



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)

- 3.26.2 Providing hospital services
- 3.26.1 Providing medical & dental services
- 7.6.5 Incarcerating people

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)

- 408 Institutions
- 404 Community services & utilities
- 403 Law & order

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

The buildings of *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* and its landscaped setting were highly valued by the community for aesthetic reasons, particularly by the many patients and their visitors when the place was the sanatorium and later the hospital. However it is likely that this value has lessened since it has become a prison farm and now it is not as accessible to the general public. (Criterion 1.1)

The 36 major buildings on this site that were constructed between 1914 and 1917 are all 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 these buildings are fine examples of their particular styles. They are also good examples of the work produced by the Public Works Department when Hillson Beasley was Chief Architect between 1905 and 1917. (Criterion 1.2)

The Recreation Hall (1922) is a well designed but somewhat late example of a Federation Arts and Crafts style c1890-c1915 community hall and a good example of the work produced by the Public Works Department when W.B. Hardwick was Chief Architect between 1917 – 1927. (Criterion 1.2)

The 36 surviving buildings from the original scheme developed by the Public Works Department under the leadership of Hillson Beasley are aesthetically important as a large and complex group of buildings designed and executed

* 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.

with a degree of creative excellence. In particular the ability of the Public Works Department to adapt standard building forms and elements to provide a wide range of building types appropriate to their various uses and sites. (Criterion 1.2)

The buildings of *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* and its system of landscape terraces contribute to the aesthetic qualities of the natural setting in which it is located. The formal arrangement of this large institutional complex has been integrated with the original topography of the site by following the irregular contours of the hill. (Criterion 1.3)

11. 2. HISTORIC VALUE

Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr) has associations with the establishment of medical treatment and facilities by the state government in response to the infectious diseases that were widely prevalent in the aftermath of the mass migration that came as a result of the goldrushes in the 1880s and 1890s such as typhoid, diphtheria and tuberculosis. (Criterion 2.1)

Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr) is specifically associated with the development of medical facilities for the accommodation and treatment of the large number of people suffering from tuberculosis in Western Australia in the early part of the twentieth century. As there was no cure for the disease, treatment focused on its prevention; this being the main reasoning behind the establishment of an isolated and specialised hospital for sufferers, as well as planning and designs based on the provision of large quantities of fresh air and sunlight in peaceful rural surroundings. *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* was officially opened on 1 May 1915 and operated as a tuberculosis sanatorium up to c. 1959. (Criterion 2.2)

From c. 1960 to 1970, *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* operated as a geriatric and a district hospital. Since 1970, the former sick staff ward has remained in use as the Wooroloo hospital. (Criterion 2.2)

Since 1970, *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* has operated as a minimum-security prison for short-term offenders. During this time, it has functioned as a vocational education centre for inmates as well as a training school for new prison officers. (Criterion 2.2)

Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr) has historic value for the large number of patients, staff and family members who were associated with the place during its use as a tuberculosis sanatorium from 1915 up to c. 1959. Significant members of staff involved in the treatment of the disease in this state include: Dr. R. Mitchell, Resident Medical Officer of the Coolgardie Consumptives Sanatorium and later at Wooroloo from 1915 up to 1941; and, Dr Linley Henzell who succeeded Mitchell as the Medical Superintendent at *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)*, who was appointed the state government's first Tuberculosis Officer also in that year, and later became the Commissioner of Public Health from 1950-63. (Criterion 2.3)

Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr) has associations with Public Works Department architects Hillson Beasley and W. B. Hardwick who, in conjunction with Principal Medical Officer of the Medical and Health Departments Dr James Hope and Resident Medical Officer of the Sanatorium Dr R. Mitchell, were responsible for the planning and design of the hospital on the lines of the then current treatment of tuberculosis; that is, the provision of massive doses of fresh air and sunshine. (Criteria 2.3 & 2.4)

Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr) has associations with the inmates and prison staff and officers who have who have lived and worked at the place since its conversion to a minimum-security prison in 1970. (Criterion 2.3)

11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr) has the potential to yield information about the treatment of tuberculosis dating from the initial concepts about the provision of fresh air and sunlight in the early twentieth century up to the 1944 discovery of streptomycin. Further to this, the place can contribute to a wider understanding 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. (Criteria 3.1 & 3.2)

11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr) is highly valued by the patients, staff and their family members who were associated with the place during its use as a tuberculosis sanatorium from 1915 up to c. 1959; by the local community for its use as a hospital since c. 1960 and as a place of employment; by those who have been associated with its operation as a minimum security prison since 1970; and, by the wider community 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. (Criteria 4.1 & 4.2)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12. 1. RARITY

Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr) has rarity value as the earliest and only large scale sanatorium established in the state, which was purpose-planned, designed and constructed for the treatment and accommodation of tuberculosis patients. (Criteria 5.1 & 5.2)

Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr) has rarity value as one of the most intact examples of a large scale care institution in this state, in terms of planning and design, and compares favourably with the Sunset Hospital (fmr) in Dalkeith. Other long term State care institutions such as Claremont Hospital for the Insane, Heathcote Hospital, Lemnos Hospital and Shenton Park Hospital have either been altered as a whole site complex or show evidence of substantial redevelopment in answer to changing treatment needs and facilities. (Criteria 5.1 & 5.2)

Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr) has rarity value as possibly one of the largest intact complexes of buildings from the early twentieth century when Hillson Beasley was Chief Architect at the P.W.D. This complex is also rare as a large scheme that was fully implemented within a short period. (Criteria 5.1 & 5.2)

Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr) has rarity value as a large government establishment that was constructed some distance from the metropolitan area or any substantial rural community. (Criteria 5.1 & 5.2)

12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr) is characteristic of the planning of other long-term care institutions in the state such as the Claremont Hospital for the Insane. Similar design principals such as the provision of good ventilation and a peaceful setting for patients, and the central administrative and service core

from which wards extended on a linear plan from either side, are evident at both sites. (Criterion 6.2)

12.3 CONDITION

The complex as a whole is generally in fair condition with some areas and elements that are in poor condition. It would appear that vacant or under-used buildings have suffered the most but many of the problem areas can be remedied by regular maintenance and painting.

The exception to this is the portico and steps to the Administration Block, and to a lesser extent, some of the covered ways. The portico and steps are in very poor condition and are unstable, they have been cordoned off to prevent use. These elements require immediate attention. The cracking to the slabs at the edges of the majority of the retaining walls to the elevated covered ways is evidence of potentially serious differential movement. It is recommended that a suitably qualified structural engineer prepare a report on their condition.

12.4 INTEGRITY

While the integrity of the place as a whole has been lowered since it no longer serves as a sanatorium or medical complex it should be noted that many of the buildings are used for very similar purposes to that for which they were originally designed. For example the Administration Block, the Kitchen and Dining Rooms, the Laundry Block, the Recreation Hall, the former Secretary and Dispenser's Quarters, the Night Nurses' Quarters and the Water Tower are all used for a similar purpose to their designed use. However, some of these buildings such as the Kitchen and Dining Rooms have undergone considerable internal modification to upgrade them to suit new requirements and practices. Generally the buildings listed above have high to moderate integrity.

The exceptions to this are the former quarters for nurses, staff and senior officers. Of these buildings only the former Secretary and Dispenser's Quarters and the former Night Nurses' Quarters are still used for accommodation, the rest are used for educational or training purposes or are largely vacant. These buildings have moderate to low integrity as they are now used for a different purpose to that for which they were originally designed but little adaptation has been carried out to suit them to their new uses. The former Cookery Plant has low integrity as it is now used as a social club and has undergone some internal modification to suit it to this new purpose.

While the lower two tiers of ward blocks are still used for accommodation, the type of accommodation required for prisoners is different from that for medical patients. The current use of these buildings is not compatible with the original design intention and in some cases newly constructed adaptive works make later restoration very difficult and lowers their integrity. The integrity of these blocks varies from moderate to low depending on the degree of adaptation. The upper tier of former ward blocks are now mostly vacant, the integrity of these blocks also varies from moderate to low depending on the degree of adaptation.

There are some similarities between the sanatorium and prison farm use in that the complex is still used as a government institution for the detaining and segregation of elements of the community that are seen to be 'dangerous'. The difference of course is that when this complex was designed there was no cure for tuberculosis and diagnosis was a life sentence whereas the prison

farm aims to reform its inmates and return them to society. For the reasons stated above, *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* has a moderate degree of integrity.

12.5 AUTHENTICITY

Generally the authenticity of the place is very high. Only three of the original thirty nine major buildings at *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* have not survived and only one building has been partly destroyed. Also only three outbuildings and the later Hostel (1941-44) have not survived. A large amount of the early landscaping elements have survived including roads, covered ways, retaining walls, garden beds, trees and shrubs.

The fabric of the following buildings is almost entirely in its original state and they have a very high degree of authenticity:- the former Assistant Medical Officer's Quarters (Training) and the surviving wings of the former Day Nurses Quarters. The former Assistant Medical Officer's Quarters (Training) is the only building on site that has not has its external walls painted.

The fabric of the following buildings is largely intact and they have a high degree of authenticity: - the Administration Block, the former Secretary and Dispenser's Residence ('Brambly Hedge'), the Water Tower, the former Night Nurses' Quarters (D Quarters), the former Resident Medical Officer's Quarters (Education), the former Laundry and Single Ward Blocks 5, 2B. Vacant Block/1B¹ and 9, 1B.

The fabric of the following buildings has undergone some modification but these are easily reversible, these buildings have a moderate degree of authenticity:- the former Operating Theatre (Assessment), the Power House (Vocational Training Workshops), the former Male Staff Quarters (Reception) and the former Female Staff Quarters (Block 23, 3A, cells). Single Ward Blocks; Block 3/2B, Block 6/2B, Block 11/1B, Block 16/1A, Block 18/1A, Block 21/2A, Block 39/3A, Block 41/3B, Block 43/3B and Block 44/3B. Double Ward Blocks; Block 4/2B, Block 10/1B, Block 17/2A, Block 38/3A and Block 42/3B.

The fabric of the following buildings has undergone extensive internal modifications but their exterior is still fairly intact, these buildings have a moderate/low degree of authenticity:- the Kitchen and Dining Block and the former Cookery Plant for Advanced Patients (Wooroloo Social Club).

The following buildings have undergone reversible internal modifications and some external change particularly of openings, these buildings have a moderate/low degree of authenticity:- the Former single ward blocks; Block 1/2B, Block 7/2B (Duty Room), Block 8/1B, Block 12/2B, Block 13/1B and Block 2, 2B (damaged in fire and rebuilt).

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentary evidence has been compiled by Kristy Bizzaca, Historian. The physical evidence has been compiled by Alan Kelsall & Gena Binet, Kelsall Binet Architects.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr) is a large complex of 36 early twentieth century hospital buildings located on a large rural property near the township of Wooroloo in the Darling Ranges.

¹ This block is not numbered on current plans as it is not used as a cell block.

The discovery of gold in the Kimberley, Murchison and Eastern Goldfields regions in the 1880s and 1890s had a significant impact on the development of Western Australia. The huge increase in population due to the goldrushes not only transformed the physical nature of areas throughout the state but also affected social and cultural conditions, including that of public health.² Infectious diseases such as typhoid and diphtheria were spread easily in the unsanitary conditions of the canvas tent towns that had sprung up on the goldfields and quickly became epidemics. By the turn of the twentieth century, other infectious diseases such as dysentery and tuberculosis were also widely prevalent in the aftermath of the mass migration of the goldrushes.³

Public and state government concern over the large number of people suffering from the tuberculosis disease as well as its infectious nature led firstly to the construction of a consumptives ward at Perth Hospital in 1904 and secondly to the establishment of the sanatorium proper at Coolgardie in 1906.⁴ In 1904, land had also been reserved at Mahogany Creek for the purpose of establishing a consumptives' sanatorium.⁵ Although the development of this site did not go ahead, the overtaking of the Coolgardie hospital, the lack of accommodation at the West Subiaco Hospital, which housed chronic cases of the tuberculosis disease, the increasing number of cases, and the public attention focused on 'the white plague' reinforced the belief that a large facility specialising in the treatment of this disease was long overdue.⁶

The concern of authorities and the community was reflected in the new Health Act gazetted in 1911, which made special provisions for tuberculosis. Under the new Act, tuberculosis became a notifiable disease meaning that all cases dealt with by medical practitioners had to be annually reported to the Medical and Public Health Department as well as notification of all deaths caused by the disease. Power was also given to the Department to make certain regulations to enable the prevention of tuberculosis.⁷

As there was no cure for the disease, treatment focused on its prevention; this being the main reasoning behind the establishment of an isolated and specialised hospital for sufferers. In 1912, a reserve comprising 3,500 acres was set aside in the Darling Ranges for the development of a consumptive sanatorium to accommodate 300 patients.⁸ The philosophy behind the

² Stannage, C. T., *The People of Perth*, Perth City Council, Perth, 1980, pp. 193 – 194; Snow, D., *The Progress of Public Health in Western Australia 1829 – 1977*, Public Health Department, 1981, pp. 79 & 80.

³ Snow, D., op. cit., pp. 20, 78 & 80.

