

# STATEMENT OF HERITAGE IMPACT

## Proposed Development at

### Royal Prince Alfred Hospital

Missenden Road, Camperdown



Job No. 9277  
November 2022

**Heritage21**  
CULTURAL BUILT HERITAGE IN THE 21ST CENTURY

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## Acknowledgement of Country

Heritage 21 wishes to acknowledge the Traditional Owners of country throughout Australia and recognise their continuing connection to land, waters and community. We pay our respects to them and their cultures and to elders both past and present.

**Cover page:** Subject site at Missenden Road, facing towards the primary façade of the Albert Pavilion, from the emergency entrance. (Source: Heritage 21, 24.04.2020)

The following table forms part of the quality management control undertaken by Heritage 21 regarding the monitoring of its intellectual property as issued.

| Issue | Description                           | Date       | Written by | Reviewed by | Issued by |
|-------|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1     | Draft report (D1) issued for comment. | 07.09.2022 | EM         | DJ/PR       | EM        |
| 2     | Draft report (D2) issued for comment. | 19.09.2022 | EM         | -           | EM        |
| 3     | Draft report (D3) issued for comment. | 04.10.2022 | EM         | -           | EM        |
| 4     | Draft report (D4) issued for comment. | 13.10.2022 | EM         | -           | EM        |
| 5     | Report issued (RI).                   | 18.10.2022 | EM         | -           | EM        |
| 6     | Report issued (RI2).                  | 26.10.2022 | EM         | -           | EM        |
| 7     | Final report issued (RI3).            | 03.11.2022 | EM         | -           | EM        |



## 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Statement of Heritage Impact (SOHI) for the Royal Prince Alfred (RPA) Hospital ('the site') has been prepared by Heritage 21, heritage consultants, in the context of a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) for major development at the subject site.

The RPA Hospital, and its surrounding setting, has a rich heritage context and is associated with a number of statutory and non-statutory heritage listings. The site contains several heritage items listed under Schedule 5 of the Sydney Local Environmental Plan (SLEP) 2012. The site also contains several items listed on the State Heritage Register and the NSW Health s.170 Register. The site is also located within the University of Sydney Heritage Conservation Area listed under Schedule 5 of the SLEP 2012.

Heritage 21 has worked closely with the design team throughout design development to ensure heritage issues were identified and addressed. The proposal would entail a major development at the RPA Hospital to facilitate the expanding requirements of the hospital, and to ensure that it remains functional and operational. The RPA Hospital is significant for its continuous use as a major Australian medical and surgical hospital since its opening in 1882. Generally, the proposal aims to ensure the ongoing and future utility of the hospital, thereby the proposed development is a positive and necessary step for the hospital.

In relation to the proposed development, Heritage 21 has identified the following impacts to the heritage significance of the subject site:

- The demolition of the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Pathology (Building 94);
- The demolition of the RPA Chapel (Building 95);
- The removal of mature trees situated along Lambie Dew Drive within the Rear Gardens (Precinct 4); and
- Alterations and Additions to the Albert Pavilion (Building 63).

Heritage 21 is of the opinion that the design team, through a thorough and detailed design process, have made considerable efforts to balance the requirements of heritage management with the clinical needs of the hospital. Unfortunately, despite this process, there are a number of components of the proposal which would engender a negative impact upon the heritage significance of the subject site, as identified above. The demolition of two heritage buildings and removal of mature trees from a heritage landscape precinct would result in a significant and irreversible loss of heritage value to the subject site.

In terms of new development, the design team has proposed three new built forms – the Northern Expansion, the Eastern Wing and the Eastern Extension – which respond to their heritage context and the general setting of the RPA Hospital. The development has also respected the surrounding

heritage items, notably St John's College, St Andrew's College, and the University of Sydney. The design has aimed to increase connectivity between these places through considered wayfinding.

The preparation and implementation of key mitigation measures including, but not limited to, a Photographic Archival Record (PAR), Detailed Architectural Drawings, Salvage Strategy, Interpretation Strategy and Replantation Strategy are essential to, in part, ameliorate this impact, and to ensure maximum conservation of the subject site.

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Background

This Statement of Heritage Impact ('SOHI' or 'report') has been prepared on behalf of Health Infrastructure in the context of State Significant Development Application (SSDA) for major development at Royal Prince Alfred (RPA) Hospital, Missenden Road, Camperdown (the 'site').

Heritage 21 has been engaged by Health Infrastructure during the design development process, since the concept design phase of the project, and has been actively involved in providing ongoing built heritage advice.

### 2.2 Site Identification

The Royal Prince Alfred (RPA) Hospital campus is located in Sydney's inner west suburb of Camperdown, within the City of Sydney Local Government Area. The campus is situated between the University of Sydney to the east and the residential area of Camperdown to the west. A north-south arterial road (Missenden Road) divides the campus into two distinct portions, known as the East and West Campuses. The northern boundary of the campus is defined by the Queen Elizabeth II Rehabilitation Centre and the southern extent of the campus is defined by Carillon Avenue.

The works are proposed to both the East and West Campuses, as well as some off-site works occurring within the University of Sydney.

The site comprises the following land titles:

East campus:

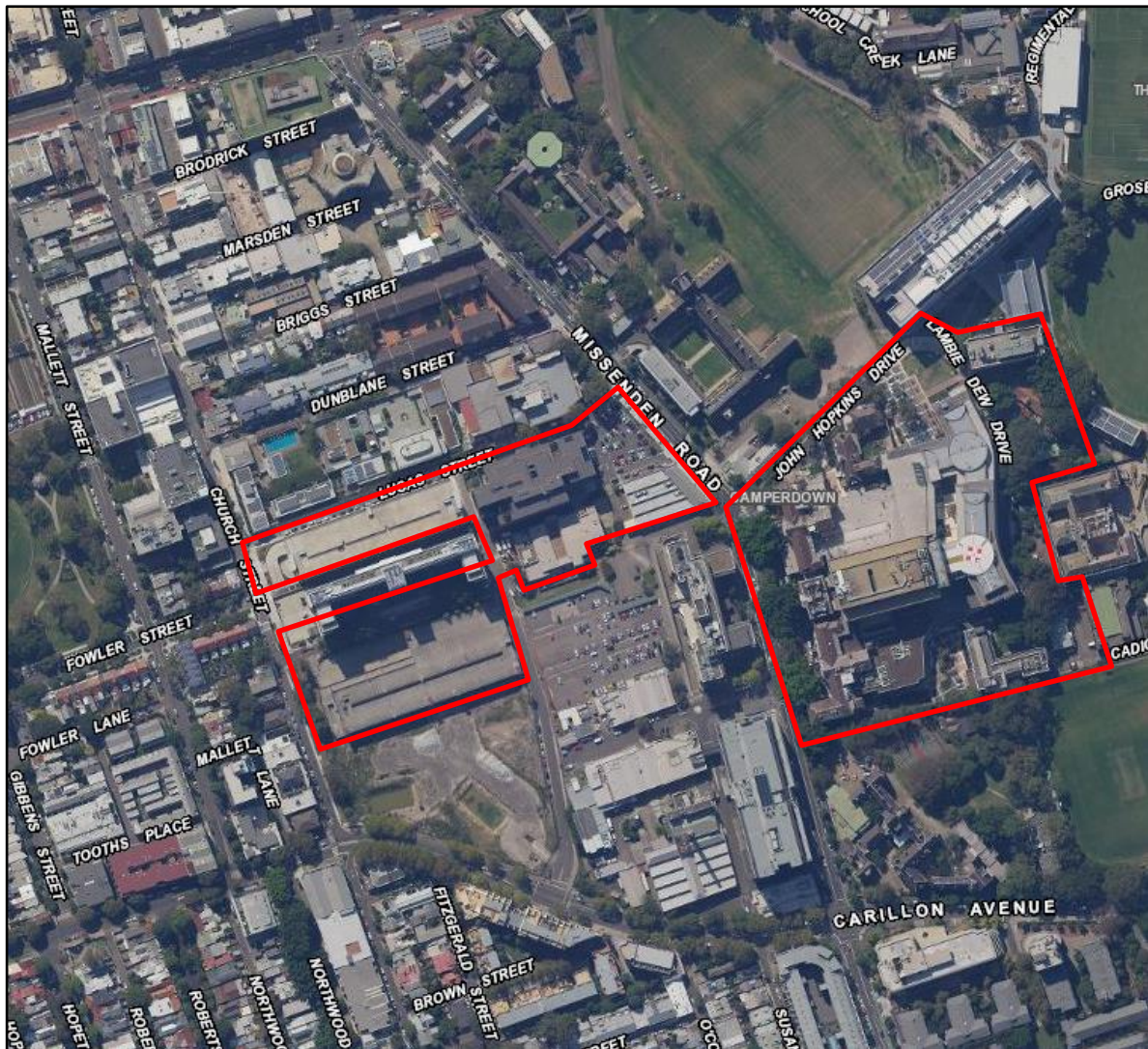
- Lot 1000 DP 1159799 (12 Missenden Road, Camperdown, 2050).

West campus:

- Lot 11 DP 809663 (114 Church Street, Camperdown, 2050); and
- Lot 101 DP 1179349 (68-81 Missenden Road, Camperdown 2050).

Off-site works are proposed on University of Sydney land, known as Lot 1 DP 1171804 (3 Parramatta Road, Camperdown, 2050) and Lot 1001 DP 1159799 (12A Missenden Road, Camperdown, 2050).

As depicted in Figure 1 below, the site is located either side of Missenden Road, and is bounded by Dunblane Street to the north, Sydney University to the east, Carillon Avenue to the south and Church Street to the west. The site comprises several Victorian, Federation, Inter War and contemporary buildings which make up the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital. The setting and topography of the site will be more fully described in Section 4.0 below.



**Figure 1.** Aerial view of the site, which is outlined in red (Source: NSW Land and Property Information, 'SIX Maps', accessed 14 June 2021, annotated by Heritage 21, <http://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>).

## 2.3 Project Background

In March 2019, the NSW Government announced a significant \$750 million investment for the redevelopment and refurbishment of the RPA Hospital campus. The Project will include the development of clinical and non-clinical services infrastructure to expand, integrate, transform and optimise current capacity within the hospital to provide contemporary patient centred care, including expanded and enhanced facilities.

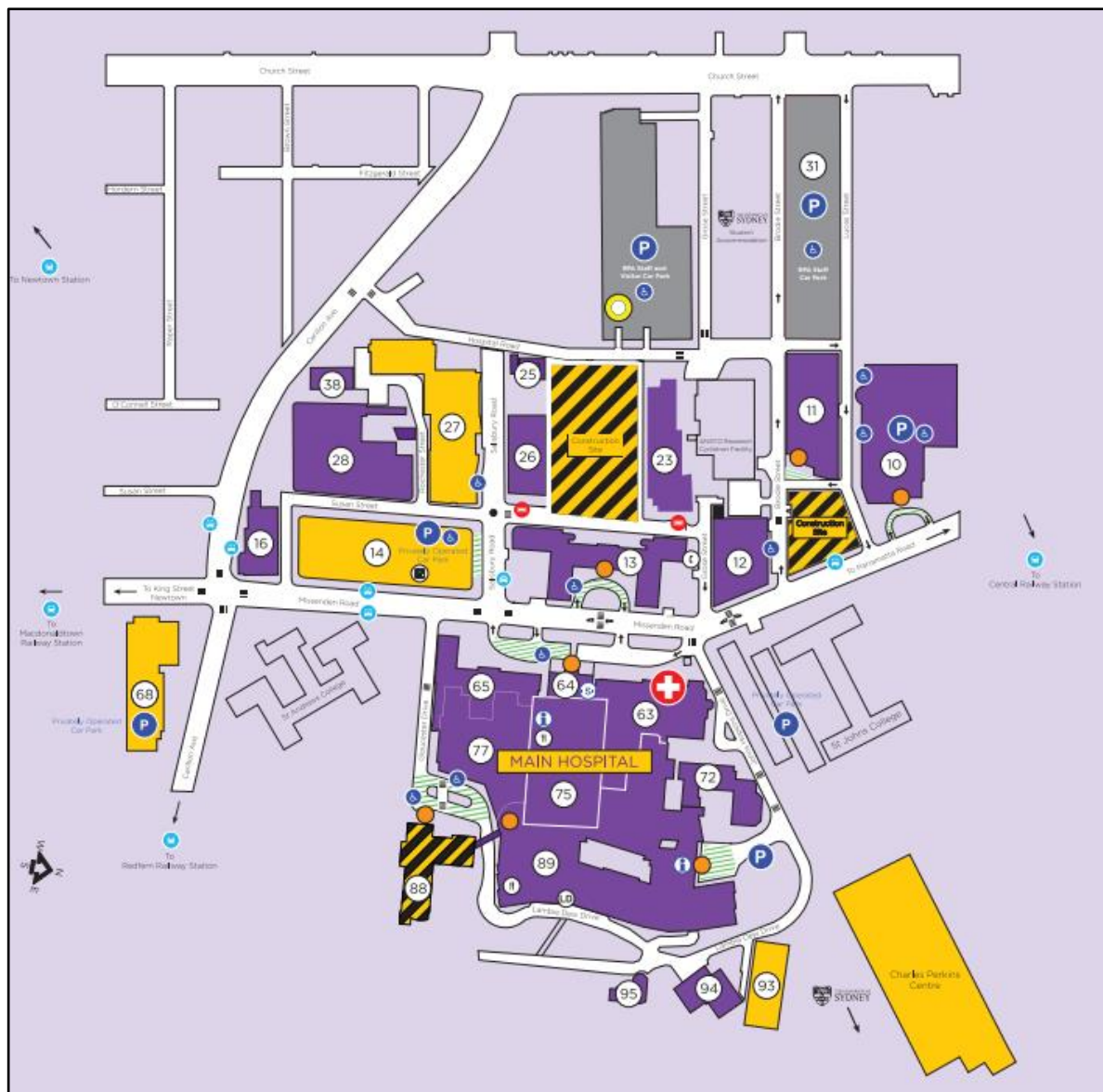
The last major redevelopment of RPA Hospital was undertaken from 1998 to 2004 projected to 2006 service needs. Since then, significant growth has been experienced in the volume and complexity of patients, requiring significant investment to address projected shortfalls in capacity and to update existing services to align with leading models of care.



The redevelopment of RPA Hospital has been the top priority for the Sydney Local Health District since 2017 through the Asset Strategic Planning process, to achieve NSW Health strategic direction to develop a future focused, adaptive, resilient and sustainable health system.

## 2.4 Site Plan

The site plan of the RPA Hospital complex is located at Figure 2. The Table on the following page lists the building asset numbers and the existing building name. The table also includes the asset names, as listed within the Conservation Management Plan 1997 for the subject site.<sup>1</sup> This report will generally refer to each building by its current name, in accordance with the below site plan.



**Figure 2.** Site Plan of RPA Hospital (Source: NSW Government Health – Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, accessed 17 August 2022, <https://www.slhd.nsw.gov.au/rpa/>).

<sup>1</sup> Heritage Group State Projects, *Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Conservation Management Plan*, NSW Department of Public Works & Services, 1997.

| Building Asset Number | Existing Building Name   | 1996 Description  |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| 10                    | Institute of Rheumatology and Orthopaedics (IRO) Queen Elizabeth II Building | Queen Elizabeth II Rehabilitation Centre  |
| 11                    | Professor Marie Bashir Centre  | Medical Records/Social Work (since demolished)  |
| 12                    | Statewide Satellite Renal Dialysis Service                                   | Accounts, Nutrition, Dietetics & Credit Union   |
| 13                    | King George V Building   | King George V Hospital  |
| 14                    | Chris O'Brien Lifehouse  | Page Chest Pavilion (since demolished)  |
| 16                    | RPA Transplant Institute   | Heart Research Institute  |
| 26                    | RPA Surgical & Robotic Training Institute                                    | Pathology Annex (Former), Audio, Visual   |
| 27                    | Radiation Oncology Department  | Radiotherapy  |
| 28                    | Capital Works  | Boiler House, Engineering & Laundry Services  |
| 63                    | Albert Pavilion/Emergency Department   | Albert Pavilion   |
| 64                    | Administration Building – Main Hospital Entrance                             | Administration Building   |
| 65                    | Victoria Pavilion  | Victoria Pavilion   |
| 68                    | RPAH Medical Centre  | RPAH Medical Centre   |
| 72                    | Kerry Packer Education Centre (KPEC)   | Resident Medical Officers' Quarters   |
| 75                    | Edinburgh Building (E Block – West Wing) – Main Hospital                     | E Block   |
| 77                    | Pathology/Laboratory Services  | The pathology/laboratory services building was constructed in the D Block and Gloucester House Precinct.                              |
| 88                    | Gloucester House   | Gloucester House  |
| 89                    | Clinical Services Building (East Wing) – Main Hospital                       | The clinical services building was built upon the site of the 1936 building, Blackburn pavilion and part of the rear garden precinct. |
| 93                    | Centenary Institute  | Centenary Institute   |
| 94                    | Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology                                     | Immunology Building   |
| 95                    | RPA Chapel   | Morgue & Chapel   |

In addition to the built assets, the site also features a number of landscaped areas which create the garden setting of the RPA Hospital. These landscaped areas are identified in Figure 3 below.

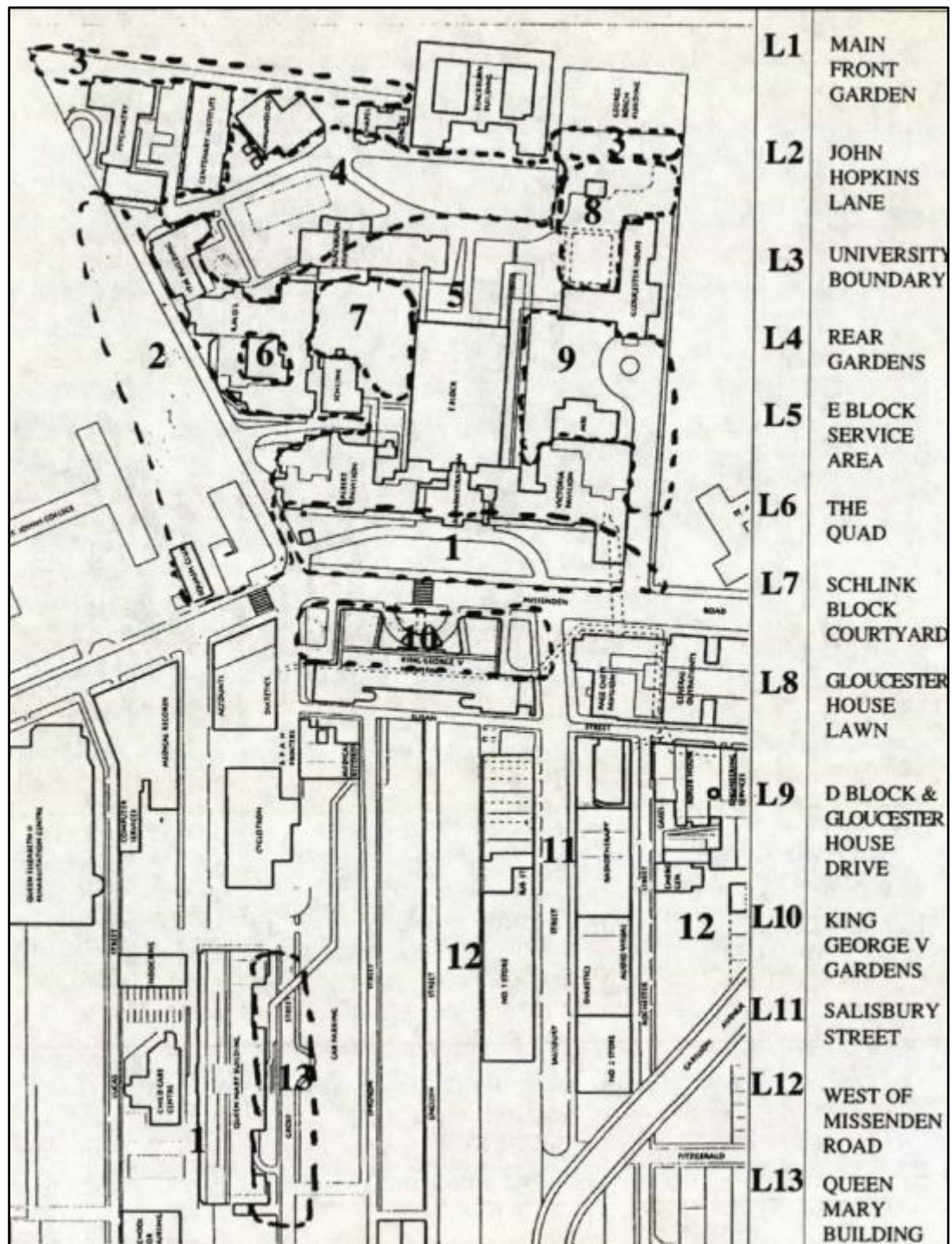


Figure 3. Landscaped areas of RPA Hospital (Source: Heritage Group State Projects, *RPAH Conservation Management Plan*).



## 2.5 Proposed Key Areas for Development

The proposed development is predominately concentrated within the eastern campus of the RPA Hospital. In Figure 3 below, the main areas for the proposed built development and landscape works are identified.



**Figure 4.** Aerial view of the site, which is outlined in red. The proposed main areas for building development are identified in blue. The proposed main areas for landscape improvement are identified in green. (Source: NSW Land and Property Information, 'SIX Maps', accessed, 14 June 2021, annotated by Heritage 21).



## 2.6 Heritage Context

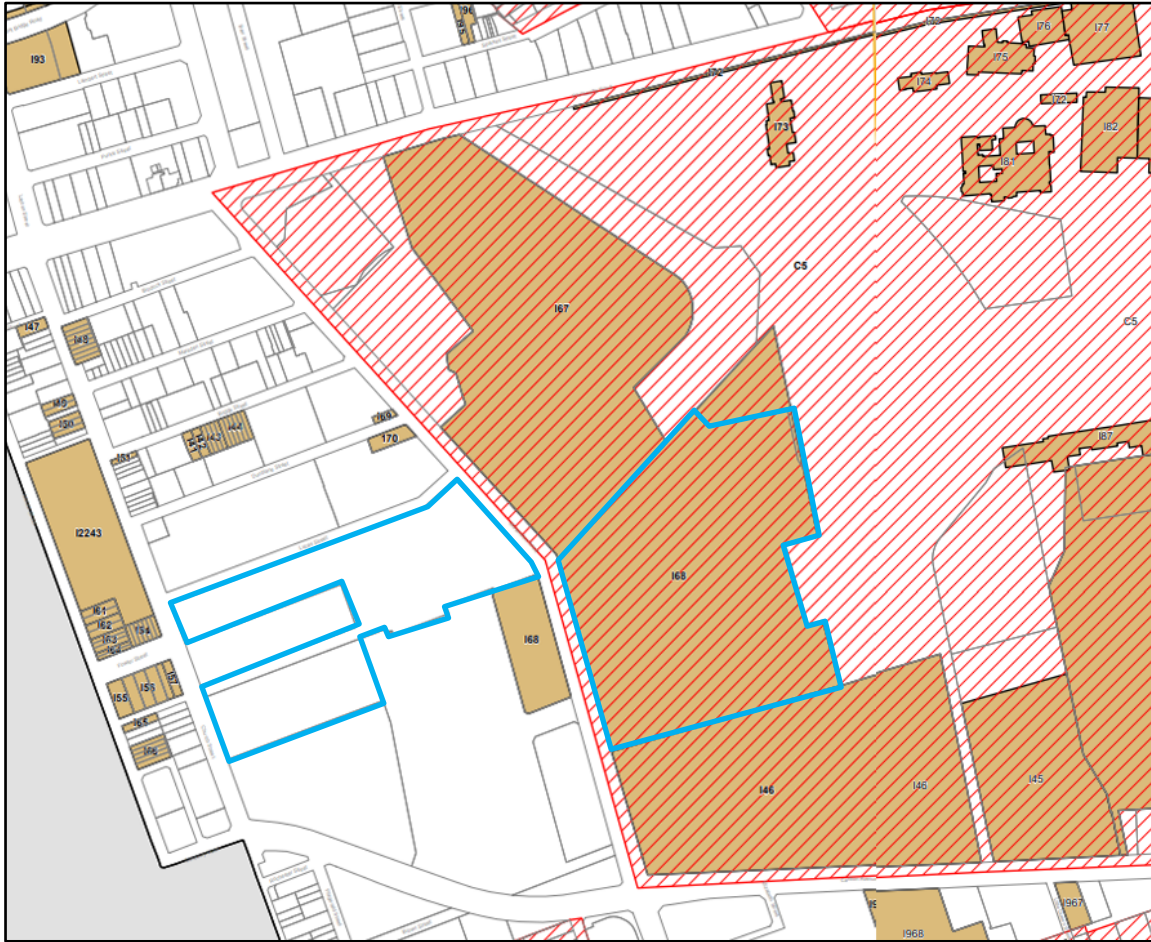
### 2.6.1 Heritage Listings

The subject site contains several heritage items listed under Schedule 5 of the Sydney Local Environmental Plan ('SLEP') 2012. The subject site also contains several items listed on the NSW State Heritage Register, the NSW Health s.170 Register, the National Trust Register, the Royal Australian Institute of Architects Register of Significant Architecture in NSW and the Former Register of the National Estate.<sup>2</sup> The details of the listings follow:

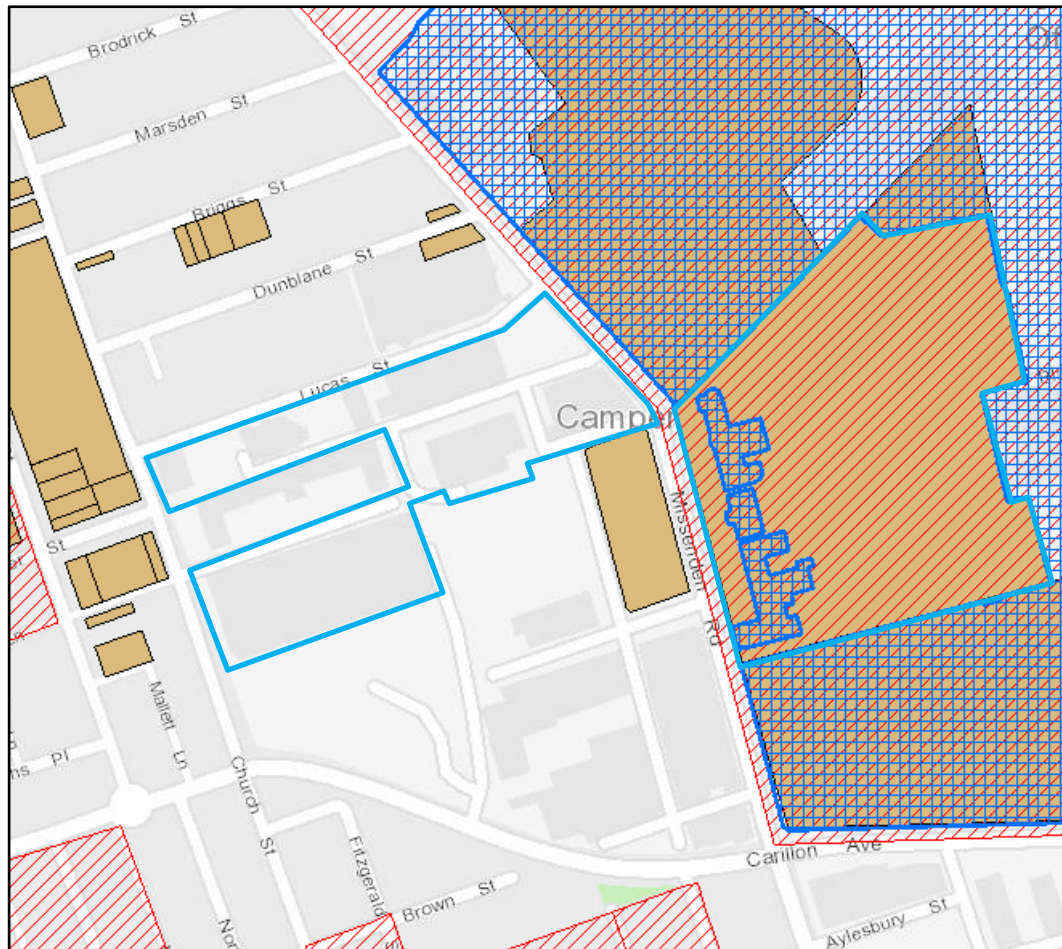
| Statutory List – Legislative Requirements   |                |                               |             |
|---|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012  |                |                               |             |
| Item/HCA Name   | Address        | Significance                  | Item Number |
| Royal Prince Alfred Hospital group including buildings and their interiors, trees and grounds | Missenden Road | State                         | I68         |
| University of Sydney Heritage Conservation Area   | -              | Local                         | C5          |
| State Heritage Register   |                |                               |             |
| Item Name   |                | Address                       | Item No.    |
| Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Admission Block  |                | Missenden Road, Camperdown    | 00830       |
| Royal Prince Alfred Hospital – Victoria & Albert Pavilions                                    |                | Missenden Road                | 00829       |
| S.170 Register  |                |                               |             |
| Item Name   |                | Address                       |             |
| 1936 Nurses' Home   |                | 10 Missenden Road (East Side) |             |
| Accounts, Nutrition, Dietetics and Credit Union   |                | 75-81 Missenden Road          |             |
| Admission Block   |                | 10 Missenden Road (East Side) |             |
| Albert and Victoria Pavilion  |                | 10 Missenden Road (East Side) |             |
| Audio Visual Department & Stores  |                | Carillon Avenue               |             |
| Boiler House  |                | Carillon Avenue               |             |
| Bonds Restaurant Facade, Mallett Street Campus, University of Sydney                          |                | 97-99 Church Street           |             |
| D Block and Gloucester House Drive  |                | 10 Missenden Road (East Side) |             |
| Fairfax Institute of Pathology  |                | 10 Missenden Road (East Side) |             |
| General Outpatients Buildings   |                | Lucas Street                  |             |
| Gloucester House  |                | 10 Missenden Road (East Side) |             |
| Gloucester House Lawn Gardens   |                | 10 Missenden Road (East Side) |             |
| Immunology Building   |                | 10 Missenden Road (East Side) |             |

<sup>2</sup> The Register of the National Estate ceased as a statutory heritage list in 2007 but it continues to exist as an inventory of Australian heritage places.

|  |  |          |
|--|--|----------|
| John Hopkins Drive                                 | 10 Missenden Road (East Side)              |          |
| King George V Gardens                              | 10 Missenden Road (East Side)              |          |
| King George V Memorial Hospital                    | Missenden Road                             |          |
| Medical Records, Social Work and Computer Services | Lucas Street                               |          |
| Missenden Rd - Main Front Garden                   | 10 Missenden Road (East Side)              |          |
| Morgue and Chapel                                  | 10 Missenden Road (East Side)              |          |
| Page Chest Pavilion                                | 119-143 Missenden Road                     |          |
| Psychiatry/Anaesthetics Block                      | 10 Missenden Road (East Side)              |          |
| Queen Mary Building                                | 75-81 Missenden Road (Queen Mary Building) |          |
| Radiotherapy & Stores                              | Carillon Avenue                            |          |
| Resident Medical Officers' Quarters                | 10 Missenden Road (East Side)              |          |
| Salisbury Street                                   | 10 Missenden Road (East Side)              |          |
| Schlink Block Courtyard                            | 10 Missenden Road (East Side)              |          |
| School for Nursing                                 | 106-112 Church Street                      |          |
| The Quadrangle                                     | 10 Missenden Road (East Side)              |          |
| The Rear Gardens                                   | 10 Missenden Road (East Side)              |          |
| Two Original Wings to 1876 Hospital                | 10 Missenden Road (East Side)              |          |
| University Boundary                                | 10 Missenden Road (East Side)              |          |
| Non Statutory List                                 |  |          |
| National Trust Register – National Trust of NSW    |  |          |
| Item Name  | Address                                    |          |
| Victoria and Albert Pavilions                      | Missenden Road                             |          |
| Administration Block RPA                           | Missenden Road                             |          |
| Former Nurses Home                                 | Missenden Road                             |          |
| Gloucester House                                   | Missenden Road                             |          |
| King George V Memorial Hospital                    | Missenden Road                             |          |
| Original Wings to 1876 Hospital                    | Missenden Road                             |          |
| RPA Hospital Precinct                              | Missenden Road                             |          |
| Former Register of the National Estate             |  |          |
| Item Name  | Address                                    | Item No. |
| King George V Memorial Hospital                    | 83-117 Missenden Road                      | 2373     |
| Royal Prince Alfred Hospital                       | Missenden Road, Camperdown                 | 2354     |
| RAIA Register of Significant Architecture in NSW   |  |          |
| Item Name  | Address                                    | Item No. |
| Gloucester House                                   | Gloucester House Drive off Missenden Road  | 4700709  |
| King George V Memorial Hospital                    | Missenden Road                             | 4700710  |



**Figure 5.** Combined Heritage map HER\_002 and HER\_009 of SLEP 2012 showing the location of subject site outlined in blue, heritage items are in brown and heritage conservation areas are cross hatched red. (Source: *Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012* (NSW), annotated by Heritage 21).



**Figure 6.** NSW ePlanning map. The location of subject site outlined in light blue, locally listed heritage items are in brown, heritage conservation areas are cross hatched red, and state listed heritage items are crosshatched in in blue. (Source: ePlanning Spatial Viewer, accessed 26 August 2022, annotated by Heritage 21, <https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/spatialviewer/#/find-a-property/address,>).



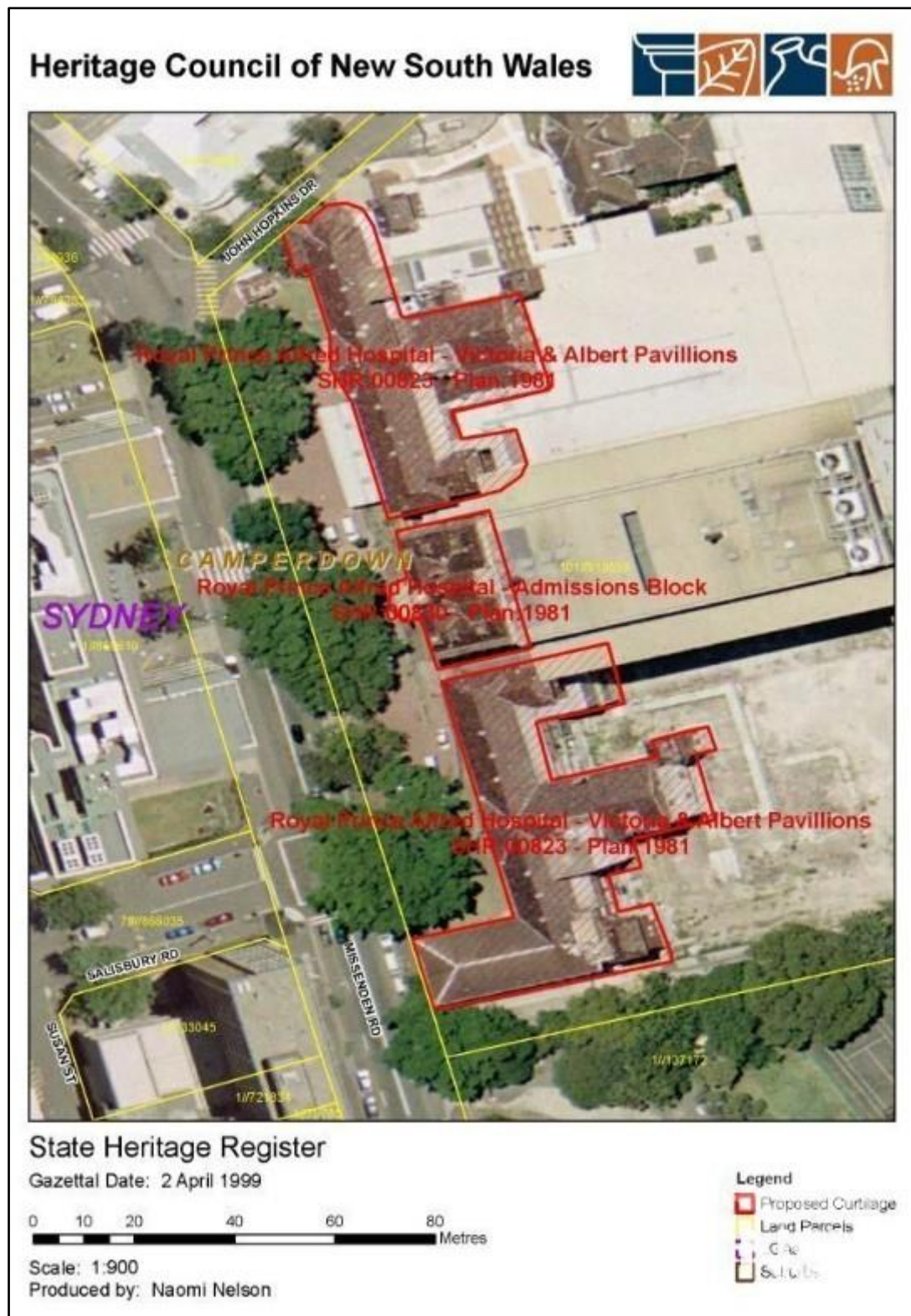


Figure 7. SHR Plan – Victoria and Albert Pavilions, and the Administration Building, April 1999 (Source: Heritage NSW, State Heritage Inventory, Heritage Item ID: 5012306, accessed 2 September 2022, <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=5012306>)

Heritage 21 also notes that a number of trees on the RPA Hospital campus are listed on the City of Sydney Register of Significant Trees.<sup>3</sup> There are two main parts to the collection – the Missenden Road group and the Rear Gardens. The Scheduled Significant Trees are as follows:

| Quantity | Common Name                | Species  |
|----------|----------------------------|--|
| 8        | Crows Ash                  | <i>Flindersia australis</i>                                    |
| 8        | Hills Weeping Fig          | <i>Ficus microcarpa</i> var. <i>hilli</i>                      |
| 1        | Black Booyong              | <i>Argyrodendron actinophyllum</i> subsp. <i>actinophyllum</i> |
| 1        | Brush Box                  | <i>Lophostemon confertus</i>                                   |
| 1        | American Bull Bay Magnolia | <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>                                    |
| 6        | Camphor Laurel             | <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>                                     |
| 1        | Jacaranda                  | <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>                                   |
| 1        | London Plane               | <i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>                                   |
| 1        | Deodar Cedar               | <i>Cedrus deodara</i>  |

### 2.6.2 Heritage Conservation Areas

As depicted in Figure 5 above, the subject site is located within the boundaries of the University of Sydney Heritage Conservation Area ('HCA'), listed under Schedule 5 of the SLEP 2012.

- **Contributory Item** – the property makes an important and significant contribution to the character and heritage significance of the HCA.
- **Neutral Item** – the property does not contribute nor detract from the character and heritage significance of the HCA.
- **Detracting Item** – the property is intrusive to the character and heritage significance of the HCA.

The subject site is a core part of the University of Sydney Heritage Conservation Area. While the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital contains contributory, neutral and detracting elements, Heritage 21 believes that the subject site is overall, a contributory item within the HCA.

