



GRAHAM BROOKS
AND ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS
PLANNERS
CONSULTANTS

St. Vincent's Hospital
Caritas Site

299 Forbes Street, Darlinghurst, NSW



Heritage Impact Statement

August, 2006

Contents

Due Diligence Report Summary	3
1.0 Introduction	4
1.1 Object of the Report	4
1.2 Site Identification	4
1.3 Authoring	5
1.4 Heritage Management Framework	5
2.0 History	7
2.1 The Darlinghurst Reception Centre Brief History	7
2.2 Significant people and Notable Contributions	9
2.3 St. Vincent's Hospital Mental Health	11
3.0 Historical Development of Site	12
4.0 Physical Assessment	18
4.1 The Main Building (Carmel House)	18
4.2 The Main Building (Carmel House) as Fount	20
4.3 The Gate House (Carmel Cottage)	20
4.4 The Penitential Penitence	25
4.5 Grounds and Other Archaeological Considerations	26
5.0 Assessment of Cultural Significance	31
5.1 Heritage Listing	31
5.2 Assessment of Significance	32
5.3 Statement of Significance	37
5.4 Grading of Significance	38
6.0 Current Concept Proposal	40
7.0 Legislative Considerations	47
7.0 Planning Controls	48
7.1 South Sydney Local Environmental Plan	48
7.2 Heritage Impact Statement	50
8.0 Conclusion and Recommendation	52
Bibliography	53
Appendix	54

Due Diligence Report Summary

The Due Diligence Report aims to identify items of heritage value that are contained within that site. The identification of such items, known and probable, points toward the vigilance that will need to be observed in any redevelopment proposal for the site.

The land use is DP 752811. At the time of this writing the site is registered in perpetual lease to the Trustees of St. Vincent's Hospital with transfer to freehold pending. At the north end of the site the boundary between the GP land parcel and the Crown Land appears to intersect the roofline of the Caritas Cottage (gate house), the Former Superintendents Residence. The site is located within the Local Government Area of the City of Sydney. It forms part of a tentative heritage precinct, within a Conservation Area, and it includes a number of specifically listed heritage items. The whole of the subject site is included in the City of Sydney Heritage Conservation Areas Map as a significant site, which also 'includes' a number of individually listed heritage items. The three listed items being:

1. **Caritas Main House:** The oldest item, having been constructed in 1867
2. **Caritas Cottage** (by the entrance gate), in its current external form appears to have been constructed in the early decades of the 20th century. It is likely that there are earlier footings and remnant items beneath the Cottage from the original watch-house area.
3. **The perimeter fencing and walls** which comprises stone, metal and brickwork components.

Other items include:

4. **Old Kitchen Building:** At the north west corner of the site. The kitchen facility has been substantially altered over time, however some measure of diligence is required in recording possible findings of remnant items.
5. **Old Ward remnants:** (1907) The area of land on the northeast quarter of the site will require some more specific evaluation on remnant footings etc. Construction early 1900s and altered in 1927.
6. **Well:** The probable location of which is in the courtyard area.
7. **Established trees:** A number of well established trees are present on the grounds and some are clearly recorded in older site plans.
8. **The Overall Contribution to the Conservation area:** streetscape, including lines of vision, height, guttering, trees, stone, brick and metal fencing.
9. **Historic Markers:** eg. St. Vincent's Hospital hand-over sign and the stone engraving wall.

Introduction

1.1 Context of the Report

This Heritage Impact Statement has been prepared for Aurora Projects Pty Ltd. It aims to state the likely impact that proposed redevelopment would have on the heritage value of the Caritas site, which is situated in Forbes Street, Darlinghurst, the front entrance way of which is listed as number 202 Forbes Street. The site contains a number of significant built elements, of varying ages, as well as established landscape items. Three of these, the Main House, the Gate House and the Perimeter Fencing, have specific heritage listing at the local level.

The whole site has exhibited historical development in phases, including a constantly changing footprint. Significant aspects of the life of the institution (originally known as the Darlinghurst Reception House, and in recent decades as Caritas) reflect changing responses to both regulation and social need. This has had a marked impact upon the general integrity of all remaining buildings on the site. Thus the developing context and purpose of the institution, as well as its connection with a great number of lives, must be seen as the key factors in the interpretation the site as it currently presents. These are also the most important considerations for appraising re-development proposals.

The proximity of the site to the major intersection of Taylor Square has made this contained city block a prominent component of precinct legibility for the past 130 years. The whole of the subject site is included in the City of Sydney Heritage Conservation Areas Map as a significant site, which also includes a number of individually listed heritage items. The site is also part of a larger heritage sensitive precinct including in particular the significant old Darlinghurst Police Station, the Court House and the former Darlinghurst Goal – now the East Sydney Technical College. Therefore contributions to this precinct, including streetscape, lines of vision, guttering and paving, trees, fences and walls of stone, brick and metal, will also need to be incorporated into the considerations of any proposed redevelopment.

Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd has provided independent advice on this matter, having been commissioned to prepare a Heritage Impact Statement.



Figure 1
Showing Forbes Street from the north, which lies along the front of the Caritas Centre and is its principal address. The Centre is on the right.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2000)



Figure 2
Showing Forbes Street from the south, with the rear of the Caritas Centre lying along the right.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2000)



Figure 3
Showing Burton Street from the west, with the rear (1902) wall contained within the perimeter fencing.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2000)

Graham Brooks & Associates PTY LTD
Incorporated in NSW
Architects, Planners & Heritage Consultants
71 York St, Level 1
Sydney, 2000 Australia
Tel: (61) 2 2255 9400
Fax: (61) 2 2229 6771
Email: graham@pbawhitage.com
www.pbawhitage.com
ABN: 56 073 892 730
CAWS: 073 892 730
Notified Architect: Graham Leslie Brooks
NSW Architects Registration: 3538

1.2 Site identification

The study area for this Heritage Impact Statement is the site known as Carfax, which forms part of the St. Vincent's Hospital Institution for its medical health care facilities. It is located on the north side of Oxford Street, near to Taylor Square. The land title is DP 753011. At the time of this writing the site is registered in perpetual lease to the Trustees of St. Vincent's Hospital with transfer to freehold pending. At the north end of the site, the boundary between the DP land parcel and the Crown Land appears to intersect the current roof line of the Carfax Cottage, gate house (the former Superintendents Residence). The site is located within the Local Government Area of the City of Sydney. It forms part of a sensitive heritage precinct within a Conservation Area, and it includes a number of specifically listed heritage items.



Figure 8
Map showing the location of the subject property, indicated by the arrow. The property is situated on the north side of Oxford Street. The Southern Cross Hospital complex lies to the west of the site.

(Source: <http://www.earthstar.com>, May 2008)

The directional references of this Report refer generally to the Forbes Street side of the property as east, the Bourke Street side of the property as west, Burton Street side of the property as north and Taylor Square as being at the south side.

1.3 Authorship

This Report has been written by Graham Brooks and Associates Pty. Ltd. All contemporary photographs included in this Report were taken by Graham Brooks and Associates in July 2008 specifically for the preparation of this Report.



Figure 9
Aerial photograph showing the relationship of the site to the east Sydney Technical College and the Court House.

(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2008)



Figure 10
City of Sydney Heritage Conservation map, shows the site fully shaded as an area of group significance.

(Source: City of Sydney, July 2007)



Figure 11
Showing the side and stone entrance wall along Bourke Street at the rear of the compound. The Bourke Street wall is highlighted by the red arrow.

(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2008)

1.4 Heritage Management Framework

The subject property for the years between 1957 and 1961 served as the *Darlington Reception Centre* for the *Indiana*. For a brief time between 1959 and 1961, it became a *Central Admissions Centre*. From 1962 until the present time, it has been the mental health facility of St. Vincent's Hospital operating under the name *Caritas*.

The current set of buildings are of mixed age, with the oldest the *Caritas Main House* having been constructed in 1907. It has undergone many modifications and additions, both externally and internally, up to the present time, including substantially a third floor addition, building extensions at the rear of the courtyard and ground floor wings. The *Caritas Cottage* by the entrance gate, in its current external form appears to have been constructed in the early 20th century. Its internal form and footings, as well as the associated attached rooms at the rear seem to have been part of an original police residence and watch house. There is a current associated garage constructed in the mid 1930s, which replaced an earlier garage in approximately the same position. At the northwest corner of the site is the *Old Kitchen Building*. It appears by style to have been constructed some time between 1910 and 1915, and again has undergone some modifications. In 1955 the St. Vincent's hospital longer term accommodation facility was constructed, which lies along the north side of the property parallel to Burton street. Prior to 1960 part of this same area, towards the corner of Burton and Forbes streets, was the site of another ward building, which was probably constructed in 1907. It had additions in 1927 and demolished in 1961 to make way for the new building.

The *perimeter walls and fencing* also have local listing as a heritage item. They comprise stone, metal and brickwork elements with perhaps the most significant components being the stone columns, sandstone bases and the ironwork.

There are some smaller ancillary buildings within the complex and a substantial amount of concrete paving, retaining walls, stairways and some garden areas, including a number of well established trees, some of which are evident in the 1935 ground plans (2924). It is a complex tableau which has undergone considerable internal and external changes over time. Its key features could well benefit from a grading of significance: principal spaces; distinctive elements; surviving architectural character; relationship to garden setting; the general form and scale; relationship between public and private spaces; the streetscape and the curtilage.



Figure 2:
Central portion of the front facade of the main building, clearly displays the third floor addition and external Caritas signage.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2008)



Figure 3:
The garage house, Caritas cottage, early 20th century construction, exhibiting combinations of masonry features.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2008)



Figure 4:
The Old Kitchen block at the northwest corner of the site and lying horizontally along Burton Street.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2008)

History

2.1 The Darlinghurst Reception Centre Brief History

The Reception House at Darlinghurst, sited at 200 Forbes Street, was generally known under the names of the Darlinghurst Reception House or the Lunatic Reception House. It operated under the control of the NSW Government from its opening in 1862 until its closure in 1961. It had been established to remove the stigma of criminality from the care of the insane, and it represented a significant step forward in removing insanity from the criminal justice system. For most of its life, between 1862 and 1951, it operated as the sole point of entry into metropolitan psychiatric hospitals in Sydney. It played a vital role in the mental health care system of the State with almost every patient in NSW having spent some time there during that era. It often allowed a breathing space for better assessment of a range of acute behaviours such as incidental depression, social disorder and alcoholism. During the 1940s the Reception House would become associated with the introduction of Alcoholics Anonymous into Australia.

The institution was essentially an observation ward and its statutory function was the assessment of male and female persons who were suspected of being mentally ill, rather than the treatment of confirmed cases. The closure of the Reception House was a direct result of a Committee of Review established in the later 1950s by the NSW Minister for Health to report on all matters pertaining to the treatment of the mentally ill. This resulted in the Mental Health Act of 1959. From 1959 until 1961 the facility was known as the Darlinghurst Admissions Centre.

In 1961 the Sisters of Charity accepted an offer from the NSW Department of Public Health to establish a community Psychiatric Centre at St Vincent's Hospital. The site provided was the Darlinghurst Reception House, which under the agreement of the time was established in Particular Lease. It is situated only about 200 metres and two city blocks from the main part of the hospital. During 1961/62 the Reception House was renovated, extended, and a new block was added by 1963. It was reopened in 1962 under the name Caritas as the St Vincent's Hospital Psychiatric Unit. It has been operating in that capacity up to the present time, under the general auspices of St Vincent's Hospital.

For the 90 years previous to that time, and for over 40 years since, the facilities on this site site provided for the needs of many thousands of Australians on a short term basis.



Figure 11:
Here is a newspaper clipping in the early 1960s about the rear view of the site. Note the closed-in rear garden spaces. Up until this time the attached stone work of the corner front of the building appears to have been the Darlinghurst Psychiatric Centre. It seems that the stone carvings were added on that corner in 1930s.
(Source: St Vincent's Archives, July 2008)



Figure 12:
Stone engraving work in profile added at this time reads as Darlinghurst Reception House. The engravings were placed in the year 1930s.
(Source: St Vincent's Archives, July 2008)



Figure 13:
Stone engraving work has been changed in this photo, when soon after handover, probably effected on the reverse side. Note the older appearance of the establishment stone, which was probably placed in the year 1930s.
(Source: St Vincent's Archives, July 2008)

Before the opening of its first asylum in NSW in 1813, at Castle Hill, Lunatics were confined to the goals. This asylum was subsequently closed in its late 1820s due to overcrowding, dilapidation and poor standards of care. From 1825 until 1835 patients were housed at the Old Courthouse in Liverpool until the opening of a new asylum at Tarban Creek, Gosford, in that year. Even at its opening the new asylum was grossly undersized, catering for only 20 of the then 100 patients in accommodation in Liverpool. By 1868 the available provision of 435 places in NSW was seriously strained by the actual patient number, at 664. And this in turn placed an unsustainable burden on the gaols as a de facto component of the system. In practice a person deemed a Lunatic could often stay in gaol for unspecified periods of time before being sent to asylum. It was this undesirable association between lunacy and criminality that led to the establishment of the Receiving House in 1868.

