



CODCD Building
The University of Sydney

Statement of Heritage Impact



November 2009

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Introduction

1.0

1.1 Background

This Report has been prepared to accompany a development application for the construction of a new Centre for Obesity, Diabetes and Cardiovascular Disease (CODCD) at The University of Sydney Camperdown Campus.

The proposed development is to be administered as a Project Application under Part 3A of the *NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. The Project is referred to as MP 09_0051.

1.2 Report Objectives

The main objective of this Statement of Heritage Impact is to analyse the overall Heritage Impact of the proposed development in relation to the provisions of the Environmental Planning Instruments specified in the DGR and the guidelines of the Heritage Branch of the NSW Department of Planning.

1.3 Methodology and Structure

This Heritage Impact Statement has been prepared in accordance with guidelines outlined in the *Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*, 1999, known as *The Burra Charter*, and the New South Wales Heritage Office publication, *NSW Heritage Manual*.

The Burra Charter provides definitions for terms used in heritage conservation and proposes conservation processes and principles for the conservation of an item. The terminology used, particularly the words *place*, *cultural significance*, *fabric*, and *conservation*, is as defined in Article 1 of *The Burra Charter*. The *NSW Heritage Manual* explains and promotes the standardisation of heritage investigation, assessment and management practices in NSW.

1.4 Site Identification

The subject site is located at the western perimeter of The University of Sydney Camperdown Campus, at the rear of the Royal Prince Alfred (RPA) Hospital, as indicated in Figure 1.1 below. The existing buildings on this site are The University of Sydney H K Ward Gymnasium (Building D08) and the Royal Prince Alfred Missenden Psychiatric Unit.



Figure 1.1
Location map showing the approximate location of the subject site shaded in red

Source: NSW Department of Lands 2009

1.5 Heritage Management Framework

The Director-General's Requirements (DGR) for this project note the following Relevant Environmental Planning Instruments (EPIs) and Guidelines are to be addressed as part of the Key Assessment Requirements:

Planning provisions applying to the site, including permissibility and the provisions of all plans and policies including:

- All relevant State Environmental Planning Policies
- South Sydney LEP 1998
- Metropolitan Strategy 'City of Cities: A Plan for Sydney's Future', and
- Sydney City Draft Subregional Strategy

Nature and extent of any non-compliance with relevant environmental planning instruments, plans and guidelines and justification for any non-compliance.

In relation to European Heritage the following is required:

A Heritage Impact Statement (HIS) assessing:

- impacts on heritage items within the site including retaining appropriate view corridors, setbacks and curtilages to St Johns College and Sancta Sophia College;
- any archaeological relics

The subject site is located within the Sydney University Conservation Area (CA47), listed as a heritage item of local significance in Schedule 2A of the *South Sydney Local Environment Plan 1998*.

Additionally, the western portion of the site is within the boundaries of the RPA Hospital, as identified on the Heritage Map of the *South Sydney LEP 1998*.

The site is also in the vicinity of several heritage items, listed in the *South Sydney LEP 1998*.

As such the property is subject to the heritage provisions of the *South Sydney Local Environment Plan 1998* and the *City of Sydney Heritage Development Control Plan (DCP) 2006*.

1.6 Authorship

This Report has been prepared by Gail Lynch, Senior Heritage Consultant, of Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd and has been reviewed by the Director, Graham Brooks. Unless otherwise noted all of the photographs and drawings in this Report are by Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd.

1.7 Report Limitations

This Report is limited to the investigation of the European history of the site. No primary research has been undertaken in the preparation of this Report. The analysis is based on the site history documented in the following sources, as referenced:

- *University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Plan 2002*
- *Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Conservation Management Plan 1997*
- NSW Heritage Inventory
- The University of Sydney Section 170 Register

Recommendations have been made on the basis of documentary evidence viewed and inspection of the existing fabric.

Archaeological assessment of the subject site is outside the scope of this Report. Comments relating to the archaeological potential of the site are based on the findings of the 2007 archaeology report, *Non-Indigenous Archaeological Assessment ARC Project, University of Sydney*, prepared by Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd.

Site Description & Development

2.0

2.1 Introduction

The subject site comprises an area of land west of The University of Sydney Ovals, containing the H K Ward Gymnasium (Building D08), an area of land, recently acquired by the University from St John College, containing a landscaped area and a hard surface carpark, and a portion at the rear of the Royal Prince Alfred (RPA) Hospital, containing the Missenden Psychiatric Unit. This section contains a brief description of the development of the subject area. A comprehensive analysis of the development of The University Campus is included in the Environmental Assessment, prepared for this Project Application.



Figure 2.1
View of the subject site from the west showing the Missenden Unit and the Centenary Institute on the right



Figure 2.2
View of the subject site from the north showing the H K Ward Gymnasium, marked with a circle, the Centenary Institute behind it and the R M C Gunn Building on the right

2.2 Development of the University

The University of Sydney was the first University to be constructed in Australia. The Act to incorporate and endow the University was passed in 1850 and the infant institution was temporarily accommodated in the defunct Sydney College building. By 1853 a site for the University and four denominational colleges had been selected at the Grose Farm, south of Parramatta Road. This is the present site.

The first buildings were constructed on a ridge looking towards Sydney. In the hollow to the west of the ridge were located the ovals and the individual colleges. A Medical School was established that was associated with the development of the nearby teaching hospital, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, which is located to the west of the University campus, between two of the colleges.

The Medical School was originally intended to be sited between the two institutions however a more prestigious site adjacent to the main quadrangle was selected. Gradually more faculties were added. The original formal approach to the east of the main quadrangle is now a public park: Victoria Park.

The university expanded considerably in the twentieth century and now includes extensive developed gardens, ovals, avenues and other open spaces with terracing, stairs, fountains and paving and extensive iron and stone fencing with major gateways.¹ The current site includes the Camperdown Campus, to the north of City Road, and the Darlington Campus, to its south.

The Camperdown Campus is bounded by Parramatta Road to the north, Victoria Park to the east, City Road and residential colleges associated with the University to the south, and the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital and other colleges to the west. The topography of the campus is gently undulating, with land falling east and west away from a ridge in the approximate location of Eastern Avenue. It has an irregular road system and an eclectic mix of low to medium rise buildings and ornamental plantings.

The evolving cultural landscape of the university campuses reflect the post War changes in the building industry, which moved from being a crafts and trades-based industry to a technology-based industry. The introduction of new building materials, such as fibrous asbestos cement and metal cladding materials, and the emergence of modern architectural styles have resulted in a built form that differs from that of the early university buildings. The post-war buildings are of a much greater size and their forms are vastly different. Only a small number of the new buildings, such as the Blackburn, Madsen and McMaster Laboratory buildings, which are clad in brick and stone, relate to the earlier buildings.²

¹ The University of Sydney Section 170 Register entry for Heritage Item ID: 4726001, The University of Sydney, accessed at <http://www.facilities.usyd.edu.au/afm/reports/heritagesection170-r01.cfm?pkID=4726001>

² *University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Plan - October 2002 Appendix A: University of Sydney Overview History*

2.3 Development of Royal Prince Alfred Hospital

In 1871 the University of Sydney Senate agreed to make available eleven acres of the Grose Farm site, originally set aside for a Wesleyan college, for a general hospital on the condition that a medical school be established in conjunction with the hospital. The foundation stone was laid in 1876 and terracing and landscaping works commenced. The initial building phase comprised the construction of two pavilion ward blocks, a central administration block, isolation huts, morgue and laundry.³

The hospital was to cater for clinical studies of students of the Medical School and for the training of nurses. The Prince Alfred Hospital was opened on 25th September 1882, with 146 patients. The front hall in the administration block served as the casualty department, waiting area and outpatient clinics. A chapel was located upstairs, as were various facilities. The resident medical officers occupied the upper floor of the building.

The hospital continued to grow, with the building of the first operating theatre and wards to hold surgical patients, opened in 1877. A nurses' home was completed in 1892, it was the first in Australia. Construction of two large ward pavilions, known as the Albert and Victoria, was begun in 1902. At the end of the World War I a recreation hall was built using donations to provide for rehabilitation patients. Soon after this the old isolation cottages were demolished and there was no further building until a new isolation pavilion was opened in 1928.

1928 also saw the opening of a large modern operating theatre complex consisting of eight theatres, anaesthetic rooms, change rooms, store rooms and sterilising rooms. This complex was built on top of D block. The 1930s, with the hospital under the chairmanship of Dr Herbert Schlink (later knighted) saw a great deal of building: Another nurses' home, Gloucester House, the psychiatry building with neurosurgery, X-ray department, outpatients department and a laundry and maintenance/engineering department.

The King George V Memorial Hospital for Mothers and Babies was completed in 1941 and the Fairfax building for pathology and bacteriology was opened in 1943. The only further building during WWII consisted of several "temporary" huts to accommodate the nurses for the King George V Hospital and two similar huts behind KGV for infectious patients. Expansion of the hospital continued in the second half of the twentieth century with the Page Chest Pavilion, Blackburn Pavilion and the Queen Mary Nurses' home built in the 50s, and the Edinburgh Pavilion, E block, opened in 1984.⁴

³ CMP

⁴ Helen Croll, *History of Royal Prince Alfred Hospital*, Central Sydney Area Health Services Media Release, 24 February 2003

2.4 Links Between the University and the Hospital

The hospital's role as a teaching hospital with links to the university was formalised by the Prince Alfred Hospital Incorporation Act of 1873. In the late 1880s all teaching staff of the university Medical School were honorary staff of the hospital. The strong links between the hospital and the university ensured that the hospital developed a leading reputation in teaching and research. In the first half of the twentieth century several specialist hospital units were set up in conjunction with the university medical staff to expand research into new areas.

2.5 Development on the Subject Site

The subject site contains two buildings, The University of Sydney H K Ward Gymnasium and the RPA Hospital Missenden Unit which was formerly known as the Psychiatry / Anaesthetics Block. The H K Ward Gymnasium was completed in 1957 following the introduction of a compulsory Sports Union fee for first year undergraduate students of the university. West of the gymnasium is a row of trees, a small area of landscaping and a hard surface carpark.

The Missenden Unit is located at the rear of Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, in proximity to the north east boundary of the hospital site. It is accessed from Missenden Road via John Hopkins Drive. The building is a three storey face brick structure with a T-shaped plan, constructed in 1937, with a two storey 1970s addition joined at right angles to its western end. The 1937 component is constructed of load-bearing brickwork with concrete floors and tiled roof. The 1970s addition has brick walls, concrete floors and roof slabs with colorbond metal fascia.⁵

The setting of this building is varied, with the six storey Centenary Institute immediately to its south, the relatively new RPA Women and Babies Hospital to the south west and the Arts and Craft style addition to the Resident Medical Officers' building fronting John Hopkins Drive, to its west.



