

4 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The following assessment of heritage significance of the site has been extracted from the Rozelle Hospital Conservation Management Plan written by Tanner & Associates and others in 2002. The assessment has been updated to include information that has come to light since that time.

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The basis of this assessment follows the methodology and terminology of the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter* and *The Conservation Plan* as described below. The Statement of Cultural Significance has been developed from an understanding of the historical development and the analysis of the physical fabric of Callan Park; its buildings and landscape setting.

The concept of 'cultural significance' embraces the values of places or items to the community, which cannot be expressed in financial terms alone. Assessment of cultural significance endeavours to establish why a place or item is considered important and valued by the community. Significance, therefore, is embodied in the fabric of the place, including the setting, the records associated with the place and the response that the place evokes in the community.

Significance is normally evaluated or expressed through the preparation of a 'Statement of Cultural Significance' which answers the question "Why is this site important?" Sections below identify the cultural significance for Callan Park, in this format. The assessment is intended to enable decisions on the future management of the place, which is based on the understanding of the cultural significance so that future decisions do not destroy the significance but conserve it for future generations.

4.2 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CALLAN PARK

This section was written by Associate Professor Dr Carol Liston, UWS.

Much of the history of Callan Park has been associated with mental health care. As the Callan Park, it was created as one unit in 1976 and comprised two major mental health facilities, each of which was developed utilising an existing mansion house set within expansive landscaping. As a whole, and as two component parts, Callan Park can demonstrate it has heritage significance to the people of New South Wales.

4.2.1 Mental Health

As a precinct it demonstrates three significant approaches to mental health treatment in NSW.

Early Purpose Designed Psychiatric Institution - Callan Park Hospital and Broughton Hall Clinic provide evidence of public commitment to mental health care and treatment for more than a century. In the three distinct forms of psychiatric care offered on the site, the institution was at the forefront of contemporary developments. Just as influential was the negative side of Callan Park's operation. Criticism of the hospital led to a Royal Commission, which initiated major systemic changes in mental health care.

Callan Park Hospital is a rare surviving and intact purpose designed psychiatric institution, one of only two purpose built and occupied in 19th century New South Wales.

Repatriation Care - The First World War forced the government to consider major changes to mental health care. Early in the war a small cottage in the grounds of Callan Park was provided for soldier

patients.¹⁷⁹ The Langdon family offered Broughton Hall estate to the authorities to accommodate shell-shocked soldiers in 1915. Broughton Hall became the 13th Army Auxiliary Hospital in October 1915, the first hospital facility dealing with the mental problems of soldiers. In 1918 Broughton Hall was the largest psychiatric military hospital in Australia with 71 beds.¹⁸⁰ In 1920 control of Broughton Hall was transferred to the state government. Repatriation services became one of the main functions of Callan Park, with additional facilities built in the grounds and with some still operating today.

Voluntary Admission- From the turn of the century, the psychiatric and medical professions pushed for early intervention in mental illness and a redefinition of the nature of mental health care, but the stigma of mental illness prevented most from seeking early assistance.¹⁸¹ 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).¹⁸² 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.¹⁸³ 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 1948.¹⁸⁴ Under his management, Broughton Hall soon became the largest voluntary facility in Australia, with close links to the University of Sydney.¹⁸⁵ Jones and A.T. Edwards were among the first to use psychoanalytical therapies in the treatment of patients at Broughton Hall¹⁸⁶ using the gardens as an integral part of the patients' treatment. He built on the foundation of John Keep's garden with its established trees and lawns and used convalescent patients and the unemployed to build paths, ponds and bridges through the grounds.¹⁸⁷

The Callan Park Royal Commission and Changes to Mental Health Care

Complaints about abuse in insane hospitals eventually led to a Royal Commission into Lunacy Laws and Administration in 1923, the first major investigation since the 1860s.¹⁸⁸ Hospitals with fewer resources and more patients frequently turned to mechanical and chemical restraints. Callan Park Hospital featured in many of the allegations and there was a Public Service Board inquiry in 1948 and a Select Committee into Callan Park in 1949 however both were unsuccessful in bringing about change.¹⁸⁹ The 1961 Royal Commission on Callan Park finally provided the first detailed investigation into mental health in 60 years.¹⁹⁰ Callan Park had become a byword for all that was bad in mental health care. From the mid-1970s there was a gradual shift from institutional care to community care, and a change from central to regional management.¹⁹¹

¹⁷⁹ Lewis, M. *Managing Madness*: p.39

¹⁸⁰ Lewis, M. *Managing Madness*: p.39

¹⁸¹ Lewis, M. *Managing Madness*, p.35

¹⁸² Garton, S. *Medicine and Madness*, p.88

¹⁸³ Garton, S. *Medicine and Madness*, p.89

¹⁸⁴ Rozelle Open Day Committee, *A Brief History of Rozelle Hospital*. 1990

¹⁸⁵ Lewis, M. *Managing Madness*, p.37

¹⁸⁶ Garton, S. *Medicine and Madness*, p.82

¹⁸⁷ Rozelle Open Day Committee, *A Brief History of Rozelle Hospital*. 1990

¹⁸⁸ Garton, S. *Medicine and Madness*, p.86

¹⁸⁹ Lewis, M. *Managing Madness*, p.83

¹⁹⁰ Lewis, M. *Managing Madness*: p.42, 75

¹⁹¹ Lewis, M. *Managing Madness*, p.95

Callan Park was associated with enormous stigma. The institution was re-structured in 1976, formally uniting Callan Park Hospital and Broughton Hall as Rozelle Hospital. In 1983 the Inquiry into Health Services for the Psychiatrically ill and Developmentally Disabled (known as the Richmond Report) led to major reforms, including the closure of parts of Rozelle Hospital.¹⁹² In the following decade, building uses at Rozelle were reviewed as the hospital moved into a new era in mental health care.

Table 1 - Mental Hospitals in New South Wales. A Chronology

Place	Date Range	New or Existing buildings
Parramatta	Pre - 1811	Existing gaol building
Castle Hill	1811 - 1825	Existing government farm buildings adapted
Liverpool	1825 - 1838	Existing court house building adapted
Tarban Creek – Gladesville	1838 – 1990s	New site and purpose built
Parramatta – Cumberland	1848 – 1990s	Existing Female Factory buildings adapted in first phase
Newcastle	1871 – 1990s?	Existing military barracks adapted
Cooma	1877-1884	Existing gaol adapted
Callan Park	1884 – 1990s	New site and purpose built
Rydalmere	1888 – mid 1980s	Existing Protestant Orphan School buildings adapted in first phase
Kenmore, Goulburn	1901 – 1990s	New site and purpose built
Morisset	1909 –	New site and purpose built
Stockton	1910 -	Existing quarantine station adapted in first phase
Rabbit Island	1910 –	Site initially acquired as asylum for inebriates
Peat and Milson Islands	1920 –	New site and purpose built?
Orange	1924 -	New site and purpose built
North Ryde	1960 -	New site and purpose built

¹⁹² Lewis, M. *Managing Madness*, p.224-5

4.2.2 Relevant Historical Factors in the Comparative Analysis of Mental Hospitals in NSW

Representative characteristics that are evident to varying degrees within all New South Wales mental hospitals include:

Separation of Patients by Gender

All mental health hospitals had separate male and female divisions until c.1960. Male and female divisions usually had separate support facilities, such as dormitories, kitchens and hospitals, and often had separate staff accommodation.

The impact of gender on hospital design and layout remains especially evident for example at Callan Park and at Kenmore Hospital, Goulburn. It is still legible in the form of the old quadrangle range of buildings at Gladesville.

Separation of Patients by Behaviour

Limited nursing and support staff and relatively few pharmaceutical remedies meant that patients within each gendered division were further separated as quiet or noisy/refractory, clean or wet/dirty, able to work or convalescent. Noisy and dirty patients required more supervision or close confinement. Later in the 19th century, hospitals were designed with separate admission wings so that patients could be assessed prior to admission. These admission wings were separate from the main hospital so that patients and their families were not associated with the stigma of mental illness before formal admission.

Elements of this segregation can be seen in aspects of the wards of most mental hospitals. Gladesville Hospital quadrangle was designed to separate patients into quiet or refractory, convalescent or well. A generation later, the pavilion style Hill Branch at Gladesville Hospital deliberately separated new patients from those who had been institutionalised for a long time. Examples of admission wards survive at Parramatta and at Kenmore. Callan Park clearly show the separate wards for different patient behaviours.

Residential Staff

For most of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, psychiatric hospitals have required most of the medical staff, nursing and attendant staff and grounds staff to live within the hospital grounds. To this end accommodation was provided in the forms of houses, cottages, nurses' homes and even rooms within patient dormitories.

Staff, whether medical or attendants, moved between the various institutions as they were promoted from one position to another. The accommodation that came with the job meant that families knew the work intimately and knew the families of their work colleagues, forming a personal network across the different institutions. It was not uncommon for two generations of a family to work at a hospital, or for a family to be associated with a particular hospital for many years. As transport improved, staff could live independently but it was usually nearby. Examples of residences survive at most of the psychiatric hospitals.

4.2.3 Comparative Analysis of the Landscape of Callan Park¹⁹³

Callan Park is one of several large sites within greater Sydney that were, or still are in part, large mental hospitals. The landscape setting is of major importance for all of these large institutions. All of these sites are significant in their capacity as designed landscapes on a grand scale. An ideal aspect of the siting of these institutions in the 19th century was that they could be accessed by water.

An article, 'Landscapes for the mind' in the Spring 1998 newsletter of the Garden History Society of Britain highlights the need for a wider appreciation of what these cultural landscapes were- big landscape designs all in the public realm. Lambert and Dingwall write;

*"The special nature of the designed grounds of hospitals combined contemporary thinking on work and fresh air, the need to accommodate a self-sufficient community, and the civic pride of provincial public authorities..."*¹⁹⁴

Gladesville Hospital

The first purpose-built asylum was that at Tarban Creek, later Gladesville Hospital. It was overcrowded from the start and lacked an adequate water supply. Initially, few funds were available for the adequate care of patients, let alone the establishment of substantial gardens. Despite this, the siting of the hospital above the Parramatta River obeyed the picturesque principles of landscape design which were prevalent at the time and followed by the initial designer of the Tarban Creek Asylum, Mortimer Lewis, as well as fulfilling one of Samuel Tuke's recommendations that mental asylums be sited so that they command a delightful prospect.

Dr Campbell, Manning's immediate predecessor, was hampered in the capacity to effect major improvements to the grounds. The most active period of major landscaping came after Manning's appointment first as medical superintendent at Gladesville, and then as Inspector General for the Insane. During the 1870s large amounts of plants were despatched from the Botanic Gardens to Dr Manning at Gladesville, indicating the extent of work being undertaken there. The propagation of plants at Gladesville was instigated as well, with Gladesville possibly supplying other mental hospitals. By the 1890s photographs of Gladesville Hospital show well-developed vineyards, vegetable gardens, ornamental gardens and a kangaroo enclosure. Gladesville Hospital shares many similar characteristics with the original section of the site known as the Callan Park Hospital for the Insane, however it does not include a more intensive and creatively designed garden such as that at Broughton Hall.

Cumberland Hospital (Parramatta Mental Asylum)

Parallels between Callan Park and Cumberland are the endeavours to create ornamental lakes- first at Cumberland and several years later in the 1890s, an ornamental lake was created in a watercourse at Callan Park. The plant collection at Callan Park, although significant, is not as diverse as that at Cumberland (including the land now owned by the Dept. Corrective Services). Unlike Callan Park, Cumberland Hospital has little physical evidence of its former use as a private estate.

¹⁹³ This section is based on research undertaken for 'North Parramatta Government Sites, Landscape Conservation Plan', Geoffrey Britton and Colleen Morris February 1999, unpublished report for Heritage Group, NSW DPWS.

¹⁹⁴ David Lambert and Christopher Dingwall, 'Redundant Mental Hospitals', Garden History Society Newsletter, 52 Spring 1998, The Garden History Society, London, p.10

The planting of the ornamental grounds at Callan Park was undertaken in the latter half of the 1880s and 1890s. Therefore much of the planting at Callan Park post-dates the major early plantings at both Gladesville and Parramatta.

At Parramatta and Gladesville, Manning worked with the sites he had, gradually building new facilities to improve the workings of the hospitals. His ambitions for an asylum or hospital built along modern lines in a suitable garden setting was realised at Callan Park.

Rydalmere

Rydalmere, the former Female Orphan School and later the Protestant Orphan School at Parramatta, and now the University of Western Sydney Campus, became another institution to be converted to a mental hospital in 1888. On a comparative basis, it bears a number of similarities with Cumberland Hospital, being a former and early institution for females and situated on the river near Parramatta. The major expansion, with additional landscaping, of this institution as a mental hospital, occurred from the 1890s onwards. At this time the institution was re-orientated from facing the river to addressing Victoria Road.

Other Mental Hospitals

Kenmore Hospital, the first country mental hospital, the concept of which was first promoted by Dr Francis Campbell in 1863, was also a product of his successor Dr Manning's planning for the State. It was not finished until 1900, the grounds being cleared and planted by male patients from 1895 onwards. One other mental hospital of note, which was conceived along new ideas, was Morriston Hospital, near Newcastle. This was built using the special ideas of Dr Sinclair. Designed by the Government Architect's Office under Vernon, it was the first institution laid out using Sinclair's "entirely new principles" and was commenced in 1908-9.

The State of Victoria

Yarra Bend, the first lunatic asylum in Victoria commenced in 1848. Development ceased there in 1905 and now little remains of the former asylum landscape. The major development of lunatic asylums commenced in the 1860s with Kew, near Melbourne, substantially replacing Yarra Bend and with the establishment of two new country asylums at Ararat (Aradale Psychiatric Hospital) and Beechworth (May Day Hills Hospital). These asylums were being developed during the same period as the expansions and improvements at Cumberland and Gladesville and the building of Callan Park. Of Ararat and Beechworth, both large purpose-built asylums, the latter, Beechworth (May Day Hills) has the more impressive landscape, although its remnant farmlands have been sold for residential redevelopment. The buildings at both institutions sat in a large square compound with a high brick wall and ha-ha. Both institutions are listed by the National Trust of Victoria for their importance as psychiatric hospitals and institutional gardens. A notable difference between NSW and Victoria is that in 1913 Hugh Linaker was appointed landscape gardener for the Lunacy Department. Linaker made a significant contribution to the landscapes of psychiatric hospitals throughout Victoria by making additional and replacement plantings and redesigning areas where needed.

Sunbury, a detached pavilion hospital on the outskirts of Melbourne, was substantially redeveloped in the period 1890-1914. Sunbury, although not sited on a river, is in a prominent location on a hill, as recommended by a number of texts on the design and siting of hospitals. Sunbury, which like Rydalmere and Callan Park, has also been re-used as a university campus, has a far more limited palette of plants used throughout its grounds than Gladesville, Rozelle or Cumberland Hospitals, although there are some spatial similarities in the design of areas within the hospital.

Although an inspection of all the surviving major 19th century psychiatric hospitals in Victoria was not undertaken, evidence suggests that at least the gardens and surviving landscape at Beechworth (May Day Hills Hospital) is comparable to the NSW hospitals although the palate of plants is different due to climatic influences.

4.2.4 Archaeological Context - Comparative sites

Comparative institutional sites for the mentally insane are Gladesville Hospital and parts of the Parramatta Campus of the University of Western Sydney.¹⁹⁵ These all have purpose-built institutional buildings and potential archaeological remains associated with the buildings.

The archaeological remains associated with the three large grand 1840s houses associated with elite occupants would be similar to sites such as The Terraces, Scottish Hospital, Paddington and Babworth House, Darling Point.¹⁹⁶ Other comparative early sites are Lyndsay, Darling Point where considerable remains of archaeological deposits were recovered from the underfloor deposits associated with the upper floors of the house (Siobhan Lavelle for the Ladies' Committee of the National Trust).

4.3 HERITAGE THEMES

Historical themes set out by the Australian Heritage Commission and the NSW Heritage Office in the Heritage Manual, 1996, can provide a context within which the cultural and heritage significance of an item can be understood, assessed and compared. This approach provides a useful framework within which cultural significance can be assessed.

The Heritage Themes that can be seen to relate to Callan Park are:

Health: Callan Park is associated with the welfare of the insane and the mentally ill. The Callan Park Mental Hospital was built in the 1880s to a specifically chosen design, with the intention of providing the most advanced form of care available. On the site a second period of health care philosophies is evident in the Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic. Through the Department of Health a continued association with health and welfare has been maintained.

Persons: The Callan Park site has over many years been associated with a large number of persons, particularly those considered mentally ill and requiring the welfare of the State. The establishment of Callan Park is associated with:

Frederic Norton Manning (1839-1903)

Frederic Norton Manning was one of the most influential colonial administrators. Invited to become superintendent of Tarban Creek Asylum in 1867, he insisted on travelling overseas before taking up the appointment to study new methods of patient care and asylum administration. His report on the asylums that he visited became a blueprint for his ideas about architecture, asylum management and therapy. On his return in 1868, he took up his appointment at Tarban Creek and immediately argued that its name be changed to Gladesville Hospital for the Insane to remove the stigma of the old system. Manning was responsible for the modernisation of Gladesville and the classification of patients, through the establishment of an asylum at Newcastle for imbeciles and children. In 1876 he was appointed the first

¹⁹⁵ Casey & Lowe Associates 1997, 2000.

