

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.¹

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.² The Wangal were part of the Eora or Dharug tribes.³ 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.⁴

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

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

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

³ 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

⁴ 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.⁵

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.⁶ 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.⁷

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.⁸ 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 Brenan

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.

⁵ Kohen 1985.

⁶ Kohen 1985.

⁷ Kohen 1985.

⁸ 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 1852.⁹ Mitchell's homes were at Darling Point, where he built Craighend 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.¹⁰ 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 1835.¹¹

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 1845.¹²

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

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

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

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

¹² K. Leong, 'Broughton House', p.6

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

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 1841.¹⁴ 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.¹⁵

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).¹⁶ 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.¹⁷

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.

¹³ V. George, Fairfield. A history of the district. Fairfield, 1982, pp.13-30

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

¹⁵ K. Leong, 'Garry Owen and Callan Park'

¹⁶ Solling and Reynolds, p. 20

¹⁷ 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 1865.¹⁸ 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.¹⁹ John Gordon purchased most of Brenan'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).²⁰ 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 Brenan 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.²¹

¹⁸ K. Leong, 'Garry Owen and Callan Park'

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

²⁰ K. Leong, 'Garry Owen and Callan Park', p.8

²¹ K. Leong, 'Broughton House', 8

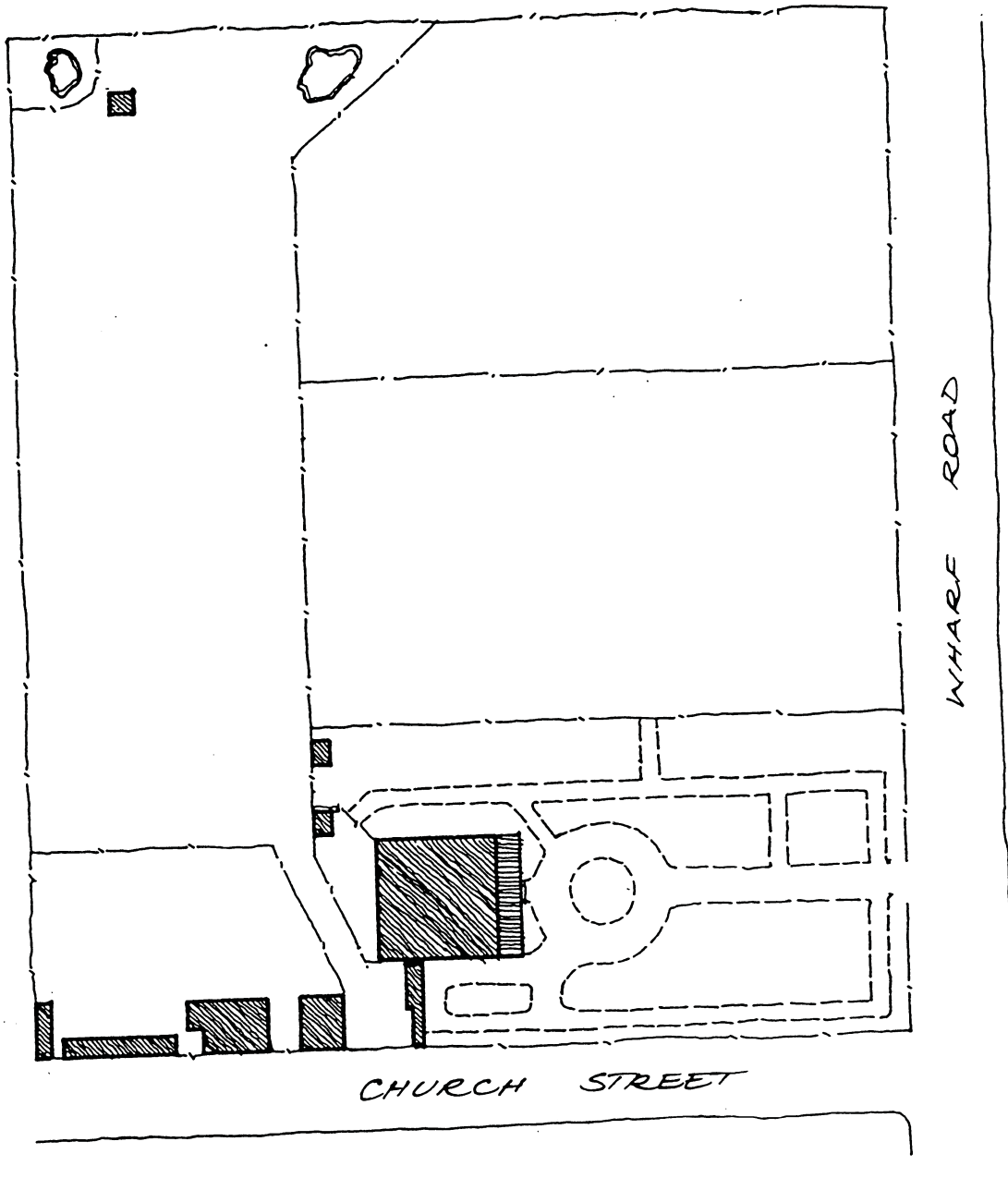


Figure 2-1 Broughton House, 1842 Plan
Source: DPWS 1991



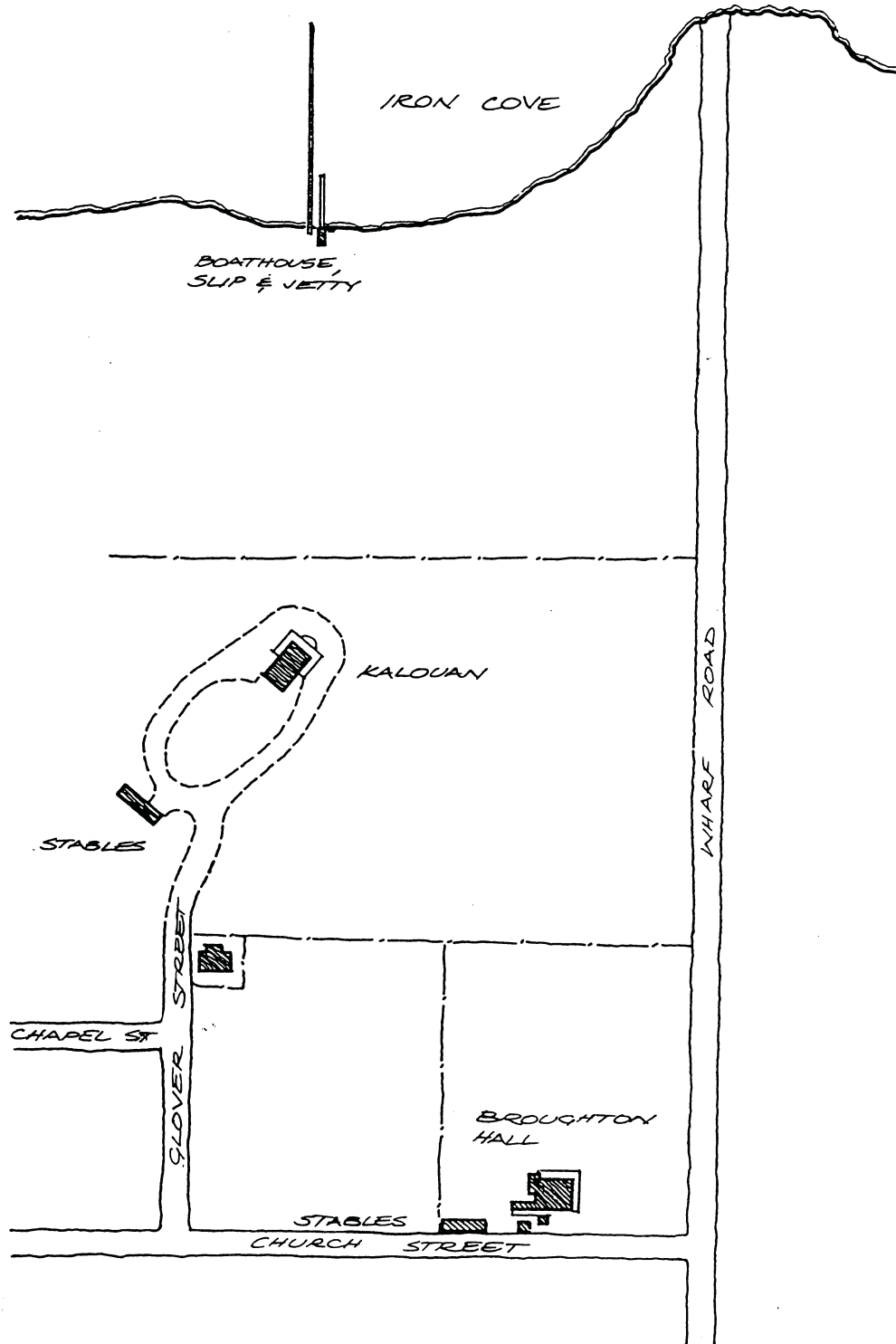


Figure 2-2 Kalouan – Based on 1918 Plan.
Source: DPWS 1991

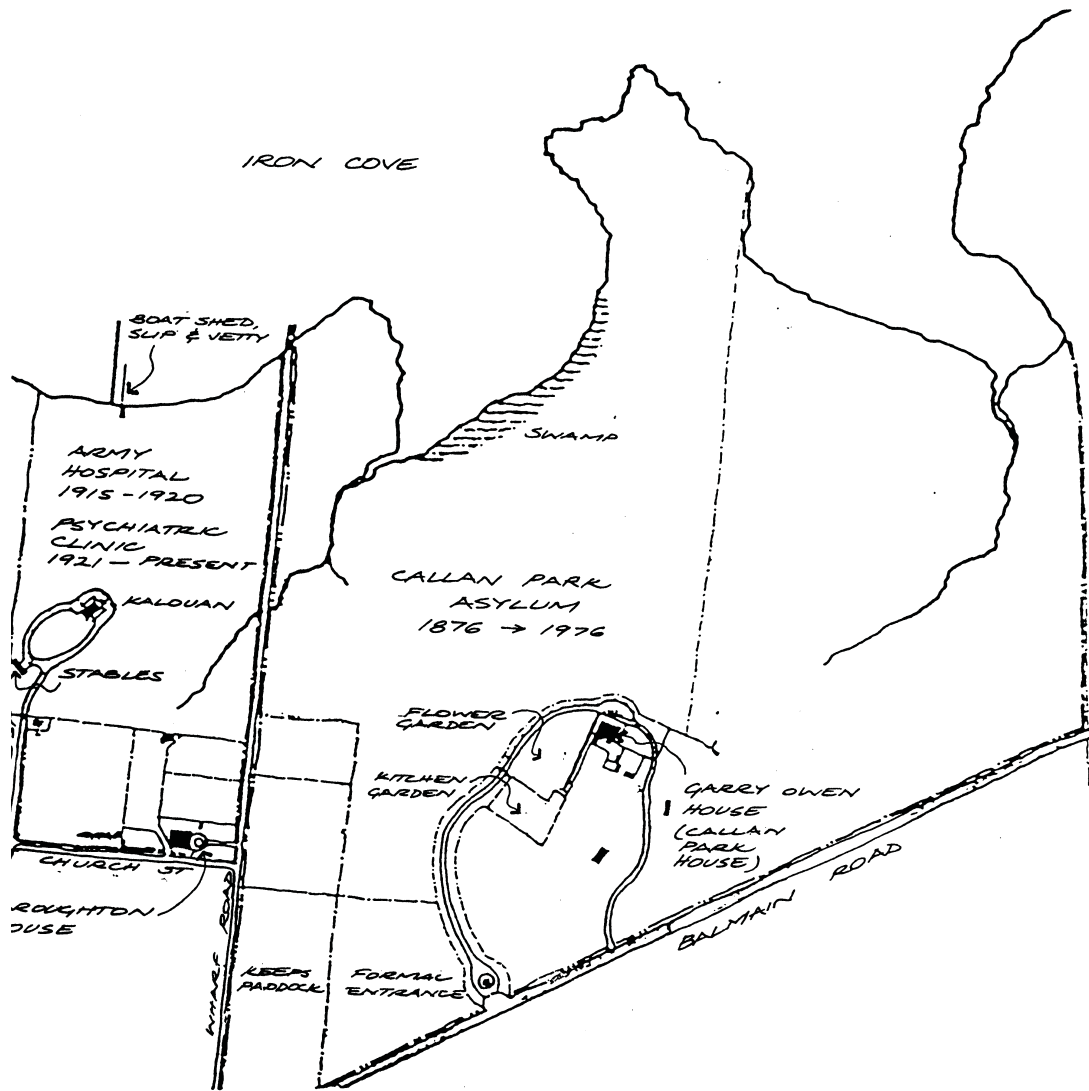


Figure 2-3 Compilation plan of The Grand Estates, showing the relationship between Garry Owen, Kalouan and Broughton Hall (from plans dated 1873, 1918 and 1842 respectively). Source: DPWS 1991