### 2.6.3 Heritage Items in the Vicinity

As depicted in Figure 5 above, the subject site is situated within the general vicinity of the following heritage items and HCA listed under Schedule 5 of the SLEP 2012. The details of the listings follow:

| Item/HCA Name  | Address                           | Significance | Item Number |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| St Andrew's College, University of Sydney including main building and interior, quadrangle and grounds | 19 Carillon Avenue,<br>Camperdown | Local        | I46         |

<sup>3</sup> City of Sydney, "Royal Prince Alfred Hospital – Missenden Road," Register of Significant Trees, accessed 1 September 2022, <https://trees.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/location/royal-prince-alfred-hospital-missenden-road/>.

|   |                                       |       |       |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Women's College group, University of Sydney including building interiors and grounds  | 15 Carillon Avenue, Camperdown        | State | I45   |
| St John's College, University of Sydney including main building and interior, quadrangle, gate lodge and interior, fence and gate and grounds   | 8A Missenden Road, Camperdown         | Local | I67   |
| Alfred Hotel including interior   | 51-55 Missenden Road, Camperdown      | Local | I70   |
| Shop and residence including interiors  | 49 and 49A Missenden Road, Camperdown | Local | I69   |
| Terrace group including shop front alterations and interiors  | 89-91 Fowler Street, Camperdown       | Local | I57   |
| Terrace group including interiors   | 2-14 Fowler Street, Camperdown        | Local | I54   |
| Former Bonds Industries complex including building interiors, Electricity Substation No 181, Chesty Bond Mural and former commercial building facade (at 97-99 Church Street) for "Bonds Cafeteria" | 64-106 Mallet Street, Camperdown      | Local | I2243 |
| Bligh and Camperdown Terrace Heritage Conservation Area   | Newtown                               | Local | C38   |

As depicted in Figure 5 and Figure 6 above, the subject site is situated within the general vicinity of the following heritage items listed on the State Heritage Register. The details of the listings follow:

| Item Name  | Address                                      | Significance | Item Number |
|--|--|--------------|-------------|
| The University of Sydney, University Colleges, and Victoria Park | Cnr of Parramatta and City Roads, Camperdown | State        | 01974       |

Among the above heritage items in the vicinity listed above, the subject site is adjacent to or within the visual catchment of I46, I45, I67, I70, I69, I57, I54, I2243, C38 and 01974.

The proposed development of the site is not located within the visual catchment of heritage items I45, I70, I69, I57, I54, I2243, and C38 listed above and neither is it considered to be sufficiently proximate to those places to warrant discussion in the Assessment of Heritage Impact contained in Section 7.0 of this SOHI. Accordingly, the discussion in Section 7.0 of this SOHI of the potential heritage impact of the proposal on heritage items in the vicinity is limited to heritage items I67, I46 and 01974.

## 2.7 Purpose

The subject site contains multiple heritage items listed under Schedule 5 of the SLEP 2012 and listed on the NSW State Heritage Register. The subject site is also located within the University of Sydney Heritage Conservation area. Additionally, the subject site is also located in the vicinity of several heritage items listed under Schedule 5 of the SLEP 2012, and on the State Heritage Register. This report has been prepared in the context of a State Significant Development Application (SSDA) for the subject site and to assess the heritage impact of changes within the site.

This Statement of Heritage Impact has been prepared in response the following Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs):

*20. Environmental Heritage*

*Where there is potential for direct or indirect impacts on the heritage significance of environmental heritage, provide a Statement of Heritage Impact and Archaeological Assessment (if potential impacts to archaeological resources are identified), prepared in accordance with the relevant guidelines, which assesses any impacts and outlines measures to ensure they are minimised and mitigated.*

## 2.8 Methodology

The methodology used in this SOHI is consistent with *Statements of Heritage Impact* (1996) and *Assessing Heritage Significance* (2001) published by the Heritage Division of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage and has been prepared in accordance with the principles contained in the most recent edition of *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* 2013 ('Burra Charter').

## 2.9 Authors

This Statement of Heritage Impact ('SOHI' or 'report') has been prepared by Emily McSkimming, and reviewed and overseen by Paul Rappoport, of Heritage 21, Heritage Consultants.



## 2.10 Limitations

- This SOHI is based upon an assessment of the heritage issues only and does not purport to have reviewed or in any way endorsed decisions or proposals of a planning or compliance nature. It is assumed that compliance with non-heritage aspects of Council's planning instruments, the BCA and any issues related to services, contamination, structural integrity, legal matters or any other non-heritage matter is assessed by others.
- This SOHI essentially relies on secondary sources. Primary research has not necessarily been included in this report, other than the general assessment of the physical evidence on site.
- It is beyond the scope of this report to address Indigenous associations with the subject site.
- It is beyond the scope of this report to locate or assess potential or known archaeological sub-surface deposits on the subject site or elsewhere.
- It is beyond the scope of this report to assess items of movable heritage.
- Any specifics regarding views should be assessed by a view expert. Heritage 21 does not consider itself to be a view expert and any comments in this report are opinion based.
- Heritage 21 has only assessed aspects of the subject site that were visually apparent and not blocked or closed or to which access was not given or was barred, obstructed or unsafe on the day of the arranged inspection.

## 2.11 Copyright

Heritage 21 holds copyright for this report. Any reference to or copying of the report or information contained in it must be referenced and acknowledged, stating the full name and date of the report as well as Heritage 21's authorship.

### 3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

#### 3.1 Local History

##### 3.1.1 Indigenous Association

The original Aboriginal inhabitants of the Sydney City region are the Cadigal (Gadigal). The Gadigal are a clan of the Eora Nation. The territory of the Cadigal encompassed the area along the southern side of Port Jackson (Sydney Harbour) from South Head to present-day Petersham. It extended south to the area around the Alexandria canal and Cooks River.

The arrival of Europeans in 1788 had a devastating impact on the local Aboriginal clans around Sydney. The establishment of the British colony had disastrous effects and introduced European diseases, including smallpox, into their communities which ravaged the local population. It is noted that as a result of the invasion of the Sydney region, the Gadigal were 'decimated' but there are descendants of the Eora still living in Sydney and the general area of the subject site today.<sup>4</sup>

##### 3.1.2 Early European Settlement

The site of Royal Prince Alfred Hospital was initially part of the 30-acre lease to Joseph Foveaux in 1794. Foveaux had arrived in New South Wales in 1789, as an officer in the New South Wales Corps. He quickly amassed a sizeable land holding and by the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was one of the largest landholders in early colonial New South Wales. The adjacent lease was granted to Francis Grose, the Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales. Grose initially intended to use the land to harvest trees for lumber, however, by 1894 its use changed to farmland.<sup>5</sup>



**Figure 8.** Approximate location of James Foveaux's (top) and Francis Grose's (bottom) adjacent 30 acre land grants (Source: Australian Dictionary of Biography, annotated by Heritage 21).



**Figure 9.** West view of Sydney from Grose Farm, Joseph Lycett, 1819. (Source: Trove – Digital Collection).

<sup>4</sup> Anita Heiss and Melodie-Jane Gibson, "Aboriginal people and place," *Barani Sydney's Aboriginal History, City of Sydney*, accessed 5 October 2021, <https://www.sydneybarani.com.au/sites/aboriginal-people-and-place/>.

<sup>5</sup> NSW Land Registry Services, "Certificate Title, Serial. 1 Page. 170," Historical Land Records Viewer, 1862, <https://hlrv.nswlrs.com.au/>; B. H. Fletcher, "Foveaux, Joseph (1767–1846)," Australian Dictionary of Biography, accessed 29 August 2022, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/foveaux-joseph-2062/text2567>; B. H. Fletcher, "Grose, Francis (1758–1814)," Australian Dictionary of Biography, accessed 29 August 2022, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/foveaux-joseph-2062/text2567>.

Foveaux and Grose's leases were located between the two main arterial roads leading out of Sydney: Parramatta Road which led west to Parramatta and Bulanaming Road (later King Street) led to the Cooks River and Illawarra. A smaller road, latter known as Missenden Road, connected the two main roads and formed the Western boundaries of both grants. Missenden Road exists to this day and provides access to the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital campus.<sup>6</sup>

Over the last decade of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, additional leases surrounding Grose's and Foveaux's were granted to several other officers in the colony and were likewise used for agriculture. The wider area, including Foveaux's grant, would come to be known as Grose Farm, a moniker that stuck even after Francis Grose sold his lease to Thomas Laycock and his departed from the colony at the end of 1794.<sup>7</sup>

In 1801, Governor Phillip King granted 500 acres of land at Grose Farm to the Female Orphan Institution. The institution was created by King in line with his and the colonial government's policy of providing care for young orphaned girls. The school was initially located in a substantial Georgian building on George Street, before overcrowding led to its relocation to a purpose-built facility in Parramatta. The intention of King's grant at Grose Farm was for the institution to establish a farm that came to be known as Orphan School Farm. Located on a small waterway, which was given the name 'Orphan School Creek', the financial proceeds of the farm were to support the Female Orphan Institution.<sup>8</sup>

Advertised for lease in February 1812, the site was described as "50 Acres of Land, 25 of which are enclosed together with a Garden, Dwelling House, and Outbuildings, well-watered, and very conveniently situated for a Dairy, being within two miles of Sydney." No potential tenant took advantage of the site; instead, Governor Macquarie requested that the Orphan School Committee relinquish Grose Farm back to the Crown to graze government cattle. Although, it appears that took control of the farm from 1812 onwards, the land officially transferred back to the Crown in 1826 during Governor Ralph Darling's administration.<sup>9</sup>

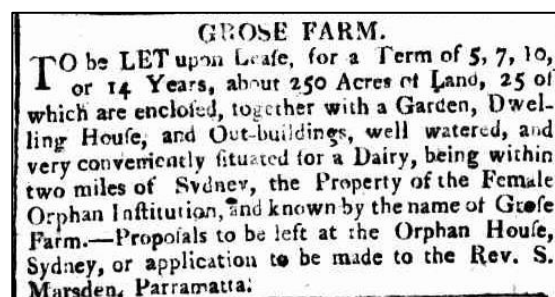


Figure 10. 1812 Advertisement for the lease of Grose Farm. (Source: Trove, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/>)

<sup>6</sup> Heritage Group State Projects, *RPAH Conservation Management Plan*, 26.

<sup>7</sup> The University of Sydney Campus Infrastructure Services, *Camperdown, NSW – Grounds Conservation Management Plan* (Sydney: The University of Sydney, 2017), 13.

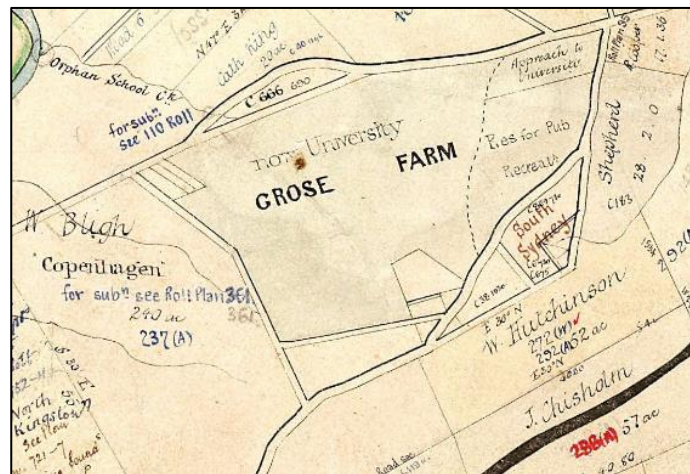
<sup>8</sup> NSW Land Registry Services, "1862 Certificate Title, Serial. 3 Page. 117," Historical Land Records Viewer, <https://hlrv.nswlrs.com.au/>; The University of Sydney, *Camperdown Grounds CMP*, 13.; "The Female Orphan School: 1813 to 1850," Western Sydney University, accessed 29 August 2022, [https://www.westernsydney.edu.au/femaleorphanschool/home/the\\_female\\_orphan\\_school\\_1813\\_to\\_1850](https://www.westernsydney.edu.au/femaleorphanschool/home/the_female_orphan_school_1813_to_1850).

<sup>9</sup> "Grose Farm," *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, Saturday 29 February 1812, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/628434>; The University of Sydney, *Camperdown, NSW*, 14.; "Grose Farm," *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, Saturday 12 August 1826, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article2186349>.

In 1844, the New South Wales Colonial Government made the decision to subdivide Grose Farm and auction the allotments for lease. Lots were auctioned in August 1844, with leases expiring in July 1854.<sup>10</sup>

### 3.1.3 The University of Sydney

The University of Sydney was founded in 1850 and began educating students in 1852 utilising the premises of the former Sydney College (now occupied by Sydney Grammar). In February 1853, the Colonial Secretary wrote to the Vice Provost of the newly established University about the appropriation of land at Grose Farm for a new campus once the existing leases had expired. In the subsequent years, the land was formally granted for the university, new buildings were constructed, and formal classes started in 1855. In addition, the southern portion of Foveaux's lease, a parcel of ten acres was granted to St. Andrew's College in 1873. Finally, two to three acres were reserved for *"the erection of a medical school by the University in conjunction with the hospital"*, although, the actual position of the reserved ground was not established.<sup>11</sup>



**Figure 11.** Petersham Parish Map with the location of the newly granted lands to The University of Sydney (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, "Historical Land Records Viewer," annotated by Heritage 21)

The first site plan for the Hospital shows the boundaries to be St. John's Roman Catholic College, Missenden Road, the Creek, which separated the University proper and St Andrew's Presbyterian College. The greater portion of Foveaux's lease and part of Grose's initial lease were combined to form the Hospital grounds. The lane which formed the boundary with St. John's may have related to an earlier division within the Grose Farm. The creek bed formed a natural boundary to the rear of the hospital site.

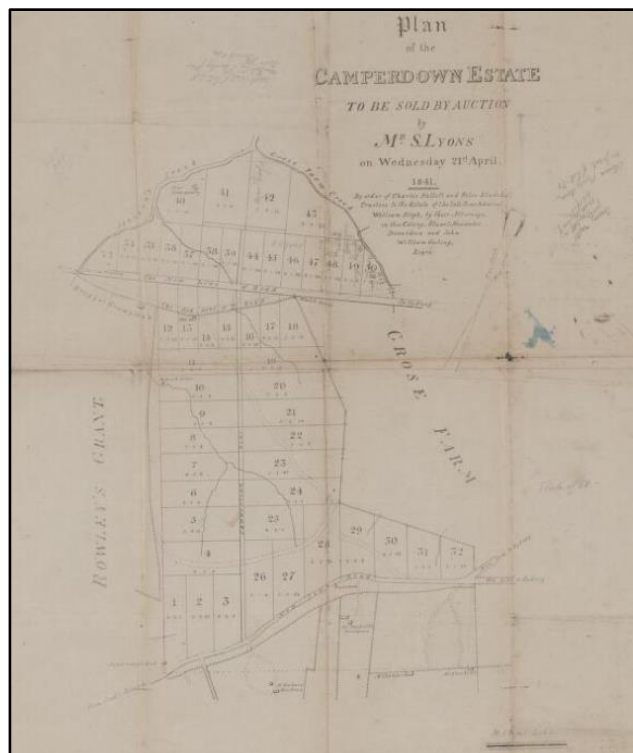
<sup>10</sup> The University of Sydney, *Camperdown Grounds CMP*, 18.

<sup>11</sup> The University of Sydney, "Our History," accessed 29 August 2022, <https://www.sydney.edu.au/about-us/our-story/australias-first-university.html>; National Museum of Australia, "Founding of Sydney University," accessed 29 August 2022, <https://www.nma.gov.au/defining-moments/resources/sydney-university>; Heritage Group State Projects, *RPAH Conservation Management Plan*, 27.

### 3.1.4 Camperdown

The 500 acres which formed the Camperdown Estate were granted to William Bligh by Governor King in 1806. A number of industries were located in the area during the 1840s, including a brick kiln and a stone quarry. Later a boiling down works, a tannery and Fowler's Pottery were established adjacent to Paramatta Road. The surrounding area, which became known as Camperdown after Bligh's estate, developed as working-class housing, with a high proportion of Irish residents.

In the 1850s, the area was subdivided, and plans drawn for subdivisions such as Rochester and Dunblane. Part of the remnant of these subdivisions survives in the street pattern within the hospital grounds, in particular the area around Rochester Street.



**Figure 12.** Plan of Camperdown Estate, 1841 (Source: Trove, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/>)

Camperdown was established as a municipality in 1861. The small dwelling houses and unrateable areas such as the university grounds, hospital, park and cemetery meant that the municipality did not generate a large income. The unhealthy financial position of the council resulted in the municipality going into receivership in the 1890s and subsequently being incorporated, in 1909, into the City of Sydney as a ward.

The hospital began to expand into the residential area in the mid-1930s with the construction of the outpatients building. Additional land was purchased in 1947. Until the construction of the Queen Mary Nurses' home in 1956 the expansion of the hospital had largely been confined to the sites



fronting Missenden Road. Additional lots on Lucas Street were purchased in 1956 and one of the corner hotels, the Grose Farm, was demolished.<sup>12</sup>

### 3.1.5 Missenden Road and Carillion Avenue

A scheme for the extension of Carillion Avenue was proposed in 1950. Sydney City Council required that the hospital contribute towards the proposal by purchasing the required land. The plans for the extension were prepared in 1964 and for the next twenty years the hospital, with funding provided by the health commission, purchased the necessary land.



**Figure 13.** Carillion Avenue bypass. View showing road paving work in progress for the building of the extension to Carillion Avenue from Missenden Road to Salisbury Road. (Source: City of Sydney – Digital Collection)



**Figure 14.** Carillion Avenue and Missenden Road. Looking West across the intersection of Carillion Ave and Missenden Road from the RPA Building at 100 Carillion Avenue. (Source: City of Sydney – Digital Collection)

The demolitions required to create the Carillion Avenue were undertaken in 1983. In 1987, Council indicated that the hospital would be required to meet the cost of the construction of a new main road. The Department of Main Roads had no objection to the proposal but would not provide funding as Missenden Road was not a main road and therefore under the jurisdiction of the local Council.<sup>13</sup>

## 3.2 Prince Alfred Hospital

### 3.2.1 The Establishment of the Prince Alfred Hospital

In 1868, during a Royal tour of New South Wales by the second son of Queen Victoria, H.R.H Prince Alfred, an armed assailant, Henry O'Farrell, attempted to assassinate the prince at a charity picnic at Clontarf Beach. Although Prince Alfred survived the attack, the event caused significant public furor and a collective feeling of national embarrassment, leading to many public meetings '*of indignation*', one prominently organised by the Lord Mayor in Hyde Park on the 20th of March 1868. Importantly, the event led to the initial establishment of a Memorial Committee, chaired by prominent individual

<sup>12</sup> Heritage Group State Projects, *RPAH Conservation Management Plan*, 28-29.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid*, 30.

in Sydney, to erect an appropriate memorial '*in commemoration of the heartfelt gratitude of the inhabitants of NSW for the preservation of His Royal Highness*'.<sup>14</sup>



**Figure 15.** Image of the attempted assassination of H.R.H Prince Alfred (Source: Trove, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/>)

The Memorial Committee was tasked with the responsibility of raising funds through public subscription for the construction of hospital building in honour of Prince Alfred. Public sentiment for the memorial was such that within a month over £11,000 had been raised, and by 1870 had risen to over £23,000. Initially, the committee proposed that the funds be donated to the Sydney Infirmary (now the Sydney Hospital) for the erection of a new building in Macquarie Street and to be subsequently re-named 'Prince Alfred Hospital'. However, the Board of Sydney Infirmary passed on the proposal, as the New South Wales Government would not grant sufficient land on Macquarie Street around the existing buildings.<sup>15</sup>

The Committee would next approach the newly established University of Sydney with the objective of erecting a hospital on university land. The University had already been exploring options for the establishment of a School of Medicine and agreed to make the land available for a public hospital, as long as a medical school was established alongside it. In 1873, the New South Wales Parliament passed the 'Prince Alfred Hospital Incorporation Act', which provided additional funds the project and formally established a board of directors, tasked with the planning and building the hospital.<sup>16</sup>

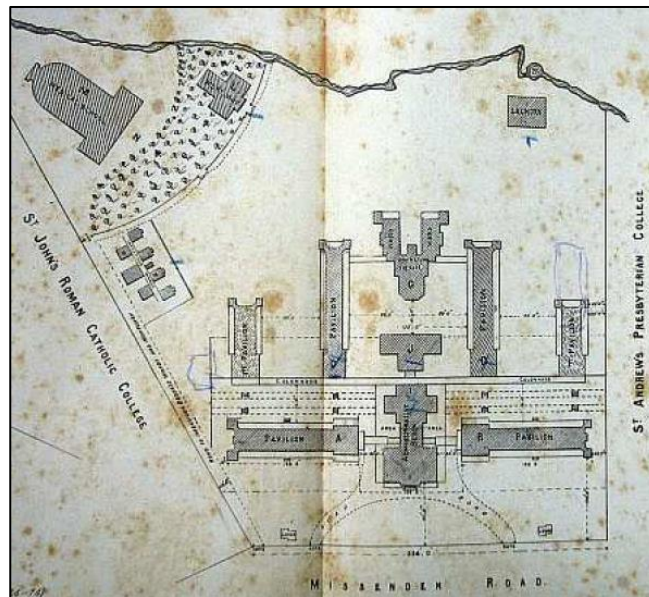
<sup>14</sup> "Royal Prince Alfred Hospital," The University of Sydney School of Medicine - Online Museum, accessed 5 September 2022, [https://www.sydney.edu.au/medicine/museum/mwmuseum/index.php/Royal\\_Prince\\_Alfred\\_Hospital](https://www.sydney.edu.au/medicine/museum/mwmuseum/index.php/Royal_Prince_Alfred_Hospital); Garry Wotherspoon, "Assassination attempt on Prince Alfred 1868," Dictionary of Sydney, 2008, [http://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/assassination\\_attempt\\_on\\_prince\\_alfred\\_1868](http://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/assassination_attempt_on_prince_alfred_1868); Mark Dunn, "Royal Prince Alfred Hospital," Dictionary of Sydney, 2008, [https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/royal\\_prince\\_alfred\\_hospital](https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/royal_prince_alfred_hospital).

<sup>15</sup> "RPA History," Sydney Local Health District – RPA Museum & Archives, accessed 6 September 2022, <https://www.slhd.nsw.gov.au/RPA/museum/history.html>; Dunn, "Royal Prince Alfred Hospital."; Heritage Group State Projects, *RPAH Conservation Management Plan*, 32.

<sup>16</sup> Dunn, "RPA Hospital."; Heritage Group State Projects, *RPAH Conservation Management Plan*, 32-33.

### 3.2.2 Master Plan and Construction of Prince Alfred Hospital

In 1874, the Master Plan for Prince Alfred Hospital was published. It was originally intended that a pavilion hospital with four large ward pavilions, two smaller pavilions and a central administration block be constructed. The first building, a small gardener's cottage, was built on the site and landscaping work were commenced in 1874. The foundation stone of was laid by the Governor of New South Wales, Sir Hercules Robinson, in 1876 and construction of the new hospital commenced. Over the subsequent six years, the large central administration block, pavilion style C and D wards, kitchen block, isolation huts, morgue and laundry and were constructed.<sup>17</sup>



**Figure 16.** 1874 Prince Alfred Hospital Master Plan (Source: William Miller, *Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney: Its architecture, growth and change 1873 – 1910*, 5)

Prince Alfred Hospital officially opened in September 1882 with 146 beds. However, due to financial constraints two of the four planned pavilion wards were not constructed, and the total number of beds was well below the 356 initially envisaged in the Master Plan. To accommodate more patients, the existing pavilion wards were enlarged by expanding the basements and adding increased ward space. These additions were completed, along with the Operating Block by 1887, and brought the total number of beds of Prince Alfred Hospital to 224.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>17</sup> William Miller, *Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney: Its architecture, growth and change 1873 – 1910*, 4-6.; Heritage Group State Projects, *RPAH Conservation Management Plan*, 32-33.

<sup>18</sup> Dunn, "RPA Hospital."



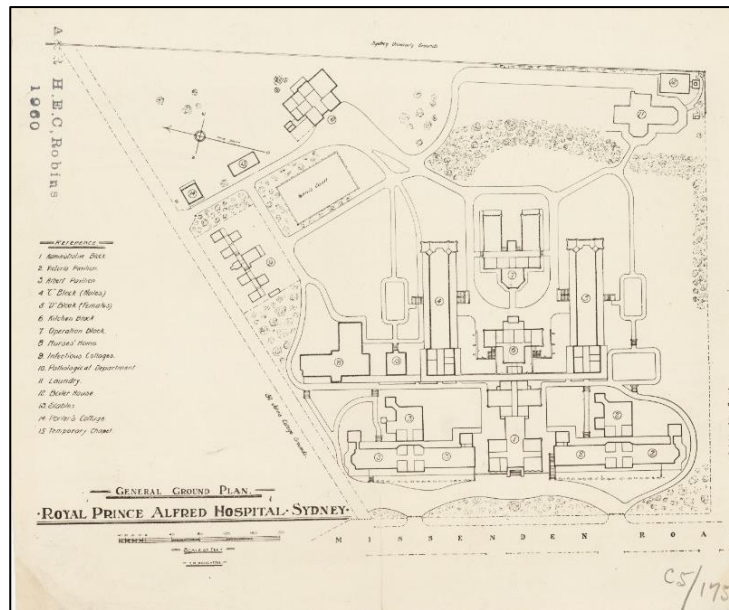


Figure 17. 1892 Revised RPHA General Ground Plan (Source: New South Wales State Library – Digital Collection)

### 3.2.3 The 'Royal' Prince Alfred Hospital

Throughout the remainder of the 19th Century no further major construction or additions were undertaken on the hospital. However, following the death of Queen Victoria in January 1901, prominent citizens in Sydney formed a fund to commemorate the life and passing of the monarch, through the erection of two new pavilion wards at Prince Alfred Hospital. Construction on what would become 'Victoria and Albert Pavilions' began in 1902, were in operation by 1904, and were finally completed in 1905. These blocks were built to the side and behind the Administration Block but were demolished in 1983 when the Edinburgh Block was completed. It was also during this period, in 1903, that the hospital was conferred its 'Royal' title by King Edward VII, becoming the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital.<sup>19</sup>

In 1906, the hospital received a £5000 from the New South Wales government that enabled the hospital to establish a Pathology Department. The new department would be located in a new building that would adjoin and incorporate the existing mortuary building.<sup>20</sup>

The declaration of the First World War and the war years would impact the RPA in several ways. Firstly, the hospital had been historically financed by government funding and private donations. Throughout the war years these income sources were largely redirected to the war effort or to charitable cause that aligned with the war. Subsequently, the repair and maintenance of the buildings and facilities were greatly reduced. Secondly, the Defence Department appropriated 130 beds, which greatly impacted the hospital's ability to provide health services to the general public. However, the Victoria and Albert Pavilions were upgraded and fully equipped by the Defence

<sup>19</sup> Miller, *Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney*, 5-7; Heritage Group State Projects, *RPAH Conservation Management Plan*, 36.

<sup>20</sup> Heritage Group State Projects, *RPAH Conservation Management Plan*, 45.

Department during the war and were subsequently fully operational for the public once the war concluded.<sup>21</sup>

Throughout the interwar period, various additions, alterations and upgrades were undertaken on the Royal Prince Alfred campus. These included: the complete upgrade to electrical lighting by 1921; a psychiatric out-patient clinic, the first of its kind in the country, in 1923; construction of additional storeys to C and D pavilions in 1927; the construction of a purpose-built isolation block in 1928.<sup>22</sup>

The 1930s, a period of great economic instability, saw funding for the hospital again greatly reduced and led to significant loss in staff and the number of beds available for health care. Despite this, it was still a period where important initiatives, specialist facilities and clinics were undertaken and opened in the hospital. Notably, Sydney's first Diabetes Clinic and the first Neuro-Surgical unit in Australia, a new cancer centre utilising radium, and a new Department of Anaesthetics. Additional, Gloucester House opened as an 'Intermediate Ward' in 1936.<sup>23</sup>

The outbreak of the Second World War in 1939, a war which this time was far closer to home, put great strain on the hospital's resources. The hospital was again appropriated for military use and to service wounded and sick service personnel. Notably, the conflict led to advancements in medical practices and facilitated important medical treatments, such as the introduction of antibiotic treatments, and rehabilitation, physiotherapy and occupational therapies for wounded veterans.

It was also during this time, that the King George V Memorial Hospital for Mothers and Babies was constructed. Initially commissioned and funded before the outbreak of war, the new maternity complex was located across the road from the main campus. The maternity hospital opened in 1941 and operated for 60 years before it was closed in 2002.

In the subsequent decades following the Second World War, a significant and sustained expansion of the hospital was undertaken to keep up with the expanding role that the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital had in Sydney. A new nurse's accommodation, Queen Mary Nurses' Home, was opened in 1956 to house the growing number of nurses. By the 1960s, it was estimated that there were more than 1,500 beds available, along with a large cadre of medical, nursing, and administration staff.

From the 1970s, the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital continued to develop as a physical campus with the ongoing upgrading of the hospital various departments, wards and administrative buildings. In 1986, with enactment of Area Health Services Act, Royal Prince Alfred ceased being operated as a separate entity, and was amalgamated into the wider Royal Prince Alfred and Area Health Service. In 2004, this area was merged with others in the wider south-west area to form the Sydney South West Area Health Service. As part of the National Health Reform and establishment of Local Hospital Networks,

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<sup>21</sup> Ibid, 58, 82.; "Honour Restored," RPA Museum & Archives, Sydney Local Health District, accessed 6 September 2022, [https://www.slhd.nsw.gov.au/RPA/museum/history\\_wwi\\_honour.html](https://www.slhd.nsw.gov.au/RPA/museum/history_wwi_honour.html).

<sup>22</sup> Dunn, "Royal Prince Alfred Hospital."

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

the Sydney South West Area Health Service was disbanded on 1 January 2011, with Royal Prince Alfred being designated to the newly created Sydney Local Health District.<sup>24</sup>

### 3.3 The Hospital Landscape

#### 3.3.1 Establishing the Landscape

The RPA's grounds and gardens, even in the planning stages of the hospital's development, were touted as exceptional. The layout of the grounds was carefully considered and intended to display tasteful landscape gardening, and the site's hilltop position would mean that it could stand visible and unenclosed by other buildings so that "future generations will be able to point with pride to the Prince Alfred Hospital and grounds and say there is one public institution in the right place with grounds to correspond."<sup>25</sup>

Evidently the grounds were an important part of the planning of the hospital. After eleven acres were allotted for the building of the RPA in 1871 and planning of the grounds began, it was recommended that after the building site as soon as a building site had been marked out, "the rest should be at once formed and planted."<sup>26</sup> A gardener's cottage was the first building erected on the site.



**Figure 18.** Aerial View of Campus. Note early plantings to campus landscape (Source: Sydney Local Health District. Retrieved from: [www.slhd.nsw.gov.au/rpa/museum](http://www.slhd.nsw.gov.au/rpa/museum))

<sup>24</sup> Dunn, "Royal Prince Alfred Hospital."; New South Wales Department of Health, *Annual Report 2010-11*, (Sydney: NSW State Government, 2011), 2.

<sup>25</sup> Horticultural Magazine Vol V. 1868, 270, quoted in Heritage Group State Projects, *RPAH Conservation Management Plan*, 84.

<sup>26</sup> Epps, W. *The Story of the Australian Hospital, Being the Jubilee History of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital*, 25, quoted in Heritage Group State Projects, *RPAH Conservation Management Plan*, 84.

It was determined that the high and level part of the grounds near Missenden Road would be the best location for the hospital buildings. Because the site was mostly surrounded by the University and the colleges it was predicted that no future developments in the neighbouring areas would deprive the hospital grounds of sunlight or wind. These elements were considered important for the healthy recovery of patients, allowing for the “dissipation of the miasmas or infectious gases” present in the area. The areas surrounding the mortuary on the grounds were to be thickly planted with trees in part because of the air-purifying properties of plants.<sup>27</sup>

### 3.3.2 The Development of the Gardens and Grounds

The laying out of the grounds had nearly been completed by February 1876, with the assistance of the Director of the Botanical Gardens. Seedlings and plants had been donated by Sydney nurseries and manure by the City Council. In June of 1876, Alfred Roberts sent a letter to the Director of the Botanical Gardens requesting the supply of young trees for the grounds.

Formal gardens were designed and established, comprising short walking circuits, terraced flower gardens, lawns, specimen trees, and a feature flower bed in the shape of the hospital’s crest. The formal gardens were placed on the outer sides of both C and D blocks. These were terraced, with three levels beside D block and two beside C. The steps were lined with urns filled with Agave and other succulents. An 1882 artist’s impression of the as-yet-unfinished hospital depicted a “main entrance with a broad carriage drive, foundation and young shrubbery planted in a gardenesque style.” A lawn tennis court was placed between C block and the mortuary. The boundaries which separated the hospital grounds from St. Andrew’s College and from the University Oval were planted with trees. Shrubberies were planted around the mortuary and the gardener’s cottage.<sup>28</sup>



**Figure 19.** Image of St. John’s College. Note RPAH to the left of the image (Source: St. John’s College, University of Sydney. State Library of NSW. FL1227951. CN:SPF/471.)

The thoroughfare now known as John Hopkins Drive was an early development on the hospital site. This public pathway adjoining St. John’s College was formed in 1888 and became known as “Tin

<sup>27</sup> Heritage Group State Projects, *RPAH Conservation Management Plan*, 85.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid*, 85-89.

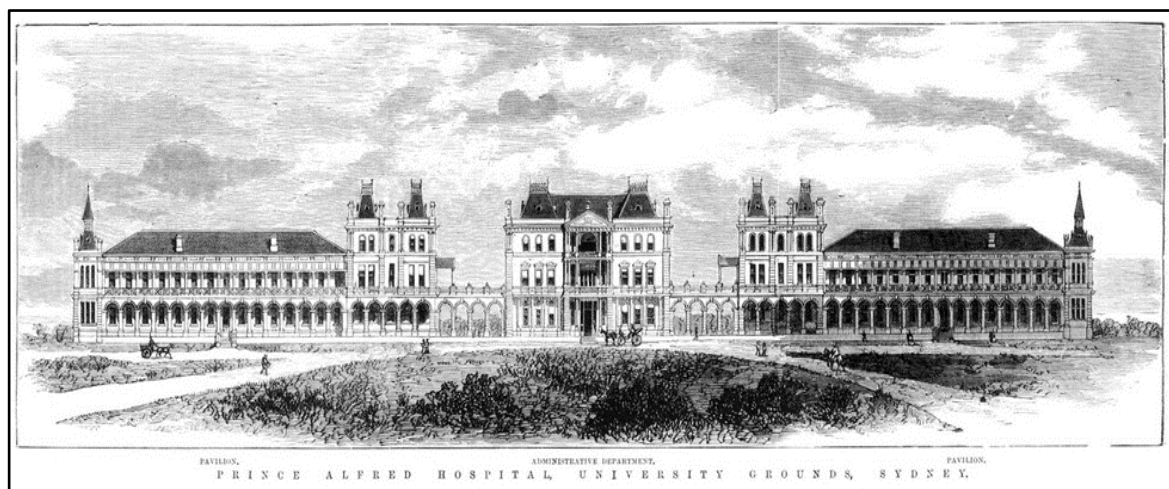


Lane” because it was fenced with corrugated iron. The hospital Board attempted to have the width of this lane reduced but they were unsuccessful. At the same time as the formation of this lane, a road was being formed between the laundry and the mortuary.

The rear boundary of the hospital was marked with a stone wall by 1890 and at the end of the following year a tender was accepted for iron railings and gates. Walkways around the grounds were surfaced at this time with tar and sand. The front carriageway was asphalted in 1892 and in 1894, so was the road from the hospital’s rear entrance to the mortuary. In the same year, an iron fence was approved to be built from the lodge to the administrative building, and the tennis lawns were “top dressed.” By this time, the trees in the hospital’s front garden were well-established.<sup>29</sup>

Plans for the Victoria and Albert Pavilions were drawn up in 1902. The construction of these buildings required changes to the landscape terracing and the pathway system in the grounds. In 1907, due to erosion and drainage problems caused by the construction of the pavilions, the front part of the grounds were remodelled. This remodelling included removal of the porter’s lodge near the southern entrance and the construction of a wall at the north side of the grounds between Missenden Road and the gate of the Nurses’ Home. Two timber rotundas were constructed in the Rear Garden around this time.<sup>30</sup>

Additions to the Nurses’ Home were undertaken, and when they were completed in 1913, Samuel Hordern, a Director the Hospital Board, donated a terracotta fountain for the nurses' quadrangle.



**Figure 20.** Prince Alfred Hospital, University Grounds, Sydney. Engraving (1876). (Source: State Library Victoria, <http://digital.slv.vic.gov.au>)

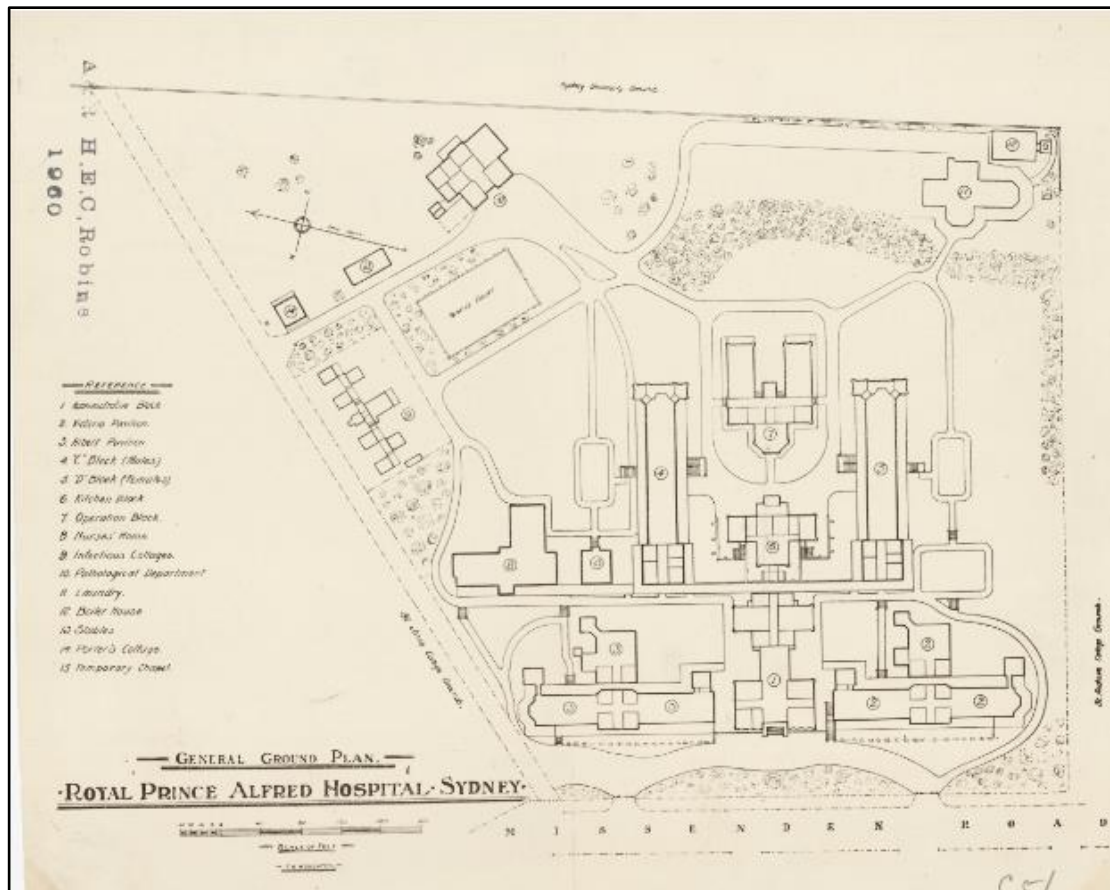
In 1913, the boundaries of hospital grounds were expanded after the Board applied to the University Senate for a strip of land to allow for construction of a road along the southern side of the Hospital to the boiler house. In the following decade, a new tennis court was established in the grounds,

<sup>29</sup> Ibid.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid, 89-90.

surfaced with “sandstone chippings,” and a new building “used for storage and as afternoon tea stand” associated with the tennis court was built by 1922.<sup>31</sup>

Photographs from the first quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century show established plantings at the rear of the hospital, thick boundary plantings, and “specimen planting of palms in sweeping lawns bisected by paths with accompanying flower beds, some of which are edged with rocks.”<sup>32</sup>



**Figure 21.** RPAH general ground plan (Source: [Camperdown Subdivision Plans] [cartographic Material]. Sydney, NSW]: Various, 1856. Print. 175 - Z/SP/C5/175 - General Ground Plan- Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Sydney)

The grounds were further developed in 1924, when a depression associated with the waterway at the eastern boundary of the site was filled. The trees forming the border with St. John's College were maturing in 1926 and the front garden was well established, as demonstrated in aerial photographs from that time. Paths and roads within were regularly asphalted at this time until it was decided, in 1934, that they should be concreted, though this process was not actually carried out until later.

Around this time the new medical school and covered walkway were constructed, as was Gloucester House, which is claimed to have “heralded a new phase in the development of the grounds.”<sup>33</sup> A number of trees were removed to allow for this construction, but this was compensated for promptly with a program of replanting. A contemporary source noted the “importance of the

<sup>31</sup> Ibid, 90-91.

<sup>32</sup> Ibid.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

gardens as an adjunct to the overall appearance of the building.”<sup>34</sup> The gardens surrounding Gloucester House were designed by Professor E. G. Waterhouse, who was appointed Honorary Curator of the Gardens and Grounds in 1937 and worked in this capacity until the early 1950s.

The gardens surrounding Gloucester House were designed by Prof. E. G. Waterhouse, the renowned camellia expert, who commenced as Honorary Curator of Gardens and Grounds in 1937 and remained in the position until 1952-53. The RPA’s *Conservation Management Plan* gives an outline of Waterhouse’s vision for the gardens:

*He saw each local area of the Hospital as having its own special personality which should be enhanced, using the Gloucester House courtyard as an example. The square of the lawn reflected the lines of the building, establishing a relationship between the two, and enforced by the garden beds running parallel to the verandah downstairs. The belt of trees to the east was augmented with camellias to give the courtyard a sense of enclosure, the principal feature of which would be the jacaranda, also placed to add height to the central space. Of particular importance was the preservation of vistas outward to the north, over the sweeping lawn, so as not to cut Gloucester House off from the Hospital as a whole.*<sup>35</sup>

Also in 1937, a new path was constructed from Missenden Road to the main entrance of the hospital and a statue of Imhotep, unveiled by Lady Wakehurst, was placed in the forecourt of Gloucester House.



**Figure 22.** Image of the original terraced landscape leading down towards the site of Gloucester House (Source: Grimes, F. S & Fairfax Corporation, “Forecourt of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital during its Golden Jubilee,” Sydney, New South Wales, 27 September 1932, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-159936385>)

Improvements to the appearance of the grounds were noted in the hospital’s 1940 annual report, and in 1941 the garden of the King George V Building (then the King George V Hospital) opened. Its plantings consisted of small shrubs and poplars arranged to the design of Professor Waterhouse. The statues in the garden were donated by Stirling Henry and family:

<sup>34</sup> Ibid, 92.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid.

*The first to be installed was the 'Statue to Maternity', executed by Mr Andor Meszaros and unveiled on 17th May 1944. The 'Surgeon' was initially installed in the entrance of the Hospital in 1945. The final statue which stands directly in front of the entrance is of King George V and was unveiled in 1947.<sup>36</sup>*

The Conservation Management Plan suggests, “It is pertinent to note the importance of avenues, tree-planted parklands and vistas in the hospital grounds in the plans drawn up during this period,” citing the example of the Prince Alfred hotel on the corner of Missenden and Salisbury Roads which, in 1959, was demolished to make way for more garden space for the King George Hospital.<sup>37</sup>

The 1997 RPA Conservation Management Plan suggests that building of E block and the east wing and the demolition of C and D blocks has “alienated many of the garden spaces in the hospital, although attempts have been made to make many of them visually accessible from the interior of the hospital.” It also suggests that “recent” (in 1997) rejuvenation of gardens around the Lambie-Dew walkway has incorporated cast iron panels from an older section of the hospital in an “inappropriate manner.” This section of garden contains some of the hospital’s oldest plantings and new camellias which “link the new garden to the former involvement of Professor Waterhouse.”<sup>38</sup>

### 3.4 Site Specific Building History

#### 3.4.1 Building 94 – Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology

The subject building was originally constructed as the hospital’s mortuary. It was initially constructed as a single-story brick building from a design by Mansfield Brothers architects and was part of the original planning and construction of the hospital. The building was opened in 1882.<sup>39</sup>

The original floor plan followed a T-shape layout, with a central corridor flanked on either side by ‘Preparation, Lavatory and Microscope’ room and ‘Relation’s Inspection Room and Coroner’s Room’ and to the rear by the ‘Post Mortem Room’ (refer to Figure 23).

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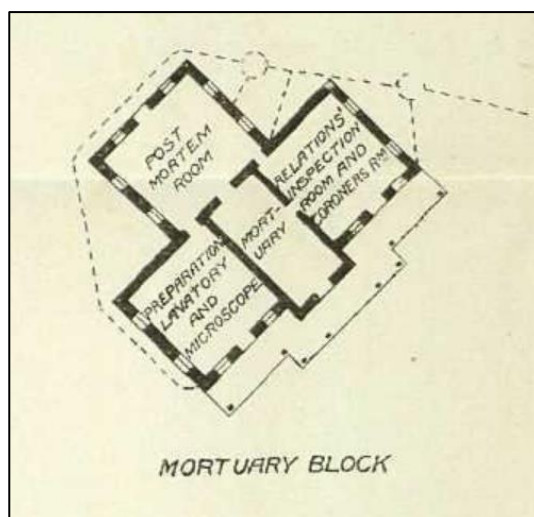
<sup>36</sup> Ibid., 93.

<sup>37</sup> Ibid.

<sup>38</sup> Ibid., 94.

<sup>39</sup> Ibid., 32-36.

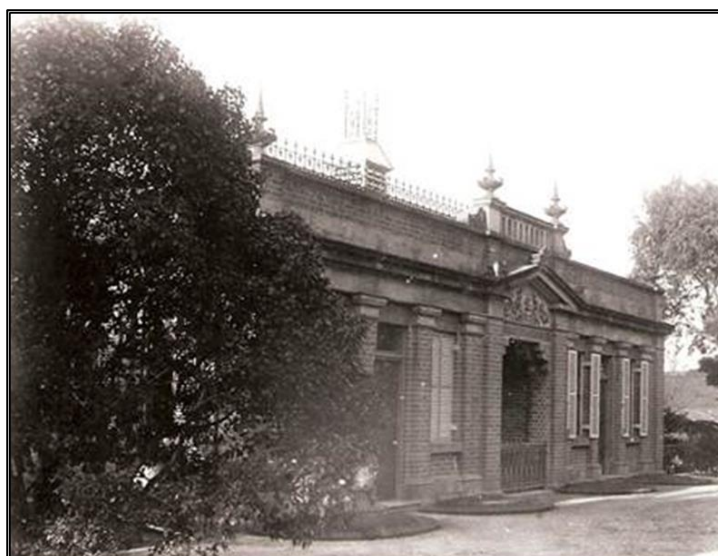




**Figure 23.** Image of the early layout of the subject building (Source: Henry C. Burdett, *Hospitals and Asylums of the World: Their Origin, History, Construction, Administration, Management and Legislation*. J & A Churchill The Scientific Press: London, 1893)



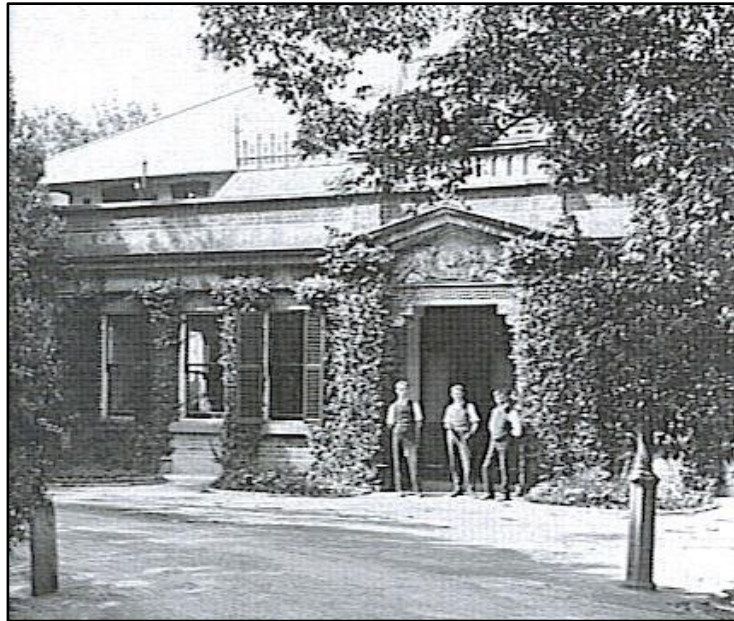
**Figure 24.** Interior of Pathology Laboratory, c.1900s (Source: RPA Archives).



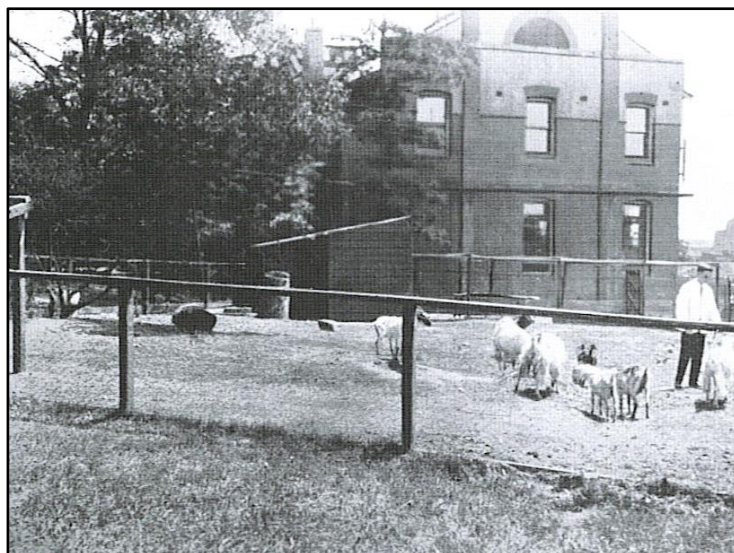
**Figure 25.** Early photograph (c.1903) of the primary façade. Note the external modifications include the removal of garden beds, doors and cresting (Source: RPA Archives)

In 1886, Dr Carmac Wilkinson, a lecturer in pathology at the University of Sydney was appointed honorary pathologist and began the close association between the medical school and pathology departments on the hospital.

Subsequently, work around pathology grew in the hospital. Walter Liberty Vernon Architects oversaw an addition to the Morgue building to establish a proper Pathology Department which was opened in 1905. This extension was funded by the government and cost £5,000. The rear extension was designed by the Government Architects Office. In 1920, additional alterations occurred and the mortuary chamber was remodelled.<sup>40</sup>



**Figure 26.** The primary facade of the Pathology Building, c.1920 (Source: RPA).

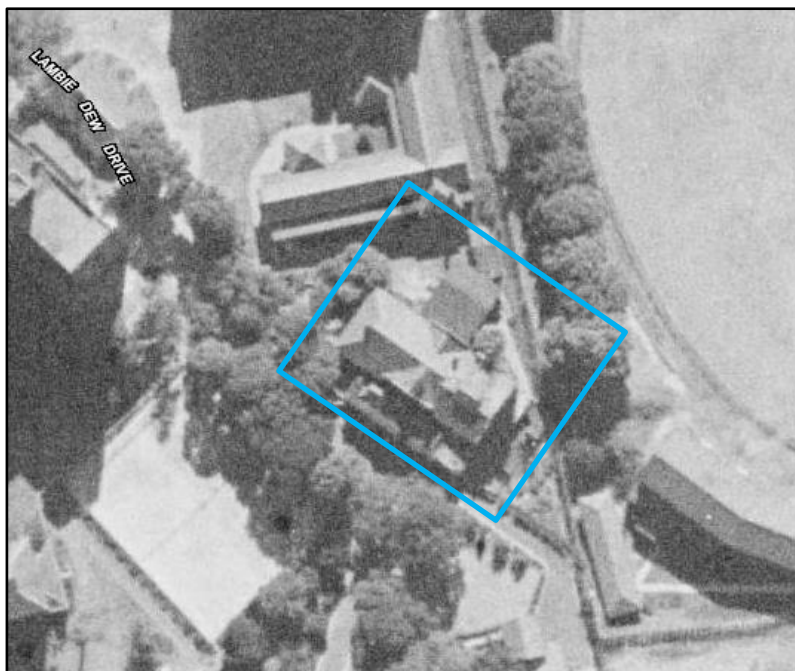


**Figure 27.** The south-eastern façade of the Pathology Building and the adjacent farmyard, c.1900s (Source: RPA).

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<sup>40</sup> Ibid, 49, 78.

The pathology department occupied the building until 1942 when the construction of the Fairfax Institute of Pathology wing was completed.<sup>41</sup>



**Figure 28.** 1943 Aerial of RPA. The subject building is outlined in blue. Note the layout of the building and the site prior to the construction to the Centenary Building to the rear (Source: SIX Maps, annotated by Heritage 21)

The building was then occupied by the Dermatology Department until the 1970s. Into the 1990s the building housed the Immunology Department.



**Figure 29.** Photograph of the subject building, c.1970s (Source: "Survey of Hospital Buildings," The Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, May 1972, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Archives).

<sup>41</sup> Ibid, 79.

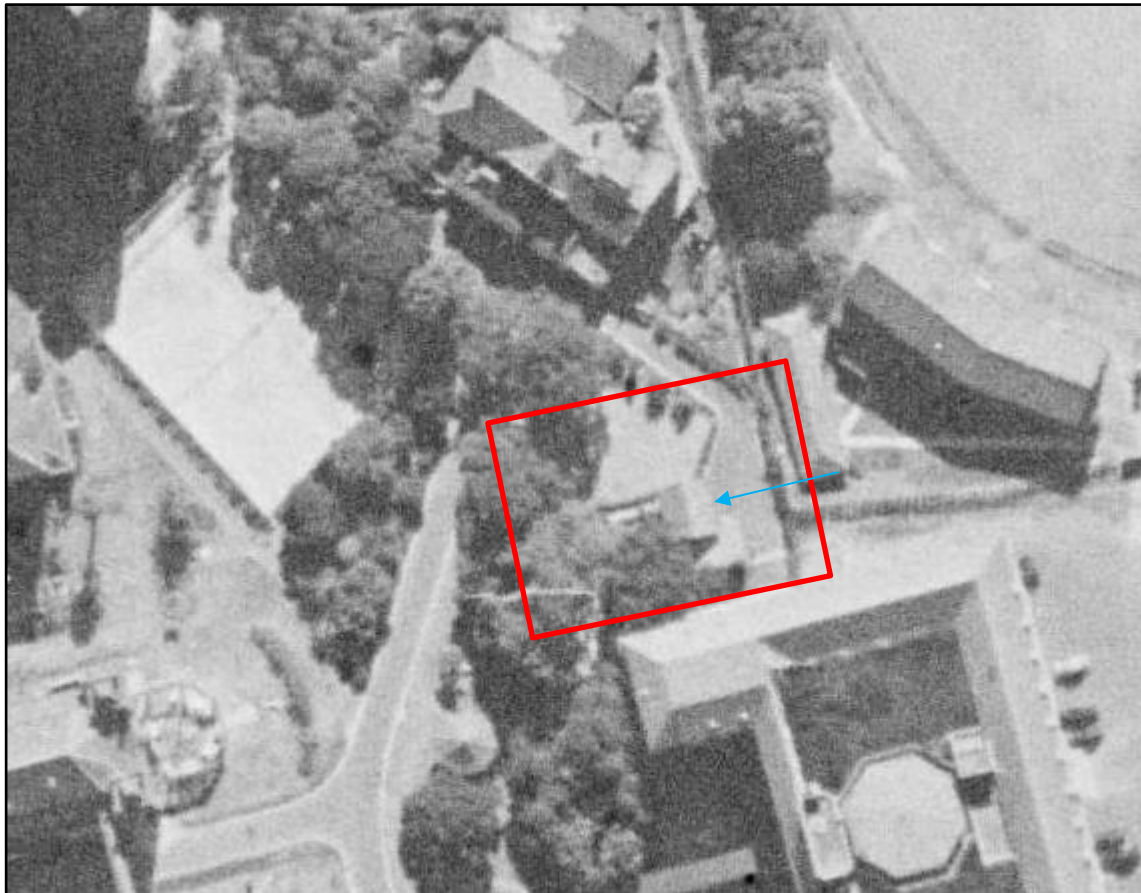


More recently, the building has been home to the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology departments.

### 3.4.2 Building 95 – RPA Chapel

Originally, the chapel for RPA was located above the entrance hall of the Administration Block. It was later relocated adjacent to Pavilion C temporarily until a permanent chapel could be built. A design for a new chapel was prepared by the Government Architect W L Vernon in 1903 but this design was not executed. In 1938 a new design of the chapel, which included a viewing room, was prepared by Stephenson and Turner, architects, who proposed that it be located between the Pathological Department and the Medical School. After much consideration, the plan was finally accepted by the Hospital Board and the various denominations concerned. Public appeal for funds was launched in June 1938.

The Viewing Room was built at the same time as the new post-mortem room in the Rockefeller Building and was declared open by Archbishop Mowell on 24 April 1941.<sup>42</sup>



**Figure 30.** 1943 Aerial of RPA. The approximate location subject building is outlined in red. The Viewing Room is indicated by the blue arrow (Source: SIX Maps, annotated by Heritage 21)

<sup>42</sup> Heritage Group State Projects, *RPAH Conservation Management Plan*, 48-51.



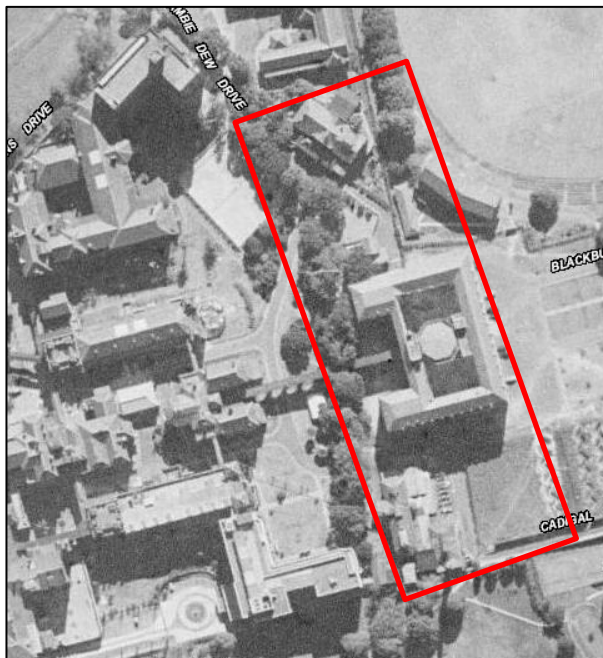
The Chapel was built much later by William J Ward and officially opened by Dr. Schlink on 21 June 1955.

### 3.4.3 Precinct 4 – The Rear Gardens

This area was thickly planted while the Hospital was being established. As documented in an earlier section of this report, it was determined that the former mortuary would be planted with vines and accompanied with dense planting in 1874. The continued existence of these plantings is a reminder of the scientific theories of the time. Other mature plantings that exist from this period are the figs, lemon scented gums and camphor laurels. Illawarra flame trees were also planted at this time and these bounded, to the east, a sweeping lawn which contained shrubbery beds and specimen plantings of palms. Two rotundas served as shelters. A tennis court has been an element of this area from the early days of the Hospital.

The retreat-like character of the back drive and its function as a screen was evident in early photos and it is significant that this still exists.

Professor Waterhouse supplemented these trees with jacarandas and other features from this period include the camellias which flank the steps from the Nurses Home. During this period, it was considered important to preserve views across the sweeping lawns to the buildings in the north eastern corner. Views were gained through the archways of the raised covered walkway which linked the Medical School to the Hospital. The construction of the Blackburn Pavilion impinged on these views to some extent.<sup>43</sup>



**Figure 31.** 1943 Aerial of RPA. The approximate extent of the rear gardens is outlined in red (Source: SIX Maps, annotated by Heritage 21).

<sup>43</sup> Ibid.

The construction of Edinburgh Building (Building 75) has physically divorced this area from the Hospital. Further development in 2005 saw the introduction of the Clinical Services Building (Building 89), which also saw the removal of the early tennis court and landscape precincts to the rear of the campus.

## 4.0 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

### 4.1 The Setting

The Royal Prince Alfred Hospital is located at Missenden Road, Camperdown. The suburb of Camperdown is located 4 kilometres south-west of the Sydney Central Business District.

The site is located either side of Missenden Road, and is bounded by Dunblane Street to the north, Sydney University to the east, Carillon Avenue to the south and Church Street to the west. Missenden Road extends from Paramatta Road to the north of the subject site, towards King Street on the south. It is characterised by health facilities and educational facilities, and colleges associated with the University of Sydney. The subject site is bounded to the north by St. John's College, and to the south by St. Andrew's College. Both colleges display heritage-listed sandstone masonry buildings, cementing the Missenden Road streetscape as a historic precinct. The topography of Missenden Road is generally flat, with historic mature plantings lining the street.

The subject site is bounded to the rear (the east), by the University of Sydney Campus which consists of a combination of Victorian, Federation, and contemporary structures. West of the subject site is primarily residential, consisting of Victorian worker's terraces.

### 4.2 Physical Description

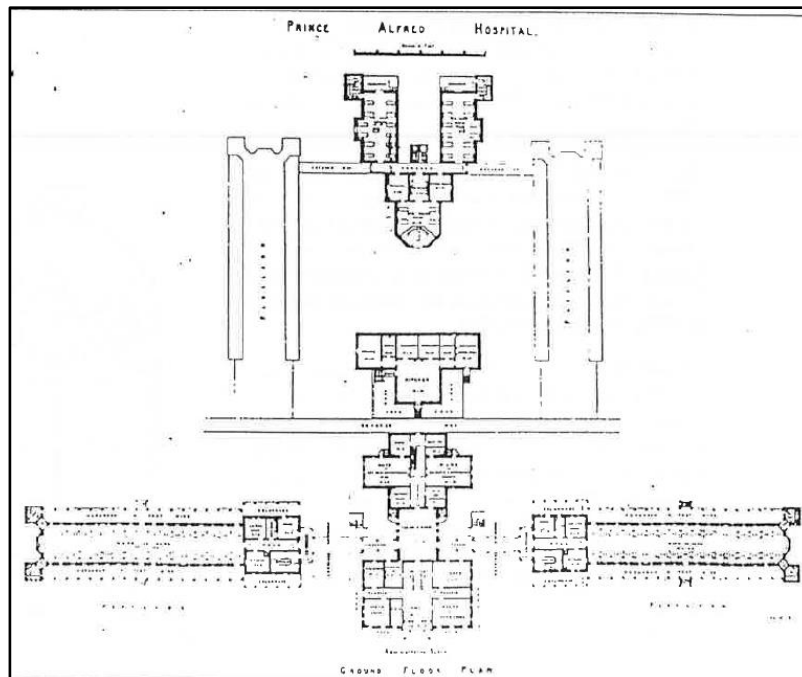
The Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Campus centres around Missenden Road, providing a central axis for the campus. The King George V Building (Building 13) and the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital main buildings, which include the Administration Building (Building 64) and the Albert and Victoria Pavilions (Buildings 63 and 65), act as central pillars within the campus. The Queen Mary Building is located on Grose Street and its design features bear a visual relationship with those of the King George V Building (Building 13). Additionally, Gloucester House (Building 88) sits to the south of the main hospital building and is separated from Missenden Road by a long driveway. As a result, Gloucester House is largely obscured from view from within the public domain. The Kerry Packer Education Centre (Building 72) sits behind the Albert Pavilion (Building 63) and can be accessed from John Hopkins Drive. To the rear of the main hospital building, the 1880s Pathology Building, now referred to as the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology (Building 94) and the 1950s Chapel (Building 95) sit at the base of a series of historic mature trees, separated from the centre of the hospital campus by a series of extensions to the primary hospital building located on Missenden Road.

Salisbury Road, Grose Street and Lucas Street provide a series of east-west connections within the campus and provide access to the surrounding residential area.

#### 4.2.1 The Pavilion layout

Of the original pavilion layout, the Administration Building, and the former Morgue (now Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology) remain today (Buildings 64 and 94).

Both the former Morgue and the Administration Building have undergone major additions and internal alterations. The interior of the former Morgue has been heavily modified to suit modern medical practises. Externally original configuration of the Morgue is evident, as is the 1905 addition.



**Figure 32.** Proposed layout of Prince Alfred Hospital (Source: *RPAH Conservation Management Plan*, Mansfield Brothers, 1874)

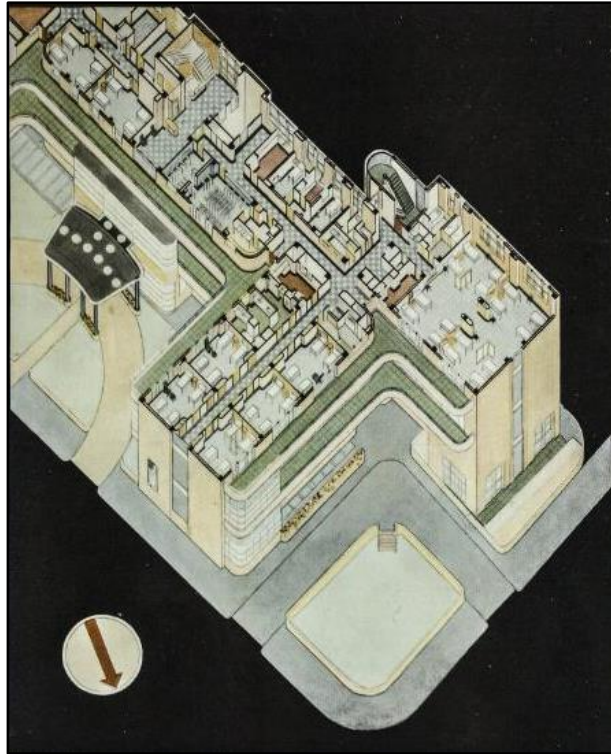
The main façade of the Administration Building (Building 64) is largely unchanged however the decorative detail and dormers, as well as the slate, have been removed from the pavilion roof. The main entrance hall of the Administration Building still retains much of its original fabric, as well as early modifications, such as the commemorative stained-glass windows. The original cedar stair to the first-floor chapel was removed in 1901 and the front hall reconstructed concurrent with the building of the Victoria and Albert pavilions. The rear of the building, including the chapel, and its associated staircase were removed to allow for the addition of Edinburgh Building (Building 75) in the 1980s.

The pavilion layout was continued in early twentieth century developments, with the construction of the Victoria and Albert Pavilions (Buildings 65 and 63). The form and external configuration remain largely intact despite later additions. Internally these two ward pavilions have been heavily modified, and they are no longer used as ward accommodation.

#### 4.2.2 Buildings constructed between the wars

Evidence of the hospital's expansion during the 1920s and 1930s can be seen both in the original eastern campus and to the west of Missenden Road.





**Figure 33.** Image of King George V Hospital as detailed prior to its opening (Source: “Art in Australia,” accessed 31 January 2019, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-352646267>).

In the late 1930s and early 1940s a major building program, championed by Schlink, was undertaken and Gloucester House (Building 88) and the King George V Memorial Building (Building 13) were constructed. Some of the external elements such as the glass wind breaks have been removed from the exterior of King George V Memorial Building however the overall configuration of the exterior, including the associated artworks remains intact. The internal and external configuration of Gloucester House, including some original fittings and artworks, remains largely intact. The landscaping associated with each of these buildings has undergone some modification.

#### 4.2.3 Post-World War Two Buildings

The hospital also has a number of modern facilities such as the Centenary Institute (Building 93), the Chris O’Brien Lifehouse (Building 14), the Clinical Services Building (Building 89) and the Edinburgh Building (Building 75). These buildings have been constructed on the site of earlier hospital facilities. The construction of Edinburgh Building (Building 75), in the centre of the site, resulted in the need to remove not only the operating theatres but also the two original ward pavilions. The construction of Chris O’Brien Lifehouse saw the removal of the outpatients building, and the construction of the Clinical Services Building (Building 89) saw the demolition of the Blackburn Pavilion (previously Building 84).

#### 4.2.4 Building 94 - Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology

The former morgue, the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology (Building 94), is part single-storey, and part double-storey, situated in the north-eastern portion of the site, to the eastern side

of Lambie Dew Drive. The front portion of the building was constructed in 1880 and is a single-storey structure featuring face brick masonry with sandstone detailing. The primary façade is intricately decorated with sandstone cherubs, engravings and corbelling. The main entrance features an aluminium framed glass door, and the windows to the primary façade are timber-framed, double-hung windows. The primary façade is partially covered with a vine, which has obscured some of the decorative sandstone elements and caused minor damage to the original fabric.

The rear portion of the Pathology Building is double-storey red face brick building with gables to the front and rear facades. The rear façade features a stone plaque stating, 'Erected 1880 Enlarged 1905.' The rear portion is partially visible from the primary façade through a decorative stone gable, with an arch window. The rear façade and side facades feature later addition fire stairs. There is evidence to the primary façade that the windows have been bricked up due to changes in brick type.

Internally, the building has been extensively altered with no original interiors remaining, with the exception of the layout of the original three rooms.

#### **4.2.5 Building 95 - RPA Chapel**

The Chapel is a brick masonry building with high ceilings and face brick, featuring a single-storey 'Viewing Room' structure to the rear. The building displays stained glass windows with decorative brick architraves. Internally the building displays timber parquet flooring which has been partially carpeted.

The building appears to be in a good condition maintaining original fabric including the stained-glass windows and decorative brick work.

### **4.3 Condition and Integrity**

The subject site has undergone various phases of development, irreversibly altering the setting of original buildings on the site. Several detracting and neutral contemporary buildings have been introduced. However, original buildings have largely retained their external form and fabric and appear to be overall in a good condition. Additions have been concentrated to the rear of the Albert and Victoria pavilions (Building 63 and 65) and Administration Building (Building 64), therefore retaining the presentation of the site to Missenden Road.

## 4.4 Images

### 4.4.1 Missenden Road Frontage

The following photographs have been taken by Heritage 21 at the site inspection undertaken on 19 August 2022, unless stated otherwise. The photos feature the following buildings and precincts:

- Building 13 – King George V Building;
- Building 63 – Albert Pavilion;
- Building 64 – Administration Building;
- Building 65 – Victoria Pavilion;
- Building 75 – Edinburgh Building (E Block – West Wing) – Main Hospital;
- Precinct 1 – Main Front Garden; and
- Precinct 10 – King George V Gardens.



**Figure 34.** External view to the King George V Building, from Missenden Road, facing west.



**Figure 35.** External view to the King George the V Building, from the Ambulance Bay adjacent to the Albert Pavilion, facing south-west.



**Figure 36.** External view to the Victoria Pavilion, from Missenden Road, facing east.



**Figure 37.** External view to the Missenden Road entrance, featuring the Victoria Pavilion and the Administration Building, facing north-east.





**Figure 38.** External view to the primary façade of the Administration Building, facing east.



**Figure 39.** External view to the Albert Pavilion, Administration Building and Edinburgh Building, facing east.



**Figure 40.** External view to the primary façade of the Albert Pavilion, facing north-east.



**Figure 41.** External view to details on the primary façade of the Albert Pavilion – note the banded brick and sandstone masonry.



**Figure 42.** External view to the Ambulance Bay, adjacent to the Albert Pavilion, facing north.



**Figure 43.** External view to the Missenden Road entrance featuring the Albert Pavilion, from John Hopkins Drive, facing south.





**Figure 44.** External view to the sandstone masonry wall on the western boundary of the eastern campus, facing north along Missenden Road.



**Figure 45.** External view to the sandstone masonry and Ambulance Bay, facing north-east towards the Albert Pavilion.

#### 4.4.2 John Hopkins Drive

The following photographs have been taken by Heritage 21 at the site inspection undertaken on 19 August 2022, unless stated otherwise. The photos feature the following buildings and precincts:

- Building 63 – Albert Pavilion;
- Building 72 – Kerry Packer Education Centre;
- Building 75 – Edinburgh Building (E Block – West Wing) – Main Hospital;
- Building 89 – Clinical Services Building (East Wing) – Main Hospital;
- Precinct 2 – John Hopkins Drive; and
- Precinct 6 – The Quadrangle.



**Figure 46.** External view to the Albert Pavilion, from John Hopkins Drive, facing south. Note the 1960s addition to the north of the original built form.



**Figure 47.** External view to the Kerry Packer Education Centre, from John Hopkins Drive, facing east.





**Figure 48.** External view to the primary façade of the Kerry Packer Education Centre, facing east towards the Edinburgh Building.



**Figure 49.** External view from Missenden Road, facing north-east along John Hopkins Drive.



**Figure 50.** External view from Hopkins Drive facing east towards the Clinical Services Building and Precinct 2.



**Figure 51.** External view to the entrance of the Clinical Services Building, facing east.



**Figure 52.** External view to Precinct 6 – The Quadrangle, facing west towards the Kerry Packer Education Centre.



**Figure 53.** External view to Precinct 6 – The Quadrangle, facing north towards the Kerry Packer Education Centre.

#### 4.4.3 Lambie Dew Drive

The following photographs have been taken by Heritage 21 at the site inspection undertaken on 19 August 2022, unless stated otherwise. The photos feature the following buildings and precincts:

- Building 88 – Gloucester House;
- Building 89 – Clinical Services Building (East Wing) – Main Hospital;
- Building 93 - Centenary Institute;
- Building 94 – Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology;



Building 95 – RPA Chapel; and  
Precinct 4 – Rear Gardens.



**Figure 54.** External view to the Centenary Institute from John Hopkins Drive, facing east towards Lambie Dew Drive.



**Figure 55.** External view facing south along Lambie Dew Drive showcasing the mature trees that form the Rear Gardens and the setting for the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology building.



**Figure 56.** External view to the rear façade of the Clinical Services Building, facing south along Lambie Dew Drive.



**Figure 57.** External view from the rear of the Centenary Building, facing south to the tree canopy of the Rear Gardens.



**Figure 58.** External view from the RPA Chapel, facing south along Lambie Dew Drive.



**Figure 59.** External view to the RPA Chapel, facing north along Lambie Dew Drive.





**Figure 60.** External view to the garden and gazebo that form part of the Rear Gardens, facing north along Lambie Dew Drive.



**Figure 61.** External view to the southern end of Lambie Dew Drive, facing towards Gloucester House.

#### 4.4.4 Gloucester House Drive

The following photographs have been taken by Heritage 21 at the site inspection undertaken on 19 August 2022, unless stated otherwise. The photos feature the following buildings and precincts:

- Building 65 – Victoria Pavilion;
- Building 77 – Pathology/Laboratory Services;
- Building 88 – Gloucester House;
- Building 89 – Clinical Services Building (East Wing) – Main Hospital;
- Precinct 8 – Gloucester House Lawn; and
- Precinct 9 – D Block & Gloucester House Drive.



**Figure 62.** External view facing west along Gloucester House Drive, featuring Gloucester House and the Clinical Services Building. Note there is a contemporary glass link for pedestrian access between the two buildings.



**Figure 63.** External view facing east along Gloucester House Drive, featuring the Clinical Services Building.





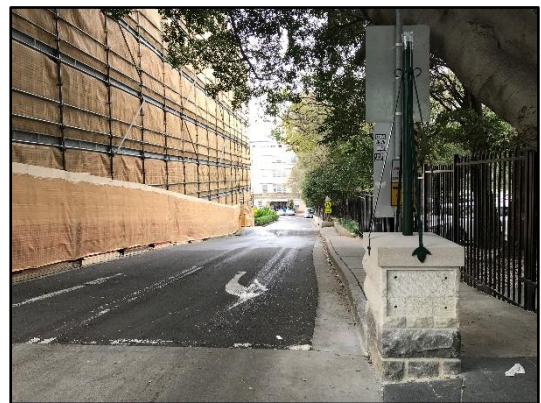
**Figure 64.** External view to the vehicle entrance for the Pathology/Laboratory Services building, facing south along Gloucester House Drive.



**Figure 65.** External view to the entrance of the Pathology/Laboratory Services building, from Gloucester House Drive, facing north.



**Figure 66.** External view to the primary façade of Gloucester House, from Gloucester House Drive, facing east.



**Figure 67.** External view from Missenden Road, facing east along Gloucester House Drive. The Victoria Building is currently scaffolded for conservation works.



#### 4.4.5 Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology (Building 94)

The following photographs have been taken by Heritage 21 at the site inspection undertaken on 20 January 2021, unless stated otherwise. The photos feature further details of the interior and exterior of Building 94 – Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology.



**Figure 68.** External view of the primary façade of the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology building as viewed facing east from within the subject site.



**Figure 69.** External view of the primary façade of the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology building as viewed facing north from within the subject site.



**Figure 70.** External view to the rear façade and 1900s addition of the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology building as viewed facing south-west.



**Figure 71.** External view to the rear façade of the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology building as viewed facing west.



**Figure 72.** External view to the south-eastern façade of the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology building, facing south.

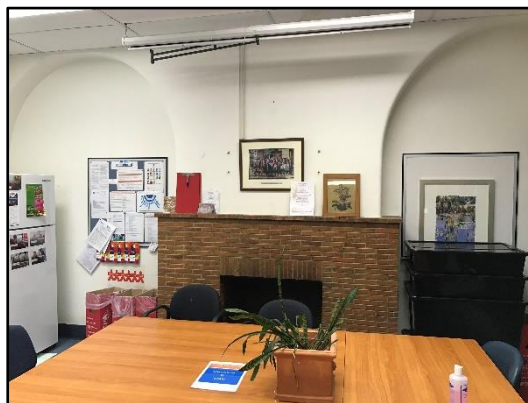


**Figure 73.** External view to the north-western elevation of the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology building, as viewed facing north.





