage Manual also suggest grading the significance an item. They suggest using the following grading:

GRADING	JUSTIFICATION	STATUS
Exceptional	Rare or outstanding item of local or State significance. High degree of intactness. Item can be interpreted relatively easily	Fulfil criteria for local or State listing
High	High degree of original fabric. Demonstrates a key element of the item's significance. Alterations do not detract from significance	Fulfil criteria for local or State listing.
Moderate	Altered or modified elements.	Fulfil criteria for local

	Elements with little heritage value, but which contribute to the overall significance of the item	or State listing
Little	Alterations detract from significance Difficult to interpret	Does not fulfil criteria for local or State listing.
Intrusive	Damaging to the item's heritage significance	Does not fulfil criteria for local or State listing

The assessment of the significance of this path is difficult for a number of reasons. The history and time of construction of the path are unknown; it is within a precinct of State significance and it does not appear intact.

Using the criteria above to grade the level of significance it could only be graded as containing "Little" significance because the path is not intact and is no longer contained within the context of its original construction (ie associated with a building or other structure). The original reason for its existence (it is assumed it once led from a building or structure to another structure or environmental feature) no longer exists.

However, if it is associated with the Gary Owen Estate the significance of the path would increase slightly because of that historical association. However, it could still only be considered to have "Moderate" to "Little" significance due to its lack of context and because it is no longer intact.

The location of this path within a precinct of State significance does not really enhance its significance as an individual item, as the item no longer has a purpose and cannot contribute any further information to the precinct.

Therefore this path is assessed as having "Little" significance.

6.0 THE PROPOSAL

It is proposed to construct a new access roadway from Point Road to the galvanised chain wire gate (eastern access gate) located at the southern end of the eastern boundary fence of Ward F. It is also proposed to formalise the parking area. Please see Figure 4.

The purpose of the new driveway (or access roadway) is to provide access to the rear of Ward 7. It is proposed to locate the driveway in an east-west direction from the eastern access gate to Point Road. The new driveway will be approximately 4m wide.

It is proposed to pave the new driveway and parking area with "ROCLA Turfpave 90mm" on grass pavers. It will be an ash grey colour. To lay the pavers it will be necessary to excavate about 200mm to ensure the pavers are level. The base course will be a 75mm layer of 10mm consolidated road base on top of which will be placed a 40mm layer of well graded course river sand. The roadway edge will be made by soldier bricks on a mortar bed with concrete haunching.

7.0 THE IMPACT

Formalising the car parking area with pavers will have no adverse impact upon the heritage significance of the car park or Ward F or the Ward F annex. It is a small area and Ward F has been assessed in the CMP as containing low significance and has been assessed as "intrusive". The pavers will not adversely impact upon any other heritage items in the vicinity.

However, the new driveway, if constructed in the present proposed location will destroy most of the existing sandstone path.

Discussions with Mr Bruce Threlfo of Burrell Threlfo Pagan have indicated that the driveway could be moved to avoid most of the sandstone pathway. If relocated only a small portion of the pathway would be impacted upon. The section which would then be impacted upon would be the section near the eastern access gates.

As this path has little significance removal of a small section of the path would not be a severe impact. In particular, if this small section of the path was removed under archaeological supervision, possibly some further information about the path might be gained.

8.0 LEGISLATION

8.1 CMP

Section 5.3 of the CMP (pages 112-118) clearly sets out the legislative requirements for development within the Rozelle Hospital Precinct and the reader is directed to the CMP for full details. However, very briefly the relevant legislative issues are detailed below:

8.2 NSW Heritage Act

There are two sections of the Heritage Act which are relevant to the present study:

Protection of relics and deposits

All historical cultural remains over 50 years old are classed as a relic under the *Heritage Act 1977*. A relic is defined as "any deposit, object or material evidence-

- (a) which relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement; and
- (b) which is 50 or more years old"

Therefore the remains of the sandstone path are protected by these provisions.

Under Sections 139 and 140 of the *Heritage Act 1977* a person may not disturb or excavate land to discover, expose or move a relic without first obtaining the permission of the Heritage Council.

If the remains of the sandstone path are to be disturbed a permit will be required from the NSW Heritage Office. The permit application requires that a detailed history and significance assessment of the cultural remains to be disturbed is provided and a justification for such disturbance.