Figure 2.3
Partial view of the subject site from the west showing the H K Ward Gymnasium, landscaping and carpark

⁵ University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Plan - October 2002 Appendix A: University of Sydney Overview History



Figure 2.4
Partial view of the eastern facade of the Missenden Unit



Figure 2.5
Partial view of the eastern facade of the Missenden Unit showing the 1970s additions



Figure 2.6
View to the Missenden Unit and the Centenary Institute from John Hopkins Drive, showing the western facade of the two storey 1970s addition with the three storey 1937 component behind it



Figure 2.7
View to the Missenden Unit, from the vicinity of the RPA Women and Babies driveway, showing the eastern end of John Hopkins Drive and the area behind the hospital which is to be re-landscaped



Figure 2.8
View to the hospital showing the late twentieth and early twenty first century development of the site with the Resident Medical Officers Quarters on the right



Figure 2.9
View looking west along John Hopkins Drive showing the Resident Medical Officers' Quarters in front of RPA Women and Babies



Figure 2.10
View looking east along John Hopkins Drive, from Missenden Road, showing the varied style and era of the buildings at this edge of the site, with the Missenden Unit at the end of the drive



Figure 2.11
View to St Johns College from the northern edge of the site



Figure 2.12
View to St Johns Oval from the northern edge of the site

Description of the Proposal

3.0

The proposed development, designed by HASSELL, is detailed in the Environmental Assessment accompanying the application. It includes:

- Demolition of The University of Sydney H K Ward Gymnasium (Building D08)
- Demolition of the Royal Prince Alfred Missenden Psychiatric Unit
- Construction of a new eight level building which is to be Centre for Obesity, Diabetes and Cardiovascular Disease
- Site landscaping including adjustment to the configuration of the eastern end of John Hopkins Drive



Figure 3.1
Photomontage showing the proposed development marked with a red circle

Source: HASSELL

Assessment of Heritage Impact

4.0

4.1 Introduction

The subject site is located within the **Sydney University Conservation Area (CA47)** which is listed as a heritage item of local significance in Schedule 2A of the *South Sydney LEP 1998*.

The land on which the proposed development is to be located is within the boundaries of the following heritage items of local significance listed in Schedule 2 of the *South Sydney LEP 1998*.

- **University of Sydney Site Landscaping**
- **RPA Hospital**

The **Missenden Unit** (formerly called the Psychiatry / Anaesthetics Block) and **John Hopkins Drive** components of the site are also included on the NSW Health Section 170 Register.

The site is also in the vicinity of a number of heritage items listed individually in the *South Sydney LEP 1998*, The University of Sydney Section 170 Register and NSW Health Section 170 Register, as detailed in the table below.

Item Name	Heritage Register
J D Stewart Building	South Sydney LEP The University of Sydney Section 170 Register
John Woolley Building	South Sydney LEP The University of Sydney Section 170 Register
Teachers College (Old)	The University of Sydney Section 170 Register
University Ovals 1 and 2	The University of Sydney Section 170 Register
McMaster Laboratory	The University of Sydney Section 170 Register
Blackburn Building	The University of Sydney Section 170 Register
Veterinary Science Precinct	The University of Sydney Section 170 Register
Resident Medical Officers Quarters	NSW Health Section 170 Register
Immunology Building	NSW Health Section 170 Register
Morgue and Chapel	NSW Health Section 170 Register
The Rear Gardens (10 Missenden Road)	NSW Health Section 170 Register
University Boundary	NSW Health Section 170 Register
St Johns College	South Sydney LEP
Sancta Sophia College	None

This section of the Report provides a detailed analysis of the statutory controls applying to this site, in regard to heritage.

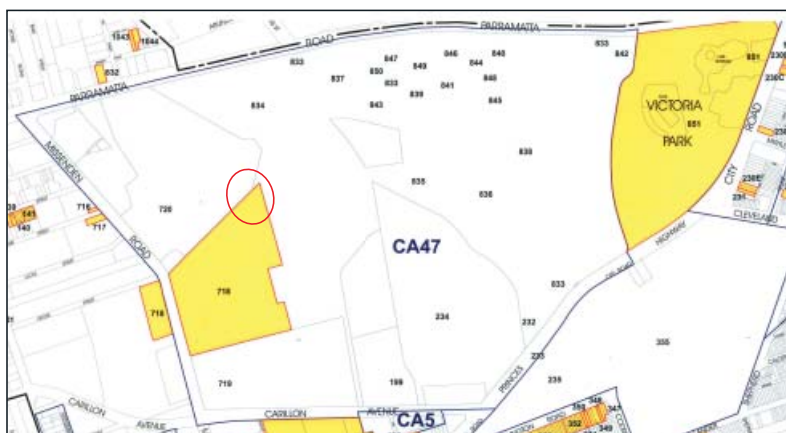


Figure 4.1
Extract from the South Sydney Heritage Map showing the boundaries of the Sydney University Conservation Area (CA47), item 718 - the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, and item 720 - St Johns College, and the approximate location of the subject site marked with a red circle,

Source: City of Sydney website

4.2 Applicable Heritage Legislation, Controls and Guidelines

4.2.1 NSW Heritage Act and the NSW Heritage Amendment Act 2009

The *NSW Heritage Act 1977* (Amended) (the Act) is an Act to conserve the environmental heritage of New South Wales. Under the Heritage Act 1977 the disturbance or excavation of land containing or likely to contain relics can only take place when an Excavation Permit has been granted by the Heritage Council. The *NSW Heritage Amendment Act 2009* defines a “relic” as relic means any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:

- (a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and
- (b) is of State or local heritage significance.

All “relics” are protected under the *NSW Heritage Act*, regardless of whether or not the place is listed as a heritage item on a local, State or national level. For places that are not listed on the State Heritage Register, the disturbance of relics requires an Excavation Permit.

The Act also requires that Government agencies keep a heritage and conservation register, commonly known as a Section 170 Register, listing heritage assets under its ownership, occupation or management. Listing of a heritage asset on a heritage and conservation register does not in itself create an obligation to obtain the Heritage Council’s approval for works. The Heritage Council’s approval will only be required for assets listed on the State Heritage Register, or subject to an interim heritage order under the Heritage Act.

A government instrumentality must give the Heritage Council not less than 14 days written notice before the government instrumentality:

- (a) removes any item from its register under section 170, or
- (b) transfers ownership of any item entered in its register, or
- (c) ceases to occupy or demolishes any place, building or work entered in its register.

4.2.2 South Sydney Local Environmental Plan 1998

The following clauses contain the heritage provisions of the *South Sydney LEP 1998* applicable to the Heritage Assessment of the proposed development:

- Clause 22 Heritage aims
- Clause 23 Protection of heritage items
- Clause 23A Protection of heritage conservation areas and heritage streetscapes
- Clause 23B Buildings older than fifty years
- Clause 24 Development in the vicinity of heritage items, heritage conservation areas, heritage streetscape areas, archaeological sites or potential archaeological sites

A full list of the applicable provisions is provided in Appendix A of this Report.

4.2.4 Guidelines of the NSW Department of Planning Heritage Branch

The NSW Heritage Office, now the Heritage Branch of the NSW Department of Planning have published a series of criteria for the assessment of heritage impact. The series of *questions to be answered* in a Statement of Heritage Impact applicable to the proposed development are included in Appendix A of this Report.

4.2.5 The University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Management Plan

The *University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Plan* (October 2002) (*Grounds CMP*) recognises that the heritage values of the university extend beyond the buildings to the setting, landscaping, plantings, views and vistas of the campus. The landscape area that is to replace the H K Ward Gymnasium is within the University of Sydney grounds. The following policies of the *Grounds CMP* are applicable to this development:

Policy 1 Significance the basis for planning and work

The statement of cultural significance set out in Chapter 5 should be a principal basis for future planning and work.

Policy 20 Overall primary use of the grounds

The grounds should continue to be used for University purposes including teaching and research, and to provide support services and passive and active recreational amenities for the University community.

4.2.6 The Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Conservation Management Plan

The *Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Conservation Management Plan (RPAH CMP)* (May 1997) contains Conservation Policies to ensure any proposed works to the place and its setting will retain its cultural significance. The *RPAH CMP* recognises that continued use has and will require change to items of heritage significance, to accommodate modern medical practice, and the Hospital will have functional requirements that may need to take precedence over conservation values.¹ The following policies of the *RPAH CMP* are applicable to this development:

1.0 Continue the primary use of the site as a teaching hospital

Policy 1.0.1

Ensure that new development and modifications to existing buildings within the hospital complex are compatible with the primary use of the site as a teaching hospital.

3.0 Context

3.1 Boundaries

Policy 3.1.1

Retain the following features:

- *the distinct boundaries of the hospital precinct*

Policy 3.2 Relationship to Sydney University

Policy 3.2.1

Consider the re-instatement of a formal pedestrian link to the University, both to the Blackburn Building and between the grounds of both institutions.

Policy 3.2.2

Retain views of the University, St Johns College, the college grounds and oval from the hospital buildings

Policy 3.2.3

Ensure the planting along John Hopkins Drive does not block views of St Johns College and Oval

Policy 3.2.4

Retain the character of the surviving portion of the University Paddock adjacent to the hospital and St Johns College

3.4 Continued Expansion

Policy 3.4.1

Endeavour to ensure that future expansion of hospital facilities occurs within the existing hospital boundaries.

6.0 The Grounds

6.0 Ensure that new planning for the continuing expansion of the hospital recognises the significance of the landscaped garden setting

¹ DPWS Heritage Group, *Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Conservation Management Plan*, May 1997, page 150

4.3 Sydney University Conservation Area (CA47)

The Sydney University Conservation Area (CA47) is listed as a heritage item of local significance in Schedule 2A of the *South Sydney LEP 1998*. The following Statement of Significance for this conservation area has been sourced from the NSW State Heritage Inventory²:

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 Blackett, 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.

The *South Sydney LEP 1998* requires that approval be sought before demolishing or erecting a building in a heritage conservation area, and that an assessment is made of the compatibility of the new development with the existing buildings in the conservation area, and of its impact on the landscape.

The guidelines of the *City of Sydney Heritage DCP 2006* call for new development to consider the contribution the existing site makes to the conservation area, enhance the character and heritage significance of the conservation area, be consistent with the policy guidelines contained in the Heritage Inventory Assessment Report, in particular the Recommended Management provisions, and be compatible with the surrounding built form.

The NSW Heritage Inventory listing sheet for the Sydney University Conservation Area has no Recommended Management provisions for the area and a building contributions map for this conservation area is not available on the City of Sydney Council website.

The University of Sydney H K Ward Gymnasium and the RPAH Missenden Unit are both buildings relating to the twentieth century development of the university and hospital site. The H K Ward Gymnasium is a utilitarian structure constructed in 1957. The Missenden Unit has two building components, dating from 1937 and the 1970s. Neither building makes a significant architectural or aesthetic contribution to their immediate surrounds or that of the wider conservation area.

