



**Former Caulfield Repatriation Hospital
260 and 294 Kooyong Road, Caulfield, Victoria**

**Heritage Council Registrations Committee
Hearing – Friday 25 November, 2016**

DECISION OF THE HERITAGE COUNCIL

After considering the Executive Director's recommendation, submissions received, and conducting a hearing, pursuant to s 42(1)(b) and (c) of the *Heritage Act 1995*, the Heritage Council has determined that part of the Former Caulfield Repatriation Hospital, namely the former Red Cross Rest House (known as Montgomery House) is of cultural heritage significance to the State of Victoria and warrants inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register, and that the remainder of the Former Caulfield Repatriation Hospital is not of cultural heritage significance to the State of Victoria and does not warrant inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register.

Heritage Council Registrations Committee:

Juliette Halliday (Chair)

Louise Honman

Garrie Hutchinson

Decision Date – 9 March 2017

APPEARANCES/SUBMISSIONS

Executive Director, Heritage Victoria

Submissions were received from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria (**the Executive Director**). Dr Leo Martin of GJM Heritage appeared and made submissions on behalf of the Executive Director. Dr Marina Larsson was also available to take questions.

Glen Eira Historical Society

Submissions were received from Glen Eira Historical Society (**GEHS**). Ms Barbara Hoad and Ms Carol Stals appeared on behalf of GEHS.

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

Submissions were received from the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) (**the Trust**). The Trust was represented at the hearing by Ms Felicity Watson, Advocacy Manager.

Alfred Health

Submissions were received from Alfred Health. Mr Peter O'Farrell of Counsel appeared and made submissions on behalf of Alfred Health at the hearing. Mr O'Farrell called Mr Peter Andrew Barrett, to provide expert heritage evidence. Mr David Ruschena of Alfred Health was also present and available to take any questions.

HammondCare

Submissions were received from Hammondcare. Ms Marita Foley of Counsel appeared and made submissions on behalf of Hammondcare at the hearing. Ms Foley was instructed by Ms Rhodie Anderson of Rigby Cooke Lawyers. Ms Foley called Mr Bryce Raworth, to provide expert heritage evidence.

The Department of Health and Human Services

A submission in response to the Executive Director's recommendation to include the Former Caulfield Repatriation Place in the Victorian Heritage Register was received from the Department of Health and Human Services (**DHHS**). DHHS elected not to be heard, but its written submission was considered by the Committee in making this determination.

INTRODUCTION

The Place

1. On 10 June 2016, the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria made a recommendation¹ (**the Recommendation**) that the Former Caulfield Repatriation Hospital at 260 and 294 Kooyong Road, Caulfield be included on the Victorian Heritage Register (**the Register**). The Former Caulfield Repatriation Hospital is located within the grounds of the existing Caulfield Hospital (**the Caulfield Hospital Site**).
2. The proposed extent of registration set out in the Recommendation comprised the following (the building numbers set out below are the same as the building numbers referred to in the Recommendation):
 - a. the Former Red Cross Rest Home or Montgomery House (**Building 15**); and
 - b. the Human Resources Building (**Building 17**); and
 - c. the Administration Building (**Building 17a**); and
 - d. Caulfield House (**Building 18**); and,
 - e. the immediate surrounds of these buildings including the lawn area to the front of Building 18 and the c1865 wrought iron fence belonging to the now demolished ‘Glen Eira’ mansion (together, **the Place**).
3. The following ‘Description Summary’ of the Place is taken from the Recommendation:

Description Summary

The subject site is part of the traditional land of the Bun Wurrung people.

The current Caulfield Hospital complex is located on Crown Land and is leased to health care providers. The current complex extends across several acres. The historically significant part of the hospital includes three buildings and their surrounds in the south-eastern corner of the site. The buildings and structures of significance are:

- *Former Red Cross Rest Home (Building 15): a single storey rendered brick bungalow-style building designed by former Public Works Department Architect A J MacDonald. Constructed in 1916 the building features wide verandahs, sash windows and a projecting gable to the west that extends beyond the verandah and once formed the main entry. Despite changes made in 1979 and 2001 the building retains much of its original form and many of its original materials.*
- *Building 17a: a two-storey brick building utilising the same materials and design of the slightly earlier Caulfield House. The building is ‘T’ shaped in plan and is less symmetrical than Caulfield House. Internally and externally Building 17a is largely intact except where it connects with Building 17. The building retains original features including sash windows, curved pediments above exterior doors, internal stairs and joinery, and in-built timber wardrobes.*

¹ Under s 32(1)(a) of the *Heritage Act 1995*.

- *Caulfield House (Building 18): a substantial two-storey brick building designed in a highly symmetrical Georgian Revival style that features two dominant projecting bays linked by an arcaded single storey element. Internally and externally Caulfield House survives in largely original condition and retains features including sash windows, curved pediments above exterior doors, internal stairs and joinery, in-built timber wardrobes, fireplace surrounds and chimneys.*
- *The wrought and cast iron fence on a bluestone and brick base from the now demolished Glen Eira mansion: the fence stretches along 160 metres of the Kooyong Road boundary of the hospital complex between Gates 1 and 2. An area of lawn that formed part of the setting for the Glen Eira mansion remains between the fence and Caulfield House.'*

4. The following 'History Summary' is taken from the Recommendation:

'History Summary

During World War I (1914-18) over 60,000 members of the First AIF (Australian Imperial Force) were killed and a further 170,000 were treated for physical or mental wounds. In mid-1915 the first wounded soldiers returned to Australia from Gallipoli and the government subsequently established a network of repatriation hospitals and convalescent facilities. Prior to the formal establishment of the Commonwealth Department of Repatriation in 1917, the Department of Defence was responsible for the establishment of large-scale medical and rehabilitation facilities. In Victoria there were three Australian General Hospitals (AGHs): AGH 5 (St Kilda Road), AGH 16 (Mont Park), and AGH 11 (Caulfield). AGH 11 was the largest of the three Victorian Hospitals and the third largest AGH in Australia. Initially located in the Glen Eira Mansion (now demolished), it officially opened on 17 April 1916 and additional buildings were constructed within the grounds during the war to meet growing demand. The Australian Red Cross, established in August 1914 as a branch of the British Red Cross Society, also played a vital role in the repatriation of returned soldiers through its mobilisation of thousands of home front women and the establishment of convalescent facilities. A Red Cross 'Rest Home' opened at the Caulfield Hospital in August 1916. It provided a cheery home like environment for patients, particularly those who had travelled from across the state, to recuperate in the care of Red Cross Voluntary Aid Detachment workers.

By 1919, the number of repatriation patients treated at the Caulfield Hospital was over 1,000 each day. The Caulfield Hospital remained Victoria's main 'Repat' hospitals for many decades providing medical and rehabilitation services to veterans from across the state. A nurses' wing, known as Caulfield House opened in 1936 and it was expanded in 1937. In 1965 the original Glen Eira mansion was demolished and the Victorian Government acquired the last of the Caulfield Hospital assets from the Repatriation Department. The Southern Memorial Hospital (which was used primarily for civilian patients) opened on the site in 1968. In 1979 the Red Cross Rest Home was remodelled and transferred to the Victorian State Government. It was renovated in 2001 and reopened as the Montgomery Nursing Home. Today, the Caulfield Hospital has a statewide role in the provision of rehabilitation services and continues to maintain a strong link with the veteran community.'

5. The Committee notes that the above ‘Description Summary’ and ‘History Summary’ are part of a proposed Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance in the Recommendation. They are provided for information purposes only.

Nomination

6. A nomination for the Place to be included in the Register made by GEHS was accepted by the Executive Director on 4 April 2016.

Recommendation of the Executive Director

7. As described above, on 10 June 2016, the Executive Director recommended that the Place be included in the Register. During the advertisement period, four submissions were received under s 38(1) of the *Heritage Act 1995 (the Act)* in relation to the Recommendation, including a submission from the Trust supporting the Recommendation. Alfred Health, HammondCare and DHHS objected to the recommendation to include the Place in the Register, and Alfred Health and HammondCare both requested a hearing by the Heritage Council. In accordance with s 41(6) of the Act, a hearing must be held if requested by a person with a real and substantial interest in the place. Although the land on which the Place exists is Crown land which is leased to Alfred Health and HammondCare, the Committee considers that both Alfred Health and HammondCare have a real and substantial interest, as they both operate and maintain health care facilities at the Place.
8. A Heritage Council Registrations Committee (**the Committee**) was constituted to invite submissions and a hearing was scheduled to consider the Recommendation and all submissions received.

Site Inspection

9. On 21 November 2016, the Committee made a site inspection of the Place accompanied by the Heritage Council Hearings Coordinator. The site inspection was conducted by Mr David Ruschena of Alfred Health and by Mr Seamus Van der Westhuizen of HammondCare. Mr O’Farrell (Counsel for Alfred Health) was also present at the site inspection. No submissions were sought, made or received at the time of the site inspection.

Preliminary and Other Matters

Request for an adjournment

10. A request for an adjournment was made by HammondCare on 19 September 2016. All parties to the matter were given the opportunity to comment on the adjournment request. After considering the adjournment request and all comments received in response, the Committee determined to adjourn the hearing for a period of approximately four weeks. The hearing was rescheduled for 25 November 2016 and all parties were informed of new arrangements for the hearing.

Submissions relating to an exhibition

11. The Executive Director included in his submission in reply an advertisement for an exhibition relating to the Place. Some parties referred to the exhibition in their submissions. The Committee notes that it did not attend the exhibition described.

Submissions relating to the letter from Alfred Health dated 24 November 2016

12. At the hearing, Mr O'Farrell produced a letter dated 24 November 2016 from Alfred Health regarding the use and condition of Buildings 17a, 17 and 18 for the Committee's consideration. The Executive Director, the Trust and the GEHS objected to the production of the letter because they had not been provided with an opportunity to respond to the letter in writing. After considering the submissions concerning the letter, the Committee decided to receive the letter, noting that it would consider what weight to give to the letter. Having considered the contents of the letter, the Committee does not give significant weight to it because it considers that the information in the letter about the use and condition of Buildings 17a, 17 and 18 is not critical to the question of whether or not they are of cultural heritage significance under the Act.

ISSUES

13. This section is not intended to be a complete record of submissions that were made to the Committee. It is a summary of what the Committee considers to be the key issues, followed by an explanation of the Committee's decision in relation to each key issue.
14. Any reference to Criteria or an individual Criterion refers to the 'Heritage Council Criteria for Assessment of Places of Cultural Heritage Significance' (as adopted by the Heritage Council on 7 August 2008) [see **Attachment 1**].
15. Any reference to Criteria and Threshold Guidelines refers to the 'The Victorian Heritage Register Criteria and Threshold Guidelines' (as adopted by the Heritage Council on 6 December 2012).

Summary of issues

16. The Executive Director recommended that the Place be included in the Register on the basis that it satisfies Criteria A, B and H at a State level. The Executive Director submitted that the Place is the most intact remnant of Victoria's World War I (**WWI**) repatriation places and demonstrates the profound impact of the war on returned service people, their families and the Victorian Community and also that part of the Place is uncommon and significant for its association with the Australian Red Cross Society (**the Red Cross**). Specifically, the Executive Director's assessment was that:
 - a. Criterion A of the Threshold Guidelines is likely to be satisfied in relation to the Place (being all of the buildings and land described in paragraph 1(a)-(e) above); and
 - b. Criterion B and H were likely to be satisfied in relation to Building 15 only (the Former Red Cross Rest Home).
17. GEHS agreed with the Recommendation on the basis that Criteria A, B and H are satisfied. GEHS submitted that a clear association with WWI is evident in the physical fabric and in documentary sources and that the buildings at the Place variously demonstrate the history and practice of repatriation care in Victoria and the direct association of the Place with the Red Cross.
18. The Trust agreed with the Recommendation on the basis that Criteria A, B and H are satisfied. The Trust submitted that the association with the Victorian Community's involvement in WWI is evident in the physical fabric and in documentary sources, and

that the Place is uniquely able to demonstrate the history of repatriation care and the association of the Place with the Red Cross.

19. Alfred Health objected to the Recommendation and submitted that buildings at the Place do not meet the threshold of State level cultural heritage significance for inclusion in the Register, that the buildings have been significantly altered, that they do not adequately demonstrate the associations asserted in the Recommendation, and that there is no justification for the proposed extent of registration. It was also submitted that including the Place in the Register would create a built form control which would constrain the ability to develop the Place.
20. HammondCare opposed the inclusion of the Place (and specifically Building 15) in the Register and submitted that Building 15 does not satisfy the test for assessing State level significance under the Threshold Guidelines for Criteria A, B or H. Submissions were made on behalf of HammondCare that the associations asserted in the Recommendation are no longer evident, and that the Red Cross (as part of an international charitable organisation and movement) is not an individual or a group of people and therefore should not be considered in respect of Criterion H. It was submitted that the inclusion of Building 15 in the Register would place unnecessary constraints on the future development of HammondCare's services and facilities to the community.
21. DHHS objected to the Recommendation and submitted that the inclusion of the whole of the Place was unwarranted as it sought to protect buildings and elements of little or no heritage value. DHHS further submitted that the Place has 'social value' due to the provision of health services and related residential accommodation over time, but that inclusion in the Register would compromise that value. DHHS submitted that the Place is not of cultural heritage significance to the State of Victoria and that the history of the Place relates to its use as a health facility.

