

HERITAGE INTERPRETATION
STRATEGY

MAY 2022





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#### DOCUMENT INFORMATION

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Local Government Area Lane Cove Council

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

# 1.1. REPORT OVERVIEW

This Heritage Interpretation Strategy (HIS) is submitted to the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) in support of a State Significant Development Application (SSD-13619238) for the re-development of Greenwich Hospital into an integrated hospital and seniors living facility on land identified as 97-115 River Road, Greenwich (the Site). The extent of the Site is shown below.



Fig 1.1 Site overview

- Demolition of the existing hospital building and associated facilities at the site;
- Construction of a new hospital facility and integrated healthcare campus comprising of hospital, residential aged care, seniors housing, overnight respite, across:
  - A new main hospital building up to RL 80.0;
  - Two new seniors living buildings, Northern building up to RL 56.36, and Southern building up to RL 60.65;
  - A new respite care building up to RL 56.9;
- Construction of associated site facilities and services, including pedestrian and vehicular access and basement parking;



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- Site landscaping and infrastructure works; and
- Preservation of Pallister House which will continue to host dementia care and administrative functions.
- Preservation of Pallister House which will continue to host dementia care and administrative functions.

#### 1.2 SITE INVESTIGATION

The proposal seeks to develop the site as an integrated campus comprising health hospice, aged care and retirement living and involves demolishing the existing non-significant hospital buildings and constructing new facilities that will meet the community's expectation for Greenwich Hospital.

The State listed *Pallister House (SHR 00574*) (Pallister) is located on a portion of the site being 95 River Road Greenwich. The NSW Land and Property Information describe the subject site as Lot 3 in DP584287 and Lot 4 in DP 584287.



Figure 1.1 Location Map showing site highlighted in yellow Source: NSW SIX Maps Website, September 2021

# 1.3 REPORT OBJECTIVES

In accordance with the condition of the consent, the HIS presents a process to inform visitors and other audiences about the cultural heritage values of the site using various media. It is guided by the historical overview of Pallister House, its Curtilage and the greater Greenwich site.





The HIS has been designed to provide a strategy for transmitting messages. It is intended to inform and guide planning for heritage interpretation by identifying historical themes relevant to Pallister and the entire Greenwich Site and has outlined strategies to present these themes through various interpretive media.

The HIS is the first stage in the interpretation planning process. The following two stages are:

- > Developing a Heritage Interpretation Plan (HIS ), including content development and design, and
- > Implementation of the HIS.

The HIS considers the Greenwich re-development Project Objectives into its interpretation strategy to convey an overarching theme of a site that has historically been a place where healing and *a wide range of welfare and community activities* have taken place. Consideration has been given to the various constraints and opportunities to ensure the HIS is informed by understanding the cultural significance of Pallisters within the Greenwich site. These include;

- Adopting the Conservation Schedule for Pallister House incorporating the upkeep of historically accurate colours and materials to ensure the longevity of the significance of the Item on the Site, including establishing a visual boundary of the curtilage of Pallisters This will be guided by Schedule of Conservation Works and Conservation Management Plan.
- > Detailed interpretive media options and placement for the public connecting Pallisters and its curtilage to the whole of Greenwich Hospital site
- > A detailed summary of the interpretive constraints, opportunities and approaches to the stakeholder requirements, including audience identification and profile.
- Presenting a cultural significance beyond that established includes archaeology and Connection to Country.
  1

# 1.4 REPORT PURPOSE

In accordance with section 4.39 of the Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act), the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for SSD-13619238 were issued on 24 February 2021. This report has been prepared to respond to the following SEARs:

SEAR	REPORT SECTIONS
Heritage	Stage 3 Condition B12

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> At this stage Archaeological and Aboriginal assessment is ongoing but not complete until excavations begin and will be incorporated into final design.



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Address Heritage conditions imposed under SSD-8699	
Section B12 SSD 8699	
The first development application for new built form must	Section 1.4 Methodology and Structure
include a heritage interpretation plans prepared in accordance with the NSW Heritage Division publication Interpreting	Section 5 Thematic Interpretation
Heritage places and Items Guidelines. The interpretation plan must	Section 6.2 Consultation
a) detail how information on the history of and significance of	Section 1.3 Report Objectives
Pallister" will be provided for the public and make recommendations regarding signage and lighting	Section 4.2 Established Significance of Pallister
	Section 4.3 Archaeological Significance of Pallister
	Section 5 Thematic Interpretation
	Section 6 Story Telling Historical Themes
	Section 7 Interpretive Strategies
	Section 7.3.8 Pallisters House
b) identify the types locations, materials colours, dimensions,	Section 7.3 Location Areas
fixings and text of interpretive devices that would be installed as part of the development	Each Interpretive Media has a recommended location. Text to be finalised on the final design
c) provide a timeline for the implementation of the interpretation	Section 1.2 Report Objectives – First Stage for Implementation
	Section 1.5 Limitations
	Section 6 Story Telling & Historic Themes
	Section 6.2 Consultation
d) incorporate the results of any archaeological investigative	Section 1.5 Limitations,
program	Section 2.1 Aboriginal History
	Section 6.2 Consultation,
	Section 7.3 Interpretation Media





## 1.4 METHODOLOGY AND STRUCTURE

This HIS is intended to inform and guide collaborative interpretation planning with stakeholders and relevant parties and has been prepared in accordance with relevant guidelines and policies as outlined below.

#### 1.4.4 HERITAGE GUIDELINES AND THE BURRA CHARTER

This HIS has been prepared in accordance with the NSW Heritage Manual (1996), NSW Heritage Office's Interpreting Heritage Places and Items: Guidelines (2005) and Heritage Interpretation Policy (as endorsed by the Heritage Council in 2005).

The Heritage Interpretation Policy states that: The interpretation of New South Wales' heritage connects the communities of New South Wales with their heritage and is a means of protecting and sustaining heritage values. Heritage interpretation is an integral part of the conservation and management of heritage items and is relevant to other aspects of environmental and cultural management and policy. Heritage interpretation incorporates and provides broad access to historical research and analysis. Heritage interpretation provides opportunities to stimulate ideas and debate about Australian life and values and the meaning of our history, culture and the environment.

The Burra Charter defines interpretation as "all the ways of presenting the cultural significance of a place" (Article 1.17). It may be a combination of the treatment of the fabric, the use of and activities of the place, and the use of introduced explanatory material.

"The cultural significance of many places is not readily apparent, and should be explained by interpretation. Interpretation should enhance understanding and engagement and be culturally appropriate. (Article 25).  $^2$ 

The NSW Heritage Branch *Interpreting Heritage Places and Items: Guidelines* lists the following best practice "ingredients" for interpretation:

- Interpretation, People and Culture Respect for the special connections between people and items;
- > Heritage Significance and Site Analysis Understand the Item and convey its significance;
- Records and Research Use existing records of the Item additional research information and make these publicly available (subject to security and cultural protocols);
- ➤ Audiences Explore, respect and respond to the identified audience;

 $<sup>^2</sup>$  ICOMOs , Burra Charter 2013 https://australia.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/The-Burra-Charter-2013-Adopted-31.10.2013.pdf



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- ➤ Themes Make reasoned choices about themes, stories and strategies;
- ➤ Engaging the Audience Stimulate thought and dialogue, provoke a response and enhance understanding;
- Context Research the physical, historical, spiritual and contemporary context of the Item, including related items, and respect local amenity and culture;
- ➤ Authenticity, Ambience and Sustainability Develop interpretation methods and media which sustain the significance of the items, its character and authenticity;
- Conservation Planning and Works Integrate interpretation in conservation planning and in all stages of a conservation project;
- ➤ Maintenance, Evaluation and Review Include interpretation in the ongoing management of an item; provide for regular maintenance, evaluation and review;
- > Skills and Knowledge Involve people with relevant skills, knowledge and experience; and
- ➤ Collaboration Collaborate with organisations and the local community.

#### 1.5 LIMITATIONS

It is noted and acknowledged that Built Environmental Heritage Group and Cultural Heritage Connections recognise that Indigenous people have occupied this land as one the oldest continuing cultures in the world for tens of thousands of years. We acknowledge that European settlers later invaded this land and that sovereignty was never ceded. We respect elders' past, present, and emerging in the land that this report references. Recommendations in this report have been made based on documentary evidence and inspection of the property in September 2022.

This HIS uses cultural heritage values as a framework for interpreting the site's significance. While the archaeologists can comment on the scientific significance of Aboriginal objects that may be preserved within the project area, the cultural significance of objects, sites or place of Aboriginal heritage can only be assessed by the appropriate Aboriginal people. Consultation and opportunities to comment on the project area's cultural value with RAPs are ongoing. As part of the site's development, the Department of Planning will condition the archaeological works to follow the approval. Therefore, the HIS is limited in incorporating Archaeological detail,





both European and Aboriginal but has allowed for such detail to be incorporated in the future by identifying relevant historical themes.

Similarly, all Aboriginal interpretive strategy is part of the ongoing process of connection to relevant groups. An allowance has been made in HIS for dedicated spaces and consideration to the inclusion of such outcomes when completed.

All Indigenous interpretation strategies should be updated following the archaeological sub-surface works and consultation.

#### 1.6 AUTHORSHIP

Theodora Gianniotis (Director) of Built Environmental Heritage Group authored the majority of this report. Vanessa Hardy (Director) of Cultural Heritage Connections provided the archaeological sections for Aboriginal and historical archaeology and the Aboriginal history and early historical context sections.







#### 2 BRIEF HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Site's history has been extensively researched and documented in previous reports, particularly the CMP 2004. Below is a brief historical context and a site-specific chronology of the Site, which will give context to the interpretation strategy and direction.

## 2.1 ABORIGINAL HISTORY

Aboriginal people have inhabited the Sydney Basin region for tens of thousands of years. During this period, climate and resources would have gone through numerous changes. Inevitably social alliances and groupings would have also changed. Reconstruction of Aboriginal social organisation is based on information about groups living in the region during European contact. There are three known distinct language groupings across the greater Sydney Basin. Each one is likely to have had a number of dialects, but the main three language groups seem to have been the Darug, Gandangara and Tharawal. The Darug language was spoken in what is now Sydney. Linguistic groupings were probably not the main social or political entities in day-to-day life for Aboriginal people. In general, resource and land ownership were focused on extended family groups or clans. These groups are sometimes called local clans, territorial clans or local decent groups. Such clan groups would have varied in size but likely included between 25 and 60 individuals. Greenwich is the land of the Gamaragal (Càmmerragal, Cam-mer-ray-gal, Camera-gal, Kamarigal etc.) people.

Due to the difference in resource availability between the coastal and inland areas, it is frequently assumed that hinterland and coastal groups had very different lifestyles; in summary, coastal people were 'fishers' and inland people were 'hunters'. The evidence uncovered in archaeological excavations does not support this assumption. It shows that coastal people also exploited a wide range of terrestrial resources, and hinterland people had various riverine resources available for use. Groups inhabiting the Hawkesbury Sandstone topography of the coast could use sandstone overhangs as shelter. Physical evidence of the activities of the Aboriginal inhabitants was recorded by the early non-indigenous settlers. Governor Phillip commented on the observations of rock engravings by exploration parties with the First Fleet and ordered that the burial mounds along Middle Harbour be investigated (Attenbrow 1990: 1). A landscape such as the project area would have provided access to a number of different resource zones, making it an attractive location for past occupation.

