

Heritage Information

Please contact us for more information about this place:
heritage@brisbane.qld.gov.au -OR- phone **07 3403 8888**



Cadogan House

Key details

Also known as	Nundah Private Hospital
Addresses	At 1382 Sandgate Road, Nundah, Queensland 4012
Type of place	Hospital
Period	Interwar 1919-1939
Style	Old English
Lot plan	L5_RP194659

Key dates	Local Heritage Place Since — 1 July 2005 Date of Information — August 2010
Construction	Roof: Terracotta tile; Walls: Masonry
People/associations	B.J.Bartlett (Builder); Clifford Ernest Plant (Architect)
Criterion for listing	(A) Historical; (A) Historical; (D) Representative

This former private hospital, designed with elements of the Old English style of architecture, was constructed circa 1933 for owners Misses Barclay, Bourne and Bell. Misses Bourne and Bell, who were trained nurses, ran another hospital, 'Ingarfield,' nearby and lived on those premises, however Miss Barclay may have resided here. The hospital initially had facilities for 30 patients but strong growth in the area saw it extended in 1937. It was praised for its modern design and facilities which included the use of electricity, a bell system, an operating theatre, and a separate ambulance entrance for easy access. The building, which is still known as 'Cadogan House', has since been converted into medical chambers.

History

The land for this medical chambers was placed into the three names of its owners in April 1933. These were Misses Barclay, Bourne and Bell. Misses Bell and Bourne (nurses) appear to have lived, and ran another hospital at nearby, "Ingarfield" Old Sandgate Road, Clayfield.

Architectural and Builders Journal of 10 June 1933, issue of the, tenders closed for the construction of a "Private Hospital", Nundah. and the Builder B.J.Bartlett was accepted. (Bartlett was also the successful tenderer in 1937 when brick additions were made to the same hospital. James Campbell supplied materials for the hospital). An application was made, and subsequently approved, to the Brisbane City Council in June 1933 for a "Private Hospital" costing £4,500/0/0.

The selection of C.E.Plant as the architect was clearly reflected in the intention of the required building. Primarily Plant, and later during his later partnership with R.W.Roller, concentrated upon residential work. This particular hospital has a number of unique aspects that reflect this residential preference. The hospital is presented as an enlarged suburban residence. Plant's intention was to design a hospital that fitted into its suburban surroundings, while producing a hospital which did not visually appear as a large medical institution to the local community and importantly to patients and their families.

At the time of its construction the hospital had the capacity to hold 30 patients and the hospital was hailed as being modern in its design and facilities, many of which are found within present day hospitals. It was equipped, with electric light and a bell system, a steam drying laundry and operating theatre. However the modern design aspects of the hospital went even further to provide facilities for the use of motorised transport, as the paper noted;

A special feature is a separate ambulance entrance, which enables ambulance cars to shelter under a porch connecting the street frontage with the main corridor.¹

This hospital was erected at a time when the area was undergoing immense growth, particularly during the latter part of the interwar period. The construction of a hospital at this location and at this time clearly demonstrates that investors had commercial faith in the future development of the Nundah and the potential for further population growth. The addition in 1937 clearly indicates that this faith was not ill founded. The Courier-Mail in an article describing the opening of the new hospital hailed it as;

A striking illustration of the development of Brisbane's suburbs...(T)he Nundah Private Hospital....occupies a situation in the heart of a suburb which is of comparatively recent growth.²

By the mid 1960s the building was known Cadogan House. During the 1970s some small additions were made to the building. Its use now has changed from a hospital into a medical chamber offering a number of professional services to the community.

Statement of significance

Relevant assessment criteria

This is a place of local heritage significance and meets one or more of the local heritage criteria under the Heritage planning scheme policy of the *Brisbane City Plan 2014*. It is significant because:

Historical

CRITERION A

The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the city's or local area's history as evidence of the growth and development of Nundah during the interwar years.

Historical

CRITERION A

The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the city's or local area's history

for the evidence it provides of the development of private healthcare in Brisbane during the interwar period.

Representative

CRITERION D

The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class or classes of cultural places

as a unique example of a hospital building designed in the Interwar Old English style of architecture, which was normally reserved for domestic buildings.

References

1. *The Courier-Mail*, Brisbane 15 December, 1933. p.4
2. *Ibid*
3. *The Architectural and Building Journal of Queensland*. 10 June, 1933. p.23; August, 1937. p.23; and September, 1937. p.21
4. Brisbane City Council Building Registers. June 1933. p.135
5. Brisbane City Council Detail Plan No: 1337
6. Brisbane City Council Electronic Records; Building Cards No: M50.68.028
7. Kennedy, Michael Owen. *Domestic Architecture in Queensland Between the Wars*. Unpub Thesis. Master of Built Environment. 1989
8. Post Office Directories.
9. Watson, Donald and Judith McKay. *A Directory of Queensland Architects to 1940*. (St. Lucia: U of Q Press, 1984)

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Note: This information has been prepared on the basis of evidence available at the time including an external examination of the building. The statement of significance is a summary of the most culturally important aspects of the property based on the available evidence, and may be re-assessed if further information becomes available. The purpose of this information is to provide an informed evaluation for heritage registration and information. This does not negate the necessity for a thorough conservation study by a qualified practitioner, before any action is taken which may affect its heritage significance.

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