Criterion A – Importance to the course, or pattern of Victoria's cultural history

22. The Executive Director stated in the Recommendation that the Place satisfied Criterion A in part because it is 'the most intact remnant of the operation of Victoria's largest World War I Repatriation Hospital'² and as 'the most intact remnant of a facility that pioneered rehabilitation treatment in Victoria'.³
23. The parties disagreed as to whether or not the Place is of importance to Victoria's cultural history in the terms of Criterion A.

Submissions and evidence

24. At the hearing, the Executive Director submitted that the Place is of historical significance to the State of Victoria and that Criterion A is satisfied at the State level because it is the most intact remnant of a facility that pioneered rehabilitation treatment in Victoria and because of its role as a rehabilitation centre for returned WWI servicemen. It also demonstrates the profound and ongoing impact of WWI on returned servicemen, their families and the wider community.

² See page 8 of the Recommendation.

³ Ibid.

25. GEHS agreed with the Executive Director's recommendation in relation to Criterion A and submitted that Building 15 in particular is of historical importance to Victoria because of its association with WWI, an important event in Victorian and Australian cultural history, and because of the role played by Building 15 in the provision of care, support and rehabilitation of returned soldiers. GEHS submitted that these associations are evident in the physical fabric of Building 15. GEHS further submitted that as institutional buildings, Buildings 17a and 18 stand as a reminder of their role in providing sleeping accommodation for staff at the repatriation hospital which was vital for the work of caring for wounded soldiers. GEHS also submitted that the Glen Eira Mansion fence and gates are of historical importance as a reminder of the history of the Place.
26. The Trust supported the views of the Executive Director and GEHS in written and verbal submissions and further submitted that the Place is of significance to Victoria's cultural history as a 'cultural landscape' associated with the community and government response to the care of repatriated soldiers in Victoria. The Trust submitted that the historical associations and previous uses of Building 15 are evident in the physical fabric, particularly highlighting the verandahs used by returned soldiers for convalescence, and that the fabric allows the associations to be understood in conjunction with documentary sources.
27. Alfred Health submitted that the Place does not meet the threshold for inclusion in the Register, and there is no justification for the inclusion of Building 17 or the southern extension of Building 15 in the proposed extent of registration. Submissions were made by Alfred Health that there is nothing about the style, architecture or fabric of the structure that suggests it was designed, built or used as a repatriation hospital or which provides a clear association with the Victorian community's involvement in WWI, or in the care and rehabilitation of returned soldiers.
28. Mr Barrett gave evidence that, in his view, although the Place does have a clear association with WWI and the related provision of repatriation and convalescent services, and these events are of historical importance, the history of the Caulfield Hospital Site as a WWI military place is not evident in the existing fabric, and this does not allow for an understanding of the history of the Place. On this basis, Mr Barrett's evidence was that Criterion A is not satisfied. Mr Barrett further stated that Buildings 17a and 18 'served a peripheral role', and that Building 17 had no direct association, in the provision of repatriation services, and did not satisfy Criterion A. Mr Barrett also stated that no evidence had been provided to satisfy Criterion A in relation to the cultural heritage significance of the trees and landscaping in respect of the historical associations of the Place.
29. HammondCare submitted that Building 15 does not satisfy Criterion A, because it ceased to be a place of refuge for returning soldiers many decades ago, and because the association with the Red Cross 'is no longer clear or evident in the physical fabric of the building'. HammondCare also submitted that Building 15 does not satisfy Criterion A at the State level due to its altered state, and because the relatively large number of similar sites leave Building 15 as a place of local significance only. Submissions were made by HammondCare opposing the inclusion in the Register of the remaining

buildings forming part of the proposed registration. It was also submitted by HammondCare that any registration of the Place (which it opposed) should include a permit policy permitting the demolition of Building 15, subject to an appropriate interpretive strategy.

30. Mr Raworth gave evidence that the demolition of the former Glen Eira mansion, and the construction of many structures on the site as part of its ongoing use as a hospital have both detracted from the ability of the Place to be interpreted as a major rehabilitation centre for WWI returned servicemen that was specifically established for that purpose. Mr Raworth stated that there are other Australian General Hospitals⁴ where the WWI character and appearance of the site remains intact to a greater degree than it does at the Place, and that the altered state of Building 15 is such that its historical interest cannot be seen to warrant its long term retention as a result of registration.
31. DHHS submitted that buildings and elements at the Place are of little or no heritage value and that the history of the Place relates to its use as a health facility.

Discussion and conclusion

32. Having considered the submissions made to it, and the evidence of Mr Barrett and Mr Raworth, the Committee finds that Criterion A is satisfied in relation to Building 15, and that it should be included in the Register under Criterion A as a place of historical importance and cultural heritage significance at a State level, but that the remaining buildings, the wrought iron fence and landscaping included in the proposed extent of registration do not warrant inclusion in the Register, for the reasons discussed below.

Building 15

33. The Committee accepts that the involvement of the Victorian community with WWI and the establishment of repatriation and convalescent facilities for returned servicemen during and after WWI was a phase in Victoria's cultural history which was of historical importance, and which was influential in Victorian history. The phase was of historical importance due to the unprecedented demand for repatriation and convalescent care required for wounded or sick soldiers who returned to Victoria from WWI with physical impairments.
34. The Committee also accepts that the association of Building 15 with this phase is evident in the physical fabric of Building 15 and in documentary resources. The Committee accepts Building 15 is a place of historical importance as an example of a surviving rest home constructed during WWI which has a clear association with the involvement of the Victorian community in the establishment of repatriation and convalescent facilities for returned servicemen during and after WWI.
35. It is the Committee's view that Building 15 allows the association of the Victorian community with WWI and the establishment of repatriation and convalescence facilities for returned servicemen during and after WWI to be better understood than most other places in Victoria with substantially the same association.

⁴ Such as Australian General Hospital 16 (Mont Park).

36. The Committee acknowledges that other places in Victoria also have important associations with this historic phase (including the Former Victorian Police Depot (AGH 5) and Mont Park (AGH 16)). The Committee has concluded that Building 15 served a purpose that distinguishes it from other repatriation hospitals and facilities. This is because it was a home established during WW1 to provide rest and recreation for returned servicemen within the grounds of a military hospital, rather than an existing building adapted for that purpose for a confined period of time (as was the case for the Former Victorian Police Depot, AGH 5). Additionally, Building 15 has an association with the historic phase which is different to other repatriation hospitals and facilities. The strong support in the Victorian community (through activities such as fund raising) for the efforts of the Red Cross and other voluntary organisations (both during and after WWI) to establish repatriation and convalescent facilities such as the Former Red Cross Rest Home for the care of injured returned servicemen can be understood better in Building 15 (supported by documentary sources) than in most other places with substantially the same association.
37. Whilst there has been some loss of integrity due to modifications to the fabric of Building 15, the Committee is of the view that enough of the historic fabric of the building remains, in association with other historical information to demonstrate the historic significance of Building 15. Having inspected the Place, the Committee is of the view that the role of Building 15 as a rest home is readily identifiable due to its characteristics as a facility for care of the sick or disabled, which continue to exist (Building 15 is presently used as a nursing home for the elderly). The fabric of Building 15 (supported by documentary resources) has the ability to facilitate an understanding of the experiences of WWI servicemen as they rested and recovered from wounds sustained while serving in WWI.
38. In relation to the submissions made on behalf of Alfred Health and HammondCare regarding the impact of registration upon future development of the Place, the Committee notes that its role is to consider the cultural heritage significance of the Place in its current state and context. Consideration by the Committee of the cultural heritage significance of the Place is not affected by a consideration of future development aspirations for the Place.
39. The Committee has determined not to include a permit policy permitting the demolition of Building 15 subject to an interpretive scheme, as it considers that it is not appropriate in light of the historical significance of Building 15 as an example of a surviving rest home which has a clear association with the involvement of the Victorian community in the establishment of repatriation and convalescent facilities for returned servicemen during and after WWI.

Remaining hospital elements – including Buildings 17, 17a, 18, wrought iron fence and landscaping

40. In relation to buildings 17, 17a, 18 and the wrought iron fence and grounds relating to the former Glen Eira mansion, the Committee finds that Criterion A is not satisfied and that the threshold for State level significance is not met. The Committee determines that the remainder of the Place (apart from Building 15 and the relevant curtilage) does not warrant inclusion in the Register.

41. The Committee recognises that the historical use of the Place continued into the late interwar period, but is of the view that (with the exception of Building 15) the Place is not of a level of historical significance that satisfies Criterion A at a State level. Little evidence was provided to demonstrate that the uses of Buildings 17, 17a and 18 related particularly to the provision of repatriation and rehabilitation services, during or after WWI, or that nurses and hospital staff housed in those buildings were dedicated in particular to those repatriation and rehabilitation services. The Committee is of the view that the remainder of the buildings at the Place had an auxiliary role in respect of the establishment of repatriation and rehabilitation facilities for injured and sick returned servicemen during and after WWI.
42. The Committee agrees with the submissions of Alfred Health and HammondCare that the buildings and fabric at the Place which date to the later interwar period and afterwards do not satisfy the relevant test under Criterion A, in that they do not clearly evidence an association with the Victorian community's involvement in WWI or the establishment of repatriation and rehabilitation services to returned soldiers during and after WWI. The Committee agrees with the submissions of Alfred Health and HammondCare, that the lack of clear architectural or stylistic relationships between Building 15 and the other later buildings at the Place also make it difficult for relevant associations with the establishment of rehabilitation and repatriation services during and after WWI to be appreciated.
43. In relation to the wrought iron fence and grounds of the former Glen Eira mansion, the Committee agrees with the submissions of Alfred Health that they do not satisfy Criterion A at a State level because they do not communicate an association with the history of the Place as a repatriation and convalescent facility for returned servicemen established during and after WWI. The wrought iron fence dates to the Victorian era, well before the construction of the Building 15. The Committee further notes that it was not persuaded about the assertions made by the Executive Director about the historical importance at a State level of the grounds and landscaping of the former Glen Eira Mansion and the Place.
44. In making its determination, the Committee notes that some submissions referred to the WWI centenary commemorations, but notes that the Committee did not turn its mind to the relevance of these commemorations in respect of the cultural heritage significance of the Place.

Criterion B – Possession of uncommon, rare, or endangered aspects of Victoria's cultural history

45. The Executive Director stated in the Recommendation that Building 15 satisfied Criterion B because it is uncommon for containing the only known surviving purpose-built World War I Rest Home in Victoria which remains as tangible evidence of the role of the Red Cross in establishing rest homes and rest rooms to support soldiers during WWI.
46. The parties disagreed as to whether or not Building 15 satisfies Criterion B.

Submissions and evidence

47. The Executive Director submitted that Building 15 is of significance to the State of Victoria as the only known surviving purpose-built World War I Rest Home in Victoria and that Building 15 is uncommon in Victoria.
48. GEHS agreed with the Recommendation in relation to Criterion B and submitted that Building 15 is the only purpose built rest home left in Victoria.
49. The Trust supported the views of the Executive Director and GEHS in written and verbal submissions and submitted that Building 15 satisfies Criterion B at a State level.
50. Alfred Health submitted that the Executive Director's assessment against Criterion B depends on too many qualifiers and that Criterion B was not satisfied.
51. Mr Barrett's evidence stated that he had not been asked to review or comment on the proposed inclusion of Building 15 in the Register, as Building 15 is not part of the Caulfield Hospital Site managed by Alfred Health (Building 15 is located on land leased to HammondCare).
52. HammondCare submitted that Building 15 does not meet the threshold under Criterion B as there is no clear association or evidence in the physical fabric of the building that provides evidence of its use for the repatriation of WWI soldiers. HammondCare also submitted that the use of multiple qualifiers to define Building 15 is not appropriate, and that it is not established beyond doubt that Building 15 is the only example of a purpose built Red Cross Rest Home.
53. Mr Raworth gave evidence that Building 15 is not of cultural heritage significance to the State of Victoria as it is one of a 'very large number' of structures associated with the Red Cross and, or with WWI repatriation services. Mr Raworth also stated his view that it is not established beyond doubt that Building 15 is the only example of a purpose-built Red Cross Rest Home even if that were established, Mr Raworth's evidence was that this does not elevate its importance above the myriad of other buildings adapted for similar uses by the Red Cross and by other government, military and charitable organisations.

Discussion and conclusion

54. As outlined under Criterion A, the Committee has determined that Building 15 has a clear association with the involvement of the Victorian community with WWI and the establishment of repatriation and rehabilitation facilities for returned servicemen during and after WWI, and that this is a phase of importance to Victoria's cultural history. The association of Building 15 with this phase is evident in the building fabric (supported by documentary resources) in which the role of Building 15 as a facility for care of the wounded and disabled can be understood.
55. The Committee does not consider it necessary in this case to determine definitively whether or not Building 15 is the only 'purpose-built Red Cross rest home' left in Victoria. The Committee is of the view, that there is sufficient evidence to show that Building 15 is uncommon, as it is one of very few purpose built Red Cross rest homes of its type still existing in Victoria. Even if Building 15 is not the only purpose-built

Red Cross rest home remaining in Victoria, the Committee would still be satisfied that it is sufficiently uncommon within Victoria to satisfy Criterion B.

56. The Committee finds that Building 15 is one of a small number of places remaining which demonstrates the historically significant use of places for the provision of repatriation care and services to returned servicemen during and after WWI. The use of Building 15 for rest and rehabilitation purposes can be understood from the fabric of the building (supported by documentary resources). It has been used as a facility for the care of the wounded and disabled, and it is presently used as an aged care facility.
57. The Committee appreciates, as per the submissions of Alfred Health and HammondCare, that multiple qualifiers should not be used to establish the rareness of a place. The Committee is not persuaded that the significance of Building 15 is dependent on too much qualification, because it is one of a small number of places that demonstrate the involvement of the Red Cross in establishing purpose built repatriation and rehabilitation facilities for returned servicemen during and after WWI.
58. The Committee determines that Criterion B is satisfied at a State level and that Building 15 warrants inclusion in the Register as it is of significance to Victoria as an uncommon example of a purpose built Red Cross repatriation facility for returned WWI service people.

Criterion H – Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Victoria’s history

59. The Executive Director recommended that Building 15 be included in the Register as a building of cultural heritage significance to the State under Criterion H for its association with the Red Cross.
60. The parties disagreed as to whether or not Building 15 satisfies Criterion H.

Submissions and evidence

61. The Executive Director recommended that Building 15 be included in the Register as a building of cultural heritage significance to the State under Criterion H for its association with the Red Cross. It was stated in the Recommendation that Building 15 was designed and built for the Red Cross in 1916, and the Red Cross was vital for the provision of support to those who served in WWI, and the establishment of Red Cross rest homes was a key activity of the Red Cross in WWI.
62. Referring to its support for the Executive Director’s Recommendation, GEHS submitted that there is a direct association between Building 15 and the Red Cross that continued for a period of sixty years.
63. The Trust, supporting the Recommendation, submitted that Building 15 satisfies Criterion H for its association with the Red Cross and that Building 15 is unique in Victoria as a purpose-built response to WWI, which, along with other places associated with the Red Cross, is able to demonstrate the history of the Red Cross.
64. Alfred Health submitted that the association with the Red Cross ended many years ago and that Building 15 contains no fabric which demonstrates the association. Submissions were made on behalf of Alfred Health that, although the Red Cross is a

significant organisation, it is an organisation that has, and does use many buildings around the State, and that its use of buildings with a health focus is not rare in Victoria, and any previous use of part of the Caulfield Hospital Site by the Red Cross is not a sufficient basis to justify inclusion on the Register.

65. HammondCare submitted that Building 15 fails to satisfy Criterion H of the Threshold Guidelines at a State level because the Red Cross Society is not an individual or a group of people, rather, it was and is a charitable organisation, being part of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.
66. Mr Raworth gave evidence that the association between the Red Cross and the Place was not a special one. He stated that the involvement of the Red Cross in WWI-era treatment facilities was 'ubiquitous', and that the Former Caulfield Rehabilitation Hospital is one of a very large number of structures associated with the Red Cross during WWI and also associated with repatriation services in the years following WWI.

Discussion and conclusion

67. The Committee accepts that the Red Cross was established in Australia as a branch of the British Red Cross Society in 1914, soon after WWI was declared. It was a politically neutral organisation, which became vital in addressing the urgent health and welfare needs of Victorian (and other Australian) servicemen fighting in WWI. It is one of Australia's oldest and largest non-government organisations. The Committee is of the view that the Red Cross is a group of persons (forming the Australian branch of the Red Cross) which has made an influential contribution to the course of Victoria's history through its contribution to the health and welfare of servicemen during and after WWI.
68. The Committee accepts the submissions of the Executive Director, GEHS and the Trust that the association between the Red Cross and Building 15 is evident in the existing fabric, with the assistance of documentary resources.
69. The Committee finds that the association of the Red Cross with Building 15 directly relates to the influential historical achievements of the Red Cross in addressing the urgent health and welfare of servicemen during and after WWI, and in particular to the establishment of Building 15 as a rest home to provide care and support to convalescing servicemen during and after WWI (an association which lasted for approximately 60 years). The Committee considers that this association can be appreciated better than most other places in Victoria because Building 15 is one of very few surviving purpose-built Red Cross rest homes in Victoria.
70. The Committee determines that Criterion H is satisfied at a State level in relation to Building 15 and that Building 15 warrants inclusion in the Register under Criterion H as a place of cultural heritage significance at a State level for its special association with the Red Cross.

CONCLUSION

71. The Committee determines in accordance with s 42(1)(b) and (c) of the Act that Building 15, being part of the nominated place, is of cultural heritage significance to the State of Victoria and should be included in the Victorian Heritage Register under Criterion A, B and H, to be described as the 'Former Red Cross Rest House, Caulfield'.
72. The Committee amends the Statement of Significance proposed by the Recommendation in order that it applies only to the Former Red Cross Rest House. Changes made to the Statement of Significance that was proposed by the Recommendation are detailed in Attachment 2 as appended to this report (see **Attachment 2**).
73. The extent of registration is limited to Building 15 with an appropriate curtilage. The extent of registration includes the additions to the south elevation of Building 15 for which a permit exemption for demolition shall apply.
74. The extent of registration is detailed in Attachment 2 as appended to this report (see **Attachment 2**).
75. The Committee also determines that the remainder of the Place is not of cultural heritage significance at a State level and does not warrant inclusion in the Register. The remainder of the Place not to be included in the Register is as follows:
 - a. the Human Resources Building (Building 17); and
 - c. the Administration Building (Building 17a); and
 - b. Caulfield House (Building 18); and
 - d. the immediate surrounds of these buildings including the lawn area to the front of Building 18 and the c1865 cast iron fence belonging to the now demolished 'Glen Eira' mansion.
76. The Committee determines, pursuant to s 42(1)(d)(i) of the Act, that in relation to Buildings 17, 17a, 18, the wrought iron fence and grounds associated with the former Glen Eira mansion the Recommendation and submissions received by the Committee be referred to the City of Glen Eira for consideration for an amendment to the planning scheme.
77. The Committee has amended the Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance proposed by the Recommendation to reflect its determination (see **Attachment 2**).
78. The Committee appends the Permit Policy and Exemptions for the Former Red Cross Rest House. The changes to Permit Policy and Permit Exemptions proposed by the Recommendation are detailed in Attachment 2 of this report (see **Attachment 2**).

ATTACHMENT 1



HERITAGE COUNCIL CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF PLACES OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

CRITERION A	Importance to the course, or pattern, of Victoria's cultural history
CRITERION B	Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Victoria's cultural history.
CRITERION C	Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Victoria's cultural history.
CRITERION D	Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or environments.
CRITERION E	Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.
CRITERION F	Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.
CRITERION G	Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.
CRITERION H	Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Victoria's history.

These were adopted by the Heritage Council at its meeting on 7 August 2008, and replace the previous criteria adopted by the Heritage Council on 6 March 1997.

ATTACHMENT 2

ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RECOMMENDATION TO THE HERITAGE COUNCIL



NAME	FORMER CAULFIELD REPATRIATION HOSPITAL RED CROSS REST HOUSE
LOCATION	260 AND 294 KOOYONG ROAD, CAULFIELD
VHR NUMBER:	PROV VHR H2360
CATEGORY:	HERITAGE PLACE
HERITAGE OVERLAY	N/A
FILE NUMBER:	15/48546
HERMES NUMBER:	197957



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RECOMMENDATION TO THE HERITAGE COUNCIL:

- That the Former Caulfield Repatriation Hospital be included as a Heritage Place in the Victorian Heritage Register under the *Heritage Act 1995* [Section 32 (1)(a)].

TIM SMITH

Executive Director

Recommendation Date: 10 June 2016

HERITAGE COUNCIL DETERMINATION:

- That the Former Red Cross Rest House, Caulfield, be included as a Heritage Place in the Victorian Heritage Register, and that the remainder of the Former Caulfield Repatriation Hospital not be included in the Victorian Heritage Register under the *Heritage Act 1995* [Sections 42 (1)(b) and(c)].

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF VICTORIA

Determination Date: 9 March 2017

EXTENT OF NOMINATION AND RECOMMENDATION

All of the area identified below **was nominated and recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register**, including:

- Building 15 (Montgomery House)
- Building 17 (Human Resources)
- Building 17a (Executive & Nursing Services)
- Building 18 (Caulfield House) and the grass area in front to Kooyong Road
- Glen Eira mansion fence and gates from Gate 1 to Gate 2



Figure 1: Nominated/~~recommended~~ area

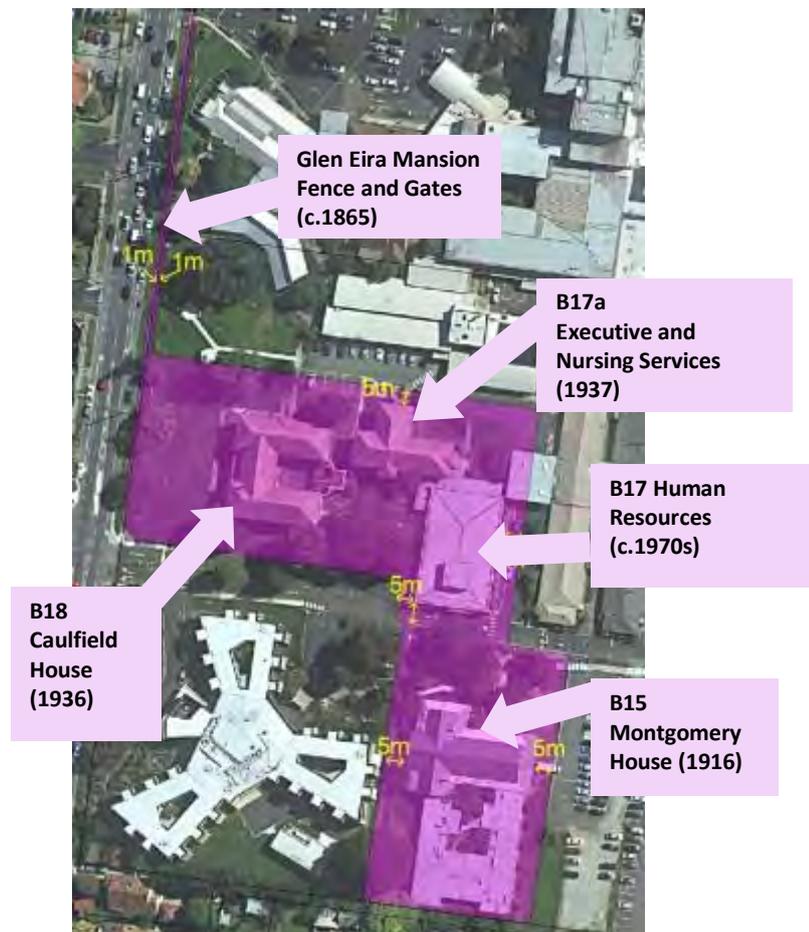


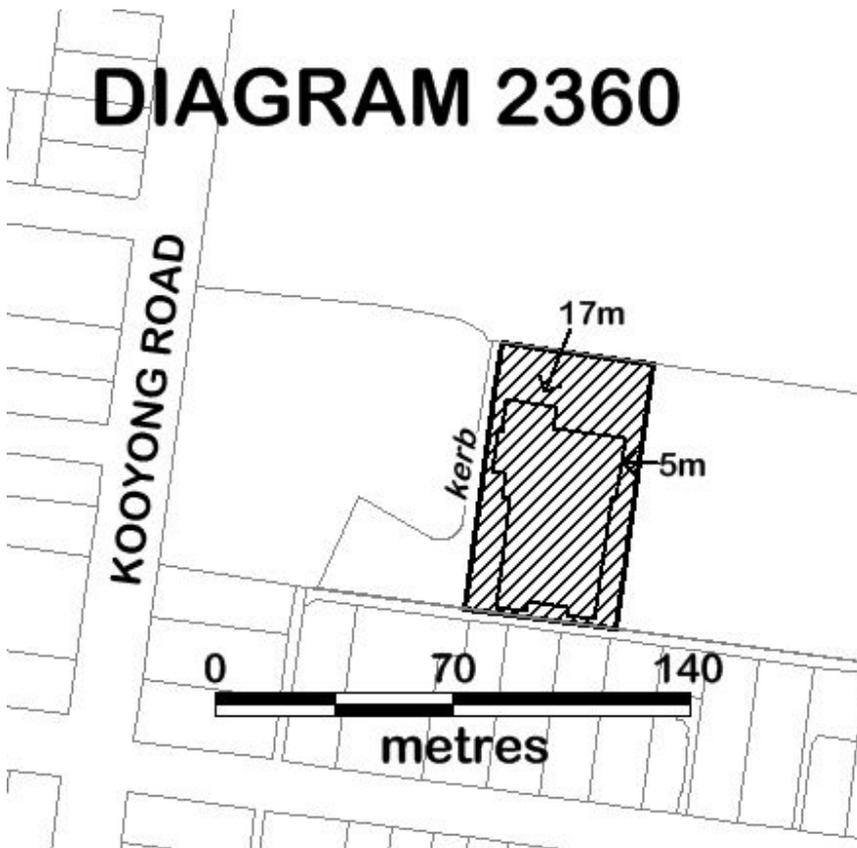
Figure 2: Nominated/~~recommended~~ area with buildings identified

[Note: The buildings B15, B17, B17a, B18 are currently widely known by these numbers. These numbers have been taken from the present-day *Parking at Caulfield Hospital Plan* of 2016. This plan is reproduced in the 'Additional Images' section at the back of this report. Whereas the area nominated was recommended for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register, the Heritage Council determined that only B15 (with an appropriate curtilage) warrants inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register.]

RECOMMENDED EXTENT OF REGISTRATION

DRAFT ONLY: NOT ENDORSED BY THE HERITAGE COUNCIL

All of the place shown hatched on Diagram 2360 encompassing parts of Crown Allotments ~~2008, 2034 and 2035~~ **2036** Parish of Prahran at Caulfield ~~and part of the road reserve for Kooyong Road.~~



Key

Building 15 Montgomery House (Former Red Cross Rest House) (1916)

~~Building 17~~ Human Resources (c.1970s)

~~Building 17a~~ Executive & Nursing Services (1937)

~~Building 18~~ Caulfield House (1936) and the grass area in front to Kooyong Road

~~Glen Eira mansion fence and gates~~ (c.1865) from Gate 1 to Gate 2

The extent of registration of the Former ~~Caulfield Repatriation Hospital~~ **Red Cross Rest House (Building 15)** in the Victorian Heritage Register affects the whole place shown hatched in Diagram **2360** including the land, all buildings (including the interiors and exteriors), roads, trees, landscape elements and other features.

AERIAL PHOTO OF THE PLACE SHOWING ~~PROPOSED~~ EXTENT OF REGISTRATION



STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

~~DRAFT ONLY: NOT ENDORSED BY THE HERITAGE COUNCIL~~

WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT?

The Former ~~Caulfield Repatriation Hospital~~—specifically the Former Red Cross Rest ~~Home~~ **House** (Building 15), ~~Caulfield House (Building 18), the Administration Building (Building 17a)~~ and the immediate surrounds of these buildings including the lawn area **and trees** to the front of ~~Caulfield House~~ **the Former Red Cross Rest House** and the c1865 cast iron fence belonging to the now demolished ‘Glen Eira’ mansion.

~~The Human Resources Building (Building 17) is not significant in the context of the place. It is physically connected to Building 17a. Additions and alternations to all buildings made after 1965 are not significant, including the southern additions to the Former Red Cross Rest Home.~~

History Summary

During World War I (1914-18) over 60,000 members of the First AIF (Australian Imperial Force) were killed and a further 170,000 were treated for physical or mental wounds. In mid-1915 the first wounded soldiers returned to Australia from Gallipoli and the government subsequently established a network of repatriation hospitals and convalescent facilities. Prior to the formal establishment of the Commonwealth Department of Repatriation in 1917, the Department of Defence was responsible for the establishment of large-scale medical and rehabilitation facilities. In Victoria there were three Australian General Hospitals (AGHs): AGH 5 (St Kilda Road), AGH 16 (Mont Park), and AGH 11 (Caulfield). AGH 11 was the largest of the three Victorian hospitals and the third largest AGH in Australia. Initially located in the Glen Eira Mansion (now demolished), it officially opened on 17 April 1916 and additional buildings were constructed within the grounds during the war to meet growing demand. The Australian Red Cross, established in August 1914 as a branch of the British Red Cross Society, also played a vital role in the repatriation of returned soldiers through its mobilisation of thousands of homefront women and the establishment of convalescent facilities. A Red Cross ‘Rest Home’ opened at the Caulfield Hospital in August 1916. It provided a cheery home like environment for patients, particularly those who had travelled from across the state, to ~~recouperate~~ **recuperate** in the care of Red Cross Voluntary Aid Detachment workers.

By 1919, the number of repatriation patients treated at the Caulfield Hospital ~~complex~~ was over 1,000 each day. The Caulfield Hospital remained Victoria’s main ‘Repat’ hospital for many decades providing medical and rehabilitation services to veterans from across the state. A **newly constructed** nurses’ wing ~~nearby~~, known as Caulfield House, opened in 1936 and it was expanded in 1937. In 1965 the original Glen Eira mansion was demolished and the Victorian Government acquired the last of the Caulfield Hospital assets from the Repatriation Department. The Southern Memorial Hospital (which was used primarily for civilian patients) opened on the site in 1968. In 1979 the Red Cross Rest ~~Home~~ **House** was remodelled and transferred to the Victorian State Government. It was renovated in 2001 and reopened as the Montgomery Nursing Home. Today, the Caulfield Hospital has a statewide role in the provision of rehabilitation services and continues to maintain a strong link with the veteran community.

Description Summary

The subject site is part of the traditional land of the Bun Wurrung people.

The current Caulfield Hospital **extends across several acres, and complex** is located on Crown Land **that and** is leased to health care providers. ~~The current complex extends across several acres.~~ The historically significant part of the **Caulfield H**ospital **includescomprises** ~~three buildings and their~~ **the Former Red Cross Rest House and its** surrounds in the ~~southern-eastern corner~~ **part** of the site. The buildings ~~and structures~~ of significance **areis**:

- Former Red Cross Rest ~~Home~~ **House** (Building 15): a single storey rendered brick bungalow-style building designed by former Public Works Department Architect A J MacDonald. Constructed in 1916 the building

features wide verandahs, sash windows and a projecting gable to the west that extends beyond the verandah and once formed the main entry. Despite changes made in 1979 and 2001 the building retains much of its original form and many of its original materials.

~~—Building 17a: a two-storey brick building utilising the same materials and design of the slightly earlier Caulfield House. The building is 'T' shaped in plan and is less symmetrical than Caulfield House. Internally and externally Building 17a is largely intact except where it connects with Building 17. The building retains original features including sash windows, curved pediments above exterior doors, internal stairs and joinery, and in-built timber wardrobes.~~

~~—Caulfield House (Building 18): a substantial two-storey brick building designed in a highly symmetrical Georgian Revival style that features two dominant projecting bays linked by an arcaded single-storey element. Internally and externally Caulfield House survives in largely original condition and retains features including sash windows, curved pediments above exterior doors, internal stairs and joinery, in-built timber wardrobes, fireplace surrounds and chimneys.~~

~~—The wrought and cast iron fence on a bluestone and brick base from the now demolished Glen Eira mansion: the fence stretches along 160 metres of the Kooyong Road boundary of the hospital complex between Gates 1 and 2. An area of lawn that formed part of the setting for the Glen Eira mansion remains between the fence and Caulfield House.~~

HOW IS IT SIGNIFICANT?

The Former ~~Caulfield Repatriation Hospital~~**Red Cross Rest House** is of historical significance to the State of Victoria. It satisfies the following criterion for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register:

Criterion A

Importance to the course, or pattern, of Victoria's cultural history

Criterion B

Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Victoria's cultural history

Criterion H

Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Victoria's history

WHY IS IT SIGNIFICANT?

The Former ~~Caulfield Repatriation Hospital~~**Red Cross Rest House** is historically significant as ~~the most~~ intact remnant of Victoria's primary World War I (1914-18) Repatriation Hospitals. Officially opened as the Australian General Hospital No.11 (AGH No.11) in April 1916, ~~it~~**the Former Caulfield Repatriation Hospital** was initially located in the Glen Eira Mansion (now demolished) and additional buildings were constructed within the grounds during the war to meet growing demand. Between 1917 and 1919, the hospital accommodated an estimated 19,800 admissions, and between 1916 and 1919 the ~~former Red Cross Rest Home~~**complex of buildings at the Caulfield Hospital** provided rest and recreation for approximately 30,000 men. ~~The construction of Caulfield House in 1936 and the additional nurses home in 1937 demonstrates the ongoing need for repatriation services in the postwar years.~~The Former ~~Caulfield Repatriation Hospital~~**Red Cross Rest House, a surviving element of the Former Caulfield Repatriation Hospital**, demonstrates the profound and ongoing impact of World War I on returned service people, their families and the wider Victorian community, **and the involvement of that community in the establishment of repatriation facilities for returned service people during and after World War I.** ~~The remnant Glen Eira Mansion cast and wrought iron fence demonstrates the government's use of grand residences as repatriation facilities during World War I.~~ (Criterion A)

~~The Former Caulfield Repatriation Hospital~~**Red Cross Rest House** is historically significant as the most intact remnant of a facility that pioneered **repatriation and rehabilitation treatment and services** in Victoria. From 1916 the Australian General Hospital No. 11 led the development of prosthetics in the state and influenced a

~~more holistic understanding of rehabilitation. At Caulfield, the large numbers of military patients saw advances in physiotherapy, occupational therapy, skills training and other rehabilitation techniques, which have benefitted veterans and civilian patients in rehabilitation facilities across Victoria over the last century. (Criterion A)~~

The Former ~~Caulfield Repatriation Hospital~~ **Red Cross Rest House** is uncommon ~~for containing the only~~ as a purpose-built World War I Red Cross Rest ~~Home~~ **House** in Victoria ~~and it~~ remains as tangible evidence of the Red Cross's comprehensive program of establishing Rest Homes and Rest Rooms ~~and to provide~~ **ing repatriation and convalescent services** to support soldiers during ~~and after~~ World War I (Criterion B).

The Former ~~Caulfield Repatriation Hospital~~ **Red Cross Rest House** is historically significant for its association with the Australian Red Cross. The Red Cross is one of Australia's largest and oldest non-government voluntary organisations. Established in August 1914, the Red Cross attracted hundreds of thousands of patriotic volunteers, predominantly women, who mobilised to support service personnel overseas and returning to the homefront during and after World War I. Shortly after the opening of Caulfield Hospital, the Red Cross established ~~a 'Rest Home'~~ **the Red Cross Rest House**, which provided a cheery home-like environment for patients, particularly those who had travelled from across the state, to convalesce in the care of Red Cross Voluntary Aid Detachment workers. **Having establishing the Former Red Cross Rest House in 1916 to provide repatriation services and care to returned service people during and after World War 1, the Red Cross was directly associated with the Former Red Cross Rest House for approximately 60 years.** ~~The Red Cross is one of Australia's largest and oldest non-government voluntary organisations.~~ (Criterion H)

RECOMMENDATION REASONS

REASONS FOR RECOMMENDING INCLUSION IN THE VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER [s.34A(2)]

~~Following is the Executive Director's assessment of the place against the tests set out in *The Victorian Heritage Register Criteria and Thresholds Guidelines (2014)*.~~

CRITERION A

~~Importance to the course, or pattern, of Victoria's cultural history.~~

STEP 1: A BASIC TEST FOR SATISFYING CRITERION A

The place/object has a *CLEAR ASSOCIATION* with an event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life in Victoria's cultural history.

Plus

The association of the place/object to the event, phase, etc *IS EVIDENT* in the physical fabric of the place/object and/or in documentary resources or oral history.

Plus

The *EVENT, PHASE, etc* is of *HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE*, having made a strong or influential contribution to Victoria.

Executive Director's Response

~~The Former Caulfield Repatriation Hospital has a clear association with the Victorian community's involvement in World War I and in the care and rehabilitation of wounded and disabled soldiers who returned from overseas battlefronts. This association is evident in the physical fabric of the place and in documentary resources.~~

~~In response to the unprecedented number of wounded soldiers returning from overseas, a network of Repatriation Hospitals and convalescent facilities were established throughout Australia. The establishment~~

of Repatriation Hospitals and convalescent facilities during and after World War I is of historical importance having made a strong and influential contribution to Victoria.

Three Repatriation Hospitals were based in Victoria. AGH 11 (Caulfield) — the Former Caulfield Repatriation Hospital — was the main and largest hospital facility for returned soldiers in Victoria and the third largest in Australia. The Former Red Cross Rest Home, Caulfield House, Building 17a and the fence and gates of Glen Eira mansion are the intact physical remnants of the repatriation functions of the hospital during and following World War I.

Criterion A is likely to be satisfied.

STEP 2: A BASIC TEST FOR DETERMINING STATE LEVEL SIGNIFICANCE FOR CRITERION A

The place/object allows the clear association with the event, phase etc. of historical importance to be *UNDERSTOOD BETTER THAN MOST OTHER PLACES OR OBJECTS IN VICTORIA WITH SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME ASSOCIATION.*

Executive Director's Response

The Former Caulfield Repatriation Hospital represents the most intact remnant of the operation of Victoria's largest World War I Repatriation Hospital. The hospital accommodated an estimated 19,800 admissions from 1917 to 1919, and the Former Red Cross Rest Home provided rest and recreation for approximately 30,000 men between 1916 and 1919. The construction of Caulfield House in 1936 and the additional nurses home in 1937 demonstrates the ongoing need for repatriation services in the postwar years. This place demonstrates the profound and ongoing impact of World War I on returned service people, their families and the wider Victorian community.

The Former Caulfield Repatriation Hospital represents the most intact remnants of a facility that pioneered rehabilitation treatment in Victoria. AGH 11 led the development and use of prosthetics in the state and was instrumental in the development of a holistic understanding of rehabilitation, which included physiotherapy, occupational therapy, sport, recreational pursuits and skills training, in addition to traditional hospital treatments.

While other places were used for the hospitalisation and treatment of returned servicemen during and following World War I, AGH 11 was the principal facility for this activity in Victoria.

The Former Caulfield Repatriation Hospital allows the clear association with the medical treatment and repatriation of service personnel during and after World War I to be understood better than most other places or objects in Victoria with substantially the same association.

Criterion A is likely to be satisfied at the State level.

CRITERION B

Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Victoria's cultural history.

STEP 1: A BASIC TEST FOR SATISFYING CRITERION B

The place/object has a *clear ASSOCIATION* with an event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life of importance in Victoria's cultural history.

Plus

The association of the place/object to the event, phase, etc *IS EVIDENT* in the physical fabric of the place/object and/or in documentary resources or oral history.

Plus

The place/object is *RARE OR UNCOMMON*, being one of a small number of places/objects remaining that demonstrates the important event, phase etc.

OR

The place/object is *RARE OR UNCOMMON*, containing unusual features of note that were not widely replicated

OR

The existence of the *class* of place/object that demonstrates the important event, phase etc is *ENDANGERED* to the point of rarity due to threats and pressures on such places/objects.

Executive Director's Response

The Former Red Cross Rest Home has a clear association with World War I and with the repatriation of wounded soldiers returning from overseas. The association is evident in the physical fabric of the place, in historical images and in written accounts of the place and its function.

From mid-1915 to 1919 the Red Cross established approximately 20 Rest Homes (typically residences loaned or bequeathed to the Red Cross for this function) or Rest Rooms (typically part of a military hospital or camp that did not normally provide beds) in Victoria to provide support to soldiers. Of these, the Caulfield Rest Home was the only purpose-built Rest Home constructed by the Red Cross. Further, it is understood that no other purpose-built Rest Rooms remain in Victoria.

Criterion B is likely to be satisfied.

STEP 2: A BASIC TEST FOR DETERMINING STATE LEVEL SIGNIFICANCE FOR CRITERION B

The place/object is *RARE, UNCOMMON OR ENDANGERED* within Victoria.

Executive Director's Response

The Former Red Cross Rest Home is uncommon as the only known surviving purpose-built World War I Rest Home in Victoria. It remains as tangible evidence of the Red Cross's program of establishing Rest Homes and Rest Rooms to support soldiers during World War I. The place is uncommon within Victoria.

Criterion B is likely to be satisfied at the State level.

CRITERION H

Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Victoria's history.

STEP 1: A BASIC TEST FOR SATISFYING CRITERION H

The place/object has a *DIRECT ASSOCIATION* with a person or group of persons who have made a strong or influential *CONTRIBUTION* to the course of Victoria's history.

Plus

The *ASSOCIATION* of the place/object to the person(s) *IS EVIDENT* in the physical fabric of the place/object and/or in documentary resources and/or oral history.

Plus

The *ASSOCIATION*:

- directly relates to *ACHIEVEMENTS* of the person(s) at, or relating to, the place/object; or
- relates to an *enduring and/or close INTERACTION* between the person(s) and the place/object.

Executive Director's Response

The Former Red Cross Rest Home was designed and built for the Australian Red Cross Society in 1916.

The Red Cross was a vital force in the provision of support to those who served in World War I, both overseas and on Australian soil. It was to become one of Australia's largest and oldest non-government voluntary organisations with hundreds of thousands of volunteers joining up during WWI alone. The establishment of Rest Homes and Rest Rooms was a key activity of the Red Cross during this conflict.

The Red Cross operated the building for the next 60 years until it was handed over to the Caulfield Hospital. Criterion H is likely to be satisfied.

STEP 2: A BASIC TEST FOR DETERMINING STATE LEVEL SIGNIFICANCE FOR CRITERION H

The place/object allows the clear association with the person or group of persons to be **READILY APPRECIATED BETTER THAN MOST OTHER PLACES OR OBJECTS IN VICTORIA.**

Executive Director's Response

Approximately 20 Red Cross Rest Homes and Rest Rooms were established in Victoria during World War I.

Red Cross Rest Rooms were understood to have been established at Wirths Park South Melbourne (now Southbank Boulevard), Mont Park and AGH 5 (St Kilda Road), as well as in Military Camps at Broadmeadows, Flemington, Seymour, Sandringham, Showgrounds, Geelong, Langwarrin, Royal Park, Ballarat, Castlemaine and Bendigo. Investigations have led to the conclusion that none of these facilities remain.

Red Cross Rest Homes are understood to have been established at Hethersett Hospital (now within the grounds of Presbyterian Ladies College, Burwood (Whitehorse HO22) in 1915; Highton at 68 Mont Albert Road, Camberwell (now part of Camberwell Grammar School – Boroondara HO395) in 1915 and at AGH 11 in Caulfield. While both Hethersett Hospital and Highton remain, both were existing residences converted to Red Cross use and then converted again to other uses. In contrast, the Rest Home located on the grounds of the Former Caulfield Repatriation Hospital was a purpose-built facility that remained in use by the Red Cross for 60 years.

There are no places included in the Victorian Heritage Register on the basis of their association with the Red Cross, although a number of registered buildings have been used by the Red Cross from time to time for various purposes (for example, Cockatoo Kindergarten H2303 — used as a Red Cross Registration Centre immediately following the Ash Wednesday Bushfires, and Stonnington H1608 — used as Red Cross Convalescent Home from 1940 — 1953). The Victorian Heritage Database does not identify any facilities purpose-built by the Red Cross.

Criterion H is likely to be satisfied at a State level.

PROPOSED PERMIT POLICY

~~DRAFT ONLY – NOT YET APPROVED BY THE HERITAGE COUNCIL~~

Preamble

The purpose of the Permit Policy is to assist when considering or making decisions regarding works to a registered place. It is recommended that any proposed works be discussed with an officer of Heritage Victoria prior to making a permit application. Discussing proposed works will assist in answering questions the owner may have and aid any decisions regarding works to the place.

The extent of registration of the Former ~~Caulfield Repatriation Hospital~~ Red Cross Rest House in the Victorian Heritage Register affects the whole place shown on Diagram 2360 including the land, all buildings, roads, pathways, trees, landscape elements and other features. Under the *Heritage Act 1995* a person must not remove or demolish, damage or despoil, develop or alter or excavate, relocate or disturb the position of any part of a registered place or object without approval. It is acknowledged, however, that alterations and other works may be required to keep places and objects in good repair and adapt them for use into the future.

If a person wishes to undertake works or activities in relation to a registered place or registered object, they must apply to the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria for a permit. The purpose of a permit is to enable appropriate change to a place and to effectively manage adverse impacts on the cultural heritage significance of a place as a consequence of change. If an owner is uncertain whether a heritage permit is required, it is recommended that Heritage Victoria be contacted.

Permits are required for anything which alters the place or object, unless a **permit exemption** is granted. Permit exemptions usually cover routine maintenance and upkeep issues faced by owners as well as minor works or works to the elements of the place or object that are not significant. They may include appropriate works that are specified in a conservation management plan. Permit exemptions can be granted at the time of registration (under s.42 of the Heritage Act) or after registration (under s.66 of the Heritage Act).

It should be noted that the addition of new buildings to the registered place, as well as alterations to the interior and exterior of existing buildings requires a permit, unless a specific permit exemption is granted.

Conservation management plans

It is recommended that a Conservation Management Plan is developed to manage the place in a manner which respects its cultural heritage significance.

Aboriginal cultural heritage

If any Aboriginal cultural heritage is discovered or exposed at any time it is necessary to immediately contact the Office of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria to ascertain requirements under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

Other approvals

Please be aware that approval from other authorities (such as local government) may be required to undertake works.

Demolition works

Where there is a permit exemption to demolish a building (or part of a building) of no cultural heritage significance, a permit is nevertheless required for those demolition works where they impact on the fabric or structure of any buildings of primary cultural heritage significance. This includes where a building (or part of a building) of no cultural heritage significance is attached to, or shares foundations with, any buildings of primary cultural heritage significance.

Cultural heritage significance

Overview of significance

The cultural heritage significance of the ~~Former Caulfield Repatriation Hospital~~ **Red Cross Rest House** lies in the central role that it played in **the provision of ding repatriation and** rehabilitation services to the ~~thousands of~~ soldiers who passed through its doors as a result of injuries sustained during World War I. The place is significant as ~~the most~~ **an** intact remnant of the operation of Victoria's largest World War I repatriation hospital.

a) **Building 15 (the Former Red Cross Rest House)** ~~All of the buildings and features listed here are~~ **is** of **primary cultural heritage significance** in the context of the place. A permit is required for most works or alterations. See Permit Exemptions section for specific permit exempt activities.:

~~Building 15 (Montgomery House)~~

- ~~• Building 17a (Executive & Nursing Services)~~
- ~~• Building 18 (Caulfield House) and the grass area in front to Kooyong Road~~
- ~~• Glen Eira mansion fence and gates from Gate 1 to Gate 2~~

b) Buildings and features that are listed here or not listed in a) or c) are deemed to have **contributory cultural heritage significance** to the place. A permit is required for most works or alterations. See Permit Exemptions section for specific permit exempt activities:

- The landscape surrounding the buildings of primary cultural heritage significance, including the **lawns and** ~~mature trees and lawns that are contemporary with the buildings of significance and the lawn extending from Caulfield House to the Glen Eira Mansion fence.~~ **The following** mature trees that contribute to the significance of the place: ~~include *Populus alba 'Pyramidalis'*, *Cedrus deodara*, *Pittosporum undulatum* and *Corymbia calophylla* and *Eucalyptus globulus*.~~

c) The following buildings and features are of **no cultural heritage significance**. Specific permit exemptions are provided for these items:

- ~~Building 17~~
- The Southern** extension **to the south elevation of** ~~to~~ the Former Red Cross Rest House ~~me~~.

~~PROPOSED~~ PERMIT EXEMPTIONS (UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE HERITAGE ACT)

~~DRAFT ONLY — NOT YET APPROVED BY THE HERITAGE COUNCIL — RECOMMENDED UNDER SECTION 33 OF THE HERITAGE ACT~~

It should be noted that Permit Exemptions can be granted at the time of registration (under s.42(4) of the Heritage Act). Permit Exemptions can also be applied for and granted after registration (under s.66 of the Heritage Act)

General Condition 1

All exempted alterations are to be planned and carried out in a manner which prevents damage to the fabric of the registered place or object.

General Condition 2

Should it become apparent during further inspection or the carrying out of works that original or previously hidden or inaccessible details of the place or object are revealed which relate to the significance of the place or object, then the **permit** exemption covering such works shall cease and Heritage Victoria shall be notified as soon as possible.

General Condition 3

All works should be informed by Conservation Management Plans prepared for the place. The Executive Director is not bound by any Conservation Management Plan, and permits still must be obtained for works suggested in any Conservation Management Plan.

General Condition 4

Nothing in this determination prevents the Heritage Council from amending or rescinding all or any of the permit exemptions.

General Condition 5

Nothing in this determination exempts owners or their agents from the responsibility to seek relevant planning or building permits from the relevant responsible authority, where applicable.

Specific Permit Exemptions

LANDSCAPE

- The process of gardening, including mowing, hedge clipping, bedding displays, removal of dead shrubs and replanting the same species or cultivar, disease and weed control, and maintenance to care for existing plants.
- The removal or pruning of dead or dangerous trees to maintain safety.
- Management of trees in accordance with Australian Standard; Pruning of Amenity Trees AS 4373-1996.
- Management of trees in accordance with Australian Standard; Protection of Trees on Development Sites AS 4970-2009.
- Subsurface works involving the installation, removal or replacement of watering and drainage systems or services.
- Removal of plants listed as noxious weeds in the *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994*
- Vegetation protection and management of possums and vermin.
- Repair and removal of non-original fences and gates.

- The erection or installation of temporary marquees or similar on the land surrounding buildings which will not adversely affect significant fabric of the place including archaeological features and provided that the temporary structures are removed within 30 days of erection or installation.
- All works to roads, pathways and guttering that are not part of the original fabric, and do not affect the cultural heritage significance place.

BUILDING EXTERIORS

Buildings or parts of buildings of no cultural heritage significance

- All external alterations.

Buildings of primary cultural heritage significance

- Minor patching, repair and maintenance which replaces like with like.
- Removal of non-original items such as air conditioners, pipe work, ducting, wiring, antennae, aerials etc and making good in a manner not detrimental to the cultural heritage significance of the place.
- Installation or repair of damp-proofing by either injection method or grouted pocket method in a manner which does not affect the cultural heritage significance of the place.
- Painting of previously painted surfaces provided that preparation or painting does not remove the original paint or other decorative scheme.

BUILDING INTERIORS

Buildings or parts of buildings of no cultural heritage significance

- All internal alterations.

Buildings of primary cultural heritage significance

- Painting of previously painted walls and ceilings provided that preparation or painting does not remove any original paint or other decorative scheme.
- Installation, removal or replacement of non-original carpets and/or flexible floor coverings.
- Installation, removal or replacement of non-original curtain tracks, rods and blinds.
- Installation, removal or replacement of hooks, nails and other devices for the hanging of mirrors, paintings and other wall mounted art.
- Demolition or removal of non-original stud/partition walls, suspended ceilings or non-original wall linings (including plasterboard, laminate and Masonite), non-original glazed screens, non-original flush panel or part-glazed laminated doors, aluminium-framed windows, bathroom partitions and tiling, sanitary fixtures and fittings, kitchen wall tiling and equipment, lights, built-in cupboards, cubicle partitions, computer and office fit-out and the like.
- Removal of non-original door and window furniture including, hinges, locks, knobsets and sash lifts.
- Refurbishment of existing bathrooms, toilets and kitchens including removal, installation or replacement of sanitary fixtures and associated piping, mirrors, wall and floor coverings.
- Removal of non-original tiling or concrete slabs in wet areas provided there is no damage to or alteration of original structure or fabric.
- Installation, removal or replacement of ducted, hydronic or concealed radiant type heating provided that the installation does not damage existing skirtings and architraves and that the central plant is concealed, and is done in a manner not detrimental to the cultural heritage significance of the place.
- Installation, removal or replacement of electrical wiring provided that all new wiring is fully concealed and any original light switches, pull cords, push buttons or power outlets are retained in-situ. Note: if wiring original to the place was carried in timber conduits then the conduits should remain in situ.
- Installation, removal or replacement of electric clocks, public address systems, detectors, alarms, emergency lights, exit signs, luminaires and the like on non-decorative plaster surfaces.
- Installation, removal or replacement of bulk insulation in the roof space.

- Maintenance of all existing services including essential, fire and security services.
- Installation of plant within the roof space.

DEMOLITION

- Demolition of buildings or parts of buildings of no cultural heritage significance, **except where demolition works impact on the fabric or structure of any buildings of primary cultural heritage significance, in which case the permit exemption does not apply to the demolition works. This includes where a building (or part of a building) of no cultural heritage significance is attached to, or shares foundations with, any buildings of primary cultural heritage significance.**

PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

- The erection of temporary security fencing, scaffolding, hoardings or surveillance systems to prevent unauthorised access or secure public safety which will not adversely affect significant fabric of the place including archaeological features provided that temporary structures are removed within 30 days of erection.
- Emergency building stabilisation (including propping) necessary to secure safety where a site feature has been irreparably damaged or destabilised and represents a safety risk.

Note: Urgent or emergency site works are to be undertaken by an appropriately qualified specialist such as a structural engineer, or **another** heritage professional.

SIGNAGE AND SITE INTERPRETATION

- Signage and site interpretation activities provided the works do not involve the removal or destruction of any significant above-ground structures or sub-surface archaeological artefacts or deposits.
- The erection of non-illuminated signage for the purpose of ensuring public safety or to assist in the interpretation of the heritage significance of the place or object and which will not adversely affect significant fabric including landscape or archaeological features of the place or obstruct significant views of and from heritage values or items.

Note: Signage and site interpretation products must be located and be of a suitable size so as not to obscure or damage significant fabric of the place, and signage and site interpretation products must be able to be later removed without causing damage to the significant fabric of the place. The development of signage and site interpretation products must be consistent in the use of format, text, logos, themes and other display materials.

RELEVANT INFORMATION

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY

City of Glen Eira

HERITAGE LISTING INFORMATION

- **Heritage Overlay:** No
- **Heritage Overlay Controls:** NA
- **Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register:** No
- **Other listing:** No. The National Trust holds a file on Caulfield House (B5249).

HISTORY

The Military Hospital System in Victoria during and after World War I

World War I had a profound and lasting impact on Australian society. Between 1914 and 1918 over 60,000 members of the First AIF were killed and 170,000 were treated for physical or mental wounds. The number of soldiers killed or wounded exceeded half of the First AIFs 324,000 members. In his book, *The Wounded Warrior and Rehabilitation*, Bruce Ford comments that the arrival of the first hospital ship *Karoola* which docked at Port Melbourne on 5 February 1915 was a profound shock to the Australian community. The crowd that had assembled waiting to greet ~~home~~ their heroes were confronted by the reality of disability as 'the boys hobbled, stumbled, or were carried onto the wharf while the band played on'. The level of physical and mental impairment was unprecedented and the Australian military (and more broadly the Australian government) was ill prepared to cope with the scale of the problem. Over the next few years nearly 170,000 wounded, sick or maimed soldiers were to come back to Australia. Australian had not seen a demand for repatriation services on such a scale and it necessitated a significant response that transformed the Australian economy and society.

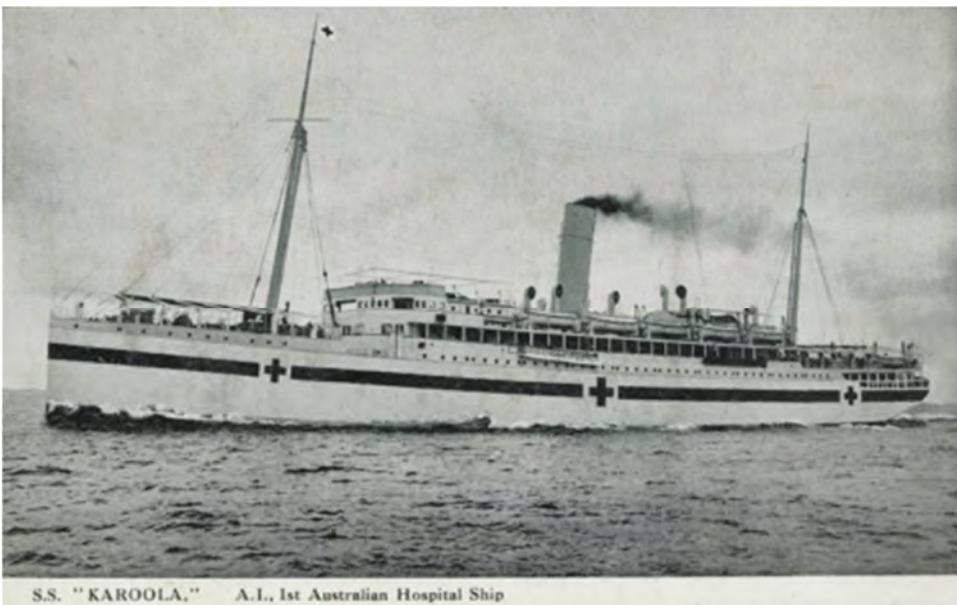


Figure 3: SLV Accession No. H38743

From mid-1915 the Australian Government established a repatriation system, which included a network of hospitals, convalescent facilities and rest homes as well as providing war pensions and employment programs. Part of the response involved setting up Australian General Hospitals (AGHs) in Australia, in addition to those already operating overseas. Ultimately 36 such hospitals were established in Australia. In Victoria these were the AGH 5 (St Kilda Road), which dealt with soldiers injured in Australia, AGH 16 (Mont Park), which dealt with soldiers suffering from 'shell shock' and AGH 11 (Caulfield), which dealt with wounded soldiers returning from overseas. Caulfield was the third largest of the Australian AGHs (with 520 beds) and the largest and main 'Repat' hospital in Victoria. The repatriation of the nation's wounded was also supported by a range of voluntary organisations such as the Red Cross, the Returned Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Imperial Association (the forerunner of the Returned and Services League) and private philanthropists. The provision of services by government and voluntary agencies together resulted in a comprehensive system of support for returned service people.



Figure 4: Glen Eira SLV Accession No. H93.64/14

Australian General Hospital 11 (AGH 11) – Caulfield Repatriation Hospital and the Red Cross Rest House

In August 1915 the Commonwealth Government acquired the elaborate pre-1865 Glen Eira mansion for use as a Military Hospital. The 18-room mansion was remodelled and opened as AGH 11 on 17 April 1916. As the largest repatriation hospital in Victoria, AGH 11 was the focal point for rehabilitation services in the State. The concentration of large numbers of medical staff and patients also ensured that AGH 11 was at the forefront of developments in rehabilitation techniques and technologies. The development of a prosthetics factory enabled prosthetic manufacturers to work closely with doctors and rehabilitation specialists. The factory was located on the site until 1921 when it was re-located to South Melbourne, before returning back to the Caulfield Hospital site as *Rehabtech*.

Between 1915 and the end of June 1918 limbless soldiers returning to Victoria required 199 prosthetic arms and 383 prosthetic legs. In his semi-autobiographical novel, *My Brother Jack*, author George Johnston described a life growing up with his mother, a nurse at the Caulfield Repat, and recollects the family's experience of providing lodging to disabled soldiers from the Caulfield Hospital:

The whole area of the hall [in the family home] was a clutter of walking sticks with heavy grey rubber tips – the sort of tips on walking sticks that relate to injury rather than to elegance – and sets of crutches ... and there was always at least one invalid wheel-chair there and some artificial limbs propped in the corners. Our sister Jean eventually married a returned soldier who had had his leg amputated, and this seemed to us, at the time, quite normal and expected.

There was also an awareness of the importance of what were regarded at the time as alternative forms of therapy. Massage and what would today be known as Occupational Therapy were both practised within the hospital and there was also a focus on vocational training. An article in *The Australasian* in 1918 reported on the teaching of 'handicrafts' and reported that the handicrafts were taught to the men 'in the hope that such pleasant occupation not only ... lessen the tediousness of hospital life, but will later be the means of supplementing pensions'. There was also a focus on recreation and over the course of World War I various other facilities were developed on the grounds of AGH 11. These included a sunroom (1917); Bowling Green (1917), asphalt tennis court (1917), YMCA Hall and bandstand (1918), sunhouse (c1918) and two croquet grounds (1918). By 1919, the daily average population of patients within the hospital was over 1,000. The Caulfield 'Repat' continued to provide medical and rehabilitation services for decades after World War I. Veterans repatriation medical files indicate that it was common for returned disabled soldiers to be 'in and out of' Caulfield Hospital and other repatriation facilities for treatment as they aged and their health fluctuated throughout the 1920s, 1930s and beyond.



Figure 5: Recreation Grounds, Caulfield Military Hospital (walkingmelbourne.com “Glen Eira” Mansion)

Caulfield House

Plans for new nurses quarters known as ‘Caulfield House’ were drawn up on 9 May 1935 by architects within the Office of the Interior. In June 1935, tenders were called for. On 22 June 1935, the Argus printed an article titled ‘Alterations and additions: New Quarters for nurses.’ The article reported:

Tenders are being invited for the erection in brick of a block of buildings to provide quarters for the maids and nurses. This building will have two floors and will contain about 50 bedrooms with bathrooms, washingrooms, and a large recreation room. The building will be used in place of a terrace of houses in Kooyong Road, in which the nurses live at present.

On 25 May 1936 the Argus reported on the completion of the new wing:

Constructed at a cost of £11,000 a new wing at the Caulfield Repatriation Hospital in which will be housed the night nursing staff and members of the household staff was opened officially by the Minister for Health and Repatriation Mr Hughes, on Saturday afternoon [ie: 23 May 1936].



Figure 6: Caulfield House, April 2016

Additional accommodation appears to have been required almost immediately, as on 26 February 1937 a further contract for a ‘new nurses’ home’ at Caulfield was awarded at a cost of £6,741. The additional

accommodation (now Building 17a) was designed in a similar style to Caulfield House and was scheduled for completion in July 1937.



Figure 7: Building 17a, April 2016



Figure 8: Caulfield House—Interior, April 2016



Figure 9: Building 17a interior, April 2016

Changes at Caulfield

After its rapid expansion during World War I, the Caulfield Hospital reduced some of its operations. During the 1920s the Victorian Government purchased the northern section of seven acres and handed the administration over to the Royal Melbourne Hospital, and later the Alfred Hospital, for the accommodation of convalescing civilian patients. During World War II (1939-45) the Caulfield Repatriation Hospital was extended and renovated for a second wave of wounded soldiers. In addition to this, the new Heidelberg Military Hospital opened in March 1941. In the years after World War II the need for repatriation services at the Caulfield Hospital declined and the 'Heidelberg Repat' became Victoria's primary repatriation hospital. By 1947 most military patients had been moved from Caulfield to Heidelberg and the Victorian Government began a gradual process of acquiring buildings at Caulfield for civilian use. In 1954 the Government announced Caulfield as the site of the new Southern Memorial Hospital.

In 1965 the original Glen Eira mansion was demolished and the Victorian Government acquired the last of the Caulfield Hospital assets from the Repatriation Department. In 1968 the Southern Memorial admitted its first patients. Over the years the Caulfield Hospital has experienced numerous physical and administrative changes. Today, it has a statewide role in the provision of rehabilitation services and continues to maintain a strong link with the veteran community. The Heidelberg Repatriation Hospital continues to be the main medical facility for Victorian veterans, wounded or disabled in twentieth and twenty-first century conflicts, and is known as the Austin and Repatriation Medical Centre.

The Former Red Cross Rest ~~Home~~House

The Australian Branch of the British Red Cross Society was founded within a few days of the outbreak of war in August 1914 and was to become one of Australia's largest and oldest non-government voluntary organisations with hundreds of thousands of volunteers, mainly women, joining during WWI. While initially the organisation focussed on providing comforts to soldiers posted overseas, the growing stream of wounded soldiers arriving back in Australia convinced it to focus ~~ed~~ on returned men's needs on the homefront. Part of this involved the creation of Rest Homes and Rest Rooms through their Home Hospitals Committee.

The idea for establishing a Rest ~~Home~~House within the grounds of AGH 11 occurred early in the history of the hospital site. On 10 June 1916 it was reported that the Red Cross had decided to set apart the sum of £1500 for ... 'erecting a rest home at the Caulfield Hospital, the plans for which are already well advanced'.

At the time that AGH 11 was opened it was reported that the Red Cross held a carnival to help raise funds for the construction of a Rest **Home House** on the grounds of AGH 11. The first brick of the Rest **Home House** was laid on 11 July 1916 by the Mayoress of Caulfield - Mrs Noel Murray. On 15 July 1916 the *Age* reported that the tender of Clements Langford had been accepted to undertake the works and that the Rest **Home House** would be 'an ornate structure of brick in the form of a cross'. The architect of the building was identified as Mr A.J. Macdonald – F.R.V.I.A.

