

Manly Hospital
150 Darley Road, Manly
Stage 1: Heritage Assessment
Report

April 2018



prepared by Paul Davies Pty Ltd
for NSW Health Infrastructure

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report has been commissioned to determine the heritage significance of the Manly Hospital site and its component parts to assist in planning future uses for the site. The hospital use is to be decommissioned in late 2018. This report is Part 1: Heritage Assessment Report of a 2-part Study. The purpose of Part 1 is to identify buildings and elements of heritage significance on the hospital site, with Part 2 being to identify Heritage constraints and opportunities and to make recommendations as to appropriate future uses for the site which will maintain heritage significance.

Currently only one building on the Manly Hospital site is heritage listed in the Manly LEP, being Building 2 (the former Main Ward block).

The Manly Hospital site in Darley Road was developed from 1920 when the east and west sandstone boundary walls were constructed to define the original core hospital site, however due to delays over architectural plans, the first hospital buildings were not completed until 1928. The hospital building complex continued to grow, with new buildings constructed from the 1930s to the 1990s, with the last building on the site constructed in 1996.

The hospital site expanded in 1972 with the acquisition of 3 extra lots, so that the site incorporates 4 lots today. However, the majority of hospital buildings are still contained within the original core hospital site (Lot 2619, DP752038).

This report identifies significant buildings and elements of local heritage significance:

- on the original core Manly Hospital site from its early period of development in the 1920s and 1930s, and
- on land acquired by the hospital in 1972, being Parkhill cottage constructed in 1921 (a former Quarantine station medical officer's residence) and its stables.

The identified significant buildings and elements are recommended to be retained, where appropriate, conserved and adaptively reused. Planning for future uses of the Manly Hospital site should include the preparation of a Conservation Management Plan for significant buildings and elements to inform conservation work and future adaptive reuse proposals.

The landscaping of the site has changed over time with the exception of the surrounding bushland areas, no historic plantings or landscape elements, apart from the stone boundary walls have been identified. The vehicular circulation pattern within the site is also largely recent, with the exception of the entry points east and west of the Kiosk (Building 5), the road along the western boundary and the road between Buildings 1 and 2, which have some historical significance for the site.

None of the site elements that post-date the first phase of development have heritage significance.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND	1
1.1. THE BRIEF	1
1.2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY	1
1.3. LIMITATIONS.....	1
1.4. AUTHOR IDENTIFICATION.....	1
1.5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	1
1.6. DEFINITIONS.....	1
1.7. SITE LOCATION & DETAILS OF PRE-1943 BUILDING LOCATIONS.....	2
1.8. STATUTORY LISTINGS AND CONTROLS.....	8
NSW HERITAGE ACT 1977 (AS AMENDED)	8
S170 REGISTER	8
LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN (LEP).....	8
1.9. NON- STATUTORY LISTINGS	9
2.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	10
2.1. INDIGENOUS HISTORY.....	10
2.2. NORTH HEAD QUARANTINE STATION.....	10
2.3. MANLY COTTAGE HOSPITAL	12
2.4. MANLY PEACE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.....	14
2.5. DESIGNING MANLY HOSPITAL.....	19
2.6. MANLY DISTRICT HOSPITAL	22
1952 MATERNITY WARD AND NURSES HOME (BUILDINGS 10 & 11)	22
THORACIC UNIT	26
2.7. HOSPITAL HEYDAY 1960-1990	28
BOILER HOUSE AND LAUNDRY, BUILDINGS 13 & 16 (1962).....	29
WEST WING, BUILDING 3 (1965).....	30
SOUTH WING, BUILDING 4 (1975).....	30
PARKHILL COTTAGE BUILDING 20 (1921, ACQUIRED 1972), EAST WING BUILDING 30 (1992) & PHOENIX UNIT BUILDING 35 (1996).....	33
2.8. MAJOR BUILDING CHRONOLOGY FOR MANLY HOSPITAL	35
2.9. REFERENCES USED FOR THIS HISTORY.....	36
3.0 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION.....	37
3.1. SITE CONTEXT	37
3.2. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE.....	37
3.3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PARTICULAR 1920S-1930S (INTER-WAR) BUILDINGS AND ELEMENTS	40
EAST AND WEST SANDSTONE BOUNDARY WALLS OF THE ORIGINAL MANLY HOSPITAL SITE (LOT 2619, DP752038).....	40
BUILDING 2 MAIN ADMISSIONS (FORMER MAIN WARD BLOCK).....	46
BUILDING 15 OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY (FORMER KITCHEN BLOCK).....	51
BUILDING 22 KALORI (FORMER NURSES HOME, LAUNDRY AND BOILER HOUSE)	56
BUILDING 20 PARKHILL COTTAGE (FORMER QUARANTINE MEDICAL OFFICER'S RESIDENCE) AND STABLES	63

BUILDING 5 KIOSK/NORTH HEAD CAFÉ (ORIGINALLY KIOSK).....	76
REMNANT 1928 FAÇADE OF BUILDING 1 CHEST CLINIC (FORMER ADMINISTRATION AND OUTPATIENTS' BUILDING).....	78
3.4. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF 1950S TO 1990S BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES.....	81
4.0 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS	90
4.1. BASIS OF COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS	90
4.2. CONCLUSION OF COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS	90
5.0 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	91
5.1. CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	91
5.2. DETAILED ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE FOR MANLY HOSPITAL SITE	91
CRITERION (A) HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE.....	91
CRITERION (B) HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (ASSOCIATION)	92
CRITERION (C) AESTHETIC/TECHNICAL SIGNIFICANCE.....	92
CRITERION (D) SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE.....	92
CRITERION (E) RESEARCH POTENTIAL.....	92
CRITERION (F) RARITY	92
CRITERION (G) REPRESENTATIVENESS	93
INTEGRITY.....	93
5.3. SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR MANLY HOSPITAL SITE	93
5.4. GRADED LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE	93
5.5. GRADED LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE ACROSS THE MANLY HOSPITAL SITE.....	94
6.0 ATTACHMENTS	98
ATTACHMENT 1: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS TABLE	

FIGURES

Cover: Drone photo of the core hospital site building complex, taken from the south-east. Source: Photo by Nat Hughes of Aperture Photography

Figure 1: Location of Manly Hospital site showing all four lots (shaded yellow, outlined in red Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps.....	5
Figure 2: Recent satellite view of all four lots of the Manly Hospital site (shaded yellow, outlined in red Source: NSW Land & Property Information (LPI) Six Maps	5
Figure 3: Close-up satellite view of part of Lot 2619, DP752038 of the hospital site, with the three pre-1943 hospital buildings on this lot indicated with blue stars (see 1943 aerial photo at Figure 4 below for reference).....	6
Figure 4: 1943 aerial photo of part of Lot 2619, DP752038 of the Manly Hospital showing the pre-1943 buildings on this lot (shaded yellow, outlined in red). This shows that in 1943 there were a number of buildings on the site. The buildings indicated with blue stars are those pre-1943 buildings which remain on the site today in their entirety. Source: NSW LPI Six Maps.....	6
Figure 5: Close-up satellite view of Lot 2728, DP752038 (southern-most lot of the hospital site), with the two pre-1943 buildings on this lot indicated with blue stars (refer also to figure below)	7
Figure 6: Close-up of 1943 aerial photo of Lot 2728, DP752038 (southern-most lot of the hospital site), with the two pre-1943 buildings on this lot indicated with blue stars.....	7
Figure 7: Manly LEP 2013 heritage map extract showing the heritage status and context of the Manly Hospital site (heritage listed building on the hospital site indicated with red arrow), showing it is not within any heritage conservation area, and highlighting only one heritage listed building on the hospital site. Source: Manly LEP 2013 Heritage Map 006	9
Figure 8: Map showing chronology of North Head, Source: <i>Sydney Harbour Federation Trust Management Plan – North Head Sanctuary</i> , Sydney, 2011	11
Figure 9: Manly Cottage Hospital, located at the corner of Raglan Street & Quinton Road, about 1900. Source: Local Studies Collection, Manly Library.	13
Figure 10: Bird’s eye view of the rejected proposal for Manly hospital, rejected as “too expensive”. Source: Gorrie McLeish Blair, Annual Report, NSW Public Works Department, 1925-1926.....	15
Figure 11: Manly Hospital 1928, Annual Report of Public Works Department, 1927-28. Building 2 is at the centre, with Building 1 in its original form at right. Building 15 is at left.....	16
Figure 12: 1931 photo of the original Main Ward Block (Building 2) with Kiosk (building 5) at far right. Source: Local Studies Collection, Manly Library	16
Figure 13: 1928 photo of the rear of the Main ward block (Building 2). Source: Fairfax photo sourced from NLA Trove.....	17
Figure 14: Opening of Outpatients department , 1931. This is the southern elevation of the Administration & Outpatients building (building 1) at this time. Source: Fairfax photo sourced from NLA Trove	17
Figure 15: 1943 aerial view of the north-western portion of the hospital site showing the hospital at this time. Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps	21
Figure 16: A 1949 photo of the 1931 Nurses’ Home, photo taken from the south-west, showing western and southern elevations. Source: Local Studies Collection, Manly Library	21
Figure 17: A 1949 photo of the eastern end of the 1931 Nurse’s home showing the Boiler House and chimney and the northern elevation. Source: Local Studies Collection, Manly Library	22
Figure 18: Designs for Nurses’ Home and Maternity Block, <i>Construction</i> , 2 June 1948 Source: NLA Trove	23
Figure 19: Sketch, Government Architect’s Branch, Delivery Block and Nurses Home.,1955. Source: State Records.....	25
Figure 20: Main Ward Block (Building 2) and Maternity Ward (building 11) in 1969, (at left) with the rear of the 1928 Administration & outpatient’s building 1 at right (prior to later alteration). This also shows the bridge built prior to 1959 between Buildings 1 and 2. Source: Local Studies Collection, Manly Library.	25
Figure 21: Entrance to Manly Hospital between Buildings 1 and 2 in 1950, prior to the construction of the Thoracic Unit, with Building 1 at left and Building 2 at right. Note the timber fencing along Darley Road and car parking off Darley Road. Source: Manly Library Local Studies image file No. 100\100347, dated 10 January 1950.	27

Figure 22: Manly Hospital, 1959, showing the Thoracic unit extension to building 1 (arrowed), the new linking bridge to Building 2, and the original form of the Kiosk (Building 5). Source: Annual Report, Manly District Hospital, 1959.....	28
Figure 23: Elevation and plan, Boilerhouse and Laundry, 1959. Source: State Records.....	29
Figure 24: Architect's elevation, West Wing, 1965. Source: <i>Manly Daily</i> , 30 April 1965.....	30
Figure 25: 1969 Architect's elevation, South Wing (Building 4, completed in 1975) Source: Annual Report, Manly District Hospital, 1970. .	32
Figure 26: Aerial view of Manly Hospital in 1973. Source: Annual Report, Manly District Hospital, 1973-74.....	32
Figure 27: The South Wing (Building 4) on completion in 1975. Source: SLNSW.....	33
Figure 28: Aerial view of Manly Hospital, about 2000. Source: Local History Collection, Manly Library.....	35
Figure 29: Unscaled site plan of Manly hospital which numbers some of the hospital buildings and provides a list of current uses for the numbered buildings. Source: NSW Health	38
Figure 30: Drone photo of the entirety of the Manly Hospital building complex from the south-east.....	39
Figure 31: Drone photo of the western end of the Manly Hospital building complex from the south, with Building 22 (3 storeys) and Building 21 (1 storey) at far right, and the 5-storey Building 4 (arrowed) just right of centre.	40
Figure 32: The northern end of the Eastern boundary wall of the original hospital site, from the north-east, looking south showing where the wall has been demolished adjacent to Building 13	41
Figure 33: Another view of the eastern boundary wall from the east with Building 13 beyond.	42
Figure 34: View of the northern end of the eastern boundary wall, adjacent to Car parking area P6 (arrowed).....	42
Figure 35: North end of the eastern boundary wall of the core hospital site, adjacent to car park P6. This is a view of the western side the wall.	43
Figure 36: Steps from Car parking area P6 and view of the eastern side of the northern end of the eastern boundary wall of the core hospital site.....	43
Figure 37: The northern end of the western boundary wall of the core hospital site.	44
Figure 38: The southern end of the western boundary wall of the core hospital site.....	44
Figure 39: Detail of western boundary wall of the core hospital site, showing use of the hard white cement mortar, particularly to the capping stones.....	45
Figure 40: The western end of the north elevation of Building 2 with Kiosk (Building 5) at far right. Note roughcast stuccoed balustrading remains to balconies at right, however all balconies have been enclosed, and the arched colonnade infilled with aluminium framed windows.	46
Figure 41: View looking west between Building 2 (Left) and Building 1 (right)	47
Figure 42: Eastern end of the north elevation of Building 2, taken from the west looking east, with bridge link to Building 1.....	47
Figure 43: Eastern end of the north elevation of Building 2, looking west, with Building 11 at far left, bridge link to Building 1 at far right....	48
Figure 44: The western end of the north elevation of Building 1 and the west elevation (right) of Building 1, and junction with Building 3....	48
Figure 45: Part of the south elevation of Building 2	49
Figure 46: Building 2, Level 1 evacuation plan showing layout of Level 1	49
Figure 47: (Left) interior of Building 2, with arched openings, original skirtings.....	50
Figure 48: (Left) Original staircase to Building 2.....	50
Figure 49: (Left) View of staircase and stair hall from Level 1, Building 2.....	51
Figure 50: (Left) Building 15 from the east, with bridge link to Building 22 at left	52
Figure 51: South elevation of Building 15 with underside of bridge link to Building 22.	52
Figure 52: Detail of western end of south elevation of Building 15 with bridge link to Building 22 at far right. Later addition to Building 15 evident at far left.....	53
Figure 53: South elevation ground floor entry into Building 15. Note original window at left with sandstone sill.	53
Figure 54: (Left) extensively altered interior space within Building 15 with clerestory above	54
Figure 55: Waiting area on northern side of Building 15 with original windows to the northern wall.....	54

Figure 56: (Left) view on the north side of the wall of Building 15 looking east, with the original windows shown in the Figure above, showing original timber tongue & grooved verandah ceiling to Building 15, now enclosed as a corridor linking to Buildings 11 and 10.....	55
Figure 57: View of the northern wall of Bulding 15, looking west with original windows (centre) and original timber verandah ceiling.....	55
Figure 58: South-east corner of Building 15 with original windows and timber verandah ceilings	56
Figure 59: (Left) south elevation of Building 22 Kalori (former nurses' home)	57
Figure 60: Western end of the south elevation of Building 22 Kalori, showing at left Building 22A and junction with Building 22A.....	57
Figure 61: (Left) eastern end of south elevation of Building 22 Kalori (former nurses' home), showing shed addition to south-east corner at right.....	58
Figure 62: View from looking east between Building 22A, with Building 22 beyond, and bridge link into Building 15 at left	58
Figure 63: Another view taken from the west looking east, of bridge link into Building 15 with Building 22 north elevation at right. Concrete block building at centre left of bridge ls Building 14.....	59
Figure 64: (Left) view looking west with Building 22 at left, Building 22B left foreground, bridge link to Building 15 centre.....	59
Figure 65: (Left) Detail of doorway with later doors to north elevation of Kalori, Building 22, noting original windows, brickwork including elaborate brickwork over doorway.....	60
Figure 66: (Left) Typical room within Kalori, Building 22, Level 1, including picture rails, built in wardrobes, plain ceilings, original windows.	60
Figure 67: (Left) corridor, Building 22 Level 1 interior including original doors, joinery.....	61
Figure 68: (Left) Original bathrooms to Level 1 Building 22 including tessellated tiling	61
Figure 69: (Left) Original staircase with steel balustrading and timber handrail to Building 22 Level 1 interior	62
Figure 70: (Left) View of the Level 1 enclosed balconies to building 22 south elevation	62
Figure 71: (Left) Typical original window to Building 22	63
Figure 72: Evacuation diagram (oriented north) for Parkhill cottage, showing the interior layout.	64
Figure 73: View from the west showing the relationship between Parkhill cottage (at right) and the stables (at left).....	64
Figure 74: Parkhill cottage (Building 20) from the north.....	65
Figure 75: The eastern end of the north elevation of Parkhill cottage	65
Figure 76: The entry area and western end of the north elevation of Parkhill cottage. Note modern door, fanlights and sidelights to entry area.	66
Figure 77: Western end of the north elevation of Parkhill cottage showing original timber framed multi-paned windows.	66
Figure 78: East elevation of Parkhill cottage.....	67
Figure 79: South elevation of Parkhill cottage	67
Figure 80: The west and (at left) part of the north elevation of Parkhill cottage. Note metal shed addition at right, to the west of Parkhill house.....	68
Figure 81: The south elevation of Parkhill cottage. Note concrete roof tiling however the chimney remains.	68
Figure 82: (Left) Original timber double doors to interior of Parkhill cottage. The original entry doors were likely similar.	69
Figure 83: (Left) an early door to the interior of Parkhill cottage	69
Figure 84: Picture rail, cornices and chimney breast to Parkhill cottage interior	70
Figure 85: (Left) enclosed south verandah to Parkhill cottage with timber tongue and grooved board ceiling.....	70
Figure 86: Original architraves and skirting boards to interior of Parkhill cottage	71
Figure 87: (Left) interior view of original timber double hung window with 6-paned sashes to northern elevation of Parkhill cottage.....	71
Figure 88: Interior view of office to south-western corner of Parkhill cottage showing original windows, picture rails, skirting boards.....	72
Figure 89: Another original window to Parkhill cottage.....	72
Figure 90: South elevation of the stables to Parkhill cottage (Building 20). The skillion section to the right (east) is clearly a later addition to the stables.....	73

