



Figure 62: Building 47 just visible on the far side of the covered walkway. Number 47 sign in centre of image.

3.2.21 Building 50: New Maternity and Paediatrics

Now known as the HOPE building (Hospital's Obstetrics, Paediatrics and Emergency) this building was officially opened on the 2nd of March 2007 and replaced the former Maternity and Emergency departments.

Building 50 is a contemporary building of concrete, steel and glass. It is set well back in the site and even though it is only one to two storeys with a flat roof, it is of an imposing scale. The Northern facade is reduced to single storey and has colourful facade cladding panels and deep window recesses which break down the scale of the building and present pleasantly to a landscaped courtyard. Rose bushes and the restored concrete lions from the former Maternity Building are located on the North side of the building.



Figure 63: HOPE Building viewed from Palmerston Road showing main entrance.



Figure 64: Restored concrete lions are located albeit temporarily on the North side of the HOPE Building. Rose gardens and a memorial plaque are located against the building.

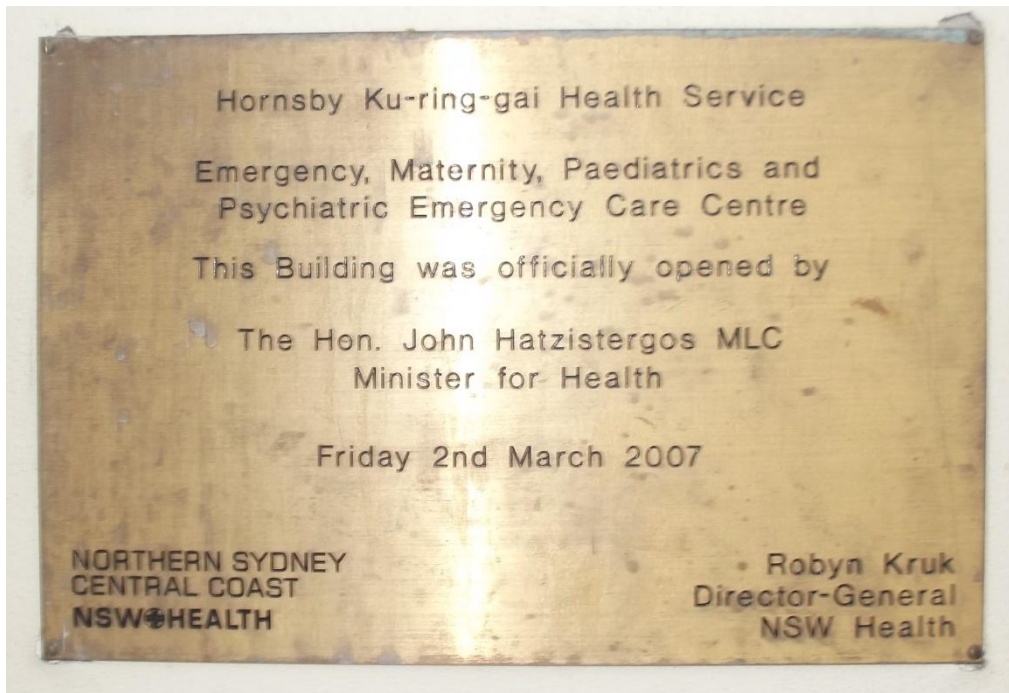


Figure 65: Opening Plaque on the Western facade of the HOPE Building.

3.2.22 Building 51: Drug & Alcohol + MHICU

Building 51, containing the Drug and Alcohol Unit as well as the Mental Health Intensive Care Unit is a recent addition having been constructed after the HOPE building. It is a complex form of connected pavilions with skillion roofs lifted high to define individual wings. The facades are a composition of tri-coloured smooth-faced brickwork and colorbond cladding with aluminium windows.



Figure 66: Building 51 taken from the Gate 5 location on Lowe Road.

3.2.23 Building 52: Mental Health Centre

The Mental Health Building is also a recent addition having been opened in June 2013. The opening was conducted by Health Minister Jillian Skinner, Mental Health Minister Kevin Humphries and Hornsby State Liberal MP Matt Kean. It is a contemporary design in brickwork and steel with portions of composite cladding. Its complex form creates a series of courtyard spaces around the building for either sitting or simply viewing. It has a large central balcony which looks out North across the playing fields and to trees beyond.

The Mental Health Centre Building is located on the corner of Palmerston Road and Lowe Road on the site of the former Maternity Ward – Building 6.



Figure 67: Panorama image of South side of Mental Health Centre looking North across car park.



Figure 68: Mental Health Centre, looking East along Lowe Road. Viewing balcony is the grey form on the upper floor beyond the tree in the image.



Figure 69: Mental Health Centre looking South along Palmerston Road showing blended brickwork and roof form folded down the West facade.

3.2.24 Building 53: EPIS

EPIS, standing for Early Psychosis Intervention Service, is a demountable building which was installed in March 2013 on the northern edge of the site adjacent to Lowe Road and Gate 5. It is neatly clad in contemporary materials including timber boards with multi sash aluminium awning windows.



Figure 70: Building 53 EPIS on Lowe Road

3.2.25 Building 54

Building 54 is a new structure dating from late 2013 containing services infrastructure for the new buildings and engineering department facilities. It is a single storey structure of concrete blockwork and colorbond cladding.



Figure 71: Building 54 looking east toward Derby Road

3.2.26 Building 56: Star Building

Building 56, the STAR building (Surgery, Theatres, Anaesthetics and Recovery) was opened by Health Minister Jillian Skinner on the 5th of September 2015 (although facilities were progressively decanted into the building commencing in two months earlier). Its opening completed Stage 1 of the 2010, \$120 million, master-planned hospital redevelopment. The building contains eight new operating theatres, a central sterilising service, surgical in-patient units, pathology services, kitchens and improved health information services.

The building is a three storey, large scaled, brightly coloured building on the corner of Burdett Street and Derby Road that stands out prominently in a streetscape which is typically tiled bungalow dwellings, and the topography which drops away to the east and north allowing the STAR building high on a ridge.

Buildings 18, 19, 80 as well as a group of nearly a dozen smaller structures including the former EPIS facility were demolished to make way for the STAR building's construction.



Figure 72: The STAR building from Burdett Street

3.2.27 Building 93

Building 93, similar to the other buildings adjacent is a bungalow dwelling which has been converted to hospital uses. It dates from somewhere between the 1920s and 1940s, with a tiled hipped roof expressed with a decorated gable above the original verandah which has been filled in. The street facade is of fine face brickwork carefully flush-pointed while the other facades are visibly less fine with ironed joints. Windows are timber framed, many with lead lighting in a geometric pattern. The front room has a boxed out window capped by a wide hood.



Figure 73: Building 93



Figure 74: Detail of front window, glazing and hood. Note to the above right of the window, the building displays evidence of structural cracking which is expected to be caused by reactive clay soil under the foundations.



Figure 75: Detail of decorated gable. Also note brickwork details in darker and corbelled bricks to the verandah pillars.

3.2.28 Building 95

Building 95, similar to the other buildings adjacent is a bungalow dwelling which has been converted to hospital uses. It dates from somewhere between the 1930s and 1940s, with a tiled hipped roof and a fibro lean-to addition on the rear. It is of dark bricks resting on stone foundation walls. The infilled front verandah and a large bay window on the east side project out from the main body of the building and have low pitched metal rooves above them. Windows are timber framed, some with lead lighting in an ornate pattern.



Figure 76: Building 95



Figure 77: Detail of decorative window frame, glazing and stone foundations.

3.2.29 Building 97

Building 97, similar to the other buildings adjacent is a bungalow dwelling which has been converted to hospital uses. It dates from approximately the 1940s. It is a timber framed, fibro-clad structure with a tiled hipped roof. The entrance door is central in the front facade, situated in a recess which is accentuated by curved fibro cladding panels. A flat roofed awning sits above the door. Windows are timber framed, double hung, and the front windows are corner windows to either side of the street facade.



Figure 78: Building 97 from Burdett Street.

3.2.30 Gate 1

Gate 1 served primarily as maintenance and service access until the construction of the HOPE building in 2007 where it was expanded and became one of two primary access points to that building. It is located immediately to the south of Building 1.



Figure 79: Gate 1 from Palmerston Road. Building 1 directly beyond. External doors to building 1 are purely service doors.

Adjacent to the driveway of Gate 1 is a pink rose bush which stands approximately 2.5 metres tall. It is possible that this rose bush dates back to the landscaping installed in the 1940s.



Figure 80: Rose bush adjacent to Gate 1.

To the south of Gate 1 is the first of a series of sandstone gateposts with domed caps of either cast cement. These gate posts date from the 1930s or 1940s coinciding either with the

construction of Building 1 or of the Boundary Planting. There is another pair of gateposts north of Gate 1 centred on the Main Entry portal to Building 1.



Figure 81: Gateposts and wrought iron gate south of Gate 1



Figure 82: Gateposts North of Gate 1 leading to Building 1

3.2.31 Gate 2

Gate 2 was the original main entry gate to the entire Hospital complex, leading from Palmerston Road to the Main entrance in the centre of Building 2 / 3. It is still flanked by a pair of stone gateposts which stand over 2 metres tall and are much taller than the previously noted gateposts adding to their prominence and importance.



