

Uniting (NSW) Waverley War Memorial Hospital Site

Conservation Management Plan

Version 2.2

April 2017

Prepared for Uniting (NSW)
by
HECTOR ABRAHAMS ARCHITECTS

Version Control

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Cover Photo and other recent photographs in this document: Hector Abrahams Architects

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1. Executive Summary

This report is about the heritage significance of the War Memorial Hospital site in Waverley.

In Sections Three, Four and Five, a detailed examination of the site and its history is presented, and conclusions drawn to define the heritage significance of the site in this way-

Donated to the Methodists by the Vickery family as a memorial to Ebenezer Vickery Jr, the place is an outstanding representative example of private philanthropy and the 20th century conversion of Victorian estates to institutional uses.

The War Memorial Hospital, established in 1922 by the Methodist Church as a memorial to the First World War, occupies the buildings and grounds of the former Edina estate, which is aesthetically and historically significant as a suburban Victorian estate that retains its spatial order, scale and planning, as well as four very good Victorian houses, three of which form a significant streetscape along a rare private streetscape. The Victorian landscape planning is overlaid by a 1920s landscape of significance in its own right, as are the 1930s hospital chapel and main wing.

The site's mansion tower and Norfolk Island pines have landscape urban significance as landmarks within the broader surrounding area.

After an examination in Section Six of the opportunities and constraints that arise from this significance, and the needs of the owners, policies for conserving that significance are presented in Section seven. The policies address

- Conserving the single estate character and its main landscape spaces and landmark trees;
- Preserving the Victorian Buildings, Main Hospital Building and Chapel and the important garden spaces;
- Reconstruction of the main driveway sequence, or approximation thereof;
- Developing parts of the site to extend its historic use as a unified place of care.



2. Introduction

2.1. Outline of tasks

This plan provides a detailed analysis of the place and an assessment of the sites as a whole and its major significant elements. It also identifies the built elements, site features and landscape features on the site.

The history of the site is investigated from documentary sources. Then the cultural significance of the site is assessed and a statement of significance defined.

The implications of its significance, its statutory listings, and the owners' requirements are analysed, and in light of this, policies are developed for the conservation of that significance.

This report is a revision of the Conservation Management Plan and Development Strategy for the Waverley War Memorial Hospital prepared by John Oultram Heritage & Design in March 2005 (2005 CMP). For this revision

- The detailed historical account prepared for the 2005 CMP is reproduced in the Appendix. Additional photographic research has been undertaken for this revision, and four additional photographs are reproduced in the report;
- A new survey of the site has been done, to present current configurations, along with new diagrams to demonstrate site development that includes spaces between the buildings on the estate;
- A new Assessment and Statement of Significance has been prepared;
- Diagrams have been prepared to indicate in detail levels of Significance across the whole site;
- Formal policies have been formed based partly on a new statement of owner's needs.

2.2. Definition of the study area

The site is that of the Uniting Waverley War Memorial Hospital Site in Bronte Street Waverley, as shown in Figure 1. The real property descriptions are also shown on the plan.

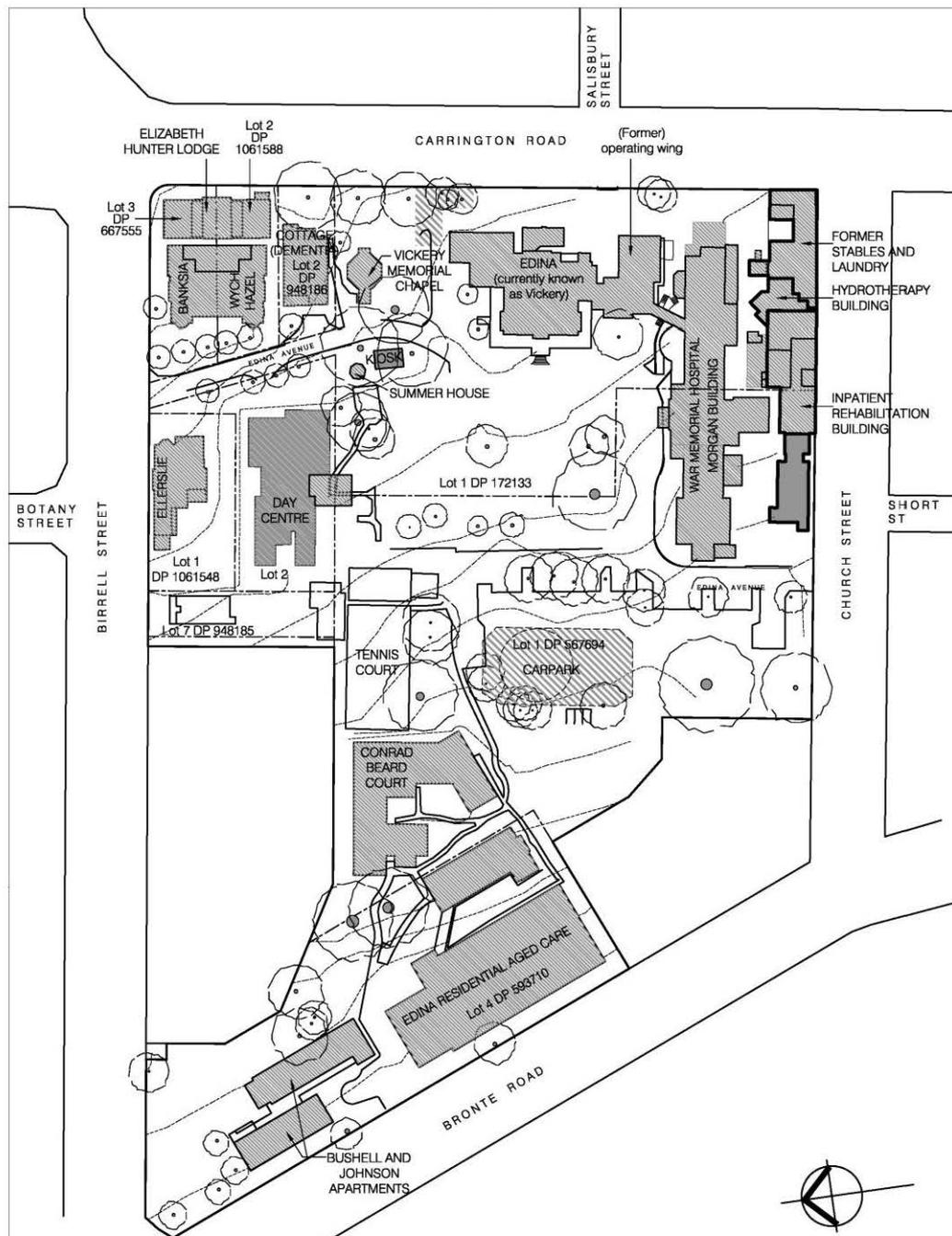


Figure 1: Site Location Plan for Uniting Waverley War Memorial Hospital Site. (Source: Hector Abrahams Architects.)