² http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07_subnav_01_2.cfm?itemid=2431001

The proposed demolition of these two buildings and the construction of a multi-level Centre for Obesity, Diabetes and Cardiovascular Disease for The University of Sydney, and its associated landscaping, is considered to be compatible with the established heritage significance of the Sydney University Conservation Area for the following reasons:

- the two buildings proposed for demolition do not make a high contribution to the University of Sydney and the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital sites
- the new complex will continue to reinforce the historic association between the university and the hospital
- it continues the evolution of the site for institutional purposes with continuing evidence of the changing building technologies, materials and architectural styles, resulting, in part, from the changes in teaching and research methods
- the new development will not obscure views from the public domain to and from the Gothic Revival, and other significant, buildings within the site, or the open space of St Johns oval
- the built environment in the immediate context of the subject site comprises the late twentieth and early twenty first century development of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital. The proposed new building is consistent with the form and massing of this area
- the contemporary building is to have a patterned glass facade that reflects the pattern and tonal variations of the sandstone facade of the St Johns College, the adjacent heritage item which is a dominant visual element in the immediate vicinity of the proposal

4.4 Sydney University Site Landscaping

The University of Sydney Site Landscaping is listed as item number 833 in Schedule 2 of the *South Sydney LEP 1998*. The following Statement of Significance, for this locally listed item has been sourced from the NSW State Heritage Inventory:³

Site landscaping includes perimeter fence, Ross Street, Parramatta Road and City Road gates and sandstone pillars, pergola of two Doric columns and fountains.

A detailed Statement of Significance can be found in the *University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Plan - October 2002*⁴. This is summarised in the *Grounds CMP* as follows:

³ http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07_subnav_01_2.cfm?itemid=2421454

⁴ prepared by Dr Michael Pearson (Heritage Management Consultants Pty Ltd), Duncan Marshall, Dr Donald Ellsmore, Dr Val Attenbrow, Sue Rosen, Rosemary Kerr and Chris Bettridge for the Facilities Management Office, University of Sydney

The University of Sydney Grounds are significant because:

1. they retain evidence of the continuous human occupation of the place from Aboriginal time, through the earliest period of European settlement of Australia, to the current day;

2. the University of Sydney is the oldest university in Australia, and has continuously occupied and developed its campus for over 150 years, resulting in a distinctive pattern of planned features;

3. a number of individual precincts, buildings and features are significant in their own right;

4. the Main Building Group, Anderson Stewart Building, Gate Lodges, and St Paul's, St. Johns and St. Andrews Colleges comprise what is arguably the most important group of Gothic and Tudor revival architecture in Australia;

5. the layout and development of the Camperdown campus reflects directly changes in tertiary education, landscape design, institutional design, economic development and social attitudes over that period;

6. the student union and sports facilities reflect the history, and changes in, recreational and social activities over a long period of time;

7. Darlington campus owes its layout to the pattern of the original suburb, and retains important evidence reflecting its residential and industrial past. Darlington was the site of a major expansion of the University, reflecting important changes in the history of tertiary education in Australia; and

8. the University grounds are of social significance because of strong and special associations with particular communities and cultural groups.

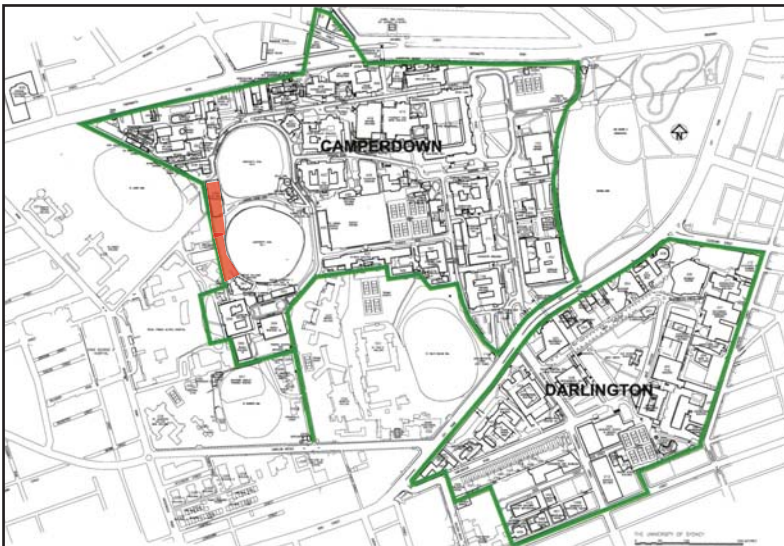


Figure 4.2

Plan of the University of Sydney showing the university grounds that are subject to the *Grounds Conservation Management Plan* with the site of the H K Ward Gymnasium which is to be replaced with landscaping shaded in red

Source: *University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Plan 2002*, Figure 1.1

The *South Sydney LEP 1998* requires that approval be sought before altering a heritage item, and that the impact of the

proposed development on the heritage significance of the item is considered.

The guidelines of the *City of Sydney Heritage DCP 2006* call for new development to be consistent with the policy guidelines contained in the Heritage Inventory Assessment Report, in particular the Recommended Management provisions, and be compatible with the surrounding built form.

It is proposed to replace the H K Ward Gymnasium with landscaped open space, providing a plaza that is the focus of the new pedestrian links on this side of the university. The Recommended Management provided on the NSW Heritage Inventory listing sheet for the Sydney University Site Landscaping has no recommendations relating to the grounds.

There are no trees within the subject site included on the *City of Sydney Register of Significant Trees*.⁵

The *Grounds CMP* identifies the plantings west of the H K Ward Gymnasium as being of moderate aesthetic significance. There are no policies in the *Grounds CMP* for this area specifically. The new landscaping has been designed to provide amenity and safety in what will become a high traffic area. No attempt has been made to reinstate previous landscape works in this area.

The proposed landscaping, including the staged removal and replacement of trees, is consistent with Policies 1 and 20 of the *Grounds CMP* (detailed in Section 4.2.5 above). It will:

- reinforce the planting between and around the University Ovals 1 and 2 that define these open spaces
- provide a north south pedestrian link from the Blackburn Building to the Veterinary Science Precinct and Parramatta Road
- provide an east west pedestrian link between the University and John Hopkins Drive, and thus to Missenden Road
- facilitate pedestrian access around the perimeter of the ovals
- form a plaza on the eastern side of the proposed new building
- be aesthetically pleasing
- is consistent with Policy 20 of the *Grounds CMP* which states that the overall primary use of the grounds should continue to be for University purposes

The *Grounds CMP* lists views and vistas of aesthetic value in Table 3.2. There are no views to the subject site identified in this table.

A comprehensive view analysis is included in the Environmental Assessment accompanying the development application. From a heritage perspective, it is considered that the proposed development will have no adverse impact on important views to, and from, adjacent heritage items.

⁵ LandArc Pty Limited, *City of Sydney Register of Significant Trees*, 2005

4.5 Heritage Listed University of Sydney Items in the Vicinity of the Proposed Development

The proposed development is to be located in the vicinity of a number of identified heritage items, within the University of Sydney Campus. The location of these items, in relation to the proposed development, is shown in Figure 4.3.

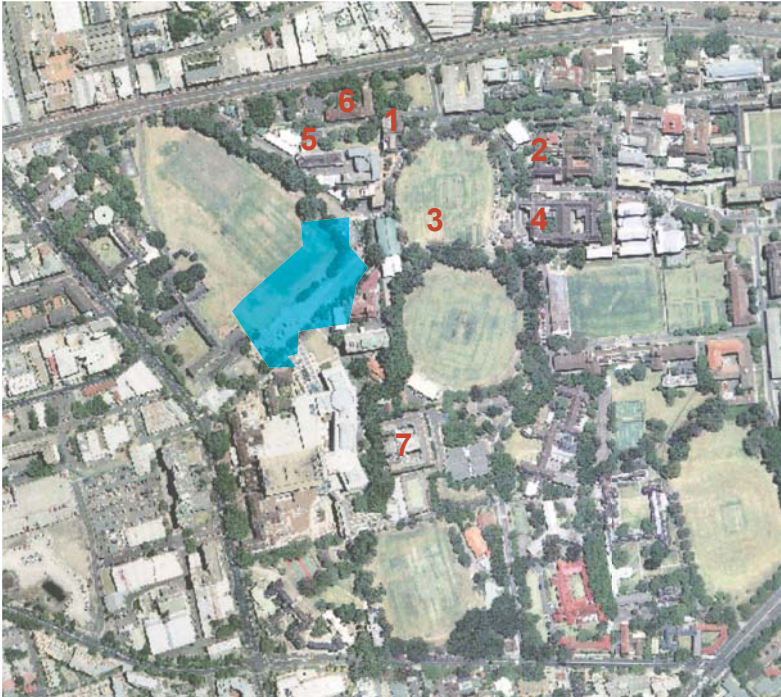


Figure 4.3

Aerial photograph showing the approximate location of the proposed development coloured blue, and the location of the listed heritage listed University of Sydney items numbered as follows; 1: J D Stewart Building, 2: John Woolley building, 3: University ovals 1 and 2, 4: Teachers college, 5: Veterinary Science Precinct, 6: McMaster Laboratory, 7: Blackburn Building

Source: NSW Department of Lands

The *South Sydney LEP 1998* requires the consent authority to consider the impact development in the vicinity of heritage items will have on the heritage significance, curtilage and setting of the heritage item. This applies only to those heritage items listed in Schedule 2 of the *South Sydney LEP 1998*. These are the J D Stewart Building, and the John Woolley Building.

The following items, in the vicinity of the subject site, are listed on The University of Sydney Section 170 Register: the University Ovals 1 and 2, the Teachers College, the Veterinary Science Precinct, the McMaster Laboratory and the Blackburn Building. There are no statutory heritage impact assessment requirements for development in the vicinity of items listed in Section 170 Registers. However the view analysis accompanying the development application includes the views to and from the University campus.

4.5.1 J D Stewart Building

The following information has been sourced from the NSW State Heritage Inventory⁶. The J D Stewart Building is located north of the subject site. It is a Federation Arts and Crafts style building, constructed in 1910-12, with additions and alterations made in 1939-40, 1957, 1961-3, and 1971. It is located in close proximity to the University's Ross Street gate and is oriented to this entrance.

Statement of Significance:

The first purpose-built building for the newly established Veterinary Science, in continuous use for that purpose since 1912 and one of a diminishing number of buildings still used for its original purpose.

One of the subjects introduced into the curriculum in the early 20th century in recognition of the need for a high standard of training and research in areas of major significance to agricultural and pastoral growth and hence to the national economy.