**Figure 74.** Internal view within the entrance of the ground floor of the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology building.



**Figure 75.** Internal view within the kitchen to the ground floor of the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology building.



**Figure 76.** Internal view within the office to the ground floor of the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology building.



**Figure 77.** Internal view within the office to the ground floor of the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology building.



**Figure 78.** Internal view within the office to the ground floor of the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology building.



**Figure 79.** Internal view within the labs to the ground floor of the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology building.



**Figure 80.** Internal view to the stairs leading from the first floor to the ground floor of the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology building.



**Figure 81.** Internal view to the offices on the first floor of the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology building.

#### 4.4.6 RPA Chapel (Building 95)

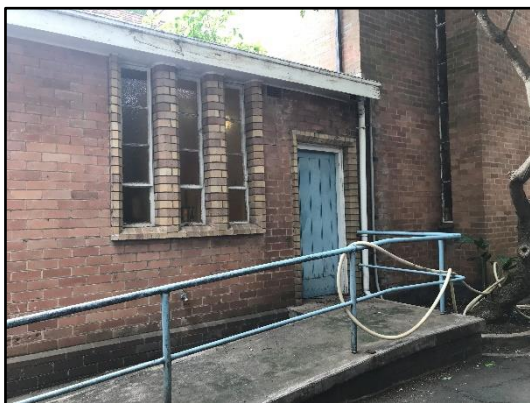
The following photographs have been taken by Heritage 21 at the site inspection undertaken on 20 January 2021, unless stated otherwise. The photos feature further details of the internal and external of Building 95 – RPA Chapel.



**Figure 82.** External view to the primary façade of the RPA Chapel as viewed facing east from within the subject site.



**Figure 83.** External view to the single storey viewing room of the RPA Chapel, as viewed facing west from within the subject site.



**Figure 84.** External view to the rear façade of the RPA chapel and viewing room as viewed facing west.



**Figure 85.** External view to the rear façade of the chapel and viewing room as viewed facing west.

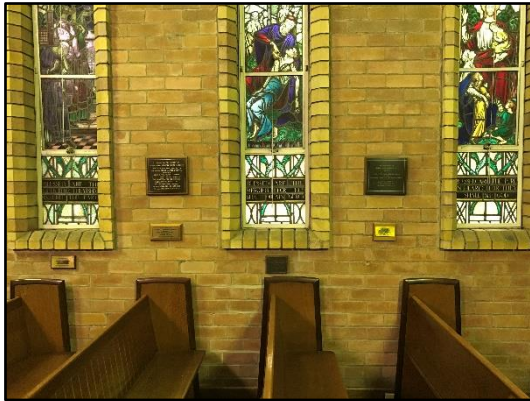




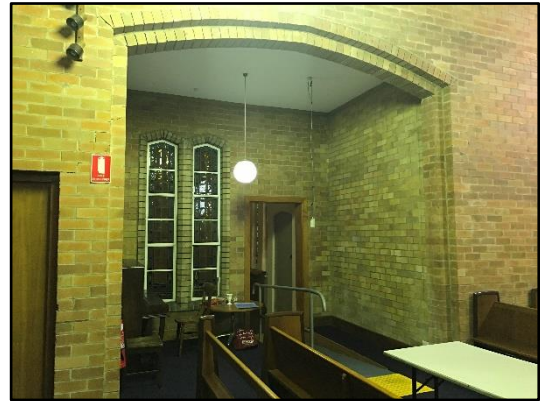
**Figure 86.** External view to the rear façade of the RPA chapel and viewing room as viewed facing south.



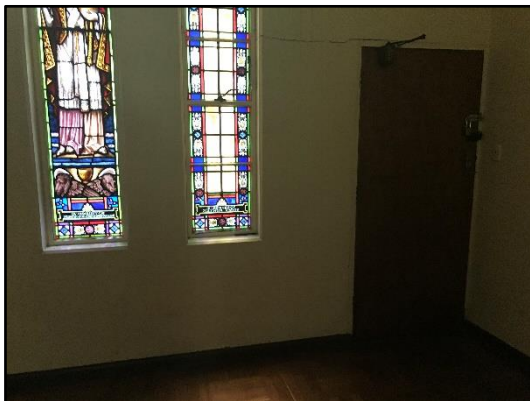
**Figure 87.** Internal view to the RPA chapel.



**Figure 88.** Internal view to the RPA chapel.



**Figure 89.** Internal view to the RPA chapel.



**Figure 90.** Internal view to the viewing room of the RPA Chapel.



**Figure 91.** Internal view to the viewing room of the RPA Chapel.

#### 4.4.7 Western Campus

The following photographs have been taken by Heritage 21 at the site inspection undertaken on 20 January 2021, unless stated otherwise. The photos feature buildings and the general setting for the western campus.



**Figure 92.** External view to the RPA Surgical & Robot Training Institute, as viewed from Salisbury Road facing west.



**Figure 93.** External view to the car park, as viewed facing north-west from Susan Street. The Queen Mary building is visible adjacent to the site.



**Figure 94.** External view to the King George V building as viewed facing east from the car park.



**Figure 95.** RPA Surgical & Robot Training Institute, as viewed facing south from adjacent car park. The brick chimney stack from the Boiler House is visible in the distance.





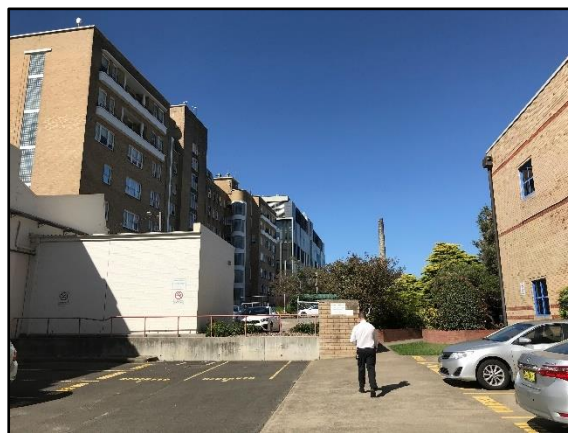
**Figure 96.** Views from the site of the proposed West building facing north east. St John's College and King George V building are visible.



**Figure 97.** External view to the Professor Marie Bashir Centre as viewed facing north.



**Figure 98.** External view to the ANSTO Research Cyclotron Facility as viewed facing west.



**Figure 99.** External view facing south from the car park. The King George V building can be seen to the left, the Boiler House chimney stack in the distance and Cyclotron Facility to the right.



**Figure 100.** External view to the State-wide Satellite Renal Dialysis Service as viewed facing west from Missenden Road.



**Figure 101.** External view facing east along Rochester Street.



#### 4.4.8 General Setting

The following photographs have been taken by Heritage 21 at the site inspection undertaken on 19 August 2022, unless stated otherwise. The photos feature the general setting, including heritage items in the vicinity of the subject site.



**Figure 102.** External view along Missenden Road, facing south.



**Figure 103.** External view along Missenden Road, facing north.



**Figure 104.** External view to St John's College (I67), facing north.



**Figure 105.** External view to the University of Sydney (SHR 01974), featuring the oval, facing north east.



**Figure 106.** External view to the University of Sydney (SHR 01974), featuring the oval, facing south-east.



**Figure 107.** External view to the St Andrew's College (I46), facing south.





**Figure 108.** External view to the St Andrew's College (I46), facing east.



**Figure 109.** External view along Missenden Road, facing South, featuring St Andrew's College (I46) on the left.

## 5.0 HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

In order to assess the impact of the proposed works on the heritage significance of the subject site, the University of Sydney HCA (in which the subject site is located), and heritage items in the vicinity of the site, it is necessary to first ascertain the heritage significance of these places. Accordingly, Statements of Significance for the subject site (refer to Section 5.1), the University of Sydney HCA (refer to Section 5.2), and items I67, I46 and O1974 (refer to Section 5.3) are provided below. The significance of these places, will form part of our considerations in the assessment of heritage impact, undertaken in Section 7.0 below.

### 5.1 Subject Site (RPA Hospital)

The following Statement of Significance pertains to the subject site. Individual Statements of Significance for buildings or assets within the subject site that would be directly impacted as a result of the proposal, or are located adjacent to the proposed works, have also been included. Where an established Statement of Significance is not available, or is outdated, the Significance Assessment Report prepared by Heritage 21 in April 2019, or the Section 170 Significance Assessment Report prepared by Heritage 21 in September 2021 has been referenced and should be referred to for any further detail.

A summary of each building or precinct's individual contribution to the significance of the RPA Hospital is presented at Section 5.1.12.

#### 5.1.1 RPA Hospital

The following Statement of Significance has been extracted from the Conservation Management Plan prepared by Heritage Group, State Projects, NSW Public Works in May 1997<sup>44</sup>:

*Royal Prince Alfred Hospital is of cultural significance:*

- *for its continuous use as a major Australian medical and surgical hospital since its opening in 1882.*
- *as the first hospital, in Australia, to be established as a training hospital, with legislated links to a University Medical School.*
- *as a leading medical research institution, both historically and now.*
- *for its continued association with Sydney University, primarily in the provision of medical education, with links at the level of the*

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<sup>44</sup> Heritage Group State Projects, *RPAH Conservation Management Plan*, 133.

- *Senate of the University and the Board of the hospital as well as at the medical level.*
- *for the continuing development of the hospital's high standard of medical theory and practice, evident in changes to the building fabric.*
- *as a memorial, erected by Sydney residents, to the attempted assassination of HRH Prince Alfred. The Royal family continue to be patrons of the hospital.*
- *for its establishment as a charity hospital, funded largely by public subscription gathered from Sydney residents.*
- *as it contains the remnants of probably the most elaborate pavilion general hospitals in Australia, set in a landscaped garden.*
- *for the design of the original pavilion layout, which was based on British and Colonial examples and incorporated the latest innovations in hospital design and layout. It represents the peak of the building type, on a worldwide level, and an early example, in Australia, of a pavilion hospital.*
- *as the earliest of the two specifically designed pavilion style ward blocks of general hospitals in inner Sydney.*
- *for the close contact that Alfred Roberts maintained with Florence Nightingale regarding a suitable layout for the hospital and the design of the Nurses Home. Many of her ideas were embodied in the original hospital layout and in the detailed design of the ward pavilions.*
- *As containing physical evidence, in the original hospital layout and plantings, of mid nineteenth century theory regarding the transmission of disease by 'miasmas'.*
- *As the site of pioneering medical technology including the early introduction of the Listerian techniques of antiseptics and subsequently asepsis.*

#### 5.1.2 Building 63 and 65 – Albert and Victoria Pavilions

The following Statement of Significance is available for the site on the State Heritage Inventory:<sup>45</sup>

*The Victoria and Albert Pavilions form part of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Precinct which is of high historical and architectural significance. These substantial buildings have high street scape value. Date significance updated: 01 December 2000*

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<sup>45</sup> Heritage NSW, "Royal Prince Alfred Hospital – Victoria & Albert Pavilions," State Heritage Inventory, Heritage Item ID: 5012306, accessed 1 September 2022, <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=5012306>.

And:<sup>46</sup>

Both pavilions are of high significance for the following values:

- *an integral part of the early development of RPA Hospital;*
- *a surviving element of the original, symmetrical, master plan for the hospital;*
- *the surviving facades and roof form are finely detailed examples of Federation architecture;*
- *together with the Administration Building and Victoria Pavilion, the group has an important landmark quality as one of the most imposing facades in Sydney;*
- *the relationship of built form and landscaping to Missenden Road is very important to the streetscape; and*
- *as a major surviving work executed under the Government Architect Walter Liberty Vernon.*

### 5.1.3 Building 64 – Administration Building

The following has been extracted from the NSW State Heritage Inventory:<sup>47</sup>

*The Admission Block, both internally and externally, is an item of exceptional significance. It is a major surviving item of the original hospital; the historic core that has been in continuous use. The building is a fine example of the work of George Allan Mansfield, first president of the Institute of Architects. The three surviving facades and roof form are a finely detailed example of Victorian architecture. Together with the Victorian and Albert wings the group has an important landmark quality as one of the most imposing facades in Sydney.*

### 5.1.4 Building 72 – Kerry Packer Education Centre

The following has been extracted from the Significance Assessment Report prepared by Heritage 21 in April 2019:

*The Kerry Packer Educational Centre is an important part in the historical development of the RPA Hospital, and was one of the earliest buildings related to the expansion of the hospital. The building retains a high level of original fabric which promotes the legibility and integrity of the aesthetic significance of the site. The building's associative significance is formed through the early influence and involvement of Florence Nightingale, the use of a private architectural firm for the design of the original building. The building is representative of the transformation of the RPAH and its dedication to the growth and requirements of the hospital's staff.*

### 5.1.5 Building 88 – Gloucester House

Gloucester House is highly significant for the following values, as identified by the Conservation Management Plan 1997:

- *one of the first purpose-designed private hospital wards in Australia. It is the first intermediate hospital of any size to cater for middle classes.*

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<sup>46</sup> Heritage Group State Projects, *RPAH Conservation Management Plan*.

<sup>47</sup> Heritage NSW, "Royal Prince Alfred Hospital – Admission Block," State Heritage Inventory, Heritage Item ID: 5012305, accessed 1 September 2022, <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=5012305>.



- still being used for hospital ward purposes.
- represents an attempt to transform the image of Royal Prince Alfred Hospital to cater for the middle classes. It was the first attempt of any large hospital to be self-supporting.
- a commemoration of the visit by the Duke of Gloucester.
- of architectural significance as an innovative building designed in the 1930s in the "Modern" style; an award-winning design.
- first major Stephenson Meldrum & Turner building at the hospital, and the first major impact of Schlink's ideas on the planning of the hospital.
- represents a stylistic and architectural break with earlier buildings and architects but respects original pavilion plan.

The following has been extracted from the Significance Assessment Report prepared by Heritage 21 in April 2019:

*Gloucester House is an important part in the historical development of the RPA Hospital, and was the first building purpose-built private hospital for the middle classes. The building retains a high level of original fabric which promotes the legibility and integrity of the aesthetic significance of the site. The building's associative significance is formed through its commemorative construction for the Duke of Gloucester and as one of the first buildings related to Schlink's RPAH master plan and retains its social significance through its continuous use by the RPAH. Gloucester House is representative of the transformation of the RPAH for the wider community.*

#### **5.1.6 Building 94 - Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology**

The Immunology Building is highly significant for the following values, as identified with the Conservation Management Plan 1997:

- It is associated with many well-known pathologists in the medical profession.
- It is of historic significance for its long association with the medical school of Sydney University.
- It is a good example of mortuary buildings erected in the 1880s with its carved stone motto and symbolic detailing.
- It is an important and integral part of the development of RPAH.
- An important surviving element of the original hospital.
- Its landscape setting with plantings relating to the design of the building and its original function.

The following has been extracted from the Section 170 Significance Assessment Report prepared by Heritage 21 in September 2019:

*The building demonstrates historical and rare significance as an integral part of the early development of the hospital and as a surviving item of the original master plan for the hospital. The building represents two stages of development, the original portion of the*

*building associated with the master planning of the hospital, and the 1905 extension. The building has experienced various internal and external modifications throughout its lifetime, with many of these alterations deemed unsympathetic to the site and diminishing the legibility of the original form and function of the building. The rear 1905 addition provides evidence of the development of the campus and the changing requirements of the hospital. However, later alterations have diminished the legibility of the rear extension. The building's associative and social significance are exhibited through its association with the University of Sydney and its continued utilisation by the RPAH. Therefore, the subject building demonstrates historical, associative, aesthetic, social, technical, rarity and representative significance at a state and local level.*

#### **5.1.7 Building 95 – RPA Chapel**

The following has been extracted from the Section 170 Significance Assessment Report prepared by Heritage 21 in September 2019:

*The subject site is located within the siting of the original morgue and holds some historical significance due to the earlier development of the allotment and its continued utilization as a part of the larger RPAH campus. The building itself was constructed over a 50-year timeline and reflects the common ecclesiastical architectural style that was mostly used for religious institutions and is not a rare element within the surrounding area. The site is also associated with the works of Stephenson and Turner. The site reflects moderate aesthetic significance through the large oblong stained-glass windows situated along the façade of the building. The building does not demonstrate any technical significance; however, its social and representative significance are displayed through the purpose-built chapel for hospital staff and the continued use of the site as part of the larger RPAH campus. Overall, while the building contains some significant fabric, it is not considered to be of high heritage significance. It therefore displays historical, associative, aesthetic, and social significance at a local level.*

#### **5.1.8 Precinct 1 – Main Front Garden**

The following has been extracted from the Significance Assessment Report prepared by Heritage 21 in April 2019:

*This precinct demonstrates historical significance as a major element of the public face of Royal Prince Alfred Hospital. The mature trees at the subject site are associated with the involvement of Professor E.G. Waterhouse with the hospital and its design. Although some plantings are not original to the landscaped area, the site displays strong aesthetic significance due to its expansive siting along the streetscape and the precincts relationship to the built forms of the original development.*

#### 5.1.9 Precinct 2 – John Hopkins Lane

The following has been extracted from the Significance Assessment Report prepared by Heritage 21 in April 2019:

*This precinct demonstrates historical and representative significance as an important element within the RPA campus that has provided continuous access to the rear buildings of the campus and the University of Sydney. The precinct also shares a rare association with two of Sydney's oldest institutions (RPA and USYD) and has the potential to provide an interpretive insight into the early history of the surrounding landscape. The precinct displays some moderate aesthetic significance through the retention of mature trees and the introduction of sympathetic landscaping towards later developments.*

#### 5.1.10 Precinct 4 – The Rear Gardens

The following Statement of Significance has been extracted from the Conservation Management Plan 1997:

*This precinct is of considerable historical significance because it contains elements which demonstrate past philosophies of the landscape's role in hospital design. The presence of a tennis court in this area is of historic significance as it demonstrates the continuity of this activity since the early days of the Hospital.*

*The mature plantings which lined the original back drive and those which indicate Waterhouse's design input are of historic and aesthetic significance.*

*The planting associated with the mortuary is a rare example of the scientific thought of a particular period in time.*

The following has been extracted from the Section 170 Significance Assessment Report prepared by Heritage 21 in September 2019:

*This precinct demonstrates some historical and aesthetic significance due to the area's original curtilage as part of the wider landscape development of the hospital and the mature trees which line the eastern boundary of Lambie Dew Drive. Although the precinct has been vastly altered from its original character and setting, this alteration is representative of the changing built and landscape environment of the hospital. Therefore, the precinct demonstrates historical, associative, aesthetic, and technical significance at a state level.*

#### 5.1.11 Precinct 6 – The Quadrangle

The following has been extracted from the Significance Assessment Report prepared by Heritage 21 in April 2019:

*This precinct demonstrates some historical, rare and representative significance as an element within the RPA campus that has provided continuous use from early hospital staff to later visitors*



*and patients. The precinct also demonstrates strong aesthetic significance due to the retention of the original space, landscaping and original fountain, and is enhanced by the introduction of tessellated tiles, the introduction of the glass panelled stairwell to the southern boundary and the removal of the eastern block which has changed the visual connection of the precinct to the surrounding RPAH campus.*

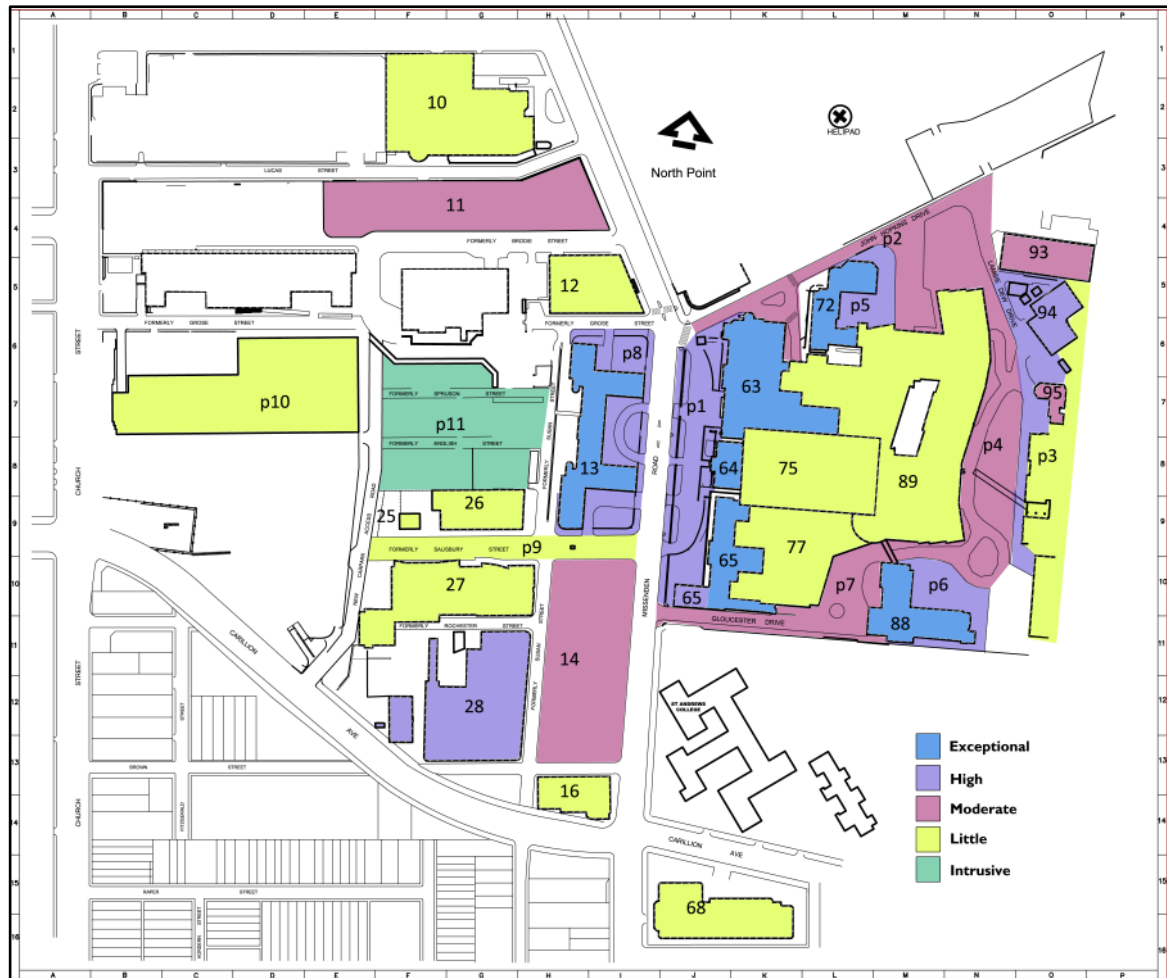
#### 5.1.12 Grading of Significance

Different components of a place may make a different relative contribution to its heritage value. Loss of integrity or condition may diminish significance. In some cases, it may be useful to specify the relative contribution of an item or its components.

The grades used in this assessment are those adopted by the NSW Heritage Office.

| GRADING            | JUSTIFICATION  | STATUS   |
|--------------------|--|--|
| <b>Exceptional</b> | Rare or outstanding item of Local or State significance.<br>High degree of intactness.<br>Item can be interpreted relatively easily. | Fulfil criteria for Local or State listing.          |
| <b>High</b>        | High degree of original fabric. Demonstrates a key element of the item's significance. Alterations do not detract from significance. | Fulfil criteria for Local or State listing.          |
| <b>Moderate</b>    | Altered or modified elements.<br>Elements with little heritage value, but which contribute to the overall significance of the item.  | May fulfil criteria for Local or State listing.      |
| <b>Little</b>      | Alterations detract from significance.<br>Difficult to interpret.  | Does not fulfil criteria for Local or State listing. |
| <b>Intrusive</b>   | Damaging to the item's heritage significance.  | Does not fulfil criteria for Local or State listing. |

The following Figure below identifies the buildings and landscaped precincts on the subject site, and their individual contribution to the overall significance of the RPA Hospital.



**Figure 110.** Subject site with annotated grading of significance (Source: Heritage 21, Significance Assessment Report, April 2019)

## 5.2 The University of Sydney HCA

The following Statement of Significance is available for the University of Sydney heritage conservation area on the State Heritage Inventory:<sup>48</sup>

*The university is a heritage cultural landscape containing buildings of exceptional individual value set within a designed landscape with large areas enclosed by a historic fence. The place developed into a series of precincts each with a special character. The Conservation Area has significance as the site of the first University in Australia established in 1850, operating continuously at Camperdown since 1858. The site has historic significance for its continuing association with the development of tertiary education in Australia. Incorporating Prince Alfred Hospital and various residential colleges, the Area represents the establishment and continued expansion of institutional uses on Grose Farm. The area has high aesthetic significance for its collection of fine buildings and public spaces dating from the 1850s, and has association with several prominent architects including Blacket, Vernon and Wilkinson.*

*The continuing function of the institution as a University is also of exceptional cultural significance. An important Sydney landmark, containing what is probably the most significant group of Gothic Revival buildings in the country.*

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<sup>48</sup> Heritage NSW, "University of Sydney Heritage Conservation Area," State Heritage Inventory, Heritage Item ID: 2431001, accessed 1 July 2019, <https://apps.environment.nsw.gov.au/dpcheritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2431001>.



### 5.3 Heritage Items in the Vicinity

#### 5.3.1 St John's College

The following Statement of Significance is available on the State Heritage Inventory for St John's College (I67), located in the vicinity of the subject site:<sup>49</sup>

*St John's College is the second oldest University College in Australia and has been in continuous occupation of this site since 1863. The College is a landmark building for Australian Catholic Church as a representation for equality with other denominations in NSW and as the culmination of the Catholic education system. The ambitious size and halting progress of the buildings is evidence of the tension between the aspirations of the Church hierarchy and the resources of the Catholic community. The buildings have strong associations with the many important 19th century and 20th century architects, scholars, as well as with many important figures of catholic lay and clerical history in New South Wales and Australia. The college has exceptional social significance to its large body of alumni, and present students and staff, church and community leaders.*

*The buildings form the grandest and most distinguished university college complex in NSW being a showcase for catholic achievement in the arts. The main building is one of the best examples of Gothic Revival Architecture in Australia and is a realisation of A.W.N. Pugin's medieval ideas for the True principals of pointed architecture realised by leading church architects of the 19th century, William Wardell and Edmund Blacket. It has an outstanding chapel, library and great hall arranged around a spectacular stone imperial stair. With its later tower and wings developed on the "H" plan layout of Wardell, the college is complete and retains most of its original large spatial setting including a gatehouse and early trees.*

*The college houses an outstanding collection of original and later furnishings, pictures, liturgical vessels, missals, vestments, sacramental objects, historic archives, library of books and statues.*

*The buildings and contents of college have great value for research into its own history, the history of the Catholic Church in New South Wales, the history of architecture in Australia, and art history.*

*The grounds are important in providing an appropriate setting for the college buildings and they are one of the few remaining large undeveloped open spaces in the university. They also have historic significance as evidence of the role of sport in the collegiate tradition.*

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<sup>49</sup> Heritage NSW, "St John's College, University of Sydney including interiors and grounds," State Heritage Inventory, Heritage Item ID: 2420058, accessed 1 July 2019, <https://apps.environment.nsw.gov.au/dpcheritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2420058>.

*The Gate Lodge, fence and gates on Parramatta Road are of considerable significance for the contribution they make to the identity of the College Site. They were designed to be part of a group of gate lodges and fences that surround the university and have significance for their contribution to that group.*

### 5.3.2 St Andrew's College

The following Statement of Significance is available on the State Heritage Inventory for St Andrew's College (I46), located in the vicinity of the subject site:<sup>50</sup>

*St Andrew's College, incorporated in 1867, and opened as a residential college affiliated to the University of Sydney in 1876, is of outstanding significance at a State Level. It is one of three foundation colleges affiliated with Australia's oldest University.*

*It is of high aesthetic significance featuring a collection of buildings reflecting the work of several of the most noted architects in the late 19th century and 20th century, including William Munro, John Sulman, Emil Sodersten, Leslie Wilkinson and Elice Nosworthy, as well as the landscaping of Charles Moore in the late 19th century and Bruce Mackenzie in 1967. The 1876 Main Building is a fine example of 19th Century Gothic Institutional Architecture and is a landmark of the University grounds and the local area.*

*The aesthetic values of the College are enhanced by its landscaped setting, which include the western embankment, landscaped boundaries, axial path and trees, central oval, and views to and from the Main Building complex.*

*The college is held in high esteem by current and past students as well as the wider University Community. It also reflects the history and influence of the wider Scots Presbyterian community in NSW and their commitment to education.*

### 5.3.3 University of Sydney

The following Statement of Significance is available on the State Heritage Inventory for the University of Sydney (01974), located in the vicinity of the subject site:<sup>51</sup>

*The University of Sydney, University Colleges and Victoria Park is of state historical significance, as a vestige of Governor Phillip's original 1,000 acres (404 ha) 'Kangaroo Ground' Crown reserve of 1790 and for its connection to the 18th century British government's approach to colonialism and its concept of 'terra*

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<sup>50</sup> Heritage NSW, "St Andrew's College, University of Sydney including main building and interior, quadrangle and grounds," State Heritage Inventory, Heritage Item ID: 2420057, accessed 1 July 2019, <https://apps.environment.nsw.gov.au/dpcheritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2420057>.

<sup>51</sup> Heritage NSW, "The University of Sydney, University Colleges and Victoria Park," State Heritage Inventory, Heritage Item ID: 5056444, accessed 1 July 2019, <https://apps.environment.nsw.gov.au/dpcheritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5056444>.

*nullius' as the foundation for dispossession of Aboriginal land in the immediate area of Sydney.*

*The cultural landscape is of state heritage significance for its ability to demonstrate activities of the colonial era (1792-1855) associated with Grose Farm, convict stockade, and female orphan school.*

*The University of Sydney is of state historical significance as the first and oldest university in Australia, dating from 1850. Reflecting in the cultural landscape changes in tertiary education, landscape design, institutional architecture, economic development and social attitudes; including pioneering university education for women in NSW (1881) and the establishment of the first university college for women in Australia, Women's College in 1892.*

*The cultural landscape is aesthetically significant at a state level reflecting directly the influence of E.T. Blacket (1850s), W.L. Vernon (1890s), W.B. Griffin (1910s), Professor L. Wilkinson (1920s) and the Government Architect's Office (1960s) in shaping the place. In particular, Blacket's location of the Great Hall and East Range of the Quadrangle (1854-1862) utilised the site's topography to provide a dramatic presentation of the University on approach from the city, a setting with planning axis that still remains.*

*The University of Sydney and Victoria Park as connected landscapes have tangible links to Charles Moore, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens (1848-1896) and subsequent designers using prevalent 19th century theories of landscape design, plant material and horticultural techniques.*

*The University grounds, more than any other site, reflect Professor Leslie Wilkinson 's work in beautifying and unifying buildings and their settings, along with major contributions to the planning and planting of gardens by Professor E. G. Waterhouse.*

*Victoria Park is a significant Victorian-era park dedicated in 1870. The park retains substantial components of its formative 19th-century planning and design, including the grand avenue linking City Road and the remaining original gate lodge to the tower of the Main Building of the University.*

*The provision of sport and leisure facilities across the site have contributing significantly to the retention of open space and green buffers between the built forms of the campus, and are important to the people of Sydney and NSW.*

*The Main Quadrangle Building, the Anderson Stuart Building and the Gate Lodges, together with St Paul's, St John's and St Andrew's Colleges, as a rare composition, comprise what is the most important group of Gothic and Tudor Revival style*



*architecture in New South Wales and potentially Australia. Together they deliberately evoke the academic traditions and standards of Oxford and Cambridge, as expressed in the University motto ("Sidere Mens Eadem Mutato", meaning, "though the constellation has changed, the spirit remains the same."). The landscape and grounds features associated with these buildings, including Victoria Park, contribute to its values of civic virtue and support the existence and appreciation of their state aesthetic significance.*

*The University of Sydney holds significance for its role as a site for student activism during the 20th century. In particular, the 1965 Freedom Ride led by Charles Perkins, Vietnam War and conscription protests.*

*As a long-standing tertiary institution, the University of Sydney's association with eminent men and women who are its graduates, academics and chancellor demonstrates a major contribution to all aspects of Australian society and the nation's development.*

*The University of Sydney and University Colleges contain one of the densest collections of heraldic representations in NSW and Australia.*

*The place is of state heritage significance in demonstrating the aspirations of colonial Sydney to shape its own society, polity and ideals; which ultimately led to the establishment of the University of Sydney and University Colleges by Acts of Parliament in 1850 and 1854 respectively that created the university at Grose Farm.*

*The University of Sydney, University Colleges and Victoria Park has been a major landmark of Sydney and NSW since its inception. It holds substantial social values and associations, and is held in high esteem for a range of affiliated communities and groups as an iconic place of historic, academic, cultural, sporting, recreational and social pursuits and events.*

*The intactness of the groupings of buildings and landscapes across the history of the development of the site represents a microcosm of the development of architectural design, town planning and landscape design in New South Wales and Australia.*

## 6.0 WORKS PROPOSED

### 6.1 Proposal Description

The proposed redevelopment seeks consent for:

**Alterations and additions to the RPA Hospital East Campus**, comprising:

- **Eastern wing:** A new fifteen (15) storey building with clinical space for Inpatient Units (IPUs), Medical Imaging, Delivery, Neonatal and Women’s Health Services, connecting to the existing hospital building and a rooftop helicopter landing site (HLS);
- **Eastern extension:** A three (3) storey extension to the east the existing clinical services building to accommodate new operating theatres and associated plant areas;
- **Northern expansion:** A two (2) storey vertical expansion over RPA Building 89 accommodating a new Intensive Care Unit and connected with the Eastern Wing;
- **Internal refurbishment:** Major internal refurbishment to existing services including Emergency Department and Imaging, circulation and support spaces;
- **Enhanced Northern Entry/ Arrival** including improved pedestrian access and public amenity;
- **Demolition** of affected buildings, structures and trees;
- **Changes** to internal road alignments and paving treatments; and
- **Landscaping works**, including tree removal, tree pruning, and compensatory tree planting including off-site on University of Sydney land.

**Ancillary works to the RPA Hospital West Campus**, comprising:

- Temporary helicopter landing site above existing multi storey carpark;
- Re-routing of existing services; and
- Associated tree removal along Grose Street.

### 6.2 Drawings

Our assessment of the proposal is based on the following architectural drawings by Jacobs/Bates Smart/Neeson Murcutt + Neille and landscape drawings by Turf Design Studio, dated 2 November 2022 and received by Heritage 21 on 2 November 2022. These are reproduced below for reference only; the full set of drawings accompanying the development application should be referred to for any details.











