

Ray Osborne
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600360

2 July 1997

[sch4p4(6) Personal inforr]

Brannock Humphreys
Planning & Environmental Consultants
Level 9, 380 Queen Street
BRISBANE QLD 4000

b/c Mr Robert Carter
General Manager
Brisbane City Council
GPO Box 1434
BRISBANE QLD 4000

Dear [sch4p4(6) Persor]

**APPROVAL FOR WORKS TO HERITAGE LISTED PROPERTY UNDER
SECTION 35(1) OF THE QUEENSLAND HERITAGE ACT 1992.**

At its meeting of Friday 27 June 1997, the Queensland Heritage Council resolved:

HERITAGE COUNCIL RESOLUTION 75.15

Having regard to s.23(3), s.35(2) and s.38 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, approve the Demolition of the Second World War Hospital buildings in accordance with Yeronga Military Hospital Site Assessment - April 1997 prepared by Brannock Humphreys, subject to the following conditions:

General

1. The attached certificate is valid for two years from the date of issue.
2. That the Heritage Council be informed when the works carried out within the terms of this certificate have been completed.
3. All works to be carried out to the satisfaction of the Director, Cultural Heritage Branch of the Department of Environment.

Special

1. The buildings are recorded by measured drawing survey and black and white photographs prior to demolition, and the record deposited in the John Oxley Library and Department of Environment.

.../2

2.

The Heritage Council further resolved:

HERITAGE COUNCIL RESOLUTION 75.16

That the proposed development layout for the Yeronga Military Hospital site shown on *Preliminary Concept Sketch "Brigadiers Circle" Yeronga*, prepared by Cottrell Cameron & Steen Surveys, which accompanied the letter dated 16 June 1997 from Brannock Humphreys, Planning & Environmental Consultants, is not considered acceptable as it gives insufficient regard to the significant curtilage and setting of Ryhndarra Villa and stable, and unacceptably impinges on the river views to and from Ryhndarra Villa, to the detriment of the cultural heritage significance of the place.

HERITAGE COUNCIL RESOLUTION 75.17

That any future development application for the Yeronga Military Hospital site shall give due regard to the cultural heritage significance of Ryhndarra Villa and stable, the landscape and riverside setting of Ryhndarra Villa, and the important river views to and from Ryhndarra Villa, consistent with the recommendations of Section 4.3 'Conserving Ryhndarra and its stable' and Plan 18 contained in '*Yeronga Military Hospital Heritage Conservation Study - Final Draft 1996*' by Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle, Architects.

Please find enclosed Determination No. 785/600360 for details and your records.

Should you have any enquiries regarding the certificate please contact Mr Ray Osborne on the above telephone number.

Yours sincerely

sch4p4(6) Personal information

Helen Gregory
Acting Director
Cultural Heritage

b/c Mr Rob Neal, Regional Manager, Cultural Heritage, Southeastern Region

Queensland Heritage Act 1992

COPY

Determination issued under Section 35(1) of the Queensland Heritage Act 1992 that development in relation to a registered place be APPROVED or be APPROVED SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS

(see reverse side of form)

OFFICE USE
ONLY
REF: 785/600360

To Applicant: Brannock Humphreys
Level 9, 380 Queen Street
BRISBANE QLD 4000

Pursuant to Section 35(1) of the Queensland Heritage Act 1992 the Heritage Council has determined to approve your application for a certificate to undertake the following works, subject to conditions:

Description of works proposed: Demolition of the Second World War hospital buildings.

to the following registered place: Yeronga Military Hospital, Kadumba Street, Yeronga.

Local Government Authority area: Brisbane City Council.

in accordance with the following conditions:

Having regard to s.23(3), s.35(2) and s.38 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, approve the Demolition of the Second World War Hospital buildings in accordance with Yeronga Military Hospital Site Assessment - April 1997 prepared by Brannock Humphreys, subject to the following conditions:

General

1. The attached certificate is valid for two years from the date of issue.
2. That the Heritage Council be informed when the works carried out within the terms of this certificate have been completed.
3. All works to be carried out to the satisfaction of the Director, Cultural Heritage Branch of the Department of Environment.

Special

1. The buildings are recorded by measured drawing survey and black and white photographs prior to demolition, and the record deposited in the John Oxley Library and Department of Environment.

Note to Applicant: That the Heritage Council on 27 June 1997 resolved the following:

That the proposed development layout for the Yeronga Military Hospital site shown on *Preliminary Concept Sketch "Brigadiers Circle" Yeronga*, prepared by Cottrell Cameron & Steen Surveys, which accompanied the letter dated 16 June 1997 from Brannock Humphreys, Planning & Environmental Consultants, is not considered acceptable as it gives insufficient regard to the significant curtilage and setting of Ryhndarra Villa and stable, and unacceptably impinges on the river views to and from Ryhndarra Villa, to the detriment of the cultural heritage significance of the place.

That any future development application for the Yeronga Military Hospital site shall give due regard to the cultural heritage significance of Ryhndarra Villa and stable, the landscape and riverside setting of Ryhndarra Villa, and the important river views to and from Ryhndarra Villa, consistent with the recommendations of Section 4.3 'Conserving Ryhndarra and its stable' and Plan 18 contained in '*Yeronga Military Hospital Heritage Conservation Study - Final Draft 1996*' by Allom Lovell Marquis-Kyle, Architects.

TAKE NOTICE: This application does not exempt the applicant from the need to obtain such other approvals as may be required under other legislation. An applicant who is dissatisfied with this determination is entitled to apply for a review pursuant to Section 36 within 60 days.

sch4p4(6) Personal information

Date: 27 June 1997

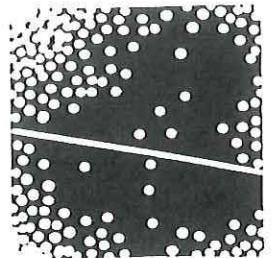
Helen Gregory, for the Chairperson, Queensland Heritage Council



QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT

Department of Environment

COPY



**BRANNOCK
HUMPHREYS**

planning & environment consultants

97-031

APPROVED

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE
QUEENSLAND HERITAGE ACT 1992

SUBJECT TO ALL THE CONDITIONS
ANNEXED HERETO AND MARKED
AND AS SET OUT ON SECTION 35(1)
DETERMINATION CERTIFICATE

REFERENCE: 785 1600360

DATED: 27 JUN 1997
sch4p4(6) Personal information

SIGNED: [Redacted Signature]
DIRECTOR CULTURAL HERITAGE
DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENT
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ASSOCIATES

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**YERONGA MILITARY HOSPITAL
SITE ASSESSMENT**

Prepared by

**BRANNOCK HUMPHREYS
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT
CONSULTANTS**

April 1997

Brannock Humphreys Pty Ltd
ACN 010 721 294

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APPENDICES:

Appendix A: "Report on Suitability of Yeronga Military Hospital for Use as a Retirement Village; Nursing Home or Hostel: by PKF Health Pty Ltd.

Appendix B: "Yeronga Military Hospital Report: Possible Reuse and Recycling Potential: by Robin Spencer Architects Pty Ltd.

Appendix C: "Heritage Implications of Redevelopment of the former Yeronga Military Hospital Site: by Buchanan Architects.

<p>APPROVED</p> <p>IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE QUEENSLAND HERITAGE ACT 1992</p> <p>SUBJECT TO ALL THE CONDITIONS ANNEXED HERETO AND MARKED AND AS SET OUT ON SECTION 35(1) DETERMINATION CERTIFICATE</p> <p>REFERENCE: 785 / 600360</p> <p>DATED: 27 JUN 1997</p> <p>SIGNED: sch4p4(6) Personal information</p> <p>DIRECTOR CULTURAL HERITAGE DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENT PO BOX 155 BRISBANE ALBERT STREET QLD 4002</p>

QUEENSLAND HERITAGE ACT 1992

REPORT ON APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL UNDER SECTION 34

SUBJECT:

Name and address of the place:

Yeronga Military Hospital, Kadumba Street, Yeronga

Summary of the works proposed:

Demolition of the Second World War hospital buildings on the site.

Details submitted with application:-

Yeronga Military Hospital Site Assessment - April 1997 prepared by Brannock Humphreys

RECOMMENDATION

That the Queensland Heritage Council has a number of options, either;

1. Having regard to s.23(3) and s.35(2), s.38 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, approve the Demolition of the Second World War hospital buildings in accordance with *Yeronga Military Hospital Site Assessment - April 1997* prepared by Brannock Humphreys, without conditions, or;
2. Having regard to s.23(3) and s.35(2), s.38 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, approve the Demolition of the Second World War hospital buildings in accordance with *Yeronga Military Hospital Site Assessment - April 1997* prepared by Brannock Humphreys, subject to the following conditions, or;

Conditions:

General

1. This certificate is valid for two years from the date of issue.
2. That the Heritage Council be informed when the works carried out within the terms of this certificate have been completed.
3. All works and variations to the works to be carried out to the satisfaction of the Director, Cultural Heritage, Department of Environment.

Special

1. The buildings are recorded by measured drawing survey and black and white photographs prior to demolition, and the record deposited in the John Oxley Library and Department of Environment.

3. Having regard to s.23(3) and s.35(2), s.38 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, refuse the application on the grounds that the cultural heritage significance of the buildings will be destroyed and request that a more rigorous examination is carried out of alternative uses for all or parts of the Second World War buildings, or;
4. Defer the application and seek definitive information on the proposed new development for the site that is consistent with the recommendations of *Section 4.3 Conserving 'Rhyndarra' and its Stable* and Plan 18 of. *1 Military Hospital Yeronga - Heritage Conservation Study - 1996* prepared by Allom Lovell Marquis Kyle

OFFICER ASSESSMENT

Summary of cultural heritage significance of the place:

A copy of the Entry to the Register is attached for information.

Impact of proposal on cultural heritage significance of the place:

Background

1 Military Hospital, that includes the Rhyndarra and its stables, was sold to private interests by public tender in January 1997, by the Department of Defence, who have occupied the site since 1942.

Prior to the site being sold, the Department of Defence commissioned the Carson Group to look at the implications of the sale. This included the preparation of a report on cultural heritage conservation issues by Allom Lovell Marquis Kyle. This report identified Rhyndarra and its stables as being of cultural heritage significance and also said that the Second World War hospital buildings on the site were of cultural heritage significance. The importance of the Second World War buildings was confirmed when the Entry in the Queensland Heritage Register was ratified by the Heritage Register Advisory Committee on 3 October 1996. The whole of the property was initially included in Schedule A of the *Heritage Buildings Protection Act 1990*.

Part of the consultation process by the Carson Group was with the Department of Environment and the Brisbane City Council. It also included the establishment of a community reference group. This resulted in the identification of a number of non-significant buildings which were demolished by the Commonwealth prior to the sale. As the site was still owned by the Commonwealth it was not subject to the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*. Approval was given however under the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*.

Over the past few months there have been a number of public meetings held in the local area to discuss the future of the whole of the site. A strong community view appears to have emerged that says the hospital buildings are an eyesore and should be demolished.

The Community Reference Group has lodged a representation in support of the development application to demolish the Second World War buildings.

A letter dated 6 June, supporting the application, has also been received from the Brisbane City Council.

The Queensland National Trust has lodged an objection to the application.

A letter dated 16 June 1997 and attached subdivision plan has been received from Brannock Humphreys that describes the setout of the proposed new residential development surrounding Rhyndarra and modifications that are proposed to the layout.

Proposal

The proposal is to demolish all of the World War Second buildings on the site.

Impact

The Entry to the Register assigns the following significance to the Second World War buildings.

The former 1 Military Hospital contains the former 2 Women's Hospital. Of more than one hundred wartime military hospitals operating in Australia, the former 2 Women's Hospital is one of perhaps two that remain in a sufficiently intact state to demonstrate its original pattern of use (the other one is Ingleburn in NSW).

Of the 26 General Hospitals (of which the 2 Women's Hospital was a type), it is thought that some parts of only one other, at Bonegilla in Victoria, survive. The former 2 Women's Hospital was one of only three specialist women's hospitals, and was the only purpose designed women's military hospital. As such, the 2 Women's Hospital is of importance for its major contribution to the mobilisation of women into the armed forces during the Second World War.

The former 2 Women's Hospital exemplifies an Australian military hospital of the period. It follows a typical form of military hospital, which was employed in some of the buildings at the major base hospitals in the capital cities, in general hospitals, and in camp hospitals. The former 2 Women's Hospital is not a completely intact example of its type (missing messes for lower ranks, kitchen and AAMWS huts; two of the original six wards have been removed; many small additions and adaptations), however, the complex comprising the four remaining wards, operating theatre, admission building and linking walkways demonstrate the core function of the hospital as a place for bed-based treatment of patients. A number of other contemporary buildings survive, including the former recreation hall, pathology, store buildings and nurses quarters.

The former 2 Women's Hospital complex, comprising a series of linear structures connected by covered walkways stepping down the site with associated entrance driveway and plantings, is of considerable aesthetic significance as it illustrates in form, materials and fabric, a highly intact Second World War military complex designed for, and in response to, wartime conditions.

The former 2 Women's Hospital is important for its strong associations with former Australian servicewomen and members of the Australian Army Medical Women's Service (AAMWS). It also has a special association with those who used the complex after the Second World War in its various functions, and with the local community.

The report, *1 Military Hospital Yeronga - Heritage Conservation Study - 1996* prepared by Allom Lovell Marquis Kyle, examines the conservation issues at the place in some detail. The whole of this study has been included in the agenda papers for information. In summary the conservation study says the Second World War buildings are culturally significant as they;

- are important in demonstrating a pattern of history,
- are now a rare complex of buildings;
- they exemplify an Australian military hospital of the period, and;
- are remembered by women who worked at Yeronga during the war period.

The impact of the proposed development is such that the cultural heritage significance of the Second World War buildings will be extinguished.

The applicant has argued that there is no prudent or feasible alternative to the demolition of the Second World War buildings and draws the following conclusions;

5.0 CONCLUSION

5.1 The Hospital Ward buildings and associated structures have been assessed by three consultants each having a specialty in either heritage assessment, aged care accommodation and building recycling, particularly for residential use.

5.2 Each Consultant has concluded that the buildings are not suitable for compatible reuse. Modifications necessary for re-use would result in excessive building costs and substantial alteration to the fabric of the buildings to such an extent that there would be significant loss of any perceived cultural heritage significance.

5.3 For these reasons, the application for the demolition of the World War Two buildings meets the criteria set out at Section 34 of the Heritage Act, whereby it has been demonstrated that there is no prudent or feasible alternative. Accordingly, the application ought to be approved.

The Entry to the Heritage Register says The Second World War buildings at Yeronga are culturally significant as a rare example of Australia's response to an aspect of military hospitalisation during the period.

The application for the building's demolition however presents a case that says they are not suitable for any form of adaptive reuse, and that accordingly there is no prospect of the

cultural heritage significance of these places being conserved [s23(3)] and further that there is no prudent and feasible alternative to the buildings being demolished [s.35(2) and s.38].

The subdivision plan prepared by Cotterell Cameron and Steen Surveyors shows the position of the proposed new allotments around Rhyndarra. Brannock Humpreys have indicated in their letter of 16 June 1997 that modifications to the layout are proposed.

Contained in *1 Military Hospital Yeronga - Heritage Conservation Study - 1996* prepared by Allom Lovell Marquis Kyle is a plan (Plan 18) that gives an indication of the extent of the setting that should be maintained around Rhyndarra.

There appear to be a number of options for the Heritage Council to consider, these are set out in the recommendation.

Public Notice

Responses from the Community Reference Group and the National Trust and Brisbane City Council are attached for information.

DETAILS:

Application no: 785

File ref no: 600360

Application lodged: 9 May 1997

Public Notice: Government Gazette 16 May 1997
The Courier Mail 17 May 1997

Date referred to Heritage Council: 27 June 1997

Details of previous applications: Nil

Site inspected: Yes

Conservation Plan: *1 Military Hospital Yeronga - Heritage Conservation Study - 1996* prepared by Allom Lovell Marquis Kyle

Officer reporting: sch4p4(6) Personal

Name	Former 1 Military Hospital/Rhyndarra
Former/Other Name	1 Camp Hospital, National Service Training Hospital, 2 Women's Hospital, Girls Industrial School
Location	Rhyndarra Street, Yeronga
RPD	Lot 13 on RP 61665: <2398/118>, par Yeerongpilly co Stanley
Local Authority	Brisbane City
AMG Map Sheet	Grid
Present tenure	Director Defence Property Disposals Campbell Park Offices CP3-2-Bay1 Canberra ACT 2600
Listing boundary	Whole property
Other listings	AHC 008435, NTQ BNE 1/155

Significance

The former 1 Military Hospital/Rhyndarra is a place of cultural heritage significance and satisfies one or more of the criteria specified in S.23(1) of the Act as evidenced by, but not exclusively to, the following statement of heritage significance based on **criteria a, b, d, e, g and h**.

Constructed in 1888-89, the house Rhyndarra, the stable, and the surviving grounds are important for the evidence they provide of the way of life of the more prosperous citizens in Brisbane in the late nineteenth century. As a large semi-rural residence, it is closely associated with the development of Yeronga as a middle-class suburb following the opening of the Yeronga Railway Station in 1885. Rhyndarra is typical of a large villa residence built in the late nineteenth century, and is a fine example of the work of Brisbane architect Andrea Stombuco.

Through its form, scale and siting as a riverside residence, and together with its remnant plantings, Rhyndarra is of considerable aesthetic significance and the detailing of its materials and finishes reflects a fine quality of workmanship.

Rhyndarra, together with its stable, provides important evidence of the role of the Salvation Army in housing and protecting orphans and other disadvantaged people in the early twentieth century. The rear wing, added by the Salvation Army, has special value as it illustrates the adaption of the building for use as a girls home. Rhyndarra is also important for its strong association with former servicemen and servicewomen through its use as an officer's mess; the

residents of the orphanage; and with Brisbane businessman William Williams for whom it was built.

The former 1 Military Hospital contains the former 2 Women's Hospital. Of more than one hundred wartime military hospitals operating in Australia, the former 2 Women's Hospital is one of perhaps two that remain in a sufficiently intact state to demonstrate its original pattern of use (the other one is Ingleburn in NSW).

Of the 26 General Hospitals (of which the 2 Women's Hospital was a type), it is thought that some parts of only one other, at Bonegilla in Victoria, survive. The former 2 Women's Hospital was one of only three specialist women's hospitals, and was the only purpose designed women's military hospital. As such, the 2 Women's Hospital is of importance for its major contribution to the mobilisation of women into the armed forces during the Second World War.

The former 2 Women's Hospital exemplifies an Australian military hospital of the period. It follows a typical form of military hospital, which was employed in some of the buildings at the major base hospitals in the capital cities, in general hospitals, and in camp hospitals. The former 2 Women's Hospital is not a completely intact example of its type (missing messes for lower ranks, kitchen and AAMWS huts; two of the original six wards have been removed; many small additions and adaptations), however, the complex comprising the four remaining wards, operating theatre, admission building and linking walkways demonstrate the core function of the hospital as a place for bed-based treatment of patients. A number of other contemporary buildings survive, including the former recreation hall, pathology, store buildings and nurses quarters.

The former 2 Women's Hospital complex, comprising a series of linear structures connected by covered walkways stepping down the site with associated entrance driveway and plantings, is of considerable aesthetic significance as it illustrates in form, materials and fabric, a highly intact Second World War military complex designed for, and in response to, wartime conditions.

The former 2 Women's Hospital is important for its strong associations with former Australian servicewomen and members of the Australian Army Medical Women's Service (AAMWS). It also has a special association with those who used the complex after the Second World War in its various functions, and with the local community.

History

The former 1 Military Hospital, which contains the former 2 Women's Hospital, consists of a complex of buildings dating from the Second World War which surround Rhyndarra, the original residence constructed on the site.

Rhyndarra

Rhyndarra, a two-storeyed masonry residence overlooking the Brisbane River towards Long Pocket, was constructed in 1888-89 for Brisbane businessman William Williams. Williams worked for the Australian Steam Navigation shipping company and the AMP Society, and also seems to have ventured into property development. A masonry stable was constructed in association with the house.

At this time, Yeronga was a mixture of large farming estates and smaller subdivisions for housing, and was developing as a middle-class suburb following the opening of the Yeronga Railway Station in 1885. Williams purchased approximately 140 acres of land surrounded by the Brisbane River on three sides, and built Rhyndarra which was probably financed by a series of mortgages he took out on his properties in the mid 1880s.

The house and stable were designed by Brisbane architect Andrea Stombuco, who by this time was in practice with his son Giovanni. Stombuco was an Italian who had come to Brisbane in the 1870s after working for a period in the southern colonies. He was strongly associated with the Catholic Church for whom he designed many churches and ecclesiastical buildings, and was completing the opulent Her Majesty's Theatre in Queen Street when Rhyndarra was constructed. He was also noted for residential work, and after a long career in Brisbane the commission for the design of Rhyndarra was among the last that he received before moving to Western Australia in 1891.

In May 1889, the *Australian Builders and Contractors News* reported that the house had been recently completed at a cost of approximately £3,200, with the contractor being Mr R Smith and the "work of decoration" being carried out by Messrs Lang and Co. Rhyndarra was typical of the large houses built by Brisbane's more prosperous citizens in the late nineteenth century, and was finished with cedar joinery, marble fireplace surrounds and ornate plaster ceilings and cornices. The house was raised off the ground on a stone base forming cellars and storerooms, with the ground floor containing dining and drawing rooms with bedrooms to the first floor. A pantry, kitchen and scullery were located at the rear of the house at ground level, with maids' rooms and a bathroom above.

Williams seems to have overextended himself financially in his land dealings in the 1880s, and with the poor economic conditions of the 1890s was forced to relinquish the property. He moved to Western Australia where he lived with a married daughter until his death in the early twentieth century.

Salvation Army

The house and land were unoccupied for a period of time after Williams' departure. The Salvation Army opened a home for orphaned and endangered girls at Rhyndarra in 1897, perhaps leasing the property from the AMP Society, the mortgagee. Soon after the AMP Society organised the sale of Williams' former estate and the holding was subdivided into 13 allotments, each having a street and river frontage. Rhyndarra, with a reduced area of land of approximately 12 acres was purchased by William Booth, the founder and General of the Salvation Army, in 1907. The Army operated the Girls Industrial School, Yeronga, at the house.

The Salvation Army was formed in England in the mid 1860s by William Booth, as a church with a strong social conscience, which campaigned against poverty and the sins of alcoholism and other moral failings. A large part of its work was in establishing homes for people who were destitute or aged, for unmarried mothers and orphans and others in need or peril.

The Girls Industrial School at Yeronga was one of a number of similar institutions run by the Salvation Army around the state at the time. They also ran maternity hospitals, and received

some financial assistance from the government for the orphanages. These institutions were periodically visited by public servants who monitored the welfare of the children.

The girls who lived at Rhyndarra were trained for domestic service. Places were found for them when they were old enough to leave the orphanage. In 1910 the matron noted that "each girl is taught housework in all its branches, gradually passing through the different stages from dormitories to dining room, laundry to kitchen and pantry." The house was adapted to accommodate the number of girls resident in the institution. The folding doors dividing the drawing/dining room were removed to form the main dormitory, and the sitting room was used as a dining room. Upstairs rooms were used to accommodate the girls and the staff, including a matron, cooks and a teacher. The stable was converted for use as a schoolroom, where the younger girls were taught basic lessons. The older girls helped look after the younger girls, and could attend state schools in surrounding suburbs or were employed in the workroom where they learnt needlework and other tasks, or helped milk the cows. The home tried to be self sufficient, with a kitchen garden and flower garden, and pigs, chickens, cows and horses were also kept.

Numbers at the orphanage fluctuated with changing circumstances, and the institution accommodated girls who were orphaned, whose parents were destitute and could not care for them, who had run away or were difficult. In 1899 there were about 30 girls at the home, ranging from 6 to 16 years of age. In the early 1900s there were only 18 girls resident, but by the 1930s and the economic depression of that period the population increased to between 60 to 70 girls, ranging from babies to teenagers.

The greatest change to the physical fabric of Rhyndarra during the Salvation Army's occupation was the construction of a two-storeyed timber and masonry extension at the rear of the house. This extension housed a recreation hall on the first floor, with bathrooms and toilets at ground level, and was built by the Salvation Army in 1938 using government funds.

The Salvation Army ran the Girls Industrial School at Rhyndarra until the Australian Army took over the property in 1942 and the girls were transferred to other institutions out of town.

Second World War

After Germany's invasion of Poland on 1 September 1939, Australia joined Britain in a declaration of war. On 7 December 1941 the US Navy Pacific Fleet in Pearl Harbour was attacked by the Japanese, and subsequently a US convoy bound for the Philippines was redirected to Brisbane arriving on 22 December 1941. By February 1942 Japanese forces had gained footholds in territories adjoining northern Australia which made it seem probable that their advance southwards would continue, culminating in the invasion of Australia. On the 19 February 1942 the Japanese bombed Darwin, and on 18 April 1942 all armed forces in the South West Pacific Area were placed under the control of US General MacArthur as Supreme Commander of the South West Pacific Area.

One significant difference between the Second World War and the First World War was the mobilisation of large numbers of women into the services. When war was declared, the only women's section in any of the three services was the Australian Army's Nursing Service (AANS). These full time nurses were assisted by volunteer women called VADs, or Voluntary Aid Detachments, under a system which was operated by the Red Cross and St John's

Ambulance in the First World War, after which the VADs worked in convalescent homes. These women performed a traditional role of nurturer and carer.

Many more women were required to assist the war effort, particularly during 1942 and 1943 when all able bodied men were required to work in more forward areas, and special services were created to facilitate this. The largest of these special services was the AWAS (Australian Women's Army Service). The AWAS was formed mid 1941 in order to release men from some military duties so that they could be employed with fighting units. Recruiting began in early 1942 and by 1944 there were more than 20,000 AWAS members. The WAAAFs (Women's Auxiliary Australian Air Force) was formed in 1941, as an auxiliary to the RAAF, primarily to assist with telegraph operation. Initially the WAAAFs were citizens in uniform, enrolled in the service rather than enlisted. The WRANs (Women's Royal Australian Navy) was formed in 1941, as another auxiliary service assisting with telegraph operation. The WRANs maintained a few thousand members at most, but they never went to sea. Lastly, the Australian Women's Land Army (AWLA) was formed in July 1942 as a rural labour force to offset enlistments and transfers elsewhere. The AWLA had full time and auxiliary members, and by the end of the war had performed all types of work on the land. There were more than 3,000 members of the AWLA at its peak. Almost 70,000 women joined the Australian services in some capacity during the Second World War.

The Australian Army Medical Women's Service (AAMWS) had grown out of the VADs. With the declaration of war in 1939, approval was given for VADs to work in camp hospitals in Australia. As volunteers, these women worked without pay, but they performed essential work for the war effort. VADs were enrolled full time and in 1941 were brought under the jurisdiction of the Army with the rank of private. Later in 1941 VADs were posted to military hospitals overseas, in groups of about 200. Recruitment was not a problem, but the large numbers of volunteers coming forward placed strains on those in charge. VADs were still under the administration of civilians, and to distinguish between those working in civilian operations, those women under the Army's jurisdiction were reclassified as the AAMWS.

The AAMWS performed basic medical procedures and provided a back up facility to the trained nurses of the AANS in military hospitals. In total there were more than 8,500 members of the AAMWS.

Part of the war effort included the raising of medical units and the construction of hospitals. When war was declared in 1939, there were no Army hospitals in Australia, however there were sufficient Navy and Air Force facilities. A range of hospitals were built in Australia and overseas, with a total of more than one hundred wartime military hospitals operating in Australia. Of these, it is thought that the former 2 Women's Hospital, Yeronga is one of perhaps two that remain in a sufficiently intact state to demonstrate its original pattern of use (the other one is Ingleburn in NSW).

Casualty Clearing Stations (CCS) were located close to the action, both overseas and in Australia, and were little more than tent hospitals set up in the field where casualties were treated and sent onwards for further care. General hospitals were similar to these, although larger and slightly more advanced. Some general hospitals were established overseas in the field in 1940-41, for example in the Middle East, and were connected to particular divisions of the

AIF. These hospitals returned to Australia (as discreet medical units) with their divisions, and were re-established mostly away from the major population centres. Women's hospitals were of a similar type to General hospitals, and of this type 26 were built. Of these, it is thought that some parts of only one other, at Bonegilla in Victoria, survive. Other hospitals included camp hospitals and base hospitals. Like Women's hospitals, these were constructed in the capital cities and in areas of great troop concentrations, and were more likely permanent structures of timber, fibrous cement sheet and/or corrugated iron, or were established in existing buildings such as houses, which the Army took over as a matter of national importance.

After Rhyndarra was occupied by the Army in 1942, the property was used for training purposes for the Australian Women's Army Service (AWAS), and as a staging area for members en route to places further north and west. Soon after a hospital was constructed for Australian servicewomen, and for the Australian Army Medical Women's Service (AAMWS) training, in the grounds surrounding the house.

This establishment was known as 2 Women's Hospital (2WH). As a distinct medical unit 2 Women's had been situated at Redbank, in association with the 2/4 Australian General Hospital (AGH), but it moved completely to the purpose built complex at Yeronga by 1943. Only three specialist women's hospitals were established in Australia during the Second World War, the others being; 1 Women's Hospital at Claremont in Western Australia which, originally based in a private school, later became a self contained unit within the already established base hospital at Hollywood in Perth and is no longer extant; and 3 Women's Hospital, located in a large masonry building previously used as a civilian hospital in the grounds of the base hospital at Concord 113 General Hospital, Sydney.

The Allied Works Council (AWC) was formed in early 1942 to coordinate the massive building of infrastructure which was required to fight the war which was coming closer to Australia. It was responsible for a great deal of the construction of the time, in conjunction with other organisations such as the Commonwealth Government Department of Public Works, and the Civil Construction Corps.

At an AWC meeting in August 1943 the construction of the women's hospital at Yeronga was discussed. A sum of £35,334 for the provision accommodation and facilities for the Australian Women's Hospital, Yeronga, had been received. The construction of the hospital was then allocated to the Commonwealth Department of Public Works. The buildings and services of the hospital were the responsibility of the Department, while the road work was allocated to the Main Roads Commission. It seems that by this meeting the plans for the hospital were already prepared, most likely by the Allied Works Council architects. The construction period for the hospital was estimated at four months.

The hospital's completion was noted in the annual report for the AWC for works finished to June 1944, which stated that it provided accommodation for 160 female patients, and was described as follows: "Covered ways link up all the wards with kitchens, operating theatre and admission building. The hospital is well equipped with the usual operating theatre and ancillary buildings including pathological, laboratories, canteen and administration units".

The hospital was erected around the Rhyndarra grounds, with the hospital to the northeast of the house, and a group of small huts were erected along the northeastern boundary of the site as sleeping quarters for the AAMWS. The nurses had their own sleeping quarters to the southwest of Rhyndarra, with the house used for administration offices, officer's mess, and for recreation. Some minor alterations were made to the house, including removing some of the alterations made by the Salvation Army. The stable was used as the quartermaster's store.

The 2 Women's Hospital provided an important link in the large administrative effort that fighting the war entailed. With the onset of the Pacific War, Australian camp hospitals and casualty clearing stations were removed from the fighting in the Middle East and were established in the near north. Some of those members of the AAMWS who trained and worked at the Yeronga hospital were then sent overseas to the various medical units which served in New Guinea, Rabaul and other places in the front line serving at general hospitals. Others filled roles in army base hospitals in Australia such as Concord Hospital in Sydney and Heidelberg in Melbourne.

The 2 Women's Hospital at Yeronga was one of many similar establishments built around Brisbane during the Second World War for service personnel. Apart from the base hospital at Greenslopes (112 AGH), numerous camp hospitals were established, as well as army camps, barracks and bases, and many of these were constructed of fibrous cement and weatherboard similar to the 2 Women's Hospital buildings. Yeronga was also the location for a large American army base, and a large AWAS barracks was built in the grounds of a large house at the corner of Feez and Yeronga Streets.

Many of the camps and hospitals established in Brisbane were abandoned and disposed of by the Army after the war. The 2 Women's Hospital was retained and the Commonwealth purchased the property in 1946.

After the war, those women who had participated in the services and in paid employment were asked to resume their pre-war lives. The AAMWS and other women's service organisations were demobilised, a process which took many months. It seems that 2 Women's Hospital at Yeronga was used immediately after the war for recuperating servicewomen, and for medical check-ups before the women were demobbed.

Post Second World War

In the administrative carving up of Commonwealth wartime property after 1945, the site was allocated to the Department of Social Services. The DSS wanted to establish a centre of civilian rehabilitation on the site, however due to the acute housing shortage after the war, the site was briefly allocated to the Queensland Housing Commission from the late 1940s to early 1950s as temporary accommodation for homeless people. Some alterations were made to the wards and other buildings, including Rhyndarra, for this purpose, and plywood was used to create separate living areas for individual families in the buildings. However, the families had to supply their own 3-ply. The AAMWS huts were used for emergency accommodation as well, with 2 families per hut.

In 1949, with the potentially threatening situation of world affairs, the future Prime Minister Robert Menzies promised to reintroduce national service for men of a certain age. After the

1951 federal elections young men over the age of 18 had to register and serve in the Army, Navy or Air Force for a period of 5-6 months. In light of this recruiting activity, the Army was concerned about its facilities. The accommodation of recruits was provided at "personnel depots" in capital cities. The existing personnel depot at Indooroopilly was inadequate and Army officials believed that the former women's hospital at Yeronga would satisfactorily handle the recruits. The DSS relented to the Army's reoccupation of the site, and by the early 1950s the northern section of the former women's hospital became known as Northern Command Personnel Depot (NCPD). The southern part became a hospital for national service recruits and trainees. Known as the National Service Training Hospital in 1951, it was referred to as 1 Camp Hospital by the 1960s, after the NCPD has moved elsewhere in the late 1950s.

More recently the hospital expanded as 1 Military Hospital, Yeronga providing minor medical facilities for injured soldiers or those who had become sick during training. This has involved the construction of a number of additional buildings, mostly accommodation and storage, and a pool and tennis court have been built.

Some of the buildings constructed during the Second World War have been demolished due to later construction works. The main hospital buildings such as the wards and the operating theatres are extant, but have been adapted and altered several times. The admissions building and covered walkways remain, along with various other structures around the site. The AAMWS huts were replaced by married quarters, the messes were demolished and replaced with new facilities, and the isolation and VD wards were removed. Rhyndarra and the stables have been used continuously, with officers being accommodated in the main house since the early 1950s.

The 1 Military Hospital functioned together with the repatriation hospital at Greenslopes and facilities at Enoggera, and treated its last patients mid 1996. A new hospital, constructed at Gallipoli Army Barracks Enoggera, was commissioned in September 1996 and the former 1 Military Hospital is now vacant.

Description

The former 1 Military Hospital, which contains the former 2 Women's Hospital, consists of a complex of buildings dating from the Second World War which surround Rhyndarra, the original residence constructed on the property. The complex is located on a southwesterly sloping site, bounded by and overlooking the Brisbane River, which is entered via a narrow frontage to Rhyndarra Street to the northeast.

Rhyndarra

Rhyndarra, located towards the south of the complex, is a two-storeyed rendered masonry residence overlooking the Brisbane River towards Long Pocket to the south. The house and stable are visible from the entrance to the property to the northeast. The house is approached from the southeast via a circular drive, and is situated on a raised square-necked stone base with double height verandahs and a hipped corrugated iron roof with projecting gable above a hipped bay to the southeast.

Verandahs almost encircle the building, being broken by a projecting two-storeyed bay on the southern corner. The verandahs have cast iron columns and balustrade, with cast iron brackets and valance to the first floor, and a timber lattice valance to the ground floor. The rear first floor verandah has been partially enclosed with fibrous cement and glass louvre panels. Walls are scribed to represent ashlar, the projecting bay has sash windows framed by rendered pilasters supporting a deep cornice, and the gable above has a scalloped barge board. The building is entered via a flight of steps adjacent to the projecting bay with rendered balustrades supporting large urns. The main entry has paired, panelled cedar doors with sidelights and fanlight, with a bay window to the verandah adjacent. French doors with fanlights and tall sash windows open onto the verandahs.

The building has a two-storeyed masonry service wing to the northwest, to which a lower two-storeyed addition was added by the Salvation Army. This addition has a masonry ground floor, with a chamferboard first floor and gable roof. A narrow timber stair accesses the first floor verandah from the rear re-entrant corner.

Internally, the ground floor contains a wide entrance hall, with a cedar staircase with turned balustrade and a tall arched sash window. The building has plastered walls, ornate plaster ceilings and cornices, cedar panelled doors, architraves and skirtings, and a variety of marble fireplace surrounds. The northeast rooms on the ground floor are connected by a wide opening which originally housed folding cedar doors. The rear wing houses a kitchen, bathrooms and service rooms.

The grounds immediately surrounding the house contain remnant plantings from the various gardens that have existed. These include a large Jacaranda to the southeast, Lilly Pilly to the west, and a small garden to the north which contains a Crows Ash, Frangipani and Silky Oak. The area of the property fronting the Brisbane River contains a number of large Gum trees.

The original stable for Rhyndarra is located to the northwest of the house adjacent to the northwestern boundary of the site. This painted masonry building has a steeply pitched corrugated iron roof with a lean-to addition at the northeast end. The building shows evidence of arched openings which have been bricked-up and doors and windows installed. The building has an attic room, which is accessed via a timber stair on the southeast to a door with a dormer head, and louvred openings have been inserted. Internally, the building has a concrete floor and a timber ceiling to the ground level.

Various buildings have been constructed between the stable and the house, and adjacent to the house on the north, east and southwest.

Former 2 Women's Hospital

The former 2 Women's Hospital is located to the northeast of Rhyndarra and comprises a series of single-storeyed linear buildings which step down the southwesterly slope and are linked via covered walkways. The complex forms the core of the former 2 Women's Hospital and comprises the former admissions building, operating theatre, four wards and connecting covered walkways.

The complex is approached from the northeast, with a U-shaped driveway and parking area between the admissions building and the wards, to the north of the operating theatre. This area has a central lawn with a Canary Island Date Palm, a Norfolk Island Pine and a large Gum tree.

The former admissions building has a corrugated iron gable roof with a verandah to the northeast and southeast. The verandahs have timber posts with timber rail balustrades, and walls to the verandah are clad with fibrous cement. Exposed exterior walls have weatherboard cladding to sill height, with fibrous cement cladding above, and hopper windows. The covered walkway is attached to the southern corner of the verandah.

The former operating theatre has a corrugated iron gable roof, with a number of skillion and gable roofed additions to the southeast and southwest, and concrete stumps. The exposed exterior walls are clad with weatherboard, or weatherboard to sill height with fibrous cement cladding above. Internally, the building has a central corridor with rooms to either side, with fibrous cement walls and ceiling with timber coverstrips. The building has been altered several times, particularly the operating theatre areas. The covered walkway is attached to the northern end of the building.

The former wards, comprising two long parallel buildings consisting of two wards either side of an open central foyer area, have corrugated iron gable roofs and concrete stumps. Each building has a verandah along the northeast side, each of which has been enclosed except for the northeast building. The buildings have weatherboard cladding to sill height and fibrous cement or window units above. Windows include hoppers and panels of glass louvres. The northeast building has offices opening off the verandah, whereas the other buildings have a central corridor opening into partitioned or open wards, the layout of which has been altered several times. Internally, the buildings have fibrous cement walls and ceilings with timber coverstrips, as well as suspended ceilings and large openings into enclosed verandahs. The covered walkway is attached to the open central foyer of each building.

The covered walkway has a corrugated skillion roof, timber posts with timber rail balustrades, and compressed sheet flooring.

Other buildings which are contemporary to this complex include; a large hall to the northeast near the entrance to the property; two parallel former nurses quarters to the southwest of Rhyndarra; former sleeping quarters adjacent to Rhyndarra to the north; a former pathology building to the north of the wards adjacent to the northwestern boundary; and several smaller storage buildings. Several other structures have been constructed around the complex.

The entrance driveway to the northeast of the complex forms a triangular shape which encloses a lawn area with two Cotton Palms and a Canary Island Date Palm.

Process:

Pursuant to the transitional provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, all buildings listed in the Schedule to the Heritage Buildings Protection Act 1990 are to be taken to be places provisionally entered in the Heritage Register. This place has been transferred as a provisional entry to the Heritage Register on the basis that it was listed in the schedule to the Heritage Buildings Protection Act 1990. The decision was effective as from 21 August 1992, the date of proclamation of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

The Entry in the Heritage Register was ratified by the Heritage Register Advisory Committee at its meeting on 3 October 1996

Further to the transitional provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, this place is entered permanently in the Heritage Register as of 21 October 1992.

Note:

This document has been prepared on the basis of current information, and assessed under the criteria in the *Queensland Heritage Act*. This document may be reassessed if further evidence becomes available. The statement of significance specifies the most important heritage values of the place. The purpose of this document is to provide an informed evaluation for heritage registration. This does not negate the need for a thorough conservation study by a qualified practitioner, or Cultural Heritage Branch consultation, before any action is taken which may affect the significance of the place.

QUEENSLAND HERITAGE ACT 1992

REPORT ON APPLICATION FOR REVIEW UNDER SECTION 36 AND REPORT ON APPLICATION FOR REMOVAL UNDER SECTION 25

Heritage Council Agenda No. :

SUBJECT:

Name and address of the place:

Rhyndarra, Rhyndarra Street, Yeronga

Summary of the works proposed:

Subdivision of property and change of use.

Removal of part of the place from the Heritage Register.

Background:

At its meeting of 27 February 1998, the Heritage Council approved the Section 34 application subject to conditions. The conditions were as follows:

General

1. *This certificate is valid for two years from the date of issue.*
2. *That the Heritage Council be informed when the works carried out within the terms of this certificate have been completed.*
3. *All works and variations to the works to be carried out to the satisfaction of the Director, Cultural Heritage, Department of Environment.*

Special

1. *The set back of allotment 18 to the southwest of the Villa be increased to be the same dimension as the height of the roof of the Villa.*
2. *The southeast end of allotment 18 be set back to align with the northwestern end of the southwestern side verandah of the adjacent Villa. The southeast end of allotment 17 should also be set back to align with that of allotment 18. This set back aligns with the arc of view proposed by Buchanan Architects.*
3. *The set back of allotment 11 to the southwest of the stable be increased to be the same dimension as the height of the roof of the stable.*
4. *Prior to works commencing, an archaeological investigation be carried out to establish the position of the driveway from the street entrance to the Villa and stable. This is to be submitted to the satisfaction of the Director, Cultural Heritage.*
5. *Prior to works commencing, a tree survey plan be submitted to the satisfaction of the Director, Cultural Heritage, which clearly indicates the significant trees that are to be retained. This tree survey plan should also indicate the*

significant trees proposed to be removed and explain why removal is necessary.

6. *Prior to works commencing, an amended subdivision plan, based on the submitted plan drawing no. 5335-20 (no date) prepared by Cottrell, Cameron and Steen Surveys, which reflects the Special Conditions pursuant to this Determination, be submitted to the satisfaction of the Director, Cultural Heritage.*

The applicant also applied for a removal of part of the place from the Heritage Register under Section 25 of the Act. The Heritage Council requested the applicant submit an amended subdivision plan reflecting the Special Conditions, and stated that it would consider the application for removal under Section 25 on receipt of this plan. An amended survey plan has been received, drawing no. 5335-23 dated 7 April 1998 by Cottrell Cameron and Steen Surveys (attached).

The applicant submitted an application for Review under Section 36 of the Act. At its meeting of 27 March 1998 the Heritage Council noted the application for review and resolved to establish a Review Committee to consider the application.

Subsequent meetings were held between the Cultural Heritage Branch and the applicant, and further information was submitted which satisfied Special Conditions 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6, however no. 2 was in dispute. The issues pertaining to this Special Condition are as follows:

2. *The southeast end of allotment 18 be set back to align with the northwestern end of the southwestern side verandah of the adjacent Villa. The southeast end of allotment 17 should also be set back to align with that of allotment 18. This set back aligns with the arc of view proposed by Buchanan Architects.*

The applicant proposes that the retention of the arc of view be achieved by registering a Volumetric Easement over parts of allotments 17 and 18 corresponding to the proposed arc of view from the villa. This easement is shown on the attached drawing nos. 5335-23 dated 7 April 1998, and 5335-23SK1 dated 7 April 1998 by Cottrell Cameron and Steen Surveys.

The details of this Volumetric Easement are attached.

It is considered that this proposal is an acceptable alternative to Special Condition 2.

Recommendation:

1. It is recommended that the Heritage Council resolve to accept the applicant's proposal of a Volumetric Easement as outlined in the attached documents in lieu of Special Condition no.2 of Determination 876/600360.
2. It is recommended that the heritage listing boundary be reduced to include allotment nos. 11 (the stable), 18, 19 (the Villa) and 20, and a section of the park fronting the river as defined by the proposed arc of view (see attached plan). This would enable the Heritage Council to have control over the development of these sites. Once allotment nos. 18 and 20 have been developed in an appropriate manner, the issue of a

further reduction in the heritage listing boundary may again be considered. It is further recommended that the remainder of the place be removed from the Heritage Register.

Officer reporting: Ken Horrigan

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RTI Act 2009

Ken Horrigan
(07) 3227 8312 / fax: (07) 3227 7803

876/600360

27 April 1998

Halken Pty Ltd
c/- [sch4p4(6) Personal info]
2 Baffin Street
UPPER MT GRAVATT QLD 4122

cc. Mr Robert Carter
The General Manager
Brisbane City Council
GPO Box 1434
BRISBANE QLD 4000

Dear [sch4p4(6) Pers]

**APPROVAL FOR WORKS TO HERITAGE LISTED PROPERTY UNDER
SECTION 35(1) OF THE *QUEENSLAND HERITAGE ACT 1992*.**

I write with reference to the Section 34 application to the Queensland Heritage Council lodged 12 January 1998 under reference 876/600360 for Rhyndarra, Kadumba Street, Yeronga.

At its meeting of 27 February 1998, the Queensland Heritage Council resolved to approve the application for the subdivision and change of use for the property known as Rhyndarra, Kadumba Street, Yeronga subject to the following conditions:-

Conditions:

General

1. This certificate is valid for two years from the date of issue.
2. That the Heritage Council be informed when the works carried out within the terms of this certificate have been completed.
3. All works and variations to the works to be carried out to the satisfaction of the Director, Cultural Heritage, Department of Environment.

Special

1. The set back of allotment 18 to the southwest of the Villa be increased to be the same dimension as the height of the roof of the Villa.
2. The southeast end of allotment 18 be set back to align with the northwestern end of the southwestern side verandah of the adjacent Villa. The southeast end of allotment 17 should also be set back to align with that of allotment 18. This set back aligns with the arc of view proposed by Buchanan Architects.
3. The set back of allotment 11 to the southwest of the stable be increased to be the same dimension as the height of the roof of the stable.

.../2

4. Prior to works commencing, an archaeological investigation be carried out to establish the position of the driveway from the street entrance to the Villa and stable. This is to be submitted to the satisfaction of the Director, Cultural Heritage.
5. Prior to works commencing, a tree survey plan be submitted to the satisfaction of the Director, Cultural Heritage, which clearly indicates the significant trees that are to be retained. This tree survey plan should also indicate the significant trees proposed to be removed and explain why removal is necessary.
6. Prior to works commencing, an amended subdivision plan, based on the submitted plan drawing no. 5335-20 (no date) prepared by Cottrell, Cameron and Steen Surveys, which reflects the Special Conditions pursuant to this Determination, be submitted to the satisfaction of the Director, Cultural Heritage.

An application for Review under Section 36 of the Act was received on 10 March 1998 and subsequent meetings have been held, and further details submitted, to discuss the Special Conditions in concern. As a result, all Special Conditions have been satisfied, except Special Condition No 2.

An alternative to Special Condition No. 2 has been submitted, which involves the registration of a Volumetric Easement over parts of allotments 17 & 18 corresponding to the proposed arc of view from the Villa. This easement is shown on drawing nos. 5335-23 dated 7 April 1998, and 5335-23SK1 dated 7 April 1998 by Cottrell Cameron and Steen Surveys.

At its meeting of 24 April 1998, the Heritage Council resolved to accept the proposed Volumetric Easement as shown on drawing nos. 5335-23 dated 7 April 1998, and 5335-23SK1 dated 7 April 1998 by Cottrell Cameron and Steen Surveys, in lieu of Special Condition No. 2 of Determination No. 876/600360.

The Heritage Council further resolved that the heritage listing boundary be reduced to include allotment nos. 11 (the stable), 18, 19 (the Villa) and 20, and a section of the park fronting the river as defined by the proposed arc of view as shown on attached plan. It further resolved that the remainder of the place be removed from the Heritage Register in accordance with the provisions of s. 25 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

The Heritage Council noted that a more permanent form of easement, or a Heritage Agreement under Part 6 of the Act, may need to be considered as part of any future development proposal for allotment No. 18. It was noted that the registration of a Volumetric Easement will not ensure the future retention of the arc of view from the Villa as the owner of the Villa could apply for the removal of the easement. The Heritage Council advised that this matter would have to be readdressed before any consideration could be given to future reduction in Heritage listing boundary and resultant removal of land from the Heritage Register.

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Should you have any enquiries regarding the certificate please contact Mr Ken Horrigan, Senior Conservation Officer, Historic Section, Cultural Heritage on the above telephone number.

Yours sincerely

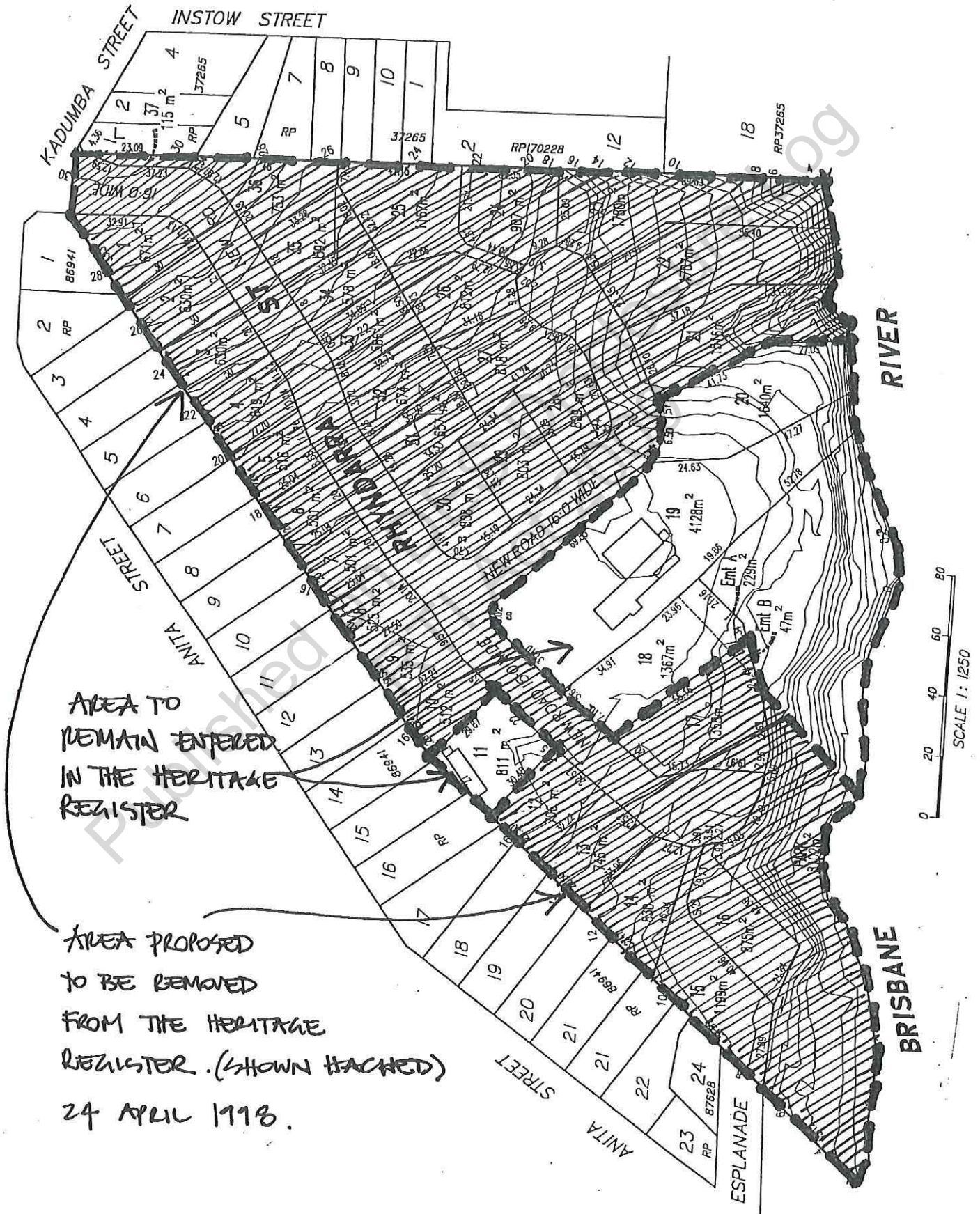
sch4p4(6) Personal information

Helen Gregory
Director
Cultural Heritage

cc. sch4p4(6) Personal information Buchanan Veal Architects, 105 Limestone Street, Ipswich
bc. Mr Rob Neal, Regional Manager, Cultural Heritage, Southeastern Region

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RTI Act 2009

Rhyndarra



Greg Hallam
(07) 3227 8542
600360 (pt 2)

29 April 1998

Mr Robert Carter
The General Manager
Brisbane City Council
GPO Box 1434
BRISBANE QLD 4001

Dear Mr Carter

I write in relation to the removal from the Heritage Register of part of the place described as '*Rhyndarra, 204 Kadumba Street, Yeronga*' being situated on Lot 13 on Registered Plan 61665, parish of Yeerongpilly co Stanley .

At its meeting on 24 April 1998, the Heritage Council resolved the following in accordance with Section 25(4) of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, that:

The Heritage Council resolved Resolution No: 85.7. that the heritage listing boundary be reduced to include only those allotment numbers 11 (the stable), 18, 19 (the Villa) and 20, and a section of the park fronting the river, and further in accordance with Section 25(4) of the Queensland Heritage Act 1992 to approve the proposal submitted by Halken Pty Ltd for the removal of the remainder of Rhyndarra from the Heritage Register as shown on the proposed subdivision plan Drawing Number 5335-23, dated 7 April 1998 by Cottrell Cameron and Steen Surveys Brisbane.

The notice of intention to remove part of the place, as described above, will be placed in the Queensland Government Gazette on Friday 1 May 1998, and *The Courier Mail* on Saturday 2 May 1998. I attach a copy of Drawing No. SK1- Proposed reduction of Heritage Boundary, for your information and records.

Under the provisions of Section 26 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, the owner or any other person has thirty (30) days from advice of intention to remove the place from the Heritage Register, to forward objections to the Heritage Council.

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Under Section 28 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, any objection received by the Heritage Council will be referred to an independent assessor who is required to enquire into and report to the Heritage Council on the objection.

If no objection is received within the 30 day period, the place will be removed automatically from the Heritage Register.

I will notify you in due course of the outcome of the objection period.

Mr Ray Osborne, Manager (Historic Section), can be contacted on (07) 3227 6732, or at the above address should you require further information or assistance.

Yours sincerely

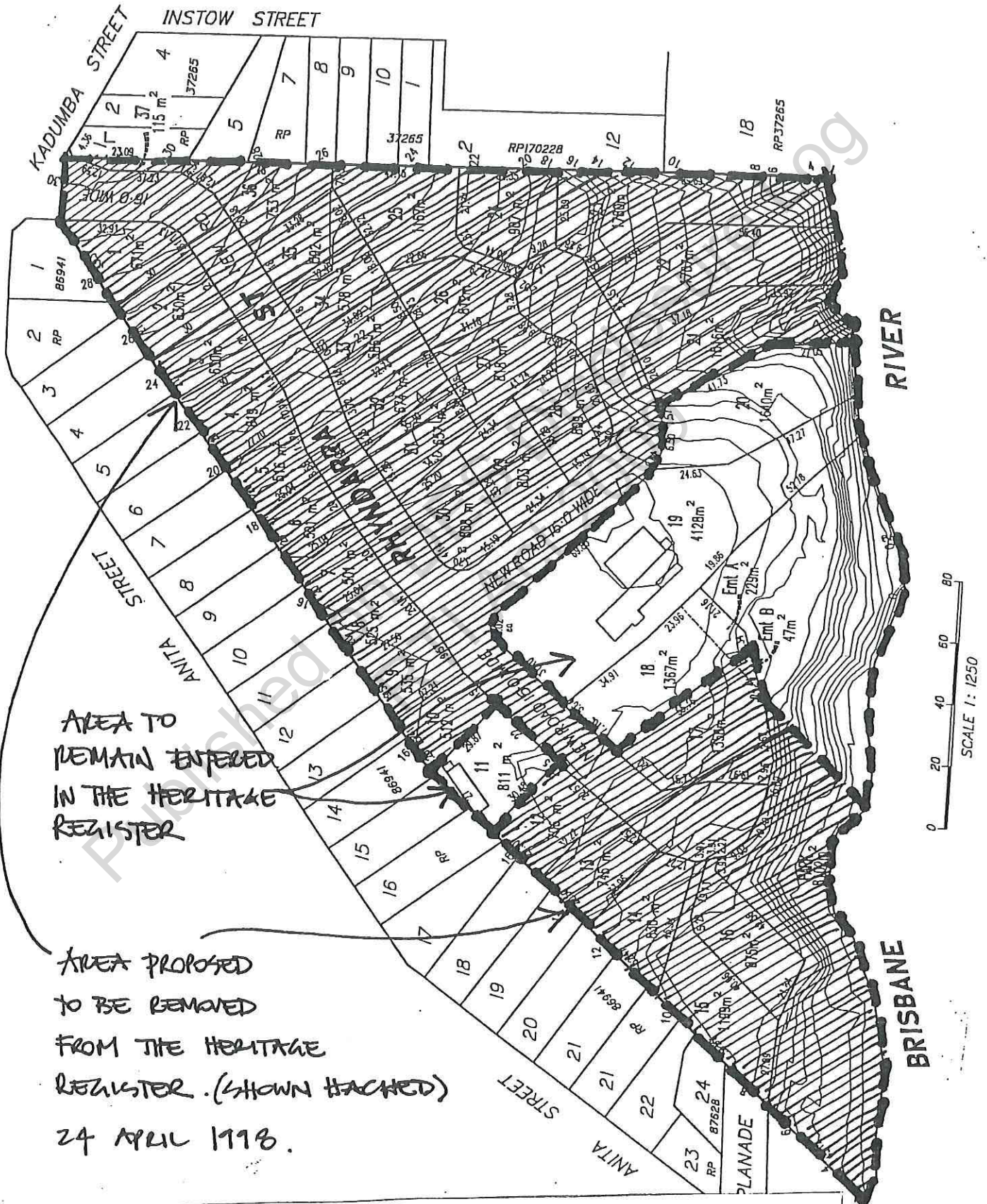
sch4p4(6) Personal information

 Helen Gregory
Director, Cultural Heritage

B/c- Robert Neal, Regional Manager, Cultural Heritage, Southeastern Regional Office,
Department of Environment

Enc: SK1- Proposed reduction of Heritage Boundary.

Rhyndarra



AREA TO
REMAIN ENTERED
IN THE HERITAGE
REGISTER

AREA PROPOSED
TO BE REMOVED
FROM THE HERITAGE
REGISTER. (SHOWN HATCHED)
24 APRIL 1978.