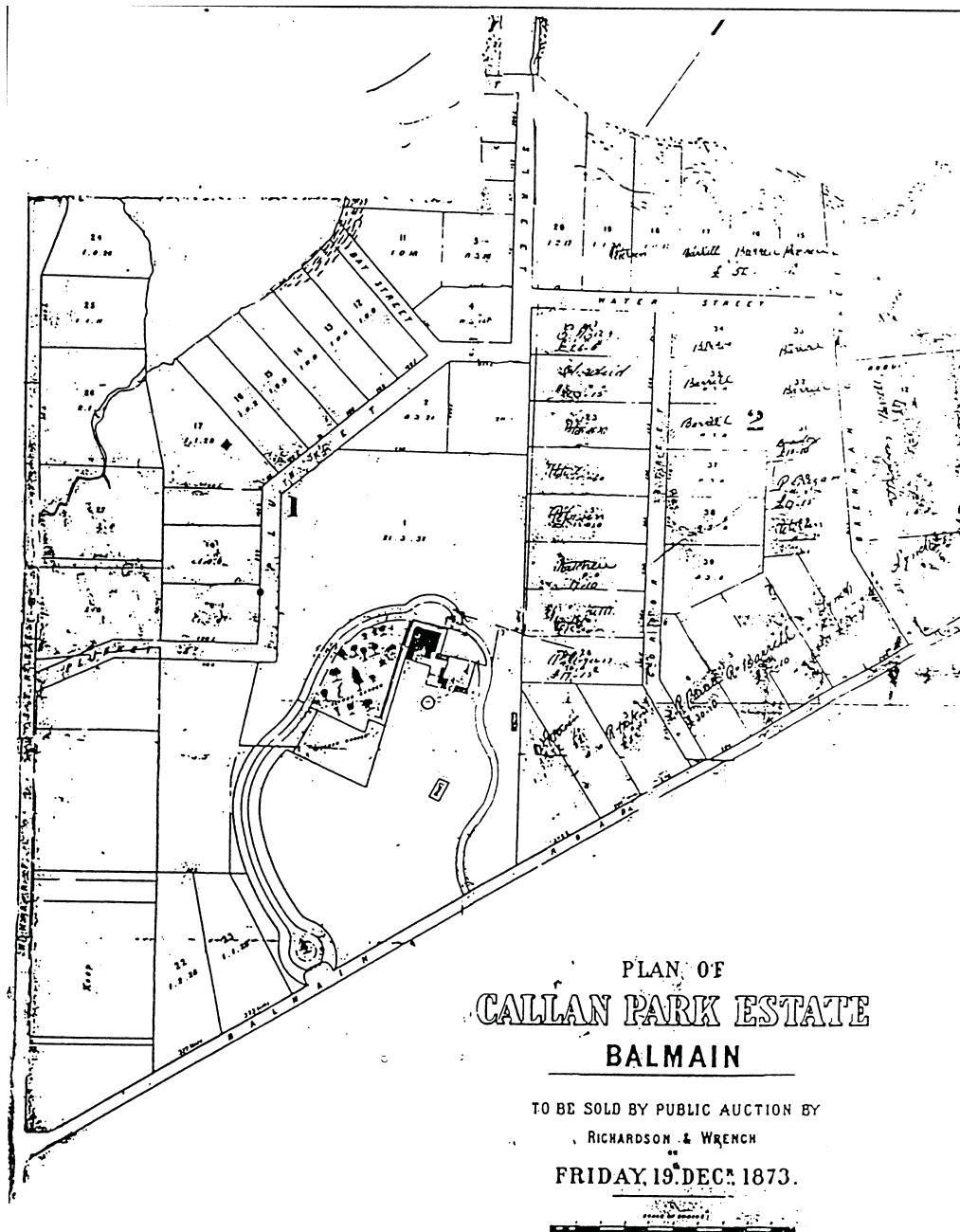


Figure 2-4 Callan Park Estate Subdivision Plan (not realised)
Source: DPWS 1991

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.²² Castle Hill Lunatic Asylum was established in 1811 at an old convict agricultural farm to provide a more isolated place of care.²³ 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.²⁴ 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 1871.²⁵ A former prison at Cooma was used as a temporary asylum to relieve overcrowding in other institutions from 1877 to 1884.²⁶

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 1884.²⁷ (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.²⁸ 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.²⁹

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

²² Lewis, M. *Managing Madness: Psychiatry and Society in Australia 1788-1980*. Canberra: AGPS, 1988, p.5
²³ Neil, W.D. *The Lunatic Asylum at Castle Hill. Australia's First Psychiatric Hospital 1811-1826*. Castle Hill: Dryas, 1992.
²⁴ Garton, S. *Medicine and Madness. A Social History of Insanity in NSW 1880-1940*. Kensington: New South Wales University Press, 1988, p.18
²⁵ 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
²⁶ Zelinka, p.115
²⁷ Zelinka, p.113-5
²⁸ Garton, p.26
²⁹ Garton, p.28-29
³⁰ Garton, p.39

honest work - outdoor gardening and trades for men and domestic work for women.³¹ 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.³² 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.³³ 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.³⁴ 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 cures³⁵.

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.³⁶ 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

³¹ Garton, S. "Palaces for the unfortunate: Lunatic Asylums in NSW 1880-1940." *JRAHS* 76, no. 4 (1991), p.302
³² Garton, S. *Medicine and Madness* p.162
³³ Garton, S. *Medicine and Madness*, 164
³⁴ Garton, S. *Medicine and Madness*, p.49
³⁵ Lewis, p9
³⁶ 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.³⁷ 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.³⁸

Early in the war a small cottage in the grounds of Callan Park was provided for soldier patients.³⁹ 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.⁴⁰

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.⁴¹ 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 1929.⁴² 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

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

³⁸ Garton, S. *Medicine and Madness*, p.75-6

³⁹ Lewis, p.39

⁴⁰ Lewis, p.39

⁴¹ Lewis, p.25

⁴² 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 1934.⁴³

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).⁴⁴ 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.⁴⁵ 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 1948.⁴⁶ Under his management, Broughton Hall soon became the largest voluntary facility in Australia, with close links to the University of Sydney.⁴⁷ Jones and A.T. Edwards were among the first to use psychoanalytical therapies in the treatment of patients at Broughton Hall.⁴⁸

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.⁴⁹

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.⁵⁰

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.⁵¹

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.⁵²

⁴³ Lewis, p.35

⁴⁴ Garton, S. *Medicine and Madness*, p.88

⁴⁵ Garton, S. *Medicine and Madness*, p.89

⁴⁶ Rozelle Open Day Committee, *A Brief History of Rozelle Hospital*. 1990

⁴⁷ Lewis, p.37

⁴⁸ Garton, S. *Medicine and Madness*, p.82

⁴⁹ Rozelle Open Day Committee, *A Brief History of Rozelle Hospital*. 1990

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

⁵¹ 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 1925.⁵³ 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.⁵⁴

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.⁵⁵ North Ryde Psychiatric Centre was built, the first new mental hospital in New South Wales for 35 years.⁵⁶

The 1961 Royal Commission on Callan Park finally provided the first detailed investigation into mental health in 60 years.⁵⁷ 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 McClemens 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.⁵⁸ 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.⁵⁹ From the mid-1970s there was a gradual shift from institutional care to community care, and a change from central to regional management.⁶⁰

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.

⁵² Garton, S. *Medicine and Madness*, p.86

⁵³ Garton, S. *Medicine and Madness*, p.86

⁵⁴ Lewis, p.83

⁵⁵ Lewis, p.83

⁵⁶ Lewis, p.83

⁵⁷ Lewis, pp.42, 75

⁵⁸ Lewis, p.84

⁵⁹ Lewis, p.94

⁶⁰ 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.⁶¹ In the following decade, building uses at Rozelle were reviewed as the hospital moved into a new era in mental health care.

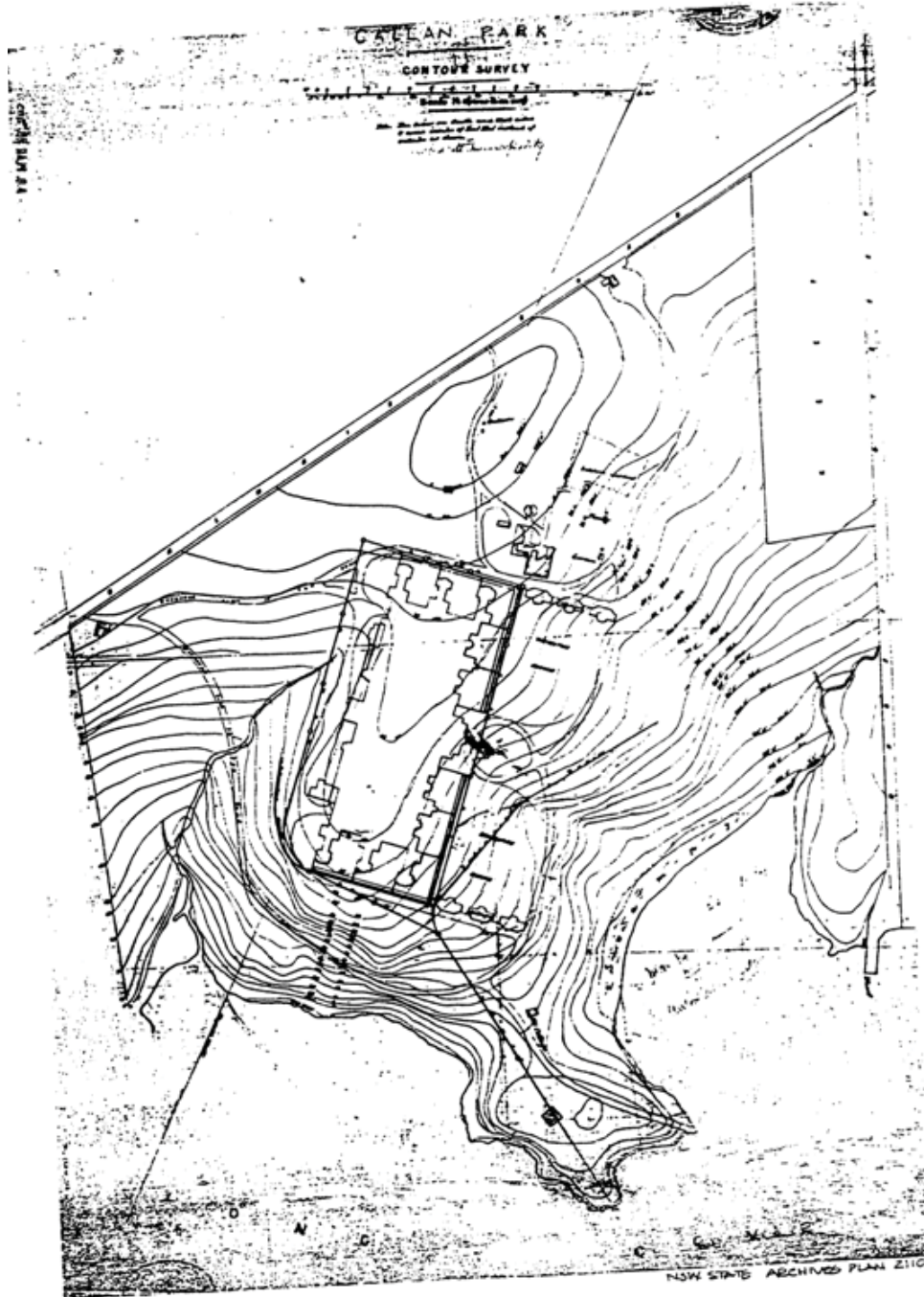


Figure 2-19 Callan Park Asylum - as proposed – 1877. The layout differs from the 1893 as-built plan
Source: DPWS 1991

⁶¹ Lewis, p.224-5

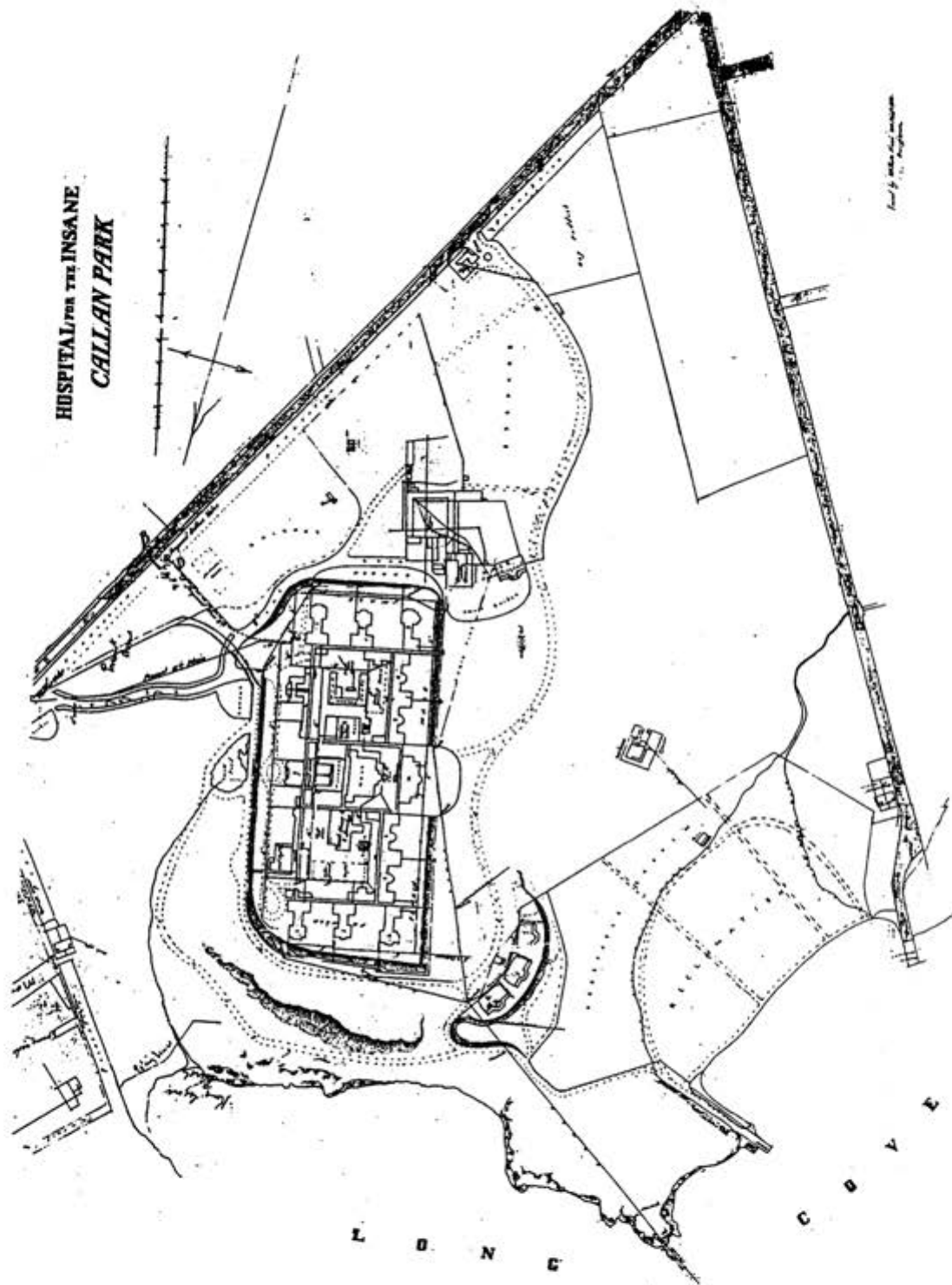


Figure 2-20 Callan Park Asylum 1893 Plan
Source: DPWS 1991

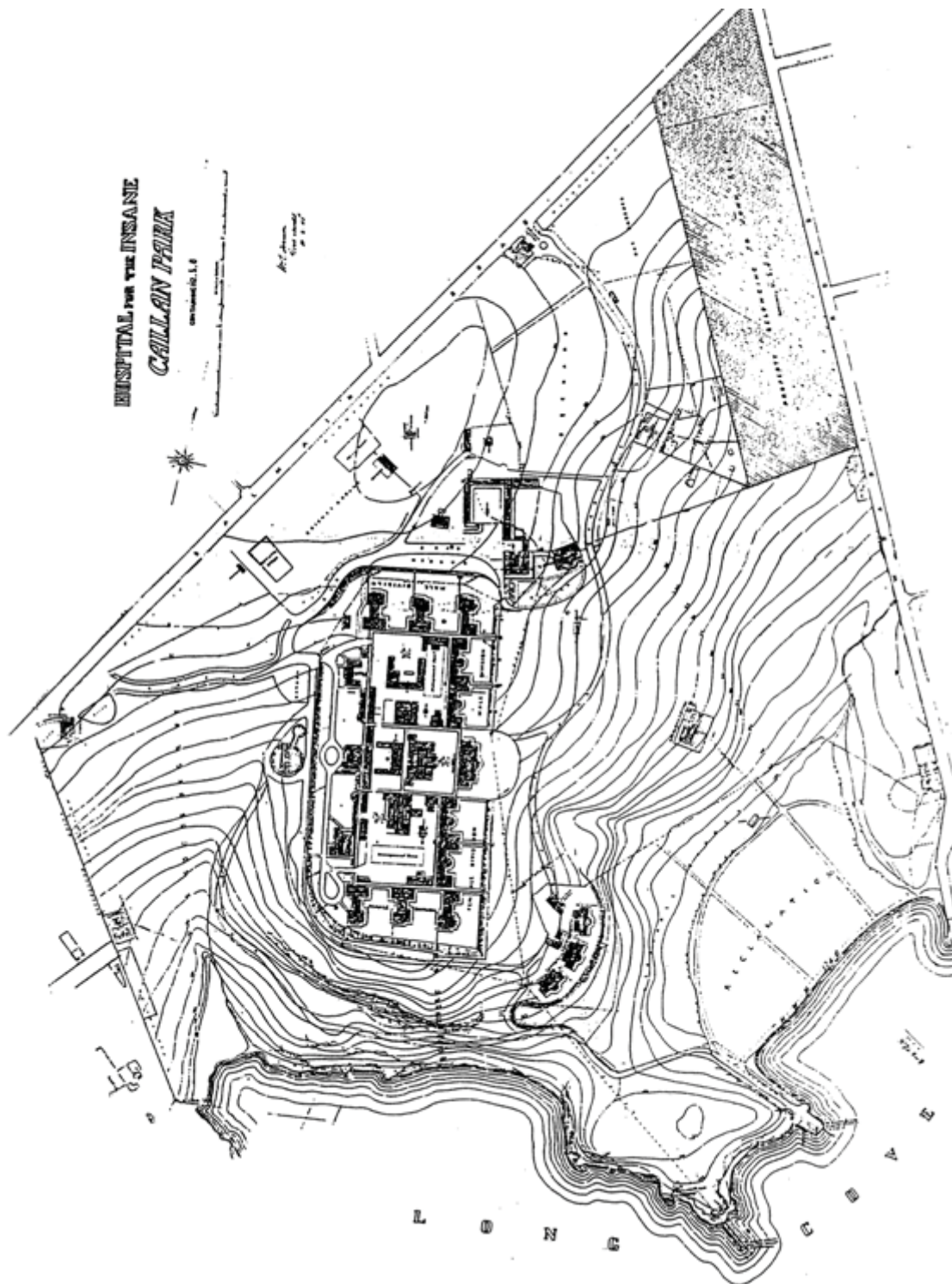


Figure 2-21 Callan Park Asylum 1903 Plan
Source: DPWS 1991

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.

CALLAN PARK – CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

- 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 19th.
- 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.

CALLAN PARK - CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

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).

CALLAN PARK – CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

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).

CALLAN PARK - CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

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.

CALLAN PARK – CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

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.

