

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE IMPACT



Goulburn Hospital & Health Service Redevelopment

State Significant Development Application (SSDA)
June 2018

Executive Summary

This Statement of Heritage Impact report has been prepared on behalf of Health Infrastructure (HI) to assess the potential heritage impacts and accompany the current State Significant Development Application (SSDA) in relation to the current proposed works at Goulburn Hospital located at No. 130 Goldsmith Street, Goulburn (the site).

In 2015 the NSW Government committed \$120 million in capital funding for the redevelopment of Goulburn Hospital. A Preliminary Business Case and preliminary Master Plan have been completed and outline the service priorities, key challenges, objectives and a number of options for redevelopment of the site. A Heritage Assessment was prepared by this office as part of the development of the Final Business Case and preferred capital investment option and long term plan for the redevelopment of Goulburn Hospital and forms the basis of this report.

The Hospital is the city's third public Hospital and was established on this site in c. 1887 when the purposed designed building was constructed. A design competition was established, however, the Hospital Committee rejected the schemes and commissioned prominent local architect, EC Manfred to design the building. Manfred prepared a number of options and the new building in the "pavilion" style was opened in October 1889. Since that time the Hospital has continued to expand and develop with the latest additions completed in 2013.

Goulburn Hospital is not listed on the State Heritage Register, however, the Central Building and former Pavilions have been listed on the Department of Health S 170 Register. The Central Building and former Pavilions are listed as a local item under Schedule 5 of the Goulburn Mulwaree Local Environmental Plan 2009 (I181) and site is also located in the Goulburn City Conservation Area.

The analysis (PMA February 2016) found that the Goulburn Hospital site has continued to evolve since its establishment. The initial development included three, two storey pavilions and attached single storey wings and connections constructed in 1887-1890 on a 5 acres site with main address to Goldsmith Street. The building was setback from the street frontage with sweeping circular driveway and front garden. The site was subsequently expanded to Faithfull Street and construction of additional buildings and facilities and constant upgrades in accordance with changing local requirements and improvements in health care services have continued to the present. The interior of most of the buildings have undergone successive change and modifications as expected for ongoing Hospital uses.

Goulburn Hospital is of local historic, aesthetic and social significance as a purpose built hospital that retains strong evidence of its original establishment on the site and subsequent stages of development which reflect the growth and development of Goulburn and surrounding areas. Although not the first purpose built hospital in Goulburn, the site significantly retains much of the original 1887 building which continues to be a prominent feature of Goldsmith Street. Designed by highly regarded, local architect EC Manfred, it is a good example of a late Victorian style building that despite various alterations and additions retains a strong sense of its early external form, character and fabric, particularly main one and two storey central pavilion and two, attached two storey pavilions and associated wings. With the curved driveway, which reflects the original access, associated front lawn and two mature trees it makes a positive contribution to the Goldsmith Street streetscape.

The ongoing provision of health care services also contributes to the significance of the site. The site significantly remains a district Hospital that continues to serve the local and wider area.

The one and two storey central pavilion, its form, scale and late Victorian details also the two, two storey eastern and western pavilions and attaching wings particularly as presents to Goldsmith Street, open area along the Goldsmith Street frontage including curved driveway and two mature trees in front of the central pavilion are considered to be of exceptional and high significance.

All other buildings and elements have been identified as being of moderate and little significance with some intrusive elements also located in front of the main building.

The current proposed works are intended to provide necessary improvements to Hospital. The works are largely confined to areas that have previously undergone some change and will have acceptable impact on the cultural significance of the site and highly significant aspects.

Any potential adverse heritage impacts are reduced by the retention of exceptional and highly significant buildings and elements on the site; preparation of an Archival Photographic Recording of the buildings and context; and provision of interpretive material on the site and within the new building.

An addendum outlining the options reviewed has also been prepared following initial comments from the Heritage Division of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Context of the report

This report has been prepared on behalf of Health Infrastructure to assess the potential heritage impacts and accompany the accompany the current State Significant Development Application (SSDA) in relation to the current proposed works at Goulburn Hospital located at No. 130 Goldsmith Street, Goulburn (the site).

1.2 Background, heritage listing status & objectives of the report

The Goulburn Health Service (GHS) currently operates from three separate sites: Goulburn Base Hospital; Bourke Street Health Services and Kenmore Hospital. The provision of various services from multiple locations presents a daily challenge in the delivery of comprehensive, coordinated, efficient and effective health care.

To meet the growing demand and changing needs for services in the Goulburn catchment, GHS recognise that they need to reconfigure how they operate. To achieve changes to the service delivery new infrastructure is required.

In 2015 the NSW Government committed \$120 million in capital funding for the redevelopment of Goulburn Hospital.

The current proposal follows the preparation of a Preliminary Business Case and Master Plan which outlined the service priorities, key challenges, objectives and a number of options for redevelopment of the site. The Final Business Case and preferred capital investment option and long term plan for the redevelopment of Goulburn Hospital has now been developed.

Goulburn Base Hospital occupies a city block bounded by Goldsmith, Albert, Clifford and Faithfull Streets located to the north west of the Goulburn CBD. Goulburn High School also addresses Goldsmith Street and is located to the immediate west of the site. Victoria Park incorporating the Goulburn Aquatic & Leisure Centre and Oval is located to the south of the site on the southern side of Clifford Street. The surrounding area is otherwise largely characterised by one and two storey residential buildings with a large proportion dating from the early to mid 20th century. The built context is generally enhanced by the wide streets, street trees and gardens.

Goulburn Base Hospital is not listed on the State Heritage Register, however, the Central Building and former Pavilions have been listed on the Department of Health S 170 Register. The Central Building and former Pavilions have also been listed as a local item under Schedule 5 of the Goulburn Mulwaree Local Environmental Plan 2009 (I181). The site is also located in the Goulburn City Conservation Area.

This report contains an outline history, description and significance of the site. The report includes a brief description of the current enabling works. The proposed works have been assessed with reference to SEAR requirements and standard guidelines and criteria provided by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.

The purpose of the report will be to assess the appropriateness of the proposed works and outline how any potential heritage impacts may be reduced or are mitigated.

1.3 Site identification

Goulburn Base Hospital is located on the southern site of Goldsmith Street and occupies the block also bounded by, Albert, Clifford and Faithfull Streets. The site is located approximately 1km from the Goulburn CBD which is generally concentrated about Auburn Street. The real property description of the site is Lot 1 DP 133606 and Lots 1-10 Section 46, DP 758468.



Figure 1.1 Location plan.

1.4 Documentary & photographic sources

The historical summary is based on information sourced from Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc., the State and Mitchell Library, Goulburn Library Local Studies, Department of Lands and Trove. Historical plans have also been sourced from the Goulburn & District Historical Society also SNSWLHD Asset Services Operations office. Plans have also been sourced from Plan and Information Services, Office of Finance and Services. Some information was also sourced from various websites (as footnoted).

Contemporary photographs included in this report, unless otherwise stated, were taken by Luisa Alessi of Perumal Murphy Alessi, Heritage Consultants, in December 2015.

1.5 Limitations

This report concentrates on the European use and development of the site and specifically the development of the landscape and built environment.

1.6 Authorship

This report has been prepared by Luisa Alessi of Perumal Murphy Alessi, Heritage Consultants.

Luisa is a graduate architect with twenty years experience in the heritage field. She has prepared a number of Heritage Assessments, Statement of Heritage Impact reports, Conservation Plans and Conservation Management Strategies and Plans for both the private and public sector on a range of sites including several hospitals.

2.0 Documentary evidence

2.1 Early development of Goulburn

Goulburn was named by surveyor James Meehan who in 1816 accompanied explorer Hamilton Hume in some explorations in southern New South Wales. He was appointed deputy surveyor-general in 1818 and around this time named the city after Henry Goulburn, Under-Secretary for War and the Colonies.

Settlement generally followed the explorations of Hume and Meehan and others including Throsby and Oxley. The discovery of the “Goulburn Plains” and Lake Bathurst led to an influx of adventurers and land seekers. The area was opened to settlement and a number of land grants were made from about 1820. Land within the Nineteen Counties, including in the Goulburn area which was part of the Argyle County was later sold to settlers. The first recorded settler in Goulburn established “Strathallen” (on the site of the present Police Academy) in 1825. A town was originally surveyed in 1828, however, moved to its present site in 1833 when the town was laid out by Robert Hoddle. Hoddle immigrated to Australia in 1823 and is the creator of the “Hoddle Grid” upon which the plan of the city of Melbourne is based. A Parish plan (**Figure 2.1**) clearly shows Hoddle’s trademark grid with land grants and purchases generally located around the city proper.¹

The first land purchase occurred between 1839 and 1842 and the township quickly grew and became the administrative and judicial centre of Argyle County which covered most of south western NSW. It was located at a strategic “crossroads” and service industries including hotels, retailing, blacksmiths, brewers and millers flourished. By 1841 Goulburn had a population of about 1,200 and was the centre of a great sheep and farming area, boasting a courthouse, police barracks, churches, post office and a hospital. The town was a change station for the Cobb & Co by 1855 and a police station and school were opened by 1858. A telegraph station also opened in about 1862. Goulburn was proclaimed a municipal government in 1859 and was made a city in 1865, by which time there were approximately 1,500 residents.²

The discovery of gold in part of the County in the 1850s resulted in the the naming of the Goulburn as the first “inland” city. With the arrival of the railway which was opened in May 1869 and expanded in the 1880s it became a major agricultural and railway centre. The area became known for its produce, particularly the fine wool of the region. The development of the railway industry based around a roundhouse, engine servicing facilities and factory for making pre-fabricated concrete components for signal boxes and station buildings signify the importance of the city in the rail and transport network in NSW and economy of the state.

The city continued to develop with a number of major buildings designed by prominent architects adding to the townscape. Goulburn Post Office was designed by the last Colonial Government Architect, James Barnet in 1880-1881. Barnet also designed the Goulburn Gaol (1884). The former Police Station on Sloane Street was also designed by Barnet and opened in 1885. A new, Italianate Court House, also designed by Barnet was opened in 1887. Barnet’s successor, Walter Liberty Vernon was responsible for the first buildings of the Kenmore Hospital completed in 1894. St Saviour’s Anglican Cathedral and Hall were designed by Edmund Blacket. Building started in 1874 and it was dedicated in 1884 and consecrated in 1916. A tower was added in 1988 as part of the Bicentennial celebrations.³

Architect EC Manfred developed his architectural skills in Blacket’s office in Sydney and after settling in Goulburn in 1879, set up his own practice in 1880. By 1882 he had taken over the important role of Clerk of Works for the Blacket brothers to supervise the building of St Saviour’s.

¹ www.argylecounty.com.au – Goulburn Brief History, Wikipedia, *Goulburn, New South Wales* & Land and Property Information, Historical Parish Map of Goulburn

² www.argylecounty.com.au – Goulburn Brief History, Wikipedia, *Goulburn, New South Wales*.

³ Wikipedia, *Goulburn, New South Wales*.

Manfred went on the design the old Town Hall, constructed in 1888; the old Fire Station built in 1890; the Masonic Temples constructed in 1890 and 1928; the first permanent fire station in 1890 and St John's Orphanage building in 1912 to name a few major commissions in addition to a number of commercial buildings, homes and villas and Hospital buildings.⁴

For most of the 20th century Goulburn existed on the back of the agricultural and railway industries. The Big Merino, located to the west of the town is testament to its agricultural importance. Being on the main inland highway the city also developed transitory industries, however, these all were affected by the Freeway by-pass constructed in the 1980s. Whilst the by-pass and economic rationalism has also resulted in the departure of many of the industries that once serviced the city, Goulburn retains much of its unique heritage and has continuing life as a district centre in the 21st century.⁵



Figure 2.1 Parish Plan showing the grid layout of the City of Goulburn surrounded by larger acreage lots and grants. The allotment granted for Hospital use is indicated.

(Source: Department of Lands Historical Parish Map Goulburn Sheet 3 Ed. 4, 1902)

2.2 Early development of the site

The Hospital site occupies Section 46 of the City of Goulburn (**Figure 2.2**) and appears to have been granted to Hospital trustees following two separate applications. An application was made by JT Gannon (President of the Hospital Committee) for some Government land in Goldsmith Street described as “a large reserve west of the town” neighbouring the proposed high school, opposite the Agricultural Showgrounds and Victoria Park (to its south). An area of 5 acres, with 545 feet frontage to Goldsmith and Clifford Streets (**Figure 2.3**) was initially granted for a Public Hospital to the Honourable James Chisholm, John Thomas Gannon, William Pitt Faithfull, Thomas Marsden and Charles Gillespie in December 1884.⁶

The site was also bounded by Coromandel (now Albert) Street to the west and Gannon Street to the east. The block appears to have been partly subdivided by this time with Gannon Street extending between Goldsmith and Clifford Streets. This was later subsumed into the Hospital site. Shortly after the dedication of the 5 acre lot, the Committee arranged for the land to be fenced. A hawthorn hedge and some trees were also planted within the fence.

⁴ Wikipedia, *Goulburn, New South Wales* & Penalver, D. *EC Manfred – Architect and Surveyor, Goulburn* (2013), p. 4.

⁵ www.argylecounty.com.au – Goulburn Brief History.

⁶ Trove, *Goulburn Herald*, “The Goulburn Hospital”, Saturday 12 October 1889, p. 4, *Sydney Morning Herald*, “Opening of the Goulburn Hospital”, Saturday 12 October 1889, p. 12, *The Sydney Mail & NSW Advertiser*, Saturday 25 February 1888, p. 413 & Land and Property Information, Certificate of Title, Volume 729 Folio 209.

Several years later, in c. 1887 the Committee applied for a further grant of land to permit the erection of a separate building for the treatment of cases of fever and contagious diseases and on 11th June 1889 additional land was dedicated for hospital purposes.⁷

The extension, an area of 4 acres 2 roods 12 perches is shown on the grant/ land title as comprising a total of ten lots (**Figure 2.4**) including nine lots “addressing” Faithfull Street located between Goldsmith and Clifford Streets and tenth lot, essentially what was Gannon Street which also extended between Goldsmith and Clifford Streets. The land was also vested with Hospital trustees, Charles Gillespie, Augustine Matthew Betts, Albert Augustus Kerr, Russell Edward Connolly and Ernest William Johnson.⁸

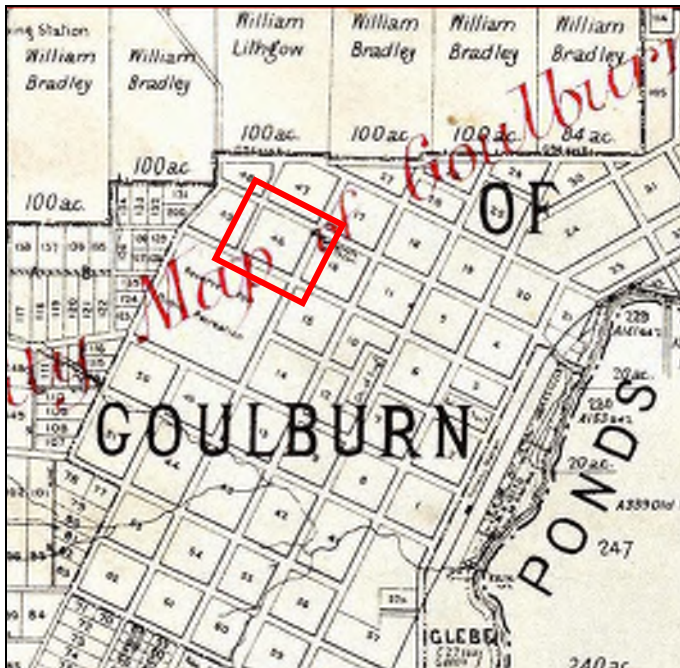


Figure 2.2 The Hospital site occupies Section 46 of the Town of Goulburn.

(Source: Department of Lands Historical Parish Map Goulburn Sheet 3 Ed. 4, 1902)



Figure 2.3 The initial 5 acres granted for a Public Hospital in late 1884.

(Source: Land and Property Information, Certificate of Title Volume 729 Folio 209)

⁷ Trove, *Goulburn Herald*, “The Goulburn Hospital”, Saturday 12 October 1889, p. 4.

⁸ Land and Property Information, Certificate of Title, Volume 2143 Folio 196.



Figure 2.4 The later, 1889 grant for the extension of the Hospital site. The original 5 acre lot is indicated to its west.