Figure 83: Gate 2 from Palmerston Road.



Figure 84: Gate 2 detail, note lamp fitting at the apex which probably dates from the late 1940s when it is compared with Gate 3

3.2.32 Gate 3

Gate 3 was fully reconfigured following the construction of the Mental Health Centre in 2013. Prior to this date there were a pair of gates with gateposts designed to reflect the Sandstone ones further south albeit constructed from rendered masonry with metal lamp fittings atop. These former posts were built in conjunction with the installation of the former Maternity Building – building 6.



Figure 85: Gate 3 viewed from the North.



Figure 86: Gate 3 circa 2009 was an in-out system for Building 6. Note also the Lion at the end of the building. *Google Streetview*

3.2.33 Gate 4

Gate 4 previously served a car park accessed from Lowe Road but now acts as a maintenance and service entrance to the rear of the Mental Health and Drug & Alcohol buildings – Buildings 51 & 52.



Figure 87: Gate 4 circa 2016. Google Streetview

3.2.34 Gate 5

Gate 5 also provides access to and from Lowe Road. It has long been an access way to parking for the Hydrotherapy Pool, the Oral Care building and the GP unit.



Figure 88: Gate 5 circa 2016. Google Streetview

3.2.35 Gate 6

Gate 6 provides service access from Derby Road to Leighton Lodge and the Palmerston Building and has done so since their construction.



Figure 89: Gate 6 circa 2013. Google Streetview

3.2.36 Gate 6A

Gate 6 provides service and pedestrian access to the Palmerston Building and the Lindsay Madew Clinic. It is expected that the original entrance to Collingridge House, when it was used as a dwelling was located in this approximate location though is unlikely to coincide with the current gate location.



Figure 90: Gate 6A circa 2013. *Google Streetview*

3.2.37 Gate 7

Gate 7 served as a pedestrian entrance from Derby Road to the centre of the Hospital site until late 2016. Building 4, along with two smaller ancillary buildings were demolished between May and July 2016 to make way for a new car park which was opened in late 2016 and the Gate designation was transferred to the car park access driveway.

An Aerial photo from 1953 shows the existence of an historic site entrance at Gate 7's location. It appears as a track entering the site from Derby Road.



Figure 91: Gate 7 circa 2013 prior to the demolition of Building 4. *Google Streetview*

3.2.38 Gate 8

Gate 8 provides service vehicle access to the Engineering sections of the Hospital and the rear of the STAR building.



Figure 92: Gate 8 circa 2013. *Google Streetview*

3.2.39 Gate 9

Gate 9 provides access from Burdett Street to a car park. It has been in place for over twenty years. An Aerial photo from 1953 shows that at that time it was a residential lot.



Figure 93: Gate 9 from Burdett Street

3.3 LANDSCAPING OF SITE

The listing that is recorded within the State Heritage Inventory, which is largely informed by the 1993 Hornsby Shire Heritage Study written by Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd, describes the existence and substantial planting of three distinct and individual courts – the Northern Court, Centre Court and Southern Court. Inspection on site provided some confusion as to the naming of the courts as compared with the cardinal directions and the construction which has taken place on site since the study was carried out.

Photos of the courts as related to their description in the listing as opposed to their cardinal location upon the site are offered in order to make sense of the listing.\

3.3.1 Northern Court

Northern court with formal garden beds and boundary planting from c1940#s includes Diosma Abelia and rose bushes with fine lawn flagpole and unusual stylised lion moulded masonry sculpture flanking entry. Also symmetrical Golden Cypress c1950 and Brush Box c1965. Indigenous Stringybark and Smooth Bark Angophora conserved beside main entry to c16m high.¹⁵

It is believed that the Northern Court refers to the landscaping around the entrances to Buildings 1, 2 & 3 which includes Gate 2, the original main entrance to the hospital site. The 'unusual stylised lion moulded masonry sculpture' was of course located at the north and south ends of the Maternity Building (former British Centre – now demolished). The location of the 'fine lawn flagpole' was not found. The 'Brush Box c1965' is believed to be the street planting which has its own listing.



Figure 94: Entrance to Building 1 revealing 'symmetrical Golden Cypress c1950'.

¹⁵ From Hornsby Hospital listing in the State Heritage Inventory. NSW Department of Environment & Heritage



Figure 95: North of Building 1, boundary planting reveals 'Diosma Abelia c1940#s' but rose bushes appear to have been removed except for the example adjacent to Gate 1. 'Indigenous Stringybark' trees are set back from the boundary.



Figure 96: 'Smooth Bark Angophora conserved beside main entry' i.e. Gate 2 former main entry to the hospital site.

3.3.2 Centre Court

Central court with mature Camphorlaurel c13m from c1930#s and two mature Canary Island Palms c10m from c1930#s and with narrow brick freestanding toilet from c1930#s¹⁶

The location of the Centre court is believed to be between the Physiotherapy building and the Lumby Building. Replanning of the car parking facilities within this area during the last 5 years has resulted in the removal of one of the Palms as well as the freestanding toilet.

¹⁶ From Hornsby Hospital listing in the State Heritage Inventory. NSW Department of Environment & Heritage



Figure 97: Centre Court as viewed from Palmerston Road circa 2009 revealing Camphorlaurel (1), two Canary Island Palms (2 & 3), and the freestanding toilet block (4). Google Streetview



Figure 98: Centre Court as viewed from Palmerston Road circa 2016 revealing removal of one palm and toilet block as well as a number of other mature trees. Google Streetview

3.3.3 Southern Court

Southern court laid out with circular rose garden beds from c1950 and central Cocos palm.¹⁷

It is believed the Southern Court was immediately outside the main entrance to Building 2 / 3 where there were shaped garden beds and lawn areas until December 2012 when the car park was extended across this location. The date given to the rose garden beds may be in error as there is evidence of rose gardens in this position from 1933. The central palm tree was added after 1933 and may be from the 1950s. It appears in the 1953 Aerial Photo. It was cut down in approximately 2009.

¹⁷ From Hornsby Hospital listing in the State Heritage Inventory. NSW Department of Environment & Heritage

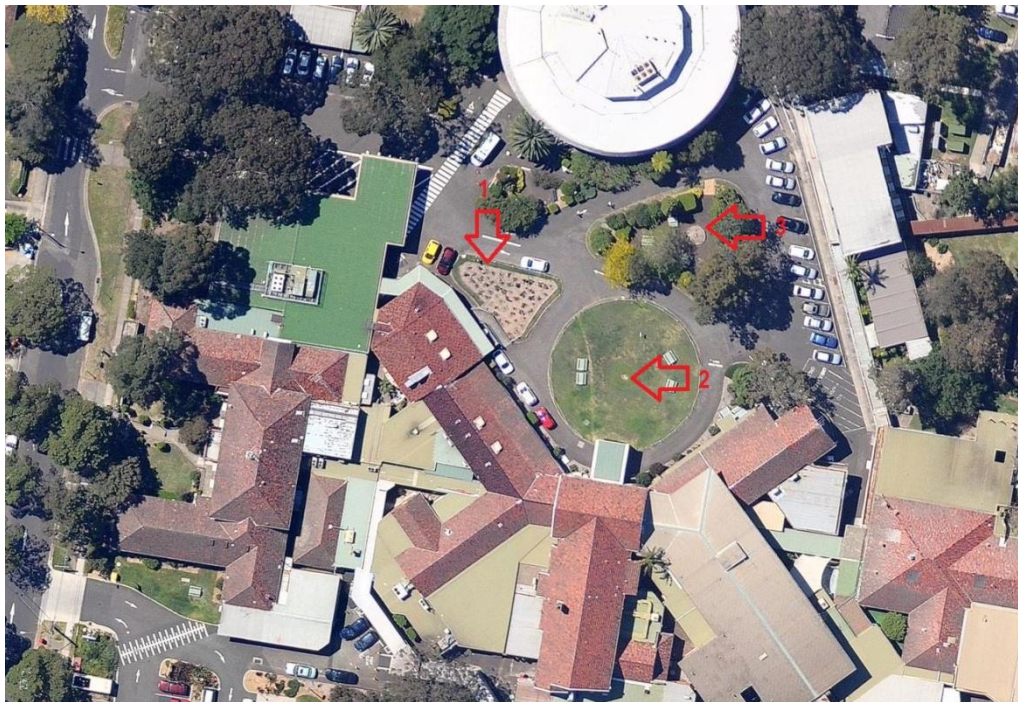


Figure 99: Aerial Photo from 20th October 2009 indicating Rose Garden Beds (1), and location of central Palm Tree (removed), (2). Further landscaped area at (3) is visible which may have contained further rose gardens. *Nearmaps (by license)*

3.3.4 Landscaping by George Collingridge

As the earliest structure on the site, and located within its own large lot, Building 32 formerly owned by George Collingridge would have had its own established gardens. Collingridge, with his many talents was not known as a gardener or horticulturalist, so extensive landscaping is not expected to have been created. The aerial photograph available from 1953 (Figure 6) shows Building 32 with some large trees and a defined yard around the house but three quarters of the lot left largely untouched.

The introduction of numerous buildings and hardstand areas on all sides of Building 32 has meant that little of the early landscaping remains. Attributing any of this landscaping to George Collingridge would be difficult to substantiate.

3.4 SURROUNDING CONTEXT

The avenues of Brush Box trees located along Palmerston Road are a listed Landscape Heritage Item. The use of the native Brush Box species is typical for the local thematic approach however the Hornsby Heritage Inventory notes that 'the layout of the avenue along the eastern public verge (adjacent to the footpath) and within the road pavement (western side) is unusual'. The trees south of Northcote Road date from the 1930s and are concurrent with the opening of the hospital building and development of many of the residential lots nearby. The trees north of Northcote Road are from a later date, possibly the 1960s or 70s which would place them after the installation of Building 6 in that location.



Figure 100: Palmerston Road looking South from near Gate 2

Building stock and the density of development in the surrounding context varies, though is predominantly low density residential dwellings on individual lots. There are a small dual occupancies or medium density developments. There are two major exceptions to this predominance of Residential uses. The first, lying on the north side of Lowe Road, is James Park. It is a large expanse of open green recreational space which includes a Cricket Field, Cricket Nets, Half Netball Court, Children's Play Equipment and a jogging / walking track to the perimeter. The second exception is on the West side of Palmerston Road between Northcote Road and Burdett Street which contains a number of larger buildings with medical uses. These include Specialist's rooms, Medical Imaging services and the like which complement the Hospital across the road.

4. HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The NSW heritage assessment criteria encompass four generic values in the Australian ICOMOS *Burra Charter 2013*: historical significance; aesthetic significance; scientific significance; and social significance.

These criteria will be used in assessing heritage significance of the place.

The basis of assessment used in this report is the methodology and terminology of the *Burra Charter 2013*; James Semple Kerr, *The Conservation Plan: A Guide to the Preparation of Conservation Plans for Places of European Cultural Significance*,¹⁸ and the criteria promulgated by the Heritage Branch of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage. The *Burra Charter 2013*, Article 26, 26.1, states that:

Work on a place should be preceded by studies to understand the place which should include analysis of physical, documentary, oral and other evidence, drawing on appropriate knowledge, skills and disciplines.

Places and items of significance are those which permit an understanding of the past and enrich the present, allowing heritage values to be interpreted and re-interpreted by current and future generations.

The significance of the place is determined by the analysis and assessment of the documentary, oral and physical evidence presented in the previous sections of this document. An understanding of significance allows decisions to be made about the future management of the place. It is important that such decisions do not endanger its cultural significance.

The *NSW Heritage Manual*, prepared by the former NSW Heritage Branch and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, outlines the four broad criteria and processes for assessing the nature of heritage significance, along with two added criteria for assessing comparative significance of an item.

Heritage Significance Criteria

The NSW assessment criteria listed below encompass the following four values of significance:

- ☐ Historical significance
- ☐ Aesthetic significance
- ☐ Research/technical significance
- ☐ Social significance

¹⁸ (7th ed). Burwood: Australia ICOMOS, 2013.

Listed below are the relevant Heritage Assessment Criteria identified in the Heritage Act:

- Criterion (a) An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- Criterion (b) An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- Criterion (c) An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area).
- Criterion (d) An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
- Criterion (e) An item has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- Criterion (f) An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- Criterion (g) An item is important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments (or a class of the local area's cultural places; or cultural or natural environments).

An Assessment of Significance requires that a level of significance be determined for the place. The detailed analysis uses the levels of significance below:

LOCAL	Of significance to the local government area.
STATE	Of significance to the people of NSW.
NATIONAL	Exhibiting a high degree of significance, interpretability to the people of Australia.

4.1 ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The analysis of significance below commences with the analysis of the recognised heritage item, Collingridge House, which exists upon the site before than drawing attention to other items within the hospital built fabric and grounds which also display aspects considered significant.

Historical Significance

Criterion (a) An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

Building 32: Collingridge House is significant historically as being the residence of George Collingridge (Detailed further below). Whilst Collingridge had other residences during his lifetime; 'Capo de Monte' in Berowra and 'Nerola' also in Hornsby both survive, it was whilst he was living at Building 32 that his most significant publications were written and published. It is considered to have a high degree of Historical Significance.

Building 6: The former Maternity Unit, now demolished, was significant historically as being the 'British Centre' building located on the corner of College and Park Streets in Hyde Park Sydney until it was secured by S.A Storey and transported to Hornsby where it served for over half a century as the Maternity Unit. In its purpose as the 'British Centre', the building was used for the entertainment and recreation of visiting British Servicemen during the war. Contributing to the significance of the building is the initiative of S.A. Storey and Hornsby Shire Council to rehome and reuse this building for an entirely different purpose, and also that this initially temporary measure became integral to the operation and identity of the Hospital. Whilst the building has gone, the cast concrete lions which flanked the building since its first construction remain and give remembrance to the former 'British Centre' building. The building, were it still existing would display an exceptional degree of Historical Significance. The lions which still do exist demonstrate a high degree of significance.

Building 2 / 3: is historically significant as being the first purpose built hospital building upon the site which was only constructed after a long protracted germination period. It still bears the foundation stone and extensive plaque which includes many of the contributory people involved in the final procurement of the hospital facility. Alterations detract from the overall significance which limits the historical significance of Building 2 / 3 to a moderate level.

Hornsby Ku-ring-gai Hospital Site and Grounds are significant historically as they demonstrate the continuous use and development of Health Care in New South Wales over many ages and eras. Alterations to original fabric cause some difficulties in interpreting the extant fabric. The buildings have the ability to demonstrate the historical development of Architecture as applied to Health Care Buildings in NSW. Similarly the grounds have the ability to demonstrate the historical development of Landscape Design as applied to large public institutions within NSW. The establishment and growth of the Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Hospital is intrinsically linked with the establishment and growth of Hornsby itself. The Hospital was established to serve the community of the area and as the population increased, and the community grew, so did the hospital. The Hornsby Ku-ring-gai Hospital demonstrates a moderate level of Historical Significance.

Criterion (b) An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

Building 32: Collingridge House, has strong and special associations with George Collingridge a notable figure highly influential in the local area and beyond. He is noted for his artwork especially woodcuts which were used as illustrations in Sydney printed media, but also for other art forms. His published works are historically important, particularly those dealing with the disputed Portuguese discovery of Australia. Collingridge's influences also include his time teaching Art at Sydney Technical College and Barker College. Building 32 demonstrates a high level of Historical Significance by its association with George Collingridge.

Building 5: The George Lumby Unit has strong associations with George Lumby an important Hornsby Businessman and Philanthropist who was influential in the establishment of both Hornsby District Hospital and Hornsby Bowling Club. As well as contributing financially to the establishment and ongoing running of the Hospital from its earliest days, he was one of the directors on the inaugural board of directors of the Hornsby District Hospital in 1933. He is significant beyond the local area for being the inspiration and name donor of a character in the Ginger Meggs comic series under its original authorship of Jimmy Bancks. Building 5 demonstrates a high level of Historical significance by its association with George Lumby.

A number of buildings on the site have associations with Councillor S. A. Storey. These buildings include number 2/ 3, 6 and 10 which were opened by Councillor Storey and have his name upon the memorial plaques or stones. S. A. Storey is credited as the longest serving member to date of the Hornsby Shire Council. He is also the inaugural secretary of the Hospital's Board of Directors. These buildings demonstrate moderate levels of historical significance by their associations with S. A. Storey and this significance contributes to the overall significance of the Hospital as a whole.

Hornsby Ku-ring-gai Hospital Site and Grounds also have associations with former landowners which include: Albert Gale, who is believed to be the schoolmaster at Lane Cove Public School which was founded in 1891 and W.H. Paling a noted musician and businessman with far reaching influence. The association with Albert Gale is unconfirmed and, even if it could be confirmed, his historic importance is considered dubious therefore it is given little weight in this consideration. The association with WH Paling is also tenuous. Hornsby was not his principal address. He is recorded to have died at his home in Stanmore. The Hospital site carries little significance due to these particular associations.

Aesthetic And Technical Significance

Criterion (c) An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area).

Building 32: Collingridge house is distinctive within the Hospital site by its stone-built external walls. It is the earliest building upon the site and the only stone built building on the site. It has however been altered and added to since its initial construction and so has lost some of its design and technical integrity. It retains a moderate level of Aesthetic and Technical significance.

Buildings 1, 2, 3 & 10: As the earliest purpose built hospital buildings surviving on the site and all designed in similar Inter-War Georgian Revival Style, these buildings are aesthetically significant. Building 1, especially with its symmetrical facade presented to Palmerston Road with associated landscaping and matching bus shelter has landmark qualities. Whilst the facades of these buildings are reasonably intact, the interiors have typically been radically altered. Discovering original fittings and details within the building is possible, but much of the design and technical integrity of each of these buildings has been lost. These buildings typically have little aesthetic or technical significance except for Building 1 whose intact presentation to the streetscape merits a moderate level of aesthetic significance.

