

### 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.

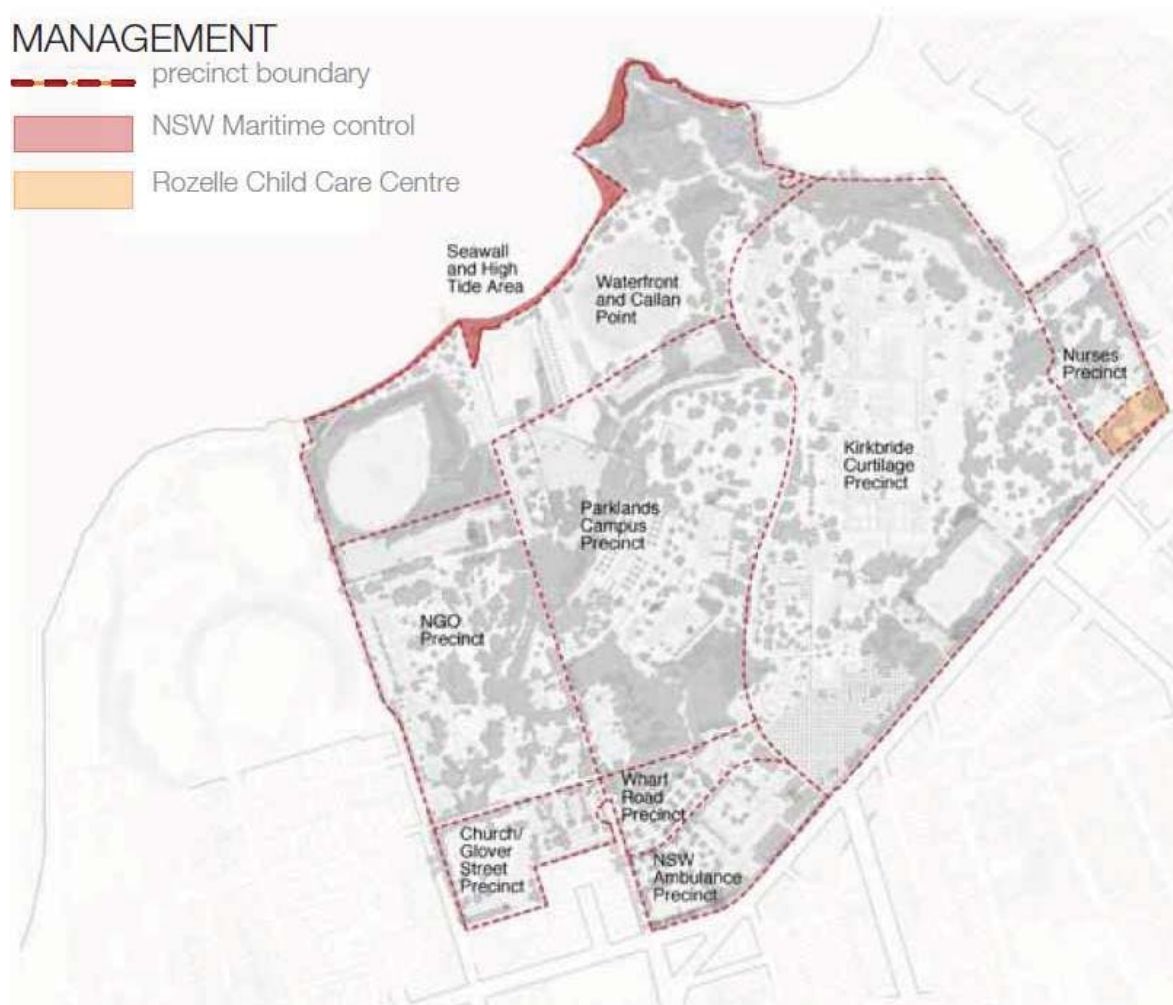


Figure 3-1 Current Precinct Structure and Management  
Source: McGregor Coxall

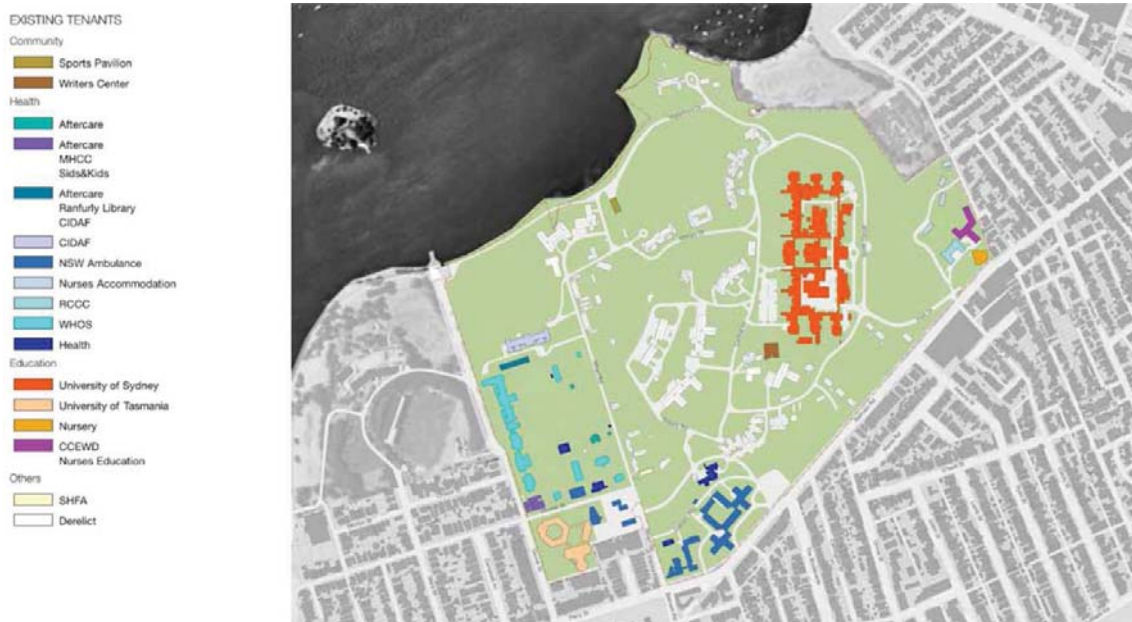


Figure 3-2: Current Tenants at Callan Park  
Source: McGregor Coxall

