



# REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

## Permanent Entry

1. **DATA BASE No.** 13630
2. **NAME** *Graylands Hospital* (1910/1911, 1937 etc. to 1990/1991)  
**FORMER NAME** Claremont Hospital for the Insane
3. **LOCATION** Brockway Road, Mount Claremont
4. **DESCRIPTION OF PLACE INCLUDED IN THIS ENTRY**  
That part of Crown Reserve 8636 as is defined in Heritage Council of Western Australia survey drawing No. 13630 prepared by Steffanoni Ewing & Cruickshank Pty Ltd.
5. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA** City of Nedlands
6. **OWNER** State of Western Australia  
(Vested in the Minister for Public Health)

### 7. HERITAGE LISTINGS

- |                                    |                 |            |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| • Register of Heritage Places:     | Interim Entry   | 22/01/2002 |
|                                    | Permanent Entry | 20/09/2002 |
| • National Trust Classification:   |                 | -----      |
| • Town Planning Scheme:            |                 | -----      |
| • Municipal Inventory:             | Adopted         | 15/04/1999 |
| • Register of the National Estate: |                 | -----      |

### 8. CONSERVATION ORDER

-----

### 9. HERITAGE AGREEMENT

-----

### 10. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

*Graylands Hospital*, comprising Fortescue House (1910/11 and 1990), a two storey brick and tile structure in the Federation Free style, the adjacent Pastoral Centre (former kitchen), Anderson Hall (former dining room) and the kitchen (1952); Gascoyne House (1939) a single storey rendered brick and tile building in the Inter-War Functionalist style, together with numerous other buildings constructed from the 1960s to the 1990s, set in a park like landscape setting, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the place contains a range of health care buildings which provide a representative spectrum of the changes in attitudes to, and the treatment of, mental illness in the State since 1904;

the place 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;

the place is of social significance for its role in the care and treatment of mental health patients, both as part of the former Claremont Hospital for the Insane, and subsequently as *Graylands Hospital*;

Fortescue House group comprising the former X Block wards, the former kitchen (Pastoral Centre) and former dining hall (Anderson Hall), has been a key component of the State's primary mental health care facility from its construction in 1910/1911 to the present;

Fortescue House is a fine example of a government designed institutional building dating from the early twentieth century which has been adapted to complement the original design and allows for ongoing practical use;

the core Fortescue House group; including the former ward blocks, the Pastoral Centre, Anderson Hall, and the original Rotunda, and gardens, provide a well resolved example of buildings and landscape which have developed over time but have retained an essential aesthetic cohesion through various stages of development;

Gascoyne House is an innovative example of a hospital building designed in the Inter-War Functionalist style and provides integration of indoor and outdoor areas through its unusual floor plan;

Gascoyne House is significant for its role during World War Two for use as a military hospital;

the place is significant for associations with Public Works Department Architects including Hillson Beasley, William Hardwick and A. E. Clare; and,

the integration of buildings into a park-like landscape including mature Sugar Gums, Flooded Gums, Peppermint and pine trees gives a sense of cohesion to an otherwise diverse site and reflects the development of the place over more than eighty years.

Ashburton House, Volunteers House, and Drysdale House, which are included in the curtilage, are considered to be of little cultural heritage significance.

The following buildings are considered to be of little cultural heritage significance and are not included in the curtilage: Ord House, MacDonald House, Moore House, Shaw House, King House, De Grey House, Kalgan House, Forrest House, Collie House, Engineering and Stores building, Mitchell House, Health Department Pest Control building, Fitzroy House, Murchison House and Frankland Centre.

Whilst not considered to be of cultural heritage significance, it is recognized that the Frankland Centre is considered to be a well-equipped, modern facility in terms of the planning and design of maximum security centres within the context of the care and treatment of mental illness.