(Source: Land and Property Information, Certificate of Title Volume 2143 Folio 196)

2.2.1 Construction of the Hospital

The current Hospital is the third general Hospital to be constructed in Goulburn. Goulburn's original hospital was in Sloane Street, on the site of the former Police Station. The first facility was a temporary timber building constructed in the 1830s and that was replaced with a new building in 1848. The hospital grew. Manfred designed the fever ward, however, by the 1880s it became clear that the site in Sloane Street could not continue to cater for the needs of the area and new premises would be required. In 1883 permission was sought to sell the old hospital site on the corner of Sloane and Clifford Streets and use the proceeds to acquire land for a new hospital.⁹

In 1885 prize money of £50 was offered for a suitable hospital design. The budget was set at £6,000. As no suitable designs were entered the Hospital Committee decided to commission local architect, EC Manfred to draw up the plans in 1886. Edmund Cooper Manfred came to live in Goulburn in 1879. He had arrived in Sydney with his mother in 1870. His late father was a surveyor which may have influenced his career choice. He also trained as a surveyor and developed his architectural skills as a pupil of prominent Sydney architects, Edmund Blacket and George Mansfield, proponents of the Gothic Revival style. By 1882 he had taken over the important position of Clerk of Works for the Blacket Brothers to supervise the construction of St Saviour's Cathedral in Goulburn which was finished in 1884. He had set up an office in Montague Street in 1880 and registered as an Architect (No. 20) in 1883.¹⁰

Manfred appears to have produced a number of options for the Hospital Committee and also appears to have allowed for a staged construction. The buildings were planned on the pavilion system and the design when complete would comprise of an administrative building framed by two pavilions, one on either side. However, an article dating from October 1889 notes that at the time of the official opening only the administrative portion and the eastern pavilion had been built.¹¹ Tenders were invited for the new hospital in May 1887. The tender submitted by Charles Goode and Sons was accepted in August of the same year.¹²

⁹ Tazewell, SJ., *Grand Goulburn, First Inland City of Australia A Random History*, (1991), p. 47 & Goulburn Local Studies, Vertical file, Goulburn Base Hospital, *Hospital site now city police station*, Goulburn Evening Penny Post, 9 Dec 1987.

¹⁰ Penalver, D., Penalver D., Cooper, L., *EC Manfred – Architect and Surveyor, Goulburn* (2013), p. 4.

¹¹ Trove, *Goulburn Herald*, "The Goulburn Hospital", Saturday 12 October 1889, p. 4.

¹² Wyatt, RT, *The History of Goulburn* (1972), p. 220, Goulburn Local Studies, Vertical file, Goulburn Base Hospital, *Hospital site now city police station*, Goulburn Evening Penny Post, 9 Dec 1987 & Trove, *Goulburn Herald*, "The Goulburn Hospital", Saturday 12 October 1889, p. 4.

The foundation stone was laid on December 9, 1887 by Lord Carrington.¹³ By early 1888 the foundations had been completed and the brickwork commenced. It was anticipated that work would be completed by mid 1889.¹⁴

It would appear that construction was to be staged for financial reasons.¹⁵ Surviving early sketch plans show various versions of the pavilion design and layout of the smaller building with entry and administration rooms including a board room and also operating theatre accommodated in one, two storey pavilion with single storey kitchen wing at its rear and wards and associated rooms accommodated within one two storey pavilion (what is now the eastern pavilion) attached by a single storey wing and walkway (refer to **Figures 2.5-2.8**). What are assumed to be later sketch plans and elevations show a “new fever wing” extending from the opposite side of the central Administration pavilion (**Figure 2.9**) and another two storey pavilion (the western pavilion).

In 1889 the building was described as being “plain but substantial” with foundation of rubble stone, taken down in many places to 7 feet, double brick walls (one source notes from the Fitzroy brickworks and another source notes McGraw bricks) all struck jointed stock bricks with string course of moulded stocks and cut stone and Welsh slate roof. The administration portion contained board-room, matron’s room, with operating room and dispensary and three bedrooms and a bathroom on the upper floor. The main entrance hall had tessellated “pavement”. The operating room was located behind the board room and was “supplied with all the necessary requirements for surgical cases”. Plenty of light was supplied by the windows and sunlights in the ceiling. A kitchen, servant’s rooms, dining room, pantry and store were located at the rear within an attached single storey wing. The kitchen was fitted with a large stove, lift and “speaking tubes” connecting to the upper level and hot water.¹⁶

An open corridor with concrete roof (also described as a “covered passage”) connected to the accident ward in the eastern pavilion. The eastern pavilion comprised of accident ward (4 beds) with bathroom and nurses’ room in the north extending, single storey wing with male ward (14 beds), earth-closets and bathroom in separate wings at the southern end, nurses’ room, day room and ward kitchen also on the ground floor and female ward (10 beds) two small private wards, nurses’ room, day room and ward kitchen on the first floor. The floors of the wards on the ground floor were raised 6 feet above ground level with ventilation below. All the floors are tongue and groove hardwood in narrow widths. The ceilings of the wards were formed in panels in sheet iron with timber mouldings and then painted in colours and walls were plastered with as little woodwork as possible but featured painted dados. Other features described included windows in all the nurses’ rooms and a stained glass window on the landing of the eastern pavilion. It was also noted that the western pavilion would be constructed when required.¹⁷

The building was officially opened on 11th October 1889 by Mayor, HS Gannon.¹⁸ At the opening ceremony the Mayor noted that the hospital had been built on the proceeds of the sale of the Sloane Street land, subscriptions and donations and that the proceeds of a bazaar and village fair would also contribute to the cost of the hospital which was given as £7,500. It was anticipated that the new building would be put to good use. It was noted that between the years 1883 and 1888, 815 patients had been admitted to the old hospital and place would serve the population of the County.¹⁹

¹³ Tazewell, SJ., *Grand Goulburn, First Inland City of Australia A Random History*, (1991), p. 49.

¹⁴ Trove, *The Sydney Mail & NSW Advertiser*, Saturday 25 February 1888, p. 413.

¹⁵ Trove, *The Sydney Mail and New South Wales Advertiser*, 25 February 1888, p. 41.

¹⁶ Trove, *Goulburn Herald*, “The Goulburn Hospital”, Saturday 12 October 1889, p. 4 & Trove, *The Sydney Mail and New South Wales Advertiser*, 25 February 1888, p. 41.

¹⁷ Trove, *Goulburn Herald*, “The Goulburn Hospital”, Saturday 12 October 1889, p. 4 & Trove, *The Sydney Mail and New South Wales Advertiser*, 25 February 1888, p. 41, Goulburn & District Historical Society tender notes.

¹⁸ Penalver, D., Penalver D., Cooper, L., *EC Manfred – Architect and Surveyor, Goulburn* (2013), p. 4 & Goulburn Local Studies, Vertical file, Goulburn Base Hospital, *Hospital site now city police station*, Goulburn Evening Penny Post, 9 Dec 1987.

¹⁹ Trove, *Goulburn Herald*, “The Goulburn Hospital”, Saturday 12 October 1889, p. 4.

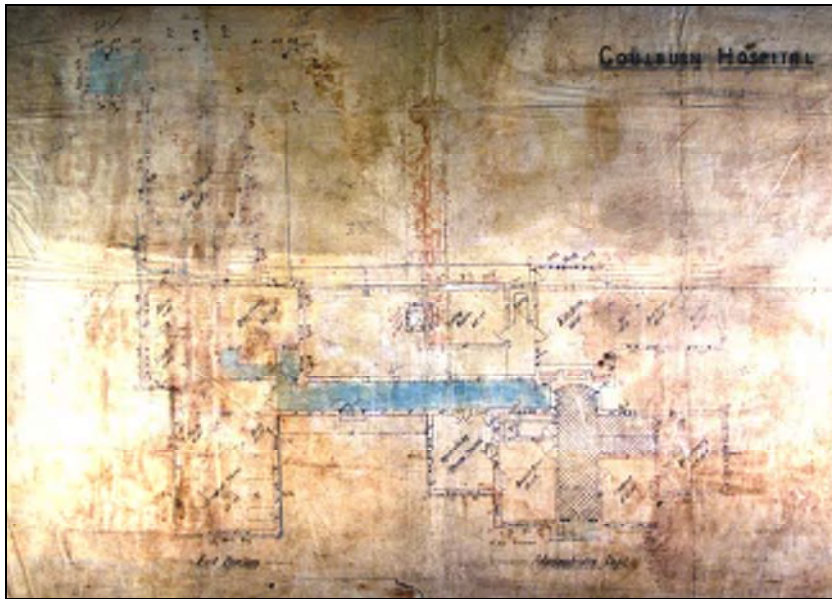


Figure 2.5 Undated, early sketch ground floor plan prepared by Manfred showing an early concept and basis of the Hospital plan with main two storey pavilion with entry, administration area, board room, operating theatre and stair connected to a kitchen wing at its rear and semi-detached two storey pavilion with wards and associated rooms.

(Source: Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc, MC0178q)

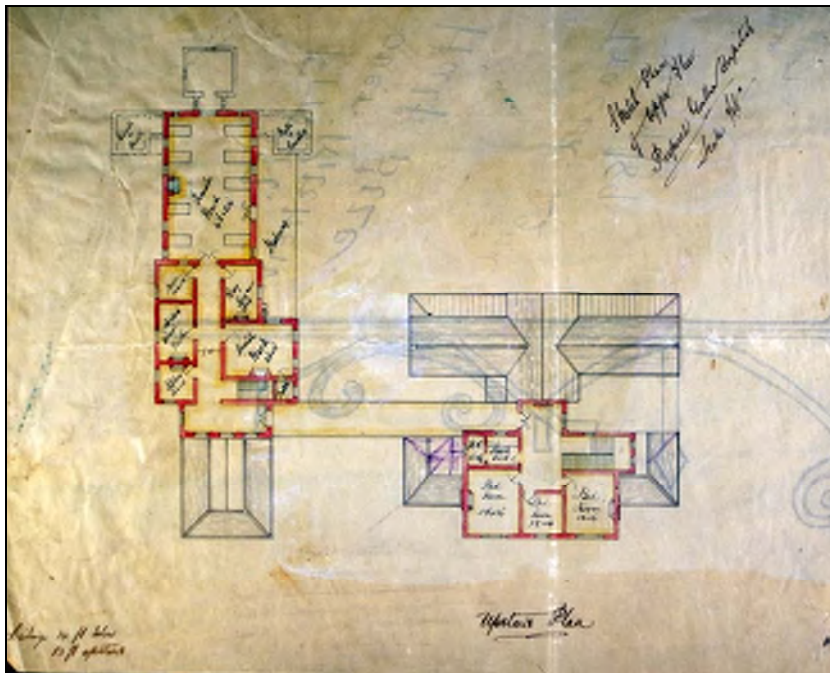


Figure 2.6 Undated, early first floor plan showing the basis of the Hospital plan with main two storey pavilion connected to the single storey kitchen wing at its rear and semi-detached two storey (eastern) pavilion.

(Source: Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc, MC0178ad)



Figure 2.7 Undated, early elevation showing a scheme for two pavilions and attached single storey wings.

(Source: Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc, MC0178ad)

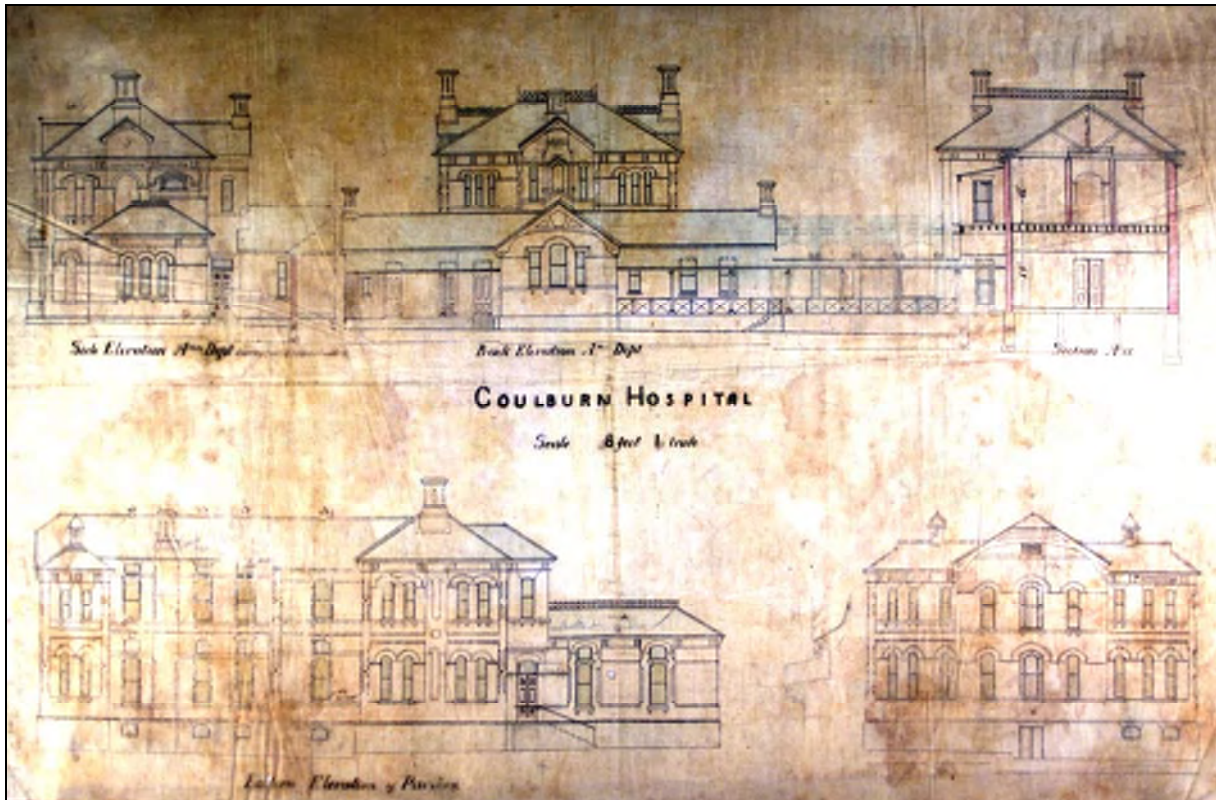


Figure 2.8 Undated elevations and section showing the two pavilions initially constructed. The elevation details appear to be as built. (Source: Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc, MC0178t)

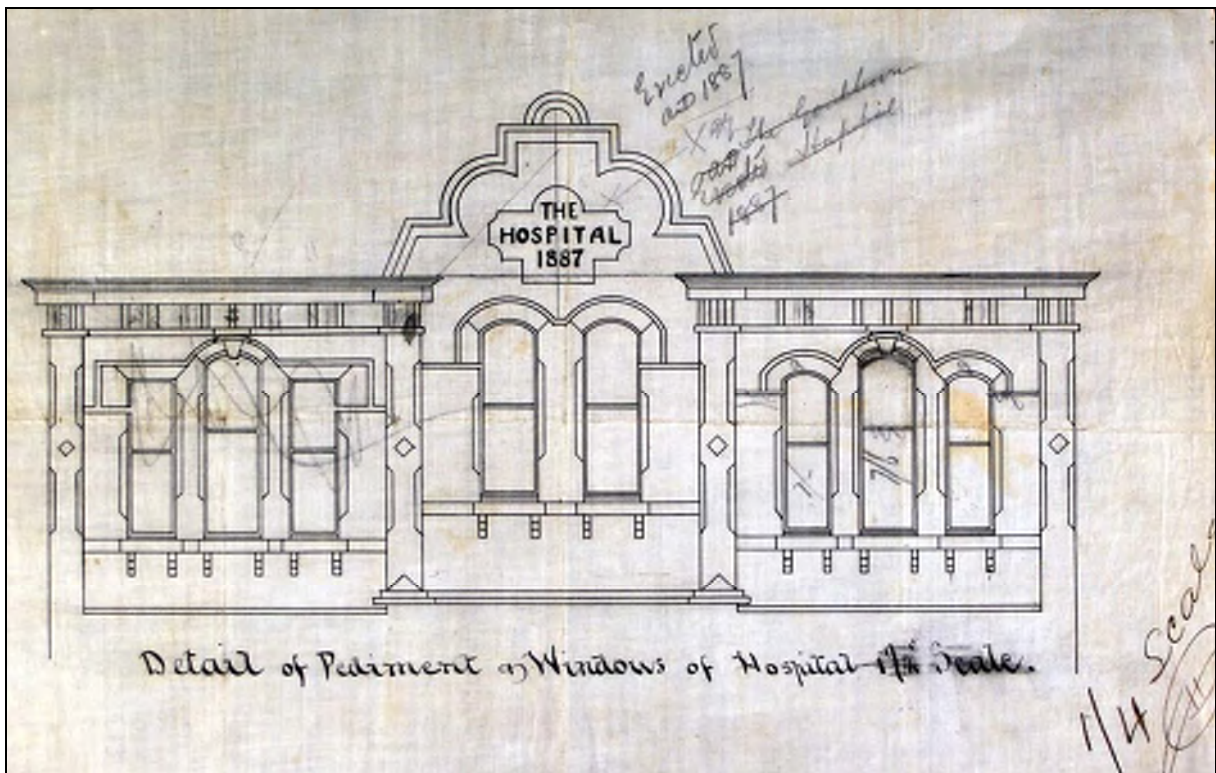


Figure 2.9 Undated detail of the pediment and windows. (Source: Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc, MC0178w)

It is not clear when the western pavilion was constructed, one source notes 1890²⁰, however, what is assumed to be early photograph of the building (**Figure 2.11**) shows the central pavilion framed by two similarly detailed two storey pavilions. Single storey wings connect the pavilions and also extend from the eastern and western pavilion. The design of the building followed the design of hospitals of the day with the two pavilions now allowing separate male and female wards accommodated in the two pavilions each side of the main, central administration block. A circular driveway in front to the building is also clear with timber fences. Another photograph, dated c. 1906 (**Figure 2.12**) clearly shows the western pavilion and details including the elevated walkways and details including the large brick chimneys and cast iron lace to the roof ridges.

