



**HERITAGE
COUNCIL**
OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

Register Entry

1. **DATA BASE No.** 5948
2. **NAME** Lock Hospital (fmr) & Burial Ground, Port Hedland (1919)
FORMER NAME (or OTHER NAMES) Isolation Hospital, Native Hospital, Lock Hospital (remains), and Aboriginal burial ground; Finlay's Camp; Moorgunya Hostel
3. **LOCATION** 34 Sutherland Street, Port Hedland
4. **DESCRIPTION OF PLACE INCLUDED IN THIS ENTRY**
Reserve 17014 being Lot 841 on Deposited Plan 171785 and being the whole of the land in Crown Land Title Volume 3148 Folio 849
5. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA** Town of Port Hedland
- 6a. **OWNER AT REGISTRATION**
State of Western Australia
(Responsible Agency: Department of Communities; Management Order Holder: Minister for Child Protection)
7. **HERITAGE LISTINGS**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register of Heritage Places: • National Trust Classification: • Town Planning Scheme: • Municipal Inventory: • Register of the National Estate: • Aboriginal Sites Register 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interim Registration Registered Under Heritage Act of 2018 Heritage List Registered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 28/05/2019 04/09/2019 ----- 31/08/2001 ----- ----- -----
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8. **ORDERS UNDER SECTION OF THE ACT**

9. **HERITAGE AGREEMENT**

10. **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Lock Hospital (fmr) and Burial Ground, Port Hedland (1919-1967), a complex of single storey timber and metal framed buildings clad in metal and compressed fibre cement sheeting comprising elements of the former Lock Hospital Quarters (1919), Matron's Quarters (1950s), former Isolation Wards (1950s) and former Mortuary (pre-1962) together with archaeological deposits associated with demolished hospital buildings, and later community facilities (former Moorgunya Hostel (1967) and former Dormitories (1967)), has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the place is rare as it contains the only extant remains of a lock hospital in Western Australia and demonstrates the consequences of colonial settlement on the population and health of Aboriginal people in North Western Australia, including the establishment of health care facilities to manage the catastrophic impacts of introduced disease and illness on Aboriginal people;

the place is representative of the official government policy of treating Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal patients in separate medical facilities, which remained in place until the 1960s when the Commonwealth policy of assimilation was adopted;

Lock Hospital (fmr) represents measures undertaken by the Western Australian government to deal with the spread and treatment of infectious disease, in particular venereal disease, amongst Aboriginal people in the North-West of the state

Moorgunya Hostel and Dormitories demonstrate changes in Western Australian government policy in the 1960s and 1970s towards assimilation and the provision of educational services and assistance to Aboriginal families.

The power house building in the northern portion of the site and the garden shed are of little significance, however the archaeological potential of the place as a whole is high.