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1 INTRODUCTION

Subject of Report

This report concerns the building on the Unitec Institute of Technology site in Point Chevalier, Auckland known as Building No 1. The building was formerly known variously as Oakley Lunatic Asylum and Carrington Hospital and was constructed as a psychiatric hospital for the mentally unwell.

Purpose of Report

The building is no longer used as a hospital and has had a new use since the site was purchased by the Unitec Institute of Technology. It currently houses faculties that include architecture, landscape architecture and photography.

The old hospital, however, has proved difficult to adapt to its new use due to its restricted floor plate and masonry construction. Also, as an unreinforced masonry building it is considered a high seismic risk.

Unitec is currently considering future options for the building. This report was commissioned to evaluate the heritage values of the various areas of the building and their component parts.

Format of Report

In the report, the building is divided up into areas that generally are in accordance with their date of construction. The date of construction of each area is noted, along with its designer, where known. Its former and present uses are also noted. The history of each section is briefly described and any known modifications are listed.

Assessment of Heritage Values

In the report, the heritage values of each section of the building are assessed under criteria that include historical, social, architectural, technological and landmark values. The degree of significance of each part of the building is also assessed on a scale that includes “high”, “moderate” or “some” value under each of the criteria.

The significant components that make up the exterior and interior of each section of the building are noted and rated on the same scale of “high”, “moderate” and “some” value. Some intrusive elements that detract from significance are also noted.

Commissioning and Authorship

The report was commissioned by William Smith, Executive Director – Strategic Property Development on behalf of the Unitec Institute of Technology and prepared by Dave Pearson, principal and Megan Walker, architectural graduate of DPA Architects.
2 BACKGROUND

HISTORY

Early Pre-European History

Pre-European Maori overland paths between the Manukau and the Waitemata Harbours included a route from the Whau inlet of the Waitemata Harbour to Blockhouse Bay. The colonial government built fortified ‘blockhouses’ around the Auckland area to take control over the traditional Maori paths. In 1848, the Crown purchased land around the Whau inlet from its Maori owners. A blockhouse at the Whau inlet was constructed in 1860.

History of the Building

In the early 1860s in Auckland mentally ill people were detained in a building on Grafton Road. Built in 1851, this building housed only 11 people. There was clearly insufficient space to accommodate the growing demand and the government of the day recognised the need for an appropriate institution to accommodate the increasing number of people who were considered mentally disabled.

In 1862, the Auckland Provincial Government appointed a committee to select a suitable site for a lunatic asylum in Auckland. The site selected for the new asylum was the 200 acre reserve at Oakley Creek, No. 29, known as Oakley Farm Estate.

At this time a number of institutions were being erected for the mentally unwell in other parts of New Zealand. These included Sunnyside in Christchurch which was built in 1863 and Seaciff near Dunedin, constructed slightly later in 1878.

The Provincial Council raised a loan totaling £500,000 for the construction of the new Auckland asylum under the Auckland Loan Act, 1863 which enabled funds to be raised for public works in Auckland. Institutional buildings at the time were modelled on English examples and the architectural plans were prepared by a Mr Barrett in England. These were then modified by Auckland architect James Wrigley.

The original section of the building was constructed in 1864/5. This comprised the central three-storied administrative core with an entrance on the northern side. Offices, staff kitchens and dining rooms were located on the ground floor with a chapel on the first floor. Patient dormitories were contained in a wing to the east which also incorporated reception rooms, bathrooms, and day rooms. Beyond this was a single storied area that contained workshops for carpentry, tailoring and shoemaking.

Photograph taken (date unknown) of the original Avondale Mental Asylum showing the east wing. (Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 7-A10156).

1 These two institutions have both been demolished leaving the Auckland asylum as the sole survivor from the nineteenth century. A later institution, Kingseat in south Auckland dates from the late 1920s.
In 1867 the inmates were moved from Grafton Road to the new asylum, known as the Avondale Lunatic Asylum. The construction of another wing to the west was suspended at the time as the cost of the project at £20,000 had already exceeded the original estimated budget of £14,000. The two wings as originally proposed were intended to house male and female patients separately. Instead the single wing accommodated 18 female patients upstairs and 42 male patients on the ground floor within the same amount of space.

By 1868, the patient population had increased to 75 inmates, with some having been transferred from other institutions. In 1870 a doctor was appointed full time to the hospital. By 1875 the third floor of the entrance block had been given over to patient accommodation with the inmate population now being made up by 105 males and 57 females.

**Development of the Building**

In September 1877 a fire, which began in the female quarters, destroyed much of the first floor of the eastern wing. The roof fell in and the north and south walls partially collapsed. One patient, trapped in her cell, died. The fire is believed to have been deliberately lit by another patient. The female patients were transferred back to the Grafton Road facility.

The fire and the obvious overcrowding provided an incentive to finally complete the original design adapted by James Wrigley. This entailed the construction of a west wing with eminent Auckland architect, Philip Herapath, being commissioned to oversee the new additions and the necessary repairs to the damaged structure. The work was completed in 1881. The new accommodation enabled the patients to finally be segregated. The new west wing was occupied by male patients while the females were rehoused in the repaired east wing.

![Image of Avondale Mental Asylum following the fire.](Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, 4-306).
At the time the new west wing was constructed, a new laundry, boiler house and plant for generating gas were also built. However, despite the new wing being built, overcrowding remained a problem. Although the two wings were supposed to house 157 people, the population at the time comprised 253 patients, with staff accommodation being provided within the administration wing.

In 1882-1883 an Auxiliary Asylum designed to house 60 male patients was constructed and this relieved some of the pressure on the main building. At the same time new timber workshops were built.

In March 1883, Public Works Department architect, P.F.M. Burrows, stated to parliament that additions were necessary to house an additional 100 patients. He recommended that a separate dining room should be constructed for female patients, along with visitors rooms for members of each sex, a recreational hall and a residence for the Medical Superintendent.\(^2\)

Additions to the east wing to provide additional accommodation for female patients commenced in 1887 and were completed in 1888. The additions included new day rooms, dormitories, single rooms and ablution blocks contained within a two-storied structure adjoining the eastern side of the east wing. The new building was notable for a verandah on the northern side which incorporated three Gothic arches. On the western side a bathroom was constructed in the courtyard.

\(^2\) AJHR,1885,h10,p3
Nurses outside the new addition to the eastern wing. This photograph demonstrates the Gothic arched windows in the window bay which have since been removed.