One of the unusual and carefully detailed Federation Arts and Crafts style Science faculties to be constructed along Science Road, designed by the NSW Government Architects branch under Walter Liberty Vernon.



Figure 4.4
Eastern facade of the J D Stewart Building

There is no visual link between this building and the subject site due to its physical separation and the intervening buildings and trees. There will be no adverse impact on the established heritage significance of this building, as summarised in the Statement of Significance above, resulting from the proposed development.

⁶ NSW Heritage Inventory database entry, http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07_subnav_01_2.cfm?itemid=2431023

4.5.2 John Woolley Building

The following information has been sourced from the NSW State Heritage Inventory.⁷ The John Woolley Building is located north east of the subject site, on the opposite side of the oval. It is a Federation Arts and Crafts style building, constructed in 1906-8.

Statement of Significance:

The first of a series of unusual and carefully detailed Federation Arts and Crafts style Science faculties to be constructed along Science Road, designed by the Government Architects branch under Walter Liberty Vernon. Significant features such as the curved lecture theatre and tapered chimney survive.

It is also significant for:

- *Its association with the University benefactor Peter Nicoll Russell.*
- *Indicating the expansion of the teaching of engineering at the University and the expansion of the Science faculties along Science Road.*
- *Continued use as an Engineering School.*



Figure 4.5
Western facade of the John Woolley Building

Source: The University of Sydney Section 170 Register

The assessment of heritage impact for this building is limited to that of views due to the extensive physical separation from the subject site. The proposed new multi-storey building will be visible from this building. It will be viewed above the trees along with the existing multi-storey hospital buildings. The focus of the foreground views will continue to be those of the oval. The new built element in the background view from the vicinity of this building will not have an adverse impact on its established heritage significance as summarised in the Statement of Significance above.

⁷ http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07_subnav_01_2.cfm?itemid=2431014

4.6 Royal Prince Alfred Hospital

4.6.1 The Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Group

The Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Group is listed as heritage item number 718 in Schedule 2A of the *South Sydney LEP 1998*. The listing for this group includes; King George V Memorial Hospital for Mothers and Babies, the Administration Block, Gloucester House, the Queen Victoria and Albert Pavilions, and the Resident Medical Officers' Quarters (formerly the Nurses Home).⁸

The three buildings in this group that front Missenden Road, the Admissions Block and the Victoria and Albert Pavilions, are also included on the State Heritage Register. As these buildings are physically removed from the subject site and there is no visual link with the subject site they have not been included in the further analysis of this Report.

The Missenden Unit, John Hopkins Drive, the Resident Medical Officers Quarters (former Nurses Home), the Immunology Building, the Morgue and Chapel, John Hopkins Drive, the Rear Gardens and the University Boundary are all within the boundary of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Group identified on the Heritage Map of the *South Sydney LEP 1998*, and listed on the NSW Health Section 170 Register. Evaluation of the likely heritage impact of the proposed development on these items is detailed below.

The NSW State Heritage Inventory has no Statement of Significance for the Hospital Group. The following extract from the Statement of Significance has been sourced from the *Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Conservation Plan*.⁹ (See Appendix A of this Report for a full transcript of this Statement of Significance).

Royal Prince Alfred Hospital is of cultural significance:

- *for its continuous use as a major Australian medical school 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 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 the site of pioneering surgery and treatment in fields such as cardiology, microsurgery, organ transplants, gastroenterology and the treatment of skin diseases and melanoma*
- *for its association with prominent medical professionals, such as Alfred Roberts and Herbert Schlink who were responsible for directing the continuing development of the hospital facilities*

⁸ http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07_subnav_01_2.cfm?itemid=2420988

⁹ *Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Conservation Plan Volumes 1*, 1997, DPWS Heritage Group

- for the architectural excellence of the original buildings, the Nurses Home, the Victoria and Albert Pavilions and some of the modern buildings, in particular King George V and Gloucester House. As containing fine examples of the work of George Allen Mansfield, Harry Kent, Walter Liberty Vernon and Stephenson, Meldrum and Turner



Figure 4.6
Aerial photograph showing the approximate location of the proposed development coloured blue, the approximate boundaries of the LEP listing for Royal Prince Alfred Hospital coloured red, and the location of the listed heritage items numbered as follows; 1: Missenden Unit, 2: John Hopkins Drive, 3: Resident Medical Officers Quarters, 4: Immunology Building, 5: Chapel and Morgue, 6: Rear Gardens

Source: NSW Department of Lands

The *South Sydney LEP 1998* requires that approval be sought before altering a heritage item or demolishing a building that is a heritage item, and that the impact of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the item is considered.

The guidelines of the *City of Sydney Heritage DCP 2006* call for new development to be consistent with the policy guidelines contained in the Heritage Inventory Assessment Report, in particular the Recommended Management provisions, and that it be compatible with the surrounding built form.

The proposed development, to demolish the Missenden Unit, construct a new building for the University of Sydney, and landscape the area in its vicinity (including minor modifications to the alignment of the eastern end of John Hopkins Drive), is primarily located within the curtilage of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital (RPAH) site. As the Recommended Management provided on the NSW Heritage Inventory database sheet for the RPAH Group has no specific recommendations relating to the subject site the Recommended Management noted on the inventory sheets for the NSW Section 170 Register entries and the policies of the *RPAH CMP* have been used as the basis for heritage assessment.

The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the policies of the *RPAH CMP* for the following reasons:

- the primary use of RPAH as a teaching hospital remains unchanged
- a formal pedestrian link to the University is to be reinstated
- views from the hospital of the University, St Johns College, the college grounds and oval will be retained
- the character of the surviving portion of the University Paddock, adjacent to the hospital and St Johns College, is retained

The construction of a building for the University of Sydney within the grounds of RPAH curtilage is a variation to Policy 3.1.1 of the *RPAH CMP* which notes the distinct boundaries of the hospital precinct as a feature to be retained. This variation is supported in the context of the location of the site at the border with the university grounds, and the historical development of research facilities at the hospital in conjunction with the Medical School of the university.

4.6.2 Missenden Psychiatric Unit

The following information for this building has been sourced from the NSW State Heritage Inventory¹⁰:

Statement of Significance

The 1937 Neurosurgery and Psychiatry Block is of historic significance as it marked the association of neuromedicine and neurosurgery with psychiatry. RPAH was the first in Australasia to make provision for the treatment of serious and incipient mental cases in connection with the work of an acute general hospital. Its Psychiatry Clinic, which has been in force for some 15 years. The Psychiatry Clinic has carried out the most valuable work, partly as an auxiliary to the mental hospitals in NSW and partly by carrying out routine treatment with specialist physicians in charge. It is also associated with the Red Cross Society.

History

Psychiatry/Anaesthetics Block consists of the building built in 1937 and the later building built in 1970s. The 1937 building was designed by the Government Architects Branch under Cobden Parkes. The drawings are initialled S.E.C. It was built by Mr H G Whittle (Builders) at a cost of 38,000 pounds.

The capital funding was originated from the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St John of Jerusalem in England that provided 15,000 pounds in 1920 for some charitable purpose that was subsequently named as the building of this building.

The building was officially opened on 1 March 1937 as Neurosurgery and Psychiatry Block. It was the outcome of a campaign supported by Dr Herbert Schlink to associate neuromedicine and neurosurgery with psychiatry in one building for classification, diagnosis and treatment of all brain disease. The association was based partly on the belief that many cases of epilepsy, when caused by pressure on the cerebral tissue (eg cerebral tumours) could be relieved surgically. The association was of utmost value

¹⁰ http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07_subnav_01_2.cfm?itemid=3540549

to numerous government asylums throughout NSW that could not afford the facilities for this type of work. The building provided 31 beds for observation and investigation. It was not intended for long term cases but as diagnostic centre and for certain types of therapy such as insulin and electroconvulsive shock.

Circa 1970s, a new building was erected at right angle to the western arm of the Neuro-Psychiatry Block to accommodate the Anaesthetic Department that was occupying the former Isolation Building. This block was also designed by the Government Architects branch, under Edward Farmer, in association with Brown, Brewer and Gregory.

Recommended Management

Recommended Conservation Policy: As per RPA Hospital Conservation Management Plan Vol.2. Continue to use for functions related to the operation of the hospital. Retain, recycle, remove, modify as required. Undertake regular cyclic maintenance. Refer to General Policies in Vol. 1.

A copy of Volume 2 of the *RPAH CMP* was unable to be sourced in the preparation of this Report. Volume 1 of the *RPAH CMP* contains a Summary Schedule of Significant Fabric for the various parts of the RPAH which includes fabric identified as being of exceptional, high and moderate significance. As the Missenden Unit, is not included in this summary and the Recommended Conservation Policy, noted on the Heritage Inventory form, is to '*Continue to use for functions related to the operation of the hospital. Retain, recycle, remove, modify as required*', which is consistent with the recommended treatment for items graded as 'neutral' in the *RPAH CMP*¹¹ it is assumed that the inventory in *RPAH CMP Volume 2* grades this building as being of neutral significance.

The Statement of Significance for this building notes the significance of its association with the operational relationship between neuromedicine and neurosurgery, and psychiatry. Its significance within the wider hospital context is also its association with prominent medical professional, Herbert Schlink, who supported its establishment as part of the development of the hospital facilities. Documentary evidence of the hospital's development, including these associations, is held in various archival resources, including the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Museum.

As such the demolition of this building is considered to be acceptable from a heritage perspective. The impact of this demolition is mitigated by the existing documentation and could be further mitigated by the preparation of an archival photographic recording of the building, to be lodged with the museum collection.

11 *Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Conservation Plan Volumes 1*, page 137

4.6.3 John Hopkins Drive

Part of the landscaping component of the proposed development is a minor realignment to the turn at the eastern end of John Hopkins Drive. This road, formerly known as Tin Lane, provides vehicle and pedestrian access from Missenden Road to the rear of the hospital site, along its northern boundary. The following information for this item has been sourced from the NSW State Heritage Inventory¹².

Statement of Significance:

The view from this precinct over the remnant grazing lands of the University have some significance on a local level for the provision they supply for the interpretation of a past way of life and of the relationship between the Hospital and the University. This precinct also contains mature trees which enhance the environment.

Recommended Conservation Policy:

As per RPA Hospital Conservation & Management Plan Vol.2.

- *Views over the grounds of the University should be retained.*
- *The area of the precinct in the vicinity of the Psychiatry building has become dominated by hard surfaces and parked cars. A landscape masterplan should attempt to recover the 'feel' of the back driveway planting in this area.*

History:

This road was known as 'Tin Lane' and was fenced off from the rest of the hospital with a corrugated iron fence and, later, with a brick wall. It was important as an access route to the back of the hospital and as a route for people to gain access to the University from Camperdown, which was an area with an urban streetscape of terrace housing and small factories with no street planting.



Figure 4.7
View of John Hopkins Drive, looking east,
showing the driveway to RPA Women and
Babies and the turn to the south in front of the
Missenden Unit

¹² http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07_subnav_01_2.cfm?itemid=3540553

This access way has evolved from a back lane to the current sealed road, with footpaths, providing vehicle access to the RPA Woman and Babies, and the rear of the hospital complex. The eastern end of the road turns to the south in front of the Missenden Unit. Examination of a 1943 aerial photograph of the site, reproduced in Figure 4.8, shows this part of the road appears to be a minor unsealed path at that time, and has been included in the site's road network at a later date.

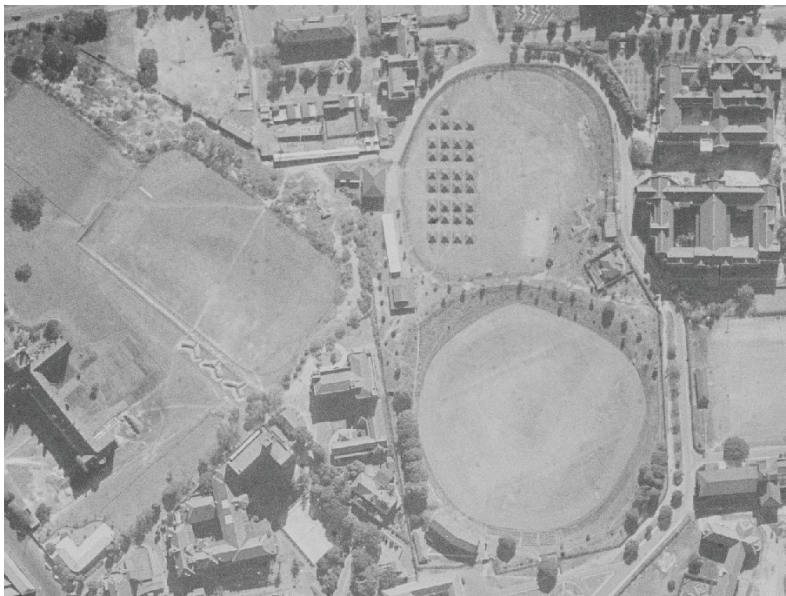


Figure 4.8
1943 aerial photograph showing the University of Sydney and Royal Prince Alfred Hospital grounds

Source: NSW Department of Lands

The established heritage significance of this heritage item is the view to St John's oval which are the remnant grazing lands of the university, rather than the road form or alignment. The proposed development has been setback to retain the current views from John Hopkins Drive and the view corridor from the entrance of the RPA Woman and Babies. This is consistent with Policies 3.2.2, 3.2.3 and 3.2.4 of the *RPAH CMP*.

The pedestrian access provided between the two components of the proposed building, and along the western side of the university ovals, is consistent with Policy 3.2.1 of the *RPAH CMP* which is to consider the re-instatement of a formal pedestrian link to the University, both to the Blackburn Building and between the grounds of both institutions.

4.6.4 Resident Medical Officers Quarters

The Resident Medical Officers' Quarters is noted in the Heritage Inventory sheet description of the Royal Prince Alfred Group. The following Statement of Significance for this item has been sourced from the NSW State Heritage Inventory¹³.

The Nurses' Home was the first major addition to the hospital complex. Previously the nurses had been accommodated adjacent to the wards.

13 http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07_subnav_01_2.cfm?itemid=3540004

Providing an indication of the influence of Florence Nightingale in the design of Pavilion hospitals in general and Nurses' Homes in particular.

Providing an indication of expansion of the hospital, with additional accommodation required for Nursing staff.

Providing an indication of the recent trend of nurses living within the community rather than within the hospital complex.

A good example of the work of Kent, Budden and Greenwell - one of the few buildings designed by private architects. An example of a modest addition by the Government Architect W.L. Vernon

The *South Sydney LEP 1998* requires the consent authority to consider the impact of development in the vicinity of a heritage item will have on the heritage significance, curtilage and setting of the heritage item.

The objective of the vicinity controls in the *City of Sydney Heritage DCP 2006* is to ensure that development in the vicinity of a heritage item is designed and sited to protect the heritage significance of the item.



Figure 4.9
The three storey Resident Medical Officers' Quarters (formerly the Nurses Home) with its two storey rear addition

This item comprises the original brick Nurses' Home, constructed in 1889-92 and the 1910-1914 addition fronting John Hopkins Drive, west of the subject site. It is separated from the new building by a driveway and parking area and existing and proposed landscaping. The setting of the Resident Medical Officers' Quarters is its placement at the northern edge of the dense built footprint of the hospital. Primary views of the building are from John Hopkins Drive when approaching from Missenden Road. Views from the building include those to St Johns College and its oval, and the surrounding hospital buildings and infrastructure.

The established heritage significance of the building is its architectural and historical associations. There will be no impact

on this significance resulting from the proposed development. The proposed new building will be viewed at the rear of the Resident Medical Officers' Quarters when looking to the site from Missenden Road and when travelling along John Hopkins Drive. This vista includes a variety of built forms dating from the late nineteenth century through to the early twenty first century. The proposed development will be a distinctive new element in the view from the Resident Medical Officers' Quarters. It will not have an adverse impact on the setting of this building or obscure views to the building from the public realm, or the views to St John College and its oval.

John Hopkins Drive, the Missenden Psychiatric Unit (Psychiatry / Anaesthetics Block) and the Resident Medical Officers' Building are also included on the NSW Health Section 170 Register. There are no statutory heritage impact assessment requirements for Section 170 Register items.

4.6.5 The Rear Gardens

The Statement of Significance for the Rear Gardens notes¹⁴:

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.



Figure 4.10
The hospital's rear gardens

14 http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07_subnav_01_2.cfm?itemid=3540555

The *RPAH CMP* defines Landscaped Precincts within the hospital grounds and assigns a level of significance to each area. The plan showing the significant areas of planting is reproduced in Figure 4.11, below. Analysis of this plan shows the area of the rear gardens that is of considerable significance is south and west of the Centenary Institute. Thus it is concluded that this item is in the vicinity of the subject site and subject to the applicable controls for development in the vicinity of a heritage item. There will be no adverse impact on the established heritage significance of this item.

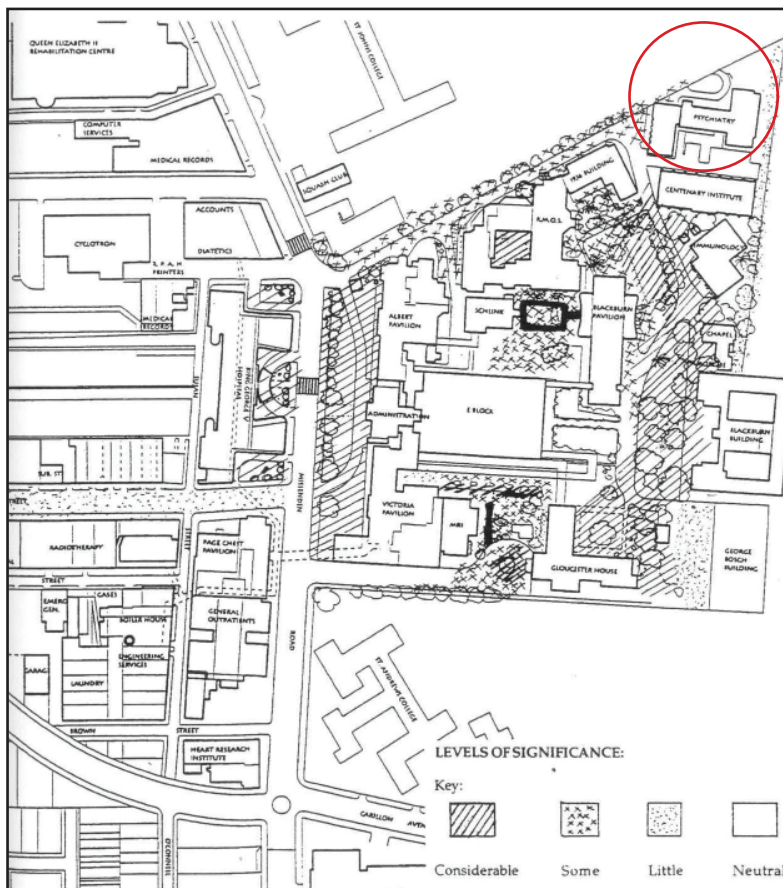


Figure 4.11
Plan showing the significant areas of planting within the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Site hatched and the approximate location of the subject site marked with a red circle

Source: *Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Conservation Management Plan 1997*, page 177

4.6.6 University Boundary

The University Boundary (10 Missenden Road East Side) is included on the NSW Health Section 170 Register. The NSW Heritage Inventory, database entry number 3540554, has the following Statement of Significance for this item.

This area may have the potential to yield some archaeological evidence from the laundry and boiler house.

The 1919 plan of the hospital, reproduced in Figure 4.12 below, shows the laundry was located south of the subject site. Thus it is concluded there will be no impact on the archaeological potential of the laundry and boiler house as a result of the proposed development.

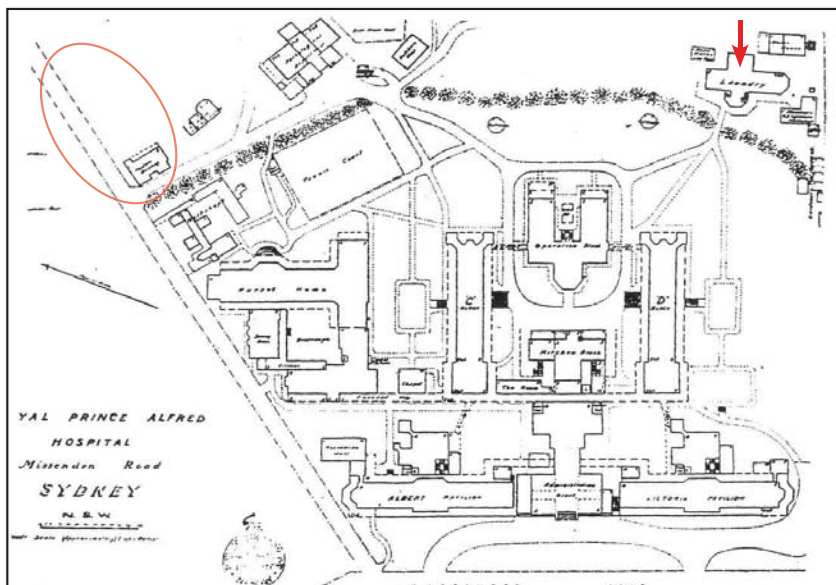


Figure 4.12
1919 Plan of the Hospital showing the site of the proposed development (marked with a red circle) in relation to the location of the early laundry (marked with an arrow)

Source: *Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Conservation Management Plan 1997*, page 170

4.6.5 Heritage Listed RPAH Items in the Vicinity of the Proposed Development

The Immunology Building, Morgue and Chapel and Rear Gardens are within the boundaries of the RPAH Group, listed as an item of local heritage significance in the *South Sydney LEP 1998*, and included as separate items on the NSW Health Section 170 Register. As no changes are proposed to these items themselves the *South Sydney LEP 1998* controls relating to development in the vicinity of heritage items are applicable. There are no statutory heritage impact assessment requirements for development in the vicinity of items listed in Section 170 Registers.

The *South Sydney LEP 1998* requires the consent authority to consider the impact of development in the vicinity of a heritage item will have on the heritage significance, curtilage and setting of the heritage item.



Figure 4.13
The Immunology Building

CODCD Building, The University of Sydney
Heritage Impact Statement
November 2009
Graham Brooks & Associates Pty Ltd



Figure 4.14
The hospital Chapel

The following Statements of Significance for these items has been sourced from the NSW State Heritage Inventory.

Immunology Building

The Immunology Building is of exceptional significance for the following values:

- . 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.*

Morgue and Chapel

Indicating the continuing role of the morgue and chapel within the hospital complex.

These items are separated from the subject site by the Centenary Institute. This multi-storey building, immediately south of the proposed development, physically and visually separates these items from the subject site. As such it is considered there will be no adverse impact on their heritage significance, curtilage and setting.

4.7 St Johns College

The grounds of St Johns College border the subject site to the north with the college buildings located west of the grounds. St Johns College is listed as an item of heritage in Schedule 2 of the *South Sydney LEP 1998*.

The *South Sydney LEP 1998* requires the consent authority to consider the impact of development in the vicinity of heritage items will have on the heritage significance, curtilage and setting of the heritage item.

The objective of the vicinity controls in the *City of Sydney Heritage DCP 2006* is to ensure that development in the vicinity of a heritage item is designed and sited to protect the heritage significance of the item.

The NSW State Heritage Inventory database entry for this item has no information relating to its significance, history or conservation. The following information has been sourced from the College website.

The College of Saint John the Evangelist was founded on July 1st 1858 with the proclamation of the St John's College Act in the Parliament of New South Wales.

On December 15, 1857 the Act of Incorporation was passed in the newly-formed NSW Parliament and St John's College became a reality. The Proclamation of the Council took place on July 1st 1858 and thus St John's was founded.

The significance of St John's is great, both in architectural terms and in religious terms. As a building it is unique in Australian Collegiate architecture not only in its combination of scale, quality and construction, but also in the fact that it is the product of two of Australia's most famous colonial architects. It is also unique in that it does not follow the style traditional to the English Collegiate system. In religious terms St John's became a symbol of hope for the future of Catholics in Australia.

In February 1859 William Wilkinson Wardell was appointed architect for St John's. Wardell designed St John's College as a three-storeyed sandstone Gothic Revival building on an H shaped plan. Stylistically, St John's is 14th Century English Gothic in detail, yet the building is markedly Classical in its design (ie. from Renaissance and Baroque tradition).

Following the resignation of Wardell in June 1860 Edmund T. Blacket was appointed to supervise the construction of St John's.

The next project for the college came 56 years later in 1918. It was Wardell's son, Herbert, working with his partner Denning, who was the architect for the job. Herbert was considerably experienced,

having taken over the plans of St Mary's Cathedral after his father died in 1899. Wardell and Denning designed what is known as the '38 wing (it was eventually begun in 1938) estimating the cost at 14,000 pounds. Construction was not started for 20 years because of lack of funds and was finally finished on a reduced scale in 1939.

In 1937 Countess Freehill donated 15,000 pounds to the College on the condition that it be used for the erection of the tower and that Hennessy and Hennessy be the architects. The design for the tower was 10 metres shorter than Wardell would have liked. Wardell believed that without the full height of the tower, the horizontality of the building would not be balanced. Nonetheless the tower was built to the amended design.

The 1960's saw great activity with extensions to the College. In 1961, 100 years after the first construction, Menzies Wing on the east end of the South Range was begun. In 1962 the Refectory was extended through to where the sacristies were, leaving an open arcade where the eastern wall had been. Extensions were also made to the kitchens and a lift was installed to replace the dumb waiter, still visible in the northern wall of the Great Hall. Although these wings are four-storeyed and very different to the design of Wardell, the architects have looked back to his design for guidance and inspiration.

An additional building for the College has recently been constructed, adjacent to Missenden Road.



Figure 4.15
View of St John's College showing its playing field and the eastern facades of the original building, the southern addition and the 1937 Freehill Tower



Figure 4.16
View of St John's College from the Parramatta Road entrance to the grounds showing the landmark Freehill Tower on the right and the buildings of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital on the left



Figure 4.17
View of St John's College from within its grounds showing the approximate location of the proposed development marked with a red circle



Figure 4.18
View from in front of the St John's College building to the subject site

The proposed development will be partially sited on a piece of land, at the edge of the sports field, that the University of Sydney recently purchased from St Johns College. The new building is to be set back from the edge of the boundary with St Johns College, aligned with the southern facade of the college building, sited at a lower level and separated physically and visually by the landscaping.

The siting of St Johns College, on a ridge above its grassed sports fields, contributes to its presentation as a striking visual element in the locality. Although the proposed new building is large in scale the visual dominance of St Johns College, set in its open landscape, will remain.

Views from, and of, St John's College include those of the multi-storey hospital buildings, as shown in Figures 4.15 to 4.18. The insertion of the new built element in this view will not detract from the significance of St John's College.

The primary public view of the imposing eastern facade of St Johns College is currently that available from Parramatta Road and John Hopkins Drive. The most impressive view of the building is considered to be that shown in Figure 4.15. Access to this view of the building's eastern facades is currently limited to those using the college grounds and the bottom carpark. Public access to these views will be enhanced with the increased pedestrian access to the area which will be generated by the proposed use of the site.

Views to St Johns oval, which is the remnant grazing lands of the university, from John Hopkins Drive, have been identified as significant. The proposal provides a view corridor from the eastern end of John Hopkins Drive and the entrance to RPA Mothers and Babies. As such, there will be no adverse impact on this significance.

There are limited views of the Freehill Tower component of St Johns College available from the western side of the University of Sydney Oval 2, as shown in Figure 4.19. The tower can be seen above the current tree line, between the H K Ward pavilion and the R M C Gunn Building. Although this view will not be obscured by the proposed development it is likely to be lost as the existing trees in this area mature.

The proposed development is consistent with the objectives and provisions of the *City of Sydney Heritage DCP 2006*. It respects and complements the adjacent heritage item, St Johns College, with the design of its setbacks, alignment, colour and finishes, landscaping and retention and enhancement of view opportunities.



Figure 4.19
View across University Oval 2 showing the view of St John's College Freehill Tower, between the H K Ward Gymnasium and the R M C Gunn Building, marked with an arrow

4.8 Sancta Sophia College

Sancta Sophia College is not listed as a heritage item in any statutory list. The following commentary has been included to fulfill the DGR for this project which require that the Heritage Impact Statement include evaluation of the impacts on Sancta Sophia College.

Sancta Sophia College is a Catholic Residential College for women, located in Missenden Road, to the north of St Johns College. The following information on Sancta Sophia College has been sourced from the college website.

Sancta Sophia College was founded as a residential college for Catholic Women in 1925, but the first steps to establish a residential college for Catholic women at the University of Sydney were mooted as early as 1910. As social and educational changes facilitated higher education for women, it was expected that more women from rural as well as urban centres would enrol at the university. In November 1923 the Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, Michael Kelly and the Bishops of New South Wales issued a pastoral letter that drew attention to the advantages of university education for the Catholic community and announced that a Catholic Women's College would be built. The cost was to be borne by "all dioceses of the State in exact proportion of the number of Catholics contained in each". Archbishop Kelly asked the Catholic women of New South Wales to assist in the fundraising.

The College was to be administered by nuns from the order of the Religious of the Sacred Heart, which had been founded in France in 1800. The founding Mothers sought to establish a residential college that would be a place where women could stand beside men as equals.

The foundation stone of the Hall of Residence was laid on 26 March 1925, and the name 'Sancta Sophia' was chosen. The name is a combination of Latin and Greek words meaning 'holy wisdom' and also commemorates the founder of the Religious of the Sacred Heart, Madeleine Sophie Barat, who was canonised in 1925. The Latin College motto, in sapientia ambulate, meaning 'walk in wisdom' also conveys the hope of the founders that wisdom would guide the young women entrusted to their care.

Over the years there have been many generous benefactors of the College, notably the Sheldon family. Lady Blanche Sheldon, a foundation member of the College Council, contributed the cost of the three-story wing facing Missenden Road and in 1957 Sir Mark and Lady Sheldon donated the dining hall which bears their name. Further additions have been made to the College over the years: the East Wing and kitchen were built in 1961, the Octagon building in 1963; the McDonald Wing in 1970 and the Vice-Principal's and Principal's flats in 1990 and 1993 respectively.

Today Sancta Sophia College houses up to 150 students including undergraduate women and graduate men and women from a broad range of religious, social and ethnic backgrounds; studying a wide range of disciplines at the University of Sydney and other universities, and is administered by a lay staff.

Although Heritage Assessment of Sancta Sophia College is outside the scope of this Report it is considered that any impact the proposed development would have on the potential heritage significance of Sancta Sophia College would be limited to that of views, due to its extensive physical separation from the subject site.

The college buildings, designed around a central quadrangle, are set in established gardens that are bounded by St Johns College to both the south and the east. The mature plantings of the rear gardens, and those of the St John's College grounds screen views to, and from, the buildings, as shown in Figures 4.20 to 4.22.

Considering the available views, it is concluded that the proposed development will not have an adverse impact on the potential heritage significance of Santa Sophia College.



Figure 4.20
View of St Johns College (left) and Sancta Sophia
College (right) from the north east corner of St
Johns oval



Figure 4.21
The rear entrance and gardens of Sancta Sophia
College



Figure 4.22
View to the subject site from the St John's College
grounds behind Sancta Sophia College

4.9 Archaeological Potential

The 2007 report, *Non-Indigenous Archaeological Assessment ARC Project, University of Sydney* (Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd), includes an archaeological assessment of the northern part of the subject, 2007. The report established the potential for non-indigenous archaeological remains within its study area, as defined in the diagram in Figure 4.23. It found that *the study area has the potential to contain remains of Grose Farm, a government farm established by Governor Macquarie c1819 which had barrack accommodation for 160 men and boys*. The diagram in Figure 4.23, sourced from this report, shows the farm buildings were located well north of the subject site, adjacent to Parramatta Road.

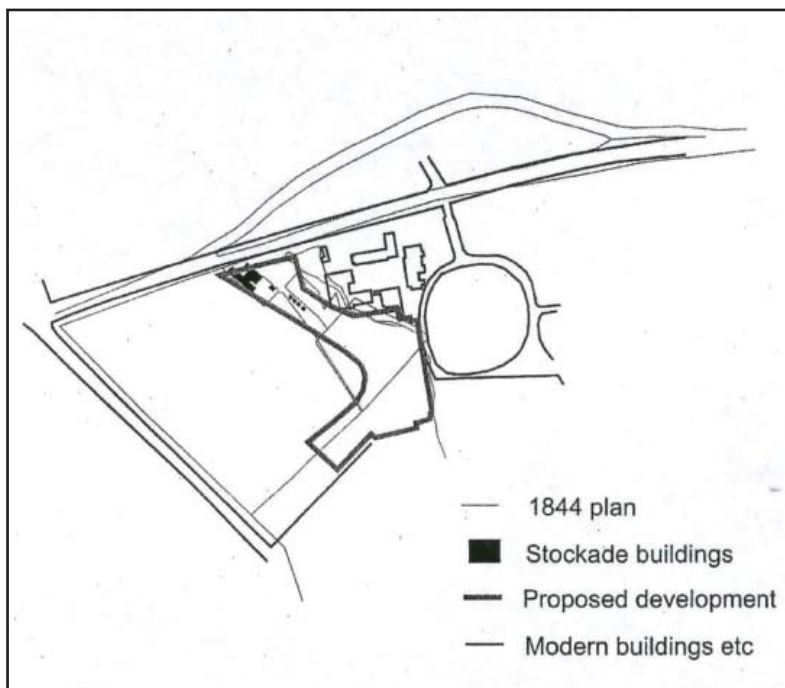


Figure 4.23
Diagram showing the location of the former Grose Farm stockade buildings, north of the subject site

Source: *Non-Indigenous Archaeological Assessment ARC Project, University of Sydney*, Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd, 2007

The 1919 hospital layout plan in Figure 4.12 shows there was an early hospital building on the subject site. There is unlikely to be any archaeological information present that would contribute to the existing history of the hospital site due to the scale of disturbance to this area during the construction of the Missenden Unit in 1937, and its later 1970s additions.

Although Archaeological Assessment is outside the scope of this report these documents indicate the subject site has little archaeological potential. However, should any relics be located during site excavation, an excavation permit under Section 140 of the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* will be required to be obtained from the NSW Heritage Council.

4.10 Summary of Heritage Impact

The following table summarises the heritage impact analysis contained in this section.

Heritage Item	Heritage List on which it is included	Summary of Heritage Impact
Sydney University Conservation Area (CA47)	<i>South Sydney LEP 1998</i>	The proposed demolition of the H K Ward Gymnasium and the Missenden Unit, and the construction of a multi-level Centre for Obesity, Diabetes and Cardiovascular Disease for the University of Sydney is considered to be compatible with the established heritage significance of the Sydney University Conservation Area.
The University of Sydney Site Landscaping	<i>South Sydney LEP 1998</i>	The proposed changes within the boundaries of the University of Sydney Grounds, as defined in the <i>University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Plan - October 2002</i> and shown in Figure 4.3, are considered to be consistent with the provisions of the <i>South Sydney LEP 1998</i> and the guidelines of the <i>University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Plan</i> . There will be no adverse impact on the established heritage significance of the University of Sydney Grounds, or on views to, and from, adjacent heritage items as a result of this development.
J D Stewart Building	<i>South Sydney LEP 1998</i>	As there is no visual link between this building and the subject site, due to its physical separation and the intervening buildings and trees, there will be no adverse impact on the established heritage significance of this building.
John Woolley Building	<i>South Sydney LEP 1998</i>	The assessment of heritage impact for this building is limited to that of views due to the extensive physical separation from the subject site. The new built element in the background view from the vicinity of this building will not have an adverse impact on its established heritage significance.
Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Group	<i>South Sydney LEP 1998</i>	The proposed development is considered to be generally consistent with the policies of the <i>RPAH CMP</i> . The variation to Policy 3.1.1 (<i>Retain the distinct boundaries of the hospital precinct</i>) is supported in the context of the location of the subject site at the border with the university grounds, and the historical development of research facilities at the hospital in conjunction with the Medical School of the university.
Missenden Unit (Former Psychiatry / Anaesthetics Block)	Included in <i>South Sydney LEP 1998</i> Conservation Area and RPAH Group NSW Health Section 170 Register	The demolition of this building, graded as being of neutral heritage significance in the <i>RPAH CMP</i> is considered to be an acceptable outcome. The impact of this demolition could be mitigated by preparing an archival photographic recording of the building, to be lodged with the museum collection.
John Hopkins Drive	Included in <i>South Sydney LEP 1998</i> Conservation Area and RPAH Group NSW Health Section 170 Register	The proposed development is consistent with Policies 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.2.3 and 3.2.4 of the <i>RPAH CMP</i> . It will have no adverse impact on the established heritage significance of John Hopkins Drive as the view to St Johns oval (the remnant grazing lands of the university) from John Hopkins Drive and the view corridor from the entrance of the RPA Women and Babies Hospital are to be retained.

Resident Medical Officers' Quarters	Included in <i>South Sydney LEP 1998</i> Conservation Area and RPAH Group NSW Health Section 170 Register	The impact of the proposed development on the adjacent Resident Medical Officers' Quarters is limited to that of views. There will be no adverse impact on views to, or from, this building resulting from the proposed development.
Rear Gardens	Included in <i>South Sydney LEP 1998</i> Conservation Area and RPAH Group NSW Health Section 170 Register	As the proposed development does not involve significant areas of planting within the hospital grounds there will be no impact on the established significance of this item.
The University Boundary (10 Missenden Road)	Included in <i>South Sydney LEP 1998</i> Conservation Area and RPAH Group NSW Health Section 170 Register	As the proposed development does not involve the site of the Hospital's early laundry and boiler house there will be no impact on the archaeological potential of this item.
Immunology Building	Included in <i>South Sydney LEP 1998</i> Conservation Area and RPAH Group NSW Health Section 170 Register	As the multi-storey Centenary Institute physically and visually separates this item from the subject site it is considered the proposed development will have no adverse impact on its heritage significance, curtilage and setting.
Morgue and Chapel	Included in <i>South Sydney LEP 1998</i> Conservation Area and RPAH Group NSW Health Section 170 Register	As the multi-storey Centenary Institute physically and visually separates this item from the subject site it is considered the proposed development will have no adverse impact on its heritage significance, curtilage and setting.
St Johns College	<i>South Sydney LEP 1998</i>	The proposed development is consistent with the objectives and provisions of the applicable controls. It respects and complements the adjacent heritage item, St Johns College, with the design of its setbacks, alignment, colour and finishes, landscaping and retention and enhancement of view opportunities.
Sancta Sophia College	None	<p>Although Heritage Assessment of Sancta Sophia College is outside the scope of this Report it is considered that any impact the proposed development would have on the potential heritage significance of Sancta Sophia College would be limited to that of views, due to its extensive physical separation from the subject site.</p> <p>Considering the available views, it is concluded that the proposed development will not have an adverse impact on the potential heritage significance of Santa Sophia College.</p>

Conclusions and Recommendations

5.0

5.1 Conclusions

- The subject site is located at the western perimeter of The University of Sydney Camperdown Campus, at the rear of the Royal Prince Alfred (RPA) Hospital. The existing buildings on this site are The University of Sydney H K Ward Gymnasium (Building D08) and the Royal Prince Alfred Missenden Psychiatric Unit.
- It is located within the Sydney University Conservation Area (CA47), listed as a heritage item of local significance in Schedule 2A of the *South Sydney LEP 1998*.
- The land on which the proposed development is to be located is within the boundaries of two heritage items of local significance listed in Schedule 2 of the *South Sydney LEP 1998*: the University of Sydney Site Landscaping and Royal Prince Alfred Hospital.
- The Missenden Unit and John Hopkins Drive components of the site are also included on the NSW Health Section 170 Register.
- This site is also in the vicinity of a number of heritage items listed individually in the *South Sydney LEP 1998*, The University of Sydney Section 170 Register and NSW Health Section 170 Register.
- It is proposed to demolish The University of Sydney H K Ward Gymnasium and the Royal Prince Alfred Missenden Psychiatric Unit and construct a new eight level building which is to be Centre for Obesity, Diabetes and Cardiovascular Disease. Landscaping of the site includes an adjustment to the configuration of the eastern end of John Hopkins Drive.
- The proposed development will have no unacceptable adverse impact on the heritage significance of the Sydney University Conservation Area, the University of Sydney Site Landscaping, the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, or the adjacent heritage items.
- The proposal complies with the heritage provisions of the *South Sydney LEP 1998* and the guidelines of the *City of Sydney Heritage DCP 2006*, and is generally consistent with the policies of the *Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Conservation Management Plan (1997)* and the *University of Sydney Grounds Conservation Plan - October 2002*.

- Should any relics be located during site excavation, an excavation permit under Section 140 of the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* will be required to be obtained from the NSW Heritage Council.
- The NSW Heritage Council is to be notified, in writing, of the demolition of the Missenden Unit at least fourteen days prior to commencement of any demolition.

5.2 Recommendations

- The consent authority should have no hesitation, from a heritage perspective, in approving the project application.
- Prior to the commencement of any development an archival photographic record of the H K Ward Pavilion, and its surrounds, should be made, and lodged with the University of Sydney Archives.
- Prior to the commencement of any development an archival photographic record of the Missenden Unit, and its surrounds, should be made, and lodged with the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Museum.

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6.0

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Appendix A

Relevant Provisions of the Applicable Environmental Planning Instruments, Controls and Guidelines

South Sydney Local Environmental Plan 1998

22 Heritage aims

The consent authority must not grant consent to the carrying out of development on the site of a heritage item, or within a heritage conservation area or heritage streetscape area, unless it is of the opinion that the proposal is consistent with the following aims and objectives:

- (a) to conserve the environmental heritage of the land to which this plan applies, and*
- (e) to ensure that any development is undertaken in a manner that is sympathetic to, and does not detract from, the heritage significance of heritage items, of heritage conservation areas and their setting, and of streetscapes within heritage streetscape areas and their setting, and*
- (f) to ensure that any development is undertaken in a manner that is sympathetic to, and does not detract from, the heritage significance of distinctive streetscapes, landscapes and architectural styles which define the character of heritage conservation areas or streetscapes within heritage streetscape areas, and*
- (i) to require, when considered necessary, the consideration of a statement of heritage impact or a conservation management plan before consent is granted for development relating to a heritage item, or development within a heritage conservation area or a heritage streetscape area, or development relating to a building older than fifty years, and*

23 Protection of heritage items

(1) A person must not, in respect of a building, work, relic, tree or place that is a heritage item:

- (a) demolish, dismantle, move or alter the building, work, relic, tree or place, or*
- (b) damage or remove the relic, or*
- (c) excavate land for the purpose of discovering, exposing or moving the relic, or*
- (d) damage or despoil the tree or place, or*
- (e) erect a building on, or subdivide, land on which the building, work or relic is situated or that comprises the place, or*
- (f) damage any tree or land on which the building, work or relic is situated on or on the land which comprises the place, or*
- (g) make structural changes to the interior of the building or work, except with the consent of the consent authority.*

(2) Consent must not be granted to a development application required by subclause (1) unless the consent authority has taken into consideration the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the item.