2.3. Methodology

The form and methodology of this report follows the general guidelines for conservation management plans outlined in J S Kerr, *The Conservation Plan*, The National Trust of Australia (NSW), sixth edition, 2004, the guidelines to the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter), and the NSW Heritage Branch and Planning NSW's publication *Heritage Manual* (November 1996, as amended July 2002).

2.4. Limitations

This report addresses only the European cultural significance of the place.

This report does not address indigenous heritage significance, which can take the following forms:

- archaeology of indigenous pre-history
- post-contact history
- Present-day associations or spiritual attachments.

The report does not include analysis of the interiors of buildings, or their individual developmental history.

2.5. Identification of authors

The 2005 report was prepared by John Oultram and Susan O'Neill. The historic research was undertaken by Nicholas Jackson. Colleen Morris assessed the landscape, and Dominic Steel the archaeology of the site.

The history component (Section 3.1: History) of this revised report has been summarised from the 2005 report by the historian Meg Quinlisk. She also contributed to the assessment of significance and policy development. Hector Abrahams and Tonia Reed Abrahams prepared this report (Revised Version 2017), indicating where relevant text from the 2005 report has been used.

2.6. Acknowledgements

The authors acknowledge with thanks the assistance provided by

- Trent Wiggins and Fiona Logge at Uniting (NSW)
- Dr Alex Byrne, NSW State Librarian
- Michael Grave, architect, Cox Richardson Architects and Planners

3. Documentary Evidence/History

3.1. History

This history was written by Meg Quinlisk. The 2005 CMP contains a detailed account of the development of the estate, which can be found at Appendix 1

The Waverley War Memorial Hospital is the result of the philanthropic benefaction of the Edina estate, made by the descendants of Ebenezer Vickery (1827-1906), who was a successful and influential Sydney merchant during the second half of the 19th century.

Vickery purchased the majority of the estate at Waverley in 1859. The property already contained a house known as Rockhampton, built about 1853. In 1874 and 1875, Vickery purchased two additional allotments of land contiguous with the Edina estate, thus returning the property to its originally-granted form of 1840: an 8-acre portion bounded by Birrell Street, Church Street, Carrington Road and Bronte Road. The mansion at the heart of the estate was constructed in 1884 by the builder William Leggoe of Paddington¹, probably to the design of Thomas Rowe. Rowe (1829-1899) was one of the most prominent architects in New South Wales in the later 19th century. He was a Methodist, and his offices were in Vickery's Chambers on Pitt Street. Rowe had previously designed business premises for Vickery, as well as a number of Methodist churches which were financed by Vickery.

Other buildings on the estate completed by 1888 include the stables and coach house and a gate lodge. A private drive extended off Birrell Street and passed between a semi-detached pair of villas known as Wytchazel and Banksia (built c.1882 to accommodate Vickery's sons²), and the house known as Ellerslie (housing a Vickery son-in-law; built c.1882; possibly contains remnants of the 1853 house Rockhampton). Photographs from this period show that the estate was planned along the lines of the picturesque aesthetic: the principle houses sat on grassed terraces raised above a formal lawn and pleasure garden laid out with paths and decorated with statuary and a pond. Thick plantings of trees and bushes created a backdrop 'wilderness' setting in views of the house obtained as a visitor approached via the formal driveway from the northwestern corner of the estate (at the intersection of Birrell Street and Bronte Road).

¹ 'Advertising', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 17 January 1884, p. 13.

² Thomas Rowe called for tenders for the erection of two semi-detached villas at Waverley in November 1881; 'Advertising', *Sydney Morning Herald* 24 November 1881, p. 11.



Figure 2: View towards Edina showing formalised pathway and pond surrounded by camellias and roses, c.1894. The integrated landscape can be clearly seen, with the pond being the vehicular "drop-off" point for the house. (Source: Vickery Album, SLNSW, PXA 1742)



Figure 3: The open character of the landscape close to the house with tennis lawn in front of Edina, c.1894. (Source: Vickery Album, SLNSW, PXA 1742)



Figure 4: View towards Edina from the service paddocks, now the site of the current War Memorial Hospital building. Note the already mature Norfolk Island Pines. (Source: *Vickery Album*, SLNSW, PXA 1742)



Figure 5: Banksia and Wytchazel behind an original iron palisade fence, reinforcing the “private street” nature of this entry to the site. (Source: *Vickery Album*, SLNSW, PXA 1742)

Following Ebenezer Vickery's death in 1906, his son Ebenezer Vickery Junior inherited the estate. He subdivided it between various family members, but retained the bulk of the estate himself. He lived at Edina until his death in 1915. He was survived by his wife, Ella Jane Vickery, who remained at Edina. A diagram showing the features of the estate at the end of this period is shown at Figure 6.