A detailed report of the building's form was contained in the *Malvern Courier and Caulfield Mirror* on 1 September 1916. It noted that the whole building had been completed in six weeks and three days at a cost of £1630. It reported that:

Mr George Dalziel designed and superintended the manufacture of the furniture which was made by voluntary workers of the Caulfield Citizens Patriotic League. Almost all electrical lighting [was] donated by Messrs Henley's Telegraph Works Company, Noyes Bros., British General Electric Company, W. Cummings and Co, and J. E. Andrews. Installation of electric goods was undertaken by volunteer electricians from Home Affairs department in their spare time under the supervision of Mr Groves.

The first brick of the rest **home-house** was laid on 11 July 1916 by the Mayoress of Caulfield and the building was opened six weeks later. The opening of the Rest **Home House** was reported both in Victoria and interstate. It was also conducted by the Mayoress of Caulfield, on behalf of the Caulfield Branch of the British Red Cross Society and the Citizens' Patriotic League who presented the Rest **Home House** to the president of the Australian Branch of the Red Cross, her Excellency Lady Helen Munro Ferguson. Mayor Mr Noel Murray made a speech to a crowd of hundreds, and the Caulfield City Band played after the ceremony.

The Rest **Home House** had a distinct purpose, separate from that of the hospital located in the Glen Eira mansion. Bruce Ford describes its purpose as being to: "provide temporary accommodation for ambulant ex-servicemen coming down from the country for short periods of time". In short the facility provided a cheery 'home like' environment for patients, particularly those who had travelled from across the state, to convalesce in the care of Red Cross Voluntary Aid Detachment workers.



Figure 10: Red Cross Rest **Home House** (c1919). SLV Accession No. H93.64/14H42.809/8 pc429



Figure 11: Red Cross Rest Home (c1919). SLV Accession No. H93.64/14H42.809/8 pc427



Figure 12: Sun House and lawns (c1919). SLV Accession No. H93.64/14H42.809/8 pc433

While the war finished in November 1918, the number of soldiers requiring treatment at AGH 11 did not. On 24 March 1919, the *Age* reported on a proposal to enlarge the accommodation at the Rest Home. In the meantime, the Rest Home continued to perform its function. An article published in the *Argus* on 22 January 1922 reported that:

The Society's beautiful rest house, which was erected in the early days of the hospital, and has been added to from time to time, is a very popular resort. Here there are a billiard-room, reading-room (containing an excellent library), mending-rooms, stores, office, and tea rooms, where morning and afternoon tea is served by bands of Red Cross workers.

In 1976 the Red Cross Rest Home (by now in use as a craft centre) was vacated by the Red Cross. In 1979 it was remodelled and handed over to Caulfield Hospital as a 30 bed hostel for the elderly and disabled and re-named the R.L. Montgomery Hostel after a longstanding Board member. It closed in 2001 and reopened later that year, after renovations, as the Montgomery Nursing Home.

Red Cross

The Australian branch of the British Red Cross Society was established by Lady Munro Ferguson (the wife of the Governor General) within days of war being declared in August 1914. Its headquarters were based in Government House in Melbourne. The Red Cross was a vital force in the provision of support to those who served in World War I, both overseas and on Australian soil. It was to become one of Australia's largest and oldest non-government voluntary organisations with hundreds of thousands of volunteers signing up during WWI alone.

The Red Cross initially saw its mission as involving the provision of comforts to Australian soldiers who were sick and wounded overseas (these included knitted socks and scarves). From the date of its inception until the armistice the Australian Red Cross dispatched 395,695 food parcels and 36,339 clothing parcels.

The return of significant numbers of wounded soldiers encouraged the Red Cross to start setting up facilities at home as well. These varied significantly in their scope and scale. While no definitive list has been located, it is understood that around 20 Rest Homes and Rest Rooms were established by the Red Cross to provide support to soldiers. In 1927, the Australian Red Cross Society gained recognition as an independent National Red Cross Society and ceased being a branch of the British Red Cross Society.

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS – FORMER RED CROSS REST ~~HOME~~ HOUSE

Architect name: A J Macdonald

Architectural style name: Federation Bungalow

Builder name: Clements Langford

Construction started date: 12 July 1916 (first brick laid)

Construction ended date: 1916

~~CONSTRUCTION DETAILS – CAULFIELD HOUSE~~

~~Architect name:~~ Department of the Interior (signed FW Murphy)

~~Architectural style name:~~ Interwar Georgian Revival

~~Builder name:~~ unknown

~~Construction started date:~~ 1935

~~Construction ended date:~~ 1936

~~CONSTRUCTION DETAILS – NURSES HOME (BUILDING 17A)~~

~~Architect name:~~ Department of the Interior

~~Architectural style name:~~ Interwar Georgian Revival

~~Builder name:~~ unknown

~~Construction started date:~~ 1937

~~Construction ended date:~~ completed by 1937

~~CONSTRUCTION DETAILS – GLEN EIRA MANSION FENCE~~

~~Architect name: unknown~~

~~Architectural style name: Mid-Victorian~~

~~Builder name: unknown~~

~~Construction started date: c.1865~~

~~Construction ended date: Unknown~~

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The subject site is part of the traditional land of the Bun Wurrung people.

The current Caulfield Hospital complex is located on Crown Land, but is leased to health care providers. The hospital complex extends across several acres. The part of the hospital ~~of-of cultural~~ heritage significance includes ~~three-a~~ buildings and ~~their-its~~ surrounds in the ~~southern-eastern~~ corner of the site. The buildings identified ~~includeis~~:

Former Red Cross Rest ~~Home~~House

The Former Red Cross Rest ~~House~~ome is a single storey domestic-scaled Federation Bungalow-style building constructed of solid brick finished in roughcast render. The building is cruciform in plan and orientated east-west on its long axis. The corrugated steel roof has an approximately 30° pitch with a low (less than 5°) pitch to the verandah wrapping around the building with the exception of the west, east and south gable ends. Gable ends are roughcast with small louvered vents and projecting roof battens on the soffit of the gable verge. The ceiling of the deep verandah is timber matchboard with exposed rafter ends and later square-section rainwater goods. The verandah roof is supported by substantial roughcast masonry piers with a low masonry wall behind.

Original timber windows are one-over-one double hung sash with eight pane leadlight top lights. Parts of the verandah have more recently been glazed. Clear plastic awnings have been installed around the verandah. The western gable end projects forward of the verandah that once formed the main entrance to the Red Cross Rest ~~Home~~House with a recessed porch. This entrance has since been altered with the arched entry to the porch filled in to form a service door and window. A single-storey addition providing a service entry has been erected at the east end of the building. There are tall rough-cast chimneys.

In 1979 the Rest ~~Home~~House was extended with a new single-storey 'U' shaped wing around a small courtyard. The new wing is flat roofed and constructed of buff concrete block in a simple Modern style. Two small rooms of additional accommodation have been added within the courtyard.

Caulfield House

~~Caulfield House is a substantial two-storey brown brick Interwar Georgian Revival building. The building is 'U' shaped in plan with an 'H' shaped hipped roof of terracotta tiles to the two-storey element, and a flat roof over the single-storey element to the west between the two projecting bays.~~

~~The building massing and fenestration is strongly symmetrical on the principal west façade. There are two tall brown brick chimneys symmetrically located on the western pitch of the main roof. The two projecting bays on the west façade have decorative rendered door surrounds flanked by pilasters and surmounted by an entablature and segmented arch hood moulding. A smaller projecting bay provides the entrance (with the same elaborate door surround) on the north façade.~~

~~Window lintels and sills are in the same brick with three projecting rendered keystone voussoirs to the ground floor windows. The timber windows are generally Georgian style six-over-six double hung sash windows with four eight-over-eight arch-headed windows in the single-storey element that housed the former common room. There are larger multi-paned windows illuminating the stairwells. There are canvas~~

~~awnings with boxed pelmets over all windows on the north and west façades with awnings used intermittently on other windows.~~

~~The courtyard between the two wings of the building is paved in mass concrete and is enclosed by curved brick walls with arch openings and a small brick building at the centre that currently houses an office. A first floor walkway and escape stair links the wings. Split system air conditioning units and associated ductwork have been installed around the building. There is later conduit and pipework visible on the walls of the building and connecting it with Building 17a.~~

Building 17a

~~Building 17a is a two-storey brown brick Interwar Georgian Revival building that shares materials detailing and fenestration with the adjacent Caulfield House. The building is 'T' shaped in plan with a hipped roof of terracotta tiles and shorter projecting bays on the east and south façades. Build 17a lacks the formal neo-Georgian symmetry of Caulfield House but utilises the same brown bricks, fenestration patterns and window detailing (i.e. brick lintels and sills with three projecting rendered keystone voussoirs to the ground floor windows). The timber windows are also Georgian style six over six double hung sash windows. There are canvas awnings with boxed pelmets over some windows.~~

~~Split system air conditioning units and associated ductwork have been installed around the building. There is later conduit and pipework visible on the walls of the building and connecting it with Caulfield House. The south-east corner of the building is connected to Building 17 with a glazed covered walkway.~~

Glen Eira Mansion Fence

~~Part of the fence associated with the now demolished Glen Eira mansion encloses approximately 160 metres of the Kooyong Road boundary (including a 6 metre long section angled into the site at the southern end). The cast and wrought iron railing fence is 1.8 metres tall. The railings are run in lead onto a dressed bluestone capping stone on a brick base. Each rail terminates with a cast iron fleur de lis spear. At each end of the fence there is an elaborate cast iron gate pier with decorative elements in relief including lions heads, which terminates in a pedimented cap and ball finial. The northern most gate pier has the remnants of the gas standard lamp. Cast iron piers of the same design flank an iron pedestrian gate on the axis of Leslie Street that is no longer in use in front of Caulfield House.~~

OBJECTS AND INTERIORS

*Former Red Cross Rest **Home House***

The interior walls of the Former Red Cross Rest **Home House** are painted solid plaster on brick in the 1916 wing and painted plasterboard in the 1979 wing. The ceilings are clad in painted plaster panels with profiled battens and rose motif bosses at the junctions of the battens. In the 1916 rooms the first bay of the ceiling follows the roof pitch. The ceilings in the 1979 additions are painted plasterboard. Floor coverings are vinyl.

Joinery is painted timber and mouldings are simple. Early twentieth century style pendant light fittings hang from chains in the 1916 wing supplemented by twentieth century fluorescent strip lighting.

A plaque adjacent to the front door commemorates the opening of the enlarged building as Montgomery House by the His Excellency the Hon. Sir Henry Winneke, Governor of Victoria on 2 May 1979.

Caulfield House

~~The interiors of Caulfield House are typical of an institutional building of the 1930s, and retain the general room layout from its original use as a nurses' home. The internal walls are masonry (with the exception of plasterboard petitions breaking up the former common room) with a painted solid plaster finish. Ceilings are flat painted plaster panels with simple plaster cornices. More elaborate Art Deco style plaster cornices with fluted decoration and plaster panels are a feature of the ceilings in the former common room. Floor coverings are carpet.~~

Joinery is painted timber with simple bull-nosed architraves and mouldings. The two stairs have turned balusters and simple timber handrails. Most rooms that were former nurses rooms retain built-in wardrobes. There is a glazed brick fire surround in the former common room that would have once housed a gas fire. Iron radiators remain in many rooms. Lighting is twentieth-century fluorescent strip lighting.

Building 17a

The interiors of Building 17a generally follow the same materials and finishes as Caulfield House. They differ in that the interior joinery, including the staircases are finished in a clear varnish and the ceiling cornices throughout Building 17a are stepped in a more overtly Art Deco style, otherwise it retains the joinery and general room layout of its previous use as a nurses' home.

LANDSCAPES, TREES & GARDENS

Caulfield House

There is a lawn in front of Caulfield House which contains a number of older plantings. On the lawn to the south corner of Caulfield House there is Golden Cypress and to the south-west corner there is an Narrow Leaved Ash. Near the north-west corner of Caulfield House is an Upright Silver Poplar (*Populus alba* 'Pyramidalis'). In front of Caulfield House (to its west) there is a Lilly Pilly.

Montgomery House (the Former Red Cross Rest House)

On the north side of **the Former Red Cross Rest House** ~~Montgomery House~~ (in front of the present day entrance) there is a Himalayan Cedar (*Cedrus deodara*) a Kurrajong, a **Sweet Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*)** and a Marri tree (*Corymbia calophylla*). ~~On the east side of Caulfield House there is a Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*), a Lemon Scented Gum and Magnolia.~~

Fence and gates

The original fence associated with the Glen Eira Mansion is bordered by a garden bed planted with Agapanthus.



Figure 13: The Lilly Pilly on the lawn at the front of Caulfield House with the Glen Eira Mansion Fence in



Figure 13a: Upright Silver Poplar *Populus alba* 'Pyramidalis' (on the lawn near the north-west corner of Caulfield House). Note: the rotunda is not original.

background.



Figure 14: The Himalayan Cedar (*Cedrus deodara*) outside the Former Red Cross Rest Home House (Montgomery House).



Figure 14a: The Marri tree (*Corymbia calophylla*) outside the Former Red Cross Rest Home House (Montgomery House). A Sweet Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*) is in the background.