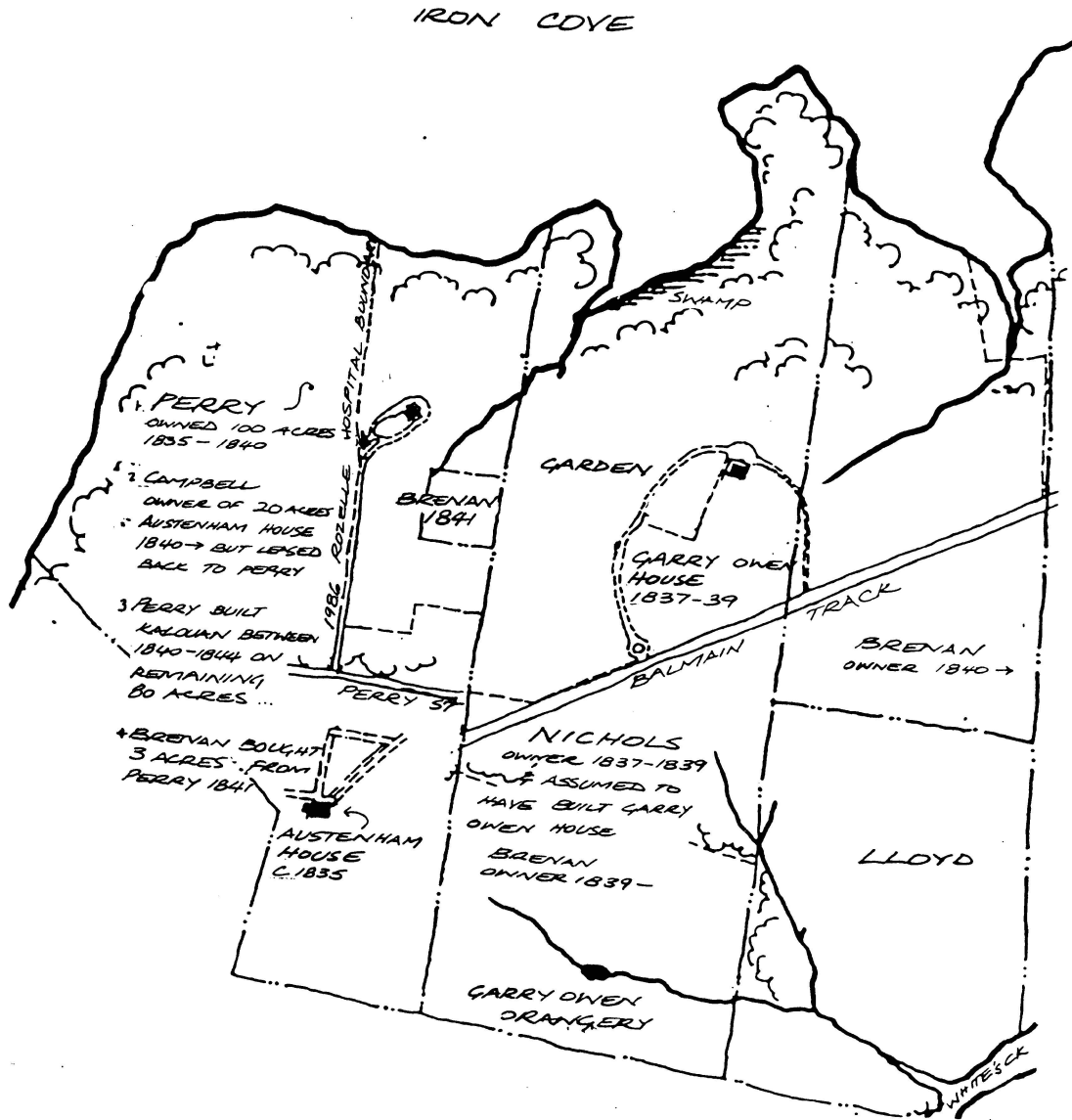


Figure 2-22 Site Development 1835-1844
Source: DPWS 1991



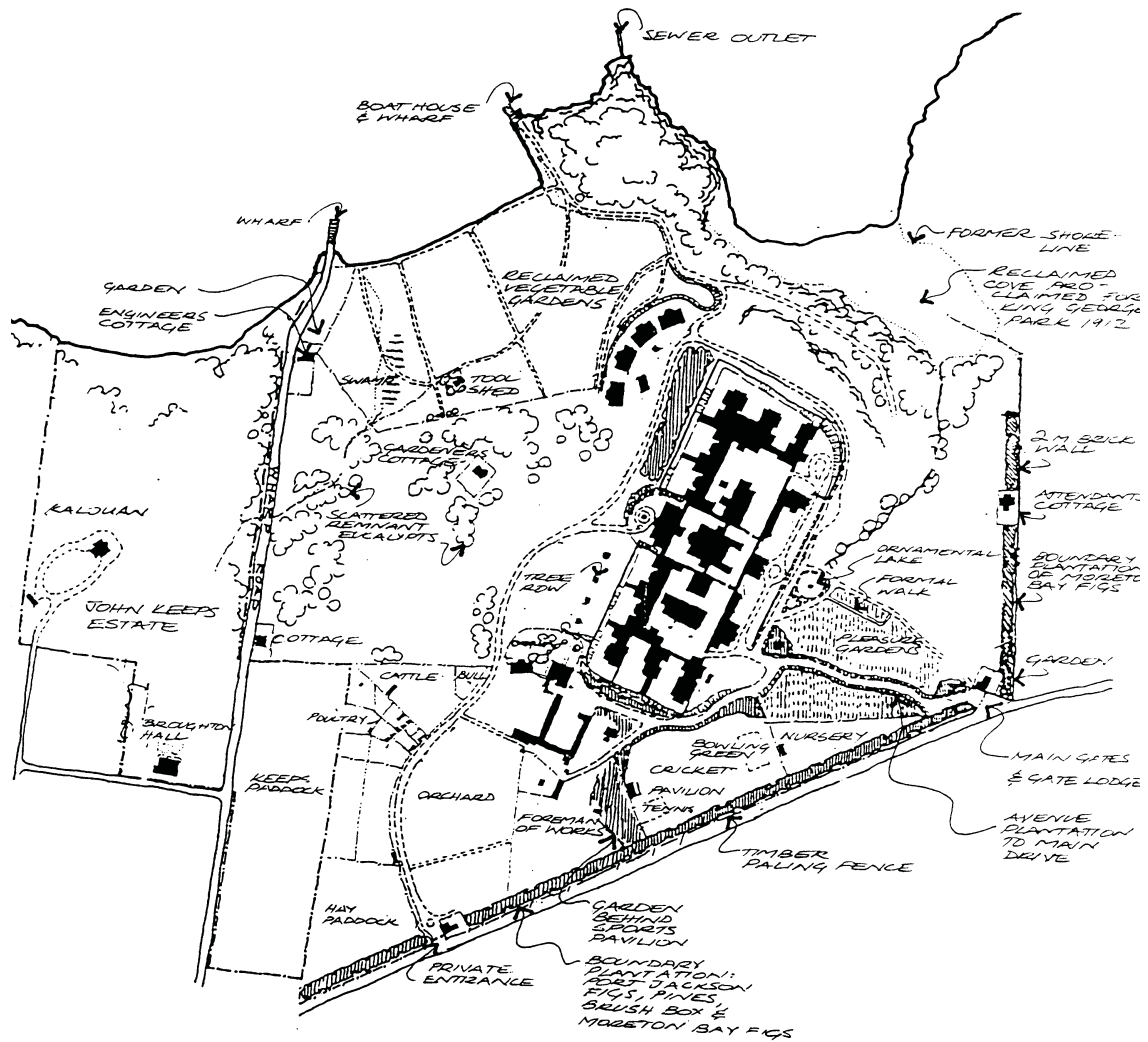


Figure 2-23 Site Development 1876-1910
Source: DPWS 1991

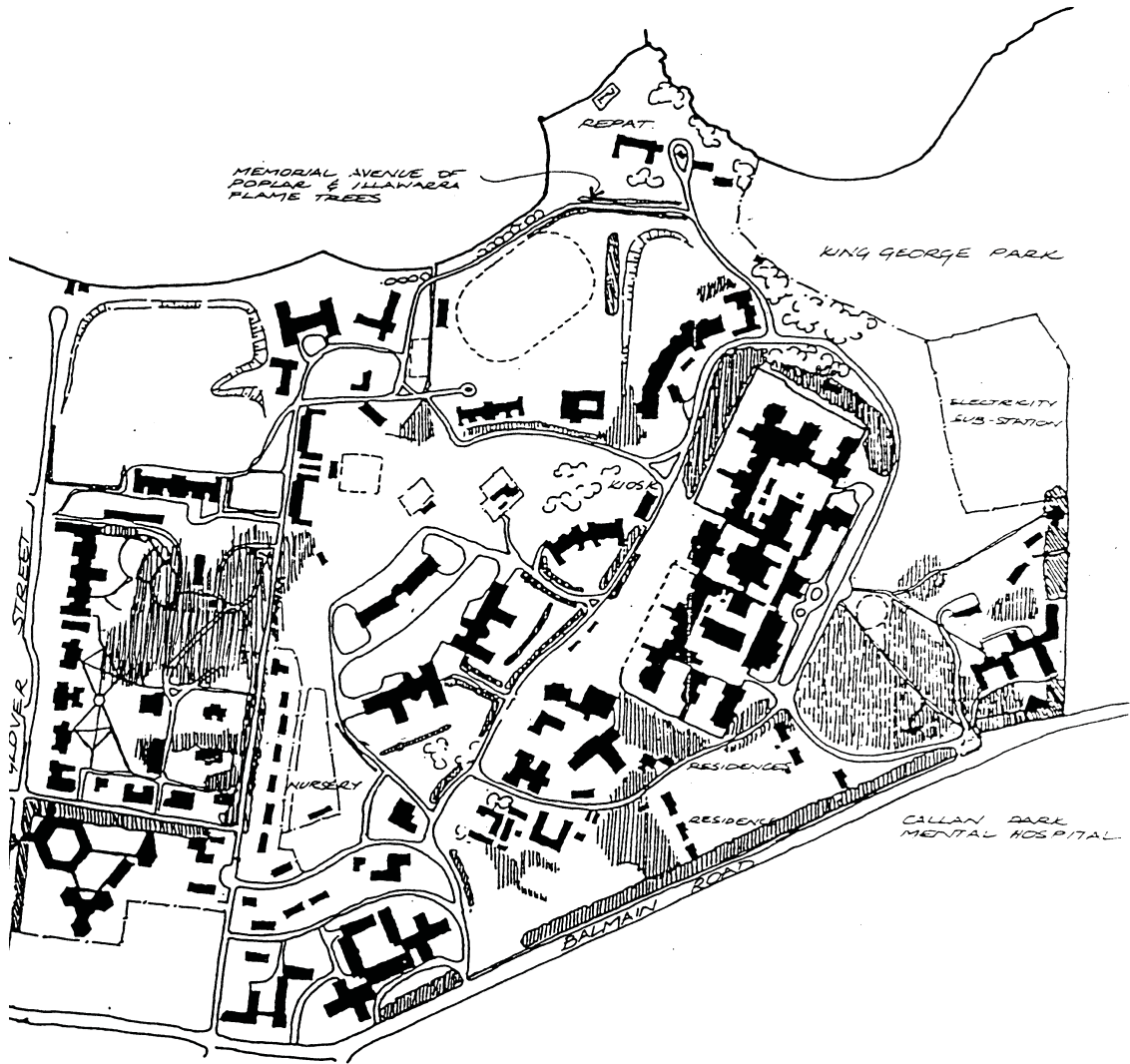


Figure 2-25 Site Development 1945-1990.
Source: DPWS 1991



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.⁶² 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*).⁶³ 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.⁶⁴

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 1835.⁶⁵ 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).

⁶² 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

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

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

⁶⁵ '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 1839.⁶⁶ 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-19th 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.

⁶⁶ 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.⁶⁷ 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.⁶⁸



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) carriagelooop. 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:

⁶⁷ *Daily Telegraph*, 15 July 1915,p.9.

⁶⁸ 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.

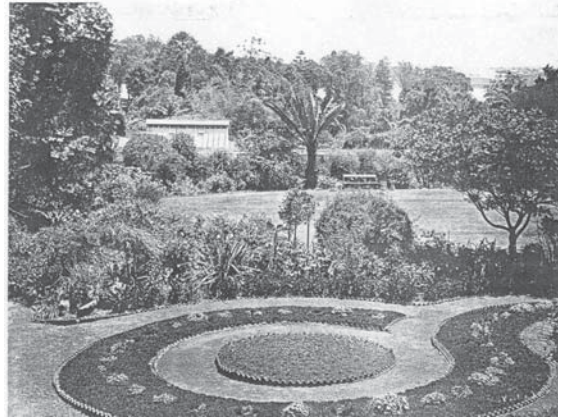


Figure 2-30 Broughton Hall, 1900 (possibly 1890s).
Source:

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.

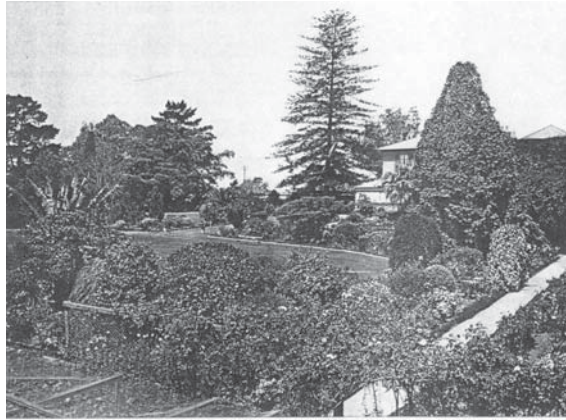