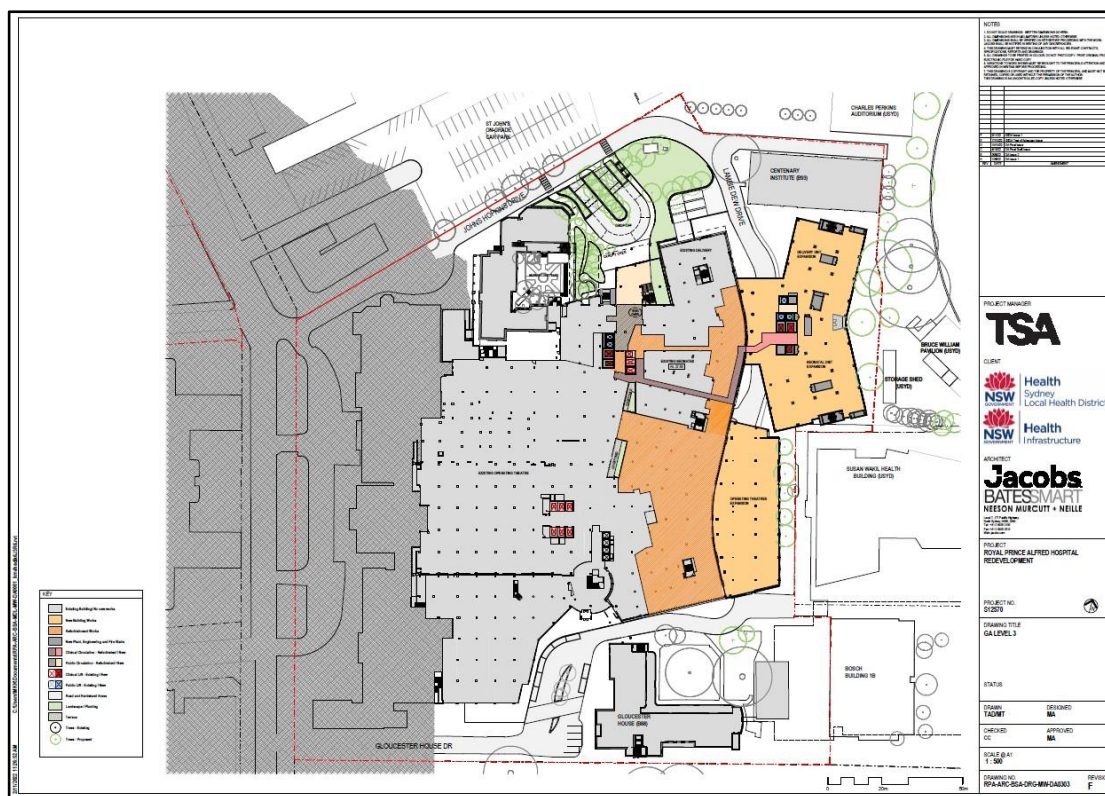


Figure 117. GA Level 3

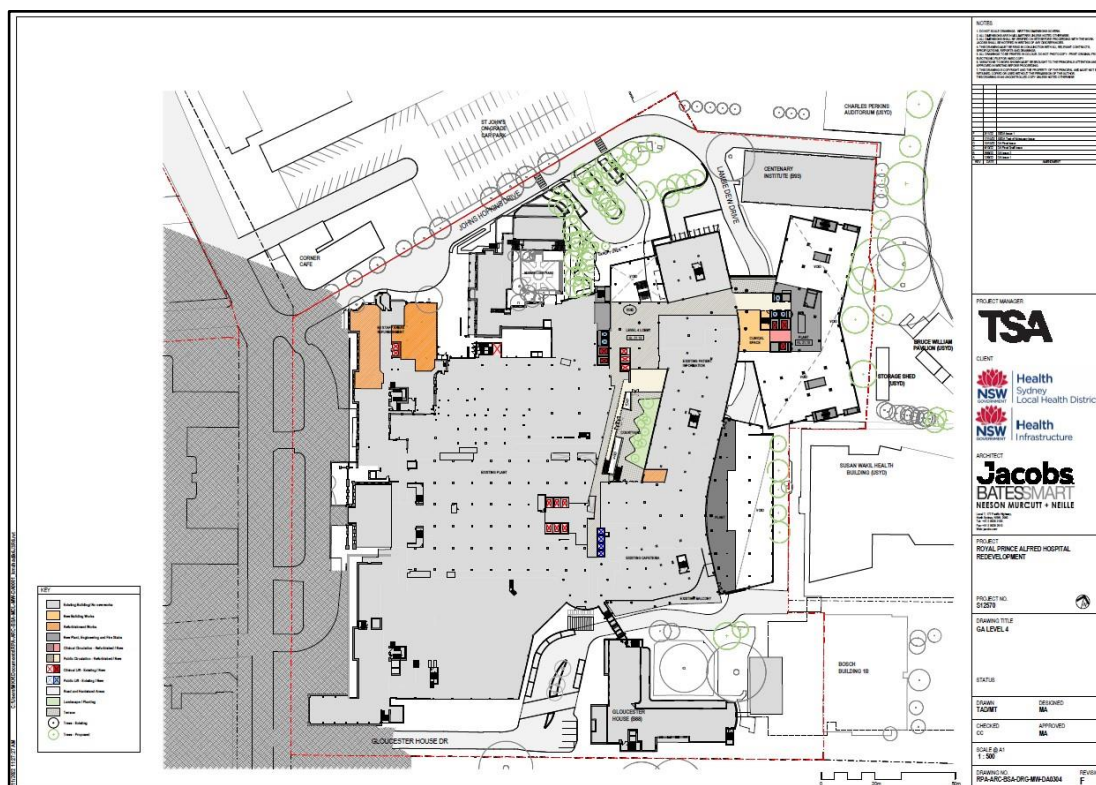


Figure 118. GA Level 4



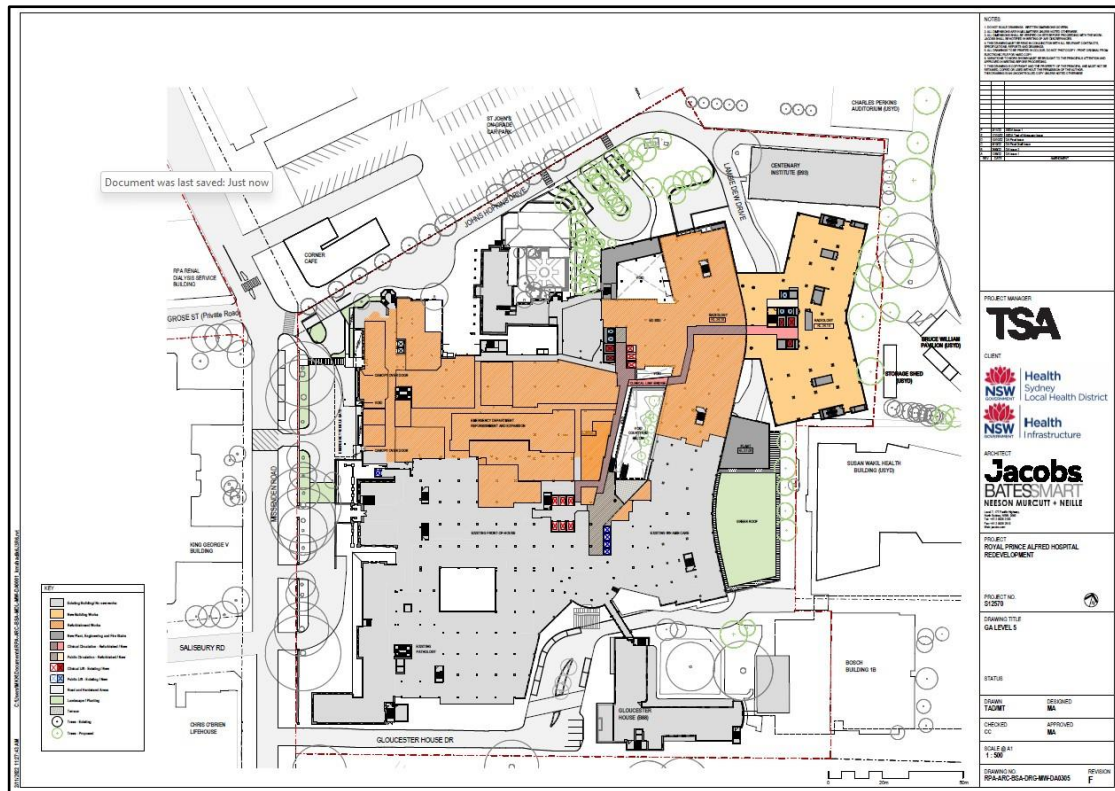


Figure 119. GA Level 5

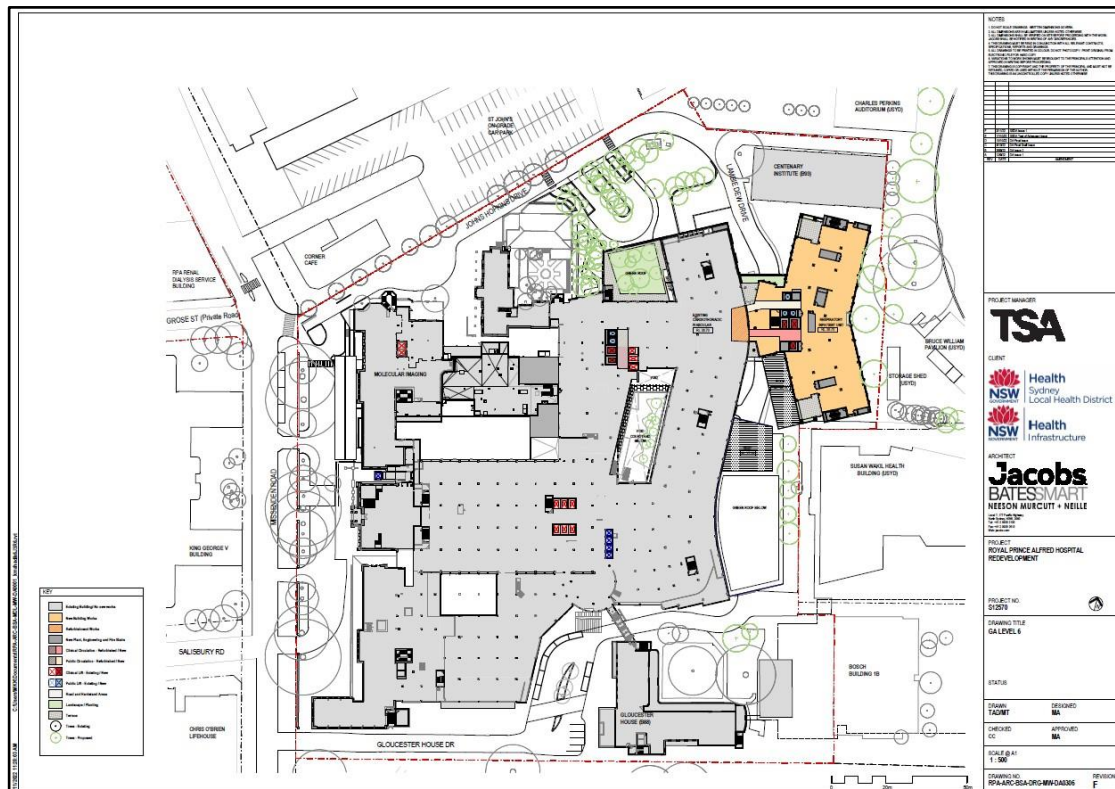


Figure 120. GA Level 6

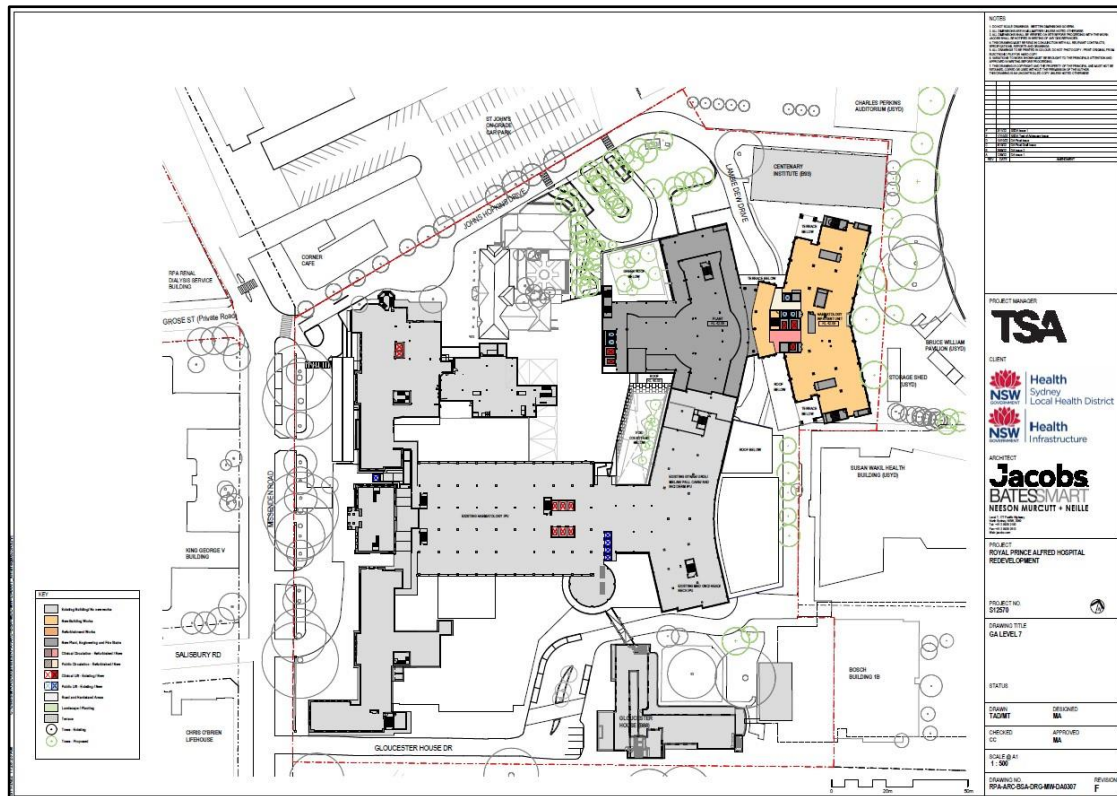


Figure 121. GA Level 7

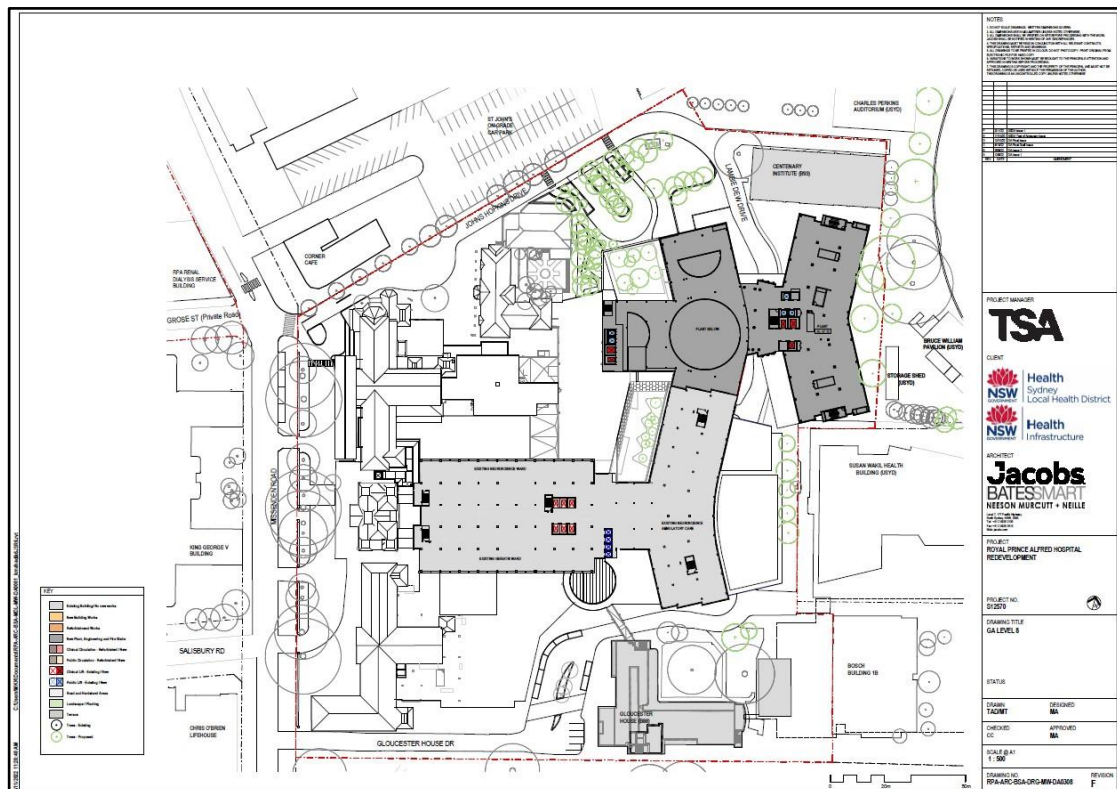


Figure 122. GA Level 8



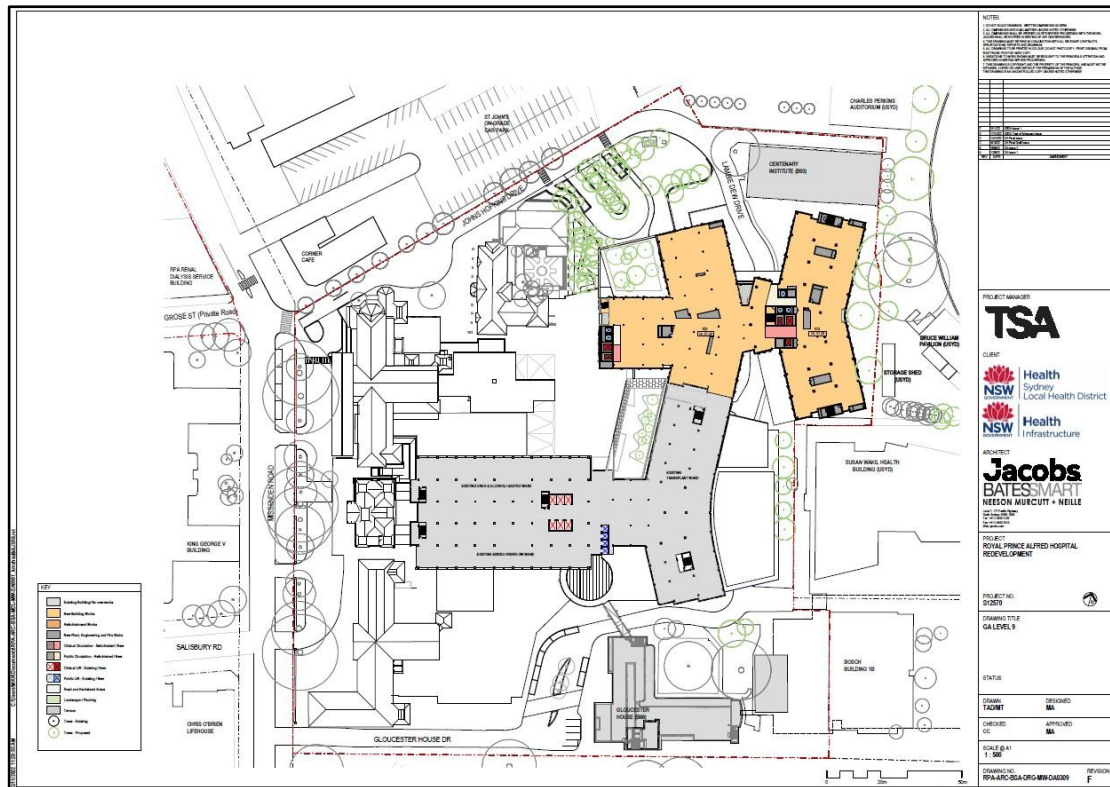


Figure 123. GA Level 9

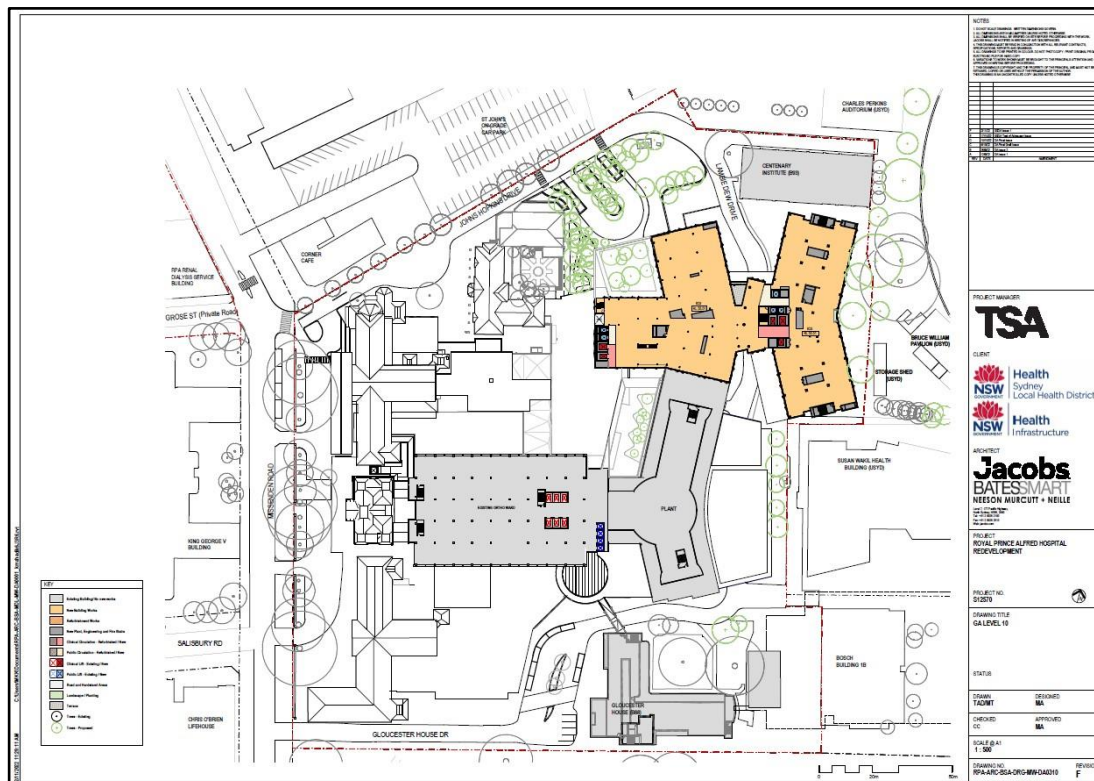


Figure 124. GA Level 10



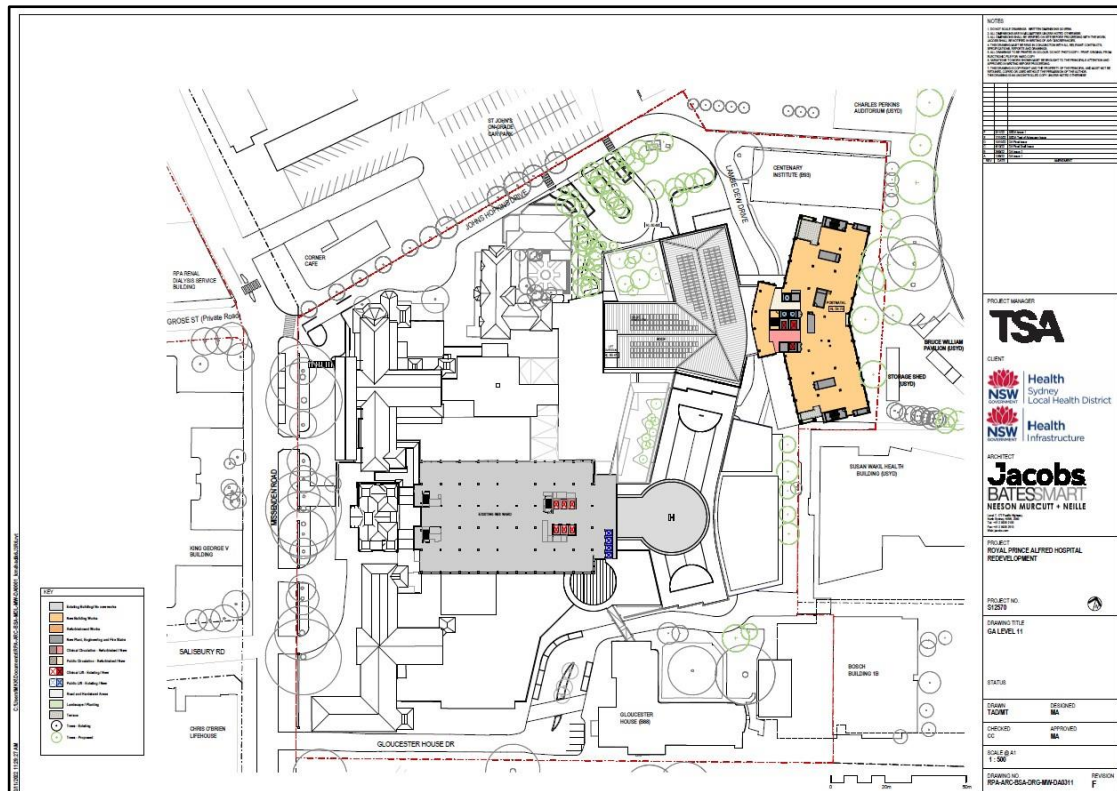


Figure 125. GA Level 11

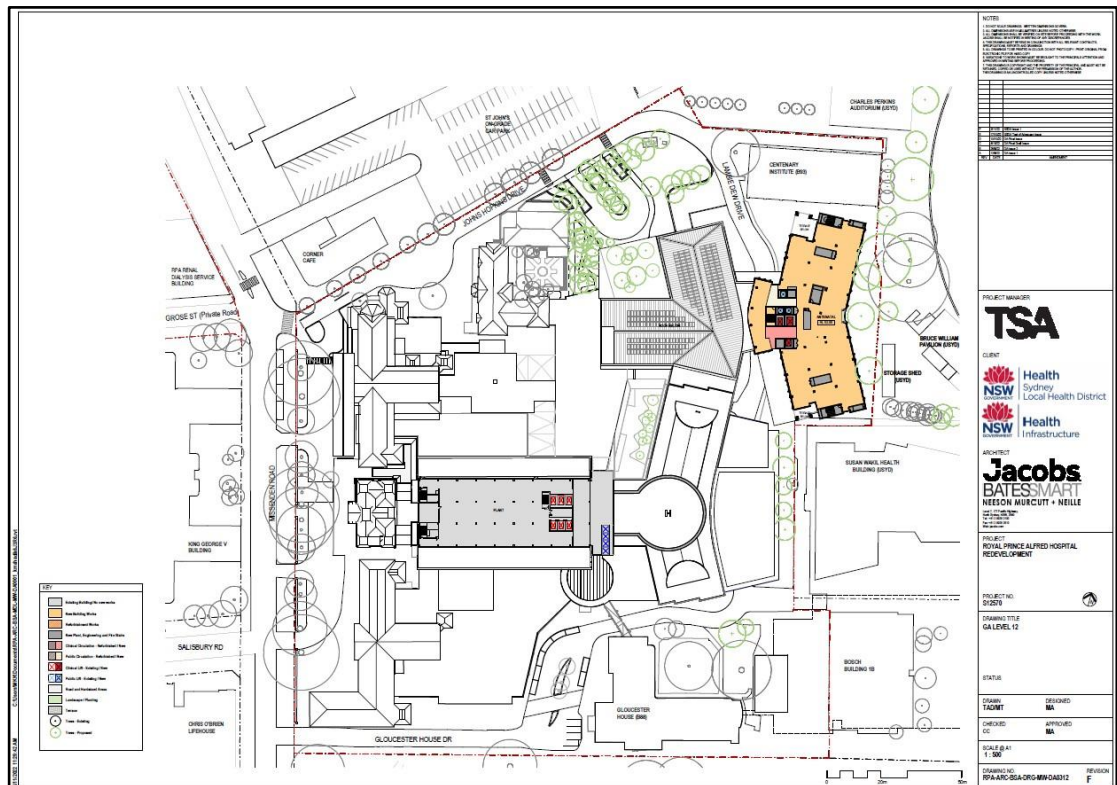


Figure 126. GA Level 12





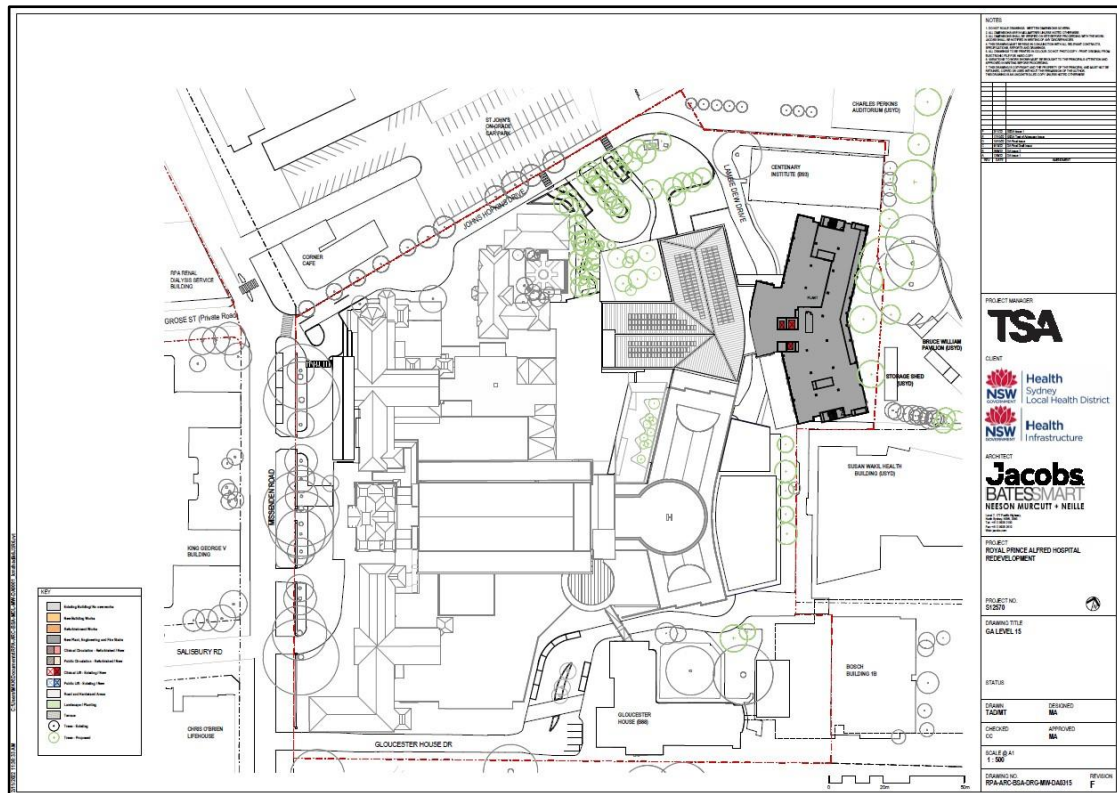


Figure 129. GA Level 15

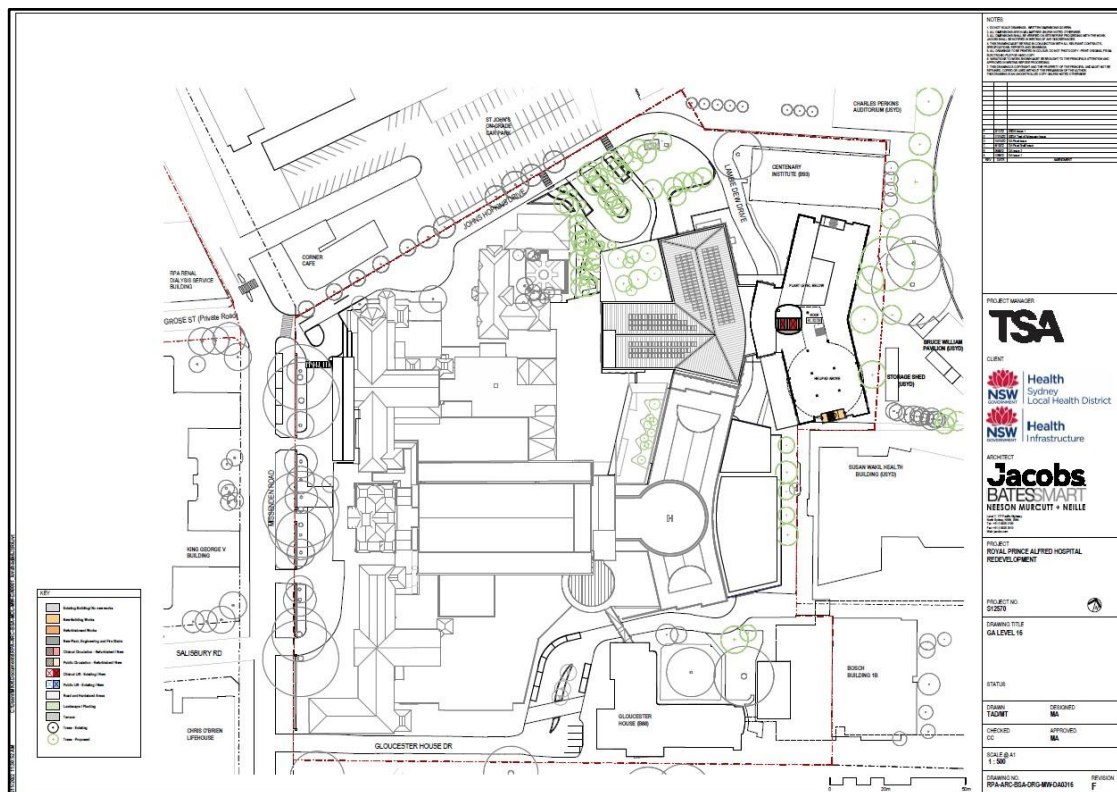


Figure 130. GA Level 16



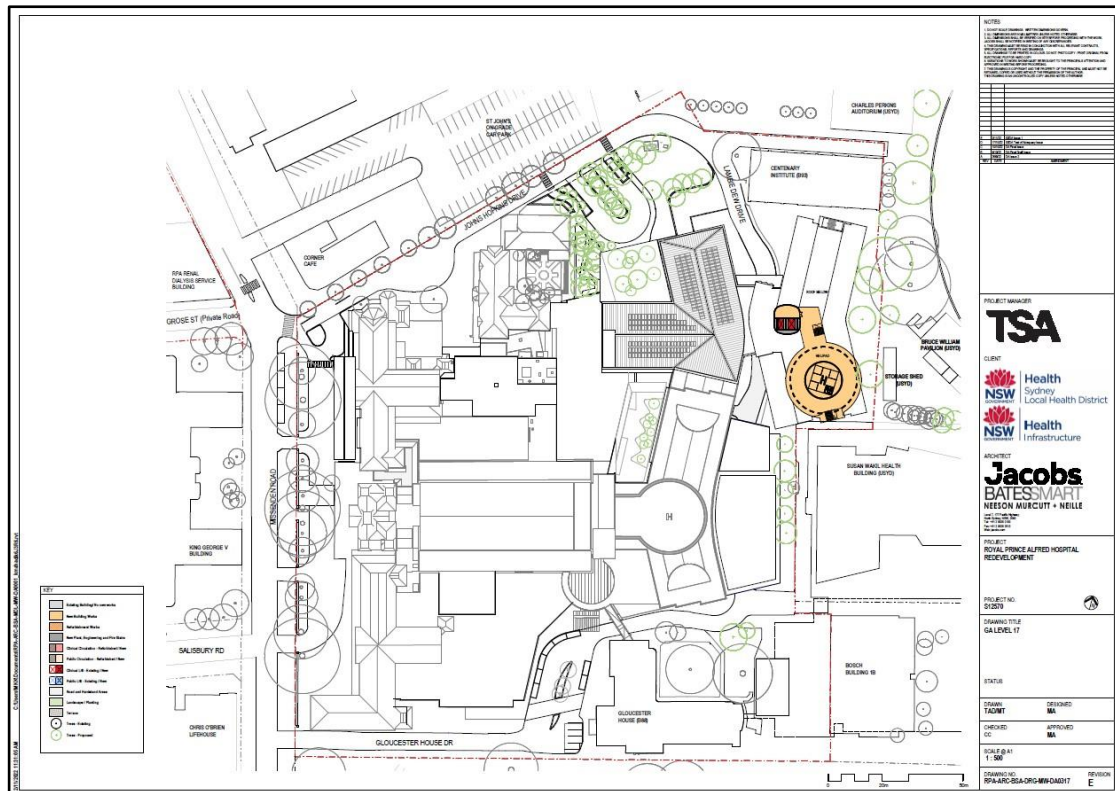


Figure 131. GA Level 17

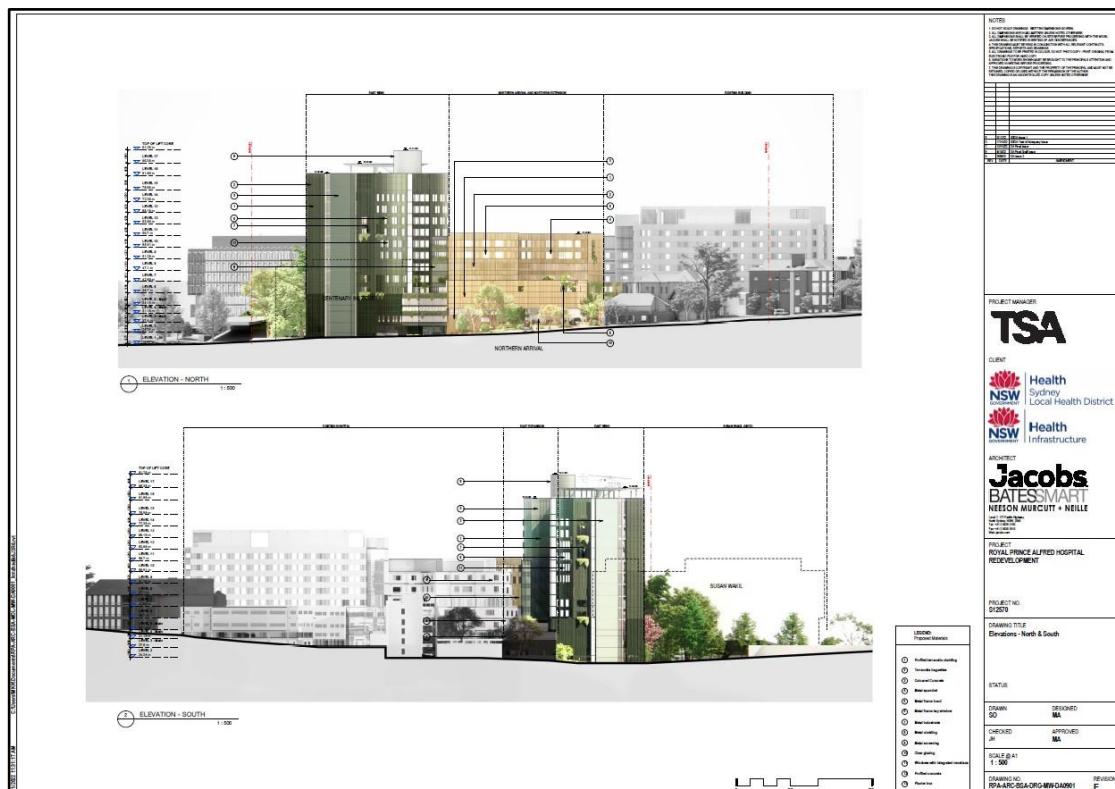


Figure 132. Elevations – North and South

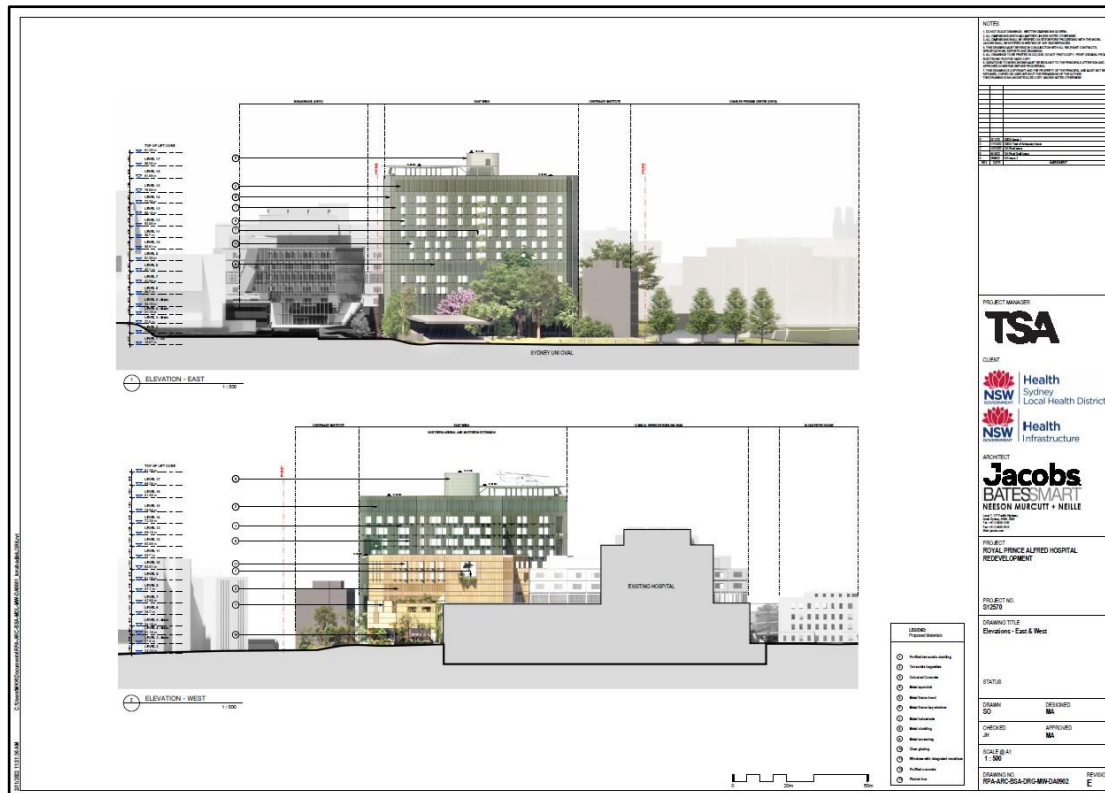


Figure 133. Elevations – East and West

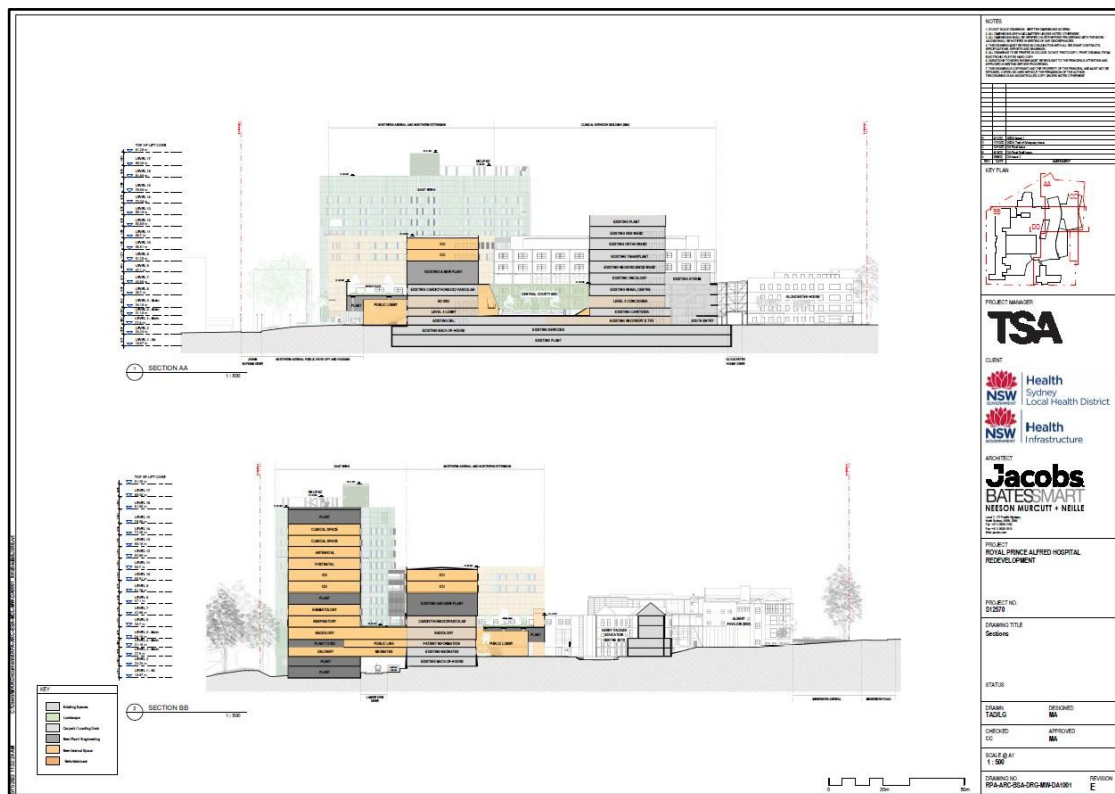


Figure 134. Sections





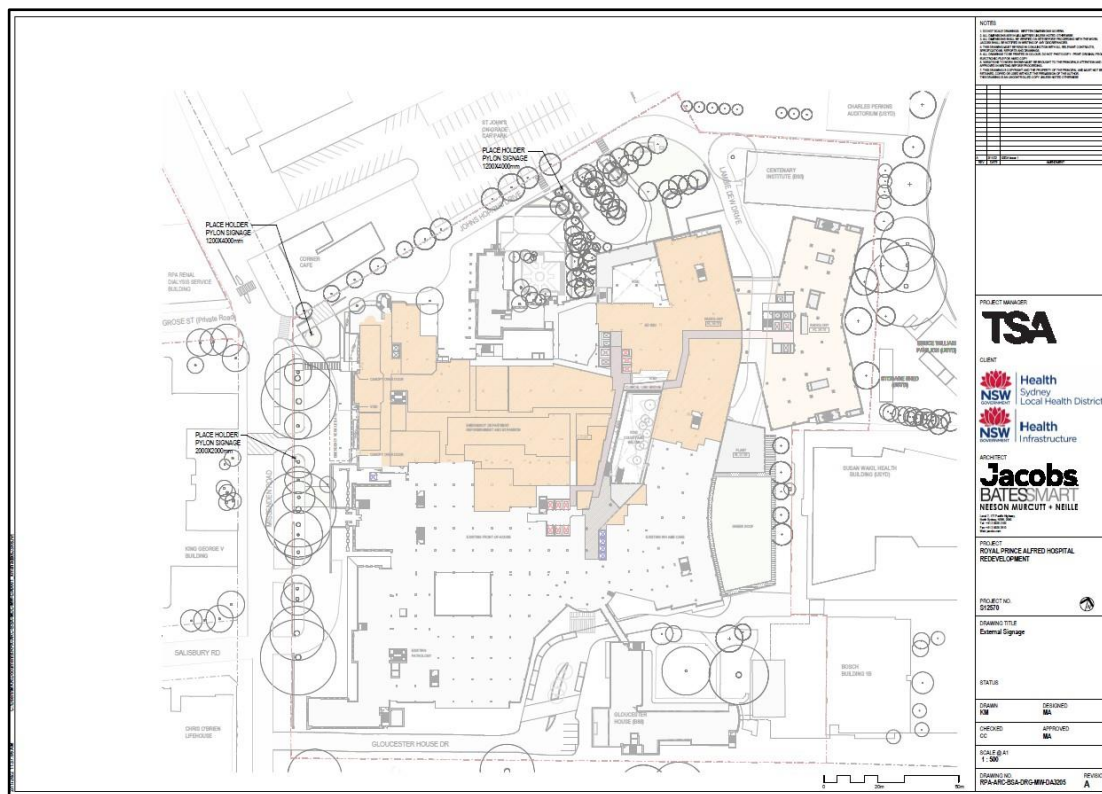


Figure 137. External Signage

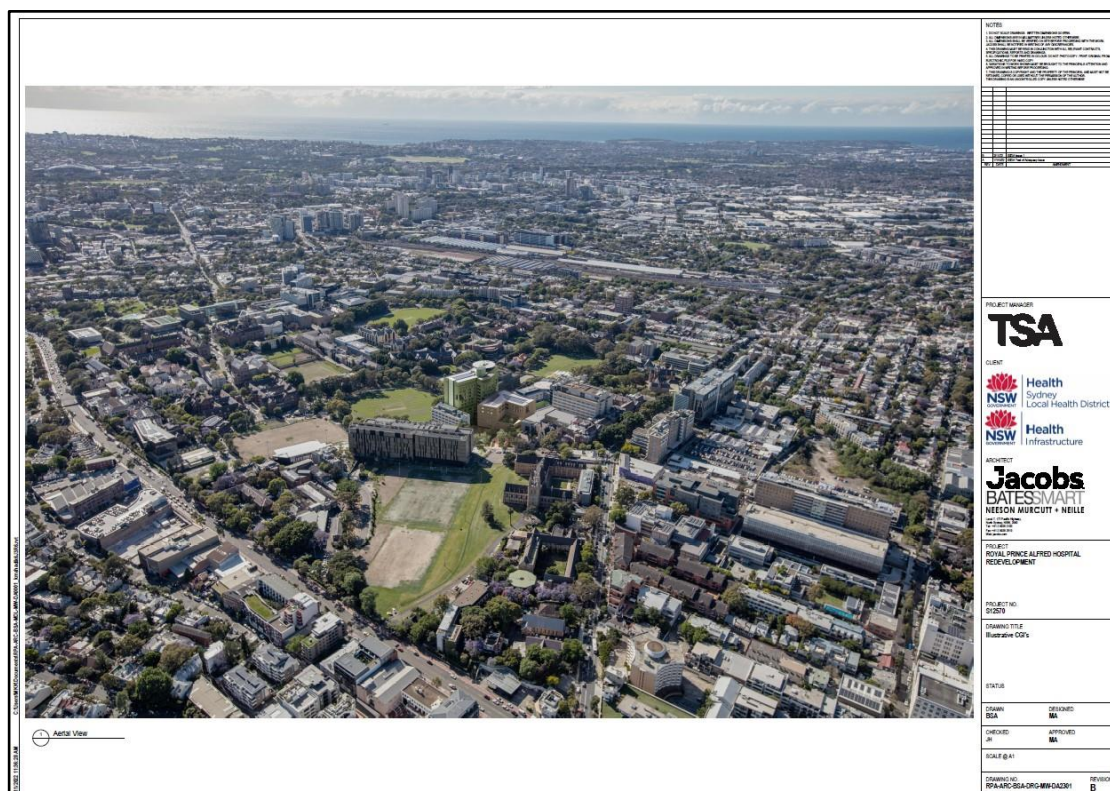


Figure 138. Illustrative CGI's



Figure 139. Illustrative CGI's

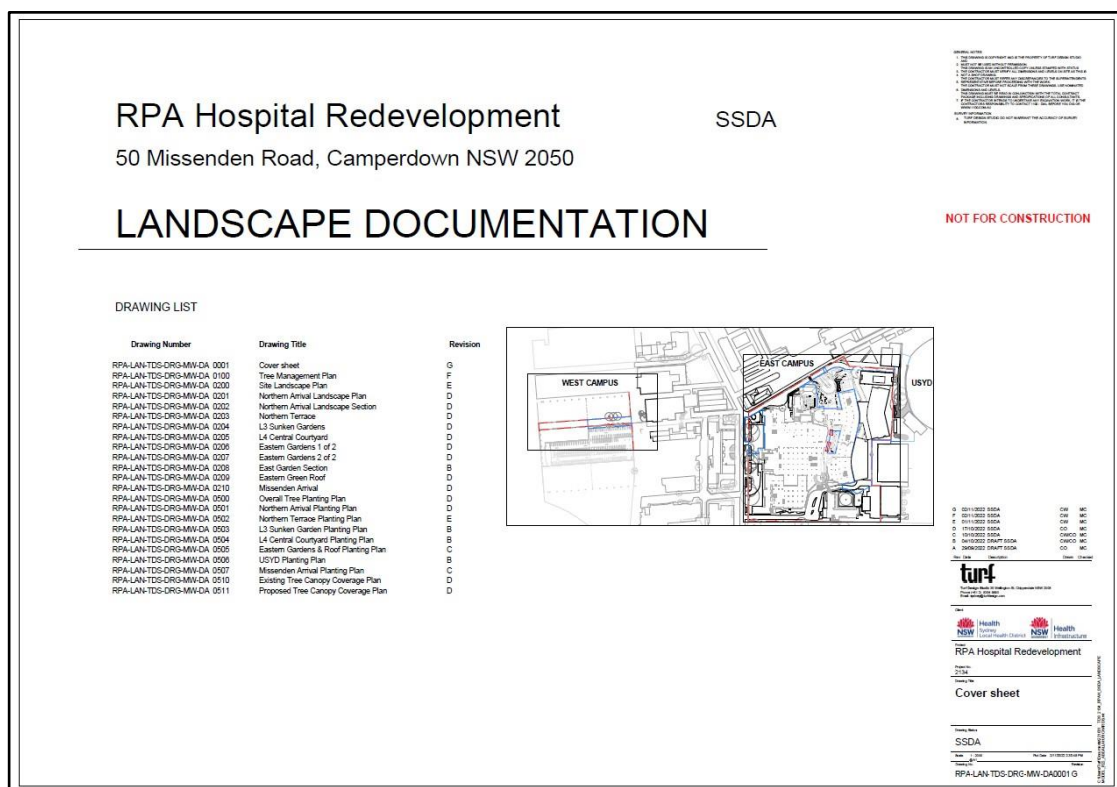


Figure 140. Illustrative CGI's





**Figure 141.** Illustrative CGI's



**Figure 142.** Cover sheet



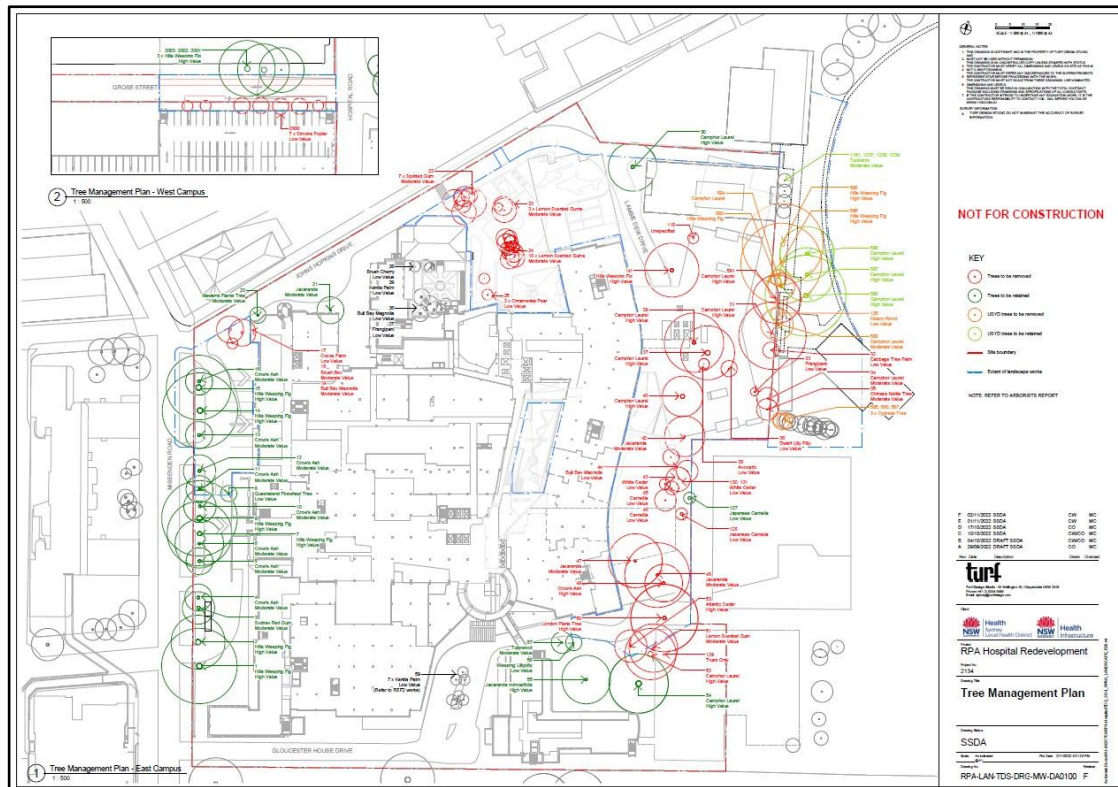


Figure 143. Tree Management Plan

