

## 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.

## Table of Contents

Executive Summary .....	3
1.0 Introduction .....	7
1.1 Context of the report .....	7
1.2 Background, heritage listing status & objectives of the report .....	7
1.3 Site identification .....	8
1.4 Documentary & photographic sources .....	8
1.5 Limitations .....	8
1.6 Authorship .....	8
2.0 Documentary evidence .....	9
2.1 Early development of Goulburn .....	9
2.2 Early development of the site .....	10
2.3 Development of the building and site .....	17
2.4 Expansion of the Hospital .....	23
2.5 Major additions and works to the present .....	27
2.6 Summary chronology .....	32
3.0 Physical evidence .....	37
3.1 The context .....	37
3.2 The Goulburn Base Hospital site .....	41
3.3 Summary analysis of the site and buildings .....	118
4.0 Assessment of Significance .....	121
4.1 Comparative analysis .....	121
4.2 Evaluation criteria .....	125
4.2 Statement of Significance .....	127
5.0 Grading of Significance .....	130
5.1 Grading of Significant Buildings, Elements and Spaces .....	131
6.0 Description of the proposal .....	134
7.0 Assessment of Heritage Impact .....	136
7.1 SEAR .....	136
7.2 NSW Office of Environment and Heritage criteria .....	137
7.3 Conclusion and recommendations .....	138
8.0 Appendix .....	140
8.1 Select plans sourced from Plan Services, Office of Finance and Services .....	140
9.0 Addendum .....	148
9.1 Options analysis .....	148



## **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 20<sup>th</sup> 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.<sup>1</sup>

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.<sup>2</sup>

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.<sup>3</sup>

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.

<sup>1</sup> [www.argylecounty.com.au](http://www.argylecounty.com.au) – Goulburn Brief History, Wikipedia, *Goulburn, New South Wales* & Land and Property Information, Historical Parish Map of Goulburn

<sup>2</sup> [www.argylecounty.com.au](http://www.argylecounty.com.au) – Goulburn Brief History, Wikipedia, *Goulburn, New South Wales*.

<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup>

For most of the 20<sup>th</sup> 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 21<sup>st</sup> century.<sup>5</sup>



**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.<sup>6</sup>

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.

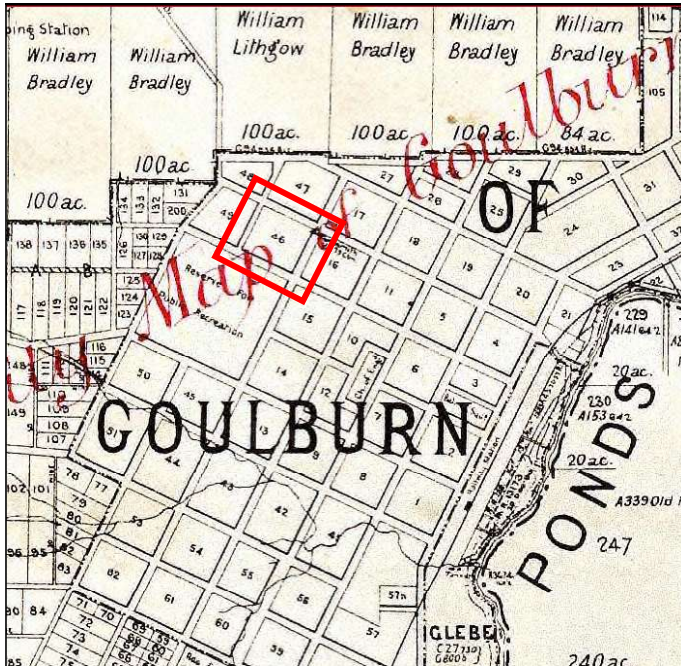
<sup>4</sup> Wikipedia, *Goulburn, New South Wales* & Penalver, D. *EC Manfred – Architect and Surveyor, Goulburn* (2013), p. 4.

<sup>5</sup> [www.argylecounty.com.au](http://www.argylecounty.com.au) – Goulburn Brief History.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

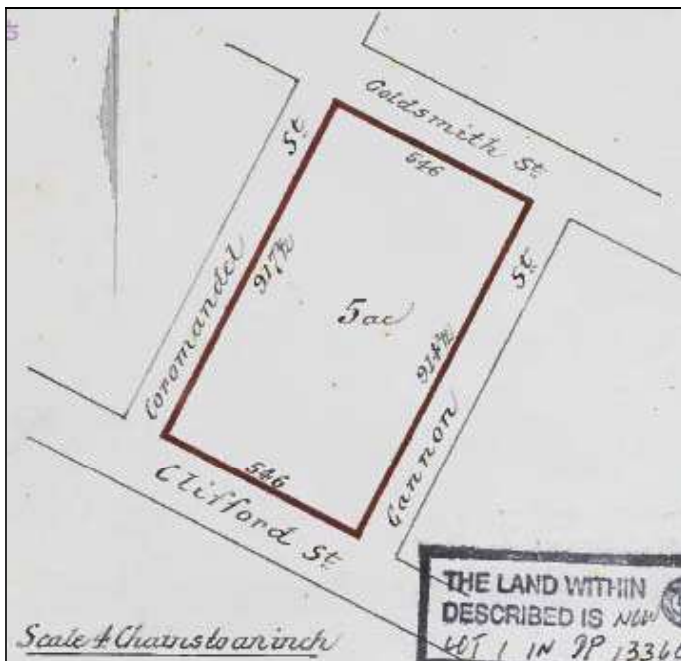
Several years later, in c. 1887 the Committee applied for a further grant of land to permit the erection of a separate building for the treatment of cases of fever and contagious diseases and on 11<sup>th</sup> June 1889 additional land was dedicated for hospital purposes.<sup>7</sup>

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.<sup>8</sup>



**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)

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

<sup>8</sup> 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.<sup>9</sup>

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.<sup>10</sup>

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.<sup>11</sup> 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.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Tazewell, S.J., *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.

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

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

<sup>12</sup> 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.<sup>13</sup> By early 1888 the foundations had been completed and the brickwork commenced. It was anticipated that work would be completed by mid 1889.<sup>14</sup>

It would appear that construction was to be staged for financial reasons.<sup>15</sup> 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.<sup>16</sup>

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.<sup>17</sup>

The building was officially opened on 11<sup>th</sup> October 1889 by Mayor, HS Gannon.<sup>18</sup> 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.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Tazewell, S.J., *Grand Goulburn, First Inland City of Australia A Random History*, (1991), p. 49.

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

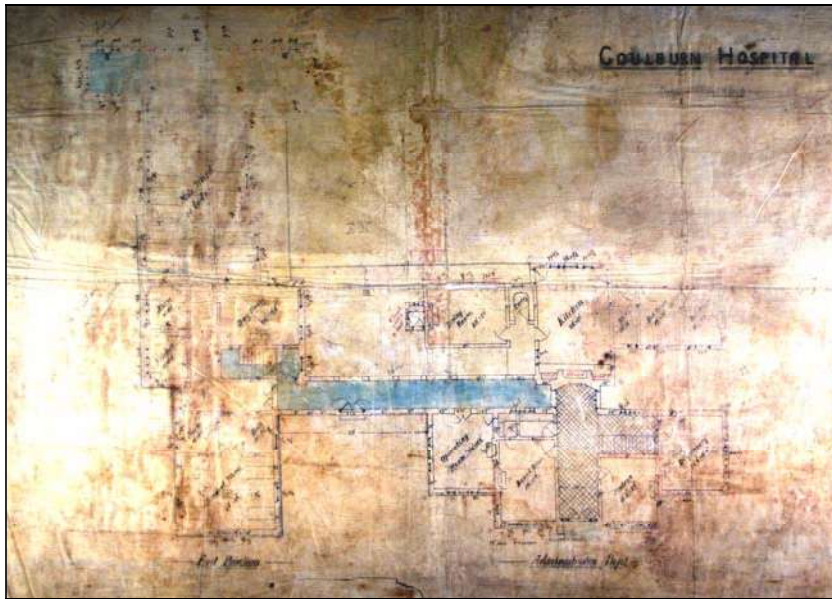
<sup>15</sup> Trove, *The Sydney Mail and New South Wales Advertiser*, 25 February 1888, p. 41.

<sup>16</sup> 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.

<sup>17</sup> 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.

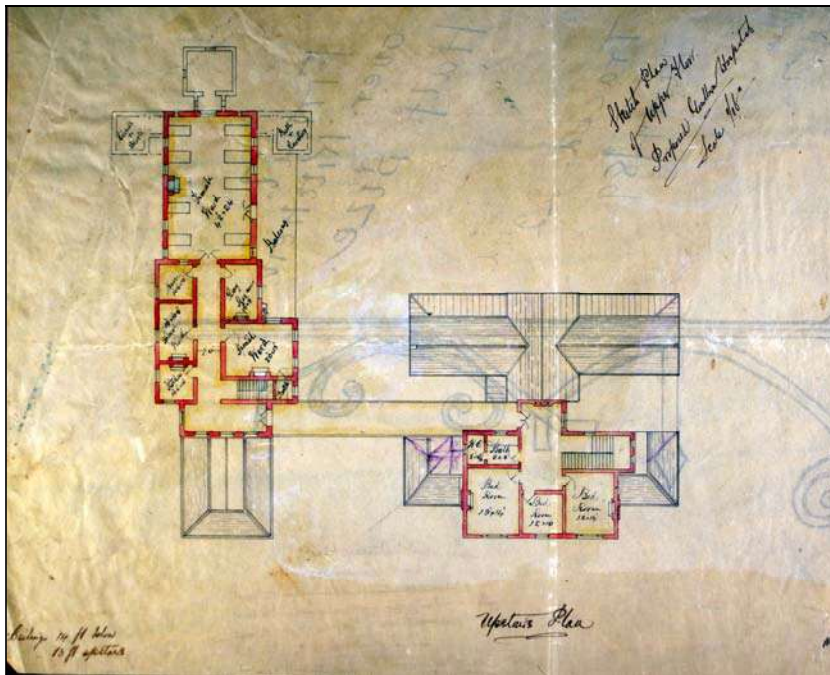
<sup>18</sup> Penalver, D., Penalver D., Cooper, L., *EC Manfred – Architect and Surveyor, Goulburn* (2013), p. 4 & Goulburn Local Studies, Vertical file, Goulburn Base Hospital, *Hospital site now city police station*, Goulburn Evening Penny Post, 9 Dec 1987.

<sup>19</sup> 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)



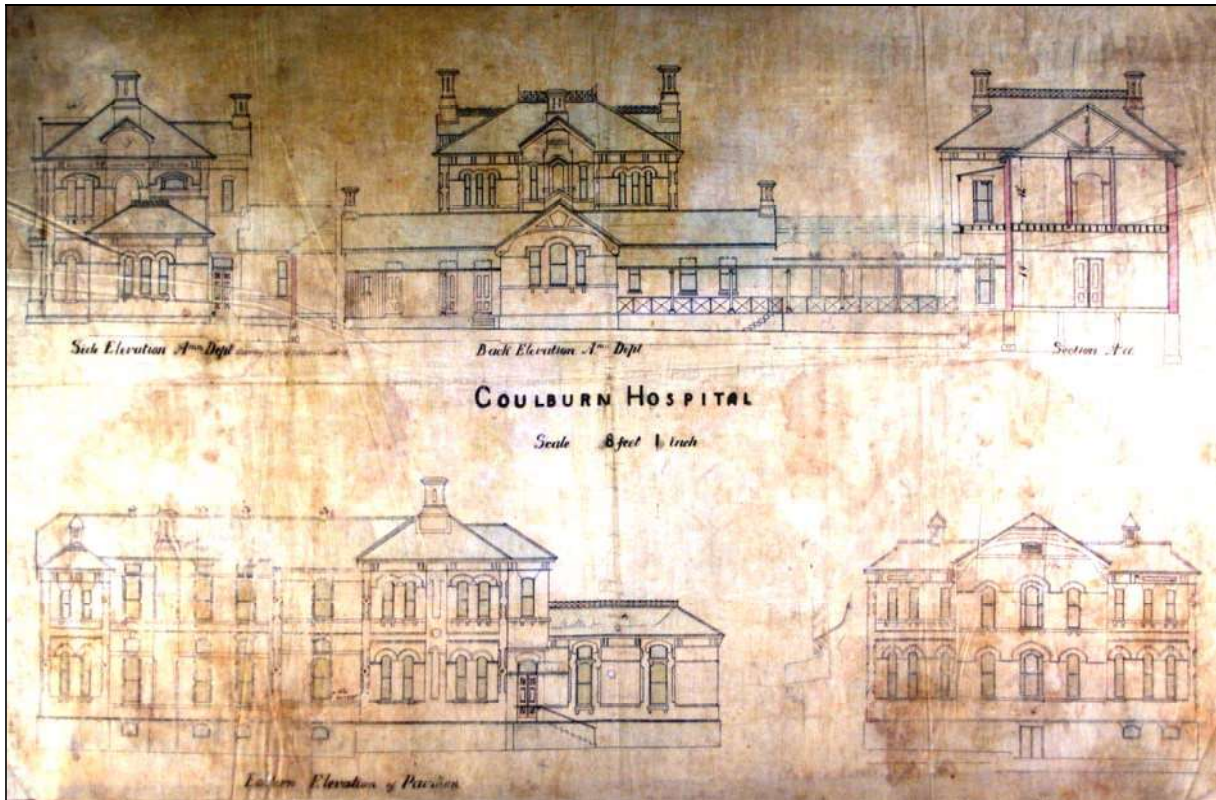
**Figure 2.6** Undated, early first floor plan showing the basis of the Hospital plan with main two storey pavilion connected to the single storey kitchen wing at its rear and semi-detached two storey (eastern) pavilion.

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

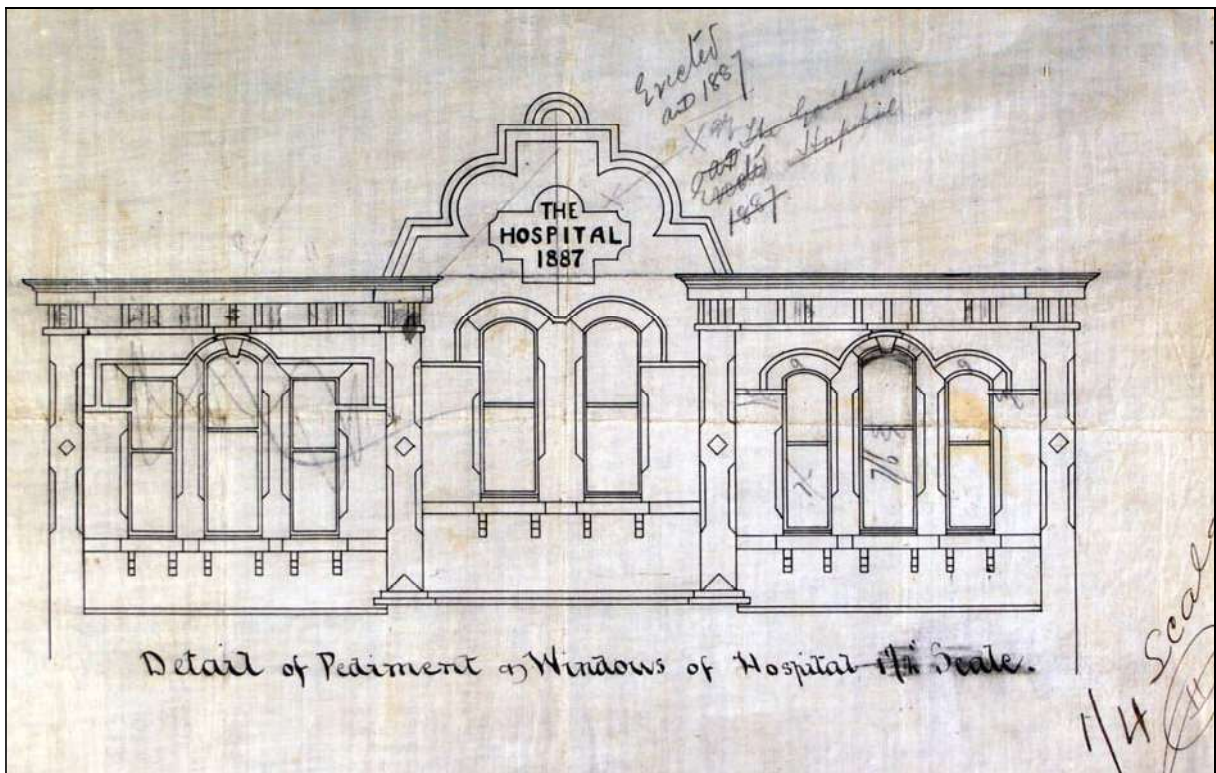


**Figure 2.7** Undated, early elevation showing a scheme for two pavilions and attached single storey wings.

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

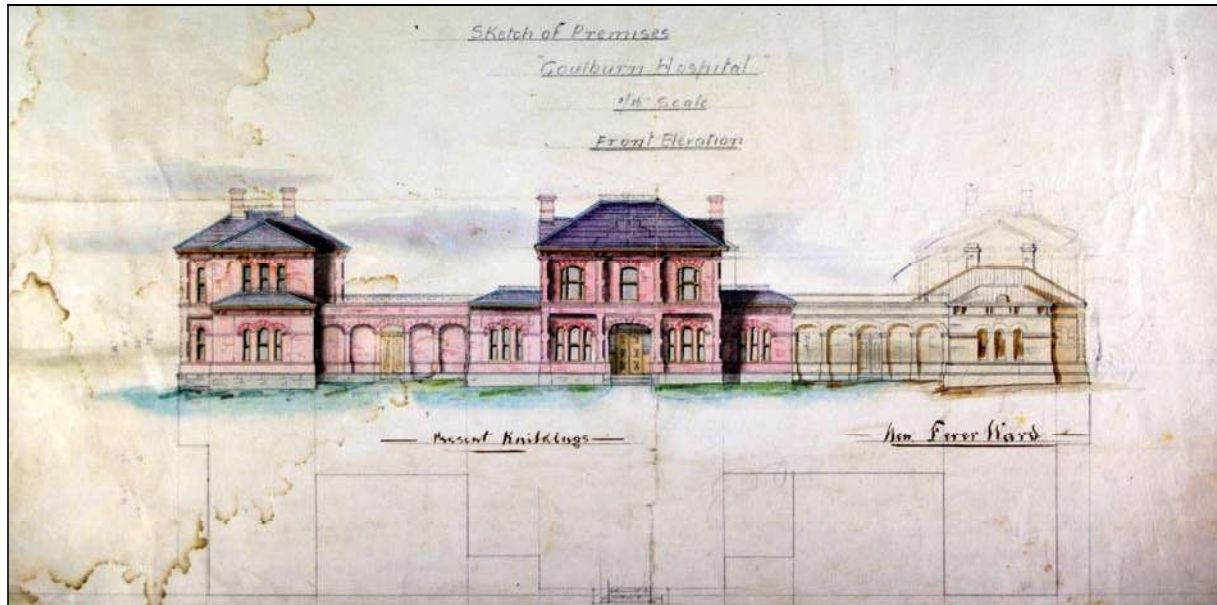


**Figure 2.8** Undated elevations and section showing the two pavilions initially constructed. The elevation details appear to be as built. (Source: Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc, MC0178t)