There is a mixture of open sites and 'closed' sites (within rock shelters) recorded in the vicinity of the project area. By far, the most common site type in the locality is midden sites. These occur within and out of rockshelters, most commonly along the harbour and river foreshores. Rockshelter sites are overall more common than open sites.





More detailed information about the site's Aboriginal heritage potential can be found in the archaeological assessments for the project. To date no Aboriginal objects or specific areas of Aboriginal cultural heritage significance have been located within the project area. The area, in general, has significance for Aboriginal people. A portion of the project area has been assessed as having some potential to contain sub-surface evidence of Aboriginal occupation. Elsewhere, subsequent development of the site is likely to have removed any pre-existing evidence.

Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) interested in contributing feedback on the interpretation design for the site have been identified and will be consulted as the project progresses.

# 2.2 PHASE 1 – EARLY LAND GRANTS & SARAH NICHOL'S ESTATE

A few days after arriving at Port Jackson, Governor Phillip directed a number of exploration parties to survey the Harbour's north shore. In his journal on the 2nd of February, Commander William Bradley noted seeing several Aboriginal canoes in what he referred to as 'Lane Cove'. Lane Cove soon became the general name for the whole of the North Shore (NBRS 2004: 10). The first European incursion into the area now known as 'Greenwich' was likely by Lieutenant Ball, commander of the HMS Supply, in April 1788 (GML 2018:7). The North Shore was a centre for timber getting in the colony's early years. By 1805 a number of mills were present. The first land grants in the area were in 1794.

The area was initially unpopular and had a reputation for bushrangers, conflict with Aboriginal inhabitants, and bushfires. In the 1830s the town of St. Leonards was established and the government began to subdivide and auction land. The first record of freehold purchase was Amaziah Green, and from the 1840s, the first recorded use of the name 'Greenwich' in real estate advertisements (GML 2018: 8).

In 1854, 320 acres of land (including the project area) were granted to Sarah Nichol, who used the property for dairying and grazing. While it isn't known what the site was used for prior to this date, it is likely that some grazing may have taken place (GML 2018: 8).

# 2.3 PHASE 2 - STANDISH HOUSE (PALLISTER) 1880-1937

In the second half of the nineteenth century, Greenwich became more suburban. Land continued to be subdivided, and many 'gentlemen's villas' were constructed. These included: Joseph Palmer's home on the Longueville peninsular 'Amalfi' (1881); John St Vincent Welch's first home 'Y'berth' (1883) on the corner of Greenwich Road and River Road; the home of Jeremiah Roberts, first mayor of Lane Cove, 'Coolabah' (c1880, adjoining Y'berth; 'Warminster' (1886) on Greenwich Road; 'Airlie' (1878) home of William Tullach on Greenwich Road; and 'Rothesay' (1893) also on Greenwich Road (NBRS 2004: 11).





Transport and roads were a factor inhibiting the growth of Greenwich and its surrounds. By the late nineteenth century, residents of the area (present-day Greenwich, Lane Cove, Longueville, Northwood, and Tambourine Bay) began petitioning the government to establish a municipality. The 'Borough of Lane Cove' was proclaimed on the 9th of February 1895. One of the alderpersons elected at the first election was John St Vincent Welch. Improvements in transport, including the cable tramways and the opening of the Hornsby to St Leonard's railway line in 1890 and extension to Milson's Point in 1893, precipitated the area's growth. By 1919 the population of the Lane Cove district was 19,000. The opening of the Harbour Bridge in 1932 continued the acceleration of the development of the North Shore (NBRS 2018).

# 2.4 STANDISH/PALLISTER

Standish (renamed 'Pallister' in 1947) was constructed in 1892 for John St Vincent Welch and still stands on the Greenwich Hospital site. The house is set back from River Road and faces south-east. It was built looking over bushland towards River Road. From the south of the house, views extended across the Lane Cove and Parramatta Rivers to the Blue Mountains (NBRS, 2004, 24).

By 1894 the land between the house and River Road had been cleared, fenced, and used for grazing, as shown in Figure 2. The garden to the north of the house does not appear to have been established at this stage. The carriage loop seems to be located on the right. Modifications to the rest of the site include the clay driveway. Its entrance was on River Road. It had a circular carriage loop in front of the house (see Figure 3) that is largely still present. The drive continued past the northern side of the house and the kitchen wing, past the men's quarters and continued to the stables and garage area below. The entrance had two timber gateways, a large one for carriages and a smaller one for pedestrians (Figure 4).

There were timber fences to River Road and possibly along the property's eastern boundary. The land on the east side, where it drops away, contains 'caves and grottoes' (NBRS, 2004, 24). Photos show that a lawn was planted in front of the house and shrubs and trees along the driveway. Paths, a pergola, gardener's cottage, stables, garages and men's quarters were also present. Additionally, photos of the grounds show a number of taps, suggesting that some kind of water pumping system had been installed (NBRS 2004: 25). On the southern side below the house, there were walls and pathways. There were steps leading down to the lower garden, tennis court and swimming pool. The steps were known as the 'Tarpeian Way'. A grass tennis court and swimming pool were established after the eight lots fronting Gore Street were purchased in 1896. The pool, constructed before 1910, was carved into the sandstone shelf and lined with large sandstone blocks (NBRS, 2004, 24). The pool is no longer within the grounds that form part of Greenwich Hospital. It is within the land known as 51 Gore Street and therefore outside the project area. Two more clay tennis courts were located near River Road.





The house still stands, including later additions and modifications. Remnant gardens and plantings associated with the house are also still present. The standing building and its associated setting are subject to a separate heritage impact statement.

John St. Vincent Welch was interested in astronomy and had an observatory built on the Standish Grounds (Figure 5). One of a small group of private amateur observatories in the Greater Sydney region that operated before WWII (Tyler 2009), the Pallister Observatory was constructed in 1900 to house an English-made telescope originally brought to Australia in 1860 for measurements of the Transit of Venus (1874 and 1882). It was possibly associated (at least on an informal level) with the Government Observatory located on Flagstaff Hill/Fort Phillip in central Sydney. Photographic and historical evidence suggests the possibility of unique archaeological remains.

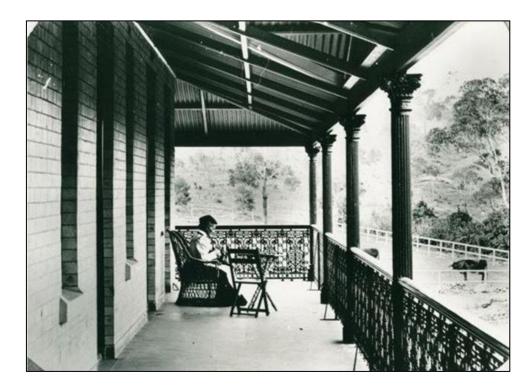


Figure 2.1: Photograph showing the northeast corner of the upper-level verandah in 1894 (Source: Lane Cove Library, Local History Collection, 'Stuart St Vincent Welch Photograph Collection')







Figure 2.2: Standish in the early 1900s (Source: Lane Cove Library, Local History Collection, 'Stuart St Vincent Welch Photograph Collection')

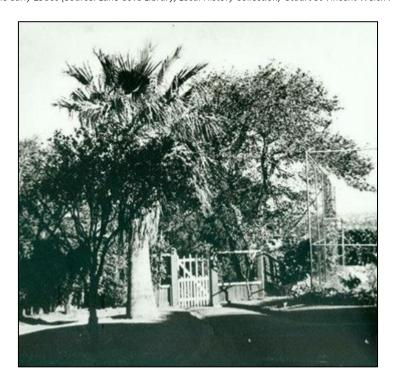


Figure 2.3: Undated Photograph of the entrance gate to Standish with adjacent clay tennis court (Source NBRS: 2004 Figure 21)





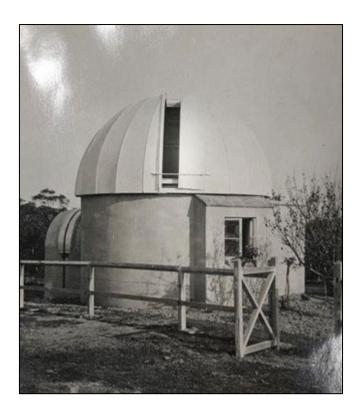


Figure 2.4: The Standish observatory, undated photograph (Source: Lane Cove Library, Local History Collection, 'Vertical File – Pallister')

Although its exact location cannot be determined without further archaeological investigations, the drawn reconstruction of Pallister 1917 as presented in Macdonald (1985) and family photographs place the Observatory to the Northeast of Pallister House along the route of the clay driveway. Therefore, it was likely to be located underneath the current Hospital carpark to the Northeast of Pallister House. These sources also suggest the possibility of archaeological remains. The Pallister Observatory was a circular brick structure with an external white plaster render. These walls and foundations would have supported the heavy weight of its Muntz copperalloy dome, and its telescope and astronomical equipment would have been mounted on a set of substantial piers. Although the dilapidated structure was demolished after 1938 (Figure 9), there is the possibility of surviving remnant footings, mounting piers, and associated artefact collections from the Pallister Observatory.





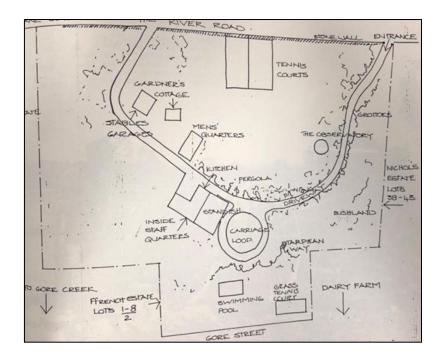


Figure 2.5: Reconstruction of the grounds c. 1917 (Source Mcdonald 1985, Figure 8).



Figure 2.6: View from the river with observatory location in relation to the house (Source: Lane Cove Library, Local History Collection, 'Stuart St Vincent Welch Photograph Collection')





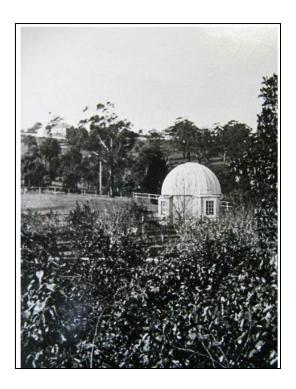


Figure 2.7: View from the river with observatory location in relation to the house (Source: Lane Cove Library, Local History Collection, 'Stuart St Vincent Welch Photograph Collection')

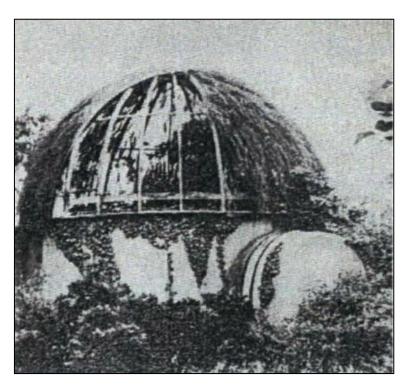


Figure 2.8: Undated photo of Standish Observatory (Source: Lane Cove Local Studies Library)





The Pallister Observatory represented an amateur popularisation of a long-standing tradition of scientific astronomy within colonial Australia. Following the erection of a temporary telescope at Botany Bay by the French explorer La Pérouse for observation of the 1769 Transit of Venus, the first permanent Australian observatory was established in 1822 on Constitution Hill Parramatta, within the Old Government House and Domain. Founded by Governor Thomas Brisbane, this Observatory provided the colony with essential astrological (navigation) and meteorological data until its demolition in 1848 (BM&A 1986). Archaeological works undertaken in 1988 documented limited surviving material remains, consisting of two large sandstone transit telescope pier stones, four associated original marker trees, and remnant archaeological footings of the 8.5 metres (28 foot) square observatory (Bickford 1988).