¹⁹⁶ Casey & Lowe, 'Archaeological Assessment, The Scottish Hospital', for Noel Bell Ridley Smith and 'Archaeological Assessment, Babworth House, Darling Point', for Conybeare Morrison, 2000.

Inspector General of the Insane with responsibility for all the asylums. Under his influence new purpose built hospitals for the insane were constructed at Callan Park and Kenmore, Goulburn. He encouraged the training of nurses, which first took place at Gladesville. He retired in 1898 and died in 1903. He is buried at Gladesville Hospital.¹⁹⁷

Manning's persistence that New South Wales needed a modern purpose built psychiatric hospital led to the construction of Callan Park Hospital. Though he personally seems to have been more attached to Gladesville Hospital (where he worked as superintendent and where he chose to be buried), his vision for mental health care is an integral part of the history of Callan Park.

James Barnet (1827-1904)

As Colonial Architect, Barnet designed many of the finest buildings in New South Wales during the 19th century. Callan Park was not one of his designs but an adaptation based on English plans provided by Manning.

The significance of Barnet's association with Callan Park lies less in the specific architecture than in his vision in the selection of the site. Barnet had visited the site to purchase a subdivision block for himself. He was aware of the government's need to acquire a site for a mental hospital close to the city. Manning was overseas when the Callan Park site became available and it was Barnet who pushed the government into purchasing the estate before the subdivision auction.¹⁹⁸ Barnet had been shocked at the state of Gladesville Hospital when he first became Colonial Architect. He considered his achievement in selecting the site and adapting the plans for Callan Park to be a real contribution to the people of New South Wales.

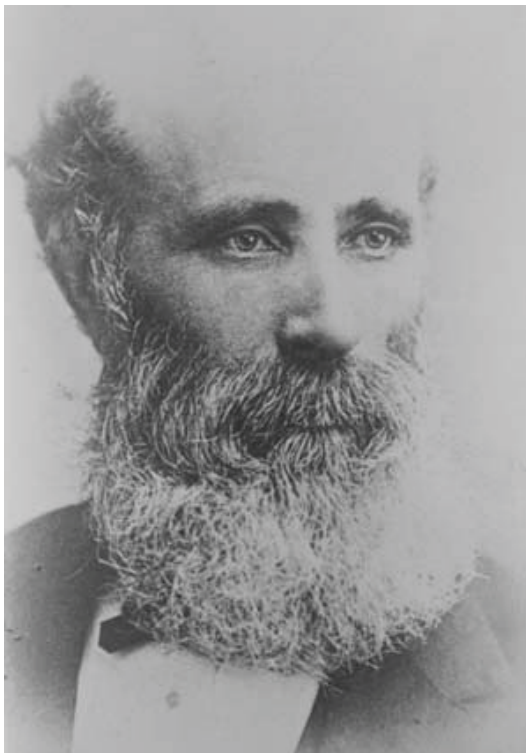


Figure 4-1 Colonial Architect James Barnet



Figure 4-2 Dr Sydney Evan Jones in Antarctica

¹⁹⁷ D.I.McDonald, Manning, Frederic Norton (1839-1903), *Australian Dictionary of Biography* vol 5

¹⁹⁸ K. Leong, 'Garry Owen and Callan Park', p.8-9

Source: National Archives of
Australia C4706, NN 10003A

Source: National Library of
Australia nla.pic-vn3121683

Dr Sydney Evan Jones (1887-1948)

The son of an engineer, Sydney Evan Jones was born in Adelaide. His family moved to Queensland where he attended Ipswich Grammar School. Jones entered the University of Sydney in 1906 to study medicine, graduating in 1910.¹⁹⁹

He spent a year as the resident medical officer at Royal Prince Alfred Hospital then with fellow graduate A. McLean they applied for the positions of surgeons with the Mawson expedition to Antarctica. Sydney Evan Jones was in Antarctica between 1911 and 1914. He contributed a chapter to Mawson's account of the expedition, *The Home of the Blizzard* (1915), illustrated with photographs by Frank Hurley.

On his return from Antarctica, Jones joined the Mental Hospitals Branch and served as medical officer at Parramatta, Rydalmere and Callan Park Mental Hospitals. He took up an appointment at Broughton Hall in 1921, when it opened, and was its only doctor for a year, until Dr A.T. Edwards joined him in 1922. Jones became its superintendent in 1925 and remained in charge of Broughton Hall until his death, from cancer, in 1948. He was one of the earliest practitioners of psychotherapy.

Broughton Hall was a pioneer enterprise. For the first ten years of its existence, it was technically illegal, as the Lunacy Act did not permit the expenditure of public money on non-certified patients. Yet the stigma of certification meant that many patients did not seek help. Broughton Hall acted as a filter, distinguishing those needing long-term help from those who could be assisted with various new therapies. The Hospital had 130 beds and 2 medical staff for most of its existence.

The appointment of Jones to Broughton Hall coincided with the appointment of the first Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Sydney. The regular attendance of undergraduate students at Broughton Hall brought the work of Sydney Evan Jones under the closest observation of a generation of Australian psychiatrists. His impact can be measured by the decision to name the lecture theatre erected at Broughton Hall in 1963 as the Evan Jones Lecture Theatre.²⁰⁰

Jones was chairman of the Neurology and Psychiatry section of the NSW Branch of the British Medical Association and a foundation member of the Australasian Association of Psychiatrists.

At Broughton Hall, his 'great experiment in occupational therapy' was 'the utilization of the hospital grounds as machinery whereby a patient's mind could be diverted from neurosis to normality'.²⁰¹ Gardens and small zoos had been a common component of psychiatric institutions in the 1860s-1880s but had fallen out of favour by the early 20th century. The reappearance of these elements in the late 1920s was therefore seen as a quite new development.

¹⁹⁹ H. Prior and D. McLean, *The History and Development of Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic*, typescript c. 1972-76, ML MSS 3130; verbal information from R.I.Jack, archivist at St Andrews College.

²⁰⁰ *Centenary Book of the University of Sydney Faculty of Medicine*, p.466

²⁰¹ Assessment of Professor John Bostock quoted in Jones obituary and in Prior and McLean, *Broughton Hall*, p. 18.

Jones was interested in the Orient, and in the grounds of Broughton Hall he created an Asian fantasy garden including a zoo with kangaroos, emus and peacocks and an aviary of cockatoos and parrots. The last traces of the zoo were removed in 1972 when the Kangaroo House was demolished.

Michael Dysart (born 1934)

Michael Dysart was awarded a NSW Government Architect traineeship in 1955 and after graduating from the University of Sydney in 1958 worked in the Government Architect’s design office. He was one of four key trainees that established it as one of the state’s pre-eminent architectural offices. In 1958 he developed an innovative and influential “doughnut” design school building (pavilions with central courtyards), which was used to good advantage in the Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic (1962). Dysart joined the Schools Section in 1964 and was responsible for a number of school projects until his involvement with the NSW Institute of technology project on Broadway (1967). Dysart remained with the NSW Department of Public Works until 1969.

Dysart was influential outside the Public Works Department. In 1961 he and Ken Woolley designed the first of a series of popular project homes for Pettit & Sevitt. He designed houses for other project builders as well and gained renown for co-operative communal housing in NSW and the ACT. Dysart joined with Peter Bell to form the practice of Michael Dysart & Partners in 1970, which then merged with the Queensland based Davis Heather Group, creating Davis Heather & Dysart, to design hotels and resorts including the Regent Hotel in Sydney and the Hilton Hotel in Cairns and other commercial buildings in New South Wales and in Queensland. The firm subsequently became Michael Dysart & Partners.

Dysart’s work has been recognised by a number of awards from the Royal Australian Institute of Architects New South Wales and ACT Chapters.



Figure 4-3 Ken Woolley, left, and Michael Dysart, right, after winning the Taubman’s Australian Family Home Competition in 1958. Their entry had a “doughnut” plan, with an internal courtyard
Source: *Australian Women’s Weekly*, 27 August 1958, p.13

Environment: The Callan Park site has many significant environmental features. The Callan Point area of Callan Park is the only remnant bush land area in the Leichhardt council area and one of the last remaining areas of natural shoreline on the Parramatta River. There are five identified sites of Aboriginal

archaeological potential in the Callan Point area. The open and undeveloped nature of Callan Park allows the agricultural processes and aesthetic considerations of the 1850s estate planning and the early asylum design to be interpreted. The combination of these characteristics and the existing social importance of the open space of Callan Park to the local community make the site highly significant in terms of the theme of Environment.

4.4 CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

4.4.1 Basis of Assessment

The basis of this assessment is the methodology and terminology of the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter* (1999) and *The Conservation Plan* as described below. The methodology of these documents is combined with the State Heritage Register Criteria.

The process of assessment for culturally significant places is set out in the *Burra Charter*. It breaks the concept of significance into "historic", "aesthetic", "technical/ scientific" and "social" categories.

J. S. Kerr's *The Conservation Plan* (National Trust of Australia (NSW), 5th edition, 2000, considers the concept of cultural significance according to three qualities: the ability of a place to demonstrate a process, event, custom or style; associational (historical) links for which there may be no surviving evidence; and formal or aesthetic qualities.

4.4.2 The State Heritage Register Criteria

Evaluation Criteria for the assessment of cultural significance have been developed by the NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning – Heritage Manual – Heritage Assessment Guidelines, 1996. The State Heritage Register Criteria were revised in April 1999. This is in accordance with the *Burra Charter* and the criteria used for assessment are summarised below.

There are four criteria that assess the Nature of Significance:

Historical significance (Evolution and Association)

A). an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history;

B). an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history.

Aesthetic significance (creative and technical accomplishment)

C) an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/ or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW.

Social significance (community esteem)

D) an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

Technical/ scientific research (archaeological, industrial, educational, research potential and scientific significance values)

E) an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history.

Assessment of Archaeological Research Potential:

Research potential is the most relevant criterion for assessing archaeological sites. However, assessing research potential for archaeological sites can be difficult as the nature or extent of features is sometimes unknown, therefore judgements must be formed on the basis of expiated or potential attributes. One benefit of a detailed archaeological assessment is that the element of judgement can be made more rigorous by historical or other research.²⁰²

Once the archaeological potential of a site has been determined, research themes and likely research questions, as addressed through archaeological investigation and analysis, can be formulated. Their level of research potential is identified by applying the following inclusion guidelines:

Does the site:

- (a) contribute knowledge which no other resource can?
- (b) contribute knowledge which no other site can?
- (c) is the knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive problems relating to Australian History, or does it contribute to other major research questions?²⁰³

If the answer to these questions is yes then the site will have archaeological research potential.

There are two criteria used to assess the Degree of Significance:

Rarity

F) an item possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history.

Representativeness

G) an item is important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments.

4.5 ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Callan Park has significance as a unified site (although it has only been one unit since 1976). The place is a combination of significant separate entities each of which has its own individual significance (which contributes to the significance of the site as a whole) in addition to the significance of their association within one site. These subtle distinctions are necessary to fully appreciate the heritage significance associated with the site as a whole.

The following assessment of significance deals with the whole site area of Callan Park and with the individual entities that contribute to it.

²⁰² NSW Heritage Office 1996:26.

²⁰³ Bickford, A. & S. Sullivan 1984:23.

Those individual elements are:

- Garry Owen House (See Zone 4 and Inventory of Zones and Items);
- Broughton House (See Zone 7 and Inventory of Zones and Items);
- Callan Park Mental Hospital (now Kirkbride Block, See Zone 4 and Inventory of Zones and Items);
- Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic (See Zone 7 and Inventory of Zones and Items);
- Landscape of the site as a whole (See Inventory of Zones and Items, for assessment of individual landscape items).

The following assessment of cultural significance is a development of the assessment found in the Heritage Study previously formulated by the Public Works Department (1991). What follows combines more recent investigation undertaken and developed in this document and follows the State Heritage Register Criteria.

a) an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history

4.5.1 The Buildings of Callan Park:

Callan Park contains Garry Owen House, later Callan Park House, which is of historic, social/cultural and aesthetic significance as a grand Victorian house which has retained a large proportion of its setting. It is associated with the early development of the area and prominent local figures of the time. The house lent its name, as Callan Park, to the hospital. In later years the name became notorious and entered the vernacular language expressing an implied threat, unknown horrors and sinister activities. Although altered, sufficient fabric remains to demonstrate the house and surroundings value.

Callan Park contains Broughton House, later named Broughton Hall, and its original gardens which are of historic, social/cultural and aesthetic significance as the remains of a grand Victorian house and gardens. Although the aesthetic value of the house is reduced by its dilapidation, the noted gardens are largely intact including its original and intact relationship to Garry Owen House and its surroundings. It is also significant for lending its name to the Broughton Hall psychiatric clinic.

Callan Park is the largest remaining mental health institution in NSW. It has been the site of the treatment of the mentally ill continuously since 1876, containing Callan Park Mental Hospital and Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic. Each representing a major advance in mental health care in Australia, evidenced in the remaining fabric.

Callan Park contains the original landscape setting, largely intact, for both institutions. This setting reflects the concepts for psychiatric care and design for each institution and the centrality of landscape within these concepts.

Callan Park Mental Hospital (now Kirkbride Block) is a unique complex being a large institution built to its original design in one construction program. It was in continuous use for its original purpose for 115 years and its basic operations were unchanged throughout the 20th century.

Callan Park was the first purpose designed mental health institution reflecting the philosophies of 'moral therapy' and which considered its occupants as patients rather than inmates and catered for the recreation, amusement and occupation of patients. This is reflected in the planning of the site utilising intimate courtyards and long vistas, extensive natural landscape, gardens, former workshops, cricket pitch and hall.

The hospital was at the forefront of several developments in health care in Australia. It was the first in Australia to allow the classification (or separation) of patients. It was the site of the early development of staff training practices such as professional in service training for nurses and attendants and the first employment of female nurses in male wards.

Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic as a group of buildings and landscape, is of historic, aesthetic and social/cultural significance (but is of lesser significance than the Callan Park complex). It was the first voluntary mental clinic in NSW and was a pioneer enterprise in the field. It was a carefully design institution within a significant landscape setting. In its earliest role it was one of the first institutions to cater for military psychiatric casualties.

4.5.2 The Landscape of Callan Park:

It has remained a major open space within Sydney's inner west for over 115 years. It has maintained a high visual quality due to a combination of factors such as waterfrontage, varied topography, rock outcropping, mature tree cover, historic buildings within a parkland setting, a strong visual focus toward the Kirkbride Block and a range of panoramic and enclosed views. The continuity in landscape character and land use is significant as a component of the intensely developed local area.

The landscape at Callan Park contains one of only two areas of Aboriginal sites in the Leichhardt Municipality. It is able to provide information on aspects of Aboriginal lifestyle in the area.

The landscape was a key element in the original design for the first hospital in Australia to be designed, built and opened as a complete hospital using the moral therapy principles of patient care.

The valley formation between Callan Park and Broughton Hall, used as pastoral land until the 1950's, represents the separation between the two mental institutions.

It is of historical importance for the evidence that still exists of the layout of large gardens associated with former grand estates in the Sydney region. There are few places where the extent and relationship of adjoining mid-nineteenth estates are still able to be appreciated in a relatively open landscape context.

The Broughton Hall gardens are of historic and aesthetic importance for their survival as an unusual example of an oriental-inspired garden from the inter-war period. Few other gardens with oriental features have survived. The tori-gates at Wisteria Gardens have been removed; Professor Sadler's tea garden is gone. The finest example at Eryldene, where the tennis pavilion, moon-gate and studio are of oriental inspiration, is intact although Broughton Hall is unique in the extent of bridges and small garden structures it contains.

The gardens associated with the early 1960s Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic maintain the tradition of landscaping and planting as an integral component of mental health care and were an essential component of this development from the beginning.

The engravings at Callan Point are a rare extensive group mainly relating to maritime subjects. They are vocative of the changing coastline and they have considerable aesthetic appeal.

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

Callan Park has significant associations with a number of notable individuals:

Callan Park Mental Hospital is associated with important historic figures whose association is evidenced in the design of the buildings and the grounds. Callan Park was built in 1880 as the first use in Australia of the principles of Thomas Kirkbride, a noted American expert in the care for the mentally ill. The design was the result of the collaboration of three men, each prominent in their own fields; Frederick Norton Manning, James Barnet, Charles Moore.

The gardens of Broughton Hall are associated with the Keep family, prominent citizens and Dr Sydney Evan Jones. The hospital grounds contain three related theme gardens all designed by Dr Sydney Evan Jones in the 1920s and 1930s. Jones renewed the concepts of the value of gardens in the treatment of the mentally ill.

Garry Owen House possibly built to a design by highly regarded colonial architect Mortimer William Lewis, Garry Owen House exhibits many details that are consistent with his work.

The buildings associated with the Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic that were designed in 1962 by the prominent and respected architect Michael Dysart while working in the NSW Government Architect's Office.

