



REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

Permanent Entry

1. DATA BASE No. 1833
2. NAME *Lemnos Hospital* (1926)
3. LOCATION Stubbs Terrace, Shenton Park
4. DESCRIPTION OF PLACE INCLUDED IN THIS ENTRY
That portion of Swan Location 11622, being part of Crown Reserve 20074 and being part of the land comprised in Crown Land Record Volume 3906 Folio 461 as is defined in Heritage Council of Western Australia survey drawing No. 1833, prepared by Steffanoni Ewing & Cruickshank Pty. Ltd.
5. LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA City of Nedlands
6. OWNER Minister for Health
7. HERITAGE LISTINGS

• Register of Heritage Places:	Interim Entry	14/05/1999
	Permanent Entry	27/08/1999
• National Trust Classification:		-----
• Town Planning Scheme:		-----
• Municipal Inventory:		-----
• Register of the National Estate:		-----
8. CONSERVATION ORDER

9. HERITAGE AGREEMENT

10. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Lemnos Hospital, comprising a group of brick and tile buildings, including the Administration Block, Services Block, Crete House, Borneo House, Alamein House, Patient Shelter, and Pavilion, together with a number of site features, landscape areas and elements, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the place was the main hospital constructed in Western Australia to provide care for returned servicemen suffering from mental illness, shell shock, as a result of World War One;

the place is historically important in the context of other mental institutions in the State and, more importantly, in the context of

other hospitals which were built to provide care for the long term needs of the men who served in World War One;

the place provides a visual representation of the Returned Servicemen's League's (R.S.L.) efforts in lobbying for a facility for returned servicemen suffering from mental illness;

the place is associated with the R.S.L., the Board of Visitors of the hospital, Mr W.B. Hardwick, Chief Architect of the Public Works Department, Dr J.T. Anderson, Inspector General for the Insane at the time of the inception of the hospital, and Dr James Bentley, subsequent Inspector General for the Insane;

the place is valued for the high quality of the design of the buildings, interior spaces and external landscaped areas. The informal design is typical of the inter-war period in Australia, which was influenced by the tradition of English domestic architecture and landscape design;

the components of the hospital, including the original buildings, landscape areas and boundary plantings, form an integrated whole;

the Aleppo pine tree (*Pinus halepensis*), believed to have been grown from a seed from the trees on the island of Lemnos, is a particularly poignant reminder of the origins of the place; and,

the place is also important to patients and their families, hospital staff and members of the community who have been associated with the place throughout its history.

The later buildings on the site are considered to have less heritage significance. Flanders House and Gallipoli House are intrusive elements which detract from the aesthetic quality of the whole.