Figure 91: The stables to Parkhill cottage (Building 20), west and south elevations, showing original timber ledged and braced doors and original terracotta tiled roofing.	73
Figure 92: (Left) Detail of timber ledged and braced door to the Parkhill cottage stables, also showing the timber tongue and grooved boarded eaves to the stables.	74
Figure 93; (Left) Detail of interior of timber ledged and braced double doors to the stables, also showing the timber tongue and grooved board ceiling to the stables.	74
Figure 94: East and north elevations of the stables with water tank to the north of the stables.	75
Figure 95: (Left) Original timber ceiling to interior of the stables.	75
Figure 96: The Kiosk, Building 5 from the north.	76
Figure 97: The Kiosk from the north-west. Note the andstone wall shown here is of recent construction (possibly using stone from the demolished section of the eastern boundary wall of the core hospital site). Building 3 is visible beyond at right.	77
Figure 98: (Left) The only original window of the Kiosk, on the northern elevation.	77
Figure 99: The Kiosk from the west (roof arrowed), with later additions, and Building 3 at right. Note the sadnstone wall to the north of the Kiosk appears to be of recent construction.	78
Figure 100: View towards the remnant façade of the 1928 Building 1 (right) with the west elevation of Building 30 beyond and a recent summer house (centre)	79
Figure 101: The remnant façade of Building 1. This is virtually all that remains of the north elevation of the original 1928 Building 1. The wall behind the sandstone arches was constructed in 1992.	79
Figure 102: Detail of sandstone arches to the remnant façade of Building 1. Note the wall visible beyond is part of 1992 alterations and additions which included construction of Building 30 to the east.	80
Figure 103 :(Left) Detail of the remnant façade parapet and timber tongue and groove boarded eaves	80
Figure 104: South elevation of Building 18 circa 1972 (when the hospital acquired this lot)	82
Figure 105: Looking east from car parking area P5, with the stables and Building 20 at left, with Building 35 (constructed 1996) at right. Building 35 is the most recent building constructed at Manly Hospital.	82
Figure 106: Building 21 at left, Building 22a at right, with Building 22 just visible beyond (centre, background)	83
Figure 107: View of the western end of Building 21 with Building 22A at left, and Building 22 just visible beyond Building 21 (centre, background, arrowed)	83
Figure 108: View of the area between Building 22 (left) and Building 21 (right).	84
Figure 109: South elevation of the North Wing (1956) of Building 1, west of the bridge link (far right) into Building 2.	84
Figure 110: The Darley Road, north elevation of the North Wing (1956) of Building 1	85
Figure 111: (Left) the eastern end of the north elevation to Darley Road of the North Wing of Building 1 including the entrance.	85
Figure 112: View of western end of Building 30 constructed 1992, with the tall brush fence along the Darley Road frontage.	86
Figure 113: The western end of the north (Darley Road) elevation of Building 30, constructed in 1992.	86
Figure 114; The eastern end of the north (Darley Road) elevation of Building 30, constructed in 1992.	87
Figure 115: (Left) The south elevation of Building 3 constructed in 1965,	87
Figure 116: (Left) Building 4, constructed in 1975.	88
Figure 117: View across the southern end of the site from the west looking east, with Building 4 to left and car parking area P1.	88
Figure 118: Buildings 3 and 4 (Left) and the road along the western boundary of the hospital. The sandstone wall (shared with adjacent Catholic school) at right is the eastern boundary wall of the core hospital site.	89

TABLES

Table 1: Real Property Details of Manly Hospital site.	3
Table 2: Manly LEP 2013 Heritage Listing details for the Manly Hospital site.	8
Table 3: Manly LEP 2013 listing details for heritage items in the vicinity of Manly Hsoptial site.	8

Table 4: Expansion of Manly hospital capacity over time	28
Table 5: Development Chronology of Manly Hospital buildings	35
Table 6: Criteria for Assessing Cultural Heritage Significance.....	91
Table 7: Graded levels of significance for site elements.....	94

1.0 INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND

1.1. THE BRIEF

This heritage assessment report has been prepared on behalf of NSW Health Infrastructure to assess the heritage significance of the Manly Hospital property.

1.2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The methodology used in this report is in accordance with the guidelines of the NSW Heritage Manual and in accordance with the latest version of The NSW Heritage Division, Office of Environment & Heritage (OEH) Assessing Heritage Significance guidelines. This report is also in accordance with the principles and definitions set out in the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013 and its Practice Notes.

1.3. LIMITATIONS

The site was visited by Chery Kemp, Heritage Specialist of Paul Davies Pty Ltd and Nat Hughes, Photographer of Aperture Pty Ltd on 7 March 2018. The site was inspected and building exteriors, and selected building interiors photographed. The inspection was undertaken as a visual inspection only. All photographs in this report were taken on 7 March 2018 by Nat Hughes unless otherwise captioned.

The historical background in this report has been thoroughly researched by professional historian Dr. Charles Pickett, from a mix of primary (e.g. *Sand's Directory*, Lands Titles) and secondary sources, and is considered to provide a thorough basis for the heritage significance analysis of the place.

1.4. AUTHOR IDENTIFICATION

This report was prepared by Paul Davies Pty Ltd, Architects and Heritage Consultants, 180 Darling St Balmain NSW 2041.

This report was authored by Chery Kemp, Heritage Specialist, with historical research undertaken and history written by Dr. Charles Pickett, Historian sub-consultant, with assistance from historians Kimberley Webber and Megan Hicks.

1.5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The assistance of the Local Studies Collection, Manly Library, for the historical research for this report, is gratefully acknowledged.

1.6. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this report

Local	Refers to Northern Beaches Council area
State	refers to New South Wales

The following definitions used in this report and are from *Article 1: Definitions* of The Burra Charter 2013, the Australian ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance.


Place	means a geographically defined area. It may include elements, objects, spaces and views. Place may have tangible and intangible dimensions.
Cultural significance	means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the <i>place</i> itself, its <i>fabric</i> , <i>setting</i> , <i>use</i> , <i>associations</i> , <i>meanings</i> , records, <i>related places</i> and <i>related objects</i> . Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.
Fabric	means all the physical material of the <i>place</i> including elements, fixtures, contents and objects.
Conservation	means all the processes of looking after a <i>place</i> so as to retain its <i>cultural significance</i> .
Maintenance	means the continuous protective care of a <i>place</i> , and its <i>setting</i> . Maintenance is to be distinguished from repair which involves <i>restoration</i> or <i>reconstruction</i> .
Preservation	means maintaining a <i>place</i> in its existing state and retarding deterioration.
Restoration	means returning a <i>place</i> to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing elements without the introduction of new material.
Reconstruction	means returning a <i>place</i> to a known earlier state and is distinguished from <i>restoration</i> by the introduction of new material.
Adaptation	means changing a <i>place</i> to suit the existing <i>use</i> or a proposed use.
Use	means the functions of a <i>place</i> , including the activities and traditional and customary practices that may occur at the place or are dependent on the place.
Compatible use	means a <i>use</i> which respects the <i>cultural significance</i> of a <i>place</i> . Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.
Setting	means the immediate and extended environment of a <i>place</i> that is part of or contributes to its <i>cultural significance</i> and distinctive character.
Related Place	means a <i>place</i> that contributes to the <i>cultural significance</i> of another place.
Related object	means an object that contributes to the <i>cultural significance</i> of a <i>place</i> but is not at the place.
Associations	mean the connections that exist between people and a place.
Meanings	denote what a place signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses to people.
Interpretation	means all the ways of presenting the cultural significance of a place.

1.7. SITE LOCATION & DETAILS OF PRE-1943 BUILDING LOCATIONS

The site of Manly Hospital is located at 150 Darley Road, Manly. The real property details are outlined in Table 1 below, and the site is shown in Figures 1-6 below. The site includes four separate allotments of land, as outlined and illustrated in Table 1 below.

Figures 1 to 6 below show the location of the Manly Hospital site and the locations of pre-1943 buildings remaining on the site.

Table 1: Real Property Details of Manly Hospital site

Street address	Real property description
150 Darley Road, Manly	Lot 2619, DP752038
	
<p>Lot 2619, DP752038 (outlined in red, shaded yellow). This lot contains the majority of hospital buildings including most of the pre-1943 buildings, as is the allotment partially affected by the Manly LEP 2013 heritage listing. Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps</p>	
150 Darley Road, Manly	Lot 2727, DP752038
	
<p>Lot 2727, DP752038 (outlined in red, shaded yellow). This lot contains natural bushland and some car parking. Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps</p>	

Street address	Real property description
150 Darley Road, Manly	Lot 2774, DP752038



Lot 2774, DP752038. This lot contains mostly natural bushland, and part of an access driveway. Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps

150 Darley Road, Manly	Lot 2728, DP752038
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Lot 2728, DP752038. This lot includes two pre-1943 Quarantine Station buildings, some more modern buildings, and some are parking areas and bushland. Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps



Figure 1: Location of Manly Hospital site showing all four lots (shaded yellow, outlined in red Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps



Figure 2: Recent satellite view of all four lots of the Manly Hospital site (shaded yellow, outlined in red Source: NSW Land & Property Information (LPI) Six Maps



Figure 3: Close-up satellite view of part of Lot 2619, DP752038 of the hospital site, with the three pre-1943 hospital buildings on this lot indicated with blue stars (see 1943 aerial photo at Figure 4 below for reference).



Figure 4: 1943 aerial photo of part of Lot 2619, DP752038 of the Manly Hospital showing the pre-1943 buildings on this lot (shaded yellow, outlined in red). This shows that in 1943 there were a number of buildings on the site. The buildings indicated with blue stars are those pre-1943 buildings which remain on the site today in their entirety. Source: NSW LPI Six Maps



Figure 5: Close-up satellite view of Lot 2728, DP752038 (southern-most lot of the hospital site), with the two pre-1943 buildings on this lot indicated with blue stars (refer also to figure below)

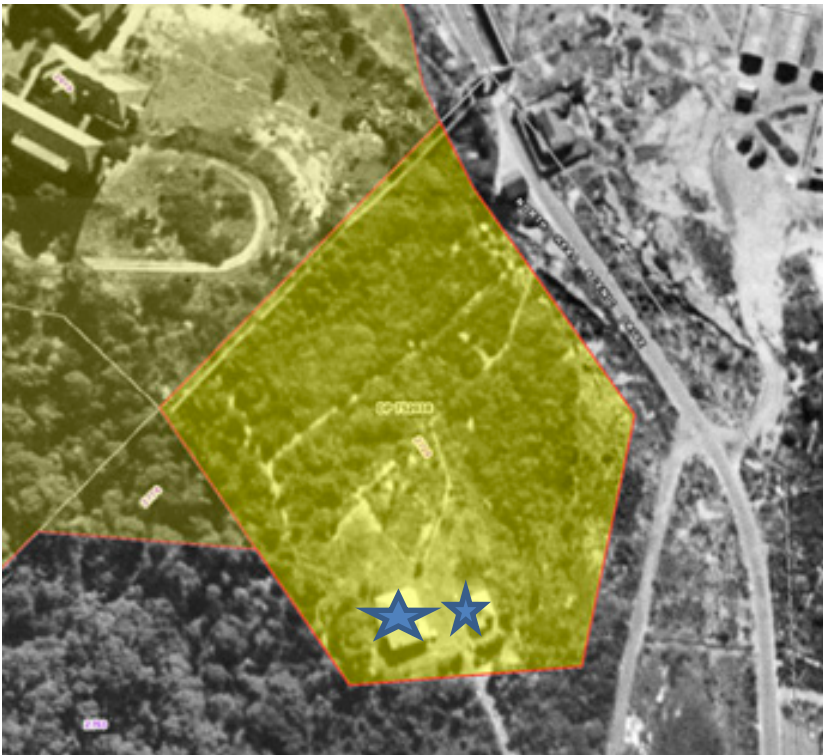


Figure 6: Close-up of 1943 aerial photo of Lot 2728, DP752038 (southern-most lot of the hospital site), with the two pre-1943 buildings on this lot indicated with blue stars.

1.8. STATUTORY LISTINGS AND CONTROLS

NSW HERITAGE ACT 1977 (AS AMENDED)

The Manly Hospital site is not included on the State Heritage Register (SHR).

S170 REGISTER

The “Former Principal Building” of Manly Hospital site is included on the NSW Health Section 170 register, which is a register of places of heritage significance owned by the department, established under Section 170 of the NSW Heritage Act, and which requires NSW Health to manage the property to protect heritage significance. This “Former Principal Building” is Building 2, the former Main Ward Block of the hospital, constructed in 1928.

The requirements arising from Section 170 of the NSW Heritage Act are obligations on the owning NSW government department – in this case NSW Health – to manage the Manly Hospital site in compliance with heritage conservation best practice.

LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN (LEP)

The Manly LEP 2013 includes a heritage item listing affecting the Manly Hospital property but which however applies to a single building, as outlined in the table below and in Figure 5 below. The Manly hospital property is not within any heritage conservation area listed in the LEP.

Table 2: Manly LEP 2013 Heritage Listing details for the Manly Hospital site

Suburb	Item name	Address	Property description	Significance	Item no.
Manly	Manly District Hospital (former principal building)	Darley Road	Part of Lot 2619, DP 752038	Local	I133

The Manly hospital property is also within the vicinity of listed heritage items (see Table 3 and Figure 7 below).

Table 3: Manly LEP 2013 listing details for heritage items in the vicinity of Manly Hospital site

Suburb	Item name	Address	Property description	Significance	Item no.
Manly	St Patrick's Estate	151 Darley Road (Primary address, alternate address 106 Darley Road)	Part of Lot 2, DP 1032990; Lot 2, DP 1109497; Lots 2 and 3, DP 1180263; Lots 1–20, DP 1189590; SP 68046; Part of Lot 1556, DP 752038	State	I131
Manly	St Patrick's Estate	Darley Road	SP 67855; SP 78900	Local	I132
Manly	Park Hill Reserve stone gateway	Entrance to North Head, Sydney National Park at end of Darley Road		Local	I180
Manly	The School of Artillery, group of institutional buildings	North Head, Commonwealth Military Reserve	Lot 2764, DP 752038	Local	I184

Figure 7 below shows the statutory heritage listing situation and context of the site

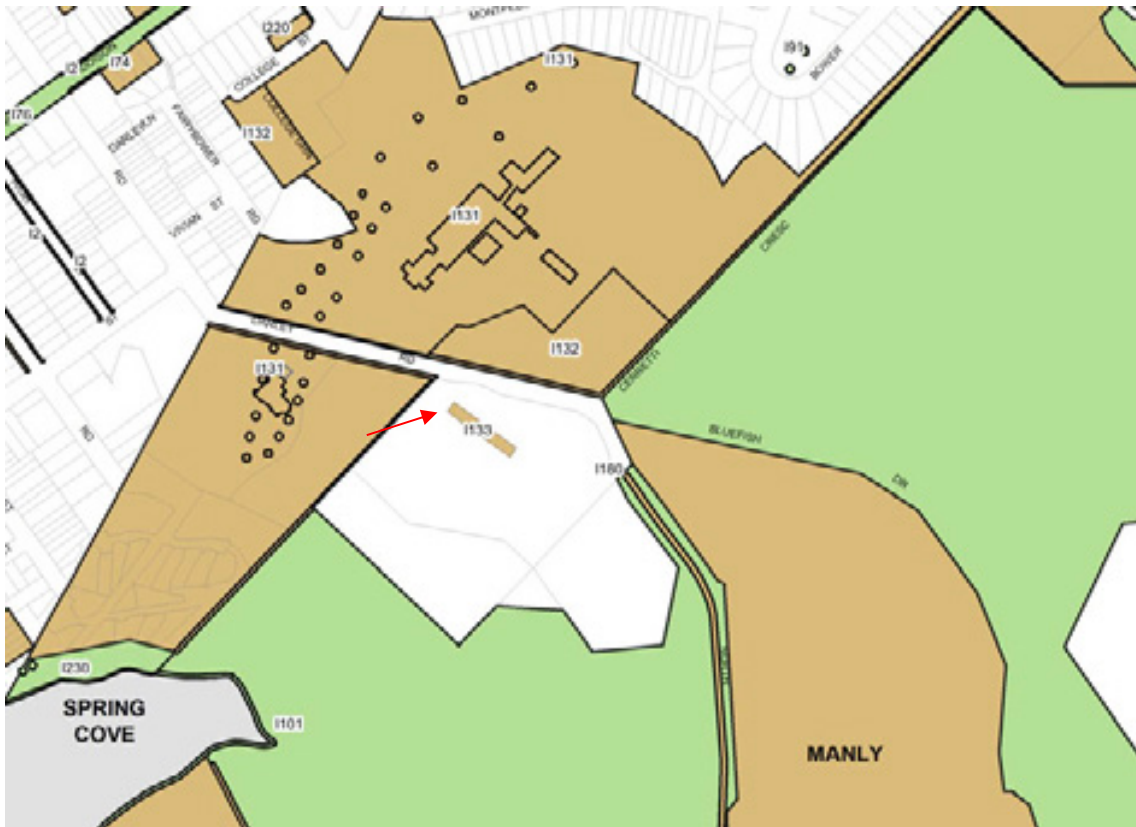


Figure 7: Manly LEP 2013 heritage map extract showing the heritage status and context of the Manly Hospital site (heritage listed building on the hospital site indicated with red arrow), showing it is not within any heritage conservation area, and highlighting only one heritage listed building on the hospital site. Source: Manly LEP 2013 Heritage Map 006

1.9. NON- STATUTORY LISTINGS

No National Trust listings or Australian Institute of Architects listings have been noted for the Manly Hospital property.

2.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. INDIGENOUS HISTORY

Aboriginal people inhabited the Sydney basin for thousands of years prior to the arrival of Europeans. All clans harvested food from the bush, the harbour and rivers. Self-sufficient and harmonious, they had no need to travel far from their lands, since the resources around them were so abundant, and trade with other tribal groups was well established.

The Aboriginal people at North Head belonged to the Cannalgal clan whose lands stretched from Manly Beach to Dee Why. North Head was important to Aboriginal people in terms of trade – as evidenced by the found tools within the former School of Artillery site-- visitation and ceremony. Many moved seasonally due to declining fish stocks in autumn and winter, creating well-established paths leading from North Head to Broken Bay.

Because of its landmark qualities and the 360-degree views it offers, North Head was an extraordinary site to the Aboriginal people. It was a place of burials and a place where the *koradgee* (medicine men and women) came from time to time to perform spiritual and cultural ceremonies and rituals.

Although comparatively isolated from the first European settlement in Sydney Cove, the Cannalgal people were among the first to be contacted. In January 1788 Governor Arthur Phillip was undertaking a reconnaissance of Port Jackson and in passing North Head 'the boats ... were seen by a number of men, and twenty of them waded into the water unarmed, received what was offered them and examined the boats with a curiosity that gave me a much higher opinion of them ... And their confidence and manly behaviour made me give the name of Manly Cove to this place'. In December 1788 Phillip ordered the capture of a young Aboriginal man known as Abaranoo at Manly Cove while in November 1789 another two Aboriginal men were kidnapped from the same place, Bennelong and Colebee. Phillip was speared at Manly Cove the following year by a friend of Bennelong, Wil-le-me-ring. Bennelong was to become a 'favourite' of Phillip and went to England with him in 1792, returning three years later. In the 1790s William Dawes recorded some Aboriginal place names for the area: Manly – Kay-ye-my; Manly Cove – Kayoo-may and North Head – Car-ring-gel.

