



Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

INCLUSION OF FOUR PLACES IN THE NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST

I, Ian Gordon Campbell, Minister for the Environment and Heritage, having considered, in relation to the places listed in the Schedule of this instrument -

- (a) the Australian Heritage Council's assessment whether the places meet any of the National Heritage criteria; and
- (b) the comments given to the Council under section 324G of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*; and

being satisfied that the places specified in the Schedule have the National Heritage value or values specified in the Schedule include, pursuant to section 324J of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, the places listed in the Schedule in the National Heritage List.

Dated 5 September 2005

Ian Gordon Campbell
Minister for the Environment
and Heritage

SCHEDULE

STATE

Local Government Area

Name:

Location

Criteria / Values

VICTORIAMelbourne City**Sidney Myer Music Bowl:**

Off Linlithgow Avenue, Kings Domain, Melbourne, being the area entered in the Victorian Heritage Register as H1772.

Criterion**Values**

(b) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history.

The Sidney Myer Music Bowl is a rare example of a large scale sound shell in the Australian context. The originality of the design stems from the structural system which was the largest of its type at the time and also equal to anything similar in the world at the time.

The National Heritage List values are expressed by the whole of the Music Bowl structure including stage, seating and the retaining walls to the side of the stage and rear of seating.

(d) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of:

- (i) a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or
- (ii) a class of Australia's natural or cultural environments.

The Sidney Myer Music Bowl (1956-59), the first major purpose-built outdoor cultural venue constructed in Melbourne, is an excellent representative example of the Late Twentieth Century Structuralist style. It demonstrates the broad characteristics of the style include large scale free, sculptural, non-rectilinear spaces floating above the site. The Sidney Myer Music Bowl is an exemplar of a free standing structure featuring its large landscaped setting for dramatic effect.

The National Heritage List values are expressed through the whole of the Music Bowl structure including stage, seating, the retaining walls to the side of the stage and rear of seating and the associated landscaping as an expression of the structure. The new works introduced below ground, during the 1998-2001 refurbishment, and the sculpture *Maggiore* are not included in the associated landscaping.

(f) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

The Sidney Myer Music Bowl (constructed 1957-59) demonstrates the national story of creative technical achievement. It is of national significance for its creative technical design, being a notable experiment in structural engineering, especially the use of structural steel, the architectural expression of structure through form and the principles of a draped tensile structural form.

At the time of its construction the Sidney Myer Music Bowl was one of a small number of structures in Australia to combine a tensile structural system with a free form roof and was the most important in terms of scale, sophistication and structural expression. The Sidney Myer Music Bowl differed from the international concrete shell structures which may have partly inspired its designers, and which offered a challenge to traditional architectural forms during this period. Its structural design appeared to echo the thinking of German architect Frei Otto, yet it predated experiments in tensile-stress construction by Otto and others by almost ten years. It also demonstrates outstanding use of a particular material, Aluply cladding in preference to the preferred thin concrete shell cladding.

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(g) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

The Sidney Myer Music Bowl was the first major purpose-built live outdoor cultural venue constructed in Melbourne. Since opening in 1959, it has been continuously used for a wide range of memorable events and performances for large numbers of the Melbourne community. The Bowl is of significance to Victoria as a major and long serving location for a wide range of open air cultural events and performances. It is recognised as a cultural venue throughout Australia.

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(h) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history.

The Sidney Myer Music Bowl has a special association with the works of Sidney Myer and the Myer family. Named for its benefactor, the Sidney Myer Music Bowl is among the best known projects of the Sidney Myer Charity Trust. The Bowl is of historical importance to the state of Victoria for its association with the Sidney Myer Charitable Trust and its association with the Myer family.

The Sidney Myer Music Bowl is a fine example of one of Australia's leading architects, Yuncken Freeman Brothers, Griffiths and Simpson, and particularly the work of architect Barry Patten. However this recognition is not of outstanding heritage value to the nation.

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ICI Building (former):

1-4 Nicholson Street and 510-532 Albert Street, East Melbourne, being the area entered in the Victorian Heritage Register as H786.

Criterion

Values

(a) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history.

Australia entered a building boom in 1955. The ICI Building (1955-58) was one of 22 major new office buildings erected in Melbourne between 1955-59. According to Taylor (1994), the innovative development and refinement of the multi-storied office building in Australia came from the firm of Bates Smart McCutcheon, through Osborn McCutcheon, who had visited America. The modern imagery associated with American developments was sought by major clients including ICI and MLC, who commissioned buildings from them in major cities around Australia (Taylor 1994: Essay 10-19). The Melbourne based practice of Bates Smart McCutcheon, designed projects in Brisbane (MLC Building 1955), North Sydney (MLC Building 1957), Adelaide (1957) and Perth (1957), as well as Melbourne (H C Sleigh Building 1954 and the ICI Building 1955). This shift from low rise to multi-storey, high-rise changed the profile, shape and landscape of Australia's major urban centres.

Melbourne was the first Australian city in which the height limit was challenged. The 132ft height limit, set in 1860, allowed 100% site-coverage to a height of 11-12 storeys. In 1955 ICI made application to build a 230ft 20-storey tower set in a landscaped garden and incorporating on site parking, introduced the idea of trade-offs between height and public amenity. Approved in 1957, the decision led to modification of Melbourne's height limitation laws, in which greater heights were allowed in individual cases dependent on light angles (after American models).

The national heritage importance of the ICI Building is expressed through the tower, with its glass curtain walling and expressed circulation tower, and the landscaped garden and associated parking.

(f) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

The free standing tower of the ICI Building, set in a landscaped garden and incorporating on site parking, introduced the idea of trade-offs between height and public amenity in Australian cities. Based on international models, this would reach its full expression in complexes such as Australia Square in Sydney.

At the time of its completion in 1958, the ICI Building was the tallest freestanding office building in Australia, which in its modern materials and technological aesthetic also presented the most progressive architectural statement in Australia. However, the ICI Building was, in general, a transfer of American architectural concepts to Australia, repeating an established pattern, in which architectural fashions tended to originate overseas.

Newman College:

887 Swanston Street, Parkville, being the area entered in the Victorian Heritage Register as H21.

Criterion

Values

(a) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history.

Newman College (1916-1918) is significant for its association with Walter Burley Griffin, being one of the best examples of Griffin's architecture in Australia. Griffin is an architect of world renown with outstanding examples of planning (eg Canberra) and architecture in three continents. Marion Mahony worked on the landscape plans, and it may be her first work as a landscape architect. The Newman College garden was one of the first examples of an Australian flora garden designed by a landscape architect.

The National Heritage List values are expressed through the buildings, the furniture designed by Walter Burley Griffin remaining at the place and the associated landscaping.

e) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.

Newman College demonstrates distinctive aesthetic features which are very highly regarded by architectural communities at national and international level and by the Victorian community. The expression of mass unifies Griffin's design to create a strong geometric sculptural form. The creative use of a rough stone base and smooth masses above in long pavilions blend organically and harmoniously with the park landscape. The top lit dining hall which contrasts with the long low cloisters and dark corridors is a significant

The National Heritage List values are expressed through all the buildings (including fittings and fixtures) known as Dining Hall, Mannix and Carr Wings, the Chapel, Kenny Wing, and Gates onto Swanston Street, all the pieces of furniture designed by Walter Burley Griffin remaining at the place and all the associated landscaping features listed (as marked on Diagram 21, Heritage Victoria Register No H21) as follows: T1 Cupressus torulosa; T2 Corymbia citriodora; T3 Cupressus torulosa; T4 Cupressus torulosa; T5 Corymbia citriodora; T6 Melaleuca styphelioides; T7 Melaleuca styphelioides; T8 Melaleuca styphelioides; T9 Angophora costata; T10 Corymbia maculata; T11 Corymbia maculata; T12 Corymbia maculata; T13 Corymbia maculata; T14 Corymbia maculata; T15 Corymbia maculata; T16 Cupressus torulosa; T17 Angophora costata; T18 Corymbia maculata; T19 Corymbia maculata; T20 Cupressus torulosa; T21 Eucalyptus sideroxylon (red flowers); T22 Eucalyptus sideroxylon; T23 Corymbia maculata; T24 Eucalyptus sideroxylon; T25 Eucalyptus

Criterion e) cont.

sideroxylon (red flowers); T26 Eucalyptus sideroxylon (red flowers); T27 Eucalyptus sideroxylon (red flowers); T28 Corymbia citriodora; T29 Corymbia citriodora; T30 Corymbia citriodora.

(f) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

Newman College is significant as an outstanding expression of Griffin's architectural style, having the distinctive use of stone and concrete, of ornament and the controlled use of space as its hallmarks. Newman College is significant for its links with the architecture of Wright and the Chicago School of architecture, including contemporary planning structural and aesthetic ideas with an eclectic amalgam of traditional design elements and materials.

Newman College demonstrates an innovative use of stone finish to a concrete construction. The structural form of the reinforced ribbed concrete dome was one of the earliest and largest domes at the time and the only dome of its type ever built. Newman College demonstrates Griffin's ability to design every aspect of a building down to the finest detail, including all fixtures, fittings and furniture.

The National Heritage List values are expressed through the buildings (including fittings and fixtures), all the furniture designed by Walter Burley Griffin remaining at the place and the associated landscaping.

(h) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history.

Newman College is significant for its association with the works of Walter Burley Griffin, an architect of international standing whose reputation in Australia has increased markedly since the 1960s.

The National Heritage List values are expressed through the buildings, the furniture designed by Walter Burley Griffin still remaining at the place and the associated landscaping.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Australian Academy of Science Building: Gordon Street, Canberra.

Criterion	Values
<p>(b) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history.</p>	<p>The Academy of Science is a rare example of the use of a freestanding dome form for a 20th century building. The structural integrity, materials selection, geometry, functionalism symmetrical planning and sensitivity to the setting make the Shine Dome rare for 1959.</p> <p>The building is possibly the only example of a purist academic representation of Geometric Structuralism in Australia.</p> <p>The national heritage importance is expressed in the Academy of Science Building, its interior design finishes and furnishings, the encircling water filled moat and a surrounding garden setting that allows for a clear view of the building.</p>
<p>(d) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or(ii) a class of Australia's natural or cultural environments.	<p>The Academy of Science is an excellent example of the Geometric Structuralism characterised by the use of tension to maximise the function of the structural system. The building demonstrates the characteristics of this style with a highly structured theoretical base, effectively synthesising a simple plan and three dimensional form into a building which blends comfortably into its setting.</p> <p>A circular moat surrounds the building, providing further emphasis on the natural setting. The circular form continues into the interior, with curved walls and spaces emphasising the geometry of the roof. The delicate complexity of form and materials was part of a reaction against the rough, heavy concrete buildings of the same period.</p> <p>The building has retained a high degree of integrity, with few alterations. Most of the interior design and furnishings remain intact and on site. The national heritage importance of the Academy of Science is expressed as the building with its interior design finishes and furnishings, the encircling water filled moat and a surrounding garden setting that allows for a clear view of the building.</p>

(f) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

The Australian Academy of Science Building was a milestone in the Australian construction industry. The moat, beam, piers and the footings which form the load bearing capacity of large radius copper clad dome are a continuous entity, making the dome extremely stable, preventing movement and the need for expansion joints. The internal walls, including the perimeter curtain wall do not structurally support the dome.

The design demonstrates a high level of creativity in its concept, and a high level of integrity in the execution of the design concept. The building demonstrates clarity of design philosophy in the uncompromising, integrated and consistent architectural style and detailing of the buildings exterior and interior.

The interior design and furnishings are an integral part of the building and its significance.

The national heritage importance is expressed in the Academy of Science Building, its interior design finishes and furnishings, the encircling water filled moat and a surrounding garden setting that allows for a clear view of the building.

(h) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history.

The building was the first and remains one of the most significant public works of the notable Australian architect, Roy Grounds. Its award winning design was designed in the office of Grounds, Romberg and Boyd, three of the most influential mid 20th century architects.

The creation of the Academy and the Australian Academy of Science Building is directly related to scientists such as Sir M L Oliphant, Dr. D F Martyn, Dr. I Clunies Ross, Dr. J C Eccles, Sir D Mawson and A C D Rivett who were instrumental in the establishment of the Academy.

For a description of any references quoted above, and more information on each of the places please search the Australian Heritage Database at <http://www.deh.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl> using the name of the place.