For more than ten years previous to this, formal complaints from a number of professional officers at some of the state's institutions were made to the Leader of the Opposition, Henry Parkes. They detailed neglect, violent mistreatment and indeterminate incarcerations. Parkes raised the matters both in Parliament and in the Press. Although a Commission of Enquiry reported on the matters in 1855 and a new asylum was established at Parramatta, public controversy continued. In 1861 Dr. Robert Wilson, the Catholic Bishop of Hobart, a close friend of A. W. Pugin, a keen proponent of the Gothics movement and a widely recognised humanitarian, visited the Lunatic Asylums of NSW. Wilson had a British licence for the treatment of the mentally ill. In a letter to the Governor of NSW he was strongly critical of inadequate buildings, poor administration, lack of occupation, recreation and religious facilities. Within three weeks of his letter the Legislative Assembly established a Select Committee on Lunatic Asylums. It was in view of the evidence presented to this Committee over the next year that the decision was made for both changes to the laws of incarceration and the establishment of a 'Lunatic Receiving House'. In June 1868 the Colonial Secretary, Henry Parkes, approved plans for such a house, to be situated at Darlinghurst. Parkes gave a number of specific directions for the work, which he ordered to begin immediately and be completed as soon as possible.

'The building is to be erected on the piece of land adjoining Bourke Street on the site marked 'Police Sergeant' or the accompanying piece of ground, space being left for a flower garden in front. It is desirable that the Receiving House in all its outside arrangements should have a neat and cheerful appearance, and this must be kept in view in its erection.'



Figure 14
The Receiving House as it originally appeared. It was divided into two main sections, male and female. Later alterations (about 1907) demolished the central bay, re-configured the entrance and added the third floor.
(Source: from J. Orr of City of Sydney)

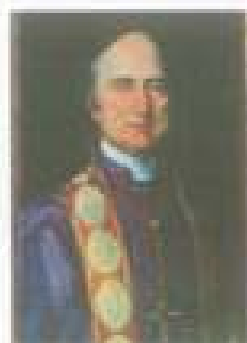


Figure 15
Bishops Robert Wilson and Dr Henry Parkes. Two men of different religious persuasions, but who held a common view about the treatment of society through humanitarian means. Wilson held a British Licence for the treatment of mental illness and his NSW report precipitated the changes that led to the establishment of the Receiving House.
(Source: www.monash.com.au and www.hobartjournal.org.au July 2006)

The Provisions of the Lunacy (Amendment) Act 1867 approved the appointment of the Reception Centre on 3 July, 1868, and the House began receiving patients on 24 July, 1868. Over the following nine decades of its operation many physical changes to the Reception House itself, and the provision of other buildings on the site followed upon changing legislation and changing social needs. Two of these in particular were changes in the perceptions and treatment of alcoholism and traumatic stress related to war. The intended use of the Reception House was for the temporary detention of persons believed to be insane, pending a determination of the nature of their illness. This aimed to avoid either the wrongful admission of persons to hospitals for the insane on the one hand or, on the other, persons remaining at large who were a danger to themselves or others. This proved particularly helpful in cases of confusion about 'acute alcoholic insanity', and related behaviours, where the institution intercepted a large number of cases where people may have been sent to hospitals for the insane. The Lunacy Act of 1868 specified that patients could not be detained in a reception house for more than 14 days without written certification and reports from a medical officer. In 1908 however the Reception Centre opened a ward for male patients who may require a more extended stay for those considered curable and not to be certified. This ward, which was by nature for voluntary presentation, functioned until 1922, when the processes of its intermediate care were assumed by other facilities.

2.2 Significant People and Notable Contributions

Dr Frederick Norton Manning, as a visiting naval surgeon was invited by Henry Forbes in 1867 to stay in NSW and assume the governance of new mental health care institutions. He travelled internationally to assess best practice and was appointed firstly as Director of Tarban Creek in 1868 and then Inspector of the Insane on 1 January 1876. His first annual report in that capacity, was delivered in March 1877; it noted that the Reception House presented as being in a very pleasing state, with accommodation for 6 male and 8 female patients, a superintendent and staff. An inspection of the records kept at the Kingswood State Records Centre shows that good regular records were kept until 1899 on the general state of repair of the House and the number patients. For the period 1876 to 1900, the indicated number of temporary residents was less than 16 at any one time. Turnover was high, with the majority at the house for between two and four days.

Manning's records for 1879 note with some disappointment that there was supposed to be work undertaken on additional buildings, but it had been delayed. (Series 5023 Inspector's Books Reception House Darlinghurst 1879 -1925). It is evident from his records that Manning tended to implement the more enlightened and moderate policies of the day, particularly with respect to: benefits of early intervention; treatment; general conditions; presentation and good order of the House; quality of meals; addressing of the complaints of both staff and patients; proper chain of command (it is noted that the Superintendent was directly responsible to him); and occupational/recreational measures. It is noted that the records of the institution include recipes for Cakes & Sweets and How to Make Them, (e.g. Shoe polishes, Leather dressings etc.) It is clear that Manning regarded the Reception House as having a key role in establishing the tone of a more general philosophy in the care of insanity. He traveled extensively throughout NSW and campaigned vigorously to diffuse the stigma of criminality attached to the insane.



Figure 16
Frederick Norton Manning, when Henry Forbes invited to assume responsibilities for the care of mental illness.
(Source: www.recordsinfo July 2006)

Centre 319
Forbes Street, Camperdown
Green Book & Newsletter P5 127

In 1938 a voluntary mental health care facility was opened in the grounds of the Reception Centre. It was a facility to which no legal conditions attached and from which patients were free to leave whenever they desired. The building, which could house about 20 male patients was apparently sited in the northern corner of the property, was staffed separately from the Reception Centre. It had a focus on alcohol related problems. It was as a result of experience in this early work that Alcoholics Anonymous was initiated at the Centre in February 1945. One year previous to that the only second copy of the text had been purchased and brought into Australia by a member of the administration. McKinnon, after reading a review of the new treatment in the *American Journal of Psychiatry*, Sydney Psychiatrist Dr J.S. Minogue had purchased the text in 1943 and along with McKinnon and Rev T.V. Dunlop began to organise and develop the organisation in Sydney and more widely. The first unofficial AA group took place at the Reception House in the later 1940s.

In its first year of operation in 1938, a total of 45 patients had been in residence. By the time of its closure as a residential facility, the Darlinghurst Reception Centre was catering to over 3,000 per year. It is estimated that over 100,000 men and women were in residence there for brief periods. More than a few are notably colourful characters. New Guard members surrounded the Reception Centre determined to rescue Captain ds Groot after he cut the ribbon at the opening of the Harbour Bridge and was arrested under the 1898 Lunacy Act with "being found wandering at large and deemed to be insane". Sister Mary Ligouri, (Bridget Partridge) the focus of intense sectarian bickering fuelled by the Sydney Paper The Rock was arrested and brought before a Lunacy Court, which at one stage was situated within the facility. The shill that that followed over the fiasco of a seemingly wrongful arrest stimulated intense national interest. Bea Miles, one of Sydney's most colourful intellectual vegetarians was a frequent guest between her renowned recitations of Shakespeare for the public.

One of the most famous occasional guests was the poet Henry Lawson who was at various times in respite care for depression and alcoholism. Lawson wrote some of his most notable works in this section of the city, between his time at the Darlinghurst Goal and the Reception House. It was the Matron in charge of the Reception House who ascertained that Lawson was primarily suffering depression.



Figure 11:
Captain ds Groot, a short term resident of the Centre after the opening of the Bridge.
(Source: www.darlinghurstnsw.com, July 2009)



Figure 12:
Sister Mary Ligouri was a guest at the Centre at various occasions.
(Source: www.granddads.com, July 2009)



Figure 13:
Bea Miles, Sydney Vegetarian was often in the Centre.
(Source: www.vegetarianism.com, July 2009)

2.3 St. Vincent's Hospital Mental Health

In 1952 the Centre reopened under the name Caritas as the St. Vincent's Hospital Psychiatric Unit. The Hospital had been dealing with issues of mental health in a formal capacity since at least 1814. For some decades it had progressed what it termed an 'outdoor clinic' which possessed a number of new approaches to mental health care. Two such initiatives were firstly the way in which it worked in close collaboration with other units of the Hospital and secondly the 'let' needed more free approach to the access of services by patients. This facility had grown considerably by the late 1950s.

In early 1962 St. Vincent's was approached by the Department of Health for the development of a psychiatric day hospital, attached to the general hospital, together with an essential 36 bed block for psychiatric in-patients. That new ward was subsequently opened in 1965. Dr John Woodford was appointed as the director of the new facility which was opened in October 1962 and which commenced to immediately receive patients. The new venture also provided trainee nursing courses, medical student teaching and associated facilities. The approach which emphasised a voluntary 'open door' policy was in advance of most other treatment facilities.

Expanded operations included a community health facility, operating from the premises of the former Darraghurst Police Station. Caritas accepted a greater responsibility for the general mental health of the local area, with a catchment base of over 90,000 people. Its operations have been characterised by long-term involvement; its current Director of the Facility, Professor Grevil Andrews having been in association with the Caritas operations for more than 40 years.

New Psychiatric Unit -

Caritas Centre

A photograph taken by the Service in Caritas Park will clearly be evident in St. Vincent's Hospital.

The photograph in Caritas Park will clearly be evident in St. Vincent's Hospital. The photograph in Caritas Park will clearly be evident in St. Vincent's Hospital.

The photograph in Caritas Park will clearly be evident in St. Vincent's Hospital. The photograph in Caritas Park will clearly be evident in St. Vincent's Hospital.

The photograph in Caritas Park will clearly be evident in St. Vincent's Hospital. The photograph in Caritas Park will clearly be evident in St. Vincent's Hospital.

The photograph in Caritas Park will clearly be evident in St. Vincent's Hospital. The photograph in Caritas Park will clearly be evident in St. Vincent's Hospital.



Figure 20
The regular reports of the St. Vincent's Hospital Magazine kept people informed of all aspects of the life and philosophy of the new Caritas initiative.
(Source: St. Vincent's Archives, July 2009)



Figure 20
Newly renovated courtyard area, after opening in 1962. The temporary structures were added at this time.
(Source: St. Vincent's Archives, July 2009)



Figure 21
The newly opened 36 bed ward at the northwest corner of the site, which was completed in April 1962.
(Source: St. Vincent's Archives, July 2009)



Figure 22
Therapists and patients at a group session conducted in the open courtyard in 1962; a new more open manner of treatment.
(Source: St. Vincent's Archives, July 2009)

Caritas Unit
Forbes Street, Darraghurst
Graham Brooks & Associates Pty Ltd

Historical Development of Site

(over Digby Street) (R2) R23 R24



Figure 24
This 1885 Digby Street, held by the Sydney Water Board is the earliest site map to hand. It was probably drawn up prior to 1885, and though it captures the presence of the Reception Centre and the Police Station, these were likely drawn in a later year, i.e. after 1870. The degree of evidence for the construction of the Reception Centre suggests that it was probably built and not just merely noted in the plan. It is noted that the basic layout and extension of the Reception Centre are not aligned to the grid of the block. Nevertheless this site plan indicates the earliest footprint of the land parcel. It probably represents the arrangement of buildings on the land prior to 1885.

(Source: Sydney Water Archives, July 2016)



Figure 25
Photograph taken in January 1890s, showing the south corner of the precinct on the gas lamp posts looking across and down Digby Street towards the Darlinghurst Court House and the Dock. In photographs from this era the site is characterised by tall gas lamps and police testing.

(Source: St. Vincent's Archives, July 2016)

3.1 Site Footprint

The parcel of land, which is roughly triangular in shape, is bounded by Forbes, Burton and Bourke Streets. The land had originally been set aside in 1841 for Police purposes by Governor Brisbane. John B. Hicks in his volume *The Thicket – A history of the Asylums and the Development of Scientific Medicine at St Vincent's Hospital 1847–1997* proposes that the site had originally been sought by the Governor the Earl, Henry Ketch, for construction of a residence, and he may have begun to build there. The St. Vincent's Report of April 1985 also notes that Henry Ketch may have begun to build there after 1841, but was displaced from the site in 1848 by Captain John McLaren, who later became the first New South Wales Commissioner of Police.

If the original building was not purpose built then it was at least a very substantial adaptation since it appears from the beginning to have been institutional in character, and specifically divided into its male and female halves.

The first 20 years of operations in the Reception Centre indicate comparatively small numbers, generally less than 20 patients at time. Frederick N. Manning kept good records of numbers and operations. These records do not indicate that anything substantial would have happened to the footprint until towards the end of the nineteenth century when numbers became greater and service provision changed.



