

Implement the Masterplan for the Carrington Nursing Home site progressively over a ten year period.

7.3.6 Archaeology

Planning principle and objectives

- Retain or record archaeological evidence of former occupation and uses of the site, former buildings and site works where possible to assist in the understanding of the place.
- Undertake additional research to verify the date of construction of Grasmere Villa, to determine whether it was constructed for the Paling Family, or earlier
- Protect and manage aboriginal cultural heritage sites identified as CR1, CR2, CR3, CR4, IF1, IF2 & IF3.
- Ensure an archaeological observer is present during earth works within the vicinity of the Aboriginal sites identified as IF4 & IF5.

Implementation

- Obtain an excavation permit under Section 140 of the NSW Heritage Act 1977.
- Engage specialist archaeologists, where necessary, to guide and oversee excavation works to historical and/or indigenous archaeological relics.

7.4 Assessed Heritage Impact of Reduced Curtilage

The following assessment of the impact of this application to create a listed reduced heritage curtilage of the item has been undertaken using the standard questions of the NSW Heritage Office Guidelines.

Has the significance of the original relationship of the heritage item to its site and locality been conserved?

Yes, the recommended reduced heritage curtilage shown in Figure 37, will maintain the existing relationship of the hospital to its site. The recommended heritage curtilage contains:

- Carrington Convalescent Hospital.
- Masonic Cottage Hospital.
- The former Morgue.
- Immediate formal garden and carriage loop that relates to the patients rooms, and is consistent with the principles espoused by Florence Nightingale.
- Remnant avenue plantings marking the location of the original entrance drive from Werombi Road.
- Two other buildings with historic significance, Grasmere Villa and the former Gardener's Cottage, will be retained separately with their immediate landscaped settings.

Substantial development has taken place within the boundary, but has generally been located in the lower section of the site separated by physical distance and an internal road. The construction of the Parry and Rose Wings in the 1990s,

and the original service courtyard adapted as facilities for day-care and staff, has severely compromised the setting of the Main Hospital and the Cottage Hospital, and encroaching on the visual curtilage of the identified heritage buildings.

Has an adequate setting for the heritage item been provided, enabling its heritage significance to be maintained?

Yes, the recommended heritage curtilage contains the remnant formal garden setting of the Carrington Convalescent Hospital and Masonic Cottage Hospital. The area contains these two main buildings, immediate formal garden and plantings, and is sufficient to understand its importance in providing a pleasant setting as well as its role in occupational therapy for convalescing patients, as espoused by Florence Nightingale. The avenue plantings associated with the former entrance to Carrington Hospital for Convalescents and Invalids will be retained within the proposed curtilage.

The former Gardener's Cottage is physical evidence of the importance of the garden in the original scheme, both as a source of fresh food for the patients and staff, and as a part of the convalescence of patients within the complex.

The former Gardener's Cottage and Grasmere Villa will be retained, but have been isolated from the main heritage curtilage by buildings constructed since 1978. These two buildings will be retained together with their immediate settings, and their relationship to the site will be further interpreted through signage.

Have adequate visual catchments or corridors been provided to the heritage item from major viewing points and from the item to outside elements with which it has important visual or functional relationships?

The main short-, middle- and long distance views from the main elevation of Carrington Convalescent Hospital will be maintained by the proposed reduced curtilage. Views to and from Carrington Convalescent Hospital have been blocked by mature plantings within the boundary of the site and in the vicinity of the site. The main existing visual relationships include:

- Short-distance views of the formal garden from the main entrance and the former wards of the Carrington Convalescent Hospital.
- Short- and medium-distance views between the Masonic Cottage Hospital and the landscaped garden to its north.
- Views between the main Hospital building and the Masonic Cottage Hospital.
- Long-distance views to vegetation marking banks of the Nepean River.

Although the views from the southwest elevation of Carrington Convalescent Hospital, towards the Morgue, have been compromised by recent development, the area has been included in the heritage curtilage, as there is the opportunity to rationalise or relocate existing access roads and parking areas to enhance the general setting, and to interpret the location of the original entrance by maintaining surviving avenue plantings.

Are buffer areas required to screen the heritage item from visually unsympathetic development or to provide protection from vibration, traffic noise, pollution or vandalism?

The proposed reduced curtilage for Carrington Convalescent Hospital is currently defined by an existing road, which forms both a physical and visual barrier. New development should generally be located beyond the proposed heritage curtilage, and be located to take advantage of the natural slope of the land to minimise its height, and where necessary screened by additional plantings.

The proposed curtilage includes a landscaped area to the southwest of the main Hospital building, which although compromised retains a number of mature trees and the former Morgue, and serves as a buffer between the main Hospital building and Werombi Road.

How has the Historical allotment pattern been considered?

Yes, the historical allotment pattern has been considered as part of this report although documents held by the NSW Land and Property Office indicate that the boundary of the Carrington Convalescent Hospital have been altered during the twentieth century.

The formal landscaped setting associated with the original Hospital was largely limited to the area contained within the proposed reduced heritage curtilage. The site of Carrington contained grazing areas, vegetable gardens and poultry farm, with additional dairy and stabling facilities located on adjacent allotments.

While recent development within the boundary of the site, and adjacent to it, has compromised the general setting of Carrington, the proposed curtilage represents the landscaped area most closely associated with the original hospital.

Does the proposed curtilage adequately consider the matters of appropriate design, style and taste?

Yes, the proposed reduced heritage curtilage has taken into account the Hospital buildings that were constructed as a group in the early 1890s, together with their setting, to determine an acceptable curtilage. The proposed heritage curtilage largely coincides with the original garden setting of the Carrington Convalescent Hospital.

Following the challenge to the Deed of Gift in 1978, Carrington and its grounds were adapted and developed to accommodate nursing home, hostel and independent residential accommodation together with support facilities. This development resulted in Grasmere Villa and the former Gardener's Cottage, being isolated, both visually and physically, by new development from the main historic precinct.

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9.1.1 Maps& Plans

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Original Plans of buildings located at the Carrington Hospital

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8.3 Internet Sources

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9.0 APPENDICES

- 9.1 *The Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter)***
- 9.2 Land Titles Information**
- 9.3 Biographical Information**
- 9.4 Extract from the *Daily Telegraph*, 19th April 1890**
- 9.5 Existing Heritage Listings**
- 9.6 Inventory Sheets**

9.1 The Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter)

The Burra Charter

The Australia ICOMOS charter for the conservation of places of cultural significance

Preamble

Considering the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice 1964), and the Resolutions of the 5th General Assembly of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) (Moscow 1978), the Burra Charter was adopted by Australia ICOMOS (the Australian National Committee of ICOMOS) on 19 August 1979 at Burra, South Australia. Revisions were adopted on 23 February 1981, 23 April 1988 and 26 November 1999.

The Burra Charter provides guidance for the conservation and management of places of cultural significance (cultural heritage places), and is based on the knowledge and experience of Australia ICOMOS members.

Conservation is an integral part of the management of places of cultural significance and is an ongoing responsibility.

Who is the Charter for?

The Charter sets a standard of practice for those who provide advice, make decisions about, or undertake works to places of cultural significance, including owners, managers and custodians.

Using the Charter

The Charter should be read as a whole. Many articles are interdependent. Articles in the Conservation Principles section are often further developed in the Conservation Processes and Conservation Practice sections. Headings have been included for ease of reading but do not form part of the Charter.

The Charter is self-contained, but aspects of its use and application are further explained in the following Australia ICOMOS documents:

- Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance;
- Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Conservation Policy;
- Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Procedures for Undertaking Studies and Reports;
- Code on the Ethics of Coexistence in Conserving Significant Places.

What places does the Charter apply to?

The Charter can be applied to all types of places of cultural significance including natural, indigenous and historic places with cultural values.

The standards of other organisations may also be relevant. These include the Australian Natural Heritage Charter and the Draft Guidelines for the Protection, Management and Use of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Places.

Why conserve?

Places of cultural significance enrich people's lives, often providing a deep and inspirational sense of connection to community and landscape, to the past and to lived experiences. They are historical records, that are important as tangible expressions of Australian identity and experience. Places of cultural significance reflect the diversity of our communities, telling us about who we are and the past that has formed us and the Australian landscape. They are irreplaceable and precious.

These places of cultural significance must be conserved for present and future generations.

The Burra Charter advocates a cautious approach to change: do as much as necessary to care for the place and to make it useable, but otherwise change it as little as possible so that its cultural significance is retained.

Article 1 Definitions

Explanatory Notes

For the purpose of this Charter:

These notes do not form part of the Charter and may be added to by Australia ICOMOS.

- 1.1** *Place* means site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views.

The concept of place should be broadly interpreted. The elements described in Article 1.1 may include memorials, trees, gardens, parks, places of historical events, urban areas, towns, industrial places, archaeological sites and spiritual and religious places.

- 1.2** *Cultural significance* means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations.

The term cultural significance is synonymous with heritage significance and cultural heritage value.

Cultural significance is embodied in the *place* itself, its *fabric*, *setting*, *use*, *associations*, *meanings*, records, *related places* and *related objects*.

Cultural significance may change as a result of the continuing history of the place.

Understanding of cultural significance may change as a result of new information.

Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.

- 1.3** *Fabric* means all the physical material of the *place* including components, fixtures, contents, and objects.

Fabric includes building interiors and sub-surface remains, as well as excavated material.

Fabric may define spaces and these may be important elements of the significance of the place.

- 1.4** *Conservation* means all the processes of looking after a *place* so as to retain its *cultural significance*.
- 1.5** *Maintenance* means the continuous protective care of the *fabric* and *setting* of a *place*, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves *restoration* or *reconstruction*.
- The distinctions referred to, for example in relation to roof gutters, are
- maintenance and regular inspection and cleaning of gutters;
 - repair involving restoration and returning of dislodged gutters;
 - repair involving reconstruction and replacing decayed gutters.
- 1.6** *Preservation* means maintaining the *fabric* of a *place* in its existing state and retarding deterioration.
- It is recognised that all places and their components change over time at varying rates.
- 1.7** *Restoration* means returning the existing *fabric* of a *place* to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.
- 1.8** *Reconstruction* means returning a *place* to a known earlier state and is distinguished from *restoration* by the introduction of new material into the *fabric*.
- New material may include recycled material salvaged from other places. This should not be to the detriment of any place of cultural significance.
- 1.9** *Adaptation* means modifying a *place* to suit the existing *use* or a proposed use.
- 1.10** *Use* means the functions of a *place*, as well as the activities and practices that may occur at the *place*.
- 1.11** *Compatible use* means a *use* which respects the *cultural significance* of a *place*. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.
- 1.12** *Setting* means the area around a *place*, which may include the visual catchment.
- 1.13** *Related place* means a *place* that contributes to the *cultural significance* of another *place*.
- 1.14** *Related object* means an object that contributes to the *cultural significance* of a *place* but is not at the *place*.
- 1.15** *Associations* mean the special connections that exist between people and a *place*.
- Associations may include social or spiritual values and cultural responsibilities for a *place*.
- 1.16** *Meanings* denote what a *place*
- Meanings generally relate to intangible

signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses.

aspects such as symbolic qualities and memories.