Figure 2-31 Broughton Hall, 1900.
Source:



Figure 2-32 Broughton Hall, 1900.
Source:

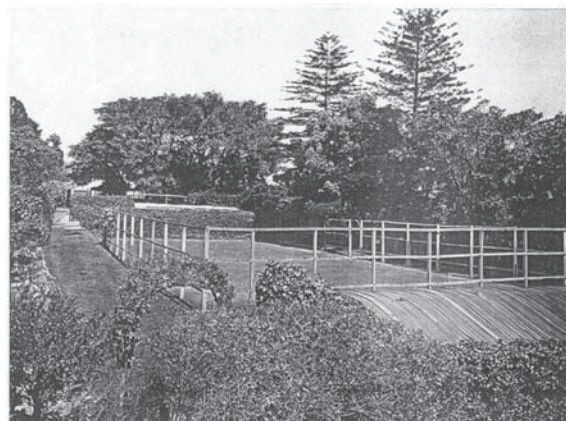


Figure 2-33 Broughton Hall, 1900 (possibly 1890s).
Source:

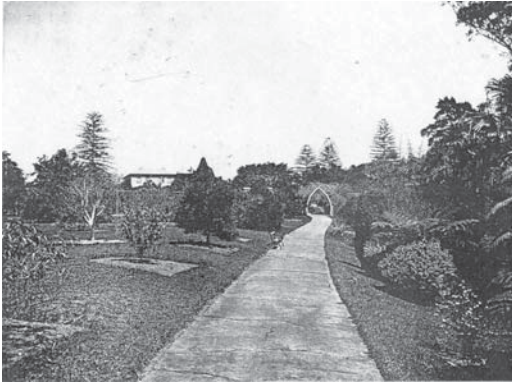


Figure 2-34 Broughton Hall, 1900.
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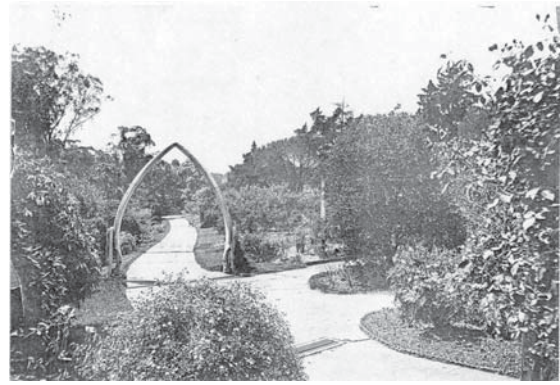


Figure 2-35 Broughton Hall, 1900.
Source:



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.⁶⁹ 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

⁶⁹ '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.’⁷⁰

Plantings included a large number of palms dispatched to Broughton Hall from the Botanic Gardens in 1932.⁷¹ 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.⁷²

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.’⁷³ Jones “set out to exploit the influences of visual environment (and)...with rare cunning...he devised walks (where)

⁷⁰ *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.

⁷¹ B9, Royal Botanic Gardens Library, 9 June 1932. 415 palms.

⁷² GPO 1 29059 and 29061 State Library NSW Picman database.

⁷³ *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".⁷⁴

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 B501.⁷⁵ 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."⁷⁶ 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."⁷⁷ The important landscape precedent established by Sydney Evan Jones was thus maintained into the second half of the twentieth century.