Figure 26:
 Feature photo - probably 1890s, of the Darlington Police Station at the south corner of the precinct, and deep front is considerable height. The Reception House front garden and shown; the house itself would be situated (towards the top-left of the photograph) where the chimney's flag topped and paved fence line is evidence. There is a sign hanging outside the main entrance to the Police Station, an officer stands on duty at the front doorway, with posters in evidence behind. The police station complex is, for the time of considerable size, originally incorporating some of what would later become the Carter's Cottage site. The west of the plot is seen on the opposite side of Forbes Street.
 (Source: ANMMN. Mitchell Library, accessed July 2006)



Figure 27:
 Water board map, probably representing the same area, 1890s. While it is not to scale, it does indicate a number of interesting features. It shows a large Police complex. The Reception House site shows, sub-buildings at the rear and the north end. It also shows the substantial fencing at the Forbes Street side of the property and the main three gateways (as indicated by arrows). As may be the case with such drawings, they can be prefaced by some changes after original consultation.
 (Source: Sydney Water Archives, accessed July 2006)

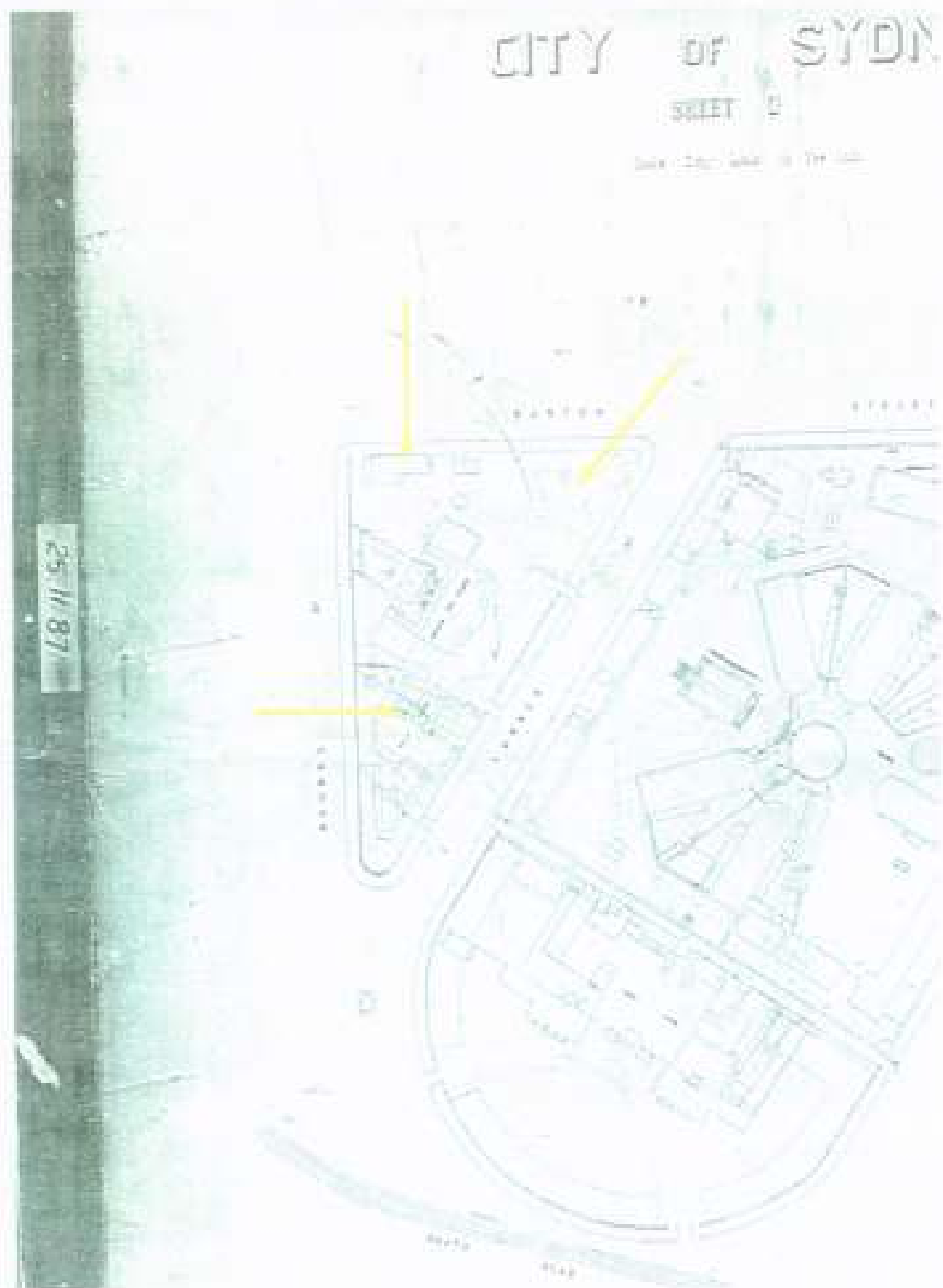


Figure 28. This 1887 map from Sydney Water has been overlaid with a number of lines to additional buildings. While it shows the current Police Station and the Superintendent's Cottage, it also refers to a collection of buildings which still appear on the map as the Watch House (arrow). Part of this area appears to have also been as a proposed 'Lunatic Court' which it would seem was never built as a separate building, but incorporated into the Police Station. At the top right corner of the site (marked) a wall (line is marked) (arrow). 1887 Census records of an addition refer to this house - which was probably contributed to about 1807/08 when a separate facility was ordered for accused mental insanity. This facility was in operation from 1808 to 1925. The building was probably converted after that to a female ward. The kitchen block is also in evidence (arrow). (Source: Sydney Water, sourced July 2005)

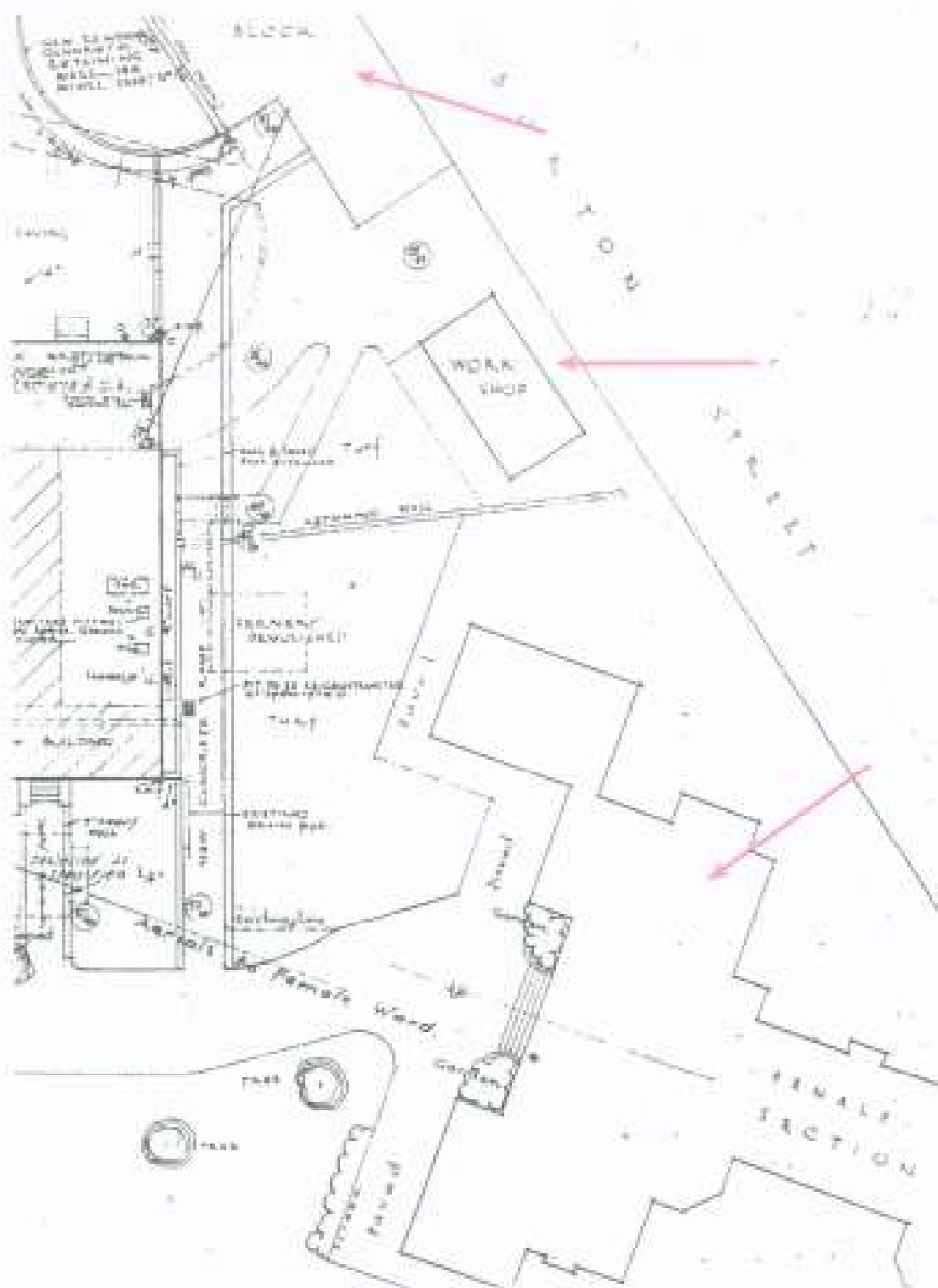


Figure 11.

This 1918 site map shows in detail a number of alterations that were undertaken at that time. It clearly shows to be present what is shown to at the 'before' section. This was most probably the 1900 male prison ward, which ceased to exist in 1922, when that section was transformed elsewhere. The map also shows the kitchen block and a work shed along Sunset Street. It notes the grounds with other detail, including established trees.

(Source: City of Sydney Archives, document 2006)

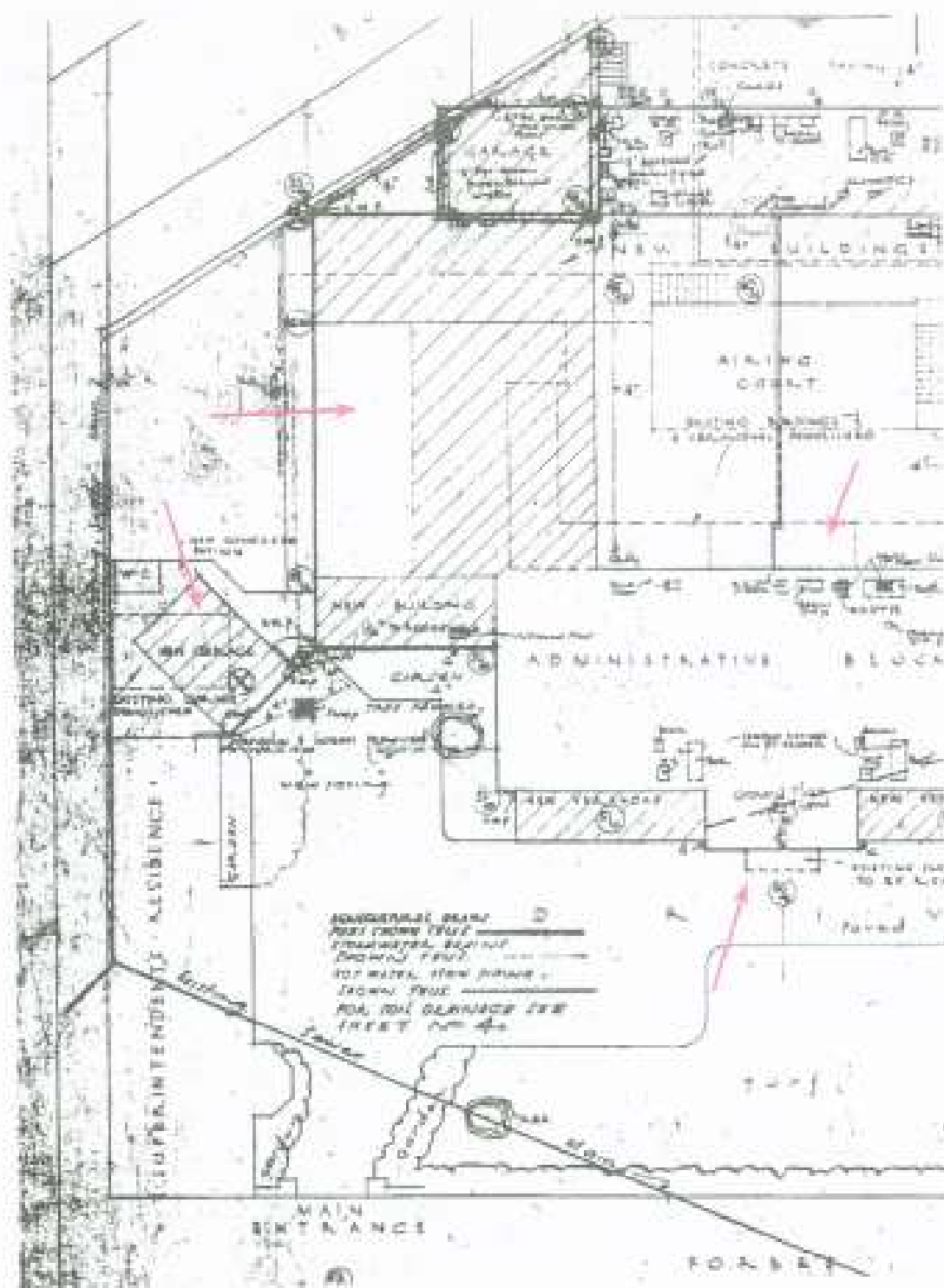


Figure 20

This 1958 site map shows in detail a number of alterations that were undertaken at that time. It clearly shows the proposed formation of the central bay on the front facade, the replacement of the front verandahs, the construction of a new garage at the college, demolitions and additions around the courtyard around the main building. It is clear that the map from 1958 was also undertaken at that time. The general wall form and the window style are similar to the work on the ground floor wings which was part of the plan. The plan also shows the present wall form (including verandahs) and the

(Source: City of Sydney Archives, accessed 2008)



Figure 11

This contemporary aerial photograph shows the triangular shaped site, bounded by Bourke, Burton and Forbes Streets, with the former Darlinghurst Gaol (now East Sydney Technical College) and Darlinghurst Court House in the foreground. It clearly shows the density of the surrounding residential area, the current composition of the site, and also the mix of construction area and styles. As noted, the various component structures are tightly fitted within the well-contained footprint of the site. The hypotenuse of the triangular site displays a relative openness towards Forbes Street, which boasts a well established mixture of mature trees. It also serves to focus attention on the adjacent Carlton House Main Building as being at the centre of the site, and the Carlton College (as indicated by the purple arrow). The roadways on each of the three sides are quite wide, as well as providing good pedestrian circulation space. The former Darlinghurst Police Station situated toward the south corner is indicated by the red arrow. The 1980 ward tower at the north end of the site is indicated by the green arrow.