State Listed Items

Part 3A, Section 31 of the *Heritage Act 1977* provides that a State Heritage Register is to be maintained by the NSW Heritage Council. Items can only be listed or removed at the Direction of the Minister.

Section 57 (1) (a-h), Part 4 of the *Heritage Act 1977* states that it is an offence to damage, move, destroy or despoil a place listed on the NSW Heritage Register.

The Rozelle Hospital Precinct is listed on the State Heritage Register as the Callan Park Conservation Area & Buildings (Listing No. 00818). Therefore the approval of the NSW Heritage Council will also be required under Part 4 of the Heritage Act.

In summary two separate approvals will be required from the NSW Heritage Council to construct this carpark and driveway:

- To remove a portion of the sandstone path, which is an archaeological relic, a permit under Section 140 of the Act will be required.
- To construct the driveway and parking lot permission will be required under Part 4 of the Heritage Act.

8.3 SEPP 56 - Sydney Harbour Foreshores and Tributaries

The State Environmental Planning Policy No 56 - Sydney Harbour Foreshores and Tributaries (SEPP 56) has been prepared in terms of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. The purpose of SEPP 56 is to coordinate the planning and development of specific areas of the Sydney Harbour foreshore.

Rozelle Hospital is listed on Schedule 1 of the SEPP 56 as a site of "State Significant Development". The Minister for Planning is the consent authority for Schedule 1 items.

8.4 Leichhardt Council Local Environmental Plan 2000

The Leichhardt Council Local Environmental Plan (LEP) protects heritage items which are listed in the LEP's Heritage Schedule or provides specific zoning provisions to protect heritage items. The LEP provides protection for heritage items from demolition, damage or removal.

The Rozelle Hospital site is zoned "Public Purpose" in the LEP. Public Purpose Zone enables land to be developed for public, community and cultural purposes. Development for the purpose of recreation areas is permitted without development consent. However, certain development are only permitted with consent. They include educational establishments, hospitals, boarding houses, car parking child care facilities and public amenities.

Clearly, the formalisation of this parking area including the construction of the driveway requires the consent of Leichhardt Council

However, the listing of the Rozelle Hospital Precinct on Schedule 1 of SEPP 56 requires the Minister of Planning to be the consent authority, rather than the local Council.

8.5 REP 22 for Parramatta River

A Regional Environmental Plan (No 22) has been prepared for the Parramatta River, pursuant to Division 3 of Part 3 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

8.6 Summary

In summary the following approvals will be required:

- Leichhardt Council approval.
- Approval from the Minister for Planning under SEPP 56

- The approval of the NSW Heritage Council to disturb archaeological relics (s140) and approval to develop an item listed on the State Heritage Register (Part 4)

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made on the basis of the site inspection, research and legislative requirements as detailed in this report; and in accordance with the Archaeological Management Plan contained in the CMP at pages 122-123.

There is no objection, upon heritage grounds, to paving the car parking area and constructing the proposed new driveway, providing the following is undertaken:

1. The driveway should be redesigned in such a way that avoids as much as possible of the sandstone driveway.
2. That further archival research should be undertaken to ascertain when and why this path was constructed. However, it is possible that this information may not be available. The detailed research undertaken for the CMP appears to have located all relevant information and maps.
3. That prior to the paving of the car parking area and construction of the driveway a detailed archival recording of the sandstone path should be undertaken.
4. That the section of the sandstone path which will be impacted upon by the proposed driveway be removed by an archaeologist prior to construction of the driveway. A detailed archaeological research design should be prepared detailing the aims including the possibility of locating additional archaeological information which may provide further information about this path.

Sufficient time should be allowed prior to construction of the driveway to allow for adequate archaeological planning and investigation.

5. Permission should be gained from Leichhardt City Council, the NSW Heritage Council and the Minister for Planning as detailed in Section 8 of this report, to undertake the proposed formalisation of the car park and the construction of the driveway.