The progression of further building work was slower after this extension. A brick building was constructed to replace the workshops which had previously been destroyed by fire and in 1889 an attendant's cottage was added to the site.

In 1890 the central block wing was extended to incorporate a new kitchen and storerooms. The former kitchen within the original building became a new dining area. With the completion of this wing, the building had three wings to the south of the main building to give it its distinctive “E” shaped plan. The spaces between the wings were used as exercise yards by the patients.

In 1892 an open portico with arched openings was added to the western wall of the front of the central block providing a private entrance to the director's apartment on the first floor. This structure has since been removed. The following year, new swimming baths were constructed using patient labour.
By this time, the men’s wing on the western side had been overcrowded for some time and urgently required updating. Several reports on the status of the men’s wing had been ignored and little had been done to improve it. In 1894, a dormitory in the men’s wing was converted into a day room. In the same year, however, the Auxiliary Asylum was destroyed by fire and 100 beds for male patients were lost, leading to a critical situation. As a last resort, male patients were transferred to the old immigration barracks on Motuihe Island.

In 1895, £11,000 was released to build a new Auxiliary Asylum and to make additions to the men’s wing. At the same time, patients temporarily placed on Motuihe Island had to be returned to the asylum as a result of unsuitable conditions on the island during winter. Dayrooms at the Asylum were converted to temporary dormitories.

Excavation for the extensions to the men’s wing at the southwest corner began in 1896. R W de Montalk was recorded as the architect for this project. The extension contained three floors which provided much needed additional accommodation for 31 male patients and included 20 single rooms. A padded room and an observation room were included in the extension which was completed in 1897. A new Auxiliary Asylum providing accommodation for 121 male patients was finished around the same time.

By 1900, the asylum contained 494 patients, of which 306 were male. Dr R M Beattie, the Medical Superintendent, was assisted by 52 medical staff. Part of the 200 acre site had been turned into an experimental sewage farm while other areas were used by patients to grow produce for use in the asylum.

In 1900 another two-storied wing was added to the west side of the men’s wing. On the ground floor two large rooms were designated as a day room and a dormitory while similar spaces on the first floor were both used as dormitories. Toilets and nine single rooms were also provided on each floor.

On the eastern side, another extension to the women’s wing was constructed, almost opposite the 1900 extension of the men’s wing. This extension was singled storied but included a half basement beneath the ground floor. The drawings, dated March 1899, show 20 additional single rooms, a bathroom and toilets with an open basement plan. The drawings were produced by the Public Works Department drawings and have the Engineer-in-Chief’s name as William H Hales.

Another alteration to the women’s wing involved the conversion of a laundry into a female dormitory. Drawings of the period indicate that two alternative designs were offered. The option as selected comprised a two-storied building with a larger floor area. Access was provided by removing a wall to extend an existing corridor through to the new structure.
In 1903 further changes were made to the central wing with a second floor being added over the kitchen wing. The ground floor was also extended and rearranged to provide male and female dining rooms separated by new staff mess rooms. A new kitchen was also included while the new floor above provided additional dormitory accommodation.
Other changes undertaken in 1903 at the asylum included an extension to the new western wing to the north and further addition to the eastern extension. Two years later, further additions were made to the south eastern wing.

Various ancillary additions have been constructed subsequently, most of which have detracted from the architectural integrity of the building. Such changes as the replacement of the original double hung windows and the provision of louvres in the windows have impacted on the building’s heritage values.

Recent Changes

The building underwent a series of name changes over the years. It has been called the Whau because of its location, the Avondale Lunatic Asylum and the Auckland Mental Hospital. In 1962 it was officially renamed Oakley Hospital. The institute celebrated its centenary in 1966. It eventually became Carrington Hospital before it ceased to be used for psychiatric purposes in 1992.

In 1994, the site and the buildings were purchased by the Carrington Polytechnic. The main building was refurbished and opened as the Unitec Institute of Technology School of Architecture and Design. The building is currently occupied by faculties that include architecture, landscape architecture, photography and other disciplines.
3 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

SITE LOCATION AND SURROUNDS

The former Carrington Hospital building, (now known as Building 1) is located at the northeastern corner of a roughly rectangular parcel of land owned by Unitec. The site is bounded to the east by Carrington Road, to the west by the Great North Road and to the north by the Northwestern Motorway.

Beyond the motorway, to the northeast of the building, is the shopping centre of Point Chevalier. Access to the site was traditionally from the Point Chevalier corner, however, this was severed when the motorway was constructed.

Across Carrington Road is the Buchanan Rehabilitation Centre and further south, Gladstone Primary School. The remaining area surrounding the site is predominantly residential in character.

The Site

The area in front of the building was substantially reduced in size at the time the northwestern motorway was constructed. Further land has been lost in recent times with further motorway works. The grounds are now formally laid out with a number of symmetrical pathways radiating from a central planter. A number of liquidambar trees have been planted at the front of the site.

A view of the roundabout and various pathways with scattered liquidambar trees as seen from the central entry to the building. (OPAL)

A courtyard area was created in the northeastern corner of the site when a brick wall was constructed along what is now Carrington Road. The wall extends northwards along the road between two entries to the site before turning in a westerly direction to meet the front façade of the eastern wing. The eastern wing of the main building and the 1887 and 1903 additions to the women’s wing complete the enclosure of this courtyard.

The courtyard itself is a quiet area with the brick wall sheltering it from the wind and the noise of the traffic. Within the courtyard is a fale constructed by the students of the architecture school.
Brick wall along Carrington Road outside the eastern additions to the women’s wing (DPAL).

The other side of the wall (left) with the 1903 addition to the women’s wing and the fale set amongst mature trees within the courtyard. (DPAL)

At the rear of the main building in the southwestern corner is a small patch of grass outside the western addition to the former men’s wing which contains a large mature tree.

Large mature tree on the southern side of the western addition to the former men’s wing. (DPAL)

The rear of the building was extended in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century creating bays between the three wings. These spaces were used for recreation by the former patients at Carrington and have since been developed into "green" spaces that cater for the students to use.
Within the southwestern bay the space is terraced. Wide concrete steps with basalt risers are provided at the southern end of the bay. At the top of the steps a basalt retaining wall extends along the outer edge of a concrete paved courtyard which is accessed by concrete steps at either side. The courtyard also contains grassed areas and a large liquidambar tree in the northwestern corner.

Wide steps at base of bay with basalt risers. The basalt wall retaining the upper level extends along the top of the steps (above left). Courtyard above the steps with large liquidambar tree shown in the foreground (above right). (DPAL)

Liquidambar tree in the southwestern bay. (DPAL)

Beyond the courtyard are various areas paved with concrete that extend up to the rear wall of the building

Looking northeast across the bay (left). (DPAL) Looking southwest across the bay (right). (DPAL)
The ground within the southeastern bay is mainly grassed and slopes down to a car parking area. Two large trees, being a cedar and a macrocarpa, are found in the upper part of the bay and concrete paths are provided for pedestrians.

On the northern side of the bay are two symmetrically located paved areas which create a separate garden space for students.

Beyond both these bays are parking spaces for cars. The largest car park, however, is situated on the southeastern side of the building next to the later entrance.
Changes to the Site

The site originally comprised 200 acres of farmland. Following construction of the buildings, the remaining land continued to be used for farming purposes by the patients and staff. They grew vegetables and tended to animals comprising approximately 50 milk cows, poultry and a large number of pigs. Occupational therapy and access to the outdoors were key components of nineteenth-century psychiatric treatment so patients at the asylum engaged in farming, housekeeping, and maintenance of the buildings and grounds. Part of the site was turned into an experimental sewage farm.

The site was further developed as later buildings were constructed. In later years, the area has been extensively redeveloped since the site was purchased by Unitec with a number of new buildings being constructed.

The land in front of the main building has been subject to considerable change over the years. As constructed, the main building addressed the Point Chevalier corner at the junction of Carrington Road (as it is now known) and Great North Road and the entry was from the corner.

Photograph taken in the 1890s showing the original entry to the Avondale Mental Asylum at the junction of Great North Road and Carrington Road. (Auckland War Memorial Museum Ref: B3460).

By 1940, the area in front of the building had been extensively landscaped. The entry was still from the Point Chevalier corner and a turning circle had been formed in front of the building.
In 1952, the first section of what would become the Northwestern Motorway was completed although the connection from Waterview to the city did not commence until the late 1970s. The section of the motorway running through the junction of Great North Road and Carrington Road was completed in 1981.\(^3\)

The Waterview section of the motorway took part of the Unitec grounds in front of the main building and also severed the original connection to the Point Chevalier corner. A new entrance was provided from Carrington Road and the main building was approached from the rear.

The front of the site was re-landscaped following the motorway. A formal garden layout was provided with a number of trees and grassed areas being interspersed.

\(^3\) en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NorthwesternMotorway
with pedestrian pathways radiating from a central planter. Additional car parking was provided in front of the main building.

Aerial of Unitec today showing the pathways emanating from the central planter and the trees scattered around. The northwestern motorway now cuts off the former entry at the northeastern end of the campus. (Google Earth)

The current garden pathway leading up to the front entry of the building with other pathways radiating from the central planter. (DPAL)

Some of the trees may have been present prior to the construction if the motorway. Historic aerial photographs show the trees along the boundary of Carrington Road to be already in position as well as a tree in the southeastern corner of the front garden. Trees in the southwestern corner of the front site next the men’s wing also appear to have been planted earlier. Other trees north of the central planter were also possibly established prior to the motorway being constructed.
This tree in the south eastern corner of the front garden appears to have been planted prior to the motorway being constructed. (DPAL)

At the rear of the building various areas have developed in an ad-hoc manner to accommodate changing needs. The area generally lacks cohesiveness with pedestrian areas and roadways provided as required.

Aerial photographs taken in 1940 and 1959 indicate that some of the mature trees referenced earlier may not have actually been planted until later. There is no evidence of the tree in the southwestern corner or the large liquidambar tree between the men’s wing and the central wing.

The high brick wall along Carrington Road appears in the 1940 aerial photograph and appears to extend up to what is now the main road entry from Carrington Road.

The roading pattern around the building does not appear to have changed dramatically since 1940. The internal roads appear to have been widened and more space allowed for car parking. Where the main car park is now appears in the aerial as garden space.

**FORMER MAIN HOSPITAL BUILDING**

Building No 1 faces approximately northeast and occupies the highest point of the site. It has limited views across Point Chevalier and the Waitemata Harbour to the northwest.

The building itself comprises a series of narrow wings extending out from the central three-storied block. The nineteenth century institutions were large buildings even by today’s standards and housed inmates in what were prison-like facilities. The building was extended over the years between 1864 and 1905 to give it its distinctive “E” formation with wings extending out from the central core.

Its style has variously been described as Georgian, Victorian or Italian Renaissance. A number of the windows have arched heads which are more Gothic in nature.
The wings generally have narrow footplates and are divided up into small rooms with a number being used as offices. Some larger spaces exist and these are currently used as lecture rooms, group spaces and the like.

Construction

The building has walls of unreinforced brick masonry. The roof was originally sheathed with slates but these have since been replaced with proprietary metal tiles or corrugated steel. The exterior joinery is timber, however, the original double hung windows have since been replaced.

The internal walls are generally plastered. The ceilings are either plastered or are lined with baby corrugated “Sparrow Iron”. The floors comprise timber tongue and groove boards. There are relatively few elements of particular character, the exceptional being the two staircases in the 1886/7 addition.

Changes to the Building

The changes to the building have been numerous over time and some changes that are evident in earlier photographs no longer exist. The major changes are listed below and these are also represented in the diagrams in Appendix 1.

- **1864 - 1865** – The three-storied central wing and the eastern wing are built.
- **1877 – 1881** – As a result of a fire in 1877 the eastern wing was rebuilt and the western wing was constructed to create the symmetry of the original plans. A new laundry, boiler house and plant for generating gas was also built.
- **1887- 1888** – A two-storied extension was constructed on the southern side of the eastern wing.
- **1890** – The central wing was extended to the south.
- **1892** – An entry was added to the western side of the central building. It has since been demolished.
- **1895-1897** – A three-storied addition was constructed at the southwestern corner of the men’s wing.
- **1900** – A two-storied extension was added to the west side of the men’s wing. On the eastern side of the women’s wing a single storied extension was also added.
- **1903** – A new floor is added over the kitchen of the central wing. In the same year the new wing on the 1900 western side of the men’s wing is extended north. An extension was made to the women’s wing.
- **1904** – An extension was made to the southern end of the central wing.
- **1905** – Further additions were made to the south eastern wing.

These are the main changes to the original building. Subsequent changes have been of a different scale and design and generally detract from the more original architecture.
4 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

INTRODUCTION

In any historic building or structure, the various elements or fabric of which the building is comprised have their own intrinsic value and the contribution they make to the cultural significance of the building can be assessed. In addition, the significance of the building or structure as a whole, can be assessed and the building given an overall rating of significance.

The building was extended over the years between 1864 and 1905 to give it its distinctive “E” formation with wings extending out from a central core.

In the following section the significance of the elements or fabric that make up the building is assessed. The overall significance of the building is also assessed and expressed as a “Statement of Significance”.

Assessment Criteria

In the following section, the heritage significance of the setting and each part of the building have been assessed under various criteria. These criteria are in general use and also acknowledge those in use by Heritage New Zealand (previously the New Zealand Historic Places Trust) and the Auckland Council Operative District Plan (Isthmus Section). The criteria are as follows:

- **Historical**: The historical value of the place and the contribution the place makes to an understanding of New Zealand history.
- **Social**: The social and cultural values of the place and the evidence it provides of a former way of life in New Zealand.
- **Architectural**: The architectural and design qualities of the place and its aesthetic values. The contribution made by an architect to New Zealand’s architectural tradition.
- **Technological**: The technological value of the place and the evidence in provides of past construction techniques or the use of materials.
- **Intactness**: The degree of intactness and originality demonstrated by the place.
- **Landmark**: Whether the place is an important landmark in the area.

Degree of Significance

An assessment of the significance of various elements that make up the building can be found in the following schedule. The degree of significance of each element is assessed in accordance with the following scale:

- **High**: Fabric assessed as having high significance makes an essential and fundamental contribution to an understanding of the heritage values of the place.
- **Moderate**: This fabric is considered to make an important contribution to an understanding of the heritage values of the place.
- **Some**: Fabric having some significance makes a lesser contribution to an understanding of the heritage values of the place.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Significant</td>
<td>Fabric in this category may not have any particular significance, however, it allows the building or structure to function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intrusive</td>
<td>Intrusive fabric consists of accretions that detract from the heritage values of the place or which obscure fabric of greater value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SIGNIFICANCE OF ELEMENTS

SETTING

History

Although the building remains on its original site the grounds have been altered considerably. Once farmland that was used by the occupants of the asylum, the land has now been redeveloped as campus grounds for a tertiary institution. The original entrance has been lost with the construction of the Northwestern Motorway and the extent of the front landscaped area was reduced considerably at the same time.

Landscape Style

The building was originally approached by a long driveway that led up to the front door of the institution. The layout included trees on either side of the driveway that created an avenue which led to a turning circle in front of the building.

The original layout was formal and symmetrical with the driveway directly in line with the centre of the building.

The rear landscaping of the building evolved as the southern extensions were added to the building, creating courtyard spaces between them.

Modifications

- The construction of the northwestern motorway resulted in the severing of the historical approach to the building. The landscaped area in front of the building was reduced in size as land was taken for the motorway. The area immediately in front of the building while the remaining area was redesigned with grassed and planted area being interspersed with pedestrian pathways.

Heritage Significance

- The site has moderate historical values. Although the landscaped area has been reduced in size, the remaining front curtilage is part of the original site.
- The site has moderate social values through its ability to demonstrate what remains of the original formal symmetrical entrance that was a common feature of Victorian institutions.
- High landmark values as a remaining part of a prominent site in the landscape.

Overall Assessment

This site has high historical and landmark values and contributes to the understanding of a garden in an institutional setting. Overall the setting is considered to have moderate heritage values.
Heritage Features

Remnants of original garden layout (M)
Brick wall along Carrington Road (M)
Basalt steps and retaining walls (M)
Early mature trees on site (M)

Intrusive Elements

Carparking areas in front of main building

Other Elements

Driveways and parking areas (NS)
Recent plantings (NS)
Fale in northeastern courtyard (NS)
FORMER CARRINGTON PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL
A HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

MAIN BUILDING
AREA AA

Information

Date of Construction: 1864 - 1865
Architect: Barrett, modified by James Wrigley
Contractor: Henry White
Former Uses: Plan of building as erected shows a dining room, drawing room and a waiting room. Later uses included offices for the medical superintendent, the chief attendant and a clerk. At one time the superintendent had an apartment on the second floor and patients occupied the third floor.
Present Use: Administration

History

This area was part of the original building which was completed in 1865. The plans were prepared in England but modified before the building was put out to tender.

Architectural Style

The original building was described in the conservation plan as having “Georgian”, “Victorian” and “Italian Renaissance” origins. “Italianate” is possibly a more accurate description, being a 19th Century phase of Classical architecture. Gothic influences are evident in the pointed arched window heads at ground and first floor levels and the arched doorway. The proportions of this part of the building are characteristic of Georgian architecture.

Modifications

- Internal stairs to Medical Superintendent’s quarters removed (1892).
- New external stairs and portico added to west side (since removed).
- Slate roof replaced by concrete tiles.
- Some chimneys removed.
- Window joinery replaced.
- Brickwork surrounding the entry doorway and since been painted.
- Parapet now plastered but probably originally brickwork.
- Glazed entry doors added and staircase removed from entry foyer.
- Ceilings lowered.
- Lighting and other services added.

Heritage Significance

- High historical values as part of the first section of the asylum to be completed and the first major building in the Auckland area for the care of the mentally ill.
- High social values through ability to demonstrate changing patterns in the care of the mentally ill. Only three storied part of the complex relative signifying importance of administrative functions.
- High architectural values as an amalgam of Gothic and Italianate architectural styles.
- High technological values demonstrated by the use of brick polychromatic construction.
- High landmark values as a prominent building in the landscape.

**Overall Assessment**

This area of the building was part of the first section to be completed and set the pattern for the rest of the complex. It has high historical, social, architectural and technological values. It is also a prominent feature in the landscape. Overall this area of the building is considered to have high heritage values.

**Heritage Features (Exterior)**

Chimneys (H)
Polychromatic brickwork (H)
Rusticated brick quoins (H)
Gothic and round headed “Italianate” window openings (H)
Balcony and cast iron railing supported on brackets at first floor level (H)
Frieze and cornice (H)
Parapet, rendered and painted (M)

**Intrusive Elements (Exterior)**

Painted plaster finish to parapet
Paint finish to brickwork around entrance
Later timber joinery
Later aluminium entry doors

**Heritage Features (Interior)**

Arched doorways with molded plaster architraves (H)
Encaustic tiled floors (H)

**Intrusive Elements (Interior)**

Automatic glass entrance doors
Florescent lighting
Suspended ceilings
AREA AB

Information

Date of Construction: 1864-1865
Architect: Barrett, modified by James Wrigley
Former Uses: Female dining and Recreation Hall, “inquest and waiting room” (ground floor). First floor variously used as a dormitory, dayroom, billiard room and lastly a chapel.
Present Use: Exhibition area (ground floor) meeting area above.

History

This area was part of the original building which was completed n 1865. The ground floor was previously used as the female dining room and chapel but is now used as an exhibition space. The upper floor has been used as a dormitory, recreation area and billiard room. At some stage the upper level became the chapel and the present window configuration probably dates from this time.

Architectural Style

Italianate as evidenced by round headed windows. The upper level is notable for the groupings of windows, indicating the particular use of this area.

Modifications

- Upper level windows reconfigured, probably when the area became a chapel.
- Slate roof replaced by concrete tiles.
- External plaster finish possibly not original.
- Passageway constructed on western side to provide access to later additions.
- Various internal changes including removal of fireplaces at the upper level.

Heritage Significance

- High historical values as part of the first section of the asylum to be completed and the first major building in the Auckland area for the care of the mentally ill.
- High social values through ability to demonstrate changing patterns in the care of the mentally ill.
- Moderate architectural values as example of the Italianate architectural style.
- Moderate technological values demonstrated by the use of plaster on brickwork.

Overall Assessment

This part of the complex has high historical and social values as part of the first section to be completed. It has also had a number of uses over the years. It has moderate architectural and technological values. Overall this area is considered to have high heritage values.
Heritage Features (Exterior)

Round headed “Italianate” windows in distinctive grouping (H)
Plaster wall finish (M)
Molded cement plaster capping and lead flashing (H)
Chimney with twin glazed ceramic pots. (H)

Heritage Features (Interior)

Timber tongue and groove floors (M)
Timber columns (M)
Timber paneled doors (M)
Chapel Windows (H)

Intrusive Elements (Exterior)

PVC pipes and ducting

Heritage Features (Interior)

Doors and windows removed, Windows infilled
Plaster board ceilings
Florescent lighting
Sprinkler pipes, PVC ducting
AREA AC

Information

Date of Construction: 1864 (ground floor), 1905 (upper floor)
Architect: Barrett, modified by James Wrigley (ground floor), upper floor unknown.
Former Uses: Ground floor originally contained a kitchen, larder scullery and a cutting room. Later used as a male dining room. The upper level served as a dormitory.
Present Use: Library

History

The ground floor was part of the original building completed in 1865. The upper floor was added in 1905.

Architectural Style

Italianate style as evidenced by round headed window openings (ground floor). Upper floor simplified Victorian Institutional as evidenced by square headed windows.

Modifications

- Upper floor added 1905.
- Roof tiles not original.
- External columns added to provide additional support to upper floor.
- Passageway constructed on western side to provide access to later additions. Toilet block also added.
- Internal cast iron columns added to support upper floor.
- Ceilings lowered.
- Lighting and other services added.

Heritage Significance

- Ground floor has some historical value as part of the first section of the asylum to be completed.
- Moderate social values through ability to demonstrate former patterns in the care of the mentally ill where male and female patients were segregated.
- Some architectural value as an amalgam of Italianate and Victorian Institutional architecture.
- Some technological values demonstrated by the use of brick construction.
Overall Assessment

This area has moderate social values and some historical, architectural and technological value. Overall it is considered to have moderate heritage values.

Heritage Features (Exterior)

Brick chimney (H)
Metal conical roof ventilators (H)
Brickwork construction (M)
Round headed “Italianate” window openings (ground floor) (M)
Remaining square headed window openings (M)

Intrusive Elements (Exterior)

Later window joinery
PVC pipes and ducting
Exterior lights
Security grills in windows
Porch canopy

Heritage Features (Interior)

Cast iron columns (M)
Arched entrance (M)

Intrusive Elements (Interior)

Suspended ceilings
Florescent lighting
Wall mounted AC units
Internal portioning
In-filled doorways
FORMER CARRINGTON PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL
A HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

AREA AD

Information

Date of Construction: 1890 (ground floor), 1903 (upper floor)
Architect: Charles Beatson (ground floor). Probably constructed by the Public
Works Department (John Blackett, Engineer-in-Chief).
Former Uses: Previously on the site were a yard, a steam kitchen and a steam
boiler house. The building housed various activities including
grocery and drapery stores, cook’s and staff bedrooms, attendants’
dining room (ground floor). The ground floor appears to have also
been used as female mess rooms and a female dining room. The
upper level was used as dormitory accommodation.
Present Use: Café

History

This area was built in 1890 and was one of the first additions to the complex. The upper floor
was added in 1904/5.

Architectural Style

Upper floor simplified Victorian Institutional as evidenced by square headed windows.

Modifications

- Upper floor added 1903.
- Piers added to external walls to support upper storey.
- Roof tiles not original.
- Subsequent additions to east elevation.
- Window joinery not original.
- Passageway constructed on western side 1903 to provide access to later additions.
- Internal layout reconfigured.
- Ceilings lowered.
- Lighting and other services added.

Heritage Significance

- Ground floor has some historical value as an early addition to the complex.
- Some social value as part of the complex.
- Some architectural value as example of Victorian Institutional architecture.
- Some technological values demonstrated by the use of brick construction.
Overall Assessment

This area has some historical, social, architectural and technological value. Overall, it is considered to have some heritage value.

Heritage Features (Exterior)

Chimneys (H)
Brickwork (M)
Square headed window openings (M)

Intrusive Elements (Exterior)

Later additions to east wall
Refrigeration plant on roof
Later addition pipework and ducting
Later timber joinery

Heritage Features (Interior)

Cast iron columns (H)
Arched windows (M)
Tongue and groove timber flooring (M)
AREA AE

Information

Date of Construction: 1904/5
Architect:
Former Uses: Kitchen, scullery, pantry and larder. The ground floor may also have once housed a nurses’ room. The basement contained a boiler room, a coal and wood store and a store for potatoes.
Present Use: Photographic studio.

History

This area was constructed in 1904/5 to replace earlier kitchen facilities. The earlier kitchen was converted into a male dining room. Construction of this section completed the central wing.

Architectural Style

Upper floor simplified Victorian Institutional as evidenced by square headed windows.

Modifications

- Porch and ramp added at southern end.
- Internal layout reconfigured.
- Ceilings lowered in some areas.
- Lighting and other services added.

Heritage Significance

- Area has some historical value as an early twentieth century addition to the complex.
- Some social value as part of the complex.
- Some architectural value as example of Victorian Institutional architecture.
- Some technological value demonstrated by the use of brick construction.

Overall Assessment

This area has some historical, social, architectural and technological value. Overall, it is considered to have some heritage value.

Heritage Features (Exterior)

External brickwork (M)
Square headed window openings (M)
Corrugated steel roof and louvered Ventilators (S)
Fire escape stairs with arches (S)
Intrusive Elements (Exterior)

Later timber joinery
Later addition porch and entrance
PVC downpipe and ducting
Wall mounted AC units
Galvanised extract ducting
Security lighting

Heritage Features (Interior)

Board and batten ceilings (M)
Cupboard in corridor with tongue and paneling and door.(M)

Intrusive Elements (Interior)

Suspended ceiling
Electrical cables and ducting
AREA BA

Information

Date of Construction: 1864 - 1865
Former Uses: Female accommodation and facilities including doctors’ surgery, facilities for matron, nurses and attendants, dormitories, bathrooms, dayrooms, reception and visitors’ rooms. This wing originally housed both female and male patients prior to the construction of the west wing for male patients.
Present Use: Landscape architecture studios and offices

History

This area was part of the original building completed in 1865 and was constructed used to accommodate female patients although part of it originally also housed male patients. In 1877 a fire destroyed much of the upper floor which was subsequently rebuilt. It has latterly been used as facilities for landscape architecture students and tutorial staff.

Architectural Style

Italianate style with Gothic arched window heads.

Modifications

- Original slate roof replaced by concrete tiles.
- Some chimneys removed.
- Window joinery not original.
- Roof ventilators changed.
- Addition to eastern side of return wing.
- Lift shaft added at rear.
- Various internal changes.
- Floor coverings added.
- Services and light fittings added.

Heritage Significance

- High historical values as part of the first section of the asylum to be completed and the first major building in the Auckland area for the care of the mentally ill.
- High social values through ability to demonstrate changing patterns in the care of the mentally ill. Demonstrates segregation between male and female patients.
- High architectural values as amalgam of Italianate and Gothic architectural styles.
• High technological values demonstrated by the use of polychromatic brickwork.
• High landmark values as a prominent building in the landscape.

**Overall Assessment**

This area of the building was part of the first section to be completed and set the pattern for the rest of the complex. It has high historical, social, architectural and technological values. This front façade, in particular, is a prominent feature in the landscape. Overall this area of the building is considered to have high heritage values.

**Heritage Features (Exterior)**

Chimneys (H)
Polychromatic brickwork (M)
Gothic and round headed “Italianate” window openings (H)
Metal conical ventilators (M)
Cast iron cavity ventilators (H)
Inmate Graffiti (H)

**Intrusive Elements (Exterior)**

Later timber joinery
Lift shaft at rear
Concrete roof tiles

**Heritage Features (Interior)**

Stairs to upper level (M)
Arched doorways with molded architraves (H)
Timber tongue and groove floors (M)
Tiled toilets (H)
Gothic and round headed “Italianate” window openings (H)
Cast iron columns (M)
Intrusive Elements (Interior)
Suspended ceilings
Florescent lighting
Service pipes and ducts
AREA BB

Information

Date of Construction: 1887-1888
Architect: Charles Beatson (PWD Engineer-in-Chief John Blackett)
Former Uses: Female accommodation and facilities including single rooms, dormitories and dayrooms.
Present Use: Architecture studios and offices

History

This area was an early addition constructed to accommodate additional female patients. The site was previously occupied by a carpenters’ shop and other workshops for tailoring and shoemaking. This area has latterly been used as facilities for architecture students and tutorial staff.

Architectural Style

Victorian institutional with domestic scale. Gothic influences.

Modifications

- Original slate roof replaced by concrete tiles.
- Roof vents probably not original.
- Window joinery changed.
- Glazing added to colonnade.
- Later addition to west elevation.
- Some internal changes.
- Floor coverings added.
- Services and light fittings added.

Heritage Significance

- High historical values as early addition to original building. Associated with its designer, Charles Beatson, a notable architect of the period.
- High social values through ability to demonstrate changing patterns in the care of the mentally ill.
- High architectural values as example of Italianate architectural style. Notable for details such as bay windows, the arched colonnade and the chimneys. Arguably the architecturally most accomplished part of the complex.
- High architectural values due to spaciousness and quality of internal spaces.
- High technological values demonstrated by the use of polychromatic brickwork.
- High degree of intactness and originality.
• Moderate landmark values as a reasonably prominent building in the landscape.

**Overall Assessment**

This section of the building has high historical, social and technological values. It was designed by a notable architect and has high architectural values. It is generally intact, both externally and internally. Overall, this part of the building is considered to have high heritage values.

**Heritage Features (Exterior)**

Chimneys (H)
Polychromatic brickwork (H)
Colonnade on north elevation (H)
Gothic and round headed “Italianate” window openings (H)
Bay Windows (H)
Roof vents (M)

**Intrusive Elements (Exterior)**

Concrete roof tiles
Infill glazing to colonnade
Later timber joinery

**Heritage Features (Interior)**

Main stairs including newel posts and balustrading (H)
Secondary stairs including newel posts and balustrading (H)
Corbels, beams and board and batten ceilings.
Moulded architraves, skirtings and other trim.
Bifolding doors with paneling in arch above.
Board and batten ceiling and skylights
Corner cupboard with wood panels
Change in floor level (well)
Timber tongue and groove floors.
Intrusive Elements (Interior)

Fluorescent lighting
Cable trays
Fire sprinklers
AREA BC

Information

Date of Construction: 1900
Architect: Possibly Charles Beatson (drawing also has Public Works Department logo (William Hales Engineer-in-Chief)
Former Uses: Female accommodation and facilities including dayrooms, dormitories, single rooms and ablutions.
Present Use: Architecture studios and offices

History

This area was constructed to accommodate additional female patients. It has latterly been used as offices for tutorial staff.

Architectural Style

Italianate as evidenced by rounded window heads.

Modifications

- Original slate roof replaced by concrete tiles
- Floor coverings added
- Glass internal doors added
- Some internal walls removed
- Services and light fittings added

Heritage Significance

- Some historical value as early addition to original building.
- Some social value through ability to demonstrate changing patterns in the care of the mentally ill.
- Moderate architectural values as example of the Italianate architectural style.
- Some technological value demonstrated by the use of polychromatic brickwork.

Overall Assessment

This part of the building has moderate architectural values and some historical, social and technological values. Overall, it is considered to have moderate heritage values.

Heritage Features (Exterior)

- Polychromatic brickwork (H)
- Round headed “Italianate” window openings (H)
- Cast iron rainwater head (H)
Intrusive Elements (Exterior)

Concrete roof tiles
Later timber joinery

Heritage Features (Interior)

Brick columns and arches to lower area (M)
Ventilators over doorway (M)
Small profile “Sparrow Iron” corrugated steel ceilings (M)
Skylights lined with timber match lining (M)

Intrusive Elements (Interior)

Fluorescent lighting
AREA BD

Information

Date of Construction: 1903
Architect: Former
Former Uses: Female accommodation and facilities. Building had four dormitories at ground floor level and two at first floor level.
Present Use:

History

This area was constructed to accommodate additional female patients.

Architectural Style

Victorian Institutional as evidenced by square headed window openings.

Modifications

- Original slate roof replaced by concrete tiles
- Porch possible added to east elevation
- Floor coverings added
- Glass doors added
- Some internal walls removed
- Services and light fittings added

Heritage Significance

- Some historical value as early addition to original building.
- Some social value through ability to demonstrate changing patterns in the care of the mentally ill.
- Some architectural values as example of the Italianate architectural style.
- Some technological value demonstrated by the use of polychromatic brickwork.

Overall Assessment

This part of the building has some historical, social, architectural and technological value. Overall, it is considered to have some heritage value.

Heritage Features (Exterior)

- Plaster wall finish (S)
- Square headed window openings (S)
- Cast iron rainwater head (H)
- Brick cornice (M)
- Molded corbel (M)
Intrusive Elements (Exterior)

Later timber joinery
Concrete roof tiles

Heritage Features (Interior)

Small profile “Sparrow Iron” corrugated steel ceilings (M)
Staircase with varnished handrail and balusters. (M)
Board and batten ceiling (M)

Intrusive Elements (Interior)

Florescent lighting
AREA BE

Information

Date of Construction: 1905
Architect: Former

Former Uses: Female accommodation and facilities including dayrooms at ground and first floor levels.

Present Use:

History

This area was constructed to accommodate additional female patients.

Architectural Style

Victorian Institutional as evidenced by square headed window openings.

Modifications

- Slate roof replaced by concrete roof tiles
- Later additions to east elevation
- Services and light fittings added

Heritage Significance

- Some historical value as early addition to original building.
- Some social value through ability to demonstrate changing patterns in the care of the mentally ill.
- Some architectural value as example of Victorian Institutional architecture.
- Some technological value demonstrated by the use of polychromatic brickwork.

This part of the building has some historical, social, architectural and technological value. Overall, it is considered to have some heritage value.

Heritage Features (Exterior)

Brick walls (S)
Square headed window openings with plastered lintels (S)
Intrusive Elements (Exterior)

Later timber joinery
Concrete roof tiles

Heritage Features (Interior)

T & G sarking (M)
Timber trusses (M)
Stair – timber newel post, timber handrail (S)

Intrusive Elements (Interior)

Sprinkler system
Fluorescent lighting
Cable trays
AREA CA

Information

Date of Construction: 1881
Architect: Philip Herapath
Contractors: Keane and Jenkinson
Former Uses: Male accommodation including dormitories, single rooms, a dayroom and a billiard room (ground floor), reading room, day room and dormitories (upper floor).
Present Use: Photography studios and tutorial spaces

History

This area originally contained No 1 and No 2 Wards. It was an early addition constructed to accommodate male patients. The ground floor contained a series of dormitories and an attendants’ area.

Architectural Style

Victorian Institutional with rounded Italianate and Gothic arched window heads.

Modifications

- Original slates replaced by concrete roof tiles
- Subsequent additions at northern end of wing
- Changes to windows on east, north and west elevations
- Suspended ceilings added
- Services and light fittings added

Heritage Significance

- High historical value as the first significant addition to original building. The addition was the work of a notable architect of the period.
- High social value through ability to demonstrate changing patterns in the care of the mentally ill. Addition enabled male and female patients to finally be segregated in separate parts of the complex.
- High architectural values as the wing completed the symmetry of the building viewed from the north. Refined the original Italianate architectural style. Gothic influences also more clearly articulated.
- High technological value demonstrated by the use of polychromatic brickwork.
- High landmark values as a prominent building in the landscape.

Overall Assessment

This section of the building has high historical, social and technological values. It was designed by a notable architect and has high architectural values. This front façade, in
particular, is a prominent feature in the landscape. Overall, this part of the building is considered to have high heritage values.

**Heritage Features (Exterior)**

Chimneys (H)
Polychromatic brickwork (H)
Gothic and round headed “Italianate” window openings (H)
Hobart Town Stone sills (H)
Brick capping (M)
Corbel brickwork (M)
Basalt steps with cast iron boot scraper, showing basalt foundation stones (H)
Doors (H)
Vents (H)

**Intrusive Elements**

Concrete roof tiles
Addition on front of block
Later timber window joinery

**Heritage Features (Interior)**

Timber tongue and groove flooring (M)
Corrugated sparrow steel (M)
Solid wood heavy door (S)
Staircase with varnished handrail and balusters (S)
Glass paneled doorways (S)
Bricked in fire place (S)
Intrusive Elements (Interior)

- Fluorescent lighting
- Cable trays
AREA CB

Information

Date of Construction: 1881
Architect: Philip Herapath
Former Uses: Male accommodation and facilities including single rooms and dayrooms on both levels.
Present Use: Photography studios and tutorial spaces

History

This area was an early addition constructed to accommodate male patients.

Architectural Style

Italianate architectural style as evidenced by the rounded window heads.

Modifications

- Slate roof replaced by concrete roof tiles
- Subsequent additions to west
- Changes to windows on east and west elevations.
- Services and light fittings added

Heritage Significance

- High historical value as the first significant addition to original building. The addition was the work of a notable architect of the period.
- High social value through ability to demonstrate changing patterns in the care of the mentally ill. Addition enabled male and female patients to finally be segregated in separate parts of the complex.
- High architectural values. Continued the style and architectural features of earlier wings.
- High technological value demonstrated by the use of polychromatic brickwork.

Overall Assessment

This part of the building has high historical value as an early addition to the complex. It has high social, architectural and technological values. Overall it is considered to have high heritage values.

Heritage Features (Exterior)

Chimneys (H)
Polychromatic brickwork (H)
Round headed “Italianate” window openings (H)
Door
Brickwork corbel
Intrusive Elements (Exterior)
Concrete roof tiles
Later timber joinery

Heritage Features (Interior)
Tongue and groove flooring (M)
Small profile “sparrow iron” corrugated steel ceilings (M)
Plaster mouldings (M)

Intrusive Elements (Interior)
Fluorescent lighting
Cable trays
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AREA CC

Information

Date of Construction: 1895-1897
Architect: R W de Montalk (Wm H Hales, PWD Engineer-in-Chief)
Former Uses: Male accommodation and facilities including single rooms, attendants’ rooms and a dayroom at ground floor level and single rooms and a dayroom at first floor level.
Present Use: Photography studios and tutorial spaces

History

This area dates from 1895 and completed the western wing. It was built to provide facilities for male patients.

Architectural Style

Italianate architectural style as evidenced by the round-headed windows.

Modifications

• Slate roof replaced by concrete roof tiles
• Subsequent additions to west
• Changes to windows on east and west elevations
• Services and light fittings added

Heritage Significance

• Some historical value as later addition to original building.
• Some social value through ability to demonstrate changing patterns in the care of the mentally ill.
• High architectural value. Continued the style and architectural features of earlier wings.
• Some technological value demonstrated by the use of polychromatic brickwork.
• Landmark qualities as three-storied structure.

Overall Assessment

This part of the building has high architectural values and some historical, social and technological values. It is a significant landmark in the immediate area. Overall, it is considered to have high heritage values.

Heritage Features (Exterior)

Chimneys (H)
Polychromatic brickwork (H)
Round headed "Italianate " window openings (H)
Roof ventilators (M)
Inmate graffiti (H)
Cast iron rainwater head (M)

Intrusive Elements (Exterior)
 Later concrete roof tiles
 Later ancillary additions
 Later timber joinery

Heritage Features (Interior)
 Observation window into rooms with steel louvers (H)
 Small profile “Sparrow Iron” corrugated steel ceilings (H)

Intrusive Elements (Interior)
 Fluorescent lighting
 Cable trays
AREA CD

Information

Date of Construction: 1900
Architect: Possibly R W de Montalk, also Public Works Department (William Hales, Engineer-in-Chief)
Former Uses: Male accommodation and facilities, offices. The ground floor contained single rooms, a toilet block, a dayroom and a hospital dormitory. The upper floor had similar single rooms and two dormitories.

History

This area was a later addition constructed to accommodate male patients.

Architectural Style

Italianate architectural style as evidenced by the rounded window heads.

Modifications

- Slate roofing replaced by concrete roof tiles
- Changes to windows on north, east and south elevations
- Services and light fittings added

Heritage Significance

- Some historical value as addition to original building.
- Some social value through ability to demonstrate changing patterns in the care of the mentally ill.
- Moderate architectural values. Continued the style and architectural features of earlier wings.
- Some technological value demonstrated by the use of polychromatic brickwork.

Overall Assessment

This part of the building has moderate architectural values and some historical, social and technological values. Overall, it is considered to have moderate heritage values.

Heritage Elements (Exterior)

Chimneys (H)
Polychromatic brickwork (H)
Round headed “Italianate” window openings (H)
Brickwork above doorway (H)
Cast iron newel posts to stairs (H)
Brick arch to stairs (M)
Intrusive Elements (Exterior)

Concrete roof tiles
Later timber joinery

Heritage Elements (Interior)

Viewing windows into rooms (M)
Small profile “Sparrow Iron” corrugated steel ceilings.

Intrusive Elements (Interior)

Fluorescent lighting
AREA CE

Information

Date of Construction: 1903
Architect:
Former Uses: Male accommodation and facilities, offices and dayroom. The first floor contained four dormitories.
Present Use:

History

This area was a later addition constructed to accommodate male patients.

Architectural Style

Italianate architectural style as evidenced by the rounded window heads.

Modifications

- Slate roofing replaced by concrete roof tiles.
- Changes to windows on north, east and south elevations.
- Services and light fittings added.

Heritage Significance

- Some historical value as addition to original building.
- Some social value through ability to demonstrate changing patterns in the care of the mentally ill.
- Moderate architectural values. Continued the style and architectural features of earlier wings.
- Some technological value demonstrated by the use of polychromatic brickwork.

Overall Assessment

This part of the building has moderate architectural values and some historical, social and technological values. Overall, it is considered to have moderate heritage values.

Heritage Features (Exterior)

Polychromatic brickwork (H)
Gothic and round headed "Italianate" window openings (H)
Roof vents (M)
Wall vents (S)
Intrusive Elements (Exterior)
Concrete roof tiles
Later timber joinery
Additions on north and east faces

Heritage Features (Interior)
Small profile “sparrow iron” corrugated steel ceilings (M)
Staircase with timber handrail, cast iron handrail supports, board & batten paneling (M)

Intrusive Elements (Interior)
Fire sprinklers
Fluorescent lighting
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 – PLAN STUDY DETAILING THE CHANGES TO THE BUILDING
APPENDIX 2 – AERIALS SHOWING CHANGES TO THE SITE
APPENDIX 3 – HISTORIC DRAWINGS
Appendix 1- Plan study detailing the changes to the Building
Appendix 2 – Aerial Showing Changes to the Site
1940 Aerial (GIS Viewer)
1959 Aerial (GIS Viewer)
2010 Aerial (GIS Viewer)
Appendix 3 – Historic Drawings
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DAVE PEARSON ARCHITECTS
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