**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 1890<sup>20</sup>, 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 of 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)

<sup>20</sup> 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)

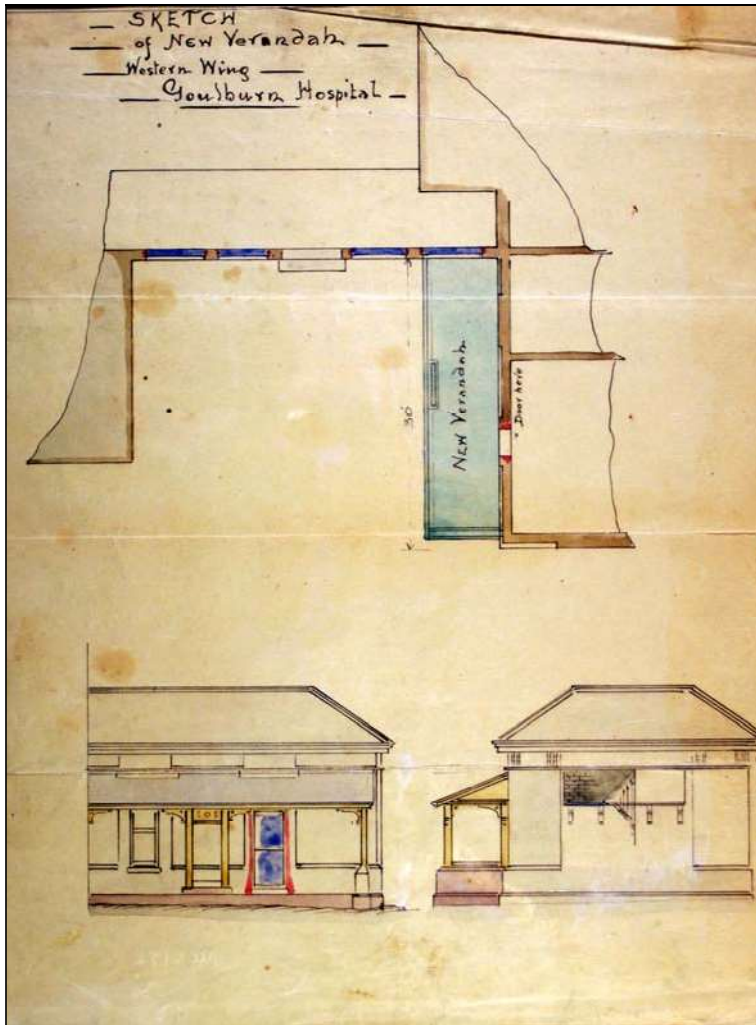
### 2.3 Development of the building and site

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.<sup>21</sup> 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.<sup>22</sup>

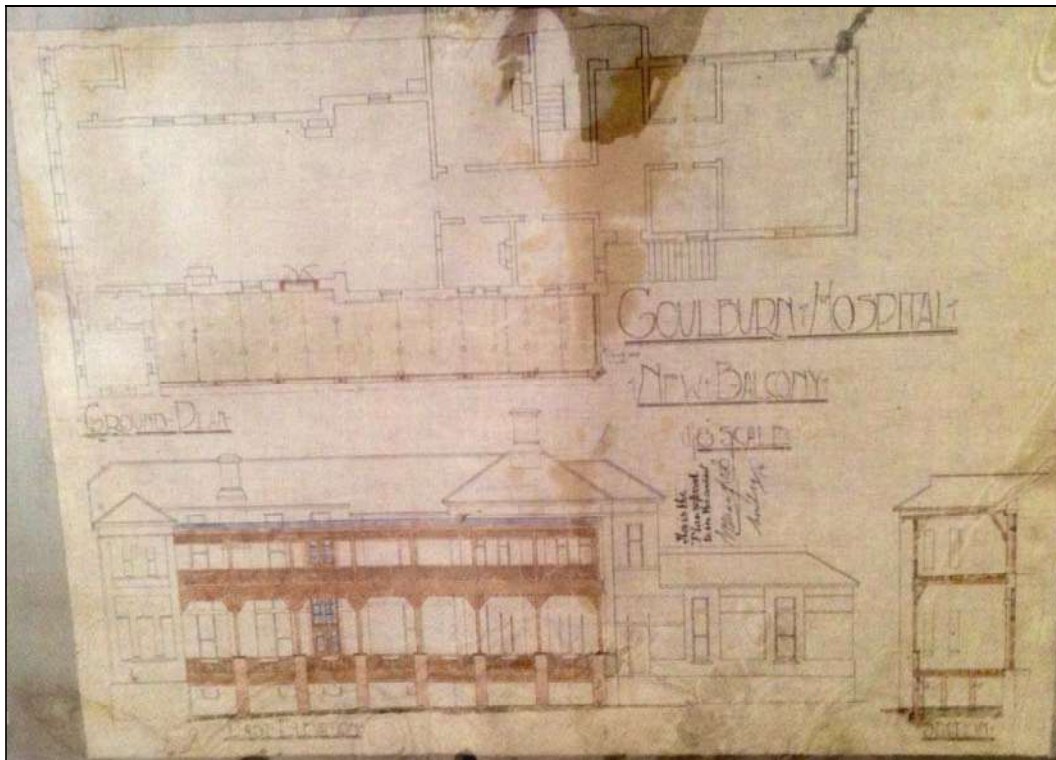
<sup>21</sup> Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc. IMG 2328 (1) & Goulburn Base Hospital and EC Manfred files and database.

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

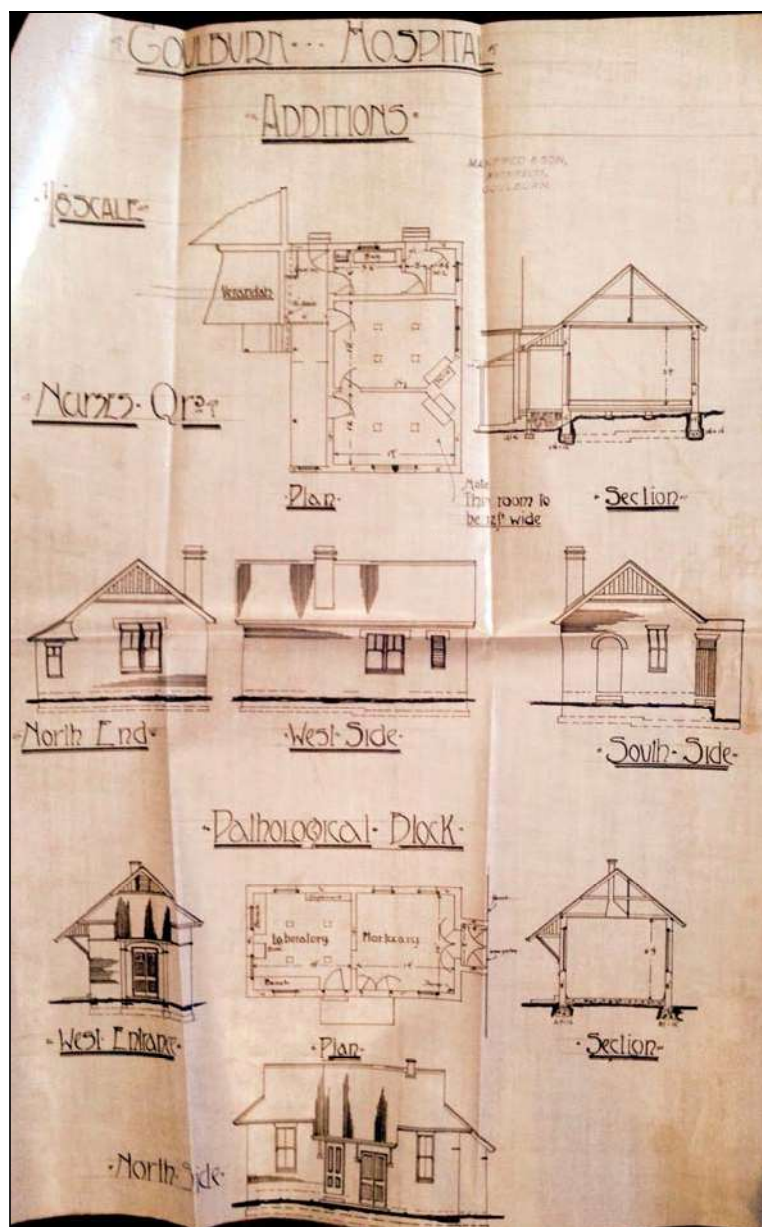


**Figure 2.13** Undated drawing of the verandah addition to northern wing attached to the western pavilion.

(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.<sup>23</sup> 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 time<sup>24</sup> 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 5<sup>th</sup> 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.

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

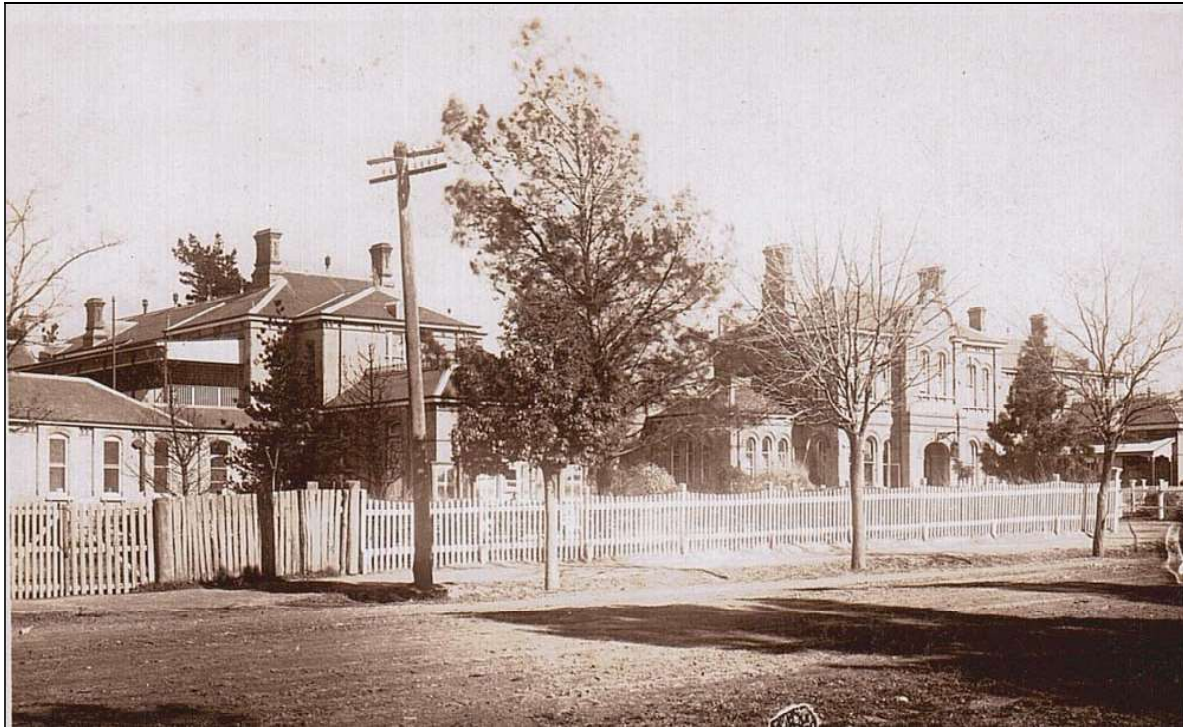
<sup>24</sup> Trove, *Goulburn Evening Post*, "Goulburn Hospital", Thursday 10 April 1913, p. 2.



**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.<sup>25</sup>

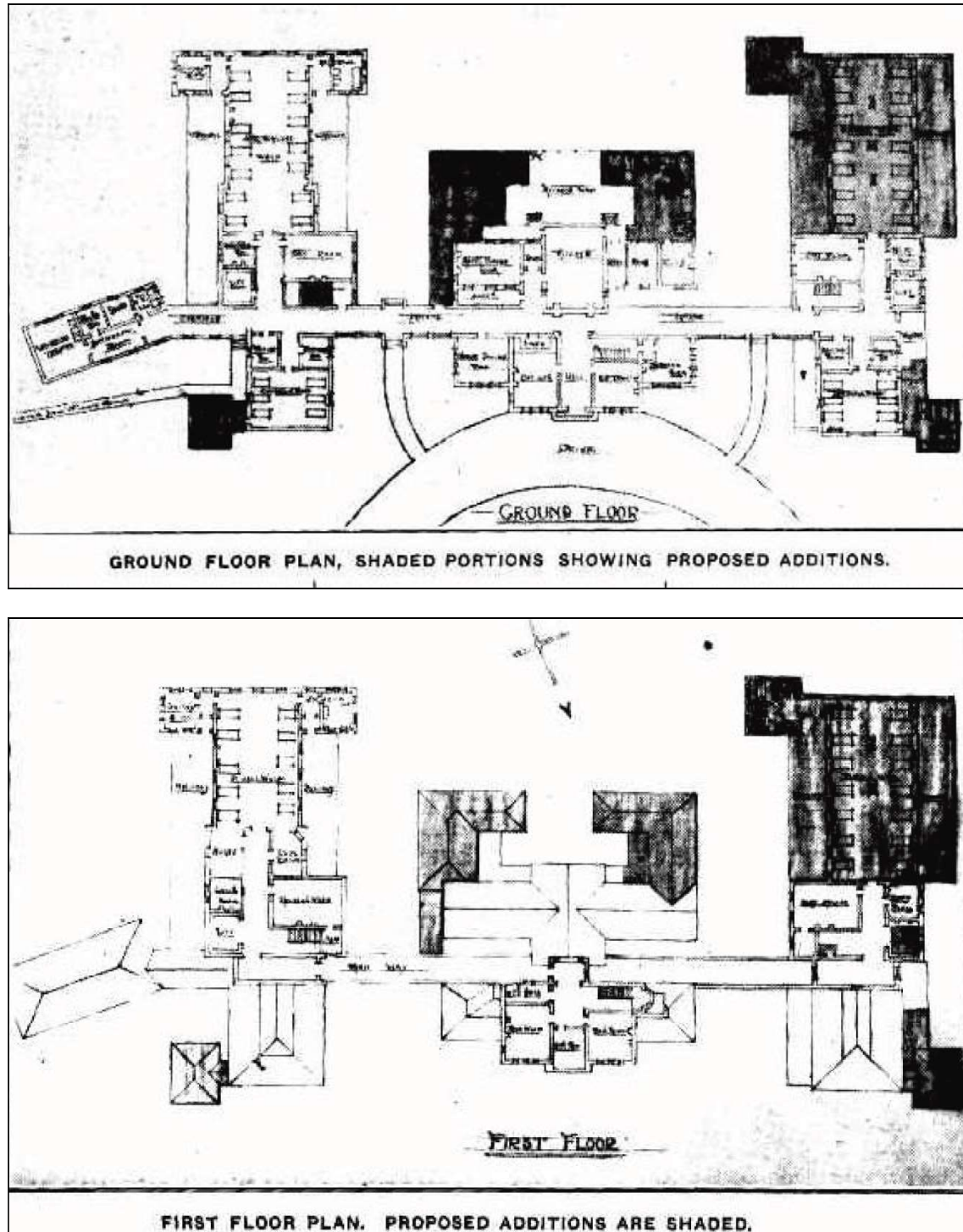
In 1924 it was estimated that between 1890 and 1912, 7,200 patients had been treated in the building and in the period between 1912 and 1923 over, 7, 500 patients had been attended. In 1923 it was noted that no additional accommodation had been provided with the exception of an isolation block (located 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.<sup>26</sup>

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.

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

<sup>26</sup> 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.<sup>27</sup> 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)

<sup>27</sup> 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.<sup>28</sup>

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.<sup>29</sup> 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,<sup>30</sup> 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.<sup>31</sup>

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.<sup>32</sup>

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.<sup>33</sup> 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.<sup>34</sup>

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.

<sup>28</sup> 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.

<sup>29</sup> 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

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

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

<sup>32</sup> 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.

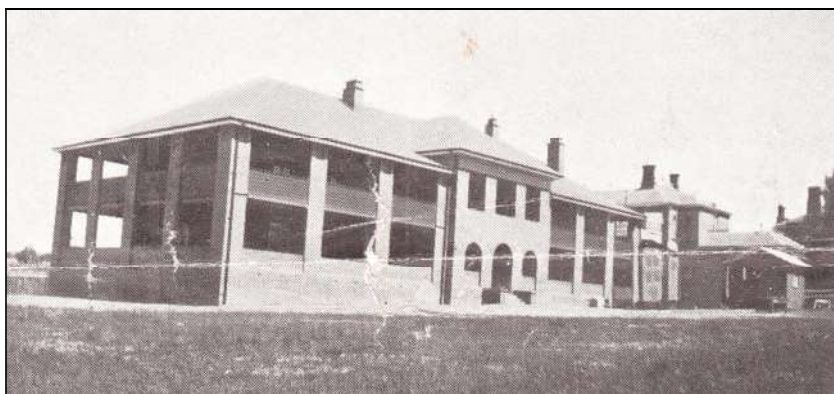
<sup>33</sup> Wyatt, RT, *The History of Goulburn* (1972), p. 223 & Trove, *The Goulburn Evening Penny Post*, "Nurses' Home Tenders Called", Friday 17 June 1938, p. 1.

<sup>34</sup> 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.<sup>35</sup>

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.<sup>36</sup> 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.<sup>37</sup>

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.<sup>38</sup> 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.<sup>39</sup> 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 21<sup>st</sup> October 1928.

