

Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS							
Name of Item	Carleton House and Stables, including interiors						
Other Name/s Former Name/s	<i>Grosvenor Crescent, Hospital and outbuildings</i>						
Item type (if known)	Complex / Group						
Item group (if known)	Residential, Health Services						
Item category (if known)	House and Stables, Hospital						
Area, Group, or Collection Name	-						
Street number	28						
Street name	Gower Street						
Suburb/town	Summer Hill					Postcode	2130
Local Government Area/s	Inner West						
Property description							
Location - Lat/long	Latitude	-33.888233			Longitude	151.135393	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone	-	Easting	-	Northing	-	
Owner	Various						
Current use	Residential						
Former Use	Residential, hospital						
Statement of significance	<p>No. 56 Liverpool Road has a high degree of heritage significance as it contains Carleton House, a large Victorian residence, along with its associated stables building and some of its remnant landscaped setting. The retention of such a house in its setting provides clear evidence of the pattern of settlement in this part of Sydney during the mid-late nineteenth century. Carleton was also the former site of an important paediatric hospital and nurses training institution, managed by the Benevolent Society of NSW, which provides evidence of the development of childhood health care in NSW. It also served as a centre and clinic for intellectually disabled children and adults under the Department of Health.</p> <p>The site has historical associations with several important persons in the history of NSW, including Frank Hinder, noted twentieth-century Australian artist and one-time resident of Carleton. The property is also significant because of its strong association with the activities of the Benevolent Society of NSW, an important charitable organisation that was established in 1813 with the aim of providing relief and accommodation to paupers, the infirm and the aged.</p> <p>Carleton House and Stables has aesthetic significance as it contains a fine example of a grand nineteenth-century residence in the Victorian Italianate style of architecture set within an extant landscaped garden still discernible despite later developments of the site. The building contains high quality internal spaces, finishes and details. The grounds of Carleton House and Stables demonstrate garden layouts and planting schemes from the late nineteenth century, and also characteristic institutional plantings from the 1920s. An associated stables building is located to the east of Carleton, the one remaining outbuilding following the redevelopment of the western portion of the site into multistorey residential apartments. The two multi-storey apartment buildings replaced former nurses homes and are located to the Gower Street frontage, some distance from the historic original buildings on the site.</p>						

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	Carleton House and Stables is likely to have a moderate degree of social significance linked to long-term community interest in the site, particularly the associations with residents, families, staff and the local community. The site has low archaeological value yet some potential to reveal evidence of nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century settlement and development in the locality.	
Level of Significance	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DESCRIPTION	
Designer	Carleton: Morell and Kemp Renwick Hospital for Infants: HE Budden and Greenwell Carleton Estate: Kennedy Associates Architects
Builder/ maker	Carleton: Unknown Renwick Hospital for Infants: WB Lewer
Physical Description	<p>The site comprises Carleton, a grand Victorian villa, and its former stables building, along with two modern apartment buildings, plus extensive gardens, including areas of original landscaping. It is located on a corner lot, bounded by Liverpool Road to the north, Gower Street to the east and residential properties to the south and west.</p> <p>Carleton is a large two-storey Victorian Italianate villa built in 1883 of rendered masonry with a slate roof. Its primary elevation faces away from Liverpool Road towards the gardens. The site retains some of its landscaped setting relating to the original construction of Carleton, especially the main drive from Liverpool Road, leading to a carriage loop in front of the house. The site has numerous mature trees which reflect the Victorian period of planting, such as tall camphor laurels dating from the use of the property as a house, palms from the 1920s, and eucalypts and other native plants from the 1970s (Rod Howard & Associates 2007, p 75).</p> <p>It is largely square in plan, with two full-height projecting faceted bays, one each side of the main entrance. The faceted bays have three vertically proportioned, timber, double-hung sash windows with decorative mouldings similar to that on the main entrance. They are set within the wraparound verandah that is constructed of a tiled floor, timber ceiling and cast iron foliated posts, pedestals, friezes and brackets. The building has bracketed eaves under the slate roof and five masonry chimneys with two to four pots each.</p> <p>The entrance and verandah are accessed via a wide set of steps that gradually narrow towards the house. It has a curved masonry balustrade and hedged elements. The entrance is in an alcove with a patterned tile floor and an ornate plaster ceiling. The entry door has side and transom windows, and original door hardware.</p> <p>The first floor is similar to the ground floor externally. The faceted bays extend up to the first floor and also have three windows each. There is a wraparound verandah on the first floor as well, yet it differs from the ground floor in that it has a sheet metal roof, exposed ceiling, and a cast iron filigree balustrade.</p> <p>Internally, Carleton exhibits several of its original features and much of its original layout, although it has been modified to convert the space into separate apartments. The main entry hall of Carleton is flanked by two rooms with faceted bay windows. The central hallway has decorative archways typical of the Italianate style with a prominent keystone and plaster moulding to the capitals of the pilasters. The hallway terminates in a set of timber stairs to the first floor. The stairs are original timber stairs with newel posts and a timber balustrade. The risers and treads have been lined with carpet. Common areas on the first floor have timber floors with carpet, decorative timber skirting, three arched windows with patterned coloured glass, decorative archways, and a plaster ceiling. Throughout the house there are several original fireplaces, with marble mantels remaining in situ as well as decorative geometric tiles.</p> <p>The original billiard room, one of the most impressive interior spaces in the building, retains its classical mouldings and ornamentation, such as a decorative fanlight window with a central waratah and a decorative ceiling with leadlight lantern. It is accessed via a side entrance. Photographic documentation of the space, however, reveals that pilasters next to the windows have been removed,</p>

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	<p>new doors introduced, alterations made to a door architrave, significant alterations made to the fireplace and an elaborate frieze has been removed or covered (Rod Howard & Associates 2007, p 60).</p> <p>The conversion of Carleton to the Renwick Hospital for Children (1921), then Grosvenor Hospital (1965), and various alterations introduced a range of modifications to the building and grounds of the property, particularly towards the rear facing Liverpool Road. The north-easternmost bays of the building are recent additions.</p> <p>From 2011 to 2014, the house, associated stables and the grounds were converted to 'Carleton Estate', comprising 74 apartments across four buildings. Carleton was restored and converted into several apartments. The stables building was converted to a communal complex and a pool was constructed next to it. Several early hospital buildings were demolished in 2013 for the development of two multistorey apartment buildings.</p> <p>The remaining outbuilding associated with the house is the former stables, a single-storey building with a central two-storey section. The stable is constructed in rendered masonry with applied classical ornamentation and a slate roof. The stable retains original details including window mouldings, decorative bands, and bargeboards; however, there have been many alterations. A front verandah has been added with a sheet metal roof supported by aluminium posts, one of the dormer windows has been infilled and steel bars are installed in front of windows. Internally, the space has been fitted out to function as a gym and leisure centre.</p> <p>The new apartment blocks are up to five storeys, constructed of brick and concrete in a contemporary style. They feature a flat roof, aluminium-framed openings, balconies and floor-to-ceiling windows with louvres and shutters. Floors are largely identical aside from the top floor which has larger balconies, different materiality and pergolas.</p>				
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	<p>No. 56 Liverpool Road comprises a mix of buildings dating from 1884. After redevelopment of part of the site and renovation works in 2013, all buildings are in good condition. There are some minor rising damp issues with Carleton.</p> <p>Carleton House and Stables is likely to contain archaeological evidence of domestic occupation from the 1880s to 1920s. There is potential for archaeological evidence of the following to be present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - footings of outbuildings associated with Carleton (low to moderate potential); - artefact deposits associated with domestic occupation of Carleton (low potential, except for the well, which may have been filled with deposit when it passed out of use); - footings and artefact deposits associated with Llangollen (low—the building was recently demolished and the area heavily disturbed); and - footings and artefact deposits associated with the post-1888 but pre-1925 house at 50 Grosvenor Street, adjacent to Llangollen (low—area heavily disturbed by recent excavation). <p>The site may also contain limited evidence in the form of artefact deposits, footings and building modifications related to the hospital period of occupation from the 1920s.</p> <p>The research potential of all these resources is likely to be fairly low. Several houses from the 1880s are still standing in the local area and the changes associated with the hospital during the twentieth century are likely to have disturbed any artefact deposits associated with the development of Carleton and Llangollen. The pre-1930s housing on the corner of Gower Street and Liverpool Road and in the block next to Llangollen in Grosvenor Street are not likely to have accumulated artefact deposits.</p>				
Construction years	Start year	1883	Finish year	-	Circa <input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	<p>Carleton was modified for use as a hospital in 1920, and has had numerous alterations and additions since this time. Numerous buildings have also been constructed across the site since 1921, most of which have subsequently undergone major alterations, additions and demolition.</p> <p>A major redevelopment of the eastern part of the site was undertaken in 2013 that included the demolition of early hospital buildings. The former buildings included an operating theatre (1921), outpatients building (1926), a small octagonal kiosk (1952), a laundry / linen house (1975), and an observation block (1929). Completed in 1935, a two-storey brick building with a hipped tiled roof and</p>				

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	<p>large areas of glazing was constructed west of Carleton, forming a western edge to the carriage loop. This structure was demolished prior to August 2013 along with a c.1970s demountable building. The buildings were replaced with two multistorey apartment buildings.</p> <p>As part of these works, Carleton and the stables building were refurbished and altered. Carleton was converted into seven apartments and an extension was added to the north. The stables building was refurbished as a gym and leisure centre.</p>
Further comments	<p>The former Grosvenor Hospital Nurses Quarters, known as Llangollen, was demolished in c2007. It had been listed on the <i>Ashfield Local Environmental Plan 1999</i>.</p> <p>Prior to 2014, the address of Carleton House and Stables was 56 Liverpool Road. This has since been changed to 28 Gower Street.</p>

HISTORY

Historical notes	<p>The suburb of Summer Hill, within the Inner West local government area occupies the traditional country of the Wangal people.</p> <p>No. 56 Liverpool Road, Summer Hill, is located on part of a 30-acre land grant to emancipist convict Henry Kable in 1794. By 1804, Kable acquired approximately 200 acres of land in the present-day suburbs of Ashfield and Summer Hill. Between 1815 and 1822, Joseph Underwood acquired Kable's land holdings in the area.</p> <p>Underwood's estate in the vicinity of Summer Hill was subdivided into quarter-acre blocks in 1878. The current street layout of the suburb dates to this early subdivision. The development of Summer Hill was propelled by the opening of a railway station there in 1879. The construction of a post office in 1882 and public school in 1883 consolidated the growth of this small urban village.</p> <p>On 4 April 1881, Charles Carleton Skarratt purchased lots 8, 9 and 33 and 34 of Section 3 of the Underwood Estate. This parcel of land was bounded by Liverpool Road, Gower Street and Grosvenor Crescent. In the following year, Skarratt acquired additional adjoining land, being lots 4–7 and 65 of Section 3 from the Underwood Estate.</p> <p>The Carleton Estate, as it became known, was located to the north of the railway line and the Summer Hill village with entrances to Liverpool Road and Grosvenor Crescent. An English-born businessman, Skarratt appointed the Sydney-based architectural firm Morell and Kemp to design a large residence named 'Carleton', which was erected in 1883–84. The stables to the rear of the house were built by 1887. Between 1890 and 1893, a well was sunk between the rear of the main house and outbuildings, and a range of other structures along the northeast boundary of the site. .</p> <p>Skarratt lived at Carleton until 1890, and again in 1893 before he returned to England and leased out the property. Tenants at the house from 1893 included TH Kegwin, EW Scott, Esther Stratten and Thomas Cowlshaw. When the property was advertised to let in February 1896 it was described as 'Carleton, house and grounds ... well furnished, billiard room (complete), tennis lawn' (<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>, 5 February 1896, p 2).</p> <p>Charles Carleton Skarratt died in London on 22 November 1900 and his estate was sworn at probate for £380, 675 10s. Trustees for Skarratt's estate sold the property in early 1902 to Dr Henry Critchley Victor Hinder. Hinder had established a medical practice on nearby Liverpool Road in c.1890. He lived at Carleton with his wife and five children until his death in 1913. The Hinder family remained in residence at the property until it was sold to the Benevolent Society in 1920. One of Dr Hinder's sons was Frank Hinder (1906–92), who became a well-regarded Australian artist in the mid-twentieth century. The State Library of NSW holds a collection of photographs of the Hinder family while they were in residence at Carleton (PXE 692/45-53 PXE 692/54-92).</p> <p>In 1880, Josiah Perry purchased several blocks from the Underwood Estate, on-selling them in 1881 to BJ Owen, who constructed a large residence on Grosvenor Crescent known as Llangollen. Owen leased the house to residential tenants for many years, including the Hon. George Thornton MLA (1819–1901) from 1885 to 1888, until it became the Queens College and Kindergarten in 1895. When Carleton was acquired for use as the Renwick Hospital for Infants in 1920, the Benevolent Society also purchased the adjoining property Llangollen.</p>
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	<p>The Renwick Hospital for Infants, which catered specifically for children under the age of two, was originally established at Ultimo in 1911. The Benevolent Society purchased Carleton and Llangollen in 1920, to expand the operations of the hospital. The Society's Annual Report for this year stated that 'Carlton, Summer Hill, which together with Llangollen adjoining, and about four (4) acres of ground have been obtained for the indoor patients of the Renwick Hospital for Infants and a Training School for Infants Nurses' (Benevolent Society Annual Report 1920).</p> <p>In February 1921, the Benevolent Society lodged a building application with Ashfield Council for a 25-room hospital building designed by the architect Henry Budden. Constructed by W B Lever, the works took eight months to complete. These works involved the modification of Carleton for hospital use and Llangollen for use as the nurses' quarters, along with the construction of a concrete-walled and roofed mortuary, a weatherboard operating theatre, domestic staff quarters (within the former stables) and minor outbuildings. The first intake of patients took place on 19 October 1921 and the hospital was officially opened one month later by Dame Margaret Davidson.</p> <p>In 1926, the Renwick Hospital for Infants at Summer Hill became the first accredited training school for infants' nurses in Australia. Building works continued throughout the 1920s and 1930s to accommodate increasing patient numbers. These works included the creation of an Outpatients Ward (1926), and an Observation Block/Ward (1929). In 1930, electrical refrigeration was introduced and extensions were made to the sterilisation room, and in 1934, an X-ray department was opened. Alterations were made to the Observation Ward and the Operating Theatre in 1935. In this same year, funding was approved for the construction of a new ward building at the hospital. Opened in 1937, it was 'a long two storied brick building with a hipped tiled roof, its extensive areas of glazing and wide balconies with curved corners, conformed to the most up to date trends in hospital architecture'. Carleton was used as staff accommodation from the time the new ward building was completed.</p> <p>The Government Architect's Branch was briefed to prepare a comprehensive scheme for the future development on the hospital site in 1941. In the interim, minor improvements to the hospital included alterations and additions to the operating theatre, construction of a glass covered walkway, paving of roads and paths with asphalt and the construction of a new concrete fence along Liverpool Road. The firm of Herbert, Wilson and Pynor was appointed Honorary Architect to the Benevolent Society in August 1941.</p> <p>In the postwar period, the Renwick Hospital for Infants operated at a high level of occupancy, but because of the spread of baby health centres (pioneered by the Benevolent Society as early as 1906) and other facilities during this period, patient numbers began declining. This trend was consolidated during the 1950s. However, modifications to the building fabric continued. In 1948, 'sun areas' were added to the Observation Block; and what was known as the Gardener's Cottage (possibly the Men's Quarters of the 1920s) was relocated to make more space available near the Pathological Department. The following year, sun verandahs were added to what was known as the Admission Block.</p> <p>In 1952, a kiosk was opened on the site to serve staff and visitors. In 1955, the adjoining property on the corner of Gower Street and Liverpool Road was purchased to provide additional nurses' accommodation. Four solaria were installed on the verandah and balcony of the Main Block (presently called units 1 and 2) in 1956, and two years later a program of renovations commenced which included remaking roadways and providing a courtyard area. Due to declining patient and outpatient numbers, the Benevolent Society began to consider the future of the hospital. In 1964, the NSW State Government approached the society offering to purchase the hospital for a hostel and school for mentally handicapped children. This was accepted, and the Renwick Hospital for Infants was closed in 1965.</p> <p>After the Renwick Hospital was sold to the Government, the Department of Health opened the Grosvenor Diagnostic and Assessment Clinic, which commenced operations in June 1965. This clinic was intended to provide a central referral point for all mentally handicapped people in NSW and acted as an outpatients clinic with restricted facilities to support long-term care. By 1984, it was providing both long-term and temporary residential care for intellectually handicapped children.</p> <p>Modifications continued to be made to the site after it was acquired by the Department of Health. In c.1965, the brick and tile building containing the morgue was converted into a dental surgery, and a</p>
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	<p>heated therapeutic pool was constructed. In the late 1960s the observation block was extended, as was the building which housed the Pathological Department. A shallow swimming pool was constructed adjacent to the therapeutic pool in 1973, and in 1975 a simple brick structure with a skillion roof was constructed near the former stable, to serve as a linen facility. The main block was also modified after 1965. A large extension was erected on its southwestern side, and in 1991 a large, glazed structure with a roof terrace, and concrete ramps were constructed on the northeastern side. Between 1992 and 1995, alterations were made to the interior of the building.</p> <p>Llangollen, formerly part of the Carleton Estate, no longer forms part of the curtilage of 56 Liverpool Road, Summer Hill. In 2007 that building was demolished and a new purpose-built facility constructed on that part formerly comprised in the Grosvenor Diagnostic and Assessment Clinic site.</p> <p>From 2011 to 2014 Carleton house, associated stables and the grounds were converted to Carleton Estate, comprising 74 apartments across four buildings. Carleton was restored and converted to multiple apartments which comprised internal reconfiguration, introduction of openings in the structural walls and realignment of other walls. Seven apartments were created, five being one bedroom apartments and two which had two bedrooms.</p> <p>The stables building was converted to a communal complex and a pool was constructed next to it. Unsympathetic external modifications were removed, and the building was reinstated to its original form. The ground floor contains a gym and associated amenities, while the first floor has a one-bedroom unit with storage rooms.</p> <p>The remaining outbuildings and hospital buildings on the eastern portion of the site were demolished and replaced by two multistorey residential buildings comprising 70 apartments over basement parking.</p>
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THEMES

National historical theme	3 Developing, local, regional and national economies
State historical theme	Health
National historical theme	4 Building settlements, towns and cities
State historical theme	Accommodation
National historical theme	7 Governing
State historical theme	Welfare
National historical theme	8 Developing Australia's cultural life
State historical theme	Creative endeavour

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	<p>Carleton House and Stables has a high degree of historic significance at a local level as it provides clear evidence of the pattern of settlement in this part of Summer Hill during the mid to late nineteenth century. The property includes a large surviving residence (Carleton) from the Victorian period and associated stables.</p> <p>The land was initially purchased by Charles Carleton Skarratt, who commissioned Morell and Kemp architects to design a large residence named Carleton. The building was tenanted as Skarratt moved between Australia and England. It was then sold to Dr Henry VC Hinder, who resided at Carleton with his family until his death. The building was sold to the Benevolent Society in 1920.</p> <p>Carleton House and Stables also has significance as the former site of an important paediatric hospital and nurses training school, managed by the Benevolent Society of NSW, providing evidence of the</p>
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	<p>development of childhood health care in NSW. The site continued to be used for medical and educational uses and was known as 'Grosvenor Centre'.</p> <p>Following redevelopment of the site in 2011, Carleton House and Stables returned to residential use with the restoration and modification of the house and stables, and the construction of two apartment buildings.</p> <p>Carleton House and Stables reaches the threshold for cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	<p>Carleton House and Stables has historical associations with several important individuals and organisations in the history of NSW.</p> <p>Charles Carleton Skarratt, an English-born businessman, purchased several lots from Underwood Estate between 1881 and 1882. Skarratt appointed the Sydney-based architectural firm Morell and Kemp to design a large residence named Carleton, which was erected in 1883–84. The stables to the rear of the house were built by 1887. The Sands Directory shows that Skarratt lived at Carleton until 1890, and again in 1893 before he returned to England and leased out the property to various tenants.</p> <p>Dr Henry VC Hinder, who had established a medical practice on Liverpool Road in c.1890, purchased the Carleton Estate in January 1902. He lived at Carleton with his wife and five children until his death in 1913. The Hinder family remained in residence at the property until it was sold to the Benevolent Society in 1920. One of Dr Hinder's sons was Frank Hinder (1906–92), a well-regarded Australian artist in the mid-twentieth century.</p> <p>When Carleton was acquired for use as the Renwick Hospital for Infants in 1920, the Benevolent Society also purchased the adjoining property Llangollen. Outpatient numbers increased in the postwar period and declined towards the 1950s. In 1964, the NSW State Government approached the society offering to purchase the hospital for use as a hostel and school for mentally handicapped children. The site continued its medical and educational use through to 2011 when buildings on the eastern part of the site, including early hospital buildings, were demolished. Carleton House and Stables was refurbished for residential purposes.</p> <p>Carleton House and Stables reaches the threshold for cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	<p>Carleton House and Stables has a high degree of aesthetic significance because it contains a fine example of a grand nineteenth-century residence (Carleton) in the Victorian Italianate architectural style set within a largely original landscaped garden still discernible despite later developments of the site.</p> <p>The house has undergone multiple alterations as the use of the site changed from a residential estate, Renwick Hospital for Infants, a hostel and school for mentally handicapped children, to apartments. Most recently, refurbishment works to convert the house into apartments reinstated original details such as the wraparound verandahs.</p> <p>The house and stables retain typical Victorian Italianate features such as faceted bays with double-hung sash windows, verandahs with cast iron filigrees, decorative moulding around openings, coloured glass panes, archways with ornate capitals to the pilasters and a slate roof with multiple chimneys. Internally, Carleton contains high quality spaces, finishes and details.</p> <p>The site retains some of its landscaped setting relating to the original construction, especially the main driveway from Liverpool Road, leading to a carriage loop in front of the house. The grounds of the Carleton House and Stables demonstrate garden layouts and planting schemes from the late nineteenth century, and also characteristic institutional planting from the 1920s.</p> <p>Carleton House and Stables reaches the threshold for cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	<p>Carleton House and Stables is likely to have a moderate degree of social significance linked to long-term community interest in the site, particularly in relation to former and current residents, staff and</p>

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	<p>their families, and the local community. Carleton House has been, and continues to be, a residential site and many people have spent extended periods of their life there.</p> <p>A detailed social values assessment should be undertaken to further understand the strong or special associations with those particular groups, the local community and other communities.</p> <p>Carleton House and Stables is likely to reach the threshold for cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	<p>Carleton House and Stables has low archaeological value yet some potential to reveal evidence of nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century settlement and development in the locality.</p> <p>Carleton House and Stables was one of nine licensed residential centres (LRCs) owned or managed by the former NSW Department of Ageing Disability and Home Care previously assessed to have technical/research significance at a state level for their potential to provide insight into the ways that residential health facilities for people with mental illness and disabilities in NSW were designed, built and operated, reflecting the changing attitudes and philosophies of care over the twentieth century.</p> <p>Owing to the cessation of the previous use of the property as a LRC and conversion of the property to wholly private residential use, Carleton House and Stables no longer reaches the threshold for cultural significance under this criterion.</p>
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	<p>Carleton House and Stables is a highly intact example of a large late-Victorian suburban dwelling within its landscaped setting. It largely retains its original architectural forms, scale, massing, detailing and materials. It has also retained its associations with the community. The integrity of the site, in particular the main house building both externally and internally, is rare within the context of the Summer Hill area.</p> <p>Carleton House and Stables reaches the threshold for cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	<p>Carleton House and Stables is a representative example of a late Victorian house used for residential purposes. The associated stables and gardens provide context to the house and provide physical separation from the new development. The new apartments have been designed in contemporary styles with different materiality and detailing, representing the site's transition into a residence centre.</p> <p>Carleton House and Stables reaches the threshold for cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Integrity	<p>Carleton House and Stables are highly intact externally and in good condition. The billiard / function room in Carleton House is an especially intact space with several original ornate elements. The stables building has been refurbished as a gym and leisure centre yet its overall form and scale is retained. Further, the garden and carriage loop are intact.</p>

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HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	Grosvenor Centre, Heritage Act – s.170 NSW State agency heritage register

INFORMATION SOURCES				
Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Website	Australian Dictionary of Biography	Henry Francis (Frank) Hinder (1906-1992)	2016	-Australian Dictionary of Biography, Australian National University
Advertising	Sydney Morning Herald	Advertising	5 Feb 1896	Trove, National Library of Australia
Land title		Certificate of Title Vol 1396 Fol 25		NSW Land Registry Services
Land title		Certificate of Title Vol 2546 Fol 58		NSW Land Registry Services
Land title		Certificate of Title Vol 1447 Fols 65/66		NSW Land Registry Services
Land title		Certificate of Title Vol 1451 Fol 4		NSW Land Registry Services
Report	Rod Howard and Associates Pty Ltd	Grosvenor Centre 56 Liverpool Road, Summer Hill Conservation Plan	2007	NSW Heritage Office
Report	NSW Government Architect's Office	S170 Heritage and Conservation Register Department of Disability, Ageing & Home Care – Grosvenor Centre, 56 Liverpool Road, Summer Hill (Ashfield)	2009	NSW Heritage Office Library
Report	Noel Bell Ridley Smith and Partners Pty Ltd	Statement of heritage impact, proposed residential development including adaptive reuse and conservation of Carleton, its stable and gardens, 46-56 Liverpool Road, Summer Hill NSW 2130	2011	Inner West Library
Archival Recording and Report	NBRS Architecture and Kennedy Associate Architects	Carleton (property) Liverpool Road, Summer Hills: former Grosvenor Hospital site	1997-2010	Inner West Library

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	<p>No. 56 Liverpool Road, Summer Hill, should be retained with the amended curtilage as an individually listed heritage item of local significance in Schedule 5 of the <i>Inner West Local Environmental Plan 2022</i>. The name and address should be updated from 'Hospital and outbuildings, including interiors' at '56 Liverpool Road' to 'Carleton House and Stables, including interiors' at '28 Gower Street' to better reflect its historical values and current legal address.</p> <p>The heritage significance and historic character of the item should be preserved and maintained through the retention of contributory elements and significant original fabric.</p> <p>The original Victorian-era house (now subdivided into apartments) and associated stables are significant elements of the site. So are the landscaped gardens, including layouts and planting schemes from the late nineteenth century and institutional plantings from the 1920s. The form and significant of original fabric and landscapes should be retained.</p> <p>Archaeological assessment may be required prior to ground disturbance to ensure relics and Aboriginal objects are conserved.</p>

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SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Inner West Residential Targeted Heritage Study	Year of study or report	2022
Item number in study or report	-		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	Date	April 2023

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IMAGES - 1 per page

Image caption	Aerial view of the subject site showing original hospital buildings, gardens, carriage loop and new apartment buildings.				
Image year	2023	Image by	Nearmap, with GML overlay	Image copyright	Nearmap, GML Heritage



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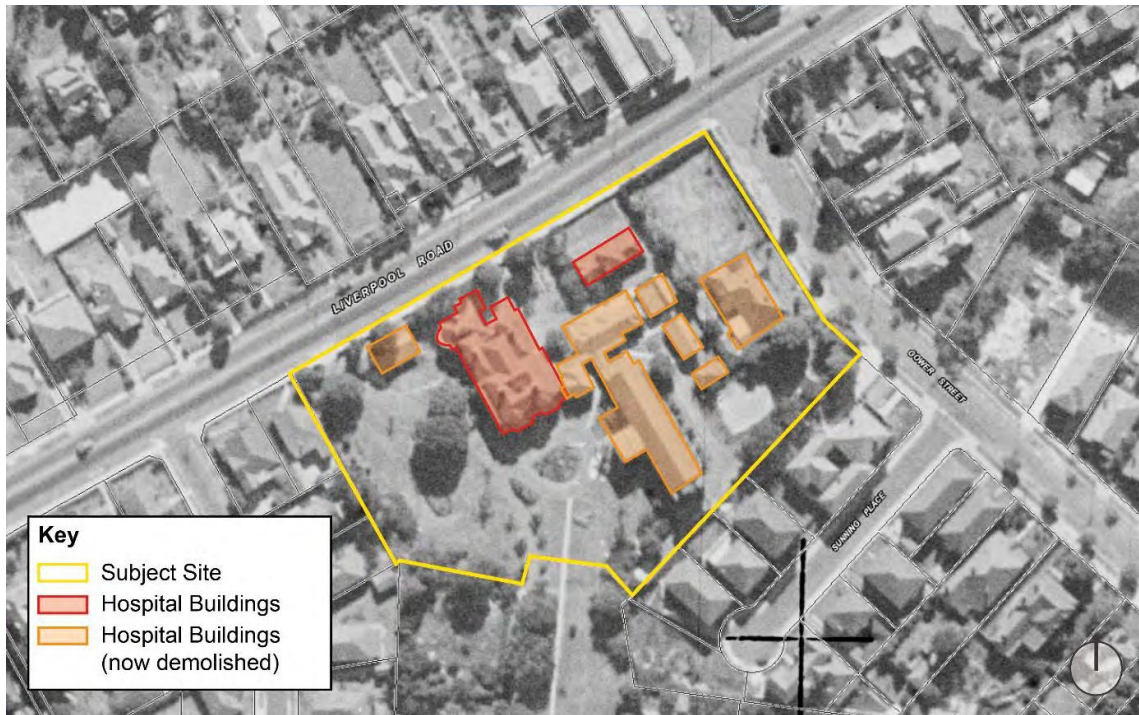
Image caption	Aerial photograph of the subject site showing original hospital buildings and now-demolished nurses quarters.				
Image year	2010	Image by	Nearmap, with GML overlay	Image copyright	Nearmap, GML overlay



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Image caption	Aerial photograph of the subject site showing hospital buildings.				
Image year	1943	Image by	Nearmap, with GML overlay	Image copyright	Nearmap, GML overlay



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Image caption	Carleton, Summer Hill				
Image year	undated	Image by	Pre-1920	Image copyright	Not in copyrigh



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Image caption	Entrance gates and driveway to Carleton, Summer Hill				
Image year	Undated	Image by	Pre-1920	Image copyright	Not in copyright



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IMAGES - 1 per page

Image caption	View to gardens from Carleton, Summer Hill				
Image year	Undated	Image by	Pre-1920	Image copyright	Not in copyright



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Image caption	Billiard room, Carleton, Summer Hill				
Image year	Undated	Image by	Pre-1920	Image copyright	Not in copyright