Building 5: the Lumby Unit building is aesthetically distinctive, and with its detached position in the centre of the site, has clear landmark qualities. This is supported by the fact that a stylised image of the Lumby Unit Building became the logo for the Hornsby Kuring-gai hospital itself. The building exemplifies the Modernist (International) style as applied to public buildings. It may have drawn inspiration somewhat from the 'Australia Square' building by Seidler and Associates which has a local listing and was completed recently beforehand. The Lumby Unit building precedes the Binishell program which created a series of round dome shaped buildings in NSW schools. The entry and foyer display the majority of the original design integrity and this is believed to be carried through the public areas of the building. Externally, four offset downpipes have been added to convey roof-water away external to the building. Other than this, the exterior of the building also maintains its original design and technical integrity. Building 5 demonstrates a high level of aesthetic and technical significance.

Social Significance

Criterion (d) An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

Building 32: Collingridge house is not known to have associations with identifiable groups, nor is it considered important to a community's sense of place. It is not considered to be significant under this criterion.

Hornsby Ku-ring-gai Hospital as an institution is important by its association with the group of people including Shire Councillors and Business People who lobbied, and volunteered raising funds and political awareness during the years between 1912 when a hospital was first considered and 1932 when the hospital was finally commenced.

Hornsby Ku-ring-gai Hospital as an institution is important for the group of people who were born at the facility. This significance is extended to a number of children who were given away for adoption after being born at the facility. Many of those during earlier decades in the twentieth century were forcibly adopted and Hornsby Ku-ring-gai Hospital provided the first link in order to discover their birth parents.

Hornsby Ku-ring-gai Hospital as an institution is also important for the group of people who have been treated at the facility. This extensive list of patients includes the late Harry Seidler AC OBE who was hospitalised while preparing the State listed 'Rose Seidler House' to become a museum. He fell from a ladder and sustained a fractured hip and dislocated shoulder.¹⁹

¹⁹ Sydney Morning Herald Wednesday 20th January 1988, page 27.

Hornsby Ku-ring-gai Hospital as an institution is also significant for the group of people who have died at the facility. This list includes notable figures such as

1. Roy Agnew, a well known pianist who died there in November 1944²⁰
2. R. W. D Weaver, who was Leader of the Opposition in the State Parliament, leader of the Liberal Party and member for Neutral Bay at the time of his death in November 1945²¹; and
3. Sir Robert Madgwick, former Vice Chancellor of the University of New England, and former commissioner and chairman of the ABC who died there in March 1979. The then Prime Minister Mr Malcolm Fraser paid tribute to Sir Robert, declaring that he had made 'an invaluable contribution to Australian society in the fields of education and broadcasting.'²²

Hornsby Ku-ring-gai Hospital as an institution is significant for the group of staff who have worked at the facility over the last eighty plus years. The staff includes everyone from orderlies, engineers and maintenance people, through to nurses, doctors, specialists and directors. A number of these staff members have been remembered in plaques or items which are dedicated to them throughout the hospital:

1. George Lumby (director) and
2. Lindsay Madew (Psychologist) have buildings named after them. Other memorials include
3. Gavin King, a wards person who has a memorial with the rose bushes adjacent to the HOPE building, and
4. Jean Marsh an Assistant Matron in the Maternity Ward who is remembered with a seat and plaque adjacent to Building 32: Collingridge House.

In light of the above four special associations, the Hornsby Ku-ring-gai Hospital as an institution has a high level of social significance. This significance is not easily applied to a particular building but would come in to play if the hospital ever considered moving to another site.

Building 6: The 'British Centre' lions which continued their service flanking the Maternity Building when it was moved to Hornsby from Hyde Park have social significance to generations of 'older siblings' who recall "riding" or "sliding down" the lions while waiting for mothers and recently born siblings to be discharged from Hornsby Ku-ring-gai Hospital. A closed group on facebook dedicated to current and former Hornsby Shire residents gives amusing detail of the recollections of these older siblings. The group is called 'You grew up in Hornsby if you remember...'²³ The Lions also have a strong association with the British Servicemen of World War II to whom their original building was dedicated to serve. Because of these associations, the Building 6 Lions demonstrate a high level of social significance and are important as the last remaining links to the former British Centre and Maternity Building and are therefore important for the interpretation of its significance.

Research Significance

Criterion (e) An item has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

Building 32: Collingridge house is not considered to have the potential to yield new or further substantial scientific or archaeological information, nor is it an important benchmark or type. The knowledge available by researching this site is available from other

²⁰ Newcastle Morning Herald and Miner's Advocate: Monday 13th November 1944, page 3

²¹ <http://monumentaaustralia.org.au/themes/people/government---state/display/20952-r.-w.-d.-weaver>

²² The Canberra Times: Tuesday 27th March 1979, page 7

²³ <https://www.facebook.com/groups/1457789384443123/>

resources or archaeological sites. Building 32 is not considered to be significant under this criterion.

Hornsby Ku-ring-gai Hospital site and grounds as a whole contain many buildings from many eras which are able to document progress and change in construction methods and material technology as applicable to Health Care Facilities in New South Wales. In addition, the grounds display progress and change in garden design. The landscaping scheme for the site commenced with the construction of the first buildings in 1933 and continued to develop as the hospital site developed. Modifications to buildings and grounds serve to confuse the interpretation of the development of the site. The Hornsby Ku-ring-gai Hospital site therefore demonstrates no more than a moderate level of research significance.

Rarity Significance

Criterion (f) An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

Building 32: Collingridge House is unique upon this site and within Hornsby Shire, though not without equivalent further afield. Being stone built and dating from before 1901 add to the rarity value of this Federation Style cottage, however, alterations to the stone walls and internal layout detract from the overall significance of the item in this criterion and make interpretation of the item difficult. It is considered to have no more than moderate Rarity Significance.

Building 6: Whilst the Building itself is demolished, the British Centre Lions are considered to be rare, if not unique in the district and possibly even regionally. The stylised forms of the lions assist to date them to their early 20th century creation and the lion subject with attached shield topped by the Royal Crown attach them also to their origins at the 'British Centre' in Hyde Park. The Lions are some rare evidence of a significant human activity; hospitality brought about by the alliance between British Commonwealth Forces during World War II, which is important to the community. The events that led the lions to be associated with Hornsby Ku-ring-gai Hospital are certainly unique and worthy of recording. The British Centre Lions demonstrate a high level of rarity significance.

Representative Significance

Criterion (g) An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments (or a class of the local area's cultural places; or cultural or natural environments).

Building 32: Collingridge House is a representative example of a stone built, federation style cottage, dating from 1895. It has characteristic elements such as a bay window with separate roof, tiled roof with gable vents and decorated gable end with finial. Being stone built and dating from before 1901 add to its rarity, however much of the detail has either been altered, reconstructed or lost at some point during its life all of which have eroded the representation of the building type's characteristics. Collingridge house is not outstanding because of its setting, condition, size, integrity or for the esteem in which it is held. It is considered to have little Representative Significance.

Building 5: the Lumby Unit building is a representative example of late twentieth century international style architecture as applied to a standalone hospital unit building. It displays many attributes of this particular style in sculptural quality, the use of

curvilinear forms which developed after 1960, and the use of concrete sun control devices overhanging glazed strip windows. The Lumby building steadfastly maintains many of these original cultural characteristics to the present date. It can be viewed as a significant variation to the class of items being purely circular in plan. It is considered to have a high level of Representative Significance.

4.2 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Building 32: Collingridge House is an item of local significance primarily because of its associations with its first owner, George Collingridge. Collingridge is a formidable local identity exerting broad influence across the definition, description and development of the district of Hornsby. His published works and other services have far wider reaching influences, earning him awards and honours nationally and internationally. Collingridge's most significant publications were written and published while he was living at Collingridge House at Hornsby. Building 32 also bears some significance due to its technics, aesthetics and rarity due to it being a stone built cottage of the federation style, completed before the actual date of federation. Overall it is worthy of a high level of significance at a local level.

Building 5: The George Lumby Unit Building is also named after a significant local identity and bears high level of local historic significance due to that association. George Lumby's contributions to the wellbeing and development of the Hornsby district and in particular the Hospital are highly influential. His appearance in the Ginger Meggs comics via which elements of Hornsby were broadcast to other parts of the continent also lends significance to this association. The building itself is significant aesthetically, technically, and representatively due to its design and its substantially intact condition. Building 5 is also considered to have a high level of significance at a local level.

Building 6: The former Maternity Unit and prior to that the 'British Centre' were it still existing would also be worthy of a high level of significance on a local level due to its historical, social and rarity value. The remaining concrete lion sculptures which first flanked the 'British Centre' then the Maternity Unit retain local significance on a high level due to those same criteria.

Building 2 / 3: Is significant historically and socially as the original purpose built hospital building upon the site, its long awaited and campaigned for inception achieved through extensive community action. It is also significant for its many associations with significant figures within the Hornsby community including S.A. Storey and George Lumby. Alterations and Additions which commenced very early in the history of the building due to fire damage soon after its construction have all combined to confuse and detract from the overall significance of the building. Overall, Building 2 / 3 demonstrates little significance at a local level which preclude it from being worthy of protection.

