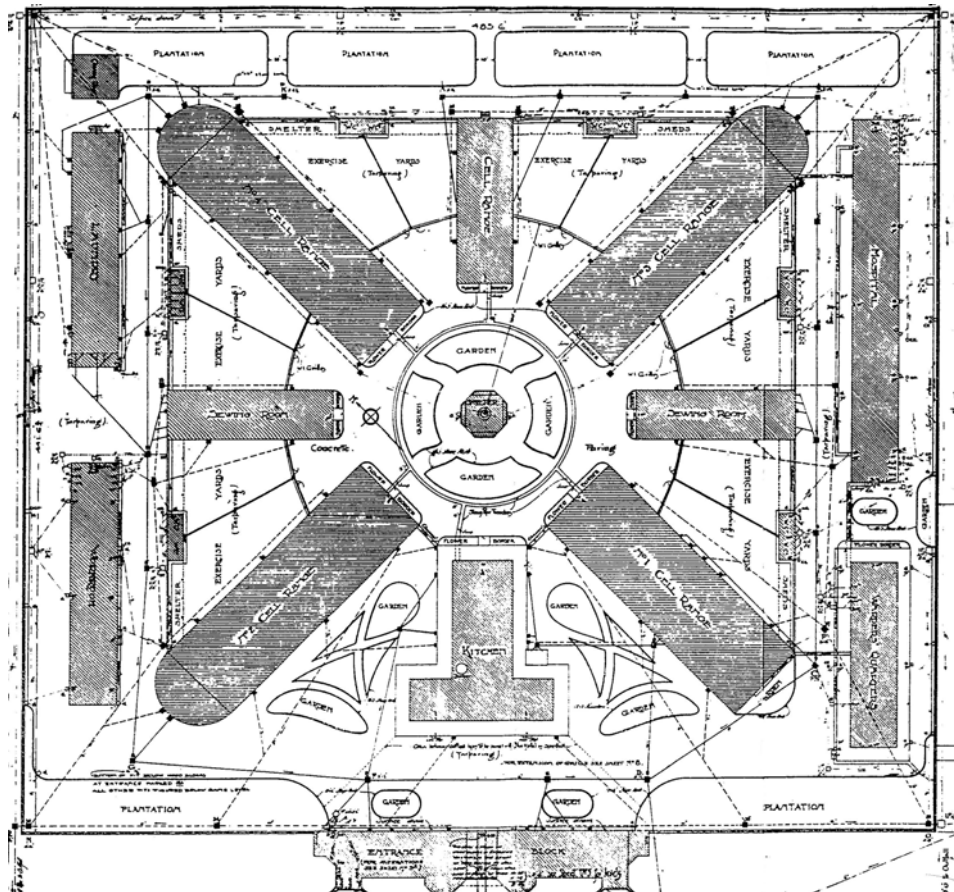


LONG BAY

CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX



CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIVE SERVICES

LONG BAY CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

COMMISSIONED BY NSW DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIVE SERVICES

PREPARED BY:
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AUGUST 2004

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

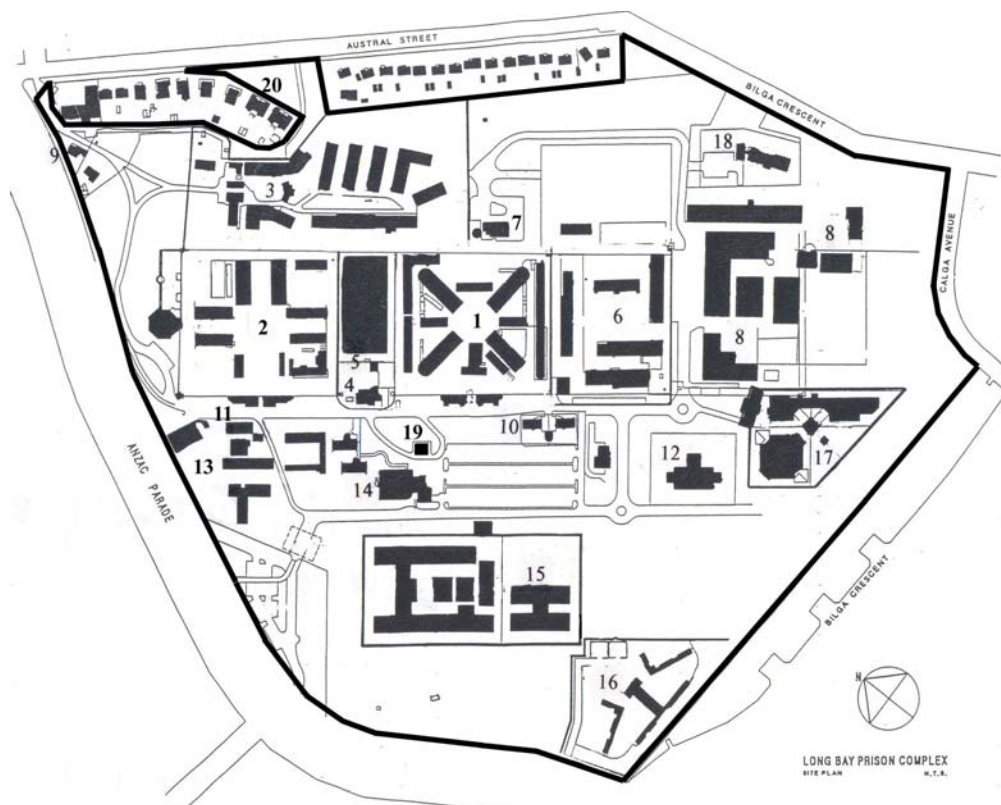
1.1 BRIEF

This report was commissioned by the New South Wales Department of Commerce, Government Architect's Office on behalf of the Department of Corrective Services (DCS). It is based on the 1995 Conservation Plan for the Long Bay Correctional Complex prepared by the Heritage Group of the Department of Public Works and Services.

The Conservation Plan has been updated and expanded to a Conservation Management Plan for a number of reasons:

- changes in the use and physical form of the complex that have taken place in recent years;
- changes in heritage legislation and terminology;
- the need to include an indigenous perspective in the study and to address archaeology;
- the need for a Conservation Management Plan suitable for endorsement by the NSW Heritage Council to accompany the new Master Plan being prepared for the site.

It aims to document the history and development of the Long Bay prison complex, to analyse and set out the cultural significance of the place, examine the constraints and opportunities relevant to the site, and to develop policies for its future conservation. The client asked for the original document to be similar in structure and terminology to the conservation plan prepared by J.S. Kerr for Goulburn Correction Centre in 1994. In order to comply with current NSW Heritage Council requirements Dr Kerr's format has been departed from to some extent. This is intended to be a working document and is designed to be accessible to all those responsible for the future care and management of the site.



LEGEND 1 MSPC 1,2&4 (Former Female Reformatory); 2 MSPC 3 (Former Male Penitentiary); 3 MSPC 5&6; 4 'Camelot' (Former Governor's Residence); 5 Industries Building; 6 Medical Transient Centre (Former Remand Centre); 7 Boiler House; 8 Workshops, Garages, Nursery & Stores; 9 Gatekeeper's Cottage; 10 Pharmacy; 11 Vagg Building; 12 Katingal; 13 Staff Recreation, Canteen & Officers' Quarters; 14 Offices; 15 Prison Hospital; 16 MSPC 7 (former Periodic Detention Centre); 17 Special Purpose Centre; 18 Metropolitan Emergency Unit; 19 Electrical Supply; 20 12-26 Austral St. (Former Warders' Cottages)

Fig. 1-1 The Long Bay Site in 2004

1.2 SCOPE

Long Bay is located on the coast roughly 12km south of the city of Sydney (see location map fig. 2-3). The site under consideration contains seven separate building complexes as well as many subsidiary buildings such as offices, houses and industrial workshops.

The scope of the study includes the whole site belonging to DCS and some parts now in private ownership; but it concentrates in detail on those parts with the most heritage significance: the former Male Penitentiary and Female Reformatory and contemporary developments. The major elements of the site are identified on the site plan above.

1.3 METHODOLOGY

This report follows the structure set out in *The Conservation Plan* by J.S. Kerr and is consistent with the guidelines to the *Burra Charter* by Australia ICOMOS.

The sequence of work adopted is illustrated by the following diagram.

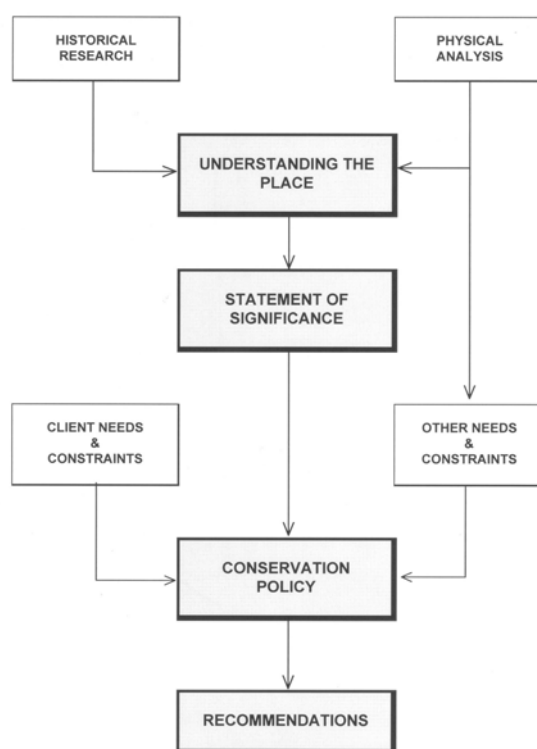


Fig. 1-2 Diagram of the Conservation Management Plan Process

The 1995 Conservation Plan

The team responsible for the 1995 Conservation Plan consisted of:

Sean Johnson & Verena Ong	-	Conservation Architects, Heritage Group,
	-	Department of Public Works & Services
Terry Kass	-	Consultant Historian
Colleen Morris	-	Landscape Heritage Consultant

The historian and the landscape heritage consultant submitted reports giving detailed accounts of the history and landscape of the site.¹ From these sources and from original research carried out by the Heritage Group, a summary of the history, building and landscaping design was assembled. This led to a general statement of significance and to conservation policies for the site.

Reason for the Use of Inventory Records

The site is so large, contains so many buildings, and has such an involved history that there was a risk of the document becoming too long and difficult to use to find out the basic facts about particular buildings. It was therefore decided to divide the more detailed section of the report into self sufficient 'inventory records' giving, in effect, a miniaturised Conservation plan for each centre and for each building. In this way, anyone can turn to a particular building and read, within the space of a few pages, the history, physical description, statement of significance and recommended conservation policies for that building. Inventory records are organised in accordance with DCS's asset numbering system.

Review of the Conservation Plan

In November 1996 Dr. J. S. Kerr was asked to review the draft document. He confirmed the assessment of significance but suggested a number of improvements to the text, most of which were incorporated. One aspect that Dr. Kerr considered required more research was the social significance of the place. Meredith Walker was therefore commissioned by the Heritage Group to investigate the social value of the site and to suggest ways of improving the text in this respect.² Her contribution is also incorporated. Once these changes had been made the document was published by DCS in 1997 and endorsed by the New South Wales Heritage Council.

Conservation Management Plan 2004

The review and updating of the document to the status of a Conservation Management Plan was carried out by:

Sean Johnson	-	Conservation Architect, Clive Lucas Stapleton & Partners
Meg Quinlisk	-	Historical Researcher, Clive Lucas Stapleton & Partners
Robynne Mills	-	Archaeologist, Mills Archaeological and Heritage Services

The work included:

- Site inspections in January 2004 to determine the changes that have taken place;
- Incorporation of recent events at Long Bay into the history section;
- Consultation with DCS and Department of Commerce, Government Architect's Office and Programs Branch staff;
- Revised statement of significance;
- New section on Constraints and Opportunities;
- Review and revision of the whole document including inventory records.

The Aboriginal heritage assessment for the conservation management plan involved:

- Identification of known sites in the area from searches of the site registers of the National Parks & Wildlife Service (now part of the Dept of Infrastructure Planning & Natural Resources), Australian Heritage Commission and Randwick Council.
- Archival research to determine Aboriginal use of the study area prior to the establishment of the Gaol and Aboriginal association with the correctional complex.
- Identification of Native Title Claimants in the La Perouse area through a search of the National Native Title Register. Consideration of the contribution of details of the Native Claimants to the history of the area.
- Liaison with the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC).
- A field assessment to determine whether or not sites are present within the boundaries of the correctional complex.
- Statement of Aboriginal Significance
- Identification of constraints arising from the site inspection and archival research.

1.4 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The following people contributed to the 1995 Conservation Plan:

James Semple Kerr;

Neil Daines - Director Facilities Management, DCS;

Douglas Anderson & Sue Brennan – Programs Branch Dept of Commerce;

Peter Hardman - Regional Building Co-coordinator, DCS.

John Partridge - Archivist, DCS

Meredith Walker - Heritage Planning Consultant for her valuable suggestions for dealing with social values at Long Bay.

Sue Paul, Manager Art Program and Boom Gate Gallery at Long Bay Correctional Complex.

Anthony Becker, Education Unit, Long Bay Correctional Complex.

We wish to thank the following people for their help during the review and updating of this conservation management plan:

Gordon Casey and Ian Flynn, Regional Superintendents, DCS

David Ingre, sites Officer for the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council LALC

Jacko Walker, Aboriginal community consultation manager with Corrective Services

Craig Wunsch, Regional Business Services Director, DCS

Alan O'Brien, DCS

Verena Ong, Robert Morrison, Chris Martin and Ian Ferrier, NSW Dept of Commerce.

1.5 NEED FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

There is a need for research into the social history of Long Bay. Due to the focus of this study, we have concentrated on the history of the primary artefacts, the buildings and landscape. Aspects of the social history have come to light during the research; but if more could be found out about the staff, prisoners and others who have been associated with Long Bay, our understanding of the place's significance would be enhanced. This latest review of the study has brought to light the opportunity for Aboriginal inmates to become involved in the research and understanding of the history of Long Bay in relation to the Aboriginal community.

REFERENCES

-
- 1 Kass, Terry, 1995, Long Bay Complex 1896 - 1994 A History, for Heritage Group, State Projects, Dept of Public Works & Services (now Dept of Commerce, Government Architect's Office).
Morris, Colleen, 1995, Long Bay Complex Conservation Analysis and Draft Policy Recommendations Landscape Component, for Heritage Group, State Projects, Dept of Public Works & Services.
 - 2 Walker, Meredith, Long Bay Correctional Complex - Investigation of Social Value, 1997, for Heritage Group, State Projects, Dept of Public Works & Services.

2.0 HISTORICAL SUMMARY

This section is based on reports prepared by the historian and the landscape heritage consultant for the 1995 project, Terry Kass and Colleen Morris plus the indigenous perspective provided by the archaeologist, Robynne Mills in 2004. Their reports are available as separate documents.¹

2.1 HISTORY OF ABORIGINAL OCCUPATION OF THE STUDY AREA

Archaeological evidence suggests that the greater Sydney District has been inhabited for at least 20,000 years with dated rock shelter occupation sites in the Blue Mountains and its foothills. These sites were occupied at a time when the sea level was much lower and the present coastline was an inland environment drained by streams. There are no Pleistocene sites or sites dated to the last glaciation on the Sydney Coast. During this period temperatures would have been much lower and rainfall far less. Port Jackson would have been a deep river valley and the coastline is estimated to have been 15km beyond Sydney Heads. Temperatures and aridity improved after 15,000 years ago reaching their peak by 8-5,000 years ago when the present coastline and foreshores stabilised to their current locations.

Two sites in the vicinity of the study area have been dated to between 7,000 to 8,000 BP. These sites are a hearth site in the Prince of Wales Hospital and a rock shelter containing midden deposit at Curracurrang near Wattamolla in the Royal National Park. The hearth site at the Prince of Wales Hospital was located in an aeolian dune between the coast and the inland Botany and Lachlan Swamp systems. The majority of sites investigated in the Sydney coastal area are dated to within the last 2,500 years and in most cases demonstrate Aboriginal exploitation of marine resources at current sea levels.²

Available evidence indicates that Aboriginal occupation of the Sydney Region was initially sporadic, and that population numbers were fairly low during this early period.³ From around 5,000 years ago more intensive use began and from about 3,000 years ago to the time of European contact the number of sites appears to have increased dramatically.

The area chosen at the turn of the 20th century for the Long Bay prison complex was a landscape with a variety of landform and vegetation regimes of a type which Aboriginal people utilised extensively prior to European colonization. Patches of remnant vegetation indicate that the area to the east of the gaol was vegetated by heath land with low, open woodland on lower slopes and in patches of deeper sands. It is known that Aboriginal people moved through this area on established tracks which led from Port Jackson to Little Bay and Botany Bay, camping on the way in the sand dunes. The dunes provided protection from the wind and a warm, soft place to camp. Burials are known to occur in the dunes.

To the west of the site adjacent to Bunnerong Road is an area of swales and infilled coastal lagoons. The soil is deep and fertile and 39 market gardens were recorded here in 1854.⁴ This area would have been a valuable one for Aboriginal people.

Also to the west are the Botany and Lachlan Swamp Systems including Long Swamp and Veterans Swamp. These systems of interconnected swamp lands would have been an extremely rich resource for Aboriginal people by providing both a reliable supply of fresh water and a rich environment for a variety of flora, fauna, especially bird species and water plants. The fact that the swamps provided the only supply of fresh water for the Sydney region from 1837 to 1859 most likely disrupted Aboriginal use of this vital resource.

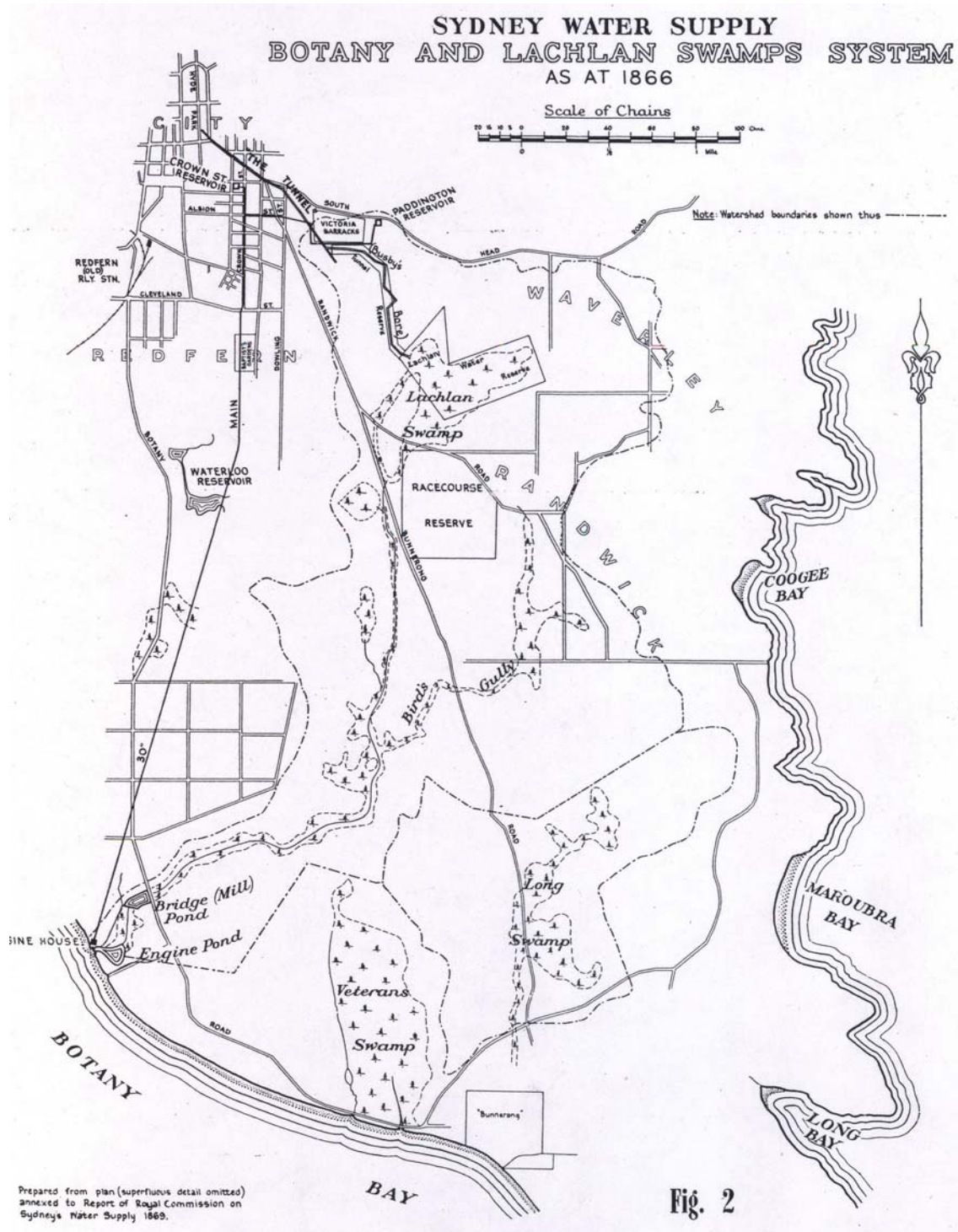


Fig. 2-1 Botany/ Lachlan Swamp System, (Source: Water Board Journal, 1953)

2.2 ABORIGINAL HISTORY AT CONTACT FROM HISTORICAL SOURCES

General accounts of Aboriginal-White contact history in the Port Jackson/Botany Bay area have been documented in the journals of early seafarers, members of the First Fleet and settlers. The evidence presented in this section of the report is based on a collection of source documents which relate specifically to the South Sydney area.⁵

Evidence of Aboriginal groups in the Long Bay area.

Record of a meeting at Little Bay and Long Bay, June 1788

- *May 1788...I have already hinted that the country is more populous than it was generally believed in Europe at the time of our sailing. ...it appears as if some of the Indian families confine their society and connections within their own pale; but that this cannot always be the case we know, for on the north-western arm of Botany Bay stands a village which contains more than a dozen houses and perhaps five times that number of people being the most considerable establishment that we are acquainted with in the country. As a striking proof, besides, of the numerousness of the natives, I beg leave to state, that Governor Phillip, when on an excursion between the head of the harbour and Botany Bay, once fell in with a party which consisted of more than three hundred persons, two hundred and twelve of whom were men; this happened only on the day following the murder of the two convict rush cutters before noticed (Tench 1789)*

Obed West's accounts were written in the 1880s but referred to the period from 1810 onwards

- *The blacks called Long Bay "Boora" and it was long before white men came to the country, and for long afterwards, the principal camping place for the aborigines between Sydney and Botany. Several well-beaten paths led down to the bay, the ground around which was a great deal more open than at the present day.*

First Contact: cautious but peaceful.

- *20th January 1788...we found that the Governor had without much difficulty met with some natives on the north side of the Bay and after convincing them of his good intentions, they received some trifling presents from him which they handed to each other without much concern (Bradley 1969)*

Conflict

The initial phase was typically followed by violence during which both whites and Aboriginals were killed.

- *17th February 1788... three people belonging to the French Ships came over from Botany Bay, they met with but few of the Natives. We found the Natives had been endeavouring to steal several things from them which obliged them to fire on them once or twice (Bradley 1969).*
- *21st February 1788... some of the officers of the Boussole came from Botany Bay to visit the Governor. They informed us that the Natives are exceedingly troublesome there and that wherever they meet an unarmed man they attack him (Bradley 1969).*
- *9th July 1788...on the 30 May two men employed collecting thatch at some distance from the camp were found dead; one of them had four spears in him, one of which had passed through his body; the other was found at some distance dead, but without any apparent injury.. I am still persuaded that the natives were not the aggressors. These men had been seen with one of their canoes...it is more than probable, they did this in their own defence, or in defending their canoes (Governor Phillip to Lord Sydney 9th July 1788).*
- *March 1779...a convict belonging to a brick-maker's gang had strayed into the woods and fallen in with a party of natives, who killed him. A few days after this incident, a party of convicts, sixteen in number, set off towards Botany Bay, with a determination to revenge, upon whatever natives they should meet...near Botany Bay they fell in with the natives.. the natives killed one man and wounded six others...(Collins 1975).*

Aboriginal Capitulation after the smallpox epidemic

The smallpox epidemic or 'gal-gaalla' as it was called by the local people, broke out in April 1789 and decimated the Aboriginal population. The disease hit the local population with horrific effect as it "raged among them with great fury and carried off vast numbers of them". It spread to the Hawkesbury River and beyond before the colonists themselves had reached these areas. Most Bediagal of the west Cumberland Plain had also died of smallpox by the time of Phillip's expedition to the Hawkesbury-Nepean River in April 1791. In just over a year, well over half the original inhabitants of Sydney had died.⁶

By the end of 1790 the fabric of native life around Port Jackson was shattered, and Aborigines, unforced, moved into the settlement. By the 1820s the remnants of the Aboriginal population were settled in two semi-permanent Aboriginal camps; one on the north side of the Harbour and the other at Botany Heads. By 1845 the numbers at the Botany Camp were said to be about 50. These people came from the Sydney District as well as other parts of NSW. The Aborigines here caught fish and possums. It is likely that these people travelled up to Little Bay and Long Bay which at the time were isolated from white settlement.

Government Control: Aborigines Protection/Welfare Board

In 1883 the Aborigines Protection Board was established. A system of "protection/segregation" was adopted; Aborigines were put on reserves away from white society in order to protect them from its bad effects. Children could be and were stolen from families and placed in "homes" where they could learn to become labourers and domestic servants. In 1937 the Aborigines Protection Board was changed to the Aborigines Welfare Board and the official policy became "assimilation". Apart from bigger and more expensive institutional welfare programs, state policy continued much as before; Aborigines continued to be controlled by police and station officials and children continued to be taken.

In 1880 a Protector of Aborigines was appointed who removed Aborigines from a camp at Circular Quay. Some Aborigines returned to the south coast, but 26 settled at La Perouse on Botany Bay. In order to control the Aborigines a Reserve of 7 acres was proclaimed in the mid 1880s and was permanently dedicated in 1895. The Aboriginal population at La Perouse increased from then on.⁷

Direct Extracts from La Perouse: the place the people and the sea 1998 pp3-20.

- *The first recognised permanent settlement of Aboriginal people at La Perouse was in about 1880. It was illegal but allowed to stay, because of the policy of keeping blacks segregated from the whites. At the end of the 1870s, 26 Aborigines camped permanently at La Perouse. The camp was established as a reserve under the Aboriginal Protection Board in 1883 but was not gazetted until 1895. Tin houses were erected on the shore of Botany Bay where the original camp was. Resident missionaries and a policeman looked after the camp.*
- *In 1929-30 because the tin houses were sinking in the sand, the settlement was moved back to where it is today. New homes were built. This was depression time. Two unauthorised unemployment camps were settled north of the reserve, known as Hill 60 and Happy Valley. Blacks and whites lived along side each other. Another unauthorised camp was set up at Frogs Hollow on the southern boundary of the reserve, and it was predominantly Aboriginal. After the Second World War Aborigines, whites and new Australians built their own shacks at Frogs Hollow. There were a lot of Russians living there. Randwick Council had a meeting with the people and told them they couldn't stay, so the white people moved away. This was in the early 1950s.*

Self Determination through the Land Council Legislation.

Direct Extracts from La Perouse: the place the people and the sea 1998 pp 3-20.

- *By 1972 the Board was abolished and a new government body was formed to represent us. It was called the Directorate for Aboriginal Welfare. Because the houses were dilapidated there was a new housing project at La Perouse. And 28 new houses were built. We paid our rent to the Housing Commission which handed them over to the Aboriginal Lands Trust set up in 1973.*
- *The Aboriginal Lands Trust was abolished in March 1983 when new legislation came in and set up the Local Aboriginal Land Councils so now we were responsible to ourselves only.*

2.3 THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DUAL PRISONS 1896-1918

The construction of a new prison for Sydney had been promoted throughout the 1870s and 80s by the Comptroller-General of Prisons, Harold Maclean. By 1884 he was recommending a new penitentiary 'to house the drunkards and petty offenders'. Maclean said there would be no need for strong buildings but he included a treadmill in the proposals. When, in 1888, he reluctantly agreed to the re-occupation of the old prison buildings on Cockatoo Island to house 'habitual vagrants and petty offenders', he again stressed that the arrangement should only be regarded as temporary, pending the construction of 'a metropolitan penitentiary'.⁸

It was not until the appointment of Maclean's successor, F W Neitenstein, however, that the scheme became a reality. During his 13 years in office, 1896-1909, Neitenstein had a profound effect on the prison system in NSW. While he supported the 19th century belief in the classification and segregation of prisoners, he wanted to reform the system to allow what he called 'restricted association' whereby inmates were allowed to work, exercise and pray together but were carefully separated at other times. Special care was taken to prevent the corruption of young offenders and first-timers.⁹ With the help of his deputy, Sam McCauley, he constantly stressed the need for economies to be made by means of more rational management and up to date buildings; but at the same time he worked hard to improve conditions for male and female prisoners alike, such as the provision of useful work and training, lighting in cells at night and well-stocked prison libraries.



Fig. 2-2 F.W.Neitenstein (Source: J.H.Watson, p.55.)

From his first year of office Neitenstein began vigorously to promote the building of a 'modern and humane' prison for women to serve the whole of NSW as well as a new general prison near Sydney for male first-offenders, inebriates and other misdemeanants. Up to that time women had not been adequately catered for in the prison system. Small numbers of women prisoners could be received at country gaols throughout the state but this involved setting aside cells for their use and employing female warders. Those in Sydney were housed in sub-standard conditions at Cockatoo Island, in buildings condemned as a

fire hazard. At the time of the 1899 Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works there were reported to be 135 women at Cockatoo Island, sharing one ward at night. A major concern of the all-male committee seems to have been the inability to separate prostitutes from other classes of prisoner. There were obvious advantages and economies to be made in concentrating women in a central location where they could be classified and placed under the control of female staff, hence the building of the 'Female Reformatory' at Long Bay.

Another of Neitenstein's concerns was the need for a penitentiary to accommodate males serving short sentences. Darlinghurst Gaol was overcrowded with prisoners of all classes thrown together. Neitenstein estimated that 200 of the men at Darlinghurst at that time, including 'debtors, persons awaiting trial, casuals, drunkards, vagrants', should be sent to the Penitentiary.¹⁰ The bulk would be serving sentences of less than 3 months. The dual institutions of the Female Reformatory and Male Penitentiary formed the basis for what became the principal prison complex in NSW.

By 1898 plans had been produced by the Government Architect, W L Vernon. These were placed before the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works the following year. At that stage the site under consideration was one bounded by Botany, Rainbow and Barker Streets in Randwick, near the present site of the University of New South Wales. After exhaustive consideration of the matter, including detailed questioning of Vernon, Neitenstein, local residents and others, the Committee recommended that the prisons be built as planned. By the time the project received parliamentary approval, however, the location had been changed to Long Bay, not far from the Prince Henry Hospital and easily connected to the new tram line along Anzac Parade.

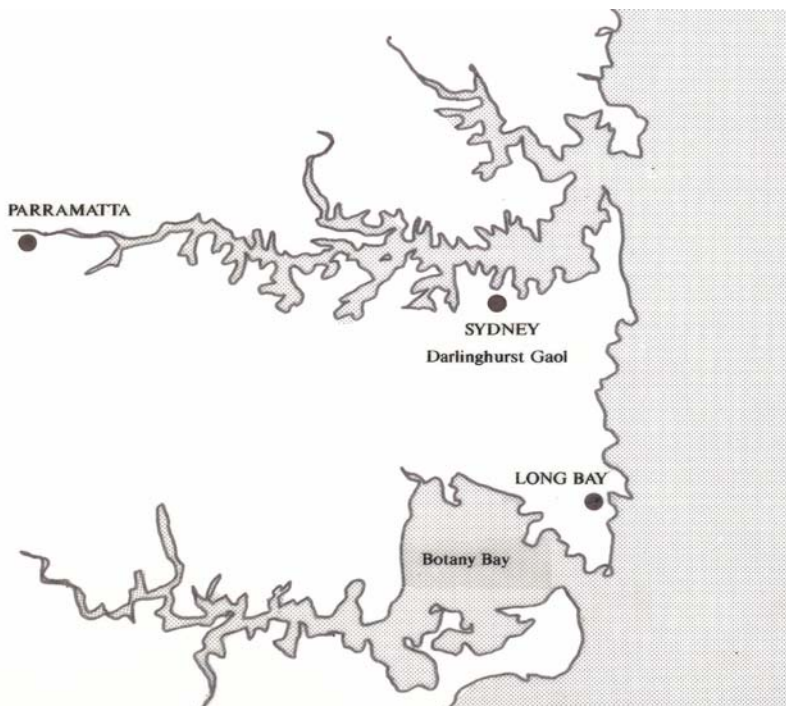
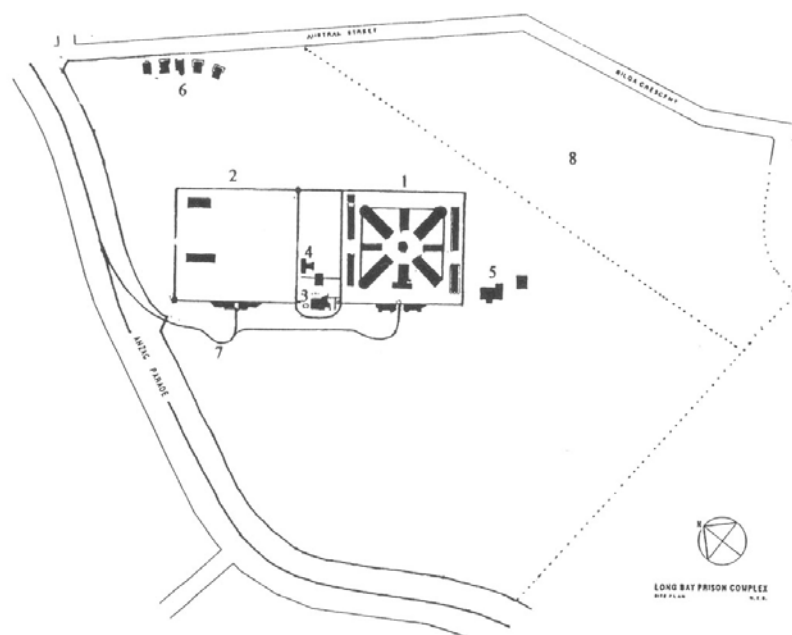


Fig. 2-3 Location Plan of the Long Bay Site

Work started on site in 1901 with Female Reformatory being given priority. Day labour was used under the control of the Public Works Department, however progress was slow and by 1905 only one wing, the entrance block and the perimeter walls had been completed. From then on, although attempts were made to use prison labour, work was mainly put out to contract. This speeded up the process. By 1909 the Female Reformatory was ready to be opened and the Male Penitentiary was well under way. Also built were the Governor's and Matron's residences, four warder's cottages and one for the prison electrician. The tramline was connected even before the road was constructed and prisoners were transferred in a special prison tramcar. As one of the few purpose-designed women's prisons in the world the

Reformatory was highly praised by the press and excited the interest and admiration of visitors from overseas. In the same year Neitenstein retired.



LEGEND

- 1 Female Reformatory
- 2 Male Penitentiary
- 3 Governor's Residence
- 4 Boiler House
- 5 Matron's Residence
- 6 Warders' Cottages
- 7 Tramline
- 8 Land Reserved for Inebriates' Institution

Fig. 2-4 The Long Bay Site in 1909.

Construction then continued on the Male Penitentiary but it took a further 5 years to reach completion, while Darlinghurst Gaol became even more overcrowded. The first male prisoners were moved by tram in May 1914 in small batches, to prepare the buildings for the opening which finally took place in June that year. By mid-July the move was complete and this allowed the closure of Darlinghurst and some of the smaller prisons around the state. The role of the new Penitentiary was described by Samuel McCauley, Neitenstein's trusted deputy who became Comptroller-General in 1914, as 'mainly a distributing gaol, and a place of detention for the reception of incapables from the city'.¹¹ But the design of the Penitentiary had changed since the time of the Parliamentary Standing Committee. Three of the seven back-to-back cell wings originally planned had been replaced by two cell wings of galleried layout, similar to those in the Female prison, indicating that the expected role of the Penitentiary might also have changed from being simply a place for short-term detention to something more like a replacement for Darlinghurst. This theory is supported by the fact that gallows were installed in one of the galleried wings in accordance with design drawings dated 1905. All classes of prisoner seem to have been housed there and a detailed system of classification was instigated involving the use of no less than 21 separate yards.

With a large labour force available on site the Prisons Department began to undertake more work independently and the site around the dual institutions was transformed by the building of roads using stone quarried on site, a stone stock shed, a Gatekeeper's Cottage and outer perimeter wall both constructed of sand lime (calcium silicate) bricks. The sandy soil of the site began to be enriched by the addition of manure donated by the City Council, low lying areas of the site were levelled, drained and brought into cultivation, and five ponds were formed to store water for irrigation. In 1916 lines of Canary Island palms and Norfolk Island pines were planted alongside the entrance roadway.

In 1915 a baker's oven was installed in the Penitentiary kitchen, beginning the tradition of bread-baking at Long Bay that has continued to the present day. Later that year the first stone of the Chapel was laid and, although progress was slow, all the work was done by prisoners and the results reached a high standard of construction. Pews were arranged on two floors with women entering separately at the upper level. The building contained an impressive timber roof structure, fine window and door joinery, stained glass and polished marble interior decorations. When the chapel was opened in 1918 it completed the outline of the Long Bay complex which remained substantially unaltered for over 40 years.

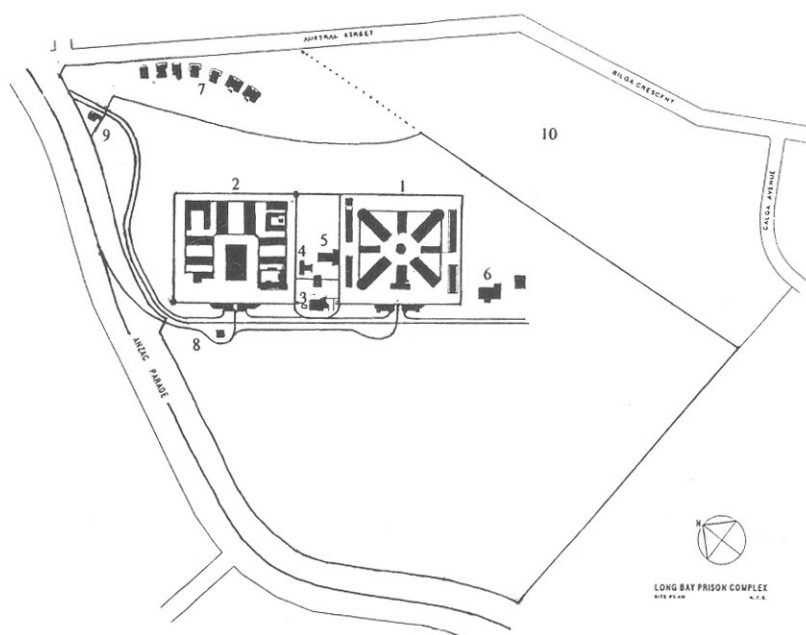


Fig. 2-5 Interior of Chapel (Source: State Archives 165.15/ 1296)

2.4 THE LONG BAY COMPLEX IN USE

Neitenstein's elaborate prisoner classification system, based on the length of sentence, age and character of the offender, was quickly eroded after his retirement. In 1911 separate treatment of first offenders was abolished.¹² The Reformatory became known as the best place for older prisoners to recruit new talent. Despite the clear original concept of the dual institutions they turned out to be rather unsuitable for actual needs in later years. When the Women's Reformatory opened the daily average occupancy was 124 prisoners. It grew to 199 in 1916 but thereafter numbers gradually dwindled so that by 1937 the daily average was only 42, in a prison with 276 cells.¹³ The reducing female prison population was partly ascribed to the reforming effect of the new buildings; but, given the severe overcrowding soon to afflict the Male Penitentiary, it was difficult to justify such under-utilisation of what, even in the 1950s, was thought to be 'the best maximum security prison in Australia'.¹⁴

Meanwhile the demand for maximum security places for male prisoners had grown. The first reference to overcrowding was in 1921. In 1922 the State Penitentiary was reported as receiving 70% of all gaol entries but only having enough space for 21%.¹⁵ It also functioned as the holding prison for trial and remand for metropolitan courts. Space became congested and pressure continued to grow in later years but little was done to alleviate the situation; in fact overcrowding was deliberately confined to Long Bay so that programmes at other centres would not be hampered.¹⁶ A series of press reports in the 1930s highlighted the overcrowding and noted that prisoners were being kept two or three to a cell. In 1945 male prisoners were transferred into two of the Reformatory's cell wings in what must have been an awkward arrangement to manage.



- LEGEND**
- 1 Female Reformatory
 - 2 Male Penitentiary
 - 3 Governor's Residence
 - 4 Boiler House
 - 5 Chapel
 - 6 Matron's Residence
 - 7 Warders' Cottages
 - 8 Tramline
 - 9 Gatekeeper's Cottage
 - 10 Land Reserved for Inebriates' Institution

Fig. 2-6 The Long Bay Site in 1918.

Finding work for prisoners has been a central concern of penal philosophies in the past. The concept of hard, monotonous labour as a punishment was still current at the time the Long Bay prisons were built; but the value of constructive work, not only for occupying prisoners but for giving them useful skills to help their re-entry into society, was becoming widely recognised.¹⁷ In the early years of occupation of the Long Bay site there was ample scope for employment in completing the buildings, constructing boundary walls, and modifying the site by clearing the original vegetation and preparing the ground for cultivation. Despite the poor, sandy soil, large areas of the site were brought into production with the aims of providing food for prison use, supplying nearby institutions such as Prince Henry Hospital, and to lessen the cost of the prisoners to the State.

In addition to building work and site modification, industries were established at Long Bay which continued to have a major influence on the life and reputation of the place. The mending and manufacture of clothing for prison use and for other government departments was carried out in the purpose-designed workshops of the Women's Reformatory. As mentioned above, bread-baking became an important activity of the Penitentiary from 1915 onwards. The bakehouse at Long Bay won an excellent reputation for its bread. Concrete blocks were made at the prison for the Daceyville housing scheme. In a six month period between 1919 and 1920 over 48,000 blocks were manufactured. Industrial activities have continued at Long Bay up to the present day. In 1965 they were listed as:

State Reformatory for Women: Manufacture of clothing for female officers and prisoners

State Penitentiary: Bread baking, Matmaking, Bookbinding, Printing, Laundry and dry cleaning, Construction of new prison buildings, Sorting, folding and packing books, study sheets, etc. for other Govt. Departments.¹⁸

Today they include furniture making, tree nursery, general maintenance, waste recycling, bakery, textiles, gardening, and motor vehicle maintenance.

Between 1918 and the late 1950s there was only one building development of note outside the dual institutions. This was the women's *Cottage Block*, built to the north east of the Women's Reformatory by male prisoners and opened in 1936. The buildings were of domestic scale and consisted of a series of rooms arranged around a courtyard with verandahs. The Cottage Block aimed to remove female first offenders from the influence of hardened criminals at the Reformatory, giving them an opportunity to learn domestic skills.¹⁹ It was demolished in the 1960s to make way for the new Boiler House.

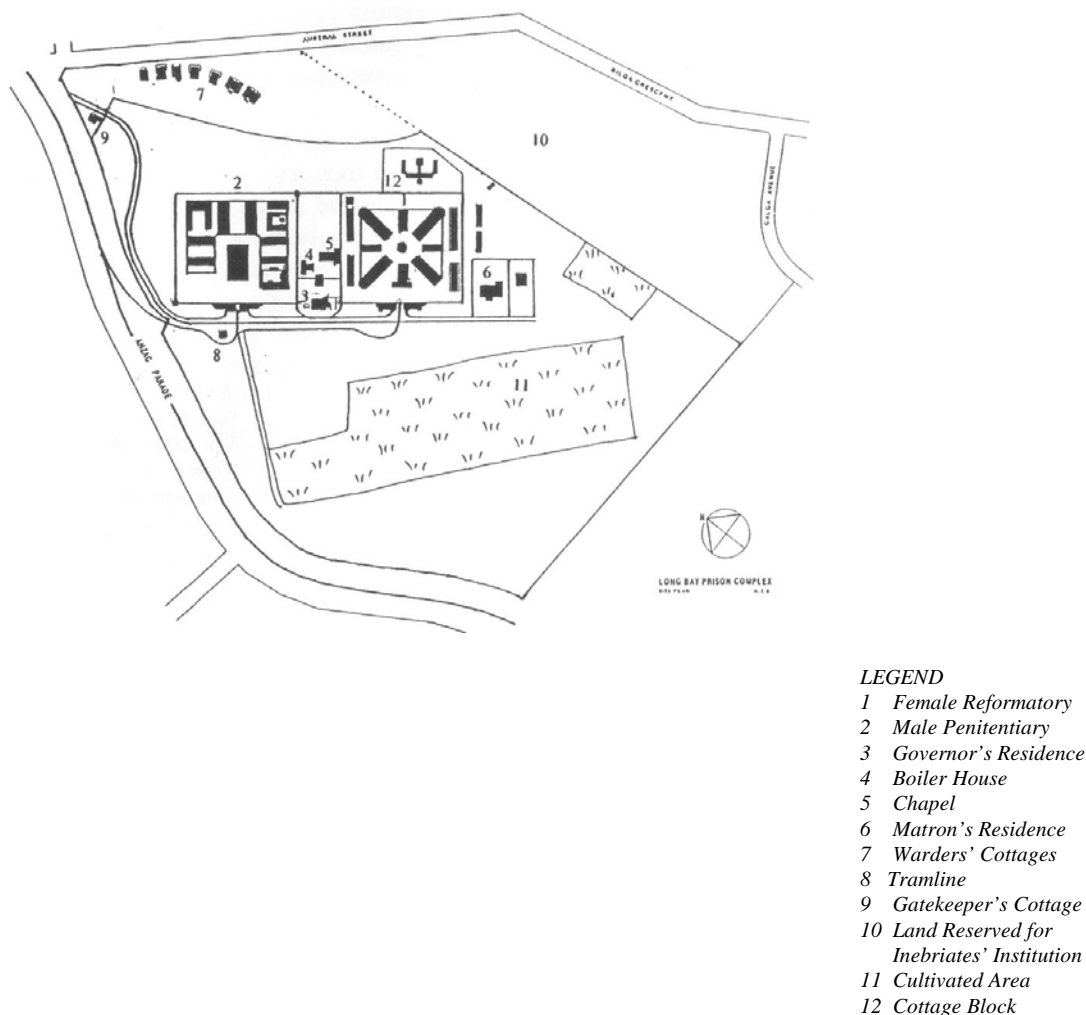


Fig. 2-7 The Long Bay Site in 1936.

2.5 EXPANSION OF THE COMPLEX 1954-1994

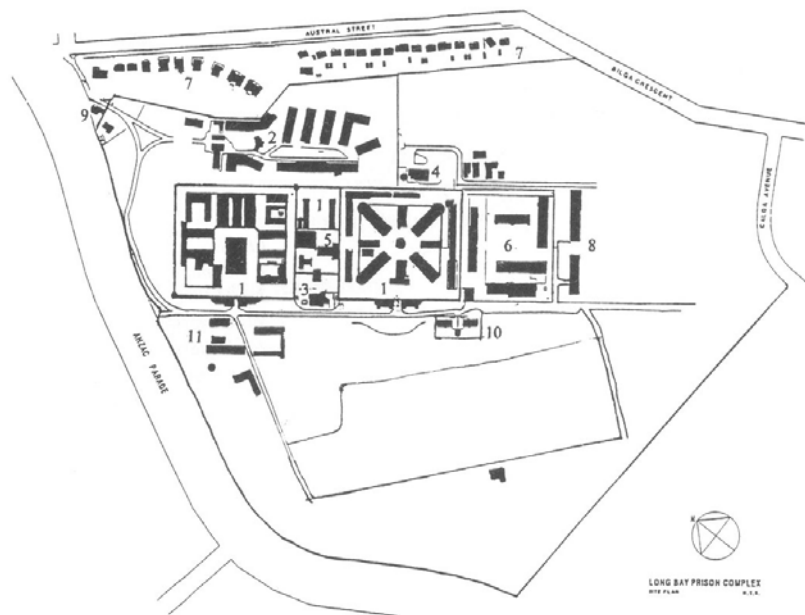
Finally, in 1957, plans were prepared for a new prison to relieve the pressure at Long Bay. On the drawings it is called simply 'Additional Accommodation for Prisoners'. It comprised 5 cell wings with a total of 220 cells and was to be built to the north east of the State Penitentiary. It was the largest prison built in NSW for 50 years. Construction was carried out by prison labour. By the time it was opened in 1962 it was known as the 'New Reformatory for Women', all the women were transferred to it and the old Reformatory buildings were incorporated into the male prison now called 'the State Penitentiary'. On 30 July 1965 the population of the New Reformatory was reported as 78, while accommodation for 240 was available.

Once the women had moved out, the State Penitentiary, now consisting of the former male and female institutions, became the principal receiving and distribution centre for convicted prisoners and those

awaiting trial. It was also the prison hospital and mental observation centre for NSW. The hospital was first located in the former Male Penitentiary. It had accommodation for 24 patients, a staff of 10 nurses and 2 full time and 1 part time medical officers.²⁰ In 1966 the hospital was moved to the former Female Reformatory Hospital and Staff Quarters building.

In 1965 the 'State Penitentiary at Malabar' and the new 'State Reformatory for Women at Malabar' were at the top of the list of the State's principal gaols. Accommodation at the State Penitentiary comprised room for 359 prisoners in the original penitentiary, 278 in the former female reformatory, 122 in wooden huts built between male and female sections and 56 in a converted female workroom, giving a total of 815 places. The actual population in the State Penitentiary on 30 July 1965 was 1244.²¹ It was the reception centre for all committals in the Sydney metropolitan area between Nowra, Gosford and Burwood. It gained a poor reputation, however, as a depressing, dull and inhumane place.²²

A new centre for male prisoners awaiting trial was also planned at this time. Construction started in 1960, again using prison labour, and in 1967 the first purpose-built remand centre in Australia was opened. It abutted the southern wall of the former Female Reformatory, extending the line of buildings along the main avenue and was intended to hold up to 224 inmates. Other developments during the 1960s were 24 extra staff houses, a new boiler house, motor garage and workshop as well as the commencement of the programme to install w.c.s and hand basins in cells. At that time Long Bay was the main hospital centre for NSW prisons.



LEGEND

- 1 State Penitentiary
- 2 New Reformatory for Women
- 3 Governor's Residence
- 4 Boiler House
- 5 Chapel
- 6 Remand Centre
- 7 Warders' Cottages
- 8 Store and Garage
- 9 Gatekeeper's Cottage
- 10 Pharmacy
- 11 Staff Recreation & Quarters

Fig. 2-8 The Long Bay Site in 1968

In 1968 the Public Works Department began work on the design of a new self-contained maximum security block at Long Bay which came to be called *Katingal*. The newly appointed Comptroller General of Prisons, Walter McGeechan was the motivation behind it.²³ *Katingal* was designed to eliminate not only physical contact between prisoners and staff but also all contact between prisoners and the outside environment. Built in secrecy from 1973 and opened in 1975, it soon raised concerns about the effects of such an isolated regime on prisoners. Adverse publicity and public criticism continued until it was closed at the recommendation of the Royal Commission into NSW Prisons headed by Justice Nagle in 1978.

In 1969 the women were moved out of the New Reformatory to the Mulawa Correctional Centre at Silverwater. The Reformatory buildings were converted into a low security institution for male offenders and renamed the Malabar Training Centre. The Training Centre is currently used as part of the Metropolitan Special Programs Centre (wings 5 & 6).

Development accelerated on the site during the 1970s. Alterations were made to the existing buildings and services, new staff facilities and housing were constructed including the single officers' quarters, a new roadway and main entrance built by prison labour, a kitchen, bakery and officers' training school. Despite these improvements, it was a period of unrest amongst prisoners and industrial action by staff. On Christmas Day 1978 a riot by prisoners in the former Penitentiary caused a serious fire in the workshop buildings. The workshops were subsequently demolished. After the Nagle Commission, the Observation section of the former Penitentiary was demolished and in 1980 the Special Care Unit was created out of a converted wing of the former Reformatory.

More recently, other specialist facilities such as the Prison Hospital, the Special Purpose Centre and the Periodic Detention Centre have filled up vacant areas of the site. Another major change, which took place during the late 1980s and early 1990s at Long Bay, was the expansion of privately-run industries including painting and decorating, air brushing and horticulture. Large steel-clad sheds were erected to the south east of the Remand Centre but one particularly large shed was insensitively located between the two original prisons at the regrettable cost of the demolition of the chapel.

2.6 RECENT CHANGES 1994 - 2004

The Metropolitan Remand and Reception Centre was relocated from Long Bay to a new correctional facility at Silverwater shortly after the completion of the 1995 Conservation Plan. Since that time Long Bay has been used for a range of special programs to serve the needs of various types of inmates. Four of the Long Bay centres, including the former dual institutions, have become known as the Malabar Special Programs Centre (Areas 1-7). This is a maximum security installation catering for inmates with a variety of problems. It comprises the Special Care Unit, the Alexander Maconochie Unit (violence prevention), Lifestyles Unit (for HIV-positive inmates), the Kevin Waller Unit for self-harming and suicidal inmates and a sex offenders program. The former remand centre has become the Metropolitan Medical Transient Centre while the Special Purpose Centre and the hospital continue in their original functions. It is expected that these functions will continue along with the creation of a new forensic hospital on the site.

