

PO Box 660    52 Albion Street    T +61 2 9281 4399  
Darlinghurst    Surry Hills    F +61 2 9281 4337  
NSW 1300    NSW 2010    [info@tannerarchitects.com.au](mailto:info@tannerarchitects.com.au)  
Australia    Australia    [www.tannerarchitects.com.au](http://www.tannerarchitects.com.au)

# tanner Architects

## CALLAN PARK, ROZELLE VOLUME II - APPENDICES

### CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN



Prepared for  
Leichhardt Municipal Council

Issue P3 August 2011

---



---



**APPENDIX A**  
**INVENTORY OF ZONES AND ITEMS**

## INVENTORY SHEETS

---

### INTRODUCTION

The following inventory sheets for Callan Park have been developed in association with the Conservation Management Plan.

The information provided in each sheet has consolidated the inventories included in the 2002 Conservation Management Plan, which have been reviewed by site inspections undertaken during January 2011 and February 2011 and additional historical research for some items.

### DIVISION OF THE SITE INTO ZONES

In order to deal with the scale and complexity of Callan Park the area has been subdivided into seven zones. These zones or precincts reflect areas of similar physical and historic character.

Whilst these zonal boundaries do not represent real boundaries on the site they do delineate areas (distinguishable on site) that have their own part to play in contributing to the significance of the place as a whole. They are also important as settings for individual items. Within the zone there is also scope for identifying specific group values not appreciated when items are viewed in isolation. Group value describes the values (eg visual, historic, social) created by the relationship between a number of items, for example the overall impact of the grouping of the buildings enclosing the Broughton Hall gardens. The value of some individual items may be enhanced or diminished by its relationship to other items (as in group value) or its relationship to the landscape setting.

For each zone there is a description, statement of significance and brief conservation guidelines. Within each zone individual items are dealt with in a similar way.

Grid references also refer to those of the 1991 Heritage Study and the site plan indicating these and the locations of the buildings referred to is attached.

It should be noted that on a site of this size some items may have been overlooked. When dealing with items not identified in this study reference should be made to the statement of significance and guidelines for each zone.

## **ZONE1 THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT**

---

### **DESCRIPTION**

#### **THE WATERFRONT**

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

Generally the character of this zone has been fragmented by intrusive buildings, fences and tree plantings introduced since World War 1. Also excessive public use and particularly car parking is degrading the environment in this area.

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

#### **CALLAN POINT**

Callan Point is a natural rocky outcrop projecting into the waters of Iron Cove. The area constitutes one of the last remaining areas of natural shoreline still existing in the Leichhardt Municipality. Prior to the 1880s it was a small headland between two inlets, which were later reclaimed. On the north east side of the point is a natural rocky shoreline with sandy beaches, rock ledges and remnant indigenous vegetation. There are Aboriginal shell middens along the shoreline and rare, extensive European rock carvings on rock surfaces. On the north west side is a picnic area formed by land reclamation and the site of a former swimming pool. There are remains of the original sandstone sewer outfall, sea wall and boat wharf. On top of the point are several red brick residences and a brick ward building which are intrusive elements and may be overlaying additional rock carvings. There is also a shelter shed with sandstone foundations (B494) which may be part of, or on the site of the original Garry Owen summerhouse.

#### **Heritage Significance**


The major significance of this section of the site is its aesthetic and historic value as a rare surviving example of the pre-European foreshore in Iron Cove. It is significant because it contains relics of Aboriginal habitation in a natural setting and significant European rock carvings. It is also significant because of its contribution to the picturesque setting of the original asylum design. It is of some significance as a natural waterside recreational area for the Garry Owen Estate and for the patients in the mental hospital. It is significant as an contemporary area of public recreation and for its use by the local community in gaining access to the harbour and in linking its foreshore.


The waterfront area, is a highly modified environment, however it is of aesthetic significance, in forming the foreground of the deliberately composed views to the Kirkbride Block. The buildings are not significant or are of very minor significance, however the early plantings are significant. The steeply sloping edge of the playing field is important as a reflection of the original shoreline.


The National Parks and Wildlife Service has listed five midden and shell midden sites at Callan Point. Two of these have been further investigated and have been deemed to be of high significance as Aboriginal Archaeological resources.

ZONE 1 THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT


INVENTORY OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS

<b>ZONE 1 – THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT</b>		
<b>ITEM No.</b> B486  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B 486 GARDEN STRUCTURE</b>	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: H3 ZONE: 1	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Open garden structure with a flat roof supported off rectangular stone piers. Structure divided into compartments. Timber fascia to roof.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Unresearched	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Site inspection.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Neutral. Minimal significance as part of development of repatriation hospital. Potentially intrusive but now adequately screened.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle, replace or remove as practicable. If removed, record prior to demolition and revegetate the area with appropriate planting	


<b>ZONE 1 – THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT</b>	
<b>ITEM Nos.</b> B490, B491, B492 and B493  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Residences  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Unoccupied	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1960-65  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown  <b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B 492 &amp; B 493 BAYVIEW COTTAGES, B 490 &amp; B 491 ASSOCIATED GARAGES</b>  GRID: I 3    ZONE: 1
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Pair of light yellow-brown brick houses with pitched tiled roofs and brick gables, timber framed windows. Simple rectangular plan with patio enclosed by wrought metal balustrade at front of dwellings.  Similarly detailed simple garages associated with each residence.	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built c. 1960-65.
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (80)
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrusive
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Remove as practicable and revegetate the area. Take care to prevent damage to European rock carving and Aboriginal relics which may be hidden below the soil surface and contact the NPWS should any Aboriginal relics be found. If retained undertake maintenance of building fabric. If removed record prior to demolition. If replaced any new development must conform to the requirements of the Callan Park Act.


<b>ZONE 1 – THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT</b>	
<b>ITEM Nos.</b> B494  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Recreation / Activities Building, Building 92A Ward F Annex  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Vacant	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Before 1877  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown
<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory	
<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B494</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: 13 ZONE: 1
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Pleasant rectangular building, stone to sill height with multi-paned timber windows above. Hipped roof covered in asbestos cement shingles with rare asbestos cement cappings. Vented timber eaves linings. Timber weatherboard wall lining above stone base east elevation, evidence of early opening below (cement render wall lining lined to resemble stone coursing.	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good – general maintenance required
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Unknown but a building was in this location on the 1877 site plan. Garry Owen summer house was originally in this area. This building does not date from this early period (circa 1840), however may be an early building altered or consist of the materials from an earlier building.
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	JTCW
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	High - requires further investigation. If found to be Garry Owen summer house is of greater significance.
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve using appropriate methodologies and materials. Consider reconstruction of the door opening and windows in east elevation. An appropriate use for the building should be found that does not compromise its heritage significance.




<b>ZONE 1 – THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT</b>	
<b>ITEM No.</b> B495  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Ward F, Repatriation Section, Building 92  <b>CURRENT USE</b> Unoccupied	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1933-35  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown
<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory	
<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B 495 FLANDERS HOUSE</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: H3 ZONE: 1
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Single storey U-shaped brick building with hipped roof covered with terracotta tiles and vented timber eaves linings. Prominent location isolated from other buildings and screened by trees. Windows have been covered over. Garden with stone terracing on northern side.  B486 to north west is a single storey brick building with a hipped roof covered with terracotta tiles, timber framed windows.	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair – general maintenance required
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built c. 1933-35
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (51)
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Low. Minimal significance as part of development of repatriation hospital. Potentially intrusive but now adequately screened.
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle, replace or remove as practicable. The site is visually prominent and if replaced any new development must conform to the requirements of the Callan Park Act. If replaced, the new development should revegetate the area with appropriate planting or be in the form of a discreet building within a natural setting. If removed record prior to demolition.




ZONE 1 – THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT		
<p><b>ITEM Nos.</b> B499</p> <p><b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Sports Pavilion, Building 91</p> <p><b>CURRENT USE:</b> Vacant</p>	<p><b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1958-60</p> <p><b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown</p>	<p><b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> National Estate</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> S170 List</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> National Trust</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory</p>
<p><b>BUILDING:</b></p> <p><b>LOCATION:</b></p>	<p><b>B499 SPORTS PAVILION</b></p> <p>GRID: F4 ZONE: 1</p>	
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b></p> <p>Brick structure with skillion roof. Provides seating, change room, storage.</p>		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built c. 1958-60	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (56), MH2/218-9, JTCW	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Low. Although the building has little apparent significance when related to the history and development of Callan Park and the Rozelle Hospital, it is a distinctive example of a post World War II sports pavilion.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Maintain present use.	

<b>ZONE 1 – THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT</b>		
<b>ITEM No. B 504</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Administration / Recreation Hall; 26 Repatriation Division Administration (Psychogeriatrics)/Recreation Hall  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Unoccupied	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1960-65  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown Government Architect E.H. Farmer	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B 504 OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST / RECREATION HALL</b>  GRID: E5 ZONE 1	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Single storey L shaped Brick building with gabled tile roof. Timber framed windows, balconettes on north and south sides of hall at northern end of building. Extensive areas of glazing in timber and aluminium frames on western side looking onto shallow terrace and grounds. Interiors appear to be intact.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair. Timber fascias, bargeboards and other fabric are deteriorating.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1960-65	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (54) MH2/448	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Low.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve, adapt to new uses that do not compromise the building's intact fabric and spaces. In the short term ensure the building is weather tight. Repair damaged and deteriorating fabric using appropriate materials, profiles and methodologies. Conserve and sympathetically adapt interiors as required. Upgrade garden setting.	

**ZONE 1 – THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT**


<b>ITEM No. B 505</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> 27 Ward H  <b>CURRENT USE</b> Unoccupied		<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1960-65  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B 505 HASTINGS HOUSE</b>  GRID: E4 ZONE 1		
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Single storey H shaped red brick building with hipped tiled roof. Deep eaves overhangs, timber framed windows.  Some consciously laid out landscaping on southern side of building.			
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair. Roof is showing some structural deterioration.		
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1960-65		
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (53) MH2/220-6 JTCW		
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrusive in waterfront setting.		
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle, replace or remove as practicable. In any redevelopment landscape should be dominant. If removed record prior to demolition. If replaced any new development must conform to the requirements of the Callan Park Act.		

<b>ZONE 1 – THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT</b>		
<b>ITEM No. B 512</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> 29 Rehabilitation Unit, Cane Room  <b>CURRENT USE</b> Unoccupied	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Pre 1931  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B 512 CANE ROOM</b>	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: F5 ZONE: 1	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Single storey, painted brick walls, hipped roof covered with terracotta tiles, extensive runs of timber framed windows, timber eaves linings. Small porch on south side of building.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair. Timber fabric such as eaves linings is deteriorating.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Pre 1931, additions 1948	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (82) JTCW Aerial photo 1931	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Low.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve, adapt to sympathetic new use. Repair damaged and deteriorating fabric using appropriate materials, profiles and methodologies. Upgrade planting associated with the building.	

<b>ZONE 1 – THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT</b>		
<b>ITEM No. B 513</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Electrical Substation	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b> Circa 1960s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B 513 SUBSTATION</b>  GRID: F5 ZONE: 1	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Pair of brick structures consisting of a square flat roofed building and an open court enclosed by high walls. Similar to Item B4C in Zone 4.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Probably constructed in the 1960s around the same time as other buildings in the immediate vicinity (B504, B505, B512 and B514).	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>		
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrusive.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle, replace or remove as practicable. If removed record prior to demolition.	




<b>ZONE 1 – THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT</b>		
<b>ITEM No. B 514</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> 28 Ward A  <b>CURRENT USE</b> Unoccupied	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1960-65  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>PALM COURT</b>  GRID: F4 ZONE: 1	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Single storey L shaped brick building with tiled roof, gable ends. Timber framed windows. Modifications on north side of building.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1960	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (52) MH2/448 JTCW	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrusive in waterfront setting.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle, replace or remove as practicable. In any redevelopment landscape should be dominant. If removed record prior to demolition. If replaced any new development must conform to the requirements of the Callan Park Act.	


ZONE 1 – THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT		
<b>ITEM No.</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME</b>  <b>CURRENT USE</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1999  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Joe Hurst (Aboriginal interpretation)	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>INTERPRETATION AND COMMEMORATION DEVICES</b>  GRID: H2-3 - J 2-3 ZONE: 1	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  The Aboriginal interpretation devices consist of the following <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A series of five items consisting of richly coloured sculpted and inscribed ceramic plaques mounted on irregularly shaped rocks. One features a carved goanna;</li> <li>• A steel plate with a map and inscriptions mounted on a stone “table” inscribed with stylised fish.</li> <li>• The Callan Park Act device consists of a metal plaque mounted on a regular slab of stone (image at left).</li> </ul>		
		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Aboriginal interpretive devices commissioned by Leichhardt Council and undertaken by prominent Aboriginal artists at the end of the 1990s. Callan Point devices are the work of Joe Hurst.  The Callan Park Act commemorative device was unveiled on 9 July 2008.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Information from Leichhardt Council; Dictionary of Australian Artists Online ( <a href="http://www.daao.org.au/main/read/7834">www.daao.org.au/main/read/7834</a> , 1 April 2011), site inspection, Friends of Callan Park News Archive, July 2008.	

<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	The Aboriginal interpretive devices are significant as interpretive artworks created by respected artist Joe Hurst and have high aesthetic quality. The Callan Park interpretive device is unobtrusive and commemorates the passage of an important piece of legislation designed to conserve the Callan Park.
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve.






LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS

<b>ZONE 1 – THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 6A</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>6A NATURAL SHORELINE</b>  GRID: I 2    ZONE: 1	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Rocky cliffs and outcrops, sandy beach, mud flats and rock shelves at water's edge, some fill introduced on top of cliffs and roads, buildings and gardens edge cliff top. Fitness track runs across cliff top.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Substantially intact.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	-	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as rare remnant of natural shoreline and landform and as original setting for asylum and Garry Owen Estate. Earth fill, building and garden developments are intrusive on its significance.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Preserve. Remove intrusive fill, rubbish and building developments and restore natural profiles as far as possible. Take care to prevent damage to any rock carvings or Aboriginal relics which may be hidden beneath the soil surface. Contact the NPWS if any Aboriginal relics are found.	

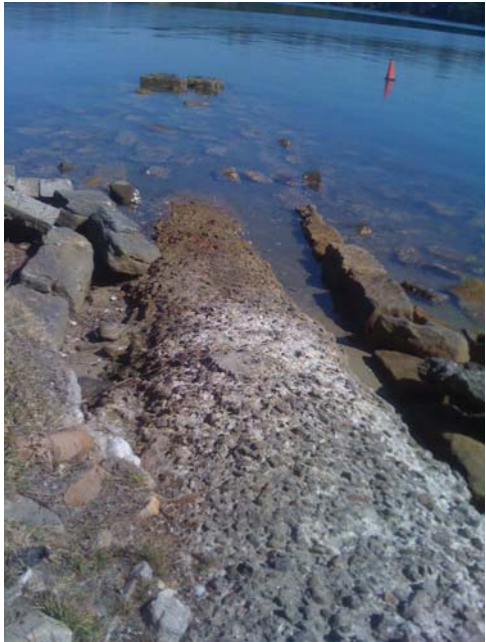
<b>ZONE 1 – THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 6B</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>6B INDIGENOUS VEGETATION</b>  GRID: I 2, H2 ZONE: 1	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Small group of indigenous She Oak, Rough Barked apple and Bangalay with possible indigenous shrub (unidentified sp) and areas of Kangaroo Grass, Lomandra and other native grasses above the cliffs.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Part intact. Modified and simplified communities through disturbance.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Regenerate from original species.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as rare remnant of indigenous vegetation and representative components of original setting for the asylum and Garry Owen Estate.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Maintain. Remove weeds and regenerate/revegetate with seed from indigenous plants. Replace introduced species with indigenous species where appropriate throughout the point area. Encourage development of indigenous plant and animal communities. Note NPWS should be contacted prior to any disturbance on or near Aboriginal midden sites and care should be taken around European carvings to avoid damage.	


<b>ZONE 1 – THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 6C</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Aboriginal middens  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>6C ABORIGINAL MIDDENS</b>  GRID: I2 ZONE: 1	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Four separate aboriginal shell middens all on NPWS register. Middens are a collection of shells discarded from meals. Midden numbers on NPWS register are: 45-6-283; 45-6-618; 45-6-1971; 45-6-1972. There is one additional area of midden remains on the NPWS Register (45-6-1481), which is not identified here as it is located within fill material on the reclaimed waterfront and thus is believed to be of little heritage value.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Varies between intact to unknown levels of intactness.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	-	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>		
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	All middens are significant as rare remaining evidence of Aboriginal habitation and provide evidence of pre-European ecology. Site 45-6-283 is of major research value due to its intact profiles, others may be of research value if lower profiles are intact.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Preserve all middens in accordance with NPWS directions. Carry out an archaeological investigation by a qualified archaeologist prior to any disturbance. Any disturbance of or near Aboriginal sites (such as clearing, revegetating, demolition or construction) must be approved by the National Parks and Wildlife Service in accordance with the NPWS Act 1974. Advice should also be sought from the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council. The introduction of interpretive signage, possibly in combination with the European rock carvings is recommended. The existing access tracks crossing some middens should be discreetly hidden such as by general revegetation works (with indigenous species). For further reference contact the Australian Museum.	

<b>ZONE 1 – THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT</b>		
<b>ITEM No:</b> 6D  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Rock carvings  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>6D ROCK CARVINGS</b>  GRID: H2, I 2-3 ZONE: 1	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Extensive range of subjects including ships, figures, globes, fish, an animal (possibly alpaca), heads, stars (similar to compass roses) and many numerals (possible dates) and hand lettering (some doesn't seem to make sense. Others possibly in French).		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Exposed carvings intact, some hidden beneath grass and gardens. Some exposed to foot traffic and vandalism.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Believed carved by one man who lived on a boat in Iron Cove. Patients may have been responsible for some carvings. It is possible that there were aboriginal carvings on the site but no evidence is visible.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	John Clegg. Sydney University. Article "Sydney Rock Art" by John Clegg pp119-122 in <i>The Moving Frontier</i> (edited by Peter Stanbury). Reed. Sydney 1977. <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i> Column 8 item and reply 1960s. J.S. Kerr, <i>Out Of Sight Out Of Mind</i> . 1991 DPWS Heritage Study	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as 'outsider art'; as record of social history; as a rare and exceptional item and as a factor in the local sense of place.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Preserve in accordance with Burra Charter. Redirect public path away from surface carvings and provide sensitively designed barriers to prevent foot traffic over the carvings. Protect hidden and exposed carvings during any clearing, revegetation, demolition or construction work. Before any disturbance of the area carry out assessment by qualified historical archaeologist. Consider careful installation of interpretive signage.	

<b>ZONE 1 – THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 6E</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Sea wall and boat wharf  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Sea wall, wharf disused	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>6E SEA WALL &amp; BOAT WHARF</b>  GRID: H2, G3 ZONE: 1	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Battered sandstone block seawall edging land fill areas.		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Generally intact.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Age of wall unresearched. Possibly early 1900s construction added to or replaced in 1940s to 1960s.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. 1903 photo of original boatshed. Plate 46 Powell. Site plan 1893, Site plan 1931-51, Site plan 1965.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significance as early site developments reflecting importance of water travel and relationship with Gladesville Hospital.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Restore damaged sections. Retain boat wharf as relic or redevelop for modern use reflective of its original purpose.	




<b>ZONE 1 – THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 6f</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Sewer outlet  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Disused	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Circa 1880  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>6F SEWER OUTLET</b>  GRID: H2 ZONE: 1	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Ruins of sandstone sewer outfall extending into Iron Cove.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	In ruined state.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Originally asylum sewer discharging into Iron Cove. Later used for stormwater.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. 1877 site plan	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as an item of original asylum design and early sewage system.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Preserve as ruins.	


ZONE 1 – THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT		
<b>ITEM No. 6G</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Stair, retaining wall.	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Circa 1905  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>6G STONE STAIRS &amp; WALLS</b>  GRID: H2 ZONE: 1	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Dry stone wall and stone staircase.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Intact	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Likely to have been built in association with swimming pool construction in the mid 1900s.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. Site plan 1931 and site plan 1965.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	No evidence of heritage significance, however sympathetic with development area of the point.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve.	


<b>ZONE 1 – THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT</b>		
<b>ITEM No.</b> 6H  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Recreational open space	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Circa 1880-1900  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>6H LAWN TERRACE</b>  GRID: H2-3    ZONE: 1	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Grassed terrace edged by sea wall.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Intact but poor condition.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Reclaimed in 1880s to early 1900s to provide level access to the boat wharf extended in 1960s. Now used as a recreation ground.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. Site plan 1965	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Original terrace is significant as early access to boat wharf, a significant item in the running of the early asylum. However, extended size and existing use diminish integrity of significance.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Preserve access to boat wharf. Retain as open space.	




<b>ZONE 1 – THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 6 I</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> <b>1930s-1960s</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>6 I RESIDENTIAL AND WARD GARDENS</b>  GRID: H 1-2 ZONE: 1	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Fenced gardens attached to residences and ward buildings.		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Intact.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Installed in 1930s to 1960s overlaying rock carvings and rock outcrop.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrusive on heritage significance of natural landform, vegetation and rock carvings.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Remove. Take care to prevent damage to any European carvings or Aboriginal relics which may be hidden below the soil surface and contact the NPWS if any Aboriginal relics are found.	


<b>ZONE 1 – THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 6J</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Path  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Hospital patients	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>6J PATH</b>  GRID: H3 ZONE: 1	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Sandstone flagged path leading to building B495. Inscribed with date of construction.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair condition, partly overgrown.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	-	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Some significance as work of patients illustrating involvement of patients as therapy (or economy!) however not an outstanding or rare example. Path is intrusive on the significant natural character of the point.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Remove. Photographically record as evidence of patient work prior to removal.	


<b>ZONE 1 – THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 6K</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>6K INDIVIDUAL TREES</b>  GRID: H3, I3 ZONE: 1	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Large introduced Eucalypt and Coral trees and other species planted throughout developed area of the point.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Larger trees probably planted in 1930s and 1950s with more recent additions.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	No identified heritage significance.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Large trees may be incorporated into future development where appropriate or transplanted to alternate location.	

<b>ZONE 1 – THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 6L</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> circa 1960-1970  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	6L POPLAR AVENUE  GRID: G3-I 3 ZONE: 1	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Avenue of Lombardy Poplars along Waterfront Drive.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Planted after 1952. Possibly in early 1960s or 1970s.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. 1952 aerial photo.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrudes on the significant character of the early asylum period.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Remove as practicable.	

<b>ZONE 1 – THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 5B</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1980s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>5B EMBANKMENT PLANTING</b>  GRID: H 1-4 ZONE: 1	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Mass planted Hills Weeping fig, Cedar Wattle and other native shrubs (non-indigenous). May provide habitat for Grey-headed Flying Fox, which is threatened in Leichhardt Local Government Area.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>		
<b>HISTORY:</b>	1980s mass planting.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. Photo c. 1903, site inspection	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Highly intrusive of outlook from and setting for cottages B401 and B404.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Professionally assess significance as habitat for Grey-headed Flying Fox. If not significant as habitat, prune trees to regain views. As trees die remove and revegetate slope with low growing indigenous species such as grasses and groundcovers.	





<b>ZONE 1 – THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 7A</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Recreational	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1880-1942  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>7A RECLAIMED LAND</b>  GRID: L4-H4, C4-D4 ZONE: 1	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Flat lawn area now used as football oval.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Intact	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Area G4-H4 – former swamp and inlet reclaimed for vegetable growing in 1880s to early 1900s and canal formed in early 1900s. Area C4-D4 reclaimed in 1942.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Early asylum development reflecting the need for large scale food production for asylum subsistence and representative of Charles Moore's design. Edge of reclaimed area reflects part of original shoreline. 1942 reclamation not of heritage significance.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Preserve. Maintain open character. Future development should reflect original shoreline presently evident as a relatively natural embankment behind the oval, and maintain integrity of significance by revegetating with indigenous species. Current recreational use is sympathetic to significance.	


<b>ZONE 1 – THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT</b>		
<b>ITEM Nos.</b> 7B  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>7B SEAWALL AND CANAL</b>  GRID: C4-G4, F4-5    ZONE: 1	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Canal with battered sandstone block walls. Originating in Broughton Hall gardens and piped to end of open canal.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Substantially intact – in need of repair.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Seawall age unresearched, likely to span a number of construction phases from early 1900s to 1965. Canal built between 1903 and 1930.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. Site plan 1903. Aerial photo 1930.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Canal significant as reflection of original creek line and as early asylum development. No fabric of heritage significance.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Preserve canal and alignment of early shoreline established in 1880s to early 1900s period.	


<b>ZONE 1 – THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 7C</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>7C LANDFILLED PLAYING FIELD</b>  GRID: C-D, 4-5    ZONE: 1	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Grassed terrace with steep embankments to a maximum height of 4 metres slightly set back from the seawall.		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Intact but unconsolidated.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Result of 1970s dumping of fill.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Highly intrusive	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Ideally remove fill. Alternatively reform embankments to profiles more sympathetic to surrounding landscape. Where opportunity arises utilise this area in future developments sympathetic to the significance of the site.	



<b>ZONE 1 – THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 7D</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>7D NATURAL LANDFORM</b>  GRID: E-F 4-5    ZONE: 1	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Visible steep slopes edging early land reclamation and area of original low headland discernible only as low rise.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Part obscured by existing development.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>		
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. Site plan 1877	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Evidence of the natural landform adds to the significance of the Point and reflects the original landscape context for the asylum and Garry Owen Estate.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Future development should reflect shape of natural shoreline.	

<b>ZONE 1 – THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 7E</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> <b>1900s-1965</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>7E ROAD PATTERN</b>  GRID: G3-4    ZONE: 1	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Waterfront Drive is bitumen with no kerb and gutter. Other roads all kerbed and guttered bitumen roads.		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Intact	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Waterfront Drive overlays original early 1900s track. Others built as access roads to Repatriation Works from 1918 to 1965.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. Site plans 1903, 1931-51, 1965.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Waterfront Drive alignment is significant as original asylum access track. No evidence of heritage significance for other roads. Generally complexity of later roads intrudes upon significant character.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Preserve alignment of Waterfront Drive in future layouts but not necessarily as a road. Refer to open space management plan.	

<b>ZONE 1 – THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT</b>		
<b>ITEM No.</b> 7M  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Norfolk Island hibiscus  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Planted 1880s-1890s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Charles Moore	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	7M NORFOLK ISLAND HIBISCUS  GRID: F4-G4    ZONE: 1	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Row with some of original trees missing.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair to good	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Planted late 1880s to 1890s along newly formed shoreline.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as original asylum plantings representing the species selection of Charles Moore.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Maintain. Remove carparking from beneath trees. Carry out tree surgery and improve growing conditions. Replant missing trees.	

ZONE 1 – THE WATERFRONT AND CALLAN POINT		
<b>ITEM No.</b> 7N  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Planted mid 1970s-mid 1980s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	7N WILLOW ROWS  GRID: H4-G5    ZONE: 1	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Double row willows on eastern edge of oval and screen planting partially covering front of Buildings B496 and B497.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Generally good. Some poor specimens.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Willow rows planted in 1970s. Willow screen planting in front of repatriation wards planted in mid 1980s.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	No heritage significance. Partially dense canopies hide significant former shoreline and physically isolate oval area from remainder of site. Intrusive in original asylum scheme.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Over time replace with indigenous tree groups sympathetic to the landscape character of the early 1900s seen in plates 70, 72 and 83 in Powell.	

## **ZONE 2 MANNING STREET PRECINCT**

---

### **DESCRIPTION**

The zone occupies a former shallow creek valley enclosed on the southern and western edges by ridgelines but open towards Iron Cove to the north. It contains the Main Gates and Gate House to Callan Park on Balmain Road, and the sandstone Original Gate Lodge built in 1878, preceding commencement of the building of the main Callan Park Block. To the north along the Manning Street Precinct is another sand stone residence, the former attendant's cottage, also part of the Callan Park scheme.


There is evidence of the original serpentine carriageway which originally began beside the Gate Lodge and is now identifiable by the layout of its remaining Port Jackson Fig avenue. Neither of the original buildings is prominent. However their scale, period and setting within the parkland are important elements in the overall character of the site. Between 1930 and the 1960s, modern brick residences and a two storey nurses' home were added in the south eastern portion. The Original Gate Lodge has been unsympathetically extended and houses a child care centre.

### **Heritage Significance**

The primary significance of the built environment of the Manning Street Precinct lies in its historical use as the entrance way to the Callan Park Estate. Significant surviving elements of the original carriageway, remains of the boundary planting and early fencing, the structure of the formal pond (now a sunken garden), the original (relocated) gates, the former gate lodge and the Manning Street residence. The electricity substation constructed in the 1950s immediately below the Manning Street residence is highly intrusive and has eroded the visual setting of the original residence.

## ZONE 2 MANNING STREET PRECINCT

### INVENTORY OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS


<b>ZONE 2 – MANNING STREET PRECINCT</b>		
<b>ITEM No.</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Item 99, Main Entrance Gates  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> -	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1878 / 1879?  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Architect, James Barnet  Builder, Frederick Lemm	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>MAIN ENTRANCE GATES</b>  GRID: L8-9 ZONE: 2	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Former main gates now disused. Four carved sandstone posts made from large blocks of stone. Heavy wrought iron gates. Centre posts have fine gas lanterns with decorative metalwork.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Poor. Sandstone pillars damaged and weathered. Iron elements require repair, fabric missing. Lanterns in particularly poor condition with former extant curved glass now missing.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built (1879?) 1878 by Frederick Lemm adjoining the Gate Lodge (B394) and relocated to present position following road widening for tram in 1912.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (88)	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Exceptional. Part of original 1880s design though relocated. Demonstrate fine craftsmanship in stone work, ironwork and lanterns.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles.	




<b>ZONE 2 – MANNING STREET PRECINCT</b>		
<b>ITEM No.</b> B301 and B303  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Nurses Home/ Staff Quarters, Building 93 Staff accommodation and CEIDA  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Educational	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1925 Addition 1946  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown Government Architect Gorrie McLeish Blair.	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B301, The Centre for Education and Workforce Development Sydney South West Area Health Service; B303, Callan Park House</b>  GRID: L8 ZONE: 2	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  B303 is a two storey brown brick building with hipped tiled roof, rafters generally exposed in eaves and double hung multi-paned timber windows. Neo classical entrance portico with gardens and trees on axis. A similar addition with enclosed eaves destroys symmetry of original building. B301 is a two storey brick building that is roughly Y-shaped in plan. It has a hipped roof covered with terracotta tiles. Windows are large double hung timber framed sashes with vertical glazing bars. The main entrance is located at the open paved area to the south east of both buildings. A single storey flat-roofed hall is located on the south western side of the building. B301 is linked to B303 by an arcaded walkway		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good, cracking to some lintels over windows.	

CALLAN PARK  
CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN


<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1925. Extension 1946
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (78) JTCW. Aerial photo 1931
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Low. Minor significance as well designed and built building of period well integrated with site but intrusive element in 1880s park landscape. Extension more intrusive because of its bulk and design generally, although competently designed.
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle, replace or remove as practicable. General maintenance required. If removed record prior to demolition. New development on this part of the site must conform to the requirements of the Callan Park Act.

ZONE 2 – MANNING STREET PRECINCT		
<p><b>ITEM No. B302</b></p> <p><b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Gate Lodge, Building R1</p> <p><b>CURRENT USE:</b> Child care facilities</p>	<p><b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1878, additions 1901 &amp; 1956</p> <p><b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> James Barnet.  Builder, Frederick Lemm.</p>	<p><b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Estate</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Trust</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory</li> </ul>
<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B302 ROZELLE CHILD CARE CENTRE</b>	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: L8 ZONE: 2	
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b></p> <p>Single storey stone cottage similar in style and detailing to Kirkbride Block. Traditional house plan. Slate roof with terracotta ridge capping, decorative timber work to barge board and verandah columns and brackets, double hung multi-paned timber windows. Systematically adapted.</p> <p>Single storey blonde brick masonry extension constructed at rear, with vinyl tile roof and aluminium windows, is unsympathetic in size and materials.</p>		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair, largely intact. Evidence of unskilled repairs, including cement re-pointing especially around windows and large addition to rear, detract from original.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	<p>Built 1878 (date stone on building) as part of original design for site and preceding the commencement of the main block. Designed as gate lodge and to accommodate 6 patients.</p> <p>Additional bedroom added to Lodge c.1901. Extensions to east 1956.</p>	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (46) MH2/380, JTCW	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	<p>Exceptional. Part of Barnet's original design. Excellent design and workmanship. Indicates former location of gate.</p> <p>Addition is intrusive.</p>	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Conserve according to the principles of the Burra Charter (including adaptation). Minor repairs to stonework should be undertaken.	

<b>ZONE 2 – MANNING STREET PRECINCT</b>		
<b>ITEM No. B394</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Gate House (South Lodge), Building 99A  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Police Box	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1912  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B394 GATE HOUSE</b>	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: L8 ZONE: 2	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> <p>Small painted brick building with hipped slate roof – gablets at ridge ends. Timber framed windows. Exposed rafter ends. Facetted bay on eastern side. Contains a watch room and toilets. Plaques mounted next to door on northern side commemorate the establishment of the Leichhardt Beat Police Rozelle Hospital Gatehouse by Lord Mayor Larry Hand on 29 August 1994.</p>		
		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Average generally. Poor (roof) – slates are loose and later ridge capping is patchy and intrusive. Some movement evident in brickwork. Damaged threshold.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1912 when gate relocated due to widening of Balmain Road.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (87), JTCW	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Moderate. Evidence of relocation of road.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Undertake maintenance to repair deteriorating fabric.	





<b>ZONE 2 – MANNING STREET PRECINCT</b>	
<b>ITEM No. B396</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Residential Units, Building 93A  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Residential accommodation	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1970  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown  <b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B396 ARCADIA LODGE</b>  GRID: L7 ZONE: 2
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Brick residential building with gabled roof covered with tiles and parking under. Contains several dwelling units.	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built c. 1970
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Site inspection
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrusive in entrance gardens.
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle, replace or remove as practicable. Site is prominent and any development must be carefully considered. Site should preferably be open. If removed record prior to demolition. Any new development must conform to the requirements of the Callan Park Act.


ZONE 2 – MANNING STREET PRECINCT		
<b>ITEM Nos.</b> B397 and B398  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Residences  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Residential accommodation	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c.1960-65  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B397 AND B398</b>	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: L6-7 ZONE: 2	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Light yellow – brown brick houses with pitched tiled roofs and brick gables. Simple rectangular plan. Similar to residences B492 and B493.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built c1960	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (80)	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrusive to significance and character of zone.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle, replace or preferably remove as practicable. New development should be compatible with nearby significant items including B399 (Moodie Street Residence), brick fence on Moodie Street and fig trees, and must conform to the requirements of the Callan Park Act. If removed record prior to demolition.	




<b>ZONE 2 – MANNING STREET PRECINCT</b>	
<b>ITEM No. B399</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Former Attendant's Cottage, R7  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Office (SHFA)	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1879  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> James Barnet  Additions c.1897 Walter Liberty Vernon, further additions 1946.
<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory	
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B399 MOODIE STREET COTTAGE</b>  GRID: L6 ZONE: 2
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Single storey semi-detached pair of stone cottages, similar in style and detailing to Kirkbride Block. Hipped slate roof with terracotta dressings. Simple metal railings to verandahs and stair. Double hung timber windows and 4 panel doors, terracotta chimney pots. Holes around window openings suggest security grilles fitted in the past. Original iron railing intact, as are separate store and double toilet at rear. Addition (B399A) to south intrusive.	
	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good – some maintenance required.
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1879 as part of original Barnet plan, various alterations (largely sympathetic) and large unsympathetic addition since. Previously accommodated patients.
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (45), JTCW
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Exceptional. Part of James Barnet's original design. Excellent design and workmanship.  Addition immediately to rear of original building is intrusive.
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Conserve original cottages and outhouse according to the principles of the Burra Charter. Remove unsympathetic addition and record prior to demolition, restore building and undertake maintenance, including repointing of stonework.


## LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS


ZONE 2 – MANNING STREET PRECINCT			
<b>ITEM No. 1A</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Boundary wall  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Boundary wall		<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Circa 1890-1903  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>ITEM:</b>	<b>1A BOUNDARY WALL ON MANNING STREET</b>		
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: L6-8 ZONE: 2		
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Buttressed brick wall with bullnose brick coping. Approx 2.0 m high. Curved sections accommodate changes in topography. Intrusive later openings.			
			
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Substantially intact		
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Section south from Manning Street. Residence shown on 1897 plan, possibly built earlier in association with fig planting. Section north of residence added by 1903.		
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. Site Plan 1897		
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as an original and major element in the asylum design representing the need for separation from the general community.		
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Conserve, Normal maintenance required especially repointing and replacing existing opening intrusive modern style gates with gates sympathetic to the period of the wall.		

ZONE 2 – MANNING STREET PRECINCT		
<b>ITEM No. 1B</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Boundary wall  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Boundary wall	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> circa 1960 (low section)  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>1B BOUNDARY WALL ON BALMAIN ROAD</b>  GRID: L8-K9 ZONE: 2	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Brick wall approximately 0.5 metres high with section approx 2.0 metres high east of the Cecily Street entrance and at the gateway opposite Alberto Street		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Intact	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Original high timber paling boundary fence was replaced when boundary wall built and gates relocated. Wall height reduced in 1950s or 60s following a Royal Commission.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. Plans 1912. Photos 1903	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Existing low wall is significant because it represents the design intent of the original wall/fence ie enclosing the hospital. The high sections of wall are significant as early replacements of the original fence.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Preserve high sections adjoining the Main Gates and at the entrance opposite Alberto Street. Preserve existing wall or construct new wall or fence to maintain the original design intent of a strong boundary definition and physical barrier.	





<b>ZONE 2 – MANNING STREET PRECINCT</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 1E</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Planted probably c1885  <b>DESIGNER / BUILDER:</b> Charles Moore	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>1E BOUNDARY PLANTATION ON MANNING STREET</b>  GRID: L6-8 ZONE: 2	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Double row <i>Ficus macrophylla</i> in 'spinny' (triangular) formation. Several trees removed for nurses' home extension.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Designed by Charles Moore. Planted between 1875/76 and 1897, probably during the construction of the new asylum in the 1880-5 period, if not earlier.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. Deduction from <i>Evening News</i> 7.7.1876 and 1897 site plan.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as original asylum design device to provide visual screening and a parkland setting representative of the work of Charles Moore.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Maintain and carry out tree surgery urgently, improve growing conditions.	

<b>ZONE 2 – MANNING STREET PRECINCT</b>		
<b>ITEM Nos.</b> 1F  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>1F BOUNDARY PLANTATION ON BALMAIN ROAD</b>  GRID: L8-9 ZONE: 2 & 3	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Double row of Port Jackson Figs and Brush Box.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair to good.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Likely that Port Jackson Figs at 12 m centres added in 1890s to original Moore plantings of Pines and Moreton Bay Figs in 'spinny' formation (triangular or alternating row layout). Moore's plantation removed by 1912 tram line and remaining Port Jackson Fig row added	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. Craig Burton, c.1920 photo panorama	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant because it represents the design intent of the original palntation, to provide visual screening and a parkland setting.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Over time replace dying trees with Port Jackson Fig and some Radiata Pines throughout to reinstate height. Improve vigour of existing trees and carry out tree surgery. Further research recommended.	

ZONE 2 – MANNING STREET PRECINCT		
<b>ITEM No.</b> 1H  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1880S-1900s  <b>DESIGNER / BUILDER:</b> Charles Moore	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>1H TREE GROUPS c.1880s</b>  GRID: L8    ZONE: 2	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Mixed species tree group near children's playground associated with B302. Species include Hoop Pine, Bunya Pine, Port Jackson Fig, Water Gum, Brush Box, Illawarra Flame, Plum Pine, Rose Apple and Jacaranda.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair to good.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Garden bed laid out by Charles Moore. Originally planted with lawn borders, shrubs and trees with likely additions of Brush Box and Figs in 1890s and Jacaranda and Hoop Pine and possibly other trees added in the mid to late 1900s.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. Site Inspection, 1897 site plan, Plate 66L Thesis.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as surviving element of original design, representative of the species selection of Charles Moore and of his interest in Australian rain forest species. The proximity of nureses' home intrudes on integrity of group relative to main gardens.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Maintain older trees and remove younger plantings which are intrusive of character or growth of older trees. Future development should preserve the integrity of these trees as a group. Further research recommended.	



<b>ZONE 2 – MANNING STREET PRECINCT</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 1L</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> circa 1955-1960  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>1L POPLAR AND PRUNUS ROWS</b>  GRID: L6 ZONE: 2	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Double poplar row against substation fence. Prunus avenue beside path to Manning Street Residence.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Planted following building of electricity substation in 1953.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. 1952 aerial photo.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrudes on open character of original design concept.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Remove tree rows. Investigate potential setting back of substation fence to top of substation embankment to restore sight lines from Kirkbride Block to the Manning Street residence and plant either Port Jackson Fig and Brush Box groups or indigenous tree groups as appropriate in front of fence.	

<b>ZONE 2 – MANNING STREET PRECINCT</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 1M</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1930s to 1960s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Inventory
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>1M FORMAL GARDEN</b>  GRID: L7 ZONE: 2	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Lawn and garden terraces edged in stone, symmetrically laid out about a central path and stairs.		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Remaining area is substantially intact.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Remaining portion of much larger garden possibly with tennis court built for the use of nurses in the 1930s and expanded up until the 1950s – 1960s buildings reduced it to current size.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. 1952 aerial photo, 1930 aerial photo.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Some significance as a 1930-1950 formal garden built in relation to the nurses home and still used by nurses, however, its integrity is diminished by the imposition of later buildings. Minor intrusion on the Victorian picturesque gardens.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Maintain as a discreet precinct within the Victorian picturesque gardens. If future development removes the earlier 1930s nurses' home or dramatically alters the use of the building, the integrity of the significance may alter. Photographically record the gardens prior to removal or alteration.	

## **ZONE 3 KIRKBRIDE ENTRANCE GARDEN AND EMBANKMENT TO KING GEORGE PARK**

---

### **DESCRIPTION**

The Kirkbride entrance garden is a designed Victorian parkland with a prominent public address to Balmain Road. The original grand entrance gates (Zone 2) give access to a modern driveway which leads through established parkland to the Kirkbride Block (Zone 4).

The enclosure is accentuated by the massive form of the Kirkbride Block perched on top of the western ridge and by double rows of large Figs and Brush Box along the southern Balmain Road and Manning Street borders. These dense tree canopies form a green backdrop to the gardens and are an effective buffer against the noise and intensity of the streetscape beyond. The gardens have been developed over the upper half of the valley leaving the lower part more open and allowing commanding views over adjoining, predominantly Victorian, housing to Iron Cove and beyond. More recent tree plantings in the lower section may have detrimental effects upon these views in the future.

The layout of the boundary plantings, picturesque parkland, entry gates, serpentine drive and vistas were an integral part of the original design by Charles Moore (Director of the Botanical Gardens), James Barnet and F.N. Manning. The grounds were designed to provide a positive public image of the mental hospital and a setting for the Kirkbride Block. This concept follows Thomas Kirkbride's principals for asylum design.

Much of the impact of the original landscape design has been lost or dissipated by the gradual addition of infill plantings. Early photos suggest that the original 1880s scheme consisted of a tall backdrop and boundary plantation of Morton Bay Figs and Pines along both Manning Street and Balmain Road, with a Fig, or possibly Fig and Pine avenue flanking the gravel carriage drive and several mass planting beds at both ends of the drive. Initially the creek was dammed to form an irregular pond aligned on the east-west axis of Kirkbride and later formalised into either a circular or keyhole shape. This initial planting suggests a pastoral landscape theme where there were broad, open, grassed slopes between tree plantings and where expansive views over the adjoining natural landscape would have been a major feature. In the 1890s additional tree and shrub plantings in lawn and a formal walk intensified the visual focus on the pond. This period of planting appears to have led to a distinctive boundary between the developed gardens in the upper valley and the undeveloped pasture lower down.

Throughout the 1900s additional waves of unplanned tree and shrub planting have progressively filled the open spaces in the original design. Whilst this has reduced the outlook from the gardens it is worth noting that the original views over a natural or pastoral countryside have also changed to a largely Victorian urban scene. The increased density of tree planting on the upper slope has also reduced the views through the gardens to the Kirkbride Block. More research is needed to clearly identify the phases of development that have produced the present layout.

This embankment to King George Park was originally the rocky shoreline of a small inlet which was later reclaimed and is now King George Park. The original rugged and treed slope contributed to the picturesque foreground setting for the Kirkbride Block. Whilst the zone contains some indigenous plant species and rock outcropping much is buried by loose fill and weed growth which has diminished its visual quality. There are important views out of the site from the top of the embankment.

## HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE


The zone's primary significance is its historic and aesthetic value. It demonstrates the landscape design and character which was an integral part of the original Callan Park Asylum design. Its historic value is in illustrating landscape design of the period, particularly in relation to attitudes toward the care of the mentally ill and the work of Charles Moore. Its aesthetic value is as a mature Victorian landscape, as a context for the Kirkbride Block and as a major component in the local streetscape. The tall tree canopies are an important element on the skyline in views across the site and from Iron Cove.

Later developments are intrusive elements in the original design but some have minor significance. Refer to the following inventory of individual items.

The embankment's significance is as part of the overall setting for the Kirkbride Block forming a rugged, undeveloped picturesque foreground.

**ZONE 3      KIRKBRIDE ENTRANCE GARDEN AND  
EMBANKMENT TO KING GEORGE PARK**

**INVENTORY OF INDIVIDUAL ELEMENTS**

<b>ZONE 3 – KIRKBRIDE ENTRANCE GARDEN and EMBANKMENT TO KING GEORGE PARK</b>		
<b>ITEM No.</b> EPA Station  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Weather Station 85A  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Weather Station	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Recent  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Not relevant	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>EPA WEATHER STATION</b>	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>GRID:</b> K5-6 <b>ZONE:</b> 3	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Equipment surrounded by chain wire fence		
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	None, minor intrusion.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain or consider removal if practicable.	




ZONE 3 – KIRKBRIDE ENTRANCE GARDEN and EMBANKMENT TO KING GEORGE PARK			
<b>ITEM No.</b> B 395		<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> circa 1925	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> War Memorial		<b>ARCHITECT/BUILDER:</b> Raymond McGrath; plaques and fountain by Eileen McGrath	
<b>CURRENT USE:</b> War Memorial			
<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B 395 WAR MEMORIAL</b>		
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: K8 ZONE: 3		
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Spanish style structure with curved form flanked by tall pylons, pergolas on either side of structure. Rough rendered with cordova pattern tile roof / coping. Painted inscriptions may cover earlier inscriptions. Dwarf walls originally contained timber benches with high backs. Decorative plaques containing inscriptions and damaged kangaroo head fountain by Eileen McGrath. Western plaque commemorates Captain Donald McArter (McArthur?) 1914-1918, Lt. Colonel J Miller and Sergeant W O McDougall 1939-1945. Eastern plaque contains quotation from Rupert Brooke, a celebrated young English poet noted for his sonnets and other poetry written during World War I. Pedestal (without original basin) situated in the niche at centre of memorial.			
<div></div> <div></div>			
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair. Original timber seating has been removed, the kangaroo head fountain has been vandalised and the basin beneath it removed from the pedestal, urns have been removed from plinths at bases of pylons. White paint is not original.		
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	High. Designed by significant architect Raymond McGrath, embellishments by significant sculptor Eileen McGrath. Some social and historic significance as a war memorail. Aesthetic significance as a “Spanish Mission” style war memorial with an unusual form. Histroical significance as a record of staff participation in two World Wars. Significant in current location.		
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Erected at the suggestion of Herbert McGrath, assistant manager of Callan Park, to commemorate staff members who had fallen in World War I. Eileen and Raymond McGrath were his children. Both were highly regarded and exceptional students who showed great early promise, achieving prominence at a young age. Staff names added after World War II.		





CALLAN PARK  
CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN


<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study; <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i> , 19 March 1930 p.12; Rayner Hoff (editor), <i>The Work of Eileen McGrath</i> ; Donal O'Donovan, <i>God's Architect: A life of Raymond McGrath</i> .
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve. Reconstruct missing and damaged elements including the seating and fountain components. Paint wall surfaces in appropriate colours - site evidence suggests stone coloured paint. Finish pergolas appropriately – early photographs indicate they were painted a dark colour or stained. Plaques may originally have been unpainted – restore only after careful investigation.

LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS


<b>ZONE 3 – KIRKBRIDE ENTRANCE GARDEN and EMBANKMENT TO KING GEORGE PARK</b>	
<b>ITEM No.</b> 1C  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Vehicular and pedestrian movement	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1920s to 1940s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>
<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register	
<b>ITEM:</b>	<b>1C ROAD AND PATH NETWORK</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>GRID:</b> - <b>ZONE:</b> 3
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Kerbed and guttered bitumen roads. Paths concrete or sandstone paving, some with inlaid dates.	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Most intact, some paths in need of repair.
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Park Drive built in the 1920s, replacing original entry carriageway. Other paths and roads added 1930s to 1960s. Some paths laid by patients in 1942.
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. 1920s photo panorama, 1930 air photo, 1952 air photo
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Over time add/reconstruct pedestrian path network representative of the 1920s and earlier and remove intrusive paths and roads. New road locations, design materials to be sympathetic to the heritage significance of the gardens as a whole. Where appropriate, retain small representative sections of paths by patients with inlaid dates and incorporate into new paths.

ZONE 3 – KIRKBRIDE ENTRANCE GARDEN and EMBANKMENT TO KING GEORGE PARK		
<b>ITEM No.</b> 1D  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1903-1920s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Flower beds constructed by patients.	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>1D SUNKEN GARDEN</b>  GRID: K7 ZONE: 3	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Circular, sunken garden edge by stone wall and hedge with openings. Circular stone edges and 4 flower beds and 4 cypress and central stone pedestal, all set in lawn.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Substantially intact as sunken garden.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Originally an informal pond at the head of the creek, in Charles Moore's design, formalised in 1903 plan (possible Maiden influence) and filled in late 1920s following drawings. Flower beds built by patients	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. Site Inspection, c. 192- photo panorama in Powell. 1930 aerial photo.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Sunken Garden is significant in that it represents the visual focus and structural form of the original design and as a complete work by patients reflecting their participation in gardening as therapy.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Restore enclosing retaining walls and hedges and physical relationship to Kirkbride Way as shown in c.1920 photo panorama in Powell. 1930 aerial photo.  Restore enclosing retaining walls and hedges and physical relationship to Kirkbride Way as shown in c.1920 photo panorama. Preserve patient garden and restore the formal pond as an important design element in relation to the Kirkbride Block.	


<b>ZONE 3 – KIRKBRIDE ENTRANCE GARDEN and EMBANKMENT TO KING GEORGE PARK</b>		
<b>ITEM No.</b> 1G  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>DESIGNER / BUILDER:</b> Charles Moore	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	1G AVENUE TO ORIGINAL CARRIAGE DRIVE  GRID: J8-L8 ZONE: 3	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Port Jackson Figs in curved rows with evidence of road base land flattening in parts.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair to good.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Charles Moore designed an avenue beside the carriageway of Figs and Pines. Pines were removed probably in the late 1920s.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. c.1920 photo panorama, c. 1903 phot, 1897 site plan.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Trees and archaeological evidence are significant as evidence of original major design element in Victorian picturesque landscape and representative of the work of Charles Moore. The existing trees maintain the integrity of the original alignment.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Search for and document further evidence of original carriage drive. Potential to build new pathway along alignment in materials sympathetic to the original character, and utilise this path as a major pedestrian entrance to the Kirkbride Block, otherwise preserve. Replant missing figs and possibly add some <i>Pinus radiata</i> .	



<b>ZONE 3 – KIRKBRIDE ENTRANCE GARDEN and EMBANKMENT TO KING GEORGE PARK</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 11</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>11 INDIVIDUAL TREES AND SHRUBS</b>  GRID: K7, K8 ZONE: 3	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Trees of varying ages and mixed species of trees and some shrubs.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair to good.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Late 1880s and 1890s tree and shrub planting representative of species selection of Charles Moore also influenced by James Maiden infilled with subsequent individual plantings throughout 1900s and particularly 1960s and 1970s.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. Plate 56. Powell	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Older trees significant as representative elements in Victorian landscape, however integrity diminished by later plantings which reduce former spatial variations.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Undertake further research to survey existing trees and establish age. Remove intrusive or recent plantings to restore Victorian picturesque landscape of 1880s to 1900. Maintain significant trees. Restore definition between developed garden areas and broad site landscape.	



<b>ZONE 3 – KIRKBRIDE ENTRANCE GARDEN and EMBANKMENT TO KING GEORGE PARK</b>		
<b>ITEM No.</b> 1K  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Planted in 1920s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>1K PALM ROWS</b>  GRID: K6 ZONE: 3	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Uniform row of palms ( <i>Phoenix reclinata</i> ) edging path and row of Cabbage Tree Palms.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair to good	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Added in 1920s	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. c.1920 photo panorama in Powell	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as 1920s layer of garden design prerepresentative of growing use of plams with minmal intrusion on the significance of the former gardens.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Maintain and undertake tree surgery on deformed individuals. Replace dying palms.	



ZONE 3 – KIRKBRIDE ENTRANCE GARDEN and EMBANKMENT TO KING GEORGE PARK		
<b>ITEM No.</b> 1J  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>1J INFORMAL TREE GROUPINGS</b>  GRID: K7 ZONE: 3	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Timber Bamboo, Willow, Weeping Lily-pilly and other species informally grouped along the formal creek line.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	This area remained undeveloped grassland with Willows and Eucalypts along the creek in the early 1900s. Existing mature Willows and Weeping Lily-pilly are typical species used by Charles Moore.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Some significance as reflection of early informal landscape which was a visual contrast to the formal gardens in the original gardens layout. The integrity of this significance is undermined by later tree plantings.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain as practicable.	


ZONE 3 – KIRKBRIDE ENTRANCE GARDEN and EMBANKMENT TO KING GEORGE PARK		
<b>ITEM No.</b> 1N  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>		<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Planted 1920s  <b>DESIGNER / BUILDER:</b> Possibly at direction of J Maiden  <b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>	<b>1N TREE ROWS ON PARK DRIVE</b>	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: J8, K8-9    ZONE: 3	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Row of Canary Island Palms and Native Cypress		
<div></div> <div></div>		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Palms in good condition. Native Cypress in poor condition.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Planted along relocated entry drive in 1920s possibly under direction of J. Maiden?	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. 1930 aerial photo. 1950 aerial photo.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Representative of a 1920s layer of design overlaying the earlier gardens, however the loss of associated flower gardens diminishes its heritage significance. Its existing character intrudes on earlier garden.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	In the longer term remove the Palms. In short term introduce Fig and Pine avenue plantings to recreate the design intent for the main entry leading to the Kirkbride Block.	


<b>ZONE 3 – KIRKBRIDE ENTRANCE GARDEN and EMBANKMENT TO KING GEORGE PARK</b>		
<b>ITEM No.</b> 4A  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Stair	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>4A STAIR</b>  GRID: JE    ZONE: 3	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Long sandstone staircase leading to lawn terrace.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Intact	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built by early 1900s and possibly earlier as a pedestrian link from roadway to paths leading to the point.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. c 1930 photo	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as early site development and substantial construction.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Preserve. Future development should retain original context for stair.	

<b>ZONE 3 – KIRKBRIDE ENTRANCE GARDEN and EMBANKMENT TO KING GEORGE PARK</b>		
<b>ITEM No.</b> 4B  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>4B LAWN TERRACES</b>  GRID: J4 ZONE: 3	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Lawn terraces, edged in low stone block wall.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Intact	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Formalised terrace overlaid earlier network of paths around the end of the natural rock spur. Built possibly in late 1920s	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. 1930 aerial photo.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant only as development if early asylum path network integrity diminished by early extensive rubble and earth filling of embankment.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain as practicable. Where opportunity arises restore pedestrian path along embankment amid a setting dominated by indigenous vegetation.	

<b>ZONE 3 – KIRKBRIDE ENTRANCE GARDEN and EMBANKMENT TO KING GEORGE PARK</b>		
<b>ITEM No.</b> 4C  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> -	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>4C INDIVIDUAL EXOTIC TREES AND SHRUBS</b>  GRID: J4 ZONE: 3	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Exotic and introduced native trees and shrubs. Some of considerable age.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Originally planted at time of terrace formation (possibly late 1920s) with later plantings in mid 1900s. Photinia may be 1890s planting.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. Site inspection	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	No identified heritage significance to the early asylum, and not outstanding as 1920s plantings.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Maintain as practicable or transplant to other suitable locations.	



<b>ZONE 3 – KIRKBRIDE ENTRANCE GARDEN and EMBANKMENT TO KING GEORGE PARK</b>		
<b>ITEM No.</b> 4D  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> -	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>4D LANDFILL</b>  GRID: K5 ZONE: 3	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Extensive rubble and earth landfill covering natural rock outcrop and supporting extensive weed growth.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>		
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Dumped in recent years.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. 1952 aerial photo	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Highly intrusive on natural landform and original rugged setting for the Kirkbride block.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Stop further dumping of fill. Revegetate with indigenous species. Potential to construct pathway linking bottom of stone stair and leading to the point and King Georges Park – reflecting original path network.	

<b>ZONE 3 – KIRKBRIDE ENTRANCE GARDEN and EMBANKMENT TO KING GEORGE PARK</b>		
<b>ITEM No.</b> 4E  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> -	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>4E ROCK OUTCROP</b>  GRID: I3-4 ZONE: 3	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Natural bedrock outcrop, part covered by fill in some areas.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Part covered by fill, substantially intact.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>		
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as remnant of natural landform and rugged setting for asylum and Garry Owen House.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Preserve and clear away fill to expose more bedrock and revegetate with indigenous species. During excavation be sensitive to potential for uncovering of aboriginal middens and carvings. Protect any such findings and notify National Parks and Wildlife Service.	

ZONE 3 – KIRKBRIDE ENTRANCE GARDEN and EMBANKMENT TO KING GEORGE PARK		
<b>ITEM No.</b> 4F  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> -	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>4F INDIGENOUS VEGETATION</b>  GRID: J4    ZONE: 3	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Species include: Blackbutt, Rough Barked Apple, Port Jackson Fig, Cheese tree, vines and Brush Box. Weeds include Lantana and Morning Glory.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Regrowth from original indigenous vegetation with additional self sown local species such as Figs, Pittosporum and weeds.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as rare remnants of indigenous vegetation in the local area and as a component of the original setting for the asylum and Garry Owen House.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Maintain indigenous tree, shrub and ground cover species and collect seed for further regeneration works on site.	

## **ZONE 4 RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES**

---

### **DESCRIPTION**

#### **RIDGETOP**

The essential character of the Ridgetop zone (extending to the adjoining Zone 6) is dominated by the sense of elevation over the surrounding slopes, with broad open skies and the predominance of what was the grazed pastoral landscape as a setting to early farm or estate buildings. From the edges of the zone there are open northerly panoramic views over Iron Cove which can extend as far as the Blue Mountains on a clear day.

The ridge is essentially a long narrow 'Y' shaped area with one arm occupied by the Kirkbride Block. The remaining area is made up of three visually distinct precincts, the Cricket Ground, the Knoll and the Garry Owen environs.

#### **CRICKET GROUND**

The cricket ground is a somewhat understated space in itself but is important as a foreground setting for the Kirkbride Block in views from Balmain Road. The Brush Box and some Port Jackson Figs in its boundary plantation on Balmain Road are in very poor condition and the space is severely imposed upon by rows of red brick residences enclosing it at either end. The cricket ground was built as part of a recreational complex with tennis courts, bowling green and ornate pavilion in the early years of the Mental Hospital. It was part of Kirkbride's philosophy that recreational facilities be provided for the patients use. In the original design the edges of the field were framed by mature parkland plantings in the Kirkbride Entrance garden and the Knoll area. These plantings provided a setting and shady edge to the open field. The residences and garages (B709 to B719) effectively isolate the Cricket Ground from the rest of the site and fragment the landscape of the ridge.

#### **KNOLL**

The Knoll is the highest portion of the hospital site. It is an informal open grassed area edged by a healthy Port Jackson Fig and Brush Box boundary plantation on Balmain Road, and an informal group of tall trees including Hoop Pine which were planted in the 1880s and 1890 on its eastern portion. The scale of the large trees is contrasted with groups of old olive trees which grew along the fence lines of the former hospital farm, closed after the 1950s. The area was also part of the original Garry Owen gardens and farm area and has been traditionally maintained as an open space since the 1840s. The olives and landform provide a valuable rural setting for the early stables, store and other remnant farm buildings. This peaceful rural character is a valuable contrast to the nearby urban streetscape and institutional character of adjoining zones. The western edge of the zone is physically intruded upon by an open bitumen car park and visually by the bulk of the red brick Regional Offices and Ambulance Training School in the adjoining Zone 6. However the element that most detracts from the rural character of the knoll is B220-B222 in Zone 5, but closely aligned to the stables building.

#### **GARRY OWEN ENVIRONS**

To the north of the knoll is the area immediately surrounding Garry Owen House, which is built on the outer edge of the ridge where the land begins to fall away at the top of the slopes. Garry Owen House (later Callan Park House), the first building on the site (c.1840), was constructed on a curved earth terrace projecting from the slope with commanding views over Iron Cove. It was originally a grand private residence and its owners made it a prominent feature of early Leichhardt society. The house was adapted as an asylum in 1875-76 prior to the building of the

Kirkbride Block. The stone cottage (Male Convalescent Cottage, B211) was constructed in 1885 on the edge of Garry Owen's earth platform, and together with the other Convalescent Cottages (B401, B404) forms part of the deliberately composed picturesque setting for the Kirkbride Block. To the south east is a small male attendants' cottage designed by W.L. Vernon (B705).

The original estate gardens and immediate domain of the house extended over the whole of this area and over the knoll area. Apart from several trees at the front of the house all the original estate gardens were removed when the asylum was first established and many of the plants were transplanted into the Botanic Gardens. The original serpentine carriage drive has been altered and overlaid with bitumen and the grand stone and wrought iron gates on Balmain Road have been removed. There are now intrusive modern hospital buildings behind Garry Owen (B294 & B704). The avenue plantings along Central Avenue and several large buildings in Zone 5 have blocked all views to the water, thus undermining the setting for the house. However much of the physical relationship between Garry Owen and its original grounds remains intact due to the predominance of the early landscape character within the zone. This zone also contains elements from the early years of the asylum which form an important element in the setting of the Kirkbride Block.

## **KIRKBRIDE BLOCK**

The Kirkbride Block appears at first sight to be one massive rectangular building mounted on an earth platform projecting northward toward Iron Cove. In fact it is a complex of sandstone buildings all linked by a high sandstone wall. The buildings range in height from one to three storeys and have slate roofs. Within the perimeter of buildings is a 100 foot high ornate, Italianate style water tower which is the focal point for views throughout the site and in the adjoining suburbs.

The Kirkbride Block was built as the main body of the Callan Park Mental Hospital. It was designed in 1877 by James Barnet, Colonial Architect, in collaboration with Frederick Norton Manning, Inspector of the Insane. The design was based on that of contemporary European institutions and took into consideration many of the principals of Dr. Thomas Kirkbride, a noted contemporary American reformer in the area of mental health care. Although Kirkbride recommended a linear ward layout, it is his moral therapy philosophy that led to the attribution of his name to the hospital after World War II. Construction of the enormous site commenced on 11<sup>th</sup> February 1880 and was completed in 1885.

The block contained male and female wards at either end, separated by a central core of administrative and utility buildings. The wards each have an airing court enclosed by a 'ha ha' wall, a device which allowed clear views out but physically constrained its occupants.

The building is consciously picturesque in its design and siting and is of the highest architectural quality. The design of the complex shows Italianate and Classical influences with careful masonry detailing, a high standard of craftsmanship and homogeneous execution in materials, form, scale and texture. There have been later additions, some of which are intrusive but the complex is remarkably intact.

The building platform was created by the leveling of a natural ridge, with its edges neatly sloped and grassed to form a broad sculptural plinth supporting the buildings and access carriageways. The monolithic form of the block creates a bold and imposing impression on the landscape and yet through its sensitive design, siting and use of local materials successfully reflects and enhances the character of the natural landform. The relationship between the Kirkbride Block and the groupings of cottages offset from its western edge is of major importance to the original



design concept. Visual quality, in terms of views out of the building and views across the site toward the building and its associated cottages, was also a major consideration. The powerful image of the Kirkbride Block dominates the site and is an important element in local views contributing to the local identity and sense of place.

### **CONVALESCENT COTTAGES**

A group of stone cottages arranged in an arc on a curved earth platform, the cottages were designed by James Barnet as part of the original asylum design. They were located offset from the north east corner of the Kirkbride Block with broad water views and were designed in relation to the grouping of Garry Owen and its adjacent cottage at the southern end of the block.

Together these groups of cottages, with their intimate, domestic scale act as a counterbalance to the massive, institutional form of the Kirkbride Block and the Convalescent Cottages are particularly important as foreground elements in views from the waterfront back toward Kirkbride. They are part of the consciously picturesque landscape of the site.

The curved layout illustrated in the 1893 plan shows a change in Barnet's thinking from the straight row shown in the 1877 plan.

Three of the cottages and probably the night nurses' quarters were built at the same time as the Kirkbride Block, with another cottage and various sympathetic additions in 1907. The buildings are in stone with slate roofs and match the quality of design and detailing of the Kirkbride Block, but at a domestic scale. These buildings have been unsympathetically altered and added to, however sufficient original fabric remains for them to retain their significance. The original earth platform has been obscured by extensive landfilling and the mass tree planting on the embankment. The planting and earth fill, dumped below the curved platform obscuring its intended form, are extremely intrusive of the original design concept, blocking views from the cottages to the water and obscuring the intended site.

### **Heritage Significance**

This zone is of historic aesthetic and social/cultural significance. It includes Garry Owen (Callan Park) House, which was the first building on the site, a grand Victorian house, a good example of its type, and after which the hospital was known i.e. Callan Park. The 'male attendants' cottage is of aesthetic interest as a competent Vernon design and is well detailed and built. The open character of the site with large trees is of aesthetic value in its own right and in providing a setting for the Kirkbride Block. The relics of the recreational facilities and buildings and landscape elements remaining from the farm demonstrate aspects of patient care and reflect the original site design of the asylum. The tall tree canopies, pastoral character and spatial qualities of the knoll and Garry Owen area are important in reflecting previous periods of site development, particularly for the estate period as well as providing visual relief from the densely developed areas adjoining the site.

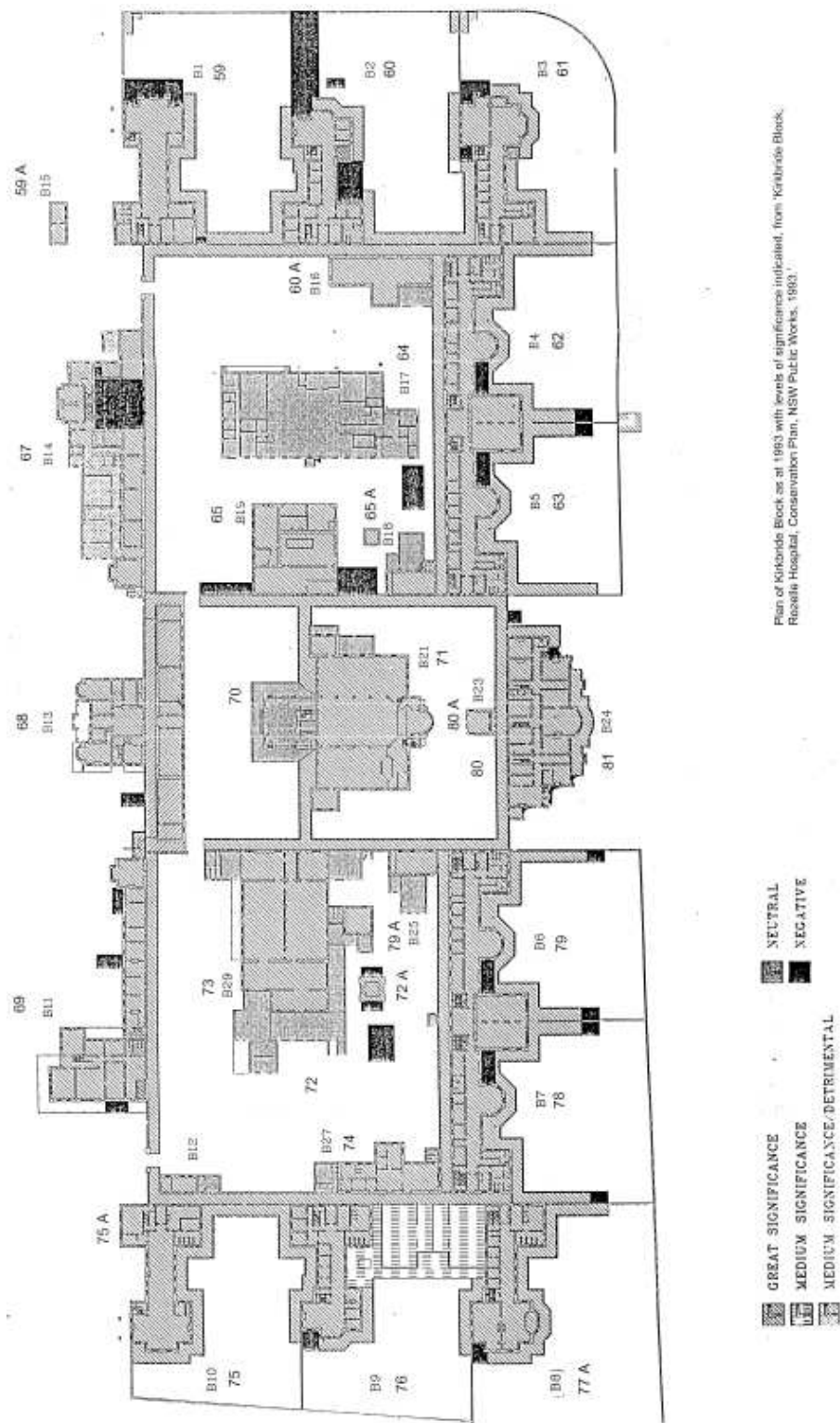
The Kirkbride Block is of major historic, aesthetic and social/cultural significance. It is a seminal example as a work of architecture and landscape design, and of a crucial phase in the development of psychiatric treatment in Australia. It is of the highest aesthetic value in its picturesque siting, in its architectural character and detailing and its unity. It is a rare example of its type being a major complex executed according to its original design, completed in one building program and occupied continuously for 115 years. It is associated with the collaboration of two important historic figures, Barnet and Manning, their collaboration evidenced in the design of the complex. The building fabric demonstrates late nineteenth century approaches to the treatment of the mentally ill. The building complex is also an important visual element in the local area and contributes to the local identity and sense of place.

The Convalescent Cottages are of historic, aesthetic and social/cultural significance. They are part of the original asylum design and relate to the setting of the Kirkbride Block. They are fine works of architecture and craftsmanship. The group is of aesthetic significance as part of a major work of architecture and for its role as an integral part in the consciously picturesque landscape design.



Through compromised by additions (including land fill) the zone maintains sufficient integrity to retain its, albeit reduced, exceptional significance.

**ZONE 4 RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES**  
**INVENTORY OF INDIVIDUAL ELEMENTS**


<b>ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES</b>		
<b>KIRKBRIDE ITEMS</b>		
<b>ITEM Nos.</b> B1-B119  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Callan Park Mental Hospital  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Sydney College of the Arts	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1880-1884  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> James Barnet, built by Kerr & Lowe.	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>KIRKBRIDE ITEMS B1-B119</b>	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: I-J ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>	<p>Barent designed hospital based upon Manning's suggested model of St. Augustine's Hospital, Scotland, built in 1876. The design embraces the pavillion principal with free standing blocks connected by verandahs arranged to enclose "airing courts". The architectural style is Victorian Free Classical with Italiat details in the Tower. The layout symmetrically disposed the male and female wards on either side of the main central axis. Careful masonry detailing, a high standard of craftsmanship and homogeneous execution in materials, form, scale and texture give the block an imposing presence and remarkable coherence.</p> <p>Exteriors are characterised by as much variety as possible in planning, combining hipped roofs, square and faceted bays as well as a great variety in roof heights and building forms. This irregularity reduces the monumentality of the hospital's design. The sandstone blocks of the facade were largely quarried from the site. The facades in the main contain the same elements, white pointed plain faced ashlar, symmetrical windows with carved stone lintels and eared architraves, with separated highlight windows above. The verandahs that run around the buildings about the facade below highlight windows and form breezeways between buildings. Below the roofline metal ventilation grills, set in sandstone surrounds, ventilate roof spaces. There are no projections on the walls of the Circulating Verandahs, all sills, architraves and lintels are flush to protect patients. Verandah floors are largely paved with asphalt. Verandah columns are classically derived cast iron columns, some acting as downpipes.</p> <p>Interiors were designed as spacious, with high ceilings, and were furnished in a deliberately non-institutional manner. There have been later additions, some of which are intrusive, but the complex is virtually intact.</p>	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Exceptional	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Review of the conservation management plan for Kirkbride Block is required to provide updated comprehensive conservation policies and management guidelines.	





Plan of Kirkbride Block as at 1993 with levels of significance indicated, from 'Kirkbride Block, Rozelle Hospital, Conservation Plan, NSW Public Works, 1993.'



<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B1 (SCA LIBRARY)</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	KIRKBRIDE BLOCK
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Characteristic of Barnet pavilion style design. Located at eastern end of three southern dormitories. All three blocks (B1, B2 and B3) characterised by recessed facades and projecting wings and unified by joining breezeway. Ashlar masonry walls, hipped slate-covered roof with tall rendered chimneys. Three stories with single storey annex on southern façade. Cast iron grilles encasing lower portion of windows. Originally Male Ward 1 for 'Quiet and Convalescent' patients. Intrusive single storey addition at southern end constructed circa 1960. Windows modified east side where later addition removed.	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good generally, metal vents appear to have been replaced. Stonework requires repair and repointing, especially at base courses. East façade altered at southern end evidenced by large rendered section of wall and large modern windows.
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1882. Additions c.1948, and 1962.
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Public Works, <i>Kirkbride Block, Rozelle Hospital</i> , Conservation Plan, 1993.
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Exceptional
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Review of the conservation management plan for Kirkbride Block is required to provide updated comprehensive conservation policies and management guidelines.




<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B1A (FORMER INTRA-BOUNDARY WC)</b>	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	KIRKBRIDE BLOCK	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>	<p>Small single storey stone structure in the south eastern corner of the courtyard between B1 and B2. Slightly vaulted roof is covered with a cement topping. Door opening in north side, large window opening on west side with remains of timber window joinery.</p>	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Poor. Cement topping is deteriorating, building is generally neglected.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built circa 1883. Window opening on west side may be a later modification.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Public Works, <i>Kirkbride Block, Rozelle Hospital</i> , Conservation Plan, 1993.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Exceptional, only remaining INTRA-boundary wall wc, built as original part of Kirkbride.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Review of the conservation management plan for Kirkbride Block is required to provide updated comprehensive conservation policies and management guidelines.	


<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B2 (SCA CERAMICS)</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	KIRKBRIDE BLOCK
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> <p>Characteristic of Barnet pavilion style design. Two storey block with ashlar masonry walls and slate-covered hipped roof. Three stories at southern edge. Cast iron grilles encasing lower portion of windows. Intrusive cement rendered additions southern end. Originally Male Ward 2, 'Noisy and Violent'.</p>	
	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good generally. Stonework requires repair and repointing, especially at base courses.
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1882. Additions c.1948 and 1962/3
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Public Works, <i>Kirkbride Block, Rozelle Hospital</i> , Conservation Plan, 1993.
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Exceptional
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Review of the conservation management plan for Kirkbride Block is required to provide updated comprehensive conservation policies and management guidelines.


<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B2A (SCA Building 16 FOUNDATION ROOM)</b>	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	KIRKBRIDE BLOCK	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>	<p>Characteristic of Barnet pavilion style design. Single storey block. Originally Male Division Bath House.</p>	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good generally, metal vents appear to have been replaced. Stonework requires repair and repointing, especially at base courses.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1883. Additions c.1947 and extended 1962.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Public Works, <i>Kirkbride Block, Rozelle Hospital</i> , Conservation Plan, 1993.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Exceptional	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Review of the conservation management plan for Kirkbride Block is required to provide updated comprehensive conservation policies and management guidelines.	



<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B3 (SCA FILM AND DIGITAL ART)</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	KIRKBRIDE BLOCK
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b></p> <p>Characteristic of Barnet pavilion style design. Two storey block with three storey pavilion at southern end. Ashlar masonry walls, hipped slate-covered roof. Originally Male Ward 3. Cast iron grilles encasing lower portion of windows.</p> <p>Rendered surface on loading dock tower (later addition).</p>	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good generally stonework requires maintenance.
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1882. Additions 1947-1948 and Boiler Room added c.1963.
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Public Works, <i>Kirkbride Block, Rozelle Hospital</i> , Conservation Plan, 1993.
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Exceptional
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Review of the conservation management plan for Kirkbride Block is required to provide updated comprehensive conservation policies and management guidelines.


<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B4 AND B5 (SCA PHOTOMEDIA, FILM)</b>	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	KIRKBRIDE BLOCK	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>	<p>Forming important elements to the western facade the mass of these pavilion style buildings is broken by changing roof heights, advancing and receding planes and contrasting mortar, features characteristic of the all the Victorian Free Classical buildings in Barnet's design. The verandah roofs, consistently used in the Barnet design are raised at the wider portions. Two storey blocks. Originally Male Ward 4, 'Recent and Acute' (B4), and Male Ward 5 'Sick' (B5). Three stories at northern block.</p>	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good generally, metal vents appear to have been replaced. Stonework requires repair and repointing, especially at base courses on east side. Circulating verandah on courtyard side absent, needs replacing as a matter of priority.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1882. Alterations to WC's c.1936/c.1947, Alterations and additions c.1963.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Public Works, <i>Kirkbride Block, Rozelle Hospital</i> , Conservation Plan, 1993.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Exceptional	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Review of the conservation management plan for Kirkbride Block is required to provide updated comprehensive conservation policies and management guidelines.	






<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B4A (SCA BUILDING 18)</b>	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	KIRKBRIDE BLOCK	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>	<p>Single storey stone cottage building with brick extension and clerestory. Hipped slate-covered roof. Originally Male Division Attendants Mess Room. Boiler Stack constructed in 1884, located immediately adjacent. Other small buildings in South Service Court have located close by have since been demolished.</p> <p>Building is similar in appearance and form to B6A.</p>	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Generally good. Missing and perishing brick work, with rising damp evident.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1882, Nurse Mess Room. Among the first known extensions to the Kirkbride Block after construction. Additions in 1895 by Government Architect's Office under Walter Liberty Vernon.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Public Works, <i>Kirkbride Block</i> , <i>Rozelle Hospital</i> , Conservation Plan, 1993.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Exceptional	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Review of the conservation management plan for Kirkbride Block is required to provide updated comprehensive conservation policies and management guidelines.	

<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B4B (FORMER EXTRA-BOUNDARY WALL WC)</b>	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	KIRKBRIDE BLOCK	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>	<p>Low sandstone structure with flat roof covered with cement. The structure appears shorter and lower than in circa 1883 photographs, suggesting parts have been removed and the ground level in this section of the site has changed. Ventilation/window openings visible in early photographs have been blocked off.</p>	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair. Cement topping is deteriorating.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built circa 1883. .	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Public Works, <i>Kirkbride Block</i> , <i>Rozelle Hospital</i> , Conservation Plan, 1993.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Exceptional, only remaining extra-boundary wall wc, built as original part of Kirkbride.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Review of the conservation management plan for Kirkbride Block is required to provide updated comprehensive conservation policies and management guidelines..	


<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B6 &amp; B7 (SCA PAINTING &amp; PRINTMEDIA)</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	KIRKBRIDE BLOCK
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> <p>Mirroring Blocks B4 &amp; B5 the buildings form an important element in the western facade. The mass of these pavilion style buildings is broken by changing roof heights, advancing and receding planes and contrasting mortar, features characteristic of the all the Victorian Free Classical buildings in Barnet's design. The verandah roofs, consistently used in the Barnet design are raised at the wider portions. The blocks are two storeys in height.</p>	
<div>   </div>	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good.
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1881. Originally Female Ward 4, 'Recent and Acute' (78) & Female Ward 5, 'Sick' (79). Addition of WC's and new services in 1947 and 1957. Dry Cleaning unit, sorting room and porch added c.1964.
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Public Works, <i>Kirkbride Block, Rozelle Hospital</i> , Conservation Plan, 1993.
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Exceptional
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Review of the conservation management plan for Kirkbride Block is required to provide updated comprehensive conservation policies and management guidelines.


<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B6A (SCA BUILDING 25)</b>	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	KIRKBRIDE BLOCK	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>	<p>Single storey building with hipped slate-covered roof. Northern section is ashlar masonry; southern section (addition) is light coloured brick. Clerestory with hipped roof above main section of roof. Building is similar in appearance and form to B4A.</p>	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Generally good. Missing and perishing brick work, with rising damp evident.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1882, Nurse Mess Room. Among the first known extensions to the Kirkbride Block after construction. Additions in 1895 by Government Architects Office under Walter Liberty Vernon.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Public Works, <i>Kirkbride Block, Rozelle Hospital</i> , Conservation Plan, 1993.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Exceptional	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Review of the conservation management plan for Kirkbride Block is required to provide updated comprehensive conservation policies and management guidelines.	



<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B8 (SCA PRINTMEDIA)</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	KIRKBRIDE BLOCK
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> <p>Characteristic of Barnet pavilion style design. Western most of three 2 storey blocks constructed along the northern edge of the complex. Two storey block at northern courtyard with three storey portion at northern end. Encircling verandahs characteristic of the group.</p>	
	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good.
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1881. Originally female Ward 3, 'Intermediate'. Additions and alterations 1947/8. New dining room and servery enclosure of northern verandah c.1996.
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Public Works, <i>Kirkbride Block, Rozelle Hospital</i> , Conservation Plan, 1993.
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Exceptional
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Review of the conservation management plan for Kirkbride Block is required to provide updated comprehensive conservation policies and management guidelines.



<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B9</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	KIRKBRIDE BLOCK
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> <p>Characteristic of Barnet pavilion style design. Two storey block. Middle of three northern dormitories. Originally Female Ward 2. Three storeys at northern end of block. Cast iron grilles encasing lower portion of windows. Intrusive circa 1930s addition on east side. Intrusive addition between B8 and B9.</p>	
<div>   </div>	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good.
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1880-1884. Addition on east side circa 1947. Addition between B8 and B9 circa 1996.
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Public Works, <i>Kirkbride Block, Rozelle Hospital</i> , Conservation Plan, 1993.
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Exceptional
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Review of the conservation management plan for Kirkbride Block is required to provide updated comprehensive conservation policies and management guidelines. Remove later accretions, reconstruct fabric removed for their construction.




<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B10</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	KIRKBRIDE BLOCK
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> <p>Characteristic of Barnet pavilion style design. First of three 2 storey blocks constructed along the northern edge of the complex. The base course was built upon the natural rock and the sandstone blocks of the upper areas quarried from the surrounding site.</p>	
	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good.
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Northern section built 1880. Originally Female Ward 1, "Quiet and Convalescent". Southern section built 1882. Originally Mortuary. Later became Ward 10 with alterations to include Hairdressing Room c.1935, toilet block eastern side circa 1947.
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Public Works, <i>Kirkbride Block, Rozelle Hospital</i> , Conservation Plan, 1993.
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Exceptional.
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Review of the conservation management plan for Kirkbride Block is required to provide updated comprehensive conservation policies and management guidelines.

<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B12</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	KIRKBRIDE BLOCK
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Single storey building with slate roof. Original eastern section constructed of stone, later addition is constructed of brick. Timber framed window sashes reflect different periods of construction.	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good, largely intact. General maintenance required including the removal of cement pointing and repointing with lime mortar, repair and replacement of damaged roof slates and general stonework repairs. Leaf guards for gutters is recommended due to close proximity to willow tree.
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1883 Originally Female Division Mortuary. Addition between 1936-1958 at west end
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Public Works, <i>Kirkbride Block</i> , <i>Rozelle Hospital</i> , Conservation Plan, 1993.
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Exceptional
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Review of the conservation management plan for Kirkbride Block is required to provide updated comprehensive conservation policies and management guidelines.

<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B13, B13A (SYDNEY COLLEGE OF THE ARTS GALLERY 1 AND GALLERY 2)</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	KIRKBRIDE BLOCK
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Central block, formal entrance to hospital complex with rusticated columns and classical portico. Largely Victorian Free Classical in style and characteristic of Barnet design. Two storey block with four ornamental chimneys, formally the General Store, and long single storey structure facing the internal courtyard. Chimneys on the single storey section are less elaborate. Slate roofs with lead sheeting on bay windows on east (front) façade and window lintels simulate triangular pediments. Some internal details appear to be intact.	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good. Largely intact however repairs evident, especially to quoins. Several areas of roofing slate require replacement.
<b>HISTORY:</b>	General Store 1882, Administration Building 1883. (Note reconstructed date stone on portico dated 1883). Store facing central courtyard converted to Visitors Rooms c.1901. Roof terrace, concrete steps, garage and side porch accretions c. 1948-54.
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Public Works, <i>Kirkbride Block, Rozelle Hospital</i> , Conservation Plan, 1993.
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Exceptional.
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Review of the conservation management plan for Kirkbride Block is required to provide updated comprehensive conservation policies and management guidelines.



<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B14 (SYDNEY COLLEGE OF THE ARTS JEWELLERY &amp; OBJECT)</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	KIRKBRIDE BLOCK
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Characteristic of Barnet pavilion style design. Group of buildings at southern end comprised of original Gate Keepers lodge, Dispensers and Chief Attendant's Quarters, Workshops and Waiting Room. Central Block is Dispensers and Chief Attendant's Quarters, originally designed as a pair of two storey semi-detached houses, modelled to appear as one so as not to dominate the eastern range. Workshops and Waiting Room were located at the northern end of the group. Central block is two storeys high with single storey wings to north and south sides. Several additions and alterations evident, not all sympathetic. The former Cerebral Surgery & Research Unit was built along with additional Wards and facilities in 1956-7.	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good to average. Cement repairs are evident to original sandstone and several areas of stonework are severely deteriorating. Several downpipes and gutters have failed.
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1881. Additions in 1901 of General Store. Other alterations and additions 1954, 1956/7 Dispenser's and Chief Attendant's Quarters converted to Male Ward IX in 1927.
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Public Works, <i>Kirkbride Block</i> , <i>Rozelle Hospital</i> , Conservation Plan, 1993.
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Exceptional. 1956-7 additions intrusive.
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Review of the conservation management plan for Kirkbride Block is required to provide updated comprehensive conservation policies and management guidelines. Removal of accretions is desirable, in particular at the northern end.



<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B15</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	KIRKBRIDE BLOCK
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Characteristic of Barnet pavilion style design. Compact single storey building rectangular in plan with highlight windows only situated on the north, east and south facades. Detached from other blocks within Kirkbride.	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good, largely intact. General maintenance required including the removal of cement repointing and repointing with lime mortar, repair and replacement of damaged roof slates and general stonework repairs. Leaf guards for gutters are recommended due to close proximity to willow tree.
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1883 Originally Male Division Mortuary. Building relocated from original position north of Male Ward 1 (B1) within South Service Court to present location outside SE gateway in 1903 under direction of W.L. Vernon.
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Public Works, <i>Kirkbride Block</i> , <i>Rozelle Hospital</i> , Conservation Plan, 1993.
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Exceptional
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Review of the conservation management plan for Kirkbride Block is required to provide updated comprehensive conservation policies and management guidelines.






<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B17 &amp; B17A (SYDNEY COLLEGE OF THE ARTS WORKSHOP, Buildings 17, 19 and 31)</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	
	KIRKBRIDE BLOCK
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b></p> <p>Building B17A is characteristic of Barnet pavilion style design. Two storey sandstone building also incorporating double height space. Bulls eye window present in gable end and metal bracketed eaves exposed on southern façade. Single storey wing constructed at the northern end. Large infill walls and windows currently present following extensive alteration of the south façade.</p> <p>Building B17 is a single storey modern building of double height constructed from rendered brickwork with corrugated iron sawtooth roof.</p> <p>Later metal clad skillion addition constructed on north façade.</p>	
<div>   </div>	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good generally. Stonework requires maintenance (B17A).
<b>HISTORY:</b>	B17A built 1883, formerly Engine House and Smithy (Boiler House). B17 constructed as main kitchen block circa 1950, designed in Government Architect's Office under Cobden Parkes.
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Public Works, <i>Kirkbride Block</i> , <i>Rozelle Hospital</i> , Conservation Plan, 1993.
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	<p>B17A is exceptional.</p> <p>B17 is intrusive to courtyard setting, especially metal addition, when viewed from the north.</p>
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Review of the conservation management plan for Kirkbride Block is required to provide updated comprehensive conservation policies and management guidelines.





<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B21 (SCA GALLERY / CAFÉ / AUDITORIUM / LECTURE THEATRE)</b>	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	KIRKBRIDE BLOCK	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>	<p>Characteristic of Barnet pavilion style design, Free Classical in style. Central courtyard building, single storey to east with deep encircling corrugated iron verandah originally housing kitchen (original partly demolished). Adjoins double height central block, with clerestory. Apsidal termination of central space combined with stained glass allowed building to be used as a chapel. Former Recreation/Dining room. Pavilions to either side defined male/female recreation dinning rooms. Rounded bay to double height at western elevation. Noteworthy interior features and detailing.</p>	
		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	<p>Built 1882. Poorly adapted for use as air conditioned Theatre in 1964.</p> <p>Archways formerly fitted with roller shutters to enable flexible use of space, maybe the first example of such in Australia.</p>	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Public Works, <i>Kirkbride Block</i> , <i>Rozelle Hospital</i> , Conservation Plan, 1993.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Exceptional. Additions intrusive.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Review of the conservation management plan for Kirkbride Block is required to provide updated comprehensive conservation policies and management guidelines.	

<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B24 (SCA ADMINISTRATION)</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	KIRKBRIDE BLOCK
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Characteristic of Barnet pavilion style design. Part of central axis containing administration areas. Raised on a half basement, the western facade is Palladian in design, with a central three storey bow fronted block, two storey wings and set back one-storey wings. A sweeping verandah encircles to the first floor. The detailing is more ornate than the wards and reveals it to be part of the administration central axis.	
<div>   </div>	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good. Some reconstructed (1990s) fabric deteriorating on western verandah.
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1880. Originally Dispensary building (central three storey section), and Medical Officers Quarters. Enclosure of north west and south west verandahs, internal conversion for library and additional car port and store c.1948-54.
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Public Works, <i>Kirkbride Block, Rozelle Hospital</i> , Conservation Plan, 1993.
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Exceptional
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Review of the conservation management plan for Kirkbride Block is required to provide updated comprehensive conservation policies and management guidelines.


<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B27 (SCA PRINTMEDIA)</b>	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	KIRKBRIDE BLOCK	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>	<p>Characteristic of Barnet pavilion style design. Single storey building of domestic scale facing into northern courtyard.</p>	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	<p>Built 1880-1884 (1882 on carved date stone on building)</p> <p>Originally Female Division House.</p>	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Public Works, <i>Kirkbride Block</i> , <i>Rozelle Hospital</i> , Conservation Plan, 1993.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Exceptional	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Review of the conservation management plan for Kirkbride Block is required to provide updated comprehensive conservation policies and management guidelines.	


<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B29 (SCA SCULPTURE)</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	KIRKBRIDE BLOCK
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> <p>Characteristic of Barnet pavilion style design, displaying sensitive massing of the parts, made up of several smaller buildings it originally housed the laundry facilities and coal store to the north. Southern section with a glazed ventilation clerestory. Accretions added to buildings in north service courtyard including modern corrugated iron storage shed. Originally Wash House and Laundry.</p>	
<div>   </div>	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good.
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1881 (date inscription on building). Additions on east elevation.
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Public Works, <i>Kirkbride Block</i> , <i>Rozelle Hospital</i> , Conservation Plan, 1993.
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Exceptional
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Review of the conservation management plan for Kirkbride Block is required to provide updated comprehensive conservation policies and management guidelines.


<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>ADDITION TO B29</b>	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	KIRKBRIDE BLOCK	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>	<p>Modern corrugated iron addition with double roller shutter doors. Used as storage facility and sculpture shed in northern courtyard. Addition specific to current use by Sydney College of the Arts.</p>	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Modern structure added by present tenants- Sydney College of the Arts.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Public Works, <i>Kirkbride Block</i> , <i>Rozelle Hospital</i> , Conservation Plan, 1993.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	None. Intrusive with Kirkbride Block but it is recommended to retain while it serves a purpose for tenants.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain or remove. Photographically record prior to removal. If demolition occurs it should be undertaken in compliance with the policies and management guidelines of the Conservation Plan or the reviewed and updated conservation management plan for the Kirkbride Block.	


<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B29A (SCA BUILDING 20 – WATER TOWER)</b>	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	KIRKBRIDE BLOCK	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>	<p>Free standing service water tower. Used for housing water for backup supply and fire fighting. Water was pumped from underground tanks below main buildings into two cast iron tanks within tower. Sandstone construction. Decorative stone work mouldings, circular element on all facades, and double arch opening at Bell Tower. Copper ball and weather vein at top of pyramid shaped roof. Excellent example of the Victorian Italianate style, as opposed to the Victorian Free Classical style of the rest of Barnett's design. Remarkable stone detailing with year inscribed in Roman numerals.</p>	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1883. Was still storing water for the complex in 1993.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Public Works, <i>Kirkbride Block</i> , <i>Rozelle Hospital</i> , Conservation Plan, 1993.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Exceptional, with well detailed clock-opening and impressive scale and height, the tower may be unique in Australia.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Review of the conservation management plan for Kirkbride Block is required to provide updated comprehensive conservation policies and management guidelines.	



<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B30</b>	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>KIRKBRIDE BLOCK</b>	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>	<p>Building constructed to rear of but not attached to B2 and to the rear of but not attached to B3. Large shed-like structure clad in metal sheeting.</p>	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>		
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Site inspection; DPWS 1993	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrusive	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Preferable to remove. If removed record prior to demolition.	

<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B116 &amp; B119 (SYDNEY COLLEGE OF THE ARTS BUILDING 11)</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	KIRKBRIDE BLOCK
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>	<p>Characteristic of Barnet pavilion style design. Two storey wing at northern end with single storey structure towards Building B13, including some simply detailed chimneys. Several unsympathetic additions are present along the eastern façade. Verandah at the northern end is a later addition and contains a single storey infill building at the northern end.</p> <p>A sandstone addition matching the original details dated 1905 is located at the southern end. An unsympathetic rooftop addition has been introduced relatively recently.</p>
	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Building form is essentially intact, however several accretions have compromised integrity. General maintenance is required.
<b>HISTORY:</b>	<p>Built 1881, Medical Superintendent's Quarters (north wing). Female Nurses room added to west facade, facing northern courtyard c.1894 now demolished.</p> <p>Division Workshops and Waiting Room added 1901(single storey wing) known to have been in operation at this time, the first such facility in hospitals for the insane in NSW.</p> <p>Accretions added c.1948-54 and internal work 1965.</p>
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Public Works, <i>Kirkbride Block, Rozelle Hospital</i> , Conservation Plan, 1993.
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Exceptional. Additions intrusive.
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Review of the conservation management plan for Kirkbride Block is required to provide updated comprehensive conservation policies and management guidelines. Removal of intrusive additions desirable.

<b>ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES</b>		
<b>ITEM No. B4C</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE: Electrical substation</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> circa 1965  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B4C ELECTRICAL SUBSTATION</b>  GRID: H7 ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Pair of brick structures consisting of a square flat roofed building and an open court enclosed by high walls. Structure is similar to Item B513 in Zone 1.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Brickwork suggests it was constructed during the 1960s.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>		
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrusive.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, adapt or remove as practicable. If removed record prior to demolition taking place.	

ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES		
<b>ITEM No. B7B</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE: WC</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> CIRCA 1910-1920  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B7B WC</b>  GRID: i5-i6 ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Small building with walls constructed out of common bricks. Gabled roof covered with corrugated steel. Timber door and gable linings. Exposed rafter ends.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair. Roof lining is rusted.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Brickwork suggests it was built during the first third of the twentieth century. May have been constructed for the use of grounds staff.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>		
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Low. It is understood to provide evidence of past practices relating to site maintenance and care.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve.	



ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM & CONVALESCENT COTTAGES		
<p><b>ITEM Nos.</b> B211 and B212</p> <p><b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Male Convalescent Cottage (later Male Ward 6 C, Rehabilitation Unit / Industrial Therapy Unit); Building 56 Hospital Museum</p> <p><b>CURRENT USE:</b> Unoccupied</p>	<p><b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1885</p> <p><b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Barnet</p>	<p><b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> National Estate</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Trust</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register</p>
<p><b>BUILDING:</b></p> <p><b>LOCATION:</b></p>	<p><b>B211 &amp; B212</b></p> <p>GRID: G8 ZONE: 4</p>	
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b></p> <p>Single storey stone cottage, same style and detailing as Kirkbride with faceted bay and wide verandah, hipped slate roof. Carefully sited on curved platform, adjacent to Garry Owen, for views into and out of the site. Main verandah has asphalt lining to floor, cast iron columns similar to those in Kirkbride Block verandahs. Metal deck roof over south west verandah. Concrete addition on north façade is not sympathetic to the existing roof and building form. Further investigation is recommended to establish its origin. B212 is addition/link to Garry Owen (B213).</p>		
		
<p><b>CONDITION:</b></p>	<p>Largely intact, however average condition generally with some damp problems. General overall maintenance is required, including some repointing, window maintenance and some painting of timber elements. Stonework requires detailed attention as several figs lodged in joints must be removed immediately to avoid extensive and irreversible damage to fabric of exceptional significance. Verandah is also in need of maintenance and several vents are broken. A subsequent detailed evaluation of the building condition is recommended.</p>	
<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p>	<p>Built as part of Callan Park Hospital, cottage units were an innovative new concept in psychiatric care. Building linked to Garry Owen House by verandah and accommodated a dozen patients of the “better class”. Some unsympathetic minor additions but generally intact.</p>	


CALLAN PARK  
CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN



<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (42); JTCW; DPWS (1991)
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Exceptional. Major significance as a cottage ward of the original design. Fine work of architecture and craftsmanship. Important in original landscape design softening the formality of the Kirkbride unit in views from N.W. Demonstrates 1880s attitudes to psychiatric care, especially those of the "cottage hospital". Link to Garry Owen has low significance.
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	<p>Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter (including adaptation). Specific conservation management plan should be undertaken to recommend comprehensive conservation policies.</p> <p>In any adaptation conserve samples of each type of c. 1880 interior (consider with buildings B401 and B404). Avoid removing original fabric. Normal maintenance required with special attention to gutters and downpipes which should alleviate damp problem. Investigate cause of crack to west stairs (may be damp) and monitor cracking. Repairs to verandah required. Slate roof needs maintenance.</p>




**ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES**

<p><b>ITEM Nos.</b> B213</p> <p><b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Garry Owen House / Callan Park House (later Nurses' Training School); Building 57</p> <p><b>CURRENT USE:</b> Offices of the NSW Writer's Centre</p>	<p><b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1837 - 1839</p> <p><b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Built for John Ryan Brenan</p>	<p><b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Estate</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Trust</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register</li> </ul>
<p><b>BUILDING:</b></p> <p><b>LOCATION:</b></p>	<p><b>B213 GARRY OWEN HOUSE / NSW WRITER'S CENTRE</b></p> <p>GRID: H 8 ZONE: 4</p>	
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b></p> <p>Two storey stone house, walls rendered and marked to resemble stone, corrugated iron roof (formerly timber shingled). Formal, symmetrical composition. Timber windows with hoods (altered several times), timber and corrugated iron verandah (altered for asylum). Double timber entrance doors with elliptical fanlight and entablature over. Fine cedar joinery internally. Fine stone stair linked by stone wall to cottage ward B211. Unsympathetic flooring to verandah. Sited to take advantage of views of Iron Cove. There was a 4.87 m x 9.144 m diameter tank behind house which is probably now filled in.</p>		
<p><b>CONDITION:</b></p>	<p>Good, additions both sympathetic and unsympathetic but maintains integrity. Conservation and restoration works executed in the early 1990s.</p>	
<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p>	<p>Built possibly 1837- 1839 certainly by 1844. Adapted for use as asylum 1875. Further conversions 1885 to accommodate approximately 36 wealthier patients. Alterations c. 1934, 1965, plus various small additions. Early 1990s conservation works enabled NSW Writers Centre occupation.</p>	
<p><b>REFERENCES:</b></p>	<p>Leong (31); JTCW; DPWS (1991).</p>	
<p><b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b></p>	<p>Exceptional as original building on the site which gave its name to the hospital. Grand Victorian house and setting is rare survivor of early development of area. Fine design (though altered) with interiors of significance especially joinery, stair and dome. Potential archaeological site, former tank. Used as an asylum before construction of Kirkbride and fabric shows periods of adaptation. Presently used as the Writers Centre.</p>	
<p><b>GUIDELINES:</b></p>	<p>Specific conservation management plan required to recommend comprehensive conservation policies. Conserve according to the Burra Charter including adaptation. This does not mean the building has to be "restored". Many alterations have some significance. Avoid removing any original fabric, conserve historic interiors. Normal maintenance required. Maintain views from front (north) of house. If development uncovers former tank it should be left undisturbed or investigated archaeologically. Urgent work to gutters, down pipes, stormwater drains and termite control needed.</p>	


ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES		
<b>ITEM No. B294</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Industrial Therapy Unit; Building 55  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1970  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B294</b>  GRID: G-H8 ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Single storey industrial building. Metal panel walls and metal deck roof.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Average. Gutters and sections of wall cladding are rusting.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1970	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (33); JTCW; DPWS (1991)	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrusive. Minimal significance, highly intrusive in style and siting.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Demolish when possible. Any development in area must respect adjacent significant buildings especially character, scale and siting, and must conform to the requirements of the Callan Park Act. Record prior to removal.	

ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES			
<b>ITEM Nos.</b> B401 and B404  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Wards 7 and 8, Female Convalescent Cottages No. 1 & 2 (86), Ward 9 Male Convalescent Cottage No.3 (88), Wards 14 and 15  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Unoccupied		<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1882 Additions 1907 and c. 1950  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Barnet (original buildings)  Vernon (1907 alterations and additions)	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B401 and B404</b>		
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: I4-5    ZONE: 4		
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Three single storey stone cottages (B404 is comprised of 2 original cottages due to modification), same style and detailing as Kirkbride with half octagonal bays and wide flagged verandah on NW side, hipped slate roofs – some terracotta tile roofs replacing original. Verandah roofs are corrugated steel supported off cast iron columns. Carefully sited in curve on levelled platform for views into and out of site. Cement additions detailed to match existing protrudes on the east façade of Building B404.  Close inspection of buildings precluded due to vegetation growth and security fencing installed because of their condition.			
			
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Poor condition, in need of extensive repairs. Comprised by appalling alterations and additions. Original fabric largely intact. Buildings inhabited by domestic cats.		
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1882 as part of Callan Park Hospital, cottage units were an innovative new concept in psychiatric care, sympathetic additions 1907, unsympathetic additions c. 1950. Female Cottage Wards not occupied until 1891. 1907 Vernon approved the connecting of the three cottages by covered ways and other minor alterations and additions.		
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (25), MH2/25, JTCW, Public Works, <i>Kirkbride Block, Rozelle Hospital</i> , Conservation Plan, 1993, DPWS (1991)		
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Exceptional. Major significance as “cottage” wards of original design. Fine work of architecture and craftsmanship. Important in original landscape design providing foil for formality of Kirkbride in views from NW. Demonstrate 1880’s attitudes to psychiatric care, especially as cottages.		


<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	<p>Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles, including adaptation. Specific conservation management plan required to recommend comprehensive conservation policies and management guidelines.</p> <p>In short term, remove cats and other animals humanely and make weather and vermin proof as a matter of urgency. In any adaptation, conserve samples of each type of pre-1910 interior including the day room, dormitory, single room and avoid removing original fabric. If possible recover significance by removing unsympathetic additions so buildings can be seen as separate cottages and replacing terracotta tiles with slates. Establish a maintenance program for the buildings.</p>
--------------------	--


ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES		
<p><b>ITEM Nos.</b> B401 (south end)</p> <p><b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Cottage No.4 Male Ward. Later Block 19 then TB Ward 10, Building 88A, part Ward 15.</p> <p><b>CURRENT USE:</b> Unoccupied</p>	<p><b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1907</p> <p><b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Government Architect under Walter Liberty Vernon</p>	<p><b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> National Estate</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> National Trust</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register</p>
<p><b>BUILDING:</b></p> <p><b>LOCATION:</b></p>	<p><b>B401 (ADDITION)</b></p> <p>GRID: I5 ZONE: 5</p>	
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b></p> <p>Fourth cottage added to group. Same character as original three sections (B401, B402 and B404) despite being built 25 years later.</p>		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Condition as for B401 and B404.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built c. 1907. Drawings signed by Assistant Architect & W. L. Vernon, Government architect on 14.2.07. Conversion to TB Ward c.1946.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	MH2/376, 383. Leong (26), JTCW, DPWS (1991).	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	High. Significant as part of group.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	<p>Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles, including adaptation. Specific conservation management plan required to recommend comprehensive conservation policies and management guidelines.</p> <p>In short term, remove cats and other animals humanely and make weather and vermin proof as a matter of urgency. In any adaptation, conserve samples of each type of pre-1910 interior including the day room, dormitory, single room and avoid removing original fabric. Establish a maintenance program for the building.</p>	




ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES		
<b>ITEM No. B402</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Former Night Nurses Quarters (Later visitors' accommodation), Building 87 Ward 14X  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Vacant	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1893 – 1903. Additions c. 1907 and c. 1945  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> James Barnet George McRae (initial additions)	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B402 ROSE COTTAGE</b>  GRID: I5 ZONE: 5	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Original single storey building demonstrates similar style and detailing as B401 and B404. Second storey Federation style addition with pebble dash walls. Roof form may reflect original. Roof covered with slate, terracotta cappings to hips and ridges Vented gablets. Verandah joinery is not original. Timber framed multi paned windows. External pipe work on the north façade is intrusive.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Average to good condition. Inappropriate downpipe repairs (pvc).	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built between 1893 and 1903 (site plans) first floor added c. 1907 – drawings signed E. L. Drew, Assistant Architect and George McRae for Government architect on 12.10.07. Minor sympathetic addition c. 1945	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (26), MH2/384, PWD 4956?, JTCW, DPWS (1991)	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	High. Part of group but not so significant as part of picturesque setting (not seen from NW and not in curved formation). Demonstrates nurses' accommodation as part of original design.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Prepare a conservation management plan for the building. Early interiors may not survive (not inspected). Removal of accretions to reveal original external form would enhance significance, in addition to rationalisation of external pipework.	



ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES		
<p><b>ITEM No. B403</b></p> <p><b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Kitchen Block &amp; Convalescent Cottage Visitors Room. Later Occupational Therapy Unit, Building 86A Ward 14 Annex</p> <p><b>CURRENT USE:</b> Vacant</p>	<p><b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1882 – c.1892</p> <p><b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Barnet</p>	<p><b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> National Estate</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Trust</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register</p>
<p><b>BUILDING:</b></p> <p><b>LOCATION:</b></p>	<p><b>B 403</b></p> <p>GRID: I5 ZONE: 4</p>	
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b></p> <p>Single storey stone building with hipped slate roof. Timber framed double hung windows. Appears to have been built in conjunction with cottages B401 and B404.</p> <p>Intrusive lightweight addition included at the rear.</p>		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair but compromised by alterations and additions. Stonework maintenance required.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Originally Kitchen Block for cottages constructed c.1882. Visitors Rooms constructed as separate structure c.1892. Altered and added to sympathetically in 1907 and unsympathetically c. 1950. Note original building may have been replaced by the rectangular building at a later stage (DPWS 1993 Vol.2:80)	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (25), JTCW, DPWS (1991)	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Moderate. Part of group with B401 and B404. Significance reduced by alterations and additions.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Early interiors may not survive (not inspected). Removal of accretions to reveal original external form would enhance significance.	

ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES		
<b>ITEM No. B487</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Pumping Station, Building 85B  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Unused	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Kirkbride period  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B487</b>  GRID: J4 ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Small square stone building in same style as Kirkbride Block. Fine stonework. Hipped roof with central roof ventilator. Roofs of both covered with corrugated steel that appears to be relatively recent installation. Surrounded by chain wire fence.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Not known. Appears to be part of original scheme and possibly linked to original sewerage system.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	DPWS 1991	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Moderate. Possibly a component of the original Asylum design and if so indicates design of original sewerage system.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Initiate regular maintenance program.	

ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES	
<p><b>ITEM No. B488</b></p> <p><b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Former Female Admission, Wards 12 &amp; 13. Later Female Ward 6. Buildings 84, 85</p> <p><b>CURRENT USE:</b> Vacant</p>	<p><b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> circa 1939</p> <p><b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown</p> <p><b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> National Estate</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> National Trust</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register</li> </ul>
<p><b>BUILDING:</b></p> <p><b>LOCATION:</b></p>	<p><b>B488 WARDS 12 &amp; 13</b></p> <p>GRID: I4 ZONE: 4</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b></p> <p>Two and three storey liver brick building with careful brick detailing including curved corners, sills, soldier course over windows, entry portal with 3 reveals of bull-nose brick, hipped roof with glazed terra cotta tiles, double hung, multi-paned timber windows, some long horizontal glass areas, timber slatted eaves details.</p> <p>Minor alterations evident.</p>	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair condition. Steel lintels over windows rusting and damaging brickwork. Rainwater has damaged walls in the past.
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built c. 1939
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (23, 24), MH/405-18, JTCW, DPWS (1991).
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrusive to planning of original Kirkbride buildings and unsympathetically detailed. Low architectural significance, well constructed consistently designed building of period.
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Preferable to retain and conserve but if replaced consider relationship to B401 and B404 (Wards 14 and 15) and Kirkbride is sitting on curved terrace and visible in "picturesque" views of site in arc from the NE to NW. Normal maintenance required especially gutters, brickwork and steel lintels over windows. If removed record prior to demolition. New development and must conform to the requirements of the Callan Park Act.


ZONE 4 RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES		
<b>ITEM No. B696</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> WCs, Building 96  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Unused	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Circa 1960  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> NA	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B696 WC</b>  GRID: I 8 ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Single storey brick building with tiled hipped roof.  See JTCW		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair - interior has been stripped of fitments but retains tiles on floor and walls.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Constructed circa 1960	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Site inspection, DPWS (1991)	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrusive	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, remove as practicable. Currently subject to vandalism and neglected. If removed, record prior to demolition. If replaced, the new building must conform to the requirements of the Callan Park Act.	




**ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES**

<b>ITEM No. B701</b>		<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1916	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Stables (later Plumbers); Building 43, Fitters Workshop		<b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> George McRae	
<b>CURRENT USE:</b> Unoccupied			
<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B701</b>		
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: G-H9 ZONE: 4		
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Single storey u-shaped Federation Free-Style building, grey/brown brick buttresses and window surrounds with quoins and arch-pebble dash walls. Double hung timber windows each sash divided into 6 panes. Smaller windows to horse stalls. Gable ends with parapets and bulls eye windows. Corrugated iron roof with fine timber and metal ventilator, vented timber eaves. Unsympathetic brick utilitarian extension to eastern wing. Visual relationship to B702.			
			
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Average – poor. Crack in SW and SE corner and on west facade, gutter on south side missing and water is laying on ground below causing rising damp, chicken wire is rusting within ventilation holes and several window panes are broken on various facades. West gable damaged at parapet. Roof ventilator deteriorating. The extension of the east wing exhibits large areas of cracked brickwork and timber details are in need of painting.		
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built c.1916 presumably when stables moved from Kirkbride Unit. Unsympathetic additions to east. Stables and cart sheds located in the south service court, converted to workshops and stores.		
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (36) MH2/378 JTCW DPWS (1991), Site inspection		
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	High. One of a group of utility/farm buildings demonstrating early use of the site and contributing to the pastoral character of the area. Well designed, detailed and built Edwardian building, well sited and of aesthetic value.		
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Undertake repair works (including roof and rainwater goods) using appropriate materials, profiles and methodologies as a matter of priority. Sympathetic adaptive reuse is required.		




ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES		
<p><b>ITEM Nos.</b> B702</p> <p><b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Stables and Cart Shed: Building 43A, Store</p> <p><b>CURRENT USE:</b> Unoccupied.</p>	<p><b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1901</p> <p><b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown</p>	<p><b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> National Estate</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> National Trust</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register</p>
<p><b>BUILDING:</b></p> <p><b>LOCATION:</b></p>	<p><b>B702</b></p> <p>GRID: H9 ZONE: 4</p>	
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b></p> <p>Single storey square building with hipped corrugated iron roof topped by timber and metal ventilator. Walls pebble dash over brick and (over doors) timber lath. Slit windows to horse stalls. Door on south side crudely altered with poor brick infill. Gutters, downpipes recently replaced.</p>		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Poor. Major cracking to external plaster finish, battens revealed and timber elements deteriorating. Roof is rusting.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built about 1900? Reputedly stable and cart shed (plan confirms this) and at one time ambulance, then storage.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (84), a shed in about this location appears on the 1903 site plan; DPWS (1991)	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Moderate. One of a group of utility/farm buildings demonstrating the early use of the site and contributing to the pastoral character of the area. Example of vernacular style out-buildings.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Undertake repairs to deteriorating building fabric as a matter of priority, using appropriate materials, profiles and methodologies. Replace pvc downpipes with galvanised steel downpipes with appropriate profile. Sympathetic adaptive reuse is required.	

ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES		
<b>ITEM No. B703</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Former mortuary, Building 52, Electrician's workshop, support services.  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1955  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>	B703	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: H9 ZONE: 4	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good.	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Single storey "sandstock" brick building with terracotta tiled roof. Aluminium framed windows a later modification. Gable ends clad with weatherboard lining and contain louvred vents. Recessed porches with cement render wall linings. Porch with metal roofing and finial is a later addition.		
<b>HISTORY:</b>	1955	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	JTCW Leong (47); DPWS (1991)	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Neutral	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle, replace or remove as practicable. If replaced buildings should be small scale and compatible in character but must conform to the requirements of the Callan Park Act. Record prior to demolition.	

ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES		
<b>ITEM No. B704</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Staff Amenities Block, Building 53 Storage - ITU  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1963  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B704 ITU CENTRE</b>  GRID: H8 ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Single storey brick building with low-pitched gabled metal deck roof and extensive aluminium windows. Building is T shaped in plan. Vertical metal louvres and a verandah provide sun protection on west side.		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good condition generally, with some verandah railings removed. General maintenance required if retained.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1963	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (32) JTCW; DPWS (1991)	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrusive. Minimal significance, part of development of site, intrusive in style and setting.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle or preferably replace or remove. Any development should be small scale, or broken up into small units, and compatible in character to Kirkbride, and must conform to the requirements of the Callan Park Act. If removed record prior to demolition.	



ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES			
<b>ITEM No. B705</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Male Attendant's Quarters (94) (later Neurophysiological Lab).  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Unoccupied		<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1895  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Government Architect's Office under Walter Liberty Vernon	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B705</b>		
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: H-I 9 ZONE: 4		
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Single storey brick building with unglazed terracotta tiled roof. Federation Queen Anne in style, with superior brickwork with red brick band just above window sill height and to chimney. Double hung timber windows with upper sash having 9 panes. Rafters with shaped ends exposed in eaves. Verandah with turned columns recessed under main roof. Separate bathroom wing. Minor unsympathetic alterations including internal alterations, removal of shutters, concrete slab on front verandah, unsympathetic enclosure of link to bathroom. Circa 1950 kiosk adjacent to building has been demolished.			
			
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Poor but generally intact, requires extensive maintenance. Roof tiles are relatively recent. Openings boarded over. Interiors not inspected.		
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1895, addition and conversion to Neurophysiological Laboratory c.1963.		
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (35), MH2/ 377, JTCW, DPWS (1991), (DPWS) 1993		
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	High. Early addition to Callan Park Hospital. Well designed, detailed and built domestic scale Federation building by Government architect W.L. Vernon. Unobtrusively sited. First named structure constructed outside the Kirkbride Block.		
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Now neglected and subject to vandalism. Urgently requires inspection for and treating termites and installation of gutters, downpipes and stormwater drain connections.		

ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES		
<p><b>ITEM Nos.</b> B706, B707 and B708</p> <p><b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Bomb Shelter</p> <p><b>CURRENT USE:</b> Unoccupied</p>	<p><b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1940</p> <p><b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown</p>	<p><b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> National Estate</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> National Trust</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register</p>
<p><b>BUILDING:</b></p> <p><b>LOCATION:</b></p>	<p><b>B706, B707 and B708</b></p> <p>GRID: H9, H7-8 ZONE: 4</p>	
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b></p> <p>Long rectangular flat roofed, brick and concrete structures. Windows in one elevation, doors in another.</p>		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Average	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	c. 1940	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Site inspection, DPWS (1991).	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Moderate. Indicative of provisions for war.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, remove as practicable. Note other bomb shelters elsewhere on site (B293, B601, BB498, B510). Some are intrusive elements. Retain one as example at minimum. Record any shelters that are to be removed.	





ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES		
<p><b>ITEM Nos.</b> B709 to B719 inclusive</p> <p><b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Residences &amp; Garages</p> <p><b>CURRENT USE:</b> Unoccupied</p>	<p><b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c.1960-1965</p> <p><b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> NA</p>	<p><b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> National Estate</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> S170 List</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> National Trust</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register</p>
<p><b>BUILDING:</b></p> <p><b>LOCATION:</b></p>	<p><b>B 711 – LILYFIELD COTTAGE NO. 4; B 712 – LILYFIELD COTTAGE NO. 5; B 713 – GLEBE COMMUNITY HEALTH; B 717 - PARKVIEW; B 718 - ROSELLA; B 719 – PINE; ASSOCIATED GARAGES B 709, B 710, B 714, B 715, B 716.</b></p> <p>GRID: J8, J9 ZONE 3, I9, I10 ZONE: 4</p>	
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b></p> <p>Light yellow-brown brick houses with pitched tile roofs and gables, simple rectangular plan. Similar to dwellings elsewhere on site (B397, B398, B492, B493).</p> <p>Federation era brick and stone gate portal (photograph at left) attached to garage B714. Boundary wall is high in the vicinity of the garage.</p>		
 		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good generally	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built c. 1960-1965	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (80), DPWS (1991)	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	<p>Dwellings and garages intrusive, especially with regards to their siting in relation to the Kirkbride Block and the visual prominence from Balmain Road.</p> <p>Stone portal has high heritage significance as evidence of rebuilt wall configuration along Balmain Road.</p>	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	<p>Retain, recycle, or remove dwellings and garages as practicable. If removed record prior to demolition. Any replacement buildings must conform to the requirements of the Callan Park Act.</p> <p>Retain and conserve gate portal according to Burra Charter principles.</p>	

## LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS


ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES			
<b>ITEM No. 2A</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Boundary wall  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Boundary wall		<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>	<b>2A BOUNDARY WALL</b>		
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: H10, I10, J ZONE: 4		
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Brick wall approximately 0.5 metres high with a section including a Federation era gate portal approximately 2 metres high opposite Alberto Street.			
			
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Intact. Brickwork is cracking in places.		
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Original high timber paling boundary fence was replaced when boundary wall built and gates relocated. Wall height generally reduced in 1950s or 1960s following a Royal Commission.		
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study, plans 1912, photos 1903.		
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Existing low wall is significant because it represents the design intent of the original wall/fence, i.e. enclosing the hospital. The high sections of wall are significant as early replacements of the original fence.		
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Preserve high sections at the entrance opposite Alberto Street. Preserve existing wall or construct new wall or fence to maintain the original design intent of a strong boundary definition and physical barrier.		

<b>ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 2B</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1890s/1910s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>2B DOUBLE TREE ROW ON BOUNDARY</b>	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: H10, I10, J9 ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Double row of Port Jackson Figs and Brush Box		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair to good.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Likely that Port Jackson Figs at 12 metre centres added in 1890s to original Moore plantings of Pines and Moreton Bay Figs in 'spiny' formation (triangular or alternating row layout). Moore's plantation removed by 1912 tram line and remaining Port Jackson Fig row added.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant because it represents the design intent of the original plantation, to provide visual screening and a parkland setting.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Over time replace dying trees with Port Jackson Fig and some Radiata Pines throughout to reinstate height. Improve vigour of existing trees and carry out tree surgery. Further research recommended. In addition to theses actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigate cause of poor growth. Improve conditions and carry out tree surgery on existing trees to remain.</li> </ul> Remove alternate trees and dying trees and replace with <i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> and <i>Pinus radiata</i> to re-establish original Moore character of alternating Figs and Pine. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure lower branches pruned to allow glimpses of Kirkbride.</li> </ul>	


ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES		
<b>ITEM No. 2C</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Cricket ground  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Open space	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>2C CRICKET GROUND</b>  GRID: I9, J9 ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Rectangular grassed field approx 100 metres x 80 metres, part intruded on by 1960s residences and yards. Adjoins Balmain Road. Natural surface deformation (low mound) has rendered it unusable for formal sport.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Area largely intact but in poor condition.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Former asylum recreation ground with cricket field, bowling green, tennis court and at western end, on low elevated grass, terrace and an ornate pavilion replaced by existing 1960s residences.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study, Series c.1903 photos and site plan1903, 1893, Leong Thesis.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as design element – open space offsetting mass of Kirkbride and framing foreground views. Medical and Architectural significance as design element illustrating Kirkbride Theory – i.e. recreational activity as therapy.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Preserve the open space character and shape which reflect former use and maintain views to Kirkbride across this space. Suitable for adaptation to new use compatible with significance and preferably reflecting original use as a recreation ground.	

ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES		
<b>ITEM No. 2D</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> circa 1893  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Possible planting at direction of Charles Moore	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>2D CAMPHOR LAUREL ROW &amp; EMBANKMENT</b>  GRID: I9, J8    ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Single Camphor Laurel row along edge of cricket ground. Embankment edge is flat in places ranging to uniform steep grass embankment with the trees at the top.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Some trees missing and existing trees stunted and in poor condition.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Originally designed in 1893 during time of Charles Moore as edge to cricket ground.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study: Photos c1890, c1903, c1920s. Site plans 1893 + 1903.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as a design element illustrating edge definition of space – major design principle in this original scheme	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Investigate reason for poor condition of trees. If rectification is inappropriate or natural conditions are the cause, replan with substitute species at similar spacings. Maintain filtered views to Kirkbride through tree row. Maintain filtered views to Kirkbride through tree row. Maintain simple form and surface of grass embankment sight lines from road to cricket ground. Original plantings adjoining the pavilion were of peppercorns and these may be more vigorous in this locality.	



ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES		
<b>ITEM No. 2E</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1880s-1900s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Plantings by Charles Moore	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>2E TREE GROUP ON KNOLL AREA</b>  GRID: H9, H10, I10 ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Mixed species groups of large trees including but not limited to:- Silky Oak, Bunya Pine, Camphor Laurel, <i>Podocarpus celtis</i> sp, <i>Pinus radiata</i> , Port Jackson Fig, <i>Ficus hillii</i> , and <i>Cedrus</i> sp.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Many trees require urgent tree surgery	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Original 1880s-1890s planting probably by Charles Moore with later additional planting in early 1900s, located around enclosing western end of cricket ground and tennis court. Originally more extensive.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study: Interpretation of c1903 photos and 1930 aerial photo and site investigation.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as expression of prominent visual element. Scientifically and historically significant as collection of species typical of early plantings.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Maintain existing planting carry out tree surgery urgently. Remove dead and dying trees and replace with species sympathetic to original species selection and layout.	


ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES		
<b>ITEM No. 2F</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> circa 1880s-1890s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Planting attributed to <b>Charles Moore</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>2F TREE GROUP SOUTH OF BUILDING B705</b>  GRID: H9 ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Mixed species group including but not limited to Hoop Pine, Dragons Blood Tree, Lily-pilly, Cherry Guava in random formation.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Many trees in need of urgent tree surgery. Intensity of original planting largely lost but planting could be expanded.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Original c1880-1890s planting probably by Charles Moore in association with the temporary asylum building now removed. Originally more extensive and with some later additions likely.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study: Interpretation of 1930 aerial photo and site investigation.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as remnant of original design.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Maintain existing trees. Carry out tree surgery urgently. Remove dead dying trees and replace with species sympathetic to original species selection and layout. Where opportunity arises, expand the planting to former scale as indicated in 1930 aerial photo.	

ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES			
<b>ITEM No. 2G</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>		<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c1880s, supplementary planting 1920s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>	<b>2G TREE GROUP SOUTH OF KIRKBRIDE BLOCK</b>		
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: H8, I18 ZONE: 4		
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Approximately lineal plantings of mixed species including; Plum pint, Port Jackson Fig, <i>Magnolia Grandiflora</i> and avenue of Camphor laurel to the side entry of Garry Owen.			
<div></div> <div></div>			
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Reasonable condition, some trees need urgent tree surgery. Maintains strong design integrity.		
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Original garden area above Kirkbride Wall. Layout suggests original ‘spinnny’ formation of Port Jackson Figs over other trees including Magnolia, later overlaid with Plum Pine Camphor laurel row in late 1920s.		
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. 1893 Site Plan, 1930 aerial photo and site observation by C. Burton		
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as original design element, backdrop to the Kirkbride Block and historically demonstrates successive layers of planting, each building upon an earlier design.		
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Maintain existing planting. Carry out tree surgery urgently. Any future tree replacements should be of the same species as that lost.		

<b>ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 2H</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>2H OLIVE TREE ROWS AND INDIVIDUALS</b>  GRID: G10, H10 ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Small trees in lineal formation but at close and random spacings or as individuals. Primarily Olives with some Lime and Eucalyptus.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Most trees in poor condition but strongly contributes to integrity of original farm development.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Self sown trees along farm fence lines. Possibly seeded from planted Olives and remnant Eucalyptus. This site was developed for the asylum farm from 1875/6 up to the 1950s but layouts have changed over time. These trees reflect 1950 nursery layout. Tree rows and planting were originally more extensive.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. 1950 aerial photo. <i>Evening News</i> 7.7.1876 and site plans 1893, 1903, 1951.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as reflection of horticultural use and layout, as record of need for asylums to produce their own food income and as a major contributor to the distinctive landscape character of the area.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Maintain individual trees in healthy condition and those were are features in framing views to original stables and original ambulance building. New development should retain open space. Maintain aesthetic qualities of existing landscape and be sympathetic to character of former use and to significance generally. Eucalyptus and Olives should be prominent in future plantings.	


<b>ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 21</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDE</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>21 INDIVIDUAL EUCALYPTUS</b>  GRID: G9 ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Individual Eucalyptus, some of substantial proportions scattered around area.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Variable condition from good to poor.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Indigenous species regrown from original trees most of which were cleared by early 1900s.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. Aerial photos 1930 and 1952.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as rare remnants of indigenous vegetation of this local area. Valuable seed source of original genetic stock.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Maintain large trees in reasonable condition and collect seed and install in seed bank for future revegetation works on site and locally. Carry out tree surgery urgently.	



<b>ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 2J</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Earth platform to Garry Owen and paths	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>2J GARRY OWEN PATHS &amp; EMBANKMENT</b>  GRID: H8 ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Earth fill platform extending in front of house and extended in an arc in front of cottage with sloped grass embankment. Concrete path network in front of Garry Owen and connecting path to cottages.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Embankment is substantially intact. No visible evidence of original path layout.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Original embankment built in c1840s as platform for house and extended in 1880s to accommodate cottage. Existing path layout established 1903c and 1930.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. Interpretation of aerial photo – 1930 and c1903	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Terrace Embankment significant as a design device, reflecting high value of outlook and concept of imposing the house and its immediate surroundings onto the land form as a design and social statement. Existing paths are intrusive to the architectural character of the Estate period.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Preserve and maintain embankment. Remove existing path network and reconstruct path/carriageway and garden layouts as near as possible to original estate period shown in photo c1903 (p137. LSc thesis). Adapt where necessary to fit modern use but retain sympathy to significance.	

ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES	
<b>ITEM No. 2K</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Part of road network	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Original alignment altered 1950s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>
<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register	
<b>ITEM:</b>	<b>2K CENTRAL AVENUE (PART ONLY)</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: F9, G8-11    ZONE: 4
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Existing kerbed and guttered bitumen road.	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Original fabric not visible.
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Original 1840s alignment altered after 1952, and most likely during 1959/61 period of construction. Entrance gate and turning circle most likely redesigned in 1920 when boundary moved inward.
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. Site plans 1851, 1873. Aerial photographs 1930 and 1952.
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Existing alignment is significant only in that it is a reflection of the original alignment of the Garry Owen carriage drive area of original ground entrance.
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Where opportunity arises reconstruct original serpentine alignment and main entrance on Balmain Road. In the light of new hospital developments which will overlay part of the carriage drive it is important to look for, and document evidence of the original fabric during construction. Reconstruct entrance area on Balmain Road (adapted to modern use as necessary) as close as possible to original 1840s layout and planting.


<b>ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES</b>		
<b>ITEM No.</b> 2L  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Car park	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Possibly 1960s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>2L CARPARK</b>  GRID: G10 ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Bitumen carpark overlaying parkland.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>		
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Possibly built in 1960s	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Highly intrusive element visually and n terms of design.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Remove and reinstate grass and boundary plantations and tree rows.	

<b>ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 2J</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>2M INDIVIDUAL PALMS</b>  GRID: G9,G10 ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Two palms planted close together.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good condition. Original context no longer exists.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Formation suggests symbolic planting however no evidence located	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Possible significance as formal planting however no reference or evidence of this found.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Transplant to Broughton Hall gully area or other suitable location.	


<b>ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 2N</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Planted in 1980s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>2N YOUNG RECENT MELALEUCA ROWS</b>  GRID: G9 ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Row of <i>Melaleuca sp</i>		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Healthy	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Planted in 1980s	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Planting intrusive on architectural and aesthetic significance of the area. Not indigenous to the area, or reflecting character of indigenous species or early introduced species.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Transplant to a location off Rozelle Hospital grounds.	





<b>ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 20</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1880s - circa1920s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>20 REMNANTS OF ROADS &amp; EDGES</b>  GRID: H9, H10, I10 ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Sandstone kerbs and road base material or existing road, with substantial length buried and areas of road base material only slightly below surface.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Physical form of road or small remnants part covered.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	These elements reflect former road pattern existing from late 1920s to 1950s.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study, aerial photos 1930 and 1952.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as elements of original design and later layers of development.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Undertake basic archaeological investigation and documentation prior to disturbing this area or as opportunity. Retain any intact materials for re-use elsewhere in their present location in future layouts. The new entry road proposed in this area in the Open Space Management Plan should reflect previous alignments, and pastoral character and minimise disturbance of the landform and significant tree groups and rows.	


ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES	
<b>ITEM No. 2Q</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1840s and 1880s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> <b>1880s plantings</b> <b>representative of Charles Moore.</b>
<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register	
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>2Q INDIVIDUAL TREES AND GARDENS</b>  GRID: H8 ZONE: 4
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Individual trees in lawn on the embankment in front of Garry Owen.	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Plants of variable condition. Older trees need extremely urgent surgery.
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Tree Magnolia, Bunya Pine, Coral Tree, Cypress and possibly Privet reflect 1840s species. Selection is typical of C. Moore species selection.
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. c. 1903 photos.
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Individual trees from original estate or Asylum plantings are of significance. Newer plantings and gardens are intrusive.
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Carry out urgent tree surgery. Where original trees cannot be restored to health replace with same species. Remove native garden planting in front of cottage and replace with c.1900 species. Carry out further research to identify original planting and restore as far as practical. Over time restore sight lines to Iron Cove.



ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES		
<b>ITEM No. 2R</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>2R REMNANTS OF ROADS AND EDGES</b>  GRID: G9 ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Sandstone kerbs		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fragmented remnants visible, section of kerb part buried.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Road networks and pavements from horticultural development of area between 1876 and 1950s.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as evidence of former development.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Investigate extent of remnants and photographically document. Retain materials for re-use as practicable.	

<b>ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 2S</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Garden ornament	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Understood to have been carved by a patient.	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>2S CARVED PEDESTAL</b>  GRID: H9 ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Carved head on sandstone pedestal with separate decoratively carved sandstone bird bath dish.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Intact. Some stone damage.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Face probably carved by a patient. Dish from other source	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as a substantial work by early asylum patients.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Preserve. If necessary relocate to a place that reflects its significance such as within the Kirkbride Block courtyards. Conserve stonework, reconstruct damaged sections.	


ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES		
<b>ITEM No. 3A</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1870s/1880s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> James Barnet and F N Manning	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>3A EARTH PLATFORM</b>  GRID: I-J, 5-8 ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Rectangular terrace formed from cut and fill on natural rocky spur. Grassed surface with steep uniform grassed embankments traversed by sandstone steps, at the west forming Ha Ha walls and treed at north end.		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Intact	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Major element in original asylum design resulting from collaboration of J. Barnet and F.N. Manning following Kirkbride principles.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Major significance as a designed setting for the Kirkbride Block and as a fine example of site design reflecting the natural land form and as the work of prominent figures. J. Barnet and C. Moore.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Maintain uniform grass surfaces. No future development should break into the embankments on the east or west. Maintain outlook from top of platform.	




<b>ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 3B</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Part of road network	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>3B KIRKBRIDE WAY &amp; NORTH CIRCUIT</b>  GRID: J7-8, K6    ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Kerbed and guttered bitumen access road on top of embankment with one central turning circle and parking area offset from the first road along bottom of embankment.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Intact	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Second turning circle added to original James Barnet design.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. 1893 site plan	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Kirkbride way intruded upon by later addition of second turning circle and car parking area. Significant as major original asylum design element still in use.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Remove second turning circle and paved area, restrict/remove car parking in front of the Kirkbride block. Preserve original roads. If appropriate return Kirkbride Way to gravel surface or similar character.	


<b>ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES</b>	
<b>ITEM No. 3C</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Steps	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1880-1885  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>
<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register	
<b>ITEM:</b>	<b>3C STEPS</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: I5, K6, J7    ZONE: 4
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  On Kirkbride Way, two flights of sandstone steps with decorative pedestal relating to Kirkbride Block. On Central Avenue stairs of 2 steps each with carved balustrade original treads overlaid with concrete.	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Steps on Kirkbride Way intact, steps on Central Avenue substantially intact to part intact.
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built as part of original asylum design 1880-85
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study.
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as original asylum design elements. Integrity of steps on Central Avenue undermined by deterioration / lack of associated pathways.
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Preserve steps on Kirkbride Way. Restore steps on Central Avenue.


ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES		
<b>ITEM No. 3D</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Garden ornament	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>3D SUNDIAL</b>  GRID: J7 ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Sandstone pedestal, sundial blade missing. Located in northern court between Buildings B9 and B10, Kirkbride Block. Forms the base for "found" stone carving.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Pedestal intact	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Originally located in island of central turning Circle in Kirkbride Way.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. Shown in c. 1920 photo-panorama.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as representative of early 1900s garden 'artefact'/ furniture and early time keeping instrument.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Relocate in former position and reconstruct sundial blade. Conserve stone carving presently placed on pedestal.	

ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES		
<b>ITEM No. 3E</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Lamp standard.	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Circa 1885  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>3E STANDARD LIGHT</b>  GRID: K6 ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Decorative cast iron post and light fitting.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Glazed lantern at top of standard has been damaged and top removed.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Installed in the time of construction of the Kirkbride Block	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study, Site inspection 1880s photo held at Public Works and State Records	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as only remaining gas light on Kirkbride Platform	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Reconstruct missing elements. Install reconstructed light standards on eastern side of Kirkbride Block as shown in early photographs.	

ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES		
<b>ITEM No. 3F</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1880s-1890s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>3F WARD COURTYARDS</b>  GRID: I6-7-8 ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Courtyards for male and female wards with verandahs, enclosing walls, path networks and lawn. Some with original trees, Camphor Laurel and palms remaining.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Some substantially intact, others in poor condition.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Originally laid out following completion of Kirkbride Block in 1885. Probably laid out in 1890s wave of landscape works.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as original asylum design demonstrating character of ward courtyards and the use of gardens as therapy.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Preserve representative samples of courtyard path networks and over time reconstruct garden areas to early 1900s character.	





<b>ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 3G</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1890s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>3G CHAPEL COURTYARD</b>  GRID: I7 - J7    ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Grassed courtyard enclosed by verandahs with central chapel. Individual plants located at wide intervals along edges. Plants include palms, <i>cordyline</i> , <i>cotoneaster</i> and Dragon's blood. Shade structure and paving northern side.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>		
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Established in late 1890s.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. c. 1903 photo	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as representative of original design concept however individual plants not significant.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Document existing fabric prior to any redevelopment. New development should be sympathetic to this original design concept.	

<b>ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 3H</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Planted circa 1890s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>3H TREE GROUPS AT SOUTH GATE</b>  GRID: J8 ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Peppercorn and brush box planted around original morgue.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good to fair	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Planted about 1890s	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. c. 1903 photo	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as original plantings and new plantings maintaining character of original concept. Loss of associated garden beds has reduced integrity of original planting. Reflects species selection of Charles Moore.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Maintain existing trees. Remove dead tree and replace with same species.	

<b>ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 3I</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEMS:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>3I FLOWER GARDENS AND HEDGES</b>  GRID: 3I ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Several rectangular flower beds, with neat stone edges in front of old plumbago hedge. Several roughly rectangular beds with raised rough stone edges.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Intact	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Neat rectangular beds likely to relate to 1890s gardenesque planting in front of the Kirkbride Block.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as representative remnants which dominated the character of the front of Kirkbride in the early 1900s and reflected the use of patients to carry out the intensive maintenance required.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve. Plant with flowering species appropriate to 1890s date of construction.	

<b>ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 3J</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1890-1920s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>3J INDIVIDUAL TREES</b>  GRID: J-K 6-8 ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Individual trees of mixed species along front of Kirkbride Platform. Species include tree Magnolia, Ginko, Dragon's Blood, Camphor Laurel, Lilly Pilly, Camellia and Cypress.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good to fair	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Moore's original scheme appeared to have only 4 pines along top of embankment. Assume other trees added in 1890-1920s.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study, c. 1903 photos, c. 1920 photo, photopanorama.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Representative of early tree plantings but lacking design integrity due to loss of associated gardens.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Undertake tree surgery.	


<b>ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 3K</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Planted circa 1890s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Charles Moore	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>3K FIG GROUP</b>  GRID: K6 ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Group of mixed fig species including Moreton Bay Fig and Hills Weeping Fig with some <i>Backhousia sp</i> beneath.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Planted about 1890s	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study, c. 1903 photo	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant 1890s planting enclosing the end of the Kirkbride platform and reflecting the species selection of Charles Moore.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Maintain.	


<b>ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 3L</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Understood planted 1890s-1900s.  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>3L CAMPHOR LAUREL ROW</b>  GRID: J5 ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Row of Camphor Laurels beside footpath. Many have been severely lopped in the past.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good to poor	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Likely planted in 1890s or early 1900s. Original row extended full length of Kirkbride North Wall.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant early design element related to access path. Integrity of significance reduced by heavy tree lopping.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Replace missing trees from row as opportunity arises.	




<b>ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 3M</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>3M MIXED TREE GROUPS</b>  GRID: J5 ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Mixture of planted trees and self sown indigenous species including Eucalyptus, Cheese tree, Figs.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good to fair	
<b>HISTORY:</b>		
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Possible heritage significance as a design concept. Informal parkland and native planting on a rocky ground reflecting Moore's original design concept of a rugged setting for the asylum and picturesque parkland.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Maintain. Further research recommended.	

<b>ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 3N</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Planting 1880s-1890s; shrubs 1980s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>3N MASS TREE PLANTING</b>  GRID: I5-6    ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Mass planting of mixed species including Brush Box, Bunya pine, Hackberry, Willow and Callitris with mass shrub planting on road edge.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Trees planted about late 1880s to 1890s. Shrub planted in 1980s.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. Plate 69 Powell	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as early plantings which have maintained original integrity however the concept of a high plantation conflicts with concept of views from courtyards unless it was felt that female wards required screening. The use of Willows, <i>Araucaria spp</i> and Native Pine reflects the species selection of Charles Moore.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Remove shrub planting. Maintain plantation character but where appropriate thin canopy to restore views. Further research recommended.	


<b>ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 30</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>30 CENTRAL DRIVE</b>  GRID: H6-7, I5    ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Kerbed and guttered bitumen road enclosing western edge of Kirkbride Block.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Intact	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Present alignment formalised by 1930 – possibly before.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. 1930 aerial photo.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrusive on the original J. Barnet design concept of serpentine alignment.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Over time reduce visual emphasis on existing road alignment and develop it as a visually recessive element in the landscape.	

<b>ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 3P</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Planted during 1930s-1940s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>3P BRUSH BOX AVENUE</b>  GRID: I6, H7    ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Brush box avenue		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Planted in 1930s to 1940s in two separate plantings.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. Fig 36 and 34 Powell.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrusive on the original J. Barnet design concept which included clear views from the Kirkbride Platform to the treed lower slopes	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Remove as opportunity arises to restore views to Iron Cove.	

ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES		
<b>ITEM No. 3Q</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>3Q LIBRARY PLATFORM &amp; PLANTING</b>  GRID: I6 ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  High earth terrace with curved embankment centred on library building. Trees flank staircase and edge side entry paths.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Landform intact. Planting good to fair. Some Peppercorns have been removed due to termite infestation.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	In 1903 a circular gravel path enclosing a formal pond and edged by luxuriant growth, with picket fence at bottom of embankment. Original trees include Peppercorns. Poplars added 1930s or later.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. Photo c. 1903 and c. 1930s	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Landform, stairs and paths and Peppercorns are of significance as original design elements reflecting the work of Charles Moore and James Barnett as a major element in original asylum design.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Maintain original trees. Preserve steps, paths and landform. Any future development in this area should reflect the original design concept. Further research recommended.	

<b>ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 3R</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>3R BOWLING GREEN</b>  GRID: H7 ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Raised rectangular, earth platform, grassed and designed as a bowling green.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Intact	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Unresearched	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrusive element in original asylum landscape character and on Garry Owen garden area.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Remove as practicable.	



ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES		
<b>ITEM No. 5A</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1970s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>5A EARTH PLATFORM</b>  GRID: H-I4 ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Broad grassed terrace, with max 8 metre high steep planted embankments. 1970s fill is unconsolidated.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>		
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Original Barnet designed earth terrace with steep grassed embankments designed in arc shape as a platform for the cottages, each with a small geometric garden in front covered by 1970s earthfill.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	1970s earth fill is highly intrusive. Original building platform is significant as major original design element.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Ideally remove earth fill and restore. Alternatively, reshape embankment to profile more sympathetic with natural landform and step down at surface level to reflect original platform edge. Restore garden to one cottage as a representative example of original design.	

<b>ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 5C</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>5C INDIVIDUAL PHOTINIA'S IN LAWN</b>  GRID: I 5 ZONE:	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Possible remnant of 1890s cottage garden.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	-	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as early planting in relation to convalescent cottages however diminished integrity due to loss of surround fabric.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Maintain Photinia and incorporate into future garden/landscape development around cottages.	

<b>ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 5D</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>5D REMNANT PATHS &amp; EDGES</b>  GRID: I5 ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Remnants of brick pavement and edges overgrown with lawn.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Appears only partly intact.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>		
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Potentially significant as early path alignments and garden edges.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Prior to disturbing area, investigate and map extent of paving and edges.	

<b>ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES</b>		
<b>ITEM No.</b> 5E  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Assumed planted 1939  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>	5E TREE GROUP	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: 14 ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Small group of mixed species including Brush Box, Cabbage Tree Palm, Jacaranda, Lime and Poplar		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Trees probably planted in association with construction building B488, in 1939.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	No identified heritage significance.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Incorporate into future layout where possible.	

<b>ZONE 4 - RIDGETOP, KIRKBRIDE BLOCK PLATFORM AND CONVALESCENT COTTAGES</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 5F</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Possibly planted 1920s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>5F TREE GROUP</b>  GRID: H5 ZONE: 4	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Mature trees including Brush Box, Peppercorn and Hackberry		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Probably planted about 1920s	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. Aerial photo 1930	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	No evidence of heritage significance	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Incorporate into future layout where possible.	

## **ZONE 5 CENTRAL SLOPE**

---

### **DESCRIPTION**

This is a broad, exposed, grass slope with a westerly aspect and minimal tree cover. It is dominated by a number of large institutional and industrial buildings of concrete or red brick and tile construction added in the 1950s. The upper edge of the zone adjoining Central Avenue is strongly defined by a Brush Box avenue which visually separates the central slope from the Kirkbride Block. Throughout the zone, memorial gardens, tree rows and avenue plantings along roads have been added in a haphazard way. Generally the siting of the modern buildings, roads and plantings has little regard to the original hospital site design or character, and they are intrusive elements on the site.

In the original design for the mental hospital the central slope below the Kirkbride Block was open grassland on the upper slope and Eucalypt woodland on the lower slope, providing a sheltered setting for the stone gardener's cottage designed by James Barnet that still remains. There is also a weatherboard cottage on Wharf Road which may relate to the early farm development. The cleared upper slope allowed for uninterrupted water views from the southern end of Kirkbride. The southerly, flatter end of the slope's zone was developed as a farm with livestock enclosures and small paddocks for the cultivation of crops. The farm persisted until the 1950s. Several tree groups possibly dating from the early years of the asylum remain in this area.

The northern part of the zone is prominent in views into and out of the Kirkbride Block and the southern part of the zone is visible in views from the knoll.

### **HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

The zone's most important value is its aesthetic significance in providing a broad landscape setting for the Kirkbride Block (in particular the northern end of the zone). This has been compromised by the modern development. The former gardener's cottage, B205, is of historic and aesthetic significance as part of the original design of the Kirkbride Block and because of its picturesque siting and its good design and workmanship.





**ZONE 5 CENTRAL SLOPE**

**INVENTORY OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS**

<b>ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE</b>	
<b>ITEM No. B201</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Buildings 35, 36 Stores and Pharmacy  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1965  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown (Possibly Government Architect Ted Farmer)
<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register	
<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B201 STORES</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: F7 ZONE: 5
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Industrial scaled building with steel frame and brick walls, shallow pitched gabled metal deck roof; two very large rectangular blocks with linking element.	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built c. 1965
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (43) MH2/316 JTCW
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	None, highly intrusive in style and particularly in siting
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle or preferably remove. Landscape could soften buildings impact though buildings size makes screening difficult. Painting in a recessive colour would help reduce intrusion. If replaced any new development should allow landscape to be dominant and should be smaller in scale; it must conform to the requirements of the Callan Park Act. If removed record prior to demolition.


<b>ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE</b>		
<b>ITEM No. B202, B203</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> B202 Intractable waste store; Weighbridge  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1965  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B202, B203 - WEIGHBRIDGE</b>	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: F7 ZONE: 5	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Pair of small brick structures with shallow-pitched skillion roofs. Receiving / security points for visitors/deliveries.  Steel weighbridge is located to the immediate west of B203, which contains mechanical equipment		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Brick structures are in good condition. Steel plates associated with the weighbridge are rusting.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Probably built at the same time as B201.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>		
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	None, neutral in style and somewhat intrusive in siting	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle or remove. If removed record prior to demolition.	

<b>ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE</b>		
<b>ITEM No. B204</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1965  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B204 ENGINEER'S STORE</b>  GRID: F7 ZONE: 5	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Rectangular face brick building with doors on one side of north elevation. Skillion roof. Platform with concrete floor slab in front of door. Numerous brick vents in walls.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Possibly built at same time as B201.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>		
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	None, intrusive in style and in siting	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle or preferably remove. If replaced a new building must conform to the requirements of the Callan Park Act. If removed record prior to demolition.	


<b>ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE</b>	
<b>ITEM No.</b> B205  <b>FORMER NAMES:</b> Gardener's Cottage / Assistant Medical Superintendent's Residence / Chaplain's Offices  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Unoccupied	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1879  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> James Barnet
<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register	
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	B205 BONNYVIEW COTTAGE  GRID: G6 ZONE: 5
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Single storey sandstone detached cottage similar in style and detailing to Kirkbride Block. Traditional house plan with verandah on two sides. Slate roof, verandah with timber posts, brackets and plain balustrade. Fenced yard built up with stone wall from surrounding sloping ground.  Single storey brick addition to the south of the original building.  Garage (B206) to west.	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good, largely intact
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1879, preceding Kirkbride Block, as Gardener's Cottage and also accommodating patients. Various additions, including conversion to Medical Superintendent's Residence c.1910.
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (44), MH2/382, 555, JTCW
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Exceptional. Part of Barnet's original design. Excellent design and workmanship. Part of picturesque setting in views from north west.
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to the principles of the Burra Charter. Initiate appropriate use for the building and regular maintenance program. Retain, reuse or remove garage; if removed record prior to demolition.

<b>ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE</b>	
<b>ITEM No. B207</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Canteen, Jacaranda Loft, Building 40  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Appears unoccupied	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1958  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown
<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register	
<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B207 ITU</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: H6 ZONE: 5
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Single storey brick and tiled roof building with weatherboard gable ends, timber windows. Verandah on eastern side of building. decorative cement render detailing between windows below gable at front of building.	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built c. 1958
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (27) MH2/191 JTCW
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrusive
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle or preferably remove if practicable to allow views from below to Kirkbride Block. If removed record prior to demolition.



<b>ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE</b>	
<b>ITEM No. B208</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Male Admission Ward 16 (later Male Ward 9, Laundry), Building 39  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Unoccupied	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c.1948  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown  <b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B 208</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: H6-7 ZONE: 5
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Long and rambling single storey brick and hipped terracotta tiled roof building. Two wings with central entry. Timber and aluminium doors and windows.	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built c.1948 (working drawing signed 11 November 1948).
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (28) MH2/6-18, JTCW, DPWS 1991 & Public Works 1993, Aerial photo 1951.
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrusive, sited high and directly in front of the central axis of the Kirkbride Unit.
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle, or preferably remove as practicable. Intrusiveness could be reduced by screen planting to give the effect of bush in views to and from Kirkbride. This area should be left open in any redevelopment but if development occurs it must conform to the requirements of the Callan Park Act. If removed record prior to demolition.





<b>ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE</b>		
<b>ITEM Nos.</b> B209 and B210  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Women's Ward 17 & Men's Ward 18, Buildings 37 and 38  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Patient accommodation	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1959  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown (Possibly Government Architect Ted Farmer)	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B 209 and B 210</b>	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: F8, G7 ZONE: 5	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Spreading single storey red brick buildings with prominent glazed terracotta tile roofs. Large semi-circular bay between T shaped and rectangular wings.		
		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built circa 1959	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (29, 30) MH2/193 & 200 JTCW	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrusive. Well built and detailed building of period but of no particular interest and very intrusively sited in former open space which was part of Kirkbride and Garry Owen setting.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle, replace or remove as practicable. Screen planting of native vegetation would substantially reduce impact of buildings in views from Kirkbride and Garry Owen. Any development in this part of the site should be smaller in scale and allow landscape to dominate and must conform to the requirements of the Callan Park Act. It should restore views to Iron Cove as far as practicable. If removed record prior to demolition.	

<b>ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE</b>	
<b>ITEM No. B214</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Garden Nursery, Item 42  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Grounds staff	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Unknown  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown  <b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B214 THE AUXILIARY GARDENS</b>  GRID: E9 ZONE: 5
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Small timber weatherboard building with corrugated iron roof and nursery area surrounded by chain wire fence. Well sited and obscured by vegetation.	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair. Timber weatherboards and roof members are deteriorating.
<b>HISTORY:</b>	-
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	JTCW
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Low.
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle, replace or remove as practicable. If removed record prior to demolition. New development in this location must conform to the requirements of the Callan Park Act

<b>ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE</b>		
<b>ITEM Nos.</b> B215, B216, B217, B218 and B219  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> B215: Ambrosia; B216: Magnolia; B217: Blue Gum; B218: Frangipani; B219: Acacia  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> B215 used for SHFA Callan Park office; other buildings unoccupied	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1991-1992  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown (possibly Government Architect's Office under Lindsay Kelly)	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>	GROUP: B215, B216, B217, B218 and B219 ACCOMMODATION UNITS	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: E9 ZONE: 5	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Single storey accommodation units located to create two east facing courtyards. Buildings are simply detailed with pitched corrugated steel roofs with gable ends and aluminium framed windows, painted cement rendered brick walls over unpainted rusticated brick bases. Shallow vaulted canopies, bays with shallow vaulted roofs attached to several buildings. Similar design characteristics to buildings B220-B222.		
		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good. Painted masonry surfaces noticeably stained.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1991-1992	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Site inspection	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Neutral	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle, replace or remove as practicable. Any development of site should be screened in views and should allow landscape to dominate and must conform to the requirements of the Callan Park Act. If removed record prior to demolition.	

ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE		
<b>ITEM Nos. B220, B221 and B222</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME: Ward 27, Ward 28, Rubicon (B222)</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Unoccupied	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1991-92  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown (possibly Government Architect's Office under Lindsay Kelly)	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>	Group consisting of B220, B221 and B222; PALMCOURT, RUBICON	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: G9 ZONE: 5	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Contemporary building formation consisting of seven joined structures of domestic scale with pitched corrugated iron roofs and painted cement rendered brick walls over unpainted rusticated brick bases. Similar design characteristics to buildings B215-B219. Verandahs included beneath main roof. Canopies with shallow vaulted roofs supported off steel posts, porte cochere in front of B220. Some steel pergolas attached to buildings.		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good. Painted masonry surfaces noticeably stained.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1991-92	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Site inspection	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Neutral	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle, replace or remove as practicable. Any development of site should be screened in views and should allow landscape to dominate, and must conform to the requirements of the Callan Park Act. If removed record prior to demolition.	






<b>ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE</b>		
<b>ITEM No.</b> B298  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Farm Attendant's Cottage (later Engineers Cottage), Building 103; ITU Stores.  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Vacant	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> pre 1903  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>	B298 WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: E7 ZONE: 5	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Single storey weatherboard cottage with corrugated steel roof, verandahs. Various sympathetic additions. Garage to north (B298A) constructed circa 1960 with corrugated steel roof and timber weatherboard wall linings.		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair, but rainwater goods need replacement and structural condition requires investigation – the verandah on the western side of the building is sagging. The garage is in fair condition but rainwater goods are deteriorating and glass in doors has been broken.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built before 1903 as shown on contour survey produced by W. L. Vernon in 1903 with associated poultry yard.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1903 plan Public Works 1993, DPWS 1991.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	High. Significant as part of early or original development of the hospital and as one of the few remaining items demonstrating the farm use of the site and one of the only early vernacular buildings on the site. Garage has Neutral significance.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve cottage according to Burra Charter principles. Adaptive reuse should be sympathetic to the building's heritage significance. Investigate condition of footings. Undertake repairs as required and initiate regular maintenance program. Retain, reuse or remove garage; if removed record prior to demolition. Any new structure in this location must conform to the requirements of the Callan Park Act	

<b>ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE</b>	
<b>ITEM No. B299</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Building 34, Repatriation Carpenters; ITU Stores.  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Unused.	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Unknown  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown
<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register	
<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B299</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: E7 ZONE: 5
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Small weatherboard building with hipped corrugated iron roof and skillion-roofed section along one side enclosed by chain wire fence.	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Exterior generally in fair condition but guttering is deteriorating.
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Unknown
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	JTCW
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Low
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle, replace or remove as practicable. If removed record prior to demolition. New development in this location must conform to the requirements of the Callan Park Act



ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE		
<b>ITEM Nos.</b> B401  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Ward 15; Building 50C  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Unoccupied	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Unknown  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B401</b>  GRID: G9 ZONE: 5	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Tiny square building. Rendered brick with rendered finish, hipped corrugated iron roof with exposed rafters in eaves. Two timber doors on opposite sides, 2 timber windows on other sides.  Awkwardly placed beside early 1990s development. Close to road side and elevated by lowered landscaping of new buildings.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair. Window sill joinery badly deteriorated, cracks in wall surfaces and rust in roof linings and cappings. Painted wall surfaces are also deteriorating.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Unknown - appears to be early farm building. Doors and window indicate intended for use by people (rather than store) possibly for supervision and controlling entry into orchard or farm.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	DPWS (1991), site inspection.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Moderate significance as part of a group of utility/farm buildings demonstrating the early use of the site and contributing to the pastoral character of the area. Design gives indication of former use.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Carefully repair deteriorating fabric using appropriate materials and profiles.	


<b>ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE</b>	
<b>ITEM No. B496</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Ward G Repatriation Hospital, Building 89, Foundation House  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Unoccupied.	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1945  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown (Possibly Government Architect Cobden Parkes)
<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register	
<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B 496</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: H5 ZONE: 5
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Two storey brick building with internal courtyard with hipped terracotta tiled roof. Some original timber framed windows, although many replaced by aluminium framed sashes. Original timber doors, particularly French doors on north side associated with flat roofed verandah supported off rectangular brick piers. Metal balustrades across many windows. Circular window ground floor west side. Building set into steep hillside, so reducing its bulk in views from Kirkbride from north west.	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built c. 1945
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (50), MH2/419-420, JTCW
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Low. Minimal, part of development of repatriation hospital and well built example but not of particular value.
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle, replace or remove as required. Any replacement should similarly allow landscape to dominate and must conform to the requirements of the Callan Park Act. If removed record prior to demolition.

<b>ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE</b>		
<b>ITEM No. B497</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Ward B, Building 90  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Disused	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> early 1920s? (plans dated 1918)  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b> <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B497</b> GRID: G5 ZONE: 5	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Long single storey brick (commons) building with glazed terracotta tiled roof. Timber windows with each sash divided into 9 panes (windows boarded over). Rafter ends exposed, eaves lined with timber boards. Service courts at rear of building. Verandahs enclosed and toilet blocks altered. Originally similar to B502 in Zone 7. Well screened by trees. Harbour Bridge War Memorial constructed by patients to north of building and is carefully related to it.		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair. Damp problems, some deteriorating roof and rainwater fabric.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built early 1920s? Plans are dated 1918, appears on 1931 aerial photo.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (49), MH2/370, JTCW	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Low. Significance as first building of repatriation hospital though not of great architectural value.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Adaptive reuse should be sympathetic to the building. Maintain and enhance the relationship between the building and the Harbour Bridge War Memorial and the building and its setting within the site. Requires maintenance, especially gutters, downpipes and stormwater drains. Verandahs should be reinstated and intrusive accretions removed.	


ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE		
<b>ITEM Nos.</b> B506, B507, B508  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Wards D & E; Former Bootmaker's Workshop (B508); Wawina High School <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Vacant	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1933-5  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown (Possibly Government Architect G.A. Edwin Smith)	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B506, B507, B508.</b>	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: E5-6 ZONE: 5	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> <p>Two U shaped buildings (B506 and B507), two storey brick construction with hipped tiled roof. Timber famed multi-paned double hung windows Vented timber eaves linings, enclosed verandahs east sides with Fibrolite roofs. Formally composed around rectangular courts. B508 is a single storey brick building with hipped and partially tiled roof situated between Buildings B506 and B507. Continuous bands of windows on three sides, which have been boarded up. Weatherboard lined bay at eastern end.</p>		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Poor - unoccupied and vandalised. Extensively damaged with numerous broken windows and deteriorating roofs. B508 burnt out and roof tiles missing.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built c. 1933 (date on drawing)	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (55) MH2/391-5	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Low. Minor significance, well detailed and built example of ward building of inter war period.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. The buildings should be immediately boarded up and made weatherproof to protect them from vandalism, vermin and rainwater. All damaged fabric should be repaired and reconstructed to match existing original detailing.	





<b>ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE</b>	
<b>ITEM No. B509</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Bowling Pavilion (former); Occupational therapist.  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Vacant	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1960  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown
<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register	
<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B509 BOWLING PAVILION</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: E-F6 ZONE: 5
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Small rectilinear building, masonry with rendered walls, mono-pitch roof with fibro eaves, verandah extends full length of east side overlooking the bowling green.	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Not known. Built circa 1960
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	-
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrusive
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle or replace as required but preferably remove. If removed record prior to demolition. A replacement building must conform to the requirements of the Callan Park Act.

<b>ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE</b>	
<b>ITEM No.</b> B510  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Bomb Shelter; Gardener's Shed.  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Unoccupied	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1940  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown  <b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	B510 BOMB SHELTER  GRID: E-F 5    ZONE: 5  (See also: B498 Zone 1; B293, B601, B706, B707 and B708 Zone 4; B295 Zone 5)
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Long rectangular flat roofed, brick and concrete structures.	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Average
<b>HISTORY:</b>	c. 1940
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Site inspection; DPWS (1991)
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Moderate. Indicative of provisions for war.
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, remove as practicable. Some are intrusive elements. Retain one as example at minimum. If removed record prior to demolition.




<b>ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE</b>	
<b>ITEM No. B511</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Former Sports and Social Club / Repatriation Film Hall Building 31  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Vacant	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1930 & 1935  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown (Possibly Government Architect. Edwin Smith)
<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register	
<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B511</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: F5 ZONE: 5
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Simple rectangular building, with weatherboard addition, pitched corrugated iron roof. Fibre cement eaves linings. Two story brick section at east end with multi-paned timber framed casement windows.	
	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair. Timber section requires repair and repainting, brickwork deteriorating, windows broken.
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1930, extension 1935
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (48) JTCW Aerial photo 1931
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Low
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Adaptive reuse should be sympathetic to the building. Undertake repairs to timber section and repaint. Repair broken windows and ensure building is vermin and weather proof. Repoint brickwork.

<b>ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE</b>	
<b>ITEM No. B515/Pool</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Building 33, Pavilion and pool  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Patient use	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1960s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown
<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register	
<b>ITEM:</b>	<b>SWIMMING POOL AND PAVILION (B 515)</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: F6 ZONE: 5
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Small modern brick building with flat metal deck roof and concrete pool lined with ceramic tiles, all enclosed by mesh fence.	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good.
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1960s.
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Site plan 1965. JTCW. Site inspection.
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Highly intrusive on original asylum character.
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Remove as practicable. Record prior to removal. A replacement building must conform to the requirements of the Callan Park Act.

<b>ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE</b>		
<b>ITEM No. B515A</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE: Pool pump house</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B515A SWIMMING POOL PUMP HOUSE</b>  GRID: F7 ZONE: 5	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Small brick building with flat roof covered by steel decking. Pairs of timber doors on one side, high openings beneath roof with louvres.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Probably built at the same time as the swimming pool.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>		
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	None, intrusive in style.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle or preferably remove. If removed record prior to demolition.	


LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS

<b>ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 7F</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Paths	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1930s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Not known	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>7F PATH NETWORK – BUILDING B507</b>  GRID: E5-6    ZONE: 2	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Geometric path network reflecting garden layout of Building B507.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Substantially intact	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Laid out 1930s	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Minor significance. Intrudes in significant character of Broughton Hall and the original asylum, particularly the stream alignment.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Document prior to any future redevelopment.	

<b>ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE</b>		
<b>ITEM No.</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Possibly planted 1920s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>7L CYPRESS ROW</b>  GRID: F4-F5 ZONE: 1	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Row of <i>Cypressus sempervirens</i> edging bowling green.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Planted probably in 1920s in association with bowling green construction.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study. 1930 aerial photo, Site plan 1931-51	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	No identified heritage significance	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>		

<b>ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 8A</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>DATE: circa 1960</b>  <b>DESIGNER / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	ROAD NETWORK  GRID:        ZONE: 5	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Kerb and guttered bitumen access roads, visually dominant.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built predominantly in 1959-61 construction phase	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study: Site plan 1965	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrudes on significance of the early asylum design concept.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Over time remove and replace with alignments sympathetic to the significance and landscape character of the site. In the short term implement screen planting of informal groups of indigenous trees and shrubs.	





<b>ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 8D</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>		<b>DATE: Circa 1880s</b>  <b>DESIGNER / BUILDER:</b>  <b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	ORIGINAL TREES  GRID: G6 ZONE: 5	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Individual trees in grass including Dragon's Blood and large Fig tree. Remains of early path to gardener's cottage (B205) evident near Dragon's Blood Tree.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Evident on 1930 aerial photo. Species representative of 1880s to 1890s plantings.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study: Aerial photo 1930, Site inspection	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as planting of original asylum period. Evidence of early pathway significant to original design.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve original trees. Document evidence of path.	
<b>ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE</b>		

<b>ITEM No. 8E</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>		<b>DATE: 1959-60</b>  <b>DESIGNER / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	BRUSH BOX AVENUE  GRID: G-H7 ZONE: 5		
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Avenue of brush box on access road.			
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good		
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Planted in 1959-60.		
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study: Site plan 1965, Aerial photo 1952.		
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrudes on significance of early asylum design concept and views.		
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Over time remove or integrate into informal groupings of indigenous trees and shrubs as screen planting to buildings B208 and B209. If buildings are demolished, reinstate views to lower slopes and Iron Cove from Kirkbride Block and Garry Owen.		

<b>ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 8F</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>		<b>DATE: 1959/60</b>  <b>DESIGNER / BUILDER:</b>  <b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>	EUCALYPT AVENUE	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: G8 ZONE: 5	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Avenue of <i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i> on access road.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Planted in 1959-60	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study: Site plan 1965, Aerial photo 1952	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrudes on significance of the early asylum design concept.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Over time remove or integrate into informal groups of indigenous trees and shrubs as screen planting to Buildings B208 and B209. Should buildings be demolished reinstate views to lower slopes and Iron Cove from Kirkbride Block and Garry Owen House.	

<b>ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 8G</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>DATE: Circa 1960</b>  <b>DESIGNER / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	CYPRESS & BRUSH BOX ROWS  GRID: G7, F8    ZONE: 5	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Rows of Cypress at close centres forming tall hedge. Outside Building B210 there is an additional more recent row of Brush Box.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good to fair.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Planted about 1960.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study: Powell	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrudes on significant fabric and original asylum design concept.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Remove as practicable. Replace with informal groups of indigenous species to provide desired screening to wards.	


<b>ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 8H</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>		<b>DATE: Circa 1960</b>  <b>DESIGNER / BUILDER:</b>  <b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	POPLAR ROWS  GRID: F9 ZONE: 5	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Row of Lombardy Poplar.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair to poor	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Planted about 1960.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study: Powell	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrudes on significant fabric and on original asylum design concept.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Remove as practicable.	

<b>ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 8L</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>DATE: Possibly 1970s</b>  <b>DESIGNER / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	LIQUIDAMBAR AVENUE & EUCALPT ROWS  GRID: E9-10    ZONE: 5	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Liquidambar avenue to nursery access road and plantation of Lemon-Scented Gums.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Unresearched. Likely to be planted in 1970s.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study: Aerial photo 1952. Site plan 1965.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	No evidence of heritage significance.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and integrate into upgraded landscaping works where practicable.	




<b>ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 8N</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>DATE: 1920s and later</b>  <b>DESIGNER / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	INDIVIDUAL TREES IN RESIDENTIAL YARDS  GRID:      ZONE: 5	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Mixed tree species of variable ages.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good to very poor	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Larger trees remnants of 1920s roadside vegetation.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study: Aerial photo 1930.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	No evidence of heritage significance.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Maintain larger roadside trees.	

<b>ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 8P</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>		<b>DATE:</b> 1959/60  <b>DESIGNER / BUILDER:</b>  <b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>	LANDFORMING	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: F8, G7    ZONE: 5	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  High, steep earth embankments, grassed or mass planted.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Intact	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1959/60 as building platform.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study; Site inspection.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrudes on significant character of natural landform.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Remove as practicable or plant informal groups of indigenous trees throughout slope to screen buildings and embankments.	


<b>ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 7P</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>		<b>DATE:</b> planted late 1930s/1940s  <b>DESIGNER / BUILDER:</b>  <b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>	BRUSH BOX ROWS	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: G5 ZONE: 5	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Row of Brush Box along section of Military Drive.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Originally planted in late 1930s or 1940s behind Building B497 and extending to end of the canal section of row removed for road construction.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study; Interpretation of site plans 1931-51 and 1965.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	No evidence of heritage significance.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Over time break down lineal formation and incorporate into future informal tree plantings as appropriate. Remove section of brush box row adjoining significant tree group at end of canal.	


<b>ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 7G</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>DATE:</b> 1918 to 1930s  <b>DESIGNER / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	FORMAL GARDENS  GRID: E6 ZONE: 5?	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Mass planted on Oleander and garden beds edging square lawn with central small tree.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	1918 to 1930s gardens related to buildings B502 (Zone 7) and B506.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study; Aerial photos, 1930 and 1952 and Powell	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	No evidence of heritage significance. Plantings are unsympathetic to adjoining significant fabric at Broughton Hall.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Remove as opportunity arises.	

<b>ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 7H</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>DATE:</b> 1890S, mid 1900s  <b>DESIGNER / BUILDER:</b> Charles Moore	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	MIXED TREE GROUP  GRID: G5 ZONE: 5	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Group of Radiata Pines and Jacaranda		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Pines planted in 1890s. Pines were part of formal entrance to original asylum vegetable gardens. Jacaranda added in mid 1900s.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study; Plate 83, Powell.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Pines significant as items of early asylum design and representative of the work of Charles Moore.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Maintain. Incorporate trees and reflect original design concept in any new development of this area.	

<b>ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 7K</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Bowling green  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Disused		<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1960s.  <b>DESIGNER / BUILDER:</b>
<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register		
<b>ITEM:</b>	BOWLING GREEN	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: F6 ZONE: 5	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Raised earth platform, with plumbago hedge on southern side. B509 defines western edge.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Intact. Lawn is maintained.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1960s.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study; Site plan 1965.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrudes on significant fabric and character.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain as open space. Landscape in accordance with conservation policies.	



ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE		
<b>ITEM No. 70</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> War memorial  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> War memorial	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> unveiled 4 August 1931  <b>DESIGNER / BUILDER:</b> Design attributed to Douglas Grant; construction attributed to World War I veteran patients.	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	WAR MEMORIAL  GRID: G5 ZONE: 5	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Scale model of Sydney Harbour Bridge with stone pylons, beneath which is a circular concrete basin. Years 1914 and 1918 inscribed on south side (facing former B ward, B497) and years 1939 and 1945 inscribed on north side. Bronze plaques on south sides of pylons commemorate unveiling by Governor Game and erection of memorial by patients of B Ward. Memorial is aligned with steps leading up to the western section of B497. The basin has been enclosed by a metal security grille.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good. Security grille over basin detracts from the memorial.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Erected by returned servicemen housed in Convalescent Ward B (B497), but has also been attributed to Aboriginal ex-serviceman Douglas Grant. It was unveiled by the Governor of NSW, Sir Phillip Game, on 4 August 1931. "1939" and "1945" inscriptions on north side are later modifications.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study; "Military Cottages", <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i> 4 August 1931, p.6; C D Coulthard-Clark, "Grant, Douglas (1885?-1951)" in <i>Australian Dictionary of Biography</i> , Volume 9.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as war memorial associated with significant Aboriginal ex-serviceman Douglas Grant and erected by patients. An unusual 'folly' landscape element that reinforces the associations between building B 497 and the repatriation phase of Callan Park.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve in existing location. Investigate less intrusive methods of making the basin secure. Integrate with B497 through careful landscaping.	

<b>ZONE 5 – CENTRAL SLOPE</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 11D</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>11D GATE POST CAPITAL</b>  GRID: E6 ZONE: 5	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  One carved stone and many uncarved sandstone blocks in various conditions. Blocks are located in a secure compound to the south of B506		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Intact stones, apparently in good condition.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Constructed as part of Kirkbride Block. Demolished when gateway widened in internal court. In 2002 located in vicinity of B196 (Grid D7, Zone 7).	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Historic Buildings Group Report on Kirkbride Block (Item B2.01)	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as original fabric from the Kirkbride Block.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain all stone and relocate to Kirkbride Block for eventual reconstruction of gateway.	

## **ZONE 6 NSW AMBULANCE TRAINING SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION**

---

### **DESCRIPTION**

#### **AMBULANCE TRAINING SCHOOL**

This zone, on the flat ridgetop in the southern corner of Callan Park is dominated by two adjoining complexes of modern (1959/61) institutional buildings ranging from one to five storeys high. The buildings are intrusive on the Balmain Road streetscape and the adjoining zones in the hospital. The intrusion is somewhat reduced by the sense of its remoteness from the rest of the site. However, they are prominent on the skyline in views across the upper site. This remoteness is partly due to their orientation toward Balmain Road and away from the site. The driveway entrance at the eastern end of the zone is on the site of the original entrance to Garry Owen. There is a short row of large Moreton Bay Figs dating from the original 1880s asylum boundary plantation.

#### **FORMER HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION**

This area of the site is part of a suburban residential block and physically and visually separated from the remainder of the site by Church Street and Wharf Road, and a row of London Plane Trees along its Church Street boundary. It was not part of the original Broughton Hall or Callan Park site areas. The zone is comprised of a major complex of one and two storey, painted, brick buildings designed by Michael Dysart and largely built between 1962 and 1964. It was known as the Broughton Hall Day Clinic. The complex made great use of landscaping as an integral component of mental health care, and demonstrates yet another stage in the evolution of landscape design and psychiatric care at Callan Park.


#### **HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

This zone generally has negligible significance, apart from the Broughton Hall Day Clinic (former Hospital Administration). The larger buildings of the Ambulance Training School are intrusive to the appreciation of the significance of the site as a whole.

The boundary plantation along Balmain Road has a historic and aesthetic significance as part of the original asylum design. There is some significance in the area of the original grand entrance to the Garry Owen Estate and the landscaping associated with the Day Clinic.


## ZONE 6 NSW AMBULANCE TRAINING SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

### INVENTORY OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS


ZONE 6 – NSW AMBULANCE TRAINING SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION		
<b>ITEM No. B101</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Broughton Hall Day Clinic Administration and Outpatients Clinic, Building 1  <b>CURRENT USE</b> University of Tasmania School of Nursing and Midwifery Administration	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1962-63  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Government architect / Michael Dysart; builder James Wallace Pty Ltd	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b> <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B101</b> GRID: C9 ZONE: 6	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Single storey concrete block masonry building, hexagonal in plan around a central court, with timber infill panels around window openings and an oversized timber fascia. Flat roof covered with metal decking. All windows have aluminium security screens installed over. Blockwork, originally painted white, has been repainted, as have fascias (originally dark stain finish).		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1962-63, designed by Government Architect, project architect Michael Dysart. Part of integrated Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic complex for rehabilitation of patients constructed at one time including B103, B104, B105 and B106 (B107 and B108 built later). The complex is carefully related to its landscaping, which continues historical role of landscape and therapy established at Callan Park and Broughton Hall.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong, JTCW, MH1/70, JTCW. Jack Vol 1 (176), <i>Architecture in Australia</i> September 1965 (86) and February 1973 (91), <i>Building Ideas</i> , December 1963 (8-11).	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Low in relation to rest of Callan Park site. Demonstrates later twentieth century approach to psychiatric hospital care and administration. Has associations with a significant architect (Michael Dysart) and part of an aesthetically consistent group of buildings and considered landscaping that continues the site's history of landscape and therapy.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Preferably retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. If retained paint exterior with original colours and finishes. If removed record prior to demolition.	




ZONE 6 – NSW AMBULANCE TRAINING SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION			
<b>ITEM No.</b> B103  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Broughton Hall Day Clinic Day Hospital, Day Studio  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> University of Tasmania		<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1962-1964  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Government architect / Michael Dysart; builder James Wallace Pty Ltd	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B103</b>		
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: C10 ZONE: 6		
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  <b>B102 is a hexagonal structure consisting of horizontal grilles screening service equipment.</b>  B103 as above for Building 101 with three hexagonal wings arranged around central hexagonal core and infill panels of dark coloured stone set in cement.  Original (1962-64) tennis courts to south of the building.			
			
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good.		
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1962-63, designed by Government Architect, project architect Michael Dysart. Part of integrated Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic complex for rehabilitation of patients constructed at one time including B101, B104, B105 and B106 (B107 and B108 built later). Complex is carefully related to its landscaping, which continues historical role of landscape and therapy established at Callan Park and Broughton Hall. Tennis courts to west are part of the original development.  B102 does not show in early photographs and may be a later addition to this section of the site.		
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong, JTCW, MH1/70, JTCW. Jack Vol 1 (176), <i>Architecture in Australia</i> September 1965 (86) and February 1973 (91), <i>Building Ideas</i> December 1963 (8-11)		
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Low in relation to rest of Callan Park site. Demonstrates later twentieth century approach to psychiatric hospital care and administration. Has associations with a significant architect (Michael Dysart) and part of a consistent group of buildings and considered landscaping.		
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Preferably retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. If retained paint exterior with original colours and finishes. If removed record prior to demolition. Leave tennis courts as open space if not being retained.		


ZONE 6 – NSW AMBULANCE TRAINING SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION		
<b>ITEM No.</b> B104  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Broughton Hall Day Clinic Occupational Therapy, Day Hospital Block C, 1A Boarding House Team  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> University of Tasmania.	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1962-63  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Government architect / Michael Dysart; builder James Wallace Pty Ltd	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b> <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B104</b> GRID: C10 ZONE: 6	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Long flat roofed building rectangular in plan detailed as above for B101 with infill panels of dark coloured stone set in cement. Walkways linking to other buildings partially screened by perforated masonry walls. Blockwork and fascias painted in non-original colours.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair, in need of minor repairs.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1962-64, designed by Government Architect, project architect Michael Dysart. Part of integrated Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic complex for rehabilitation of patients constructed at one time including B101, B103, B105 and B106 (B107 and B108 built later). Complex is carefully related to its landscaping, which continues historical role of landscape and therapy established at Callan Park and Broughton Hall.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong, JTCW, MH1/70, JTCW. Jack Vol 1 (176), <i>Architecture in Australia</i> September 1965 (86) and February 1973 (91), <i>Building Ideas</i> December 1963 (8-11).	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Low in relation to rest of Callan Park site. Demonstrates later twentieth century approach to psychiatric hospital care and administration. Has associations with a significant architect (Michael Dysart) and part of an aesthetically consistent group of buildings and considered landscaping.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Preferably retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. If retained paint exterior with original colours and finishes. If removed record prior to demolition.	




ZONE 6 – NSW AMBULANCE TRAINING SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION		
<b>ITEM No. B105</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Broughton Hall Day Clinic Lecture Theatre and Squash Court, Evan Jones Theatre Complex  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> NSW Ambulance	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1962-64  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Government architect / Michael Dysart; builder James Wallace Pty Ltd	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B105 EVAN JONES THEATRE COMPLEX</b>  GRID: D9-10 ZONE: 6	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Vertical concrete masonry panels alternating with narrow vertical panels containing windows. Teardrop-shaped in plan. Masonry panels step up towards the south, reflecting volume of theatre. Originally contained a lecture theatre and squash court. Air conditioning units installed on exterior of building.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Generally good, in need of minor repair to woodwork etc.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1962-64, designed by Government Architect, project architect Michael Dysart. Part of integrated Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic complex for rehabilitation of patients constructed at one time including B101, B103, B104 and B106 (B107 and B108 built later). Complex is carefully related to its landscaping, which continues historical role of landscape and therapy established at Callan Park and Broughton Hall.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong, JTCW, MH1/70 Jack Vol 1 (176), <i>Architecture in Australia</i> September 1965 (86) and February 1973 (91), <i>Building Ideas</i> December 1963 (8-11)	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Low in relation to rest of Callan Park site. Demonstrates later twentieth century approach to psychiatric hospital care and administration. Has associations with a significant architect (Michael Dysart) and part of a consistent group of buildings and considered landscaping.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Preferably retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. If retained paint exterior with original colours and finishes. Integrate air conditioning unobtrusively with building. If removed record prior to demolition.	

ZONE 6 – NSW AMBULANCE TRAINING SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION		
<p><b>ITEM No. B106</b></p> <p><b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Broughton Hall Day Clinic Doctor's residences, Junior Medical Officers Flats</p> <p><b>CURRENT USE:</b> Nurses' accommodation.</p>	<p><b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> circa 1962-64</p> <p><b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Government architect / Michael Dysart; builder James Wallace Pty Ltd</p>	<p><b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> National Estate</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> S170 List</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> National Trust</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register</p>
<p><b>BUILDING:</b></p> <p><b>LOCATION:</b></p>	<p><b>B106 JMC FLATS</b></p> <p>GRID: D10 ZONE: 6</p>	
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b></p> <p>Two storey painted brick building with timber framed windows and timber fascias, aggregate finished wall panels, projecting perforated brick panels and cantilevered brick balconies. Residential units on first floor above garages. Aesthetic expression is shared with buildings making up the Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic Complex.</p>		
<p><b>CONDITION:</b></p>	<p>Fair. Surfaces are staining and the building requires maintenance. Concrete balcony edges are spalling</p>	
<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p>	<p>Built 1962-64, designed by Government Architect, project architect Michael Dysart. Part of integrated Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic complex for rehabilitation of patients constructed at one time including B101, B103, B104, and B105 (B107 and B108 built later). Building constructed to serve entire Broughton Hall Hospital as well as the Clinic. Complex is carefully related to its landscaping, which continues historical role of landscape and therapy established at Callan Park and Broughton Hall.</p>	
<p><b>REFERENCES:</b></p>	<p>Leong, JTCW, MH1/70, <i>Architecture in Australia</i> February 1973 (91), <i>Building Ideas</i> December 1963 (8-11)</p>	
<p><b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b></p>	<p>Low in relation to rest of Callan Park site. Demonstrates later twentieth century approach to psychiatric hospital care and administration. Has associations with a significant architect (Michael Dysart) and part of a consistent group of buildings and considered landscaping.</p>	
<p><b>GUIDELINES:</b></p>	<p>Preferably retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. If retained paint exterior with original colours and finishes and undertake repairs and maintenance to deteriorating fabric. If removed record prior to demolition.</p>	

ZONE 6 – NSW AMBULANCE TRAINING SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION			
<b>ITEM Nos.</b> B107 and B108		<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1965	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Accommodation and garages		<b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Government architect / Michael Dysart	
<b>CURRENT USE:</b> Offices (B107), NSW Ambulance (B108)			
<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B 107 and B108</b>		
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: D9 ZONE: 6		
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> B107 is a two storey painted brick building with a flat roof, timber framed windows with aggregate spandrels, timber fascias and perforated brick panels. The building is Z-shaped in plan. Concrete balconies. B108 is a single storey painted brick building with a flat roof to accommodate four cars. Aesthetic expression of both buildings is shared with buildings making up the Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic Complex.			
			
<b>CONDITION:</b>	B107 is in fair condition. B108 is in poor condition.		
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built c.1965, designed by Government architect, project architect Michael Dysart. Part of integrated Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic complex for rehabilitation of patients constructed at one time including B101, B103, B104, B105 and B106. Complex is carefully related to its landscaping, which continues historical role of landscape and therapy established at Callan Park and Broughton Hall.		
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong, JTCW, MH1/70		
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Low in relation to rest of Callan Park site. Demonstrates later twentieth century approach to psychiatric hospital care and administration. Has associations with a significant architect (Michael Dysart) and buildings are part of a consistent group of buildings.		
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Preferably retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. If retained paint exterior with original colours and finishes and undertake repairs and maintenance to deteriorating fabric. If removed record prior to demolition.		


<b>ZONE 6 – NSW AMBULANCE TRAINING SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION</b>		
<b>ITEM No.</b> B223  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Residence, Building 49  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Unknown		<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1973?  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown
<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register		
<b>BUILDING:</b>	B223	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: E10-11 ZONE: 6	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Single storey, brick cottage style building with gabled terracotta tile roof.		
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Circa 1973(?)	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	JTCW	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Neutral	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle, replace or preferably remove. If removed record prior to demolition.	





ZONE 6 –NSW AMBULANCE TRAINING SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION		
<b>ITEM No. B296</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Linen store, Laundry and Boiler House, Building 44 Ranfurly Library Service and Support Services  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Unoccupied	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1961  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B296</b>  GRID: F10 ZONE: 6	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  One and two storey utility building in brick with metal deck roof and metal windows.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Average - maintenance required. Rainwater goods are deteriorating.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1961	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	JTCW	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrusive. Style is intrusive, however impact is reduced as building is located in a hollow and screened by change in level.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle, replace or preferably remove. If retained, screen planting would considerably assist in further reducing visual impact. If removed record prior to demolition.	

<b>ITEM No. B296A</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>		<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Circa 1961  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B296A</b>  GRID: E9    ZONE: 6		
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  One storey brick utility building with gabled roof and skillion roofed section on one side.			
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Average condition.		
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Probably built in 1961, at the same time as adjoining B296.		
<b>REFERENCES:</b>			
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrusive. Style is intrusive, however impact is reduced as building is small and screened from several vantage points by other buildings.		
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle, replace or preferably remove. If retained, screen planting would considerably assist in further reducing visual impact. If removed record prior to demolition.		





ZONE 6 –NSW AMBULANCE TRAINING SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION		
<p>ITEM Nos. B1045, B1045A, B1045B B1046, B1046A, B1047</p> <p>ORIGINAL NAME: Wards 21 &amp; 22 and Admission Centre, now NSW Ambulance Service Headquarters</p> <p><b>CURRENT USE:</b> Administration and Educational Facilities</p>	<p><b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1959</p> <p><b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown (Possibly Government Architect E.H. Farmer)</p>	<p><b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> National Estate</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> S170 List</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> National Trust</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register</li> </ul>
<p><b>BUILDING:</b></p> <p><b>LOCATION:</b></p>	<p><b>VEHICLE LOCK-UP (B1045), KITCHEN (B1045A), SOUTH METROPOLITAN REGIONAL OFFICE (B1046), NSW AMBULANCE SERVICE (B1047)</b></p> <p>GRID: F10-11 ZONE: 6</p>	
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b></p> <p>Large group of one and two storey buildings brick with hipped tiled roofs. Timber windows with horizontal glazing bars. Well constructed.</p>		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1959 as part of new hospital building program. Later converted into NSW Ambulance Service Headquarters and Training Centre.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (37, 38) MNS/151 JTCW	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Neutral. Minimal significance, demonstrates development of hospital but not innovative or of particular value. Intrusive in style and character but on isolated portion of site with little effect on site's overall significance. Dominates views from Balmain Rd to this part of site.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle, replace or remove. New buildings should have due regard for the significant character of adjoining areas and reflect the requirements of the Callan Park Act. If removed record prior to demolition.	

ZONE 6 – NSW AMBULANCE TRAINING SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION		
<p><b>ITEM Nos.</b> B1048</p> <p><b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Ward 23 and Nurses Home, Building 48</p> <p><b>CURRENT USE:</b> Ambulance Training School</p>	<p><b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1961</p> <p><b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown</p>	<p><b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> National Estate</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> S170 List</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> National Trust</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register</p>
<p><b>BUILDING:</b></p> <p><b>LOCATION:</b></p>	<p><b>B1048 AMBULANCE TRAINING SCHOOL</b></p> <p>GRID: E11 ZONE: 6</p>	
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b></p> <p>Five storey brick building, flat roof, concrete overhangs give horizontal emphasis.</p>		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good - average	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1961 as part of new hospital building program. Later converted into NSW Ambulance Service Headquarters and Training Centre.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (39) JTCW	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrusive. Minimal significance. Shows development of hospital but not of any particular value. Intrusive dominating skyline and competing with Kirkbride Tower.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle, replace or remove, or lower if opportunity arises. New buildings should incorporate a range of heights to a maximum of three stories to break up building bulk and to relate to the varied characters of adjoining areas. New development must have due regard for the character and significance of adjoining areas to the east and north of the building but must also reflect the requirements of the Callan Park Act. If removed record prior to demolition.	


ZONE 6 – NSW AMBULANCE TRAINING SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION		
<b>ITEM No.</b> B1048A  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Nurses Kitchen and Dining  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Ambulance Training School	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1961  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B1048A AMBULANCE TRAINING SCHOOL</b>  GRID: D-E 11    ZONE: 6	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Single storey, brick construction connected to Building B1048.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good - average	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1961 as part of new hospital building program. Later converted into NSW Ambulance Service Headquarters and Training Centre.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	JTCW	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Neutral	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle, replace or remove. New buildings should have due regard for the character and significance of the Hospital and must conform to the requirements of the Callan Park Act. If removed record prior to demolition.	

LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS

<b>ZONE 6 – NSW AMBULANCE TRAINING SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION</b>	
<b>ITEM No.</b> 10A  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Planted circa 1964  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>  <b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b> <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>10A PLANE TREE ROWS</b> GRID: 10B, 9C    ZONE: 6
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Row of London Plane trees located in planting boxes offset from retaining wall along Church Street.	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Planted circa 1964
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Powell; <i>Architecture in Australia</i> February 1973 (91)
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as example of integrated building and landscape design.
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain trees and maintain. Repair brick planters.

ZONE 6 – NSW AMBULANCE TRAINING SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION		
<b>ITEM No. 9A</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>		<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Probably planted 1880-85  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> <b>Charles Moore</b>  <b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>9A MORTON BAY FIG ROW</b>  GRID: F11 ZONE: 6	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Row of four Moreton Bay Figs with one Port Jackson Fig on street boundary.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair to good	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Designed by Charles Moore. Planted between 1875/76 and 1897, probably during the construction of the new asylum in the 1880-85 period, if not earlier. Unaffected by relocation of Balmain Road boundary.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study; Deduction from <i>Evening News</i> 7.7.1876 and 1897 site plan.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as original Charles Moore boundary plantation.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Maintain and carry out tree surgery as necessary. Preserve their context as a boundary plantation. It may be appropriate to extend the row to improve boundary definition at this end of Balmain Road	



<b>ZONE 6 – NSW AMBULANCE TRAINING SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION</b>		
<b>ITEM No.</b> 9B  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>		<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Probably planted 1970s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>
		<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>	9B EUCALYPT ROW	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: E11 ZONE: 6	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Rows of Lemon Scented and Spotted Gums.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Probably planted in the 1970s	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Site Inspection	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	No evidence of significance.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Incorporate into future layouts where practicable, or integrate into future indigenous screen planting to reduce the visual intrusion of the buildings.	



<b>ZONE 6 – NSW AMBULANCE TRAINING SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION</b>		
<b>ITEM No.</b> 9D  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b> <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>9D SCATTERED TREE GROUPS</b> GRID: E9, F10 ZONE: 6	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Mixed species including <i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i> , Camphor Laurel, Hackberry and Norfolk Island Hibiscus.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Variable	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	1960s and 1970s plantings overlaying earlier planted or self sown trees.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Site inspection	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	No evidence of significance.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Remove or integrate into new layouts as practicable.	

## ZONE 7 BROUGHTON HALL

---

### DESCRIPTION

The Broughton Hall zone is a distinctive, rectangular block of intensively developed gardens enclosed by one and two storey domestic and institutional scale buildings. The original Broughton House and gardens form the basis of the existing layout which has developed over 150 years.

This area has developed independently of Callan Park but concurrently with it. Broughton House, now seriously neglected, was built in 1842 by the owner of adjoining Garry Owen. Its gardens were renowned in the early 1900s, with lawns, fish ponds, summer houses, lush tropical ferns and plants and included plantings along the natural stream that cuts diagonally across the site. The stream has been continuously developed and maintained as a rainforest gully planting. An octagonal stone and brick summerhouse from the estate period still exists on Wharf Road. However it has been inappropriately adapted for new purposes. Later developments of buildings and gardens were an extension of the original fabric and in most cases sensitively overlaid the early estate gardens, whilst retaining the original layouts. The relationship between the original house and estate gardens is still evident though diminished by later buildings.

Kalouan, a second grand residence built in 1840-44 and also set within notable gardens, was originally located in the north-west corner and was part of the Broughton House Estate. It was demolished in 1932 to make way for a hospital ward. Photographs taken in the early 1900s indicate that the original estate gardens (as with the asylum) were established within a framework of indigenous Eucalypt forest or woodland, rather than on a cleared site.

In 1921 the site became the Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic, the first voluntary clinic for mental patients in NSW. New hospital buildings of similar style and character and designed by the Government architect were added between 1920 and 1935, primarily around the perimeter of the site along the Glover Street and Church Street boundaries and also within the gardens.

During the 1920s and 1930s new gardens were built on previously undeveloped land and overlaid on earlier estate gardens, under the supervision of the first Superintendent, Dr Sydney Evan Jones. The design of the gardens reflected Evan Jones' belief that pleasant gardens and walks were an aid to patient recovery. Comparison with the gardens at Callan park, which were designed for therapy, demonstrates the change in garden style and aesthetic values over a period of 40 to 50 years. Additions to the estate gardens involved the construction of formal brick walks, ponds, arches, walls, and an informal path and bridge network over the stream. The new gardens comprised three theme gardens. A formal geometric garden at the southern end is defined by a symmetrical path network, lawns and a Cypress avenue and linked directly to the adjoining building entrances. In the central area is a naturalistic garden built around a small stream with rustic stone walls, bridges and narrow paths winding through planting beds and small lawns. At the northern end, on the site of Kalouan is a formal garden based on a complex arrangement of curvilinear paths, mounds and tree rows in lawn, with a red painted Chinoiserie bridge as a feature.<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> The construction during the first half of the 1960s of the Broughton Hall Day Clinic (Zone 6), on the southern side of Church Street, also made great use of landscaping as an integral component of mental health care, and demonstrates yet another stage in the evolution of landscape design and psychiatric care.


More recent, intrusive buildings located in the centre of the gardens were added in the 1960s and 70s.

Generally the Broughton Hall gardens have an outstanding aesthetic quality related to the visual intensity and botanical richness of the gardens, the quality of being visually self-contained and not imposed upon by development outside the complex. These qualities are not found to this extent elsewhere on the hospital grounds. Whilst there is little outlook from the gardens and little visual connection with the Callan Park area the gardens are overlooked from the upper central slopes area. In particular the tall Hoop Pine and Bunya Pine groups are important features on the skyline. The gardens are also important in views across Iron Cove.


### **Heritage Significance**

The Broughton Hall zone is of historic, aesthetic and social/cultural significance as the first voluntary mental hospital and as a homogenous group of buildings and garden developed sympathetically over 100 years. It demonstrates changes in attitudes to garden and building design over a period of 100 years around the consistent theme of garden edged by buildings. Broughton House is a Victorian house (though in ruinous condition) which is associated with the early history of the site and is linked historically to Garry Owen. The gardens represent a botanical and aesthetic richness and are an important element in views, within and onto the site.



**ZONE 7 BROUGHTON HALL**  
**INVENTORY OF INDIVIDUAL ITEMS**


<b>ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL</b>	
<b>ITEM No.</b> B121  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Ward 2 Dormitory Block, Building 14 Ward 24  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> WHOS	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1920  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER.</b> NSW Government Architect's Office under George Mc Rae.
<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register	
<b>BUILDING:</b> <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B121- WARD 24</b> GRID: C8-9 ZONE: 7
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair to good, intact with minor additions including enclosed verandah.
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Two storey building with Federation era aesthetic. Brick walls with stone string course and sills, complex terracotta tiled roof with gablet vents and rafters exposed in eaves. Arched opening to entrance. Multi-paned double hung windows and extensive verandah on garden side with fine turned timber columns.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built c. 1920. Drawing signed by G. M. Blair 1908 and passed by G. M. Blair 13 September 1918. 1908 is well prior to government use of site, so the building may have been intended for elsewhere.
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (67). MHI/628-9, JTCW
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	High. One of most important elements of the Broughton Hall group, enclosing garden and consistent in materials, design and scale. Finely crafted and designed building. Accomplished example of type. Note that external metal stairs are intrusive.
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles (including adaptive reuse). Respect group values in any work. If practicable, remove unsympathetic verandah enclosure. General maintenance required, including rainwater goods. Remove redundant services from external walls.  The design of the external fire stairs should be integrated with the building as appropriate for intended use.



<b>ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL</b>	
<b>ITEM No.</b> B123, B123A  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> B123A – Electrical Substation	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1960  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown
<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register	
<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B123; B123A –</b> Electrical Substation
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: B8 ZONE: 7
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  B123 is a single storey brick building with a flat concrete roof.  B123A is roofless brick structure with a series of doors opening onto Glover Street.	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Average
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built c. 1960
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrusive
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle, replace or preferably remove. Record prior to removal.


<b>ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL</b>	
<b>ITEM No.</b> B124  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Professional Offices, Building 12  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Mental Health Co-ordinating Council Offices	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1960  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown  <b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b> <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B124</b> GRID: B9 ZONE: 7
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Single storey brick and concrete building linked to building B125. Wide metal louvres present over windows. Shallow pitched gabled roof covered with steel decking.	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Average
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built c. 1960
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	JTCW
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrusive
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle, replace or preferably remove. Record prior to removal.




ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL		
<b>ITEM No.</b> B125  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Administration Block and Nurses' Quarters (later Domestic Services, Chaplains, Nurses' Home, Outdoor Supervisor), Building 10, 11 and 13 Broughton Hall Offices  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Mental Health Co-ordinating Council offices	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1927-29  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown (probably NSW Government Architect's Office under Richard Wells).	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B125 MENTAL HEALTH CO-ORDINATING COUNCIL</b>	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: C9 ZONE: 7	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Three storey brick building with hipped terracotta tiled roof. Georgian Revival detailing with rendered arch over ground floor windows with medallion. Finely detailed classical sandstone porch to street frontage. Symmetrically composed. Fence designed with building but metal panels now removed.		
<div></div> <div></div>		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good, largely intact.  Note some bricks and copings have been removed from the surrounding wall in addition to all iron panels between piers.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built c. 1927 – 29	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (68), MHI/146-7, JTCW	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	High. Part of Broughton Hall Group. Forms corner to enclosure of gardens. Group of consistent design, materials and scale.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Conserve and adapt according to Burra Charter principles. Routine maintenance required. Reconstruct missing elements such as windows and repair fabric to match existing. Remove redundant services from external wall surfaces.  Reconstruct missing elements of the enclosing walls along Church Street and Glover Street.	



ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL		
<p><b>ITEM No.</b> 126</p> <p><b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Medical Superintendent's Quarters, Building 9</p> <p><b>CURRENT USE:</b> WHOS – music therapy</p>	<p><b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c.1920</p> <p><b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> <b>NSW Government Architect's Office</b> under Gorrie McLeish Blair</p>	<p><b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> National Estate</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> National Trust</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register</p>
<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B126 TREE TOPS</b>	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: C9 ZONE: 7	
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b></p> <p>Two storey Federation period house. Brick with stone string course and sills, hipped terracotta tiled roof with rafters exposed at eaves. Projecting bay and verandah facing garden, multi-paned double hung timber windows.</p>		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	<p>Fair and generally intact, including internally, with minor alterations. Sections of roofing and rainwater goods deteriorating.</p> <p>Note some bricks and stone cappings have been removed from the surrounding wall in addition to all iron panels between piers.</p>	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	<p>Built c. 1920. Drawings dated 1918 and signed design architect, G. M. Blair, Principal Design Architect 1.12.18. Built in different location to that shown on original site plan.</p>	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	<p>Leong (72), MH1/145, JTCW</p>	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	<p>High. Part of Broughton Hall Group. With other buildings forms "wall" enclosing gardens. Part of group with consistent design, scale and materials. Well built example.</p>	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	<p>Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Undertake repairs to deteriorating roof areas and rainwater goods. Initiate a regular maintenance program. Reinstate open verandahs.</p>	

ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL			
<b>ITEM No.</b> B127  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Occupation Therapy Unit & Nurses Quarter (later Health Surveyors), Building 8 Library and Education Centre  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> NSW Ambulance		<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1932-33  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown but probably NSW Government Architect’s Office under Edwin Smith.	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B127</b>		
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: C-D9 ZONE: 7		
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Two storey brick building with hipped terracotta tiled roof and enclosed verandah on garden frontage. Cement rendered arch containing decorative cartouche to main entry off Church Street.			
<div></div> <div></div>			
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good, intact (minor alterations). Intrusive canopy on eastern side.  Note some bricks and stone cappings have been removed from the surrounding wall in addition to all iron panels between piers.		
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1932-3		
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (73), MH1/16, JTCW		
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Moderate. Part of Broughton Hall Group. With other buildings forms “wall” enclosing gardens. Part of group with consistent design scale and materials. Well built and designed, symmetrically composed.		
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Remove intrusive accretions such as the awning on the eastern side and verandah enclosures. Initiate a regular maintenance program. Remove plant growing in chimney. Relocate air conditioning equipment to a less intrusive location.  Reconstruct missing elements of the enclosing boundary wall along Church Street.		

<b>ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL</b>		
<b>ITEM No.</b> B128  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Formerly tennis court, Building 15 Undergraduate Unit  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> WHOS Administration	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1971  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B128 - WHOS Administration</b>  GRID: D8-9 ZONE: 7	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Single storey modern brick building with flat metal deck roof and aluminium windows and doors. Siting disregards garden design. Materials and design are inconsistent with Broughton Hall Group.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1971. Tennis court appears in early photos of Broughton Hall gardens, see Powell.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (74), MH1/181-196, JTCW, Powell.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrusive - building is not significant. Site significant as Broughton Hall tennis court, allowing location of early garden photographs which show court.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle, or preferably remove and if practicable return site to garden retaining its tennis court form. Record prior to removal.	




ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL		
<b>ITEM No.</b> B129  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Canteen, Building 16 Daintree House, Jacaranda Lodge, and staff amenities  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1960  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B129 DAINTREE LODGE</b>  GRID: D8-9 ZONE: 7	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Two storey brick building with extensive areas of glazing and low pitched “butterfly” profile roof. Siting disregards garden design and building inconsistent with group.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built c. 1960	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (75), MH1/62-63, JTCW	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Low - characteristic post-World War II building showing Modernist architectural influence. Intrusive on original garden setting.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle or remove. If retained, conserve according to Burra Charter principles. If removed, return site to garden and record prior to removal.	


ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL			
<b>ITEM No.</b> B130  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Broughton House (original homestead) later Rivendell, Building 6  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Vacant		<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1841-2  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Built by John Ryan Brenan	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b> <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B130 BROUGHTON HOUSE (RIVENDELL)</b>  GRID: D9 ZONE: 7		
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Two storey painted rendered brick building, stone foundations, hipped roof now clad in concrete tiles (formerly slate), timber windows (boarded up) and may have retained fine internal joinery. Extensive alterations and additions (see Leong).			
			
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Very poor – extensively damaged by fire, many additions and alterations. Note some bricks and stone cappings have been removed from the surrounding wall in addition to all iron panels between piers.		
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built by John Ryan Brenan c. 1841-2 as investment and sold soon after. Owned by Keep family 1864-1912 who added to, altered and developed the renowned gardens.		
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (77), PWD MH1/3, RGD DP 50893, SMH 31 December 1842, p4/c.		
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	High. Original building on the site which gave its name to the Psychiatric Clinic. Grand Victorian house with classical Georgian details historically linked to Garry Owen. Severe lack of integrity reduces significance. Part of Broughton Hall Group.		
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	<p>Retain and conserve the building according to the principles of the Burra Charter. A conservation management plan is required for the building. Urgent action includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ensure waterproofing and soundness of roof;</li><li>• ensure discharging of stormwater away from foundations and repair of gutters, downpipes and stormwater drains,</li><li>• vermin proofing and treatment of active termites by baiting.</li></ul> <p>This should be done while decisions are being made about the building’s future and use. NB: See Leong for detailed description and assessment. Reconstruct missing elements of the boundary wall along Church Street.</p>		




ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL		
<b>ITEM No.</b> B131  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Formerly Medical Officers Residence (later Deputy Superintendent's Residence), Building R4.  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Residence	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1935  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> NSW Government Architect's Office.	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b> <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B131 PEPPERCORN</b> GRID: D9 ZONE: 7	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good.	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Single storey dark brick residence with tiled roof and timber gable ends, fine brick detailing including chimney. Classically influenced porches with cast cement columns. Timber framed 6 pane windows. Sited on former Broughton Hall entrance garden.		
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Constructed in 1935. Dr. Sydney Evan Jones is reputed to have died in this building in 1948.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (76), MH1/19-20 JTCW	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Moderate. Part of the Broughton Hall group. Siting reflects estate garden layout. Part of a group with consistent design, materials and scale. Well built example of its type, symmetrically composed. Associated with Evan Jones.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles, retaining setting, size and appearance in relationship to the group. Repair damaged sections of roof and rainwater goods, reconstruct missing fabric such as vent surrounds and front door, and consider reinstating verandah. Establish a regular maintenance program.	

<b>ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL</b>		
<b>ITEM No.</b> B132  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Broughton Recreation Hall, Building 7  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Hall	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> circa 1933  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> NSW Government Architect's Office	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B132 BROUGHTON RECREATION HALL</b>	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: D9 ZONE: 7	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Single storey dark brick building with pitched tiled gabled roof, carefully detailed brickwork including circular vents in gables. Timber loggia on north side presently enclosed. Set in garden designed with building.		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good, intact	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built c. 1933. Set in centre of part of estate garden shown fenced on very early plans.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (64), MH1/13-4, JTCW, <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i> 25 April 1933 (2)	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Moderate. Part of Broughton Hall Group. Siting reflects estate garden layout. Part of group with consistent design, materials and scale. Well-built example of its type, symmetrically composed.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Reconstruct original loggia fabric and appearance once replacement of existing external fabric is required. Repoint brickwork as required, remove redundant services from external walls, and undertake appropriate repairs to steel framed windows. Implement a regular maintenance program.	

ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL		
<b>ITEM No.</b> B134  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Glasshouse  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Glasshouse	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> After early 1930s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B134 GLASSHOUSE</b>  GRID: D8 ZONE: 7	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Rectilinear building with rendered brick base, timber framed windows and gabled glass roof. Roof glazing is supported by steel sections.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Poor. Roof glazing has been broken in places and some glass is insecure.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Constructed after the formal pond attributed to Evan Jones, which was probably constructed during the 1930s.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>		
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Low.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle or remove. If removed, record prior to demolition.	

ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL		
<b>ITEM No.</b> B135  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Medical Superintendent's Residence, Building R2  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Offices	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c.1933-35  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> NSW Government Architect's Office under Edwin Smith	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B135 THE ARBOUR</b>  GRID: D8 ZONE: 7	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Single storey dwelling in dark brick with pitched tiled roof. Verandah on north façade has been partially and unsympathetically infilled. Fine brick detailing to gable ends (corbels) and window heads.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Average to good. Joinery needs repairs, arch bars rusting.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built 1933. Set in centre of part of estate garden shown fenced on very early plans.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (61), MH1/9, JTCW. Drawing dated 1931 signed by Edwin Smith (Government architect) and site plan shows summerhouses, rose pergolas and vinery and other buildings on site, and tennis court.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Moderate. Part of the Broughton Hall group. Sitting reflects estate garden layout. Part of a group with consistent design, materials and scale. Well built example of its type, symmetrically composed.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Remove verandah infill. Normal maintenance required along with joinery repair and painting and replacement of arch bars.	

<b>ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL</b>		
<b>ITEM No.</b> B136  ORIGINAL NAME: Garage, Building R2A  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Unused	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1930s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b> <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B136 GARAGE</b> GRID: D8 ZONE: 7	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Well detailed single storey brick building of domestic character, with slate roof and timber windows. Building has gabled ends on the north and south facades, and a small central wing on the west façade also with slate roof and gabled end. Recently refurbished.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Unknown.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Site inspection	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Moderate, contributes to significance of building group as building dating from period of original Broughton Hall psychiatric hospital design. The building is associated with B135.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles.	




<b>ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL</b>		
<b>ITEM No.</b> B137  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Summer House  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> WC.	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> circa 1880s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B137 SUMMER HOUSE</b>  GRID: D8 ZONE: 7	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Octagonal summer house of finely detailed brick construction with corrugated iron roof - formerly slate or shingled (from spacing of battens). Single doorway opposite niche (false window). Two window openings on opposite sides. Boarded ceiling. Construction consistent with nineteenth century date.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built as garden pavilion as part of early garden design. Extant before 1890. Inappropriately adapted as w.c. at beginning of 2011.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Dept of Lands Metropolitan Detail Series Leichhardt Sheet 57, 1890. Site inspection, MH1/9, and site plans 1931-51. Leong thesis (referred to as gate lodge).	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	High. Only surviving built element of estate gardens.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve as landscape element according to Burra Charter principles. Enhance heritage significance by initiating sympathetic adaptive reuse and removing inappropriate w.c. installation. Reconstruct / install appropriate window and door fabric.	




ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL		
<b>ITEM No.</b> B192  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Kitchen Block, Building 17 Western Suburb & Marrickville Hospital Medical Records / Old Medical Records  <b>CURRENT USE: WHOS - Cafeteria</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1932  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B192 COMMUNITY CAFE</b>  GRID: C8 ZONE: 7	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Single storey brick building with terracotta tiled roof and cast iron columns similar to those in Kirkbride Block to covered way along the western facade. Symmetrical eastern façade with wide recessed verandah (left image). Clerestory window above western section with hipped tiled roof (central image). In commanding central position but not of individual architectural value. Paving in forecourt on east side has decorative elements and was probably laid by patients (right image).		
		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built c. 1932	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (66), MH1/1&6, JTCW Aerial 1931	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Moderate significance. Part of Broughton Hall Group, enclosing garden and consistent in design, scale and materials including symmetrical composition. Building itself not of particular aesthetic value. Paving on east side is evidence of former patient activity.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve according to Burra Charter principles, including paving on eastern side.	


ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL		
<b>ITEM No. B193</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Ward 3 Dormitory Block, Building 18  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Patient accommodation	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c.1920  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Gorrie McLeish Blair	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>B193 WARD 25</b>	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: C7-8 ZONE: 7	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair to good, intact (minor additions)	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Two storey Federation period building. Brick walls with stone string course and sills, complex terracotta tiled roof with gablet vents and rafters exposed in eaves, arched opening to entrance. Multi-paned double hung windows and extensive verandah on garden side with fine turned timber columns. Verandah has been enclosed.		
<b>HISTORY:</b>	May have been built c. 1920. Drawing signed drawn by G. M. Blair 1908 and passed by G. M. Blair 13.9.18. 1908 is well prior to government use of site, the building may have been intended for elsewhere.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (65), MH1/628-9, JTCW	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	High. One of the most important elements of Broughton Hall Group enclosing garden and consistent in materials, design and scale. Finely crafted and designed building. Accomplished example of type.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Conserve according to Burra Charter principles. Stormwater disposal requires attention. Reinstate verandahs, reconstruct original windows where these have been removed or modified as appropriate. Initiate regular maintenance program.	

ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL		
<b>ITEM No. B194</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Electro Therapy Treatment Area & Clinic, Building 19 Ward 25 Annex  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> WHOS - Clinic	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c.1958  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b> <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B194</b> GRID: C7 ZONE: 7	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Single storey brick building with gabled tiled roof. Thin concrete canopy sheltering terraced area and extensively glazed opening at eastern end		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built c. 1958	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (63)	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Low. Minimal heritage significance in demonstrating change to use of electro therapy in psychiatric care.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle, replace or remove as practicable. If removed record prior to demolition. Investigate further historical/social significance of introduction of electro therapy. If modified, works should respect buildings of higher significance nearby.	


<b>ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL</b>		
<b>ITEM No.</b> B195  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Wards 26 & 27, Female Block /Admission Office/Observation Unit, Building 20  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> WHOS - Patient accommodation	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1931  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> NSW Government Architect's Office	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B195 WARDS 26 AND 27</b>  GRID: C7 ZONE: 7	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Long single storey brick building with tiled roof of bungalow character. Columns supporting verandah roof may be from Kalouan. Later extensively altered, including infill of the verandah, construction of projecting bay windows.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good, major alterations and additions	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Drawing dated 1929. Built 1931 Site of Kalouan House. Building subsequently altered.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (62) MH1/152-4, JTCW Aerial photo 1931, SMH 16 June 1931 p.4	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Low. Part of Broughton Hall Group enclosing later part of garden and consistent with other buildings. Little individual value.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle or replace. Any new work should similarly enclose garden and be compatible with Group. Needs normal maintenance. Investigate origins of columns on verandah and preferably remove verandah infill. If removed record prior to demolition.	


<b>ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL</b>	
<b>ITEM No.</b> B196  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Storage, Building 21A  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Storage	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1931  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown  <b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b> <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B196 GARAGE, STORAGE</b> GRID: D7 ZONE: 7
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Small brick shed with corrugated steel roof and two steel roller doors on the north elevation in Broughton Hall gardens. Exposed rafter ends.	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Poor
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Unknown; c. 1931
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Inspection JTCW
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrusive in landscaped setting.
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	The building should be removed and the Broughton Hall garden restored. Record prior to removal.




<b>ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL</b>	
<b>ITEM No.</b> B197  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Storage  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Gardener's Store and WC.	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1960  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown  <b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b> <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B197 GARDENER'S STORE AND WC.</b> GRID: D7 ZONE: 7
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Small brick structure with mono-pitch roof covered by corrugated steel. Relatively large window openings have been boarded over.	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good.
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Unknown, circa 1960.
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Inspection JTCW
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrusive in landscaped setting.
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain or remove. Record prior to removal.



<b>ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL</b>	
<b>ITEM No.</b> B198  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Workshop/Store, Building 21  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Workshop	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1937  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown  <b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b> <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B198 WORKSHOP</b>  GRID: D7 ZONE: 7
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> <p>Small single storey brick building in Broughton Hall Gardens. Terracotta tiled hipped roof and recessed verandah on west façade. Isolated from other buildings.</p>	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Average. Roof and windows in need of maintenance.
<b>HISTORY:</b>	c. 1937
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (60) JTCW
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Low. Minimal heritage significance.
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle, or remove as practicable. If replaced have regard to setting in Broughton Hall Gardens. General maintenance required if retained. If removed record prior to demolition.

<b>ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL</b>	
<b>ITEM No.</b> B199  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Mortuary, Chapel, Building 22  <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Disused	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1927  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown  <b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b> <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>B199 BROUGHTON HALL CHAPEL</b> GRID: D7 ZONE: 7
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Small brick and tile building with windows boarded up on the east façade and bricked in on the north façade (also door). Verandah on east side.	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Poor. Roof is deteriorating.
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built c. 1927, altered 1960.
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (57), MH1/159
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Low. Minimal heritage significance.
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle or remove as practicable. If replaced have regard to garden setting and record prior to demolition. Normal maintenance required.

ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL		
<p><b>ITEM No.</b> B501</p> <p><b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Former Occupational Therapy Unit, Building 23 patient accommodation.</p> <p><b>CURRENT USE:</b> Aftercare, Rotary Ranfurly Library Service.</p>	<p><b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> c. 1952-53</p> <p><b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown</p>	<p><b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> National Estate</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> S170 List</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> National Trust</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register</p>
<p><b>BUILDING:</b></p> <p><b>LOCATION:</b></p>	<p><b>B501 RIVERSIDE / SEWING ROOM</b></p> <p>GRID: C-D6 ZONE: 7</p>	
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b></p> <p>Long rectangular brick and tile institutional building with timber multi-paned windows. Lower level with windows to the north only.</p>		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good. Maintenance required, especially roof and gutters where they are rusted and blocked.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Built c. 1952-53.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Leong (59) MH1/30 JTCW	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Neutral. Defines boundary of Broughton Hall Grounds.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain, recycle, replace or remove as practicable. If replaced have regard to garden setting and record prior to demolition.	


ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL		
<p><b>ITEM Nos.</b> B502, B502A and B503</p> <p><b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Ward C, No. 3 Dormitory Ward, patient accommodation, Buildings 24, 24A and 24B</p> <p><b>CURRENT USE:</b> B502 Intensive Psychiatric Unit, B503 Disused.</p>	<p><b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1920s</p> <p><b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Not identified.</p>	<p><b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> National Estate</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List (24)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> National Trust</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register</p>
<p><b>BUILDING:</b></p> <p><b>LOCATION:</b></p>	<p><b>B502 FOUNDATION HOUSE, B502A AMENITIES/STORE, B503 WC</b></p> <p>GRID: D6 ZONE: 7</p>	
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b></p> <p>B502: (Pictured left) Long single storey brick building with tiled roof, gable ends, rafter exposed in eaves. Originally (almost) identical to Ward B (B497).</p> <p>B502A: Small, single storey rendered masonry shed with corrugated asbestos roof.</p> <p>B503: (Pictured right) Small, single storey brick masonry storage building, reminiscent of the Romanesque style. Timber lattice work decorates the continuous openings below the line of the terracotta tiled roof.</p>		
<div></div> <div></div>		
<p><b>CONDITION:</b></p>	<p>Good, maintenance required especially gutters and downpipes.</p>	
<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p>	<p>Built between 1920 and 1930 (drawings dated 1918). Toilet blocks altered later and verandahs enclosed with fibre cement cladding.</p>	
<p><b>REFERENCES:</b></p>	<p>Leong (58) JTCW, aerial photo 1931</p>	
<p><b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b></p>	<p>Low. Associated with post WW1 development if repatriation hospital.</p>	
<p><b>GUIDELINES:</b></p>	<p>Retain, recycle, replace or remove as practicable. If retained conserve according to Burra Charter principles. If removed record prior to demolition.</p>	


LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS

ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL			
<b>ITEM No. 11A</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>		<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1840-1906  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> <b>Major works by John Keep</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>	<b>11A ORIGINAL BROUGHTON HALL ESTATE GARDENS</b>		
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: D7-9    ZONE: 7		
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  The remnants of original estate gardens include the area immediately around the house which contains remnant original trees but no garden design; a rectangular garden area enclosing and oval lawn, open lawn areas (originally covered by indigenous Eucalypt forest) and gully planted with rainforest trees and adjoining Araucaria and Palm groups.			
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Substantially intact in parts but overlaid with later garden developments. Garden immediately around the house is minimal.		
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Gardens developed between 1840-44 and 1906. John Keep a keen horticulturalist purchased Broughton House in 1864 and Kalouan in 1878 and it is likely that he undertook major garden developments.		
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study; Aerial photo 1930. Powell.		
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as a substantially intact and relatively rare late 1800s garden context for Broughton House and Kalouan and significant as representative remains of one of Sydney’s prominent Estate gardens. Integrity of original design diminished by some additions eg Building B132.		
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Preserve character and extent of remaining Estate (1840 – 1906) gardens. Any new development should reinforce the fabric of the Estate gardens. Surveying & documentation of gardens is recommended. Preserve these gardens as a separate but discreet precinct within the larger Clinic gardens.		


<b>ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 11B</b> <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b> <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>11B TREES FROM ORIGINAL ESTATE GARDENS</b> GRID: D7-9 ZONE: 7	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Individual trees and groups of trees including a large group of Hoop, Bunya and Kauri Pines and Palms and several pairs of Hoop Pines, mass planting of Palms, Tree ferns, Araucaria spp, timber bamboo and other species along the gully and individual trees including Coral Trees, Tree Magnolia and Kauri Pine and a Camphor Laurel row along Wharf Road.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good to fair.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Gardens developed between 1840-44 and 1906. John Keep, a keen horticulturalist, purchased Broughton House in 1864 and Kalouan in 1878 and it is likely that he undertook major garden developments.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study; Aerial photo 1930, Leong thesis and site inspection.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as elements of original estate design and as species selection representative of the mid to late 1800s and as horticultural specimens.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Maintain exiting planting. New plantings should reinforce character and reflect species selection of original planting.	




<b>ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 11C</b> <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> <b>CURRENT USE:</b>		<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>
		<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b> <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>11C STONE LINED CREEK</b> GRID: D7-8 ZONE: 7	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Creek lined with battered sandstone block walls.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Intact.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Believed formed in mid to late 1800s.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as represents natural spring fed watercourse and as an element of early garden design.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Preserve. Conserve according to Burra Charter principles.	

<b>ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL</b>	
<b>ITEM No. 11E</b> <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> Circular Stone Pond <b>CURRENT USE:</b> Disused	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Late nineteenth century  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Unknown
<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register	
<b>ITEM:</b> <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>11E CIRCULAR STONE POND</b> GRID: D8 ZONE: 7
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Small circular pond built of individually shaped stone blocks. Formerly about two courses high, now one course high above pavement level. Single central water spout.	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair only. Appears to have had top course of stone removed.
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Believed to have been constructed in mid to late nineteenth century as part of the original Estate garden.
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study; Powell.
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as a garden element from the early estate garden. Has the potential to be a fine example of its kind.
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Preserve. Restore missing stone. Where practicable upgrade existing surrounds to form a sympathetic context for the original character of the pond.

<b>ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 11F</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b> <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>11F BRIDGES, PATHS AND PAVED AREAS IN GULLY</b>  GRID: D7-8 ZONE: 7	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  One large semicircular arch of brick and concrete over a side stream and one small decoratively shaped and patterned brick bridge, gently curved both over the main channel. Paths of compacted earth with series of winding narrow brick paths all informally laid out. (Bricks may be from demolition of Kalouan 1932). Several paved seating and viewing areas in brick and stone overlook the creek.		
		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Intact.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Bridges, paths and seating bays probably added in 1920s and 1930s by Dr. Evan Jones as therapeutic walks.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Powell. 1991 DPWS Heritage Study.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as a layout overlaid on earlier domestic gardens representing the change to institutional use and reflecting the 1920s interpretation of the principle that quiet gardens and walks were an aid in mental care.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Preserve. Restore items as necessary. Carry out conservation plan of area to assess area in detail. New paving should match existing or be in keeping with it – i.e. brick or sandstone.	


<b>ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 11G</b> <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> <b>CURRENT USE:</b>		<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>
		<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b> <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>11G ROAD NETWORK</b> GRID: D7-9 ZONE: 7	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Kerbed and guttered bitumen access roads.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good to fair.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Formed roads overlay what appear to be pathways in 1930 aerial photo.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study; Aerial photo.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as an adaptation of earlier path network however the introduction of vehicles is intrusive on the significance of the gardens.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Return to pedestrian use and resurface with suitable material, such as gravel.	

<b>ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 11H</b> <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Planted 1980s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>BUILDING:</b> <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>11H RECENT PLANTINGS</b> GRID: D-E, 6-7 ZONE: 7	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> <p>Individuals and rows of a variety of Eucalypts and Melaleucas. The planting layout and species selection do not relate to earlier plantings.</p>		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	1980s plantings.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Intrudes on significant character of Estate and clinic gardens.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Preferably remove. Future planting or development should reinforce significant character and fabric.	





<b>ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL</b>	
<b>ITEM No. 111</b>  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Circa 1910s-1920s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER</b>
<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register	
<b>BUILDING:</b>	<b>111 TREE ROWS &amp; LAWN</b>
<b>LOCATION:</b>	GRID: D8 ZONE: 7
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  Rows of Cypress beside gully and row of Bangalow Palms which define the edges of an open lawn with a central Cypress group.	
	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Intact.
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Planted in the early 1900s. Mostly likely in association with the army (1915-1920) or early Clinic years (1920 onwards).
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study; Powell plates 83 and 71.
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as representation of formal, early 1900s planting design which is a sympathetic development based on the earlier layout.
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Maintain tree rows and significant character of open lawn.



<b>ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 11J</b> <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b> <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>11J TREE GROUPS AND ROWS – 1930s</b> GRID: D7 ZONE: 7	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Row of Raphis Palms, Jacarandas, Illawarra Flame and Hoop Pine around a lawn area and a small rock edged stream.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Tree rows installed in 1930s overlaying original garden. Rainforest tree groups, some likely to be Estate plantings and others added in early Clinic years with additional rainforest species added in 1980s.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study; Aerial photo 1930	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as planting of early days of the clinic demonstrating early 1900s planting design – particularly the use of trees with bright flowers and the adaptation of older gardens to institutional use and concept of gardens are therapy. The stream is significant as a reflection of original water course and as a water theme used throughout the therapeutic gardens.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Maintain. Any future plantings should reflect significant character and fabric of layers of early Estate and Clinic gardens as separate layers of planting design.	


<b>ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL</b>		
<b>ITEM No.</b> 11K  <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b>  <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b>  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b>  <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>11K RESIDENTIAL GARDEN</b>  GRID: ZONE: 7	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>  1930s to 40s formal residential garden – probably intended as a vegetable garden.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Intact	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Laid out after 1930 – probably in association with the 1935 building or possibly the vegetable garden was laid out slightly earlier. Building and garden areas are an adaptation of earlier garden layout.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>		
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as a 1930s formal residential institution garden which is an adaptation of earlier residential garden.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Document. Where opportunity arises incorporate into future developments.	

<b>ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 11L</b> <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b> <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>11L LILY PILLY ROW</b> GRID: D8 ZONE: 7	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Row of <i>Syzygium luehmannii</i> , Small Leaved Lilly pilly.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Assumed planted as part of 1930s garden development along edge of Estate garden however 1930s aerial photo shows shorter row of trees in this location and plantings of this species appear within 1890s plantings at Callan Park Asylum.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	Aerial photo 1930 – 1991 DPWS Heritage Study.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as a fine example of 1930s design element and major component of significant 1930s formal garden layout and sympathetic development of the earlier Estate garden.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Maintain. Incorporate into any future developments.	


ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL		
<b>ITEM No. 11M</b> <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1930s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> <b>Possibly designed by Evan Jones.</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b> <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>11M FORMAL STAIR, WALL &amp; GARDEN</b> GRID: D9 ZONE: 7	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Entry walk from Broughton Hall to the recreation hall (B132) built on former Estate garden entry to formal oval lawn edged by garden. Intricate symmetric design of geometric shapes in pavements, low walls and stair focused on small pond formerly adorned with central urn carved Neptune like face (since removed). Low curved brick wall built on garden lawn edge of earlier Estate garden. Overgrown.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Substantially intact.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Probably built in 1930s related to building of Recreation Hall (1933-35). Reflects the influence of Edna Walling's formal garden designs. Probably designed by Evan Jones – Clinic superintendent.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study; Aerial photo 1930.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as representative example of 1930s garden design as a development of earlier Estate garden demonstrating the adaptation for institutional use and the concept of gardens and walks as therapy.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Retain and conserve. Incorporate into future developments. Clean out pond, reinstate water and rationalize planting within it. Future development should maintain the integrity of the original estate lawn and garden areas and character as well as the 1930s overlay. Reconstruct or restore (if found) missing urn.	


ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL		
<b>ITEM No. 11N</b> <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1930s.  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> <b>Probably designed by Evan Jones.</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b> <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>11N FORMAL WALK</b> GRID: D8-9 ZONE: 7	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> <p>Brick wall with pillars and planting urns on side access paths and with ornate brick arches at ends. The southern arch is oriental in character with a tile roof / coping. The brick walk is built over an earlier Estate garden path seen in 1930 aerial photo. Adjoining planting is likely to be a mix of Estate plantings and 1930s additions.</p>		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Substantially intact. Tile roof is deteriorating with missing tiles at “eaves”.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Probably built in the 1930s. Reflects the influence of Edna Wallings’ formal garden designs. Probably designed by Evan Jones – Clinic superintendent.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study; Aerial photo 1930.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as representative example of 1930s garden design and as a development of earlier estate garden demonstrating the adaptation for institutional use and the concept of gardens and walks as therapy. Intruded upon by Buildings B128 and B129.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Preserve and maintain, incorporate into future developments. Reconstruct missing tiles. Future developments should maintain the integrity of the significant Estate garden and 1930s overlay and its relationship to the adjoining garden and lawn area.	




<b>ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL</b>	
<b>ITEM No. 110</b> <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1930s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> Probably designed by Evan Jones.
<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register	
<b>ITEM:</b> <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>110 FORMAL POND</b> GRID: D8 ZONE: 7
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Symmetrical geometric pond and garden with end wall forming vault over circular pond with single spout – all in brick. End wall extends to form brick arch to residential garden.	
	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Intact
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Probably built in 1930s. Pond design reflects the influence of Edna Walling's formal pond designed by Evan Jones – Clinic superintendent. Planting of Jacaranda and Illawarra Flame trees reflects fashion to introduce bold colour and feature trees.
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study; Aerial photo 1930.
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as representative example of 1930s garden design and as the use of gardens and particularly water features as a therapeutic device. Intruded upon by Building B129.
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Preserve and maintain planting. Future planting should reflect original design concept. Incorporate into future developments. Future development should maintain the integrity of the original 1930s design and its contextual relationship to the Lily-pilly row and formal walk.




<b>ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL</b>	
<b>ITEM No. 11P</b> <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1920s-1930s.  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>
<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register	
<b>ITEM:</b> <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>11P FORMAL GEOMETRIC GARDENS</b> GRID: C8-9 ZONE: 7
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> <p>Geometric symmetrical path network set in lawn pivoted about a central section that formerly contained a circular pond (since removed) with formal central axis path studded with red painted light posts and cypress avenue. Stair and ½ elliptical low wall in lawn.</p>	
	
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Intact
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Diagonal paths established first in the 1920s linking Buildings B127, B121 and B193 to Broughton Hall. Formal axis and avenue trees and central pond and low wall and steps probably added in late 1930s when the naturalistic garden was built (1938). The path layout is a reflection of the building layout.
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study; Aerial photo 1930.
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as representative example of 1920s / 1930s formal institutional garden and as one of 3 theme gardens designed by Evan Jones – Clinic Superintendent of therapeutic gardens.
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Maintain and preserve. Future development should maintain the context for and design integrity of this layout. Carry out investigation to identify original furniture and colour scheme and reinstate.

ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL		
<b>ITEM No. 11Q</b> <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Late 1930s  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b> <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>11Q NATURALISTIC GARDEN</b> GRID: C-D 7-8 ZONE: 7	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> <p>Naturalistic, gardens built as a series of bridges, pathways, gardens and secluded lawns edged in bush rock all focused on a small stream flowing over bedrock and designed around several Hoop Pines from the original Kalouan estate garden. The main bridge is a concrete construction formed and painted to resemble an oriental bamboo bridge. Planting includes both nature and exotic plants.</p>		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Substantially intact – much of the stonework and bridges in need of maintenance.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Laid out in the late 1930s.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study; Site investigations (path dated 1938)	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as representative example of 1930s institutional theme garden and as one of 3 theme gardens designed by Evan Jones – Clinic superintendent of therapeutic gardens. Intruded upon by Building B129.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Maintain and preserve. Conserve ‘bamboo’ bridge. Maintain significant character of garden in any future development.	

<b>ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 11R</b> <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> 1930s.  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b> <b>Probably designed by Evan Jones.</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b> <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>11R FORMAL CURVILINEAR GARDEN</b> GRID: C7-D7    ZONE: 7	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> <p>A bold garden design with arc shaped earth moulds and depressions, curvilinear path network of sandstone in crazy paving pattern and curvilinear tree rows. An informal pond and ornate red painted Chinese bridge. Tree rows include Spotted Gum, Native Cypress, Lombardy poplar and palms.</p>		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Intact. Some paths in need of repair.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Probably built in 1930s in relation to construction of Building B195.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	Significant as a representative example of 1930s institutional theme garden and as one of 3 theme gardens as therapeutic gardens by Evan Jones, superintendent of the Clinic.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Maintain and repair paths. Whilst designed in combination with building 20 the integrity of the main body of the garden can be preserved even if the direct access paths to the building are removed.	

<b>ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 11S</b> <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> <b>CURRENT USE:</b>		<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>
		<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b> <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>11S MIXED TREE GROUP</b> GRID: E7   ZONE: 7	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Species include: Camphor Laurel, Brush Box, Jacaranda, Box Elder, Illawarra Flame, Peppercorn, Lemon Scented Gum, Pink Ironbark and Willow, Canary Island Palm.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good to fair.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Tree rows along Wharf Road planted in late 1930s to 1940s with additional tree groups planted in the 1960s or 1970s.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	No evidence of heritage significance however the trees are a sympathetic and protective addition to the Estate and Clinic gardens.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Maintain.	



<b>ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 71</b> <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> Planted between 1918 and 1930s.  <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b> <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>71 PALM GROUP</b>  GRID: ZONE: 7	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Group of Bangalow palms located around amenities block.		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Fair to poor. One tree has apparently died.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Planted between 1918 and 1930s as part of extensive formal gardens to Building B502.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study; Aerial photos 1930 and 1952. Powell.	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	No evidence of heritage significance as integrity of original design has been lost. However the palms are sympathetic with significant fabric in adjoining Broughton Hall gardens.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Replace dead tree. Incorporate into new development or transplant into Broughton Hall gardens or area of similar significance.	

<b>ZONE 7 – BROUGHTON HALL</b>		
<b>ITEM No. 7J</b> <b>ORIGINAL NAME:</b> <b>CURRENT USE:</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE:</b> <b>ARCHITECT / BUILDER:</b>	<b>HERITAGE LISTINGS:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S170 List <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Leichhardt LEP <input type="checkbox"/> State Heritage Register
<b>ITEM:</b> <b>LOCATION:</b>	<b>7J TREE ROWS</b> GRID: C6-D6 ZONE: 7	
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Row of conifers in front of Building B502 and recent native tree plantings and row of Coral Trees and rows of Lombardy Poplars.		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>		
<b>CONDITION:</b>	Good to fair.	
<b>HISTORY:</b>	Remnants of extensive formal garden to Building B502 destroyed by 1970s landfill.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1991 DPWS Heritage Study; Aerial photo 1952	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	No evidence of heritage significance. Tree rows intrude on significant character of Broughton Hall gardens.	
<b>GUIDELINES:</b>	Over time replace with planting sympathetic to adjoining significant fabric in Broughton Hall. Coral trees may be integrated into new development where appropriate.	



PO Box 660	52 Albion Street	T +61 2 9281 4399
Darlinghurst	Surry Hills	F +61 2 9281 4337
NSW 1300	NSW 2010	info@tannerarchitects.com.au
Australia	Australia	www.tannerarchitects.com.au

# tanner Architects

## CALLAN PARK, ROZELLE VOLUME I

### CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN



Prepared for  
Leichhardt Municipal Council

Issue P3 September 2011

11 0071

---



---

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**


---

**VOLUME 1**

<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	PURPOSE OF THE REPORT	1
1.2	BACKGROUND	1
1.3	STUDY AREA	1
1.4	REPORT METHODOLOGY AND STRUCTURE	4
1.5	AUTHOR IDENTIFICATION	4
1.6	LIMITATIONS	5
1.7	ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	5
1.8	DEFINITIONS	5
1.9	ABBREVIATIONS	6
<b>2</b>	<b>HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE .....</b>	<b>9</b>
2.1	ABORIGINAL HISTORY	9
2.2	EUROPEAN HISTORY	10
2.3	RECENT HISTORY	29
2.4	CHRONOLOGY	31
2.5	SITE DEVELOPMENT 1835- 2011	37
2.6	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE LANDSCAPE	41
<b>3</b>	<b>PHYSICAL ANALYSIS OF THE SITE .....</b>	<b>57</b>
3.1	INTRODUCTION	57
3.2	EXISTING CUSTODIANS OF THE SITE	57
3.3	SITE AND ZONE PLANNING	58
3.4	ANALYSIS OF BUILT FABRIC AND LANDSCAPE	58
3.5	HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	109
3.6	ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES	115
3.7	VISUAL ANALYSIS	116
<b>4</b>	<b>ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE .....</b>	<b>123</b>
4.1	INTRODUCTION	123
4.2	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CALLAN PARK	123
4.3	HERITAGE THEMES	129
4.4	CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE	133
4.5	ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE	134
4.6	SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR CALLAN PARK	143
4.7	SIGNIFICANCE OF INDIVIDUAL AREAS AND ELEMENTS	144
4.8	HERITAGE CURTILAGE REVIEW	151
<b>5</b>	<b>INFORMATION FOR CONSERVATION POLICY .....</b>	<b>155</b>
5.1	EXPLANATION	155
5.2	OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS ARISING FROM SIGNIFICANCE	155
5.3	OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS ARISING FROM OWNER REQUIREMENTS	155
5.4	PHYSICAL CONDITON AND INTEGRITY	157
5.5	EXTERNAL CONSTRAINTS	159
5.6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RELICS	162

<b>6</b>	<b>STATEMENT OF CONSERVATION POLICY .....</b>	<b>169</b>
6.1	INTRODUCTION	169
6.2	GENERAL CONSERVATION POLICIES	169
6.3	DETAILED CONSERVATION POLICIES	170
6.4	GENERAL TREATMENT OF THE FABRIC	180
6.5	SITE CONSERVATION GUIDELINES	202
<b>7</b>	<b>MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS .....</b>	<b>223</b>
7.1	DIAGRAMS OF MANAGEMENT AREAS AND TENANTS	223
7.2	MANAGEMENT OF THE SITE	224
7.3	PRINCIPLES FOR ADAPTIVE RE-USE	228
7.4	OPTIONS FOR ADAPTIVE RE-USE	229
<b>8</b>	<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY.....</b>	<b>233</b>

**LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 1-1	Location Plan	2
Figure 1-2	Site Plan. The buildings indicated in colour are presently occupied by tenants	3
Figure 2-1	Broughton House, 1842 Plan	14
Figure 2-2	Kalouan – Based on 1918 Plan.	15
Figure 2-3	Compilation plan of The Grand Estates, showing the relationship between Garry Owen, Kalouan and Broughton Hall (from plans dated 1873, 1918 and 1842 respectively).	16
Figure 2-4	Callan Park Estate Subdivision Plan (not realised)	17
Figure 2-5	Kirkbride Block viewed from the southwest, circa 1883	19
Figure 2-6	Kirkbride Block viewed from the southwest, circa 1883	19
Figure 2-7	Western pavilions, circa 1883	20
Figure 2-8	Medical officer's wing, circa 1883 prior to verandahs	20
Figure 2-9	Medical officers' wing circa 1883 with verandahs	20
Figure 2-10	North eastern ward block, circa 1883	20
Figure 2-11	Kirkbride Block viewed from the southeast, circa 1883	21
Figure 2-12	Administration block, circa 1883	21
Figure 2-13	North gate, circa 1883	21
Figure 2-14	Chapel viewed from northwest, circa 1883	21
Figure 2-15	Interior of Chapel, circa 1883	22
Figure 2-16	Boiler House and flue, circa 1883	22
Figure 2-17	Laundry and Tower, circa 1883	22
Figure 2-18	Base of Tower, circa 1883	22
Figure 2-19	Callan Park Asylum - as proposed – 1877. The layout differs from the 1893 as-built plan	26
Figure 2-20	Callan Park Asylum 1893 Plan	27
Figure 2-21	Callan Park Asylum 1903 Plan	28
Figure 2-22	Site Development 1835-1844	37
Figure 2-23	Site Development 1876-1910	38
Figure 2-24	Site Development 1914-1945	39
Figure 2-25	Site Development 1945-1990.	40
Figure 2-26	Site Development 1990-2011 – Aerial Photograph	41
Figure 2-27	Reclamation of the shoreline by fill to 1970.	43
Figure 2-28	Broughton Hall, 1900.	44
Figure 2-29	Broughton Hall, 1900 (possibly 1890s).	44
Figure 2-30	Broughton Hall, 1900 (possibly 1890s).	45
Figure 2-31	Broughton Hall, 1900.	46
Figure 2-32	Broughton Hall, 1900.	46
Figure 2-33	Broughton Hall, 1900 (possibly 1890s).	46
Figure 2-34	Broughton Hall, 1900.	47



Figure 2-35	Broughton Hall, 1900.	47
Figure 2-36	Broughton Hall, 1900.	47
Figure 2-37	Broughton Hall, 1900.	47
Figure 2-38	Broughton Hall, 1900.	47
Figure 2-39	Broughton Hall, 1900.	47
Figure 2-40	The oval lawn of the Keep garden determined the layout of this section.	48
Figure 2-41	Garden edging tiles from the Keep garden were used as roof tiles for the ornamental gateway.	48
Figure 2-42	Stone steps which may have been recycled from the earlier Kalouan garden.	49
Figure 2-43:	Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic shortly after completion, showing the relationships between buildings and open space. Hexagonal structures along the street frontages and within the grounds were provided for tree planting. Broughton Hall is visible at top centre	50
Figure 2-44	Site Plan with Landscape Fabric identified.	55
Figure 3-1	Current Precinct Structure and Management	57
Figure 3-2:	Current Tenants at Callan Park	58
Figure 3-3	Site Plan (Tanner Architects)	61
Figure 3-4	Site Plan with Study Zones (Tanner Architects)	63
Figure 3-5	Zone 1- The Waterfront and Callan Point Precinct.	65
Figure 3-6	Sports Pavilion (B499) beside the oval on the waterfront area.	66
Figure 3-7	Stone and timber building (B494) in the location of the Garry Owen estate summer house.	67
Figure 3-8	Originally Ward F and part of the Repatriation Hospital, Building B495 was also used as a dental hospital. With only minimal significance the building is considered intrusive in the context of Callan Point.	67
Figure 3-9	Zone 2 Manning Street Precinct.	69
Figure 3-10	Former Gate Lodge (Building B302), built in 1878 as part of the Callan Park scheme. Now operating as a child care centre, it has been unsympathetically extended.	70
Figure 3-11	Staff accommodation (B397 and B398) built in the 1960s. The residences are intrusive to the character of the zone, and to the significance of the Manning Street Residence pictured to the right.	71
Figure 3-12	The terracing and other hard elements associated with the former Nurses' Home are in a deteriorating condition and the gardens have become overgrown with self-seeded trees.	71
Figure 3-13	View across the Manning Street Precinct (Zone 2) from the front of the Kirkbride Block. The palms in the foreground are c.1910s-20s plantings.	72
Figure 3-14	The building known as Arcadia Lodge (B396), constructed in the 1970s, is intrusive within the landscaped scheme of the entrance garden.	72
Figure 3-15	Zone 3 - Kirkbride Entrance Garden and Embankment to King George Park Precinct.	73
Figure 3-16	The EPA Weather Station, forms part of the intrusive elements on the embankment to King George Park.	74

Figure 3-17	The Mediterranean style War Memorial (B395). The Canary Island Palm in the background dates from the re-alignment of the entrance drive.	75
Figure 3-18	The alignment of the original entrance drive. A Norfolk Island Pine has been planted in the centre of the former drive alignment.	76
Figure 3-19	The sunken garden, now grassed over. A large jacaranda in the background is likely an early twentieth century planting.	76
Figure 3-20	Zone 4 - Ridgetop, Kirkbride Block Platform and Convalescent Cottages Precinct.	77
Figure 3-21	Stables and cart shed (B702) dating from around 1900 contributes to the rural character of the Ridgetop area.	78
Figure 3-22	Residences built since the 1950s on the edges of the cricket ground. They are out of character with the 19 <sup>th</sup> century open landscape quality of the area and are considered intrusive.	78
Figure 3-23	Stables building constructed in 1916 (B701). Building B221 in the left foreground detracts from the rural character of the area.	79
Figure 3-24	Garry Owen House, (later Callan Park House, B213) and the location of the first mental hospital on site is occupied by the NSW Writer's Centre.	80
Figure 3-25	Water Tower within the Kirkbride Block. Beautifully detailed, the functioning water tower stands high above the elevated Kirkbride platform.	81
Figure 3-26	Building B24 of the Kirkbride Block, originally the dispensary and Medical Officer quarters. The three storey facade faces Iron Cove and symmetrically links the original male and female sections of the hospital.	82
Figure 3-27	Building B404, one of three original Convalescent Cottages that were part of Callan Park's revolutionary change in mental hospital design.	83
Figure 3-28	A tree group on the knoll may contain plantings from the original Garry Owen garden supplemented by planting during the 1880s. Views to these groups from Balmain Road should be maintained.	85
Figure 3-29	Part of the original 1880s plantings around Garry Owen.	85
Figure 3-30	The Kirkbride earth platform is a major element of the original design. Significant vegetation is clustered around either end of the massive complex, with few remnants of the early gardens remaining across the face of the building.	85
Figure 3-31	Zone 5 - Central Slope Precinct	86
Figure 3-32	Building B209, an intrusive element within the open grassland originally used by patients to farm animals and part of the landscape setting of Callan Park.	87
Figure 3-33	The sandstone fountain with a backdrop of trees, most of which are nineteenth century plantings.	88
Figure 3-34	Sydney Harbour Bridge War Memorial, constructed by repatriating soldiers during the inter war era.	88
Figure 3-35	View from Supply Road toward Broughton Hall. Poplar avenues planted in the 1960s are at odds with the former open character with isolated clumps of trees.	89
Figure 3-36	Zone 6 – NSW Ambulance Training School and Hospital Administration Precinct.	90
Figure 3-37	The five storey Ambulance Training School is the most prominent building at Callan Park.	91

Figure 3-38	Building B103, part of the 1962-64 Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic and now occupied by the University of Tasmania.	91
Figure 3-39	Zone 7 - Broughton Hall Precinct.	92
Figure 3-40	The badly deteriorated Broughton House.	93
Figure 3-41	Building B193, former patient accommodation, is one of the Broughton Hall Group elements enclosing the landscaped garden.	94
Figure 3-42	The oriental bridge and <i>Callitris columellaris</i>	95
Figure 3-43	The araucarias date from the Keep ownership with later c.1930s plantings of <i>Callitris</i> and more recent eucalypts.	95
Figure 3-44	One of the arching brick bridges, which span the stone-lined creek, constructed under the supervision of Dr Sydney Evan Jones.	96
Figure 3-45	1930 Aerial Photograph	97
Figure 3-46	Site Plan with Analysis of Cultural Plantings	99
Figure 3-47	1950 Aerial Photograph	101
Figure 3-48	Memorial commemorating the Callan Park (Special Provisions) Act	103
Figure 3-49	Interpretive device outlining the Aboriginal language groups and clans of the Sydney region.	103
Figure 3-50	Interpretation device on the high section of Callan Point describing aspects of the site's Aboriginal Heritage.	104
Figure 3-51	Detail of interpretation device shown in Figure 3-50.	104
Figure 3-52	Plaque inscribed "Recognising the past leads to a better future" (above) and plaque describing Aboriginal resistance to colonial settlement (right).	104
Figure 3-53	Interpretive device explaining Aboriginal shell middens.	105
Figure 3-54	Interpretive device on Callan Point explaining the food resources of the Wangal Clan.	105
Figure 3-55	Memorial to Heather Stewart Karlik to the north west of the NSW Writers' Centre.	105
Figure 3-56	Location of Aboriginal Interpretation Devices on Callan Point.	106
Figure 3-57	Location of Callan Park Act Commemorative Plaque.	107
Figure 3-58	Location of Heather Stewart Karlik Commemorative Plaque.	108
Figure 3-59	Broughton Hall and garden layout, based on 1842 plan (After 1991 DPWS Heritage Study).	112
Figure 3-60	The Kirkbride Block. Numbers 19 and 23 indicate the underground water tanks. Number 30 shows the temporary wards behind Garry Owen	113
Figure 3-61	Plan of study area indicating archaeological	114
Figure 3-62	Visual Analysis Diagram	119
Figure 4-1	Colonial Architect James Barnet	130
Figure 4-2	Dr Sydney Evan Jones in Antarctica	130
Figure 4-3	Ken Woolley, left, and Michael Dysart, right, after winning the Taubman's Australian Family Home Competition in 1958. Their entry had a "doughnut" plan, with an internal courtyard	132
Figure 4-4	Site Plan showing Levels of Significance of Individual Buildings.	147

Figure 4-5	Site Plan showing Levels of Significance of Landscape Elements.	149
Figure 5-1	The State Heritage Register (SHR) listing boundary for the Callan Park Conservation Area. Source: SHR listing citation, Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Plan	161
Figure 6-6-1	Site Plan showing Conservation Policies for Individual Buildings	183
Figure 6-2	Landscape Conservation Guidelines: Zone 1 - Waterfront and Callan Point Precinct.	190
Figure 6-3	Landscape Conservation Guidelines: Zone 2 Manning Street Precinct.	192
Figure 6-4	Landscape Conservation Guidelines: Zone 3 Kirkbride Entrance Garden and Embankment to King George Park Precinct.	194
Figure 6-5	Landscape Conservation Guidelines: Zone 4 Ridgetop, Kirkbride Block Platform and Convalescent Cottages Precinct.	196
Figure 6-6	Landscape Conservation Guidelines: Zone 5 – Central Slope Precinct.	197
Figure 6-7	Landscape Conservation: Zone 6 NSW Ambulance Training School and Hospital Administration Precinct.	199
Figure 6-8	Landscape Conservation Guidelines: Zone 7 - Broughton Hall Precinct.	201
Figure 6-9	Guidelines for Conservation Works and New Development: Zone 1 - The Waterfront and Callan Point Precinct.	207
Figure 6-10	Guidelines for Conservation Works and Development: Zone 2 - Manning Street Precinct.	210
Figure 6-11	Guidelines for Conservation Works and Development: Zone 3 - Kirkbride Entrance Garden and Embankment to King George Park	212
Figure 6-12	Guidelines for Conservation Works and Development: Zone 4 - Ridgetop, Kirkbride Block Platform and Convalescent Cottages Precinct.	214
Figure 6-13	Guidelines for Conservation Works and Development: Zone 5.	216
Figure 6-14	Guidelines for Conservation Works and Development: Zone 6 – NSW Ambulance Training School and Hospital Administration	218
Figure 6-15	Guidelines for Conservation Works and Development: Zone 7 – Broughton Hall Precinct.	221
Figure 7-1 and Figure 7-2	Existing Tenants (Above) and Management Areas (below)	223

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

---

### BACKGROUND

Tanner & Associates prepared a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for the Rozelle Hospital site for the Urban Design Advisory Service (UDAS) and was commissioned by the NSW Health Department in July 2000. The CMP, which was finalised in January 2002, was intended to assist in the master planning process of the Rozelle Hospital site. The 2002 CMP was endorsed by the NSW Heritage Council in March 2002.

Since that time circumstances relating to the site have changed. The most important of these is the Callan Park (Special Provisions) Act 2002, which came into force on 24 December 2002. The NSW Heritage Council endorsement has lapsed and some additional historical information has come to light. The site has since been the subject of a master plan commissioned by Leichhardt Council. Tanner Architects were engaged on behalf of Leichhardt Council to review the CMP as part of the master plan process. The site no longer functions as Rozelle Hospital and is now known as Callan Park.

Callan Park is a site of exceptional significance. It contains the remains of three highly significant phases of historical development: Three Gentlemen's Estates from the early 1800s were located on the site, as was the largest purpose built asylum in New South Wales, Callan Park, and the later Broughton Hall Clinic where self admission mental health treatment was pioneered. The site was an institution for mental health care for over 150 years, and was the location of the care of returned service personnel since World War I.

The architectural and aesthetic qualities of the buildings and their landscape setting are of exceptional significance. The diversity of buildings includes not only important architectural items, but also material evidence of changing philosophies of patient care. Callan Park is highly significant as a resource for understanding the historical development of mental health care in Australia.

NSW Health currently holds the title to Callan Park. However, 80% of the site is under the management of the Sydney Harbour Foreshores Authority. NSW Health has jurisdiction over the remaining 20%, which includes the NGO precinct (the former Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic site) and those parts occupied by NSW Ambulance and Sydney South West Area Health Service.

### FINDINGS OF THIS DOCUMENT

The main objectives for the conservation and reuse of Callan Park are to:

- conserve and maintain the exceptional built and landscape quality of the site;
- conserve and restore the landscape setting and public presentation, the open space and sloping grounds leading to Iron Cove, the historic landscape gardens, the remnant native plants, and the rock carvings and Aboriginal sites on the foreshore;
- allow adaptive reuse and sensitive new development associated with the significant buildings to improve the opportunities for continued use;
- implement effective management structures;
- guide selection of the right tenants/ occupants who can maintain the buildings and landscape while not detracting from their significance..
- Conservation works are required in the short term to the following items:
- Rock engravings at Callan Point;
- Broughton Hall;

- Elements of the Kirkbride Block;
- Convalescent Cottages;
- Gardeners Cottage, and other cottages from the original Barnet scheme;
- Stone gates and wall;
- Various significant landscape elements.

Ultimately, an overall conservation and maintenance program which respects the cultural significance of individual buildings, their precincts and the landscape setting is expected. The Callan Park (Special Provisions) Act 2002 specifically defines development opportunities on the site in terms of permissible development and uses. Therefore the careful adaptive reuse of existing buildings, the removal of intrusive elements, conservation and management of landscaping and the selection of appropriate tenants for significant buildings must be a priority.





## **1 INTRODUCTION**

---

### **1.1 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

This Conservation Management Plan (CMP) was prepared by Tanner Architects on behalf of Leichhardt Municipal Council. The Callan Park site is the subject of a community oriented Master Plan initiated by Leichhardt Council, which has been undertaken by a multidisciplinary consultancy team headed by McGregor Coxall. The draft Master Plan is dated January 2011.

The purpose of the Master Plan is to identify and guide future opportunities for the site. This CMP will guide the management of Callan Park in order to achieve client and Master Plan objectives while retaining and enhancing the cultural significance of the site. It builds on the earlier Rozelle Hospital Conservation Management Plan written by Tanner & Associates in 2002.

The primary objectives of the CMP are:

- To establish the cultural significance of Callan Park and its elements;
- To formulate appropriate policies for the conservation of the place as a whole, taking into account both the care of significant items and ongoing use and management.

### **1.2 BACKGROUND**

The heritage significance of Callan Park is recognised by its inclusion in the State Heritage Register (SHR), which is maintained by the Heritage Council of NSW. Because of this the site comes under the provisions of the Heritage Act 1977 No. 136. It is also included in Schedule 2 of the Leichhardt Local Environmental Plan 2000. The site comes under the provisions of the Callan Park (Special Provisions) Act 2002.

A copy of this CMP is to be submitted to the Heritage Council of NSW for endorsement. Endorsement by the Heritage Council will establish an agreed approach to the appropriate management of the heritage significance of the place as well as assist with the establishment of site-specific exemptions from approval requirements under the Heritage Act. A number of gazetted standard exemptions already apply to the place.

### **1.3 STUDY AREA**

The site is identified as Lot 1 and Lot 2 Deposited Plan 1043540. It is located on the Parramatta River in the suburb of Lilyfield, within the Municipality of Leichhardt and occupies 60.37 hectares bounded by Wharf Road and Glover Street to the west, Balmain Road to the south and Manning Street and King George Park to the east (Figure 1-1). The site encompasses Callan Point, the Kirkbride Block and former Callan Park Mental Hospital, and the Broughton Hall Mental Hospital (Figure 1-2).

The present subdivision was initiated by the NSW Health Department in 2000 for leasing purposes, to separate the Rozelle Child Care Centre from the rest of Callan Park. The Child Care Centre is contained within Lot 2 DP 1043540.



Figure 1-1 Location Plan



Figure 1-2 Site Plan. The buildings indicated in colour are presently occupied by tenants  
Source: McGregor Coxall.

There are a number of tenants occupying buildings across the site, which include:

- Aftercare (Buildings B135 and B136);
- Aftercare / VHCC / Sids&Kids (Buildings B124 and B125);
- Aftercare / Ranfurly Library (Building B501);
- Centre for Education and Workforce Development (Building B301);
- Construction Industry Drug and Alcohol Foundation (CIDAF) (Building B502);
- NSW Ambulance (Buildings B105, B108, B127, B233 and Buildings B1045 to B1048B inclusive);
- Arts NSW - NSW Writer's Centre (Building B213);
- Nurses' Accommodation (Buildings B106, B107, B396 to B399 inclusive);
- Rozelle Child Care Centre (Building B302 and B303);
- Sydney Harbour Foreshores Authority (B215);
- University of Sydney – Sydney College of the Arts (Kirkbride Block);
- University of Tasmania (Buildings B101, B102, B103 and B104);
- We Help Ourselves (WHOS) (Buildings B121, B126, B128, B131, B132 and B192to B199 inclusive).

## 1.4 REPORT METHODOLOGY AND STRUCTURE

This CMP has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines of *Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance 1999 (The Burra Charter)*. *The Burra Charter* is widely acknowledged as the principal guiding document for conservation work and practice to places of cultural significance, and has been widely adopted as the standard for best practice in the conservation of heritage places in Australia.

The content and format follows the guidelines set out in *The Conservation Plan* (sixth edition, 2004), written by Dr J. S. Kerr and published by the National Trust of Australia (NSW) and guidelines for the preparation of significance assessments and conservation policy published by the Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning.

The CMP draws on the comprehensive documentation within the Rozelle Hospital Conservation Management Plan prepared by Tanner & Associates in 2002.

This CMP comprises the following sections:

- Section 1 Introduction (this section) provides the key background information relevant to the preparation of this CMP;
- Section 2 Historical Overview provides a summary history of the site and building and landscape components of the place;
- Section 3 Analysis of Physical Evidence provides a summary of the analysis of the physical evidence of the site to determine the extent and integrity of original fabric and the nature of subsequent changes.
- Section 4 Comparative Analysis provides a comparative analysis of the property in order to establish its relative significance in terms of its historic, aesthetic and scientific values.
- Section 5 Assessment of Heritage Significance provides a statement of heritage significance for the site. This section also identifies the varying levels of significance for individual elements within the site.
- Section 6 Information for Conservation Policy sets out the heritage management context for the site including client requirements and a discussion of any heritage opportunities and constraints that might apply.
- Section 7 Conservation Policies sets out the recommended policies and actions for the effective management of the heritage significance of Callan Park into the future, and policies to guide the future development of the property.
- Appendices include selective supplementary material referred to in this CMP including existing heritage listings, extracts of publications, historical plans and drawings.

## 1.5 AUTHOR IDENTIFICATION

The 2002 CMP was prepared and written by Megan Jones, Karen Urquhart and Rebecca Hawcroft and reviewed by Howard Tanner and Megan Jones of Tanner & Associates Pty Ltd, Architects. Howard Tanner, Megan Jones, Karen Urquhart and Rebecca Hawcroft of Tanner & Associates Pty Ltd, Architects undertook detailed site investigations. Colleen Morris, Landscape Heritage Consultant, Tony Lowe, Historical Archaeologist and Dr Carol Liston, Historian also contributed to the document.

This revised CMP was prepared by Roy Lumby, senior heritage specialist, and Vanessa Holtham, heritage specialist of Tanner Architects. Revised graphics were undertaken by Courtney Ryan and Rachel Keys of Tanner Architects. The document was reviewed by Megan Jones, Director of Tanner Architects.

## 1.6 LIMITATIONS

Site inspections were undertaken by Vanessa Holtham and Roy Lumby of Tanner Architects during January and February 2011. A limited amount of historical research was undertaken on several individual items as new information came to light.

## 1.7 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors gratefully acknowledge the assistance of the following individuals in the preparation of the CMP:

- Janet Biggs, Program Manager, Sustainability and Facilities, Strategic Procurement and Business Development, NSW Health;
- Patsy Choo, Deputy Director, Asset Performance, NSW Health;
- Peter Conroy, Director Environmental and Community Management, Leichhardt Municipal Council;
- David Gates, Chief Procurement Officer, NSW Health;
- Christopher Reeves, Heritage Advisor, Leichhardt Municipal Council
- Joe Rowling, Senior Urban Designer, McGregor Coxall.

## 1.8 DEFINITIONS

Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (the Burra Charter) and are as follows:

**Place** means site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views.

**Cultural significance** means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.

**Fabric** means all the physical material of the *place*, including components, fixtures, contents, and objects.

**Conservation** means all the processes of looking after a *place* so as to retain its *cultural significance*.

**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*.

**Preservation** means maintaining the *fabric* of a *place* in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

**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.

**Reconstruction** means returning a *place* to a known earlier state and is distinguished from *restoration* by the introduction of materials [new or old] into the *fabric*.

**Adaptation** means modifying a *place* to suit the existing *use* or a proposed use.

**Use** means the functions of a *place*, as well as the activities and practices that may occur at the *place*.



**Compatible use** means a *use* which respects the *cultural significance* of the *place*. Such a *use* involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.

**Setting** means the area around a *place*, which may include the visual catchment.

**Related place** means a *place* that contributes to the *cultural significance* of another place.

**Related object** means an object that contributes to the *cultural significance* of a *place* but is not at the place.

**Associations** mean the special connections that exist between people and a *place*.

**Meanings** denote what a *place* signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses.

**Interpretation** means all the ways of presenting the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

## 1.9 ABBREVIATIONS

The commonly used abbreviations in the CMP are:

AHC	Australian Heritage Commission
BCA	Building Code of Australia
CMP	Conservation Management Plan
DCP	Development Control Plan
ICOMOS	International Committee on Monuments and Sites
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
ML	Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy
SHR	State Heritage Register
SL	State Library of NSW
SREP	Sydney Regional Environmental Plan

## 2 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE

---

*The development of a new history was not part of the brief for this Conservation Management Plan. The following discussion of the historical development of the site has been extracted from the Conservation Management Plan written by Tanner & Associates and others in 2002. The history has been updated to describe events that have taken place since that time.*

The development of the built fabric is detailed in Appendix A, in the Summary of Built Development and the Inventory of Zones and Items.

Refer also to Section 2.5 for Figures 2.8 to 2.12 showing the Site Development.

### 2.1 ABORIGINAL HISTORY

Aboriginal people lived on the shores of Sydney Harbour for 20,000 to 30,000 years before the Europeans settled the area. They first arrived in southern Australia in the middle of the last ice age when Sydney Harbour was a river valley and giant marsupials are thought to have inhabited the area.<sup>1</sup>

Archaeologists have described the people who lived around the site of Callan Park as the Wangal clan or band. They lived mostly within an area along the Parramatta River from about Petersham westward.<sup>2</sup> The Wangal were part of the Eora or Dharug tribes.<sup>3</sup> Bennelong is believed to have been from the Wangal clan.

The Wangal people lived for the most part within their own territory but were not restricted to it. At special times, such as when a beached whale was found, up to 200 people would gather for the feast. Generally they moved throughout their area gathering food and camping in bark shelters or caves. They caught fish from canoes or from the banks with hook and line or spears. Shellfish gathered and roasted were a common food. It is believed they also ate mammals such as possums, bandicoots, kangaroos, wallabies and flying foxes and birds' eggs. Vegetable foods included fern roots, burrawang seeds, young flower stalks of Gynea Lily, and the fruits of Lilly-pilly and Fig trees and the nectar from flowers such as Banksia and Waratah. Vegetable products were often roasted or made into dampers or cakes.<sup>4</sup>

At the time when Europeans arrived the landscape in the vicinity of Callan Park was rugged and densely timbered. Steep, broad, flat ridgetops and steep slopes ran down to the clean waters of Iron Cove and wildlife was plentiful. The shell middens on Callan Point are evidence of the Wangal people's habitation. There are also axe grinding grooves and rock paintings elsewhere in the area.

An epidemic of smallpox between 1789 and 1790 killed thousands of the Aboriginal people in the Sydney area. It is estimated that over half the Dharug people died from the disease. The Cadigal clan who lived east of the Wangal was reduced from between 50 to 60 people in 1788 to only three in 1791. The

---

<sup>1</sup> Kohen, J. *Aborigines in the West: Prehistory to Present*, Western Sydney Projects, 1985.

<sup>2</sup> Turbet, P. *The Aborigines of the Sydney District Before 1788*, Kangaroo Press, Victoria, 1989. p.22.

<sup>3</sup> Kohen 1985, Turbet 1989, p.19. The names of the Aboriginal tribes and clans varies between the references utilised for this section and the material presented here is a conglomeration of several of these references and is intended only to provide a general picture of Aboriginal lifestyle

<sup>4</sup> Turbet 1989. p.53-70.

European settlement also destroyed much of the Aboriginal food resources in the area leading to food shortages and violent conflicts with settlers, convicts and soldiers.<sup>5</sup>

There were also attempts by Governor Macquarie to “civilise” the Aborigines by removing children to a Native Institution established in 1814 at Parramatta where they were to be educated.<sup>6</sup> By 1850 to 1900 the remaining Aboriginal people, unable to continue their hunter gatherer lifestyle either became integrated into the European culture or lived primarily on reserves or missions on the western Cumberland Plain or along the Hawkesbury River. By 1900 about 50 people from the Dharug and Darkinjung families lived at the reserve on the Hawkesbury River.<sup>7</sup>

## **2.2 EUROPEAN HISTORY**

### **2.2.1 The Gentlemen's Estates**

Callan Park is situated in the Municipality of Leichhardt, a district composed of 15 original land grants made between 1789 and 1821. The last four grants to be issued in the district were those on the north-western edge and these grants comprise the estates which influenced European settlement in the vicinity of Callan Park.

There were two small grants to Francis Lloyd who received 50 acres (20.23 hectares) in 1819 (Portion 112, Parish of Petersham) and Luke Ralph who received 50 acres (20.23 hectares) in 1821 (Portion 113, Parish of Petersham). These adjoining grants stretched from Long or Iron Cove to Rozelle Bay. To their west Lawrence Butler received 100 acres (40.47 hectares) in 1819 (Portion 114, Parish of Petersham). These grants by the 1840s were in common ownership and became Garry Owen estate, later known as Callan Park.

To the west of Butler's grant was John Austen's 100 acre (40.47 hectare) grant which he received in 1819 (Portion 115, Parish of Petersham). This estate was initially called Spring Cove, but by the 1840s was known as Austenham.<sup>8</sup> The two relevant houses on this estate were called Austenham or Kalouan and Broughton House. The Garry Owen estate was separated from the Broughton House/Austenham estate by a line formed by the extension northward of Wharf Road.

### **2.2.2 The Public Officials - Perry and Brennan**

Development on the western fringe of the peninsula was slow as it was the furthest from the city, accessible by track from Parramatta Road along what became Balmain Road, a journey which required investment in a carriage to travel to town. Further east, deep water close to shore made the Balmain peninsula attractive to maritime interests and a ferry soon provided quick access across the cove to the city. It was not until the 1830s, when the grants had passed into new hands, that development on the north-west of the peninsula began. The new owners were professional men with high social aspirations holding senior public office and these gentlemen built substantial and handsome homes. Their carriage route to Sydney took them through Leichhardt past the mansion house, Elswick, owned by solicitor James Norton.

---

<sup>5</sup> Kohen 1985.

<sup>6</sup> Kohen 1985.

<sup>7</sup> Kohen 1985.

<sup>8</sup> M. Solling and P. Reynolds, *Leichhardt: On the Margins of the City. A social history of Leichhardt and the former municipalities of Annandale, Balmain and Glebe*. Sydney: Allen and Unwin, 1997, p. 15

Samuel Augustus Perry arrived in New South Wales in 1829 with the appointment of Deputy Surveyor General under T.L. Mitchell. Despite Mitchell's jealousy and resentment, Perry managed to retain the position for two decades, retiring in 1852.<sup>9</sup> Mitchell's homes were at Darling Point, where he built Craigend during the 1830s, owned Lindesay in the 1840s and later built Carthona. His deputy, Samuel Perry also received land on the Woolloomooloo peninsula and built a villa, Bona Vista, in the early 1830s.<sup>10</sup> During this time, Perry rented Birch Grove House on the Balmain peninsula. Birchgrove estate (30 acres or 12.14 hectares) was one of the finest in the district and Perry changed his plans, purchasing the Austenham estate further up the Balmain/Rozelle peninsula in 1835.<sup>11</sup>

Perry built two houses on his Austenham estate, both called Austenham, during his ownership. The first house, probably an extension of an existing dwelling, was located outside the study area on the site of present day Orange Grove Public School on the corner of Emmerick and Perry Streets. (The house was demolished when the school was erected in 1883). Perry sold Austenham 1 with about 8 hectares of land in 1840 but rented it back while he built another house on the remaining 32.4 hectares. The second Austenham was further north, overlooking Iron Cove. Built during the depression of 1840-1844, it was later known as Kalouan. What was to become Glover Street formed the drive to the new house. (Refer Figure 2.2)

To fund the building of Austenham 2/Kalouan, Perry subdivided the remainder of his estate in 1841, under the name of the township of Broughton. William Grant Broughton was the Church of England Bishop of Australia and his residence was Tusculum. The relationship between Perry and Broughton has not been established. The proposed Broughton village subdivision included a church, parsonage, school and burial ground. It was not a successful subdivision. Perry's neighbour, John Ryan Brenan, bought one three-acre portion on which he built an investment property, a brick-stuccoed, two storey house which he named Broughton House. It was completed and available for lease by the end of 1842. (Refer Figure 2.1) However, Brenan needed money and sold Broughton House in 1845.<sup>12</sup>

Perry retired as Deputy Surveyor General in 1853 and moved to Kiama. Austenham 2/ Kalouan was sold, changing hands a number of times. In 1863 it was purchased by David Ramsay of nearby Five Dock estate and Ramsay renamed the house Kalouan after his three daughters. In 1878 Kalouan and its 7.3 hectares of grounds were reunited with Broughton House under the one owner, John Keep. Renamed Broughton Villa by Keep, the house was demolished in 1932 for new wards as part of Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic.

Perry's neighbour was John Ryan Brenan. Like Perry, Brenan was a senior public official. A solicitor by training, he arrived in the colony in 1834. As well as his private practice, Governor Bourke appointed him coroner. He also briefly held the position of superintendent of convicts in the late 1830s and acted as one of Sydney's police magistrates in the early 1840s. The income from these posts was small but Brenan managed to survive frequent financial crises, presumably due to the income from his private practice. Brenan was a colourful figure in colonial political and economic life. In 1836 he purchased part of the Orphan School Reserve between Parramatta and Liverpool and developed it as the Donnybrook Fair and

<sup>9</sup> B.T. Dowd, "Samuel Augustus Perry (1792-1854)" in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Vol 2, pp.324-5

<sup>10</sup> B. Dyster, *Servant and Master. Building and Running the Grand Houses of Sydney 1788-1850*. Kensington: University of NSW Press, 1989, p. 32.

<sup>11</sup> Solling and Reynolds, p. 21; K. Leong, 'Broughton House, Austenham', *Leichhardt Historical Journal* No 13, 1984, p.4

<sup>12</sup> K. Leong, 'Broughton House', p.6

Smithfield Cattle Markets in the early 1840s. It was not a financially successful venture, coinciding with the depression.<sup>13</sup>

Closer to the city, in 1839 Brenan purchased Butler's 40.47 hectare grant and the following year acquired the adjoining 50 acre grant of Luke Ralph. He called his estate Garry Owen and built a two storey house in 1841.<sup>14</sup> Despite his frequent financial crises, Brenan managed to retain Garry Owen and develop the house and grounds in a manner suitable to his perception of his standing in colonial public life. Brenan stood, unsuccessfully, for parliament in 1843 and was briefly in 1856 one of the members for South Cumberland.

He acquired Lloyd's 20.23 hectare grant which adjoined his land to the south in 1854 and offered the combined 80.94 hectares for sale as the subdivision of the Western Hamlet of Balmain, retaining for himself and family Garry Owen house and grounds, including a waterfront allotment and an extensive orangery. The subdivision was unsuccessful and Brenan was forced to increase his mortgages to survive. Brenan had built at least two houses for rental on his lands in the early 1840s - Maida House and Broughton House (sold 1845). Rental and sale incomes were insufficient and Brenan's creditors foreclosed in 1864. Brenan died four years later.<sup>15</sup>

Garry Owen estate (27.52 hectares) was substantially smaller than Annandale (113.31 hectares), Elswick (49.78 hectares), perhaps more on a par with George Allen's Toxteth (38.45 hectares) or James Bowman's Lyndhurst (12.95 hectares).<sup>16</sup> The house and estate provided the appropriate setting for Brenan's public ambitions and he managed to retain them - indeed expand them - during the difficult depression years.

On the sparsely settled ridge along Balmain Road, the two most conspicuous buildings for many years were Elswick and Garry Owen. Neighbouring villas such as Kalouan, Austenaham and Broughton House represented the next level for those who could not aspire to the prominence of the grand two. All were set in spacious gardens to satisfy their owners' 'demands for physical comfort and privacy' while the distance from the city required coach houses and stables so the household could be transported in suitable style.<sup>17</sup>

The estates of Perry and Brenan's contemporaries have not survived with their grounds intact. Lindsay, Carthona, Tusculum and Lyndhurst survive as monumental buildings stripped of their grounds. Elswick lingers as a mere echo. The houses and original curtilage of Broughton House and Garry Owen lay within the grounds of Callan Park, rare survivors of the estates of the public and professional men who shaped Sydney's inner suburbs in the late 1830s and 1840s. (Refer Figure 2.3)

Garry Owen House (Callan Park) and Broughton Hall provide tangible evidence of the social and economic contribution of 19th century public officials and businessmen.

---

<sup>13</sup> V. George, Fairfield. A history of the district. Fairfield, 1982, pp.13-30

<sup>14</sup> K. Leong, 'Garry Owen and Callan Park. The Story of Rozelle Hospital, Lilyfield 1819-1984', *Leichhardt Historical Journal* No 14, 1985

<sup>15</sup> K. Leong, 'Garry Owen and Callan Park'

<sup>16</sup> Solling and Reynolds, p. 20

<sup>17</sup> Solling and Reynolds, p. 24

### 2.2.3 The Merchants

The Rozelle area changed dramatically from the late 1850s. Construction of the Pyrmont Bridge in 1857, followed by the Glebe Island Bridge in 1862 opened the area up to cheaper transport and made speculative subdivision a more realistic venture than in the 1840s and 1850s. The Iron Cove Bridge followed in the early 1880s, providing a link to the Drummoyne peninsula.

Garry Owen House was purchased by John Gordon, a Sydney businessman, in 1865.<sup>18</sup> John Gordon is less well known than his relative (possibly his father), Samuel Deane Gordon, a wine and spirit merchant, pastoralist and politician who had extensive property interests.<sup>19</sup> John Gordon purchased most of Brennan's holdings on the northern side of Balmain Road as investment properties. He re-subdivided, offering the estate for auction as the Callan Park estate in December 1873 (See Figure 2.4).<sup>20</sup> This estate was purchased by the New South Wales government for a new hospital for the insane.

Meanwhile Broughton House, which had been built by Brennan as a rental investment property, passed through a rapid succession of owners and tenants in the 1840s and 1850s. In 1864 it was purchased by Sydney businessman John Keep, both of whose partners in his ironmongery business lived in the Balmain / Leichhardt district. Keep renamed it Broughton Hall, refurbishing it and extending it as his home. During the 1870s he purchased neighbouring allotments, including the 18 acres containing Perry's Austenham 2, now called Kalouan. Keep probably leased it out as Broughton Villa. Keep developed the grounds of his estate and lived there until his death in 1905. His family subsequently sold the estate to Annandale timber merchants William and Frederick Langdon in 1912. When war broke out, the Langdons offered the two houses and extensive grounds to the government. At the end of the war, the Commonwealth Government resumed the whole property for use as a psychiatric institution.<sup>21</sup>

---

<sup>18</sup> K. Leong, 'Garry Owen and Callan Park'

<sup>19</sup> Abbott and Rutledge, 'S.D. Gordon' in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Vol 4; K. Leong, 'Garry Owen and Callan Park', p.9

<sup>20</sup> K. Leong, 'Garry Owen and Callan Park', p.8

<sup>21</sup> K. Leong, 'Broughton House', 8



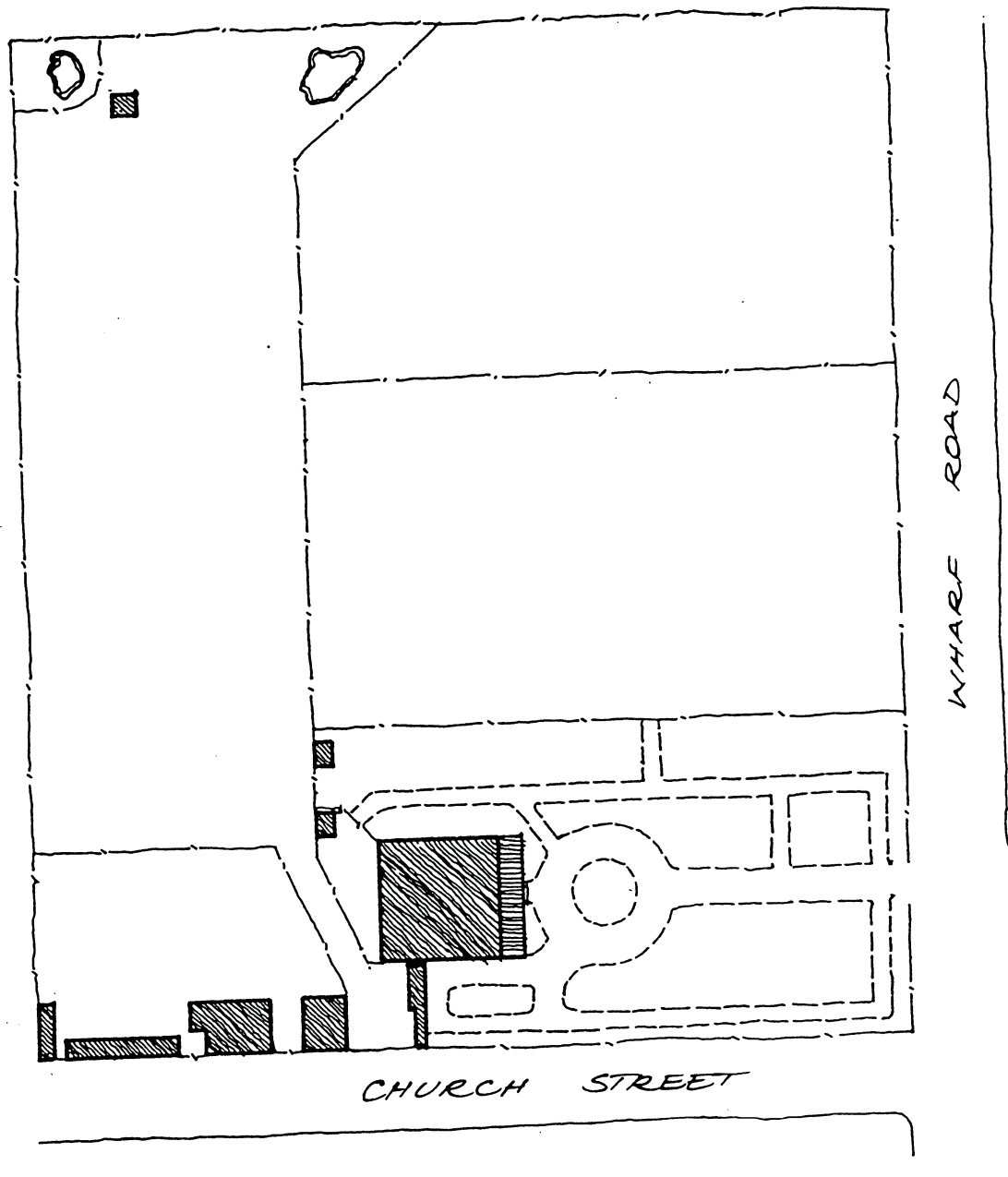


Figure 2-1 Broughton House, 1842 Plan  
Source: DPWS 1991



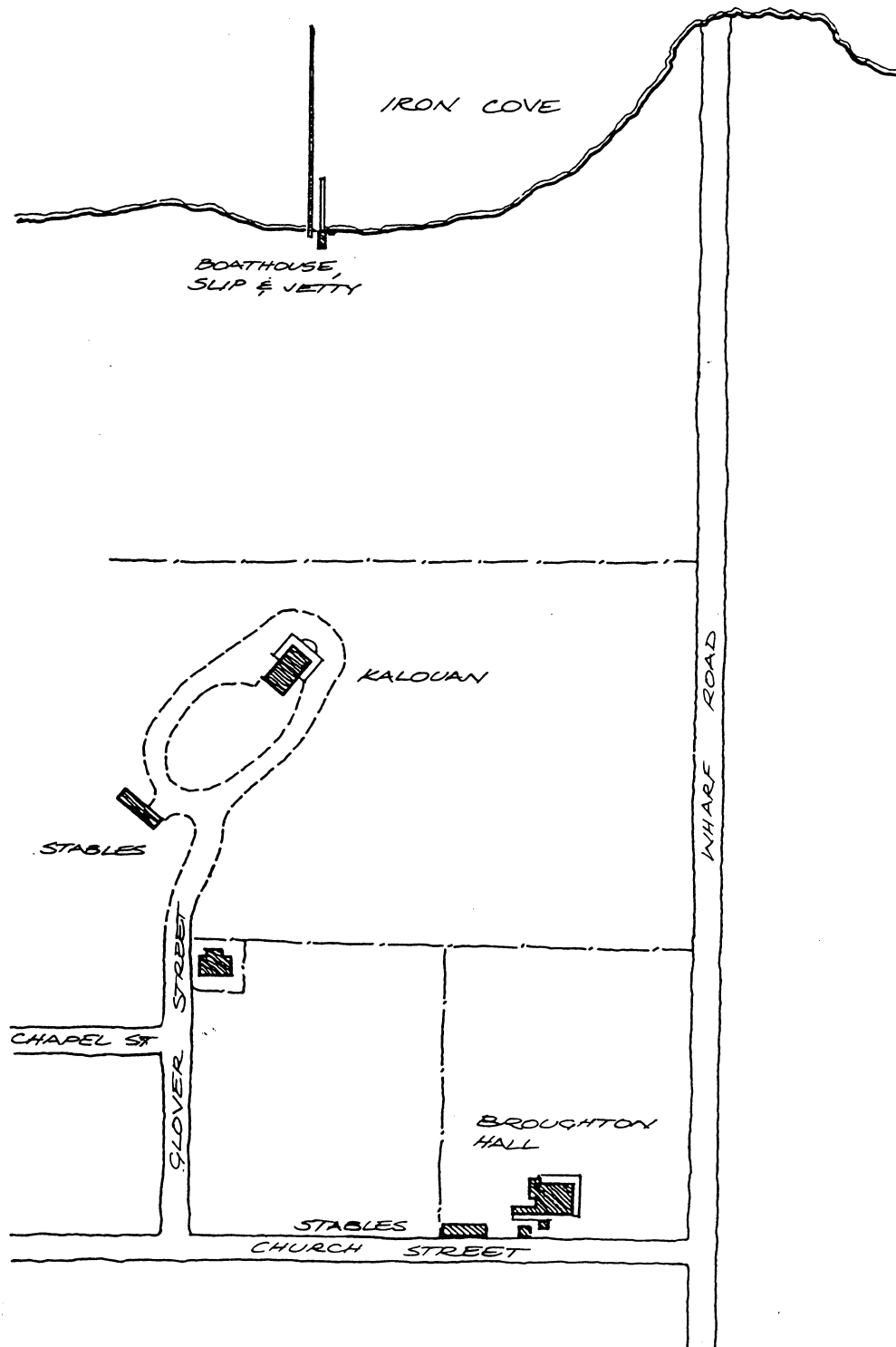


Figure 2-2 Kalouan – Based on 1918 Plan.  
Source: DPWS 1991



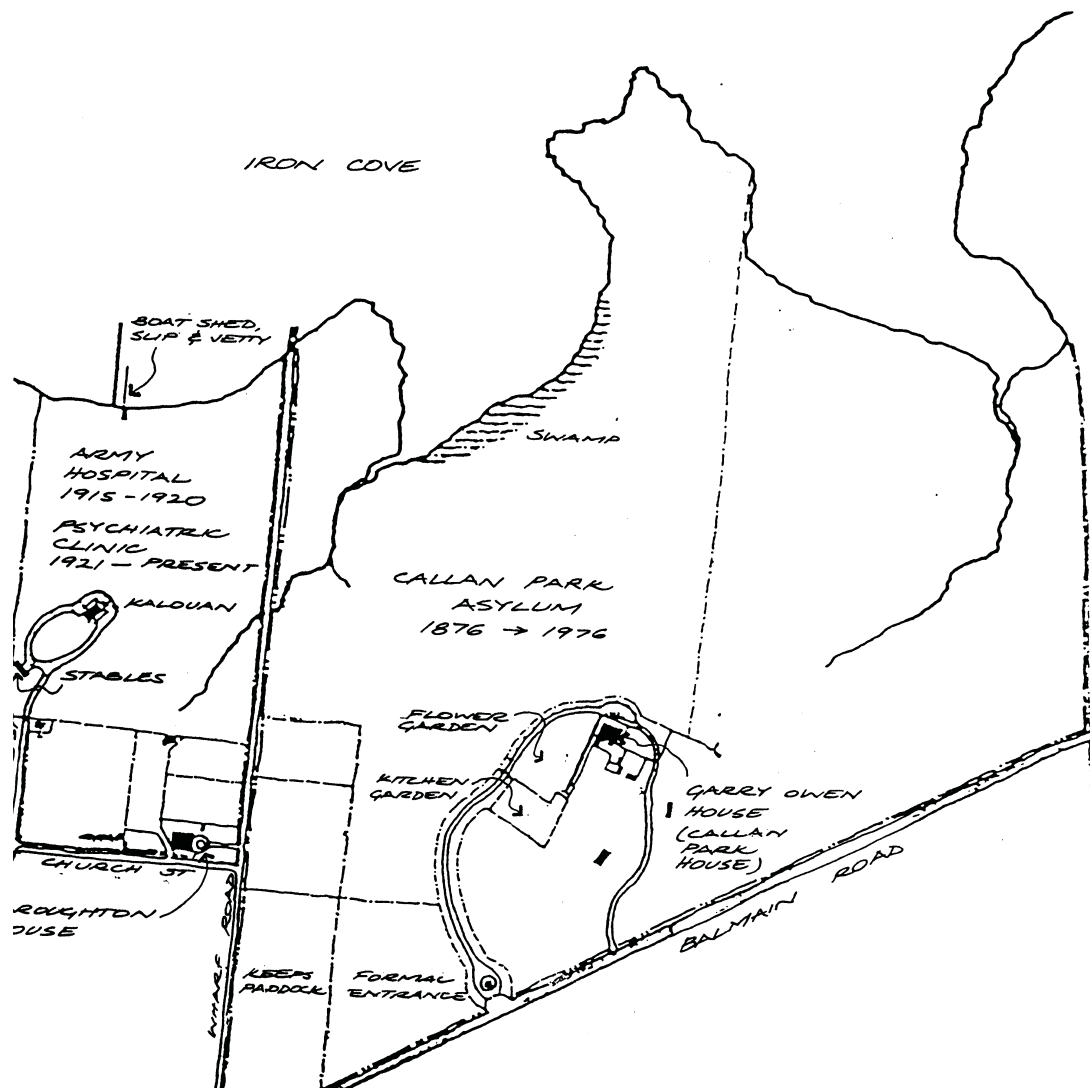


Figure 2-3 Compilation plan of The Grand Estates, showing the relationship between Garry Owen, Kalouan and Broughton Hall (from plans dated 1873, 1918 and 1842 respectively).  
Source: DPWS 1991

TANNER ARCHITECTS

## 2.2.4 Mental Health

### Callan Park Mental Hospital

The government, through the agency of colonial architect James Barnet, acquired the Callan Park Estate in 1873 just as it was about to be offered for auction. Its location - elevated with fine views, reasonably remote from other developments yet close to the city and accessible by developing public transport routes - made it an ideal site for the new mental hospital that had been advocated for years.

Until 1811, lunatics were confined in the old Parramatta gaol near the river with male prisoners and female convicts.<sup>22</sup> Castle Hill Lunatic Asylum was established in 1811 at an old convict agricultural farm to provide a more isolated place of care.<sup>23</sup> The inmates were moved to larger premises in the old Liverpool Court House in 1825, where there were usually about 50 free and 50 convict patients. In 1838 Tarban Creek Asylum (Gladesville) opened as the first purpose built lunatic asylum. It had 148 patients by the mid-1840s and was considered over-crowded.<sup>24</sup> In 1848 the second lunatic institution in New South Wales was opened in the old Female Factory at Parramatta.

Reform efforts in the 1870s were led by Dr Frederick Norton Manning, a naval surgeon who came to New South Wales in 1867 and following a year overseas studying asylum administration was appointed Medical Superintendent at Tarban Creek (Gladesville). He enjoyed the political support of liberal reform politicians Henry Parkes and James Martin and was appointed Inspector General of the Insane in 1878. That political support meant that funds were made available in the 1870s for asylum reforms. The former military barracks at Newcastle was converted to a lunatic asylum in the 1871.<sup>25</sup> A former prison at Cooma was used as a temporary asylum to relieve overcrowding in other institutions from 1877 to 1884.<sup>26</sup>

Manning's greatest achievement was to get the government to fund a new purpose-built mental hospital for Sydney. Land was bought by the government at Callan Park, Rozelle in 1873. Building did not start until 1878 and was not completed until 1884.<sup>27</sup> (Refer Figures 2.5 and 2.6)

Manning was also responsible for drafting new legislation. The 1843 Act was replaced by the 1878 Lunacy Act, which with its amending provisions of 1898 determined mental health care in New South Wales until the 1960s.<sup>28</sup> The legislation also formally changed the name of institutions from lunatic asylums to hospitals for the insane giving emphasis to medical treatment rather than restraint.<sup>29</sup>

Manning promoted the 'moral therapy' view - good surroundings, work and religion.<sup>30</sup> Moral therapists saw insanity as a sin, a moral weakness that could be cured in an improved environment with good

<sup>22</sup> Lewis, M. *Managing Madness: Psychiatry and Society in Australia 1788-1980*. Canberra: AGPS, 1988, p.5

<sup>23</sup> Neil, W.D. *The Lunatic Asylum at Castle Hill. Australia's First Psychiatric Hospital 1811-1826*. Castle Hill: Dryas, 1992.

<sup>24</sup> Garton, S. *Medicine and Madness. A Social History of Insanity in NSW 1880-1940*. Kensington: New South Wales University Press, 1988, p.18

<sup>25</sup> Zelinka, S. "Out of mind, out of sight: public works and psychiatry in new South Wales 1810-1911." In *Significant Sites. History and public works in New South Wales*, edited by L. Coltheart. Sydney: Hale & Iremonger, 1989, p.111

<sup>26</sup> Zelinka, p.115

<sup>27</sup> Zelinka, p.113-5

<sup>28</sup> Garton, p.26

<sup>29</sup> Garton, p.28-29

<sup>30</sup> Garton, p.39

honest work - outdoor gardening and trades for men and domestic work for women.<sup>31</sup> Hospital gardens, farms and animal enclosures were the vital physical settings for these theories. Architectural design was an essential part of the asylum reform of the mid nineteenth century, as it permitted the 'proper organisation of space to facilitate the classification and distribution of patients in a way that ensured the effectiveness of moral reconstruction.' Architecture was more important than medical therapies.<sup>32</sup> Between the 1860s and the 1880s, gardens were laid out in all the institutions, new wards were built to relieve overcrowding and facilities were provided to amuse and occupy patients.<sup>33</sup> The food situation was improved by hospitals becoming self sufficient in food production. Farms and gardens were the norm - they cut costs, provided fresh food and outdoor 'therapeutic' employment for patients.<sup>34</sup> From the 1880s moral factors were considered less important than physical issues such as heredity and ideas of degenerative disease of the brain, influenced by Darwinism and evolutionary theory. Such views promoted a custodial view of psychiatry, in which most patients were unlikely to be cured, and an increased interest in medical intervention in a search for cures<sup>35</sup>.

The new Callan Park Hospital was based on plans brought from England by Manning and modified by the Colonial Architect. Manning had argued that reform would be incomplete without a new asylum incorporating 'moral therapy' principles. Kirkbride, the first building complex of the new hospital, represents the most complete realisation of the 'moral therapy' ideal of mental health care which shaped asylum construction through out Britain, Europe and America in the mid-nineteenth century.<sup>36</sup> Within New South Wales it is the only hospital designed and built in this style.



Figure 2-5 Kirkbride Block viewed from the southwest, circa 1883  
Source: State Records Series 4481, Image 940



Figure 2-6 Kirkbride Block viewed from the southwest, circa 1883  
Source: State Records Series 4481, Image 941

<sup>31</sup> Garton, S. "Palaces for the unfortunate: Lunatic Asylums in NSW 1880-1940." *JRAHS* 76, no. 4 (1991), p.302  
<sup>32</sup> Garton, S. *Medicine and Madness* p.162  
<sup>33</sup> Garton, S. *Medicine and Madness*, 164  
<sup>34</sup> Garton, S. *Medicine and Madness*, p.49  
<sup>35</sup> Lewis, p9  
<sup>36</sup> Garton, S. Rozelle Hospital - Kirkbride Block: Mental Health History in Public Works Heritage Group, Draft Conservation Plan, Jan 1993.





Figure 2-7 Western pavilions, circa 1883  
Source: State Records Series 4481  
Image 948



Figure 2-8 Medical officer's wing, circa 1883  
prior to verandahs  
Source: State Records Series 4481  
Image 947



Figure 2-9 Medical officers' wing circa 1883  
with verandahs  
Source: State Records Series 4481  
Image 953



Figure 2-10 North eastern ward block, circa 1883  
Source: State Records Series 4481  
Image 946



Figure 2-11 Kirkbride Block viewed from the southeast, circa 1883  
Source: State Records Series 4481  
Image 951



Figure 2-12 Administration block, circa 1883  
Source: State Records Series 4481  
Image 944



Figure 2-13 North gate, circa 1883  
Source: State Records Series 4481  
Image 939



Figure 2-14 Chapel viewed from northwest, circa 1883  
Source: State Records Series 4481  
Image 942



Figure 2-15 Interior of Chapel, circa 1883  
Source: State Records Series 4481  
Image 943



Figure 2-16 Boiler House and flue, circa 1883  
Source: State Records Series 4481  
Image 950



Figure 2-17 Laundry and Tower, circa 1883  
Source: State Records Series 4481  
Image 945



Figure 2-18 Base of Tower, circa 1883  
Source: State Records Series 4481  
Image 949

Initially Callan Park House was adapted for asylum use as a branch of Gladesville Hospital. As overcrowding at Gladesville increased, temporary buildings were erected near Callan Park House until the new building was ready for occupation.

Manning had been overseas when the colonial architect opportunistically acquired the site. Manning brought back with him the plans for a new English asylum, Chartham, in Kent. These plans became the basis for the new asylum at Callan Park. The new building was built in the spirit of the moral therapists, but not strictly according to the designs of American practitioner, Thomas Kirkbride, with whom it is so often linked. It followed the English pattern of pavilion blocks rather than Kirkbride's linear design of

corridor wards radiating from a central block.<sup>37</sup> Kirkbride's designs had been published in 1854. In the following decades they were modified by practical considerations. Pavilion styles had been advocated since the late 1860s as providing better separation and classification of inmates. Callan Park had six pavilion wards, each of three stories, linked by walkways and smaller wards. Designed for 600 patients (well above the desirable limit) it had nearly a thousand within two decades.

### Repatriation Care

The First World War forced the government to consider major changes to mental health care. In New South Wales in 1914 patients could only be treated if they were committed into one of the major institutions. Private mental health care was virtually unknown. Soldiers returned with shell-shock and mental trauma but the government did not wish to certify them for committal to the old institutions nor associate them with the social stigma attached to the big institutions. The solution was to leave them under the care of the military authorities and second officials from the Lunacy Departments to treat them.<sup>38</sup>

Early in the war a small cottage in the grounds of Callan Park was provided for soldier patients.<sup>39</sup> The Langdon family offered Broughton Hall estate to the authorities to accommodate shell-shocked soldiers in 1915. It was adjacent to Callan Park with the existing infrastructure of a large psychiatric hospital, so was an ideal location which helped skirt the legal difficulties of certification and committal. Broughton Hall became the 13th Army Auxiliary Hospital in October 1915, the first hospital facility dealing with the mental problems of soldiers. In 1918 Broughton Hall was the largest psychiatric military hospital in Australia with 71 beds.<sup>40</sup>

In 1918 the Commonwealth government resumed Broughton Hall so that the repatriation care could continue after the war. In 1920 the Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Act was passed and a Repatriation Commission established to provide on-going management of returned soldiers' needs. In 1920 control of Broughton Hall was transferred to the state government. Repatriation services became one of the main functions of Callan Park, with additional facilities built in the grounds.

### Voluntary Admission

Alcohol abuse was considered by many to be a major cause of insanity. The Inebriates Act of 1900 provided for the care and control of alcoholics but did not set up any institutions.<sup>41</sup> Although the legislation allowed prisons and mental hospitals to be gazetted as places for the treatment of inebriates, mental hospitals were not actually gazetted until 1929.<sup>42</sup> People could then be treated as inebriates in mental hospitals without being charged under the Lunacy Act.

From the turn of the century, the psychiatric and medical professions pushed for early intervention in mental illness but the stigma of mental illness prevented most from seeking early assistance. The first voluntary admissions ward was set up at Darlinghurst Reception House in 1908, with hospitals accepting

---

<sup>37</sup> Garton, S. Rozelle Hospital - Kirkbride Black: Mental Health History in Public Works Heritage Group, Draft Conservation Plan, Jan 1993.

<sup>38</sup> Garton, S. *Medicine and Madness*, p.75-6

<sup>39</sup> Lewis, p.39

<sup>40</sup> Lewis, p.39

<sup>41</sup> Lewis, p.25

<sup>42</sup> Garton, S. *Medicine and Madness*, p.87



voluntary admissions from 1915, even though the NSW Lunacy Act was not amended to recognise voluntary admissions in 1934.<sup>43</sup>

Eric Sinclair, Inspector-General of New South Wales Hospitals, supported early-intervention clinics. In 1920 the Commonwealth Rehabilitation Clinic adjoining Callan Park, Broughton Hall, was transferred to the New South Wales government. In 1921 Broughton Hall opened as a voluntary admission clinic. It was the first voluntary clinic that treated men and women (the Darlinghurst Ward had only accepted men).<sup>44</sup> The number of voluntary admissions at Broughton Hall between the wars represented a virtual revolution in mental health care, leading the way for psychiatrists to employ a range of therapies and treatments in place of incarceration in the large institutions.<sup>45</sup> Its success led to similar clinics operating out of most general hospitals by the 1930s.

Sydney Evan Jones, an admirer of Freud, became the superintendent of Broughton Hall in 1925 and remained in charge until his death in 1948.<sup>46</sup> Under his management, Broughton Hall soon became the largest voluntary facility in Australia, with close links to the University of Sydney.<sup>47</sup> Jones and A.T. Edwards were among the first to use psychoanalytical therapies in the treatment of patients at Broughton Hall.<sup>48</sup>

Jones designed the gardens of Broughton Hall as an integral part of the patients' treatment. He built on the foundation of John Keep's garden with its established trees and lawns and used convalescent patients and the unemployed to build paths, ponds and bridges through the grounds.<sup>49</sup>

The tradition established by Jones was maintained when the Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic was constructed on the southern side of Church Street between 1962 and 1964. This purpose-designed complex of buildings, which included a teaching theatre, day hospital, outpatients' and residences in a garden setting, was designed for the rehabilitation of mental patients. Great care was taken with the landscaping, which was considered a significant component of therapy at the clinic. The scale of the buildings was also carefully considered so that patients would not be overwhelmed. The Clinic was designed by Michael Dysart, then a young architect employed in the NSW Government Architect's office.<sup>50</sup>

The superintendents of Broughton Hall included: Dr Sydney Evan Jones 1915-1948; Dr Guy Lawrence 1948-1955; Dr Herbert Prior 1955-1972; Dr Dougald McLean.<sup>51</sup>

### **The Callan Park Royal Commission and Changes to Mental Health Care**

From the end of the 19th century there was less political support for major capital expenditure to address problems in the mental hospitals. Complaints about abuse in insane hospitals eventually led to a Royal Commission into Lunacy Laws and Administration in 1923, the first major investigation since the 1860s.<sup>52</sup>

---

<sup>43</sup> Lewis, p.35

<sup>44</sup> Garton, S. *Medicine and Madness*, p.88

<sup>45</sup> Garton, S. *Medicine and Madness*, p.89

<sup>46</sup> Rozelle Open Day Committee, A Brief History of Rozelle Hospital. 1990

<sup>47</sup> Lewis, p.37

<sup>48</sup> Garton, S. *Medicine and Madness*, p.82

<sup>49</sup> Rozelle Open Day Committee, A Brief History of Rozelle Hospital. 1990

<sup>50</sup> *Building Ideas*, December 1963, pp.8-11; *Architecture in Australia*, September 1965, p.86.

<sup>51</sup> H. Prior and D. McLean, The History and Development of Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic, typescript c. 1972-76, ML MSS 3130

Overcrowding continued, even though a new hospital was opened in Orange in 1925.<sup>53</sup> During the interwar years, increasing emphasis was put on insanity as a physical problem that required medical treatment. This involved many surgical, chemical and mechanical treatments of patients, often with ill-defined knowledge of the causes and benefits.

Reports of patient abuse circulated constantly. Hospitals with fewer resources and more patients frequently turned to mechanical and chemical restraints. Callan Park Hospital featured in many of the allegations and there was a Public Service Board inquiry in 1948 following press allegations of dilapidated buildings, poor food and clothing, lack of treatment for patients and neglect of duty by staff. The inquiry recommended a new institution but nothing came of these findings and an attempt by the Opposition to intensify the investigations through a Select Committee into Callan Park in 1949 was unsuccessful.<sup>54</sup>

Finally in 1958 issues were tackled for the first time in decades. The 1958 Mental Health Act encouraged voluntary admission. It was no longer a criminal offence to be mentally ill, and the legislation provided for welfare officers to visit patients released from institutions.<sup>55</sup> North Ryde Psychiatric Centre was built, the first new mental hospital in New South Wales for 35 years.<sup>56</sup>

The 1961 Royal Commission on Callan Park finally provided the first detailed investigation into mental health in 60 years.<sup>57</sup> The Royal Commission arose from allegations about staff and conditions by the recently appointed superintendent, Dr H.R. Bailey, who sent his report directly to the Under-Secretary of Health, by-passing the Director of Psychiatric Services. Press reports and industrial action by nursing staff in support of an inquiry provided extra fuel. A Public Service Board inquiry was established in late 1960 but the Minister for Health recommended a judicial inquiry be held instead. Justice McClellens headed the Royal Commission in 1961, finding that the problems at Callan Park were symptomatic of a fundamental historical problem in mental health policy and attitudes.

Callan Park was too big, too overcrowded, with low standards of accommodation. It was custodial rather than rehabilitating. Cruelty, neglect and corruption were evident. Callan Park had become a byword for all that was bad in mental health care.

Following the inquiry, Dr H.R. Bailey went into private practice.<sup>58</sup> Public outcry over the evidence at the Royal Commission led to changes in the system throughout the 1960s. In 1972 the Health Commission of New South Wales was created as a corporate body under the Minister for Health, with responsibility for psychiatric as well as medical services.<sup>59</sup> From the mid-1970s there was a gradual shift from institutional care to community care, and a change from central to regional management.<sup>60</sup>

Callan Park was associated with enormous stigma. The institution was re-structured in 1976, formally uniting Callan Park Hospital and Broughton Hall as Rozelle Hospital.

---

<sup>52</sup> Garton, S. *Medicine and Madness*, p.86

<sup>53</sup> Garton, S. *Medicine and Madness*, p.86

<sup>54</sup> Lewis, p.83

<sup>55</sup> Lewis, p.83

<sup>56</sup> Lewis, p.83

<sup>57</sup> Lewis, pp.42, 75

<sup>58</sup> Lewis, p.84

<sup>59</sup> Lewis, p.94

<sup>60</sup> Lewis, p.95



In 1983 the Inquiry into Health Services for the Psychiatrically ill and Developmentally Disabled (known as the Richmond Report) led to major reforms, including the closure of Peat Island and parts of twelve other psychiatric hospitals, including parts of Rozelle Hospital.<sup>61</sup> In the following decade, building uses at Rozelle were reviewed as the hospital moved into a new era in mental health care.

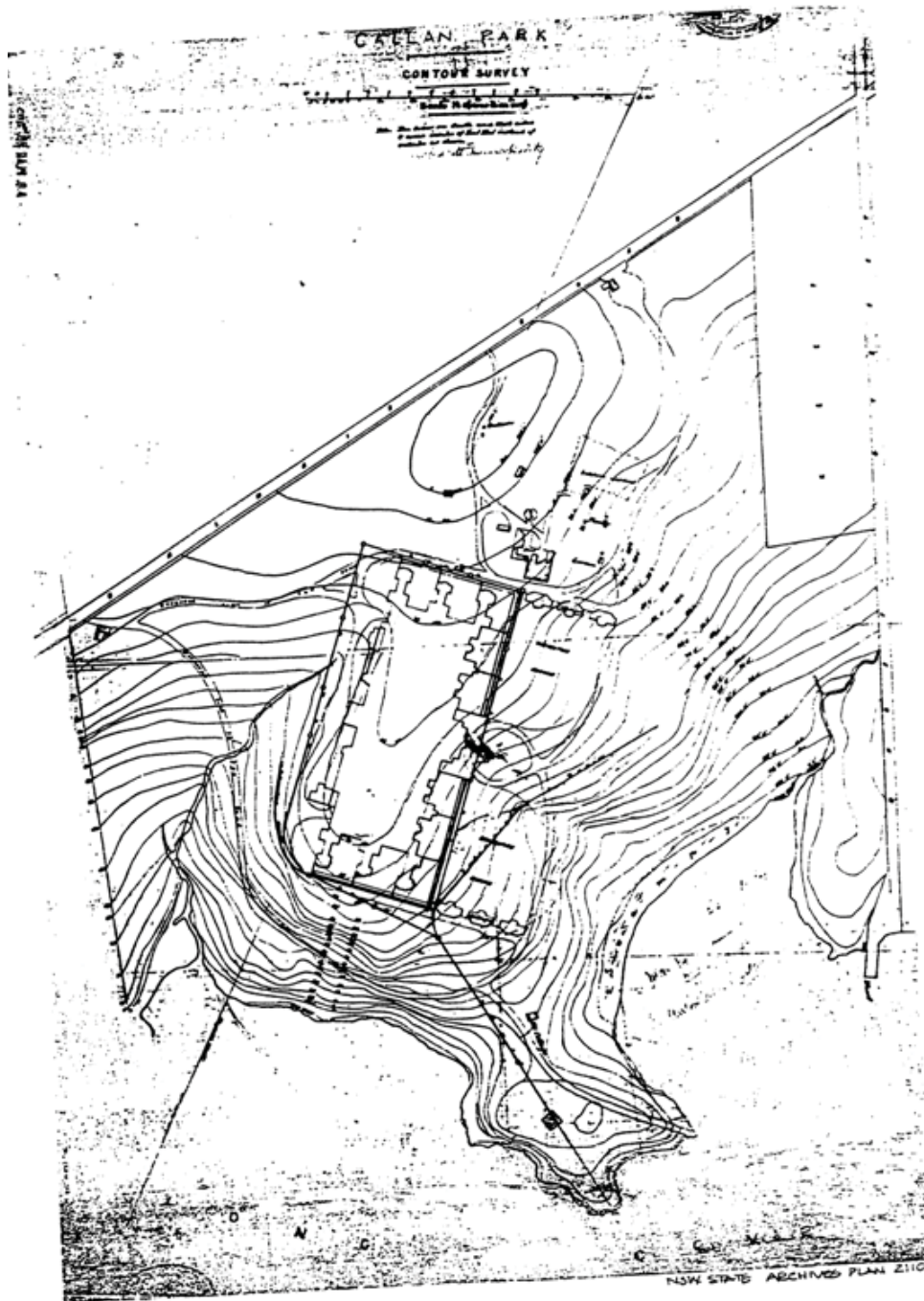


Figure 2-19 Callan Park Asylum - as proposed – 1877. The layout differs from the 1893 as-built plan  
Source: DPWS 1991

<sup>61</sup> Lewis, p.224-5

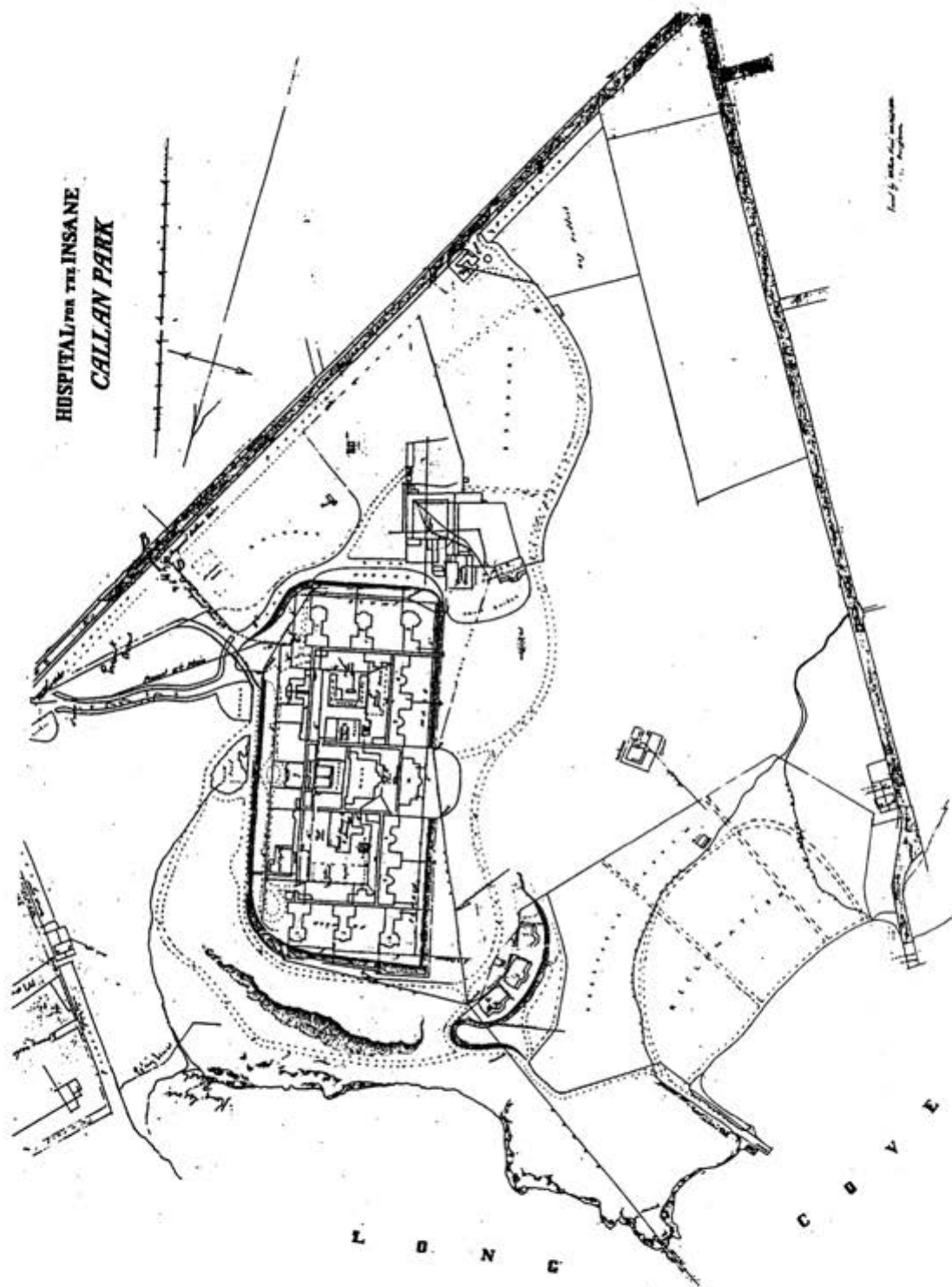


Figure 2-20 Callan Park Asylum 1893 Plan  
Source: DPWS 1991

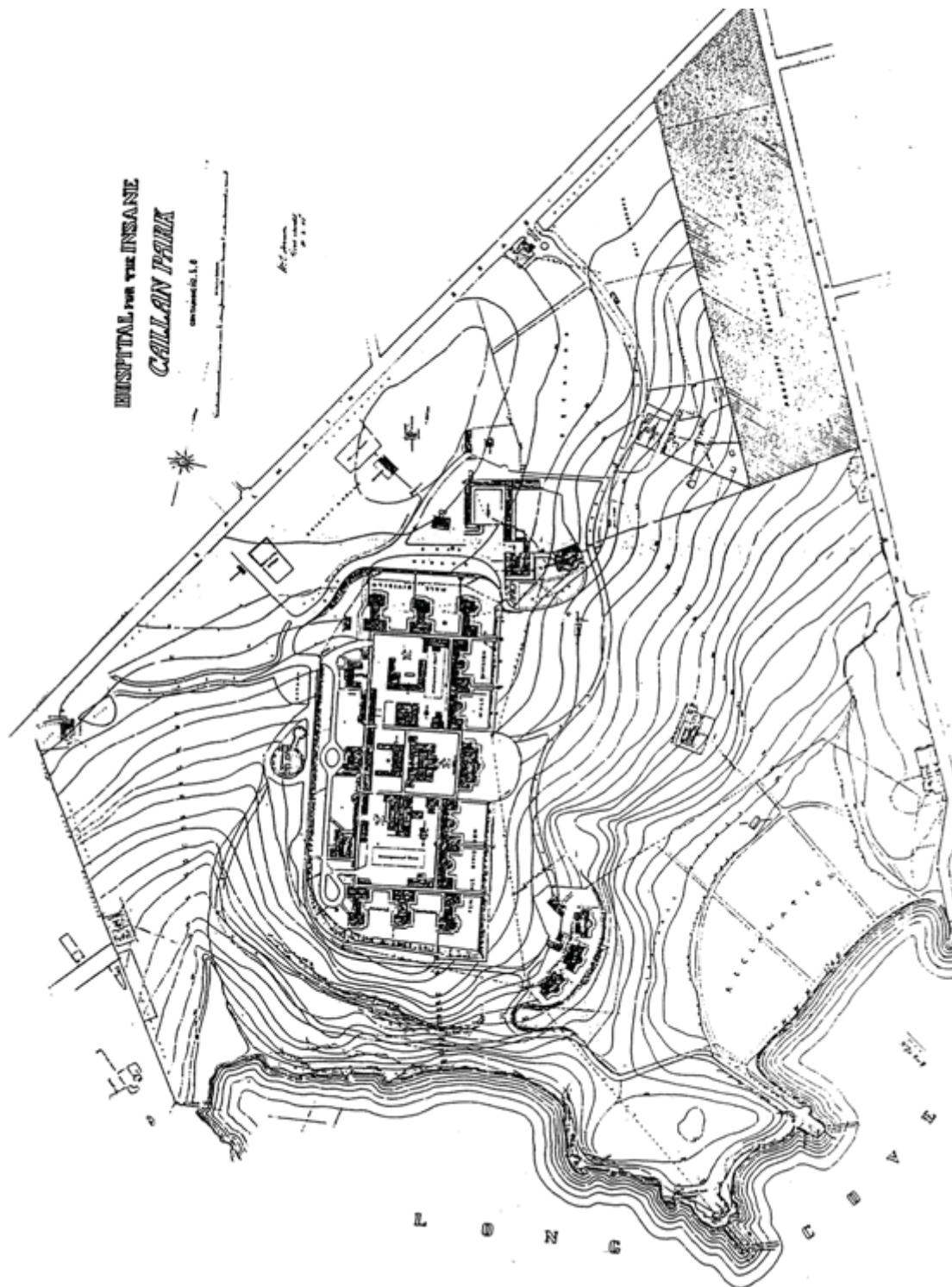


Figure 2-21 Callan Park Asylum 1903 Plan  
Source: DPWS 1991



### 2.3 RECENT HISTORY

The 'Barclay Report' was released in 1988 after a change in state government earlier that year. It emphasised the need for a balance of services between community and hospital based services. It recommended a major capital works programme to upgrade existing hospital facilities and provide additional facilities in the community. The upgrading of facilities at Rozelle Hospital, which included proposals for recycling some of the buildings and for selling some of the hospital land to fund the new facilities, are the outcome of the Barclay Report recommendations.

Construction of a new psychiatric complex located off the south western corner of the Kirkbride Block was commenced in 1991, and the use of the Kirkbride Block for psychiatric care was subsequently phased out. The Central Sydney Area Health Service in conjunction with the Department of Health began to investigate alternative uses for buildings with heritage significance, in addition to assessing the future use of under-utilised facilities throughout the Hospital.

In 1990, the Historic Buildings Group of the Public Works Department prepared detailed conservation guidelines for the Kirkbride Block to assist in assessing the feasibility of its use by the University of Sydney for the College of the Arts. In 1992, the Property Services Group (PSG) undertook a feasibility study to accommodate the Sydney College of the Arts (University of Sydney) in the Kirkbride Block, and subsequent re-zoning and development of the facility. At the end of 1992, it was proposed to lease the Kirkbride Block to the University of Sydney for occupation by the Sydney College of the Arts. The University undertook extensive conservation and adaptive reuse works to accommodate the College within the Kirkbride buildings.

At the same time Garry Owen House was restored for use by the NSW Writers Centre, which was established during 1991. In May 1990 the Special Projects Section of the Public Works Department prepared a report on Garry Owen House for the Ministry for the Arts. The report examined the cultural significance and existing condition of the building and estimated the cost of repairs, and formed the basis for the restoration project.

Increasing community concerns over the future of the Rozelle Hospital site led to the formation of an active lobby group, the Friends of Callan Park, in December 1998. As a result of changing trends in mental health services by the year 2000 the hospital had contracted to a 244 bed psychiatric teaching hospital primarily operating from the Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic buildings. It largely served the centre and inner west areas of Sydney together with accommodation for a group of war veterans. In July 2002 the NSW Government released a draft master plan for the site that included residential development. It was also planned to replace the psychiatric facilities at Rozelle Hospital with a purpose-designed facility at Concord Hospital.

The master plan was withdrawn after strong community opposition and in December 2002 there was assent for the passage of the Callan Park (Special Provisions) Act 2002 by State Parliament. Over the next two years there was discussion between Leichhardt Council and others with the State Government about the retention of a mental health facility at Callan Park. In April 2004 Leichhardt Council established a task force to pursue a Callan Park Trust and to initiate another master plan for the Hospital site. One result of this was the State Government appointment of the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority to prepare a master plan during July 2007. The master plan was placed on public exhibition four months later, to be met with opposition from Leichhardt Council and the community. Since 2002 there had been continuous community consultation, with forums and workshops taking place.

The last war veteran was relocated away from Rozelle Hospital in December 2007. In October 2008 the Government announced it would grant control and management of 40 hectares of Callan Park to Leichhardt Council under a 99 year lease. The following year the Council set up a task force and held public meetings to debate the future of Callan Park and in May 2010 appointed a team of consultants headed by McGregor Coxall to prepare a master plan for the site. The final draft master plan was placed on public exhibition in February 2011 and adopted by Council, with some amendments, on 19 July 2011.

## 2.4 CHRONOLOGY

Note: In the following chronology numbers in brackets eg. (B213) following a building name indicate the building number on the site plan (Figure 1.2) and listed in the Inventory of Zones and Items in Appendix A. Some building dates are dates of drawings rather than of construction.

Refer also to Section 2.5 for Figures 2.21 to 2.25 showing the Site Development

Pre 1820	Aboriginal occupation of site, evidenced in remains on the point. Natural vegetation with blackbutt forest on ridgetops, woodland dominated by ironbark and scribbly gums on the slopes, casuarinas and scribbly gums on the rocky waterfront and mangroves and paperbarks in the swamp.
1819, 1821	Original land grants to Butler, Austen and Ralph.
1837	Nichols purchased Butler's grant for £300.
1839	Brenan purchased Nichols' property for £300. Garry Owen House (B213) probably built between 1837 and 1839.
1840	Brenan bought Ralph's grant (several intervening owners) and added it to Garry Owen Estate.
1840-44	Kalouan built by Perry.
1841-2	Brenan bought 3 acres (1.21 hectares) and built Broughton House (B130).
1842-6	Broughton House sold several times.
1844	Garry Owen House built previous to this date and occupied by Brenan at this date. Brenan was a keen horticulturalist, winning prizes at shows and developing the estate gardens.
1853-4	Broughton House sold to Montefiore, then Ross.
1850s	Brenan involved in buying and selling land in area.
1862	Brenan mortgaged Garry Owen.
1864	Broughton House sold to Keep, a keen horticulturalist, who renamed Broughton Hall, enlarged house and developed gardens. Bought "Keep's paddock" in 1865.
1864	Report in Parliament on "Present State and Management of Lunatic Asylums". General public controversy over conditions in asylums.
1865	Garry Owen bought by Gordon and renamed Callan Park. Barnet became Colonial Architect. Visits Gladesville and is shocked at conditions.



1868	Manning appointed Superintendent of Gladesville Asylum. Manning visited Europe and England studying patient care and reported to Parliament.
1873	Callan Park Estate, 104 acres (42.08 hectares), bought by State government as site for a hospital for the insane on December 19 <sup>th</sup> .
1875	Manning visited England and gave plans of Chartham Asylum, Kent, to Barnet. (Chartham built in 1876). Keys of Garry Owen handed to Clerk of Works by Gordon.
1876	Callan Park House altered to accommodate patients and opened as an annex to Gladesville Lunatic Asylum. Extensive ground works including 27 acres (10.92 hectares) fertilised with blood from the abattoirs to enrich the soil for cropping, garden plants removed to the Botanical Gardens, alpacas in grounds as zoo animals for patient therapy or possibly from earlier Garry Owen flock. Charles Moore and John Sheahan responsible for laying out grounds of the mental hospital. Boundary plantations established 1870s to 1880s. Daily boat launch between Gladesville and Callan Park. Manning appointed Inspector of the Insane.
1877	Plans for temporary buildings, gates and lodges at Callan Park Mental Hospital, contour survey of site by Barnet. Manning lobbied for construction to commence. Plans for Callan Park Mental Hospital completed.
1876-80	Tension between Barnet and Manning over delays in planning and building of new mental hospital.
1878	Kalouan sold to Keep (owner of Broughton Hall) thus amalgamating the Broughton Hall and Kalouan Estates to be developed as prominent residential garden. Callan Park proclaimed a separate institution from Gladesville. North Gate Lodge (B302) bears this date.
1878	Manning becomes first Inspector General of the Insane under the new Lunacy Act.
1879	Article on Callan Park published in "The Builder". Temporary buildings behind Garry Owen occupied. Gates and lodges erected including gardener's cottage (B205), and Manning Street residence (B399). Town gas and water connected. Construction of new asylum awarded to Messrs Low & Kerr.
1880-5	Callan Park Asylum constructed including Kirkbride Block Cottage Wards. Registrar Generals survey of buildings at Callan Park. Land below gardener's cottage reclaimed.
1883	Memorial stone laid. Barnet pays tribute to Manning and Coles (Clerk of Works) and draws attention to the fact that four fifths of the stone for the buildings was quarried on site forming 2 extensive water tanks.
1884	Patients moved into buildings when ready.
1885-90	Landscape development on site; orchard behind Garry Owen, farm paddocks, recreation facilities, key plantations and gardens.
1886	Barnet's site plan of Callan Park.

1888	Hospital already grossly overcrowded. 998 patients (designed for 666 patients).
1890	Leichhardt map sheets show buildings.
1890s	Photos of Broughton Hall gardens (held by Mrs Bottomly, Keep's grand daughter) Kirkbride Entrance.
1890-1900	King George Park reclaimed.
1893	Site Plan traced by W. Nixon.
1895	Male Attendant's Cottage (B705) built at Callan Park and Attendant's Dinning Room altered. Night Nurses' Quarters (B402) built between 1893 and 1903.
1901	Gate Lodge and Visitors Rooms altered at Callan Park. (New stables (B702) built outside Kirkbride Block about this date).
c.1900	Complaints of overcrowding, result in enquires and Royal Commissions. Photos of grounds at this time (in Mitchell Library).
1903	Manning dies. Site Plan MH2 / 423.
1904	Barnet dies.
1906	Keep dies.
1912	Keep's property, Broughton Hall sold to timber merchants William & Frederick Langdon. Callan Park boundary fence and outer tree rows demolished to make way for new tramline on Balmain Road. Boundary moved in and new wall built. Main gate relocated and new small gate house built. Main drive may have been relocated at this time.
1915	The Langdon's placed Broughton Hall at disposal of Commonwealth Government – became Australian Army Hospital No. 13. Caring for "shell-shock" soldiers from WWI.
1916	New Callan Park stables built (B701).
1918	Callan Park provides buildings for No. 28 Australian Army Hospital for "diggers" suffering from mental disorders. Commonwealth Government resumes Broughton Hall. Medical Superintendent's Quarters (Treetops, B126) built. Plans dated late 1918 but show building in different location. Broughton Hall called Ward 1. Wards 2 and 3 dormitory accommodation (B121, B193) are built. The drawings are signed by the Government Architect in 1918. Inexplicably some appear to have been drawn in 1909. Repatriation Hospital Ward B (B497) was probably built in the early 1920s (plans are dated 1918).

1918	Ward C (B502) built later but before 1930.
1921	Broughton Hall Psychiatric Centre opens for first voluntarily admitted patients under superintendence of Dr Sydney Evan Jones. For the first time patients could be treated without being certified.
1920-40	Development of Broughton Hall gardens by Jones who believed that gardens had therapeutic value in the treatment of mental patients. During depression tradesmen worked on gardens in return for free food and board.
1925	War Memorial near Balmain Road (B395) erected to design of architect Raymond McGrath.
1926-7	Construction at Broughton Hall of Administration Block (B125).
c.1930	Callan Park Nurses Home constructed (B303).
1931	Harbour Bridge War Memorial to north of B497, attributed to Aboriginal ex-serviceman Douglas Grant, unveiled by Sir Phillip Game on 4 August.
c.1932	Kalouan House demolished. Construction at Broughton Hall of Kitchen Block (B192), Female Block (B195, drawing dated 1929) on site of Kalouan and Occupational Therapy Unit and Nurses Quarters (B127). Construction at Callan Park of Quiet and Industrious Block (now demolished).
c.1933-5	Construction at Broughton Hall of Wards D & E refractory wards (B506, B507), Ward F (B495), repatriation film hall (B511), Deputy Superintendent's Residence (B135) and Chief Attendant's Cottage (demolished) and Recreation Hall (B132).
1935	Repatriation Hospital formally set up.
1939	Construction at Callan Park of Female Admission Wards 12 and 13 (B488).
c.1945	Ward G (B496) constructed at repatriation hospital.
1948	Jones dies (in senior medical officer's cottage?). Inquiry by Public Service Board into Callan park finds serious overcrowding and buildings in disrepair.
Early 1950s	Construction at Broughton Hall of Occupational Therapy Building (B501, Riverside).
1951	Construction at Callan Park of Male Admission Ward 16 (B208).
1955	Stoller Report into Mental Health needs in Australia identified overcrowding, poor maintenance and short staffing. As a result State Grants (Mental Institutions) Act was passed resulting in capital works subsidies.
1957	Cerebral Surgery and Research Unit (B14) built along with wards and facilities (within Kirkbride Block).

1959	Construction at Callan Park of Women's Ward 17 (B209) and Men's Ward 18 (B210). Construction of major new hospital – Wards 21 and 22 admission centre (now Southern Metropolitan Regional Office B1046 and B1046A, NSW Ambulance Service B1047, and Vehicle Lock-up B1045).
1960-65	Construction of brick residences (B397-398, B492-493, B711-713 and B717-719) around site at about this time. Canteen (B219) built at Broughton Hall, construction of Wards A and H (B504, B514); and Repatriation Administration building (B504), and demolition of engineers cottage.
1960s – 1970s	Gradual decline in patient numbers due to changes in mental health practices.
1961	Extension of Nurses Home (B301) and construction Ward 23 (now Ambulance Training School B1048, B1048A) and Linen Store (B296). McClemens Royal Commission into Callan Park held following highly critical newspaper articles in 1960. Identified overcrowding and outdated buildings and included a site survey of all structures. "Infamous Male Ward Seven" (Barnet's temporary weatherboard buildings behind Garry Owen) demolished. Boundary wall lowered on Balmain Road.
1962-64	New Administration Offices, Day Hospital, Evan Jones Theatre Complex and Junior Medical Officers flats built on 2.22 hectares south of Broughton Hall. Architect Michael Dysart. (B101 to B106).
1963	Staff Amenities building (B704) constructed behind Garry Owen.
1965	Pharmacy and Stores building (B201) constructed at Callan Park.
1968	Broughton Hall used as rehabilitation unit and later as hostel accommodation.
1969	Construction at Callan Park of Boiler House (now demolished), and Industrial Therapy Unit (B294).
1971	Undergraduate Unit (B128) built on site of Broughton Hall tennis court.
1974	Broughton Hall used as home for students of the adolescent unit and renamed Rivendell.
1976	Broughton Hall and Callan Park amalgamated to become Rozelle Hospital. Overall reduction of numbers of gardening staff.
c.1980	Half of Kirkbride Block vacant or under used and obsolete wards used for other purposes eg. Buildings B506, 507, B1045, B1046, B1047.
1983	Richmond Report recommends scaling down of Rozelle Hospital and investigation of alternative uses for under utilised buildings.
1985	Heritage Council collaboration with Department of Health on rationalisation of Psychiatric Hospitals.

1988	<p>The Barclay report sets out standards for psychiatric hospitals and related community facilities.</p> <p>“Blue Print for Health” sets out capital works programme to meet recommendations of Barclay Report.</p> <p>Construction of new hospital buildings and repair of Garry Owen House.</p>
1991	<p>Construction of new psychiatric/rehabilitation complex (B220-B222,B215-B219) leads to phasing out of Kirkbride Block for psychiatric care.</p>
1992	<p>Kirkbride Block (B1-B119) leased to University of Sydney for occupation by Sydney College of the Arts.</p> <p>Garry Owen House restored and adapted for use by the NSW Writers Centre and a number of buildings leased by non-health organisations.</p>
1998	<p>Formation of Friends of Callan Park.</p>
2002	<p>Draft master plan released by the State Government, which included residential development and withdrawal of psychiatric facilities.</p> <p>Draft master plan withdrawn as a result of community opposition.</p> <p>Callan Park (Special Provisions) Act 2002 enacted by the NSW Parliament.</p>
2004	<p>Establishment of a task force by Leichhardt Council to pursue a Callan Park Trust and initiate a master plan for Callan Park.</p>
2007	<p>The Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority was appointed by the State Government to prepare a master plan for the site.</p> <p>The Callan Park Land Use Plan went on public exhibition in November.</p> <p>Leichhardt Council resolved to object to the Plan in December.</p> <p>Last war veteran relocated from Rozelle Hospital in December.</p>
2008	<p>The State Government announced it would grant control and management of 40 hectares of Callan Park to Leichhardt Council under the terms of a 99 year lease.</p>
2009	<p>Leichhardt Council convened a Callan Park Task Force and prepared a master plan scoping document in December.</p>
2010	<p>Consultant team appointed to prepare a master plan for the site in May and work commenced the following month.</p>
2011	<p>The Callan Park Draft Master Plan was placed on public exhibition on 15 February.</p> <p>Leichhardt Council adopted the Callan Prk Master Plan on 19 July 2011.</p>

## 2.5 SITE DEVELOPMENT 1835- 2011

The following Figures 2.21 to 2.25 indicate the phases of Site Development.

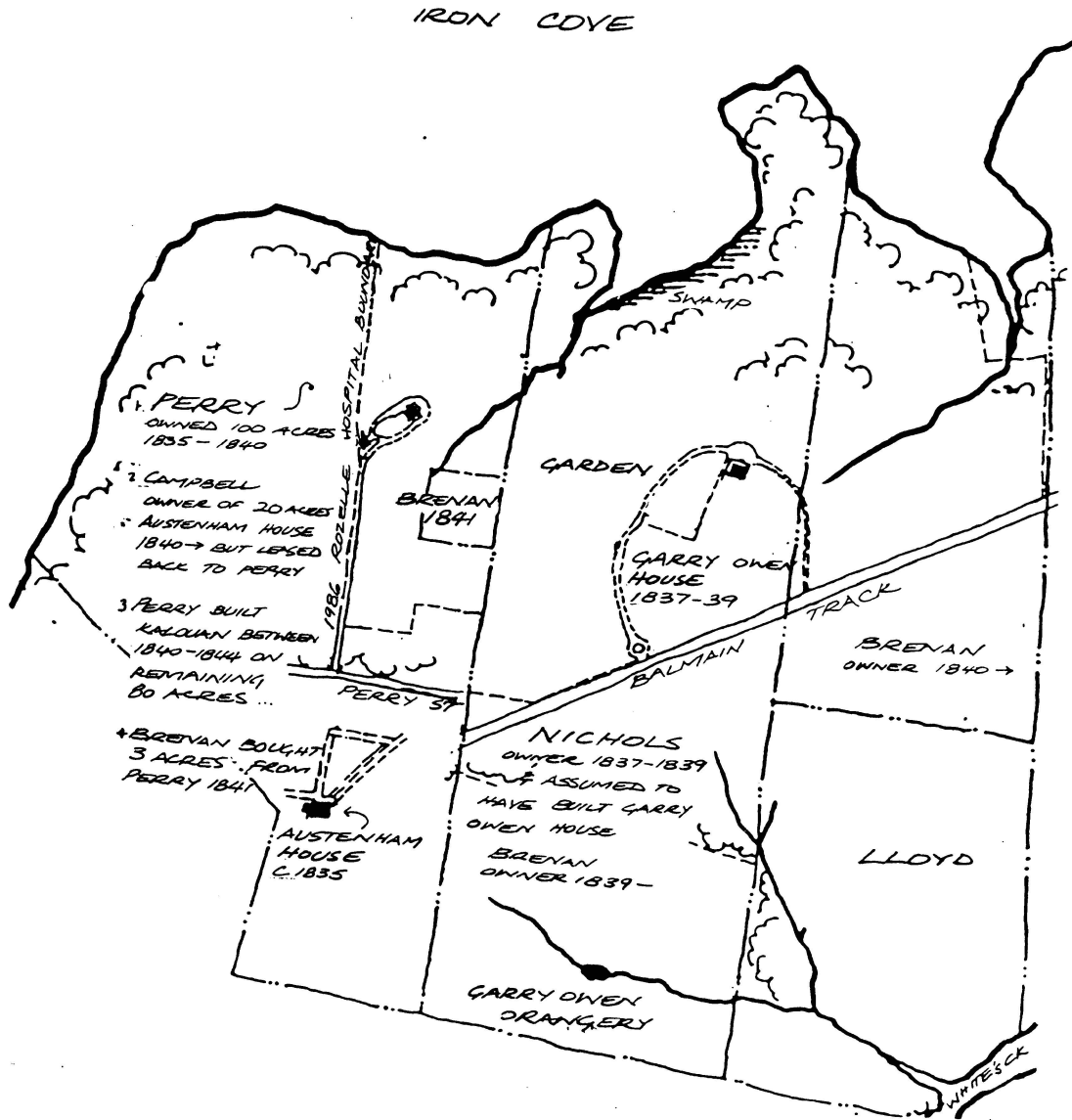


Figure 2-22 Site Development 1835-1844  
Source: DPWS 1991



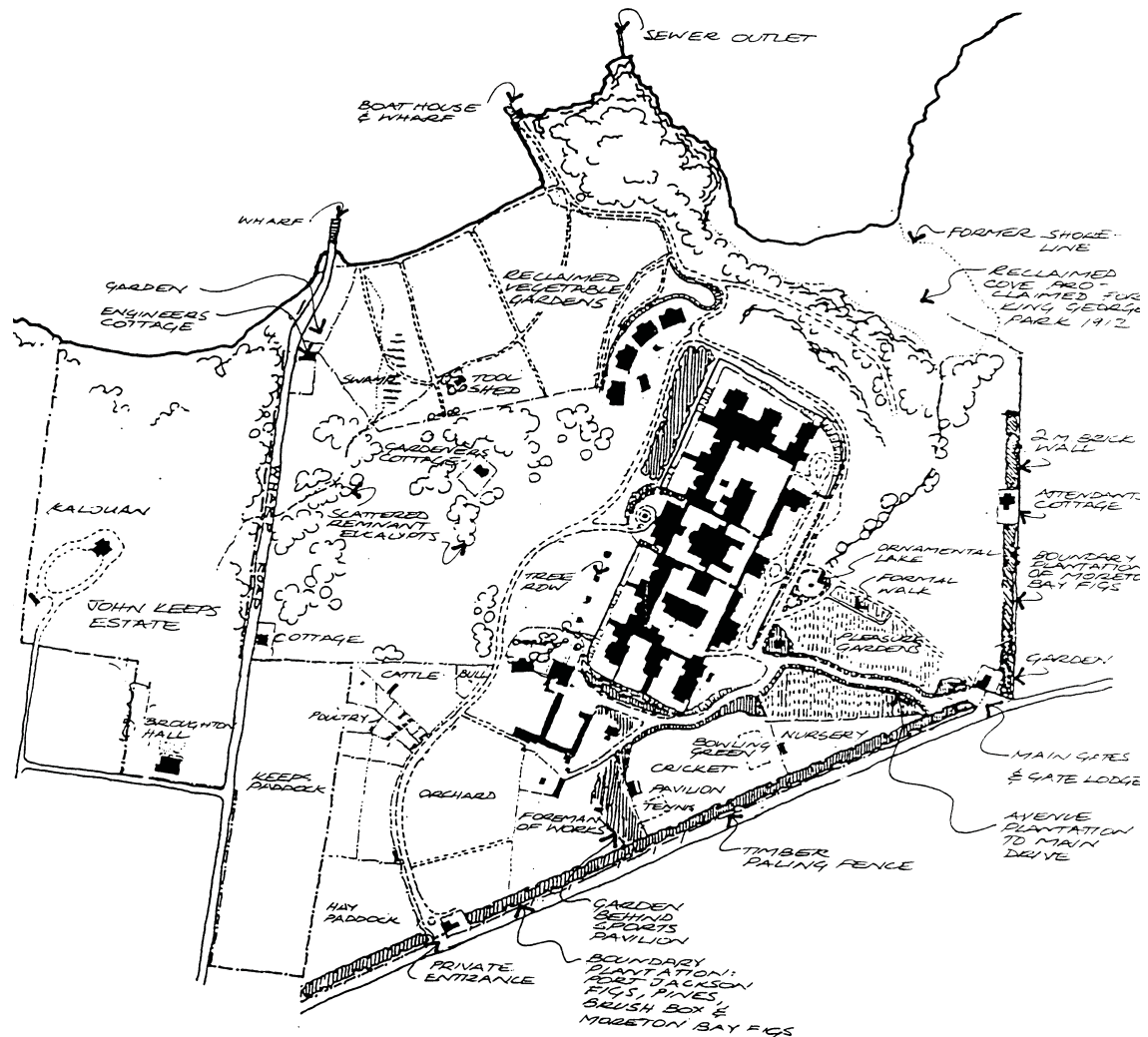


Figure 2-23 Site Development 1876-1910  
Source: DPWS 1991

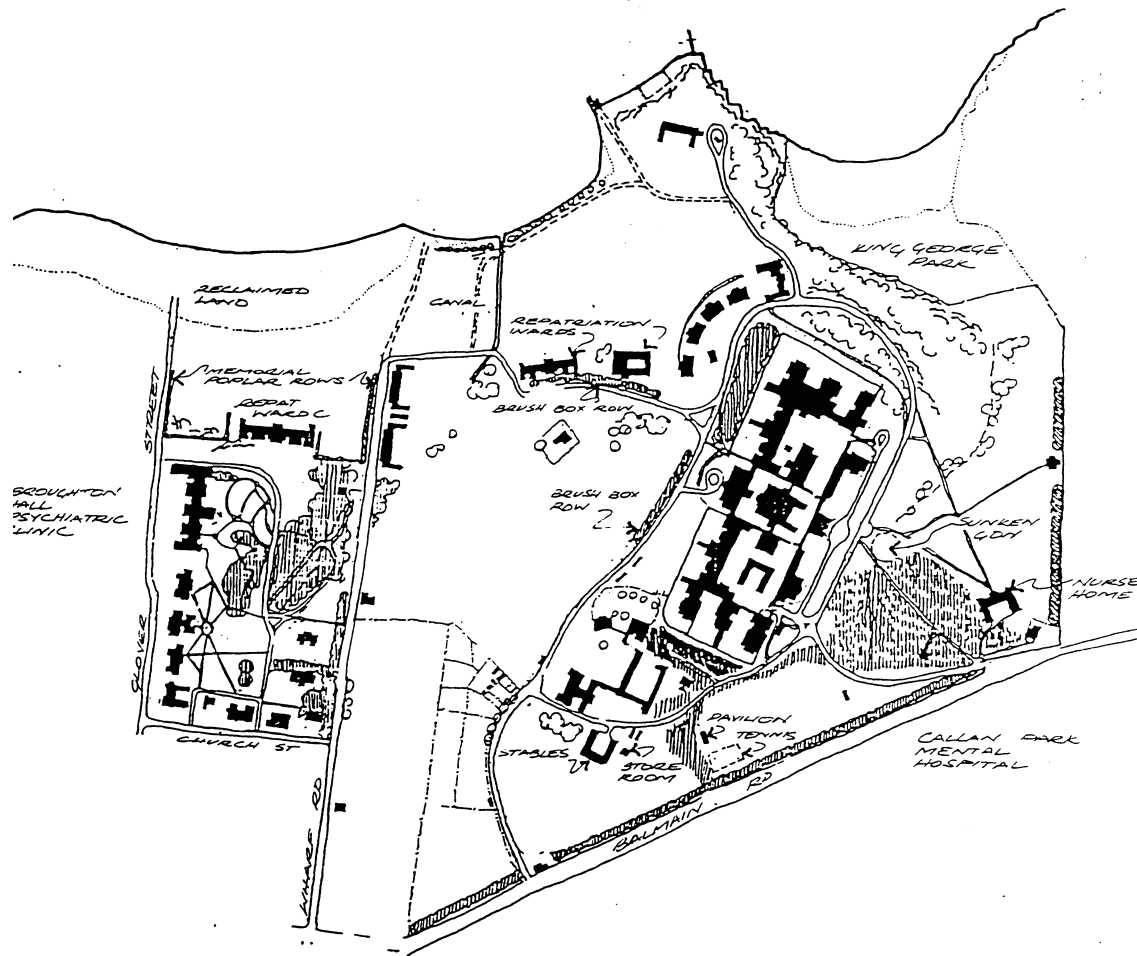


Figure 2-24 Site Development 1914-1945  
Source: DPWS 1991



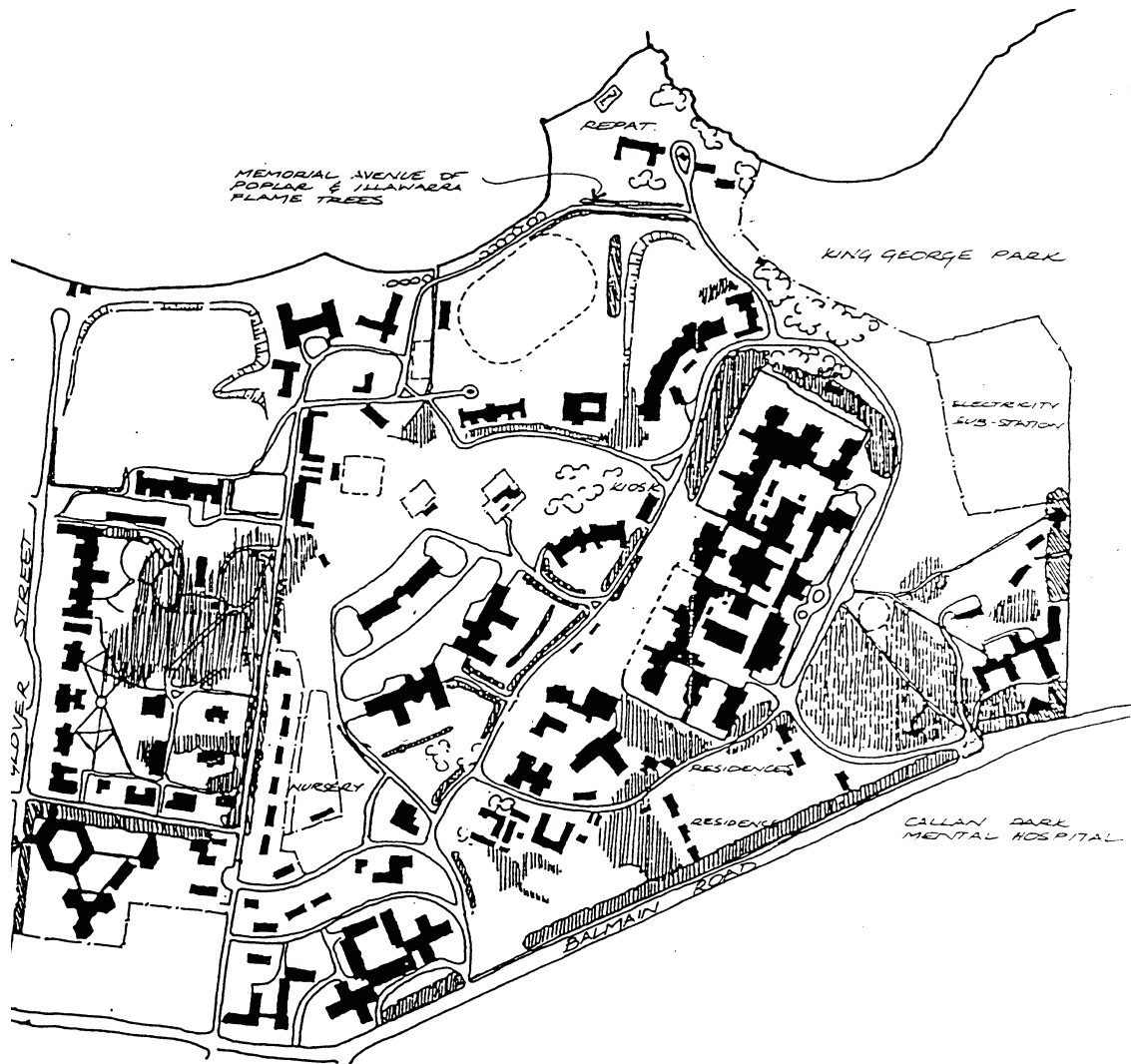


Figure 2-25 Site Development 1945-1990.  
Source: DPWS 1991







Figure 2-26 Site Development 1990-2011 – Aerial Photograph  
Source: UDAS 2001

## 2.6 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE LANDSCAPE

This section of the report was written by Colleen Morris Heritage Landscape Consultant as part of the 2002 CMP and has been supplemented by information since found by Tanner Architects.

It is not the intention of this report to comprehensively re-write the history of the landscape development of the site. Additional information was included where relevant. The history of the development of the landscape has been well documented for Callan Park. During the course of this study Mark Turnbull, a Keep family descendent, supplied photographs, part of the Keep family collection, which have allowed a more comprehensive assessment of the garden prior to the use of Broughton Hall as a military hospital. Roslyn Burge used this photographic collection for a History Week exhibition (11-19 November, 2000) 'Private Gardens- Public Therapy, The Gardens of Broughton Hall, Rozelle Hospital, Leichhardt, NSW'. The assessment is primarily based on a number of previous studies documenting the history of the landscape development of the site.

### 2.6.1 Pre-European Landscape

Prior to European occupation the vegetation on the Hawkesbury sandstone soils surrounding the bays is likely to have consisted of Smooth-barked Apple (*Angophora costata*) and Sydney Peppermint (*Eucalyptus piperata*) with *Callicoma serratifolia* and *Casuarina glauca* occurring along the creek lines entering the bays.<sup>62</sup> Near the Kirkbride Block are Scribbly Gums (*Eucalyptus haemastoma*) thought to pre-date the construction of the buildings and on the slope above King George Park there are Grey Ironbarks (*Eucalyptus paniculata*) and Blackbutts (*Eucalyptus pilularis*).<sup>63</sup> Cheese Tree (*Glochidion ferdinandi*) and Hickory Wattle (*Acacia implexa*) have reappeared on the site. Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*) occurs in sandstone crevices and the rock outcrops support plants of *Lomandra longifolia*. A bush regeneration program along the foreshore was commenced in 1995.

Callan Point at Rozelle Hospital and Yurulbin Point, Balmain are the only known areas within Leichhardt Municipality where Aboriginal sites are located. Callan Point is the only section of shoreline that has not been subject to major land reclamation since European settlement (Refer Figure 2.26). The significance of the Callan Point sites were assessed in the 1995 report by AASC. More recently part of Rozelle Hospital has been claimed to be an Aboriginal burial ground but this has not been verified through research.<sup>64</sup>

Refer SECTION 3.4 ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES.

### 2.6.2 Estate Period

Austenham, Estate and Broughton House

The Rozelle Hospital site is on land granted between 1789 and 1821 to John Austen, Lawrence Butler and Luke Ralph. Eight hectares of Austen's 40.47 hectare grant were cultivated by 1824 and Austenham House, to the south of current Perry Street, was completed by a new owner, Deputy Surveyor-General Samuel Perry in 1835.<sup>65</sup> Perry constructed a second dwelling named Austenham (later Kalouan) with a convict barracks and two acres of gardens and was living there by 1844. Its entrance drive was a direct extension of present-day Glover Street. Perry's speculative subdivision of his large estate in 1841 for the 'Township of Broughton' resulted in the sale of a three-acre lot to John Ryan Brennan who owned neighbouring Garry Owen. Brennan built Broughton House, completed in 1842 and established the relationship of Broughton House to Church St. and Wharf Road (then Brennan St).

---

<sup>62</sup> Benson and Howell, *Taken for Granted, The Bushland of Sydney and Its Suburbs*, Kangaroo Press in association with the Royal Botanic Gardens, 1990, p.61

<sup>63</sup> Peter Jensen, *The Natural Heritage of Iron Cove* Greening Australia, 1998. This publication contains a more detailed species list.

<sup>64</sup> 'Public Park urged for Rozelle Site, Burial ground reclaimed' *The Glebe and Western Weekly*, September 6 2000.

<sup>65</sup> 'Ken Leong 'Broughton House Austenham, The Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic' *Leichhardt Historical Journal* No.13, 1984, p. 4





Figure 2-27 Reclamation of the shoreline by fill to 1970.  
Source: Solling and Reynolds, Leichhardt: On the Margins of the City

### Garry Owen

Garry Owen had been built after Brennan acquired 60.7 hectares near Balmain Road between 1837 and 1839.<sup>66</sup> Brennan, a man of keen horticultural interests, developed a large garden and lived at Garry Owen until 1865. A compilation plan by Powell shows the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century relationship between the three large estates. Garry Owen was renamed Callan Park Estate by its new owner who sold it at auction to the government of NSW in 1874. Aspects of the layout of Callan Park which were retained and incorporated into the planning for the Callan Park Mental Asylum included the retention of the main carriage drive entrance and a section of the carriage drive to form part of the back drive to the new buildings and a number of mature trees.

<sup>66</sup> Max Solling and Peter Reynolds, *Leichhardt, On the margins of the City*, Allen & Unwin, 1997, p.23



## Broughton Hall and Kalouan (Broughton Villa)

Under the ownership of John Keep from 1864 to 1905 Broughton House was expanded, renamed Broughton Hall and its gardens developed to cover about 10.18 hectares.<sup>67</sup> Keep purchased neighbouring Kalouan in 1878 and renamed it Broughton Villa (demolished 1932). The gardens included two summerhouses, one of which is extant. A series of photographs by Henry King taken on the occasion of the Golden Wedding anniversary of John and Elizabeth Keep in 1900 provides a comprehensive record of the garden.<sup>68</sup>



Figure 2-28 Broughton Hall, 1900.  
Source:

A photograph of the front of the house (east) shows a large Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*) in the centre of the former (1842) carriageloop. To the left of the photograph there is a Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), which is still there. The northern face of the house had a glassed-in verandah forming a conservatory, which the family used as an informal sitting room. There was an elaborate glazed-tile edged flower garden immediately adjacent to the house on the northern side, beyond which was an oval lawn, possibly used for playing croquet. The flower garden was a scroll border, a pattern which became popular in the 1860s.



Figure 2-29 Broughton Hall, 1900 (possibly 1890s).  
Source:

<sup>67</sup> *Daily Telegraph*, 15 July 1915, p.9.

<sup>68</sup> When Rebekah Powell interviewed Mrs Bottomly, Keep's grand-daughter, for her 1986 thesis three of the photographs were thought to have been taken in the 1890s.

The presence of one of the more unusual large-leaved *Musa* sp. and the glasshouse in the centre of Figure 5 indicate the sophistication of the garden. The foliage of the *Agathis* sp., a large tree in 2000, is just discernible on the far left of the photograph. The trees of the rainforest gully are mature and there are glimpses of the bay and the opposite shore beyond. A noticeable feature of all of the photographs is the incidence of remnant eucalypts. It is apparent that a number had been retained to provide a framework for the garden. A photograph taken from near the glasshouse from the vegetable garden looking back toward the house complements the other views.



Figure 2-30 Broughton Hall, 1900 (possibly 1890s).  
Source:

Another photograph taken from the oval lawn looking west shows an archway over the path leading to the tennis court backed by large Norfolk Island Pines and other trees. Figure 2.32 shows the tennis court, the laths in the foreground possibly covering a shelter pavilion or 'shadehouse'.

To the north of the more formal gardens there was a long pathway which skirted the eastern edge of the rainforest gully and stream. The jawbone of a whale formed an unusual archway along this path. A series of photographs of the rainforest gully indicates that it was planted around remnant eucalypts that formed an upper canopy. The giant bamboo which today forms a very large clump is visible in one view, a number of palms were established and ivy had begun covering trees, a feature which is likely to have hastened the demise of the eucalypts.



Figure 2-31 Broughton Hall, 1900.  
Source:



Figure 2-32 Broughton Hall, 1900.  
Source:

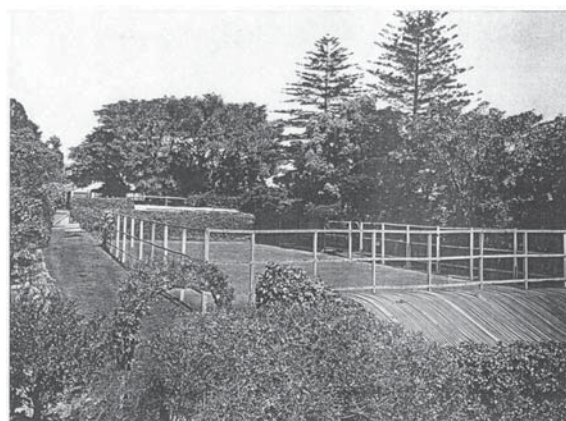


Figure 2-33 Broughton Hall, 1900 (possibly 1890s).  
Source:





Figure 2-34 Broughton Hall, 1900.  
Source:

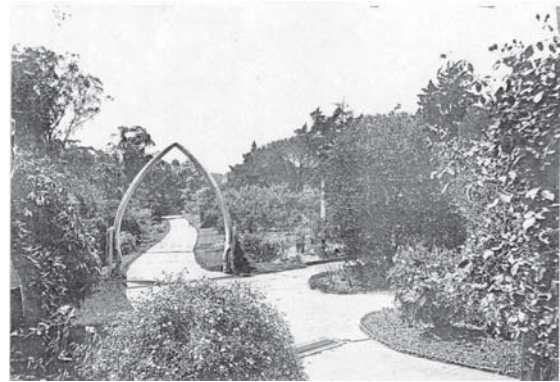


Figure 2-35 Broughton Hall, 1900.  
Source:



Figure 2-36 Broughton Hall, 1900.  
Source:



Figure 2-37 Broughton Hall, 1900.  
Source:



Figure 2-38 Broughton Hall, 1900.  
Source:



Figure 2-39 Broughton Hall, 1900.  
Source:

### 2.6.3 Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic 1921-76

There is little likelihood of substantial change to the gardens and grounds during the remainder of the Keep period (until 1912) and the brief ownership by Langdon Brothers who placed the property at the disposal of the Commonwealth Government (1915). Building of additional accommodation commenced after its official resumption in 1918 and in 1921 Broughton Hall became the first voluntary Psychiatric Centre in NSW. Dr Sydney Evan Jones worked at Broughton Hall from 1921 and was Medical Superintendent 1925-48. Under his direction the grounds were adapted for clinic purposes.

A comparison of aerial photographs from 1930 and 1951 indicates the extent of the development of the gardens and the line of land reclamation along the entire foreshore can be clearly seen when the two aerial photographs are compared. In 1930 the garden layout was largely as photographed in 1900, with the likely exception of the intricate scroll border flower beds. The oval lawn was clearly discernible. Kalouan (Broughton Villa) was still standing and there was a cluster of trees in the area now occupied by the oriental bridge and waterlily ponds. What is apparent from both photographs is that the siting of new structures and the modification of the former Broughton Hall gardens were integrated into the pre-existing garden layout.



Figure 2-40 The oval lawn of the Keep garden determined the layout of this section.  
Source:



Figure 2-41 Garden edging tiles from the Keep garden were used as roof tiles for the ornamental gateway.  
Source:

For the older section of the gardens Sydney Evan Jones is believed to have directed the paving of the water course, although this may have been done during the Keep occupancy, and adopted an oriental theme, a fashionable aesthetic in the late 1920s-30s. In Sydney the architect William Hardy Wilson promoted interest in the style through his written work and his designs for Professor Waterhouse at Eryldene, Gordon. The Japanese tea garden of Professor Sadler at Warrawee was also featured in magazine articles during this period.<sup>69</sup> Earlier than both these examples was Dr William Cotter Williamson's Japanese inspired Wisteria Gardens attached to the Parramatta Psychiatric Hospital. Research to date has not revealed the direct source of inspiration for the Broughton Hall gardens and

<sup>69</sup> 'Signposts of the Garden', *The Home*, May 2 1932, pp.26-7.



plans have not been found although his schemes were ‘worked out in meticulous detail on a drawing board as carefully as if it had been in an engineering workshop.’<sup>70</sup>

Plantings included a large number of palms dispatched to Broughton Hall from the Botanic Gardens in 1932.<sup>71</sup> Essentially the gardens were enclosed, creating an inward looking refuge. Anecdotal evidence is that during the Great Depression, Jones employed tradesmen in return for their keep, which accounts for the quality of the brickwork in parts of the garden. Some materials were re-used – the most striking example being the use of the terracotta edging tiles from the Keep’s flower garden for the roof of an oriental gateway.

The layout of the gardens to the west of the alignment of the Keep’s tennis court date from the development of the place as a psychiatric clinic, although some of the larger trees were earlier plantings and a number of hard landscaping elements appear to have been re-used from an earlier garden, possibly that associated with Kalouan.



Figure 2-42 Stone steps which may have been recycled from the earlier Kalouan garden.  
Source:

Photographs dated 1943 of the western section show the *Callitris columellaris* along the paths to be relatively young - possibly ten years old.<sup>72</sup>

Sydney Evan Jones’ interest in gardens as part of therapy was acknowledged in a review of his career. The Broughton Hall gardens were reported as Jones’ ‘great experiment in occupational therapy.’<sup>73</sup> Jones “set out to exploit the influences of visual environment (and)...with rare cunning...he devised walks (where)

<sup>70</sup> *Medical Journal of Australia* 1948 quoted in Roslyn Burge ‘Private Gardens-Public Therapy, The Gardens of Broughton Hall, Rozelle Hospital, Leichhardt, NSW’ 11-19 November, 2000 unpublished exhibition pamphlet.

<sup>71</sup> B9, Royal Botanic Gardens Library, 9 June 1932. 415 palms.

<sup>72</sup> GPO 1 29059 and 29061 State Library NSW Picman database.

<sup>73</sup> *Medical Journal of Australia* 1948 quoted in Roslyn Burge ‘Private Gardens-Public Therapy, The Gardens of Broughton Hall, Rozelle Hospital, Leichhardt, NSW’ 11-19 November, 2000 unpublished exhibition pamphlet..



the details were perfect. Willow-pattern bridges spanned waters in which concrete flamingos and crocodiles disported themselves".<sup>74</sup>

The gardens were well established by the death of Evan Jones in 1948 and photographic evidence suggests there was no great change during the ensuing decades. A number of young eucalypts feature in photographs from the late 1950s in the area enclosed by buildings B195 and B501.<sup>75</sup> The most substantial change was the construction of the undergraduate teaching unit over the former Keep tennis courts in 1971.

To the south of Church Street the psychiatric clinic constructed around 1963 featured a landscape design that was integrated with the contemporary architecture of Michael Dysart. The landscaping was an important component of this development - "The architect says that the outdoor courts, cloisters and spaces are as necessary as the buildings to achieve the atmosphere of the clinic; great emphasis is therefore placed on the landscaping."<sup>76</sup> Indeed, "[g]reat care was taken with the associated landscaping e.g. incorporating air conditioning cooling ponds as pools and fountains. Lawns and trees were provided as part of contract."<sup>77</sup> The important landscape precedent established by Sydney Evan Jones was thus maintained into the second half of the twentieth century.

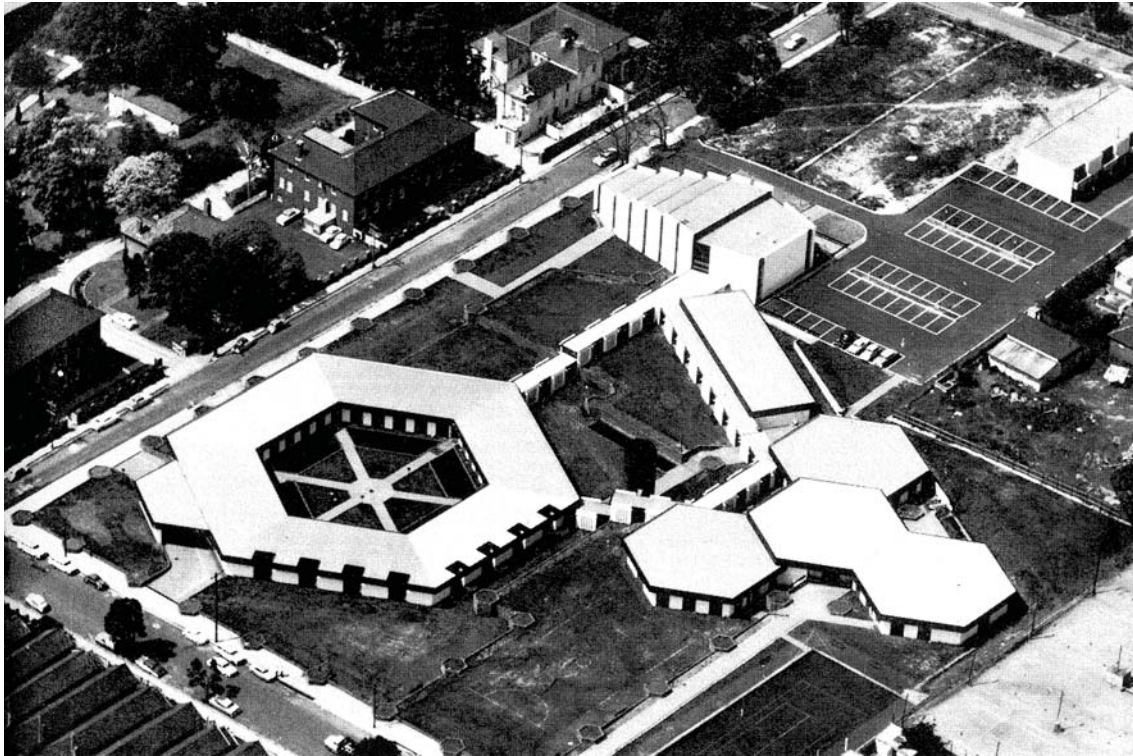


Figure 2-43: Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic shortly after completion, showing the relationships between buildings and open space. Hexagonal structures along the street frontages and within the grounds were provided for tree planting. Broughton Hall is visible at top centre  
Source: *Architecture in Australia*, February 1973, p.91

<sup>74</sup> Medical Journal of Australia, Burge, op. cit.,

<sup>75</sup> SL Picman Database GPO 2 -08610 , 08612.

<sup>76</sup> "Psychiatric Clinic", *Building Ideas*, December 1963, p.10.

<sup>77</sup> "Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic," *Architecture in Australia*, September 1965, p.86.

#### 2.6.4 Callan Park Mental Asylum 1876-1914

Callan Park was chosen for the new asylum because it had the characteristics of an ideal site as described by Dr Manning, superintendent of Gladesville Hospital and later Inspector General for the Insane. For hospital planning, Manning had adopted 'moral therapy' principles of psychiatric care, which were based on the belief that a positive, caring environment where the patient was involved with nature was beneficial. The landscape played a pivotal role in this method of treatment. The establishment of a pleasant, healthy environment with views over the landscape, but shielded from the general public was fundamental to this theory. Callan Park Mental Asylum was the first hospital in Australia to be designed, built and opened as a complete hospital using these principles. The development of the gardens was a direct application of the moral therapy principles of patient care in the landscape.

The laying out of the gardens and grounds for asylum purposes commenced prior to the construction of the buildings (1880 -1884). The Director of the Botanic Gardens, Charles Moore was responsible for the planning of the grounds, the common practice of the time for large public projects. The establishment of boundary plantations was a primary concern and these were planted by 1882. The detailed survey for the water board (1888-9) indicates the layout of the site, with locations of vegetable garden, orchard and hay paddock marked. This overall layout remained relatively unchanged until 1910. The asylum buildings (the Kirkbride Block) were constructed from sandstone quarried on the site and occupied a platform formed on the natural spur overlooking Iron Cove. The positioning of the buildings and the substantial clearing of native trees immediately around the Kirkbride block allowed expansive views over the landscape – in a north-easterly direction toward Iron Cove and west toward the Blue Mountains. An important aspect of the design was the bold visual composition it produced.

Patients were actively involved in the process of forming gardens, roads and plantations. Annual Reports by the Inspector- General for the Insane indicate that progress was slow. However by 1888 the artificial lake in front of the main block, main avenue and gardens were fenced and in 1892 the main avenue, planted with alternating *Pinus insignis* (Monterey Pine) and *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig) was put in 'much better order'.<sup>78</sup> During the 1890s flower beds in a pattern of alternate circles and rectangles, one of the most common flower border arrangements, were established on the terrace in front of the Kirkbride Block and additional planting of shrubs and trees was undertaken throughout the grounds. Planting of the asylum courtyards and garden beds around the cottages on the slopes behind the main Kirkbride Block was completed. By 1903 the main avenue was sufficiently established for the picket fence, necessary protection from grazing animals, to be removed and the *Sydney Mail* published a glowing account of the gardens.<sup>79</sup> In addition to the gardens beneficial effects for the patients the main entrance gardens or pleasure grounds performed the function of the 'public face' of the asylum.

In 1912 Balmain Road was widened, necessitating the relocation of the boundary wall, main gates and gateposts in addition to the removal of part of the original boundary plantation. Plants were sent to Callan Park between 1909 and 1912 but there is no indication where they were planted.<sup>80</sup>

#### 2.6.5 Callan Park 1914-1945

The re-location of the entrance gates precipitated the need to reassess the alignment of the entry drive and by the 1920s the entry drive was relocated to its current position with plantings of Canary Island

---

<sup>78</sup> ML MDQ 328.9106/3

<sup>79</sup> *Sydney Mail* Aug 12, 1903 p.409.

<sup>80</sup> Plants Distributed 5.1899-8.1913 B.11 Ex Botanic Gardens SR. 19/17204

Palms defining its edge. New stables were built in 1916 and during the 1920s a war memorial was erected. The first incursion of major buildings in the pleasure grounds with their defining boundary plantings, so integral to the original design concept, was the construction of the Nurses Home c.1930. The impact of the building and pathway between it and the Kirkbride Block can be clearly seen on the 1930 aerial photograph (Figure 3.45). It is apparent from this photograph that many of the trees of the former main avenue had been either removed or had senesced and the area of the former avenue was designated 'lawn and flower beds' on a 1931 plan.<sup>81</sup>

The areas most intensively vegetated were between Garry Owen and Balmain Road and around the northern end of the Kirkbride Block. There were scattered plantings on the slopes toward Iron Cove and a well-established line of planting on the reclaimed land of the former vegetable gardens. This is likely to be the extant Norfolk Island Hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonia*) a relatively slow growing and long-lived tree in Sydney. A notable feature is the nature of the development diagonally across the site, in response to the natural topography. The slopes remained open and the former 'Keeps Paddock' appears to have remained in agricultural use.

A 1930s photo-panorama from the front of the Main Block shows a rustic pergola, a hedge surrounding the lake, clumps of Giant Bamboo, recently planted palms, *Strelitzia nicolai*, and Pepper Trees. The lake was consequently filled in after the death of a patient and the area transformed to form a sunken garden, a prominent and well-photographed feature of the place during the 1950s-60s.

#### 2.6.6 Callan Park 1945-1976

Post WWII development of the landscape appears to have been relatively unplanned in comparison with the first half of the twentieth century. Rows of poplars and brushbox were added. Memorials associated with WWII were also introduced in several discrete areas. The 1951 aerial photograph indicates the areas in which additional buildings were being placed. Two developments impacted on the eastern boundary. The first was the construction of the electricity substation c.1953 and the second was the expansion of the Nurses Home and further alterations to the grounds surrounding them. Terracing was added in front of the Nurses Home further altering the previous park-like character of the eastern end of the grounds. A photograph from 1957 shows a tier of stone edged beds planted with small shrubs.<sup>82</sup>

New buildings were constructed 1959-61 over formerly cultivated site of Keep's paddock' near Balmain Road. Changes in attitudes toward patient involvement in maintenance of hospital grounds gradually led to a change in the level to which the place was maintained.

#### 2.6.7 Rozelle Hospital 1976-2011

The amalgamation of Broughton Hall and Callan Park to form Rozelle Hospital led to an overall reduction of gardening staff. Contemporary interest in the bush garden movement precipitated the ad hoc planting of eucalypts and other native plants throughout the garden.

The scaling down of Rozelle Hospital in the 1980s was accompanied by the investigation of new uses for the buildings. Gradual neglect of the gardens prompted community concern and interest in the value of the landscape. Theses by Ken Leong and Rebekah Powell contributed to this interest. Increasingly used

---

<sup>81</sup> 1931 PWD plan, Figure 22, Callan Park Pleasure Gardens Conservation Plan,' Colleen Morris for Heritage Group, State Projects NSW PWD August 1993

<sup>82</sup> SL Picman database GPO 2-08735

by the local community for recreational purposes, the conversion of the Kirkbride Block for university purposes precipitated the use of the campus as a park by a broader-based community. A fundamental inadequacy of the leasing agreement with the University of Sydney with respect for the significance of the landscape, is the lack of funding for garden and grounds maintenance.

During the 1990s the problem of deteriorating structures, paths, plumbing and drainage systems and senescing tree stock has been compounded by budget strictures. Concurrently there has become an increasing awareness of the value of the landscape of Rozelle Hospital to the local community from a historical and social perspective as well as its potential as a public amenity. Local residents, Leichhardt Council and members of the broader community became highly motivated at the prospect of a sell-off of part of the grounds. Refer to Section 2.3 for more recent events.







Figure 2-44 Site Plan with Landscape Fabric identified.  
Source:





### 3 PHYSICAL ANALYSIS OF THE SITE

The following physical analysis of the site has been extracted from the Conservation Management Plan written by Tanner and Associates and others in 2002. The analysis has been updated to take into account changes that have taken place since that time.

#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

For the purpose of adequately addressing the scale and complexity of Callan Park, the site has been subdivided into study precincts or zones. The individual areas have been established by identifying similar broad characteristics, including physical and historical development.

#### 3.2 EXISTING CUSTODIANS OF THE SITE

Reflected through its varied uses, the existing site is managed by a number of stakeholders. The following diagrams describe current management.

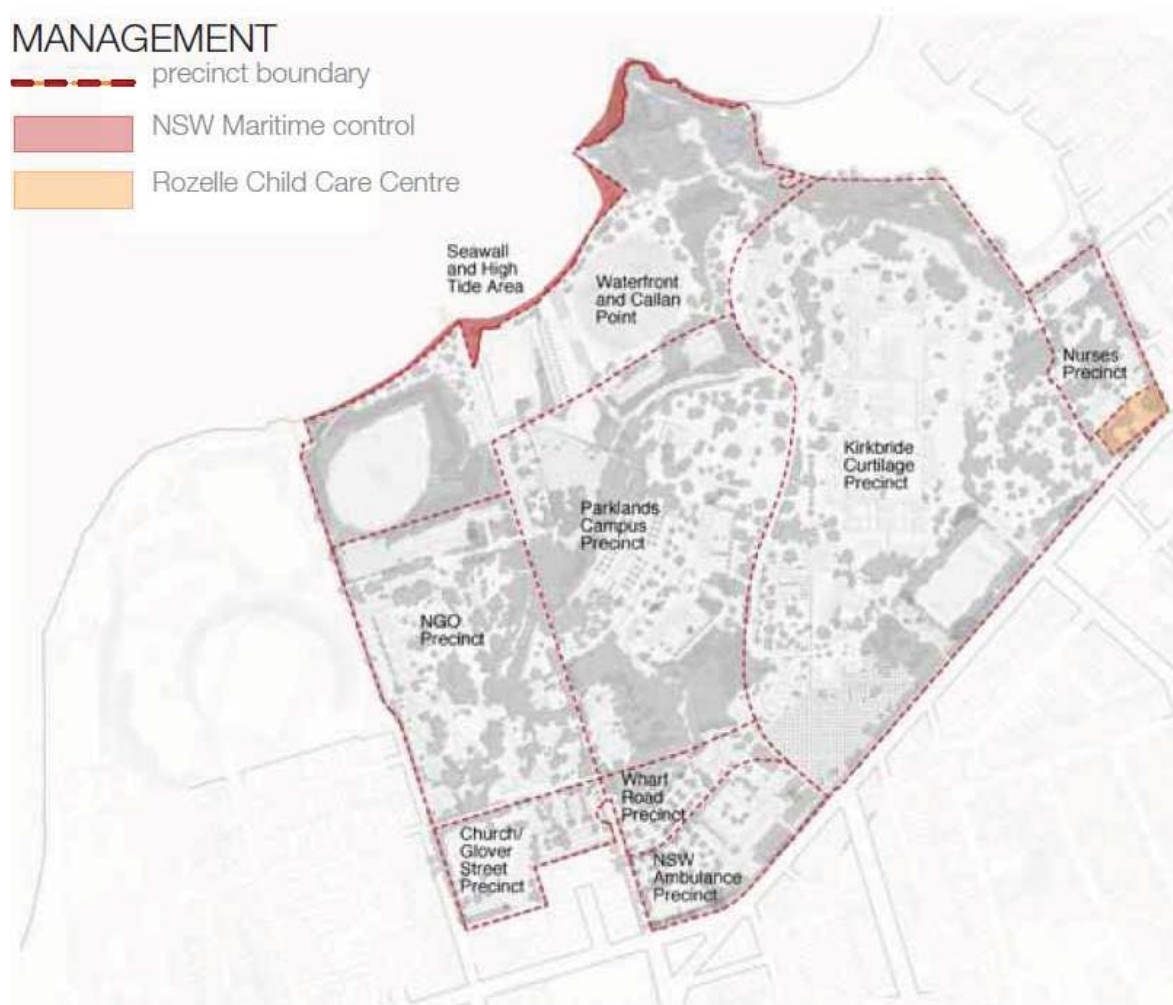


Figure 3-1 Current Precinct Structure and Management  
Source: McGregor Coxall



Figure 3-2: Current Tenants at Callan Park  
Source: McGregor Coxall

### 3.3 SITE AND ZONE PLANNING

The sub-division of the site into study precincts or zones is a tool to assist in the analysis of the whole Callan Park site. It is not intended that the site be physically sub-divided into these precincts. It should also be noted that different elements co-exist within each zone. Seven precincts have been identified. Refer to Figure 3-1.

### 3.4 ANALYSIS OF BUILT FABRIC AND LANDSCAPE

A description of the existing built elements and landscape within each of these zones follows and is a summary of the more detailed information contained within the Appendix A Inventory of Zones and Items. The Landscape Analysis for each zone was written by Colleen Morris, Heritage Landscape Consultant.

#### 3.4.1 The Waterfront and Callan Point Precinct (Zone 1)

This low-lying area is defined by a series of ovals on reclaimed land, which are expected to remain as waterfront parkland, relating to the open recreation areas of King George Park to the east and Leichhardt Park to the west. Several large intrusive buildings are presently within this zone obstructing full appreciation from and to the water. Callan Point is on the eastern side of this zone.

#### 3.4.2 Manning Street Precinct (Zone 2):

This area is a discrete entity on the east boundary of the site, sloping down from Balmain Road. The former nurses' residence (B303) is the most prominent building in this zone, however several smaller structures of high significance levels are situated within the zone.

#### 3.4.3 Kirkbride Entrance Garden and Embankment to King George Park Precinct (Zone 3):

The entrance garden is a well designed Victorian parkland with a prominent public address to Balmain Road. The zone is bounded on the west by a ridge, leading to the Kirkbride Block platform.

**3.4.4 Ridgetop, Kirkbride Block Platform and Convalescent Cottages Precinct (Zone 4):**

This zone extends from Balmain Road to the south, to the site boundary with King George Park in the west, and includes all original Callan Park buildings and the former Garryowen Estate buildings. The Kirkbride Block (B1-B119) is occupied by the Sydney College of the Arts and Garry Owen (B213) is occupied by the NSW Writers' Centre.

**3.4.5 Central Slope Precinct (Zone 5):**

This is a broad and grassy sloped area. It has most recently been an area of expansion of the Hospital facilities with the primary building stock being large 20th Century administrative facilities.

**3.4.6 NSW Ambulance Training School and former Hospital Administration Precinct (Zone 6):**

This zone is somewhat disconnected from the remainder of the former Hospital facilities, located on the flat ridgetop in the southern corner of the site. It was formerly characterised by intensive use by health administration bodies. On the west, the zone forms part of a suburban residential block and contains a major complex of one and two storey buildings, formerly the Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic. To the east, on Balmain Road, the NSW Ambulance institutional complex, reaching up to five storeys high in one building, dominates the precinct.

**3.4.7 Broughton Hall Precinct (Zone 7)**

This zone contains a distinctive, rectangular block of intensively developed gardens enclosed by one and two storey domestic and institutional scale buildings. The original Broughton House and gardens form the basis of the existing layout. It is currently occupied by non government organisations (NGOs).





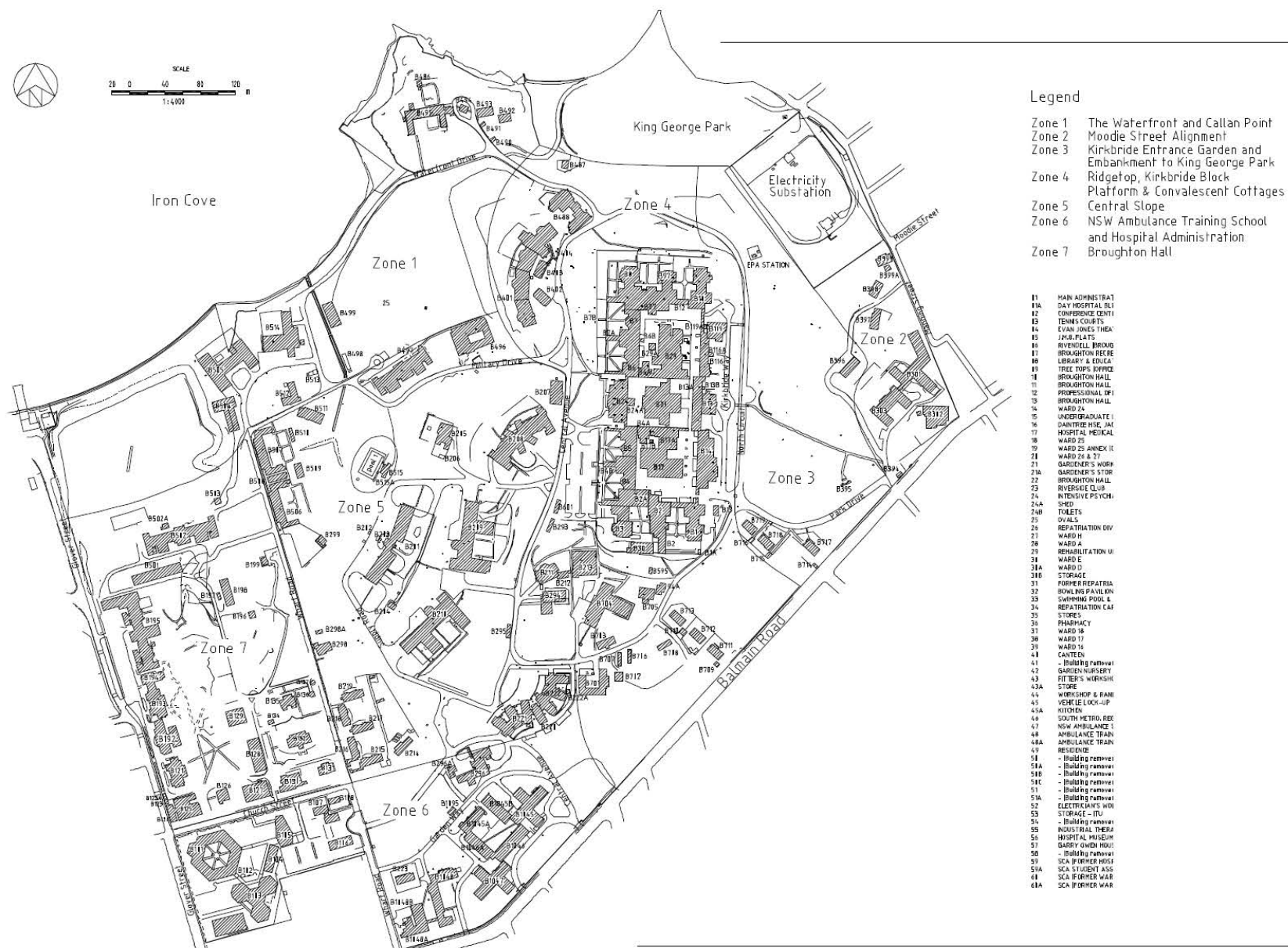


Figure 3-3 Site Plan (Tanner Architects)



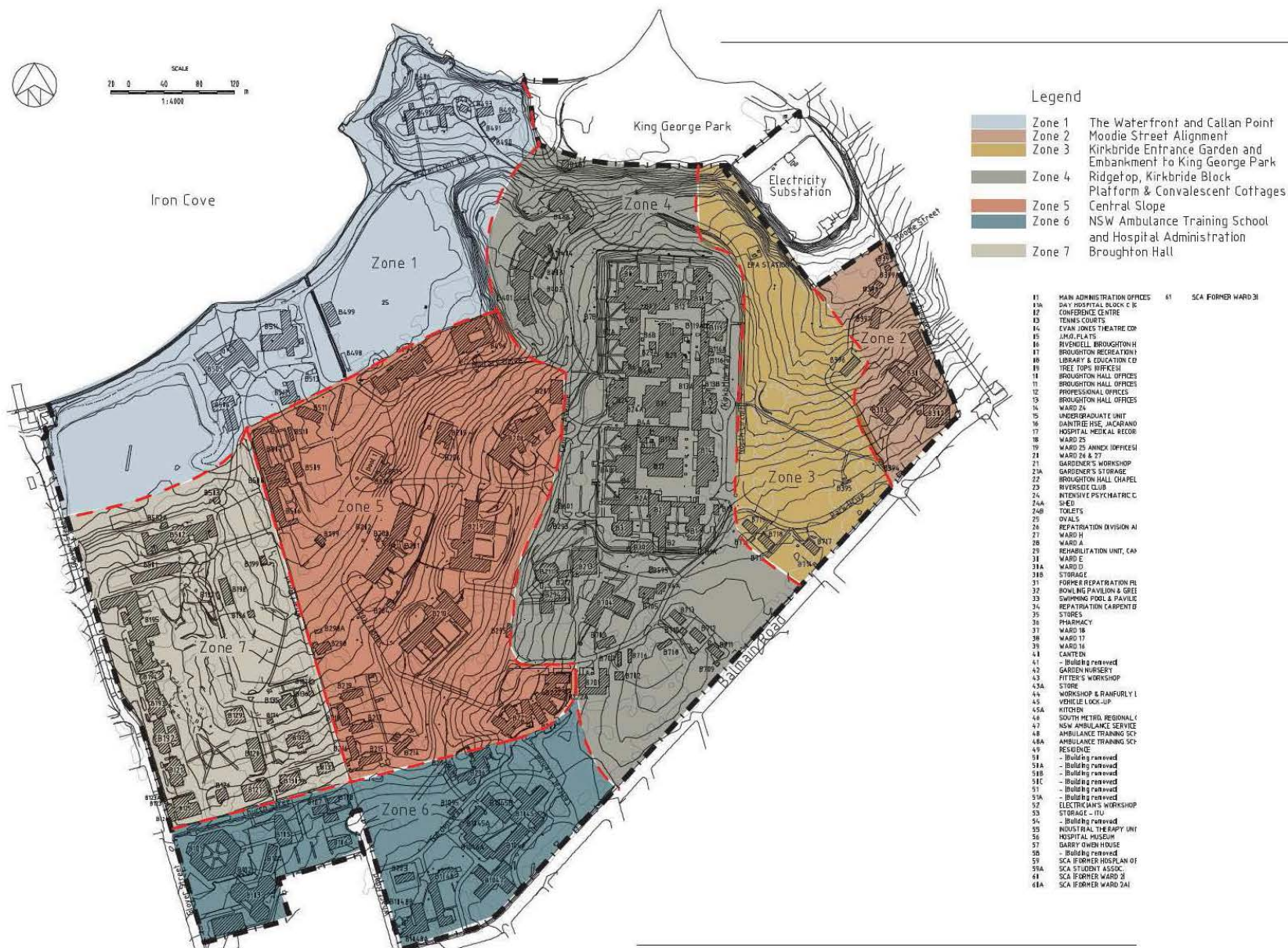


Figure 3-4 Site Plan with Study Zones (Tanner Architects)







Figure 3-5 Zone 1- The Waterfront and Callan Point Precinct.  
Source:



### 3.4.8 Zone 1- The Waterfront and Callan Point Precinct

#### The Waterfront

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

Generally the character of this zone has been fragmented by intrusive buildings, fences and tree plantings introduced since World War 1. Also excessive public use and particularly car parking is degrading the environment in this area.

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



Figure 3-6 Sports Pavilion (B499) beside the oval on the waterfront area.  
Source:

#### Callan Point

Callan Point is a natural rocky outcrop projecting into the waters of Iron Cove. Prior to the 1880s it was a small headland between two inlets which were later reclaimed. On the north east side of the point is a natural rocky shoreline with sandy beaches, rock ledged and remnant indigenous vegetation. There are Aboriginal shell middens along the shoreline. Surface middens have been disturbed but the shelter midden at sea level is well preserved. There are also extensive European rock carvings on rock surfaces. The latter are considered to be exceptional and unique.

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

### Landscape Analysis

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



Figure 3-7 Stone and timber building (B494) in the location of the Garry Owen estate summer house.  
Source:



Figure 3-8 Originally Ward F and part of the Repatriation Hospital, Building B495 was also used as a dental hospital. With only minimal significance the building is considered intrusive in the context of Callan Point.  
Source:

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

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

Planted vegetation which dates from the nineteenth or early twentieth century are the large Juniper, a clump of *Phoenix reclinata*, the Norfolk Island Hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonia*), the Hackberry (*Celtis* sp) and the *Cupressus* sp. avenue although there has been infill replacement planting in the avenue.<sup>161</sup> Evidence from the 1930 aerial photograph suggests that the row of Norfolk Island Pines extended along the length of the stone lined canal, an extension of the original stream originating from Broughton Hall.<sup>162</sup> Apart from these, the majority of the exotic planting in this zone is relatively recent and is not of heritage significance. There are wide views from this zone across Iron Cove and views back toward the Kirkbride tower and to the mature vegetation of Broughton Hall.

---

<sup>161</sup> Evidence from 1930 aerial photograph (IFigure 3.45) and 1950 aerial photograph (Figure 3.47).

<sup>162</sup> Rozelle Hospital Heritage Study May 1991

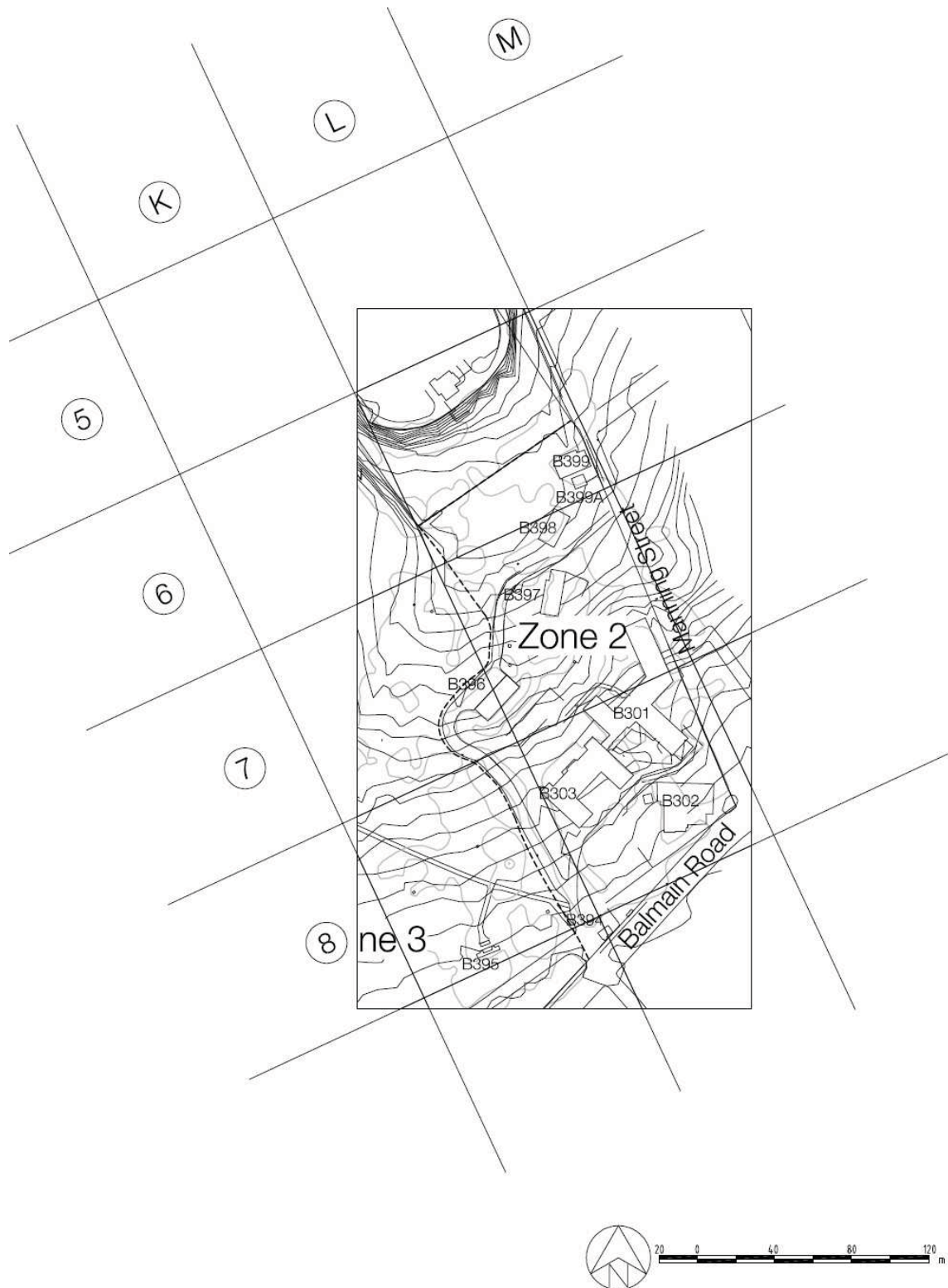


Figure 3-9 Zone 2 Manning Street Precinct.  
Source:

### 3.4.9 Zone 2 - Manning Street Precinct

The zone occupies a former shallow creek valley enclosed on the southern and western edges by ridgelines but open towards Iron Cove to the north. It contains the Main Gates and Gate House to Callan Park on Balmain Road, and the sandstone Original Gate Lodge (B302) built in 1878 proceeding commencement of the building of the main Callan Park Block. To the north along the Manning Street alignment is another sandstone residence, the former attendant's cottage, also part of the Callan Park scheme.

There is evidence of the original serpentine carriageway which originally began beside the Gate Lodge and is now identifiable by the layout of its remaining Port Jackson Fig avenue. Neither of the original buildings is prominent, however their scale, period and setting within the parkland are important elements in the overall character of the site.

Between 1930 and the 1960s, modern brick residences and a two storey nurses' home were added in the south eastern portion. The modern residences are presently used for accommodation and the former nurses' accommodation buildings contain housing and the Centre for Education and Workforce Development Sydney South West Area Health Service (CEWD). The original Gate Lodge has been unsympathetically extended and houses a child care centre.



Figure 3-10 Former Gate Lodge (Building B302), built in 1878 as part of the Callan Park scheme. Now operating as a child care centre, it has been unsympathetically extended.  
Source:





Figure 3-11 Staff accommodation (B397 and B398) built in the 1960s. The residences are intrusive to the character of the zone, and to the significance of the Manning Street Residence pictured to the right.  
Source:

### Landscape Analysis

Although there is currently a partial delineation between the Manning Street Precinct (Zone 2) and the Kirkbride Entrance Garden and Embankment to King George Park Precinct (Zone 3), they formerly functioned and read as one unit. This aspect of their characters could be recaptured. Manning Street Precinct (Zone 2) includes the earliest extant fabric - boundary plantings of Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) and important early plantings associated with the alignment of the original Callan Park Asylum entrance drive, the 1880s boundary walling, gates and gatehouse (1878) and former attendants cottage (1879). The character of the area was changed with the introduction of the Nurses' Home and its associated terraced garden. This garden is now overgrown with self-seeded trees and in disrepair.



Figure 3-12 The terracing and other hard elements associated with the former Nurses' Home are in a deteriorating condition and the gardens have become overgrown with self-seeded trees.  
Source:

The more recent buildings and associated c.1970s planting toward the northern end of the zone are intrusive elements in the context of a late 19<sup>th</sup> century park-like landscape. Random infill planting of this zone and parts of the Kirkbride Entrance Garden and Embankment to King George Park Precinct (Zone 3) has muddled the ability to make sense of the original design.

At the northern edge of the zone a line of poplars does little to obscure the electricity substation.



Figure 3-13 View across the Manning Street Precinct (Zone 2) from the front of the Kirkbride Block. The palms in the foreground are c.1910s-20s plantings.  
Source:



Figure 3-14 The building known as Arcadia Lodge (B396), constructed in the 1970s, is intrusive within the landscaped scheme of the entrance garden.  
Source:



Figure 3-15 Zone 3 - Kirkbride Entrance Garden and Embankment to King George Park Precinct.  
Source:



### 3.4.10 Zone 3 - Kirkbride Entrance Garden and Embankment to King George Park Precinct

The Kirkbride entrance garden is a designed Victorian parkland with a prominent public address to Balmain Road. The original grand entrance gates in the Manning Street Precinct (Zone 2) give access to a modern driveway which leads through established parkland to the Kirkbride Block (Zone 4).

The enclosure is accentuated by the massive form of the Kirkbride Block perched on top of the western ridge and by double rows of large Figs and Brush Box along the southern Balmain Road and Manning Street borders. These dense tree canopies form a green backdrop to the gardens and are an effective buffer against the noise and intensity of the streetscape beyond. The gardens have been developed over the upper half of the valley leaving the lower part more open and allowing commanding views over adjoining, predominantly Victorian, housing to Iron Cove and beyond. More recent tree plantings in the lower section may have detrimental effects upon these views in the future.



Figure 3-16 The EPA Weather Station, forms part of the intrusive elements on the embankment to King George Park.  
Source:

The layout of the boundary plantings, picturesque parkland, entry gates, serpentine drive and vistas were an integral part of the original design by Charles Moore (Director of the Botanical Gardens), James Barnett and F.N. Manning. The grounds were designed to provide a positive public image of the mental hospital and a setting for the Kirkbride Block. This concept follows Thomas Kirkbride's principals for asylum design.

Much of the impact of the original landscape design has been lost or dissipated by the gradual addition of infill plantings. Early photos suggest that the original 1880s scheme comprised of a tall backdrop and boundary plantation of Morton Bay Figs and Pines along both Manning Street and Balmain Road, with a Fig, or possibly Fig and Pine avenue flanking the gravel carriage drive and several mass planting beds at both ends of the drive. Initially the creek was dammed to form an irregular pond aligned on the east-west axis of Kirkbride and later formalised into either a circular or keyhole shape. This initial planting suggests a pastoral landscape theme where there were broad, open, grassed slopes between tree plantings and where expansive views over the adjoining natural landscape would have been a major feature. In the 1890s additional tree and shrub plantings in lawn and a formal walk intensified the visual focus on the pond. This period of planting appears to have led to a distinctive boundary between the developed gardens in the upper valley and the undeveloped pasture lower down.

Throughout the 1900s additional waves of unplanned tree and shrub planting have progressively filled the open spaces in the original design. Whilst this has reduced the outlook from the gardens it is worth noting that the original views over a natural or pastoral countryside have also changed to a largely Victorian urban scene. The increased density of tree planting on the upper slope has also reduced the views through the

gardens to the Kirkbride Block. More research is needed to clearly identify the phases of development that have produced the present layout.

This embankment to King George Park was originally the rocky shoreline of a small inlet which was later reclaimed and is now King George Park. The original rugged and treed slope contributed to the picturesque foreground setting for the Kirkbride Block. Whilst the zone contains some indigenous plant species and rock outcropping much is buried by loose fill and weed growth which has diminished its visual quality. There are important views out of the site from the top of the embankment.

### Landscape Analysis

This precinct forms the main public approach to the Kirkbride Block.

Park Drive enters from Balmain Road through the 1912 boundary wall and skirts the ridgetop close to the Mediterranean style War Memorial (B395) with the former pleasure ground in the hollow to the north.

Large Port Jackson Figs (*Ficus rubiginosa*), remnants of the former entrance avenue are a major component of the garden, although the line of the former avenue is difficult to interpret due to the demise of the original alternately planted pines and infill planting.



Figure 3-17 The Mediterranean style War Memorial (B395). The Canary Island Palm in the background dates from the re-alignment of the entrance drive.  
Source:

A central feature on axis with the main entrance to the Kirkbride building is the presently grassed former 'sunken garden', its stonework indicating patient involvement in its construction. The lower, northern part was progressively cleared of natural vegetation (clearly evident in late nineteenth century photographs) and is more open in character. There are extensive views from the terrace in front of Kirkbride to the surrounding urban area and Iron Cove across this section of the zone. The northern extremity is weedy and has been targeted for bush regeneration.





Figure 3-18 The alignment of the original entrance drive. A Norfolk Island Pine has been planted in the centre of the former drive alignment.  
Source:



Figure 3-19 The sunken garden, now grassed over. A large jacaranda in the background is likely an early twentieth century planting.  
Source:



Figure 3-20 Zone 4 - Ridgtop, Kirkbride Block Platform and Convalescent Cottages Precinct.  
Source:

### 3.4.11 Zone 4 - Ridgetop, Kirkbride Block Platform and Convalescent Cottages Precinct

#### RIDGETOP

The Ridgetop area, extending to the adjoining NSW Ambulance Training School and Hospital Administration Precinct (Zone 6) is dominated by the sense of elevation over the surrounding slopes, with broad open skies and the predominance of the grazed pastoral landscape as a setting to early farm or estate buildings. From the edges of the zone there are open northerly panoramic views over Iron Cove which can extend as far as the Blue Mountains on a clear day.



Figure 3-21 Stables and cart shed (B702) dating from around 1900 contributes to the rural character of the Ridgetop area.  
Source:

The ridge is essentially a long narrow 'Y' shaped area with one arm occupied by the Kirkbride Block. The remaining area is made up of three visually distinct precincts, the cricket ground, the knoll and the Garry Owen environs.

#### CRICKET GROUND

The cricket ground is a somewhat understated space in itself but is important as a foreground setting for the Kirkbride Block when viewed from Balmain Road.

The Brush Box and some Port Jackson Figs in its boundary plantation on Balmain Road are in very poor condition and the space is severely imposed upon by rows of red brick residences enclosing it at either end. The cricket ground was built as part of a recreational complex with tennis courts, bowling green and ornate pavilion in the early years of the Mental Hospital. It was part of Kirkbride's philosophy that recreational facilities be provided for the patients use.



Figure 3-22 Residences built since the 1950s on the edges of the cricket ground. They are out of character with the 19<sup>th</sup> century open landscape quality of the area and are considered intrusive.  
Source:

In the original design the edges of the field were framed by mature parkland plantings in the Kirkbride Entrance garden and the Knoll area. These plantings provided a setting and shady edge to the open field.

The modern residences (B711-B713 and B717-B719) effectively isolate the cricket ground from the rest of the site and fragment the landscape of the ridge.

## KNOLL

The knoll is the highest portion of the hospital site. It is an informal open grassed area edged by a healthy Port Jackson Fig and Brush Box boundary plantation on Balmain Road, and an informal group of tall trees including Hoop Pine which were planted in the 1880s and 1890 on its eastern portion. The scale of the large trees is contrasted with groups of old olive trees which grew along the fence lines of the former hospital farm, closed after the 1950s. The area was also part of the original Garry Owen gardens and farm area and has been traditionally maintained as an open space since the 1840s. The olives and landform provide a valuable rural setting for the early stables, store and other remnant farm buildings. This peaceful rural character is a valuable contrast to the nearby urban streetscape and institutional character of adjoining zones.

The western edge of the zone is physically intruded upon by an open bitumen car park and visually by the bulk of the red brick Regional Offices and Ambulance Training School in the adjoining Zone 6. However the element that most detracts from the rural character of the knoll is the group of buildings B220, B221 and B222 (Wards 27 and Ward 28) in the Central Slope Precinct (Zone 5) but closely aligned to the stables building.



Figure 3-23 Stables building constructed in 1916 (B701). Building B221 in the left foreground detracts from the rural character of the area.  
Source:

## GARRY OWEN ENVIRONS

To the north of the knoll is the area immediately surrounding Garry Owen House, which is built on the outer edge of the ridge where the land begins to fall away at the top of the slopes.



Garry Owen House (later Callan Park House), the first building on the site (c.1840), was constructed on a curved earth terrace projecting from the slope with commanding views over Iron Cove. It was originally a grand private residence and prominent in Leichhardt society. The house was adapted as an asylum in 1875-76 prior to the building of the 'Kirkbride Design'.



Figure 3-24 Garry Owen House, (later Callan Park House, B213) and the location of the first mental hospital on site is occupied by the NSW Writer's Centre.  
Source:

The stone cottage, or Male Convalescent Cottage (B211) was constructed in 1885 on the edge of Garry Owen's earth platform, and together with the other Convalescent Cottages (B401 and B404) forms part of the deliberately composed picturesque setting for the Kirkbride Block. To the south east is a small male attendants' cottage designed by W.L. Vernon (B705).

The original estate gardens and immediate domain of the house extended over the whole of this area and over the knoll area. Apart from several trees at the front of the house all the original estate gardens were removed when the asylum was first established and many of the plants were transplanted into the Botanic Gardens. The original serpentine carriage drive has been altered and overlaid with bitumen and the grand stone and wrought iron gates on Balmain Road have been removed.

There are now intrusive modern hospital buildings behind Garry Owen (B294 and B704). The avenue plantings along Central Avenue and several large buildings in the Central Slope Precinct (Zone 5) have blocked all views to the water, thus undermining the setting for the house. However much of the physical relationship between Garry Owen and its original grounds remains intact due to the predominance of the early landscape character within the zone. This zone also contains elements from the early years of the asylum which form an important element in the setting of the Kirkbride Block.



### KIRKBRIDE BLOCK

The Kirkbride Block appears at first sight to be one massive rectangular building mounted on an earth platform projecting northward toward Iron Cove. In fact it is a complex of sandstone buildings all linked by a high sandstone wall. The buildings range from one to three storeys with slate roofs. Within the perimeter of buildings is a 100 foot high ornate, Italianate style water tower which is the focal point for views throughout the site and in the adjoining suburbs.

The Kirkbride Block was built as the main body of the Callan park Mental Hospital. It was designed in 1877 by James Barnet, Colonial Architect, in collaboration with Frederick Norton Manning, Inspector of the Insane. The design was based on that of contemporary European institutions and took into consideration many of the principals of Dr. Thomas Kirkbride, a noted contemporary American reformer in the area of mental health care. Although Kirkbride recommended a linear ward layout, it is his moral therapy philosophy that led to the attribution of his name to the hospital after WWII. Construction of the enormous site commenced on 11<sup>th</sup> February 1880 and was completed in 1885.

The block contained male and female wards at either end, separated by a central core of administrative and utility buildings. The wards each have an airing court enclosed by a 'ha ha' wall, a device which allowed clear views out but physically constrained its occupants.



Figure 3-25 Water Tower within the Kirkbride Block. Beautifully detailed, the functioning water tower stands high above the elevated Kirkbride platform.  
Source:

The building is consciously picturesque in its design and siting and is of the highest architectural quality. The design of the complex shows Italianate and Classical influences with careful masonry detailing, a high standard of craftsmanship and homogeneous execution in materials, form, scale and texture. There have been later additions, some of which are intrusive but the complex is virtually intact.

The building platform was created by the levelling of a natural ridge, with its edges neatly sloped and grassed to form a broad sculptural plinth supporting the buildings and access carriageways. The monolithic form of the block creates a bold and imposing impression on the landscape and yet through its sensitive design, siting and use of local materials successfully reflects and enhances the character of the natural landform. The relationship between the Kirkbride Block and the groupings of cottages offset from its western edge is of major importance to the original design concept. Visual quality, in terms of views out of the building and views across the site toward the building and its associated cottages, was also a major consideration. The powerful image of the Kirkbride Block dominates the site and is an important element in local views contributing to the local identity and sense of place.



Figure 3-26 Building B24 of the Kirkbride Block, originally the dispensary and Medical Officer quarters. The three storey facade faces Iron Cove and symmetrically links the original male and female sections of the hospital.  
Source:

### CONVALESCENT COTTAGES

A group of stone cottages arranged in an arc on a curved earth platform, the cottages were designed by James Barnet as part of the original asylum design. They were located offset from the north east corner of the Kirkbride Block with broad water views and were designed in relation to the grouping of Garry Owen and its adjacent cottage at the southern end of the block.

Together these groups of cottages, with their intimate, domestic scale act as a counterbalance to the massive, institutional form of the Kirkbride Block and the Convalescent Cottages are particularly important as foreground elements in views from the waterfront back toward Kirkbride. They are part of the consciously picturesque landscape of the site.

The curved layout illustrated in the 1893 plan shows a change in Barnett's thinking from the straight row shown in the 1877 plan.



Figure 3-27 Building B404, one of three original Convalescent Cottages that were part of Callan Park's revolutionary change in mental hospital design.  
Source:

Three of the cottages and probably the night nurses quarters were built with the Kirkbride Block, with another cottage and various sympathetic additions in 1907. The buildings are in stone with slate roofs and match the quality of design and detailing of the Kirkbride Block, but at a domestic scale. These buildings have been unsympathetically altered and added to, however sufficient original fabric remains for them to retain their significance. The original earth platform has been obscured by extensive landfilling and the mass tree planting on the embankment. The planting and earth fill, dumped below the curved platform obscuring its intended form, are extremely intrusive of the original design concept, blocking views from the cottages to the water and obscuring the intended site.



## Landscape Analysis

Important aspects of the original Garry Owen garden – plantings and part of its carriage drive alignment (now bitumen surface) - are evident in this zone in addition to the massive ground modelling for the Callan Park Asylum buildings, their associated remnant plantings, particularly around the northern and southern ends of the platform, and cricket ground. Associated with the now bland cricket ground were an ornate pavilion, bowling green and tennis court replaced in the 1960s with residences which are an intrusive element in the nineteenth century landscape design.

Early twentieth century fabric of importance is the 1912 boundary wall and boundary plantings and some specimen palm plantings. Other plantings of note are the regrowth eucalypts. Small groups of self-seeded African Olives are reminders of the fence lines defining the 1950s nursery area layout.

A sandstone fountain with a pedestal carved by a patient is likely to have been adapted from a nineteenth century fountain as both the bowl and the pedestal base appear to be of a finer finish.

Toward Iron Cove there are important remnant indigenous trees and areas devoted to bush regeneration.



Figure 3-28 A tree group on the knoll may contain plantings from the original Garry Owen garden supplemented by planting during the 1880s. Views to these groups from Balmain Road should be maintained.  
Source:

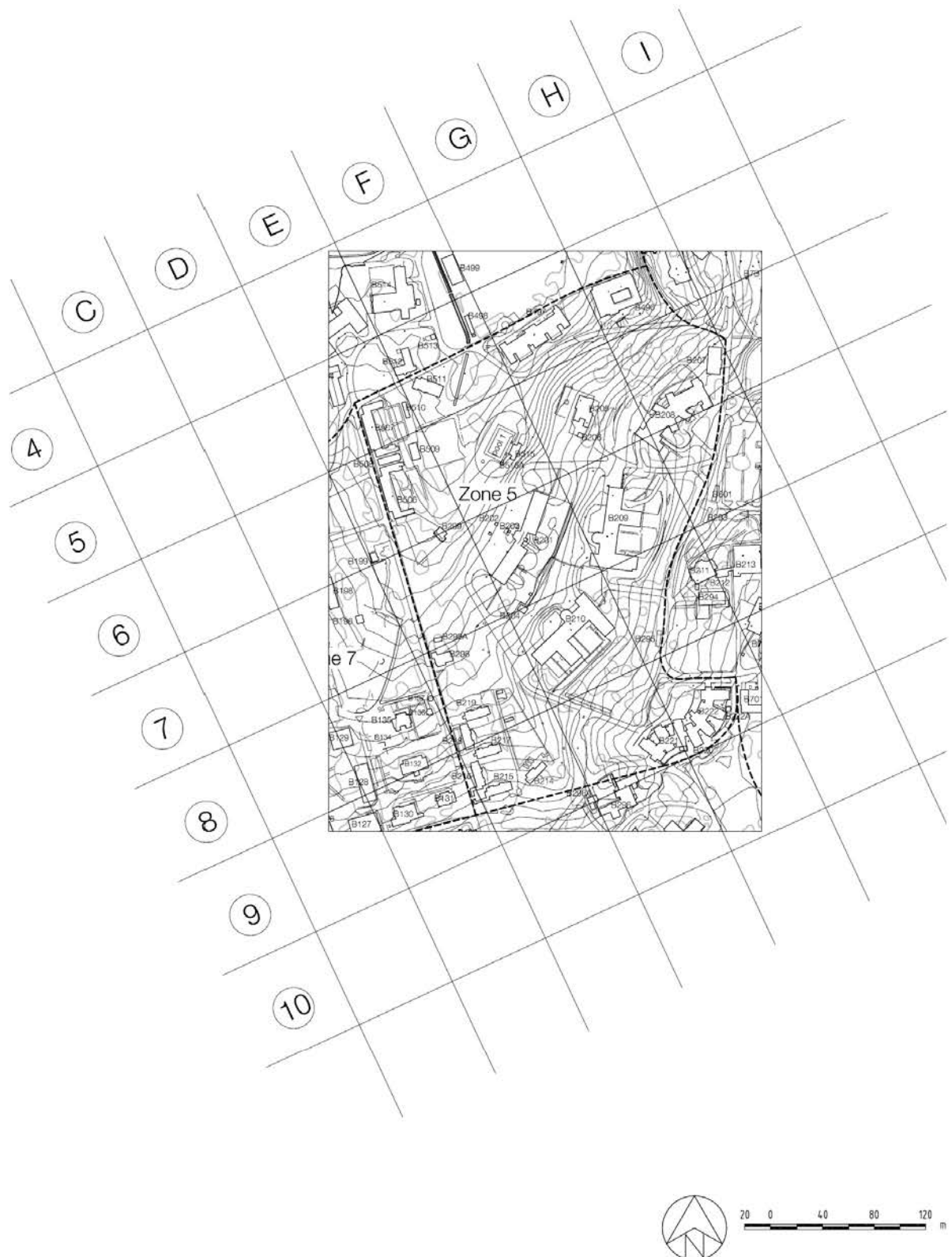


Figure 3-29 Part of the original 1880s plantings around Garry Owen.  
Source:



Figure 3-30 The Kirkbride earth platform is a major element of the original design. Significant vegetation is clustered around either end of the massive complex, with few remnants of the early gardens remaining across the face of the building.  
Source:





### 3.4.12 Zone 5 – Central Slope Precinct

This is a broad, exposed, grass slope with a westerly aspect and minimal tree cover. It is dominated by a number of large institutional and industrial buildings of concrete or red brick and tile construction added in the 1950s. The upper edge of the zone adjoining Central Avenue is strongly defined by a Brush Box avenue which visually separates the central slope from the Kirkbride Block. Throughout the zone, memorial gardens, tree rows and avenue plantings along roads have been added in a haphazard way. Generally the siting of the modern buildings, roads and plantings has little regard to the original hospital site design or character, and they are intrusive elements on the site.

In the original design for the mental hospital the central slope below the Kirkbride Block was open grassland on the upper slope and Eucalypt woodland on the lower slope providing a sheltered setting for the stone gardener's cottage designed by James Barnet, which still remains. There is also a weatherboard cottage on Wharf Road which may relate to the early farm development. The cleared upper slope allowed for uninterrupted water views from the southern end of Kirkbride.



Figure 3-32 Building B209, an intrusive element within the open grassland originally used by patients to farm animals and part of the landscape setting of Callan Park.  
Source:

The southerly, flatter end of the slope's zone was developed as a farm with livestock enclosures and small paddocks for the cultivation of crops. The farm persisted until the 1950s. Several tree groups possibly dating from the early years of the asylum remain in this area.

The northern part of the zone is prominent in views into and out of the Kirkbride Block and the southern part of the zone is visible in views from the knoll.

## Landscape Analysis

In the 1880s this zone was the cleared grazing area and vegetable gardens, the only structures being the gardener's cottage set midway down the slope to the water. A few scattered plantings can be seen on the 1930 aerial photograph. New wards were introduced along the edge of the original shoreline mark from the 1920s-40s, the majority of the zone remaining open in character. The Sydney Harbour Bridge Memorial relates to the use of Building B497 for a repatriation hospital.



Figure 3-33 The sandstone fountain with a backdrop of trees, most of which are nineteenth century plantings.  
Source:

The oldest vegetation in the zone relates to the established area surrounding the former gardener's cottage (B205). Additional building in this zone has been in response to the contours of the site- the most recent cutting across the alignment of the former Garry Owen carriage drive- and the majority of the planting has little or no heritage value. There are important views from this zone across to the tree line of the Broughton Hall gardens.



Figure 3-34 Sydney Harbour Bridge War Memorial, constructed by repatriating soldiers during the inter war era.  
Source:

Some planting and development in this zone has obscured views, or is intrusive on views, toward the sandstone Kirkbride buildings.



Figure 3-35 View from Supply Road toward Broughton Hall. Poplar avenues planted in the 1960s are at odds with the former open character with isolated clumps of trees.  
Source:





Figure 3-36 Zone 6 – NSW Ambulance Training School and Hospital Administration Precinct.  
Source:



### AMBULANCE TRAINING SCHOOL

This zone, on the flat ridgetop in the southern corner of Callan Park is dominated by two adjoining complexes of modern (1959/61) institutional buildings ranging from one to five storeys high. The buildings are intrusive on the Balmain Road streetscape and the adjoining zones in the hospital. The intrusion is somewhat reduced by the sense of its remoteness from the rest of the site however they are prominent on the skyline in views across the upper site.



Figure 3-37 The five storey Ambulance Training School is the most prominent building at Callan Park.  
Source:

This remoteness is partly due to their orientation toward Balmain Road and away from the site. The driveway entrance at the eastern end of the zone is on the site of the original entrance to Garryowen. There is a short row of large Moreton Bay Figs dating from the original 1880s asylum boundary plantation.

### HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

This area of the site is part of a suburban residential block and physically and visually separated from the remainder of the site by Church Street and Wharf Road, and a row of London Plane Trees along its Church Street boundary. It was not part of the original Broughton Hall or Callan Park site areas. The zone is comprised of a major complex of one and two storey painted, brick buildings and attractively landscaped courtyards and grounds designed by Michael Dysart and built between 1962 and 1964.



Figure 3-38 Building B103, part of the 1962-64 Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic and now occupied by the University of Tasmania.  
Source:

### Landscape Analysis

Basically used for agricultural purposes until the 1960s, this zone contains few elements of heritage value - the location of the former entrance to Garry Owen and remnants of the boundary plantation of *Ficus*

*rubiginosa*. The bitumen surface of the carpark adjacent to the ambulance complex is a harsh element in an otherwise park-like environment. Across Wharf Road the landscape was designed to integrate with the former Psychiatric Clinic buildings as a well-considered whole and the complex sits as a discrete unit in the urban streetscape.

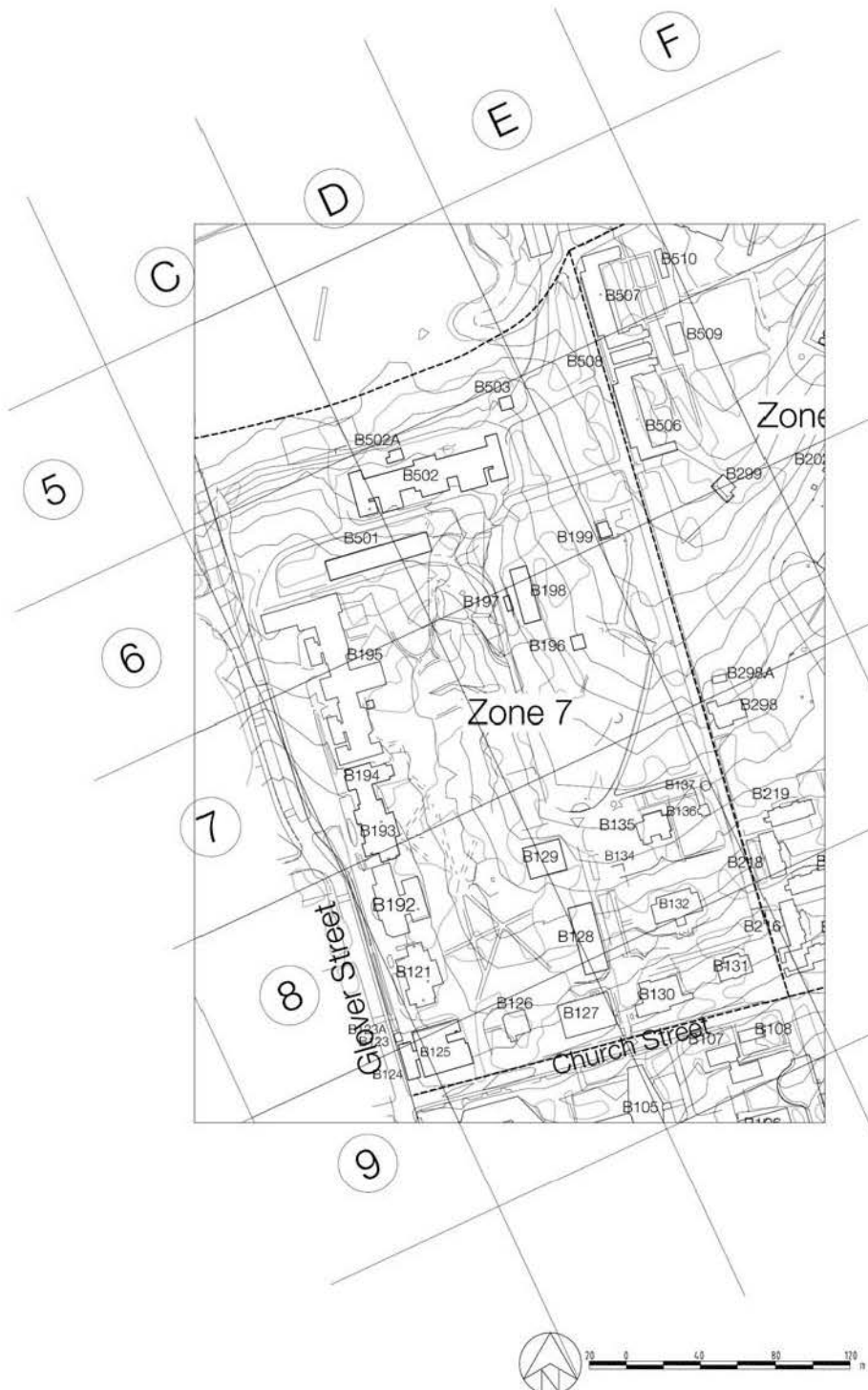


Figure 3-39 Zone 7 - Broughton Hall Precinct.  
Source:

### 3.4.13 Zone 7 – Broughton Hall

The Broughton Hall zone is a distinctive, rectangular block of intensively developed gardens enclosed by one and two storey domestic and institutional scale buildings. The original Broughton House and gardens form the basis of the existing layout which has developed over 150 years.

This area has developed independently of Callan Park but concurrently with it. Broughton House, now seriously neglected, was built in 1842 by the owner of adjoining Garry Owen. Its gardens were renowned in the early 1900s with lawns, fish ponds, summer houses, lush tropical ferns and plants and included plantings along the natural stream which cuts diagonally across the site and which has been continuously developed and maintained as a rainforest gully planting.



Figure 3-40 The badly deteriorated Broughton House.  
Source:

An octagonal stone and brick summerhouse from the estate period still exists on Wharf Road, however it is in poor condition. Later developments of buildings and gardens were an extension of the original fabric and in most cases sensitively overlaid the early estate gardens whilst retaining the original layouts intact. The relationship between the original house and estate gardens is still evident though diminished by later buildings. Kalouan, a second grand residence built in 1840-44, also with notable gardens was originally located in the north west corner and was part of the Broughton House Estate. It was demolished in 1932 to make way for a hospital ward. Photographs taken in the early 1900s indicate that the original estate gardens (as with the asylum) were established within a framework of indigenous Eucalypt forest or woodland, rather than on a cleared site.

In 1921 the site became the Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic, the first voluntary clinic for mental patients in NSW. New hospital buildings of similar style and character designed by the Government architect were added between 1920 and 1935, primarily around the perimeter of the site near the Glover Street boundary and within the gardens. During the 1920s and 1930s new gardens were built on undeveloped land and over earlier estate gardens under the supervision of the first Superintendent, Dr Sydney Evan Jones.



Figure 3-41 Building B193, former patient accommodation, is one of the Broughton Hall Group elements enclosing the landscaped garden.  
Source:

The design of the gardens reflected Evan Jones belief that pleasant gardens and walks were an aid to patient recovery. Comparison with the gardens designed for therapy at Callan Park demonstrates the change in garden style and aesthetic values over a period of 40 to 50 years. Additions to the estate gardens involved the construction of formal brick walks, ponds, arches, walls, and an informal path and bridge network over the stream. The new gardens comprised three theme gardens. A formal geometric garden at the southern end is defined by a symmetrical path network, lawns and a Cypress avenue and linked directly to the adjoining building entrances. In the central area is a naturalistic garden built around a small stream with rustic stone walls, bridges and narrow paths winding through planting beds and small lawns. At the northern end, on the site of Kalouan is a formal garden based on a complex arrangement of curvilinear paths, mounds and tree rows in lawn, with a red painted Chinoiserie bridge as a feature.

More recent and highly intrusive buildings located in the centre of the gardens were added in the 1960s and 70s.

Generally the Broughton Hall gardens have an outstanding aesthetic quality related to the visual intensity and botanical richness of the gardens, the quality of being visually self-contained and not imposed upon by development outside the complex. These qualities are not found to this extent elsewhere on the hospital grounds. Whilst there is little outlook from the gardens and little visual connection with the Callan Park area the gardens are overlooked from the upper central slopes area. In particular the tall Hoop Pine and Bunya Pine groups are important features on the skyline. The gardens are also important in views across Iron Cove.



## Landscape Analysis

This zone contains evidence of mid-nineteenth century subdivision planning, the expansion the estate gardens during the latter part of the nineteenth century and the adaptation of the gardens and grounds for hospital use during the 1920s-40s in a distinct rectangular area. The street pattern and relationship of the buildings of Broughton Hall to both Church Street and Wharf Road are evidence of the early subdivision pattern.



Figure 3-42 The oriental bridge and *Callitris columellaris*  
Source:

This is an enclosed unit and as opposed to Callan Park, which was planned to capture expansive views across the landscape, was developed to be an inward-looking refuge. Important elements from the estate period – the pathway system, layout, summerhouse, and mature vegetation - and the garden's adaptation in the twentieth century (See Sections 2.6.2 and 2.6.3) are integrated to form an unusual suite of gardens with an outstanding aesthetic quality.



Figure 3-43 The araucarias date from the Keep ownership with later c.1930s plantings of *Callitris* and more recent eucalypts.  
Source:

Additions to the estate gardens involved the construction of formal



brick walks, ponds, arches, walls, and an informal path and bridge network over the stream. The new gardens comprised three theme gardens. A formal geometric garden at the southern end is defined by a symmetrical path network, lawns and a Cypress (*Callitris*) avenue and linked directly to the adjoining building entrances. The central area is a naturalistic garden built around a small stream with rustic stone walls, bridges and narrow paths winding through planting beds and small lawns.



Figure 3-44 One of the arching brick bridges, which span the stone-lined creek, constructed under the supervision of Dr Sydney Evan Jones.  
Source:

At the northern end, on the site of Kalouan is a formal garden based on a complex arrangement of curvilinear paths, mounds and tree rows in lawn, with a red painted Chinese bridge as a feature”.<sup>163</sup>

There were two major phases of planting - the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century during the Keep ownership and planting undertaken during the 1930s that resulted in a landscape composition of heavily vegetated areas balanced with more open areas. Later infill planting has altered this to some extent.

Much of the fabric is in a state of some deterioration with brickwork and stone paving requiring repair. Maintenance problems are compounded by the deterioration of the plumbing system used to irrigate the gardens and operate the complex of streams and ponds to the extent that it is substantially inoperable.

---

<sup>163</sup> Heritage Study, DPWS, op. cit. p.148



Figure 3-45 1930 Aerial Photograph  
Source:





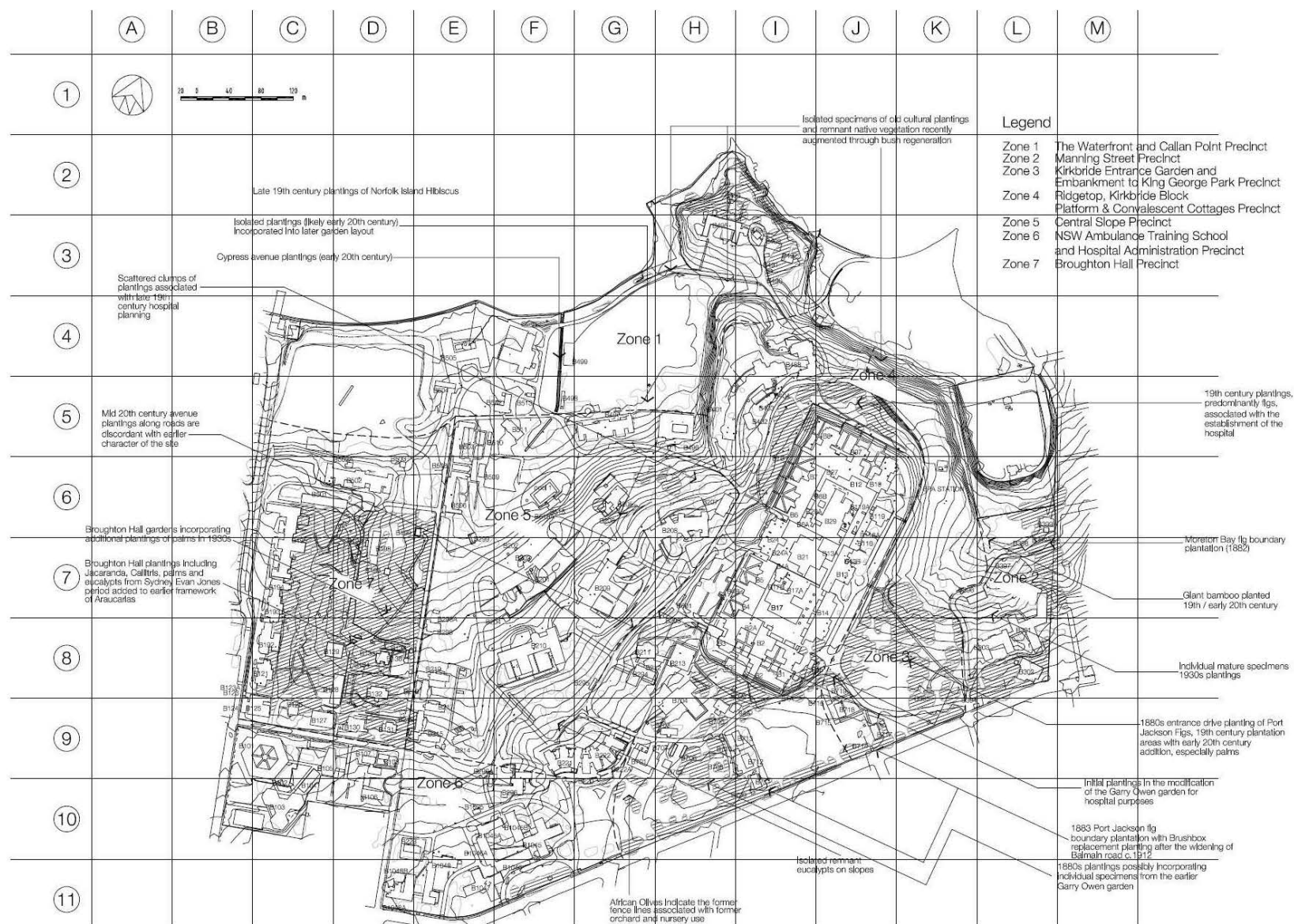


Figure 3-46 Site Plan with Analysis of Cultural Plantings  
Source:







Figure 3-47 1950 Aerial Photograph  
Source:



#### 3.4.14 Commemorative Items

Apart from the war memorials situated on the northern and southern sides of the Hospital grounds, there are a number of commemorative devices in other parts of the site, principally Zones 1 and 4.

The commemorative devices in Zone 1 are distributed around Callan Point. An irregular slab of stone onto which a metal plaque has been mounted commemorates the Callan Park (Special Provisions) Act. It is situated on the eastern side of Callan Point near King George Park. The plaque was unveiled on 9 July 2008.

Callan Park's Aboriginal heritage of the place is commemorated with a series of six interpretive devices. These were developed by respected Aboriginal artist Joe Hurst and installed by Leichhardt Council in 1999. Joe Hurst worked on the site to develop the materials. The project was funded by the Australia Council and included interpretive signage in Elkington Park, Balmain, and Yurulbin Park, Birchgrove, as well. Five consist of pieces of rock onto which evocative or informative texts on ceramic plaques have been applied. One is embellished by figurative carving and has a stone bench next to it. The other consists of a steel plate inset with Aboriginal words and other information, set on a stone pedestal with a fish engraved on one support. A slab of stone in front of the device is also engraved with a fish motif. These items are located on the heights of Callan Point or in close proximity to it and were installed by Leichhardt Council.



Figure 3-48 Memorial commemorating the Callan Park (Special Provisions) Act  
Source:



Figure 3-49 Interpretive device outlining the Aboriginal language groups and clans of the Sydney region.  
Source:





Figure 3-50 Interpretation device on the high section of Callan Point describing aspects of the site's Aboriginal Heritage.  
Source:



Figure 3-51 Detail of interpretation device shown in Figure 3-50.  
Source:



Figure 3-52 Plaque inscribed "Recognising the past leads to a better future" (above) and plaque describing Aboriginal resistance to colonial settlement (right).  
Source:



Figure 3-53 Interpretive device explaining Aboriginal shell middens.  
Source:



Figure 3-54 Interpretive device on Callan Point explaining the food resources of the Wangal Clan.  
Source:



Figure 3-55 Memorial to Heather Stewart Karlik to the north west of the NSW Writers' Centre.  
Source:

A memorial to writer, poet and musician Heather Stewart Karlik (1935-2005) is located to the north west of the NSW Writers' Centre (Garry Owen) in Zone 4, at the base of a young Grevillea. Heather Karlik was a member of the Writers' Centre. The memorial consists of a small rectangular slab of stone onto which a metal plaque has been fixed.



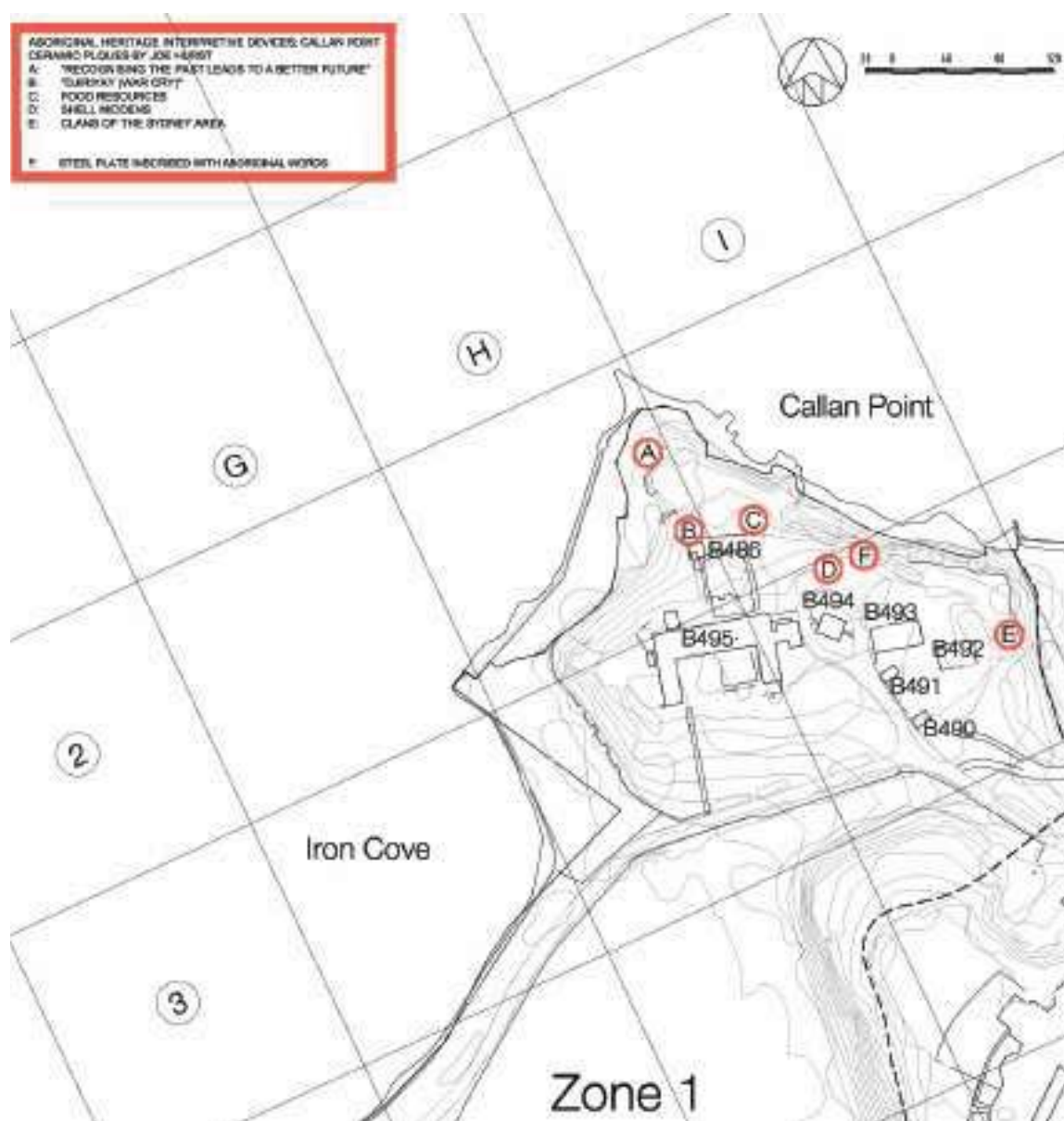


Figure 3-56 Location of Aboriginal Interpretation Devices on Callan Point.  
Source:

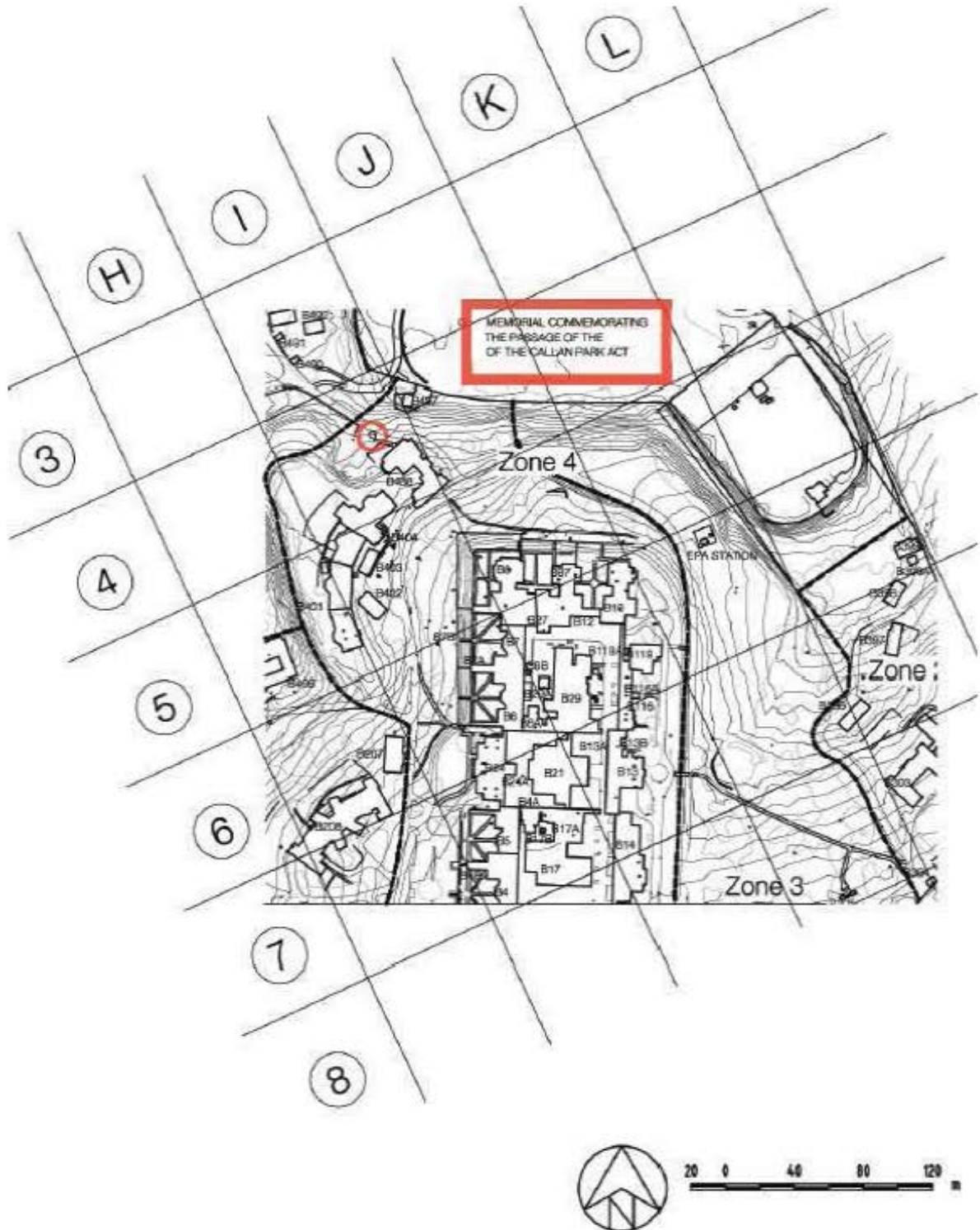


Figure 3-57 Location of Callan Park Act Commemorative Plaque.  
Source:

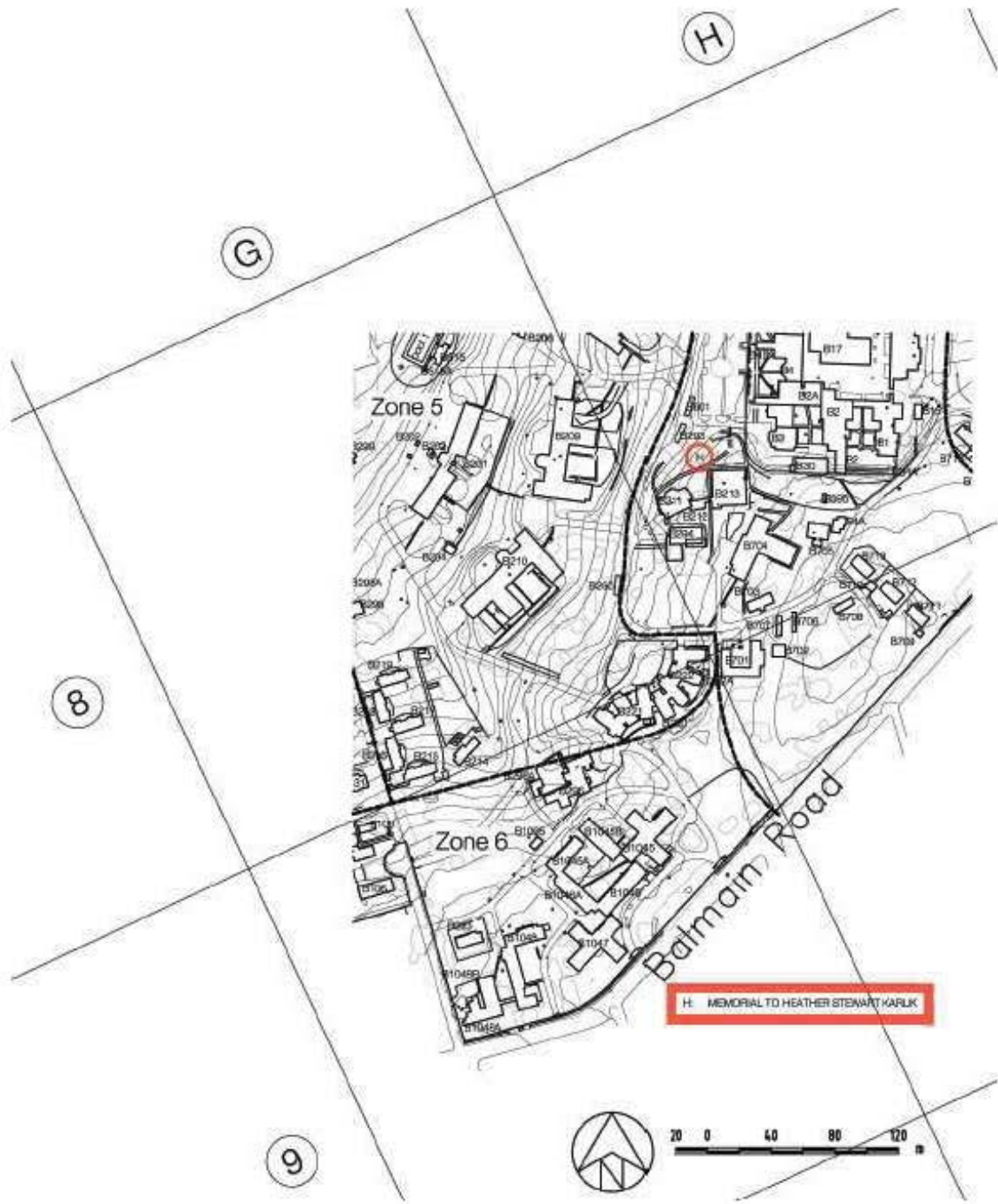


Figure 3-58 Location of Heather Stewart Karlik Commemorative Plaque.  
Source:

### 3.5 HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

This section was written by Tony Lowe and reviewed by Mary Casey, Casey & Lowe Associates, Historical Archaeologists. The assessment deals with the potential of the site to retain archaeological remains of historic significance. It does not assess the potential for Aboriginal sites, which are discussed in Section 3.6.

This assessment analyses the main land-use and development of the study area, both during the period when the lands belonged to several grand estates, and later when a psychiatric hospital was established, with purpose-built facilities. The assessment mainly examines the site up until 1900. The reasoning for this is because nineteenth-century sites are generally regarded as having a higher level of archaeological potential than twentieth-century buildings and structures. The report attempts to identify the study area's archaeological resource by determining its building sequence and taking into account later impacts. Recommendations are put forward to manage the potential archaeological remains depending on the nature of future impacts, so that archaeological issues can be considered when refurbishment or redevelopment options are being considered.

#### 3.5.1 Archaeological and Research Potential

Archaeological potential is defined as the likelihood of a site to retain remains which fall under the provisions of the Heritage Act 1977 (as amended). Not all such remains possess high levels of heritage or archaeological significance. Criteria need to be applied to measure their level of significance. The main criteria involve an item's research value – in this case whether it can contribute to knowledge about the study area's pre-hospital usage or about the development of the hospital. Sites in the latter category would contribute to knowledge of the workings and development of the place and the standards of treatment and the day to day lives of the patients and staff. Such sites would be both connected to material culture (everyday rubbish relating to the occupation of the place) as well as building and structural remains (e.g. construction details of the Kirkbride building platform).

#### 3.5.2 Nature of the Archaeological Resource

Figure 3.10 shows the main buildings that are considered to have archaeological potential. These buildings all belong to the initial years of the hospital period (i.e. up to 1900, covering the original hospital buildings and initial additions and changes).

The primary archaeological resource is seen as the standing buildings and sites of demolished buildings and outbuildings and their capacity to provide information about their original configuration and their associated archaeological deposits such as underfloor and yard area deposits. Changing building configuration is particularly relevant to the changing nature of the care for the mentally ill.

The potential archaeological resource in each zone is as follows: (Refer item numbers to Appendix A - Inventory of Zones and Items and Site Plan)

##### *Waterfront and Callan Point Precinct- Zone 1*

Item 7B	Sea wall & Canal (early 1900s)
Item 6D	European rock engravings

*Manning Street Precinct - Zone 2*

Item B302	Original Gate Lodge (1878)
Item B399	Attendants' Cottage (1879)

*Kirkbride Entrance Garden and Embankment to King George Park Precinct - Zone 3*

Item 1G	Carriageway
---------	-------------

*Ridgetop, Kirkbride Platform and Convalescent Cottages Precinct - Zone 4*

Item B1-B119	Kirkbride Block (1880-1885)
Item 3A	Kirkbride Earth Platform (c1880)
Item B211	Original Male Convalescent Cottage (1880-85)
Item B213	Garry Owen, Callan Park House (c1840)
Item B401, B404	Female Convalescent Cottages (1880-85)
Item B403	Kitchen (1880-85)
Item B705	Male Attendants' Quarters (1895)
Item 2J	Garry Owen Paths & Embankment (1840s)

*Central Slope Precinct - Zone 5*

Item B205	Gardeners' Cottage (1879)
Item B298	Farm Attendants' Cottage (pre-1903)

*NSW Ambulance Training School and Hospital Administration Precinct - Zone 6*

Garry Owen carriageway

*Broughton Hall Precinct - Zone 7*

Item B130	Broughton Hall (1842)
-----------	-----------------------

*Site of Kalouan House*

All the original buildings have some degree of archaeological potential. This potential is mainly inherent in the ground floor area of the buildings listed above as various refurbishment impacts to the upper floors is likely to have removed artefactual evidence. Depending on the nature of the nineteenth-century flooring, underfloor areas can be a source of artefacts relating to original building configuration, room use and individual conditions.

*Additional Areas of Potential*

Some of the archaeological items have additional potential.

*Waterfront Precinct - Zone 1*

European Rock Engravings The engravings appear to be carved during the later nineteenth to first half of the twentieth century.<sup>164</sup> A number of rock outcrops have engravings, while other engravings may be buried.<sup>165</sup>

---

<sup>164</sup> According to the Conservation Management Plan for Callan Point (Context Pty Ltd 1998) the engravings are the work of one artist between 1855 and 1923 (p.7), although this time span would make attribution to one person seem unlikely.

<sup>165</sup> Clegg 1998: 8



*Kirkbride Entrance Garden and Embankment to King George Park Precinct - Zone 3*

Carriageway – The location, alignment and construction nature of the original estates' carriageways and pathways could be determined through archaeological investigation.

*Ridgetop, Kirkbride Platform and Convalescent Cottages Precinct - Zone 4*

Kirkbride Block Underground Tanks - The stone for the buildings was largely quarried out on the site. The resultant holes were converted into two large underground water tanks (Illus. 3.39). The present condition of these tanks is unknown.

Kirkbride Block – The archaeological evidence associated with underfloor areas as well as evidence for fixtures and fittings that would provide information on the nature and conditions of confinement of the mentally insane in late nineteenth and early twentieth-century society.

Garry Owen Underground Tank – There is reference to a 16 ft x 30 ft (5m x 9m) diameter tank 'behind' the house 'which is probably now filled in'.<sup>166</sup>

Garry Owen Outbuildings - In the area around the house there would be other evidence, such as outbuildings (W.C., stables, wells, etc).

Temporary Hospital Buildings (1877-89) – located on the southern side of Garry Owen House, some of these buildings survived until the 1960s.<sup>167</sup>

*Broughton Hall Precinct - Zone 7*

Broughton Hall – The house, though in poor condition, would retain archaeological information including underfloor deposits. Evidence of its immediate garden layout would survive to its east. Remains of outbuildings, a well and/or cistern and rubbish deposits would be expected.

Site of Kalouan – The site does not seem to be directly overlaid by the later buildings, although the site might have been disturbed by later landscaping (Illus. 3.38). The site could retain footing remains relating to the layout of the house and its outbuildings, as well as artefactual deposits belonging to the occupation of the house, including underfloor deposits, well and/or cistern.

---

<sup>166</sup> Heritage Study, DPWS, p.63.

<sup>167</sup> The site of these buildings was not identified in the DPWS Heritage Study. It is here labelled 'Z'.



Figure 3-59 Broughton Hall and garden layout, based on 1842 plan (After 1991 DPWS Heritage Study).  
Source:

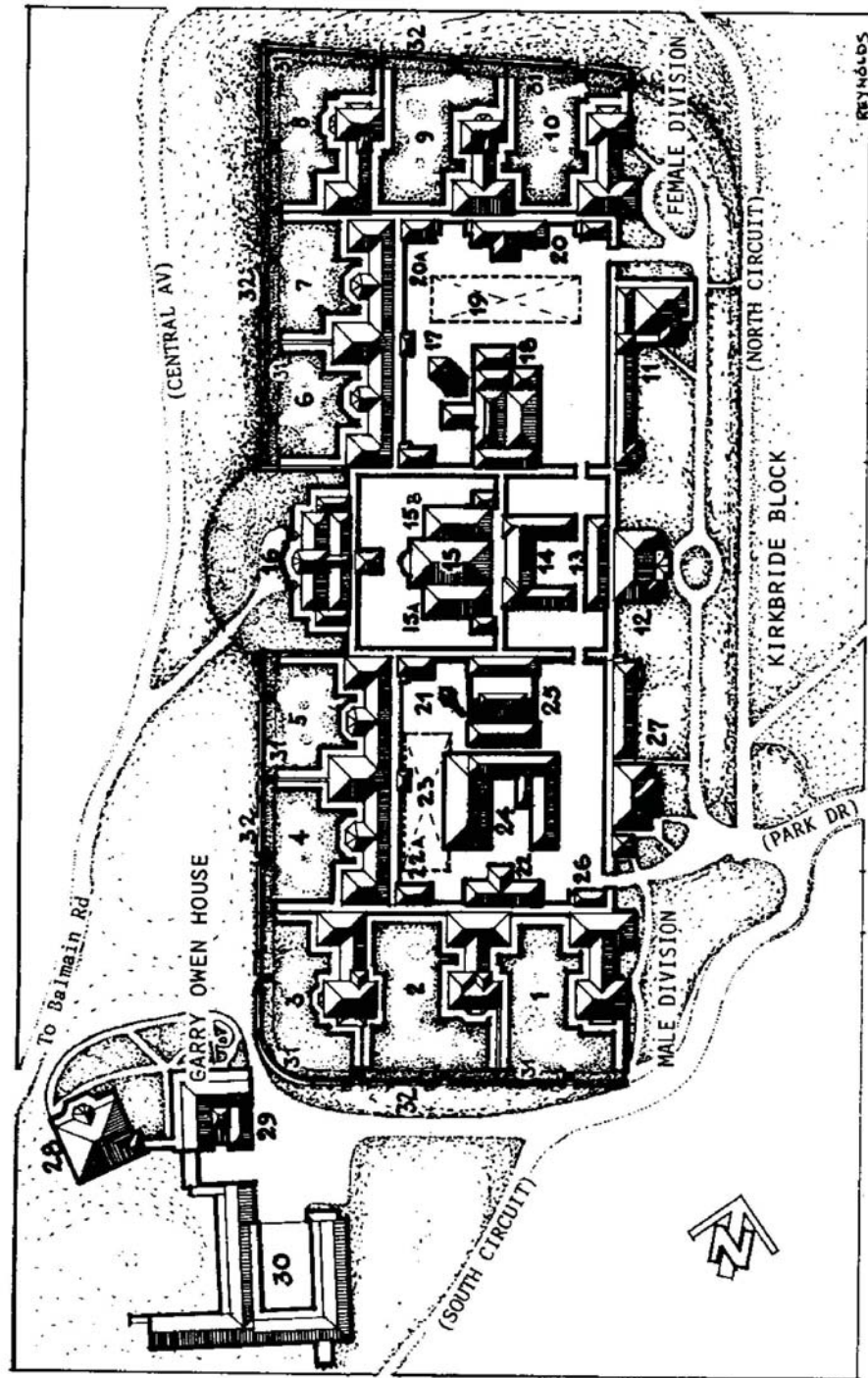


Figure 3-60 The Kirkbride Block. Numbers 19 and 23 indicate the underground water tanks. Number 30 shows the temporary wards behind Garry Owen (After Zelinka 1989, based on 1879 plan).  
Source:



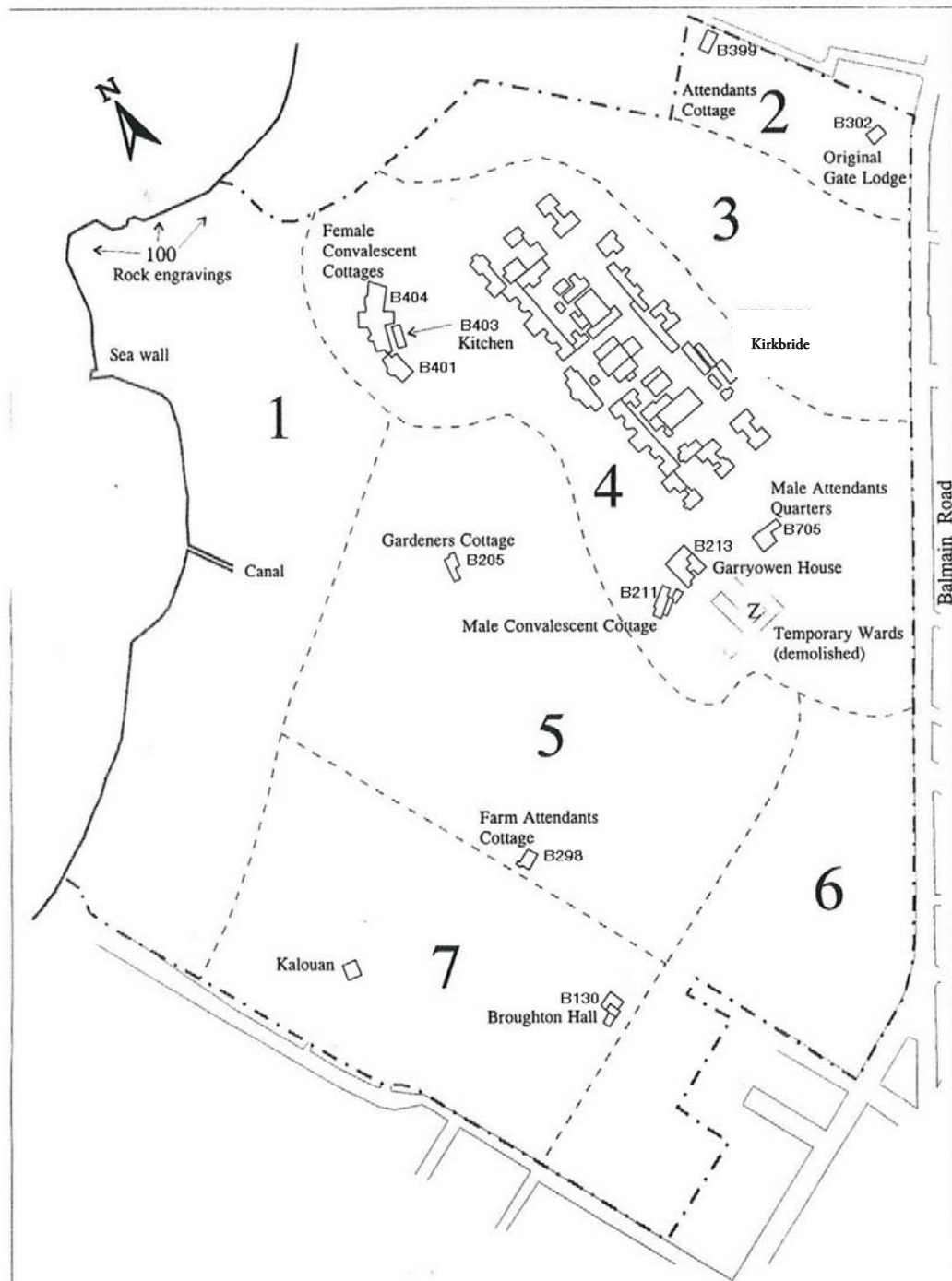


Figure 3-61 Plan of study area indicating archaeological items.  
Source: Casey & Lowe Associates

### 3.6 ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The following section has been reproduced from the Callan point Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan, by Mary Dallas, in April 2000 and the 'Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Sites at Callan Point and Yurulbin Point', A report to the Leichhardt Council, 1995, and the 'Conservation Management Plan for Callan Point, Rozelle', 1998. The later covers an area of less than one hectare of Callan Park, that being the open space at Callan Point headland.

Identified items of Aboriginal heritage significance are as follows:

#### 3.6.1 Aboriginal Middens

Several Aboriginal middens (i.e. a collection of shells discarded from meals) have been found near the shoreline on the north eastern side of the Point, and on the cliff top. The NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service Sites Register currently lists five recorded shell midden or potential midden sites at Callan Point.

Dr. Val Attenbrow, Archaeologist, Australian Museum assessed the site and identified two sites of marked importance. These are:

NPWS Site Number 45-6-283, located just above the high water mark, on the north-east side of Callan Point. It is described as a shell midden which lies underneath a low rock shelter. The roof of the shelter has collapsed, preserving the midden from recent disturbances. Because of its preserved nature it is considered to be one of the most important Aboriginal archaeological sites on the southern shores of Sydney Harbour.<sup>168</sup>

The other confirmed midden sites (NPWS Site Number 45-6-0618) in the area is situated above the cliff line, right on the pinnacle of Callan Point. Dr. Attenbrow considered that this open midden site was likely to be a very shallow deposit and somewhat disturbed in nature. The site is close to some of the European rock engravings<sup>169</sup>.

NPWS Site No # 45-6-1972 is a low sheltered midden site containing surface scatter of shell approximately 9m above the beach. This site possibly contains deep deposits and is largely undisturbed. NPWS site # 45-6-1971 is also a small sheltered midden within a low overhang on the beach. The sites surface has been highly disturbed and is subject to water damage.

All midden sites are significant as rare remaining evidence of Aboriginal habitation and provide evidence of pre-European ecology.

#### 3.6.2 Aboriginal Cultural Value

The presence of these sites indicates that the whole area from the headland to King George Park was the focus of Aboriginal activity. The place is important to Aboriginal people and especially to members of the Metropolitan Land Council because it provides evidence of the long history of Aboriginal ownership and occupation of the Sydney area. The middens demonstrate Aboriginal links to and use of the land and sea resources at this place. The Point represents an important educational resource for the Aboriginal

---

<sup>168</sup> The 'Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Sites at Callan Point and Yurulbin Point' A report to the Leichhardt Council, 1995, p.39.

<sup>169</sup> *ibid.*



community to use for their young people and for the wider community. Aboriginal significance has been expressed and enhanced by the sculptural forms and interpretations designed by Joe Hurst (as part of the Leichhardt Aboriginal Sites Interpretive project) and these elements have significance in themselves and in the way they link to other Aboriginal heritage places in Leichhardt.

**Implications of Aboriginal Cultural Value:**

- An obligation to acknowledge Aboriginal occupation and prior ownership.
- An obligation to protect the physical evidence of Aboriginal occupation.
- An obligation to consult with Aboriginal custodians about the future of the place now, and in the future.
- Both the conservation needs of the site and Aboriginal wishes regarding the midden material dictate that protection measures should be as low key as possible.

**Implications of Historical and Research Value:**

- The Management Action Plan outlined in the Callan Point Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan, Mary Dallas, 2000, should be implemented immediately.
- An obligation to conserve and document the midden material located in the rock shelters, which may be in situ, and to limit disturbance to midden material and historic deposits located on the slopes and rock platforms which do not seem to be in situ.
- An obligation to ensure if possible that access to the archaeological material is not unnecessarily restricted by conservation measures.
- The historical value of the place means that the place and information about the place should be available for educational use in consultation with the Aboriginal custodians.

### **3.7 VISUAL ANALYSIS**

**Important internal views within Callan Park include:**

- The mature Port Jackson Fig avenue that lined the original serpentine carriageway to Callan Park provides important obscured views to the Kirkbride buildings. The original Callan Park landscape scheme involved the design of the entrance drive to reveal glimpses of the main building upon approach. This was traditional in late 19<sup>th</sup> century picturesque landscaping and illustrates the park like concerns of the original asylum design. This view, despite areas of over planting and the realignment of the entrance avenue, remains evident today.
- The Kirkbride entrance garden is a designed Victorian parkland with a prominent address to Balmain Road. The grand entrance gates and small stone cottages at the street frontage contribute to the park like design and act as foreground to the densely treed area leading down the boundary wall to Manning Street. This was an integral part of the original design by Charles Moore and remains a significant visual element in the Kirkbride surroundings.
- The flat land along Balmain Road allows for significant views into the site from both the street and internally. Sparse planting and minor development within the western area of the street front has retained an open, pastoral character and allows visual access to the Kirkbride Block and its setting. A low boundary wall and sparse boundary planting along Balmain Road is primary in the maintenance of this visual link.
- Significant internal views exist within the Broughton Hall group. The design of the gardens and psychiatric hospital buildings involved an inward looking scheme focused upon densely planted and

elaborately landscaped elements. The visual relationship between the built elements and the landscape within this group is highly significant. As a densely planted element within Callan Park views from open spaces adjacent to this area, across Wharf Road, are also considered significant as a means of understanding the role of the area within the wider site.

- The views to the water from the elevated areas of the site are highly significant. A presentation to the waterfront was a central concern in the design of Callan Park and can be seen in the orientation of the Kirkbride Block and the Convalescent Cottages. The earlier Garry Owen estate was also oriented towards an open view to Iron Cove. These views are considered to be of exceptional significance within the site today.

**External Views- Important views into the site include:**

- The Waterfront Precinct (Zone 1) contains large areas of open flat ground where land reclamation has occurred, as well as natural flat river frontage. This forms a significant open space allowing for external views of the site from Iron Cove and the land adjacent. This flat land forms an important foreground to the Kirkbride Block higher up the site. The ability to interpret the natural slope of the site and the Kirkbride Block platform is a significant element in external and internal views of the site.
- The vegetated rocky outcrop of Callan Point is a significant element in external views to the site from Iron Cove. Its rough cliff surface and native tree covering form an area of rare natural coastline that can be appreciated from Iron Cove and areas to the north including the Iron Cove Bridge.
- The largely undeveloped Central Slope Precinct (Zone 5) allows the site to be viewed both from Balmain Road to the south and Iron Cove and land to the north. Its open character is significant to the appreciation of the site from external views and within.
- The Kirkbride Tower is a landmark building and is visible from numerous places in the surrounding areas of Callan Park. Views of this element from Iron Cove Bridge and Balmain Road are achieved. Views of the prominent Kirkbride buildings have been the traditional indicator of the site, especially before the lowering of the perimeter wall in the 1950s.



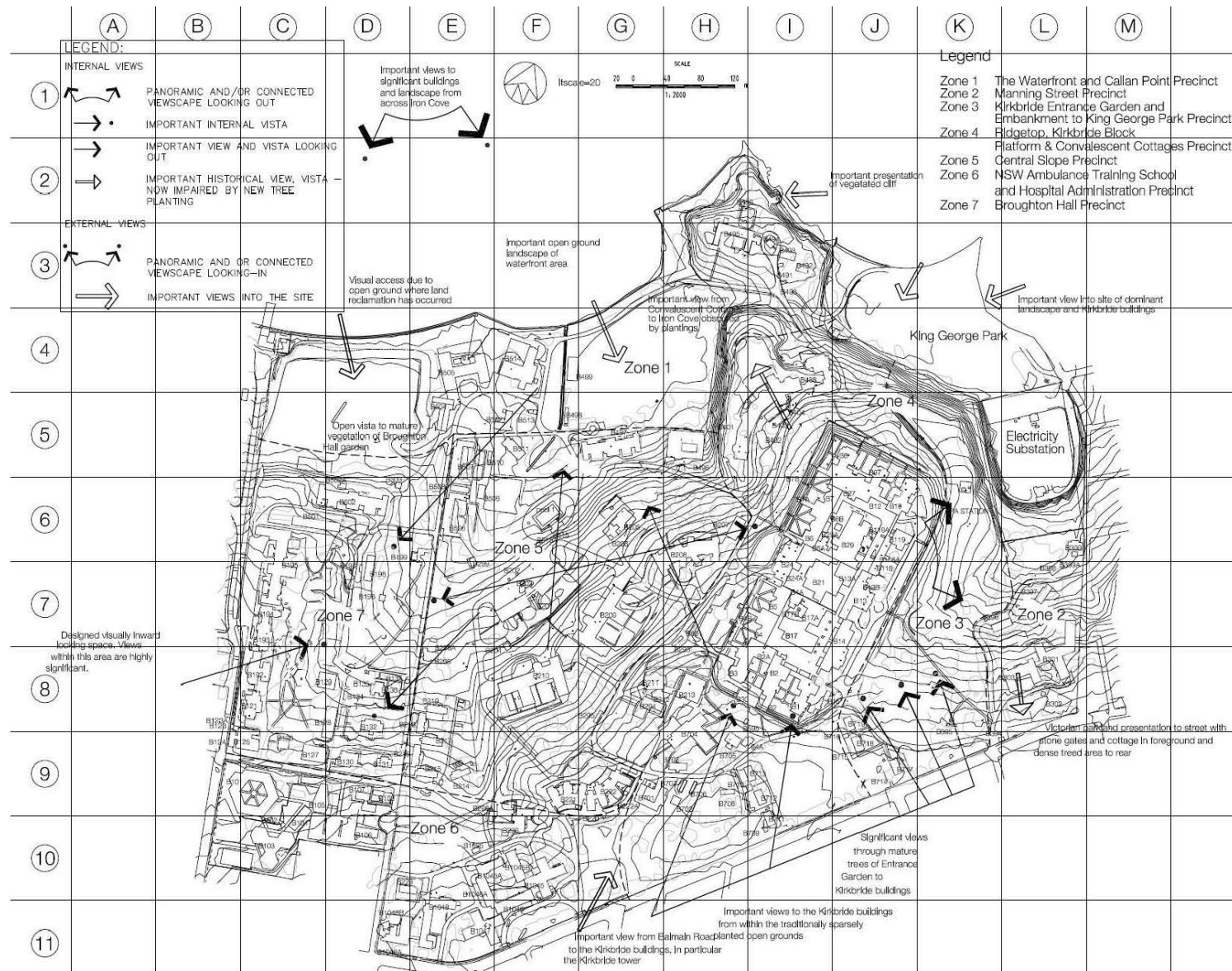


Figure 3-62 Visual Analysis Diagram  
Source:





## 4 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

---

*The following assessment of heritage significance of the site has been extracted from the Rozelle Hospital Conservation Management Plan written by Tanner & Associates and others in 2002. The assessment has been updated to include information that has come to light since that time.*

### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

The basis of this assessment follows the methodology and terminology of the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter* and *The Conservation Plan* as described below. The Statement of Cultural Significance has been developed from an understanding of the historical development and the analysis of the physical fabric of Callan Park; its buildings and landscape setting.

The concept of 'cultural significance' embraces the values of places or items to the community, which cannot be expressed in financial terms alone. Assessment of cultural significance endeavours to establish why a place or item is considered important and valued by the community. Significance, therefore, is embodied in the fabric of the place, including the setting, the records associated with the place and the response that the place evokes in the community.

Significance is normally evaluated or expressed through the preparation of a 'Statement of Cultural Significance' which answers the question "Why is this site important?" Sections below identify the cultural significance for Callan Park, in this format. The assessment is intended to enable decisions on the future management of the place, which is based on the understanding of the cultural significance so that future decisions do not destroy the significance but conserve it for future generations.

### 4.2 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CALLAN PARK

*This section was written by Associate Professor Dr Carol Liston, UWS.*

Much of the history of Callan Park has been associated with mental health care. As the Callan Park, it was created as one unit in 1976 and comprised two major mental health facilities, each of which was developed utilising an existing mansion house set within expansive landscaping. As a whole, and as two component parts, Callan Park can demonstrate it has heritage significance to the people of New South Wales.

#### 4.2.1 Mental Health

As a precinct it demonstrates three significant approaches to mental health treatment in NSW.

**Early Purpose Designed Psychiatric Institution** - Callan Park Hospital and Broughton Hall Clinic provide evidence of public commitment to mental health care and treatment for more than a century. In the three distinct forms of psychiatric care offered on the site, the institution was at the forefront of contemporary developments. Just as influential was the negative side of Callan Park's operation. Criticism of the hospital led to a Royal Commission, which initiated major systemic changes in mental health care.

Callan Park Hospital is a rare surviving and intact purpose designed psychiatric institution, one of only two purpose built and occupied in 19<sup>th</sup> century New South Wales.

**Repatriation Care** - The First World War forced the government to consider major changes to mental health care. Early in the war a small cottage in the grounds of Callan Park was provided for soldier

patients.<sup>179</sup> The Langdon family offered Broughton Hall estate to the authorities to accommodate shell-shocked soldiers in 1915. Broughton Hall became the 13th Army Auxiliary Hospital in October 1915, the first hospital facility dealing with the mental problems of soldiers. In 1918 Broughton Hall was the largest psychiatric military hospital in Australia with 71 beds.<sup>180</sup> In 1920 control of Broughton Hall was transferred to the state government. Repatriation services became one of the main functions of Callan Park, with additional facilities built in the grounds and with some still operating today.

Voluntary Admission- From the turn of the century, the psychiatric and medical professions pushed for early intervention in mental illness and a redefinition of the nature of mental health care, but the stigma of mental illness prevented most from seeking early assistance.<sup>181</sup> In 1921 Broughton Hall opened as a voluntary admission clinic. It was the first voluntary clinic that treated men and women (the Darlinghurst Ward had only accepted men).<sup>182</sup> The number of voluntary admissions at Broughton Hall between the wars represented a virtual revolution in mental health care, leading the way for psychiatrists to employ a range of therapies and treatments in place of incarceration in the large institutions.<sup>183</sup> Its success led to similar clinics operating out of most general hospitals by the 1930s.

Sydney Evan Jones, an admirer of Freud, became the superintendent of Broughton Hall in 1925 and remained in charge until his death in 1948.<sup>184</sup> Under his management, Broughton Hall soon became the largest voluntary facility in Australia, with close links to the University of Sydney.<sup>185</sup> Jones and A.T. Edwards were among the first to use psychoanalytical therapies in the treatment of patients at Broughton Hall<sup>186</sup> using the gardens as an integral part of the patients' treatment. He built on the foundation of John Keep's garden with its established trees and lawns and used convalescent patients and the unemployed to build paths, ponds and bridges through the grounds.<sup>187</sup>

### The Callan Park Royal Commission and Changes to Mental Health Care

Complaints about abuse in insane hospitals eventually led to a Royal Commission into Lunacy Laws and Administration in 1923, the first major investigation since the 1860s.<sup>188</sup> Hospitals with fewer resources and more patients frequently turned to mechanical and chemical restraints. Callan Park Hospital featured in many of the allegations and there was a Public Service Board inquiry in 1948 and a Select Committee into Callan Park in 1949 however both were unsuccessful in bringing about change.<sup>189</sup> The 1961 Royal Commission on Callan Park finally provided the first detailed investigation into mental health in 60 years.<sup>190</sup> Callan Park had become a byword for all that was bad in mental health care. From the mid-1970s there was a gradual shift from institutional care to community care, and a change from central to regional management.<sup>191</sup>

---

<sup>179</sup> Lewis, M. *Managing Madness*: p.39

<sup>180</sup> Lewis, M. *Managing Madness*: p.39

<sup>181</sup> Lewis, M. *Managing Madness*, p.35

<sup>182</sup> Garton, S. *Medicine and Madness*, p.88

<sup>183</sup> Garton, S. *Medicine and Madness*, p.89

<sup>184</sup> Rozelle Open Day Committee, A Brief History of Rozelle Hospital. 1990

<sup>185</sup> Lewis, M. *Managing Madness*, p.37

<sup>186</sup> Garton, S. *Medicine and Madness*, p.82

<sup>187</sup> Rozelle Open Day Committee, A Brief History of Rozelle Hospital. 1990

<sup>188</sup> Garton, S. *Medicine and Madness*, p.86

<sup>189</sup> Lewis, M. *Managing Madness*, p.83

<sup>190</sup> Lewis, M. *Managing Madness*: p.42, 75

<sup>191</sup> Lewis, M. *Managing Madness*, p.95

Callan Park was associated with enormous stigma. The institution was re-structured in 1976, formally uniting Callan Park Hospital and Broughton Hall as Rozelle Hospital. In 1983 the Inquiry into Health Services for the Psychiatrically ill and Developmentally Disabled (known as the Richmond Report) led to major reforms, including the closure of parts of Rozelle Hospital.<sup>192</sup> In the following decade, building uses at Rozelle were reviewed as the hospital moved into a new era in mental health care.

**Table 1 - Mental Hospitals in New South Wales. A Chronology**

Place	Date Range	New or Existing buildings
Parramatta	Pre - 1811	Existing gaol building
Castle Hill	1811 - 1825	Existing government farm buildings adapted
Liverpool	1825 - 1838	Existing court house building adapted
Tarban Creek – Gladesville	1838 – 1990s	New site and purpose built
Parramatta – Cumberland	1848 – 1990s	Existing Female Factory buildings adapted in first phase
Newcastle	1871 – 1990s?	Existing military barracks adapted
Cooma	1877-1884	Existing gaol adapted
Callan Park	1884 – 1990s	New site and purpose built
Rydalmere	1888 – mid 1980s	Existing Protestant Orphan School buildings adapted in first phase
Kenmore, Goulburn	1901 – 1990s	New site and purpose built
Morisset	1909 –	New site and purpose built
Stockton	1910 -	Existing quarantine station adapted in first phase
Rabbit Island	1910 –	Site initially acquired as asylum for inebriates
Peat and Milson Islands	1920 –	New site and purpose built?
Orange	1924 -	New site and purpose built
North Ryde	1960 -	New site and purpose built

<sup>192</sup> Lewis, M. *Managing Madness*, p.224-5

#### **4.2.2 Relevant Historical Factors in the Comparative Analysis of Mental Hospitals in NSW**

Representative characteristics that are evident to varying degrees within all New South Wales mental hospitals include:

##### **Separation of Patients by Gender**

All mental health hospitals had separate male and female divisions until c.1960. Male and female divisions usually had separate support facilities, such as dormitories, kitchens and hospitals, and often had separate staff accommodation.

The impact of gender on hospital design and layout remains especially evident for example at Callan Park and at Kenmore Hospital, Goulburn. It is still legible in the form of the old quadrangle range of buildings at Gladesville.

##### **Separation of Patients by Behaviour**

Limited nursing and support staff and relatively few pharmaceutical remedies meant that patients within each gendered division were further separated as quiet or noisy/refractory, clean or wet/dirty, able to work or convalescent. Noisy and dirty patients required more supervision or close confinement. Later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, hospitals were designed with separate admission wings so that patients could be assessed prior to admission. These admission wings were separate from the main hospital so that patients and their families were not associated with the stigma of mental illness before formal admission.

Elements of this segregation can be seen in aspects of the wards of most mental hospitals. Gladesville Hospital quadrangle was designed to separate patients into quiet or refractory, convalescent or well. A generation later, the pavilion style Hill Branch at Gladesville Hospital deliberately separated new patients from those who had been institutionalised for a long time. Examples of admission wards survive at Parramatta and at Kenmore. Callan Park clearly show the separate wards for different patient behaviours.

##### **Residential Staff**

For most of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, psychiatric hospitals have required most of the medical staff, nursing and attendant staff and grounds staff to live within the hospital grounds. To this end accommodation was provided in the forms of houses, cottages, nurses' homes and even rooms within patient dormitories.

Staff, whether medical or attendants, moved between the various institutions as they were promoted from one position to another. The accommodation that came with the job meant that families knew the work intimately and knew the families of their work colleagues, forming a personal network across the different institutions. It was not uncommon for two generations of a family to work at a hospital, or for a family to be associated with a particular hospital for many years. As transport improved, staff could live independently but it was usually nearby. Examples of residences survive at most of the psychiatric hospitals.

#### 4.2.3 Comparative Analysis of the Landscape of Callan Park<sup>193</sup>

Callan Park is one of several large sites within greater Sydney that were, or still are in part, large mental hospitals. The landscape setting is of major importance for all of these large institutions. All of these sites are significant in their capacity as designed landscapes on a grand scale. An ideal aspect of the siting of these institutions in the 19th century was that they could be accessed by water.

An article, 'Landscapes for the mind' in the Spring 1998 newsletter of the Garden History Society of Britain highlights the need for a wider appreciation of what these cultural landscapes were- big landscape designs all in the public realm. Lambert and Dingwall write;

*"The special nature of the designed grounds of hospitals combined contemporary thinking on work and fresh air, the need to accommodate a self-sufficient community, and the civic pride of provincial public authorities..."*<sup>194</sup>

##### Gladesville Hospital

The first purpose-built asylum was that at Tarban Creek, later Gladesville Hospital. It was overcrowded from the start and lacked an adequate water supply. Initially, few funds were available for the adequate care of patients, let alone the establishment of substantial gardens. Despite this, the siting of the hospital above the Parramatta River obeyed the picturesque principles of landscape design which were prevalent at the time and followed by the initial designer of the Tarban Creek Asylum, Mortimer Lewis, as well as fulfilling one of Samuel Tuke's recommendations that mental asylums be sited so that they command a delightful prospect.

Dr Campbell, Manning's immediate predecessor, was hampered in the capacity to effect major improvements to the grounds. The most active period of major landscaping came after Manning's appointment first as medical superintendent at Gladesville, and then as Inspector General for the Insane. During the 1870s large amounts of plants were despatched from the Botanic Gardens to Dr Manning at Gladesville, indicating the extent of work being undertaken there. The propagation of plants at Gladesville was instigated as well, with Gladesville possibly supplying other mental hospitals. By the 1890s photographs of Gladesville Hospital show well-developed vineyards, vegetable gardens, ornamental gardens and a kangaroo enclosure. Gladesville Hospital shares many similar characteristics with the original section of the site known as the Callan Park Hospital for the Insane, however it does not include a more intensive and creatively designed garden such as that at Broughton Hall.

##### Cumberland Hospital (Parramatta Mental Asylum)

Parallels between Callan Park and Cumberland are the endeavours to create ornamental lakes- first at Cumberland and several years later in the 1890s, an ornamental lake was created in a watercourse at Callan Park. The plant collection at Callan Park, although significant, is not as diverse as that at Cumberland (including the land now owned by the Dept. Corrective Services). Unlike Callan Park, Cumberland Hospital has little physical evidence of its former use as a private estate.

---

<sup>193</sup> This section is based on research undertaken for 'North Parramatta Government Sites, Landscape Conservation Plan', Geoffrey Britton and Colleen Morris February 1999, unpublished report for Heritage Group, NSW DPWS.

<sup>194</sup> David Lambert and Christopher Dingwall, 'Redundant Mental Hospitals', Garden History Society Newsletter, 52 Spring 1998, The Garden History Society, London, p.10



The planting of the ornamental grounds at Callan Park was undertaken in the latter half of the 1880s and 1890s. Therefore much of the planting at Callan Park post-dates the major early plantings at both Gladesville and Parramatta.

At Parramatta and Gladesville, Manning worked with the sites he had, gradually building new facilities to improve the workings of the hospitals. His ambitions for an asylum or hospital built along modern lines in a suitable garden setting was realised at Callan Park.

### **Rydalmere**

Rydalmere, the former Female Orphan School and later the Protestant Orphan School at Parramatta, and now the University of Western Sydney Campus, became another institution to be converted to a mental hospital in 1888. On a comparative basis, it bears a number of similarities with Cumberland Hospital, being a former and early institution for females and situated on the river near Parramatta. The major expansion, with additional landscaping, of this institution as a mental hospital, occurred from the 1890s onwards. At this time the institution was re-orientated from facing the river to addressing Victoria Road.

### **Other Mental Hospitals**

Kenmore Hospital, the first country mental hospital, the concept of which was first promoted by Dr Francis Campbell in 1863, was also a product of his successor Dr Manning's planning for the State. It was not finished until 1900, the grounds being cleared and planted by male patients from 1895 onwards. One other mental hospital of note, which was conceived along new ideas, was Morriset Hospital, near Newcastle. This was built using the special ideas of Dr Sinclair. Designed by the Government Architect's Office under Vernon, it was the first institution laid out using Sinclair's "entirely new principles" and was commenced in 1908-9.

### **The State of Victoria**

Yarra Bend, the first lunatic asylum in Victoria commenced in 1848. Development ceased there in 1905 and now little remains of the former asylum landscape. The major development of lunatic asylums commenced in the 1860s with Kew, near Melbourne, substantially replacing Yarra Bend and with the establishment of two new country asylums at Ararat (Aradale Psychiatric Hospital) and Beechworth (May Day Hills Hospital). These asylums were being developed during the same period as the expansions and improvements at Cumberland and Gladesville and the building of Callan Park. Of Ararat and Beechworth, both large purpose-built asylums, the latter, Beechworth (May Day Hills) has the more impressive landscape, although its remnant farmlands have been sold for residential redevelopment. The buildings at both institutions sat in a large square compound with a high brick wall and ha-ha. Both institutions are listed by the National Trust of Victoria for their importance as psychiatric hospitals and institutional gardens. A notable difference between NSW and Victoria is that in 1913 Hugh Linaker was appointed landscape gardener for the Lunacy Department. Linaker made a significant contribution to the landscapes of psychiatric hospitals throughout Victoria by making additional and replacement plantings and redesigning areas where needed.

Sunbury, a detached pavilion hospital on the outskirts of Melbourne, was substantially redeveloped in the period 1890-1914. Sunbury, although not sited on a river, is in a prominent location on a hill, as recommended by a number of texts on the design and siting of hospitals. Sunbury, which like Rydalmere and Callan Park, has also been re-used as a university campus, has a far more limited palate of plants used throughout its grounds than Gladesville, Rozelle or Cumberland Hospitals, although there are some spatial similarities in the design of areas within the hospital.

Although an inspection of all the surviving major 19th century psychiatric hospitals in Victoria was not undertaken, evidence suggests that at least the gardens and surviving landscape at Beechworth (May Day Hills Hospital) is comparable to the NSW hospitals although the palate of plants is different due to climatic influences.

#### 4.2.4 Archaeological Context - Comparative sites

Comparative institutional sites for the mentally insane are Gladesville Hospital and parts of the Parramatta Campus of the University of Western Sydney.<sup>195</sup> These all have purpose-built institutional buildings and potential archaeological remains associated with the buildings.

The archaeological remains associated with the three large grand 1840s houses associated with elite occupants would be similar to sites such as The Terraces, Scottish Hospital, Paddington and Babworth House, Darling Point.<sup>196</sup> Other comparative early sites are Lyndsay, Darling Point where considerable remains of archaeological deposits were recovered from the underfloor deposits associated with the upper floors of the house (Siobhan Lavelle for the Ladies' Committee of the National Trust).

### 4.3 HERITAGE THEMES

Historical themes set out by the Australian Heritage Commission and the NSW Heritage Office in the Heritage Manual, 1996, can provide a context within which the cultural and heritage significance of an item can be understood, assessed and compared. This approach provides a useful framework within which cultural significance can be assessed.

The Heritage Themes that can be seen to relate to Callan Park are:

**Health:** Callan Park is associated with the welfare of the insane and the mentally ill. The Callan Park Mental Hospital was built in the 1880s to a specifically chosen design, with the intention of providing the most advanced form of care available. On the site a second period of health care philosophies is evident in the Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic. Through the Department of Health a continued association with health and welfare has been maintained.

**Persons:** The Callan Park site has over many years been associated with a large number of persons, particularly those considered mentally ill and requiring the welfare of the State. The establishment of Callan Park is associated with:

#### Frederic Norton Manning (1839-1903)

Frederic Norton Manning was one of the most influential colonial administrators. Invited to become superintendent of Tarban Creek Asylum in 1867, he insisted on travelling overseas before taking up the appointment to study new methods of patient care and asylum administration. His report on the asylums that he visited became a blueprint for his ideas about architecture, asylum management and therapy. On his return in 1868, he took up his appointment at Tarban Creek and immediately argued that its name be changed to Gladesville Hospital for the Insane to remove the stigma of the old system. Manning was responsible for the modernisation of Gladesville and the classification of patients, through the establishment of an asylum at Newcastle for imbeciles and children. In 1876 he was appointed the first

---

<sup>195</sup> Casey & Lowe Associates 1997, 2000.

<sup>196</sup> Casey & Lowe, 'Archaeological Assessment, The Scottish Hospital', for Noel Bell Ridley Smith and 'Archaeological Assessment, Babworth House, Darling Point', for Conybeare Morrison, 2000.

Inspector General of the Insane with responsibility for all the asylums. Under his influence new purpose built hospitals for the insane were constructed at Callan Park and Kenmore, Goulburn. He encouraged the training of nurses, which first took place at Gladesville. He retired in 1898 and died in 1903. He is buried at Gladesville Hospital.<sup>197</sup>

Manning's persistence that New South Wales needed a modern purpose built psychiatric hospital led to the construction of Callan Park Hospital. Though he personally seems to have been more attached to Gladesville Hospital (where he worked as superintendent and where he chose to be buried), his vision for mental health care is an integral part of the history of Callan Park.

#### **James Barnet (1827-1904)**

As Colonial Architect, Barnet designed many of the finest buildings in New South Wales during the 19th century. Callan Park was not one of his designs but an adaptation based on English plans provided by Manning.

The significance of Barnet's association with Callan Park lies less in the specific architecture than in his vision in the selection of the site. Barnet had visited the site to purchase a subdivision block for himself. He was aware of the government's need to acquire a site for a mental hospital close to the city. Manning was overseas when the Callan Park site became available and it was Barnet who pushed the government into purchasing the estate before the subdivision auction.<sup>198</sup> Barnet had been shocked at the state of Gladesville Hospital when he first became Colonial Architect. He considered his achievement in selecting the site and adapting the plans for Callan Park to be a real contribution to the people of New South Wales.

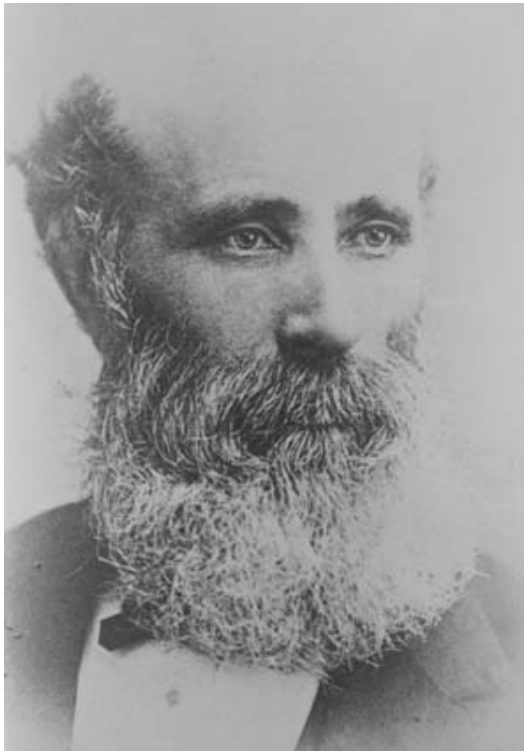


Figure 4-1 Colonial Architect James Barnet



Figure 4-2 Dr Sydney Evan Jones in Antarctica

<sup>197</sup> D.I.McDonald, Manning, Frederic Norton (1839-1903), *Australian Dictionary of Biography* vol 5

<sup>198</sup> K. Leong, 'Garry Owen and Callan Park', p.8-9

Source: National Archives of  
Australia C4706, NN 10003A

Source: National Library of  
Australia nla.pic-vn3121683

### **Dr Sydney Evan Jones (1887-1948)**

The son of an engineer, Sydney Evan Jones was born in Adelaide. His family moved to Queensland where he attended Ipswich Grammar School. Jones entered the University of Sydney in 1906 to study medicine, graduating in 1910.<sup>199</sup>

He spent a year as the resident medical officer at Royal Prince Alfred Hospital then with fellow graduate A. McLean they applied for the positions of surgeons with the Mawson expedition to Antarctica. Sydney Evan Jones was in Antarctica between 1911 and 1914. He contributed a chapter to Mawson's account of the expedition, *The Home of the Blizzard* (1915), illustrated with photographs by Frank Hurley.

On his return from Antarctica, Jones joined the Mental Hospitals Branch and served as medical officer at Parramatta, Rydalmere and Callan Park Mental Hospitals. He took up an appointment at Broughton Hall in 1921, when it opened, and was its only doctor for a year, until Dr A.T. Edwards joined him in 1922. Jones became its superintendent in 1925 and remained in charge of Broughton Hall until his death, from cancer, in 1948. He was one of the earliest practitioners of psychotherapy.

Broughton Hall was a pioneer enterprise. For the first ten years of its existence, it was technically illegal, as the Lunacy Act did not permit the expenditure of public money on non-certified patients. Yet the stigma of certification meant that many patients did not seek help. Broughton Hall acted as a filter, distinguishing those needing long-term help from those who could be assisted with various new therapies. The Hospital had 130 beds and 2 medical staff for most of its existence.

The appointment of Jones to Broughton Hall coincided with the appointment of the first Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Sydney. The regular attendance of undergraduate students at Broughton Hall brought the work of Sydney Evan Jones under the closest observation of a generation of Australian psychiatrists. His impact can be measured by the decision to name the lecture theatre erected at Broughton Hall in 1963 as the Evan Jones Lecture Theatre.<sup>200</sup>

Jones was chairman of the Neurology and Psychiatry section of the NSW Branch of the British Medical Association and a foundation member of the Australasian Association of Psychiatrists.

At Broughton Hall, his 'great experiment in occupational therapy' was 'the utilization of the hospital grounds as machinery whereby a patient's mind could be diverted from neurosis to normality'.<sup>201</sup> Gardens and small zoos had been a common component of psychiatric institutions in the 1860s-1880s but had fallen out of favour by the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The reappearance of these elements in the late 1920s was therefore seen as a quite new development.

---

<sup>199</sup> H. Prior and D. McLean, *The History and Development of Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic*, typescript c. 1972-76, ML MSS 3130; verbal information from R.I.Jack, archivist at St Andrews College.

<sup>200</sup> *Centenary Book of the University of Sydney Faculty of Medicine*, p.466

<sup>201</sup> Assessment of Professor John Bostock quoted in Jones obituary and in Prior and McLean, *Broughton Hall*, p. 18.

Jones was interested in the Orient, and in the grounds of Broughton Hall he created an Asian fantasy garden including a zoo with kangaroos, emus and peacocks and an aviary of cockatoos and parrots. The last traces of the zoo were removed in 1972 when the Kangaroo House was demolished.

#### **Michael Dysart (born 1934)**

Michael Dysart was awarded a NSW Government Architect traineeship in 1955 and after graduating from the University of Sydney in 1958 worked in the Government Architect's design office. He was one of four key trainees that established it as one of the state's pre-eminent architectural offices. In 1958 he developed an innovative and influential "doughnut" design school building (pavilions with central courtyards), which was used to good advantage in the Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic (1962). Dysart joined the Schools Section in 1964 and was responsible for a number of school projects until his involvement with the NSW Institute of technology project on Broadway (1967). Dysart remained with the NSW Department of Public Works until 1969.

Dysart was influential outside the Public Works Department. In 1961 he and Ken Woolley designed the first of a series of popular project homes for Pettit & Sevvitt. He designed houses for other project builders as well and gained renown for co-operative communal housing in NSW and the ACT. Dysart joined with Peter Bell to form the practice of Michael Dysart & Partners in 1970, which then merged with the Queensland based Davis Heather Group, creating Davis Heather & Dysart, to design hotels and resorts including the Regent Hotel in Sydney and the Hilton Hotel in Cairns and other commercial buildings in New South Wales and in Queensland. The firm subsequently became Michael Dysart & Partners.

Dysart's work has been recognised by a number of awards from the Royal Australian Institute of Architects New South Wales and ACT Chapters.



Figure 4-3 Ken Woolley, left, and Michael Dysart, right, after winning the Taubman's Australian Family Home Competition in 1958. Their entry had a "doughnut" plan, with an internal courtyard  
Source: *Australian Women's Weekly*, 27 August 1958, p.13

**Environment:** The Callan Park site has many significant environmental features. The Callan Point area of Callan Park is the only remnant bush land area in the Leichhardt council area and one of the last remaining areas of natural shoreline on the Parramatta River. There are five identified sites of Aboriginal



archaeological potential in the Callan Point area. The open and undeveloped nature of Callan Park allows the agricultural processes and aesthetic considerations of the 1850s estate planning and the early asylum design to be interpreted. The combination of these characteristics and the existing social importance of the open space of Callan Park to the local community make the site highly significant in terms of the theme of Environment.

#### 4.4 CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

##### 4.4.1 Basis of Assessment

The basis of this assessment is the methodology and terminology of the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter* (1999) and *The Conservation Plan* as described below. The methodology of these documents is combined with the State Heritage Register Criteria.

The process of assessment for culturally significant places is set out in the *Burra Charter*. It breaks the concept of significance into "historic", "aesthetic", "technical/ scientific" and "social" categories.

J. S. Kerr's *The Conservation Plan* (National Trust of Australia (NSW), 5th edition, 2000, considers the concept of cultural significance according to three qualities: the ability of a place to demonstrate a process, event, custom or style; associational (historical) links for which there may be no surviving evidence; and formal or aesthetic qualities.

##### 4.4.2 The State Heritage Register Criteria

Evaluation Criteria for the assessment of cultural significance have been developed by the NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning – Heritage Manual – Heritage Assessment Guidelines, 1996. The State Heritage Register Criteria were revised in April 1999. This is in accordance with the Burra Charter and the criteria used for assessment are summarised below.

#### **There are four criteria that assess the Nature of Significance:**

Historical significance (Evolution and Association)

*A). an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history;*

*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.*

Aesthetic significance (creative and technical accomplishment)

*C) an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/ or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW.*

Social significance (community esteem)

*D) an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.*

Technical/ scientific research (archaeological, industrial, educational, research potential and scientific significance values)

*E) an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history.*

#### **Assessment of Archaeological Research Potential:**

*Research potential is the most relevant criterion for assessing archaeological sites. However, assessing research potential for archaeological sites can be difficult as the nature or extent of features is sometimes unknown, therefore judgements must be formed on the basis of expiated or potential attributes. One benefit of a detailed archaeological assessment is that the element of judgement can be made more rigorous by historical or other research.<sup>202</sup>*

Once the archaeological potential of a site has been determined, research themes and likely research questions, as addressed through archaeological investigation and analysis, can be formulated. Their level of research potential is identified by applying the following inclusion guidelines:

*Does the site:*

- (a) contribute knowledge which no other resource can?
- (b) contribute knowledge which no other site can?
- (c) is the knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive problems relating to Australian History, or does it contribute to other major research questions?<sup>203</sup>

If the answer to these questions is yes then the site will have archaeological research potential.

There are two criteria used to assess the Degree of Significance:

Rarity

*F) an item possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history.*

Representativeness

*G) an item is important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments.*

#### **4.5 ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**

Callan Park has significance as a unified site (although it has only been one unit since 1976). The place is a combination of significant separate entities each of which has its own individual significance (which contributes to the significance of the site as a whole) in addition to the significance of their association within one site. These subtle distinctions are necessary to fully appreciate the heritage significance associated with the site as a whole.

The following assessment of significance deals with the whole site area of Callan Park and with the individual entities that contribute to it.

---

<sup>202</sup> NSW Heritage Office 1996:26.

<sup>203</sup> Bickford, A. & S. Sullivan 1984:23.

Those individual elements are:

- Garry Owen House (See Zone 4 and Inventory of Zones and Items);
- Broughton House (See Zone 7 and Inventory of Zones and Items);
- Callan Park Mental Hospital (now Kirkbride Block, See Zone 4 and Inventory of Zones and Items);
- Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic (See Zone 7 and Inventory of Zones and Items);
- Landscape of the site as a whole (See Inventory of Zones and Items, for assessment of individual landscape items).

The following assessment of cultural significance is a development of the assessment found in the Heritage Study previously formulated by the Public Works Department (1991). What follows combines more recent investigation undertaken and developed in this document and follows the State Heritage Register Criteria.

**a) an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history**

**4.5.1 The Buildings of Callan Park:**

Callan Park contains Garry Owen House, later Callan Park House, which is of historic, social/cultural and aesthetic significance as a grand Victorian house which has retained a large proportion of its setting. It is associated with the early development of the area and prominent local figures of the time. The house lent its name, as Callan Park, to the hospital. In later years the name became notorious and entered the vernacular language expressing an implied threat, unknown horrors and sinister activities. Although altered, sufficient fabric remains to demonstrate the house and surroundings value.

Callan Park contains Broughton House, later named Broughton Hall, and its original gardens which are of historic, social/cultural and aesthetic significance as the remains of a grand Victorian house and gardens. Although the aesthetic value of the house is reduced by its dilapidation, the noted gardens are largely intact including its original and intact relationship to Garry Owen House and its surroundings. It is also significant for lending its name to the Broughton Hall psychiatric clinic.

Callan Park is the largest remaining mental health institution in NSW. It has been the site of the treatment of the mentally ill continuously since 1876, containing Callan Park Mental Hospital and Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic. Each representing a major advance in mental health care in Australia, evidenced in the remaining fabric.

Callan Park contains the original landscape setting, largely intact, for both institutions. This setting reflects the concepts for psychiatric care and design for each institution and the centrality of landscape within these concepts.

Callan Park Mental Hospital (now Kirkbride Block) is a unique complex being a large institution built to its original design in one construction program. It was in continuous use for its original purpose for 115 years and its basic operations were unchanged throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Callan Park was the first purpose designed mental health institution reflecting the philosophies of 'moral therapy' and which considered its occupants as patients rather than inmates and catered for the recreation, amusement and occupation of patients. This is reflected in the planning of the site utilising intimate courtyards and long vistas, extensive natural landscape, gardens, former workshops, cricket pitch and hall.

The hospital was at the forefront of several developments in health care in Australia. It was the first in Australia to allow the classification (or separation) of patients. It was the site of the early development of staff training practices such as professional in service training for nurses and attendants and the first employment of female nurses in male wards.

Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic as a group of buildings and landscape, is of historic, aesthetic and social/cultural significance (but is of lesser significance than the Callan Park complex). It was the first voluntary mental clinic in NSW and was a pioneer enterprise in the field. It was a carefully design institution within a significant landscape setting. In its earliest role it was one of the first institutions to cater for military psychiatric casualties.

#### **4.5.2 The Landscape of Callan Park:**

It has remained a major open space within Sydney's inner west for over 115 years. It has maintained a high visual quality due to a combination of factors such as waterfrontage, varied topography, rock outcropping, mature tree cover, historic buildings within a parkland setting, a strong visual focus toward the Kirkbride Block and a range of panoramic and enclosed views. The continuity in landscape character and land use is significant as a component of the intensely developed local area.

The landscape at Callan Park contains one of only two areas of Aboriginal sites in the Leichhardt Municipality. It is able to provide information on aspects of Aboriginal lifestyle in the area.

The landscape was a key element in the original design for the first hospital in Australia to be designed, built and opened as a complete hospital using the moral therapy principles of patient care.

The valley formation between Callan Park and Broughton Hall, used as pastoral land until the 1950's, represents the separation between the two mental institutions.

It is of historical importance for the evidence that still exists of the layout of large gardens associated with former grand estates in the Sydney region. There are few places where the extent and relationship of adjoining mid-nineteenth estates are still able to be appreciated in a relatively open landscape context.

The Broughton Hall gardens are of historic and aesthetic importance for their survival as an unusual example of an oriental-inspired garden from the inter-war period. Few other gardens with oriental features have survived. The tori-gates at Wisteria Gardens have been removed; Professor Sadler's tea garden is gone. The finest example at Eryldene, where the tennis pavilion, moongate and studio are of oriental inspiration, is intact although Broughton Hall is unique in the extent of bridges and small garden structures it contains.

The gardens associated with the early 1960s Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic maintain the tradition of landscaping and planting as an integral component of mental health care and were an essential component of this development from the beginning.

The engravings at Callan Point are a rare extensive group mainly relating to maritime subjects. They are vocative of the changing coastline and they have considerable aesthetic appeal.

#### **b) an item has strong or special association with the life works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history**

Callan Park has significant associations with a number of notable individuals:

Callan Park Mental Hospital is associated with important historic figures whose association is evidenced in the design of the buildings and the grounds. Callan Park was built in 1880 as the first use in Australia of the principles of Thomas Kirkbride, a noted American expert in the care for the mentally ill. The design was the result of the collaboration of three men, each prominent in their own fields; Frederick Norton Manning, James Barnet, Charles Moore.

The gardens of Broughton Hall are associated with the Keep family, prominent citizens and Dr Sydney Evan Jones. The hospital grounds contain three related theme gardens all designed by Dr Sydney Evan Jones in the 1920s and 1930s. Jones renewed the concepts of the value of gardens in the treatment of the mentally ill.

Garry Owen House possibly built to a design by highly regarded colonial architect Mortimer William Lewis, Garry Owen House exhibits many details that are consistent with his work.

The buildings associated with the Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic that were designed in 1962 by the prominent and respected architect Michael Dysart while working in the NSW Government Architect's Office.

The two war memorials in the Callan Park grounds are associated with significant individuals. The war memorial in the form of the Sydney Harbour Bridge and circular basin to the north of Building B497 has been attributed to Douglas Grant (1885?-1951), an Aboriginal who was orphaned and adopted by Robert Grant of the Australian Museum. He became a skilled draughtsman and sketch artist and worked at Mort's Dock for ten years. Grant enlisted and served during World War I and was captured by German troops. As a prisoner he excited great interest amongst German doctors, scientists and anthropologists. On his return to Australia he worked for a time at Mort's Dock before moving to Lithgow and was active in returned servicemen's affairs. He returned to Sydney at the beginning of the 1930s, working and living at Callan park where he is said to have constructed the Harbour Bridge War Memorial and pond in his spare time.<sup>204</sup>

The war memorial at the southern edge of the site (Item B395, Zone 3) was designed by architect Raymond McGrath, son of the assistant manager of Callan Park. McGrath (1903-1977) studied architecture at the University of Sydney moved to England in 1926 after winning a travelling scholarship and established a career there. Although his output was limited McGrath was respected as a promoter of Modernist architecture and modern building materials. He published two influential books during the 1930s. In 1940 he moved to Dublin and eventually became Principal Architect with the Office of Public Works. His sister Eileen (.b.1907) studied art at East Sydney technical College from 1923 and specialised in sculpture under the important sculptor Rayner Hoff from 1924. Her work attracted critical acclaim. She worked for three years as an assistant to Hoff on the sculpture for Sydney's Anzac Memorial then sailed for London where she married in 1938. She moved to America in 1941 and ceased working as a professional artist. According to one source "Eileen McGrath was the most prominent and perhaps most accomplished artist in the group of (predominantly female) sculpture students at East Sydney Technical

---

<sup>204</sup> C D Coulthard-Clark, "Grant, Douglas (1885?-1951)" in Australian Dictionary of Biography Volume 9, pp.76-77. A plaque on one of the Memorial's stoen pylons acknowledges the efforts of returned ex-servicemen who occupied B497 at that time.



College whom Hoff developed into a coherent 'school' of sculptors which dominated Sydney sculptural production in the inter-war decades."<sup>205</sup>

**c) an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW**

The Buildings of Callan Park:

Callan Park Mental Hospital complex is of the highest aesthetic value.

The buildings demonstrate the innovative pavilion and cottage designs of asylums. Notable for the spatial quality created by the buildings, their fine proportions and detail and the unity of materials, form, scale and texture the Kirkbride Block displays fine workmanship.

The former hospital block and to a lesser extent the other original buildings, are technically and creatively excellent and have maintained their integrity to a remarkable extent.

The buildings and setting were deliberately and successfully designed to form a picturesque landscape composition, creating and taking advantage of views into, out of and within the site, and containing areas of horticultural richness.

The hospital's design as a separate, protected haven with large grounds and a high boundary wall (some of which survives) was intended to give patients' privacy as well as keep them in while not resembling a prison, is largely intact and highly significant.

The Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic buildings are well built and consistently designed, and though not all are of great architectural merit, they are of aesthetic significance as a group and in their relationship to each other and the garden.

The hospital buildings around the perimeter of the site respect the concept of the original garden giving it a sense of enclosure and privacy from the surrounding urban development.

The buildings are good (but not exceptional) examples of the work of the Government Architects George McRae, Gorrie Blair, Edwin Smith and various others working in the office of the Government Architect, particularly Michael Dysart, and which over a fifty five year period express developments in design while maintaining consistency in materials, scale and character. (see Appendix A, Inventory of Zones and Items for details of buildings in this group.)

**The Landscape of Callan Park:**

The site can be seen as a large Victorian picturesque landscape which has remained intact within an intensively developed urban area.

The general character of the natural landform from ridgetop to shore line is visible within this site, in an area where urban development has obscured or changed the vast majority of the original landscape. The natural landform is important as the setting for the original Estate and Mental Hospital developments.

---

<sup>205</sup> Deborah Edwards, "Eileen McGrath", Dictionary of Australian Artists Online ([www.daao.org.au/main/read/4382](http://www.daao.org.au/main/read/4382), 16 February 2011).

The use of, and appreciation for, the natural landform of the site reflects the aesthetic values of the nineteenth century and the benefits associated with viewing such a landscape.

The mature vegetation and remnant structural elements from the estate period of the Broughton Hall gardens and the garden's adaptation in the twentieth century are integrated to form an unusual suite of gardens with an outstanding aesthetic quality. The oriental-influenced gardens demonstrate a high degree of planning, creative adaptation of fabric from the Keep period and contain elements such as the bamboo bridge, curved bridges and half-domed brickwork section of a water feature, that demonstrate considerable technical skill.

The gardens and grounds of Callan Park are of exceptional importance as the prime example of the direct application of moral therapy principles of psychiatric care in the landscape.

The mature nineteenth century/early twentieth century landscape, distant views to Iron Cove juxtaposed with areas of regenerated natural vegetation and rocky shoreline provide an area of open space of considerable aesthetic appeal. The composition of large sandstone buildings with dominant tower surrounded by mature vegetation, particularly araucarias, is a landmark in the local area. Its prominent position means that it is seen by thousands of commuters each day.

The original Garry Owen Estate house and its setting including the knoll and front garden areas and remnant farm/utility buildings demonstrate the character of the area in the Garry Owen Estate period from 1839-1873.

The original form and character of the original Broughton House gardens, noted in their time is intact.

The landscape associated with the early 1960s Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic, which demonstrates the ongoing importance of gardens and grounds in psychiatric care during the second half of the twentieth century.

**d) an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;**

*Callan Park as a whole*

The site as a whole and Callan Park in particular is a major visual and social feature of the local area contributing to the local identity and sense of place.

Callan Park has attained a high level of what can be seen as social significance. Social significance or social value is defined in the Burra Charter as "embracing the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group".<sup>206</sup>

Local activity in the recent past has focused upon defending open space and community access and the retention of mental health facilities within the site, as opposed to the sale of sections to private interests. The hospital site was once socially and physically separated from the local community, but the removal of the high boundary wall and diminishing health care role has allowed increased public access. The open nature of the hospital grounds has lead to a large part of the site being used by local residents as a kind of

---

<sup>206</sup> Burra Charter 1999, p.12

parkland. The location of community facilities such as the Writers' Centre and public ovals has reinforced community links with the site.

The access to open waterfront land and sports facilities in the area has enabled considerable public use and has become a highly valued element in the local area. Callan Point is the only site of remnant vegetation in the Leichhardt council area, and has been the focus of much study and volunteer conservation work. The Aboriginal sites located there have been nominated by local Aboriginal leaders to be the most significant in inner Sydney and several Aboriginal ceremonial occasions have been held on the site. Recent high-density developments on the waterfront of Iron Cove and Balmain have increased the general public's concern with maintaining open spaces like Callan Park. Publicly owned waterfront land has become highly valued by residents of the inner west.

Recent development to the east of Iron Cove Bridge has lead to increased concerns to maintain the existing open space of the site. As early as the Heritage Week Open Day at Callan Park in 2000 some 700-1000 visitors were attracted. They are believed to have been from across a wide metropolitan area.

The site, especially Callan Park is closely associated with mental health care in NSW. The name 'Callan Park' came to represent many of the negative associations of the institutionalisation of people with mental illness. The place remains important as a testament to the experiences, both positive and negative, of the large numbers of people treated in the hospital. As the main mental health facility for the inner west of Sydney the hospital has ties to many residents of the surrounding areas. The site has attained a high level of social significance for patients and the families of patients treated within the site.

Historical links exist between the site and other groups such as Aboriginals, returned service men and mental health workers. Externally based community groups such as sports clubs also have an interest in the site and have developed significant links to its open spaces. However the significance of the site as a whole to the wider community must be considered in terms of the sites landmark qualities. The site is seen as a park or other community facility and has functioned as such for a number of years.

The social significance of Callan Park to the local community is demonstrated by the ongoing community consultation over planning for the site in recent years and the establishment of the Friends of Callan Park.

**e) an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history**

*Callan Park as a whole*

Callan Park, containing two nineteenth century estate residences and their largely intact landscape settings, offers a rare opportunity to appreciate the early development of the outer Sydney area.

The landscape has the potential to yield information regarding the use of the land by occupants from pre-settlement occupation by Aboriginal groups, through picturesque estate planning and rural farming, to the therapeutic landscape designs of the Callan Park Mental Hospital and later Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic periods.

The Callan Park Mental Hospital complex has value because of the survival of the built fabric and landscape setting and the availability of comprehensive records from 1880 onwards. These form a valuable resource for the study of psychiatric care and social history.

## Archaeology

Because of the well preserved nature of the shelter midden site it is considered to be one of the most important Aboriginal archaeological sites remaining on the southern shores of Sydney Harbour and was rated by AASC as being of very high archaeological significance<sup>207</sup>. The open shell midden on the headland is considered to be of moderate educational significance.

The engravings/rock carvings on Callan Point have been the subject of much study, however further research may illuminate significant information relating to their execution.<sup>208</sup>

The archaeology on the site has the potential to contribute evidence from the 1840s into the twentieth century. In particular there is the potential to reveal evidence connected with the use and original internal layout of the existing buildings, and the details of the development of the site. Evidence of the water supply systems (i.e. the underground tanks) in the Kirkbride group and aspects of long-term institutional life can reasonably be expected. Through archaeological analysis and interpretation it might be possible to reconstruct aspects of the conditions in which the patients lived and the staff worked.

Knowledge of the details of the layout of the original buildings is an important tool in charting changes to the care and treatment of the mentally ill and determining the ways in which this was manifested through the use of space in the complex. The structural and artefactual evidence can help develop an understanding of the lifeways of the occupants, both patients and staff. Archaeological remains should also be able to contribute knowledge of the requirements of a self-sufficient and isolated establishment.

Through archaeological analysis and interpretation more can be learned about the design of the buildings and the conditions in which the nineteenth-century patients were kept. This is achieved through analysis of:

- space and its use,
- site conditions and services,
- activities undertaken on the site.

Data gathered through archaeological remains can provide a more accurate view of government institutions and their treatment of the mentally ill in the nineteenth century. The analysis of artefactual evidence, of the inmates' material culture, their accommodation and living standards, can make the story of the place more tangible.

Comparative analysis of Callan Park with both the fabric and archaeological evidence of Gladesville Hospital would provide insight into changing institutional and medical practices, as well as social attitudes, to the mentally ill in the intervening 40-year period between the establishment of Gladesville Hospital and its ancillary facility at Rozelle.

The archaeological remains associated with the elite Victorian houses and grounds provide insight into the material culture of elite residents of Sydney. The archaeological evidence should provide insight into the following areas of substantive research:

---

<sup>207</sup> AASC 1995 'An Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Sites at Callan Point and Yurulbin Point', report to Leichhardt Council, 1995. p.76

<sup>208</sup> Draft Plan of Management for the natural and cultural heritage resources of Callan Point, Rozelle', prepared by the Callan Point Resource Management Group, 5 May 1998., p.7

- Material culture of the elite residents and the people who worked in their houses.
- Construction of hierarchy within elite households and how it mirrored practices in wider society.
- Changing technology and construction of elite houses and gardens.
- Alterations wrought by suburbanisation on the living conditions and material culture of elite households.
- Elite attitudes to gardens and their development and alteration in nineteenth-century Sydney.
- Comparative analysis of three elite households and how the lifeways of each differed and why.
- Use of the waterfront.

Analysis of the material culture should shed light on the construction of gender identities of the occupants as well as attitudes to childhood.

**f) an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history**

Both Estate and Mental Hospital precincts are contiguous and visually related to form rare late 19<sup>th</sup> century designed landscapes. Typically such estates have been developed for housing and the survival of this setting is unusual. It has value as a 'time capsule' for this reason.

The design and high quality execution of the Callan Park Mental Hospital block, the largest in NSW and remarkably intact, is rare and of exceptional significance.

Although the landscapes of other psychiatric institutions bear a number of similarities to Callan Park, the landscape of the former 'Callan Park Hospital for the Insane' was a major component of the original design for the first hospital in Australia to be designed, built and opened as a complete hospital using the moral therapy principles of patient care.

When the entire site is considered, aspects that set it apart include the existence of Aboriginal sites, unusual rock carvings and remnant natural areas. Callan Point is a rare example of the pre-European foreshore in Iron Cove with a small area of locally rare remnant or regrowth indigenous vegetation.

It also contains, at Broughton Hall, a rare inter-war oriental garden, which reveals evidence of its nineteenth century planning as a grand private garden and its later adaptation according to early twentieth century concepts of patient care - as such it is unique.

**g) an item is important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places;**

*Callan Park site as a whole*

Callan Park is exceptionally significant in demonstrating the principal characteristics of mental health care places in NSW, continuously used since 1876 as a psychiatric hospital. Its fabric reveals the changing philosophies and approaches to the care of the mentally ill in NSW.

Originally established as an annexe of Gladesville Hospital (Tarban Creek Asylum), the site reflects the connection between Mental Hospitals in NSW, generally located on water front sites and connected for a period by a ferry service.

The hospital contains a group of major colonial buildings which were designed for a specific purpose - to provide treatment and care for Sydney's mentally ill.



## Archaeology

The archaeological remains of the three Victorian houses are clearly not rare and while they are representative of types of elite houses, each is considered to have the potential to provide information about general social practices as well as individual perceptions and attitudes and the interaction between social classes.

### 4.6 SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR CALLAN PARK

Callan Park has a high level of heritage significance for the people of New South Wales:

Callan Park contains the fabric of two grand Victorian gentlemen's estates, and is able to demonstrate the pastoral character of this period. The original relationship between Garry Owen House (later Callan Park) and Broughton Hall has been retained and their grounds are still interpretable and intact. These grounds became the sites of the mental health institutions that adopted their respective names.

Callan Park demonstrates two major changes in mental health care in NSW. It contains original architecture and landscaping of both hospitals. The buildings associated with the former Callan Park mental hospital are of exceptional significance, in particular the Kirkbride Block:

*The Kirkbride complex has a unique place in the history of mental hospitals in New South Wales. It is the only mental hospital which fully represented the ideal and classic 'moral therapy' style of institution. In the twentieth century it became one of the major examples of the modern custodial institutions. Although now seen as inappropriate for a modern mental health care system, it stands as a significant reminder, undoubtedly the most significant in New South Wales, of two major developments in the history of mental health care.*

(Assessment in Conservation Plan for the Kirkbride Block Rozelle Hospital , State Projects, NSW Public Works, May 1993, Volume 2: 102.)

The Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic, also unique in the history of mental health care in NSW, is still in operation. While most of its facilities are outdated for contemporary patient care its fabric reflects the institution's pioneering methods in voluntary patient care. The Clinic's buildings, while not all of high significance are consistent in character and material, and are mostly grouped around a unique inter war garden of outstanding aesthetic quality. The garden's links with the earlier Keep period and use in patient care make it a landscape of exceptional significance. These aspects of the Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic were continued with the construction of an integrated rehabilitation clinic during the first half of the 1960s.

Callan Park's landscaped spaces and landmark buildings have contributed visually and socially to the local area for over 100 years. The foreshore areas of the site are significant as rare open space elements. Callan Point is considered to be the most important Aboriginal archaeological site remaining on the southern shores of Sydney Harbour. Callan Point also contains rare examples of pre-European vegetation and unique European rock carvings.

The site as a whole has very high levels of social significance and has special associations for the local and broader community both as an open space resource and for its cultural and aesthetic value.

## 4.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF INDIVIDUAL AREAS AND ELEMENTS

### Basis of Individual Assessments

Individual areas and elements of the Callan Park site have been assessed and a level of significance has been applied. This detailed assessment is provided to enable decisions on the future conservation and development of the place.

Five levels of cultural significance have been used in the assessment of the Callan Park site. These categories provide a framework for logical Conservation Policies; interpretation and recommended treatment of the fabric – refer also to the Conservation Policy section.

No.	LEVEL	DEFINITION
A	EXCEPTIONAL	Where an individual space or element is assessed to make a strong contribution to the significance of the place. Spaces, elements or fabric exhibit a high degree of intactness and quality, though minor alterations or degradation may be evident.
B	HIGH	Where an individual space or element is assessed to make a substantial contribution to the significance of the place. Spaces, elements or fabric, originally of substantial quality, and which may have undergone considerable alteration or adaptation resulting in presentation which is either incomplete or ambiguous. This category also includes spaces, elements or fabric of average quality in terms of design and materials, but which exhibit a high degree of intactness.
C	MODERATE	Where an individual space or element is assessed to make a moderate contribution to the significance of the place. Spaces, elements or fabric, originally of little intrinsic quality and which may have undergone alteration or degradation. Or, in addition, are of a relatively new construction and the assessment of significance is difficult or is poor quality in relation to elements of exceptional / high significance. This category also includes spaces, elements or fabric of any quality but which have undergone extensive alteration or adaptation.
D	LOW	Where an individual space or element is assessed to make a low level contribution to the significance of the place, particularly compared with other features of Callan Park. Spaces, elements or fabric, originally of little intrinsic quality and which may have undergone alteration or degradation. This category also includes spaces; elements or fabric of any quality but which have undergone extensive alteration or adaptation to such an extent that only isolated remnants survive, resulting in a low degree of intactness and quality of presentation.
E	NEUTRAL	Where an individual space or element is assessed to make a minor contribution to the significance of the place. Spaces, elements or fabric that have been assessed as possessing little or no significance.
F	INTRUSIVE	Where an individual space or element detracts from the appreciation of cultural significance, by adversely affecting or obscuring other significant areas, elements or items.

### **Schedule of Individual Assessments**

The following diagrammatic plans of the site, with specific zones, indicate the levels of significance of individual spaces and elements of Callan Park.

Figure 4-1: Site Plan showing Levels of Significance of Individual Buildings,

Figure 4-2: Site Plan showing Levels of Significance of Landscape Elements, and

Figure 4-3: Aerial Photograph with Significance of Buildings and Landscape Indicated, follow.

Buildings have been rated according to their contribution to the overall significance of the site. Those that impinge upon, or do not contribute to the overall significance are indicated as being Neutral or Intrusive.



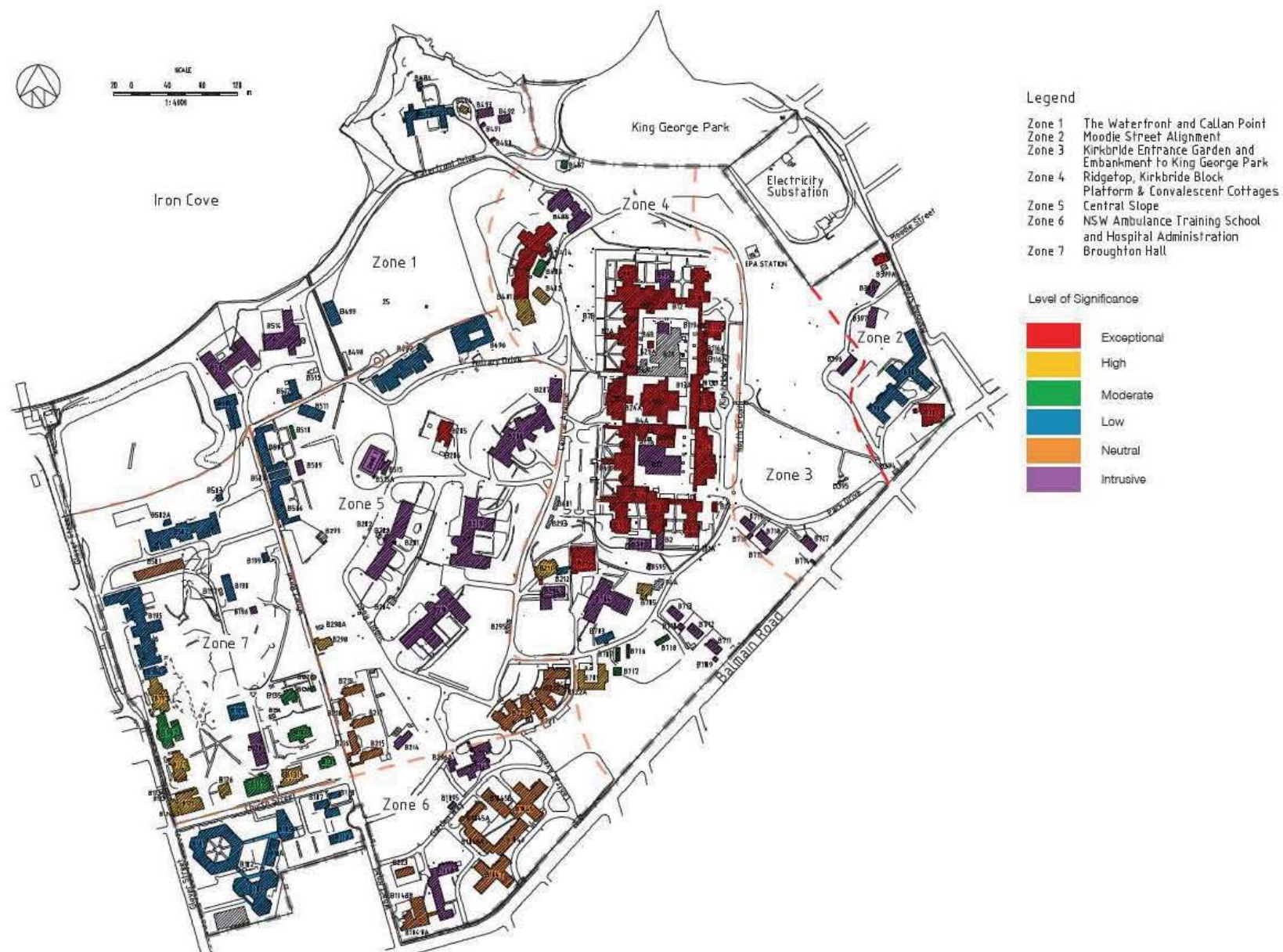


Figure 4-4 Site Plan showing Levels of Significance of Individual Buildings.  
Source:





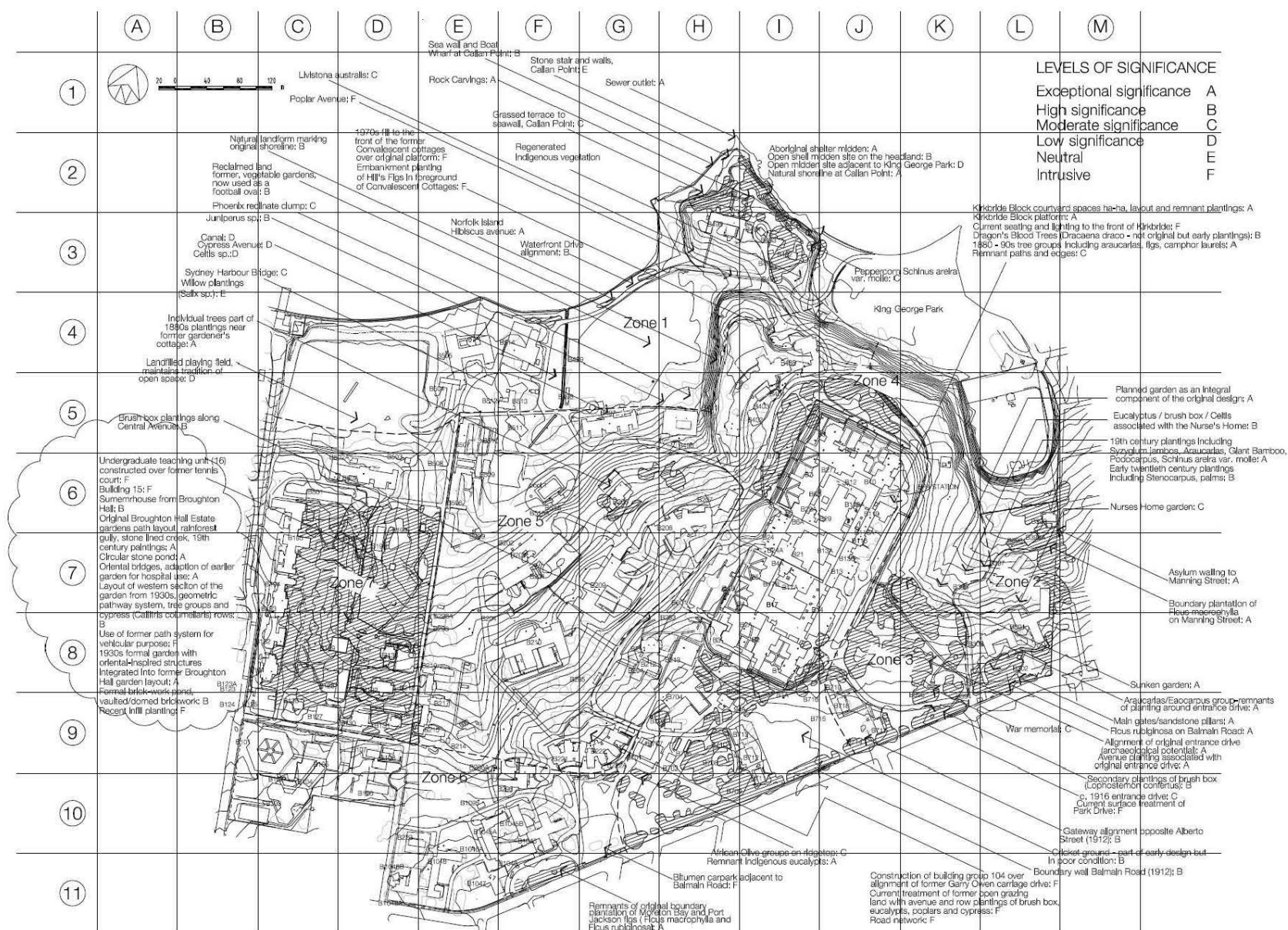


Figure 4-5 Site Plan showing Levels of Significance of Landscape Elements.  
Source:



## **4.8 HERITAGE CURTILAGE REVIEW**

### **4.8.1 Introduction**

The following definition of heritage curtilage and application to Callan Park is based on *Heritage Curtilages*, the 1996 publication by the nsw Heritage Office and the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning.

“In these guidelines the term heritage curtilage means the area of land (including land covered by water) surrounding an item of heritage significance which is essential for retaining and interpreting its heritage significance. It can apply to either:

- land which is integral to the heritage significance of items of the built heritage; or
- a precinct which includes building, works, relics, trees or places and their setting. (p.3)

The nature of heritage curtilages can vary, depending on the purposes for which they are established. The need for curtilages around significant items in the built environment is generally understood. A curtilage can also be used, however, to establish the boundaries of a visual catchment or zone, including all or part of a cultural landscape, which may be worthy of special protection.” (*Heritage Curtilages*, p.1)

“The heritage curtilage should contain everything contributing to the heritage significance, conservation and interpretation of a heritage item. The curtilage is defined by a line on a plan and may include visual catchments and view cones, however it will not necessarily coincide with the property boundary.” (*Heritage Curtilages*, p.5)

### **4.8.2 Establishing The Heritage Curtilage To Callan Park**

The preceding sections of this Conservation Management Plan and the accompanying research provide the basis for the proposed heritage curtilage for Callan Park. The Heritage Office publication provides principles and guidelines for establishing heritage curtilages:

#### **General Principles**

The heritage curtilage must satisfy the following general principals:

The significance of the original relationship of the heritage item to its site and locality should be conserved.

An adequate setting for the heritage item should be provided which enables its heritage significance to be maintained.

Adequate visual catchments or corridors should be provided to the heritage item from major viewing points and from the item to outside elements with which it has a important visual or functional relationships.

Adequate buffer areas should be provided to screen the heritage item from visually unsympathetic development or to provide protection from vibration, traffic noise, pollution or vandalism.

### **Historical Allotments**

“It may be important for historical reasons to display a heritage item in its relationship to its original allotment... It is important to identify and mark the original boundaries as they provide evidence of the original land grant, a significant event in the property's history or its associations with a particular owner.” (*Heritage Curtilages*, p.10).

“The heritage curtilage should contain evidence of any cultural associations as well as providing a visual and aesthetic context for the item.” (*Heritage Curtilages*, p.11).

### **Design, Style and Taste**

“The design of a heritage item and its grounds can reveal much information about the architectural ideas, style and taste of its historical period. It can also be an essential part of the heritage significance of the item. Associated elements such as driveways, visual axes, plantings and fencing can provide valuable additional interpretive information.” (*Heritage Curtilages*, p.12)

### **Functional Uses and Interrelationships**

“The significance of heritage items often involves their wider setting. It is often the interaction of a heritage item with its surroundings through activities, functions and visual links that enables its heritage significance to be fully appreciated...well considered landscape curtilages can provide physical evidence of historical associations between the land and successive human activities.” (*Heritage Curtilages*, p.12)

### **Visual Links**

“The heritage significance of some properties includes the visual link between them and a harbour, river, transport mode, topographic feature, area of work or recreational area. The heritage significance of some buildings and their gardens can be best interpreted and appreciated if their original views of a river, harbour, or mountain range are retained. It is important that planning controls or other development guidelines ensure any new development which may be introduced respects these visual corridors.” (*Heritage Curtilages*, p.14)

### **Scale**

“Care is needed to ensure there is a satisfying proportional relationship between the heritage item and the area of land proposed as a curtilage. Some properties have become important landmarks contributing significant panoramic views in the locality. They often provide visual pleasure and a reference point for travellers. It is important not to lose these qualities through inappropriate development on surrounding land.” (*Heritage Curtilages*, p.15)

### **Significant Features**

“These include bridges, outbuildings, gazebos, ornamental pools, planting features, moon gates, tennis courts, wells, paths and driveways, fences, jetties or wharves. They may have historical, aesthetic, scientific or social importance which contribute to the heritage significance of the property.” (*Heritage Curtilages*, p.16)

### **Vegetation**

“Trees or shrubs may be the sole remnants of the original garden, avenue entry drives, perimeter or feature planting. They may have historical, aesthetic and scientific value for such reasons and be



significant in their own right. There may also be smaller plantings, including trees, shrubberies, perennials and ground covers which were part of the garden design and setting of a building. These plantings should be included within a heritage curtilage and can often help to define its perimeter.” (*Heritage Curtilages*, p.17)

### Archaeological Features

“Many properties, particularly remainders of original estates, contain archaeological elements such as old foundations, wells, pits, paths and drains. These elements which have research potential, and may be underground should be included within the curtilage.” (*Heritage Curtilages*, p.18)

#### 4.8.3 Application of Heritage Curtilage to Callan Park

(Refer Figure 4.3 for the overall site plan with significant elements identified and Figure 3.10 for the Visual Analysis, these plans form the basis for the assessment of the Heritage Curtilage).

Three different types of heritage curtilage can apply to Callan Park. These are the *Lot Boundary Heritage Curtilage*, the *Reduced Heritage Curtilage* and the *Expanded Heritage Curtilage*.

The *Lot Boundary Heritage Curtilage* is defined by the DUAP/Heritage Office publication as:

“The most common type of heritage curtilage comprises the boundary of the property containing the heritage item as shown on the lot plan. The property may also contain associated buildings, gardens and other significant features, including walls, fences, driveways or tennis courts, which contribute to the heritage significance of the property.” (*Heritage Curtilages*, p.5).

The current site boundary as defined by Lots 1 and 2 Deposited Plan 1043540 should therefore be the heritage curtilage of Callan Park. All significant buildings and gardens and other significant features including the boundary walls, pathways and driveways, gates and plantings and the foreshore to the Parramatta River are included within this curtilage.

The surrounding areas have developed separately as suburban sub divisions and closely built residential blocks. The areas outside the lot boundary curtilage have a distinctly different design and style from that within the Callan Park site.

The *Reduced Heritage Curtilage* is defined by the DUAP/Heritage Office publication as:

“This type of heritage curtilage is less than the lot boundary of the property. It arises where the significance of an item may not relate to the total lot, but to a lesser area, and is often only defined when development occurs.” (*Heritage Curtilages*, p.6)

Within the wider curtilage of the whole site a distinction between the Broughton Hall area to the west of Wharf Road and the Callan Park area to the east can be made. These precincts although developing for a similar function are unique and have only been united since 1976.

The area that contains Garry Owen House, the Convalescent Cottages, the Kirkbride Block and its associated entrance garden (Zones 2, 3, and 4) is a coherent area of development dating from the establishment of the Callan Park Mental Hospital in 1879. While the areas outside these precincts affect its significance, these three zones define the curtilage of the Kirkbride Block.

The western section of Zone 6 – Former Hospital Administration contains the buildings and gardens forming the Broughton Hall Day Clinic, which reflect changing patterns of mental health care and maintain the tradition at Callan Park of landscaping as an integral component of site development and mental health care.

The area designated as the Broughton Hall Precinct - Zone 7 in this report defines the curtilage for the Broughton Hall Group and includes the areas where the Hospital has developed in an encircling form around the landscaped gardens.