In 1858 its services were replaced by a new Government Observatory on the grounds of Fort Phillip on Flagstaff Hill in central Sydney. Consisting of a "Time Ball" tower and Muntz copper-alloy metal dome telescope tower, the Sydney Observatory reached its zenith of use from 1875 when it was commissioned to create the Sydney Zone of The Astrographic Catalogue — a unique international astrological collaboration that by 1964 had generated the first comprehensive "great star catalogue" across both Northern and Southern Hemispheres (Tyler 2009). With increasing scientific concerns over data contamination from city lights, traffic vibrations, and magnetic disturbances from tramlines, the growing number of private amateur observatories (including Pallister's) may have contributed auxiliary data for the overall government project. From 2008-to 2010, the NSW Government Architect's Office and consultant company Casey & Lowe undertook archaeological excavations at the Flagstaff Hill (Sydney Observatory) site. Their works focused upon earlier remains of Fort Phillip (1804-1855) and did not recover any archaeology directly associated with the Sydney Observatory (Allen 2011).

Standish was sold in 1920 to Sydney North Innes. There are no details of major changes to the property during his occupancy. In general, the grounds were 'not fully maintained' (NBRS 2004: 27).

# 2.5 PHASE 3 – SYDNEY CHURCH OF ENGLAND GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL (1937-C 1942)

In 1937 the property was sold to the Sydney Church of England Grammar School for Girls (SCEGS) to expand the school. By this time, the observatory was in disrepair. Modifications during this period were largely to the house itself and are assessed in the built heritage HIS.

A new wing was constructed in 1938 to the rear of Standish for classrooms, and it was designed by the architectural firm Adam, Wright and Apperly (NBRS: 2004: 1938). Plans for proposed additions to the grounds were drawn up, including new playing fields and sports facilities, and it is not clear that all or any of these were constructed (GML 2018: 13).





It is likely that an additional driveway was constructed at this time, as is shown on the 1943 aerial photograph



Fig 2.9 1946 Aerial of site red arrow indicating Pallister House (Source: SIX Maps)

The school vacated the site in 1942 due to concerns about the proximity to the Harbour during wartime (NBRS 2004: 33).

# 2.6 PHASE 4 – PALLISTER GIRLS' HOME (1942-C 1975), GREENWICH HOSPITAL & PALLLISTER (1966-PRESENT)

The property was possibly unused from 1942 until 1946, although there are suggestions it was used for the Australian Women's Land Army (GML 2018:13). Standish was renamed 'Pallister' when the Church of England Deaconess Institute purchased the property as a girls' home in 1946. In honour of Anna Pallister, it was named a Church Deaconess interested in social reform. 'Pallister Home for Girls' opened in 1947. There are no records of major changes to the property during its use as a girls' home.

The lots fronting Gore Street were sold between 1960-1964. The land remaining was subdivided in 1963, creating two lots, and lot 1 retained the girls' home, and lot 2 was used to establish a separate venture which later became Home of Peace Hospitals (GML 2018: 13).





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The main hospital buildings currently on-site were constructed between 1966 and 1969, and these would have removed any evidence of previous buildings on the site, such as footings of outbuildings etc. By the 1970s, most of the grounds had also been taken over by Greenwich Hospital, and any remnants of the tennis and netball courts had disappeared under the lawn.

The property was subdivided again in 1976 as Lots 3 and 4, and the hospital buildings expanded. This created the current lot layout, with Pallister on Lot 4 and the hospital Lot 3. Lot 4 of DP584287 forms the heritage curtilage of Pallister House. In 1981 Pallister House became part of Greenwich Hospital.

#### 2.7 CURRENT SITE

The project area is primarily occupied by the hospital buildings and associated parking and roadways. The hospital buildings dominate the northwest of the site. The current layout of the site is shown in Figure 11.

The State Heritage listed house Pallister remains on-site in a setting that incorporates native plantings and cultural planting associated with the house.

Pallister and the surrounding gardens and areas to the north and east are relatively undeveloped. This area has the potential for intact archaeological relics to be preserved under existing landscaped and bitumen surfaces.

## 2.8 SUBURBANISATION OF GREENWICH

The Parramatta River was known to early settlers as the Thames of the Antipodes, perhaps because it reminded them of the English Thames, which at that time flowed through areas of natural beauty. Greenwich on the Thames is known for its Hospital, the Royal Observatory completed in 1675 and the famous naval training school Arthur Phillip attended from the age of thirteen.

Though unclear if the suburb was named after an early Grantee or Greenwich on the Thames in England, it is unclear. Perhaps the latter because other Parramatta River suburbs were named after Thames-side localities such as Henley, Woolwich and Putney.

Greenwich House, built-in 1836, still stands on the corner of George and St Lawrence Streets. It stood on a 20-acre grant initially owned by George Green, a boat builder active in the area in the 1830s. He had the property divided into allotments and sold in 1840.  $^{3}$ 

Greenwich Point, referred to as the Village of St Lawrence in the early days, developed much earlier than the upper part of Greenwich. With a sizable population, School, general store, post office and butcher, the village was

<sup>3</sup> Pollon, F The Book of Sydney Suburbs, 1988 pp116





already beginning to adopt the trappings of a suburb by the 1880s. In contrast, upper Greenwich was only just beginning to see signs of development, with most of the area still virgin bushland. While there was only a very rudimentary road layout in upper Greenwich by the 1880s, there was, on paper at least, a network of roads and streets laid out on the point as early as the 1840s. By 1884 the settlement on the point was clustered near the junction of George and St Leonards (now St Lawrence) streets in a relatively compact village of around 16 houses. However, in upper Greenwich, there were only around eight or nine houses on Greenwich Road, stretched out between River Road and Evelyn Street, and a cluster of 13 or 14 houses situated on either side of the road near Bay Street.<sup>4</sup>

A punt service ran from the city to Greenwich in 1840, but the lack of customers caused it to be cancelled. In 1850 when the demand increased, it was re-instated.  $^{5}$ 

From the 1870s, the nature of Greenwich began to change, as transport facilities improved and the construction of large houses marked the beginning of the development of Greenwich as a suburb. Increasing subdivision in upper Greenwich from the 1880s created a shift from the suburb's maritime Heritage towards a commuter suburb.<sup>6</sup>

In the 1880s, there were many subdivisions in the area, and in the middle years of the decade, Greenwich became a small village with about 16 houses, a school, a shop and a post office near the junction George Street and St Lawrence Street

In 1882 John St Vincent Welch, another prominent early resident of Greenwich, built a large house he called Y-Berth at the corner of Greenwich Road and Fleming Street, now River Road. A former alderman on Lane Cove Council, St Vincent Welch, was responsible for renaming Fleming Street River Road. Due to the noise from traffic going to and from the wharf, however, St Vincent Welch soon built another house, named Standish (now Pallister, part of the Greenwich Hospital) further west along Fleming Street, near St Vincent's Road, selling Y-Berth to the Society of Jesus in 1890. Shortly after its completion, St Vincent Welch built a church organ in Standish for his wife. Later, this organ was replaced with a three-manual pipe organ of 1200 pipes, eventually installed in the Merewether Memorial Church in the Hunter region. An observatory was also built on the grounds of Standish. St Vincent Welch remained at the house until he died in 1918. His son, Kenyon, became Australia's first Flying Doctor in 1928.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/greenwich#ref-uuid=ae714b28-9521-5ee6-c844-a04374bde7fb







<sup>4</sup> https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/greenwich#ref-uuid=ae714b28-9521-5ee6-c844-a04374bde7fb

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Pollon, F The Book of Sydney Suburbs, 1988 pp116

<sup>6</sup> https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/greenwich#ref-uuid=ae714b28-9521-5ee6-c844-a04374bde7fb

It was not until 1900 that the settlement moved away from the point, and the school and post office were both moved further north. Greenwich is conveniently close to Sydney and is characterised by gracious homes and oldworld charm, despite the increase in high rise housing over more recent years.

# 2.9 SITE-SPECIFIC CHRONOLOGY

The HIS has collated a Chronological Time Line of the History of the Site to give a clear history of the important dates that have led to the understanding of the significance of Pallisters but also how it sits and connects the greater Greenwich hospital site.

Year	Site Event
1848	Lands Department Documents show that 320 Hectares initially settled by Sara Nicholls
1854	The area of 320 acres was granted by the Crown to Archibald Little and John Yeoman in trust for Sarah Nichols
1873	John Yeoman as Trustee of Nichols Estate, sold land to James Otis and John Lackey
1877	Richard George Underwood purchased area on Corner of Greenwich Road, and River Road is an allotment of 1 ½ acre described as Lot 31 and part of lot 38 and erected a cottage
1878	Sub-division of Nichols Estate was offered for auction by Richardson and Wrench, and the Estate was transferred to John Dawson Solicitor
1878	Robert Henry Marnier Forster purchased Lots 39.40, 41, 42, 43, Section D of the Nichols Estate
1881	Robert Henry Marnier Forster died and left Estate to his wife Maria, who sold it to Henry Foster
1882	Richard George Underwood sold to John St Vincent Welch and demolished the existing cottage, and built Y'berth
1883	John and Emily St Vincent Welch moved into Y'berth and recorded to be living in Greenwich Road Willoughby from 1884-to 1891
1890	St Vincent Welch bought adjoining lots of the land from Henry Foster in October 1890. His land now contained Lots 42 and 43, an area of 5 acres
1890	Welch sold lots 39/40 and 41 to Rev Patrick Kealing of the Jesuits Fathers and included was Y'berth
1890	Jesuits renamed Y'berth to Loyola and used it to novitiate from 1890 to 1902
1891	Plans indicate that strip of land between Lots 42 and 41 became a road known as St Vincent's Road
1892	Villa was constructed for John St Vincent Welch and was called Standish
1893	Welch moves into Standish.





1894	The land in front of the house had been cleared, fenced, and used as a paddock.
1896	Welch purchased lots 1-8 Section 2 DP 3101, which was property adjoining Welch's other
	property to the south fronting Gore Street were purchased and become the Site of the Tennis
	courts and pool
1900	1900, St. Vincent Welch had had an observatory built in the grounds for a telescope that was
	bought from England in 1860 to observe the transit of Venus
1904	Welch discharged the Mortgage and transferred the property to Emily.
1910	Sandstone pool carved into the rock face and the grounds of Standish show a well-established
	garden including a pergola and steps referred to as 'the Tarpeian Way.'
1913	Emily Welch Died
1918	John St Vincent Welch died and was survived by his four sons. His son Kenyon Welch and his
	family lived in Standish
1920	Property sold to Mr Stanley North Innes.
1924	Innes increased the size of the Standish estate with the purchase of Lot 44, an area of around
	3.5 acres of land adjoining Standish to the West. The Estate now encompassed nearly 10 acres.
	The Observatory fell into disrepair during the Innes occupation.
1932	In the meantime, we see the development of Hammond's Pioneer Homes (now known as
	Hammond Care) was established in 1932 by Anglican Archdeacon RBS Hammond in response
	to the eviction of inner-city rent-paying families in Sydney during the depression. These
	families were provided with homes through a rent-purchase program on land known as
	Hammondville, near Liverpool in NSW.
1937	Innes sold all the property they owned to the Sydney Church of England Grammar School for
	Girls (SCEGS) for the expansion of the School
1938	The new wing for Pallister house was constructed for classrooms designed by the architectural
	firm Adam, Wright and Apperly. Construction of a new driveway to River Road.
	The Observatory was demolished after 1938.
1942	The School was closed due to fears of safety being so close to the Harbour during the war and
	the threat of Japanese attack. The School merged with Redlands College in 1946 and never
	returned to the Site.
c 1942-1945	Australian's Women's land Army was billeted at Standish
1944	Home Mission Society purchased Standish to assist underprivileged girls. They were unable to
	raise sufficient funding and re-sold the property.