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

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

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

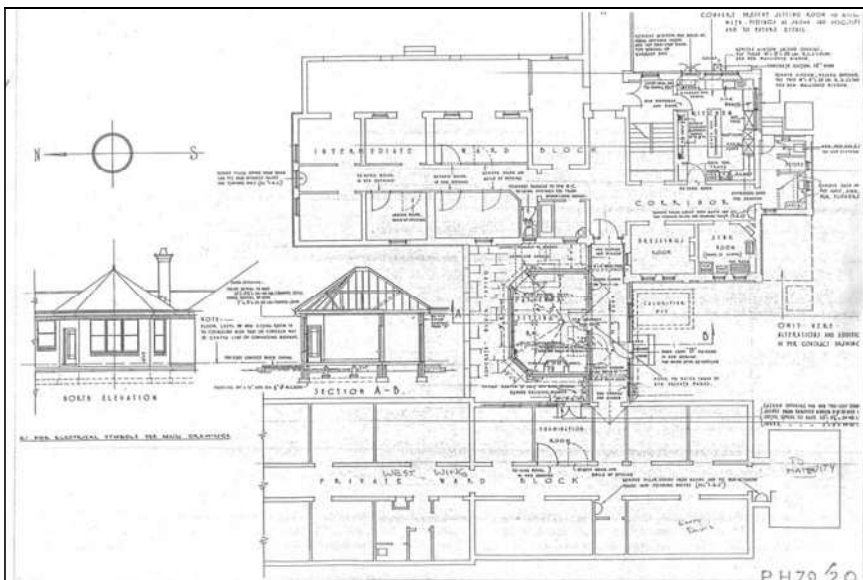
<sup>37</sup> Goulburn Local Studies, Vertical file, Goulburn Base Hospital, *Hospital site now city police station*, Goulburn Evening Penny Post, 9 Dec 1987, Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc, Notice of Official opening & Tazewell, S.J., *Grand Goulburn, First Inland City of Australia A Random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

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

<sup>39</sup> 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.<sup>40</sup> 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 6<sup>th</sup> 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.<sup>41</sup>

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

<sup>41</sup> 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.<sup>42</sup> 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).<sup>43</sup> 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.<sup>44</sup>

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.<sup>45</sup>

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.<sup>46</sup> 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.<sup>47</sup>

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.<sup>48</sup> 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.<sup>49</sup> 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.

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

<sup>43</sup> 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.

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>49</sup> 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.<sup>50</sup>

<sup>50</sup> 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 16<sup>th</sup> October 1966.<sup>51</sup> 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.<sup>52</sup> 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.<sup>53</sup>

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.<sup>54</sup>

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.<sup>55</sup>

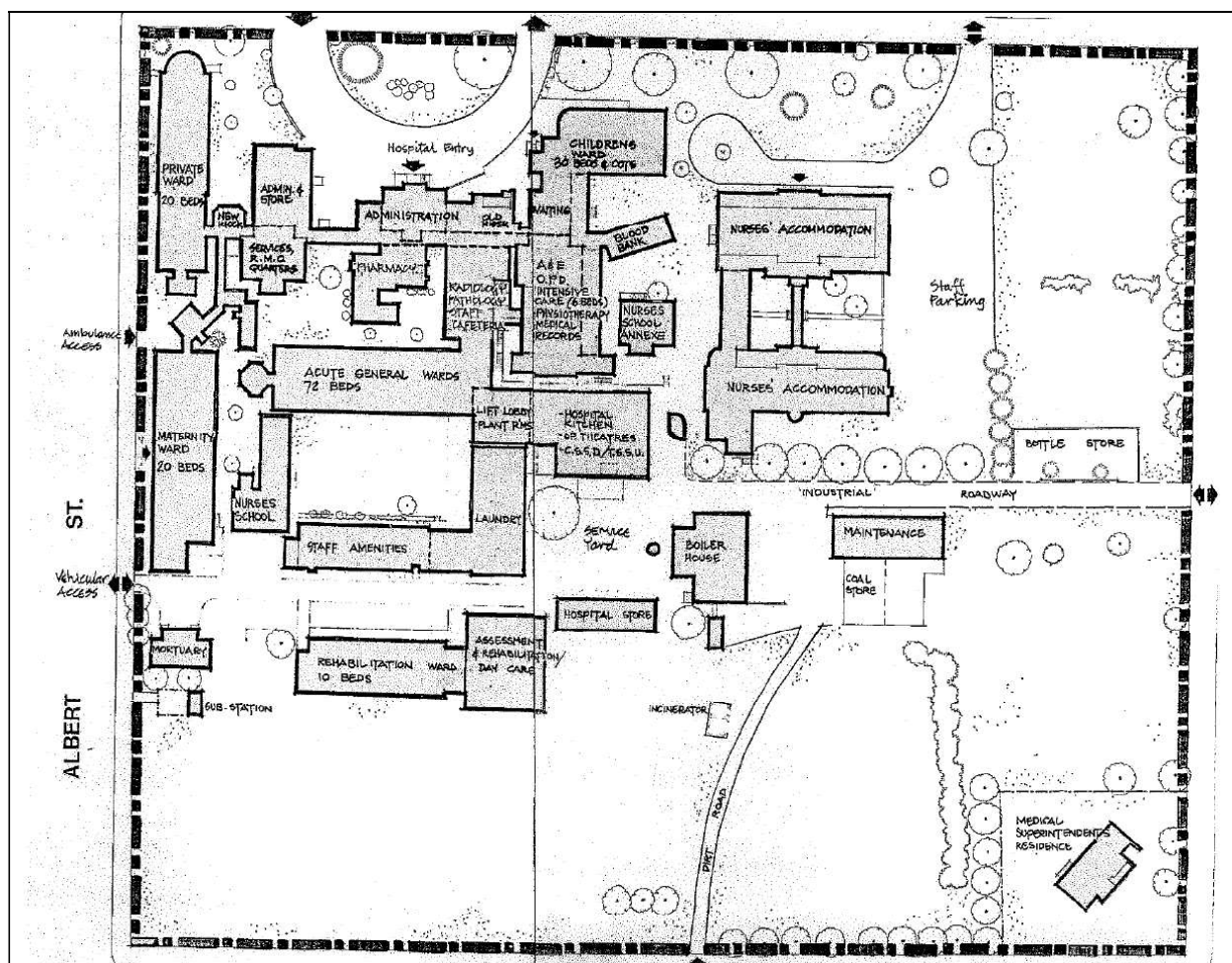
<sup>51</sup> Tazewell, S.J., *Grand Goulburn, First Inland City of Australia A Random History*, (1991), p. 50, Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc., Hospital accident GP 3, article, “Men’s vain dig to save mate’s life”.

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

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

<sup>54</sup> 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.

<sup>55</sup> 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)

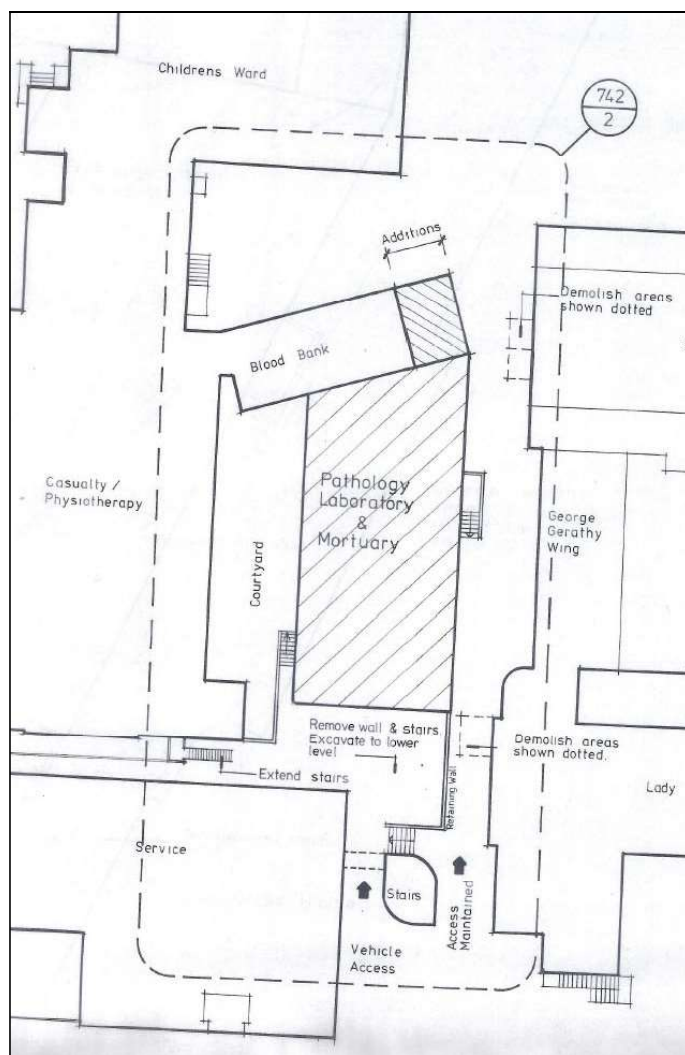
In 1978 it was reported that the preparation for rebuilding of the Hospital to provide badly needed improvements was “well advanced” and that the master draft plan was being reviewed by Health Commission specialists in Hospital planning.<sup>56</sup>

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.<sup>57</sup> 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.

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

<sup>57</sup> 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)

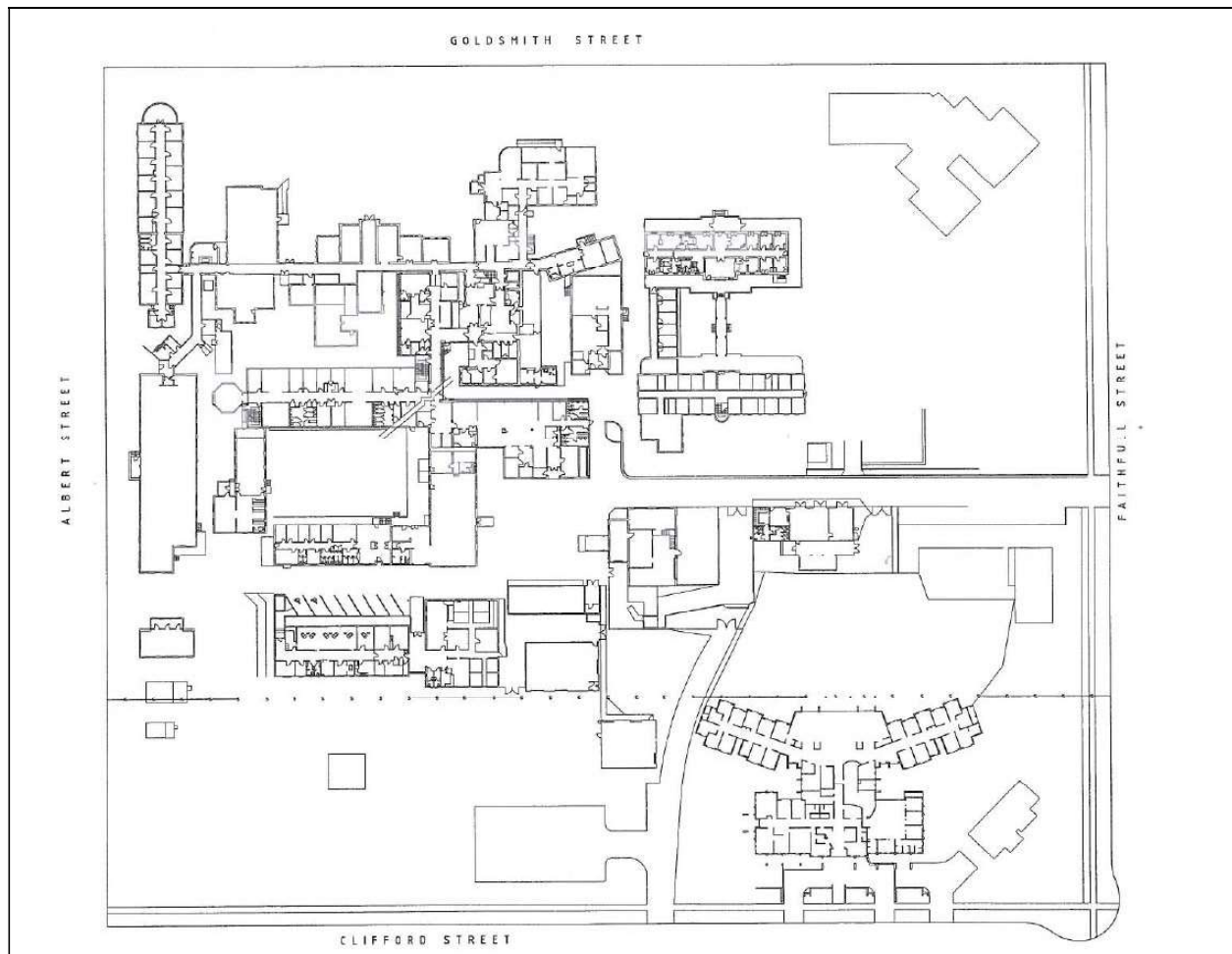
Drawings dated 1994 and 1995 show alterations and additions to the ANE and ICU Department and a number of options relating to the proposed addition of a ramp and new entry to the Administration area and ambulance bay at the north end of the eastern pavilion. A site plan dated 2005 also prepared by Garry 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.<sup>58</sup> 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

<sup>58</sup> 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.<sup>59</sup>

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)

<sup>59</sup> 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 9<sup>th</sup> 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 11<sup>th</sup> June 1889.

- 1889 The building, at that time comprising of main, central Administrative pavilion and eastern pavilion was officially opened on 11<sup>th</sup> 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 5<sup>th</sup> 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 22<sup>nd</sup> 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 &amp; 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 19<sup>th</sup> and early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> century and will some late 20<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> early to mid 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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.

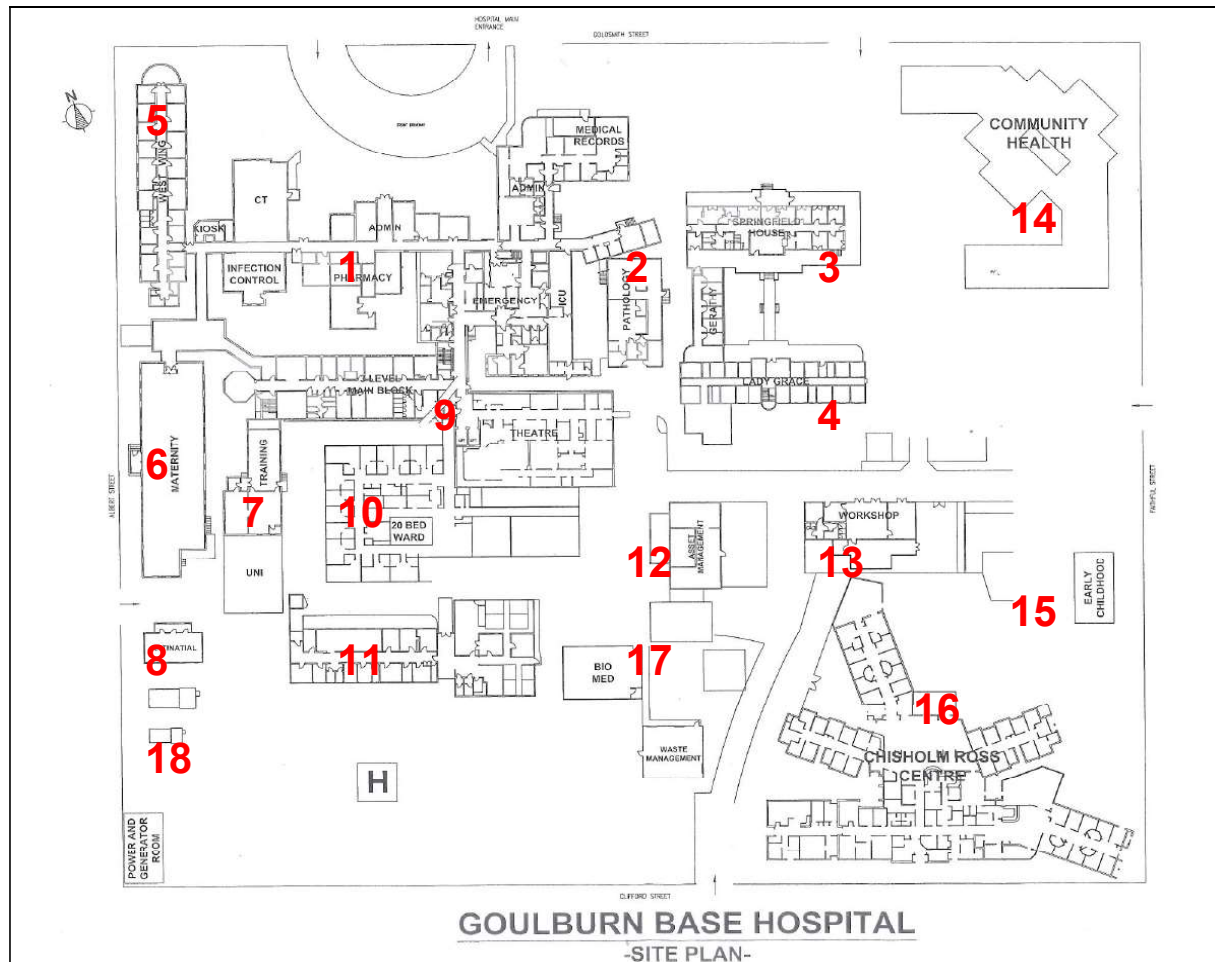


**Figure 3.48** The helipad is located in an open grassed area in the southern section of the site.

### 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.



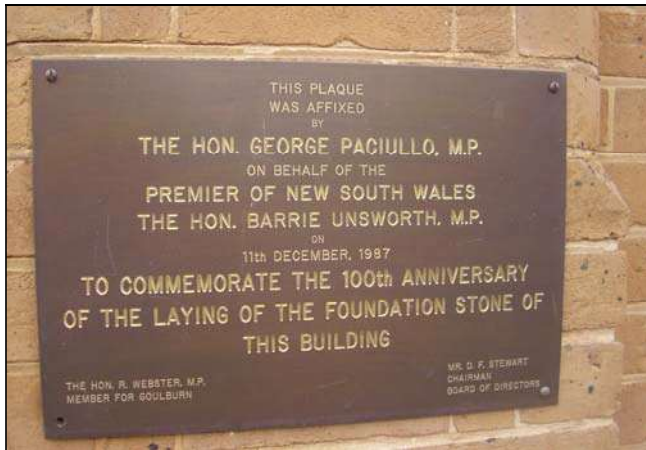
**Figure 3.55** In addition to the single storey attached wings and walkways, the roof retains decorative gables. The chimneys were removed in the c. 1970s when the roof cladding was replaced.