### 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).



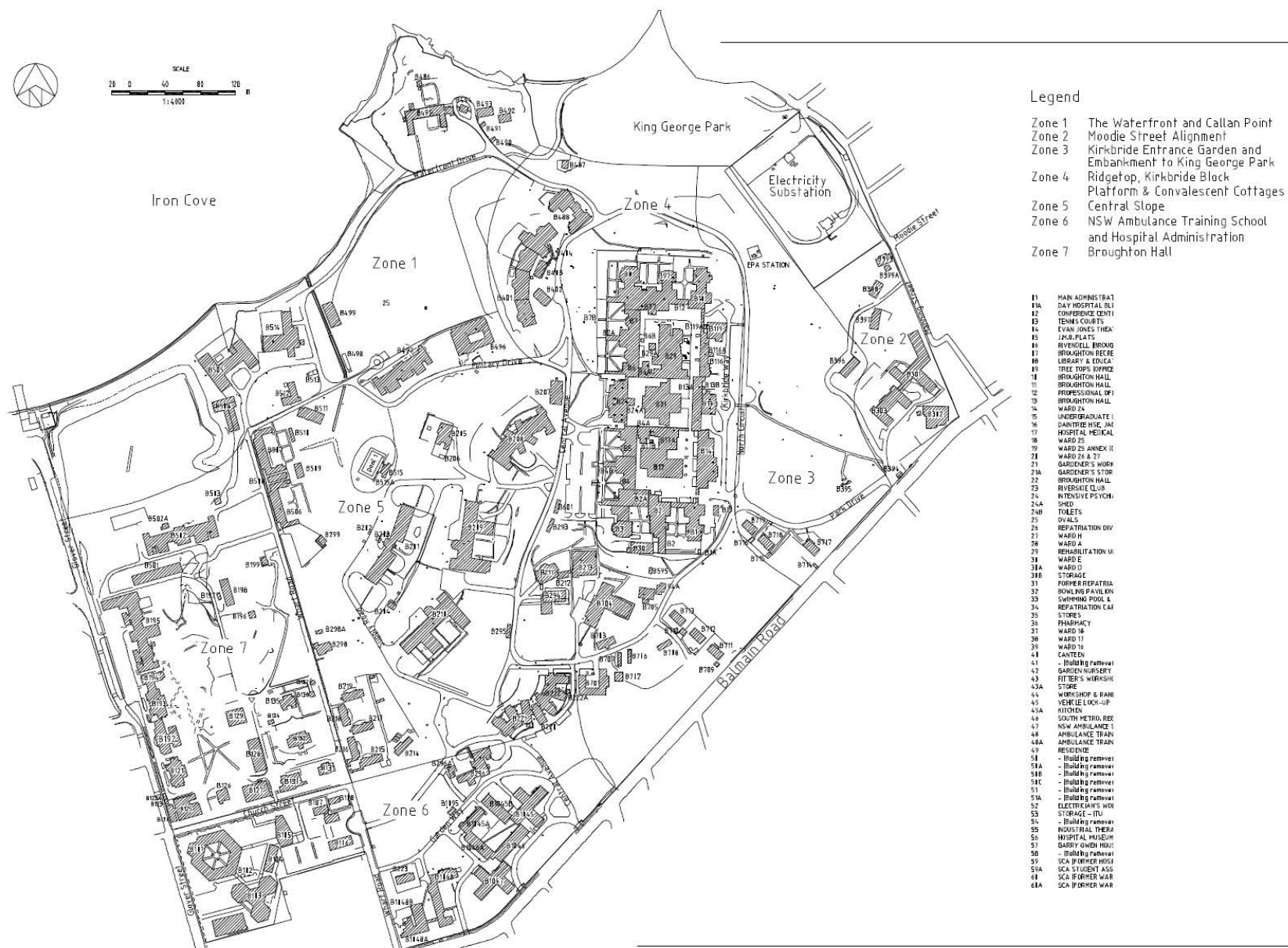


Figure 3-3 Site Plan (Tanner Architects)





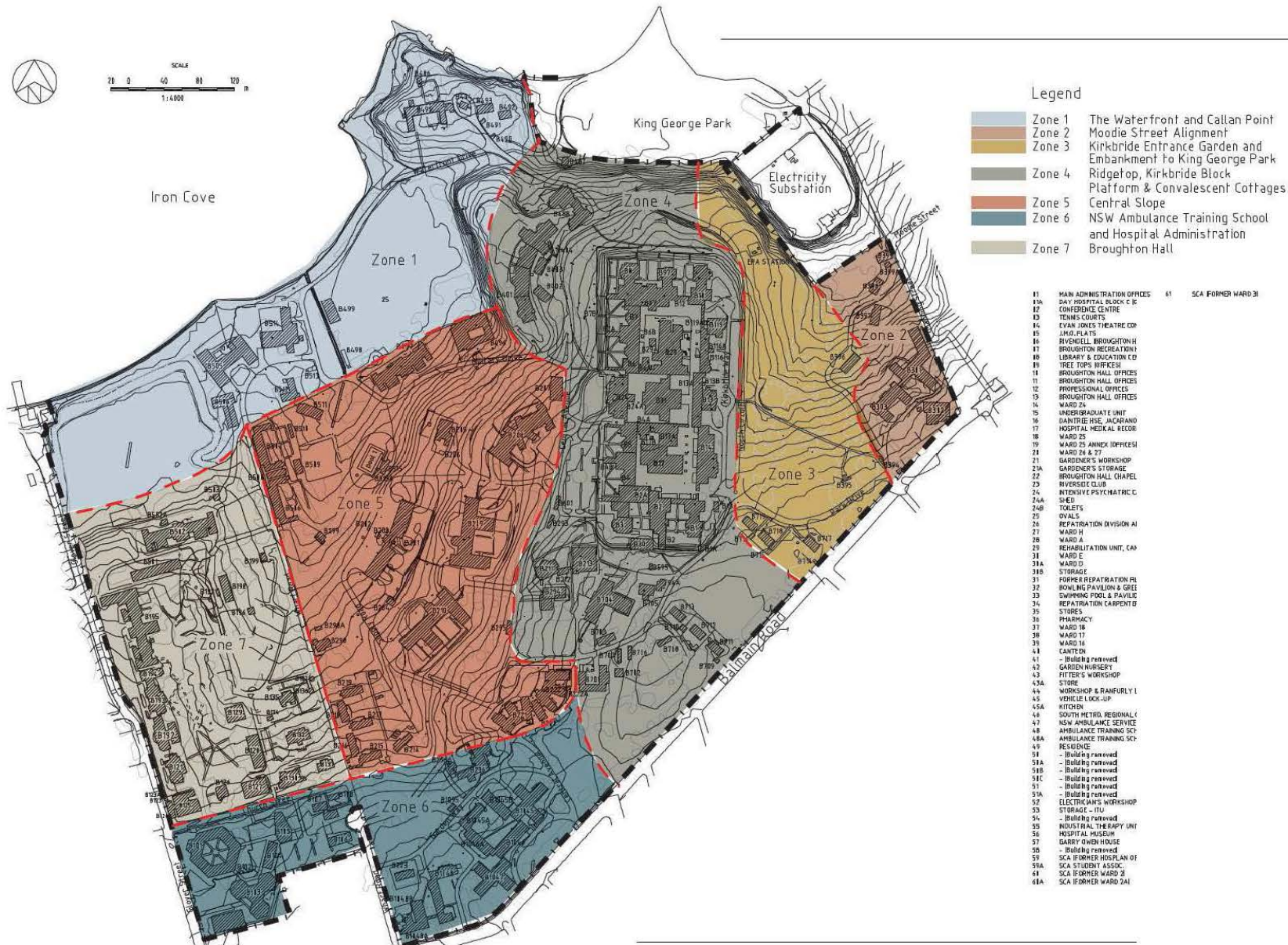


Figure 3-4 Site Plan with Study Zones (Tanner Architects)







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.