(Source: Author's, 2006)

Physical Assessment

4.1 The Main Building (*Caritas House*)

Original plans seem to have been installed from the Colonial Secretary's correspondence file and neither the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, or the NSW Government Gazette give any indication of the tendering, costs and contract details of the construction. It is presumed however that James Barnet, the NSW Colonial Architect of the day, was most likely responsible for the design of the building, this being in line with some correspondence between himself and Henry Parkes about feasibility of extra rooms 'for persons in better walks of life', and other design considerations. James Kerr in his work *Out of Sight, Out of Mind* accepts that at least the office of Barnet is most probable (K*22).

The land had originally been set aside in 1841 for Police purposes by Governor Brisbane. While some have contended that Henry Parkes (the Governor of the Gaol) may have begun to build there, the original Reception House does not seem to be an adaptation. The attendant correspondence and the design layout suggest that it was purpose built. This is attested in the division of the house into two equal parts (male and female) with an obvious ward configuration and central reception/administration area.

The engraved date on the centre-top cartouche-stone of the original building notes completion at 1857. This engraved stone does not appear in the early photograph of the building however, it is believed that it was placed in 1935 during significant alterations which in part involved the removal of the bay section of the building at the centre front. Other stone engravings which currently indicate St. Vincent's Hospital and Caritas Centre appear to be reversals of these earlier engraved stones which in early photographs appear to read *Darlinghurst Reception Centre*.

It seems that the substantial alterations and additions undertaken in the later 1930s probably involved the addition of the third floor. The consistency of windows and wall finishes would attest to this. A Voluntary Mental Hospital Facility, probably sited at the north east corner of the property, had operated from 1906 to 1922 when its services were transferred elsewhere. It was subsequently given over to women's accommodation and it is listed in 1935 plans as such. The City of Sydney Street Cards (Folder 298) record for September 1927 an application for additions at this corner of Burton and Forbes streets for the Inspector of Mental Hospitals.



Figure 34.
The Darlinghurst Reception House as it originally appeared as a handsome, purpose built facility in present grounds
(Source: Kerr J. *Out of Sight, Out of Mind*, July 2008)



Figure 35.
A view of the prison taken from a high vantage point, possibly on the other side of Oxford Street. Note that the view is over the roof of the Prison. Probably taken in the 1860s the complex arrangement of prison buildings adjacent to the Reception House site.
(Source: MCGAH, National Library, Sourced July 2008)



Figure 36.
Image of the Caritas taken at the time of hand over in 1962
(Source: St. Vincent's Archives, Sourced July 2008)



Figure 37.
Showing three-arched entrance from front, undertaken in the mid 1860s. This is probably when the 1870s stone was placed
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2008)

4.2 The Main Building (Caritas House) as Found

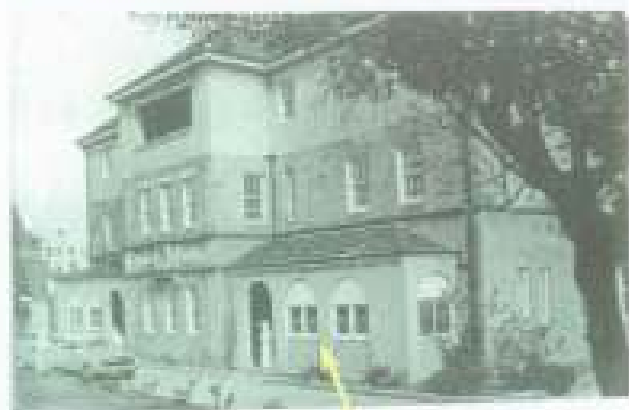


Figure 38
Image taken about 1960 of the front facade of the Caritas, showing closed or semi-closed. These windows have since been removed and functional window glass arrangements put in their place. Both the former and current reconfigurations are a complete loss of character.
(Source: St. Vincent's Archives, sourced July 2008)



Figure 39
Image taken in the 1950s showing the suspended verandahs with their wooden roofs.
(Source: St. Vincent's Archives, sourced July 2008)



Figure 40
Image of the north side of the main building, showing (green arrow) the stark difference in the concrete (red arrow) and (red arrow) a window, the original flying windows, which are a historical feature and there throughout the building.
(Source: Graham Stocks & Associates, July 2008)

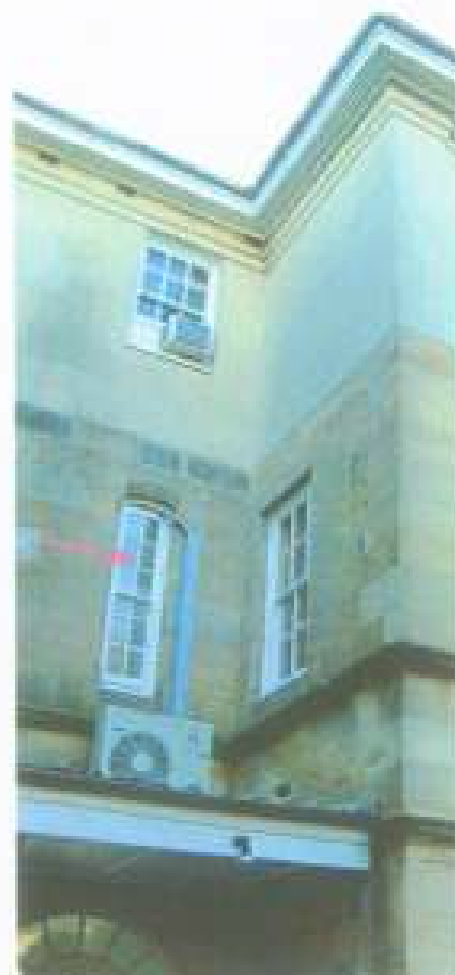


Figure 41
Front of the building taken at the entrance, showing the top of original design, the re-configured, poor quality variation covering the line of the original gradient and one of the original original windows, being for a former bathroom and other.
(Source: Graham Stocks & Associates, July 2008)

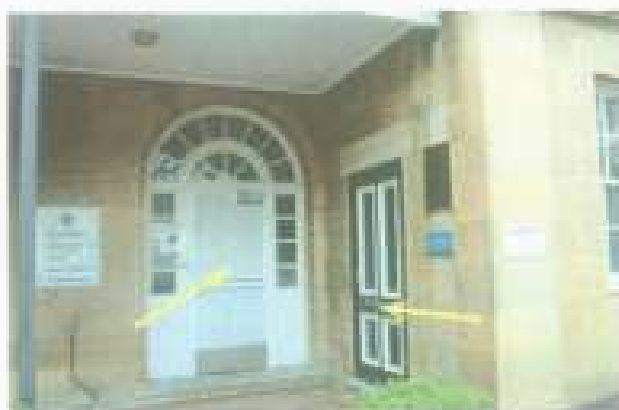


Figure 42: Front entrance area, showing original door and fanlight elements, under a brick canopy constructed separately. The green door on the right is a more recent addition, serving as a fire escape. The stone work on the two lower levels presents with a good degree of integrity and condition. It is compromised in the wing area by redondal concrete in four store floors. A number of relatively elegant features have survived various phases of change.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2009)



Figure 43: Passage-ways around the internal courtyard are a mixture of design and construction work. Original elements include the fanlight, the timber ceiling and the stone work. Most of the courtyard perimeter was sealed in during the reconstruction of the early 1980s. It is a mixture of aluminium framed windows and large solid style roofing. Many of the interior arrangements have been reconfigured in an ad hoc manner according to need during different eras. They thus show a consistent mixture of aesthetic preservation and sympathy with original components.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2009)



Figure 44: Ground floor wings were added in the late 1950s, being shown in the 1938 plan as a proposal. The external walls are in large part an addition. (Stucco stonework, being constructed in reinforced concrete, but with some stone elements incorporated, such as windows and lintels). While the current presentation of the buildings is highly coherent, they have been maintained in a good state of repair.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2009)

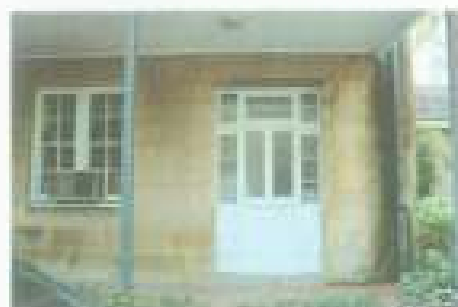


Figure 45: Close of front veranda showing various modifications, including door and window replacements. Also flag, grass and roofing.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2009)



Figure 46: Central facade was substantially modified in the mid-1930s, including removal of original bay and replacement of various stone elements, including the Cornish Stone rising 1887.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2009)



Figure 47: Lateral wall of the wing addition are retained in a superior four-pane brick. They were probably constructed in the 1930s and generally present in good order.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2009)

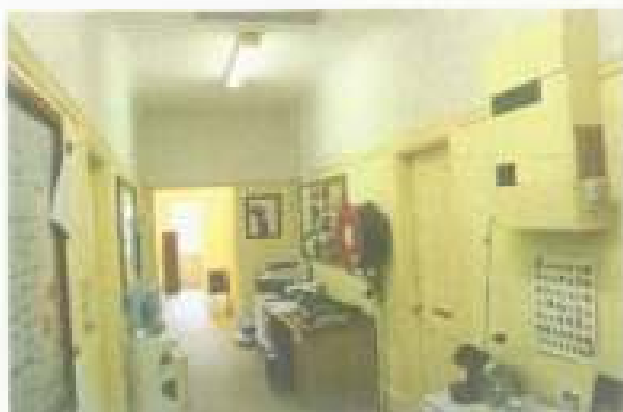


Figure 48

Showing office space on the current third floor. Throughout the entire building the interior spatial arrangements have been substantially re-worked a number of times over the past decades to suit purpose needs. This includes changing entry and stairways, the entry room space and lobby. Many of the original windows were replaced, probably in the mid 1930s when substantial work was undertaken on the complex.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2008)



Figure 50

Interior view of the south wing area, showing the general adaptations made over time for utility in operations, including interventions for stairways, installation of various facilities, plumbing and so forth.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2008)



Figure 52

The lecture theatre is a good example of the many internal re-configurations that have taken place, from removal of wall, new ceilings, raised flooring, installation of other services such as air-conditioning, fire safety devices and so forth. The original windows were retained in the 1930s.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2008)



Figure 49

Current main access stairway, also serving as a fire exit, for access. This is probably the third or fourth stairway complex that was built within the building. The one it replaced was an exceptionally narrow security stairway.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2008)



Figure 51

Typical example of interior modifications, new stairways, ceiling and modern electric grid services.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2008)



Figure 53

Basement level has a mixture of functional and storage space and contains some remnants of earlier pumping services.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2008)



Figure 54: Exterior courtyard looking towards main building. The view shows the many changes by modern and adaptations of the complex. The third floor addition is seen, making comparisons, modern masonry work, aluminium window components and plumbing installations.

(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2006)



Figure 55: Interior courtyard looking towards main building. The original timber windows have been replaced at the rear and the sides of the building. The third floor was originally added in the 1930s reconstruction. The top floor windows appear to be of that era. The lower-level courtyard walkway is a mixed masonry, aluminium, glass and steel work.

(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2006)



Figure 56: Exterior courtyard view, again showing the mix of building components and mixing of masonry and modern paving.