A wider curtilage can be identified that is based upon the historical allotments of Garry Owen House and Broughton Hall, including Kalouan at that time. The boundaries of these two estates formed the structure for development of the surrounding roads and the Hospitals. It is significant that these curtilages are clearly evident today.

Wharf Road formed the division between the two estates and later the hospitals. The difference between the two elements of the site should be acknowledged within the lot boundary curtilage.

The *Expanded Heritage Curtilage* is defined by the DUAP/Heritage Office publication in the following terms:

“There may be circumstances where the heritage curtilage may need to be greater than the property boundary. Depending on the topography, an expanded curtilage may be required to protect the landscape setting or visual catchment of a heritage item.

In defining an expanded heritage curtilage, it is important to identify the prominent observation points from which the significant item can be viewed, interpreted and appreciated. Other factors to be considered are:

- views to and from the heritage item
- the possible need for a buffer area between the curtilage and the adjoining land
- the visual and historical relationship between the item and its environs.

An expanded curtilage may also be needed to provide a public open space foreground setting to a heritage item or to allow it to be viewed “in the round.” (*Heritage Curtilages*, p.7)

Visual links extend the conceivable heritage curtilage of the Callan Park site. The visibility of the Kirkbride buildings and landscaped areas across Iron Cove and on the River foreshore areas link the site to the surrounding area. The visual link between foreshore areas should be retained as an important element of the curtilage of the site. Visual connection between the site and the surroundings are indicated in Figure 3.62, Visual Analysis Diagram.

Refer also to Appendix D for the details of the curtilages relating to the SHR listings of the site and its elements.

## **5 INFORMATION FOR CONSERVATION POLICY**

---

### **5.1 EXPLANATION**

Conservation policies and recommendations for their implementation are developed from an understanding of:

- the cultural significance of the place as a whole and the level of significance of the individual elements and physical fabric;
- the general condition and structural adequacy of the group of buildings and the grounds (discussed in Section 3 and Appendix A Inventory of Zones and Items );
- the client's requirements and potential future tenant needs;
- statutory and other external constraints; and
- possible new uses which are both feasible and compatible with the retention of the cultural significance of the whole place.

Constraints and opportunities from the cultural significance of the site are described in the following sections.

### **5.2 OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS ARISING FROM SIGNIFICANCE**

Callan Park has attained an exceptional level of cultural significance from several periods of its historical development. It is a complex site and should be preserved for the future by appropriate conservation works and by careful management to retain and enhance public appreciation of its significance and to increase its accessibility to the public. The place must again become a vital site through appropriate usage.

The site must be maintained in a condition which is consistent with its significance. A regular maintenance programme over the whole site is required. The landscape setting must be conserved and building deterioration must be slowed or halted and major items of repair must be carried out as soon as possible ensuring the retention of significant elements and fabric.

Significant views into the site, vistas within the site and views from the site must be maintained.

Development is regulated by the Callan Park (Special Provisions) Act 2002 (refer to section 5.3). Future development must respect and enhance the existing significant buildings in their essential landscape setting. Such development should only be allowed where it can be shown to play a benevolent role in the long term management and maintenance of the heritage items.

### **5.3 OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS ARISING FROM OWNER REQUIREMENTS**

#### **5.3.1 NSW Health**

The mental health facilities operated by NSW Health were removed from the site to Concord Hospital from 2002 in line with policies to locate mental health facilities with acute care hospital facilities. NSW Health also retains a policy of co-location that is, integration of the mentally ill into the community to avoid isolation in facilities like Callan Park. The Concord Centre for Mental Health commemorates mental health care at Callan Park through its Kirkbride, Manning and Broughton Units.

NSW Health currently holds the title to the site. However, 80% of the site is under the control of the Sydney Harbour Foreshores Authority. NSW Health has jurisdiction over the remaining 20%, which includes the NGO precinct (the former Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic site) and those parts occupied by NSW Ambulance and Sydney South West Area Health Service. NSW Health has a strong interest in ongoing mental health care at the site. The department's policy is for care only rather than residential accommodation, which is maintained through the NGO precincts.

Currently, many buildings on the site are not in use as a result of psychiatric facilities having been withdrawn from the site. The Kirkbride Block (Buildings B1-B119) is leased by the University of Sydney for use by the Sydney College of the Arts. In addition, the following organisations occupy a number of buildings within the Callan Park site:

- Aftercare (Buildings B135 and B136);
- Aftercare / VHCC / Sids&Kids (Buildings B124 and B125);
- Aftercare / Ranfurly Library (Building B501);
- Centre for Education and Workforce Development (Building B301);
- Construction Industry Drug and Alcohol Foundation (CIDAF) (Building B502);
- NSW Ambulance (Buildings B105, B108, B127, B233 and Buildings B1045 to B1048B inclusive);
- Arts NSW - NSW Writer's Centre (Building B213);
- Nurses' Accommodation (Buildings B106, B107, B396 to B399 inclusive);
- Rozelle Child Care Centre (Building B302 and B303);
- Sydney Harbour Foreshores Authority (B215);
- Sydney University – Sydney College of the Arts (Kirkbride Block);
- University of Tasmania (Buildings B101, B102, B103 and B104);
- We Help Ourselves (WHOS) (Buildings B121, B126, B128, B131, B132 and B192 to B199 inclusive).

NSW Health accepts that the title to the site will be transferred to a trust or other group or organisation. However, it would like to retain management of the health uses. NSW Health foresees the opportunity for the NGOs to be retained and the Council to partially manage the site.

NSW Health has an interest in retaining the section of the site occupied by NSW Ambulance and may consider redevelopment on that land, which may necessitate subdivision from the main Callan Park site. A request has been lodged with the NSW Department of Planning to approve the securing of buildings B220-222 and B296 for use by the NSW Ambulance Service.

One of the key constraints of the site that is evident to NSW Health is the maximum ten year leases, which restrict an organisation from investing financially into the site.

### **5.3.2   Leichhardt Municipal Council**

As a principal stakeholder of Callan Park, Leichhardt Municipal Council has a great interest in the ongoing management and functioning of the site. The Council is the consent authority under the Callan Park Act. Leichhardt Council jurisdiction over the planning controls relating to the site. It is aware of the challenges and opportunities the site presents and the fact that one of the best ways to preserve the site's significance is to ensure that land uses can be established on the site, thereby ensuring the use and maintenance of the site's buildings, landscapes and infrastructure.

Whilst Leichhardt Council has considered its position regarding Callan Park on numerous occasions, it has remained consistent over time. The Council favours the retention of mental health facilities at the site,

public access to open space and the establishment of a trust to manage the place. Callan Park is an important open space component of the local government area. The Act specifies that the care, control and management of any part of Callan Park can be contracted to the council or a trust, if the trust has agreed to undertake that care, control and management in accordance with the objects of this Act.

On 22nd October 2008 the Minister for Planning and the Minister for Education and Training announced the State Government was proposing a transfer of care, control and management of a section of Callan Park to Leichhardt Council through a 99 year lease. The precise terms of the proposed handover were and are still unknown. In the absence of a Masterplan for the site (as required by the Callan Park Act) and/or any proposal by the State Government to prepare a Masterplan, Leichhardt Council initiated the preparation of a Masterplan. Over the course of the following year Leichhardt Council worked to obtain copies of all the available existing background studies to assist and inform the Master Planning process. In cooperation with stakeholders Leichhardt Council developed a scoping document forming the basis of a Master Plan tender brief that was advertised in March 2010.

On 25th May 2010 Leichhardt Council resolved to appoint a consultant team lead by McGregor Coxall to develop a Master Plan for the entire 60.37 hectares of the Callan Park Site in accordance with the provisions of the Callan Park [Special Provisions] Act 2002 and State Environmental Planning Policy 56 – Sydney Harbour Foreshores and Tributaries. The master planning process has been innovative, seeking feedback and involvement from members of the community.

Council has particular concerns over the lack of essential maintenance and repairs across the site in past years. As a result, there is a noted gradual decline in the condition of the buildings, landscape and infrastructure on the site, which has led to gradual increase in the scope and cost of works required to return the buildings, landscapes and infrastructure to an acceptable standard.

The Master Plan was adopted by Council on 19 July 2011. It has been developed to address key aspects of the site, including biodiversity, built form and infrastructure, culture, energy, health and governance in a holistic fashion that recognises the site's heritage and natural significance.

## **5.4 PHYSICAL CONDITION AND INTEGRITY**

### **5.4.1 Existing Buildings and Structures**

Inspection of buildings undertaken during the preparation of the CMP has found that:

- the physical condition of the buildings at Callan Park varies from good to very poor, depending on whether or not they are occupied and how long ago they were vacated;
- not all of the unoccupied buildings are currently meeting the minimum standards of maintenance and repair that befit a place of State heritage significance;
- a number of buildings require measures to prevent damage from vandalism, such as boarding up openings and protecting areas of glazing;
- a number of buildings are in need of immediate works to reverse damage caused by water and vermin entering the buildings via damaged roofs or broken windows;
- It is possible that the interiors of unoccupied buildings are suffering from the effects of rising or lateral damp.

Buildings that need of urgent work to prevent further deterioration include:



- B401, B403 and B404, which are infested with cats and are suffering building failure such as collapsing verandah soffit linings.
- Buildings B506, B507 and B508 need to be made secure as windows have been broken and water and birds can enter interiors. As well, a large quantity of roof tiles are missing from B508, leaving it exposed to weather and vandalism.
- B130 (Broughton Hall) is in extremely poor condition.

#### 5.4.2 Flora and Fauna

Callan Park is highly significant because of the flora it contains. This ranges from plantings and landscaping associated with the various phases of hospital use to an area on the northern side of Callan Point and extending along the slopes above the southern end of King George Park (to the north of the Kirkbride platform), which is the only remnant bushland remaining in the Leichhardt Local Government Area. The relative heritage significance of cultural planting is evaluated elsewhere in this report.

A survey was undertaken by Tree Logic Pty Ltd for the Sydney Harbour Foreshores Authority to provide an analysis of the woody vegetation on the site for management purposes. 3,621 individual trees were assessed. It was concluded that the overall condition of the trees across the site was fair, with a minority of species exhibiting decline. The most prominent among the latter are Camphor Laurels (*Cinnamomum camphora*), Southern Mahogany (*Eucalyptus botryoides*) and Brush Box (*Lophostemon confertus*). The report highlights the diversity of species, many of which could be considered significant at local, state and potentially national level. The site is apparently at what is termed a “crossroad in terms of its future” and generally the site and trees have suffered through lack of maintenance. Woody weed species have been established and approximately 5% of trees may require removal because of poor condition.<sup>122</sup>

The fauna occupying the site consists of some 70 indigenous species, including several whose presence is, at a local level, endangered. Vulnerable species include the Superb Fairy Wren, Blue-tongued lizard, Tawny Frogmouth, Brown Goshawk and Buff-banded Rail. Clearly there is an integral relationship between flora and fauna that includes non-significant vegetation on the Hospital site so that any future work associated with landscaping will need to take this into account.

#### 5.4.3 Soil Contamination

This section of the CMP is based on the section on Contamination by Sydney Environmental & Soil Laboratory on pages 26 and 27 of the Callan Park Master Plan Report January 2011: Public Exhibition Draft prepared by McGregor Coxall and others.

The site has been the subject of several investigative reports on potential soil contamination. Several likely areas of contamination have been identified and include significant areas of fill and refuse disposal, scattered areas of what is termed “largely boiler ash disposal”, underground storage tanks and associated hydrocarbon contamination, groundwater contamination in the northern areas of fill and the possibility of asbestos in fill areas and scattering over the site. An underground storage tank was recently decommissioned.

Medium term actions that are suggested include avoidance of development on identified fill areas, covering areas identified with surface contamination and development of a long-term environmental management plan. In the longer term recommended actions include provision of guidance for works and

---

<sup>122</sup> Tree Logic, Tree Asset Registration Project, Callan Park, Lilyfield, Draft 1 March 2011, pp.1-2.

maintenance in areas identified as contaminated and uncontaminated to prevent cross contamination and clear communication of requirements to conduct intensive contamination investigations around heritage buildings and development areas.

## **5.5 EXTERNAL CONSTRAINTS**

### **5.5.1 Constraints Arising from the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter**

The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter (1999) is accepted by the Heritage Council of New South Wales as the main guide to conservation work and practices. The following are the relevant articles:

- Provision should be made for the continuing security and maintenance of significant items. (Articles 2 and 16)
- All conservation work should involve minimum interference to the existing fabric. (Article 3)
- The visual setting for significant items must be maintained and no new construction or other action which detracts from the heritage value of the item should occur. (Article 8)
- Fabric should be retained in situ unless moving it is the sole means of achieving its survival. (Article 9)
- Fabric from all periods should be recognised as contributing to the significance of the items and should be retained and conserved. (Articles 5, 13 and 15)
- Existing fabric should be recorded before disturbance occurs. (Article 27)
- Disturbance of fabric may occur in order to provide evidence needed for the making of decisions on the conservation of the place. (Article 28)
- The decision-making procedure and individuals responsible for policy decisions should be identified. (Article 26)
- Appropriate direction and supervision should be maintained at all stages of the work. (Article 27)
- A record should be kept of new evidence and future decisions. (Articles 27, 31 & 32)
- Copies of all reports and records should be placed in a permanent archive and made publicly available. (Article 32.2)
- Fabric of cultural significance already or subsequently removed should be kept in a secure repository. (Article 33)
- Such items should be professionally catalogued and protected. (Article 33)
- Adequate resources should be provided for conservation. (Article 34)

### **5.5.2 NSW State Government**

#### **NSW Heritage Act**

New South Wales Government Heritage Policy provides for a two-tiered heritage management system, whereby:

- The State Government (through the Heritage Council) is responsible for statutory control and management of heritage items of State significance. This is achieved through use of the State Heritage Register provisions of the Heritage Act 1977; and
- Local Government (through Councils) is responsible for the statutory control and management of heritage items of Local significance. This is achieved through use of heritage schedules in environmental planning instruments, under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

#### **The State Heritage Register**

Items are listed on the State Heritage Register by the Minister for Urban Affairs and Planning, on the recommendation of the Heritage Council. While nomination to the State Heritage Register may be made

by any individual or organisation, the Heritage Council is also commencing a process of systematic review of the heritage registers maintained by State Government agencies, heritage schedules in planning instruments and other listings such as those maintained by the Australian Heritage Commission, the National Trust and the Royal Australian Institute of Architects.

Items on the State Heritage Register are protected from various works and other activities, without Heritage Council consent. Application to undertake such works (excluding demolition, which is prohibited) are still made under Section 60 of the Act and would normally be made as part of an Integrated Development Assessment (IDA) application.

The Heritage Council has exempted minor maintenance and repairs from this approval process and has issued guidelines on these exemptions for owners of places on the State Heritage Register. Refer *Minimum Standards of Maintenance and Repair* and *Standard Exemption for works requiring Heritage Council Approval* in this section.

The Callan park Conservation Area & Buildings is an item of State significance, being listed on the State Heritage Register (Ref. No. 00818, Gazette No. 27, 2 April 1999). Broughton Hall and Callan Park House (Garry Owen House) are individually listed (Ref. Nos. 00831 and 00823, Gazette No. 27, 2 April 1999). Refer Appendix D – Heritage Inventory sheets.

### **Heritage Agreements**

The Minister may now enter into agreements with the owners of items on the State Heritage Register. The aim of a Heritage Agreement is to specify activities to be undertaken by the owner and financial and other benefits which may be provided by the State Government.

Heritage Agreements may include provisions for:

- financial or technical assistance;
- valuation review;
- restrictions on use;
- professional advice required for conservation work;
- standards for conservation works; and
- interpretation and public access

Heritage Agreements may attach to the title of the land, so that the obligations and benefits apply to both current and future owners.

A Heritage Agreement could be put in place to provide for the long term conservation of all or part of Callan Park.

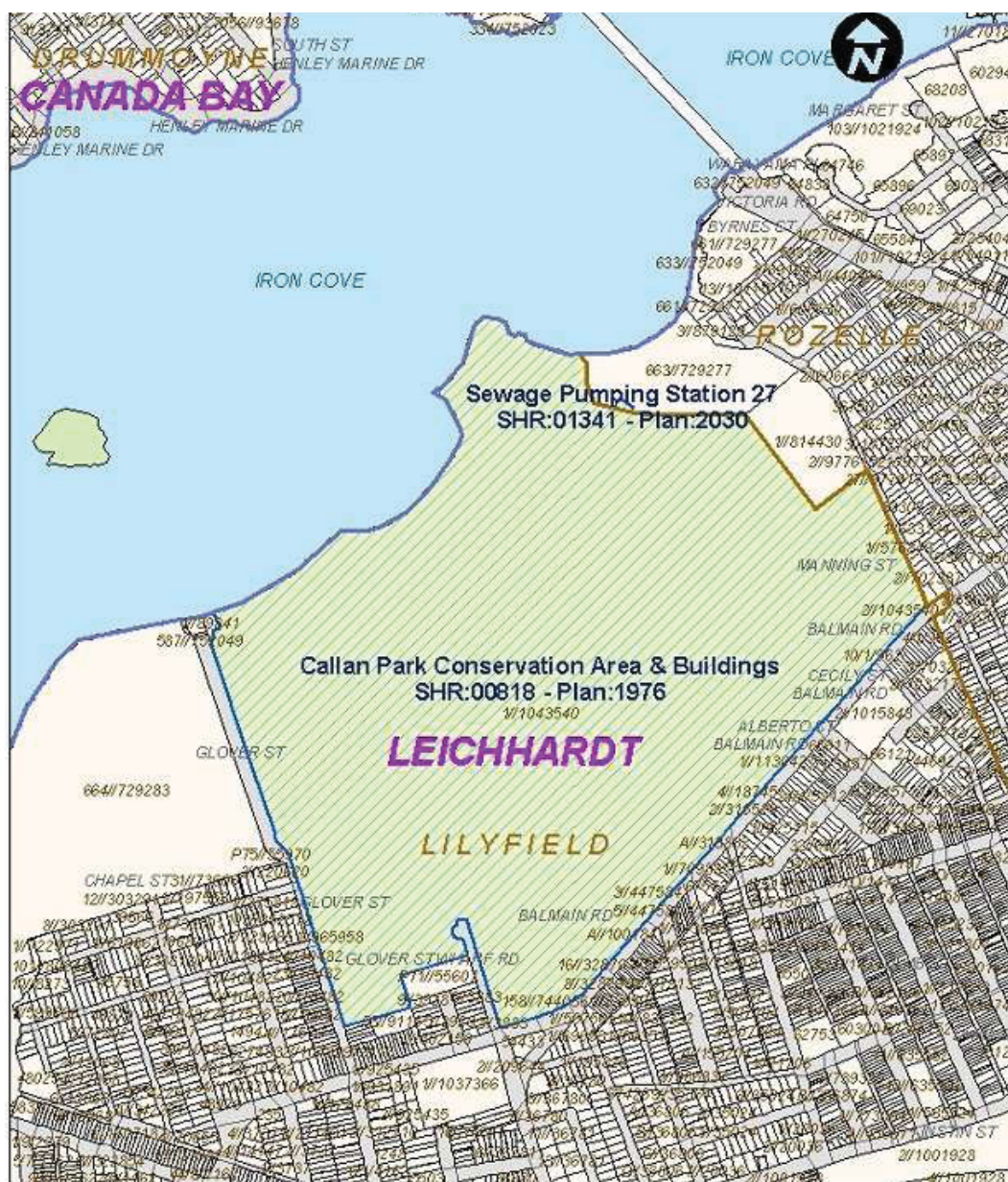


Figure 5-1 The State Heritage Register (SHR) listing boundary for the Callan Park Conservation Area.  
Source: SHR listing citation, Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Plan

It is a requirement of the master plan process that the site have a Conservation Management Plan endorsed by the Heritage Council. Section 38A of the Heritage Act also provides for the endorsement of a CMP prepared for a place included in the SHR. Endorsement of Conservation Management Plans by the Heritage Council is for a period of five years, after this the document is required to be reviewed and revised if necessary.

The Rozelle Hospital CMP, prepared in 2002 by Tanner & Associates, was endorsed by the Heritage Council on 6 March that year. The endorsement expired in 2007.



## **5.6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RELICS**

Under the Heritage Act, an excavation permit (or, alternatively, a gazetted exception) is required where excavation is proposed and there is reasonable knowledge or likelihood that disturbance or excavation of the land will result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed. In practice, this means that a permit will be required where any assessment or other information suggests the likely presence of buried relics and ground disturbance is proposed.

The Heritage Council is empowered to create exceptions to the 'relics' provisions through publication in the Gazette of exemptions for:

- relics or types of relics;
- specified kinds of disturbance or excavation; and
- disturbance or excavation of land in a specified location.

### **5.6.1 Minimum Standards of Maintenance and Repair**

The Heritage Amendment Regulation 1999 sets out minimum standards with respect to maintenance and repair of buildings, works and relics that are listed on the State Heritage Register or are within a precinct that is listed on the Register. These minimum standards relate to:

- (a) the protection of the building, work or relic from damage or deterioration due to weather (including such matters as the weatherproofing of roof, doors and windows),
- (b) the prevention of and the protection of the building, work or relic from damage or destruction by fire,
- (c) security (including fencing and surveillance measures to prevent vandalism),
- (d) essential maintenance and repair (being maintenance and repair necessary to prevent serious or irreparable damage or deterioration).

If an item on the State Heritage Register is not being maintained and repaired to standards that are at least the minimum standards imposed by the regulations, the Heritage Council may give the owner of the building, work or relic an order to do or refrain from doing such things as are specified in the order so as to ensure that the building, work or relic is maintained and repaired to those standards.

### **5.6.2 Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval**

Standard exceptions apply to all items listed on the State Heritage Register. The purpose of the standard exemptions is to clarify for owners, the Heritage Office and local councils what kind of maintenance and minor works can be undertaken without needing Heritage Council approval. This ensures that owners are not required to make unnecessary applications for minor maintenance and repair. Council approval is still required however.



The approval of the Heritage Council is required for the uncovering of all archaeological relics over 50 years old. If an area has been assessed by an archaeologist as having low archaeological potential it is covered by Standard Exemption 4<sup>123</sup> and approval from the Heritage Council is not required.

### 5.6.3 Section 170 Register

Under Section 170 of the NSW Heritage Act, all government agencies are required to maintain a Heritage and Conservation Register of the Heritage Items which are owned or occupied by that statutory body. Items on the Section 170 register for Callan Park are identified in Appendix D, Heritage Inventory Sheets.

### Callan Park (Special Provisions) Act 2002

The principal legislation for Callan Park is the Callan Park (Special Provisions) Act 2002, the long title of which is An Act to preserve the public ownership of Callan Park; to protect its current features and restrict its future use; and for other purposes. Callan Park is defined in the Act as land at Rozelle comprised in Lot 1 Deposited Plan 807747 and all structures that are fixtures on the land. It should be noted that the present real property description of the site is Lot 1 Deposited Plan 1043540.

The objects of the Callan Park Act are:

- a) to ensure that the whole of Callan Park remains in public ownership and subject to public control;
- b) to ensure the preservation of the areas of open space at Callan park that were in existence immediately before the commencement of this Act, and that extend to and include the foreshore of Iron Cove on the Parramatta River;
- c) to allow public access to that open space, including that foreshore, for public recreational purposes of both an active and a passive nature;
- d) to preserve the heritage significance of Callan Park, including its historic buildings, gardens and other landscape features;
- e) to impose appropriate controls on the future development of Callan Park.

Amongst other things, the Act describes how Callan Park (or parts of it), can be sold, transferred or leased. Management is limited to “the council of the local government area in which Callan Park is situated” (that is, Leichhardt Council) or a trust “prescribed by the regulations”. Leichhardt Council is the consent authority for development applications relating to Callan Park. Permissible development is confined to health facilities, educational or community facilities. Development is further restricted so that existing levels of open space are maintained; any new development is confined to redevelopment of existing buildings, which must not exceed their footprints and envelope sizes.

---

<sup>123</sup> Standard exemption 4 states: “Excavation for services and maintenance where this does not impact upon areas designated as archaeologically significant. This is only relevant to sites that have been the subject of an archaeological assessment and areas free of archaeological relics have been identified so works can proceed without a Section 60 application.”

The environmental planning instruments that applied to Callan Park prior to the commencement of the Act continue to apply to the site. These include Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No. 22 (SREP 22), State Environmental Planning Policy 56 (SEPP 56), the Heritage Act 1977 and Leichhardt Local Environmental Plan 2000. It should be noted that SEPP 56 and SREP 22 have been consolidated and replaced by the Sydney Regional Environmental Plan (Sydney Harbour Catchment) 2005.

#### **SREP No. 22 For Parramatta River**

Pursuant to Division 3 of Part III of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, a Sydney Regional Environmental Plan (REP) No.22 was made for the Parramatta River.

Callan Park is designated a Conservation Area in this REP check Name. In addition, two individual items of notable significance have been identified: Callan Park and European rock carvings.

#### **SEPP 56 – Sydney Harbour Foreshores and Tributaries**

The State Environmental Planning Policy No.56 – Sydney Harbour Foreshores and Tributaries (SEPP 56) has been prepared under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 to coordinate the planning and development of specific areas of the Sydney Harbour foreshore.

Callan Park is listed on Schedule 1 of the SEPP 56 as a site of 'State Significant Development'. The consent authority for Schedule 1 items is the Minister for Planning. Clause 11 of SEPP 56 provides that the Minister may require that a Master Plan is prepared for land within this Schedule, and it will be adopted by the Minister. This Conservation Management Plan forms an essential part of the planning process for inclusion in the site Master Plan which has been prepared by McGregor Coxall and others.

#### **SEPP 56 Guiding Principles**

All decisions made in the administration of the Act or an instrument under the Act relating to the planning and development of land to which this Policy applies are to take the following matters into consideration:

- (a) increasing public access to, and use of, land on the foreshore,
- (b) the fundamental importance of the need for land made available for public access, or use on the foreshore to be in public ownership wherever possible, particularly land that is within the foreshore area as defined in the *Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority Act 1998*
- (b1) if public ownership of foreshore land is not possible, the use of appropriate tenure mechanism to safeguard public access to, and public use of, that land and to ensure the rights of public authorities to determine the design of, use of, and amenities on, the land over time.
- (c) the retention and enhancement of public access links between existing foreshore open space areas,
- (d) the conservation of significant bushland and other natural features along the foreshore, where consistent with conservation principles, and their availability for public use and enjoyment,
- (e) the suitability of the site or part of the site for significant open space that will enhance the open space network existing along the harbour foreshores,

(f)	the protection of significant natural and cultural heritage values including marine ecological values,
(g)	the protection and improvement of unique visual qualities of the harbour, its foreshores and tributaries,
(h)	the relationship between use of the water and foreshore activities,
(i)	the conservation of items of heritage significance identified in an environmental planning instrument or subject to an order under the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> ,
(j)	the scale and character of any development, derived from an analysis of the context of the site,
(k)	the character of any development as viewed from the water and its compatibility and sympathy with the character of the surrounding foreshores.,
(l)	the application of ecologically sustainable development principles,
m)	the maintenance of a working-harbour character and functions by the recognition of key waterfront industrial sites or, at a minimum, the integration of facilities for maritime activities into development and, wherever possible, the provision of public access through these sites to the foreshore,
(n)	the feasibility and compatibility of uses and , if necessary, appropriate measures to ensure coexistence of different land uses,
(o)	increasing opportunities for water-based public transport.

### **Parramatta River Regional Park**

The establishment of Regional Parks by the State Government of NSW is in recognition of the need to protect urban bushland and regional open space. Regional Parks, a relatively new category of land added to the National Parks and Wildlife Act, are characteristically highly modified landscapes and are reserved primarily for cultural, recreational and social objectives. The regional parks aim to recognise the urban context, providing opportunities for facilities and activities that are not permitted in other categories of reserves in the national parks reserve system.

The Department of Health has agreed to transfer 1.5 hectares for use as a Regional Park, consisting of a foreshore strip approximately 10 metres wide. At this stage, no draft Plan of Management has been prepared by the National Parks and Wildlife Service, as the area of land available is not considered to be sufficient for the establishment of a Regional Park.

### **NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service**

The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 provides for the setting aside and management of land as: Nature Reserve, National Park, Regional Park, Historic Site, Aboriginal Area, State Recreation Area and State and Game Reserve.

Section 90 of the Act states that anyone who knowingly destroys or damages a relic, site or Aboriginal place without first obtaining written consent of the Director of National Parks and Wildlife is guilty of an offence against the Act.

The NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service has the responsibility to protect Aboriginal heritage sites under the National Parks and Wildlife Service Act. The Service maintains a site register, and a list of consultants experienced with Aboriginal relics, site identification and assessment.

In relation to Aboriginal sites the NPWS maintain a managerial role for sites within Park areas and “off park” sites they provide a custodial role. The NPWS will arrange involvement with the local Aboriginal community(s) for consultation in regard to the significance and management of the potential Aboriginal sites.

A section of Callan Park (the foreshore) has been offered to the National Parks & Wildlife Service to become a Regional Park. Significant Aboriginal sites have been identified within this area.

The Conservation Management Plan for Callan Point, Rozelle was prepared for the Callan Point Resource Management Group in 1999 to aid in the conservation of 2.5 acres of Callan Point headland adjoining King George Park. The plan has not to date been endorsed.

#### **5.6.4    Leichhardt Municipal Council – LEP 2000**

Callan Park is zoned ‘Public Purpose’ in the Leichhardt Municipal Council Local Environment Plan 2000. Public Purpose Zone enables land to be developed for public, community and cultural purposes. Development for the purpose of recreation areas is allowed without development consent. Development allowed only with consent includes educational establishments, hospitals, boarding houses, car parking, child care facilities and public amenities. Any other uses including residential, commercial office or retail uses would require a re-zoning the site. However, as stated above, the Callan Park (Special Provisions) Act only allows certain uses for the site.

Various elements within Callan Park are identified on the Leichhardt Council LEP as heritage items of local significance. Leichhardt Municipal Council will not consent to development on the site unless it obtains the concurrence of the NSW Heritage Council (refer to Appendix C for the Heritage Inventory Sheet).

While the site’s listing on Schedule 1 (State Significant Development) of SEPP 56 requires the Minister of Planning to be the consent authority, rather than the local council, the Callan Park Act identifies the local council as the consent authority.

#### **5.6.5    Register of the National Estate**

The entire Callan Park Conservation Area, bounded on the north west by Iron Cove, on the north east by Manning Road and on the south east by Balmain Road<sup>124</sup>, is listed on the Register of the National Estate. This listing indicates that the place is considered to be a significant part of the cultural and national environment of Australia. In addition, the following items are individually listed:

- Building B213, identified as Callan Park House (originally Garry Owen House);

---

<sup>124</sup> The south western boundary has not been defined.

- Building B399, identified as Former Attendant's Cottages (formerly Manning Street residence) and Gardens;
- Building B205, identified as original Gardener's Cottage (formerly Assistant Medical Superintendents Cottage),;
- Building B211, identified as Industrial Therapy Unit;
- Buildings B1-B119 generally, Kirkbride Block;
- Former Main Gates, Balmain Road;
- Building B302, identified as The Lodge;
- Building B402, identified as Former Visitors Accommodation,;
- Buildings B401 and B404, identified as former Wards 14 and 15;

(Refer to Appendix D, Heritage Inventory Sheets).

The Register of the National Estate was compiled by the (former) Australian Heritage Commission from 1976. It is now managed by the Australian Heritage Council. Following amendments to the Australian Heritage Council Act 2003 the Register of the National Estate was frozen on 19 February 2007. The register will continue as a statutory register until February 2012, after which time it will be maintained on a non-statutory basis as a publicly available archive. It has no legislative force for properties that are not under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Government.

#### **5.6.6 National Trust of Australia (NSW)**

The National Trust of Australia is a non-statutory, non-government organisation, however it has significant influence based on community support. The National Trust maintains a register of places and items of cultural significance and gives advice to government.

The Callan Park Conservation Area, including the foreshores and Leichhardt Park, is listed on the National Trust of Australia (NSW) Register. In addition, the following individual elements are listed:

- Building B403, identified as Former Callan Park Occupational Therapy Unit,;
- Main Gates, Balmain Road;
- Buildings B1-B119 generally, Kirkbride Block;
- Building B211, identified as the Industrial Therapy Unit (formerly Convalescent Ward) linked to the south west corner of Callan Park House;
- Building B302, identified as The Lodge (Assistant Director's Residence);
- Buildings B401 and B404, identified as Wards 14 and 15;
- Building B402, identified as original night nurses' quarters (formerly Visitors Accommodation 1965);
- Building B205, identified as original Gardener's Cottage (formerly Assistant Medical Superintendent's Cottage);
- Building B399, identified as Manning Street Residence (formerly Junior charge nurses' cottage 1965 and originally Attendant's cottages 1903);
- Building B213, Owen House (formerly Callan Park House).

(Refer to Appendix D, Heritage Inventory Sheets).



#### **5.6.7 Building Code of Australia**

The Building Code of Australia (BCA) is concerned with establishing uniform building regulations across Australia. The BCA is implemented in New South Wales through the Local Government Act 1993. The main provisions of the BCA relate to structural requirements, fire resistance, access and egress (including provisions for disabled people), services and equipment, and health and amenity.

Callan Park contains numerous buildings which, in most cases, require attention and the addition of new services to upgrade them to Building Code of Australia standards.

In general, when considering the application of the BCA to heritage listed buildings, proposals must ensure that significant fabric and spatial qualities are not compromised, at the same time achieving compliance. When the final new use(s) of Callan Park and the individual buildings are decided an assessment of each of the buildings compliance with the Building Code of Australia will be required. This will assess each of the buildings against the life safety and fire protection objectives and principles of the Building Regulations, to identify aspects of possible deficiency and recommend the nature and extent of works considered necessary to rectify the deficiencies. It is also necessary to provide a reasonable and acceptable standard of occupant fire safety and fire protection for the significant building fabric.

The Fire Access and Services Advisory Panel (FASAP) of the NSW Heritage Branch of the Office of Environment and Heritage is available for consultation on ways of achieving appropriate fire safety, access, services and occupational health and safety provisions without detracting from the significance and integrity of heritage places.

## 6 STATEMENT OF CONSERVATION POLICY

---

*The following section of this report has been extracted from the Rozelle Hospital Conservation Management Plan written by Tanner & Associates and others in 2002. The conservation policies have been updated to take into account changed circumstances relating to the Callan Park site.*

### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

Callan Park is a site of several groups of buildings in a landscape setting of exceptional cultural significance contributing to our national environmental heritage, as established in Section 4. In light of this and the requirements outlined in the proceeding sections the following Conservation Policies are proposed for the site.

The overall purpose of these Conservation Policies is to preserve and enhance the cultural significance of the whole site- its buildings and its associated cultural landscape.

### 6.2 GENERAL CONSERVATION POLICIES

- The conservation of this site can best be achieved by:
- The conservation and adaptation of the significant buildings;
- The conservation of the setting of significant buildings and the associated individual landscapes and the overall cultural landscape;
- The accommodation of a use or uses which will enhance public appreciation of the cultural significance of the place and ensure the conservation of significant buildings and landscape setting and features;
- The strict control of development within Callan Park by a new site management structure to ensure an understanding of the significance of the place;
- The control of any permissible development to safeguard the conservation of the site;
- The control of the significant garden and foreshore setting and public access ways to ensure the cultural landscape of the site and the Iron Cove area is retained and conserved;
- The intervention into significant fabric should be reduced to minimise the loss of cultural significance. Where detrimental intervention is unavoidable it should occur only in areas of lower significance and the work should be readily reversible wherever possible;
- The implementation of fire safety measures to comply with the intent of the Building Code of Australia and NSW Building Regulations;
- The implementation of a regular maintenance programme and management team;
- No demolition or removal of items (apart from actions required to ensure public safety) should be undertaken before the details of the conservation works specific to each building or area have been determined;
- Photographic recording prior to and during demolition of any element or structure is required. Recording should be undertaken in conformity with guidelines published by the NSW Heritage Office. (Refer to Policy 6.3.7 below);
- All historical archival material such as drawings, photographs and publicly accessible records relating to Callan Park should be retained at an appropriate repository and be made available to the public with secure access.

### 6.3 DETAILED CONSERVATION POLICIES

Detailed Conservation Policies describe and recommend specific actions for the conservation of the buildings and the landscape setting known as Callan Park. The policies have been addressed in this sequence:

- Managing Change;
- Future Uses;
- Care and Maintenance of the Fabric;
- Moveable Heritage;
- Treatment of the Landscape;

The policies are referenced to the relevant Articles of the Burra Charter and the sections of this Conservation Management Plan which fundamentally underlie each policy.

The policies have been presented under various headings seen to be those of critical importance to the conservation of the cultural significance of the buildings. An explanatory segment that is intended to highlight the intent behind the policy has been included with each group of policies. This has been done to assist any future discussion of the merits of the policies and possible changes to their recommendations.

#### 6.3.1 Managing Change

Adoption and Submission of the Conservation Management Plan

*Policy 1 This Conservation Management Plan should be formally adopted by Leichhardt Council. It should then become a standard requirement for works contemplated on the site to be in accordance with its recommendations.*

*Policy 2 The Conservation Management Plan should be submitted to the Heritage Council of NSW for endorsement.*

It is important for the Conservation Management Plan to be formally adopted in order to give it the necessary influence over matters affecting the cultural significance of the place.

Under the provisions of the Callan Park (Special Provisions) Act 2002 Callan Park is still governed by the provisions of SEPP 56, where it is listed as a Schedule 1 site and so all proposed works are required to be in accordance with an endorsed Master Plan. This Conservation Management Plan forms a component of the master planning process.

#### 6.3.2 How to use this Conservation Management Plan

*Policy 3 The management of the site known as Callan Park should be informed by an understanding of the cultural significance of the place as described in this Conservation Management Plan.<sup>240</sup>*

*Policy 4 A management structure should be implemented that:*

---

<sup>240</sup> Sections 2, 3 and 4 of this report

- integrates heritage conservation into the overall management of the Callan Park site;
- provides for the long term conservation of significant fabric;
- disseminates the aims and intentions of this Conservation Management Plan to appropriate officers;
- outlines the responsibility, at each staff level, for implementing the Conservation Management Plan;
- understands the balance between the functioning of NSW Health, prospective tenants and the conservation of cultural significance;
- is familiar with the requirements of the Callan park (Special Provisions) Act 2002.
- 

*Policy 5 Heritage management expertise should be incorporated into the management structure of the site or should be imported from appropriate sources.<sup>241</sup>*

The CMP has identified why Callan Park as a whole and each of its major elements is significant. The statement of cultural significance and the significance assessment of individual elements within the site, the policies recommended and options discussed throughout this report will guide future planning and work.

The conservation policies make recommendations regarding the conservation of the place so that any proposed future intervention will not result in inappropriate loss of cultural significance. It is intended to be of practical use to the managers and officers of the site, enabling them to make decisions about the site with due regard for its significance.

The effectiveness of this CMP depends on it being implemented. An effective management structure is required to ensure that the policies are implemented. The document should be made available to, and read by all relevant managers and officers. In addition, it is essential that all officers are made aware of the processes that are to be followed when proposing maintenance, or other work that involves the modification of significant fabric.

### **6.3.3 Statutory considerations**

*Policy 6 As Callan Park is on the State Heritage Register, approval must be obtained from the Heritage Council of NSW for any and all works (apart from those works exempted by the Minister).*

*Policy 7 A fire engineering approach should be taken in the development of a fire safety strategy within each building. Upgrading for fire safety should be done in a manner that recognises the cultural significance of the buildings.<sup>242</sup>*

*Policy 8 Upgrading of the buildings to comply with the requirements of the Building Code of Australia and the Disability Discrimination Act should be undertaken in a way which does not damage the cultural significance of the group of buildings and their setting.*

*Policy 9 Any seismic strengthening which is carried out should take into account the heritage nature of the buildings and should aim at doing a minimum amount of damage to their fabric.*

---

<sup>241</sup> Burra Charter, Article 4

<sup>242</sup> Building Code of Australia, objectives

A master plan was commissioned by Leichhardt Council on in May 2010 and was adopted by Council in July 2011. The master plan has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of SEPP No.56 and the Callan Park Act. It has also acknowledged the conservation policies contained in the 2002 Rozelle Hospital Conservation Management Plan, which was completed prior to the passage of the Callan Park Act. The master plan has been carried out in consultation with Tanner Architects, who were part of the project team responsible for its development.

The Minister of Planning is required to refer any Development Applications relating to the site to Leichhardt Council and the Heritage Council of NSW and to consider the Councils' views on the application.

The compliance of buildings with the requirements of the Building Code of Australia in terms of fire safety should be being examined. It should be noted that the Heritage Council's Fire Services and Access Advisory Panel can provide valuable guidance on means of compliance with the Building Code of Australia while preserving the historic fabric of the significant buildings.

The relevance of the Earthquake Code also needs to be examined. AS 1170.4 states that the resistance to seismic forces must not be lessened by any alterations to the structure of a building. Even if the Code does not require it, seismic strengthening may be considered to be appropriate for other reasons such as the safety of users or the long term survival of a very important group of heritage buildings.

#### **6.3.4 Approach to maintenance of the fabric**

*Policy 10 The significant buildings and their landscaped settings should be maintained to the minimum standard required under the Heritage Act.*

*Policy 11 All work done to the historic fabric of the significant buildings and their setting should be done in accordance with the principles of the Burra Charter.*

The Heritage Amendment Regulation 1999 sets out minimum standards with respect to maintenance, repair of buildings, works and relics that are listed on the State Heritage Register or are within a precinct that is listed on the Register. The NSW Heritage Office publication *Minimum Standards of Maintenance and Repair* provides guidelines for this work. Repairs and maintenance are exempt from the Section 60 process. Refer to Section 5.

In general the approach towards the maintenance of the historic and culturally significant fabric should be in accordance with the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter*, 1999, which is widely recognised by conservation professionals in Australia as the standard for conservation practice.

#### **6.3.5 Approach to changes to the fabric**

*Policy 12 While recognising the need for change, the approach to the building fabric should be one of minimal intervention.<sup>243</sup>*

The fundamental principle of the *Burra Charter* is one that requires the least intervention in the fabric as possible while achieving the desired results. It is a minimalist approach which attempts to retain as much of the original / early building fabric as possible. The approach, as applied to Callan Park, would

---

<sup>243</sup> *Burra Charter*, Article 3



recognise the intrinsic value of the fabric and its ability to tell an important story. It is an approach which respects the existing fabric and which intervenes, when necessary, in a sensitive way.

A policy of retention, enhancement and retrieval of the cultural significance of the place should be adopted. It should be implemented when and as the opportunities arise, and take into consideration the differing needs of the various future uses.<sup>244</sup>

### 6.3.6 Integrity of design

*Policy 13 Retain evidence of the important phases of historical development of the place, including:*

*Phase I: 1837 – 1875 (Garry Owen House and Broughton House);*

*Phase II: 1876 – 1920 (development of Callan Park Mental Hospital);*

*Phase III: 1920-1940 (development of Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic)*

The first three distinct phases of the development of Callan Park should be considered when designing new facilities and when adapting the existing buildings to new uses. The historical development of the place is demonstrated through the physical development of the buildings and cultural landscape.

The introduction of new facilities, buildings, or gardens should consider the architectural and landscape aesthetic of the significant buildings and associated cultural landscape elements from these first three phases.

As outlined before, the Callan Park site developed from two separate mental health facilities based around two major 19<sup>th</sup> century mansions. This pattern of development must be respected and enhanced in any proposal for the site.

### 6.3.7 Recording of changes

*Policy 14 All changes to Callan Park should be carefully recorded.<sup>245</sup>*

The fabric of the place can tell an important story. Therefore any changes to the fabric should be carefully recorded to ensure that the story is not lost or diluted. Similarly, the processes involved in the selecting of new uses and occupation should also be documented. Processes to decide on the occupant of buildings in NSW Health Precincts should remain with NSW Health but should continue to recognise the provisions of the Callan Park (Special Provisions) Act and the guidelines provided by this CMP. Future generations of historians, scientists and archaeologists will be grateful for the adoption of this attitude.

It is also important to document buildings and items of lesser or no heritage significance should the decision be made to demolish or remove.

### 6.3.8 Heritage conservation

*Policy 15 Heritage conservation at Callan Park should:*

---

<sup>244</sup> Burra Charter, Articles 6, 7 and 14

<sup>245</sup> Burra Charter, Article 27 – Policy 27.2, 32, 33

- *augment the assessment of cultural significance, by undertaking more detailed investigation, recording and assessment of the documentary and physical evidence.*
- *adopt a holistic approach and extend to all significant aspects of the site, including cultural landscape features, buildings and structure, records, practices, memories and associations;*
- *aim to retain significant components, spaces, elements and fabric of the place consistent with their assessed level of significance and in accordance with specific actions identified in this CMP;*
- *ensure that the authenticity of original elements and fabric is maintained;*
- *be carried out in consultation with qualified and experienced conservation professionals acting within the guidelines of the adopted Conservation Management Plan.*

This site contains a large number of building elements and landscape items. The conservation of such a wide variety of items requires the expertise of many professionals.<sup>246</sup> The coordination and briefing of these professionals is a task of great importance and should be performed by a suitably qualified person such as a conservation architect. Under no circumstances should decisions relating to conservation work be left in the hands of tradesmen acting alone or a site manager with no specific expertise in conservation. Once decisions are made requiring intervention in the building fabric, only experienced craftsmen and conservators should be employed to carry them out.

*Policy 16 Prior to undertaking any conservation, maintenance or upgrading works on any part of the fabric and spaces of significant buildings and landscape a Conservation Actions Schedule shall be prepared.*

- The Schedule will be a succinct document which:
- *Augments the assessment of cultural significance, by undertaking more detailed investigation, recording and assessment of the documentary and physical evidence.*
- *Determines the appropriate conservation policies.*
- *Sets out a comprehensive schedule of conservation actions, based upon the conservation policies.*<sup>247</sup>
- *Can be used to seek site specific exemptions from the requirements for approval under the NSW Heritage Act for Heritage Council endorsed conservation works.*

The purpose of these additional investigations would be to:

- a) *assist in the determination of the impact of future works on the elements, spaces or components of exceptional and high significance;*
- b) *assess the suitability of specific adaptation works required for the accommodation of a new use*<sup>248</sup> *or for the upgrading of facilities for an existing function, and would include the assessment of impact of:*
  - *detailed alterations in relation to significance spaces, details and fabric; and*
  - *removal of unsympathetic additions which may or may not reveal or deface the significant fabric.*

---

<sup>246</sup> *Burra Charter, Articles 4 and 5*

<sup>247</sup> *Burra Charter, Articles 6, 15 and 26*

<sup>248</sup> *Burra Charter, Article 21*

Additional investigations may be required which will assist any proposed conservation works including the examination of window and door locations and original joinery details, colour schemes etc.

In some cases, for buildings or precincts of exceptional or high significance, detailed Conservation Management Plans for each building or precinct will be required by the Heritage Council of NSW in order to secure the site specific exemptions. Refer to Section 5.

### 6.3.9 Archaeology

*Policy 17 An excavation permit must be obtained from the NSW Heritage Council, in accordance with the relics provisions of the Heritage Act, 1977, prior to the commencement of works in any area identified as having archaeological potential.*

*Policy 18 In any further works, adequate time, financial and staff resources shall be set aside for:*

- any necessary assessment and investigation required in accordance with an Excavation Permit issued under the Heritage Act, 1977, by the Heritage Council;*
- in the event that relics are uncovered during site excavation, the implementation of an archaeological program to the satisfaction of the Heritage Council. If relics of State significance are identified they should be conserved and interpreted; and,*
- post-excavation analysis of the artefacts and archaeological remains recovered from the site. This includes a detailed computer catalogue of all artefacts. Significant artefacts will require materials conservation.*

*Policy 19 Prior to the refurbishment of any of the buildings the archaeologist should assess the likelihood that archaeological remains will be disturbed by proposed works to floor, wall and ceiling cavities. Sufficient time must be provided in works schedules for the archaeologist to make recommendations and undertake any necessary archaeological work*

*Policy 20 Proposed works in the vicinity of the identified Aboriginal sites or along the foreshores in general should be carried out only after consultation with NPWS and the local Aboriginal Land Council.*

*Policy 21 Should previously unidentified Aboriginal objects (or potential objects) be discovered during excavation, ground disturbance or vegetation removal then all works should cease immediately and the Heritage Division of the NSW Department of the Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW) informed. Depending on the outcomes of discussions with DECCW, the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council may also need to be informed.*

The planning of works affecting the hospital buildings and grounds must consider the effect on the identified archaeological resource. Impacts should be minimised wherever possible.

Conservation, refurbishment or upgrading works associated with any compatible future use proposal may result in the potential disturbance of, or uncovering of the evidence of functions associated with earlier uses.

In order that the history and significance of the buildings and its site may be fully understood and appreciated, the evidence shall be professionally recorded and assessed.<sup>249</sup>

Site-specific detailed assessments might be required where impacts are planned in areas of known remains (for example, Broughton Hall and its immediate vicinity, the site of Kalouan House, or in the vicinity of the underground water tanks in the original Kirkbride Block). Potential impacts should be evaluated in consultation with the archaeologist so that testing can be carried out if necessary to identify the nature of remains prior to works planning being finalised. Depending on the nature of proposed impacts the archaeologist might need to carry out preliminary archaeological excavation and recording or monitor site works to record any archaeological features or remains disturbed by the works.

Priority will be given to retaining the archaeological resource undisturbed. To this end recommendations to mitigate against disturbance will be put forward once details of specific works and their impacts are known. However where archaeological evidence is potentially in the area of new development detailed provisions should become part of the planning process.

The Director-General of the NSW Department of the Environment, Climate Change and Water is responsible for the protection and care of Aboriginal places and objects throughout NSW.

Regular monitoring of all works in Callan Park will be required. The discovery of archaeological remains may require localised stop work while the remains are recorded.

Contractors on site are required under heritage legislation to report archaeological remains and should be encouraged to do this. Allowance for time variations should be provided.

#### **6.3.10 The interpretation of the site**

*Policy 22 All people involved with the management of Callan Park should be made aware of and fully understand the cultural significance of the site.<sup>250</sup>*

*Policy 23 Prepare an Interpretation Plan for Callan park, which examines the need for accommodating visitors to the site and interprets the significance of the site whilst protecting the significant cultural fabric of the place.*

*Policy 24 The interpretation of Callan Park, the significant buildings and the cultural landscape, should be seen as an important element of the conservation of the place.<sup>251</sup>*

*Policy 25 Any reconstruction of parts of the site should be on the basis of their ability to interpret key aspects of the cultural significance of the place.<sup>252</sup>*

*Policy 26 The publication of the site's history by an established historian / author would contribute to the public appreciation and interpretation of Callan Park.*

---

<sup>249</sup> Burra Charter, Article 28, 32

<sup>250</sup> Burra Charter, Article 2

<sup>251</sup> Burra Charter, Articles 24 and 25

<sup>252</sup> Burra Charter, Article 20

*Policy 27                    An understanding of the Aboriginal occupation of the site should be incorporated into site interpretation consistent with the interpretation policy recommendations contained in this CMP.*

*Policy 28                    Retain and conserve the interpretive items developed by artist Joe Hurst and installed by Leichhardt Council at Callan Point.*

There should be an ongoing commitment to make financial resources available for the following as a minimum requirement:

- Regular open days or site tours;
- Publicity;
- Presentation of a site map with a basic site history and key indicators of significant items and elements within the site;
- A "low-key" interpretative display at key locations within the complex of buildings;
- Publication of an interpretive document, (to accompany any published history).

The maximum frequency of open days shall be determined by an assessment of the anticipated nature and extent of the adverse impact on the fabric arising out of public visitation, as stated in an interpretation plan. The frequency shall be determined and subsequently monitored (and revised if necessary to minimise adverse impact). The nature and extent of delicate fabric shall be determined by the preparation of a Conservation Actions Schedules, refer to *Policy 1.17*.

In any proposed future use, adequate financial resources should be made available for the professional preparation of an Interpretation Plan, in order that the representation of the buildings to the buildings' users and occupants, the general public and the visitor is carefully planned to accurately and simply reflect the historic, social and scientific importance of the place.

*Policy 29                    Discourage the indiscriminate proliferation of commemorative devices across the Callan Park site.*

Although Callan Park has a great deal of meaning for the community, there is a risk that it will become cluttered with commemorative objects that have the potential to intrude on the aesthetic qualities of the place. This process has already commenced with the installation of a commemorative item near the NSW Writers' Centre. If it is concluded that there is the opportunity to allow some commemorative devices, these should form part of an integrated heritage interpretation strategy and should be controlled in terms of placement, design, lettering, colour and materials. Commemorative devices should not detract from significant landscape or built heritage items in terms of materials, size and placement, nor should they intrude on significant views and vistas. The persons or events commemorated should have tangible associations with the place.

#### Public Accessibility of the Conservation Management Plan

*Policy 30                    A copy of this Conservation Management Plan should be lodged with the State Library of NSW, NSW Heritage Branch Library, and Leichhardt Municipal Council Library.*

The Conservation Management Plan should be accessible to the public in order to raise and foster community awareness of the significance of this place.



### 6.3.11 Review of Conservation Management Plan

*Policy 31 This Conservation Management Plan is to be reviewed and revised as the need arises.*<sup>253</sup>

This Conservation Management Plan, and particularly its Conservation Policies, may need review in the form of adjustment to clarify intentions or as a result of uncovered evidence. It is not a requirement of the Burra Charter to revise this Plan every five years if there have been no fundamental changes to the condition and/or use of the site or Client and/or authority requirements. The Heritage Council of NSW endorsement of a Conservation Management Plan is for a maximum period of 5 years. After this time re-endorsement may be considered by the Heritage Council. For projects with extended time frames procedures for re-endorsement of the Conservation Management Plan should be established with the Heritage Council.

### 6.3.12 Management of the Site

*Policy 32 An effective management structure for the site should be introduced which:*

- integrates conservation into the overall management of Callan Park;
- has control over the whole site and the various managers of the individual precincts within the site;
- encourages cooperation between managers of all components of the site to ensure that overall management objectives are consistent between managing agencies;
- balances the needs of individual tenants/occupants and the requirements of public access to the site; and
- ensures that areas/precincts to be managed are created on logical spatial units, which maintain the integrity of the landscape design of the site

The major issue of the management of the site is discussed in Section 7.

Currently the various precincts of the site are under different management regimes such as the University of Sydney – Sydney College of the Arts and the NSW Writers' Centre, and this pattern may well continue into the future. Therefore, an overarching management structure is required to ensure the best outcome for the whole site. A management structure similar to the Centennial Park Trust may be appropriate for Callan Park.

### 6.3.13 Additional Conservation Management Plans

*Policy 33 Prepare individual conservation management plan for all site features, whether built or landscape, that have been evaluated as having exceptional or high significance.*

Although this CMP provides general guidance for the conservation and protection of the multiple components of Callan Park's heritage significance, items evaluated as having exceptional or high levels of heritage significance will require detailed conservation policies and management guidelines to ensure their proper care.

---

<sup>253</sup> Burra Charter Article 26, Policy 26.1

#### 6.3.14 Signage

- Policy 34 Existing significant external signage should be conserved, particularly that relating to construction dates of buildings associated with the Kirkbride Block. Any carved commemorative stones and plaques should not be covered over.*
- Policy 35 Intrusive signage that has accumulated over time and which is not synonymous with the original use and fabric of significant buildings, or the original use of the site, should be removed and underlying fabric repaired accordingly.*
- Policy 36 New external signage is acceptable provided it is subservient to the existing fabric and landscape features and items, and should not be:*
- in loud colours,*
  - illuminated, flashing or neon;*
  - but should be in complementary and sympathetic materials.*
- Policy 37 The introduction of new signage outside and inside significant buildings should not obscure or damage significant fabric and all new signage should be reversible and not use fixings which damage significant fabric.*
- Policy 38 The size and placement of new signage shall be carefully considered so that it does not intrude on the setting of buildings and landscape and does not detract from views and vistas across the Callan Park site.*

A signage strategy for the entire site should be developed to guide the design and installation of new signage. The policies of this Conservation Management Plan should guide the signage strategy for external signage. Leichhardt Council's consent should be required for any new external signage.

#### 6.3.15 Hazardous Materials

There is potential for the Callan Park site to contain contaminated soil. Further assessment (involving soil sampling) and remediation of contaminated soil has potential to impact the heritage significance of the site and so will need to be carefully planned and implemented to avoid, minimise or mitigate adverse heritage impacts.

- Policy 39 Ground remediation should be preceded by sufficient research to determine as much as possible the location and extent of remediation required. The amount of excavation/ground disturbance should be minimised as much as possible. Removal of large areas of soil should only be undertaken where there is no viable alternative.*
- Policy 40 Significant landscape features such as paths and stairs adversely affected by ground remediation works should be repaired or reconstructed in their original locations and to their original detail.*
- Policy 41 Significant trees in the vicinity of ground remediation works should be protected in accordance with the advice of an arborist or heritage landscape expert.*

*Policy 42      Excavation or ground disturbance for remediation should be undertaken in a manner that is consistent with the recommendations for Aboriginal heritage contained in Section 6.3.9 of this CMP.*

As the site is included on the State Heritage Register (SHR) any excavation for removal of contaminated soil, will require approval under the Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)—a Standard or Site-Specific Exemption may apply.

#### **6.3.16 Future Uses**

*Policy 43      The preferred new uses for the significant buildings within the site are uses that enhance the appreciation of the significance of the place and ensure the conservation of the important buildings and landscape features.*

Future use/s for the site would be considered acceptable/ compatible provided they adhere to these principles.

The management of the site should include careful control over any future development so it will enhance appreciation of the cultural significance of the place and the public presentation where it has been damaged in the past. It should be noted that the Callan Park Act expressly forbids new buildings other than on the footprints of existing buildings and conforming to the existing building envelopes.

*Policy 44      The preferred uses of site areas designated capable of new development and adaptation are uses which respect the significance and setting of the heritage items.*

*Policy 45      Minor development associated with buildings and landscape of exceptional and high significance is possible, particularly where it regains the cultural significance of elements, but is subject to the provisions of the Callan Park (Special Provisions) Act 2002.*

#### **6.3.17 Care and Maintenance of the Fabric**

*Policy 46      Conserve the significant fabric and elements of Callan Park and its landscape setting.*

The policies contained within this Conservation Management Plan are aimed at ensuring that all works, including conservation works, are undertaken with reference to the cultural significance of the place. An understanding of the historical development and the context should be a prerequisite for all those carrying out works to Callan Park.

Appropriate conservation works should maintain and reinforce the cultural significance of the buildings and landscape setting.

### **6.4 GENERAL TREATMENT OF THE FABRIC**

*Policy 47      Individual elements and fabric of identified significance levels should be treated with the corresponding conservation policies outlined in the table below.*

The first three building phases of Callan Park are of exceptional to high cultural significance and require conservation. The current configuration and presentation, particularly as viewed from Balmain Road, Glover Street and the Parramatta River, should be retained, including the location and the architectural clarity of the buildings in the landscaped setting.

The following table provides the recommended conservation treatment to the identified levels of significance for the individual spaces and elements. Refer to the diagrammatic plan showing the levels of significance and the diagram showing conservation policies related to the levels of significance.

LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE		RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO THE IDENTIFIED LEVELS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
A	EXCEPTIONAL	<p>Preserve, conserve, reconstruct and adapt in accordance with the Burra Charter, in conjunction with minimum adaptation for new function or use.</p> <p>Detailed conservation policies and guidelines are to be prepared for these items.</p>
B	HIGH	<p>Conserve, reconstruct and adapt in accordance with the Burra Charter, in conjunction with adaptation or supplementary new construction if required for function. Detailed conservation guidelines are to be prepared for these items.</p>
C	MODERATE	<p>Consider adaptation or remodelling of the space or element to allow for conservation of fabric of greater significance. Retention of whole building may depend on factors other than the assessed heritage value, for example: its functional qualities in an adaptation scheme.</p>
D	LOW	<p>Remove, retain or remodel, add compatible new construction, minimising adverse impact on fabric of exceptional or high significance and having the least possible impact on fabric of moderate significance. Improvements are required which will contribute to the overall significance, aesthetic quality and functioning of Callan Park.</p>
E	NEUTRAL	<p>Retain, recycle, remove or modify as required in any adaptation proposal for Callan Park - not important from a heritage perspective. Where an item is of a minor scale it can be retained, but a new complex structure cannot be built in its place.</p>
F	INTRUSIVE	<p>Remove in the long term, to reduce adverse impact on the overall significance, aesthetic quality of the buildings and landscape and the presentation of the site and functioning of Callan Park.</p>





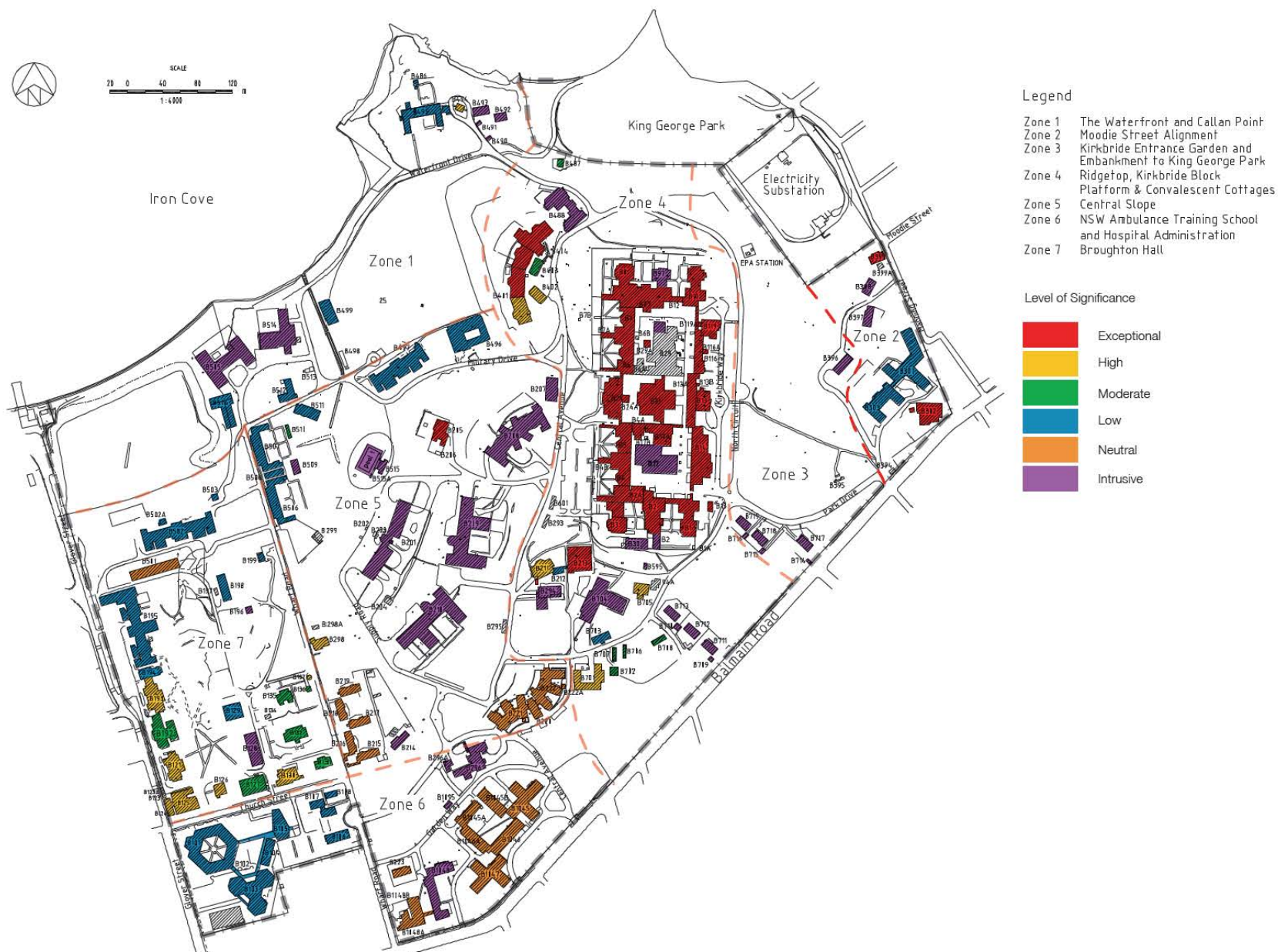


Figure 6-6-1 Site Plan showing Conservation Policies for Individual Buildings



### 6.4.1 Movable Heritage

Since the completion of the 2002 Conservation Management Plan, items identified as being moveable heritage or of a size that allowed ease of movement, have been removed from the Hospital site or moved to other locations. These include marble urns that were formerly located near Building B214, the “Neptune” urn associated with the pond on the southern side of B132 and a stone gate post capital formerly associated with a gateway in Kirkbride Block.

The following policies have been developed with reference to the NSW Heritage Office document *Movable Heritage Principles*.

#### Identification

“Movable heritage” is a term used to define any natural or manufactured object or collection of heritage significance.

*Policy 48      A detailed register of all movable heritage items of the site, including an assessment of their significance and conservation guidelines should be undertaken.*

Decisions on the management of movable heritage should be based on the significance of the items and their relationship to the buildings and site.

*Policy 49      A regular maintenance programme which will guide the future maintenance of the moveable items should be instigated.*

Once the extent and nature of moveable heritage items is understood, a regular maintenance program should be implemented in order to ensure the significance of the items is retained for future generations.

*Policy 50      An Interpretation Plan for each moveable heritage item on the register should be prepared.*

The Interpretation Plan should be prepared to enable the significance of each item to be understood and appreciated.

### 6.4.2 Treatment of the Landscape

#### Setting and Layout

The setting of Callan Park contributes to the cultural significance of the place. The conservation of individually significant gardens and the landscape setting as a whole is an essential requirement for the public appreciation of the site.

*Policy 51      The re-establishment of sympathetic gardens should follow a Landscape Management Plan. The Landscape Management Plan should be prepared by a Landscape Architect with expertise in historic gardens and cultural landscapes.*

*Policy 52      All future site planning and design should respect the morphology of the site and not obscure or detract from it. Large excavations into or across the natural ridges and valleys within the site would not be appropriate. Maintain the existing configuration of the foreshore area.*

An important aspect of the perception of Callan Park is its basic landscape form as an open valley culminating in the ridge that forms Balmain Road. The site is edged to the north by the flat land that has been reclaimed from the Parramatta River foreshore. Future planning should respect the natural setting and cultural landscape layout.

*Policy 53        New landscape work, where appropriate, on the site should emphasise the reinstatement of known missing landscape elements (reinstatement based on documentary and photographic evidence) and/or respect the site context as sympathetic new design.*

A substantial amount of physical evidence of earlier planning and design phases for Callan Park survives and should be conserved as this constitutes a major component of the setting of the place. This evidence includes the scale of its landscape design (across the whole site); its layout (conscious design schemes manifest in its disposition of buildings and access and circulation patterns); and its integrity, plant diversity and maturity.

*Policy 54        Future site planning should continue the strategy of retaining the major built components elevated above open foreshore areas.*

Traditionally, the major built components of the site development were concentrated on the elevated areas forming an area of open flat land between the River and the areas of concentrated occupation.

Individual areas that have important relationships to particular site development phases include the entrance garden (an integral part of the early phase of mental health site planning); the Broughton Hall gardens from the original estate period and including the 1930s hospital scheme; the surviving parts of the Garry Owen entrance garden, the Cricket Ground and the open aspect from the Kirkbride block to the foreshore area.

*Policy 55        Apart from archivally-based landscape reconstruction, where appropriate, no new development should occur in those areas designated as landscaped areas. Restoration would also be appropriate especially where the integrity of an earlier design intention could be recovered.*

*Policy 56        Access for, and circulation within, the Callan Park landscape should make use of, wherever possible, the existing access layout.*

## **Views and Spaces**

*Policy 57        The key visual relationships of the site as viewed from Iron Cove and Balmain Road should be conserved.*

*Policy 58        Internal significant views within the site should be maintained, such as the conspicuous vista adjacent to Military Drive to the central axis of the Kirkbride Block.*

*Policy 59        Many parts of the site have significant spatial qualities and these should be conserved (See relevant zone plans).*

*They include:*

- The linear spacings and focus upon landscaped areas within the Broughton Hall Group;
- *The* entrance gardens, where there is evidence of the original landscape configuration and avenues defined by the associated plantings.
- The elevation and views to open landscapes from the Kirkbride Block and the Convalescent Cottages.

A major design intention for the original site location and development was to exploit views of the Parramatta River/Iron Cove as an important feature of the setting as well as to enable the place to be read as a scenic hilltop composition from the river (especially as part of the early arrival sequence by boat). The present mature landscape and taller structures fulfil a similar role today when approaching the site from the Iron Cove Bridge, this should be maintained.

#### **6.4.3 General Landscape Policies**

*Policy 60      Retain and conserve elements and areas identified as being of exceptional and high significance.*

*Policy 61      Retain and conserve existing plants of exceptional and high significance and when in advanced senescence replace with the same species. The only exceptions to this would be in the case of a species being obviously not suited to the site circumstances - such as very different light conditions than at an earlier stage of the landscape development and trees which are now considered to be weed species. Maintain, where possible, plants of moderate significance.*

*Policy 62      New landscaping work should emphasise the reinstatement of known missing elements and, where appropriate, include sympathetic adaptive new design.*

Evidence of the early site design for example the alignment of the former main entrance drive, the spatial qualities of the cricket ground and evidence of former garden layouts should guide the design of any new landscape work. Missing major tree plantings and bedding areas should be reinstated based on physical and archival evidence as a means of interpreting the site.

*Policy 64      Any new landscape development on the site should reflect, and be subservient to, the significance of the place. It should support and not obscure the significant elements and design principles of the early layout.*

*Policy 65      Significant views to the site and views within the site should be conserved or re-instated.*

The original design intent for views from Garry Owen, Kirkbride and the former convalescent cottages (Buildings B401 and B404) across the slopes to Iron Cove has been obscured through inappropriate massing of vegetation and should be recovered. Views from Balmain Road across the ridge to Kirkbride and associated plantings and views from the opposite shore of Iron Cove should be maintained. From Iron Cove Bridge the prominence of the massing of sandstone buildings of the Kirkbride Block should not be obscured through inappropriate plantings.

*Policy 66      Ensure that all landscape maintenance – the repair of garden ornaments, masonry and brickwork, and arboricultural (tree) work carried out on significant plants is by personnel with appropriate experience and skills in working with similar historic fabric.*



The brick garden structures of Broughton Hall gardens are in need of repair. This work, and any other repair to significant items should be undertaken by skilled personnel.

*Policy 67 Any work proposed in close proximity to a significant tree should be carried out in consultation with an experienced and qualified arborist.*

*Policy 68 Ensure that provision for the maintenance of the gardens and grounds of the site is included in any proposal for alternative future uses of the hospital buildings and that funding for the maintenance of the grounds is a condition of lease agreements.*

The landscape is of such importance in terms of its historical, aesthetic, social and technical values that it, as a whole, needs to be recognised and managed as the resource with the buildings as elements of the whole. (See Management, Policies 5.21.to 5.23)

*Policy 69 Ensure provision for an appropriate level of public access through the site.*

The site acts as an open space resource for the local and wider community and its cultural significance is highly valued.

*Policy 70 Entrances to, and circulation within the site should be based, where possible, on the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century circulation patterns.*

*Policy 71 Propagate new specimens from the more unusual plant species on the site for replacement planting.*

Some species eg: *Syzygium jambos*, *Eleaocarpus obovatus*, *Syzygium moorei* are unusual in cultivation and it would be ideal to propagate new specimens for use either as replacement plantings or for planting in sympathetic adaptive new design.

#### **6.4.4 Management**

*Policy 72 A landscape management structure for the whole site should be established which ensures the conservation and maintenance of the existing landscape and provides guidelines for the creation of new landscaped areas and gardens.*

It is important that the area encompassing the entire Callan Park site be considered in future site works and that the integrity of the whole site be maintained while recognising that discrete areas, particularly the Broughton Hall gardens and the Kirkbride Entrance Gardens will have specific management and maintenance requirements.

Callan Park contains cultural and natural landscape elements of such importance that it should have a Landscape Management Plan prepared, incorporating landscape restoration/ reconstruction plans for specific areas, as an integral part of any future management program. It should take into account surviving early layout and fabric (both built and vegetative).

- Policy 73      The landscape management structure should be implemented that:*
- recognises and values the significance of the site's landscape as a primary resource with the buildings as elements within that landscape;*
  - outlines the responsibility at each level of management of each of the precincts and the overall site;*
  - provides clear guidelines for each precinct and tenancy area.*
- Policy 74      Adequate funds should be committed at each level of management to the conservation of the landscaped areas and gardens.*

#### **6.4.5      Specific Landscape Policies for Zones**

##### **Zone 1 - The Waterfront and Callan Point Precinct**

- Policy 75      Use the 1998 'Draft Plan of Management for Callan Point' to guide all landscape conservation actions on Callan Point. Adopt the 'Management Action Plan' outline in 'Callan Point Aboriginal Heritage', M. Dallas 2000 for treatment of Aboriginal sites.*
- Policy 76      Explore the potential of creating vegetation corridor links with other foreshore and suburban areas.*
- Policy 77      Conserve Norfolk Island Hibiscus waterfront plantings and formalise car parking areas to avoid further compaction to the root areas of the trees.*
- Policy 78      Remove, or do not replace as individual trees in poplar avenue planting senesce, to allow a more informal transition between the Kirkbride zone and Callan Point.*

The original design intent was for a picturesque composition near the main buildings with an informal transition to the rocky foreshore area. Late nineteenth century photographs indicate this to consist of scattered remnant eucalypts. Extensive mid-twentieth century avenue plantings have obscured this intent.

- Policy 79      Maintain Sydney Harbour Bridge Memorial and integrate into any new landscape design.*
- Policy 80      Generally maintain an open landscape and modify steep embankments to landfill to allow access to the foreshore as opportunity arises.*

At the western end of the zone extensive land filling has resulted in a grassed playing field with a steep embankment without a connection to the foreshore, or,.

- Policy 81      Undertake repair to canal as necessary. Consider replanting trees along the line of the canal as evident in the 1930 aerial photograph.*

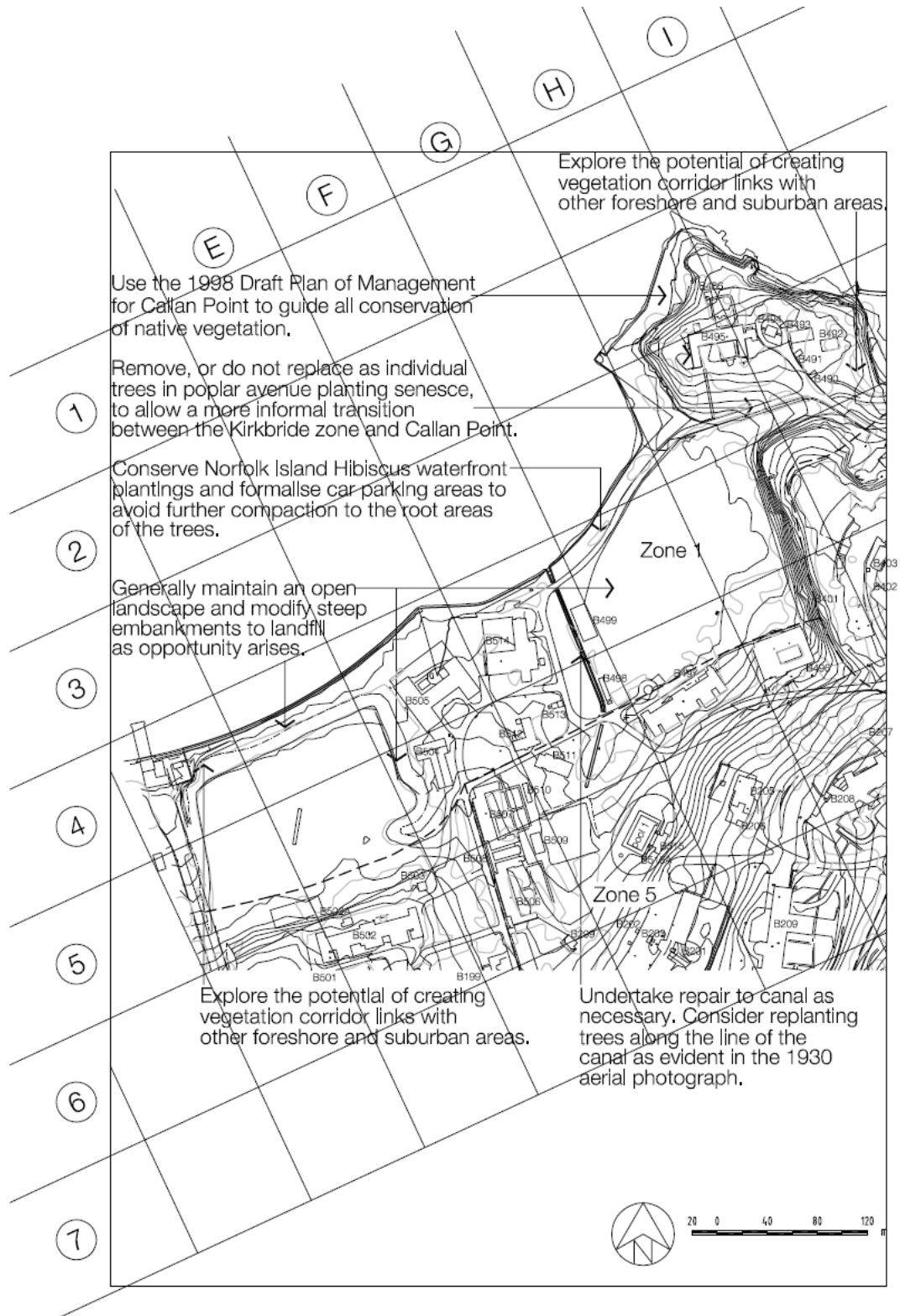


Figure 6-2 Landscape Conservation Guidelines: Zone 1 - Waterfront and Callan Point Precinct.  
Source:

**Zone 2 – Manning Street Precinct**

*Policy 82      Link future management of the Nurses Home garden to the management of the 1930s Nurses Home buildings (B301 and B303). Investigate the structural integrity of the elements of the garden attached to the Nurses Home and repair or remove as necessary. Remove self-seeded trees.*

The garden attached to the Nurses Home was a discrete unit within the 19<sup>th</sup> century landscape design. In the event of future replacement of the former Nurses Home record the garden prior to removal. Incorporate the major trees of some significance into a revised landscape plan for the area. Any future landscape plan should respect the significance of the 1870s-80s planning for the site as a whole.

If the former 1930s Nurses Home is retained, repair the major elements of the garden and remove overgrown vegetation.

*Policy 83      Investigate a less visually intrusive means of fencing the substation or possible relocation of the fence. Replace the poplar avenue near the electricity sub-station with vegetation that will screen the substation, by either extending the area devoted to bush regeneration or by planting Port Jackson Figs.*

The substation is not located on Callan Park. While it is highly intrusive in the setting, at present its relocation is not anticipated. While it remains the planting of a vegetative screen seems the best solution.

*Policy 84      Conserve early asylum walling and seek arboricultural advice on the maintenance of the Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) boundary plantation.*

*Policy 85      Restore the ability to read the Manning Street Alignment (Zone 2) and the Kirkbride Entrance Garden (Zone 3) as one unit. Restore late nineteenth century character to the Manning Street Alignment (Zone 2) with Nurses Home garden as a discrete unit within the zone.*

The area enclosed by the walling and boundary plantations was an integral component of the Manning/Barnet concept for the site. Through time this unit has been fragmented by the construction of buildings, car parks and the roadway. Ideally planning for the area should restore the legibility of the original design concepts. The more recent treatment and poor maintenance of drainage of the lower part of the zone – formerly open and picturesque gradually giving way to remnant natural vegetation - has obscured its meaning.

Investigate a less visually intrusive means of fencing the substation or possible relocation of the fence. Replace the poplar avenue near the electricity sub-station with vegetation that will screen the sub-station, by either extending the area devoted to bush regeneration or by planting Port Jackson Figs.

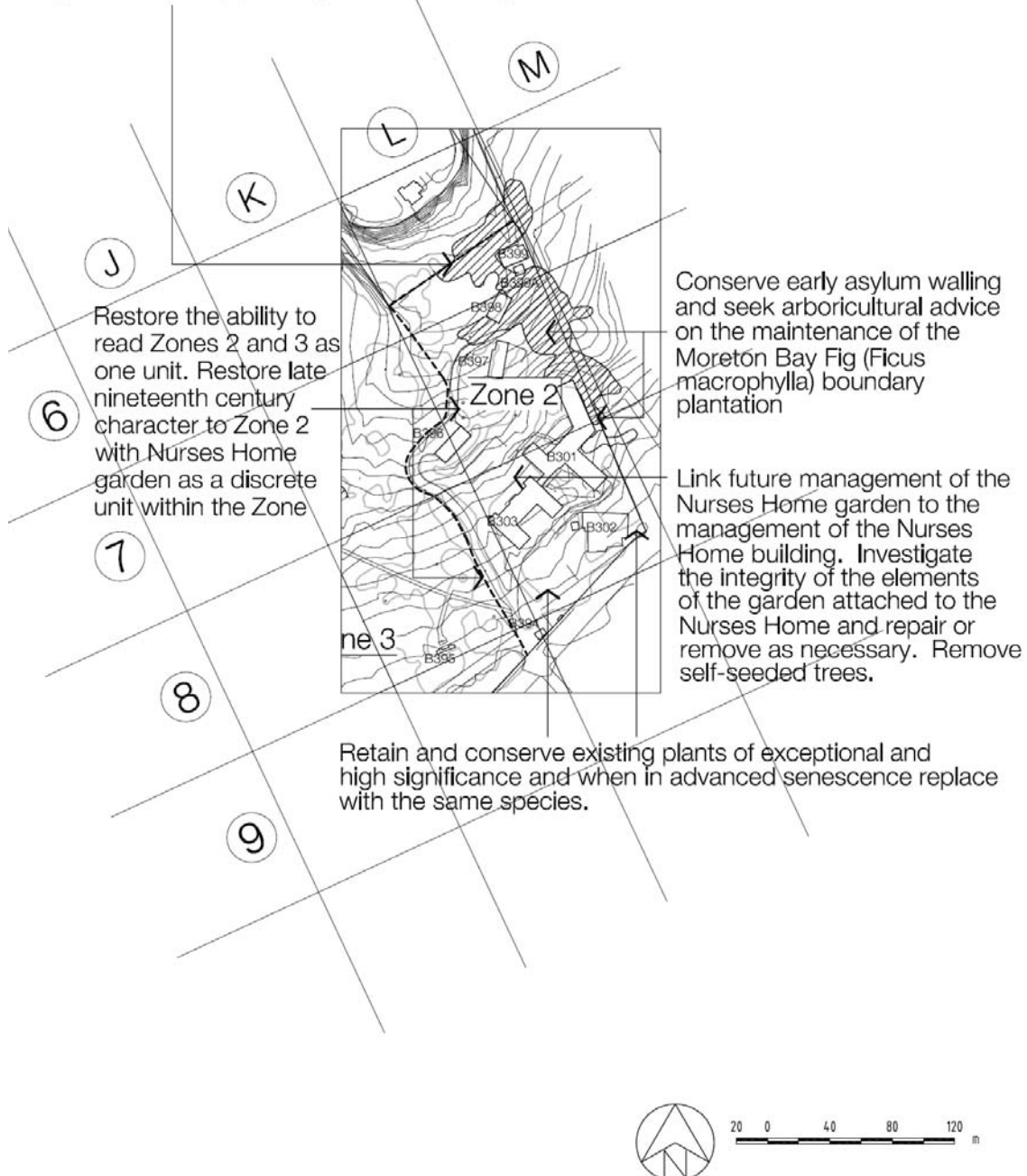


Figure 6-3 Landscape Conservation Guidelines: Zone 2 Manning Street Precinct.  
Source:



### Zone 3 – Kirkbride Entrance Garden and Embankment to King George Park Precinct

- Policy 86      Investigate the alignment of the former entrance drive and remove intrusive planting to allow the alignment to be interpreted.*
- Policy 87      Instate a road surface and gutter treatment for the main entrance drive which is less visually intrusive and sympathetic to the 19<sup>th</sup> century character of the zone.*
- Policy 88      Seek arboricultural advice as to the health and best management of the boundary plantation.*
- Policy 89      Conserve the War Memorial and reinstate the original colour scheme based on paint scraping samples. Remove garden beds on either side of memorial to restore a park-like character.*
- Policy 90      Conserve the structural elements of the sunken garden and reinstate planting to the beds. Remove young Silky Oak in garden bed. Consider secondary plantings of Washingtonia robusta palms to reflect the current formation.*

This section of the garden was a focus during the use of the site as a psychiatric hospital but its meaning has been diminished. Secondary plantings would eventually replace the current palms when they senesce. The upper circular bed surrounding the sunken garden is currently planted with a mixture of species. Conserve the *Dracaena draco* and popular 19th century plants eg. *Eupatorium megalophyllum*. Consider using the current evidence of *Tecomaria capensis* to establish a hedge along the upper side of the sunken garden. Planting in the former flower beds of the sunken garden could be a massed planting of eg: Iresines which would be relatively low maintenance but allow the flower beds to be interpreted.

- Policy 91      Continue a bush regeneration program for the lower slopes toward King George Oval. Formalise funding for the program.*

Appropriate funding may come from the sale of large self-seeded Canary Island Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) in this area and the adjacent Ridgeway, Kirkbride Block Platform and Embankment to King George Park Precinct (Zone 4). Currently the bush regeneration program has been relying heavily on volunteer labour and on funding via small grants. A regular source of funding would allow for a more structured program of management.

- Policy 92      In the former 19<sup>th</sup> century pleasure ground/entrance garden implement a program of replacement planting with trees favoured by Charles Moore and Joseph Maiden - preferably conifers, araucarias, Australian rainforest species and palms.*

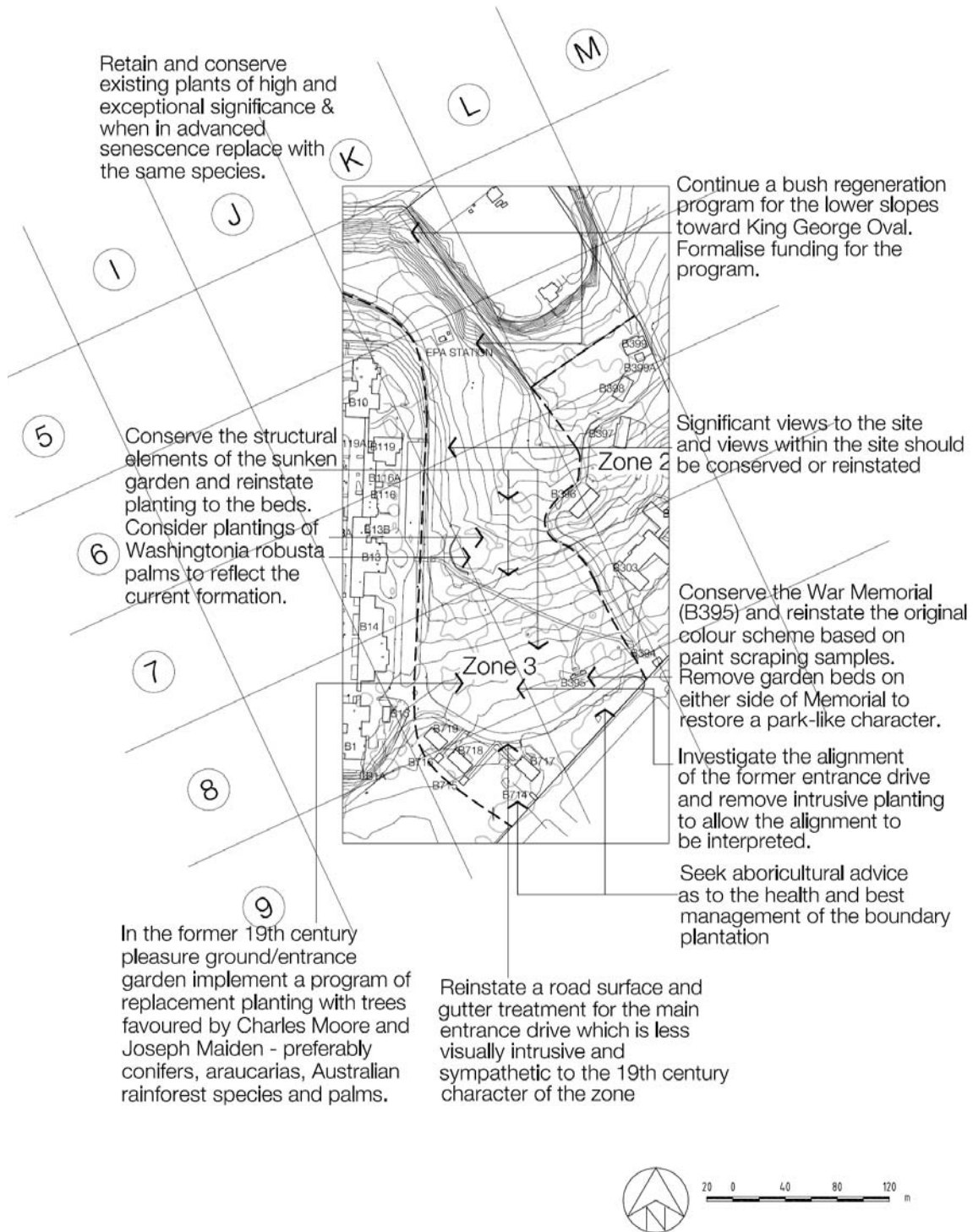


Figure 6-4 Landscape Conservation Guidelines: Zone 3 Kirkbride Entrance Garden and Embankment to King George Park Precinct.  
Source:

#### **Zone 4 – Ridgetop, Kirkbride Block Platform and Convalescent Cottages Precinct**

*Policy 93      Replace unsympathetic lighting and seating on the Kirkbride platform. When opportune reconstruct garden beds in a gardenesque scheme of alternate circular and rectangular beds in accordance with documentary evidence.*

*Policy 94      Interpret the former cricket oval area through appropriate fencing, structures and planting based on archival evidence including the removal of intrusive buildings.*

Planting around the cricket ground was originally peppercorns, brushbox and pines. Refer to DPWS Heritage Study (1991) Plates 16. 17.

*Policy 95      New planting and management of the landscape associated with the Kirkbride Block should follow the policies and recommendations as set out in the Kirkbride Block Conservation Management Plan 1993.*

*Policy 96      Remove 1970s fill over the late 19<sup>th</sup> century profile of the platform in front of the convalescent cottages. Selectively remove or prune Hills Figs (*Ficus microcarpa* var *hillii*) and native trees and shrubs to allow views to Iron Cove to be recovered.*

*Policy 97      Investigate growing conditions of boundary plantation and implement a tree replacement policy of Port Jackson Figs (*Ficus rubiginosa*)*

*Policy 98      Maintain an open landscape character with views between/through tree groups to the major buildings.*

*Policy 99      Reconstruct the former garden layout to the front of Garry Owen based on archival evidence.*

*Policy 100      Selectively remove Brush Box planting along Central Avenue to restore views to Iron Cove or do not replace trees blocking viewlines to Iron Cove when they die.*

Some original viewlines from Kirkbride toward Iron Cove have become blocked as vegetation has matured. Judicious removal of individual trees would allow these views to be recovered.

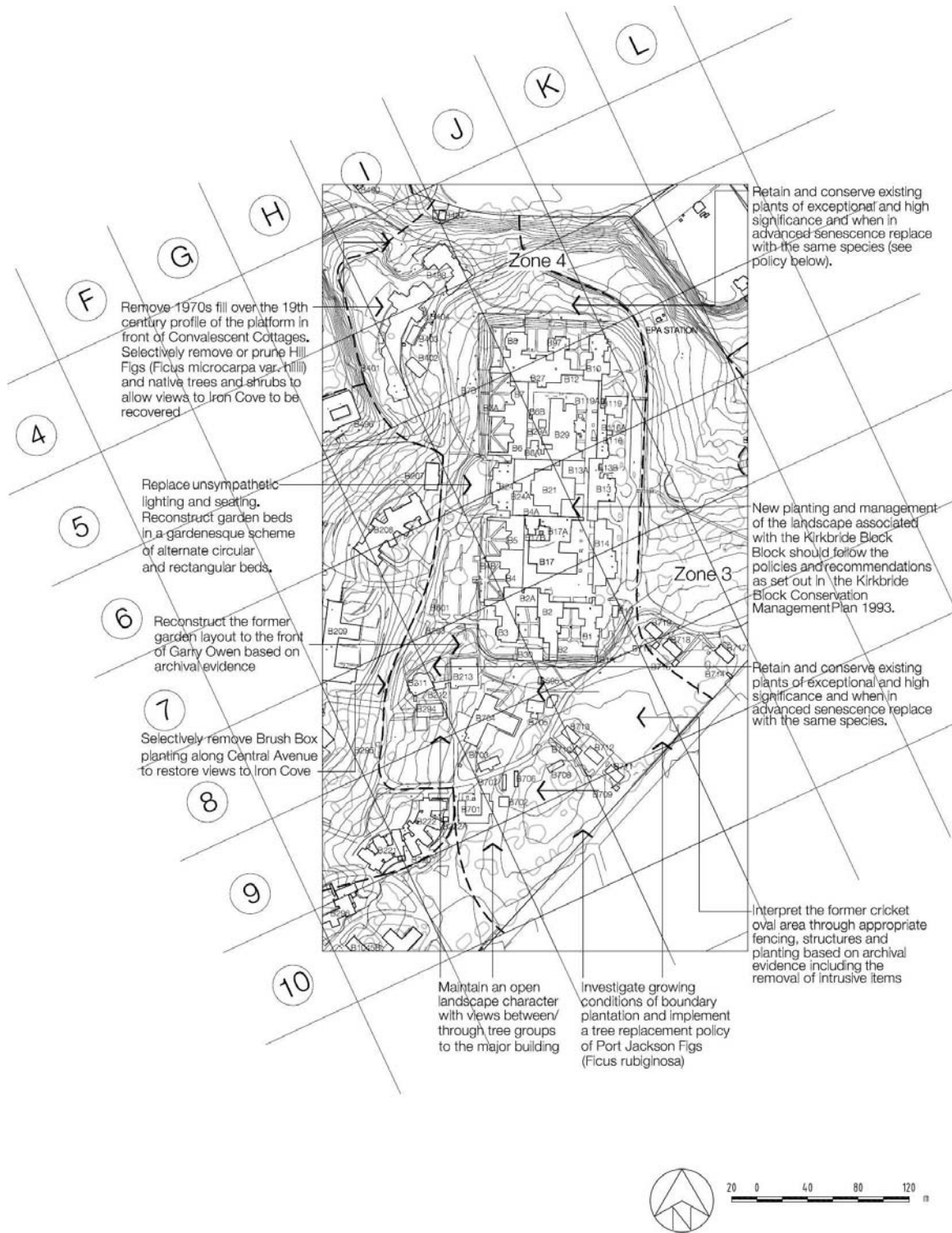


Figure 6-5 Landscape Conservation Guidelines: Zone 4 Ridgetop, Kirkbride Block Platform and Convalescent Cottages Precinct.  
Source:



### Zone 5 – Central Slope Precinct

*Policy 101 Maintain an open character with scattered groups of trees.*

*Policy 102 As time allows, remove avenue and row plantings which are intrusive in the concept of a 19<sup>th</sup> century open grazed landscape and replace with clumps of trees.*

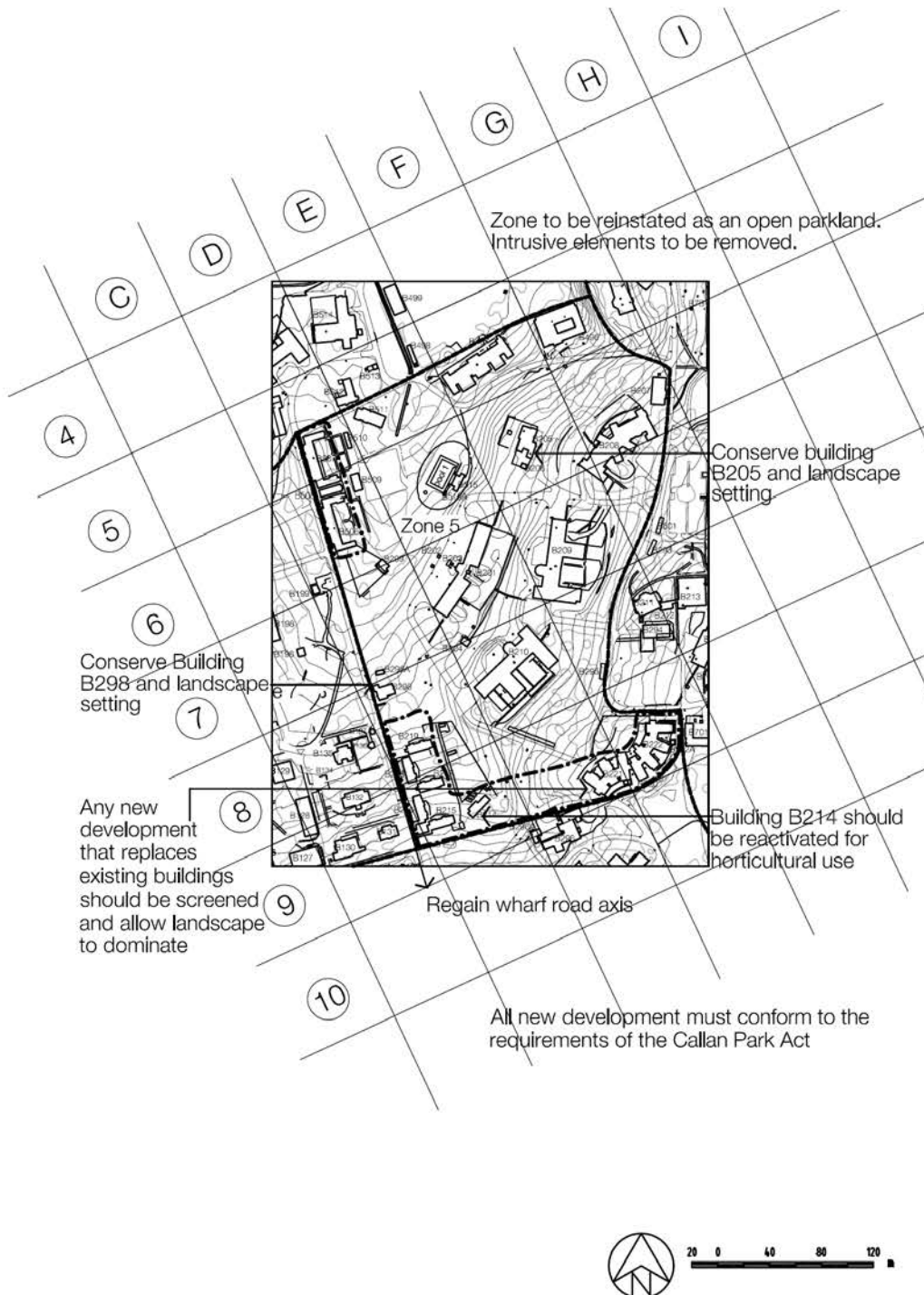


Figure 6-6 Landscape Conservation Guidelines: Zone 5 – Central Slope Precinct.  
Source:



**Zone 6 – NSW Ambulance Training School and Hospital Administration Precinct**

*Policy 103     Remove or relocation the bitumen car park.*

*Policy 104     Reconstruct main entrance on Balmain Road and a drive as close as possible to the original alignment of the Garry Owen entrance and drive. Introduce planting near the entrance which interprets mid-nineteenth century horticultural fashion.*

*Policy 105     Integrate mature trees into any new proposals for this zone.*

Whilst few of the trees within Zone 6 are of historical significance, many are fine specimens with amenity value. It is desirable to incorporate as many of the mature trees as possible into new proposals.

Removal or relocation of the bitumen carpark would need to be discussed with the NSW Ambulance Service and Leichhardt Council regarding alternative car parking arrangements.

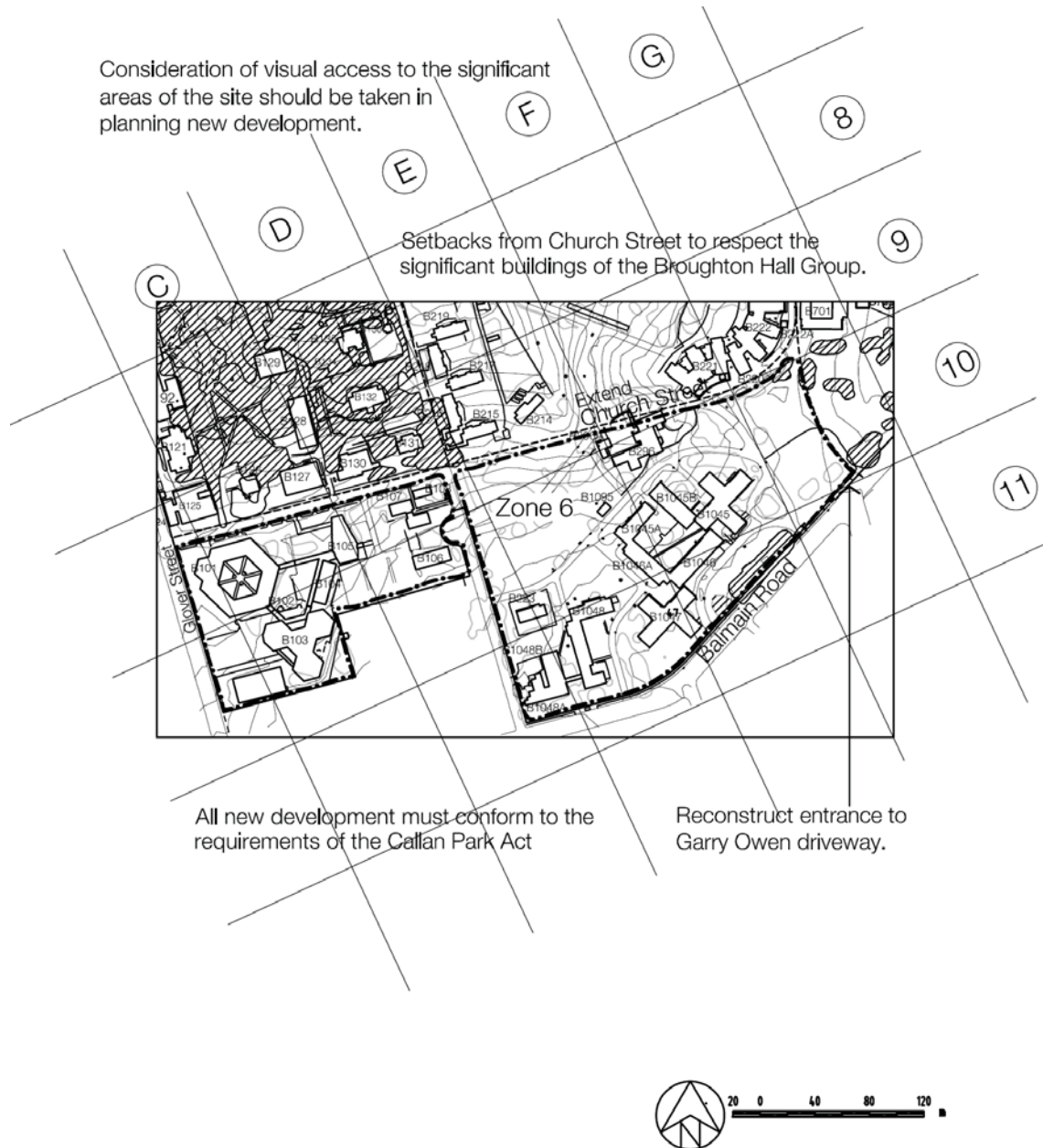


Figure 6-7 Landscape Conservation: Zone 6 NSW Ambulance Training School and Hospital Administration Precinct.  
Source:

### **Zone 7 – Broughton Hall Precinct**

*Policy 107 As an urgent priority, repair the plumbing, drainage and water pumping system to the gardens.*

The significant Broughton Hall gardens and the extensive pond system rely on the operation of water supply. This has deteriorated to the extent that it has become necessary to shut it off.

*Policy 108 Repair brickwork, using skilled tradespeople.*

*Policy 109 Conserve and repair all oriental-inspired structures – bridges, arches and gateway.*

*Policy 110 No new development beyond the current footprints of existing buildings should be allowed in the central established garden area and intrusive buildings should be removed.*

Broughton Hall was developed during the 19<sup>th</sup> century as an estate with the buildings arranged in a linear configuration along Church Street with Kalouan sited close to the Glover Street alignment. The development of the estate for hospital use followed the same pattern with the major new buildings confined to a band along Church and Glover Streets and the gardens developed in the central rectangle. An exception was the construction of the building in the former oval lawn area close to Broughton Hall and the construction of a residence near the summerhouse on Wharf Road. The later building was in an open section of the Keep garden. The more recent construction of buildings B128 and B129 in the central portion of the gardens was more intrusive upon the appreciation of the gardens from both the Keep estate and the 1930s Jones superintendency.

*Policy 111 If buildings B128 and B129 are removed, reinstate a tennis court or alternatively a lawn area to interpret the former tennis court. New design should maintain the integrity of both remnants from the estate period and the formal 1930s elements such as the pond, brick wall and semi-circular amphitheatre.*

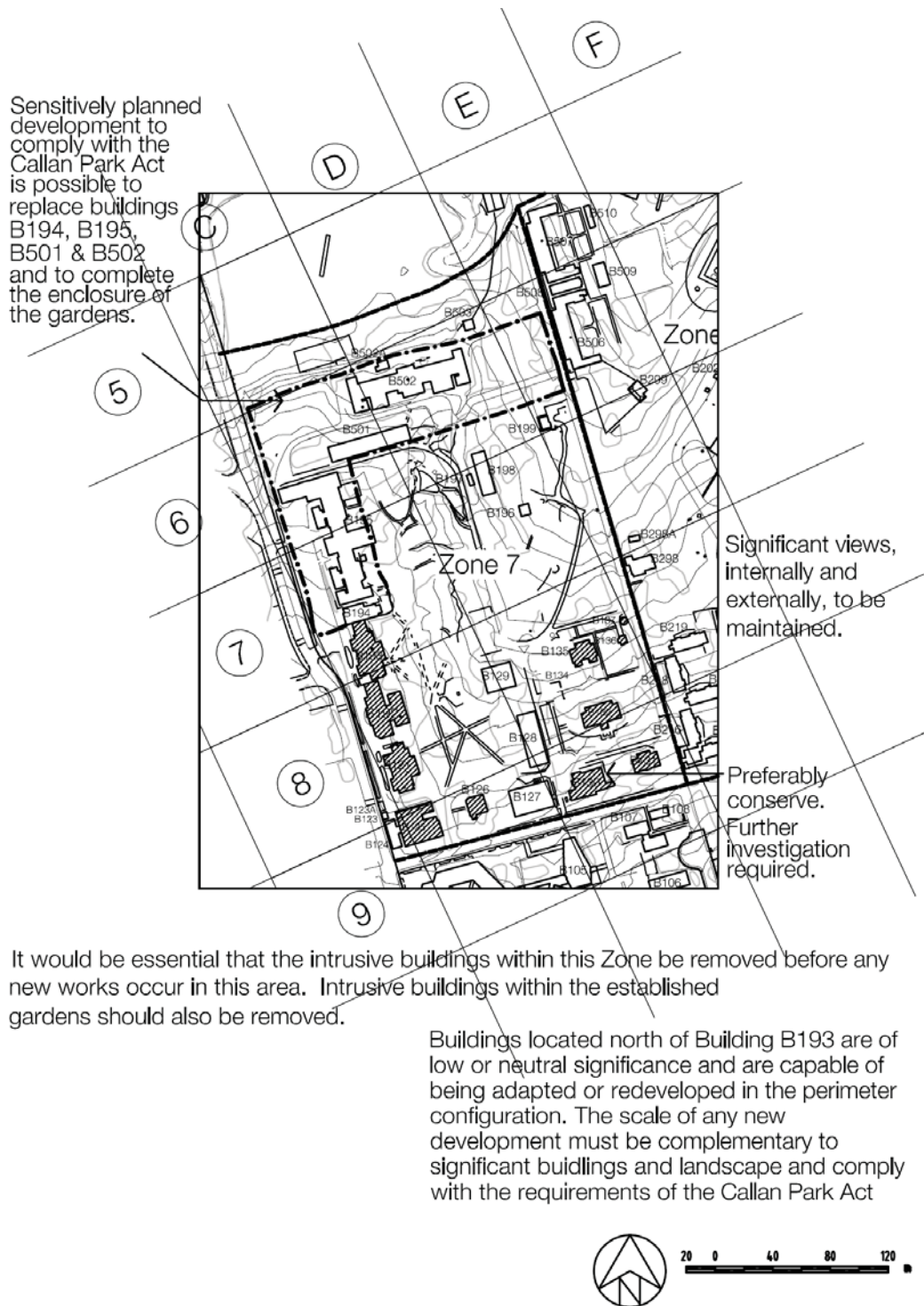
*Policy 112 Conserve the summerhouse.*

*Policy 113 Conserve the rainforest gully and other parts of the Broughton Hall estate gardens. Remove infill planting which is intrusive on their 19<sup>th</sup> century character.*

*Policy 114 Resurface path system currently used as roads with more traditional materials reflecting the early character of the grounds if they are returned to pedestrian-only use.*

*Policy 115 Reinstate the palm plantings around buildings B121, B192, B193, B194 and B195 and especially on the Glover Street frontage.*

*Policy 116 New fencing should be of a see through nature such as a modern interpretation of iron palisade.*



## **6.5 SITE CONSERVATION GUIDELINES**

Significant items within the site contribute to the place as a whole and also require a specific setting. The development of precincts in this document is a tool to assist in defining areas of specific characteristics within the site to develop appropriate conservation guidelines, and should not be viewed as an opportunity to subdivide the site. Some portions of the site are identified as available for redevelopment, but only on the basis that their scale and character does not compromise the special qualities of the whole site.

Provision of open space in accordance with the historical context will be important for the setting of the significant buildings on the site. In addition, the archaeological research potential of the site is an important feature and its assessment, investigation and control, particularly in areas of new development, will need consideration. This section of the document is primarily concerned with architectural and landscape controls but the following conservation objectives will obviously have an influence on the development of planning controls:

- 1 Conservation and effective use of the significant buildings and landscapes, i.e. viable uses for the site in terms of ongoing funding for maintenance and occupation.
- 2 Maintenance of an adequate setting for the former Callan Park Mental Hospital and Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic, and the various individual significant buildings within the site, at close quarters and from a distance as major landmarks in the landscape setting.
- 3 Maintenance of the major views of the site and its significant buildings from both within and outside the site.
- 4 Maintenance of the significant vegetation and landscape elements on the site.
- 5 Investigation of the archaeological potential, related to the hospital use on the site, European use and Aboriginal use.

### **6.5.1 General Guidelines for Conservation and New Development**

Refer to Figure 1 for Site Plan indicating general conservation policies related to individual building elements.



The general principles for conservation works related to buildings of cultural significance follow:

Conservation works related to buildings of cultural significance	
Objective	<p>The primary objective of the guidelines in these areas is to maintain the integrity of the identified significant buildings and elements identified in the assessment of significance and their setting and to enhance appreciation of the cultural significance of the site.</p> <p>Conservation works and adaptation with appropriate sensitive new development can be undertaken where it enhances public appreciation and it does not detract from or impact on that identified significance.</p>
Conservation and adaptation	<p>Conservation and adaptation works should occur:</p> <p>Conservation, renovation or alteration of the existing buildings including adaptation to suit appropriate new uses;</p> <p>demolition of extensions to buildings or items which are not considered to be essential and detract from the cultural significance;</p> <p>introduction of new services to improve the amenity and to comply with the Building Code of Australia;</p> <p>construction of new facilities may be permitted which are related to the use of the significant buildings. Such additional accommodation must be subject to rigorous design controls;</p> <p>conservation and maintenance of the existing significant landscaped setting;</p> <p>supplementation of the existing planting to support the significant landscaped setting (<i>refer to landscape policies above</i>)</p>
General Guidelines for minor development adjacent to buildings or within landscapes of cultural significance	
Objective	<p>The objective of the guidelines in these areas is to ensure that new development respects the significance and setting of Callan Park, including specific buildings, elements and items in the site.</p> <p>New development opportunities are limited within the site and should be undertaken as a measure which has a considered outcome of protecting and enhancing the appreciation of cultural significance on the site.</p> <p>New development is allowable in areas where it will improve the amenity and the public presentation of the site and where it considers the cultural significance of the site. New development should be the subject of rigorous design, planning, conservation consultation and archaeological investigation.</p>

New Development	<p>New development may be permitted which relates to:</p> <p>conservation, restoration, alteration or renovation of the existing building/s including adaptation to suit new uses;</p> <p>demolition of buildings and demolition of extensions to buildings or items which are not considered to be of heritage significance.</p> <p>construction of new facilities and extensions within existing buildings which are related to the use of the site and significant buildings or the re- presentation of the site.</p> <p>New development must be designed taking into account the provisions of the Callan park (Special Provisions) Act 2002.</p>
Height	<p>New buildings can only be located on the site of existing buildings that may be demolished and their height must conform to the requirements of the Callan Park (Special Provisions) Act 2002.</p>
Bulk	<p>Any new buildings must comply with the requirements of the Callan Park (Special provisions) Act 2002.</p>
Views	<p>Major identified views to, or from, the significant buildings are to be respected and not obstructed when considering the proposals for minor new development.</p>

Building Style	<p>The style of new structures must complement the existing significant buildings. Design of structures may be in the language of the existing buildings but should not be attempts to produce replicas. The design of new structures should not conflict with the design of existing structures.</p>
Materials and Colours	<p>New materials should respect the existing materials of the significant buildings.</p>
General Guidelines for minor development adjacent to buildings or within landscapes of cultural significance (cont'd)	
Design Details	<p>Experienced personnel with suitable architectural skills must be employed. A combination of heritage conservation and design skills will be essential:</p> <p>All alterations and additions to the existing buildings, and all new construction must in no way diminish the established heritage significance.</p> <p>A protective view cone and protected landscape elements are to be designed to ensure that the vistas to and from the site are retained for posterity.</p> <p>The location and design of new buildings should ensure that the views to and from the significant buildings and grounds to Iron Cove are preserved.</p>
Site Treatment	<p>There is to be no evident site excavation or change in levels of land associated with buildings of exceptional and high significance. Landscaping is to be carried out in conformity with the proposals in the landscape plan and the landscape policies in this Conservation Management Plan.</p>
Access	<p>Existing access points to the site from Balmain Road and Glover Street are to remain.</p> <p>New access points will require detailed planning consideration, especially where they</p>

	may potentially impact on the cultural significance of the site.
Car parking	Car parking is to be permitted in association with the use of most buildings, however parking should be provided in discrete areas where it is not visible from any of the major view points of the significant buildings and their grounds. All parking areas are to be landscaped.
General Guidelines for new development	
Design Guidelines (Location, Footprint, Height, Bulk, Style, Materials and Colours)	<p>All new buildings should be designed to comply with the requirements of the Callan Park (Special Provisions) Act 2002.</p> <p>New buildings should be complementary in bulk and scale to the significant buildings on the site. New structures must not be of such a scale as to dominate the significant buildings or detract from their setting.</p> <p>The style of new structures must complement the existing significant buildings. Design of structures may be in the language of the existing buildings but should not be attempts to produce replicas. Materials for new buildings should respect the materials of the existing significant buildings.</p>
Views	Major and identified views to, and from the significant buildings and site should be considered in the preparation of development proposals.
Site Treatment/ Landscaping	Landscaping is to be carried out in conformity with the proposals in the Landscape Management Plan.
Historic Archaeology	New building and development works might impact on archaeological remains – the likelihood of this should be assessed during initial planning of the works.

The following section provides detailed site guidelines for conservation and new development relating to the Study Zones.

### 6.5.2 Detailed guidelines for Conservation and New Development

#### Zone 1 - Waterfront and Callan Point Precinct

Planning Considerations:	
Principles	<p>Conserve pavilion B494 and adaptively reuse.</p> <p>Maintain open space to foreshore.</p> <p>Retain important views to significant landscape and buildings.</p> <p>Regain Wharf Road axis to waterfront.</p> <p>Remove intrusive and non-contributory elements.</p>
Access	From Glover Street, Wharf Road and Waterfront Drive.
Use	Recreational facilities.
Landscape Considerations:	
Vegetation:	Refer Landscape Conservation Guidelines

	<p>Explore creating vegetation corridor links with other foreshore areas.</p> <p>Use recommendations in 1998 Callan Point Draft Plan of Management to guide all treatment of native vegetation in the zone.</p> <p>Use recommendations in 2000 Callan Point Aboriginal Heritage report to guide treatment of Aboriginal elements on the site.</p> <p>Conserve Norfolk Island Hibiscus waterfront plantings.</p> <p>Remove poplar avenue.</p>
Historic Features:	<p>Maintain Sydney Harbour Bridge War Memorial and enhance landscape setting.</p> <p>Generally maintain open landscape and modify steep embankments to land fill.</p> <p>Repair canal as necessary.</p>
Development:	<p>Formalise car parking areas to avoid damaging vegetation and rock engravings.</p>
Historic Archaeology:	<p>Develop adequate policies for the conservation and protection of the European rock engravings.</p>

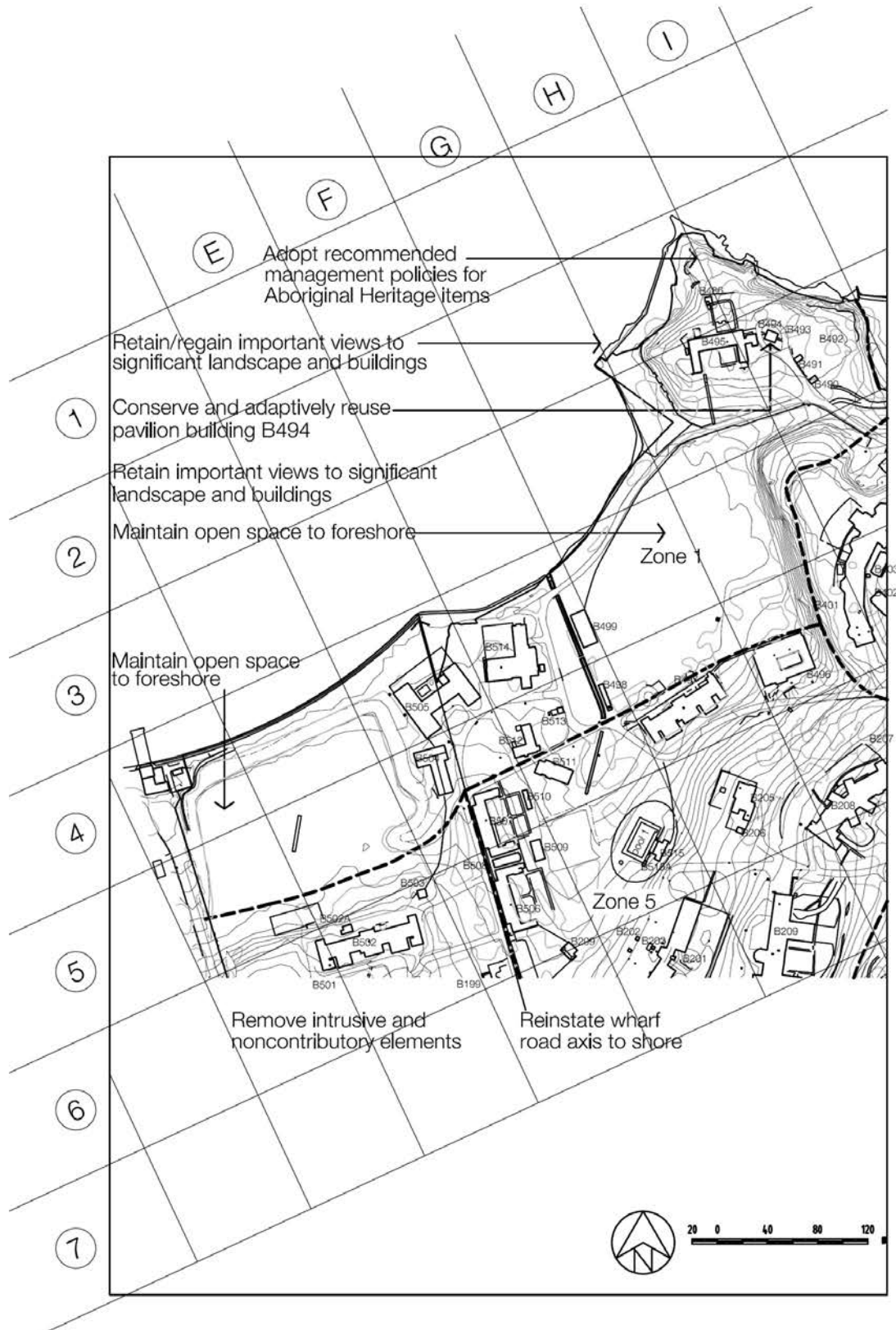


Figure 6-9 Guidelines for Conservation Works and New Development: Zone 1 - The Waterfront and Callan Point Precinct.  
Source:



**Zone 2 - Manning Street Precinct.**

Planning Considerations:	
Principles:	<p>New development must respect the natural topography of the area and the landscaping that characterises the zone.</p> <p>Conserve Building B399, possibly adapt for residential use. Building B302 to continue as Child Care centre. If use changes remove intrusive additions.</p> <p>Conserve and recycle Gatehouse.</p> <p>Conserve and repair main gates.</p>
Access:	<p>From Manning Street. It is possible to make openings in the boundary wall for access. An opening for access purposes already exists. However the wall must remain generally intact and readable as a high boundary wall.</p> <p>From Balmain Road. Existing access to this zone from Balmain Road to be improved and impact upon the design of the Kirkbride Entrance Garden reduced.</p>
Use:	Any new uses are to comply with the requirements of the Callan Park Act.
Architectural Considerations:	
Planning:	<p>It is conceived that new development in this area would be undertaken in conjunction with the removal of intrusive elements and the conservation of the landscape.</p> <p>New development must be designed in conversation with the significant small scale cottages in the zone.</p>
Height:	Heights should generally be lower than the overall height of Building B301 and B303, if these buildings were to be demolished and new buildings constructed in their place. The natural topography of the area may be used to allow a variety of heights. However, in general the built form must be low in scale.
Built Form and Materials:	<p>Built forms should acknowledge the natural topography.</p> <p>Finishes should sit comfortably with the surrounds including the small stone cottages in the zone.</p>
Landscape Considerations:	
Vegetation:	Refer Landscape Conservation Guidelines.

	<p>Conserve elements of 19<sup>th</sup> Century Nurses Home garden.</p> <p>Incorporate major trees of some significance into revised landscape plan for area.</p> <p>Maintain Moreton Bay Fig boundary plantation.</p> <p>Screen sub-station, or fence with less visually intrusive element.</p>
Historic Features:	<p>Conserve early asylum walling.</p> <p>Restore the ability to read Zone 2 and 3 as one unit.</p>
Historic Archaeology:	<p>Assess any impacts on B302 – Original Gate Lodge (1878), and B399 – Attendants' Cottage (1879).</p>

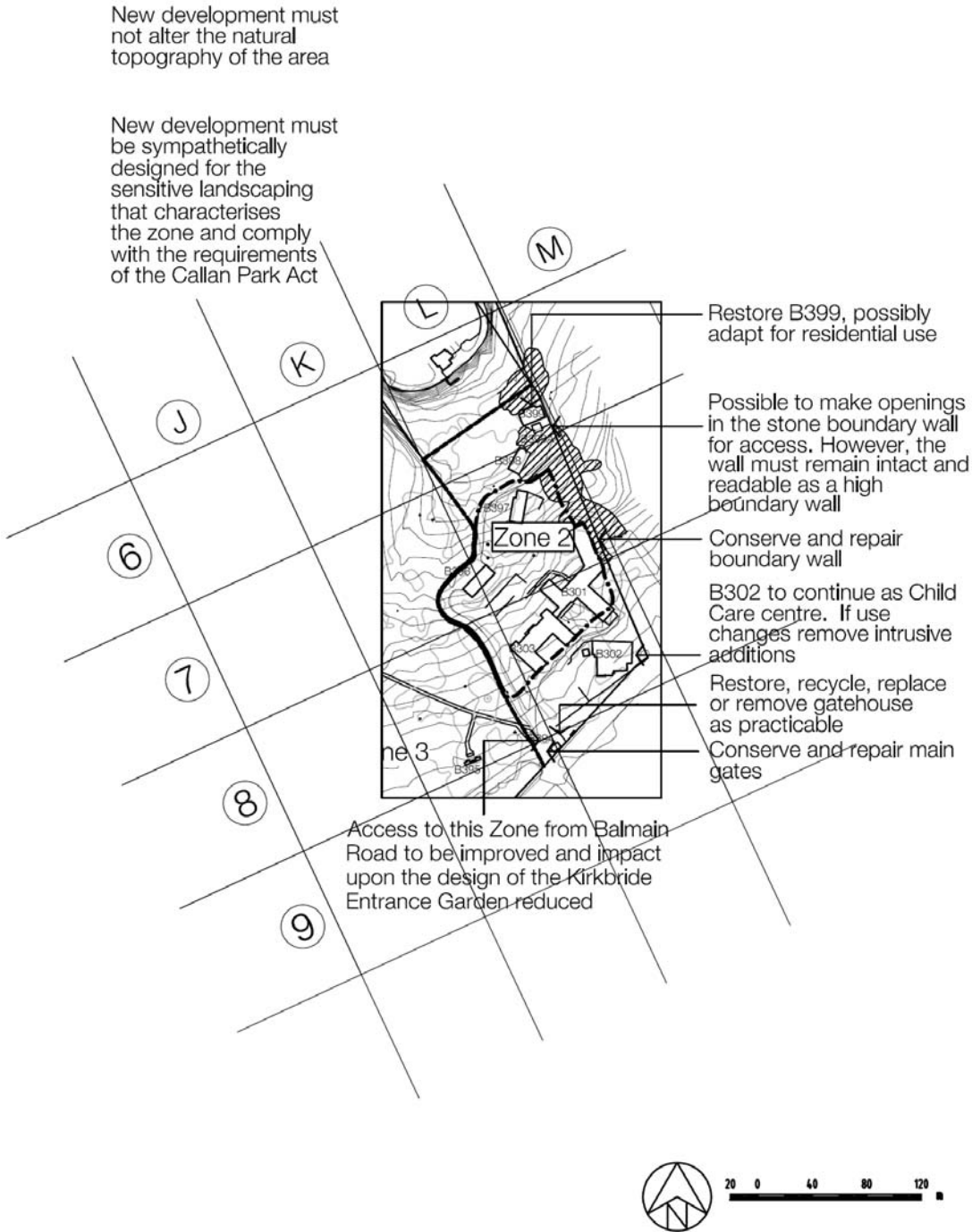


Figure 6-10 Guidelines for Conservation Works and Development: Zone 2 - Manning Street Precinct.  
Source:

**Zone 3 - Kirkbride Entrance Garden and Embankment to King George Park Precinct**

Planning Considerations:	
Principles:	<p>Removal of intrusive elements is desirable.</p> <p>Retain important views between Kirkbride Block to landscaped elements.</p>
Landscape Considerations:	
Vegetation:	<p>Refer Landscape Conservation Guidelines.</p> <p>Remove intrusive planting to allow original entrance garden layout to be interpreted.</p> <p>Implement program of replacement plantings with trees favoured by Charles Moore and Joseph Maiden.</p> <p>Seek advice as to best management to maintain health of boundary plantation.</p> <p>Continue bush regeneration program for lower slopes toward King George Oval.</p>
Historic Features:	<p>Conserve War Memorial (B395) and reinstate original colour scheme.</p> <p>Conserve sunken garden.</p>
Development:	Re-instate road treatment sympathetic to the 19th century character of the zone.
Historic Archaeology:	Monitor works in order to record details of the original estates' carriageways and pathways.



Figure 6-11 Guidelines for Conservation Works and Development: Zone 3 - Kirkbride Entrance Garden and Embankment to King George Park Precinct.  
Source:



**Zone 4 - Ridgetop, Kirkbride Block Platform and Convalescent Cottages Precinct**

Planning Considerations:	
Principles:	<p>This zone requires detailed conservation maintenance work in particular to Kirkbride buildings and Convalescent Cottages. Conservation works required include the removal of intrusive elements and restoration of significant fabric.</p> <p>The only allowable development is works that facilitate the adaptive reuse of the significant buildings. Any new works must not negatively impact upon the significant buildings or landscape.</p> <p>Conserve and adapt significant elements.</p> <p>Opportunities to remove intrusive elements should be investigated.</p> <p>Cricket ground area should be restored as open space. Agricultural character to rear of Garry Owen House should also be restored by the removal of intrusive elements and the restoration of significant buildings.</p> <p>One bomb shelter to remain on site at minimum.</p>
Access:	Historic roads to be maintained as main access points.
Use:	Existing use by the University of Sydney of the Kirkbride Block is satisfactory and should be maintained. The use of Garry Owen by the Writers' Centre is also satisfactory. Other such tenants should be found for the Convalescent Cottages once they have been conserved or in conjunction with conservation. Educational, Cultural, Institutional, Community.
Landscape Considerations:	
Vegetation:	<p>Refer Landscape Conservation Guidelines</p> <p>Reconstruct gardenesque planting on Kirkbride platform.</p> <p>New plantings in Kirkbride Block area should follow that set out in 1993 Kirkbride Block Conservation Management Plan.</p> <p>Selectively remove Brush Box planting along Central Avenue to restore views to Iron Cove.</p>
Historic Features:	<p>Interpret the historic cricket oval area through appropriate fencing and planting based on photographic and documentary evidence.</p> <p>Remove fill obscuring 19<sup>th</sup> century profile of Convalescent Cottage platform. Remove or prune trees to reinstate cottage views.</p> <p>Maintain an open landscape character with views between/through trees groups to major buildings</p> <p>Reconstruct, based on evidence, garden layout to the front of Garry Owen.</p>
Development:	Replace unsympathetic lighting and seating on Kirkbride Platform.
Historic Archaeology:	New works might impact on archaeological remains – the likelihood of this should be assessed during initial planning of the works.

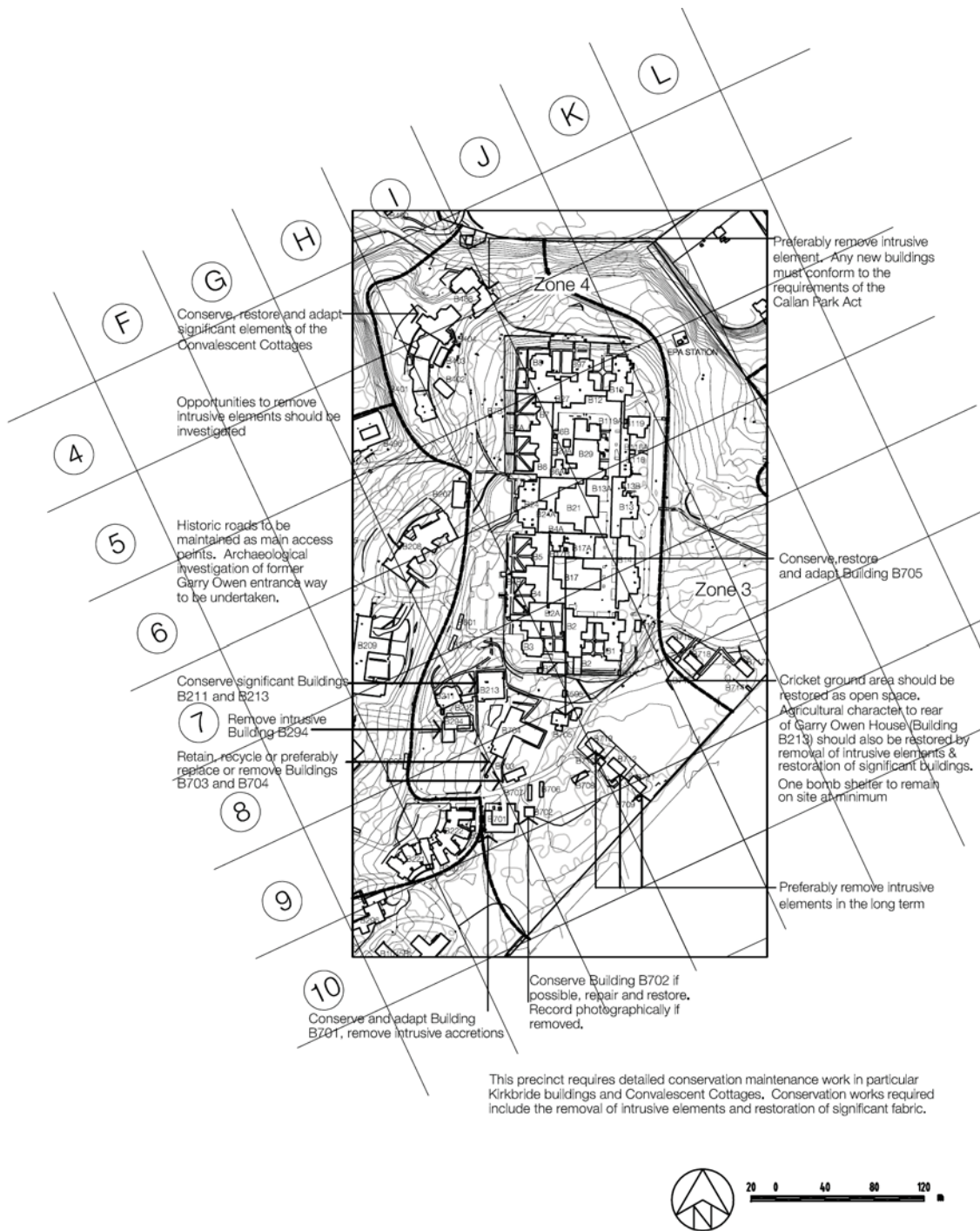


Figure 6-12 Guidelines for Conservation Works and Development: Zone 4 - Ridgetop, Kirkbride Block Platform and Convalescent Cottages Precinct.  
Source:

**Zone 5 - Central Slope Precinct**

Planning Considerations:	
Principles:	<p>Development within restricted areas is possible within this zone.</p> <p>Zone to be reinstated as an open parkland. Intrusive elements to be removed. Any new development must preserve views and have regard for the significance of the area as open space.</p> <p>Building B214 should be reactivated for horticultural use.</p> <p>Building B205 and building B298 to be conserved.</p>
Access:	Wharf Road is the most appropriate access point.
Use:	Uses to conform to the requirements of the Callan Park Act.
Architectural Considerations:	
Planning:	<p>It is conceived that new development in this area would be undertaken in conjunction with the removal of intrusive elements and the conservation of the landscape</p> <p>New development is to comply with the requirements of the Callan Park Act.</p> <p>It would be essential that the large intrusive buildings in this zone be removed before any new development in this area occurs. New development must be designed to relate to the significant small scale cottages in the zone and the open landscape.</p>
Built Form and Materials:	<p>Built forms should acknowledge the natural topography of the site. No major excavation into the site.</p> <p>Finishes should sit comfortably with the surrounds.</p>
Landscape Considerations:	
Vegetation:	<p>Refer Landscape Conservation Guidelines.</p> <p>As time allows, remove avenue and row planting which are intrusive in the 19<sup>th</sup> century open grazed landscape and replace with clumps of trees.</p>
Historic Features:	Maintain an open landscape character with views between/through trees groups to major buildings.
Historic Archaeology:	Assess any impacts on B205 – Gardeners' Cottage (1879), and B298 – Farm Attendants' Cottage (pre-1903).

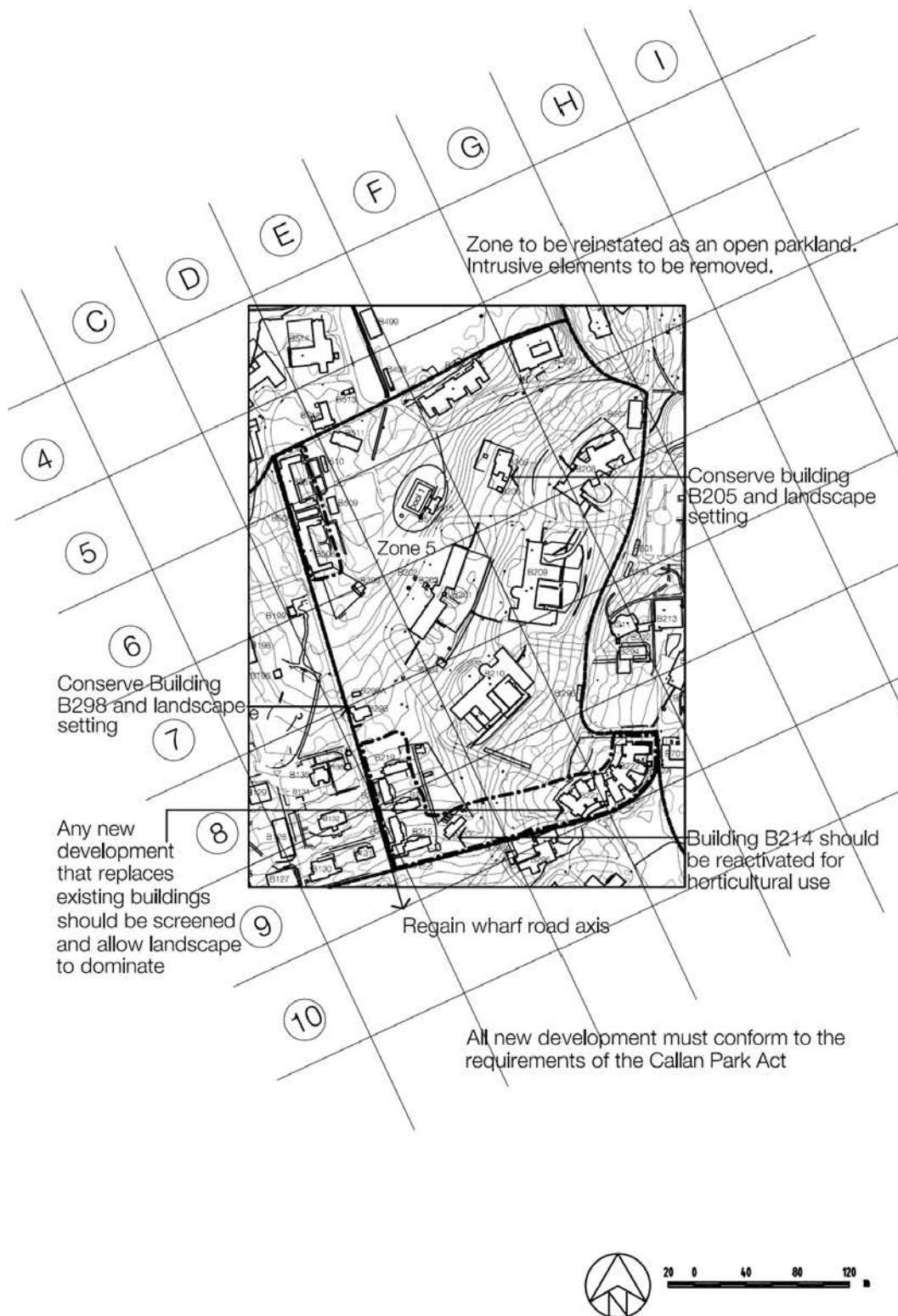


Figure 6-13 Guidelines for Conservation Works and Development: Zone 5.  
Source:

**Zone 6 - NSW Ambulance Training School and Hospital Administration Precinct**

Planning Considerations:	
Principles:	<p>This zone contains the areas capable of redevelopment. Development is to conform to the requirements of the Callan Park Act.</p> <p>These areas are generally defined by Church Street, Glover Street and Wharf Road, and Wharf Road, Balmain Road, Gary Owen Driveway and the visual corridor of Church Street.</p> <p>Consideration of visual access to the significant areas of the site should be taken in planning new development. View corridors to the Kirkbridge Block and Garry Owen House should be maintained.</p>
Access:	Balmain Road, Church Street and Wharf Road are the areas most appropriate as access points including extensions of Church Street and reinstatement of Garry Owen Drive.
Use:	Adaptive re-use of existing buildings is to conform to the requirements of the Callan Park Act.
Architectural Considerations:	
Planning:	<p>New development not to encroach upon the significant landscape features or be visually intrusive to the rest of the site.</p> <p>Significant views, internally and externally, to be maintained.</p> <p>It would be essential that the large intrusive buildings in this zone be removed before any new development in this area occurs. New development must conform to the requirements of the Callan Park Act.</p>
Built Form and Materials:	Built form and finishes should sit comfortably with the surrounds.
Landscape Considerations:	
Vegetation:	<p>Refer Landscape Conservation Guidelines.</p> <p>Maintain existing established trees in planning of new development.</p> <p>Introduce planting near the former Garry Owen entrance and drive which interpret mid nineteenth century horticultural fashion.</p>
Historic Features:	After archaeological investigation reconstruct main entrance on Balmain Road and a drive as close as possible to the original alignment of Garry Owen entrance.



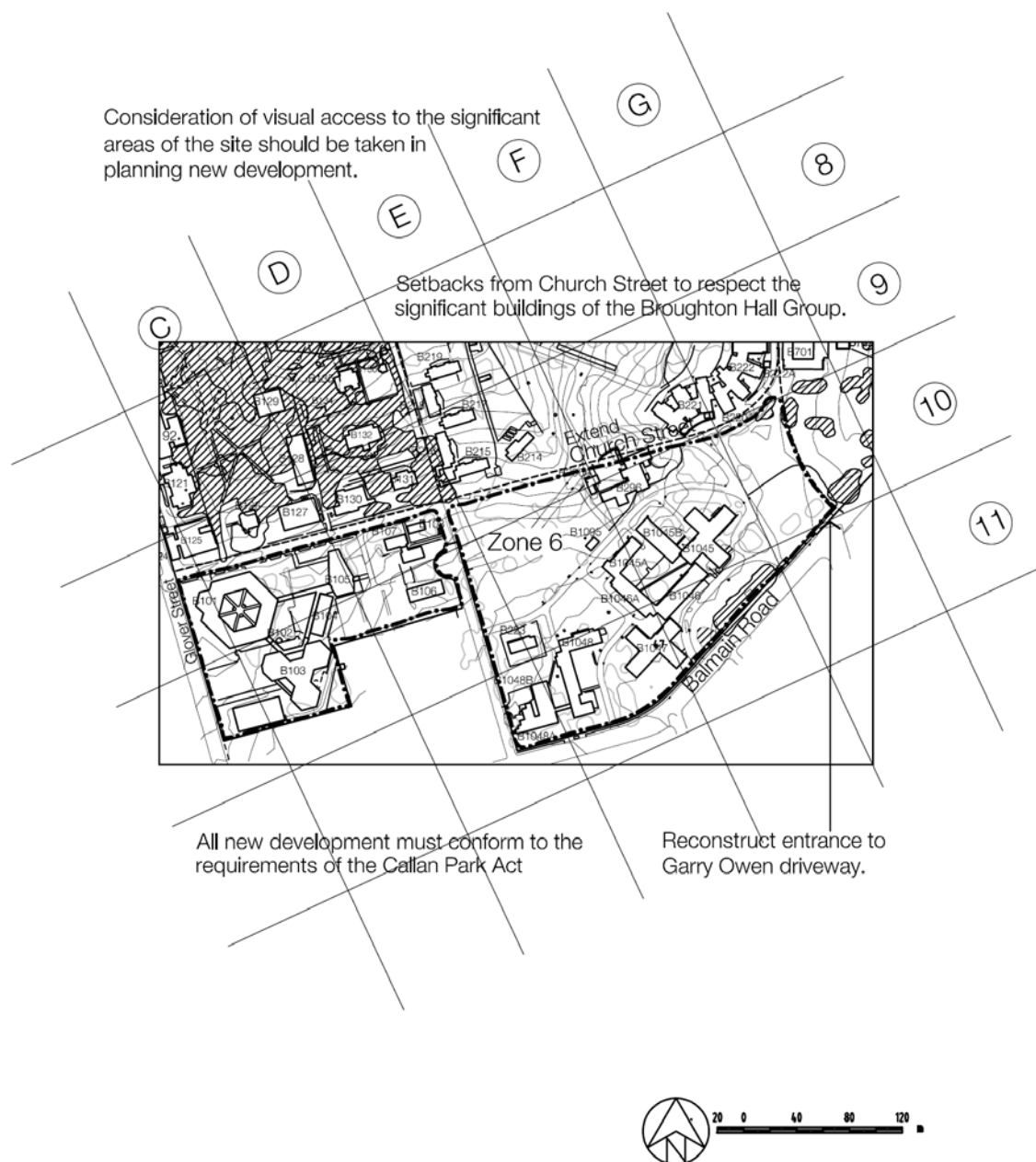


Figure 6-14 Guidelines for Conservation Works and Development: Zone 6 – NSW Ambulance Training School and Hospital Administration Precinct.  
Source:

**Zone 7 - Broughton Hall Precinct**

Planning Considerations:	
Principles:	<p>Buildings located north of Building B193 are of low or neutral significance and are capable of being adapted or redeveloped in the perimeter configuration.</p> <p>Remove intrusive elements.</p> <p>Conserve Broughton Hall. Further investigation of the extremely poor condition of this building is required</p>
Access:	Glover Street and Wharf Road are the most appropriate access points.
Use:	Adaptive reuse of existing buildings is to conform to the requirements of the Callan Park Act.
Architectural Considerations:	
Planning:	<p>Sensitively planned development, is possible, to replace building B194, B195, B501 and B502 and to complete enclosure of gardens.</p> <p>New development should not be visually intrusive to the rest of the site and must conform to the requirements of the Callan Park Act.</p> <p>Development should follow the linear configuration of the Broughton Hall group along Glover Street. Development on the area occupied by B502 to be planned to be complimentary to the Broughton Hall group.</p> <p>Significant views, internally and externally, to be maintained.</p> <p>It would be essential that the intrusive buildings in this zone be removed before any new development in this area occurs. Intrusive buildings in the established gardens should also be removed.</p>
Height:	The scale of any new development must be complementary to significant buildings and landscape.
Built Form and Materials:	<p>Built form to follow topography of site.</p> <p>Finishes should sit comfortably with the surrounds.</p>
Landscape Considerations:	
Vegetation:	<p>Refer Landscape Conservation Guidelines.</p> <p>Conserve the rainforest gully and other parts of the Broughton Hall Estate gardens. Remove infill planting which is intrusive on their 19<sup>th</sup> century character.</p>
Historic Features:	<p>As an urgent priority repair the plumbing, drainage and water pumping system to the gardens.</p> <p>Repair brickwork using skilled tradespeople.</p> <p>Conserve and repair all oriental-inspired structures; bridges, arches and gateway.</p> <p>Reinstate tennis court.</p>

	<p>Conserve the summerhouse.</p> <p>Reinstate palm plantings around buildings B121, B192, B193, B194, and B195 especially on the Glover Street frontage.</p>
Development:	Resurface path system currently used as roads to gravel or a similar character and return to pedestrian use only.
Historic Archaeology:	Access any impacts on Building B130 (Broughton Hall, 1842), and the site of Kalouan House.

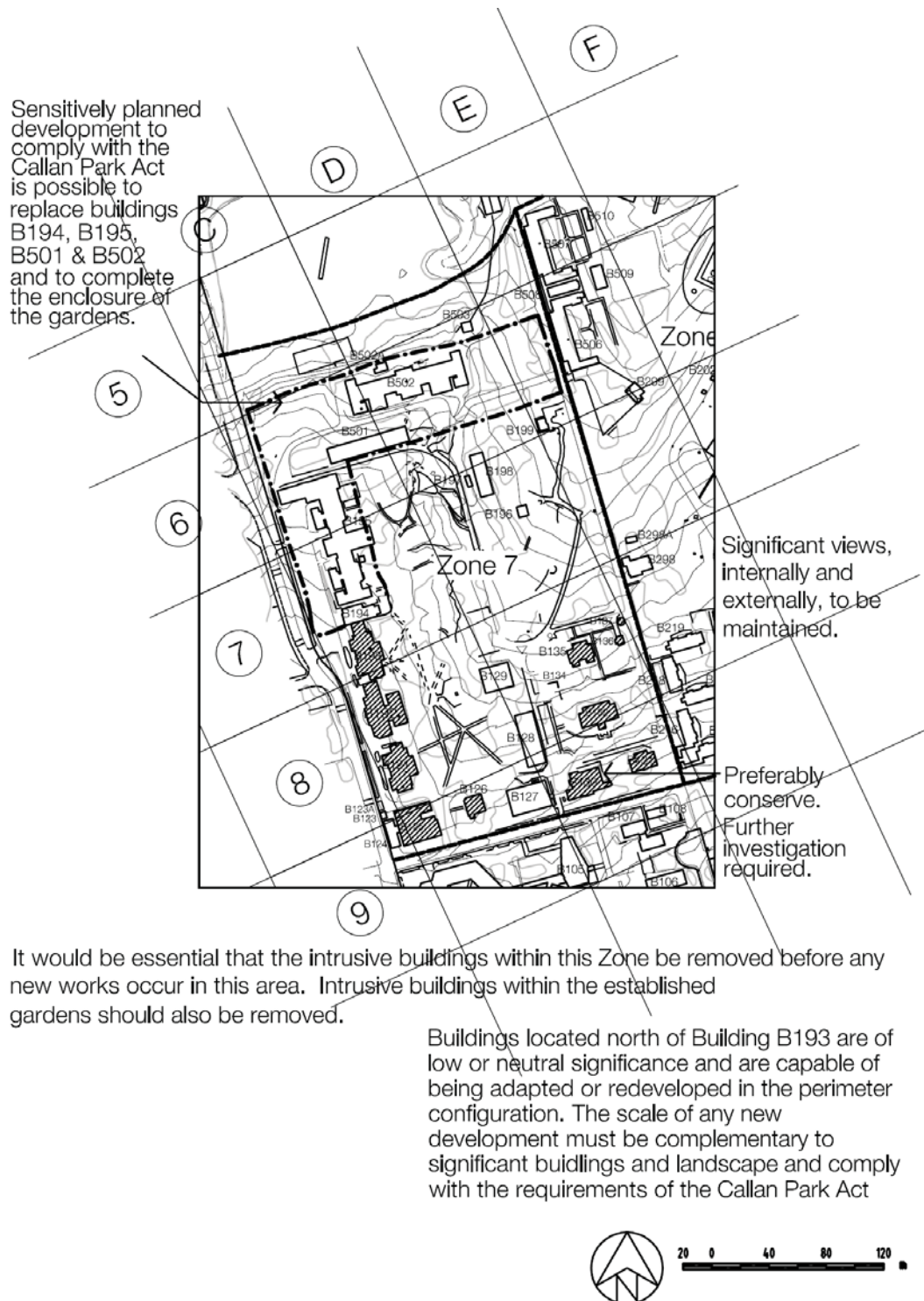


Figure 6-15 Guidelines for Conservation Works and Development: Zone 7 – Broughton Hall Precinct.  
Source:





## 7 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

This section of the CMP provides overall guidelines for the conservation and management of the site and its constituent components.

### 7.1 DIAGRAMS OF MANAGEMENT AREAS AND TENANTS

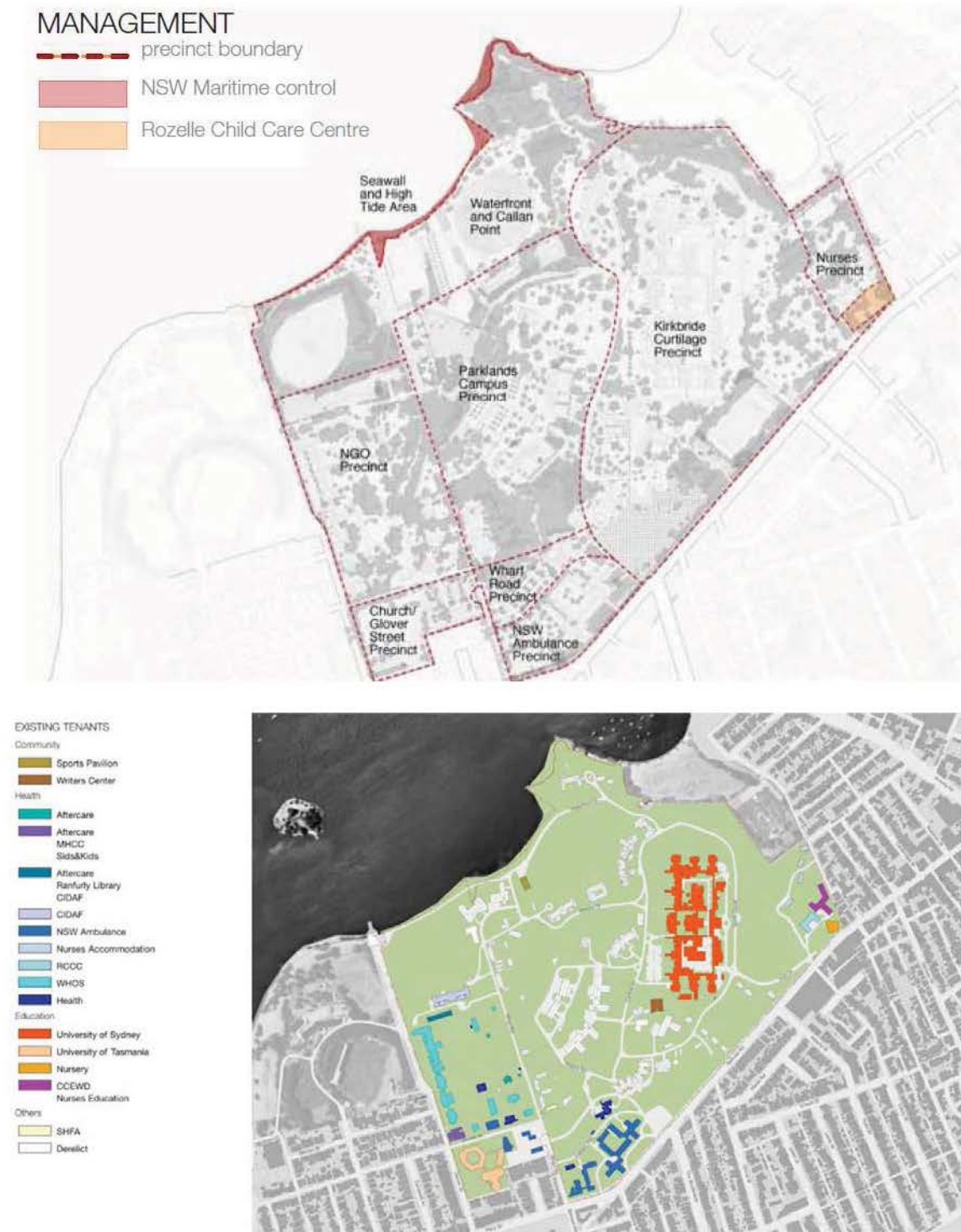


Figure 7-1 and Figure 7-2 Existing Tenants (Above) and Management Areas (below)  
Source: McGregor Coxall

## **7.2 MANAGEMENT OF THE SITE**

The future management of the site will play a considerable role in assuring the conservation of the buildings and the landscape setting. It is therefore necessary to establish the parameters and principles which need to be met in this regard. Prior to, or in association with resolving the adaptive reuse options for the site, the management structure should be formalised in order to prevent ad hoc intervention into individual buildings and to establish a maintenance program for the buildings and landscape.

Issues which need to be addressed in the management of the site include:

- effective and consistent conservation of buildings and landscape across whole site (resources and skills);
- careful control of vehicular access and car parking across the site;
- selection of appropriate tenants/occupants whose needs can be accommodated without adverse impact on fabric, spaces or setting;
- balance of the individual needs of all tenants/occupants and the desire for public access to the site;
- encourage cooperation between managers of all components of the site to ensure that overall management objectives are consistent between managing agencies;
- ensure that areas/precincts to be managed are created on logical spatial units, which maintain the integrity of the landscape design of the site.

If more diverse occupants, or a number of occupants, are anticipated on the site then a strategic and financial planning exercise will be needed to manage the process.

### **7.2.1 Management of the Landscape**

The landscape conservation policies following, (Section 5.7.8), provide general and specific guidance for the management of the landscape.

Whilst it is recognised that the various precincts within the site may be managed by separate entities (or tenancies), the conservation and maintenance of the landscaped areas and gardens should be the responsibility of each of the respective individual management structures.

The new uses for the buildings within the site may have new requirements for private, community and public spaces, eg buildings that were once institutional accommodation with common outdoor spaces may readily be converted to other use with private outdoor spaces and common areas. The delineation or definition of private and common spaces is critical to the functioning of the new uses but should not compromise the presentation or appreciation of the significant gardens.

Some of the garden areas on the site require intensive maintenance and enhancement, for example Broughton Hall gardens, and the management of these areas must ensure that adequate ongoing resources are allocated to them. It may also be appropriate that general public access be restricted to regular open days to protect these gardens and the privacy of the new tenants. It must be recognised that, as gardens associated with the Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic, these gardens were not available to the public. Restricted public access may be required to protect these fragile areas from excessive wear and tear.

It may be appropriate, where individual tenants lack the expertise to manage the landscapes within their tenancy areas that a financial contribution is made to the site to ensure that these areas are adequately managed.

The following table is an abbreviated version of the landscape assessment to guide the management of the culturally significant landscape of the site.

Site Landscaping- the cultural landscape	
Objective	<p>The cultural landscape of Callan Park is a major component of the character of the place.</p> <p>The objective of the guidelines is to ensure that the cultural landscape of the site is conserved and maintained and as a whole is the subject of a landscape management plan. Individual areas of proposed landscaping should respect the significance and landscape setting of the significant items.</p>
Adaptability of the landscape	<p>The landscape setting of Callan Park is of utmost importance in the public presentation viewed from Parramatta River, Iron Cove Bridge, Balmain Road and the surrounding areas to the north.</p> <p>The conservation of the landscape should be considered and a landscape plan prepared. A proposed Landscape Management Plan should not attempt an uninformed stylistic imitation of earlier landscape designs especially where the details are not known. The opportunities and constraints include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• removal and control of weed infestation and re-establishing sensitive gardens where they are appropriate;</li> <li>• conservation and reinstatement of significant gardens;</li> <li>• the existing established trees should be retained and conserved with a policy for replacement in the future when the trees begin to die;</li> <li>• visual and physical links to and from the Parramatta River and Balmain Road should be retained;</li> <li>• the sandstone retaining walls, paths and other significant elements within the site should be retained and become part of a greater landscape management plan for the site;</li> <li>• the landscape should not become confined or restricted but integrated with the overall grounds of the site.</li> </ul>
Conservation of the cultural landscape/s and curtilage	<p>Significant landscape areas are identified which are essential to the settings of the main heritage buildings of the site. These need to be preserved in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• their overall character;</li> <li>• maintenance and replacement of mature trees;</li> <li>• maintenance of "structural" features, such as landforms, walls, ponds etc;</li> <li>• critical views to and from within the site.</li> </ul> <p>Future landscape works in these areas are determined by what exists there now or can be demonstrated to have been there previously. This applies in particular to the choice of tree species.</p>
Structural Plantings	<p>The presentation and retention of significant structural landscaping on the boundary of the site, at the foreshore, Wharf Road and sections of Balmain Road should be</p>

Site Landscaping- the cultural landscape		
		continued.
Preservation regeneration bushland	/ of	<p>A commitment has been made for the foreshore areas of the site to become part of the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Park. The area contains natural bushland bordering King George Park and Callan Point.</p> <p>The relationship of this area to the remainder of the Callan Park site is strongly associated with the historical development of the whole site. The area should be carefully managed and become part of an integrated Landscape Plan.</p> <p>New uses should not restrict public access to the Park and the foreshore nor isolate the Park area from the greater landscape of the hospital. Provision for continued use of recreation facilities bordering or within this foreshore area should be made.</p>

### 7.2.2 Archaeological Management

The archaeological issues for this site are part of a detailed analysis prepared by Tony Lowe of Casey & Lowe in the document 'Archaeological Assessment of the Rozelle Hospital Site'. This has been developed in association with the Conservation Management Plan. It is recommended that additional management guidelines be written that include expert advice on the conservation of the European rock engravings at Callan Point.

The following recommendations are made as a basis for the planning and management of the archaeological resource within the study area.

The following table is an abbreviated version of the archaeological assessment to guide the management of the archaeological resources of the site.

Management of Archaeological Potential	
Objective	Through archaeological analysis, archaeological remains and interpretation, more can be learned about the design of the buildings and the conditions in which the nineteenth-century patients were kept. The analysis of artefactual evidence, of the 'inmate' material culture, their accommodation and living standards, can make the story of the place more tangible.
Results	<p>The historical research and archaeological analysis has shown that the study area is likely to contain archaeological remains with a high level of cultural significance dating from at least the 1840s. These remains include three grand Victorian houses and sections of their properties, and the later purpose-built hospital buildings. The buildings and grounds within the study area potentially retain an archaeological resource which could be used to demonstrate the life ways of the estates' owners and occupants and interpret the early asylum and the living conditions and treatment of the inmates.</p> <p>All the nineteenth-century buildings within the site are identified as potential</p>

		<p>archaeological sites because of their ability to retain remains related to original configuration and uses, and to shed light on the treatment of the mentally ill.</p> <p>Redevelopment and refurbishment of the buildings and grounds in the study area is likely to disturb archaeological deposits, relics, features, artefacts, and structures belonging to the original and later periods of the estates and the hospital.</p> <p>The existing and the potential Aboriginal archaeological sites are also of a highly significant nature.</p>
Planning and investigation	and	<p>Prior to the refurbishment of any of the buildings listed in Section 3.3 (Archaeological Resource) the archaeologist should assess the likelihood that archaeological remains will be disturbed by the proposed works. Where subsurface excavation and work below existing floors is required, particularly below timber floors, the archaeologist must be informed of the intended impacts. Sufficient time must be provided in works schedules for the archaeologist to make recommendations and undertake any necessary archaeological work. An excavation permit from the Heritage Office might be required where it is thought that the disturbance of archaeological remains is unavoidable.</p> <p>Priority should be given to retaining any archaeological resource undisturbed. To this end site-specific recommendations should limit disturbance wherever possible.</p> <p>A plan of management should be adopted to conserve the engravings at Callan Point. This would include diverting traffic around sensitive areas and the provision of appropriate interpretation to explain the significance of the engravings. The exposure of additional currently buried engravings should be avoided, especially where their exposure may lead to their deterioration, and any such exposure will require an excavation permit from the Heritage Council of NSW<sup>139</sup>. New civil works in the area should only be carried out after due consideration of the affects on the engravings, both those currently exposed and those still covered.</p> <p>If necessary the further investigation of Aboriginal sites should be undertaken and approved by the NPWS and in consultation with the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council. A permit will need to be obtained by an appropriately qualified archaeologist.</p> <p>Management of the site should entail the conservation, preservation and regeneration of significant elements identified in the Callan Point Conservation Management Plan 1998.</p>

<sup>139</sup> The Callan Point Conservation Management Plan (Context Pty Ltd 1998) makes a recommendation (2.3 'Conservation of Engravings', p.25) to actively remove surface cover, including asphalt, north of the loop road to uncover more engravings, with the consent authority indicated as National Parks and Wildlife Service ('responsibility'), after which a decision can be made on what 'should be done with them'. Unless necessitated by development or other impacts, the uncovering of more areas of engravings should be avoided unless the integrity of the items can be guaranteed. Any such work would require an approved excavation permit from the Heritage Council of NSW with an accompanying research design.



### 7.3 PRINCIPLES FOR ADAPTIVE RE-USE

The preferred new uses for the buildings of Callan Park are uses which enhance the appreciation of the place and ensure the conservation of the significant buildings and landscape features. The range of future uses is defined in the Callan Park (Special Provisions) Act 2002.

Future uses for Callan Park may be considered compatible if the following criteria are met:

- The cultural significance of the buildings and their extant interior spaces and detail are not compromised;
- The integral relationship between the significant landscape setting, individual gardens and buildings is not compromised but enhanced and conserved;
- The proposed new use is sympathetic to the original use and does not detract from that use or the cultural significance of the buildings and landscape setting;
- Significant fabric and spaces are not to be damaged, destroyed or altered;
- The nature of the new use would not result in an unacceptable level of wear and tear on significant fabric;
- The relationship of the buildings and landscape setting to is not obscured;
- The proposed use does not lead to major traffic generation on the site;
- Parking and vehicular access associated with the use can be managed discretely on the site;
- The modern services required (eg. fire safety provisions, lift, air conditioning, toilets, etc) for a potential new use will not cause damage, destroy or compromise the buildings or any interior spaces of significance;
- The fixtures or fittings required as part of the new use would not damage or compromise the significant fabric or spaces;
- Proposed uses which achieve relatively more of the stated outcomes of the conservation policies are preferred to those which necessitate greater change and intrusion;
- The types of occupants should be selected on the basis that they “fit” the building’s extant spaces; the reverse approach wherein the fabric of the building is altered and/or demolished to suit the requirements of the occupants is unacceptable.

General constraints in relation to fabric and spaces of heritage significance (refer to Section 4.7 and Appendix A Inventory of Zones and Items):

- Retain original configuration of spaces and fabric which reflects historically significant uses of the buildings and elements;
- New service areas and services should be in areas which do not impact on significant spaces or fabric;
- New buildings in the proximity of significant buildings and landscape, unless otherwise recommended, to be designed according to the guiding conservation principles, refer to Section 6.4.

Inappropriate uses could lead to confusion or adverse impact on the cultural significance of the place:

- Inappropriate uses can confuse the historic associations of the place;
- Uses of the place which do not take advantage of the interpretative potential of the place related to its cultural significance;
- The lack of use, and the consequent lack of maintenance can be as equally damaging as the introduction of an incompatible use.

#### 7.4 OPTIONS FOR ADAPTIVE RE-USE

Most of the buildings on the site have the potential for adaptive reuse, as is currently demonstrated by the successful occupation of the Kirkbride Block by the University of Sydney. Some are more readily adaptable than others.

Section 7 of the Callan Park (.Special Provisions) Act 2002 defines the type of development allowed on the Rozelle Hospital site. Clause 7(3) states

Development may be carried out at Callan Park, with development consent, for the purpose of health facilities and educational or community facilities, but development for the purpose of retirement villages is prohibited at Callan Park.

According to Clause 7(9), "community facility" means a facility (not being an educational facility or a health service) providing services to the community on a not-for-profit basis, while "educational facility" means a university or any other facility providing educational services on a not-for-profit basis, but does not include a secondary school or a primary school.

Whilst a variety of different adaptive reuse options may be feasible within individual buildings, the character of individual zones within the site must be carefully considered when introducing new uses. Each of the potential new uses discussed have particular needs relating to such issues as car parking, required building area and public access, and these factors will greatly impact on the overall site layout and relationships within the site. The relationship of individual uses must be considered within the site as a whole so that compatible uses may be located adjacent to each other.

##### 7.4.1 Health Care

The range and configuration of spaces within the existing buildings are not compatible with the requirements of a large general hospital. Established as a psychiatric hospital the buildings are more suited to institutional patient care but lack the specialised buildings for large operating theatres, critical care facilities etc. Updating the present facilities for modern mental health care would necessitate extensive alteration to the existing buildings or considerable development on the site.

The use of the Broughton Hall group for mental health care is unlikely to continue into the future because the layout of the group, the configuration of the buildings and the lack of adequate specialist support facilities – eg pathology, do not meet current standards for psychiatric care. NSW Health has advised that these services would be best provided in conjunction with a major hospital with the appropriate facilities eg. operating theatres, critical care facilities, pathology units etc. However, the buildings are presently being used successfully for rehabilitation purposes by Non Government Organisations such as WHOS (We Help Ourselves), Aftercare and CIDAF (Construction Industry Drug and Alcohol Foundation).

The Broughton Hall Group could have an ongoing role in a health related use which is suited to the range of building types in the group – single and two storeyed freestanding buildings. The use of the section of the site on Balmain Road by the NSW Ambulance Service, although presently being relocated, indicates a possible use of the site by general health related administration bodies.

If new structures were built to house health care bodies in place of existing buildings they would have to be carefully designed to be sufficiently discrete to not impact on the heritage significance of the site. It should be noted that the carparking requirements of a health care facility may be difficult to accommodate

on the site without compromising its conservation values. Large expanses of carparking should be avoided.

#### **7.4.2 Educational**

Clause 7(3) of the Callan Park Act permits educational facilities at Callan Park.

An educational institution, could readily adapt parts of the site for appropriate re-use without impacting on the cultural significance of the place. The conservation of the majority of the buildings of the Kirkbride Block for use by the University of Sydney- Sydney College of the Arts is an excellent example of adaptive reuse of former hospital sites to educational use. The Rydalmere Psychiatric Hospital has also been conserved and adapted for use as the Parramatta Campus of the University of Western Sydney.

The existing buildings provide a wide variety of spaces which could readily be adapted to accommodate the different requirements of an educational facility – general classrooms, larger seminar rooms, offices etc. However, the specialist facilities required by an educational facility – for instance library, science laboratories, technology workshops, sports facilities - may best be accommodated in new buildings, which could restrict the type of educational facility on the site. The buildings of the Hospital Administration Group could readily provide some of these facilities.

The gardens within the Broughton Hall precinct require intensive maintenance and protection from adverse wear and tear. Care must be exercised in the selection of an educational use for this group to ensure that the significance of these gardens is appreciated. There are opportunities adjacent to the Broughton Hall Group for the construction of new buildings which could provide the specialist facilities to support the new uses of the existing buildings.

Access to the ovals and the waterfront for co-curricular activities would be desirable, however, this may be in conflict with the management policies of the NPWS if the foreshore land is taken up by the NPWS.

Parking (if provided on-site) should be located in strategic positions to minimise negative impact on the landscaped setting of the site.

The conversion of part of the old gate house for a childcare centre illustrates the possible adaptability of the smaller buildings for small scale educational use. The placement of the Writer's Centre in Garry Owen is another example of this.

#### **7.4.3 Community Facilities**

The existing spatial and physical arrangements of the buildings make them suitable for adaptation to community oriented functions which may be established on the site. The installation of modern services such as lighting, air conditioning, power distribution, computer cabling will need to be carefully considered to avoid inappropriate or adverse impact on historic building fabric.

#### **7.4.4 Residential Accommodation – Hostel**

The individual houses and the large buildings of the Broughton Hall Precinct could readily provide residential accommodation of different forms associated with health care or for community purposes.

Obviously, any or all the small cottages on the site could be used for residential purposes, as could the former Convalescent Cottages. Along with the larger buildings, they could be used for hostel accommodation as a support facility for an educational or rehabilitation use of the site.

Reuse as institutional hostel accommodation, including student housing, etc would appear to be feasible, with single bedrooms, common rooms and shared bathroom facilities. The courtyards would be shared open spaces. This accommodation use is most appropriate for the support of another function.





## 8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

---

Architecture in Australia, September 1965, p.86; February 1973, p.91.

Attenbrow, V. Research into Aboriginal Occupation of Hunter's Hill Municipality, Hunter's Hill Municipal Council 1988.

Australia ICOMOS, The Australian ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter) Sydney, 2000.

Australian Dictionary of Biography, Manning and Barney, Mitchell Library.

Barclay, Dr. William, Chairman: Ministerial Implementation Committee on Mental Health and Development Disability. Report to the Minister for Health, November 1988.

Benson, D. & Howell, J. Taken for Granted: The Bushlands of Sydney and Its Suburbs, Royal Botanic Garden, 1990.

Bridges, Peter & McDonald, D.I. James Barnet, Colonial Architect, Sydney, Hale and Iremonger, 1988.

Building Ideas, December 1963, pp.8-11.

Conservation Management Plan of Callan Point, Rozelle, Prepared by Context, Pty Ltd, for, Callan Point Resource Management Group 1998

Clegg, J. Callan Point Rock Engravings, Survey Project, First Report, 1996.

Coltheart, L. A Guide to the History of the Public Works Department NSW, 1991.

Coulthard-Clark, C.D. "Grant, Douglas (1885?-1951)", Australian Dictionary of Biography, Volume 9. Carlton, Melbourne University Press, 1983.

Cummins, C.J. The Administration of Lunacy and Idiocy in New South Wales, 1788-1855, Sydney, Department of Health, 1967.

Dallas, M, Callan Point Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan, Report to Callan Point Coastcare Project, 2000.

Department of Health, Blue Print for Health, A new direction in Mental Health Service Sydney 1988.

Department of Planning NSW, Heritage Assessment Guidelines, Sydney 1990

Department of Environment & Planning, Parramatta River Regional Environmental Study: Open Space and Recreation, Heritage Study. Sydney 1986.

Domiceli, Joan, Draft State Heritage Inventory Evaluation Criteria, 1989.

Evening News 7.7.1876 “Callan Park”

Garton, Stephen, *Medicine and Madness: A Social History of Insanity in NSW 1880-1940*, Sydney, UNSW Press, 1988.

Healthworks Department of Public Works NSW, *Rozelle Hospital: Master Development Control Plan* Sydney 1989.

Historic Buildings Group, PWD, *Kirkbride Block Conservation Guidelines* 1991

Historic Buildings Group, PWD, *Rozelle Hospital Heritage Study*, 1991.

Hoff, Rayner (editor). *The Work of Eileen McGrath*, Sydney, Sydney Technical College, 1931.

Jackson Teece Chesterman Willis Consultants Pty Ltd, *A Study of the Fabric of the Existing Buildings on the Site of Rozelle Hospital*, Sydney, 1989.

Kerr, J, S. *The Conservation Plan*, National Trust, Fifth edition, 2000.

Kerr, J, S, *Out of Sight, Out of Mind*, Sydney, National Trust (exhibition catalogue) 1988.

Kirkbride, T.S. *Hospitals for the Insane*, second edition 1880. (Mitchell Library)

Kirkbride, T.S. *On the Construction, Organisation, and General Arrangement of Hospitals for the Insane with Some Remarks on Insanity and Its Treatment*, 2nd Edition, Philadelphia 1880.

Kohen, J. *Aboriginals in the West:: Prehistory to the Present*, Western Sydney Projects 1985.

Kohen, J. *Aboriginal Settlement Pattern in the Cumberland Plain: an Ecologists View*, School of Biological Sciences, Macquarie University, Unpublished Paper presented at ANZAAS Conference 1982.

Leong, K. *Rozelle Hospital (1819-1984), Its Origins and Development*, B. Arch thesis, UNSW 1984.

Leong, K Garry Owen and Callan Park, *The story of Rozelle Hospital, Lilyfield: 1819-1984*”, *Leichhardt Historical Journal*, No.14, 1985, pp.5-22

Manning, Dr. F.N. *Report on Lunatic Asylums*, 24 October 1868. NSW LAV&P vol.3, 1868-1869.

McDonald, D.I. *Frederick Norton Manning 1839-1903*, JRAHS, vol.58, 1972, pp.190-201

McDonald, D.I. *Callan Park Hospital for the Insane*, Leichhardt Historical Society

McDonald, D.I. *James Barnet, NSW Colonial Architect (1865-1890)*, MA Thesis, Uni of New England, 1984.

McDonald McPhee Pty Ltd, *A Heritage Study of Leichhardt Municipality*, Leichhardt Council Sydney 1990.

O'Donovan, Donal. *God's Architect: A life of Raymond McGrath*, Bray (Ireland), Kilbride Books, 1995.

Planning & Development Committee: Rozelle Hospital and Healthworks (NSW Department of Public Works). Report on Rozelle Hospital Sydney, Master Development Control Plan, March 1990.

Powell, R. A Landscape Conservation Plan for the Rozelle Hospital, B. Landscape Arch Thesis, USYD, 1986

The Builder (London), Periodical vol.37 September 6 1879, pp.996-1000

Turbet, P. *The Aborigines of the Sydney district before 1788*, Kangaroo Press, Victoria, 1989.

Zelinka, Sue. Out of Mind, Out of Sight, in Coltheart, L. (ed) *Significant Sites: History and Public Works*, Sydney, Hale and Iremonger, 1989, pp.97-120

Colleen Morris- Bibliography

'A Landscape Conservation Plan for the Rozelle Hospital' UNSW B. L. Arch unpublished thesis, Rebekah Powell, 1986

'Rozelle Hospital Cultural Significance' Extract from 'A Landscape Conservation Plan for the Rozelle Hospital' Rebekah Powell, 9 October 1989 unpublished

'Rozelle Hospital Heritage Study' prepared for Special Projects Section by Environmental Design, PWD May 1991

'Callan Park Pleasure Gardens Conservation Plan,' Colleen Morris for Heritage Group, State Projects NSW PWD August 1993

'An Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Sites at Callan Point and Yurulbin Point', A report to Leichhardt Council, AASC September 1995

'Draft Plan of Management for the natural and cultural heritage resources of Callan Point, Rozelle', prepared by the Callan Point Resource Management Group, 5 May 1998.

'Callan Park Rock Engravings Survey Project,' First Report, by John K. Clegg, Michael Barry and George J. Susino, Archaeology A14, University of Sydney, February 1996.

Casey & Lowe- Bibliography

Public Works Dept, Rozelle Hospital Heritage Study, 1991.

Conservation Management Plan of Callan Point, Rozelle, Prepared by Context, Pty Ltd, for Callan Point Resource Management Group, 1998

Tanner & Associates, Preliminary Issues Paper, August 2000.

AASC 1995 'An Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Sites at Callan Point and Yurulbin Point', report to Leichhardt Council, 1995.

Bickford, A. & S. Sullivan 1984 'Assessing the research significance of historic sites', in Sullivan, S. & S. Bowdler (eds), *Site Surveys and Significance Assessment in Australian Archaeology*, Dept. of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, ANU, Canberra.

Clegg, J. Callan Point Rock Engravings, Survey Project, First Report, 1996.

Dallas, M, Callan Point Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan, Report to Callan Point Coastcare Project, 2000.

Peyser, D., 'A study of the history of welfare work in Sydney from 1788 till about 1900', *J.R.A.H.S.* 25 (1939), p.89ff.

Zelinka, Sue 1989 'Out of mind, out of sight: public works and psychiatry in New South Wales, 1810-1911', in Lenore Coltheart, *Significant Sites, History and Public Works in New South Wales*, Public Works Department, NSW, History Project and Hale & Iremonger, Sydney.