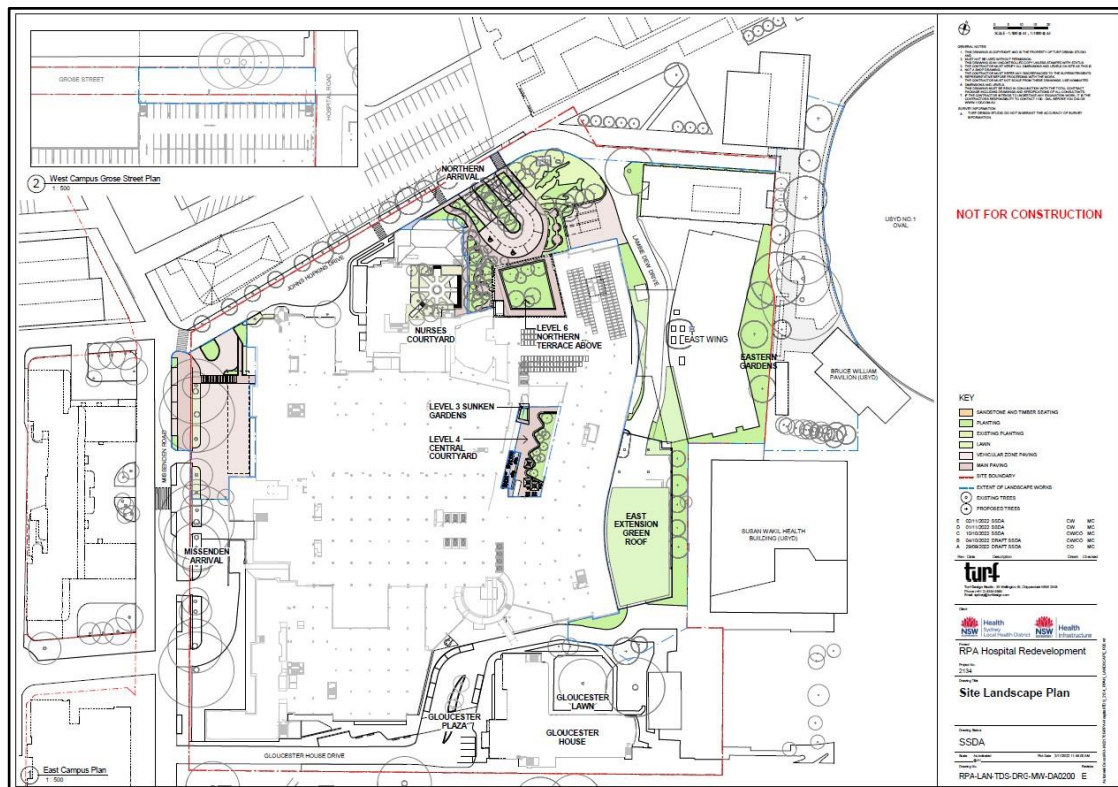


Figure 144. Site Landscape Plan



Figure 145. Northern Arrival Landscape Plan

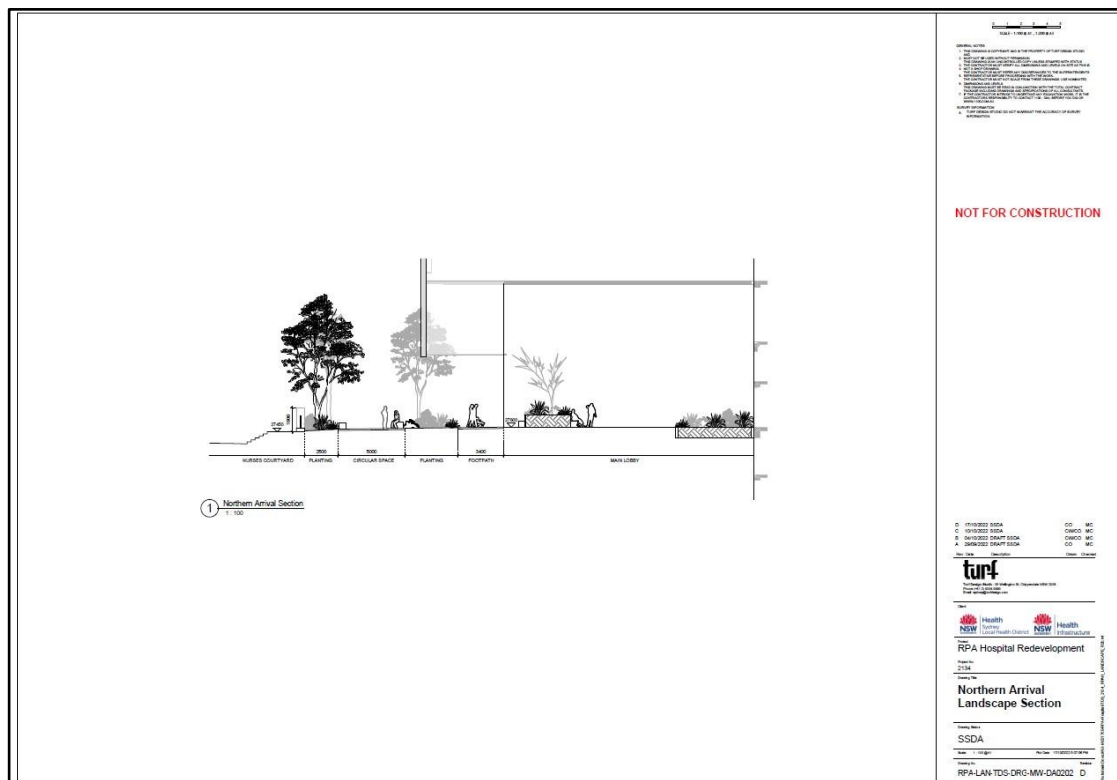


Figure 146. Northern Arrival Landscape Section

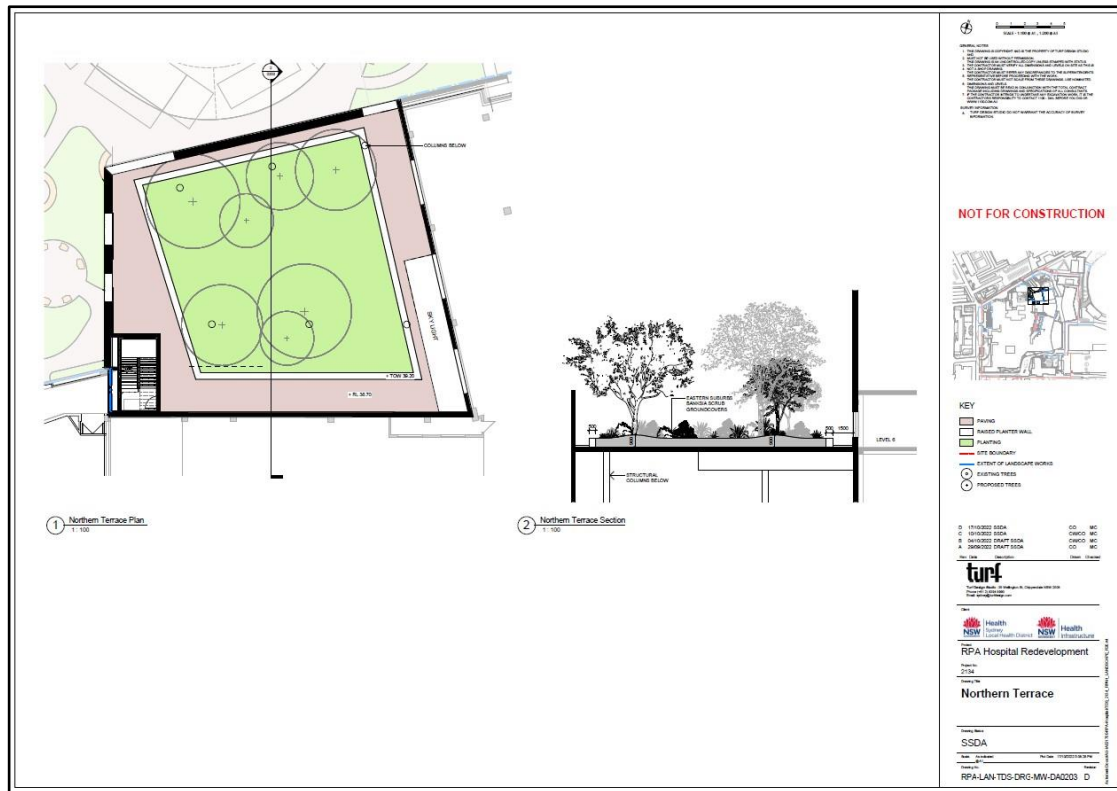


Figure 147. Northern Terrace



Figure 148. L3 Sunken Gardens





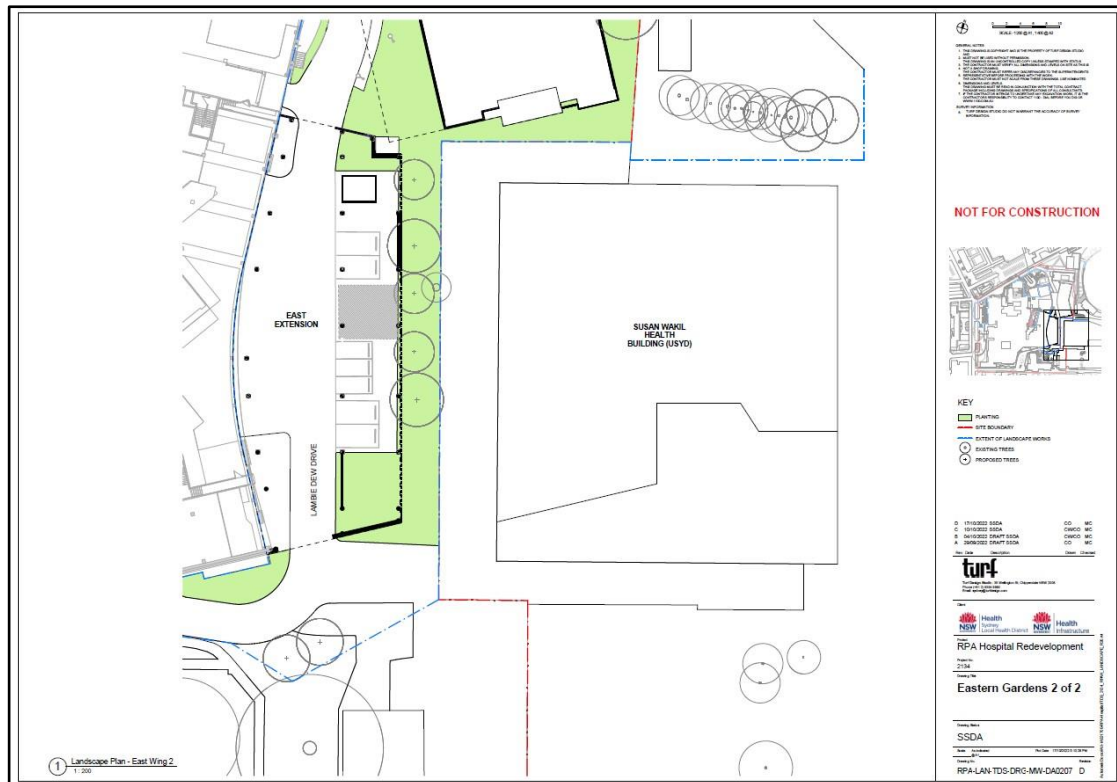


Figure 151. Eastern Gardens 2 of 2



Figure 152. East Garden Section

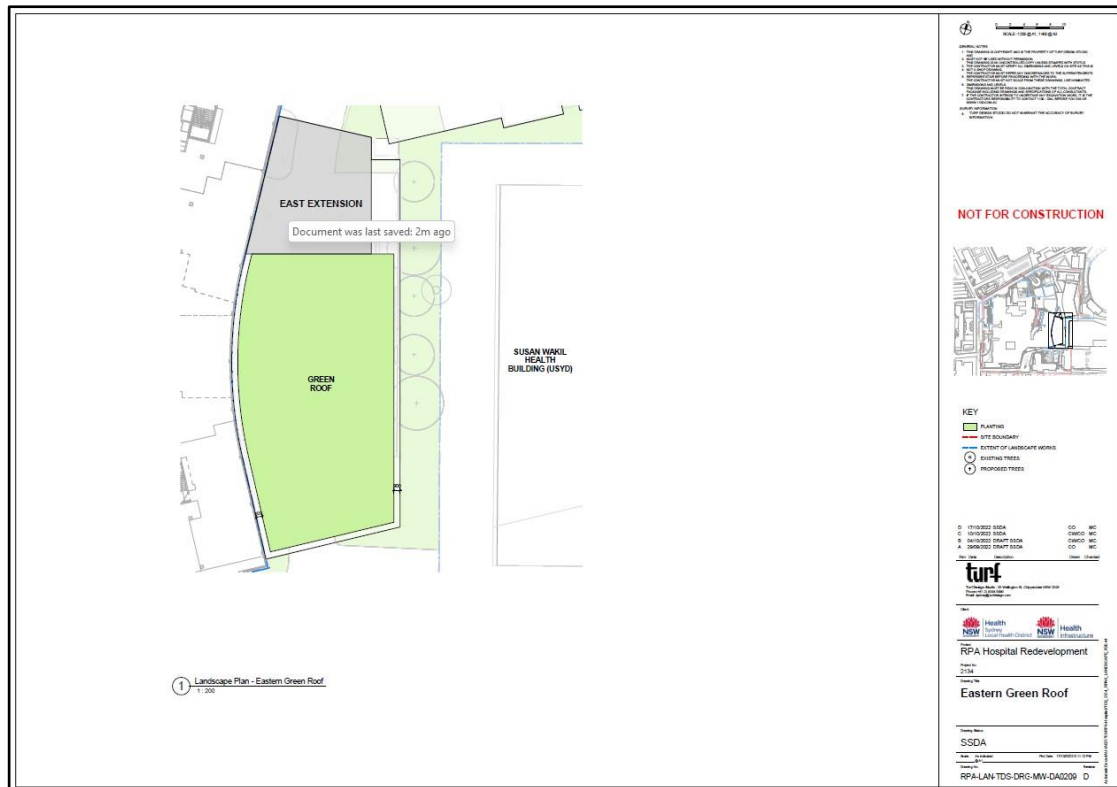


Figure 153. Eastern Garden Roof

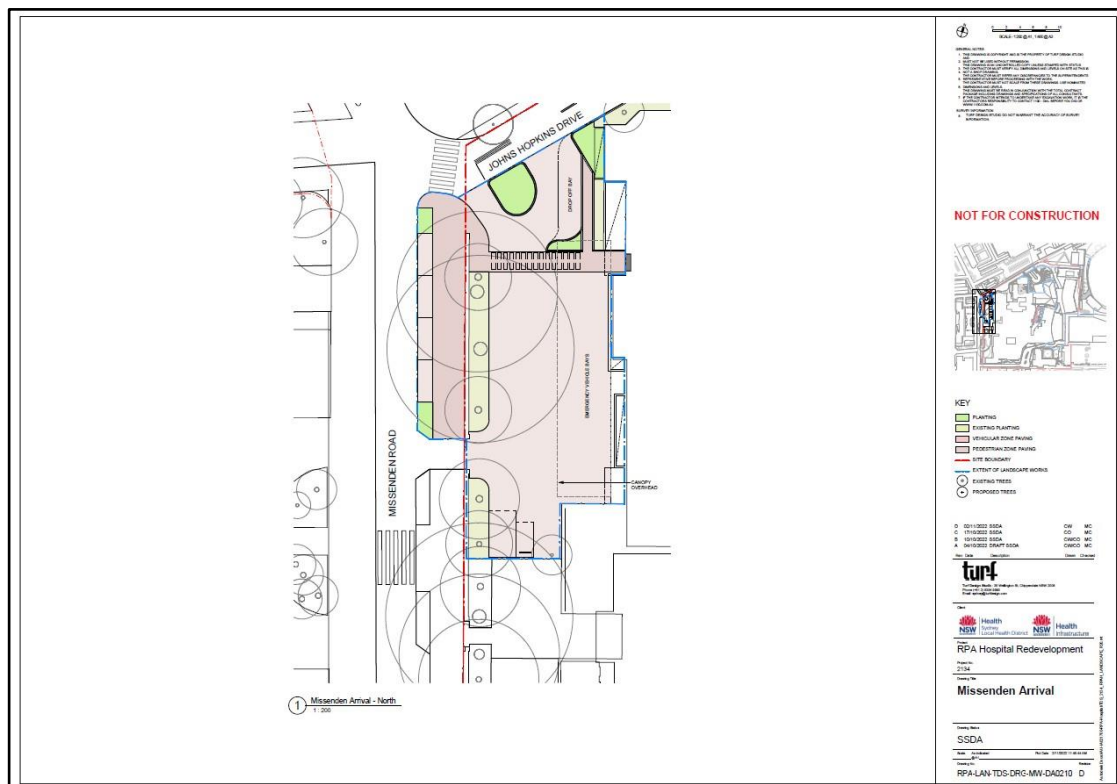


Figure 154. Missenden Arrival



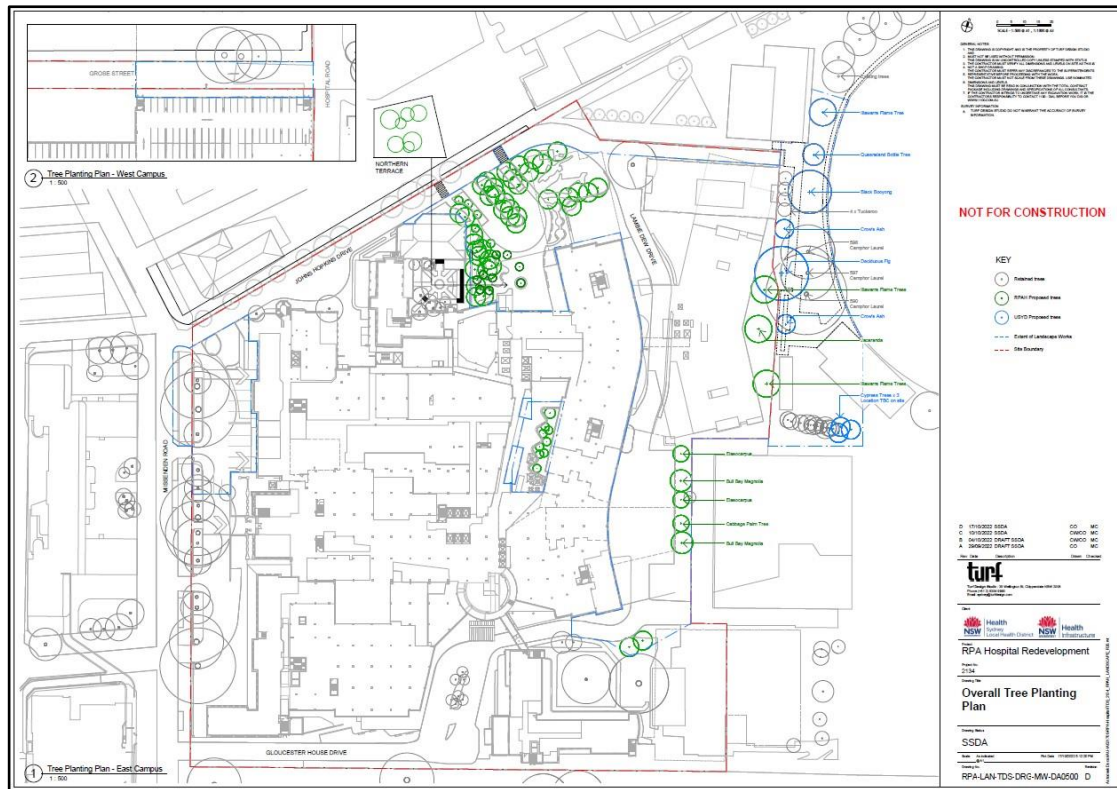


Figure 155. Overall Tree Planting Plan



Figure 156. Northern Arrival Planting Plan

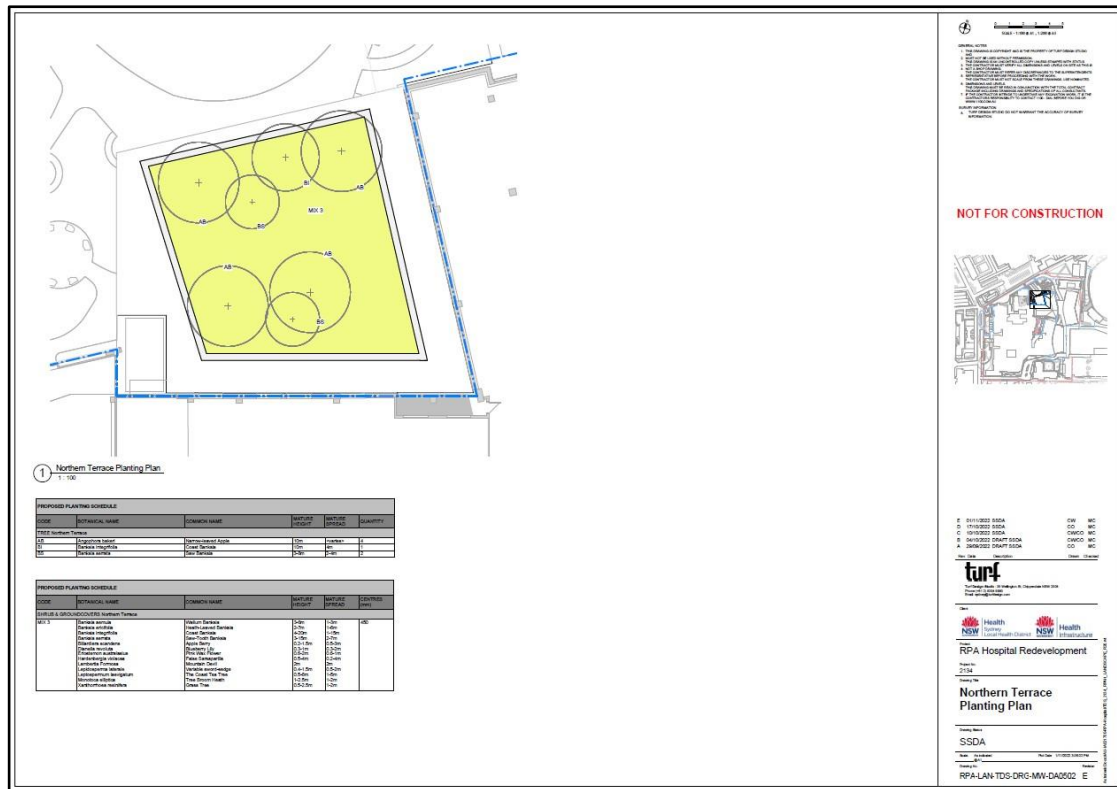


Figure 157. Northern Terrace Planting Plan



Figure 158. L3 Sunken Garden Planting Plan





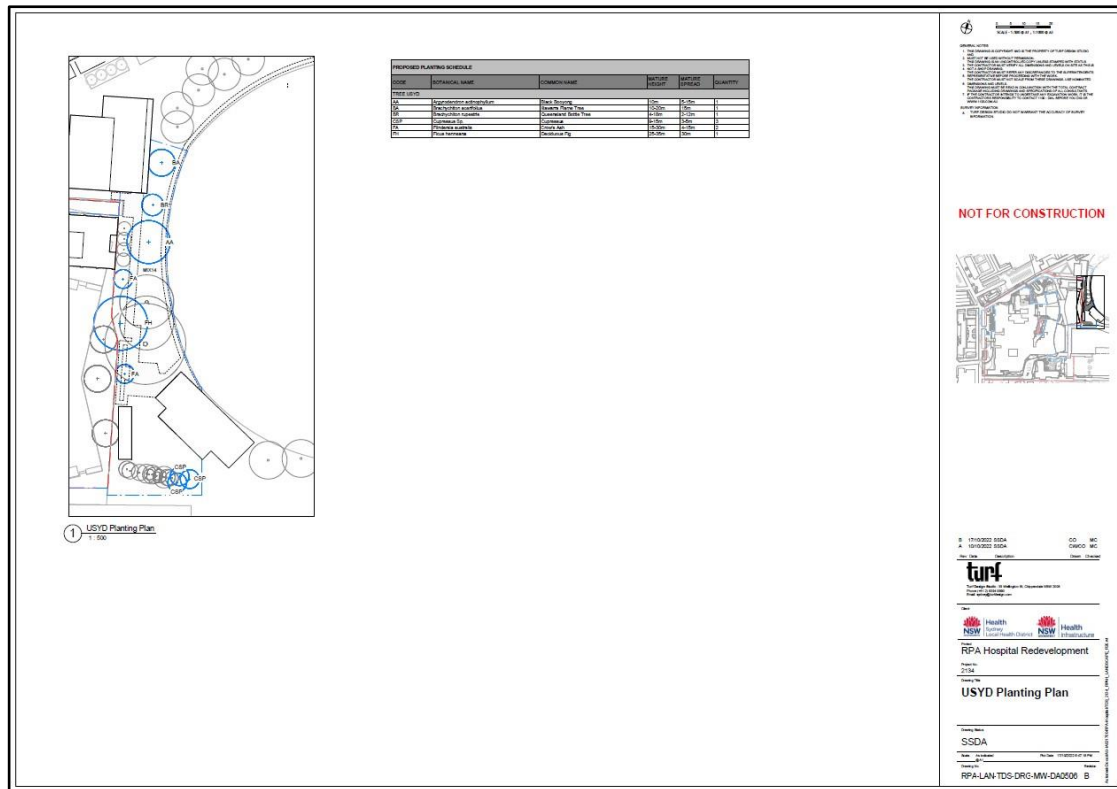


Figure 161. USYD Planting Plan

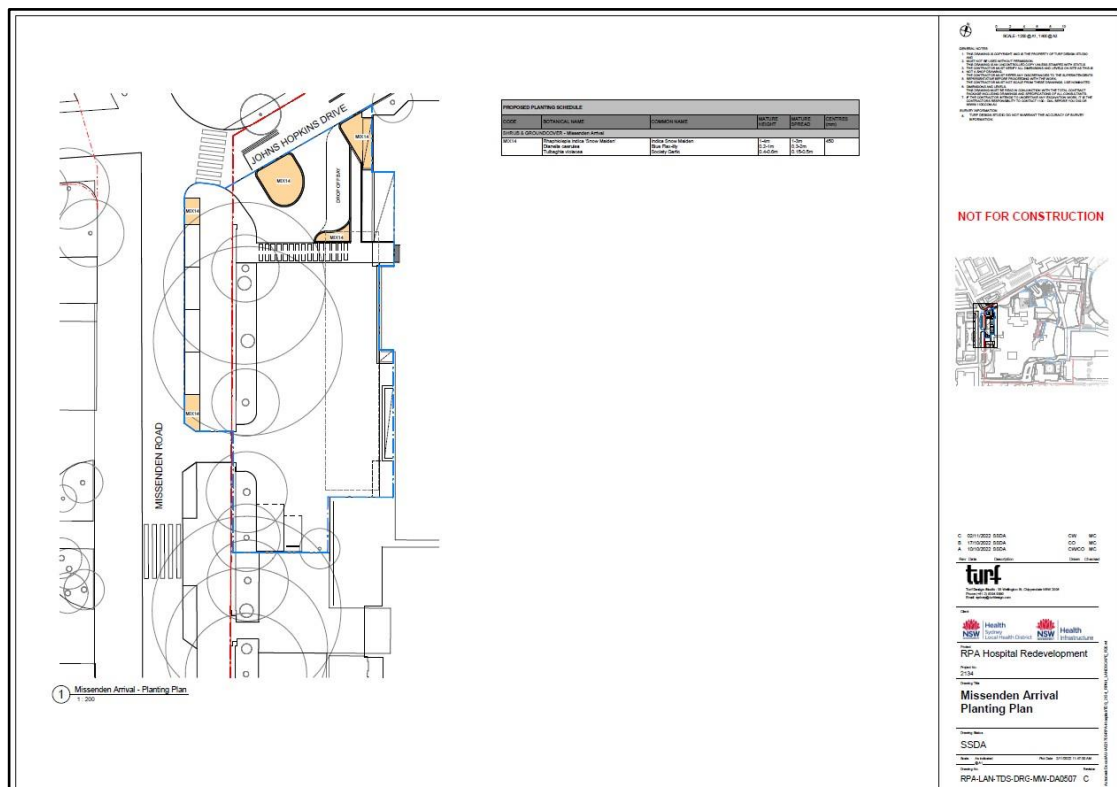


Figure 162. Missenden Arrival Planting Plan



Figure 163. Existing Tree Canopy Coverage Plan



Figure 164. Proposed Tree Canopy Coverage Plan

## 7.0 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE IMPACT

### 7.1 Heritage Management Framework

Below we outline the heritage-related statutory and non-statutory constraints applicable to the subject site including the objectives, controls and considerations which are relevant to the proposed development as described in Section 6.0 above. These constraints and requirements form the basis of this Heritage Impact Assessment.