10.0 REFERENCES

- CASEY & LOWE** 2002 *Excavation of 132kv Cable trench, Rozelle Hospital. Letter to the NSW Heritage Office,* 20/05/02.
- DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS** 1991 *Rozelle Hospital Heritage Study.*
- TANNER & ASSOCIATES PTY LTD** 2002, *Rozelle Hospital Conservation Management Plan Vol 1-3. Commissioned by NSW Health*

APPENDIX A

Zone 1: The Waterfront and Callan Point Precinct

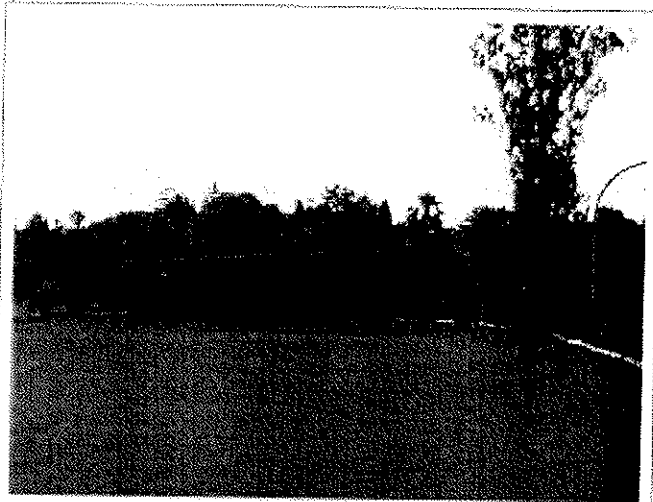
3.2.1 Zone 1- The Waterfront and Callan Point Precinct

THE WATERFRONT

The waterfront zone is the flat area at the base of the slopes edged by a sandstone seawall. It is largely the product of land reclamation and reflects little of the natural character of the landform except in the sharp definition of its boundary with the slopes which formed the original shoreline. Early photographs suggest that until the 1920s a Eucalypt woodland persisted on natural areas of the foreshore. The natural swampy land below the Convalescent Cottages was reclaimed in the 1880s for growing vegetables for the asylum (reflecting the need for self sufficiency in food production) and is now a public playing field. At the western end of the waterfront excessive landfilling over the original reclaimed cove has produced a highly intrusive landform with high, steep, grassed embankments close to the waters edge. Apart from a few tree groups and a row of Norfolk Island Hibiscus which date from the early years of the asylum the planting in the area is recent and not of any heritage significance. The stone lined canal is an extension of the original stream which originated in Broughton Hall.

Generally the character of this zone has been fragmented by intrusive buildings, fences and tree plantings introduced since WW1. Also excessive public use and particularly car parking is degrading the environment in this area

Visually the waterfront zone is important as the foreground of views from across Iron Cove to the Kirkbride Block, and is prominent in views from elsewhere in the site.



Illus 3.1 Intrusive Sports Pavilion (Building 91) beside oval on waterfront area.

CALLAN POINT

Callan Point is a natural rocky outcrop projecting into the waters of Iron Cove. Prior to the 1880s it was a small headland between two inlets which were later reclaimed. On the north east side of the point is a natural rocky shoreline with sandy beaches, rock ledged and remnant indigenous vegetation. There are Aboriginal shell middens along the shoreline and extensive European rock carvings on rock surfaces.

On the north west side is a picnic area formed by land reclamation and the site of a former swimming pool. There are remains of the original sandstone sewer outfall, sea wall and boat wharf. On top of the point are several red brick residences and a brick ward building which are intrusive elements and may be overlaying additional rock carvings. There is also a shelter shed with sandstone foundations which may be part of, or on the site of the original Garry Owen summerhouse.

Landscape Analysis

The waterfront adjacent to Iron Cove has been subject to land reclamation except for the north and east sides of Callan Point which contains remnant indigenous vegetation, Aboriginal midden sites and European/Australian rock carvings. The remains of the 19th century sandstone sewer outfall and sea wall and boat wharf are also part of the Point's landscape. The Point is highly significant for its rugged natural landform which has been radically modified elsewhere around Iron Cove.



Illus 3.2 Stone and timber building in location of Garry Owen estate summer house.



Illus 3.3 Originally Ward F and part of the Repatriation Hospital, Building 92 has recently been used as a dental hospital. With only minimal significance the building is considered intrusive in the context of Callan Point.