INTEGRITY/INTACTNESS

INTACTNESS

Former Red Cross Rest ~~Home~~ House

Externally the Former Red Cross Rest ~~Home~~ House is highly intact from its northern façade and verandah. The south, east and west façades have been altered with new additions extending from the original fabric to the south and east. The 1916 building retains most of its window joinery and the interiors are largely intact retaining decorative mouldings and ceilings.

Caulfield House

~~The exterior of Caulfield House is highly intact with the only alterations being the addition of air conditioning units and other building services. The interior retains original openings, joinery and hardware. The walls between many individual nurses rooms have been removed throughout the building to create larger offices and meeting rooms, but doors remain. The former common room has been divided into two smaller spaces with a light plasterboard wall.~~

Building 17a

~~The exterior of Building 17a is highly intact with the exception of the connection made to Building 17, the enlarging of the north entrance and the addition of air conditioning units and other building services. The interior retains the original openings, joinery and hardware including the varnished timber finish to interior joinery and stairs. The walls between many individual nurses rooms have been removed throughout the building to create larger offices and meeting rooms, but doors remain.~~

Glen Eira Mansion Fence

~~The approximately 160m of the former Glen Eira mansion fence that remains is highly intact with few cast iron elements missing.~~

(April 2016)

INTEGRITY

Former Red Cross Rest ~~Home~~ House

The historic form and function of the Former Red Cross Rest ~~Home~~ House can be clearly understood. The function of the main internal spaces can also be easily understood.

Caulfield House and Building 17a

~~The exteriors and interiors of these buildings have a high degree of integrity with later changes being minimal and largely reversible. The use and function as a former nurses' home is clearly evident.~~

Glen Eira Mansion Fence

~~The extant length of fence associated with the Glen Eira mansion has a high degree of integrity and provides a tangible connection with the nineteenth century history of the site.~~

(April 2016)

CONDITION

The place is in good condition with buildings generally well maintained. ~~The Glen Eira Mansion Fence is in fair condition with eroded mortar at the base and extensive corrosion to ironwork~~

(April 2016).

VICTORIAN HISTORICAL THEMES

- 05 Building Victoria's industries and workforce**
 - 5.8 Working
- 06 Building towns, cities and the garden state**
 - 6.2 Creating Melbourne
- 07 Governing Victorians**
 - 7.4 Defending Victoria and Australia
- 08 Building community life**
 - 8.2 Educating people
 - 8.3 Providing health and welfare services
 - 8.6 Marking the phases of life
- 09 Shaping cultural and creative life**
 - 9.1 Participating in sport and recreation
 - 9.5 Advancing knowledge

COMPARISONS

Military Hospitals (Australian General Hospitals) in Victoria

Former Victorian Police Depot (AGH 5) (VHR H1541)

The registration for the Former Victoria Police Depot includes the Former Police Hospital. The hospital was used by the Department of Defence to accommodate soldiers injured on Australian soil from c1915-c1918. During this period it was known as AGH 5. The facility reverted back to police use following the conclusion of the war. Its use as a military hospital is not referred to in the Statement of Significance for the place.

The Former Police Hospital was, like AGH 11, used for the treatment of wounded soldiers during World War I, but remained in use for only three years and was exclusively used for soldiers injured on Australian soil. The building currently forms part of the Victorian College of the Arts campus.



Figure 15: Former Police Hospital, St Kilda Road

Mont Park (AGH 16) (VHR H1872)

The Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance for Mont Park states:

An agreement was made with the Defence Department in 1914 for the latter to erect the Mont Park central block (the "Chronic Wards") for use as a Military Hospital, and for it later to revert to the State as portion of Mont Park Hospital. The buildings now known as the Chronic Wards were completed in this way in 1916 and used as the Australian General Hospital no. 16 for the duration of the war. One wing of this building was set aside for mental patients during this period.

The Military Mental Hospital was built in 1919 to accommodate 84 patients who were suffering from psychiatric conditions as a result of their service in World War I. It was occupied by military patients until 1933 when they were transferred to Commonwealth facilities. The Military Mental Hospital consisted of a two storey brick Administration Building (demolished) with two single-storey pavilion wards and a single-storey kitchen-dining room pavilion at the rear, connected with covered ways. The ward sections of the Military Mental Hospital have undergone considerable alteration. A two-storey brick building was constructed in the 1970s in front of the Administration Block and attached to it at the central porch.



Figure 16: Outdoor ward, Mont Park (SLV: Accession No. H42834/10)

Mont Park was the third and last of the Victorian Military Hospitals to be established in WWI. The construction of the facility was significant as a demonstration of the changing responses to twentieth century health needs and particularly mental illness. However, whereas Mont Park was devoted to the rehabilitation of returned servicemen with psychological injury, AGH 11 was devoted to their physical rehabilitation.

World War I Repatriation Facilities

Numerous facilities were required throughout Victoria to deal with the enormous volume of wounded and damaged soldiers returning from overseas military duty. Many of these were established towards the end and immediately after the conclusion of World War I as the scale of the damage and the ongoing impacts were more fully realised. Like Caulfield Repatriation Hospital, these places offered ongoing therapeutic and social rehabilitation for disabled soldiers. Unlike Caulfield Repatriation Hospital, they did not operate as a military hospital during the war, did not accommodate the sheer volume of admissions that Caulfield did and did not pioneer the advancement of physical rehabilitation services in the same way.

Kamesburgh (VHR H1186)

Kamesburgh (Anzac Hostel) is a large two storey, rendered brick, Italianate mansion set in an extensive formal garden. The internal decorative scheme which is now almost totally covered by later layers of paint was the work of the Paterson brothers. There is a gate lodge beside the formal entrance gateway and a long wrought iron and bluestone fence on North Road. The original stables still exist. Kamesburgh was built in

1874 for businessman William Kerr Thomson by builder David Mitchell to the design of architect Lloyd Tayler.

The property was bought by the Repatriation Department in 1919 with a gift of £25000 from the Baillieu brothers for the care of severely incapacitated soldiers. In this period the building was converted with the addition of a lift and an enlargement of the service wings. The Repatriation Department also constructed an occupational therapy building (the day centre) and a mortuary. Anzac Hostel has continued to provide care for disabled servicemen continuously since 1919.



Figure 17: Kamesburgh

Bundoora Park Homestead (VHR H1091)

The Bundoora Park Homestead (the Former Bundoora Repatriation Hospital Day Centre) is a 14 room mansion built for John MV Smith, a prominent identity in the racing industry, in 1899/1900. It is a two storey, asymmetrical red brick Queen Anne building designed by Sydney H. Wilson, in conjunction with Percy Oakden, and built by JB Sewell & Co.

The property was acquired by the Repatriation Commission in 1920 and became the Repatriation Mental Hospital, Bundoora in 1924 as one of a suite of buildings acquired and utilised for repatriation services following the conclusion of World War I. The homestead was converted into a day hospital in 1968 and utilised as such until the Bundoora Repatriation Hospital was decommissioned in 1993. While comparable to the Former Caulfield Repatriation Hospital in the provision of repatriation services to World War I soldiers, Bundoora Park Homestead differs from Caulfield in that it was established following the conclusion of the war and its main function was to treat mental illness acquired as a result of combat.



Figure 18: Bundoora Park Homestead

Former Outpatients Repatriation Building (Commonwealth owned)

The Outpatients Repatriation Clinic, built in 1936-37 is thought to be the design of George Hallendal under Commonwealth Works Department Director, H L McKennall. Hallendal designed many buildings and several fine drill halls in a long and distinguished career with the Commonwealth Department of Works. Additions in the mid-1940s were designed by another prominent architect, D B Windebank. Architecturally, the clinic is typical of 1930s Commonwealth Government architecture. The use of wrought iron grilles and gates is notable.

Historically, the Outpatients Repatriation Clinic is significant for its association with the ongoing rehabilitation of injured soldiers following World War I. The building ~~was constructed at the same time as Caulfield House and Building 17a and also~~ reflects the ongoing need to provide rehabilitation. Unlike the Former Caulfield Repatriation Hospital, this was an outpatient facility that was established well after the conclusion on World War I. As it is Commonwealth owned the place cannot be subject to state planning or heritage controls.



Figure 19 and 20: Former Outpatients Repatriation Building, St Kilda Road

Red Cross Rest Rooms and Rest Homes

It is understood that approximately 20 Red Cross Rest Homes and Rest Rooms were established during World War I. Rest Homes provided accommodation and support services for country veterans, while Rest Rooms were typically facilities without accommodation that provided recreation and support services. Red Cross Rest Rooms were normally found within military camps and hospitals while Red Cross Rest Homes were normally stand-alone facilities.

Red Cross Rest Rooms

Red Cross Rest Rooms were understood to have been established at the following locations:

- Wirths Park, South Melbourne (now Southbank Boulevard) – 1915
- Military Camps at Broadmeadows, Flemington, Seymour, Sandringham, Showgrounds, Geelong, Langwarrin, Royal Park, Ballarat, Castlemaine and Bendigo – 1915
- **AGH 16** Mont Park – 1915
- AGH 5 (St Kilda Road) – 1915

Investigations have led to the conclusion that none of these facilities remain.



Figure 21: Broadmeadows Rest Room

Red Cross Rest Homes

Red Cross Rest Homes were understood to have been established at the following locations:

- Hethersett Hospital, now within the grounds of Presbyterian Ladies College, Burwood (Whitehorse HO22) – 1915
- Highton, 68 Mont Albert Road, Camberwell, now part of Camberwell Grammar School (Boroondara HO395) – 1915
- Red Cross Rest **HomeHouse**, Caulfield Repatriation Hospital – 1916.



Figure 22: Hethersett Hospital (Red Cross Rest Home)



Figure 23: Highton

While the two other Rest Homes remain, they were both existing residences that were converted to temporary use as a Rest Home. The Rest ~~Home~~ ~~House~~ located on the grounds of the Caulfield Repatriation Hospital was a purpose-built facility that remained in use by the Red Cross for 60 years.

Places associated with the Red Cross

There are no places included in the Victorian Heritage Register on the basis of their association with the Red Cross, although a number of registered buildings have been used by the Red Cross from time to time for various purposes (for example, Cockatoo Kindergarten H2303 – used as a Red Cross Registration Centre immediately following the Ash Wednesday Bushfires, and Stonnington H1608 – used as Red Cross Convalescent Home from 1940 – 1953).

Government House Complex (VHR H1620)

Lady Helen Munro Ferguson, wife of the then Governor-General formed the Australian Branch of the British Red Cross Society within nine days of the outbreak of World War I. The headquarters were initially based at Government House.

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ADDITIONAL IMAGES

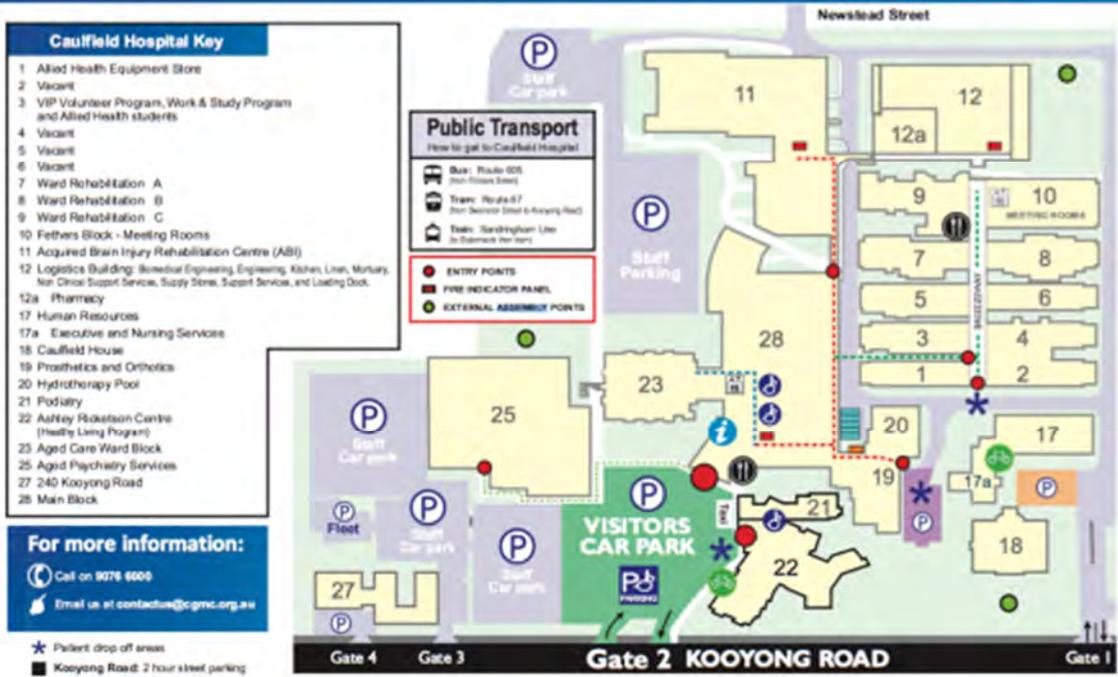


Caulfield House with lawn, Upright Silver Poplar (far left), Narrow Leaved Ash (far right) and cast iron fence (foreground).



Detail of cast iron fence and gates.

Parking at Caulfield Hospital



15

Parking at Caulfield Hospital Plan of 2016 – for reference only. This plan shows the building numbers by which the buildings are currently known. ~~The Executive Director has called it~~ The Red Cross Rest Home/Blue/Montgomery House or 'B15', -it is located outside this plan to the right of Building 17 as indicated.