#### 7.1.1 Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012

The statutory heritage conservation requirements contained in Section 5.10 of the Sydney Local Environmental Plan (SLEP) 2012 are pertinent to any heritage impact assessment for future development on the subject site. The relevant clauses for the site and proposal are outlined below:

*Objectives*

*Requirement for consent*

*Effect of proposed development on heritage significance*

*Heritage assessment*

#### 7.1.2 Sydney Development Control Plan 2012

Our assessment of heritage impact also considers the heritage-related sections of the Sydney Development Control Plan (SDCP) 2012 that are pertinent to the subject site and proposed development. These include:

#### Section 2 - Locality statements

2.3.5 University of Sydney/Royal Prince Alfred Hospital

#### Section 3 - General Provisions

3.9.1 Heritage Impact Statements

3.9.4 Development of sites of State heritage significance or containing more than one heritage item

3.9.5 Heritage items

3.9.6 Heritage conservation areas

3.9.7 Contributory buildings

3.9.10 Building materials for heritage items and buildings within heritage conservation areas

3.10.5 Public and community buildings older than 50 years

*Note* - The SDCP 2012 does not strictly apply to State Significant Development by virtue of Section 2.10(a) of the State Environmental Planning Policy (Planning Systems) 2021.



### 7.1.3 Heritage Act (NSW) 1977

A number of buildings on the subject site are listed on the NSW State Heritage Register. Listing on the state heritage register provides statutory heritage protection to the site under the *Heritage Act 1977* ('the Act').

Listing on the State Heritage Register signifies that a site:

- is of particular importance to the people of NSW and enriches the understanding of our history and identity;
- is legally protected as a heritage item under the NSW Heritage Act; and
- requires approval from the Heritage Council of NSW for major changes.

*Note* – In reference to Section 4.41(1)(c) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, an approval under Part 4, or an excavation permit under section 139, of the Heritage Act 1977 is not required for State Significant Development.

### 7.1.4 Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Conservation Management Plan 1997

Our assessment of heritage impact also considers the relevant sections of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Conservation Management Plan (CMP), prepared by Heritage Group, State Projects, NSW Public Works in May 1997. These include:

## 19.0 Conservation Policies

### 2.0 Integration into the Management of the Site

#### 2.6 Recording

#### 2.7 Interpretation

### 3.0 Context

#### 3.1 Boundaries

#### 3.2 Relationship to Sydney University

#### 3.4 Continued expansion

### 4.0 Integrity of the Original Design

#### 4.1 The Layout of the Hospital

#### 4.2 Master Planning

### 5.0 Planning New Works

### 6.0 The Grounds

#### 6.1 Landscaped Precincts

### 7.0 Undertaking New Works

#### 7.1 Integration of New Work

## 7.2 Relationship to Main Buildings

### 8.0 New Infrastructure

#### 7.1.5 Recommended Management

The following recommended management has been extracted from the State Heritage Inventory for the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital – Victoria & Albert Pavilions (00829):<sup>52</sup>

*Produce a Conservation Management Plan (CMP)*

*Prepared a maintenance schedule or guidelines*

*Carry out interpretation, promotion and/or education*

The following recommended management has been extracted from the State Heritage Inventory for the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Group Including Buildings and Their Interiors, Tree (I68):<sup>53</sup>

*The building should be retained and conserved. A Heritage Assessment and Heritage Impact Statement, or a Conservation Management Plan, should be prepared for the building prior to any major works being undertaken. There shall be no vertical additions to the building and no alterations to the façade of the building other than to reinstate original features. The principal room layout and planning configuration as well as significant internal original features including ceilings, cornices, joinery, flooring and fireplaces should be retained and conserved. Any additions and alterations should be confined to the rear in areas of less significance, should not be visibly prominent and shall be in accordance with the relevant planning controls.*

#### 7.1.6 NSW Office of Environment & Heritage guidelines

In its guidelines for the preparation of Statements of Heritage Impact, the NSW Office of Environment & Heritage provides a list of considerations in the form of questions aiming at directing and triggering heritage impact assessments.<sup>54</sup> These are divided in sections to match the different types of proposal that may occur on a heritage item, item in a heritage conservation area or in the vicinity of heritage. Below are listed the considerations which are most relevant to the proposed development as outlined in Section 6.0 of this report.

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<sup>52</sup> Heritage NSW, "Royal Prince Alfred Hospital – Victoria & Albert Pavilions," State Heritage Inventory.

<sup>53</sup> Heritage NSW, "Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Group Including Buildings and Their Interiors, Trees," State Heritage Inventory, Heritage Item ID: 2420988, <https://apps.environment.nsw.gov.au/dpcheritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2420988>.

<sup>54</sup> NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, "Statements of Heritage Impact," NSW Heritage Manual (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs & Planning, 1996).

**Demolition of a building or structure**

- *Have all options for retention and adaptive re-use been explored?*
- *Can all of the significant elements of the heritage item be kept and any new development be located elsewhere on the site?*
- *Is demolition essential at this time or can it be postponed in case future circumstances make its retention and conservation more feasible?*
- *Has the advice of a heritage consultant been sought? Have the consultant's recommendations been implemented? If not, why not?*

**Major partial demolition (including internal elements)**

- *Is the demolition essential for the heritage item to function?*
- *Are particular features of the item affected by the demolition (e.g. fireplaces in buildings)?*
- *Is the detailing of the partial demolition sympathetic to the heritage significance of the item (e.g. creating large square openings in internal walls rather than removing the wall altogether)?*
- *If the partial demolition is a result of the condition of the fabric, is it certain that the fabric cannot be repaired?*

**Major additions (see also major partial demolition)**

- *How is the impact of the addition on the heritage significance of the item to be minimised?*
- *Can the additional area be located within an existing structure? If not, why not?*
- *Will the additions tend to visually dominate the heritage item?*
- *Are the additions sited on any known, or potentially significant archaeological deposits? If so, have alternative positions for the additions been considered?*
- *Are the additions sympathetic to the heritage item? In what way (e.g. form, proportions, design)?*

**New development adjacent to a heritage item (including additional buildings and dual occupancies)**

- *How is the impact of the new development on the heritage significance of the item or area to be minimised?*
- *Why is the new development required to be adjacent to a heritage item?*
- *How does the curtilage allowed around the heritage item contribute to the retention of its heritage significance?*



- *How does the new development affect views to, and from, the heritage item? What has been done to minimise negative effects?*
- *Is the development sited on any known, or potentially significant archaeological deposits? If so, have alternative sites been considered? Why were they rejected?*
- *Is the new development sympathetic to the heritage item? In what way (e.g. form, siting, proportions, design)?*
- *Will the additions visually dominate the heritage item? How has this been minimised?*
- *Will the public, and users of the item, still be able to view and appreciate its significance?*

***New landscape works and features (including carparks and fences)***

- *How has the impact of the new work on the heritage significance of the existing landscape been minimised?*
- *Has evidence (archival and physical) of previous landscape work been investigated? Are previous works being reinstated?*
- *Has the advice of a consultant skilled in the conservation of heritage landscapes been sought? If so, have their recommendations been implemented?*
- *Are any known or potential archaeological deposits affected by the landscape works? If so, what alternatives have been considered?*
- *How does the work impact on views to, and from, adjacent heritage items?*

***Tree removal or replacement***

- *Does the tree contribute to the heritage significance of the item or landscape?*
- *Why is the tree being removed?*
- *Has the advice of a tree surgeon or horticultural specialist been obtained?*
- *Is the tree being replaced? Why? With the same or a different species?*

**7.1.7 Other Heritage Considerations**

Other general considerations that relate the proposal are as follows:

- Whether the historical use of buildings on the site would be maintained and if not, if the proposed new use would be suitable to the heritage significance;
- Whether the historical setbacks and boundaries of the site would be retained as existing; and
- Whether any significant views to and from significant buildings or elements, or across significant areas would be impacted.

## 7.2 Heritage Impact Assessment

Below we assess the impact that the proposed development would have upon the heritage significance of the subject site, the University of Sydney heritage conservation area in which it is located, and the heritage items in the vicinity. This assessment is based upon the Historical Context (refer to Section 3.0), the Physical Evidence (refer to Section 4.0), Heritage Significance (refer to Section 5.0) the Proposal (refer to Section 6.0) and a review of the Heritage Management Framework (refer to Section 7.1).

### 7.2.1 Introduction

The RPA Hospital, and its surrounding setting, has a rich heritage context and is associated with a number of statutory and non-statutory heritage listings. The site is itself listed as a heritage item and is located within the University of Sydney Heritage Conservation Area, both of which are listed under Schedule 5 of the SLEP 2012. The hospital also contains several items on the State Heritage Register and the NSW Health Section 170 Register. The site and several of the buildings are also recognised on the National Trust Register. Additionally, the subject site is in the vicinity of several heritage items, notably St John's College (Item I67) to the north, the University of Sydney (Item 01974) to the east and St Andrew's College (Item I46) to the south.

The proposal would entail a major development at the RPA Hospital to facilitate the expanding requirements of the hospital. The RPA Hospital is considered significant for its continuous use as a major Australian medical and surgical hospital since its opening in 1882. Generally, the proposal aims to ensure the ongoing and future use of the hospital, thereby the proposed development is a positive and necessary step for the hospital.

Heritage 21 has been involved in providing heritage advice to the design team, since the project concept design phase. The layered history and significance of the subject site has been considered throughout this process. Heritage 21 is of the opinion that the design team, through a thorough and detailed design process, have made considerable efforts to balance the requirements of heritage management with the clinical needs of the hospital.

Unfortunately, despite this process, there are a number of components of the proposal which would engender a negative impact on the heritage significance of the subject site. The proposal would entail the demolition of two heritage-significant buildings, The Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology (Building 94) noted as possessing high significance and the RPA Chapel (Building 95), noted as possessing moderate heritage significance, in the context of the subject site. Heritage 21 is of the opinion that the wholesale demolition of heritage buildings, even in complex circumstances, is highly undesirable. The proposal also would entail the large-scale removal of mature trees in the Rear Gardens (Precinct 4), which is a heritage landscaped area possessing moderate significance. The removal of these two buildings, and the fragmentation of the Rear Gardens, would cause an irreversible and permanent loss of heritage value to the subject site. The circumstances of these aspects of the proposal and mitigation measures are discussed below in Section 7.2.2, Section 7.2.3 and Section 7.2.4.

The proposed development would involve the construction of three new built forms: the Northern Expansion, the Eastern Wing and the Eastern Extension. These new developments would not involve the modification of any of the heritage buildings on the site and their associated built fabric, but they would alter the general setting of the rear portion of the subject site. The Eastern Wing, in particular, would be of considerable scale and bulk in comparison to the existing built landscape. However, in the opinion of Heritage 21, the design of these new built forms has considered the context and history of the area, coupled with the architectural features of the surrounding heritage buildings. This includes the proposal to incorporate high quality materials in the façade design, which would gesture to the tones and patterns of the built fabric on the heritage buildings. As a result, the buildings have aimed to be sympathetic to the subject site. These new developments, and their heritage impact, are discussed below at Section 7.2.5, Section 7.2.6 and Section 7.2.7. The Northern Expansion would be done in conjunction with enhancements to the Northern arrival of the hospital, which is discussed further at Section 7.2.8.

The proposed development would involve alterations and additions to the Albert Pavilion (Building 63), which is listed on the NSW State Heritage Register. These proposed works have been carefully considered to minimise the impact to significant fabric and the historic presentation of the building to Missenden Road. Heritage 21 also believes that a detailed options analysis was undertaken by the design team in conjunction with the RPA hospital, and no other option was feasible that met clinical needs. Despite this process, this portion of the proposed work would still have a minor impact to the heritage significance of the building; however, Heritage 21 is of the opinion that this is acceptable to ensure that the Emergency Department requirements of the hospital are met. An assessment of the impact of these works is discussed further in Section 7.2.9. These works would be undertaken in conjunction with minor landscaping to the Missenden Road – Main Front Garden (Precinct 1), which is discussed further at Section 7.2.10.

Other components of the proposal would generally have a neutral impact to the heritage significance of the subject site, as the works would be predominantly located within areas of little significance. This includes the majority of the internal refurbishment, addressed in Section 7.2.11, and the ancillary works to the western campus, addressed in Section 7.2.12.

Finally, Heritage 21 has included a summarised assessment against the applicable Conservation Management Policies as outlined with the Conservation Management Plan 1997 at Section 7.2.13.

## **7.2.2 Proposed Demolition of the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology Building (Building 94)**

The Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology (Building 94) is associated with a number of statutory and non-statutory heritage items. The building is listed under the SLEP 2012 within the RPA Hospital group (Item I68) where it attains state significance, the Former Register of the National Estate within the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital listing (Item 2354), and it is located within the University of Sydney Heritage Conservation Area, also listed under the SLEP 2012. It is also listed separately on the NSW Health Section 170 Register as the ‘Immunology Building’. It is not listed on the State Heritage Register.





**Figure 165.** External view of the primary façade of the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology building as viewed facing east from within the subject site. (Source: Heritage 21, 20 January 2021)

The proposed new Eastern Wing would be located where Building 94 is presently located. Heritage 21 is of the opinion that the wholesale demolition of a heritage building of high significance, in the context of the subject site, would be highly undesirable and sets a precarious precedent for future heritage asset management. The subject building, dating from the late Victorian period (c. 1880), was constructed as the Pathology Building and Morgue. It is one of the earliest buildings on the subject site and formed part of the original planning. With the exception of the Administration Building (Building 64), all buildings from this period of development have been demolished or lost over time to modern construction on the site. It also provides evidence of expansion during the Federation period (c. 1905). The demolition of this building, in the opinion of Heritage 21, would result in a significant loss of heritage value to the subject site.

During the concept design phase, Heritage 21 explored options for mitigating this loss. It was noted that the aesthetic significance of the building is tied to the primary façade, its setting within the broader hospital campus, and the form of the building. It was also noted that the building has been substantially modified over time to the extent that the interiors no longer display any significant building fabric or features, with the exception of the original layout of the front three rooms. The exterior, despite having been subject to modifications and additions over time, is still largely intact and has retained its original form. As such, options for relocation of the building, or partial relocation were considered. However, these were later discounted as the setting and curtilage of the item in its existing location is a pivotal component of its significance; as such, the relocation or partial relocation would be inappropriate, and would set a poor standard for heritage management, even in exceptional circumstances.

During the design competition, Heritage 21 encouraged submissions that considered the full retention of Building 94 within its existing setting and curtilage. The retention of this building would have been a very positive outcome, purely from a heritage perspective. Whilst the full retention of the building celebrating the original form and structural intent of the building would have been the best outcome for heritage, Heritage 21 also encouraged designs that incorporated the building into the new architectural landscape, which could be achieved through creative and innovative design. Heritage 21 did recognise, however, that this approach tends to be controversial. This concept was

discounted during the design deliberation stage by the Jury, as it was acknowledged that this would disrespect the original setting of the building. It was also noted the retention of this building would constrain development footprint, and therefore clinical outcomes. It was also considered to be untenable to retain the building, noting that the location of the building would be increasingly prone to the impact of flooding.

In conclusion, the loss of the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology Building (Building 94), which possesses high heritage significance in the context of the RPA Hospital, would result in a significant and irreversible loss of heritage value to the subject site, especially considering that physical evidence from the early stages of the RPA Hospital's development is already limited. Whilst the design team has considered avenues for retention or relocation, it is highly unfortunate that a solution could not be determined, or supported, that would allow the building to be retained in a contemporary setting while respecting the integrity of the form and character of the building. The implementation of an interpretation strategy is critical to ensure that the building, and early history of the RPA Hospital, can be reimagined and continued to be enjoyed by the general public.

### 7.2.3 Proposed Demolition of the RPA Chapel (Building 95)

The RPA Chapel (Building 95) is associated with a number of statutory and non-statutory heritage items. The building is listed under the SLEP 2012 within the RPA Hospital group (Item I68) where it attains state significance, the Former Register of the National State within the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital listing (Item 2354) and it is located within the University of Sydney Heritage Conservation Area, also listed under the SLEP 2012. It is also listed separately on the NSW Health Section 170 Register as the 'Morgue and Chapel'. It is not listed on the State Heritage Register.



**Figure 166.** External view to the primary façade of the RPA Chapel as viewed facing east from within the subject site. (Source: Heritage 21, 20 January 2021)

The proposal would entail the demolition of the RPA Chapel, located adjacent to the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology Building (Building 94). The Chapel building is composed of two sections; the single-storey viewing room which was constructed in 1941 and the chapel which was constructed in 1955. The Chapel has been assessed as possessing moderate heritage significance, in the context of the subject site. The heritage significance of the Chapel is tied to its connection to the previous morgue and its representation of the development of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital. Further, it has a connection to the social history of the site and an association with the architects

Stephenson and Turner. In terms of physical evidence, the RPA Chapel does not display a high degree of significant building fabric, although there are some elements of aesthetic interest including the stained-glass windows.

Similarly, to our assessment above, Heritage 21 acknowledges that the wholesale demolition of a heritage building would be an undesirable outcome of development. During the design competition, Heritage 21 encouraged submissions that considered the full retention of Building 95 within its existing setting and curtilage. The retention of this building would have been a positive outcome, purely from a heritage perspective. However, the RPA Chapel is not considered to possess the same degree of heritage significance as the Tissue and Oncology Building (Building 94) and other buildings within the eastern campus. The RPA Chapel is considered to possess moderate heritage significance in the context of the RPA Hospital. As such, heritage interpretation provides a suitable and acceptable avenue for the exploration of the history and significance of the building, while facilitating the broader re-development of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital.

#### 7.2.4 Proposed Tree Removal at the Rear Gardens (Precinct 4) and Compensatory tree planting

The Rear Gardens (Precinct 4) is associated with a number of statutory and non-statutory heritage items. The precinct is listed under the SLEP 2012 within the RPA Hospital group (Item I68) where it attains state significance, the Former Register of the National Estate within the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital listing (Item 2354) and it is located within the University of Sydney Heritage Conservation Area, also listed under the SLEP 2012. It is also listed separately on the NSW Health Section 170 Register as 'The Rear Gardens.' In addition to these heritage listings, several of the mature trees are listed separately on the City of Sydney's Register of Significant Trees. During design development, an arborist was also engaged to assess all impacted historical plantings. The precinct is not listed on the State Heritage Register.



**Figure 167.** External view facing south along Lambie Dew Drive showcasing the mature trees that form the Rear Gardens and the setting for the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology building. (Source. Heritage 21, 20 January 2021)

The proposal would require the large-scale removal of mature plantings along Lambie Dew Drive in order to facilitate the proposed additions and new development. The mature trees contribute to the general setting of the eastern portion of the site and are linked to the historical development of the RPA Hospital. The scheme of this rear garden precinct was established during the early phases of the



hospital's construction in 1874 and are believed to be an expression of scientific thought of the time. The Rear Gardens were originally intended as a dense vegetated buffer between the Hospital and mortuary to the rear in order to '*purify the air in the vicinity of the mortuary*'<sup>55</sup>. This original intent is fulfilled to the present day with a canopy of greenery extending along Lambie Dew Drive, despite the impact of new development and the consequential fragmentation of historic planting due to the increased operational requirements of the RPA Hospital.

The extent of mature trees, which contribute to the significance of this precinct, and which are scoped for removal is considerable and disappointing. It was also noted by the arborist that many of the remaining trees have a limited remaining lifespan. As such, in order to mitigate the impact of this tree removal, and further loss in the future, a compensatory tree planting strategy was recommended by Heritage 21. The proposed replantation strategy aims to preserve the landscaped setting and focusses on creating a vegetated buffer along the eastern boundary of the site, adjacent to the University Oval No.1. The proposed replantation strategy primarily incorporates native species (Crows Ash and Deciduous Fig) which are suitable options, noting that from c. 1970s new plantings were predominately native, as opposed to introduced.

Heritage 21 has provided advice that a key consideration in the management of Victorian-era public planting sites is the connection with influences of the time such as Charles Moore, Joseph Maiden and Professor E.G Waterhouse. Public spaces such as universities, hospitals and schools were often miniature botanical gardens and testing grounds for new or rare species. Heritage 21 and the design team discussed the feasibility of 'like-for-like' species replacement, but it was determined that not all the existing species would be suitable for replanting. For example, some of the most common significant trees in this precinct are the camphor laurels which are now generally considered a weed and replanting this species (although the Conservation Management Plan 1997 recommends it) was deemed unsuitable. As such, Heritage 21 recommended the incorporation of a few more unusual specimen trees that pay homage to the early, somewhat experimental design approach. The proposal thus includes Black Booyong, Illawarra Flame Tree and the Queensland Bottle Tree within the strategy.

In conclusion, the large-scale removal of mature trees from this area would result in the irreversible loss of heritage value to the subject site. It would fragment and ultimately result in the loss of the Rear Gardens precinct, which is considered to possess moderate heritage significance in the context of the RPA Hospital. Heritage 21 acknowledges that whilst a replantation strategy would not prevent the loss of this heritage, it would assist in mitigating this impact. Heritage 21 believes the replantation strategy would capture and reinterpret the intention of this heritage precinct.

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<sup>55</sup> Heritage Group State Projects, *RPAH Conservation Management Plan*, 85.

### 7.2.5 Proposed Eastern Wing

The proposed Eastern Wing would comprise a new 15-storey building with clinical space for Inpatient Units (IPUs), Medical Imaging, Delivery, Neonatal and Women's Health Services and would be connected to the existing Clinical Services Building (Building 89). The proposed Eastern Wing would require the demolition of the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology (Building 94), RPA Chapel (Building 95) and the removal of a considerable number of trees within the Rear Gardens (Precinct 4), the heritage impact of which has been assessed above.



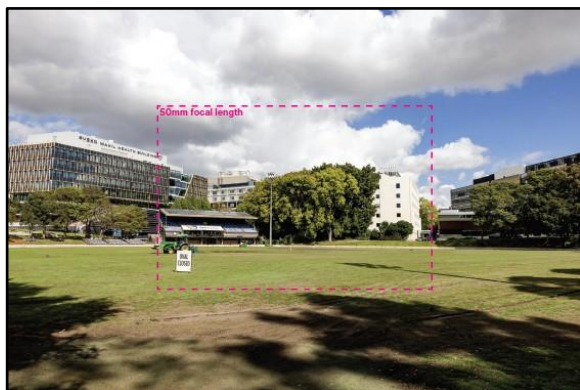
**Figure 168.** The proposed Eastern Wing, viewed from the University of Sydney Oval (Source: Jacobs | Bates Smart | Neeson Murcutt + Neille)

The proposed Eastern Wing would facilitate the development of the hospital precinct. As a new contemporary structure on the subject site, Heritage 21 notes that the addition would alter the general setting of the rear portion of the site. Heritage 21 has provided advice during the design development period that the proposed extension must be designed in materiality, form, bulk, and scale to respect the heritage significance of heritage items in the vicinity, and the general setting of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital. Heritage 21 noted that the scale and bulk of the new development should be similar to the existing architectural landscape in order to minimise the visual impact and not dwarf surrounding heritage buildings. In circumstances where increased scale and/or bulk was proposed, Heritage 21 encouraged designs that employed techniques to reduce the visual impact including greenery on the facades, transitions in volumes to the massing, stepped forms and exposed columns to create voids in the solid mass. In terms of materiality, contemporary and traditional materials were encouraged which responded to and interpreted the fabric of the heritage items.

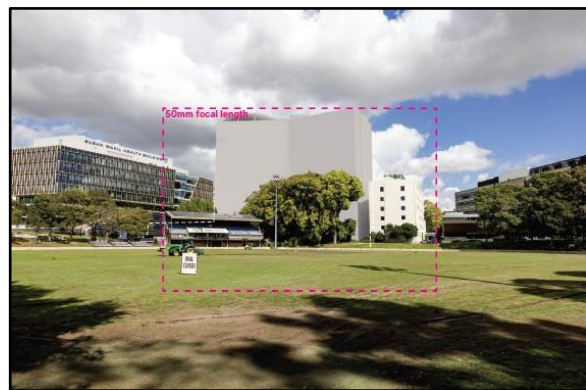
The proposed Eastern Wing would be of substantial scale, bulk and verticality compared to the surrounding architectural landscape. However, Heritage 21 notes that whilst this has the potential to overwhelm or dwarf surrounding heritage items, it has been strategically placed at the rear of the site, adjacent to buildings of little significance. It would also have a generous setback from the historic Missenden Road frontage and thus, would not have a visual impact to the Albert and Victoria Pavilions (Building 63 and Building 65) and the Administration Building (Building 94). Considering the constraints within the eastern campus, in the opinion of Heritage 21, the siting of this building is acceptable in the context of the greater RPA Hospital site.

The development, however, would be located adjacent to the University of Sydney (Item 01964), which is listed on the NSW State Heritage Register. The proposed new Eastern Wing would potentially dominate the landscape to the east of the building, which consists of the University Oval No.1. The Oval, and other open areas dedicated to sport, contribute to the significance of the University of Sydney as they are important to the community, and provide green buffers between the built forms. The Oval features a grassed pitch with mature trees that line the perimeter and soften the surrounding built landscape. Whilst the existing view lines between the Oval and the RPA Hospital provide a connection between these two historical places, the contemporary later addition buildings within the hospital precinct dominate the views, as does the Susan Wakil Building (which forms part of the University of Sydney site).

The proposed Eastern Wing would, in Heritage 21's opinion, be a prominent feature in the setting of the University Oval No.1. This opinion is also mirrored by Architectus who prepared the Visual Impact Assessment, dated October 2022, for the redevelopment. They have deemed the visual impact to be moderate from these aspects (refer to Figures 169-170 below). Despite this major addition, the view lines across the oval are not interrupted and the proposed Wing would not obstruct any existing view lines to historical buildings within the RPA hospital precinct. As such, from a heritage perspective, Heritage 21 is of the opinion that the proposed Eastern Wing would not significantly alter the relationship between the RPA Hospital and the University Oval.

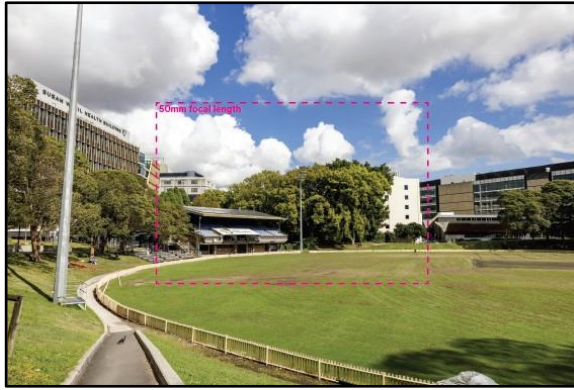


**Figure 169.** Existing view – facing south-west – across University Oval No.1 from the seating areas. (Source: Architectus, “Visual Impact Assessment,” 2022)

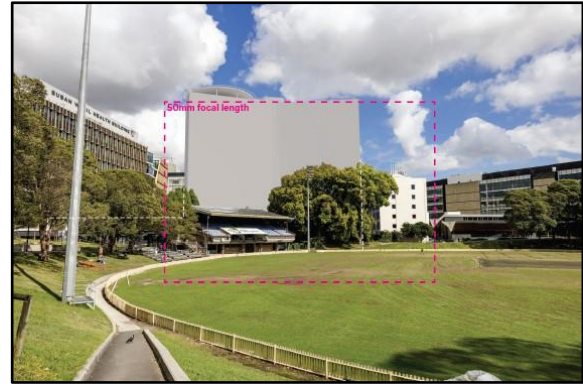


**Figure 170.** Proposed view – facing south-west – across University Oval No.1 from the seating areas. (Source: Architectus, “Visual Impact Assessment,” 2022)





**Figure 171.** Existing view – facing west – across University Oval No.1 from the pedestrian footpath. (Source: Architectus, “Visual Impact Assessment,” 2022)



**Figure 172.** Proposed view – facing west – across University Oval No.1 from the pedestrian footpath. (Source: Architectus, “Visual Impact Assessment,” 2022)

The Visual Impact Assessment, prepared by Architectus, also captured the visual impact of the proposed Eastern Wing from the general University of Sydney site. Whilst this new form would be visible from a number of locations, in the opinion of Heritage 21, it would not be dominating, nor would it significantly alter the setting or character of the University of Sydney.

Heritage 21 also acknowledges that the design team has made efforts to minimise this visual impact through their proposed use of sympathetic materiality and sophisticated façade design. Heritage 21 notes that the façade would adopt horizontal banding which is a response to the sandstone and brick masonry banding of the Victoria and Albert Buildings. Additionally, the proposed green hue of the cladding acknowledges the context of the rear garden precinct and the landscaped area of the University of Sydney. As such, Heritage 21 is of the opinion that the proposed building would aim to blend more cohesively into the landscape and align with the general character and heritage context of the area.

Heritage 21 also notes that the proposed form of the wing, which would employ a gentle curve, would respond to the circular form of the University Oval No.1. This would create a subtle connection between the two places. It also adopts the feature of a long horizontal datum, when viewed from the Missenden Road frontage. This feature, which is reactive to the Pavilion approach from the early Federation period expansion, is a positive component of the proposed design. The proposed curved form would also aim to retain significant trees associated with the Rear Gardens precinct, namely a number of the camphor laurels which are located at the eastern boundary of the site. To enhance the existing green buffer generated by the camphor laurels, the replantation strategy would also aim to increase this coverage, providing additional softening to the built form.

In conclusion, Heritage 21 acknowledges that the proposed Eastern Wing would be a dominating feature within the area. However, in our opinion, through a competent design solution, the building would sympathetically respond to its contextual settings, and the impact to historic view lines, and the heritage items in the vicinity would be minimised.

### 7.2.6 Proposed Eastern Extension

The proposed Eastern Extension would entail a three-storey extension to the east of the existing Clinical Services Building (Building 89) to accommodate new operating theatres and associated plant areas. The proposed Eastern Extension would facilitate the development of the hospital precinct. As a new contemporary structure on the subject site, Heritage 21 notes that the addition would alter the general setting of the rear portion of the site. Heritage 21 has provided advice during the design development period that the proposed extension must be designed in materiality, form, bulk, and scale to respect the heritage significance of Gloucester House (Building 88) and the general setting of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital.



**Figure 173.** The proposed Eastern Extension, viewed facing north from Gloucester House Drive (Source: Jacobs | Bates Smart | Neeson Murcutt + Neille)

The proposed Eastern Extension would be an addition to the Clinical Services Building (Building 89) which is a contemporary building, considered to be of little significance (c. 2005). It would also be seated adjacent to the Susan Wakil Health Building (which forms part of the University of Sydney site) which was recently constructed (completed in September 2020). Whilst Gloucester House (Building 89) to the south would be within the visual catchment of the proposed Eastern Extension, Heritage 21 is of the opinion that the surrounding built context is dominated by the two contemporary forms. As such, Heritage 21 is of the opinion, that the adoption of neutral tone, contemporary materials that would aim to blend with the Clinical Services Building (Building 88) and the Susan Wakil Health Building would be appropriate and sympathetic to the subject site.

The proposed Eastern Extension is of a modest scale, compared to the surrounding built landscape. Whilst it would create additional bulk within the eastern portion of the site, Heritage 21 is of the opinion that this would be acceptable within the context of the proposed development. It is also noted that the proposed Eastern Extension would not interrupt or detract from the primary view lines to and from Gloucester House (Building 88).

### 7.2.7 Proposed Northern Expansion to The Clinical Services Building (Building 89)

The proposal involves a Northern Expansion which involves a two-storey vertical expansion over the Clinical Services Building (Building 89) to accommodate a new Intensive Care Unit, which would also provide connection to the Eastern Wing. The Northern Expansion would be located at the eastern portion of the existing building, to the rear of the subject site. The Clinical Services Building (Building 89) is a contemporary structure (c. 2005) and is considered to be of little heritage significance in the context of the RPA Hospital site.



**Figure 174.** The proposed Northern Expansion, viewed facing south from John Hopkins Drive (Source: Jacobs | Bates Smart | Neeson Murcutt + Neille)

Considering that the Clinical Services Building (Building 89) is considered to be of little heritage value, the proposed vertical extension would not physically impact any recognised significant fabric. However, Heritage 21 notes that the vertical extension would alter the general setting of the rear portion of the site and the presentation of the RPA Hospital from John Hopkins Drive. Heritage 21 has provided advice during the design development period that the proposed extension must be designed in materiality, form, bulk, and scale to respect the heritage significance of the Kerry Packer Education Centre (Building 72), which would be adjacent to the proposed expansion. Heritage 21 encouraged designs which were set back from this heritage building, and which were appropriate in scale to prevent it from being overwhelmed.

The proposed design has considered the materiality of the surrounding heritage items – namely the Albert Pavilion (Building 63) and the Kerry Packer Education Centre (Building 72). The Albert Pavilion has been constructed of a load-bearing brick masonry structure in an ochre tone, with sandstone dressings. The sandstone is Hawkesbury Sandstone, colloquially known as ‘Yellow Block’, which derives its name from the golden hue it produces through the oxidation process. Similarly, the Kerry Packer Education Centre, both the original form and 1910 extensions, are constructed of a load-bearing masonry structure in a dusted yellow, with some sandstone masonry horizontal bandings. As a gesture to these tones and materials, the proposed Northern Expansion would employ terracotta



cladding in a sandstone tone, with an ochre base. In the opinion of Heritage 21, this colour palette is a sympathetic response to the heritage context of the proposed vertical extension.

The proposed design has also analysed the existing horizontal datum lines from the adjacent Kerry Packer Education Centre (Building 72). The proposed upper ground of the extension has been referenced to the eaves of the existing building. This would, in the opinion of Heritage 21, create an enhanced sense of cohesion between the two buildings. The proposed design also employs the feature of long horizontal datums of the built forms, when viewed from the Missenden Road frontage. This feature, which is reactive to the Pavilion approach of the early-Federation-period expansion, is a positive component of the design.

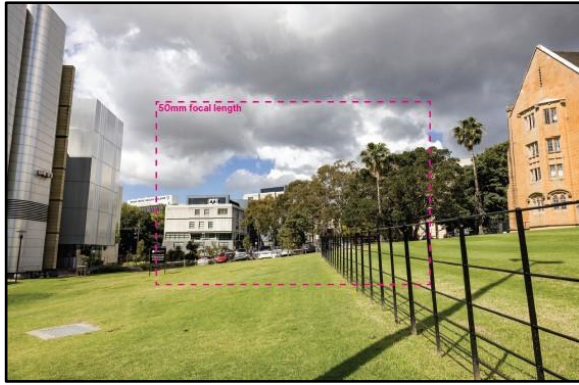
It is also noted that the proposed Northern Expansion would directly face the St John's College to the north (Item I46). There is a historic visual connection that exists between these two places that, in the opinion of Heritage 21, should be retained. The views between the RPA Hospital and St John's College possess significance for the provision they supply for the interpretation of a past way of life (the grounds of the St John's College contain remnant grazing lands), and also of the relationship between the Hospital and the University. The Visual Impact Assessment, prepared by Architectus, dated October 2022, deemed the visual impact of these aspects to be low/moderate (refer to Figures 175 - 178 below).