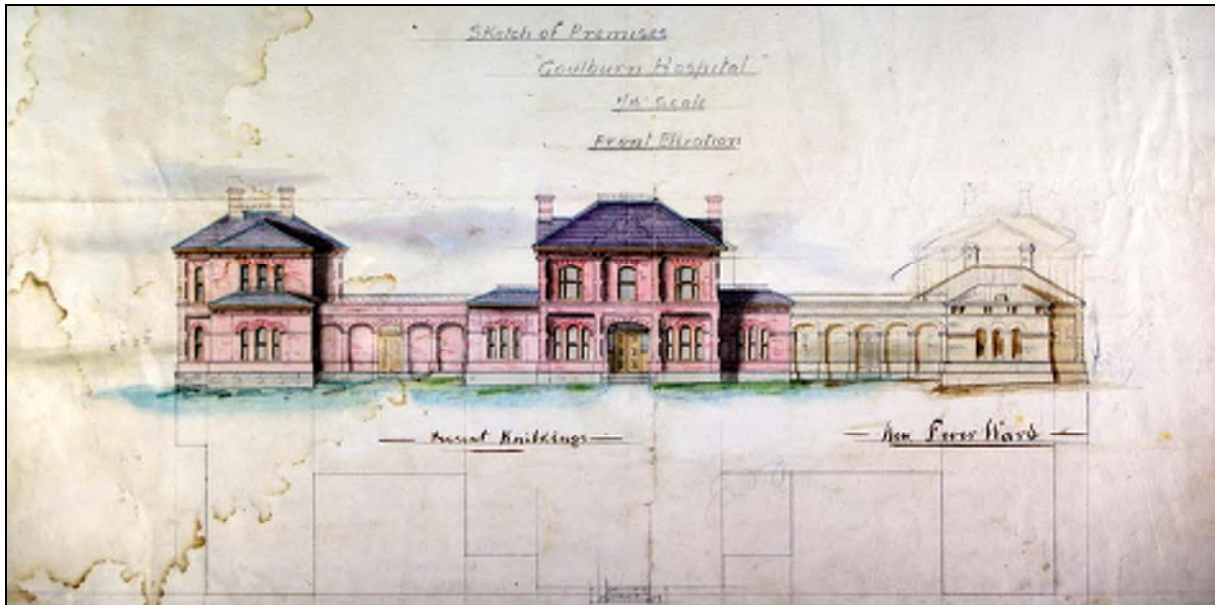


Figure 2.10 Undated elevation by Manfred showing the additional pavilion (“New Fever Ward”) which appears to have been constructed shortly after. (Source: Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc, MC0178ai)



Figure 2.11 Undated, assumed early photograph showing the completed building. (Source: Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc, Goulburn Hospital 2)

²⁰ Trove, *Goulburn Evening Penny Post*, “Goulburn Hospital Building Fund Appeal”, Saturday 17 May 1924, p. 6.



Figure 2.12 Image dated 1906 highlighting the western pavilion and details including prominent chimneys and cast iron lace details on the elevated walkway parapets and roof ridges. (Source: Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc, Goulburn Hospital 1)

2.3 Development of the building and site

Several improvements were made in the early 1900s, most were also designed by Manfred and his son who also practiced as an architect. In 1905 a new laundry block was constructed and verandahs and balconies were added to the western and eastern pavilions in c. 1914. An undated sketch plan (**Figure 2.13**) shows a single storey verandah with skillion roof on the north eastern façade of the western pavilion. Another undated plan shows a two storey verandah and balcony to be constructed to the eastern façade of the eastern pavilion (**Figure 2.14**). It would appear that the nurses were accommodated in the eastern pavilion by this time as the project description refers to the verandah of the Nurses' home. The drawing shows the elevated verandah and open balcony with separate bracketed skillion roof and proposed new door openings to access the new addition.²¹ The verandah has subsequently been extended and modified and upper balcony has been infilled, however, remains visible on the eastern side of the eastern pavilion today.

Sketch plans for a separate, detached new mortuary were prepared, however, it would appear that the single room, detached structure was subsequently expanded. Undated plans show the the proposed additions to the Nurses' Quarters and separate "Pathological Block" with laboratory and mortuary (**Figure 2.15**). A Specification and tenders for the works were invited in March 1915 and construction began in the same year. WE Nettleton was the builder with final cost amounting to just over £704.²²

²¹ Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc. IMG 2328 (1) & Goulburn Base Hospital and EC Manfred files and database.

²² Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc. IMG 2324-001& Goulburn Base Hospital and EC Manfred files and database.

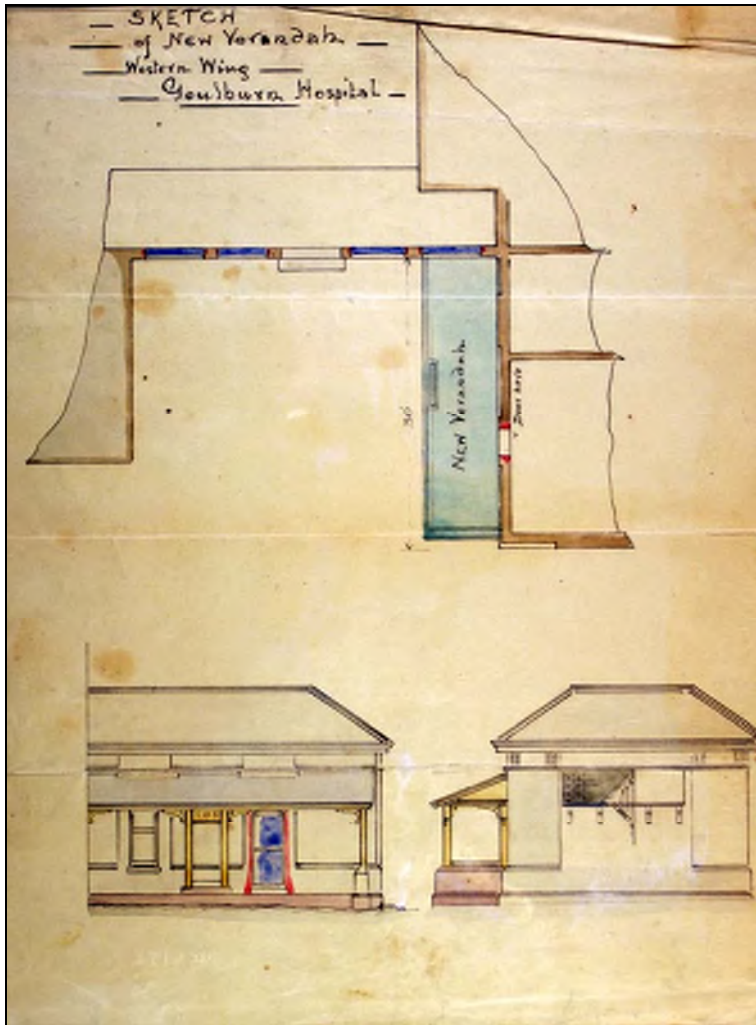


Figure 2.13 Undated drawing of the verandah addition to northern wing attached to the western pavilion.

(Source: Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc. MC0178 aj)

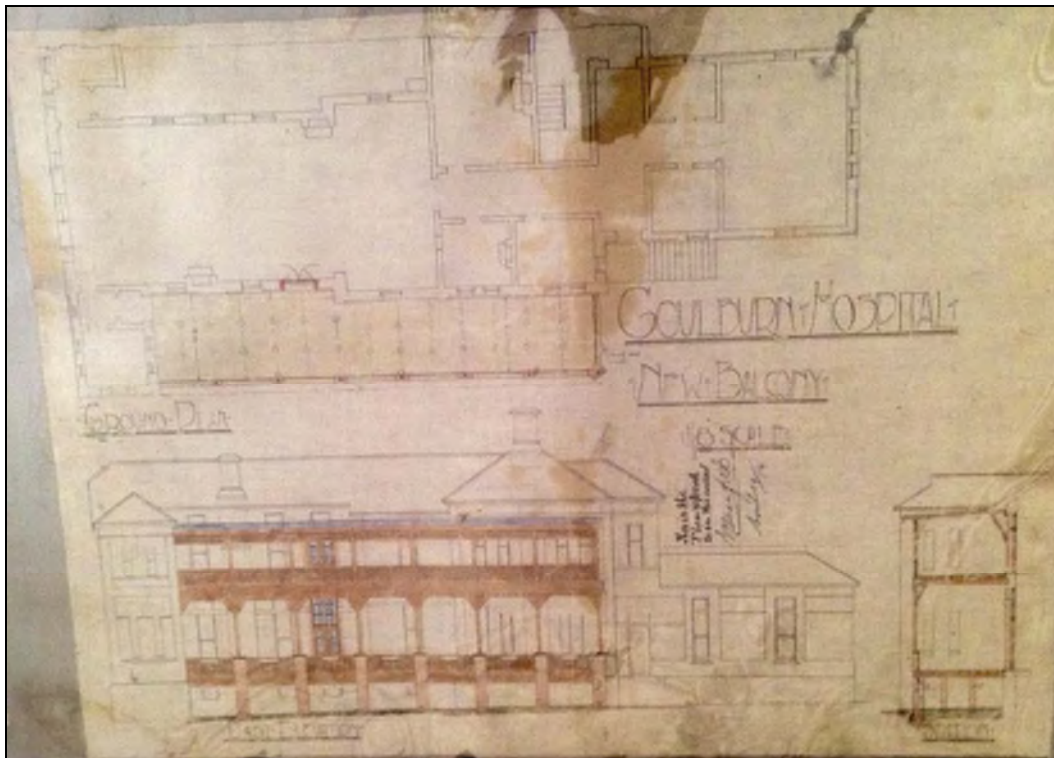


Figure 2.14 New balcony to the eastern façade of the eastern pavilion c. 1914. (Source: Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc. IMG 2328 (1))

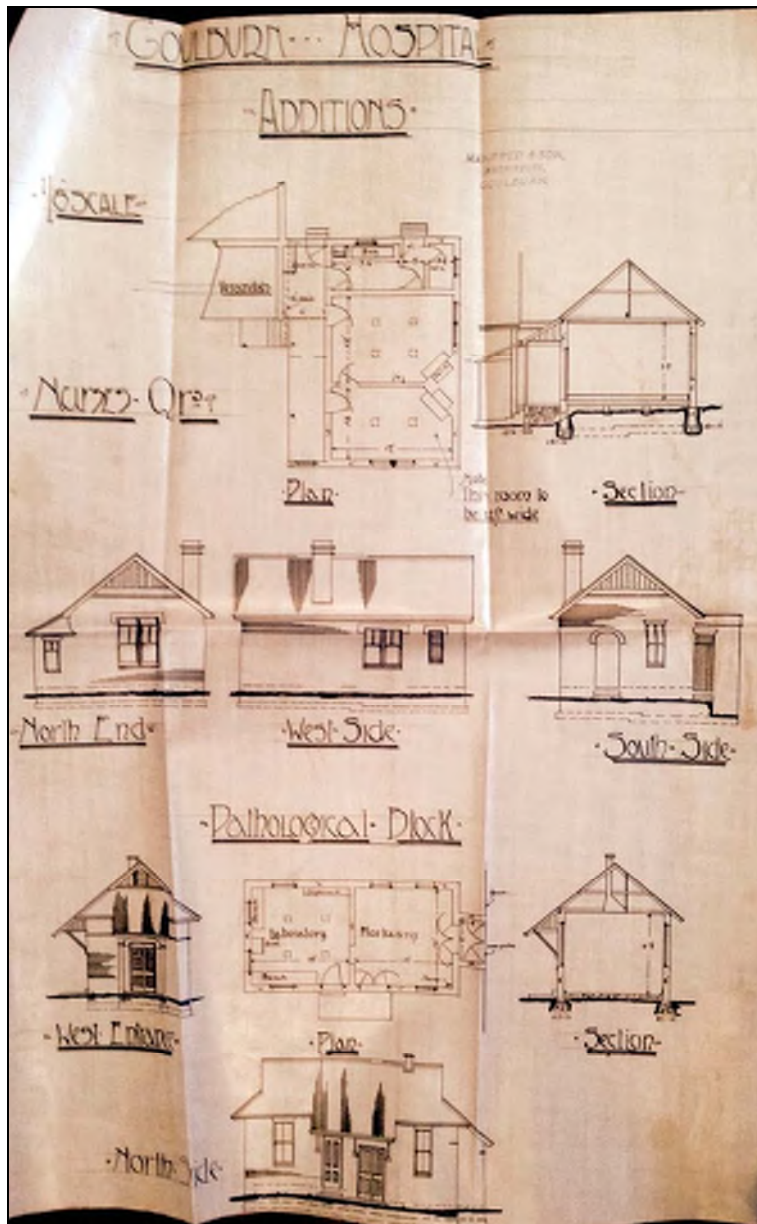


Figure 2.15 c. 1915 additions to Nurses Quarters and new Pathological Block stamped Manfred & Son

(Source: Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc. IMG 2324-001)

Electric lights were installed in 1917 and in 1919 new operating facilities were also added.²³ It would appear that the new operating theatre had been planned as early as 1913 and that plans described at this time comprised of four rooms adjoining the male ward and a new mortuary. It was noted that there were no funds at this time²⁴ and the outbreak of the First World War may account for construction delays. A foundation stone (visible on the northern façade of the structure today) was laid by Sir Walter Edward Davidson, Governor of NSW on January 5th 1919. Plans dated 1918 and 1920 prepared by the Government Architects office show the relatively modest addition and siting (refer to Appendix). Photographs assumed to date from the 1920s-1930s including an image dated 1922 (**Figure 2.16**) show the new addition extending from the eastern pavilion. The single storey addition is sited at an angle, however, was detailed to match the original building. It has since been extended with an addition extending from its southern side constructed in c. 1989. Early photographs (**Figures 2.16-2.18**) also show the verandah and balcony additions to the western and eastern pavilion.

²³ Tazewell, S.J., *Grand Goulburn, First Inland City of Australia A Random History*, (1991), p. 49.

²⁴ Trove, *Goulburn Evening Post*, "Goulburn Hospital", Thursday 10 April 1913, p. 2.