1946	The property was sold to the Church of England Deaconess Institute as a girl home and renamed Pallister.
1947	"Pallister Home for Girls" opens on the Greenwich Hospital site providing a home for girls, many of whom were referred by the Courts. It is named in honour of Anna Pallister, a Church Deaconess interested in social reform.
1960-1964	Lots 1-8 fronting Gore Street were sold off, and houses constructed on each Site
1962	Subdivision of grounds of Pallister to form two lots (Lots 1 and 2 DP 215290).  Pallister is then located on lot 1. Hospital subsequently erected on Lot 2
1963	Home of Peace Hospitals, a subsidiary activity of the Anglican Deaconess Institution, occupied the western section of the Site and constructed the first phase of Greenwich Hospital
1967	Greenwich Hospital is opened by the Minister for Health and dedicated by  Anglican Archbishop Marcus Loane
1970	Deaconess Institute was struggling to finance the Girls Home and find qualified staff. It was decided to seek assistance from the Department of Education
1970	Greenwich Hospital expands services to provide Geriatric Rehabilitation and commences developing new models of care, linking in-patient, day hospital and community services with individually designed patient care programs with a new gymnasium area
1974	Minister for health approves Loan No. 192 for the extension of the rehabilitation facilities
1976	The control of the management of Pallister was transferred to the Home of Peace Hospitals Subdivision of Lots 1 and 2 in DP 215290 into two new allotments, Lots 3 and 4 in DP 584287. Pallister is located on Lot 4 and Greenwich Hospital on Lot 3
1970-80	Palliative Care and Rehabilitation services are refined further around the revolutionary new Total Care model, which features the combined network of medical specialists, GPs, allied health and nursing support that is the forerunner of today's multi-disciplinary care practice
1981	Pallister ceased to be occupied by the Department of Education Special Schools, and Pallister became part of Greenwich Hospital
1982	Adolescent Counselling Service was run from Pallisters House
1984	Pallister's was used by the Department of Health as the Health Media and Education Centre
1997	The new twenty-bed purpose-built Riverglen Unit opens at Greenwich to provide mental health care services for older people







2012	New Professorial positions in Palliative Care and Pain Medicine are created. The Pallister House
	Learning & Research Centre commences. Greenwich Hospital's Pain Clinic opens
2013	
2013	New state-wide Dementia Behaviour Management & Advisory Services (DBMAS) commence
	operations from their base at Pallister House, collocated with HammondCare's Dementia
	Centre on Greenwich Hospital campus
2014	A thorough refurbishment of Greenwich Hospital is completed, with a total renewal of patient
	accommodation and staff facilities for all hospital clinical units
Hammond Care	e and Greenwich
1940	Hammond's Pioneer Homes identified another pressing need: the plight of the disadvantaged
	elderly whose only means of income was the social service pension.
	In response to this need, Hammond's Pioneer Homes established one of the first integrated
	aged care facilities in Australia, Hammondville Homes for Senior Citizens. This comprised self-
	care units, a care home and hostel accommodation for financially disadvantaged older people.
1990	Hammond Care was moving away from primarily residential care providing residential care and
	services, focusing on dementia care.
2000	
2008	Hammond Care strengthened its expertise and capacity in sub-acute disciplines - palliative
	care, rehabilitation, older persons' mental health and pain management - by acquiring Hope
	Healthcare, a network of hospitals and related health services which included Greenwich
	Hospital
Future	By 2031, 20% of Australia's population will be over 65 years old. Hammond Care has expanded
	to the areas of research, promoting positive ageing in the community, and the provision of
	professional advice and expertise to other aged care providers, government and international
	aged care organisations through the Dementia Centre now located within Pallister House







#### 3 SITE DESCRIPTION

#### 3.1 URBAN CONTEXT

**Greenwich** is a suburb on the Lower North Shore of Sydney. It is located 7 kilometres northwest of the Sydney CBD in the local government area of the Municipality of Lane Cove. The suburb occupies a peninsula on the northern side of Sydney Harbour, the Lane Cove opening.

The surrounding residential neighbourhood comprises one and two-storey dwellings characterised by gardens and dense vegetation. The topography of the immediate area, including the Site, is a series of steeply sloping valleys characteristic of the Lane Cove River Valley. Residential areas surround the place, with Gore Creek running to the southwest until it reaches the Lane Cove River. Along the Site's northern boundary runs River Road, a major thoroughfare traversing the hilly topography.

#### 3.2 PALLISTER HOUSE SITE-SPECIFIC LOCATION AND CURTILAGE

Pallister is located at the rear of the Site, with the land immediately to the south falling away sharply to the river. It is set well back from River Road facing south-east, and it looks back across bushland in Greenwich Road and from the house's southern side and views across the Lane Cove River. With various trees allowed to grow since its hospital use, views to the east and south from the house are curtailed.

Along St Vincent's Road, the boundary also falls steeply away from the pathway that begins at the corner of River Road and St Vincents Road and leads across to Pallister. This path sits within the curtilage of the Item and is sometimes referred to as the 'bridle path'. The pathway is proposed to be retained in this location.

Pallister is a two-storey Late Victorian house with substantial additions to the western side of the building dating from 1937-38 from when the house was adapted as a girl's School for the Church of England. Both the original house and later additions are constructed of load-bearing brickwork. A two-storey verandah wraps around the house on three sides with cast-iron columns and balustrade panels. The main entrance is centrally located below a gable in the eastern facade, flanked by doors and windows on either side. The main roof is slate with terra cotta HIS s and ridges, and later additions are generally roofed in terra cotta tiles.<sup>8</sup>

#### 3.3 VIEWS TO AND FROM THE SITE

The hospital site is set back from the main road, separated by parking. Pallister House is sited to the rear of the lot, on the highest point of the lot; the undulating topography, vegetation and the current Hospital ensure that Pallister is well screened from the public domain of River Road.

<sup>8</sup> https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=5045388



HERTAGE INTERPRETATION
STRATEGY

GREENWICH HOSPITAL



#### 4 HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

#### 4.1 WHAT IS HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Before making decisions about a heritage item, it is important to understand its values and context, which leads to decisions that will retain these values in the future. Statements of heritage significance summarise the heritage values of a place – why it is important and why a statutory listing was made to protect these values.

The Heritage Council of NSW has developed a set of seven criteria for assessing heritage significance, which can be used to make decisions about the heritage value of a place or Item. There are two levels of heritage significance used in NSW - State and local.

# 4.2 ESTABLISHED SIGNIFICANCE OF PALLISTER HOUSE

Greenwich Hospital is not listed as a heritage item; however, the State significant, Pallister (SHR 00574), does lie within the hospital site boundaries. The Site is also in the vicinity of Item I60, Sandstone Swimming Pool, associated with Pallister, a local significance item.

#### 4.2.1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following Statement of Significance for Pallisters is sourced from the Office of Environment and Heritage Database, reference no 5045388:

Pallister incorporates the late Victorian house known as Standish, which was built as a residence for John St Vincent Welch and his family in 1892, and is evidence of residential development and the suburbanisation of the Municipalities of Lane Cove, Willoughby and North Sydney. Standish is a rare example of a late Victorian Gentleman's residence within Greenwich. The house embodies the lifestyle and aspiration of Mr John St Vincent Welch and his family. It is the best surviving example of a late Victorian gentleman's villa and remnant garden setting, including a tear-drop shaped carriage loop in Greenwich. It is associated with John St Vincent Welch and his family. John St Vincent Welch was a prominent businessman, who served the insurance business and the general community on Sydney in a number of ways including:

Alderman to Willoughby Council, one of the first aldermen to the Borough of Lane Cove, cofounder of the Sydney Liedertafel (Later called the Apollo Club), member of the Amateur Orchestra Society, trustee of the Art Gallery of New South Wales. The house was the childhood home of Dr Kenyon St Vincent Welch, who was the first doctor appointed to the Flying Doctor Service. The buildings have been associated with the Anglican Deaconess Institute Sydney since 1946, and with a wide range of welfare and community activities, particularly in relation to adolescent girls and based on the Vision and principles established by Miss Anna Pallister <sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=5045388



HERTAGE INTERPRETATION
STRATEGY





# 4.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF PALLISTER HOUSE AND CURTILAGE

The concept design phase was the subject of an impact assessment for historical archaeology (GML 2018). The previous assessment documented the significance of potential archaeological relics for the project area. The table summarising significance is presented here in Fig  $4.1.^{10}$ 

Criteria	Response
(a) an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the local area)	Development in the study area appears to have commenced around 1854 when part of the area was given in trust to Sarah Nichol. The land was utilised for grazing and dairying. Any archaeological remains associated with this phase of development could be <b>significant at a local level</b> , depending on their integrity.
	No further development was identified in the study area until 1892 when the land was purchased by John St Vincent Welch. The study area has undergone multiple phases of subdivision and amalgamation which reflects the patterns of land ownership and development of the northern Sydney suburbs. Land use in the area has reflected a similar pattern, with a gradual transition from gentleman's estate and farming or orcharding through to use for aged care facilities, residences and schools.
	Archaeological remains from the study area have the potential to contribute to an understanding of these patterns and could be <b>significant at a local level</b> , depending on integrity and intactness.
	Archaeological remains associated with the c1900 observatory constructed by Welch may provide insight into the development of amateur astronomy in NSW and are likely to be significant at a <b>local level</b> , depending on their integrity and intactness.
(b) an item has a strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of	Greenwich Hospital contains Pallister and a remnant garden setting associated with John St Vincent Welch, who was a prominent businessman, one of the first aldermen for the borough of Lane Cove, and served the community of Sydney in a variety of ways.
	His son, Dr Kenyon St Vincent Welch, is also associated with the property and was the first doctor appointed to the Flying Doctor Service.
importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the local area)	John St Vincent Welch is reported to have designed Pallister, and his family resided on the property after his death until 1937. Archaeological remains which could be directly associated with John St Vincent Welch and his family may be <b>significant at a local level</b> .
(c) an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic	The construction and details of the c1900 observatory are largely undocumented. Archaeological remains of the structure could demonstrate a high degree of technical achievement as an amateur observatory. Evidence of such achievements would be <b>significant at a local level</b> .
characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)	The aesthetic characteristics of the archaeological remains at Greenwich Hospital are unknown, given that they have not been excavated. There is some potential that archaeological remains from the study area would provide tangible physical evidence of past lifeways. They may be of significance at a local level; however, this would depend on their condition and integrity.
(d) an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, spiritual or cultural reasons (or the local area)	Elements of the study area have strong spiritual and community connections with the Church of England and the wide range of welfare and community services provided at the site during its use as a school and home for underprivileged girls. These elements are largely extant and archaeological remains within the study area are unlikely to demonstrate these associations.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Figure Error! Main Document Only.: GML (2018) Table Assessing Significance





