



# REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

## Permanent Entry

1. **DATA BASE No.** 08566
2. **NAME** *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* (1915)  
OTHER NAME/S Wooroloo Hospital; Wooroloo Training Centre;  
Wooroloo Prison Farm
3. **LOCATION** Linley Valley Road, Wooroloo
4. **DESCRIPTION OF PLACE INCLUDED IN THIS ENTRY**  
Portion of Avon Location 17969 on Land Administration Diagram 60874, being part of Crown Reserve 14073, and being part of the land comprised in Crown Land Record 3108 Folio 765 as is defined in Heritage Council of Western Australia survey drawing No. 8566 prepared by Steffanoni Ewing & Cruickshank Pty Ltd.
5. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA** Shire of Mundaring
6. **OWNER** State of Western Australia  
(vested in the Attorney General and his successors in office)
7. **HERITAGE LISTINGS**

|                                    |                 |            |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| • Register of Heritage Places:     | Interim Entry   | 22/01/2002 |
|                                    | Permanent Entry | 30/08/2002 |
| • National Trust Classification:   |                 | -----      |
| • Town Planning Scheme:            |                 | -----      |
| • Municipal Inventory:             | Adopted         | 22/4/1997  |
| • Register of the National Estate: |                 | -----      |
8. **CONSERVATION ORDER**  
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9. **HERITAGE AGREEMENT**  
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10. **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

*Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)*, a large complex of 36 early twentieth century hospital buildings has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the place has rarity value as one of the largest intact complexes of early twentieth century buildings in Western Australia; as an example of a mostly intact early twentieth century medical institution; as the earliest and only large scale purpose built tuberculosis sanatorium established

in the state and as an example of a large early twentieth century Public Works Department project that was fully implemented to its original design and completed within a short time period;

the place has high social and historic importance for its associations with the tuberculosis epidemic, a disease which had an enormous cross-social and cultural impact on the Western Australian population during the first half of the twentieth century, and with the development of medical facilities for the accommodation and treatment of the large number of people suffering from this disease, and has high social value for surviving patients and staff, and for their family members, who were associated with the place during its use as a tuberculosis sanatorium from 1915 up to c. 1959;

the place has aesthetic value for the 36 major buildings on this site that are well designed and executed examples of early twentieth century buildings that exhibit elements of the Federation Arts and Crafts style c1890-c1915 and the Federation Queen Anne style, some of which are fine examples of these styles;

the buildings and the system of landscaped terraces contribute to the aesthetic qualities of the natural setting in which it is located by integrating the formal arrangement of this large institutional complex with the original topography of the site;

the place has scientific value for its potential to yield information about the treatment of tuberculosis in the early twentieth century and about the way in which tuberculosis and those suffering from the disease were perceived by the wider Western Australian community as well as the state's public health officials;

the place has aesthetic value as an example of creative excellence where the Public Works Department adapted standard building forms and elements to provide a wide range of building types appropriate to their various uses and sites;

the place has historic value for its associations with Public Works Department architects Hillson Beasley and W. B. Hardwick who were responsible for the planning and design of the hospital as well as for its association with Dr. R. Mitchell, Resident Medical Officer at Wooroloo from 1915 up to 1941; and, Dr Linley Henzell who succeeded him and later became the Commissioner of Public Health from 1950 to 1963, and the large number of nurses and staff who served there; and,

the place has historic and social value for its role as a minimum security prison for short term offenders and for its association with the inmates and prison staff and officers, including some prominent characters, who have lived and worked at the place since its conversion to a prison in 1970.