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.

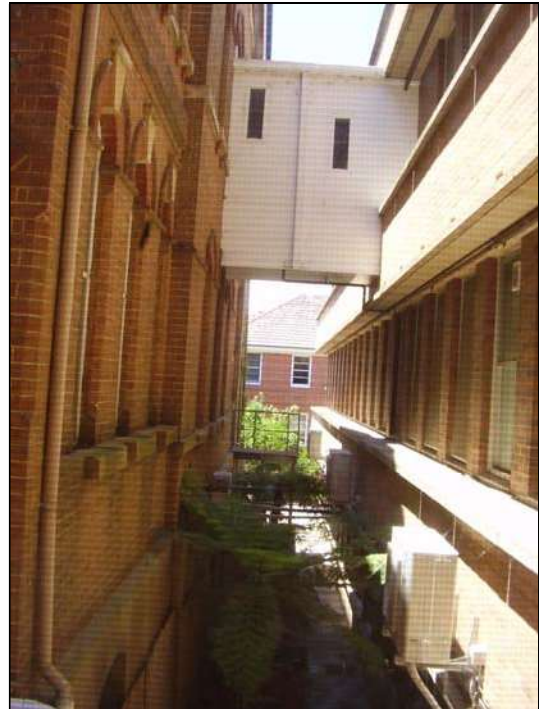
Other additions and infill has also been added to the upper level of the western and eastern façade.



**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.



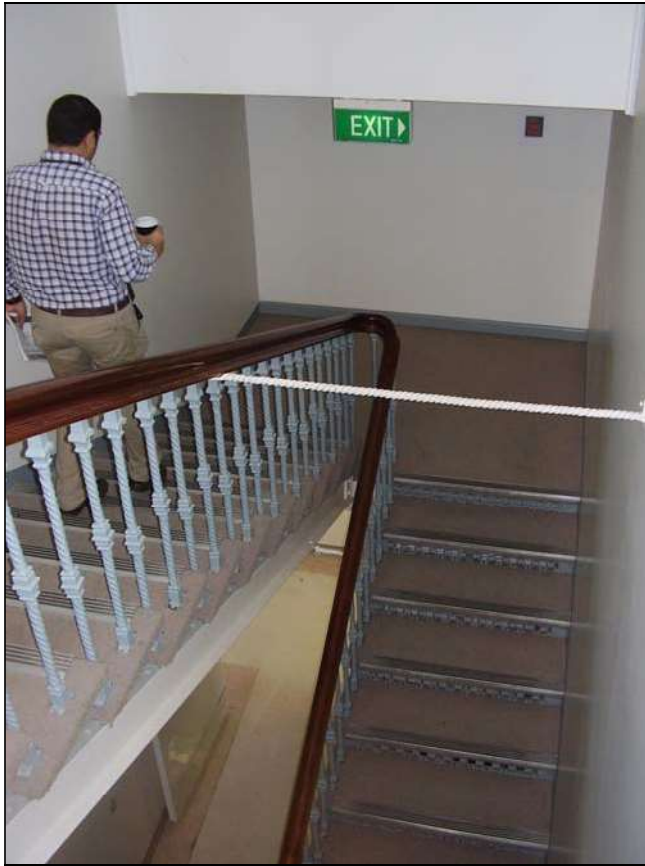
**Figure 3.91** The ground floor corridor extending to the western pavilion has been modernised and has vinyl floor finish, minimal timber details and suspended tiled ceiling and modern lighting and services.



**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.

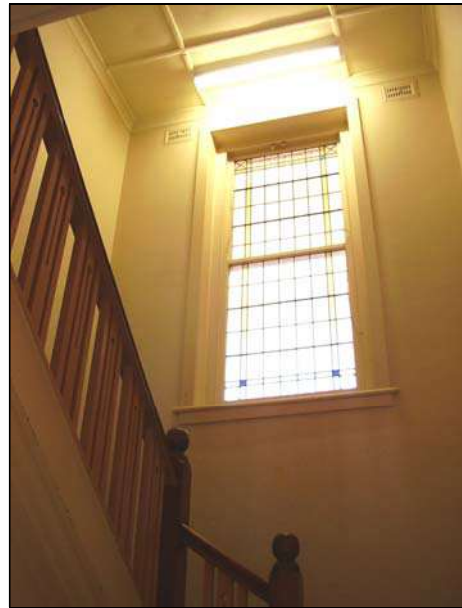


**Figure 3.118** The ground floor corridor which has a simple ceiling and cornice, however, retains timber joinery and doors including a leaded set to the former ground floor sitting room.





**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.



**Figure 3.129** The walkway was also also constructed in 1938 and has terrazzo floor finish on concrete slab and brick base. Brick columns support the flat roof over.



**Figure 3.130** The Gerathy Wing is a simple brick structure with small timber framed windows and flat roof.



**Figure 3.131** The western façade of the Gerathy Wing and Lady Grose Home.





**Figure 3.132** The curved corner detail and brick detailing and finishes such as the battened eaves remain. Some landscaping and paving has been added around the building and some changes such as alteration of openings are also visible.



**Figure 3.133** An addition three bedrooms, show bathroom and lavatory were added to the south western corner of the building in c. 1955. A steel stair is also located on the southern facade of the addition.



**Figure 3.134** The “rear”, southern façade of the building faces the access road and service buildings in the mid section of the site. A demountable structure has also been added to the open area behind the building.





**Figure 3.135** The brickwork at the south western section of the building indicates the extend of the 1950s addition. The southern façade also retains the curved bay with the main stair and a separate concrete and brick stair and arched opening accessing the laundry and service area in the building.



**Figure 3.136** The eastern facade of the building faces a staff car parking area and features an expressed chimney.



**Figure 3.137** The access to the building from the staff car parking area.



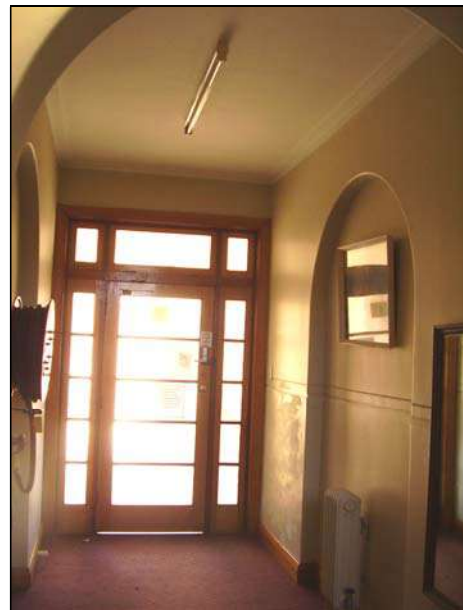
**Figure 3.138** The ground floor verandah space which retains terrazzo floor finish, timber framed windows and doors.



**Figure 3.139** The entry door on the ground floor verandah.



**Figure 3.140** The entry and corridor. The entry retains arched openings including recessed blind arches on each side, rendered wall finish with profiled dado line and simple timber joinery.





**Figure 3.141** The ground floor corridor which has simple rendered walls with profiled dado detail and concrete slab ceiling over.



**Figure 3.142** The entry and stair hall.



**Figure 3.143** The stair has terrazzo finish and retains the original steel balustrade and curved stair window at the mid floor landing.



**Figure 3.144** The first floor landing that retains the original steel balustrade with timber handrail and simple finishes.



**Figure 3.145** The first floor corridor which is bounded by the bedrooms, amenities and sitting rooms.



**Figure 3.146** Typical bedroom which is simply finished.



**Figure 3.147** The first floor balcony which also has terrazzo floor finish, solid brick balustrade and batted ceiling.



**Figure 3.148** The Gerathy Wing is simply finished. The rooms are accessed via a corridor which extends along the western side of the wing.



## 2. The West Wing

The West Wing is a single storey face brick building which was constructed in three stages in the 1930s and 1940s. Located to the west of the main building in the north western corner of the site, the Wing has hipped roof clad in tiles, timber framed windows and doors and a curved bay (former sitting room) at the northern end, overlooking Goldsmith Street. Internally the building is simply finished and also has a typical double loaded corridor layout. Single storey enclosed walkways connect the building to the main building and surrounding buildings.



**Figure 3.149** The West Wing is located in the north western corner of the site and is a single storey face brick structure with hipped roof clad in tiles and timber framed windows and doors.



**Figure 3.150** The northern end of the building features a curved end bay with flat roof over clad in metal sheeting and timber framed windows and doors. Constructed as a sitting room it is surrounded by planted garden and also overlooks Goldsmith Street.



**Figure 3.151** Constructed as a sitting room the end bay is surrounded by planted garden and also overlooks Goldsmith Street.



**Figure 3.152** The Wet Wing is also constructed close to the Albert Street frontage. Simple bracketed awnings have been added to the west facing windows.



**Figure 3.153** A separate entry is located at the south western section of the building.



**Figure 3.154** The interior of the building has a typical double loaded corridor layout and is simply and minimally finished.

### 3. Maternity

The Maternity Wing is a single storey face brick Post war building period building with hipped roof clad in tiles and timber framed windows and doors. The building is sited close to the Albert Street frontage in the mid section of the site. A gabled roofed canopy supported on round columns and clad in matching tiles extends from the northern section of the building to the street frontage. The entry also has aluminium framed doors. Another entry/ egress with concrete ramp is located mid way along the western façade of the building. The building is also bounded by a driveway and car parking area to the south and courtyard accessing the Training buildings to its immediate east.



**Figure 3.155** The Maternity wing is located close to the Albert Street frontage and is a simple storey face brick building with hipped roof clad in tiles.



**Figure 3.156** A gable roofed canopy extends from the northern end of the building to the Albert Street frontage.



**Figure 3.157** The canopy and attached wing are a later addition to the building and site. Other modifications include the aluminium framed doors and signage.



**Figure 3.158** The western facade also has another entry and concrete ramp.



**Figure 3.159** The south western façade.



**Figure 3.160** The southern façade of the building.



**Figure 3.161** The eastern façade of the building faces a courtyard and access to the Training buildings which are located to its immediate east.

#### 4. Training - the Zella Fife, Margaret Tustian Annexe & Uni demountable

The Training Centre is a single storey face brick building with gabled roof clad in corrugated steel and timber framed windows and doors. Constructed in two stages in the 1950s the building comprises two wings with “L” shaped footprint and is located in mid western section of the site nestled between the Maternity wing and two wings of the 1960s multi-storey building. A contemporary steel demountable with low pitched gabled roof (for the University of Sydney) abuts the southern façade of the building which appears to have been modified to suit.



**Figure 3.162** The building is a simple single storey face brick structure located in the western section of the site and to the west of the multi-storey 1960s building.



**Figure 3.163** A demountable (Uni) building abuts the southern façade of the building.



**Figure 3.164** A demountable (Uni) building abuts the southern façade of the building.



**Figure 3.165** The south western façade of the southern wing which has a battened sheet finish to the gable end.



**Figure 3.166** The main entry is located at the junction of the two wings of the building. The Zella Fife Memorial Lecture Theatre (1956) which extends in a north south orientation and the southern wing, the Margaret Tustian Memorial Annexe (1959).



**Figure 3.167** The north western facade.

## 5. Antenatal Clinic

The Antenatal Clinic is a small, single storey face brick building with hipped roof clad in pressed metal sheeting to resemble tiles and rolled metal and timber framed windows and doors. Constructed as a Mortuary in the 1940s the building is located close to the western site boundary. The building entry “faces” a driveway and access extending from Albert Street and is also framed by a concrete breeze block wall.



**Figure 3.168** The Antenatal Clinic is a small face brick building located close to the Albert Street frontage. The building has hipped roof clad in pressed metal and metals sheeting with rolled joints.

The “front”, northern façade of the building facades a driveway and has timber and glass panelled doors and large windows which are screened from the street by a concrete breeze block wall.



**Figure 3.169** The western and southern facades of the building. Security screens have been added to the building with services.



**Figure 3.170** The eastern façade of the building which faces a recently formed car parking area.

## 6. 1960s Multi-level building

The 1960s block is a three and five storey late 20<sup>th</sup> century concrete and brick structure with flat roof and aluminium framed windows. The building comprises three wings and is located to the south of the main building in the mid section of the site. The northern (Emergency) wing has been constructed to and abuts the main building with infill added at ground level to provide connection between the building and original eastern pavilion. A brick and glass octagonal structure (originally noted as a solarium) extends from the western wing (3 Level Main Block) and a semi detached concrete stair extends from the eastern (Theatre) wing of the building. A twenty bed ward and rehabilitation centre (SARU) has recently (2013) been constructed to the southern façade of the building.



**Figure 3.171** The 1960s building is a highly visible addition to the Hospital with the three and five storey building visible from Goldsmith Street and main entry to the site.



**Figure 3.172** The northern (Emergency ) wing is constructed to the main building with door opening onto the open, elevated walkway between the central and eastern pavilions of the main Hospital building.



**Figure 3.173** The 1960s building from the front circular driveway.



**Figure 3.174** The elevated walkway and connection to the northern wing of the 1960s building.



**Figure 3.175** The north eastern façade of the building.



**Figure 3.176** The three and two storey wings. Infill at ground level connects the northern wing with eastern pavilion (at left).



**Figure 3.177** The north eastern facade of the building. A lightweight bridge also connects the building to the upper storey of the eastern pavilion..





**Figure 3.178** A concrete stair is attached to the eastern, Theatre wing of the building.



**Figure 3.179** The eastern facade and concrete stair of the Theatre wing.



**Figure 3.180** The building is also visible and accessible from the service road that extends from the Faithfull Street frontage.



**Figure 3.181** A two storey ward and rehab unit has recently (2013) been constructed to the southern facade of the building.



**Figure 3.182** Sun-shading louvres have been added to the western façade of the northern, Emergency wing which faces an open courtyard space also bounded by the 3 storey main block, remainder of the original kitchen wing and rear of the western pavilion.



**Figure 3.183** The courtyard space which is also bounded by the northern end of the Maternity block. A gabled canopy has also been added to the northern facade of the 3 storey main block.





**Figure 3.184** The southern facade of the western, main ward wing of the building also rises above the buildings in the mid western section of the site.



**Figure 3.185** The north western corner of the building and attached octagonal “solarium”.



## 7. The Sub Acute Rehabilitation Unit (SARU, 20 bed ward)

SARU is a contemporary one and two storey building clad in sheeted cladding panels with low pitched roof clad in metal sheeting and aluminium framed window and doors. A recent addition to the site it is located to the south of the 1960s building and main Hospital building.

The building incorporates contemporary architectural form and fabric and replaced an old laundry and amenities block. The eastern façade has a loading dock at ground level and faces the service road which extends from the Faithfull Street frontage. The building also has concrete paving and landscaping including rehab elements to the south and west of the structure.



**Figure 3.186** The eastern facade of the building which faces the service/ access road.



**Figure 3.187** The service entry and loading dock area.



**Figure 3.188** The south eastern corner of the building.



**Figure 3.189** New paths and landscapes elements have been added around the building and particularly to the south.



**Figure 3.190** The south western façade.



**Figure 3.191** The paving and landscape elements, including rehab fixtures located to the south of the building.



**Figure 3.192** The western façade of the building.

## 8. Jennings House – Renal Unit, Physiotherapy & Occupational Therapy Centre

Jennings House is a single storey face brick building with gabled and flat roof sections clad in terracotta tiles and steel sheeting and timber and aluminium framed windows and doors. The building comprises two sections and was also built in two stages (1950s and 1970s). Located in the south western section of the site the building is setback from the main cluster of buildings with recently sealed path and landscaping located between. The building is also bounded by a low concrete block wall and sealed car parking area to its west, accessed from Albert Street. An open grassed area and helipad is located to the immediate south of the building.



**Figure 3.193** The western façade of the building which retains the original double gable timber boarding and vent and sheeted finish to the gable ends.



**Figure 3.194** The entry to the Renal Unit and 1950s part of the building has a flat roof porch supported by a simple column.



**Figure 3.195** The 1950s, western portion of the building retains timber framed windows. Note the landscaping, path and railing recently added to the front of the building.



**Figure 3.196** The eastern wing was added in the 1970s and accommodates Physio and Occupational Therapy. The entry also has a flat roofed canopy supported on simple steel posts.



**Figure 3.197** The northern façade of the 1970s addition to the building.



**Figure 3.198** The eastern and southern façade of the 1970s addition to the building. A concrete ramp also extends along the north eastern façade.



**Figure 3.199** The connection between the two wings of the building.



**Figure 3.200** The rear, southern facade of the building faces the helipad.

## 9. Asset Management

The Asset Management building is a two storey, face brick, glass and steel late 20<sup>th</sup> century (c. 1959-1960) service type building with low pitched gabled roof clad in metal sheeting. Originally constructed as a boiler house, the upper level has large areas of glazing and the southern wall is fully glazed. The building is located in the mid section of the site and is surrounded by access roads and sealed areas.



**Figure 3.201** The “front” façade of the building faces east and has lightweight infill and a roller door opening at ground level. Aluminium framed windows and louvres extend along most of the upper facades.



**Figure 3.202** The southern façade of the building is fully glazed.



**Figure 3.203** The “rear” of the building.

## 10. The Workshop & associated structures

The Workshop building is a single storey face brick, steel and glass structure with low pitched gabled roof supported on exposed steel trusses and clad in metal sheeting. Constructed in c. 1959-1960 the building is located on the southern side of the service road extending from Faithfull Street in the mid section of the site. The “front” facade of the building faces the roadway and has a concrete apron. Parking and sealed areas surround the building. A steel skillion roofed shed has been added to the southern façade of the building.



**Figure 3.204** The northern façade of the building with has brick and both aluminium and steel framed glazed windows.



**Figure 3.205** A concrete apron and sealed areas extends around the front and western side of the building.



**Figure 3.206** A skillion roofed shed/structure has been constructed to the southern facade of the building.



**Figure 3.207** The eastern and northern façade of the building which “face” the central service road.

## 11. Community Health Centre

The Community Health facility is a low lying, one and two storey face brick and steel structure with pitched roof forms clad in corrugated steel metal sheeting. Located in the north eastern corner of the site and corner of Goldsmith and Faithful Streets the building was constructed in three stages in the late 20<sup>th</sup> and final southern wing constructed in the early 21<sup>st</sup> century. The building is highly visible on the corner and has main entry on Goldsmith Street. A sealed driveway and car parking is located to the west of the building which is otherwise mostly surrounded by open grassed areas.



**Figure 3.208** The building is a brick and steel structure with architectural form typical of the late 20<sup>th</sup> century (c. 1980s).



**Figure 3.209** The main entry is located on the Goldsmith Street frontage, close to the corner of Faithfull Street.



**Figure 3.210** The entry and western wing which was constructed as part of the first addition to the building. The western wing is also bounded by a modern steel palisade fence and planting.



**Figure 3.211** The rear of the central and western wings of the building. Note the car parking area and open grassed areas around the building.



**Figure 3.212** The rear of the southern wing of the building which appears to have been constructed after 2005.



**Figure 3.213** The southern wing faces and open setback along the Faithfull Street frontage.

## 12. Early Childhood Centre

Early Childhood Centre is a single storey lightweight building with boarded cladding elevated above ground level on concrete block piers and low pitched gable roof clad in metal sheeting. The building also has aluminium framed windows. The building is located close to the Faithfull Street frontage with open grassed area and some mature trees located between. It is also located to the immediate south of the service access it is also bounded by a small sealed car parking area to its north and fenced play area to its west.



**Figure 3.214** The Early Childhood Centre is a simple lightweight building located close to the Faithfull Street frontage.



**Figure 3.215** The northern end of the building.



**Figure 3.216** The building is located to the immediate south of the service access with some car parking located to its immediate north.

### 13. Chisholm Ross Centre

The Chisholm Ross Centre is a large single storey face brick and sheet clad building with steel clad parapeted and skillion roofs and aluminium framed windows. The building is located in the south eastern section of the site and corner of Clifford and Faithfull Streets and has main entry with cantilevered canopy facing Clifford Street. Constructed in two stages (1998 and 2013) the building comprises a number of wings radiating from the main, central block and is surrounded by service and open grassed areas.



**Figure 3.217** The entry facing Clifford Street.



**Figure 3.218** The building comprises a number of wings constructed in two stages.



**Figure 3.219** The Centre is also located adjacent to an access Road extending from Clifford Street which also access a car parking area.



**Figure 3.220** View of the western wings.



**Figure 3.221** The Centre is located close to the Clifford Street frontage.



**Figure 3.222** One of the later, eastern wings.



**Figure 3.223** The eastern wings.

#### 14. Biomedical Engineering, Waste Management & other service buildings

The Biomedical Engineering, Waste Management and associates structures are simple steel buildings with pitched roof forms also clad in steel sheeting. The group of buildings are located to the south east of the main buildings and accessed via the service roads extending from Faithfull and Clifford Streets.



**Figure 3.224** The Biomedical Engineering and Waste Management Building are part of a group of simple steel structures located to the south east of the main Hospital buildings.



**Figure 3.225** The group are accessed by two service roads and are surrounded by sealed area.



**Figure 3.226** The Biomedical Engineering building.



**Figure 3.227** The Biomedical Engineering building.



**Figure 3.228** The Waste Management Building.



**Figure 3.229** The Waste Management Building.



**Figure 3.230** One of the other service buildings

## 15. The Power & Generator Room & other substation elements

The Power and Generator Room is a single storey face brick and steel structure with wide, extended eaves and low pitched gabled roof clad in steel sheeting. Constructed in c. 2012 the building has various sized openings and is surrounded by a concrete apron. The building is located in the south western corner of the site, on the corner of Albert and Clifford Street and is located near the former substation buildings and elements.



**Figure 3.231** The recently constructed Power and Generator Room located near the corner of Albert and Clifford Streets.



**Figure 3.232** The Albert Street façade of the structure which has wide, extended eaves and concrete apron around the building.



**Figure 3.233** The northern and eastern façades of the building.



**Figure 3.234** A substation is located close to the building and street corner.



**Figure 3.235** The former substation and other slabs and service elements located to the north of the Power and Generator Room and south of the Antenatal Clinic.



**Figure 3.236** The former substation.



**Figure 3.237** The former substation.

Other service elements and a demountable building are also located to the south of Lady Grose House.



**Figure 3.238** One of the other service buildings



**Figure 3.239** Demountable located to the south of Lady Grose House and north of the main service road extending from Faithfull Street.



**Figure 3.240** The north and eastern façades of the demountable which is mounted on concrete block piers.

### 3.3 Summary analysis of the site and buildings

The documentary and physical analysis above indicates that the Goulburn Base Hospital site has evolved since its establishment in 1887.

The initial development of the site included the two and then three two storey pavilions and attached single storey wings and connections constructed in 1887-1890. The Hospital originally occupied a 5 acres site with main address to Goldsmith Street. The building was setback from the street frontage with sweeping circular driveway, timber fences, garden and plantings located between. The site was subsequently expanded and construction of an attached single storey operating theatre and pathology wing and detached isolation ward followed various minor modifications and additions to the main building.

Works to the main building in the 1920s were followed by the construction of a new, detached two storey Nurses' Home on the extended portion of the site. The building, "Springfield House", named in honour of its benefactor also addressed Goldsmith Street with lawn and plantings in provided in front of the building. Inadequate accommodation for nurses and staff continued to be a problem so the first Nurses' Home was supplemented by another Nurses' Home (Lady Grose House) constructed in 1938 to its immediate south and connected by a covered walkway. Both buildings were designed by the Government Architect's office. An addition was constructed to the south western corner of Lady Grose House in c. 1955 and both wings were connected by another two storey brick building (the George Gerathy Wing) in the 1960s.

Further expansion occurred in the 1930s with the extension of the single storey wing on the northern side of the western pavilion and construction of new sitting room and semi-detached private wards to its west. The private wards wing, now known as the West Wing, was subsequently extended in the late 1930s and early 1940s when a curved "solarium" was added to the northern end. The expansion of the West Wing was followed by the construction of the Maternity Wing and detached Mortuary (now Antenatal Clinic) also in the late 1940s.

Further works were carried out to the main building in the 1940s with the addition of a new kiosk to the east of the main entry in the late 1930s/ early 1940s and in 1942 with the addition of a new Children's Wing. This building also had a verandah facing Goldsmith Street and curved "solarium" at the north western corner of the building. This wing has subsequently been modified and converted for use as administration and medical records with new covered ramp and entry also added to the north western corner.

Expansion of the hospital facilities continued in the 1950s with the construction of a number of single storey buildings designed by the Government Architect's Office including the Zella Fife building and attached Margaret Tustian Annexe also the TB Ward (now Renal Unit/ Jennings House), substation building, Boiler House (now Asset Management) and Workshop building. Other facilities and buildings included a laundry and domestic block and Medical Superintendent's Residence, however, these have since been demolished.

The 1960s perhaps brought about the most significant change with the construction of a new multi-storey building in 1964-1965. Also designed by the Government Architect's Office it was located immediately behind the main, original structure and replaced a number smaller buildings and additions in this area. It would appear in addition to the provision of new facilities and wards the eastern pavilion was also modified and upgraded to connect into the new structure. A number of the additions were also added to the building with further modification of the infilled verandahs on the eastern side. However, the upper level of the eastern pavilion essentially remains intact.

During the 1970s and 1980s major "renovations" of the existing buildings and facilities were undertaken and included the removal of the original slate roofing and brick chimneys of the original three pavilions and associated wings in c. 1972. Jennings House and rehab centre was also extended and re-opened in 1976.

Whilst the site had been expanded in 1889, the eastern side of the site remained relatively undeveloped to the 1980s with only the Medical Superintendent's Residence located close to the Faithfull Street frontage. By this time a service road also extended from the mid section of this frontage and accessed the service and maintenance buildings. Staff parking had also been formed to the east of the Nurses' Homes. However, following the preparation of a Master Plan and some assessment in the late 1970s the Community Health Centre was constructed in the north eastern corner of the site. The original structure has since been extended twice with the southern wing constructed in c. 2013.

A helipad was also provided in the southern section of the site in the 1990s. The Chisholm Ross Centre was constructed in the south eastern corner of the site in 1998. A car park was formed to the east of the facility about this time. The Chisholm Ross Centre, which addresses Clifford Street comprises a number of wings and was extended in c. 2013. The Medical Superintendent's Residence that occupied the south eastern corner of the site was demolished to facilitate the contemporary additions.

In 2012 a new Power and Generator building was constructed in the south western corner of the site. This period also brought another major change with the construction of the new 20 bed ward and rehab facility (SARU) in the mid section of the site in 2013. The construction of this building also necessitated the removal of the laundry and domestics block that was located to the south of the multi-storey 1960s block. It is also assumed that the new service structures and demountable for the University students and new landscaping were provided around the building around this time.

It is clear that the interior of most of the buildings have undergone successive change and modifications as expected for ongoing Hospital uses. The external imagery, character and primary form and fabric of the original three pavilions mostly remains and is discernible despite a number of changes. A sense of the internal layout and some internal features such as the iron stairs also remain.



## 4.0 Assessment of Significance

### 4.1 Comparative analysis

The 1887 Hospital building was not the first purpose built hospital in Goulburn, however, was the largest and now remains as the only “early” hospital building in the area. The building is one of a number of buildings designed by prominent local architect EC Manfred and retains classical details and elements visible on a number of his buildings. EC Manfred set up his office in Goulburn in 1880 and an early project included additions to the earlier Hospital building in Sloane Street. He designed a number of houses, villas and attached dwellings in addition to various commercial and “civic” buildings. In 1881 he remodelled the Mechanics’ Institute. Other works undertaken in the same period as the Hospital include the Dimmey’s Store front and tower erected in 1887; the old Town Hall, constructed in 1888; the old Fire Station built in 1890; the Masonic Temple constructed in 1890 and St John’s Orphanage building of 1912. Similar features including including pitched roof forms and classical arches are evident.

It has been noted that his Hospital “pavilion” design was based on Hospital designs of the period and allowed for the separation of uses and wards. Manfred may have been influenced by the design and layout of other Hospitals such as the Royal Prince Alfred complex in Sydney. Designed by George Allan Mansfield, under whom Manfred studied, and constructed prior to the Goulburn buildings in 1876-1882, originally incorporated central administration block with two pavilions in an “H” shaped arrangement.<sup>60</sup> A plan of the site c. 1893 (**Figure 4.9**) indicates that it was based on a standard pavilion design for “General Hospitals” of the period and shows certain similarities with main administration wing facing a curved front driveway, kitchen wing at its rear and two side wings which were to be built at a later stage. The central Administration block remains with brick and stone Victoria and Albert wings extending from the main central block (**Figure 4.10**).



**Figure 4.1** The 1860s Mechanics Institute on the corner of Montague and Auburn Streets was extended toward the Post Office when the Manfred façade was added.<sup>61</sup>



**Figure 4.2** The Auburn Street façade of the Mechanics’ Institute on the corner of Montague and Auburn Streets.

<sup>60</sup> State Heritage Inventory, Heritage Database No. 5012305.

<sup>61</sup> Goulburn & District Historical Society, “A Goulburn Walk to view the architecture of EC Manfred”.



**Figure 4.3** Dimmey's Store front and tower located on the corner of Auburn and Montague Streets designed by Manfred and constructed in 1887.



**Figure 4.4** The old Town Hall located on Auburn Street constructed in 1888.



**Figure 4.5** The old Town Hall incorporates French details but also the red brick of the period.



**Figure 4.6** The old Fire Station constructed in 1890.

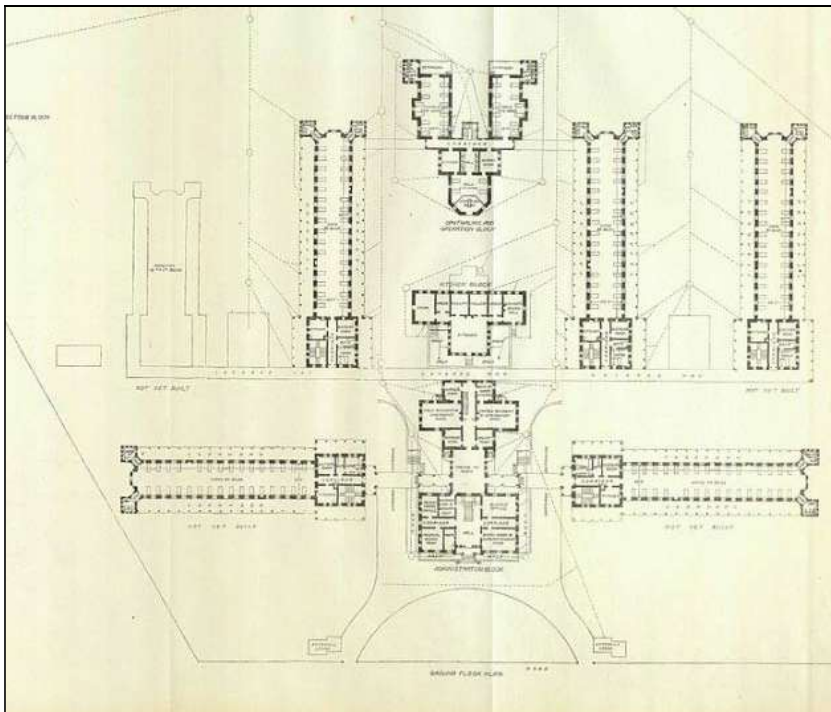


**Figure 4.7** The Masonic Temple designed by Manfred, constructed in 1890 and later extended by HC Manfred in 1928.<sup>62</sup>



**Figure 4.8** St John's Orphanage which was constructed in 1912. The facility also underwent some alterations and additions and closed in 1975. The building is now privately owned and has been affected by a fire.

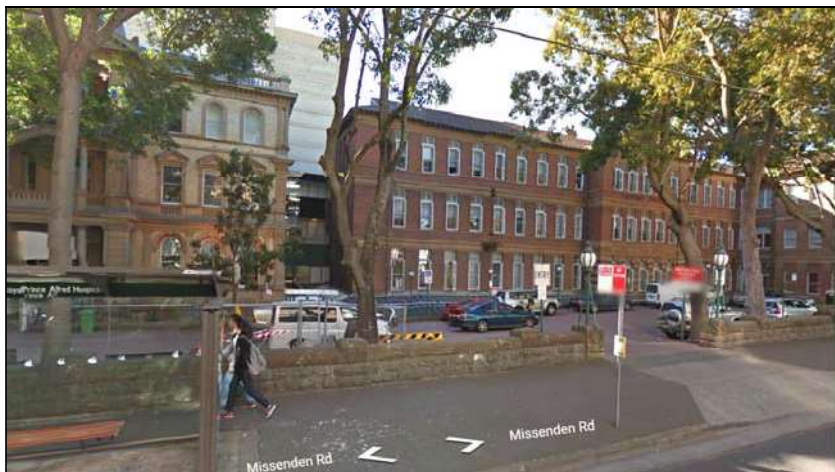
(Source: Wikipedia)



**Figure 4.9** Pavilion Hospital design (Class 1) and c. 1893 layout of Prince Alfred Hospital

(Source: Wikipedia, Prince Alfred Hospital)

<sup>62</sup> Goulburn & District Historical Society, "A Goulburn Walk to view the architecture of EC Manfred".



**Figure 4.10** One of the other service buildings

(Source: Google Street View)

Bathurst Base Hospital was also constructed just prior to the Goulburn Hospital in 1880-1886. Designed by Sydney architect William Boles, who won a design competition it also comprised of central administration block with a tower and two long wings which originally catered for separate male and female wards. Arcaded covered walkways were also used to connect the wards and corner pavilions. The building also featured face brick facades with brick and stone details and hipped roof forms clad in slates. Whilst the building was more elaborate with differing details, it was also setback from the street frontage with sweeping driveway and garden area located in front of the main block.



**Figure 4.11** Bathurst Base Hospital.

(Source: Google Street View)

The various additions and later Hospital buildings were largely designed by the Government Architects' Office under the direction of various Government Architects including George McCrae (1912-1923), Gorrie McLeish Blair (1925-1926), Richard Macdonald Seymour Wells (1926-1929), Edwin Evan Smith (1929-1935), Cobden Parkes (1935-1958) and Edwin Herbert Farmer (1958-1973). Other buildings including the 1989 Pathology Ward and Chisholm Ross Centre are associated with local and Sydney based architectural firms.

Apart from the 1919 wing which was designed by the Government Architects and included details to match the original building, the buildings and additions incorporate standard building form and materials associated with the respective periods of development. A typical double loaded corridor arrangement is visible in most of the wards and two purpose built Nurses' Homes on the site. The multi-storey building, constructed in the 1960s under the direction of EH Farmer demonstrates the form, details and style associated with a number of institutional type buildings designed by the government during this period.

## 4.2 Evaluation criteria

The following assessment of heritage significance has been prepared using the current evaluation criteria established by the New South Wales Heritage Branch.

**Criterion (a) – An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of Goulburn)**

The site is of local historic significance as part of a government reserve and early subdivision of the town of Goulburn.

The original Hospital building was not the first purpose built Hospital in Goulburn, however, the establishment of Hospital on this site in 1887 and expansion of the site in 1889 is of some local historic significance and represents the growth and development of Goulburn and surrounds during this period. The subsequent expansion of the Hospital facilities and buildings represent changes in the provision of health care in the local and wider area.

**Criterion (b) - An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of Goulburn)**

The site and Hospital has strong association with the local community and early trustees and identities such as member of the Gannon and Faithfull families who were instrumental in the establishment and early development of the site. It is associated with the Goulburn Health Services, SNSWLHD and its predecessors.

The original Hospital building is associated with EC Manfred, a highly regarded local architect and his son who were also responsible for some early modifications and additions to the building.

The majority of the buildings on the site are also associated with the Government Architect’s Office under various Government Architects including Colonel RMS Wells, Cobden Parkes and EH Farmer.

**Criterion (c) - An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the cultural or natural history of Goulburn)**

The original three two storey pavilions and associated single storey connections are good examples of late Victorian period buildings that despite some alterations and additions retain a strong sense of their external form, character and details. The main one and two storey central pavilion in particular is of high aesthetic significance as a visually prominent, original element of the Hospital that retains original details and fabric. 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.

Early alterations and additions including the infilled verandahs and balconies to the eastern pavilion and kinked wing attached to the eastern two storey pavilion (c. 1919) are of some significance, however, have been heavily modified and altered. The changes have impacted on their overall integrity and significance.

Springfield House (1927-28) and Lady Grose Home (1939) are both good representative and competent examples of Inter-war period buildings that despite some changes, alterations and

additions retain a strong sense of their original character and details including face brick facades, open verandahs and balconies, timber windows and doors and roof form. Both buildings are relatively large and robust and due to the openness and low scale of the eastern section of the site are visually prominent elements. The front setback is significant and enhances the visibility of Springfield House.

The West Wing and other later buildings date from subsequent phases of development and are similarly good, representative examples of Post-war, late 20<sup>th</sup> and early 21<sup>st</sup> century buildings that incorporate standard details, materials and construction techniques that are not unique or rare in the local or wider context. The multi-storey block (1960s building) is a representative example of a late 20<sup>th</sup> century hospital building that incorporates standard material, details and elements that makes no particular contribution to the site and area.

**Criterion (d) - An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or Goulburn) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons**

The site is of high social significance as a Hospital that has served the local community and wider region since its opening in 1889. Its classification as a “base” Hospital in the 1950s has reinforced its use and significance to the wider area.

**Criterion (e) - An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of Goulburn)**

The Hospital buildings are good examples of Hospital, accommodation and service buildings which retain fabric, details and spaces that have the potential to indicate various design and health care philosophies of their respective periods. However, each have also undergone some change, additions and modifications which may obscure some information.

The later buildings on the site similarly remain as examples of the successive periods, however, generally incorporate standard construction materials and techniques and do not have the potential to yield any new information that is not available elsewhere.

**Criterion (f) - An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of Goulburn)**

The original pavilion remains as a good example of EC Manfred’s work and only remaining early Hospital in the area. However, overall the site does not possess any uncommon or endangered aspects.

**Criterion (g) - An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW’s:**

- cultural or natural places; or
- cultural or natural environments

**(or a class of Goulburn’s cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments).**

The site significantly remains a district and base Hospital that continues to serve the local and wider area. It retains a range of buildings and elements which represent the ongoing growth and development of the area and provision of health care services.

## 4.2 Statement of Significance

The significance of site as indicated on the State Heritage Inventory Database<sup>63</sup> relates to the original 1887 building and its historical association with local architect EC Manfred. The Statement of Significance is as follows:

*Goulburn Base Hospital is significant locally for the late Victorian style of its central building and pavilions, erected in 1887. The building was designed by the noted Goulburn Architect, EC Manfred.*

This is reiterated by Statement of Significance on the Department of Health S 170 Register<sup>64</sup> which also notes its contribution to the area:

*Of architectural and historical significance as a major institutional work of the local architect EC Manfred. A large Federation period hospital with major streetscape impact on Goldsmith Street in Goulburn.*

Goulburn Base 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 pavilion and two, attached two storey pavilions and associated wings.

The main one and two storey central wing in particular is of high aesthetic and social significance to the local community as a visually prominent, original element of the Hospital that retains original details and fabric. 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.

Early alterations and additions including the infilled verandahs and balconies to the eastern pavilion and kinked wing attached to the eastern two storey pavilion (c. 1919) also appear to be designed by EC Manfred or his son and are of some significance, however, have been heavily modified and altered. The changes have impacted on their overall integrity and have reduced its significance.

Springfield House (1927-28, also known as Community Mental Health) and Lady Grose Home – Nurses' Accommodation (1939) are both good representative and competent examples of Inter-war period buildings associated with the Government Architect's office, that despite some changes, alterations and additions retain a strong sense of their original character and details including face brick facades, open verandahs and balconies, timber windows and doors and roof form. Both buildings are relatively large and robust and due to the openness and low scale of the eastern section of the site are visually prominent elements. The buildings are of some social significance due to their use as Nurse's homes and relationship to the Hospital. However, overall the buildings are typical of this type of building and incorporate standard form, materials and construction techniques that are not unique or rare.

The West Wing and other later buildings date from subsequent phases of development and are similarly good, representative examples of Post-war, late 20<sup>th</sup> and early 21<sup>st</sup> century buildings that incorporate standard details, materials and construction techniques that are not unique or rare in the local or wider context. The multi-storey block (1960s building) is also associated with

<sup>63</sup> Office of Environment and Heritage, *Goulburn Base Hospital, Central Building, Pavilions*, Database number: 2933144.

<sup>64</sup> Office of Environment and Heritage, *Central Building and former Pavilions*, Database number: 3540268.

the Government Architect's Office, however, is a representative example of a late 20<sup>th</sup> century hospital building that incorporates standard material, details and elements that makes no particular contribution to the site and area.

The various changes to the site and buildings, ongoing upgrades and later additions also represent the requirement for changing and expanding health care services and facilities in the local and wider area.



## 5.0 Grading of Significance

Grading reflects the contribution the element makes to the overall significance of the item, and the degree to which the significance of the item would be diminished if the component were removed or altered. The Goulburn Base Hospital site has been assessed to determine a relative grading of significance into five levels. This process relates to a number of factors including:

- original design quality;
- degree of intactness;
- relative age and authenticity (if original or replaced);
- extent of subsequent alterations;
- association with important people or events;
- ability to demonstrate a rare quality, craft or construction process.

The standard five grade system had been applied to assess the individual contribution of each element to the overall significance of the item. This system is a valuable planning tool and assists in the development of a consistent approach to the treatment of the various building elements. The grades of significance generate different requirements for retention and conservation of individual spaces and elements. The following grades are defined as:

### Exceptional Significance

Includes fabric that makes the greatest direct contribution to the item's significance. This includes rare or outstanding original fabric and spaces of particularly historic and aesthetic value and unaltered original elements and features.

### High Significance

Includes elements and features that make an important contribution to the recognition of the item's significance albeit the fabric may not be in good condition. This may include elements that have been altered or created as part of generally sympathetic alteration to the building. This category is like to include much of the extant fabric from the early phases of construction and many reconstructed early or original elements wherever these make an important contribution to the significance of the item.

### Moderate Significance

Includes fabric and relationships that are supportive of the overall significance of the item and have some heritage value, but do not make an important or key contribution to that significance. Also includes elements and features which were originally of higher significance but have been compromised later, less significant modifications or elements that have deteriorated beyond repair and cannot be reconstructed in a technologically feasible manner.

### Little Significance

Includes fabric which detracts from the heritage value of the item. Also includes most of the fabric associated with unsympathetic alterations and additions made to accommodate changing functional requirements. These elements are generally of neutral impact on the significance of the item.

### Intrusive

Includes fabric which adversely affects the significance of the item or fabric created without respect for the intangible values of the building. Removal of elements of this category would directly increase the overall heritage value of the item.

## 5.1 Grading of Significant Buildings, Elements and Spaces

Grading	Buildings, Elements and Spaces
Exceptional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The one and two storey central pavilion and its presentation and imagery as presents to Goldsmith Street.</li> </ul>
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The entry loop/ curved driveway and forecourt including two mature trees;</li> <li>▪ the two, two storey eastern and western pavilions and attaching wings (front east and west corridors) and single storey wing at the rear of the main wing; also</li> <li>▪ the front setback and forecourt area, but not the planting or garden beds along Goldsmith Street in front of Springfield House.</li> </ul>
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The early single storey wing (part of the existing Pharmacy) at the rear of the main wing;</li> <li>▪ part of the early addition (kinked wing, c. 1919);</li> <li>▪ Springfield House;</li> <li>▪ Lady Grose Home; and</li> <li>▪ Native mature trees along the Faithfull Street frontage and row of trees at the north eastern end of Albert Street.</li> </ul>
Little	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The garden edging and fences around the site which relate to later periods of development and associated trees and planting along the Goldsmith Street frontage including the palm in front of Springfield House;</li> <li>▪ the later additions and infill to the main building and between the three two storey pavilions also concrete ramp and ambulance bay in front of the building;</li> <li>▪ the infilled verandah and enclosed, enlarge verandah on the eastern façade of the eastern pavilion and infill connection to the west side of the eastern pavilion;</li> <li>▪ the additions to the eastern pavilion and existing kiosk structure;</li> <li>▪ the 1960s block including the three and five storey wings and attached solarium at the western end and stair at the eastern end;</li> <li>▪ the West Wing;</li> <li>▪ the Maternity wing and associated entry, canopy and attaching enclosed passageways;</li> <li>▪ the Antenatal Clinic;</li> <li>▪ the Zella Fife and Margaret Tustian Annexe and associated Uni demountable;</li> <li>▪ Jennings House and Physio and Occupation Therapy addition;</li> <li>▪ Admin and Medical Records (former Children's Ward) and associated concrete ramps and steps and canopies;</li> <li>▪ the Pathology Addition;</li> <li>▪ the George Gerathy Wing;</li> <li>▪ the Community Health Building;</li> <li>▪ the Chisholm Ross Centre;</li> </ul>

Little continued	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Early Childhood Centre;</li><li>▪ the Workshop, Assets Management building, Biomedical Engineering, Waste Management and associated sheds and service structures and courtyards;</li><li>▪ the helipad and associated pathways;</li><li>▪ the Power Generator room, earlier substation and other service elements around the site;</li><li>▪ recent landscaping and planting; and</li><li>▪ the various roads and driveways accessing the site and sealed car parking areas.</li></ul>
Intrusive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Service elements on the Goldsmith Street frontage and near the existing main entry to the site.</li></ul>



Figure 5.1 Grading of significance diagram.

## 6.0 Description of the proposal

It is currently proposed to undertake alterations and additions to the site including the construction of a new four storey Clinical Services building as outlined in the Project Delivery Strategy (September 2017) prepared on behalf of Health Infrastructure and architectural drawings prepared by Billard Leece Partnership Pty Ltd.

The current proposed works are largely restricted to the north eastern section of the Goulburn Base Hospital site. The existing primary access and main entry to the Hospital buildings on Goldsmith Street will be retained. Buildings and spaces that have been identified as being of exceptional and high significance to the site will also be retained.

The proposed works are summarised as follows:

- Construction of a new four storey acute services building comprising the following;
  - 10 bed ICU/ HDU/ CCU and 28 Medical beds IPU Beds (26 Medical beds and 2 Palliative Care beds on Level 2;
  - 28 surgical beds (includes 4 x 23 hour) and Perioperative Suite including 3 Operating Theatres, 1 Procedure Room, 8 Recovery Bays, Day Procedure Units and support on Level 1;
  - 32 bed Sub-acute IPU comprising 20 rehabilitation beds; 10 Geriatric Evaluation and Management (GEM) beds and 2 Palliative Care beds; 5 bed Maternity Inpatient Unit including 2 Birthing Rooms plus 1 Assessment Room and 2 Special Care Nursery Cots; 6 bed Paediatric Inpatient Unit; and Main Entry and new Front of House (FOH) including retail on the Ground level; and
  - Emergency Department with 10 spaces and 3 ambulance bays; Emergency Department Short Stay Unit; and Clinical Support Services including Medical Imaging (MRI shell) on the Lower Ground Level;
- Ambulatory Care Services delivered via;
  - A new 8 chair Oncology Unit;
  - Medical Day procedures and Consult Clinics including specimen collection, located within a vacated space within the existing SARU building (with flexibility to convert these spaces back to beds should the CSP projections be realised); and
  - Integrated Ambulatory Care strategies incorporated into inpatient services (ie Maternity and Paediatrics) and

Other associated works include:

- Three (3) on-call/ emergency overnight bedrooms provided in a refurbished vacated space;
- Brain Injury Unit/ Transitional Living Unit provided in a refurbished house owned by the LHD on Faithful Street;
- physical linkages back to clinical support (including CSSD) and non-clinical support services;
- demolition of vacated buildings including the Specimen Collection/ Pathology Collection building and existing Admin/ admissions, HIM and Reception building (other buildings have been addressed as part of an REF);
- new on-grade car parking facilities and improved access and way finding, including new Ambulatory Services entry off Albert Street; and
- upgrades of ICT and engineering services infrastructure.

The proposed new building is located in the north eastern section of the site and is setback from the Goldsmith Street frontage.

The new building is contemporary in architectural character, materials and details and incorporates one and two storey links to the main buildings to the west. These links are streamline and similarly contemporary and have been designed to work with and around the highly significant and remaining historic fabric and features of the main Hospital pavilions.

Landscaping and car parking are proposed between the building and Goldsmith frontage and area to its east, between the new building and existing Community Health Building which will be retained. The car parking areas have direct access from Goldsmith and Faithful Streets.

## 7.0 Assessment of Heritage Impact

The above analysis indicates that Goulburn Base Hospital is of high local significance. The architectural character, form and detail of the 1887 main building and associated eastern and western pavilions and attached wings and connections, front circular driveway and garden setback and open character of the Goldsmith Street frontage make the strongest contribution to the significance of the site and demonstrates the growth and development of Goulburn.

Some other elements such as open spaces around the site boundaries and setback of the larger elements are also of significance. The remainder of the site, buildings and elements have generally evolved and have been developed in accordance with changing requirements, growth and development of the area and changes in the provision of healthcare in the local and wider context, which is typical of Hospital sites throughout NSW.

### 7.1 SEAR

In relation to point 7 Heritage. The proposed works have been carefully considered and options have been developed and assessed in consultation with Health and Hospital staff.

The proposed alterations and additions including new Clinical Services building are proposed to improve the use and facilities of the Hospital site and will have acceptable impact on the cultural significance of the Hospital site and surrounding conservation area.

The works are largely confined to the north eastern section of the Hospital site which has previously undergone some change and has evolved in accordance with Hospital and local requirements and has been identified as an area that can sustain further change.

The proposed removal of the existing Specimen Collection/ Pathology Collection (kinked) building and existing Administration/ admissions, HIM and Reception building are considered acceptable. The Admissions/HIM building was identified as being of little cultural significance on the site and is a simple building incorporating standard materials and construction techniques. The proposed removal opens up the main street frontage and will allow improved views to and appreciation of the exceptional part of the existing Hospital building which is a positive impact.

The existing Specimen Collection/ Pathology Collection (kinked) building and Reception are part of the early development of the site. The buildings have been identified as being of “moderate” significance as they have been extensively modified. The buildings no longer meet operational requirements. Any potential adverse impacts are reduced by the retention of the exceptional and highly significant buildings and elements and proposed improvements and landscaping along the street frontage.

The proposed car parking and landscaping along the Goldsmith Street frontage will improve the use and amenity of the site and will have no adverse impacts on any exceptional or highly significant elements on the site. Whilst hard paving is proposed, the area will be essentially be open and will allow improved views to and from the historic buildings and improved address. Any potential impacts will be reduced by the retention of the wide Goldsmith Street proportions and verge and will be softened by improved landscaping and new trees and plantings.

The proposed new Clinical Services Building has been designed to sit into the site and is setback from the highly significant buildings and elements and street frontages. Whilst four storey the building form has been articulated and incorporates flat roof sections and streamlined details that reduce the apparent bulk and scale of the structure. Low scale, one and two storey links with flat roofs are proposed to connect with the existing Hospital buildings and ensure that the highly significant Hospital pavilions, the face brick facades and main pitched roof forms remain highly evident and are able to be interpreted.

The setback of the building is consistent with the findings and recommendations of the Heritage Assessment. Any potential adverse impacts are also reduced by the separation and setback of the larger building and proposed open areas (car parking areas) and landscaping around the building.

The proposed internal changes to the existing buildings are also considered acceptable. The historic buildings have undergone some internal changes and modifications, which is typical for Hospital uses. However, the primary form and external architectural imagery and elements including external face brick facades, brick and stone details, pitched roofs and associated elements which make the primary contribution to the significance and interpretation of the historic character of the site will be retained. Remaining internal features such as the original entry spaces, hallways and stairs will also be retained.

Changes to other buildings and elements such as the SARU unit and other buildings will have no adverse heritage impacts. These buildings are modern additions to the site and will create no additional impacts to the significant areas.

The works are confined to the site and are setback from the street frontages. As such it is considered that there will be no adverse impact on the conservation area.

## 7.2 NSW Office of Environment and Heritage criteria

The relevant questions have been considered in detail below.

### ***Is the demolition essential for the heritage item to function? Are important features of the item affected by the demolition?***

The proposed demolition of the Specimen Collection/ Pathology Collection building and existing Admin/ admissions, HIM and Reception building is considered essential in order to meet current and anticipated needs of the Hospital and wide area it supports.

The changing and evolving needs of the Hospital have shifted and need for expansion and additional facilities is recognised. The existing buildings no longer meet operational requirements and are currently partially vacant. The buildings have been previously adapted for other uses, however, are still considered inadequate.

The buildings have been identified as being of moderate significance as their integrity and significance have been diminished by the previous changes. The removal will also have the benefit of opening up and increasing the front setbacks and improving access and visibility of the site.

Any potential adverse impacts of the proposed demolition is reduced by the retention of important features, buildings and elements identified as being of exceptional and high significance on the site and preparation of a photographic archival recording.

### ***How is the impact of the new development on the heritage significance of the item and area to be minimised?***

The proposed demolition and associated works are intended to enable a well considered and co-ordinated programme that overall aims to consolidate and improve Hospital facilities and services on the existing site. A number of options have been considered. Any potential heritage impacts of the proposed works on the Hospital and conservation area are minimised by:

- the retention of the street layout and subdivision pattern of the area;
- the retention of the existing site boundaries and street frontages;

- the retention and improvement of the existing primary setbacks and street verges and street parking;
- the retention of the existing curved driveway and landscaping in front of the 1887 building;
- the retention of the primary form and elements identified as being of exception and high significance;
- by the retention of Hospital uses and community services on the site and provision of improved services and facilities;
- by the articulation of the proposed new building and additions and flat roof forms that reduce the apparent bulk and scale of the building;
- by the use of low scale and simple connecting links that will highlight and allow continued views to and from the historic pavilions and appreciation of the original architectural features;
- by the use of contemporary architectural language and materials which will add another layer in the development of the site and highlight and emphasise the historic building fabric; and
- by the provision of open areas and improved landscaping, trees and plantings around the site.

***How does the new development affect views to, and from the item? Will the public and users of the item, still be able to view and appreciate its significance?***

Whilst the proposed new building is four storeys and will be a visible feature of the site, the proposed new building sits into the site and has been setback from the Goldsmith Street frontage and has also been setback from historic buildings. The primary elements, the main 1887 pavilions and original entry, curved driveway and garden area with other improvements will be retained and continue to be visible and able to be appreciated by users of the site and visitors alike.

***Is the development sited on any known, or potentially significant archaeological deposits?***

The site has not been identified in the Goulburn Archaeological Management Plan (2009).

The proposed new building occupies an area that has been previously developed (during the 20<sup>th</sup> century).

The archaeological potential of the subject area is, however, considered to be low with the potential for any early below ground resources in the subject area likely to have been disturbed by construction of the 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings and car parks, roadways and addition of ancillary buildings and services.

The buildings also incorporate typical form, standard construction materials and techniques that are not likely to reveal any new information that is not available elsewhere. All of the buildings, including the historic buildings have also undergone some changes and upgrades which are likely to have impacted on the potential for archaeological resources in roof, wall and floor cavities.

### **7.3 Conclusion and recommendations**

The Hospital has continued to evolve and grow since its establishment in the 1880s. The ongoing development is part of its significance and typical for Hospital sites which are affected by the changing needs and requirements of the local community but also changing and evolving building, clinical and healthcare standards.

The proposed works are considered to have acceptable heritage impact on the cultural significance of Goulburn Base Hospital and surrounding conservation area. The works have been designed to retain and enhance the historic buildings and aspects.

Any potential adverse impacts will be reduced by:

- the ongoing use of the site as a Hospital with associated community services and improved services for the short and longer term;
- the retention of the exceptional and highly significant features and elements on the site;
- by setback of buildings from the street frontage and retention of significant open spaces that allows continued and improved views to and from the buildings and site;
- by the articulation of the proposed new buildings and low scale of connecting links and use of contemporary architectural and design that is in contrast and does not mimic but rather highlights the historic buildings; and
- by the provision of improve open spaces, landscaping, trees and planting.

The following is also recommended to reduce potential heritage impacts;

- preparation of a Photographic Archival Recording of the buildings proposed to be demolished and their context; and
- incorporation of interpretive elements that will recall the history and development of this section of the site in the new building and public areas.

## **8.0 Appendix**

### **8.1 Select plans sourced from Plan Services, Office of Finance and Services**

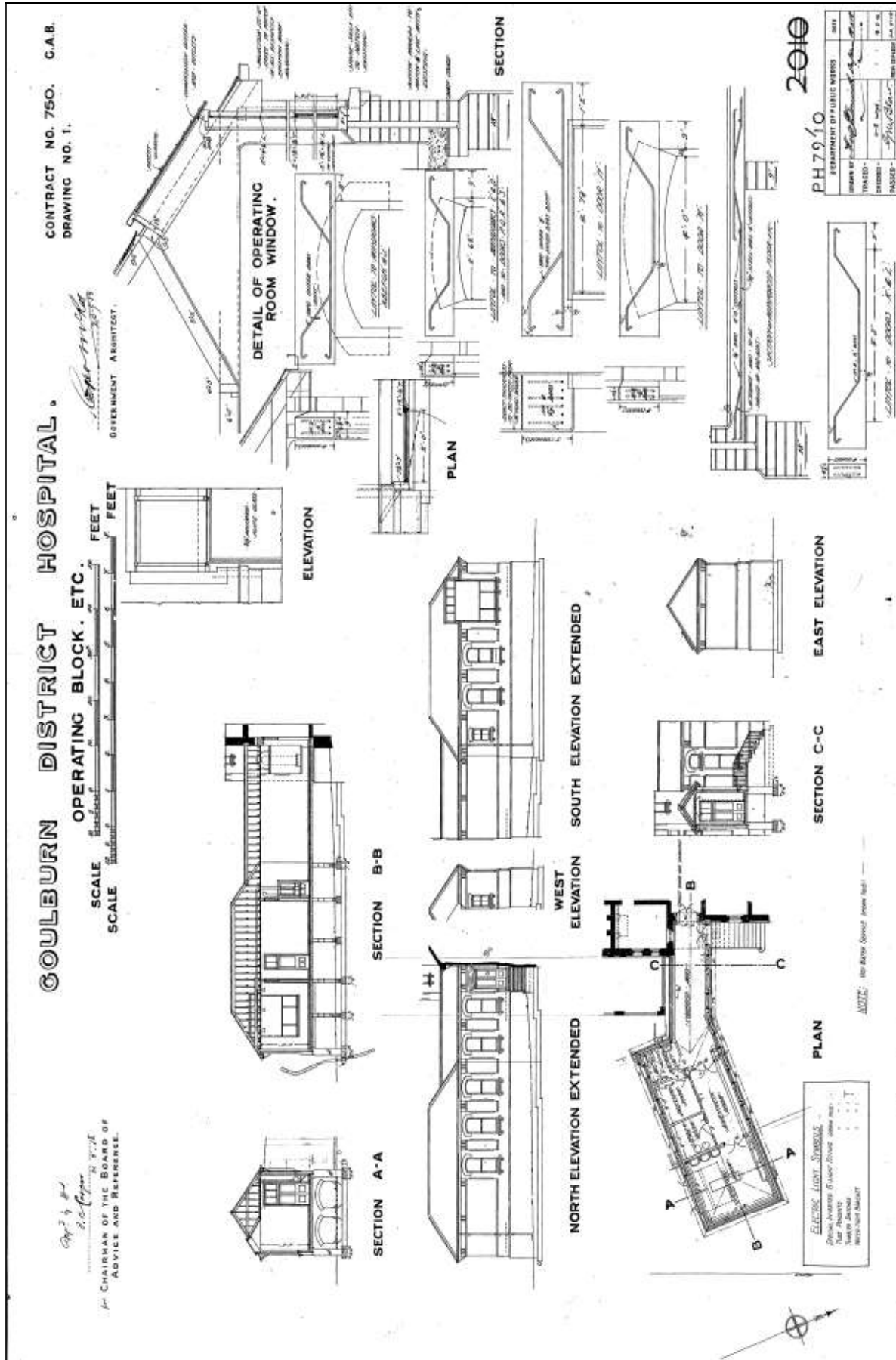


Figure 8.1 Drawing relating to Operating Theatre wing addition dated 1918 (PH79/10).

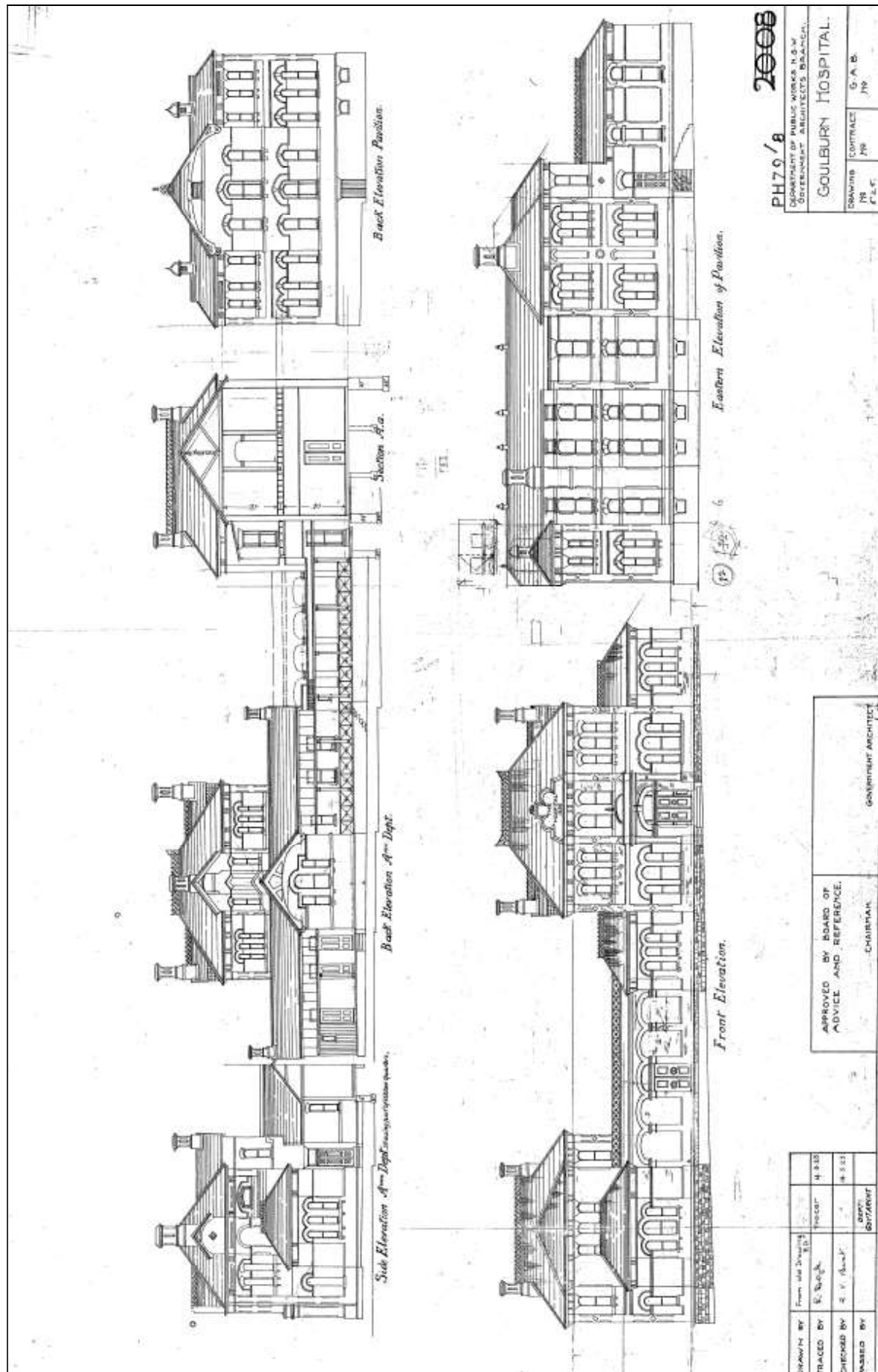


Figure 8.2 Tracing of original drawings completed in 1923 (PH79/8).

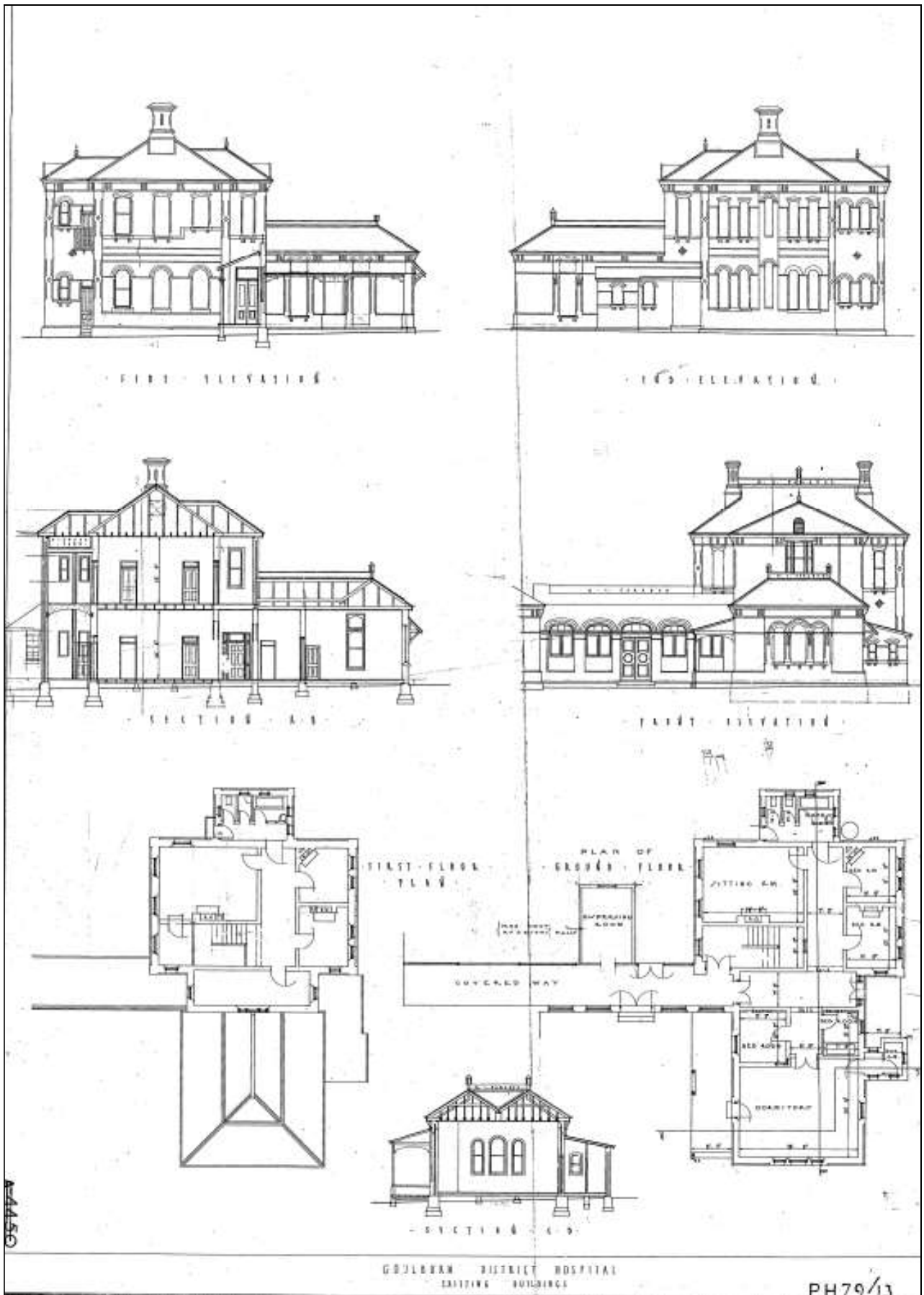
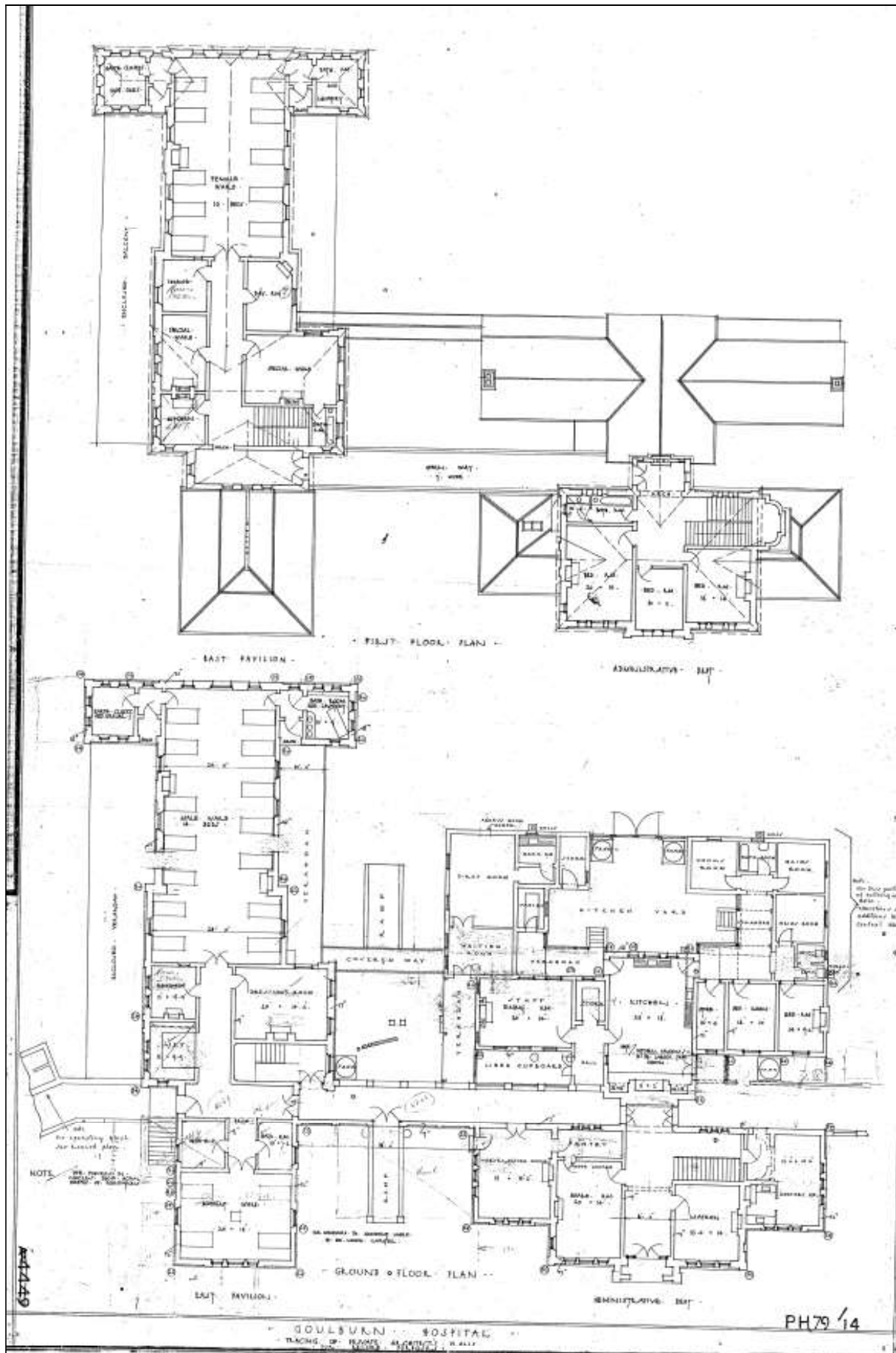
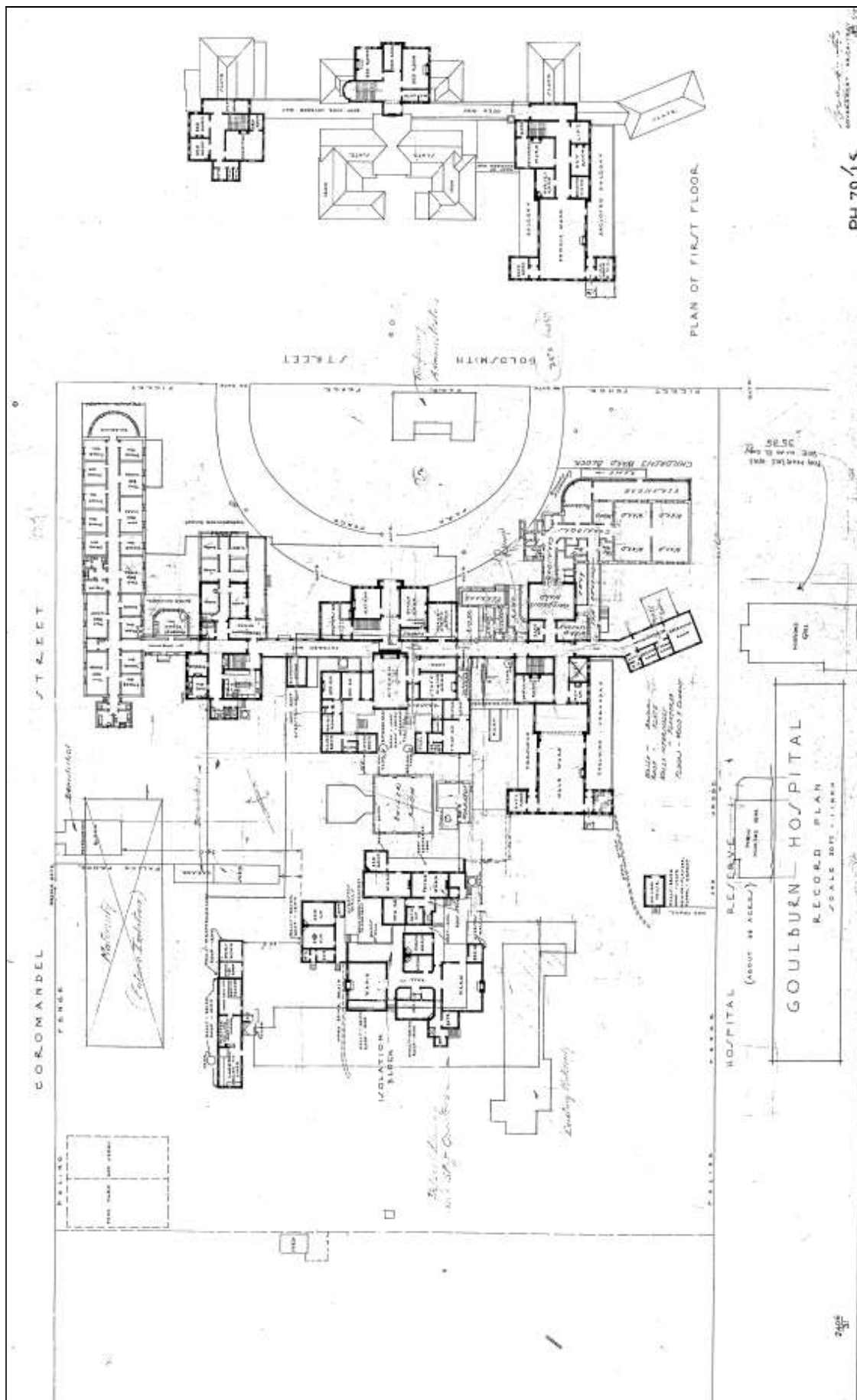


Figure 8.3 Tracing of original drawing (showing western pavilion, PH79/13).



