Significant features of Callan Park include:

❏ Callan Point is considered to be the most important Aboriginal archaeological site remaining on the southern shores of Sydney Harbour (Tanner and Associates Pty Ltd, 2002). It is one of few publicly accessible occupation sites with remnants of middens testifying to the tenancy of the Wangal people on this land dating back at least 4,500 years.

❏ Callan Park joins the distinct foreshore and ridge landscapes. Few sites on Sydney Harbour present this opportunity.

❏ Formerly Rozelle Hospital, the site has a 120-year history of mental health services.

❏ Callan Park is listed on the NSW Heritage Register. Of the 140 buildings on the site, 24 have exceptional or high heritage significance. Several areas within the site are significant heritage landscapes. Significant open spaces and gardens among a vast array of buildings characterise the site.

❏ Callan Park represents a clear contrast to surrounding development, providing valuable open space to the densely populated inner west, and a continuous foreshore link via the Bay Run around Iron Cove. The foreshore areas of the site are significant as rare open space elements (Tanner and Associates Pty Ltd, 2002).

❏ The visual landscape of Callan Park is strong and clear, although some intrusive buildings block existing views from within the beyond the site. Its landscaped spaces and landmark buildings have contributed visually and socially to the local area for over 100 years (Tanner and Associates Pty Ltd, 2002).

❏ Callan Park includes the only area of remnant bushland in Leichhardt local government area. Callan Point contains rare examples of pre-European vegetation (Tanner and Associates Pty Ltd, 2002).

❏ Callan Park is well-served by public transport, and by pedestrian and cycle paths.

2.4 Callan Park today

2.4.1 Land identification

Callan Park means land at Rozelle comprised in Lot 1 Deposited Plan 807747, including all structures that are fixtures on that land. The boundaries of Callan Park are shown on **Figure 2.1**.

2.4.2 Consent authorities

Leichhardt Council, and ultimately the Minister for Planning, are consent authorities for the site.

2.4.3 Ownership and management

The management and maintenance of Callan Park is currently splintered across a number of government and non-government groups. The 61-hectare Callan Park site is currently owned by the NSW Department of Health. NSW Maritime own an adjoining strip of land along the foreshore at Iron Cove, which is not subject to the provisions of the Callan Park Act.

Management of various precincts in Callan Park is shown in **Table 2.2** and **Figure 2.2.** Site maintenance and management is undertaken by different groups including the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority, NSW Department of Health, Sydney South West Area Health Service, and some non-government organisations including WHO'S.

A range of leases for use of buildings have been granted by the Minister to various organisations including Sydney College of the Arts and the NSW Writers Centre. A comprehensive schedule of the existing leases and tenancies is contained in the financial model summary in the Master Plan Report.

Table 2.2   Ownership and management of Callan Park

Precinct	Owner	Manager
1	Health Administration Corporation	Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority
2	Health Administration Corporation	Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority
3	Health Administration Corporation	Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority
4	Health Administration Corporation	Health Administration Corporation
5	Health Administration Corporation	Sydney South West Area Health Service
6	Health Administration Corporation	Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority
7	Health Administration Corporation	NSW Ambulance Services
8	Health Administration Corporation	Sydney South West Area Health Service
9	Health Administration Corporation	Sydney South West Area Health Service

NSW Maritime land adjoining Callan Park has been previously leased to NSW Health, which is in the process of issuing a Community Licence to the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority as the responsible agency. Ongoing tenure over the NSW Maritime land will be a requirement of any future owner of Callan Park.

Figure 2.2   Current management of Callan Park

2.4.4 Maintenance

Maintenance of buildings in Callan Park and their surrounds is carried out by the relevant land manager as shown in Table 2.2. NSW Maritime maintain the sea wall with a matching contribution from Leichhardt Council.

2.4.5 Security

Security services across the site are provided by SHFA.

2.4.6 Systems in Callan Park

The Master Plan report uses twelve urban systems to illustrate the Master Plan proposals. These systems are derived from the biocity concept developed by Mcgregor Coxall. The Biocity Concept was developed in response to the rapidly changing needs of modern cities under growing population and environmental pressures. The term biocity proposes a bridging of the gap in the notion that cities and biological systems are disconnected entities. The biocity is an urban design and planning model arising from landscape architecture and biological theory that proposes cities be reconceptualised as 'urban biotopes', discrete ecological suprasystems that are supported by a myriad of interconnected systems and sub-systems.

The model has a purpose to shift critical debate in city planning away from fossil fuel led decision making to secure a better future for urban areas under climate change impacts. The model adopts a biomimicry agenda that considers the relative equity of the biotope's twelve constituent systems as paramount. The twelve interconnected systems that determine the condition of the urban biotope are:

- ❒ Biodiversity
- ❒ Built form
- ❒ Culture
- ❒ Economy
- ❒ Energy
- ❒ Food
- ❒ Governance
- ❒ Health
- ❒ Pollution
- ❒ Transport
- ❒ Waste
- ❒ Water.

[For further details of the concept visit www.biocitystudio.com].

The Final Draft Master Plan section of the Master Plan report describes the existing situation in Callan Park according to the biocity concept. The Action Plan in Section 4 details actions relating to each system.