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23 August 2019

**RE: ENFIELD AQUATIC CENTRE UPGRADE –
NEW DA 2019- STATEMENT OF HERITAGE IMPACT
For 8A Portland Street – Enfield 2136**

NOTE – SUPERCEDES HIS FOR DA 2018-143

The following Heritage Impact Statement has been prepared by Heritage Advice to provide analysis of the proposed Enfield Aquatic Centre 2018 upgrading project.

It reviews previous statements of significance for the *Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool* against documentary and physical evidence and provides guidelines for mitigation of potential impacts of the upgrading. This HIS for the New DA 2019 responds to changes in the brief for the Enfield Aquatic Centre Upgrade project.

Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool is listed as a local heritage item and contains an altered single storey Inter-War Georgian Revival Municipal Swimming Pool complex now called the Enfield Aquatic Centre.

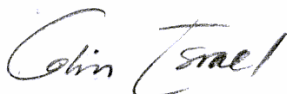
Heritage Advice was consulted during the redesign and preparation of the New DA 2019 final stages of design development and have reviewed the documentary and physical evidence to provide a sound basis for conservation of the significance of the item.

The changes to the brief allowed a comprehensive response to the comments provided GML Heritage in their role as Assessors of the Heritage aspects of DA 2018-143 Enfield Upgrade project.

The proposed new works and alterations are assessed to be acceptable in terms of heritage impacts.

We support the application and recommend approval.

Yours truly,



B.Sc(Arch), B.Arch, UNSW; M. Herit. Cons. USYD
Principal Heritage Consultant
HERITAGE ADVICE
11 December 2018

Conservation Management Plans
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Heritage Item Assessment
Conservation Area Assessment
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NEW DA 2019
Statement of Heritage Impacts
Enfield Aquatic Centre 2018 Upgrade
8A Portland Street, Enfield
NSW 2136



A handwritten signature of Colin Israel in black ink.

Colin Israel

B.Sc(Arch), B.Arch, UNSW; M. Herit. Cons. USYD

Principal Heritage Consultant

HERITAGE ADVICE

22ND AUGUST 2019

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Subject

The subject of this Statement of Heritage Impacts is No. 8A Portland Street, Enfield NSW 2107. This property is a single storey Inter-War Californian Municipal Swimming Pool with previous alterations and rear additions. It is listed as a local heritage item by Burwood Council.

1.2 Listing Details

SHI Database No:	1250162	Lots 2–3, DP 1145069; Lot 7305, DP 1146569		
Name of item:	Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool			
Type of item:	Built			
Group/Collection:	Recreation and Entertainment			
Category:	Swimming Pool - inground built			
Primary address:	8A Portland Street, Enfield NSW 2136			
Local govt. area:	Burwood			
Studies - Title	No:	Author		Year
Burwood Heritage study	2.38	Fox & Associates Architects/Planners Sydney		1986

The LEP Schedule 5 listing for *Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool* is excerpted below:

Enfield	Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool	8A Portland Street, Enfield NSW 2136	Lots 2–3, DP 1145069; Lot 7305, DP 1146569	Local	LEP Item No 185
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1.3 Items “In the Vicinity”

There are no other Items “in-the vicinity”.

1.4 Items in the surrounding area

Within a wider context Enfield has few items of any proximity to Enfield Olympic Pool (Item 185).

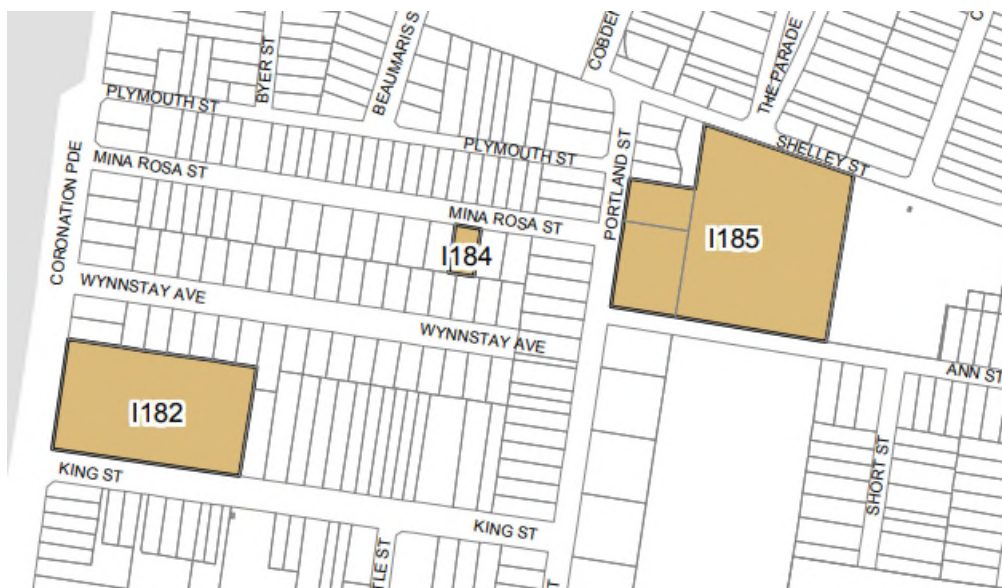


Figure 1: Heritage Map showing Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool (Inventory No 1250162) and there are no other heritage items in the vicinity.

Source: Parts of Burwood LEP 2013 Heritage Map Sheet -02 (South)

1.5 Study Objectives

This Statement of Heritage Impacts is intended to provide historical background and physical analysis to enable sound judgements of heritage related issues. This report includes policy and management sections to assist in the future maintenance and care of the heritage listed property.

1.6 Methodology

This report generally follows the guideline “Statements of Heritage Impacts – 2006”. published by the NSW Heritage Office.

The terms fabric, place, preservation, reconstruction, restoration, adaptation and conservation used throughout this report have the meaning given them in the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter).

1.7 Purpose and Structure of Report

A Statement of Heritage Impacts is required for the proposed major additions & alterations, including minor demolition under the BLEP 5.10.5.

1.8 Definition of the Study Area

The study area is defined as the lot boundary of No. 8A Portland Street, Enfield NSW (Lots 2–3, DP 1145069; & Lot 7305, DP 1146569).

The study area is identified in Figures 1-4.

1.9 Limitations

Access was provided internally and externally to the subject building. The building was in use as a public building, but visual access was obtained to the interior. Access was sufficient to reliably assess the condition of the existing building. All reasonable and necessary research avenues have been explored. Only non-intrusive methods were used for the investigation of the fabric.

1.10 Identification of Authors

This CMS was researched and prepared at the request of Burwood Council as property owner by Colin Israel (Principal, Heritage Advice). *Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool* was inspected by Colin Israel on two occasions and preliminary photo recording made to inform this Heritage Impact assessment.

1.11 Sources

The main documentary sources consulted in the research for this report are listed below:

- Burwood Council Records
- NSW Land and Property Information (aerial photographs and maps)
- National Library of Australia - “Trove” searches of historical publications.

Further details of historical sources are also cited in the body of the report.

1.12 Copyright

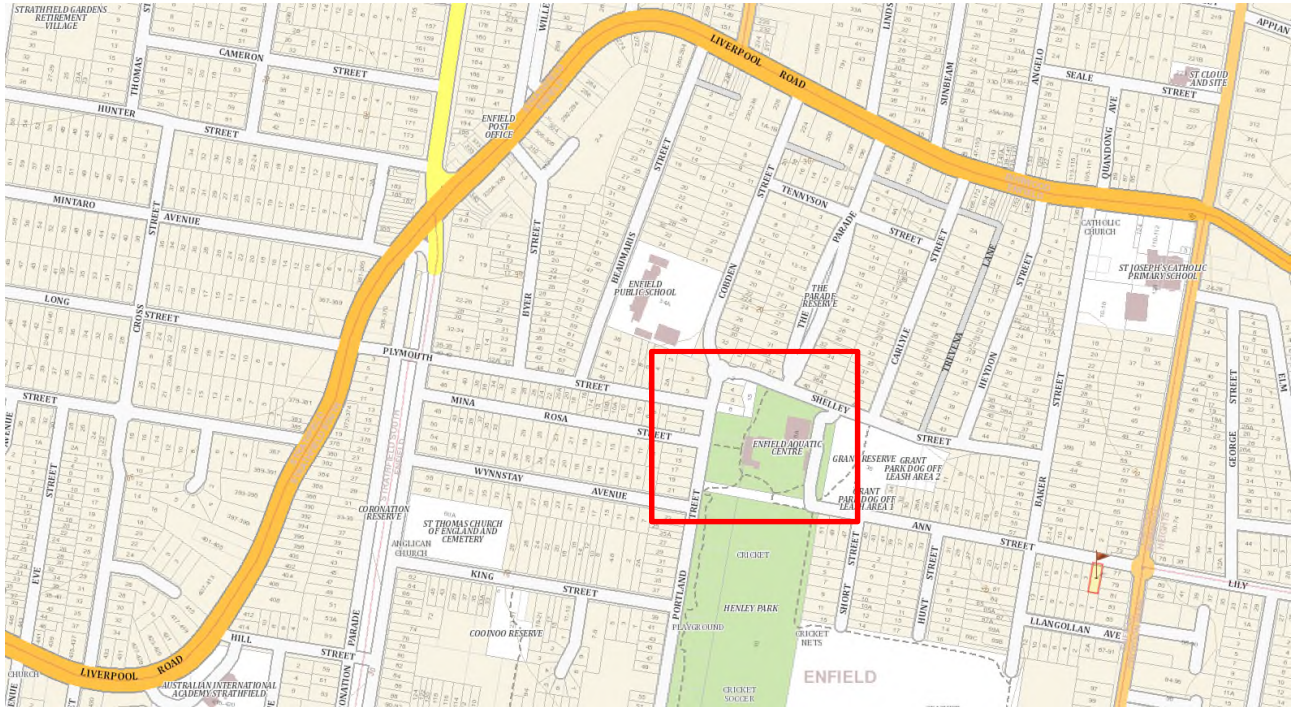
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Part 1 – Investigation and Assessment

2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

2.1 Location



Source: Land & Property Information - NSW.

Figure 2: General location of study area indicated by the red outline.

The suburb of Enfield is located about 13 km from the Sydney CBD, situated at the northern end of Henley Park in the Burwood Local Government Area.

2.2 Views and Setting

There are views across open parkland to the Enfield Aquatic Centre from Portland Street and within Henley Park from the south. The main approach path is towards the classic portico that forms a termination of the axial view along Mina Rosa Street. The views from Shelley Street to the newer buildings of the Centre from the north are filtered by the foliage of mature trees. The eastern side of the pool complex has a more functional character with carparking and service areas and filtration plant buildings.



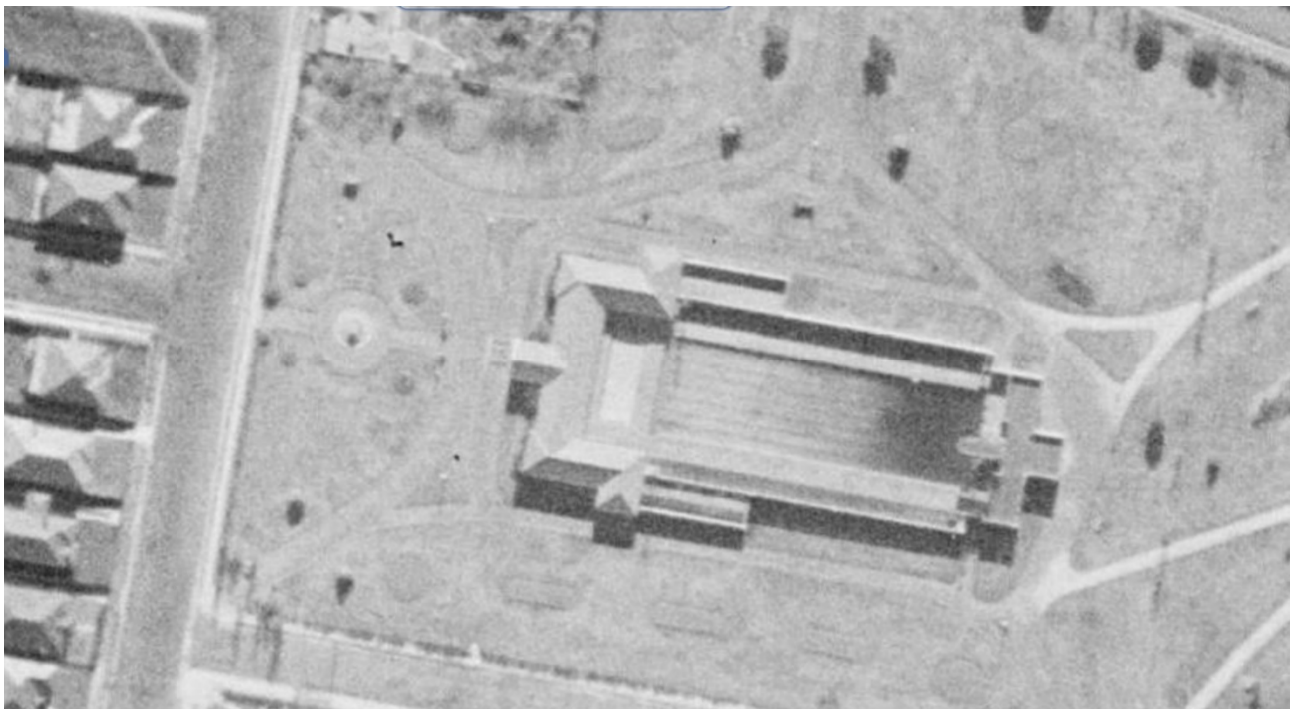
Figure 3: Main path from Portland Street through Henley Park to entry Portico of Enfield Aquatic Centre – Photo Circa 2008

Source: Colin Israel – Heritage Advice 2008



Source: Land & Property Information Web Site.

Figure 4: Recent aerial photo showing current layout and parkland setting of Enfield Aquatic Centre.



Source: Land & Property Information Web Site.

Figure 5: 1943 RTA aerial photograph of Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool showing original layout and landscaping.



Figure 6: Entry Portico and doors with original leadlight fanlight over Bollards and handrails painted yellow are intrusive, the bases of the Doric Columns have been cemented in when constructing the access ramp.