**Figure 8.4** Tracing of original drawing (showing eastern pavilion and additions to the rear central wing, PH79/14).



**Figure 8.5** Record plan 1930s showing proposed Childrens' Ward and associated additions (PH79/15).

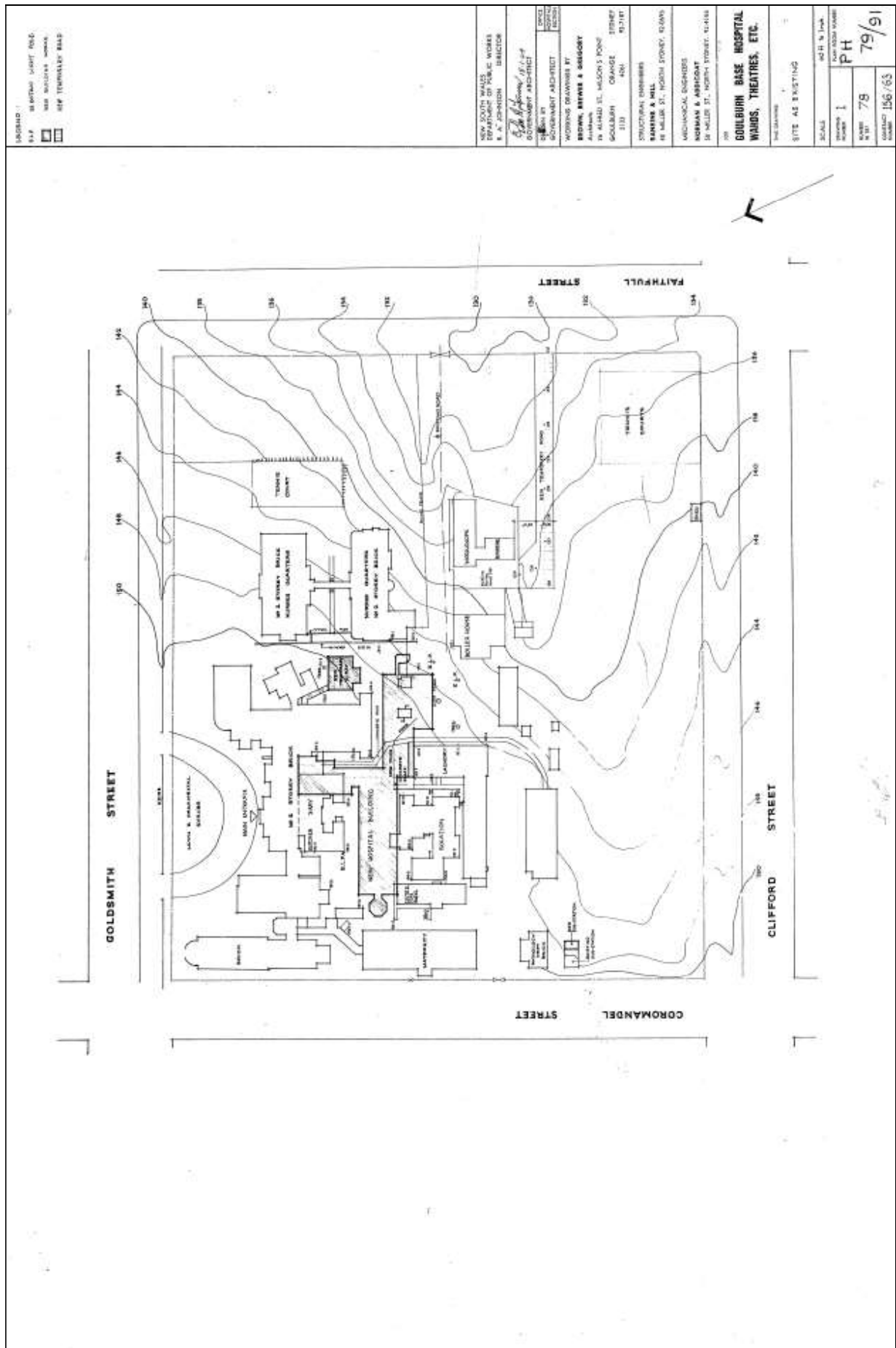


Figure 8.6 Record plan 1963 (PH79/91).



## 9.0 Addendum

### 9.1 Options analysis

This options analysis has been prepared in response to the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Heritage Division comments on the exhibition of Goulburn Base Hospital Redevelopment (SSD8667) outlined in their letter dated 23 April 2018.

The initial comment provided to the DA Coordinator, Key Sites Assessment of the Department of Planning & Environment refers to this SOHI and is as follows.

- *The existing Specimen Collection/ Pathology Collection (kinked) building and Reception buildings are part of the early development of the site and identified as being of “moderate” significance in the SOHI as they have been “extensively modified” and “no longer meet operational requirements”. It is unclear why the development necessitates the demolition of these elements as a revision of the proposal could see the retention, or the adaptation and incorporation of these elements into the new development. The SHI submitted refers to previous considerations of the heritage options discussions held with the NSW Health but does not provide detailed assessment of what other options were considered for the development of the site. This information should be provided prior to further assessment of this SSD.*

Following on from this point, it was recommended that prior to the determination that the following be provided:

- *An amended SOHI which includes detailed options analysis describing the alternative solutions that have been considered for the site and the reasons why these options were discounted.*

#### 9.1.1 Background

The above analysis indicates that the Hospital has undergone some change and expansion. A number of new buildings have been added to the site since the initial establishment in 1887 (when construction of the original pavilions began). The early buildings have traditionally been adapted to suit and connect to the new buildings to enable ongoing Hospital uses for the local and wider community and to cater for evolving medical practices, technologies and functions.

The central pavilion and two storey parts of the eastern and western pavilions (identified as being of Exceptional and High significance) largely retain their external form, fabric and details. Some changes, such as the removal of original chimneys and cast iron details on the roof and replacement of the original roof cladding has occurred, however, the two storey pavilions remain as visually prominent elements along the Goldsmith Street frontage. The interiors also retain the main connecting corridor spaces and some early details, however, have undergone various upgrades which would be expected for nearly 130 years of continuous Hospital use.

Areas identified as being of Moderate significance, such as the original single storey wing (Reception area) of the eastern pavilion have also been successively adapted for ongoing use and have been incorporated into later infill and additions. Whilst part of the early fabric their significance has been reduced by the level of changes and their integration with various additions and loss of integrity.

Various options, opportunities and constraints were discussed during the initial site and heritage investigations and design stages of the project. Consultation between the design and management teams, building occupants and users defined the use and operational requirements.

Informal discussions with members of the Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc also Hospital staff and building occupants indicated a high regard for particularly the “two storey” pavilion buildings and front garden areas along the Goldsmith Street frontage. The various additions and later buildings were regarded as being secondary and noted only in practical and functional terms. Hospital staff were vocal in the functional and spatial shortcomings of these buildings, parts of which were vacant or deemed unsuitable or increasingly difficult to use.

Local newspaper articles from as early as the 1940s referred to the debate about the “classification” of the Hospital. The classification to a “base” hospital in 1951 was an important step in the development of the site and meant that the site was able to cater for and provide a certain level of services for the local and wider community. Local needs and requirements relating to the expanding and an aging population and community mental health have also required an expansion of services which was considered important. Goulburn currently retains this classification and remains the largest Hospital in the Southern NSW Area Health District.

The ongoing growth and development of the Hospital has contributed to its cultural significance. The early buildings and elements remain as a reminder of the the early development of the site, however, it is also the ongoing Hospital use on this site which contributes to the significance of the place. As a major Hospital and public facility serving a wide catchment area there is a need to also balance current and potential, ongoing expansion of Hospital facilities and make best and highest, practical use of the site.

### 9.1.2 Options & opportunities

On-going use of the site as a base Hospital that meets current and future use requirements with appropriate functional and spatial relationships is the primary aim of the project and it is considered will enhance the significance of the place. A Hospital has operated on this site since the opening of the initial pavilion buildings in 1889.

Full or partial retention particularly of elements associated with the early development of the site, items identified as being of Exceptional, High and Moderate significance is generally an ideal heritage outcome.

In recognition of the cultural and community values of the place, areas identified as being of Exceptional and High significance are proposed to be retained. Their current form, location, condition and layout provide opportunities for re-use. Some further adaptation and repairs to these parts of the building are proposed, however, the form, fabric and remaining primary details of the two storey pavilions will remain as a visible and tangible part of the history of the place and will be enhanced by the retention and proposed improvement of the front setback and garden setting.

The opportunities for the areas identified as being of Moderate significance, in this case, are not as clear cut. With regards to the existing Specimen Collection/ Pathology Collection (kinked) building and Reception buildings their form, location, condition and layout have been obscured since the 1940s and have been affected by ongoing and incremental changes in an attempt to make use of the existing facilities but which have reduced their cultural values.

In relation to these areas, the following options were discussed:

1. retention of the remaining early fabric with:
  - a. possible reinstatement of missing or lost elements; or
  - b. further adaptation and additions; and if functional, use or spatial requirements could not be met
2. recording, removal and interpretation of these elements.

## Option 1 - Retention

This option would involve the retention of the existing Reception area and Specimen Collection and Pathology (kinked) wings. As noted, these areas are not as intact as areas rated of Exceptional or High significance and have been affected by various additions.

The single storey, northern projection of the eastern pavilion (Reception area) was originally an Accident Ward with Nurses' room and bathroom. It was later used as a Childrens' Ward and used to access the Childrens' Wing addition (1943). Some infill was added along the eastern side of the wing in the early 1940s and has since been modified. Infill has also been added to the western side of the structure to create an ambulance bay and to the front (north of the structure). These extensions connect to a stair and access ramp that extend from the Goldsmith Street frontage that were added in the 1990s. The interior has been successively modified and is now used as the main entry to the Hospital with Administration and Records located in the former Childrens' Ward and infill addition added to its northern façade.

Part of the north western corner, wall and roof of the northern projection of the eastern pavilion (current Reception area) remain. The northern and eastern facades have, however, been subsumed into the building and have been altered and finished as internal walls and early openings have also been infilled and modified. The two remaining external openings have also been altered. Retention of the existing single storey wing would require some intervention, stripping back and removal of the various 20<sup>th</sup> century additions and reinstatement or adaptation of external walls and details, openings, windows and doors and possibly the face brick external finish.

The existing Specimen Collection and Pathology (kinked) wing was constructed in 1919, thirty years after the original pavilions. Plans for the addition prepared by the Government Architects Office show the single storey wing which was sited on an angle with narrow, kinked connection extending from the main east/west corridor and spine of the existing Hospital building. It is not clear why the addition was sited in this manner which differs to the regular layout and siting of earlier and most of the later buildings on the site. Possibly to "enclose" the front garden area, however, this was soon diminished by the construction of the much larger former Nurses' Home to its east in 1928 and Childrens' Ward addition to its north in 1943. As such it is not a highly visible or recognisable feature of the Hospital. The facades, however, reflected the brick details of the original building designed by local architect, EC Manfred. A foundation stone was also placed and remains in the base of the northern façade.

The 1919 addition is a narrow and relatively small wing that originally contained an operating theatre and associated spaces. Its size and form indicates that it was a secondary element and it was never intended to compete with the earlier, main Hospital pavilions. A Block Plan dated 1963 (**Figure 8.3**) show various accretions had been added to the structure by this time and another semi detached structure had also been constructed to its south. In the early 1970s the whole Hospital underwent renovations and by the late 1970s it was used as Blood Bank. During this period the roof cladding was also replaced. In 1989 the wing was extended (lengthened) and a large, Pathology building was constructed to its southern façade.

The wing retains the original northern façade and part (eastern end) of the southern façade and associated details, however, the changes, particularly to the eastern end of the wing, including addition of an external door, brick and concrete stair and extension with the installation of services and poor repairs to the brickwork and joints have impacted on the integrity and condition of the structure. The interior has also been successively modified and retains several small rooms connected by a corridor with modern floor and ceiling linings. Some windows and doors have also been replaced.

In addition to the limited size, the "kink" and siting of the wing was considered to be a constraint and at odds with the primary pattern and geometry of the existing and proposed buildings in this section of the site.

Functionally it is also currently problematic. It is currently connected to the 1989 Pathology addition by an awkward wedged shaped infill. The narrow access, confined nature and odd connections affect the current use and it is believed would affect possible future use, optimum connections and efficiency of the spaces.

A broad assessment and Master Plan of the site identified the north eastern section of the site as the most appropriate location for a new hospital addition. The design and particularly the internal layout of Hospital as a whole have been developed in consultation with various stakeholder and user groups and carefully considered and informed by the identified and required functional and spatial relationships, access, health and building code requirements.

The Reception, admissions and records areas are proposed to be accommodated and fit into the new additions to provide optimal use and connections between inter-related areas and appropriate access. The Specimen Collection and Pathology are also proposed to be relocated.

The retention of the existing Reception and Specimen Collection and Pathology (kinked) wings would be ideal and would present opportunities for interpretation. However, due to the location and to an extent the angled siting of the 1919 wing also limited opportunities for access and connection between the existing and new addition. This option was finally discounted due to the level of past changes and requirement for further intervention and adaptation to reinstate and/ or to integrate these areas with existing and proposed new facilities.

Given the extent of previous changes, it was questioned if this option would greatly enhance the use, significance or interpretation of the place. There is concern that the incremental changes have previously sought to “retain” and “re-use” existing facilities, however, have occurred at the cost of reducing, watering down and obscuring the original fabric and details without necessarily improving Hospital operations or interpretation of the site.

The *Burra Charter* recognises “change” as a conservation process, provided that the amount of change is guided by the cultural significance of the place and its appropriate interpretation.

The current works are viewed as an opportunity to vastly improve Hospital operations and facilities in a viable and sustainable manner as a priority whilst also recognising the long Hospital use on this site and its history and significance by the retention and adaptation of Exceptional and Highly significant buildings and aspects. Change can also be balanced by the interpretation of these elements of reduced significance by methods other than retention.

#### Option 2 – Recording, removal and interpretation

This option would involve the recording of the single storey Reception and Specimen Collection and Pathology (kinked) wings in their current form and context, removal and provision of interpretative elements in publically accessible areas of the Hospital.

Whilst part of the early fabric of the complex, the changes to these single storey elements have impacted on their integrity. Both areas have long been obscured and affected by later additions to the site and incremental changes in an effort to provide improved use and facilities. The level of changes particularly to the Reception area would require further work to the fabric and the kink and form the Specimen/ Pathology wing which is also at odds with the primary layout of the complex limits the opportunities for practical use and integration.

The front façade of the building (the three early pavilions) was originally symmetrical. The western pavilion has also been incrementally altered since the 1930s and single storey additions, which have been identified as being of Little significance, are now proposed to be removed.

The option to remove the Reception and Specimen Collection/ Pathology Collection (kinked) wings would provide the opportunity of reinstating a sense of the symmetrical layout about the central pavilion and is intended to highlight the two storey pavilions and associated front garden area, which have been rated as being of Exceptional and High significance. The two storey pavilions are also highly regarded by the local community and Hospital staff and will remain as a strong reminder of the early character and imagery of the Hospital.

The *Burra Charter* outlines methods to manage change. Recording before a change and provision of on-site interpretation are accepted conservation practices.

Architectural and landscape plans relating to the front garden and original pavilions have been developed and will provide improved opportunities for the interpretation and appreciation of these and other areas. Any potential adverse impacts of the proposed removal of the Reception and Specimen Collection/ Pathology Collection (kinked) wings will be reduced by;

- the retention of the Exceptional and Highly significant and recognisable elements and areas and a sense of their late 19<sup>th</sup> century character, imagery and primary setting;
- preparation of a photographic archival recording of the areas proposed to be removed and their context; and
- by the interpretation of the significance of the site and retained elements and early elements proposed to be removed by way of landscaping, built elements and/ or signage.

It is also recommended that the stone plaque currently located at the base of the northern façade of the Specimen Collection/ Pathology Collection (kinked) wing be retained and incorporated and displayed in a public area as part of the on-site interpretation.