Building 1: appears to be constructed soon after building 2 / 3 and in a similar Inter-War Georgian Revival style. It bears significance aesthetically for its facade detailing, matching bus shelter and the landmark qualities of its presentation to Palmerston Road. It does not demonstrate significance under any other criterion however and overall demonstrates little significance at a local level.

The Hornsby Ku-ring-gai Hospital Site and Grounds are expressly discounted in the Hornsby Local Environmental Plan 2013, Schedule 5 Part 1; however the listing within the State Heritage Inventory deals almost exclusively with the site and grounds. They are significant historically by associations with previous owners including George Collingridge. They are of most significance for research purposes as they can

demonstrate and chart the development of Health Care methods as well as popular expressions of style in architecture and landscape design as each part of the hospital has developed across the span of the last eighty plus years. Whilst alterations may challenge interpretation of elements of fabric, there is enough written and visual historical evidence available to establish a clear understanding of the gradual development of the site and grounds. Overall, the site and grounds demonstrate at least a moderate level of significance at a local level.

The Hornsby Ku-ring-gai Hospital as an institution demonstrates great social significance due to its associations with the people who worked there, were born there, were treated there and those who died there. This community of people are not exclusively from the local area but came from, and have necessarily spread, far and wide. The significance of the Hornsby Ku-ring-gai Hospital as an institution demonstrates a high level of significance at a local level. This significance is difficult to apply to an individual building at the hospital, but would come in to play particularly if the Hospital were to consider moving to another site.

The following Statement of Significance is taken directly from the Hornsby Heritage Inventory and was recorded in 2007:

The Street trees in Palmerston Road Hornsby – Road reserve: The formal Brush Box (*Lophostemon confertus*) plantation along Palmerston Road (opposite Hornsby Ku-ring-gai Hospital) is significant in terms of its historic/ cultural associations, visual, aesthetic and representative values. The avenue is believed to date from the late Inter-War or early Post-War period (c.1930s-1940s). Hornsby Hospital was opened in 1933. The layout of the avenue along the eastern public verge (adjacent to the footpath) and within the road pavement (western side) is unusual. The use of native Brush Box as an avenue street tree is consistent with the local thematic approach (see listings for Myra Street, Ingram Road, Edgeworth David Avenue and Jersey Street). Notably, the original design intent of a single species avenue has been retained. Although the trees have a history of heavy pruning (pollarding), the group presents a more or less contiguous canopy which interlocks over the roadway. The avenue maintains overall integrity, balance and continuity. The Brush Box row plantation north of Northcote Road intersection (eastern verge) is a later addition (possibly 1960s-1970s period). Whilst consistent with the species selection and formal layout of the main avenue group, this row plantation is not considered to have local significance.

5. PROPOSED WORKS

The proposed works carry on the historical trend of development within the hospital grounds as buildings have been adapted to house new functions or eventually demolished and replaced in order to meet new standards and requirements for new methods and equipment.

The works proposed in the current application are a second stage of works funded by the Stage Government to upgrade the facilities of Hornsby Hospital to cope with current and predicted future demands. The first stage involved the construction of the STAR building adjacent to the recently constructed HOPE building. This current second stage will culminate with the construction of a new Main Entrance Building which will further expand and link to the recently added buildings.

The New South Wales Health Department, Northern Sydney Local Health District describes the works as follows:

Health Infrastructure in collaboration with Hornsby Ku-ring-gai Health Service is currently carrying out planning and design for the Hornsby Ku-ring-gai Hospital redevelopment.

This redevelopment is all about providing a much better experience for patients, carers, staff and visitors to Hornsby Ku-ring-gai Hospital in a purpose-built facility that meets the needs of the community well into the future.

A Masterplan was completed in 2010. This provided a site zoning strategy for future development.

The \$121 million Stage 1 Hornsby Ku-ring-gai Hospital Redevelopment has been completed. Stage 1 saw the construction of the new clinical and support services building named the STAR building.

The STAR building (Surgery, Theatres, Anaesthetics and Recovery) includes eight new operating theatres, a central sterilising service, surgical in-patient units, pathology services, kitchens and improved health information services.

In 2015 the NSW Government committed \$200 million towards Stage 2 of the Hornsby Ku-ring-gai Hospital Redevelopment. The Stage 2 Redevelopment will deliver a new facility that includes a refurbished and expanded Emergency Department and a new multi-storey Clinical Services Building.

The Clinical Services Building will accommodate a Medical Assessment Unit, combined Intensive Care and High Dependency Unit, combined Coronary Care and Cardiac Investigations Unit, Ambulatory Care Centre, Transit Lounge, Inpatient Units, new retail outlets and combined education space with the University of Sydney.

The schematic design for Stage 2 of the project is now complete and Detailed Design has commenced.

Separate to the Stage 2 project the project team is progressing with planning a new multi-storey car park. Delivery timeframes for the new car park will be finalised following planning approval.

5.1.1 State Significant Development

Development that has a capital expenditure of more than \$30 million for the purpose of a hospital is classified as State Significant Development under the SEPP (State and Regional Development) 2011. The budget for this project clearly demonstrates that the proposal is State Significant under the definitions of the policy.

5.1.2 General Scope of the Proposal

The scope of Stage 2 covered under the State Significant Development Proposal is to construct a new six storey building containing wards, clinics and administrative office space as well as a new Grand Entrance to the hospital facility. The new building is arranged in a donut shape with an east-west oriented courtyard in the centre. Another similarly sized and arranged courtyard separates this new building from the existing STAR building. The Grand Entrance will be inserted between the new building and the HOPE building and will be accessed directly from the car park with a new drop-off driveway from Palmerston Road.

Stage 2 also involves alterations and additions to the 2007 HOPE Building. There will be an addition to the northern side of the HOPE building and much of the internal layouts of the building will be reconfigured.

The construction of such a large new facility into the already populated Hospital Site will involve the demolition of fifteen smaller buildings and the removal of existing driveways, pathways and landscaping. There is only one Heritage listed building upon the site, Building 32 – 'Collingridge House' and whilst proposed works come into close proximity to this item, there are no works proposed on the item itself.

5.1.3 General Benefits of the Proposal

The construction of the new building will create a new state-of-the-art facility which is up-to-date in its arrangement of spaces and provision of services suitable for contemporary methods of patient care. This is of clear importance within the field of saving lives which is the daily work of the hospital facility. The building will replace outdated and deteriorated buildings which have borne the ire of medical staff over a number of years due to problems of sealing the buildings against weather and animal life.²⁴

5.1.4 General Impacts of the Proposal

The demolition of existing buildings and removal of existing landscape will of course have an impact upon the ease at which the historical development of the hospital can be recognised and interpreted. These impacts are considered to be outweighed by the benefits of the new facilities which will also continue the story of how the hospital has developed through eras of architecture and medicine in line with the increasing population and development of the district.

5.1.5 Staging of the Proposal

The staging of the proposed works involves an intricate decanting of hospital services from one building to another along with the provision of temporary portable buildings so as to provide ongoing health services while new construction is going on.

5.1.6 Works Approved under Part 4

In support of the broader campus redevelopment a development consent was granted under Part 4 of the EP&A Act by the Sydney North Planning Panel for a new multi deck car park. This approval allows for:

- Demolition of Building 10 (1934) fronting Palmerston Road currently housing the hospital fractures clinic;

²⁴ Budget for rejuvenation of 'slum' hospital rises to \$120m as plans revealed. Sydney Morning Herald 5th December 2011 <http://www.smh.com.au/national/health/budget-for-rejuvenation-of-slum-hospital-rises-to-120m-as-plans-revealed-20111204-1odgn.html>

- Construction of a 6 level car park containing 523 parking spaces and reconfiguring at-grade car parking on the campus in the area fronting Palmerston Road to provide a total of 731 parking spaces across the campus;
- Tree removal; (Northern Court - *Indigenous Stringybark* and *Smooth Bark Angophora* conserved beside main entry to c16m high)
- Associated roadworks and landscaping;
- Services connections and relocations, including stormwater management works;
- Excavation;
- Lighting;
- Boom gates; and
- Signage

Works have commenced on this stage of the project and are expected to be completed in August 2018.

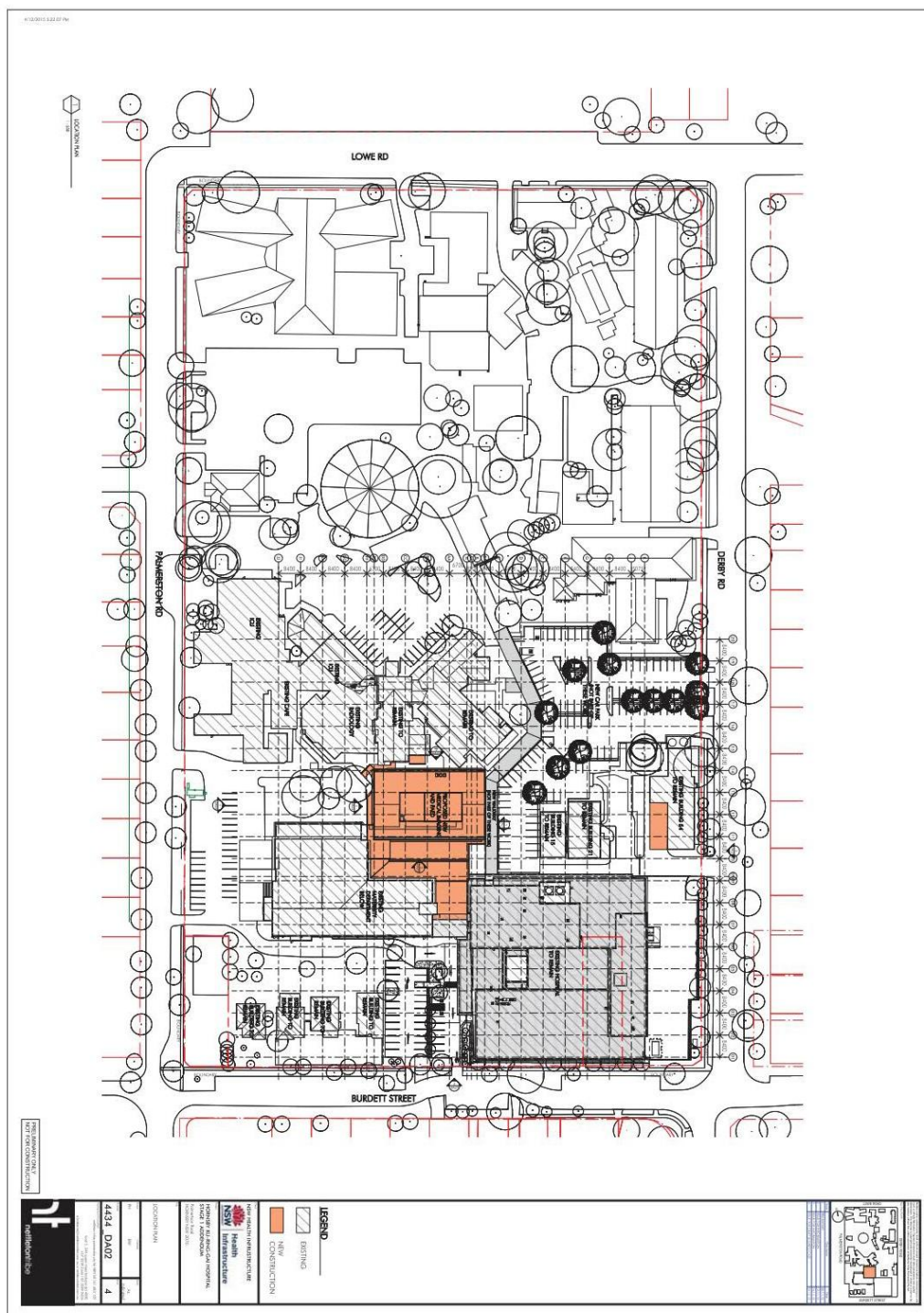
5.1.7 Works Approved under Part 5

The Stage 2 SSD project comprises the main works package for the Stage 2 HKH Campus Redevelopment. Works to be undertaken as 'Development without Consent' under Clause 58 of State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007 as part of a decant strategy and to deliver services and infrastructure upgrades deemed necessary to service the broader HKH Campus include:

- Alterations and Additions to the ROFE ward to provide temporary accommodation for physiotherapy services; (Northern part of Building 2/3)
- Construction of a new Medical Imaging Building and Paediatrics Building;
- Alterations and Additions to Building 54 (Store Building) to allow for the use of this building for Engineering Services;
- The demolition of buildings 15, 21, 31, 34, 47, 93, 95 and 97;
- Extension of the sewer main in Derby Street;
- Installation of a communications ring main;
- Internal hydraulic, mechanical, sewer and fire services upgrades.

The early works packages have been identified as being essential to allow for the continuous provision of essential services offered across the broader HKH Campus.

The likely impacts of the early works have been assessed in the form of Review of Environmental Factors prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 5 of the EP&A Act.



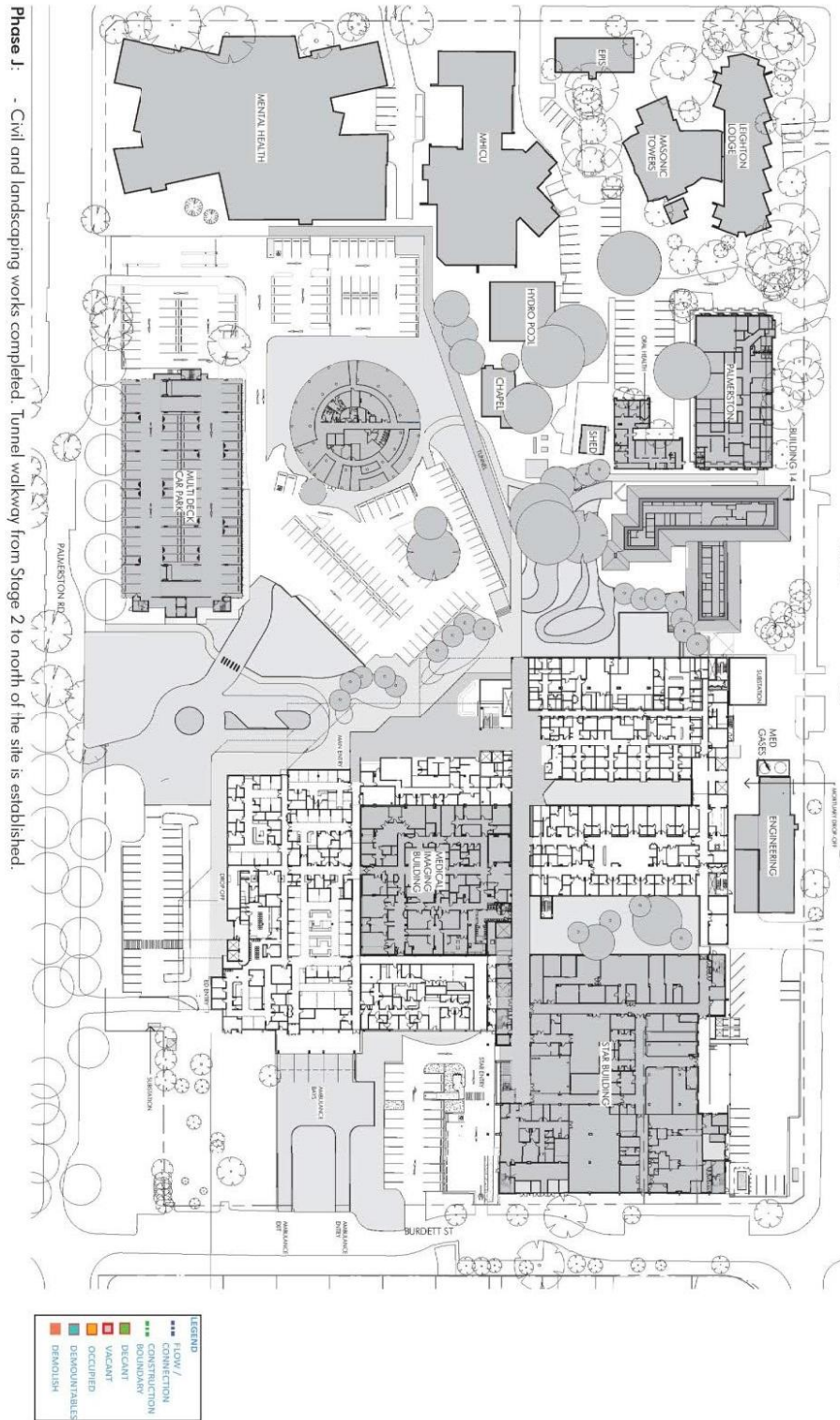
The Medical Imaging Building / Paediatric Building and the works to Building 54 are shown in orange on the drawing above.

5.1.8 The Stage 2 SSD project is proposed to include:

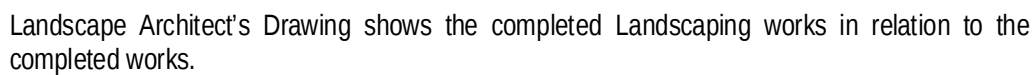
- A new main hospital entry point;
- Four new 28 bed Inpatient Units;
- New Intensive Care Unit with 12 beds;
- Combined new and refurbished ambulatory care areas;
- Extended Emergency Department including Transit Lounge;
- Increased capacity of the existing Psychiatric Emergency Care Centre from 4 to 6 beds;
- A new pharmacy;
- Two new 28 bed rehabilitation wards and treatment consultation space;
- A new Mortuary;
- Teaching, education and research facilities;
- Administration space for clinical and corporate support;
- Demolition works;
- End of trip facilities;
- Car parking and drop off (on grade); and
- Soft landscaping.

As provided in the diagram below, the HKHC Stage 2 SSD project is proposed to be sited adjacent to the Stage 1 project to ensure improved functionality, efficiency and connectivity with the Stage 1 facilities.

STAGING OPTION 1 - PHASE J



Overall plan shows the completed Stage 2 Building Works in white background with existing buildings (including completed multi deck car park) in grey background.



6. STATEMENT OF HERITAGE IMPACT

This is the Statement of Heritage Impact for:	Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Hospital – “Collingridge House”
Date:	This statement was completed in September 2017
Address and Property Description:	38-76 Palmerston Road, Hornsby NSW
Prepared by:	EJE Group
Prepared for:	APP Corporation Pty Ltd

As discussed previously, the Hornsby Ku-ring-gai Hospital Site and Grounds are expressly discounted in the Hornsby Local Environmental Plan 2013, Schedule 5 Part 1; however the listing within the State Heritage Inventory deals almost exclusively with the site and grounds. This report has identified other buildings upon the site as well as the institution of Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Hospital as demonstrating Heritage Significance. The Street Trees located on Palmerston Road (south of Northcote Road) are also listed items of local significance.

The following statements assess the impact; positive, negligible or detrimental of the State Significant Development upon the various aspects of Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Hospital.

The following aspects of the proposal respect or enhance the heritage significance of the item or area for the following reasons:

Building 32 (Collingridge House): The removal of existing permanent and temporary buildings (nos. 13 & 43) and structures from around the location of Building 32 allowing it to sit in a more open context will be beneficial to the significance of the listed Heritage Item “Collingridge House”. It will allow the item to sit within a curtilage closer to original state of construction in which it was an individual dwelling upon a larger lot. The works adjacent to Collingridge House will therefore have a positive impact upon the significance of Building 32 Collingridge House. The bulk of the works proposed, i.e. the construction of the new Stage 2 Building, lie almost exclusively outside the recognised lot boundary of Collingridge House and therefore beyond the boundary curtilage of the recognised Heritage Item. The design of those works respect the heritage significance of the item by remaining at a distance to the heritage item and lying south of the item to prevent overshadowing. A buffer of landscaping lies between Collingridge House and the main six-storey part of the proposed Stage 2 works. This buffer breaks down the scale of the proposed works and limits views from the item to the new building. There are views from the rear of Building 32 across the car park to the main Building Entrance and the HOPE building. The impact of these views are tempered by the fact that this section of the building is lower, being only 2-3 stories, has fewer windows for overlooking and is tempered again by landscaping located within the car park.

Building 2/3: The design of the new Hospital Building locates the Main Entrance to the facility near the original Main Entrance to building 2/3 allowing the continuity of the prime access to the Hospital to be in its historical location. The alignment of the glazed facade near the main reception desk recalls the alignment of the original facade of building 2/3 which also respects and preserves an historical link back to the origin of the hospital upon the site.

Building 6 (Former Maternity Unit + British Lions): That building 6 has already been lost is regrettable as it is considered to have demonstrated high levels of significance on a local level due to its historical, social and rarity value. The restoration of the ‘unusual stylised lion moulded

masonry sculpture(s)' as noted in the State Heritage Inventory is commendable and their retention within the proposed new building will assist in maintaining the historical associations to the former Maternity Building / former 'British Centre' in Hyde Park. These sculptures provide opportunity to interpret the significance of the former British Centre and Maternity Building. Imagery of the reuse of the lions has been included within the proposal for the Stage 2 works near the entrance from Palmerston Road.



Figure 101: Rendered imagery of the Stage 2 proposal. Note reuse of British Centre lions beside the pathway. *Nettleton Tribe*

Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Hospital Institution: is respected by the ongoing commitment to retain the hospital use upon its traditional site. Socially significant associations will be maintained by the continued use the Hospital for its historical purpose. Ongoing interpretation of the significance of the Hospital as it serves the community is required and recommendations for interpretation opportunities are given below.

The Street Trees on Palmerston Road are respected and preserved by the proposal. New driveway entrances are located where current driveways exist and no trees within the road reserve are proposed to be removed.

The following aspects of the proposal will have negligible impact upon the heritage significance of the item or area for the following reasons:

Building 1: The proposed demolition of Building 1 (1930s) will remove one of the early buildings upon the site and one which, externally at least, shows a measure of Aesthetic Significance. As discussed above, Building 1 demonstrates little Significance at a local level which precludes it from heritage protection. Whilst the loss of Building 1 will certainly be noticeable within the streetscape of Palmerston Road, it will have negligible overall impact upon the heritage significance of Hornsby Hospital as a whole. Building 1 is separated from the listed heritage item, Collingridge House, by a minimum of 85 metres as well as by landscaped vegetation and some elevation. Views and associations between these buildings are rare and limited at best. The removal of Building 1 will therefore have no appreciable impact upon Collingridge House in particular.

Building 2/3: The loss of the original 1933 building from the hospital grounds will impact upon historical links to the origin of the hospital upon the site. This combined building however had been altered on multiple occasions, commencing only a few years after its construction when rebuilding after a fire. Many of the additions inside and out detracted from the significance and originality of the building and made interpretation of the item difficult. These factors combined with the result that the building is considered to have little significance and is precluded from

protection. Recommendations are given below which will assist to preserve the link to the origin of the Hospital on this site. As noted above, the design of the new building makes reference to these original buildings and respects the historical significance of the Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Hospital. Building 2/3 is separated from the listed heritage item, Collingridge House, by a minimum of 55 metres as well as by landscaped vegetation and some elevation. Views and associations between these buildings are rare and limited at best. The removal of Building 2/3 will therefore have no appreciable impact upon Collingridge House in particular.

Building 10: This building, dating from 1934 is another example of a very early building upon the site and also has links to Councillor Storey. The demolition of this building will ostensibly occur prior to the Stage 2 works. The building, originally an Ambulance station, has been adaptively reused to form the Physiotherapy department and has been extended unsympathetically to accommodate that use. It has lost much of its landscape context as recorded in the State Heritage Inventory. These alterations and additions detract from the significance of the item which is thus regarded as having little significance and is precluded from protection. Recommendations to collect and preserve historical links to this building have been given below. The overall effect of losing this building will have negligible impact upon the Hospital. It will have no appreciable effect on Collingridge House in particular as it is again separated by distance and elevation from the listed item. It will have no appreciable effect upon the listed Street Trees either as they will be preserved.

Building 15: The demolition of this building will have no appreciable effect on any of the listed heritage items. This non-descript 1960s building lies landlocked in the centre of the site and is not visible from Collingridge House, the street boundaries or any of the main public spaces in the hospital.

Building 21: Lying adjacent to building 15 above, this building is just visible from Derby Road but is purely functional and not considered to be significant under any criterion. It is not visible from Collingridge House, Palmerston Road or any of the main public spaces of the Hospital. Its demolition will have no appreciable effect upon the significance of any of the listed items.

Building 31: This converted brick and tile dwelling from approximately the 1940s would be contributory to the streetscape were Burdett Street within a Heritage Conservation Area. It is not of course and there is no such protection warranted upon the building. Building 31 is not visible from Collingridge House and is only glimpsed from Palmerston Road where the Street Trees are located. The demolition of Building 31 will have no appreciable effect upon the significance of any of the listed items. There is opportunity for features such as the leadlight windows, door panels, street facade bricks and other decorative items to be salvaged for resale and reuse by the building contractor for restoration work.

Building 32 (Collingridge House): The bulk of the works proposed, i.e. the construction of the new Stage 2 Building, lie almost exclusively outside the recognised lot boundary of Collingridge House and therefore beyond the boundary curtilage of the recognised Heritage Item. The impact of those works respect the heritage significance of the item and will have negligible, if any, impact upon its significance.

Building 34: This building, housing the Engineering Department is in below average condition and is not considered to be significant under any criteria. It is not visible from Collingridge House, the street boundaries or any of the main public spaces in the hospital. Its demolition will have no appreciable effect upon the significance of any of the listed items.

Building 47: Also containing the Engineering Department, this building is older than building 34. It has been unsympathetically altered and its position is compromised by its close proximity to other buildings and the inclusion of covered walkways on most sides. It is not considered to demonstrate significance under any criterion. It is not visible from Collingridge House or Palmerston Road. It is barely visible from one of the main public spaces in the hospital (see Figure 62). Its demolition will have no appreciable effect upon the significance of any of the listed items.

Building 93 and 95: These converted brick and tile dwellings from approximately the 1920s-40s would be contributory to the streetscape were Burdett Street within a Heritage Conservation Area. It is not of course and there is no such protection warranted upon the buildings. Buildings 93 & 95 are not visible from Collingridge House and are only glimpsed from Palmerston Road where the Street Trees are located. The demolition of Building 93 & 95 will have no appreciable effect upon the significance of any of the listed items. There is opportunity for features such as the leadlight windows, door panels, street facade bricks and other decorative items to be salvaged for resale and reuse by the building contractor for restoration work.

Building 97: The demolition of this converted 1940s fibro cottage will have no appreciable effect upon the significance of the hospital. It is not visible at all from Collingridge House and barely visible from the location of the Street Trees on Palmerston Road and would therefore have no appreciable effect upon the significance of these listed items.

Northern Court: The Northern Court, which comprises the entry to Building 1 from Palmerston Road, is scheduled to be removed along with Building 1 and the area will become a storm water detention basin albeit integrated into the landscaping design of the site. While the Northern Court is described in detail in the State Heritage Inventory, its context is strongly linked to Building 1 with which it is associated. The removal of Building 1 would also remove the context of the Northern Court and detract from the significance of the landscaping. The Northern Court is not visible from Collingridge House. It is visible from the location of the Palmerston Road Street Trees but does not form part of its context. The loss of the Northern Court will have negligible impact upon the heritage significance of the listed items.

Centre Court: As discussed above, the Centre Court has already lost some of the landscaping identified within it. Another of the Canary Island Palms will be removed with the approved construction of the Multi Deck Car Park on the Palmerston Road boundary. The Centre Court is located approximately 65 metres from Collingridge House and on the other side of the Lumby Unit Building. Only glimpses of the Centre Court are available from Collingridge House. With the installation of the Multi Deck car park, only glimpses of the Centre Court will be available from Palmerston Road where the street trees are located. Stage 2 proposes no further changes to the Centre Court. There will be no appreciable impact upon the listed heritage items.

Southern Court: The landscaping of the Southern Court was largely lost in 2012 when the on-grade car park was extended across rose garden beds and lawn areas. A fragment of the Centre Court appears to remain under two substantial trees in the centre of the car park. What remains is not proposed to be altered by the Stage 2 works. There will be no appreciable impact upon the listed heritage items.

The following aspects of the proposal could detrimentally impact on the heritage significance of the item or area for the following reasons:

Building 32 (Collingridge House): Generally the works to be undertaken adjacent to Collingridge House respect and enhance the significance of the building. The temporary inclusion of a demountable building adjacent to Building 32 will have no appreciable or lasting impact upon the item. The excavation of a 'tunnel' linking the northern buildings of the site with the basement level of the proposed building must be undertaken with great care. The tunnel excavation has the potential to undermine the footings of the stone built structure and have a direct impact upon the integrity of the building. Engineering advice in regards to the construction of the tunnel must be sought in order to minimise this risk and protect Building 32.

Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Hospital Institution: There is no doubt that there will be an impact upon the significance of the hospital by the loss buildings 1,2,3 and 10, all of which date from the

earliest days of the Hornsby District Hospital and have associations with S.A. Storey. As discussed above, due to extensive modifications and alterations to each of these buildings over the ensuing years, none of these buildings display more than a little level of Heritage Significance, which ultimately precludes them from Heritage protection. The impact of the loss of these buildings can be ameliorated as recommended in the section below, by gathering items such as foundation stones and plaques as well as photographic evidence into a common place within the Hospital site.

Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Hospital Site and Grounds: The loss of significant areas of landscaping and mature planting, and the further obscuration of the noted 'series of courts fronting buildings from varying periods' noted in the State Heritage Inventory has the potential for detrimental impact upon the Heritage Item. The site and grounds demonstrate the progressive development of Health Care methods as well as popular expressions of style in architecture and landscape design as applied to NSW Health Care facilities as each part of the hospital has developed across the span of the last eighty plus years. It is recommended to ameliorate the impact by the retention of significant portions of the landscaping and planting so that the many historic periods in the development of the hospital can still be interpreted when within the grounds.

The following sympathetic design solutions were considered and discounted for the following reasons:

There are no known sympathetic design solutions which have been discounted. There has been no discussion with the planners or designers of the extensive process for the inception of the hospital expansion. It is unknown what factors drove the design of the proposed works over its multiple stages to realisation.

The following actions are recommended to minimise disturbance and/or enhance the interpretation of the heritage significance of the item or area:

Place Lions in a prominent position symmetrically opposed. Traditionally the Lions flanked the entrance of the British Centre when it was in Hyde Park and similarly the Maternity Ward when the building was relocated to the Hornsby Hospital Site. A position flanking an entrance to a building or space would be an appropriate reuse of the Lions. Signage to explain the origins and significance of the Lions would also be considered appropriate to aid in the interpretation of their significance.

Care to be taken in excavation of Tunnel link. Engineering design must be undertaken to ensure the stone built foundations of Collingridge House are not compromised. Excavation of the tunnel link also has the potential to uncover archaeological items of Aboriginal or European origin, potentially attributable to George Collingridge. It is recommended that should a relic be found, that the appropriate action under the Heritage Act.

Gather plaques, stones, & memorials to a history interpretation area with photos etc. A history display already exists within the public space of Building 1 and an enlarged historic photo also embellishes the foyer of Building 5. Many of the buildings around the site have plaques attached commemorating their openings and naming significant contributors to the creation of the buildings. Other buildings have foundation stones for similar purposes. Opening ceremonies and events have been photographed and reported in the news media.

It is recommended to institute a new history display within the new building where it is possible to display items from demolished buildings together with photographs in order to preserve the historic connections with those buildings and the people involved. An archive for those items

too bulky to display (e.g. foundation stones) is recommended so that the original pieces are not lost.

Retain 1940s gateposts (Gate 1 & 2) and stone borders along boundary. Retain significant trees and planting such as rose gardens as appropriate. The landscaping of the site, whilst expressly excluded within the Hornsby LEP 2013 listing forms the substance of the listing in the State Heritage Inventory. The landscaping and grounds form the basis of both the 'Statement of Significance' and the 'Physical Description' of the Hornsby Hospital Item details. Many aspects of the landscaping are identified in the listing including the Boundary fence and gateposts along Palmerston Road and mature trees and planting within the grounds. It is recommended to retain and conserve as many of these identified items as possible in order to conserve the historic and aesthetic links to the Heritage Item.

The existing central car park within the hospital grounds has been set out to relate to the alignment of building 2/3 – the original hospital building. There is potential to incorporate an interpretive element such as a path, low wall or garden bed to trace the line of the northern wall of Building 2/3 including its central entrance within the scheme of the proposal. This interpretive element would contribute to the ongoing understanding of the development of the Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Hospital.

7. CONCLUSION

There is no question that 'Collingridge House', the chapel building within the grounds of the Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Hospital grounds is an item of Heritage Significance. It conservation should be, and in fact is, ensured by the planning and realisation of the proposed works.

During the analysis of the proposed works, there was always the anxiety that the significance of the Hospital involved more than just one building upon the site, and more than one delineated curtilage. This was brought to the forefront by the disparity in the descriptions of the Heritage listing between the Hornsby LEP and the State Heritage Inventory despite both being informed by similar Heritage surveys.

The Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Hospital, being a large institution in the field of saving the lives of the Hornsby Shire Community plays an immeasurable role within the local area and its construction and development over the last eighty four years has had influence on multiple generations of that community. The continued development of the Hospital provides an invaluable historic chart to not only the community but also across styles and eras in Architecture and Landscape design.

EJE undertook a detailed analysis of the buildings and landscaping upon the site to identify the origins of each building as well as the people, if possible, who were instrumental in the creation of them. Similar analysis was undertaken to identify all of the various items noted within the description of the Hospital within the State Heritage Inventory listing.

It was readily apparent that there were many significant people and many significant events which all contributed to the historical associations of the Hospital Buildings, Site and Grounds, as well as the Hospital Institution as a whole. The physical evidence of the most significant of these contributions is recommended in this Heritage Assessment Report as to be retained or conserved. Many items were identified as having little significance, or had been altered in such a way that their significance had been eroded to a little levels. The demolition of these items was concurred in this report. Such items such as commemorative plaques and stones were recommended to be retained for inclusion in a history display to be installed within the proposed new building similar to existing history displays within the existing Building 1 which is scheduled for demolition.

The current proposal, known as the 'Stage 2 Works' is a State Significant Development The construction of the new building will create a new state-of-the-art facility which is up-to-date in its arrangement of spaces and provision of services suitable for contemporary methods of patient care. This is of clear importance within the field of saving lives which is the daily work of the hospital facility.

The development will continue the tradition already visible at the hospital site of providing new facilities with Architecture and Landscape design contemporary to their time and by which the development of the Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Hospital Institution can be interpreted and understood.

The proposal respects the identified heritage items within and adjacent to the Hospital Grounds i.e. Collingridge House and the Palmerston Road Street Trees. Through careful analysis the proposal also recognises the Heritage potential of some of the other buildings, structures and landscaping upon the site and ameliorates potential heritage impact upon these items also. The proposal also recognises the heritage potential of the Hornsby Ku-Ring-Gai Hospital as an institution and respects it by encouraging the continued use of the traditional site for Hospital purposes.

Recommendations have been given for the preservation of historical links to buildings which are to be demolished as part of this proposal.

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Online Resources

Australian Dictionary of Biography: <http://adb.anu.edu.au>

Australian War Memorial – <http://www.awm.gov.au>

The Collingridge Museum: <https://collingridgemuseum.wordpress.com>

Facebook - <https://www.facebook.com>

Google Maps: <https://www.google.com.au/maps>

Monument Australia - <http://monumentaustalia.org.au>

Nearmap (by license) - <http://au.nearmap.com/>

University of Newcastle: *Cultural Collections* - <https://www.flickr.com/photos/uon/>

National Archives of Research: <http://guides.naa.gov.au>

NSW Health, Northern Sydney Local Health District - <http://www.nslhd.health.nsw.gov.au/>

NSW Health, South Eastern Sydney Local Health District - <https://www.seslhd.health.nsw.gov.au>

NSW Land & Property Information: *Historical Lands Records Viewer* - <http://images.maps.nsw.gov.au/>

NSW LPI: *NSW Globe* - <http://globe.six.nsw.gov.au/>

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