Figure 2.16 Image dated 1922 showing the rear of the 1919 operating room addition (at right). The image also clearly shows the open verandah and balcony added to the eastern facade of the eastern pavilion which was originally constructed with a “T” shaped footprint. (Source: Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc, State Records, 4346_a0202_a020000233)



Figure 2.17 Undated photograph assumed to date 1920s-1930s showing the building and 1919 addition (at left). The verandah additions are also just visible. Also note the circular driveway and alteration of the front fence. (Source: Trove, State Records 4346_a020_a0200002)

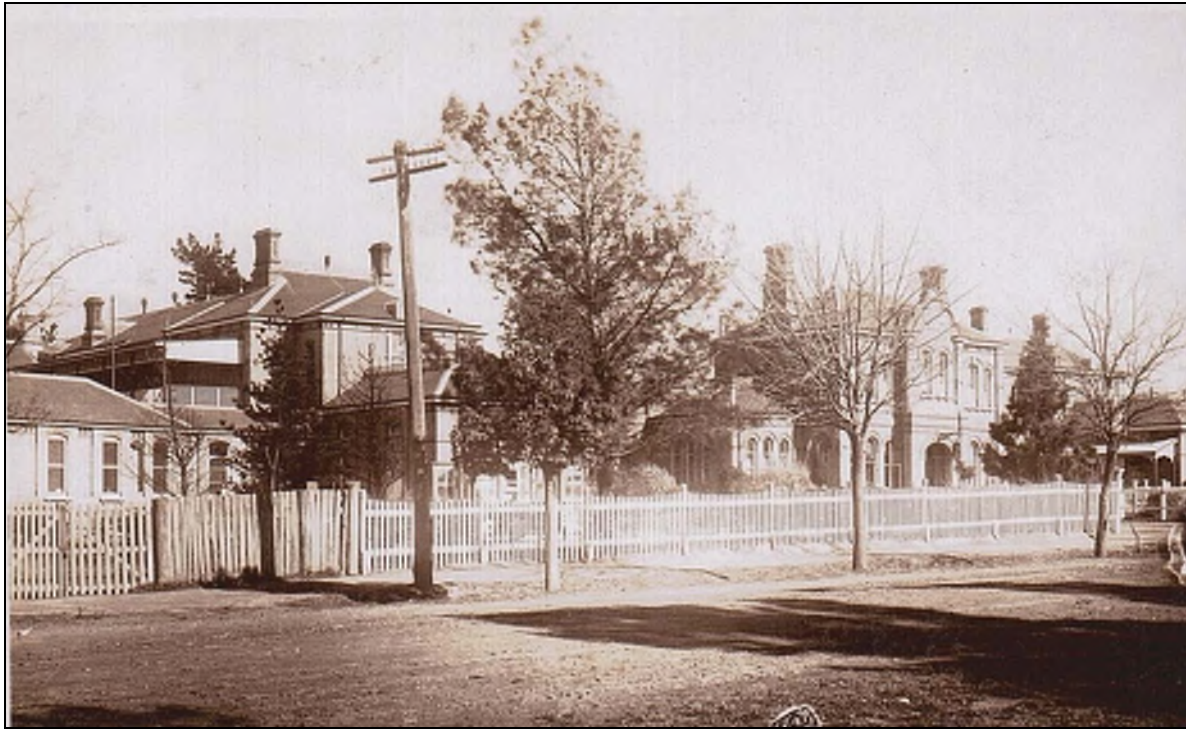


Figure 2.18 Undated photograph assumed to date 1920s-1930s showing the building and 1919 addition (at left). The verandah additions to both the western and eastern pavilions are also just visible. (Source: Trove, State Records 4346_a020_a0200002)

The operating theatre additions also apparently included the addition of Goulburn's first electric lift which was officially tested and approved in October 1919. The lift was a standard Waygood Hercules. The Hospital was also thoroughly renovated at this time.²⁵

In 1924 it was estimated that between 1890 and 1912, 7,200 patients had been treated in the building and in the period between 1912 and 1923 over, 7, 500 patients had been attended. In 1923 it was noted that no additional accommodation had been provided with the exception of an isolation block (located to the south of the main building, now demolished) and operating theatre. To partially alleviate the problem it was noted that the Board was forced to enclose verandahs to provide additional beds and accommodation. There were no surgical wards or proper wards for children or private wards and no proper quarters for nurses or domestics. Some private wards had already been converted into nurses and domestics dormitories. It was noted that ten nurses crowded into two rooms. The Board therefore resolved to undertake works and after consideration and investigation by Government advisors a scheme was devised and it was resolved to raise funds to provide: domestics' quarters; an X-ray building; nurses' quarters; a children's ward; surgical wards; hot water installation and additional beds and bedding. The estimated cost was nearly £20,000. Additional costs for painting and minor renovations were included.²⁶

Plans from an article at this time show the layout of the main building and proposed additions (shaded **Figure 2.19**) Drawings dated 1924 prepared by the Government Architect's Office detail the proposed additions (refer to Appendix). The three pavilions and connecting wings are clear with the 1919 operating room addition, sited on an angle and attached to the eastern wing. The circular driveway and pedestrian paths and entries are also indicated extending to the connecting wings. The indicated additions are mainly proposed to the rear of the building with two matching wings also indicated at the front, end corners of the eastern and western pavilion.

²⁵ Trove, *Goulburn Evening Penny Post*, "Goulburn Hospital Building Fund Appeal", Saturday 17 May 1924, p. 6.

²⁶ Goulburn Library Local Studies, Vertical file, *Goulburn Evening Penny Post*, "Goulburn's First Lift Installed at Hospital", 28 October 1919.

It would appear that the X-ray wing with X-ray, dark rooms and waiting area was to be located at the rear of the old dining room between the old building and the isolation ward. The domestics were to be located opposite this to the west wall, overall forming a quadrangle at the rear of the administration block.²⁷ Part of this appears to remain in the current Pharmacy area.

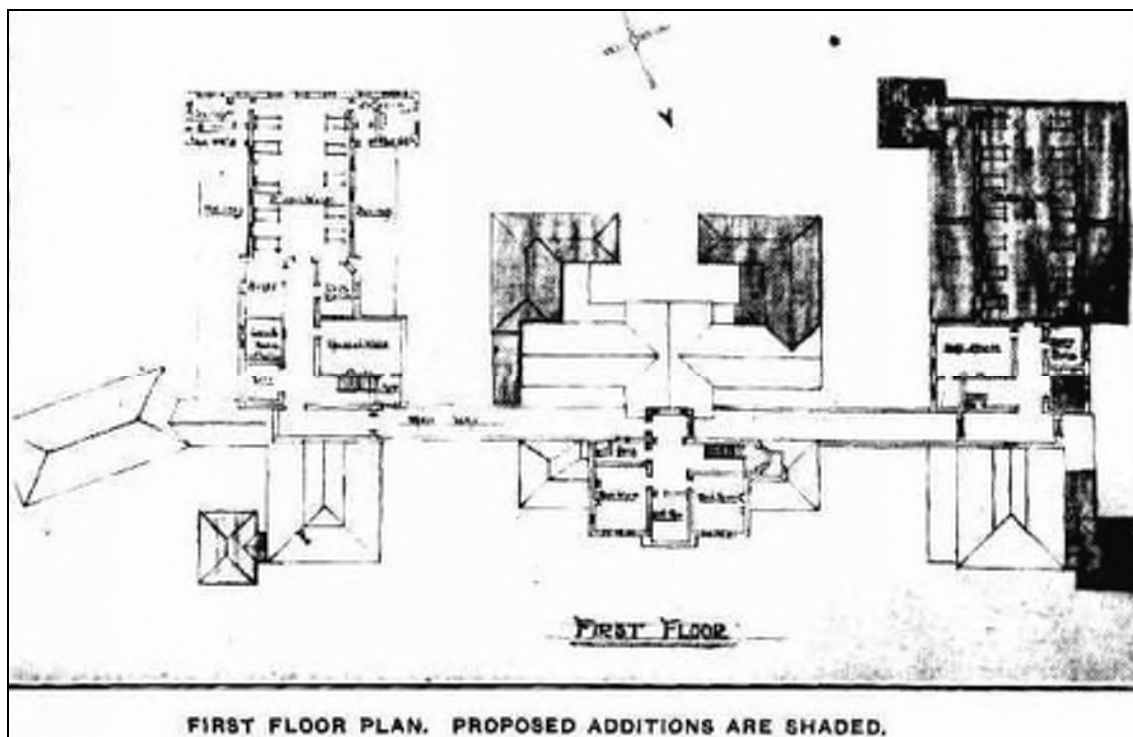
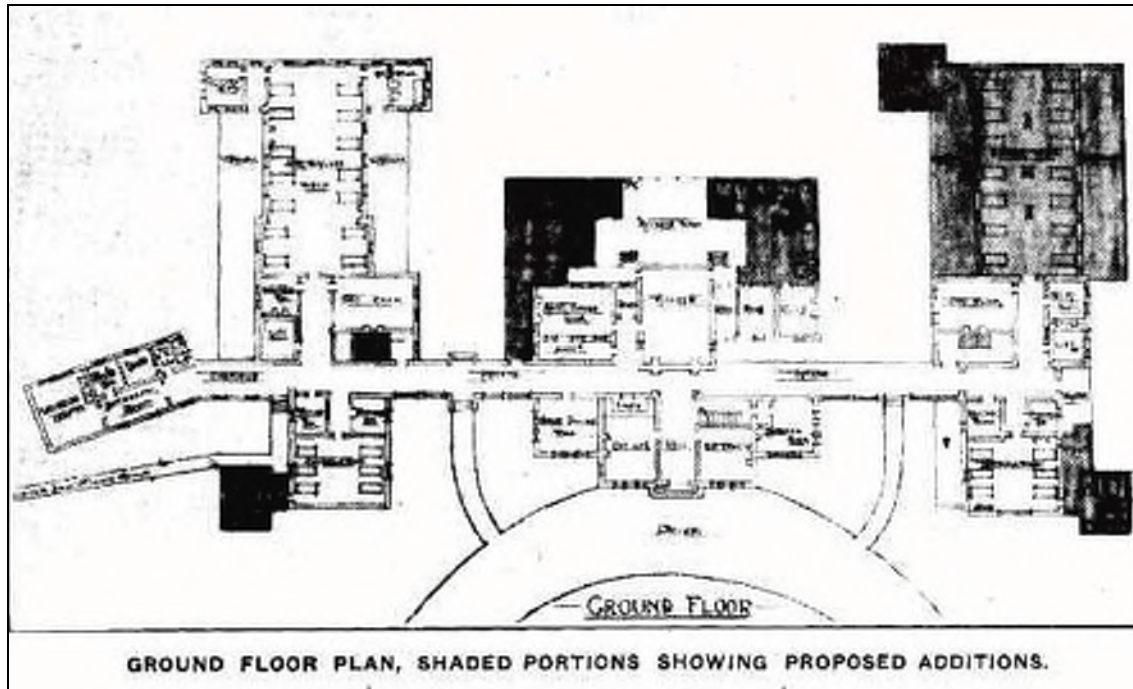


Figure 2.19 Ground and first floor plans indicating some proposed additions and indication of the layout of the Hospital at 1924. (Source: Trove, *Goulburn Evening Penny Post*, "Goulburn Hospital Building Fund Appeal", Saturday 17 May 1924, p. 6)

²⁷ Trove, *Goulburn Evening Penny Post*, "Goulburn Hospital The New Buildings Tenders to be Invited", 18 September 1924, p. 2 & Plan Services, Office of Finance & Services, PH79/9.

2.4 Expansion of the Hospital

In 1925-26 extensions costing £1,600 pounds were carried out and X-ray plant was installed in 1928.²⁸

It was announced in June 1927 that plans and specifications for the new nurses' home had been accepted and tenders had been called for the construction of a building containing 23 bedrooms, two sitting rooms, laundry and other conveniences and a suite of rooms for the matron. The present quarters were to be converted into additional wards. Construction began in the same year with an estimated cost of £9,500. The building was named "Springfield House" after its benefactor, Miss Florence Faithfull of "Springfield Station" who laid the foundation stone on 22 April 1928 and officially opened the home in October of the same year.²⁹ A photograph of the building on a flyer for the official opening (**Figure 2.20**) and photograph assumed to date from the 1930s (**Figure 2.21**) show the robust two storey building located to the east of the Hospital building. Designed by Government Architect, RMS (Colonel) Wells who had also designed the new Goulburn High School,³⁰ the front façade of the building is symmetrical about a projecting central bay with arched openings on the ground floor and regular openings over. The building has a simple hipped roof which changes pitch and extends over two storey open verandahs which wrap around the eastern façade and rear of the building. A circular driveway also appears to have been formed in front of the building. The images also show that the verandah constructed on the eastern side of the eastern pavilion had been infilled by this time. The photographs also indicate the extension of the single storey wing attached to the western pavilion was undertaken in c. 1932.³¹

Hospital admissions reached 1000 in 1927. The first block of private wards was constructed in 1933 with the second block following in 1937. This block, now known as "The West Wing" was completed in 1938 and extended in 1943 to cater for military use. The additions to the northern end of the wing included a curved "solarium" and sitting room for patients.³²

In 1937 Hospital admissions reached 2000 and it became apparent that Springfield House was no longer adequate to accommodate nurses and was seriously overcrowded. By June 1938 tenders had been called for the construction of the much needed new nurses' home which was also designed by the Government Architects office and to be constructed immediately behind Springfield House with 35 single rooms, sitting rooms and associated services.³³ Construction on the second block, "Lady Grose House" with an estimated cost of £11,500 began in 1938. After some delays, the second preferred tenderer, Mr ER Greenfield who had recently constructed the new private wards was awarded the contract.³⁴

The new quarters were officially opened in May 1939 by Mrs DK Otton, wife of the President of the Hospital's Commission. The building was described as an "imposing addition" with 32 bedrooms and conveniences built in reinforced concrete and brick and erected close the existing quarters and connected with by a covered "porch-way". A terrazzo verandah and large glass entry doors were noted.

²⁸ Goulburn Local Studies, Vertical file, Goulburn Base Hospital, *Hospital site now city police station*, Goulburn Evening Penny Post, 9 Dec 1987, Wyatt, RT, *The History of Goulburn* (1972), p. 220 & Tazewell, S.J., *Grand Goulburn, First Inland City of Australia A Random History*, (1991), p. 49.

²⁹ Trove, *The Sydney Morning Herald*, "Goulburn Hospital", Thursday 2 June 1927, p. 10, *The Sydney Morning Herald*, "Country News Nurses Home at Goulburn", Wednesday 24 October 1928, p. 16 & Goulburn Local Studies, Vertical file, Goulburn Base Hospital, *Hospital site now city police station*, Goulburn Evening Penny Post, 9 Dec 1987

³⁰ Trove, *The Goulburn Evening Penny Post*, "Nurses' Home Foundation Stone Laid", Monday 23 April 1928, p. 2.

³¹ Plan Services, Office of Finance & Services, PH79/16 & 16/A.

³² Goulburn Local Studies, Vertical file, Goulburn Base Hospital, *Hospital site now city police station*, Goulburn Evening Penny Post, 9 Dec 1987 & Tazewell, S.J., *Grand Goulburn, First Inland City of Australia A Random History*, (1991), p. 49, Plan Services, Office of Finance & Services, PH79/16, PH79/16A & PH79/19.

³³ Wyatt, RT, *The History of Goulburn* (1972), p. 223 & Trove, *The Goulburn Evening Penny Post*, "Nurses' Home Tenders Called", Friday 17 June 1938, p. 1.

³⁴ Trove, *The Goulburn Evening Penny Post*, "Nurses' Home Second Tender Accepted", Monday 22 August 1938, p. 1.

The ground floor bedrooms were supplemented by a recreation room at the eastern end also kitchen for use of the day nurses, laundry, bathroom with two showers and large linen store. The first floor bedrooms catered for day and night duty nurses and also included a “beautiful” bathroom with blue tiles. It was also noted that floors and ceilings were constructed of “super-reinforced” concrete and the joists were set in “ash” cement to be sound and fire proof.³⁵

At the official opening thanks was given to the subscribers and various benefactors and for the donations which largely made up the funds to construct the building. It was also noted that a Children’s Ward and new laundry were still urgently required.³⁶ Nurses have trained at the hospital since 1948. Ten years later the NSW Nurses Registration Board recognised the Hospital as a training school for nurses aids.³⁷

During the 1940s newspaper articles refer to an ongoing debate regarding the classification of the Hospital which continued to grow with numerous additions and upgrades to the main building and temporary additions also constructed. In 1939 a new kiosk was apparently erected due to the efforts of the Ladies Auxiliary.³⁸ All trades donated their services for the building. It would appear that this was later “improved”. A drawing dated 1943 shows the proposed addition of a new kiosk to the east of the main entry.³⁹ A drawing dated 1977 (refer **Figure 2.25**) indicates its original location and that it was relocated in c. 1977 to its current position in a small addition which was added as a patients sitting room. A drawing dated 1937 (**Figure 2.22**) shows the small addition with splayed corners and surrounded by concrete block paving. The extended wing on the western pavilion is also visible (annotated as Intermediate Ward) with part of the West Wing (noted as Private Ward Block).



Figure 2.20 Photograph of Springfield House on the flyer for the official opening which occurred on 21st October 1928.

(Source: Mr David Penalver, Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc.)

³⁵ Trove, *The Goulburn Evening Penny Post*, “Comfortable Quarters for Nurses”, Friday 21 April 1939, p. 4.

³⁶ Trove, *The Goulburn Evening Penny Post*, “New Home for Nurses Official Opening Ceremony”, Monday 22 May 1939, p. 4.

³⁷ Goulburn Local Studies, Vertical file, Goulburn Base Hospital, *Hospital site now city police station*, Goulburn Evening Penny Post, 9 Dec 1987, Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc, Notice of Official opening & Tazewell, S.J., *Grand Goulburn, First Inland City of Australia A Random History*, (1991), p. 49 & Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc, Files notes and details, boxes 15, 16 and 18.

³⁸ Tazewell, S.J., *Grand Goulburn, First Inland City of Australia A Random History*, (1991), p. 50.

³⁹ Plan Services, Office of Finance & Services, PH79/28 & PH79/29.



Figure 2.21 Springfield House and Hospital buildings c. 1930s. The northern addition to the eastern pavilion added in c. 1932 is visible (at left). The High School buildings are also in the background. (Source: Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc.)

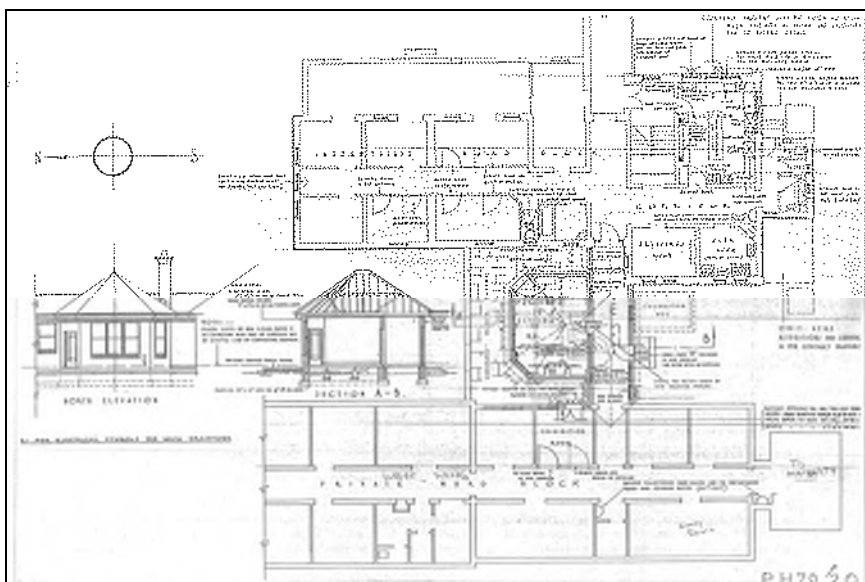


Figure 2.22 Plan dated 1937 showing the new “Patients sitting room”.

(Source: Goulburn Base Hospital, SNSWLHD Asset Services Operations office, Drawing No: PH79/20 and Plan Services, Office of Finance & Services)

A new Children’s Ward was finally constructed to the eastern pavilion in 1943. Drawing prepared by the Government Architect’s Office under Cobden Parkes dated December 1941 shows the building with a verandah and ramp on the Goldsmith Street façade and curved “solarium” at the north western corner of the building. The sanitary block was later amended in 1943.⁴⁰ It has since (post 1989) been converted for use as administration and medical records.

The Government Architects Office also produced plans for a new Maternity Ward and separate detached Mortuary in 1946. Plans signed by then Government Architect Cobden Parkes, dated 6th August 1946 show the long building with double loaded corridor layout, hipped roof and covered walkway connecting to the central corridor of the main building. A verandah is also shown on the western façade. The separate Mortuary, located to its south (now Antenatal Clinic) was a small structure with simple hipped roof and porch on the northern side. It would appear that both buildings replaced a number of smaller service buildings that had occupied this section of the site.⁴¹

⁴⁰ Plan Services, Office of Finance & Services, PH79/26 & PH79/27.

⁴¹ Plan Services, Office of Finance & Services, PH79/32, PH79/33 & PH79/42.

The Ruth Stevenson maternity block was finished in March 1949; followed by the Frederick Jennings Ward (new TB block now Renal Unit) which was opened in February 1956; the Zella Fife School of Nursing in September 1956 and the Margaret Tustian Annex opened in May 1959. Also designed by the Government Architects Office these buildings were simply detailed, single storey brick structures with gabled roofs. The drawing of the new TB Block shows the double gable at the western end with timber boarding and small vent on the front gabled end. The roof on the Zella Fife building was noted to be clad in in corrugated “AC” (asbestos) sheeting. The roof is now tiled.⁴² Other additions included a new laundry and domestic block (now demolished), morgue, steam boiler house (now Asset Management) and residence for the Resident Medical Officer (located at south eastern corner of the site, now demolished).⁴³ It is assumed that the construction of these additions was assisted by £7,000 bequeathed by Miss Florence Faithfull and released to the trustees of the Goulburn District Hospital in 1949.⁴⁴

In 1951 the Hospital was officially gazetted as a “base” hospital, the sixth in NSW. The term is derived from military use, however, after World War I in Australia it applied to a large rural, central hospital which performed a similar function and could also provide specialist care or follow up care for patients from smaller hospitals. This classification meant that the hospital had a range of facilities and could treat cases, instead of sending patients to Sydney. The construction of the new Children’s Ward and new X-ray and pathology installations contributed to meeting the criteria for the classification. The Hospital Board sought the classification for a number of years. Initially it was thought that it would potentially assist with more funding for equipment. Goulburn currently retains this classification and remains the largest Hospital in the Southern NSW Area Health District.⁴⁵

It is not clear if the new classification did bring additional funding, however, during the 1950s it would appear that services were expanded. A drawing dated January 1955 indicates the proposed addition of a new substation to be located to the south of the Mortuary (now Antenatal Clinic) on the Coromandel (now Albert) Street frontage.⁴⁶ The small concrete and brick structure remains today and has now been replaced by a larger structure located closer to the corner of Albert and Clifford Streets. A new boiler house was also planned in 1959 and drawings dated September 1959 show new Workshops and Amenities building on the site which also appears to have been constructed thereafter.⁴⁷

It would seem that nurses’ accommodation continued to be a problem. A drawing dated November 1955 shows the addition of a small wing at the south western corner of the building with three bedrooms, showers, bathroom and lavatory.⁴⁸ It would appear that the addition was constructed and is visible today. By January 1964 the Public Works Department also called for tenders for a new two storey addition to connect the two existing nurses’ homes.⁴⁹ It is assumed that the building, the George Gerathy Wing, was constructed thereafter.

Photographs from the c. 1950s and 1960s (**Figures 2.23 & 2.24**) show a number of changes with the most notable addition being a large brick stack/ chimney located directly behind the main, central pavilion. Some infill had occurred at the front of the building, between the central and eastern pavilions and a lightweight, possibly temporary structure is also clear constructed to the northern façade of the 1919 pathology/ operating theatre wing. The new Children’s Ward (now administration) is also evident.

⁴² Plan Services, Office of Finance & Services, PH79/74 & PH79/79.

⁴³ Ms Kerry Hort, Trove, *Goulburn Evening Post*, “Hospital Works” Tuesday 10 March 1953, p. 1 & Tazewell, S.J., *Grand Goulburn, First Inland City of Australia A Random History*, (1991), p. 50.

⁴⁴ Trove, *Cootamundra Herald*, “£7,000 Left to Goulburn Hospital”, Monday 17 October 1949, p. 2.

⁴⁵ Trove, *Goulburn Evening Post*, “Goulburn Base Hospital Now “Official””, Friday 5 October 1951, p. 1, Wikipedia, Goulburn Base Hospital.

⁴⁶ Plan Services, Office of Finance & Services, PH79/77.

⁴⁷ Plan Services, Office of Finance & Services, PH79/80-PH79/90.

⁴⁸ Plan Services, Office of Finance & Services, PH79/78.

⁴⁹ Trove, *The Canberra Times*, “Nurses’ Home”, Wednesday 29 January 1964, p. 21.



Figure 2.23 Photograph of the c. 1950s showing some alteration and addition to the immediate east of the central pavilion and main entry (original kiosk). This area has since been altered and features the ambulance bay. A notable addition is also the large brick stack behind the main, central pavilion which is assumed was part of the steam boiler house.

(Source: Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc., Base Hospital)



Figure 2.24 Photograph of the c. 1960 showing the Children's Ward constructed at the "front" of the western pavilion, also lightweight additions to the 1919 wing and infill of verandah and balcony spaces. Also note the large brick stack which has since been removed.

(Source: Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc., Hospital 1960 GRL 3900)

A base plan dated 1963 also illustrates the changes and expansion of the site to this time and also indicates facilities such as tennis courts in the north and south eastern section of the site (refer to Appendix, PH79/91).

2.5 Major additions and works to the present

Discussions relating to the construction of a new multi-storey building were begun in the early 1950s, however, it wasn't until 1964 that plans were finally realised. In April it was announced that the State Government would spend more than £500,000 on a new multi-storey ward. It was envisaged that the new block would provide a basis for the complete rebuilding of the hospital over a period. A contract for the sum of £568, 925 was awarded to Sydney builders, McConnell and Fear Pty Ltd. The new block, designed by the Government Architect's office under Edward Farmer, was a modern brick and concrete structure of three storeys with prominent five storey tower with 72 beds (three wards), operating theatres, a new main kitchen, central sterilising department and a nurses' dining room to be constructed at the rear of the original building.⁵⁰

⁵⁰ Tazewell, S.J., *Grand Goulburn, First Inland City of Australia A Random History*, (1991), p. 50, Trove, *The Canberra Times*, "Goulburn Hospital Extension" Wednesday 22 April 1964, p. 11 & *The Canberra Times*, "Hospital Wing Plans Ready" Monday 13 January 1964, p. 8.

A start was made on the laying of foundations, however, in February 1965 tragedy struck when a workman was suffocated by falling earth in one of the trenches. By the time most of the foundations had been laid, the contracting company ran into financial difficulties and went into liquidation.

The foundations remained in this unfinished state for over a year. A new Government was in power by this time and well known building company, Kell & Rigby finally took over the project. The new building was opened by the then Minister of Health Mr Jago on 16th October 1966.⁵¹ It would appear that the construction of the new building resulted in the removal of the large brick chimney stack and other additions to the rear of the main building.

In 1966 plans for a New Dispensary were signed by Government Architect EH Farmer. The small addition was located to the west of the old kitchen block (Pharmacy) and remains today.⁵² These works also preceded renovations to three main areas (Areas A, B and C) outlined in a series of drawings signed by Government Architect EH Farmer in June 1969. The areas, which concentrated about the eastern pavilion and 1919 addition (noted as Blood Bank) included works to the infilled verandahs and lift.⁵³

Major “renovations” were also carried out in c. 1970 and 1972. The works appear to have included re-roofing of the old Hospital buildings. A plan prepared by the Government Architects Office (refer to Appendix, PH79/184) show the extent of the works. The old slates were removed and replaced and works also included the removal of the original brick chimneys. It is assumed that internal fireplaces were also infilled around this time. The former TB Ward, now Jennings House rehabilitation centre was also extended and re-opened in April 1976.⁵⁴

A Master Plan appears to have been prepared by Yuncken & Freeman Pty Ltd in 1977 with aim of providing 280 beds. The plan (**Figure 2.25**) shows the layout and indicates the existing and proposed uses at this time. The main Hospital entry and circular driveway extending from Goldsmith Street to the main Administration wing is clear. A vehicular access and staff parking is shown at the north eastern section of the site. The corner area remained vacant at this time. An ambulance entry and a vehicular entry are shown on the Albert Street frontage. An “industrial roadway” is shown extending from the Faithfull Street frontage to the bottle store, maintenance, boiler house and stores located in the mind section of the site. Wards including the new 72 bed ward are clear surrounded by the new facilities, laundry and amenities wings. The rehabilitation ward and later additions are also clear to its south. The nurses’ accommodation buildings and connecting wing added in the 1960s is also visible neighbouring a small detached building annotated as the Nurses’ School Annex. The Medical Superintendent’s Residence is also shown at the south eastern corner of the site.⁵⁵

⁵¹ Tazewell, S.J., *Grand Goulburn, First Inland City of Australia A Random History*, (1991), p. 50, Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc., Hospital accident GP 3, article, “Men’s vain dig to save mate’s life”.

⁵² Plan Services, Office of Finance & Services, PH79/169 – PH79/171.

⁵³ Plan Services, Office of Finance & Services, PH79/186 – PH79/211.

⁵⁴ Tazewell, S.J., *Grand Goulburn, First Inland City of Australia A Random History*, (1991), p. 50 & Mr Anthony Larkin & drawings from Assets office, Trove, *The Canberra Times*, “Goulburn hospital runs into problems”, Wednesday 26 August 1970, p. 7 & *The Canberra Times*, “Hospital”, Saturday 29 April 1972, p. 3 & Plan Services, Office of Finance & Services, PH79/185 & PH79/91.

⁵⁵ GBH, SNSWLHD Asset Services Operations Office, Masterplan drawing prepared by Yuncken & Freeman Pty Ltd, dated June 1977.

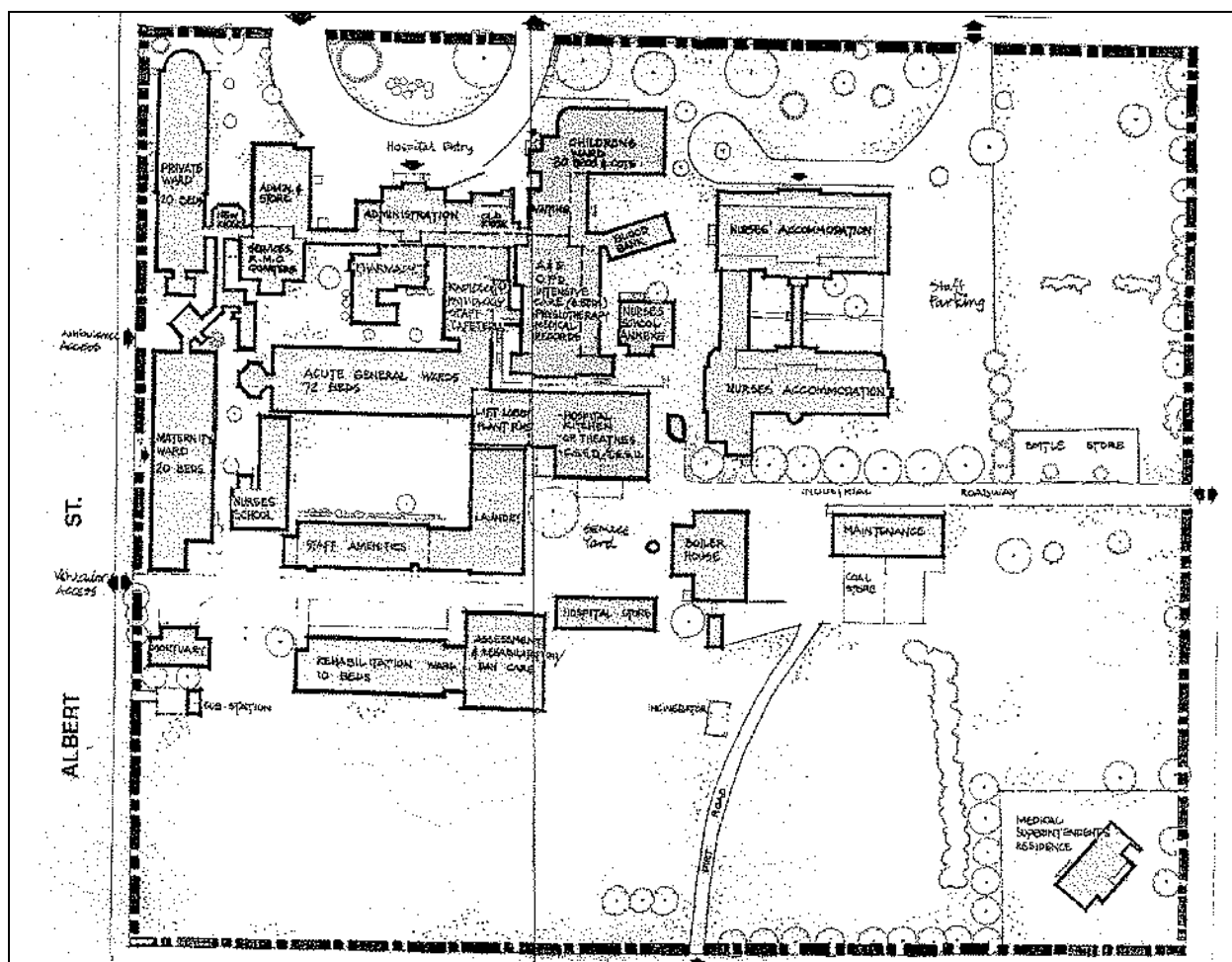


Figure 2.25 Masterplan drawing prepared by Yuncken & Freeman Pty Ltd, dated June 1977. (Source: GBH, SNSWLHD Asset Services Operations Office)

In 1978 it was reported that the preparation for rebuilding of the Hospital to provide badly needed improvements was “well advanced” and that the master draft plan was being reviewed by Health Commission specialists in Hospital planning.⁵⁶

It is assumed that some changes followed including the construction of the offices for the Health Commission on the corner of Goldsmith and Faithfull Streets. Now a Community Health Centre, the building has since been expanded twice.⁵⁷ A site plan dated 2005 (**Figure 2.27**) shows that the first stage and additions on the western side had been completed by this time with the southern wing constructed sometime after.

A drawing dated April 1989 prepared by Goulburn architects, Garry Dutailis & Associates Pty Ltd shows the proposed addition to the 1919 wing (Blood Bank) and new Pathology Laboratory and Mortuary. It would appear that the elements attached to the adjacent Nurses' homes and Nurses' School Annex which occupy this area were demolished to make way for the new addition which remains today. Some landscaping was also undertaken around the building, including the addition of retaining walls and new stairs. The existing curved concrete stair at the eastern end of the 1960s ward block was retained. The drawing indicates that no other major changes had been undertaken. The Children's Ward continued to occupy the addition to the front of the eastern pavilion until at least 1991, it is now used for Administration and Medical Records.

⁵⁶ Trove, *The Canberra Times*, “Goulburn Hospital Plan” Tuesday 25 April 1978, p. 3.

⁵⁷ Tazewell, S.J., *Grand Goulburn, First Inland City of Australia A Random History*, (1991), p. 50 & Mr Anthony Larkin & drawings from Assets office.