The two war memorials in the Callan Park grounds are associated with significant individuals. The war memorial in the form of the Sydney Harbour Bridge and circular basin to the north of Building B497 has been attributed to Douglas Grant (1885?-1951), an Aboriginal who was orphaned and adopted by Robert Grant of the Australian Museum. He became a skilled draughtsman and sketch artist and worked at Mort's Dock for ten years. Grant enlisted and served during World War I and was captured by German troops. As a prisoner he excited great interest amongst German doctors, scientists and anthropologists. On his return to Australia he worked for a time at Mort's Dock before moving to Lithgow and was active in returned servicemen's affairs. He returned to Sydney at the beginning of the 1930s, working and living at Callan park where he is said to have constructed the Harbour Bridge War Memorial and pond in his spare time.²⁰⁴

The war memorial at the southern edge of the site (Item B395, Zone 3) was designed by architect Raymond McGrath, son of the assistant manager of Callan Park. McGrath (1903-1977) studied architecture at the University of Sydney moved to England in 1926 after winning a travelling scholarship and established a career there. Although his output was limited McGrath was respected as a promoter of Modernist architecture and modern building materials. He published two influential books during the 1930s. In 1940 he moved to Dublin and eventually became Principal Architect with the Office of Public Works. His sister Eileen (.b.1907) studied art at East Sydney technical College from 1923 and specialised in sculpture under the important sculptor Rayner Hoff from 1924. Her work attracted critical acclaim. She worked for three years as an assistant to Hoff on the sculpture for Sydney's Anzac Memorial then sailed for London where she married in 1938. She moved to America in 1941 and ceased working as a professional artist. According to one source "Eileen McGrath was the most prominent and perhaps most accomplished artist in the group of (predominantly female) sculpture students at East Sydney Technical

²⁰⁴ C D Coulthard-Clark, "Grant, Douglas (1885?-1951)" in Australian Dictionary of Biography Volume 9, pp.76-77. A plaque on one of the Memorial's stoen pylons acknowledges the efforts of returned ex-servicemen who occupied B497 at that time.

College whom Hoff developed into a coherent 'school' of sculptors which dominated Sydney sculptural production in the inter-war decades.²⁰⁵

c) an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW

The Buildings of Callan Park:

Callan Park Mental Hospital complex is of the highest aesthetic value.

The buildings demonstrate the innovative pavilion and cottage designs of asylums. Notable for the spatial quality created by the buildings, their fine proportions and detail and the unity of materials, form, scale and texture the Kirkbride Block displays fine workmanship.

The former hospital block and to a lesser extent the other original buildings, are technically and creatively excellent and have maintained their integrity to a remarkable extent.

The buildings and setting were deliberately and successfully designed to form a picturesque landscape composition, creating and taking advantage of views into, out of and within the site, and containing areas of horticultural richness.

The hospital's design as a separate, protected haven with large grounds and a high boundary wall (some of which survives) was intended to give patients' privacy as well as keep them in while not resembling a prison, is largely intact and highly significant.

The Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic buildings are well built and consistently designed, and though not all are of great architectural merit, they are of aesthetic significance as a group and in their relationship to each other and the garden.

The hospital buildings around the perimeter of the site respect the concept of the original garden giving it a sense of enclosure and privacy from the surrounding urban development.

The buildings are good (but not exceptional) examples of the work of the Government Architects George McRae, Gorrie Blair, Edwin Smith and various others working in the office of the Government Architect, particularly Michael Dysart, and which over a fifty five year period express developments in design while maintaining consistency in materials, scale and character. (see Appendix A, Inventory of Zones and Items for details of buildings in this group.)

The Landscape of Callan Park:

The site can be seen as a large Victorian picturesque landscape which has remained intact within an intensively developed urban area.

The general character of the natural landform from ridgetop to shore line is visible within this site, in an area where urban development has obscured or changed the vast majority of the original landscape. The natural landform is important as the setting for the original Estate and Mental Hospital developments.

²⁰⁵ Deborah Edwards, "Eileen McGrath", Dictionary of Australian Artists Online (www.daaao.org.au/main/read/4382, 16 February 2011).

The use of, and appreciation for, the natural landform of the site reflects the aesthetic values of the nineteenth century and the benefits associated with viewing such a landscape.

The mature vegetation and remnant structural elements from the estate period of the Broughton Hall gardens and the garden's adaptation in the twentieth century are integrated to form an unusual suite of gardens with an outstanding aesthetic quality. The oriental-influenced gardens demonstrate a high degree of planning, creative adaptation of fabric from the Keep period and contain elements such as the bamboo bridge, curved bridges and half-domed brickwork section of a water feature, that demonstrate considerable technical skill.

The gardens and grounds of Callan Park are of exceptional importance as the prime example of the direct application of moral therapy principles of psychiatric care in the landscape.

The mature nineteenth century/early twentieth century landscape, distant views to Iron Cove juxtaposed with areas of regenerated natural vegetation and rocky shoreline provide an area of open space of considerable aesthetic appeal. The composition of large sandstone buildings with dominant tower surrounded by mature vegetation, particularly araucarias, is a landmark in the local area. Its prominent position means that it is seen by thousands of commuters each day.

The original Garry Owen Estate house and its setting including the knoll and front garden areas and remnant farm/utility buildings demonstrate the character of the area in the Garry Owen Estate period from 1839-1873.

The original form and character of the original Broughton House gardens, noted in their time is intact.

The landscape associated with the early 1960s Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic, which demonstrates the ongoing importance of gardens and grounds in psychiatric care during the second half of the twentieth century.

d) an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;

Callan Park as a whole

The site as a whole and Callan Park in particular is a major visual and social feature of the local area contributing to the local identity and sense of place.

Callan Park has attained a high level of what can be seen as social significance. Social significance or social value is defined in the Burra Charter as "embracing the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group".²⁰⁶

Local activity in the recent past has focused upon defending open space and community access and the retention of mental health facilities within the site, as opposed to the sale of sections to private interests. The hospital site was once socially and physically separated from the local community, but the removal of the high boundary wall and diminishing health care role has allowed increased public access. The open nature of the hospital grounds has lead to a large part of the site being used by local residents as a kind of

²⁰⁶ Burra Charter 1999, p.12

parkland. The location of community facilities such as the Writers' Centre and public ovals has reinforced community links with the site.

The access to open waterfront land and sports facilities in the area has enabled considerable public use and has become a highly valued element in the local area. Callan Point is the only site of remnant vegetation in the Leichhardt council area, and has been the focus of much study and volunteer conservation work. The Aboriginal sites located there have been nominated by local Aboriginal leaders to be the most significant in inner Sydney and several Aboriginal ceremonial occasions have been held on the site. Recent high-density developments on the waterfront of Iron Cove and Balmain have increased the general public's concern with maintaining open spaces like Callan Park. Publicly owned waterfront land has become highly valued by residents of the inner west.

Recent development to the east of Iron Cove Bridge has led to increased concerns to maintain the existing open space of the site. As early as the Heritage Week Open Day at Callan Park in 2000 some 700-1000 visitors were attracted. They are believed to have been from across a wide metropolitan area.

The site, especially Callan Park is closely associated with mental health care in NSW. The name 'Callan Park' came to represent many of the negative associations of the institutionalisation of people with mental illness. The place remains important as a testament to the experiences, both positive and negative, of the large numbers of people treated in the hospital. As the main mental health facility for the inner west of Sydney the hospital has ties to many residents of the surrounding areas. The site has attained a high level of social significance for patients and the families of patients treated within the site.

Historical links exist between the site and other groups such as Aboriginals, returned service men and mental health workers. Externally based community groups such as sports clubs also have an interest in the site and have developed significant links to its open spaces. However the significance of the site as a whole to the wider community must be considered in terms of the site's landmark qualities. The site is seen as a park or other community facility and has functioned as such for a number of years.

The social significance of Callan Park to the local community is demonstrated by the ongoing community consultation over planning for the site in recent years and the establishment of the Friends of Callan Park.

e) an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history

Callan Park as a whole

Callan Park, containing two nineteenth century estate residences and their largely intact landscape settings, offers a rare opportunity to appreciate the early development of the outer Sydney area.

The landscape has the potential to yield information regarding the use of the land by occupants from pre-settlement occupation by Aboriginal groups, through picturesque estate planning and rural farming, to the therapeutic landscape designs of the Callan Park Mental Hospital and later Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic periods.

The Callan Park Mental Hospital complex has value because of the survival of the built fabric and landscape setting and the availability of comprehensive records from 1880 onwards. These form a valuable resource for the study of psychiatric care and social history.

Archaeology

Because of the well preserved nature of the shelter midden site it is considered to be one of the most important Aboriginal archaeological sites remaining on the southern shores of Sydney Harbour and was rated by AASC as being of very high archaeological significance²⁰⁷. The open shell midden on the headland is considered to be of moderate educational significance.