A master plan is being prepared for the Long Bay site and this is one of the main reasons for the updating of this Conservation Management Plan. Central to the long term vision for the site is the construction of two new hospitals: the Long Bay Hospital to be built to the south of the former remand centre and a new Forensic Hospital to replace the existing hospital on the south-western portion of the site.

Throughout its history the site has had to respond to changing philosophies and needs in the prison system spanning the whole of the 20th century. These responses are reflected in the physical form of the site today. According to the master plan, Long Bay will continue to have an important role in the correctional system of New South Wales into the 21st century.²⁴

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3.0 PHYSICAL ANALYSIS

3.1 THE SITE

The area chosen at the turn of the century for the two new prisons was a ridge with fine views to the south west towards the entrance to Botany Bay, it was described in 1884 as being 'formed of bold sand hills, with rocks and gullies with a wealth of wild flowers', however, the initial response was to clear it and plant exotic species.¹ The dual institutions, the Women's Reformatory and the Male Penitentiary, were planned to sit on a platform behind a sandstone ridge to take full advantage of the views, while the lower swampy areas of the site were left clear of buildings.

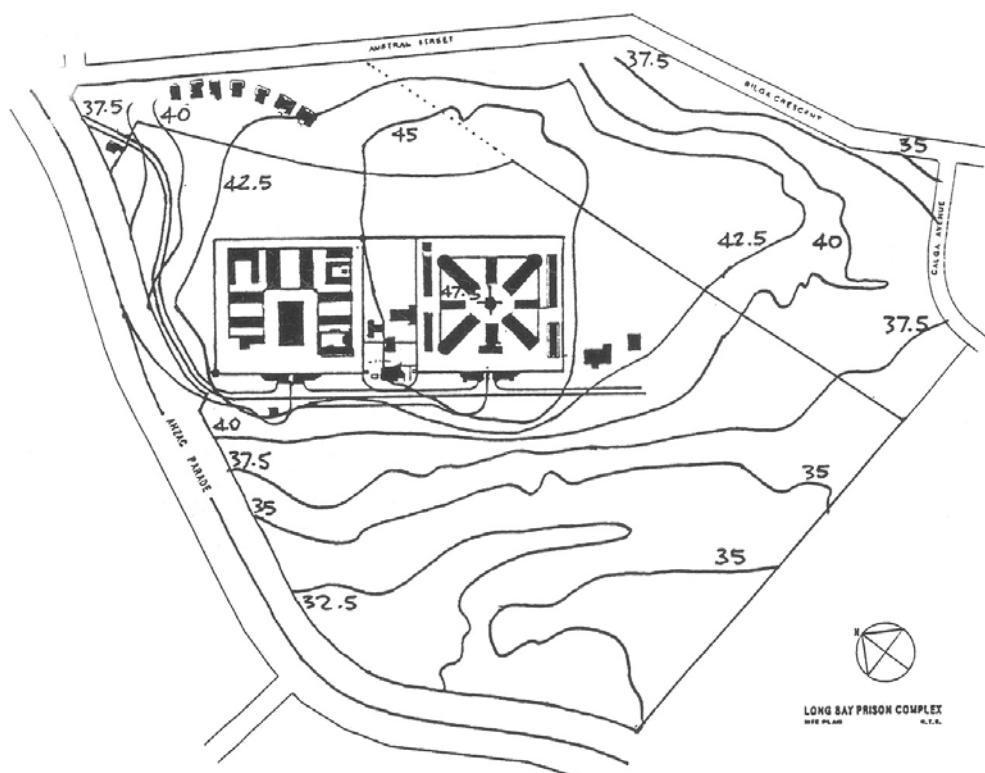


Fig. 3-1 Long Bay Site in 1918 Showing current contours

The selection of the site is consistent with the late 19th century trend to locate prisons away from towns. It also complied with much earlier advice. John Howard, the English prison reformer, had recommended as early as the 1770s that prisons be situated in open country on the rise of a hill to receive the full force of the wind.² Moreover, the planning of the dual institutions, with the separation of male and female prisons and the governor's house set in the middle, was precisely the arrangement Howard had approved of when he saw Newport Bridewell. Neitenstein objected to urban situations for the prisoners' sake, as he pointed out in a revealing response to a question of the Parliamentary Standing Committee.

It is bad for long-sentence prisoners to be confined in the heart of the city. They hear the noises outside - the sounds of children playing, the strains of band music - and they are, therefore, needlessly worried.³

Doubts were expressed at the Committee Sessions by the Government Architect, W L Vernon, about the convenience of such a remote location; but perhaps the logic of using the new tramway to La Perouse, opened in 1902, decided the matter.

Full use was made of the tramway during and after construction. Steam trams with flat-topped cars transported millions of bricks to the site from the brickyards in Mitchell Road, Alexandria. The line was electrified in 1906. Once the Long Bay prisons were open, prisoners were able to be transferred from the courtyard of Darlinghurst police station straight to the birdcages in each Entrance Block. A special compartmented prison car was used and this method continued in service until 1950.

The tram had its own entrance to the site half way along the north western boundary. Road users came in via the main gates, located in the extreme northern corner, and proceeded along the avenue between the lines of palms leading up to the prison entrances. The tram, however, ran along outside the avenue of palms. In later years inmates' visitors were admitted through a wicket gate in the tram entrance, an indication perhaps of their perceived status.⁴



Fig. 3-2 Rear View of Male Penitentiary Entrance Block, no date, note 'Birdcage'. (Source: State Archives 163.4 / 9253)

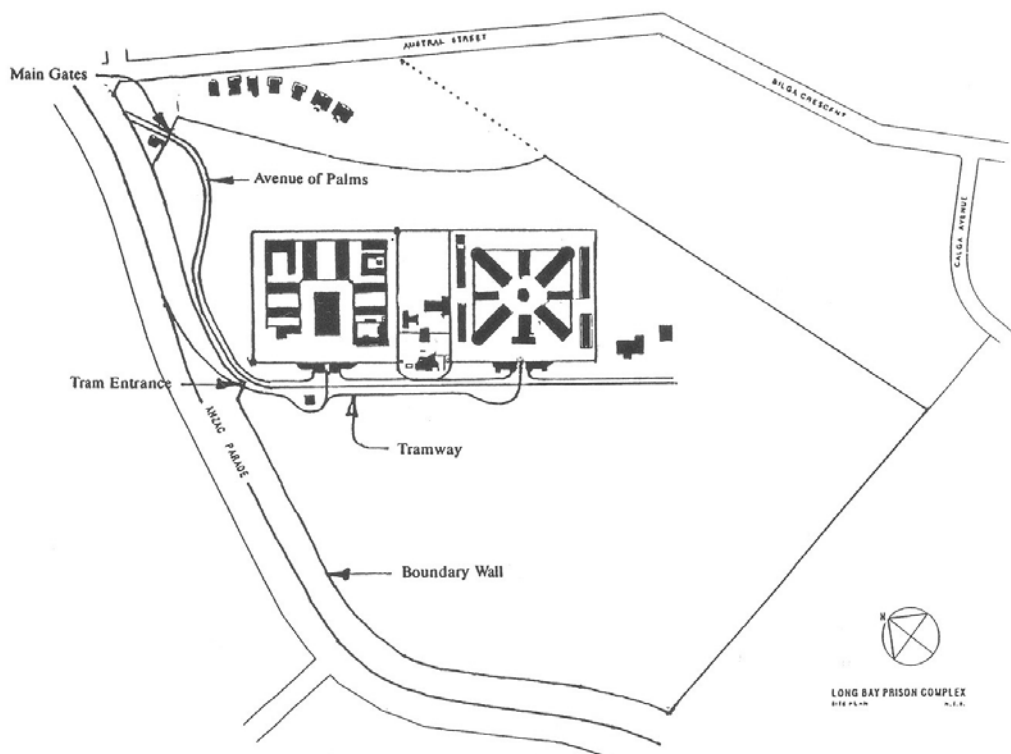


Fig. 3-3 Long Bay Site Circulation Routes in 1918

These segregated circulation routes have been partially obscured by later developments. The trams stopped running in 1950 and the tram entrance and tracks were removed (although some tracks are understood to remain under the entrance arches to each prison). Hardly any physical evidence survives to show the line of the tramway. From 1970 onwards the old main entrance to the site fell into disuse as vehicular access was moved to a point further along Anzac Parade. The roadway from the old Gatekeeper's Cottage has therefore become a dead end, although it is still partly in use for access to the Training Centre. During the 1970s this section of the avenue of palms was further compromised by realignment and the formation of a small parking bay leaving palms vulnerable to damage by drivers.

Another remnant of the 1918 site is the outer perimeter wall built around the site by prisoners using calcium silicate bricks laid in English bond. This wall is approximately 2.1m high and has piers built around pointed steel uprights presumably used to support strands of barbed wire. Only a short section of this wall, including the pillars of the old main gates, remains near the gatekeeper's cottage. The calcium silicate bricks have become severely eroded in places.



Fig. 3-4 Prisoners Building the Perimeter Wall, no date. (Source: State Archives 164.7 / 940)

Also built in calcium silicate bricks and attached to the outside of the perimeter wall was the Gatekeeper's Cottage located just to the west of the main entrance gates. An early photograph shows that it was a handsome and unusual building. It has been somewhat altered but is renovated after a period of disuse and is now in use as a residence.

3.2 LANDSCAPING

Considerable efforts were expended over the years attempting to transform the site from its natural condition into a more 'attractive' and 'productive' state. Native vegetation was cleared and exotic species introduced, although getting them to grow was not so easy. According to newspaper reports from 1908, just before the opening of the Female Reformatory, a mass planting of over 1000 pine trees took place. These must have quickly failed as there are few signs of them in later photographs. More successful were the later plantings along the avenue and in front of the male and female prisons. Here the dramatic siting of the prisons on the edge of raised sandstone platform was in time accentuated by the Norfolk Island Pines and Canary Island Palms whose spiky forms act as a visual foil to the long line of buildings behind.

The avenue of palms is an early example of what became a popular feature of new parks and suburbs and may have been chosen on the advice of J H Maiden, Director of the Botanic Gardens who visited the site in 1910.⁵

Inside the prison compounds garden beds of vegetables and flowering plants were established, especially in the Women's Reformatory where every opportunity was taken to 'brighten the appearance of the approaches to the buildings, and produce a more cheerful aspect'.⁶ Farming was carried out in the space between the prisons, alongside the chapel, in the area now occupied by the large industrial building (asset no. 063037). Throughout the site, surprisingly ambitious modifications were made to the landscape. The sandy soil was enriched by the addition of large quantities of manure supplied by the City Council. Retention ponds were dug, complete with islands for wildfowl. An irrigation system powered by a windmill was installed and low lying areas were terraced and drained creating a pattern of fields which is clearly seen up at the top of an aerial photograph from 1929.



Fig. 3-5 Aerial photograph of Long Bay Complex, 1929, (Source: A.O.2/2136, p.137)



Fig. 3-6 Fields and Ponds at Long Bay, no date (Source: State Archives 165.15 / 1294)

It is not known what crops were grown in these fields originally but an early photograph shows closely spaced rows of seedlings separated by thin hedges running along the drainage channels. A wide range of

vegetables was still being grown here in the 1960s irrigated from a man made, stone-lined creek that ran across the site in front of the gaols.⁷ Much of the filling material for the new roads and other projects came from several stone quarries opened up by prison labour on the site. Remains of such a quarry exist on the south-western side of the site in open land between the hospital and Anzac Parade.

The provision of housing for prison staff was an integral part of the site planning from the beginning. A drawing entitled 'Site Plan (Approximate)' signed by George McRae and dated 1909 indicates the intended scheme for 20 houses facing Austral Street. They were arranged in a sweeping curve leaving a tree-lined island where a Recreation Hall was planned to stand. The planning and detailed design of the houses is very much influenced by the Arts and Crafts style and the contemporary ideal of the picturesque garden suburb. In the event only half the scheme was carried out and the resulting truncated curve seems strange in relation to the later, more conventional development of the street. Coral trees were planted in the triangle of land where the hall was planned to be. These trees are now mature and provide an attractive setting for the warders' cottages.

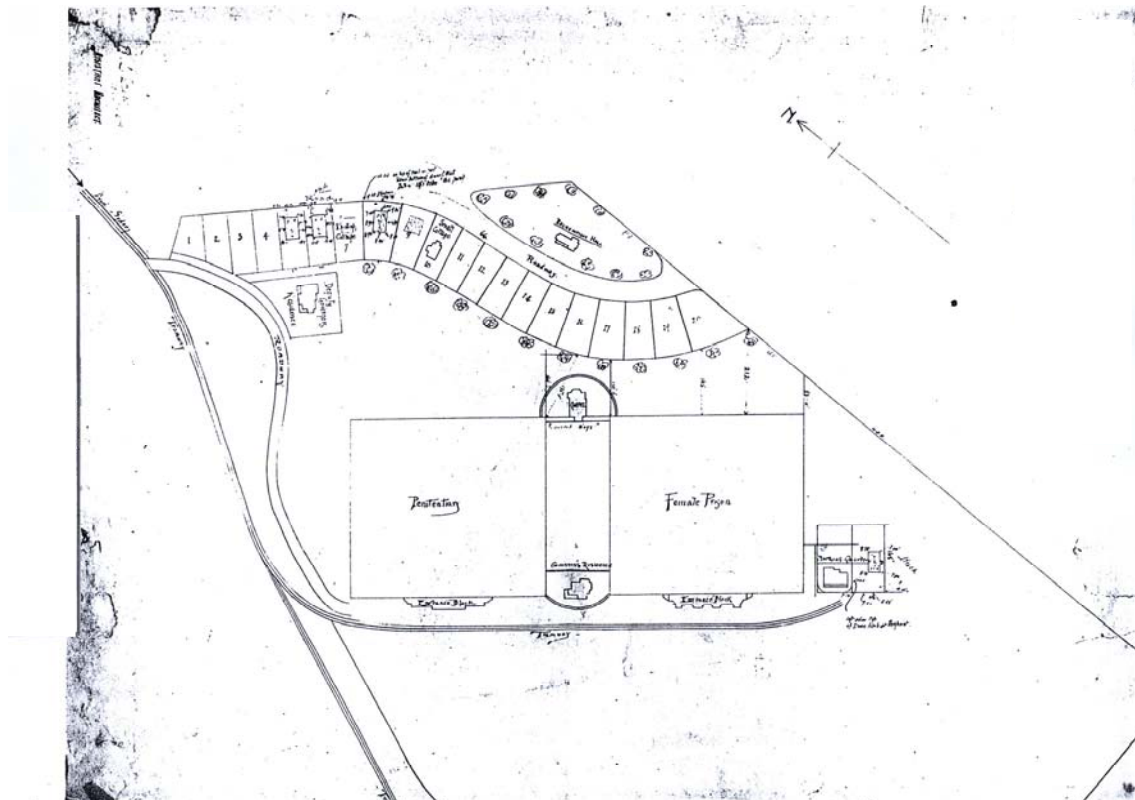


Fig. 3-7 Site Plan (Approximate), 1909. (Source: State Archives Plan No 1903)

3.3 BUILDINGS

The dual institutions of the Female Reformatory and the Male Penitentiary were designed by the Government Architect's office under W L Vernon from 1898 onwards. Although they are roughly the same size and look similar from the outside, there are significant differences. Vernon had recently inspected gaols in Europe but the only separate female prison he had seen was the one converted for the purpose at Aylesbury in England. This he found an unsatisfactory model for the new Reformatory which would have to be designed from first principles he claimed and would give NSW the honour of having 'the first female prison of any pretensions whatever'.⁸ He made no mention of the female prison opened at Pentridge six years earlier, nor does its design seem to have been directly influential.⁹ The Long Bay Female Reformatory was planned along fairly conventional 19th century lines with unconnected, radiating, two-storey wings, each wing having a top-lit central space and metal galleries for access to the upper cell ranges. The layout and construction of the Male Penitentiary were more experimental. Since it was originally planned to house mainly short-sentenced prisoners, back-to-back cell wings were considered adequate.

These were arranged in a rectangular layout, using a relatively light-weight and economical form of construction. Neitenstein claimed the credit for this scheme saying:

‘The terrace plan adopted in the Penitentiary is my own idea, and I fancy it will be a success so far as the male prisoners are concerned. It will be inexpensive and healthy, because there will be no general roof over the building’.¹⁰

The back-to-back cell pattern, although unusual in Australia, has a long ancestry stretching back to the Maison de Force, Ghent, Belgium of 1773.¹¹ It was used at Pentridge Prison, Victoria and at British-built prisons in India, examples also survive in Tasmania and South Australia.¹²

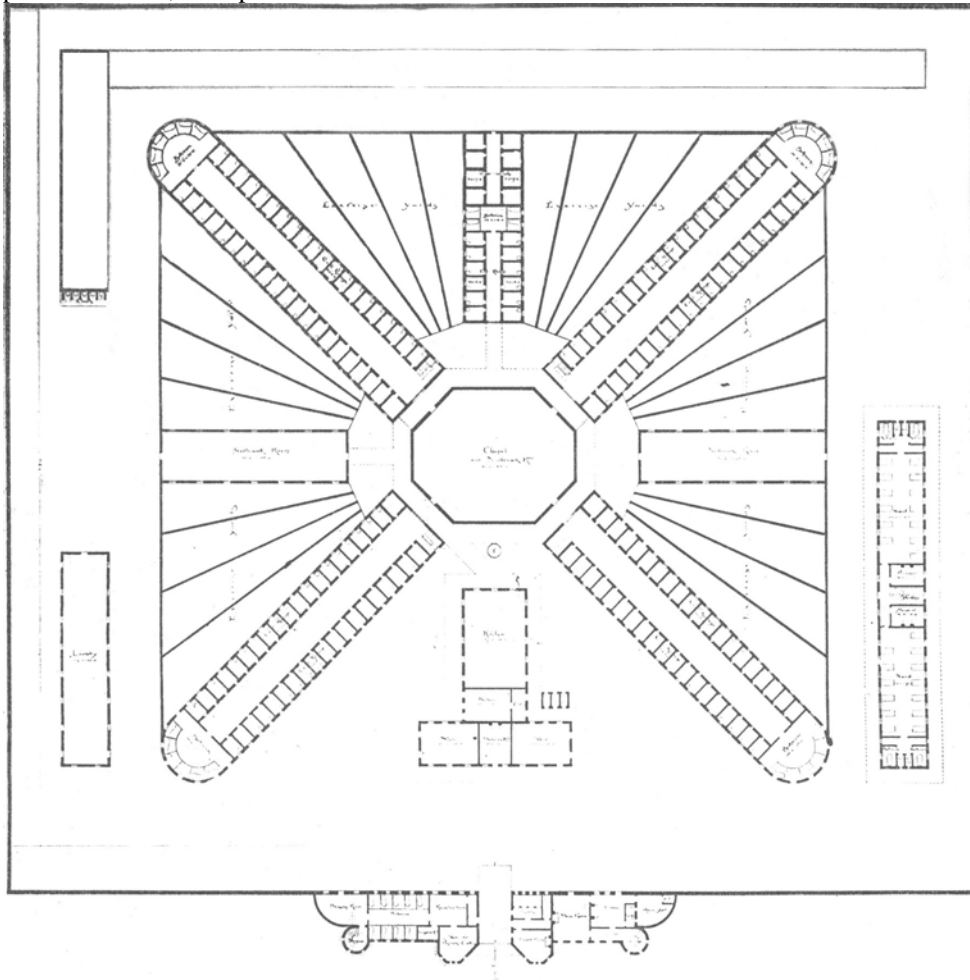


Fig. 3-8 Female Prison Little Bay, Ground Floor Plan, 1898

(Source: NSW -Justice Dept, Female Prison - Little Bay 1898, Mitchell Library)

By the time the Penitentiary was built, however, the plan had been amended to include two cell wings of galleried type, perhaps indicating a shift in its perceived role. In terms of building construction and architectural treatment there remained obvious differences between the two institutions. The Male Penitentiary was always meant to be a cheaper building than the Reformatory. This can be seen by comparing the designs of the respective Entrance Blocks. Most of the architectural emphasis was placed on the front elevations but the difference between them is striking. The frontage of the female prison has arcaded balconies, two sets of flanking towers and much more stone dressings than its grim male counterpart. Even the tablet above the entrance reserved for the coat of arms remains blank on the male prison.

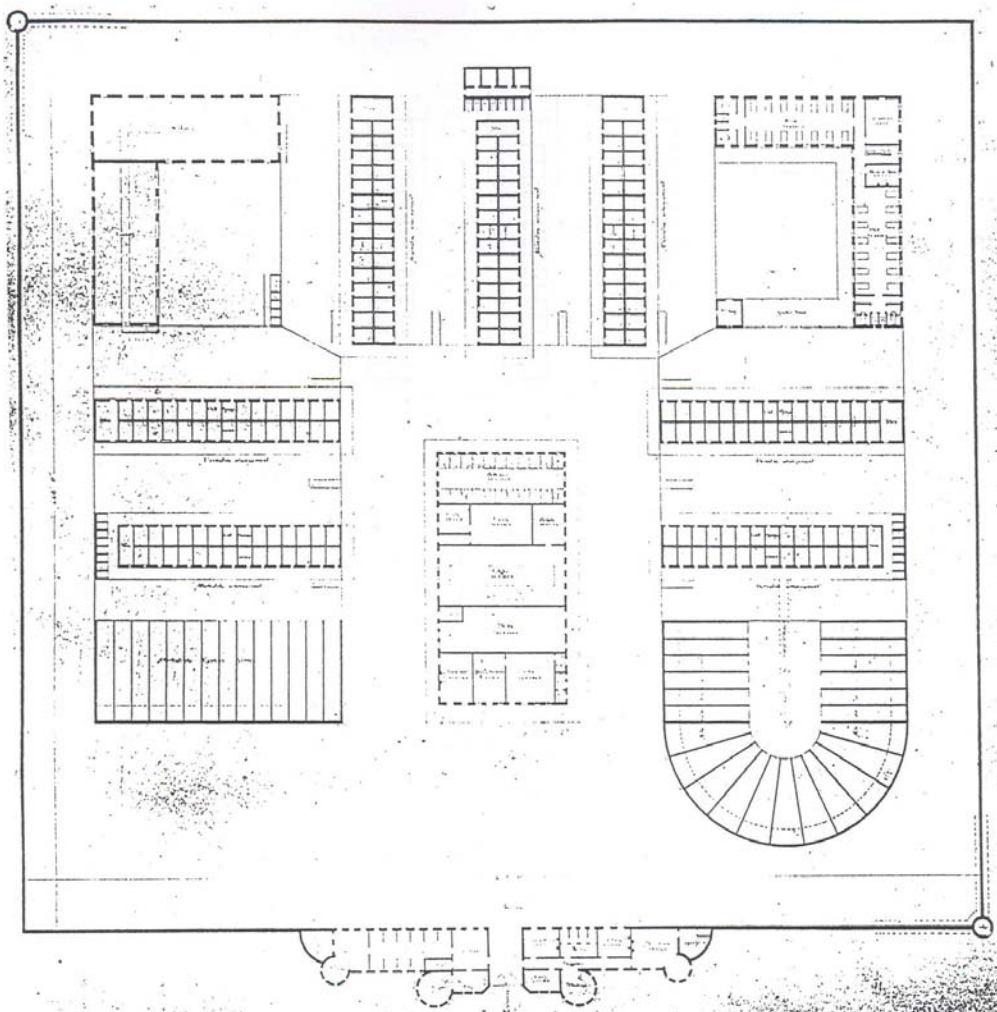


Fig. 3-9 Penitentiary Little Bay, Ground Floor Plan, 1898

(Source: NSW -Justice Dept, Penitentiary for Males - Little Bay 1898, Mitchell Library)

The different design approaches are reflected also in the quality of the environment inside the prisons. Every effort was made to enliven the spaces between buildings in the Female Reformatory. The focus of the scheme was the elegant glazed timber octagon filled with pot plants and surrounded by flower borders with even an aviary adjoining it. At the centre of the Penitentiary was the large kitchen block and most of the residual spaces were taken up by fenced yards, creating a cramped and sterile scene. The one large garden bed in the male prison, behind the Entrance Block, is shown in one early photograph to be filled with cabbages.

All the buildings of the dual prisons use the same palette of materials and are characteristic of Vernon's design. The bricks used everywhere, good quality 'commons' of a drab brown colour, contrast with the rusticated or plain sandstone dressings. The galleried cell wings are similar to earlier examples in NSW, for example those at Bathurst are of brick and stone and have a similar treatment of the cell windows. They are given their distinctive Vernon character mainly by the way the roof forms are cut away and hipped at each end and by the apsidal termination with its radiating roofing (probably originally copper, now profiled steel). Corrugated iron roofing was used throughout except for the Entrance Blocks which were roofed in slate and copper.



Fig. 3-10 Male Penitentiary Entrance Block (Source: State Archives 165.15 / 1295)

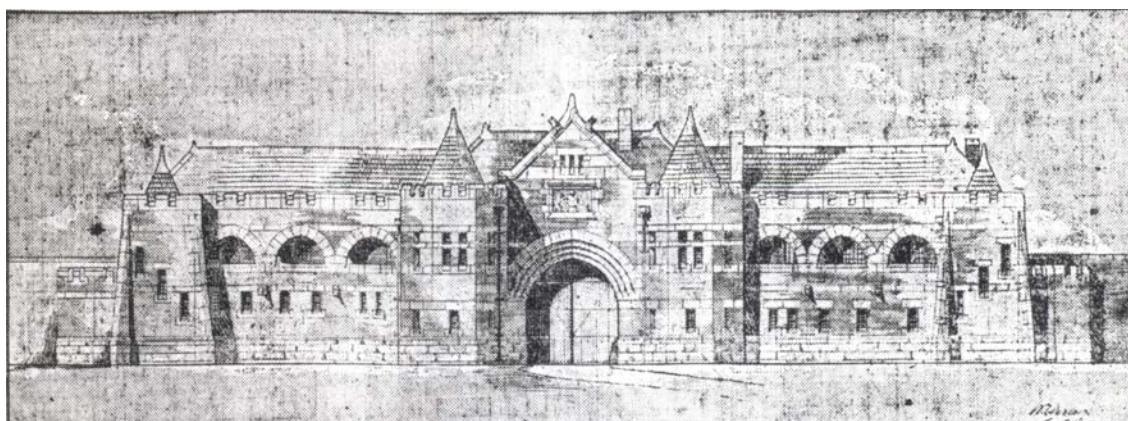


Fig. 3-11 Female Reformatory Entrance Block (Source: State Archives)

Apart from Vernon's stylistic input, what was new about these prisons was the level of attention paid to prisoners' amenity. All cells are sized to conform to the Pentonville standard of 13' x 7' (3.96 x 2.13m), the same size as those at Bathurst but large for the time. Much effort was spent by the Parliamentary Standing Committee of Public Works enquiring into cell sizes, ventilation rates and particularly the question of whether each cell should have its own toilet and hand basin. According to Kerr, the first Australian example of w.c.s in cells was probably Pentridge Gaol dating from 1858.¹³ It did not become standard practice, however, and as late as the 1898 Committee on Public Works, Vernon and Neitenstein were disagreeing on this point. The extra cost of providing drainage and water supply to each cell was considerable, compared with the usual arrangement of grouped facilities and 'night-tubs'. But cost does not seem to have been the paramount consideration, the issue was more to do with convenience versus propriety. Neitenstein complained about the nuisance of dealing with 'night-tubs' or of escorting prisoners to the toilet at night. Vernon conceded the practical advantages of w.c.s in cells but found that 'the idea of such an arrangement is rather repulsive'.¹⁴



Fig. 3-12 Gardens in centre of Female Reformatory, 1914. (Source: Prisons, Annual Report, 1914)

Alternative layouts of internal and grouped sanitary facilities were presented to the Committee and experimentation continued even during building works. The first cell wing built in the Female Reformatory had w.c.s and baths grouped half way along each cell range on both floors. Subsequent wings contained no w.c.s, just baths grouped in the semi-circular annexes. Similarly, in the Male Penitentiary, the first wing to be built incorporated w.c.s within the building envelope, ranged behind three punishment cells. Later wings devoted all the space to cells; 'latrines' were positioned outside the building at the end of the yards.

Vernon wanted to take full advantage of the technological advances of the time.¹⁵ This is especially evident in the Male Penitentiary where, for example, thin reinforced concrete floors were used in the cell wings, while the Reformatory floors were of mass concrete in a more conventional, vaulted form. Ventilation of cells was considered an extremely important factor, especially in the back-to-back cell wings where cross-flow of air had to be artificially induced. Vent ducts were built-in at the intersection of the cell walls and were supposed to be fitted with electrical exhaust fans. In the event they seem to have been installed without fans, but full electrical wiring was an integral part of the scheme from the start.

Neitenstein's system of Restricted Association kept prisoners alone except when at work, religious services or exercise. They had to eat their meals in their cells. He believed therefore, that they should be allowed lighting in their cells at night, saying that up to that time few prisoners in NSW had been given lights. As he pointed out, they 'cannot very well go to sleep at 6 o'clock in the evening, when it becomes dark, and they have therefore nothing to do'. Another improvement in the prisoner's lot promoted by Neitenstein was the provision of works of fiction in prison libraries. Using the newly introduced electric lighting in their cells, inmates would be able to enjoy the reformatory effects of 'the works of Sir Walter Scott, Dickens and Thackeray'.¹⁶

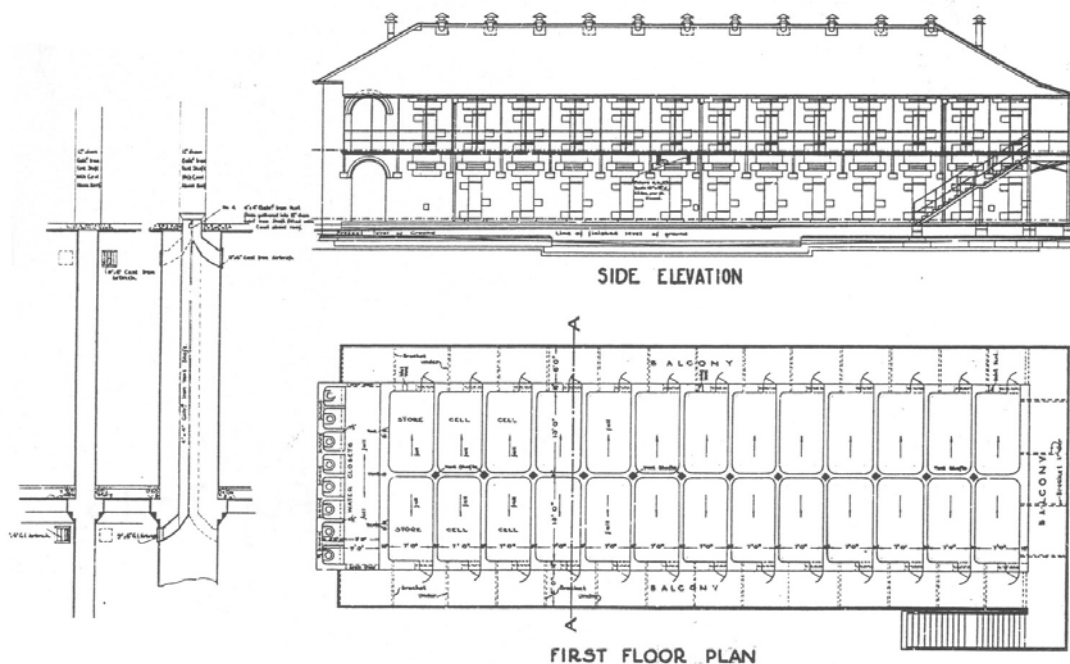


Fig. 3-13 Cell Range No 1, Male Penitentiary, 1907. (Source: Public Works Plan Room PC572/ A3487)

3.4 INDIGENOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Robynne Mills, archaeologist and David Ingrey, sites officer for the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC), conducted a site assessment in January 2004. Craig Wunsch, Regional Business Services Director for Corrective Services and Mr Jacko Walker, the Aboriginal Social and Welfare Worker for Aboriginal inmates, accompanied Mills and Ingrey during the assessment.

As a result of discussions with the La Perouse LALC sites officer it was decided that the survey would focus on three areas:

- Area 1: the proposed redevelopment of the workshops for the new prison hospital.
- Area 2: the site of the proposed new forensic hospital building in the south-western section of the complex, adjacent to Anzac Parade.
- Area 3: Bilga Crescent and Calga Avenue area where impact from building and road construction appeared to have been minimal. There were no proposed impacts to this area from the current redevelopment.

It is anticipated from a consideration of known site types and distribution patterns within the study area that the following landform units and structures within Long Bay Correctional Centre Complex have a potential to contain Aboriginal sites.

- Engraving and axe grinding groove sites may be located on sandstone outcrops.
- Burials may occur in the Holocene sand dunes within the complex.
- Shell middens and open camp sites may be located across the gaol complex area.
- The Aboriginal community may consider the gaol complex as having social/cultural significance in view of the numbers of Aboriginal people incarcerated in the gaol from its inception to present day. The presence of a hanging room at the gaol raises the issue of Aboriginal people being hanged and if so where were their remains interred?

Predicted Archaeological Sensitivity

Based on an assessment of site types and distribution patterns in the immediate area, the following sensitive landscape features were identified within the development area:

- All exposed sandstone areas
- All deposits of Holocene sand dunes either exposed or currently under existing buildings.

Results of Site Assessment

No sites were identified during the survey at the Long Bay Gaol Complex but the La Perouse LALC identified Long Bay Gaol as having considerable cultural significance for the La Perouse Community. The potential for discovering Aboriginal sites exists. This potential is discussed and addressed in the conservation policies along with a site plan showing the extent of Areas 1, 2 and 3.

3.5 SUMMARY

There was a long hiatus in prison construction between the First World War and the 1950s for the reasons, such as lack of funding, identified by Kerr.¹⁷ The female prison at Long Bay can therefore be seen as the last in the line of 19th century prison designs and the male penitentiary as the first of the 20th century's penal experiments. Together, they formed the largest penal development up to that date in NSW and provided the first opportunity to plan a whole site from scratch, complete with associated elements such as staff housing, medical services, farming, industry and an efficient transport system. It is a physical expression of Neitenstein's strict but humane system but can also be seen as an experiment that failed to achieve the aims set by its instigator.

In retrospect it is hard to explain the reasons for the Female Reformatory being so oversized, except that at the time the number of women prisoners was expected to rise. However, as well as being too large, and despite the contemporary admiration it received as a purpose-designed women's prison, it was essentially a 19th century prison design. The main innovation was the glazed central octagon and the incorporation of modern services.

The Penitentiary, on the other hand, should have been bigger and probably better constructed than it was. The concept of it being solely a cheaply-built holding prison for short-term prisoners did not come to pass. Maximum security prisoners and those on remand were held there in ever increasing numbers. The back-to-back cells were therefore not the success that Neitenstein anticipated, they were less desirable than the galleried cell wings and suffered a period of disuse until recently, when they were successfully renovated for the Metropolitan Special Programs Centre. More detail of this exemplary scheme is given in the relevant Inventory Records.



Fig. 3-14 Long Bay Remand Centre, from the north west, 1995.

When building activity resumed at Long Bay in the 1960s, funding still seems to have been tight. Prison labour was used to construct the New Reformatory and the Remand Centre, designed by the Government Architect's Office under Cobden Parkes and Edward Farmer respectively. A similar range of materials was used in both (load-bearing brick, concrete, asbestos cement roofing and steel windows) but in terms of design, much more thought was given to the New Reformatory. This is reflected in the grouping of buildings around pleasantly landscaped areas and in the careful detailing of elements such as metalwork and sandstone dressings. The former Remand Centre is less successful. Its monotonous design and over-scaled domestic details lend it a depressing atmosphere. Its function was taken over in 1997 by the new

Metropolitan Remand and Reception Centre at Silverwater and it now serves as part of the Metropolitan Special Programs Centre.

The most important building since the dual institutions is undoubtedly the small but spectacularly unsuccessful maximum security unit, *Katingal*. Abandoned after just three years of use, it was not even able to keep inmates from escaping but its name lives on in the public memory as the ultimate in repressive environments. In contrast with all other buildings on the site, its white, windowless form stands alone on a concrete apron without an encircling wall and devoid of landscaping.

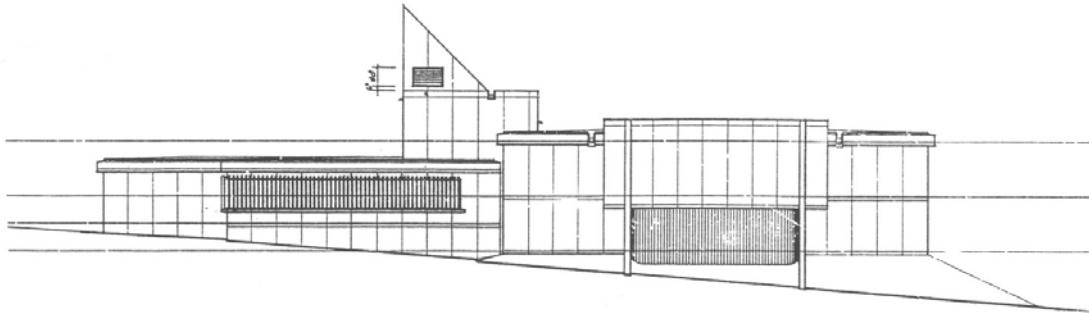


Fig. 3-15 North west Elevation, Katingal (Source: Public Works Plan Room PC 572/ 179)

The building is currently disused. According to DCS it is in a reasonable state of repair. Much of the push-button, remote-controlled gadgetry remains intact.

Following the Nagle Royal Commission and the establishment of the Special Care Unit, artistic activities became important for inmates at Long Bay. The place is well known in the NSW prison system for the innovative art projects done there and this activity continues today. Inmates have contributed some significant artworks to the place over years. The murals in MSPC Areas 1, 2 & 4 painted by Tim Guidir are reminders of the achievements of the 1980s.

Other buildings were added in a variety of styles and materials during the ensuing years of the 1970s and 1980s, gradually filling up most of the lower-lying portion of the site. As a consequence the 'centre of gravity' of the site moved down from the sandstone ridge towards the western side and it was at this time that the site circulation was re-orientated towards a new entrance gate on the western side of the site. The most visually dominant new building is the Long Bay Hospital, completed in 1989 at a cost of \$16.5m. It is a long low building surrounded by red brick walls stretching half way across the lower part of the site.

Most of the early Long Bay buildings are in reasonable condition. Some of them have undergone extensive ad hoc alterations over the years, but in most cases the architecture has proved robust enough to remain legible leaving the original dual prisons intact and visible in their commanding location.

REFERENCES

- 1 Annual Report of the Board of Health to the Legislative Assembly, quoted in Broughton, C.P., *A Coast Chronicle, The History of the Prince Henry Hospital 1881-1981*, 2nd Edition, Centenary Issue, p.4.
- 2 Robin Evans, *The Fabrication of Virtue*, Cambridge University Press, 1982, p.113.
- 3 Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, 'Proposed Penitentiary & Prison for Females Randwick - Report from Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works', 1899, p.22.
- 4 Interview with Gordon Casey, Regional Superintendent, 15.3.04
- 5 NSW Prisons Annual Report, 1910, p.14.
- 6 NSW - Department of Prisons, Annual Report, 1912, p.23.
- 7 Interview with Gordon Casey, Regional Superintendent, 15.3.04
- 8 Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, 'Proposed Penitentiary & Prison for Females Randwick - Report from Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works', 1899, p.7.
- 9 The female prison at Pentridge, built between 1889 and 1893, had the same galleried layout internally but few other similarities to the Long Bay Reformatory. Its two wings connected to a central chapel block on a panopticon principle. This was not the case at Long Bay where the wings were free-standing. Furthermore, Pentridge had three-storey wings and significantly smaller cells than the Long Bay Reformatory.
- 10 Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, p.16.
- 11 Sawdy, Keith, p.5.
- 12 James Semple Kerr, *Out of Sight, Out of Mind - Australia's places of confinement, 1788-1988*, S.H.Ervine Gallery in association with Australian Bicentennial Authority, Sydney, 1988, p.154.
- 13 Ibid., p.78.
- 14 Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, 'Proposed Penitentiary & Prison for Females Randwick - Report from Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works', 1899, pp.5 & 23.
- 15 Elizabeth Gibson and Julie Mackenzie 'Walter Liberty Vernon 1846-1914', an Advanced Study Report Bachelor of Architecture, University of Sydney, 1988, p.106.
- 16 Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, 'Proposed Penitentiary & Prison for Females Randwick - Report from Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works', 1899, p.17.
- 17 James Semple Kerr, *Out of Sight, Out of Mind - Australia's places of confinement, 1788-1988*, S.H.Ervine Gallery in association with Australian Bicentennial Authority, Sydney, 1988, p.130.

4.0 CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

4.1 BASIS OF ASSESSMENT

Cultural significance has been assessed in this study using the methodology and terminology of the *Burra Charter* and *The Conservation Plan*. The assessment has been developed from an understanding of the history of the place and an inspection of the existing fabric. This section gives an statement of significance for the whole site and its major components. More detail about the significance of each individual building is given in the Inventory Records.

4.2 NSW HERITAGE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

The following assessment of significance has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines set out in the NSW Heritage Office publication, *Assessing Heritage Significance* (2001).

NSW heritage assessment criteria, as set out in *Heritage Assessments* encompasses the four types of significance but expresses them in more detailed form according to the following criteria:

- Criterion (a) An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- Criterion (b) An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- Criterion (c) An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or in local area).
- Criterion (d) An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
- Criterion (e) An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- Criterion (f) An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- Criterion (g) An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places or environments (or a class of the local area's cultural or natural places or environments).

The NSW Heritage Office recommends that all criteria be referred to when assessing an item's significance, even though only complex items will be significant under all criteria.

4.3 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Long Bay Correctional Complex is of high cultural significance to the State of New South Wales for the following reasons:

Criterion (a) - An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history.

Historical Significance (Penal History)

- Its status and continuity of use. Long Bay was the centre of the NSW prison system for over 85 years from 1918 and became 'the largest and best known of the new reformatory prisons in Australia'.¹
- Physical Evidence of Changing Penal Philosophies. The site contains evidence of the changing penal practices which have been tried since the turn of the 20th century, (e.g. the Reformatory, Penitentiary, Remand Centre, Training Centre, Katingal, Periodic Detention Centre).

- It was the first complex in Australia to be master-planned with separate prisons for men and women, with separate transport systems for road and tramway, and facilities such as staff housing, chapel, boiler house and electrical power generation.
- The former Reformatory was the first, separate, purpose-designed womens' prison in New South Wales and the last example of the nineteenth century radial prison plan.
- The Male Penitentiary was the first gaol in New South Wales to be built specifically for petty offenders. It includes a rare example of back-to-back cells.

History: People

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

- The dual institutions of the Female Reformatory and Male Penitentiary were the paramount physical creations of Frederick Neitenstein, Comptroller-General during the important period of prison reform at the turn of the 20th century.



Fig. 4-1 Entrance to the former Female Reformatory, 1995

Aesthetic/Creative Value

Criterion (c) - An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW.

- The dual institutions and remnants of the original site planning (eg avenue of palms, gatehouse, staff housing) are accomplished examples of architectural, planning and landscape design and remain a landmark in the local landscape.
- The exteriors of the two institutions are intact and important examples of the work of the Government Architect's Office under Walter Liberty Vernon. They employ a consistent scale, style and palette of materials (brickwork with contrasting stone dressings) resulting in a harmonious appearance. The gatehouses are impressive and stylistically unusual.
- The Canary Island palm tree avenue is an early and relatively intact example of such avenues. It was an important element of the 'public face' of the prison.

Social/Community Esteem

Criterion (d) - An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

- It was Sydney's major metropolitan gaol for over 85 years and is likely to have significance for past inmates, staff and visitors. This embraces both positive and negative aspects of its reputation.
- The Local Aboriginal Land Council has identified the gaol complex as having social significance as a place of government control and institutional racism.
- It has associations with places (e.g. Katingal) and events that have had a profound effect on the penal system in NSW.
- For its developing identity as a place where innovative projects in art and the Special Care Unit were initiated. Artworks by inmates make an important contribution to the character of the place. The importance and continuity of art activities at Long Bay distinguish the place within the NSW prison system.

Research Potential

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

- The site has some potential to yield further information on the penal history of NSW. The buildings are physical evidence of changing penal philosophies and may well be of interest to historians, for example it would be interesting to compare the original female Reformatory with the one built in the 1960s. There may be evidence on the site of former farming practices.
- The place has the potential to provide evidence about changes in prison work during the 20th century.
- Long Bay Gaol is located in an area continuously used by Aboriginal people from 20,000 years ago. It is possible that Aboriginal sites, objects and skeletal remains may be present on the sandstone outcrops and in the Holocene sands on which the gaol has been built. It is anticipated that the following landform units and structures within Long Bay Gaol Correctional Centre Complex have a potential to contain Aboriginal sites.
 - Engraving and axe grinding groove sites may be located on sandstone outcrops.
 - Burials may occur in the Holocene sands dunes within the complex
 - Shell middens and open camp sites may be located across the gaol complex area.

Rarity

Criterion (f) - An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

- The site is the only complex of its type in Australia and is a rare physical expression of the work of Frederick Neitenstein. The former Male Penitentiary contains a rare example of back-to-back cells.

Representativeness

Criterion (g) - An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places or environments (or a class of the local area's cultural or natural places or environments).

- The exteriors of the two institutions are intact and important examples of the work of the Government Architect's Office under Walter Liberty Vernon.
- The avenue of Canary Island palms is an early and relatively intact example of such avenues.

4.4 GRADES OF SIGNIFICANCE

The components of the place can be ranked in accordance with their relative significance as a tool to planning. *Heritage Assessments* (NSW Heritage Office, 1996, amended August 2000) identifies the following grades of significance:

Grade	Justification	Status
Exceptional	Rare or outstanding item of local or state significance. High degree of intactness. Item can be interpreted relatively easily.	Fulfil criteria for local or state listing.
High	High degree of original fabric. Demonstrates a key element of the item's significance. Alterations do not detract from significance.	Fulfil criteria for local or state listing.
Moderate	Altered or modified elements. Contains elements with little heritage value, but which contribute to the overall significance of the item.	Fulfil criteria for local or state listing.
Little	Fabric in this category has little or no heritage significance. It has a neutral effect on heritage values. It may have alterations which detract from significance or make it difficult to interpret.	Does not fulfil criteria for local or state listing.
Intrusive	Damaging to the item's heritage significance	Does not fulfil criteria for local or state listing.

These grades are now widely accepted terms but are equivalent to the levels of significance used by Kerr and in the previous Conservation Plan for Long Bay.

High = Considerable, Moderate = Some, Little = Slight

High

- Dual institutions (asset numbers 060 & 062) and all associated buildings and landscaping, which were in place by 1918
- Former main avenue from the original entrance gates to the front of the dual institutions.
- Remains of sandstone retaining wall located opposite the north east corner of MSPC Area 3 near the former staff canteen. 066018
- Remains of perimeter walling at original roadway entrance and tramway entrance.
- Camelot Building (former Governor's Residence) 066011

Moderate

- Former gatekeeper's lodge
- Katingal Gaol 066038
- Old Quarry near south west site boundary
- Vagg Building 066017

Little

- All other buildings in the Outer Complex

Intrusive

- Electrical Supply 066004
- Car Park 066054

LEGEND		(See Inventory sheets for more detail of grades of significance within each correctional centre)	
GRADES OF SIGNIFICANCE – BUILDINGS			
No on Plan	Name of Building / Centre	Significance	Department of Corrective Services Asset Numbers
1	Metropolitan Special Programs Centre (MSPC) Areas 1,2,4 (former Female Reformatory)	High	060
2	MSPC Area 3 (former Male Penitentiary)	High	062
3	MSPC Areas 5 & 6 (former New Womens Reformatory)	Little	063
4	Bank & Offices (former Governor’s residence)	High	066011
5	Industries Building	Intrusive	060 037
6	Metropolitan Medical Transient Centre (MMTC) (former Remand Centre)	Little	061
7	Boiler House	Little	066027
8	Workshops, Garages, Nursery & Stores	Little	066028 – 066037
9	Former Gatekeeper’s Cottage	Moderate	No asset number
10	Pharmacy & CHS Cottage	Little	066006 & 066007
11	Vagg Building	Moderate	066017
12	Katingal	Moderate	066038
13	Sheds, Cafeteria & Single Officers Quarters	Little	066012, 066013 066014 & 066018
14	Regional Office, Switch Room, Chaplain’s Office	Little	066001 – 066003
15	Prison Hospital	Little	067
16	MSPC Area 7 (former Periodic Detention Centre)	Little	068
17	Special Purpose Centre	Moderate	046
18	Metropolitan Emergency Unit	Little	066028
19	Electrical Supply Sub-station	Intrusive	066004
20	Former Warders’ Cottages 12-26 Austral St	Moderate	No longer owned by DCS

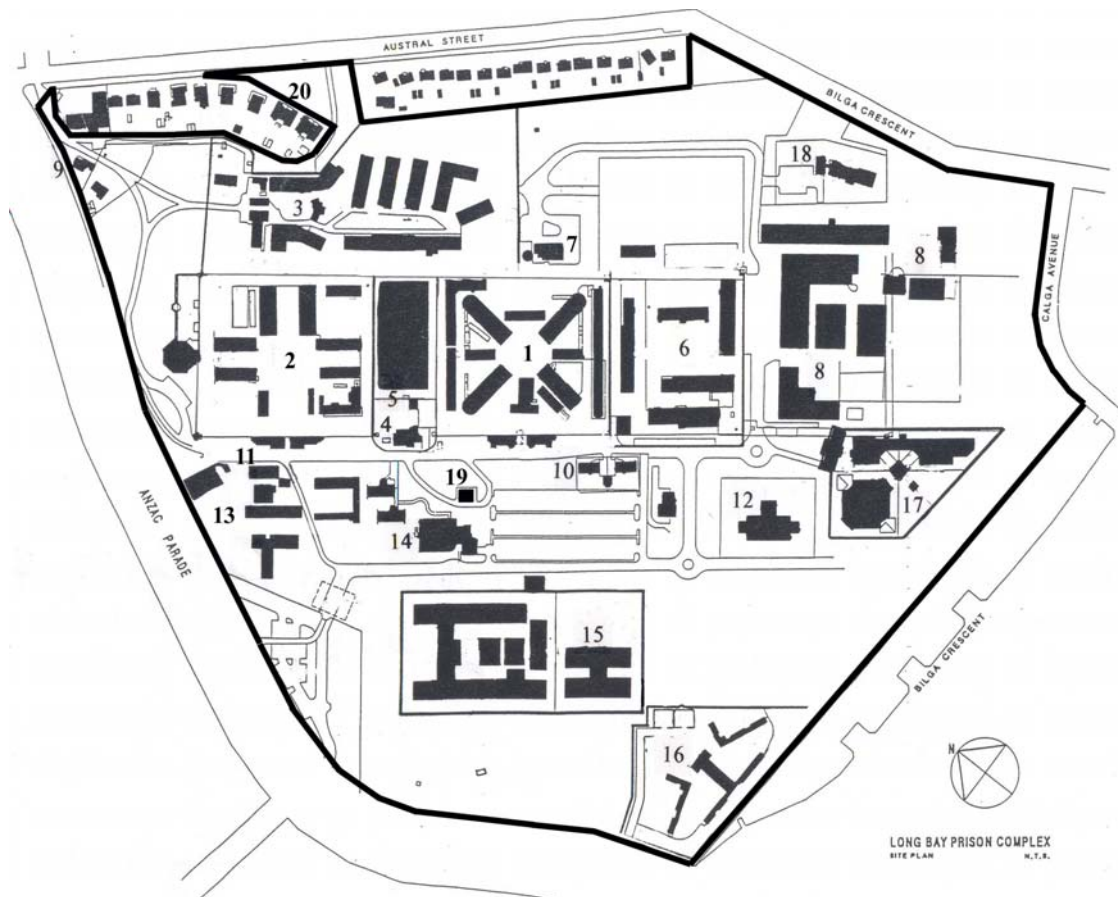


Fig. 4-2 The Long Bay Site (Property boundary shown bold)

REFERENCES

- 1 Ramsland, 1996, p.179.

PP 39 & 40 :

**A3 DRAWING – FIG 4-3 SIGNICANT LANDSCAPE FEATURES
TO BE INSERTED AT A LATER DATE**

5.0 CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The significance of the place creates obligations and opportunities regarding its treatment. In addition, many other factors are relevant to the development of appropriate conservation policies for the place. These are discussed below.

5.1 OBLIGATIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES ARISING FROM SIGNIFICANCE

The following ideals are derived from the main issues raised in the Statement of Significance. *While not all of these aims will necessarily be achievable in conservation policies* when other issues are taken into consideration, the goal should be to work toward satisfying the maximum number possible.

