

INTERPRETATION PLAN



SSD 8667

Goulburn Base Hospital & Health Service Redevelopment

March 2021
Final

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Context of the report

This report has been prepared on behalf of Health Infrastructure to outline the heritage interpretation strategy for Goulburn Base Hospital at No. 130 Goldsmith Street, Goulburn.

This report has been prepared in response to Condition D11 of SSD 8667 relating to the current Goulburn Hospital and Health Service Redevelopment.

1.2 Background

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

The current works follow 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 including the construction of a new multi-level Acute Services Building. Preliminary works have now commenced on the site.

Goulburn Base Hospital occupies a city block bounded by Goldsmith, Albert, Clifford and Faithfull Streets located to the north west of the Goulburn CBD. Goulburn High School also addresses Goldsmith Street and is located to the immediate west of the site. Victoria Park incorporating the Goulburn Aquatic & Leisure Centre and Oval is located to the south of the site on the southern side of Clifford Street. The surrounding area is otherwise largely characterised by one and two storey residential buildings with a large proportion dating from the early to mid 20th century. The built context is 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 s170 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 (L181). The site is also located in the Goulburn City Conservation Area.

Due to the heritage listing status of the site, a Heritage Assessment was prepared in early 2016 to inform and assist the planning and options analysis. A Statement of Heritage Impact was also subsequently prepared as part of the State Significant Development Application on the site (SSD 8667). The reports contained an outline history, description and significance of the site. The latter also included an assessment of the proposed redevelopment of the site. As part of the final conclusion it was recommended that interpretative measures recalling the history and development to the site be incorporated in and around the buildings and public areas.

1.3 Methodology & objectives

This report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines contained in the publication "Interpreting Heritage Place and items Guidelines" endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW August 2005.

The purpose of interpretation is to convey to the building occupants and visitors alike the cultural values of a place, which in this case is associated with the development of the local health care services in the area, layout and architecture of the existing site and buildings and social values of the Hospital.

The main objective of this report is to identify the themes and opportunities and provide recommendations for potential interpretive measures.

The interpretive material is based on the research undertaken and information contained in the Heritage Assessment (PMA February 2016) and Statement of Heritage Impact (PMA June 2018). Input has also been provided by Hospital representatives. The Plan has been reviewed and revised based on consultation with the project Arts and Heritage Committee.

Overall the interpretive elements are intended to provide a link between the past, present and future uses and to provide visual cues and reminders and content to educate, inform and simply provide something interesting to read or look at whilst on the site and in the buildings.

1.4 Documentary & graphic sources

This report has been prepared by Luisa Alessi of Perumal Murphy Alessi (PMA), Heritage Consultants. Contemporary plans and graphic material have been supplied by TSA Project Management and have been prepared by STH Architects and Spacelab, Landscape Architects.

The historical summary and details are 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 in February 2020.

1.5 Limitations & acknowledgements

The interpretation focuses on the European occupation and use of the site. It is understood that a project Arts and Heritage Committee are liaising with local community groups including indigenous representatives and artists to provide material on the site.

The local Health service provided some information and access to the site. The Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc provided resources and assistance as part of the early heritage assessment.

The author would like to thank the following for their assistance with this project:

- Ms Kerry Hort – Project Lead, Goulburn Hospital and Health Service Redevelopment;
- Mr Mark Greene – Health Infrastructure;
- Mr Isaac Conway, Mrs Karen Sharp, Ms Jillian Rheinburger & Mr Mark Dawbney – TSA Management; and
- Mr Mark Saunders, Mr Maxim Bachimov and Ms Stacey Fletcher – STH Architects.

1.6 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 land parcels that made up the site, Lot 1 DP 133606 and Lots 1-10 Section 46, DP 758468 have now been amalgamated and real property description of the site is now Lot 100 DP 1257296.



Figure 1.1 Location plan.

2.0 Historical overview

2.1 Introduction

The history and development of the site and significance of the place was assessed and compiled as part of the initial stages of the proposed redevelopment of Goulburn Base Hospital. The following overview has been included to provide some context.

2.2 Early development of the area & site

Two major language groups were identified within the Goulburn Mulwaree region at the time of European contact; the Gandangara to the north of Goulburn and the Ngunnawal to the south. It is likely that these tribal boundaries incorporated a number of distinct aboriginal communities with their own dialects, who were probably linked by kinship networks, common beliefs, ceremonies and customs.¹

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.

However, European settlement generally followed the explorations of Hume and Meehan and others following the discovery of the “Goulburn Plains” and Lake Bathurst. Early land grants were made from about 1820. 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.²

The township quickly grew and became an administrative and judicial centre as it was located at a strategic “crossroads”. Service industries including hotels, retailing, blacksmiths, brewers and millers flourished and by 1841 Goulburn had a population of about 1,200 and was the centre of a great sheep and farming area also 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.³

The discovery of gold in the 1850s resulted in the naming of the Goulburn as the first “inland” city. With the arrival of the railway in 1869 and expansion in the 1880s it became a major agricultural and railway centre. The area was known for its produce, particularly fine wool. The development of 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 Hospital site occupies Section 46 of the City of Goulburn (**Figure 2.1**) and was 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).

¹ Goulburn Mulwaree Council website – Heritage.

² www.argylecounty.com.au – Goulburn Brief History, Wikipedia, *Goulburn, New South Wales* & Land and Property Information, Historical Parish Map of Goulburn

³ www.argylecounty.com.au – Goulburn Brief History, Wikipedia, *Goulburn, New South Wales*.

An area of 5 acres, with 545 feet frontage to Goldsmith and Clifford Streets (**Figure 2.2**) was granted for a Public Hospital to the Honourable James Chisholm, John Thomas Gannon, William Pitt Faithfull, Thomas Marsden and Charles Gillespie in December 1884.⁴

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. Several years later, in c. 1887 the Committee applied for a further grant of land to permit the erection of a separate building for the treatment of cases of fever and contagious diseases and on 11th June 1889 additional land was dedicated for hospital purposes.⁵ 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 and Gannon Street (**Figure 2.2**) was also vested with Hospital trustees, Charles Gillespie, Augustine Matthew Betts, Albert Augustus Kerr, Russell Edward Connolly and Ernest William Johnson.⁶



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 (Section 46) is indicated.

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

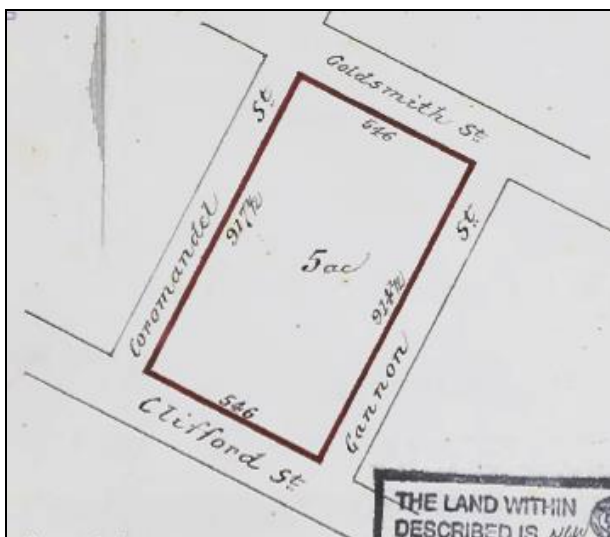


Figure 2.2 The initial 5 acres, the western portion of Section 46 granted for a Public Hospital in late 1884 (left) and later 1889 grant for the rest of the block which incorporated Gannon Street. (Source: Land and Property Information, CT, Volume 729 Folio 209 & Volume 2143 Folio 196)

⁴ 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.

⁵ Trove, *Goulburn Herald*, "The Goulburn Hospital", Saturday 12 October 1889, p. 4.

⁶ Land and Property Information, Certificate of Title, Volume 2143 Folio 196.

2.3 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. This building was extended. Local architect, EC 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.⁷

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 EC Manfred to draw up the plans in 1886.⁸

Edmund Cooper Manfred came to live in Goulburn in 1879. He had arrived in Sydney 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. Manfred went on to 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.⁹

Manfred appears to have produced a number of options for the Hospital Committee and allowed for a staged construction. The design was based on a pavilion system that when complete comprised 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.¹⁰ 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.¹¹

The foundation stone was laid on December 9, 1887 by Lord Carrington.¹² By early 1888 the foundations had been completed and the brickwork commenced. It was anticipated that work would be completed by mid 1889.¹³

It would appear that construction was also staged for financial reasons.¹⁴ Surviving early sketch plans show various versions of the pavilion design and layout of the buildings (refer to **Figures 2.3-2.7**).

What are assumed to be later sketch plans and elevations (**Figure 2.8**) show a "new fever wing" extending from the opposite side of the central Administration pavilion and another two storey pavilion (the western pavilion).

⁷ Tazewell, SJ., *Grand Goulburn, First Inland City of Australia A Random History*, (1991), p. 47 & Goulburn Local Studies, Vertical file, Goulburn Base Hospital, *Hospital site now city police station*, Goulburn Evening Penny Post, 9 Dec 1987.

⁸ Penalver, D., Penalver D., Cooper, L., *EC Manfred – Architect and Surveyor, Goulburn* (2013), p. 4.

⁹ Wikipedia, *Goulburn, New South Wales* & Penalver, D. *EC Manfred – Architect and Surveyor, Goulburn* (2013), p. 4.

¹⁰ Trove, *Goulburn Herald*, "The Goulburn Hospital", Saturday 12 October 1889, p. 4.

¹¹ 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.

¹² Tazewell, SJ., *Grand Goulburn, First Inland City of Australia A Random History*, (1991), p. 49.

¹³ Trove, *The Sydney Mail & NSW Advertiser*, Saturday 25 February 1888, p. 413.

¹⁴ Trove, *The Sydney Mail and New South Wales Advertiser*, 25 February 1888, p. 41.

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, hot water, lift and “speaking tubes” connecting to the upper level.¹⁵

An open corridor with concrete roof (also described as a “covered passage”) connected to the accident ward in the eastern pavilion. The eastern pavilion had a 4 bed accident ward with bathroom and nurses’ room in the north extending, single storey wing with 14 bed male ward, earth-closets and bathroom in separate wings at the southern end, nurses’ room, day room and ward kitchen also on the ground floor and 10 bed female ward two small private wards, nurses’ room, day room and ward kitchen on the first floor. The building was constructed in brick with tongue and groove hardwood timber floors (the ground floor wards were raised 6 feet above ground level for ventilation), panelled ceilings of sheet iron with timber mouldings and plastered walls with as little woodwork as possible but painted dados. Other features included windows in all the nurses’ rooms and a stained glass window on the landing of the eastern pavilion.¹⁶

The building was officially opened on 11th October 1889 by Mayor, HS Gannon.¹⁷ 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. Between the years 1883 and 1888, 815 patients had been admitted to the old hospital and place would serve the population of the County. It was also noted that the western pavilion would be constructed when required.¹⁸

It is not clear when the western pavilion was constructed, one source notes 1890¹⁹, however, what is assumed to be early photograph of the building (**Figure 2.9**) shows the central pavilion framed by two similarly detailed two storey pavilions. Single storey wings connect the pavilions and also extend from the eastern and western pavilion. The design of the building followed the design of hospitals of the day with the two pavilions now allowing separate male and female wards accommodated in the two pavilions each side of the main, central administration block. A circular driveway in front to the building is also clear with timber fences.

Another photograph dated c. 1906 (**Figure 2.10**) 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.

¹⁵ 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.

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

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ Trove, *Goulburn Herald*, “The Goulburn Hospital”, Saturday 12 October 1889, p. 4.

¹⁹ Trove, *Goulburn Evening Penny Post*, “Goulburn Hospital Building Fund Appeal”, Saturday 17 May 1924, p. 6.

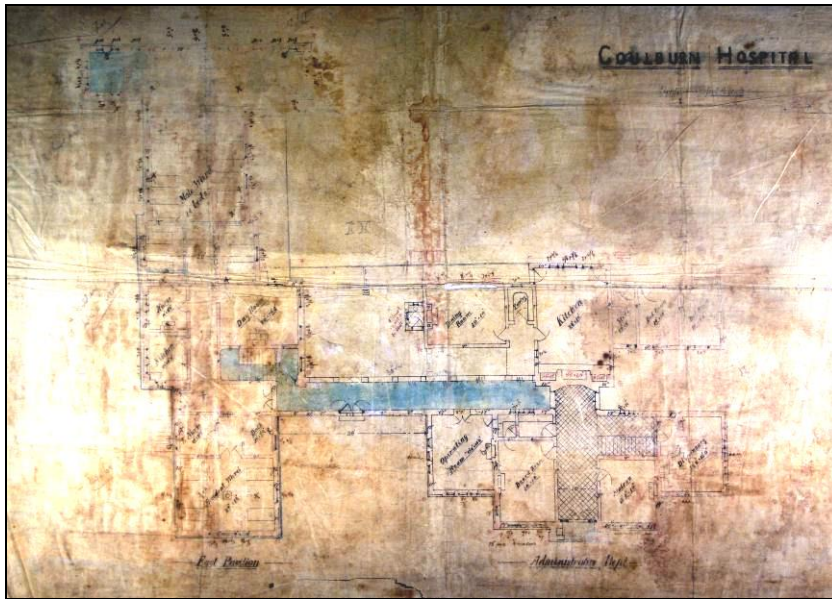


Figure 2.3 Undated, early sketch ground floor plan prepared by Manfred showing an early concept and basis of the Hospital plan with main two storey pavilion with entry, administration area, board room, operating theatre and stair connected to a kitchen wing at its rear and semi-detached two storey pavilion with wards and associated rooms.

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

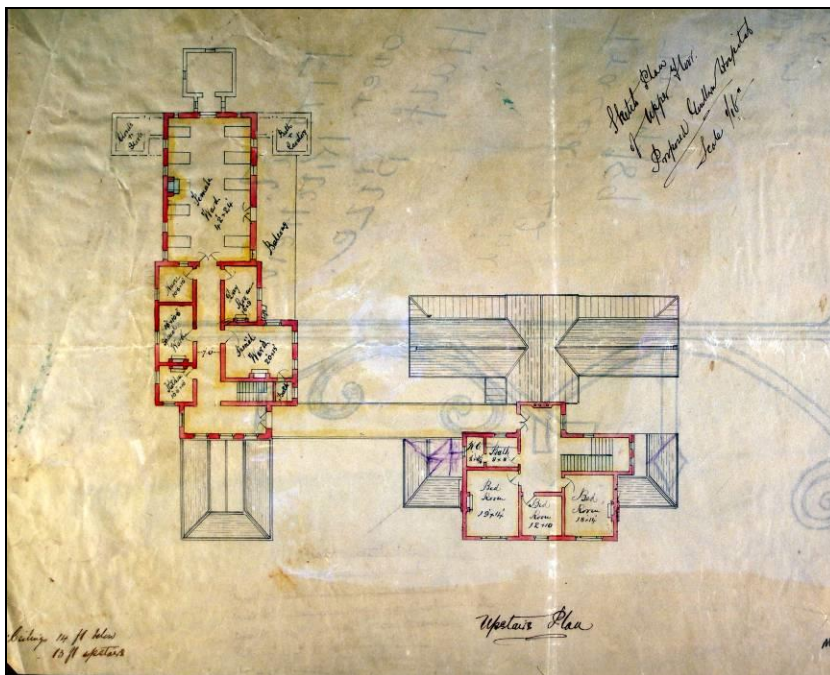


Figure 2.4 Undated, early first floor plan showing the basis of the Hospital plan with main two storey pavilion connected to the single storey kitchen wing at its rear and semi-detached two storey (eastern) pavilion.

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

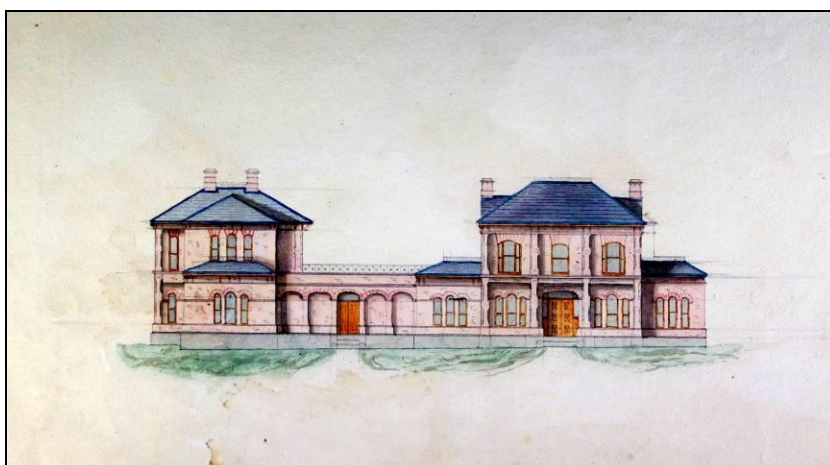


Figure 2.5 Undated, early elevation showing a scheme for two pavilions and attached single storey wings.