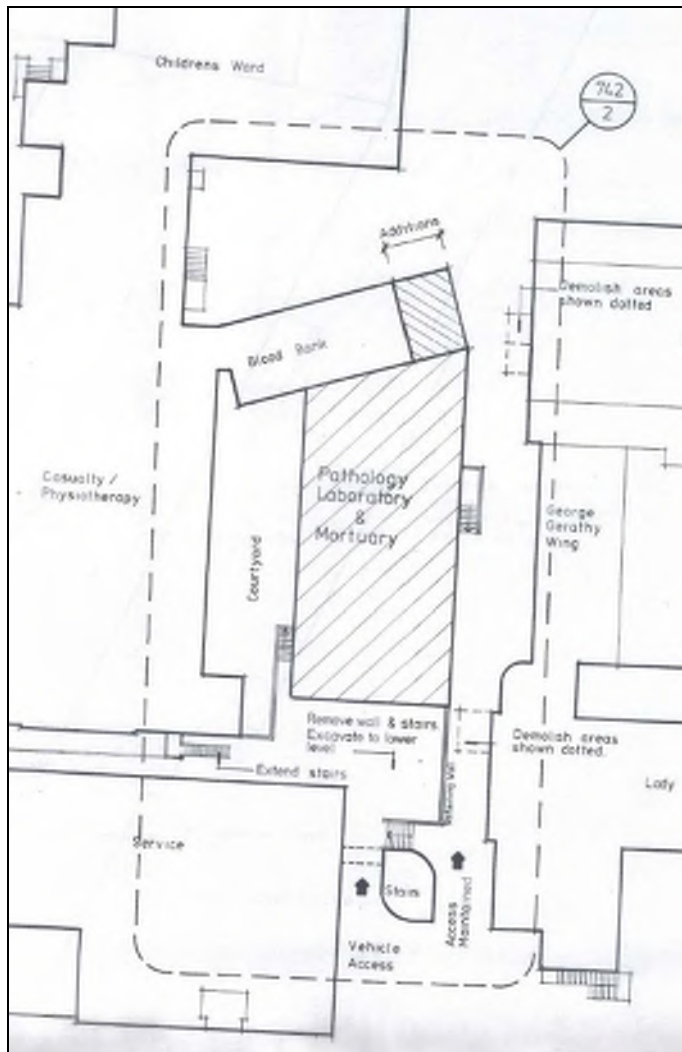


Figure 2.26 Part of the plan prepared by Garry Dutailis & Associates Pty Ltd dated April 1989 showing the addition to the 1919 wing (Blood Bank) and new Pathology Laboratory & Mortuary.

(Source: GBH, SNSWLHD Asset Services Operations office)

Drawings dated 1994 and 1995 show alterations and additions to the ANE and ICU Department and a number of options relating to the proposed addition of a ramp and new entry to the Administration area and ambulance bay at the north end of the eastern pavilion. A site plan dated 2005 also prepared by Garry Dutailis & Associates Pty Ltd (**Figure 2.27**) indicates the layout of the Hospital at that time. The ramp and entry are not indicated, however, the ambulance bay and several more additions to the site are clear including a large mental health facility, the Chisholm Ross Centre located on the corner of Faithfull and Chisholm Streets which was constructed in c. 1997. Drawings dated September 1996 prepared by Sydney based firm, Jenkins Architects Pty Ltd, show the main T shaped wing addressing Clifford Street and two radiating wings extending from the junction of the two main wings. A car park and staff entry were also provided to the west of the building.⁵⁸ The Medical Superintendents Residence constructed in the 1950s/60s remained at this time, however, was later demolished to make way for the extension of the building and new wings which were added in 2013. A new Power and Generator Room located on the corner of Clifford and Albert Streets was constructed in 2012. This also replaced a small structure shown on the 1977 plan facing Albert Street. These are located about a helipad which has been provided in an open grassed area also located close to the Clifford Street frontage and has been in operation for some twenty years (since c. 1995).

The most recent addition to the site is a new 20 bed ward and rehabilitation building (the Sub Acute Rehabilitation Unit (SARU) completed in c. 2013. Constructed at the rear of the 1960s block it replaced the earlier laundry and domestics block and is also surrounded by new landscaping and rehab elements. A number of temporary and lightweight buildings and stores

⁵⁸ Office of Finance and Services, Plan Services, PH79/217-254.

also demountables have also been added and also continue to occupy the site including the Early Childhood facility located to the south of the vehicular entry on Faithfull Street. The Mortuary located close to the vehicular entry on Albert Street has also been converted into the Antenatal facility.⁵⁹

Today it is clear that the buildings have undergone typical upgrades and works to ensure that the Hospital remains a functional and compliant facility. The current Master Plan is being prepared so that the site can continue to operate in an efficient and viable manner into the future.

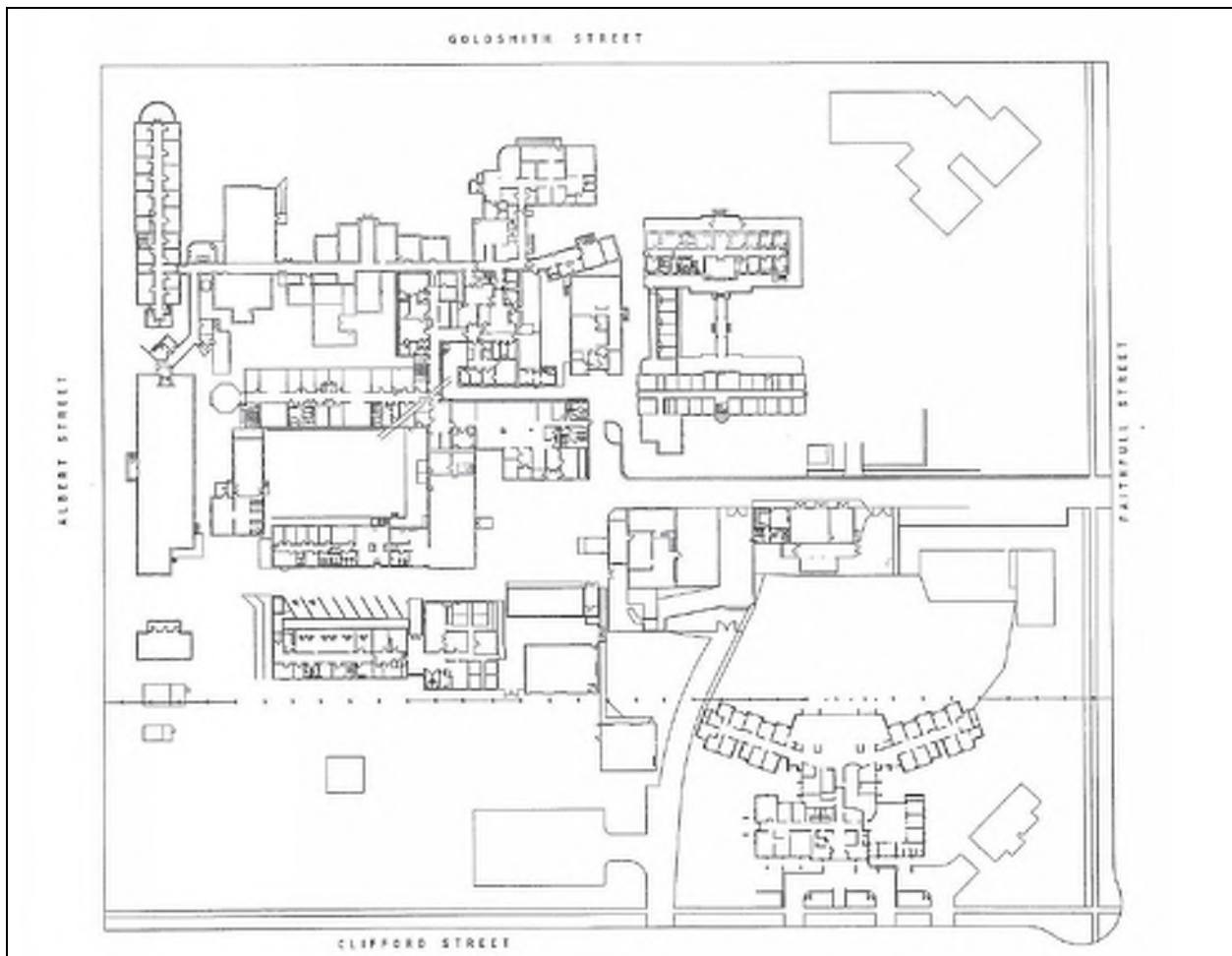


Figure 2.27 Site plan at 2005. Some changes have been undertaken since that time. (Source: GBH, SNSWLHD Asset Services Operations office)

⁵⁹ Mr Anthony Larkin, Assistant Engineer, SNSWLHD Asset Services Operations and various drawings sourced from the Asset Services office.

2.6 Summary chronology

- 1820s-1840s The first land grants and purchases occurred. The township was surveyed in 1828 and again surveyed and laid out in a grid pattern by Robert Hoddle in 1833.
- 1834 A temporary, timber “convict” hospital was constructed in Sloane Street. A new hospital was built on this site in 1848.
- 1850s Goulburn was became known as the first “inland” city by this time it was the administrative and judicial centre of Argyle County which covered most of south western NSW. It was officially proclaimed a municipality in 1859 and a city in 1865 by which time there were approximately 1,500 residents.
- 1869 The railway was opened and was expanded in the 1880s.
- 1880s-1890s The city really began to develop with a number of large and civic buildings constructed in the township.
- The Hospital in Sloane Street was also expanded with the construction of a new fever ward in 1880. However, it was realised that the site could no longer meet the requirements of the community and in 1883 permission was sought to sell this land and use the proceeds to acquire a new site.
- 1884 An application was made b JT Gannon (President of the Hospital Committee) for some land located on Goldsmith Street adjacent to the proposed School site and office the Agricultural Showgrounds and Victoria Park.
- An area of 5 acres with 545 feet along Goldsmith Street was granted to the the then trustees of the Hospital in December 1884.
- The site was fenced and planted with a hedge and some trees.
- 1885 A design competition was established and prize money of £50 was offered for a suitable hospital design. The budget was set at £6,000.
- As no suitable designs were submitted, the Committee commissioned local architect EC Manfred to draw up plans in 1886. Manfred appears to have produced a number of options and appears to have implemented a staged construction.
- 1887 Tenders were invited for the construction of the new Hospital in May 1887. The tender of Charles Goode & Sons was accepted in August of the same year.
- The foundation stone was laid on 9th December by Lord Carrington.
- The Committee applied for a further grant of land to permit the erection of separate building for the treatment of cases of fever and contagious diseases. An area of 4 acres, 2 roods and 12 perches (10 lots including what was Gannon Street) to the immediate east of the site was dedicated for Hospital purposes on 11th June 1889.

- 1889 The building, at that time comprising of main, central Administrative pavilion and eastern pavilion was officially opened on 11th October by Mayor, HS Gannon. It would appear that the western pavilion was constructed soon after. Early images show three prominent two storey pavilions with single storey wings and covered connecting walkways. A single storey kitchen wing was also located at the rear of the centre pavilion.
- Early 1900s Several improvements to the buildings were made in the early 1900s, most were also designed by Manfred and his son who also practised as an architect.
- In 1905 a laundry block was constructed.
- In c. 1914 verandahs and balconies were added to both the western and eastern pavilions.
- In 1915 a separate Pathology Block, with laboratory and mortuary was constructed.
- In 1917 electric lights were installed.
- 1919 The foundation stone for a new wing was laid by Sir Walter Edward Davidson, Governor of NSW on 5th January and a new wing with operating theatre was constructed. Connected to the eastern pavilion the single storey structure was constructed on an angle to the main building. Goulburn's first electric lift was also installed at the Hospital at this time.
- 1920s Plans for further works to the Hospital were announced and additions including a new X-ray department were made to the rear of the existing main pavilion and kitchen block. Additions to the northern side of the western pavilion were constructed.
- 1927-1928 The foundation stone for the first Nurses' Home, "Springfield House" was laid by its benefactor Mss Florence Faithfull on 22nd April 1928. Miss Faithfull also officially opened the building in October of the same year. The building was designed by Government Architect, Colonel Wells.
- Hospital admissions at this time reached 1000.
- 1930s The first block of private wards was constructed in 1933 followed by a second block in 1937. This block, "The West Wing" was extended in 1938 and also extended and modified for use for returned soldiers in 1943.
- In 1937 Hospital Admissions reached 2000 and it was clear that the existing Nurses' Home was no longer adequate.
- In 1938 construction began on a second Nurses' Home, "Lady Grose House". Also assumed to have been designed by the Government Architect's office it was described as being an "imposing addition" and was officially opened in May 1939.
- In 1939 a kiosk was constructed due to the efforts of the Ladies Auxiliary and tradesmen who donated their time and services. It was located in the area of the current ambulance bay and was later moved to its present location which was originally constructed as a patient's sitting room.

1940s	<p>In 1943 the Children's Ward was finally construed at the northern end of the eastern pavilion, facing and with separate entry off Goldsmith Street. This was later (post 1991) converted to Administration and Medical Records.</p> <p>In 1949 the Ruth Stevenson Maternity Block was completed.</p>
1950s	<p>In 1951 the Hospital was officially gazetted as a "base" Hospital.</p> <p>In 1956 the Frederick Jennings Ward was opened.</p> <p>In 1959 the Margaret Tustian Annex was opened.</p>
Late 1950s – early 1960s	<p>Other additions include the construction of a new laundry and domestic block (including large brick chimney stack now demolished and replaced by the 1960s block and recently constructed SARU building), morgue, steam boiler house (now Asset Management) and house for the Resident Medical Officer (demolished prior to the 2013 additions to the Chisholm Ross Centre)</p>
1964-1966	<p>The George Gerathy Wing was constructed between the existing two nurses' homes to provide additional nurses' accommodation.</p> <p>In April 1964 it was announced that a new multi-storey building would be constructed at the Hospital. Construction began in the same year, however, was delayed by the death of a workman in early 1965 and financial difficulties of the successful tenderer. Kell & Rigby took over construction of the building which was designed by the Government Architects office under Edward Farmer and the building was officially opened in October 1966.</p>
1970s	<p>Major renovations were carried out in 1970 and 1972. The works included the re-roofing of the original two storey pavilions and associated areas and removal of the brick chimneys.</p> <p>Additions to the Jennings House rehabilitation centre we completed in April 1976.</p> <p>A Master Plan was completed in 1977 with aim to provide 280 beds. Renovations were carried to the main and eastern pavilions and 1919 wing and lift.</p> <p>Offices for the Health Commission (now Community Health Centre) were constructed in the north eastern corner of the site. The building has been extended twice since that time.</p>
1989	<p>The 1919 wing (then Blood Bank) was extended with new Pathology Laboratory and Mortuary constructed to its south. The new addition replaced a small detached structure used as the Nurses School Annex and necessitated some works to the surrounding area and Nurses' Homes.</p>
c. 1995	<p>Addition of the helipad.</p>
1997-1998	<p>The Chisholm Ross Centre was constructed near the south eastern corner of the site. The building was extended and new wings added in 2013 which necessitated the demolition of the Medical Superintendents Residence which was at the corner of Faithfull and Clifford Streets.</p>

- 2012 A new Power and Generator Room was constructed at the south western corner of the site facing Albert Street.
- 2013 Additions to the Chisholm Ross Centre undertaken and a new 20 bed ward and rehabilitation building (the Sub Acute Rehabilitation Unit (SARU)) was completed.
- 2015 The NSW Government committed \$120 million in capital funding for the redevelopment of Goulburn Hospital.
- A Preliminary Business Case and preliminary Master Plan were prepared to outline the service priorities, key challenges, objectives and a number of options for redevelopment of the site.
- 2016 A Final Business Case and preferred capital investment option and implementation plan for the redevelopment of Goulburn Hospital was submitted.

3.0 Physical evidence

The aim of this chapter is to describe the site and buildings in detail in order to gain an understanding of the existing place. The place itself is a good source of information on the number of changes that have been carried during its lifetime. This chapter builds on the documentary evidence and where possible will note the changes that have occurred over time.

3.1 The context

Goulburn Base Hospital occupies an entire city block located on the southern side of Goldsmith Street. The site is also bounded by Albert Street to the west, Clifford Street to the south and Faithfull Street the east. Goldsmith Street is a wide, dual carriageway with wide verges and parking on both sides of the street.

This section of Goldsmith Street is predominantly characterised by single storey detached dwellings, mostly dating from the late 19th and early decades of the 20th century and Goulburn High School buildings which is located to the immediate west of the site, on the western side of Albert Street. The School retains a mix on one and two storey buildings that also indicate the stages development of the site. The buildings are generally setback from the street frontages which have high contemporary palisade fencing particularly along the Albert Street frontage.

Albert, Clifford and Faithfull Streets are also wide dual carriageways. Victoria Park and an Oval are located to the immediate south of the site, on the southern side of Clifford Street. These surrounding streets also have wide, grassed verges and are also predominantly characterised by one and two storey residential buildings with some examples remaining from late 19th century and will some late 20th century infill. The built context is enhanced by trees, including remnant native species and garden settings.



Figure 3.1 Goldsmith Street is a wide dual carriageway with parking on both sides of the street.



Figure 3.2 The built context is generally enhanced by wide verges and mature street trees.



Figure 3.3 Goldsmith Street is largely characterised by single storey detached dwellings mostly dating from the late 19th early to mid 20th centuries.



Figure 3.4 Dwellings located on the northern side of Goldsmith Street, opposite the Hospital site.



Figure 3.5 Goulburn High School also addresses Goldsmith Street and is located to the immediate west of the site, on the western side of Albert Street.



Figure 3.6 Albert Street is also a wide dual carriageway with grassed verges and parking along the street.



Figure 3.7 The School and Hospital site are also bounded by Clifford Street to the south.



Figure 3.8 Victoria Park is located to the south of the site, on the southern side of Clifford Street.



Figure 3.9 The Park and street retain native and introduced trees and plantings along the streetscape.



Figure 3.10 Clifford Street is also a wide dual carriageway with angled parking on both sides of this section of the street.



Figure 3.11 Diverse residential development located to the south east of the site.



Figure 3.12 Some later, infill residential development is also located in the area.



Figure 3.13 Faithfull Street is also a wide dual carriageway with wide grassed verges and parking on both sides of the street.



Figure 3.14 Dwelling located opposite the site, on the south eastern corner of Goldsmith and Faithfull Streets.



Figure 3.15 A roundabout and medium strips have been added along Goldsmith Street.

3.2 The Goulburn Base Hospital site

3.2.1 Overview of the site

The main Hospital building and public entry is located in the north western section of the site and directly off Goldsmith Street. The main building is surrounded by a cluster of additions and buildings which indicate the staged development of the site. The 1887 main wing and former entry dominates the group and is highlighted by a curved driveway which sweeps past the current building entry, ambulance bay and small parking area. The driveway is bounded by various additions to the two original two storey pavilions including the former Children's Ward (now the Administration area) and West Wing. The driveway also curves around a small garden area and lawn which has two mature pine trees and flagpole. Garden beds with concrete and stone edging and pedestrian access extend along and from the Goldsmith Street frontage.

The main wing and two storey pavilions are constructed of a locally manufactured face brick with rendered base, stone and brick details hipped and gabled roofs clad in terracotta tiles. The front façade of the main wing retains a parapeted central bay with stone capping and plaque bearing the erection date of 1887 in relief lettering. The building has timber framed double hung windows with arched and flat arch heads and brick corbelling to the eaves. Single storey wings and corridors with walkways over extend from the central main wing to two similarly detailed two storey pavilions. The connecting wings also retain some arched openings and recesses and western wing also retains cast iron lace detail to the walkway balustrade.

The first nurse's home, Springfield House (now the Community Mental Health building) is also a highly visible element from Goldsmith Street. Like the main original wing of the Hospital it is setback from the street frontage, however, is a robust Inter-war period building constructed in face brick with open and infilled verandah and balcony spaces, large hipped and broken back roof form clad in slates and brick chimneys. It is connected to another Inter-war brick building (Lady Grose Home) with open verandah and balcony spaces with flat roofs over and large hipped main roof clad in tiles which continues to be used as staff accommodation.

A prominent feature of the main cluster of buildings is the late 20th century (1960s) multi-storey brick and concrete tower and block which extends above and from the rear of the main original wing. A new addition with large skillion roof clad in metal sheeting and flat cladding panels has also been recently constructed at the rear of this building.

Various stores and services buildings and some specialist facilities occupy detached buildings to the south of the main cluster. The Community Health Centre, a low lying, single storey late 20th century brick building with pitched, metal sheet clad roof occupies the north eastern corner of the site, on the corner of Goldsmith and Faithfull Streets. Constructed in stages, the building has an open frontage and some fencing separating it from the site.

The Chisholm Ross Centre occupies the south eastern corner of the site and is a contemporary brick and sheeted single storey building with radiating wings extending from the main wing addressing Clifford Street, pitched and skillion roof forms clad in metal sheeting.

The site has vehicular access from each of the street frontages and public vehicular access primarily from Goldsmith and Clifford Streets. The various roadways provide access to sealed car parking areas which are generally located in the north eastern and south western sections of the site and are surrounded by open grassed areas. A helipad is also located in an open grassed area in the south western section of the site.

3.2.1.1 Street frontages, fences & entries

The main entry to the Hospital is located on the Goldsmith Street frontage with pedestrian and vehicular access via the original curved driveway and associated pedestrian ramp and steps located in front of the central Administration block and administration area to its immediate east. The driveway generally provides access for emergency (ambulance) and patient transport vehicles. The Goldsmith Street frontage also has another driveway close to the north eastern corner of the site and Springfield House which accesses a staff car parking area.

The street frontages generally have no fencing. Early images show a timber picket and later timber post and rail fence along most of the Goldsmith Street frontage, however, this is long removed. Some contemporary fencing is located about the Community Health Centre located on the corner of Goldsmith and Clifford Street. The Goldsmith Street frontage otherwise features concrete bounded garden beds and plantings between the open driveways. Trees and plantings, including both native and introduced species are also located along the other site boundaries which are currently unfenced. The Albert and Clifford Street frontages have access to on-site parking areas. The Faithfull Street frontage also provides access to car parking area and also functions as a service road which extends along part of the mid section of the site.



Figure 3.16 The main pedestrian and vehicular access to the site is from Goldsmith Street, in front of the original building.



Figure 3.17 The entry retains the original curved driveway and mature trees and plantings.



Figure 3.18 A covered concrete access ramp and steps have also been added to the main entry.



Figure 3.19 Another driveway, which provides access to staff car parking, is located toward the north eastern corner of the site, near Springfield House.



Figure 3.20 The site is largely unfenced, however, the Goldsmith Street frontage is bounded by a concrete edged garden bed and planting.



Figure 3.21 View looking west along the Goldsmith Street frontage.



Figure 3.22 Garden beds and planting are located at the north western frontage.



Figure 3.23 A row of trees extend along the street verge along the northern end of Albert Street.



Figure 3.24 The street trees and plantings at the north western frontage along the northern end of Albert Street.



Figure 3.25 Another vehicular access is located along the Albert Street frontage which remains relatively open.



Figure 3.26 The Clifford Street frontage also remains relatively open.



Figure 3.27 A driveways and car park appear to be relatively recent additions to the Clifford Street frontage.



Figure 3.28 The Faithfull Street frontage also remains relatively open and free of fencing.



Figure 3.29 Some trees and buildings mark the Faithfull Street frontage which also has a driveway which accesses staff parking area and service buildings in the mid section of the site.



Figure 3.30 The vehicular access on the Faithfull Street frontage.



Figure 3.31 The Faithfull Street frontage. Some fencing is located about the Community Health Centre located on the corner of Faithfull and Goldsmith Streets.

3.2.1.2 Gardens, car parks and open spaces

A number of open spaces surround the buildings and Hospital facilities. The most notable garden areas are located along the Goldsmith Street frontage and in particular in front of the main building and entry and in front of Springfield House. A planted garden and some landscaping is also located around the northern end of the West Wing.

The original curved driveway bounds a small landscaped area which retains two mature pines and a flagpole in addition to some ornamental features and planting. These elements, in particular the trees, are prominent features when looking along this section of Goldsmith Street. The open setback to the north of the Nurses' Home and plantings including a central palm also enhance views to and from the buildings.

The curved driveway provides access to the ambulance bay, which is located between the central and eastern pavilions, and to restricted parking in front of the main building.

An open sealed car parking area is also currently located in front and to the east of the Nurses' Homes Springfield House and Lady Grose House). This car park is accessible from both Faithfull and Goldsmith Street. Another car parking area is located in the southern section of the site, accessed from Clifford Street. A few car parking spaces are also located adjacent to the Early Childhood Centre and vehicular access extending from Faithfull Street. A recently constructed concrete block wall and ramps also bound a car parking area located between the Antenatal building and the Jennings building and is accessed via the driveway extending from Albert Street.

Open grassed areas are located along the Faithfull Street frontage and in the south western section of the site about the helipad.



Figure 3.32 The circular driveway in front of the main building which has been renewed and modified, however, remains from the initial stage of development of the Hospital.



Figure 3.33 The driveway bounds a landscaped area which features garden beds, paving and planting including two mature trees.



Figure 3.34 The front garden also retains a memorial and flag post.



Figure 3.35 The front garden area and trees which are visually prominent elements of the street frontage.



Figure 3.36 The ambulance bay and restricted car parking are located about the driveway.



Figure 3.37 The curved driveway and parking in front of the main building.



Figure 3.38 A garden bed and planting is also located in front of the West Wing and north western corner of the site.



Figure 3.39 An open lawn and planting and car parking area is also located in front of Springfield House.



Figure 3.40 The lawn has a central tree and perimeter planting.



Figure 3.41 The secondary driveway of the Goldsmith Street.



Figure 3.42 The secondary driveway accesses the staff car parking area located to the east of the Springfield House and Lady Grose House.



Figure 3.43 The staff car parking area located to the east of the Springfield House and Lady Grose House.



Figure 3.44 The staff car parking area and surrounds looking toward Faithfull Street from the first floor balcony of Springfield House.



Figure 3.45 An open grassed area is located to the south of the Community Health Centre and east of the staff car parking area.



Figure 3.46 Another small car park is located adjacent to the vehicular entry on the Faithfull Street frontage.



Figure 3.47 The car parking area in the southern section of the site added when the Chisholm Ross Centre was constructed in c. 1998.



Figure 3.48 The helipad is located in an open grassed area in the southern section of the site.

3.2.2 The Buildings

The Hospital has typically grown and evolved. It is difficult to describe the buildings in chronological order and many of the earlier buildings have been incorporated or replaced with the more recently constructed buildings. For ease of reference the following site map and associated numbering have been used in the following description of the buildings.

1. Main Building including the three two storey original pavilions and associated wings noted as Admin, CT & Infection Control, Pharmacy, part of the Emergency & ICU, Admin an Medical Records (former Children's Ward) and Kiosk;
2. 1919 Wing and Pathology addition;
3. Springfield House;
4. Lady Grose House and additions including Gerathy Wing
5. West Wing;
6. Maternity;
7. Training - Zella Fife, Margaret Tustian Annexe & University demountable;
8. Antenatal Clinic;
9. 1960s multilevel building including part of Emergency, 3 Level Admin Block & theatre;
10. SARU (20 bed ward);
11. Jennings House – Renal Unit & Physiotherapy & Occupational Therapy Centre;
12. Asset Management;
13. Workshop & other associated structures;
14. Community Health;
15. Early Childhood;
16. Chisholm Ross Centre;
17. Biomed, Waste Management and associated structures and demountables; and
18. The Power & Generator Room & former substations.

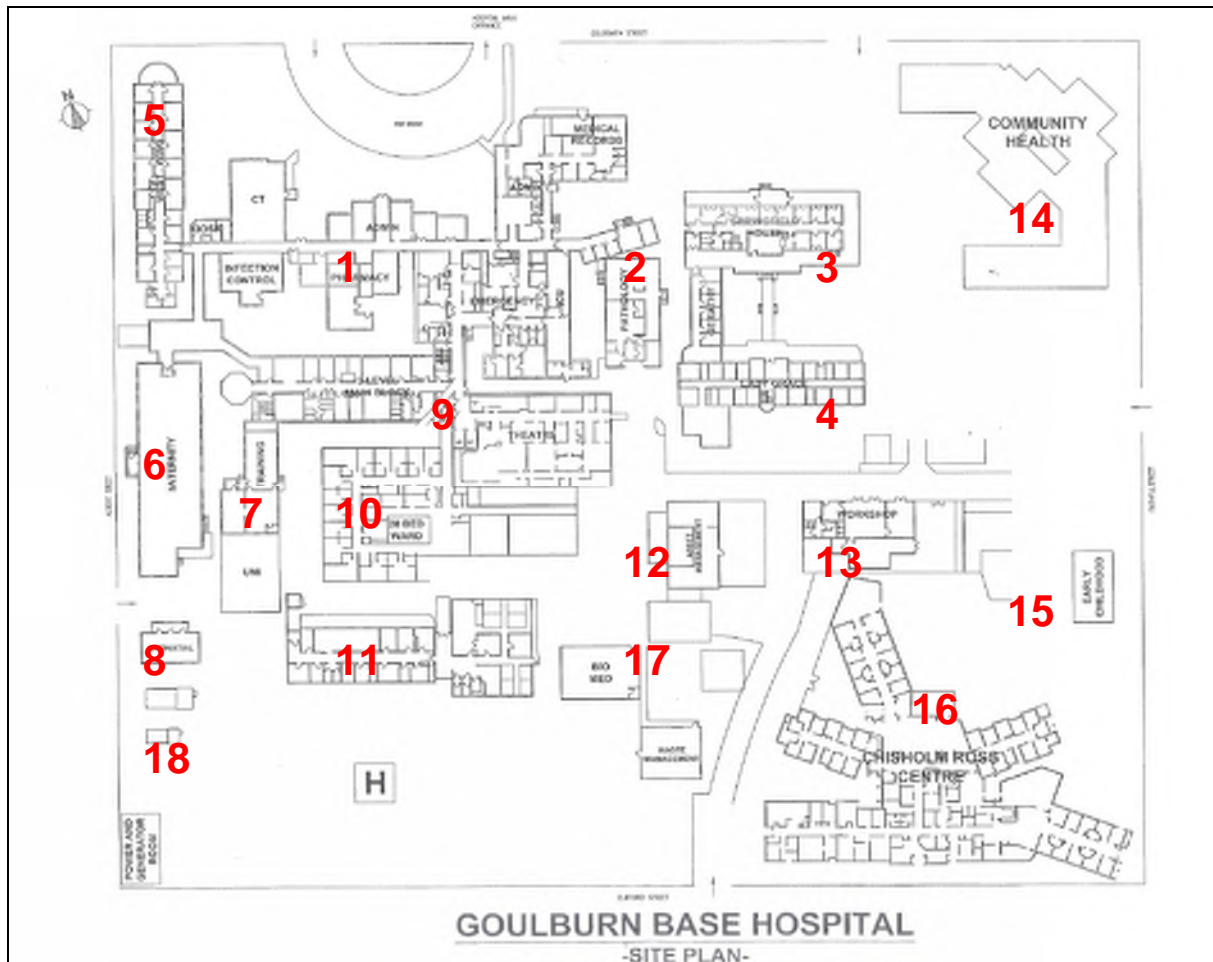


Figure 3.49 Site plan. (Source: GBH, SNSWLHD Asset Services Operations Office)

1. The Main Building

The main building comprises three, two storey pavilions and associated single storey wings and additions which extend from the central administration pavilion. The original pavilions are face brick with stone base, hipped roof clad tiles and contrasting brick and stone details, timber framed windows with round and flat arched heads and timber doors.



Figure 3.50 The front façade of the central pavilion is symmetrical about a parapeted projecting bay. The parapet is stone capped and has a stone with “Erected AD 1887” in relief lettering. The façade also has timber framed double hung windows with rounded and flat arch and later timber framed glazed door with arched toplight over and infill between.



Figure 3.51 The eastern, two storey pavilion is similarly detailed with hipped and gabled hipped roof clad in tiles with bracketed detailing to the eaves. The original two storey walkways that connected the three pavilions remain discernible despite and various additions and infill between.



Figure 3.52 The western pavilions and various single storey wings and connecting elements.



Figure 3.53 In addition to the single storey attached wings and walkways, the roof retains decorative gables. The original chimneys were removed in the c. 1970s when the slate roofing was removed and replaced with tiles.



Figure 3.54 Detail of the central front bay and parapet which retains original stone capping and details.



Figure 3.55 In addition to the single storey attached wings and walkways, the roof retains decorative gables. The chimneys were removed in the c. 1970s when the roof cladding was replaced.

The pavilions also generally retains the stone base, window sills and string courses, also contrasting brick windows arches and label mould and eave bracketed details.



Figure 3.56 A concrete ramp and steps have been added to the original front entry. The foundation stone also remains at the base of the pilaster to the east of the entry. Some fretting and patch repairs are evident.





Figure 3.57 Another plaque commemorating the centenary of the Hospital has been added to the façade.



Figure 3.58 The two storey western pavilion and attached wings and connection also retain their overall form and details.



Figure 3.59 The western wing and covered walkway retain arched openings and associated details and cast iron lacework.



Figure 3.60 The single storey wing attached to the northern face of the western pavilion has a simple hipped and flat roof section clad in tiles and metal sheeting.



Figure 3.61 The north western wing which was extended and altered in the 1930s.



Figure 3.62 The extent of the original north western wing and later addition is clear on the western façade where the differing brickwork and junction is clear.



Figure 3.63 The northern façade of the two storey western pavilion also retains evidence of the original roof form over the original north western single storey wing.



Figure 3.64 The existing kiosk was relocated to a small single storey addition that was constructed as a patient's sitting room in the 1930s. The structure is also face brick with splayed corners, hipped roof and large timber framed windows. A small courtyard bounded by a timber fence and planting surrounds the structure.



Figure 3.65 The western façade of the western pavilion which retains original form and details and is also partially visible from Albert Street.



Figure 3.66 The “rear” of the western pavilion which also remains highly intact externally.