- *The site as a whole is identified as of significance so it is not just the buildings which need to be conserved but the configuration of the site and its historic boundaries.*
- *The dual institutions are the most significant parts of the site so the highest priority should be given to conserving their fabric and any other elements of the site associated with the period of their creation.*
- *The site is significant also for its long-held status as the centre of the NSW prison system and as such it is well placed to demonstrate changes in penal philosophy. Thus some of the later centres on the site, although of lesser significance, are also of significance and should be conserved.*
- *Certain landscape and built elements have high aesthetic significance (primarily the gatehouses of the dual institutions and the tree-lined avenue in front) and particular care is needed to preserve and where possible enhance views of these.*
- *The place has social significance for various groups. This aspect of the place's history could form the basis for a programme of research and interpretation, which could involve current staff and inmates.*
- *There is a potential for uncovering Aboriginal sites and archaeological remains in certain parts of the site. Care needs to be taken prior to disturbance of these areas.*

5.2 PROCEDURAL CONSTRAINTS ARISING FROM SIGNIFICANCE

Because the Long Bay Correctional Complex is of high cultural significance, works should be carried out in accordance with a recognised cultural conservation methodology such as that of the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter*. The following procedures are recommended:

- The maximum amount of significant fabric, uses, associations and meanings should be preserved and conserved. (Article 3, *Burra Charter*)
- Works to the fabric should be planned and implemented taking into account the relative significance of the elements of the place. Unavoidable intervention should be carried out on elements of lesser significance in preference to those of higher significance. Alterations to interior spaces, such as removal of original finishes, partitioning or construction of new openings and installation of new services should be carried out in spaces of lesser significance to those of higher significance. (Article 5.2, *Burra Charter*)
- Uses should, if possible, be related to the cultural significance rather than uses that do not take advantage of the interpretative potential of the place. (Article 7, *Burra Charter*)

- If possible, items of significance should be interpreted by either introduced interpretative devices or applicable restoration and reconstruction. (Article 25, *Burra Charter*)
- The use of the place should be organised to minimise the removal or concealment of significant fabric due to statutory requirements including the need for new services, provision of fire egress and access for disabled people. (Article 7.2, *Burra Charter*)
- New work, alterations, and adaptations of the significant fabric should be clearly identified by means of introduced devices or by method of style of construction, as new work. (Article 22.2, *Burra Charter*)
- Work should be carried out by personnel experienced in conservation, both professional disciplines, and building and engineering trades. (Article 30, *Burra Charter*)
- Appropriate recording and documentation procedures, in accordance with the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter* should be carried out before any works. (Article 27.2, *Burra Charter*)
- Conservation guidelines for the place, formulated in accordance with the *Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Conservation Policy* should be prepared, adopted and implemented. (Article 26.2, *Burra Charter*)

5.3 PRESENT CONDITION

The condition of the components of the Long Bay Correctional Complex is generally good because the place is in use and has on-site building maintenance facilities.

Matters of concern:

Areas (such as Katingal) that fall into disuse and, despite their cultural significance, do not receive the attention of the maintenance team. It is important that, subject to practicality, and operation and security considerations, new uses are found for such elements but in the meantime minimum standards of repair apply.

Vehicular movements can be damaging in the vicinity of the avenue of palms and the original buildings. Some of the trees have been damaged and are vulnerable to damage due to the proximity of car parking bays in the avenue. The bays are also visually intrusive. Other damage has occurred to the eaves of the slate roof of the former Governor's Residence adjacent to the entrance of the industries building. Bollards should be installed here to prevent further damage.

5.4 INTEGRITY

The Long Bay site is generally quite intact although there are some significant elements that are obscured, missing or alienated from the site:

- Early farmland and water features in the south western half of the site.
- Prison chapel demolished.
- Tram tracks taken up although thought to remain buried in places (eg at gatehouse entrances).
- Original perimeter wall (part remains near former gatekeeper's lodge).
- Alterations have taken place in the former Female Reformatory but it is more intact than the Male Penitentiary. The glazed octagonal shelter and garden beds in central space are missing and but may be rebuilt in a modern form.
- Some buildings have been demolished from inside the former Male Penitentiary (kitchen block, debtors' prison). It is not appropriate to reconstruct these but new buildings should take the opportunity to occupy the locations and conform to the scale of the missing elements.
- Front fence to former Governor's Residence could be reconstructed from historic photograph if thought useful. This would enhance the building's setting considerably.
- Parts of the tree-lined avenue alienated for car parking bays.
- Staff housing now sold to private ownership.

5.5 STATUTORY HERITAGE CONSTRAINTS

The statutory heritage status of the Long Bay Correctional Complex according to the following authorities is as follows:

Local Environment Plans (LEPs)

The Long Bay Correctional Complex is included in the Randwick City Council LEP 1998 as two separate heritage items. One listing covers the complex (current land title boundary of Lot 2591 DP 824057), and a second listing covers the gatehouses.

Five cottages at 18 and 20-26 Austral Street, formerly part of the Long Bay Correctional Complex and now in private ownership, are included in the Randwick City Council LEP.

There are a further three former staff cottages considered of significance which remain unlisted by Randwick Council: 12, 14 & 16 Austral Street.

See copy of listings included in the Appendices and Figure 5-1, below.

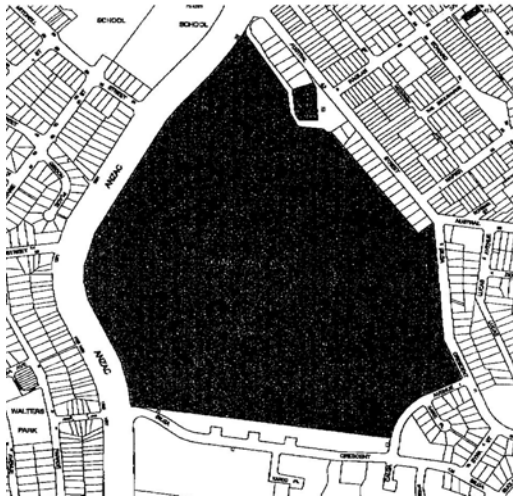


Figure 5-1: Detail from Randwick City Council Heritage Map. Heritage items are shaded. Note the separate listing of three cottages in Austral Street. (Source: Randwick City Council)

Under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act* (1979), local councils are required to identify and manage heritage items in their areas. They do this by means of local heritage studies and heritage schedules within LEPs.

Standard heritage provisions in LEPs require that councils must consider heritage issues when assessing development applications to listed items. Development refers to alterations, additions and demolition, damage to, defacement, or moving of heritage items and may also refer to development in the vicinity of a heritage item, and development affecting relics, identified and potential Aboriginal and archaeological deposits, trees and landscape items.

Randwick City Council requires a heritage impact statement to be included in any development application for Long Bay. If the proposal were in line with the conservation policies in this Conservation Management Plan the heritage impact statement would be concise, making specific reference to relevant policies. Proposals not anticipated by this CMP, or not in accordance with its policies, would require more detail to explain the rationale for the development, the alternatives explored and the way in which the heritage impact had been minimised.

Since the Long Bay Correctional Complex is included on the State Heritage Register, an Integrated Development Application (IDA) is required (see under 'State Heritage Register (SHR), NSW Heritage Council' below).

State Heritage Inventory (SHI), NSW Heritage Council

The Long Bay Correctional Complex is listed on the State Heritage Inventory as two separate heritage items. One listing covers the complex, defined as Lot 2591 DP 824057, and a second listing covers the gatehouses.

See copy of listings included in the Appendices.

The State Heritage Inventory is an electronic database of all heritage items listed in NSW statutory schedules and registers. The database is managed by the NSW Heritage Office and includes heritage items listed in local council LEPs as well as places listed by the Heritage Council of NSW itself.

Listing requirements for items on the State Heritage Inventory are consequently the same as for heritage items in local LEP heritage schedules, and local councils must consider heritage issues when assessing development applications to listed items.

For items listed on the SHI, local council environmental planning instruments apply. The Heritage Council of NSW is not subject to special responsibilities for items listed on the SHI, nor is it a consent authority for proposals affecting items listed on the SHI, except where special permits, such as a section 140 excavation permit, are required. When notified by a local council of its intent to grant development consent to a proposal which includes demolishing, defacing, or damaging a heritage item, the Heritage Council may make comments about the proposal, but is not a consent authority for items listed on the SHI.

State Heritage Register (SHR), NSW Heritage Council

The Long Bay Correctional Complex is listed on the State Heritage Register. The listing includes Lot 1 DP 612860, and Lot 5291 DP 824057. However, DP 612860 is a superseded deposited plan, and only DP 824057 is applicable.

See copy of listing included in the Appendices.

The NSW *Heritage Act 1977* (as amended) established the NSW Heritage Council and the State Heritage Register. The aim of the Act is to conserve the heritage of New South Wales. The aim of heritage management is not to prevent change and development, but to ensure that the heritage significance of recognised items is not harmed by changes. 'Heritage items' refers to buildings, works, relics or places of known historic, aesthetic, scientific or social significance.

The State Heritage Register is a separate listing to the State Heritage Inventory and includes items which are accorded SHR listing through gazettal in the NSW Government Gazette. Nominated items of potential State significance are considered by the NSW Heritage Council, which then recommends items for listing on the State Heritage Register to the Minister for Infrastructure and Planning. Under Section 130 of the

Heritage Act, the Heritage Council is empowered to place an Interim Heritage Order (IHO) on an item or place of potential State significance. Items subject to a current IHO are automatically listed on the State Heritage Register.

When a development application is sought for an item on the State Heritage Register, the NSW Heritage Council becomes an approval body for the development.

The first step in the approvals process is usually to apply for an Integrated Development Approval (IDA) through the local council. Local councils are required to advertise all IDAs in local and State newspapers for a period of 30 days. The local council then refers the application to the Heritage Council, and an IDA must be determined within 60 days of lodgment. Copies of any public submissions received are also forwarded to the NSW Heritage Council with the IDA.

The Heritage Council then assesses the application and indicates the general terms of its approval or intention to refuse the application. These general terms are then incorporated into the local council's conditions of approval for the IDA, should the local council decide to approve the application.

If major changes are proposed, the Heritage Council may request the preparation of a conservation management plan. For minor works, a heritage impact statement may be sufficient. If there is likely to be disturbance of archaeological relics, an archaeological assessment may need to be prepared.

Activities that require Heritage Council approval are:

- demolition or partial demolition of a building or work;
- alterations or damage to a building;
- moving, damage, destroy or excavate to expose a relic or movable object;
- development, including intangible development such as subdivision or change of use;
- the addition of notices or advertisements;
- damage or destruction of a tree or vegetation.

Owners of items on the State Heritage Register are required by the Heritage Amendment Regulation 1999 to achieve minimum standards of maintenance and repair. The standards are set out in the Regulation and include weatherproofing, fire protection, security and essential maintenance. It should be noted that the *Heritage Act* sometimes protects the interiors and curtilages of buildings and structures, which is not always the case with heritage items listed in Local and Regional Environmental Plans.

In most cases these standards will be exceeded by DCS's own operational requirements; but it should be noted that the minimum standards apply to disused areas of the site, for example to Katingal.

The Heritage Council has exempted some kinds of minor maintenance and repairs from the heritage approval process (Section 57(2) standard exemptions). These exemptions do not apply to items of movable heritage, and include minor maintenance and repairs, repainting, limited excavation, strictly defined restoration and specific conservation works endorsed by the Heritage Council. Refer to Approvals in Conservation Policy section of this report.

Applications to carry out the proposed work (Section 60 applications) are still required following the receipt of an approval pursuant the IDA process.

Section 170 State Agency Heritage Registers under the *Heritage Act 1977*

The Long Bay Correctional Complex is listed on the s170 Register of the Department of Correctional Services. The Register lists the complex as an individual item, and additionally lists 41 individual components within the Long Bay Correctional Complex.

See copy of listing included in the Appendices.

Under Section 170 of the *Heritage Act 1977*, NSW State Government Departments are required to compile a list of heritage properties owned and managed by the department. This Register includes details of each item of the environmental heritage which:

- is subject to a conservation instrument; or
- could, in accordance with guidelines issued from time to time by the NSW Heritage Council, be subject to a conservation instrument; and
- in the case of a statutory body, is owned or occupied by the statutory body; or
- in the case of a Department Head, is vested in or owned or occupied by, or subject to the control of, the appropriate Minister or the Department.

Government instrumentalities are required under the *Heritage Act* to:

- review and amend, if required, the Register not less than once a year;
- supply the NSW Heritage Council with the Register; and
- make the Register available for inspection by the public.

The NSW Heritage Council has a policy of including all items appearing on s170 Registers with a significance level of State or higher on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR).

Management of heritage items by government agencies is legislated under Section 170a of the *Heritage Act*, which requires all items listed on a s170 Register, as well as all items listed on the State Heritage Register which are under a state government agency's care, control, or management to be maintained with due diligence in accordance with State Owned Heritage Management Principles. Agencies must notify the Heritage Council of their intent to remove an item from the s170 Register, transfer ownership of an item, end their occupation of, or demolish an item on the s170 Register or listed on the State Heritage Register no less than 14 days prior to the action.

Annual reports of state government agencies must include a statement as to the condition of items listed on s170 Registers or the State Heritage Register. The Heritage Council may also direct government instrumentalities to include particular information in their annual reports with respect to their s170 Registers.

5.6 NON-STATUTORY HERITAGE CONSTRAINTS

The non-statutory heritage status of the Long Bay Correctional Complex according to the following organisations is as follows:

Register of the National Estate, Australian Heritage Council

The Long Bay Correctional Complex is not included on the Register of the National Estate.

National Trust of Australia (New South Wales)

The Long Bay Correctional Complex is not included on the Register of the National Trust of Australia (NSW).

Non-inclusion of a place does not imply the place is of no cultural significance. The place may have as yet unrecognised cultural significance, or non-inclusion may reflect administrative policy, inactivity or lack of resources.

Movable Heritage, NSW Heritage Council

The Long Bay Correctional Complex has not been surveyed for items of movable heritage.

The NSW Heritage Office defines 'movable heritage' as any natural or manufactured object of heritage significance. (It does not include archaeological relics found underwater or underground.)

Movable heritage ranges from significant everyday objects to antiques and may be a single item, a group of items or a whole collection, and can include machinery, furniture and domestic collections, religious or ceremonial objects, fossils and botanical specimens, and museum objects and collections.

Movable heritage is easily sold, relocated or thrown away during changes of ownership, fashion and use. For this reason, movable heritage is vulnerable to loss, damage, theft and dispersal, often before its heritage significance is appreciated.

The NSW Heritage Office does not maintain a separate list of movable heritage items. Very important collections can be registered as separate items on the State Heritage Register, but generally movable heritage items are protected via their inclusion within an inventory or schedule as part of the statement of significance for a place or large item.

Register of Twentieth Century Buildings of Significance, Royal Australian Institute of Architects

The Long Bay Correctional Complex is not included on the RAIA Register of Twentieth Century Buildings of Significance.

5.7 INTERPRETATION

The Long Bay Correctional Complex has such significance that it has potential to be explained to visitors by appropriate interpretation. The need to secure the site as a correctional complex appears to conflict with this interpretation potential; but security considerations do not prevent visitors from entering the site, only from entering individual centres within the site. Therefore it is not out of the question that group of visitors should be allowed to visit the site under supervision to see the exterior of the original buildings at close quarters and perhaps to enter a building such as Katingal to experience its atmosphere and possibly to view a display of interpretive material. Policies are included for interpretation in Section 6.

5.8 OWNER'S REQUIREMENTS

Developments in new Master Plan

Two major developments are planned for Long Bay to cater for the continuation and expansion of inmate health services on the site. Firstly, a new Long Bay Hospital is to be built to the south of the Metropolitan Medical Transient Centre (former Remand Centre). This will involve the relocation of industries and maintenance buildings currently occupying this area of the site. Secondly, a large Forensic Hospital is planned to be built in the same location as the current hospital but also include the vacant areas of the site

between the hospital and Anzac Parade. As the initial step in preparing for these developments, a Master Plan for the site and an updated Conservation Management Plan have been commissioned. The revised statement of significance and conservation policies have been drafted with these proposed developments in mind.

Justice Health, a part of the NSW Department of Health, will operate the Forensic Hospital. Hence this part of the site will no longer be under the control of DCS. This has the potential to divorce a large part of the site from its historical boundaries. The new use is still closely allied to the main correctional function of the Long Bay site and the owner is still officially the NSW State Government, so the split in responsibilities should not result in visible alienation of the south western half of the site. This makes it all the more important that DCS and Justice Health both endorse and adopt this document as a guide to future development.

In addition to the two new hospitals, the master plan envisages a continuation of the series of minor alterations to the existing buildings that have occurred over time to adapt to changing needs. These changes should be accommodated in order to encourage the continuation of the historical use on the site. Any such developments affecting the identified heritage fabric should comply with the conservation policies given in Section 6.

Security

One of the primary requirements in a correctional centre is security. The early buildings were designed with security in mind but standards and technology change, and this can lead to unsightly clutter of razor wire, close circuit television cameras and the like affixed to the original masonry. This document also gives guidance about how to minimise the heritage impact of security measures such as these.

6.0 CONSERVATION POLICY

6.1 GENERAL

Considering the Statement of Significance for the place and the constraints and opportunities identified above, the following conservation policies and guidelines in bold italic print are appropriate for the future care of the place.

More detailed policies about individual buildings are given in the relevant Inventory Records.

6.1.1 *Formally adopt this Conservation Mangement Plan as a guide to future management and development of the Long Bay Correctional Complex. Integrate the policies into the day-to-day maintenance and planning for changes at the site.*

6.1.2 *Undertake all conservation or development works at the Long Bay site in accordance with the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter).*

Defining the Place. For clarity and planning purposes the extent of the place should be clearly defined. In this case the historical boundaries of the property are appropriate because a large part of the significance of the place is its master planning as a whole site. Former staff cottages in Austral Street have been sold and these properties are outside the present legal boundaries. They owe their significance, however, to the fact that they were planned and built for the original prison.

6.1.3 *The extent of the place should be defined as shown in Figure 6-1.*

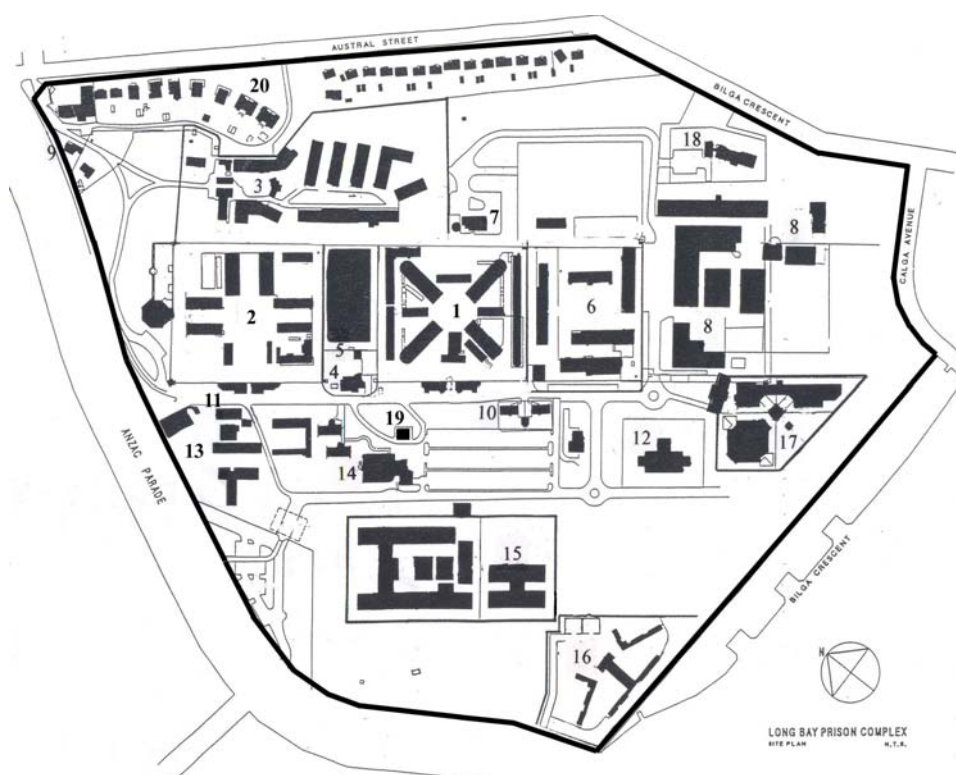


Fig. 6-1 The Place Long Bay Site Plan (Bold line shows extent of 'the place')

6.2 THE SETTING

According to the Burra Charter '*Setting* means the area around a *place*, which may include the visual catchment.' Article 8 states:

'Conservation requires the retention of an appropriate visual setting and other relationships that contribute to the cultural significance of the place. New construction, demolition, intrusions or other changes which would adversely affect the setting or relationships are not appropriate.'

For clarity and planning purposes the setting of the place should be clearly defined. In this case the boundaries of the setting should be defined by a number of considerations on each side of the site as follows:

- To the west the setting should be defined as the visual catchment of the avenue of palms and the original dual institutions as seen from Anzac Parade.
- To the north and east the setting should be defined as the area in front of the original gatekeeper's cottage and the early staff cottages in Austral Street.
- The place is hardly visible from the south due to later development. This side of the site is not considered a setting of significance.

6.2.1 Retain the visual setting of the place as defined in Figure 6-2.

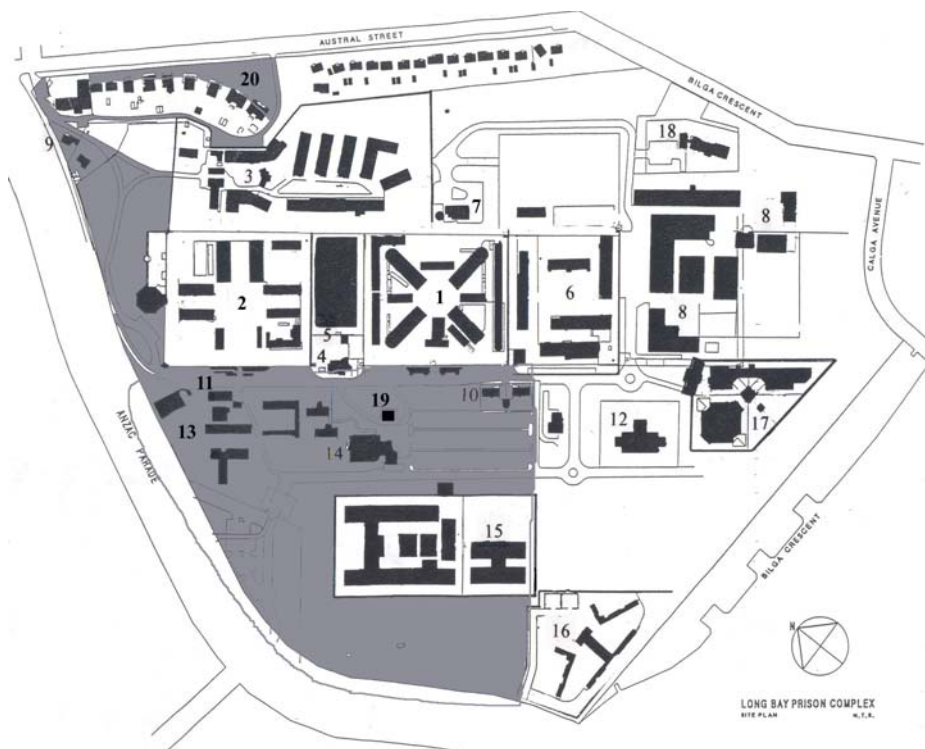


Fig. 6-2 The Setting of the Place (setting shown shaded)

6.3 APPROVALS

6.3.1 *Seek endorsement from Randwick City Council and the Heritage Council of NSW for this Conservation Management Plan.*

The 'Long Bay Gaol Complex' site is listed as an item of environmental heritage in the Randwick Local Environmental Plan, 1998. Individual listings are given for the former prison staff housing at no.s 18 and 20-26 Austral Street and for the Gatehouses of the former male and female prisons. The former staff cottages at 12, 14 and 16 Austral Street are not listed, although they are just as significant at nos 18 and 20-26.

6.3.2 *The former prison staff cottages at 12, 14 and 16 Austral Street should be listed as heritage items by Randwick City Council. A note should be added to the listing of the former staff housing drawing attention to its historical connection with the Long Bay complex.*

6.3.3 *Apply for an Integrated Development Approval (IDA) and include a Statement of Heritage Impact for any proposed development on the site, using this Conservation Management Plan as a basis for assessing significance. If the development is in accordance with these conservation policies the statement can be brief. Any development not in accordance with the conservation policies will need to be fully justified in the Heritage Impact Statement.*

Standard Exemptions from Heritage Council Approval

Any works that are of a minor nature unlikely to have a negative effect on significance may be exempted from this process. The Heritage Act allows certain activities to be exempted from assessment by the Heritage Council. All items on the State Heritage Register are subject to standard exemptions for the following activities:

- 1 Maintenance and Cleaning
- 2 Repairs
- 3 Painting
- 4 ~~Excavation~~ – Does not apply to this site as there is identified archaeological potential.
- 5 Restoration (the return of fabric which has been removed to storage or has been dislodged)
- 6 ~~Development Endorsed by the Heritage Council or Director~~ – Does not apply to this site.
- 7 Minor Activities with no Adverse Impact on Heritage Significance
- 8 Non-significant Fabric
- 9 Change of Use - (provided the use does not involve alteration of fabric or cessation of the primary use for which the building was erected).
- 10 New Buildings – only applies to internal alterations to buildings constructed since the listing of the item on the State Heritage Register.
- 11 Temporary Structures
- 12 Landscape Maintenance
- 13 Signage – applies only to temporary shop or real estate signs, interpretive heritage signs and temporary banners or flags.
- 14 Burial Sites and Cemeteries – not applicable.
- 15 Compliance with Minimum Standards and Orders
- 16 Safety and Security – applies only to 1) temporary security fences etc which will not affect significant fabric or landscaping or 2) structural stabilization due to damage posing a safety risk.
- 17 Movable Heritage Items

Reference should be made to the detailed guidelines of the Heritage Council in applying the above standard exemptions.¹

In addition to the standard exemptions, an application for site specific exemptions may be made to the Heritage Council of NSW, if supported by a Conservation Management Plan. On this large and complex site there are centres of little significance where it is inappropriate to require the normal heritage approvals process to apply. For example, alterations to one of the buildings identified as of little significance should be exempted, provided they do not impact on adjacent elements of higher significance.

- 6.3.4** *Seek Site Specific Exemption from Heritage Council Approval for:*
Minor alterations to parts of the site identified as of Little Significance should be exempted from the requirements of Section 60 of the Heritage Act. This applies to internal changes and external changes that will not impact upon the values of the site or on adjacent elements of higher significance.
Removal of intrusive elements should be exempted.

6.4 TREATMENT OF FABRIC

Much of the significance of the place is embodied in its fabric. This fabric includes the landform, landscape, vegetation, buildings, building contents, site features, sub-surface remains of buildings and occupational deposits (archaeology). The significant fabric should be clearly identified. Long Bay continues in its historic use, so the whole of the fabric can be said to reflect aspects of its history and is to some extent significant.

The most significant fabric should be preserved in accordance with recognised conservation principles and procedures such as those included in the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter*. Procedures include maintenance, preservation, interpretation, restoration and reconstruction. Adaptation means modifying a place to suit proposed compatible uses. Not all the fabric is of such significance so as to warrant conservation as defined by the Burra Charter. The Inventory Records give details of different levels of significance for various parts of the centres on the site.

6.4.1 Treatment of fabric of different levels of significance:

High Significance	<i>Aim to retain all fabric. If adaptation is necessary for the continued use of the place, minimise changes, removal and obscuring of significant fabric. Give preference to changes which are reversible.</i>
Moderate Significance	<i>Aim to retain most of the fabric. If adaptation is necessary, more changes can be made than would be possible for fabric of high significance but the same principles apply.</i>
Little Significance	<i>Fabric of little significance may be retained or removed as required for the future use of the place, provided that its removal would cause no damage to more significant fabric.</i>
Intrusive	<i>Intrusive fabric should be removed or altered to reduce intrusion when the opportunity arises, whilst minimising damage to adjacent fabric of significance.</i>

It would be simplistic to suggest that there is a direct and immutable relationship between the level of significance at which a building or element has been assessed and its recommended treatment. Generally the more significant a fabric, relationship, space or vista, the more care should be exercised in planning work that may affect it; so that the work will not reduce, and may reinforce, its significance.

All fabric on the site is physical evidence of how it has operated up to the present day and, while the recent changes are of modest significance, as much as possible should be retained in any future adaptation. On the other hand, there may be justification under certain circumstances for the removal of more significant fabric; for example if it is demonstrated to be necessary for the sake of the conservation of the whole site. Throughout the process of adaptation and re-use the statement of significance should be borne in mind in order to check what effect the proposals would have on the significance of the item or area

under consideration. Inventory Records should also be referred to for specific policies relating to individual buildings.

Often *the way* work is carried out is more important than simply *what* is done, so the above recommendations should be treated as a general guide rather than a universal prescription.

Maintenance

While any significant fabric is in existence it should be maintained, which means continuous protective care. An appropriate schedule for future maintenance is included in the Appendices.

6.4.2 *All fabric of moderate or high significance should be maintained. This includes landscape and garden fabric, vegetation, the layout of elements including clearings in vegetation and the modified landform. Where trees or other plants die of disease or old age, they should be replaced with matching species in the same location.*

6.4.3 *Engage persons with relevant expertise and experience in conservation work.*

6.4.4 *Ensure that any future upgrading of services involves the least possible impact on significant fabric.*

Plan new service routes carefully beforehand to avoid damaging or disfiguring significant fabric. Do not chase services into the external face of brickwork or stonework. Re-use existing fixings or locate new, non-corroding fixings in joints rather than in masonry units. Evidence of early services (e.g. wiring, gas, water supply and drainage lines) is of interest and should be retained where possible without compromising fire safety or making maintenance difficult.

Professional Conservation Team.

6.4.5 *Personnel skilled in disciplines of conservation practice at a professional level should be engaged as appropriate to advise on and implement conservation aspects of the place.*

Adaptation for Structural, Service, Statutory and Hazardous Materials Reasons

Adaptations of the dual institutions may be required from time to time for practical reasons such as:

- To adapt to changing correctional functions and security levels.
- For structural reasons
- For replacement of existing services
- For installation of new services and equipment
- To meet fire safety and other statutory requirements
- To accommodate access by people with disabilities

6.4.6 *Replacement of existing services is appropriate, provided that work is planned and carried out to minimise damage to significant fabric. As a general rule, building services should be concealed within buildings in spaces of lower significance and exterior services located in inconspicuous positions and designed and finished to be self-effacing.*

6.4.7 *Alteration of significant fabric in order to comply with fire safety regulations, to facilitate access by disabled people and other statutory requirements is appropriate, but only after investigation of alternatives. Adaptation should be located in spaces of lower rather than higher significance, minimise damage to significant fabric and be reversible.*

New Developments. Even at places of outstanding significance there are usually areas where new developments, buildings and features can be placed without detracting from or reducing the significance of the place. The impact of such adaptations depends on their bulk, form, height, proportions, scale, materials, colours etc.

At Long Bay Correctional Complex the most sensitive areas are those in proximity to the dual institutions and the land between the original gaols and Anzac Parade. An assortment of different buildings has been erected in this area over time. Many of these detract from the character of the original gaol buildings. When the opportunity arises to redevelop this area, care should be taken to lessen the impact of the existing buildings and to respect the planning of the original establishment. The axes of each of the original gaols is expressed clearly in its gatehouse and the central axis of the dual establishment is expressed by the former governor's residence. These axes should be respected and should be used to inform the layout of developments opposite.

Other less sensitive areas of the Long Bay Gaol site could be developed with suitably designed buildings, without detracting from the character of the place.

6.4.8 *New development should be guided by the following table and Figure 6-3.*

Code	Development Policy
1	Do not allow new structures to be built in the immediate vicinity of significant buildings. Conserve significant buildings and landscape elements. Make no external additions to significant buildings.
2	Minor structures and planting are appropriate. Any new buildings should be kept low to preserve views of the early buildings. Materials and scale of new buildings should be sympathetic to the original gaol buildings. If the opportunity arises to replan the area, view corridors to the historic skyline should be improved and historic axes respected by sensitive placement of buildings.
3	Discrete new low rise (2-3 level) building groups of creative modern design are appropriate. They should be designed to complement the character of the place.

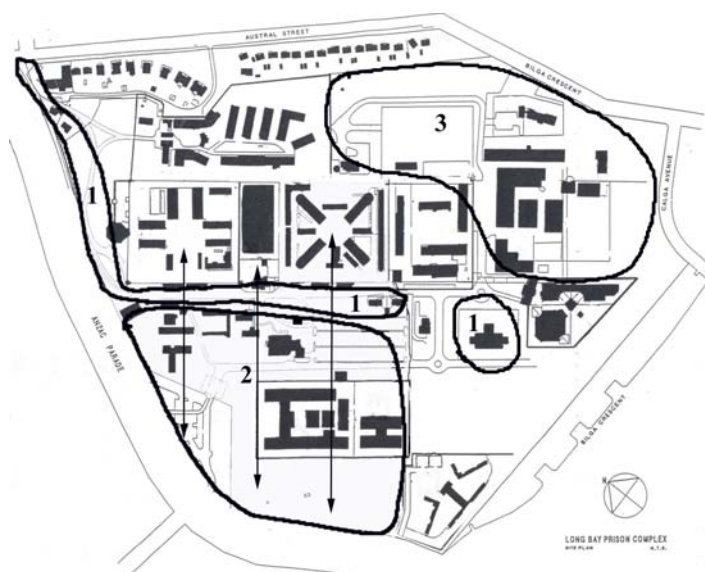


Fig. 6-3 Zones for New Development (axes shown as arrows)

Roads and Car Parks

Vehicles, roads and car parks tend to visually dominate the sensitive area of the site in front of the original gaols. In any redevelopment of this area, circulation should be planned to respond to the original site planning. Originally the tram tracks crossed the avenue on the centre lines of each prison gatehouse. Car parks should be designed with low walls or landscaping to screen out the visual effect of a 'sea of cars'.

6.4.9 *Roads and car parks in front of the historic gaols should be designed and located to provide minimal visual intrusion and to respond to the original site planning.*

Floodlighting

Exterior lighting could be used to enhance the presentation of the buildings and trees at night and accentuate the drama of views from Anzac Parade.

6.4.10 *Floodlighting elements of the place is appropriate, provided the services are designed and constructed in a way to cause minimal visual intrusion.*

6.5 VIEWS

Views to, from and within the place contribute to its significance and should be protected from change or re-established.

The buildings of the former Female Reformatory and Male Penitentiary, sited on a prominent sandstone ridge with the avenue of palms and pines in front, present a distinctive landmark in the local landscape. This arrangement should be respected. Later buildings have partially obscured view corridors. An assortment of late 20th century buildings has been built in front of the dual institutions, detracting from the visual impact of the early buildings. The prison hospital stretches across much of the lower part of the site but the skyline of the gatehouses and treetops of the avenue can be seen above its perimeter walls. Any new developments or plantings should aim to reveal more of the south-western facade and tree-lined avenue and should not further obscure views or visually overpower this character.

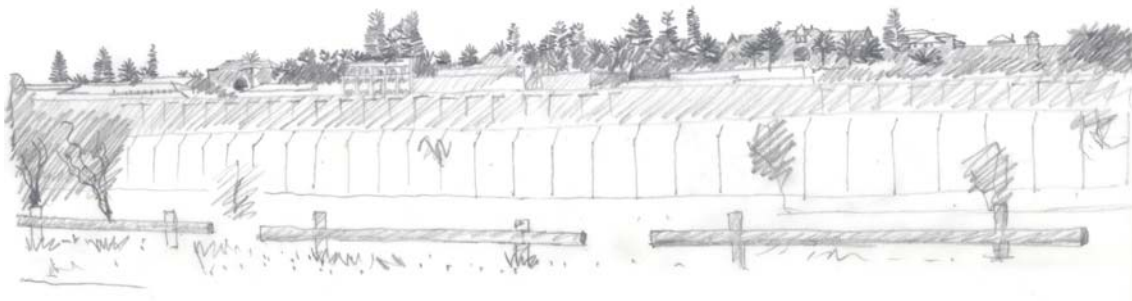


Fig. 6-4 Sketch of Long Bay site from Anzac Parade looking north-east, SJ, 1995

Other significant views exist within the site along the avenue of palms and pines. The glimpse from Anzac Parade of the original gatekeeper's lodge and of the remains of the original entrance gates is important, as it would have been the first part of the site seen by visitors. The gates are partly obscured by small trees and an ad hoc car park.

6.5.1 *Protect, and where possible re-establish, views of the original dual institutions and associated plantings from the north-west, north and south-west.*

- 6.5.2** *Protect the vistas along the avenue of palms and pines. Do not allow car parking and structures to intrude.*
- 6.5.3** *Protect existing views of the former gatekeeper's lodge and entrance gates from Anzac Parade and re-plan the landscaping and car park in front of the gates to make the original visitors' entrance more visible.*

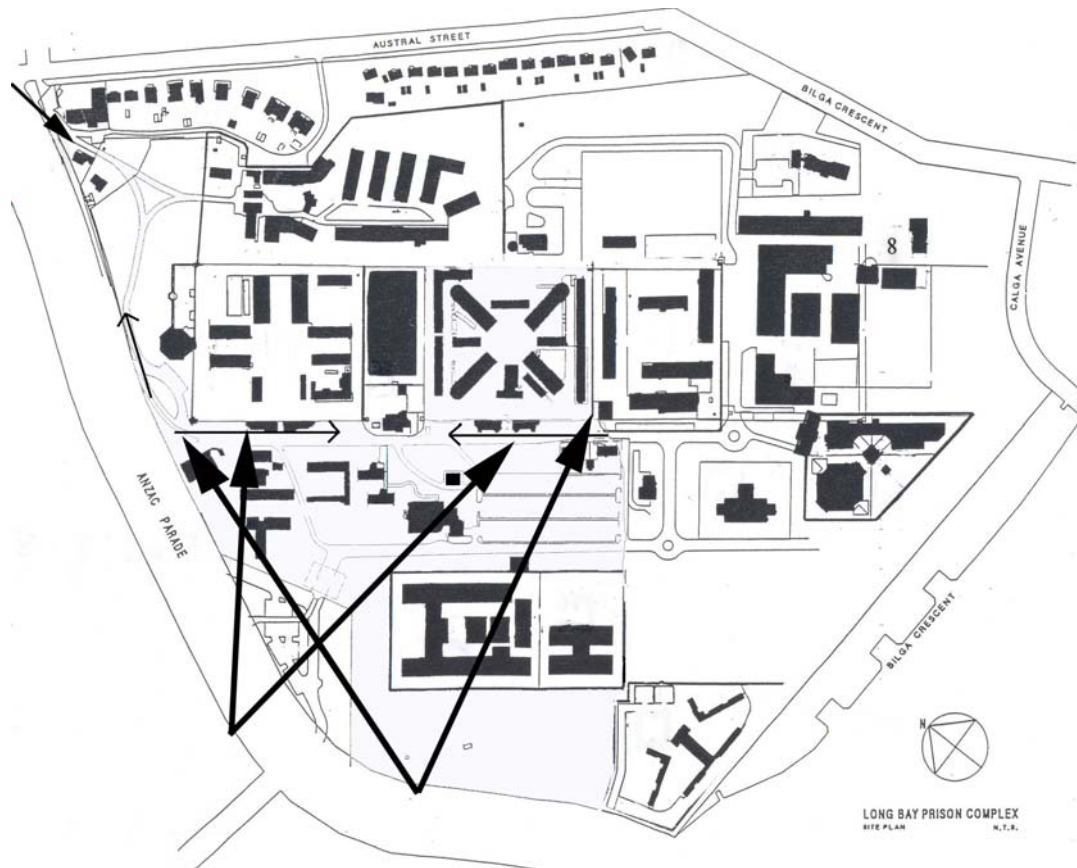


Fig. 6-5 Plan of Long Bay site showing important views and vistas to be protected

6.6 FUTURE USE OF THE COMPLEX

The cultural significance of the place is also embodied in its continuing historical use. Should the continuation of correctional uses not be possible on the Long Bay site, choose compatible uses (ie uses that involve minimum change to the significant fabric) and respect the associations and meanings embodied in the place.

- 6.6.1** *Continue to use the whole site as part of the correctional system in accordance with a long-term coordinated plan. Ensure that changes of use or new developments are compatible with the primary use of the site and provide for the ongoing protection of significant elements of the site.*

For example, the recently built John Mewburn Child Care Centre appears to be unrelated to the primary use of the site, it has a separate entrance and is sited so as to partially obscure the original entrance to the site. It need not have been an incompatible development, especially since it is mainly for the use of prison staff, but it has in effect alienated part of the site and has therefore eroded the significance of the site as a whole.

The Department of Corrective Services has sold the former staff houses in Austral Street. This represents another erosion of the site's significance as an integrated and planned prison complex.

A portion of land on the eastern side of the Long Bay site was reserved for an Inebriates' Institution. This became absorbed into the gaol site at some time after 1936. If it were necessary for parts of the site to be sold in the future it would be preferable to erode this part of the site rather than the historical site boundaries.

6.6.2 *No further parts of the Long Bay site should be sold. If such sales were necessary for the continued correctional use of the site, land formerly reserved for an Inebriates' Institution should be alienated first. (See fig 2-6)*

Organisation of the Uses at Place. The circulation pattern and uses of parts of the place should be arranged so as to involve the least intervention in the fabric.

6.6.3 *Organise the use of the place in a way that allows the conservation of the fabric considering:*

- *The effect of structural loadings;*
- *The effect of statutory requirements;*
- *The effect of service installations;*
- *The effect of providing access for people with disabilities.*

Uses and Interpretation. The circulation pattern and choice of new uses should be arranged to maximise the interpretation potential of the site. For example the original circulation routes on the site for visitors and inmates should be remembered and reused if possible in any future replanning of the complex. Visitors arrived via the original gatekeeper's lodge along the avenue of palms and inmates came in on the tram line, parallel to but outside the avenue of palms.

6.6.4 *If the opportunity arises, reinstate, or at least recognise, the original circulation routes on the site for visitors and inmates.*

Education and Tourism. Because of the significance of the place, and to counteract the tendency for places of correction to be 'out of sight, out of mind', the ancillary uses of education and tourism are appropriate.

6.6.5 *The use of the place on a regular basis for education and tourism is desirable and should be promoted*

6.7 INTERPRETATION OF THE PLACE

The place is of high significance so there are opportunities to interpret it to visitors. Interpretation can be carried out without adversely affecting the character of the place because structures on the site are robust and visual connections between them are strong.

6.7.1 *The place should be interpreted using a combination of:*

- *introduced interpretive devices (pamphlets, displays, signs etc)*
- *restoration and reconstruction works to the fabric*
- *allowing access to the public and specialists.*

Contents of Interpretation

The subject matter of interpretation should stem from the statement of significance and should emphasise aspects of significance which are particularly interesting or important.

6.7.2 Interpretation material should include all of the aspects of the place included in the Statement of Significance.

Interpretive Approach. The main aspects of the place's significance to be interpreted are:

- The colourful and eventful history of the place as the principal prison complex in NSW and the major metropolitan gaol for over 85 years.
- Its association with places (eg Katingal) and events that have had a profound effect on the penal system in NSW.
- That it was the paramount creation of Frederick Neitenstein during the important period of his term as Comptroller-General of Prisons and physical expression of prison reform ideas at the turn of the 20th century.
- The original functions and differences between the Male Penitentiary and Female Reformatory.
- The original site planning to accommodate the dual institutions with their axis of authority plus ancillary functions like the road and tramway, staff housing, farmland etc.
- The tramline connection with Darlinghurst police station and courthouse. The special prison tram car.
- Components of the original establishment that are missing such as the inmate-built chapel.
- The gatehouses' unusual architectural qualities.

Restoration/ Reconstruction Works. Another way to interpret the place is to carry out selected restoration and reconstruction works. These terms are defined in the Burra Charter. The place as it was initially conceived reached its fullest development by 1918 and restoration/reconstruction to this configuration would be of benefit to interpretation.

6.7.3 As viability of existing and new uses makes possible, selected components of the place should be restored or reconstructed to the date/configuration indicated

Element	<i>Date/ Configuration</i>
Front balcony and fence of governor's residence	As shown in historic photograph fig. 7-48
Tramline – could be revealed locally by archaeology	1918
Decorative ironwork on gatehouse entrances	1918
Landscape planning (See landscape policies)	1936
Original front gate, perimeter wall and gatekeeper's lodge	As shown in historic photograph fig 7-1

In accordance with proper practice and to avoid misinterpretation, reconstruction works at the place should be identifiable at close inspection as new work. This can be done discretely, (for example by using simplified joinery mouldings or date stamps) or by adding interpretative devices to describe the work.

6.7.4 All restoration/reconstruction and adaptation works should be identified by introduced interpretation devices or by method and style of construction

6.8 THE DUAL INSTITUTIONS

The original development of the site for dual institutions (the Male Penitentiary and the Female Reformatory) is its most significant aspect.

6.8.1 *Conserve the fabric and character of all elements belonging to the original dual institutions.*

This includes all remaining parts of the site contemporary with the Female Reformatory and Male Penitentiary and all traces of associated buildings and landscaping, which were in place by 1918. This includes the former Governor's residence, gatekeeper's lodge, staff housing and landscape elements like the avenue of palms and the sandstone retaining wall located opposite the north east corner of the Reception Centre near the former staff canteen (Asset No. 066018).

Refer to the inventory records for detailed policies on individual buildings and to the landscape policies below.

6.8.2 *Find compatible uses for all significant parts of the original gaol buildings.*

The Burra Charter defines a 'compatible use' as 'a use which involves no change to the culturally significant fabric, changes which are substantially reversible, or changes which require a minimal impact.' The most compatible uses will usually be those related as closely as possible to the original use.

6.9 LATER DEVELOPMENTS

The site contains buildings of lesser significance than the dual institutions but which are nevertheless important parts of the place's history (eg Katingal).

6.9.1 *Conserve those parts of the site developed later than the dual institutions in accordance with the level of significance accorded them in the Recommended Conservation Policy section of the relevant Inventory Records.*

6.10 LANDSCAPE

In the treatment of the whole landscape of the site the following early characteristics should be recognised:

- The original system of site circulation for inmates and visitors.
- The dominance of the original dual institutions.
- The division of the site into zones containing staff housing, public entrance, the tramway route and areas left clear elsewhere for inmate agricultural activities. It should be noted that the main remnant of farmland is the undeveloped area to the south west of the prison hospital. This area is likely to be affected by the construction of the proposed Forensic Hospital.

Later developments that have overlaid and grown up around these include:

- The new entrance gateway and car park.
- The prison hospital.
- Prison industries and plant nursery precinct.
- Specialised centres created to the south and east of the original dual institutions: Remand Centre, Katingal, Periodic Detention Centre, Special Purpose Centre.

6.10.1 *Treatment of the site's landscape as a whole should be guided by a cohesive landscape masterplan. The masterplan should retain, reinforce, and where possible reinstate, the original planning and character of the site, while recognising and reinforcing the valid presence of later major developments.*

The Former Main Avenue. The meaning of the main avenue as the major entrance route to the prison complex has been partially lost. The avenue still serves as a route to MSPC 5 & 6 (asset no 062) but the original entrance gates and gate keeper's cottage have fallen into disuse, with the result that the northernmost section of the avenue has become redundant.

6.10.2 *Reinstate the circulation route to the gate keeper's cottage.*

A high priority would be to link the function of the gatekeeper's cottage with the rest of the Complex. If a link can be made, then the avenue leading from the original prison complex to the former main gates will recover some meaning. If no such link is made, the section of the avenue close to the original main gates will remain redundant. Nevertheless the palm trees should be replaced as they die in order to interpret the original function of the avenue, as the main route for visitors into and out of the complex.

6.10.3 *Replace and reinforce the avenue plantings as necessary.*

Additional avenue planting to take the place of the existing trees will eventually need to be considered (when individual trees die). The reports of the Royal Botanic Gardens indicate that *Phoenix canariensis* avenues were planted out at 25 feet intervals. Replacement planting should use this as a guide.

6.10.4 *Seek advice on the likelihood of the palm tree avenue succumbing to attack by *Fusarium fungus* as this will influence the decision as to which species to use for replacement planting.*

The considerable significance of the avenue planting of *Phoenix canariensis* and *Araucaria heterophylla* makes its protection a high priority. One *Araucaria* has been severely pruned and the health of some of the palms is compromised by the close proximity of the roadway and car parks. Several small native plantings in the area of the building called "Camelot" detract from the avenue, as do plantings that were associated with a small demountable building. The health of other early palm avenue plantings elsewhere in NSW have had to be examined by specialists. An additional avenue of *Phoenix canariensis* has been planted in Macquarie Street to replace the original as it becomes senescent and in Centennial Park, due to fungus attack, the present avenue is being replaced with *Washingtonia filifera*.

6.10.5 *The car park near the south west corner of the former Male Penitentiary and the small car park associated with the now relocated demountable further to the east should be removed. The original avenue configuration should be reinstated.*

6.10.6 *Those plants marked intrusive to the avenue should be removed (see fig. 4-3)*

The Outer Grounds. The present form of the landscape is to a large extent a product of the day to day functioning of the prison. Although they are no longer intact, the remnant farmlands around the Hospital should be kept free of buildings, if possible, as they have some significance in their demonstration of the landscape's role in prison life. Open areas could be used for passive recreation or playing fields as is the area to the south east of the hospital. The sandstone quarry or 'pond' to the south west of the hospital is rare surviving evidence of early activities on the site. Presently it is in a unused area of the site. The proposed Forensic Hospital is likely to impact on these areas as noted above in 6.10 but care should be taken to minimize the loss of these landscape areas.

6.10.7 *The construction of any new structures and the placement of mass perimeter plantings should be designed in such a way that the visual impact of the prison complex is retained.*

A coherent landscape masterplan needs to be implemented which reinforces the historic value of the landscape. It is acknowledged that the general greening of the landscape is an important issue. It would be advisable to integrate the activity in the nursery with the maintenance of the grounds of the Long Bay Complex.

6.10.8 *Conserve the sandstone quarry to the south west of the hospital and integrate it into future landscape plans. This might be a useful storm water retention feature.*

6.10.9 *As a component of the significance of Katingal, the concrete apron and grassed area immediately surrounding Katingal should not be softened by planting.*

The original concept for the visual impact of the prison complex has been compromised through the addition of both permanent and demountable buildings. The original complex and accompanying plantings should remain the dominant feature in the landscape. The design of planting in the car park needs to be undertaken with regard for this limitation.

6.10.10 *The significance of the Coral trees and triangle of green in Austral Street and their combined contribution to the visual and physical environment of the street should be conserved. Additional planting of Coral trees in this area could be considered.*

Landscaping within the Dual Institutions. Although the formal flower gardens within the original Female Reformatory have disappeared, similarly to the situation at Goulburn Gaol, the courtyard is an important spatial element. Future consideration should be given to installing a landscape scheme which is more in keeping with the design of the original. A garden design which reflects the shape of the original flower beds could be reinstated and planted with perennials. This would most probably require the same level of maintenance as the small lawn area and garden beds that are presently in place.

6.10.11 *Garden areas should be re-established within the former Male Penitentiary and Female Reformatory.*

The planting design for garden areas within the walls should be undertaken with regard for the heritage significance of this area of the complex. A high priority would be to enhance both the amenity value and the considerable significance of the courtyard area in the former Female Reformatory. If a built structure such as a small pavilion is considered appropriate for the courtyard, then its design should respect that of the former fernery. Alternatively, inmates and workshop tutors could produce a design for a sculpture or small structure which refers to the original plan and function of the courtyard.

6.10.12 *Random addition of buildings over available open space has reduced the legibility of the original complex and produced a harsher environment than initially intended. Any future plans for the complex should incorporate more garden or landscaped areas.*

6.10.13 *The use of concrete to cover any available open space should be discontinued.*

6.11 INDIGENOUS HERITAGE & ARCHAEOLOGY

Any future removal, relocation or demolition of structures within the site could overlay relatively undisturbed dune sands. There may be evidence of prehistoric use of the site within these dunes. Evidence could include artefacts (eg stone tools), midden material, and skeletal material. The proposed redevelopment of the workshops (Area 1 in fig. 6-6) could reveal such material.