Source: Facility Design Group - 2018



Source: Facility Design Group - 2018

Figure 7: Entry Reception (Control) area interior and doors with original leadlight fanlight over cut off.



Source: Facility Design Group - 2018

Figure 8: View over wading pool to Olympic Pool and pool enclosure. Later shade structures evident.



Source: Facility Design Group-2018

Figure 9: View over wading pool towards south east. Olympic Pool and shade structures evident.



Figure 10: View over Olympic Pool looking south west towards original main building.

Source: Facility Design Group – 2018



Figure 11: Interior of Lap Pool. The building enclosure was added later (C 2006) over the pool.

Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool visible through glass wall on right. Additional change rooms (not shown) were added on eastern side in 2008.

Source: Colin Israel – Heritage Advice 2008



Source: Colin Israel – Heritage Advice 2008

Figure 12: View from of north west corner of Park to Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool looking south east.
Site for new “Learn to Swim” Pool arrowed.

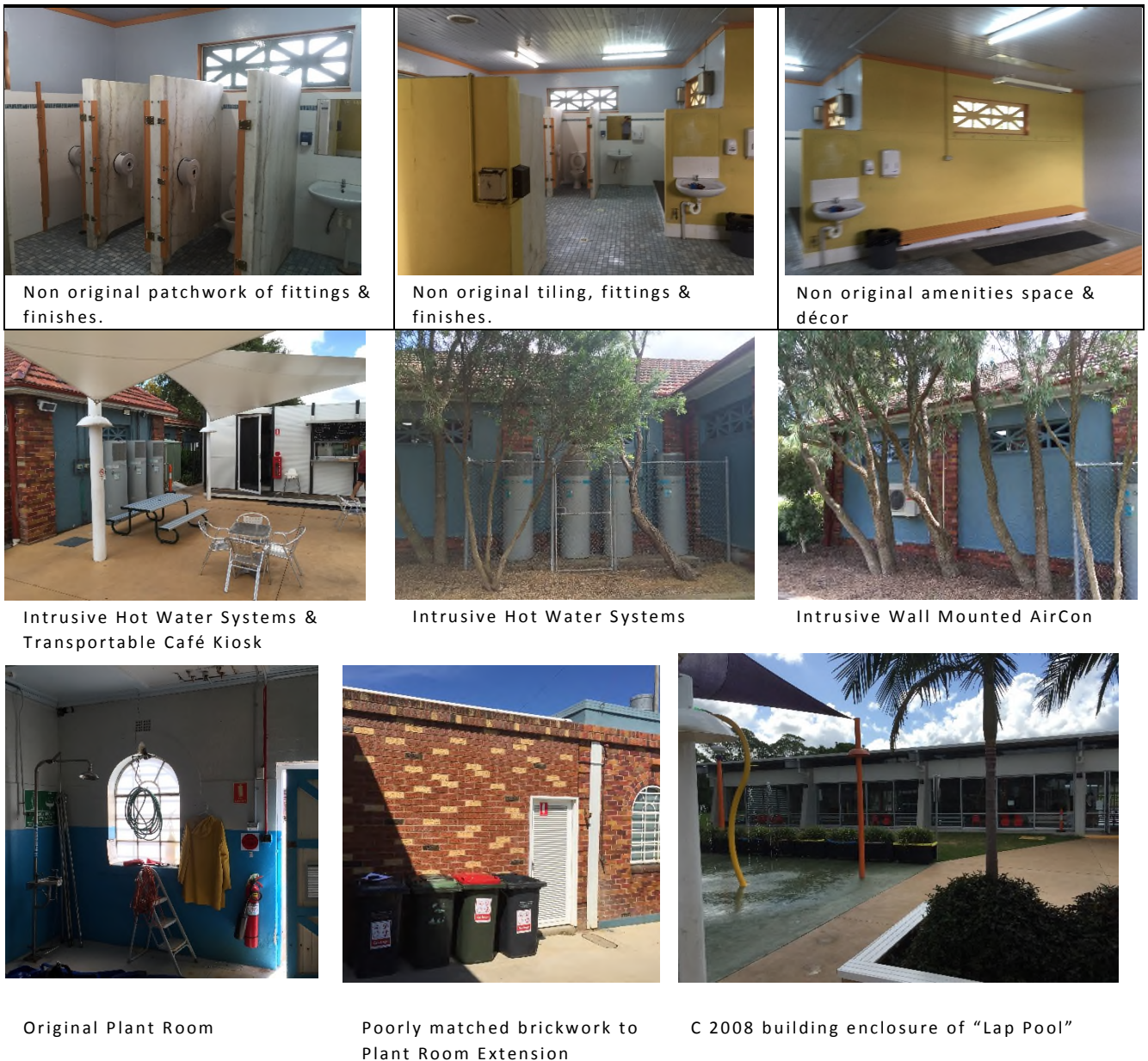


Figure 13: Montage - survey of existing facility showing past modifications; intrusive services; plant room and most recent major addition (Lap Pool)

Source: Facility Design Group - 2018

2.3 Physical Description of the Property

This description is based on a visual inspection of the property. The online inventory sheet contained few details. An assessment prepared by Council's Consultant Heritage Advisor Jon Mathias in 2002 is shown as Attachment 1 for additional reference.

The *Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool* is a symmetrical single storey c.1933 Inter-War Georgian Revival building with a hipped terracotta tiled roof emphasising the plan form's projecting breakfront bays at either end. It is constructed of semi-glazed textured face brickwork piers and rendered brickwork panels with each fifth course inset giving a brick quoin effect at each pier. The rendering retains its original trowelled texture but has since been painted in an unsympathetic dark "French Grey" colour.

The entry to the Main Building comprises a brick portico with smooth cast columns set inside the brick piers and supporting the pedimented gable. The gable end has the "EMC" emblem of Enfield Municipal Council with the words "*Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool*" in applied letters along the entablature. Within the portico, the contemporary glazed entry doors retain an elliptical stained glass fanlight. A boxed roller shutter has been set above the main doors and cuts off part of the arch and elliptical window. The added false ceiling also cuts off the top the fanlight internally.

The rendered brick panels are set with purpose-cast pierced concrete blocks originally open for ventilation of the change rooms. The windows are fine steel framed multi-pane sashes with frosted glass, painted enamel white. The Main Building forms a "U" shape open to the east and enclosing the western end of the swimming pools – a wading pool at the western end and the full sized Olympic pool that extends to the eastern end, closed by the brick Plant Building. These are all original components of the 1933 design.

The facades facing the interior pool area are of face brick with frosted glass metal framed windows including arched windows to the Plant Room building on the eastern end. Several windows have intrusive metal security bars, and some original ledged and braced timber boarded doors remain in use to the Plant Room.

The northern and southern walls and parts of the tiered seating which originally enclosed the pool area have been removed leaving a fence on the southern side and an intrusive single storey building on the northern side lately used as a community room but possibly built as a shelter originally.

Externally the parkland setting of the Main Building reinforces its symmetry with the classical portico identifying the original main entry. The layout of paths has changed but an axial path from Portland Street aligns with Mina Rosa Street and forms a visual connection with the supporting suburban context. At the Portico, the ground and paths have been raised to eliminate steps for access. This is poorly resolved as the detail obscures the base of the Doric columns and the ramp and remnant quarry tiling detracts from the qualities of the Inter-War design¹.

The planting of garden beds against the main façade of the building also obscures its original base courses of face brick and the axial entry path has removed the circular path originally accenting the approach from Portland Street.

There is a wide concrete path leading to the pool entrance from Portland Street with a wide lawn area either side with some tall trees. The pool is bounded by Grant Reserve to the east and Henley Park to the south.

¹ First Identified by Jon Matthias 2002, Consultant Heritage Advisor – Refer Attachment 2

3 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

3.1 Pre-European Occupation

There is archaeological evidence that Aboriginal people occupied the area in and around Sydney at least 11,000 years ago and they may have been here much longer.

The Aboriginals in Sydney belonged to two tribes; the 'Kuringal' or 'Eora' tribe who were coastal dwellers, and the 'Dharug' tribe who lived further inland to the foothills of the Great Dividing Range. Within these two tribes were separate clans or extended family groups.

The Aboriginals who lived in the Burwood area were known as the Wangal people. Their territory was the land on the southern bank of the Parramatta River extending to the west of Iron Cove and as far as Homebush Bay, with a southern boundary along the watershed between Cooks River and Sydney Harbour. They ranged within this area, moving to hunt, harvest food, trade and gather for ceremonies.

The British First Lieutenant William Bradley wrote in 1788 of his encounters with Wangal people along the banks of the river around Mortlake. When his exploration party stopped for breakfast on the opposite bank, a group of seven Wangals came over in canoes to meet them. "They left their spears in the canoes and came to us" wrote Lieutenant Bradley. When the Europeans had left, the Wangal people used the Europeans' fire to cook mussels they had gathered from surrounding rocks.

European expansion forced the retreat of the Wangal into the territory of neighbouring clans, depriving them both of food sources and spiritual connection with their country. The small pox epidemic of 1788 devastated this clan with no Wangal people surviving to this day. Burwood is home to 200-300 of the 10,000 or so Aboriginal residents who live in Sydney today.²

3.2 Background History of the Enfield Area.

The following historical notes were prepared by Burwood Council in conjunction with reviews of the Burwood Local Environment Plan in recent years.

History of Enfield

The land of Enfield was first granted to William Faithful (100 acres in 1808) covering what is now Enfield as well as much of Croydon Park and parts of Burwood and Croydon. The land was later owned by the farmer/convict, Simeon Lord, who became one of Sydney's wealthiest merchants. In 1824, it was bought by W.H. Moore, who cleared much of the heavily timbered area for farming. A stagecoach began running to Parramatta in 1814 and during the 1820's inns were built at staging posts where the coaches changed horses at 10 kilometre intervals along the road.

The earliest commercial activity in the area was the Enfield lumber trade. Thomas Hyndes, received an early grant in Enfield which was not recognised by Governor Macquarie. Hyndes became a prosperous timber merchant in other areas of Sydney and returned to Enfield in 1823. By the mid 1840's, wood cutters, gardeners, innkeepers, storekeepers and blacksmiths were forming the nucleus of a village along Parramatta Road, and Hyndes was something of a village squire. Hyndes is said to have commissioned a prominent Sydney architect, John Frederick Hilly, to design a typical English village church, known as 'St Thomas' which opened in 1848.

² Adapted from: http://www.burwood.nsw.gov.au/our_burwood/history/local_history.html

Enfield remained a rural district in the 1890's with two vineyards, various market gardens and nurseries and a poultry farm. Elsewhere in the area there were five hand-made brick yards and a stream brick factory.

Enfield Council was formed in 1889 and covered a larger area than the current suburb including those parts of the current Burwood and Strathfield Councils south of Liverpool Rd.

In the 1920's the area became a working class suburb with construction of modest cottages on small allotments by speculative builders. During the 1930's Great Depression, the government made relief funds available for improvements to the Municipality. An important project was the construction of the Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool in Henley Park which opened in 1933.

Rupert Cook's Burwood Road Brickworks operated on land alongside Mitchell Street, now part of Henley Park.

Enfield retained its separate identity until 1949 when the NSW state government decided to abolish a number of small local councils by amalgamating them with their neighbours. Enfield was included in the Municipality of Burwood and Strathfield. It was fully developed by this time. Today, Enfield is predominantly residential with some commercial and light industrial development.

References

Eric Dunlop *Harvest of the years, The story of Burwood 1794-1974, The Wentworth Press, 1974*
Michael Fox Architects and Planners Pty Ltd, *Burwood Heritage Study, 1988*
www.strathfieldheritage.org/local-govt/former-enfield-council

3.3 History – Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool - 8A Portland Street

The pool was designed by Rudder and Grout architects in the Inter-War Georgian Revival style. Rudder & Grout were also architects for Bankstown Pool (1934), North Sydney Olympic Pool (1936), Petersham Town Hall (1937) and a numerous Hotels.

Bankstown and Enfield Pools were designed concurrently by Rudder & Grout, with Bankstown being the first to open on October 2nd 1933 followed by Enfield. The Premier of NSW Mr Stevens officially opened the *Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool* on November 18th, 1933.³ Mrs Lloyd wife of the Mayor of Enfield had laid the foundation stone of *Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool* on Saturday 23rd September 1933.⁴

The Sydney Morning Herald reported on 20 November 1933:

"The new baths are built to the latest Olympic standards and are fully equipped.

The water is constantly filtered and circulated, and the whole of the walls and bottom are tiled. Two springboards, one metre and the other three metres above the water level have been installed. The racing course is 50 metres in length."

It was an instant success and the manager reported to Council that from December 8 1933 to January 4 1934, 45,691 persons had been admitted to the baths.⁵

³ The Sun 9-11-1933 pg.8

⁴ The Sun 21-09-1933-pg. 17

⁵ Sydney Morning Herald 20-11-1933 pg.

An extensive article titled “*Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool*” was published in “*Building*” magazine on December 12th, 1933. Praising its “Skilful Planning, Efficient Operation and Attractive Appearance” the article detailed many aspects of its design and construction.⁶ The same edition included a belated report of the opening of Bankstown’s Pool focusing on its engineering achievements. Being designed by the same firm of Architects, one may presume that the two pools shared the same or similar technology.

The article notes that everyone was delighted with its success as demonstrated by attendance of 27,000 patrons in the first two weeks of its operation and a projected annual income of £4,000.

The architects Rudder and Grout were commended in the article together with Wm. Hughes and Co., the main contractors.⁷ Their work was commended in the article noting: “Entrance to the building is obtained through a dignified portico”.

At Enfield, the filtration system was manufactured by Filtration and Water Softening Pty. Ltd., of Melbourne and supplied and installed by Alfred Snashall Ltd. Engineers of Sydney. The filters were praised as being “of such quality that they will even remove the discolouration of the water caused by faulty dyes in swimming costumes”. The plant had a capacity of 40,000 gallons per hour and automatically added special chemicals to neutralise the acidity of the water to prevent the chlorine affecting the bathers’ eyes.⁸

The lighting system by Egarsol Lighting Co. Ltd., comprised six overhead floodlights as well as 22 submerged units “which impart a translucent effect of great beauty”.⁹

Other technical features included the chemical feed equipment for accurately adding coagulant to the filtration process; a suction cleaner and the use of “Rennicks Waterproofing Liquid” manufactured by G.M. Skinner Ltd in Sydney.

The Enfield pool shared many engineering features with other pools of the period. As noted above, in the same issue of “*Building*” is a report of a lecture by W Barnett-Smith at the Institute of Engineers which detailed the filtration and treatment plant used in the recently opened Bankstown Swimming Pool. In addition to its water treatment, Bankstown’s pool had night lighting including underwater lights and the water was heated to maximise use during the bathing season from October through summer.

⁶ Building (Magazine) 12-12-1933 pg 14 -22

⁷ Op. Cit. pg. 17

⁸ Building (Magazine) 12-12-1933 pg 16

⁹ Op. Cit. pg. 45

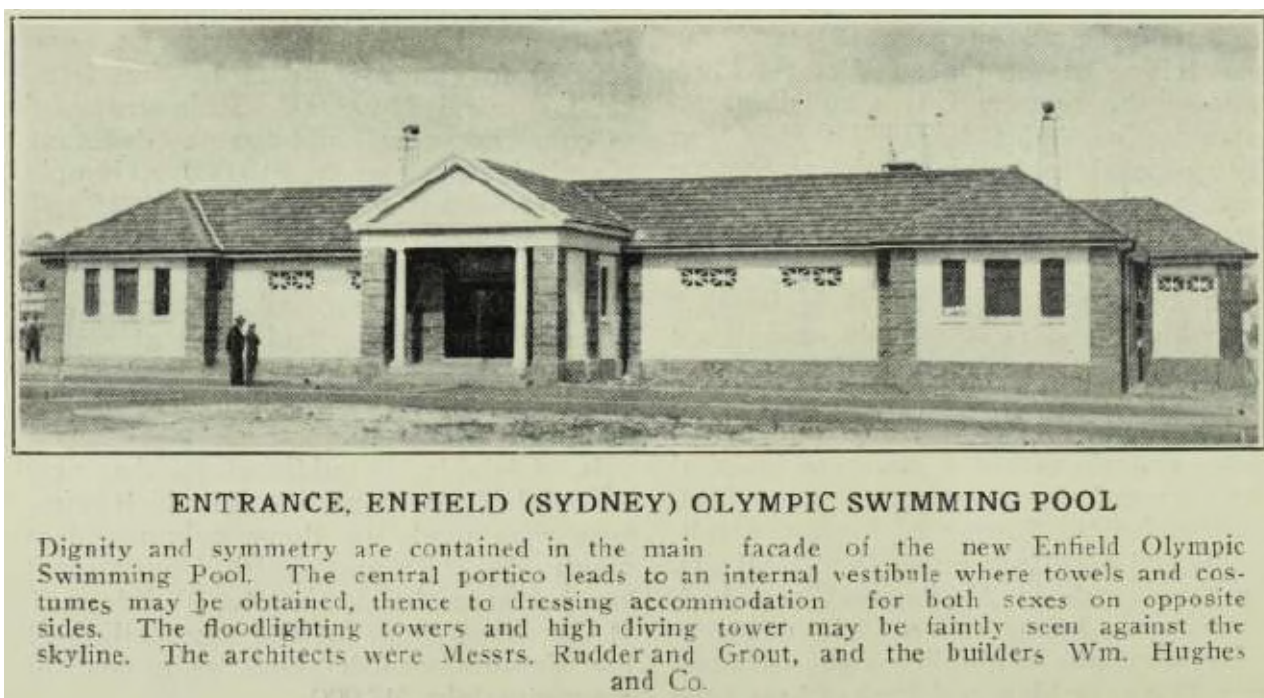


Figure 14: Excerpt from "Building"-Pg 15 with photo of pool and rear of main building and entry as originally captioned.

The article makes particular mention of the high diving tower with platforms at 5, 8 and 12 metres noting "(a metre is approx. 39.36 inches)" of concrete with tower of steel angle framing painted a green colour which "harmonises attractively with the colour scheme of the pool and buildings".

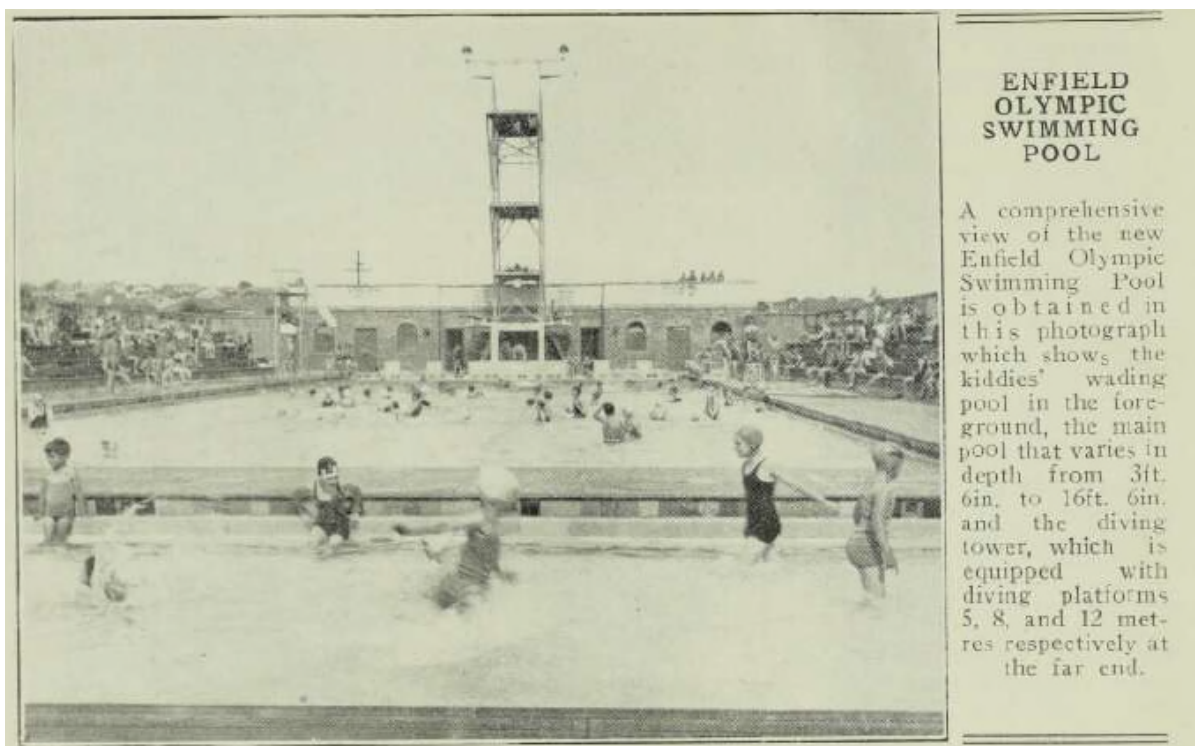


Figure 15: Excerpt from "Building"-Pg 15 with photo looking east showing pool, diving tower and Plant Building with arched windows - as originally captioned.

"Building" Magazine's edition of June 12th 1935 reported the start of construction on swimming pools at North Sydney and Granville, noting "The success of the Enfield Pool has undoubtedly inspired the North Sydney and Granville Councils to "go and do likewise". Rudder and Grout were the architects trusted with both commissions.¹⁰

The death of R.G. (Reg) Grout on Saturday 25th June 1949 at the age of 45 is noted in the July 25th edition of *"Building & Engineering"*. His partnership with Roy Rudder commenced in 1926 and continued until 1940 and the practice was known for its work in the fields of hotel design notably the Great Northern Hotel at Newcastle. The firm's specialisation in swimming pools is also noted, citing the North Sydney, Granville and Enfield pools.



Figure 16: Rudder & Grout were photographed for "Who's Who" segment in *"Decoration & Glass"* Vol 2 No 3 1st July 1936.

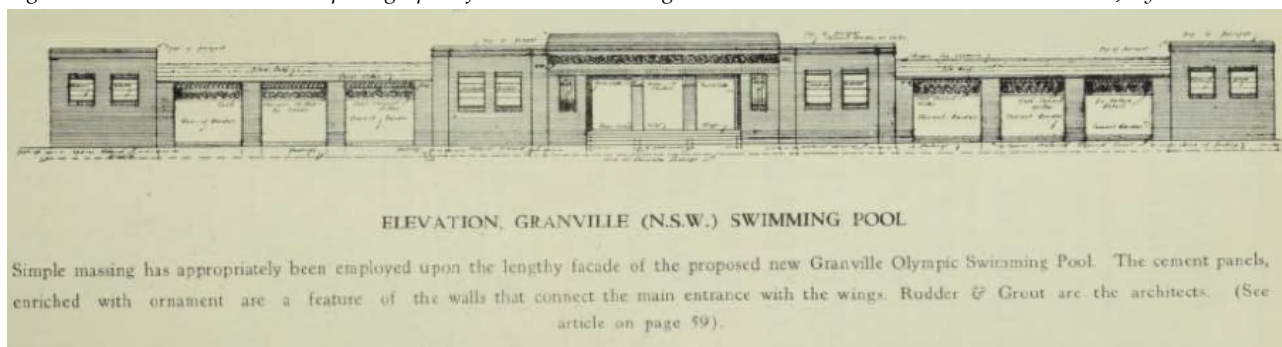


Figure 17: The front elevation of Granville Pool also by Rudder & Grout.

Where Enfield is designed with its symmetrical entry façade on the short side, the design for Granville has the main façade on the longer side. *"Building"* 12-12-1933



Figure 18: Night view of Bankstown Municipal Pool with lighting. *"Building"* 12-12-1933

¹⁰ *Building* (Magazine) 12-06-1935 pgs. 59&60

3.4 Social Significance of Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool

The early success of Enfield pool in time settled to a more suburban pattern of use. The pool became integrated with the surrounding areas as a valuable public facility. One such use was for school swimming carnivals, including the “Belmore Central School’s second swimming carnival on 27th March 1935” recorded in the photographs of Ted Hood held in State Library of NSW. What was a new and novel idea of filtered fresh water swimming pools soon found its place in the life of Enfield and many other Councils in Sydney and spread throughout the country.



Figure 19, a-e: Swimming Carnival Photos

In its life Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool has seen use in school swimming carnivals, including the “Belmore Central School’s second swimming carnival – 27th March 1935” as photographed by Ted Hood in photos from the SLNSW’s pictures catalogue.

a	
b	c
d	e



3.5 Existing Enfield Aquatic Centre

3.5.1 Sequence of Changes to the Pool Complex

The detailed steps in the evolution of the Enfield Pool complex through to its present form have not been definitively established, but the broad pattern of incremental changes over 85 years can be inferred from analysis of the information collected up to this time. It is likely that further records exist in Council's archives that would yield further details of the story. Based on inspections of the fabric and comparison with available documentary evidence and photographs, the pool and its enclosure were modified at various stages through the Mid to Late 20th Century.

The sequence of changes appears to be as follows:

- Removal of diving tower at the eastern end & modification of pool's "deep-end"
- Removal of tiered seating and enclosing wall on the southern side
- Similar removal and partial replacement of tiered seating with new community room added
- Several minor alterations to plant rooms at eastern end in conjunction with replacement & upgrading of filtration plant (upgrade dates not established).
- Addition and gradual expansion of Car Parking & access driveways to the east
- Several refurbishments and internal alterations to reception, change rooms, staff facilities, storage areas, first aid and disabled toilets within the envelope of the main building and upgrading of services including electrical, plumbing, hot water, ventilation and air conditioning.

Since the turn of the 21st Century, more substantial works have been undertaken including:

- Landscaping of the building's parkland setting altering:
 - paths,
 - planting beds, trees,
 - handrails, bollards
 - signage.
- Construction of "Lane Swim" pool & plant and landscaping
- Enclosure of "Lane Swim" pool for all year use (2006) & additions to it on the east of separate amenities (2008)
- Landscaping improvements within the complex in stages including paving, turfed areas and fencing.
- Addition of splash pad, shade structures & café (temporary) building
- Renaming as "Enfield Aquatic Centre"

3.5.2 Retained Significant Features

While much has changed, the *Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool* retains many of the key features that contribute to its cultural significance:

- The external form of the Main Entrance Building including:
 - Brick exterior; textured face brick pillars with quoining / reverse string courses
 - Infill panels of painted trowel-textured render panels (more sympathetic colour to be selected)
 - Steel multi-pane window frames & sashes (intrusive security bars to be removed) should remain painted white.
 - Purpose cast concrete breeze block ventilation windows (should be repainted off white)
 - Boxed eaves, fascia, guttering and Marseille pattern mid-tone glazed roof tiling
 - Gabled Entry Porch with classical Doric columns (the bases and steps now obscured should be again exposed to view with careful detailing to retain access ramping) Columns should be repainted off-white.

- The external form of the Services Building at the eastern end including:
 - Brick exterior; textured face brick with parapet upstand, brick arched window openings
 - Steel framed arched window frames & sashes (intrusive security bars to be removed)
 - Flat arched doorways & ledged, braced and boarded doors (to be retained on Services Building)
 - Interior of Services Building with original colour scheme (to be retained, cleaned).
 - Flat roof now metal decked (Roof requires replacement within about 5 years).
 - The extension block to the north has mismatched brick patterning with excessive inclusion of yellow brick. Its form is intrusive to the symmetry of the Services Building. Any future opportunity to reduce the intrusion of this element should be investigated including Recladding / recolouring of brick / demolition. Render would not be the preferred option.

4 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

4.1 Assessment against NSW Heritage Branch guidelines

Items are assessed against the State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria to determine the level of significance. The following assessment is based on the Documentary & Physical evidence. The assessments contained in the current Inventory Sheet were rudimentary and of little application. The Significance assessments should be adopted as an upgrade to Council's and SHI inventory sheets. These arise from additional research and fabric analysis presented in this Report.

LEP Listing details Schedule 5 - Item I185. The Address "8A Portland Street, Enfield" should perhaps be better described as being part of Henley Park as no street numbering exists for the property.

The following table shows assessment against the criteria as listed in the current Inventory sheet (tinted & italic) and the suggested wording based on the research and analysis of fabric contained in this CMS Report.

CRITERION	SIGNIFICANCE
Assessment Criteria	Items are assessed against the State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.
SHR Criteria a) [Historical Significance] Proposed text based on additional research by Colin Israel – Heritage Advice	<p>The <i>Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool</i> was one of the first two public pools built to Olympic standards in Sydney. Both Enfield and Bankstown's pools were opened in 1933, Bankstown in October and Enfield a month later.</p> <p>Bankstown's pool was demolished in the early 1970's to make way for the Bankstown Arts Centre. Built to Olympic Standard, the <i>Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool</i> is the oldest surviving filtered Municipal swimming pool in Sydney.</p> <p>The immediate and popular success of these first pools emboldened other Local Councils to build public pools in Sydney and then throughout the country.</p> <p>The Enfield pool was partly funded through a Government sponsored Unemployment Relief Scheme.</p>
SHR Criteria b) [Association Significance] Proposed text based on additional research by Colin Israel – Heritage Advice	<p>The <i>Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool</i> was designed by Rudder & Grout Architects as was Bankstown's pool. The firm undertook extensive research overseas into the technology of this building type and developed the technical solutions to suit our conditions, applying these to other projects including pools at North Sydney and Granville.</p> <p>The <i>Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool</i> was built with William Hughes & Co. as main contractors.</p>
SHR Criteria c) [Aesthetic Significance] Proposed text based on additional research by Colin Israel – Heritage Advice	<p>The building is of local aesthetic significance as an Inter-War Georgian Revival building constructed c.1933. The Main and Plant buildings retain their original form, external materials, character and detailing including hipped terracotta tiled roof, texture face brickwork and rendered brickwork facades, gabled portico entry with a pair of Doric columns with applied logo & lettering to the gable and entablature.</p>

	<p>The original relationship of the buildings forming an enclosure to the Olympic Pool has survived and is an integral part of its planning and design.</p> <p>The parkland landscaped setting has matured and evolved with several changes. The concrete lamp-posts are original and should be retained.</p> <p>The raised level of the garden beds around the Main Building obscure the original base courses of brickwork and may affect the building fabric.</p> <p>The recessed entry roller shutter has an arched highlight glass window over. The facades facing the street and park comprise rendered panels with face brick piers between and specially cast pierced concrete breeze block windows.</p> <p>The facades facing the interior pool area are face brick with frosted glass metal framed arched windows with intrusive metal security bars and timber ledged, braced and boarded doors.</p>
<p>SHR Criteria d) [Social Significance]</p> <p>Proposed text based on additional research by Colin Israel – Heritage Advice</p>	<p>From its opening, the <i>Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool</i> established Enfield as a progressive suburb and its popularity has developed into a strong association with the local community as its centre for swimming, recreation and social activities.</p> <p>Over several generations, this is where local children have learnt to swim, attended swimming carnivals and spent time during holidays. It has been a meeting place for people, a refreshing retreat in warm weather for all ages and a resource for individual and group exercise.</p> <p><i>The Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool satisfies inclusion guidelines for listing for Social Significance.</i></p>
<p>SHR Criteria e) [Technical Significance]</p> <p>Proposed text based on additional research by Colin Israel – Heritage Advice</p>	<p>The Enfield Pool was the outcome of extensive research by its architects and engineers into what was a new building type in Sydney.</p> <p>The construction methods used were innovative including: Filtration Plant; Lighting; Waterproofing and Tiling.</p> <p>Although altered, the Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool retains evidence of these innovations.</p> <p><i>The Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool would meet inclusion guidelines for listing for Technical Significance.</i></p>
<p>SHR Criteria f) [Rarity Significance]</p> <p>Proposed text based on additional research by Colin Israel – Heritage Advice</p>	<p>The Main and Plant buildings and the Olympic Pool in their original configuration are a rare surviving example of Municipal Swimming Pools within Sydney and the local area.</p> <p>The extent of past modifications would preclude listing at the State Level.</p> <p><i>The Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool would meet inclusion guidelines for listing for Technical Significance at a Local level.</i></p>
<p>SHR Criteria g) [Representative Significance]</p> <p>Proposed text based on additional research by Colin Israel – Heritage Advice</p>	<p>The exteriors of <i>Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool</i> Main and Plant buildings and Olympic Pool are substantially intact and a representative example of an Inter-War Municipal Swimming Pool.</p> <p><i>The Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool would meet inclusion guidelines for listing for Technical Significance.</i></p>

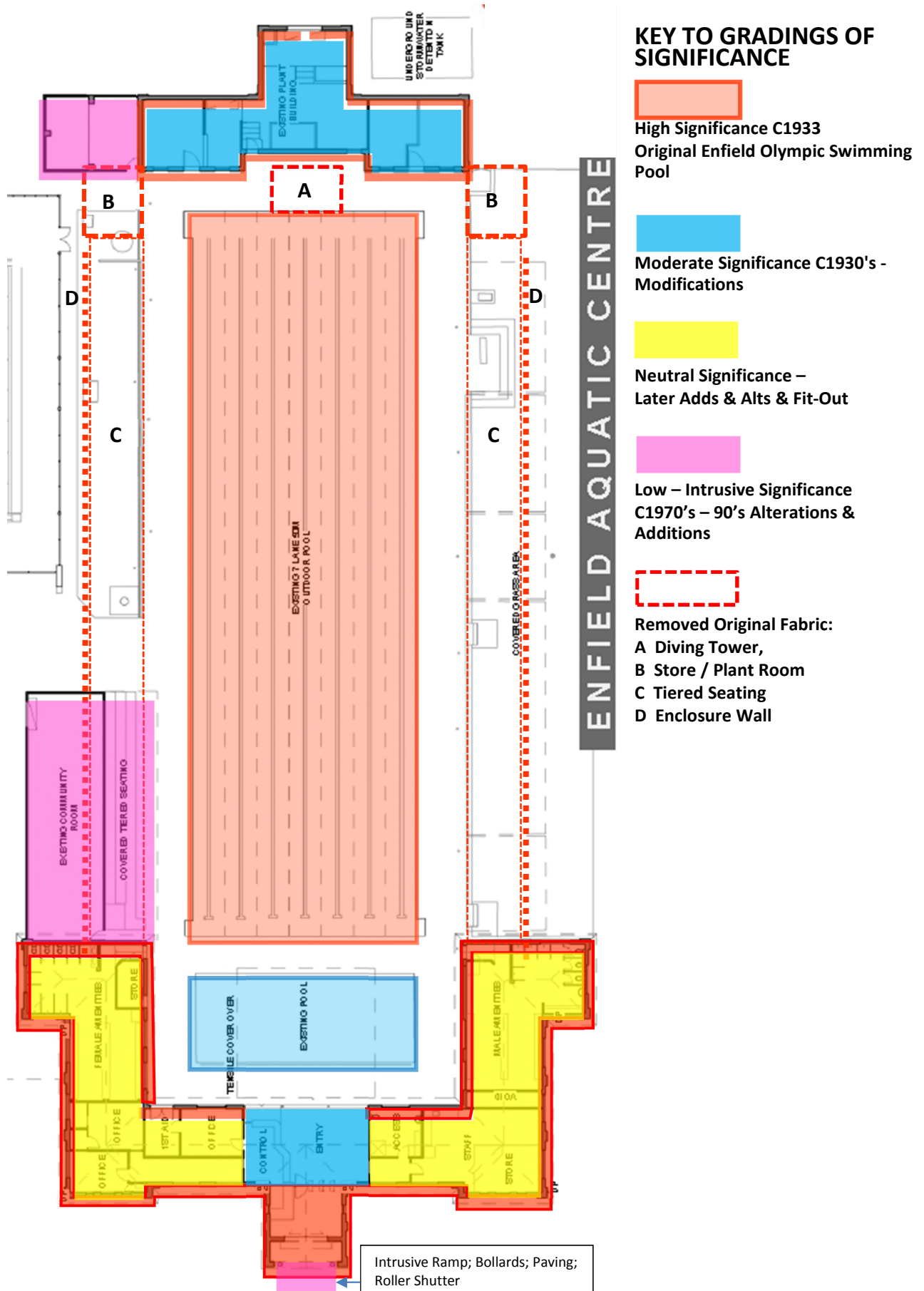
<p>Integrity/Intactness:</p> <p>Proposed text based on additional research by Colin Israel – Heritage Advice</p>	<p><i>Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool's Main Building</i> retains its face brickwork; trowel textured render panels; tiled roof; portico including its gable, lettering, logo and columns; steel frame multi-pane windows and breeze-blocks ventilation openings and external fabric generally.</p> <p>Interior fit-out to change rooms, amenities and staff areas have been altered several times with some walls and boarded ceilings retained. The marble shower dividers are original and should be retained if possible and re-used in any refurbishment.</p>
<p>Statement of Significance</p> <p>Proposed text based on additional research by Colin Israel – Heritage Advice</p>	<p><i>Opened in November of 1933, the Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool is the oldest surviving Municipal pool in Sydney built to Olympic standards. Partly funded by an Unemployment Relief Scheme during the early years of the Great Depression, its success led the spread of Municipal Pools in Sydney and nationally.</i></p> <p><i>Enfield and Bankstown's Olympic Pools were designed concurrently by Architects Rudder and Grout. William Hughes & Co were main contractors for Enfield. Rudder & Grout were also architects for North Sydney and Granville's Olympic Pools, having researched the design and technology thoroughly in the early 1930's.</i></p> <p><i>Enfield was designed in the Inter-War Georgian Revival style with the Main Building and Plant Building forming the ends of the pool enclosure. These buildings were finished to a high quality in textured face brick, terracotta tiled roofs, metal framed windows and classical columns on the entry portico.</i></p> <p><i>The Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool achieved widespread acclaim and patronage on opening and developed a strong association with the local community as a recreational centre for all ages, serving several generations of patrons.</i></p> <p><i>The complex employed innovative engineering for filtration, lighting and waterproofing based on overseas experience adapted by local firms to our conditions.</i></p> <p><i>The Main and Plant buildings and the Olympic Pool form a rare surviving swimming complex from the 1930's. Although altered to meet changing requirements the building retains its Inter-War character and is a representative example of a new building type – the Municipal Swimming Pool.</i></p>
<p>Level of Significance</p>	<p>Local</p>

4.2 Outline Policies and Management

Red Text used to distinguish new comments on DA 2019

Management	Recommendations
Architectural detailing and decorative elements of the building should be conserved.	<i>The Main and Plant buildings retain their original form, external materials, character and detailing including hipped terracotta tiled roof, texture face brickwork and rendered brickwork facades, gabled portico entry with a pair of Doric columns with applied logo & lettering to the gable and entablature.</i>
Planning & Layout Generally	<i>No new openings (i.e. windows and doors) should be made to the front facade of the building.</i>
	<i>The original relationship of the buildings forming an enclosure to the Olympic Pool has survived and is an integral part of its planning and design. This should be retained and reinforced, with any new elements being sympathetic to the original design.</i>
New Buildings	<i>Any future additions should be generally confined to the areas outside the main pool enclosure and should be sympathetic to the principal building form.</i>
	<i>New structures should be separated from the original and significant fabric of the Main Building and connected with lightweight and translucent linking elements.</i>
	<i>Linking elements between the Main Building and new buildings should be set back from the principal façade of the Main Building sufficiently to allow interpretation of the Main Building's original form, including its hipped tiled roofs.</i>
Building & Roof Form	<i>The symmetry of the Main Building and its articulated winged plan and hipped roof form are an important part of its original design and should be retained.</i>
Key Materials	<p><i>Retain main roof form and Marseille Pattern terra cotta tiling as main roof material (Main Building)</i></p> <p><i>External face brickwork and rendered panels.</i></p> <p><i>External Concrete breeze blocks, steel framed windows & doors.</i></p>
Repairs Generally	<i>Retain & Conserve - (Retain / only repair "like for like"):</i>
Entry Portico	<i>The recessed entry roller shutter has an arched highlight glass window over. The shutter housing covers part of the ornate fanlight and should be removed and replaced in a more suitable location behind the entablature of the Portico.</i>
	<i>Internally a section of the false ceiling at the entry should be removed to reveal the full height and frame of the entry fanlight.</i>

	<i>Cut away infill concrete from base of Doric Columns to expose base. REFER ATTACHMENT 1- DIAGRAM 2</i>
	<i>Remove intrusive bright yellow bollards and handrails from front of entry OR replace with sympathetic materials and details.</i>
Widows & Doors to retain	<i>Frosted glass metal framed arched windows and timber ledged & braced boarded doors should be retained & conserved.</i>
Remove Intrusive Security Bars	<i>Intrusive metal security bars should be removed, and any required security provided by an additional fine framed sash of laminated glass externally or unobtrusive metal grilles internally.</i>
Colour Scheme Notes	<i>The “French Grey” colour on the rendered external panels to be replaced with colour more sympathetic to Inter-War character such as pale green.</i>
	<i>The “French Grey” colour on the Doric columns and breeze-block openings to be replaced with colour more sympathetic to Inter-War character such as off-white.</i>
Wading Pool	<i>The tiling pattern of the wading pool is original and should be photographically recorded in wet and dry states prior to removal. The border is to be used as the basis for a new panel of tiling at the portico entry intended to interpret this original feature. Subject to these mitigation measures it would be acceptable for the wading pool to be covered over in order to provide additional space for the main entry and control / arrival areas.</i>
The park setting should be retained.	<i>The parkland landscaped setting has matured and evolved. Intrusive changes should be mitigated in conjunction with upgrading.</i>
	<i>The raised level of the garden beds around the Main Building obscure the original base courses of brickwork and may affect the building fabric. It is recommended that the beds be reduced, thinned, graded and maintained to reveal the base of the Main Building leaving a 1 metre margin. REFER ATTACHMENT 1 – DIAGRAM 1</i>
	<i>The original concrete lamp-posts in the park setting should be retained, and any additional lighting required carefully controlled, preferably adopting low level path lighting in secure vandal proof housings.</i>
	<i>In any future landscape upgrading of the parkland setting, the original landscape and pathways design, including the circular garden should be reinstated to the original design intent.</i>



Part 2 – Statement of Heritage Impact

5 STATEMENT OF HERITAGE IMPACT

5.1 Statement of heritage impact for:

[Name of heritage item, item within a conservation area or site in the vicinity of a heritage item.]

Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool is listed as a local heritage item in Schedule 5 of Burwood LEP 2014.

5.2 Listing Details

SHI Database No:	1250162	Lots 2–3, DP 1145069; Lot 7305, DP 1146569		
Name of item:	Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool			
Type of item:	Built			
Group/Collection:	Recreation and Entertainment			
Category:	Swimming Pool - inground built			
Primary address:	8A Portland Street, Enfield NSW 2136			
Local govt. area:	Burwood			
Studies - Title	No:	Author		Year
Burwood Heritage study	2.38	Fox & Associates Architects/Planners Sydney		1986

The LEP Schedule 5 listing for *Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool* is excerpted below:

Enfield	Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool	8A Portland Street, Enfield NSW 2136	Lots 2–3, DP 1145069; Lot 7305, DP 1146569	Local	LEP Item No 185
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5.3 This statement forms part of the statement of environmental effects for:

[A brief description of proposal.]

New DA 2019 - Enmore Aquatic Centre Upgrading Project comprising:

Alterations and major addition of a new Learn-to-Swim Pool Building to the north of the existing *Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool*, linked to form an integrated facility.

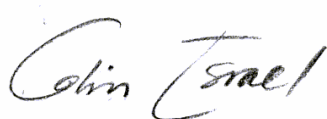
It includes replacement of the intrusive central wing with new **Ground Floor** Amenities and **First Floor** Community Room, Managers Office and Plant Rooms.

5.4 For:

[Name of client or owner, where manager or owner]

Burwood City Council

5.5 Prepared by:



Colin Israel,
Principal Heritage Consultant – Heritage Advice
Date: 23 August 2019

6 SUMMARY STATEMENT OF HERITAGE IMPACTS

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

Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool is listed as a local heritage item and contains an altered single storey Inter-War Georgian Revival Municipal Swimming Pool complex now called the Enfield Aquatic Centre.

Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool retains its original main building and plant room pavilions externally intact, together with its swimming pool, wading pool and the pool enclosure as altered but legible forms. Substantial additions have occurred outside the original pool enclosure and comprise an enclosed lap pool, splash pad, temporary café kiosk and associated shade structures mostly added since the turn of the 21st Century. Although the interior of the main building has been altered and upgraded many times, the *Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool* demonstrates high heritage values as an intact Inter-War Municipal Swimming Pool.

It retains its tile roof; face brick and rendered walls; steel framed windows, and several areas of timber boarded ceilings in the main Municipal Swimming Pool form. Tiled floor finishes have not survived apart from the wading pool. Other lost features include the concrete and steel diving platform, the lighting towers and the brick and rendered pool enclosure walls along the north and south sides of the Olympic Pool, with associated tiered seating.

The proposed major addition on the northern side of the *Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool* is designed to be a sympathetic pavilion separated from the Main Building to retain its symmetrical form. The scale of the new “Learn-To-Swim” pool is moderated by a step down to verandah scale on the western side so the Main Building maintains its role as the dominant building. Careful choice of neutral materials and the use of slats to shade glass on the western side of the new pool building allow it to blend with the parkland and defer to Main Building with its richer palette of brick, tile and textured render. The symmetric form is retained with the entry portico retaining its central role in the overall composition.

Within the original Pool area, a new wing is planned to provide upgraded amenities that replace the intrusive Late 20th Century mixture of tiered seats, communal room and stores. On the ground floor will be upgraded change rooms with a new community room and offices above accessibly by lift and stairs.

This addition has been integrated with the Main Building and designed to retain the symmetry of the Main Building’s hipped tiled roofs as seen from the Olympic Pool. A flat roofed extension of the reception areas opens to the pool apron, replacing the wading pool. The floating flat roof of the extension avoids alteration to the original hipped tiled roof form of the Main Building.

The proposed additions are contemporary structures are simple forms that are finished in a neutral palette of materials to favour the distinctive qualities of the Inter-War *Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool* buildings. This approach provides for upgraded accommodation for the community with least disturbance of residual original fabric.

The new works to the interior of the *Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool* are in areas that have been previously altered. The works are detailed in the DA drawings prepared by Facility Design Group Architecture and Construction.

Heritage Advice was consulted periodically during the final stages of design development and have reviewed the documentary and physical evidence inspected to provide a sound basis for conservation of the significance of the item.

6.2 The following aspects of the proposal could detrimentally impact on heritage significance. The reasons are explained as well as the measures to be taken to minimise impacts:

Scale of Learn to Swim Pool Building:

The design was modified to reduce the scale of the proposed building using a lower element resembling a verandah at the front which aligns with the Main Building.

The Original Portico was retained as the principal entry:

- The linking element was designed as a lower scale connection.
- The scale of Learn-to-Swim Pool Building was reduced through use of finer grained elements including the slatted screen over western windows; judicious use of louvres to new mechanical plant rooms at roof level on the northern end.
- Proposed signage on the new building was deleted to reduce ambiguity.

Demolition of the original Main Building was kept to a minimum necessary to form a functional Link. The tiled roof hip was retained within the Olympic Pool enclosure to retain the symmetry of the Main Building as seen from within the complex. The original design with tiered seating on either side of the Olympic Pool is to be partially reinstated on the southern side. New shade structures would provide additional protection and improve conditions for school groups using the pool for competitions and carnivals.

The proposed First Floor Community Room, stair and lift were redesigned to retain the hipped roof as visible within the Olympic Pool enclosure to retain the symmetry of the roof form of the Main Building internally.

The First Floor Community Room was set further towards the north to reduce the mass of this addition as seen from the Olympic Pool enclosure.

6.3 The following sympathetic solutions have been considered and discounted for the following reasons:

Further internal alteration of the Main Building would have been insufficient to cater for the additional needs of the expanded complex. The extent of work required to upgrade services within the Main Building would have been impacted the fabric without meeting the needs of the users.

The proposed new building will increase utilisation of the complex throughout the year and cater for the specific needs of the community for Learn-to-Swim lessons while freeing up the Lap-Pool for other patrons.

The opportunity to provide a new Community Room, accessible by Lift has the advantage of consolidation Plant out of sight and provides a manager's office with overview of the Olympic Pool. The mass of this building has been moderated during the design development process to retain the enclosure of the Olympic Pool while providing a neutral and recessive addition. This addition forms the boundary between new and old section of the Enmore Aquatic Centre with the new buildings situated generally to the north and the original complex set to its southern side.

Overall the project has the potential to ensure continuation of the original use of the *Enmore Olympic Swimming Pool* complex as part of a revitalised and extended Enfield Aquatic Centre.

8 REQUIRED QUESTIONS FOR A STATEMENT OF HERITAGE IMPACTS

8.1 New development adjacent to a heritage item:

- 8.1.1 How is the impact of the new development on the heritage significance of the item or area to be minimised?

Development Overall *Red Text used to distinguish new comments on DA 2019*

The new development will be located on the northern side of the original Main Building of Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool. *The scale of the new development is now lowered relative to that of the Main Building of the heritage item.* The design and detailing of the proposed new building is simple, understated and sympathetic to the character of the item.

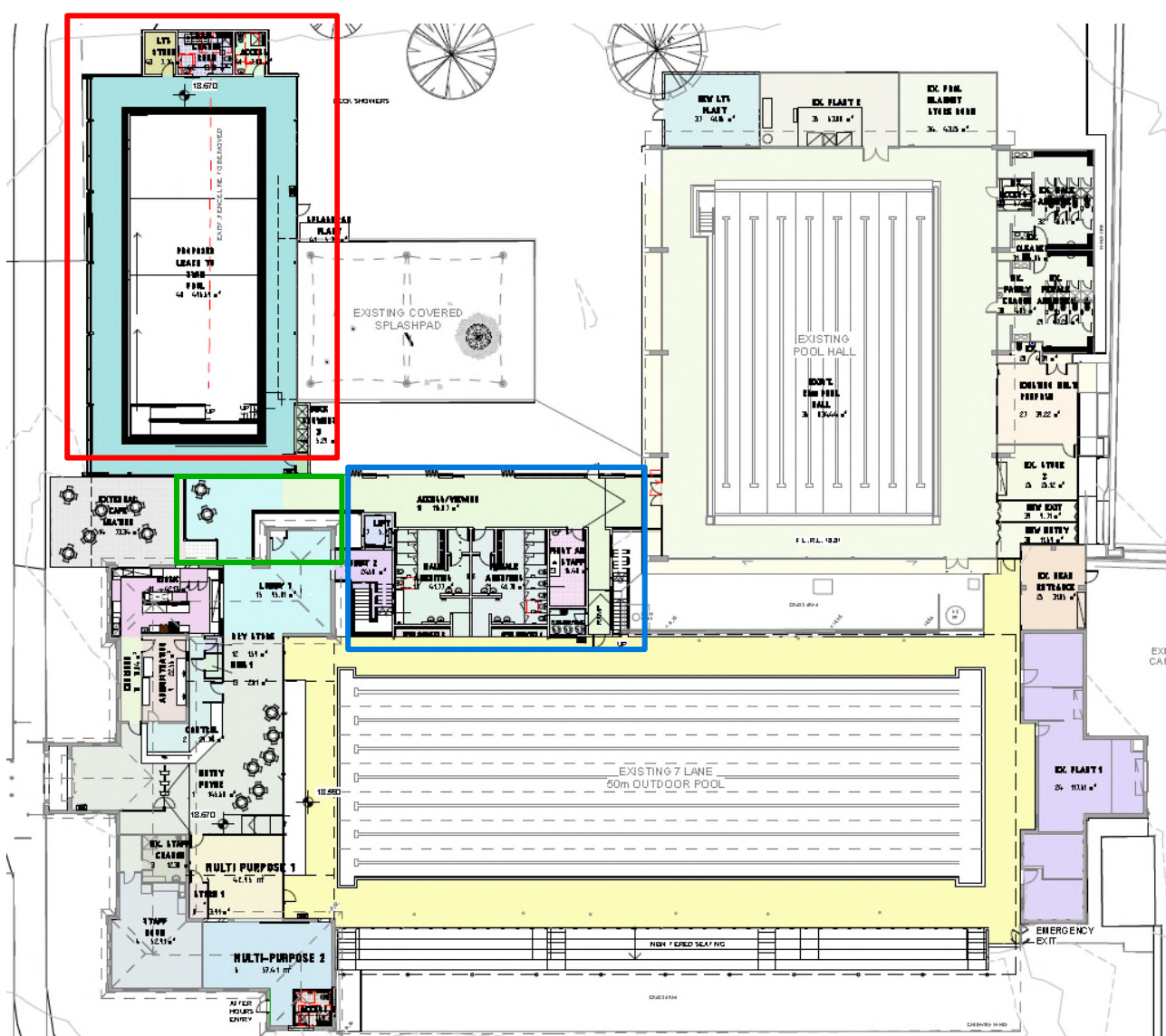


Figure 20: Ground Floor Plan showing:

Pavilion addition for the "Learn-to-Swim" Pool (Red Outline)

Connected to the main Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool by a lower link (Light Green Outline).

The new amenities block replaces intrusive building accretions (Light Blue Outline)

It includes a first floor with new community room and managers office overlooking the main swimming pool. .

Source: Facility Design Group Architecture & Construction DA Set 2019 – Notes Added Colin Israel – Heritage Advice

Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool retains its original main building and plant room pavilions externally intact, together with its swimming pool, wading pool and the pool enclosure as altered but legible forms. Substantial additions have occurred outside the original pool enclosure and comprise an enclosed lap pool, splash pad, temporary café kiosk and associated shade structures mostly added since the turn of the 21st Century. Although the interior of the main building has been altered and upgraded many times, the *Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool* demonstrates high heritage values as an intact Inter-War Municipal Swimming Pool.

It retains its tile roof; face brick and rendered walls; steel framed windows, and several areas of timber boarded ceilings in the main Municipal Swimming Pool form. Tiled floor finishes have not survived apart from the wading pool. Other lost features include the concrete and steel diving platform, the lighting towers and the brick and rendered pool enclosure walls along the north and south sides of the Olympic Pool, with associated tiered seating.

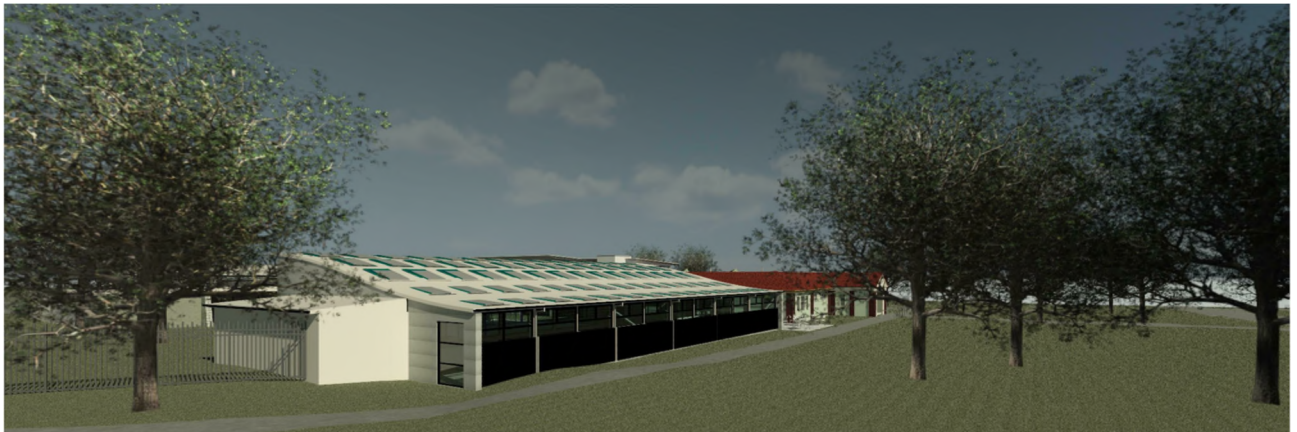


Figure 21: Proposed New DA 2019 above - 3D rendered view of the Learn-To-Swim addition from Park looking south east with Main Building of Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool on right hand side. The Learn-To-Swim Pool roof has been redesigned as a low-slung curved form with its eaves set lower than those of the Main Building viewed from the Park.

Source: Facility Design Group Architecture & Construction DA Set 2019 -

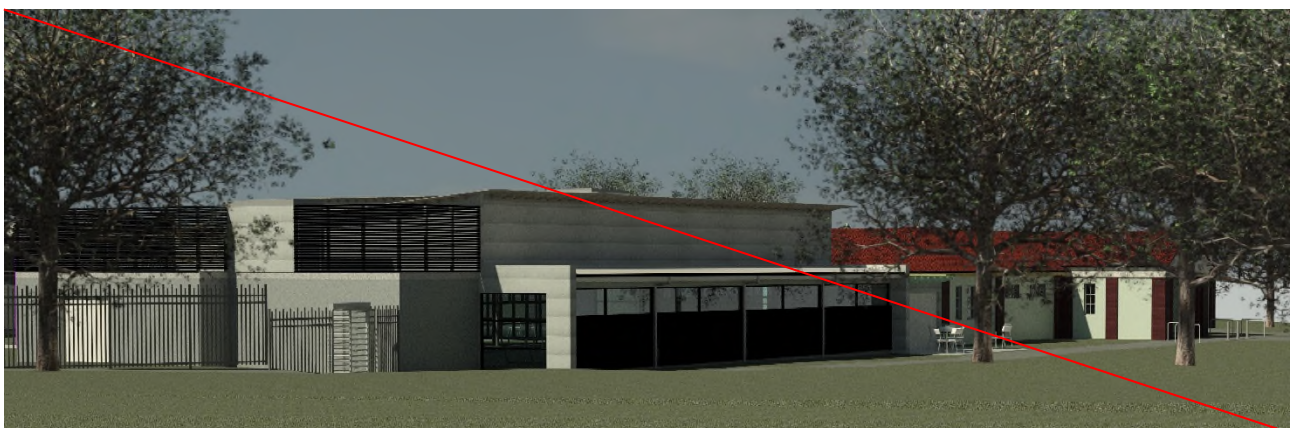


Figure 22: Comparative view of DA 2018-143

Source: Facility Design Group Architecture & Construction DA Set 2018 -

Notes on Retention of Main Building – significant wall and roof fabric & form

Red Text used to distinguish new comments on DA 2019

Changes required to the brief for the project have allowed scope for redesign of the interface between the Main Building and new “Learn-to- Swim” building. The connection has been set back from the façade of the Main Building and the Café Seating courtyard widened.

The link between the LTS and Main Building is now a light-weight transparent link. The link is offset from the walls of the Main Building to retain more of the original fabric and respect the integrity of the Main Building and its roof form.

View lines to the roof form are maintained from both the Park (western) side and from the Olympic Pool side, preserving the symmetry of the Main Building façade and the roof forms from within the Olympic Pool enclosure.

The changes are listed in the diagram below.

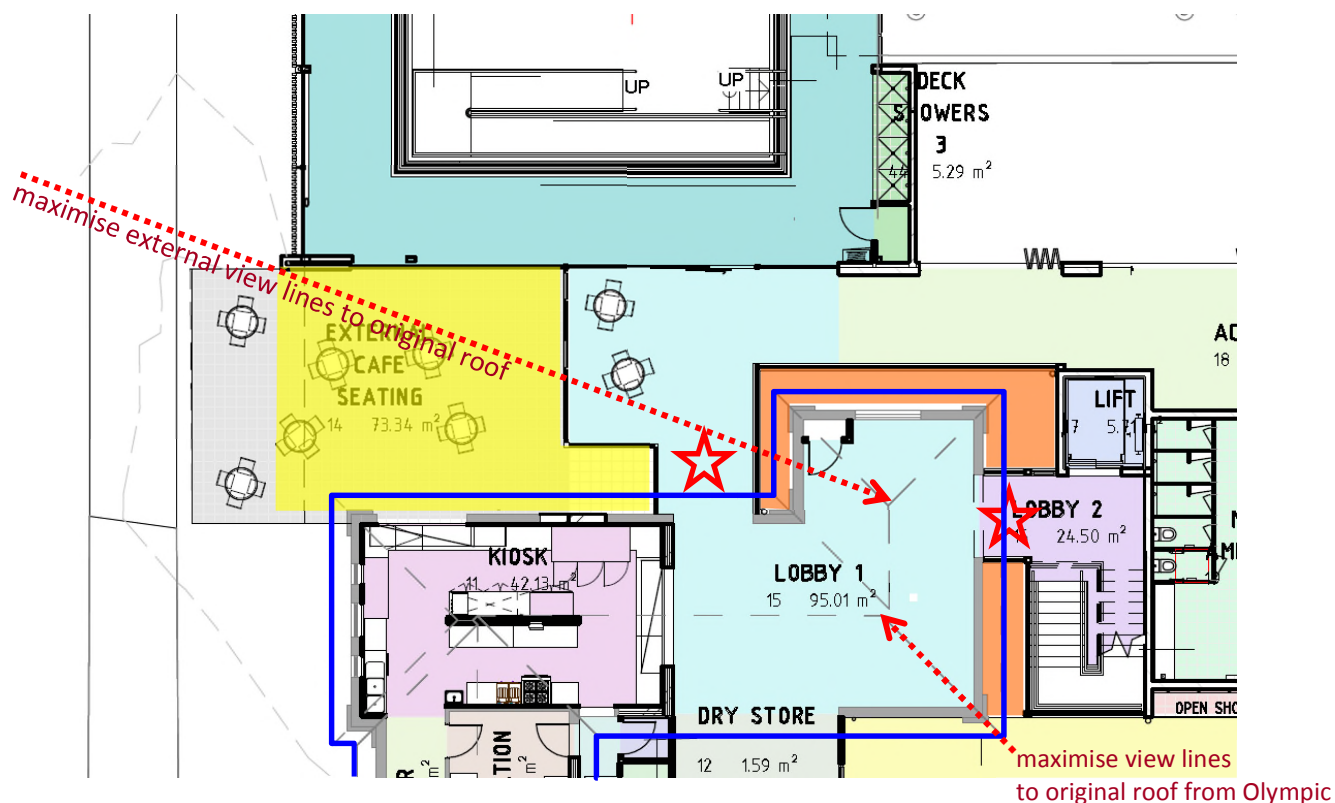


Figure 23: Detail of Ground Floor Plan showing treatment of separation and links:

1. Setback of connection behind line of main façade – area coloured Yellow.
2. Preserved form and fabric of Main Building including hipped roof within blue outline
3. Separation zone of new structures outside the significant walls of the Main Building – coloured Orange
4. Translucent lightweight linking elements - Star

Source: Facility Design Group Architecture & Construction DA Set 2019 – Notes Added Colin Israel – Heritage Advice

Notes on the amended design for “Central Wing” (Amenities & Staff Training)

Red Text used to distinguish new comments on DA 2019

The amended proposal in New DA 2019 extensively redesigned the Central Wing infill building to achieve physical separation from the Main Building and a light translucent link. The lift and main stairs are repositioned and the enclosed in glass overlooking the pool. The form is further articulated by reducing the height of the plant room surround on the upper floor level and emphasising the lift shaft with a pyramid roof, a more sympathetic form than the previous cap.

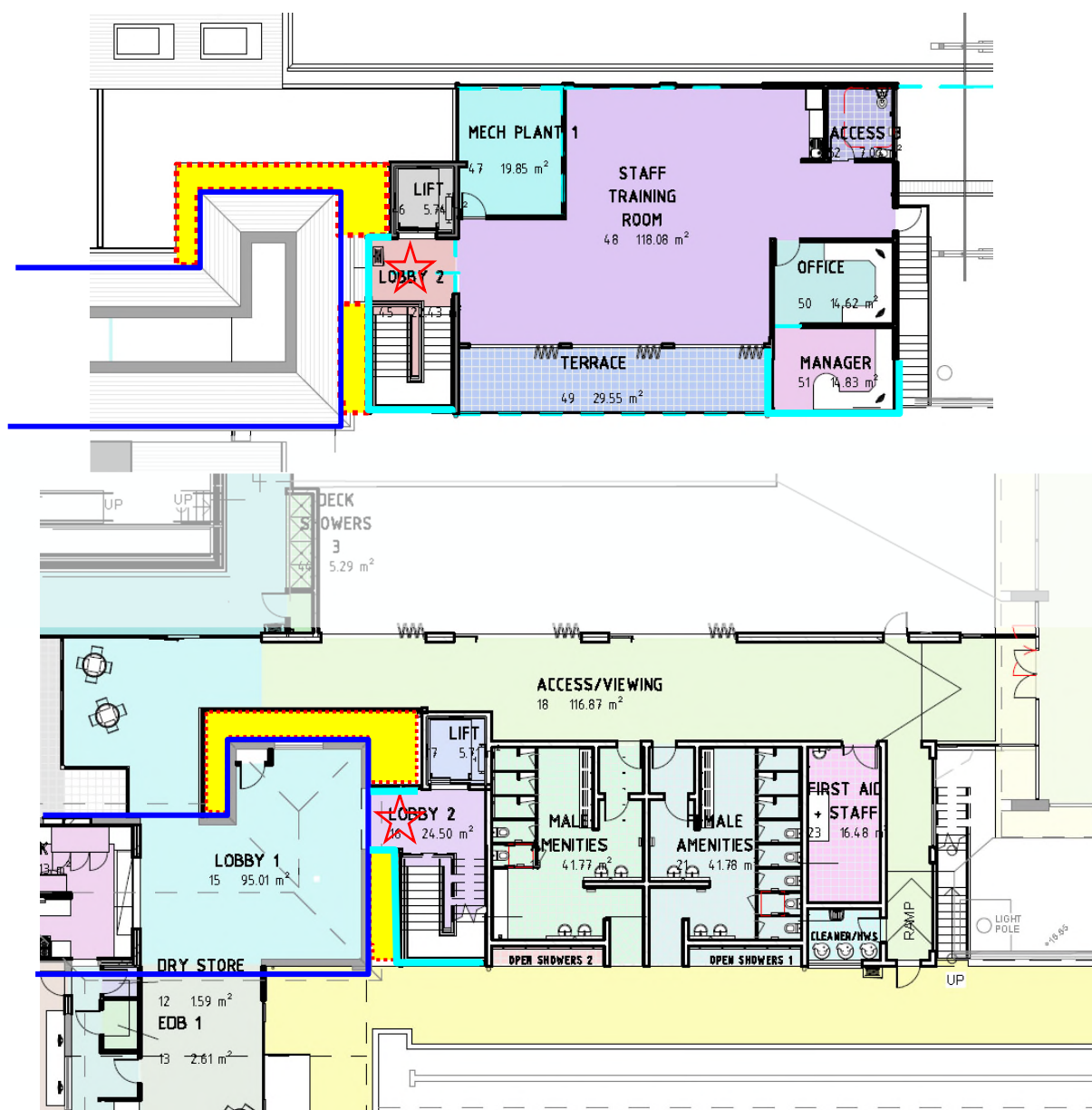


Figure 24: Amendments to Ground & First Floor of the Central Wing (Amenities & Staff Training):

1. Separation zone of new structures outside the significant walls of the Main Building – Yellow
 2. Preserved form and fabric of Main Building including hipped roof - Blue outline
 3. Translucent lightweight link to Lobby 2 - Star
 4. Relocation of Lift & Stairwell - Translucent glazed enclosure to west Stairwell & east Managers Office
 5. Modified forms – reduced height of Plantroom, Lift Shaft expressed with pyramid roof (see elevations)
- Source: Facility Design Group Architecture & Construction DA Set 2019 – Notes Added Colin Israel – Heritage Advice

This objective is met in both physical and aesthetic terms by the reduced scale of the “Learn-to -Swim” Pool, relative to the version in DA 2018-143 achieved through the following measures:

1. Simplified form with this building now expressed as a single volume hall
2. Corresponding reduction in bulk & scale:
 - a. Low eave on the western park elevation (less than the eaves of the Main Building)
 - b. Curved roof rising towards the newly formed “U” shaped garden / courtyard
 - c. Relocation of the two storey bulk of pool filtration plant room, now grouped with that of the existing enclosed pool on the eastern side of the “U”
 - d. Amenities at northern end of LTS with lower “verandah” form roof.
3. Relocation of Mechanical Plant for LTS with Plantrooms at northern end of existing enclosed pool
4. Deletion of Mechanical Plantroom for LTS by adoption of natural cross-flow ventilation
5. Modified Splashpad to accommodate added LTS pool to meet changes to brief.

Careful choice of neutral materials and the use of slats to shade glass on the western side of the new pool building allow it to blend with the parkland and defer to Main Building with its richer palette of brick, tile and textured render. The symmetric form is retained with the entry portico retaining its central role in the overall composition.

Bulk and scale have been reduced by a rigorous design process, driven by changes in emphasis within the redevelopment program, but allowing the opportunity to revisit heritage issues in response to preliminary comments made by GML Heritage as Burwood Council’s independent heritage assessment consultant for the project.

The proposed additions are contemporary structures are simple forms that are finished in a neutral palette of materials to favour the distinctive qualities of the Inter-War *Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool* buildings. This approach provides for upgraded **pools and facilities** for the community with least disturbance of residual original fabric

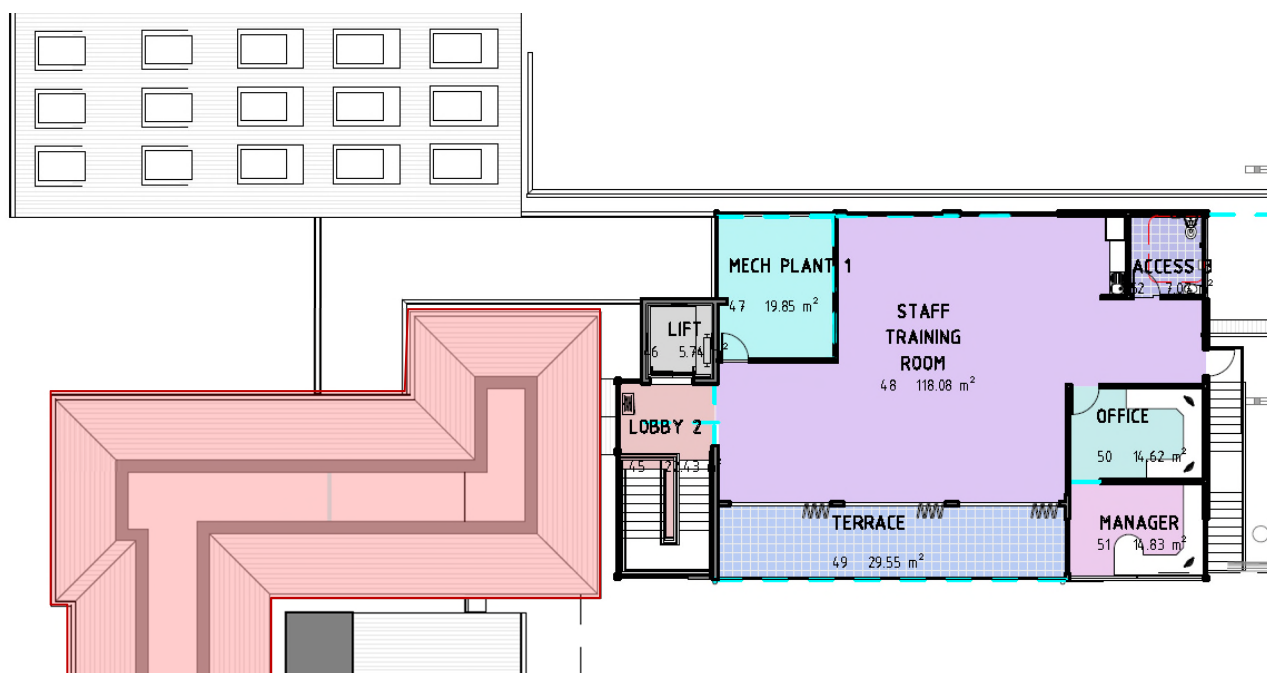


Figure 26: : Proposed New DA 2019 above - First Floor Plan detail showing original roof form of Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool ALL retained to view both from outside and within the pool enclosure area (Red Tint).

Source: Facility Design Group Architecture & Construction DA Set 2019 – Outline & Tint Added Colin Israel – Heritage Advice

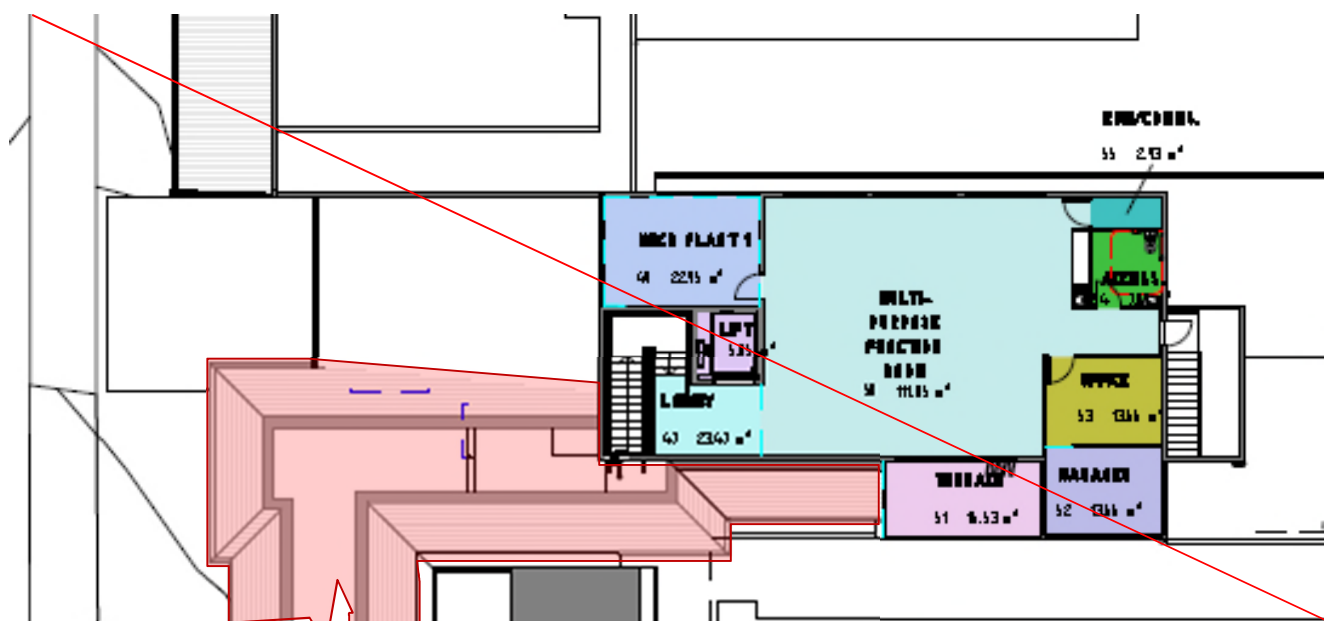


Figure 27: Comparative view of DA 2018-143

Source: Facility Design Group Architecture & Construction DA Set 2018

Within the original Pool area, a new wing is planned to provide upgraded amenities that replace the intrusive Late 20th Century mixture of tiered seats, communal room and stores. On the ground floor will be upgraded change rooms with a new community room and offices above accessibly by lift and stairs.

This addition has been separated physically from the Main Building and designed to retain the symmetry of the Main Building's hipped tiled roofs as seen from the Olympic Pool. A flat roofed extension of the reception areas opens to the pool apron, replacing the wading pool. The

floating flat roof of the extension avoids alteration to the original hipped tiled roof form of the Main Building.

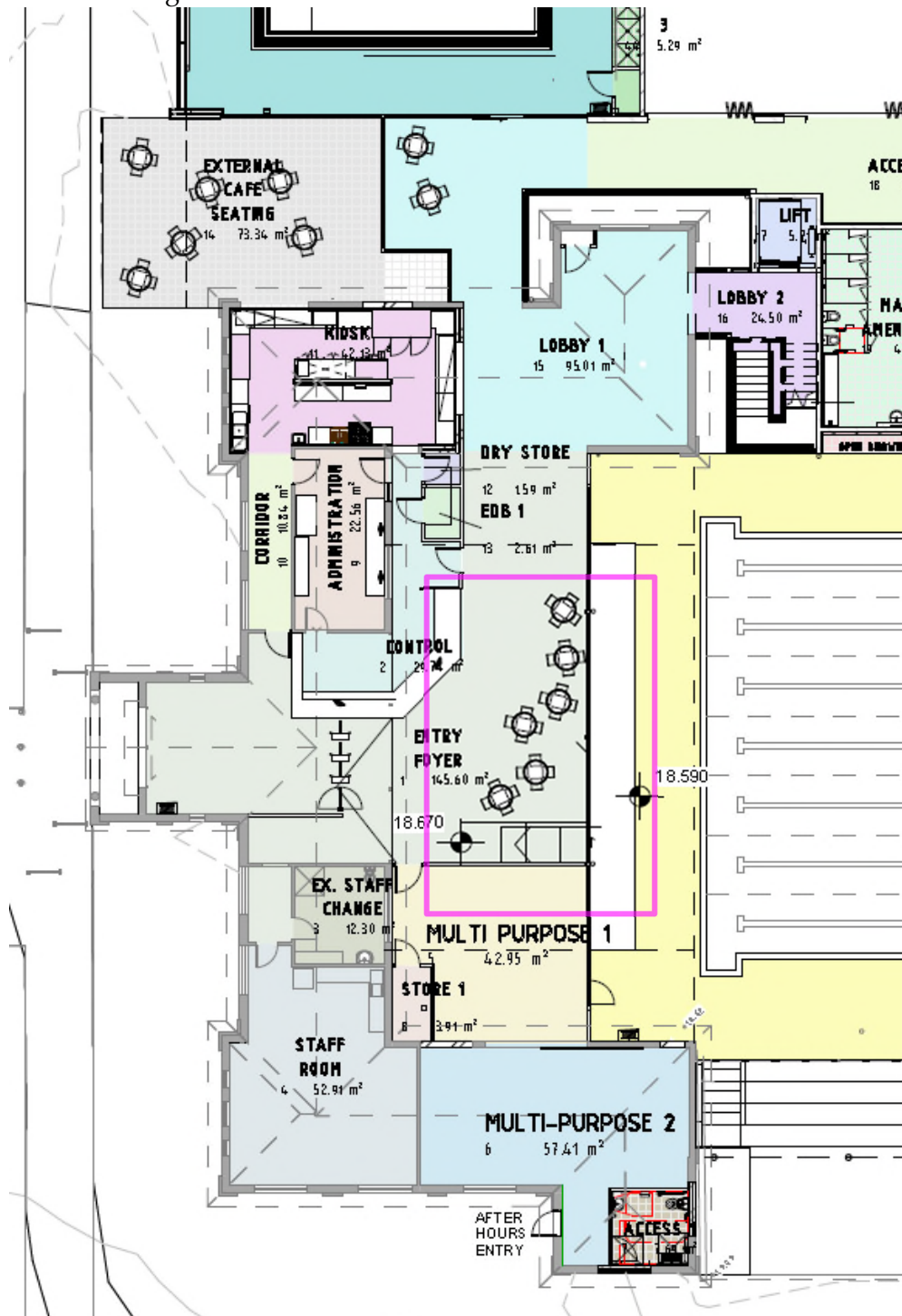


Figure 28: Proposed New DA 2019 Ground Floor Plan detail showing addition with new separate roof form over extended Entry Foyer / Reception Area. The existing wading pool would be infilled. (Pink Outline)

Source: Facility Design Group Architecture & Construction DA Set 2019 – Outline Added Colin Israel – Heritage Advice



Figure 29: Proposed New DA 2019 : 3D wire-frame view of the Multi-Purpose & Amenities Building from the Pool concourse..

Source: Facility Design Group Architecture & Construction DA Set 2019 –Colin Israel – Heritage Advice

Notes on the amended design for “U-Shaped Garden / Court” *Red Text used to distinguish new comments on DA 2019*



Figure 30: Proposed New DA 2019 3D rendered view of the Learn-To-Swim addition from the northern side of the Enfield Aquatic Centre site looking south west. The proposed new building and additions to the Main Building form a new “U” shaped enclosure open on its northern side.

Source: Facility Design Group Architecture & Construction DA Set 2019 – Outline Added Colin Israel – Heritage Advice

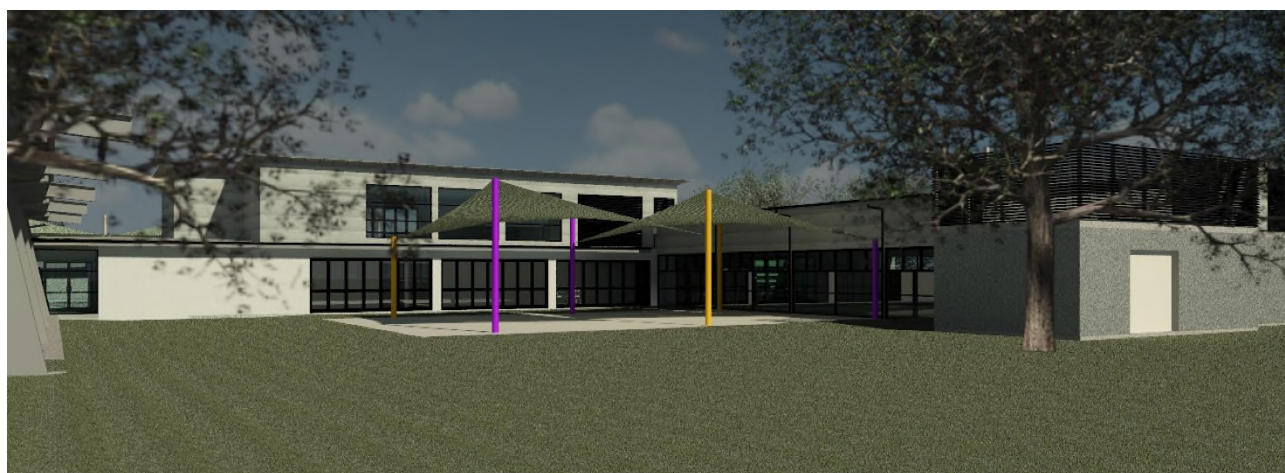


Figure 31: Comparative view of DA 2018-143

Source: Facility Design Group Architecture & Construction DA Set 2018 –

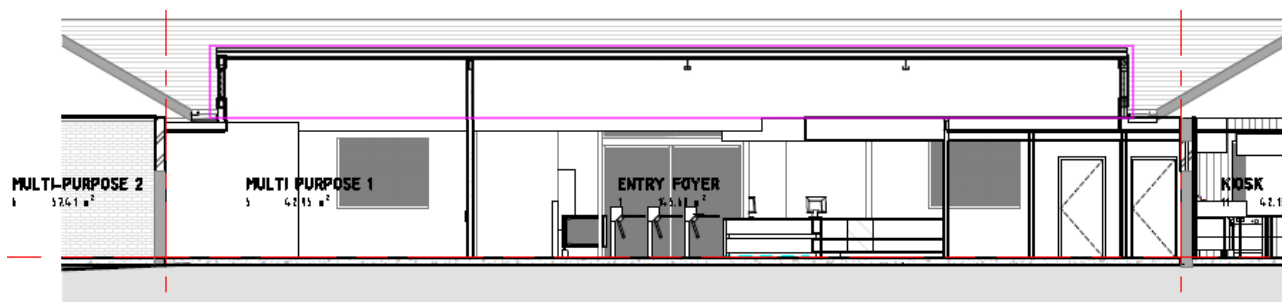


Figure 32: Ground Floor Plan sectional elevation showing addition with new separate roof form over extended Entry Foyer / Reception Area (Pink Outline). The original hipped tiles roof is retained in its existing form.

Source: Facility Design Group Architecture & Construction DA Set 2019 - Outlines Added Colin Israel – Heritage Advice

8.1.2 Why is the new development required to be adjacent to a heritage item?

The development will assist Burwood Council to maintain a high quality facility that can be operated efficiently. The additional Learn-to-Swim Pool offers additional flexibility both in terms of all-seasons operation and in providing a separation of swimming areas suited to varying ages and abilities. The upgrading will ensure that the community's needs are met while maintain continuity of use for the original *Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool* buildings and pool, adapted to the requirements of current operating conditions.

The increased capacity and variety of facilities will ensure a viable aquatic centre intended to generate the income necessary for the future maintenance and management of the heritage item.

8.1.3 Is the development sited on any known, or potentially significant archaeological deposits? If so, have alternative sites been considered? Why were they rejected?

Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool is not identified as being of known or potential archaeological significance by Burwood Council. It is known to have been constructed on the site of a tip and it is unlikely that any artefacts of research value would be uncovered during the works. Nevertheless, should discovery be made, work should cease, and the NSW Heritage Branch be notified as required under the Heritage Act 1977.

8.1.4 How does the curtilage allowed around the heritage item contribute to the retention of its heritage significance?

The proposal will retain the same expansive Parkland setting visible from Portland Street and Henley Park to the south. The façade of the Main Building facing Portland Street is largely unaffected by the proposal. There would be some opportunities to reverse past adverse changes to the main façade and entry portico. These are detailed in the diagrams in Attachment 1.

Included are recommendations to reinstate the original setting of the Main Building by modifying the landscape treatment to reveal the original base course of brick, now concealed by garden beds that have been progressively raised.

8.1.5 How does the new development affect views to, and from, the heritage item? What has been done to minimise negative effects?

Refer [previous text](#) & Summary Statement.

8.1.6 Is the new development sympathetic to the heritage item? In what way (e.g. form, siting, proportions, design)?

Refer [previous text](#) & Summary Statement.

8.1.7 Will the additions visually dominate the heritage item? How has this been minimised?

The **amended proposal in DA 2019** for major additions are substantial in extent.

To mitigate potential impacts:

1. Simplified form and expression of the “Learn-to-Swim” building as a simple hall
2. Corresponding reduction in bulk & scale:
 - a. Lower eave on the western park elevation – below Main Building
 - b. Curved roof rising to form western enclosure of “U” shaped garden / courtyard
 - c. Relocation bulky pool filtration plant room
 - d. Amenities at northern end of LTS in “verandah” form.
3. Deletion of bulky Mechanical Plant for LTS by using natural ventilation
4. Modified Splashpad to accommodate larger LTS pool.
 - The front of the proposed Learn-to-Swim building has been reduced to verandah scale and fine grained stats incorporated in the detailing.
 - The form and expression of the new buildings are simplified using neutral cladding of fibre cement sheeting and expressed joints.
 - The new buildings would be recessive forms in contrast to the more highly detailed and coloured Main Building and Plant Building, the retained building forms of the *Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool*.
 - There is a lower linking element on the northern side of the Main Building to retain its symmetrical form as the primary building element in the landscaped setting.
 - **This is set back to form the Café Seating court and provides viewlines to the retained form of the Main Building roof.**

8.1.8 Will the public, and users of the item, still be able to view and appreciate its significance?

Yes. Public views of *Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool* will not be restricted in any way.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARE CONTAINED IN THE SUMMARY STATEMENT LOCATED ON PAGE 30 OF THIS COMBINED REPORT.

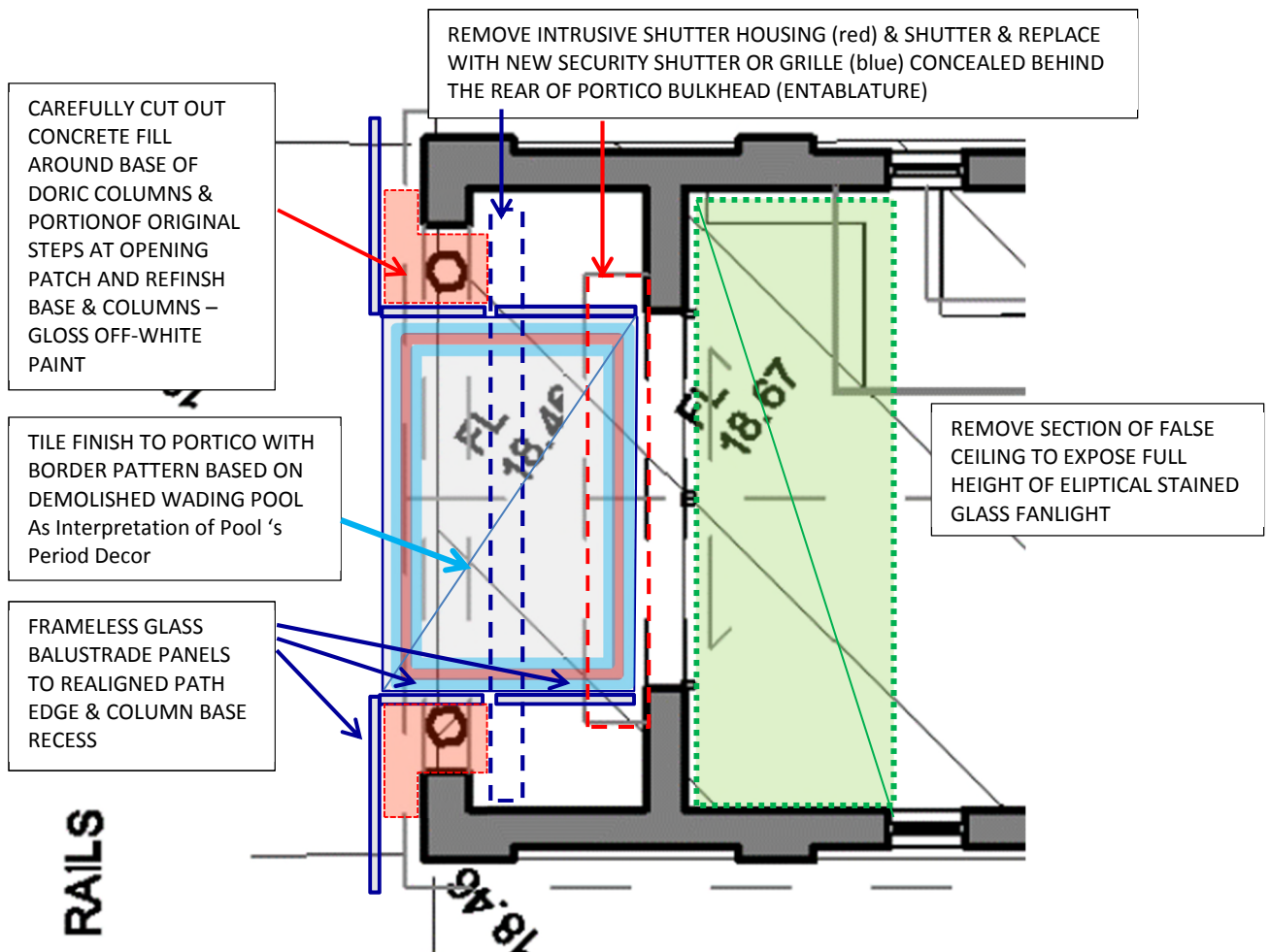
9 ATTACHMENT 1: DIAGRAMS OF PROPOSED MITIGATION

9.1 Diagram 1: Proposed Landscaping Treatment to Façade of Main Building

1. Remove shrubs, ground cover from shaded areas
2. Regrade to reveal brick base course of building to view
3. Replant with low shrubs, ground cover & decorative mulch
4. Leave 1 metre margin from base of building



9.2 DIAGRAM 2: Proposed Reversal of Intrusions To Entry Portico Area



<p>Entry Porch Area: (Preferably) Remove or replace intrusive bollards and rails with sympathetic versions</p>	<p>Bulkhead behind Entablature – Location for new concealed security grille or shutter</p>	<p>Existing Wading Pool with decorative tile border – basis of proposed tiling to entry porch.</p>

10 ATTACHMENT 2: ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE - 2002

ENFIELD SWIMMING POOL

Statement of Significance

prepared by Jon Mathias, Consultant – Heritage Adviser

October 2002

(From Council's Records)

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool is Significant because:

It was only the second Olympic Swimming Pool to be built in Sydney and was part of a new worldwide trend in promoting health in outdoor exercise and swimming incorporating new developments in filtration which were a public health benefit and providing for a relatively new sport of high diving, spectator facilities, swimming and diving competitions and was set in an attractive new park specially designed to integrate the pool buildings into the park and is an important landmark in Burwood held in high esteem by the community.

CRITERIA

1 Historical Significance

Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool is associated with the beginning of the expansion of demand for swimming facilities in Sydney and in particular in ground fresh water Olympic pools.

Swimming had been popular for some time but in the 1930's it became 'the prevailing national ethos'. There had been harbourside and beachside tidal pools for many years but new pumping and filtration equipment had recently been developed that could replace the public health benefits/safeguards of tidal water change. It also allowed pools to be built in places not near natural water bodies.

During the 1920's pools were being built in the UK, Europe and America as fashion allowed less and less clothing to be worn by bathers and exposure to the sun and water was seen as beneficial to health.

2 Aesthetic Significance

The Enfield Pool is associated with technical and creative achievement being one of the first in ground fresh water Olympic swimming pools in Sydney. In conjunction with the design and spacious surroundings of Enfield Park it was aesthetically distinctive and had landmark qualities.

It exemplified the then current new style for fresh water in ground swimming pools made possible by the new pumping and filter technology.

Only four in ground Olympic pools were built in Sydney in the 1930's and three were designed by the architectural firm of Rudder and Grout who designed the *Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool*.

Architectural style and quality detailing were seen as important for pools at the time particularly in the North Sydney Olympic Pool designed by architect Reginald Grout on his own. Of the four pools, North Sydney Pool was said to be the most lavish and sophisticated in its styling and facilities

The journal 'Building' December 12, 1933 in relation to Enfield Pool, referred to it's main façade as having 'Dignity and symmetry with a central Portico leading to an internal Vestibule.

Prior to construction of the pool the area previously a 'swampy tip' was turned into a spacious and attractive park with a semi formal layout of pathways including a raised circular planter with central flag pole on the approach path to the front entrance. The pool building and entrance are centred on the axis of King Street.

The design of the buildings and their details and finishes reflected the ideals of healthy outdoor activities in particular swimming and sunbathing. There was much emphasis on cleanliness with glazed tiles being used on walls and floors in many areas of the pool buildings as well as the pools themselves. The children's pool has a colourful patterned boarder of bright red and blue mosaic tiles. The edge gutters have a green glaze and generally the paint colours are white with areas of pale blue and green emphasising a watery freshness.

The red texture brick piers, a relatively new brick at the time, with pale coloured roughcast rendered panels were considered fashionable and 'modern' and was a design approach used for swimming pools overseas. The contrast of the red bricks with the light colours emphasised the fresh clean 'modern' look. The front portico related to the Enfield Town Hall of the time, which had a similar design at the front.

Enfield Pool was designed in conjunction with Enfield Park and the pool buildings were integrated into a semi formal design popular at the time for the layout of public parks including pathways, planting beds, trees, shrubs, seats and lighting poles. The pool buildings were set out on the axis of King Street and the pathways all lead towards the pool buildings or were concentric about the buildings. The central pathway leading to the front entrance was divided by circular planter bed with a further 3 metre diameter raised planter with a central flagpole. This feature is no longer there.

Subsequent work to the park has lost most of the original pathways and their significant relationship to the buildings. The original design of pathways etc. complimented the buildings and vice versa and anchored the building into its setting. Many of the pathways and other features have been lost or changed and the ground level appears to have been raised having a serious adverse impact on the front of the building

3 Social Significance

The Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool is important for its associations with the large group of swimmers and spectators in the community that use the pool facilities and adds to their sense of identity or place.

At a time when swimming was growing in popularity everywhere in the world and certainly in Australia where the weather was most suitable a pool provided a swimming facility for a large number of people without having to travel to the sea.

This popularity can be gauged by reference to the journal 'Building' dated December 12 1933 and extracts from a lecture by W Barnet-Smith in relation to the Bankstown olympic swimming pool. "The provision of modern fresh water swimming pools has become a live question in many municipalities in

the Sydney metropolitan area during the past two or three years... It is to be hoped that more municipalities will construct swimming pools, since, even if they are not financially self-supporting, they will bestow inestimable benefit on the population, especially the rising generation ... The advantages of swimming are best stated in the words of the British Ministry of Health's report:

Swimming, moreover, in cool water is of great value in hardening the body and in enabling it to maintain its heat regulating mechanism in active function. This action is more effective in open air baths than in closed swimming baths ... Swimming brings into full action, not only the heart, lungs and muscles, but also that great organ the skin, whose eliminative, heat regulating and other more subtle functions we are just beginning to understand, and whilst, as has already been said, the beneficial effect to the body of contact with cool water is immensely increased by the added effect of sunshine and open air, yet the well-ventilated indoor pool has a great and indispensable place in the hygiene of urban life."

The best practice, as used at Enfield, was to continuously filter and heat when necessary to extend the months attractive for swimming and to provide underwater and overhead flood light to provide for night time swimming.

Olympic pools provided for and encouraged competitive swimming and Enfield Pool provided a swimming coach and in conjunction with this limited spectator seating which could be used as sunbathing platforms as well. The pool provided for much social interaction.

4 Technical/Research Significance

The Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool is an important reference site as one of the first two Olympic pools in Sydney with its technological history of different pumps, filters and methods of recirculating the water.

The Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool provided a new facility in Sydney together with the one in Bankstown both built in 1933. It had new engineering technology including pumps and new more efficient filters that changed the total pool water 3x in 24 hrs making water safe from infection for large numbers of people.

Also it had a new method of side to side input and output of water to reduce buildup of lint on pool floor and vacuuming time.

5 Rarity

The Enfield Olympic Swimming Pool provides evidence of a significant early development of swimming leisure activity important to the community.

When built there were only two in NSW and it was a model for many subsequent Olympic pools in Sydney and NSW where swimming became a significant human activity.

6 Representativeness

It is a fine example of the first Olympic Pools in Sydney and it has attributes of a particular philosophy, activity and design and is outstanding because of its setting and the esteem in which it is held by the community.

Recommendations

It is essential that the building is restored as far as possible particularly the front elevation including the front steps and the full exposure of the column bases. The landscaping/trees currently obscuring the elevations should be removed/reduced to allow the design of the building to be seen and any new openings must be designed to blend in with the scale and character of the building. The recent tiles/pavers at the front entrance are extremely inappropriate and not in keeping at all with the light colours and glazed tile look of original design. Where possible the original layout of the park pathways etc should also be brought back and in this regard a master plan should be drawn up so that work can be done in the future as funds become available.

Jon Mathias

Consultant Heritage Adviser

October 2002