(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2006)



Figure 57: Interior courtyard looking towards main building. The view shows the main building with its yellow facade and modern additions, including a large glass window and a modern masonry wall. A palm tree is visible in the foreground.

(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2006)



Figure 58: Interior courtyard. The single story component at rear was an early addition. It is now a bedroom facility.

(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2006)



Figure 59: Modern windows and masonry work around the central courtyard, probably during the building works of the early 1990s. Some evidence of the original window remains in the timber sills, aluminium work and fittings.

(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2006)



Figure 88:
View from third floor level, with old main building to the right. Paved areas are extensive, however the third and garden area facing Forbes Street has been retained, behind substantial security fencing.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2006)



Figure 89:
View from the third floor over the garden area and towards Forbes Street. A number of well established trees are obvious along this section of the site.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2006)



Figure 90:
Rear view of the main house with the Carfax Cottage and garage. Note further extension to the wing above. Garage is used for motor vehicle storage.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2006)



Figure 91:
Example of large well maintained trees on the compound. This view taken at the rear, near to the old kitchen building on left.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2006)



Figure 92:
Two-story building at the rear of the main building. Constructed in the late 1930s. It is surrounded by extensive concrete paving.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2006)



Figure 93:
View from the rear of the compound with kitchen block to the left, the 1980 block towards the garden and rear story part of other complex to the right. Apart from the garden area inside the front entranceway and some smaller garden facilities, the whole compound presents with substantial concrete paving.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2006)

4.3 The Gate-house (Caritas Cottage)

The Caritas Gate-house (the cottage) presents in a style and with a number of features that were typical of the work of architect Jefferson Jackson. This is evident in particular the stairway design, the window treatment and the roofing arrangement. Jackson's architectural inspiration probably came from the English work of Edwin Lutyens in the late 19th century. This represented a variation on the Arts and Crafts style which is characterised by a particular tick, achieved through such features as: landscape and built combinations; the informality of the English Free School House; historic references within a local context both in terms of materials and building traditions; some neo-gothic influences; rustic and 'cottagey' surfaces; repeating designs; vertical and elongated forms. In order to express the beauty inherent in craft, some products were deliberately left slightly unfinished, resulting in a certain rustic and robust effect. The style had strong promotion through the lifestyle magazine *Country Life* the creator and owner of which, Edward Hudson, was a huge fan of the Lutyens style.

What is most unusual about this particular cottage is that the currently presenting building seems to have been designed and constructed around a previously existing wall plan and footings. It is quite likely that these remnants were part of an earlier Georgian style building which in turn was part of the old Police Watch-house. That part of the current building, which unusually presents as storage, has obviously been deployed for various uses over time, perhaps as stables or even as a stockup. A plan dated 3 January 1910 (State Archives Plan No. 40450), proposed alteration and addition work on what were termed the *Darlinghurst Police Station Stables*. It is likely that parts of this building, at one time formed part of a Police residence. It is particularly noted that even in the 1906 design for the new Police Station, there is not an appropriate domestic component for the Sergeant in charge. Moreover, there is clearly a walk-through area from the Police station to the cottage indicated in the 1910 plan.

It seems that part of this space was later incorporated into a double fireplace arrangement when the new building was constructed. Professor Andrews indicated that during the 1963 alterations and additions, leather footings and materials were found under the cottage, including an exceptionally large cedar beam (approximately 5.5 m in length and 150mm sq.).

It seems that since the early 20th century the dwelling served as the residence for the Superintendent of the Reception Centre.



Figure 56:
Front facade of the Caritas Cottage, which was the former superintendent's residence.
(Source: Graham Stokes & Associates, July 2000)



Figure 57:
The cottage comprises a mixture of building materials, including sandstone, brick, stone, stone and timber.
(Source: Graham Stokes & Associates, July 2000)



Figure 58:
Cottage stairway shows typical Jefferson Jackson features including others components in this section.
(Source: Graham Stokes & Associates, July 2000)



Figure 59:
Stairway view of the bay.
(Source: Graham Stokes & Associates, July 2000)

Caritas Site
Rutten Street, Darlinghurst
Graham Stokes & Associates Pty Ltd



Figures 70 and 71. The floor plan above is dated 2 January 1910 and proposes alterations to what I believe Francis Shapley, then in proposed residence, Remondin House, took the double well arrangement through the corners of the building and the entrance-way through from the outer grounds. The floor plan below is the public works bureau for work in the construction in 1910 and shows the residence as it was at that time, and as probably had been used for reconstruction in current external form in the early 19th century. What is particularly noteworthy is that the result (seeing notes) almost exactly the configuration of the one above, which it seems was partly created towards 1810. It is an unusual arrangement for a plan which presents under the one roof as a self-contained dwelling. The garage at the top right corner has since been demolished. The double fireplace arrangement replaces part of the entrance-way void, the staircase is in a recessed position with a bay added in the front. The current building has fireplaces in approximately the same locations. It would seem that at least the original footings, and perhaps other parts of the original building were re-deployed in the construction of the current dwelling. Again the entrance void in the entrance porch is another puzzle. It would not have been likely that such work could have been undertaken before the First World War and more likely that it belongs to the mid-1920s. It could well be a replacement for an earlier surface.

(Source: State Records archive, B, Shapley's Hospital archive, dated July 2008)



Figure 71
South side view of the Carfax Cottage presents with a 'stepped-off appearance' when compared with the land boundary. Additional storage areas were at one time situated along this building, at the red painted area where the cars are parked.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2008)



Figure 72
Temporary work on first floor is a typical Art Deco motif. It suggests that further work may have been undertaken at this dwelling during the 1930s. This may account for the relatively more modern windows on the first floor immediately above the porch area.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2008)



Figure 73
The interior of the Carfax Cottage has undergone extensive modification and re-configuration and introduction of various services. This supports both work and removal.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2008)



Figure 74
Ornate components such as cornice, gables, winged, breaking form gables, bay windows, and other related components are typical of early twentieth century Arts and Crafts style.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2008)

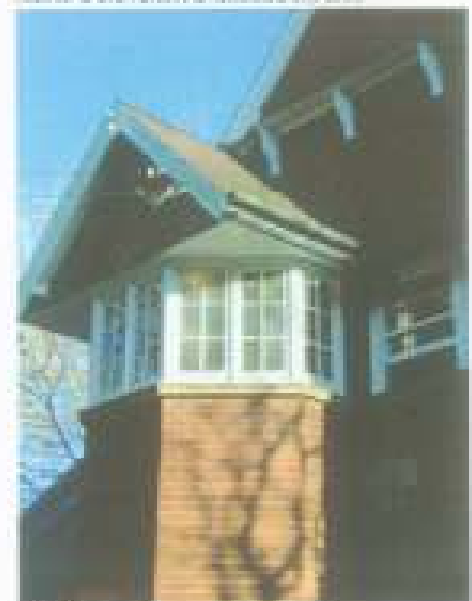


Figure 75
Bay construction around chimney shows attractive detail in sandstone clappings with roofing over smaller gable. Quality copper guttering and down pipes.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2008)



Figure 76
Reception area illustrates extensive re-configuration of interior space for utilitarian purposes.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2008)

4.4 The Perimeter Fencing



Figure 79:
Aerial view (top) Rear of Moor House towards Fother Street, showing
outline perimeter fence, completed by the stone security
arrangement, and indicating typical stone return.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2006)

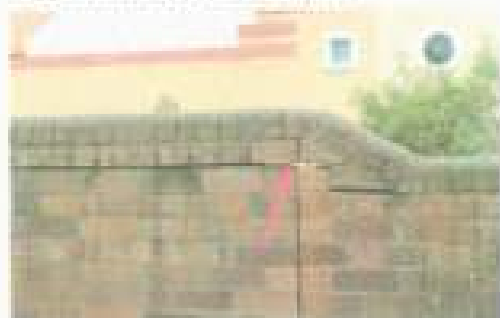


Figure 80:
The stone at rear of the perimeter wall is of some points gate post.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2006)



Figure 81:
Typical stone corner column at intersection of Bourne and Duxton.
Bourne, indicated by arrow.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2006)



Figure 82:
Rear brick and stone wall along Bourne Street with existing openings.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2006)



Figure 78:
Example of prominent stone column with which supports the
stone, face brick and iron fencing around the perimeter of the
compound. The fence/wall, face brick being as a heritage item
under City of Sydney Council.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2006)



Figure 83:
Along the rear face of the compound (Fother Street) re-
landscaped area is planned feature, providing resident
contribution to streetscape and public amenity.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2006)

4.5 Grounds and Other Archeological Considerations

The triangular shaped site, bounded by Bourke, Burton and Forbes Streets provides a self-contained footprint which presents with a tightly fitted composition of built elements from various eras, and constructed for various purposes. The hypotenuse of this triangle displays a potential openness towards Forbes Street, which boasts of a well established mixture of mature trees. It also serves to focus attention on the sandstone Caritas House Main Building as being at the centre of the site. Likewise the Caritas Cottage adds a positive aesthetic element to the tableau.

Much of the compound is now concrete paved, however there are some remaining areas of lawn and garden. Established trees are marked on the 1935 plans and it is noted that while they are not listed as a specific item their contribution to amenity of precinct is currently a consideration of Council as a contributive factor to the specific heritage character of the compound, as well to general precinct amenity.



Figure 34
Schwagelok piping from December 1987 installation. The flow
ing of oil and water to the separator area.
(Source: BP America's Chemical Division, January 2000)



Figure 20:
Arrows indicate the northeast corner of the site, where the old
dwelt (1607) was once situated.
(Source: Graham Smith & Associates, Inc. 2001)



Figure 98:
Old Order Amish, which was very troubled by professional
misinformation and other abuses.
(Source: Greenpeace Canada & Associates, Jan 2000)



Figure 87

This section of the Carfax Cottage (once formed part of the House Block) continued to storage and stable purposes. The visible section immediately to the left is situated on Crilly land, but under the same roof line as the northern part of the Cottage.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2006)



Figure 88

View along the front (east) side) of the Main Building, looking north towards the river (1988) (2000). Now situated on an area that once contained the 1937 coach. The green space is currently complicated by diverse security fencing arrangements, but presents with a potential corridor towards Portree Street. It is characterised by a band of well established trees and shrubbery.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2006)



Figure 89

View towards Portree Street in the same area of the site, showing current extensive concrete paving and security fencing, but retaining the possibility of a pleasant open area.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2006)



Figure 88

The original Carfax Cottage, proposed 1867 as the coach, but used by the Carfax Mill House. This stone however, seems to have been placed during the extensive building works which took place soon after 1825.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2006)



Figure 90

The long-over plaque from the NDR Department of Health in St. Vincent's Hospital, is placed on the Main House and dates October 1982.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2006)

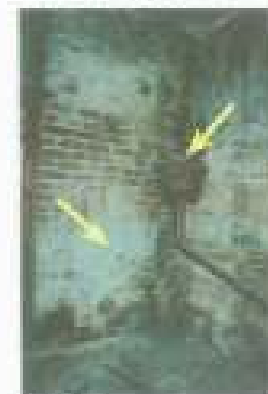


Figure 92

Basement areas under the Main House have undergone substantial changes over time with evidence of both addition and removal as well as many planning re-configurations.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2006)

Assessment of Cultural Significance

5.0

5.1 Heritage Listing

The following authorities were consulted in order to ascertain whether the subject site is heritage listed:

- Australian Heritage Council – Commonwealth listing
- NSW Heritage Office – State listing
- National Trust of Australia (NSW Chapter) and
- Sydney City Council and South Sydney LEP – Local listing

The Australian Heritage Council

The the subject site, known as Cartas, is not listed on the Register of the National Estate (RNE) as an item of national significance.

The NSW Heritage Office

The the subject property, known as Cartas, is not listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR) as an item of state heritage significance.

National Trust of Australia (NSW)

The the subject property, known as Cartas, is not listed on the Heritage register of the National Trust of Australia.

Sydney City Council

The subject property (DP 752011), known as Cartas, is listed by the City of Sydney as a locally significant heritage item in the South Sydney Council LEP Heritage Schedule 2000 (amending). It is listed as item number 481, gazetted on 28 July 2000 (Gazette No. 97, p. 7003). The site is situated adjacent to the former Darlinghurst Police Station (designed by V.L. Vernon), which is also listed under the South Sydney Council LEP Heritage Schedule 2000 (amending), as item number 50, (gazetted 28 July, 2000 as No. 97 P. 7003). It is proximate to a number of other specifically listed heritage items in what is deemed as a heritage sensitive precinct. Council lists the entire site as being within its conservation area, while it specifically lists three items (Cartas Main House, Cartas Cottage and the Perimeter Fencing) & regards the site de facto as a group item which warrants attention in some detail to its various constituent elements.



Cartas Site
Forest Street, Darlinghurst
Graham Booth & Associates Pty Ltd

5.2 Assessment of Significance

In order to ascertain whether or not the subject site at 289 Forbes Street, Darlinghurst possesses that degree of heritage significance which has implications for the proposed re-development work, the following assessment has been carried out. The assessment is based upon the criteria set by the NSW Heritage Office for ascertaining whether or not an item possesses heritage significance and if so, what the nature of this significance is.

Criterion (i) - Historical Significance:

An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (state significance). OR it is important in the course, or pattern, of the local area's cultural or natural history (local significance).

Guidelines for Inclusion: When the item shows evidence of a significant human activity or is associated with a significant activity of historical value. When it maintains or aided the continuity of a historical process or activity.

Guidelines for Exclusion: When the item has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important activities or processes. When it provides evidence of activities or processes that are of dubious historical importance or has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association.

The subject property, known for the past 44 years (since 1962) as Caritea, was known for the previous 95 years (since 1868) as the Darlinghurst Reception Centre. It has therefore played a long and virtually uninterrupted role in services to the mentally ill for the whole State of NSW. The establishment of such a facility marked a turning point in moving mental illness away from the criminal justice system and towards the health-care system. It has had a symbolic and practical role in the fostering of new modes of mental health care operation, particularly by way of assessment procedures, voluntary presentation, and in the treatment of alcoholism. For many years it was the sole portal of entry into the mental health care system in the State and therefore had practical association with the lives of thousands of Australians. The subject site therefore, particularly in its conceptual expression would therefore have a high significance under this category.



Criterion (B) – Associational Significance

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

Guidelines for inclusion: When an item shows evidence of a significant human occupation or is associated with a significant event, person or group of persons.

Guidelines for Exclusion: When an item has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important people or events. When it provides evidence of people or events that are of dubious historical importance or has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association.

The subject has been directly and indirectly associated with the vision and works of a number of people. The early proponents of such a facility included Henry Parkes, and the first Director of mental health care, Frederic N. Manning. During the 1940s, it was associated with those who set up Alcoholics Anonymous in Australia. Since 1962 it has been associated with various innovative persons in mental health care within the St. Vincent's Hospital system, including the Directors, Professors John Woodforde and Gavin Andrews. It also has a measure of association with a number of prominent individuals who spent some time there as patients, including Henry Lawson, Baz Miles and Captain de Groot. At the same time, the extant buildings themselves are not the principal focus of work or association with any of these people. It is deemed therefore to have an incidental and moderate level of significance under this category.

Criterion (C) – Aesthetic Significance

An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (state significance), OR it is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or high degree of creative or technical achievement in the local area (local significance).

Guidelines for inclusion: When an item shows or is associated with creative or technical innovation or achievement. When it is the inspiration for a creative or technical innovation or achievement, is aesthetically distinctive, has landmark qualities or exemplifies a particular taste, style or technology.



Carfax 319
Follett Street, Darlinghurst
British School & Artillery Pk. LM

Guidelines for Exclusion: When an item is not a major work by an important designer or artist, has lost its design or technical integrity. When an item's positive value or historical added or landmark and scenic qualities have been more than sufficiently degraded or has only a loose association with a creative or technical achievement.

The subject site contains some building fabric which commands a strong aesthetic presence, particularly in its masonry components. Yet, over the decades of its operations, it has undergone substantial changes to the interior and the exterior of extant buildings, as well as to the footprint of the overall site. There have been substantial accretions, new buildings and demolitions. These changes have been in response to changing legislation, social need and utility. Very little is identifiable in a form which would have presented before the mid 1930s. Some elements have added positively to presentation, such as the established trees, while others, such as the extensive concrete paving and the security fencing are intrusive. The site therefore shows a moderate degree of significance under this category.

Criterion (G) – Social Significance

An item has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (state significance). OR has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (local significance).

Guidelines for inclusion: When an item is important for its association with an identifiable group or is important to a community's sense of place.

Guidelines for Exclusion: When an item is only important to the community for amenity reasons or is retained only in preference to a proposed alternative.

The subject site has contained a facility which has provided a continuity of important service to the community for many decades. Those who have been directly associated with its operations as professionals or patients would no doubt have strong emotional resonance with the facility. While the buildings and precinct have constantly changed in response to community needs and legislative policies, the site in its overall presentation has been an important part of precinct legibility for the local community. It has moderate significance under this category.



Criterion (E) – Technical/Research Significance

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

Guidelines for Inclusion: When an item has the potential to yield new or further substantial scientific and/or archaeological information. When it is an important benchmark or reference site or type or provides evidence of past human cultures that is unavailable elsewhere.

Guidelines for Exclusion: When the knowledge gained would be irrelevant to science, human history or culture. When the item has little archaeological or research potential or only contains information that is readily available from other resources or archaeological sites. Where the knowledge gained would be irrelevant to research on science, human history or culture.

The subject site has had such substantial changes both externally and internally over time that there are few conceivable areas within the compound that would yield valuable technical and research information. This kind of information is more likely to be found in the records of operation rather than in any conceptual reconstructions of the building fabric. The site has little significance under this category.

Criterion (F) – Rarity

An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (state significance). OR possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the area's culture or natural history (local significance).

Guidelines for Inclusion: Where an item provides evidence of a defunct custom, way of life or process or demonstrates a process, custom or other human activity that is in danger of being lost. Where it shows unusually accurate evidence of a significant human activity or is the only example of its type. When an item demonstrates designs or techniques of exceptional interest or shows rare evidence of a significant human activity important to a community.

Guidelines for Exclusion: When an item is not rare or is numerous and not under threat.



Almost all of the spatial arrangements of the older components of the site are now given over to contemporary services and administration. Since the building fabric itself does not present with the kind of integrity which would portray the range of its services over time and the depth of its history, it has little or no significance under this category.

Criterion (G) – Representativeness

An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places or cultural or natural environments (state significance). OR is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of the area's cultural or natural places or cultural and natural environments (local significance).

Guidelines for inclusion: When an item is a fine example of its type or has the principal characteristics of an important class or group of items. When an item has attributes typical of a particular way of life, philosophy, custom, significant process, design, technique of activity or is a significant variation to a class of items. Where it is outstanding because of its lasting condition or size or may be part of a group, which collectively illustrates a representative type. When an item is outstanding because of its integrity of the esteem in which it is held.

Guidelines for Exclusion: When an item is a poor example of its type or does not include or has lost the range of characteristics of a type. An item that does not represent well the characteristics that constitutes a type or variation from it.

This subject is representative of the changing philosophies, modes of care and processes of administration that relate to mental health care in the state of NSW. It is also representative, as the current name suggests, of the outreach and style of care of the St. Vincent's health facilities, which have extended by volume and style into a range of services for the wider community catchment. Therefore site may be deemed to have a moderate to high significance under this category.



5.3 Statement of Significance

The subject site, known for over nine decades as the *Darlinghurst Reception Centre*, and for the past four decades as *Caritas*, has served as a 'gateway' and an 'outreach' for the disadvantaged. Many thousands of Australian lives have had some contact with the facility.

Nevertheless, because of constant change, the physical site of this facility is more properly seen as representing an evolving social response to mental health care over many decades. For some decades the principal older buildings have largely been given over to administrative and education services, and they have been substantially re-configured for that purpose. This included such total remodelling and extension of the original Main House in the later 1930s that, apart from some particular features as noted, its integrity is almost entirely lost. To a lesser extent, similar observations apply to the Caritas Cottage and the old Kitchen Block. The 1907 ward facility at the northeast corner of the site was demolished in 1961. Apart from the modern 1963 ward therefore, little is left on the site which constitutes a contained physical expression of mental health care at any particular point in time. These observation however, should be read in context with the proposed archeological report.

The site does have a strong presence for legibility in the local precinct, some strong aesthetic potential and has some connection with the two adjacent facilities of the former Gaol and former Police Station. The latter at one stage contained a Lunacy Court, and seemed to share some facilities with the Reception House. The site could well benefit therefore from strategies which enhanced its aesthetic potential (including aspects of the perimeter walls and fencing) as well as highlighted its 140-year history in terms of 'gateway' and 'outreach' for many disadvantaged lives.

The continued evolving process of mental health care urges a further integration of the Caritas facility into the mainstream facilities on the principal St. Vincent's hospital site. The sale and re-development of the Caritas' site will progress such a move in a manner which represents for contemporary and future circumstances, a continuation of a wholistic approach to the disadvantaged.



5.4 Grading of Significance

Grading of different elements of the built elements within the site is a useful tool for establishing a management framework for the buildings within their site, allowing redevelopment proposals to concentrate on the areas or features of least significance while protecting the features of highest significance. Aspects of High significance need to be treated with great care. Those of Medium significance can be altered, removed or removed if necessary, while aspects of little significance can be changed as required.

Items of High Significance

Local listing for the City Of Sydney Council (South Sydney LEP 2000 amending) includes for the site three particular listed components: the Canteen Main House, the Canteen Cottage (Gate-house) and the perimeter fencing. The distinctive architectural presence therefore of these buildings is to be retained and enhanced. This consideration should also extend to the non-listed, but significant, old kitchen block building at the north-west corner of the site. A number of particular features are an integral part of these buildings, including the windows (with particular respect to the extant earliest Regency windows), the doors (with particular respect to the Georgian fanlight arrangements at the front and rear of the building). The symmetrical division of the Main Building into two halves should be evident and this symmetry should be enhanced if possible in the overall scheme with respect to both removal of accretions and any proposed modifications. Likewise, the courtyard orientation is important. Engraved stone-work signage and other plaques should be retained for interpretation of site and further possible opportunities for its interpretation be examined with a particular view to noting the volume and diversity of human stories that have been associated with the site (e.g. earliest images, years of operation, quotes from records and number of people).

The perimeter fencing, which comprises stonework, ironwork and brick elements (and exhibits a number of fine stone columns) should be carefully repaired and enhanced. There is also a particular foreground presence of the site in its Forbes Street aspect which combines a range of quality built elements, trees and gardens in a manner which has a potential public and welcoming aspect. This setting serves as substantial basis for enhancement. Similarly, the established trees form an integral feature of the site and are considered to have high significance.

Some items of archaeological importance have also been identified, including the old wall in the courtyard.



Figure 83
Original Georgian fanlight doorway, rear entrance
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2016)



Figure 84
Original Regency style window openings and sculptured stonework
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2016)



Figure 85
Stone support columns which connect the wall and fencing arrangement around the perimeter of the site
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2016)

Items of Medium Significance

The items of lesser significance include:

The various buildings and additions of the late 1950s including the two level service and ablutions buildings at the rear of the site, and various wings around the Main House which are finished in a fine stone concrete render.

The various buildings and additions of the mid 1960s including in particular the 1963 ward block.

The number of garages, including that associated with the Captain's Cottage.

Some random trees and disconnected gardens of lesser age and visual significance which are also scattered throughout the site.

Items that are of Low Significance, or Intrusive

These would include:

The courtyard additions of the 1960s

The various security fencing arrangements throughout the site.

The extensive concrete paving.

Added and temporary walls and divisions within the retained buildings.

Artificially levelled areas and retaining walls.



Figure 98:
1950s additions and service block at rear of site (west)
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2006)



Figure 99:
Wing sections of stoneless render on Main Building
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2006)



Figure 100:
Sample of current security fencing arrangement
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2006)

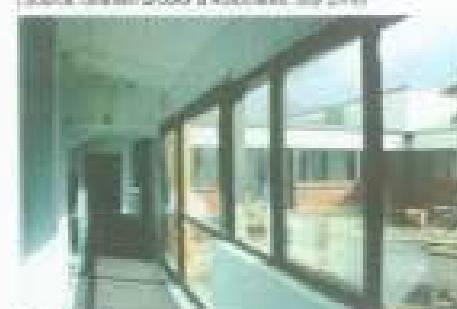


Figure 101:
Notion of building materials around the rear courtyard
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2006)



Figure 99:
Examples of levelled areas at the rear (west) of the site, with retaining wall. As indicated by the arrow, these levelled areas hint at various structures that obliterated the original integrity of the original buildings.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2006)

6.0

philosophy



The Inclusive Development Plan consists of a mixture of Residential, Commercial and Professional components. The principal heritage buildings and elements are retained within the proposal including the Carfax Hall House, the Carfax Cottage, the cobblestone walls and paving and the Old Market House (contributory building). The proposal maintains the an historic all's central courtyard area. It has a prominent orientation towards Portico Street, with an open, landscaped and treeed forecourt which is well suited for public engagement and enhanced usability of the site. The proposed development blends well with the surrounding residential street and the former Chesham House Police Station, by proposing a series of vertical alignments in sympathy with the alignment of the surrounding terraces. It constitutes a blend of historic and contemporary forms and fabrics which are sympathetic.

Received: 18 August 2006; Accepted: 1 November 2006



Figure 133

Aerial view of site, showing the proposed demolition and retention. The inclusive Development Plan proposes a mix of Residential, Commercial and Professional components. The principal heritage buildings and elements will be retained within the proposal including the Carrick Main House, the Carrick Cottage, the perimeter walls and fencing and the Doonbegin Blacksmiths building. The proposal maintains the existence of a central courtyard area. It will have a principal entrance towards Fortna Street, with an open landscaped and paved forecourt which is well suited for public engagement and enhanced visibility of the site. The proposed development blends well with the surrounding residential areas and the former Daraghmore Police Station by employing a series of vertical alignments in sympathy with the alignment of the surrounding houses. It constitutes a blend of historic and contemporary forms and features which are non-competitive.