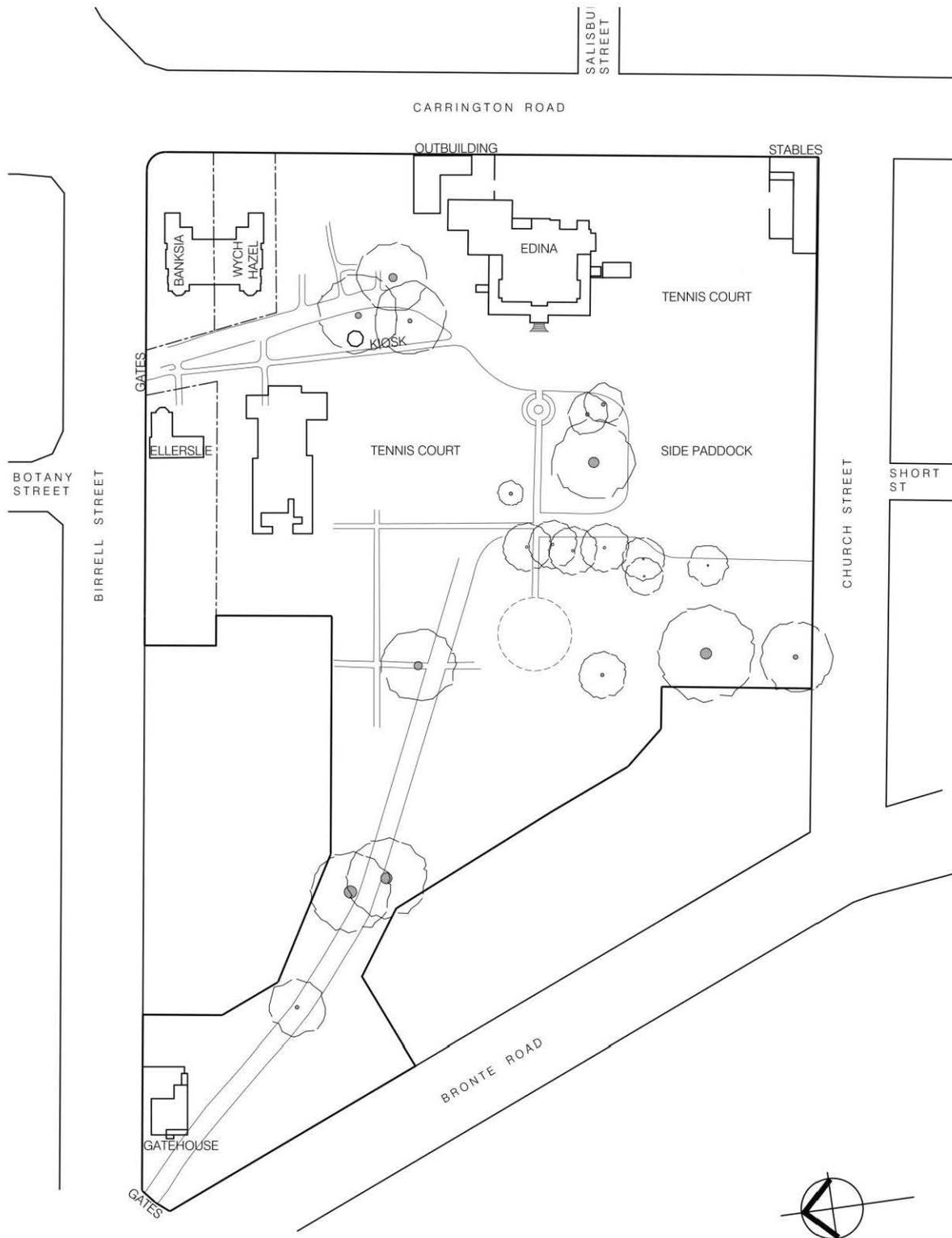


Figure 6: Features of the Edina estate. (Source: Hector Abrahams Architects)

At the end of the First World War, the Methodist Conference for NSW agreed to found a hospital as a war memorial. On Anzac Day 1919, Ellen Jane Vickery offered Edina – including the main house, front lawn, top tennis court, glass house, stables and men's quarters – to the Methodist Church for use as a hospital, in memory of her late husband Ebenezer Vickery, Jr. The terms of her gift required the Methodists to purchase the adjoining 3 acres of land containing the houses Wytchazel, Banksia and Ellerslie, and six cottages.

The Church accepted the terms of the offer in June 1919. Ellerslie was converted for use as an isolation ward for 19 patients, and became the first part of the hospital to be opened, in February 1921. The formal handover of the title deeds took place at the official opening of the War Memorial Hospital by the Governor Sir W. Davidson on Remembrance Day, 1922. The hospital operated under the *Private Hospitals Act 1908* and was overseen by a board which included representatives of the Vickery family.

Upon opening, the hospital contained 92 beds in Edina and Ellerslie. Banksia and Wytchazel provided accommodation for nurses. From its opening, the hospital was accredited as a training hospital for general nurses. Over the ensuing years, developments in medical practice saw the following changes and additions to the former Edina estate:

- 1923 New wing added to Edina for operating theatre
- 1933 Vickery Memorial Chapel was built with a bequest by the Vickery family as a memorial to Ellen Jane Vickery, who died in 1932.
- 1933 Coach house and stables converted to laundry.
- 1935 New hospital block, designed by Noel W. McPherson was opened by the NSW Premier. It functioned as a maternity block.
- 1952 Elizabeth Hunter Nurses Home was purpose-built for nurses' accommodation.
- 1963 Construction of Eastern Suburbs Senior Citizens Welfare Centre on Bronte Road.

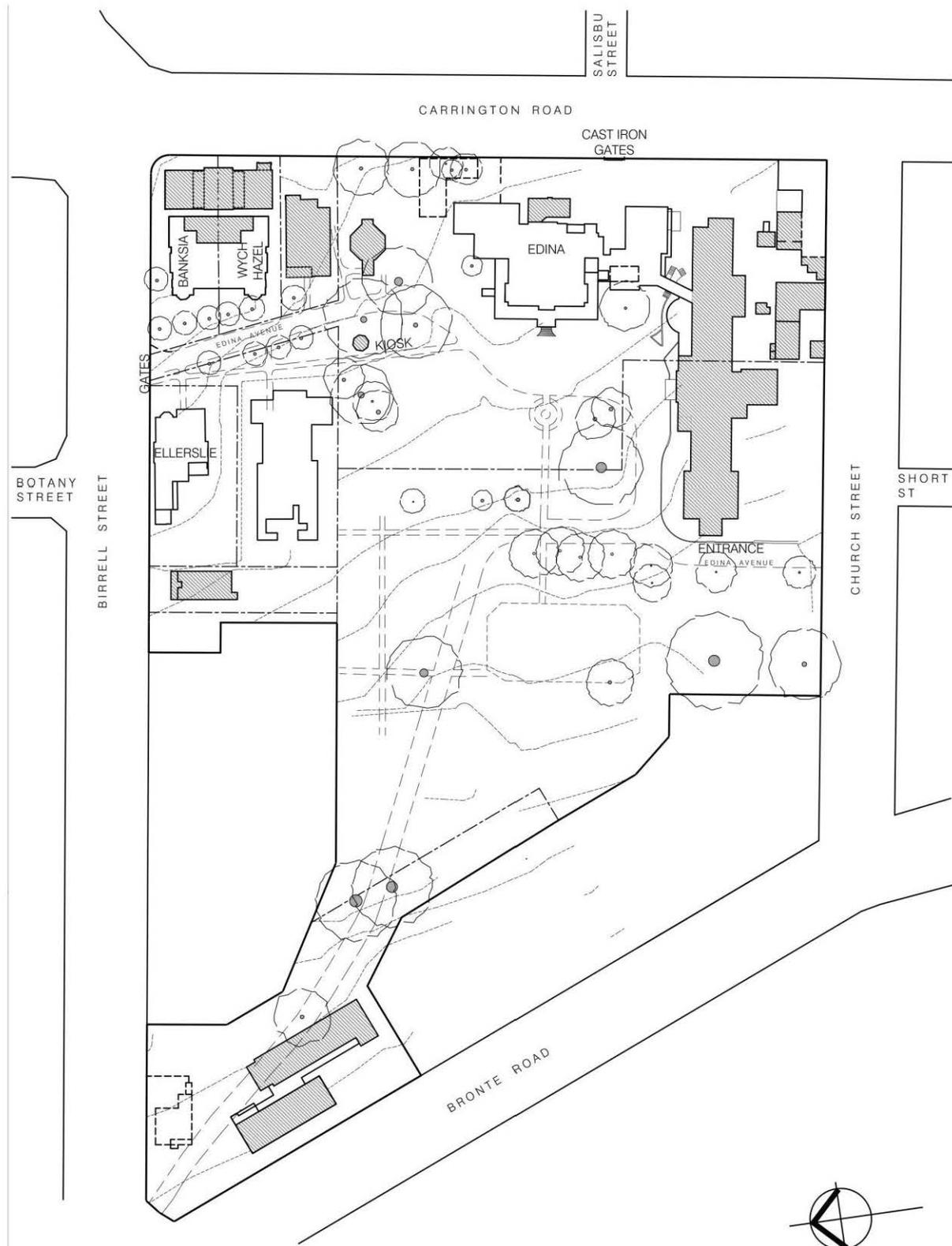


Figure 7: Major features of the hospital period, 1919-1963. (Source: Hector Abrahams Architects)

From 1969, the hospital became part of the public hospital system. This brought in public funding, but over time it changed the nature of services provided. The nurses' training ceased. Maternity services at the hospital closed in 1979. Since 1982, the hospital's focus has been geriatric rehabilitation and assessment services. Between 1988 and 1991, additional land was

purchased and the aged self-care complex was completed. Aged care continues to be the War Memorial Hospital's primary area of practice, as well as a range of outpatient services.