**GREENWICH HOSPITAL** 

Criteria	Response
(e) an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the local area)	The study area has the potential for archaeological remains associated with the construction and use of the Pallister estate (1892–1920), including structural remains and sealed deposits. Descriptions of the site from c1917 indicate there were several outbuildings associated with the main house, including stables, men's quarters, a gardener's cottage and an observatory. Decorative gardens, landscape features and playing courts are visible on aerial photographs from 1943 to the front (north) of the house.
	Archaeological evidence associated with the construction and use of Pallister would have the potential to provide insight into late nineteenth and early twentieth-century life in what was then a semi-rural area of the North Shore of Sydney. There is also potential to provide insight into changes which occurred in Greenwich as the town became more suburban. These changes may relate to rubbish disposal patterns, water availability and changes in artefact deposition patterns over time.
	There may be some archaeological evidence associated with the use of the site as a school in the interwar period and its transition from private residence to educational institution. This would most likely be represented by changes in the artefact assemblage; however, changes to the use of the site are most likely to be visible in the structural changes made to the main house, Pallister, rather than in the archaeological record.
	Archaeological deposits and features from the Greenwich Hospital site have the potential to provide data relevant to the examination of class, gender, ethnicity, diet, consumer patterns and modification of the environment to create formal gardens. Comparative analysis of archaeological remains from the study area with assemblages from both rural and urban sites in NSW would most likely provide new insight into the study of late nineteenth-century estates in NSW. The research potential of archaeological remains from the study area could be of significance at a local level, depending on their nature and extent.
(f) an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of	While ongoing subdivision and redevelopment of the greater Sydney area renders archaeological evidence associated with early land use increasingly uncommon, anticipated archaeological remains from the study area would not be considered rare or endangered within the local area.
NSW's cultural or natural history (or the local area)	Extant examples of private observatories constructed are not widely documented in NSW and it is likely that early examples from the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries are uncommon. The potential archaeological remains associated with the former observatory at the study area are uncommon within the local area, and possibly the wider NSW context, and could be significant at a local level or state level depending on their intactness and integrity. The archaeological remains associated with the development and use of Pallister, however, are not likely to meet this criterion.
(g) an item is important in demonstrating the	Much like other gentlemen's estates on the North Shore of Sydney, the study area has the potential to provide insight into the life of the site's owner and other occupants.
principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places or cultural or natural environments (or the local area)	Archaeological remains from the study area have the potential to provide data relevant to the NSW historical themes of 'Environment—Cultural Landscape', 'Domestic Life' and 'Economy—Developing Local, Regional and National Economies'. Depending on their integrity and intactness, they could be significant at a local level.

Fig 41. Archaeology Table of Significance reproduced from GML assessment 2018

# 4.3.1 SITE-SPECIFIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

A site or resource is scientifically significant when further study may be expected to help answer questions. This scientific significance is defined as 'research potential' (Bickford and Sullivan, 1984 pp 23–24). This concept was initially developed in the United States for cultural resource management and extended by Bickford and Sullivan in the Australian context. It was formally redefined through the following questions. These can be used as a guide for assessing the research potential of an archaeological site within a relative framework:

- 1. Can the site contribute knowledge that no other resource can?
- 2. Can the site contribute knowledge that no other site can?





3. Is this knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive questions relating to Australian history, or does it contribute to other major research questions?

Consideration of these questions tends to prioritise the assessment of Criterion (e) of the Heritage NSW assessment criteria (An item has the 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). It has been noted that 'the key test that must be applied in understanding the scientific research values of a known or potential archaeological site is the question of whether further studies of the physical evidence may reasonably be expected to help answer research questions' (Archaeological Assessment Guidelines 1996: 26). However, consideration should also be given to additional questions addressing the other significance Criteria. The significance of the potential archaeological deposit within the project area has been reviewed as part of this assessment. These conclusions are that the potential and significance are consistent with the previous assessment undertaken at the Concept Design phase (GML 2018). The assessment of significance from the previous report is included in 4.1 above. The following sections present additional commentary on the archaeological elements that could be preserved within the project area.

#### 4.3.1.1 THE OBSERVATORY

Any remains of the Pallister Observatory are likely to be of Local Significance because existing photographic and historical evidence suggests the structure was substantially demolished after 1938 as part of general groundworks by the SCEGS. A limited archaeological footprint is therefore anticipated. However, the structure is particularly worthy of further archaeological investigation to determine if it should be reassessed as of State Significance due to its direct historical association with the evolution of Australian astronomy and its potential contributions to the Sydney Zone of The Astrographic Catalogue.

## 4.3.1.2 ENTRANCE, CLAY DRIVEWAY AND CARRIAGE LOOP

Access paths and carriageways were early additions to the Pallister grounds. Between 1892 and 1894, a large clay driveway was constructed as a rough semi-circular access route across the property. Constructed on River Road, the formal entrance consisted of a large timber gateway for carriages and a smaller adjacent gate for pedestrians. It connected to a distinctive circular carriage loop in front of Pallister House (Macdonald 1985: 34). Site improvements during 1938 included the construction of a new driveway to River Road (CMP 2004: 30).

As common access features, these historic pathways are assessed as of potential Local Significance due to their association with the overall layout of the Pallister property. Nevertheless, a greater archaeological understanding of these historic landscape features would define their changing composition orientation and extend and help better incorporate these original Pallister features into the design and interpretation process.





# 4.3.1.3 PLANTINGS, SITE LANDSCAPING & PERGOLA

The Pallister landscape features offer a good example of late 19<sup>th</sup>-century garden design, particularly the rustic Arts and Crafts garden style popular from the late Victorian through Edwardian periods (Baskin & Dixon 1996). The surviving elements surrounding Pallister House appear substantially intact and provide a good sample of the original domestic landscaping. These historic features are of Local Significance as a surviving component of the Pallister House turn-of-century garden landscape and its role in the NSW Heritage Register Listing. While evidence of additional garden features, grottos, and plantings may exist below the current Hospital carpark, they are unlikely to meet the threshold of local archaeological significance. However, recording the location of any surviving elements could be incorporated into interpretation for the overall site.

#### 4.3.1.4 SPORTS GROUNDS

On the upper Pallister grounds, clay tennis courts and netball courts were situated along the River Street perimeter and encircled within the clay roads (CMP 2004: 24; Figure 21). In 1938, the school prospectus, headmistress annual report, and site photographs demonstrated that the SCEGS Pallister grounds retained these original clay courts along the River Street perimeter, still encircled by the access roadways (CMP 2004: 30; Figures 31 and 32). While archaeological remains of these sporting facilities may lie beneath current Hospital lawns, roads or carparks, these features would be ephemeral at best. As common school sporting amenities, they are unlikely to meet the threshold of local significance.

A number of outdoor recreation amenities were part of the Pallister (Standish) property. To the south of Pallister House, a swimming pool (Figure 15) and grass tennis court occupied the lower garden terrace that fronted Gore Street (accessible by the rustic "Tarpeian Way" steps). Constructed sometime between 1896 and 1910, the pool was carved directly into the natural sandstone shelf and lined with large sandstone blocks. As a consequence of the later property sub-division, the pool is now within 51 Gore Street Greenwich and is not within the project area.

# 4.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

The project area has moderate to high potential to contain localised areas of archaeological remains from the period relating to Standish (Pallister) House. Subsequent construction, including the additional wing of Pallister House and the hospital buildings, will likely have removed much of the previous archaeological remains that may have been present. In the eastern portion of the project area, there is potential for archaeological relics to be preserved. The potential archaeological remains include the remains of the observatory and remnants of the previous roads and pathways. The GML report indicated specific areas of high archaeological potential, including a road corridor and circular area presumed to be the observatory's location. Available evidence does not indicate the exact location of the observatory.





As part of this assessment, the area of archaeological potential has been expanded from those previously assessed. The revised assessment considers the lack of certainty over the exact locations for both the observatory and original property road alignments. The revised area of archaeological potential is shown in Figure 4.2 below.

Table 4.2: Summary of Archaeological Potential and Significance

	Archaeological Evidence	Likelihood	Location on site	Potential significance
		of survival		
Phase 1	Prior to construction on	Low	Across site. Most of which	Unlikely to meet
1788-	site, possible grazing		would have been destroyed	criteria for local
1882	activity		by subsequent construction	significance
	Burnt tree roots		of Standish and associated	
	Fence postholes		buildings and the Hospital	
			buildings.	
Phase 2	Standish construction and	Low to	Low to negligible in areas of	Local significance,
1883-	subsequent occupation,	moderate	hospital buildings. Low –	depending on the
1937	observatory	sas.ats	moderate areas east of the	extent and condition
150,			site under the existing car	of remains. Remains
			park and where	of the observatory
			development has not	may meet the
			occurred. Moderate to high	requirement for State
			potential for some remains	significance
			of the observatory and	
			roadways to be preserved.	
Phase 3	Driveway, possible	Low to	Ephemeral sports grounds	Phases 3 & 4 are
	additional sports facilities	moderate	are unlikely to be preserved	unlikely to have any
			– moderate potential for	relics or elements that
			additional driveway	meet the criteria for
			location. Some possibility	local archaeological
			for artefacts to occur.	significance.
Phase 4	Evidence from this period			Phases 3 & 4 are
	is largely extant and not			unlikely to have any
				relics or elements that





Archaeological Evidence	Likelihood of survival	Location on site	Potential significance
relevant to the archaeological assessment.			meet the criteria for local archaeological significance.

The project area has moderate to high potential to contain localised areas of archaeological remains from the period relating to Standish (Pallister) House. Subsequent construction, including the additional wing of Pallister House and the hospital buildings, will likely have removed much of the previous archaeological remains that may have been present. In the eastern portion of the project area, there is potential for archaeological relics to be preserved. The potential archaeological remains include the remains of the observatory and remnants of the previous roads and pathways. The GML report indicated specific areas of high archaeological potential, including a road corridor and circular area presumed to be the observatory's location. Available evidence does not indicate the exact location of the observatory.

The expanded area of archaeological potential (Table 4.1 and 4.2) to include the observatory and original property road alignments needs to be considered locations that can inform and guide design for the HIS. Final decisions on HIS media selection and location of archaeological elements for the Site will depend on the outcome of archaeological excavations and conclusions based on excavation findings.

## 4. 5 PALLISTER HOUSE CURTILAGE

The components of the curtilage area that contribute to interpreting and understanding the significance of Pallister includes; the two-storey Victorian house,

- the carriage loop,
- > the mature Fig tree to the north of the house, and
- the path towards Pallister from the corner of River Road and St Vincent's Road.
- > The curtilage is considered all the land within the Lot Boundary

See Figs 7.1 and 7.2 for an outline of the Curtilage within the Greenwich Hospital site which will guide the location of interpretive media selection.





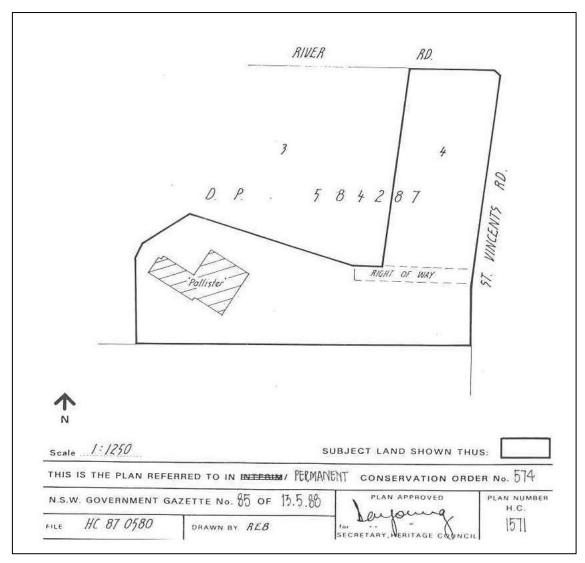


Fig 4.3 Lot boundary showing Curtilage.

## 4.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF ITEM IN THE VICINITY

The subject site is located in the vicinity of the following heritage item listed in Schedule 5 of the Lane Cove LEP 2009:

Item I60 - Sandstone swimming pool (associated with Pallister, 95 River Road)

51 Gore Street, Greenwich

The following Statement of Significance is sourced from the Office of Environment and Heritage Database, reference no1920068:

Remnant early recreational structure once belonging to the grounds of St. Vincent Welchs Villa Pallister.





## 5. THEMATIC INTERPRETATION

The HIS highlights the historical themes and interpretation opportunities for the subject site. The HIS draws on the historic information outlined in Section 3, with specific reference to the intended audience profile and available resources and forms of heritage interpretation media. The interpretation detailed herein outlines recommendations for the potential locations, themes, key messages and interpretative devices that may be used and installed throughout the Site.

In addition to the site's Heritage significance, the HIS has also considered Hammond Care's Mission outlined in part below as part of the site's historical connection to welfare and community activities.

#### 5.1 HAMMOND CARE MISSION STATEMENT

## Listening and relating

We listen to people and seek to understand their needs.

## > Enabling choice

We enable people to choose and engage in life through activities they enjoy, find satisfying and derive dignity and self-respect with creativity and wisdom.

## > Tailoring care

We believe that providing excellent and responsive clinical care flows from knowing and understanding the person.

## Belonging

We believe that feeling safe is crucial for people's well-being. We recognise the value of feeling in control and 'at home'.

## Partnering with family and friends

We actively encourage family and friends to be our care partners.

## Engaging with community

We encourage people to be involved in their community and connect with the communities we serve.

## Equity and access

We seek to serve the disadvantaged and those unable to care for themselves.

## Nurturing the whole person

Our Christian motivation means that we nurture the spiritual wellbeing of people, as well as meet their physical and emotional needs





## 5.2 AUDIENCE PROFILE

The HIS aims to reveal meanings and connections relevant to the subject site. To effectively achieve this, interpretation is predicated on identifying audiences and using appropriate media, and it is important to identify specific audiences so that interpretation responds to audience needs.

The Site operates as a hospital, a place of rehabilitation, a place of care for Seniors, and dementia care; as such, special consideration should be allowed for media selection to ensure connectivity across the Site for all uses. Many different designs should be incorporated to ensure media can simultaneously convey messages to persons with various abilities and understanding. Multi-faceted design selection of media will allow for a greater understanding of the site's significance to a broader audience as they traverse across the Site, either assisted or unassisted.

Heritage interpretation is most effective when potential audiences are identified and precisely targeted. It is essential to define audience categories to ensure that interpretive media - their location, orientation, content and design - are designed to provide engaging and informative experiences relevant to those audiences.

#### **ON-SITE AUDIENCE**

- Seniors Residents
- Families connected to residents regular visitors
- Carers
- On-site Professionals
- Programme Developers

## **OFF-SITE AUDIENCE**

- ➤ Visitors not regular
- > Community Public Local and broader
- Maintenance professionals

## 5.3 HISTORICAL THEMES

The contextual background should be presented concisely and efficiently accessible, informative, and engaging in interpreting a site successfully. Successful interpretation is best achieved by structuring the interpretive approach around key themes or stories directly associated with the Site to provide a clear context for understanding the Site's heritage values.

The Heritage Council of NSW (2001) has established thirty-two NSW Historical Themes to connect local issues with the broader history of NSW and the nation. Historical themes provide a context within which the heritage







significance of an item can be understood, assessed and compared. Themes help explain why an item exists, how it was changed and how it relates to other things linked to the theme. The historical themes which relate to the Site are listed in Table 1.

## 5.3.1. HISTORICAL THEMES FOR ARCHAEOLOGY

The following historical themes, identified by the Heritage Council of NSW, are the most likely to apply to the potential archaeological resource.

Table 5.1

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Themes	Comment
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Science	Activities associated with systematic observations, experiments and processes for the explanation of observable phenomena	Any remains of the observatory that are still present would be related to this theme
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Technology	Activities and processes associated with the knowledge or use of mechanical arts and applied sciences	Any remains of the observatory that are still present would be related to this theme
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure	Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	It is unlikely that remains relating to the earliest land tenure will be present, but information relating to the progression of access routes and building phases on the site would be related to this theme
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Domestic life	Activities associated with creating, maintaining, living in and working around houses and institutions.	The period of domestic use of Pallister House and associated landscape features would relate to this theme





# 5.3.2 HISTORICAL THEMES GENERALLY

NATIONAL THEME	NSW THEME	LOCAL THEME/ COMMENT
WORKING		
	Labour	
Looking towards Standish from Greenwich School site showing early development of the area. (CMP)		This theme encompasses work practices organised, and otherwise, Pallister's its curtilage and surrounding Hospital site contains much of the development in this area, from organised to unorganised labour, staff rooms, nurses stations, servants quarters, In particular operating as a girl home from 1935 to the Home of Peace Hospitals 1963, a subsidiary activity of the Anglican Deaconess Institution, occupied the western section of the Site and constructed the first phase of Greenwich Hospital
TRACING THE NATURAL E	EVOLUTION OF AUSTRALIA	
	Environment — naturally evolved, Cultural Planting	
View from the river with observatory location in relation to the house (Source: Lane Cove Library, Local History Collection, 'Stuart St Vincent Welch Photograph Collection')	Natural features occurring in the physical environment which have shaped or influenced the site selection and naming of the Site	Taking advantage of the natural formation of the surrounding Site to the Parramatta River was known to early settlers as the Thames of the Antipodes, which at that time flowed through areas of natural beauty.  The Sydney Basin is underlain by Triassic sediments, which dip gently from the east and north towards a central lowland situated southwest of Parramatta. As the basin rises to the north, it is transacted by the drowned river valleys of the Parramatta, Georges and Lane Cove Rivers. The action of these rivers has exposed the underlying Hawkesbury Sandstone and



HERTAGE INTERPRETATION
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produced the 'rugged to undulating' valleys of the

Harbour Foreshores physiographic region

NATIONAL THEME	NSW THEME	LOCAL THEME/ COMMENT
		Before infilling, the creek would have been a wide
		estuary at this location. Likely, the proximity of the
		varied resource zones of freshwater and the nearby
		tidal section of the Lane Cover River would have been
		attractive to the past inhabitants.
	Exploration	Cultural Planting
		Gardens
		By 1894 the land in front of the house had been cleared,
		fenced, and used as a paddock. Below the driveway, the
		ground dropped away on the east side and contained
		caves and grottoes. By 1910 there was an extensive and
		well-established garden. The driveway was lined with
		elms, and the gardens were planted with various native,
		European and tropical plants.
		Changing Environment
		The land changed from a private residence to a School
		for Girls, SCEGGS demonstrating the site's history in
		adapting to changing social needs
PEOPLING AUSTRALIA		
	Aboriginal Cultures and	Demonstrating distinctive ways of life;
	interactions with other	
	cultures	
		Any Aboriginal objects that might be uncovered during
		test excavations could be used to interpret this theme
1000年4月1	No. of the second secon	if agreed by the RAPs. Additionally, the presence of the
		sandstone overhang could allow for interpretation of
		land use at a more general level, as could descriptions
		of the view to Gore Creek. Availability of water is a
		critical factor for occupation for Aboriginal people. It
		would have sustained their families and groups and
		attracted flora and fauna that are important food,







NATIONAL THEME	NSW THEME	LOCAL THEME/ COMMENT
		medicinal, and shelter resources. It was centre to help
		our understanding of their way of life.
		Interpretation of local food and medicine plants would
		also enhance the demonstration of the distinctive
		Aboriginal way of life at the time of European contact.
	Migration	Free Immigrants
		The site retains the stories of free migrants who
		contributed not only to the establishment of the site
The same		but to the broader community from John St Vincent
4		Welch was born at Exeter in Devonshire (UK) on 25
201	A A	January 1847, and <b>Sydney North Innes</b> was born in
		Banbury, Oxfordshire, in 1864. Finally, <b>Miss Anna</b>
		Eleanor Pallister was born in London and trained at
O TO		Mildnay Church of England Deaconess House, London.
		She served in Liverpool before moving to Sydney in
		1913, where she was ordained in 1914 and appointed
		superintendent of the Church Deaconess Training
	Institute, a position she would hold until 1930. Standish	
MISS	PALLISTER.	was renamed Pallister in her honour.





NATIONAL THEME	NSW THEME	LOCAL THEME/ COMMENT
MARKING THE PHASES O	F LIFE	
	Social Institutions	Association with Institutions
		John St Vincent Welch established a strong community
		connection. All four sons trained as doctors, with
		Kenyon St Vincent Welch appointed the first
		official Flying Doctor with the Aerial Medical Service in
The a d	W 32	1928. John St Vincent Welch took an interest in a wide
C. State of the Land		variety of community activities and the arts generally.
		He was elected as an alderman to Willoughby Council
	1 1 1	and later became one of the first aldermen for the
		Borough of Lane Cove. His interest in music led him and
A COLOR		three others to establish the Sydney Liedertafel (later
the state of the s		called the Apollo Club) and join the Amateur Orchestra
The Welch Boys on River Road	( CMP)	Society.
		Anne Pallister is associated with the Anglican
		Deaconess Institution and children's welfare care in
		Marrickville and Strathfield.
	Social Institutions	Associations with Adam, Wright and Apperly, architect
		After SCEGGS purchased the School, they
MININ		commissioned Adam, Wright and Apperly to prepare
		drawings for additional classroom space.
ALI L		
GOVERNING		
	Land Tenure	State and Local Government
300 man.		The early nineteenth-century land grants were part of
		the land tenure of the area. The documented land
		tenure provided insight into the early subdivision of
PLAN PLAN STATE OF THE PLAN ST		Greenwich and the development of the entire
Same was		Greenwich Site
<ol> <li>Subdivision map showing Lots 1-8 purchased by John St Vincent W 1896. (Source: LPI, Deposited Plan 3101)</li> </ol>		





NATIONAL THEME	NSW THEME	LOCAL THEME/ COMMENT
	Land Tenure	Developing roles for government - conserving cultural
		and natural heritage Developing roles for government -
		administration of land
NICHOL'S ESTATE NORTH SHORE		The site's development from Private to educational to
RICHARSON & WRENCH		hospital facilities traces a unique role of government in
		both private and public land
EDUCATING		
	Educating people in	
	suburban locations	
		In 1936 property was sold to Sydney Church of England
		Grammar School for Girls (SCEGS) for the expansion of
		the School. In 1946 Home Mission Society purchased
		Standish to assist underprivileged girls. The property
		was sold to the Church of England Deaconess Institute
		as a girl home and renamed Pallister.
DEVELOPING LOCAL REG	IONAL AND NATIONAL ECON	IOMIES
	Technology	Astronomy
		By 1900 John St Vincent Welch had had an observatory
		built in the grounds, the telescope of
		which was brought out from England in 1860 to observe
		the transit of Venus
	Law and Order	Operating private and religious hospitals Caring for the
		sick in hospitals
		The Site demonstrates the development of hospitals
		caring for the sick and disadvantaged from the Home of
N 197		Peace Hospitals to incorporating Pallisters into the
		entire Greenwich hospital Site.
		Way of life