⁴ Report of the Board of Management of the Perth Public Hospital, 1904, p. 6, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1904, Vol. 2; Report of the Principal Medical Officer of the Medical Department, 1905/1906, p. 4, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1906, Vol. 2. The Coolgardie Consumptives Sanatorium was established in unused wards that had been renovated and refurbished to accommodate 40 to 60 patients at Coolgardie Hospital.

⁵ Correspondence File 13479/98, Vol. 1, pp. 92 & 93, Lands & Surveys Department, cited in Elliot, I., *Mundaring: A History of the Shire*, Shire of Mundaring, 1983, p. 271.

⁶ Annual Report of the Medical, Health, Factories, Early Closing, Vaccination & Quarantine Departments, 1911, pp. 9 & 10, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1912, Vol. 1; Annual Report of the Medical, Health, Factories, & Early Closing Departments, 1912, p. 4, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1913, Vol. 1.

⁷ Batty, J. S. (ed.), *The Cyclopaedia of Western Australia*, Vol. 1, 1912 (Hesperian Press Facsimile Edition, 2000), p. 523.

⁸ Annual Report of the Medical, Health, Factories, & Early Closing Departments, 1912, p. 4, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1913, Vol. 1.

establishment of *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* is probably best expressed by Dr. R. Mitchell, Medical Officer of the Coolgardie Sanatorium:

Prevention can only be arrived at by an early diagnosis of the disease, treatment of incipient cases before they become infectious, and segregation of all cases who, either from unfortunate force of surroundings or personal carelessness are a danger to the community...

We see how the establishment of the new sanatorium is but one step in the evolution of prevention, and that it is essential that everyone should help towards early diagnosis...

It is to be hoped that the new sanatorium at Wooroloo will shortly be open for occupation. It should form the nucleus of a tuberculosis colony, and one looks forward to the possibility of the erection of a garden city where destinies, common interest will prevail, the lot of the sufferer be bright and hopeful, instead of being, as it is at present, one of darkness and despair.⁹

Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr) was designed by Chief Architect of the Public Works Department, Hillson Beasley, in consultation with Principal Medical Officer of the Medical and Health Departments, Dr James Hope and Dr Mitchell. As the treatment of tuberculosis at this time emphasised the provision of large quantities of fresh air and sunlight, plans for *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr.)*, similar to other sanatoriums built at this time, featured open air wards and common areas set in peaceful rural surroundings.¹⁰

Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr) was officially opened on 1 May 1915¹¹ and, at the time of it's opening, was purported to be 'second to none in the Commonwealth'¹². Patients were relocated from the Coolgardie Sanatorium and the West Subiaco hospital to the new sanatorium, and Dr Mitchell became its Resident Medical Officer. In the 1915 Annual Report for the Medical and Health Department *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* was described as follows:

It is situated in beautiful surroundings likely to imbue its inmates with a strong desire to love, a very necessary adjunct to successful treatment.

The open-air pavilions are so arranged that three classes of cases, the early, the more advanced and the very advanced cases can be housed and treated separately. This is important on account of the depressing influence severe cases are likely to effect upon those in the early stages of the disease.¹³

Each of the three case types were arranged in separate tiers on the terraced slopes of Beechina Hill, with the tier for the advanced cases located at the very top and the early cases at the bottom. Double and single pavilion, open air ten-bed ward blocks for males and for females extended on a linear plan from either side of a central administration and service core. The open air pavilions were only open on one side, the side that faced down the hill towards the prevailing winds. The open wall for ventilation was a common feature for any room used by patients, including the dining rooms. Another common

⁹ Annual Report of the Medical, Health, Factories, and Early Closing Departments, 1913, p. 57, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1914.

¹⁰ Elliot, op. cit., p. 271; see also Blake, T., *Health buildings in Queensland: an historical overview*, prepared for the Capital Works and Asset Management Branch, Queensland Health, November 1997, pp. 19 & 55 - 56. It should be noted that several buildings at the site were also attributed to W. B. Hardwick in his capacity as Acting Chief Architect of the Public Works Department.

¹¹ Elliot, op. cit., p. 271.

¹² Annual Report of the Medical, Health, Factories, & Early Closing Departments, 1915, p. 4, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1916-1917, Vol. 2.

¹³ Ibid, p. 4.

feature appears to have been the strict separation of male and female patients¹⁴

Service buildings at *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* included: the Administration Block incorporating a library and offices for the resident medical officer and the secretary and a dispensary¹⁵; the General Administration Block Cookery Plant¹⁶; including a kitchen and two dining rooms¹⁷; the Laundry And Power House¹⁸; the Bakery¹⁹; a 20,000 gallon Water Storage Tower²⁰; the Cookery Plant for Advanced Patients; the Operating Room²¹; the Motor Garage; the Stables²²; and, the Mortuary²³. An Infectious Ward/Hospital was also built at the site, however this is no longer extant.²⁴ The Wooroloo Cemetery, being Reserve 9954, was located to the south-west of *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)*.²⁵

Staff accommodation at *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* was extensive. Quarters were provided for the night and the day nurses²⁶, and accommodation was built for the male and the female staff such as orderlies and workmen, and

¹⁴ Wooroloo Sanatorium for Consumptives, Block Plan, 23/2/1914; Wooroloo Sanatorium for Consumptives, Patients Dormitory, 21/2/1913, PWD 17049; Wooroloo Sanatorium for Consumptives, Patients Mixtures, 11/9/1914, PWD 17049. Each ten-bed ward block had a dressing room at one end of the building, complete with lockers for patients' belongings.

¹⁵ Wooroloo Sanatorium for Consumptives, Administration Block, 26/2/1913, PWD Plan Set 32/511/0, Bk. 1. The electrical drawing for this building shows that the designated functions of some of the spaces changed to provide accommodation for the matron, a laboratory, and a post office.

¹⁶ Wooroloo Sanatorium for Consumptives, General Administration Block, Cookery Plant, 28/7/1913, PWD 21094.

¹⁷ Wooroloo Sanatorium for Consumptives, Kitchen & Dining room, 17/2/1913, PWD 17049; Wooroloo Sanatorium for Consumptives, Kitchen & c. to Advanced Patients Block, 7/5/1913, PWD 17049. These plans show a large kitchen and scullery in the centre of the buildings with segregated areas for male and female patients located on either side. Separate one-roomed dining and sitting areas for male and female staff are also shown on the plans.

¹⁸ Wooroloo Sanatorium for Consumptives, Laundry & Power House, 13/3/1912, Plan Set 32/511/0, Kb 1; see also Wooroloo Sanatorium for Consumptives, Laundry & Power House, Laundry Plant, 28/7/1915, PWD 17049. A stores block adjoined the south-western corner of the laundry and power house. (Wooroloo Sanatorium, Stores Block, 18/11/1915.)

¹⁹ Wooroloo Sanatorium for Consumptives, Bakery, 9/9/1915, PWD 17049. The bakery appears to have been a later addition to the design of *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)*. This area adjoined the laundry block battery room.

²⁰ Wooroloo Sanatorium, New Water Tower, 14/1/1913.

²¹ Wooroloo Sanatorium for Consumptives, Secretary & Dispensers Quarters, Operating Room & C., 9/3/1912, PWD 17049.

²² Wooroloo Sanatorium for Consumptives, Motor Garage, Mortuary & Stable, 21/11/1914. The mortuary shown on this plan was not constructed.

²³ Wooroloo Sanatorium for Consumptives, Mortuary Buildings, N.D. [c.1912-1914], PWD 17049. This particular structure incorporated a post-mortem room. The building was destroyed by fire in 1997. At the time, the mortuary was being used to hold archives relating to the history of *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)*; these were also lost in the fire.

²⁴ Wooroloo Sanatorium, New Infectious Ward, 30/6/1914, PWD 17049. The building comprised two three-bed wards, a nurse's room and a scullery.

²⁵ Wooroloo Sanatorium Cemetery, Copy of Diagram in 'Lands Office', 3/12/1915, PWD 17049, Plan Set 32/511/0, Bk. 4.

²⁶ Wooroloo Sanatorium, Details of Nurses Qtrs., 19/2/1913, PWD 17049; Wooroloo Sanatorium for Consumptives, Day Nurses Quarters, 24/2/1913, PWD 17049. It should be noted that as part of their training all nurses in the state were required to work a period of time at *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)*. The probationer nurses, as they were known, made up the majority of nursing staff. (The day nurses quarters comprised a double pavilion of nurses' cubicles, a dining room and associated facilities, a bathroom, billiard room, sitting room, and matron's quarters.)

cooks and maids. Residences were also constructed for the resident medical officer²⁷, the assistant medical officer²⁸ and the secretary and dispenser²⁹.

In association with *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* was a farm located approximately two miles away from the main core, comprising a dairy herd, poultry and orchard. A number of buildings were constructed as part of its operation including a Milking Shed and Storage Room³⁰, a Cold Store³¹, as well as cottages to accommodate the farm workers and their families.³²

Plans for *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* included a proposal for a 'V' shaped Chapel that was also to be used as a hall and picture theatre. This building has separate wings for male and female patients, each with an open wall for ventilation. This building was not constructed.³³ A drawing was also prepared for a school block, this also had one wall open onto a verandah. A note on the drawing states: 'This is one of the last buildings to be erected. One classroom may be sufficient.'³⁴ It is not known if this building was ever erected.

In 1914, the design of the principal entrance of the main administration block was modified to incorporate a small portico to the front verandah. The drawing shows the words 'Erected 1914' written on the gable of the portico but the words 'Erected 1915' were actually constructed.³⁵

The establishment of *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* and the cost involved in its development and maintenance apparently resulted in much criticism from certain quarters of the Western Australian public. It seems that this, along with financial constraints, resulted in the state government closing down all works to the hospital. This meant that for some years after its opening on 1

²⁷ Wooroloo Sanatorium for Consumptives, R. M. O. Quarters (Amended Plan), 4/3/1915, PWD 17049. As *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr.)* was a self-contained site it is not surprising that the quarters for the medical officer were large reflecting the status of the position and thus a more formal plan. The residence comprised three bedrooms, a dining room, a drawing room, billiard room, bathroom, kitchen, scullery and a maid's room. A small room with a verandah overlooking the site was constructed at a mezzanine/first storey level.

²⁸ Wooroloo Sanatorium for Consumptives, Assistant Medical Officer's Quarters, N.D. [c. 1912-1914], PWD 17049.

²⁹ Wooroloo Sanatorium for Consumptives, Secretary & Dispensers Quarters, Operating Room & C., 9/3/1912, PWD 17049.

³⁰ Wooroloo Sanatorium, Milking Shed, 24/2/1915, PWD 17049; Wooroloo Sanatorium, Milk Room, [c. 1914/1915], PWD 17049. The milking shed had twenty stalls and a feed room, etc.

³¹ Wooroloo Sanatorium for Consumptives, Cold Store, 25/11/1914, Plan Set 32/511/0, Bk. 1. The cold store comprised a store room, chilling room and an engine room. An undated plan shows that additions were made to the existing cold store at an estimated cost of £1,100. (Wooroloo Sanatorium, Additions to Existing Cold Store, N.D., PWD 30052, Drawing 1.)

³² Wooroloo Sanatorium, Farm Building, 25/2/1915; Wooroloo Sanatorium, Married Couples Quarters, 4/8/1915. These plans show that three four-roomed quarters were planned for the site and three two-roomed quarters.

³³ Wooroloo Sanatorium, Chapel and Hall, 8/1/1915, PWD 17049. The 1915 scheme was not built but the Recreation Hall a rectangular building that also functioned as a picture theatre was built in a different location on the site in 1922.

³⁴ Wooroloo Sanatorium for Consumptives, School Block, 5/4/1913, PWD 17049. It is likely that the school would have accommodated both the children of the married persons at *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr.)* as well as young patients.

³⁵ Wooroloo Sanatorium, New Gablet on Verandah of Administration Block, 11/9/1914, PWD 17049.

May 1915 the sanatorium had not reached its full capacity with works on wards still being carried out.³⁶

Despite this, in 1916, plans were drawn for a number of works, largely in the form of slight alterations, to *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)*. These included: the addition of a porch to the cold storage room; the construction of broom closets to six of the lavatory blocks; the erection of a wood cutting shed and a sputum room; and, alterations and fittings to the kitchen servery. The plans for these works also incorporated a drawing for what was called a 'children's room' and it was noted that this was to be built where directed and adjoining the Resident Medical Officer's Quarters.³⁷

During 1915/1916, provision was first made at *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* for the accommodation of a female patient suffering from leprosy.³⁸ An early block plan of the site shows two small buildings described as 'Leper's Houses' located to the north-east and some distance away from the main core.³⁹

The first years of the sanatorium's operation coincided with the return of soldiers from World War One. Large numbers of these men were diagnosed with phthisis and it became necessary to provide accommodation for their treatment.⁴⁰ In February 1917, the Australian military took over portion of the advanced cases block for use as a military hospital (No. 22 A.G.H.) and by December of that year 81 soldiers had been treated at *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)*.⁴¹ Also, 564 civilian cases of tuberculosis had been treated at *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)*, an increase of approximately 70 from the previous year, with 306 of these being chronic cases.⁴²

An addition was completed adjoining the Laundry Block in 1919. This consisted of the construction of a Carpenter's Room, an Engineering Workshop and a Smithy.⁴³

As early as 1921, the enclosure of the open air ward blocks was first proposed.⁴⁴ In 1922, plans were drawn for the enclosure of twenty wards by means of a timber dado.⁴⁵ Although the schemes only resulted in the partial enclosure of wards, the proposals reflect recognition that the concept of the

³⁶ Annual Report of the Medical, Health, Factories, & Early Closing Departments, 1916, p. 20, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1917-1918, Vol. 2.

³⁷ Wooroloo Sanatorium, Alterations and Additions, 8/12/1916. It would appear that the 1916 works took form of slight modifications to designs in the process of being completed, rather than a stand-alone contract for further alterations and additions.

³⁸ Annual Report of the Medical, Health, Factories, & Early Closing Departments, 1916, p. 21, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1917-1918, Vol. 2.

³⁹ Wooroloo Sanatorium for Consumptives, Block Plan, 5/10/1917. A plan of the 'leper's houses' dated 1917 shows that one of the houses was actually the quarters for the nurse, who as well as living in isolation also appears to have been responsible for the total care of the patient; that is, her quarters was constructed complete with copper and wash house. (Leper's Houses at Wooroloo Sanatorium, 2/10/1917, PWD 17049.)

⁴⁰ Phthisis is a generic term used for a progressive wasting disease and is more commonly associated with tuberculosis of the lungs. (*The World Book Medical Encyclopaedia*, World Book Inc., Chicago, 1991, p. 696.)

⁴¹ Annual Report of the Medical, Health, Factories, & Early Closing Departments, 1916, p. 20, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1917-1918, Vol. 2; Annual Report of the Medical, Health, Factories, & Early Closing Departments, 1917, p. 13, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1919, Vol. 1. It is not known when this military hospital ceased to function.

⁴² Ibid. (both).

⁴³ Wooroloo Sanatorium, Laundry, Bulk Stores, Clothing, Etc., 17/6/1919.

⁴⁴ Wooroloo Sanatorium, Detail of Proposed Enclosing of Wards, 22/8/1921, Plan Set 32/511/0, Bk. 2. This particular proposal was not carried out.

⁴⁵ Wooroloo Sanatorium, Dado in Front of Open Wards, 29/4/1922, PWD 22030.

open air ward was not without problems especially in terms of exposure to extreme weather and insect infestation. (Fly problems were an ongoing issue at the sanatorium.)

On 5 November 1922, the foundation stone of the new Recreation Hall was laid at *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)*. The Ugly Men's Association had provided half the money for the cost of this building's construction.⁴⁶ Later that same year the projection room of this hall was enlarged.⁴⁷ Plans for the recreation hall provide details of the 'telescopic' windows, windows that could be completely opened for maximum ventilation by lowering the sashes into the lower section of the wall.⁴⁸ Also a timber partition wall was erected down the centre of the hall to separate the male and female patients. These unusual features suggest that the design philosophy of separating the sexes and providing fresh air to assist in the treatment of those with tuberculosis was extended beyond the ward blocks and into the social spaces.

In 1926/1927, the findings of a Departmental Committee appointed to review the workings of *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* were released. One of the principal recommendations of the Committee was that the facility should be made into a sanatorium proper; that is, by treating only those patients for whom the disease could be arrested and by removing all chronic cases to the hospital in West Subiaco. However, this notion was not carried out. In fact very few, if any, of the recommendations made by the Committee were implemented due to lack of monies.⁴⁹

Repairs and additions were completed to the workmen's cottages in circa 1923.⁵⁰ In the mid 1930s, plans were drawn for two more cottages to be built at *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)*.⁵¹

A x-ray plant was installed at the sanatorium in 1929/1930. The money for this cost was raised by staff and patients and partly funded by the state government.⁵²

In 1931/1932, the patients' Progress and Pastimes Club, which was established soon after the opening of the sanatorium in 1915, purchased a 'talkie machine' to replace the silent movie projector.⁵³ The Lotteries

⁴⁶ Annual Report of the Medical, Health, Factories, & Early Closing Departments, 1922, p. 5, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1923, Vol. 1; see also *Wooroloo Sanatorium, Recreation Hall*, 19/4/1922, PWD 22052. W. B. Hardwick's name appears on this drawing as Principal Architect of the Public Works Department.

⁴⁷ *Wooroloo Sanatorium, Recreation Hall, Plan of Alteration to Porch, Etc.*, 21/8/1922, PWD 22052. In 1927, the internal steps to the operating box in the projection room were removed and new external access steps and an opening were installed. (*Wooroloo Sanatorium, Adns to Operating Box in Recreation Hall*, 12/10/1927, PWD 25439.)

⁴⁸ *Wooroloo Sanatorium for Consumptives, Recreation Hall*, 26/9/1922, PWD 22052.

⁴⁹ Annual Report of the Public Health Department, 1927, p. 8, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1928, Vol. 2.

⁵⁰ *Wooroloo Sanatorium, Additions and Repairs to Workmen's Cottages*, 17/4/1913, PWD 22551.

⁵¹ Proposed Brick Cottage, *Wooroloo Sanatorium*, 16/4/1934, Plan Set 32/511/0, Bk. 2; *Wooroloo Sanatorium, New Cottage*, N.D. [c. 1935], Plan Set 32/511/0, Bk. 4.

⁵² Annual Report of the Public Health Department, 1929 & 1930, p. 23, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1930-1931, Vol. 3.

⁵³ Annual Report of the Public Health Department, 1931 & 1932, p. 23, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1933, Vol. 2.

Commission of Western Australia cleared the debt on this machine the next year.⁵⁴

Additions were made to the Lazerette in 1937. A new recreation room was constructed for the patients and several bedrooms were added to the male and the female patients quarters.⁵⁵ A portion of the demonstration ward (block A of the advanced care block) was also altered at this time for use as a sitting room for probationer nurses.⁵⁶

By 1937/1938, the majority of cases at *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* were still of an advanced nature. In this year, 207 patients suffering from tuberculosis were admitted to the sanatorium and 66 people died from the disease. Those receiving specialised surgical treatment for tuberculosis had to be accommodated at Perth Hospital as the operating theatre at the sanatorium was considered inadequate for 'modern' surgical methods. (In fact, the theatre was not connected to running water until 1941.) In the late 1930s, some success was found in the treatment of the secondary infection with the sulphanilamide group of drugs.⁵⁷

There was an increase in the numbers of tuberculosis patients in the early to mid 1940s as a result of servicemen returned from World War Two and the beginnings of post war immigration to Western Australia. This coincided with the appointment of Dr Linley Henzell as the state government's first Tuberculosis Officer and his succession to Mitchell as the Medical Superintendent at *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* in August 1941.⁵⁸ Henzell instigated a period of renovation and modernisation of the facilities at the sanatorium, for which little work had been done since its construction in 1915. He recommended that the wards be altered to form one, two, and four-bed wards so as to allow more privacy for patients, patient day rooms be provided, and new duty rooms and medical examination rooms be added.⁵⁹

One of the major problems at *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* during this period was the shortage of staff and, subsequent to an increase in numbers, the lack of staff accommodation. The training period for nurses at the sanatorium was extended to 15 months in an effort to meet staffing needs, more domestic staff and orderlies were employed, and medical staff appointed. Plans were made for the provision of extra staff accommodation as part of the renovations of the wards at *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* as well as facilities for

⁵⁴ Annual Report of the Public Health Department, 1933 & 1934, pp. 21 & 22, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1935, Vol. 2.

⁵⁵ Wooroloo Sanatorium, Leprosarium Additions, 29/4/1937, PWD 28419. The female patient quarters are shown as existing on these plans. It is not known where this building was constructed.

⁵⁶ Wooroloo Sanatorium, Alterations November 1937, 20/11/1937, PWD 28555.

⁵⁷ Annual Report of the Public Health Department, 1937 & 1938, p. 13, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1939, Vol. 2; Annual Report of the Public Health Department, 1939 - 1943, pp. 19 - 20, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1944, Vol. 2.

⁵⁸ Annual Report of the Public Health Department, 1939 - 1943, p. 20, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1944, Vol. 2. The appointment of the state Tuberculosis Officer came as a result of the end of the state and federal funding and organisation of the treatment of tuberculosis. As the first Officer, Henzell established the state program for the treatment of the disease, including the development of state wide chest clinics, and was instrumental in the development of the Perth Chest Hospital. He later became the Commissioner of Public Health from 1950 to 1963. (Snow, D., op. cit., p. 24.)

⁵⁹ Ibid, pp. 19 - 21.

sick staff. (Services had been placed under enormous pressure in early 1943 when a measles epidemic went through staff ranks.)⁶⁰

In July 1939, plans were drawn for the erection of partitions to create nurses' cubicles in blocks D and E in the advanced care block. By this time, blocks B and C of this section of the hospital had already been taken over by the nursing staff, block A was a demonstration ward, and part of the northern ward was used as quarters for the engineers.⁶¹ As part of further improvements carried out in 1941/1942 cubicles were renovated in the nurses' quarters, alterations were completed to the tutor sisters' quarters and matron's quarters, and a nurses' lecture room was added.⁶² In 1942, another ward was converted in the advanced case block to provide additional accommodation for 11 nurses⁶³, and, in 1943, work commenced on alterations to blocks G and H for use as nurses' quarters.⁶⁴ (Also completed during the 1941/1942 building campaign was the alteration of part of the Day Nurses' Quarters to form a library, x-ray room and associated dark room.⁶⁵)

In the year 1941, under Henzell's administration, a major occupational therapy scheme was instigated at *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)*. Also known as the Industrial Colony or the Farm Colony, the scheme was modelled on the lines of a tuberculosis village that had been established at Papworth in England. To this end, a number of works were carried out funded by grants from the state government and the Lotteries Commission, as well as other street appeals and fund raising. These works included the extension and installation of fittings to the Carpenters Shop, the construction of the Hostel by patient labour to accommodate the friends and families of patients and staff, the making over of the tinsmith's shop for industrial rehabilitation purposes, and the clearing and planting of 2 acres of land for vegetable gardens and 4 acres for an orchard.⁶⁶ (In general, farm facilities required extensions to meet the increased needs of *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)*. In the early to mid 1940s, various additions were made to the farm using patient labour including the construction of a residence for the farm manager in 1942.⁶⁷)

⁶⁰ Ibid., pp. 19 – 21. It is interesting to note that in 1948 40 displaced persons arrived at *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr.)* from Bonegilla to work as nurses and domestic staff. (Annual Report of the Public Health Department, 1948, p. 35, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1950, Vol. 3.)

⁶¹ Wooroloo Sanatorium, Alteration July 1939, Plan Set 32/511/0, Bk. 5c, Sheet 1.

⁶² Wooroloo Sanatorium, Improvements – Block Plan, 12/11/1941, PWD 29522, Sheet 1; see also Wooroloo Sanatorium, Improvements [Lecture Room], 12/11/1941, Plan Set 32/511/0, Bk. 5.

⁶³ Wooroloo Sanatorium, Additional Quarters for Eleven Nurses, 3/11/1942, PWD 29716. The alterations included the installation of new stud walls and new windows.

⁶⁴ Wooroloo Sanatorium, Alterations to for Nurses Quarters, March 1943, Plan Set 32/511/0, Bk. 5c.

⁶⁵ Wooroloo Sanatorium, Improvements, 12/11/1941, PWD 29522. This section of the building was destroyed by fire in 1997.

⁶⁶ Annual Report of the Public Health Department, 1939 – 1943, pp. 21 - 26, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1944, Vol. 2; Annual Report of the Public Health Department, 1944 & 1945, p. 7, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1947, Vol. 1.

⁶⁷ Annual Report of the Public Health Department, 1939 – 1943, p. 21, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1944, Vol. 2; see also Quarters for Wooroloo Sanatorium Farm Manager, 1/4/1942, PWD 29597.

Minister of Public Health Mr. A. H. Panton formally opened the Hostel in June 1944.⁶⁸ By 1944/1945, a total of £5,254 had been raised for the erection of cottages for the patients and their families who were to be 'colonised'.⁶⁹

In 1944, the treatment of tuberculosis was revolutionised by the isolation of streptomycin by American Selman Waksman and his collaborators. It was the first antibiotic discovered to be effective in the treatment of this disease.⁷⁰

Despite Henzell's plans for renovations and additions to *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)*, work was prevented due to a lack of funds and a shortage of building materials and labour. With the exception of the provision of more staff accommodation and minor improvements to the kitchen in 1946⁷¹, no major work was undertaken until 1947. In this year, four army huts were obtained from the Commonwealth's Disposals Commission and converted into semi-detached flats for married male staff.⁷² Also completed at this time was the renovation of the nurses' dining room, and the male orderlies' and nurses' quarters in the advanced block.⁷³

Approval was finally given for the establishment of the chest clinic at Perth Hospital that would be the centre for the treatment of tuberculosis in 1947. This decision meant that no full-scale redevelopment or modernisation plans occurred at *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)*, but rather, long overdue maintenance and renovation.⁷⁴ During 1948, work commenced on renovations to wards including repainting and rewiring, and the enclosure of an area in the advanced cases block for use as a sitting room. Plans were prepared for repairs to the chapel, the women patients' sitting room, the administration and kitchen blocks, and the covered ways.⁷⁵

In 1949, construction began of two residences for medical officers, six staff cottages and the Sick Staff Ward (now the Hospital).⁷⁶ The oval at *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* was also laid out during this year.⁷⁷ An occupational therapy

⁶⁸ Annual Report of the Public Health Department, 1944 & 1945, p. 14, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1947, Vol. 1; see also *Wooroloo Sanatorium, New Hostel*, 30/7/1942, PWD 29651. This building was destroyed by fire in 1997.

⁶⁹ Annual Report of the Public Health Department, 1939 – 1943, p. 26, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1944, Vol. 2; Annual Report of the Public Health Department, 1944 & 1945, p. 14, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1947, Vol. 1.

⁷⁰ Information from www.britannica.com & FunklandandWagnalls.com.

⁷¹ Annual Report of the Public Health Department, 1946, p. 23, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1947, Vol. 2.

⁷² Annual Report of the Public Health Department, 1947, p. 41, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1948, Vol. 2; see also *Wooroloo Sanatorium, Married Orderlies' Flat*, May 1947, Plan Set 32/511/0, Bk. 2.

⁷³ Annual Report of the Public Health Department, 1947, p. 41, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1948, Vol. 2.

⁷⁴ *Ibid*, pp. 31 & 41; Annual Report of the Public Health Department, 1948, p. 35, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1950, Vol. 3.

⁷⁵ Annual Report of the Public Health Department, 1948, p. 34, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1950, Vol. 3; Annual Report of the Public Health Department, 1949, p. 23.

⁷⁶ Annual Report of the Public Health Department, 1949, p. 23; see also *Wooroloo Sanatorium, New Cottages, Block Plan*, 6/2/1945, Drawing 5; *Wooroloo Sanatorium, Proposed Extension to New Staff ward*, 19/12/1948, Plan Set 32/511/0, Bk. 4; *Wooroloo Sanatorium, Additions to New Staff Ward*, 7/1/1949, Plan Set 32/511/0, Bk. 4. A plan of the prefabricated cottages at *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr.)* in August 1952 shows that the six cottages were constructed in the north-western corner of the site.

⁷⁷ Annual Report of the Public Health Department, 1949, p. 26.

building was relocated to the sanatorium from Northam Hospital in circa 1950⁷⁸ and the leprosarium was also renovated at this time.⁷⁹

The farm colony at *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* was vested in the Tuberculosis Association in 1950. From this time, the place was commonly referred to as Linley Valley.⁸⁰

The maintenance program at *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* continued into the early 1950s. In 1951, improvements were made to the Kitchen and Dining Block and Laundry, and a shower and change room was erected for staff at the engine room (Power House) and Carpenters Workshop.⁸¹ By 1951, the former School Block and Tin Smithy had been converted into single-roomed staff accommodation, a sterilising room had been added to the theatre (Operating Room)⁸², renovations were in progress to the theatre and the dental room (former colony office), and an incinerator had been erected.⁸³

The construction of 8 new staff cottages was completed in 1953.⁸⁴ A new Refractory Ward for the accommodation and disciplinary control of recalcitrant patients was also built at *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* in 1953. This comprised two wards, a duty room and associated service areas.⁸⁵

A new roof was added to the Kitchen and Dining Block in 1954. This resulted in the substantial modification of the original roof of this building and the installation of new windows of wired glass construction.⁸⁶ Additions and repairs were also made to the Morgue in this year⁸⁷, as well as alterations to the staff cottages located near the poultry farm⁸⁸. In 1956, an extensive program of external renovations, including the renewal of all guttering and downpipes, and general maintenance and repairs was completed at *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)*.⁸⁹

By the late 1950s, the incidences of tuberculosis had reached an all time low in the state. This decline coincided with the development and opening of the Perth Chest Hospital as the main state hospital facility for the treatment of lung illnesses, including tuberculosis. From 1957/1958, patients began to be transferred from *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* to the new hospital.⁹⁰ By 31 December 1959, only 29 elderly male and 2 elderly female patients remained at the site. These patients continued to be accommodated in a tuberculosis

⁷⁸ Annual Report of the Public Health Department, 1950, p. 35; New Occupational Therapy Hut [from Northam Hospital], N.D., Plan Set 32/511/0, Bk. 4, Drawing 2. Note: This building is no longer extant.

⁷⁹ Annual Report of the Public Health Department, 1950, p. 35.

⁸⁰ Ibid, p. 36.

⁸¹ Annual Report of the Public Health Department, 1951, p. 40; see also *Wooroloo Sanatorium, New Change Room Etc & Addition to Workshops*, August 1949, Plan Set 32/511/0, Bk. 4, Drawing 1.

⁸² *Wooroloo Sanatorium, Theatre Block Alterations & Additions*, 21/2/1951, PWD 32756.

⁸³ Annual Report of the Public Health Department, 1952, p. 38.

⁸⁴ Annual Report of the Public Health Department, 1953, p. 55.

⁸⁵ Annual Report of the Public Health Department, 1953, p. 55; see also *Wooroloo Sanatorium, New Refractory Ward, Block Plan*, 14/2/1951, Plan Set 32/511/0, Bk. 2, Drawing 1; *Wooroloo Sanatorium, New Refractory Ward*, 29/2/1951, Plan Set 32/511/0, Bk. 5, Drawing 2. This building was constructed to the south east of the male intermediate ward blocks.

⁸⁶ *Wooroloo Sanatorium, New Roof to Kitchen*, 1/4/1954, Plan Set 32/511/0, Bk. 2, Sheet 2.

⁸⁷ *Wooroloo Sanatorium, Repairs and Alterations to Morgue*, 12/1/1954, PWD Plan Set 32/511/0, Drawing 1.

⁸⁸ Annual Report of the Public Health Department, 1954, p. 44.

⁸⁹ Annual Report of the Public Health Department, 1956, p. 43.

⁹⁰ Annual Reports of the Public Health Department, 1958, 1959 & 1960.

section at *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)*, which had now been taken over by the Medical Department for use as a geriatric hospital.⁹¹

To make it ready for use as a hospital internal renovations were carried out to a number of the ward blocks in 1958/1959. Several wards were also enclosed with vertical weatherboards and aluminium windows were installed.⁹² In November 1960, plans were drawn for the creation of doctor's consulting rooms and waiting rooms in each of the four double pavilion ward blocks in the primary and intermediate sections.⁹³

Various minor works were also completed at *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* during the early years of its use as a hospital. These included: the remodelling of toilet facilities⁹⁴; repair work and painting of roofs⁹⁵; the installation of electrical rewiring and sewerage disposal⁹⁶; and, the establishment of a maternity wing⁹⁷. The most significant work carried out during this building campaign was the remodelling of the Kitchen and Dining Block in 1965.⁹⁸

In circa 1968, news of the planned closure of the hospital was released along with its proposed conversion into a prison facility. Despite the public protest and much controversy, the Prisons Department officially acquired the site from the Medical Department in April 1970.⁹⁹ Wooroloo Training Centre, as it was known, was established as a minimum-security facility for short-term male offenders with accommodation for approximately 220 inmates. The resident medical officer's quarters was taken over by the staff training school, formerly located at Fremantle Prison, and provided immediate training facilities for the 12 hospital staff who stayed on as probationary officers. The former sick staff ward was retained by the Medical Department and continued to operate as Wooroloo Hospital for local townspeople and prisoners.¹⁰⁰

Prisoners carried out maintenance and repair work to various buildings at *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* throughout 1970/1971. This included the replacement of galvanised water piping with copper, the renewal of guttering and downpipes, and the installation of additional showers and painting.¹⁰¹ The next year staff residences were renovated and repainted and general

⁹¹ Annual Report of the Public Health Department, 1959, p. 31.

⁹² Wooroloo Sanatorium, Conversion of Wards, 12/8/1958, Plan Set 32/511/0, Bk. 5, Drawing 2; see also Wooroloo Sanatorium, Conversion of Wards, Amendments to Block 1B, Wards 1, 7 & 8, 22/8/1959, Plan Set 32/511/0, Bk. 5c, Drawing 13. The 1958 plan lists the following details of the alterations: front enclosure and internal renovation of seven of the intermediate male patient ward blocks, two of the intermediate female wards, six of the primary male wards, and three of the primary female wards; and, the internal renovation of three other wards.

⁹³ Wooroloo Hospital, Conversion of Doctors Consulting Rooms & Waiting Rooms in Block 1A, 2A, 1B & 2B, 9/11/1960, Drawing 1A, Plan Set 32/511/0, Bk. 5.

⁹⁴ Annual Report of the Medical Department, 1961, p. 4.

⁹⁵ Annual Report of the Medical Department, 1964, p. 3.

⁹⁶ Annual Report of the Medical Department, 1965, p. 4.

⁹⁷ Annual Report of the Medical Department, 1962, p. 4; see also Wooroloo Hospital, Block 2A – Conversion of Quiet Ward to Midwifery Ward, N.D., PWD Plan Set 32/511/0 Bk. 5c.

⁹⁸ Annual Report of the Medical Department, 1965, p. 3; see also Wooroloo Sanatorium, Remodelling of the Kitchen Block, 19/7/1963.

⁹⁹ Annual Report of the Prisons Department, 1974/1975, p. 32; Annual Report of the Prisons Department, 1969/1970, p. 6; see also *West Australian*, 12/11/1968, 13/11/1968, 23/11/1968, 29/11/1968, 10/12/1968, 17/12/1968, 13/1/1969, 19/9/1969; *Daily News*, 28/11/1968.

¹⁰⁰ Annual Report of the Prisons Department, 1969/1970, pp. 6 & 7. Sixteen hospital staff also continued to work at the prison.

¹⁰¹ Annual Report of the Prisons Department, 1970/1971, pp. 11 – 12.

maintenance was completed by the prisoners under the supervision of trades instructors.¹⁰² Inmates also worked on various projects in the local area including the clearing of the Wooroloo cemeteries and work release programs.¹⁰³

The renovation work to buildings at *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* continued in 1972/1973. By this time a further 1,370 acres of land had been acquired by the Prisons Department and prisoners began to be heavily trained in the restoration and development of the farm.¹⁰⁴ The men also learnt various trades such as carpentry, painting, metal work, mechanics, domestic and light industrial laundry, general cooking, butchery, boiler making, and gardening.¹⁰⁵

In June 1980, plans were drawn for the repair and replacement of a fire damaged visitors' block 8, 1B (primary male).¹⁰⁶

In the early 1980s to mid 1980s, various works were carried out to *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* in a general upgrade of the prison facility. In 1979/1980, two rooms were renovated for the training college, and similar work occurred at the gymnasium area and the Sunday visits office (Refractory Ward).¹⁰⁷ Also constructed in this year were an auxiliary power room, carpenter and paint shops, and a welding shop and steel storage unit.¹⁰⁸ Mitchell House (Resident Medical Officer's Quarters) was fully renovated for its use as the Staff Training School¹⁰⁹, and a squash court complex was constructed by prison labour in 1980/1981.¹¹⁰

Renovations were completed to the Laundry Block, Prisoners' Education Centre and the Mechanical Shop in 1981/1982, as well as maintenance to the prisoners' quarters and the single-roomed blocks used by the officers in training.¹¹¹ Seven toilet blocks were also upgraded during this year.¹¹² The former duty room at block 7, 2B (intermediate males) was converted for use as a reception room in 1982.¹¹³ In 1983/1984, the former Engineer's Workshop (Isolation Ward) was renovated, minor alterations were carried out to the Staff Training College Administration (Administration Block)¹¹⁴, and the main Store was extended¹¹⁵. Two buildings were constructed in

¹⁰² Annual Report of the Prisons Department, 1971/1972, p. 15.

¹⁰³ Ibid.

¹⁰⁴ Annual Report of the Prisons Department, 1972/1973, p. 16; see also Annual Report of the Prisons Department, 1973/1974, pp. 15 – 16.

¹⁰⁵ Annual Report of the Prisons Department, 1974/1975, p. 32; Annual Report of the Department of Corrections, 1976/1977, p. 33.

¹⁰⁶ Annual Report of the Department of Corrections, 1980/1981, p. 22; Corrections, Wooroloo Training Centre, Replacement of Fire Damaged Bld. 2B, June 1980, PWD 32/511/7, Drawings A1 & A2.

¹⁰⁷ Annual Report of the Department of Corrections, 1979/1980, p. 22.

¹⁰⁸ Ibid.

¹⁰⁹ Annual Report of the Department of Corrections, 1980/1981, p. 22.

¹¹⁰ Ibid. This building is believed to have been constructed with bricks salvaged from the Leprosarium.

¹¹¹ Annual Report of the Department of Corrections, 1981/1982, p. 16.

¹¹² Ibid.

¹¹³ Prisons Department, Wooroloo Prison, Reception Room Alterations, December 1982, PWD Plan Set 32/511/15, Drawing A15.1.

¹¹⁴ Annual Report of the Department of Corrections, 1983/1984, p. 15; see also Prison Department, Wooroloo Prison, Administration Block, November 1983, Plan Set 32/511/0, Bk. 5.

¹¹⁵ Prison Department, Wooroloo Prison, Additions to Main Store, December 1982, PWD Plan Set 32/511/12, Drawing A12-1.

1984/1985 for the storage of poisons and inflammable goods¹¹⁶ and the kitchen was upgraded in 1985/1986.¹¹⁷

New stud partitions and new aluminium windows were installed in buildings located in block 2A (intermediate females) in 1986.¹¹⁸

In 1992/1993, repair and renovation work was done to the prisoners' ablutions areas.¹¹⁹ A complete electrical upgrade was also undertaken in this year.¹²⁰

From 1996 to c. 1998, the prison dormitories at *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* were converted into cells at an approximate cost of \$300,000.¹²¹

On 3 January 1997, a bushfire in the immediate vicinity of *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* led to the evacuation of the 152 prisoners then located at the minimum security complex. Prison staff worked alongside the fire brigade in an attempt to halt the fire and protect the facility; however, the Hostel, the Engineer's Quarters (former Isolation Ward), a single ward block (2A), a double ward block (2A), the Morgue, the Garage, the Stables and one unoccupied staff residence were destroyed by fire. One wing of Day Nurses' Quarters was also destroyed and the prison chapel, the Superintendent's Residence (the former Secretary and Dispenser's Quarters) and the Skills Development Building (Assistant Medical Officer's Quarters) were damaged.¹²²

The former Night Nurses' Quarters was repaired and refurbished by prisoners as part of their vocational education programs by March 1997. Since this time, the building has been used as a self-care unit (D quarters), providing self-contained accommodation for 10 prisoners who have shown exemplary behaviour.¹²³

In recent years, construction work has included the establishment of a new visitors' centre located to the south west of the former Refractory Ward. Works currently in the progress include the upgrading of the kitchen and dining block.¹²⁴

In May 2001, *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr.)* continues to operate as a minimum security prison farm. A number of the buildings at the site are vacant or not in regular use including a number of the former wards in the advanced cases block, B Quarters (Day Nurses' Quarters), and the Refractory Ward. The former Sick Staff Ward remains in use as the Wooroloo Hospital.

¹¹⁶ Annual Report of the Department of Corrections, 1984/1985, p. 15.

¹¹⁷ Annual Report of the Department of Corrections, 1984/1985, p. 15; Annual Report of the Department of Corrections, 1985/1986, p. 12; see also Kitchen Alterations, November 1984, PWD Plan Set 32/511/17, Drawing A17.5.

¹¹⁸ Wooroloo Prison, Conversion of Dormitory 2A, 23/10/1986, PWD Plan Set 32/511/25, Drawing 25-A1.

¹¹⁹ Ministry of Justice, Annual Report, 1992/1993, p. 46; see also R & R to Ablutions, February 1984, PWD Plan Set 32/5/11/19, Drawing 19/A2.

¹²⁰ Ministry of Justice, Annual Report, 1992/1993, p. 46; see also Plans were drawn for a new switch board and transformer room as early as 1980. (Wooroloo Training Centre, New Main Switch Board Location, January 1980, PWD Plan Set 32/511/6, Drawing A1.

¹²¹ Ministry of Justice, Annual Report, 1996/1997, p. 112; Ministry of Justice, Annual Report, 1997/1998, p. 102.

¹²² *Just Us*, Ministry of Justice, Vol. 4, No. 1, March 1997, pp. 12 & 13.

¹²³ *Just Us*, Ministry of Justice, Vol. 4, No. 1, March 1997, pp. 12 & 13.

¹²⁴ Site Inspection, April - May 2001

13. 2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Note

This section of the document has been reduced. For further description of individual buildings refer to the unabridged copy of this document that is stored in the library of the Heritage Council of Western Australia.

Generally

The physical evidence section of this assessment attempts to describe the main section of *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* and the 36 buildings within it that were constructed before the Second World War. It does not attempt to describe the rural property on which the former sanatorium is located, the outlying farm buildings and worker's cottages, the cemetery or the remnants of the Lazarette or the seven buildings destroyed in the 1997 bushfire. Generally buildings are referred to by their original name with their current name or use in brackets.

Relationship of building on site

Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr) is a large complex of early twentieth century hospital buildings that are located on a rural property to the west of the township of Wooroloo. Wooroloo township is located in the Darling Ranges, just off the Great Eastern Highway approximately sixty five kilometres to the north-east of Perth.

The former sanatorium itself occupies a band of land between the highway and the pipeline for the Goldfields Water Supply. It stands on the slopes of Beechina Hill above the Linley Valley and Wooroloo Creek. The cemetery is located midway between the former sanatorium and the township of Wooroloo. The documentary evidence suggests that the remnants of the Lazarette are located approximately one kilometre to the north east of the former sanatorium and two kilometres to the north west.

Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr) consists of a large number of inter-linked buildings located within a parkland setting on the slopes of Beechina Hill. These buildings are laid out in a series of four tiers that step up the slopes of Beechina Hill. This hillside is formed like a natural amphitheatre and the tiers are curved to follow the contours of the land. Slightly offset from central axis of these tiers is the administrative core from which the pavilion wards and staff buildings extend like fingers. The axis of the administrative core runs up Beechina Hill from the north-east to the south-west.

The lowest tier contains the Administration Block with one double and six single pavilion wards for male primary patients to the east and one double and two single pavilion wards for female primary patients to the north. Half of these pavilion wards have an associated bathroom block. These buildings are all linked with a covered way. Further to the north of the female wards are the ruins of the Garage and the Morgue, these were burnt down in the 1997 fire. The pavilion wards are now mostly subdivided into cells for prisoners. Below this tier is an access road. Between the first and second tiers to the west of the administrative core is a broad lawn lined with mature Cape Lilac trees.

The second tier contains the Kitchen and Dining Rooms with two double and four single pavilion wards for male intermediate patients to the east and one single pavilion ward for female intermediate patients to the north. Half of these pavilion wards have an associated bathroom block. These buildings are also linked with a covered way and two other covered ways also lead from the Kitchen and Dining Rooms to the Administration Block forming a garden

courtyard between. Originally there was also another double and a single ward for female intermediate patients to the north of the existing ward but these were destroyed in the 1997 fire and only the retaining walls have survived. Further to the north of the remnants of the burnt down female wards is former Secretary and Dispenser's Residence now known as 'Brambly Hedge' and occupied by a senior prison officer. The pavilion wards are now mostly subdivided into cells for prisoners.

The third tier contains service and accommodation buildings, generally they are not arranged in a lineal form but are located on slightly different contours and are not linked to other buildings or tiers. The former Laundry and Power House (Laundry and Vocational Training Workshops) stands on the administrative axis with the Water Tower located slightly higher up the hill. To the east of the core are the former Male Staff Quarters (Reception), the former Night Nurses' Quarters (D Quarters, prisoner accommodation), the former Resident Medical Officer's Quarters (Education), the recently constructed Visits Centre and the former Refractory Ward (c. 1953, vacant).

To the north of the core are the former Female Staff Quarters (Block 23/3A, cells) and the former Nurses' Sick Ward (c. 1949, now the Wooroloo Hospital). These two buildings are linked together by a covered way (now blocked off and semi-enclosed) and are also linked to the Kitchen and Dining Rooms. Above these buildings are the former Day Nurses Quarters (one wing burnt down in 1997 and the surviving section now vacant) and the former Assistant Medical Officer's Quarters (Training). Also in this area are located the ruins of the former Isolation Ward (Engineer's Quarters) and the Hostel (built 1941-44 by patient labour) that were also destroyed in the 1997 fire.

Between the third and fourth tiers is a densely planted band of non-indigenous native trees that were planted after the completion of the sanatorium. A large number of these trees have silver trunks. There is no under-storey planting or lawns, only loose gravel. Above the trees is a bitumen access road.

The fourth tier, the uppermost tier of early buildings, contains the former Cookery Plant for Advanced Patients (Wooroloo Social Club) with one double and three single pavilion wards for advanced male patients to the east and one single and one double pavilion ward for advanced female patients to the north. Half of these pavilion wards have an associated bathroom block. These buildings are linked with a covered way. The pavilion wards are now mostly subdivided into smaller rooms for accommodation but most are vacant.

Above the upper tier of early buildings there are a number of workshops and sheds. Below the lowest tier of early buildings are a number of buildings and structures used for recreational purposes. The Recreation Hall (1922) is located on the administrative axis and to the east of this building is the recently constructed Library, a late twentieth century toilet block and changing room, a Pump House from the original construction campaign and a basketball court that is built on top of an earlier semi-underground cistern. Beside the basketball court are steps that lead down to a large oval lined with pine trees. There are also groups of Post War houses located further to the north, south and west of the *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)*.

Throughout *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* there are a large number of random rubble laterite retaining walls, ramps and garden bed surrounds. There also appears to be a considerable number of mature trees, shrubs and cacti dating

from the time when this place served as a sanatorium. Most of the trees and shrubs are native plants that were not indigenous to this site or exotic species that were popular in institutional and residential gardens in the early twentieth century and Inter-War period.

External form and style, and details the building

The fact that *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* was planned and executed between 1912 and 1915 is reflected in the homogenous nature of the design, planning and materials used in the buildings. These early buildings were designed under the leadership of Hillson Beasely, Chief Architect of the Public Works Department between 1905 and 1917, and the architectural style of the buildings reflects his stylistic influences. In particular these buildings exhibit some of the elements of the *Federation Arts and Crafts style* such as the use of a combination of hip and gable roof forms, wide eaves often with brackets, dormers, belverderes and rough cast render to walls with the base and trims in stone or alternate material, in this case smooth render. They are also residential in scale and character and are designed in the round rather than focusing on the front façade. They tend to make use of “‘natural’ materials honestly expressed”.¹²⁵ The more important buildings also exhibit elements of the *Federation Queen Anne style*. These buildings have a dominant roof form with bargeboarded gables with half timbering, gambrels, bays and bay windows and verandahs, which are continuous with the main roof, to more than one side. The residences are asymmetrical in form but the more institutional buildings tend to be symmetrical in form.¹²⁶

Generally a standard palette of materials and forms have been used throughout *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* with some more refined detailing and used to embellish the more important structures. Below is a rough guide to the standard finishes used in *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)*, this is expanded in the following section, which describes each major building on the site.

The exception to this is the Recreation Hall (1922) that was designed when William Hardwick was the Chief Architect of the Public Works Department between 1917 and 1927. While this building uses a similar palette of materials and also exhibits elements of the earlier Federation Arts and Crafts style, it is distinctly different to the buildings designed under Hillson Beasely. This is due to the fact that it uses different elements from this style and it does not also show the influences of the Federation Queen Anne style. For example, the walls of the Recreation Hall are rough cast rendered but it is the only building in the complex to have a base of face brickwork and make use of face brickwork quoins, sills and stringing courses. Also the roof has a lower pitch, the gable ends are roughcast rendered brickwork rather than half timbered, the chimneys have a rendered shaft rather than a face brick shaft and the roof vents have a simple form with boxed eaves.

TYPICAL MATERIALS AND ELEMENTS (1912 –1917 BUILDINGS)

Roof

Clad with painted corrugated iron sheeting with rolled ridge caps and timber barge caps, the roof forms make use of gambrels and gables with timber vents to ensure ventilation of roof spaces. Timber battens are fixed to the soffit of the eaves to further improve ventilation. Half timbered gables and hipped roofs with timber finials are used in more important buildings.

¹²⁵ Apperly, Richard; Irving, Robert and Reynolds, Peter *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture*, Angus & Robertson, North Ryde, 1989, pp. 132–135

¹²⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 140 – 143.

Chimneys

Face brick shafts with corbelled brick caps.

Rainwater Goods

Originally plain galvanised iron ogee profile gutters and round section downpipes were used throughout but most have been replaced with Sheerline profile gutters and PVC downpipes.

Verandahs

Clad with painted corrugated iron sheeting with rolled ridge caps and timber barge caps, the verandah roofs have a lean-to form. The verandah posts are plain square section timbers and it would appear that originally only the senior officers' quarters has balustrades with plain square section balusters and a top rail. Generally the floors are concrete with rough-cast rendered masonry retaining walls to the edge. Some original granolithic floors remain but most have a later non-slip reeded finish.

Covered Ways

Similar to verandahs, these structures act as an external corridor providing access between different parts of a building. The construction is similar to the verandahs except that the soffit of the roof is lined with tongue and groove boards and the eaves are lined with timber battens.

Walls

Rough-cast rendered brickwork with smooth render to plinths, quoins and door and window surrounds. Some buildings have cast iron wall vents with smooth render surrounds.

Stud framed walls are generally later additions, most are clad with fibrous cement sheeting and battens, some with a dado of tongue and groove boards.

Windows

Generally these were all a pair of casement sashes with a fanlight over (there is some variation in the number of panes to the sashes and fanlights). Fixed glass louvre windows were originally used in bathrooms and toilets. Later additions also used timber windows but the type varied with double hung sashes, casements and sliding sashes being employed at various times. More recently aluminium sliders have been used to replace original windows.

External Doors

Three types of timber door were commonly used; a pair of 1 pane, 1 panel French doors with a 4 pane fanlight; a 4 panel door with tongue and groove boards to the panels and a fanlight; and, in service areas, a framed tongue and groove board door. Some of these doors have been altered and some have been replaced with flush panel doors. Often fanlights have been blocked up with fibrous cement sheet, plywood or similar sheet products.

Internal layout and details

Floor

Tongue and groove boards to most buildings except the ward blocks, kitchens, dining rooms, bathroom blocks and the Operating Theatre that all have granolithic concrete floors.

Skirting

Buildings with timber floors generally have timber skirting board, more important rooms have a 250mm high moulded board and lesser rooms have a plain 100 or 120mm high board. Buildings with granolithic concrete floors have a granolithic skirting or an insitu cove. Where stud framed walls have been added at a later date a 90mm high bullnose board is typical.

Dado

Hardwall plaster dados to wet areas, tiled dados added later to some bathroom blocks, wet areas and kitchens.

Walls- masonry

Plastered brickwork

Walls- framed

Fibrous cement sheeting with battens and more recently, flush plasterboard

Ceilings

Generally ceilings were of fibrous plaster. The ward blocks, nurses' and staff quarters etc. have faceted fibrous plaster ceilings that follow the underside of the roof structure.

Cornices

Originally only important rooms such as the residences and offices of senior staff members had a cornice, these were typically moulded plaster. Lesser rooms and rooms with faceted fibrous plaster ceilings did not have cornices. More recent plasterboard ceilings have a plaster cove cornice.

Roses, vents etc

Originally only important rooms in the residences of senior staff members had ceiling roses, these are generally cast plaster but they exhibit a large degree of variation in size and shape. A number of rooms have roof vents to improve room ventilation including the former dressing rooms in the ward blocks, bathroom blocks, the Laundry etc.

Fireplaces

Fireplaces are restricted to communal staff rooms, offices and the residences of senior staff members. Most surviving fireplaces still have their original timber surround but most of the fireboxes are blocked up with fibrous cement, plywood or similar sheeting products.

Internal doors

4 panel timber doors some with tongue and groove board panels and some with fanlights. Framed tongue and groove board doors are used in service areas. Recently altered buildings often have flush panel doors.

Fixtures and Furniture

Some buildings have early built-in cupboards and some original furniture.

DETAIL OF INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS

CORE ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS

Generally

The central administrative core of *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* consists of four key buildings, the Administration Block, the Kitchen and Dining Rooms, the Laundry and Power House (Laundry and Vocational Training) and the Advanced Patients Cookery Plant (Social Club). Although the planning of these four buildings varies depending on their purpose, they all share the same architectural vocabulary and make use of the standard palette of materials and elements employed throughout the complex. All four buildings have complex plans and elevational treatments suited to their important role within the complex and they have been located on the central axis of the complex. Like all other early buildings on the site, they also have been sited to face down the valley towards the prevailing winds.

These buildings all make use of the standard palette of materials and elements used throughout *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)*. Some of these buildings also have half timbered gables, clerestory windows and lantern lights.

The toilet blocks are a smaller version of the bathroom blocks used for the staff quarters. They have a gambrel roof with timber vents to the gables and the eaves are lined with timber battens. The walls are rough cast rendered masonry with smooth render details, a stepped plinth and cast iron louvre wall vents. The external doors are 4 panel doors with a 4 pane fanlight and the windows are either a pair of 4 pane casement sashes with a 2 pane fanlight or fixed glass louvers. The interior generally has a tiled granolithic concrete floor with granolithic skirtings, 4 panel timber doors and a level fibrous plaster ceiling with no cornice. These rooms contain two toilet cubicles with vitreous china pans and two vitreous china wall-hung basins.

Administration Block

This building is the most ornate of the four core buildings. It has a symmetrical, rectangular plan with a large octagonal bay to the centre of the front façade and verandahs to all sides except for the rear.

Kitchen and Dining Rooms

(Former General Administration Block)

This building has a complex symmetrical form consisting of two wings that are separated by a covered walkway that runs from south-east to north-west. The rear wing is a single storey lineal block with a gambrel roof and it is very similar in form to other lineal blocks in the complex such as the former Operating Theatre. The front wing is a larger rectilinear block whose massing is broken into three sections, a double height central block with a lantern light and two flanking single storey wings.

The Laundry and Power House

(The Laundry and Vocational Training Workshops)

The Laundry and Power House has a complex, asymmetrical form consisting of several wings that house different functions. At the front of the building is the Laundry, behind this is the former Power House and then the former Bakery. The former Stores is attached to the southern corner of the Bakery. The roof form of the building articulates each of these wings. The external finishes of all the wings are typical of those described in the general section above but there are no extra embellishments or architectural details.

Former Cookery Plant, Advanced Patients' Block

(Wooroloo Social Club)

The former Cookery Plant is basically a reduced version of the Kitchen and Dining Rooms and it too has been extended and modified to suit changing requirements and uses. Like the Kitchen and Dining Rooms this building consists of two wings that are separated by a covered walkway that runs from south-east to north-west. The rear wing is a single storey lineal block with a gambrel roof and the front wing is a larger rectilinear block whose massing is broken into three sections, a central double height volume with a lantern light and two flanking single storey wings. A large timber framed extension stands to the south-west of the building.

SINGLE WARD BLOCKS

Generally

The former single ward pavilion blocks have a simple rectangular plan with a verandah to one side. Originally these buildings consisted of a Ward, a large dormitory for patients, and a small Dressing Room at one end. One wall of the Ward was open with only a canvas awning to protect it from the weather. As the ward blocks were arranged to achieve maximum ventilation, the open wall of the building faced down the valley towards the prevailing breezes and the verandah was located on the other side. Covered ways connected the verandahs of the ward blocks. The only variation in the ward blocks was that those to the east of the central administration core had a dressing room at the south end of the building whereas those on the north side are reversed.

Since the construction of the complex the open wall of the wards have all been enclosed with stud framed walls and they have been subdivided into a number of small rooms. The wards in the lower and middle tiers (1A, 1B, 2A & 2B) are used as cell blocks and those in the upper tier (3A & 3B) are used for storage, staff accommodation or are vacant. Generally the wards have been subdivided in two ways, either with a corridor that runs the length of the ward adjacent to the verandah and provides access to each small room, or with no corridor and each small room opening directly onto the verandah. The second type has required greater alteration as each of the windows opening on to the verandah have been converted into a door.

The Ward Blocks all have a gambrel roof with timber vents to the ends and battens to the eaves. The eaves on the formerly open side of the building are particularly wide and are supported by timber knee braces. The roof sheeting is generally painted corrugated iron with rolled ridge caps. Most of the walls of the Ward Blocks are rough-cast rendered masonry with smooth render details except. The stud-framed wall is generally clad with fibrous cement sheeting, sometimes with a dado of tongue and groove timber boards. The doors were originally pairs of 1 pane, 1 panel French doors with a 4 pane fanlight but many of these have been altered in a variety of different ways. The windows facing the verandah were originally pairs of 8 pane casement sashes with 4 pane fanlights but again many of these have been modified either by replacing the sashes with aluminium sliders, security screens or doors. Most windows in the stud-framed wall are aluminium sliders. The verandah is continuous with the main roof of the building, its soffit is lined with tongue and groove boards and the eaves are lined with timber battens. Some of the timber posts have tubular steel handrails fixed between them. Most of the verandah floors are concrete with a reeded non-slip finish, however those in the upper tier still have the original granolithic finish.

The interiors of these buildings are simple and functional. Typically in the cell blocks the concrete floors are laid with sheet vinyl with a vinyl cove skirting. The masonry walls are plastered and painted and the stud walls are clad with fibrous cement sheeting. The fibrous plaster ceiling has no cornice and it is faceted to follow the underside of the roof structure. Generally each cell has a ceiling fan, wall heater, smoke alarm, fluorescent tube lights and standard furniture including a bed, desk, chair cupboard etc.

Block 1, 2B (Former Single Ward for Intermediate Males)

This block has twin cells at both ends of and 7 single cells between. All the cells open onto verandah.

Block 2, 2B (Former Single Ward for Intermediate Males)

This block has twin cells at both ends of and single cells between. All the cells open onto verandah. An Early Bathroom Block is attached.

Block 3, 2B (Former Single Ward for Intermediate Males)

This block has twin cells at both ends and single cells between. The twin cells open onto the verandah and the single cells open onto corridor that runs beside the verandah.

Block 5, 2B (Former Single Ward for Intermediate Males)

This building is largely intact, it has an open ward and a dressing room.

Block 6, 2B (Former Single Ward for Intermediate Males)

This building has twin cells at either end with single cells between. The twin cells open onto the verandah and the single cells open onto a corridor that runs beside the verandah. An Early Bathroom Block is attached.

Block 7, 2B, Duty Room

(Former Single Ward for Intermediate Males, former X-Ray Offices)

The former Dressing Room has been converted to staff bathrooms and the former Ward has been sub-divided with stud walls into two offices, two staff amenities rooms and an entry lobby.

Vacant Block, 1B (Former Single Ward for Primary Males)

This building has an open ward and a dressing room.

Block 8, 1B (Former Single Ward for Primary Males)

This building has twin cells at both ends of block and single cells between. All cells open onto verandah. An Early Bathroom Block is attached.

Block 9, 1B, Gymnasium (Former Single Ward for Primary Males)

This building has an open ward and a dressing room.

Block 11, 1B (Former Single Ward for Primary Males)

This building has twin cells at both ends of the block and single cells between. All cells open onto verandah.

Block 12, 2B (Former Single Ward for Primary Males)

This building has 9 twin cells that all open onto verandah. An Early Bathroom Block is attached.

Block 13, 1B (Former Single Ward for Primary Males)

This building has twin cells at both ends of the block and single cells between. All the cells open onto verandah.

Block 16 1A (Former Single Ward for Primary Females)

This building has twin cells at both ends of the block and single cells between. The twin cells open onto the verandah and the single cells open onto corridor that runs beside the verandah.

Block 18, 1A (Former Single Ward for Primary Females)

This building has twin cells at both ends of the block and single cells between. The twin cells open onto the verandah and the single cells open onto corridor that runs beside the verandah. An Early Bathroom Block is attached.

Block 19, 2A (Former Single Ward for Intermediate Females)

This block was burnt down in the 1997 fire. Only the stone retaining walls and garden beds remain. The attached Bathroom Block also burnt down in the fire.

Block 21, 2A (Former Single Ward for Intermediate Females)

This building has twin cells at both ends of the block and single cells between. The twin cells open onto the verandah and the single cells open onto the corridor that runs beside the verandah.

Block 39, 3A (Former Single Ward for Advanced Females)

The rooms at either end of this building open onto the verandah and the smaller rooms between them open onto the corridor beside the verandah. Some of the internal stud framed walls have been removed to combine several single rooms. An Early Bathroom Block is attached

Block 41, 3B (Former Single Ward for Advanced Males)

The rooms at either end of this building open onto the verandah and the smaller rooms between them open onto the corridor beside the verandah. Some of the internal stud framed walls have been removed to combine several single rooms. An Early Bathroom Block is attached

Block 43, 3B (Former Single Ward for Advanced Males)

The rooms at either end of this building open onto the verandah and the smaller rooms between them open onto the corridor beside the verandah.

Block 44, 3B (Former Single Ward for Advanced Males)

The rooms at either end of this building open onto the verandah and the smaller rooms between them open onto the corridor beside the verandah. An Early Bathroom Block is attached

DOUBLE WARD BLOCKS

Generally

The Double Ward Blocks consist of two single ward blocks symmetrically arranged around a central office wing. The ward blocks are identical in planning and composition to the single ward blocks. They have also been sub-divided and modified in a similar fashion to the single ward blocks.

The central wing has an octagonal bay that projects forward from the building (non-verandah side). This wing has a hipped roof with a turned timber finial and two face brick chimneys with corbelled caps. Originally this wing contained a small Duty Room and a larger Observation Room. The Duty Room was entered from the verandah and provided access to the adjacent Observation Room. Both these rooms had fireplaces and there were windows in the Observation Room that allowed the nurses to watch the patients in the adjacent wards. Most of these rooms have now been modified, in some cases walls and chimneys have been removed to create one large room. All the internal windows have been blocked up.

Block 4, 2B (Former Double Ward for Intermediate Males)

The planning of the central wing has not been altered. An Early Bathroom Block and two 1970s Service Blocks are attached.

Block 10, 1B (Former Double Ward for Primary Males) - Lower tier

The planning of the central wing has not been altered. An Early Bathroom Block and two 1970s Service Blocks are attached.

Block 17 2A (Former Double Ward for Primary Females) – Lower tier

The internal walls to the central wing have been removed to create one large room. An Early Bathroom Block and two 1970s Service Blocks are attached.

Block 38, 3A (Former Double Ward for Advanced Females) – Upper tier

The interior of this building was not inspected during this survey. An Early Bathroom Block and is attached.

Block 42 3B (Former Double Ward for Advanced Males)

The interior of this building was not inspected during this survey. An Early Bathroom Block and is attached.

WARD TOILET BLOCKS

EARLY BATHROOM BLOCKS TO SINGLE WARDS

Generally

A simple building with a rectangular plan and rough-cast rendered masonry walls with smooth render plinths, quoins and surrounds to door openings. The medium pitch gambrel roof has fixed timber louvre vents to the gable ends and it is clad with painted corrugated iron sheeting with rolled ridge and barge caps. The roof has plain galvanised iron Slimline profile gutters and round section PVC downpipes. The external doors are flush panel and a variety of timber framed and aluminium windows are employed. A small walkway with a painted corrugated iron gable roof connects the building to the verandah of the associated ward block.

The building usually consists of one large room containing showers, china washbasins and toilet pans and stainless steel urinals. The concrete floors are covered with 25 x 25mm ceramic tiles and some of the plastered brick walls have a dado of ceramic tiles. The fibrous plaster ceilings have no cornice and they are faceted to follow the underside of the structure. Internal doors are 4 panel timber doors. Ceiling mounted fluorescent lighting is used throughout.

Block 2, 2B (Former Single Ward, Intermediate Males)

Typical except for the small porch to one side. Flush panel doors and a mixture of aluminium and timber windows used throughout.

Block 6, 2B (Former Single Ward, Intermediate Males)

Typical with flush panel doors and a mixture of aluminium and timber windows.

Block 8, 1B (Former Single Ward, Primary Males)

Typical except for the ogee profile gutters. The building is divided in two, with showers to the south half and toilet cubicles to north. Flush panel doors and a mixture of aluminium and timber windows used throughout.

Block 12, 1B (Former Single Ward, Primary Males)

Typical with flush panel doors and a mixture of aluminium and timber windows.

Block 18, 1A (Former Single Ward, Primary Females)

Typical except for the terrazzo shower screens and roof vents. Flush panel doors to exterior and 4 T&G panel doors to interior. Mixture of aluminium and timber windows.

Block 39, 3A (Fmr. Single Ward, Advanced Females)

Typical except for Formica shower screens. Flush panel doors to exterior and 4 T&G panel doors to interior. A mixture of aluminium and timber windows.

Block 41, 3B (Former Single Ward, Advanced Males)

Typical except for Formica shower screens. Flush panel doors and a mixture of aluminium and timber windows used throughout.

Block 44, 3B (Former Single Ward, Advanced Males)

Typical except for Terrazzo shower screens. Flush panel doors to exterior and 4 T&G panel doors to interior. A mixture of aluminium and timber windows.

EARLY BATHROOM BLOCKS TO DOUBLE WARDS

Generally

These Bathroom Blocks are the same as those attached to single wards except that they have a lean-to Laundry attached to one end. This Laundry also has rough cast rendered masonry walls with smooth render plinths, quoins and surrounds to door openings but the painted corrugated iron roof is a simple cat-slide shape.

Block 4, 2B (Former Double Ward, Intermediate Males)

Typical except for terrazzo shower screens. Flush panel doors and a mixture of aluminium and timber windows. Generally in Fair condition.

Block 10, 1B (Former Double Ward for Primary Males)

Typical except no shower screens. Flush panel doors and a mixture of aluminium and timber windows. Generally in Fair condition but some weathered timbers.

Block 17, 1A (Former Double Ward for Primary Females)

Typical except for terrazzo shower screens, ogee profile gutters and polycarbonate roof lights. Flush panel doors to exterior, 4 panel timber doors to interior and a mixture of aluminium and timber windows. Generally in Fair condition.

Block 38, 3A (Former Double Ward for Advanced Females)

Interior not inspected as a part of this survey.

Block 42, 3B (Former Double Ward for Advanced Males)

Typical except for Lean-to Laundry to both ends of building and no tiled dado to interior. Flush panel doors to exterior, 4 panel timber doors to interior and a mixture of aluminium and timber windows. Generally in Fair to Poor condition with some rusting roof sheeting and weathered timbers.

1970s SERVICE BLOCKS TO DOUBLE WARDS

Generally

A simple building with a rectangular plan, red face brick walls with rendered spandrel panels under the windows, a low pitched gable roof clad with painted corrugated iron sheeting and plain galvanised iron quad profile gutters and round profile downpipes. These buildings have timber-framed windows with a mixture of fixed panels and awning sashes and the doors are flush panels. A small walkway with a flat metal deck roof connects the building to the verandah of the associated double ward block.

The building usually consists of two rooms. The concrete floors are covered with a variety of finishes including carpet, sheet vinyl and ceramic tiles and some of the plastered brick walls have a dado of ceramic tiles. The ceilings are plaster with a cove cornice although some still have the earlier fibrous cement sheet ceiling with a timber batten cornice. Ceiling mounted fluorescent tube lighting is used throughout.

Shower Block, Block 4, 2B (Former Double Ward for Intermediate Males)

Typical block except that it is a half size building with only one shower room.

Office Block, Block 4, 2B (Former Double Ward for Intermediate Males)

Typical external finishes except for the Slimline gutters. This block contains a Manager's Office and a Cleaner's Office.

Service Block, Block 10, 2B (Former Double Ward for Primary Males)

Typical external finishes. Contains a Shower Room and a Games Room.

Office Block, Block 10, 2B (Former Double Ward for Primary Males)
Typical external finishes except for the Slimline gutters. Contains a Manager's Office and a Cleaner's Office.

Games Room, Block 17, 1A (Former Double Ward for Primary Females)
Typical external finishes. Contains only one large Games.

Shower Block, Block 17, 1A (Former Double Ward for Primary Females)
Typical block except that it is a half size building. It contains only one shower room.

Shower Block, Block 20, 2A (associated ward block burnt down)
Typical block except that it is a half size building and it has no connecting walkway. It contains only one shower room.

Office Block, Block 20, 2A (associated ward block burnt down)
Typical external finishes except for Slimline gutters. Contains a Manager's Office and an Office.

NURSES' AND STAFF QUARTERS

Generally

The nurses' and staff quarters at Wooroloo include the former Day Nurses' Quarters (B Quarters), the former Night Nurses' Quarters (D Quarters), the former Female Staff Quarters (Block 23/3A) and the former Male Staff Quarters (Reception). Although these buildings vary in size and complexity, they all share the same architectural vocabulary and make use of the standard palette of materials and elements employed throughout the complex. All four buildings consist of one or more wings of small bedrooms arranged in a lineal fashion with a front and rear verandah, an amenities room and a free-standing bathroom block to the rear. They are all located between the second tier (Intermediate Patients) and fourth tier (Advanced Patients) and they have all been sited so that they face down the valley towards the prevailing winds.

As elsewhere in the complex, the walls have a rough-cast render finish with a smooth rendered plinth, quoins and window and door surrounds. Cast iron louvre wall vents with smooth rendered surrounds are used to ventilate the walls and under floor areas. The hip roofs all have gambrels with timber vents to the gable ends and they are clad with painted, corrugated iron with rolled ridge and hip caps and timber barge caps. The wide eaves are supported with timber knee braces and the soffit is lined with timber battens. The more important buildings also have half-timbered gables. The rainwater goods are ogee profile, some replaced with Sheerline profile, and the downpipes are round in section. The chimneys are all face brickwork with corbelled caps.

The verandah roofs are continuous with the main roof and the soffits are unlined. Due to the topography of the land the floor of the front verandahs is elevated and they have a rough-cast rendered masonry wall to the front edge, some of the verandah walls have arched openings. Most of the front verandahs and all of the rear verandahs have granolithic concrete floors but some of the front verandahs have timber floors and balustrades.

The amenities rooms are usually articulated as a wing with a projecting bay. They have typical windows, a pair of casement sashes with an awning fanlight over or fixed glass louvre windows to bathroom areas. Most internal doors are 4 panel doors with an awning fanlight. Only the amenities rooms have fireplaces and these have a simple timber surround.

The internal finishes in these four buildings are quite consistent. A typical bedroom has a 4 tongue and groove board panel door opening off the rear verandah, no window and a pair of 1 pane, 1 panel French doors with a 6 pane fanlight opening onto the front verandah. It has a 100mm wide tongue and groove board floor, a 100mm high skirting board, plastered masonry walls, a fibrous plaster ceiling faceted to follow the underside of the roof structure and no cornice.

The bathroom blocks to these buildings are also very consistent. They are slightly larger those to the ward blocks and they a gambrel roof with timber vents rather than a gable roof. The roofs are clad with painted, corrugated iron with rolled ridge and hip caps and timber barge caps. The eaves are lined with timber battens. The walls as elsewhere are rough-cast rendered masonry with smooth render details. The external doors are 4 panel doors with a 4 pane fanlight and the windows are either a pair of 8 pane casement sashes with a 4 pane fanlight, a pair of 4 pane casement sashes with a 2 pane fanlight or fixed glass louvers. Some of the windows have been replaced with aluminium sliders and some doors with flush panel doors. The interior generally has a tiled granolithic concrete floor with granolithic skirtings, 4 panel timber doors, plastered brickwork walls with a dado of ceramic tiles to door head height and a level fibrous plaster ceiling with no cornice. These rooms contain several shower recesses and a number of vitreous china toilet pans and wall hung basins.

Former Day Nurses' Quarters (B Quarters)

This quarters block is the largest and most ornate of the four and it includes a large central block with a staff dining room and a separate flat for the Matron. Originally this building contained two wings of nurses bedrooms arranged on either side of this block but the north-west wing and its associated Bathroom and Sitting Room were burnt down in a fire.

Former Female Staff Quarters (Block 23/3A)

This block is the second largest of the four staff and nurses' quarters and it includes a central amenities wing flanked by two wings of single bedrooms. A rear verandah runs along the full length of the building and is connected by a walkway to the adjacent Kitchen and Dining Rooms. The accommodation wings are one room deep with a front verandah that finishes against the central amenities wing that protrudes forward on the north-east side. At the rear of each accommodation wing is a free-standing bathroom block that is attached to the rear verandah by a small walkway.

Former Male Staff Quarters (Reception)

This block is the smallest of the four staff and nurses' quarters, it contains a central amenities wing flanked by two wings of single bedrooms with a rear access verandah running the full length of the block and a front verandah to each bedroom wing. The plan and elevational treatment of this building were originally identical to the Female Staff Quarters except that there were fewer bedrooms and only one centrally located bathroom block. This building has now been modified for use as a centre for the reception of new prisoners.

Former Night Nurses' Quarters (D Quarters)

This block is one of the smaller of the four staff and nurses' quarters and it is unusual as it is not symmetrically planned. The former Night Nurses' Quarters contains a wing of single bedrooms with an amenities room at one end, a front verandah and a rear access verandah that run the full length of the block and bathroom block attached to the rear verandah. Except for the amenities room, the plan and elevational treatment of this building are identical to the accommodation wing at the Day Nurses' Quarters. This building is now used as a cell block.

SENIOR STAFF QUARTERS

Generally

The early staff quarters at *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* include the former Resident Medical Officer's Quarters (Education), the former Assistant Medical Officer's Quarters (Training) and the former Secretary and Dispenser's Quarters (Brambly Hedge). Although these buildings vary in size and complexity, they all share the same architectural vocabulary and make use of the standard palette of materials and elements employed throughout the complex. All three buildings have rectangular, asymmetrical plans with front and rear verandahs, they are all located on the edges of the complex and are set in their own garden, and they have all been sited to face down the valley towards the prevailing winds.

As elsewhere in the complex, the walls have a rough-cast render finish with a smooth rendered plinth, quoins and window and door surrounds. Cast iron louvre wall vents with smooth rendered surrounds are used to ventilate the walls and under floor areas. The hip roofs all have gambrels with timber vents to the gable ends and they are clad with painted, corrugated iron with rolled ridge and hip caps and timber barge caps. The more important buildings also have half timbered gables. The rainwater goods are ogee profile, some replaced with Sheerline profile, and the downpipes are round in section. The chimneys are all face brickwork with corbelled caps.

The verandah roofs are continuous with the main roof but mostly at a slightly lower pitch, the soffits are unlined. Due to the topography of the land the floor of the front verandahs is elevated and they have a rough cast rendered masonry wall to the front edge and a flight of concrete steps with a low rough cast rendered masonry balustrade with piers. Some of the verandah walls have arched openings. The front verandahs all have timber floors, square section timber posts and a balustrade with square section balusters and a moulded timber handrail. The rear verandahs are only slightly above ground level so they have granolithic concrete floors and no balustrade.

The windows generally consist of a pair of casement sashes with an awning fanlight over. Fixed glass louvre windows are used in bathrooms and toilets. External doors are generally 4 panel doors with an awning fanlight. The more important rooms have 1 pane, 1 panel French doors with an awning fanlight. Front doors are more complex usually with glazed panes, sidelights and fanlights. Most internal doors are 4 panel doors with an awning fanlight.

The internal finishes in these three houses are quite consistent. The floors are laid with 100mm wide tongue and groove boards, the skirting boards are 250mm high moulded timber, the walls are plastered and the ceiling is made of fibrous plaster. More important rooms such as entry halls, drawing rooms and dining rooms also have deep moulded plaster cornices, cast plaster ceiling

roses and a run plaster picture rail. The fireplace surrounds in these rooms are large and ornate. Bathrooms and kitchens have a granolithic concrete floor and a dado of hardwall plaster with a recessed run bead at the top edge.

Former Resident Medical Officer's Quarters (Education)

This residence is the largest and most ornate of the three and it has a belvedere to the roof as well as a free-standing children's playroom to the rear of the building.

The front door of the building opens onto a spacious hall with a stair well at the far end that leads up to the belvedere. Three rooms open off this Hall, they originally accommodated the Drawing Room, Billiard Room and Dining Room but are now used as classrooms and offices. On the western side of the stair well a corridor runs east-west down the long axis of the building. Three rooms and the Bathroom and Toilet open off this corridor, the three rooms were originally bedrooms but are now used for classrooms and offices. Halfway along the length of the corridor a passage runs south towards the back verandah, the service rooms of the house open off this passage. On one side is the former Maid's Room, now an office, and on the other is the Kitchen. The Kitchen leads into a Scullery, which in turn leads into a Pantry.

The Former Assistant Medical Officer's Quarters (Training)

This residence is a smaller, less complex version of the former Resident Medical Officer's Quarters.

The front door of the building opens onto a Hall. Two rooms open off this Hall, they originally accommodated the Drawing Room and Dining Room but are now used as training rooms. On the north side of the hall a corridor runs from north to south down the long axis of the building. Two rooms and the Bathroom open off this corridor, the rooms were originally bedrooms but are now vacant. Halfway along the length of the corridor a passage runs west towards the back verandah, the service rooms of the house open off this passage. On one side is the former Maid's Room, now vacant, and on the other is the Kitchen. The Kitchen leads into a Scullery and a Pantry.

The Former Secretary and Dispenser's Quarters (Brambly Hedge).

This building is the smallest of the three residences but it is still spacious and well constructed house with a high level of internal and external finishes. The former Secretary and Dispenser's Quarters has a rectangular plan that is all accommodated under one large gambrel roof with timber vents to the gables. The verandahs are also located under the main roof.

The front door of the building opens onto a Hall. Three rooms open off this Hall, the former Sitting Room (Bedroom), a large Bedroom and the former Dining Room (Lounge). The Former Sitting Room has French doors leading onto the verandah and the Bedroom has an opening (formerly French doors) that leads into the two enclosed rooms on the north verandah. On the west side of the former Dining Room a corridor runs east-west towards the rear verandah. The former Pantry opens off the Kitchen and there is a bathroom and a Toilet located on the rear verandah.

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS

Generally

Several small buildings and outbuildings from the early phase of development at *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* are extant, including the former Operating Theatre and the Stables. These buildings both have simple rectangular plans and draw on the standard palette of materials and elements employed throughout the complex.

As elsewhere in the complex, the walls have a rough-cast render finish with a smooth rendered plinth, quoins and window and door surrounds. The hip roofs have gambrels with timber vents to the gable ends and they are clad with painted, corrugated iron with rolled ridge and hip caps and timber barge caps. The rainwater goods are ogee profile, some replaced with Sheerline profile, and the downpipes are round in section. Doors and windows to rooms other than stores consist of a combination of casement sashes and awning sashes. External doors are generally 4 panel doors with an awning fanlight.

Former Operating Theatre

(Assessment)

The former Operating theatre is a simple rectangular building composed using the elements of the standard palette of materials with no extra ornamentation or architectural details. It would appear that the north-east end of the building has been added later as it has double hung sash windows and a lower floor level, typical casement sashes with an awning fanlight over have been used elsewhere. The doors opening onto the covered way are unusually wide 4 panel doors with a fanlight over, there is a 2 pane tongue and groove board door to the Urine Testing Room. There is no evidence of the original skylight above the operating room and the shutters have been removed.

Former Stables

(Store)

The former Stables is a simple utilitarian building with a rectangular plan. All the openings are located on the east elevation. There is a pair of 4 pane casement sashes at the south end of the east elevation, a tongue and groove board stable door flanked by timber latticework in the centre and a large pair of framed tongue and groove board vehicle gates at the northern end.

RECREATION HALL

Relationship of building on site

Situated on the north eastern side of *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)*, the Recreation Hall stands at the base of the central axis of the complex. The front elevation faces south-west towards the Administration Block. There are few remnants of the earlier gardens surrounding this building.

External form and style, and details the building

This symmetrically planned building is arranged around the central axis of the complex. The form and plan of the building is articulated into three parts, the entry porch, the main hall and the stage area. While utilising a similar palette of materials, the architectural elements and formal composition of this building is obviously different to the other early buildings in this complex. For example, this building has face brickwork to external walls, terracotta vent bricks, weatherboard spandrels over some windows, large lantern roof vents and double hung sash windows rather than casements.

The Recreation Hall has a series of painted corrugated iron gable roofs with rolled ridge and barge caps, slimline gutters and round section PVC downpipes. The roof to the main hall is higher than the other sections of the building and it has a pair of large lantern roof vents. These vents are square in plan with metal louvre vents to all sides and they have a pyramid roof that is clad with plain galvanised iron. Brackets support the wide eaves of the roof vents and the soffit is lined with tongue and groove boards. A pair of chimneys with roughcast rendered shafts and a face brick soldier course cap flank the front façade.

The walls of the building are rough-cast rendered with a base of face brickwork and face brick quoins, stringing course, lintels and window sills. A bank of 6 pane double hung sash windows run for the full length of the side walls of the main hall. Above these windows is a panel of arched and chamfered weatherboards. Elsewhere 4 pane and 6 pane double hung sash windows are used but some of these are missing their original glazing bars. The flush panel double doors to the porch appear to be a later addition but the framed tongue and groove board door to the projection room and the 4 panel doors with fanlights to the back stage area are original. Some of the doors to the rear of the building have been modified by fixing flush panels to the face and some fanlights have missing glazing.

The topography of the land on which the Recreation Hall is built slopes away from the front of the building to the rear. This has resulted in the rear of the hall being three quarters of a storey above the ground level while the front porch floor is at ground level. The stage is raised approximately 1000mm above the height of the hall floor and a Store is located under the stage. The door to the Store has been enlarged to take a pair of roller doors. Galvanised iron staircases lead up to the exit doors at the rear of the hall, these are most likely replacements for earlier timber stairs. There is a small timber staircase that leads up to the door of the projection room.

Internal layout and details

The Recreation Hall is entered through double doors located on the side of the porch. The porch leads into the large Hall with a proscenium arch and stage at the far end. Exit doors lead from the rear of the Hall to the exterior. Timber stairs lead up from the Hall to the raised Stage. Behind the Stage are two rooms.

The projection room is located in the front section of the porch. The concrete floor of the projection room is higher than that of the porch and it is covered in a type of cardboard covering. The brick walls are lightly washed with a lime based paint and the ceiling is lined on the rake with asbestos sheeting with timber battens. A large RCA projector stands in the middle of the room, the second projector has been removed. A plain galvanised iron roof vent is located in the ceiling directly above the projector. There are several openings with sliding metal doors located in the internal wall of the room so that movies could be projected across the Porch, through the Hall and onto a screen on the Stage. The 4 pane double hung sash window has a blackout curtain and the timber door has a sheet metal face fixed to the interior. There are metal canisters containing asbestos blankets fixed to the rear wall of the room and a metal trunk full of old film reels.

It would appear that the Porch was originally open but is now enclosed with two sets of flush panel double doors. This room has a granolithic concrete floor and the walls have been plastered. The fibrous cement sheet and batten

ceiling is faceted to follow the underside of the roof structure. The internal doors that lead into the hall have been removed.

The Hall is a large rectangular room with a proscenium arch at the far end and a raised stage with tongue and groove board cladding to the face. The floor is clad with 100mm wide tongue and groove boards with a 60mm quad skirting. The walls are all plastered brickwork except for the fibrous cement sheet panels located above the banks of windows on the side walls. There is a fireplace with a face brickwork surround located in the south and west corners of the room but the fireboxes have been sealed up with a flush panel. The fibrous cement sheet ceiling has an unusual barrel vault shape that appears to follow the line of the underside of roof structure. Part of the roof trusses project through the ceiling but they have been boxed in with plywood panels. The interior of the roof vents is lined with tongue and groove boards.

The floor, skirting boards and wall finish of the Stage are the same as the Hall but the level ceiling is lined with fibrous cement sheeting and timber battens with a 25mm quad cornice. A galvanised iron lighting frame is suspended from the ceiling. This room has no windows but two 4 panel external doors with fanlights. The Dressing Rooms have similar finishes to the Stage area but the windows have been blocked up internally with flush panels.

Appearance and condition of the building to date

The Recreation Hall is in fair to poor condition. The roof sheeting and the doors and windows to the rear of the building are particularly poor. The interior of the building is in fair to poor condition but the projection room is in poor condition.

13. 3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Tuberculosis was a major cause of mortality across Australia in the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century. In Queensland, the first facilities for tuberculosis sufferers were not established until the early 1900s with the opening of a sanatorium in Dalby in 1900.¹²⁷ As was the case in the design of *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)*, at the Dalby hospital and two later hospitals, emphasis was placed on the treatment of tuberculosis through the provision of fresh air and sunlight. Open air wards were built to allow maximum ventilation and beds to be moved outside, and in Queensland totally open (on all four sides) pavilion wards were also constructed.¹²⁸

Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr) is characteristic of the planning of other care institutions in the state such as the Claremont Hospital for the Insane (1904 to 1908; 1909). Although it did not feature the open air wards at the sanatorium, this institution was based on a similar principal being situated on the crest of a hill to take advantage of the sea breeze for ventilation purposes. As was the case later at *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)*, the buildings at Claremont comprised a central administrative and service core from which wards extended on a linear plan from either side. This particular institution was also self-sufficient and had a dairy farm on land to the east of the main buildings.¹²⁹

Edward Millen Home (fmr) (1912, 1921-2), in East Victoria Park, was also a recuperation facility for tuberculosis patients that later altered its function to geriatric care. It remains largely as constructed.

¹²⁷ Blake, op. cit., p. 83.

¹²⁸ Ibid., pp. 19 & 55 - 56.

¹²⁹ Heritage and Conservation Professionals, 'Conservation Plan for Swanbourne Hospital', prepared for the BMA, September 1994, pp. 26 - 28.

Born in Canterbury, England, **Hillson Beasley** worked as an architect in England and South Africa before arriving in Melbourne in 1886, where he opened his own practice. Beasley came to Western Australia during the Gold Rushes and, in 1896, first began to work as a specification draftsman for the Public Works Department. Beasley succeeded John Grainger as Chief Architect of the Public Works Department in 1905, a position he held up until 1916.¹³⁰

Other public buildings attributed to Beasley are: Parliament House with John Grainger (1902); the original Art Gallery (1906); the General Post Office, Fremantle (1906); Customs House, Fremantle (1908); Perth Modern School (1909 – 1910); the Public Library (1911); the Chief Secretary's Office & Medical and Public Health Buildings (1912); and, Fremantle Technical School (1912).¹³¹

W. B. Hardwick was the Principal Architect of the Public Works Department from 1917 to 1927. During his time as Principal Architect, he was responsible for the planning of Lemnos Hospital, West Subiaco and Point Heathcote Reception Home for the Inspector General of the Insane. He is also attributed to the design of buildings at Sunset Hospital and King Edward Memorial Hospital.¹³² Hardwick was also a notable contributor to the City Beautiful Movement and helped to develop plans for a 'green belt' for the Swan River Foreshore.¹³³

13. 4 KEY REFERENCES

No key references.

13. 5 FURTHER RESEARCH

Further research into both the Western Australia and Australia wide tuberculosis epidemic and more contextual information about the treatment of this illness should be completed at conservation plan stage.

This heritage assessment has concentrated on the place's associations with the treatment of tuberculosis in Western Australia. Further research into the treatment of leprosy in this state, as well as the treatment of other infectious diseases at the sanatorium, should be completed at conservation plan stage.

No information has been provided in this heritage assessment about the tuberculosis patients who stayed at *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* or about those who died at the sanatorium. This information should be included at a later stage. (**Note:** A heritage assessment of the Wooroloo Cemetery is currently in the process of being prepared.)

¹³⁰ Kelley, I., 'Architectural Biography 1890 - 1915', part of research undertaken for thesis presented for the degree of Master of Architecture, UWA, 1991, unpaginated.

¹³¹ Margaret Pitt Morison, 'Immigrant Architects in Western Australia 1885 - 1905', unpublished, 1983 (PR13589, Battye Library), p.2.

¹³² Heritage and Conservation Professionals, 'Conservation Plan for Lemnos Hospital', prepared for CAMS on behalf of EDWA, February 1999, p. 17; Whyntie, A. T., 'Sunset Hospital: Its History and Function', Australian Government Publishing Service, 1981, p. 125; Hocking Planning & Architecture, 'Conservation Plan for Sunset Hospital', prepared for the BMA on behalf of the GPO, September 1995, plans; Le Page, J. S. H., *Building a State: The Story of the Public Works Department of WA 1829 - 1985*, Water Authority of WA, 1986, p. 462.

¹³³ Heathcote: A Co-ordinated Assessment by the Built Environment, landscape, and historic sites and Archaeology Committees of the National Trust of Australia (WA), March 1991, p. 9.

Further comparative research should be undertaken with regard to other long-term care institutions in Western Australia and Australia at a conservation plan stage.

It would appear that the gardens that were established at *Wooroloo Sanatorium (fmr)* formed an important part of the original design concept. Further research should be undertaken to determine how much original plant material remains from the early twentieth century period. Also historical research should be undertaken to determine if there was a landscape plan or if development was piecemeal. The involvement of staff, patients, local people and volunteers in the establishment of the gardens should also be investigated.