The engravings/rock carvings on Callan Point have been the subject of much study, however further research may illuminate significant information relating to their execution.²⁰⁸

The archaeology on the site has the potential to contribute evidence from the 1840s into the twentieth century. In particular there is the potential to reveal evidence connected with the use and original internal layout of the existing buildings, and the details of the development of the site. Evidence of the water supply systems (i.e. the underground tanks) in the Kirkbride group and aspects of long-term institutional life can reasonably be expected. Through archaeological analysis and interpretation it might be possible to reconstruct aspects of the conditions in which the patients lived and the staff worked.

Knowledge of the details of the layout of the original buildings is an important tool in charting changes to the care and treatment of the mentally ill and determining the ways in which this was manifested through the use of space in the complex. The structural and artefactual evidence can help develop an understanding of the lifeways of the occupants, both patients and staff. Archaeological remains should also be able to contribute knowledge of the requirements of a self-sufficient and isolated establishment.

Through archaeological analysis and interpretation more can be learned about the design of the buildings and the conditions in which the nineteenth-century patients were kept. This is achieved through analysis of:

- space and its use,
- site conditions and services,
- activities undertaken on the site.

Data gathered through archaeological remains can provide a more accurate view of government institutions and their treatment of the mentally ill in the nineteenth century. The analysis of artefactual evidence, of the inmates' material culture, their accommodation and living standards, can make the story of the place more tangible.

Comparative analysis of Callan Park with both the fabric and archaeological evidence of Gladesville Hospital would provide insight into changing institutional and medical practices, as well as social attitudes, to the mentally ill in the intervening 40-year period between the establishment of Gladesville Hospital and its ancillary facility at Rozelle.

The archaeological remains associated with the elite Victorian houses and grounds provide insight into the material culture of elite residents of Sydney. The archaeological evidence should provide insight into the following areas of substantive research:

²⁰⁷ AASC 1995 'An Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Sites at Callan Point and Yurulbin Point', report to Leichhardt Council, 1995. p.76

²⁰⁸ Draft Plan of Management for the natural and cultural heritage resources of Callan Point, Rozelle', prepared by the Callan Point Resource Management Group, 5 May 1998., p.7

- Material culture of the elite residents and the people who worked in their houses.
- Construction of hierarchy within elite households and how it mirrored practices in wider society.
- Changing technology and construction of elite houses and gardens.
- Alterations wrought by suburbanisation on the living conditions and material culture of elite households.
- Elite attitudes to gardens and their development and alteration in nineteenth-century Sydney.
- Comparative analysis of three elite households and how the lifeways of each differed and why.
- Use of the waterfront.

Analysis of the material culture should shed light on the construction of gender identities of the occupants as well as attitudes to childhood.

f) an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history

Both Estate and Mental Hospital precincts are contiguous and visually related to form rare late 19th century designed landscapes. Typically such estates have been developed for housing and the survival of this setting is unusual. It has value as a 'time capsule' for this reason.

The design and high quality execution of the Callan Park Mental Hospital block, the largest in NSW and remarkably intact, is rare and of exceptional significance.

Although the landscapes of other psychiatric institutions bear a number of similarities to Callan Park, the landscape of the former 'Callan Park Hospital for the Insane' was a major component of the original design for the first hospital in Australia to be designed, built and opened as a complete hospital using the moral therapy principles of patient care.

When the entire site is considered, aspects that set it apart include the existence of Aboriginal sites, unusual rock carvings and remnant natural areas. Callan Point is a rare example of the pre-European foreshore in Iron Cove with a small area of locally rare remnant or regrowth indigenous vegetation.

It also contains, at Broughton Hall, a rare inter-war oriental garden, which reveals evidence of its nineteenth century planning as a grand private garden and its later adaptation according to early twentieth century concepts of patient care - as such it is unique.

g) an item is important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places;

Callan Park site as a whole

Callan Park is exceptionally significant in demonstrating the principal characteristics of mental health care places in NSW, continuously used since 1876 as a psychiatric hospital. Its fabric reveals the changing philosophies and approaches to the care of the mentally ill in NSW.

Originally established as an annexe of Gladesville Hospital (Tarban Creek Asylum), the site reflects the connection between Mental Hospitals in NSW, generally located on water front sites and connected for a period by a ferry service.

The hospital contains a group of major colonial buildings which were designed for a specific purpose - to provide treatment and care for Sydney's mentally ill.

Archaeology

The archaeological remains of the three Victorian houses are clearly not rare and while they are representative of types of elite houses, each is considered to have the potential to provide information about general social practices as well as individual perceptions and attitudes and the interaction between social classes.

4.6 SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR CALLAN PARK

Callan Park has a high level of heritage significance for the people of New South Wales:

Callan Park contains the fabric of two grand Victorian gentlemen's estates, and is able to demonstrate the pastoral character of this period. The original relationship between Garry Owen House (later Callan Park) and Broughton Hall has been retained and their grounds are still interpretable and intact. These grounds became the sites of the mental health institutions that adopted their respective names.

Callan Park demonstrates two major changes in mental health care in NSW. It contains original architecture and landscaping of both hospitals. The buildings associated with the former Callan Park mental hospital are of exceptional significance, in particular the Kirkbride Block:

The Kirkbride complex has a unique place in the history of mental hospitals in New South Wales. It is the only mental hospital which fully represented the ideal and classic 'moral therapy' style of institution. In the twentieth century it became one of the major examples of the modern custodial institutions. Although now seen as inappropriate for a modern mental health care system, it stands as a significant reminder, undoubtedly the most significant in New South Wales, of two major developments in the history of mental health care.

(Assessment in Conservation Plan for the Kirkbride Block Rozelle Hospital , State Projects, NSW Public Works, May 1993, Volume 2: 102.)

The Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic, also unique in the history of mental health care in NSW, is still in operation. While most of its facilities are outdated for contemporary patient care its fabric reflects the institution's pioneering methods in voluntary patient care. The Clinic's buildings, while not all of high significance are consistent in character and material, and are mostly grouped around a unique inter war garden of outstanding aesthetic quality. The garden's links with the earlier Keep period and use in patient care make it a landscape of exceptional significance. These aspects of the Broughton Hall Psychiatric Clinic were continued with the construction of an integrated rehabilitation clinic during the first half of the 1960s.

Callan Park's landscaped spaces and landmark buildings have contributed visually and socially to the local area for over 100 years. The foreshore areas of the site are significant as rare open space elements. Callan Point is considered to be the most important Aboriginal archaeological site remaining on the southern shores of Sydney Harbour. Callan Point also contains rare examples of pre-European vegetation and unique European rock carvings.

The site as a whole has very high levels of social significance and has special associations for the local and broader community both as an open space resource and for its cultural and aesthetic value.

4.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF INDIVIDUAL AREAS AND ELEMENTS

Basis of Individual Assessments

Individual areas and elements of the Callan Park site have been assessed and a level of significance has been applied. This detailed assessment is provided to enable decisions on the future conservation and development of the place.

Five levels of cultural significance have been used in the assessment of the Callan Park site. These categories provide a framework for logical Conservation Policies; interpretation and recommended treatment of the fabric – refer also to the Conservation Policy section.

No.	LEVEL	DEFINITION
A	EXCEPTIONAL	Where an individual space or element is assessed to make a strong contribution to the significance of the place. Spaces, elements or fabric exhibit a high degree of intactness and quality, though minor alterations or degradation may be evident.
B	HIGH	Where an individual space or element is assessed to make a substantial contribution to the significance of the place. Spaces, elements or fabric, originally of substantial quality, and which may have undergone considerable alteration or adaptation resulting in presentation which is either incomplete or ambiguous. This category also includes spaces, elements or fabric of average quality in terms of design and materials, but which exhibit a high degree of intactness.
C	MODERATE	Where an individual space or element is assessed to make a moderate contribution to the significance of the place. Spaces, elements or fabric, originally of little intrinsic quality and which may have undergone alteration or degradation. Or, in addition, are of a relatively new construction and the assessment of significance is difficult or is poor quality in relation to elements of exceptional / high significance. This category also includes spaces, elements or fabric of any quality but which have undergone extensive alteration or adaptation.
D	LOW	Where an individual space or element is assessed to make a low level contribution to the significance of the place, particularly compared with other features of Callan Park. Spaces, elements or fabric, originally of little intrinsic quality and which may have undergone alteration or degradation. This category also includes spaces; elements or fabric of any quality but which have undergone extensive alteration or adaptation to such an extent that only isolated remnants survive, resulting in a low degree of intactness and quality of presentation.
E	NEUTRAL	Where an individual space or element is assessed to make a minor contribution to the significance of the place. Spaces, elements or fabric that have been assessed as possessing little or no significance.
F	INTRUSIVE	Where an individual space or element detracts from the appreciation of cultural significance, by adversely affecting or obscuring other significant areas, elements or items.