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

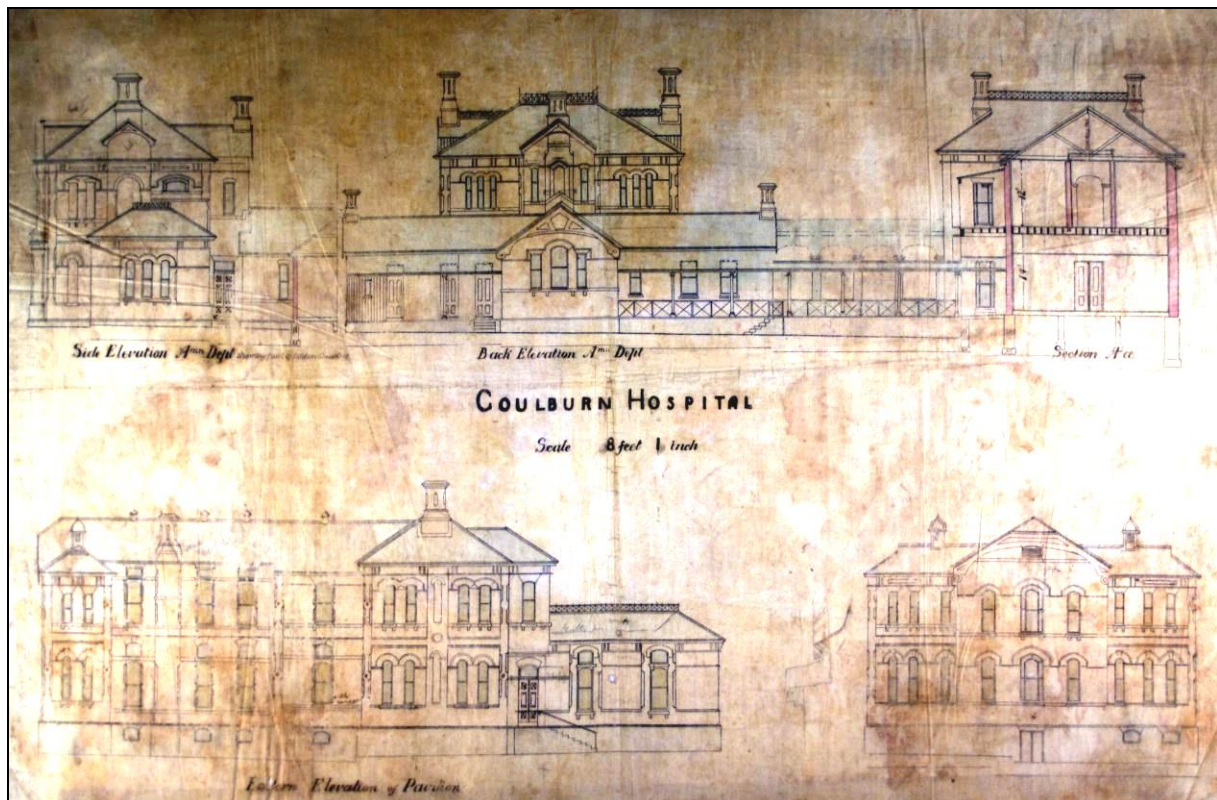


Figure 2.6 Undated elevations and section showing the two pavilions initially constructed. The elevation details appear to be as built. (Source: Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc, MC0178t)

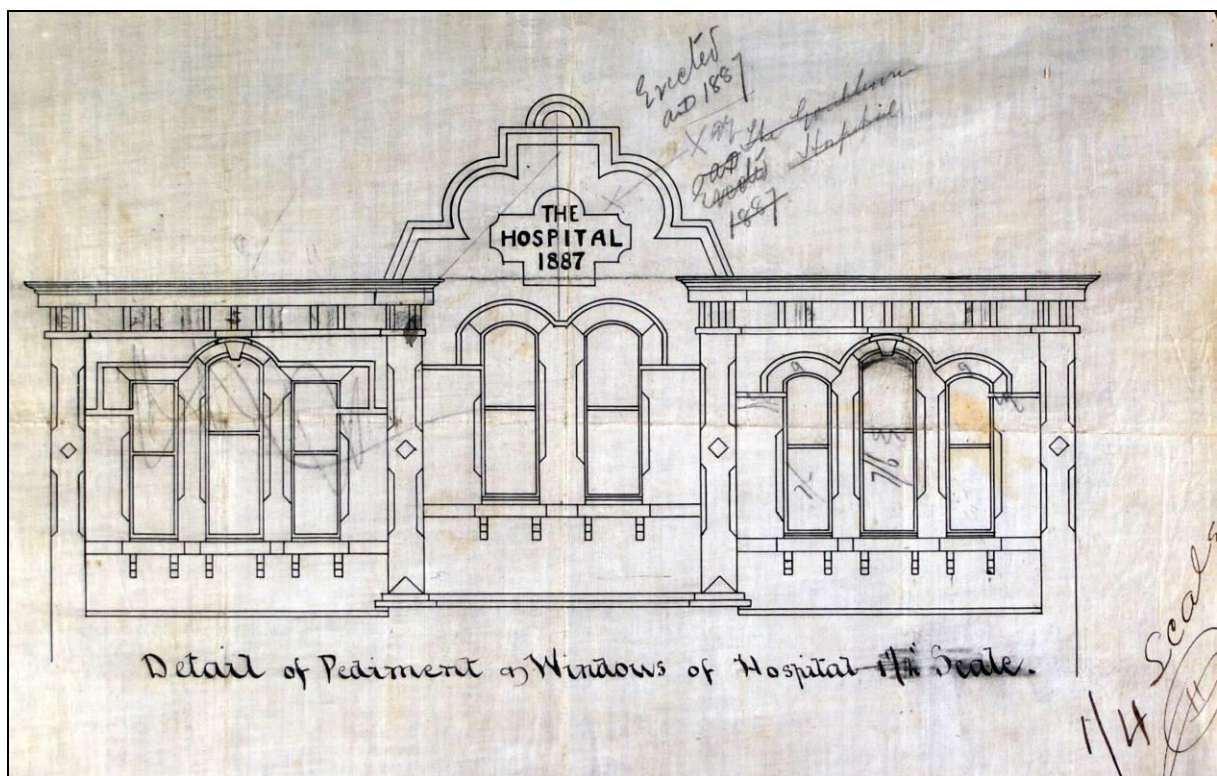


Figure 2.7 Undated detail of the pediment and windows. (Source: Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc, MC0178w)

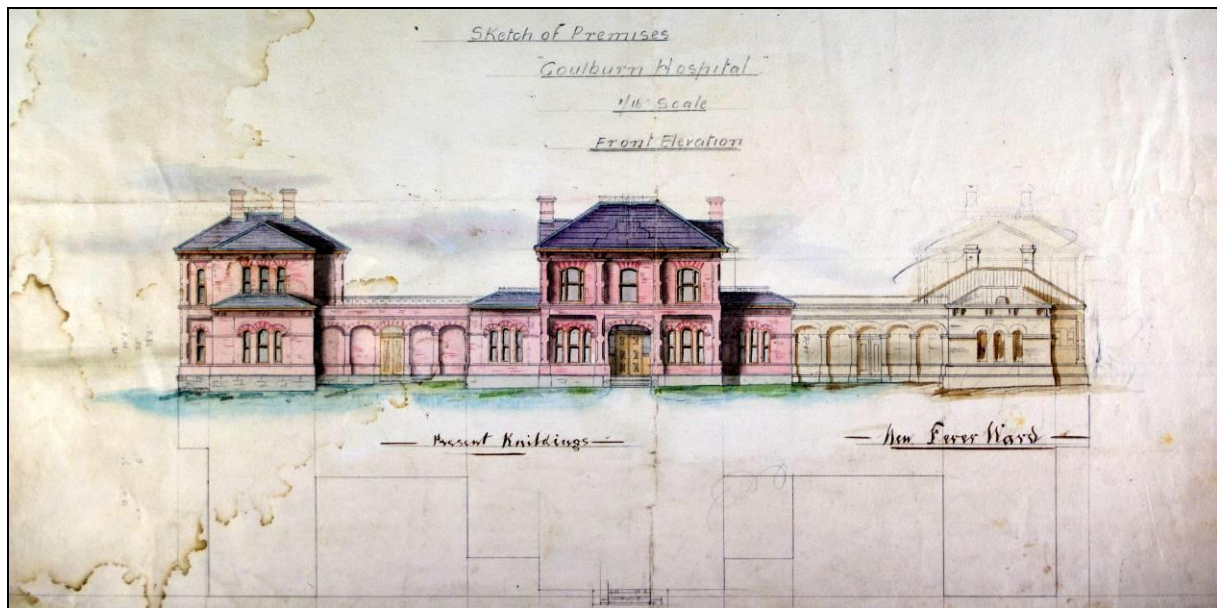


Figure 2.8 Undated elevation by Manfred showing the additional pavilion (“New Fever Ward”) which appears to have been constructed shortly after. (Source: Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc, MC0178ai)



Figure 2.9 Undated, assumed early photograph showing the completed building. (Source: Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc, Goulburn Hospital 2)



Figure 2.10 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)

2.4 Development of the building & 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. It would appear that the Nurses were accommodated in the eastern pavilion by this time.²⁰ 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 also prepared and the detached structure was subsequently expanded. A Specification and tenders for additions to the Nurses' Quarters and separate "Pathological Block" with laboratory and mortuary were invited in March 1915 and construction began in the same year. WE Nettleton was the builder.²¹

Electric lights were installed in 1917 and in 1919 new operating facilities were also added.²² The new operating theatre had been planned as early as 1913, however, were not realised due to a lack of funds.²³ The outbreak of the First World War also accounted for construction delays, however, a foundation stone (visible on the northern façade of the structure today) was laid by Sir Walter Edward Davidson, Governor of NSW on January 5th, 1919. Plans dated 1918 and 1920 prepared by the Government Architects office show the relatively modest addition and siting (**Figure 2.11**). Photographs assumed to date from the 1920s-1930s including an image dated 1922 (**Figure 2.12**) show the new addition extending from the eastern pavilion.

²⁰ Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc. IMG 2328 (1) & Goulburn Base Hospital and EC Manfred files and database.

²¹ Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc. IMG 2324-001& Goulburn Base Hospital and EC Manfred files and database.

²² Tazewell, S.J., *Grand Goulburn, First Inland City of Australia A Random History*, (1991), p. 49.

²³ Trove, *Goulburn Evening Post*, "Goulburn Hospital", Thursday 10 April 1913, p. 2.

The single storey addition was detailed to match the original building, however, was sited at an angle. The building had a large window (and skylight) on the southern side of the operating theatre. Electric lights are also shown. The wing has since been extended with additions constructed at the eastern end of the wing and extending from its southern side (in c. 1989). Early photographs (**Figures 2.13-2.14**) also show the verandah and balcony additions to the western and eastern pavilion.

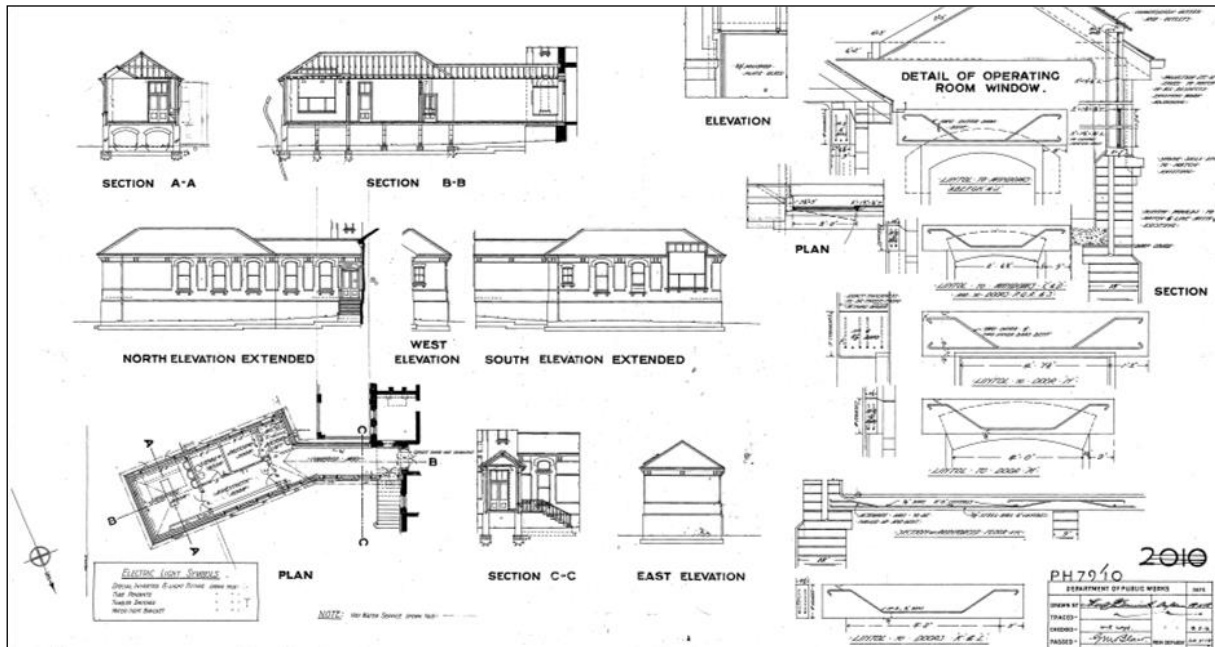


Figure 2.11 Drawing relating to Operating Theatre block addition dated 1918 (PH79/10).



Figure 2.12 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 2.13 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 2.14 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.²⁴

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.²⁵

The X-ray wing with X-ray, dark rooms and waiting area was 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.²⁶ In 1925-26 extensions costing £1,600 pounds were carried out and X-ray plant was installed in 1928.²⁷

2.5 Expansion of the Hospital

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.²⁸ A photograph of the building on a flyer for the official opening (**Figure 2.15**) and photograph assumed to date from the 1930s (**Figure 2.16**) and c. 1935 (**Figure 2.17**) 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, ²⁹ the front façade was symmetrical about a projecting central bay with arched openings on the ground floor and regular openings over. The building had a simple hipped roof which extended over two storey open verandahs which wrapped around the eastern façade and rear of the building. This building has now been demolished.³⁰

²⁴ Trove, *Goulburn Evening Penny Post*, "Goulburn Hospital Building Fund Appeal", Saturday 17 May 1924, p. 6.

²⁵ Goulburn Library Local Studies, Vertical file, *Goulburn Evening Penny Post*, "Goulburn's First Lift Installed at Hospital", 28 October 1919.

²⁶ 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.

²⁷ 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.

²⁸ 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

²⁹ Trove, *The Goulburn Evening Penny Post*, "Nurses' Home Foundation Stone Laid", Monday 23 April 1928, p. 2.

³⁰ Plan Services, Office of Finance & Services, PH79/16 & 16/A.

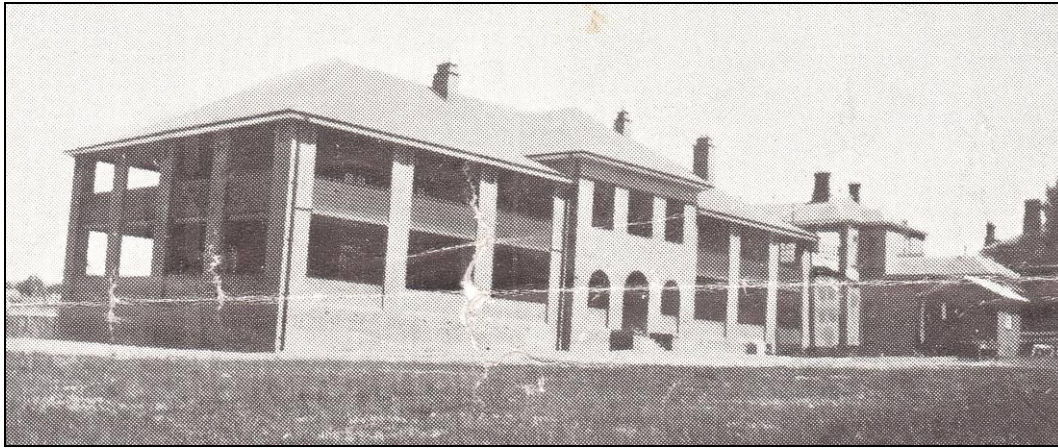


Figure 2.15 Photograph of Springfield House on the flyer for the official opening which occurred on 21st October 1928. (Source: Mr David Penalver, Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc.)



Figure 2.16 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 2.17 Springfield House and Hospital buildings c. 1935. The High School buildings are also in the background. (Source: State Library of Victoria, Harvey, John Henry 1855-1938 photographer, H91.300/ 440)

In 1937 Hospital admissions reached 1000 and the Hospital continued to expand. 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.³¹

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 was to be constructed immediately behind Springfield House.³² Construction on the second block, “Lady Grose House” with an estimated cost of £11,500 began in 1938. After some delays, Mr ER Greenfield who had recently constructed the new private wards was awarded the contract.³³

The new quarters were officially opened in May 1939. The building was described as an “imposing addition” with 32 bedrooms and conveniences built in reinforced concrete and brick. A covered “porch-way” connected to the first Nurses’ Home.³⁴ 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.³⁵

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 erected due to the efforts of the Ladies Auxiliary.³⁶ All trades donated their services for the new kiosk located to the east of the main entry.³⁷ The kiosk was relocated in c. 1977 to its current position in what was a patient’s sitting room.

A new Children’s Ward was finally constructed to the eastern pavilion in 1943. Designed by the Government Architect’s Office under Cobden Parkes the building featured 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 1943.³⁸ It has since (post 1989) been converted for use as administration and medical records and will be demolished as part of the current redevelopment.

The Government Architects Office also produced plans for a new Maternity Ward and separate detached Mortuary in 1946. The building was designed with a long, double loaded corridor layout, hipped roof and covered walkway connecting to the central corridor of the main building and verandah on the western facade. The separate Mortuary located to its south (now Antenatal Clinic) was designed as 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.³⁹

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.

³¹ 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.

³² 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.

³³ Trove, *The Goulburn Evening Penny Post*, “Nurses’ Home Second Tender Accepted”, Monday 22 August 1938, p. 1.

³⁴ Trove, *The Goulburn Evening Penny Post*, “Comfortable Quarters for Nurses”, Friday 21 April 1939, p. 4.

³⁵ Trove, *The Goulburn Evening Penny Post*, “New Home for Nurses Official Opening Ceremony”, Monday 22 May 1939, p. 4.

³⁶ Tazewell, S.J., *Grand Goulburn, First Inland City of Australia A Random History*, (1991), p. 50.

³⁷ Plan Services, Office of Finance & Services, PH79/28 & PH79/29.

³⁸ Plan Services, Office of Finance & Services, PH79/26 & PH79/27.

³⁹ Plan Services, Office of Finance & Services, PH79/32, PH79/33 & PH79/42.

Also designed by the Government Architects Office these buildings were simply detailed, single storey brick structures with gabled roofs.⁴⁰

Other additions included a new laundry and domestic block (now demolished), morgue, steam boiler house (later Asset Management) and residence for the Resident Medical Officer (located at south eastern corner of the site, now demolished).⁴¹ 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 1949.⁴²

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. Goulburn currently retains this classification and remains the largest Hospital in the Southern NSW Area Health District.⁴³

A number of support buildings and services were added during the 1950s. In 1955 a new substation was proposed to to the south of the Mortuary (now Antenatal Clinic) on the Coromandel (now Albert) Street frontage.⁴⁴ 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 with new Workshops and Amenities.⁴⁵

It would seem that nurses’ accommodation continued to be a problem. In 1955 the addition of a small wing at the south western corner of the Lady Grose House was proposed.⁴⁶ The addition was constructed and in January 1964 the Public Works Department also called for tenders for a new two storey addition to connect the two existing nurses’ homes.⁴⁷ The building, the George Gerathy Wing, was constructed thereafter. A photographic record of the Nurses Homes and additions was completed in 2018 and the buildings have now been demolished to make way for the new Hospital building.

Photographs from the c. 1950s and 1960s (**Figures 2.18 - 2.20**) indicate 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.

⁴⁰ Plan Services, Office of Finance & Services, PH79/74 & PH79/79.

⁴¹ Ms Kerry Hort, Trove, *Goulburn Evening Post*, “Hospital Works” Tuesday 10 March 1953, p. 1 & Tazewell, SJ., *Grand Goulburn, First Inland City of Australia A Random History*, (1991), p. 50.

⁴² Trove, *Cootamundra Herald*, “£7,000 Left to Goulburn Hospital”, Monday 17 October 1949, p. 2.

⁴³ Trove, *Goulburn Evening Post*, “Goulburn Base Hospital Now “Official””, Friday 5 October 1951, p. 1, Wikipedia, Goulburn Base Hospital.

⁴⁴ Plan Services, Office of Finance & Services, PH79/77.

⁴⁵ Plan Services, Office of Finance & Services, PH79/80-PH79/90.

⁴⁶ Plan Services, Office of Finance & Services, PH79/78.

⁴⁷ Trove, *The Canberra Times*, “Nurses’ Home”, Wednesday 29 January 1964, p. 21.



Figure 2.18 Photograph c. 1950 showing part of the Childrens Ward (at left) and main building.

(Source: Goulburn Mulwaree Library PF-21 No. 3887)



Figure 2.19 Photograph c. 1950s showing some alteration and additions 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.

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



Figure 2.20 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)

2.6 Major additions & works to the present

Discussions relating to the construction of a new multi-storey building began 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. The new block, designed by the Government Architect's office under Edward Farmer, was designed as 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 and was to be constructed at the rear of the original building.⁴⁸

A contract for the sum of £568, 925 was awarded to Sydney builders, McConnell and Fear Pty Ltd. 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. Most of the foundations had been laid, however, the contracting company ran into financial difficulties and went into liquidation. The foundations remained in this unfinished state for over a year. A new Government was in power by this time and well known building company, Kell & Rigby finally took over the project. The new building was opened by the then Minister of Health Mr Jago on 16th October 1966.⁴⁹ 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.⁵⁰ 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.⁵¹

Major "renovations" were also carried out in c. 1970 and 1972. The works included re-roofing of the old Hospital buildings. 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 1976.⁵²

In 1977 a Master Plan was prepared by Yuncken & Freeman Pty Ltd. The aim was to provide 280 beds. The plan (**Figure 2.21**) 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 also shown at the north eastern section of the site. The corner area remained vacant. 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 additions are 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.⁵³

⁴⁸ 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.