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<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



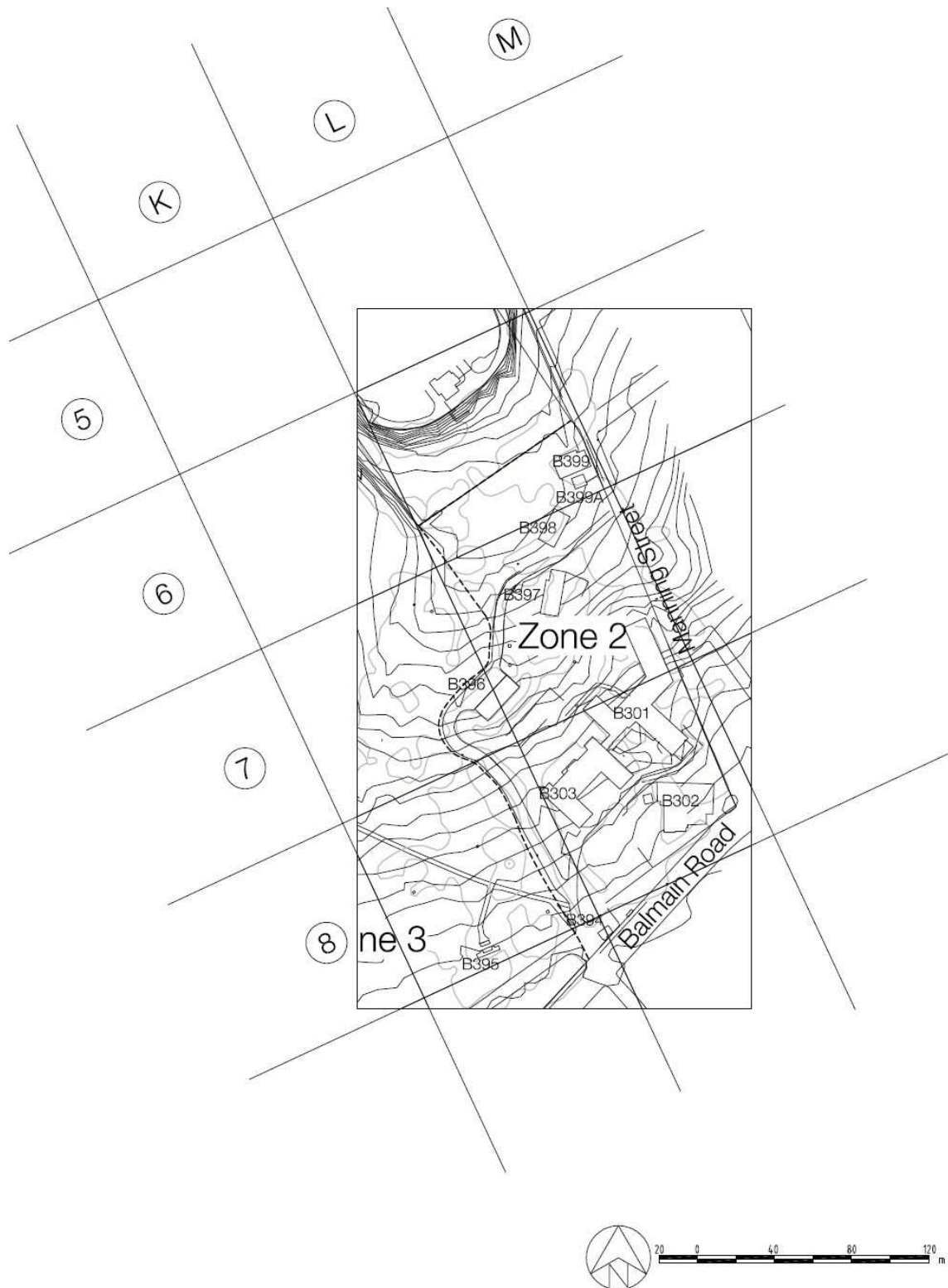


Figure 3-9 Zone 2 Manning Street Precinct.  
Source:



### 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:

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### 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.



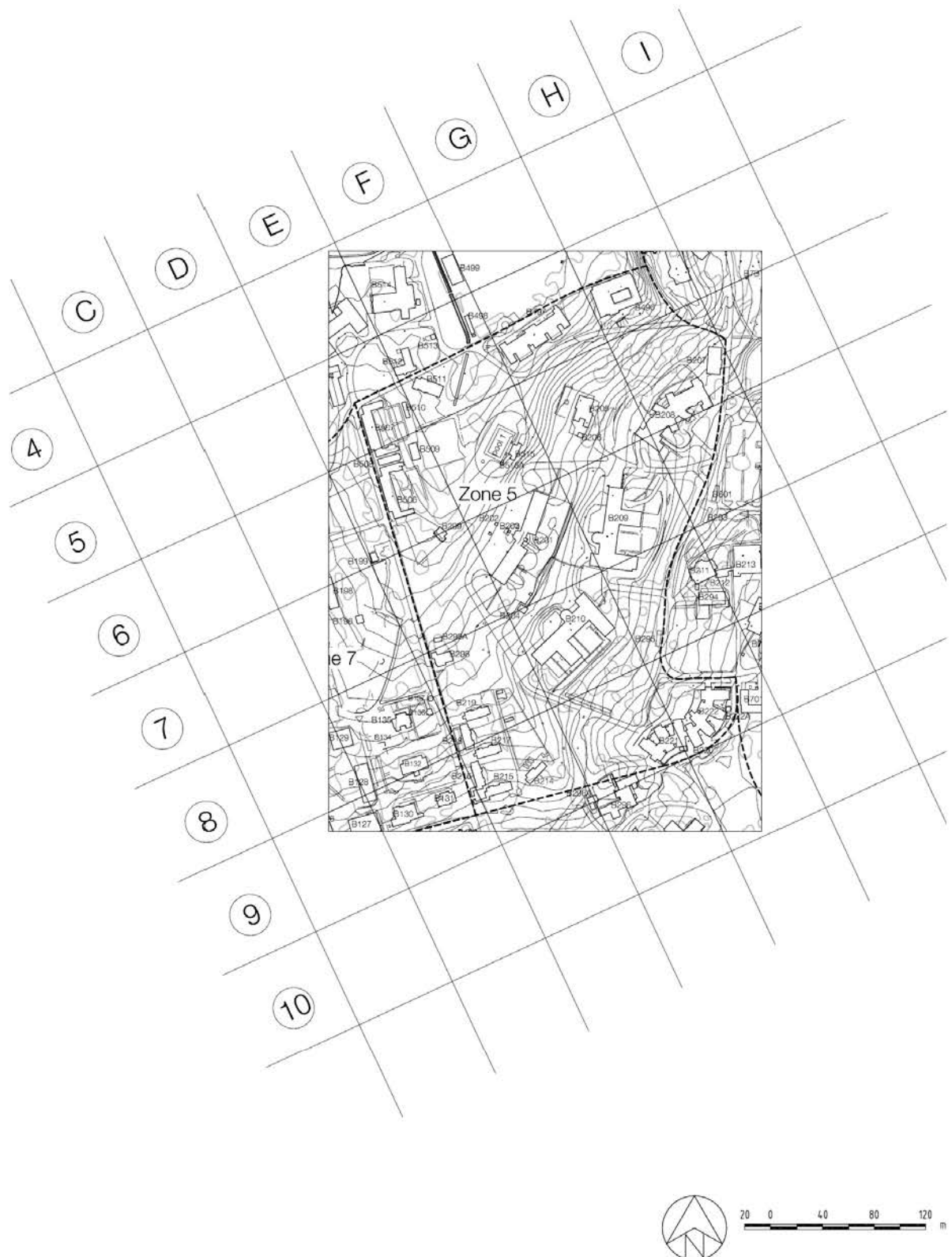
Figure 3-28 A tree group on the knoll may contain plantings from the original Garry Owen garden supplemented by planting during the 1880s. Views to these groups from Balmain Road should be maintained.  
Source:



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.

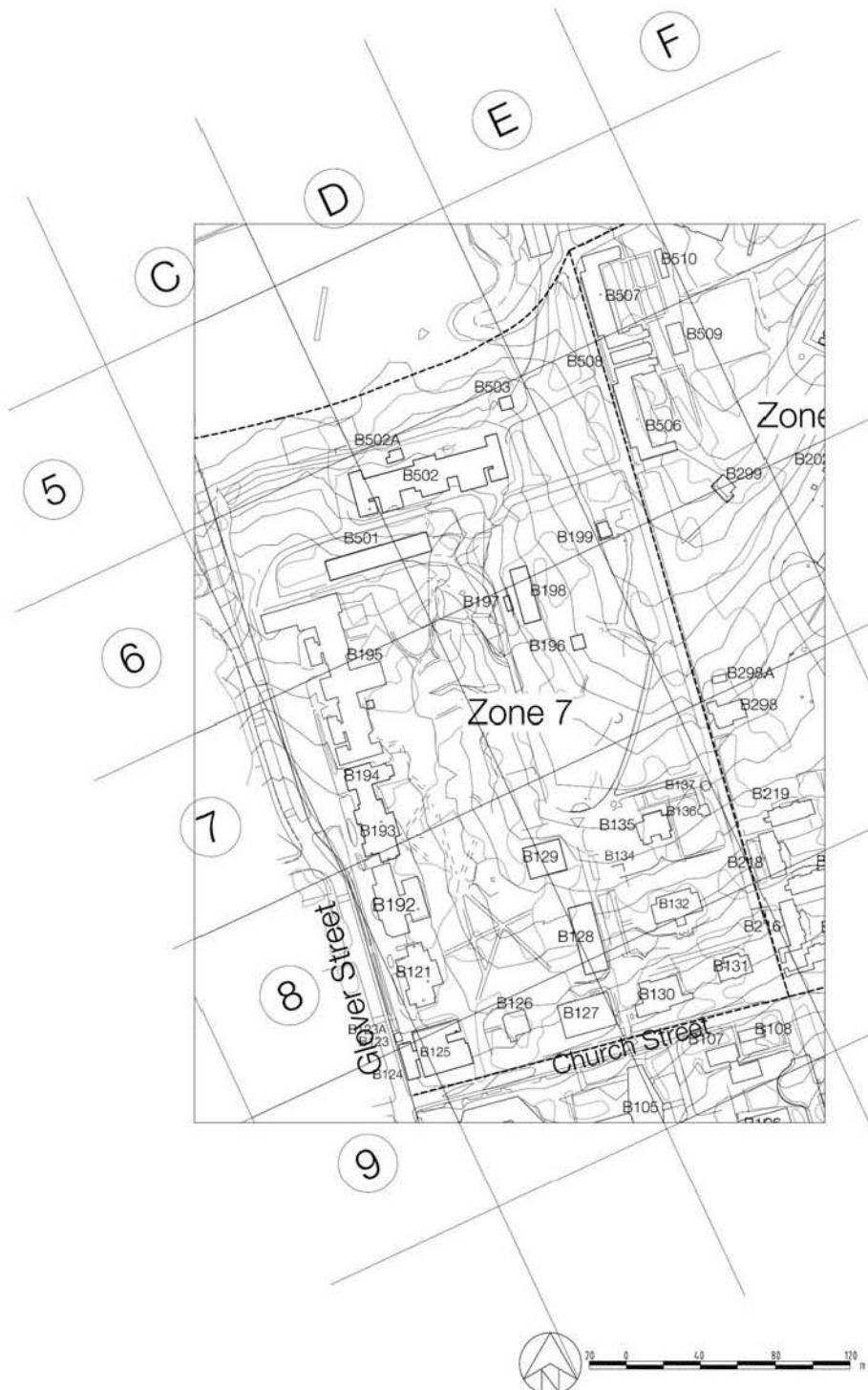


Figure 3-39 Zone 7 - Broughton Hall Precinct.  
Source:



### 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.

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





Figure 3-45 1930 Aerial Photograph  
Source:





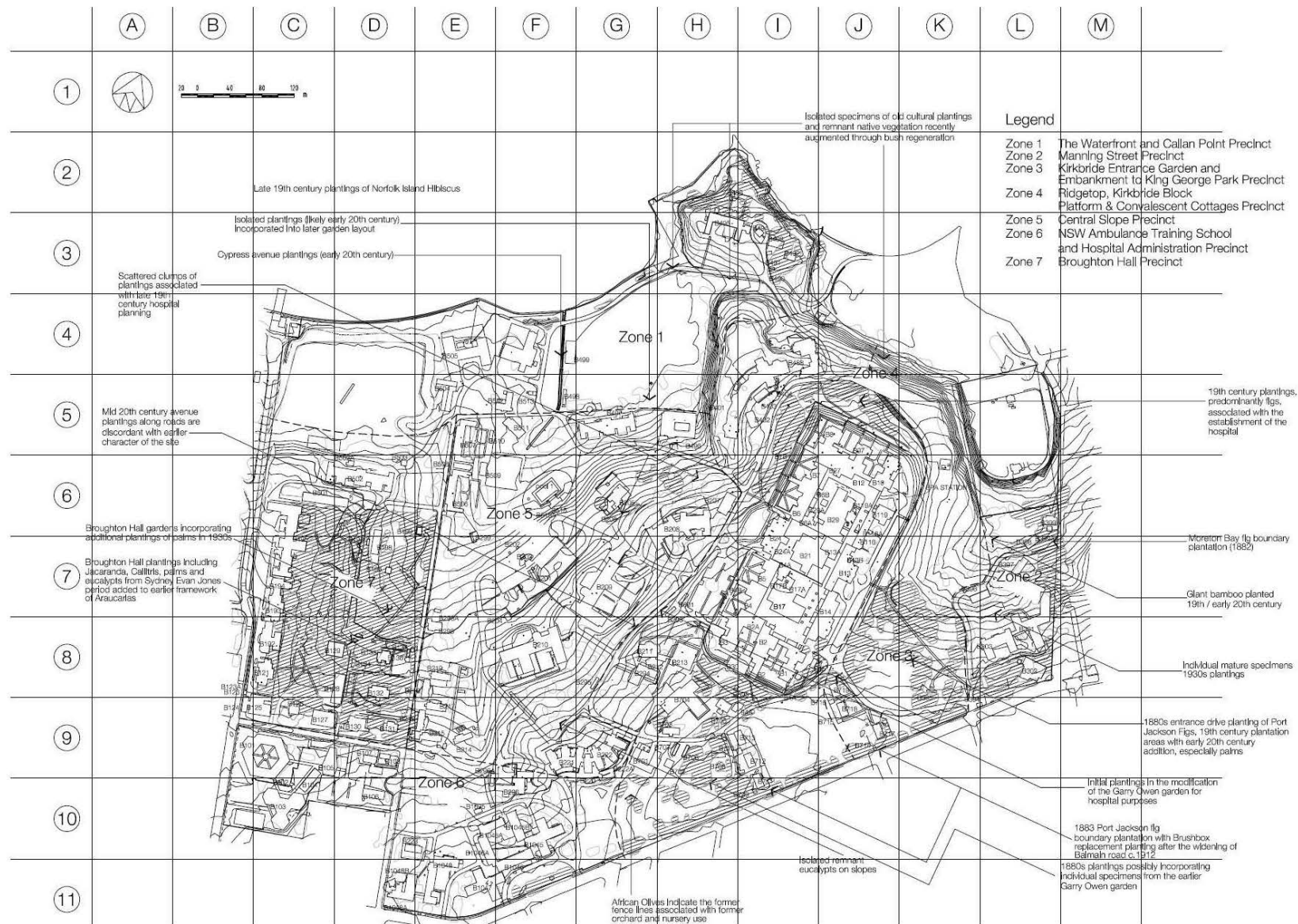


Figure 3-46 Site Plan with Analysis of Cultural Plantings  
Source:







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.

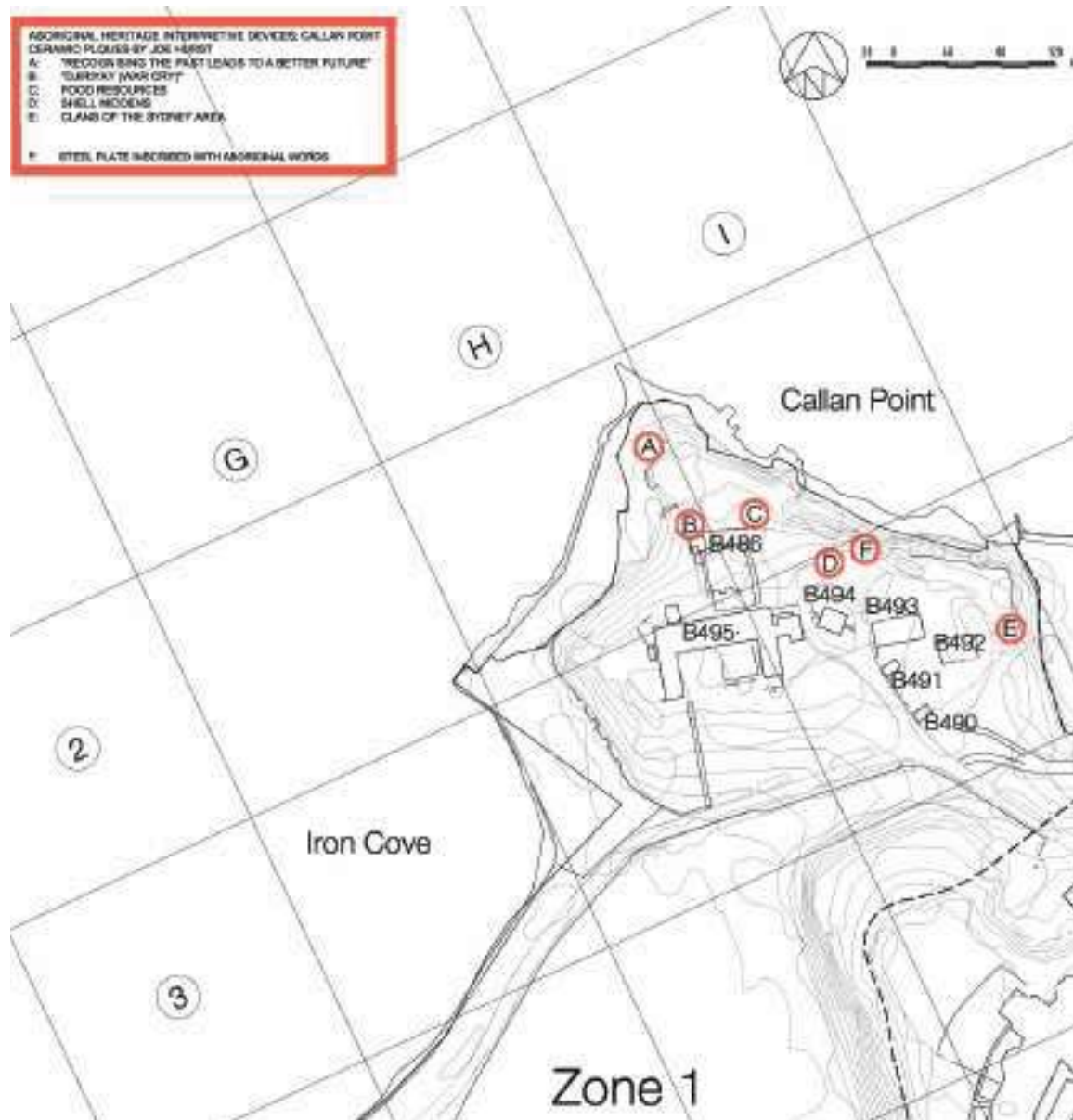


Figure 3-56 Location of Aboriginal Interpretation Devices on Callan Point.  
 Source:

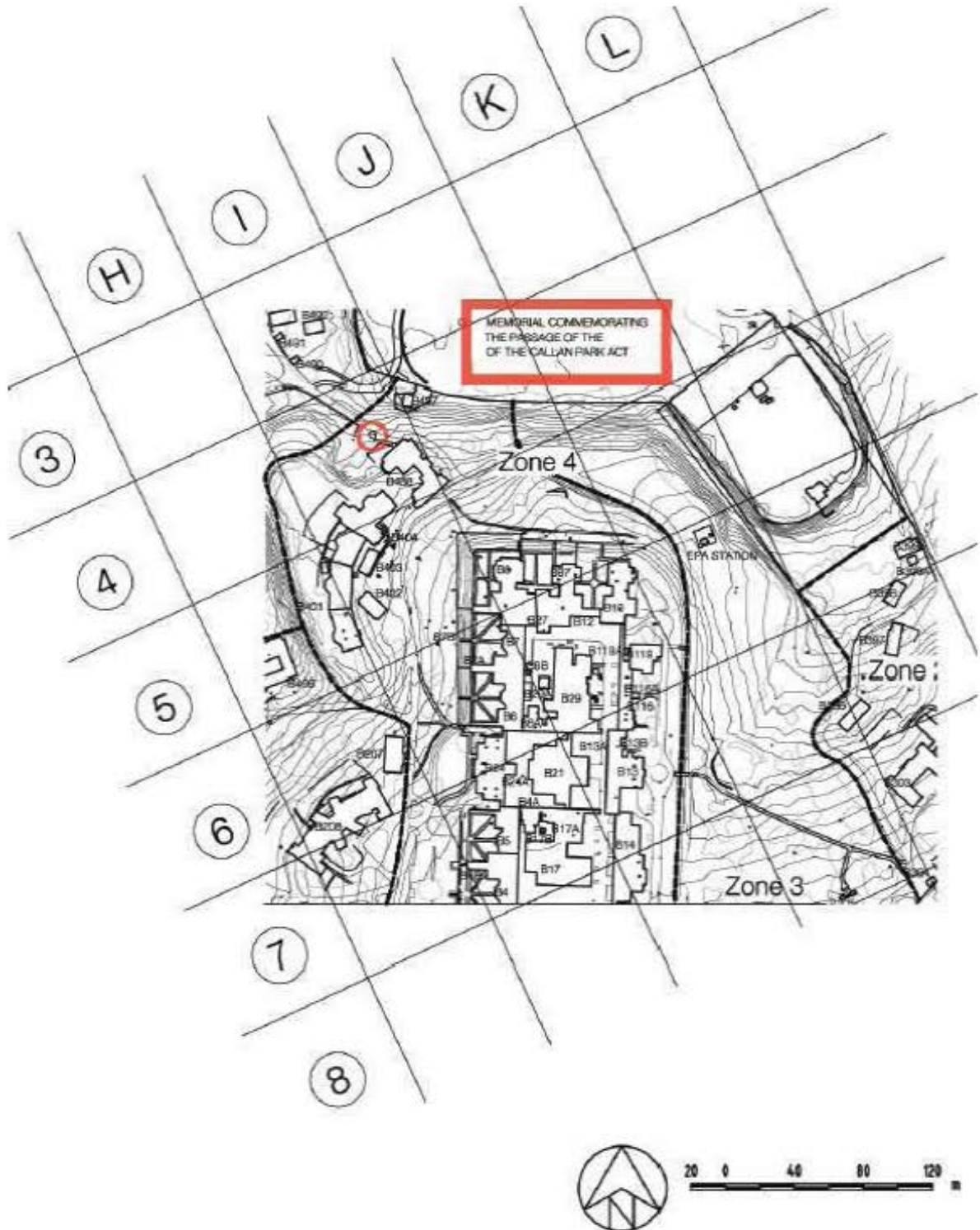


Figure 3-57 Location of Callan Park Act Commemorative Plaque.  
Source:



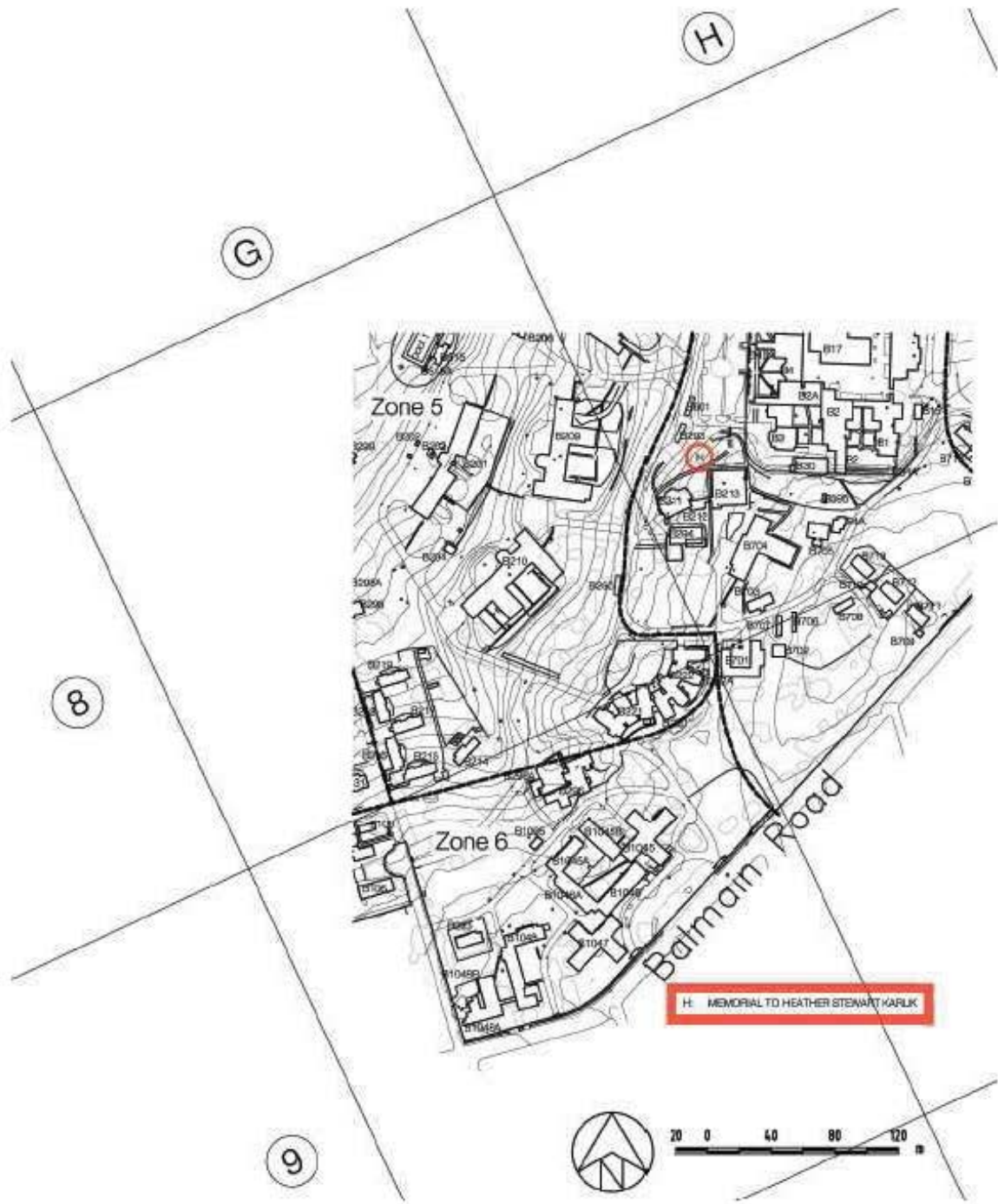


Figure 3-58 Location of Heather Stewart Karlik Commemorative Plaque.  
Source:



### 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
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*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)
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*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>

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<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.

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<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:



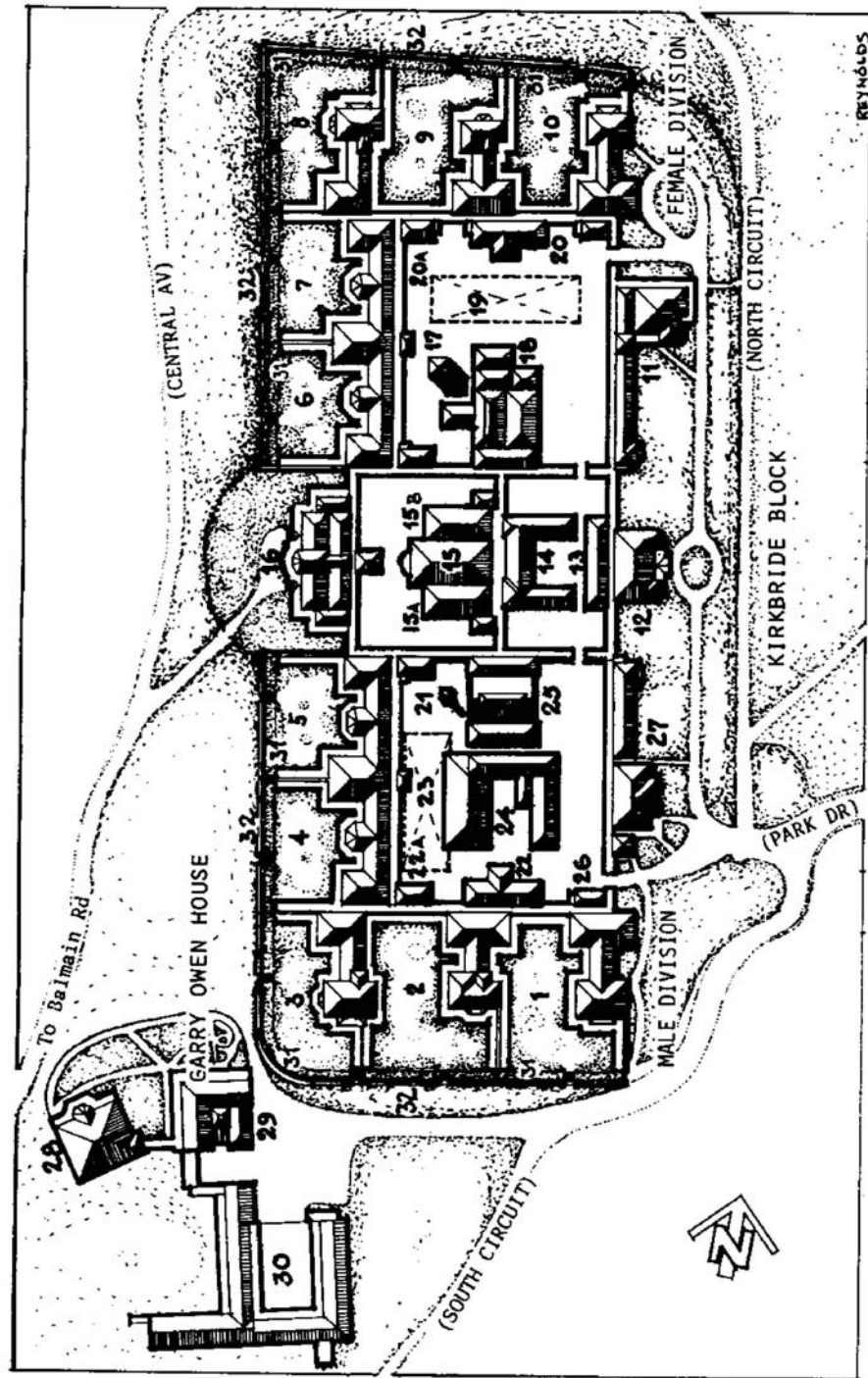


Figure 3-60 The Kirkbride Block. Numbers 19 and 23 indicate the underground water tanks. Number 30 shows the temporary wards behind Garry Owen (After Zelinka 1989, based on 1879 plan).  
Source:

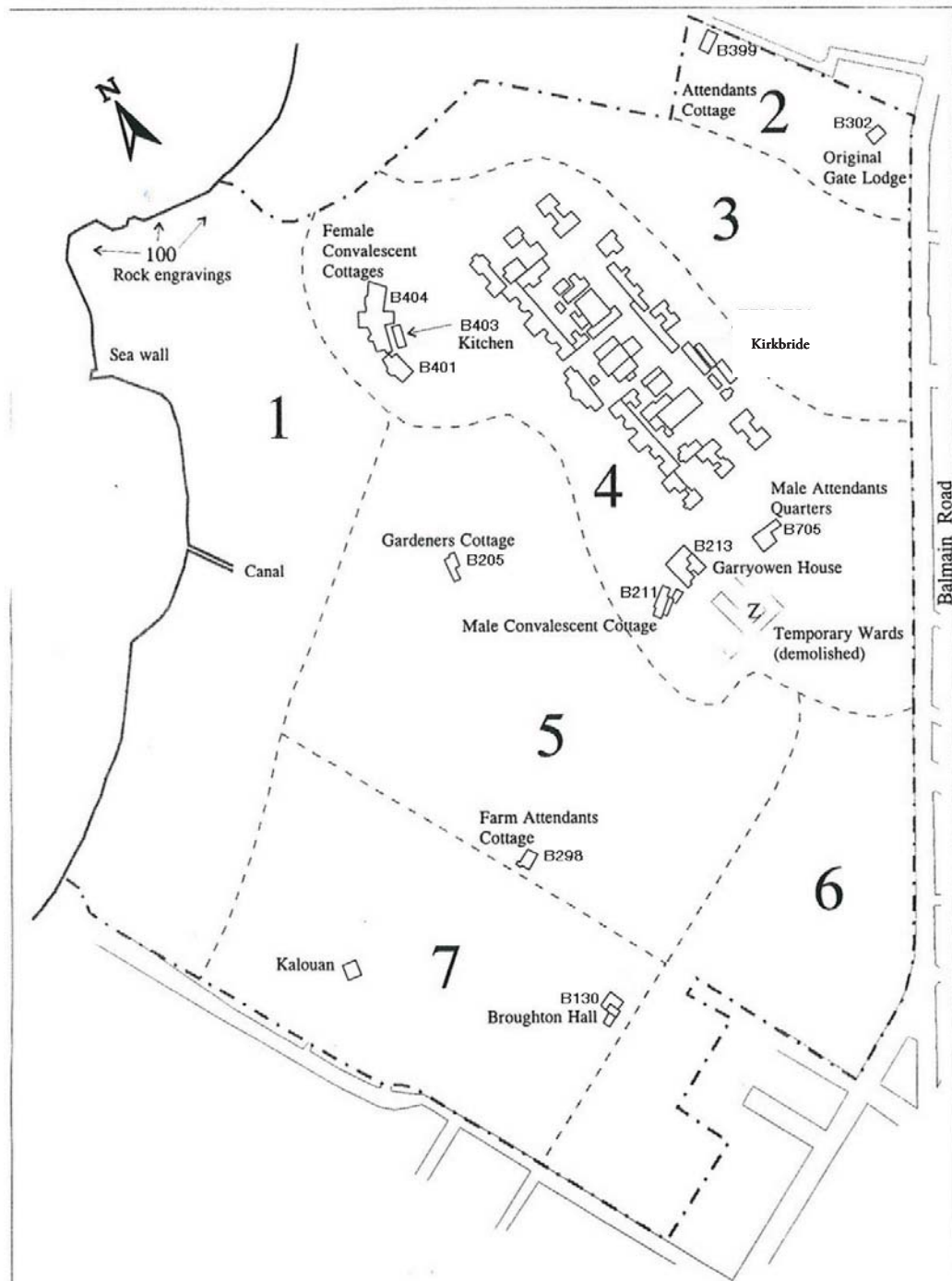


Figure 3-61 Plan of study area indicating archaeological items.  
Source: Casey & Lowe Associates

### 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

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<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.



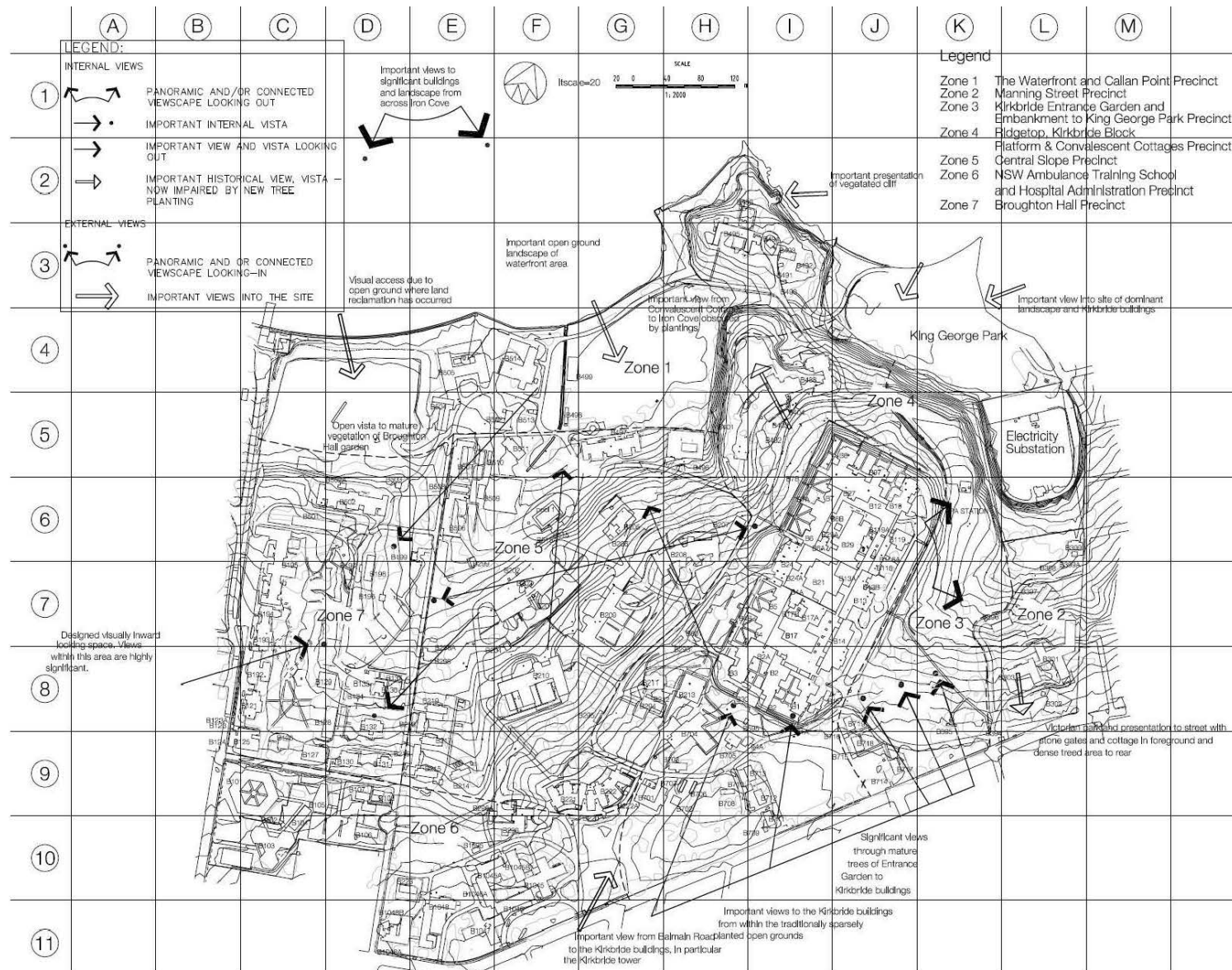


Figure 3-62 Visual Analysis Diagram  
Source:

