



## REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES - ASSESSMENT DOCUMENTATION

### 11. ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The criteria adopted by the Heritage Council in November 1996 have been used to determine the cultural heritage significance of the place.

#### PRINCIPAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC THEME(S)

- 3.26.1 Providing medical & dental services
- 3.26.2 Providing hospital services

#### HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)

- 408 Institutions
- 404 Community services & utilities

#### 11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE\*

Fortescue House on the *Graylands Hospital* site is a fine example of a government designed institutional building dating from the early twentieth century and exhibits design characteristics typical of its time and function. It is a competent though restrained example of the Federation Free style of architecture. Its subsequent development and adaptation has been carried out in a manner which complements the original design. (Criterion 1.1)

Gascoyne House on the *Graylands Hospital* site is a well composed example of the use of the Inter-War Functionalist style of architecture for an institutional building. The scale of the building, its unusual plan and the quality of adjacent landscaped spaces provide a pleasing composition that give the building a human scale by comparison with the earlier more institutional buildings both on the *Graylands Hospital* site and the wider former Claremont Hospital site of which it was a part. (Criterion 1.1)

Gascoyne House is an innovative example of a hospital building designed in 1939 which provides integration of indoor and outdoor areas through careful planning of ward blocks to take advantage of adjacent outdoor areas. (Criterion 1.2)

The integration of landscape and buildings in the core Fortescue House group; including the former ward blocks, the Pastoral Centre, Anderson Hall, and the original Rotunda, and gardens on the southern and northern side of the Pastoral Centre; provides an aesthetically pleasing environment which was established at the time of the development of the group and has been

---

\* For consistency, all references to architectural style are taken from Apperly, Richard, Irving, Robert and Reynolds, Peter, *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*, Angus & Robertson, North Ryde, 1989.

subsequently reinforced through its various stages of development. (Criterion 1.4)

The integration of buildings and landscape generally across the *Graylands Hospital* site provides a pleasant environment which changes from area to area according to the period of development, this being generally reflected in the style of buildings and landscape treatment. The presence of mature trees including in particular Peppermints, Sugar Gums, Flooded Gums and pine trees gives a sense of cohesion to the site. (Criterion 1.4)

## 11. 2. HISTORIC VALUE

*Graylands Hospital* is the remaining portion of the wider site once occupied by Claremont Hospital for the Insane. Claremont Hospital for the Insane was established in 1904 to replace the then existing asylum at Fremantle, and operated as the State's main institution for the treatment of mental illness until September 1972. From 1972 until 1983 the original 1904 section of the hospital functioned under the name of Swanbourne Hospital. From 1983 only *Graylands Hospital* remained operational. (Criteria 2.1 & 2.2)

The oldest part of the *Graylands Hospital* site, the Fortescue House group comprising the former X Block wards, the former kitchen (Pastoral Centre) and former dining hall (Anderson Hall), functioned continually as part of Claremont Hospital for the Insane and later *Graylands Hospital* from its construction in 1910/1911 up to the present. (Criterion 2.1)

Gascoyne House (1939) is of historic significance as one of the earliest extant examples on the former Claremont Hospital for the Insane site, of a building designed in a more domestic scale and style representing the changing attitudes to mental illness over time. (Criteria 2.2)

Gascoyne House (1939) is of historic significance for its role following its requisitioning by the Australian Army during World War Two for use as a military hospital. It functioned as the Davies Road Service (Military) Block from 1939 to 1952. (Criterion 2.2)

The *Graylands Hospital* site is historically significant because it contains a range of buildings designed to treat mental illness from the first decade of the twentieth century to the 1990s. These buildings provide a representative spectrum of the changes in attitudes to, and the treatment of, mental illness in the State since 1904. (Criteria 2.2)

*Graylands Hospital* is significant for associations with numerous Public Works Department architects, in particular Hillson Beasley and William Hardwick, who were responsible for the design of the X Block wards, and A. E. Clare who was responsible for Gascoyne House. (Criterion 2.3)

## 11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

-----

## 11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

*Graylands Hospital* is of social significance to the patients, families of patients, hospital staff and members of the community associated with the place since the development of the Fortescue House group in 1910/1911, and up until the present day, for its role in the care and treatment of mental health patients. This is evidenced by the continued involvement of retired staff in the museum operations of the place. (Criteria 4.1 & 4.2)

*Graylands Hospital* formed an integral part of the operations of the Claremont Hospital for the Insane from 1904 to 1972, and continues as the State's main psychiatric facility today. The place is recognised by the local and the wider communities and this value is evidenced by its inclusion of the place in the City of Nedlands' Municipal Heritage Inventory. The historic and social importance of the former Claremont Hospital for the Insane has previously been recognised by the classification of *Swanbourne Hospital* by The National Trust of Australia (WA) and by its entry into the State Register of Heritage Places. (Criteria 4.1 & 4.2)

## **12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE**

### **12.1. RARITY**

*Graylands Hospital* has rarity value as the main State institution charged with the care of the mentally ill in Western Australia throughout the twentieth century and which continues to function for that purpose. *Swanbourne Hospital* closed in 1983. (Criteria 5.1 & 5.2)

Constructed in 1910/1911, the wards at X Block (Fortescue House) are the only wards that remain, and still function, from the original Claremont Hospital for the Insane. The male and female wards that were associated with the original 1904 development having been demolished in 1983/1984 after the closure of *Swanbourne Hospital*. (Criteria 5.1 & 5.2)

### **12.2 REPRESENTATIVENESS**

*Graylands Hospital* is representative of institutions built by the Public Works Department of Western Australia in the first decades of the twentieth century. (Criterion 6.1)

*Graylands Hospital* is representative of the care of mental illness in the State from 1910/11 to the present. (Criterion 6.2)

### **12.3 CONDITION**

The buildings and site features on the *Graylands Hospital* site are in very good condition as a result of continual and ongoing maintenance and management programs. Fortescue and Gascoyne Houses were both extensively refurbished in 1990 and are in excellent condition.

Other buildings on the site were not inspected internally or in detail. Recently constructed buildings including Fitzroy and Murchison Houses and the Frankland Centre appear from visual inspection to be in sound condition. Buildings constructed in the 1960s and 70s on the southern side of the site appear to be in sound condition, however no detailed assessment was carried out.

*Graylands Hospital* grounds are in very good condition. Garden areas, in particular around Fortescue House and Gascoyne House, appear well maintained and managed.

### **12.4 INTEGRITY**

The buildings comprising *Graylands Hospital* was constructed in 1910/11 as part of the Claremont Hospital for the Insane for the purpose of providing care for the mentally ill, for which purpose part of it is still used. Following the refurbishment carried out in 1990 the place is capable of ongoing use for this purpose. The place consequently has high integrity.

## 12.5 AUTHENTICITY

*Graylands Hospital* has moderate authenticity. It is only a part of the original Claremont Hospital for the Insane established in 1904. The earliest buildings on the site, the Fortescue House group and Gascoyne House have both been adapted over the history of the site to provide facilities appropriate to ongoing practical use. Gascoyne House and grounds have high authenticity as there is only minor evidence of alteration to external fabric and landscape features remain largely intact. Fortescue House and grounds has moderate authenticity with some evidence of alteration, although where this has occurred it has been carried out in a manner which complements the original fabric.

## 13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentary evidence has been compiled by Kristy Bizzaca, Historian. The physical evidence has been compiled by Annabel Wheal, Architect and Rosemary Rosario, Architectural Heritage Consultant. Philip Palmer, Landscape Architect, has provided landscape information.

The area recommended for registration is the core area of the site as indicated on the attached plan, including the buildings constructed in 1910/11 and currently known as Fortescue House, the adjacent Pastoral Block and Kitchen and the building constructed in 1939 currently known as Gascoyne House, together with associated landscape elements and areas which form part of an identifiable significant curtilage. The area identified includes Ashburton House and adjacent buildings, which however are identified as being of little significance.

### 13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

*Graylands Hospital* comprises a remnant portion of the former Claremont Hospital for the Insane, the main State institution for the treatment of mental illness from 1904 until 3 September 1972.

In 1972, the former Claremont Hospital for the Insane site was divided into two separate facilities known as Swanbourne Hospital and *Graylands Hospital*. Both continued to provide psychiatric treatment until 1983 when Swanbourne Hospital was closed.<sup>1</sup> Approximately half of the land that made up the former Claremont Hospital for the Insane site was allocated for residential development with a portion sold to the Catholic Church for the construction of John XXIII College.<sup>2</sup> Subsequent to the closure of Swanbourne Hospital the majority of the buildings on the site were demolished. Only the Administration building, the kitchen block, the stores, and Montgomery Hall (dining hall) remain extant.<sup>3</sup> Following the closure of Swanbourne Hospital, *Graylands Hospital* became the State's primary mental health care facility.