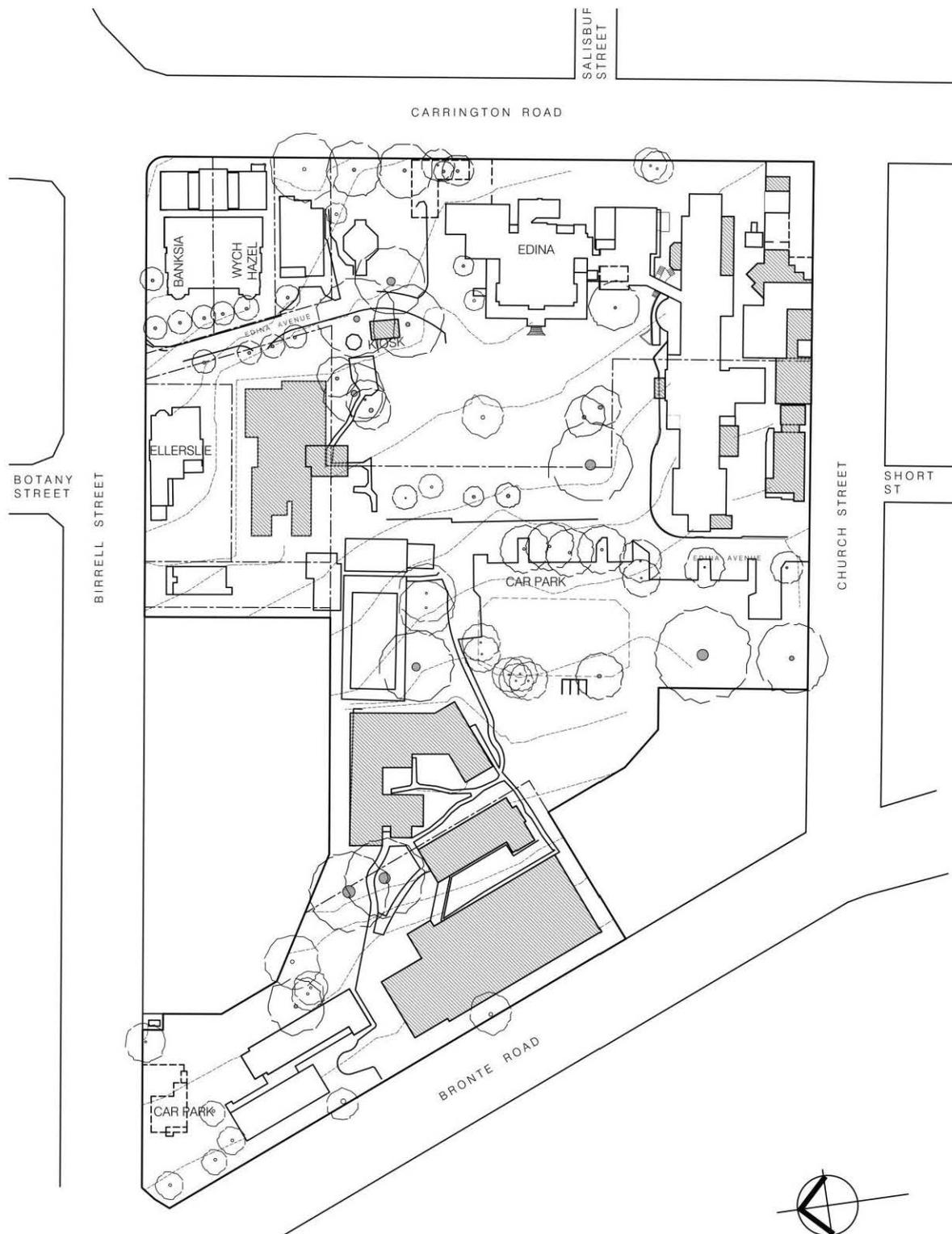


Figure 8: Major features of the hospital 1969 to present. (Source: Hector Abrahams Architects)

4. Physical Evidence

4.1. Description of the site.

This description is from the 2005 CMP. References to figures have been brought up to date.

The War Memorial Hospital is situated on a ridge of the highest point in the eastern suburbs. The site is bounded by Birrell Street, Carrington Road, Church Street and Bronte Road. Portions of this block, including a strip along Birrell Street and the corner site on Bronte Road and Church Street are privately owned. A number of the semi-detached houses along Birrell Street have been purchased by the hospital over the years.

The site contains a very fine group of high Victorian buildings, of which the most elaborate house in the area is Edina (Vickery Building), a large two storey Victorian house with a tower. The house has an extant stable block to the south west corner of the site that has now been converted to workshops. The site contains extensive remains of the former Victorian garden and trees, particularly in the terraced lawns near Edina. It also retains pathways, steps and drives from that time.

There is also a group of three, two storey, boom period, Italianate/Gothic houses towards Birrell Street that flank an entry drive, Edina Avenue, leading from the street to the main house.

There are two smaller houses in the Federation/Inter war style along Edina Drive that have been converted for hospital use.

The grounds have been developed for hospital use, and latterly aged care and rehabilitation services and contain a large number of buildings built for these services. Most prominent is the Morgan Wing, a long, three storey Mediterranean style building to the east of Edina with a four storey tower flanked by a decorative terracotta tile roof.

The site slopes east to west. The lower portion of the site has been heavily redeveloped for aged care accommodation. There are a number of temporary modern sheds and portacabins around the site and a network of drive and parking areas.

Two sections of ornate, original gates and fence sections survive on Carrington Road behind the Vickery Building and on the corner of Birrell Street and Bronte Road. There is a small section of low sandstone fence to Bronte Road and a higher section along church road that is in part a retaining wall and is incorporated into some of the buildings along this boundary. The site contains extensive landscaping and planting. This has been identified in Figure 9 below.

The site has much of its earlier Victoria garden layout and plantings, though this has been overlaid with plantings from each era of development. The upper portion of the site at Edina is laid out with terraced lawns to the front of the house with a turning circle and paths on the central axis of the house. The lawns are planted with mature Figs, two very tall Norfolk Island Pines and later Phoenix Palms. The Norfolk Island Pines are visible from many aspects around the site and beyond.

There are some interesting specimen trees indigenous to Queensland that may have been selected plantings in the lower garden (Queensland Firewheel tree, *Podocarpus* sp.)(no.14 in figure 9).

To the north is a drive and pathway that form the main entrance from Birrell Street that are lined with Phoenix palms and later, low planting.

There are boundary tree plantings to the rear of Edina along Carrington Street but this area is largely hardstanding.

The lower portion of the site has been redeveloped for buildings and pathways though there are remnant Victorian plantings along the lower terrace bank and in the section of the site toward the ornate entry gates to Bronte Road. There is a large area of lawn towards the rear of the houses along Bronte Road.

4.1.1. Site Features

The site contains extensive remains of the original development of the site and many later site features.

The upper portion of the site contains many elements from the Victorian garden including a set of statues on pedestals that appear to represent the arts and industry. The form of the original turning circle is in place, though resurfaced, and the original paths and planters have rolled and roped edges in places.

4.2. Analysis of Existing Fabric

The physical fabric of the estate, its principle views and spaces have been surveyed and recorded on the plan Figure 9.

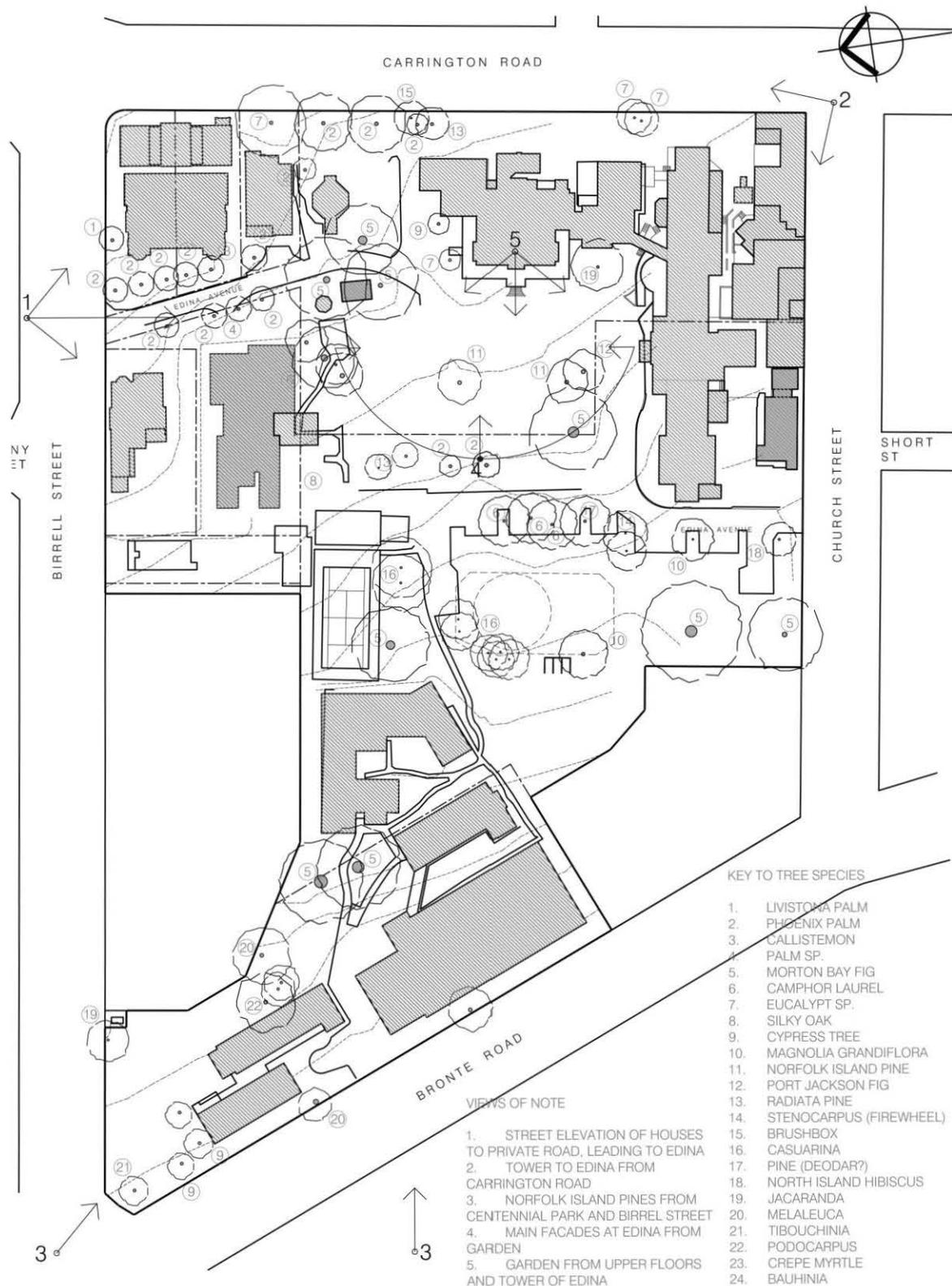


Figure 9: Principle views and spaces of the site. (Source: Hector Abrahams Architects)

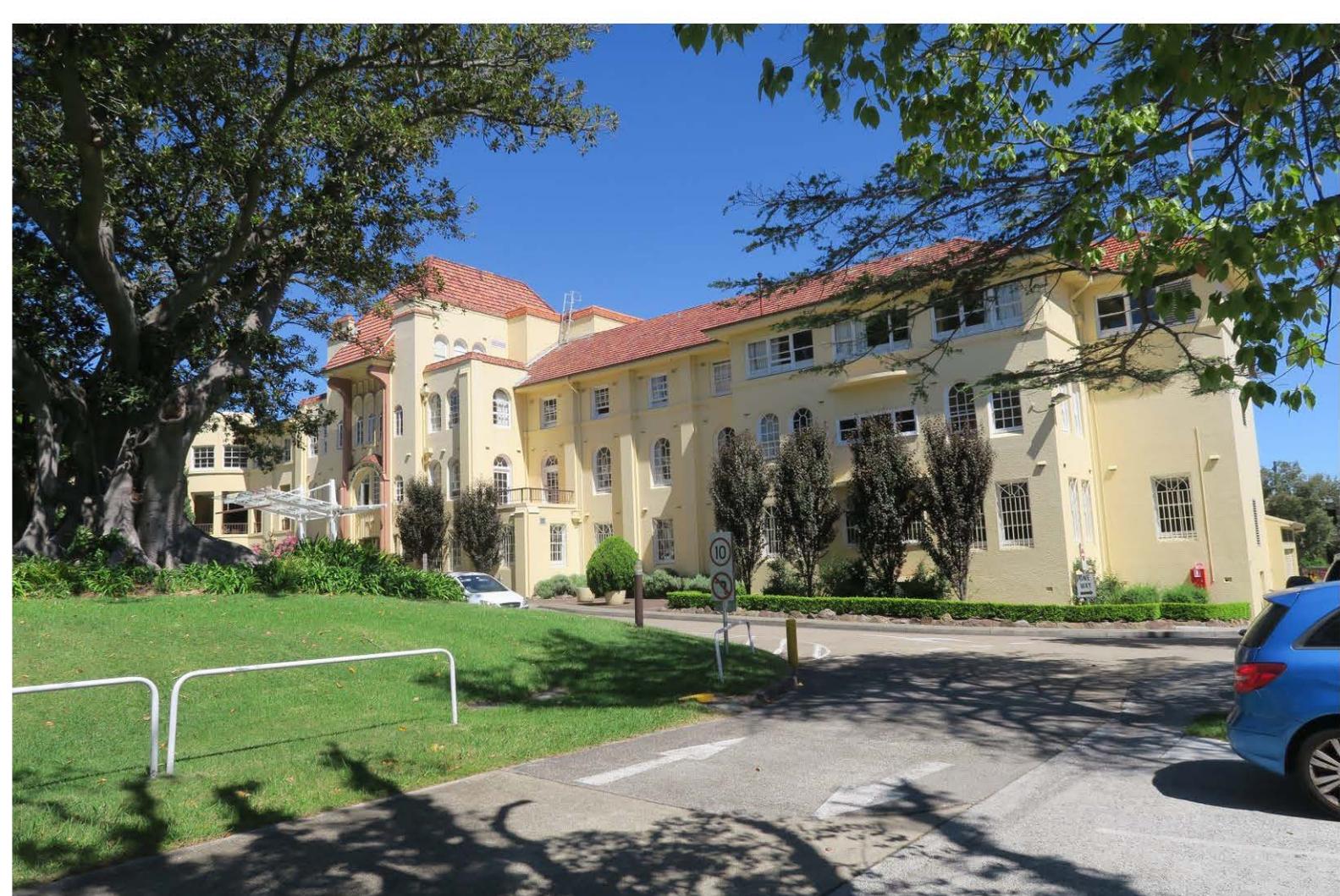
5. Assessment of Cultural Significance

5.1. Comparative Analysis

The War Memorial Hospital is one of a set of Victorian suburban estates in Sydney that survive to the present day with their Victorian-period spatial integrity intact. Several of these have become institutions through philanthropic donations which, in some cases, ensured their survival. While some continue to be occupied as private residences (e.g., Swifts, Fairwater, Bronte House), many others have become schools, and several have become hospitals.

This group of surviving Victorian suburban estates includes the following major examples:

- Cardinal's Palace, Manly (now part of St Paul' Catholic College)
- Gorton, Ashfield (now The Infants Home)
- Yasmar, Haberfield (now a juvenile justice centre)
- Mount Royal, Strathfield (now a campus of the Australian Catholic University)
- Aston Lodge, Randwick (now the Emanuel School)
- Aeolia, Randwick (now Brigidine College)
- Graythwaite ,North Sydney (now part of Shore School)
- Greenoakes, Darling Point (recently ceased use as Residence of the Archbishop of Sydney)



5.2. Assessment of Significance

Having arrived at an understanding of the place through analysis of the relevant documentary records as well as the physical fabric of the place, the following assessment of the cultural significance of the site is made in accordance with the New South Wales State Heritage Criteria.

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

The Waverley Memorial Hospital is historically significant as an example of planned benefaction, a form of philanthropy that saw 19th century suburban villas, mansions and estates donated in the early 20th century for use by social institutions for the public good.

The Methodist Church's establishment of a hospital as a memorial to the First World War is a prominent example of the expressions of commemoration which prevailed in Australian public and community building projects in the 1920s.

The site and 19th century residential buildings at the War Memorial Hospital reflect the history of subdivision and residential development of the area, in particular the construction of mansions within landscaped grounds by the wealthy merchant classes, buoyed by the stable economic conditions of the 1870s and 1880s.

The ongoing use since 1922 as a fully-equipped medical hospital offering nurses' training is of historical significance in the evolution of health care and services in suburban Sydney.

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

The Edina estate is closely associated with the Vickery family, the prominent 19th century Sydney merchants and philanthropists who supported many works by the Methodist Church. The family's donation of the estate to the Methodist Church was made as a memorial to Ebenezer Vickery Jr.

As one of the most ambitious and substantial works ever carried out by the Methodist Church in NSW, the War Memorial Hospital has a strong and significant historical association with the Methodist and later with the Uniting Church.

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

The War Memorial Hospital site is one of the largest remaining suburban Victorian spaces in eastern Sydney; its overall spatial order is still discernible through the site's topography, trees, scale and arrangement of buildings. It contains Edina, which is a very good and highly intact example of a Victorian mansion, which is a showpiece of Victorian architectural technology (vaulted and concreted verandah construction, cast ironwork, internal stairs). The three large Victorian houses (Ellerslie, Banksia, Wytchazel) built for family members, designed as a group and distinctively located along a private street, form a rare and very good example of a Victorian streetscape to two streets: the private street and Birrell Street.

The landscape design is significant as a highly representative example of Victorian estate planning, including the remnant statuary, tree species, fences and gates. The picturesque character of this Victorian landscape is overlaid by 1920s hospital-period landscaping which is of aesthetic and stylistic significance in its own right. The Norfolk Island pines within the lawn are aesthetically significant as landmark trees visible from as far away as Centennial Park. The tower of Edina, visible from the surrounding streets and along the length of Birrell Street, is of similar landmark value.

Some of the 20th century hospital buildings are of aesthetic significance in their own right. The 1935 wing is stylistically rare example of European expressionism, and is sensitive to Edina in its siting and scale. The chapel is a fine and original work of chapel architecture and rare for its time.

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

The War Memorial Hospital is of some social significance for the high esteem the local community have held for it over the 20th century. People who have had some contact with the hospital, including people who were born there during its time as a maternity hospital, and nurses who trained there, hold it in high regard. There are several expressions of gratitude to the hospital by local community groups located within the hospital, and it continues to be a place of memorial, with buildings, wings and rooms given names in honour of individuals.

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

The site has low archaeological potential; but within the buildings there is some research potential to discover the earlier forms of the Victorian houses.

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

As discussed above, the War Memorial Hospital contains a rare example of European expressionism (1935 main wing) and a 1930s chapel which is rare for its time. As well, the Victorian streetscape of the private street addressed by three Victorian houses built as a set is significant for its rarity. The estate is one of a very small number of Victorian Sydney suburban estates to survive with its spatial order and 19th century planning intact.

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

As discussed above, the War Memorial Hospital is an excellent representative example of the philanthropic conversion of a 19th century mansion estate to a community use. The mansion itself is a very good and highly intact example of its type. The establishment of the hospital as a memorial to the First World War is a very good and substantial example of commemorative projects undertaken by private and public organisations in the 1920s.

5.3. Statement of Significance

Donated to the Methodists by the Vickery family as a memorial to Ebenezer Vickery Jr, the place is an outstanding representative example of private philanthropy and the 20th century conversion of Victorian estates to institutional uses.

The War Memorial Hospital, established in 1922 by the Methodist Church as a memorial to the First World War, occupies the buildings and grounds of the former Edina estate, which is aesthetically and historically significant as a suburban Victorian estate that retains its spatial order, scale and planning, as well as four very good Victorian houses, three of which form a significant streetscape along a rare private streetscape. The Victorian landscape planning is overlaid by a 1920s landscape of significance in its own right, as are the 1930s hospital chapel and main wing.

The site's mansion tower and Norfolk Island pines have landscape urban significance as landmarks within the broader surrounding area.





Figure 10: Ranking of fabric, spaces and views. (Source: Hector Abrahams Architects)

6. Opportunities and Constraints

This section presents information and discussion of issues that bear on the development of policies to conserve the cultural significance of the site.

The section begins with the implications of cultural significance itself, then follows the requirements of Uniting (NSW) and, finally, external statutory requirements.

6.1. Cultural Significance should be preserved

- The form, spaces and uses of the site that demonstrate its historical significance as an outstanding example of private philanthropy and its conversion by the Methodist Church to a war memorial hospital should be preserved and not obscured.
- The aspects of the site that are of aesthetic significance should be preserved. These are its intact spatial order, scale and planning of the estate, its four very good Victorian houses and stables, private streetscape, Victorian and 1920s landscape planting and features, 1930s hospital and chapel.
- The mansion tower and Norfolk Island Pines should be preserved as landmarks in the surrounding areas.

6.2. Opportunities for further revealing of significance

Where the significance of the site is obscured it should be revealed should the opportunity arise. Not all opportunities will necessarily be achievable or desirable. The major opportunities are as follows

- Removal of glass portico to reveal front entrance of 1935 Hospital
- Replacement of concrete driveways with more sympathetic material
- Reconstruction of grass bank to western side of Edina

Further opportunities exist in regard to details of the exterior and interior of the four Victorian houses, stables, summerhouse, and War Memorial Hospital and Chapel. These structures should be studied in more detail.

6.3. Opportunities for demonstrating significance

Opportunities exist to demonstrate or interpret the cultural significance of the site.

- Recreation of the original driveway path, in a manner similar to the original path (this would require the removal of buildings);
- Reconstruction of lower garden area (currently a carpark) to a garden area;
- Planting of trees which are missing from north west corner of the upper garden;
- Construction of a built form to close north end of service space behind Edina (where a Victorian outbuilding formerly stood);

- Construction of some built or garden form on site of original gatehouse (to mark entrance);

and more generally, and perhaps importantly

- Develop the site with an appreciation of its identity as a single planned estate;
- Develop the site with an appreciation of the spatial order of the estate, which is contiguous over all of its history to date.

Again, further opportunities exist in regard to details of the exterior and interior of the four Victorian houses, stables, summerhouse, and War Memorial Hospital and Chapel. These structures should be studied in more detail.

6.4. Dissemination of knowledge

Opportunities exist to foster an appreciation of the significance of the site,

- Through composing written histories;
- By collecting historic information and material formally in an archive;
- By promoting more research into the site and its history.

6.5. The Requirements of Uniting (NSW)

Uniting (NSW) wishes to provide a long term planned framework for the site in line with its broader mission and vision. The vision for the campus is “ to be a restorative place; a village that is accessible to the broader community”.

The intention is that the campus will be planned to include a residential aged care facility (RAC), a Third Schedule Hospital under the Health Services Act 1997, a range of community services, independent living accommodation, childcare and upgraded and augmented existing services.

6.6. Statutory Heritage Listings

6.6.1. Local Environment Plan (LEP)

The site is entered on the Waverley Local Environmental Plan 2012 - Schedule 5 Environmental heritage as follows:

Locality	Item name	Address	Property description	Significance	Item no
Waverley	War Memorial Hospital— landscape	Birrell and Church Street and Carrington Road	Lot 2, DP 1061588; Lot 1, DP 567694; Lot 7, DP 948185; Lot B, DP 317831; Lot 1, DP 172133; Lot 3, DP 667555; Lots 1 and 2, DP 1061548; Lot 1, DP 948186	State	1519
Waverley	War Memorial Hospital, Late Victorian buildings and former stables	125 Birrell Street	Lot 2, DP 1061588; Lot 1, DP 567694; Lot 7, DP 948185; Lot B, DP 317831; Lot 1, DP 172133; Lot 3, DP 667555; Lots 1 and 2, DP 1061548; Lot 1, DP 948186	Local	1449
Waverley	Federation style detached residences	2–8 Church Street	Lots 1 and 2, DP 630460; Lot 1, DP 167332; Lots 1, 2 and 3, DP 1098550	Local	1473

6.6.2. State Heritage Register, NSW Heritage Council

Neither the site nor any of its buildings are currently listed on the State Heritage Register. It is worth noting however that the LEP listing for the War Memorial Hospital Grounds notes the site is of State Significance.

6.6.3. Implications of Statutory Heritage Listings for the site

The listings provide recognition of the cultural significance of site in the planning system of New South Wales. The recognition means that retention of cultural significance is one of the criteria for assessment of any application for consent for works within the site and adjacent to the site. The planning system employs standard methodologies for assessing impact of developments on cultural significance.

6.7. Non-Statutory Heritage Listings

6.7.1. Australian Heritage Commission

The subject property is listed on the Register of the National Estate (002469) both as a group and the individual buildings including the main building Edina (Vickery Building) and the two houses, Banksia and Wytchazel.

6.7.2. National Trust of Australia (New South Wales)

The site is entered on the National Trust Register in the following way:

Locality	Item name	Address	Listing ID
Waverley	Two sets of gates	Birrell Street & Carrington Street (Part Of War Memorial Hospital Group)	S10594
Waverley	War Memorial Hospital Group:	Birrell Street Corner Carrington Street (War Memorial Hospital Group)	S10733
Waverley	Banksia and Wych Hazel	Birrell Street (Part Of War Memorial Hospital Group)	S6714
Waverley	Edina & Stables	Birrell Street (Part Of War Memorial Hospital Group)	S7379

6.7.3. Implications of non-statutory listing

The inclusion of the site on these prominent non- statutory lists provides recognition of the cultural significance of the site in a broad State and Commonwealth community level.

6.7.4. Building Regulations and Access Legislation

The National Construction code (NCC), incorporating the Building Code of Australia (BCA) and the Commonwealth Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1992 establish mandatory standards for new work, and some obligatory requirements for compliance of existing buildings and landscape. Works undertaken must also comply with the current NSW Work Health and Safety Act and the current NSW Work Safety Regulation.

The obligatory requirements for upgrading to these standards generally apply to fire safety, essential services, equitable access and work safety and occupational health standards.

For new work and obligatory upgrade works, the compliance with the NCC is framed in terms of performance standards, in compliance of which 'deemed to satisfy' requirements are defined. It is common practice in buildings of complexity such as St John's, for specific solutions to be engineered to meet fire egress requirements.

Compliance with the BCA does not signify compliance with the DDA. The provisions of the DDA are entirely qualitative. In 2010 the Commonwealth published the Disability (Access to Premises – Buildings) Standards. These are intended to ensure that the requirements of the Act are met.

7. Conservation Policies

7.1. Conservation Approach

Conservation includes all of the processes of looking after a place so that its cultural significance is retained. It is one aspect of the overall management of a place. The Burra Charter is the key document setting out the principles behind conservation in Australia, and the policies below have been formulated in accordance with the Burra Charter.

Conservation policies outline the ideal outcome in heritage terms. It is acknowledged that other factors must come into play in the management of any complex site. In such cases, management decisions which allow the greatest number of conservation policies to be met are to be strived for.

The main tangible aspects of the significance of the Waverley War Memorial Hospital are its aesthetic and historical qualities as a substantially intact Victorian estate. Therefore the conservation approach adopted for these policies relies on the spatial integrity of the place and its aesthetic qualities.

The following policies apply to the site as a whole. Further detailed policies should be developed for the four Victorian houses, stables, summerhouse, and War Memorial Hospital and Chapel.



Figure 11: Site plan illustrating conservation policies. (Source: Hector Abrahams Architects)

7.2. Policies

7.2.1. Definition of Place, Curtilage and Setting

For planning purposes, it is useful to clearly define a place and its setting. In conservation terms, the setting of a place is the “*environment of a place that is part of or contributes to its significance and distinctive character.*” (Burra Charter Article 1.12)

Policy 1: The place and curtilage should be defined as that part of the Edina estate which became the War Memorial Hospital in 1922 (see Figure 11). The setting should be defined as the original Edina estate boundaries and the streets which surround those boundaries: Bronte Road, Birrell Street, Church Street, and Carrington Street.

Policy 2: The name of the place “*Waverley War Memorial Hospital*” should continue to refer to the nature of the original hospital’s establishment as a memorial to the First World War.

7.2.2. Significant Fabric, Views, Spaces and Spatial Relationships

Much of the significance of a place is derived from its fabric. The term fabric is intended to include broadly the landform, landscape, plantings and vegetation, buildings and other site features, as well as views and spatial relationships. Defining the significant fabric helps in making decisions about the conservation of a place and in making sensitive changes to the place.

Policy 3: The fabric, views and spatial relationships ranked Exceptional and High should be conserved. They are:

- Victorian buildings and estate planning: topography, plantings, fences, statuary and spatial order (including the private street, original drive and distinction of service areas (stables and kitchen) from formal areas);
- War Memorial Hospital buildings of aesthetic importance: main building, chapel;
- 1920s landscape items: palm trees, cast iron bollards, reconfigured gates to Birrell Street / Bronte Road and new gates to Carrington Road;
- External views from Centennial Park of the Norfolk Island Pines;
- Existing views of the houses along Birrell Street and tower from Carrington Street (views 1, 2, 3 in Figure 11).

7.2.3. Uses and Governance

Use can form part of the significance of a place, especially when it is a historic use which is continuing. Conservation is aided by selecting a use for each space which is able to be accommodated with only minimal change to the significant fabric.

The medical / health care use which took over the private residential use in 1922 is of such long standing and significance in its own right that the medical use may by now be considered a historic use.

Policy 4: The existing institutional governance and hospital use is a historic use that should be continued.

Policy 5: The historic use should be broadly defined to include uses related to health, aged care and training.

Policy 6: The following historic spatial uses relating to the Victorian period should continue or be re-instated:

- early entrances and driveway;
- upper garden areas as garden / passive recreation.

7.2.4. Interpretation and Reconstruction

The Burra Charter defines interpretation as “*all the ways of presenting the cultural significance of a place.*” (Article 1.17) Interpretation can include restoration and reconstruction (ways of returning a place to a known earlier configuration), signs, publications, artworks, lighting and access.

Policy 7: The place should be interpreted as the whole estate developed by the Vickery Family as a residence, and then as a result of a major gift, developed as a War Memorial Hospital.

Policy 8: Creatively interpreting aspects of the history of the place should be considered as opportunities arise, including

- Develop the site with an appreciation of its identity as a single planned estate;
- Develop the site with an appreciation of the spatial order of the estate, which is contiguous over all of its history to date.

Policy 9: The following reconstructions, removals and plantings should be considered:

- Removal of glass portico to reveal front entrance of 1935 Hospital;
- Replacement of concrete driveways with more sympathetic material;
- Reconstruction of grass bank to western side of Edina;
- Recreation of the original driveway path, in a manner similar to the original path (this would require the removal of buildings);
- Reconstruction of lower garden area (currently a carpark) to a garden area;
- Planting of trees which are missing from north west corner of the upper garden;
- Construction of a built form to close north end of service space behind Edina (where a Victorian outbuilding formerly stood);
- Construction of some built or garden form on site of original gatehouse (to mark entrance).

7.2.5. Alterations to the Site (new buildings and landscape)

In many instances, changes will need to be made to significant fabric for good reasons. For example, the removal of some fabric of lower significance may be necessary in order to maintain fabric of higher significance. Generally, fabric of higher significance should be treated more cautiously than fabric of lower significance.

In this case, the site has the potential to be developed further in order to accommodate the continuing historic health care use. However, it would be less preferable to develop the site for different new uses.

The estate design is fundamentally orthogonal, but the arrangement of the carriage drive and the 1920s drive were carried out in the picturesque mode.

Alterations to the site must be careful of the significant fabric of the place and its potential underground archaeological deposits, predominantly the site of the demolished wing to the east of Vickery and the central pond as shown in Figure 11.

Policy 10: The siting of new buildings must respect the integrity of estate, its orthogonal and picturesque layouts, and the historic sequence of spaces. New buildings may be placed in the historic lower garden and service court spaces provided those spaces remain discernible. They may replace buildings assessed as being of moderate or low significance. New buildings should not be placed in the upper garden space.

Policy 11: the scale of new buildings should be of a scale consistent with the estate. This allows for large buildings; however, new buildings should not challenge the landmark qualities of the Edina tower or the Norfolk Island pines.

Policy 12: the character of new buildings and new landscape features should appear to be a development of the estate as a whole, in a similar way that the 1935 War Memorial Hospital appears in relation to Edina.

Policy 12: Should works involve areas of potential archaeological deposits, plan for proper investigation and interpretation of those deposits.

7.2.6. Technical Oversight and Review of plan

Policy 13: Involve the standard of professional and craft expertise appropriate to each grade of significance in each area of the site.

Policy 14: Review this plan in step with the timing of review of the strategic plan of the Hospital and its masterplan, or when works are proposed to fabric or spaces of Exceptional or High Significance.



8. Appendix

Detailed Account of the Development of the Estate

The following pages have a reproduction of Section 2 – Historical Analysis written for the 2005 Conservation Management Plan by John Oultram Heritage and Design. The history covers

- 2.1 Suburban Context
- 2.2 The Edina Estate
- 2.2 (sic) The War Memorial Hospital
- 2.3 Site Development