A Conservation Management Plan for Callan Point has been prepared by Context Pty Ltd for the Callan Point Resource Management Group, 1998. It is recommended that this plan be endorsed and its policies used to manage the landscape in the area. Mary Dallas' 2000 Callan Point Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan should be used as a guide for conserving and managing the aboriginal remains in the area.

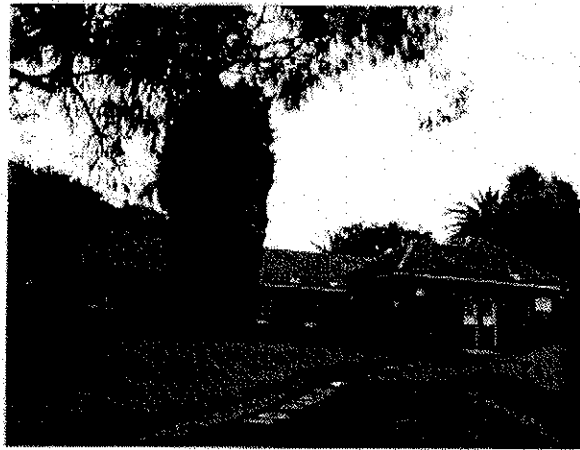
The zone is primarily used for recreation purposes. At the western end to the north of Broughton Hall extensive landfilling has resulted in a large platform with a steep embankment near the water's edge. A playing field occupies an area of shore reclaimed in the 1880s for vegetable growing. The line of the original shoreline is marked by a steeply sloping edge at the eastern end of the playing field.

Landscape Analysis

The waterfront adjacent to Iron Cove has been subject to land reclamation except for the north and east sides of Callan Point which contains remnant indigenous vegetation, Aboriginal midden sites and European/Australian rock carvings. The remains of the 19th century sandstone sewer outfall and sea wall and boat wharf are also part of the Point's landscape. The Point is highly significant for its rugged natural landform which has been radically modified elsewhere around Iron Cove.



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APPENDIX B

Ward F Inventory Form


ZONE 1 – THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT

ITEM Nos. 92 ORIGINAL NAME: Ward F, Repatriation Section CURRENT USE: Storage / Dental Hospital		CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1933-35 ARCHITECT / BUILDER: Unknown	HERITAGE LISTINGS: <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
BUILDING:	92 WARD F (B 495)		
LOCATION:	GRID: H3 ZONE: 1		
DESCRIPTION:	<p>Single storey U-shaped brick building with hipped tile roof. Prominent location isolated from other buildings and screened by trees.</p> 		
CONDITION:	Good – general maintenance required		
HISTORY:	Built c. 1933-35		
REFERENCES:	Leong (51)		
SIGNIFICANCE:	Low. Minimal significance as part of development of repatriation hospital. Potentially intrusive but now adequately screened.		
GUIDELINES:	Retain, recycle, replace or remove as practicable. The site is visually prominent and any new development in this area must be restricted to single storey and consider important views to the site. If replaced, the new development should revegetate the area with appropriate planting or be in the form of a discreet building within a natural setting.		

APPENDIX 3

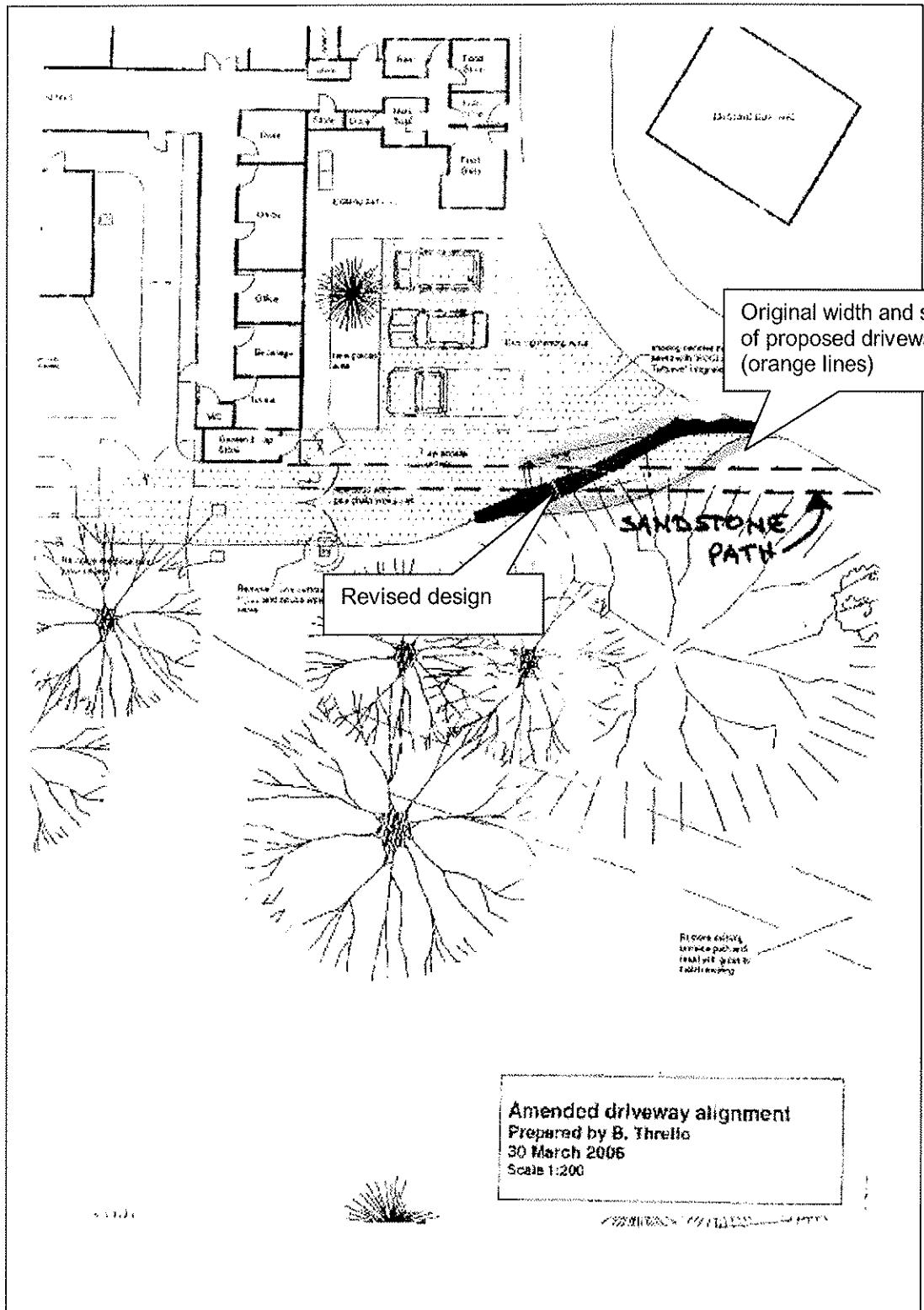
Ward F Annex Inventory Form

ZONE 1 – THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT

<p>ITEM Nos. 92A</p> <p>ORIGINAL NAME: Recreation / Activities Building</p> <p>CURRENT USE: Vacant</p>	<p>CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1877</p> <p>ARCHITECT / BUILDER: Unknown Government Architect James Barnet</p>	<p>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> National Estate</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> National Trust</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory</p>
<p>BUILDING:</p>	<p>92A WARD F ANNEX (B 494)</p>	
<p>LOCATION:</p>	<p>GRID: 13 ZONE: 1</p>	
<p>DESCRIPTION:</p> <p>Pleasant rectangular building, stone to sill height with multi-paned timber windows above. Hipped roof of asbestos cement shingles.</p>		
<p>CONDITION:</p>	<p>Good – general maintenance required</p>	
<p>HISTORY:</p>	<p>Unknown but a building was in this location on the 1877 site plan. Garry Owen summer house was originally in this area. This building does not date from this early period (c. 1840) however may be an early building altered or consist of the materials from an earlier building.</p>	
<p>REFERENCES:</p>	<p>JTCW</p>	
<p>SIGNIFICANCE:</p>	<p>High - requires further investigation. If found to be Garry Owen summer house is of greater significance.</p>	
<p>GUIDELINES:</p>	<p>Retain or recycle and further investigate if decisions are made to consider removal.</p>	

APPENDIX B

Revised Driveway Plan



Key:

- Dashed line: delineates sandstone path
- Orange lines: delineates original width and location of proposed driveway
- Thick black line: delineates revised width and location of proposed driveway