Schedule of Individual Assessments

The following diagrammatic plans of the site, with specific zones, indicate the levels of significance of individual spaces and elements of Callan Park.

Figure 4-1: Site Plan showing Levels of Significance of Individual Buildings,

Figure 4-2: Site Plan showing Levels of Significance of Landscape Elements, and

Figure 4-3: Aerial Photograph with Significance of Buildings and Landscape Indicated, follow.

Buildings have been rated according to their contribution to the overall significance of the site. Those that impinge upon, or do not contribute to the overall significance are indicated as being Neutral or Intrusive.

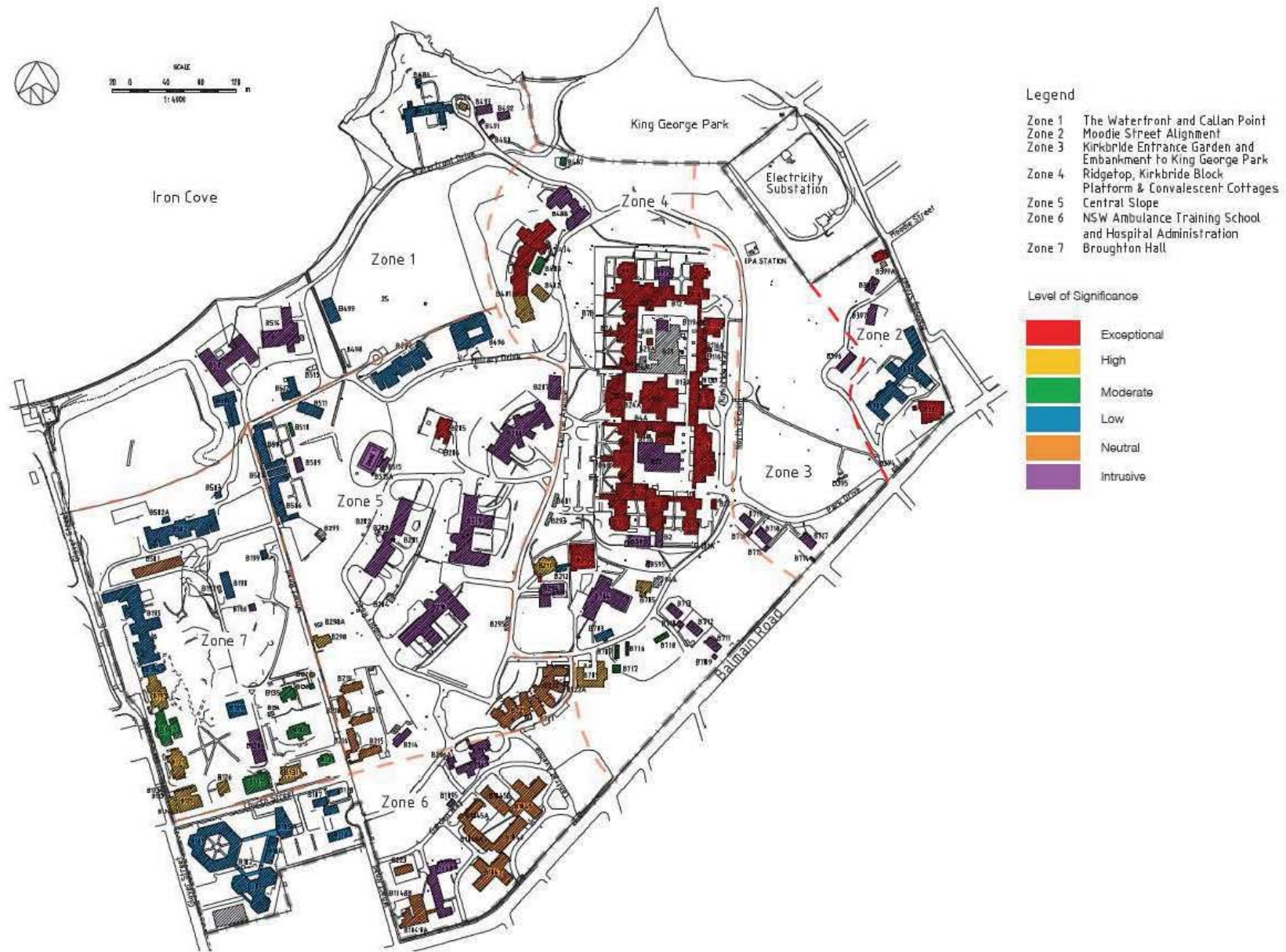


Figure 4-4 Site Plan showing Levels of Significance of Individual Buildings.
Source:

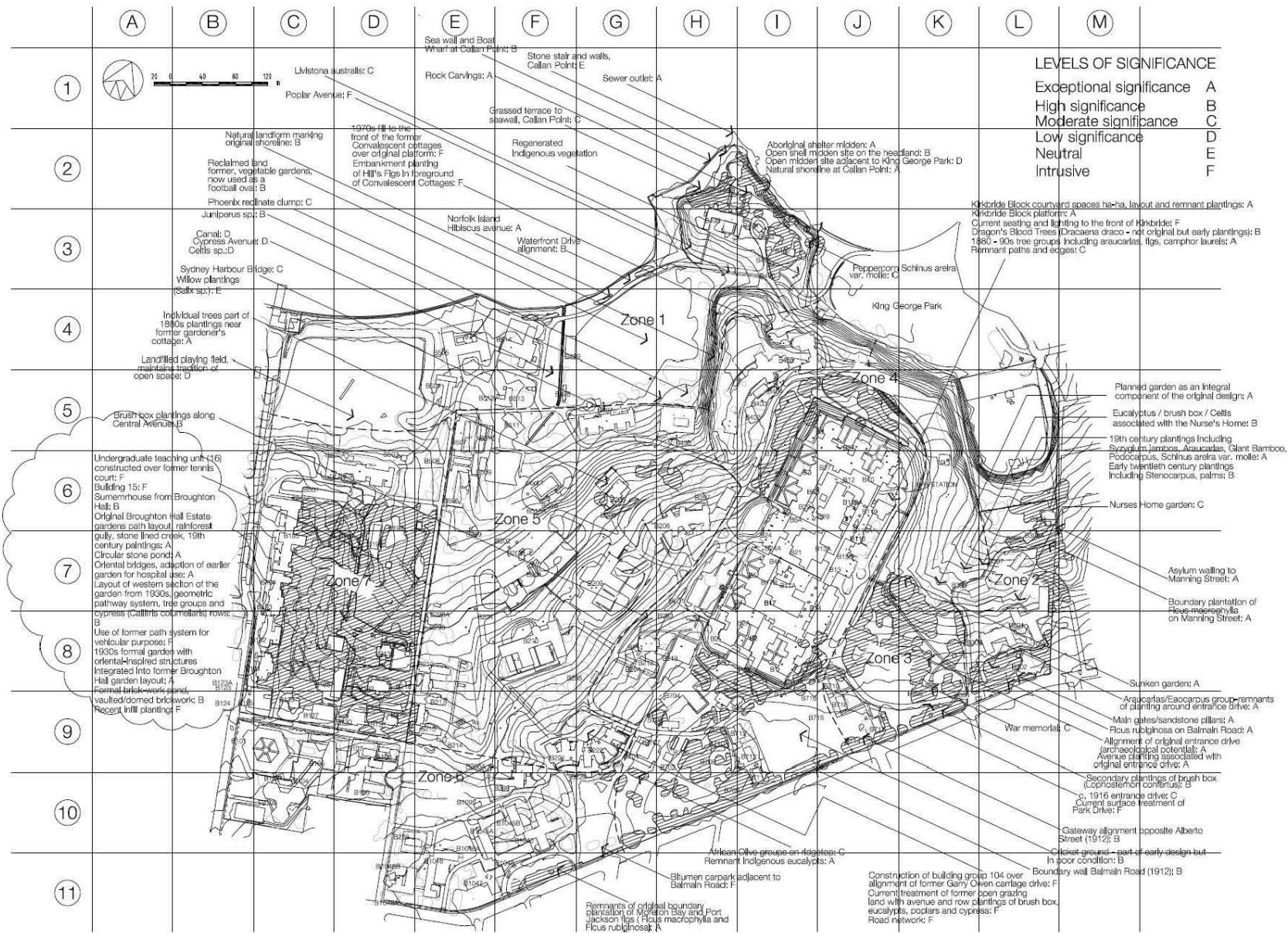


Figure 4-5 Site Plan showing Levels of Significance of Landscape Elements.
Source:

4.8 HERITAGE CURTILAGE REVIEW

4.8.1 Introduction

The following definition of heritage curtilage and application to Callan Park is based on *Heritage Curtilages*, the 1996 publication by the nsw Heritage Office and the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning.

“In these guidelines the term heritage curtilage means the area of land (including land covered by water) surrounding an item of heritage significance which is essential for retaining and interpreting its heritage significance. It can apply to either:

- land which is integral to the heritage significance of items of the built heritage; or
- a precinct which includes building, works, relics, trees or places and their setting. (p.3)

The nature of heritage curtilages can vary, depending on the purposes for which they are established. The need for curtilages around significant items in the built environment is generally understood. A curtilage can also be used, however, to establish the boundaries of a visual catchment or zone, including all or part of a cultural landscape, which may be worthy of special protection.” (*Heritage Curtilages*, p.1)

“The heritage curtilage should contain everything contributing to the heritage significance, conservation and interpretation of a heritage item. The curtilage is defined by a line on a plan and may include visual catchments and view cones, however it will not necessarily coincide with the property boundary.” (*Heritage Curtilages*, p.5)

4.8.2 Establishing The Heritage Curtilage To Callan Park

The preceding sections of this Conservation Management Plan and the accompanying research provide the basis for the proposed heritage curtilage for Callan Park. The Heritage Office publication provides principles and guidelines for establishing heritage curtilages:

General Principles

The heritage curtilage must satisfy the following general principals:

The significance of the original relationship of the heritage item to its site and locality should be conserved.

An adequate setting for the heritage item should be provided which enables its heritage significance to be maintained.

Adequate visual catchments or corridors should be provided to the heritage item from major viewing points and from the item to outside elements with which it has a important visual or functional relationships.

Adequate buffer areas should be provided to screen the heritage item from visually unsympathetic development or to provide protection from vibration, traffic noise, pollution or vandalism.

Historical Allotments

“It may be important for historical reasons to display a heritage item in its relationship to its original allotment... It is important to identify and mark the original boundaries as they provide evidence of the original land grant, a significant event in the property’s history or its associations with a particular owner.” (*Heritage Curtilages*, p.10).

“The heritage curtilage should contain evidence of any cultural associations as well as providing a visual and aesthetic context for the item.” (*Heritage Curtilages*, p.11).

Design, Style and Taste

“The design of a heritage item and its grounds can reveal much information about the architectural ideas, style and taste of its historical period. It can also be an essential part of the heritage significance of the item. Associated elements such as driveways, visual axes, plantings and fencing can provide valuable additional interpretive information.” (*Heritage Curtilages*, p.12)

Functional Uses and Interrelationships

“The significance of heritage items often involves their wider setting. It is often the interaction of a heritage item with its surroundings through activities, functions and visual links that enables its heritage significance to be fully appreciated...well considered landscape curtilages can provide physical evidence of historical associations between the land and successive human activities.” (*Heritage Curtilages*, p.12)

Visual Links

“The heritage significance of some properties includes the visual link between them and a harbour, river, transport mode, topographic feature, area of work or recreational area. The heritage significance of some buildings and their gardens can be best interpreted and appreciated if their original views of a river, harbour, or mountain range are retained. It is important that planning controls or other development guidelines ensure any new development which may be introduced respects these visual corridors.” (*Heritage Curtilages*, p.14)

Scale

“Care is needed to ensure there is a satisfying proportional relationship between the heritage item and the area of land proposed as a curtilage. Some properties have become important landmarks contributing significant panoramic views in the locality. They often provide visual pleasure and a reference point for travellers. It is important not to lose these qualities through inappropriate development on surrounding land.” (*Heritage Curtilages*, p.15)

Significant Features

“These include bridges, outbuildings, gazebos, ornamental pools, planting features, moon gates, tennis courts, wells, paths and driveways, fences, jetties or wharves. They may have historical, aesthetic, scientific or social importance which contribute to the heritage significance of the property.” (*Heritage Curtilages*, p.16)

Vegetation

“Trees or shrubs may be the sole remnants of the original garden, avenue entry drives, perimeter or feature planting. They may have historical, aesthetic and scientific value for such reasons and be

significant in their own right. There may also be smaller plantings, including trees, shrubberies, perennials and ground covers which were part of the garden design and setting of a building. These plantings should be included within a heritage curtilage and can often help to define its perimeter.” (*Heritage Curtilages*, p.17)

Archaeological Features

“Many properties, particularly remainders of original estates, contain archaeological elements such as old foundations, wells, pits, paths and drains. These elements which have research potential, and may be underground should be included within the curtilage.” (*Heritage Curtilages*, p.18)

4.8.3 Application of Heritage Curtilage to Callan Park

(Refer Figure 4.3 for the overall site plan with significant elements identified and Figure 3.10 for the Visual Analysis, these plans form the basis for the assessment of the Heritage Curtilage).

Three different types of heritage curtilage can apply to Callan Park. These are the *Lot Boundary Heritage Curtilage*, the *Reduced Heritage Curtilage* and the *Expanded Heritage Curtilage*.

The *Lot Boundary Heritage Curtilage* is defined by the DUAP/Heritage Office publication as:

“The most common type of heritage curtilage comprises the boundary of the property containing the heritage item as shown on the lot plan. The property may also contain associated buildings, gardens and other significant features, including walls, fences, driveways or tennis courts, which contribute to the heritage significance of the property.” (*Heritage Curtilages*, p.5).

The current site boundary as defined by Lots 1 and 2 Deposited Plan 1043540 should therefore be the heritage curtilage of Callan Park. All significant buildings and gardens and other significant features including the boundary walls, pathways and driveways, gates and plantings and the foreshore to the Parramatta River are included within this curtilage.

The surrounding areas have developed separately as suburban sub divisions and closely built residential blocks. The areas outside the lot boundary curtilage have a distinctly different design and style from that within the Callan Park site.

The *Reduced Heritage Curtilage* is defined by the DUAP/Heritage Office publication as:

“This type of heritage curtilage is less than the lot boundary of the property. It arises where the significance of an item may not relate to the total lot, but to a lesser area, and is often only defined when development occurs.” (*Heritage Curtilages*, p.6)

Within the wider curtilage of the whole site a distinction between the Broughton Hall area to the west of Wharf Road and the Callan Park area to the east can be made. These precincts although developing for a similar function are unique and have only been united since 1976.

The area that contains Garry Owen House, the Convalescent Cottages, the Kirkbride Block and its associated entrance garden (Zones 2, 3, and 4) is a coherent area of development dating from the establishment of the Callan Park Mental Hospital in 1879. While the areas outside these precincts affect its significance, these three zones define the curtilage of the Kirkbride Block.

The western section of Zone 6 – Former Hospital Administration contains the buildings and gardens forming the Broughton Hall Day Clinic, which reflect changing patterns of mental health care and maintain the tradition at Callan Park of landscaping as an integral component of site development and mental health care.

The area designated as the Broughton Hall Precinct - Zone 7 in this report defines the curtilage for the Broughton Hall Group and includes the areas where the Hospital has developed in an encircling form around the landscaped gardens.

A wider curtilage can be identified that is based upon the historical allotments of Garry Owen House and Broughton Hall, including Kalouan at that time. The boundaries of these two estates formed the structure for development of the surrounding roads and the Hospitals. It is significant that these curtilages are clearly evident today.

Wharf Road formed the division between the two estates and later the hospitals. The difference between the two elements of the site should be acknowledged within the lot boundary curtilage.

The *Expanded Heritage Curtilage* is defined by the DUAP/Heritage Office publication in the following terms:

“There may be circumstances where the heritage curtilage may need to be greater than the property boundary. Depending on the topography, an expanded curtilage may be required to protect the landscape setting or visual catchment of a heritage item.

In defining an expanded heritage curtilage, it is important to identify the prominent observation points from which the significant item can be viewed, interpreted and appreciated. Other factors to be considered are:

- views to and from the heritage item
- the possible need for a buffer area between the curtilage and the adjoining land
- the visual and historical relationship between the item and its environs.

An expanded curtilage may also be needed to provide a public open space foreground setting to a heritage item or to allow it to be viewed “in the round.” (*Heritage Curtilages*, p.7)

Visual links extend the conceivable heritage curtilage of the Callan Park site. The visibility of the Kirkbride buildings and landscaped areas across Iron Cove and on the River foreshore areas link the site to the surrounding area. The visual link between foreshore areas should be retained as an important element of the curtilage of the site. Visual connection between the site and the surroundings are indicated in Figure 3.62, Visual Analysis Diagram.

Refer also to Appendix D for the details of the curtilages relating to the SHR listings of the site and its elements.