Figure 3.67 The rear of the central pavilion and part of the original kitchen wing.





Figure 3.68 Additions dating from c. 1924 and 1960s at the western side of the original kitchen wing (now the Pharmacy).



Figure 3.69 The multi-storey building constructed in the 1960s has been constructed to and adjoins the eastern pavilion.

The eastern pavilion retains a sense of its original “T” shaped form, particularly at first floor level. The original brick facades and associated details and roof, which also retains one lantern over the southern end of the buildings, is discernible.

Other additions and infill has also been added to the upper level of the western and eastern façade.



Figure 3.70 The rubble footings of the original building are partially exposed at the south western corner of the eastern pavilion.



Figure 3.71 The southern façade of the eastern pavilion which remains highly intact externally. A lightweight bridge has also been added to connect to the 1960s addition.



Figure 3.72 A brick addition has been added to the south eastern projection of the eastern pavilion.





Figure 3.73 A two storey verandah and balcony were added to the eastern façade of the eastern pavilion in c. 1915. The ground floor verandah has been extended out with new brick walls, roof and skylight added. The upper balcony was infilled by the 1930s and has also been upgraded since.



Figure 3.74 The construction of the 1919 operating theatre (splayed wing) also necessitated some alterations this section of the building and verandah and balcony additions. Brick and concrete steps, glazed wall and light weight cover have also since been added to the junction between the north eastern single storey wing and 1919 addition.



Figure 3.75 The courtyard area formed by the various additions to the northern end of the eastern pavilion including the former Children's Ward (now Admin and Medical Records).





Figure 3.76 The south eastern facades of the former Children's Ward (now Admin and Medical Records) which was added to the eastern pavilion in the early 1940s. The Ward is as simple face brick structure with hipped and flat roof forms clad in tiles and metal sheeting and timber framed windows and doors.



Figure 3.77 The eastern façade of the former Children's Ward (now Admin and Medical Records).



Figure 3.78 The front façade of the former Children's Ward (now Admin and Medical Records) retains typical details from 1940s.



Figure 3.79 The ward faces Goldsmith Street and also retains separate access and ramp.



Figure 3.80 A covered concrete access ramp has been added to the western end of the building. The ramp also has a stair and extends from the Goldsmith Street frontage.



Figure 3.81 The former Children's Ward (now Admin and Medical Records) retains the curved corner detail ("solarium") and openings.



Figure 3.82 The former Children's Ward, now Admin and Medical Records and main entry to the Hospital.



Figure 3.83 Brick and glass infill has been added to the junction between the north eastern single storey wing and former Children's Ward to form the current main entry.



Figure 3.84 An ambulance bay with flat metal deck roof over and concrete ramp extending from the curved driveway has also been added to the front of the building.



Figure 3.85 The ambulance bay is located adjacent to an infill addition added in the c. 1940s to provide a kiosk. The kiosk was relocated to its present position in the c. 1970s.



Figure 3.86 The ambulance bay which is simply finished.



Figure 3.87 The various additions and infill are visible when looking at the roof over this section of the building.



Figure 3.88 The connection and upper walkway between the eastern and central pavilions. The 1960s multi-storey building has been constructed directly to the original connection which has a concrete slab floor and retains the brick balustrade, however, the cast iron rails and detailing visible on the early photographs appears to have been removed.



The interior of the building has generally been modernised and successively upgraded, however, some early internal features particularly in the central and western pavilions remain.



Figure 3.89 The original main entry of the central pavilion which features arched openings.



Figure 3.90 Each of three two storey pavilions retains a cast iron stair. The treads have been carpeted, however, the iron balustrade and timber handrails are in intact.

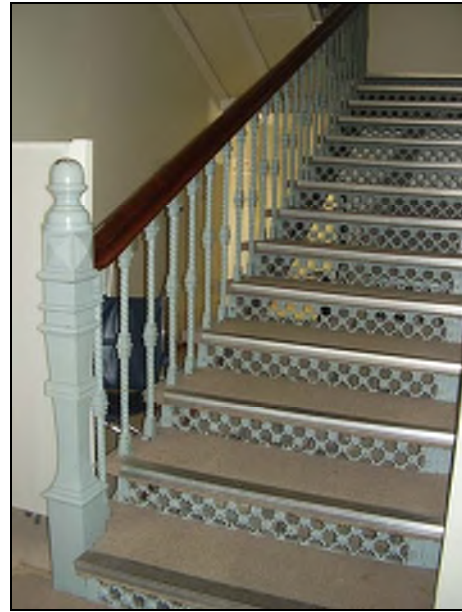


Figure 3.91 The ground floor corridor extending to the western pavilion has been modernised and has vinyl floor finish, minimal timber details and suspended tiled ceiling and modern lighting and services.



Figure 3.90 Hallway to the eastern pavilion which has similarly been modernised.



Figure 3.91 Modern finishes and equipment in the eastern pavilion.



Figure 3.92 The stair in the eastern pavilion.



Figure 3.93 The Pharmacy area retains a mix of finishes including some early details including batted raked ceilings and later plasterboard and lighting.





Figure 3.94 An office located on the first floor of the western pavilion. The space has generally been modified, however, also retains early features including fireplace breast (fireplace removed and infilled) timber joinery, high ceiling, windows and sills.



Figure 3.95 The access from the upper eastern walkway and office area on the first floor of the western pavilion which also retains an archway.





Figure 3.96 A partition has been added to the top of the western stair, however, the stair and void remains.



Figure 3.97 An office area in the western pavilion which also retains some profiled cornice.

2. 1919 Wing and Pathology Addition

The 1919 addition is also a single storey face brick on concrete and brick base with hipped roof clad in tiles sited on an angle to the main building. The addition extends from the eastern pavilion and has been modified and extended. In 1989 the wing was elongated and a new Pathology wing was added extending south of the addition.



Figure 3.98 The 1919 wing located behind the former Children's Ward now Admin and Medical Records, between the eastern pavilion and Springfield House.



Figure 3.99 The wing is attached to the north eastern corner of the eastern pavilion. The north western façade features similar details to the original building including timber framed double hung windows with flat arched heads, contrasting brick and stone details, brick corbelling/ brackets at the eaves and also retains a stone foundation stone.



Figure 3.100 The wing was extended in c. 1989 with new Pathology section also added to its south. A simple concrete and brick stair also appears to have been added to the northern façade of the wing.



Figure 3.101 The 1989 addition is also constructed of face brick with flat and simple hipped roof clad in concrete tiles.



Figure 3.102 The southern façade which has a simple awning over a recessed access.



Figure 3.103 The western façade of the 1989 addition which also has aluminium framed windows with simple brick sills. Part of the southern facade of the 1919 wing remains, however, openings appear to have been infilled with bricks.

A stair and pathway and paving have also been added between the buildings.

3. Springfield House

Springfield House is a two storey face brick Inter-war building with hipped roof clad in slates, brick chimneys and open verandah and balcony spaces which wrap around the building. The main extends over the balcony spaces, some of which have been infilled with lightweight cladding. The building also features multi-paned timber framed windows and doors and simple detailing typical of this period. The interior has timber and concrete floors, rendered walls, battened and plasterboard ceilings. The original double loaded corridor layout remains on both the ground and first floor with bedrooms, sitting and service rooms located about the central corridor and stair which is located opposite the main entry. Some typical modification of service areas and fabric including ceilings has been undertaken, however, original fabric including timber joinery, stair and timber balustrade, stair window, battened ceilings, fireplace surrounds and some built-in furniture remain.



Figure 3.104 Springfield House is located in the eastern portion of the site and to the east of the main Hospital building. The building faces and is setback from Goldsmith Street frontage with planted lawn and car parking area located between.

The front façade is symmetrical about a central projecting bay with hipped roof over, regular and arched openings. The centre bay is framed by open and enclosed verandah and balcony spaces.



Figure 3.105 The front façade of Springfield House. The main roof changes pitch and extends over the first floor balcony spaces. The ground floor verandahs have solid brick balustrades to the openings and verandahs also have solid balustrades with timber shingled cladding with bellcast detail. Lightweight cladding and aluminium framed windows have been added to enclose the end bays.



Figure 3.106 Aluminium framed windows and doors have also been added to the central bay, ground floor openings.



Figure 3.107 The main entry. Concrete and terrazzo steps extend up to the opening which retains the timber verandah flooring.



Figure 3.108 The north western corner and facades of the building. Note the lightweight infill to the end bays.



Figure 3.109 Springfield House is detached and setback from the main Hospital building and additions.

The western façade of the building. Some infill of openings is visible at ground floor level and a concrete ramp and paving has been added to the surrounding area. The Gerathy Wing addition (mid shot) has been constructed to and connects to the south western corner of the building.



Figure 3.110 The rear (southern) façade of the building also features open verandah and balcony spaces. The Gerathy Wing addition and covered walkway connecting to the Lady Gorse Wing also abuts the structure.



Figure 3.111 The southern ground floor verandah has timber floors and retains details such as a bay window, timber framed double hung windows and multi-paned French doors with terrazzo thresholds.



Figure 3.112 A timber stair located at the south eastern corner of the rear verandah provided external access to the upper balcony.



Figure 3.113 The southern balcony. The balconies also retain timber boarded ceiling/soffit.



Figure 3.114 The south eastern corner and eastern façade of the building. Services have generally been added to the facades. An external fire stair has also been added to the eastern façade. A staff car parking area is also located to the east of the building.



Figure 3.115 The front façade and car parking area.



Figure 3.116 The building entry. Part of the ground floor verandah has been enclosed and refinished to provide a reception/ lobby area. The building has been converted for use by the Mental health Service with offices and rooms located on the ground floor.



Figure 3.117 The original entry and openings and most doors along the verandah and balcony spaces generally remain.

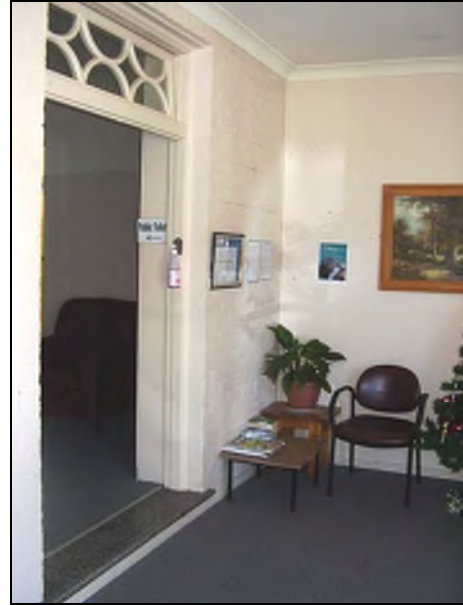


Figure 3.118 The ground floor corridor which has a simple ceiling and cornice, however, retains timber joinery and doors including a leaded set to the former ground floor sitting room.

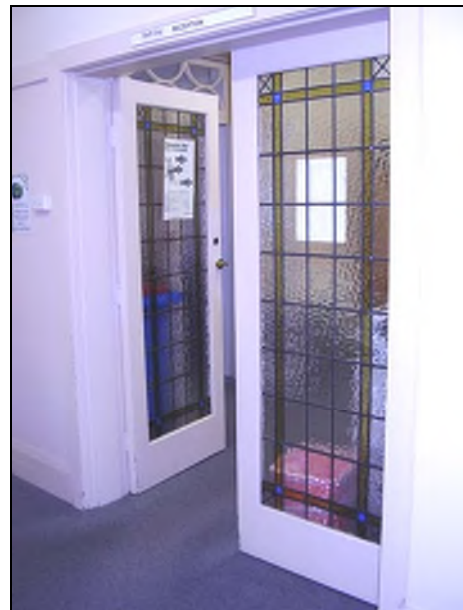




Figure 3.119 The original stair, timber balustrade and leaded stair window remain.

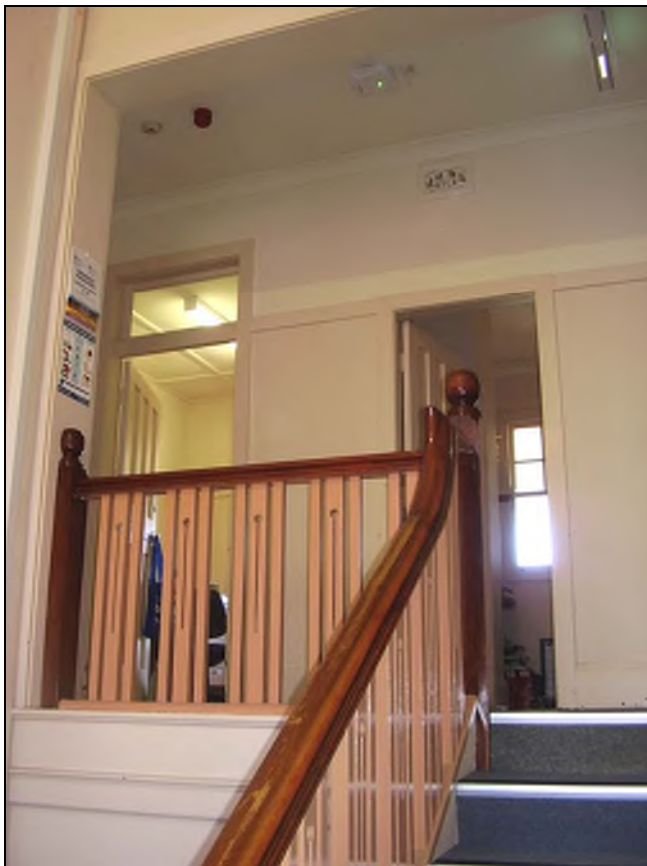
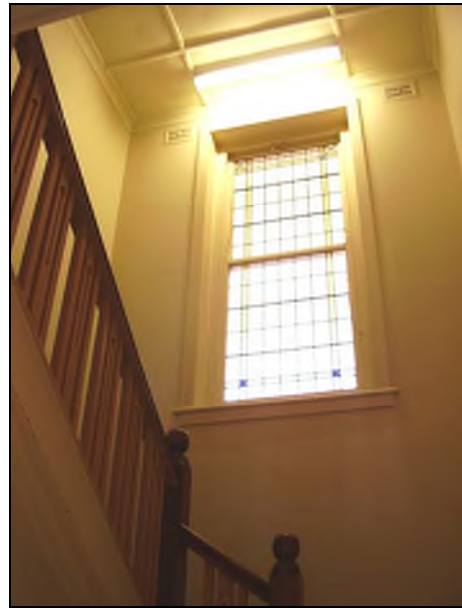


Figure 3.120 The first floor landing. The upper level also retains the double loaded layout and details including timber joinery.



Figure 3.121 The building retains some early battened ceilings and timber windows and doors.



Figure 3.122 Some early built-in furniture also remains.

1. Lady Grose House and additions including George Gerathy Wing

Lady Grose House is a two storey face brick Inter-war period building with hipped roof clad in tiles, flat metal roof over the balconies, timber battened eaves, brick chimneys and timber framed windows and doors. The “front” northern façade has a central projecting bay and covered walkway connecting the building to Springfield House. The front bay is also bounded by open verandah and balcony spaces which have terrazzo and timber floor finish and solid brick balustrades and brick piers. The building has a curved corner detail at the “front” of the building and a curved bay on the southern façade which encloses the stair.

Internally the building generally has concrete floors, rendered walls with profiled dado line, battened and plasterboard ceilings. The original double loaded corridor layout remains on both the ground and first floor. Some typical modification of service areas and fabric including ceilings has been undertaken. Additional quarters have been provided at the south western corner of the building and some modifications have been undertaken to the north western corner to allow connection to the George Gerathy Wing. However, original fabric including arches openings, timber joinery, terrazzo internal stair and steel balustrade, curved stair window, battened ceilings, fireplace surrounds, internal timber doors and some built-in furniture remains.

The George Gerathy Wing is a simple two storey face brick structure with flat roof clad in metal sheeting and timber framed windows and doors. Constructed in the 1950s with Springfield and Lady Grose House it encloses a grassed open courtyard space which is also bounded by a low brick wall and traversed by the covered walkway that connects the two larger buildings. Internally the Gerathy Wing also has rooms accessed by a corridor extending along the western side of the wing. The interior is simple finished and also retains some built in furniture.



Figure 3.123 Lady Grose Home is a two storey face brick Inter-war period building with hipped and flat roof section clad in tiles and metal sheeting.



Figure 3.124 The building is located “behind” Springfield House in the north eastern section of the site. The George Gerathy Wing, a two storey face brick addition connects the two buildings constructed as Nurses’ Homes. An open, covered walkway also extends between the two larger buildings and traverses an open grassed courtyard which is also bounded by a low brick fence.



Figure 3.125 The “front” northern façade of the building has a central projecting bay which is framed by open verandah and balcony spaces.



Figure 3.126 The The verandahs and balconies have solid brick balustrade and brick piers and are accessed by timber framed French doors.



Figure 3.127 The main entry corresponds to the location of the covered walkway connecting the two Nurses' Homes.



Figure 3.128 The Gerathy Wing has been constructed to the north western corner of the building.