6.11.1 *A representative of the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) should be present on site during:*

- *Removal of any existing structure and associated concrete slabs/footings etc; and*
- *Any subsequent excavation of the site for the construction of new structures.*

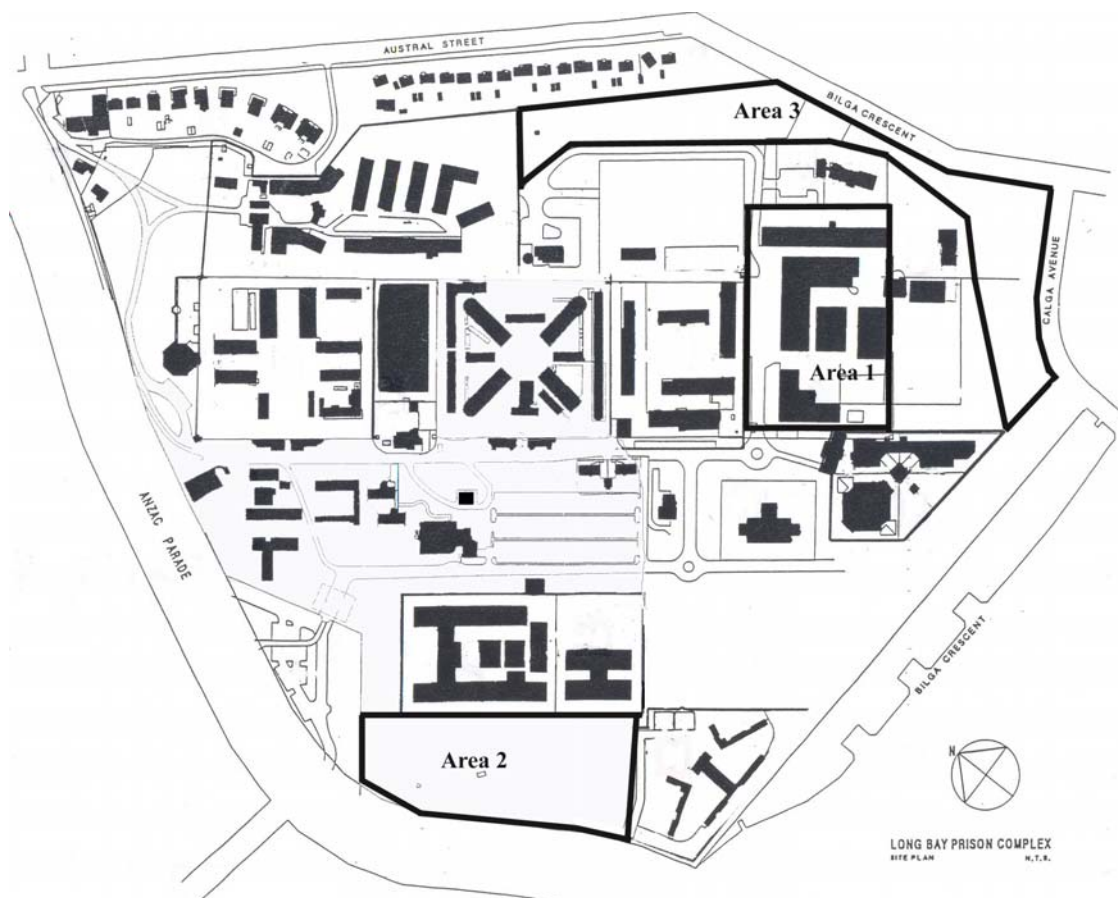


Fig. 6-6 Focus Areas of Indigenous Archaeological Survey

The area between the existing hospital and Anzac Parade is proposed to be used for the new forensic hospital (Area 2 in fig. 6-6). This area has not been subject to any previous building construction, however, there is evidence that the creek which passed through the site has been dammed by the excavation of sandstone outcrops to form a catchment area approximately 50m x 50m in area. Oral evidence states that this feature is a flooded quarry where stone was extracted to line the creek.² At the time of the survey, visibility was limited as much of the surface of the sandstone outcrops was covered with vegetation and grass had grown over the lower sections of the outcrop. In view of the numbers of engraving sites and axe grinding grooves present in the immediate vicinity of the Gaol complex, there is a possibility that sites may be present on these sandstone outcrops.

6.11.2 *Prior to any disturbance to this area, a full assessment of the sandstone outcrops should be conducted. This assessment should include a suitably qualified archaeologist and a representative of the La Perouse LALC.*

6.11.3 *All clearance of the sandstone outcrops should be undertaken by hand.*

6.11.4 *As a matter of general maintenance grass cutting on the perimeter of the sandstone outcrops should be done using a whipper snipper with a cord line. Impact to the sandstone from a fixed blade should be avoided.*

The area adjacent to Bilga Crescent and Calga Avenue area (Area 3 Fig 6-6) was assessed. No sites were identified, however the area had been extensively disturbed prior to the assessment being undertaken. It is unfortunate that no archaeological assessment was undertaken prior to the bulldozing of topsoil for the construction of earthen site walls in this area. These works had a potential to destroy Aboriginal sites.

6.11.5 *Any disturbance of topsoil for development purposes at Long Bay should be undertaken only after the area has been assessed for indigenous and non-indigenous heritage items as required by the National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974) and the Integrated Development Approvals (Amendment 1998) to Part 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.*

Long Bay Gaol has been identified by the La Perouse LALC as having considerable cultural significance. Long Bay Gaol has had an impact on the Aboriginal Community since its construction started in 1896. Some issues highlighted in preliminary discussions with LALC representatives require further study.

6.11.6 *The impact of the construction of the gaol on the lives and activities of Aboriginal people living a traditional life in the area in the 1890s should be researched. The Long Bay area, including the Gaol site, was an important focus for Aboriginal people in prehistoric times. It is likely that the construction of the gaol impacted Aboriginal sites.*

6.11.7 *A general history of the incarceration of Aboriginal people at the institution should be undertaken from Corrective Services records. This could be an excellent project for Aboriginal inmates to undertake.*

6.11.8 *The presence of a gallows historically within the gaol complex raises the possibility that Aboriginal people may have been hanged there. It is important to the Aboriginal community that a review of Corrective Services archives is undertaken to attempt to establish details of these events.*

Additional issues of cultural heritage significance may be identified during ongoing consultation with the La Perouse LALC, Community representatives and Corrective Services Manager at the Long Bay Site.

Areas of Historical (non-indigenous) Archaeological Importance

Conservation guidelines should identify areas of archaeological potential and indicate the degree of professional involvement appropriate in any disturbance.

In this case there is potential for historical remains to be found in the vicinity of the dual institutions and in any areas of the site previously undisturbed by the erection of buildings or excavations.

6.11.9 *The historical (non-indigenous) archaeological potential of parts of the place should be conserved in accordance with the following table and Figure*

Ranking 1	An historical archaeologist should be consulted prior to any ground disturbance in this area. A watching brief may be required.
Ranking 2 (Rest of Site)	Ground disturbance in this area could proceed without prior consultation with an historical archaeologist. However, if upon further physical intervention a sub-surface deposit is revealed, an historical archaeologist should be consulted.

6.11.10 *Archaeological Finds. All archaeological finds that have been or are in the future removed from the place should be assembled, catalogued and safely housed. These should be stored in one place, preferably at the Long Bay site.*

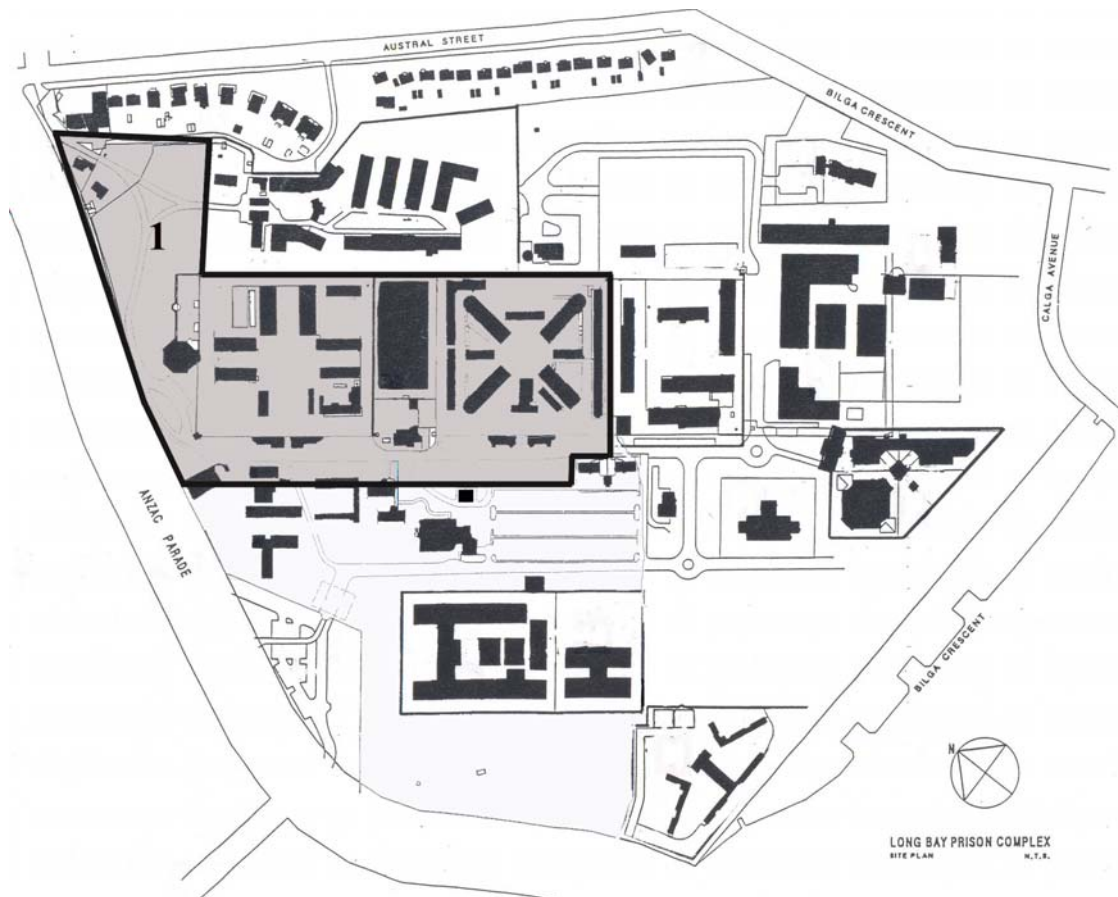


Fig. 6-7 Plan of Long Bay Site showing extent of Rank 1 Archaeological Potential

6.12 ART WORKS

Art has become a notable feature of Long Bay and contributes to the place's developing identity. The first murals were carried out in 1987 - 88 in the former Female Reformatory (Asset No. 063). Since then art works have been undertaken on other building surfaces and large works have been hung in several locations. There is considerable variety in the quality of the work but the murals mentioned above are the most significant examples due to their scale, location and artistic merit.

- 6.12.1 *Provide for the retention of artworks in their current locations or locations of similar prominence, or their replacement by other works in similar locations.*
- 6.12.2 *A record should be made of all art works. This could include oral history (i.e. recorded interviews with artists and others).*



Fig. 6-8 Ten wing mural painted by Tim Guider and other inmates, Industrial Correctional Centre, 1987.
(Photo by Sue Paull, June 1997)

6.13 RECORDING

6.13.1 *Make a record of those buildings where substantial changes are proposed, such as change of use or major building works, prior to the change. This should include photographic recording of the buildings in use, rather than when the building is uninhabited or unused, provided permission is obtained from the users. Recording should take place prior to the removal of contents, furniture etc.. Documentary oral history is also desirable.*

6.13.2 *Explore opportunities for recording being undertaken by the staff and inmates of Long Bay.*

The need for recording presents an opportunity to add to the innovative booklets produced by Corrective Services, such as *The Boss* (about the Governors at Long Bay) and assist in developing the skills of inmates, e.g. as part of the work of the Art Workshop.

6.13.3 *Establish an archive at the Long Bay repository where historic plans, photographs and artefacts are kept, as well as current records of changes to the buildings including the building maintenance manual.*

This could include movable components such as signs and other redundant features that might otherwise be thrown away.

6.14 FURTHER INVESTIGATION OF SOCIAL VALUE:

6.14.1 *Gather people's experiences of the place and its activities (e.g. by oral history methods) before an activity or function ceases.*

Some of the meaning of Long Bay to Corrective Services' staff, to inmates and others derives from the history of the place, people's memory of that history and of their own experience. The recording of the experience of people and the operation of areas of the prison prior to major changes will provide a source for future investigation of social value.

The Long Bay History Project contains much interesting information about social history of the prison and its operation. A sample of the people interviewed during the project could be approached to record their knowledge and understanding about the fabric of the gaol itself and especially how the design of buildings influenced the operation of Long Bay and how that compared with other gaols. The selection of interviewees should include the same range of people interviewed so far plus nearby residents (as was initially proposed before the LBHP ceased). Information from the LBHP records should be published with illustrations subject to appropriate protocols and security considerations.

REFERENCES

-
- 1 Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval, NSW Heritage Office, 1999.
 - 2 Interview with Regional Superintendent, Gordon Casey, 15.3.04

7.0 INVENTORY REPORTS



Fig. 7-1 Gatekeeper's Cottage n.d. (Source: AO NSW 163.4/ 9250)

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Asset No.	Name of Centre/ Building	Original Use	Page
046*	Special Purpose Centre	Special Purpose Centre	
060*	Metropolitan Special Programs Centre (MSPC) Areas 1,2&4 – All buildings	Female Reformatory	
060001*	MSPC Areas 1,2&4 – Entrance Block	Entrance Block	
060002*	MSPC Areas 1,2&4 – Perimeter Walls & Towers	Perimeter Walls & Towers	
060003*	MSPC Areas 1,2&4 – Administration Building	Kitchen	
Asset No.	Name of Centre/ Building	Original Use	Page
060006, 010 & 016*	MSPC Areas 1,2&4 - Wings 7, 9 & 10	Cell Ranges 2, 4 & 3	
060008 & 018*	MSPC Areas 1,2&4 - Shop 5 & Wing 8	Sewing Rooms	
063020*	MSPC Areas 1,2&4 - Special Care Unit	Cell Range 1	
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060032*	MSPC Areas 1,2&4 - Crisis Intervention Centre	Hospital	
060034*	MSPC Areas 1,2&4 – Hospital Administration	Warders’ Quarters	
061	Metropolitan Medical Transient Centre – All buildings in Centre	Remand Centre	
062*	MSPC Area 3 – All Buildings in Centre	Male Penitentiary	
062001*	MSPC Area 3 – Entrance Block	Entrance Block	
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062008, 11, 25 & 28*	MSPC Area 3 – Wings 1, 2, 5 & 6, & yards	Cell Wings	
062017 & 20*	MSPC Area 3 - Wings 3 & 4, & yards	Cell Wings	
062023*	MSPC Area 3 - Five Wing Education	Laundry Block	
062035*	MSPC Area 3 – Administration Block	Hospital	
062038*	MSPC Area 3 - Perimeter Wall & Towers	Perimeter Wall & Towers	

063	MSPC Areas 5 & 6 - All buildings in Centre	New Reformatory for Women
066*	Outer Complex - All Buildings in Complex & Gatekeeper's cottage	
066001	Outer Complex - Regional Office Building	Regional Office Building
066002 & 3	Outer Complex – Switch, Chaplain, Purchasing & Psychology	Admin Buildings
066004	Outer Complex - Electrical Supply	
066006 & 7	Outer Complex - Pharmacy & Medical Service Nursing Administration	
066008	Outer Complex - Officers Gymnasium	
066009	Outer Complex - Main Gate Entry (Boom Gate)	
066010*	Outer Complex - Perimeter Fence	
066011*	Outer Complex - 'Camelot' Building, Credit Union	Governor's Residence

Asset No.	Name of Centre/ Building	Original Use	Page
066012, 13 & 14	Outer Complex - Old Motorbike Shed, Open Bike Shed & Single Officers Quarters		
066017*	Outer Complex - Vagg Building	Aboriginal Resource Unit	
066018 & 23	Outer Complex - Cafeteria, John Mewburn Child Care Centre		
066027, 28 & 50	Outer Complex - Hot Water Supply Boiler House MEU Building & CRC/ Boom Gate Gallery		
066029 - 37	Outer Complex – Workshops, Garages, Plant Nursery and Stores		
066038*	Outer Complex - Katingal Gaol		
067	Prison Hospital		
068	Periodic Detention Centre		

NB Items marked with an asterisk are culturally significant at a **moderate** level or higher.

INTRODUCTION

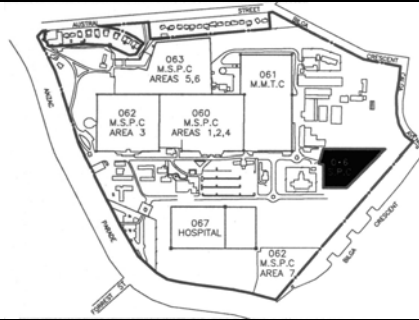
These Inventory Records are a supplement to the Conservation Management Plan. They are self sufficient reports giving, in effect, a miniaturised Conservation plan for each centre and for each building. In this way, anyone can turn to a particular building and read, within the space of a few pages, the history, physical description, statement of significance and recommended conservation policies for that building. Inventory records are organised in accordance with the Department of Corrective Service's current asset numbering system.

The main changes on the site since the last Conservation Plan have occurred in the former Male Penitentiary, now MSPC Area 3. These changes and others elsewhere on the site are incorporated in the inventory records for this building. The main reason for the revised Conservation Management Plan is the proposal to build two new prison hospitals at Long Bay. This affects the southern and western areas of the site and involves the demolition of the existing hospital and many of the buildings in the workshop and industries area. This study has reviewed the significance of these areas and finds that the only additional impediment to their demolition is the possibility of finding Aboriginal remains under or around them. An assessment of Aboriginal and prehistoric significance of the site was undertaken as part of the upgrade.

The infamous maximum security gaol, Katingal, is threatened with demolition as part of the hospital redevelopment at Long Bay. Katingal was found to be of cultural significance in 1995. This assessment is confirmed and augmented by the current study. A revised inventory report is included for this property with expanded conservation policies taking into account the current proposals.

NAME OF CENTRE:
LONG BAY SPECIAL PURPOSE
CENTRE

NAME OF BUILDING:
ALL BUILDINGS IN CENTRE



**ASSET
No.
046**

General Description

The Special Purpose Centre, formerly known as Special Purpose Prison, is the first and only prison purpose-built to house protected prisoners in NSW. The construction of the centre commenced in December 1987 and was completed in 1989. The centre was occupied in February 1989.

The Special Purpose Centre is one of the seven walled complexes comprising the Long Bay site. It is a maximum security centre and houses up to 60 inmates. It comprises modern single and two-storey buildings of concrete structures, with brick infill walls, concrete floors and metal clad roofs. The brick walls consist of two different colour bricks (red and cream) laid in stretcher bond pattern. It shows the influence of the Post Modern architectural style. The buildings are in good condition.

The Special Purpose Centre is a flexible development of the concepts of unit management and special care and, unlike its Goulburn equivalent, was unfettered by site restrictions. The Goulburn Multi Purpose Unit was squeezed into an existing rectangular space that was too small for it. The SPC's positive and expensive social engineering makes it an item of interest and **moderate significance**.

Unlike the reviled Katingal with its depressing sensory deprivation and antisocial aspects, the SPC's combination of security and habitability may make it successful as well as significant.



Fig 7-2 Special Purpose Centre from the north west, 1995

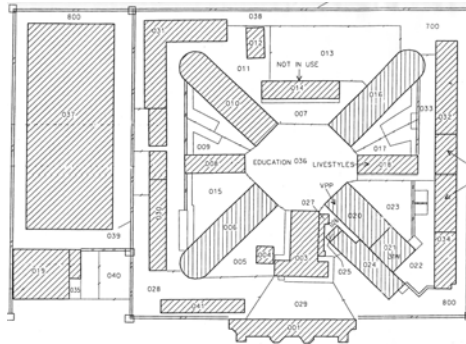
NAME OF CENTRE:
METROPOLITAN SPECIAL
PROGRAMS CENTRE

AREAS 1, 2&4

NAME OF BUILDING:
ALL BUILDINGS

ORIGINAL USE:
WOMEN'S REFORMATORY

**ASSET
No. 060**



History

From his first year of office, 1896, the Comptroller-General of Prisons, F.W. Neitenstein, called for the creation of a 'modern and humane' prison for women to serve the whole of NSW. The Government Architect's office under W.L. Vernon began designing the Female Reformatory in 1898. After passing before the Parliamentary Select Committee in 1899, construction started haltingly in 1901 using day labour. By 1905 only one cell range (Wing 7), the Entrance Block and the perimeter walls had been completed.

Contracts were let for the remainder of the buildings and the Reformatory was finally opened in 1909. As one of the few purpose-designed women's prisons in the world the Reformatory was highly praised by the press and excited the interest and admiration of visitors from overseas. Women learned to perform domestic duties, to cook, sew and grow vegetables, they wore wide-winged white bonnets and long dresses of pale blue with aprons. Physical exercises based on a Swedish system were practiced and inmates worked in the gardens for three hours each day. The women were classified to particular floors in accordance with their age, history and length of sentence, with the main objective of preventing the contamination of hopeful cases. The prison had accommodation for nearly 300 women but the average daily occupancy at that time was only 124. In the 1920s there were around 100 women incarcerated at the Reformatory under the charge of Miss Braithwaite. In March 1925 a journalist named Dulcie Dreamer visited the prison and wrote an article for *Australian Women's Mirror*. She was impressed by the leafy conservatory where the Ladies Committee of the Prisoner's Aid Association met the inmates but she found the cells less inviting:

save for a tier of corner shelves, they were utterly bare, the canvas hammock slung across their breadth at night being rolled up outside during working hours. ... In these cells, from four o'clock every afternoon until six o'clock the following morning, all the inmates of the Reformatory were locked.

Tilly Devine and Kate Leigh were just two of the colourful female figures from the Sydney crime world who were regularly at Long Bay as prisoners or visiting their associates during the 1930s.

By 1937-8, the daily average had fallen to 42, having peaked at 199 in 1916. There were references to overcrowding in the Male Penitentiary during the 1920s and by 1930 one wing of the Reformatory had been made available for male prisoners. Few alterations took place until 1945 when male prisoners from the adjoining Penitentiary were transferred into Wings 7 & 9. In the 1950s the State Reformatory was referred to as 'the best maximum security prison in Australia' and its use for the small number of women inmates was hard to justify, particularly in view of the increasing male prisoner population.

This led to the creation of a new purpose-built women's' prison on the Long Bay site. The women were transferred to the new prison in 1962 and the name of the former Reformatory was changed to Metropolitan Reception Prison. From that time it was used mainly as a medical prison until Long Bay Hospital was completed in 1987. A number of smaller buildings have been erected in the open spaces between the original buildings. Wing 11 was converted into the Special Care Unit in 1979 and still operates as such today. The centre now houses areas 1, 2 and 4 of the Metropolitan Special Programs Centre.

Physical Description

The former Female Reformatory comprises four two-storey cell ranges, designed on the galleried Pentonville model, radiating out towards the corners of a roughly square-shaped compound. In between these blocks are smaller single-storey buildings, originally the Kitchen, two Sewing Rooms and a block of punishment cells, all radiating from the central garden. At either side, long buildings housing the Laundry, Workshop, Hospital and Warders' Quarters were aligned with the perimeter walls. A chapel was originally planned to occupy the central space between the cell ranges but in its place an octagonal glazed pavilion was built, this was the venue for contact between prisoners and visitors from charitable organisations. It survived into the 1960s.

All the buildings are of brick with sandstone dressings. Most of the architectural emphasis was given to the outside of the Entrance Block, designed in the idiom of a medieval castle gatehouse in Federation Gothic style with touches of art nouveau. The other buildings are more utilitarian but have features characteristic of Vernon's work such as the single-storey semi-circular terminations to the cell ranges. The two-storey cell ranges are substantially intact but major alterations have been made to Wing 11 for the Special Care Unit. The other buildings in the Centre have had a series of internal alterations made over the years reflecting their changing uses. The current physical condition of most of the larger buildings in the centre is described by the Department as 'good'.

When the Reformatory opened, every opportunity was taken to soften the spaces between the buildings by planting flower borders in front of each cell range, at either side of the kitchen block and forming larger 'plantations' along the inside face of the perimeter walls. None of these plantings survives today although the central area has remained a garden with a pond in the middle surrounded by lawn and an octagonal border. The space is further enlivened by splendid murals painted in the mid-1980s by a prisoner named Tim Guidir on the facing walls of the main cell ranges. There are several other art works produced by inmates in this centre. They contribute to the developing identity of Long Bay and the identity of inmates within the complex. Despite its new title and changed function since the last conservation plan was written this centre remains virtually unchanged physically and it is in need of some maintenance and upgrading.

The former Female Reformatory at Long Bay is of **high** cultural significance for the following reasons:

Historical Significance (Penal History)

Criterion (a) - An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history.

- It was the first purpose-built women's prison in NSW and one of the few in the world at that time.
- It represents the culmination of the development of 19th century reformed prisons in Australia.
- In conjunction with the former Male Penitentiary at Long Bay, it is the most complete expression of Frederick Neitenstein's philosophy of reform.
- The assemblage of remaining buildings provides physical evidence of the system of 'restricted association' which remained in force for many decades.

Aesthetic/Creative Value

Criterion (c) - An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW.

- It is the only prison of this type to be designed by the office of the Government Architect W.L.Vernon and, as such, has a place in the history of Australian architecture.
- In conjunction with the former Male Penitentiary, the siting of the prison on a ridge with palm trees in front has a strong visual impact in the surrounding landscape, especially from the southwest.
- The original buildings of the Reformatory have a consistent scale and employ the same palette of materials resulting in a harmonious appearance.

Social/Community Esteem

Criterion (d) - An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

- Since the Reformatory has been in continued use as a prison for 85 years it has social value for prisoners, staff and the population of Sydney.
- It contains several major art works produced by inmates which contribute to the developing social value of Long Bay as a place within the prison system where art is supported.

NB Refer to relevant inventory sheets for levels of significance of individual building elements within the centre.

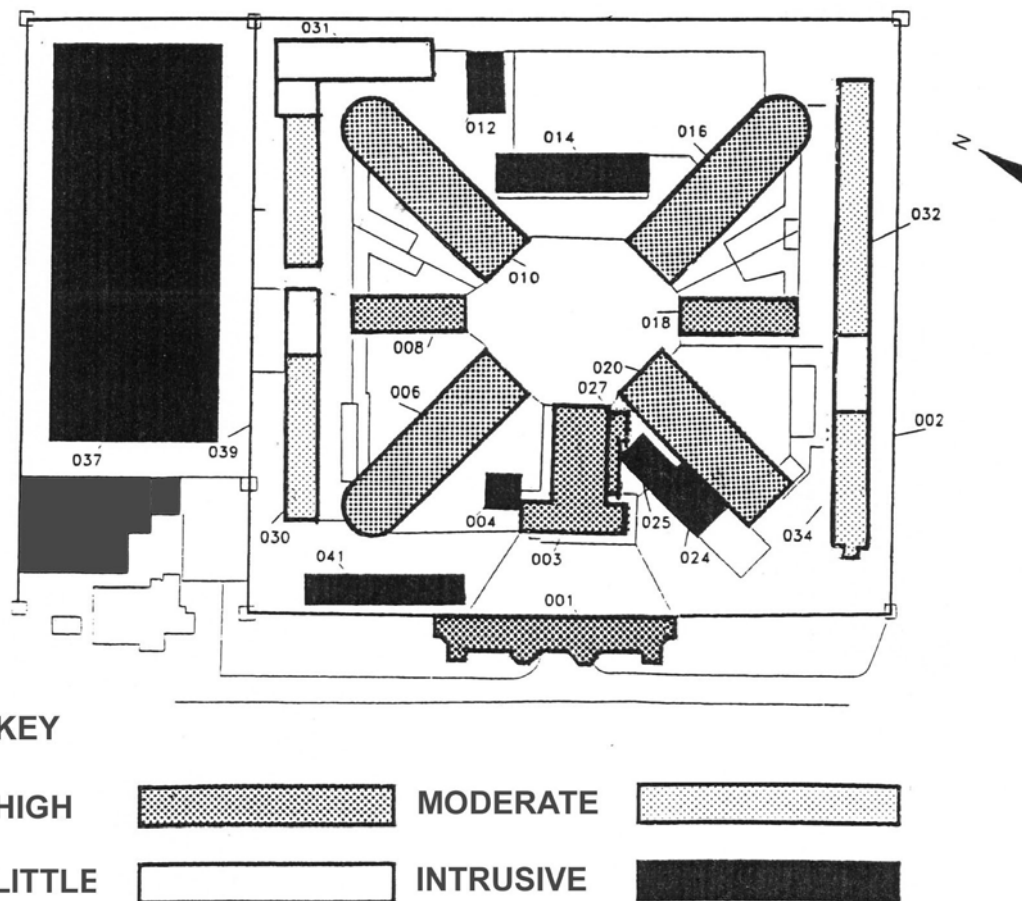


Fig. 7-4 Plan of Industrial Centre showing levels of significance

Recommended Conservation Policy

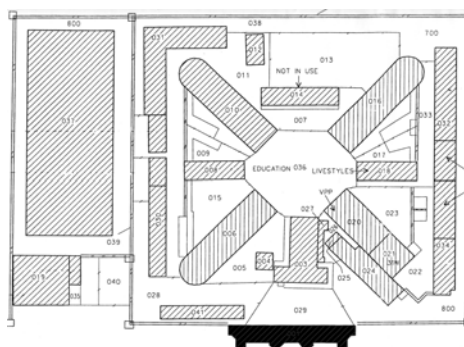
1. Continue to use the former Female Reformatory as a correctional centre, in accordance with an agreed long-term co-ordinated plan.
2. Comply with the general conservation policies in Section 6 of the Conservation Management Plan.
3. Remove intrusive elements wherever possible.
4. If any new buildings are required within the perimeter walls, their location and design should not compromise the legibility of the original layout. If a similar type of adaptive reuse is considered for this centre as has been undertaken in the former Male Penitentiary, the physical changes should be handled with a similar level of sensitivity.
5. Ensure that any new developments planned in close proximity to this centre do not obscure or visually overpower the original fabric. They should be kept well clear of the perimeter walls
6. There is a perceived need to upgrade the amenity of cell wings but at least one of Wings 7, 9 or 10 should be retained with its galleried internal arrangement intact.
7. Engage a landscape heritage consultant to prepare a plan for re-establishing garden areas within the perimeter walls.
8. Conserve and, if possible, reinforce the visual relationship with the surrounding area, leaving views of the prison unobstructed especially from the southwest.
9. Provide for the retention of the art works in these or locations of similar prominence, or their replacement by other works in similar locations. The murals on the end walls of the cell wings should be conserved by art teachers and inmates in a way that takes account of the intellectual property rights of the primary artist who should be contacted before any changes are made.

NB Refer to the relevant inventory sheets for policies relating to individual buildings.

NAME OF CENTRE:
METROPOLITAN SPECIAL
PROGRAMS CENTRE
AREAS 1, 2&4

NAME OF BUILDING:
ENTRANCE BLOCK

ORIGINAL USE:
ENTRANCE BLOCK



**ASSET
No.**
060001

History

The Entrance Block is an integral part of the former Reformatory for Women designed by the Government Architect, W.L.Vernon in 1899. It is one of the earliest buildings constructed on the Long Bay site and was built between 1901-1905 by day labour under the control of the Public Works Department. Similarly to the Male Penitentiary, the Entrance Block is the public face and frontispiece of the scheme. It is therefore given the most architectural emphasis. The drawings for both Entrance Blocks bear prominently the signature of George Oakeshott, Chief Draftsman in Vernon's office at that time, who had been responsible for post office design from 1891 and went on to hold high office in the Public Service.

Prisoners arriving at the Female Reformatory were received and processed in the series of rooms on the left hand side of the entrance arch. The prison tram stopped inside the archway and prisoners were led into a reception room. Here their old clothes were taken away, fumigated in the adjoining room and stored in the corner turret room. Further along were bathrooms and a dressing room with four storage rooms upstairs. Rooms on the right hand side of the entrance were for the use of prison officers and visitors. The guard room, now the armoury, was situated in the turret room. Visitors entered directly into the space behind the guard room while prisoners sat in small cubicles (6'6" square) separated from their visitors by a passage. The remainder of the building on the right hand side seems to have been entered separately from the rear. It contained a mess room, kitchen and w.c. with sleeping accommodation for officers upstairs consisting of a dormitory, four 'cubicles' and a common bathroom. Instead of corridors open balconies gave access to the first floor rooms. These had lead floors and stone arches with fine sea views towards the south west. Not surprisingly, considering the exposed location, the balconies seem to have been enclosed at an early date.

Physical Description

The Entrance Block is architecturally the most impressive single building on the site. The two-storey block is of strongly contrasting brick and rock-faced stone construction, symmetrical in shape, and is designed in the idiom of a medieval castle gatehouse, a common motif in prison facades. The style is an idiosyncratic form of Federation Gothic with touches of Art Nouveau especially at roof level.

A high quality of construction is maintained throughout the exterior. In contrast to the other buildings on the site the roofing here is of slate, lead and copper, and much care has been taken with details such as the tapering diagonal buttresses, the carved Royal Arms, recessed arches over the entrance and the portcullis-style ironwork gate of which parts still remain. Inside the entrance arch is a coffered ceiling of diagonal timber boarding with cross beams and radiused braces supported on corbel stones.

Internally, the layout has been somewhat altered. The left wing of the Entrance Block is used for staff amenities, the right wing houses a general office, storage of tactical armoury on the ground floor and administration offices on the upper floor. Much of the original joinery and finishes are intact. A new doorway has been cut through the front elevation and a timber latticed shelter added for visitors. The Department recently assessed the condition of the Entrance Block as 'poor'. Indeed the elevation facing inwards towards the cell wings needs urgent attention as it has ferns growing in the brickwork and has suffered some disfigurement due to the installation of many surface-fixed services and ad hoc security measures. The original iron grille and internal gates projected into the sterile zone behind the Entrance Block. This has been removed as evidenced by marks left in the stonework and has been replaced with a larger version. A brass bell reported to have come from the *Malabar* hangs in the cage.

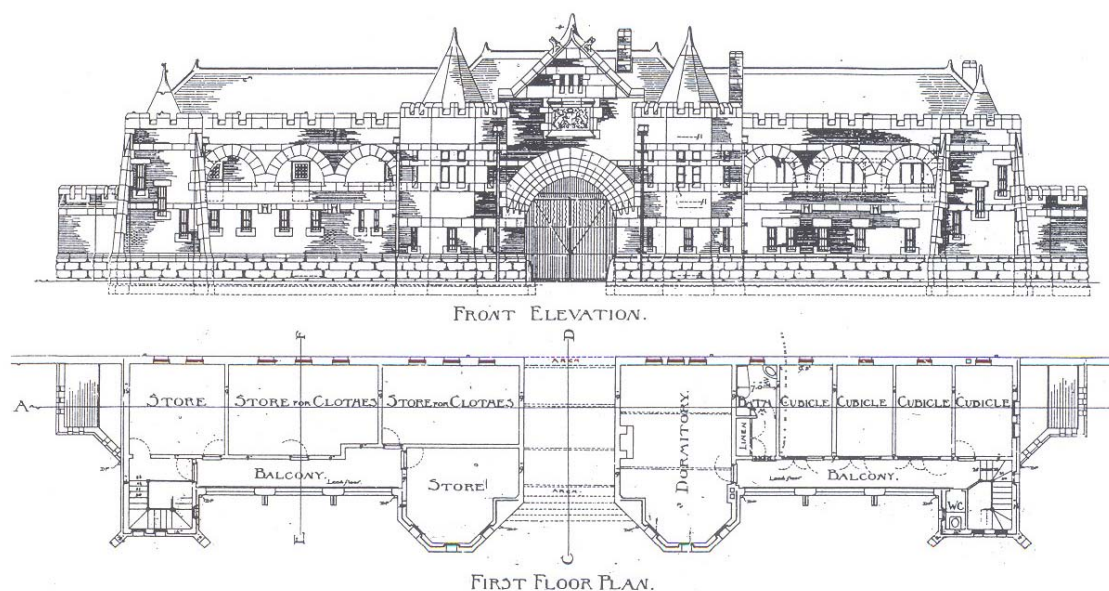


Fig. 7.5 Plans and elevation of Entrance Block, 1903.
(NSW PW Plan Room)

Statement of Significance

The Entrance Block is of **high** significance for the following reasons:

Historical Significance (Penal History)

Criterion (a) - An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history.

- It is an integral part of the former Reformatory for Women and as such shares in the significance outlined for Asset No 060.

Aesthetic/Creative Value

Criterion (c) - An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW.

- It is an impressive entrance to the Reformatory and, due to its siting and architectural qualities, is one of the major landmarks of the Long Bay complex, visible from a wide surrounding area.
- It is a substantially intact and important example of the design work of the Government Architect's Branch under Walter Liberty Vernon.

- This building was the main interface between the prison and the outside world. It represents physical evidence of the way prisoners were admitted and discharged as well as demonstrating the type of accommodation provided for officers at Long Bay.

Social/Community Esteem

Criterion (d) - An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

- It is the building most recognised for its architectural qualities by people working at or visiting the centre. Visiting rooms may be of social value to visitors as the point of contact with prisoners.

Fabric

All original building fabric is of **high** significance. This includes but is not necessarily limited to the following elements:

- Brickwork and stonework, especially the carved stone and details such as the buttresses, chimneys, pediments and battlements.
- Slate, lead and copper roofing, especially the turret roofs and details such as the finials to the main roofs.
- All original joinery, ironwork and external fittings, e.g. windows, doors, remains of the portcullis-style external iron entrance gate, rainwater heads and downpipes, cast iron brick vents and the bell attached to the internal gates.
- All original internal walls, ceilings and floors including internal joinery such as staircases.



Fig. 7-6 Entrance Block, Detail of Remains of Original Ironwork

Recommended Conservation Policy

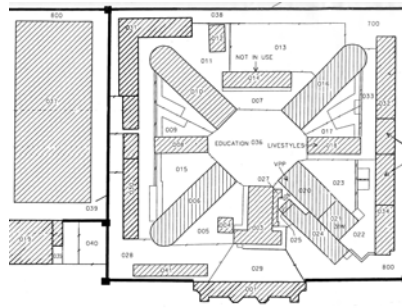
1. Continue to use the Entrance Block as the main interface between the prison and the outside world in accordance with an agreed long-term co-ordinated plan. Internal room functions may change but whatever scheme is devised, the exterior fabric should be retained intact and internal alterations be minimised. Undertake detailed recording of the building before making any changes.

2. Carry out maintenance and repair work to stabilize the condition of the Entrance Block, e.g. remove plant growth and face-fixed electrical services. Particular care will be needed when maintaining the roofing materials, selection and supervision of suitable contractors will be critical. Do not destroy any remains of tram tracks that may be under paving beneath the arch.
3. In considering future developments in front of the building, ensure that views of the facade from the surrounding area are not further obstructed. The original complex and accompanying plantings should remain the dominant feature in the landscape in accordance with the general policies for conservation of the landscape.
4. There are few really intrusive elements that should be removed but improvements could be made to the type of external gate and lighting provided that the general conservation policies regarding original fabric are not compromised in the process.
5. Reconstruct missing ironwork to the front gateway.
6. Comply with the general conservation policies in Section 6 of the Conservation Management Plan.

NAME OF CENTRE:
METROPOLITAN SPECIAL
PROGRAMS CENTRE
AREAS 1, 2&4

NAME OF BUILDING:
PERIMETER WALLS & TOWERS

ORIGINAL USE:
PERIMETER WALLS & TOWERS



**ASSET
No.**
060002

History

The outer perimeter walls of both the Female Reformatory and the Male Penitentiary were built by day labour, during the first years of work on the Long Bay site, beginning in 1901. By 1904 the perimeter wall of the Women's' prison was complete. We do not know why no corner towers were planned or built for the Women's' prison. The Male penitentiary, a supposedly lower security establishment, had, from the very first plans, two towers at diagonally opposite corners. Perhaps the women were not expected to make such determined attempts to escape as the men or was it felt that the radial design of the women's' prison would allow better observation than the Male 'horseshoe' layout? After the women had been moved out to the new Reformatory in 1962 security towers began to be added to the perimeter wall during the 1960s and 70s. Air-conditioning was installed in 1981 and then all towers were rebuilt between 1985-87. Portions of the wall have been raised by 10 brick courses and the original coping stones appear to have been reinstated on top. Openings through the walls have been formed at various times, mostly in the direction of the central garden area and Male Penitentiary, eg to gain access to the chapel built between 1915 and 1918. Some have been bricked-in again.



Fig. 7-7 Outer Face of Perimeter Wall Former Female Reformatory, 1995.

Physical Description

The perimeter walls are constructed in brick, laid in English bond, with a thickness of 450mm at the plinth and buttress reducing to 350mm elsewhere. They enclose a area roughly 148 x 135 metres in length and were originally a minimum of 4.57m high. Copings on the plinths, buttresses and walling are of sandstone. The top coping is of a simple rounded profile flush with the wall surface. The lack of a drip has left weathering stains on the upper courses of brickwork but the design was presumably intended to resist attack by grappling irons. For the same reason, the inner surface of the wall is plain and buttresses are applied to the outside only. Brickwork and stonework match the materials used elsewhere in the complex, the bricks are good quality 'commons' of a drab brown colour. Vertical joints have been formed at the junctions with the new corner towers. These are built in

roughly matching brick and have rendered details which are cracking in places. Corrective Services has recently assessed the condition of the perimeter wall and security towers as 'excellent'. Yard walls originally formed an inner perimeter enclosure linking the rounded ends of the cell wings. The yard walls at the back of the prison, directly opposite the entrance, have been demolished but other portions remain.



Fig. 7-8 Inside Face of Perimeter Wall, Former Female Reformatory, (note raised portion).

Statement of Significance

The perimeter walls and yard walls are of **high** cultural significance for the following reasons:

Historical Significance (Penal History)

Criterion (a) - An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history.

- They are an integral part of the former Reformatory for Women and as such share in the significance outlined for Asset No 060.

Aesthetic/Creative Value

Criterion (c) - An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW.

- Their materials, scale and detailing are consistent with the rest of the original buildings on the Long Bay site.
- Their robust solidity demonstrates the soundness of traditional walling techniques using good quality materials laid in lime based mortar.

Social/Community Esteem

Criterion (d) - An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

- They are likely to be significant to warders and former warders as part of their initial duties and introduction to the prison system at Long Bay.

Fabric

Later additions, such as ad hoc security measures, concrete walkways or the extra 10 courses of brickwork, are **intrusive**. They detract from the harmonious materials and pleasing proportions of the original design.

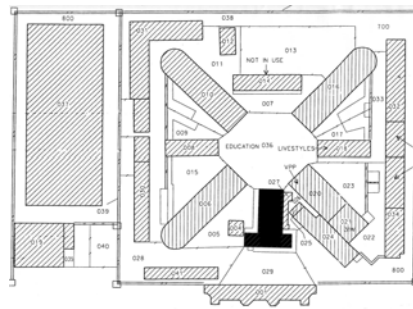
Recommended Conservation Policy

1. Conserve the Perimeter walls and yard walls in accordance with the general conservation policies in Section 6 of the Conservation Management Plan, and maintain them using traditional materials and techniques.
2. If an eventual downgrading in security rating involves removal of the corner towers or a lowering of the walls where they have been raised, do so salvaging all original fabric for reuse and reinstate the wall to the original design.
3. The formation of any new breaches in the wall should be carefully considered by a conservation architect beforehand and only sanctioned where absolutely necessary in order to continue the use of the place. Important factors will be the size and location of any new opening in relation to both the Reformatory layout and the rhythm of piers, as well as the detailing of the doorway itself.

AREAS 1, 2&4

NAME OF BUILDING:
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

ORIGINAL USE:
KITCHEN



ASSET
No.
060003

History

This building originally contained the kitchen for the Female Reformatory. The preliminary plans dated 1903 show a Tee-shaped building with the kitchen and coal store situated in the leg of the Tee pointing towards the central courtyard. The remainder of the plan, immediately opposite the main gate, contained Stores at either end and the matron's office in the middle. Contracts were let prior to 1907 and the kitchen was completed by Baldwin Brothers in 1908. In 1911 a sealed road was created from the Entrance Block to the kitchen, presumably to allow vehicular access for deliveries. A drawing from 1938 shows the matron's office still in existence and a general office occupying the former store. It is not known when the kitchen ceased to operate but the Valuer General's description in 1936 mentions only one kitchen in the whole Long Bay site, which may indicate that this building had already been converted to another use. In 1966 a site plan showed the previous kitchen area as a 'Theatre'. Presumably, this meant an operating theatre since the centre was used as a medical prison from 1962. The new kitchen built as part of the new Women's' Reformatory in 1962 would have made the former function unnecessary in any case. The building is currently used for administration, officer's canteen and various offices.



Fig. 7-9 Internal View of Administration Building Mezzanine Level, 1995

Physical Description

This building is constructed of the same type of brick used elsewhere in the complex, has a corrugated metal roof and is surrounded on all sides by verandahs. Brickwork is in English bond, there are sandstone sills and lintels (sills are now regrettably painted green). The original sloping boarded ceilings and elegant light steel trusses are still partially exposed internally, however, the original single space of the kitchen has been subdivided by a mezzanine floor and the upper level is used for the officers' dining room. The lower level is divided by partitions into small offices. The original lantern rooflight remains, as does one of the brick chimneys. The verandah on the north east side has been enclosed and is used as a general office and Deputy Superintendent's office. Corrective Services' assessment of the building in 1992 stated that it was in good condition and under normal intensity of use. Apart from the insertion of internal partitions and mezzanine, the building is substantially intact.

Statement of Significance

The former Kitchen Block is of **high** significance for the following reasons:

Historical Significance (Penal History)

Criterion (a) - An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history.

- It is an integral part of the former Reformatory for Women and as such shares in the significance outlined for Asset No 060.
- Its size and central location indicate the importance of cooking activities in Neitenstein's system of reformatory work for women prisoners.

Fabric

Internally, although many subdivisions have been made, these are mainly light weight and the original building fabric remains substantially intact. And all original fabric is of **high** significance such as the roof structure, walling, floors, boarded ceilings, verandah structures, doors and sash windows.

Most of the alterations to the original building (e.g. verandah enclosure, razor wire, diagonal pine boarded linings) are **intrusive**.

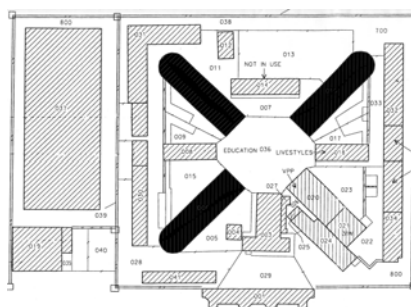
Recommended Conservation Policy

1. Continue to use the building as part of the correctional centre. If possible select a use that will be compatible with the re-establishment of the single-volume space of the former kitchen so that elements such as the roof structure and lantern can be revealed from below.
2. Comply with the general conservation policies in Section 6 of the Conservation Management Plan..
3. Where possible, recover significance by removing intrusive elements but obtain conservation advice beforehand to identify and record those parts having some significance.

NAME OF CENTRE:
METROPOLITAN SPECIAL
PROGRAMS CENTRE
AREAS 1, 2&4

NAME OF BUILDING:
WINGS 7, 9, 10

ORIGINAL USE:
CELL RANGES 2, 4, 3



**ASSET
No.**

060006

060010

060016

History

Wings 7, 9 and 10 were originally called Cell Ranges 2, 4 and 3. They are three of the four radiating wings planned for the former Female Reformatory by Government Architect, Walter Liberty Vernon, in 1899. Wing 7 was the second wing to be built and was completed in 1905 by day labour under Public Works supervision. Wings 9 and 10 were built under contract by W.J.Henley and were completed in 1906 and 1907 respectively.

Each floor of the two-storey blocks was designed to house 36 prisoners in single cells. They were opened in 1909. Generally prisoners in each wing were divided into four classifications, two on each floor, and each group was exercised in a separate yard. Typical classifications in 1910 included: previously convicted women (1 to 3 months) and young offenders, inebriates, women serving 14 days or less, receptions, and separates. Around 1945 Wings 7 and 9 were used to house the overflow from the adjacent male prison. In 1962, a new women's prison was completed within the Long Bay site, and the whole Reformatory was taken over to house male prisoners. There have been few physical alterations to these buildings. Some cells have been converted into 'safe cells' for the use of suicidal inmates, some of the single cells are being used as stores.

Physical Description

These cell wings are of two-storeys with a single-storey semi-circular bathroom (now containing showers) at the back. When they were built, each range contained 18 cells giving a total of 72 for the wing. Cells were sized to conform to the Pentonville standard of 13' x 7' (3.96 x 2.13m), the same size as those at Bathurst but large for the time. The overall form is similar to many 19th century galleried cell blocks built on the Pentonville model. The upper cell ranges are reached by a central metal staircase leading to balconies connected by bridges at each end and in the middle. The central double-height space is lit and ventilated by means of a louvred glass clerestory. The building is given its distinctive Vernon character mainly by the way the roof forms are cut away and hipped at each end and by the apsidal termination with its radiating roofing (probably originally copper, now profiled steel).

External walls are of 18" (450mm) thick brickwork laid in English bond with chunky sandstone dressings around windows. Floors are of concrete, cast in a vaulted profile and supported on corbelled 9" (225mm) thick brick dividing walls. Roofing is corrugated metal sheet. Internal finishes are plaster or 'render and set' to walls and cell ceilings, timber boarded ceilings to the central space and smooth asphalt floor finish on the ground floor landing. Each cell is lit and ventilated by a small barred window and was originally provided with an electric light and electric bell. Some cross ventilation is provided by means of a small vent in the internal wall opposite the window, this vent presumably connects into a vertical duct leading to the roof space. Some of the small original curved corner shelves remain in the cells.

Generally these wings have been very little altered, although each cell has had a w.c., hand basin and steel-framed double bunk beds fitted. At the entrance lobby, offices have been formed by removing the wall between two single cells. Some cells have been removed to form a corridor providing direct access from the cell block to the exercise yards. Structural strengthening has been added inside the semi-circular bathroom of Wing 7 using a central post and beams. Unsightly external security grilles have been fixed over all the windows and the sashes of the large timber-framed windows with semi-circular fanlights at both ends on the upper level have been damaged. Square steel mesh has been inserted between the metal galleries and extra gates and security fences razor wire have been inserted into the central space of Wing 10 to divide it into four classifications. On a more positive note, there are some interesting painted murals by a prisoner named Tim Guidir in the mid-1980s. The mural makes clever use of the existing brickwork with *trompe l'oeil* effects.

The recent change of use to form part of the Metropolitan Special Programs Centre has involved few physical changes.

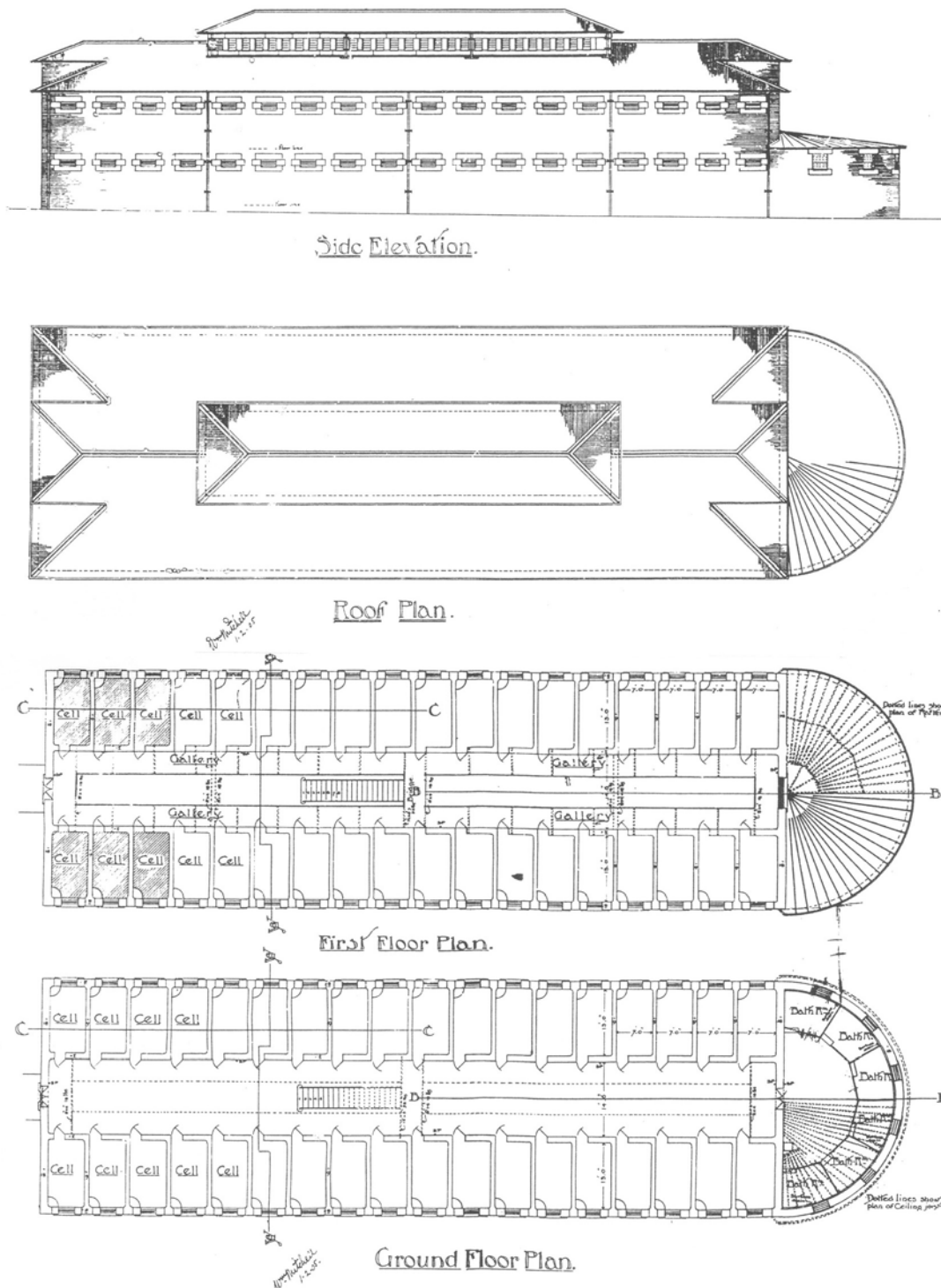


Fig. 7-10 A Typical Cell Wing, Plans and Elevations, 1905

Statement Of Significance

Wings 7, 9 & 10 are of **high** significance for the following reasons:

Historical Significance (Penal History)

Criterion (a) - An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history.

- They are an integral part of the former Reformatory for Women, the first purpose-built prison for women prisoners in New South Wales and share in the significance outlined for asset 060. Their original layout is mostly unaltered and much of the original fabric remains intact.

- They demonstrate the social attitude towards women prisoners at that time. The arrangement of radiating cell blocks is the last of its kind built in NSW.

Aesthetic/Creative Value

Criterion (c) - An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW.

- They provide a rare example of Vernon's prison design.