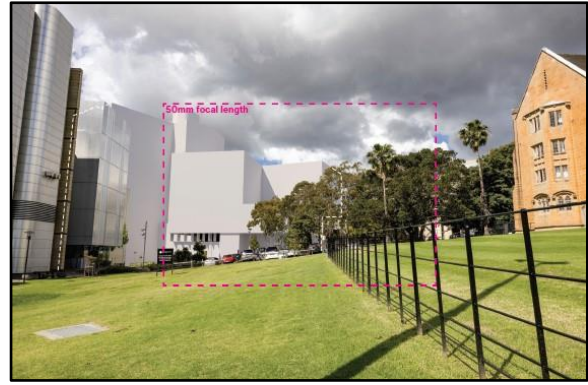
**Figure 175.** Existing view – facing south – from the entrance of St Johns. (Source: Architectus, “Visual Impact Assessment,” 2022)



**Figure 176.** Proposed view – facing south – from the entrance of St Johns. (Source: Architectus, “Visual Impact Assessment,” 2022)



**Figure 177.** Existing view – facing south – connecting St Johns to RPA (Source: Architectus, “Visual Impact Assessment,” 2022)



**Figure 178.** Proposed view – facing south – connecting St Johns to RPA (Source: Architectus, “Visual Impact Assessment,” 2022)

In the opinion of Heritage 21, the proposed Northern Expansion would not alter the relationship between the northern portion of the RPA Hospital precinct and the surrounding heritage items, nor would it detract from the significance of the historic view line to/from St John’s College. The proposed Northern Expansion has been sited to be constructed within the existing building footprint and would not obscure any of the heritage items within the RPA precinct. The enhancement of this area of the hospital, including the additional landscaping discussed below in Section 7.2.8, would increase community engagement with this part of the precinct and the historical setting, including St John’s College.

### **7.2.8 Proposed Enhanced Northern Arrival, involving landscaping works to John Hopkins Drive (Precinct 2) and the Quadrangle (Precinct 6)**

The proposed Northern Arrival aims to enhance the northern entrance to the hospital through increased landscaping initiatives. The proposed works would impact two landscaped heritage precincts: the John Hopkins Drive (Precinct 2) and the Quadrangle (Precinct 6). These two precincts are associated with a number of statutory and non-statutory heritage items. They are listed under the SLEP 2012 within the RPA Hospital group (Item I68) where it attains state significance, the Former Register of the National State within the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital listing (Item 2354) and they are located within the University of Sydney Heritage Conservation Area, also listed under SLEP 2012. Both of these precincts are listed separately on the NSW Health Section 170 Register as the ‘John Hopkins Drive and ‘The Quadrangle’. These precincts are not listed on the State Heritage Register.



**Figure 179.** External view from Hopkins Drive facing east towards the Clinical Services Building and Precinct 2. (Source: Heritage 21, 19 August 2022)



**Figure 180.** External view to Precinct 6 – The Quadrangle, facing west towards the Kerry Packer Education Centre. (Source: Heritage 21, 19 August 2022)

The proposed landscaping to John Hopkins Drive (Precinct 2) would have a positive impact to the general area. Large portions of the precinct have become dominated by hard surfaces and the proposal aims to create a welcoming, green area which would enhance the natural environment. The proposal would introduce primarily native gum trees and palm trees; these species have high canopies which would allow clear views from the Northern Arrival to St John's College (Item I67). As such, the proposed landscaping would not impact view corridors, and the view lines to and from the remnant grazing lands of the University, and St John's College (Item I67) would be retained.

The proposed works to 'The Quadrangle' would have a neutral impact to the precinct. It is noted that no physical works are occurring to key features within this precinct. The intention is to open the space for increased engagement and enhanced view lines. This would involve the removal of the brick masonry arched wall to the east of the courtyard. Heritage 21 has reviewed the physical evidence on site and is of the opinion that this is a later addition wall, which possesses little heritage significance. However, it is a meaningful interpretative feature that reminisces the original eastern wing of the former Resident Medical Officers Quarters which accommodated the nursing sisters, and thus Heritage 21 recommended its retention. Heritage 21 also noted that this portion of the site was intended to be a secluded, peaceful area and in the opinion of Heritage 21, that sense of tranquillity should be retained. However, considering that the wall is not original, Heritage 21 advised that its removal was acceptable from a heritage perspective, although not ideal. The removal of the wall would allow for an enhanced view line from the Northern Arrival to the rear façade of the Kerry Packer Education Centre (Building 72) which is a positive outcome.

### **7.2.9 Proposed Emergency Department Upgrade to the Albert Pavilion (Building 63).**

The Albert Pavilion (Building 63) is associated with a number of statutory and non-statutory heritage items. The building is listed under the SLEP 2012 within the RPA Hospital group (Item I68) where it attains state significance, the Former Register of the National State within the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital listing (Item 2354) and it is located within the University of Sydney Heritage Conservation Area, also listed under the SLEP 2012. It is also listed separately on the NSW State Heritage Register,



as 'Royal Prince Alfred Hospital – Victoria & Albert Pavilions' (Item 00829). It also listed separately on the NSW Health Section 170 Register as the 'Albert and Victoria Pavilion'.



**Figure 181.** External view to the primary façade of the Albert Pavilion, facing north-east. (Source: Heritage 21, 19 August 2022)

The proposed upgrade to the Emergency Department (ED) would involve alterations and additions to the Albert Pavilion (Building 63). The proposed design would aim to increase ambulance parking and circulation and would involve a new ambulance canopy and a new public entry point. The inclusion of a new public entrance would involve the removal of significant fabric to accommodate a new opening in the primary façade. The fabric scoped for removal would include brick masonry, sandstone masonry and two timber windows. Whilst this is not ideal, the design has carefully sited the proposed new opening to an area which would not remove any key or unique architectural features, although it would disrupt the presentation of the façade. Whilst this would have a minor impact on the heritage significance of the Albert Pavilion (Building 63), Heritage 21 is of the opinion that all efforts were made by the design team to propose the most sympathetic solution, which would still ensure the functional requirements of the emergency department are met.

The existing ambulance canopy obstructs the view line to the primary elevation of the Albert Pavilion (Building 63), and this would be exacerbated by the installation of a canopy of increased size. Heritage 21 provided advice to the design team to minimise this impact by ensuring the addition is contemporary, slender, and sympathetic to the existing heritage context. In response to this, the design has aimed to achieve lightness through form and materiality, whereby the primary design intent is to create the least interruption to primary view lines. The design for this canopy is still within the concept design stage and would need require further assessment from Heritage 21 once it has been finalised.

Mitigation measures have been provided in depth at Section 8.2 of this report. Specifically for this portion of the works, a Photographic Archival Recording should be prepared, which captures the external features of the building and general setting, including the Missenden Road forecourt. During the construction works, the significant fabric of the Albert Pavilion (Building 63) should be adequately protected to avoid unnecessary damage. Additionally, the works should be undertaken by suitably qualified tradespeople and monitored by a suitably qualified heritage architect or conservation engineer.

### 7.2.10 Proposed landscaping works to Missenden Road – Main Front Garden (Precinct 1)

The proposed works would involve alterations and additions to the Missenden Road – Main Front Garden (Precinct 1). This precinct is associated with a number of statutory and non-statutory heritage items. It is listed under the SLEP 2012 within the RPA Hospital group (Item I68) where it attains state significance, the Former Register of the National Estate within the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital listing (Item 2354) and is located within the University of Sydney Heritage Conservation Area, also listed under SLEP 2012. The precinct is listed separately on the NSW Health Section 170 Register as the 'Missenden Rd - Main Front Garden'. The precinct is not listed on the State Heritage Register.



**Figure 182.** External view to the sandstone masonry wall on the western boundary of the eastern campus, facing north along Missenden Road. (Source: Heritage 21, 19 August 2022)

The proposed works to this area are minor, with the exception of the works related to the emergency department expansion. There would be no alterations or modification to the sandstone masonry boundary fence, nor the mature trees which line the western boundary of the eastern campus. It is noted that three trees would be removed from the northern end of the forecourt. These trees, however, these been assessed by the arborist as being of low-medium value. The removal of these trees would not impact upon the presentation of the Missenden Road frontage, or the green canopy between the road and Administration Building (Building 64), and Albert and Victoria Pavilions (Buildings 63 and Building 65).

The proposal also involves the removal of the gatehouse at the northern end of the forecourt area. This was constructed c.1960s and mimics the materiality of the older buildings on the subject site. As such, the period of construction is unclear, and it is not readily identifiable as a later addition. In the opinion of Heritage 21, it detracts from the character and setting of the precinct, and the removal of this building is encouraged. Following the removal of this gatehouse, the area would be modified to enlarge the emergency department entrance point from John Hopkins Drive. This would also involve the installation of a new floating slab, which would be placed adjacent to the Albert Pavilion (Building 63). This would prevent the need to backfill this landscaped area, which could potentially impact on the historic façade. It is noted that the area also accommodates a number of interpretative features that should be considered within an Interpretation Strategy for the site. As recommended in Section 7.2.9 above, the Photographic Archival Recording for the Albert Pavilion

(Building 63) should also capture this area of the Missenden Road Forecourt and would require on site heritage monitoring.

#### **7.2.11 Proposed Internal Refurbishment**

The proposal involves major internal refurbishment to existing services including the Emergency Department and Imaging, circulation and support spaces. The internal refurbishment works are predominantly focussed to buildings of little significance within the RPA Hospital eastern campus – this includes the Clinical Services Building (Building 89) and the Edinburgh Building (Building 75). Any proposed internal works within these buildings would engender a neutral impact to the heritage significance of the subject site.

The proposed internal works would also entail the inclusion of a north-south spine to increase the accessibility and openness of the eastern precinct. This would also be located within the Clinical Services Building (Building 89) and the Edinburgh Building (Building 75). From a heritage perspective, this would create a connection between the two historical precincts adjacent to the RPA Hospital: St Andrew's College to the south and St John's College to the north. It also includes the addition of the Level 4 Central Courtyard which provides an additional green area, which would also be an ideal space for interpretation. This greater connection with the historical context of the area, through considered wayfinding and interpretation, is a positive aspect of the proposed design.

The proposal also involves internal refurbishment works to the Albert Pavilion (Building 63). Whilst the interiors of these building have already been substantially altered, consideration should still be given to retain original masonry internal walls and any remnant fabric of significance. The plans for the internal refurbishment works have not yet been developed and would need require further assessment from Heritage 21 once they have been prepared.

#### **7.2.12 Proposed ancillary works to the western campus**

The proposal involves minor alterations and additions to the western campus which serve as ancillary works to the main development. The proposal involves the creation of a temporary helicopter landing site above the existing multi storey carpark and the re-routing of existing services.

These proposed works, in their current form, would not impact any heritage building or result in the loss or modification of any heritage fabric. As such, these works would not have any impact on the heritage value of the subject site.

#### **7.2.13 Impact Assessment against Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Conservation Management Plan 1997**

The following table provides a summarised assessment of the proposed development, whilst considering the relevant Conservation Policies, as recorded within the Conservation Management Plan 1997.



| Conservation Management Plan 1997  |   |
|--|---|
| 19.0 Conservation Policies   |   |
| 2.0 Integration into the Management of Site  |   |
| 2.6 Recording  |   |
| Policy   | Heritage 21 Response  |
| 2.6.1 Ensure recording, when required, is undertaken in accordance with Recording Guidelines prepared by the Heritage Branch of DUA&P.   | <p>Heritage 21 recommends that a detailed Photographic Archival Record (PAR) be carried out by a suitably qualified heritage consultant prior to any development occurring on the site. The report must consist of an archival standard photographic record of the site and buildings externally including the existing character of the streetscape and the views to and from the subject site and heritage items in the vicinity, and general views to and from the site. The recording should be undertaken in accordance with the guidelines for Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture (2006) prepared by the NSW Office of Environment &amp; Heritage and copies should be retained in Council's Archives and Local Studies collection.</p> <p>Heritage 21 recommends that a separate PAR be completed for both the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology (Building 94) and RPA Chapel (Building 95). These would aim to record the exteriors of the buildings, including all elevations, and the interiors, including all rooms.</p> <p>Heritage 21 also recommends that a separate PAR would be required for the Albert Pavilion (Building 63) and the northern portion of the Missenden Road forecourt. This would aim to record the exterior of the building, interior (if any significant fabric would be altered) and the general setting of the Missenden Road courtyard.</p> <p>In addition to the above PARs, Heritage 21 recommends that a more thorough recording is required for the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology (Building 94) and RPA Chapel (Building 95), as recommended within the policy. This should entail detailed, measured architectural drawings of both these buildings, prior to demolition.</p> |
| 2.6.2 Ensure all recording projects are archived in the RPA Archives and are available for reference purposes.   | In addition to the above, a copy of all the PARs and the measured drawings should be supplied to RPA Hospital archives.   |
| 2.0 Integration into the Management of Site  |   |
| 2.7 Interpretation   |   |
| Policy   | Heritage 21 Response  |
| <p>2.7 Enhance the understanding of the significance of the hospital by providing the following information in an accessible format:</p> <p><i>An interpretation of the history of the hospital in the history of the development of</i></p> | In considering the extent of works proposed under the development, and the recognised loss of heritage, an interpretation strategy is required as a key mitigation measure, and a means for the public to engage in the history and changes to the subject site.  |

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| <p><i>medical treatment in Australia;</i></p> <p><i>An interpretation of the significance of the hospital as a training institute for both doctors and nurses;</i></p> <p><i>Interpret the significance of the original pavilion layout and landscaped setting, including the underlying philosophy;</i></p> <p><i>An interpretation of the major additions to the hospital complex including the former Nurses Home, Gloucester House and the King George V hospital; and</i></p> <p><i>An interpretation of the significance of the collection of artworks, furniture and other artefacts held by the hospital.</i></p> |   |
| <b>3.0 Context</b>  |   |
| <b>3.1 Boundaries</b>   |   |
| <b>Policy</b>   | <b>Heritage 21 Response</b>   |
| <p><b>3.1.1 Retain the following features:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The distinct boundaries of the hospital precinct;</i></li> <li><i>The dwarf stone wall to Missenden Road; and</i></li> <li><i>Evidence of the screen planting that separated the ward pavilions from the service areas and mortuary.</i></li> </ul>  | <p>The proposed development would comply with the first two items of this policy. The distinct boundaries of the hospital precinct would not be modified and the sandstone masonry boundary wall, which lines the western boundary of the eastern campus, to Missenden Road, would not be removed.</p> <p>Heritage 21 notes that the proposed development would be in direct contradiction to the third item under this policy. The Rear Gardens (Precinct 4) creates a vegetated buffer between the hospital and the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology (Building 94), which was previously the mortuary. Unfortunately, the proposed removal of mature trees in this area would greatly diminish, if not entirely remove, the physical evidence of this screen planting. As detailed in the assessment above, mitigation strategies cannot prevent an irreversible loss of heritage resulting in this component of the works; however, a replantation strategy can assist. The replantation strategy intends to enhance the greenery along the eastern border which would be a gesture to the lost screen planting.</p> |
| <b>3.0 Context</b>  |   |
| <b>3.2 Relationship to Sydney University</b>  |   |
| <b>Policy</b>   | <b>Heritage 21 Response</b>   |

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| 3.2.2 Retain views of the University, St John's College, the college grounds and oval from the hospital buildings.   | In the opinion of Heritage 21, the view lines and visual connection of the RPA Hospital with the surrounding historical context has been a focal point of the design development. The proposed development aims to take full advantage of the already established visual relationships. The Northern Arrival aims to encourage further engagement with St John's College and users of the Eastern Wing would enjoy enriched view lines from the hospital to the University of Sydney in the East.  |
| 3.2.3 Ensure the planting along John Hopkins Drive does not block views of St John's College and Oval.   | The proposed landscaping to John Hopkins Drive (Precinct 2) aims to soften the area, without obscuring view lines to St John's College. Whilst some trees are proposed at the Northern Arrival, these would not obscure or detract from view lines, as they would all have high canopies once they reach maturity.   |
| <b>3.0 Context</b>   |  |
| <b>3.4 Continued Expansion</b>   |  |
| <b>Policy</b>  | <b>Heritage 21 Response</b>  |
| 3.4.1 Endeavour to ensure that future expansion of hospital facilities occurs within the existing hospital boundaries.   | The proposed development would expand the hospital facilities within the existing boundaries.  |
| 3.4.3 Reduce the scale of any new buildings at boundaries adjoining residential area to reduce visual impact and retain their residential scale.   | The proposed development involves three new major built forms – the Northern Expansion, the Eastern Wing and the Eastern Extension. These have all be sited at the eastern portion of the RPA hospital precinct. The development would not be adjacent to residential properties – it would be bounded by St John's College to the north, Sydney University to the east and St Andrew's College to the south.  |
| <b>4.0 Integrity of the Original Design</b>  |  |
| <b>Policy</b>  | <b>Heritage 21 Response</b>  |
| 4.0.1 Do not permit any alterations to the main front of the hospital which obscure the relationship of the Central Administration block, flanking pavilions and main carriageway.                           | The submission does not propose any major alterations or additions to the Missenden Road frontage. The Administration Building (Building 64) and its presentation to the front of the hospital would not be altered or diminished. The proposal, however, does propose some alterations and additions to the Albert Pavilion (Building 63). This includes the addition of a new ambulance canopy of increased size to the existing, and a new opening to the front façade to facilitate a new public entrance. Whilst these works would engender a minor impact to the heritage significance of this item, in the opinion of Heritage 21 they would not greatly alter the relationship of the main frontage of the hospital. |
| 4.0.2 Retain the evidence of the early expansion of the hospital:<br>The Nurses Home;<br>The Victoria and Albert pavilions;<br>The extensions to mortuary;<br>and<br>The first extension to the Nurses Home. | The proposal would result in the loss of early evidence of the hospital's development. The demolition of the Tissue and Diagnostic Oncology (Building 94) would not only remove evidence from the original design and layout of the hospital, but it also removes evidence of the expansion of the building in 1905 and also in 1920.<br><br>However, it is noted that the proposal would retain evidence of other expansion during the late Victorian and Federation periods, including the   |



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|   | Albert and Victoria Pavilions (Building 63 and 65) and the Nurses Home (now Kerry Packer Education Centre – Building 72).  |
| <b>4.0 Integrity of the Original Design</b>   |  |
| <b>4.1 The Layout of the Hospital</b>   |  |
| <b>Policy</b>   | <b>Heritage 21 Response</b>  |
| <i>4.1.1 Continue the use of the front portico and main entrance as a major public entrance to the hospital.</i>  | The proposal would retain the Missenden Road frontage as the main entrance to the RPA hospital.  |
| <i>4.1.2 Continue the original design concept, of connected pavilions in a landscaped setting. The completion of E Block is appropriate.</i>  | <p>The three major new building forms – proposed under this submission – are the Northern Expansion, Eastern Wing and the Eastern Extension. In the opinion of Heritage 21, the design has considered the connection pavilions, modelled by the existing Albert and Victoria Pavilions. These new built forms would also employ the feature of long horizontal datums, when viewed from Missenden Road frontage. This feature, which is reactive to Pavilion approach from the early Federation period expansion, is a positive component of the proposed design.</p> <p>In the opinion of Heritage 21, the proposal has considered the garden setting of the RPA Hospital in all elements of the design. The proposal aims to create more green spaces and ensure new built forms are softened by adequate landscaping.</p>                     |
| <i>4.1.3 Remain the evidence of expansion of the hospital in the mid twentieth century, in particular:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gloucester House</li> <li>• King George V Memorial Hospital</li> </ul>  | The proposal would retain Gloucester House (Building 88) and the King George V Building (Building 13). These two buildings provide evidence and celebrate the expansion of the hospital in the twentieth century. Additionally, in the opinion of Heritage 21, the proposed development would not detract from the setting of these two buildings.   |
| <b>4.0 Integrity of the Original Design</b>   |  |
| <b>4.2 Master Planning</b>  |  |
| <b>Policy</b>   | <b>Heritage 21 Response</b>  |
| <i>4.2 Ensure that future master planning exercises:</i> <p><i>Maintain a functioning hospital use;</i></p> <p><i>Are based on an understanding of the historical development of the hospital and its grounds;</i></p> <p><i>Are based on an understanding of the cultural significance of the place;</i></p> <p><i>Recognise, and retain the significant heritage items and landscape precincts; and</i></p> | The proposal, at its core, is a response to the ever-increasing requirements of the hospital to ensure that it remains functional and operational. To that end, the development would maintain the subject site as a functioning and important hospital precinct for the Sydney region. Heritage 21 has been involved in the project from the concept design phase and is of the opinion that the historical context of the subject site, and its heritage value, has been considered throughout the design process. The proposed development responds to the cultural significance of the site through its built form, materiality, landscaping and interpretation. Unfortunately, however, the expansion would come at a significant and irreversible loss of heritage – whereby two heritage items and a landscape precinct would be removed. |

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| <i>Give consideration to pedestrian routes in Master planning exercises.</i>   |  |
| <b>5.0 Planning New Works</b>  |  |
| <b>Policy</b>  | <b>Heritage 21 Response</b>  |
| <p><i>5.0.1 Ensure that new hospital buildings:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Are designed in such a manner as to complement, in scale, character and materials of the existing heritage items;</i></li> <li><i>New buildings should be distinguishable from old and may be seen to be new;</i></li> <li><i>Are set back from the main façades so as not to dominate the existing heritage items.</i></li> </ul>   | <p>Heritage 21 is of the opinion that the proposed new built forms – the Northern Expansion, the Eastern Wing and the Eastern Extension – all respond adequately to this policy. The proposed new buildings would respond to their respective adjacent heritage items in terms of their employment of form, scale, character and materiality. The buildings would be readily distinguishable as new and through a high-quality design, would provide an interesting layer of history to the contemporary period of the site. It is also noted that these new buildings have been sited to the eastern boundary of the RPA Hospital campus – which would provide adequate set back from the state listed items which front Missenden Road, including the Albert and Victoria Buildings (Building 63 and 65) and the Administration Building (Building 64).</p>  |
| <b>6.0 The Grounds</b>   |  |
| <b>Policy</b>  | <b>Heritage 21 Response</b>  |
| <p><i>6.0.1 Retain the elements of the original landscaping of the RPA Hospital that have been identified as being significant including:</i></p> <p><i>The main carriage way and associated areas of planting;</i></p> <p><i>The remnants of the original terracing and walks and streps from the arcades of the former ward pavilions;</i></p> <p><i>The planting around the original mortuary;</i></p> <p><i>The belt of mature trees which originally screened the service area at the rear of the site.</i></p> | <p>Heritage 21 notes that the proposed development would be in direct contradiction to the third item under this policy. The Rear Gardens (Precinct 4) includes the planting around the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology (Building 94), which was the previous mortuary. Unfortunately, the proposed removal of mature trees in this area would greatly diminish, if not entirely remove, this evidence of these mature plantings. As detailed in the assessment above, mitigation strategies cannot prevent a loss of heritage resulting in this item of the works; however, a replantation strategy can assist. The plantings around the original mortuary reflect scientific thought at the time. As such, Heritage 21 recommended the incorporation of a few more unusual specimen trees that pay homage to the early, somewhat experimental design approach. The proposal thus includes Black Booyong, Illawarra Flame Tree and the Queensland Bottle Tree within the strategy.</p> |
| <p><i>6.0.2 Retain the elements of the RPA Hospital that are associated with major additions to the hospital complex:</i></p> <p><i>The planting of the Nurses home quadrangle;</i></p> <p><i>The Gloucester House driveway, lawn and associated planting; and</i></p>   | <p>The proposal would retain the landscaped precincts associated with the later expansion of the hospital. This includes The Quadrangle (Precinct 6), the Gloucester House Lawn Gardens (Precinct 8) and the King George V Gardens (Precinct 10).</p>  |

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| <i>The planting associated with King George V Memorial Hospital.</i>   |   |
| <i>6.0.3 Continue to maintain the landscaped setting in a manner that provides an amenity for the staff, patients and visitors.</i>  | In the opinion of Heritage 21, the proposal has considered the garden setting of the RPA Hospital in all elements of the design. The proposal aims to create more embellished and accessible green spaces and ensure new built forms are softened by adequate landscaping.  |
| <i>6.0.6 Interpret the significance of the plantings around the original mortuary, the original terracing and pathways as well as the overall philosophy regarding the provision of the landscaped setting for the hospital.</i>   | The proposal includes large scale tree removal in the Rear Gardens (Precinct 4) and would involve removing the plantings around the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology (Building 94), which was the previous mortuary. Heritage 21 believes the replantation strategy would capture and reinterpret the intention of this heritage precinct.                        |
| <i>6.0.7 Consider the creation, the future, of a landscaped scheme for the main carriage-way that:</i><br><i>Does not obscure vistas of the main façade of the Victorian and Albert Pavilions and Central Administration Block.</i><br><i>Includes the sub-tropical plants and palms in a similar manner to the 1907 scheme.</i> | The proposal would not involve new plantings that would further obscure the vistas of the main facades of the Victorian and Albert Pavilions (Building 63 and Building 65), and the Administration Block (Building 64).   |
| <b>6.0 The Grounds</b>   |   |
| <b>6.1 Landscaped Precincts</b>  |   |
| <b>Policy</b>  | <b>Heritage 21 Response</b>   |
| <i>6.1.1 Prepare a Landscape Plan that retains the significant plantings within and character of the individual precincts of the hospital grounds.</i>   | The proposal responds to the landscaped precincts, and where possible, aims to the enhance and celebrate them. With the exception of the removal of mature trees in the Rear Gardens (Precinct 4), the proposed Landscape Plan is a positive response to the heritage significance and garden setting of the RPA Hospital.  |
| <i>6.1.2 Ensure that additional planting in each precinct complements not only the overall character of the precinct but also any mature plant species that are being retained.</i>  | The proposed Northern Arrival aims to enhance this precinct by additional planting. The proposed landscaping to John Hopkins Drive (Precinct 2) would have a positive impact to the precinct. Large portions of this precinct have become dominated by hard surfaces and the proposal aims to create a welcoming, green area which would enhance the natural environment. |
| <b>7.0 Undertaking New Works</b>   |   |
| <b>Policy</b>  | <b>Heritage 21 Response</b>   |
| <i>7.0.1 Demolition or removal of significant fabric should be conditional on news works proceeding, and construction commencing.</i>  | It is strongly recommended by Heritage 21 that demolition works <b>should not</b> occur to the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology (Building 94), the RPA Chapel (Building 95) and The Rear Gardens (Precinct 4) until planning approval, in entirety, is given. This is to avoid any needless demolition activities occurring.                                      |
| <i>7.0.3 Design modifications to areas of significant fabric to retain the</i>   | In the opinion of Heritage 21, this policy is not easily applicable in the context of a major development. The increasing requirement of the hospital demands   |



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| <i>significant fabric in situ, e.g. insert new work around old rather than the reverse.</i>  | a significant amount of floor space, which needs to incorporate complex clinical planning requirements. To that end, it is difficult to incorporate new structures, to meet these requirements, into an already dense eastern campus. Whilst generally the proposed development aims to work around the heritage items of the campus, unfortunately it would also result in the demolition of significant heritage items to accommodate new built forms.   |
| <b>7.0 Undertaking New Works</b>   |  |
| <b>7.1 Integration of New Work</b>   |  |
| <b>Policy</b>  | <b>Heritage 21 Response</b>  |
| <i>7.1.1 Undertake the introduction of new fabric, including services, into areas where the fabric has been identified as having exceptional or considerable significance, in a manner that does not result in a lessening of the cultural significance of the area.</i> | Heritage 21 notes that the three new built forms would be additions to the Clinical Services Building (Building 89) which is considered to be of little heritage significance. This building, constructed in 2005, is a contemporary addition to the RPA Hospital precinct. Heritage 21 also notes the majority of internal refurbishment would be focussed within this building and also the Edinburgh Building (Building 75), which is also a building considered to be of little heritage significance. As such, the majority of works would not be inserted into, or onto, fabric considered to be of considerable or high heritage significance.  |
| <i>7.1.2 New work should be identified as such, and should, where possible, be reversible.</i>   | The proposed new built forms – the Northern Expansion, Eastern Wing and the East Extension – would all be readily identifiable as new, contemporary buildings. In terms of reversibility, their removal could occur in the future without a loss of significant fabric.  |
| <i>7.1.4 New construction should address, but not mimic, the significant fabric, in terms of scale, materials, colour, texture and quality.</i>  | The proposed new buildings would respond to their immediate heritage context, and all present an aesthetically pleasing design which would employ high quality materials and finishes. The proposed Northern Expansion would employ terracotta cladding on the façade which would adopt the yellow hue of the sandstone and brick masonry of the adjacent Kerry Packer Education Centre (Building 72) and the Albert Pavilion (Building 63). It also aims to tie in with the horizontal datum of the Kerry Packer Education Centre (Building 72) to create an enhanced sense of connection in form. Similarly, the proposed Eastern Wing would respond to the Rear Gardens (Precinct 4) which would be fragmented as a part of this proposal. The green hue of the terracotta tiles would gesture this precinct and provide a degree of interpretation for the existing ‘green buffer’ which the current landscape precinct creates. |
| <b>7.0 Undertaking New Works</b>   |  |
| <b>7.1 Relationship to Main Buildings</b>  |  |
| <b>Policy</b>  | <b>Heritage 21 Response</b>  |
| <i>7.2.1 Ensure that the design of major additions to items of environmental heritage complements the design of the existing building.</i>   | Heritage 21 notes that the three new built forms would be major additions to the Clinical Services Building (Building 89) which is considered to be of little heritage significance. Nevertheless, as previously discussed above, the proposed design would complement the surrounding heritage context.   |
| <i>7.2.2 Ensure that a high standard of detailing and construction is employed when designing the facades of</i>   | As noted above, the three new built forms would not be major additions to buildings of heritage significance – they would be attached to the Clinical Services Building (Building 89) which is considered to be of little heritage significance. However, in the opinion of Heritage 21, the façade design is  |

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| <i>additions to items of environmental heritage.</i>   | responsive to the heritage context, and would also employ a high quality of materials and finishes. As such, these additions would provide an interesting architectural layer to the subject site.   |
| <b>8.0 New Infrastructure</b>  |  |
| <b>Policy</b>  | <b>Heritage 21 Response</b>  |
| <i>8.0 Ensure that the upgrading of services is undertaken in such a manner as to minimise the impact on the significant fabric.</i> | The upgrading and siting of services has considered the location of heritage items within the subject site. The ancillary works to the western campus involve upgrading and re-routing of services. These works would not impact any significant fabric. |

## 8.0 CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

### 8.1 Impact Summary

The NSW Office of Environment & Heritage's guidelines require the following aspects of the proposal to be summarised.<sup>56</sup>

#### 8.1.1 Aspects of the proposal which respect or enhance heritage significance

In our view, the following aspects of the proposal would respect the heritage significance of the subject site, the University of Sydney heritage conservation area and heritage items in the vicinity:

- The proposal would entail a major development at the RPA Hospital to facilitate the expanding requirements of the hospital. The RPA Hospital is significant for its continuous use as a major Australian medical and surgical hospital since its opening in 1882. Generally, the proposal aims to ensure the ongoing and future use of the hospital.
- The proposal would involve the introduction of three new major additions – The Northern Expansion, the Eastern Wing and the Eastern Extension. Through a high-quality design, which has considered their immediate heritage context, they would complement the heritage significance of the site in form and materiality. As such, they would provide an interesting layer to the architectural history of the site.
- The proposal has acknowledged the importance of the RPA Hospital within a garden setting. The proposed landscaping plan aims to enhance existing precincts, embellish open space with green landscaping and create additional green spaces to increase the amenity of the site.
- The proposal would take initiatives to ensure the continued public engagement with the site through interpretation strategies.

#### 8.1.2 Aspects of the proposal which could have detrimental impact on heritage significance

In our view, there are components of the proposal which would have a detrimental impact on the heritage significance of the subject site, and additionally set a poor precedent for future management of heritage assets. The proposal involves the demolition of heritage items which would result in an irreversible loss of heritage value to the RPA Hospital. The items proposed for demolition are:

- Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology (Building 94), possessing high heritage significance;
- RPA Chapel (Building 95), possessing moderate heritage significance; and

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<sup>56</sup> NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, "Statements of Heritage Impact."



- Mature trees which form part of the Rear Gardens (Precinct 4), possessing moderate heritage significance.

Throughout the design process, options for the retention of these items were explored, but discounted. Recommendations are provided in Section 8.2 below as measures to mitigate the detrimental impact of the proposed demolition.

The proposed alterations and additions to the Albert Pavilion (Building 63) would involve the loss of significant fabric and would disrupt the presentation of the primary elevation to Missenden Road. Whilst this would have a minor impact on the heritage significance of the Albert Pavilion, Heritage 21 is of the opinion that all efforts were made by the design team to propose the most sympathetic solution, which would still ensure the functional requirements of the emergency department are met. The design, which is still in the conceptual stage, would require further assessment once the architectural plans have been finalised.

### **8.1.3 Sympathetic alternative solutions which have been considered and discounted**

Heritage 21 has been involved in the design process of the proposed development since the concept design phase. Our recommendations throughout this process were documented within Section 7.2 of this report. Heritage 21 identified during the early stages of design, in July 2021, that the demolition of the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology (Building 94), the RPA Chapel (Building 95) and removal of mature plantings that form the Rear Gardens (Precinct 4) could engender a negative impact on the heritage significance of the subject site.

The relocation or partial relocation of the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology (Building 94) was explored. However, this was later discounted as the setting and curtilage of the item in its existing location is a pivotal component of its significance; as such, the relocation or partial relocation would be inappropriate, and would set a poor precedent for heritage management, even in exceptional circumstances. During the design competition, Heritage 21 encouraged submissions that considered the full retention of Building 94 within its existing setting and curtilage. The retention of this building would have been a very positive outcome, purely from a heritage perspective. Whilst the full retention of the building celebrating the original form and structural intent of the building would have been the best outcome for heritage, Heritage 21 also encouraged designs that incorporated the building into the new architectural landscape, which could be achieved through creative and innovative design. Heritage 21 did recognise, however, that this approach tends to be controversial. This concept was discounted during the design deliberation stage by the Jury, as it was acknowledged that this would disrespect the original setting of the building. It was also noted the retention of this building would constrain development footprint, and therefore clinical outcomes. It was also considered to be untenable to retain the building, noting that the location of the building would be increasingly prone to the impact of flooding.

## 8.2 Mitigation Measures

To ensure maximum conservation of the significance of the subject site, heritage conservation area and heritage items in the vicinity, Heritage 21 also recommends the following:

### 8.2.1 Photographic Archival Recording

A Photographic Archival Recording (PAR) should be prepared by a suitably qualified Heritage Consultant prior to any development being carried out on the site.

The report must consist of an archival standard photographic record of the site and buildings externally including the existing character of the streetscape and the views to and from the subject site and heritage items in the vicinity, and general views to and from the site. Separate PARs should be recorded for the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology (Building 94) and the RPA Chapel (Building 95) which includes all external and internal areas, and also the Albert Pavilion (Building 63) and surrounding setting of the Missenden Road forecourt.

The recording shall be undertaken in accordance with the guidelines for Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture (2006) prepared by the NSW Office of Environment & Heritage and copies should be retained in Council's Archives and Local Studies collection.

### 8.2.2 Detailed Architectural Drawings

In order to more accurately record the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology (Building 94) and RPA Chapel (Building 95) prior to demolition, detailed architectural drawings should be prepared including plan, elevation and section views.

### 8.2.3 Salvage Strategy

Significant fabric of the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology (Building 94) and RPA Chapel (Building 95) should be salvaged and stored following the demolition activities. The potential reuse of these materials should form part of the interpretation strategy.

### 8.2.4 Interpretation Strategy

A detailed Interpretation Strategy should be prepared and implemented. This strategy should be consistent with Heritage Interpretation Policy contained in the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, *Heritage Information Series: Interpreting Heritage Places and Items Guidelines*, as endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW in August 2005. It should be prepared in accordance with the principles contained in the *ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites, 2008* (known as the 'Ename Charter') and the most recent addition of the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, 2013*.

This would identify key users of the site, develop themes and key messages for the identified audience, and propose options for communication of heritage values to visitors and users of the site.

This may be in the form of graphic display, art installations, design features or other interpretive media. This Interpretation Strategy should also focus on the buildings and landscape precinct proposed for removal to ensure they continue to be remembered.

#### **8.2.5 Conservation Management Plan**

The Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Conservation Management Plan prepared by Heritage Group, State Projects, NSW Public Works in May 1997 should be updated to reflect the recent development and the changed needs of the site. The updated CMP should generate policies to manage the ongoing conservation of the site.

#### **8.2.6 Replantation Strategy**

Under the guidance of a qualified arborist and heritage consultant, it was recommended to develop a replantation strategy to mitigate the loss of mature trees which form part of the Rear Gardens (Precinct 4). This should consider appropriate species, including native plantings, and more unusual specimens which gesture the historical context of the precinct. The new plantings should be sited with the aim to retain the aspect of the vegetated, green buffer.

It is noted that a Tree Replantation Strategy has been drafted by Turf Design Studio which has incorporated the recommendations from Heritage 21.

#### **8.2.7 Temporary Protection Measures**

Prior to the commencement of any work, consideration should be given to the development of temporary protection measures that would identify potential risks and outline methodologies to negate any physical impact on significant fabric located in the vicinity of the area of works on the subject site. This is to be prepared by a suitably qualified contractor and implemented prior to any physical works occurring on the site.

#### **8.2.8 Heritage Architect Monitoring**

A Heritage Architect should be engaged to periodically monitor the works on site, give necessary advice, and sign off upon conclusion.

#### **8.2.9 Heritage Tradesmen**

Any works onto the heritage fabric of the subject site should be carried out by suitably qualified heritage professionals and tradesmen.

#### **8.2.10 Archaeological Monitoring**

An archaeologist may be required to monitor the subterranean works. This would involve periodically examining the area by hand during excavation work in order to test for features such as footings, artefact scatters and postholes. Note that in the event that significant deposits are identified the plan for the proposed works may require modification.



### 8.3 General Conclusion

The Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, and its surrounding setting, has a rich heritage context and is associated with a number of statutory and non-statutory heritage listings. The proposal would entail a major development at the RPA Hospital to facilitate the expanding requirements of the hospital. The RPA Hospital is significant for its continuous use as a major Australian medical and surgical hospital since its opening in 1882. Generally, the proposal aims to ensure the ongoing and future utility of the hospital, and thus the proposed development is a positive and necessary step for the hospital.

Heritage 21 has been involved in providing heritage advice to the design team, since the project concept design phase. The layered history and significance of the subject site has been considered throughout this process. The design team have, in the opinion of Heritage 21, through a thorough and detailed design process, made considerable efforts to balance the requirements of heritage management with the clinical needs of the hospital. The design team has proposed three new built forms - The Northern Expansion, the Eastern Wing and the Eastern Extension – which respond to their heritage context and the general setting of the RPA Hospital. Unfortunately, despite this process, there are a number of components of the proposal which would have a negative impact on the heritage significance of the subject site. This includes the proposed demolition of the Tissue Pathology and Diagnostic Oncology (Building 94) and the RPA Chapel (Building 95), and the large-scale removal of trees from the Rear Gardens (Precinct 4). The removal of these buildings and precinct would result in an irreversible loss of heritage value to the subject site.

The preparation and implementation of key mitigation measures including, but not limited to, a Photographic Archival Record (PAR), Detailed Architectural Drawings, Salvage Strategy, Interpretation Strategy and Replantation Strategy are essential to, in part, ameliorate this impact, and to ensure maximum conservation of the subject site.

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