Contemporary accounts refer to Aboriginal men setting fires at North Head and the landscape of North Head was no doubt considerably modified by these regular fires. Although North Head is some distance from Sydney, European diseases soon began to ravage the community. Arabanoo died of smallpox in May 1789 and within thirty years –despite the limited European occupation of the Manly area – sightings of Aboriginal people were becoming rare. William Govett's account of the Aboriginal people in the Manly district in 1829 is one of the last references to them leading a traditional lifestyle.¹

2.2. NORTH HEAD QUARANTINE STATION

In 1828 smallpox was found to have infected convicts on the *Bussorah Merchant* which was briefly quarantined at Neutral Bay before being moved to Spring Cove at North Head. All of North Head was declared quarantine ground in 1837 following the arrival of the immigrant ship *Lady MacNaughton* with more than 70 infectious cases aboard. A Quarantine hospital and housing were built, upgraded during the 1850s with accommodation for more than 450 people.

¹ This section is based on Pauline Curby, *Seven Miles from Sydney: A history of Manly*, Sydney, 2000 and Emma Lee, *The Tale of a Whale: Significant Aboriginal landscapes of the Northern Beaches*, Sydney, 2002

During 1859 24 hectares of the Quarantine Station was granted to the Catholic Church for the construction of a seminary and a residence for the Archbishop, completed in 1886. By this time the third of three cemeteries had been established near the Quarantine Station. Following Federation, the Quarantine Station became the responsibility of the Australian Government in 1909; it continued to operate until 1972. During the twentieth century Manly Council campaigned for the return of Quarantine land to public use and significant areas of North Head were excised, notably the 81 hectares of Parkhill Reserve given to Manly Council in 1930 and the School of Artillery and North Head Barracks also founded during the 1930s.²

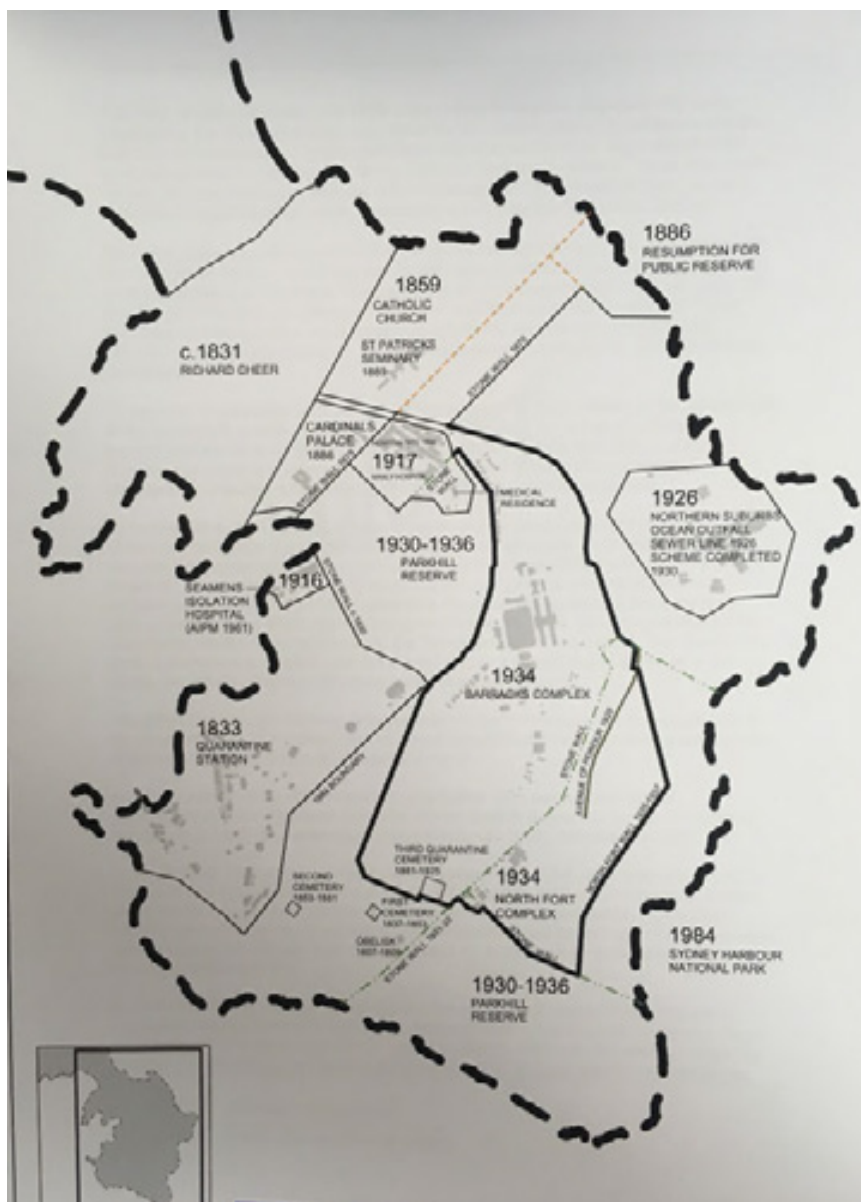


Figure 8: Map showing chronology of North Head, Source: *Sydney Harbour Federation Trust Management Plan – North Head Sanctuary*, Sydney, 2011

² This section is based on *Sydney Harbour Federation Trust Management Plan – North Head Sanctuary*, Sydney, 2011

2.3. MANLY COTTAGE HOSPITAL

During 1890 the first of several public meetings was held 'to establish a cottage hospital in Manly for the treatment of accidents and disease.'³

The chair of this meeting was Edmund Barton, barrister and politician, later the first Prime Minister of Australia. At that time the population of Manly was slightly more than 3,000 and although ferry services had run from Sydney to Manly since 1856 Manly society was divided between holiday makers and a wealthy enclave of retirees, businessmen and professionals including the timber merchant WB Rolfe and the shipowner William Spier, plus their servants and suppliers. Barton was a typical Manly resident.

In 1895 a small hospital was established in rented premises and the following year the committee of the Manly Cottage Hospital purchased land for a purpose-built hospital:

The best available site had been seen, being on high ground, overlooking the park, being in every way desirable... the estimated cost of building being about £8000, and furnishing £200 towards which amount it was reported £640 was already available. It was also reported that the estimated cost of management would be about £375 per annum. It was unanimously decided that the building of the hospital be at once proceeded with...and the ladies were asked to at once canvass for subscriptions towards the funds.⁴

The Cottage Hospital was built near the corner of Raglan Street and Quinton Road, just north of Manly Park. The building was in use by December 1896 with eight beds, increased to eleven during 1897: 'Owing to the satisfactory state of the finances, further additions were made in the form of two bedrooms for the staff, a new operating room, laundry, bathroom, and morgue...'⁵

Most NSW hospitals were privately funded during the 1800s and thanks to the town's wealth the committee had little difficulty in raising funds for the new hospital. Manly alderman William Horner Fetcher, partner in a City accountancy practice, was the driving force of the committee. At the official opening in April 1898 Edmund Barton congratulated 'his Manly friends upon the success of their labours, especially because undertaken in the sacred cause of charity'.⁶ The hospital was also subsidised by the NSW government but much of its budget came from individual donations and increasingly funds raised by the women organisers of a variety of fundraising events, the most notable being an annual January carnival, known from 1912 as the Manly Venetian Carnival:

A choir of 150 voices will render a programme of choral music from an illuminated pontoon, while a party of gondoliers has prepared an attractive bill of madrigals and part songs. The Manly Champion Band is assisting, while the great event of the evening will be the procession of illuminated craft about 9.15 p.m. and display of fireworks.⁷

By this time the Cottage Hospital boasted 28 beds while a neighbouring house had been purchased for use as a nurses' home. However, the population of Manly was growing rapidly and the town was changing character, becoming a commuter suburb as well as a holiday resort. The Cottage Hospital's inadequacy was tragically illustrated in 1916 when teenager Leonard Wakeling fell from a cliff, was eventually taken to the hospital but not seen by a doctor for more than 12 hours; he died from his injuries the following day.

³ *Sydney Mail*, 2 August 1890, p.245

⁴ *Evening News* 31 March 1896 p. 5

⁵ *Daily Telegraph*, 22 January 1898, p.7

⁶ *Sydney Morning Herald*, 4 April 1898, p.8

⁷ *Evening News*, 17 January 1912, p.11

The resulting Coroner's inquest and a Ministerial inquiry were brutally critical of the hospital and its reliance on honorary doctors rather than resident professionals: 'The hospital which refuses to admit a doctor for purely arbitrary reasons when human life is in danger in future should be struck from the list of institutions subsidised by the Government'.⁸

The tragedy refocused attention on the need for a larger hospital with the NSW Director-General of Public Health concluding 'the accommodation provided at the hospital is inadequate, and the present site permits of absolutely no expansion— the necessity for which is becoming more pronounced every year...An increase in the medical staff would not be warranted until additional hospital accommodation be provided'.⁹

A request had already been made to Australian Government to use part of the Quarantine Station as a hospital site. These requests were redoubled in 1917 and the following year the Commonwealth transferred 4.86 hectares of land to the NSW Government. In July 1919 a Manly public meeting agreed that a 'peace memorial hospital' should be built on the site as 'a permanent tribute to the men and women who went forward and fought the Great War'.¹⁰

Fund raising for the new hospital commenced immediately; 'a smart dance in Reid's Hall, Manly...was the first of a series of entertainments which will be held to raise funds sufficient to endow, in perpetuity, a cot in the Manly Peace Memorial Hospital'.¹¹



Figure 9: Manly Cottage Hospital, located at the corner of Raglan Street & Quinton Road, about 1900. Source: Local Studies Collection, Manly Library.

⁸ *Richmond River Express*, 25 August 1916, p.7

⁹ *Daily Telegraph*, 21 August 1916, p.6

¹⁰ Pauline Curby, *Visitors' Sixpence: Manly Hospital the first 100 years*, Manly Hospital, 1996, p.57

¹¹ *Sunday Times*, 14 September 1919, p.15

2.4. MANLY PEACE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Work began on the hospital site in 1920 with the construction of 'a boundary wall between the hospital site and the quarantine station...also the removal and re-erection of certain buildings to meet the requirements of the Quarantine Authorities, at a cost of £2,970,15s.¹² The site was also levelled, and roadways were formed. Yet despite repeated campaigning, no further public funds were available for the new hospital.

Until the twentieth century NSW hospitals were funded by charities, churches and philanthropists, and primarily aided the poor; those able to afford medical consultations preferred to be treated at home. As medical science and practice improved towards the end of the 1800s, hospitals became attractive to all social classes and the first generation of large hospitals were built. Sydney Hospital on Macquarie Street revealed the hazards of private funding and institutional ambition when Thomas Rowe's grand design for a new hospital ran over budget, and the half-completed structure stood unroofed and unused for a decade until 1894 when completed to a more modest scale.

The NSW Government subsidised hospitals but not until 1911 did the Labor government of James McGowen declare that medical care was not a charity but a citizen's right. The Government began to take entire financial responsibility for some public hospitals, now to be called State Hospitals; the remaining part-funded hospitals were termed Subsidised Hospitals. This policy was resisted by the medical profession on the grounds that 'public hospitals were for the poor and as long as people in influential positions had the opportunity of obtaining for their friends' admittance to the hospital that admission would be denied to less fortunate folk, and the whole hospital system would be liable to abuse'.¹³

The policy endured into the 1920s under conservative Nationalist governments but the boards of subsidised hospitals including Manly were expected to raise two-thirds of the budget for new hospital buildings. As pressure for a new Manly hospital built during the early 1920s, the Nationalist Party governments of John Storey and George Fuller reduced state taxes and government spending, a policy which, according to opposition leader Jack Lang, made savings in the hospital budget 'at the expense of the sick, the poor, and the afflicted'.¹⁴ Shortly after, the government 'decided to provide £60,000 for additions and improvements to hospitals and for new hospitals'.¹⁵ A proposal for the construction of Manly Hospital was put to the NSW Parliament's Public Works Committee, which took evidence on the subject during 1924, finally approving construction: 'It will be known as the Manly Peace Memorial Hospital and is estimated to cost £98,130'.¹⁶

The Government Architect's Branch had begun design work on the hospital in 1920, when it was listed as one of 'several extensive building works have had the attention of the Branch during the year'.¹⁷ In 1924 the Public Works Committee rejected as too expensive a proposal from the Government Architect's Branch with an estimated cost of £167,219.¹⁸

¹² NSW Public Works Department, *Annual Report*, 1920-1921, p.41

¹³ *Manilla Express*, 23 September 1911, p.9

¹⁴ *Australian Worker*, 7 November 1923, p.14

¹⁵ *Examiner*, 6 December 1923, p.6

¹⁶ *Sydney Morning Herald*, 24 November, 1924, p.1

¹⁷ NSW Public Works Department, *Annual Report*, 1920, p.10

¹⁸ *Construction and Real Estate Journal*, 28 October 1931, p.3



Figure 10: Bird's eye view of the rejected proposal for Manly hospital, rejected as "too expensive". Source: Gorrie McLeish Blair, Annual Report, NSW Public Works Department, 1925-1926

Manly's case for a new hospital was both helped and hindered by the fundraising abilities of the local hospital committee. Appearing before the Public Works Committee, the hospital committee president Frederick Trenchard Smith repeated that 'the accommodation at the existing cottage hospital was inadequate, the number of indoor and outdoor patients having increased enormously since the building was opened 28 years ago'. However, he also boasted that 'the finances of the institution are in an exceptionally healthy condition, the bank balance amounting to £10,000. The sum of £15,000 had been subscribed privately towards the new building, and the committee were prepared, the president stated, to hand over to the Government assets to the value of £36,000'.¹⁹

The Public Works Committee noted that Manly was 'in a unique position from a financial point of view...the Cottage Hospital was erected and paid for with comparatively little Government assistance...'²⁰. During 1925 the Manly committee agreed to contribute two-thirds of the construction cost, and to hand over their assets and any money raised from the sale of the Cottage Hospital. In 1926, with Labor briefly in power, tenders were finally called for the construction of the hospital, 'first portion only, including administrative block, ward pavilion, kitchen, and operating block'.²¹ As well as offices, the administration block was to accommodate outpatient and casualty departments.

This first stage lacked all the services required for a functioning hospital, but when the foundation stone was laid in January 1928 there was reassurance that 'additions are

¹⁹ *Sydney Morning Herald*, 21 October 1924, p.5

²⁰ Curby, *Visitors' sixpence*, p.63

²¹ *Sydney Morning Herald*, 1 December 1926, p.1

contemplated in the near future'.²² The 1928 Annual Report of the NSW Public Works Department featured a photo of the apparently completed administration and ward buildings as well as the kitchen, and an assurance that the second stage was among the 'important works' for which contract drawings were prepared.



Figure 11: Manly Hospital 1928, Annual Report of Public Works Department, 1927-28. Building 2 is at the centre, with Building 1 in its original form at right. Building 15 is at left.



Figure 12: 1931 photo of the original Main Ward Block (Building 2) with Kiosk (building 5) at far right. Source: Local Studies Collection, Manly Library

²² *Sydney Morning Herald*, 25 January, 1928, p.10



Figure 13: 1928 photo of the rear of the Main ward block (Building 2). Source: Fairfax photo sourced from NLA Trove



Figure 14: Opening of Outpatients department, 1931. This is the southern elevation of the Administration & Outpatients building (building 1) at this time. Source: Fairfax photo sourced from NLA Trove.

Like many public buildings of the time, the Manly hospital buildings were generic in their interior design, with a series of small spaces opening off long central corridors. The exception was the lengthy balconies of the Ward block, which may suggest some familiarity with contemporary European hospital architecture or more probably an adherence to the contemporary belief in the health-giving qualities of fresh air.

The NSW Government remained convinced that Manly could provide most of the funding for its hospital, and not until 1929 did it reduce the expected share of local funding to 50 per cent. At the foundation stone unveiling in 1928 the Minister for Health admitted that hospital funding 'had reached a crisis', and during 1929 a NSW Hospitals Commission was established to fund and administer hospitals through local boards.²³

In April 1930 the Hospitals Commission called for tenders to construct the second stage of Manly Hospital; the site had stood idle for two years by then. The second stage was to add two new buildings: one building contained 'Nurses' quarters, laundry, boiler house and Male Attendants' quarters. The contract price amounted to £15,000 and includes a separate morgue building'.²⁴ The new nurses' building was described as 'temporary...the committee will go on with the building scheme till its completion'.²⁵

When opened to patients on 24 October 1931, the new hospital consisted of:

No 1 ward block administrative block, kitchen block, operating theatre, nurses' quarters and laundry block, and a morgue. The ward block which is a two-storey building contains four main wards each with accommodation for 20 beds as well as a number of two-bed wards. The administrative block...also contains the outpatients department and quarters for the resident medical staff. The kitchen block consists of part basement and ground floor. The operating block provides for two operating theatres two anaesthetic rooms a sterilising room and adjuncts. In the nurses' quarters there is accommodation for 23 nurses as well as the domestic staff.²⁶

Patients were moved from the Cottage Hospital to the new hospital, although its capacity remained limited as the hospital had only 55 of the 150 beds which could be accommodated: 'It was pointed out that only a little more than half of the hospital was utilised because the necessary furniture and equipment could not be obtained. The Minister said it was estimated it would cost £3000 to provide furniture and equipment, and this matter had always been a local responsibility'.²⁷

Local fundraising continued in an attempt to purchase furniture and equipment. As well as the usual sporting and social events, a wishing pool was installed in the Hospital grounds in 1934; the pool raised thousands through small coin donations until its demise in 1973. The volunteer-run kiosk at the entrance, funded and built in 1931 by the Manly branch of the Master Builders Association, was also lucrative, raising £260 in its first year.²⁸

²³ *Barrier Miner*, 30 January 1928, p.1

²⁴ NSW Public Works Department, *Annual Report*, 1930-31 p.32

²⁵ *Sydney Morning Herald*, 25 July 1930, p.8

²⁶ *Sydney Morning Herald*, 27 October 1931, p.7

²⁷ *Labor Daily*, 2 March 1932, p.6

²⁸ *Sun*, 13 November 1932, p.28

2.5. DESIGNING MANLY HOSPITAL

The uncertain financial and political status of public hospitals was echoed during the 1920s and 1930s in the standing of the Government Architect. The position was first occupied by Francis Greenway and boasted an illustrious lineage through the work of successors including Mortimer Lewis, James Barnet and Walter Vernon, who exploited their near-monopoly of the design of NSW public buildings to outstanding effect, setting the architectural standard for Sydney and NSW. However, following the retirement of George McRae in 1923 the position entered a fallow period thanks largely to government financial stringency.