- 1.17 *Interpretation* means all the ways of presenting the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

Interpretation may be a combination of the treatment of the fabric (e.g. maintenance, restoration, reconstruction); the use of and activities at the place; and the use of introduced explanatory material.

Conservation Principles

Article 2 Conservation and management

- 2.1 *Places of cultural significance* should be conserved.
- 2.2 The aim of *conservation* is to retain the *cultural significance* of a *place*.
- 2.3 *Conservation* is an integral part of good management of *places of cultural significance*.
- 2.4 *Places of cultural significance* should be safeguarded and not put at risk or left in a vulnerable state.

Article 3 Cautious approach

- 3.1 *Conservation* is based on a respect for the existing *fabric, use, associations* and *meanings*. It requires a cautious approach of changing as much as necessary but as little as possible.
- 3.2 Changes to a *place* should not distort the physical or other evidence it provides, nor be based on conjecture.

The traces of additions, alterations and earlier treatments to the fabric of a place are evidence of its history and uses which may be part of its significance. Conservation action should assist and not impede their understanding.

Article 4 Knowledge, skills and techniques

- 4.1 *Conservation* should make use of all the knowledge, skills and disciplines which can contribute to the study and care of the *place*.
- 4.2 Traditional techniques and materials are preferred for the *conservation* of significant *fabric*. In some circumstances modern techniques and materials which offer substantial conservation benefits may be appropriate.

The use of modern materials and techniques must be supported by firm scientific evidence or by a body of experience.

Article 5 Values

- 5.1 *Conservation* of a *place* should identify and take into consideration all aspects of cultural and natural significance without unwarranted emphasis on any one value at the expense of others.

Conservation of places with natural significance is explained in the Australian Natural Heritage Charter. This Charter defines natural significance to mean the importance of ecosystems, biological

diversity and geodiversity for their existence value, or for present or future generations in terms of their scientific, social, aesthetic and life-support value.

- 5.2 Relative degrees of *cultural significance* may lead to different *conservation* actions at a place.

A cautious approach is needed, as understanding of cultural significance may change. This article should not be used to justify actions which do not retain cultural significance.

Article 6 Burra Charter Process

- 6.1 The *cultural significance* of a *place* and other issues affecting its future are best understood by a sequence of collecting and analysing information before making decisions. Understanding cultural significance comes first, then development of policy and finally management of the place in accordance with the policy.
- 6.2 The policy for managing a *place* must be based on an understanding of its *cultural significance*.
- 6.3 Policy development should also include consideration of other factors affecting the future of a *place* such as the owner's needs, resources, external constraints and its physical condition.

The Burra Charter process, or sequence of investigations, decisions and actions, is illustrated in the accompanying flowchart.

Article 7 Use

- 7.1 Where the *use* of a *place* is of *cultural significance* it should be retained.
- 7.2 A *place* should have a *compatible use*.

The policy should identify a use or combination of uses or constraints on uses that retain the cultural significance of the place. New use of a place should involve minimal change, to significant fabric and use; should respect associations and meanings; and where appropriate should provide for continuation of practices which contribute to the cultural significance of the place.

Article 8 Setting

Conservation requires the retention of an appropriate visual *setting* and other relationships that contribute to the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

Aspects of the visual setting may include use, siting, bulk, form, scale, character, colour, texture and materials.

New construction, demolition, intrusions or other changes which would

Other relationships, such as historical connections, may contribute to interpretation, appreciation, enjoyment or

adversely affect the setting or relationships are not appropriate.

experience of the place.

Article 9 Location

- 9.1** The physical location of a *place* is part of its *cultural significance*. A building, work or other component of a place should remain in its historical location. Relocation is generally unacceptable unless this is the sole practical means of ensuring its survival.
- 9.2** Some buildings, works or other components of *places* were designed to be readily removable or already have a history of relocation. Provided such buildings, works or other components do not have significant links with their present location, removal may be appropriate.
- 9.3** If any building, work or other component is moved, it should be moved to an appropriate location and given an appropriate *use*. Such action should not be to the detriment of any *place of cultural significance*.

Article 10 Contents

Contents, fixtures and objects which contribute to the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be retained at that place. Their removal is unacceptable unless it is: the sole means of ensuring their security and *preservation*; on a temporary basis for treatment or exhibition; for cultural reasons; for health and safety; or to protect the place. Such contents, fixtures and objects should be returned where circumstances permit and it is culturally appropriate.

Article 11 Related places and objects

The contribution which *related places* and *related objects* make to the *cultural significance* of the *place* should be retained.

Article 12 Participation

Conservation, interpretation and management of a *place* should provide for the participation of people for whom the place has special *associations* and *meanings* or who have social spiritual

or other cultural responsibilities for the place.

Article 13 Co-existence of cultural values

Co-existence of cultural values should be recognised, respected and encouraged, especially in cases where they conflict.

For some places, conflicting cultural values may affect policy development and management decisions. In this article, the term cultural values refers to those beliefs which are important to a cultural group, including but not limited to political, religious, spiritual and moral beliefs. This is broader than values associated with cultural significance.

Conservation Processes

Article 14 Conservation processes

Conservation may, according to circumstance, include the processes of: retention or reintroduction of a *use*; retention of *associations* and *meanings*; *maintenance*, *preservation*, *restoration*, *reconstruction*, *adaptation* and *interpretation*; and will commonly include a combination of more than one of these.

There may be circumstances where no action is required to achieve conservation.

Article 15 Change

15.1 Change may be necessary to retain *cultural significance*, but is undesirable where it reduces cultural significance. The amount of change to a *place* should be guided by the *cultural significance* of the place and its appropriate *interpretation*.

When change is being considered, a range of options should be explored to seek the option which minimises the reduction of cultural significance.

15.2 Changes which reduce *cultural significance* should be reversible, and be reversed when circumstances permit.

Reversible changes should be considered temporary. Non-reversible change should only be used as a last resort and should not prevent future conservation action.

15.3 Demolition of significant *fabric* of a *place* is generally not acceptable. However, in some cases minor demolition may be appropriate as part of *conservation*. Removed significant fabric should be reinstated when circumstances permit.

15.4 The contributions of all aspects of *cultural significance* of a *place* should be respected. If a place includes *fabric*, *uses*, *associations* or *meanings* of different periods, or different aspects of cultural significance, emphasising or interpreting one period or aspect at the

expense of another can only be justified when what is left out, removed or diminished is of slight cultural significance and that which is emphasised or interpreted is of much greater cultural significance.

Article 16 Maintenance

Maintenance is fundamental to *conservation* and should be undertaken where *fabric* is of *cultural significance* and its *maintenance* is necessary to retain that *cultural significance*.

Article 17 Preservation

Preservation is appropriate where the existing *fabric* or its condition constitutes evidence of *cultural significance*, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other *conservation* processes to be carried out.

Preservation protects fabric without obscuring the evidence of its construction and use. The process should always be applied:

- where the evidence of the fabric is of such significance that it should not be altered;
- where insufficient investigation has been carried out to permit policy decisions to be taken in accord with Articles 26 to 28.

New work (e.g. stabilisation) may be carried out in association with preservation when its purpose is the physical protection of the fabric and when it is consistent with Article 22.

Article 18 Restoration and reconstruction

Restoration and *reconstruction* should reveal culturally significant aspects of the *place*.

Article 19 Restoration

Restoration is appropriate only if there is sufficient evidence of an earlier state of the *fabric*.

Article 20 Reconstruction

- 20.1** *Reconstruction* is appropriate only where a *place* is incomplete through damage or alteration, and only where there is sufficient evidence to reproduce an earlier state of the *fabric*. In rare cases, reconstruction may also be appropriate as part of a *use* or practice that retains the *cultural significance* of the place.

20.2 <i>Reconstruction</i> should be identifiable on close inspection or through additional <i>interpretation</i>.	
Article 21 <i>Adaptation</i> must be limited to that which is essential to a use for the <i>place</i> determined in accordance with Articles 6 and 7.	
21.1 <i>Adaptation</i> is acceptable only where the adaptation has minimal impact on the <i>cultural significance</i> of the <i>place</i>.	<i>Adaptation</i> is acceptable only where the adaptation has minimal impact on the <i>cultural significance</i> of the <i>place</i>.
21.2 <i>Adaptation</i> should involve minimal change to significant fabric, achieved only after considering alternatives.	
Article 22 New work	
22.1 New work such as additions to the <i>place</i> may be acceptable where it does not distort or obscure the <i>cultural significance</i> of the place, or detract from its <i>interpretation</i> and appreciation.	New work may be sympathetic if its siting, bulk, form, scale, character, colour, texture and material are similar to the existing fabric, but imitation should be avoided.
22.2 New work should be readily identifiable as such.	
Article 23 Conserving use	
Continuing, modifying or reinstating a significant <i>use</i> may be appropriate and preferred forms of <i>conservation</i>.	These may require changes to significant <i>fabric</i> but they should be minimised. In some cases, continuing a significant use or practice may involve substantial new work.
Article 24 Retaining associations and meanings	
24.1 Significant <i>associations</i> between people and a <i>place</i> should be respected, retained and not obscured. Opportunities for the <i>interpretation</i>, commemoration and celebration of these associations should be investigated and implemented.	
24.2 Significant <i>meanings</i>, including spiritual values, of a <i>place</i> should be respected. Opportunities for the continuation or revival of these meanings should be investigated and implemented.	
Article 25 Interpretation	
The <i>cultural significance</i> of many <i>places</i> is not readily apparent, and should be explained by <i>interpretation</i>. Interpretation should enhance understanding and enjoyment, and be culturally appropriate.	

Article 26 Applying the Burra Charter process

- 26.1** Work on a *place* should be preceded by studies to understand the place which should include analysis of physical, documentary, oral and other evidence, drawing on appropriate knowledge, skills and disciplines. The results of studies should be up to date, regularly reviewed and revised as necessary.
- 26.2** Written statements of *cultural significance* and policy for the *place* should be prepared, justified and accompanied by supporting evidence. The statements of significance and policy should be incorporated into a management plan for the place. Statements of significance and policy should be kept up to date by regular review and revision as necessary. The management plan may deal with other matters related to the management of the place.
- 26.3** Groups and individuals with *associations* with a *place* as well as those involved in its management should be provided with opportunities to contribute to and participate in understanding the *cultural significance* of the place. Where appropriate they should also have opportunities to participate in its *conservation* and management.

Article 27 Managing change

- 27.1** The impact of proposed changes on the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be analysed with reference to the statement of significance and the policy for managing the place. It may be necessary to modify proposed changes following analysis to better retain cultural significance.
- 27.2** Existing *fabric, use, associations* and *meanings* should be adequately recorded before any changes are made to the *place*.

Article 28 Disturbance of fabric

Disturbance of significant *fabric* for study, or to obtain evidence, should be minimised. Study of a *place* by any disturbance of the fabric, including archaeological excavation, should only be undertaken to provide data essential for decisions on the *conservation* of the place, or to obtain important evidence about to be lost or made inaccessible.

Investigation of a *place* which requires disturbance of the *fabric*, apart from

that necessary to make decisions, may be appropriate provided that it is consistent with the policy for the place. Such investigation should be based on important research questions which have potential to substantially add to knowledge, which cannot be answered in other ways and which minimises disturbance of significant fabric.

Article 29 Responsibility for decisions

The organisations and individuals responsible for management decisions should be named and specific responsibility taken for each such decision.

Article 30 Direction, supervision and implementation

Competent direction and supervision should be maintained at all stages, and any changes should be implemented by people with appropriate knowledge and skills.

Article 31 Documenting evidence and decisions

A log of new evidence and additional decisions should be kept.

Article 32 Records

- 32.1 The records associated with the *conservation* of a *place* should be placed in a permanent archive and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.
- 32.2 Records about the history of a *place* should be protected and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.

Article 33 Removed fabric

Significant *fabric* which has been removed from a *place* including contents, fixtures and objects, should be catalogued, and protected in accordance with its *cultural significance*.

Where possible and culturally appropriate, removed significant fabric including contents fixtures and objects

should be kept at the place.

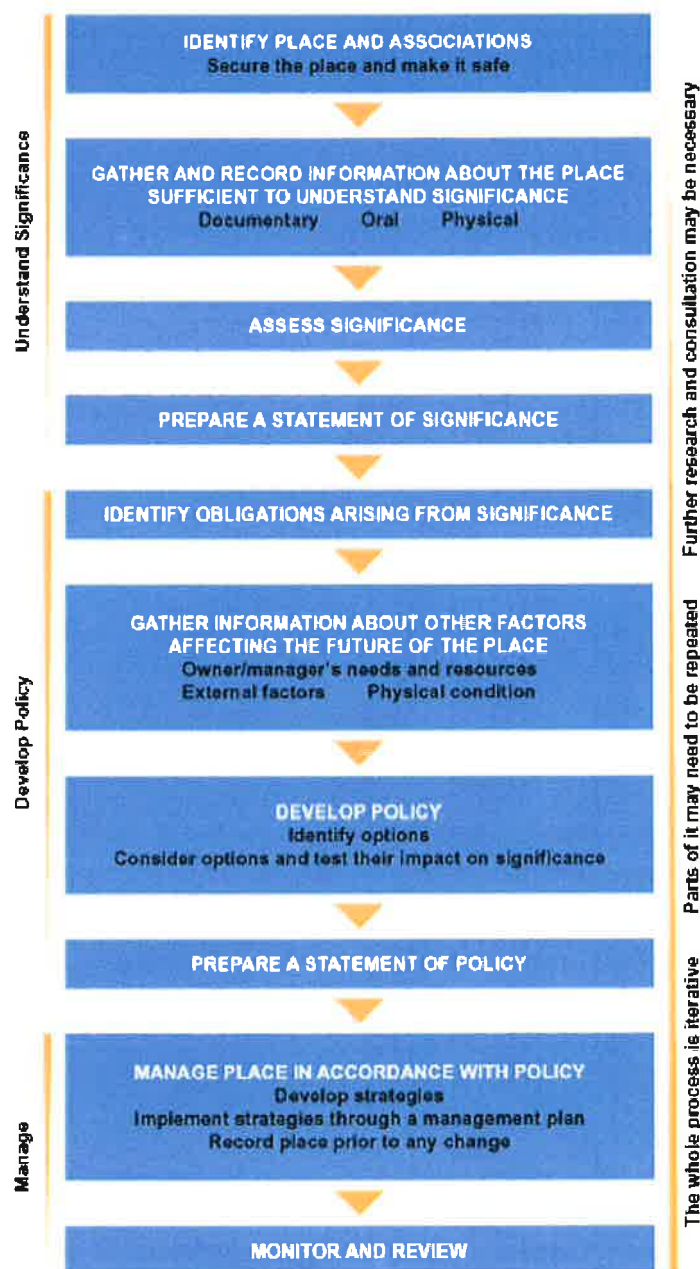
Article 34 Resources

Adequate resources should be provided for conservation. The best conservation often involves the least work and can be inexpensive.

Words in italics are defined in Article 1.

The Burra Charter Process

Sequence of investigations, decisions and actions



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9.2 Land Titles Information

- 1825 CROWN GRANT dated 5th October
To John Macarthur of 5400 acres
- 1881 Contract of Sale dated 6th September to the syndicate - WH Paling, AH Schlock, Benjamin James Jar and W. Stemson, containing 5100 acres, including the North Caldor Farms and the remaining Camden Town Lots
- 1888 Conveyance dated 18th April Bo 386 No. 478
Elizabeth Onslow, Philip Godley King, The Anglo Australian Land Company Ltd to William Henry Paling of
- 1888 Conveyance dated 18th April Bo 386 No. 479
William Henry Paling to William Bede Dalley, Arthur Renwick, John Hay Goodlet
- 1888 Lease dated 18th April Bk 402 No 13 Bk 402 No. 713
William Bede Dalley, Arthur Renwick, John Hay Goodlet to
William Henry Paling, Reginald Willie Lake and William Lake
- 1889 Declaration of Trust dated 16th February
Arthur Renwick, John Hay Goodlet, William Henry Simpson, Gustavua Gabrial, Donnelly Fischer, Ellis Robinson
- 1901 Assignment (Conveyance) dated 20 December BK 703 No. 731
Reginald Willie Lake and William Lake to Frederick Mathew Darley, Arthur Renwick and John Hay Goodlet
- 1938 Grant of Easement dated 16th March Bk 1818 No 49
Cecil Purser, Arthur Dibley, James Paul Larcombe to the Council of the Municipality of Camden
- 1959 Sale of 13 acres of the hospital land fronting Werombi Rd to the Commonwealth Government (PA 41575)
- 1968 Appointment of Trustees dated 4th December Bk 2919 No x51
Telford Graham Gilder, James Frederick Cohen and Wesley Charles Clifton
- 1975 Appointment of New Trustees dated 3rd June Bk 3194 No 41
Bruce Dawson Brown, Allen Campbell Small and Colin Melbourne Clark
- 1978 Appointment of New Trustees dated 24th February
Peter Gerald Oxford
- 1979 Appointment of New Trustees dated 28th February Bk 3357 No 555
Robert William Fowler
- 1980 Appointment of New Trustees dated 9th July Bk 3427 No 51

Bruce Hanson Cunningham

- 1981 Deed of Release dated 12th May Bk 3465 No 26 Bk 3465 No 26
Kenneth Raymond Hatherly and Margaret Hatherly to Colin Clark, Peter
Oxford, Robert Fowler and Bruce Cunningham
- 1981 Deed of Release dated 3rd June Bk 3465 No 25
Geoffrey Leonard Hosking and Lesley Anne Hosking to Colin Clark,
Peter Oxford, Robert Fowler and Bruce Cunningham
- 1981 Deed of Release dated 10th June Bk 3466 No 633
The Commonwealth of Australia to Colin Clark, Peter Oxford, Robert
Fowler and Bruce Cunningham
- 1981 Deed of Release dated 16th June Bk 3469 No 494
Ronald Ross Bishop and Mary Bishop to Colin Clark, Peter Oxford,
Robert Fowler and Bruce Cunningham
- 1981 PRIMARY APPLICATION No. 56165 dated 25th August
To Colin M Clark of Camden, chemist, Peter G Oxford of "Weemilah"
Hume Highway Camden Pharmaceutical Chemist, Robert W. Fowler of
Quirks Lane, Menangle, company secretary, Bruce H Cunningham of
Selkirk Place, Camden South, town clerk, being the present Trustees of
the Carrington Centennial Hospital for Convalescents of Werombi Road
Camden, of that piece of land in Camden containing parts of lots
45,46,47 and 62 in DP 975392 and Lot 1 in DP 254325
- Colin Melbourne Clark retired as trustee on 29/6/81
- Titles to be issued at Vol 14808 Folios 67 to 69 in the names of Peter G
Oxford , Robert W. Fowler , Bruce H Cunningham respectively
- Lot 1**
1982 (most of original farms 45 & 46)
CERTIFICATE OF TITLE Vol 14808 Folio 67 dated 16 July
Peter Gerald Oxford, Robert William Fowler and Bruce Hanson
Cunningham as joint tenants, containing Lot 1 in DP 620909
- 1986 Transfer No. W442730 dated 10th October
To Peter Gerald Oxford, Robert William Fowler and Bruce Hanson
Cunningham and John Carlyle Southwell as joint tenants
- Current Title Lot 10 in DP 845472
Current Owners Peter Gerald Oxford, Bruce Hanson Cunningham
John Carlyle Southwell and Kenneth John
Macaulay as joint tenants, (trustees of the
Carrington Hospital)

- Lot 2** (most of original Farm 62)
 1982 CERTIFICATE OF TITLE Vol 14808 Folio 68 dated 16th July
 Peter Gerald Oxford, Robert William Fowler and Bruce Hanson
 Cunningham as joint tenants, containing Lot 2 in DP 620909
- 1986 Re-subdivided as Lots 201 & 202 in DP 734620
 Lot 202 subdivided and sold for residential development
- Lot 201
 Current Title Lot 201 in DP 734620
 Current Owner Peter Gerald Oxford, Bruce Hanson Cunningham,
 John Carlyle Southwell and Kenneth John
 Macauley (Trustees of the Carrington Hospital)
- Lot 3** (most of original Farm 47)
 1982 CERTIFICATE OF TITLE Vol 14808 Folio 68 dated 16th July
 Peter Gerald Oxford, Robert William Fowler and Bruce Hanson
 Cunningham as joint tenants, containing Lot 3 in DP 620909
- 1982 Transfer No. T203420 dated 27th August
 To Centennial Projects Pty Limited

Purchase of Water Road

- 1978 Crown Grant dated 7th April Vol 13465 Folio 102
 To Trustees of the Carrington Centennial Hospital for Convalescents
 (date of Grant 21st October 1977), containing 1.564 ha, known as Lot 1
 In DP254325

Note: Farms 12 & 13

Farms 12 & 13, which formed part of the original 1888 hospital holdings continued in hospital ownership throughout most of the 20th century and were disposed of following the determination regarding the provisions of the original Trust in 1981. This land is now occupied by the equestrian centre and a sewerage treatment works (Sydney Water West Camden STW) and no longer forms part of the hospital site.

9.3 Biographical Information



ADB for Windows © Melbourne University Press

PALING, WILLIAM HENRY (1825-1895), musician, merchant and philanthropist, was born on 1 September 1825 at Woerden, Netherlands, son of John Paling, pianoforte manufacturer. He was trained in music under Berthold Tours, a leading violin pedagogue, who favoured Paling as a pupil and made possible his appointment as violin teacher at the Academy in Rotterdam. In later advertisements he described himself as 'first violinist of the Royal Holland Academy' and as director of an academy of music in that country. He sailed for Sydney and arrived in 1853.

Paling attracted quick recognition as a music teacher and entrepreneur. He offered private tuition in both violin and piano, and was also a 'professor of music' at Springfield College, a ladies' boarding school founded at Darlinghurst by Lady Murray. From the same period dates the first W. H. Paling music warehouse at 83 Wynyard Square, 'an unpretentious place, built of timber and galvanized iron, and surrounded by an uneven wooden fence'. As composer he issued his 'Sydney Railway Waltz' to commemorate the inauguration of the Sydney to Parramatta railway on 26 September 1855. Later that year he appeared in concerts as soloist in the Beriot concerto and in association with Edouard Boulanger, Flora Harris, Sara Flower and the Sydney Philharmonic Society; the most favoured venue was the concert room of the Royal Hotel. In November Paling announced the opening of a 'New South Wales Academy of Music — arranged on a continental system'. It was established at 5 Bligh Street although the notices were issued from Paling's residence at 66 Macquarie Street. He also inaugurated a Quartette and Glee Club for Gentlemen Amateurs, and a society, *Erudito Musica*, which first met in January 1856. In that year he assumed exclusive direction of the Academy of Music, took charge of piano classes at the School of Arts, appeared as organist with the Sydney Choral Society and conducted a Philharmonic Society concert.

The favourable economy of the golden years generated demand for imported European pianofortes and local topical sheet music. Paling obtained an agency from European pianoforte manufacturers and his commercial enterprises rapidly brought him affluence and influence. They also enabled him to combine concert promotion with his philanthropic aspirations; among the most spectacular was a vocal and instrumental concert on 12 April 1858 to raise funds for victims of the Indian mutiny. Such successful fund-raising concerts, mostly on behalf of local institutions including the Bent Street Library in 1860, increasingly absorbed Paling's energies. His own compositions then reflected not only the taste for topical programme titles but also acknowledged the fascination of the popular European virtuoso repertory in such work as the 'Fantasia for Violin on themes from Bellini's *Norma*' in 1858.

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Query last performed: [Level Section: [Level Volume: [Level Entry: [Field family name:paling]

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In 1864 Paling went to Europe to obtain new instruments and sheet music for sale in the colony. On his return he advertised in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, 7 June 1865, that friends and the public were invited to inspect his large and varied 'selections of Pianofortes from the best makers ... being guided by many years' experience respecting the most suitable instruments for the climate'. He went to Europe again in 1870-71 and in 1884-85 when he made contact with the Austrian musician-entrepreneur Pietro Marich, who joined the company as his personal secretary, became general manager in 1888 and managing director in 1895. Expanding business compelled Paling to seek larger premises than the original building in Wynyard Square. He acquired a site in Barrack Street, opened an extensive showroom at 352 George Street in 1875 and another in Ash Street in 1880. In 1883 he bought large premises at 356 George Street for £45,000 and reorganized the business as a limited liability company. In 1891 Paling moved to the company's present site at 338 George Street. He also established branches at Toowoomba in 1884, Brisbane in 1888 and Newcastle in 1892.

Paling's zest for civic and philanthropic activities won him many honorary public offices. He was made a justice of the peace in 1872 and regularly attended the bench in Sydney until unpaid justices of the peace were replaced by stipendiary magistrates. In 1879 he had become a founding director of the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co. In 1880 he was elected a member of the Royal Society of New South Wales. He lived at Stanmore and was an alderman of Petersham Municipality in 1876-89 and mayor in 1881-82. In June 1886 he presented a clock for the tower of the local town hall, where it remained in service until the building was demolished in 1938. His far-sighted preoccupation with questions of sanitation, health and hospital accommodation culminated in his presentation to the colony on 23 April 1888 of his 450-acre model farm Grasmere at Camden, valued at £20,000, to be used as a hospital for convalescents and incurables; he also donated £10,000 for the erection of suitable buildings. A public committee led by Sir Henry Parkes [q.v.] raised a further £15,000 for equipment and development at the Carrington Convalescent Hospital on the site.

Paling made his last trip to Europe in 1892 and in November 1894 returned in failing health. He died at Stanmore on 27 August 1895 and was buried in the Waverley cemetery. His first wife Mary Anne, née Maney, whom he had married at Norwich, England, died on 27 September 1877 and was buried in the old Balmain cemetery. At 53 he married the widow Anne Lake, née Leeder; neither union had any issue. His estate was valued for probate at £208,563 and was mostly left to his three stepsons.

Paling's brother, Richard John, also migrated to Sydney. He moved to Melbourne and ran a



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music store and importing agency from 1857 to 1886. He became a partner in his brother's firm and returned to Sydney; he died at Bondi on 6 March 1914 leaving an estate of £36,500.

■ W. A. Orchard, *Music in Australia* (Melb, 1952); E. Keane, *Music for a hundred years* (Syd, 1954).

Andrew D. McCredie

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]1]

(Lord) Charles Robert Carrington



ADB for Windows © Melbourne University Press

CARRINGTON, CHARLES ROBERT, Marquess of Lincolnshire (1843-1928), governor, was born on 16 May 1843 at Whitehall, Middlesex, England, son and heir of Robert John Smith, second Baron Carrington, and his second wife Charlotte Augusta Annabella, daughter of Peter Robert, Lord Willoughby D'Eresby. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A., 1864). He was Liberal member for High Wycombe in 1865-68, joined the Royal Horse Guards and became a captain in 1869 and was aide-de-camp to the prince of Wales on a visit to India in 1875-76. In 1881 he became lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Buckinghamshire Infantry, and was a captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms in 1881-85. On 17 May 1868 he succeeded his father as third Baron Carrington. On 15 July 1878 at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, before 'no less than ten members of the Royal family' he married Cecilia Margaret, first daughter of Charles Harbord, fifth Baron Suffield, and his wife Cecilia Annetta, née Baring.

In 1885 Carrington was appointed governor of New South Wales where his term was to span much change and trouble. He arrived in Sydney on 11 December to find the colony in the grip of drought, economic recession and political crisis; he left in 1890 after the maritime strike had opened a phase of new industrial conflict. Throughout, Carrington proved an able and tactful governor. Privately his opinion of colonial politics was low: 'its factions, its personal changes, its waste of time and opportunity ... are but humble imitations of the proceedings of London statesmen', but he betrayed this attitude only occasionally in his dispatches and never in his public utterances. He had a clear sense of the conventions which limited the role of the Queen's representative. Though somewhat impatient about attitudes to Chinese immigration and naval defence he refrained from interference and faithfully conveyed local opinion to England. But he firmly exercised those powers which he indisputably held: the granting of dissolutions of parliament and the approval of appointments to the Legislative Council. He could act subtly in more ambiguous areas: he quietly convinced Sir Henry Parkes [q.v.] in 1887 of the folly of seeking to change the colony's name to Australia; in 1890 after the Riot Act was read during the maritime strike, he nipped a serious political crisis in the bud by firmly persuading quarrelsome ministers to compose their differences. He developed an affectionate regard for Parkes, whose determination in 1889 to promote Federation arose largely from their conversations. Carrington's diplomatic work through the governors in Victoria and South Australia was crucial in paving the way for the Federation Conference of 1890.

The Carringtons fulfilled their social role with warmth and generosity. Government House 'at homes' became noted for their size, frequency and 'representative character', and for the

p.1

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9.4 Extract from the *Daily Telegraph*, 19th April, 1890

The hospital, which is in the form of the letter T, has a frontage to the south of 234ft, is 80 ft high from the base to the summit of the tower and has a depth of 152ft. The foundations are of stone on concrete, brick with cement dressings being used in the superstructure throughout. The main entrance is spacious and lofty and is in the centre of the building, directly under the tower. On either side of the main entrance are the two foundation stones of trachyte, a species of granite procured from Bowral and considered equal to the best Aberdeen granite. The stone of the left-hand side is inscribed – "A tender regard for the afflicted attests the kinship of humanity" and on the left, "This stone was laid by Charles Robert, Lord Carrington, Governor, A.D., February 18, 1889." Above the entrance and chiselled out of a solid block of stone is the Governor's coat of arms. The main entrance gives admittance to a lobby 14ft x 16ft on either side of which are the visitors' and matron's rooms respectively. That portion of the building to the right of the main entrance is for the accommodation of the male patients, and to the left for the female patients. A long corridor affords access to the different wards. On the ground floor and leading off from the corridor are situated the lavatories, bathrooms etc with a flooring of black and white tiles... The day room or sitting room, also on the same floor, is a commodious apartment 38ft x20ft. The ceiling in this room and throughout the whole of the building, upstairs as well is of curved galvanised iron, extending from girder to girder, no plaster being used except for the walls.. This style of ceiling is, we believe, the first of its kind used in the construction of any building in the colony, with the exception, perhaps of the new goal at Bathurst. All the apartments in the hospital are ventilated by the Laboban system, which has been generally recognised as the most effectual for ventilative purposes. In the sick wards, which are also situated on the ground floor, additional ventilation is insured by small gratings in the wall, one being allotted to each bed. Above each window are small windows of tinted glass, which has a very pleasing effect.

At the extreme end of the corridor on the men's side is a smoking room, the form of a large bay window; a conservatory of similar size and form terminating the end of the corridor on the female side of the building. On the ground floor are also situated the surgery and dispensary, 23ftx15ft;nurses rooms; sick ward, 30ftx20ft and dining room. The later is a capacious apartment 44ftx33ft.

At one end (of the dining room) is a very large tiled fireplace with two lofty recesses on either side suitable for silver glass etc. Adjoining these are other recesses, one on either side, for bookshelves and cupboards. Facing these at the opposite end of the room are an arched recess and stage. The dining room is lighted by 8 large windows. Two traps for service at meal times are let into the wall.

Adjoining the end of the dining room are the sculleries and kitchen. The former are supplied with every convenience, a copper cylinder, 80 gal capacity supplying hot water derived from a high pressure boiler situated at the back of the kitchen range. The range, which is capable of cooking for 90 people, is by Ward, of Sydney, and has four large ovens besides a grill. The kitchen is 27x17 with tiled flooring. Near the kitchen is the laundry and ironing room fitted up

with two large boilers and all needful appliances. Water for cooking and drinking purposes is supplied from an underground tank with a capacity of 50,000gal. A windmill pumps the water from this tank to 14 400gal, tanks situated on the roof of the building. For ordinary usage, bathing etc, water is pumped up by a steam engine from a large dam or small lake some few hundred yards from the building. Facing the out offices described above, are three larders, fitted with the slate slabs and enamelled iron troughs for cleansing purposes.

The upper storey of the building is gained by broad flights of stairs which divide the male from the female quarters. A corridor similar to the one previously spoken of leads to the dormitories.

On the male side are three dormitories 33ft by 22ft., 30ft by 20ft and 40ft by 20ft as well as bathrooms and lavatories. The bathrooms are floored with lead. A cavity constructed under each enables the pipes leading from the bathrooms to be cleared if a stoppage takes place. On the female side are similar dormitories, also a sewing room, nurses rooms, lavatories, baths etc. Hot and cold water is laid on throughout and the building is fitted with electric bells.

A small staircase in the tower gives admittance to a promenade on the roof, while at the very summit of the tower is a small room with windows from which a delightful view is obtained of the country around. Slate is used for the roof, with a layer or packing of felt underneath. The walls of the building are hollow, formed by what may be termed an outer and inner wall. This is a sure preventative against damp.

Mr H.C. Hart (Kent) is the architect of the Carrington Centennial Hospital and the contractor, Mr P. Graham who, with his son Mr A.P. Graham has carried on the work under personal supervision from commencement. The cost of the building when complete will be about £14,500.

The only buildings detached from the main building are the stables and the mortuary. No means has yet been established for lighting the whole of the buildings at night.

9.5 Existing Heritage Listings

- State Heritage Register
- Camden Local Environmental Plan No.48
- National Trust of Australia (NSW)



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Click on the BACK button of your browser to return to the search results.

CARRINGTON HOSPITAL

Item

Name of Item: CARRINGTON HOSPITAL
Type of Item: Built
Group/Collection: Health Services
Category: Nursing Home
Location: Lat:-34 03 27 Long:150 40 17
Primary Address: 90 WEROMBI ROAD, CAMDEN, NSW 2570
Local Govt. Area: Camden

Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
-----------------	-------------------	----------------	-----------------	-------------------

All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
90 WEROMBI ROAD	CAMDEN	Camden	CAMDEN	CUMBERLAND	Primary

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed on the State Heritage Register. The Heritage Office intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance for these items as resources become available.

Description

Physical Description: Main building of late Victorian eclectic style is brick on concrete foundations with cement dressings in the super structure and tower. Lord Carrington's Coat of Arms is on the front of the four storey entrance tower which is 80ft high

four storey entrance tower which is 80ft high centrally placed in the two storey symmetrical front. The north side has a single storey octagonal domed roof attached and there is a rear single storey service wing.

Further Information:

The Carrington group also includes the following: Grasmere Cottage, Former Gardener's Cottage, Masonic Cottage Hospital, Former Morgue and Front Garden.

History

Historical Notes:

The hospital was opened in 1890 as the first major convalescent hospital in the colony. W.H. Paling of the music firm, gave both land known as Grasmere and ten thousand pounds towards the cost of the building. An equal sum was contributed by the public and New South Wales Government. The architect of the hospital was H.C. Kent and P. Graham the contractor. Its building contributed to the spread of improved techniques in hospital ventilation. The work of the hospital was connected with that of Royal Prince Alfred Hospital.

Assessment Criteria

Items are assessed against the **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Local Environmental Plan		48	21 Feb 92		36

Study Details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines Used
Macarthur Region Heritage Study	1986		JRC Planning Services		Yes

References, Internet links & Images

None

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.

Source of information for this entry

Name: Local Government
Email: Contact Local Council
Web Page: www.dlg.nsw.gov.au/

Administration

Database Number: 1280027

Every effort has been made to ensure that information contained in the State Heritage Inventory is correct. If you find any errors or omissions please send your comments to the [Database Manager](#).

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Extract from Camden Local Environmental Plan No. 48 – Schedule 1 (Heritage Items)



New South Wales Consolidated Regulations

CAMDEN LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN NO 48 - SCHEDULE 1

Schedule 1 - Heritage items

(Clause 5 (1))

Allenby	Bringelly Road, Rossmore
"Burnham Grove"	Cawdor Road, Camden
Camelot	Kirkham Lane, Camden
Carrington	Werombi Road, Camden
"Denbigh"	Northern Road, Bringelly
Gledswood	Camden Valley Way, Catherine Field
Harrington Park	Camden Valley Way, Narellan
Hassall Cottage	Macquarie Grove Road, Camden
Kirkham	Kirkham Lane, Camden
Macquarie Grove	Macquarie Grove Road, Camden
"Maryland"	Northern Road, Bringelly
Nesbitt Home	Macarthur Road, Camden East
Oldham Hills	Cawdor Road, Camden
Oran Park	Oran Park Road, Narellan
Orielton	Northern Road, Narellan

Raby	Camden Valley Way, Catherine Field
Roman Catholic Cemetery	Cawdor Road, Camden
Rossmore Public School	Bringelly Road, Rossmore
Slab Hut	Cawdor Road, Camden
St. Gregory's Agricultural College	Camden Valley Way, Narellan
St. Pauls' Group comprising Church Hall, Heber Chapel, School Master's House, St. Paul's Church of England and St. Paul's Rectory	Cobbitty Road, Cobbitty
"Teen Ranch"	Cobbitty Road, Cobbitty
Upper Canal Water Supply System	Narellan Road, Kenny Hill
"Wivenhoe" Group	Macquarie Grove Road, Camden

CAMDEN (COUNTRY) (Town or District) Post Code 2570 Camden Local Govt Area Mun. Cl. Author of Proposal W.L. Chapman Date of Proposal March, 1979		CARRINGTON CENTENNIAL CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL : Main Building (Exterior & Entrance Foyer) Front (East) Gardens Former Morgue Former Masonic Cottage Hospital Former Gardener's Cottage Grasmere Cottage		Werombi Road
Suggested Listing Category CLASSIFIED (Trust Use) See over Council (Trust Use) APPROVED CL 25/6/79		(Name or Identification of Listing) Bibliography Carrington Convalescent Centennial Hospital. Anonymous Publication Mitchell Library Q360.191/C Carrington Centennial Hospital Annual Reports; Illustrated Sydney News 24/5/1890; Daily Telegraph 19/4/1890; S.M.H. 21/8/1890	(Address or Location) Owner and Address The Trustees of Carrington Centennial Hospital for Convalescents, P.O. Box 269, CAMDEN. 2570 Camden Council advised: 28/7/79; copy to /	
Description Briefly cover the points on the following check list where they are relevant and within your knowledge.				
Style Construction Use Architect/s Builder/s Date of Construction Present Condition History Owners Boundaries of proposed listing	Main Hospital Building of late Victorian Eclectic style in brick on concrete foundations with cement dressings in the superstructure and tower. Four storey entrance tower 80 feet high centralised in two storey symmetrical front; north side has single storey octangular domed roof attached; rear single storey service wing. Architect H.C. Kent; Contractor P. Graham with help of his son A.P. Graham. On 31/1/1888 Mr W.H. Paling of Paling's Music Stores, Sydney, wrote to the Governor Lord Carrington offering, as a centennial gift, part of his Grasmere country estate for the site of a convalescent hospital. He also offered 10,000 pounds towards the cost of the building. A meeting in Sydney Town Hall on 29/5/1888 appointed a committee to augment the 10,000 pounds. Foundation stone was laid by Lord Carrington on 18/2/1889. Due to their proposed departure from the Colony, the building was opened before it was quite finished by Lord and Lady Carrington on 20/8.1890. Lord Carrington's Coat of Arms on front of tower. (see over page)			
Reasons for listing The first major convalescent hospital in the Colony, the building forms an impressive feature in the country landscape. As a centennial gift by W.H. Paling and a major social work, the Hospital received considerable support from many important people in the Colony. It was connected with the work of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital and its building contributed greatly to the spread of improved techniques in the ventilation of hospitals.				
Sketch plan and photos Attach additional photos if any.				

HERITAGE CURTILAGE ASSESSMENT: CARRINGTON NURSING HOME (Formerly known as Carrington Convalescent Hospital)

NOEL BELL, RIDLEY SMITH & PARTNERS ARCHITECTS

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DESCRIPTION (continued):

Former Morgue is a small brick building to the west of the hospital block. It is somewhat dovecote in appearance.

Former Masonic Cottage Hospital is a single storey brick building to the north of the main hospital. West side entrance porch has masonic decoration, verandah on east side. Foundation stone laid by Lord Carrington on 18/2/1889 and opened in 1890. Architect was Herbert S. Thompson (a mason).

Former Gardener's Cottage is a single storey brick cottage to the east of the main hospital and was built about 1891.

Grasmere Cottage is a single storey Victorian brick and weatherboard cottage to the south of the main hospital. It was the residence of W.H. Paling and replaced an earlier weatherboard cottage to the west of the present building. Mr Paling bequeathed the cottage to the hospital subject to a life tenancy to his stepsons J.W.H. and R.M. Lake.

COMMITTEE REFERENCES:

HBC/236: 3/ 4/78: recommended CLASSIFY
HBC/248: 2/ 4/79: listing proposal approved
Council: 25/ 6/79: approved CLASSIFY

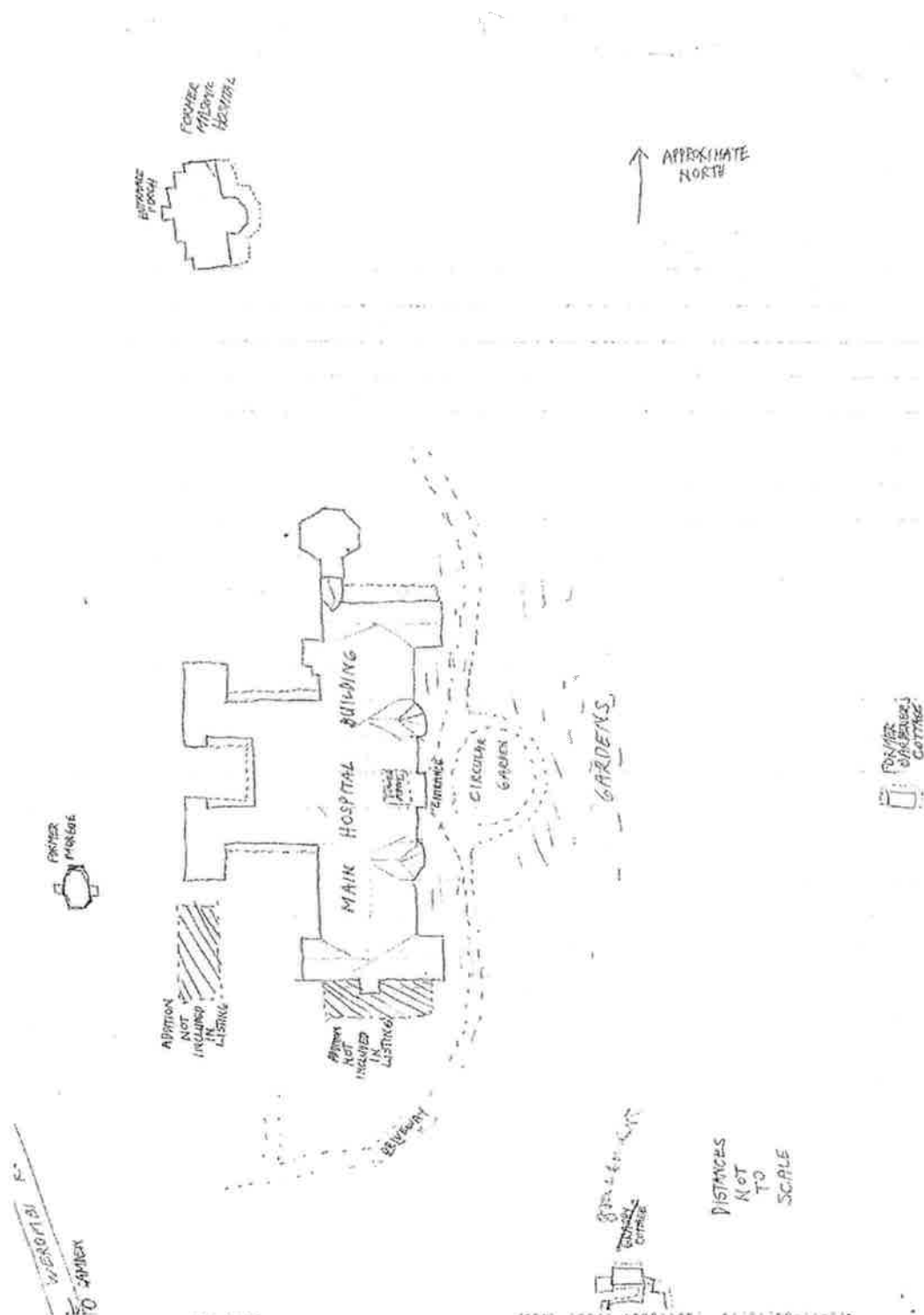


HERITAGE CURTILAGE ASSESSMENT: CARRINGTON NURSING HOME

(Formerly known as Carrington Convalescent Hospital)

NOEL BELL, RIDLEY SMITH & PARTNERS ARCHITECTS

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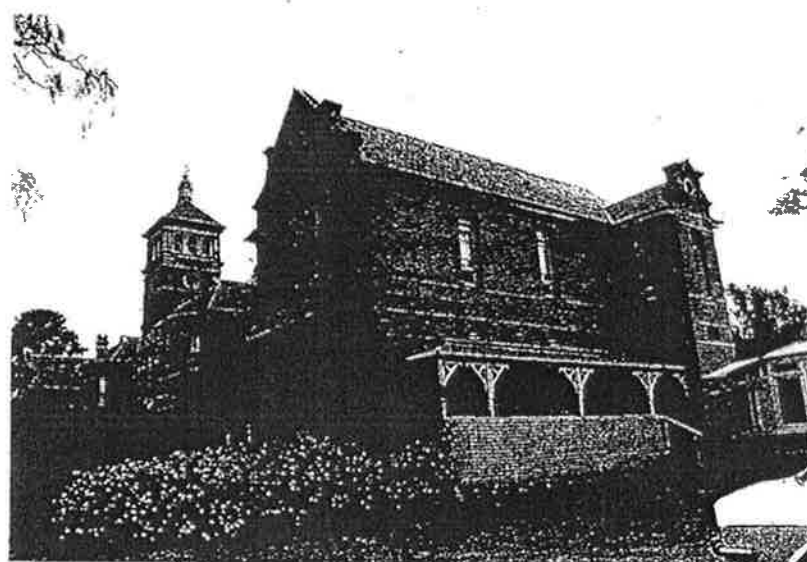


HERITAGE CURTLAGE ASSESSMENT: CARRINGTON NURSING HOME

(Formerly known as Carrington Convalescent Hospital)

NOEL BELL, RIDLEY SMITH & PARTNERS ARCHITECTS

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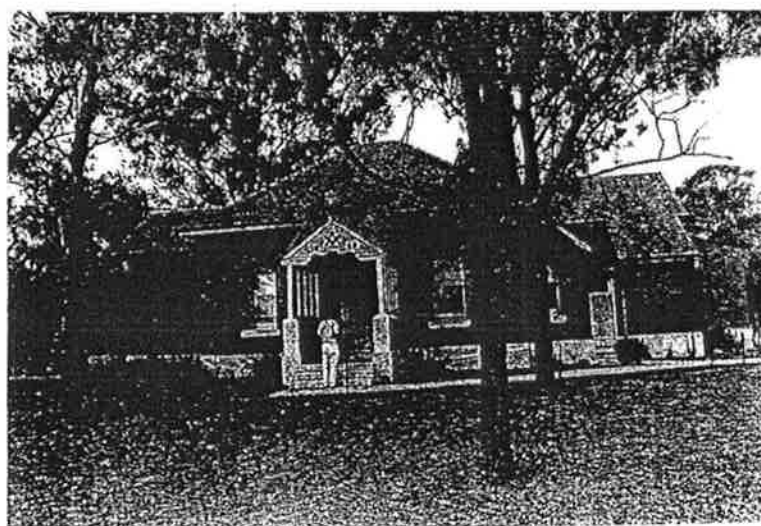


HERITAGE CURTILAGE ASSESSMENT: CARRINGTON NURSING HOME

(Formerly known as Carrington Convalescent Hospital)

NOEL BELL, RIDLEY SMITH & PARTNERS ARCHITECTS

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HERITAGE CURTILAGE ASSESSMENT: CARRINGTON NURSING HOME
(Formerly known as Carrington Convalescent Hospital)

NOEL BELL, RIDLEY SMITH & PARTNERS ARCHITECTS

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9.6 Inventory Sheets

CARRINGTON NURSING HOME INVENTORY OF LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS 2004	
ITEM: Circular Garden	LOCATION: NE of Carrington Convalescent Hospital
CURRENT USE: Garden	FORMER USE: Garden
DESCRIPTION: Formal garden forming the centrepiece of the original carriage loop. Photographic evidence indicates some changes have been made to the layout, eg the installation of a flagpole, however sufficient information and landscaping has survived enable conservation.	MAJOR CONSTRUCTION PHASE: ☒ 1889 – 1892 Original construction phase ☐ 1893 – 1941 Modifications ☐ 1942 – 1967 Improvements & Repairs ☐ 1968 – 1993 Major works ☐ 1994 – Present, Modifications
HISTORICAL THEMES: Welfare – activities associated with the provision of social services by the state or philanthropic organizations; Persons – WH Paling (Philanthropist); HC Kent (Architect), Mr Ferguson (Nurseryman)	
CONSERVATION POLICY: Generally seek the advice of a specialist to advise on future plant species and pruning to restore the late Victorian landscape character of the institutional garden. Retain and conserve configuration of garden beds. Remove intrusive elements and restore edging.	
LEVEL OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE: ☐ EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE ☒ HIGH SIGNIFICANCE ☐ MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE ☐ LITTLE SIGNIFICANCE / NEUTRAL ☐ INTRUSIVE	INTACTNESS: ☐ ORIGINAL CONDITION ☒ SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT ☐ PARTIALLY INTACT ☐ COMPROMISED
IMAGE: 	

CARRINGTON NURSING HOME
INVENTORY OF LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS 2004

ITEM: Rotary Grove (formerly The Morgue)	LOCATION: SE of Carrington Convalescent Hospital
CURRENT USE: Garden house	FORMER USE: Morgue
DESCRIPTION: The Mortuary was constructed as an octagonal building with a north and a south alcove, each with louvred windows. It is face brick to match the main convalescent hospital building, with an octagonal roof finished with corrugated iron and a centrally located ventilator. The structure was altered in c1987 – a covered verandah was added including new painted galvanised steel pipe columns, corrugated metal roof, concrete verandah floor, and internally a new brick and concrete bench and barbeque. Original building fabric largely intact, but appearance altered.	MAJOR CONSTRUCTION PHASE: ☒ 1889 – 1892, Construction of Carrington Nursing Home ☐ 1893 – 1941, Modifications ☐ 1942 – 1967, Improvements & Repairs ☐ 1968 – 1993, Major works ☐ 1994 – Present, Modifications
HISTORICAL THEMES: The building is physical evidence of the life/death cycle.	
CONSERVATION POLICY: The Morgue is a rare building type, and has historic significance as one of the earliest buildings forming the Carrington Convalescent Hospital, the first purpose-built convalescent hospital in New South Wales. Retain and conserve building.	
LEVEL OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE: ☒ EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE ☐ HIGH SIGNIFICANCE ☐ MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE ☐ LITTLE SIGNIFICANCE / NEUTRAL ☐ INTRUSIVE	INTACTNESS: ☐ ORIGINAL CONDITION ☒ SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT ☐ PARTIALLY INTACT ☐ COMPROMISED

IMAGE:



CARRINGTON NURSING HOME
INVENTORY OF LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS 2004

ITEM: Simonsen's Memorial Shelter Shed	LOCATION: S of Carrington Convalescent Hospital
CURRENT USE: Shelter shed	FORMER USE: Shelter shed
DESCRIPTION: The memorial shed was constructed in 1931 to commemorate Mr Peter Simonsen, a long-serving maintenance man, who, together with his family, occupied Grasmere Villa for a number of years.	MAJOR CONSTRUCTION PHASE: ☐ 1889 – 1892, Construction of Carrington Nursing Home ☒ 1893 – 1941, Modifications ☐ 1942 – 1967, Improvements & Repairs ☐ 1968 – 1993, Major works ☐ 1994 – Present, Modifications
HISTORICAL THEMES: NA	
CONSERVATION POLICY: NA	
LEVEL OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE: ☐ EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE ☐ HIGH SIGNIFICANCE ☐ MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE ☒ LITTLE SIGNIFICANCE / NEUTRAL ☐ INTRUSIVE	INTACTNESS: ☐ ORIGINAL CONDITION ☐ SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT ☒ PARTIALLY INTACT ☐ COMPROMISED

IMAGE:



CARRINGTON NURSING HOME INVENTORY OF LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS 2004	
ITEM: Carrington Convalescent Hospital	LOCATION: Carrington
CURRENT USE: Nursing Home / administration offices	FORMER USE: Convalescent Hospital
DESCRIPTION: The Hospital is a two-storey building, the main wing (garden front) being symmetrical about the central tower and entrance, with a rear section that houses the original dining room and service areas. The main wards are located at ground floor with access to covered verandahs, and views overlooking the garden and River setting. The wide verandahs are designed to so that patients' beds could be wheeled out, and the gardens were designed and located to contribute to the 'restorative ambience' of the place.	MAJOR CONSTRUCTION PHASE: ☒ 1889 – 1892, Construction of Carrington Nursing Home ☐ 1893 – 1941, Modifications ☐ 1942 – 1967, Improvements & Repairs ☐ 1968 – 1993, Major works ☐ 1994 – Present, Modifications
HISTORICAL THEMES: Developing local and regional economies –Health; Marking the phases of life; Welfare – activities associated with the provision of social services by the state or philanthropic organizations; Creative endeavour – example of the Queen Anne style; Persons – WH Paling (Philanthropist), HC Kent (Architect).	
CONSERVATION POLICY: Refer to Conservation Management Plan prepared by Noel Bell Ridley Smith & Partners (February 2005)	
LEVEL OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE: ☒ EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE ☐ HIGH SIGNIFICANCE ☐ MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE ☐ LITTLE SIGNIFICANCE / NEUTRAL ☐ INTRUSIVE	INTACTNESS: ☐ ORIGINAL CONDITION ☒ SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT ☐ PARTIALLY INTACT ☐ COMPROMISED
IMAGE: 	

CARRINGTON NURSING HOME
INVENTORY OF LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS 2004

ITEM: Gardener's Cottage	LOCATION: Carrington
CURRENT USE: Residence	FORMER USE: Office accommodation
DESCRIPTION: The Gardener's Cottage or River Cottage was constructed in 1892-93, and is evidence of the early operation of the Carrington Convalescent Hospital and the importance of garden and rural activities or small scale farming in ensuring the viability of the Hospital, as well as providing activities for patients. The Gardener's Cottage is located some distance from the main buildings, and was located near the original hospital garden.	MAJOR CONSTRUCTION PHASE: ☒ 1889 – 1892, Construction of Carrington Nursing Home ☐ 1893 – 1941, Modifications ☐ 1942 – 1967, Improvements & Repairs ☐ 1968 – 1993, Major works ☐ 1994 – Present, Modifications
HISTORICAL THEMES: Domestic life – living and working around institutions.	
CONSERVATION POLICY: Retain and conserve. Investigate the extent of surviving historic fabric and prepare a schedule of conservation works.	
LEVEL OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE: ☐ EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE ☒ HIGH SIGNIFICANCE ☐ MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE ☐ LITTLE SIGNIFICANCE / NEUTRAL ☐ INTRUSIVE	INTACTNESS: ☐ ORIGINAL CONDITION ☐ SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT ☒ PARTIALLY INTACT ☐ COMPROMISED

IMAGE:



CARRINGTON NURSING HOME
INVENTORY OF LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS 2004

ITEM: Kitchen / Maintenance Building	LOCATION:
CURRENT USE: Kitchen / Maintenance Building	FORMER USE: NA
DESCRIPTION: Brick veneer building, with corrugated steel roof with colour bond finish constructed in 1995.	MAJOR CONSTRUCTION PHASE: ☐ 1889 – 1892, Construction of Carrington Nursing Home ☐ 1893 – 1941, Modifications ☐ 1942 – 1967, Improvements & Repairs ☐ 1968 – 1993, Major works ☒ 1994 – Present, Modifications

HISTORICAL THEMES:
 NA

CONSERVATION POLICY:
 Enhance planting between road and building, to minimise the visual impact of the building from the Cottage Hospital and Carrington Convalescent Hospital.

LEVEL OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE: ☐ EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE ☐ HIGH SIGNIFICANCE ☐ MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE ☒ LITTLE SIGNIFICANCE / NEUTRAL ☐ INTRUSIVE	INTACTNESS: ☒ ORIGINAL CONDITION ☐ SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT ☐ PARTIALLY INTACT ☐ COMPROMISED
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**CARRINGTON NURSING HOME
INVENTORY OF LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS 2004**

ITEM: Recreation Building	LOCATION: East of proposed heritage curtilage
CURRENT USE: Recreational facilities	FORMER USE: NA
DESCRIPTION: Brick veneer building constructed in 1998-2000, to house swimming pool, physiotherapy rooms, café/bar, lawn bowling facilities.	MAJOR CONSTRUCTION PHASE: ☐ 1889 – 1892, Construction of Carrington Nursing Home ☐ 1893 – 1941, Modifications ☐ 1942 – 1967, Improvements & Repairs ☐ 1968 – 1993, Major works ☒ 1994 – Present, Modifications
HISTORICAL THEMES: Developing local and regional economies -Health	
CONSERVATION POLICY: NA	
LEVEL OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE: ☐ EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE ☐ HIGH SIGNIFICANCE ☐ MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE ☒ LITTLE SIGNIFICANCE / NEUTRAL ☐ INTRUSIVE	INTACTNESS: ☒ ORIGINAL CONDITION ☐ SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT ☐ PARTIALLY INTACT ☐ COMPROMISED

IMAGE:



CARRINGTON NURSING HOME INVENTORY OF LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS 2004	
ITEM: Self Care North	LOCATION: NE of Carrington Convalescent Hospital
CURRENT USE: Independent accommodation	FORMER USE: NA
DESCRIPTION: Free standing face brick buildings containing pairs of self care units.	MAJOR CONSTRUCTION PHASE: ☐ 1889 – 1892, Construction of Carrington Nursing Home ☐ 1893 – 1941, Modifications ☐ 1942 – 1967, Improvements & Repairs ☐ 1968 – 1993, Major works ☒ 1994 – Present, Modifications
HISTORICAL THEMES: Developing local and regional economies -Health	
CONSERVATION POLICY: NA	
LEVEL OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE: ☐ EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE ☐ HIGH SIGNIFICANCE ☐ MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE ☒ LITTLE SIGNIFICANCE / NEUTRAL ☐ INTRUSIVE	INTACTNESS: ☒ ORIGINAL CONDITION ☐ SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT ☐ PARTIALLY INTACT ☐ COMPROMISED
IMAGE: 	

CARRINGTON NURSING HOME INVENTORY OF LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS 2004	
ITEM: Self Care South	LOCATION: SE of Carrington Convalescent Hospital
CURRENT USE: Independent living accommodation	FORMER USE: NA
DESCRIPTION: Free standing face brick buildings containing pairs of self care units.	MAJOR CONSTRUCTION PHASE: ☐ 1889 – 1892, Construction of Carrington Nursing Home ☐ 1893 – 1941, Modifications ☐ 1942 – 1967, Improvements & Repairs ☐ 1968 – 1993, Major works ☒ 1994 – Present, Modifications
HISTORICAL THEMES: Developing local and regional economies -Health	
CONSERVATION POLICY: NA	
LEVEL OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE: ☐ EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE ☐ HIGH SIGNIFICANCE ☐ MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE ☒ LITTLE SIGNIFICANCE / NEUTRAL ☐ INTRUSIVE	INTACTNESS: ☒ ORIGINAL CONDITION ☐ SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT ☐ PARTIALLY INTACT ☐ COMPROMISED
IMAGE: 	

CARRINGTON NURSING HOME
INVENTORY OF LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS 2004

ITEM: Mary MacKillop Hostel	LOCATION: SE of Carrington Convalescent Hospital
CURRENT USE: Aged care hostel	FORMER USE: NA
DESCRIPTION: Single storey hostel accommodation and reception/office area.	MAJOR CONSTRUCTION PHASE: ☐ 1889 – 1892, Construction of Carrington Nursing Home ☐ 1893 – 1941, Modifications ☐ 1942 – 1967, Improvements & Repairs ☐ 1968 – 1993, Major works ☒ 1994 – Present, Modifications
HISTORICAL THEMES: Developing local and regional economies -Health	
CONSERVATION POLICY: NA	
LEVEL OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE: ☐ EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE ☐ HIGH SIGNIFICANCE ☐ MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE ☒ LITTLE SIGNIFICANCE / NEUTRAL ☐ INTRUSIVE	INTACTNESS: ☒ ORIGINAL CONDITION ☐ SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT ☐ PARTIALLY INTACT ☐ COMPROMISED

IMAGE:



CARRINGTON NURSING HOME
INVENTORY OF LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS 2004

ITEM: Gazebo	LOCATION: SE of Carrington Convalescent Hospital
CURRENT USE: Garden Shelter	FORMER USE: Garden shelter
DESCRIPTION: Timber structure, with trellis walls and timber roof.	MAJOR CONSTRUCTION PHASE: ☐ 1889 – 1892, Construction of Carrington Nursing Home ☐ 1893 – 1941, Modifications ☐ 1942 – 1967, Improvements & Repairs ☐ 1968 – 1993, Major works ☒ 1994 – Present, Modifications
HISTORICAL THEMES: NA	
CONSERVATION POLICY: NA	
LEVEL OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE: ☐ EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE ☐ HIGH SIGNIFICANCE ☐ MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE ☒ LITTLE SIGNIFICANCE / NEUTRAL ☐ INTRUSIVE	INTACTNESS: ☐ ORIGINAL CONDITION ☒ SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT ☐ PARTIALLY INTACT ☐ COMPROMISED

IMAGE:



CARRINGTON NURSING HOME
INVENTORY OF LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS 2004

ITEM: Paling Court	LOCATION: S of Carrington Convalescent Hospital
CURRENT USE: Self care units	FORMER USE: NA
DESCRIPTION: Face brick buildings with concrete tile roofs comprising self care units and communal areas opened in 1983.	MAJOR CONSTRUCTION PHASE: ☐ 1889 – 1892, Construction of Carrington Nursing Home ☐ 1893 – 1941, Modifications ☐ 1942 – 1967, Improvements & Repairs ☒ 1968 – 1993, Major works ☐ 1994 – Present, Modifications

HISTORICAL THEMES: Developing local and regional economies -Health

CONSERVATION POLICY: NA

LEVEL OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE: ☐ EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE ☐ HIGH SIGNIFICANCE ☐ MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE ☒ LITTLE SIGNIFICANCE / NEUTRAL ☐ INTRUSIVE	INTACTNESS: ☐ ORIGINAL CONDITION ☒ SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT ☐ PARTIALLY INTACT ☐ COMPROMISED
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IMAGE:



CARRINGTON NURSING HOME
INVENTORY OF LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS 2004

ITEM: Children's play equipment	LOCATION: SE of Carrington Convalescent Hospital, within the proposed reduced heritage curtilage
CURRENT USE: Children's playground	FORMER USE: Part of landscaped setting of Carrington Convalescent Hospital
DESCRIPTION: Various proprietary items of play equipment including a swing and play structure.	MAJOR CONSTRUCTION PHASE: ☐ 1889 – 1892, Construction of Carrington Nursing Home ☐ 1893 – 1941, Modifications ☐ 1942 – 1967, Improvements & Repairs ☐ 1968 – 1993, Major works ☒ 1994 – Present, Modifications
HISTORICAL THEMES: NA	
CONSERVATION POLICY: NA	
LEVEL OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE: ☐ EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE ☐ HIGH SIGNIFICANCE ☐ MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE ☒ LITTLE SIGNIFICANCE / NEUTRAL ☐ INTRUSIVE	INTACTNESS: ☒ ORIGINAL CONDITION ☐ SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT ☐ PARTIALLY INTACT ☐ COMPROMISED

IMAGE:



CARRINGTON NURSING HOME
INVENTORY OF LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS 2004

ITEM: Carports	LOCATION: SE of Carrington Convalescent Hospital, within the proposed reduced heritage curtilage
CURRENT USE: Carports	FORMER USE: Carports
DESCRIPTION: Face brick carports constructed as part of Paling Court.	MAJOR CONSTRUCTION PHASE: ☐ 1889 – 1892, Construction of Carrington Nursing Home ☐ 1893 – 1941, Modifications ☐ 1942 – 1967, Improvements & Repairs ☒ 1968 – 1993, Major works ☐ 1994 – Present, Modifications

HISTORICAL THEMES: NA

CONSERVATION POLICY: NA

LEVEL OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE: ☐ EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE ☐ HIGH SIGNIFICANCE ☐ MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE ☐ LITTLE SIGNIFICANCE / NEUTRAL ☒ INTRUSIVE	INTACTNESS: ☒ ORIGINAL CONDITION ☐ SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT ☐ PARTIALLY INTACT ☐ COMPROMISED
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IMAGE:



CARRINGTON NURSING HOME
INVENTORY OF LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS 2004

ITEM: Rothbury House; Rose House	LOCATION: NW wing addition to Carrington Convalescent Hospital
CURRENT USE: Nursing home	FORMER USE: Nursing home
DESCRIPTION: The building constructed in the 1990s as part of the extensions and adaptation of Carrington Convalescent Hospital. It is of brick veneer construction, finished in face brick to complement the historic Hospital building, with a 'Colorbond' roof.	MAJOR CONSTRUCTION PHASE: ☐ 1889 – 1892, Construction of Carrington Nursing Home ☐ 1893 – 1941, Modifications ☐ 1942 – 1967, Improvements & Repairs ☐ 1968 – 1993, Major works ☒ 1994 – Present, Modifications

HISTORICAL THEMES: Developing local and regional economies -Health

CONSERVATION POLICY:
 NA

LEVEL OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE: ☐ EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE ☐ HIGH SIGNIFICANCE ☐ MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE ☐ LITTLE SIGNIFICANCE / NEUTRAL ☒ INTRUSIVE	INTACTNESS: ☒ ORIGINAL CONDITION ☐ SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT ☐ PARTIALLY INTACT ☐ COMPROMISED
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IMAGE:



CARRINGTON NURSING HOME
INVENTORY OF LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS 2004

ITEM: Parry House	LOCATION: SW wing addition to Carrington Convalescent Hospital
CURRENT USE: Nursing home	FORMER USE: Nursing home
DESCRIPTION: The building constructed in the 1990s as part of the extensions and adaptation of Carrington Convalescent Hospital. It is of brick veneer construction, finished in face brick to complement the historic Hospital building, with a 'Colorbond' roof.	MAJOR CONSTRUCTION PHASE: ☐ 1889 – 1892, Construction of Carrington Nursing Home ☐ 1893 – 1941, Modifications ☐ 1942 – 1967, Improvements & Repairs ☐ 1968 – 1993, Major works ☒ 1994 – Present, Modifications

HISTORICAL THEMES: Developing local and regional economies -Health

CONSERVATION POLICY:
 NA

LEVEL OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE: ☐ EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE ☐ HIGH SIGNIFICANCE ☐ MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE ☐ LITTLE SIGNIFICANCE / NEUTRAL ☒ INTRUSIVE	INTACTNESS: ☒ ORIGINAL CONDITION ☐ SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT ☐ PARTIALLY INTACT ☐ COMPROMISED
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IMAGE:



CARRINGTON NURSING HOME
INVENTORY OF LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS 2004

ITEM: Grasmere Villa	LOCATION: S of Carrington Convalescent Hospital
CURRENT USE: Guest accommodation	FORMER USE: Residence; Hospital
DESCRIPTION: Grasmere Villa pre-dates the Carrington Convalescent Hospital, and was originally used as a residence for the Paling Family. In 1901 the house was used as a Cottage Hospital, for convalescing children. The building is an example of Victorian Cottage, although it has been extended and adapted on a number of occasions in the twentieth century.	MAJOR CONSTRUCTION PHASE: ☐ 1889 – 1892, Construction of Carrington Nursing Home ☐ 1893 – 1941, Modifications ☐ 1942 – 1967, Improvements & Repairs ☐ 1968 – 1993, Major works ☐ 1994 – Present, Modifications
HISTORICAL THEMES: Land tenure - Tenant farms established by the Macarthur Family and early rural land use in the area; Persons - Association with WH Paling and philanthropy; Development of health facilities - The building was used as a cottage hospital to accommodate children between 1902 and 1908. Grasmere Villa has been used for a number of different functions associated with the Hospital. Marking the phases of life; Welfare – activities associated with the provision of social services by the state or philanthropic organizations.	
CONSERVATION POLICY: Retain and conserve building. Investigate the extent of surviving historic fabric and prepare a schedule of conservation works.	
LEVEL OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE: ☒ EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE ☐ HIGH SIGNIFICANCE ☐ MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE ☐ LITTLE SIGNIFICANCE / NEUTRAL ☐ INTRUSIVE	INTACTNESS: ☐ ORIGINAL CONDITION ☐ SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT ☒ PARTIALLY INTACT ☐ COMPROMISED

IMAGE:



**CARRINGTON NURSING HOME
INVENTORY OF LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS 2004**

ITEM: The Masonic Cottage Hospital

LOCATION: N of Carrington
Convalescent Hospital

CURRENT USE: Offices

FORMER USE: Hospital

DESCRIPTION: The Masonic Cottage Hospital was constructed in 1889-90, and was originally intended as one of a group of cottage hospitals intended to surround the main hospital. The building was purpose built and is physical evidence of the approach to the treatment of convalescing patients in the late nineteenth century.

MAJOR CONSTRUCTION PHASE:

- ☒ 1889 – 1892, Construction of Carrington Nursing Home
- ☐ 1893 – 1941, Modifications
- ☐ 1942 – 1967, Improvements & Repairs
- ☐ 1968 – 1993, Major works
- ☐ 1994 – Present, Modifications

HISTORICAL THEMES: Developing local and regional economies –Health; Marking the phases of life; Welfare – activities associated with the provision of social services by the state or philanthropic organizations.

CONSERVATION POLICY:

Retain and conserve. Investigate the extent of surviving historic fabric and prepare a schedule of conservation works.

LEVEL OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

- ☒ EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE
- ☐ HIGH SIGNIFICANCE
- ☐ MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE
- ☐ LITTLE SIGNIFICANCE / NEUTRAL
- ☐ INTRUSIVE

INTACTNESS:

- ☐ ORIGINAL CONDITION
- ☒ SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT
- ☐ PARTIALLY INTACT
- ☐ COMPROMISED

IMAGE:

