

FORMER RED CROSS REST HOUSE



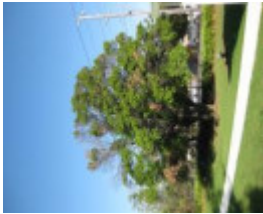
Montgomery Red Cross Rest Home 2016



Letterhead from WWI Showing Main Buildings from Caulfield Repat



Former Red Cross Rest House



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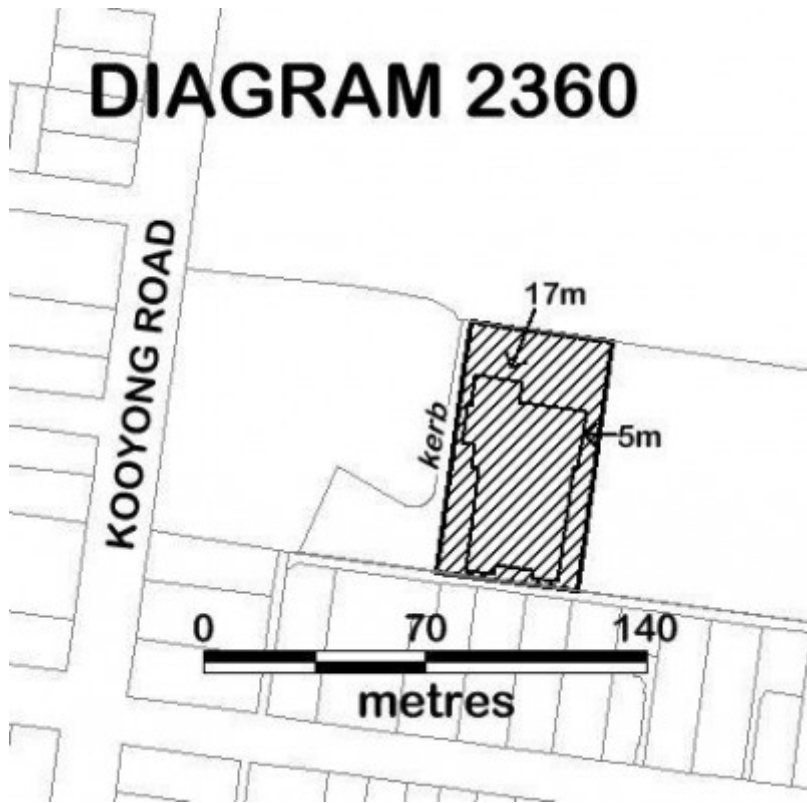


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Location

294 KOOYONG ROAD CAULFIELD, GLEN EIRA CITY

Municipality

GLEN EIRA CITY

Level of significance

Registered

Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) Number

H2360

Heritage Overlay Numbers

HO00

VHR Registration

March 23, 2017

Heritage Listing

Victorian Heritage Register

Statement of Significance

Last updated on - March 9, 2017

What is significant?

The Former Red Cross Rest House (Building 15), and the immediate surrounds of the building including the lawn area and trees to the front of the Former Red Cross Rest House.

History Summary

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

By 1919, the number of repatriation patients treated at the Caulfield Hospital was over 1,000 each day. The Caulfield Hospital remained Victoria's main 'Repat' hospital for many decades providing medical and rehabilitation services to veterans from across the state. A newly constructed nurses' wing, known as Caulfield House, opened in 1936 and it was expanded in 1937. In 1965 the original Glen Eira mansion was demolished

and the Victorian Government acquired the last of the Caulfield Hospital assets from the Repatriation Department. The Southern Memorial Hospital (which was used primarily for civilian patients) opened on the site in 1968. In 1979 the Red Cross Rest House was remodelled and transferred to the Victorian State Government. It was renovated in 2001 and reopened as the Montgomery Nursing Home. Today, the Caulfield Hospital has a statewide role in the provision of rehabilitation services and continues to maintain a strong link with the veteran community.

Description Summary

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

The current Caulfield Hospital extends across several acres, and is located on Crown Land that is leased to health care providers. The historically significant part of the Caulfield Hospital comprises the Former Red Cross Rest House and its surrounds in the southern part of the site.

The building of significance is:

- Former Red Cross Rest House (Building 15): a single storey rendered brick bungalow-style building designed by former Public Works Department Architect A J MacDonald. Constructed in 1916 the building features wide verandahs, sash windows and a projecting gable to the west that extends beyond the verandah and once formed the main entry. Despite changes made in 1979 and 2001 the building retains much of its original form and many of its original materials.

How is it significant?

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

Criterion A

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

Criterion B

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

Criterion H

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

Why is it significant?

The Former Red Cross Rest House is historically significant as an intact remnant of Victoria's primary World War I (1914-18) Repatriation Hospitals. Officially opened as the Australian General Hospital No.11 (AGH No.11) in April 1916, the Former Caulfield Repatriation Hospital was initially located in the Glen Eira Mansion (now demolished) and additional buildings were constructed within the grounds during the war to meet growing demand. Between 1917 and 1919, the hospital accommodated an estimated 19,800 admissions, and between 1916 and 1919 the complex of buildings at the Caulfield Hospital provided rest and recreation for approximately 30,000 men. The Former Red Cross Rest House, a surviving element of the Former Caulfield Repatriation Hospital, demonstrates the profound and ongoing impact of World War I on returned service people, their families and the wider Victorian community, and the involvement of that community in the establishment of repatriation facilities for returned service people during and after World War 1.. (Criterion A)

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

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

World War 1, the Red Cross was directly associated with the Former Red Cross Rest House for approximately 60 years. (Criterion H)

Permit Exemptions

General Conditions: 1. All exempted alterations are to be planned and carried out in a manner which prevents damage to the fabric of the registered place or object. General Conditions: 2. Should it become apparent during further inspection or the carrying out of works that original or previously hidden or inaccessible details of the place or object are revealed which relate to the significance of the place or object, then the exemption covering such works shall cease and Heritage Victoria shall be notified as soon as possible. General Conditions: 3. All works should be informed by Conservation Management Plans prepared for the place. The Executive Director is not bound by any Conservation Management Plan, and permits still must be obtained for works suggested in any Conservation Management Plan. General Conditions: 4. Nothing in this determination prevents the Executive Director from amending or rescinding all or any of the permit exemptions. General Conditions: 5. Nothing in this determination exempts owners or their agents from the responsibility to seek relevant planning or building permits from the responsible authorities where applicable.

Landscape Maintenance : * The process of gardening, including mowing, hedge clipping, bedding displays, removal of dead shrubs and replanting the same species or cultivar, disease and weed control, and maintenance to care for existing plants. * The removal or pruning of dead or dangerous trees to maintain safety.

. Management of trees in accordance with Australian Standard; Pruning of Amenity Trees AS 4373-1996. . Management of trees in accordance with Australian Standard; Protection of Trees on Development Sites AS 4970-2009. . Subsurface works involving the installation, removal or replacement of watering and drainage systems or services. . Removal of plants listed as noxious weeds in the *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994*. . Vegetation protection and management of possums and vermin. . Repair and removal of non-original fences and gates. . The erection or installation of temporary marquees or similar on the land surrounding buildings which will not adversely affect significant fabric of the place including archaeological features and provided that the temporary structures are removed within 30 days of erection or installation. . All works to roads, pathways and guttering that are not part of the original fabric, and do not affect the cultural heritage significance place.

Building Exteriors: Buildings or parts of buildings of no cultural heritage significance . All external alterations. Buildings of primary cultural heritage significance . Minor patching, repair and maintenance which replaces like with like. . Removal of non-original items such as air conditioners, pipe work, ducting, wiring, antennae, aerials etc and making good in a manner not detrimental to the cultural heritage significance of the place. . Installation or repair of damp-proofing by either injection method or grouted pocket method in a manner which does not affect the cultural heritage significance of the place. . Painting of previously painted surfaces provided that preparation or painting does not remove the original paint or other decorative scheme.

Building Interiors: *Buildings or parts of buildings of no cultural heritage significance* . All internal alterations. Buildings of primary cultural heritage significance . Painting of previously painted walls and ceilings provided that preparation or painting does not remove any original paint or other decorative scheme. . Installation, removal or replacement of non-original carpets and/or flexible floor coverings. . Installation, removal or replacement of non-original curtain tracks, rods and blinds. . Installation, removal or replacement of hooks, nails and other devices for the hanging of mirrors, paintings and other wall mounted art. . Demolition or removal of non-original stud/partition walls, suspended ceilings or non-original wall linings (including plasterboard, laminate and Masonite), non-original glazed screens, non-original flush panel or part-glazed laminated doors, aluminium-framed windows, bathroom partitions and tiling, sanitary fixtures and fittings, kitchen wall tiling and equipment, lights, built-in cupboards, cubicle partitions, computer and office fit-out and the like. . Removal of non-original door and window furniture including, hinges, locks, knobsets and sash lifts. . Refurbishment of existing bathrooms, toilets and kitchens including removal, installation or replacement of sanitary fixtures and associated piping, mirrors, wall and floor coverings. . Removal of non-original tiling or concrete slabs in wet areas provided there is no damage to or alteration of original structure or fabric. . Installation, removal or replacement of ducted, hydronic or concealed radiant type heating provided that the installation does not damage existing skirtings and architraves

and that the central plant is concealed, and is done in a manner not detrimental to the cultural heritage significance of the place.

Installation, removal or replacement of electrical wiring provided that all new wiring is fully concealed and any original light switches, pull cords, push buttons or power outlets are retained in-situ. Note: if wiring original to the place was carried in timber conduits then the conduits should remain in situ.

Installation, removal or replacement of electric clocks, public address systems, detectors, alarms, emergency lights, exit signs, luminaires and the like on non-decorative plaster surfaces.

Installation, removal or replacement of bulk insulation in the roof space.

Maintenance of all existing services including essential, fire and security services.

Installation of plant within the roof space.

Demolition:

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

Public Safety and Security:

The erection of temporary security fencing, scaffolding, hoardings or surveillance systems to prevent unauthorised access or secure public safety which will not adversely affect significant fabric of the place including archaeological features provided that temporary structures are removed within 30 days of erection.

Emergency building stabilisation (including propping) necessary to secure safety where a site feature has been irreparably damaged or destabilised and represents a safety risk.

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

Signage and Site Interpretation:

Signage and site interpretation activities provided the works do not involve the removal or destruction of any significant above-ground structures or sub-surface archaeological artefacts or deposits.

The erection of non-illuminated signage for the purpose of ensuring public safety or to assist in the interpretation of the heritage significance of the place or object and which will not adversely affect significant fabric including landscape or archaeological features of the place or obstruct significant views of and from heritage values or items.

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

Theme

5. Building Victoria's industries and workforce 6. Building towns cities and the garden state 7. Governing Victorians 8. Building community life 9. Shaping cultural and creative life

Construction dates 1916,

Architect/Designer Public Works Department,

Heritage Act Categories Registered place,

Other Names FORMER CAULFIELD REPATRIATION HOSPITAL, MONTGOMERY HOME, MONTGOMERY HOUSE, MONTGOMERY RED CROSS REST HOME, RED CROSS REST HOME, RED CROSS REST HOME, CAULFIELD HOSPITAL, CAULFIELD REPATRIATION HOSPITAL,

Hermes Number 197957

Property Number

History

HISTORY

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

World War I had a profound and lasting impact on Australian society. Between 1914 and 1918 over 60,000 members of the First AIF were killed and 170,000 were treated for physical or

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Changes at Caulfield

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

In 1965 the original

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

The Former Red Cross Rest House

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

The idea for establishing a Rest House within the grounds of AGH 11 occurred early in the history of the hospital site. On 10 June 1916 it was reported that the Red Cross had decided to set apart the sum of £1500 for 'erecting a rest home at the Caulfield Hospital, the plans for which are already well advanced'. At the time that AGH 11 was opened it was reported that the Red Cross held a carnival to help raise funds for the construction of a Rest House on the grounds of AGH 11. The first brick of the Rest House was laid on 11 July 1916 by the Mayoress of Caulfield - Mrs Noel Murray. On 15 July 1916 the *Age* reported that the tender of Clements Langford had been accepted to undertake the works and that the Rest House would be 'an ornate structure of brick in the form of a cross'. The architect of the building was identified as Mr A.J. Macdonald - F.R.V.I.A.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Red Cross

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

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

The return of significant numbers of wounded soldiers encouraged the Red Cross to start setting up facilities at home as well. These varied significantly in their scope and scale. While no definitive list has been located, it is understood that around

20 Rest Homes and Rest Rooms were established by the Red Cross to provide support to soldiers. In 1927, the Australian Red Cross Society gained recognition as an independent National Red Cross Society and ceased being a branch of the British Red Cross Society.

Key references:

Ford, Bruce. *The Wounded Warrior and Rehabilitation*, Caulfield General Medical Centre, Melbourne 1996.

Goad, Phillip. *Melbourne Architecture*, Watermark Press, Boorowa, NSW, 2009.

National Trust - Caulfield House, File No. 5249

National Archives. Series: MP367/1 Control Symbol: 517/8/85

Solomon, G. *Caulfield's Heritage: Caulfield's Recent Municipal Heritage* (Vol 4), City of Caulfield, 1990.

The *Argus*, *Age*, *Australasian*, *Prahran Telegraph* and *Punch* - various dates

Plaque Citation

Located in the grounds of the Caulfield Repatriation Hospital, Red Cross Rest Home (1916) was one of many established in Victoria during World War I (1914-18) to provide convalescent care to soldiers recovering from wounds and disabilities.

Assessment Against Criteria

Criterion

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

Criterion A

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

Criterion B

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

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

Extent of Registration

NOTICE OF REGISTRATION

As Executive Director for the purpose of the **Heritage Act 1995**, I give notice under section 46 that the Victorian Heritage Register is amended by including the following place in the Heritage Register:

Number: H2360

Category: Heritage Place

Place: Former Red Cross Rest House

Glen Eira City

All of the place shown hatched on Diagram 2360 encompassing part of Crown Allotment 2036 Parish of Prahran at Caulfield.

Dated 23 March 2017

TIM SMITH

Executive Director

[*Victorian Government Gazette* G12 23 March 2017 p.471]

This place/object may be included in the Victorian Heritage Register pursuant to the Heritage Act 2017. Check the Victorian Heritage Database, selecting 'Heritage Victoria' as the place source.

For further details about Heritage Overlay places, contact the relevant local council or go to Planning Schemes Online <http://planningschemes.dpcd.vic.gov.au/>