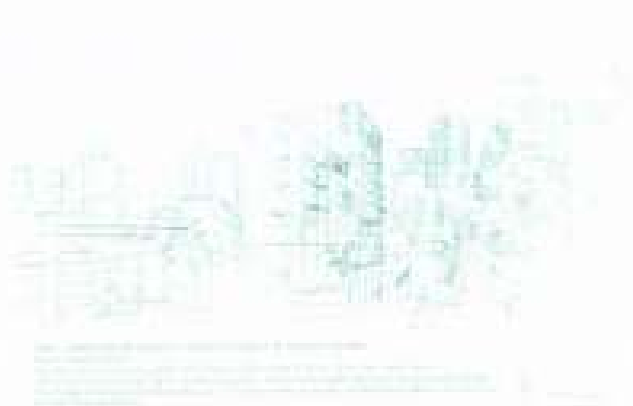


Figure 134

Architectural elevation - Carrick Main and Carrick Cottage looking west.
(Source: Architectus, August 2008)



Figure 135

Architectural elevation - Carrick Main and Carrick Cottage looking south.
(Source: Architectus, August 2008)

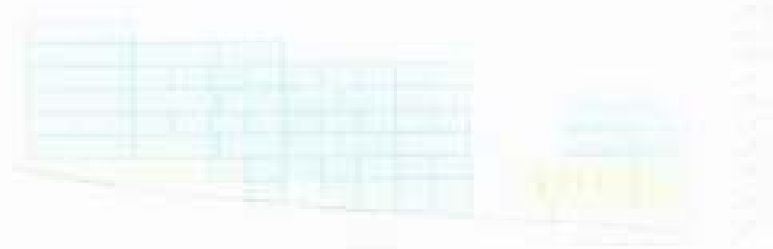


Figure 18:
(Scale: As Shown, April 2006)

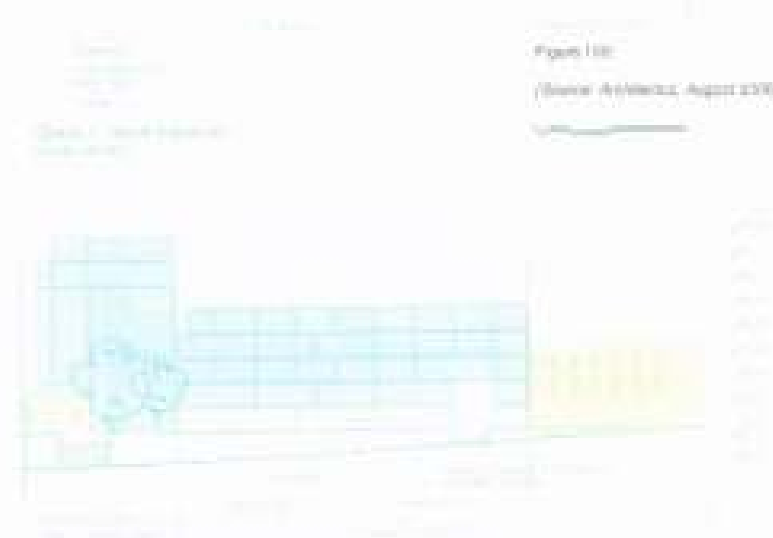


Figure 19:
(Scale: As Shown, April 2006)

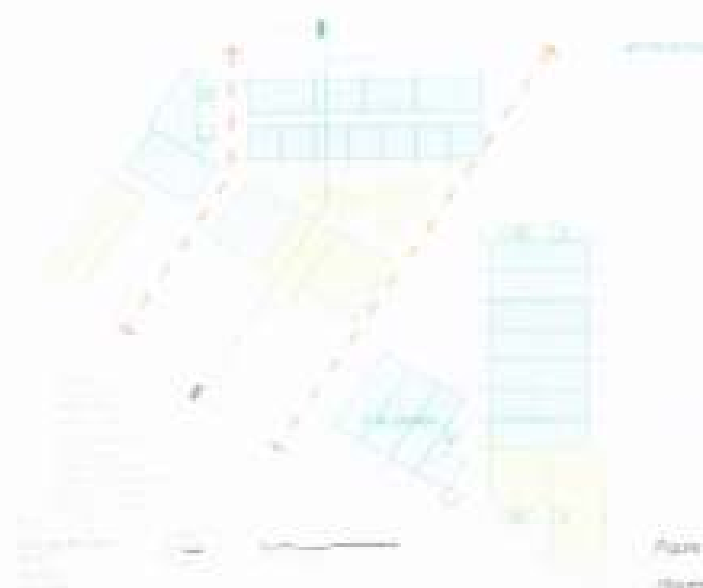


Figure 20:
(Scale: As Shown, April 2006)

Each of the three options as presented, represent variations in height, number of units, floor space, costs and capacity accommodation. They display however a common respect for the heritage items on site and look to incorporate these in the overall context. Such incorporation is not only functionally conceived, but is particularly displayed in orientation, spatial separations, and the general articulation of this diverse combination of buildings, such that each set, and individual item complements the others.

Each of the three concepts has a principal orientation towards Forbes Street, and each one presents with a sufficient degree of public space and garden area to create an ambience of appreciation for the historic elements.

Most of the development which is of higher scale is moved away from substantial heritage items, such as the former Darlington Police Station, the Carras Cottage and the Main House, and towards the acute corner at Forbes and Girdon Streets. This corner represents the appropriate area for such taller development.

Moreover in terms of heritage streetscape there could in our opinion be some additional benefit in this. The general presentation of the immediate precinct at this corner is already eclectic in character but with some foreboding and dull features, and it could well be enhanced by a visually focussed consideration in the manner proposed.



Other heritage elements, such as the walls and fences, have been incorporated in the proposal, as have contribute elements such as established trees.

While in general terms the three proposals substantially address a range of the principal heritage considerations, there are some issues that should be flagged at this stage and which may be raised by the consent authority as the project proceeds towards its next phases.

The consent authority may express an opinion regarding the mass and height of the corner building and its impact on the historic significance of the former Gairinghurst Gaiol opposite.

This same consideration may also be applied to the historic streetscape at this intersection, and with particular regard to the comparative scale in terms of the existing dwellings.

The Authority may require an assurance that all archaeological considerations have been properly incorporated, highlighted and retained where appropriate, viz. historic ditchwork, the well etc. and that the scheme incorporates a proper interpretation of such items. At the time of writing this Report the Archaeological Report has yet to be tabled.

In phase two of the Development there will need to be more specific address of issues such as appropriate complementary cladding and other facade arrangements, including greater detail of landscaping arrangements, and appropriate interpretive signage.

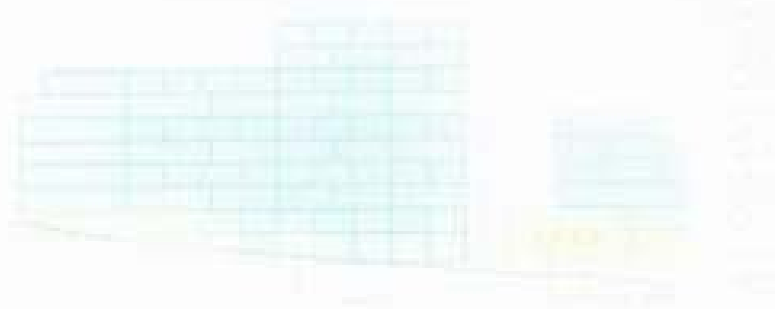


Figure 111
(Source: Architects, August 2006)

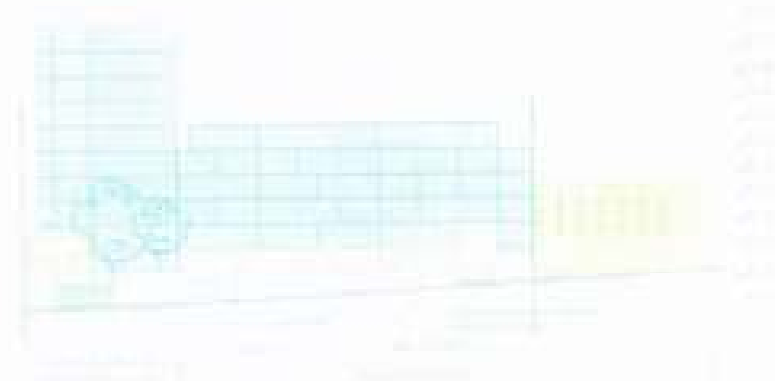


Figure 112
(Source: Architects, August 2006)



Figure 113
(Source: Architects, August 2006)



Figure 116
(Source: Context, August 2006)



Figure 117
(Source: Context, August 2006)



Figure 17B

The City of Portland Council approved the Palmer Area, bounded by Palmer, Bourne and Forbes Streets as per 2011 Comprehensive Plan, which was added to a table of potential urban and future uses of the Council's Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) in 2011. The City of Portland's Comprehensive Plan (2011) states that the area is "suitable for a variety of uses, including residential, commercial, and public uses, and is a key area for future development." The City of Portland's Comprehensive Plan (2011) also states that the area is "suitable for a variety of uses, including residential, commercial, and public uses, and is a key area for future development."

In addition to the City of Portland's Comprehensive Plan, the City of Portland's Comprehensive Plan (2011) also states that the area is "suitable for a variety of uses, including residential, commercial, and public uses, and is a key area for future development." The City of Portland's Comprehensive Plan (2011) also states that the area is "suitable for a variety of uses, including residential, commercial, and public uses, and is a key area for future development."

There are also various other factors that may be considered in the future, such as the location of the area, the size of the area, and the type of development that is planned for the area. These factors may be considered in the future, such as the location of the area, the size of the area, and the type of development that is planned for the area.

It is important to note that the City of Portland's Comprehensive Plan (2011) is a living document that is updated regularly to reflect changes in the city's needs and priorities.

Source: City of Portland, Comprehensive Plan (2011), Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) Map.

7.0 PLANNING CONTROLS AFFECTING THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

For the purpose of making a full assessment of the proposed development, we have included a separate of the legislative effect of planning controls affecting the proposed development. In accordance with the image included in Section 5 of this report the proposed development constitutes significant modifications to a heritage heritage site and is a number of the Immediate Heritage Control Areas (streetscapes within a heritage conservation area).

7.1 South Sydney Local Environmental Plan

The relevant consent authority for this area is the City of Sydney Council. For heritage considerations, the relevant document is the South Sydney Local Environmental Plan 1991 (as amended 2000). Additionally, South Sydney Heritage Conservation Development Control Plan 1998 also has bearing on this proposal for the subject site. Generally the considerations of the extensive document are commensurate with the guidelines of the NSW Heritage office as generally applied to Development Control Plans in NSW.

Part 4 - Special Provisions

"Clause 22, in respect of heritage areas:

22 (2) to integrate heritage conservation into the planning and development control processes;

22 (4) to ensure that any development is undertaken in a manner that is sympathetic to, and does not detract from, the heritage significance of heritage items, of heritage conservation areas and their setting, and of streetscapes within heritage streetscape areas and their setting; and

22 (5) to ensure that any development is undertaken in a manner that is sympathetic to, and does not detract from, the heritage significance of historic streetscapes, landscapes and architectural styles which define the character of heritage conservation areas or streetscapes within heritage streetscape areas; and

22 (6) to enable the adaptation of existing non residential buildings or works of heritage significance in a manner which is compatible and sympathetic with the fabric and character of the building or works and the use and fabric of neighbouring land and buildings;

22 (7) to require, when considered necessary, the consideration of a statement of heritage impact or a conservation management plan before consent is granted for development relating to a heritage item, or development within a heritage conservation area, or a heritage streetscape area, or development relating to a building older than fifty years; and

22(8) to ensure the sympathetic use of sites containing buildings or facades of historic or streetscape importance which contribute to the character of the locality."



Response

Taken as a whole, the aims of heritage conservation (as highlighted above) have been adequately considered in the Indicative Development Plan as so far proposed. The plan aims to be sympathetic to the aesthetic qualities of the heritage precinct, and particularly as noted above to blend five key design attributes from the perspective of the heritage items and streetscapes.

Clause 23 – Protection of heritage streetscape

23A. A person must not:

- (a) demolish or alter a building or work within a heritage conservation area or heritage streetscape area; or
- (b) damage or deface a place within any such area; or
- (c) make structural changes to the interior of a building or work within any such area.

23A (2) The consent authority must not grant consent to a development application required by subclause (1) being an application to erect a new building or to alter an existing building unless that made an assessment of:

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

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

Response

In our opinion, the proposed redevelopment of the Cartas site will not involve the demolition or destruction of any significant heritage fabric but rather the removal of superfluous accretions and the re-presentation of the principal items in an enhanced manner.

It is noted that since the proposed development is within the vicinity of a heritage streetscape, clause 24 of the City of Sydney Local Environmental Plan LEP 2005 requires the completion of a heritage impact statement, which is the purpose of this report.



7.2 HERITAGE IMPACT STATEMENT

This assessment is based upon the following methods and components set out as follows:

- An assessment based upon the Statement of Cultural Significance (refer to Section 3 of this report)
- An assessment based upon the physical inspection of the site (refer to Section 4 of this report)
- An assessment based upon the graphic evidence (refer to Section 5 of this report) and
- An assessment based upon the pertinent legislation (refer to Section 7 of this report)

The subject site, the Caritas Centre at 239 Perlice Street, Darlinghurst falls within a heritage conservation area and includes a number of individually listed heritage items. It is also proximate and adjacent to a number of other individually listed items, including the former Darlinghurst gaol, the former Darlinghurst Police Station and the Darlinghurst Court House. This report has also deemed that the this assessment must measure the impact, if any, of the proposed redevelopment would have upon the surrounding precinct. Having inspected the site and examined all graphic material in detail, the development proposal, in our opinion, could be managed in such manner as to ensure that there would have no material negative impact on the heritage conservation area of Darlinghurst. Moreover, in our opinion, the proposal would not have a major impact upon the legibility, integrity and general presentation of the site itself. In addition, it lends vitality to the entire precinct through increased public engagement and improved aesthetic quality.



Answers required to address the queries raised in the 2016 Heritage Office guidelines for the preparation of statements of heritage impact. In respect of new development adjacent to a heritage item we are required to address the following issues:

- How is the impact of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the fabric assessed or minimised?
- Why is the new development required to be adjacent to a heritage item?
- How does the heritage showed around the heritage item contribute to the relevance of its heritage significance?
- How does the new development affect views to and from the heritage item? What has been done to minimise negative effects?
- Is the development clad in any amount, or potentially significant archaeological deposits? If so, have alternatives been considered? Why were they rejected?
- Is the new development sympathetic to the heritage item? In what way (e.g. form, story, proportions, design)?
- Will the additions visually dominate the heritage item? How has this been minimised?
- Will the public and users of the item still be able to view and appreciate its significance?

Taking the questions together we respond as follows: In our opinion, the proposed redevelopment would not have any direct impact on the cultural significance of the heritage items in the precinct. As has been noted earlier, the redevelopment would be sympathetic to a number of design and conservation principles in terms of materials, scale, form, bulk, height and mass. As noted above, the redevelopment proposes an enhanced re-presentation of the specific heritage elements of site as well as an increased access and enjoyment of those elements through improved vitality of the precinct.

The components of the proposed redevelopment will not impinge negatively on any listed culturally significant fabric. At the same time, the visual impact of the new components will be compatible to existing heritage fabric. Given the nature of the proposed materials and scale of the redevelopment, in our opinion the proposed project would value add rather than detract from the overall cultural significance of the site.



Conclusion and Recommendation

The subject site has played a long and virtually uninterrupted role as a 'gateway' and an 'outreach' for the mentally ill in the State of NSW. Many thousands of disadvantaged Australian lives have had some contact with the facility including some notable characters. Its establishment marked a structural turning point in mental health care. And, over the decades, it has fostered innovative approaches in that field. Nevertheless, because of constant change, the physical site of this facility is more properly seen as representing an evolving social and legislative response to mental health care rather than a tangible museum. Both the interior and the exterior of the various buildings, as well as the built footprint, have constantly changed in response to internal utility of space, community needs and legislative policies, such that its material integrity is almost entirely lost.

The current proposal provides an opportunity for continued evolving process of mental health care, to further integrate the functions of the Caritas facility into the mainstream operations of the St. Vincent's hospital principal site. It is therefore unlikely that the Caritas site will continue to host the mental health care facility. The current proposal for the sale and re-development of the Caritas site would, in our opinion, be consonant with the historical intentions of the facility, representing for contemporary and future circumstances, a continuation of a holistic approach to the disadvantaged.

Nevertheless, the subject site does contain a substantial amount of building fabric which commands a strong aesthetic presence, particularly in its masonry components, and which could well benefit from strategies which enhance this potential. It has a strong presence for legibility in the local precinct, particularly in its connection with adjacent facilities.

In our opinion, the current conceptual plan, as presented, aims to be sympathetic to the aesthetic qualities of the heritage items, the streetscapes and the general legibility of precinct. The proposal could be managed in such manner as to ensure that there would be no material negative impact on the heritage conservation area of Darlinghurst. In our opinion, the proposal would not involve the demolition or destruction of any significant heritage fabric, but rather the removal of superfluous accretions and the re-presentation of the principal items in an enhanced manner. In addition, it would lend



Bibliography

Australia ICOMOS (1999). The Australia ICOMOS Charter of the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance. (Buck Charter Australia ICOMOS)

Australian Heritage Council (2011). Register of the National Estate Database. Australian Heritage Council - <http://www.ahc.gov.au/register/entrydatabase/database.html> (accessed 22 February 2016)

Beckett, B. Sydney 1840-1892 Sydney: Hakkio, (narrative) 1992

Ken, J.S. (2000). The Conservation Plan. The National Trust Sydney

Ken, J. *Cultural Significance: Our Mines - Australia's Places of Confinement, 1788-1938* S.H. Ervin Gallery, National Trust of Australia (NSW) Sydney 2002

Hodgson, in his volume *The Thinkers - A history of the Psychiatrist and the Development of Scientific Medicine at St. Vincent's Hospital 1837 - 1997*

NSW Heritage Office - <http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au> (accessed 22 February 2016)

New South Wales Heritage Office. (2001). Assessing Heritage Significance Sydney

New South Wales Heritage Office. (2004). Statements of Heritage Impact Sydney

New South Wales Heritage Office. (2006). History and Heritage Sydney

New South Wales State Records Archives, Kingswood NSW and available online at <http://www.records.nsw.gov.au/stateresords>

Parkin, P. (Compiler). 1993. *The Book of Sydney* Sydney: HarperCollins Publishers, Sydney

St. Vincent's Hospital Archives, Victoria St. Cammerford

St. Vincent's Hospital History available online <http://www.stph-students.com.au/about/history.php>

Verlata, G. A History of the Lunatic Reception House, Cammerford. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry. 1992;26: 507-514

Universal Press Pty Ltd. 2001. May 2001. Street Directory 13th Edition. Gregory's Publishing Company, Macquarie Park

www.wheres.com.au

Appendix

The Former Darlinghurst Police Station

The Former Darlinghurst Police Station, situated on Crown Land at the south apex of the triangular block (Portles Square and Burton Streets), is immediately adjacent to the Carfax site at the south end. It is currently used as a Community Health outreach Centre, in association with the Carfax Centre. As indicated in this Report, the two sites have had strong historical links in both origin and ongoing engagement. Therefore, this brief collage of the site is included as an appendix to the main Report.



Figure 100:
Southeast corner of the former Police Station, with view down Burton Street, along the west side of the Carfax site.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2008)



Figure 104:
View of the main entrance of the former Darlinghurst Police Station showing the dark brick, face brick, sandstone and stone.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2008)



Figure 106:
View of the circular section of the Police Station at the southeast apex, showing detail sandstone masonry work.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2008)



Figure 108:
Main entrance street. The Station was known as Metropolitan Murder Time, being one of the principal stations in the inner Sydney area.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2008)

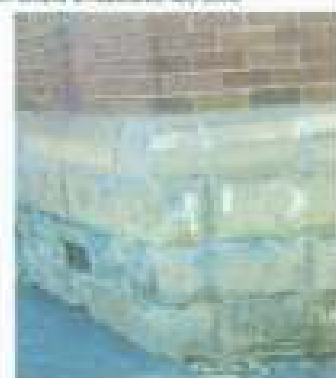
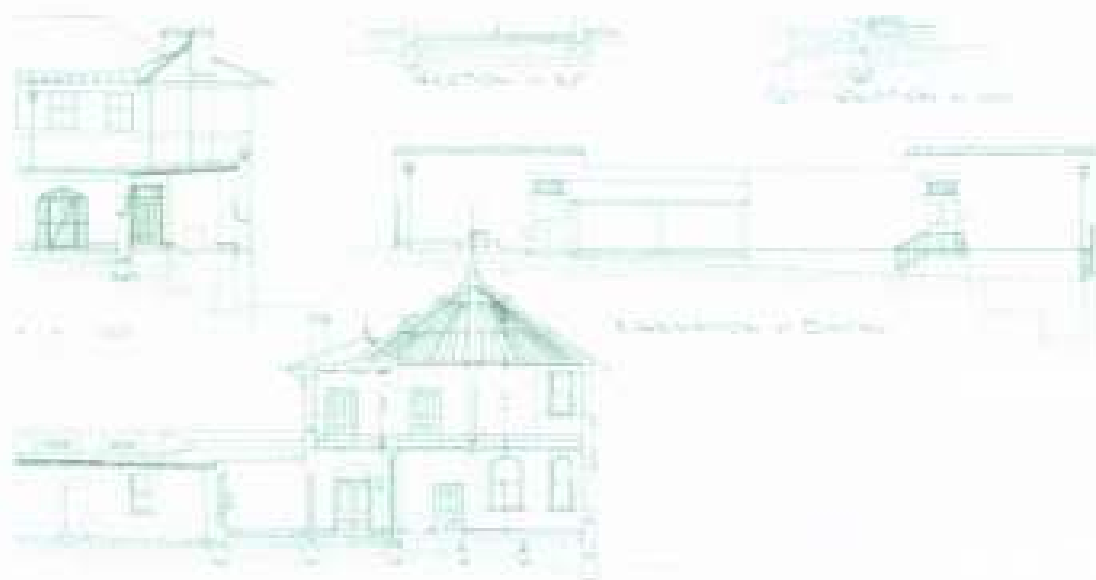
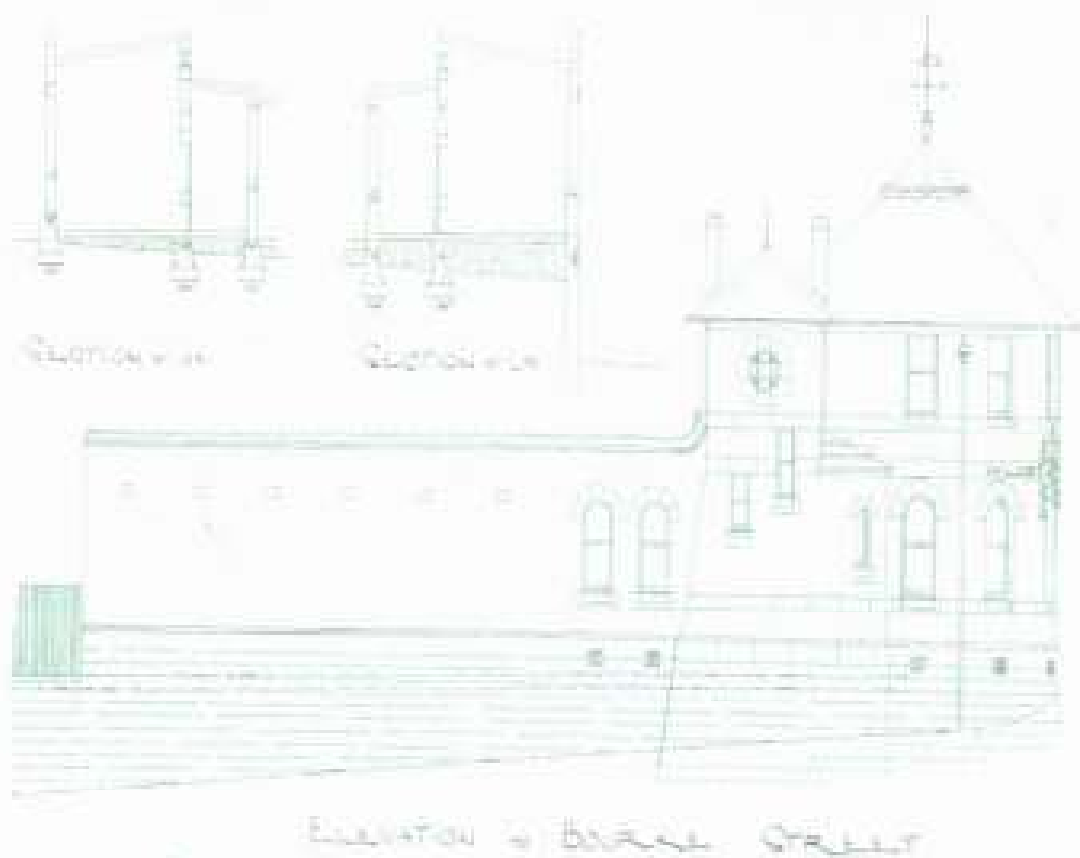


Figure 117:
Typical detail wall, showing sandstone masonry and base of wall.
(Source: Graham Brooks & Associates, July 2008)



Architectural Drawings, this page and following.
 Copies of Original drawings held at the State Archives, indicate the fine detail work in the plans drawn up by
 W.L. Varney, for Government Architect, and dated 18 July 1890. It seems that the Capitol was constructed
 by 1891.
 [Source: State Archives, Kingswood, Sourced July 2008]