⁴⁹ 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".

⁵⁰ Plan Services, Office of Finance & Services, PH79/169 – PH79/171.

⁵¹ Plan Services, Office of Finance & Services, PH79/186 – PH79/211.

⁵² 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.

⁵³ GBH, SNSWLHD Asset Services Operations Office, Masterplan drawing prepared by Yuncken & Freeman Pty Ltd, dated June 1977.

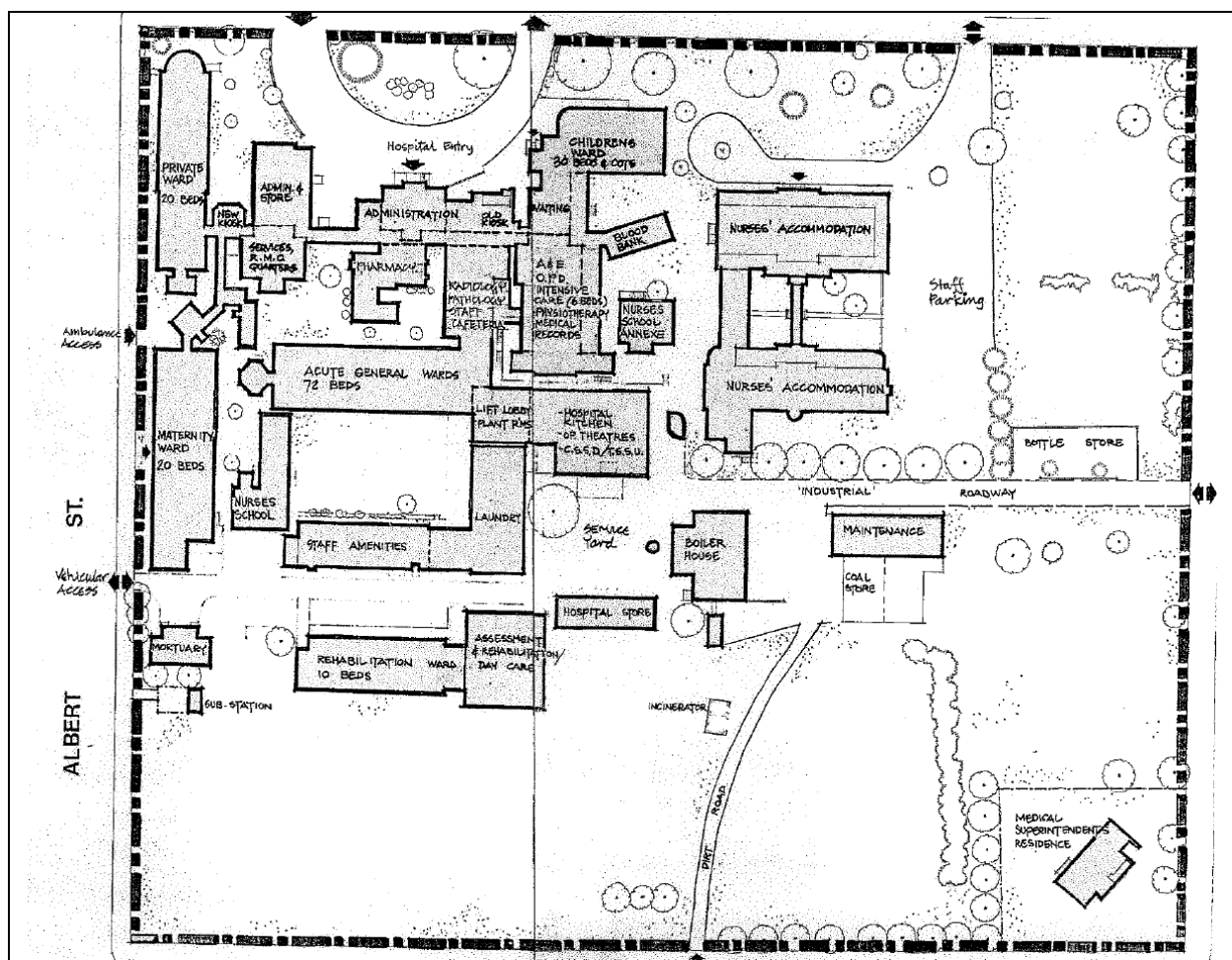


Figure 2.21 Masterplan drawing prepared by Yuncken & Freeman Pty Ltd, dated June 1977. (Source: GBH, SNSWLHD Asset Services Operations Office)

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.⁵⁴

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.⁵⁵ A site plan dated 2005 (**Figure 2.23**) shows that the first stage and additions on the western side had been completed by this time with the southern wing constructed sometime after.

In 1989 additions to the 1919 wing (Blood Bank) and a new Pathology Laboratory and Mortuary, were designed by Goulburn architects, Garry Dutailis & Associates Pty Ltd and proposed to replace elements attached to the adjacent Nurses’ Homes and Nurses’ School Annex.

Further changes were planned in the 1990s. In 1994 and 1995 alterations and additions were proposed 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.

⁵⁴ Trove, *The Canberra Times*, “Goulburn Hospital Plan” Tuesday 25 April 1978, p. 3.

⁵⁵ Tazewell, S.J., *Grand Goulburn, First Inland City of Australia A Random History*, (1991), p. 50 & Mr Anthony Larkin & drawings from Assets office.

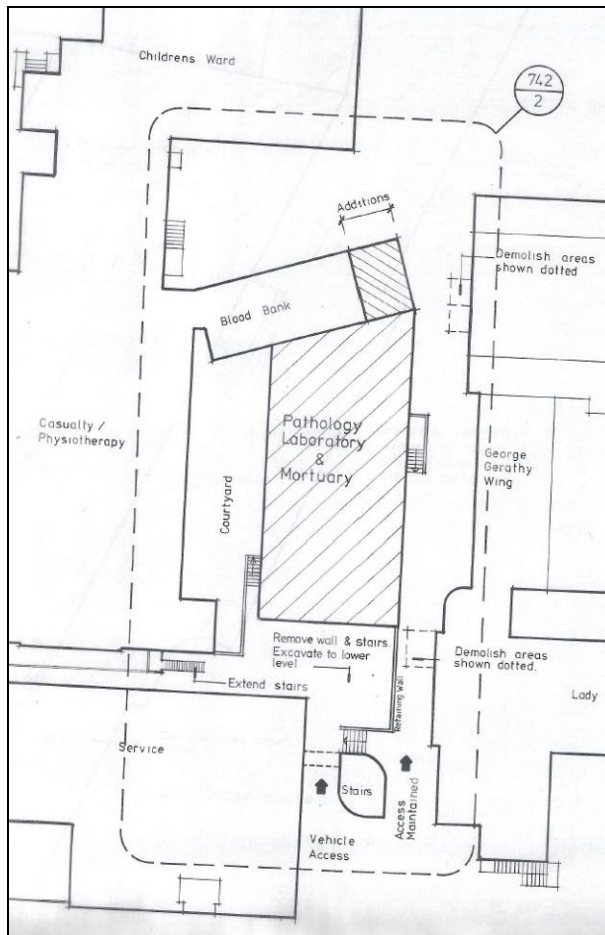


Figure 2.22 Part of the plan prepared by Garry Dutailis & Associates Pty Ltd dated April 1989 showing the addition to the 1919 wing (Blood Bank) and new Pathology Laboratory & Mortuary.

(Source: GBH, SNSWLHD Asset Services Operations office)

A site plan dated 2005 also prepared by Garry Dutailis & Associates Pty Ltd (**Figure 2.23**) indicates the layout of the Hospital at that time. 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. Designed by Sydney based firm, Jenkins Architects Pty Ltd, the building has a “T” shaped wing addressing Clifford Street and two radiating wings. A car park and staff entry were also provided to the west of the building.⁵⁶ 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 also 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).

One of the most recent additions 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. A number of temporary and lightweight buildings, store and demountables also occupied the mid the southern section of the site and include the Early Childhood facility located to the south of the vehicular entry from Faithfull Street. The Mortuary located close to the vehicular entry on Albert Street has also been converted into the Antenatal facility.⁵⁷ A recent (2019, **Figure 2.24**) plan of the site shows the outline of the new new Acute Building located on the site of the former Nurses’ Homes and service elements. The demolition of the Admissions building (former Children’s Ward) and adaptation of the kinked, 1919 wing are also indicated.

⁵⁶ Office of Finance and Services, Plan Services, PH79/217-254.

⁵⁷ Mr Anthony Larkin, Assistant Engineer, SNSWLHD Asset Services Operations and various drawings sourced from the Asset Services office.

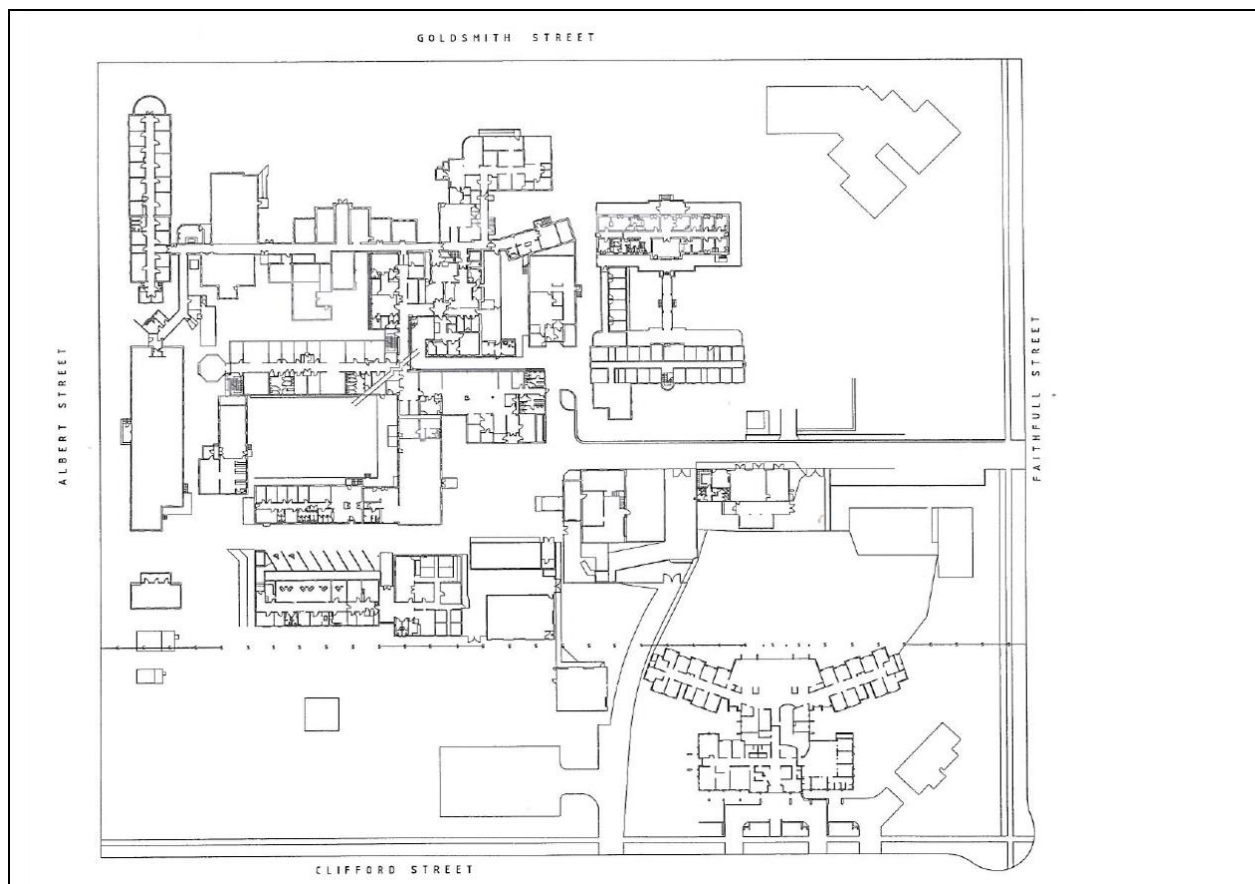


Figure 2.23 Site plan at 2005. (Source: GBH, SNSWLHD Asset Services Operations office)

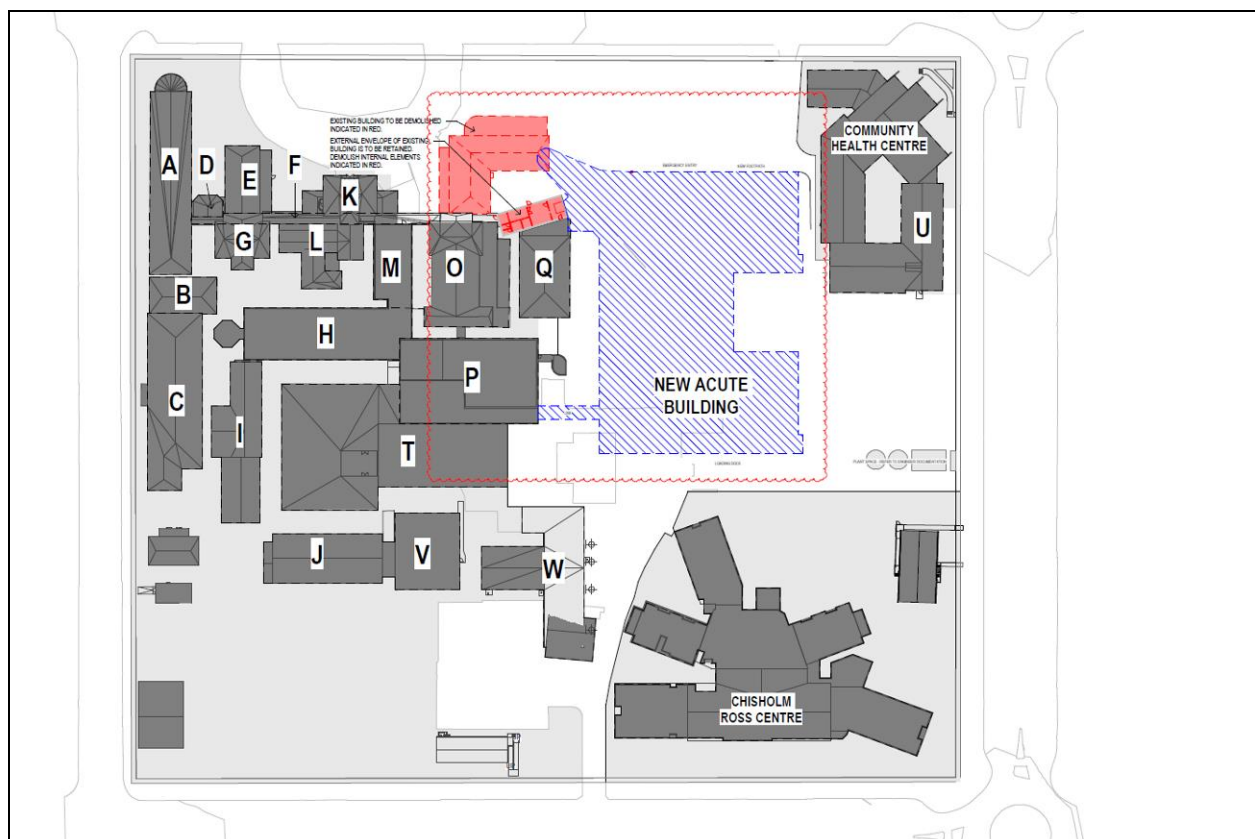


Figure 2.24 2019 plan indicating changes since 2005 and current approved works. (Source: TSA Management, STH Architects)

3.0 Understanding the place

3.1 The site today & redevelopment works

The Hospital currently comprises of the original one and two storey brick pavilions which are now surrounded by a cluster of additions and buildings which indicate the staged development of the site. The main building and public entry is located in the north western section of the site with direct access from Goldsmith Street. The 1887 main wing and former entry dominates the main entrance and is highlighted by a curved driveway which sweeps past the current building entry, ambulance bay and small parking area. The driveway also curves around a small garden area and lawn which has two mature pine trees and memorial/flagpole. Garden beds including a rose garden with concrete and stone edging and pedestrian access extend along 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 late 20th century (1960s) multi-storey brick and concrete block rises up behind the main original wing. A new addition with large skillion roof clad in metal sheeting and flat cladding panels has also been constructed at the rear of this building.

The main entry is currently located to the east of the historic buildings. A covered ramp extends from the Goldsmith Street frontage to the low single storey Admissions building. Constructed in the 1940 as the Children's Ward the building will be demolished as part of the current approved redevelopment works. However, tucked behind this building and linked to the original building is the Pathology building. Constructed in 1919 in brick with matching details to the original building, the single storey building originally contained an operating theatre and was sited on an angle to the main buildings. Brick additions were constructed at the eastern end and rear of the building in c. 1989 by which time it was used as a Pathology building. Due to the angle and connection of the building with the original Hospital building the kinked wing will continue to be a visible part of the new Hospital entry and form a connecting "gallery" space between the existing and new Hospital buildings (refer **Figure 3.14**).

The new Acute Services building will occupy the area to the east of the main cluster and has been designed to maintain the horizontal lines and relatively low scale of the original buildings. The new building makes use of the fall of this section of the site and features separate Emergency and general hospital access via a lower ground and ground levels. Open landscaped and sealed areas also surround the entries.

The new building will be neighboured by the Community Health Centre, a low lying, single storey late 20th century brick building with pitched, metal sheet clad roof occupies the north eastern corner of the site, on the corner of Goldsmith and Faithfull Streets. Constructed in stages, the building has an open frontage with direct access from the street corner.

The site has vehicular access from each of the street frontages, however, public vehicular access is and will remain primarily from Goldsmith Street. New sealed car parking areas with landscaping and will be provided along the Goldsmith Street frontage. An open stair will provide a link between the two car parks which also serve separate Emergency (low ground level) and main entry and associated forecourt and paved areas.



Figure 3.1 The original Hospital buildings and Goldsmith Street access and address.



Figure 3.2 Garden plantings (including a rose garden) and trees extend across the Goldsmith Street frontage.



Figure 3.3 The current main access and circular driveway which interprets the original circular carriageway and bounds a central garden area/ memorial space.

(PMA, July 2018)



Figure 3.4 The existing front garden which retains mature trees and a brick wall which was intended to be used as a memorial.

(PMA, July 2018)



Figure 3.5 The building retains original details including foundation stone, plaques and decorative details.



Figure 3.6 One and two storey connections and additions now surround the original pavilions.



Figure 3.7 The existing entry to the Hospital.





Figure 3.8 The 1919 wing, current Pathology building which is linked to the original pavilions.



Figure 3.9 The 1919 wing was constructed in brick with matching details, however, was sited on an angle to the early buildings. Designed by the same architect, the building also retains a foundation stone (indicated).

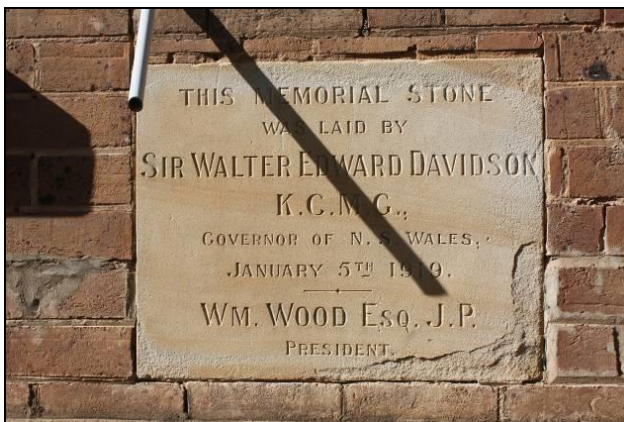


Figure 3.10 The foundation stone on the northern façade.

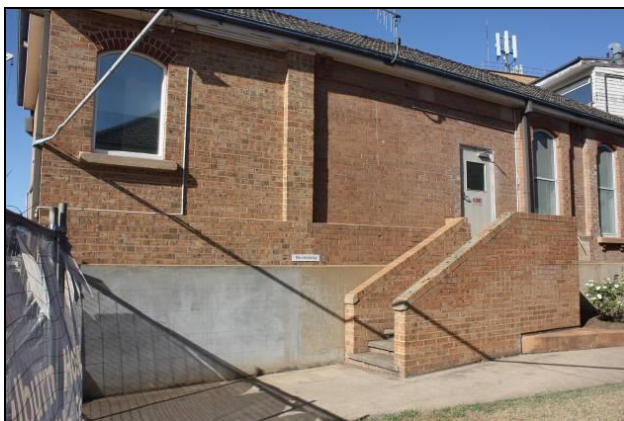


Figure 3.11 An addition was added to the eastern end and rear of the building in c. 1989.



Figure 3.12 Perspective showing the new Acute Building and new entrances and car parking looking from Goldsmith Street. (Source: TSA Management, prepared by STH Architects)

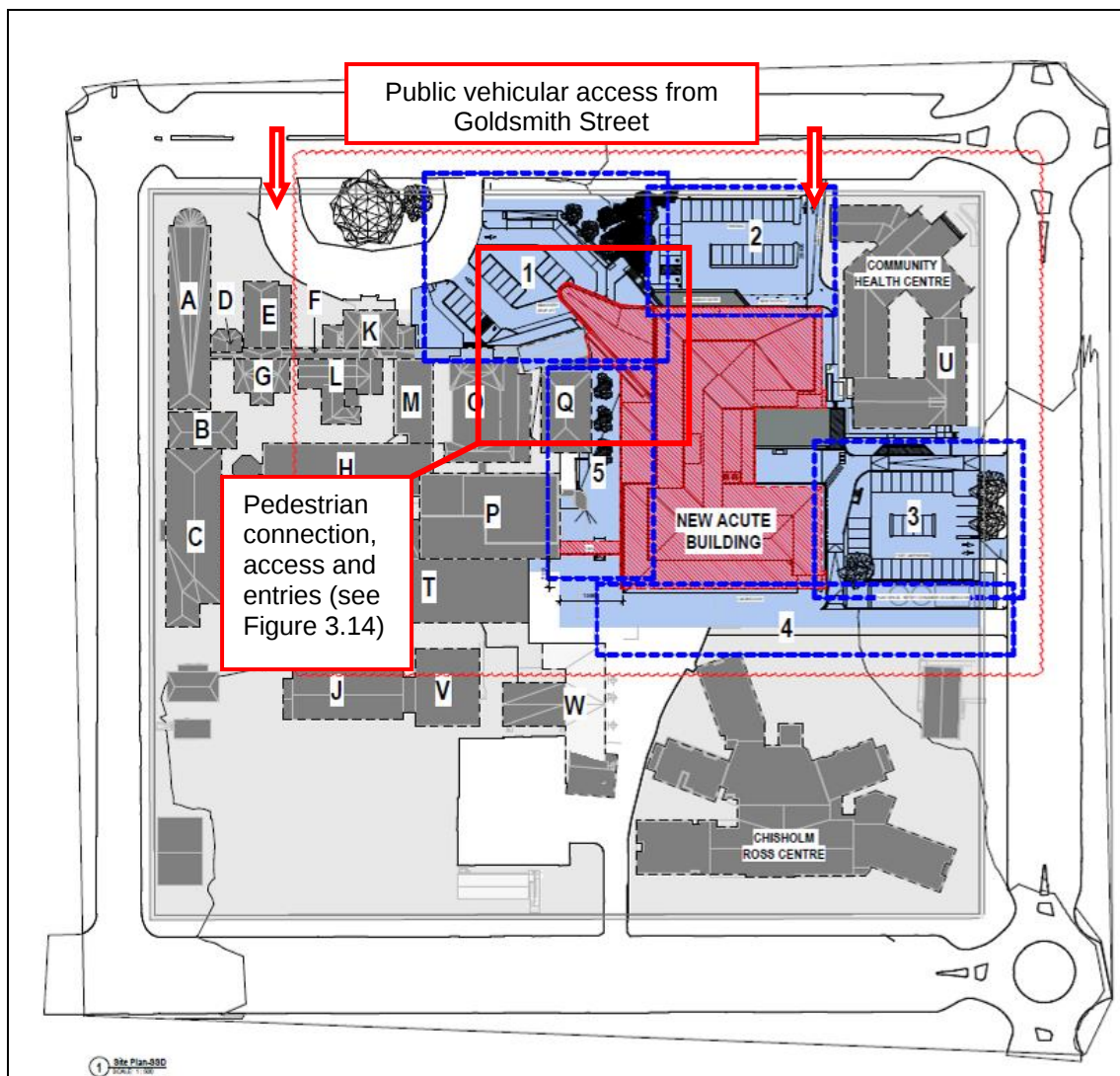


Figure 3.13 Plan showing the Hospital buildings and new Acute Building also main entry/ drop off (1), separate Emergency Drop-off and Parking (2) and Staff/ Fleet car park (3) and indicating the new connection and access. (Source: TSA Management, prepared by STH Architects)

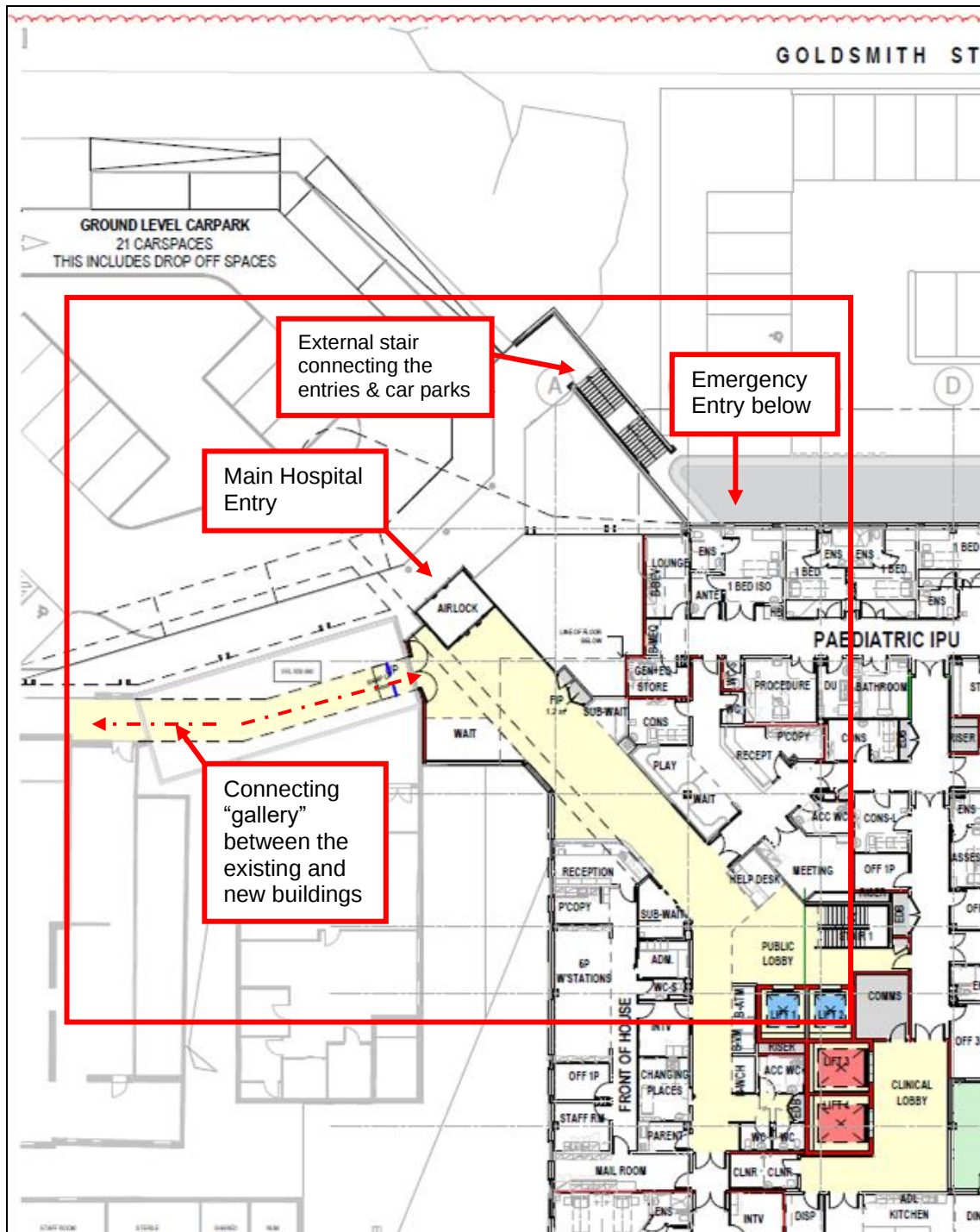


Figure 3.14 Part of the ground floor plan of the new Acute building showing the main entry and connection to the existing Hospital buildings and indicating the separate (lower ground) Emergency entry and external pedestrian connection. (Source: TSA Management, prepared by STH Architects)

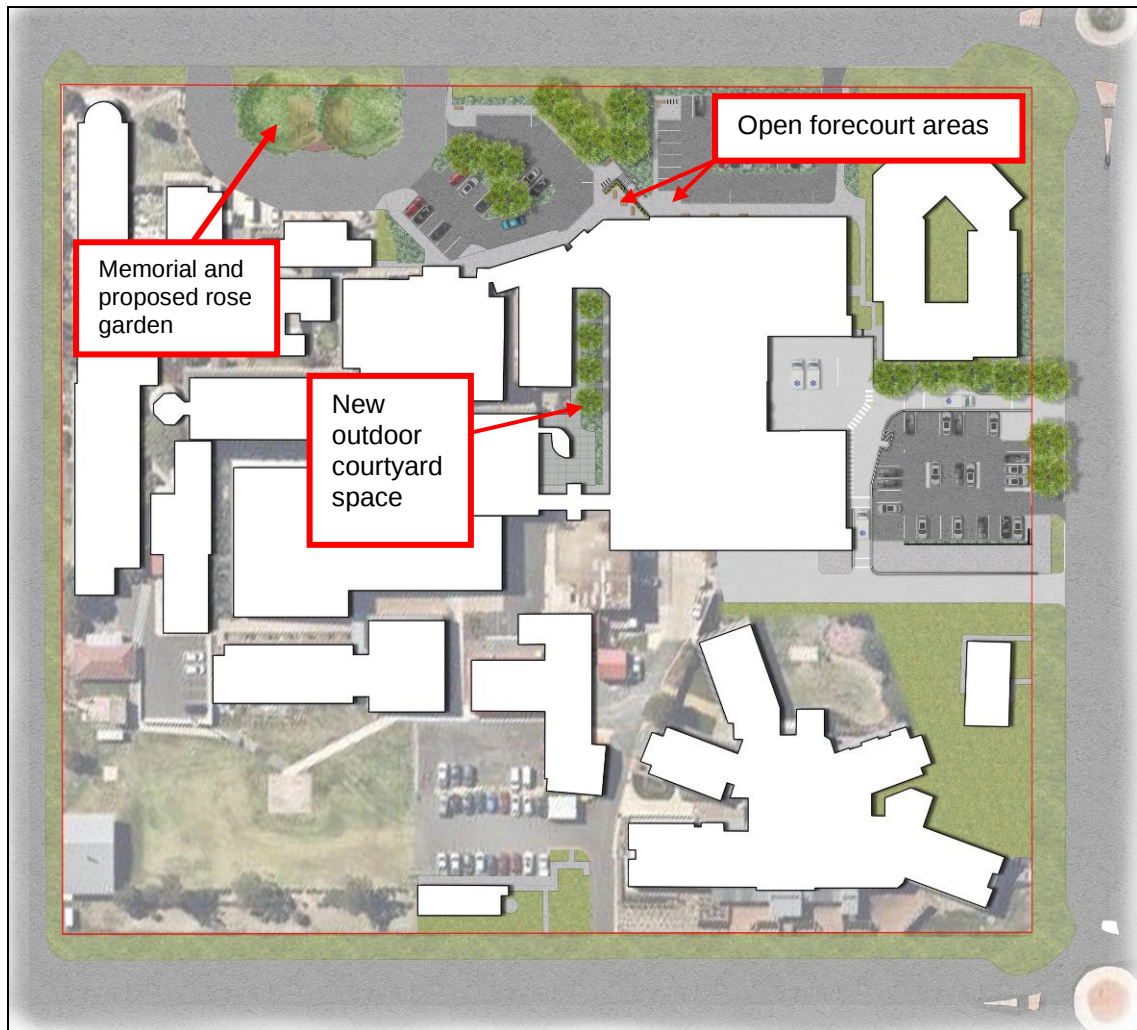


Figure 3.15 Landscape plan showing existing and new open gardens, courtyard and forecourt areas. (Source: TSA Management, prepared by Spacelab)

3.2 Significance of Goulburn Base Hospital

The significance of site as indicated on the State Heritage Inventory Database⁵⁸ 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 Register⁵⁹ 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.

⁵⁸ Office of Environment and Heritage, *Goulburn Base Hospital, Central Building, Pavilions*, Database number: 2933144.

⁵⁹ Office of Environment and Heritage, *Central Building and former Pavilions*, Database number: 3540268.

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. The rose garden has also been identified as having some local value.

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 of the building, however, it remains as a reminder of an early addition to the site.

The West Wing and other later buildings date from subsequent phases of development and are similarly good, representative examples of Post-war, late 20th and early 21st 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 the Government Architect's Office, however, is a representative example of a late 20th 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.

A Historical Archaeological Assessment of Goulburn Base Hospital⁶⁰ was prepared as part of the proposed redevelopment of the site.

The study noted that the site of Goulburn Base Hospital was developed from the late 1880s onwards and that prior to that time there is no evidence for substantial or significant occupation or structural development on the site that may have resulted in archaeological remains. The occupation and expansion of the Hospital has required the demolition of former structures which have some potential to remain as archaeological features on the site.

A key finding was that the potential historical archaeological resources at Goulburn Base Hospital largely consist of late nineteenth and twentieth century structural and landscape remains, including extant buildings, remnant structural footings of buildings, associated service lines, garden beds, paths and other small scale landscape features. On the balance the archaeological potential of the site was assessed as low to medium; however, this potential has limited archaeological research significance, and as such does not meet the threshold of 'relics' within the meaning of the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW).

⁶⁰ Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, *Goulburn Base Hospital Redevelopment Historical Archaeological Assessment* (June 2018).

3.3 Elements of high value & significance

The Heritage Assessment identified buildings and elements that were considered to be of exceptional, high and moderate cultural significance. It was recommended that these elements be retained and where possible enhanced. Given the ongoing use and development of all the buildings some adaptation, particularly of elements identified as being of moderate significance was recommended.

The primary elements identified are as follows:

- the one and two storey central pavilion and its presentation and imagery as presents to Goldsmith Street;
- the entry loop/ curved driveway and forecourt including two mature trees;
- 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
- the front setback and forecourt area, but not the planting or garden beds along the Goldsmith Street frontage; and
- the early, 1919 kinked wing which was identified as being of moderate significance.

There are also a number of moveable heritage items on site, such as an old Grandfather Clock which was in the entry foyer of the central pavilion but has been temporarily relocated. A catalogue of these items which also includes artworks is currently being completed.

A collection of keys also remains and provide tangible evidence of the mix and collection of buildings that remain or have now been demolished and removed from the Hospital site.

The Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc also retain a collection of original plans and early photographs of the site and buildings which is a highly significant resource and should be incorporated in interpretive measures. The Society have produced publications and have celebrated local architect EC Manfred, who designed the original hospital wings. This association is also historically significant.

3.4 Social values & community engagement

The historical significance of the Hospital and aesthetic character of the early buildings have been recognised, however, the site, buildings and certain elements on the site also have social values and meaning to past and present staff, Hospital patients and their families.

A number of the buildings were also named after prominent local people and Hospital benefactors. The new Acute building is constructed over the site of the former Nurses' Homes: Springfield House, Lady Grose Home and the George Gerathy Wing. The ongoing use of names can reinforce the social significance and ties to the local and wider community.

Items identified as being of some social significance or interest include:

- the existing rose garden along the Goldsmith Street frontage and north western section of the site;
- Memorial wall (which has no plaques); and
- flagpole in the front garden area currently bounded by the circular driveway.

Groups including the local Rose Society and Hospital Art and Heritage Committee are currently working on schemes to enhance the site and both the existing and new buildings.

It is understood that the local Rose Society plan to relocate roses to the garden area bounded by the circular driveway from the street frontage and Health Service buildings in Bourke Street if possible, in recognition of the early and traditional garden beds associated with the building and particularly the Maternity wing.

The Art and Heritage Committee are liaising with local groups including indigenous artists and also propose to commission artworks to include and engage the community in the current redevelopment project and enhance the fitout and finish of the buildings.

4.0 Interpretation framework

4.1 Use of the site & potential audience

The site will continue to operate and be used as Goulburn Base Hospital which serves Goulburn and a wider catchment area.

The new Acute Building contains Emergency and Medical Imaging departments in addition to Paediatric, Rehabilitation, Birthing and Maternity, Surgical and Perioperative, Intensive Care, Palliative Care and Inpatient units. Pathology, theatres, and ambulatory support spaces and Administration also Community and Mental Health Services will continue to operate in the existing buildings.

As such the main user groups include but are not necessarily limited to:

- Hospital, medical, administrative, volunteer and support staff;
- short to longer term and day patients; and
- transient visitors.

The Hospital entry will continue to address and face Goldsmith Street and main entrance will be located at the north western corner of the new building which may also be described as the junction between the “old” and the “new”. It is anticipated that the main entrance will be the primary focus as the majority of the users will pass through this point. Staff will also enter from other points. Open garden, courtyards and terraces and forecourt areas and internal connections between the buildings will also be used by the users, staff and visitors alike.

The nature of the use of the Hospital and areas such as Emergency may mean that users will often not linger or take time to look at material such as signs in this area and may be under stress or duress so any material should not be complicated or interactive, but could aim to be simple and convey messages and information succinctly. The use and nature of the building also means that potential users may gather and spend some time in waiting and key areas.

The connection between the “old” and “new” building also presents an opportunity as the early 1919 kinked wing has been retained and in addition to being a connecting element is proposed to be used as a “gallery” space.

4.1.1 Hospital medical, administrative, volunteer & support staff

These are long term users of the building and site. As “employees” they are familiar with health care services and role the site plays in the local area and may be aware of the social significance, however, may not necessarily be aware of the broader history and development of the site or architectural values of the buildings.

This group may initially show some interest in the interpretive material provided and as such the key aim of interpretation for this group is to provide some information and raise awareness of the significance of the buildings and site and its long term use as a Hospital and affiliated services also remaining features of the buildings.

The Hospital staff and occupants will have access to most areas. Provision of interpretative material in key staff rooms and meeting rooms may be considered, however, in order to reach the wider audience it may be practical to locate interpretive elements in key and central points within the site to encourage this group to linger and examine the interpretive material during breaks and moments of leisure.

4.1.2 Short to longer term & day patients

This group comprises of short to longer term stay and day users. It is not practical to provide material in all rooms where short to longer term patients may stay, however, this group will have access to public and waiting areas also open terraces and garden spaces.

As such the optimum opportunity to locate interpretive elements will be in key public locations such as the lift lobbies, foyers and waiting areas on the ground and lower ground floors. Open terraces on the Ground floor and Level 2 of the new building

This group may linger and take the time to look and think about interpretive elements which may also provide some diversion, interest and escape and such these areas should incorporate written and visual/ graphic content.

4.1.3 Transient visitors

This group comprises of short to medium term and transient users who will generally pass through access and reception areas but may or may not spend time in waiting areas. As such the optimum opportunity to locate interpretive elements will be in key locations such as the lift lobby and foyer on the ground floor which will be the first point of access for all staff and visitors and prime waiting areas.

The proposed interpretive material could aim to convey messages relatively quickly as the visitor passes through and possibly draw attention to more detailed elements for those spending more time in the reception and waiting areas of the building.

4.2 Interpretive themes

The research has highlighted the early and ongoing evolution and development of the site and buildings and continuous use and provision of expanding health care services for the Goulburn and wider area.

The culturally significant original pavilion buildings and various additions will remain as visible a link to the past and as primary interpretive elements, however, based on the above analysis the following “themes” and stories should also be able to be appreciated:

- acknowledgement of the traditional owners of the area;
- development of site and Hospital in the context of the growth of Goulburn;
- historical development of the Hospital site and buildings, long term and ongoing use as a health care facility;
- the design of the buildings, historic association with local architect EC Manfred, architectural features and specific areas, layout and components; and
- names and persons associated with the site and related items and objects that can convey the social value and appreciation of the site.

4.3 Interpretation approach & considerations

The main aim of the interpretation of the site is to recognise the historic, aesthetic and social significance and use of the buildings and site and its development. The purpose of any interpretation is to educate, inform and highlight the meaning of the place but also maybe just provide something of interest to look at whilst on the site.

A number of methods can be used to interpret the cultural values of the place – events and activities, publications, video, audio, interpretive signs, installations and artworks.

Examination of the audience groups indicates that provision of interpretive elements in primary public and key locations would be the most effective method to reach the maximum number of potential users and visitors to the site.

The use of the site requires extensive safety, directional and identification signage and elements. A detailed Wayfinding and Signage strategy has been developed as part of the SSD application⁶¹. As such there is a danger of cluttering, confusing and overloading the spaces, so the recommended elements and particularly the number and content of interpretive signs in particular must be considered. The content of the signs should also be simple and concise due to the largely transient visitation and potential users of the building.

The following strategy has taken into account that work is in progress relating to the cataloguing and potential display of moveable items and objects associated with the Hospital and to display new pieces of art in public and prime areas. Some areas such as the gallery main waiting and reception areas on the ground floor have been flagged for showcases, displayed and artworks. The location of interpretive material in these areas has been restricted so as not to clutter these spaces, but also interrupt the flow and movement in hallways and access areas.

It is anticipated that the first point of contact for most users and visitors of the site will be the lift lobby and entry foyer space. There is always a concern about accidental damage and vandalism. Any introduced interpretive elements should possibly be located where there is “space” and some natural surveillance.

There is also concern for safety at peak times when there may a greater number of people in the building so keeping elements simple, and streamlined and use of robust, tried and tested materials maybe most appropriate.

⁶¹ Minale Tattersfield, Goulburn Base Hospital S.455 Modification Application Submission Wayfinding and Signage (10/09/2019).
Perumal Murphy Alessi • PM-20019

5.0 Recommended interpretation

Interpretation can present the meaning and significance of a place in many different ways. The cultural significance and associations of the place is largely encompassed by the retention and conservation of historic fabric and site elements, namely the original Hospital pavilions and connecting, kinked wing but can be more explicit manner such as the display of associated objects and introduction of elements such as artwork and signage.

Based on the above analysis the following interpretive methods are recommended:

- retention and protection of building foundation stones and original brick, stone and rendered details on the original brick pavilions and the 1919 kinked connecting wing/gallery;
- graphic images – historic plans and photographs including reproductions on translucent film, etched or embossed onto large areas of concrete, glazing and signs with written and graphic content;
- floor and wall finishes and added details such as floor plaques and flagpoles; and
- naming.

These are outlined below with plans and details also added to indicate recommended or possible locations. Displays, artworks and installations are also planned to be incorporated and are currently being developed by others in association with stakeholder groups and the Hospital Art and Heritage Committee.

5.1 Existing building design features and elements

As noted, existing and new building fabric and elements on the site can interpret significant early buildings, spaces and elements. This is achieved by:

- retention of the original Hospital pavilions and stone details;
- retention of the curved driveway, open and garden areas along the Goldsmith Street frontage; and
- retention of the existing 1919 wing and associated brick details and foundation stones.

These buildings and elements remain as a reminder of the late 19th century establishment and development of the Hospital on this site and elements such as foundation stones and plaques should be preserved and protected as part of the current and any future works to the Hospital (refer to **Figure 5.1**). Other later buildings, including the 1960s addition behind the original pavilions and western wings also tell of the ongoing and 20th century development of the Hospital. The new Acute building will be evidence of the 21st century development.

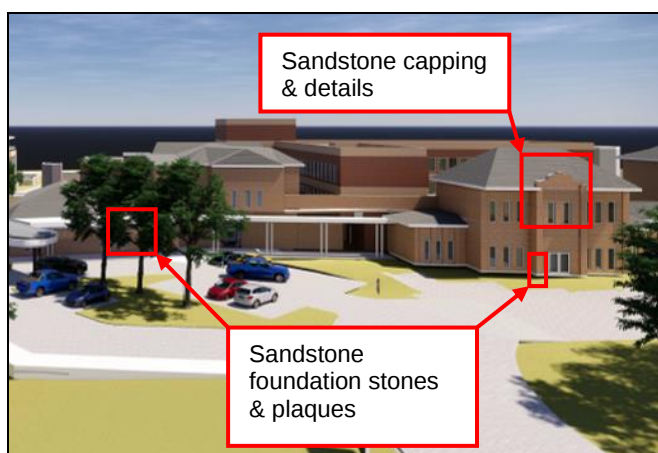


Figure 5.1 Perspective indicating the location of the historic plaques and details that should be preserved and protected with the brick walls and original decorative elements.

(Source: TSA Management, base perspective prepared by STH Architects)

5.2 Graphic images & signage

Due to the varying period of time users will be in and around the building and consideration of other factors outlined above, a mix of media and signs are recommended primarily for publicly accessible areas.

The following “media” are recommended:

- concrete elements – new walls and external stairs;
- new glazed windows and walls; and
- freestanding and mounted signs and plaques.

The Hospital, Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc and Goulburn Library retain a collection of early plans and photographs that can tell much at a glance about the historic nature, changes and development of the site. Reproductions and enlargements may be located in key locations and/ or added to large areas of glazing and walls in and on the building facades.

The recommended location of interpretive measures have taken into account the location of known planned artworks and displays that will be located in and around the buildings.

The following graphics are only indicative. It is anticipated that the final signs and content will be overseen by the Arts and Heritage committee and professionally designed, formatted and manufactured. The source, photographer and details of any images used must be attributed or noted on the plan or image.

5.2.1 Concrete elements

A number of new concrete elements including walls and paved areas have been incorporated into the design and new works to the site.

Graphic images etched or embossed into the concrete finish have been suggested by the architects and landscape architects for wall and ground cover.

The walls and new stair between the two new car park areas along the Goldsmith Street frontage and between the main and Emergency entries (refer **Figure 5.2** and **Figure 5.3**) would be ideal for interpretive graphics. As the stair and neighbouring garden area are a passage, where it may not be ideal for users to linger or affect the movement of visitors, visual and simple graphics with minimal text etched, shotblasted, embossed or stamped into the concrete could be used.

The walls are external and are connected to the landscape and indicate the topography of the site. Suggested theme for the concrete stair and walls;

- acknowledgement of the traditional owners and Aboriginal peoples of the area by the incorporation of a graphic or artwork selected/ produced by local representatives to reinforce the early occupation, connections and culture and Aboriginal naming of the stair.

The associated paved and forecourt/ terrace area (“A”, **Figure 5.2**) is proposed to be enhanced by planter boxes and feature planting and have also been identified for bike racks and street furniture.

However, the main entry area (“B” **Figure 5.2**) has been identified as a location for an Aboriginal artwork. A sign or plaque on the wall in this area could be incorporated to acknowledge the traditional custodians.

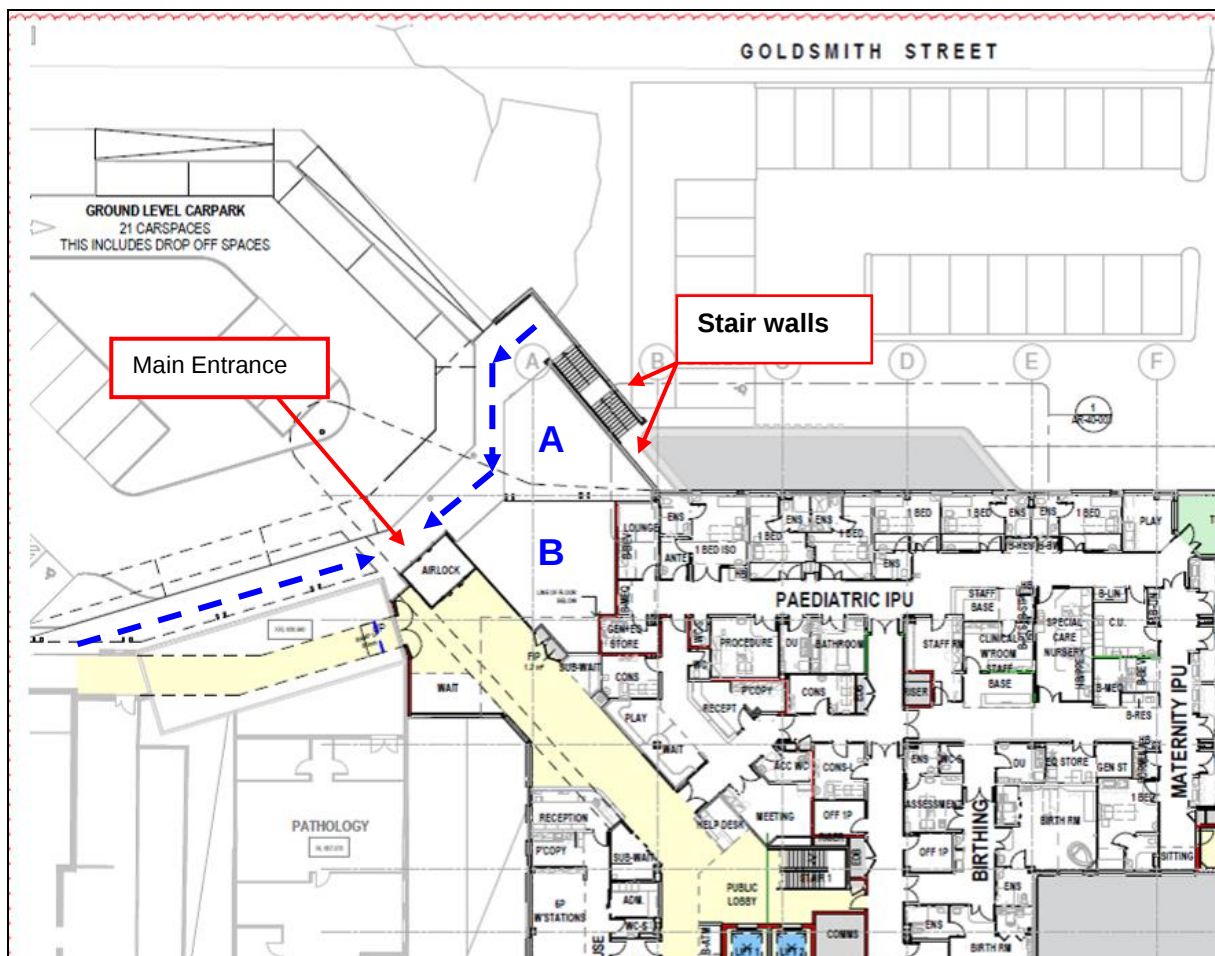


Figure 5.2 Part of the Ground Floor plan indicating location of concrete walls and paving that could be used for interpretive elements. (Source: TSA Management, base drawing prepared by STH Architects)



Figure 5.3 Perspective indicating the location of the external stair walls that could be used for graphic material. (Source: TSA Management, base drawing prepared by STH Architects)



Figure 5.4 Examples of images or names embossed in concrete.

5.2.2 Glazed windows/ walls

A number of glazed large windows/ walls are located around the main entry to the Hospital (refer **Figure 5.5**) and are public areas that can provide “snapshots” relating to the development of the Hospital.

Due to the medium and location where stopping to read a sign or text may be difficult, text has been restricted and intended to be easily understood as visitors pass by or through the spaces. The concept for the glazed walls are also illustrated (**Figure 5.6**).

Use of a translucent film will also allow for light to penetrate the internal corridor spaces and for the image to be visible on both sides. **W1** can also form part of the sign proposed to extend along the length of the gallery and form a backdrop in this space (refer to **S3**).

The location and theme of each of the glazed areas is as follows:

Window	Location	Theme/ content
1	Connecting passage	Images and plans that show the original and early buildings on the site.
2	Main entry	Images and plans that indicate the early 20 th century growth and buildings and elements that occupied the site of the new Acute Services building.
C	Ground floor waiting	Identified location for commissioned artwork.

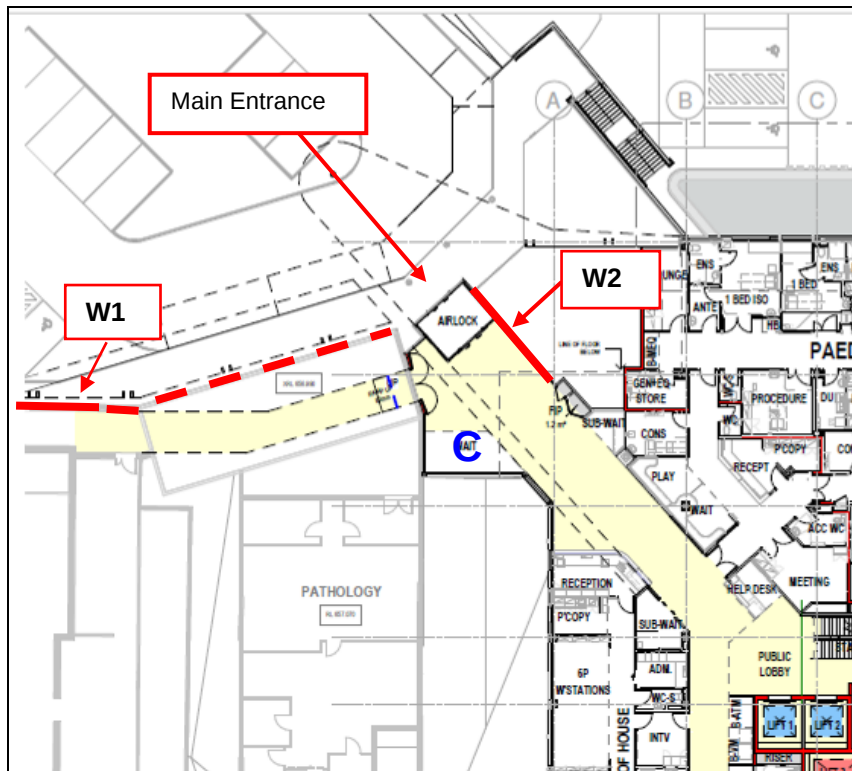
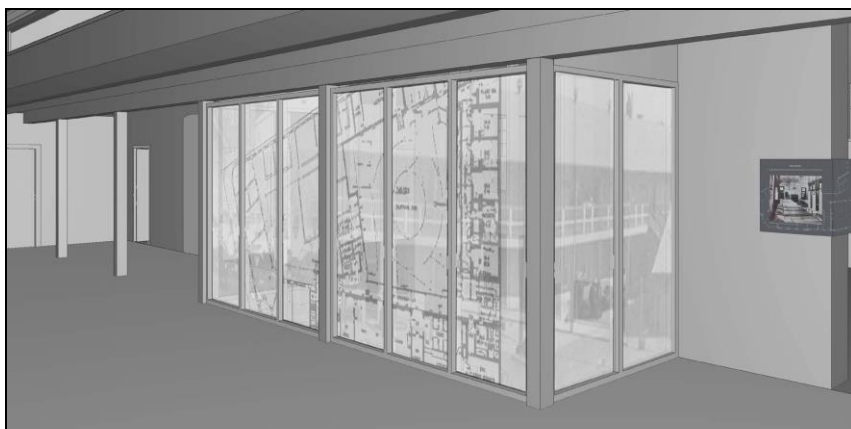


Figure 5.5 Part of the Ground Floor plan indicating location of glazed walls that could be used for interpretive images.

(Source: TSA Management, base drawing prepared by STH Architects)



Figure 5.6 Concept and example of film on glazing (elevation and perspective).



W1

A new glazed wall is indicated between the central and eastern brick pavilions (refer **Figure 5.7**). This wall will be visible along both the internal and external walkways, as such an image on translucent film located on the internal face of the glass is recommended.

Recommended images for this location include early plans and elevations of the original pavilion buildings possibly overlaid with a historical photograph (**Figure 5.8**) that reinforce the original and early development of this section of the site. This location is also near the original fabric and foundation stones and plaques.

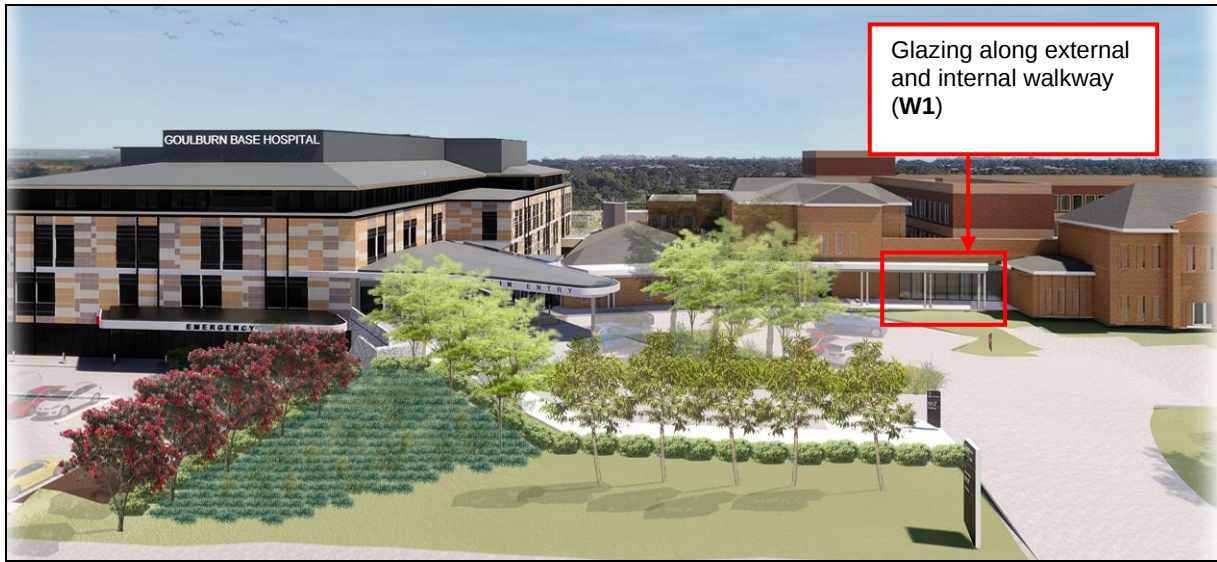
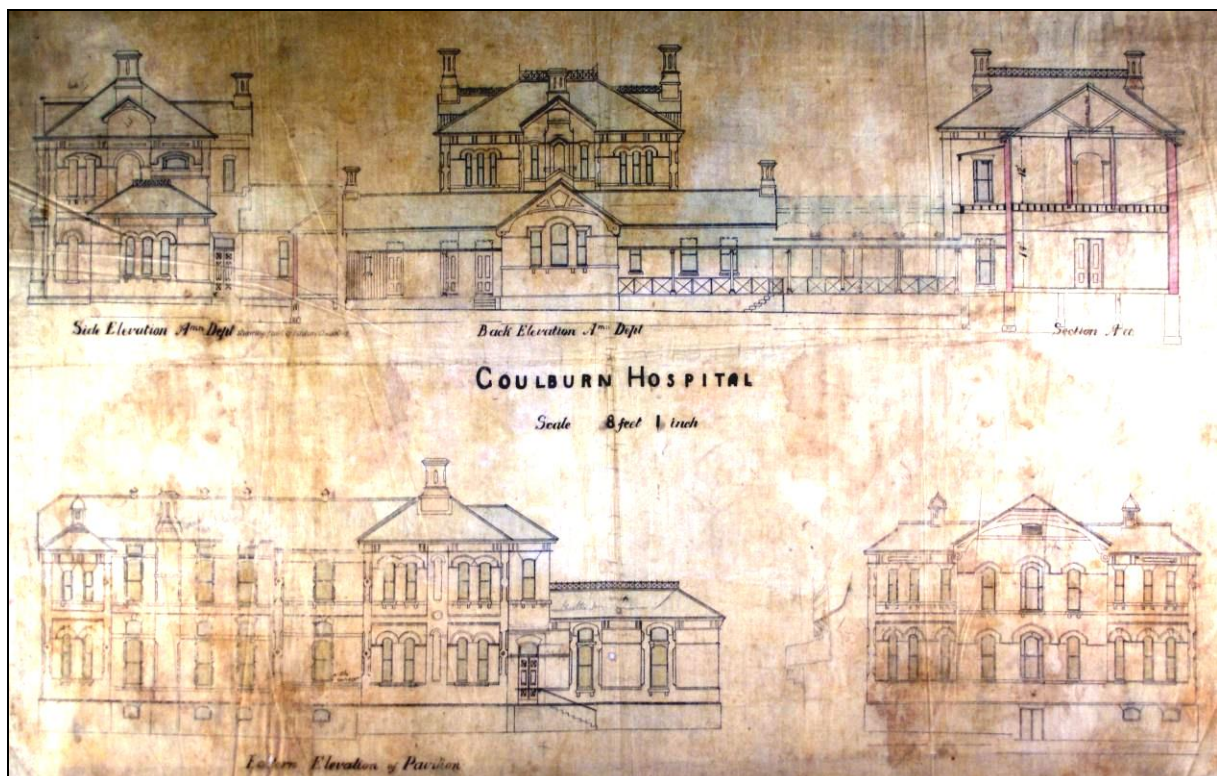


Figure 5.7 Perspective indicating the **location** of a glass wall (**Wall 1**) that could be used for graphic material. (Source: TSA Management, base drawing prepared by STH Architects)



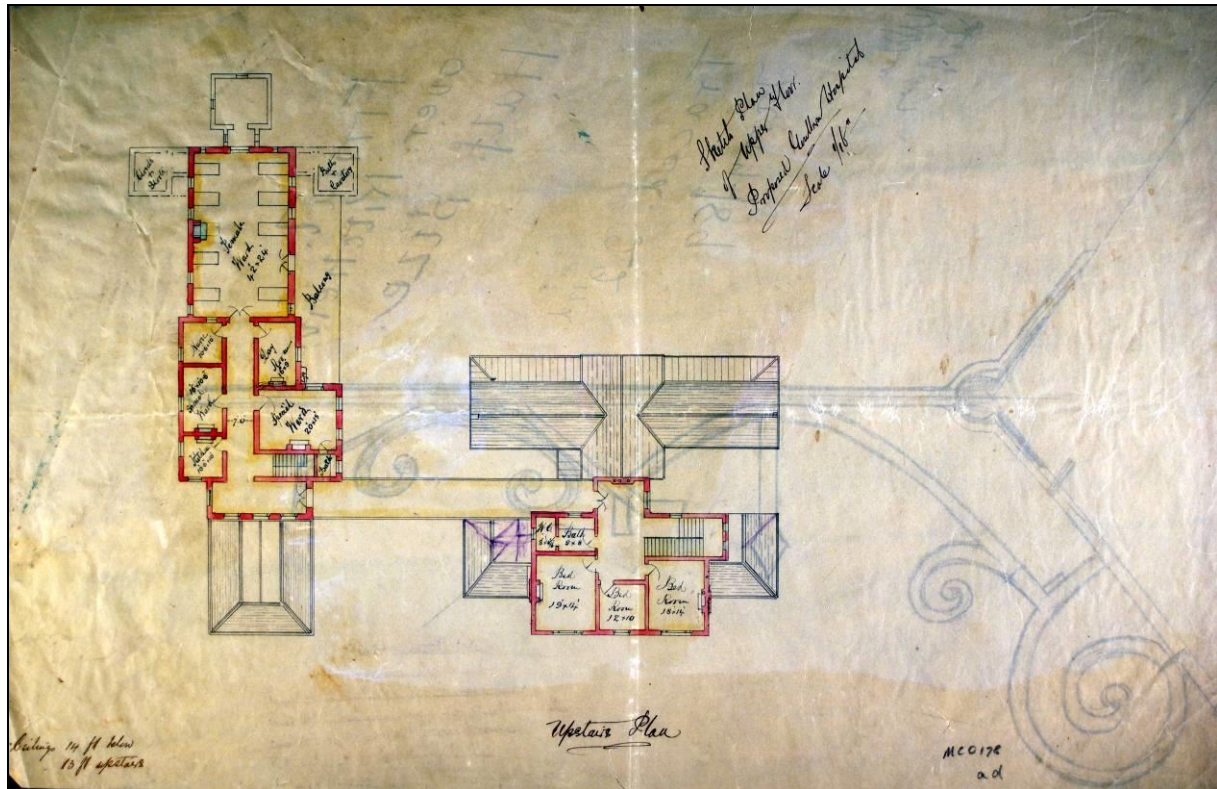


Figure 5.8 Recommended images for W1 including original plans and drawings and early photograph c. 1890. (Source: Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc, MC0178t & MC0178d & Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc, Goulburn Hospital 2)

W1 extension (also refer to S3)

The northern wall of the gallery space could also be used as a backdrop to highlight the date of the Hospital buildings and ongoing development and continuous and present use of the site (i.e. establishment in 1887, possibly classification as a Base Hospital in 1951 and new building proposed to be completed/ opened in 2021).

Two (2) **Stained Glass Windows** have also been salvaged from the demolished buildings and can be mounted within the windows or along the walls of the gallery.



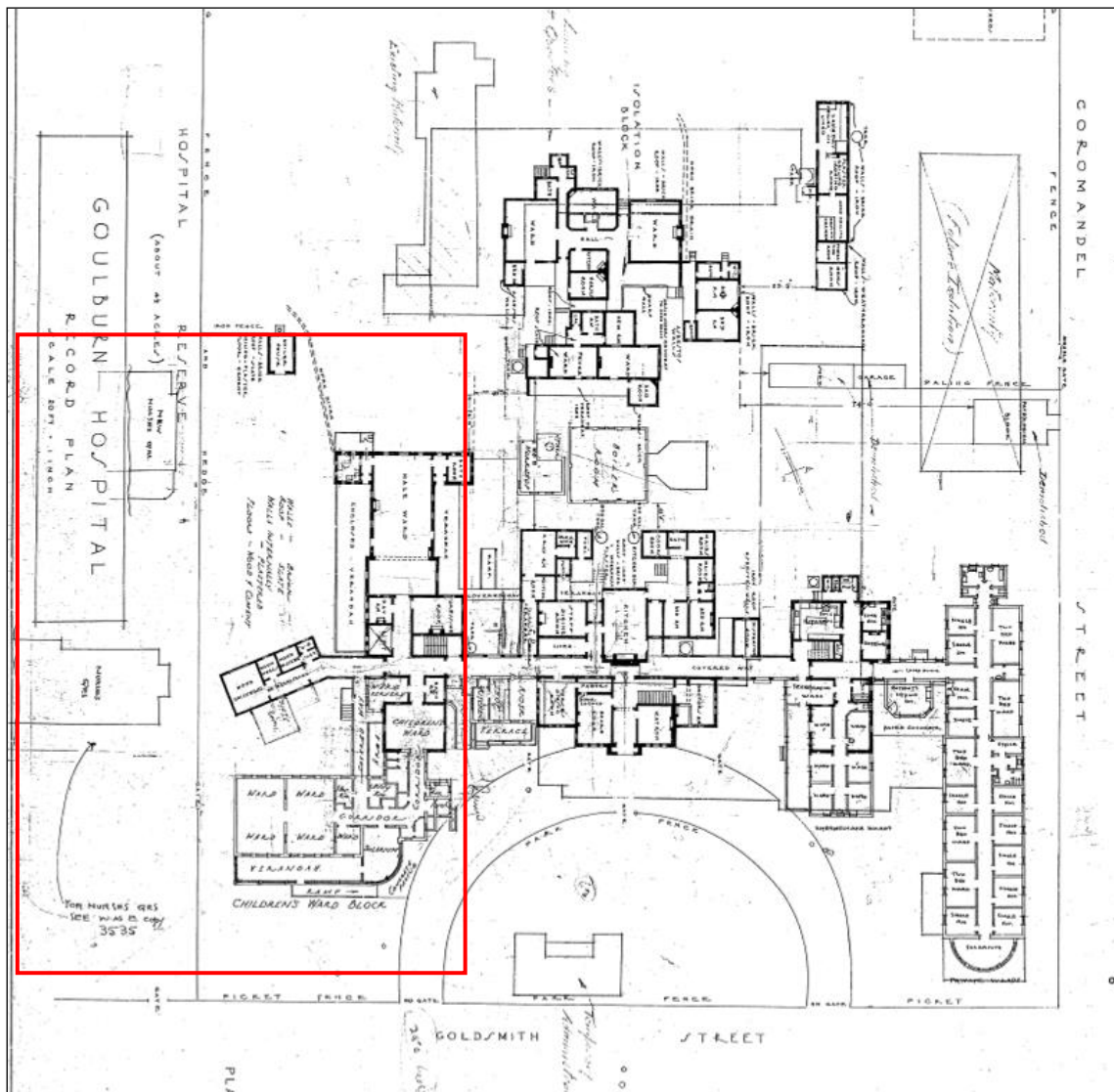
Figure 5.9 Key dates and possible image for the gallery highlighting the evolution of the Hospital from the past to the present (Architectural perspective STH Architects)

W2

A glazed wall is also located along the main entry and also faces a paved forecourt area (**Figure 5.10**). The recommended plans and imaged are intended to interpret the later, 1930s-1940s development of this section of the site and former Nurses' Homes that were located close to this location and replaced by the new Hospital building.



Figure 5.10 Perspective indicating the **location** of a glazed wall at the main entry (**W2**). (Source: TSA Management, base drawing prepared by STH Architects)



Record Plan c. 1940s or plans of the 1919 kinked wing or former Nurses' Homes.



Figure 5.11 Images for Wall 2 may include c. 1940s Record Plan or plans of the Nurses' Home that may be obtained from the Department of Finance Plan Services and photograph c. 1930s showing Springfield House and associated garden area (site of new Acute building). (Source: Department of Finance PH79/15 & Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc, Goulburn Hospital)

5.2.3 Signs

Signs incorporating text and images are recommended where users can stop and linger to read and think about the content. The locations of the signs have also been selected to relate and provide some explanation to the suggested graphics and cover the identified themes. The recommended location of signs (refer **Figure 5.12**) and themes are as follows:

Sign	Location	Theme/ content
1	(Rose) Garden on the Goldsmith Street frontage	Retention and re-use of the existing Ruth Stevenson plaque.
2	Sign associated with the proposed artwork in this area	Acknowledgement of the Aboriginal peoples of the area.
3	In the gallery space linking the existing Hospital buildings with the new	Early history and Aboriginal occupation. Development of the Hospital from initial establishment to the present (ties with adjacent graphic) Development of the site & former buildings that occupied the eastern area Acknowledgement of current persons/ groups associated the Hospital Growth of the Hospital & facilities

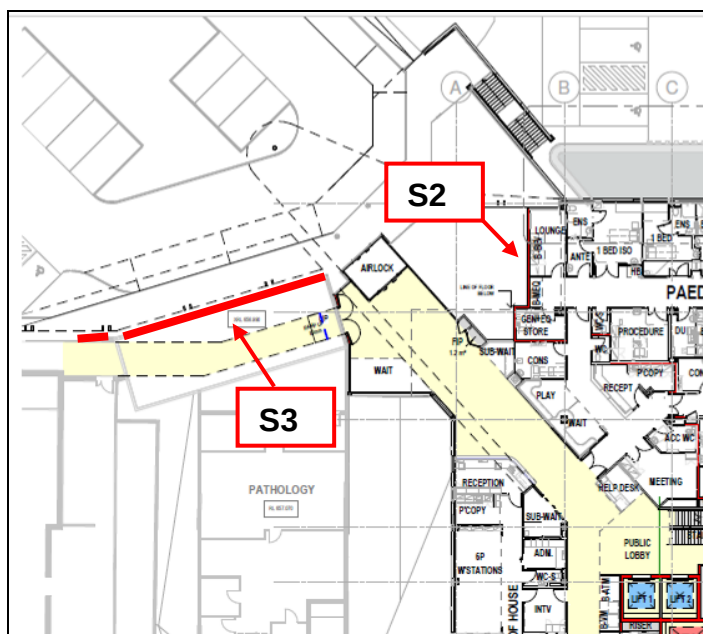


Figure 5.12 Part of the Ground Floor plans indicating location of recommended signs.

(Source: TSA Management, base drawing prepared by Spacelab & STH Architects)

Sign 1 (S1)

A new freestanding sign and re-use of the Ruth Stevenson plaque is recommended for the Rose memorial/ front garden area.

Sign 2 (S2)

Sign/ plaque in the main entry area acknowledging the Traditional owners and custodians.

Suggested text (TBC):

Goulburn Hospital acknowledges the Gandangara and Ngunnawal as the Traditional Custodians of Goulburn. We pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging and thank them for their continuing custodianship.

Sign 3 (S3)

Historical signage and text in the gallery space that outlines the history and development of the area, Hospital site and Hospital buildings.

The content relates to the images and details on the nearby **W1** and could be divided into panels or sections that follow and correspond to the historical chronology and possible floor detail (refer **5.3 The “gallery”**).

Suggested text

Panel 1

Early history & construction 1887

Two major language groups have been identified within the Goulburn Mulwaree; the Gandangara to the north of Goulburn and the Ngunnawal to the south. It is likely that these areas incorporated a number of distinct aboriginal communities with their own dialects, who were probably linked by kinship networks, common beliefs, ceremonies and customs.

European settlement followed the early land grants in the 1820s. Goulburn Plains (now North Goulburn) was marked out in 1828. The layout of the township of Goulburn was surveyed again and laid out in a Hoddle grid in 1833. Goulburn was proclaimed a municipality in 1859 and a City in 1865 with a population of about 1500.

Goulburn Base Hospital occupies Block 46 of the City which was granted to the Hospital Committee in 1884 and 1889.

In 1885 a design competition was established for the new Hospital on this site. As no suitable designs were submitted, noted Goulburn architect, EC Manfred was commissioned to design the new building in 1886.

This Hospital was the third constructed in Goulburn. A timber, convict hospital was constructed in Sloane Street in 1848 and a new building was provided on that site in 1880. However, the Sloane Street site and building could no longer meet the requirements of the growing city.

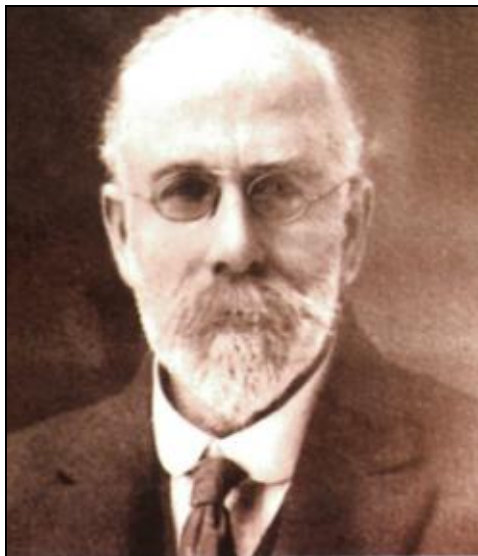
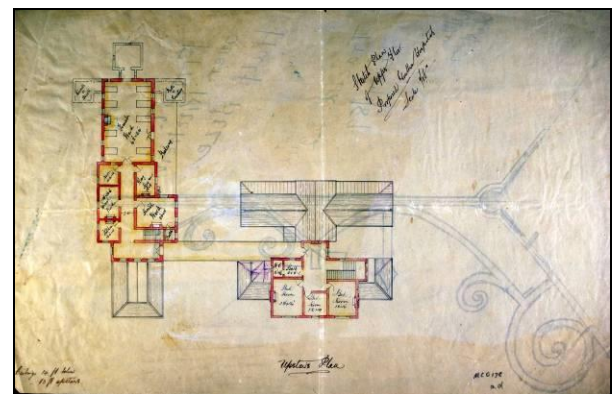
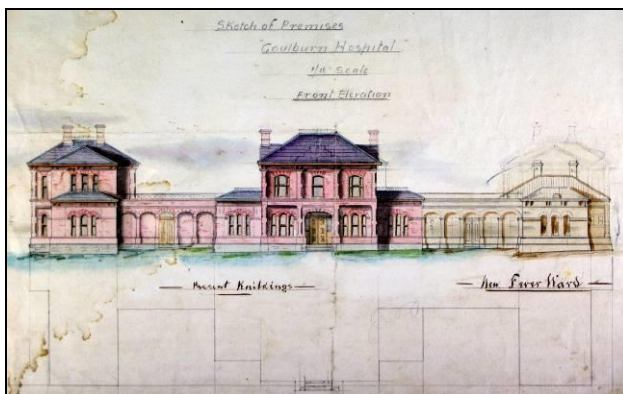
Manfred produced a number of options which were based around the use of pavilions and allowed for a staged construction.

The foundation stone for the new Hospital was laid by Baron Carrington on 9th December 1887. This stone remains at the base of the central pavilion.

Charles Goode & Sons were the original builders. The pavilions were constructed using locally manufactured bricks and decorative stone details. The original buildings also had Welsh slate roof and tall brick chimneys (now removed).

The central Administrative and eastern pavilions were officially opened by the Mayor, HS Gannon on the 11th October 1889. The western pavilion was constructed soon after. The buildings faced Goldsmith Street. The circular carriageway and garden are also early features and have since been enhanced by pine trees and a memorial rose garden.

Suggested images



EC Manfred

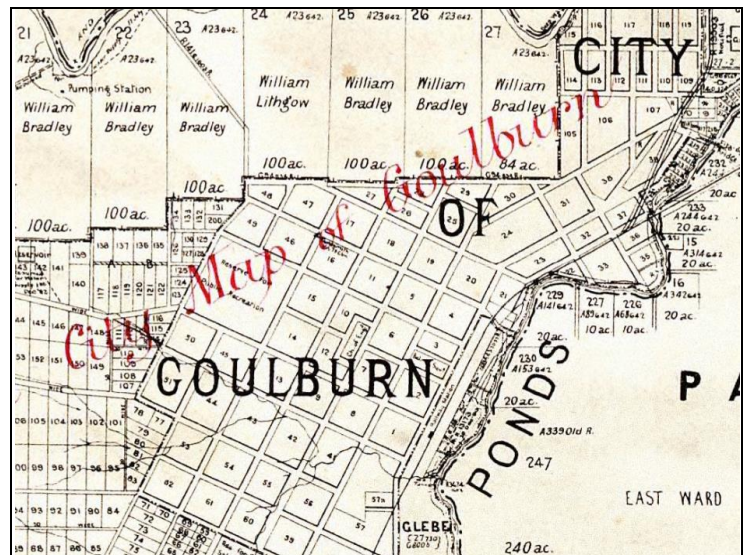


Figure 5.13 Recommended images including original plans and drawings (Source: Goulburn & District Historical Society Inc & State Records 4346_a020_a0200002)

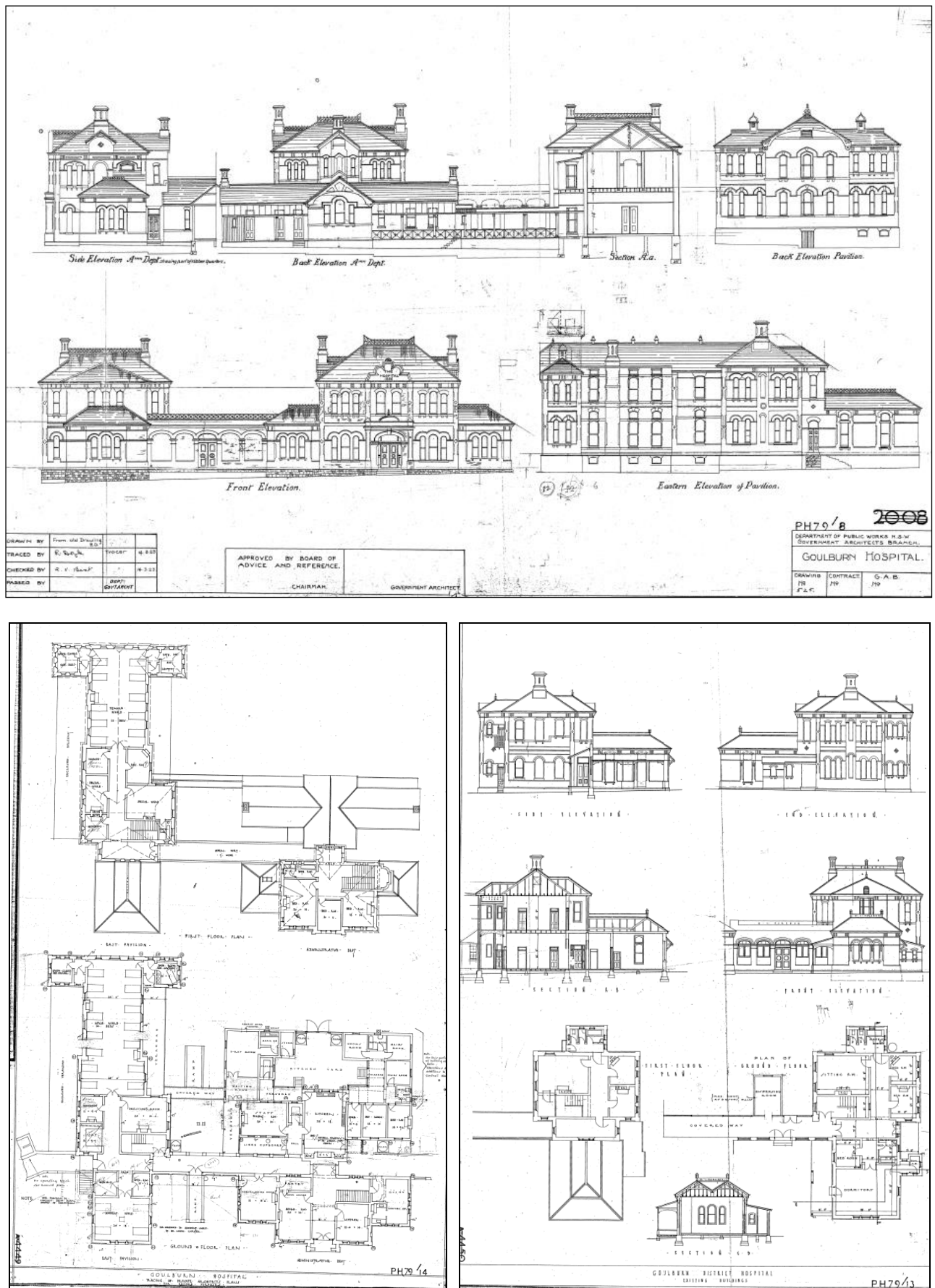


Figure 5.14 1923 tracings of the original plans and drawings (Source: Department of Finance, Services and Innovation PH79/8, PH79/13 & PH79/14)

Panel 2

1919 – 1950s

The growth and development of Goulburn in the early decades of the 20th century required a number of additions including the construction of this wing in 1919.

A foundation stone, laid by Sir Walter Edward Davidson, Governor of NSW on the 5th January 1919 remains at the base of this wall. This addition was required to provide an operating theatre. This wing was later used as a Blood Bank and was part of the Pathology Department until 2020. It is now an important link between the original Hospital and new building.

The Acute Services Building has replaced two Nurses' Homes.

"Springfield House" was named in honour of its benefactor, Miss Florence Faithfull of "Springfield Station" who laid the foundation stone on 22nd April 1928. Designed by Government Architect, RMS (Colonel) Wells, the large, two storey brick building was opened in October of the same year. The building continued to accommodate nurses and Hospital staff. However, as Hospital operations changed and nurses were no longer accommodated on site, Springfield House was later converted for use by the Mental Health Service.

"Lady Grose House" was constructed behind Springfield House in 1938. Also designed by the NSW Government Architects Office it was constructed in reinforced concrete and brick. A covered "porch-way" connected the two homes. The building was extended in the 1950s and the George Gerathy Wing was also added in 1965 to provide more accommodation for nurses and staff and to connect the two existing nurses' homes.

Hospital admissions reached 2000 in the late 1930s. A Children's Ward was finally constructed in 1943 in front of this wing. This was later converted to Administration and Medical Records and was demolished in 2020.

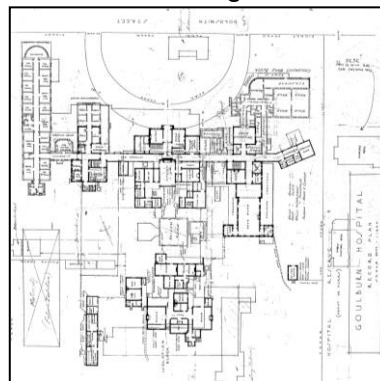
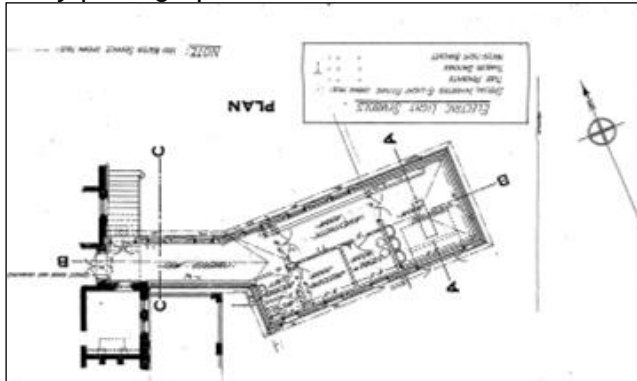
Other wards followed. The Ruth Stevenson maternity block was finished in March 1949; followed by the Frederick Jennings Ward (a Tuberculosis block later a Renal Unit) was opened in February 1956; the Zella Fife School of Nursing in September 1956 and the Margaret Tustian Annex opened in May 1959. Also designed by the Government Architects Office these buildings were simply detailed, single storey brick structures with gabled roofs and were located around the original Hospital buildings. A Medical Superintendents Residence was also constructed in this period on the corner of Faithfull and Chisholm Streets.

In 1951, the Hospital was officially classified as a "Base" Hospital, the sixth in NSW. This classification meant that the Hospital was a recognised provider of a wide range of health care services for Goulburn and the surrounding communities and districts.

Suggested images



Early photograph c. 1920-1930s which is taken from near the front garden area. Nurses and staff



Plans of the original layout of the gallery space (original operating theatre) & c1930/40s record plan



flyer or Image of Springfield House and buildings



1940s/1950s/1960s

Figure 5.15 Recommended images and plans of the operating theatre (1919 kinked wing) and possibly of the former Nurses' Home and additions (Source: Department of Finance, Services and Innovation PH79/10, PH79/15, Goulburn Hospital Nurses c. 1912 Goulburn Mulwaree Library PF-A2-2 No. 29, & Flyer and image, Goulburn and District Historical Soc.)

Panel 3

1965 – 2000s

Major additions to the Hospital occurred in the late 20th century. The large, multi-storey brick building located behind the original Hospital was opened in 1966. Designed by the NSW Government Architects Office it was constructed in brick and concrete and incorporated modern wards and facilities including operating theatres.

Major renovations were also carried out in the 1970s when the slate roofing on the early Hospital pavilions was removed. It is assumed that the brick chimneys were also removed at this time.

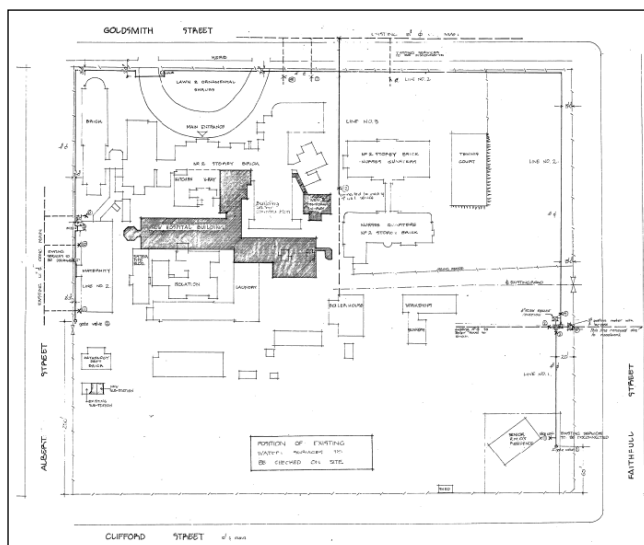
Renovations were carried out to the buildings in the 1970s when a need to provide more beds was identified. A plan from this period shows all of the new wards and buildings on the Hospital site.

Offices for the Health Commission (now Community Health Centre) were constructed on the corner of Goldsmith and Faithfull Streets in the 1980s. The building has been extended twice since that time. In 1989 this wing (then Blood Bank) was extended and a new Pathology Laboratory with Mortuary was constructed behind.

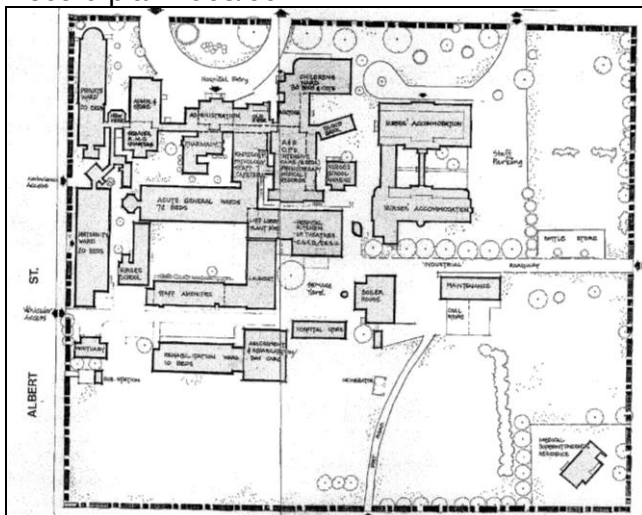
A helipad was added to the site in 1995 and Chisholm Ross Centre was constructed on the corner of Faithfull and Chisholm Streets in 1997-1998. The building was extended and new wings added in 2013 and necessitated the demolition of the Medical Superintendents Residence which had occupied the corner of Faithfull and Chisholm Streets for over 50 years.

A new 20 bed ward and rehabilitation building, the Sub Acute Rehabilitation Unit (SARU) was also completed in 2013.

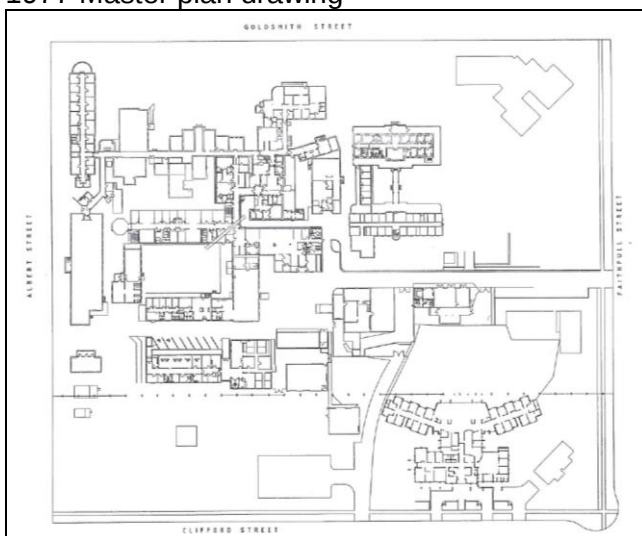
Suggested images



Record plan 1965/66



1977 Master plan drawing



2005 base plan

Figure 2.16 Possibly a series of the simplified plans showing the site development. (GBH, SNSWLHD Asset Services Operations Office Department of Finance, Services and Innovation PH79/72, GBH, SNSWLHD Asset Services Operations office)

Panel 4

2021

In 2015 the NSW Government committed \$120 million in capital funding for the redevelopment of the Hospital in recognition of the major role it plays in the district health care system and NSW network.

Following detailed review and analysis of the site, Springfield House and Lady Grose House and connecting George Gerathy Wing were photographically recorded and demolished to enable the expansion and construction of the new Acute Services Building which was completed [INSERT DATE HERE].

The ongoing development and use of the site indicates its value and response to the changing needs and requirements of the local and wider community but also changing and evolving building, clinical and healthcare standards.

Goulburn Base Hospital, particularly the 1887 Central Building and Pavilions, remains as evidence of the growth of Goulburn and local health care services.

The early pavilions have been listed as a local heritage item by Goulburn Mulwaree Council. The Hospital has also been listed on the Department of Health s170 Heritage Register.

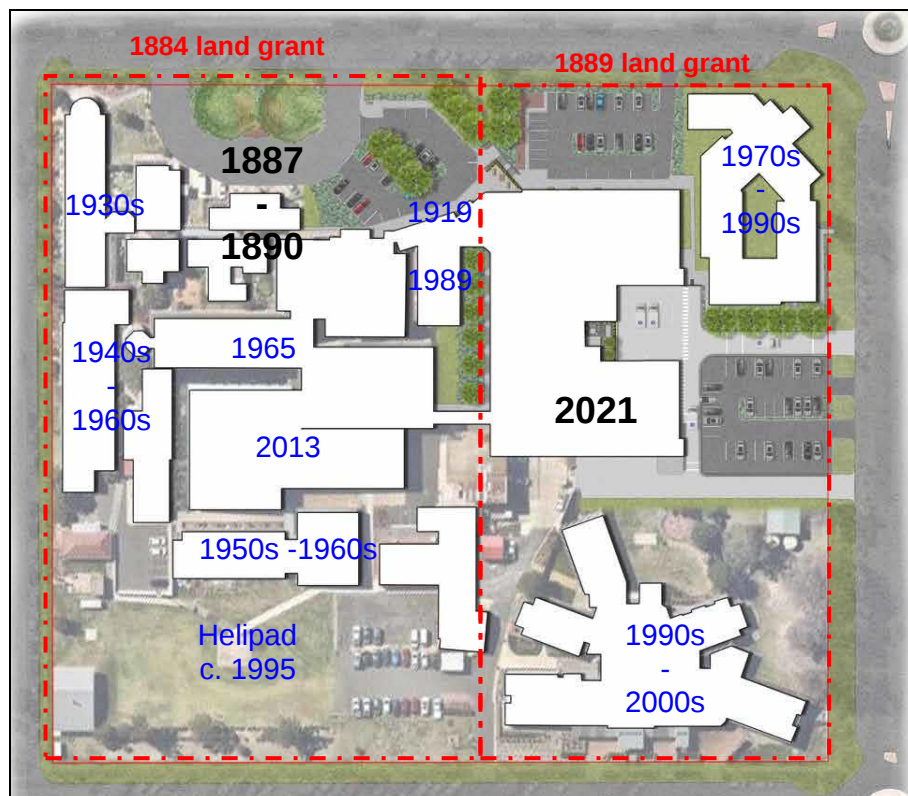
The listing recognises the historic associations, aesthetic and social values of the site and particularly the Victorian style, fabric and details of the central building and pavilions. The buildings have been described as being original architect EC Manfred's grandest civic design and are an important part of the built heritage of Goulburn.

The continuous use of Goulburn Hospital on this site since 1889 contributes to its cultural significance.

The Acute Services Building is the result of detailed assessment of the existing Hospital uses and facilities and follows years of consultation, planning and review of current and anticipated future health needs.

The redevelopment of Goulburn Base Hospital has been designed to ensure that the cultural values of the site are retained and historic buildings and aspects are enhanced but also so that the Hospital continues to provide a wide range and current medical services, facilities and health care for Goulburn and the wider area for many years to come.

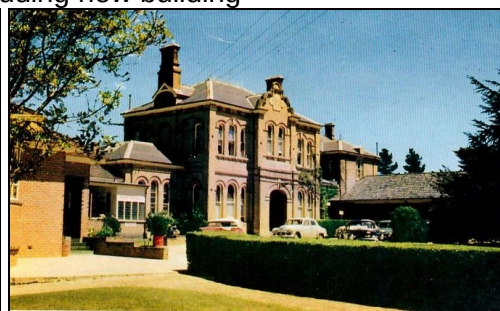
Suggested images



Simplified site plan indicating development including new building



c.1890, c. 1940s



Images of Springfield House and Lady Grose Home prior to demolition

Figure 5.17 Recommended images for indicate the growth and development of the site (Source: Base Plan TSA/ Spacelab, Goulburn and District Historical Society Goulburn Hospital 2 and colour screen shot, Goulburn Mulwaree Library PF-21 No. 3886, PF-6 No. 893, PF-21 No. 3900)

Additional text

The following text is **optional** and may be used if required and relates to identities associated with the Hospital (additional persons/ groups may be added):

EC Manfred (1856-1941)

Architect, Edmund Cooper Manfred arrived in Sydney in 1870 and developed his architectural skills under prominent Sydney architects Edmund Blacket and George Mansfield before settling in Goulburn in 1879. He was 23 years old and like his father, qualified as a surveyor and architect.

He set up his own practice in Montague Street 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 Church and became a registered architect (No. 20) in 1883.

Manfred designed the fever ward at the earlier Hospital in Sloane Street before he was awarded the contract for this Hospital in 1886. He 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. In addition to these major commissions he also designed a number of commercial buildings, homes and villas in and around Goulburn.

Manfred later worked with his son Herbert, who carried on the architectural practice. Manfred died in the Hospital he designed in 1941.

Florence Faithfull

Florence Faithfull was an early Hospital benefactor. The nurses' home "Springfield House", (now demolished) was named in her honour and after her home "Springfield Station".

The Station was founded by her father, William Pitt Faithful on his 1838, 1230 acres grant on the Goulburn Plains. He initially selected ten rams from Sir William Macarthur's successful Camden Park flock and was one of the earliest to recognise the importance of selective breeding. He improved his flock with rams from other noted studs and made a significant contribution to the growth of the wool industry in Goulburn. It is now claimed to be one of the oldest merino flock in possession of the one family in Australia.

WP Faithfull died at "Springfield" in 1896. He was survived by five sons and three daughters, including Florence. Springfield Station was left to his youngest son, Lucien, and in 1942 it was transferred to Lucien's daughter, Mrs Maple-Brown.

Lady Grose

Lady Grose Home (now demolished) was constructed to provide additional nurses' accommodation in 1938 and was officially opened in May 1939. The building recalls Lady Fanny Jane Grose, a well-known social figure who was born in Goulburn and lived here all her life. She married James Trevilly Grose who was one of the inspectors of the Bank of New Zealand and was knighted for his services to the bank. Lady Grose died in 1951, but was recognised for her association and support of many local groups and organisations.

George Gerathy

The George Gerathy Wing was constructed in 1965 (now demolished) and recalls George Edward Lewis Gerathy, manager of Goulburn Dairy Farmers and a director of the Goulburn Base Hospital Board.

Gerathy also served as an alderman of the City of Goulburn Council for 12 years and was Mayor in 1953 and 1954. He was also a chairman of the Southern Tablelands County Council until his retirement in 1962. He died in 1964 and was also recognised for his association with the Show Society, the Trotting Club and had also been an executive council member of the Local Government Association.

Sister Zella Fife

The Zella Fife Memorial Lecture Hall remembers Sister Zella Fife who died as a result of car accident in 1954 aged 32. Sister Fife trained at Goulburn District Hospital. Her Nurses' Service Record for the years between 1948 and 1952 indicates that she held certificates in General and Obstetric Nursing. The lecture hall was where new nursing students begin their journey with the Goulburn Health Services.

5.3 The “gallery”

The early 1919 wing has been retained and not only provides a physical link between the “old” and the “new” Hospital buildings but is envisaged to be used as a gallery and space for the exhibition of artwork and Hospital moveable heritage items and memorabilia.

The Hospital's moveable items are currently being catalogued by others, however, it is understood that freestanding display cabinets and wall surfaces will be used to exhibit items. The space is also proposed to be used for temporary exhibitions and will not be static.

The space is a pedestrian link and connection and will be used by all users, particularly as it will provide a connection to the Hospital café/ canteen which will remain in the early Hospital buildings. As a thoroughfare a simple timeline along the floor with key dates and possibly small plaques with key notes in the floor finish may be used to supplement the main or key piece along the northern wall of the space (S3). The path of travel extends both ways so the dates or notes could be repeated or face alternate directions to enable legibility in both directions.

Possible key dates & notes

1887	Establishment of the Hospital on this site
1919	Construction of this wing with operating theatre
1927	Hospital admissions reached 1000
1937	Hospital admissions reached 2000
1951	Classification as a “Base” Hospital
1965	Major additions
1979	Community Health Centre
1997	Chisholm Ross Centre
2013	SARU opened
2021	Acute Services Building opened

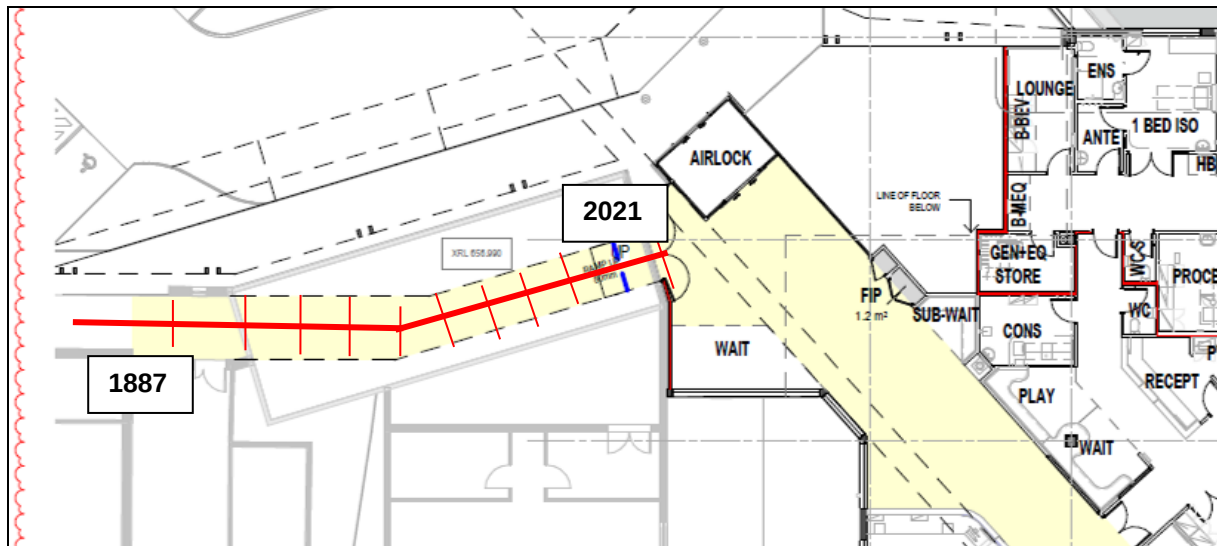


Figure 5.18 Possible timeline in the floor finish in the “gallery” on the ground floor (Source: TSA Management, base plan prepared by STH Architects)

5.4 Flagpoles, artworks & installations

Flagpole(s) & existing brick wall

A flag pole that has displayed an Australian flag is currently located in the front garden area (refer “F1”, **Figure 5.18**). A vertical, stepped wall is also located in this area and it is understood was intended to have plaques and memorials fixed to the brickwork.

It is recommended that at least one additional flagpole bearing the Aboriginal flag also be added to this area. Additional flagpoles for the NSW flag and Torres Strait Islander flags could also be considered.

The brick wall could be used for the display for a sign, however, is low. Signage with text should preferably be higher or horizontal to assist legibility for all. If the wall is to be retained it should be used as originally intended, as a memorial.

Artworks & installations

As noted above the Art and Heritage committee are working on the provision and display of existing held items and objects and commissioned artwork and installations.

A number of open spaces and surfaces have been flagged for such items. If not already considered, it is also recommended that walls such as the external brick facades of the existing Pathology building and new terrace spaces be considered for artworks.

It is also recommended that any new artworks or elements should not be fixed to the historic buildings or fabric or obstruct views to the historic buildings and elements on the site which should also be maintained where possible.

5.6 Naming

There are a number of site elements that could be named to recognise important associations, people(s) or identities associated with Goulburn and the Hospital.

The following elements to be named include:

- The external stair connecting the building entries and access;
- Specific Room or Wing names;
- Department names;
- Internal street names; also
- The Memorial Rose Garden.

Interpretation of the traditional custodians and Aboriginal peoples and associations are proposed for the external stair and as such it has been proposed that an Aboriginal name be selected for the stair.

Rooms or Wings could incorporate names such as the “Manfred Wing” or “Manfred Way” for the connecting wing/ gallery space. Other rooms or wings may also re-use names such as Faithfull, Springfield, Lady Grose or Zella Fife in recognition of the buildings that have been and are proposed to be demolished.

The naming of the Hospital Departments with Aboriginal meaning is also proposed.

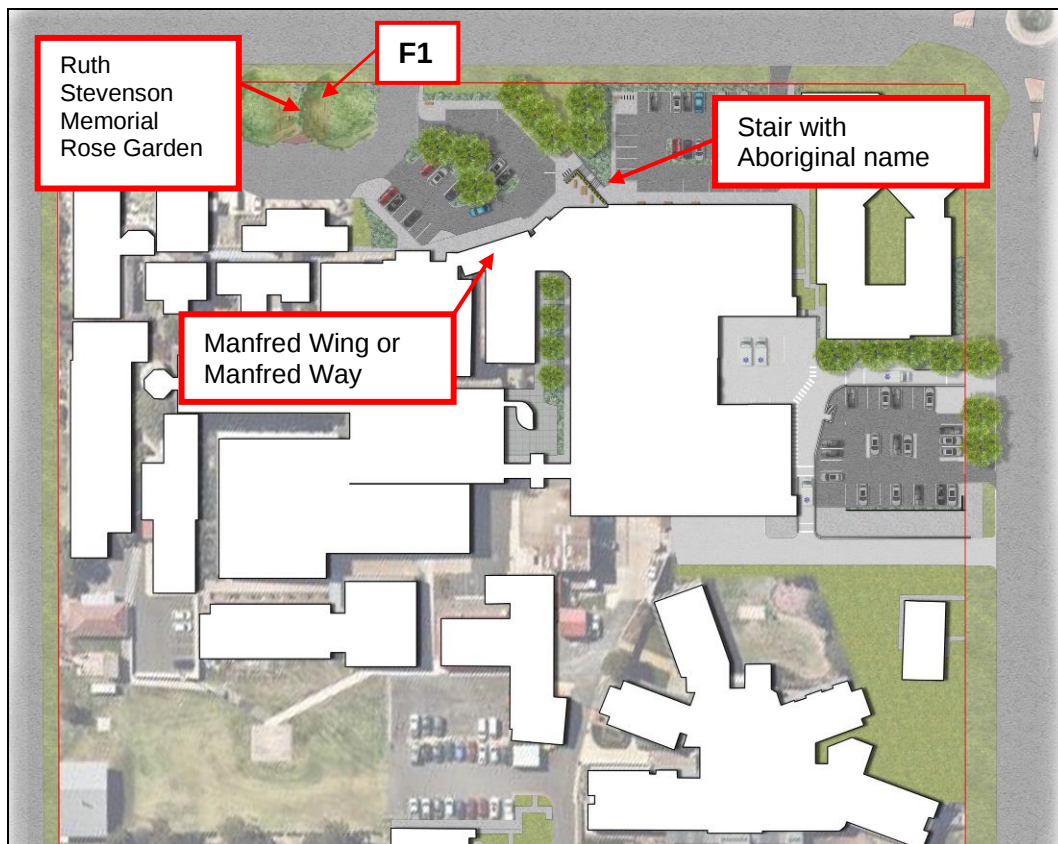


Figure 5.18 Location of the flagpole(s) and some suggested names (Source: TSA Management, base plan by Spacelab)

5.6 Details

5.6.1 Type of sign, material and siting

The signage has been developed to appeal to all users and are located in areas that will be also accessible to all user groups. Any signs should aim to be low maintenance, the type and material should consider the siting and location.

W1 & W2

A film on the internal face of the glass should be used to ensure no weather damage and provide natural surveillance against vandalism.

W1 extension

Two stained glass windows have been salvaged and can be mounted using patch fittings to the windows or walls.

Sign 1

The existing plaque is proposed to be retained and remounted on free-standing posts/ base.

Signs 2 & 3

These signs are under cover (Sign 2) or internal (Sign 3) but should be on a solid panel that is fixed, mounted or suspended to avoid damage to the building fabric and finishes.

The size of the signs or panels and detail should be proportional to the wall or surface.

5.6.2 Style & content of signage

In terms of style, it is recommended that:

- a single font type should be consistently used in all signage on the site;
- graphics and fonts should be simple and clear;
- the mounting system and material should be securely fixed to a solid surface;
- a contemporary style and type of sign is considered appropriate;
- the signs may be etched or printed on metal or other material such as vinyl film or glass and concrete as outlined;
- the source of all images should be attributed and noted on the signs with artist/ photographer and date if possible.

5.7 Maintenance of signs

Generally the signage materials will be fabricated using good quality and durable fabric.

The signs are located both externally and internally, so some protection against weather is required, however, selection of materials has considered on-going life and ease of maintenance.

The signs should be maintained in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and/ or the adjacent building fabric. The sign and supporting fabric should be inspected annually, repaired or replaced as required. In the long term, should the sign need to be replaced, the historical information relating to the use and occupation of the site should continue to be displayed in a publicly accessible location.

6.0 Conclusion & summary

This report has been prepared on behalf of Health Infrastructure to outline the heritage interpretation strategy for Goulburn Base Hospital at No. 130 Goldsmith Street, Goulburn.

Following a review of the site, existing and new buildings and identification of users a number of interpretive measures and elements and locations have been recommended and suggested. Further input relating to the detailed design of elements and graphics will be required.

The following Schedule has been refined following consultation to summarise the recommended interpretive measures and elements to be designed and incorporated on the site.

Item/ element	Location	Type/Theme/content
Flagpoles (2) (Option (4))	Front garden area.	Display of the Aboriginal and Australian flag. (Option to add Torres Strait Islander and NSW state flags)
Concrete walls & stair	External stair between the two front car parking areas.	Etched/ shotblasted/embossed or other. Acknowledging the traditional custodians and early occupation of Goulburn. The stair is also proposed to be named using an Aboriginal name/ word.
W1	Connecting passage between the existing and new buildings.	Film, internal face of glass window/ wall. Images and plans highlighting the original 19 th century and early development of the site.
W2	Main entry.	Film, internal face of glass window/ wall. Images and plans indicating the 20 th century development of the site and buildings that occupied the site of new Acute building.
S1	(Rose) Garden on the Goldsmith Street frontage.	Existing Ruth Stevenson memorial plaque proposed to be mounted on new posts.
S2	In the covered terrace/ forecourt area adjacent to the main entry.	Wall mounted sign associated with the proposed Aboriginal artwork and written acknowledgement of the traditional custodians.
S3	The key piece and “wall wrap” along the northern wall of The Gallery.	Wall mounted or suspended or film sign with text and graphics to be supplemented by salvaged Stained Glass Windows to be mounted and changing exhibits and displays. Early occupation of Goulburn. Growth and development of the Hospital from the 1887 establishment (ties with the adjacent graphic). Identifies and reinforces key dates and the evolution of the Hospital to the present.

Item/ element	Location	Type/Theme/content
Naming	Various.	Freestanding, wall mounted or floor signs and plaques may also be incorporated in various areas to identify and reinforce the Historical Interpretation and adoption of the selected: ▪ specific Wing or Room names, such as the Manfred Wing etc; ▪ Departmental names; and ▪ internal street names.

In addition to the above elements and signage it is also recommended that consideration be given to the existing brick memorial wall in the front garden area.

Sources of images must be noted and attributed.

Ongoing liaison and consultation with local Aboriginal peoples and representatives, the Art and Heritage Committee and Goulburn and District Historical Society is also recommended.

Appendix A: Consultation: Office of Environment and Heritage

Mathew Romanous

From: Luisa Alessi <luisa@pmaheritage.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 5 May 2021 11:24 AM
To: Mark Dawbney
Subject: Re: Request for review - SSD 8667 Condition D11
Attachments: Goulburn Base Hospital - Condition D11 Heritage Interpretation Plan.pdf

Hi Mark,

Further to our emails, please find attached letter confirming "consultation" with HNSW and to satisfy the condition.

When the Officer called, I noted that the Arts and Heritage Committee and HI works are ongoing, but we needed to finalise "the plan".

The Interpretation Plan would also normally include details of the final signs and "mock-ups" appended to the report which have not been completed at this stage and I think this is why they are expecting a "final version".

Do not hesitate to contact me if you require any further information.

--

Kind regards,

Luisa Alessi

PERUMAL MURPHY ALESSI, Heritage Consultants
Level 2, 458-468 Wattle Street Ultimo NSW 2007
t: 61 2 9212 5524 m: 0417 449 242
luisa@pmaheritage.com.au
www.pmaheritage.com.au

On Mon, May 3, 2021 at 10:13 AM Mark Dawbney <mark.dawbney@tsamgt.com> wrote:

Luisa,

Thanks very much for the update.

Regards,

Mark Dawbney

TSA Project Advisor

TSA

Best for Project

Level 15, 207 Kent Street, Sydney, NSW 2000
O: +61 (0)2 9276 1400 \ M: +61 (0)412 010 763
mark.dawbney@tsamgt.com
tsamgt.com

From: Luisa Alessi <luisa@pmaheritage.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 28 April 2021 10:40 AM
To: Mark Dawbney <mark.dawbney@tsamgt.com>
Subject: Re: Request for review - SSD 8667 Condition D11

Hi Mark,

The officer reviewing it did call me on Monday to ask a few questions.

He was happy with most of the recommendations, but was wondering why some "options" had been included and if I was going to provide final designs and details of signage etc.

I explained that there is a Hospital Heritage and Art Committee and also others are working on the moveable and display items and that these elements are still being finalised. But we were required to "consult" with HNSW and as such forwarded the report as a courtesy to satisfy the condition and so we could finalise the report.

He was going to speak to his superior. But from what I understand we only need confirmation that we have consulted with HNSW.

I said I would take on board any recommendations he may suggest, however, the report is the result of some review and consultation and final works and design will be determined by the Committee.

Hope this ok, I apologise, I meant to let you know that I had the call. But I anticipate we will receive a letter from them soon.

--

Kind regards,

Luisa Alessi

PERUMAL MURPHY ALESSI, Heritage Consultants
Level 2, 458-468 Wattle Street Ultimo NSW 2007
t: 61 2 9212 5524 m: 0417 449 242

luisa@pmaheritage.com.au
www.pmaheritage.com.au

On Wed, Apr 28, 2021 at 8:10 AM Mark Dawbney <mark.dawbney@tsamgt.com> wrote:

Luisa,

Just enquiring if you had received any response from Heritage NSW?

Regards,

Mark Dawbney

TSA Project Advisor

Level 15, 207 Kent Street, Sydney, NSW 2000
O: [+61 \(0\)2 9276 1400](tel:+61292761400) \ M: [+61 \(0\)412 010 763](tel:+610412010763)

mark.dawbney@tsamgt.com
tsamgt.com

On 31 Mar 2021, at 5:14 pm, Luisa Alessi <luisa@pmaheritage.com.au> wrote:

Good afternoon,

Please find attached covering letter requesting a review of the attached Heritage Interpretation Plan.

Do not hesitate to contact me if you require any further information.

--

Kind regards,

Luisa Alessi

PERUMAL MURPHY ALESSI, Heritage Consultants
Level 2, 458-468 Wattle Street Ultimo NSW 2007
t: 61 2 9212 5524 m: 0417 449 242
luisa@pmaheritage.com.au<<mailto:luisa@pmaheritage.com.au>>
www.pmaheritage.com.au<<http://www.pmaheritage.com.au>>

Appendix B: Consultation: Goulburn Mulwaree Council

Mathew Romanous

From: Jack Miller <jack.miller@goulburn.nsw.gov.au>
Sent: Monday, 24 May 2021 11:33 AM
To: Mark Dawbney
Subject: RE: Goulburn Hospital Redevelopment SSD 8667 - Condition D11 - Heritage Interpretation Plan

Hello Mark

Thank you for your email.

Council acknowledges receipt of the Interpretation plan to satisfy condition D11 of SSD 8667 - Goulburn Base Hospital Redevelopment.

Regards

Jack Miller
Landscape & Heritage Planner
T: 02 4823 4457

[Goulburn Mulwaree Council](#) Locked Bag 22 Goulburn NSW 2580 | Connect on [Facebook](#)



From: Mark Dawbney [mailto:mark.dawbney@tsamgt.com]
Sent: Monday, 24 May 2021 8:06 AM
To: Council <Council@goulburn.nsw.gov.au>
Cc: Jack Miller <jack.miller@goulburn.nsw.gov.au>
Subject: Goulburn Hospital Redevelopment SSD 8667 - Condition D11 - Heritage Interpretation Plan

Jack,

We refer to the SSD 8667 approved 3 December 2018 for the Goulburn Hospital Redevelopment and in particular Condition D11 which states:

D11. The Applicant must prepare a Heritage Interpretation Plan to acknowledge the historic heritage of the site. The plan must:

- (a) be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced expert in consultation with the OEH NSW Heritage Division and Council;*
- (b) be submitted to the Certifying Authority, Planning Secretary and Council prior to the commencement of operation of the Acute Services Building;*

- (c) *include provision for naming elements within the development that acknowledges the site's heritage;
and*
- (d) *incorporates interpretive information in to the landscape design for the site.*

With reference to Condition D11 (b) please find attached a copy of the Heritage Interpretation Plan prepared by Perumal Murphy Alessi dated March 2021 for your information.

We would appreciate Council's acknowledgment of receipt by return email.

Should you have any queries please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned on 0412 010 763.

Regards,

Mark Dawbney

TSA Project Advisor



Best for Project

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