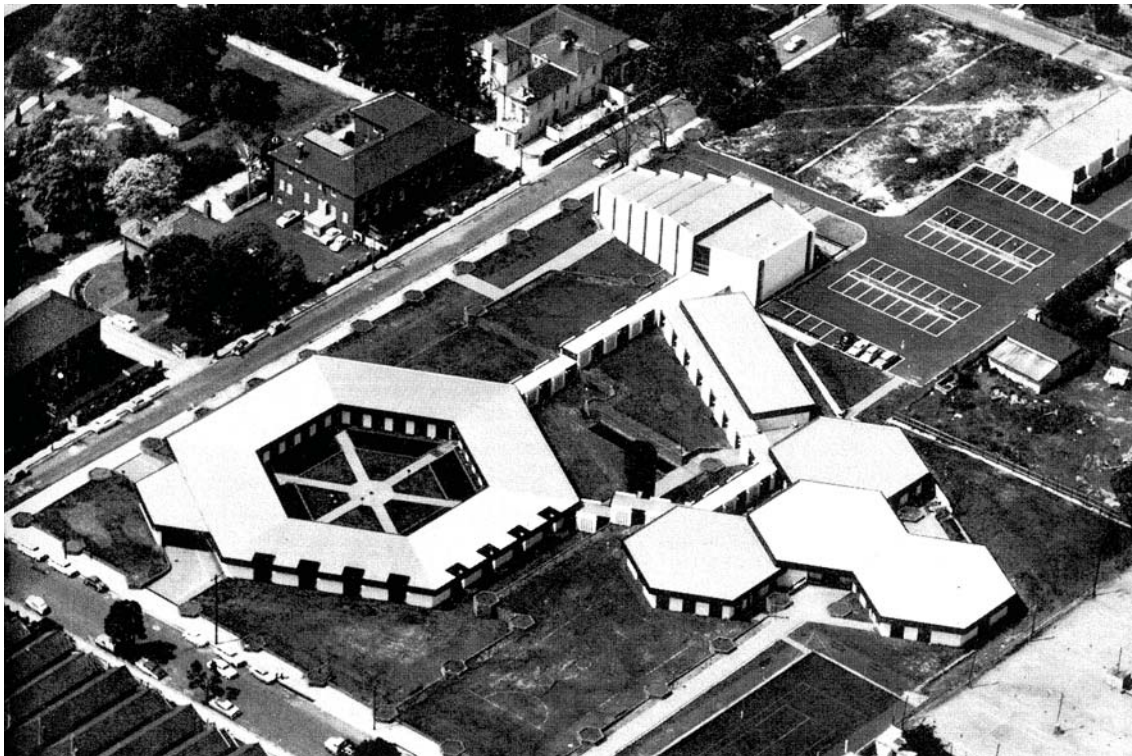


Figure 2-43: Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic shortly after completion, showing the relationships between buildings and open space. Hexagonal structures along the street frontages and within the grounds were provided for tree planting. Broughton Hall is visible at top centre
 Source: *Architecture in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

⁷⁴ Medical Journal of Australia, Burge, op. cit.,

⁷⁵ SL Picman Database GPO 2 -08610 , 08612.

⁷⁶ "Psychiatric Clinic", *Building Ideas*, December 1963, p.10.

⁷⁷ "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.'⁷⁸ 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.⁷⁹ 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.⁸⁰

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

⁷⁸ ML MDQ 328.9106/3

⁷⁹ *Sydney Mail* Aug 12, 1903 p.409.

⁸⁰ 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.⁸¹

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.⁸²

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

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

⁸² 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.

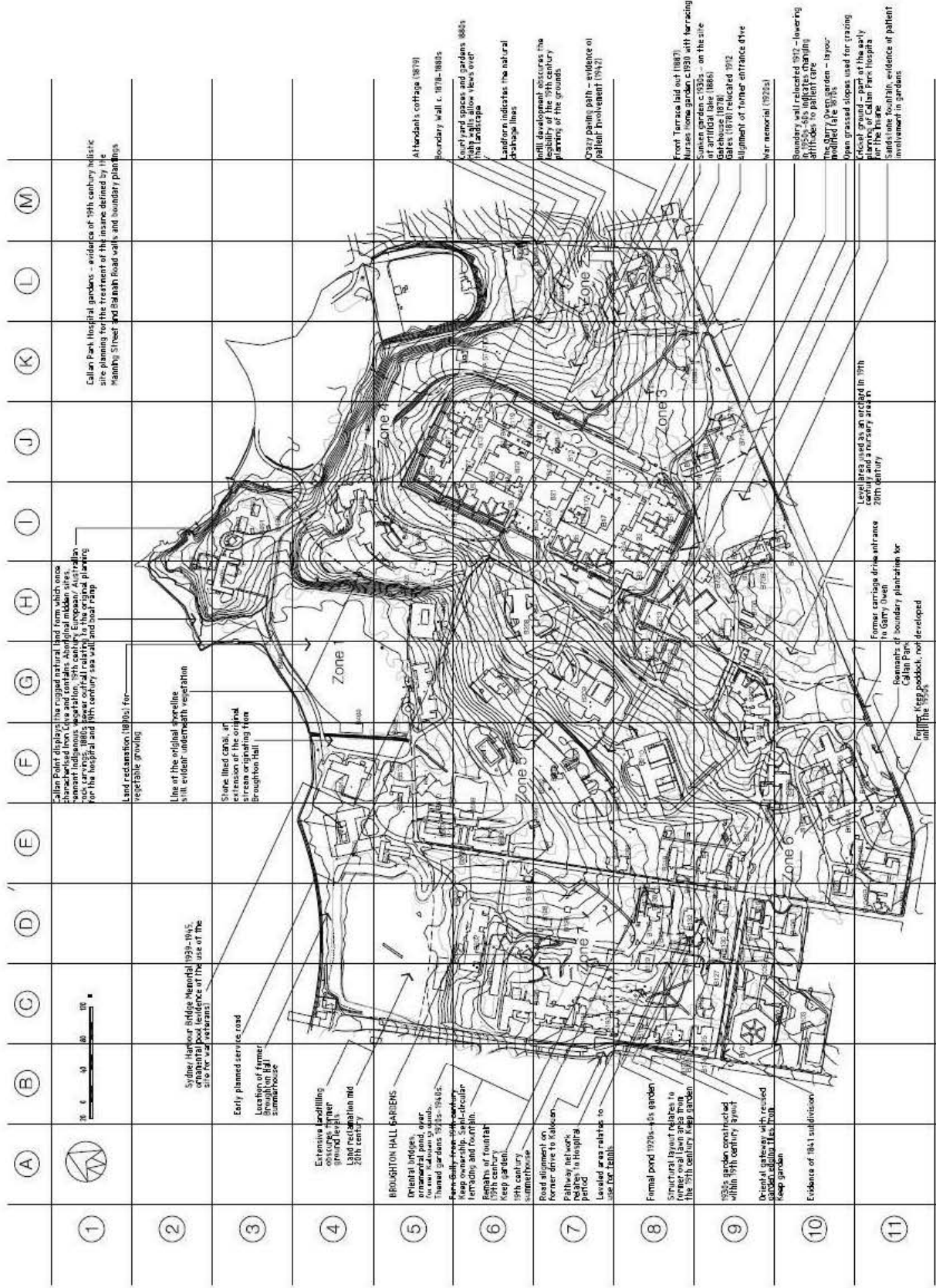


Figure 2-44 Site Plan with Landscape Fabric identified. Source:

