

## Application to nominate a place or object for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register

For the purposes of s.23 of the *Heritage Act 1995*

### Place/object details

Place/object name	Former Repatriation Commission Outpatient Clinic, Victoria Barracks, Melbourne
Address or GPS location	310 St Kilda Road, Southbank VIC 3006
Local Council or Shire	Melbourne City Council

### Ownership details

Who owns this place?	Department of Defence
Provide an address and contact details of the current owner(s).	Lauren Gray, Assistant Secretary Property Management PO Box 7925 Canberra ACT BC 2610 02 6266 8650
If the place is owned by a company, who is the Director?	

### Land details (for places)

Is the place located on Crown Land?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, you are not required to provide a Certificate of Title.
What are the title details of this land?  You must provide a Certificate of Title for places not on Crown Land. You can search for a title online at <a href="http://www.landata.vic.gov.au">www.landata.vic.gov.au</a>	All of Lot 1 on Title Plan 918924R at Attachment A. Title search is attached at Attachment B.  Proposed Lot 2 in unregistered Plan of Subdivision (Attachment C), being part of the land described in certificate of title volume 5984 folio 681
What is the extent of nomination? How much land do you wish to be included in the registration? For an object, how much of the object do you wish to nominate? It is usual for place extents to accord with title boundaries or fence lines.  You must include a simple and accurate extent diagram clearly showing the extent (boundaries) of your nomination of a place. This may take the form of a copy of an existing map or plan (eg: from Google Maps) with a clear hand drawn line around the extent showing the land, buildings and other key features you are nominating.	All of the place known as the 'Former Repatriation Commission Outpatient Clinic' as indicated by the dashed green line on Attachment D.  I have attached an accurate extent diagram of the place which clearly shows the land I have nominated. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes  See attachment D.

## Supporting documentation

You **must** provide the following information in the format prescribed here. You may provide information on additional sheets of paper attached to this form.

### Local Heritage Overlay Information

Is this place already included in the Local Heritage Overlay (HO) as a place of local cultural heritage significance?

Yes  No *Please contact the planning department of your local council for more information.*

**Note: The site is not currently included in the HO as it is a Commonwealth owned site and local and State controls do not currently apply.**

If yes, is does the place have its own HO or is it in a precinct?  Individual HO  Precinct HO

If yes, what is the HO number? \_\_\_\_\_

### Photographs

You must include recent photographs of the place/object, you may include historical photographs as well.



**Photograph 1:** View of the Former Repatriation Commission Outpatient Clinic from the intersection of Coventry Street and St Kilda Road, ca 1939. The name of the building is visible over the main entrance. (Source: Harold Paynting Collection, State Library of Victoria, ID 1820396)



**Photograph 2:** The Former Repatriation Commission Outpatient Clinic, formal St Kilda Road entrance. (Source: Biosis 2016)



**Photograph 3:** The Former Repatriation Commission Outpatient Clinic, Coventry Street frontage. (Source: Biosis 2016)



**Photograph 4:** Detail of Coventry Street frontage. (Source: Biosis 2016)



**Photograph 5:** 1947 addition Coventry Street frontage. (Source: Biosis 2016)



**Photograph 6:** Interior of the Waiting Hall. (Source: Biosis 2016)



**Photograph 7:** Detail of motif in the Waiting Hall. (Source: Biosis 2016)



**Photograph 8:** Operating theatre. (Source: Biosis 2016)



**Photograph 9:** Staircase to first level. (Source: Biosis 2016)

### Conservation Management Plan

If there is a Conservation Management Plan(s) for this place please provide copies.

- Extract from the 2011 GML HMP (Attachment F)
- Biosis Archival Report 2016 (Attachment G)

### Inventory

If you are nominating a collection of objects, you will need to provide an inventory. Please contact Heritage Victoria prior to nominating a collection to discuss the most appropriate format for your inventory.

### Which Heritage Council of Victoria Criteria does this place meet?

Tick the Heritage Council of Victoria Criteria which apply to this place/object. For a place or object to be included in the Victorian Heritage Register it must meet at least one of the Heritage Council of Victoria Criteria at a level of state significance. Please address only the relevant criteria. It is usual for a place/object to meet 2 or 3 criteria.

Further explanation about these Criteria can be found in the *Victorian Heritage Register Criteria and Threshold Guidelines*.

- 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. (This usually refers to archaeological potential).
- Criterion D** Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects. (A 'class' may be a particular architectural style or type of heritage).
- 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.

### Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance.

You must prepare a brief statement in the following format to illustrate what, how and why the place or object is of state level significance. Use the structure below.

#### What is significant?

Describe the place/object in one paragraph naming the most significant elements.

For example: "All of the John Smith Homestead including the original 1860s residence and garden, woolshed, boundary riders quarters, cookhouse with cellar, driveway lined by row of English Oaks, chapel and Aboriginal scarred tree".

The Former Repatriation Commission Outpatient Clinic located on the corner of St Kilda Road and Coventry Street in Southbank, which was constructed in 1936-37 to a design by George Hallandal of the Commonwealth Department of Works, along with the 1940s rear extension (fronting Coventry Street) that has been designed and constructed in compatible materials and style.

#### How is it significant?

For example: "The John Smith Homestead satisfies the following criterion for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register: Criterion A, D, and H."

The Former Repatriation Commission Outpatient Clinic satisfies criteria A, B and D for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register for its historical and cultural significance to the State of Victoria.

#### Why is it significant?

Justify why the place/object meets the criteria at the level of state significance. Write one paragraph addressing each Criterion separately in the following style:

The John Smith Homestead is historically significant because is of historical significance as one of the earliest surviving homesteads built at a remote pastoral station in Victoria ... *provide more details and evidence of this claim...* [Criterion A]

'The John Smith Homestead is architecturally significant as a surviving example of a early colonial vernacular homestead in Victoria and as a demonstration of early timber bush construction. ... *provide more details and evidence of this claim...* [Criterion D]

'The John Smith Homestead is of historical significance for its special association with John Smith a influential member of Victoria's first Parliament who later achieved public eminence for ... *provide more details and evidence of this claim...* [Criterion H]

The Former Repatriation Commission Outpatient Clinic is historically significant for its association with the ongoing rehabilitation of soldiers injured in both World Wars. It is also of historical significance for its ability to provide a clear insight into the provision of services to former service members during the inter-war and post World War II periods in Victoria. The Former Repatriation Commission Outpatient Clinic also reflects the social impacts of war and the notable requirement for a wide range of services to support injured soldiers with recovery and reintegration into civilian life. The construction of the Clinic came at a time of an increasing need for medical treatments for former members of the Forces, with the RSL lobbying the Commonwealth Government frequently on this issue. The extension of the Clinic in the 1940s also reflects the significant growth in demand for health services at the end of World War II. The Former Repatriation Commission Outpatient Clinic includes medical examination rooms, operating theatres, massage section, dispensary and a basement canteen. These facilities are largely intact and provide a clear insight into medical science and treatment approaches during the 1930s and 1940s. [Criterion A]

The Former Repatriation Commission Outpatient Clinic is a rare example of a purpose-built outpatient health facility dedicated to providing medical treatment services to returned service personnel in Victoria during the interwar period. The Clinic provided this function continuously from late 1937 to 1995. The 1940s extension to the building demonstrates the increased demand for such services as direct result of World War II. The only other comparable Victorian institution was the Caulfield Repatriation Hospital (originally the Glen Eira Mansion dating from c1865 and converted in 1916, which was demolished in 1964 (National Trust Register B0007)). The Caulfield Repatriation Hospital was for patients requiring in hospital care rather than outpatient medical services and treatments, and the 1930s period of construction at the site was focused on expanding nurses' accommodation. The Former Repatriation Commission Outpatient Clinic is also largely intact, providing a strong example as the only surviving building of this type in Victoria and a clear insight into the medical treatment services provided to former members of the Forces in the 1930s. [Criterion B]

The Former Repatriation Commission Outpatient Clinic was designed by architect George Hallandal under Director H L McKennall of the Commonwealth Works Department, who were responsible for building many military buildings in Victoria prior to World War Two. The design intentions of Hallandal are still clearly evident in the fabric of the building, particularly the Moderne style exterior architectural design with long vertical windows, rounded edges and stylised

classical formal entrance with columns. These architectural features are repeated to differing scales in other examples of Hallandal's works from the same period such as the Former Royal Melbourne Regiment Drill Hall (VHR H0285) and the Former Royal Australian Army Medical Corps Training Depot (VHR H0717). The Former Repatriation Commission Outpatient Clinic is a fine and largely intact example of a health facility built in an Art Deco style during the interwar period. The plan form of the building is largely intact and the ground floor layout of the arrivals hall, surrounding medical examination rooms, dispensary and operating theatre, demonstrate the medical functions of the clinic. The design, finishes and motifs in the ground floor arrival hall, entrance hallway, entrance stairwell, exterior main entrance façade and wrought iron gates are all strong demonstrations of the 'Moderne' or 'Functionalist' design styles of the period, comparable with other examples of Hallandal's work. [Criterion D]

### History

Write a short history of the place/object (two to three paragraphs or longer if desired). You may attach documents. A place/object cannot be considered for the Heritage Register until its history is understood. It is not necessary to write a definitive or comprehensive history. Your history should draw out why the place is of state level heritage significance. You should provide evidence for any claims you make and indicate the sources of your information.

A summary history including contextual information on the Repatriation Commission is provided at Attachment D.

### Comparisons

Here you should demonstrate the state level significance of the place/object in relation to other places/objects (two to three paragraphs or longer if desired). You should provide a comparison with other places of the same or relevant era, architect, function, location, type, or ownership. This comparison should make reference to places in Victoria, not just in the local area. It is useful to compare with other places/objects already in the Victorian Heritage Register. Consider what special characteristics the place/object offers that may make the place of state significance. It is not sufficient to say that there are no similar places or that this place is 'unique'.

A review of the Victorian Heritage Register has not identified any directly comparable sites. The review did identify Former Mildura Base Hospital; Freemasons Hospital in East Melbourne and the Mercy Hospital also in East Melbourne as examples of similar health facilities; as well as the Royal Australian Army Medical Corps Training Depot and the Royal Melbourne Regiment Drill Hall as examples of similar military facilities from the same period. These places are all located in Victoria and are registered on the Victorian Heritage Register.

The analysis against these sites establishes that the Former Repatriation Commission Outpatient Clinic is an example of a purpose built out-patient clinic to manage health care requirements of the Repatriation Commission in 1937. The building is one of a number of similar health centres built by governments during a period where medical breakthroughs and growing public health awareness had increased demand for public health services. However, the Clinic was purpose built to provide outpatient medical treatment services specially for former members of the Forces, which differ to the services provided at a hospital.

When compared with similar examples in East Melbourne and Mildura, the technology and structures of Former Repatriation Centre are comparable in design but less complex and smaller in extent than these larger hospital structures. The Former Repatriation Centre is of similar aesthetic, technological and architectural significance in comparison to these other surviving examples. However the Former Repatriation Centre is an unusual example of such a structure built by the Commonwealth, with other examples during the period typically built and controlled by the States to designs by private architectural firms.

The Former Repatriation Commission Outpatient Clinic was constructed in 1936-37 to the design of George Hallandal, who was also responsible for the design of the Royal Australian Army Medical Corps Training Depot and the Royal Melbourne Regiment Drill Hall. Both of these latter buildings are Moderne influenced designs and share many similarities with the Former Repatriation Centre including stylised cubic classical formal entrances and/or features, long vertical windows and rounded features. The Royal Australian Army Medical Corps Training Depot and the Royal Melbourne Regiment Drill Hall are both larger buildings but are more functional in form and lack the staggered building forms of the Former Repatriation Centre. The stylised cubic classical formal entrance of the Royal Melbourne Regiment Drill Hall is however more imposing.

This comparative analysis of places on the Victorian Heritage Register has found that that the Former Repatriation Commission Outpatient Clinic is a rare surviving example of a purpose built outpatient clinic dedicated to the treatment of former members of the Forces in Victoria. The Moderne building designs of George Hallandal have been recognised for their architectural values at a State level.

The Former Caulfield Repatriation Hospital has been nominated for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register. The Caulfield site was managed by the Repatriation Commission from 1919. The original hospital was established by the Department of Defence with the conversion of a mid-nineteenth century mansion in 1916, Glen Eira, (which was

demolished in 1964), and the construction of additional hospital buildings including the Red Cross Rest Home also in 1916. During 1936-37 new nurses accommodation facilities were added to the site by the Repatriation Commission. The Former Caulfield Repatriation Hospital is historically significant as the most intact remnant of Victoria's primary World War I Repatriation Hospitals.

The Former Repatriation Commission Outpatient Clinic notably differs from the Caulfield site due to its later period of construction and purpose built function as an outpatient facility. Both sites are highly intact examples of the Repatriation Commission's facilities in Victoria, and provide a strong insight into distinct health services that have been provided to former members of the Forces since World War I.

### Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Values

Who are the Traditional Aboriginal Owners of this place/object?

There is no Registered Aboriginal Party appointed over the Victoria Barracks Melbourne area by the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council. However the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council recognises the Boon Wurrung Foundation, Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation, and Bunurong Land and Sea Association as traditional owner groups for the Victoria Barracks Melbourne area.

Does this place/object have Aboriginal cultural heritage values in addition to non-Aboriginal cultural heritage values (shared values)? Provide details below. Examples could include Aboriginal protectorates and missions, honorary correspondents' depots, native police paddocks, scarred trees, sites of frontier conflict, sites of political protest, associations with eminent Aboriginal leaders, burial sites, graves, special objects or places of state level social or spiritual significance to the Aboriginal community in Victoria.

**Note:** If the place/object is of cultural heritage significance only on the grounds of its association with Aboriginal tradition, Aboriginal traditional use, or Aboriginal archaeology, it may be more appropriate for registration in the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register. Please contact the Office of Aboriginal Affairs Victoria on 1800 762 003 or [aboriginalaffairs@dpc.vic.gov.au](mailto:aboriginalaffairs@dpc.vic.gov.au)

The site does not have potential Aboriginal-cultural heritage value.

### Condition

Is there any damage to the fabric (the materials from which the place/object is made)? Specify which materials and the extent of damage. For example: 20% of the original roof has been lost; the whole interior has been repainted; the fence has deteriorated and in poor condition. Is the place/object generally in excellent, good, fair, poor condition?

This assessment primarily derives from a site visit undertaken on 18 November 2015 by Roger Beeston and Anthony Hemingway of RBA Architects. Access was gained to the full extent of the interior and most of the exterior, except for the north side. Some parts of the roof were able to be inspected from the rear stair and another section could be seen from a first floor window.

### Overview

The 1937 building, with ca. 1947 additions, in the Stripped Classical style has brown/umber brick walls with concave horizontal mortar beds. The front entry and the middle section of the south elevation (Coventry Street) are distinguished by contrasting sections, which are now painted. Where some paint has failed to the front plinth, the original, lightly coloured rendered finish is evident (not dissimilar to the colour of the extant acrylic paint). The decorative blocks framing the front entry, with an astragal moulding featuring a bead and reel motif, may be architectural terracotta (often referred to [incorrectly] as faience) or the like rather than cement. The windows are steel-framed.

The roofs are concealed behind parapets, which have a rendered coping. From the partial inspection of the roofs and available current aerials (Nearmap), a mixture of roof materials and forms have been employed. The main roof section (over the hall and front section) is hipped and clad in tiles. The other sections are clad in metal sheeting – mostly corrugated (skillion or hipped areas) however with some profile metal sections (where the roof is flat). There are two buttresses to the south side (not visible from the street), which might be original. There are box gutters to the roof.

### Current Condition

Overall the building is in fair condition but has suffered from deterioration in recent years. It is understood that the building ceased being used as a Repatriation Clinic in 1995 and it appears that it may not have been used since. As such, it is unlikely regular maintenance has been undertaken in the interim 20 year period. Whilst the interior appears in a poor state, much of the damage is relatively superficial and most of the underlying fabric appears to be sound. The major defects have arisen from moisture and/or water ingress resulting in extensive areas of peeling paint and in some areas there was additional damage – primarily the collapse of sections of ceilings and 'secondary' ceilings (the latter are to the

booths along the northern perimeter of the building) as well as damage to timber components (e.g. floors). This damage was most pronounced to the northern edge of the building and the central hall, with lesser deterioration to the southern part of the building.

The cause of this water ingress might be related to inadequacies in the storm water system and/or the wall copings. From the sections of coping able to be observed, the paintwork has substantially failed and the render has weathered though seems fairly sound. Box gutters can be problematic and if they are not regularly cleaned blockages can ensue, causing a backflow of water in the system. From what could be seen of the roofs however, the box gutters were relatively free from debris. It was observed that whilst the box gutters were wide, the flashings did not extend far up the adjacent walls and so may provide inadequate protection. Externally, some dripping water (possibly from a water tank) was observed at the south-west part of the building, and ongoing dampness indicated by some local moss growth.

Other external defects noted were:

- Rusting to the box gutters and ridge flashings;
- Timber decking to a roof platform had decayed, where an air-conditioning plant was mounted;
- Broken or cracked glass to several windows (some of these seeming to result from stones being thrown at windows, however the glass is reinforced with wire mesh typical of the period);
- Concrete damage to a beam in the covered yard/dock at the north-west corner (possibly due to mechanical damage, as rusted reinforcement was not apparent);
- Deterioration of timber doors to a fire cupboard; and
- Minor damage to brickwork where services have possibly been removed (west elevation).

The building seems to be structurally sound, though a few areas of limited cracking were observed as follows:

- Internally, to the concrete or granolithic floors in the north-east section of the ground floor level;
- Internally, to the walls and cornice/ceiling at the south-west corner (1947 additions), both levels; and
- Externally, some (earlier) cracking was evident to the south clerestory wall of the hall, where mortar repairs were evident. Some cracking was also evident nearby to the coping of one of the buttresses to the south side (roof level).

Other internal defects:

- Extensive loss and damage to the timber floor of the main hall (the boards sit on a concrete slab);
- Build-up of guano in a few rooms;
- Loss of sections of timber skirting;
- Loss of a few sections of original tiling; and
- Loss of some plasterwork of the main hall - the ceiling and west wall.

### **Intactness/Integrity**

How much of the original form/appearance remains? What alterations are present and why was the place altered? Is it still possible to read the heritage values of the place/object if it has changed or been altered?

The Former Repatriation Commission Outpatient Clinic is remarkably intact to its design (1936 and 1947) and retains many original internal details and finishes.

*... please continue on an additional sheet of paper if necessary.*



**Threat**

Is the place under imminent threat of demolition or development?  Yes  No

This information is sought to assist Heritage Victoria to prioritise assessments. 'Threat' is not a criterion for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register nor is it a factor in determining state level significance. Please note that the proposed sale of a place or object does not necessarily, in itself, constitute a threat of demolition or disturbance.

**If yes, what form does the threat take?**

Has a demolition permit has been issued under the *Building Act 1993*?  Yes  No

Has a planning permit been issued by the responsible authority for the redevelopment of the land?  Yes  No

Is there evidence of plant and equipment being mobilised to demolish the place?  Yes  No

Is there evidence of an imminent proposal to destroy, remove or disassemble the object (or group of objects) or elements of the place?  Yes  No

Are there any known proposals to relocate buildings/the object(s) to another location?  Yes  No

Is the deteriorating condition of the place/object posing a threat to its intactness/integrity?  Yes  No

**Provide details****Books and other references**

Please name books and/or other sources that may provide historical information about this place.

Repatriation Commission Annual Reports (held by the Australian War Memorial and National Library of Australia)  
 Repatriation Commission records held by the National Archives of Australia  
 Allom Lovell & Associates Pty Ltd. (1999). Victoria Barracks Melbourne: Conservation Analysis and Management Plan. Melbourne: An unpublished report to the Australian Government Department of Defence.  
 Godden Mackay Logan. (2011). Victoria Barracks, Melbourne: Heritage Management Plan, Heritage Handbook and Asset Management Schedules. Sydney: Unpublished report to the Australian Government Department of Defence.  
 Pruszinski, J. (2007). Victoria Barracks Melbourne, Victoria: Heritage Management Plan and Heritage Handbook. Adelaide: Unpublished report to the Australian Government Department of Defence.  
 The Argus. (1936, January 18). New Soldiers' Clinic, p. 22 and (1937, March 5). Brick Clinic in St. Kilda Road Condemned, p. 12.

... please continue on an additional sheet of paper if necessary.

**Application checklist**

**I have completed all sections of this application form as follows:**

- Local Heritage Overlay Information
- Heritage Council Criteria
- Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance
- History – see attached
- Comparisons
- Aboriginal cultural heritage significance
- Condition
- Integrity/Intactness
- Threat

**I have attached:**

- A copy of the Certificate of Title dated no more than one month ago (not necessary for places on Crown Land)
- An extent diagram clearly showing the extent (boundaries) of my nomination.
- Recent photographs of the place/object.
- A copy of the Conservation Management Plan(s) for this place (if applicable).

**I understand:**

- That my nomination will not be formally accepted until all documentation is provided in the form requested.

**Attachment A – Title Plan 918924R**

<b>TITLE PLAN</b>	<b>EDITION 1</b>	<b>TP 918924R</b>
<b>LOCATION OF LAND</b> Parish: CITY OF SOUTH MELBOURNE PARISH OF MELBOURNE SOUTH Section: D Crown Allotment: 45 Crown Portion: -  Last Plan Reference:- Derived From: VOL. 5984 FOL. 681  Depth Limitation: 150 FEET BELOW THE SURFACE	Notations SUBJECT TO THE RESERVATIONS, EXCEPTIONS, CONDITIONS AND POWERS CONTAINED IN CROWN GRANT VOL. 5984 FOL.681 AND NOTED ON SHEETS 2 OF THIS PLAN  ANY REFERENCE TO MAP IN THE TEXT MEANS THE DIAGRAM SHOWN ON THIS TITLE PLAN	

**Description of Land/Easement Information**

THIS PLAN HAS BEEN PREPARED BY LAND REGISTRY, LAND VICTORIA FOR TITLE DIAGRAM PURPOSES  
 COMPILED: Date: 31.03.2009  
 VERIFIED: A. DALLAS  
 Assistant Registrar of Titles

**COLOUR CODE**  
 Y= YELLOW

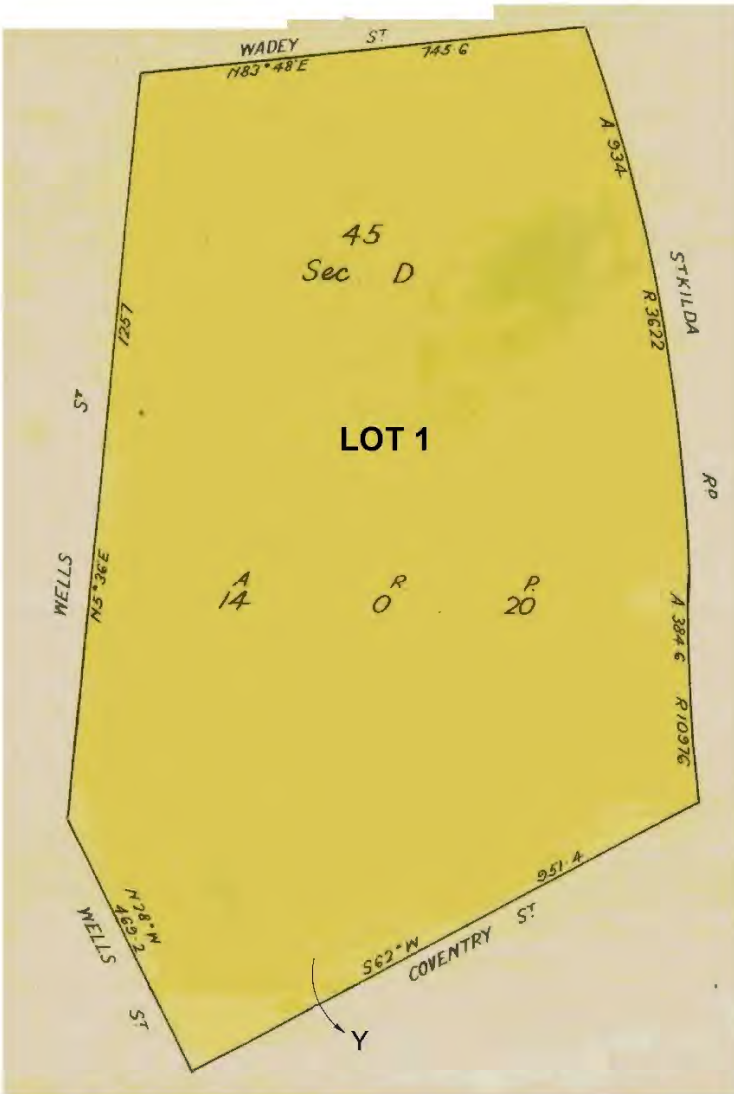


TABLE OF PARCEL IDENTIFIERS
WARNING: Where multiple parcels are referred to or shown on this Title Plan this does not imply separately disposable parcels under Section 8A of the Sale of Land Act 1962
LOT 1 = CA. 45

LAND DESCRIPTION INCLUDING RESERVATIONS, EXCEPTIONS,  
CONDITIONS AND POWERS AS SHOWN ON THE CROWN GRANT

*All THAT PIECE OF LAND in the said State containing fourteen acres and twenty perches —  
more or less being Allotment forty five of Section D in the City of South Melbourne Parish of Melbourne South County of Bourke*

delineated with the measurements and abuttals thereof in the map drawn in the margin of these presents and therein colored yellow Together with all the rights members privileges and appurtenances whatsoever to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining: PROVIDED nevertheless that the Commonwealth and its transferees shall be entitled to sink wells for water and to the use and enjoyment of any wells and springs of water which may at any time be upon the said land and which supply water or may hereafter supply water for domestic farming agricultural manufacturing or irrigation purposes and shall have such rights with respect to such wells and springs as though it or they held the said land without any limitation as to depth EXCEPTING nevertheless unto Us Our heirs and successors all gold and silver and minerals as defined in the *Mines Act* 1928 in upon or under or within the boundaries of the land hereby granted: AND ALSO reserving to Us Our heirs and successors free liberty and authority for Us Our heirs and successors and Our and their licensees agents and servants at any time or times hereafter to enter upon the said land and to search and mine therein for gold silver and minerals as aforesaid and to extract and remove therefrom any such gold silver and minerals and to search for and work dispose of and carry away the said gold silver and minerals lying in upon or under the land hereby granted and for the purposes aforesaid to sink shafts make drives erect machinery and to carry on any works and do any other things which may be necessary or usual in mining and with all other incidents that are necessary to be used for the getting of the said gold silver and minerals and the working of all mines seams lodes and deposits containing such gold silver and minerals in upon or under the land hereby granted:

AND ALSO reserving and excepting the use of all such parts of the said land as shall be required for making railways canals water-courses reservoirs drains or sewers over in upon or through the same with full and free liberty of ingress egress and regress into out of and upon the said land for such purposes.

AND ALSO reserving and excepting unto our subjects and people in the said State the public use of all such parts of the said land as shall from time to time be proclaimed as or otherwise become either a main or district road or other public highway or thoroughfare.

**To have and to hold** the said land and premises unto the Commonwealth and its transferees in fee simple PROVIDED ALWAYS that the said land is and shall be subject to be resumed for mining purposes under Section 168 of the *Land Act* 1928 of the Parliament of our said State:

PROVIDED ALSO and we do hereby expressly declare that this our Royal Grant is and shall be subject to the conditions provisions and declarations hereinafter mentioned (that is to say): That the said land is and shall be subject to the right of any person being the holder of a miner's right or of a mining lease or mineral lease under the *Mines Act* 1928 or any corresponding previous enactment to enter therein and to mine for gold silver or minerals within the meaning of the said Act and to erect and occupy mining plant or machinery thereon in the same manner and under the same conditions and provisions as those to which such person would for the time being be entitled to mine for gold and silver in and upon Crown lands PROVIDED That compensation shall be paid to the Commonwealth or its transferees by such person for surface damage to be done to such land by reason of mining thereon such compensation to be determined as provided for the time being by law and the payment thereof to be a condition precedent to such right of entry.

LENGTHS ARE IN  
LINKS

Metres = 0.3048 x Feet  
Metres = 0.201168 x Links

Sheet 2 of 2 Sheets

**Attachment B – Title Search Statement**

© State of Victoria. This publication is copyright. No part may be reproduced by any process except in accordance with the provisions of the Copyright Act 1968 (Cth) and for the purposes of Section 32 of the Sale of Land Act 1962 (Vic) or pursuant to a written agreement. The information is only valid at the time and in the form obtained from the LANDATA REGD TM System. The State of Victoria accepts no responsibility for any subsequent release, publication or reproduction of the information.

REGISTER SEARCH STATEMENT (Title Search) Transfer of Land Act 1958

VOLUME 05984 FOLIO 681

Security no : 124063711964T

Produced 12/12/2016 10:02 am

CROWN GRANT

LAND DESCRIPTION

Crown Allotment 45 Section D City of South Melbourne Parish of Melbourne South.

REGISTERED PROPRIETOR

Estate Fee Simple

Sole Proprietor

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

ENCUMBRANCES, CAVEATS AND NOTICES

CAVEAT as to part AL238874Q 18/07/2014

Caveator

CITIPOWER PTY LTD

Grounds of Claim

LEASE WITH THE FOLLOWING PARTIES AND DATE.

Parties

THE REGISTERED PROPRIETOR(S)

Date

07/07/2014

Estate or Interest

LEASEHOLD ESTATE

Prohibition

ABSOLUTELY

Lodged by

CITIPOWER PTY

Notices to

CITIPOWER PTY of LEVEL 8 40 MARKET STREET MELBOURNE VIC 3000

Any crown grant reservations exceptions conditions limitations and powers noted on the plan or imaged folio set out under DIAGRAM LOCATION below. For details of any other encumbrances see the plan or imaged folio set out under DIAGRAM LOCATION below.

DIAGRAM LOCATION

SEE TP918924R FOR FURTHER DETAILS AND BOUNDARIES

ACTIVITY IN THE LAST 125 DAYS

NUMBER	PLAN OF SUBDIVISION	STATUS	DATE
PS743098K		Withdrawn	14/10/2016

DOCUMENT END

Delivered from the LANDATA® System by InfoTrack Pty Ltd.

The information supplied by InfoTrack has been obtained from InfoTrack Pty Limited by agreement between them. The information supplied has been obtained by InfoTrack Pty Limited who is licensed by the State to provide this information.

**Attachment C - Plan of Subdivision 743098K**

# PLAN OF SUBDIVISION

EDITION 1

PS 743098K

## LOCATION OF LAND

**Parish :** MELBOURNE SOUTH  
CITY OF SOUTH MELBOURNE

**Section :** D

**Crown Allotment :** 45

**Crown Portion :** -

**Title Reference :** VOL. 5984 FOL. 681

**Last Plan Reference :** TP918924R

**Postal Address :** 32 COVENTRY STREET  
(at time of subdivision) SOUTHBANK VIC 3006

**MGA Co-ordinates** E 321 342 ZONE : 55  
(of approx. centre of land in plan) N 5 811 385

COUNCIL NAME: CITY OF MELBOURNE

**DISCLAIMER:**

WARNING: THIS PLAN IS UNREGISTERED AT LAND REGISTRY.

THIS PLAN MAY BE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING ALTERATIONS:  
 i) THOSE REQUESTED BY COUNCIL AND/OR STATUTORY AUTHORITIES;  
 ii) THOSE ONCE THE BUILDINGS HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED;  
 iii) THOSE REQUESTED BY LAND REGISTRY PRIOR TO REGISTRATION OF THE PLAN.  
 CHARTER KECK CRAMER ACCEPTS NO RESPONSIBILITY WHATSOEVER FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE SUFFERED HOWSOEVER ARISING TO ANY PERSON OR CORPORATION WHO MAY USE OR RELY UPON THIS PLAN FOR ANY OTHER REASON.  
 THIS PLAN MUST NOT BE REPRODUCED EXCEPT:  
 a) FROM THE ELECTRONIC VERSION OR COPY HELD BY CHARTER KECK CRAMER, AND  
 b) UNLESS THE REPRODUCTION INCLUDES THIS NOTE.

## VESTING OF ROADS AND/OR RESERVES

IDENTIFIER	COUNCIL/BODY/PERSON
NIL	NIL

## NOTATIONS

SUBJECT TO THE RESERVATIONS, EXCEPTIONS, CONDITIONS AND POWERS CONTAINED IN CROWN GRANT VOL. 5984 FOL. 681 AND NOTED ON SHEET 2 OF TP918924R.

UNDERLINED DISTANCES ARE NOT BASED ON SURVEY.

## NOTATIONS

**DEPTH LIMITATION:** 45-72m BELOW THE SURFACE

**Survey :** THIS PLAN IS BASED ON A PARTIAL SURVEY.

**Staging :** THIS IS NOT A STAGED SUBDIVISION  
PLANNING PERMIT No.

To be completed where applicable:  
THIS SURVEY HAS BEEN CONNECTED TO PERMANENT MARKS No(s)  
IN PROCLAIMED SURVEY AREA No.

## EASEMENT INFORMATION

LEGEND: A – APPURTENANT EASEMENT E – ENCUMBERING EASEMENT R – ENCUMBERING EASEMENT (ROAD)

EASEMENT REFERENCE	PURPOSE	WIDTH (Metres)	ORIGIN	LAND BENEFITED/IN FAVOUR OF
E-1	CARRIAGEWAY	SEE PLAN	THIS PLAN	LOT 2 ON THIS PLAN

**CHARTER.**  
KECK CRAMER

Level 19/8 Exhibition Street, Melbourne Victoria 3000  
Telephone 03 8102 8888 www.charterkc.com.au

SURVEYOR'S REF: J065641

28/01/16

ORIGINAL SHEET SIZE: A3

SHEET 1 OF 3

NICHOLAS J. MOORE LS  
VERSION 2



WADEY STREET

PS 743098K

263°48'  
149.99

ROAD

169°39'20"  
C187.29  
A187.81  
R728.63

KILDA

ST

1  
5.582ha

176°11'  
A&C57

R2208  
A&C77.37  
172.55.51  
172.55.51

2

SEE SHEET 3 FOR  
DETAILS OF LOT 2

(143.07)  
242°00' 191.39  
COVENTRY STREET

WELLS STREET

5°36'  
252.87

WELLS STREET

94.39  
332.00'

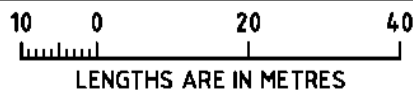
SURVEYOR'S REF: J065641

**CHARTER.**

KECK CRAMER

Level 19/8 Exhibition Street, Melbourne Victoria 3000  
Telephone 03 8102 8888 www.charterkc.com.au

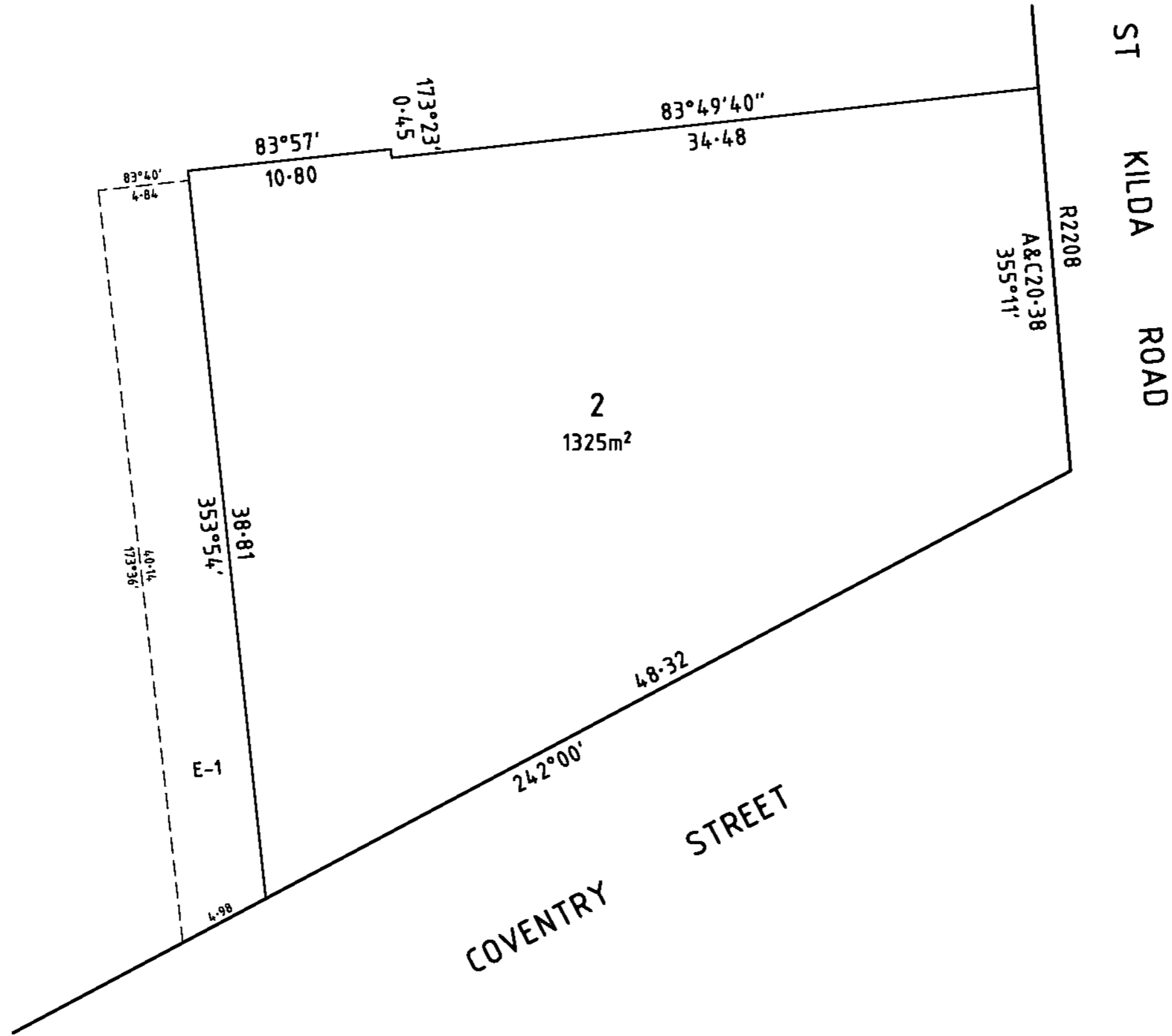
SCALE  
1:1000



ORIGINAL SHEET SIZE: A3

SHEET 2

NICHOLAS J. MOORE LS  
VERSION 2



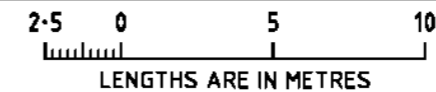
SURVEYOR'S REF: J065641

**CHARTER.**

KECK CRAMER

Level 19/8 Exhibition Street, Melbourne Victoria 3000  
Telephone 03 8102 8888 www.charterkc.com.au

SCALE  
1:250



ORIGINAL SHEET SIZE: A3

SHEET 3

NICHOLAS J. MOORE LS  
VERSION 2

Attachment D – Area Proposed for inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Register



The Former Repatriation Centre nominated for inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Register is indicated by the dashed green line. (Source: Biosis 2016)

## **Attachment E - Summary Contextual History – The Former Repatriation Outpatient Clinic, St Kilda Road, Southbank**

The following historical summary for the establishment of the Former Repatriation Commission Outpatient Clinic at Victoria Barracks has been drawn from the Godden Mackay Logan 2011 HMP, the Biosis 2016 heritage report and research of the Repatriation Commission's Annual Reports from 1934 to 1951 held by the Australian War Memorial in Canberra.

### **Victoria Barracks, Melbourne**

The Former Repatriation Commission Outpatient Clinic is located on the south-eastern corner of the Victoria Barracks complex in Southbank, Melbourne. Construction of the original the Victoria Barracks buildings commenced in 1859 as part of the Imperial Defence plans to establish a General Headquarters for the Imperial Army in Melbourne. With the Federation of Australia in January 1901, Victoria Barracks became the headquarters of the naval and military forces of the new Commonwealth (Godden Mackay Logan, 2011, pp 11 and 15).

The Department of Defence offered a corner site on the south-eastern side of Victoria Barracks to the Repatriation Commission as the location of a new outpatient clinic in 1936 (Australian Department of Repatriation, Annual Report of the Repatriation Commission, 1936-37, p9).

### **The Repatriation Commission**

The Repatriation Commission was established in 1919 by proclamation of the Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Act. The significant numbers of returned servicemen from World War I requiring a diverse range of support services drove the need for the Commission.

The Repatriation Commission was intended to manage returned soldiers and encompassed healthcare, settlement, pensions and vocational training. This was an unusual example of a Federal approach to healthcare, with most healthcare institutions at the time being managed by the States (Sax, 1984, pp. 15-42). The approach reflects the importance of centrally coordinated and nationally consistent care and services for ex-service men (and later women) recognised through the establishment of the Repatriation Commission.

The Annual Reports for the Commission provide an insight into the diverse range of support services delivered to ex-servicemen and women and their dependants. The 1948-49 report notes that the Repatriation Commission provided "medical treatment to discharged members of the Forces, both women and men, and also to widows, children and certain other dependants of deceased members of the Forces in accordance with the Australian Soldiers Repatriation Regulations. The Repatriation Medical Service, in line with modern trends, is not designed only to relieve the immediate ailments of patients but also to fit them for a proper place in society. Teamwork makes for successful treatment and, in addition to doctors and nurses, physio-therapists, social workers, educational therapy officers, amenities officers and films officers are employed. They assist as members of the treatment teams which have been built up to deal with all the various types of medical and surgical disorders" (Australian Department of Repatriation, Annual Report of the Repatriation Commission, 1948-49, page 4).

The Commission also provided a range of assistance services to ex-service men and women, their dependants and dependants of deceased members of the Forces including:

- Living allowances

- Compassionate allowances
- Transportation allowances for recreation purposes
- Employment placements and vocational training
- Wage supplements to apprentices and trainees
- Sustenance payments while employment was pending
- Funeral expenses

The role of the Repatriation Commission altered with the introduction of the *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986* and the establishment of the Department of Veterans' Affairs, after which Repatriation Hospitals and associated services were gradually transferred to the States (Department of Veterans' Affairs, 2014).

### Medical Services and Treatments

Through the peak of the organisation's inter-war and post-World War II operations, the Repatriation Commission coordinated medical treatments, associated reintegration activities and diverse medical personnel across its headquarters, branch offices, medical institutions (which including general hospitals, sanatoria dedicated to a wide range of psychiatric care functions, and outpatient clinics) and artificial limb factories.

In 1934 the Commission reported that medical treatments for a range of ailments were provided in the Commission's General Repatriation Hospitals and Outpatient Clinics including:

- Medical treatments for ailments including:
  - Diabetes
  - Ear, nose, eye, throat and skin diseases/disorders
  - Gas, including gas heart and lungs (disease)
  - Gun-shot wounds (this category was recorded as the cause of the third largest number of treatments in 1934)
  - Hearts, including organic and functional
  - Kidneys, chronic
  - Malaria and Bilharzia
  - Mental conditions
  - Pleurisy, pneumonia, bronchitis, asthma (this category is the largest number of treatments recorded in 1934)
  - Rheumatism, chronic
  - Trench feet and frost bite
  - Tuberculosis (this ailment was recorded as the cause of the largest number of deaths in 1934)
  - War neurosis, including epileptics, neurasthenics, shell shocks, alcoholics, inebriates
  - Others (unspecified - this category is the second largest number of treatments recorded in 1934)

The Commission's expenditure for medical treatment for ex-soldiers, widows, widowed mothers and orphans between 1919<sup>1</sup> and 1934 totaled £6,663,274. This had grown to £9,117,522 in 1939 and had reached £13,056,931 in 1945 (Annual Reports for the Repatriation Commission).

In 1946 the Commission reported on disability categories for war pensioners, which provides some insight into the changing medical treatment service requirements by this time. These were:

- Wounds
- Accidental Injuries
- New Growths and Cysts
- Effects of Gassing
- Diseases due to Infections, Spirochaetes and Viruses
- Pulmonary Tuberculosis
- Protozoan and Metazoan Diseases
- Venereal Diseases
- Skin Diseases
- Physical Agents
- Intoxications of the System
- Endocrine Glands, Lymph Glands, Blood Diseases
- Metabolism and Deficiency Diseases
- Alimentary System
- Respiratory System
- Genito-Urinary System
- Vascular System
- Nervous System (excluding disease due to Syphilis or Vascular Degeneration)
- Neurosis, Psychoneurosis and Mental Disorders
- Vasometer, Trophic Diseases, Raynard's, Erythromelagia
- Muscles, Fasciae, Joints and Bones
- Eyes
- Ears
- Unclassified

(Repatriation Commission Annual Report 1945-146, p19)

---

<sup>1</sup> The dated of the inception of the Department of Repatriation.

### Outpatient Numbers

The Commission reported on outpatient attendances for medical treatments provided to ex-service men and women in Australia in most years. These statistics clearly demonstrate the growing need for outpatient medical services as a result of service in World War I during the 1930s, along with the needs that arose during and immediately after World War II. The Commission noted in 1935 that the needs of World War I veterans were changing as they aged, including the type of facilities required for longer term care. Outpatient attendances reported by the Commission between 1934 and 1951 are provided in the table below.

Year ending 30 June	Outpatient attendances for medical treatments	Attendances by pensioners from the 1939 War <sup>#</sup>	Local Medical Officers <sup>*</sup>
1934	140,431		809
1935	145,545		813
1936	154,452		806
1937	-		-
1938	-		-
1939	159,847		814
1940	148,671		813
1941	134,584	299	816
1942	126,721	4,375	800
1943	138,882	22,128	795
1944	167,185	50,894	792
1945	202,567	90,073	794
1946	251,091	151,253	790
1947	278,057	190,585	1,884
1948	282,439	195,366	2,219
1949	248,065	167,683	2,387
1950	258,963	172,981	2,553
1951	412,235	278,255	not provided
<p><sup>#</sup> This is a sub-total of the annual total of attendances for medical services.</p> <p><sup>*</sup> The Commission appointed local medical officers to provide treatments in country towns across Australia. Additional officers were appointed in New Guinea from 1947. The totals for attendances noted in the annual reports <i>exclude</i> treatments provided by local medical officers.</p>			

The Commission also reported on the number of outpatients treated at Repatriation General Hospitals and Outpatient Clinics across Australia. The upward trend from the end of World War II is notable, as shown in the table below.

Year ending 30 June	Outpatients Treated at Repatriation General Hospitals and Outpatient Clinics across Australia
1946	34,360
1947	50,560
1948	73,407
1949	82,481
1950	88,471
1951	115,030

### War Pensioner Numbers

The number of war pensioners managed through the Commission provides a potent insight into the social impact of both world wars on Australia.

The Commission provided a breakdown by State for the numbers of war pensioners across the country and living overseas in its annual reports until 1935. In 1934 Victoria had the second highest number of dependants of deceased<sup>2</sup> members of the forces recorded as being in receipt of a war pension (which included widows, children, widowed mothers of unmarried members, other mothers, fathers, and brothers and sisters). The total for Victoria was 8,927 pensioners, with NSW at the highest at 9,227. The next highest was Queensland with 2,732 pensioners. The national total of persons for dependants (including pensioners living overseas) in respect of deceased members of the forces was 29,719 in 1934 and increased to 30,276 in 1935.

In addition, the total number of recorded incapacitated members<sup>3</sup> of the forces was 75,037 in the year ending 30 June 1934, with Victoria recording 25,517 incapacitated ex-service personnel. These incapacitated personnel had a total of 65,128 dependents recorded. The total number of all war pensions for the year 1933-34 was 266,954, with 90,645 of these in Victoria, the largest number nationally (33% of war pensions). These numbers decreased slightly the following year.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics records the total population of Australia in 1934 as 6,629,839, with the total population of Victoria 1,820,261. This means 5% of the population of Victoria had been directly impacted by service in World War I in 1934, with the effects reaching much further into the broader population through family impacts (i.e. needing to become carers for disabled family members, the consequential problems arising from alcoholism etc), community and labor market participation, and managing ongoing medical costs.

The financial liability of all war pensions nationally in 1934 was £7,071,168. The cost of Victorians' war pensions during this period was £2,148,874, 30.3% of the national total.

<sup>2</sup> The Australian War Memorial states that for Australia, World War I remains the costliest conflict in terms of deaths and casualties. From a population of fewer than five million, 416,009 men enlisted, of whom more than 60,000 were killed and 156,000 wounded, gassed, or taken prisoner: [www.awm.gov.au/atwar/ww1](http://www.awm.gov.au/atwar/ww1)

<sup>3</sup> Note: this number does not include the applications for a pension based on incapacity received by the Commission each year, as a large number of these were refused for a range of reasons. For example, 57,065 claims were rejected in the 1933-34 period. (See Muir 2007 and the Commission's Annual reports for further details.)



The following year these totals were £7,351,188 and £2,234,856 (30.4%) respectively (Annual Reports for the Repatriation Commission). These statistics underline the cost and impact of World War I on Victoria, and the scale of the requirement for a wide range of support services.

The impact of World War II and the subsequent need for the Commission's services is emphasised by the statistics for war pensioners recorded between 1944 and 1951. While annual reporting did not include breakdowns for each State during this period, it can be extrapolated that based on population numbers the percentages for Victoria would be similar to the breakdown of numbers for World War I. Statistics for this period from selected years are provided in the table on the following page, highlighting the substantial increase in demand for services during this period. The extension of the Former Repatriation Commission Outpatient Clinic in Southbank in the late 1940s reflects the increased need for medical treatments during this period.

### War Pensioners recorded by the Repatriation Commission 1944, 1945, 1948 and 1951

Designations	By 30 June 1944*			By 30 June 1945*			By 30 June 1948*			By 30 June 1951 <sup>o</sup>		
	1914 War	1939 War	Annual Liability	1914 War	1939 War	Annual Liability	1914 War	1939 War	Annual Liability	1914 War	1939 War	Annual Liability
Dependants of Deceased Members of the Forces	22,114	13,043	£3,091,034	21,175	16,650	£3,379,394	19,863	26,530	£4,568,639	20,709	26,434	£6,526,724
Dependants of Incapacitated Members of the Forces	95,108	23,839	£2,095,015	87,048	49,460	£2,269,920	68,323	142,112	£3,075,210	62,918	211,724	£5,642,982
Incapacitated Members of the Forces	72,232	18,126	£5,465,800	70,980	35,766	£6,079,549	67,116	91,657	£8,591,857	64,889	211,724	£15,584,873
<b>Totals</b>	<b>189,454</b>	<b>55,008</b>	<b>£10,651,850</b>	<b>179,203</b>	<b>101,876</b>	<b>£11,728,864</b>	<b>155,302</b>	<b>260,299</b>	<b>£16,235,707</b>	<b>148,516</b>	<b>351,408</b>	<b>£27,754,580</b>
* Annual Report for 1943-44, page 12; # Annual Report for 1944-45, page 17; ♦ Annual Report for 1947-48, page 35; ° Annual Report for 1950-51, page 27												

## The Repatriation Commission Outpatient Clinic

As established through the information provided from the Repatriation Commission's annual reports provided in the preceding sections, the construction of the Former Repatriation Commission Outpatient Clinic, Southbank in 1936-37 came at a time of increasing public awareness and demand for health services for returned servicemen nationally, with the RSL lobbying the Australian Government frequently on this issue (Muir 2007, p207) The extension of the Centre in the 1940s also reflects the significant increase in demand for health services at the end of World War II.

In 1935 the Commission reported that the number of patients under medical care continued to grow and while these needs were met through the Commission, the additional workload was significant for the Commission and its staff. The Commission also reported that the majority of the Commission's medical institutions were built as temporary war-time structures (during World War I) and that it was never planned for these facilities to be used for the long-term. Improvements to upgrade medical facilities were in progress and positive results for some works were reported. A large amount of additional structural works was recorded as being required in the near future.

The Commission also noted in 1935:

*At no stage in the existence of the Commission have there been greater demands upon available beds for indoor treatment or on the facilities available through the out-patient departments, and every day and in all branches of the Commission's service fresh applications are being received for medical treatment and/or war pension. (Repatriation Commission Annual Report 1934-35, p7)*

In 1936 the Commission reported that:

*During the past year the various hospitals and sanatoria of the Commission have been severely taxed to provide accommodation for the numbers of pensioners requiring treatment as either in- or out- patients. ...*

*At present there is in course of alteration or construction added accommodation in almost every State of the Commonwealth. ...*

*The out-patient clinic, which is at present within the Branch Office in St. Kilda-road [sic], Melbourne, is so congested that no longer can the conditions be allowed to remain, and plans have been prepared for the erection of an out-patient clinic on a side made available by the Defence Department. All preliminaries have been hastened and an early commencement of the work of construction is anticipated. ... (Repatriation Commission Annual Report 1935-36, pp 8-9)*

The Former Repatriation Commission Outpatient Clinic replaced an earlier galvanised structure at the south eastern corner of the Victoria Barracks complex. Lieutenant Colonel White, Acting Minister for Repatriation, announced the proposal to build an out-patients' clinic for returned soldiers in 1936 for a cost of £10,000. The building was purpose built for out-patients in order to reduce congestion in the facilities available at the time at the Caulfield Repatriation Hospital (The Argus, 1936). The design met some controversy with well known artist Arthur Streeton condemning the contrast of the brown brickwork with the existing bluestone structures of Victoria Barracks. Director of the Commonwealth Public Works Department Mr. H. J. Mackennal replied that the brick was chosen to make the building "unpretentious" and that the cost of building in bluestone would have been four times the final contract price for the building of £16,000 (The Argus, 1937).

The Former Repatriation Commission Outpatient Clinic was constructed to the design of George Hallandal of the Commonwealth Department of Works, who was responsible for the design of many other Defence buildings, with notable buildings from the same period including the Royal Australian Army Medical Corps Training Depot and the Royal Melbourne Regiment Drill Hall. Hallandal worked with the Commonwealth Works Department from 1923 to 1966 and had a long and distinguished career.

The construction of the new Clinic building was reported as complete in the Annual Report for 1936-37, with the Commission noting that:

*Since the close of the financial year the erection of a new out-patient clinic at St. Kilda-road [sic], Melbourne, has been completed and occupied. The improved accommodation results not only in the more satisfactory handling of patients, but provides the privacy for medical examination which is essential for this work....*



Environment,  
Land, Water  
and Planning

HERITAGE  
VICTORIA  
HERITAGE  
VICTORIA  
HERITAGE  
VICTORIA

*Out-patient Clinic, Melbourne.- With increasing numbers requiring out-patient treatment, the accommodation at the Branch Office in St. Kilda-road was inadequate. Men suffering from all types of disabilities, many of them accompanied by their wives and children, had to sit in a basement waiting room. Another inconvenience through lack of space was the necessity of accommodating two medical examiners in each of the small cubicles built as examination rooms. These disabilities, together with other factors, made it imperative that better conditions should be provided.*

*It was decided to erect a new out-patient clinic, the building embodying the latest facilities, including air-conditioning, single rooms for medical examining officers, and a large general waiting room. (Repatriation Commission Annual Report 1936-37, pp8-9)*

The Commission reported again on the Clinic in 1938, recording that it was opened in the latter half of 1937 (providing two opening dates – it is likely that the November date is when all services for which it was purpose built were available at the Clinic):

*The Repatriation Clinic opened in St. Kilda Road, Melbourne, in November, 1937, now provides satisfactory conditions for those patients whose ailments need out-patient supervision and treatment. All modern facilities except those which can only be provided in large centres, e.g. Deep X-ray and Radium Therapy, are available at this institution. The Commission is gradually adding to the therapeutic armament at its institutions, so that the medical staffs will not be handicapped in their efforts to aid their patients. The Commission feels that it must again draw attention to the increasing cost of medical treatment; the provision of special drugs, organic extracts, electrical and other apparatus, in addition to the increase in the number of patients, result in a corresponding increase in the cost of medical treatment in general. ...*

*Out-patient Clinic, St. Kilda Road – This new institution, referred to in the last report, was opened in August, 1937. The spacious warmed waiting hall has proved a great boon to the patients, and the improved conditions for the medical and other staffs are greatly appreciated. (Repatriation Commission Annual Report 1937-38, p9)*



View of the Former Repatriation Commission Outpatient Clinic from the intersection of Coventry Street and St Kilda Road, ca 1939. The name of the building is visible over the main entrance. (Source: Harold Paynting Collection, State Library of Victoria, ID 1820396)

The Former Repatriation Commission Outpatient Clinic was built to house an outpatient clinic including medical examination rooms, operating theatres, massage section and dispensary. A canteen was located in the basement, with accommodation for staff on the first floor above the clinic. It was considered as a thoroughly modern Art Deco design and was one of the first public buildings in Victoria to have mechanical air conditioning. A major extension to the rear (fronting Coventry Street) was built in compatible materials and style during the 1940s. The original Barracks bluestone wall had to be rebuilt closer to B Block, to enlarge the site for the Repatriation Centre (Godden Mackay Logan, 2011a, p. 22).

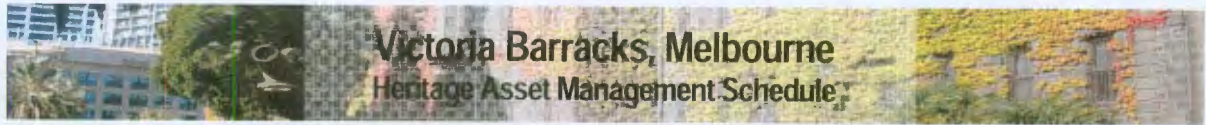
The Repatriation Commission Outpatient Clinic is also an unusual example of a centre being built specifically to handle health care managed by the Repatriation Commission, as most hospitals managed by the Commission were typically former field hospitals managed by the services, particularly after World War II (i.e the Heidelberg Repatriation Hospital was formerly the 115th Heidelberg Military Hospital (Austin Health, 2015)).

Use of the Former Repatriation Commission Outpatient Clinic as a clinic ceased in 1995 as part of changes to services delivered by Veteran's Affairs. The building was then used temporarily as a store and occupied by the Maintenance Engineering Agency for a time during the 1990s. In 1999 it was described as unoccupied and in 'disrepair' and has been vacant since.

**Historic Themes under the Victorian Historical Themes Framework:**

- 7 Governing Victoria; 7.4 Defending Victoria and Australia
- 8 Building Community Life; 8.3 Providing health and welfare services





**Victoria Barracks, Melbourne**  
Heritage Asset Management Schedule

**Item Name: 310 St Kilda Rd—Repatriation Building**  
**DEMS Asset Number: A0013**  
**Construction Date: 1937**

**Contribution to Site's Significance—High**

**Tolerance for Change—Some**



**Description**

The Repatriation Building is a manganese (brown brick) structure with typical asymmetrical and staggered massing, vertical emphasis to windows and doors and white rendered detailing. It exhibits art deco and functionalist influences in its decorative treatments including the design of the wrought iron gates, decorative and cubic and geometric shapes above entrance doors and windows and the rounded southern façade. The wrought iron gates between the building and the remnant perimeter walling near B Block and at the rear of the building in Coventry Street are highly decorative with strong art deco detailing.

Internally, the art deco style influences continue, with terrazzo and jarrah parquet floors, decorative mouldings to the walls and ceilings, ribbon windows and fine detailing on vents. The staircase is particularly ornate, with terrazzo steps and finely turned timber handrails.

**Exterior:**

Walls: Brick

Roof: Concealed behind parapet; terracotta tile hipped roof with sections of corrugated iron sheeting on newer extensions.

Windows: Steel framed.

Doors: Steel framed.

**Interior:**

Open plan hall space, parquet and jarrah floorboards, some covered in lino, original varnished hardwood joinery, terrazzo lobby, timber skirtings and architraves, art deco style plaster details, cornice, coffered ceilings, cast iron grille vents. Some rooms half tiled walls. Several other intact interior art deco features are evident.

**Condition and Integrity**

The Repatriation Building is in solid structural condition, lack of maintenance and recent storm damage to roof tiles has meant that the internal spaces are degrading rapidly. The integrity of the fabric is very high, with many original features intact.

Water ingress is apparent in most spaces with considerable damage to the timber flooring, the services to the building are inoperational and evidence of pest ingress is also apparent.

The presence of vinyl floor and wall tiles which may contain asbestos has been noted throughout the building and rust is apparent on some metal fixtures.

The internal paint is in very poor condition, and some cracking has occurred on internal walls. It was noted that the paint may contain lead—this requires testing.

The timber parquet floor needs replacing in several areas where water damage has caused warping and cracking.

The windows and doors are generally in good condition, with some requiring repainting and minor repairs.

**Significant Attributes**

- Overall form and art deco detailing, vertical emphasis of windows and main entry, internal finishes including terrazzo floors and hardwood joinery as outlined above.
- The ornate staircase, with terrazzo steps and finely turned timber handrails.
- Steel-framed art deco style windows.
- Wrought iron gates and grilles and downpipes.
- Decorative plaster elements and internal wall mouldings.



## Victoria Barracks, Melbourne Heritage Asset Management Schedule



### Priority Works—Repatriation Building

Priority Works	Timeframe
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secure building from water and pest penetration until future use is determined.</li> </ul>	Immediate
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check drain and downpipes for blockages as there is evidence of rising damp to whole perimeter of building.</li> </ul>	Immediate (inspection)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check all internal plumbing as cause of internal water damage, especially in bathrooms.</li> </ul>	Immediate
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A high amount of upgrade works are required to make this building habitable. However, the building retains a large amount of original detail giving it a lot of potential to become a unique redevelopment.</li> </ul>	When future use is determined
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removal of any lead paint and asbestos (vinyl tiles) is a high priority once future use is determined.</li> </ul>	When future use is determined

### General Guidance—Repatriation Building

Action	Recommendation
Appropriate Use	This building should undergo extensive upgrades and would be ideal for more office accommodation, Defence Archives (subject to storage requirements) or a Public Museum outside of the site boundary.
Maintenance	Asset to be in sound condition.
Fabric and Setting	Original features, fabric and fixtures should be retained where possible. Research should be undertaken into original and early fabric to ensure replacement of damaged original features is like for like.
Building Upgrade	Services upgrade works should be undertaken in accordance with determined future use. Services should utilise existing features and outlets where possible.
Redevelopment	This building would be ideal for an upgrade into office accommodation. There is scope for much interior refurbishment, however modernisation and upgrade for continued use should be removable and not adversely impact upon significant fabric. There is potential for existing rooms to become offices of various sizes with a large open plan area in the centre of the space that is well lit by natural light.
Archaeological Potential	There is no known archaeological potential in the land under and around this asset.
Measured Drawings	Existing measured drawings of the building should be consulted before any redevelopment is undertaken of the building, if these are inaccurate, new measured drawings should be prepared.
Demolition	Complete demolition of this asset should be avoided. The unavoidable removal of any significant building fabric should be carried out in a manner that enables reinstatement when circumstances permit.
Disposal	Should only be considered as part of a whole site disposal policy.
In Case of Emergency	Consult a heritage professional. Short-term protective measures should be reversible, temporary and not adversely impact the fabric.





## Victoria Barracks, Melbourne Heritage Asset Management Schedule



ELEMENT	MAINTENANCE / WORKS REQUIREMENTS
<b>Modern Brickwork Walls</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Inspect and check for:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Spalling of surface or disintegration of bricks.</li> <li>- Cracks through bricks or joints.</li> <li>- Open joints or loose mortar in pointing.</li> <li>- Loose or missing brickwork.</li> <li>- Hard cement mortar or patching.</li> <li>- Bulging brickwork.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Patch brickwork with compatible material if area of defect is isolated.</li> <li>• Replace bricks only where deterioration is substantial using bricks matching the colour, texture and size of the original bricks.</li> <li>• Repoint only if affected area is isolated using manual equipment and mortar that matches the original in appearance, profile, hardness and composition.</li> <li>• Bulges in stonework may lead to structural failure and serious safety hazards so should be left to engineering professionals to assess.</li> <li>• Do not make new openings for access/services.</li> <li>• Do not block building ventilation systems.</li> </ul>
<b>Internal features</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retain plan form of building.</li> <li>• Retain original waiting hall, stair and entrance vestibule.</li> </ul>
<b>Terracotta Tile Roof</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Inspect and check for:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Broken or missing tiles</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Replace tiles as necessary matching tile profiles, sizes and colours.</li> </ul>
<b>Corrugated Metal Sheeting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Inspect and check for:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Build up of debris.</li> <li>- Rust or corrosion spots.</li> <li>- Punctures in metal or broken seams.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Patch small holes using ubiquitous silicone resin.</li> <li>• Introduce slip sheets between rusted lap joints where necessary</li> </ul>
<b>Rainwater Goods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regularly inspect and clean gutters and rainwater disposal system.</li> <li>• Undertake regular professional pest inspection and removal (eg nesting bees, birds or wasps).</li> <li>• Fix leaking pipes and remediate any secondary damage.</li> <li>• Discharge water away from buildings.</li> <li>• Replace missing/damaged elements with elements to match original material and profile.</li> <li>• Replace loose and degraded fixings with like as required.</li> <li>• Do not replace or combine metal elements with dissimilar materials that will chemically react with each other.</li> <li>• Do not introduce different profiles and avoid changes in appearance.</li> <li>• Do not replace historical piping with PVC piping.</li> </ul>
<b>Steel Frame Windows</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Inspect and check for:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proper operation of all hardware.</li> <li>- Soundness of weather-stripping.</li> <li>- Build-up of dirt or stains.</li> <li>- Corrosion and cracked surfaces.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Defects should be repaired by a specialist contractor for steel frames. Wire brush back peeling paint and treat corrosion with a rust inhibitor.</li> <li>• Fill any gouges and deep scratches with epoxy filler prior to sanding. Prime and apply finishing paint that is compatible with primer and appropriate to prevailing conditions.</li> </ul>



# Victoria Barracks, Melbourne

## Heritage Asset Management Schedule



ELEMENT	MAINTENANCE / WORKS REQUIREMENTS
<b>Wrought Iron Balustrade Railings</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Inspect and check for:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Damage, corrosion, deterioration.</li><li>- Loose / missing fixings.</li></ul></li><li>• Defects should be repaired using appropriate patching technique for the specific type of material. Loose and missing fixings should be repaired / rectified as necessary.</li><li>• Brush all peeling and loose paint from affected area if problem localised, using a stiff natural bristle brush.</li><li>• Repair any loose or broken sections using appropriate metal repair techniques. Fill any gouges and deep scratches with epoxy filler prior to sanding. Prime and apply finishing paint that is compatible with primer and appropriate to prevailing conditions.</li></ul>
<b>Landscape around building</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Improve surface drainage by removing soil and vegetation build up near walls and grading land away from building.</li><li>• Do not build up garden beds and/or hard paving against walls, or over drainage or building ventilation systems.</li><li>• Do not allow continual watering of walls or hosing leaves and debris into storm water pits.</li><li>• Do not introduce plantings that may undermine foundations.</li></ul>



## Victoria Barracks, Melbourne Heritage Asset Management Schedule



Decorative wrought-iron gates.



Decorative internal wall mouldings and art deco detailing.



Turned timber hand rails to stairs.



Steel framed ribbon windows and decorative ceiling mouldings.



View to parapet on southern façade concealing corrugated metal roof.



Internal treatment room with art deco tiling and cupboards.





Repatriation Building, Victoria Barracks, Melbourne.  
Archival Report.

**Prepared for Department of Defence**

**February 2016**

## Biosis offices

### AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

#### Canberra

Unit 16 / 2 Yallourn Street  
Fyshwick ACT 2609

Phone: (02) 6228 1599  
Fax: (02) 6280 8752  
Email: [canberra@biosis.com.au](mailto:canberra@biosis.com.au)

### NEW SOUTH WALES

#### Sydney

18-20 Mandible Street  
Alexandria NSW 2015

Phone: (02) 9690 2777  
Fax: (02) 9690 2577  
Email: [sydney@biosis.com.au](mailto:sydney@biosis.com.au)

#### Wollongong

8 Tate Street  
Wollongong NSW 2500

Phone: (02) 4229 5222  
Fax: (02) 4229 5500  
Email: [wollongong@biosis.com.au](mailto:wollongong@biosis.com.au)

### QUEENSLAND

#### Brisbane

Suite 4 First Floor, 72 Wickham Street  
Fortitude Valley QLD 4006

Phone: (07) 3831 7400  
Fax: (07) 3831 7411  
Email: [brisbane@biosis.com.au](mailto:brisbane@biosis.com.au)

### VICTORIA

#### Ballarat

506 Macarthur Street  
Ballarat VIC 3350

Phone: (03) 5331 7000  
Fax: (03) 5331 7033  
Email: [ballarat@biosis.com.au](mailto:ballarat@biosis.com.au)

#### Melbourne (Head Office)

38 Bertie Street  
Port Melbourne VIC 3207

Phone: (03) 9646 9499  
Fax: (03) 9646 9242  
Email: [melbourne@biosis.com.au](mailto:melbourne@biosis.com.au)

#### Wangaratta

16a Templeton Street (PO Box 943)  
Wangaratta VIC 3677

Phone: (03) 5721 9453  
Fax: (03) 5721 9454  
Email: [wangaratta@biosis.com.au](mailto:wangaratta@biosis.com.au)

## Document Information

Report to: Department of Defence  
Prepared by: Asher Ford and Kym Oataway  
Biosis matter no.: 21289

## Document Control

Reviewer: Asher Ford  
Mapping: Laura Harley  
Project: DEHP-ID-113 Photographic Recording of Defence Properties.  
Report Title: Repatriation Buildings, Victoria Barracks, Melbourne. Archival Report.

Revision	Prepared	Internal Review	External Review	Amended
DR01	KO	ASF	KH	08/02/2016
FIN01	ASF	ASF	DG	

Revision	Issued	Name	Signed
DR01	22/12/2015	ASF	
FIN01	08/02/2016	ASF	

© Biosis Pty Ltd

This document is and shall remain the property of Biosis Pty Ltd. The document may only be used for the purposes for which it was commissioned and in accordance with the Terms of the Engagement for the commission. Unauthorised use of this document in any form whatsoever is prohibited.

#### Disclaimer:

Biosis Pty Ltd has completed this assessment in accordance with the relevant federal, state and local legislation and current industry best practice. The company accepts no liability for any damages or loss incurred as a result of reliance placed upon the report content or for any purpose other than that for which it was intended.

## Acknowledgements

Biosis gratefully acknowledges the contributions of the following people and organisations in preparing this report:

- Karen Hansen – Department of Defence.
- John Papanikolaou – Department of Defence.

Biosis staff involved in this project were:

- Gary Vines – Senior Archaeologist.
- Lauren Hartley – GIS.

## Abbreviations

c.	Circa
Defence	Department of Defence
m	Metres
mm	Millimetres
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage, Department of Premier and Cabinet

# Contents

<b>Acknowledgements .....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>Abbreviations.....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>1 Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Project Background.....	1
1.2 Project Area.....	1
1.3 Methodology.....	1
1.4 Report Structure .....	1
1.5 Terminology .....	2
1.6 Limitations.....	2
<b>2 Repatriation Building.....</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1 Historical Context .....	5
2.2 Photographic Index.....	7
2.3 Photographic Plan & Catalogue.....	17
<b>References.....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Appendices .....</b>	<b>33</b>
Appendix A - CDs containing metadata relating to each archival recording. ....	34

## List of Tables

Table 1: Historical Summary, Site Description and Statement of Significance for the Repatriation Building .....	5
Table 2: Building 5 Photographic Details .....	7
Table 3: Photographic Index for Building 5. ....	7

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Location of Victoria Barracks in a regional context. ....	3
Figure 2. Location of Repatriation Building within the Victoria Barracks extent.....	4
Figure 3: Repatriation Building, Basement Level Interior Photograph Locations.....	18
Figure 4: Repatriation Building, Ground Floor Interior Photograph Locations .....	19
Figure 5: Repatriation Building, First Floor Interior Photograph Locations.....	20
Figure 6: Repatriation Building, External Photograph Locations.....	21



# 1 Introduction

---

## 1.1 Project Background

Biosis Pty Ltd has been commissioned by the Department of Defence (Defence) to undertake photographic archival recordings for the Repatriation Building at Victoria Barracks, Melbourne, Victoria. This report presents archival recordings of the buildings as of December 2015.

## 1.2 Project Area

The Repatriation Building is located within the property of the Victoria Barracks, Melbourne at 310 St Kilda Road, St Kilda VIC 3182 (Figure 1). The building is positioned in the south eastern corner of the Victoria Barracks Property at the corner of St Kilda Road and Coventry Street (Figure 2).

The Former Repatriation Centre is a manganese (brown brick) structure with typical asymmetrical and staggered massing, vertical emphasis to windows and doors and white rendered detailing (Plate 1). It exhibits art deco and functionalist influences in its decorative treatments including the design of the wrought iron gates, decorative and cubic and geometric shapes above entrance doors and windows and the rounded southern façade. The wrought iron gates between the building and the remnant perimeter walling near B Block and at the rear of the building in Coventry Street are highly decorative with strong art deco detailing. Internally, the art deco style influences continue, with terrazzo and jarrah parquet floors (now largely removed), decorative mouldings to the walls and ceilings, ribbon windows and fine detailing on vents. The staircase is particularly ornate with terrazzo steps and finally turned timber handrails.

## 1.3 Methodology

This archival report has been prepared in accordance with the following NSW Heritage Branch guidelines as a best practice approach to archival photographic recordings:

- *How to prepare archival recordings of heritage items (Heritage Office 1996).*
- *Photographic recording of heritage items using film or digital capture (Heritage Office 2006).*

The archival recording consists of a photographic recording which encompasses views to and from the item from several angles, in detail and showing its relationship to its surrounding landscape. Views of each will be recorded along with other significant details. Where applicable, photographs include a scale.

This report contains a record of the photographic method including photographic catalogue and plan. The catalogue includes information relating to the photographer, subject, direction and lens. The number of each photograph has a corresponding number on the base plan showing the location and direction of the photograph. The information on the plans shows the sequence in which the photographs were taken.

## 1.4 Report Structure

This archival report has been prepared in accordance with NSW Heritage Office guidelines. It includes:

- Title page.
- A brief introduction that outlines the reasons and purposes of the archival record.

- A brief section on the location of the subject site, a brief history and any other information available on existing significance assessments.
- A methodology that describes the process of photography and the limitations of the project.
- The methodology includes the technical details associated with the photography, including a description of the cross referencing system employed.
- A photographic catalogue that references the photographic plan.
- A photographic plan that references the photographic catalogue.

Copies of this report have been provided to Defence.

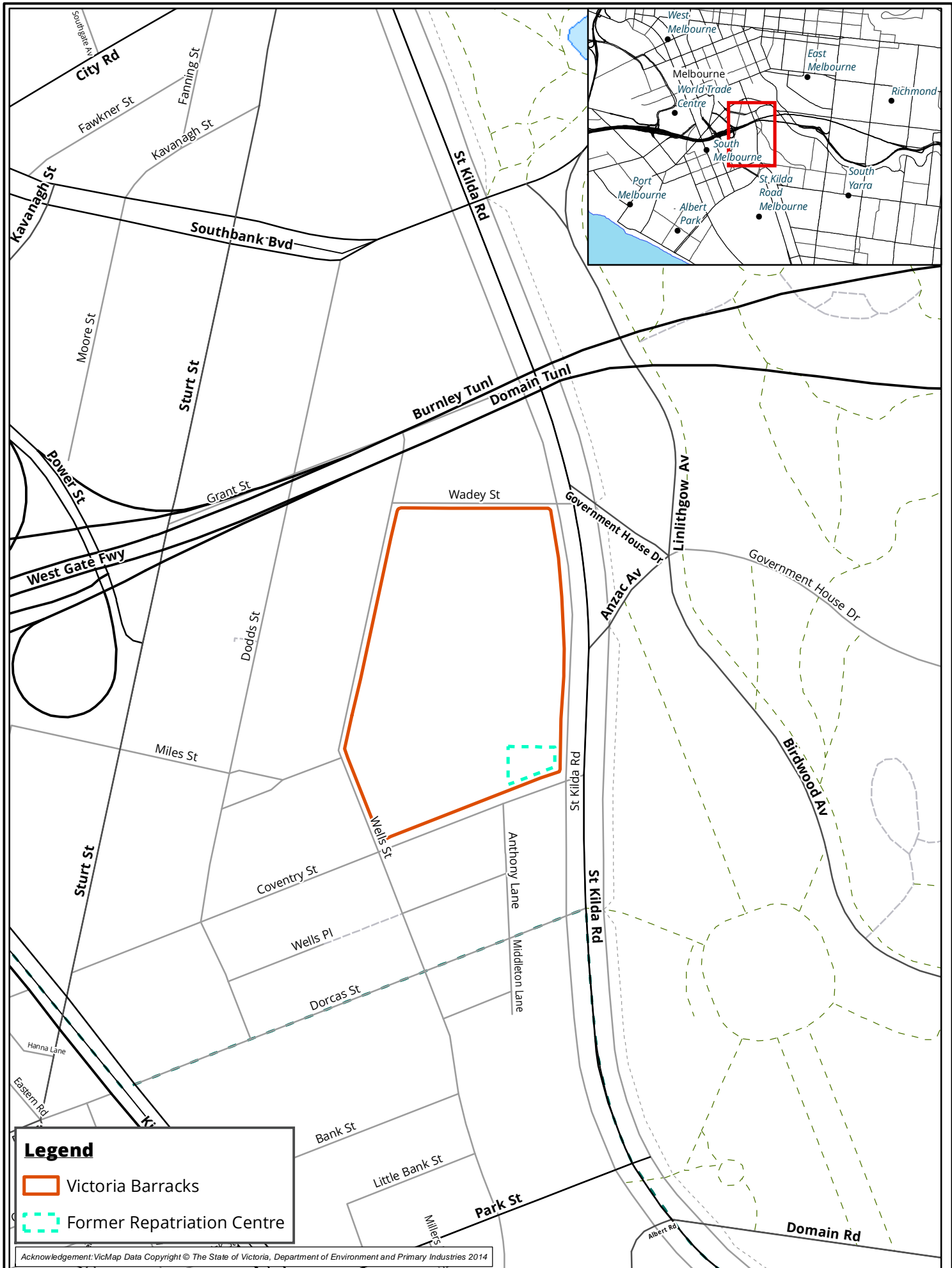
## 1.5 Terminology

The following terminology is used within this archival recording:

- Historical Context – physical description, historical outline and statement of significance for the heritage item
- Photographic Index – method of photography and index of photographs comprising archival recording detailing the aspect, description, date
- Photographic Plan – details of location and aspect of photographs taken overlying a modern aerial image of the heritage item. Photographic numbers depicted in the plan are cross-referenced with the Photographic Index
- Photographic Catalogue – proofs of each digital image taken for the heritage item with corresponding number depicted on the Photographic Plan and detailed in the Photographic Index.

## 1.6 Limitations

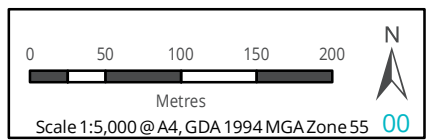
There were no limitations to building access. Photographic conditions varied across the building based on the availability of natural light sources, flash photography was used to counteract the limitations of the natural lighting situation.

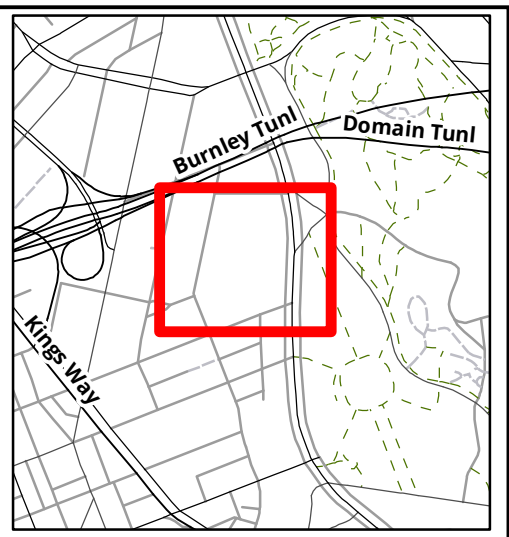


Acknowledgement: VicMap Data Copyright © The State of Victoria, Department of Environment and Primary Industries 2014

**Figure 1 Location of Victoria Barracks Melbourne in a regional context**

Matter: 21289,  
 Date: 04 December 2015,  
 Checked by: ASF, Drawn by: LH, Last edited by: Iharley  
 Location: \\10.3.0.4\Matters\21200s\21289\Mapping\21289\_F1\_Location.mxd





- Legend**
- Victoria Barracks
  - Former Repatriation Centre
  - Site Features

**Figure 2 Location of Repatriation Building within the Victoria Barracks extent.**

0 10 20 30 40 50  
 Metres  
 Scale: 1:1,300 @ A3  
 Coordinate System: GDA 1994 MGA Zone 55

Biosis Pty Ltd  
 Ballarat, Brisbane, Canberra, Melbourne, Sydney, Wangaratta & Wollongong

## 2 Repatriation Building



**Plate 1. Entrance to building, St. Kilda Road (Facing west)**

### 2.1 Historical Context

**Table 1: Historical Summary, Site Description and Statement of Significance for the Repatriation Building**

#### Historical Summary

The Former Repatriation Centre (DEMS Asset Number: A0013) replaced an earlier galvanised structure at the south eastern corner of the site. Lieutenant Colonel White, Acting Minister for Repatriation, announced the proposal to build an out-patients' clinic for returned soldiers in 1936 for a cost of £10,000. The building was purpose built for out-patients in order to reduce congestion in the facilities available at the time at the Caulfield Repatriation Hospital (The Argus, 1936). The design met some controversy with well known artist Arthur Streeton condemning the contrast of the brown brickwork with the existing bluestone structures of Victoria Barracks. Director of the Commonwealth Public Works Department Mr. H. J. Mackennal replied that the brick was chosen to make the building "unpretentious" and that the cost of building in bluestone would have been four times the final contract price for the building of £16,000 (The Argus, 1937).

The Former Repatriation Centre is one of large number of military buildings developed by the Commonwealth Works Department in Victoria as part of strategic preparation for World War Two. It was constructed in 1936-37 to the design of George Hallandal of the Commonwealth Department of Works, who was responsible for the design of many of other Defence buildings, with notable buildings from the same period including the Royal Australian Army Medical Corps Training Depot and the Royal Melbourne Regiment Drill Hall. Hallandal worked with the Commonwealth Works Department from 1923 to 1966 and had a long and distinguished career. The Former Repatriation Centre was built to house an outpatient clinic including medical examination rooms, operating theatres, massage

section and dispensary. A canteen was located in the basement, with accommodation for staff on the first floor above the clinic. It was considered as a thoroughly modern Art Deco design and was one of the first public buildings in Victoria to have mechanical air conditioning. A major extension to the rear (fronting Coventry Street) was built in compatible materials and style during the 1940s. The original Barracks bluestone wall had to be rebuilt closer to B Block, to enlarge the site for the Repatriation Centre (Godden Mackay Logan, 2011a, p. 22).

It is likely that the outpatient clinic was administered by the Repatriation Commission as part of its health care role for veterans, as it was specifically built to manage demands on its existing facilities (The Argus, 1936). The Repatriation Commission was established in 1920 by proclamation of the *Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Act 1920* (Department of Veterans' Affairs, 2014). The Repatriation Commission was intended to manage returned soldiers and encompassed healthcare, settlement, pensions and vocational training. This was an unusual example of a Federal approach to healthcare, with most healthcare institutions at the time being managed by the States (Sax, 1984, pp. 15-42). The Repatriation Centre is also an unusual example of a centre being built specifically to manage health care controlled by the Repatriation Commission. Most hospitals used by the Commission were typically former field hospitals managed by the Services that had been handed over to the Commission, particularly after World War II (i.e the Heidelberg Repatriation Hospital was formerly the 115th Heidelberg Military Hospital (Austin Health, 2015)).

The role of the Repatriation Commission altered with the introduction of *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986* and the establishment of the Department of Veterans' Affairs, after which Repatriation Hospitals were gradually transferred to the States. The length of use of the Repatriation Centre as a clinic is unknown, but it was temporarily used as a store for Defence and used by the Maintenance Engineering Agency for a time during the 1990s. In 1999 it was described as unoccupied and in 'disrepair' and has been vacant since. All asbestos material is recorded as being removed in 2005 and the exterior refurbished in 2006 (Godden Mackay Logan, 2011a, p. 22), however the absence of asbestos material is currently unconfirmed.

### Site Description

The Former Repatriation Centre is a manganese (brown brick) structure with typical asymmetrical and staggered massing, vertical emphasis to windows and doors and white rendered detailing (Plate 1). It exhibits art deco and functionalist influences in its decorative treatments including the design of the wrought iron gates, decorative and cubic and geometric shapes above entrance doors and windows and the rounded southern façade. The wrought iron gates between the building and the remnant perimeter walling near B Block and at the rear of the building in Coventry Street are highly decorative with strong art deco detailing. Internally, the art deco style influences continue, with terrazzo and jarrah parquet floors (now largely removed), decorative mouldings to the walls and ceilings, ribbon windows and fine detailing on vents. The staircase is particularly ornate with terrazzo steps and finally turned timber handrails.

### Statement of Significance

The following statement of significance is taken from the 2016 Heritage Strategy for the Former Repatriation Centre (Biosis 2016).

*The Former Repatriation Centre is of historical significance as an excellent example of a purpose built interwar facility providing health services to returned service personnel and war widows in Victoria during the interwar and post war periods. It was built in 1936-37 and reflects a period of important advances in medical science, increasing public awareness and demand for public health services nationally. While the majority of health centres and hospitals were built in Victoria by the State during this period, the Former Repatriation Centre is unusual in that it was built by the Commonwealth to service civilians (ex service personnel and war widows). The building was constructed as part of a larger program of military infrastructure construction in the lead up to World War Two, but is again unusual in that it was built purposely to service the health requirements of ex service personnel and war widows rather than being dedicated to enlisted service personnel. The building was built specifically to meet health demands on the Repatriation Commission in Victoria, rather than converting existing buildings as occurred at the Caulfield Repatriation Hospital (formerly the Glen Eira Mansion).*

*The Former Repatriation Centre is of architectural significance as an excellent example of an interwar health facility built by the Commonwealth Works Department to the design of George Halland in a 'Moderne' or 'Functionalist' style. External and internal Art Deco motifs and features of the building in 'Moderne' or 'Functionalist' design styles provide a sense of gravitas appropriate to its function as a public building. The design of the building reflects the increasing sophistication and administration of medical treatments of the 1930s and 1940s. The comparative assessment indicates that the Former Repatriation Centre is an unusual example of a government design in a period where health facilities in Victoria were built*

by the State to designs by private architectural firms.

The design and construction of the building are associated with government architect George Hallandal and Director of the Commonwealth Public Works Department Mr. H. J. Mackennal.

The Former Repatriation Centre is a high significance element that meets the threshold for State level heritage significance in its own right.

## 2.2 Photographic Index

**Table 2: Building 5 Photographic Details**

Archival Photography Digital Image Catalogue Sheet			
<b>Project Name</b>	Repatriation Building, Victoria Barracks, Melbourne.		
<b>Camera</b>	Canon EOS 350D	Lenses	18-55 mm
<b>Sensor Size</b>	1.5	35 mm Lens Equivalent	1:3.5-5.6
<b>Proof #</b>	1	Photographer	Gary Vines

**Table 3: Photographic Index for Building 5.**

Image File No.	Date	Description	Orientation
<b>Basement Internal</b>			
9240	18/11/2015	Basement exit, modern power cable additions to room, original window design, scaffolding	South West
9241	18/11/2015	Basement exit, modern power cable additions to room, original window design, scaffolding	North West
9242	18/11/2015	Modern power cable additions to room, original window design, scaffolding, cupboards	North East
9243	18/11/2015	Modern power cable additions to room, original window design, scaffolding, cupboards	South East
9244	18/11/2015	Modern power cable additions to room, original window design	North West
9245	18/11/2015	Bathroom, tiled shower	North
9246	18/11/2015	Bathroom	East
9247	18/11/2015	Bathroom, basin fittings	North
9248	18/11/2015	Switchboard entrance and lower Coventry Street exit	East
9249	18/11/2015	Stairwell down into extension basement	North
9250	18/11/2015	Small external window from original building, has been turned into an internal room with the 1946-47 extension to the building	North East
9251	18/11/2015	Original lower Coventry Street entrance area	North West
9252	18/11/2015	Original lower Coventry Street entrance area	North East
9253	18/11/2015	Stairwell into original building basement from 1946-47 extension	South

Image File No.	Date	Description	Orientation
9254	18/11/2015	Fire exit	South West
9255	25/01/2016	Small storage space	East
9256	18/11/2015	Looking up stairwell	East
9257	18/11/2015	Hallway with tiled edging	North
9258	18/11/2015	Hallway with tiled edging	South
9259	25/01/2016	Canteen, wood lined walls	North West
9260	25/01/2016	Canteen, wood lined walls	North East
9261	25/01/2016	Canteen, wood lined walls	South East
9262	25/01/2016	Canteen, wood lined walls	South West
9263	18/11/2015	Canteen bar and storage	South
9264	18/11/2015	Canteen bar and Storage	North
9265	25/01/2016	Bathroom, toilet cubicles	West
9266	18/11/2015	Air conditioning system	North West
9267	18/11/2015	Air conditioning system	East
9268	25/01/2016	Boiler	North East
9269	18/11/2015	Storage Room	South
9270	18/11/2015	Storage area, air conditioning system	East
9271	18/11/2015	Air conditioning system, storage space and shelving	North
9272	18/11/2015	Air conditioning system, storage space and shelving	South
9273	18/11/2015	Storage area, air conditioning system	South
9274	18/11/2015	Air conditioning system, storage space and shelving	North
9275	18/11/2015	Air conditioning system, storage space and shelving	South
9276	25/01/2016	Barn style door	South
9277	18/11/2015	Air conditioning system, storage space and shelving	South West
9278	25/01/2016	Change room, storage space	North
9279	25/01/2016	Change room, doorway	South
9280	18/11/2015	Air conditioning system, storage space and shelving	North
9281	18/11/2015	Air conditioning system, storage space and shelving	South
9282	18/11/2015	Storage space and archival shelving	West
9283	18/11/2015	Storage space and archival shelving	East



Image File No.	Date	Description	Orientation
9284	25/01/2016	Crawl space	South East
9285	25/01/2016	Crawl space, storage	North East
9286	25/01/2016	Storage space	South East
9287	25/01/2016	Storage space	South West
9288	25/01/2016	Storage space, doorway	North West
9289	25/01/2016	Storage space	North East
9290	25/01/2016	Crawl space, storage	East
9291	25/01/2016	Doorway	South West
9292	25/01/2016	Lined room	South West
9293	25/01/2016	Bottom of stairway	North
9294	25/01/2016	Stairway	North
9295	18/11/2015	Leaning shelves along walls	South
9296	18/11/2015	Leaning shelves along walls, entrance to laneway (Garage)	South West
9297	18/11/2015	Entrance to laneway (Garage)	North West
9298	18/11/2015	Garage Space	North East
9299	18/11/2015	Pedestrian Garage Access	East
9300	18/11/2015	Air conditioning Unit	North
9301	25/01/2016	Waste disposal chute	East
9302	18/11/2015	Internal window, filled in	East
<b>Ground Floor Internal</b>			
9072	18/11/2015	Bottom of stairwell, entrance hall	West
9073	18/11/2015	Window design, wooden floorboards	North West
9074	18/11/2015	Roof moulding, wooden floors, doorway	South West
9075	18/11/2015	Roof moulding, wooden floors, doorway, cupboard	South East
9076	18/11/2015	Window design, roof moulding, wooden floorboards	North East
9077	25/01/2016	Bathroom, window and fittings	North
9078	18/11/2015	Bathroom, wall vent below sink fitting	North
9079	18/11/2015	Wall vent	North
9080	18/11/2015	Window design	North
9081	18/11/2015	Kitchenette	North

Image File No.	Date	Description	Orientation
9082	18/11/2015	Hallway behind staircase	East
9083	18/11/2015	Enquiries desk	South East
9084	18/11/2015	Storage and enquires window	North East
9085	18/11/2015	Doorway	North West
9086	18/11/2015	Doorway	South West
9087	18/11/2015	Enquires desk	South
9088	18/11/2015	Traditional Art Deco door knobs	South West
9089	25/01/2016	Entrance hallway	East
9090	25/01/2016	Entrance hallway	East
9091	18/11/2015	Entrance hallway, enquires desk/window	North West
9092	18/11/2015	Entrance hallway, doorway sealed	North East
9093	18/11/2015	Entrance hallway, enquires window	West
9094	18/11/2015	Entrance hallway, roof moulding	North
9099	18/11/2015	Window with wrought iron design on outside face	East
9100	18/11/2015	Doorway and storage cupboards	North West
9101	18/11/2015	Doorway, storage cupboard and window design	North East
9102	18/11/2015	Window design and architrave moulding	South East
9103	18/11/2015	Window design, wall vent and architrave moulding	South West
9104	18/11/2015	Storage cupboard	North
9105	18/11/2015	Inside storage cupboard, sink fitting	North
9106	18/11/2015	Storage cupboard	West
9107	18/11/2015	Wall, light fitting from roof, door	South West
9108	18/11/2015	Door	North West
9109	18/11/2015	Light fitting from roof	North East
9110	18/11/2015	Light fitting from roof, window	South East
9111	18/11/2015	Opening into main waiting hall	South
9112	18/11/2015	Opening into main waiting hall	North West
9113	18/11/2015	Hallway, entrances original clerk and examination rooms	East
9114	18/11/2015	Main waiting hall	North West

Image File No.	Date	Description	Orientation
9115	18/11/2015	Main waiting hall	South West
9116	18/11/2015	Main waiting hall	South East
9117	18/11/2015	Main waiting hall	North East
9118	18/11/2015	Main waiting hall	East
9119	18/11/2015	Moulding around main waiting hall entrance	East
9120	18/11/2015	Close up view of moulding above main waiting hall entrance	East
9121	18/11/2015	Wooden vent cover, west facing wall	East
9122	18/11/2015	Wooden vent cover, south facing wall	North
9123	18/11/2015	Main waiting hall	West
9124	18/11/2015	Main waiting hall, trophy cupboard	South
9125	18/11/2015	Main waiting hall	North
9126	18/11/2015	Wall vents in main waiting hall	North
9127	18/11/2015	Examination room	North West
9128	18/11/2015	Original window design	North East
9129	18/11/2015	Disrepair along air conditioning in roof	South East
9130	18/11/2015	Disrepair along air conditioning in roof, original doorways	South West
9131	18/11/2015	Bathroom change room	North West
9132	18/11/2015	Outside blind winder	North
9133	18/11/2015	Wall divider	North East
9134	18/11/2015	Original floorboards and architrave moulding	South West
9135	18/11/2015	Window design	North West
9136	18/11/2015	Entrance to bathroom change room, window design	North East
9137	18/11/2015	Doorways	South East
9138	18/11/2015	Doorways, modern power cabling	South West
9139	18/11/2015	Bathroom change room	North East
9140	18/11/2015	Entrance to bathroom change room, window design, doorway	North West
9141	18/11/2015	Window design, doorway	North East
9142	18/11/2015	Doorways	South West
9143	18/11/2015	Doorways	South East

Image File No.	Date	Description	Orientation
9144	18/11/2015	Wooden architrave, doorway and vent	North
9145	18/11/2015	Room divider wall	North East
9146	18/11/2015	Entrance desk/window into main waiting room	South East
9147	18/11/2015	Original window design and architrave	North West
9148	18/11/2015	Entrance to bathroom change room, window design, doorway	North East
9149	18/11/2015	Modern power cabling	South East
9150	18/11/2015	Modern power cabling	South West
9151	18/11/2015	Doorway and modern power cabling	North West
9152	18/11/2015	Doorway and modern power cabling	North East
9153	18/11/2015	Doorway	South East
9154	18/11/2015	Doorway	South West
9155	18/11/2015	Storage cupboard	North
9156	18/11/2015	Skylight	West
9157	18/11/2015	Hallway. Original skylight and room moulding	North
9158	18/11/2015	Hallway into main waiting room	East
9159	18/11/2015	Hallway, original skylight and room moulding. Modern power box	South
9160	18/11/2015	Original architrave	North West
9161	18/11/2015	Original moulding, architrave and modern fire exit	North East
9162	18/11/2015	Modern fire exit	South East
9163	18/11/2015	Original door frames and architecture	South West
9164	18/11/2015	Original window design	South West
9165	18/11/2015	Original window design, architrave	North West
9166	18/11/2015	Wall inset with roof moulding	North East
9167	18/11/2015	Wall inset with roof moulding	South East
9168	18/11/2015	Window design	North West
9169	18/11/2015	Window design, water damage to roof	South West
9170	18/11/2015	Windows into hallway	South East
9171	18/11/2015	Windows into hallway	North East
9172	18/11/2015	Window design, damage to roof	South West

Image File No.	Date	Description	Orientation
9173	18/11/2015	Window design, damage to roof	North West
9174	18/11/2015	Windows into hallway	North East
9175	18/11/2015	Windows into hallway, modern power cables	South East
9176	18/11/2015	Tiled walls in dressing room	South East
9177	18/11/2015	Tiled walls in dressing room	North East
9178	18/11/2015	Tiled walls in dressing room, original windows	North West
9179	18/11/2015	Tiled walls in dressing room	South West
9180	18/11/2015	Tiled wall, roof moulding	North East
9181	18/11/2015	Tiled wall, roof moulding	South East
9182	18/11/2015	Tiled wall, roof moulding	South West
9183	18/11/2015	Tiled wall, roof moulding	North West
9184	18/11/2015	Storage room	South
9185	18/11/2015	Storage room, opening into hallway	North
9186	18/11/2015	Hallway, original roof moulding	West
9187	18/11/2015	Hallway, original roof moulding, leading into main waiting hall	East
9188	18/11/2015	Tiled wall, roof moulding	South West
9189	18/11/2015	Tiled wall, roof moulding, light fitting	East
9190	18/11/2015	Tiled wall, roof moulding, storage cupboard and scrub sinks relating to operating theatre use	North East
9191	18/11/2015	Tiled wall, roof moulding, window, storage cupboards and scrub sinks relating to operating theatre use	South East
9192	18/11/2015	Tiled wall, roof moulding, storage cupboards and scrub sinks relating to operating theatre use	East
9193	18/11/2015	Window design	South West
9194	18/11/2015	Doorway, roof moulding	North West
9195	18/11/2015	Doorway, roof moulding	North East
9196	18/11/2015	Cupboard, doorway into bathroom	South East
9197	18/11/2015	Bathroom, shower	South West
9198	18/11/2015	Bathroom, shower and basin fitting	South East
9199	18/11/2015	Original window with water damage around frame	South West
9200	18/11/2015	Original window with water damage around frame	North West
9201	18/11/2015	Doorways, water damage on wall	North East

Image File No.	Date	Description	Orientation
9202	18/11/2015	Original roof moulding, architrave and floorboards	South East
9203	18/11/2015	Doorways, water damage on wall	North
9204	18/11/2015	Wall recess, original wooden filing cabinets/shelving	North West
9205	18/11/2015	Wall recess, original wooden filing cabinets/shelving, dumb waiter in wall	North East
9207	18/11/2015	Original window design, wooden flooring	South East
9208	18/11/2015	Original window design, wooden flooring	South West
9209	18/11/2015	Original window design, wooden flooring	South
9210	18/11/2015	Wall recess, original wooden filing cabinets/shelving, dumb waiter in wall	North
9211	18/11/2015	Wrought iron in window leading to stairwell	West
9212	25/01/2016	Bathroom, tiled walls with grating over window	North West
9213	25/01/2016	Bathrooms, toilet fixture	North
9214	18/11/2015	Bathrooms, toilet fixture	South
9215	18/11/2015	Dumb waiter	North
9216	25/01/2016	Curved hallway	East
9217	18/11/2015	Stairway to basement and exit doorway	South East
9218	18/11/2015	Doorway to main waiting hall, dumb waiter	North West
9219	18/11/2015	Original window design and roof moulding	East
9220	18/11/2015	Original window design and roof moulding doorway out to basement access stairway	West
9221	18/11/2015	Basement access stairway	South
9222	18/11/2015	Stairwell up to first floor, middle platform, cupboard space	South
9223	18/11/2015	Wrought iron in window leading to stairwell (opposite view photo 9211)	East
9224	18/11/2015	Top of stairwell from first floor to ground floor	South East
9225	18/11/2015	Original window design	East
9226	18/11/2015	Doorways and water damage to roof	South West
9227	18/11/2015	Doorways and water damage to roof, broken vent in hallway	North West
9228	18/11/2015	Original window design, damage to wall	North East
9229	18/11/2015	Original windows, doorway and water damage to roof	South East
9230	18/11/2015	Original windows, doorway and water damage to walls, modern power cabling	South East
9231	18/11/2015	Modified window	South West

Image File No.	Date	Description	Orientation
9232	18/11/2015	Doorway	North West
9233	18/11/2015	Original windows, doorway	North East
9234	18/11/2015	Original windows, wooden floorboards	South West
9235	18/11/2015	Original windows, wooden floorboards, broken vent	North West
9236	18/11/2015	Original windows, wooden floorboards, broken vent	North East
9237	18/11/2015	Window design and original floor boards	South East
9238	18/11/2015	Original door, fire escape	North
9239	18/11/2015	Bathroom, fixtures and fittings	East
<b>First Floor Internal</b>			
9028	18/11/2015	Wall, window, roof mouldings and door	North West
9029	18/11/2015	Wall, window, roof mouldings, doors and cupboard	South West
9030	18/11/2015	Wall, window, roof mouldings and cupboard	South East
9031	18/11/2015	Window Design	North East
9032	18/11/2015	Cupboard Door	South
9033	18/11/2015	Open Cupboard	South
9034	18/11/2015	Window Design	East
9035	18/11/2015	Roof Mouldings	North
9036	18/11/2015	Bathroom/Toilet Fitting	North
9037	18/11/2015	Doorways	West
9038	18/11/2015	Hallway, Roof Mouldings	South
9039	18/11/2015	Hallway	North
9040	18/11/2015	Bathroom/Urinal Fitting	West
9041	18/11/2015	Bathroom	South West
9042	18/11/2015	Bathroom	North West
9043	18/11/2015	Bathroom/Toilet Fitting	West
9044	18/11/2015	Doorway	West
9045	18/11/2015	Doorway/Windows which have been boarded up	South East
9046	18/11/2015	Storage, Recess in wall.	South West
9047	18/11/2015	Roof and Window Mouldings	North West

Image File No.	Date	Description	Orientation
9048	18/11/2015	Roof and Window Mouldings	North East
9049	18/11/2015	Storage, Recess in wall.	South
9050	18/11/2015	Wooden storage shelving and roof moulding	West
9051	18/11/2015	Storage cupboard, Recess in wall with sink.	North West
9052	18/11/2015	Storage cupboard, Recess in wall with sink, window design.	North East
9053	18/11/2015	Window design and roof moulding	South East
9054	18/11/2015	Window design and roof moulding	South West
9055	18/11/2015	Hallway with roof and architrave moulding	North
9056	18/11/2015	Hallway with roof and architrave moulding	South
9057	18/11/2015	Wall with roof moulding	North West
9058	18/11/2015	Wall with roof moulding, doorway, no door	North East
9059	18/11/2015	Wall with roof moulding, window	South East
9060	18/11/2015	Wall with roof moulding, window	South West
9061	18/11/2015	Out of window, curb looking over St Kilda Road/Coventry Street Intersection	South East
9062	18/11/2015	Out of window, looking at join between original curved wall and extension	South West
9063	18/11/2015	Top of stairway and roof moulding	North West
9064	18/11/2015	Top of stairway	South West
9065	18/11/2015	Stairway	West
9066	18/11/2015	Top of Stairway moulding and windows	East
9067	18/11/2015	Bottom of Stairway	East
9068	18/11/2015	Mid Point of Stairway	South East
9069	18/11/2015	Bathroom	North
9070	18/11/2015	Bathroom, fittings	South East
9071	18/11/2015	Bathroom entrance	North
<b>Building External</b>			
9303	19/11/15	East facing of building, St. Kilda Road Entrance	West
9304	19/11/15	South facing of building, Coventry Street	North
9305	19/11/15	South facing of building, Coventry Street	North
9306	19/11/15	Gate between buildings, bluestone VBM boundary in background	North



Image File No.	Date	Description	Orientation
9307	19/11/15	Bluestone wall, western face of building	North East
9308	19/11/15	Bluestone wall, western face of building	North East
9309	19/11/15	South western corner of the building, South facing of building, Coventry Street	North East
9310	19/11/15	Coventry Street building entrance	West
9311	19/11/15	Coventry Street building entrance, south facing of building	North
9312	19/11/15	Coventry Street building entrance, south facing of building	North East
9313	19/11/15	Wrought iron basement window covers, south facing of building	North
9314	19/11/15	St. Kilda Road/Coventry Street Corner side entrance, South facing of building, Coventry Street	North
9315	19/11/15	Side entrance, St. Kilda Road	West
9316	19/11/15	North facing of building, St Kilda Road Entrance	North West
9317	19/11/15	North facing of building, St Kilda Road Entrance	West
9318	19/11/15	North facing of building, St Kilda Road Entrance	West
9319	19/11/15	St Kilda Road Entrance, Above Front Door	West
9320	19/11/15	St Kilda Road Entrance, Front Door	West
9321	19/11/15	Boundary between Building and VBM bluestone wall	West
9322	19/11/15	Boundary between Building and VBM bluestone wall	South West
9323	19/11/15	South facing of building, Coventry Street	North West
9324	19/11/15	South facing of building, Coventry Street	North West
9325	19/11/15	South facing of building, Coventry Street	North West

## 2.3 Photographic Plan & Catalogue

The following section contains three photographic plans showing the locations of building interior photographs of the basement level (see Figure 3), ground floor (see Figure 4) and first floor (see Figure 5). This section is followed by a Photographic catalogue of all images taken of the property referenced against the photographic index and plans.

Figure 3: Repatriation Building, Basement Level Interior Photograph Locations

**Key**

- Wall
- Window
- Door
- Photo Number
- Stairs

N

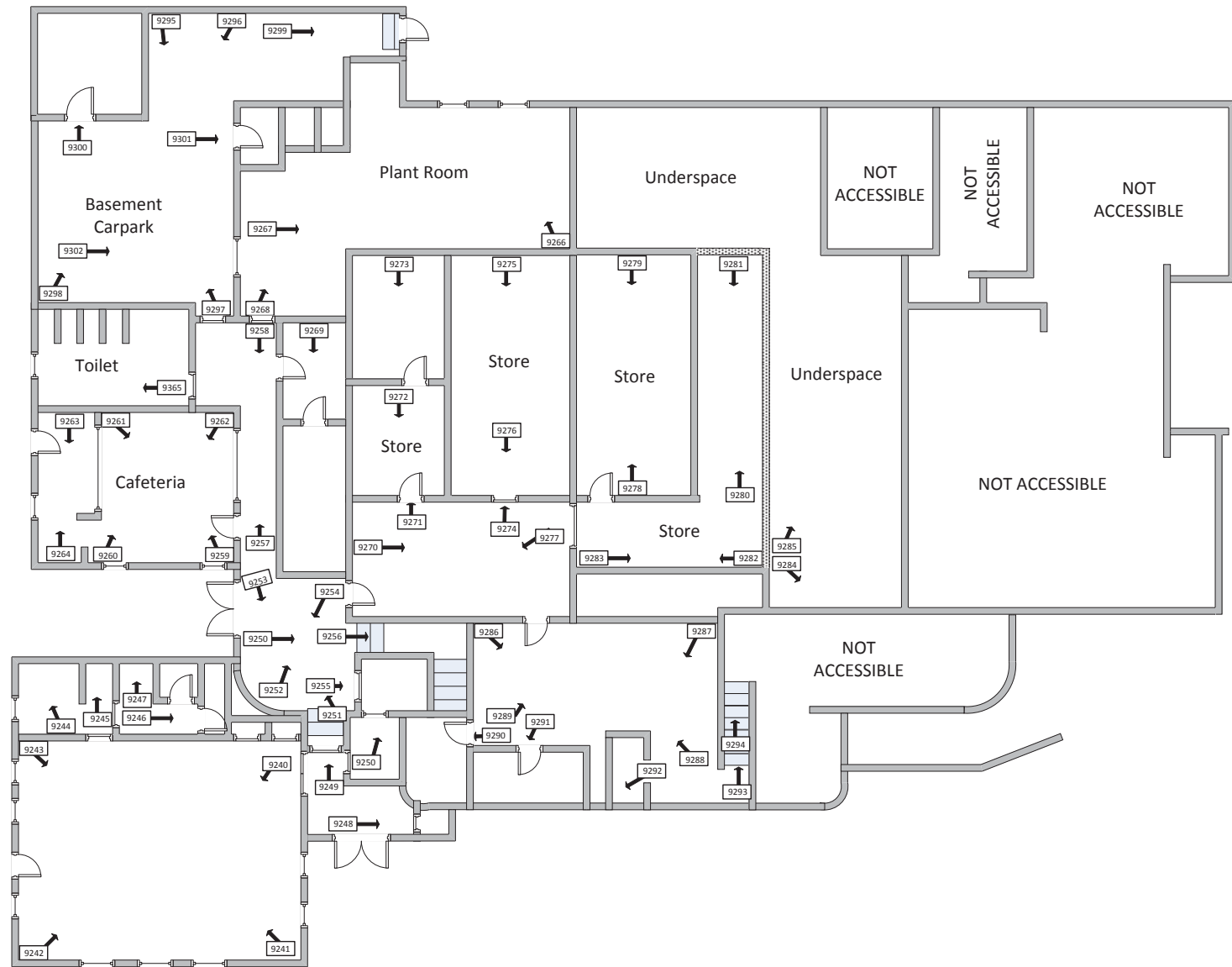
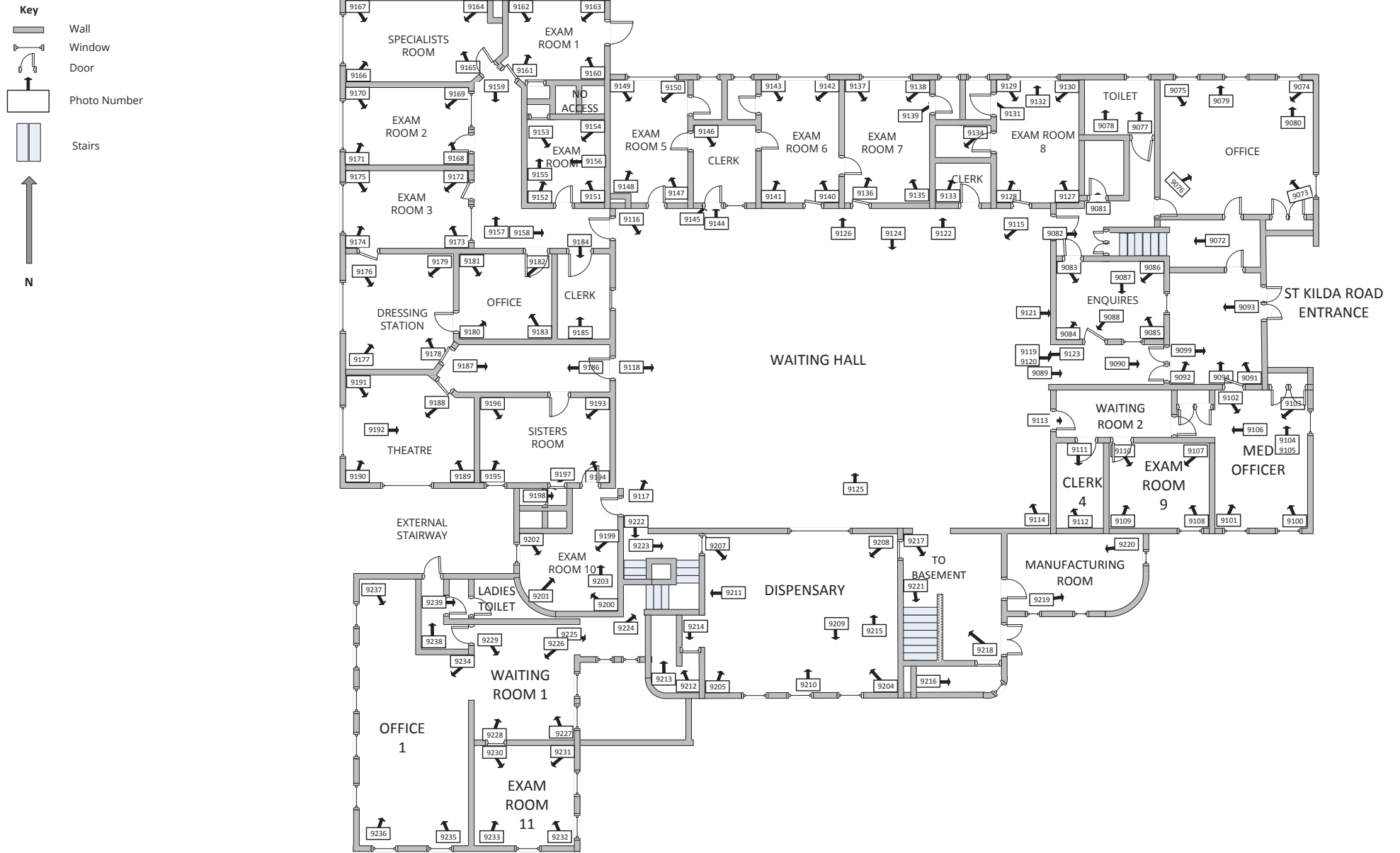





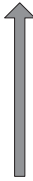


Figure 4: Repatriation Building, Ground Floor Interior Photograph Locations



**Figure 5: Repatriation Building, First Floor Interior Photograph Locations**

**Key**

-  Wall
-  Window
-  Door
-  Photo Number
-  Stairs
-  N

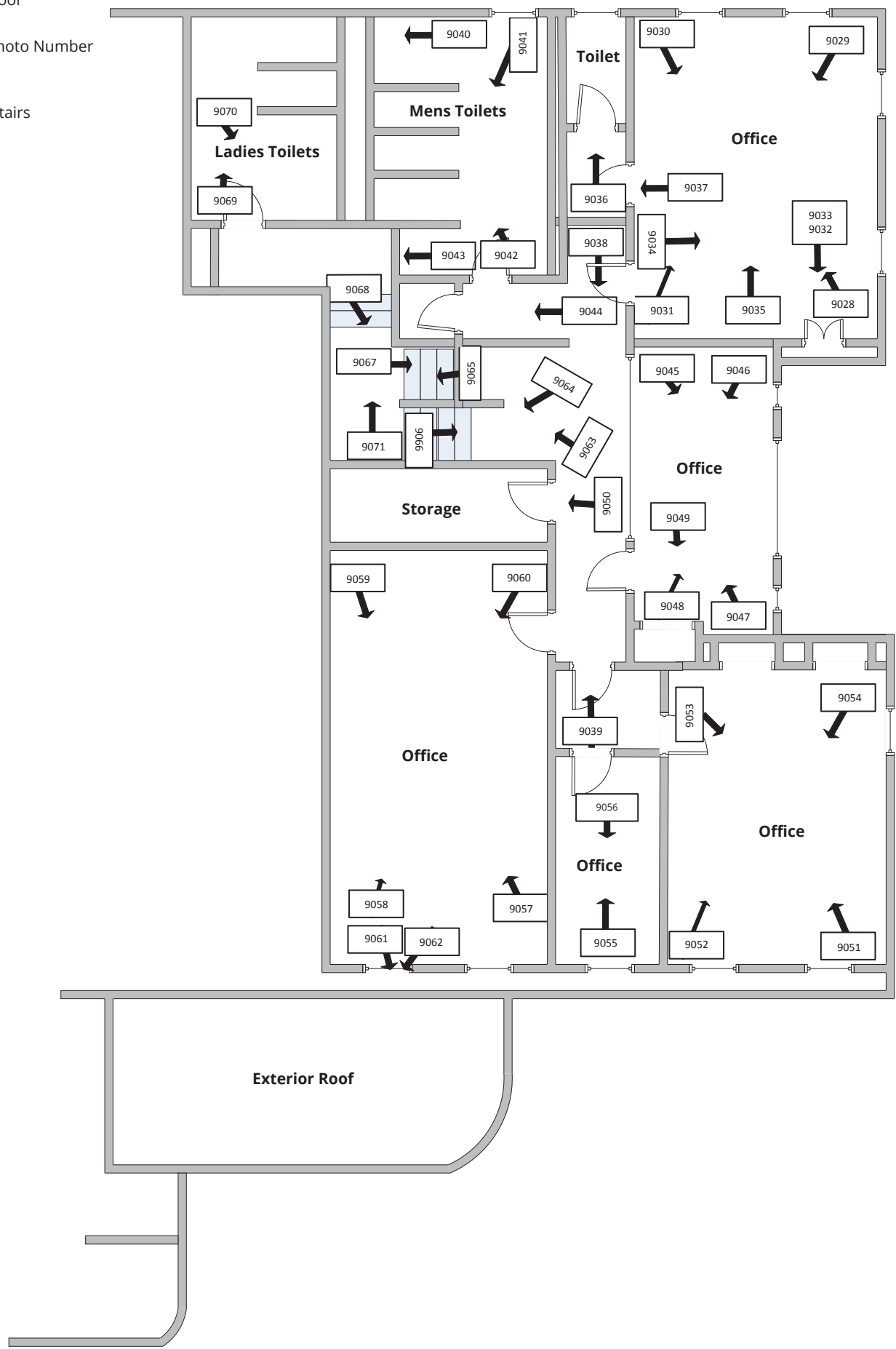





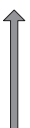
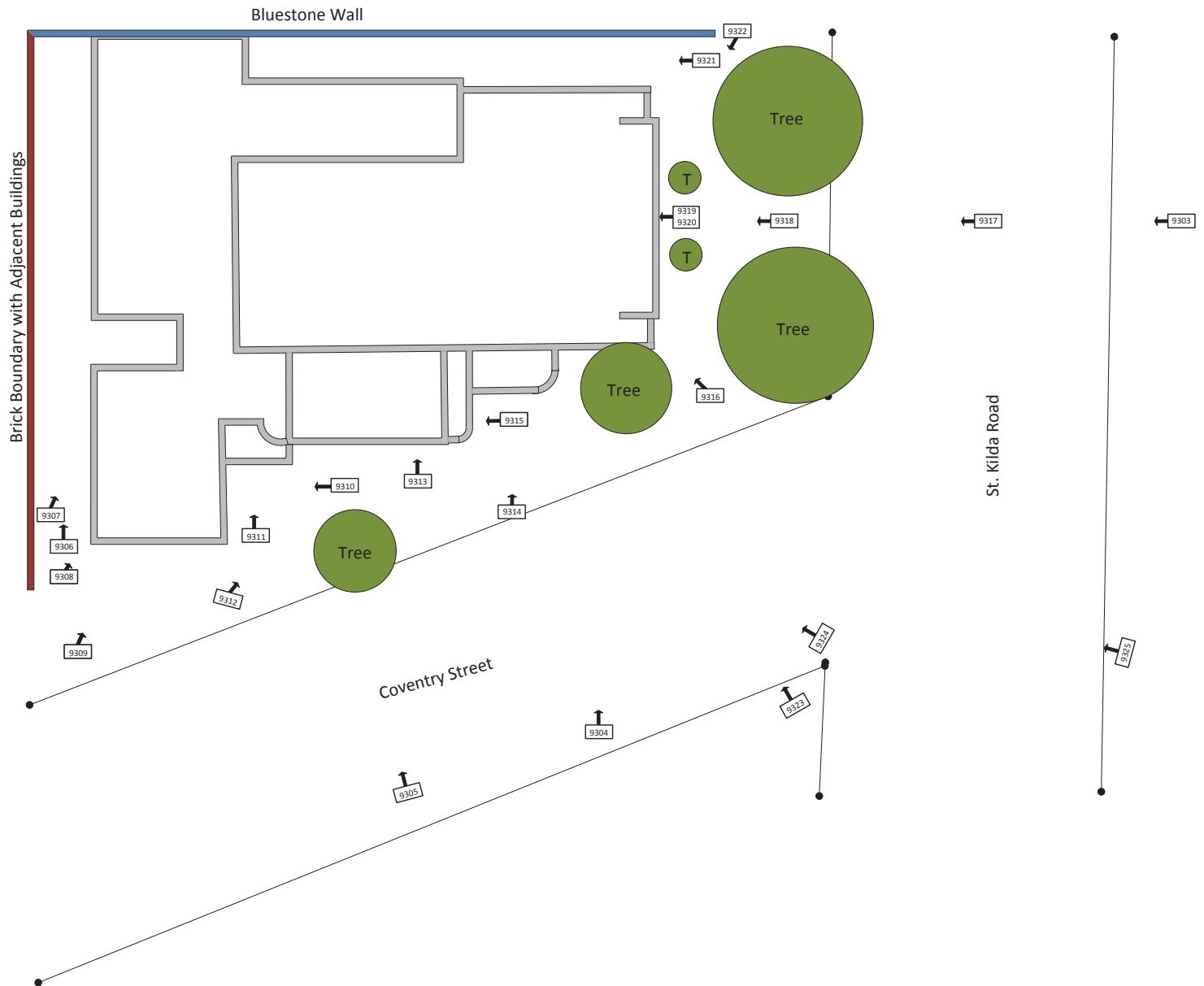


Figure 6: Repatriation Building, External Photograph Locations

**Key**

-  Wall
-  Window
-  Door
-  Photo Number
-  Stairs
-  N



**Plate 2. Repatriation Building, Basement Level Interior Photograph Catalogue**



IMG\_9240.JPG



IMG\_9241.JPG



IMG\_9242.JPG



IMG\_9243.JPG



IMG\_9244.JPG



IMG\_9245.JPG



IMG\_9246.JPG



IMG\_9247.JPG



IMG\_9248.JPG



IMG\_9249.JPG



IMG\_9250.JPG



IMG\_9251.JPG



IMG\_9252.JPG



IMG\_9253.JPG



IMG\_9254.JPG



IMG\_9255.JPG



IMG\_9256.JPG



IMG\_9257.JPG



IMG\_9258.JPG



IMG\_9259.JPG



IMG\_9260.JPG



IMG\_9261.JPG



IMG\_9262.JPG



IMG\_9263.JPG



IMG\_9264.JPG



IMG\_9265.JPG



IMG\_9266.JPG



IMG\_9267.JPG



IMG\_9268.JPG



IMG\_9269.JPG



IMG\_9270.JPG



IMG\_9271.JPG



IMG\_9272.JPG



IMG\_9273.JPG



IMG\_9274.JPG



IMG\_9275.JPG



IMG\_9276.JPG



IMG\_9277.JPG



IMG\_9278.JPG



IMG\_9279.JPG



IMG\_9280.JPG



IMG\_9281.JPG



IMG\_9282.JPG



IMG\_9283.JPG



IMG\_9284.JPG



IMG\_9285.JPG



IMG\_9286.JPG



IMG\_9287.JPG



IMG\_9288.JPG



IMG\_9289.JPG



IMG\_9290.JPG



IMG\_9291.JPG



IMG\_9292.JPG



IMG\_9293.JPG



IMG\_9294.JPG



IMG\_9295.JPG



IMG\_9296.JPG



IMG\_9297.JPG



IMG\_9298.JPG



IMG\_9299.JPG



IMG\_9300.JPG



IMG\_9301.JPG



IMG\_9302.JPG

**Plate 3. Repatriation Building, Ground Floor Interior Photograph Catalogue**



IMG\_9072.JPG



IMG\_9073.JPG



IMG\_9074.JPG



IMG\_9075.JPG



IMG\_9076.JPG



IMG\_9077.JPG



IMG\_9078.JPG



IMG\_9079.JPG



IMG\_9080.JPG



IMG\_9081.JPG



IMG\_9082.JPG



IMG\_9083.JPG



IMG\_9084.JPG



IMG\_9085.JPG



IMG\_9086.JPG



IMG\_9087.JPG



IMG\_9088.JPG



IMG\_9089.JPG



IMG\_9090.JPG



IMG\_9091.JPG



IMG\_9092.JPG



IMG\_9093.JPG



IMG\_9094.JPG



IMG\_9099.JPG



IMG\_9100.JPG



IMG\_9101.JPG



IMG\_9102.JPG



IMG\_9103.JPG



IMG\_9104.JPG



IMG\_9105.JPG



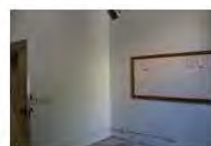
IMG\_9106.JPG



IMG\_9107.JPG



IMG\_9108.JPG



IMG\_9109.JPG



IMG\_9110.JPG





IMG\_9111.JPG



IMG\_9112.JPG



IMG\_9113.JPG



IMG\_9114.JPG



IMG\_9115.JPG



IMG\_9116.JPG



IMG\_9117.JPG



IMG\_9118.JPG



IMG\_9119.JPG



IMG\_9120.JPG



IMG\_9121.JPG



IMG\_9122.JPG



IMG\_9123.JPG



IMG\_9124.JPG



IMG\_9125.JPG



IMG\_9126.JPG



IMG\_9127.JPG



IMG\_9128.JPG



IMG\_9129.JPG



IMG\_9130.JPG



IMG\_9131.JPG



IMG\_9132.JPG



IMG\_9133.JPG



IMG\_9134.JPG



IMG\_9135.JPG



IMG\_9136.JPG



IMG\_9137.JPG



IMG\_9138.JPG



IMG\_9139.JPG



IMG\_9140.JPG



IMG\_9141.JPG



IMG\_9142.JPG



IMG\_9143.JPG



IMG\_9144.JPG



IMG\_9145.JPG



IMG\_9146.JPG



IMG\_9147.JPG



IMG\_9148.JPG



IMG\_9149.JPG



IMG\_9150.JPG



IMG\_9151.JPG



IMG\_9152.JPG



IMG\_9153.JPG



IMG\_9154.JPG



IMG\_9155.JPG



IMG\_9156.JPG



IMG\_9157.JPG



IMG\_9158.JPG



IMG\_9159.JPG



IMG\_9160.JPG



IMG\_9161.JPG



IMG\_9162.JPG



IMG\_9163.JPG



IMG\_9164.JPG



IMG\_9165.JPG



IMG\_9166.JPG



IMG\_9167.JPG



IMG\_9168.JPG



IMG\_9169.JPG



IMG\_9170.JPG



IMG\_9171.JPG



IMG\_9172.JPG



IMG\_9173.JPG



IMG\_9174.JPG



IMG\_9175.JPG



IMG\_9176.JPG



IMG\_9177.JPG



IMG\_9178.JPG



IMG\_9179.JPG



IMG\_9180.JPG



IMG\_9181.JPG



IMG\_9182.JPG



IMG\_9183.JPG



IMG\_9184.JPG



IMG\_9185.JPG



IMG\_9186.JPG



IMG\_9187.JPG



IMG\_9188.JPG



IMG\_9189.JPG



IMG\_9190.JPG



IMG\_9191.JPG



IMG\_9192.JPG



IMG\_9193.JPG



IMG\_9194.JPG



IMG\_9195.JPG



IMG\_9196.JPG



IMG\_9197.JPG



IMG\_9198.JPG



IMG\_9199.JPG



IMG\_9200.JPG



IMG\_9201.JPG



IMG\_9202.JPG



IMG\_9203.JPG



IMG\_9204.JPG



IMG\_9205.JPG



IMG\_9207.JPG



IMG\_9208.JPG



IMG\_9209.JPG



IMG\_9210.JPG



IMG\_9211.JPG



IMG\_9212.JPG



IMG\_9213.JPG



IMG\_9214.JPG



IMG\_9215.JPG



IMG\_9216.JPG



IMG\_9217.JPG



IMG\_9218.JPG



IMG\_9219.JPG



IMG\_9220.JPG



IMG\_9221.JPG



IMG\_9222.JPG



IMG\_9223.JPG



IMG\_9224.JPG



IMG\_9225.JPG



IMG\_9226.JPG



IMG\_9227.JPG



IMG\_9228.JPG



IMG\_9229.JPG



IMG\_9230.JPG



IMG\_9231.JPG



IMG\_9232.JPG



IMG\_9233.JPG



IMG\_9234.JPG



IMG\_9235.JPG



IMG\_9236.JPG



IMG\_9237.JPG



IMG\_9238.JPG



IMG\_9239.JPG

**Plate 4. Repatriation Building, First Floor Interior Photograph Catalogue**



IMG\_9028.JPG



IMG\_9029.JPG



IMG\_9030.JPG



IMG\_9031.JPG



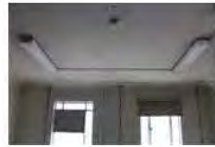
IMG\_9032.JPG



IMG\_9033.JPG



IMG\_9034.JPG



IMG\_9035.JPG



IMG\_9036.JPG



IMG\_9037.JPG



IMG\_9038.JPG



IMG\_9039.JPG



IMG\_9040.JPG



IMG\_9041.JPG



IMG\_9042.JPG



IMG\_9043.JPG



IMG\_9044.JPG



IMG\_9045.JPG



IMG\_9046.JPG



IMG\_9047.JPG



IMG\_9048.JPG



IMG\_9049.JPG



IMG\_9050.JPG



IMG\_9051.JPG



IMG\_9052.JPG



IMG\_9053.JPG



IMG\_9054.JPG



IMG\_9055.JPG



IMG\_9056.JPG



IMG\_9057.JPG



IMG\_9058.JPG



IMG\_9059.JPG



IMG\_9060.JPG



IMG\_9061.JPG



IMG\_9062.JPG



IMG\_9063.JPG



IMG\_9064.JPG



IMG\_9065.JPG



IMG\_9066.JPG



IMG\_9067.JPG



IMG\_9068.JPG



IMG\_9069.JPG



IMG\_9070.JPG



IMG\_9071.JPG

**Plate 5. Repatriation Building, External Photograph Catalogue**



IMG\_9303.JPG



IMG\_9304.JPG



IMG\_9305.JPG



IMG\_9306.JPG



IMG\_9307.JPG



IMG\_9308.JPG



IMG\_9309.JPG



IMG\_9310.JPG



IMG\_9311.JPG



IMG\_9312.JPG



IMG\_9313.JPG



IMG\_9314.JPG



IMG\_9315.JPG



IMG\_9316.JPG



IMG\_9317.JPG



IMG\_9318.JPG



IMG\_9319.JPG



IMG\_9320.JPG



IMG\_9321.JPG



IMG\_9322.JPG



IMG\_9323.JPG



IMG\_9324.JPG



IMG\_9325.JPG

## References

---

- Allom Lovell & Associates Pty Ltd. (1999). *Victoria Barracks Melbourne: Conservation Analysis and Management Plan*. Melbourne: An unpublished report to the Australian Government Department of Defence.
- Austin Health. (2015). *Heidelberg Repatriation Hospital*. Retrieved December 2, 2015, from Austin Health: <http://www.austin.org.au/heidelberg-repatriation-hospital>
- Department of Veterans' Affairs. (2014, October 23). *Functions and powers*. Retrieved December 02, 2015, from Australian Government Department of Veterans' Affairs: <http://www.dva.gov.au/about-dva/accountability-and-reporting/annual-reports/annual-reports-2012-13/repatriation-commissi-0>
- Godden Mackay Logan. (2011a). *Victoria Barracks, Melbourne: Heritage Management Plan*. Sydney: Unpublished report to the Australian Government Department of Defence.
- Godden Mackay Logan. (2011b). *Victoria Barracks, Melbourne: Heritage Handbook and Heritage Asset Management Schedules*. Sydney: Unpublished report to the Australian Government Department of Defence.
- Heritage Office. 1996. *How to prepare archival recordings of heritage item*. Published by the Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning.
- Heritage Office. 2006. *Photographic recording of heritage items using film or digital capture*. Published by the Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning.
- Kerr, J. (2004). *Conservation Plan - Sixth Edition*. Sydney: National Trust.
- Pruszinski, J. (2007a). *Victoria Barracks Melbourne, Victoria: Heritage Management Plan*. Adelaide: Unpublished report to the Australian Government Department of Defence.
- Pruszinski, J. (2007b). *Victoria Barracks Melbourne, Victoria: Heritage Handbook*. Adelaide: Unpublished report to the Australian Government Department of Defence.
- Sax, S. (1984). *A Strife of Interests – politics and policies in Australian health services*. Sydney: George Allen & Unwin.
- The Argus. (1936, January 18). New Soldiers' Clinic. *The Argus*, p. 22.
- The Argus. (1937, March 5). Brick Clinic in St. Kilda Road Condemned. *The Argus*, p. 12.



## Appendices

---

---

**Appendix A - CDs containing metadata relating to each archival recording.**