MONTARIO QUARTER
S H E N T O N  P A R K

THE STORY OF SHENTON PARK
REHABILITATION HOSPITAL.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

During its operational years, the Shenton Park Rehabilitation Hospital (SPRH) touched the lives of many people in different ways. This publication highlights just some of the key milestones, moments and individuals however due to the range of stories and recollections, it has not been possible to reflect each and every one.

Special thanks are extended to those who were contacted, consulted, interviewed or referenced in the development of this document:

- Dr Philippa Martyr – Author of West of Subiaco: a history of the Shenton Park Campus
- Mrs Lorna White – former nurse at SPRH, former City of Subiaco Councillor and volunteer at the Royal Perth Hospital Museum
- Mrs Tessa Jupp OAM – former nurse at SPRH, Founding Member, CEO and Clinic Nurse of Post Polio Network of WA and Co-Author of ‘Poliomyelitis in Western Australia: A History’
- Mrs Pamela Norcott – former Director of Nursing at SPRH
- Mrs Brenda Lake – a former child patient of SPRH and Physiotherapist at Royal Perth Hospital and SPRH
- Mr Shane Yensch – Executive Director, Spine and Limb Foundation Inc.
- Staff and volunteers at the Royal Perth Hospital Museum
- All the patients, staff and visitors over the SPRH’s 121-year history

A range of materials were reviewed to inform this publication and are referenced including:

- Martyr, P. 2009. West of Subiaco: a history of the Shenton Park Campus, Perth, Western Australia: Department of Health
- Heritage Council of Western Australia, 2015, Register of Heritage Places Assessment Documentation, Shenton Park Rehabilitation Hospital
- Royal Perth Rehabilitation Hospital Reminiscences (DVD), produced by Royal Perth Hospital in 2014 and sourced from the Royal Perth Hospital Museum.

Interviewees included:
- Geraldine Taylor (nee Morris) and Margaret Rogers (nee Sheriffs) – former Nurses at SPRH
- William Gilmour – Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon
- Dr Ken Fitch AM – Consultant in Sports Medicine
- Valma Cearns (nee Davies) – former child polio patient
- Linda Martin – former Speech Therapist at SPRH
- Margaret Tuppen (nee Airey) & Helen Heggney (nee Bailey) – former nurses at SPRH
- Shirley Kinn – former social worker at SPRH
- Cat Cocksley (nee Clarke) – child patient in 1946
- Norma Clarke (nee Boyd) – Ward sister during 1950s’ polio epidemics
- Recollections in Print by Dr Ken Fitch, 2014
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INTRODUCTION.

Starting life as an Infectious Diseases Hospital, Shenton Park Hospital was originally built to keep smallpox patients in isolation during the epidemic of 1893. In the first half of the 20th century, it provided care for victims of other serious infectious diseases including many children suffering from diphtheria. At the end of World War I, the hospital staff nursed returning soldiers and civilians affected by a terrible outbreak of Spanish influenza which killed 544 people in Perth in 1919 alone.¹

The hospital was at the forefront of coping with Western Australia’s three major polio outbreaks in 1948, 1954 and 1956. In the early 1950s its role expanded to rehabilitation, including post orthopaedic surgery patients and war veterans recovering from amputations. Amongst a range of innovations and medical breakthroughs it is perhaps best known for its Paraplegic Unit, formed by Sir George Montario Bedbrook (Sir George Bedbrook) in the mid-1950s.

Its reputation for ground-breaking research attracted global recognition, while at a local level it became home to patients needing long term care and rehabilitation.

Shenton Park Rehabilitation Hospital (SPRH) is a special place with a remarkable history. With the hospital’s closure in 2014 and relocation of key services to Fiona Stanley Hospital, it now begins a new chapter, continuing to serve the local area as an inner-urban community.

Recognising and honouring the hospital’s legacy, from the everyday to the extraordinary, is a key part of this journey.

THROUGH MEMORIES AND STORIES COLLECTED HERE, WE HONOUR ITS IMPORTANT HISTORIC ROLE IN HEALTH AND REHABILITATION AND LOOK TO ITS BRIGHT FUTURE, AND THE NEW MEMORIES THAT WILL BE CREATED FOR YEARS TO COME.

Transported in horse-drawn wagons marked with bright yellow quarantine flags, patients suffering from smallpox were delivered to the site of the future Victoria Hospital in the bush at Shenton Park on 14 April 1893.

No more than a series of military tents at that time, there was little sign that the new hospital would bring a revolution in the treatment and management of infectious disease to Western Australia. Typhoid, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles and tuberculosis were some of the serious illnesses affecting Perth’s population in the first half of the 20th Century.

During this time, hurriedly constructed corrugated iron buildings and an assortment of temporary wards transported from other locations made up most of the hospital facilities. Young nurses and orderlies were isolated in the bush, caring for patients in very basic conditions. Plans to address the deficiencies in the hospital were delayed by the Great Depression.

By early 1939 – the dawn of World War II, and in response to Perth’s growing population and medical needs – the new Metropolitan Infectious Diseases Hospital was ready for occupation. Returning World War II servicemen were among those to be treated for measles, mumps and cerebrospinal meningitis, as well as other diseases.

An emphasis on immunisation programs led to a decline in many infectious diseases from the 1940s and by the end of that decade, orthopaedic treatment was also offered at the hospital. After responding to and managing three significant polio outbreaks in the late 1940s and early to mid 1950s, the hospital expanded into providing care and services to paraplegic and quadriplegic patients. International paraplegic and quadriplegic care pioneer Sir George Redbrook’s Paraplegic Rehabilitation Unit was established in 1954, marking the hospital’s reborn focus on rehabilitation.

Through the 1960s, the hospital established neurology, speech pathology and occupational therapy departments. In 1963, a purpose-built Spinal Injury Department was opened. By 1972, the hospital’s pioneering work was recognised with the Belle Green Memorial Award for most significant contribution to rehabilitation at Sydney’s World Rehabilitation Conference. In the same year, a new building for the School of Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy was completed.

The Shenton Park site was renamed Royal Perth Rehabilitation Hospital in 1966. From the 1980s to 2014, the campus was an annexure to Royal Perth Hospital, used for medical, teaching and institutional uses and housing Curtin University’s Research Institute.


The Unit enabled patients to maximise their personal independence and combined rehabilitation with sport and physiotherapy and was the first of its kind in Australia.

THE PLACE.

THE NATURAL BUSH SETTING IN SHENTON PARK HAS ALWAYS BEEN A DISTINCTIVE PART OF THE FORMER REHABILITATION HOSPITAL’S IDENTITY.

Originally born from a need to quarantine infectious disease patients from the general population, over time, the peaceful grounds became an integral part of therapy and rehabilitation.

In the 1950s, Sir George Bedbrook’s ground-breaking research linked access to open space, gardens, light and fresh air with rehabilitation progress for paraplegics. New buildings were centred around courtyards to connect patient rooms to the natural environment. This practice was carried through to the 21st Century, with a therapeutic garden featuring a dolphin sculpture by acclaimed Western Australian artist Robert Juniper, a former rehabilitation patient, created on the site in 2003.

Special spaces across the campus included those that were named in recognition of medical experts synonymous with the Hospital – the Goatcher Block, Thorburn House, Mercy Sadka Square, Ellis Griffiths House, Muecke Walk, and the Sir George Bedbrook Paraplegic Unit. These places memorialised their hard work and dedication. berry Loop, named for polio patient Paul Berry who lived at the hospital for 50 years, acknowledged those patients who had spent a significant part of their lives there, making a lasting contribution to the place.

NOTABLE PLACES:

THERAPEUTIC GARDEN
Created for patients’ enjoyment and respite in 2003, with a mosaic centrepiece acknowledging the contribution of nurse Jimmy Ernst upon her retirement.

SIR GEORGE BEDBROOK PARAPLEGIC UNIT
Opened in 1954 and also known as “G Block.”

VICTORIA DRIVE
The main entrance from Selby Street to the central administration area. Victoria Drive is framed by an avenue of mature Queensland Box trees.

VICTORIA HOUSE
The original Administration and Ward Block, opened in 1939.
STORIES OF EVERYDAY LIFE AT THE FORMER HOSPITAL EVOKE LAUGHTER AND TEARS.

The huge challenges facing staff and patients were only overshadowed by their tireless efforts and resilience, often working against incredible odds.

Keeping the hospital operating through difficult times, caring for some of Western Australia’s most vulnerable people, and acting as a lifeline for patients and their families was all in a day’s work for doctors, nurses and other practitioners who also contributed to vital and innovative medical research which gained global recognition.
Life at the former hospital featured births, deaths and marriages as well as everyday joys and sorrows for patients and staff. Friendships were forged and a sense of camaraderie united those who called it home, even for a short time. In its early days, crowded and dilapidated conditions were a potential menace for existing and new patients, however acts of kindness, such as donations of clothing, from the staff and the public brightened their lives, especially the many children, who were isolated from family and friends during their treatment for illnesses such as diphtheria and scarlet fever.

From 1915, an auxiliary was established to provide infectious diseases patients with books and papers – work that would continue to play an ongoing role in developing networks with the wider community as the hospital’s role evolved. For those long-term patients, taking on odd jobs around the hospital grounds was common and in 1925 when the Public Works Department wouldn’t paint one of the wards, the adult patients did it instead. Tending to the hospital gardens was another popular pastime.

Following the polio epidemics of 1948 and 1956, iron lungs were in short supply with only two in the State. Eleven others were brought in from Melbourne, Adelaide and Sydney and were in constant use, although most sufferers did not end up in them. Residual paralysis was more likely, particularly the lower limbs and patients recall the limited equipment and staffing. One man who contracted polio in the 1948 epidemic recollected that at Shenton Park there was only one physiotherapist and two wheelchairs for thirty recovering polio patients.

By the end of World War II, the hospital had served patients with measles, scarlet fever, cerebrospinal meningitis, whooping cough, and acquired and congenital venereal diseases.

BY THE END OF WORLD WAR II, THE HOSPITAL HAD SERVED PATIENTS WITH MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, AND ACQUIRED AND CONGENITAL VENEREAL DISEASES.

Shenton Park Rehabilitation Hospital Exterior in 2017 (Source: TPG, 2017)
CREATING NEW MEMORIES FOR YEARS TO COME.
MISFORTUNE AND MIRACLES – NEW LIFE FROM AN IRON LUNG.

20-year-old Betty Clark was eight months pregnant when she contracted polio and was admitted early on the morning of March 24, 1948. She gave birth four days later, becoming Australia’s first iron lung mother.

SHE REMAINED IN THE IRON LUNG FOR ANOTHER THREE AND A HALF WEEKS BEFORE SPENDING FOUR MONTHS IN HOSPITAL, FOLLOWED BY 12 MONTHS OF OUTPATIENT REHABILITATION14.

FROM PATIENT TO TALENTED ARTIST.

Paul Berry spent almost 50 years as a hospital resident, after contracting polio at 27. He was the last patient in Western Australia to use an iron lung regularly, sleeping in it at night. Over the years, many contraptions were invented to assist him. From a reading frame that held a book above his head to read in an iron lung, through to a special chair to keep his posture upright and a feeding machine operated by his foot and knee.

In the early 1960’s, he learnt to type with one toe on an electric typewriter and in 1964, learnt to paint with a brush attached to his toe. Family and friends spent hours searching for topics and photos for him to paint and he sold many to maintain his independence, while others were given to friends and a number featured on Christmas Cards for the Paraplegic-Quadriplegic Association.

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HE WAS A WELL-LOVED PATIENT RENOWNED FOR HIS ART AND POSITIVE OUTLOOK UNTIL HIS DEATH IN 2005 AGED 7713.

Betty Clark in the iron lung with a nurse (March 1948).

Another strong memory was of the only two remaining patients from the final epidemic of polio in 1955/56 as I was graduating in medicine. Paul Berry had no use of his arms and became quite a famous painter using his toes to paint. The second person was a large policeman who had been in the navy during World War II by the name of Alec Hearn. He contracted polio but surprised everyone by not dying – no doubt due to his indomitable spirit. He had no use of his arms or legs but was such a happy fellow. We talked about football constantly but barracked for different teams. I used to go down to watch Subiaco Football Club train on my only night off and we would share a beer. I certainly hoped I cheered him up because he did that for me.”

Ken Fitch, spent 32 years running a sports injury clinic with Sir George Bedbrook.

“My name is Brenda Lake and I was a physiotherapy student at the hospital, but I also was a patient in the orthotic department of the hospital, because I had polio when I was a child, before the epidemics. So it was a bit unusual at the time, and for me a memory of the hospital – a very special one – is that eventually a Mr Ben Fole came here who was a marine engineer and took over the orthotic or splint department as we called it. He invented a caliper that had a lock in the knee, so at last – at this time I was 15 – I could unlock my knee and it would bend. I could then ride a bike, because I could bend my knees. It was a main invention for many polio people later on – for their better lifestyle. Otherwise, if you are in a trolley bus coming home from town from the school or whatever and had this stiff leg, and if you weren’t careful you’d trip somebody up with it quite easily.”

Brenda Lake, Physiotherapist at Royal Perth/SPRH and former child patient at SPRH.

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14 http://members.upnaway.com/~poliowa/Paul%20Berry%20-%20End%20of%20an%20Era.html
13 http://members.upnaway.com/~poliowa/Betty%20Clark.html

“IT WAS FUN - WE WERE LIKE A BIG FAMILY AND WE MADE OUR OWN FUN. WE MADE FRIENDSHIPS THAT HAVE LASTED A LIFETIME, BECAUSE THERE IS SOMETHING TO BE SAID FOR LIVING IN. THERE WAS A CLOSENESS. YOU SHARED YOUR PROBLEMS. I THINK THERE IS A GREAT DEAL GOING FOR IT.”
- KATHLEEN JOHNSON

In the early days of the hospital, nurses treated infectious diseases in trying conditions – with limited equipment, on makeshift wards, fed with terrible food, and at risk of their own infection. “Living in” was an essential part of nursing training. In the 1920s, young nurses barely out of their teens were often frightened by the long nights and isolation at the hospital in the middle of the bush. They were also worn down by the intensive nursing. During universal diphtheria epidemics, they would keep “dippy kids” from choking overnight by the light of a hurricane lamp. A nurse who caught measles while training in the 1920s became a patient herself, recovering on a veranda bed with rain coming in through the canvas blinds. Complications from her illness led to an operation in the middle of winter, there on the veranda.

Caring for children was seen by staff as partly nursing and partly child-care, with young patients taken on bush rambles to pick wildflowers, or collect wood in winter.

During the polio outbreaks, recollections of the rhythmic thump of box-like respirators characterised their time at the hospital. During electrical storms, power and telephone lines would cut out and nurses had to manually operate all the iron lungs bellows, which were located outside, to help polio patients breathe until the petrol-fired generator began to provide a reliable source of electricity.

The nurses were soaked to the skin and exhausted with the physical and emotional effort but continued their shifts, considering it nothing more than what was expected of them.

IT WAS A WORKING LIFE AS EXTRAORDINARY AS IT WAS VARIED, BUT NOT WITHOUT FUN.

Nursing paraplegia patients represented an entirely different challenge, working with patients who were in hospital for upwards of six months, many returning for longer term rehabilitation. Nurses became a support network and resource for patients’ families and friends, many seeking advice and guidance on the future and paraplegia patients called them by their first names – unheard of anywhere else – but removing the barrier of etiquette between nurse and patient was important for their care.

When recreation and sport were introduced to support rehabilitation, staff shared in the fun, with many required to play wheelchair basketball every Friday afternoon to make up team numbers.

NURSING LIFE.
• They didn’t want to work anywhere else as it was also their home - they lived on the premises.

• Both had nothing but admiration and fond memories of working there, and also felt privileged to be taught by such amazing medical professionals.

• Margaret had some feisty patients and although wouldn’t think of doing it today, threw a jug of water over a bikie who was giving her grief whilst she was five months pregnant!

GERALDINE REMEMBERS HAVING TO WEAR A VEIL AS PART OF HER UNIFORM AND IT ONE DAY BEING CAUGHT IN THE TRACTION OF A PATIENT - SHE WAS MORTIFIED!

Geraldine Taylor (nee Morris) and Margaret Rogers (nee Sheriffs) – Nurses at SPRH.
THE INNOVATORS.

With the former hospital as their base, some notable individuals pushed the boundaries of medical research and patient care. Their pioneering approach in fields such as spinal and stroke rehabilitation, rheumatology and infectious diseases attracted recognition from around the world.

From its early days as an Infectious Diseases Unit set up to respond to a crisis, through to designation as an official Nursing Training School in 1962, innovation, resilience and a ‘can do’ attitude was at the hospital’s core.

SIR GEORGE BED BROOK’S WORLD CLASS PARAPLEGIC UNIT.

An orthopaedic surgeon, Sir George Montario Bedbrook’s work in rehabilitating spinal injury patients received world-wide recognition and honour. The first in Australia to combine medical rehabilitation and vocational training for his patients, he was inspired by the methods of Sir Ludwig Guttmann’s centre at the Stoke Mandeville Hospital in Britain. By 1960, 40 former patients had been placed in full employment through the unit’s associated programs.

ENCOURAGED BY SIR GUTTMANN, HE ESTABLISHED THE FIRST COMMONWEALTH PARALYMPIC GAMES IN PERTH 1962.

DR MERCY (MARIE) SADKA AND THE STROKE REHABILITATION UNIT.

Dr Sadka served her internship at the Infectious Diseases Hospital in 1948, during the first widespread polio outbreak in Perth. Following post graduate training, she became the first female neurologist in Australia and returned to Shenton Park to start the stroke rehabilitation unit in 1959. Under 30 years of her leadership, the unit developed into a model neurological rehabilitation unit where neurologists were responsible for the rehabilitation of their own patients.

Government of Western Australia, Department of Health, Royal Perth Hospital Emeritus Consultant biographies, Volume 1 & 2.

Government of Western Australia, Department of Health, Royal Perth Hospital Emeritus Consultant biographies, Volume 1 & 2.

SIR GEORGE BED BROOK.


DR MERCY (MARIE) SADKA.

SOURCE: Government of Western Australia.

Shenton Park Rehabilitation Hospital Exterior in 2017 (Source: TPG, 2017).
ENSURING A BETTER FUTURE

BY PRESERVING THE PAST.
DR IAN THORBURN – INFECTIOUS DISEASES PHYSICIAN.

Dr Thorburn gave 51 years of service to the hospital. During his years of work, his clinical acumen, charm and dedication were appreciated by his colleagues. On his retirement in 1963, he retained an appointment as Honorary Physician in General Medicine and Emeritus Consultant Physician in Infectious Diseases. His service to the hospital continued in this position until he ceased practice in January, 198422.

“...DR IAN THORBURN, WHO WE DOCTORS REFERRED AS ‘THOR’. HE WAS A DELIGHTFUL, KNOWLEDGEABLE, QUIET MAN WHO WAS A SUPERB CLINICIAN AND WONDERFULLY CONSIDERATE TO HIS PATIENTS IN WARD 1, THE ‘INFECTIOUS’ WARD, VISITING THEM EARLY MORNING, EVENING OR AT NIGHT. TIME DID NOT SEEM TO MATTER TO IAN THORBURN, ONLY PATIENTS.”

Royal Perth Rehabilitation Hospital (RPRH) closing 4 October 2014 Recollections by Ken Fitch.

DR PHYLLIS GOATCHER – RHEUMATOLOGIST.

As a consultant rheumatologist, Dr Goatcher developed a 33 bed unit at the hospital for arthritis treatment, contributing enormously to the understanding of this disease. Her gentle and persuasive manner was a significant element in the success of the Western Australian Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, of which she was the first President. She was named WA Citizen of the Year in 1975 and was awarded an Officer of the Order of Australia (AO) for her services to medicine in 197921.

“EVEN BY 1959, THE SPINAL UNIT HAD ACHIEVED A FINE REPUTATION AND WAS BEGINNING TO ATTRACT PATIENTS FROM INTERSTATE DESPITE BEING HOUSED IN A PRIMITIVE, OLD, NON AIR-CONDITIONED BUILDING WITH VIRTUALLY ALL PATIENTS IN ONE LARGE WARD. NO WONDER SIR GEORGE WAS PUSHING FOR BETTER FACILITIES.”

Royal Perth Rehabilitation Hospital (RPRH) closing 4 October 2014 Recollections by Ken Fitch.

21 Government of Western Australia, Department of Health, Royal Perth Hospital Emeritus Consultant biographies, Volume 1 & 2.

22 Government of Western Australia, Department of Health, Royal Perth Hospital Emeritus Consultant biographies, Volume 1 & 2.
STAYING FIT AND HEALTHY.

The role of sport in patient rehabilitation was not well understood until the 1950s. Under Sir George Bedbrook, funding for 12 sporting wheelchairs for paraplegic patients was secured in 1957, signalling the beginning of a revolutionary approach to active rehabilitation. Competitive sports including basketball, fencing and archery were taught at the hospital, and patients were encouraged to take part.

A HIGHLIGHT FOR MANY WAS A VISIT FROM THE HARLEM GLOBETROTTERS IN THE LATE 1950s.

Following a visit to the hospital by Sir George Bedbrook’s colleague, Sir Ludwig Guttmann, five paraplegic patients were invited to compete at the International Stoke Mandeville Games in 1957. Frank Ponta and Bill Mather-Brown won the Welsh Challenge trophy in fencing, and Alan Quirk finished second in the junior swimming event.

Building on this success, Sir George Bedbrook established the Commonwealth Paraplegic Games and the inaugural event was held in Perth in 1962 at the Royal Agricultural Society Showground in Claremont. Opened by Governor of Western Australia, Sir Charles Gairdner, 89 participants from nine nations took part in events including archery, field events, swimming, table tennis, wheelchair basketball and wheelchair fencing. Australia finished second with 89 medals, to England’s 90, followed by Rhodesia with 23 medals won by a team of three athletes23.

The Commonwealth Paraplegic Games were subsequently held in Kingston, Jamaica and Edinburgh, Scotland before the final games in Dunedin, New Zealand in 1974.

BUILDING STRONG COMMUNITY NETWORKS.

The Paraplegic Unit became the focal point for a network of medical services and specialisations focused on rehabilitation. When ready, some patients worked there as part of their occupational therapy and their tasks included sharpening hypodermic needles for the Polio Immunisation Unit at Royal Perth Hospital, re-covering splints, assembling fishing tackle for outside businesses, boot repairs and wicker work24. The income raised would contribute to the purchase of motorised wheelchairs and other supplies.

Creating opportunities for patients to find independence and confidence through their work was vital. This role continues today through nearby organisations in Shenton Park including the Spine and Limb Foundation, and through ParaQuad Industries.

Being part of the outside world, through social, cultural and recreational activities, was a vital part of rehabilitation. Spending time outdoors, connecting with nature and eventually re-joining the workforce and other community networks, was seen as part of a holistic recovery.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY WAS OFFERED AT THE HOSPITAL FROM THE EARLY YEARS, AND A SCHOOL OF PHYSIOTHERAPY OPENED IN 1953.

24 Martyr, P. 2009. West of Subiaco: a history of the Shenton Park Campus, Perth, Western Australia: Department of Health, p120
A HEALTHY NEW COMMUNITY

It will reflect a strong community ethos and rich outdoor environment with more than a quarter of the site set aside for public open space. As well as retaining natural bushland, the precinct will include new walking trails, a nature play area, an urban orchard, and exercise and play equipment, while a green spine of parkland will focus on recreation and wellness, carrying through the site’s history to the current day.

Sensitively integrating with Shenton Park’s existing leafy green character, Montario Quarter will breathe new energy into the established suburb. Quality, contemporary and innovative design will offer a wider range of housing to suit diverse lifestyles and meet the needs of Perth’s growing population.

Significant historical elements of the site will be retained in respect of the site’s history and importance including Victoria House which will be preserved and form the heart of a new vibrant urban community.

By the 21st Century, the Shenton Park Rehabilitation Hospital was more than 100 years old and new public health infrastructure was needed to cater to the growing Western Australian population. Saturday, 4 October 2024 marked the final farewell for the campus, when its vital services and functions were relocated to the new Fiona Stanley Hospital.

As the birthplace of rehabilitation services in Western Australia, the staff, volunteers and many long-term patients became an extended family. The friendships and memories that were born there are cherished to this day.

From humble beginnings in the bush, to an internationally renowned rehabilitation hospital, dedication and commitment to caring and supporting patients was the cornerstone of the hospital’s philosophy, engraved into the hearts and minds of all who passed through.

Creating a new urban place with health and wellbeing at its heart while respecting and celebrating the history of the site is a central theme for LandCorp’s Montario Quarter.

Named to honour Sir George Montario Bedbrook and his ground-breaking work in the treatment and rehabilitation of patients with paraplegia, Montario Quarter will become a highly sought after urban village, providing residents with everything they need nearby.

SENSITIVE, THOUGHTFUL AND ACCESSIBLE DESIGN WILL CELEBRATE THE EVERYDAY AND EXTRAORDINARY HUMAN STORIES THAT TOOK PLACE WHILE ENSURING THE NEARBY HEALTH SERVICES GROUPS AND MEMBERS OF THE NEW COMMUNITY ARE INTEGRATED INTO THE FABRIC OF THE ESTATE.
AND BEYOND...

MONTARIO QUARTER WILL:

• **RETAIN AND CELEBRATE PLACES OF HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE.**
  Victoria House, C Block and the therapeutic gardens, as well as the avenue of Box Trees lining Victoria Avenue.

• **RE-USE MATERIALS.**
  Repurpose materials and detailing from former buildings and landscape where possible.

• **CREATE COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS.**
  Connect seamlessly to surrounding areas and become an iconic part of the Shenton Park lifestyle.

• **INTEGRATE SUSTAINABLE TECHNOLOGY AND DESIGN.**
  Implement best practice techniques including energy efficiency, water sensitive urban design and bush fire safety requirements.