NATIONAL THEME	NSW THEME	LOCAL THEME/ COMMENT
		Pallister shows a way of life and the change from
		private to public
DEVELOPING CULTURAL	INSTITUTIONS	
		Practising Anglicanism,
		The Site is strongly connected to the Anglican
		community from its role as an educational institution to
Mana MA		the practising of Anglicanism. It provides an
		understanding of the philosophy of Christian care and
		well being as an act of service to the community.
	Pastoralism	
		The development of Pallister's and its surrounding for
		pastoral industry purposes in the nineteenth century
		demonstrates this theme.
	Environment	Ways of life
		The layered development of the Site provides insights
		into the way of life from 1850 to the 1950s and even
		still evolving to provide for the needs of the community
		and changing demographic from the 1950s to 2000
DEVELOPING CULTURAL	I INSTITUTIONS AND WAYS OI	LIFE
	Defence	20th-century post WW2 and the Interwar period
		The Site has demonstrated the reality of war and the
		threat felt by people at the time, from moving the girl's
		School to establishing the women's auxiliary training
		force
BUILDING SETTLEMENTS	, TOWNS AND CITIES	







NATIONAL THEME	NSW THEME	LOCAL THEME/ COMMENT
	Welfare	Suburban expansion, garden setting, landscaping to topography, expansion of the rail network, country villa, and country estates
100   100		Pallister House and the Greenwich Hospital site is an example of developing a land grant into the development of a focused welfare site that has developed into a local landmark from what was a country estate marking the growth and the development of the Greenwich area. The transition of private land to public use.

## 6. STORYTELLING HISTORICAL THEMES

The Greenwich Hospital site is part of a rich and extensive landscape with diverse histories, and, as such, there is a range of key historical themes that provide context for understanding the landscape. Three key interpretative stories have been identified to simplify the interpretive structure and provide some major anchor points that encapsulate the Greenwich site's historical evolution. The key stories have been developed through the analysis of the historic themes outlined above.

## 6.1 THEMES

The important stories are a vehicle for structuring information to convey the Site's layered history and its cultural landscape. In particular, these focal points have been chosen as they can concentrate key historical elements within the curtilage but can be conveyed across the entire Greenwich site allowing for an integrated and connected Interpretation Strategy.

Key stories for interpretation across the site consist of the following:

- Aboriginal history Subject to further input from Aboriginal stakeholders and results of archaeological testing
- Landscape Development Pallister House and greater Greenwich Hospital Site/Gardens/ Natural Features
- Community and Persons Welfare and Caring





These three interpretive focal points would form the basis for developing a detailed Heritage Interpretive Plan's content and structure and allow interpretive media to be arranged in accessible groupings.

## 6.2 CONSULTATION

A key component for developing this HIS is community and stakeholder consultation. The consultation is currently an ongoing processes and allowance have been made in some of the interpretive media recommendations where this consultation can be incorporated, mainly digital media design. This document provides a framework to guide that consultation.

By nature, a document such as this will form part of an iterative process that will involve designers, architects, landscape architects and other interpretation specialists, as required. It will also guide discussions with stakeholders, users of the site and interested communities. It does not intend to be a prescriptive document at this stage. Instead, it seeks to give a structure to enable the best possible design and experience outcome to meet the stated interpretation objectives.





#### 7 INTERPRETIVE STRATEGIES

#### 7.1 INTRODUCTION

Heritage interpretation is the art of explaining the significance of a place to the people who visit it, aiming to promote an understanding of its heritage values and the need to conserve it. Interpretation also involves conveying messages, including presenting particular points of view about places and history. Interpretive methods might include but are not limited to conservation, signage, art, public programs, publications, heritage trails and websites on the internet, all of which must be connected to the identified cultural significance of the site.

## 7.2 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of interpretation are to:

- > Convey the history and cultural significance of the Site to the broadest audience; and
- > Ensure interpretation media achieves maximum possible exposure on the Site to enable understanding the layers of the Site's history and fabric

## 7.3 LOCATION AREAS

The final Interpretation plan must reflect two distinct areas of understanding

- 1. Pallister House and Curtilage boundary
- 2. The Pallister Curtilage within the Greenwich Hospital Site

The media selection must have a commonality of design that connects these two locations but is distinguishable from general signage used on site.







Figure 7.1 The blue outline is indicative of Pallister House curtilage, and the red arrow indicates Pallister House

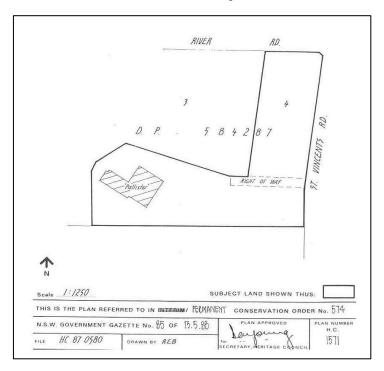


Figure 7.2 Legal boundary and recognised curtilage of Pallister House



HERTAGE INTERPRETATION
STRATEGY

**GREENWICH HOSPITAL** 



## 7.4 INTERPRETATION MEDIA

There are a variety of interpretive media that could be used to provide an accessible understanding of the site's cultural significance. Establishing an audience profile for the site will limit an interpretation strategy. The audience profile will inform the design and selection of media to ensure the interpretation strategy impacts the widest audience. The site lends itself to a tangible media approach that can incorporate intangible interpretations such as sounds and oral history. The recommended interpretation strategy is a multi-faceted approach to consider an Audience Profile specific to this site. The strategy considered Hammond Care's Mission Statement (See Section 5.1). It used the Historical Themes of Aboriginal Connection, Landscape Development and People to highlight the site's long history of welfare and community activities to interpret the understanding of the site's cultural significance.

Recommended locations can be dedicated to landscape features that reflect site development, environmental features to reflect indigenous connections, and dedicated media to European persons connected to the site's development. The selected media for each location can be viewed individually but should be read as one story across the entire Greenwich site.

## 7.4.1 INTERPRETIVE PANELS

Well-designed and written interpretive panels are excellent media for effectively conveying key messages. If integrated into the design of the site/facility, they can be strategically located to gain appropriate exposure. If a number of panels are installed, each can carry an important message clearly and concisely. Images could include maps, paintings, sketches of Pallister's gardens, and landscape features no longer present, such as the Observatory or the 'Tarpeian Way' stairs. The panels also allow for storytelling and information about people connected to Pallister House and the Greater Greenwich Hospital Site, such as Vincent Welch, Anne Pallister, and Anglican Archdeacon RBS Hammond. Interpretive Panels also allow for QR codes to link to a website. Panels should also consider brail and could be positioned close to a seat and low enough to allow wheelchair accessibility. There are numerous images of Pallister and the surrounding Site that could provide contextual reference to the Greenwich Cultural Landscape. Panels would need to be designed and constructed to minimise any maintenance.

## **KEY THEMES**

- Community and Persons Welfare and Caring
- Landscape Development Pallister House/Greenwich Hospital Site/Gardens/ Natural Features





## **LOCATIONS**

To be accessible to the broadest possible audience and to ensure an immediate understanding of the cultural significance of the site from past and present, interpretive panels should be located on public paths that will be used by visitors and residents daily. Placement of interpretive panels should distinguish panels that should be placed within Pallister House Curtilage and those outside the Curtilage

Panels related to landscape features connected to Pallister house should be retained within the curtilage boundary. These panels and precise locations will be informed by future archaeology. Other panels of environmental features such as rock formations and vistas of the river can be outside the curtilage. Upon further consultation, these panels could lend themselves to Aboriginal Connection to Country outcomes adopting QR codes that stimulate the sense of sound through storytelling.

Persons of interest connected directly to Pallister houses such as Welch and Anne Pallister should be within the curtilage. In contrast, information relating to persons of interest such as Rev. Hammond should be on the paths outside the curtilage.

Maintaining a distinction between Pallisters Curtilage and the greater site is necessary to ensure the ongoing preservation of our understanding of Pallister's cultural significance within the overall Greenwich site.

The precise installation will be determined on the final design but placing interpretive panels on publicly accessible external walls or immediate surroundings such as cafés or administrative buildings. These locations provide opportunities for high exposure, accessible engagement and a chance to create an understanding of curtilage boundaries.



Sample Interpretive Panel Freestanding



Sample: Story of Persons – UK Creative Commons







Sample: Interpretive panels can be an extension of functional design Source Sydney Museum forecourt

#### 7.4.2 ART DISPLAY

Artwork is a way to bring a modern interpretation by an artist to the various themes. Artwork can be included in interpretive panels or can be a stand-alone piece. Any artwork should not compete with the Site's cultural significance but should enhance understanding of the significance. Art as interpretation is an opportunity to connect the old with the new and reflect the site's history of welfare and community activities. It can adopt all three elements of Aboriginal History, Landscape Development and Peoples.

## **KEY THEME**

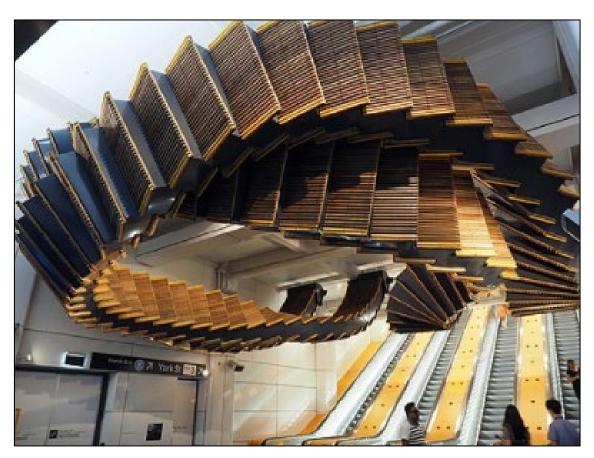
- Aboriginal history Subject to further input from Aboriginal stakeholders and results of archaeological testing
- ➤ Landscape Development Pallister House/Greenwich Hospital Site/Gardens/ Natural Features

## **LOCATION**

Choosing a location and installing Artwork should include extensive consultation before the Artwork is commissioned. The Heritage Consultation should inform selection criteria to ensure the site's cultural significance is adequately interpreted and that the location does not impose a negative heritage impact or impede the understanding of the site.







Sample; Old Escalators re-used to create an interpretive art display. The art must be representative of the site's cultural significance e

## 7.4.3. INTERACTIVE ARTEFACT DISPLAY

Interpretive displays of artefacts would provide access to relevant and representative archaeological finds from the Site and enable viewers to more readily visualise the phases of previous use of the Site. While highlighting archaeological finds, devices such as photographs, historical images, oral history quotes and minimal text could support the objects and provide a context for appreciating the heritage significance of the area. Any consideration of displaying reconstructions of Aboriginal artefact finds (stone knapped reconstructions only should be considered) should be further discussed with RAPs.

## **KEY THEMES**

- > Aboriginal history Subject to further input from Aboriginal stakeholders and results of archaeological testing
- ➤ Community and Persons Welfare and Caring

## **LOCATION**





Two possible types of displays could be considered: incorporating artefacts into paving inlays in toughened Perspex boxes or recessing small display cases into walls. The following locations should be considered;

- Pallister Foyer, which acts as a waiting room and allows for public contemplation area,
- Café is high traffic, and this will allow for greater audience engagement,
- New building administration areas for the general hospital that accommodate high public traffic areas and as a waiting area allow for contemplation of well displayed archaeological finds.

The above locations allow for purpose-built displays that incorporate lighting and text boxes, temperature control and security considerations. Any location should be designed as permanent exhibition spaces that can be incorporated into a new space or part of the conservation strategy of Pallister House. The size of the display/s will depend on the size and number of artefacts chosen from those located during the archaeological investigations.



Sample: Padbury Ruins https://mgnsw.org.au/articles/knee-deep-ruins/



Sample; Encased glass artefact display https://mgnsw.org.au/articles/knee-deep-ruins/



Sample Remnant first Government House https://mgnsw.org.au/articles/knee-deep-ruins/







## **7.4.4 INLAYS**

Inlays are a subtle method of conveying historical and contextual information without distracting viewers from the surrounding landscape and structures. They carry 'bites' of information that are easily absorbable and memorable. An inlay map of the unique layout of the Pallister curtilage could be a feature of the interpretation area. The inlays could mark the location of where historic features once stood. Inlays allow users to understand the Site's historical development and more readily visualise the phases of previous use of the Site. This form of interpretation can also create a narrative as paths are traversed and allow for connectivity and talking points for carers and residents or residents and visitors. A potential list of significant dates, events and locations would need to be developed with Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal stakeholders.

Inlays can distinguish the heritage curtilage from the rest of the Site and connect through design. The text could include dates, quotes, or specific events. Alternatively, inlays can feature maps of historic natural features such as rivers once on site.

Inlays designs should not be confined to paving put can be used on walls for easy accessibility of users and stimulate the sense of touch and tactile materiality

#### **KEY THEMES**

- Landscape Development Pallister House and greater Greenwich Hospital Site/Gardens/ Natural Features
- Community and Persons Welfare and Caring

## **LOCATION**

Location options for paving inlays could include the 'bridle path' within the curtilage. Outside the Curtilage, the critical dates of the Greenwich Hospital development can be used to connect Pallister's curtilage to the Seniors living through inlays in walkways.

Pavement inlays can mark historical locations of known architectural elements no longer present, such as the 'Tarpeian Way' stairs. Paving inlays can be used to carry quotes of the prominent person on frequently used pathways between Pallister, the Hospital and Seniors living, reflecting statements that carry the message of welfare and community service commitments. A paving inlay map could be allocated to QR codes on an interpretive panel giving a heightened sense of connectivity for all uses simultaneously.









Sample Parramatta Square Sample: Darling Harbour Sydney



Sample of Map inlay 200 George Street

# 7.4.5. IN SITU CONSERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

Archaeological excavation and conservation 'in situ (where the remains are found) are preferred for significant remains. This type of display is also an interpretive strategy that makes the past visible in a specific and real context. The opportunity for this type of interpretation will depend on locating surviving remains of sufficient fabric and significance for preservation. It would also require any fabric conservation requirements to be assessed.

## **KEY THEMES**

Landscape Development - Pallister House/Greenwich Hospital Site/Gardens/ Natural Features





## LOCATION

This will depend on where elements are found. If the observatory is located, it would most likely comprise of footings that could be preserved within open space depending on the conservation requirements. It is unlikely that sufficient fabric of prior roads or other elements will be preserved.



Sample; The Big Dig the Rocks





Figure 1 Figure 2

Sample: Not all In situ archaeology need to be above ground but can be incorporated below ground and create spaces, Figure 1 shows below ground, and figure 2 shows the view from above ground https://www.archdaily.com/963851/winners-of-the-2021-european-award-for-architectural-heritage-intervention-announced/60cd0381f91c816b71000065-winners-of-the-2021-european-award-for-architectural-heritage-intervention-announced-photo?next\_project=no







## 7.4.6 ADAPTIVE RE-USE OF ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS

Architectural elements from previous on-site structures can be considered for adaptive re-use to support the interpretation of the Site. Wooden floorboards from Pallister House or bricks from any demolished hospital structure could be re-used as either as impressionistic sculptural elements or in a practical manner as a walkway/directional signage/shelter, displayed with accompanying signage which provides factual information about the element's original context or QR codes which link to a website. Such structures/elements would need to be closely integrated into the Site's landscape design. No matter how recent, all these elements speak of the Site's ongoing development.

## **KEY THEMES**

Landscape Development - Pallister House and greater Greenwich Hospital Site/Gardens/ Natural Features

#### LOCATION

The location of re-used Architectural elements will depend on what is chosen for use. Locations to be considered are near the site, entrances/exits or car parks create maximum exposure. Associated signage would provide contextual information about the structures/elements' original uses and would need to be designed and constructed to be weather sturdy to minimise any maintenance. The exact locations would need to be assessed once the specific elements have been chosen. If used to create an artistic interpretation, care should be taken to ensure re-used elements are distinguished from new works of art.





#### 7.4.7 QR CODES AND WEBSITES

QR codes (Quick Response Codes) are a simple and effective way of accessing layered interpretive information. When scanned by a smartphone (most smartphones have a QR APP) the code can direct users to a URL/Website. QR codes in on-site panels or architectural elements could lead users to a website with relevant, layered



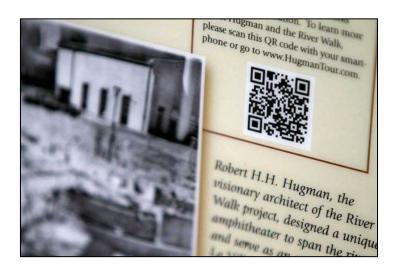




information. QR codes also allow access to music or to oral history. The primary role of QR codes is to provide a link between the on-site media (interpretive panels, architectural elements, display) and the off-site media (Website). QR codes are free, though they must be linked to a URL/website that requires development and maintenance. Codes could assist carers to have a more interactive outdoor experience with family and residents. The audiences using QR codes would be the same as those for the on-site panels and architectural elements themselves. The advantage of QR codes is that they can provide access to much more in-depth information where users control the level of information they wish to explore. The use of codes should focus on themes where tangible evidence is not existent and use the opportunity to create a song, sounds of nature or oral history storytelling. This allows for a range of uses to interact with the same media.

#### **KEY THEMES**

- Aboriginal history Subject consultation Aboriginal and results of archaeological testing
- Landscape Development Pallister House and greater Greenwich Hospital Site/Gardens/Natural Features
- Community and Persons Welfare and Caring



Source Creative commons

## 7.4.8. WEBSITE AND EVENTS

A website is one of the most flexible and accessible interpretive devices available. It can reach a vast audience and be promoted with little effort. It provides a vehicle for layering information and easy access to many images, photographs and historical information and events.

A website could include Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal historical contextual information, images, maps, etc. (including Aboriginal archaeological and cultural context, European historical context, and geomorphological





context). It would provide the opportunity to access much more detailed information than would appear on on-site panels. By linking the on-site media via QR codes to the Website, a wealth of information would be accessible on-site with no extra investment.

The audience for such a website is vast. It could include individuals or groups interested in local area history, historical researchers, Aboriginal groups and individuals, and senior secondary history students.

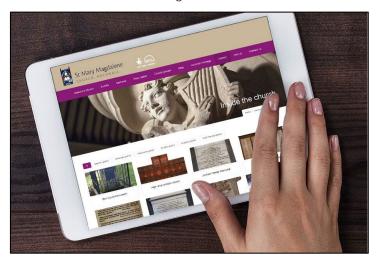
## 7.4.9 PALLISTER HOUSE

The care of the fabric of an item can affect people's perception and appreciation of an item and its significance. In the case of Pallister's House, the Schedule of Conservation Works (SCW) in conjunction with the Conservation Management Plan (CMP)should be used to ensure the Item does not visually appear dilapidated on compromised by intrusive elements. The SCW and CMP should inform any paint upkeep, and conservation works.

Just as important as the outside is the internal visual appearance; Pallister should be subject to an internal review to remove intrusive elements currently obscuring the historical elements. Desks should be removed from the visual crowding of fireplaces. Intrusive and non-significant elements should be removed from the walls, allowing historical pictures and interpretive displays that inform visitors of the Item's cultural significance. Of particular relevance are pictures of Pallister in the 1890s, and the display of these will enable staff and visitors to appreciate the grandeur of Pallister House. The foyer allows an opportunity for archaeological display boxes. Interactive iPads in the entrance hall could give access to the historical information for the entire Site.

## **Key Themes**

- Landscape Development Pallister House and greater Greenwich Hospital Site/Gardens/ Natural
- Community and Persons Welfare and Caring



Source: Creative Commons







## 7.4.10 PLANTING

The Pallister landscape features offer a good example of late 19<sup>th</sup>-century garden design, particularly the rustic Arts and Crafts garden style popular from the late Victorian through Edwardian periods (Baskin & Dixon 1996). The surviving elements surrounding Pallister House appear substantially intact and provide a good sample of the original domestic landscaping. These historic features are of Local Significance as a surviving component of the Pallister House turn-of-century garden landscape. Plantings and species from this period could be incorporated into interpretation for the overall site. Site photos should be used to inform varietal selections.

Beyond Pallister, consideration should be given to plantings for the entire site. Where possible, this should include consultation with RAPs to investigate native species, their meaning and importance to local Aboriginal groups, way of life and connections to the Lane Cove River and Middle Harbour. Incorporating gardens and specifically curated planting design and selection is an opportunity for the Interpretation Strategy to connect with Country and create spaces for truth-telling.

## Key themes

- Aboriginal history Subject to further input from Aboriginal stakeholders and results of archaeological testing
- Landscape Development Pallister House and greater Greenwich Hospital Site/Gardens/ Natural Features

## Location

This will be determined by the final design, but the above themes should inform plant selection.



Sample; Inspiration should be derived from historical photos and native species







## 8. CONCLUSION

This HIS has been prepared to comply with the heritage management and mitigation measures included in the Conditions of Approval. In accordance with the NSW Heritage Manual, the NSW Heritage Office's Interpreting Heritage Places and Items: Guidelines, and the NSW Heritage Council's Heritage Interpretation Policy.

Ten (10) options for interpreting the significant historical themes of the Greenwich site have been outlined in this HIS:

- > Interpretive Panels
- > Art Display
- ➤ Interactive Artefact Display
- Paving Inlays
- > In situ conservation of archaeological remains
- > Adaptive re-use of Architectural Elements
- QR Codes and Websites
- Website and Events
- > Pallister's House Conservation
- Planting

When considering the interpretive media, it is essential to address the context of the surrounding area. The HIS is a first stage guide informed by the Site's Cultural Significance and historical themes. The HIS gives an opportunity in accordance with the Burra Charter to showcase the cultural significance of Pallister within the Greenwich site and to use interpretation to explain its value. The HIS had been designed to enhance understanding and engagement in a culturally appropriate way.

The HIS has considered the audience profile and provided options for interpretive media that allow for interaction by multiple audience users of varying abilities and understanding. It has drawn on the Site's long history of community service and welfare and presents a story of healing and calm.

The HIS will integrate in its final form the acknowledgement of the cultural identity of local Aboriginal groups to create a sense of belonging to Country and community, which is strongly linked to health and emotional well-being for many Aboriginal people.