Fabric

All original fabric is of **high** significance. This includes, but is not necessarily limited to, the following elements:

- Original layout, roof form and cell configuration.
- All original building fabric of the walling, floors and roof structures, including finishes such as the asphalt flooring and boarded ceiling.
- All original windows and doors including timber window sashes, cell doors, main entrance door, and high level louvres.
- All original internal fittings including the metal staircase and galleries, balustrading, corner shelves and vents in the cells, hardware, security grilles, and any remains of the original electrical wiring.

Some more recent changes such as the re-roofing of the semi-circular bathroom, external security grilles to windows, the mesh at first floor level and parts of the services installation are **intrusive**. Although painting the original brickwork impairs its heritage value and is not to be encouraged, the exterior murals have **high** aesthetic merit and **moderate** social significance.



Fig. 7-11 Wing 7, Detail of Mural

Recommended Conservation Policy

1. Continue to use Wings 7, 9 and 10 as part of the correctional centre, in accordance with a long-term co-ordinated plan.
2. If it is decided to modify the wings, minimise disturbance of original fabric. Aim to retain as much as possible of the existing layout and cell configuration. Any alterations should allow an appreciation of the original design with its open central space and gallery access. (According to the policy recommendations for the Centre as a whole, at least one of Wings 7, 9 or 10 shall be kept unaltered, but all should be kept unaltered if

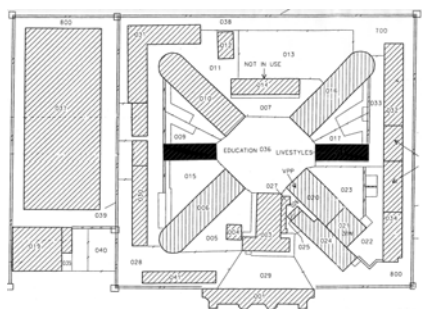
possible.) Alterations should be carried out without unduly compromising the original character of the building. For example, openings could be formed in the walls between cells and those walls could even be removed without destroying the legibility of the cell layout, as long as the vaulted ceiling form is respected. The creation of larger rooms by removing the dividing walls between cells is acceptable provided that the ceiling detailing, cell doors and window openings are retained where possible.

3. The enlargement of cell windows is an area of particular concern because of the damaging effect this could have on the significance of the architecture. However, even this modification might be possible if it can be done in a sensitive way. Perhaps each original window could be retained and a new one inserted beneath. Careful resolution of the architectural detailing would be critical.
4. The murals on the end walls of the cell wings should be conserved by art teachers and inmates in a way that takes account of the intellectual property rights of the primary artist who should be contacted before any changes are made.
5. Comply with the general conservation policies in Section 6 of the Conservation Management Plan..
6. Undertake detailed recording of cells in use before making any changes in these areas.
7. Where possible, recover significance by removing those elements identified as intrusive but obtain conservation advice beforehand.

NAME OF CENTRE:
METROPOLITAN SPECIAL
PROGRAMS CENTRE
AREAS 1, 2&4

NAME OF BUILDINGS:
SHOP 5 & WING 8

ORIGINAL USE:
SEWING ROOMS



**ASSET
No.**
060008
060018

History

Shop 5 (Asset No. 060008) and Wing 8 (Asset No. 060018) were the two Sewing Rooms belonging to the original Female Reformatory. They face each other across the central courtyard. These appeared as 'Needlework Rooms' on the first plans submitted to the Parliamentary Select Committee on Public Works in 1899. They were built by the contractors Baldwin Brothers in 1907-1908. Unfortunately, no contract drawings survive of the Sewing Rooms but they are likely to have been as the 1899 plans show them, single storey spaces without internal divisions.

On a site plan dated between 1929-1933, Shop 5 is noted as a 'Recreation Room' while Wing 8 remained in its original use. This situation seems to have continued until the new Women's Reformatory was completed in 1962. But the story is complicated by a drawing dated 1965 which shows 'Wing 8' on the wrong side and calls the current Wing 8 a 'Recreation Room'. A site survey in October 1978 shows the two buildings as having swapped roles.

Currently Shop 5 is an administration and library facility and Wing 8 is part of the 'Lifestyles' section.



Fig. 7-12 Shop 5, Courtyard Elevation.

Physical Description

Like a scaled-down version of the cell wings, these single storey buildings are constructed of brick laid in English bond with sandstone dressings and a corrugated iron roof. They have a central door with fanlight window above and rows of small high level windows, identical to those in the cell wings, along each side. Internal finishes are rendering up to dado level and painted brickwork above. The original sloping boarded ceilings and elegant light steel trusses are still exposed internally. New partitions have been inserted in Shop 5 but these stop short of the ceiling, also a new opening has been formed in the rear wall. Other alterations include an awning added to the front elevation, the window above the front door has been blocked up with metal panels which appear to be reused from elsewhere on the site and may have some heritage value themselves. An internal inspection of Wing 8 was not possible for this report but it has had its front window bricked-up.

Statement of Significance

The former sewing rooms (assets 060008 & 060018) are of **high** significance for the following reasons:

Historical Significance (Penal History)

Criterion (a) - An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history.

- They are an integral part of the former Reformatory for Women, the first purpose-built prison for women prisoners in New South Wales and share in the significance outlined for asset 060.
- The arrangement of radiating cell blocks is the last of its kind built in NSW. Much of the original fabric remains intact.
- They demonstrate the social attitude towards women prisoners at that time and is evidence of Frederick Neitenstein's emphasis on finding useful employment for prisoners.
- They also demonstrate by the changes of use, (from workroom to recreation room to extra cell accommodation/ clinic), the changes in prisoner activities and priorities of the prison administration.

All original fabric is of **high** significance. This includes, but is not necessarily limited to, the following elements:

- All original building fabric of the walling, floors and roof structures, including finishes such as the timber boarded ceiling.
- All original windows and doors including timber window sashes and the metal front door.

Fabric

The following elements are considered **intrusive**: the awning on the front elevation, the metal panels obscuring the front window, but note that metal panels should be kept in storage for possible reuse elsewhere on the site, razor wire topping to adjacent yard fences. Painted finish on external brickwork is unsightly and should be removed under the supervision of a conservation architect.

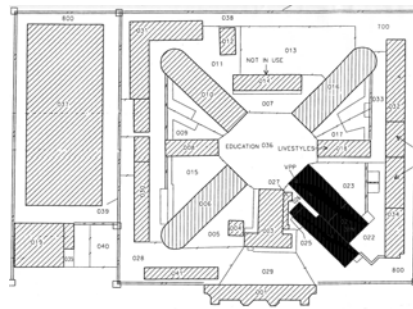
Recommended Conservation Policy

1. Continue to use Shop 5 and Wing 8 as a part of the correctional centre, in accordance with a long term co-ordinated plan. If possible select a use that will be compatible with the re-establishment of the single-volume space of the former Sewing Room so that the roof structure and boarded ceiling can be seen.
2. Comply with the general conservation policies in Section 6 of the Conservation Management Plan for the conservation of fabric under each level of significance.
3. Where possible, recover significance by removing those elements identified as intrusive but obtain conservation advice beforehand and keep metal panels in safe storage for reuse. Exterior paint could be removed under proper supervision, the bricked-in front window could also be reconstructed if required.

NAME OF CENTRE:
METROPOLITAN SPECIAL
PROGRAMS CENTRE
AREAS 1, 2&4

NAME OF BUILDING:
SPECIAL CARE UNIT

ORIGINAL USE:
CELL RANGE 1



ASSET
No.
060020

History

The Special Care Unit was originally called 'Cell Range 1' and then 'Hall A'. It was the first cell wing to be built on the Long Bay site and was constructed by day labour under Public Works supervision reaching completion in 1904. It was one of the four radiating wings planned for the former Female Reformatory by Government Architect, Walter Liberty Vernon, in 1899 and opened in 1909. However it is a different design to the other wings as described in detail below. Each floor of the block was designed to house 30 prisoners in single cells. The bottom floor housed previously convicted prisoners serving 3 months to 2 years, and the top floor housed prisoners with terms of 2 years or more.

This wing was the first to be upgraded with sewerage connections to the cells from 1947. In 1962, when a new women's prison was completed within the Long Bay site, the former Reformatory was occupied by male prisoners and the cell range became known as Wing 11.

In 1979-80, the cell range was modified to become a new centre called the Special Care Unit. It had its own governor and was redesigned to accommodate inmates undergoing serious emotional crises. In 1992 the Unit was physically expanded to occupy two new areas named the Crisis Support Unit and Life Skills Unit and was renamed Special Care Correctional Centre. It continues to be used in this role.

Physical Description

This wing differs from Wings 7, 9 & 10 in that it lacks the semi-circular bathroom annexe but had 4 bath cubicles and 3 w.c.s occupying a central position on each floor. It also has a staircase in the corner of the plan instead of centrally. It is not known why the wing was built this way. The original designs from 1898 show the semi-circular bathrooms for all wings. The difference may have something to do with the dispute between Vernon and Neitenstein about whether to include w.c.s within the cells. Vernon thought they should be kept apart. Perhaps this cell wing, with w.c.s located centrally, was a compromise solution but because of the space taken up by sanitary accommodation, it has only 60 cells, 12 fewer than the other wings. Evidently Vernon's advice prevailed and the original scheme was reverted to in later wings, w.c.s were sited outside in the exercise yards.

There are other subtle differences between this wing and the others e.g. fenestration to stairwells, corbels to cell dividing walls are square instead of rounded. But the conversion to Special Care Unit resulted in major alterations and additions to the original building fabric. The main door and one side of the hipped roof have been bricked-in, giving the end elevation a lopsided look. An ugly lean-to extension containing holding yards has been added to the western elevation, while an external staircase and an assortment of razor wire-topped security fences surround and obscure the remainder of the wing. Internally, a reinforced concrete slab has been inserted in place of the galleries at first floor level, nine cells have had their dividing walls removed to form a kitchen, library and other communal spaces, and four new doorways have been cut on the eastern side giving access to a new triangular landscaped courtyard on that side. All the remaining cells at first floor level have had extra doors fitted inside the original doors. A section of the wing at the outer end, containing 7 cells each side, is disused and closed off from the Special Care Unit.

Apart from these alterations much of the original building fabric remains intact: the large timber-framed windows with semi-circular fanlights, many of the original cell doors, most of the external windows with stone surrounds (although some have been used to accommodate air-conditioning units) and the louvred clerestory. An excellent mural of a Sydney beach scene has been painted over the end elevation of the block by an inmate in the mid-1980s.

The department has assessed the condition of the block as 'good', however roof drainage seems to have been neglected because plant growth in the guttering was noticed during our inspection.

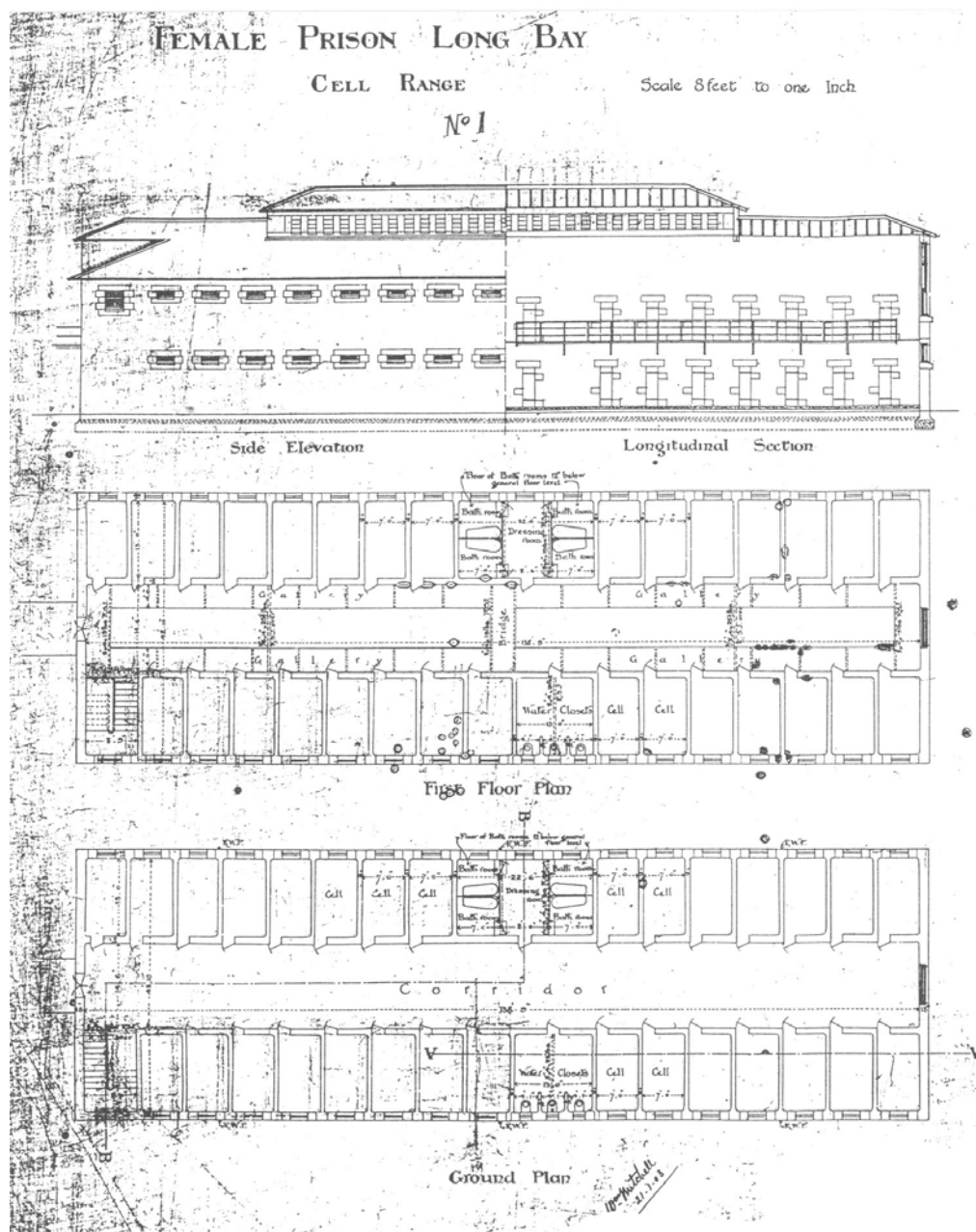


Fig. 7-13 'Cell Range 1', Plans, Section and Elevation, 1903. (Source: PWD Plan Room)

Statement Of Significance

The Special Care Unit is of **high** significance for the following reasons:

Historical Significance (Penal History)

Criterion (a) - An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history.

- It is an integral part of the former Reformatory for Women, the first purpose-built prison for women prisoners in New South Wales and shares in the significance outlined for asset 060.
- It demonstrates the social attitude towards women prisoners at that time. The arrangement of radiating cell blocks is the last of its kind built in NSW. It is also a rare example of Vernon's prison design. It is still being used for the accommodation of inmates.
- It provides evidence of the evolution of cell wing design during the construction of the Women's' Reformatory.

Fabric

All original fabric is of **high** significance. This includes, but is not necessarily limited to, the following elements:

- Remains of the original layout, roof form and cell configuration, especially evidence of the original internal bathrooms and w.c.s on both floors.
- All original building fabric of the walling, floors and roof structures, including the corner staircase and finishes such as the boarded ceiling.
- All original windows and doors including timber window sashes, cell doors and high level louvres.

The original layout has been extensively altered during the conversion to the Special Care Unit (SCU) and, although much original fabric remains intact, its significance has been compromised by those alterations. However, according to the Department of Corrective Services, the SCU was the first such unit in the southern hemisphere and therefore has **moderate** significance itself as physical evidence of an important development in the penal system.

The following elements are considered **intrusive**: extensions Asset Nos. 024 & 025; walls around landscaped yard; plastic awnings over kitchen doors; external staircase; air-conditioning units in windows; external surface-fixed services.

Although painting the original brickwork impairs its heritage value and is not to be encouraged, the exterior murals have considerable aesthetic merit and, due to their value to prisoners and officers alike, they have **moderate** significance.



Fig. 7-14 Special Care Unit, Aerial View from the South, 1995

Recommended Conservation Policy

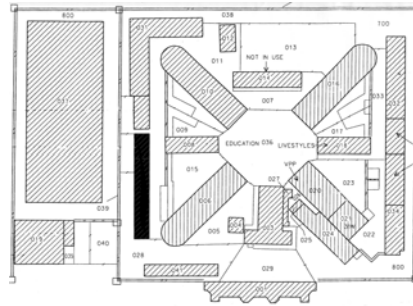
The alterations made during the conversion to the SCU are intrusive but have some significance in their own right as stated above. The conversion was not well integrated with, or respectful of, the original fabric but it demonstrates just how robust this type of cell block is under adaptative reuse. For example, where walls have been demolished to make the kitchen, the old cell divisions are still clearly evidenced by ceiling vaulting. At present the wing appears to be underused, many of the ground floor cells are merely used for storage and the outer end is suffering from neglect.

1. Continue to use the Special Care Unit as part of the correctional centre, in accordance with a long-term co-ordinated plan and bring the whole wing back into use if possible.
2. Future changes should bring all parts of the building into use but alterations must respect those parts of the original fabric remaining and try to accommodate the changes by adapting the more recent fabric, e.g. use the doorways already formed instead of cutting new ones.
3. Remove, where possible, those elements identified as intrusive. Removing other later fabric such as the concrete first floor slab would probably cause more harm than good but if it were possible to provide more visual connection between the ground and first floor levels this would help an appreciation of the original character of the space.
4. The mural on the end wall of the cell wing should be conserved by art teachers and inmates in a way that takes account of the intellectual property rights of the primary artist who should be contacted before any changes are made.
5. Undertake detailed recording of the cells in use before making any changes.
6. Comply with the general conservation policies in Section 6 of the Conservation Management Plan for the conservation of fabric under each level of significance.

NAME OF CENTRE:
METROPOLITAN SPECIAL
PROGRAMS CENTRE
AREAS 1, 2&4

NAME OF BUILDING:
MAINTENANCE WORKSHOP

ORIGINAL USE:
WORKSHOP



**ASSET
No.
060030**

History

The Maintenance Workshop is part of the former Female Reformatory planned by Government Architect, Walter Liberty Vernon, in 1899. It was known as a 'Workroom' or 'Workshop' from the start and is part of the group of four peripheral buildings erected in the sterile zone between the yard walls at the rear of the cell wings and the outer perimeter wall. The Workshop was built by contract in 1908 and was one of the last buildings constructed before the Reformatory opened in the following year.

It is not known what work was performed in this building but it was probably of a different nature to the Sewing conducted in the two Sewing Rooms. The original plans submitted to the Parliamentary Select Committee on Public Works in 1899 show the Workroom with a long open 'Ropewalk' attached but this was omitted from the actual scheme.

At some time before 1962 an open Recreation Room and Photographic Room were built next to the Workshop. In 1962, when the new women's prison was completed next door, the former Reformatory was occupied by male prisoners. By 1965 the Workshop had changed to a Store and had been extended by the addition of a 'Sugar and Bulk Store' closing the gap between it and the Laundry. It is currently in use as a workshop once more and contains a variety of machine tools and storage racks for joinery work.



Fig. 7-15 Maintenance Workshop viewed from the west, 1995

Physical Description

The Maintenance Workshop is a single storey building constructed in similar materials to those used elsewhere in the former Female Reformatory: brick laid in English bond, sandstone window sills and heads and a corrugated iron roof. The main difference is the larger windows which give much better natural light levels in the workshop than that provided by the small windows in the cell wings or in the Sewing Rooms.

Internal finishes are timber floor, painted brickwork walls and boarded ceiling with exposed steel roof trusses of a light, elegant type. Windows have timber framed, double hung, vertical sliding sashes with sills set at roughly 2 metres above floor level. In the gable ends the central window is split vertically into two double hung windows with a stone sill and lintel plus a semi-circular fanlight over. Details such as this, link the peripheral buildings into the architectural design of the whole complex and make them more than just utilitarian structures.

The department has assessed the condition of the building as 'good'. A few alterations have been made: some windows have been bricked-up, internally a mezzanine level has been created at the end of the workshop, plus there are the usual additions such as air-conditioning units and grilles fitted to windows.

Statement Of Significance

The Maintenance Workshop is of **moderate** significance for the following reasons:

Historical Significance (Penal History)

Criterion (a) - An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history.

- It is an integral part of the former Reformatory for Women, the first purpose-built prison for women prisoners in New South Wales. However, it is of a subsidiary nature and therefore is less important than the central buildings such as the cell wings.
- It demonstrates the social attitude towards women prisoners at that time and is evidence of Frederick Neitenstein's emphasis on finding useful employment for them.
- It is mainly intact and is still being used in its original function as a workshop.

Fabric

All original fabric is of **moderate** significance. This includes, but is not necessarily limited to, the following elements:

- All original building fabric of the walling, floors and roof structures, including finishes such as the boarded ceiling.
- All original windows and doors.

The following elements are considered intrusive: the 'visual clutter' created by accretions around the building such as the various dwarf walls and stores around the outside, air-conditioning units and wire mesh grilles on windows and external surface-fixed services. The store extension from the 1960s is of **little** significance.

Recommended Conservation Policy

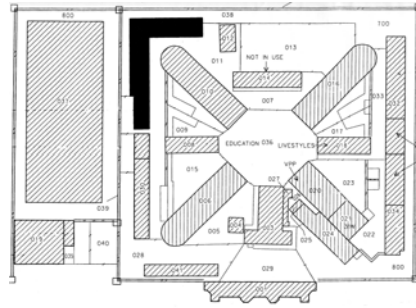
1. Continue to use the Maintenance Workshop for a compatible use, as part of the correctional centre, in accordance with a long-term co-ordinated plan.
2. In any future adaptation of the building, keep the interior and exterior unobstructed to recover the original intention of the space and of the sterile zones around the outside.
3. Remove, where possible, those elements identified as intrusive. The 1960s extension at the end of the workshop can be left or removed as required.
4. Comply with the general conservation policies in Section 6 of the Conservation Management Plan for the conservation of fabric under each level of significance.

NAME OF CENTRE:
METROPOLITAN SPECIAL
PROGRAMS CENTRE
AREAS 1, 2&4

NAME OF BUILDING:
LAUNDRY

ORIGINAL USE:
LAUNDRY

**ASSET
No.**
060031



History

The Laundry is an integral part of the former Female Reformatory planned by Government Architect, Walter Liberty Vernon, in 1899. It is part of the group of four peripheral buildings erected in the sterile zone between the yard walls at the rear of the cell wings and the outer perimeter wall. The Laundry was built by the contractors Baldwin Brothers and was finished in 1908, one year before the Reformatory opened.

A number of additions and alterations have taken place to the Laundry over the years. On a site plan dated 1962 a new building entitled 'Dry Cleaning' appears to the north east. This became '5 Shop' in 1965 and in 1967 was joined to the Laundry by a flat roofed extension containing a 'Wash Area'. The northern end of the Laundry, with its hipped roof, was demolished to make way for this extension. In 1990 plans were drawn up for the creation of a 'Prisoner Processing Facility' in the southern end of the Laundry.

The L-shaped building resulting from the amalgamation of these extensions continues to be used as a laundry.

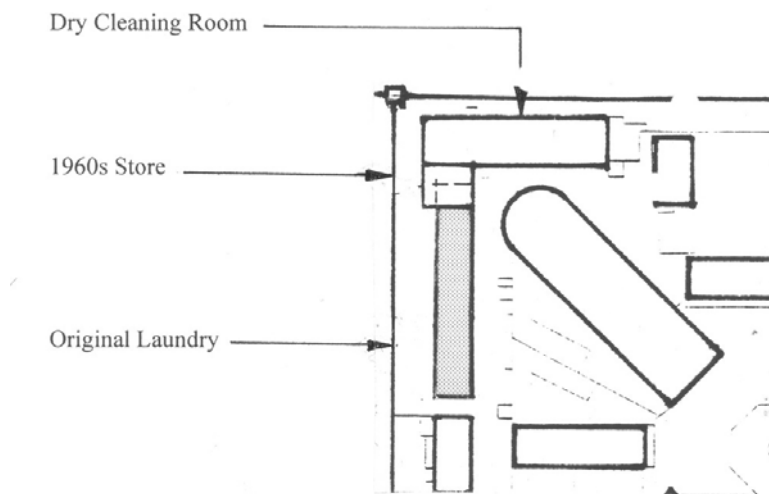


Fig. 7-16 Part Site Plan, Industrial Correctional Centre, Showing Laundry

Physical Description

The Laundry is a single storey building constructed in similar materials to those used elsewhere in the former Female Reformatory: brick laid in English bond, sandstone window sills and heads and a corrugated iron roof. The main difference is the larger windows which give much better natural lighting than that provided by the small windows in the cell wings or in the Sewing Rooms.

The original Laundry had two main rooms: a wash house and a laundry, divided by a 14" (350mm) brick wall but linked by a central doorway. Small spaces at each end of the plan contained receiving and sorting rooms with hipped roofs and louvred triangular vents overhead. The three original chimney stacks appear to have been removed. Internal finishes are concrete floor, painted brick walls and boarded ceiling with exposed steel roof trusses of a light, elegant type. Windows have timber framed, double hung, vertical sliding sashes with sills set at roughly 2 metres above floor level. Extra ventilation and light is provided by two louvred roof vents.

The Department of Corrective Services has assessed the condition of the whole Laundry building as 'good'.



The original part of the Laundry is of **moderate** significance for the following reasons:

Criterion (a) - An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history.

- 113

Fabric

All original building fabric of the laundry is of **moderate** significance. This includes, but is not necessarily limited to, the following elements:

- All original building fabric of the walling, floors and roof structures, louvred rooflights and finishes such as the boarded ceilings.
- All original windows and doors.

The Dry Cleaning Room or Shop 5 has **little** significance, as has the 1960s Store extension at the end of the workshop.

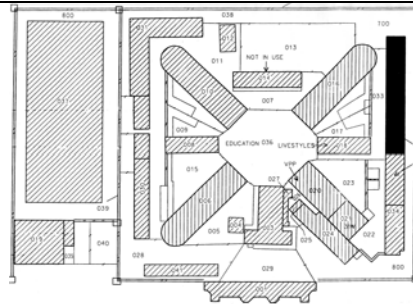
Recommended Conservation Policy

1. Continue to use the Laundry, as part of the correctional centre, in accordance with a long-term co-ordinated plan.
2. In any future adaptation of the building, keep the interior and exterior unobstructed to recover the original intention of the space and of the sterile zones around the outside.
3. Remove, where possible, those elements identified as intrusive. The Dry Cleaning shop and the 1960s Store can left or removed as required, although, in the latter case, removal would probably cause more damage to the older portion.
4. Comply with the general conservation policies in Section 6 of the Conservation Management Plan for the conservation of fabric under each level of significance.

NAME OF CENTRE:
METROPOLITAN SPECIAL
PROGRAMS CENTRE
AREAS 1, 2&4

NAME OF BUILDING:
CRISIS INTERVENTION CENTRE

ORIGINAL USE:
HOSPITAL



**ASSET
No.**
060032

History

The building occupied by the Crisis Intervention Centre was originally the hospital belonging to the former Female Reformatory planned by Government Architect, Walter Liberty Vernon, in 1899. It is one of the four peripheral buildings erected in the sterile zone between the yard walls at the rear of the cell wings and the outer perimeter wall. The hospital was built by contract and was finished shortly before the Reformatory opened in 1909.

At the Parliamentary Select Committee on Public Works in 1899, the architect, Vernon, and the Comptroller-General of Prisons, F.W. Neitenstein, expressed the hope that both the male and female prisons would be placed under the control of a medical officer 'with a lady as deputy superintendent of the female prisoners under him'. This is an indication of the concern there was at the time about health care in prisons. Worries about infectious diseases were also mentioned. An early photograph of the hospital shows an interior of unexpected comfort and domesticity. The quality of furniture and fittings, the abundant potted plants and the pictures hung on the walls belie the fact that it was a prison. No doubt it was staged for the photograph. The pleasant atmosphere may have changed soon afterwards, it is recorded that in 1912 iron grilles were fitted to the windows.

When the women moved out to the new Reformatory in 1962 the old Reformatory was renamed the Metropolitan Reception Prison and was then used mainly as a medical prison. The Hospital building must have played a central role at this time. In 1966 it underwent extensive alterations and grew by absorbing the two-storey former Warders' Quarters. Internal partitions were built in the wards, fireplaces and chimneys were removed and extensions were built at each end destroying the roof hips.

The hospital closed down in 1987 when the new 120-bed Long Bay Prison Hospital was completed. In 1992 the Special Care Unit, housed in an adjacent cell wing, expanded to take over the former hospital and it became the Crisis Intervention Centre for suicidal inmates. This function continues today. The building is also named after Kevin Waller.

Physical Description

The Crisis Intervention Centre is a single storey building constructed in similar materials to those used elsewhere in the former Female Reformatory: the same type of brick (but laid in stretcher bond not English bond as elsewhere), sandstone window sills and heads and a corrugated iron roof. The main difference is the larger windows which give much better natural lighting than that provided by the small windows in the cell wings or in the Sewing Rooms.

The original Hospital had two wards separated by a Dispensary and Attendants Room with two padded cells in the middle closed off from the corridor by a pair of iron gates. The roof was hipped at each end and stepped down in scale over the Bathrooms situated at each end of the block. A verandah ran across the north western elevation.

When the hospital was enlarged in the 1960s, the hipped roof ends were lost, the extent of internal demolition at that time is not known since inspection of the interior was not possible for this study due to the sensitive nature of its present use.

The Department of Corrective Services has assessed the condition of the whole building as 'good'.

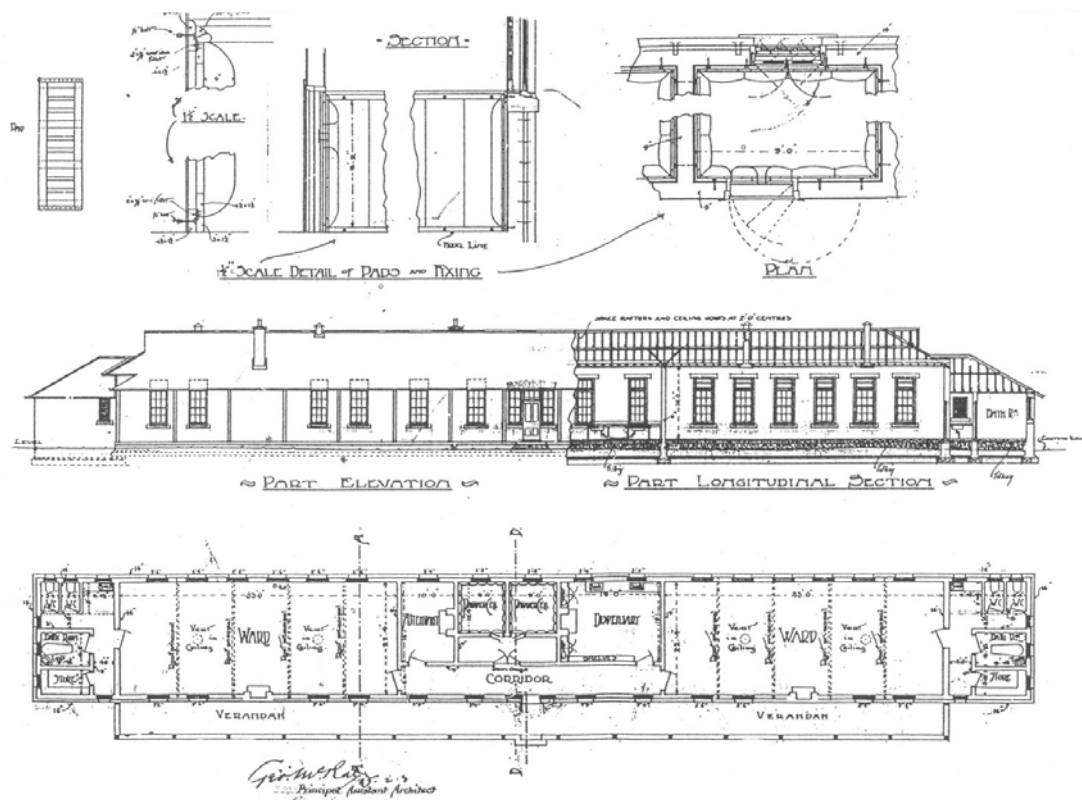


Fig. 7-18 Plan, Section and Elevation of Hospital with detail of padded cell, 1908.

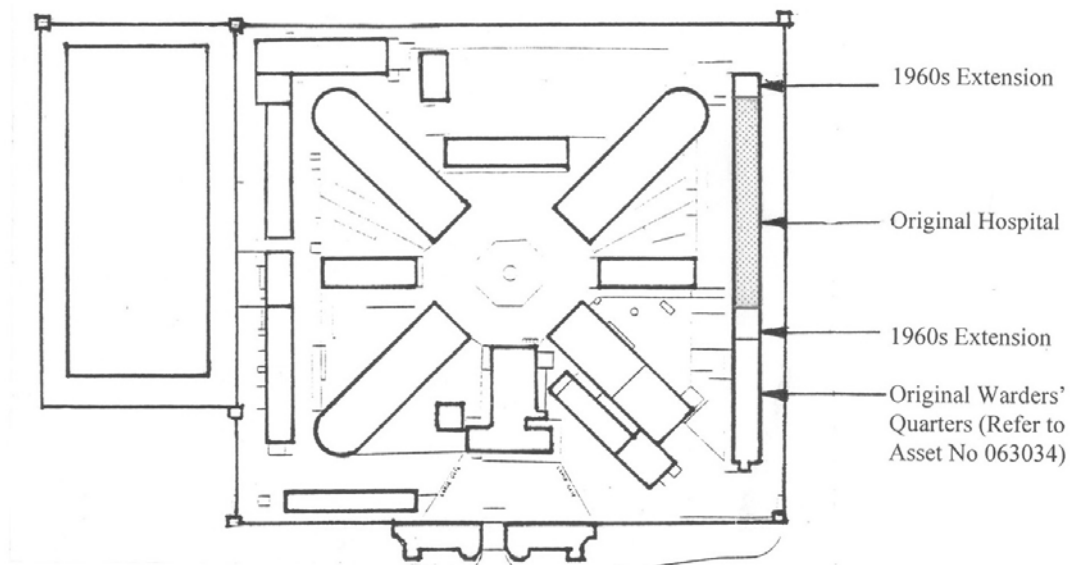


Fig. 7-19 Site plan, Industrial Correctional Centre, Showing Hospital

Statement Of Significance

The original part of the Crisis Intervention Centre is of **moderate** significance for the following reasons:

Historical Significance (Penal History)

Criterion (a) - An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history.

- It is an integral part of the former Reformatory for Women, the first purpose-built prison for women prisoners in New South Wales and shares in the significance outlined for asset 060. However, it is of a subsidiary nature and therefore is less important than the central buildings such as the cell wings.
- It demonstrates the social attitude towards women prisoners at that time and provides evidence of the importance of medical treatment in the original Reformatory.

Fabric

All building fabric from the original hospital is of **moderate** significance. This includes, but is not limited to, the following elements:

- All original building fabric of the walling, floors and roof structures including verandahs and finishes such as boarded ceilings.
- All original windows and doors.

Extensive alterations in the 1960s have compromised the significance of the original fabric. However, because the centre became a medical prison in its own right, at that time, the later fabric is evidence of this changing role and has **moderate** significance for that reason. Other elements added later, such as air-conditioning units in windows and security grilles in the verandah, are **intrusive**.

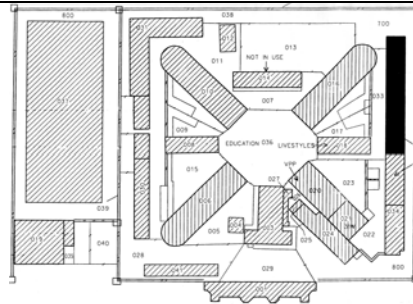
Recommended Conservation Policy

1. Continue to use the Crisis Intervention Centre as part of the correctional centre, in accordance with a long-term co-ordinated plan.
2. In any future adaptation of the building, retain the original fabric inside and out wherever possible and keep the exterior unobstructed to recover the original intention of the space and of the sterile zones around the outside.
3. Remove, where possible, those elements identified as intrusive. Most of the 1960s alterations can be left in place as they have some interest and their removal would probably cause more harm than good.
4. Comply with the general conservation policies in Section 6 of the Conservation Management Plan for the conservation of fabric under each level of significance.

NAME OF CENTRE:
METROPOLITAN SPECIAL
PROGRAMS CENTRE
AREAS 1, 2&4

NAME OF BUILDING:
CRISIS INTERVENTION CENTRE

ORIGINAL USE:
HOSPITAL



**ASSET
No.**
060032

History

The building occupied by the Crisis Intervention Centre was originally the hospital belonging to the former Female Reformatory planned by Government Architect, Walter Liberty Vernon, in 1899. It is one of the four peripheral buildings erected in the sterile zone between the yard walls at the rear of the cell wings and the outer perimeter wall. The hospital was built by contract and was finished shortly before the Reformatory opened in 1909.

At the Parliamentary Select Committee on Public Works in 1899, the architect, Vernon, and the Comptroller-General of Prisons, F.W. Neitenstein, expressed the hope that both the male and female prisons would be placed under the control of a medical officer 'with a lady as deputy superintendent of the female prisoners under him'. This is an indication of the concern there was at the time about health care in prisons. Worries about infectious diseases were also mentioned. An early photograph of the hospital shows an interior of unexpected comfort and domesticity. The quality of furniture and fittings, the abundant potted plants and the pictures hung on the walls belie the fact that it was a prison. No doubt it was staged for the photograph. The pleasant atmosphere may have changed soon afterwards, it is recorded that in 1912 iron grilles were fitted to the windows.

When the women moved out to the new Reformatory in 1962 the old Reformatory was renamed the Metropolitan Reception Prison and was then used mainly as a medical prison. The Hospital building must have played a central role at this time. In 1966 it underwent extensive alterations and grew by absorbing the two-storey former Warders' Quarters. Internal partitions were built in the wards, fireplaces and chimneys were removed and extensions were built at each end destroying the roof hips.

The hospital closed down in 1987 when the new 120-bed Long Bay Prison Hospital was completed. In 1992 the Special Care Unit, housed in an adjacent cell wing, expanded to take over the former hospital and it became the Crisis Intervention Centre for suicidal inmates. This function continues today. The building is also named after Kevin Waller.

Physical Description

The Crisis Intervention Centre is a single storey building constructed in similar materials to those used elsewhere in the former Female Reformatory: the same type of brick (but laid in stretcher bond not English bond as elsewhere), sandstone window sills and heads and a corrugated iron roof. The main difference is the larger windows which give much better natural lighting than that provided by the small windows in the cell wings or in the Sewing Rooms.

The original Hospital had two wards separated by a Dispensary and Attendants Room with two padded cells in the middle closed off from the corridor by a pair of iron gates. The roof was hipped at each end and stepped down in scale over the Bathrooms situated at each end of the block. A verandah ran across the north western elevation.

When the hospital was enlarged in the 1960s, the hipped roof ends were lost, the extent of internal demolition at that time is not known since inspection of the interior was not possible for this study due to the sensitive nature of its present use.

The Department of Corrective Services has assessed the condition of the whole building as 'good'.

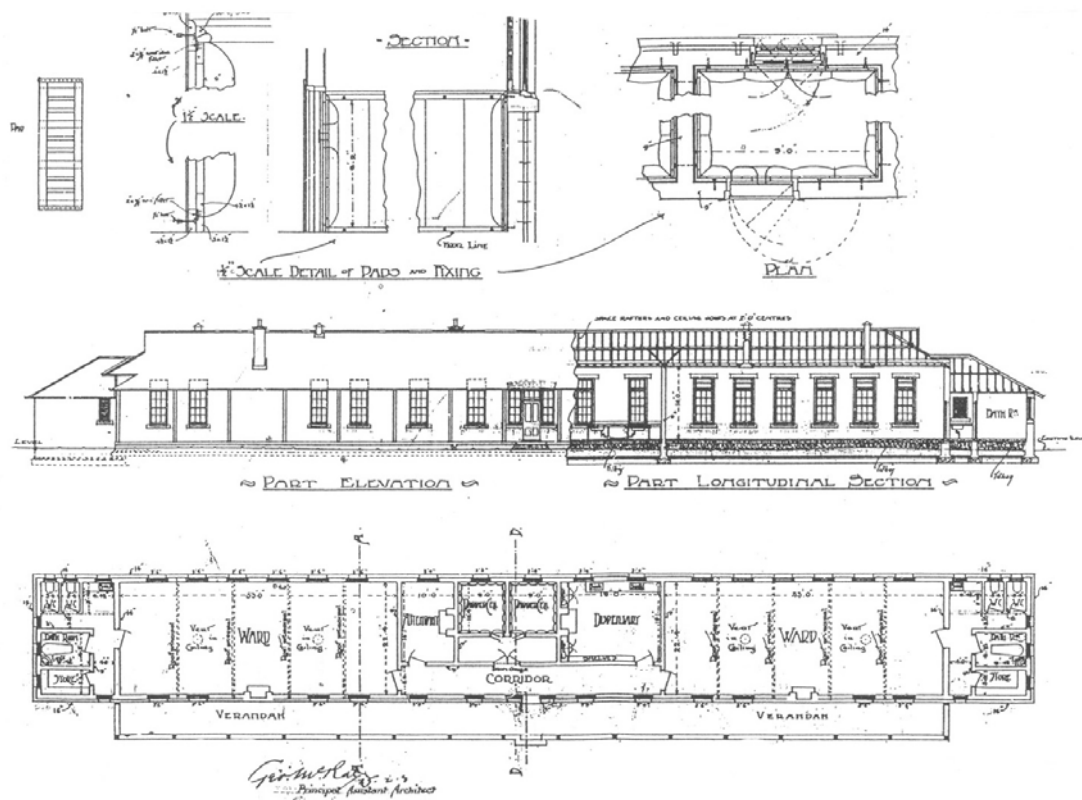


Fig. 7-20 Plan, Section and Elevation of Hospital with detail of padded cell, 1908.

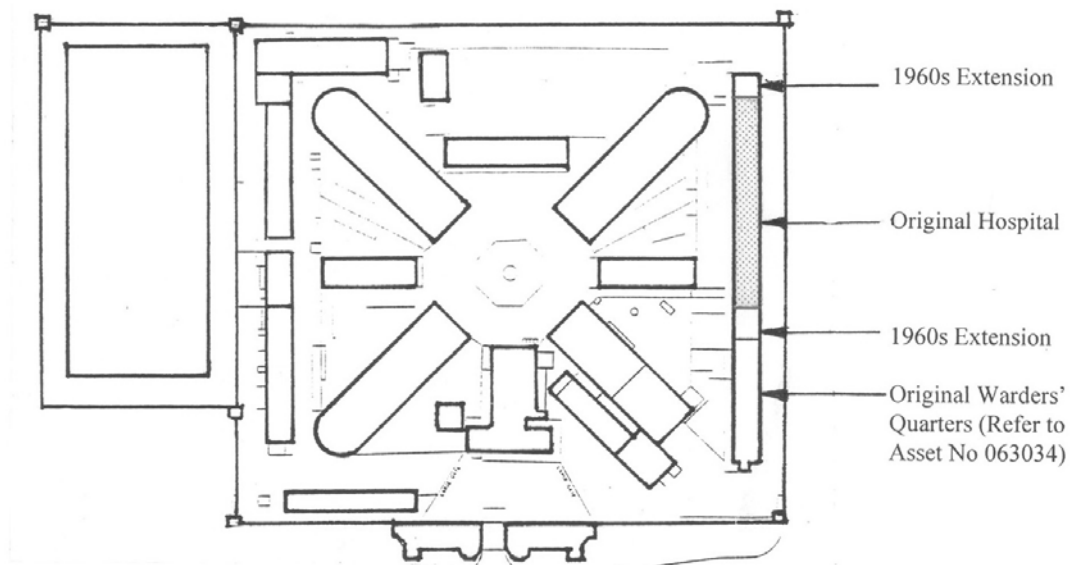


Fig. 7-21 Site plan, Industrial Correctional Centre, Showing Hospital

Statement Of Significance

The original part of the Crisis Intervention Centre is of **moderate** significance for the following reasons:

Historical Significance (Penal History)

Criterion (a) - An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history.

- It is an integral part of the former Reformatory for Women, the first purpose-built prison for women prisoners in New South Wales and shares in the significance outlined for asset 060. However, it is of a subsidiary nature and therefore is less important than the central buildings such as the cell wings.
- It demonstrates the social attitude towards women prisoners at that time and provides evidence of the importance of medical treatment in the original Reformatory.

Fabric

All building fabric from the original hospital is of **moderate** significance. This includes, but is not limited to, the following elements:

- All original building fabric of the walling, floors and roof structures including verandahs and finishes such as boarded ceilings.
- All original windows and doors.

Extensive alterations in the 1960s have compromised the significance of the original fabric. However, because the centre became a medical prison in its own right, at that time, the later fabric is evidence of this changing role and has **moderate** significance for that reason. Other elements added later, such as air-conditioning units in windows and security grilles in the verandah, are **intrusive**.

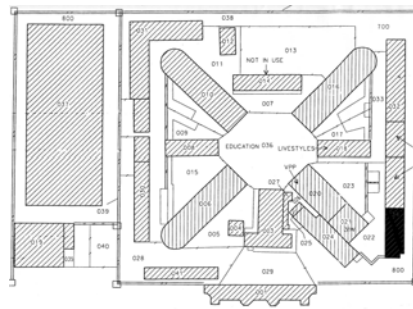
Recommended Conservation Policy

5. Continue to use the Crisis Intervention Centre as part of the correctional centre, in accordance with a long-term co-ordinated plan.
6. In any future adaptation of the building, retain the original fabric inside and out wherever possible and keep the exterior unobstructed to recover the original intention of the space and of the sterile zones around the outside.
7. Remove, where possible, those elements identified as intrusive. Most of the 1960s alterations can be left in place as they have some interest and their removal would probably cause more harm than good.
8. Comply with the general conservation policies in Section 6 of the Conservation Management Plan for the conservation of fabric under each level of significance.

NAME OF CENTRE:
METROPOLITAN SPECIAL
PROGRAMS CENTRE
AREAS 1, 2&4

NAME OF BUILDING:
ACUTE CRISIS CENTRE

ORIGINAL USE:
WARDERS' QUARTERS



**ASSET
No.**
060034

History

The building currently occupied by Acute Crisis Centre was originally the warders' quarters belonging to the former Female Reformatory planned by Government Architect, Walter Liberty Vernon, in 1899. It is one of the four peripheral buildings erected in the sterile zone between the yard walls at the rear of the cell wings and the outer perimeter wall. The warders' quarters were planned as a two-storey building housing 18 staff with a dining room, sitting room and bathrooms, they were built by contract and finished shortly before the Reformatory opened in 1909.

At the Parliamentary Select Committee on Public Works in 1899, the plans did not include the warders' quarters. It was mentioned that only female staff would be employed in the prison and, naturally, staff accommodation would be important in what was then a rather remote location. It is interesting that quarters were provided in the female prison itself whereas this was not felt to be necessary for the male Penitentiary.

When the women moved out to the new Reformatory in 1962 the old Reformatory was renamed the Metropolitan Reception Prison and was then used mainly as a medical prison. In 1966 this building was incorporated into the Hospital. The alterations made at that time were not overly destructive, various openings were blocked-up and some new ones were formed, also a new external fire escape was fitted. At a later date, however, an extension was built at first floor level, between the former quarters and the hospital building, destroying the hipped roof end in the process, also the verandah awning was removed from the south eastern side. This extension was used as an art workshop between 1995 and 1997 and has provided good light conditions and a desirable setting for art training. The hospital closed down in 1987 when the new 120-bed Long Bay Prison Hospital was completed.



Fig. 7-22 Hospital Administration, Viewed from sterile zone,

Physical Description

The original warders' quarters, now Hospital Administration, is similar to the other peripheral buildings except that it is of two-storeys. It is constructed in the same materials as those used elsewhere in the former Female Reformatory: the same type of brick (but laid in stretcher bond not English bond as elsewhere), sandstone window sills and heads and a corrugated iron roof. The main difference is the larger windows which give much better natural lighting than that provided by the small windows in the cell wings or in the Sewing Rooms. The roof of the original warders' quarters was hipped at each end and had a verandah on all four sides.

During the alterations carried out since the 1960s, one hipped roof end and one side of the verandah were lost but most of the internal walls seem to have been unaffected and the original finishes may well remain intact behind later linings. An original, Arts and Crafts style, varnished timber staircase with tapered newell posts and square balusters also remains intact.

Statement Of Significance

The original part of the Acute Crisis Centre is of **moderate** significance for the following reasons:

Historical Significance (Penal History)

Criterion (a) - An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history.

- It is an integral part of the former Reformatory for Women, the first purpose-built prison for women prisoners in New South Wales and shares in the significance outlined for asset 060. However, it is of a subsidiary nature and therefore is less important than the central buildings such as the cell wings.
- It demonstrates the social attitude towards women prisoners at that time and provides evidence of the importance of on-site accommodation for staff in the original Reformatory.

Fabric

All building fabric from the original Warders' Quarters is of **moderate** significance. This includes, but is not necessarily limited to, the following elements:

- All original building fabric of the walling, floors and roof structures including chimneys, verandahs and finishes such as boarded ceilings.
- All original elements such as windows, doors and the staircase.

Alterations since the 1960s have compromised the significance of the original fabric. However, because the centre became a medical prison in its own right, at that time, the later fabric is evidence of this changing role and has some significance for that reason. The extension at first floor level is **intrusive** as are other elements added later, such as air-conditioning units in windows, surface-fixed services and security grilles in the verandah.

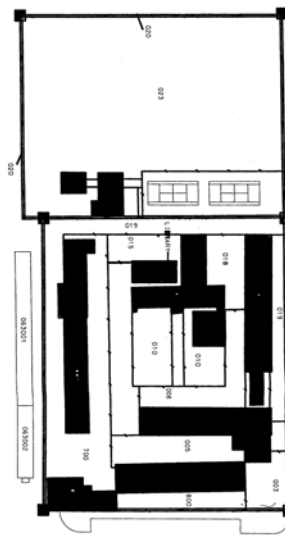
Recommended Conservation Policy

1. Continue to use the Acute Crisis Centre as part of the correctional centre, in accordance with a long-term co-ordinated plan.
2. In any future adaptation of the building, retain the original fabric inside and out wherever possible and keep the exterior unobstructed to recover the original intention of the sterile zones around the outside.
3. Remove, where possible, those elements identified as intrusive. Most of the 1960s alterations can be left in place as they have some interest and their removal would probably cause more harm than good.
4. Comply with the general conservation policies in Section 6 of the Conservation Management Plan for the conservation of fabric under each level of significance.

NAME OF CENTRE:
METROPOLITAN MEDICAL TRANSIENT
CENTRE

NAME OF BUILDING:
ALL BUILDINGS

ORIGINAL USE:
REMAND CENTRE



**ASSET
No. 061**

History

As early as the Second World War it was perceived that there was a need to provide separate accommodation for male prisoners awaiting trial at Long Bay. Previously, remand prisoners were held in A Wing (now 3 Wing) of the Male Penitentiary under what were reported to be poor conditions. However, a new prison for this purpose was not planned until the late 1950s.

The Remand Correctional Centre was the first prison in Australia purpose-built for unconvicted prisoners. It was designed by the Government Architect's Branch under Edward H Farmer and was intended to accommodate up to 224 inmates. Construction commenced in 1960 and was carried out mainly by prison labour with Public Works Department guidance. The centre was opened by the NSW Premier R. W. Askin on 20th October 1967. The prison was renamed Malabar Remand Centre in 1969 when the Prisons Department became the Department of Corrective Services. In 1971-2, a new kitchen came into service in the Centre. A secure sports field was later added to the north-eastern end of the centre. This was built between 1981-86 and consisted of a new perimeter wall with security towers, playing fields, tennis courts, a grandstand and officers' post. In 1986-7, the Guardhouse for the Metropolitan Remand Centre was completed. At the time of the previous report the Remand Centre was still being used for holding unconvicted inmates or those awaiting sentence by the courts. It had a special section to protect those 'at risk' from other inmates and a two-way audio-visual link to the courts. Following the opening of the new Metropolitan Remand and Reception Centre at Silverwater the Remand Centre has been renamed the Metropolitan Medical Transient Centre.

Physical Description

The Remand Correctional Centre is one of the seven institutions belonging to the Long Bay Correctional Complex (at March 1995). It comprises two three-storey cell blocks (Wing 12 and Wing 13), two-storey blocks for kitchen/laundry and administration/visits and a group of demountable buildings containing education, library and drug & alcohol functions. Most of the buildings are of load-bearing brick with concrete floors, corrugated asbestos cement roofing and steel framed windows. The centre is surrounded by a high brick perimeter wall, razor wire and armed watchtowers. Internal security includes mesh fencing, a series of locked gates and sterile zones.

Internally, the cell wings are of a similar arrangement to those of the earlier prisons on the site, except they have three stories instead of the usual two. Bricks of a similar colour to the earlier buildings have been used; but architecturally the Remand Centre buildings are vastly inferior. The large, monotonous blocks with their shallow pitched roofs are poorly proportioned and over-scaled in comparison with their domestic details.

The Department of Corrective Services has assessed the condition of the buildings as 'good' or 'excellent'.

Statement of Significance

The Remand Correctional Centre is of **little** significance but has the following historical and social qualities:

- It is the first prison in Australia purpose-built to make separate provision for unconvicted persons.
- It demonstrates the changes in philosophy regarding the treatment of unconvicted inmates in New South Wales and has been an integral part of the Long Bay Complex over the past 28 years.
- It was built by prisoners.



Fig. 7-23 Typical Cell Wing of Remand Centre, 1995

Recommended Conservation Policy

1. The Remand Centre is not of sufficient significance to require preservation but may be retained as long as necessary.
2. The buildings may be treated in whatever way is appropriate for their continued operation provided the adjacent former Female Reformatory is not compromised in the process. (Refer to Inventory Sheets for Asset No 060 for restrictions on developments in proximity to the former Female Reformatory).
3. The buildings should be recorded beforehand if they are to be adapted or demolished.

NAME OF CENTRE:

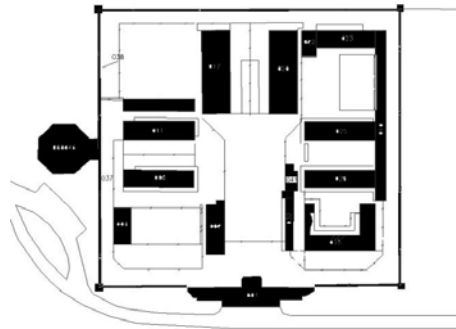
METROPOLITAN SPECIAL
PROGRAMS CENTRE - AREA 3

NAME OF BUILDING:

ALL BUILDINGS IN CENTRE

ORIGINAL USE:

MALE PENITENTIARY

ASSET**NO.****062****History**

The construction of a new type of prison near Sydney, a 'Penitentiary', to house petty offenders, had been promoted from the 1870s but no serious steps were taken until F.W. Neitenstein became Comptroller-General of Prisons in 1896. Neitenstein was particularly concerned to prevent the corruption of first-timers and young offenders. The new establishments of Male Penitentiary and Female Reformatory at Long Bay were intended to allow the implementation of his system of 'restricted association' whereby inmates were kept carefully separated except when at work, exercise or worship.

The Penitentiary was designed by the Government Architect's office under W.L. Vernon as a place of detention for prisoners serving 3 months or less. Plans showing 7 wings of back-to-back cells were approved by the Parliamentary Committee on Public Works in 1899; however it took 15 years for the Penitentiary to be built, by which time Neitenstein and Vernon had retired. Amendments made to the design during the long waiting period suggest that its role had moved away from being simply a place of short term detention for low security inmates. Two of the cell ranges were changed to a more conventional design, one having a permanent gallows in it. The Penitentiary contained a debtors' prison, inebriates' institution, hospital, observation ward, photo studio and finger print bureau. A detailed system of classification was instigated involving 21 separate yards. When it opened in 1914, Darlinghurst and some other smaller prisons were closed and Long Bay became the State's principal prison complex.

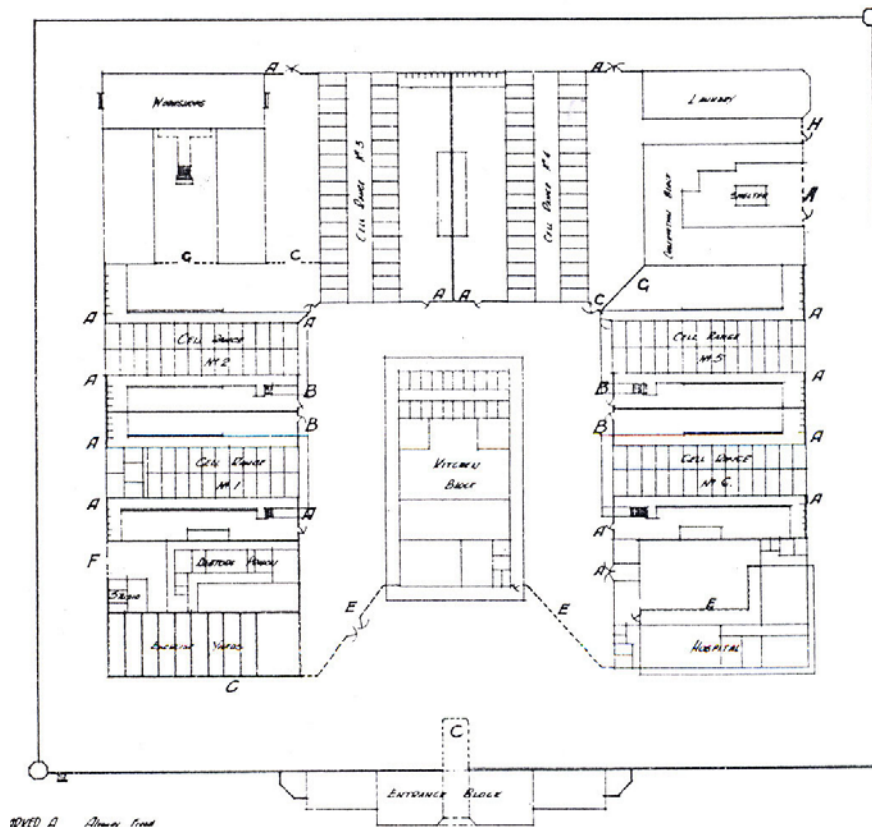


Fig. 7-24 Male Penitentiary Layout, 1914 (Source: Prisons Annual Report, 1914)

Prison industries became an important part of life at the Penitentiary. Bread baking began in 1915 and this, along with other industries, has continued to flourish to the present day. The Penitentiary has held political prisoners. In 1916 twelve members of the revolutionary organisation known as the Industrial Workers of the World were arrested and convicted on a fabricated charge of arson. They were imprisoned at the Penitentiary until 10 of them were released following a Royal Commission in 1920. By that time the fingerprinting system established at Darlinghurst Gaol was strongly developed at its new head quarters at the Penitentiary. In the 1920s there were reports of severe overcrowding at the State Penitentiary which was receiving 70% of all gaol entries as well as functioning as the remand centre. Timber huts were erected between the male and female prisons to take the overflow and in 1945 part of the women's prison was given over to male use.

The opening of the new Women's Reformatory in 1962 allowed the State Penitentiary to absorb the old Reformatory and by 1965 the population had grown to 1244; but it had a poor reputation as a depressing and inhuman environment. The Observation ward was particularly criticised by the Nagle Commission in 1978 and was subsequently demolished. Unrest continued, culminating in a riot and fire which burned down the workshop buildings on Christmas Day 1978. By that time the former Penitentiary was known as the Central Industrial Prison and in 1993, after a series of further name changes, in conjunction with the former Reformatory, it was renamed the Reception and Industrial Centre.

The metropolitan remand and reception centre was relocated from Long Bay to a new correctional facility at Silverwater shortly after the completion of the previous Conservation Plan in 1995. Since that time Long Bay has been used for a range of special programs to serve the needs of various types of inmates. The former Male Penitentiary has become known as the Malabar Special Programs Centre (Area 3). This is a maximum security installation catering for a sex offenders program in the Cubit Therapeutic Unit located in wings 1 & 2 with additional support units in 5 & 6 wings.

Physical Description

The former Male Penitentiary comprised six two-storey cell wings, a debtors' prison, workshop, hospital, and observation ward, all arranged around three sides of the complex with a 'sterile zone' between them and the perimeter wall. The kitchen block stood in the centre facing the entrance block through which trams would enter to deliver prisoners. The Penitentiary incorporated 352 single cells and three punishment cells. All cells, except the latter, were sized in accordance with the Pentonville standard of 13' x 7' (3.96 x 2.13m). Four of the six wings had back-to-back cells opening directly to the outdoors, thus removing the need to enclose the central circulation space common to the other wings. It was an experimental design, conceived by Neitenstein as an 'inexpensive and healthy' solution to the problem of short term detention.

The same palette of materials was used by Vernon throughout the dual prison establishment. Walls are predominantly of brick, good quality 'commons' of a drab brown colour, with plain or rusticated sandstone dressings around windows and doors, and roofs of corrugated iron. The exception is the entrance block which evokes a medieval castle gatehouse in a Federation version of the Gothic style. Here slate roofing was used above crenellated walls but the Penitentiary's Entrance Block is much plainer than that belonging to the Reformatory. Technological advances such as electric lighting, reinforced concrete floors and the new tramway were made full use of in the design.

By the time of the previous conservation plan (1997) the workshop, kitchen and observation ward had been demolished and the back-to-back cell wings had fallen into disuse. External brickwork had been painted on most of the cell wings and a variety of unsympathetic alterations and additions had occurred over the years but most of the original fabric remained intact. It was uncertain whether the buildings, especially the back-to-back cell wings, would be capable of conversion to modern correctional use.

Fortunately between 2001 and 2003 a sympathetic scheme for adaptively reusing the back-to-back wings was designed and built. It involved two contracts: the Permanent Cubit Therapeutic Unit in the northern two wings 1 & 2 and additional support units in the southern wings 5 & 6. The former debtors' prison and some of the surrounding, more recent buildings were demolished to make way for a new multi-purpose building of painted brick and corrugated steel, while the Chaplaincy (dated 1951) has had a floor added and now serves as administration offices for the Cubit Unit. The scheme as a whole is an exemplary adaptive reuse project and a credit to the architect, Ian Ferrier. The new buildings are obviously modern but sit well with the old and the policies of the Conservation Plan have been followed in the main. The only unfortunate aspect of these changes is the clinic addition which obscures the front of 6 Wing. This is noted as 'intrusive'. The treatment of the back-to-back cell wings is described in more detail in the relevant inventory record.

As part of the renovations described above some of the garden areas between buildings have been revitalized and re-stocked with plants, again in accordance with the previous conservation policies.

Statement of Significance

The former Male Penitentiary at Long Bay is of **high** cultural significance for the following reasons:

Historical Significance (Penal History)

Criterion (a) - An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history.

- It was the first purpose-built Penitentiary in NSW and includes a rare example of back-to-back cells.
- In conjunction with the former Female Reformatory at Long Bay, it is an important development in Australian penal design and is the most complete expression of Frederick Neitenstein's philosophy of reform.
- The assemblage of remaining buildings provides physical evidence of the system of 'restricted association' which remained in force for many decades.



Fig. 7-25 Rooftop View of Male Penitentiary, back-to-back cell wing 6 on left hospital on right, n.d.

This cell wing is now obscured by the recent addition to the clinic (Source: Archives Office NSW)

Aesthetic/Creative Value

Criterion (c) - An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW.

- It is an accomplished design and, in conjunction with the former Female Reformatory, the siting of the prison on a ridge with palm trees in front has a strong visual impact in the surrounding landscape, especially from the southwest.
- The original buildings of the former Penitentiary have a consistent scale and employ the same palette of materials resulting in a harmonious appearance.

Social/Community Esteem

Criterion (d) - An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

- The place has social value due to its continued status in the community as the principal prison complex in NSW and Sydney's major metropolitan gaol for over 80 years. This embraces both positive and negative aspects of its reputation.

Research Potential

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

- It has potential to provide evidence about penal practices and building technology at the turn of the century.

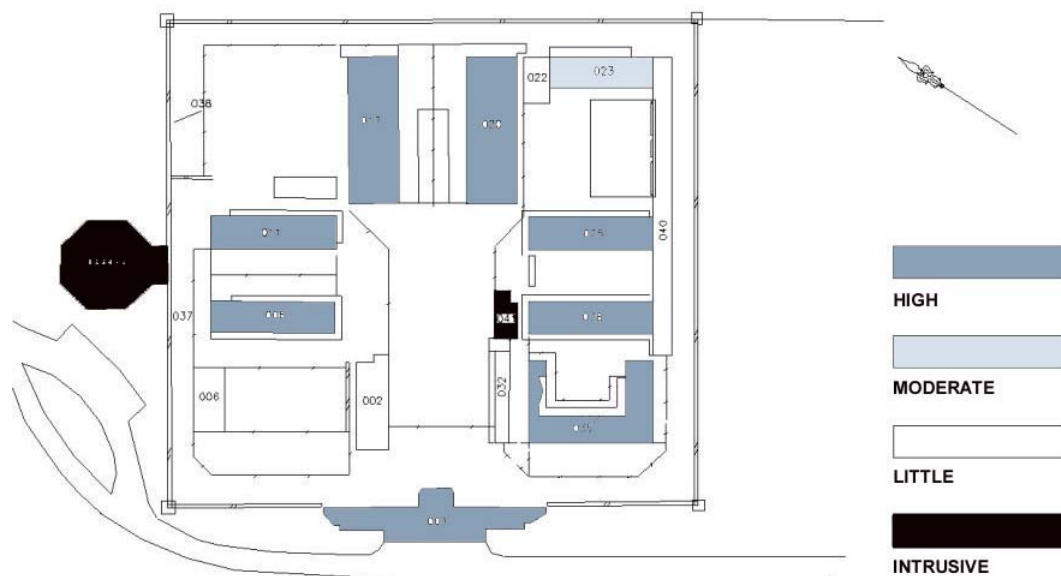


Fig. 7-26 Plan of MSPC Area 3 showing Levels of Significance

Recommended Conservation Policy

1. Continue to use the former Male Penitentiary as a correctional centre, in accordance with an agreed long-term co-ordinated plan.
2. Comply with the general conservation policies in Section 6 of the Conservation Management Plan
3. Refer to Section 6 for treatment of fabric under each level of significance.
4. Remove intrusive elements (eg the clinic addition) wherever possible.

5. If any further new buildings are required within the perimeter walls of the centre, their location and design should not compromise the legibility of the original layout.
6. Ensure that any new developments planned in close proximity to this centre do not obscure or visually overpower the original fabric. They should be kept well clear of the perimeter walls.
7. No further alterations should be undertaken to the back-to-back cell wings.
8. Continue to maintain the re-established garden areas within the perimeter walls.
9. Conserve and, if possible, reinforce the visual relationship with the surrounding area, leaving views of the prison unobstructed especially from the southwest.

NAME OF CENTRE:

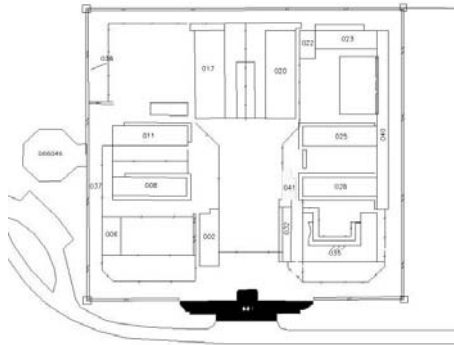
METROPOLITAN SPECIAL
PROGRAMS CENTRE - AREA 3

NAME OF BUILDING:

GATEHOUSE

ORIGINAL USE:

GATEHOUSE

**ASSET****NO.**

062001

History

The Gatehouse is the frontispiece of the former Male Penitentiary designed by the Government Architect's Office under W.L.Vernon from 1902. The first drawings were by George Oakshott and show a similar design to the Female Reformatory's Entrance Block with pyramidal roofed turrets. This was worked up in more detail in 1904 but by 1907 a smaller and much simplified design was drawn by A.S.Cook. It was one of the first parts of the Penitentiary to be started (along with the perimeter wall, cell range No 1 and the workshop) and was built by Baldwin Brothers in 1908. No plan survives from that period but the Entrance Block would have functioned in a similar way to the one at Female prison with prisoner reception rooms on one side of the central arch, visiting rooms and the guard room armoury and staff facilities on the other. The prison tram stopped inside the 'birdcage' attached to the inside face of the archway.

The Gatehouse remains largely intact, the only alterations were: in 1947 four tiny visiting cubicles inserted into the rear elevation at ground floor level and some internal alterations and a first floor observation gallery added in 1980 to the rear elevation, truncating the arch.



Fig. 7-27 Front Elevation, Male Penitentiary Entrance Block, no date, (Source: State Archives 165.15 / 1295)

Physical Description

The Gatehouse has more architectural emphasis and higher quality construction than the other parts of the former Male Penitentiary. It is a symmetrical two storey block with single storey wings and an impressive archway in the middle. The facade is designed in the idiom of a medieval castle gatehouse, a common motif in prison architecture. The hipped roof is of slate which overhangs the inside elevation but is enclosed on the front by a crenellated parapet wall of brick with rock-faced stone dressings. All the details are similar but simplified versions of its counterpart at the former Female Reformatory.

Later alterations are easily identified and have left most of the original fabric intact. For example, an external door from the archway has been blocked up using rock-faced stone unbonded with the original work, the ground floor finish of encaustic tiles remains intact below vinyl tiles.

Statement of Significance

The Entrance Block is of **high** cultural significance for the following reasons:

Historical Significance (Penal History)

Criterion (a) - An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history.

- It is an important part of the former Male Penitentiary and as such shares in the significance outlined for Asset No 060.
- This building was the main interface between the prison and the outside world. It represents physical evidence of the way prisoners were admitted and discharged as well as demonstrating the type of accommodation provided for officers at Long Bay.

Aesthetic/Creative Value

Criterion (c) - An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW.

- It is an impressive entrance to the former Penitentiary and, due to its siting and architectural qualities, is one of the landmarks of the Long Bay complex visible from a wide surrounding area.
- It is the building most recognized for its architectural qualities by people working at or visiting the centre. Visiting rooms are of social value to visitors as the point of contact with prisoners.

Fabric

All original building fabric is of **high** significance. This includes but is not necessarily limited to the following elements:

- Brickwork, stonework and slate roofing, especially the carved stone and details such as the buttresses, chimneys, pediments and battlements;
- All original internal walls, ceilings and floors (structure and finishes);
- All original joinery, ironwork and external fittings, e.g. windows, doors, remains of the portcullis-style external iron entrance gate, rainwater heads and downpipes, cast iron brick vents and the bell attached to the internal gates.

The observation gallery on the rear elevation is an **intrusive** element.

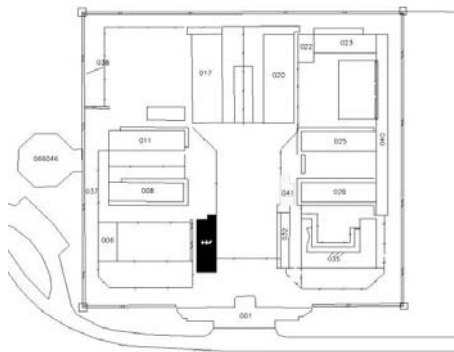
Recommended Conservation Policy

1. Continue to use the Entrance Block as the main interface between the prison and the outside world in accordance with an agreed long-term coordinated plan. Internal room functions may change but, whatever scheme is devised, the exterior fabric should be retained intact and internal alterations be minimised.
2. Conserve all fabric of significance and carry out maintenance and repair work in accordance with the general conservation policy. Particular care will be needed when maintaining the roofing materials. Selection and supervision of suitable contractors will be critical. Do not destroy any remains of the tram tracks that may be under paving beneath the arch.
3. In considering future developments in front of the building, ensure that views of the facade from the surrounding area are not further obstructed. The original complex and accompanying plantings should remain the dominant feature in the landscape in accordance with the general policies for conservation of the landscape.
4. Carefully remove intrusive elements (e.g. observation balcony) wherever possible. Improvements could be made to the type of external gate and lighting provided, as long as general conservation policies regarding original fabric are not compromised in the process.
5. Comply with the general conservation policies in Section 6 of the Conservation Management Plan.

NAME OF CENTRE:
METROPOLITAN SPECIAL
PROGRAMS CENTRE - AREA 3

NAME OF BUILDING:
CHAPLAINCY

ORIGINAL USE:
ALLOCATION CENTRE



**ASSET
NO.**
062002



Fig 7-28 Chaplaincy from Entrance Block, 2004

General Description

The Chaplaincy was designed by the Government Architect's office in 1951 as an Allocation Centre. It had a library, testing room and two small offices for education officers.

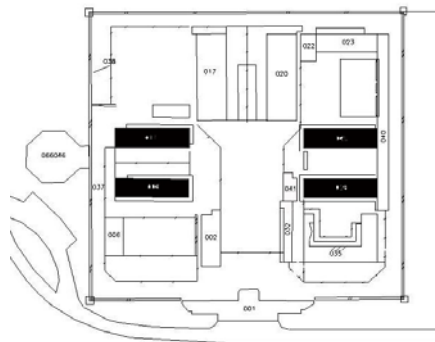
It was a simple, plain building of load bearing brick walls with sash windows and a corrugated iron roofing. Recently the building has been extended by the addition of a metal-clad first floor. This adaptive reuse of the building is entirely appropriate. It now functions as offices as part of the Permanent Cubit Therapeutic Unit.

Although of **little** significance it does not detract from neighbouring buildings and may be retained or removed as required.

NAME OF CENTRE:
METROPOLITAN SPECIAL
PROGRAMS CENTRE AREA 3

NAME OF BUILDING:
WINGS 1,2,5 & 6 including yards

ORIGINAL USE:
BACK-TO-BACK CELL WINGS



**ASSET
Nos.**
062008
062011
062025
062028

History

Back-to-back cell wings are unusual in Australia, although examples survive in Tasmania and South Australia. All 7 cell wings originally planned for the Male Penitentiary were to be of this type because the prison was meant to serve mainly as a place of short-term detention for petty offenders. The concept was developed by the Comptroller General of Prisons, F.W.Neitenstein, who promoted the scheme as 'inexpensive and healthy'. In the event the plans, by the Government Architect's office under W.L.Vernon, were amended to include only 4 back-to-back wings plus two wings of the conventional galleried design.

Wing 1 was built before the other wings, by Baldwin Brothers in 1908. The other three back-to-back wings were constructed in later years by Howie Brothers and when the Penitentiary opened in 1914 a complex system of classification was implemented involving the use of 21 separate yards. Classification and separate treatment were crucial to Neitenstein's system of 'restricted association'. By the time the Penitentiary was opened, however, Neitenstein had retired and the system soon broke down.

One advantage of the back-to-back plan is that each range of cells can be used separately. This happened in 1983 when a replacement for the discredited and demolished observation wing was planned. To form the new 'OBS Development' one range of cells in Wing 5 was linked to a playing field covered with a space frame roof and the former laundry block opposite was converted to daycare use. All the back-to-back cells had fallen into disuse by the time of the previous conservation plan (1995). They are now adaptively reused in a sympathetic manner as part of the change of use of the centre for special programs. At the time of writing this report the adaptation work is complete but not all cell wings are yet occupied.

Physical Description

The experimental nature of the back-to-back plan presented some new problems to the designers. One of these was the need to provide adequate cross-ventilation. The 9" thick internal walls have rounded corners at the back allowing enough thickness at intersections to incorporate a 100 x 100mm ventilation duct serving two diagonally opposite cells. Each vent continues up to a separate termination above the hipped corrugated iron roof. Cells were sized according to the Pentonville standard of 13 x 7' (3.96 x 2.13m) as elsewhere in the male and female prisons. Steel doors of conventional design open into one corner of the cell and above the door a barred vent had to be positioned off-centre due to the extra width required.

Load bearing walls are of solid brickwork, the same as the other wings with 18" thick external walls laid in English bond and sandstone dressings around the window openings. All external surfaces are now painted. Floors and ceilings used the latest technology of 4" thick expanded steel reinforced concrete. External steel balconies and stairways suffered some deterioration and adaptation over the years, floor structures and stairs are mainly intact but upper level balustrades and posts appear to have been replaced with tubing.



Fig. 7-30 Two Wing , 2004.

The plan of Wing 1 is unlike the other back-to-back wings. It had 3 punishment cells and a row of w.c.s at one end. One of the punishment cells was windowless, an surprising hangover from the 19th century. This left room for only 48 cells. Later cell wings 2,5 & 6 were able to hold 56 cells as they had shared 'latrines' at one end of the exercise yards. Each cell now has a w.c. and basin connected to a vertical service duct in the corner. Otherwise, they remain very much in their original condition, many still have their rounded corner shelves and the hooks from which hammocks were suspended. Outside the cell wings themselves, the pattern of yards remains legible, although many of the original walls and grilles defining them have been altered or replaced with ad hoc security measures, especially around Wing 5.

Recent changes

Number 1 Wing remains very much intact but the cells have been upgraded with new showers, w.c.s and basins. New windows have been inserted while the original doors are left in the main. More alterations have been made in 2 Wing. Here only two of the cells on the ground floor remain intact, the remainder are combined to form larger spaces but many of the curved corners have been left to show where walls have been removed. In the central section of the wing the floor has been removed from eight cells to form a double-height gathering space and here the corbels have been left as evidence of the changes. A new single-storey, metal-clad Sacred Space Building has been constructed the east of 2 wing.

On the south side of the centre the back-to-back cell wings 5 & 6 have undergone similar changes.



Fig. 7-31 Adaptation of Typical Cell, 2004.

Statement of Significance

Wings 1, 2, 5 & 6 are of **high** cultural significance for the following reasons:

- They are important components of the former Male Penitentiary and as such share in the significance outlined for Asset No 062.

Historical Significance (Penal History)

Criterion (a) - An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history.

- They are rare examples of the back-to-back plan form.
- They are physical evidence of the provision for petty offenders, of the system of restricted association and of later treatment of prisoners at the former Male Penitentiary.

Fabric

All original building fabric is of **high** significance. This includes but is not necessarily limited to the following elements:

- The original layout, roof form and cell configuration.
- All original building fabric of brickwork, stonework, concrete floors and roof structures.
- All original windows doors and fittings such as the built-in corner shelves and hammock hooks.
- Original services such as electrical conduits, ventilation ductwork and the like.

Recent changes such as new windows, sanitary fittings etc are of **little** significance.

Recommended Conservation Policy

1. Continue to use Cell Wings 1, 2, 5 & 6 as part of the correctional centre in accordance with an agreed long-term co-ordinated plan.
2. Some of the alterations have involved the demolition of considerable amounts of original fabric. This was justified for the adaptive reuse of the buildings for correctional purposes but no further alterations of this kind should be allowed unless they are essential to the continuation of correctional use. Any such proposals would need to be accompanied by a statement of heritage impact detailing the rationale for the changes.
3. Any new shelter structures in the yards should respect the original yard divisions and leave any original walling, grilles or gates intact.
4. Comply with the general conservation policies in Section 6 of the Conservation Management Plan.

NAME OF CENTRE:

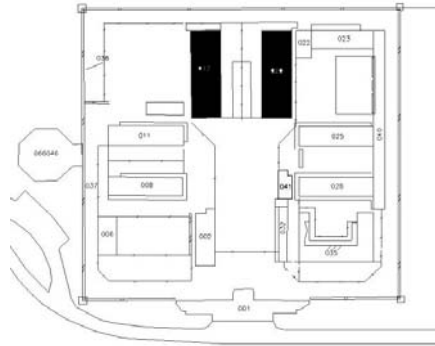
METROPOLITAN SPECIAL
PROGRAMS CENTRE AREA 3

NAME OF BUILDING:

WINGS 3 & 4 including yards

ORIGINAL USE:

CELL WINGS

**ASSET**

Nos.

06217

06220

History

When the designs for the Male Penitentiary were presented to the Parliamentary Select Committee on Public Works in 1899, all seven of the cell wings were intended to be of the back-to-back type. Wings 3 and 4 were later substituted in the place of three such wings and became known later as 'Hall A' and 'Hall B' to distinguish them from the 'ranges' of back-to-back cells. They are galleried wings of the common 19th century pattern, similar to those of the former Female Reformatory. Both were built between 1909 and 1914 by the contractors Howie Brothers who were responsible for many of the buildings at the Penitentiary.

When the Penitentiary opened on 1 June 1914 the following classes of prisoners were to be housed in Wings 3 & 4: Wing 3: Special Cases, Appellants, Prisoners on remand, Maintenance Confinees and 'Prisoners in a Verminous Condition'. Wing 4: Prisoners of the 7th class or 'larrikins'.

The gallery of Wing 4 was chosen to house the gallows and condemned cells. This seems to have been a late decision because the gallows does not appear on plans of wings 3 & 4 dated 1908 whereas a drawing from 1912 shows details of the mechanism and implies that it was inserted into an already completed building. According to an ex-inmate, 'Chow' Hayes, condemned men were kept in the Observation wing and the condemned cell was only used on the morning of the hanging. Hayes reports that if no one claimed the body it was buried within the prison grounds and that this was the case when William Cyril Moxley was hanged there in the 1950s. Wing 3 was still being used for Remand prisoners in Hayes' time, while Wing 4 was occupied by long-term prisoners.



Fig. 7-32 Wings 3 & 4 from Entrance Block Observation Balcony, 1995.

Physical Description

These two-storey wings are similar to those built next door in the Female Reformatory with the following differences: they do not have the semi-circular bathroom annexes and they are one cell shorter in length, having 17 cells in each range with a total per wing of 68. Baths at the Penitentiary were located at the back of the Kitchen block (now demolished), w.c.s and wash basins were provided under cover in the exercise yards.

Cells were sized to conform to the Pentonville standard of 13' x 7' (3.96 x 2.13m), the same size as those at Bathurst but large for the time. The upper cell ranges are reached by a central metal staircase leading to balconies connected by bridges at each end and in the middle. The central double-height space is lit and ventilated by means of a clerestorey, not louvred as at the Reformatory but fitted with two overlapping panes of 10mm plate glass. Cell windows, on the other hand, were fitted with louvred glass as well as the normal bars. The building is given its distinctive Vernon character mainly by the way the roof forms are cut away and hipped at each end. External walls are of 18" (450mm) thick brickwork laid in English bond with chunky sandstone dressings around windows. Drawings show the floors to be flat concrete slabs supported on corbelled 9" (225mm) thick brick walls between each ground floor and first floor cell, first floor cells have a finish of timber boarding. It is not known when or why the boards were laid. Roofing is corrugated metal sheet. Internal finishes are plaster or 'render and set' to walls and cell ceilings, timber boarded ceilings to the central space and smooth asphalt floor finish on the ground floor landing. Each cell is lit and ventilated by a small barred window and was originally provided with an electric light and electric bell. Some of the small original curved marble corner shelves remain in the cells.

Generally the building has been very little altered, although each cell has had a w.c., hand basin and steel-framed double bunk beds fitted. An entrance lobby has been formed on the ground floor incorporating the first two cells on each side. Unsightly external security grilles have been fixed over many of the windows and square steel mesh has been inserted between the metal galleries. Remains of the gallows can still be seen in Wing 4, in the metal floor and overhead in the cross-beam, although the release mechanism has been removed and the trap doors are welded shut. Brickwork has been painted outside at ground floor level. These wings are little changed since the preparation of the original conservation plan. They were not upgraded as part of the recent work on wings 1, 2, 4 & 5.

Statement of Significance

Wings 3 & 4 are of **high** cultural significance for the following reasons:

- They are important components of the former Male Penitentiary and as such share in the significance outlined for Asset No 062.

Historical Significance (Penal History)

Criterion (a) - An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history.

- They provide physical evidence of the system of restricted association and of later treatment of prisoners at the former Male Penitentiary. They are mostly unaltered and much of the original fabric remains intact.

Social/Community Esteem

Criterion (d) - An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

- The gallows area is likely to be of social value as a place about which stories are passed on within the tradition of the place, by staff, visitors and inmates. It provides evidence of a past practice whose abandonment signified a major change in penal practice in NSW.

Fabric

All original building fabric is of **high** significance. This includes but is not necessarily limited to the following elements:

- The original layout, roof form and cell configuration.
- All original building fabric of brickwork, stonework, floors and roof structures.
- All original windows doors and fittings such as the built-in corner shelves and remains of the gallows.

Recent security measures e.g. services fixed to the exterior and the extra grilles fixed outside windows are **intrusive**.

Recommended Conservation Policy

1. Continue to use Cell Wings 3 & 4 as part of the correctional centre in accordance with an agreed long-term co-ordinated plan.

2. If it is decided to modify either of the wings, minimise disturbance of original fabric. Aim to retain as much as possible of the existing layout and cell configuration. Any alterations should allow an appreciation of the original design with its open central space and gallery access. Alterations should be carried out without unduly compromising the original character of the building. For example, openings could be formed in the walls between cells and those walls could even be removed without destroying the legibility of the cell layout if beams take their place. Additional services such as showers could be installed by making openings between adjacent cells and perhaps making three cells into two. The creation of larger rooms by removing the dividing walls between cells is acceptable provided that the ceiling detailing, cell doors and window openings are retained. In each wing keep at least one cell totally unaltered.
3. The enlargement of cell windows is an area of particular concern because of the damaging effect this could have on the significance of the architecture. It might be considered unnecessary to enlarge the windows if other improvements in space and facilities are seen to give the cells better than average amenity. However, even this modification might be possible if it can be done in a sensitive way. Perhaps each original window could be retained and a new one inserted beneath. Careful resolution of the architectural detailing would be crucial.
4. Any new shelter structures in the yards should respect the original yard divisions and leave any original walling, grilles or gates intact.
5. Carefully remove intrusive elements (e.g. external security screens) but obtain conservation advice beforehand.
6. Comply with the general conservation policies in Section 6 of the Conservation Management Plan

ASSET
Nos.
062023

History

This building was originally the Laundry Block. It was built by the contractors Howie Brothers in 1910 to designs by E.L.Drew of the Government Architect's Office.

This use continued into the 1960s when it seems to have become a workshop as it is noted as '3 Shop' on a plan of the Penitentiary dated 1966. In 1983 it was converted into its current use to serve the new Observation development. An extension with the sinister name of 'Prisoner Processing Facility' was built between the former laundry and Wing 4 in 1990.

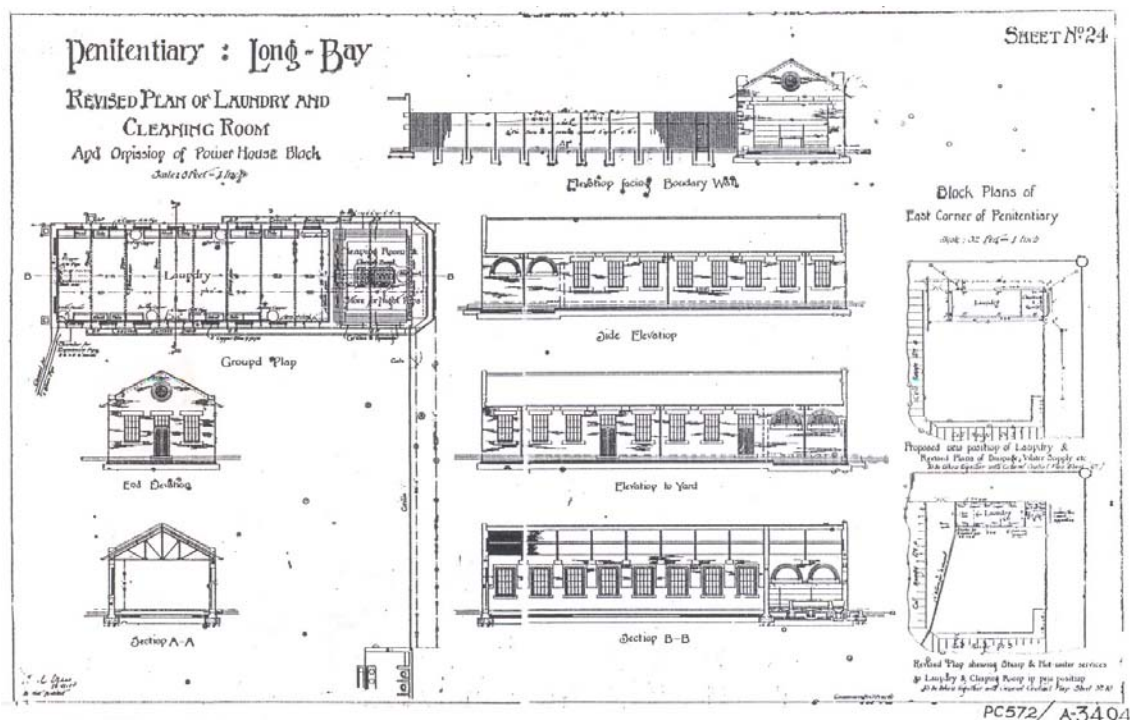


Fig. 7-33 Laundry and Cleaning Room, 1910. (Source: Public Works Plan Room PC 572/ A-3494)

Physical Description

The former Laundry Block was similar in design to other single storey subsidiary buildings, such as workshops, in the Penitentiary and Female Reformatory. It consisted of a large laundry with coppers and wash tubs around the perimeter and an open-ended Cleaning Room for storing and cleaning the night pans used in the cells. Walls are of solid brickwork supporting steel roof trusses exposed internally with a boarded ceiling. Domestic sized double hung sash windows were used. Some new windows were inserted when it was converted to workshop use and in 1983 the internal space was subdivided with masonry partitions, the brick arches were filled in and all external brickwork was painted. In 2003 the interior was completely gutted and refurbished to provide offices and meeting rooms for the special programs centre while the exterior was kept very much as found. A modern, metal-clad has been added to the eastern elevation facing the sterile zone. This contains some additional small rooms and a

courtyard enclosed with a concave curved top. The treatment of the old and new buildings is in line with the conservation policies.



Fig.7-34 Addition to East Elevation of Laundry, 2004

Statement of Significance

The Old Laundry is of **moderate** cultural significance for the following reasons:

- It is an integral part of the former Male Penitentiary and as such shares in the significance outlined for Asset No 062. However it is of a subsidiary nature and has been compromised by recent alterations, therefore it is less significant than other major buildings such as the cell wings.

Fabric

All original building fabric is of **moderate** significance. This includes but is not necessarily limited to the following elements:

- All original external walling, roof, ceilings and floors (structure and finishes);
- All original joinery, ironwork and external fittings, eg windows, doors.

The 1990 New Education building (asset no 062022) is of **little** significance.

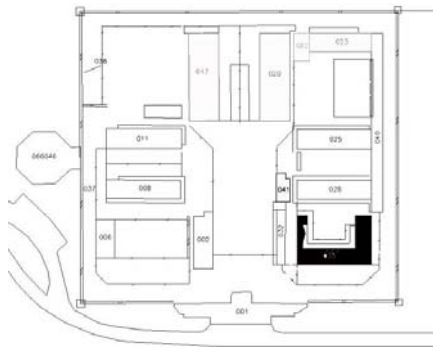
Recommended Conservation Policy

1. Continue to use the Old Laundry for a prison-related use, in accordance with an agreed long-term co-ordinated plan. Internal room functions may change but whatever scheme is devised, the exterior fabric should be retained intact.
2. In any future adaptation of the building, aim to keep the interior and exterior unobstructed to recover the original intention of the space and of the sterile zones around the outside.
3. Comply with the general conservation policies in Section 6 of the Conservation Management Plan

NAME OF CENTRE:
METROPOLITAN SPECIAL
PROGRAMS CENTRE AREA 3

NAME OF BUILDING:
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

ORIGINAL USE:
HOSPITAL



**ASSET
Nos.
062035**

History

This building was originally the Penitentiary Hospital. Concerns about contagious diseases in prisons were expressed at the Parliamentary Select Committee on Public Works in 1899. The medical role of the Male Penitentiary and the Female Reformatory was therefore a key one and hospitals were important components of both prisons from the earliest plans. The Male Hospital was built by the contractors Howie Brothers between 1910-14 to designs by E.L.Drew of the Government Architect's Office under George McRae. When the Penitentiary opened in 1914 it was described in the Prisons Dept. Annual Report as having a general hospital and a venereal hospital.

It became the State's principal prison hospital and seems to have functioned as such until at least the 1960s. Other smaller buildings were added around the hospital. In 1947 new visiting rooms were constructed alongside and in 1961 a microfilm unit was added onto the hospital. A site plan from 1978 shows the building as 'Administration Block'.



Fig. 7-35 West Elevation of old Hospital Block, 2004

Physical Description

The original hospital had two main wards of 11 and 8 beds arranged at right angles to one another with a dispensary and kitchen at the corner. Walls are solid brick with sandstone dressings as elsewhere, the roofing overhangs each side on braced steel supports giving shade to the tall narrow sash windows. The roof is supported by timber trusses and is enclosed at each end by parapet walls. Louvred gablets are spaced along the roof to give good cross ventilation.

At the time of the previous conservation plan a number of glazed timber partitions had been inserted but the boarded ceilings and most of the original joinery remained intact. Careless installation of services such as wiring

and air conditioners had caused some damage, all the brickwork was painted. In the 2003 refurbishment the old hospital was retained and skillfully integrated into the new scheme. Accretions were removed and the verandah restored while the courtyard has become an attractive basketball practice court and seating area. Alterations have been minimised and most of the new fabric is clearly legible as such. The only unfortunate aspect of the work is the clinic extension (asset 062032), which obscures the northern elevation of 6 wing and, unlike other new buildings in the complex, is clad in brick.



Fig. 7-36 Courtyard of former Hospital Block, 2004

Statement of Significance

The Administration Block is of **high** cultural significance for the following reasons:

Historical Significance (Penal History)

Criterion (a) - An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history.

- It is an integral part of the former Male Penitentiary and as such shares in the significance outlined for Asset No 062.
- Much of the original fabric remains intact and provides evidence of the medical treatment of prisoners at the Male Penitentiary.

Fabric

All original building fabric is of **high** significance. This includes but is not necessarily limited to the following elements:

- All original external and internal walls, the roof, ceilings and floors (structure and finishes);
- All original joinery, ironwork and external fittings, e.g. windows, doors.

The adjacent former Visiting Rooms (now a Clinic, Asset No 062032) is of **little** significance.

The clinic addition is **intrusive**.

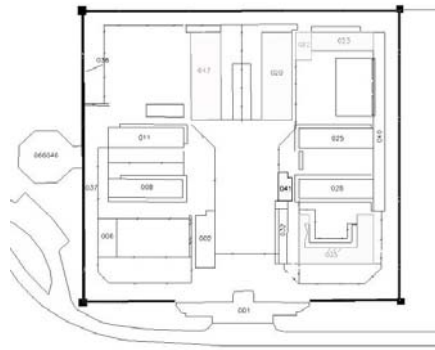
Recommended Conservation Policy

1. Continue to use the Administration Block as part of the correctional centre, in accordance with an agreed long-term co-ordinated plan. Internal room functions may change but whatever scheme is devised, the exterior fabric should be retained intact and internal alterations of original fabric be minimised. More recent partitions may be removed or retained as required.
2. In any future adaptation of the building, aim to keep the interior and exterior unobstructed to retain the original intention of the space and of the sterile zones around the outside.
3. If the opportunity arises, remove the clinic addition.
4. Comply with the general conservation policies in Section 6 of the Conservation Management Plan

NAME OF CENTRE:
METROPOLITAN SPECIAL
PROGRAMS CENTRE AREA 3

NAME OF BUILDING:
PERIMETER WALL & TOWERS

ORIGINAL USE:
PERIMETER WALL & TOWERS



**ASSET
Nos.
062038**

History

The outer perimeter walls of both the Female Reformatory and the Male Penitentiary were built by day labour, during the first years of work on the Long Bay site, beginning in 1901. By 1909 the Penitentiary's perimeter wall was complete including sentry towers at the eastern and western corners. Air-conditioning was installed in the towers in 1981 and then all towers were rebuilt between 1985-87. Portions of the wall have been raised by 10 brick courses and the original coping stones appear to have been reinstated on top. Openings through the walls have been formed at various times, mostly in the direction of the central garden area and former Female Reformatory, e.g. to gain access to the chapel built between 1915 and 1918. Some of these openings have been bricked-in again. In 1972-3 a new octagonal Visitors Block was built against the north western perimeter wall and an extra doorway was inserted.

Physical Description

The perimeter walls are of solid brick construction, laid in English bond, with a thickness of 450 mm at the plinth and buttress reducing to 350 mm elsewhere. They enclose a area roughly 148 x 135 metres in length and were originally a minimum of 4.57m high. Copings on the plinths, buttresses and walling are of sandstone. The top coping is of a simple rounded profile flush with the wall surface. The lack of a drip has left weathering stains on the upper courses of brickwork but the design was presumably intended to resist attack by grappling irons. For the same reason, the inner surface of the wall is plain and buttresses are applied to the outside only. Brickwork and stonework match the materials used elsewhere in the complex, the bricks are good quality brown 'commons'. Vertical joints have been formed at the junctions with the new corner towers. These are built in roughly matching brick and have rendered details which are cracking in places. Corrective Services has recently assessed the condition of the perimeter wall and security towers as 'excellent'.

Statement of Significance

The perimeter walls are of **high** cultural significance for the following reasons:

Historical Significance (Penal History)

Criterion (a) - An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history.

- They are an essential part of the original Male Penitentiary and share in the significance outlined for Asset No 062.

Aesthetic/Creative Value

Criterion (c) - An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW.

- Their materials, scale and detailing are consistent with the rest of the original buildings on the Long Bay site.
- Their robust solidity demonstrates the soundness of traditional walling techniques using good quality materials laid in lime based mortar.

Social/Community Esteem

Criterion (d) - An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

- Walls and towers are likely to be of significance to warders and former warders as part of their initial duties and introduction to the prison system at Long Bay.

Fabric

Later additions, such as the octagonal visitors' block, ad hoc security measures, concrete walkways or the extra 10 courses of brickwork, are **intrusive**. They detract from the original design.

Recommended Conservation Policy

1. Conserve the Perimeter walls in accordance with the General Policy Statement in Section 5 and maintain them using traditional materials and techniques.
2. Comply with the general conservation policies in Section 6 of the Conservation Management Plan
3. If an eventual downgrading in security rating involves removal of the corner towers or a lowering of the walls where they have been raised, salvage all original fabric for reuse and reinstate the wall to the original design.
4. The formation of any new breaches in the wall should be carefully considered by a conservation architect beforehand and only sanctioned where absolutely necessary in order to continue the use of the place. Important factors will be the size and location of any new opening in relation to the Penitentiary layout, rhythm of piers, as well as the detailing of the doorway itself.

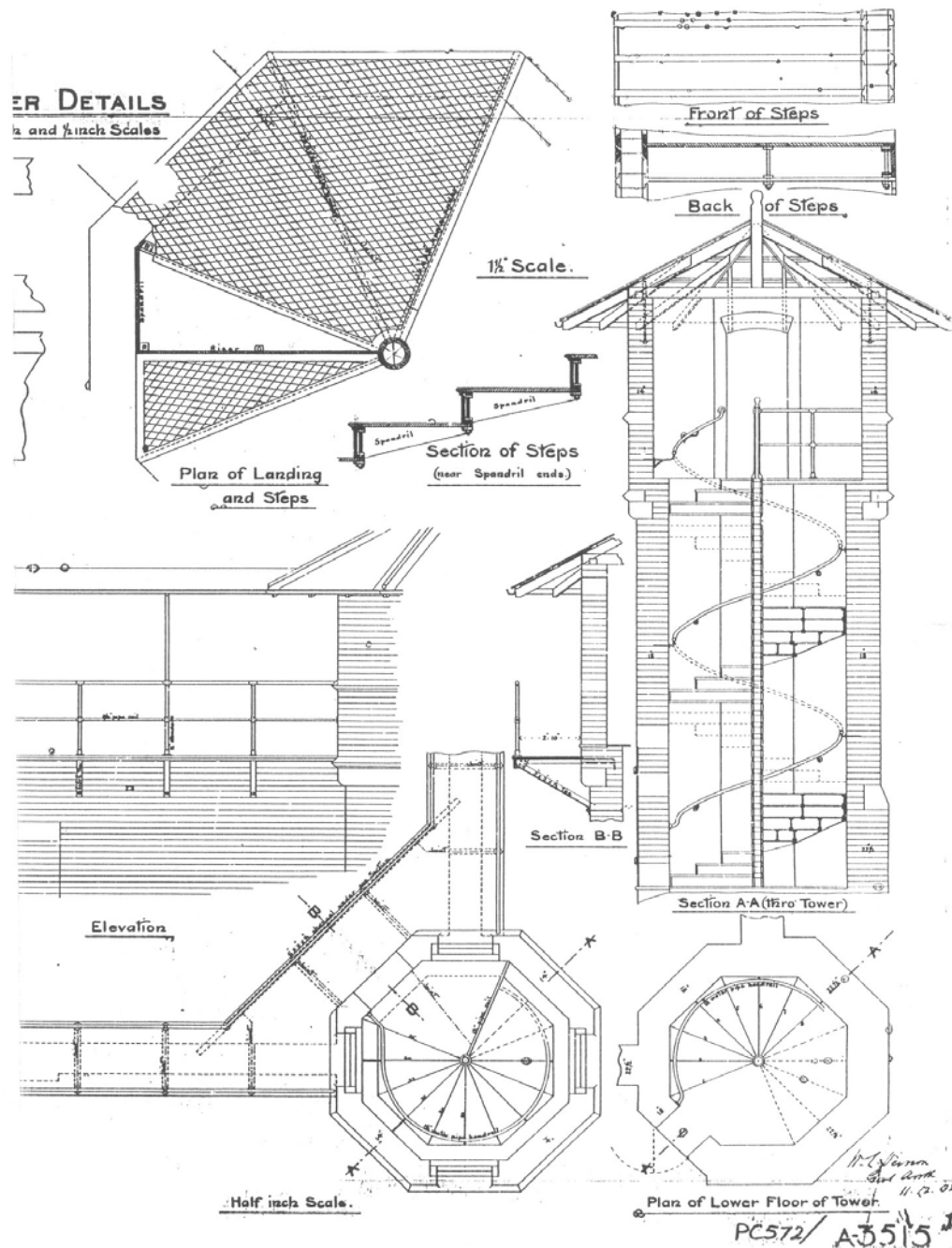
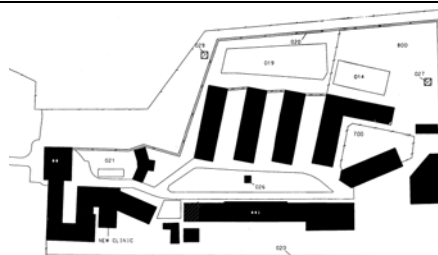


Fig. 7-37 Penitentiary Watch Tower Details, 1902, Detail. (Source: Public Works Plan Room PC 572/ A-3515)

NAME OF CENTRE:
METROPOLITAN SPECIAL
PROGRAMS CENTRE AREA 5 & 6

NAME OF BUILDING:
ALL BUILDINGS

ORIGINAL USE:
NEW WOMEN'S REFORMATORY



**ASSET
No. 063**

History

During the 1950s the original Female Reformatory was referred to as 'the best maximum security prison in Australia' and its use for the small number of women inmates actually present was hard to justify, particularly in view of the increasing male prisoner population and overcrowding in the Male Penitentiary next door. This led to the incorporation of the Female Reformatory into the Male Prison and the creation of a new purpose-built women's' prison on the Long Bay site. The Training Correctional Centre, originally called simply 'Additional Accommodation for Prisoners', was planned for this purpose from 1956 onwards. It was designed by the Government Architects Branch under Cobden Parkes and was built by male prisoners. Opened in November 1962, the new women's' prison, known as the 'New Reformatory for Women', had cells to accommodate up to 220 inmates. At the time it was the biggest prison built in NSW for 50 years. The new prison comprised five cell blocks, a sick bay, officers' quarters, and work block as well as other buildings incorporating administration, kitchen, laundry, sick bay, etc.

In 1969 the women prisoners were transferred from the New Reformatory for Women to Mulawa Detention Centre at Silverwater, and the New Reformatory was converted into a low security institution for male offenders and renamed Metropolitan Training Centre. It now forms part of the Metropolitan Special Programs Centre.



Fig. 7-38 Rear of Entrance Archway, Training Centre, 1995.

Physical Description

This centre comprises single-storey and two-storey buildings constructed mainly of brick walls with concrete floors and corrugated metal roofs. There are five cell blocks located on the western and south-western corner of the Centre. All the cell blocks have the typical floor plan of a central corridor with individual cells on both sides of the corridor. The type of construction is similar to the contemporary development at the Remand Centre but a much better quality of design is apparent throughout. The thought given to the design is reflected in the pleasant overall planning, landscaping and details such as the sandstone surround to the entrance archway, the metal handrails and foot scrapers of stepped profile.

The buildings are mainly in good condition and continue to serve their purpose as a correctional centre.

Statement of Significance

The former New Reformatory for Women (MSPC 5 & 6) is of **little** significance but has the following aesthetic, social and historical qualities:

- It demonstrates the changes in philosophy regarding the treatment of women prisoners in New South Wales and has been an integral part of the Long Bay Complex for over 30 years.
- It was built by prisoners.
- It is a plain but pleasant design, still serving its purpose.

Recommended Conservation Policy

1. MSPC Areas 5 & 6 is not of sufficient significance to require preservation but, if possible, it should be retained and continue to be used as an integral part of the Long Bay Correctional Complex.
2. The buildings may be adapted to suit their continued operation or change of use, provided the adjacent former Male Penitentiary and Female Reformatory are not compromised in the process.
3. If it is proposed to adapt or remove any of the buildings they should be recorded beforehand.

NAME OF CENTRE:

LONG BAY OUTER COMPLEX

ASSET**No.**

066

NAME OF BUILDING:ALL BUILDINGS & SITE AREAS
OUTSIDE MAIN CENTRES**Scope of Outer Complex**

Most of the buildings belonging to the outer complex were built since the 1960s when building activity at Long Bay increased after a hiatus of over 40 years. Many of these later buildings are of little significance but the outer complex also contains some important remains of the original site establishment. These include parts of the original perimeter wall, the former Gatekeeper's Lodge, former Governor's Residence and remains of the sandstone retaining wall which contained one side of the tramway route across the site. There are also several significant mid- to late-20th century buildings, notably Katingal, which are treated in detail in their own inventory records.

This record for the Outer Complex is expanded to include those site areas outside the main correctional centres and aims to give conservation guidelines for the site as a whole.

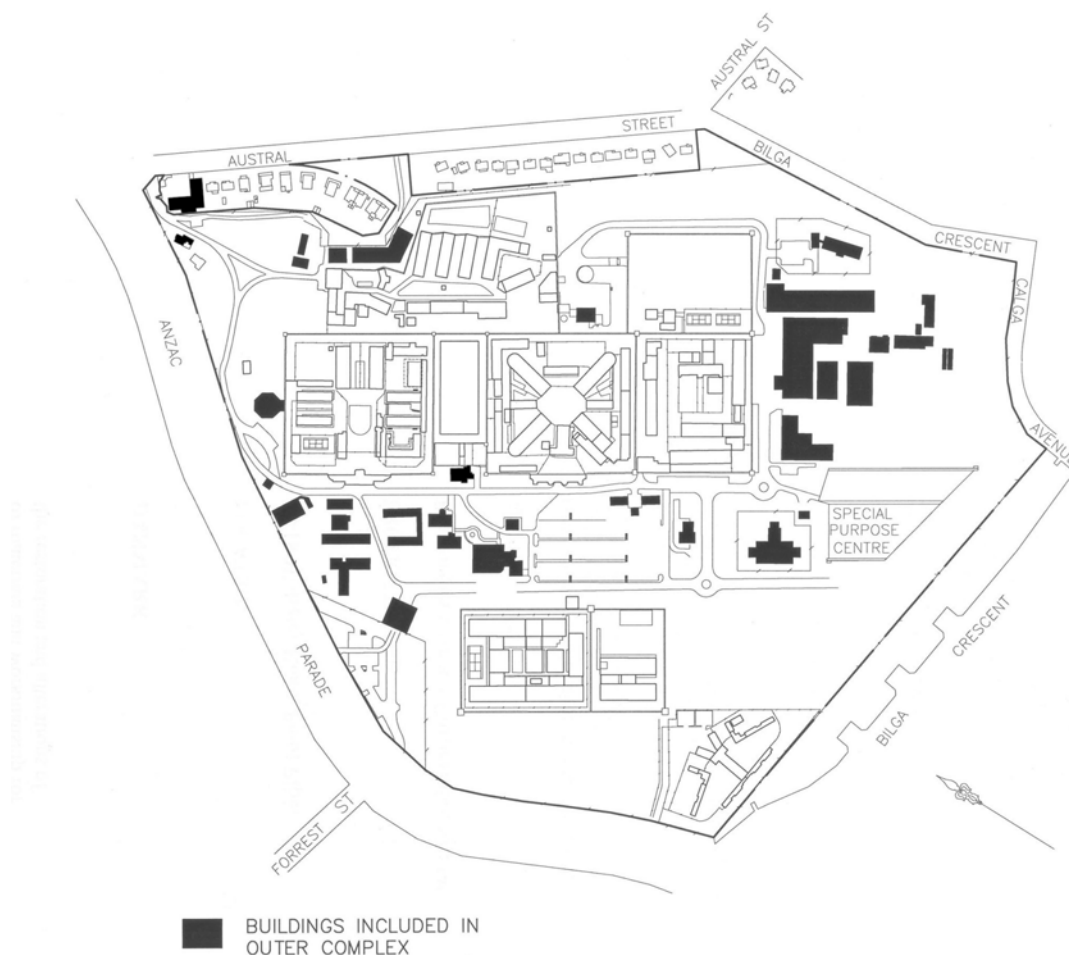


Fig. 7-39 Long Bay site plan showing the Outer Complex

History

Only a small proportion of the Long Bay site was occupied by buildings in the early years of the complex. The Female Reformatory opened in 1909 followed by the Male Penitentiary in 1914. Staff cottages were built along the north eastern boundary facing what is now Austral Street and the gatekeeper's cottage was constructed in 1915. Once the dual institutions were both in operation the Prisons Department began to modify the rest of the site using the inmates' labour. Stone was quarried on site, the Gatekeeper's Cottage and outer perimeter wall were constructed

of sand lime bricks. Large areas of the site were brought into cultivation with ponds being used in the lower areas of the site to store water for irrigation. An avenue of Canary Island Palms and Norfolk Island Pines was planted along the entrance road.

Despite growing overcrowding at Long Bay, little new building was done outside the original prison walls until the expansion of the last half of the 20th century. The new reformatory for women (facility no 063) opened in 1962 was the first attempt to relieve pressure. By the mid-1960s the State Penitentiary at Malabar was at the top of the list of New South Wales' principal gaols but numbers continued to grow leading to worse overcrowding and giving Long Bay a poor reputation. The remand centre (facility no 061), staff residences and further service buildings were added to the cluster of construction in the north east corner of the site. Nothing was allowed to obscure the front of the original gaols until the intensive development of the site in the 1970s and 80s when a number of administrative and other buildings, including Katingal, were built in the south west half of the site. The overall site planning was changed at this time when the current main entrance and associated roadway were built, concentrating vehicular movements in the lower half of the site.

The largest of the new buildings is the prison hospital completed in 1987. This is situated on part of the old prison farm and stretches across much of the view corridor of the original prisons as seen from Anzac Parade. Fortunately the tree-lined avenue and the prison skyline are still visible above the hospital walls.

Privately-run industries have expanded more recently in the 1990s giving rise to the erection of steel sheds and a plant nursery in the south east portion of the site.

Physical Description

The area chosen at the turn of the 20th century for the Long Bay prison complex was a landscape with a variety of landform and vegetation regimes of a type which Aboriginal people utilised extensively prior to invasion. Patches of remnant vegetation indicate that the area to the east of the gaol was vegetated by heath land with low, open woodland on lower slopes and in patches of deeper sands. It is known that Aboriginal people moved through this area on established tracks which led from Port Jackson to Little Bay and Botany Bay, camping on the way in the sand dunes. The dunes provided protection from the wind and a warm, soft place to camp. Burials are known to occur in the dunes.

The Long Bay site was considered suitable for the prison as it was well separated from built-up areas but was accessible by tramway. The dual institutions were carefully sited on a natural platform behind a sandstone ridge with fine views to the south west. The site would have been seen as healthy as it is elevated and open to breezes from Botany Bay. The main architectural accent is on the gatehouses of the former male and female gaols. No doubt they were designed to be an impressive sight from what was to become Anzac Parade.

Site circulation has changed considerably since the original establishment. The tree-lined avenue from the gatekeeper's lodge is no longer much used and the tramline has disappeared. The avenue remains as a highly visible reminder of the original site planning, although it has been eroded somewhat by the creation of a parking bay near the north west corner of the original prisons.

Another remnant of the original site is a curved sandstone retaining wall indicating the route of the tramline as it turned into the line parallel with the avenue in front of the prisons. Also there is a short section of the outer perimeter walls connected to the entrance pillars near the former gatekeeper's cottage. This was built using calcium silicate bricks to height of just over 2 metres with piers constructed around steel uprights. It survives with its rendered capping but the bricks are badly eroded in places.

Little evidence remains of the extensive farming activities carried out on the site, although the modified sandstone outcrops existing near the south western site boundary may be associated with early quarrying and water management practices. The main area of farmland still undeveloped is the sports field south west of the hospital.

Predicted Indigenous Archaeological Sensitivity

Based on an assessment of site types and distribution patterns in the immediate two sensitive landscape units were identified within the development area. These are:

- All exposed sandstone areas
- All deposits of Holocene sand dunes either exposed or currently under existing buildings.

The potential for discovering Aboriginal sites exists. This potential is discussed and addressed in the CMP general conservation policies.

Statement of Significance

The Long Bay Outer Complex is of cultural significance because it is part of the site of the original dual institutions and for the following reasons (referring to NSW Heritage Office criteria):

Historical Significance

Criterion (a) - An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history.

- Its status and continuity of use. Long Bay was the centre of the NSW prison system for over 80 years from 1918 and became the largest and best known of the new reformatory prisons in Australia.
- Physical Evidence of Changing Penal Philosophies. The site contains evidence of the changing penal practices which have been tried since the turn of the century, (e.g. the Reformatory, Penitentiary, Remand Centre, Training Centre, Katingal, Periodic Detention Centre).
- It is the only complex in Australia to be master-planned with separate prisons for men and women, complete with separate transport systems (road and tramway), staff housing, chapel, boiler house and electrical power generation.

History: People

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

- The complex was the paramount physical creation of Frederick Neitenstein, Comptroller-General during the important period of prison reform at the turn of the century.

Aesthetic/Creative Value

Criterion (c) - An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW.

- It is an accomplished example of architectural, planning and landscape design and remains an important element in the local landscape as seen from Anzac Parade.
- The exteriors of the two institutions are intact and important examples of the work of the Government Architect's Office under Walter Liberty Vernon. They employ a consistent scale, style and palette of materials (brickwork with contrasting stone dressings) resulting in a harmonious appearance. The gatehouses are impressive and stylistically unusual.
- The Canary Island palm tree avenue is an early and relatively intact example of such avenues. It was an important element of the 'public face' of the prison.

Social/Community Esteem

Criterion (d) - An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

- The site is important as a landmark in the daily lives of people in the southern coastal suburbs from Maroubra to La Perouse.
- It was Sydney's major metropolitan gaol for over 80 years and is important for both positive and negative aspects of its reputation.
- It has associations with places (e.g. Katingal) and events that have had a profound effect on the penal system in NSW.

Research Potential

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

- The site has some potential to yield further information on the penal history of NSW. The buildings are physical evidence of changing penal philosophies and may well be of interest to historians, for example it would be interesting to compare the original female Reformatory with the one built in the 1960s. There may be evidence on the site of former farming practices.
- The place has the potential to provide evidence about changes in prison work during the 20th century.
- It is anticipated that the following landform units and structures within Long Bay Gaol Correctional Centre Complex have a potential to contain Aboriginal sites.
 - Engraving and axe grinding groove sites may be located on sandstone outcrops.
 - Burials may occur in the Holocene sands dunes within the complex
 - Shell middens and open camp sites may be located across the gaol complex area.

Criterion (f) - An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

- The site is the only complex of its type in Australia and is a rare physical expression of the work of Frederick Neitenstein.

Criterion (g) - An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places or environments (or a class of the local area's cultural or natural places or environments).

- The exteriors of the two institutions are intact and important examples of the work of the Government Architect's Office under Walter Liberty Vernon.
- The avenue of Canary Island palms is an early and relatively intact example of such avenues.

Grades of Significance

The components of the place can be ranked in accordance with their relative significance as a tool to planning. *Heritage Assessments* (NSW Heritage Office, 1996, amended August 2000) identifies the following grades of significance:

Grade	Justification	Status
Exceptional	Rare or outstanding item of local or state significance. High degree of intactness. Item can be interpreted relatively easily.	Fulfil criteria for local or state listing.
High	High degree of original fabric. Demonstrates a key element of the item's significance. Alterations do not detract from significance.	Fulfil criteria for local or state listing.
Moderate	Altered or modified elements. Contains elements with little heritage value, but which contribute to the overall significance of the item.	Fulfil criteria for local or state listing.
Little	Alterations detract from significance. Difficult to interpret.	Does not fulfil criteria for local or state listing.
Intrusive	Damaging to the item's heritage significance	Does not fulfil criteria for local or state listing.

Grades of Significance for Components of the Outer Complex

High

All remaining parts of the site contemporary with the original dual institutions and all traces of associated buildings and landscaping, which were in place by 1918, are of **high significance**:

- Former main avenue from the original entrance gates to the front of the dual institutions.
- Remains of sandstone retaining wall located opposite the north east corner of the Reception Centre near the former staff canteen (Asset No. 066018)
- Remains of perimeter walling at original roadway entrance and tramway entrance.
- Camelot Building (former Governor's Residence) 066011

Moderate

- Former gatekeeper's lodge
- Katingal Gaol 066038
- Sandstone outcrops near south west site boundary
- Old Quarry "fish pond"
- Vagg Building 066017

Little

- All other buildings in the Outer Complex

Intrusive

- Electrical Supply 066004

- Car Park 066054

Conservation Policies

1. Continue to use the Outer Complex as part of a correctional centre, in accordance with an agreed long-term co-ordinated plan.
2. Comply with the general conservation policies in Section 6 of the Conservation Management Plan. The following policies in particular apply to the Outer Complex :
 - 6.2 Setting
 - 6.3 Treatment of Fabric
 - 6.4 Views
 - 6.7 Interpretation
 - 6.8 Later Developments
 - 6.9 Landscape
 - 6.11 Indigenous Heritage & Archaeology

NAME OF CENTRE:
LONG BAY OUTER COMPLEX

NAME OF BUILDING:
REGIONAL OFFICE BUILDING

ORIGINAL USE:
REGIONAL OFFICE BUILDING



**ASSET
No.**
066001

General Description

The Regional Office Building was designed by the Government Architect's Branch in conjunction with Behne Ritchie & Hart Pty Ltd and was built in 1985. It houses the central administration for the Eastern Regional Office of Department of Corrective Services.

The Regional Office Building is a three level building of reinforced concrete structure and brick walls, with metal deck roof and metal framed windows and doors. The bricks are of two colours and there are metal sunshade panels outside the windows.

The area around the building is pleasantly landscaped with plants, prisoner's sculptures, paving, and a curved covered walkway.

The building is of **little heritage significance**.

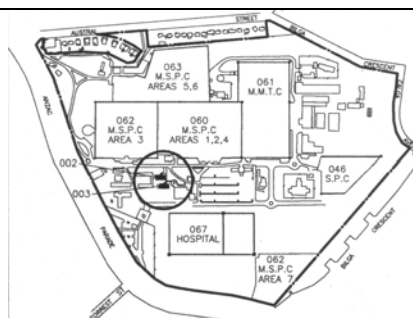


Fig. 7-40 View of Regional Office Building from the west, 1995.

NAME OF CENTRE:
LONG BAY OUTER COMPLEX

NAME OF BUILDING:
SWITCH & CHAPLAIN,
PURCHASING, PSYCHOLOGY

ORIGINAL USE:
ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS



**ASSET
No.**
066002 &
066003

General Description

The Programmes EDU Building and the SEC Investigation Building were designed by the Government Architect's Branch in 1974 and were opened in 1976 as administration buildings for the Long Bay Complex. They now accommodate the Corrective Intelligence Group, computer room, chaplains, psychologist, and the Internal Investigation Unit.

The buildings are of two levels and are typical of the 1970s style of reinforced concrete structure and brick walls. They have flat roofs, the windows and doors are aluminium framed and internally the offices are partitioned off with laminated timber panelled partitions.

The buildings are of **little heritage significance**.

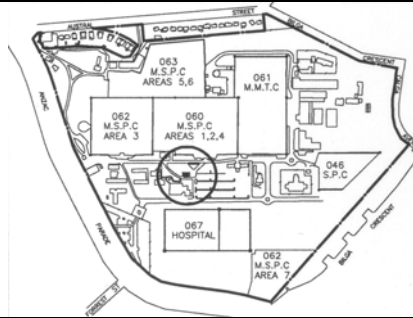


Fig. 7-41 View of Programmes EDU Building from the east, 1995.

NAME OF CENTRE:
LONG BAY OUTER COMPLEX

NAME OF BUILDING:
ELECTRICAL SUPPLY

ORIGINAL USE:
ELECTRICAL SUPPLY



**ASSET
No.**
066004

General Description

The Electrical Supply building was built in 1971.

It is a utilitarian single storey building constructed of brickwork with flat roof and metal fascia. It has full height metal doors and ventilation louvres paint finished. It appears to be in good condition.

The building is an **intrusive** element standing in front of the former Female Reformatory. It should therefore be removed if the opportunity arises.

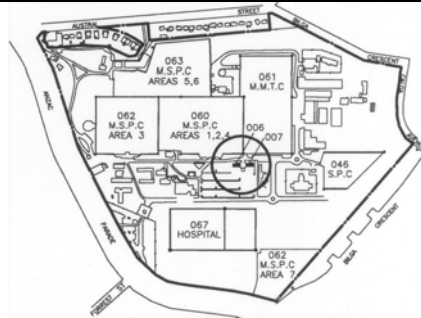


Fig. 7-42 View of Electrical Supply Building from the north, 1995.

NAME OF CENTRE:
LONG BAY OUTER COMPLEX

NAME OF BUILDING:
PHARMACY & MEDICAL
SERVICE NURSING ADMIN.

ORIGINAL USE:
AS ABOVE



**ASSET
No.**
066006 &
066007

General Description

The Pharmacy building and the Medical Service Nursing Administration building are single storey brick buildings dating from some time between 1962 and 1967. They have gabled roofs clad with cement tiles, the timber framed windows have frosted glazing and brick sills and are secured by grilles.

The buildings are of **little heritage significance**.

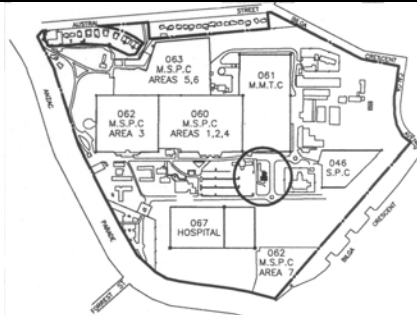


Fig. 7-43 View of Pharmacy Building from the north west, 1995.
(Medical Service Nursing Building can be seen behind).

NAME OF CENTRE:
LONG BAY OUTER COMPLEX

NAME OF BUILDING:
OFFICERS' GYMNASIUM

ORIGINAL USE:
OFFICERS' GYMNASIUM



**ASSET
No.**
066008

General Description

The Officers Gymnasium was designed by the Government Architect's Branch in 1972.

It is a modern single and two-storey brick building with metal monopitch roofs reminiscent of the 'Sydney School' of architecture. The gymnasium includes a squash court, a court for basketball practice, sauna and other staff amenities.

The building is of **little heritage significance**.

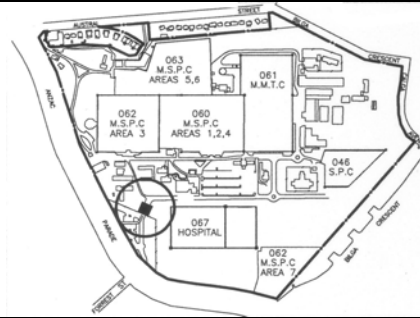


Fig. 7-44 Officers' Gymnasium from north west, 1995.

NAME OF CENTRE:
LONG BAY OUTER COMPLEX

NAME OF BUILDING:
MAIN GATE ENTRY (BOOM)

ORIGINAL USE:
AS ABOVE



**ASSET
No.**
066009

General Description

The Main Gate Entry (Boom) was designed by the Government Architect's Branch in 1987 when the site circulation was radically altered to allow an entry point further along Anzac Parade. It consists of a tubular steel space frame structure on four posts over a stainless steel clad control room of functional appearance.

The Main Entry structure is of **little heritage significance**.



Fig. 7-45 Main Entry from north, 1995.

NAME OF CENTRE:
LONG BAY OUTER COMPLEX

**ASSET
No.**
066010

NAME OF BUILDING:
PERIMETER FENCE

ORIGINAL USE:
PERIMETER FENCE

General Description

The perimeter fence includes parts of the original outer perimeter wall built by prisoners circa 1915. This was constructed using white calcium silicate bricks laid in English bond to a height of approximately 2.1 m with piers built around pointed steel uprights, presumably used to support strands of barbed wire. Only short sections of this wall remain near the original entrance gates located at the northern corner of the Long Bay Complex. The Gatekeeper's Cottage was also constructed in calcium silicate bricks (see Inventory Sheet for Asset No 066).

The original calcium silicate brick fence and entrance pillars are severely eroded in places, perhaps due to salt attack. The entrance pillars have rendered caps. The galvanised gates are of recent installation and are not now used. The rest of the perimeter fence comprises chainwire fencing topped with spike-roll security wiring.



Fig. 7-46 Left Hand Pillar of Original Entrance Gates, 1995

Statement of Significance

All remains of the original calcium silicate brick fence and entrance pillars are of **high significance** for the following reasons:

- They marked the original public entrance to the Long Bay Complex leading to the avenue of palms.
- They were built by prisoners from the former Male Penitentiary.
- They were an important part of the 'public face' of the prison complex and remain distinctive elements in the local streetscape.
- They are an early example of the use of calcium silicate bricks in Sydney.

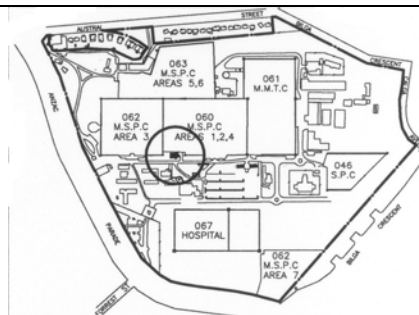
Recommended Conservation Policy

1. Retain all remains of the original walling, piers, pointed steel uprights and gate pillars.
2. Stabilise those parts which are cracked or exposed.
3. Carry out further research on the best way to conserve these materials and arrest their erosion if possible.

NAME OF CENTRE:
LONG BAY OUTER COMPLEX

NAME OF BUILDING:
CAMELOT BUILDING, CREDIT
UNION

ORIGINAL USE:
GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE



**ASSET
No.**
066011

History

The building now known as 'Camelot' was originally the Governor's Residence constructed in 1908. It was designed by A.S.Cook for the Government Architect's office under George McRae. It seems to have remained in that role until at least 1962. There was a plan in 1965 to replace it with a new office block but it survived and by 1973 it had become offices as noted on a site plan of that date. In 1988 further minor alterations were made to kitchen and toilet accommodation on the first floor.

The building is used by the Credit Union bank on the ground floor and for forensic psychiatry and research resources for prison medical and psychological study on the first floor.

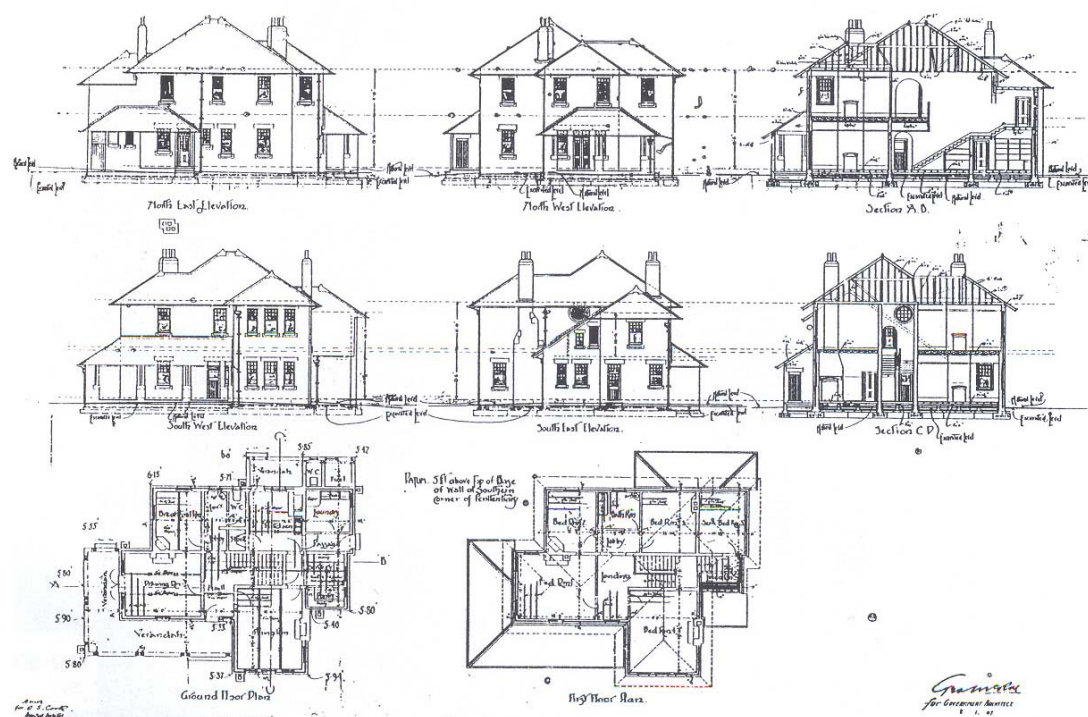


Fig. 7-47 Governor's Residence, 1907, (Source: Public Works Plan Room PC 572/ A-3509)

Physical Description

The original design drawings show a large, two-storey, fairly plain Federation style house with a typically dominant slate roof, windows with multi-paned top sashes, a circular window and a steep verandah roof around the south west and north west elevations. Ground floor rooms were of a generous size and upstairs there were 5 bedrooms including one for a servant. Another of the original drawings shows a curved sandstone front fence with elaborate Arts and Crafts style gates and picket fences. This fence unfortunately has been demolished at some time since 1978.

Apparently quite soon after construction the verandah was replaced with a first floor balcony supported on large brick piers with decorative shaped timber brackets. The balcony has since been enclosed by a wall of fibre cement sheeting with horizontally proportioned windows out of character with the original design. The walls are cavity brickwork,

the roof is clad with slate with lead flashing, and the chimney still has its clay chimney pots. The thresholds to the verandah and entry door are of slate. The front entrance doorway has stained glass side panels and fanlight. Internally, much of the timber joinery remains intact, e.g. timber staircase, skirting, picture rails, door frames, and some of the doors, etc. Other original features that remain include the hand basin on the ground floor, the archways, the round opening with stained glass over the middle landing. The fireplaces upstairs have been closed up.

Statement of Significance

The former Governor's Residence is of **high** cultural significance for the following reasons:

- It is an integral part of the original dual institutions of the Female Reformatory and the Male Penitentiary at Long Bay and shares in their significance outlined for Asset No.s 060 & 063.
- It is the only building remaining that belonged to the original 'axis of authority' which once separated the two prisons.
- It provides physical evidence of the status and way of life of the prison Governor.
- It is a pleasant and largely intact Federation style building using the same palette of materials as the other early prison buildings at Long Bay.

Fabric

All original building fabric is of **high** significance. This includes but is not necessarily limited to the following elements:

- All original roofs, chimneys, walling, floors and ceilings (structure and finishes).
- All original joinery, ironwork and external fittings e.g. windows, doors and rainwater goods.
- All internal details and fittings e.g. bathroom fittings, staircase, fireplaces.

The balcony, although it is not original, is as significant as the original fabric but the balcony enclosure is **intrusive**.



Fig. 7-48 Governor's Residence, no date (before addition of balcony enclosure and demolition of front fence, (Source: Archives Office NSW 168.1/ 1457)

Recommended Conservation Policy

1. Continue to use the building as a part of the correctional centre in accordance with an agreed co-ordinated long term plan.
2. Carefully remove intrusive elements where possible.
3. Comply with the general conservation policies in Section 6 of the Conservation Management Plan.

NAME OF CENTRE: LONG BAY OUTER COMPLEX	ASSET No. 066012
NAME OF BUILDING: OLD MOTORBIKE SHED	

NAME OF CENTRE: LONG BAY OUTER COMPLEX	ASSET No. 066013
NAME OF BUILDING: OPEN BIKE SHED	

General Description

These buildings are of **little heritage significance**.

NAME OF CENTRE: LONG BAY OUTER COMPLEX	ASSET No. 066014
NAME OF BUILDING: SINGLE OFFICERS' QUARTERS	

General Description

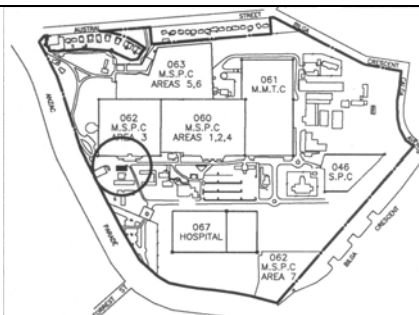
The Single Officers Quarters was designed by the Government Architect's Office in 1975. It is an L-shaped single-storey brick building with a metal roof and consists of 28 single officers' bedrooms and a common room at the corner of the plan.

The building is of **little heritage significance**.

NAME OF CENTRE:
LONG BAY OUTER COMPLEX

NAME OF BUILDING:
VAGG BUILDING

ORIGINAL USE:
ABORIGINAL RESOURCE UNIT



**ASSET
No.**
066017

General Description

The Vagg Building was built in 1955 as a staff recreation building and was named after Harold Vagg, the Superintendent at Long Bay who later became Comptroller-General of Prisons between 1956 - 1960. The building has undergone substantial refurbishment recently and is currently used as Aboriginal Resources Unit.

The Vagg Building is a plain but pleasant single-storey cavity brick structure with a corrugated iron roof and a verandah running along the north eastern side. The brick is of a similar type to that used for the original prison buildings. It has timber framed sash windows with brick sills. Externally, the building appears to be fairly intact and appears to be good condition. Internally it has been substantially modernised.

Statement of Significance

The building is of **moderate** significance for the following reasons:

- It is associated with Harold Vagg and has social significance for its continued use over 40 years.
- It is one of the first buildings to have been constructed after the original dual establishment of Female Reformatory and Male Penitentiary and is a pleasant and coherent addition to the site.

Recommended Conservation Policy

1. Continue to use the Vagg building as part of the Long Bay Correctional Complex in accordance with an agreed, long term, co-ordinated plan.
2. It could continue in its present use or be adapted to another use if necessary.
3. Comply with the general conservation policies in Section 6 of the Conservation Management Plan.



FIG. 7-49 Vagg Building, Verandah, 1995.

NAME OF CENTRE: LONG BAY OUTER COMPLEX	ASSET No. 066018
NAME OF BUILDING: OFFICERS' CANTEEN	

General Description

The Officers' Canteen was built in 1969 and was added to in 1975. It is currently vacant. The building is a two-level reinforced concrete structure with brick walls and a metal roof with a timber panel fascia. It is of **little heritage significance**.

NAME OF CENTRE: LONG BAY OUTER COMPLEX	ASSET No. 066023
NAME OF BUILDING: JOHN MEWBURN CHILD CARE CENTRE	

General Description

John Mewburn Child Care Centre was built in 1991 to provide a child-minding facility for prison staff and the local community. The Centre was named after John Colin Mewburn, a prison officer who died in the course of his duty at Long Bay Complex.

The Child Care Centre is of **little heritage significance**.

NAME OF CENTRE: LONG BAY OUTER COMPLEX	ASSET No. 066027
NAME OF BUILDING: HOT WATER SUPPLY BOILER HOUSE	

General Description

The Boiler House was built in 1967. It is an industrial building housing the plant that supplies hot water to the Long Bay Complex. The building is of utilitarian style with brick walls, concrete floor and metal roof. Beside the building is a tall cylindrical water tower supported on a reinforced concrete column.

The building is of **little heritage significance**.

NAME OF CENTRE: LONG BAY OUTER COMPLEX	ASSET No. 066028
NAME OF BUILDING: MEU BUILDING	

General Description

The MEU Building is a new two-storey Post-Modern style building built in 1990, with metal-clad gabled roof, square windows and brickwork of two different colours. The MEU Building is of **little heritage significance**.

NAME OF CENTRE: LONG BAY OUTER COMPLEX	ASSET No. 066050
NAME OF BUILDING: CRC & BOOM GATE GALLERY	

General Description

The first gallery was first located (1992) in sentry box near the canteen. The current gallery is housed in a relocatable building near the Programmes EDU building. It is the public face of the achievement of inmates and their teachers in relation to art and its benefits, and is serving as a model within the centre. It is well supported by staff of corrective services and others.

The fabric of the building is of **little** significance and could be replaced by another building of equal or greater suitability but the function itself is significant to the developing identity of Long Bay within the prison system.

NAME OF CENTRE:
LONG BAY OUTER COMPLEX

ASSET
No.
066029 -
066037

NAME OF BUILDING:
WORKSHOPS, GARAGES,
NURSERY, STORES

General Description

This group of industrial buildings is located on the south-eastern corner of the Long Bay Complex site, and was built between 1972 and 1990. The workshops and nursery provide industrial training and paid employment for the inmates.

They are single-storey industrial buildings, most of which are of brick walls, concrete floors, with steel trusses and metal decked roofs, except for the Industry Storage (066034) and Records Repository (066035) which are of steel frame structure with colorbond metal wall cladding. Most of the buildings have roller doors. Maintenance Administration and Supply building (066030) houses the maintenance administration office. There is an outdoor nursery of about 4 acres outside the Tree Nursery Building (066036).

Apart from providing daily works for the inmates, these buildings are of **little heritage significance**. Adaptive reuse or demolition is acceptable.

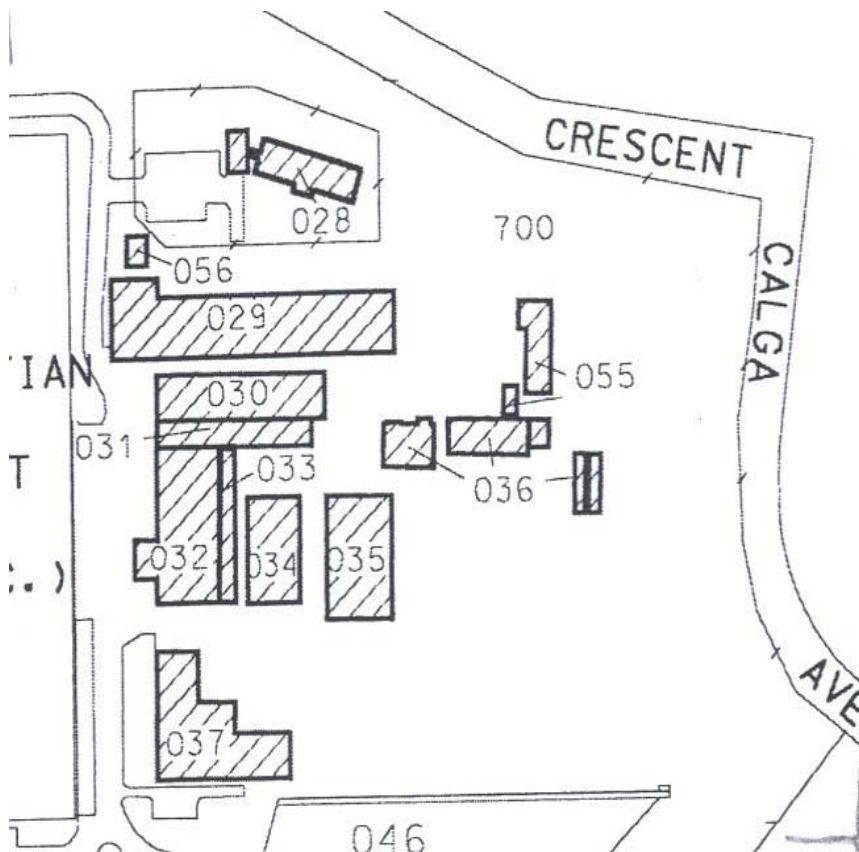


Fig. 7-50 Part site plan showing workshops, garages, nursery & stores buildings

NAME OF CENTRE:
LONG BAY OUTER COMPLEX

NAME OF BUILDING:
KATINGAL GAOL

ORIGINAL USE:
KATINGAL GAOL



**ASSET
No.**
066038

History

Katingal Gaol was designed as a special unit to house maximum security prisoners. It was believed that by concentrating a number of dangerous prisoners in a high security prison, the problems of their management would be reduced.

The original concept of the gaol was developed by Comptroller-General W.R. McGeechan in 1968. Planning was undertaken by Public Works to the specifications of the Department of Corrective Services with no medical or psychiatric input into its design. The gaol contained 40 single cells, with two exercise yards open to the sky, automatic doors and advanced security systems. Contact between staff and inmates was reduced to a minimum. The categories of prisoner to be incarcerated included those in need of protection. Security from external attack appears to have been an underlying intention.

The construction of 'Katingal' commenced in August 1972. The name was suggested by Professor A.P. Elkin and is an Aboriginal word meaning separation from social control. The contract was let at \$1.01m, and works progressed in secrecy. In April 1974, Corrective Services Advisory Council wrote to DOCS expressing concern about Katingal, particularly the lack of visual access to the outside world and the absence of a non-departmental representative on the Management Committee for the block. Extensive enquires from the public and interested persons about Katingal were fobbed off with distorted material about the complex. Works continued despite widespread concern. The gaol was occupied in late 1975. Despite being the ultimate repressive environment, it was unable to prevent the escape of a prisoner, Russell Cox in November 1977, in fact his pursuit by officers was hindered by the complicated means of exit from the building.

In April 1976, Justice Nagle commenced the Royal Commission into New South Wales Prisons. One of the recommendations in Nagle's report on 4th April 1978 was the closure of Katingal. In June 1978, it was duly closed and the inmates transferred to Maitland and Parramatta Gaols. In 1979, Katingal was used as Communications and Security Control Centre and there was a proposal for a first floor Plant Room addition, however the proposal was not carried out. Part of the building is currently in use by the transport department, the cells are disused apart from a 'museum' of prison-related material housed in one of the ranges.

Physical Description

Katingal Gaol is constructed mainly of in-situ reinforced concrete. The roofing is of profiled metal sheeting. The only windows are in the administration offices and these are fitted with robust vertical concrete grilles. Externally it has the appearance of a small modern fortress of not unpleasing proportions. The whitewashed concrete walls stand on a sloping plinth of plain concrete which is surrounded by a concrete carpark. The outer wire fence has been removed.

Internally the environment is totally artificial, there is no natural light or ventilation. The plan layout effectively divided each of the two floors into four groups of five cells, which had no visual contact with outside. Surveillance without contact was possible from a central control gallery in conjunction with electrically operated sliding cell doors. Behind each range of cells is a service corridor from which air, water, and food were delivered, again without contact. Even the showers and w.c.s were controlled from the surveillance zone.

Fully enclosed exercise yards with steel grilles overhead were provided at each end of the cell ranges and it was from one of these that the escape was accomplished. Evidence of the severed bars can still be seen.

Physically the building appears to be in reasonable condition although the original mechanical plant would no doubt be redundant and without air-conditioning it would be difficult to introduce a new use. Some of the push-button, remote-controlled gadgetry remains intact but it is not operational.



Fig. 7-51 Katingal from the north, 1995.

Statement of Significance

Although of relatively recent origin Katingal Gaol is of **moderate** cultural significance for the following reasons (referring to NSW Heritage Office criteria):

Historical Significance

Criterion (a) - An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history.

- Katingal provides important physical evidence of the prevailing penal philosophy of the time. It represents a concept of managing maximum security prisoners which did not take into consideration the psychological or physical effects on inmates.

History: People

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

- Katingal has strong associations with Justice Nagle who led the influential Royal Commission into New South Wales prisons in 1978.

Aesthetic/Creative Value

Criterion (c) - An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW.

This criterion does not apply.

Social/Community Esteem

Criterion (d) - An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

- Katingal is significant to the community generally as an infamous building and the physical manifestation of changes in the approach to imprisonment in the 1960s and 1970s.
- Katingal was the catalyst for fundamental changes in the structure and teaching of social sciences courses in the tertiary institutions. It would be a valuable resource for current studies.

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

- Katingal exerts a powerful physical presence on the visitor which says more than any documentary records about the regime it was meant to enforce. The fabric tells its story perfectly. The lack of contact between inmates and staff and between inmates and the outside world is palpable (even the cut in the exercise yard grille where Russell Cox escaped is visible). This evidence is unavailable elsewhere.

Criterion (f) - An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

- Katingal is unique in New South Wales and probably in Australia.

The maximum security wing, Jika Jika, built at Pentridge in Victoria consciously distanced itself from the problems encountered at Katingal and was basically a humane design. The existence of Jika Jika does not compromise Katingal's rarity.

Criterion (g) - An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places or environments (or a class of the local area's cultural or natural places or environments).

This criterion does not apply.

Recommended Conservation Policy

Policy 1 *Treatment of fabric of different levels of significance:*

High Significance Aim to retain all fabric. If adaptation is necessary for the continued use of the place, minimise changes, removal and obscuring of significant fabric and give preference to changes which are reversible.

Moderate Significance Aim to retain most of the fabric. If adaptation is necessary, more changes can be made than would be possible for fabric of high significance but the same principles apply.

Little Significance Fabric of little significance may be retained or removed as required for the future use of the place, provided that its removal would cause no damage to more significant fabric.

Intrusive Intrusive fabric should be removed or altered to reduce intrusion when the opportunity arises, whilst minimising damage to adjacent fabric of significance.

Katingal is largely intact and the original fabric is of moderate significance.

Policy 2 *Use of Katingal*

The current use of the office part of the building can continue for as long as is necessary. If a different use is required for this part, it may be adapted to suit but external and internal alterations should be minimised.

Cell wings would be difficult to adapt to any use other than that of storage because of the lack of windows and the robust nature of the construction. If a feasible new use can be found for the cell wings they may be adapted to suit; but external and internal alterations should be minimised and at least one wing of cells on two levels should be kept unaltered. It is thought there would be considerable interest from social science students and the general public in having access to part or whole of the building. The current use of one range of cells as a museum for prison officers could be continued or expanded for more open access.

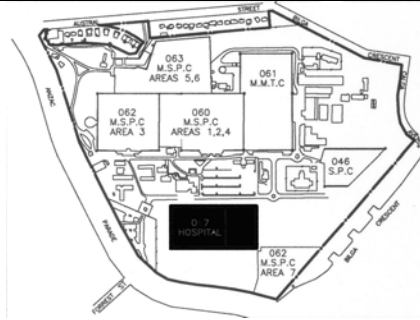
It would be unreasonable to demand the retention of Katingal if no practical use can be found for the building. Due to its significance, however, any proposal to demolish Katingal to make way for a new development would have to demonstrate that no feasible use can be found for it and that the new building could not be sited elsewhere. The NSW Heritage Office's published guidelines for heritage impacts sets out a questionnaire that should be answered in the case of a proposed demolition.

It is not a rational argument for the building's removal that it does not fulfil its original purpose. Katingal is mainly significant for the fact that it failed to fulfil its function – on one hand it was an inhumane design that was unsuitable from the start and on the other hand it even failed to keep the inmates in.

NAME OF CENTRE:
LONG BAY HOSPITAL CENTRE

NAME OF BUILDING:
ALL BUILDINGS IN CENTRE

ORIGINAL USE:
HOSPITAL



**ASSET
No.
067**

General Description

The Hospital Correctional Centre, previously known as Long Bay Hospital Prison is one of the seven institutions comprising the Long Bay Correctional Complex (in March 1995). It was designed by the Government Architects Branch of Public Works Department in 1982, built by a private builder, and was completed in March 1987 at a cost of \$16.5m. On Opening in 1987, it replaced the previous hospital located inside the former State Reformatory for Women. It is currently a maximum security centre jointly administered by the department of Corrective Services and the NSW Department of Health and holds up to 120 inmate patients in four wards.

The Centre is situated on the site of the old Long Bay prison farm, and is a long low building surrounded by red brick walls stretching half way across the lower part of the site. Armed towers are mounted on the perimeter wall. Electronic surveillance is used inside the institution.

The Hospital Correctional Centre is of **little heritage significance**.



Fig. 7-52 Long Bay Hospital Correctional Centre, typical security tower, 1995.

- Policy 3** ***New Structures***
Any new structures in the vicinity of Katingal should be designed in such a way that the visible isolation of Katingal on its concrete apron is retained as seen from the north west.
- Policy 4** ***Landscaping***
As a component of the significance of Katingal, the concrete apron and grassed area immediately surrounding Katingal should not be softened by additional planting.
- Policy 5** ***Interpretation of Katingal***
The place should be interpreted utilising a combination of:
- *introduced interpretive devices (pamphlets, displays, signs etc)*
 - *allowing access to the public and specialists.*
- As the place is of high significance there are many opportunities to interpret it to visitors. Because the structures are robust and visual connections between them are strong, interpretation can be carried out without adversely affecting the character of the place.*

NAME OF CENTRE:

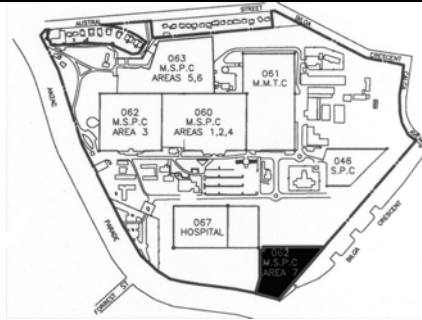
MSPC AREA 7

NAME OF BUILDING:

ALL BUILDINGS IN CENTRE

ORIGINAL USE:

PERIODIC DETENTION CENTRE

**ASSET****No.**

068

General Description

The Long Bay Periodic Detention Centre is one of the seven institutions comprising the Long Bay Correctional Complex (as on 24 March 1995). It was built in 1991-2, and incorporated into the Long Bay Training Centre in 1993. In March 1995, it was transferred to the administration of the Hospital Correctional Centre but since that date it has become area 7 of the Metropolitan Special Programs Centre.

The Centre comprises modern single-storey administration and amenities blocks and two-storey detainees accommodation blocks. There are six detainees accommodation blocks which could house up to 160 detainees. The buildings are of brick with a concrete structure, with aluminium framed windows and doors, and corrugated colorbond metal roofing.

The Long Bay MSPC Area 7 is of **little heritage significance**.



Fig. 7-53 Periodic Detention Centre, 1995

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Appendix A

Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance

The Burra Charter

Considering the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice 1964), and the Resolutions of the 5th General Assembly of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) (Moscow 1978), the Burra Charter was adopted by Australia; ICOMOS (the Australian National Committee of ICOMOS) on 19 August 1979 at Burra, South Australia. Revisions were adopted on 23 February 1981, 23 April 1988, and 26 November 1999.

The Burra Charter provides guidance for the conservation and management of places of cultural significance (cultural heritage places), and is based on the knowledge and experience of Australia ICOMOS members.

Articles

Article 1. Definitions

For the purposes of this Charter:

1.1 *Place* means site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views.

1.2 *Cultural significance* means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations.

Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its *fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects*.

Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.

1.3 *Fabric* means all the physical material of the *place* including components, fixtures, contents, and objects.

1.4 *Conservation* means all the processes of looking after a *place* so as to retain its cultural *significance*.

1.5 *Maintenance* means the continuous protective care of the *fabric* and *setting* of a *place*, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves *restoration* or *reconstruction*.

1.6 *Preservation* means maintaining the *fabric* of a *place* in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

1.7 *Restoration* means returning the existing *fabric* of a *place* to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.

1.8 *Reconstruction* means returning a *place* to a known earlier state and is distinguished from *restoration* by the introduction of new material into the *fabric*.

1.9 *Adaptation* means modifying a *place* to suit the existing use or a proposed use.

1.10 *Use* means the functions of a place, as well as the activities and practices that may occur at the place.

1.11 *Compatible use* means a *use* which respects the cultural *significance* of a *place*. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.

1.12 *Setting* means the area around a *place*, which may include the visual catchment.

1.13 *Related place* means a *place* that contributes to the cultural *significance* of another place.

1.14 *Related object* means an object that contributes to the cultural *significance* of a *place* but is not at the place.

1.15 *Associations* mean the special connections that exist between people and a *place*.

1.16 *Meanings* denote what a *place* signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses.

1.17 *Interpretation* means all the ways of presenting the cultural *significance* of a *place*.

Conservation Principles

Article 2. Conservation and management

- 2.1 *Places of cultural significance* should be conserved.
- 2.2 The aim of *conservation* is to retain the *cultural significance* of a *place*.
- 2.3 *Conservation* is an integral part of good management of *places of cultural significance*.
- 2.4 *Places of cultural significance* should be safeguarded and not put at risk or left in a vulnerable state.

Article 3. Cautious approach

- 3.1 *Conservation* is based on a respect for the existing *fabric, use, associations* and *meanings*. It requires a cautious approach of changing as much as necessary but as little as possible.
- 3.2 Changes to a *place* should not distort the physical or other evidence it provides, nor be based on conjecture.

Article 4. Knowledge, skills and techniques

- 4.1 *Conservation* should make use of all the knowledge, skills and disciplines which can contribute to the study and care of the *place*.
- 4.2 Traditional techniques and materials are preferred for the *conservation* of significant *fabric*. In some circumstances modern techniques and materials which offer substantial conservation benefits may be appropriate.

Article 5. Values

- 5.1 *Conservation* of a *place* should identify and take into consideration all aspects of cultural and natural significance without unwarranted emphasis on any one value at the expense of others.
- 5.2 Relative degrees of *cultural significance* may lead to different *conservation* actions at a place.

Article 6. Burra Charter Process

- 6.1 The *cultural significance* of a *place* and other issues affecting its future are best understood by a sequence of collecting and analysing information before making decisions. Understanding cultural significance comes first, then development of policy and finally management of the place in accordance with the policy.
- 6.2 The policy for managing a *place* must be based on an understanding of *its cultural significance*.
- 6.3 Policy development should also include consideration of other factors affecting the future of a *place* such as the owner's needs, resources, external constraints and its physical condition.

Article 7. Use

- 7.1 Where the *use* of a *place* is of *cultural significance* it should be retained.
- 7.2 A *place* should have a *compatible use*.

Article 8. Setting

Conservation requires the retention of an appropriate visual *setting* and other relationships that contribute to the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

New construction, demolition, intrusions or other changes which would adversely affect the setting or relationships are not appropriate.

Article 9. Location

9.1 The physical location of a *place* is part of its *cultural significance*. A building, work or other component of a place should remain in its historical location. Relocation is generally unacceptable unless this is the sole practical means of ensuring its survival.

9.2 Some buildings, works or other components of *places* were designed to be readily removable or already have a history of relocation. Provided such buildings, works or other components do not have significant links with their present location, removal may be appropriate.

9.3 If any building, work or other component is moved, it should be moved to an appropriate location and given an appropriate use. Such action should not be to the detriment of any *place* of *cultural significance*.

Article 10. Contents

Contents, fixtures and objects which contribute to the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be retained at that place. Their removal is unacceptable unless it is: the sole means of ensuring their security and *preservation*; on a temporary basis for treatment or exhibition; for cultural reasons; for health and safety; or to protect the place. Such contents, fixtures and objects should be returned where circumstances permit and it is culturally appropriate.

Article 11. Related places and objects

The contribution which *related places* and *related objects* make to the *cultural significance* of the *place* should be retained.

Article 12. Participation

Conservation, *interpretation* and management of a *place* should provide for the participation of people for whom the place has special *associations* and *meanings*, or who have social, spiritual or other cultural responsibilities for the place.

Article 13. Co-existence of cultural values

Co-existence of cultural values should be recognised, respected and encouraged, especially in cases where they conflict.

Conservation Processes

Article 14. Conservation processes

Conservation may, according to circumstance, include the processes of: retention or reintroduction of a *use*; retention of *associations* and *meanings*; *maintenance*, *preservation*, *restoration*, *reconstruction*, *adaptation* and *interpretation*; and will commonly include a combination of more than one of these.

Article 15. Change

15.1 Change may be necessary to retain *cultural significance*, but is undesirable where it reduces cultural significance. The amount of change to a *place* should be guided by the *cultural significance* of the place and its appropriate *interpretation*.

15.2 Changes which reduce *cultural significance* should be reversible, and be reversed when circumstances permit.

15.3 Demolition of significant *fabric* of a *place* is generally not acceptable. However, in some cases minor demolition may be appropriate as part of *conservation*. Removed significant fabric should be reinstated when circumstances permit.

15.4 The contributions of all aspects of *cultural significance* of a *place* should be respected. If a place includes *fabric*, *uses*, *associations* or *meanings* of different periods, or different aspects of cultural significance, emphasising or interpreting one period or aspect at the expense of another can only be justified when what is left out, removed or diminished is of slight cultural significance and that which is emphasised or interpreted is of much greater cultural significance.

Article 16. Maintenance

Maintenance is fundamental to *conservation* and should be undertaken where *fabric* is of *cultural significance* and its *maintenance* is necessary to retain that *cultural significance*.

Article 17. Preservation

Preservation is appropriate where the existing *fabric* or its condition constitutes evidence of *cultural significance*, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other *conservation* processes to be carried out.

Article 18. Restoration and reconstruction

Restoration and reconstruction should reveal culturally significant aspects of the *place*.

Article 19. Restoration

Restoration is appropriate only if there is sufficient evidence of an earlier state of the *fabric*.

Article 20. Reconstruction

20.1 *Reconstruction* is appropriate only where a *place* is incomplete through damage or alteration, and only where there is sufficient evidence to reproduce an earlier state of the *fabric*. In rare cases, reconstruction may also be appropriate as part of a *use* or practice that retains the *cultural significance* of the place.

20.2 *Reconstruction* should be identifiable on close inspection or through additional *interpretation*.

Article 21. Adaptation

21.1 *Adaptation* is acceptable only where the adaptation has minimal impact on the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

21.2 *Adaptation* should involve minimal change to significant fabric, achieved only after considering alternatives.

Article 22. New work

22.1 New work such as additions to the *place* may be acceptable where it does not distort or obscure the *cultural significance* of the place, or detract from its *interpretation* and appreciation.

22.2 New work should be readily identifiable as such.

Article 23. Conserving use

Continuing, modifying or reinstating a significant *use* may be appropriate and preferred forms of *conservation*.

Article 24. Retaining associations and meanings

24.1 Significant *associations* between people and a *place* should be respected, retained and not obscured. Opportunities for the *interpretation*, commemoration and celebration of these associations should be investigated and implemented.

24.2 Significant *meanings*, including spiritual values, of a *place* should be respected. Opportunities for the continuation or revival of these meanings should be investigated and implemented.

Article 25. Interpretation

The *cultural significance* of many *places* is not readily apparent, and should be explained by *interpretation*. Interpretation should enhance understanding and enjoyment, and be culturally appropriate.

Conservation Practice

Article 26. Applying the Burra Charter process

26.1 Work on a *place* should be preceded by studies to understand the place which should include analysis of physical, documentary, oral and other evidence, drawing on appropriate knowledge, skills and disciplines.

26.2 Written statements of *cultural significance* and policy for the *place* should be prepared, justified and accompanied by supporting evidence. The statements of significance and policy should be incorporated into a management plan for the place.

26.3 Groups and individuals with *associations* with a *place* as well as those involved in its management should be provided with opportunities to contribute to and participate in understanding the *cultural significance* of the place. Where appropriate they should also have opportunities to participate in its *conservation* and management.

Article 27. Managing change

27.1 The impact of proposed changes on the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be analysed with reference to the statement of significance and the policy for managing the place. It may be necessary to modify proposed changes following analysis to better retain cultural significance.

27.2 Existing *fabric, use, associations* and *meanings* should be adequately recorded before any changes are made to the *place*.

Article 28. Disturbance of fabric

28.1 Disturbance of significant *fabric* for study, or to obtain evidence, should be minimised. Study of a *place* by any disturbance of the fabric, including archaeological excavation, should only be undertaken to provide data essential for decisions on the *conservation* of the place, or to obtain important evidence about to be lost or made inaccessible.

28.2 Investigation of a *place* which requires disturbance of the *fabric*, apart from that necessary to make decisions, may be appropriate provided that it is consistent with the policy for the place. Such investigation should be based on important research questions which have potential to substantially add to knowledge, which cannot be answered in other ways and which minimises disturbance of significant fabric.

Article 29. Responsibility for decisions

The organisations and individuals responsible for management decisions should be named and specific responsibility taken for each such decision.

Article 30. Direction, supervision and implementation

Competent direction and supervision should be maintained at all stages, and any changes should be implemented by people with appropriate knowledge and skills.

Article 31. Documenting evidence and decisions

A log of new evidence and additional decisions should be kept.

Article 32. Records

32.1 The records associated with the *conservation* of a *place* should be placed in a permanent archive and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.

32.2 Records about the history of a *place* should be protected and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.

Article 33. Removed fabric

Significant *fabric* which has been removed from a *place* including contents, fixtures and objects, should be catalogued, and protected in accordance with its *cultural significance*.

Where possible and culturally appropriate, removed significant fabric including contents, fixtures and objects, should be kept at the place.

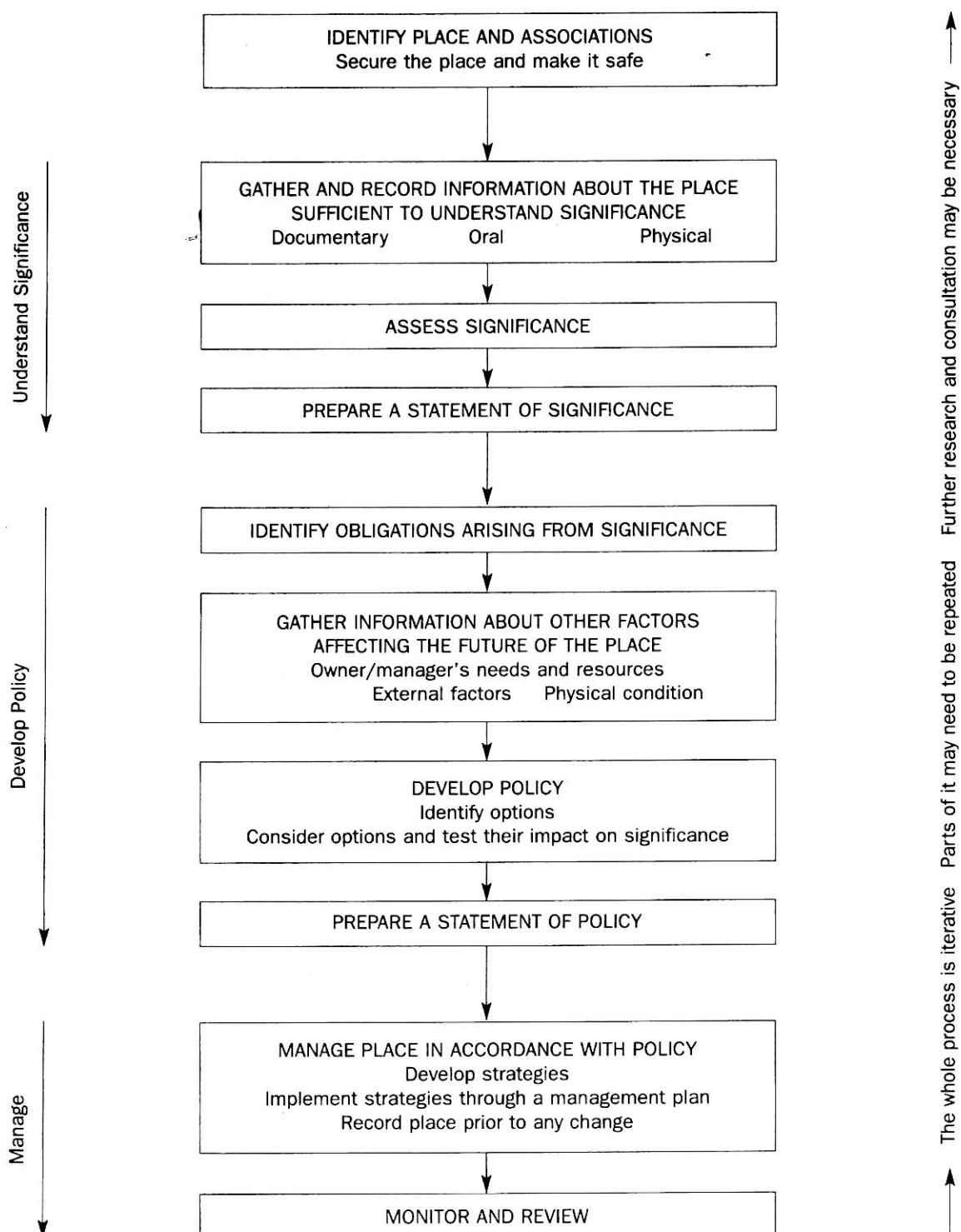
Article 34. Resources

Adequate resources should be provided for *conservation*.

Words in italics are defined in Article 1.

The Burra Charter Process

Sequence of investigations, decisions and actions



Appendix B

Example of Maintenance Plan for Buildings

Every week

Inspect external lighting, security fencing, access ways and safety barriers (if any).

Every month

Inspect and clean out box gutters, eaves gutters, downpipes and rainwater heads

Check operation of stormwater drains

Mow presently mowed areas

Every 6 months

Check roof membranes

Clear regrowth and fallen trees from tracks and roads

Check and repair roads, clean out gutters and culverts, etc.

Every year

Inspect structural timbers for termites and rot and take remedial action

Check film flashings to masonry cornices and projections and repair if needed

Check metal walling, roofing, guttering etc. and repair if needed

Check external steelwork and spot prepare and paint if needed

Oil locks, hinges, etc.

Every 2 years

Check roof timbers and masonry walls for structural faults and take remedial action

Investigate corrosion at junctions of steelwork and footings, steelwork and floor slabs, steelwork and walls and spot repair, prepare and paint

Clear regrowth in cleared areas

Every 3 years

Check over and repair roof coverings and flashings

Renew film flashings to concrete cornices and projections

Renew film finishes to masonry and timber sills of windows and doors

Paint exposed external joinery

Paint metal windows

Every 5 years

Clean out stormwater drains

Paint external painted render, masonry, cement fibre etc. surfaces

Paint external metal surfaces

Paint protected external joinery

Every 8 years

Paint internal structural steelwork

Every 10 years

Repair external timber work

Refurbish flat roof membranes

Renew external galvanised steel walling, roofing, guttering, downpipes and flashings

Every 20 years

Renew external zincalume walling, roofing, guttering, downpipes and flashings.

Every 25 years

Carry out major repairs to non-metal roofing and lead, copper and zinc roof flashings

Every 50 years

Renew copper, lead or zinc box, tapered and eaves gutters, downpipes, rainwater heads and roofing

Appendix C

Copies of Heritage Listings

1. Department of Correctional Services s170 listing
2. Randwick City Council Heritage Inventory sheets
3. State Heritage Register
4. State Heritage Inventory

Department of Correction Services s170 list – Long Bay Correction Centre Complex items only



LONG BAY CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX:

INDUSTRIAL CORRECTIONAL CENTRE	063
INDUSTRIAL CORRECTIONAL CENTRE - GATEHOUSE	063001
INDUSTRIAL CORRECTIONAL CENTRE - A.P. WALL INCLUDING 5, 6, 8 TOWERS	063002
INDUSTRIAL CORRECTIONAL CENTRE - ADMINISTRATION BUILDING	063003
INDUSTRIAL CORRECTIONAL CENTRE - WING 7	063006
INDUSTRIAL CORRECTIONAL CENTRE - WORKSHOP 5	063008
INDUSTRIAL CORRECTIONAL CENTRE - WING 9	063010
INDUSTRIAL CORRECTIONAL CENTRE - WING 10	063016
INDUSTRIAL CORRECTIONAL CENTRE - WING 8	063018
INDUSTRIAL CORRECTIONAL CENTRE - SPECIAL CARE UNIT	063020
INDUSTRIAL CORRECTIONAL CENTRE - MAINTENANCE WORKSHOP	063030
INDUSTRIAL CORRECTIONAL CENTRE - LAUNDRY	063031
INDUSTRIAL CORRECTIONAL CENTRE - CRISIS INTERVENTION CENTRE	063032
INDUSTRIAL CORRECTIONAL CENTRE - HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION	063034

OUTER COMPLEX	066
OUTER COMPLEX - PERIMETER FENCE	066010
OUTER COMPLEX - CAMELOT BUILDING	066011
OUTER COMPLEX - VAGG BUILDING	066017
OUTER COMPLEX - KATINGAL GAOL	066038

RECEPTION CORRECTIONAL CENTRE	060
RECEPTION CORRECTIONAL CENTRE - GATEHOUSE	060001
RECEPTION CORRECTIONAL CENTRE - EDUCATION & WELFARE	060007
RECEPTION CORRECTIONAL CENTRE - 1 WING	060008
RECEPTION CORRECTIONAL CENTRE - 2 WING	060011
RECEPTION CORRECTIONAL CENTRE - 3 WING	060017
RECEPTION CORRECTIONAL CENTRE - 4 WING ACCOMMODATION	060020
RECEPTION CORRECTIONAL CENTRE - 5 WING EDUCATION	060023
RECEPTION CORRECTIONAL CENTRE - 5 WING ACCOMMODATION	060025
RECEPTION CORRECTIONAL CENTRE - 6 WING ACCOMMODATION	060028
RECEPTION CORRECTIONAL CENTRE - ADMINISTRATION BLOCK	060035
RECEPTION CORRECTIONAL CENTRE - PERIMETER WALL & TOWERS	060038

REMAND CORRECTIONAL CENTRE	061
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RESIDENCE	200020
RESIDENCE	200021

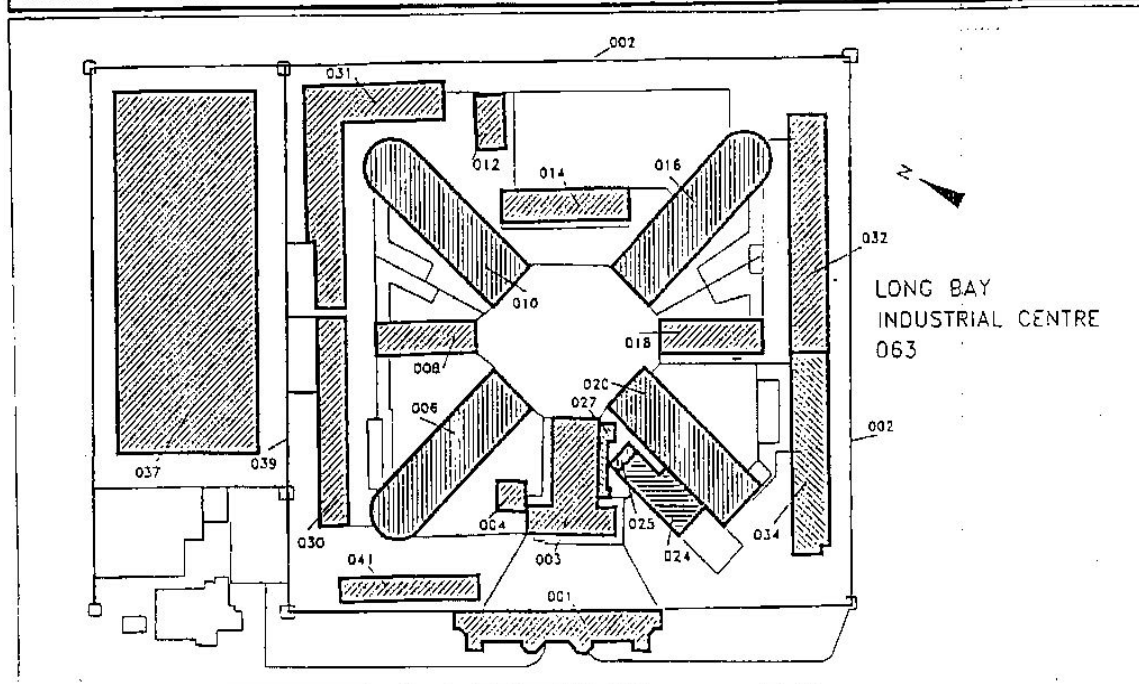
RESIDENCE	200022
RESIDENCE	200022
RESIDENCE	200023
RESIDENCE	200024
RESIDENCE	200025
RESIDENCE	200026
RESIDENCE	200027

Property Name : LONG BAY INDUSTRIAL CORRECTIONAL CENTRE		Heritage No. 063																								
Previous Name : INDUSTRIAL CENTRE; ASSESSMENT PRISON; STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN		Asset No. 063																								
Address : Anzac Pd Malabar 2036																										
Client Region : Eastern Local Govt : RAND Randwick Electorate : MARU Maroubra Current Use : Correctional centre Previous Use : Gaol	History <p>The former Women's Reformatory was designed by the office of Government Architect under W. Vernon in 1898 in response to calls by the Comptroller-General of Prisons, Frederick W. Neitenstein in 1896. After passing before the Parliamentary Select Committee in 1899, construction started haltingly in 1901. The Reformatory was finally opened in 1909. As one of the few purpose-designed women's prisons in the world the Reformatory attracted much praise and interest both locally and from overseas. The prison was designed to accommodate up to 300 women but the daily average occupancy was only 124. By 1930 one wing of the Reformatory had been made available for male prisoners due to overcrowding at the Male Penitentiary. In 1945 male prisoners from the adjoining Penitentiary were transferred into Wings 7 & 9.</p> <p>In 1962 the women prisoners were transferred to a new purpose-built women's prison on the Long Bay site, and the Reformatory was changed to Metropolitan Reception Prison for male prisoners. It was used mainly as a medical prison until Long Bay Hospital was completed in 1987. A number of small buildings have been erected in the spaces between the original buildings. Wing 11 was converted into the Special Care Unit in 1979 and still operates as such today.</p>																									
SHI Category : Building/s SHI Sub-Cat : Gaol SHI Period : 1901-1925 SHI Theme : Law & Order Architectural Style : Federation c1890-c1915	Description and Construction <p>The former Reformatory comprises four two-storey cell ranges, designed on the galleried Pentonville model, radiating out towards the corners of a roughly square-shaped compound. In between these blocks are smaller single-storey buildings, originally the Kitchen, two Sewing Rooms and a punishment cells block, all radiating out from the central garden. At either side, long buildings originally housing the Laundry, Workshop, Hospital and Warders' Quarters were aligned with the perimeter walls.</p> <p>All the buildings are of brick with sandstone dressings. The architectural emphasis was on the Entrance Block, designed like a medieval castle gatehouse in Federation Gothic style with touches of art nouveau. The other buildings are more utilitarian but have features characteristic of Vernon's work, eg. the single-storey semi-circular ends to the cell ranges. The two-storey cell ranges are substantially intact but major alterations have been made to Wing 11 for the Special Care Unit. The other buildings have had internal alterations over the years. The original flower borders and the central octagonal glazed pavilion no longer exist although the central area remains a garden with a pond. The central space is enlivened by murals painted on the facing walls of the main cell ranges by Tim Guidir in 1982.</p>																									
Architects Govt Architects Branch	From 1898	To																								
Builder / Artisan	From 1901	To 1909																								
Element	Materials	Condition																								
Evaluation Criteria <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Rare</th> <th>Associative</th> <th>Representative</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Historic</td> <td>State</td> <td>State</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aesthetic</td> <td>State</td> <td></td> <td>State</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Social</td> <td></td> <td>State</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scientific</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Rare	Associative	Representative	Historic	State	State		Aesthetic	State		State	Social		State		Scientific				Other				Significance <p>The Centre was the first purpose-built women's prison in NSW. It represents the culmination of the development of 19th century reformed prisons in Australia. It is the most complete expression of F. Neitenstein's reform philosophy. The assemblage of remaining buildings provides evidence of the restricted association system that persisted for decades. It is the only prison of this type designed by the office of Government Architect, W. Vernon. The prison's siting on a ridge with palm trees in front has strong visual impact in the surrounding landscape. The original buildings are of a unified scale and of same materials resulting in a harmonious appearance. The Centre has been used continuously as a prison and has social values for the population of NSW.</p>
	Rare	Associative	Representative																							
Historic	State	State																								
Aesthetic	State		State																							
Social		State																								
Scientific																										
Other																										
Heritage Listings <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>AHC</td> <td>NPWS</td> <td>NT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HC</td> <td>OD</td> <td>RAIA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DOP</td> <td>PW</td> <td>IE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LC</td> <td>LEP102</td> <td>Other</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		AHC	NPWS	NT	HC	OD	RAIA	DOP	PW	IE	LC	LEP102	Other	Recommended Conservation Strategy <p>Refer to Conservation Plan 1995 prior to planning or undertaking any proposed works to the centre (includes all inner and outer grounds of the centre). Continue the usage as a correctional centre. New buildings should not compromise original plan configuration and setting. Upgrading of cells' amenities possible but at least one of the Wings 7, 9 or 10 should be retained intact. All works should minimise disturbance to original building fabric. Retain visual relationship with the surrounding areas. Remove intrusive elements wherever possible.</p>												
AHC	NPWS	NT																								
HC	OD	RAIA																								
DOP	PW	IE																								
LC	LEP102	Other																								
DP Plan No : Site Area : 2.7083 Ha Current Zoning : 5(a) Special Uses Legal Owner : Dept of Corrective Services Map Reference :																										
Information Sources : "Directory Of Corrective Services 1977", NSW Dept of Corrective Services. "Long Bay Complex - Conservation Plan", 1995, Heritage Group, NSW Dept of Public Works & Services.																										
NSW DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIVE SERVICES HERITAGE and CONSERVATION REGISTER STATE PROJECTS HERITAGE GROUP - SYDNEY ©																										

Updated as at 21-Jul-95



Property Name :	LONG BAY INDUSTRIAL CORRECTIONAL CENTRE	Heritage No.	063
Previous Name :	INDUSTRIAL CENTRE; ASSESSMENT PRISON; STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN	Asset No.	063
Address :	Anzac Pd	Malabar	2036



Site Plan
(DOCS Capital Works Section)



Aerial view of Industrial Correctional Centre
(Client Service, DPWS)

NSW DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIVE SERVICES
HERITAGE and CONSERVATION REGISTER
STATE PROJECTS HERITAGE GROUP - SYDNEY ©

Updated as at 21-Jul-95



Property Name : LONG BAY OUTER COMPLEX		Heritage No. 066	
Previous Name :		Asset No. 066	
Address : Anzac Pk		Malabar 2036	

<p>Client Region : Eastern</p> <p>Local Govt : RAND Randwick</p> <p>Electorate : MARU Maroubra</p> <p>Current Use : Correctional centre grounds</p> <p>Previous Use : Gaol's outer grounds</p>	<p>History</p> <p>Most of the buildings belonging to the outer complex were built since the 1960s when the Long Bay Complex began to expand but there are also some important remains of the original dual prison establishment. The significant ones include the former Gatekeeper's Cottage, the remains of the sandstone retaining wall which contained one side of the tramway route across the site, 'Camelot' (former Governor's Residence), Katingal Gaol, and Vagg Building. The original drawing of the Gatekeeper's Cottage, dated 1915, is by W.S. Moyes of the Government Architect's Branch, but the design had been altered by the time it was completed in November 1915 by prison labour. It is located at the northern corner of the site next to the original main gates which led to the avenue of palms used by all visitors to the complex. Prisoners entered and left by a separate entrance in the prison tram. In 1987, site circulation was radically altered and a new entry point and carpark were formed along with the 'Boom' gate. Currently, it is vacant and has no Asset Number. A report by Noel Bell Ridley Smith & Partners, Architects (July 1994) found that the building 'does not exhibit sufficient heritage qualities to require it to be treated as a heritage item' and recommended that it should be recorded prior to demolition.</p>
<p>SHI Category : Building/s</p> <p>SHI Sub-Cat : Gaol</p> <p>SHI Period : 1901-1925</p> <p>SHI Theme : Law & Order</p> <p>Architectural Style :</p>	<p>Description and Construction</p> <p>The outer complex comprises many buildings and grounds. The gatekeeper's Cottage was constructed of calcium silicate bricks from the Botany State Brickworks with a plain tiled roof and had two bedrooms, living room and a kitchen/laundry. It was located on the outside face of the outer perimeter wall, which was also built by prison labour using calcium silicate bricks, and was enclosed by a fence of calcium silicate brick piers with rendered pyramidal caps and wrought iron panels between. The original fabric of the building has been obscured and altered over the years. The roof shape has been altered and is now clad with corrugated asbestos cement sheet; the parapets and chimneys have been removed; all walling has been rendered; windows and doors have been altered and many internal fittings and finishes have been changed. The current condition is poor mainly due to lack of maintenance but there has been some structural movement as cracks are evident in some internal walls. Calcium silicate brickwork used elsewhere on the remains of the perimeter walls is severely eroded in places so the condition of the cottage brickwork under the render is doubtful as the render may have been applied to cover up serious defects.</p>

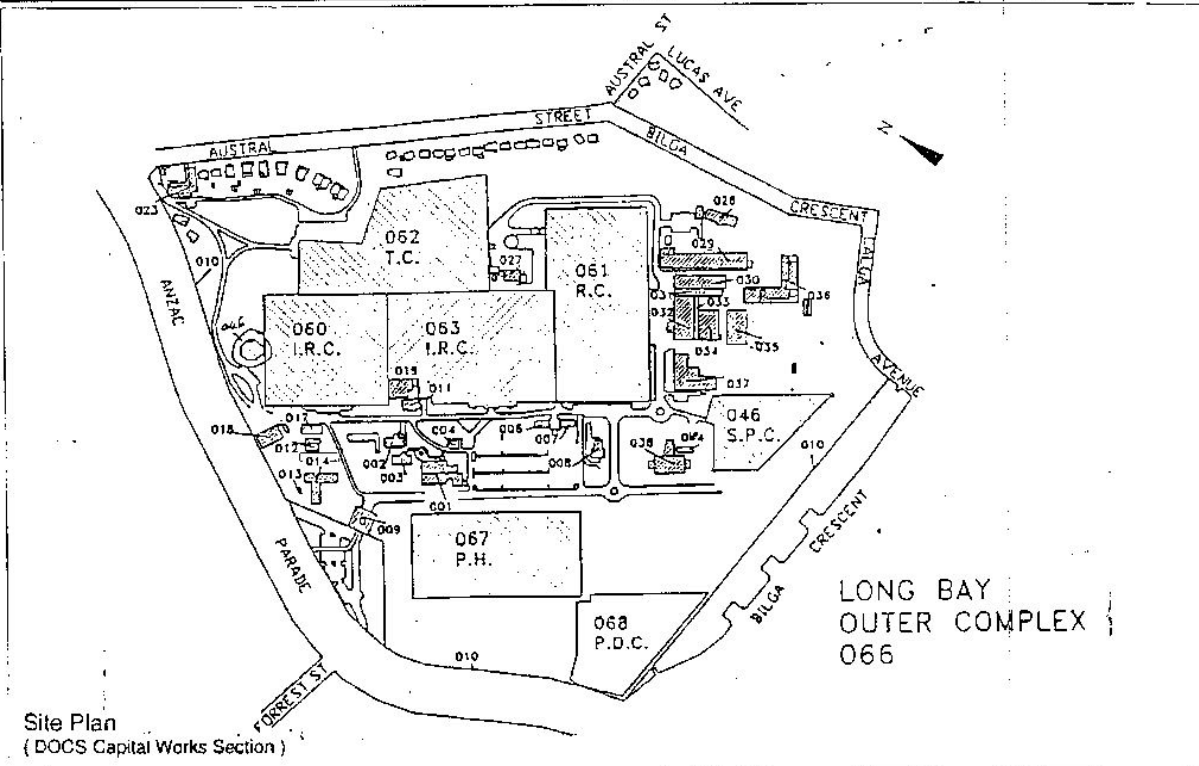
<p>Architects From To</p> <p>Govt Architect's Branch</p>	<p>Builder / Artisan From To</p>
<p>Element Materials Condition</p>	<p>Significance</p> <p>The Outer Complex is significant as integral part of the Long Bay gaol site, forming the outer grounds of the prisons from the earliest establishment. The former Gatekeeper's Cottage is of some cultural significance. It is an integral part of the original dual institutions of the Female Reformatory and the Male Penitentiary at Long Bay and shares in their significance. It was an important part of the 'public face' of the Long Bay prisons and remains an important element in the local streetscape. It is a possible destination for bringing the avenue of palms back into use. It was built by prison labour and is an early and rare use of calcium silicate bricks in Sydney.</p>

<p>Evaluation Criteria</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Rare</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Associative</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Representative</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Historic</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Local</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aesthetic</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Local</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Social</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Local</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scientific</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Heritage Listings</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>AHC</td> <td>NPWS</td> <td>NT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HC</td> <td>OD</td> <td>RAIA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DOP</td> <td>PW</td> <td>IE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LC</td> <td>LER102</td> <td>Other</td> </tr> </table> <p>DP Plan No :</p> <p>Site Area : 25.4427 Ha</p> <p>Current Zoning : 5(a) Special Uses</p> <p>Legal Owner : Dept of Corrective Services</p> <p>Map Reference :</p>		Rare	Associative	Representative	Historic		Local		Aesthetic			Local	Social		Local		Scientific				Other				AHC	NPWS	NT	HC	OD	RAIA	DOP	PW	IE	LC	LER102	Other	<p>Recommended Conservation Strategy</p> <p>Refer to Conservation Plan 1995. Retain the outer complex as curtilage of the site. If possible, repair, conserve and find suitable usage associated with correctional centres for those buildings identified as of significant. The feasibility of retaining the Gatekeeper's Cottage will depend on the extent of deterioration, and a detailed condition report and structural survey and an investigation of the condition of the calcium silicate brickwork underneath the render is recommended. Comply with the General Policy Statement in Conservation Plan 1995 for treatment of fabric under each level of significance.</p>
	Rare	Associative	Representative																																		
Historic		Local																																			
Aesthetic			Local																																		
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DOP	PW	IE																																			
LC	LER102	Other																																			

Information Sources : 'Long Bay Complex Conservation Plan' 1995, Heritage Group, NSW Dept of Public Works & Services.



Property Name :	LONG BAY OUTER COMPLEX	Heritage No.	066
Previous Name :		Asset No.	068
Address :	Anzac Pd	Malabar	2036



Part view of Long Bay Outer Complex
(State Projects, DPWS)

NSW DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIVE SERVICES
HERITAGE and CONSERVATION REGISTER
STATE PROJECTS HERITAGE GROUP - SYDNEY ©

Updated as at 2-Jul-95



Property Name : LONG BAY RECEPTION CORRECTIONAL CENTRE			Heritage No. 060																								
Previous Name : RECEPTION PRISON; CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL PRISON; STATE PENITENTIARY			Asset No. 060																								
Address : Anzac Pk		Malabar	2036																								
Client Region : Eastern		History The Penitentiary was designed by W.L. Vernon based on the "restricted association" concept of Comptroller-General, F.W. Neillenstein. The original plans approved in 1899 showed 7 wings of back-to-back cells. By the time the Penitentiary was completed 15 years later, amendments had been made to the design suggesting its changing role from simply a place of short term detention for low security inmates. Two cell ranges were changed to a more conventional design, one with a permanent gallows. When it opened in 1914, Darlinghurst and some smaller prisons were closed and Long Bay became NSW's principal prison complex. Prison industry was an important part of life at the Penitentiary and many industries, eg. bread bakery, has continued to flourish today. By 1920s the Penitentiary was reported as overcrowded, receiving 70% of all gaol entries and functioning as a remand centre. The overflow was accommodated by timber huts erected between the male and female prisons, and part of the women's prison in 1945. In 1962 the Penitentiary absorbed the old Reformatory. In 1978, the Observation Ward was demolished. On Christmas Day 1978, the workshop buildings were burnt down during a riot. In 1993, after a series of name changes, the Penitentiary, together with the former Reformatory, was renamed Reception and Industrial Centre.																									
Local Govt : RAND Randwick																											
Electorate : MARU Maroubra																											
Current Use : Correctional centre																											
Previous Use : Gaol																											
SHI Category : Building/s																											
SHI Sub-Cat : Gaol		Description and Construction The former Male Penitentiary comprised 6 two-storey cell wings, a debtors prison, workshop, hospital, and observation ward, all arranged around three sides of the complex with a 'sterile zone' between them and the perimeter wall. The kitchen block stood in the centre facing the entrance block. The Penitentiary incorporated 352 single cells of size 3.96 x 2.13m (13' x 7') and 3 punishment cells. Four of the six wings had back-to-back cells opening directly to the outdoors. The same palette of materials was used by Vernon throughout the dual prison establishment. Walls are predominantly of brick, good quality 'commons' of a drab brown colour, with plain or rusticated sandstone dressing around windows and doors, and roofs of corrugated iron. The exception is the entrance block which evokes a medieval castle gatehouse in Federation Gothic style. Technological advances such as electric lighting, reinforced concrete floors and the new tramway were made full use of in the design. The workshop, kitchen and observation ward have been demolished and the back-to-back cell wings have been disused for some time. Most of the external brickwork of the cell wings have been painted and unsympathetic alterations and additions have occurred over the years. However, most of the original fabric remains intact. All buildings appear to be in good condition.																									
SHI Period : 1901-1925																											
SHI Theme : Law & Order																											
Architectural Style : Federation c1890-c1915																											
Architects				From	To																						
W L Vernon				1899																							
Builder / Artisan		From	To																								
Public Works Department		1899	1914																								
Element	Materials	Condition																									
Wall	Sandstone & brickwork																										
Evaluation Criteria <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Rare</th> <th>Associative</th> <th>Representative</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Historic</td> <td>State</td> <td>State</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aesthetic</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>State</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Social</td> <td></td> <td>State</td> <td>State</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scientific</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>State</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Rare	Associative	Representative	Historic	State	State		Aesthetic			State	Social		State	State	Scientific			State	Other				Significance The former State Penitentiary is of considerable significance. It was the first purpose-built Penitentiary in NSW and includes a rare example of back-to-back cells. In conjunction with the former Female Reformatory, it is an important development in Australian penal design and is the most complete expression of Frederick Neillenstein's philosophy of reform. The siting of the Penitentiary has a strong visual impact in the surrounding landscape. The original buildings are of a unified scale and materials resulting in a harmonious appearance. The place has been used continuously as the principal prison complex in NSW and as Sydney's major metropolitan gaol for over 80 years. It has research potential in penal practices and building technology of the time.	
	Rare	Associative	Representative																								
Historic	State	State																									
Aesthetic			State																								
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Heritage Listings <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>AHC</td> <td>NPWS</td> <td>NT</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>HC</td> <td>OD</td> <td>L</td> <td>RAIA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DOP</td> <td>PW</td> <td>IE</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>LC</td> <td>LEP102</td> <td>Other</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		AHC	NPWS	NT		HC	OD	L	RAIA	DOP	PW	IE		LC	LEP102	Other		Recommended Conservation Strategy Refer to Conservation Plan 1995. Continue to use the former Penitentiary as a correctional centre. Treat fabric according to General Policy Statement in the Conservation Plan. Remove intrusive elements wherever possible. New development within the centre should respect the legibility of the original layout. Proposed development in close proximity should not obscure or visually overpower the fabric. Retain at least one example of each type of wing with its galleried or back-to-back arrangement intact. Engage a heritage landscape consultant to prepare a plan for re-establishing garden areas within the centre. Conserve and enhance the visual relationship with the surrounding area.									
AHC	NPWS	NT																									
HC	OD	L	RAIA																								
DOP	PW	IE																									
LC	LEP102	Other																									
DP Plan No : Site Area : 2,0264 Ha Current Zoning : 5(a) Special Uses Legal Owner : Dept of Corrective Services Map Reference :																											
Information Sources : "Directory of Corrective Services 1977", NSW Dept of Corrective Services. "Long Bay Complex Conservation Plan" 1995, Heritage Group, NSW Dept of Public Works & Services.																											

NSW DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIVE SERVICES

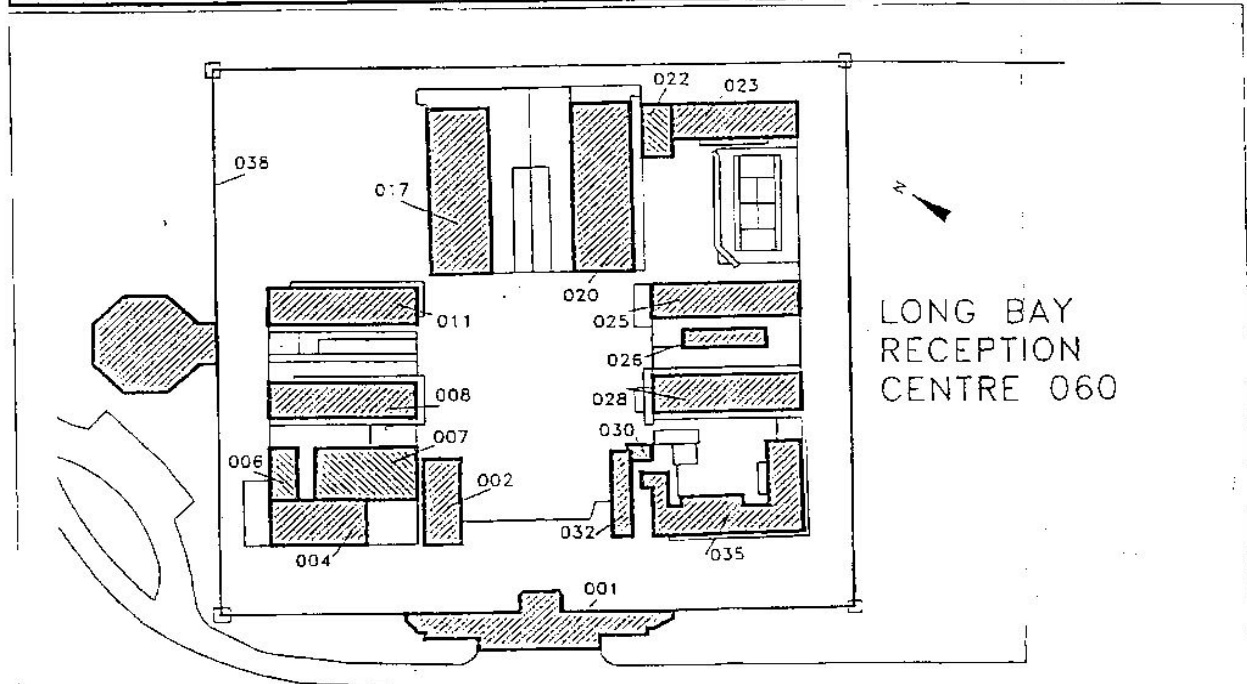
HERITAGE and CONSERVATION REGISTER

STATE PROJECTS HERITAGE GROUP - SYDNEY ©

Updated as at 21-Jul-95



Property Name :	LONG BAY RECEPTION CORRECTIONAL CENTRE	Heritage No.	060
Previous Name :	RECEPTION PRISON; CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL PRISON; STATE PENITENTIARY	Asset No.	060
Address :	Anzac Pd	Malabar	2036



Site Plan
(DOCS Capital Works Section)



Aerial view of Reception Correctional Centre
(Client Service, DPWS)

NSW DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIVE SERVICES
HERITAGE and CONSERVATION REGISTER
STATE PROJECTS HERITAGE GROUP - SYDNEY ©


Updated as at 21-Jul-95



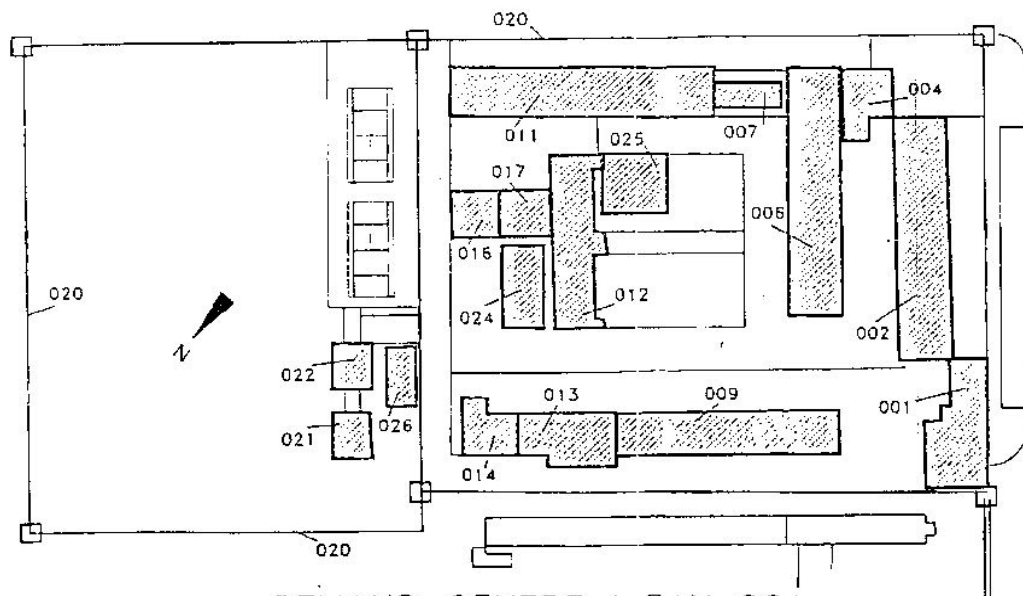
Sample inventory sheet, Department of Correctional Services s170 Heritage Register – Malabar Remand Centre

Property Name : LONG BAY REMAND CORRECTIONAL CENTRE		Heritage No. 061
Previous Name : MALABAR REMAND CENTRE; METROPOLITAN REMAND CENTRE		Asset No. 061
Address : Anzac Pk	Malabar	2036

Cilent Region : Eastern Local Govt : RAND Randwick Electorate : MARU Maroubra Current Use : Correctional centre Previous Use : Gaol	History The Remand Correctional Centre was the first prison in Australia purpose-built for unconvicted prisoners. Previously, remand prisoners were held in A Wing (now 3 Wing) of the Male Penitentiary under poor conditions. The Remand Centre was designed by the Government Architect's Branch under Edward H. Farmer and was intended to accommodate up to 224 inmates. Construction commenced in 1960 and was carried out mainly by prison labour with Public Works Department guidance. The centre was opened by the NSW Premier R. W. Askin on 20th October 1967. The prison was renamed Malabar Remand Centre in 1969 when the Prisons Department became the Department of Corrective Services. In 1971-2, a new kitchen came into service in the Centre. A secure sportsfield was added to the north-eastern end of the centre between 1981-6 and consisted of a new perimeter wall with security towers, playing fields, tennis courts, a grandstand and officers' post. In 1986-7, the Guardhouse for the Metropolitan Remand Centre was completed. The Remand Centre is still being used as a maximum security prison for holding unconvicted inmates or those awaiting sentence by the courts. Currently the centre holds up to 351 inmates. It has a special section to protect those 'at risk' from other inmates and a two-way audio-visual link to the courts.																								
SHI Category : Building/s SHI Sub-Cat : Gaol SHI Period : 1951-1975 SHI Theme : Law & Order Architectural Style :																									
Architects <table border="1"> <tr> <th></th> <th>From</th> <th>To</th> </tr> <tr> <td>E H Farmer</td> <td>1959</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		From	To	E H Farmer	1959		Description and Construction The Remand Correctional Centre is one of the seven institutions belonging to the Long Bay Correctional Complex (as in early March 1995). It comprises two three-storey cell blocks (Wing 12 and Wing 13), two two-storey blocks for kitchen/laundry and administration/visits, and a group of demountable buildings containing education, library and drug & alcohol functions.																		
	From	To																							
E H Farmer	1959																								
Bullder / Artisan <table border="1"> <tr> <th></th> <th>From</th> <th>To</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Works Department</td> <td>1960</td> <td>1967</td> </tr> </table>		From	To	Public Works Department	1960	1967	Most of the buildings are of load-bearing brick with concrete floors, corrugated asbestos cement roofing and steel framed windows. The centre is surrounded by a high brick perimeter wall, razor wire and armed watchtowers. Internal security includes mesh fencing, a series of locked gates and sterile zones. Internally, the cell wings are of a similar arrangement to those of the earlier prisons on the site, except they have three stories instead of the usual two. Bricks of a similar colour to the earlier buildings have been used; but architecturally the Remand Centre buildings are more functional than aesthetic. The blocks are poorly proportioned and overscaled in comparison with their domestic details. The Department of Corrective Services has assessed the condition of the buildings as 'good' or 'excellent'.																		
	From	To																							
Public Works Department	1960	1967																							
<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Element</th> <th>Materials</th> <th>Condition</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Floor</td> <td>Concrete/reinforced</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roof</td> <td>Asbestos cement, corrugated</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wall</td> <td>Brick/common</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Element	Materials	Condition	Floor	Concrete/reinforced		Roof	Asbestos cement, corrugated		Wall	Brick/common														
Element	Materials	Condition																							
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Evaluation Criteria <table border="1"> <tr> <th></th> <th>Rare</th> <th>Associative</th> <th>Representative</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Historic</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aesthetic</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Social</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scientific</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Rare	Associative	Representative	Historic				Aesthetic				Social				Scientific				Other				Significance The Remand Correctional Centre is of slight historical and social significance. It is the first prison in Australia purpose-built to make separate provision for unconvicted persons. It demonstrates the changes in philosophy regarding the treatment of unconvicted inmates in New South Wales and has been an integral part of the Long Bay Complex over the past 28 years. It was built by prisoners.
	Rare	Associative	Representative																						
Historic																									
Aesthetic																									
Social																									
Scientific																									
Other																									
Heritage Listings <table border="1"> <tr> <td>AHC</td> <td>NPWS</td> <td>NT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HC</td> <td>OD</td> <td>RAIA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DOP</td> <td>PW</td> <td>IE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LC</td> <td>LEP102</td> <td>Other:</td> </tr> </table>	AHC	NPWS	NT	HC	OD	RAIA	DOP	PW	IE	LC	LEP102	Other:	Recommended Conservation Strategy Refer to Conservation Plan 1995. Adaptive reuse is possible provided that the adjacent former Female Reformatory is not compromised in the process. The buildings should be recorded beforehand if they are to be adapted or demolished.												
AHC	NPWS	NT																							
HC	OD	RAIA																							
DOP	PW	IE																							
LC	LEP102	Other:																							
DP Plan No : Site Area : 2.5964 Ha Current Zoning : S(a) Special Uses Legal Owner : Dept of Corrective Services Map Reference :																									
Information Sources : "Long Bay Complex Conservation Plan" 1995, Heritage Group, NSW Dept of Public Works & Services.																									

NSW DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIVE SERVICES HERITAGE and CONSERVATION REGISTER STATE PROJECTS HERITAGE GROUP - SYDNEY ©	
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Property Name :	LONG BAY REMAND CORRECTIONAL CENTRE	Heritage No.	061
Previous Name :	MALABAR REMAND CENTRE; METROPOLITAN REMAND CENTRE	Asset No.	061
Address :	Anzac Pd	Malabar	2036



REMAND CENTRE L.BAY 061

Site Plan
(DOCS Capital Works Section)




Aerial view of Remand Correctional Centre
(Client Service, DPWS)

NSW DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIVE SERVICES
HERITAGE and CONSERVATION REGISTER
STATE PROJECTS HERITAGE GROUP - SYDNEY ©

Updated as at 21-Jul-95



RANDWICK HERITAGE STUDY		Item	Photograph
for Randwick Municipal Council		27	112
Name: Long Bay Gaol Complex Location: Anzac Parade, MALABAR. Title Reference:		Precinct: Date - OCT 1987 Survey By:	
<p>Description Not inspected closely for this study but many buildings in the complex of obvious architectural merit. Now occupies a 30 hectare site.</p> <p>History: Complex began in 1898 with the construction of the Women's Reformatory. The building, designed by Government Architect Walter Vernon, was completed in 1901. The tramline was extended to South Kensington (now Kingsford) to serve the complex, in that year. In 1914 the Public Works Department completed the State Penitentiary for male prisoners. Late buildings include the 1950 Malabar Training Centre for women, the 1970 Metropolitan Remand Centre and the 1987 Long Bay Prison Hospital.</p> <p>Significance: A grouping of considerable historic interest including many buildings of architectural value.</p>			
Condition: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor	Period: <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-1890 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1915-45 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1890-1915 <input type="checkbox"/> 1945- Date: Source:	Street context: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive contribution <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Out of Character	
Current Use: Original Use:			
Current listings: <input type="checkbox"/> AHC <input type="checkbox"/> HC <input type="checkbox"/> NT <input type="checkbox"/> RAIA/Other			
Thematic context: Government			
References:			

RANDWICK HERITAGE STUDY		Item	Photograph
for Randwick Municipal Council		28	
by Perumal Murphy Pty. Ltd.			
Name	Long Bay Gaol Gatehouses	Precinct	
Location	Anzac Parade, MALABAR	Date -	OCT 1987
Title Reference		Survey By	
<p>Description</p> <p>C.I.P. Gatehouse is a two storey building constructed in brick with sandstone plinth, string courses and architectural features.</p> <p>M.R.P. Gatehouse is a two storey building constructed in brick with sandstone details and a slate roof. The setting of the building is enhanced by an avenue of mature Norfolk Pines and Canary Island Palms.</p> <p>Significance: Quality buildings of architectural merit which, together with planting, are prominent landmarks and important historic townscape features.</p>			
Condition: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor	Period: <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-1890 <input type="checkbox"/> 1915-45 <input type="checkbox"/> 1890-1915 <input type="checkbox"/> 1945- Date: Source:	Street context: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive contribution <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Out of Character	
Current Use: Original Use:	<div style="text-align: center;">Photo</div>		
Current listings: <input type="checkbox"/> AHC <input type="checkbox"/> HC <input type="checkbox"/> NT <input type="checkbox"/> RAIA/Other			
Thematic context: Government			
References:			



Listing Heritage Items

State Heritage Inventory Search Results



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Long Bay Correctional Centre

Item

Name of Item: Long Bay Correctional Centre
Other Name/s: Long Bay Gaol, Long Bay Industrial Correctional Centre, Assessment Prison
Type of Item: Area/Complex/Group
Group/Collection: Law Enforcement
Category: Gaol/Lock-up
Primary Address: Anzac Parade, Malabar, NSW 2036
Local Govt. Area: Randwick
Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
LOT	1	-	DP	612860
LOT	5291	-	DP	824057

All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Anzac Parade	Malabar	Randwick			Primary
Austral Street	Malabar	Randwick			Alternate

Owner/s

Organisation Name	Owner Category	Date Ownership Updated
Department of Corrective Services	State Government	06 Nov 98

Statement of Significance

The former State Penitentiary is of considerable significance. It was the first purpose-built Penitentiary in NSW and includes a rare example of back-to-back cells. In conjunction with the former Female Reformatory, it is an important development in Australian penal design and is the most complete expression of Frederick Neitenstein's philosophy of reform. The siting of the Penitentiary has a strong visual impact in the surrounding landscape. The original buildings are of a unified scale and materials resulting in a harmonious appearance. The place has been used continuously as the principal prison complex in NSW and as Sydney's major metropolitan gaol for over 80 years. It has research potential in penal practices and building technology of the time.

Date Significance Updated: 08 Nov 00

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed on the State Heritage Register. The Heritage Office intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance for these items as resources become available.

Description

Designer: Walter Liberty Vernon
Builder: Public Works Department
Construction Years: 1899 - 1914
Physical: The former Male Penitentiary comprised 6 two-storey cell wings, a debtors prison, workshop,

Description:	hospital and observation ward, all arranged around three sides of the complex with a 'sterile zone' between them and the perimeter wall. The kitchen block stood in the centre facing the entrance block. The Penitentiary incorporated 352 single cells of size 3.96x2.13m and 3 punishment cells. Four of the six wings had back-to-back cells opening directly to the outdoors. The same palette of materials was used by Vernon throughout the dual prison establishment. Walls are predominantly of brick, good quality 'commons' of a drab brown colour, with plain or rusticated sandstone dressing around windows and doors, and roofs of corrugated iron. The exception is the entrance block which evokes a medieval castle gatehouse in Federation Gothic style. Technological advances such as electric lighting, reinforced concrete floors and the new tramway were made full use of in the design.
Physical Condition and/or Archaeological Potential:	Most of the external brickwork of the cell wings have been painted and unsympathetic alterations and additions have occurred over the years. However, most of the original fabric remains intact. All buildings appear to be in good condition. Date Condition Updated: 08 Nov 00
Modifications and Dates:	The workshop, kitchen and observation ward have been demolished and the back-to-back cell wings have been disused for some time.
Current Use:	Correctional Centre
Former Use:	Gaol

History

Historical Notes:	The Penitentiary was designed by Walter Liberty Vernon based on the 'restricted association' concept by Compoller-General, FW Neitenstein. The original plans approved in 1899 showed 7 wings of back-to-back cells. By the time the penitentiary was completed 15 years later, amendments had been made to the design suggesting its changing role from simply a place of short term detention for low security inmates. Two cell ranges were changed to a more conventional design, one with a permanent gallows. When it opened in 1914, Darlinghurst and some smaller prisons were closed and Long Bay became NSW's principal prison complex. Prison industry was an important part of life at the Penitentiary and many industries, eg. Bread bakery has continued to flourish today. By the 1920s the Penitentiary was reported as overcrowded, receiving 70% of all gaol entries and functioning as a remand centre. The overflow was accommodated by timber huts erected between the male and female prisons, and part of the women's prison in 1945. In 1962 the Penitentiary absorbed the old Reformatory. In 1978, the Observation Ward was demolished. On Christmas Day 1978, the workshops were burnt down during a riot. In 1993, after a series of name changes, the Penitentiary, together with the former Reformatory, was renamed Reception and Industrial Centre. (NSW Dept of Corrective Services Heritage and Conservation Register, 1995)
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Historic Themes

Australian Theme (abbrev)	New South Wales Theme	Local Theme
7. Governing - Governing	Law and order - Activities associated with maintaining, promoting and implementing criminal and civil law and legal processes	(none) -

Assessment Criteria Items are assessed against the **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Heritage Act - State Heritage Register		00810	02 Apr 99	27	1546
Heritage Act - s.170 NSW State agency heritage register					
Local Environmental Plan	Randwick Local Environmental Plan 1998 - Sch3		30 Apr 99		

References

Type	Author	Year	Title	Links
Written	State Projects Heritage	1995	NSW Department of Corrective Services Heritage and Conservation	

Group	Register
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Study Details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines Used
Department of Corrective Services: Interim Heritage and Conservation Register	1995	063	State Projects Heritage Group		No

Procedures / Exemptions

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date
21(1)(b)	HC endorse conservation plan	Conservation Plan		Dec 17 1998
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Standard Exemptions	I, the Minister for Planning, pursuant to section 57(2) of the Heritage Act 1977 on recommendation of the Heritage Council of New South Wales grant standard exemptions from section 57(1) of the Heritage Act, 1977 described in the schedule gazetted on 7 March 2003, Gaz No. 59 pages 4066-4070. To view the schedule Click Here	Mar 7 2003

Source of information for this entry

Name: NSW Heritage Office
Email: watters@heritage.nsw.gov.au
Web Page: www.heritage.nsw.gov.au

Administration

Database Number: 5045013
File Number: H00/00338/01

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Listing Heritage Items

State Heritage Inventory Search Results



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Long Bay Gaol complex

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed on the State Heritage Register. The Heritage Office intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance for these items as resources become available.

Item

Name of Item: Long Bay Gaol complex
Type of Item: Area/Complex/Group
Group/Collection: Law Enforcement
Category: Gaol/Lock-up
Primary Address: 1250 Anzac Parade, Malabar, NSW 2036
Local Govt. Area: Randwick

Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
-----------------	-------------------	----------------	-----------------	-------------------

All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
1250 Anzac Parade	Malabar	Randwick			Primary

Description

Construction Years: 1898 -

Assessment Criteria Items are assessed against the **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Local Environmental Plan	Randwick Local Environmental Plan 1998 - Sch3	34	26 Jun 98	97	5004

References

None

Source of information for this entry

Name: Local Government
Email: Contact Local Council
Web Page: www.dlg.nsw.gov.au/

Administration

Database Number: 2310033

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Listing Heritage Items

► State Heritage Inventory Search Results



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Long Bay Gaol Gatehouses

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed on the State Heritage Register. The Heritage Office intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance for these items as resources become available.

Item

Name of Item: Long Bay Gaol Gatehouses
Type of Item: Built
Group/Collection: Law Enforcement
Category: Gatehouse
Primary Address: 1250 Anzac Parade, Malabar, NSW 2036
Local Govt. Area: Randwick

Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
-----------------	-------------------	----------------	-----------------	-------------------

All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
1250 Anzac Parade	Malabar	Randwick			Primary

Assessment Criteria Items are assessed against the **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Local Environmental Plan	Randwick Local Environmental Plan 1998 - Sch3	35	26 Jun 98	97	5005

References

None

Source of information for this entry

Name: Local Government
Email: Contact Local Council
Web Page: www.dlg.nsw.gov.au/

Administration

Database Number: 2310034

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