The reduced site occupied by *Graylands Hospital* includes buildings constructed from 1910/11, the second phase of development of the original hospital. Two other places that were part of the original hospital are extant. These are

---

<sup>1</sup> Annual Report of the Director of Mental Health, 1983, p. 5.

<sup>2</sup> Annual Report of the Director of Mental Health, 1984, p. 6; Health Department Annual Report, 1985, p. 14. The Departments of Public Health, Hospital and Allied services, and the Mental Health Services were amalgamated on 1 July 1984.

<sup>3</sup> Heritage and Conservation Professionals, Conservation Plan for Swanbourne Hospital, prepared for the BMA, September 1994, p. 39; see also schedule of changes recommended by the Hon. Minister for Health in a letter dated 5 November 2001 (HCWA File P13630).

Swanbourne Hospital located on Heritage Lane, and former Chief Medical Officer's house located on Grainger Drive, Mount Claremont.

The documentary evidence for *Graylands Hospital* refers to the original and overall site as Claremont Hospital for the Insane, the remnant 1904 section as Swanbourne Hospital and the continuing site, comprising the 1910/11 section, as *Graylands Hospital*. The individual buildings on the site will be referred to by their original and their current names where possible.

Buildings were originally numbered, but in 1967 following the appointment of Dr Harry Blackmore as Superintendent of Claremont, the word 'mental' was removed from the hospital's designation, a major reorganisation took place and wards were redecorated and named after Perth suburbs. The names were changed in 1990 and are currently based on the names of rivers.<sup>4</sup>

The treatment of mental illness in Western Australia dates from 1857, in which year a temporary asylum was established for patients. In 1865, permanent buildings were established at Fremantle for those suffering from mental illness. At this time, the so-called 'treatment' of the mentally ill was incarceration rather than care. This approach was reflected in the Lunacy Act of 1871 in which it stated that main purpose of asylums was to provide for the safe custody of persons dangerously insane and of unsound minds.<sup>5</sup>

Overcrowding at Fremantle saw the development of an asylum at Whitby Falls in 1897. Soon after, it was decided that a new hospital was to be constructed to replace the still overcrowded Fremantle Asylum, where the buildings were now thought to be detrimental to the treatment of patients.<sup>6</sup> Following the recommendation of Dr. S. H. R. Montgomery, the Superintendent of the Fremantle Lunatic Asylum and later the Inspector General for the Insane, a 394\_ acre (160 hectares) site at Claremont was chosen for the new hospital for the insane and this land was set aside on 27 February 1903.<sup>7</sup>

The change in name from asylums to hospitals for the insane was introduced as a result of the new Lunacy Act of 1903.<sup>8</sup> The 1903 Act saw the establishment of a mental health department as distinct from the medical department, as well as the adoption of new methods of treatment and care including the development of reception houses for temporary treatment and allowances for the admission of voluntary patients.<sup>9</sup> The new approach towards the care and treatment rather than the incarceration of those suffering from mental illness was reflected in the planning for the Claremont Hospital for the Insane.<sup>10</sup>

The Claremont site was designed under the direction of Dr. S. H. R. Montgomery, who had traveled in the company of Chief Architect John Grainger throughout the Eastern States visiting various institutions. Upon his return, Montgomery helped to draft the Lunacy Act of 1903 and selected and planned the new hospital for the insane at Claremont that was to replace the

---

<sup>4</sup> Information provided by Mrs Pam Mikus, Community Liaison Officer, on behalf of Graylands Hospital.

<sup>5</sup> Ellis, A. S., *Eloquent Testimony: The Story of the Mental Health Services in Western Australia 1830 – 1975*, UWA Press, Nedlands, 1984, pp. 13 – 27.

<sup>6</sup> Ellis, A. S., op. cit., pp. 38 – 43.

<sup>7</sup> Conservation Plan for Swanbourne Hospital, op. cit., pp. 25 – 26.

<sup>8</sup> Ellis, A. S., op. cit. pp. 50 & 51.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> Conservation Plan for Swanbourne Hospital, op. cit., p. 26.

outdated and outmoded asylum at Fremantle.<sup>11</sup> Considered to have been at the forefront of mental health treatment in Western Australia and in Australia as a whole, the primary purpose of the Claremont Hospital for the Insane was to provide a secure and pleasant environment for patients that would allow opportunities for recreation, rehabilitation, and treatment to possible recovery.<sup>12</sup>

The initial phase of building at the Claremont Hospital for the Insane was carried out from 1904 to 1908 and comprised a central administrative and service core, which included staff quarters, and from which wards extended on a linear plan from either side. The hospital was situated on the crest of a hill to take advantage of the sea breeze for ventilation purposes. The wards faced east with secure exercise areas on the western side. The site was self sufficient including a dairy farm on land to the east of the main buildings.<sup>13</sup>

In 1909, plans were drawn up for a new 'quiet and chronic' block to relieve overcrowding in the male wards at the hospital.<sup>14</sup> Plans were prepared by the Public Works Department under the direction of then Chief Architect Hillson Beasley, and Acting Chief Architect William Hardwick. X Block, as it became known, (currently Fortescue House), was constructed at the site which eventually became *Graylands Hospital*. The block was placed in an isolated position, adjacent to the dairy farm, and approximately 800m to the east of Swanbourne Hospital.<sup>15</sup> Similar in plan to the 1904 block previously constructed, this block had a central core incorporating a kitchen, a dining hall, a doctor's residence and small rooms for the head attendant, with two wards located on either side of the core area. Two rotundas that provided shelter for patients were constructed in the outdoor area on either side of the kitchen.<sup>16</sup>

The four separate wards and the core buildings were connected by means of timber framed covered ways.<sup>17</sup> Each ward had a separate single storey bathroom and latrines building located on the eastern elevation.<sup>18</sup> Floor plans for Ward C at X Block (Fortescue House) show that the building was divided into two sections by the attendant's room and single 'private' rooms.

<sup>11</sup> Battye, J. S., *The Cyclopedia of Western Australia*, Vol. 1, Hesperian Press, Facsimile Edition, 1985, pp. 519 & 520.

<sup>12</sup> Conservation Plan for Swanbourne Hospital, op. cit., p. 26.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid, pp. 26 – 28.

<sup>14</sup> Report of the Inspector General of the Insane, 1910/11, p. 5, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1910, Vol. 2.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid; Report of the Inspector General of the Insane, 1910/11/1910, p. 31, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1910, Vol. 2; *Western Mail*, 24/8/1912. **Note:** X Block is now known as Fortescue House.

<sup>16</sup> Claremont Hospital for the Insane – New Ward Blocks etc for “Quiet and Chronic” Males, 11/8/1910/11, Drwg No. 2, Plan Set 24/1/0 Bk 9; Claremont Hospital for the Insane – New Dining Hall, Kitchen etc. “Quite & Chronic” Males, 10/8/1910/11, Drwg No. 9, Plan Set 24/1/0 Bk 9; Claremont Hospital for the Insane – New Doctor's Residence & Entrance – “Quiet & Chronic” Blocks, 3/8/1910/11, Drwg N. 13, Plan Set 24/1/0 Bk 9; Claremont Hospital for the Insane – New “Quiet & Chronic” Blocks, Attendants Dining & Sitting Room, 23/11/1910/11, Plan Set 24/1/0 Bk 9; Claremont Hospital for the Insane – Rotunda, 2/11/1908, 2296, Sheet No. 10, Plan Set 24/1/0 Bk 9. **Note:** The plans for the 1910/11 buildings have been signed off by both Hillson Beasley in his capacity as Chief Architect of the Public Works Department, and by W. B. Hardwick as Acting Chief Architect.

<sup>17</sup> Claremont Hospital for the Insane – New Ward Blocks etc for “Quiet and Chronic” Males, 11/8/1910/11, Drwg No. 2, Plan Set 24/1/0 Bk 9.

<sup>18</sup> Claremont Hospital for the Insane – New Ward Blocks etc for “Quiet and Chronic” Males, 11/8/1910/11, Drwg No. 2, Plan Set 24/1/0 Bk 9.

One 19-bed ward and a day room were located at a ground floor level and two 19-bed wards were located at the first floor.<sup>19</sup> Wards A and B were based on a similar plan to Ward C, however Ward D was built to half the length of the other three wards to allow for future extensions.<sup>20</sup>

X Block (Fortescue House) was completed by 1910/1911 at a cost of £24,789.<sup>21</sup> On 24 August 1912, a newspaper article about the hospital reported that X Block (Fortescue House) was capable of accommodating up to 150 patients and 'housed quiet and harmless patients who work in the farm and gardens'.<sup>22</sup> The farm and associated gardens and orchards located at the site not only provided an income for the hospital, but the employment of patients in this area was thought to be a beneficial form of rehabilitation.<sup>23</sup>

In 1922/1923, as part of renovations carried out to the Claremont Hospital for the Insane, the 1904 kitchen (located on the Swanbourne Hospital site) was remodeled and upgraded. As a result of these improvements, the kitchen at X Block (Fortescue House) was closed.<sup>24</sup> The next year, following the recommendation of the Board of Visitors, more staff were employed at X Block (Fortescue House) to ensure that patients had more exercise.<sup>25</sup>

There were already complaints about overcrowding at the Claremont Hospital for the Insane as early as 1917/1918, at which time it was said that staff accommodation and other rooms such as day rooms were being made over for use as wards.<sup>26</sup> Despite the establishment of Lemnos Hospital in 1926 and Heathcote Mental Reception Home in 1929, overcrowding and lack of facilities was to be an ongoing issue for the hospital well into the 1960s. Although some alterations and additions occurred to Swanbourne Hospital in the 1920s and 1930s, few new buildings were constructed at Claremont Hospital for the Insane until 1939..<sup>27</sup>

Circa 1939 plans were proposed for the construction of a new treatment block for admissions at Claremont Hospital for the Insane. Work was carried out by the Public Works Department under the leadership of Chief Architect, A. E. Clare. This building, known originally as Riverton House (now Gascoyne House), comprised two wings of wards at right angles with associated bathroom, lavatory, treatment and recreation areas with a central

---

<sup>19</sup> Claremont Hospital for the Insane – New Ward Block for “Quiet and Chronic” Males, 29/7/1910/11, Drwg No. 3, Plan Set 24/1/0 Bk 9. **Note:** Ward D was never extended and remains half the size of the other wards.

<sup>20</sup> Claremont Hospital for the Insane – New Ward Blocks etc for “Quiet and Chronic” Males, 11/8/1910/11, Drwg No. 2 & 3, Plan Set 24/1/0 Bk 9; Claremont Hospital for the Insane, New Wards for “Quiet & Chronic” Males, D Block, 7/8/1910/11, Drwg No. 7, Plan Set 24/1/0 Bk 9.

<sup>21</sup> Report of the Director of Public Works, 1910/1911, p. 33, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1911/1912, Vol. 2.

<sup>22</sup> *Western Mail*, 24/8/1912, p. 28.

<sup>23</sup> *ibid.*, p. 29; Report of the Inspector General of the Insane, 1914/1915, p. 6, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1916/1917, Vol. 1.

<sup>24</sup> Report of the Inspector General of the Insane, 1922/1923, p. 3, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1923, Vol. 1.

<sup>25</sup> Report of the Inspector General of the Insane, 1923/1924, p. 3, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1924, Vol. 2.

<sup>26</sup> Report of the Inspector General of the Insane, 1917/1918, p. 3, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1918, Vol. 2.

<sup>27</sup> Conservation Plan for Swanbourne Hospital, *op. cit.*, p. 31; Heritage and Conservation Professionals, Heritage Assessment for Lemnos Hospital, prepared for HDWA, November 1997, pp. 12, 18 & 19.

administration area constructed to bisect the two wings on the diagonal in plan.<sup>28</sup> This building was constructed at an estimated cost of £26,500.<sup>29</sup>

Although Riverton House (Gascoyne House) was planned as an admissions ward, it was taken over by the military at the outset of World War Two pending the construction of the military's own hospital facility. This did not eventuate and the military occupied the new block as a hospital, complete with operating theatre, until 1952. During this period, the building was known as 'Davies Road Service (or Military) Block'.<sup>30</sup>

Plans were drawn in July 1940 for the enlargement of a kitchen fireplace at the 1939 block to allow for the installation of a Metters No. 6 stove.<sup>31</sup> More alterations were carried out to the block in later years including the construction of a separate scullery and store.<sup>32</sup>

The 1950s saw the beginnings of a period of renovation and development at Claremont Hospital for the Insane in order to upgrade the facility. This is evidenced by a number of works carried out at X Block (Fortescue House). In 1952, a new kitchen, which was attached to the dining hall, was constructed at X Block (Fortescue House).<sup>33</sup> Other works included the construction of a new boiler house adjacent to the new kitchen was added to each of the four wards.<sup>34</sup> Alterations and additions were carried out to two of the bathroom and toilet blocks at X Block (Fortescue House) in 1955.<sup>35</sup> In 1957, the doctor's residence at X Block (Fortescue House) was renovated and, during the late 1950s, the wards at X Block (Fortescue House) were upgraded and additional patient dining areas were provided.<sup>36</sup>

---

<sup>28</sup> Claremont Hospital for the Insane – New Treatment Block, date unclear (1939), Sheet No. 15, Plan Set 24/1/0 Bk 7; Full size detail of pressed cement panel at entrance porch, Claremont Hospital for the Insane – New Treatment Block, 14/12/1939, Plan Set 24/1/0 Bk 7; Claremont Hospital for the Insane – New Treatment Block, Detail of Entrance, 16/8/1939, Plan Set 24/1/0 Bk 7. **Note:** The plan showing the detail for the front entrance was signed by Principal Architect for the Public Works Department, A. E. Clare.

<sup>29</sup> Annual Report of the Department of Public Works, 1939/1940, p. 23, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1941/1942, Vol. 1. **Note:** This building is now known as Gascoyne House.

<sup>30</sup> *ibid*; Report of the Inspector General of Mental Health Services, 1959, Introduction. **Note:** The history of the use of this building as a military hospital is an area of further research. The Claremont Hospital for the Insane does have a number of associations with the treatment of military patients suffering from mental illness. Ex-servicemen were treated at the hospital prior to the opening of Lemnos Hospital in 1926 and were accommodated in X Block. As late as 1956, there were reports of ex-servicemen still at the Claremont facility. (Report of the Inspector General of the Insane, 1925/1926, p. 4, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1926, Vol. 2; Report of the Inspector General of Mental Health Services, 1956, p. 15.)

<sup>31</sup> Claremont Hospital for the Insane – New Treatment Block, 4/7/1940, Plan Set 24/1/0 Bk 7.

<sup>32</sup> Claremont Hospital for the Insane – New Treatment Block, Addition of Scullery & Store, n.d., Plan Set 24/1/0 Bk 7. It is not known when this work was carried out.

<sup>33</sup> Claremont Hospital for the Insane – New Kitchen at X Block, 18/3/1952, Drwg No. 1, Plan Set 24/1/0 Bk 27. It is thought that a small block of latrines to the south of the kitchen was also constructed at this time. (Amended drainage plan, Latrines X Block - Claremont Hospital for the Insane, n.d., Plan Set 24/1/0 Bk 9.)

<sup>34</sup> Claremont Hospital for the Insane – New Kitchen at X Block, 18/3/1952, Drwg No. 1, Plan Set 24/1/0 Bk 27.

<sup>35</sup> Report of the Inspector General of Mental Health Services, 1955, p.14; Claremont Hospital for the Insane, Alterations to X Block Conveniences, 10/2/1955, Drwg No.1, Plan Set 24/1/0 Bk9.

<sup>36</sup> Report of the Inspector General of Mental Health Services, 1957, p. 15; Report of the Inspector General of mental Health Services, 1960, p. 17.



After the 1939 block (Gascoyne House) was vacated by the military in 1952, plans were made to use the building as a 70-bed acute treatment ward. However, staff shortages resulted in a change of plans and, on 17 April 1959, the place was opened as Graylands Day Hospital.<sup>37</sup> The establishment of a day hospital on the site signaled what was to become a significant change in the treatment of mental illness from hospitalisation to that of community psychiatry and represents the establishment of new psychiatric care approaches which were to have a major impact on the redevelopment of the hospital site. The main aim of the Graylands Day Hospital was to allow treatment of patients in the community (day or out-patients) without institutionalisation.<sup>38</sup>

The 1960s and 1970s brought many changes to the nature of mental health care at *Graylands Hospital*. Increased availability and variety of drugs dramatically reduced the number of patient fights, both between each other and with staff. Philosophies of care changed from purely custodial attitudes to more holistic approaches. Specialisation was increased within the staff, so that ward nurses were no longer expected to perform functions ranging from occupational therapy to cleaning. One manifestation of these new attitudes was the 1967 changes in naming the wards. Formerly referred to as 'Male 1, Male 2, Female, Female 2' etc, the buildings were given the names of local suburbs. This met with some protest from some of the suburbs concerned, did not wish to be associated with a mental health hospital, reflecting a continual struggle faces by hospital staff to have mental health destigmatised and given credence as a valid area of medical concern. Wards have since been renamed after Western Australian rivers and geographical features.<sup>39</sup>

Other changes in the treatment of mental ill health included more emphasis on the development and introduction of programs such as rehabilitation and occupational health therapy. In 1961, with the assistance of the recently formed Aid To Useful Living (ATUL) company, work began on the construction of a sheltered workshop (Industrial Rehabilitation Unit) at *Graylands Hospital*.<sup>40</sup> By November of that year, activities were established at the unit with patients involved in tasks including the maintenance of hospital equipment, and the production of concrete slabs for hospital pathways.<sup>41</sup> The first building constructed for this purpose was the building now known as Forrest House (circa 1960).<sup>42</sup>

In the 1960s, the renovation and development work begun at Claremont Hospital for the Insane in the previous decade continued. In 1963, the former kitchen at X Block (Fortescue House) was converted for use as a social and recreational centre.<sup>43</sup> The 1952, the kitchen was partly remodeled and in the

<sup>37</sup> Report of the Inspector General of Mental Health Services, 1959, Introduction. **Note:** It was not long before the Mental Health Services acknowledged the problems associated with the operation of a day hospital within a long stay institution such as Claremont. By 1962, plans were already proposed for the construction of a new day hospital to replace the existing. (Report of the Director of Mental Health Services, 1962, p. 5.)

<sup>38</sup> Ibid, Introduction & p. 12; Ellis, A. S., op. cit., p. 122. **Note:** The development of the community psychiatry approach to the treatment of mental ill health in the 1950s and 1960s, which sought the reintroduction of patients back into the community, occurred concurrently with a publicity campaign aimed at educating the community about mental illness. (Ellis, A. S., op. cit., pp. 138 – 143.)

<sup>39</sup> Graylands Museum Committee, conversation with Clare Schulz at meeting of 6 July 2001.

<sup>40</sup> Report of the Inspector General of Mental Health Services, 1961, pp. 5 & 16.

<sup>41</sup> Annual Report of the Director of Mental Health Services, 1962, pp. 5 & 17.

<sup>42</sup> Conservation Plan for Swanbourne Hospital, op. cit., p. 37.

<sup>43</sup> Annual Report of the Director of Mental Health Services, 1963, p. 17.

next year, new toilet facilities were constructed at X Block (Fortescue House) at a cost of £42,000.<sup>44</sup>

The two storey ablution blocks were constructed in a style in keeping with the original 1910/11 design of X Block (Fortescue House) complete with rendered band. The facilities were constructed at both ends of the three full sized wards. Only one ablution block was constructed at the southern end of the half scale Ward D. The blocks between Wards A and B, and between Wards C and D abutted each other, but the wards still operated as separate and distinct units.<sup>45</sup>

By 1966/1967, a number of projects had been completed at *Graylands Hospital*. These were not only part of general works at the hospital site but reflected the changes in psychiatric care with the construction of a cafeteria and additional workshops (De Grey House) at the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit at a cost of \$70,000 and the opening of two new 48-bed rehabilitation wards (Moore and Shaw Houses) in November 1966 costing approximately \$380,000. A total of \$270,000 was also spent on the remodeling of Male Ward 2 at Swanbourne Hospital (demolished) and X Block (Fortescue House).<sup>46</sup> Fire escape stairs were erected at Ward D as part of this work.<sup>47</sup> The 1939 building (Gascoyne House) was also renovated for use as an early treatment and admissions centre at this time.<sup>48</sup>

In 1967, a unit method of classifying patients was introduced and the *Graylands Hospital* portion of the hospital site was designated for the treatment of patients with psychogenic disorders, meaning those patients who were likely to return to the community and reflecting the community psychiatry approach. To this end, an occupational therapy unit, a creative expression department and a pastoral centre were established at X Block.<sup>49</sup> The chapel and pastoral center, located in the former kitchen block, were dedicated by the Mental Health Services Chaplain in 1968/1969.<sup>50</sup> The former

---

<sup>44</sup> Annual Report of the Director of Mental Health Services, 1964/1965, pp. 8 & 33.

<sup>45</sup> Claremont Mental Hospital, New Ablutions to 'X' Block, 20/1/1965, Drwg No.1, Plan Set 24/1/0 Bk 9; P. Mikus, Community Liaison Officer & R. Christophers, Co-ordinator Clinical Psychology, Graylands Hospital, 'History of Graylands Hospital', prepared in April 1998, p.2.

<sup>46</sup> Annual Report of the Director of Mental Health Services, 1967, p. 7; Finn, Van Mens & Maidment Architects in association with Howlett & Bailey, Claremont Mental Hospital New Ward Blocks for the Hon. Minister for Works, February 1965, Sheet No. 1, 24/1/0 Bk 8; Finn, Van Mens & Maidment Architects in association with Howlett & Bailey, Claremont Mental Hospital – New Wards, 2/3/1966, Sheet No. 17, Job No. 24/1/2.

<sup>47</sup> Claremont Hospital, Block 'X' Ward 4, Fire Escape Stairs, 21/7/1967, Drwg No. 2, Plans Set 24/1/0 Bk 9.

<sup>48</sup> Annual Report of the Director of Mental Health Services, 1966, p. 7; Report of the Director of Mental Health Services, 1967, p. 7. At this time, plans were proposed for the construction of an occupational therapy unit at the 1939 building. The plans detailed the building of two new wards so as to form a square complex with the existing wards. The complex was to also include a visitors pavilion in the middle of the square courtyard, however these plans were never carried out. (Graylands Day Hospital – Proposed alterations and additions, March 1966, Drwg No. 1, Plan Set 24/1/0 Bk 7.)

<sup>49</sup> Annual Report of the Director of Mental Health Services, 1968, p. 20. The half-scale Ward D housed the Occupational Therapy Unit.

<sup>50</sup> Annual Report of the Director of Mental Health, 1969, p. 8. By 1982, portion of the Pastoral Centre had been converted for use as a library for patients. (Annual Report of the Director of Mental Health, 1982, p. 7.)

dining hall (Anderson Hall) at X Block (Fortescue House) was also converted for reuse as a recreational hall for patients circa 1968.<sup>51</sup>

These policy changes saw many patients discharged, often to suburban hostels. The number of hospital beds was reduced from 1500 to 1100 in 1967, alleviating long-standing problems of overcrowding. Some residents at this time had lived at Claremont Hospital since they were transferred from Fremantle in 1910. It has since become very unusual for patients live at the hospital for long periods of time.<sup>52</sup>

Extensions were completed to the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit in 1969 at a cost of \$164,000. This allowed other workshops such as the ATUL workshop to be housed in the same centre.<sup>53</sup>

In October 1969, a housecraft training centre was opened as part of the rehabilitation program at *Graylands Hospital*.<sup>54</sup> The aim of the centre was to 'train patients in everyday housework, cleaning, cooking, and budgeting etc. preparatory to their leaving hospital.'<sup>55</sup> The centre was partly funded by the State Government and partly by the Mental Health Association, which was formed in 1960 to support out-patients and their families.<sup>56</sup>

The wards at X Block (Fortescue House) had been completely remodeled by 1971 in order to provide a setting more beneficial to patients, work incorporating the reduction of the number of beds and rooms on each ward from 85 to 30.<sup>57</sup> At approximately this time, Ward A began to be used as a halfway house.<sup>58</sup>

On 3 September 1972, Claremont Hospital for the Insane was divided into two separate hospitals. Swanbourne Hospital, which encompassed the original 1904 buildings, was established as a hospital for the treatment of geriatric and mentally retarded adult patients, and *Graylands Hospital* was

---

<sup>51</sup> Annual Report of the Director of Mental Health Services, 1968, p.20. >From this time, Anderson Hall became the location for a number of social functions such as stage dances, concerts and the showing of films. (Annual Report of the Director of Mental Health, 1983, p.13.)

<sup>52</sup> Blackmore, Dr. Harry, "'Deinstitutionalisation" – Claremont to Graylands: with special reference to the years 1967-1973 at Claremont Hospital', draft paper distributed by Graylands Museum Committee, June 2001, pp.7&13.

<sup>53</sup> Annual Report of the Director of Mental Health, 1969, p. 7; Industrial Training Centre, Claremont Hospital, 12/1/1968, Drwg No. 1 - 3, Job No. 24/1/11. In August 1972, one of the main workshops at the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit was destroyed by fire and \$25,000 of equipment was lost. This was subsequently repaired. (Annual Report of the Director of Mental Health, 1969, pp. 7 & 19; Annual Report of the Director of Mental Health, 1973, p. 7) The original engineering buildings were located on top of the hill along with the laundry. The main engineering buildings located at corner of Brockway Road and Mooro Drive appear to have been constructed much later circa 1987. (Information from Mrs P Mikus 24 August 2001)

<sup>54</sup> Annual Report of the Director of Mental Health, 1970, p. 7; Claremont Hospital – Housecraft Training Centre, September 1968, Drwg No. 2, Job No. 24/1/3; Claremont Hospital – Housecraft Training Centre, October 1968, Drwg No. 4, Job No. 24/1/3. Minor alterations were carried out to the centre in 1971. (Claremont Hospital – Housecraft Training Centre, 25/4/1971, Job No. 24/1/3.)

<sup>55</sup> Annual Report of the Director of Mental Health, 1970, p. 7.

<sup>56</sup> Annual Report of the Director of Mental Health, 1970, p. 7; Ellis, A. S., op. cit., pp. 146 & 147.

<sup>57</sup> Annual Report of the Director of Mental Health, 1971, p. 23.

<sup>58</sup> Annual Report of the Director of Mental Health, 1970, p. 17.

designated a comprehensive psychiatry hospital.<sup>59</sup> In 1974, it was reported that *Graylands Hospital* comprised 10 wards and 1 hostel caring for 'acute and long-term patients, for the chronically disabled as well as the short-term and temporarily distressed.'<sup>60</sup> Accommodation was also provided for criminal offenders who were referred to the hospital by the Department of Corrections or the Courts.<sup>61</sup>

*Graylands Hospital* comprised of X Block (Fortescue House), which at the time consisted of Nedlands, Osborne and Palmyra (1910/11 wards subsequently renamed<sup>62</sup>), Riverton House (1939 block now Gascoyne House), and Shenton (Shaw) and Tuart (Moore) Houses (1966 rehabilitation wards). Victoria House and Guildford House (demolished) were also part of the workings of *Graylands Hospital* but these were located on the Swanbourne Hospital site.<sup>63</sup>

On 15 May 1974, plans were proposed for a new creative expression centre (Drysdale House) at *Graylands Hospital*. Funded in part by the Federal Government, this building comprised offices, studios, pottery areas and other work areas.<sup>64</sup> The Minister for Health the Hon. N. E. Baxter officially opened the unit on 22 August 1975.<sup>65</sup> The next month, on 5 September, Baxter was again at *Graylands Hospital* opening the new welfare centre and headquarters for the Mental Health Association.<sup>66</sup>

A new pharmacy and dispensary building was constructed for the Swanbourne and *Graylands Hospitals* in 1975.<sup>67</sup> (This building remains extant but is outside the study area located on the corner of Mooro Drive and Pine Tree Lane.)

By 1978, three buildings were under construction at *Graylands Hospital*. This included a new manual training centre and a new administration block (Ord House).<sup>68</sup> The administration block (Ord House) was occupied by September 1978.<sup>69</sup> Soon after, work commenced on the construction of an intensive therapy unit or secure unit to replace Guildford House on the Swanbourne Hospital site.<sup>70</sup> The intensive therapy unit, then known as Wembley House

<sup>59</sup> Annual Report of the Director of Mental Health, 1973, pp. 7 & 28.

<sup>60</sup> Annual Report of the Director of Mental Health, 1974, p. 25.

<sup>61</sup> Ibid, p. 25.

<sup>62</sup> Nedlands (became Langley in 1990, Anglesey in 2001), Osborne (became Hutchison in 1990), and Palmyra (became Plaistowe in 1990) are all named after individuals who have an historical connection with Mental Health Services in WA. (Information from Mrs P Mikus 24 August 2001)

<sup>63</sup> Site Plan for Swanbourne Hospital and Graylands Hospital, n.d. (c. 1972), Courtesy Pam Mikus, Community Liaison Officer, Graylands Hospital. For a number of years, the wards/houses at the site took their names from Perth suburbs. To avoid confusion with the actual suburbs, wards/houses were later renamed after Australian rivers circa 1990.

<sup>64</sup> MHS Graylands – Creative Expression Centre New Complex, 15 May 1974, Drwg No. A2, Job No. 24/1/1975. The creative expression centre replaced the old and remodeled dairy, which had housed the art therapy unit since circa 1968. (Mikus & Christophers, op. cit., p. 2.)

<sup>65</sup> Annual Report of the Director of Mental Health, 1976, p. 18.

<sup>66</sup> Ellis, A. S., op. cit., p. 147; Mental Health Association, Graylands Hospital, Welfare Centre & Shop, November 1973, Drwg No. 1, Job No. 24/30/1.

<sup>67</sup> MHS Swanbourne Graylands – Pharmacy, October 1975, Drwg No. A3, Job No. 24/1/89.

<sup>68</sup> Annual Report of the Director of Mental Health, 1978, pp. 12 – 13; MHS Graylands Hospital – Administration Block Site Plan, June 1976, Drwg No. A1 & A2, Job No. 24/1/92.

<sup>69</sup> Annual Report of the Director of Mental Health, 1979, p. 13.

<sup>70</sup> Annual Report of the Director of Mental Health, 1979, p. 13; MHS Graylands Hospital – Intensive Therapy Ward Block A, August 1978, Drwg No. A3, Job No. 24/1/106; MHS Graylands Hospital – Intensive Therapy Ward Block A, October 1978, Drwg No. A2 & A10,

(Ashburton House), was opened in November 1980.<sup>71</sup> This made *Graylands Hospital* virtually autonomous from Swanbourne Hospital. By 1980, only the psychology department was located at the Swanbourne site.<sup>72</sup>

Alterations were carried out to Anderson Hall (former dining hall) and the 1952 kitchen at X Block (Fortescue House) in 1981/1982.<sup>73</sup> Anderson Hall was converted for use as a staff canteen and the adjacent kitchen was enlarged and upgraded in order to take over food services from Swanbourne Hospital.<sup>74</sup>

The work to the 1952 kitchen was part of a building program undertaken at *Graylands Hospital* in preparation for the closure of Swanbourne Hospital in 1983.<sup>75</sup>

The building program at *Graylands Hospital* continued in the late 1980s and 1990s. By 1985, proposed new buildings included an admission and assessment centre, a hospital ward, the new Manning Ward, and a primary rehabilitation unit.<sup>76</sup> Charles M. Campbell & Associates drew up the plans for Manning Ward (Murchison House) in February 1985.<sup>77</sup> This was followed by designs for the new workshops and stores by architectural firm Tsigulis & Zuvella Pty Ltd in April<sup>78</sup>, and the new admission and assessment ward (Fitzroy House) by Brand Deykin & Hay Architects, in association with Charles M. Campbell & Associates, in July.<sup>79</sup> Brand Deykin & Hay Architects were also responsible for the plans for the primary rehabilitation unit constructed circa 1986.<sup>80</sup>

From 1987 to 1990, work was undertaken to refurbish X Block (Fortescue House).<sup>81</sup> Consideration had in fact been given to its demolition to make way for more modern facilities. However support from hospital staff and planners, especially in light of the similar architectural styles employed for the new Fitzroy House and Murchison House, resulted in the retention and

---

Job No. 24/1/106; MHS Graylands Hospital – Intensive Therapy Ward Block A, May 1978, Job No. 24/1/106. The intensive therapy ward is now known as Ashburton House.

71 Annual Report of the Director of Mental Health, 1981, p. 10; Wembley House - Gymnasium, Graylands Hospital, March 1980, Drwg No. 3, Job No. 24/1/106. The new ward accommodated 43 male and 24 female patients.

72 Annual Report of the Director of Mental Health, 1981, p. 11.

73 Annual Report of the Director of Mental Health, 1982, p. 10; MHS Graylands Hospital, New Kitchen, July 1981, Drwg No. 4, A2 & A6, Job No. 24/1/116.

74 Annual Report of the Director of Mental Health, 1983, p. 13.

75 Annual Report of the Director of Mental Health, 1983, p. 5.

76 Health Department Annual Report, 1985, p. 14.

77 Charles M. Campbell & Associates, Graylands Hospital, New Manning Ward, February 1985, Drwg No. A14, Job No. 24/1/121.

78 Tsigulis & Zuvella Pty Ltd Architects & Planners, Graylands Hospital - Workshops & Stores Part Site Plan, April 1985, Plan Set 24/1/85. At this time, the workshop was operating from the building now known as Mitchell House.

79 Brand Deykin & Hay Architects in association with Charles M. Campbell & Associates, Graylands Hospital – Admission & Assessment Ward, 1/7/1985, Sheet A1, Job No. 24/1/122. The architects designed Fitzroy House in a style sympathetic to the 1910/11 X Block. A working committee, comprising of clinical staff, was established and provided input on the planning and building of Fitzroy House. (Conversation with Pam Mikus & Rob Christophers, 25/10/2000.)

80 Brand Deykin & Hay Architects, Primary Rehabilitation Unit, Graylands Hospital, November 1985, Drwg No. A1 - A3, Job No. 24/1/135.

81 BMA, Graylands Hospital, X Block Redevelopment, various drawings dated April & May 1987, Job No. 23/80/7.

renovation of the buildings.<sup>82</sup> The doctor's residence was demolished to make way for a new two storey entrance and occupational therapy centre. The new structure and the four 1910/11 wards were linked with internal passages on the ground and first floors. (Some of the original exterior windows are still evident in these passageways.) Through the installation of partition walls, smaller rooms were created for clinical staff offices and rooms and 2-bed rooms were established in Wards A, B and C. The south rotunda is believed to have been demolished at this time.<sup>83</sup>

Work was carried out to Riverton House (Gascoyne House) in 1989/1990.<sup>84</sup> These renovations and alterations were to facilitate its reuse as the Postgraduate Centre, the Staff Development Unit, the Psychiatric Services Library and later the Centre for Clinical Research in Neuropsychiatry.<sup>85</sup>

In 1991, architectural firm Oldham Boas and Ednie-Brown drew up plans for a secure unit (Frankland Centre) at *Graylands Hospital*.<sup>86</sup> As had been the case for the design of Fitzroy House, a working committee was established to help plan the new secure unit. This committee consisted of clinical staff from *Graylands Hospital* as well as interstate and international psychiatrists and experts on mental health treatment and secure hospitals.<sup>87</sup> The 30-bed secure unit (or forensic unit) for criminal offenders with mental illness was completed 1993/1994 at a cost of \$11.2 million.<sup>88</sup>

Oldham Boas and Ednie-Brown were responsible for internal alterations to Ashburton House in 1991.<sup>89</sup>

In conjunction with the building program at *Graylands Hospital* in 1980s and 1990s, services at the site were reorganised. This corresponded with the integration of psychiatric services with other parts of the health system and, at the same time, emphasis was placed on the increased introduction of community based mental health care and rehabilitation programs.<sup>90</sup> In the 1990s, this has resulted in the devolution of services at *Graylands Hospital*.<sup>91</sup> Regionalisation of mental health care facilities; for example, the establishment of psychiatry inpatient units at Albany and Bunbury Hospitals, has also brought about a decreasing number of patients at *Graylands Hospital*.<sup>92</sup>

In 1996, it was reported that *Graylands Hospital* was a specialist psychiatric hospital providing for the assessment and acute treatment for those suffering

<sup>82</sup> Conversation with Pam Mikus & Rob Christophers, 25/10/2000.

<sup>83</sup> BMA, *Graylands Hospital*, X Block Redevelopment, various drawings dated April & May 1987, Job No. 23/80/7; Mikus & Christophers, op. cit., p. 2; Conversation with Pam Mikus & Rob Christophers, 25/10/2000.

<sup>84</sup> Health Department Annual Report, 1990, p. 30 gives the cost of works as \$4.05m, however this figure has been questioned by the Health Department during review of the assessment.

<sup>85</sup> Mikus & Christophers, op. cit., p. 2; Health Department Annual Report, 1998, p. 31. The 1998 Annual Report states that the neuroscience predictive testing program was expanded in this year and facilities were established at *Graylands Hospital*.

<sup>86</sup> Oldham Boas & Ednie-Brown, *Graylands Hospital Secure Unit – Elevations*, 12/2/1991, Drwg No. A301; Oldham Boas & Ednie-Brown, *Graylands Hospital Block A Overall Plan*, 10/6/1991, Drwg No. A100 & A101.

<sup>87</sup> Conversation with Pam Mikus & Rob Christophers, 25/10/2000.

<sup>88</sup> Health Department Annual Report, 1994, p. 37.

<sup>89</sup> Oldham Boas & Ednie-Brown, *Graylands Hospital Block A*, 10/4/1991.

<sup>90</sup> Health Department Annual Report, 1988, p. 22; Health Department Annual Report, 1989, p. 28; Health Department Annual Report, 1994, p. 37.

<sup>91</sup> Health Department Annual Report, 1994, p.37; Health Department Annual Report, 1995, p.49.

<sup>92</sup> Health Department Annual Report, 1999, p. 49.

from mental illness, the treatment of forensic patients, and the rehabilitation and care of people with long term mental health problems.<sup>93</sup>

A number of former staff continue to be involved in the life of the hospital through their activities for the Graylands Museum Committee. There is also a significant volunteer workforce active at the site.

In November 2000, *Graylands Hospital* continues to operate as the State's primary mental health care facility.

## 13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

### Description of the Site

*Graylands Hospital*, the State's primary mental health care facility, is located on a prominent, irregularly shaped, site in Mount Claremont. The site, comprising part of the original site of the Claremont Hospital for the Insane, is bounded by Brockway Road, Camelia Avenue, Mooroo Drive and John XXIII Avenue. The main entrance is off Brockway Road, with secondary entrances located further south on Brockway Road and on the western side of the site, from John XXIII Avenue. On land immediately to the west of *Graylands Hospital* is John XXIII College, Irwin Barracks is located to the east, a Western Power site is located to the north and a residential area is located to the south.

The site is characterized by a relatively informal arrangement of buildings in a park like landscape setting. The buildings are located with various orientations and there is no cohesive grid to the general site layout. The buildings are generally organised around a main axis running in an east west direction across the centre of the site. The main entrance from Brockway Road to the east lines up with the entrance from John XXIII Avenue to the west on this axis which also runs through the centre of the core group of original (1910/11) buildings on the site comprising Fortescue House, the Pastoral Care building (former kitchen), the dining room (Anderson Hall) and the present kitchen. This axis, however, does not extend to line up with the axis for the original 1904 Swanbourne Hospital buildings, the core group of which remain extant to the west of the John XXIII College site. The main entry from Brockway Road is marked by a rendered structure comprising pillars and face brickwork with the word 'Graylands Hospital' on a rendered band. The structure is recent.

Fortescue House (1910/11) and the associated buildings are located in the centre of the site with other buildings arranged in various groupings around the periphery. The main entrance road from the east divides to create a ring road around the Fortescue House group and rejoins to the west to continue across the site to the John XXIII Avenue entrance. The main administrative centre to the site, Fitzroy House (1985), is located on the northern side of the entrance road. Gascoyne House (1939) is located to the north of the access road adjacent to John XXIII Avenue. Ashburton House (1980) and the volunteers' house are located between Gascoyne House and Fortescue House in the centre of the site.

Access to all other buildings and groups of buildings is from the central ring road. Generally buildings are oriented towards the centre of the site rather than to the surrounding roads giving a sense of cohesion within the site.

Buildings on the southern portion of the site generally date from the 1960s and 70s and were developed prior to the establishment of *Graylands Hospital* as a separate entity. These include from the west, Ord House (1978) and Drysdale House (1975) to the south of the access road from John XXIII Avenue. Further east, to the south of Fortescue House and separated from it by the ring road, are two ward blocks, Moore House (1965) and Shaw House (1965). These are constructed on a diagonal to the main east west axis of the site and set in open landscaped surroundings.

To the north east of Shaw House the ring road continues in a southeasterly direction to the group of buildings on the southern side of the site in the area bounded by Mooro Drive on the south and Brockway Road on the east. This group comprises the Primary Rehabilitation Unit, King House (1986), the Aboriginal Psychological Services building, De Grey House (1967), various buildings associated with industrial rehabilitation including Forrest House (1960), Kalgan House and Collie House (circa 1960s) and the stores and engineering buildings. Forrest House is used by M and M Glass Products, a workers co-operative enterprise. To the east of this group is a building occupied by the WA Health Department for Pest Control purposes.

Buildings on the northern part of the site are of more recent origin. The main administration building, Fitzroy House, is located to the north of the entrance road of Brockway Road. To the northwest and on the same axis is Murchison House (1985), the long stay facility, and further west between Ashburton House and John XXIII Avenue is the Frankland Centre (1993), maximum security facility. There is a store building west of the Frankland Centre between it and Gascoyne House.

### **Landscape Context**

The landscape context of the site includes remnants of indigenous vegetation together with elements of landscaping associated with the various periods of development of the buildings on the site. The result is a cohesive park like setting which complements the various buildings and site areas. The earliest introduced landscape elements are associated with the development of Fortescue House from 1910/11. There are several mature Peppermint trees possibly dating from this period including an avenue to the north of Gascoyne House on the north western corner of the site and several in the core area, both east and west of Fortescue House. There is an area of mature Sugar Gums on the northern side of Fortescue House and an area of Peppermints and mature pines, probably dating from the earliest period of development, in the carpark to the south east of Fitzroy House.

Remnant indigenous plantings include some Flooded Gums to the south west of Fortescue House in the area previously associated with grazing cattle. In this area there is a short flight of steps from the road up the grass bank to a children's' playground. The steps are known colloquially as 'No. 1 Cow Paddock Stair' and comprise five unpainted rendered brick steps and a landing.

The landscape context of Fortescue House (1910/11) includes elements from the original construction period to recent development. The Fortescue House group of buildings forms a semi-circular arc of wards with the main entrance facing west along the access road from John XXIII Avenue. Plane trees on the western side of the ward block are recent.

The other buildings in the group, comprising Pastoral Care, Anderson Hall and the kitchen, are located on the central axis to the east. The buildings are linked by covered ways, which are generally original. The arc of the ward



blocks encloses garden areas on the eastern side of the ward block. These are characterised by lawn, trees, shrubs and paving and create several informal recreation areas.

In the area to the north of the Pastoral Centre is an original rotunda. This has red face brick half height walls to eleven courses high with a two course white painted rendered band above. White painted 100mm x 100mm square timber posts support the hipped terracotta clay tiled roof. The floor is brick paved, internal walls white painted render and the timber roof structure is exposed. Timber beams radiate from the large square timber central post. Timber bench seats are located around the centre post and inside the external walls.

On the southern side of the Pastoral Centre is a gazebo of recent origin. This has square timber posts and timber railings painted brown and a timber roof structure with custom orb roof profile sheeting.

There is a distinctive landscape style in the area surrounding Gascoyne House (1939) which reflects its period of development from the 1940s. Washington Palm trees on the western side of the building are particularly prominent. An open area of lawn on the southern side of the building includes a water feature comprising a fishpond and fountain surrounded by concrete blocks made on the site.

There is also a pathway of concrete slabs and flowerbeds edged with concrete blocks also manufactured and laid by patients, probably in the 1960s. Plantings in this area, however, are generally more recent. A flight of brick steps from the gardens on the southern side of Gascoyne House to the access road probably date from the period of construction of the building and include similar design features. An avenue of Peppermints and Flowering Red Gums along the access road from the west is recent.

There are a number of pine trees on the site, which were probably planted in the 1960s or 70s at the time of considerable site development. There are also plantings of indigenous species likely to date from this period and generally reminiscent of the landscape design schemes popular at the time. The landscape treatment in the area around Ashburton House, the volunteers' house and the gymnasium, between Gascoyne and Fortescue Houses has similar characteristics.

The site is unified by the use of a limited palette of materials for pathways and retaining walls and by recent landscape plantings. Pathways are generally red brick paving and retaining walls limestone, which reflect the traditional materials used for the earliest buildings on the site. Roadways are generally bitumen sealed.

To the south of the entrance from Brockway Road is a relatively undeveloped area with a sparse covering of trees. The northeastern corner of the site, to the north of Fitzroy House, is occupied by the Therapeutic Riding Centre.

Boundary planting of pines along John XXIII Avenue is recent.

### **Fortescue House Group**

The Fortescue House group comprises the original main core buildings on the site, Fortescue House (1910/11), the Pastoral Centre (1910/11), Anderson Hall (1910/11), and the Kitchen Block (1952).

The buildings that comprise Fortescue House were originally constructed in 1910/11 but have been extended and adapted since that time. The buildings were originally designed in a style that could best be described as Federation

Free Style<sup>94</sup> and were simply detailed in the manner typical of government institutional buildings of the period.

Fortescue House is a two storey, red face brick structure comprising four wings set in a crescent shape. The northernmost wing was constructed to half the length of the other three wings to allow for future extension. This however did not eventuate. Each wing was originally constructed as a separate building however intermediate blocks containing ablution facilities have been constructed at the end of each building, linking them together to form one continuous structure. The doctor's residence was originally located in the centre of the four wards, however this was demolished in 1990 to make way for a new entrance.

Fortescue House was extensively modified and replanned in the 1990s. The doctor's residence in the centre of the group was demolished and replaced by a new two storey structure, which included a main entrance and formed a link between the two central blocks. New ablution blocks serving the wings were built in the spaces between the other buildings, linking them to form one continuous structure. New dining rooms and living areas were built on the eastern side of the building in the centre of the original wings. The large dormitory spaces at first floor level were subdivided into individual bedrooms with a corridor running the entire length of the wing. At the ground floor level former large open areas were similarly divided to create offices, treatment and recreation rooms. New internal walls are generally of lightweight panel construction.

The external fabric of Fortescue House comprises walls of red face brick with cream coloured mortar and cream rendered bands approximately four courses deep. The height of the rendered bands varies slightly between the original and the new fabric giving a subtle indication of the changes to the building over time. Generally rendered bands are located at sill height on both the ground and first floors. The building has a hipped and gabled roof of autumn blend coloured clay roof tiles. The gables are located over the original stairwells at either end of the original blocks and are half timbered and painted white. The building has prominent chimneys of red brick with pebble dash render to the corbelling and terracotta pots. The chimneys are expressed on the external walls with protruding brickwork and stepped rendered patterns. Verandahs extend along the eastern side of the wings between the new stairwell blocks. The verandahs are recent and have custom orb roof profile sheets and 100mm x 100mm square timber posts.

Windows to the original wings are double hung timber sashes with twelve panes of clear glass to each sash. The sills are generally of cream rendered brickwork, in line with the rendered bands. The heads of the windows have a four course deep cream render. The windows to the recent sections of the building are aluminium but have similar style and proportion to the original. On the eastern side of the building are several entrances dating from the 1950s with concrete awnings and square emphasis to glazing design. In some areas the recent extensions have been designed to reflect this style, resulting in a blend of architectural treatments reflecting changes over time.

The northern most wing, known as the Cullity Annexe, is half the size of the other wings and contains facilities specifically for mothers and babies. The Cullity Annexe has a private garden area enclosed by brick piers and lattice infills on the eastern side. A steel fire escape stair is located on the northern end of the wing.

---

<sup>94</sup> Apperly, Irving & Reynolds, op. cit., p. 136.  
**Register of Heritage Places - Assessment Doc'n**  
**20/09/2002**

Internally the finishes are generally recent and comprise carpet, carpet squares and linoleum to the floors, painted plaster to the original walls and painted gyprock to the new stud walls. The ceilings are gyprock or ceiling tiles to the ground floor and generally, original ceilings to the first floor. The stairs are generally carpeted. New internal doors are timber flush panel whilst the original doors are timber framed ledged and braced doors with the top panel glazed and the bottom panel of tongued and grooved boards.

On the central axis of Fortescue House is the Pastoral Centre, originally constructed in 1910/11 as the kitchen block. This is a rectangular building, which has been refurbished to contain the chapel, offices and the patient library. The Pastoral Centre has a clerestory roof with timber framed, clear glazed windows, autumn blend coloured clay roof tiles and five roof vents. The main roof is hipped with clay roof tiles. The external walls are red face brick with cream mortar and a rendered band at sill height. The windows are timber double hung sashes with twelve panes to each sash and an eight-pane awning window above. A verandah surrounds the building and is covered with red, custom orb profile Colorbond sheets. The doors to the building are generally recent aluminium framed with ten panes of glass to each. Internally the Pastoral Centre has carpet to the floors, new painted stud walls and painted, plastered original walls. A central corridor runs through the building from east to west. The chapel is located to the south of the corridor with two offices either side of the chapel entrance. The library is located to the north of the central corridor.

To the east of the Pastoral Centre is Anderson Hall, the original dining room currently used as a café and meeting place. The external walls are red face brick with a rendered band at sill height. The roof is gabled with autumn blend clay tiles and supported on large white painted timber trusses, which are exposed internally. A verandah surrounds the building with square timber posts and a custom orb Colorbond roof. The windows are timber, double hung sashes with twelve panes to each sash and eight pane awning windows above.

Anderson Hall comprises a large open hall space with a raised timber stage and timber stair to the southern end. Doors in the eastern wall connect Anderson Hall to the Kitchen Block. The ceiling is lined with Jarrah tongued and grooved paneling boards laid on the rake above the painted exposed roof trusses. The timber floor is covered by carpet squares. The internal walls are plastered and painted and have a moulded dado at approximately 1200mm above floor height.

The kitchen (1952) on the eastern side Anderson Hall is of red brick construction with autumn blend roof tiles and rendered bands to match the earlier buildings.

### **Gascoyne House**

Gascoyne House (1939) is situated at the western end of the site, opposite John XXIII College and north of the John XXIII Avenue entrance to *Graylands Hospital*. The building is a single storey brick and rendered brick structure with a tiled roof. In plan it comprises two main wings at right angles with two smaller wings at right angles to the main wings, all of which are bisected by an entry block set at 45 degrees to the main building. The style of the building is Inter-War Functionalist<sup>95</sup> characterized by the general detailing and horizontal emphasis of the building and expressed particularly in the

---

95      *ibid.*, p. 184.

horizontal banding of feature brickwork of the main entrance. Gascoyne House is used for clinical research and the Site Services Library.

Internally the planning of the building is comprised of central corridors with offices on both sides and large interlinking rooms. A central foyer provides interconnection for the two main wings and the two minor wings. The building is fitted with a small operating theatre.

The external fabric comprises walls of rendered and painted brick work. Generally the walls are painted brick work to dado height and rendered above. The walls to the verandah are red face brick to 22 courses with render above. The tiled roof is hipped and extends over the verandah which runs along the south and east facades and the south and east wings. Roof tiles match those on the Fortescue group buildings. The raked eaves to the building are timber lined. The windows are double hung timber sashes with nine panes to the top sash and one pane below or six panes to the top and one below. The doors are timber framed and paneled with one pane of clear glass to the top panel and a six pane fanlight beside. The verandah has a concrete slab floor, painted brick piers and a solid face brick balustrade. There are skylights to the verandahs. The entrance to the building is constructed with feature brickwork of narrow red face bricks laid in a stylized pattern with a timber framed door with five panes of clear glass and two matching sidelights. The face brick entry is flanked by curved walls, which are rendered with horizontal rendered banding. Generally the interior has carpet on timber floors, and painted, plastered walls. Some walls have a rebate in the plaster at dado height. Interior finishes have generally been altered to suit the requirements of current use.

### **Ashburton House**

Located to the west of Fortescue House, Ashburton House (1980) has two rectangular wings connected by a hexagonal shaped building. It is of cream coloured face brick with a roof of red metal decking. Outdoor areas are defined by high cyclone mesh fencing. The building was not inspected internally.

### **Volunteers' Building**

West of Ashburton House is the volunteers' building. This is a rectangular building of salmon coloured brick with an orange tiled roof. The building was not inspected internally.

### **Ord House**

Ord House (1978) is located on the south west corner of the site and has two connected rectangular wings with salmon coloured brick walls and a steeply pitched orange tiled roof with south facing skylights. The building houses the Neurosciences Department and was not inspected internally.

### **Drysdale House**

Drysdale House (1975) is located east of Ord House and comprises a group of red brick structures with steeply pitched white metal deck roofs. The building was not inspected internally.

### **MacDonald House**

MacDonald House is located south of Drysdale House and is constructed of salmon coloured bricks with an orange tiled roof and timber joinery. It has a domestic scale. The building was not inspected internally.

### **Shaw and Moore Houses**

Shaw and Moore Houses (1965) are located south of Fortescue House. They comprise two modular buildings constructed of cream coloured metric bricks with glazed panels and flat metal deck roofs. The buildings were not inspected internally.

### **King House**

King House (1986), located on the southern side of the site, houses the Primary Rehabilitation Unit. The building is steel framed with horizontal custom orb Colorbond cladding and a steeply pitched roof with a south facing skylight. The building was not inspected internally.

### **De Grey, Kalgan, Collie and Forrest Houses**

This group of buildings (circa 1960s) located on the southern side of the site originally housed the Industrial Rehabilitation Division. The group comprises buildings of an industrial nature constructed of cream painted brick with modular panels of glazing and low pitched metal deck roofs.

De Grey House houses the Aboriginal Psychological Services. Forrest House houses M and M Glass Products workers co-operative.

The buildings were not inspected internally

### **Stores**

The stores building is a steel framed and clad shed.

### **Mitchell House**

Mitchell House is a brick and metal deck building which is adjacent to the stores building.

### **WA Health Department Pest Control**

The Pest Control service building is located on the south east corner of the site. It is a red brick and terracotta tiled building probably built circa 1970s.

### **Fitzroy House**

Located adjacent to the main entrance to Graylands Hospital, Fitzroy House (1985) is a single storey building. It is constructed of red face brick with cream mortar, rendered bands to reflect the style of the original buildings and a red custom orb profile Colorbond roof. Doors and windows are aluminium framed and the verandah has steel posts and a custom orb profile roof. Fitzroy House contains the administration and admission facilities associated with Graylands Hospital together with a number of clinics: Dental, Podiatry, Physiotherapy and Dietetics. The wards Fitzroy East & West and Hospital Ward are also located therein. The building was not inspected internally.

### **Murchison House**

Murchison House (1985) is located to the north west and on the same axis as the administration building, Fitzroy House. It is also similar in design and architectural treatment. Murchison House is designed on a rectangular grid with courtyards and shaded areas surrounding it. It is a red face brick building with a rendered band at sill height and a red custom orb Colorbond hipped roof with half gables and a curved custom orb roof to defined the entry. Murchison House contains accommodation and facilities for long stay patients. The building was not inspected internally.

### **Frankland Centre**

To the west of Murchison House and comprising an area equivalent to the Fortescue House group, is the Frankland Centre (1993). This is the maximum

security part of the hospital and comprises ward blocks with internal courtyards on the southern side opening onto a secure exercise yard on the north. There is a high fence with a rolled metal tubular barrier at the top for security purposes. The buildings are constructed of red brick with rendered bands with red custom orb Colorbond roofs. The buildings were not inspected internally

### **Bulk Store**

The bulk store, located west of the Frankland Centre is a steel framed and clad rectangular shed.

## **13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION**

As a remnant of the Claremont Hospital for the Insane established in 1904 as a replacement for the 'Fremantle Lunatic Asylum', *Graylands Hospital* is comparable to other mental institutions constructed in the early part of the Twentieth Century. These are: Lemnos Hospital opened in 1926 for the care of returned servicemen suffering from mental ill health, and Heathcote Mental Reception Home opened in 1929 for patients seeking treatment on a voluntary basis.<sup>96</sup> Both *Lemnos Hospital* and *Heathcote Hospital* have been entered on the Register of Heritage Places. Both places have ceased functioning as hospitals.

Both Lemnos and Heathcote Hospitals were designed along the lines of providing facilities of a more domestic character, with an emphasis on open landscaped areas and the provision of fresh air.<sup>97</sup> In comparison, while the original 1904 portion of the Claremont Hospital for the Insane (Swanbourne Hospital) was constructed on an elevated site for ventilation purposes, the planning and design of this hospital was more formal and institutional in character. This was also the case for the 1910/11 X Block, constructed as the second phase of development of Claremont Hospital for the Insane and now operating as *Graylands Hospital*.<sup>98</sup>

Subsequent to the closure of Swanbourne Hospital in 1983, the majority of the buildings on the site were demolished including all the wards associated with the original 1904 development. All that remains of Swanbourne Hospital are buildings from the 1904 service core: the Administration building; the kitchen block; the stores; and, Montgomery Hall (dining hall).<sup>99</sup> In this context *Graylands Hospital* is a remnant of Claremont Hospital for the Insane, the main State institution for the treatment of mental illness from 1904 until 3 September 1972 and since 1983 is the only part of the former Claremont Hospital for the Insane which continues to function as a facility for the care of those suffering from mental illness.

Two places that were originally part of the Claremont Hospital for the Insane remain extant in the Mount Claremont area. Of these the *Swanbourne Hospital Conservation Area* has been included on the Heritage Council of Western

---

<sup>96</sup> Heritage Assessment for Lemnos Hospital, op. cit., pp. 18 - 19; Hocking Planning & Architecture, Conservation Plan for Heathcote Hospital Complex, prepared for Health Western Australia, the BMA, HCWA and the City of Melville, January 1995, Vol. 1 & Vol. 2.

<sup>97</sup> Heritage Assessment for Lemnos Hospital, op. cit., pp. 18 - 19; Conservation Plan for Heathcote Hospital Complex, op. cit.

<sup>98</sup> Heritage Assessment for Lemnos Hospital, op. cit., pp. 18 - 19; Conservation Plan for Swanbourne Hospital, op. cit., pp. 26 - 28.

<sup>99</sup> Conservation Plan for Swanbourne Hospital, op. cit., p. 39.

Australia's Register of Heritage Places. The former Chief Medical Officer's House located at 1 Grainger Drive, Mount Claremont remains extant.

#### **13. 4 KEY REFERENCES**

No key references.

#### **13. 5 FURTHER RESEARCH**

The history of the use of the 1939 block as the Davies Road Service (or Military) Block from 1939 to 1952 is an area of further research and could be examined at a later date.

The Role of the Inspector General for the Insane in the development of *Graylands Hospital* requires further research.

Research into the individual doctors and staff who worked at the hospital over the period of its history could be further investigated.

The question of whether there was a designated place for electro shock therapy, common from the 1960s, could be further researched.

Questions of the impact of both World Wars upon the number of inmates and their treatment could also be subject for further research since these events resulted in quantitative and qualitative leaps of research in other parts of the world.

Community attitudes towards mental illness and the effect these attitudes had upon the architecture of the hospital complex need more research.