(3) The consent authority may decline to grant a development application required by this clause until it has considered a statement of heritage impact or a conservation management plan, so as to enable it to fully consider the heritage significance of the item and the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the item and its setting.

23A Protection of heritage conservation areas and heritage streetscapes

(1) A person must not:

- (a) demolish or alter a building or work within a heritage conservation area or heritage streetscape area, or*
- (b) damage a relic within any such area, or*
- (c) excavate land for the purpose of discovering, exposing or moving a relic within any such area, or*
- (d) damage or despoil a place within any such area, or*
- (e) erect a building or subdivide (otherwise than by a strata plan) within any such area, or*
- (f) damage any tree or land within any such area, or*
- (g) make structural changes to the interior of a building or work within any such area, except with the consent of the consent authority.*

(2) The consent authority must not grant consent to a development application required by subclause (1), being an application to erect a new building or to alter an existing building, unless it has made an assessment of:

- (a) the pitch and form of the roof, and*

- (b) the style, size, proportion and position of the openings for windows and doors, and
- (c) whether the colour, texture, style, size and type of finish of materials to be used on the exterior of the building are compatible with the materials used in the existing buildings in the heritage conservation area or heritage streetscape area in which the building is situated, and
- (d) the impact on the landscape.

(3) The consent authority may decline to grant a development application required by this clause until it has considered a statement of heritage impact or a conservation management plan, so as to enable it to fully consider the heritage significance of the heritage conservation area or streetscape within the heritage streetscape area and the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage conservation area or streetscape.

23B Buildings older than fifty years

The consent authority may decline to grant a development application that proposes building work relating to a building older than fifty years until it has considered a statement of heritage impact, so as to enable it to fully consider the heritage of the building and the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the building and its setting.

24 Development in the vicinity of heritage items, heritage conservation areas, heritage streetscape areas, archaeological sites or potential archaeological sites

The consent authority must not grant consent to development on land in the vicinity of a heritage item, a heritage conservation area, a heritage streetscape area, an archaeological site or a potential archaeological site unless it has considered an assessment of the impact the proposed development will have on the heritage significance, curtilage and setting of the heritage item, on the heritage significance of buildings within the heritage conservation area, or on the heritage significance of the streetscape within the heritage streetscape area or of the actual or potential archaeological site, as well as the impact of the development on any significant views to or from the heritage item, heritage conservation area or streetscape.

City of Sydney Heritage Development Control Plan 2006

2 Vicinity controls

2.1 Objectives

The objective of these provisions is to ensure that development in the vicinity of heritage items is designed and sited to protect the heritage significance of the item.

2.2 Provisions

(1) Alterations and additions to buildings and structures, and new development of sites in the vicinity of a heritage item are to be designed to respect and complement the heritage item in terms of the:

- (a) building envelope;
- (b) proportions;
- (c) materials, colours and finishes; and
- (d) building and street alignment.

(2) Development in the vicinity of a heritage item is to minimise the impact on the setting of the item by:

- (a) providing an adequate area around the building to allow interpretation of the heritage item;
- (b) retaining original or significant landscaping (including plantings with direct links or association with the heritage item);
- (c) protecting (where possible) and allowing the interpretation of archaeological features; and
- (d) retaining and respecting significant views to and from the heritage item.

3 Controls for heritage items

3.1 Objectives

The objectives of these provisions are to ensure that development to heritage items:

- (i) encourages the retention of existing heritage items and their significant elements;
- (ii) is based on the understanding and conservation of the heritage significance of the item;
- (iii) encourages heritage items to be used for purposes that are appropriate to their heritage significance;
- (v) maintains the setting of the heritage item including the relationship between the item and its surroundings;
- (vi) encourages the removal of inappropriate alterations and additions, and the reinstatement of significant missing details and building elements; and
- (vii) is consistent with policy guidelines contained in the Heritage Inventory Assessment Report.

3.2 Provisions

(1) Any development application involving a heritage item is to be accompanied by a Heritage Impact Statement, Conservation Management Plan, or Conservation Management Strategy.

(2) Development to a heritage item is to:

(a) be consistent with an appropriate Heritage Impact Statement, Conservation Management Plan or Conservation Management

(b) be consistent with the Heritage Inventory Assessment Report;

(c) protect the setting of the heritage item;

(d) retain significant internal and external fabric and building elements;

(e) retain significant internal and external spaces;

(f) remove unsympathetic alterations and additions;

(g) reinstate missing details and building elements;

(h) use materials, finishes and colours that are appropriate to the significant periods of development or architectural character of the item; and

(i) respect the pattern, style and dimensions of original windows and doors.

(4) If there is any likelihood of an impact on any significant archaeological relics from a period prior to the current building, development must ensure that the impact is managed according to the assessed level of significance of those relics.

(5) Original and early trees, plantings, garden layouts and landscaping should be retained and traditional garden designs should be reinstated where possible.

4 Heritage conservation areas and heritage streetscapes

4.1 Objectives

The objectives of these provisions are to ensure that development within heritage conservation areas and heritage streetscapes:

(i) takes into consideration the contribution of the building as indicated by the Building Contributions Map;

(ii) enhances the character and heritage significance of the heritage conservation area or heritage streetscape by:

(a) maintaining the positive contribution of contributory buildings to the area or streetscape;

(b) retaining and improving the contribution of neutral buildings to the area or streetscape; and

(c) improving the contribution of detracting buildings to the area or streetscape.

(iii) is consistent with policy guidelines contained in the Heritage Inventory Assessment Report.

4.2 Provisions

(1) Development within a heritage conservation area or heritage streetscape is to be compatible with the surrounding built form and pattern of development by responding sympathetically to:

(a) existing form, massing, setbacks, scale and architectural style;

(b) site topography and landscape;

(c) views to and from the area;

(d) surrounding neighbourhood character and streetscape, including buildings; and

(e) existing subdivision patterns.

(6) Development is to respect and minimise the impact on any significant public domain features.

(7) Any applications for development within heritage conservation areas or heritage streetscapes are to demonstrate consistency with the area's Heritage Inventory Assessment Report, in particular the Recommended Management provisions.

7 Infill development

7.1 Objectives

The objectives of these provisions are to ensure that infill development in heritage conservation areas and heritage streetscapes is designed to:

(i) respond positively to the character of adjoining and nearby buildings;

(ii) demonstrate sympathetic bulk, mass and scale; and

(iii) achieve appropriate orientation, setbacks, materials and details.

7.2 Provisions

(1) Infill development is to be designed and detailed to complement the character of buildings within the vicinity of the site, particularly in terms of height, massing, form, bulk, setbacks and scale.

(2) Infill development is to be compatible with the proportions of neighbouring buildings, including in terms of bulk and scale, and detailing.

(3) The materials and finishes of infill development are to be compatible with the materials and finishes of adjoining significant or contributory buildings.

(4) Infill development is to use colour schemes that have a hue and tonal relationship with traditional colour schemes.

(6) Infill development is not to obscure existing significant views to and from heritage items.

Guidelines of the NSW Department of Planning Heritage Branch

The relevant 'questions to be answered' in the *NSW Heritage Manual* 'Statements of Heritage Impact' guidelines relating to the proposed development are:

Demolition of a Building or Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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?
New Development Adjacent to a Heritage Item	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>How is the impact of the new development on the heritage significance of the existing landscape been minimised?</i> • <i>Has evidence (archival and physical) of previous landscape work been investigated? Are previous works being reinstated?</i> • <i>Has the advice of a consultant skilled in the conservation of heritage landscapes been sought? If so, have their recommendations been implemented?</i> • <i>Are any known or potential archaeological deposits affected by the landscape works? If so, what alternatives have been considered?</i> • <i>How does the work impact on views to, and from, adjacent heritage items?</i>
Tree Removal or Replacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Does the tree contribute to the heritage significance of the item or landscape?</i> • <i>Why is the tree being removed?</i> • <i>Has the advice of a tree surgeon or horticultural specialist been obtained?</i> • <i>Is the tree being replaced? Why? With the same or a different species?</i>

Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Conservation Plan Statement of Significance

The following Statement of Significance for the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital has been sourced from the *Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Conservation Plan*. (1997).

Royal prince Alfred Hospital is of cultural significance:

- *for its continuous use as a major Australian medical school 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 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 world wide 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 Nurse 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 diseases by 'miasmas'*
- *as the site of pioneering medical technology including the early introduction of the Listerian techniques of antisepsis and subsequently asepsis*
- *for the training of nurses, which has been undertaken at the hospital since its opening in 1882. The matrons of RPAH played an important role in formalising nursing training and developing the training school at the hospital*
- *as a memorial to the work of the prominent philanthropists such as Sir William Manning, Edward Knox and Alfred Stephens, who established and raised funds for the running of the hospital and to those prominent citizens who continued to raise funds for, or subscribe to, the hospital. This association is recorded in the fabric of the place, and in particular in the naming of specific areas of the hospital*
- *for its association with prominent medical professional, such as Alfred Roberts and Herbert Schlink who were responsible for directing the continuing development of the hospital facilities*
- *for its association with prominent medical professional, such as Thomas Anderson Stuart, and Alexander MacCormick who were responsible for the training of the medical students, and to a lesser degree, the nurses*
- *as the site of pioneering surgery and treatment in fields such as cardiology, microsurgery, organ transplants, gastroenterology and the treatment of skin diseases and melanoma*
- *as the site of pioneering work with radiation therapy and recently as the site of one of the two major medical cyclotrons in Australia, developed to produce radioactive isotopes for use in medical treatment*
- *as providing evidence of the changes in medical technology such as the introduction of x-rays and medical imaging*
- *for its rehabilitation of soldiers wounded in World War I and II*
- *As the site of the first private ward pavilion in the state, with a public hospital complex in NSW*
- *for the architectural excellence of the original buildings, the Nurses Home, the Victoria and Albert Pavilions and some of the modern buildings, in particular King George V and Gloucester House. As containing fine examples of the work of George Allen Mansfield, Harry Kent, Walter Liberty Vernon and Stephenson, Meldrum and Turner*
- *for the archival records, which document over a century of patient treatment and the development and day-to-day running of the hospital*
- *as the first hospital in the state to employ a woman RMO*