In 1911 the Government Architect's Branch had designed few hospitals due to their primarily private funding and management. Institutions for the mentally ill were designed and primarily funded by the NSW Government only because the first, gaol-like asylums were built before mental illness was recognised as such. Later James Barnet, Government Architect from 1862 to 1890 and architect of the Callan Park complex, campaigned for the mentally ill after witnessing conditions at the primitive Gladesville Asylum.

By the 1920s the Government Architect's Branch were responsible for the design of public hospitals as well as many subsidised hospitals. However the climate of financial austerity reduced the Government Architect's output of buildings considerably, with the architectural and building media bemoaning 'the condition into which this all-important department has been allowed to lapse...There are a number of contributing causes for the existing conditions, but mostly it is through being starved of funds, which permit of only the barest of maintenance work and the plainest of school buildings'.²⁹

Yet the designs created for the new Manly Hospital suggest that the Government Architect's Branch retained lofty architectural ambitions. These design proposals regularly exceeded the likely funding, exemplified by the artist's elevation of the envisaged final complex published by the Government Architect's Branch during 1925. Even after it had been decided to build the hospital in stages, the Government Architect's Branch remained ambitious, publishing a description of the '15 distinct buildings in the scheme' that it had designed:

The buildings through-out will be constructed of brick on concrete foundations, the roof will be covered with varying shades of tiles. On the administration block and the main wards stone dressings will relieve the brickwork...Sleeping-out verandahs will be provided in abundance, and will materially assist in providing extra accommodation, if necessary...Wherever possible, advantage has been taken of the varying levels in the site to plan so that falls may be utilised to the very best advantage, with the minimum excavation. The aspect has also been considered in planning all buildings...³⁰

In 1927 Florence Taylor, editor of *Building*, published the Government Architect's Branch elevation of the planned hospital, and presciently asked whether the fine buildings were appropriate to the locale: 'The policy of the Government department in not allowing small country hospitals to be erected below a certain costly standard is open to criticism', giving the example of Nowra where the town had raised £3000 for a hospital 'but were stopped by the department until a very much greater sum quite beyond their means was in sight' with the result that the money was spent instead on a war memorial.³¹

The NSW Government Architect at this time was Gorrie McLeish Blair, a Scot who had joined the office as a draughtsman in 1895. Blair flourished as design architect of several notable

²⁹ *Construction and Local Government Journal*, 28 November 1928, p.14

³⁰ *Sydney Morning Herald*, 25 January 1928, p.10

³¹ *Building*, May 1927, p.79

buildings including Central Railway Station and the Mitchell and Dixson wings of the State Library. Succeeding McRae as Government Architect in 1923 he was well aware of the constraints imposed by the public works budget, stretched by the demands of the Harbour Bridge and City Railway projects as well as the demand for schools and hospitals; Blair's completed projects were now limited to war memorials and building extensions.

Public school buildings of the 1920s are notoriously austere but strangely the same approach was not extended to hospitals. The result was that most of Blair's designs for Manly hospital were never built despite reports that 'serious congestion is developing in the Manly Hospital.... the present out patients' department is quite unsuited in the matter of size for the work it has to do, and the children's ward is so inadequate that frequently children have to occupy beds in adult wards'.³²

During the 1930s the Government Architect's Branch prepared designs for extensions of the nurses' home, an isolation ward and a maternity ward. In 1937 the Minister for Health announced 'that the additions will cost £100,000 and be completed in less than three years'.³³ Yet when Manly Hospital was photographed during the 1943 Aerial Survey of Sydney (see Figure below) only the following buildings were depicted:

- Administration and outpatients' building - remnants of which are part of Building 1, constructed 1928
- Kiosk (Building 5), constructed 1931
- Main ward block (Building 2) constructed 1928
- Morgue (demolished 1960s)
- Operating theatre (Building 23) constructed 1928, later extensively altered
- Kitchen (Building 15), constructed 1928
- Nurses home, laundry and boiler house (Building 22) constructed 1931
- Cottage for male domestic staff (demolished 1960s).
- A tennis court and pavilion at the rear of the site (since demolished).

³² *Labor Daily*, 29 August 1936, p.5

³³ *Sydney Morning Herald*, 9 June 1937, p.12



Figure 15: 1943 aerial view of the north-western portion of the hospital site showing the hospital at this time. Source: NSW Land & Property Information Six Maps



Figure 16: A 1949 photo of the 1931 Nurses' Home, photo taken from the south-west, showing western and southern elevations. Source: Local Studies Collection, Manly Library



Figure 17: A 1949 photo of the eastern end of the 1931 Nurse's home showing the Boiler House and chimney and the northern elevation. Source: Local Studies Collection, Manly Library

2.6. MANLY DISTRICT HOSPITAL

1952 MATERNITY WARD AND NURSES HOME (BUILDINGS 10 & 11)

The post-War world offered new opportunities for public hospitals. The Chifley government's 1945 Hospital Benefits Act saw the Australian government pay the states for every patient occupying a bed in a public or private hospital. This Act created a continuing basis for hospital building and in 1948 the Government Architect's Branch publicised designs for a new nurses' home and the long-sought maternity wing:

'Manly Hospital is proposing to spend some £400,000 within the next three years. The first unit to be erected will be the Nurses' Home illustrated below, the estimate for which is £189,000. It is hoped this will commence within the next twelve months. The Ward and Maternity Block...will follow'.³⁴

The six-floor Maternity building design showed the influence of Melbourne architect Arthur Stephenson, who during the 1930s studied hospital architecture in Europe and the US, successfully introducing this genre of Modernism to Australia through designs including the King George V Hospital, Camperdown and the Sydney Dental Hospital.

³⁴ *Construction*, 2 June 1948, p.4

As sites of complex organisation and technology, hospitals were appropriate to functional design and Stephenson's designs were highly influential. Externally their hallmarks were extensive balconies which were also a feature of the Government Architect's Branch planned maternity building.

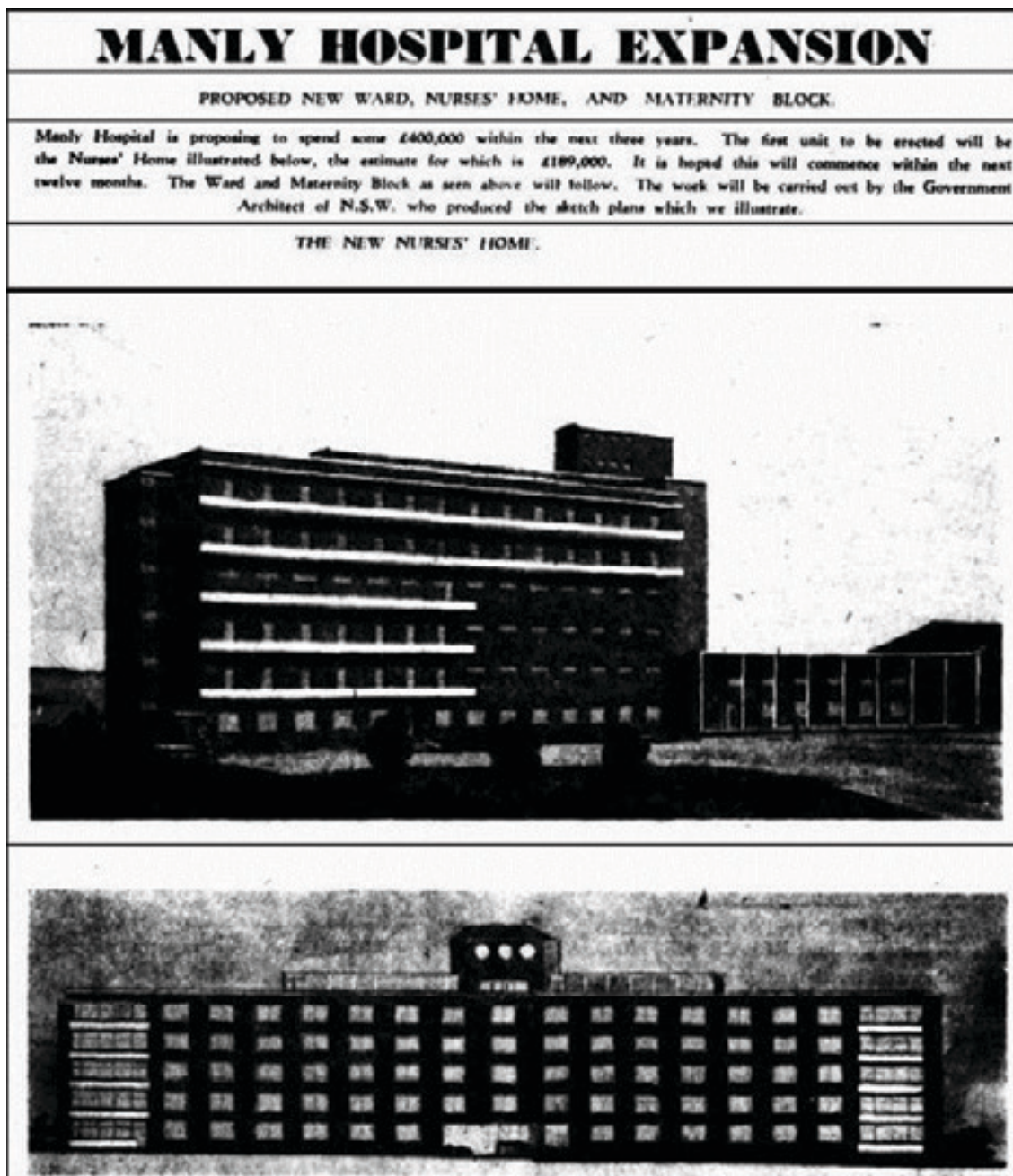


Figure 18: Designs for Nurses' Home and Maternity Block, *Construction*, 2 June 1948 Source: NLA Trove

However once again the Government Architect's Branch grand designs were too ambitious.

In 1949 the Secretary of Manly Hospital, Mr F. Meddows, argued for 'temporary' hospital buildings: 'With construction costs as high as £700 a bed, it would cost at least £90,000,000 to provide the 18,000 beds needed in N.S.W. hospitals...Patients want accommodation and they can't get it...They can't wait 15 years for the completion of the Government's £20,000,000 programme'.³⁵

Prefabricated buildings had been advocated by Modernist architects for some years, but they did not become common until the War necessitated the rapid construction of buildings for housing, factories and other purposes. With this new credibility it was believed far beyond the architectural profession that prefabrication was the way of the future across most building types, especially as skills and industry developed during wartime could be adapted to this purpose. For example, both the Commonwealth Aircraft Corporation and the Department of Aircraft Production created steel prefabricated houses for the post-war market, while the Sydney builders Vandyke Brothers gained a Housing Commission contract to supply 1000 prefabricated fibro houses.

During 1950 it was reported that the 'Bristol Aeroplane Company (England) will, next week, ship 25 prefabricated schools to Australia. They are the first batch of 100 ordered by the Victorian Government. Others will follow at the rate of 20 a month'.³⁶ The NSW Government also ordered 100 prefabricated schools from the same company as well as nine hospital buildings for six NSW hospitals at a total cost of £556,844; the other hospitals were Canterbury, Cooma, Gilgandra, Macleay and St Vincent's Bathurst.³⁷

The components of the 29 bed nurses' home arrived at the hospital in December 1950 and those for the 40-bed maternity wing shortly after, however assembly and fitout took more than a year, the Government Architect admitting that 'as a departure from general building practice, this type of building presented some difficulties in the early stages'.³⁸ Finally on 30 August 1952 'Australia's first prefabricated hospital unit' was open, Premier Joe Cahill expressing 'surprise and pleasure...at the splendid appearance of the interior of the building'.³⁹

Two problems became apparent with the new buildings. One was leakage from the roofs, a serious issue by 1955. The Public Works Department decided that Manly's seaside location had corroded the fixing bolts although similar problems occurred with these buildings elsewhere; new roofs were installed in 1962.

In 1958 the Government Architect's Branch 'accepted that these original aluminium buildings have not been as successful in this country as was originally contemplated, particularly in respect of roof components'.⁴⁰ By that time the Government Architect's Branch had also dealt with the other problem, 'complaints with regards to the heat and lack of ventilation', as air conditioning was installed in 1955.⁴¹

Designs were also prepared in 1950 for a prefabricated X-Ray ward connected to the operating theatre; however, this structure does not seem to have been built.

³⁵ *Newcastle Sun*, 27 October 1949, p.2

³⁶ *Sun*, 2 February 1950, p.2

³⁷ *Sydney Morning Herald*, 1 September 1950, p.4

³⁸ NSW Public Works Department, *Annual Report*, 1951-52 p.34

³⁹ *Sunday Herald*, 31 August 1952, p.4

⁴⁰ State Records, Government Architect's Health Building files, H3015/6S

⁴¹ State Records, Government Architect's Health Building files, H3015/15

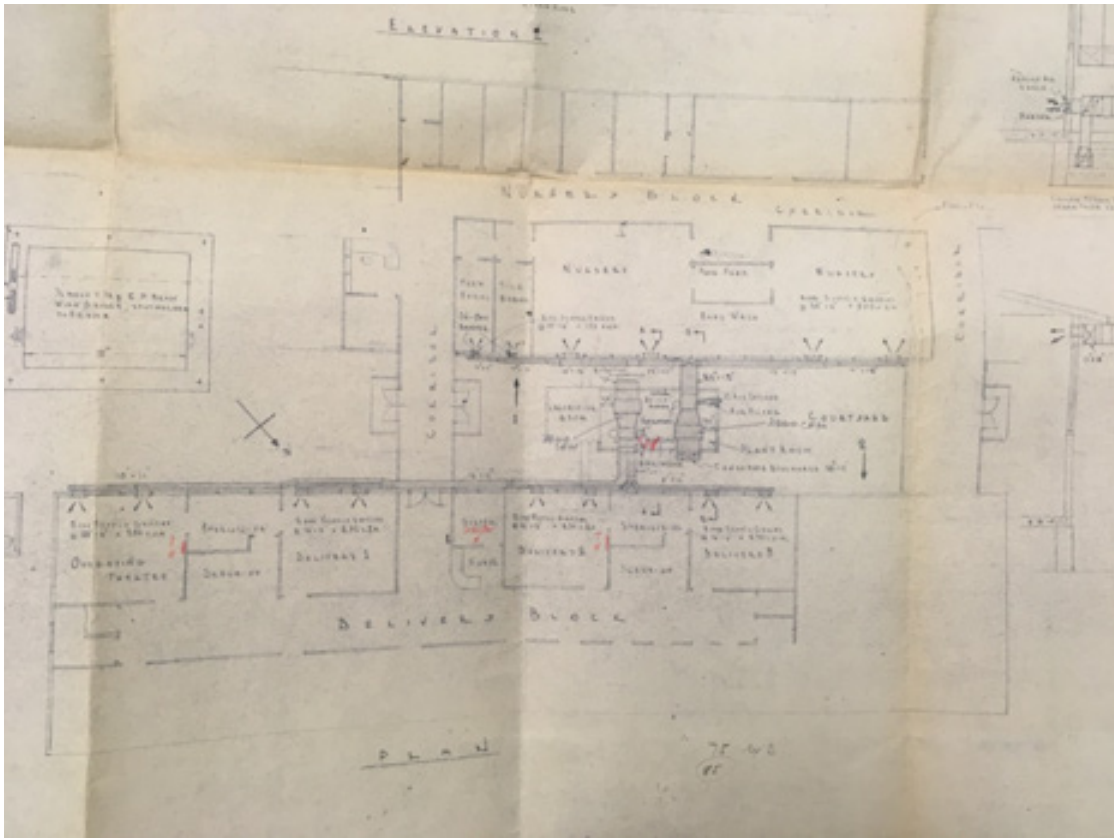


Figure 19: Sketch, Government Architect's Branch, Delivery Block and Nurses Home.,1955. Source: State Records.



Figure 20: Main Ward Block (Building 2) and Maternity Ward (building 11) in 1969, (at left) with the rear of the 1928 Administration & outpatient's building 1 at right (prior to later alteration). This also shows the bridge built prior to 1959 between Buildings 1 and 2. Source: Local Studies Collection, Manly Library.

THORACIC UNIT

In 1948 the Chifley Government's Tuberculosis Act provided funding for the diagnosis and treatment of this infectious disease. Like many NSW hospitals Manly received funding for a T.B. clinic, yet because the disease inspired fear within the community, the progress and size of the clinic building program was widely criticised as 'gravely inadequate'.⁴² However, given the assured funding source, this project moved faster than most and during 1953 tenders were called for a 15-bed T.B. ward and clinic, as well as extensions to the first Nurse's home. Also known as the Chest Block and later as the North Wing, this single floor plus basement building was constructed to the north of the original Administration and out-patients buildings, connected to the main ward building by an elevated passage.

One of several T.B. Wards built at NSW hospitals at this time, the new ward was opened by the Federal minister for health: 'The new unit, which will deal mostly with post-operative and convalescent tuberculosis cases, was built by the Federal Government at a cost of £75,000'.⁴³

Despite this funding largesse, the nursing home extension (Building 22B) was partly volunteer funded: 'A new recreation hall for nurses at Manly District Hospital was unofficially "christened" last night when a nurses' graduation ceremony was held. Fifteen of 24 graduating nurses received their diplomas from Mrs. Dudley Williams, who is president of the hospital's women's auxiliary which raised funds to build the hall'.⁴⁴

When photographed again from the air in 1959 (see Figure below), Manly Hospital's built environment resembled that of 1943, with the notable addition of the two new wings of the Maternity Ward (now Buildings, 7, 10 and 11) and the new Nurses' Home (Building 21). The extension to the old Nurses' Home (Building 22B) and the Thoracic unit (now part of Building 1) were the other major additions.

These new buildings expanded Manly Hospital's functions and capacity considerably, as exemplified in Table 4 below.

⁴² *Sydney Morning Herald*, 15 December 1950, p.2

⁴³ *Sydney Morning Herald*, 18 June 1956, p.5

⁴⁴ *Sydney Morning Herald*, 3 February 1956, p.17



Figure 21: Entrance to Manly Hospital between Buildings 1 and 2 in 1950, prior to the construction of the Thoracic Unit, with Building 1 at left and Building 2 at right. Note the timber fencing along Darley Road and car parking off Darley Road. Source: Manly Library Local Studies image file No. 100\100347, dated 10 January 1950.

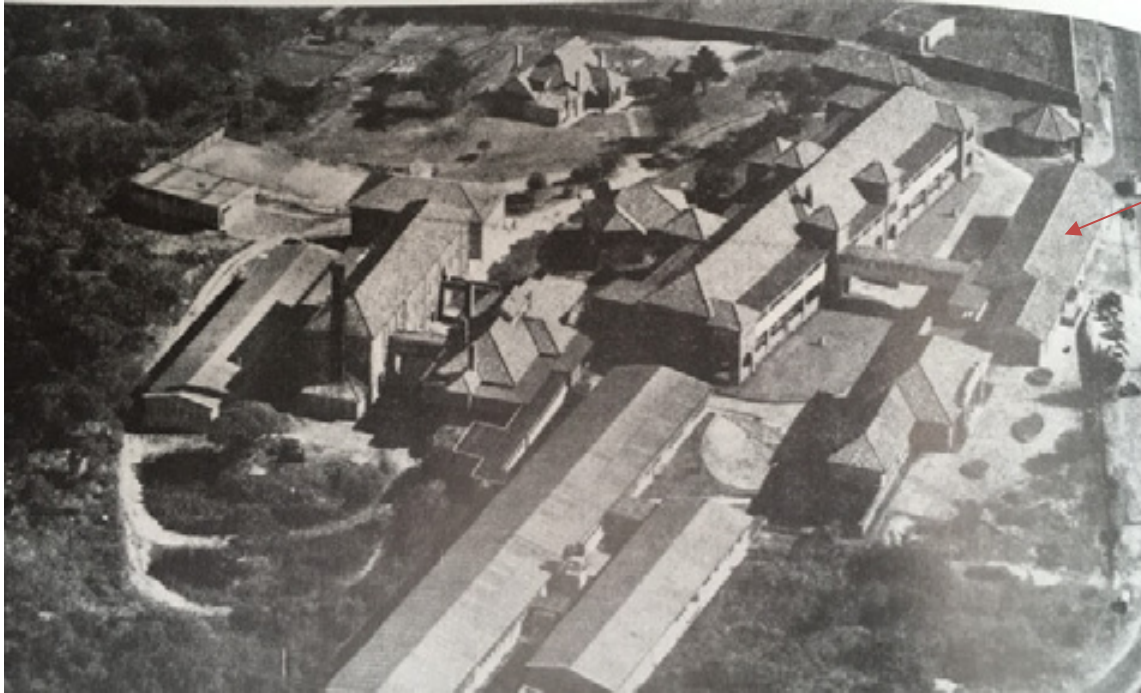


Figure 22: Manly Hospital, 1959, showing the Thoracic unit extension to building 1 (arrowed), the new linking bridge to Building 2, and the original form of the Kiosk (Building 5). Source: Annual Report, Manly District Hospital, 1959.

Table 4: Expansion of Manly hospital capacity over time

Year	Beds	Patients
1897 (hospital located on another site)	11	124
1939	98	2022
1959	172	4355
1964	185	5364
1969	237	7627
1977	248	8472

2.7. HOSPITAL HEYDAY 1960-1990

Funding of public hospitals was more generous and consistent from the 1950s, with all sides of politics now recognising that hospitals were fundamentally a government responsibility. Although local contributions remained crucial, Manly Hospital's built infrastructure flourished. By 1985 the Hospital was able to advertise itself to potential staff as 'a 236-bed General Hospital. Our services comprise Medical, Surgical, Obstetrics, Paediatrics, Psychiatric, also Assessment and Rehabilitation Wards'.⁴⁵; the following year Manly Hospital gained teaching hospital status.

⁴⁵ *Sydney Morning Herald*, 24 August 1979, p.79

Of course, the population of Manly and the Northern Beaches was also flourishing; a 1955 public meeting called for a new hospital: 'For a recent drowning at Mona Vale an ambulance had to travel from Manly and return—a distance of 20 miles. This was too great a risk to take in the holiday period when the population grew for about six months to 120,000 people'.⁴⁶ Work began on the new Mona Vale Hospital in 1961.

BOILER HOUSE AND LAUNDRY, BUILDINGS 13 & 16 (1962)

A new boiler house was necessary because the growing hospital required a higher pressure of steam and hot water. Design work began in 1958 but was delayed due to disagreements as to the final location, eventually being placed on the eastern boundary of the site next to a new laundry 'in such a way as to maintain the view from the maternity block and avoid costly building over the sewer main'. The laundry was designed 'on the lines of the latest practice using the most modern equipment to cater for the future 400 beds of Manly and Mona Vale District Hospitals and to include a linen store'. The new block (now Buildings 13 and 16) was opened in November 1962 providing a Central Linen Service for Manly, Mona Vale and other hospitals.⁴⁷

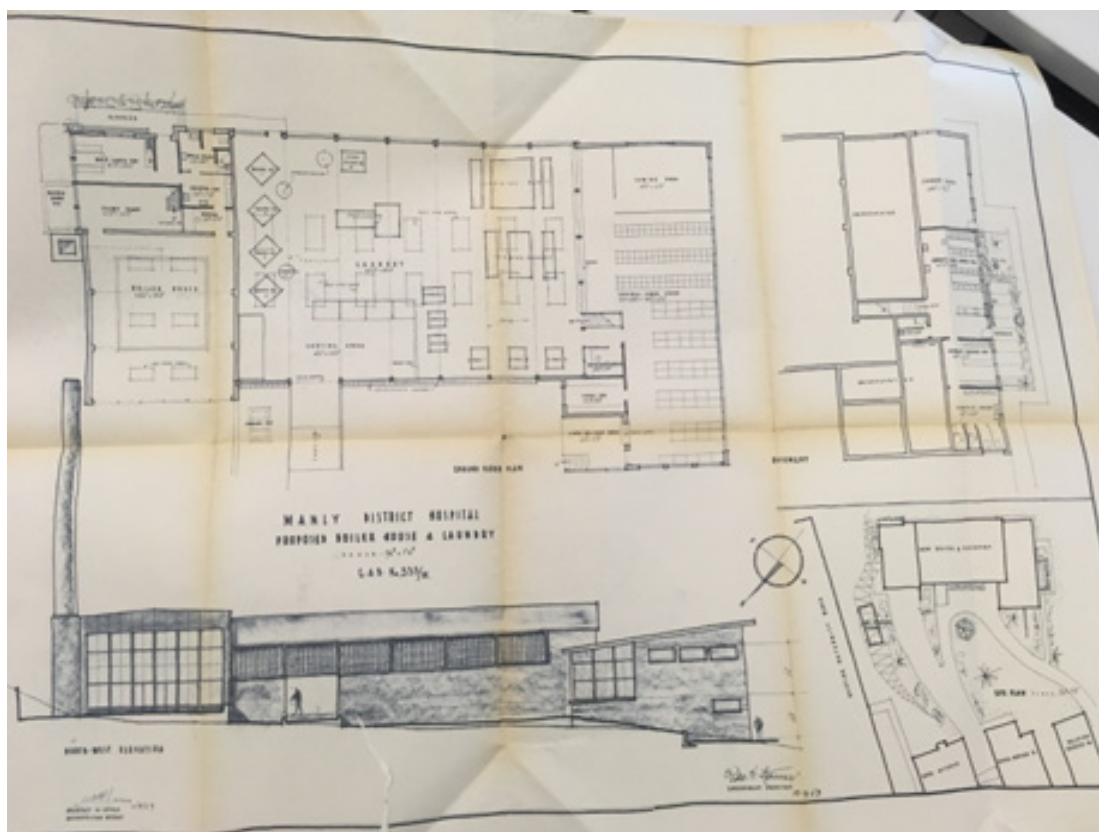


Figure 23: Elevation and plan, Boilerhouse and Laundry, 1959. Source: State Records.

⁴⁶ *Sydney Morning Herald*, 24 December 1955, p.5

⁴⁷ State Records, Health Building Files, H/3015/25, September 1959

WEST WING, BUILDING 3 (1965)

In 1958 an appeal was launched towards the construction of a children's ward, eventually raising \$94,000. The Hospitals Commission agreed to construct the ward as part of a larger multi-purpose wing and design commenced in 1964. By that time the Hospitals Commission had begun to engage its own architects rather than the Government Architect's Branch and the project was entrusted to Priestley and Lumsdaine.⁴⁸

Geoffrey Lumsdaine was one of the first architects to design for the nascent project house industry during the 1950s. In later decades his practice designed many institutional buildings including the RMC Gunn Building at the University of Sydney. Peter Priestley had a similar career, designing university buildings including the RC Mills Building at the University of Sydney.

The Children's Wing, also known as the West Wing, was opened in July 1965 with 52 beds including 16 children's beds and a pathology department (now Building 3). More enclosed than earlier ward buildings due to the advent of air conditioning, the West Wing's interior also embodied the intense systemisation of increasingly sophisticated medical technology.

The West Wing was the most prominent item in a decade of building activity which also included a 12-bed Intensive Care unit and Central Sterilising unit opened in May 1969 (Building 12); this building was extended and upgraded in 2012.

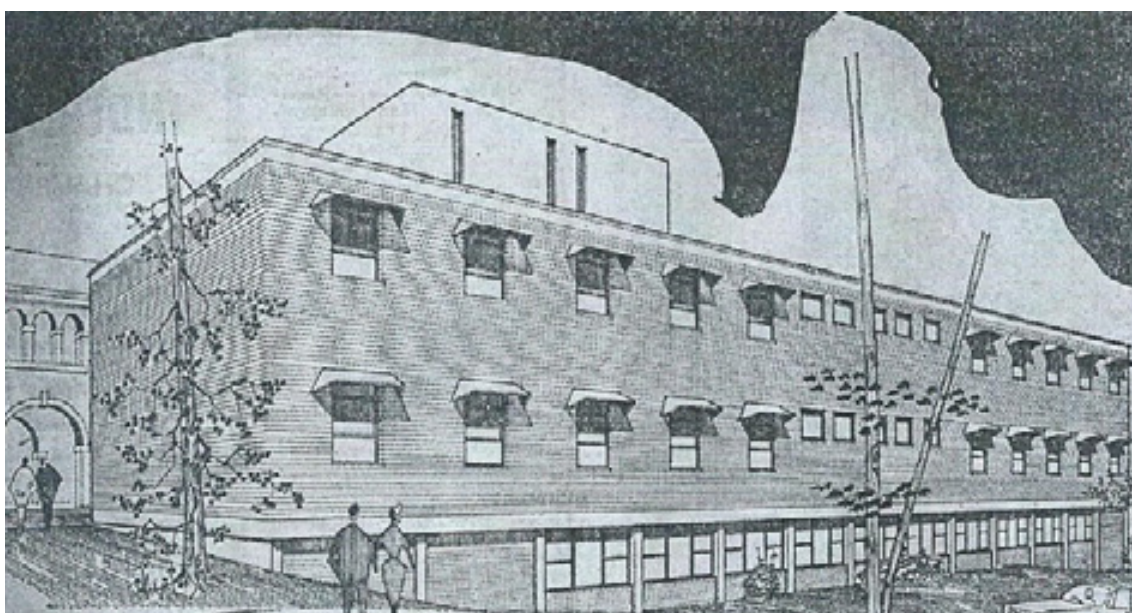


Figure 24: Architect's elevation, West Wing, 1965. Source: *Manly Daily*, 30 April 1965.

SOUTH WING, BUILDING 4 (1975)

These buildings can be seen in the 1973 aerial view of the hospital as well as the beginnings of the South Wing, which was to house operating theatres, cardiac and recovery wards, kitchen and cafeteria as well as two ward floors. The Hospitals Commission entrusted the design to A.F Blackwell, architect of several buildings and extensions at Liverpool, Randwick, Western Suburbs and other public hospitals.

⁴⁸ *Manly Daily*, 30 April 1965

Blackwell's first design featured a ten-storey tower although this was later reduced to five floors to save building costs; in any case the design was rejected by the State Planning Authority 'to preserve the visual character of the Eastern Hill in this area'. The South Wing was built in stages from 1972 and completed in August 1975.

By this time several of the earlier hospital buildings were being repurposed and renovated; for example, the Thoracic Unit was repurposed as a general ward in 1969 and in 1983 became a 13-bed ward for psychiatric patients. The original kitchen (Building 15) was extended and became the Physiotherapy unit; the original operating theatre (Building 23) became the medical imaging centre and executive offices; part of the Maternity Wing (Building 11) became a psychiatric emergency centre and later an aged care rehabilitation unit.

In 1970 fundraising efforts were concentrated on a hydrotherapy pool: 'The Manly District Hospital Voluntary Committee will hold its annual garden fair in the grounds of the hospital on Saturday to raise funds for a hydrotherapy pool. This pool will provide daily treatment for patients suffering orthopaedic conditions'.⁴⁹ The Hydrotherapy pool (Building 14) was opened in 1972.

Although the buildings and facilities of Manly Hospital continued to improve, the 1970s and 1980s saw an increasing staff shortage and pressure on budgets. One of the results was increasing numbers of migrant staff: 'The biggest surprise about Indian doctors in New South Wales hospitals is not their quality, controversial as that may be, but their quantity. It is no exaggeration to say that many of our hospitals would be lost without them. At Manly District Hospital, eight out of the 12 resident medical officers are Asians: seven Indians and one Pakistani'.⁵⁰

Another result was a strike of doctors and specialists during 1984, primarily over new NSW Government powers to appoint and regulate medical professionals in public hospitals, but also over funding and administrative changes following the introduction of the Medicare system. Many doctors resigned from the public system during the dispute: 'The 240-bed Manly District Hospital is possibly the worst affected by the strike on the north side. Ambulance drivers have been taking patients extra kilometres in preference to Manly, where only three of 11 surgeons are performing normal operations. "We are coping with emergencies only at this stage," a Manly Hospital spokesman said. Other patients are being referred to Royal North Shore'.⁵¹

Stringent funding and steady reductions in the time spent by patients at the Hospital were a constant issue of the 1980s and later.

⁴⁹ *Sydney Morning Herald*, 24 September 1970, p.21

⁵⁰ *Sydney Morning Herald*, 1 June 1972, p.6

⁵¹ *Sydney Morning Herald*, 1 November 1984, p.21



Figure 25: 1969 Architect's elevation, South Wing (Building 4, completed in 1975) Source: Annual Report, Manly District Hospital, 1970.



Figure 26: Aerial view of Manly Hospital in 1973. Source: Annual Report, Manly District Hospital, 1973-74.



Figure 27: The South Wing (Building 4) on completion in 1975. Source: SLNSW

PARKHILL COTTAGE BUILDING 20 (1921, ACQUIRED 1972), EAST WING BUILDING 30 (1992) & PHOENIX UNIT BUILDING 35 (1996)

In 1970 the Hospital acquired neighbouring land from Parkhill Reserve including Parkhill Cottage (Building 20). Parkhill Reserve had been created in 1936 comprising 'about 126 acres, including about 60 acres of land at Collins Beach, which was formerly part of the Quarantine reserve'⁵², and named after the then Minister for Defence Mr. Parkhill who was responsible for acquiring the land for public purposes from about 1933.

Built in 1921 as the Quarantine medical officer's residence, the cottage became a day centre for elderly people 'who are having trouble adjusting to home and community after an illness or operation...In the homely atmosphere of the cottage on North Head they can be helped by a trained team including occupational and physiotherapists'.⁵³

In 1978 the Hospital decided to convert Parkhill Cottage for use as psychiatric day care centre and concentrate geriatric and day care activities in the Main Block. A bungalow-style extension to the cottage was designed by Ross Aynsley & Partners, a practice experienced in the design of community and aged care buildings. However, the extension was not built.

Parkhill Cottage is now run by Hammondcare as an aged care facility including for dementia sufferers.

⁵² *Sydney Morning Herald*, 13 January 1936, page 10 article "Park Hill Reserve Reopened to Public "A glorious playground".

⁵³ *Sydney Morning Herald*, 9 January 1977, p.96

Custodial treatment of mental illness was being challenged at this time, culminating in the 1983 Richmond Report recommendation that NSW mental hospitals be closed and replaced by care integrated with the wider medical system and communities. In July 1983 a 13-bed psychiatric unit was opened in the North Wing for short-stay patients, while the Hospital purchased a cottage at Brookvale for use as a half-way house for mental health patients.

As demand increased for mental health and addiction services, a new wing was built to accommodate both, designed by Di Carlo Potts, architects and health planners. Tony Di Carlo and Neville Potts formed a leading practice in the area of medical and aged care design; they later merged with fellow health building specialists Rice Daubney Architects.

The last major building constructed at Manly Hospital, the East Wing, was opened during April 1992:

Large, daunting, long-stay psychiatric hospitals are outdated now that drug therapy enables many sufferers from mental illness to live at home. Those who do need hospital treatment are usually admitted only for short-term, acute problems. The \$5.5-million unit, which took a year to build, has 30 beds...a home-like atmosphere...There is a music room, a quiet room and a group room, and outside courtyards.... The wing also houses the Phoenix Unit, a 10-bed drug and alcohol rehabilitation section for inpatients'.⁵⁴

The decision to accommodate psychiatric patients with the new Phoenix Unit for drug and alcohol treatment had been criticised during the planning of the East Wing and proved to be unsuccessful.⁵⁵ During 1994 tenders were called for the design and construction of a separate home for the Phoenix Unit, which was completed in 1996 (Building 35).⁵⁶

Despite new services such as the Phoenix Unit, the long-term survival of Manly Hospital was being questioned as it reached its centenary year in 1996.⁵⁷ In recent decades the NSW Government has closed or merged smaller hospitals in favour of larger hospital complexes including Westmead or Prince of Wales, Randwick which absorbed four other Eastern Suburbs hospitals. Although its existence is due to more than a century of local contribution, Manly Hospital is now in the process of decommissioning due to the construction of the new Northern Beaches Hospital currently underway at Frenchs Forest, and due to open in late 2018.

⁵⁴ *Sydney Morning Herald*, 30 April 1992, p.65

⁵⁵ Curby, *Visitors' Sixpence*, p.156

⁵⁶ *Sydney Morning Herald*, 29 April 1994, p.28

⁵⁷ *Sydney Morning Herald*, 6 May 1993, p.56



Figure 28: Aerial view of Manly Hospital, about 2000. Source: Local History Collection, Manly Library.

2.8. MAJOR BUILDING CHRONOLOGY FOR MANLY HOSPITAL

Table 5: Development Chronology of Manly Hospital buildings

Year	Event
1920	Stone walls to east and west boundaries of Lot 2619, DP752038
	Caretaker's cottage (probably repurposed 1928 as domestic staff residence, demolished 1960s).
1921	Parkhill Cottage and stables, built as the Quarantine medical officer's residence, with the land including the buildings acquired by Manly Hospital in 1970.
1928	Administration and outpatients' building (now Building 1).
	Main ward block (Building 2).
	Kitchen (Building 15).
1931	Kiosk (Building 5).
	Morgue (demolished 1960s).
	Operating theatre (Building 23).
	Nurses home, laundry and boiler house (Building 22).
1952	Maternity Ward (Buildings 7, 10, 11).
	Nurses' Home (Building 21).
1956	Nurses' Home extension (Building 22B).

Year	Event
	Thoracic Ward, North Wing (west end of Building 1).
1962	Boiler House (Building 16).
	Laundry (Building 13).
1962	Morgue (Building 27).
1965	West Wing (Building 3).
1969	Intensive Care unit (Building 12).
1972	Hydrotherapy Pool (Building 14).
1975	South Wing (Building 4).
1992	East Wing (Building 30).
1996	Phoenix Unit (Building 35)

2.9. REFERENCES USED FOR THIS HISTORY

Reference: Trove: Digitised newspapers and more

Source: National Library of Australia:

<http://trove.nla.gov.au/>

Reference: Aerial photographic survey of Sydney, 1943.

Source: SixMaps, NSW Department of Finance and Services:

<https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>

Reference: *Sydney Morning Herald*, 1955-1995, 2006-

Source: State Library of NSW

<http://www2.sl.nsw.gov.au/eresources/?subjects=6165>

Reference: Annual Reports, Manly District Hospital, 1957-1981

Source: State Library of NSW.

Reference: Annual Reports, NSW Department of Public Works, 1888-2007.

Reference: State Records, Government Architect's Health Building files H/3015.

Reference: Pauline Curby, *Visitors' Sixpence: Manly Hospital the first 100 years*, Manly Hospital, 1996.

3.0 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

3.1. SITE CONTEXT

The Manly Hospital site consists of four allotments of land, all originally carved out of the Quarantine station lands, with the original core hospital site (Lot 2619, DP752038) acquired for construction of the hospital prior to 1920, and bounded to the east and west by tall sandstone walls constructed in 1920, and the remaining 3 lots acquired later in the 20th century, with Lot 2728, DP752038 acquired in 1972.

Apart from the core hospital site, the other three lots contain substantial amounts of bushland (see details in Section 1 of this report). Lot 2728, DP752038 acquired by the hospital in 1972 was at time of the acquisition occupied by Parkhill cottage (original a Quarantine medical officer's residence) and its stables. The other buildings on this lot were built from 1972: Building 18 appears to be circa 1972, and the western shed extension to Parkhill cottage appears to be more recent, though the construction dates are not known for either building and Building 35 was constructed in 1996.

The site is located to the south of Darley Road Manly, with a Catholic School to the west (sharing the western sandstone boundary wall) and bordering Sydney Harbour National Park lands to the east and south. The southern boundary of the site includes a steep bank/change of level, above which the developed portion of the site is located. The core hospital site was originally marked by sandstone boundary walls to east and west, however due to the expansion of the hospital site beyond the core site over time, the eastern boundary wall has been partially demolished.

There are views from the site over National Park bushland towards Sydney Harbour to the south. Views from Darley Road into the site are limited due to buildings along Darley Road, however some significant buildings and elements including the Kiosk (Building 5), parts of the original sandstone east and west boundary walls of the core lot and Building 2 remain visible from Darley Road.

3.2. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

The overall site has developed over time since the 1920s and has also increased from its original size with the acquisition of an additional three lots in 1972.

The buildings referred to throughout this report are referred to using building numbers in the unscaled site plan of the hospital provided by NSW Health (see Figure 29 on the following page).

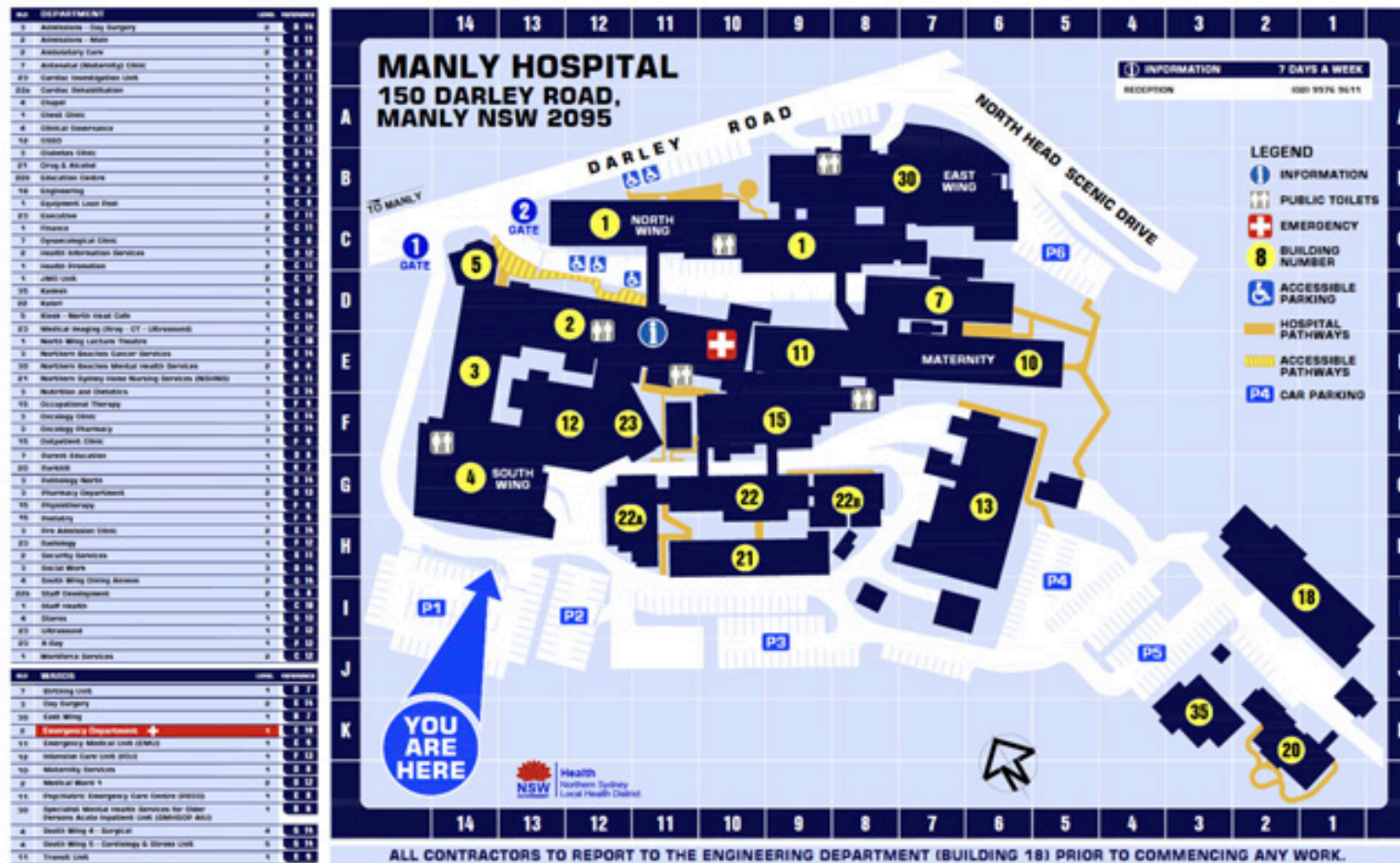


Figure 29: Unscaled site plan of Manly hospital which numbers some of the hospital buildings and provides a list of current uses for the numbered buildings. Source: NSW Health

The majority of buildings on the hospital site date from the 1950s to the 1990s, with only a handful of buildings and elements (outlined in Section 3.3 below) reflecting the original 1920s-1930s development period of the hospital. The early elements have generally been surrounded by later buildings. Building 1 has largely been demolished with only a remnant façade remaining. The sandstone east and west boundary walls defining the original east and west boundaries of the core Manly hospital site (along east and west boundaries of Lot 2619, DP752038) have not been treated well, with the east boundary wall largely demolished in sections and the west boundary wall leaning in places, both walls having suffered from a lack of care or inappropriate rectification work.

The majority of the hospital buildings are low scale – 1-2 storeys – however Building 22 (constructed 1928) is 2-storeys and Building 4 South wing (in the south-west corner of the building complex) constructed in 1975 is 5 storeys and the tallest building on the site, evident from the drone photo below.

The site access arrangements, road circulation pattern within the site, street presentation of the site to Darley Road, and landscaping of the site have also changed radically over time, with the only roads of significance being the road between Buildings 1 and 2 and the road which follows the western boundary wall.

The natural bushland areas of the site are considered significant as the historical setting for the hospital, though the edges between the built-up portions of the site and the bushland areas are notably weed infested.

Views of Sydney harbour are available along the southern edges of the site and from points within buildings along the southern edge of the developed area of the site and from higher levels of some buildings including Building 22, however later development of the site has removed most views south from the Inter-war period buildings, as well as adversely impacting on the setting of these earlier buildings.



Figure 30: Drone photo of the entirety of the Manly Hospital building complex from the south-east



Figure 31: Drone photo of the western end of the Manly Hospital building complex from the south, with Building 22 (3 storeys) and Building 21 (1 storey) at far right, and the 5-storey Building 4 (arrowed) just right of centre.

3.3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PARTICULAR 1920S-1930S (INTER-WAR) BUILDINGS AND ELEMENTS

The buildings and elements described below are considered to be those which have some heritage significance as these buildings and elements are representative of the first development phase of the hospital in the 1920s-1930s (see Section 4.0 below for detailed significance analysis of these buildings and elements).

The buildings described in this section are generally consistent in architectural style, being Inter-war Georgian revival, with the exception of the remnant façade of Building 1 which also has Inter-war Free Classical style elements.

The descriptions are preliminary and a further detailed assessment of the fabric of each building or element is required to ascertain early fabric from later changes and then to guide a detailed assessment of the significance of each building. It is noted that detailed drawings of buildings were not available at the time of preparing this stage 1 assessment and that annotated plans would assist at a later stage in understanding the planned form of the buildings and how they have changed over time.

EAST AND WEST SANDSTONE BOUNDARY WALLS OF THE ORIGINAL MANLY HOSPITAL SITE (LOT 2619, DP752038)

The east and west boundary walls define the original extent of the Manly Hospital site, being the core hospital site acquired for the construction of the hospital in 1920. The west boundary wall, shared with the adjacent Catholic school, retains its original height, however requires urgent

conservation work as it is leaning in sections and has been repaired in recent years with hard cement mortar, particularly along the top of the wall.

The east boundary wall is missing in sections, however attains its full height adjacent to carpark P6 near Darley Road and in sections east of Building 13, with a section between these two areas where the wall has been reduced in height to function as a retaining wall and is crossed by paths and steps.



Figure 32: The northern end of the Eastern boundary wall of the original hospital site, from the north-east, looking south showing where the wall has been demolished adjacent to Building 13



Figure 33: Another view of the eastern boundary wall from the east with Building 13 beyond.



Figure 34: View of the northern end of the eastern boundary wall, adjacent to Car parking area P6 (arrowed)



Figure 35: North end of the eastern boundary wall of the core hospital site, adjacent to car park P6. This is a view of the western side the wall.



Figure 36: Steps from Car parking area P6 and view of the eastern side of the northern end of the eastern boundary wall of the core hospital site.



Figure 37: The northern end of the western boundary wall of the core hospital site.



Figure 38: The southern end of the western boundary wall of the core hospital site



Figure 39: Detail of western boundary wall of the core hospital site, showing use of the hard white cement mortar, particularly to the capping stones.

BUILDING 2 MAIN ADMISSIONS (FORMER MAIN WARD BLOCK)

Building 2 is the only currently heritage listed item on the Manly hospital site. It is a two-storey brick building with a concrete tiled hipped roof and pairs of hipped roof towers to both north and south elevations. The external form including brick walls and roof form, original external openings and many of the original Inter-war Georgian Revival style timber-framed windows and fanlights remain, along with the majority of the internal layout and staircases remain.

The original colonnade to the north elevation has been enclosed with aluminium framed windows, however the original arched openings remain on the ground floor, along with roughcast stuccoed balustrading to the formerly open 1st floor balcony on the northern elevation. The 1st floor linking bridge through to Building 1 dates from after 1956 when the north wing of Building 1 was constructed. Another obvious alteration is the concrete roof tiling which would have replaced the original unglazed terracotta roof tiling.

The main form and much of the detail of the building remains. Changes such as enclosing verandahs, changes to internal layouts and finishes, the later bridge and connections to other buildings are not part of the significant fabric of the building. The addition of awnings and services to the exterior of the building are also not significant.

The immediate setting of the building has been altered over time and no longer reflects its designed form or relationship to the site.



Figure 40: The western end of the north elevation of Building 2 with Kiosk (Building 5) at far right. Note roughcast stuccoed balustrading remains to balconies at right, however all balconies have been enclosed, and the arched colonnade infilled with aluminium framed windows.



Figure 41: View looking west between Building 2 (Left) and Building 1 (right)



Figure 42: Eastern end of the north elevation of Building 2, taken from the west looking east, with bridge link to Building 1



Figure 43: Eastern end of the north elevation of Building 2, looking west, with Building 11 at far left, bridge link to Building 1 at far right



Figure 44: The western end of the north elevation of Building 1 and the west elevation (right) of Building 1, and junction with Building 3



Figure 45; Part of the south elevation of Building 2



Figure 46: Building 2, Level 1 evacuation plan showing layout of Level 1



Figure 47: (Left) interior of Building 2, with arched openings, original skirtings



Figure 48: (Left) Original staircase to Building 2



Figure 49: (Left) View of staircase and stair hall from Level 1, Building 2

BUILDING 15 OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY (FORMER KITCHEN BLOCK)

Built in 1928, the 2-storey brick former Kitchen block formed part of the first phase of development. It is one of the two remaining original buildings on the site.

It retains much of its external form including dark brick walls and terracotta tiled hipped roof form with original eyelid dormer window, three chimneys, Inter-war Georgian Revival style timber-framed double hung windows with 6 panes per sash, The building retains some of its internal layout, though internal detailing has been altered and the building has been connected through to other buildings. The interior retains some arched openings but has generally undergone quite extensive change.

On the northern side (now within a connecting corridor leading to adjacent buildings) the original timber tongue and grooved ceiling to the northern verandah of the building remains however verandahs have been enclosed.

The building has had various additions and interconnections that are not art of its significance.



Figure 50: (Left) Building 15 from the east, with bridge link to Building 22 at left



Figure 51: South elevation of Building 15 with underside of bridge link to Building 22.



Figure 52: Detail of western end of south elevation of Building 15 with bridge link to Building 22 at far right. Later addition to Building 15 evident at far left.



Figure 53: South elevation ground floor entry into Building 15. Note original window at left with sandstone sill.

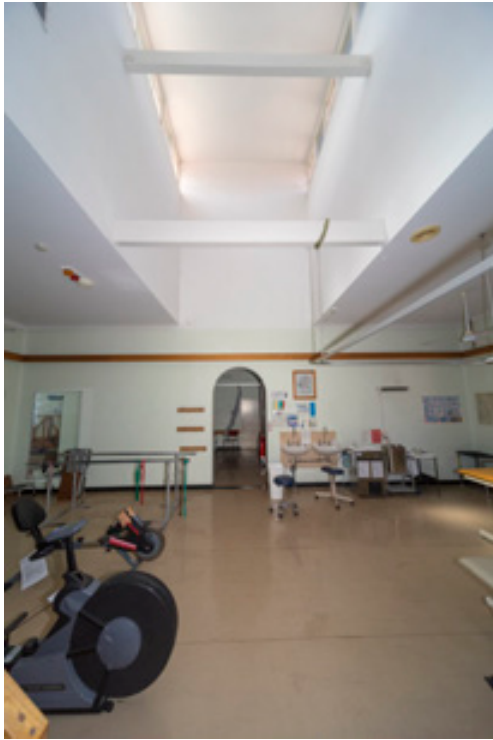


Figure 54: (Left) extensively altered interior space within Building 15 with clerestory above



Figure 55: Waiting area on northern side of Building 15 with original windows to the northern wall.



Figure 56: (Left) view on the north side of the wall of Building 15 looking east, with the original windows shown in the Figure above, showing original timber tongue & grooved verandah ceiling to Building 15, now enclosed as a corridor linking to Buildings 11 and 10.



Figure 57: View of the northern wall of Bulding 15, looking west with original windows (centre) and original timber verandah ceiling



Figure 58: South-east corner of Building 15 with original windows and timber verandah ceilings

BUILDING 22 KALORI (FORMER NURSES HOME, LAUNDRY AND BOILER HOUSE)

Built in 1931, after the first stage of buildings were complete, the 3-storey brick former nurses home retains much of its external form including brick walls and roof form and the majority of its external Inter-war Georgian Revival style timber double hung windows with 6-pane sashes.

The balconies (now enclosed) on the southern side of the building feature terracotta shingled balustrades.

The internal layout reflects the original use of the building as nurse's quarters containing myriad separate rooms accessed from a central corridor on each floor, each room with built-in wardrobes. Bathrooms and service areas remain largely in original condition.

The building has had relatively minimal change although some external changes such as connections to other buildings are evident.

The most current use of the building has been offices, utilising the small rooms however, the building is now no longer in use.



Figure 59: (Left) south elevation of Building 22 Kalori (former nurses' home)



Figure 60: Western end of the south elevation of Building 22 Kalori, showing at left Building 22A and junction with Building 22A



Figure 61: (Left) eastern end of south elevation of Building 22 Kalori (former nurses' home), showing shed addition to south-east corner at right



Figure 62: View from looking east between Building 22A, with Building 22 beyond, and bridge link into Building 15 at left



Figure 63: Another view taken from the west looking east, of bridge link into Building 15 with Building 22 north elevation at right. Concrete block building at centre left of bridge is Building 14.



Figure 64: (Left) view looking west with Building 22 at left, Building 22B left foreground, bridge link to Building 15 centre



Figure 65: (Left) Detail of doorway with later doors to north elevation of Kalori, Building 22, noting original windows, brickwork including elaborate brickwork over doorway.



Figure 66: (Left) Typical room within Kalori, Building 22, Level 1, including picture rails, built in wardrobes, plain ceilings, original windows



Figure 67: (Left) corridor, Building 22 Level 1 interior including original doors, joinery



Figure 68: (Left) Original bathrooms to Level 1 Building 22 including tessellated tiling



Figure 69: (Left) Original staircase with steel balustrading and timber handrail to Building 22 Level 1 interior



Figure 70: (Left) View of the Level 1 enclosed balconies to building 22 south elevation



Figure 71: (Left) Typical original window to Building 22

BUILDING 20 PARKHILL COTTAGE (FORMER QUARANTINE MEDICAL OFFICER'S RESIDENCE) AND STABLES

Built in 1921, the land and these buildings were acquired by the hospital in 1970 and have been in use for aged care since.

Parkhill Cottage is a single storey painted brick Inter-war Georgian Revival style house with a hipped roof with 2 chimneys and wide boarded eaves, many original Inter-war Georgian Revival style timber framed double hung windows with 6-paned sashes, and some original doors, architraves, picture rails and skirting boards to the interior.

The cottage and its vicinity has undergone external and internal alterations, including:

- Detached aluminium shed to the western side of the cottage
- Replacement of original entry doors with circa 1970s aluminium framed doors sidelights and fanlights
- Replacement of many ceilings internally.
- Two fireplaces (though not mantelpieces) remain.

The stables are in a very intact condition, with the exception of a lean-to addition to the eastern end, and the building largely retains its original form including timber ledged and braced doors, rendered brick walls, hipped terracotta tiled roof form with gabled timber louvered vents at the peak of the roof, and internally timber tongue and grooved ceilings remain.

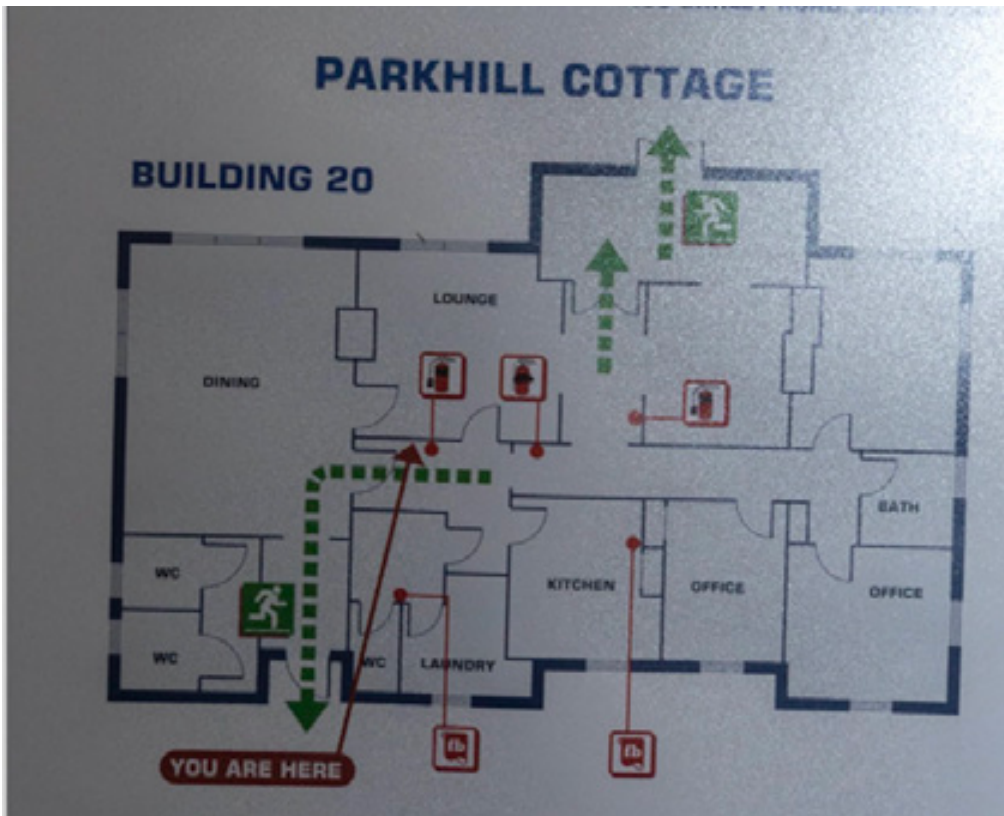


Figure 72: Evacuation diagram (oriented north) for Parkhill cottage, showing the interior layout.



Figure 73: View from the west showing the relationship between Parkhill cottage (at right) and the stables (at left).



Figure 74: Parkhill cottage (Building 20) from the north.



Figure 75: The eastern end of the north elevation of Parkhill cottage



Figure 76: The entry area and western end of the north elevation of Parkhill cottage. Note modern door, fanlights and sidelights to entry area.



Figure 77: Western end of the north elevation of Parkhill cottage showing original timber framed multi-paned windows.



Figure 78: East elevation of Parkhill cottage



Figure 79: South elevation of Parkhill cottage



Figure 80: The west and (at left) part of the north elevation of Parkhill cottage. Note metal shed addition at right, to the west of Parkhill house.



Figure 81: The south elevation of Parkhill cottage. Note concrete roof tiling however the chimney remains.

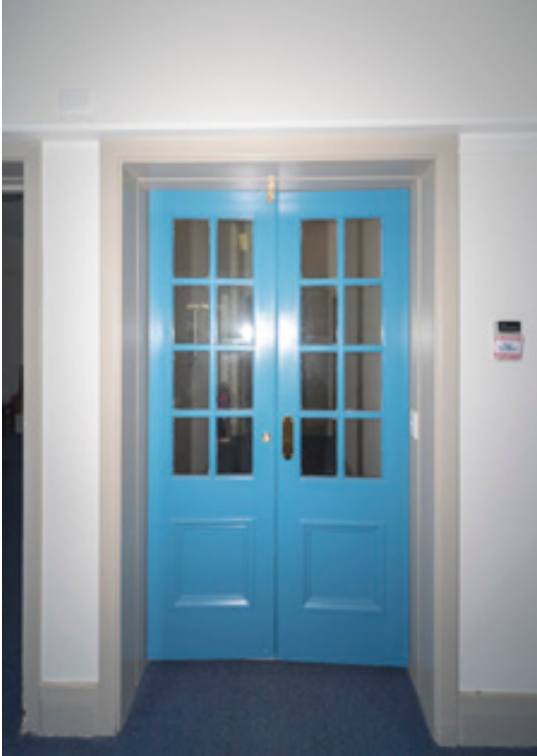


Figure 82: (Left) Original timber double doors to interior of Parkhill cottage. The original entry doors were likely similar.

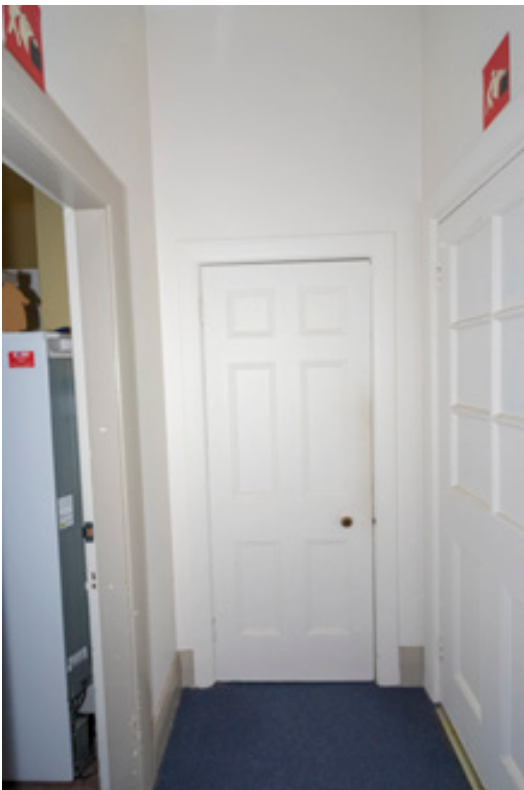


Figure 83: (Left) an early door to the interior of Parkhill cottage



Figure 84: Picture rail, cornices and chimney breast to Parkhill cottage interior



Figure 85: (Left) enclosed south verandah to Parkhill cottage with timber tongue and grooved board ceiling



Figure 86: Original architraves and skirting boards to interior of Parkhill cottage

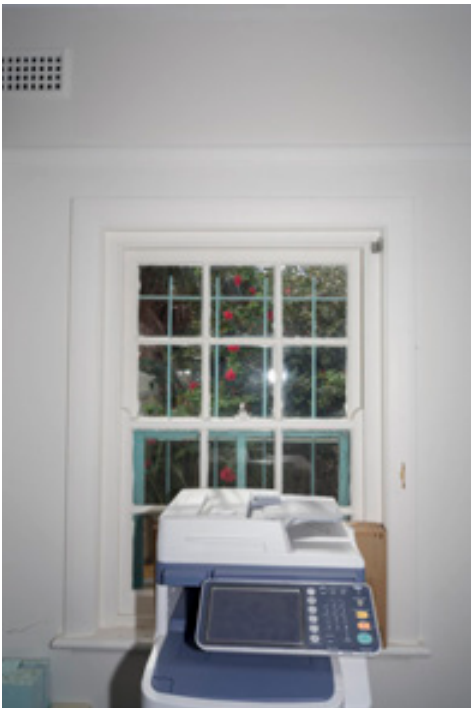


Figure 87: (Left) interior view of original timber double hung window with 6-paned sashes to northern elevation of Parkhill cottage



Figure 88: Interior view of office to south-western corner of Parkhill cottage showing original windows, picture rails, skirting boards

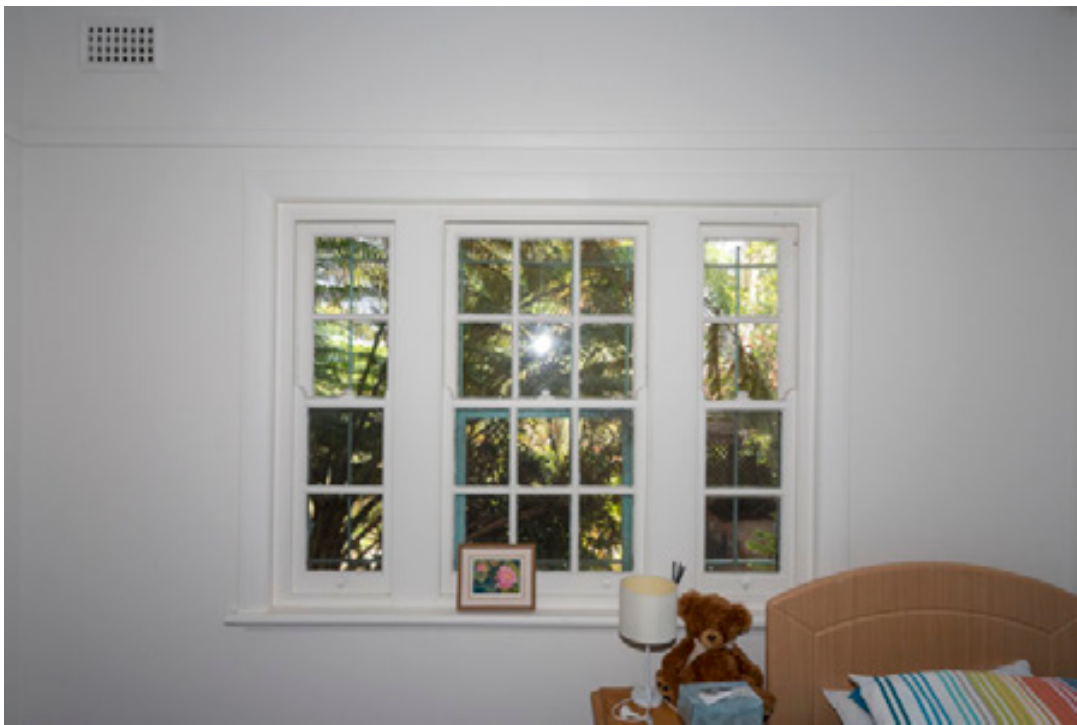


Figure 89: Another original window to Parkhill cottage



Figure 90: South elevation of the stables to Parkhill cottage (Building 20). The skillion section to the right (east) is clearly a later addition to the stables.



Figure 91: The stables to Parkhill cottage (Building 20), west and south elevations, showing original timber ledged and braced doors and original terracotta tiled roofing.



Figure 92: (Left) Detail of timber ledged and braced door to the Parkhill cottage stables, also showing the timber tongue and grooved boarded eaves to the stables.



Figure 93: (Left) Detail of interior of timber ledged and braced double doors to the stables, also showing the timber tongue and grooved board ceiling to the stables.



Figure 94: East and north elevations of the stables with water tank to the north of the stables.



Figure 95: (Left) Original timber ceiling to interior of the stables.

BUILDING 5 KIOSK/NORTH HEAD CAFÉ (ORIGINALLY KIOSK)

The Kiosk, a single storey brick polygonal building with a hipped terracotta tiled roof, was built in 1931. Though extended to the west and south to join onto adjacent buildings, the building retains its original polygonal form and roof form, some of its external brick walls and one original timber-framed double-hung Inter-war Georgian Revival style window with 6-paned sashes. Large external doors have been added as well as openings into the later extensions to the building. The interior has been completely modernised.

The building, located at the entry has had a range of changes around it to roads, pavements and walls.



Figure 96: The Kiosk, Building 5 from the north.



Figure 97: The Kiosk from the north-west. Note the andstone wall shown here is of recent construction (possibly using stone from the demolished section of the eastern boundary wall of the core hospital site). Building 3 is visible beyond at right.



Figure 98: (Left) The only original window of the Kiosk, on the northern elevation.



Figure 99: The Kiosk from the west (roof arrowed), with later additions, and Building 3 at right. Note the sandstone wall to the north of the Kiosk appears to be of recent construction.

REMNANT 1928 FAÇADE OF BUILDING 1 CHEST CLINIC (FORMER ADMINISTRATION AND OUTPATIENTS' BUILDING)

The Administration and outpatients' building was originally constructed in 1928, one of the original Manly hospital building. The building was extended to the west with the North Wing in 1952. In 1992 the East wing (building 30) was constructed, and it is apparent that the process of construction destroyed the majority of the 1928 Building, though the remnant façade of the original entrance with its pairs of sandstone columns and inscribed entablature remains.

Immediately behind the remnant façade is a wall of the 1992 East wing construction. The remnant façade is a significant though now isolated element which is now largely obscured from street view.

The only part of the original building that remains and which has significance is the small section of facade. This is the most architecturally distinguished built element of the site and even though in remnant form is a fine example of institutional design of the time. It appears to be in overall sound condition.



Figure 100: View towards the remnant façade of the 1928 Building 1 (right) with the west elevation of Building 30 beyond and a recent summer house (centre)



Figure 101: The remnant façade of Building 1. This is virtually all that remains of the north elevation of the original 1928 Building 1. The wall behind the sandstone arches was constructed in 1992.



Figure 102: Detail of sandstone arches to the remnant façade of Building 1. Note the wall visible beyond is part of 1992 alterations and additions which included construction of Building 30 to the east.



Figure 103 : (Left) Detail of the remnant façade parapet and timber tongue and groove boarded eaves

3.4. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF 1950S TO 1990S BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES

As shown on the Map at Figure? which dates the majority of buildings on the site, the majority of buildings on the site date from the period 1950s-1990s and are not considered significant.

These buildings include metal sheds, prefabricated buildings 7, 10 and 11 dating from 1952, the North Wing of Building 1, being a brick building constructed in 1956, to the substantial multistorey brick buildings such as Buildings 3 and 4 (constructed 1965 and 1975 respectively) and Building 30 constructed in 1992 which resulted in the demolition of most of the original 1928 Building 1 leaving only the remnant façade of the original Building 1 entry. It is clear that these later buildings and structures including bridges linking buildings have been constructed in accordance with the needs of the hospital at the time and without any master planning. These later buildings have often “boxed in” earlier significant buildings and removed their original landscape setting: this is the case for Buildings 2, 15 and 22.

In the case of Building 1, the construction of Building 30 in 1992 has destroyed most of the original 1928 Building 1, leaving a now isolated and remnant façade no longer visible to public view from Darley Street.

None of these buildings are considered to be of heritage significance and some are considered detracting as they impact on the setting of significant buildings from the original 1920s-1930s development phase of Manly hospital.

Apart from the western boundary wall and the remains of the eastern boundary wall of the core hospital site, fencing around the site is not significant, consisting of 1990s tall brush fencing along Darley Road in front of Building 30, and some cyclone wire fencing including to Car parking area P6. It is noted that Darley Road has been widened in front of the hospital at the eastern end, with the loss of some of the northern end of the eastern boundary wall of the core hospital site. The Darley Road boundary of the site was open in 1943 with some formal entrance planting beds in front of Building 1 original entry (evidenced by the 1943 aerial photo) with little vegetation, however is currently obscured by vegetation and at its eastern end by 1990s tall brush fencing.

It is noted that the nose to kerb parking along the Darley Road frontage of the hospital is in the public road reserve and not within the hospital site. This parking was not evident on the 1943 aerial photo, however is in evidence by 1950 (see entry photo at Figure 21 of this report).



Figure 104: South elevation of Building 18 circa 1972 (when the hospital acquired this lot)



Figure 105: Looking east from car parking area P5, with the stables and Building 20 at left, with Building 35 (constructed 1996) at right. Building 35 is the most recent building constructed at Manly Hospital.



Figure 106: Building 21 at left, Building 22a at right, with Building 22 just visible beyond (centre, background)



Figure 107: View of the western end of Building 21 with Building 22A at left, and Building 22 just visible beyond Building 21 (centre, background, arrowed)



Figure 108: View of the area between Building 22 (left) and Building 21 (right).



Figure 109: South elevation of the North Wing (1956) of Building 1, west of the bridge link (far right) into Building 2



Figure 110: The Darley Road, north elevation of the North Wing (1956) of Building 1



Figure 111: (Left) the eastern end of the north elevation to Darley Road of the North Wing of Building 1 including the entrance.



Figure 112: View of western end of Building 30 constructed 1992, with the tall brush fence along the Darley Road frontage.



Figure 113: The western end of the north (Darley Road) elevation of Building 30, constructed in 1992



Figure 114; The eastern end of the north (Darley Road) elevation of Building 30, constructed in 1992.



Figure 115: (Left) The south elevation of Building 3 constructed in 1965,



Figure 116: (Left) Building 4, constructed in 1975



Figure 117: View across the southern end of the site from the west looking east, with Building 4 to left and car parking area P1



Figure 118: Buildings 3 and 4 (Left) and the road along the western boundary of the hospital. The sandstone wall (shared with adjacent Catholic school) at right is the eastern boundary wall of the core hospital site.

4.0 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

4.1. BASIS OF COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

A search of the NSW State Heritage Inventory (SHI) for heritage listed hospital buildings built in a similar period to the original buildings remaining on the Manly hospital site, between 1910 and 1940 reveals only six other comparable heritage listed hospital buildings in NSW, constructed in Inter-war period architectural styles. These comparable hospital buildings are illustrated in the table in Attachment 2 to this report.

The results of this comparative analysis relate to the rarity or representativeness of the architectural style of hospital buildings of the inter-war period, which also has bearing on the aesthetic significance of the remaining Manly hospital buildings built in the 1920s-1930s inter-war period.

Noting that there may be other comparable hospital buildings in NSW which are not heritage listed, and therefore not included in this comparative analysis, the other major limitation to this comparative analysis is that the NSW Health does not have a publicly available up-to-date Section 170 register, therefore information has been sourced through the out-of-date State Heritage Inventory, with heritage listings checked against current LEP heritage listings.

4.2. CONCLUSION OF COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

As only six comparable Inter-war period heritage listed hospital buildings were identified in NSW, the conclusion is that significant architect-designed Inter-war period hospital buildings are rare in NSW. It is also notable that no other hospital buildings of the period in the Inter-war Georgian revival style (which was utilised for the design of the Manly hospital buildings of the period) were identified. making these Inter-war period buildings at Manly hospital unusual.

It should also be noted that some of the comparable heritage listed buildings have undergone adaptive reuse: for example, Gloucester House in Camperdown (originally a hospital ward building) while still part of the RPA complex, is now used as offices; Venables House in Camperdown and the former St Margaret's Hospital building in Surry Hills (both formerly nurses' homes) are now residential apartments.

The Bloomfield Hospital Orange "Mortuary Chapel" provides an insight into the type of building which the now-demolished "Mortuary" at Manly Hospital represented. Aerial photos of Manly Hospital (see Section 2.0 of this report) taken prior to the demolition of the Mortuary show the building as an elaborate structure.

5.0 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

5.1. CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The NSW Heritage Manual (1996, amended 2001) in the *Assessing heritage significance* section sets out the basis for assessment of the heritage significance of an item, place or site by evaluating its significance in reference to specific criteria. These criteria can be applied at national, state or local levels of significance.

Table 6: Criteria for Assessing Cultural Heritage Significance.

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

The level of integrity of buildings and elements is also a factor in assessing significance.

5.2. DETAILED ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE FOR MANLY HOSPITAL SITE

CRITERION (A) HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Manly Hospital is of local historical significance as a site which has operated as a hospital since 1928, with buildings and elements representative of the original construction phase of the hospital in the 1920s-1930s, and which are representative of hospital designs of the inter-war period.

Of particular significance are the structures dating to 1928 including buildings 2 and 15 and the small section of main façade on building 1.

The early 1930s buildings, buildings 5 and 22 have some significance demonstrating the growth of the hospital.

The sandstone boundary walls of the original core hospital site are of historical significance as elements which define the original east and west boundaries of the hospital site.

Park Hill cottage (Building 20) and adjacent stables (east of the original core hospital site, on land acquired for the hospital in 1972), have separate local historical association with the North Head Quarantine Station, as the 1921 former Medical officer's residence for the Quarantine Station.

CRITERION (B) HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (ASSOCIATION)

The 1928 hospital buildings have historical association at a local level with their designers, the NSW Government Architect's branch operating under the Government Architect from 1923 Gorrie McLeish Blair.

CRITERION (C) AESTHETIC/TECHNICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The remaining Manly hospital buildings and elements from the Inter-war period (1920s-1930s) (being Buildings 2, 5, 15, 22, 1928 remnant façade element of Building 1, and sandstone walls to east and west boundaries of the original core hospital site) are of local aesthetic significance as Inter-war Georgian Revival and Inter-war Free Classical style buildings which reflect the work of the NSW Government Architect's Branch and hospital designs of the Inter-war period.

The setting of the hospital with boundaries to bushland and views of Sydney harbour to the south is also considered to be of local aesthetic significance.

Building 20 and associated stables have local significance in relation to the adjacent Quarantine Station but not in relation to the hospital.

CRITERION (D) SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE

While not specifically researched as part of this report, it is considered that Manly Hospital, as a local facility, has local social significance to the local Manly community and its staff due to the hospital use of the site.

CRITERION (E) RESEARCH POTENTIAL

See Archaeological Assessment Report

CRITERION (F) RARITY

As outlined in the Comparative Analysis section of this report, Manly hospital is one of six heritage-listed hospital sites (or former hospital sites) identified in NSW which encompass hospital buildings of the inter-war period. The Manly hospital site is rare at a local level for its small collection of inter-war period hospital buildings and elements.

The overall setting of Manly hospital with boundaries to bushland and harbour views to the south is also considered rare.

The buildings themselves are however not rare and, apart from the distinctively designed remnant façade of Building 1, the buildings individually and collectively are not outstanding, exceptional or excellent in terms of design or approach to hospital design.

CRITERION (G) REPRESENTATIVENESS

The Inter-war period buildings and elements of Manly Hospital are representative of inter-war hospital buildings designed by the NSW Government Architect's Branch.

INTEGRITY

The integrity of all the identified buildings and elements of heritage significance has been compromised due to later alterations and additions, however all of the identified significant buildings are capable of recovery and conservation, assisted by historical information, and subsequent adaptation to new uses. Buildings 2 and 22 are considered to have the most intactness, including the interiors, along with the Stables to Building 20.

5.3. SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR MANLY HOSPITAL SITE

The Manly Hospital site is of local historical significance as a site which has operated as a hospital since 1928, with several buildings and elements dating from the original construction phase of the hospital in the 1920s. These buildings are representative examples of hospital design in the inter-war period.

The sandstone boundary walls are of historical significance as elements which define the original east and west boundaries of the hospital site.

Park Hill cottage (Building 20) and adjacent stables have historical association with the North Head Quarantine Station, as the 1921 former Medical officer's residence for the Quarantine Station.

The early hospital buildings have local historical association with the NSW Government Architect's branch under the Government Architect Gorrie McLeish Blair.

The Inter-war period buildings and elements of Manly Hospital (being Buildings 2, 5, 15, 22, 20 and associated stables, 1928 remnant façade element of Building 1 and sandstone walls to east and west boundaries of the original core hospital site) are of local aesthetic significance as representative Inter-war Georgian Revival and Inter-war Free Classical style buildings that reflect the work of the NSW Government Architect's Branch and hospital designs of the Inter-war period.

The setting of the hospital with boundaries to bushland and views of Sydney harbour to the south is also considered to be of local aesthetic significance.

Manly Hospital has local social significance to the local Manly community and its staff.

The Manly hospital site is rare for its collection of inter-war period hospital buildings and elements. The overall setting of Manly hospital with boundaries to bushland and harbour views to the south is also considered rare.

5.4. GRADED LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Graded levels of significance are a management tool for assessing the relative significance of elements within an item, place or site (i.e. not the overall significance of an item, place or site). They assist in making management decisions relating to the elements of a place. Not all elements within a place will be treated the same and this will be largely determined by the relative significance of each element and how it relates to other significant elements within a place. Graded levels of significance, however, are not a simple way of establishing a "cut-off" point below which elements can be removed or adapted. The integrity and evocativeness of

elements and their relationship with other elements should be considered in management decisions, along with graded levels of significance.

The following graded significance assessment of the elements within the Manly Hospital site is set out on the basis of the Statement of Significance for the place and the relative values of the various elements within the site. Elements of high or exceptional significance are those that are essential to conserve for the future understanding of the place.

Table 7: Graded levels of significance for site elements

Exceptional	Rare or outstanding elements directly contributing to an item's State or National heritage significance
High	Rare or outstanding elements demonstrating historical, aesthetic or social heritage values and/or research potential of Local or State significance
Moderate	Elements of some heritage value which contribute to but are not essential to the overall significance, understanding or interpretation of the place
Little/Neutral	Elements of little or neutral value that do not meaningfully contribute to the overall significance of the place and do not impact on other items of higher significance
Intrusive	Elements of neutral or no heritage value that, in their present form, adversely impact on other items of higher significance or the overall significance of the place. Intrusive elements may be damaging or visually intrusive to other elements, or obscure the interpretation of significant uses or periods of development

5.5. GRADED LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE ACROSS THE MANLY HOSPITAL SITE

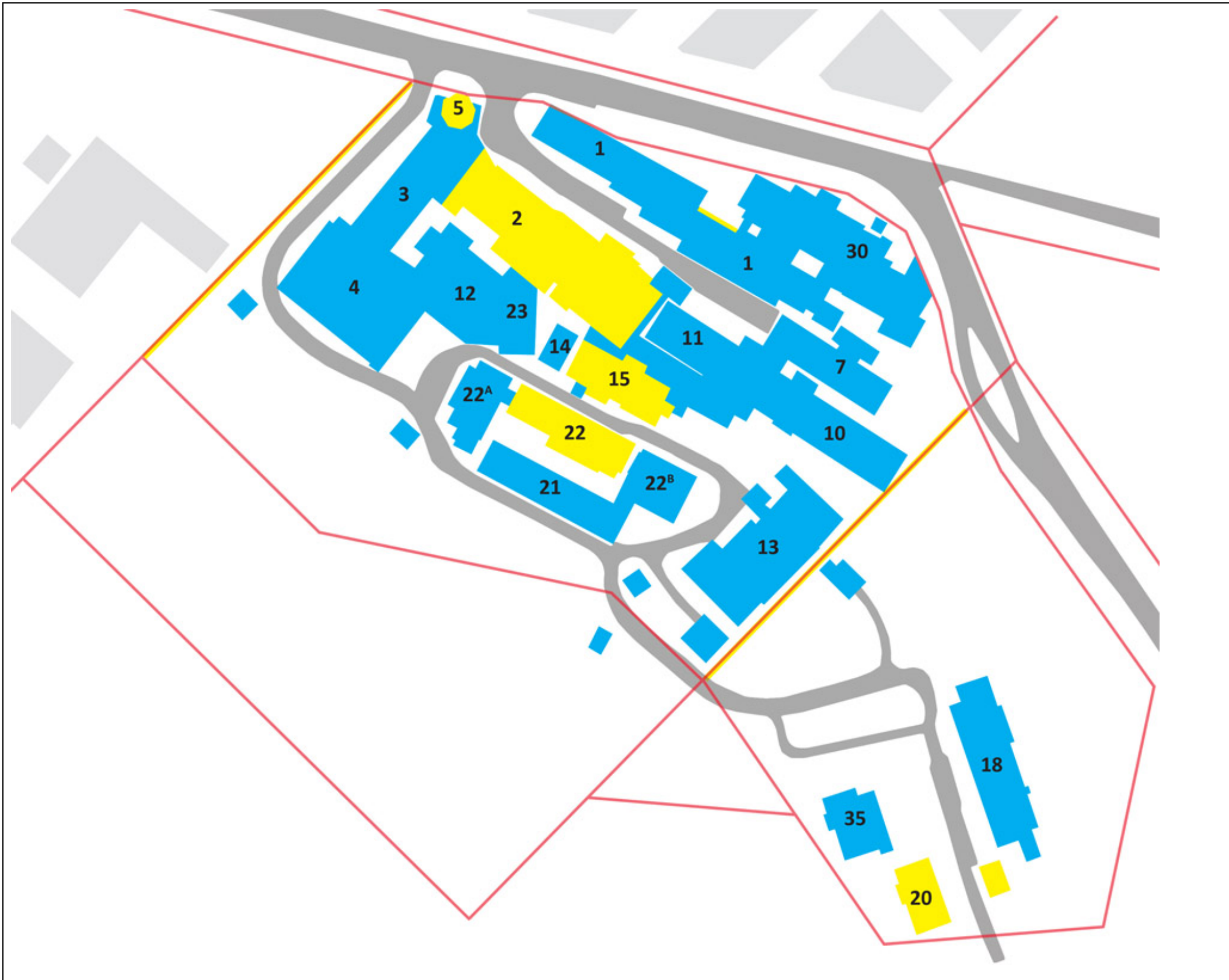
The following table sets out graded levels of significance of buildings and elements across the Manly Hospital site. These levels of significance are also graphically set out in the Figure below. It is noted that the gradings are relative to the overall significance of the place.

Table 8: Graded levels of significance for Manly Hospital site

Building or element	Date	Graded level of significance	Comment
Building 2 Main Ward Block	1928	High	The building retains quite a high level of external integrity, despite enclosure of the ground floor colonnade and first floor balconies and the addition of bridges and other built elements. It is the finest remaining building of the original 1928 suite of hospital buildings. Although altered internally, it retains some original interior elements. The building is capable of conservation and future adaptive reuse.
Remnant façade of Building 1	1928	High	The façade and portico is the only remaining significant element of Building 1. It is now isolated and obscured in views from Darley Street. The façade is the finest example on the site of architectural design and detailing and even though in remnant form is an important part of the history of the site. The element should be retained and conserved, possibly as part of a new building.

Building or element	Date	Graded level of significance	Comment
Building 15 Kitchen	1928	High	The building retains a reasonable level of external intactness however, the interior has been extensively altered. It has been connected to adjacent buildings with bridges and links that could be removed. The building is capable of conservation, restoration and future adaptive reuse.
Building 5 Kiosk	1931	Moderate	The Kiosk demonstrates the second phase of development on the site. It has been compromised by later alterations including additions to the west and south, and complete modernisation of the interior, however the building retains some of its overall form particularly the roof form. Externally it is capable of conservation and restoration to similar to its original appearance. Adaptive reuse is possible.
Building 22 Nurses home, excluding later additions	1931	Moderate	Externally the building has a high degree of integrity, with only minor changes such as enclosure of original open balconies. The interior remains but is not exceptional, it is capable of adaptive reuse.
Building 20 Parkhill cottage and adjacent stables: excluding metal shed west of cottage and skillion addition to east side of the stables.	1921	High	Parkhill cottage and its stables are of historical significance as the former Medical officer's house associated with the Quarantine Station. They are not significant in relation to Manly Hospital. While the cottage has been compromised with alterations including to the entry area and interior, it has a high degree of external integrity and retains some original interior elements including joinery. The cottage is capable of conservation, restoration and adaptive reuse. The adjacent stables retain a high degree of integrity, both external and internal.
Eastern and western sandstone boundary walls to Lot 2619, DP752038, and alignment of eastern boundary wall	1920	High	The walls define the original hospital site, and the eastern wall in particular has been partially demolished as the hospital expanded. Both walls require conservation and restoration work, and the rebuilding of the demolished section of the eastern wall is recommended.
All other hospital	1950s-	Low or	All other hospital buildings have low heritage

Building or element	Date	Graded level of significance	Comment
buildings	1990s	detracting	significance or are detracting. They are either buildings that are not in themselves of heritage significance, interrupt the more significant site layout or have been added to significant buildings having an adverse impact upon those buildings, accretions to significant buildings or adversely affecting the setting of significant buildings.
Landscaping with the exception of bushland areas	1950s-	Low	The landscaping has changed over time as the hospital complex has expanded, and no significant historical plantings have been identified on the site. There are also not remnant early forms of landscape treatment.
Bushland areas		High	The bushland areas provide the historical natural setting for the hospital site. They are separately protected for their natural values but also provide the backdrop to the hospital development.
Roads, vehicle circulation pattern, car parking areas	1928 - recent	Low - Moderate	The only early roads identified as having moderate significance are the ones along the western boundary and between Buildings 1 and 2. All other roads, car parking areas and circulation paths within the site have been developed since the 1950s are considered to be of low heritage significance. The road themselves are not significant but rather the alignment of the roadways.
Boundary fencing along Darley Road	Recent	Low - Detracting	Boundary fencing along Darley Road is recent, including a small section of sandstone wall near the Kiosk (Building 5), evidenced by historical photographs of the Darley Road frontage of the site. Boundary fencing to Darley Road in front of Building 1 is largely high brush fencing dating from the 1990s and is detracting as it has closed off the remnant original Building 1 entry façade from public view and changed the relationship of the site to Darley Road. The site originally appears to have had a largely open site boundary to Darley Road, although some Federation style timber boundary fencing to Darley Road is shown on a 1950 photo in the vicinity of the original Building 1.




Map of building numbers of the Manly Hospital site. Buildings in yellow are pre-1943.


6.0 ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 1:
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS TABLE

Manly Hospital Heritage Assessment Report Attachment 1:

Comparative analysis of heritage-listed hospital buildings or sites in NSW constructed in the period 1920-1940

Item Name	Address	Suburb	LGA	Heritage Listing details	Comment
Manly Hospital (subject site)	150 Darley Street	Manly	Northern Beaches	"Former Principal Building" only heritage listed in the Manly LEP 2013, and in the NSW Health Section 170 Register	The former principal building is Building 2, the former Main Ward Block, which was constructed in 1928 in the original phase of hospital construction.
Former Royal Alexandra Hospital For Children "Venables House" Including Interior	20 Pyrmont Bridge Road	Camperdown	City of Sydney	Heritage listed in the Sydney LEP 2012	Built 1909 extended 1920s. Designed by Kent & Budden Architects
					
<p>Venables house following modern alterations and conversion to apartments</p>					

Item Name	Address	Suburb	LGA	Heritage Listing details	Comment
Former St Margaret's Hospital Building Including Interior	437-441 Bourke Street, Surry Hills,	Surry Hills	City of Sydney	Heritage listed in the Sydney LEP 2012	8 storey hospital building + basement designed in 1938 by G.A. Cobden Parkes. In late 20 th century converted to apartments with ground floor retailing.
			(Left) Former St Margarets hospital building in Bourke Street, Surry Hills, designed in the Inter-war Functionalist style in 1938.		

Item Name	Address	Suburb	LGA	Heritage Listing details	Comment
Canterbury Hospital	575 Canterbury Road	Campsie	Canterbury-Bankstown	Canterbury Hospital buildings facing Canterbury Rd listed in the Canterbury LEP as an item of local significance (Item No. 146)	Built 1928 in the Inter-war Spanish Mission style



1928 Canterbury Hospital building

Item Name	Address	Suburb	LGA	Heritage Listing details	Comment
Bloomfield Hospital (aka Orange mental hospital)	1502 Forest Road	Orange	Orange	NSW State Heritage Register listing (SHR No. 01745); Also on the NSW Health S70 register and the Orange LEP 2011 as an item of State significance (Item No. I21)x	Hospital complex including buildings constructed 1910-1931 designed by Government architects Walter Liberty Vernon and George McRae



Mortuary Chapel, Bloomfield Hospital, Orange



Female Ward, Bloomfield Hospital, Orange

Wollongong Hospital Nurses Home	348-352 Crown Street (Wollongong Hospital Site)	Wollongong	Wollongong	SHR listed building (SHR No. 00836); Also on the NSW Health S70 register and the Wollongong LEP, Illawarra REP	3-storey Nurses Home Building designed by NSW Government architect G.A. Cobden Parkes, constructed 1937 in Inter-war Functionalist style.
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Wollongong Nurses Home Source: SHR form

Item Name	Address	Suburb	LGA	Heritage Listing details	Comment
Gloucester House (part of RPA hospital complex)	10 Missenden Road	Camperdown	Sydney City	Listed on the Sydney LEP 2012 as part of the State significant Royal Prince Alfred Hospital Group (Item No. 168); also listed on the NSW Health S170 Register	Designed by architects Stephenson Meldrum & Turner, constructed 1936 (opened by the NSW Governor on 25 th August 1936) as the first purpose-designed private hospital ward building in Australia, designed to cater to the middle classes.



Gloucester House (now offices), part of the RPA complex. A superb Inter-war functionalist style building.