

PLANNING PANELS VICTORIA
Melbourne Planning Scheme Amendment C365
Heritage Overlay HO1205

Subject Site:
"Chart House", No. 372 - 378 Little Bourke Street
Melbourne

Expert Heritage Evidence

Prepared for

Berjaya Developments Pty Ltd

By

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"Chart House" No. 372 - 378 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne

1.0 Introduction

1. I have been instructed by Best Hooper, on behalf of Berjaya Developments Pty Ltd, to prepare expert heritage evidence which addresses the heritage aspects of the proposal to grade the site as "Contributory", as a consequence of the *Guildford and Hardware Laneways Heritage Study* prepared by Lovell Chen in May 2017, as a consequence of Melbourne Planning Scheme Amendment C365.
2. The previous Property Schedule included in the Guildford & Hardware Laneways Precinct Citation graded the building as Contributory. In effect it graded the east wall abutting Niagara Lane but not the façade addressing Little Bourke Street which Lovell Chen had indicated was not of any significance. Subsequently the Amendment C271 Panel recommended that "Chart House" be included within HO1205 with a Non-contributory grading. When HO1205 came into effect on 12 August 2019, No. 372 – 378 Little Bourke Street was included within HO1205 but with a Contributory, rather than with a Non-contributory grading and on an interim basis as a consequence of Amendment C355melb. This change in grading appears to have been influenced by correspondence from Melbourne Heritage Action which put forward new information about "Chart House". It is now proposed, as a consequence of Amendment C365melb, to include No. 372 – 378 Little Bourke Street in HO1205 with a Contributory grading on a permanent basis.
3. I have not received any specific instructions in relation to this matter other than to prepare expert evidence setting out my opinion.

1.1 Previous Involvement

4. In July, 2018, I prepared expert evidence in relation to Melbourne Planning Scheme Amendment C271 on behalf of Berjaya Developments Pty Ltd. The background to Berjaya's original objection to the inclusion of No. 372 – 378 Little Bourke Street in a Heritage Overlay was that a development proposal for the site was well-advanced before any exhibition of Amendment C271 had occurred.
5. No. 372 – 378 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne was not covered by any Heritage Overlay but was proposed to be included in the Guildford & Hardware Laneways Precinct (HO1205) as a consequence of the *Guildford and Hardware Laneways Heritage Study* prepared by Lovell Chen in May 2017. At that time the reason why it was proposed to be graded Contributory was: "The principal façade is non-contributory, with the side contributory to Niagara Lane".
6. In summary, my opinions were that the contribution of the east wall of No. 372 – 378 Little Bourke Street to the precinct and the streetscape of Niagara Lane is minimal in terms of its actual fabric which had not been cited anywhere in the Guildford and Hardware Laneways Heritage Study as having, of itself, any value whatsoever. Rather significance of this wall was seen as potentially contributing "to the heritage value and character of a laneway". If it was the potential contribution which was significant, then in my opinion this could be achieved appropriately by another, i.e. a replacement, wall of similar scale and appropriate design and detailing, as the existing wall. To include the whole building of No. 372 – 378 Little Bourke Street in a Heritage Overlay only because of a perceived contribution of its sideage to the character of Niagara Lane, was unwarranted, in my opinion the building could have been demolished.
7. In response to my evidence, The C271 Panel found, *inter alia*, viz.:

In relation to the level of significance of the wall [i.e. the Niagara lane wall], itself the Panel accepts Ms Riddett's view that it shares insufficient of the characteristics of Niagara Lane to achieve contributory status. It is persuaded that the contribution currently made by the wall could equally be achieved by an appropriately designed replacement wall of similar scale in the same location.

Notwithstanding this conclusion, it disagrees with the owner's contention that the building should be completely deleted from the Heritage Overlay proposed for the Guildford and Hardware Lane Precinct. The Panel's conclusion is that the building should be made non-contributory to the precinct.

(iv) Conclusions

The Panel concludes:

- 372-378 Little Bourke Street and 15-17 Niagara Lane should remain within the Guildford and Hardware Lane Precinct as exhibited
 - 372-378 Little Bourke Street should be graded as non-contributory to the precinct
8. I prepared also a draft Heritage Planning Submission to accompany the town planning application to redevelop the site. This development proposal was well-advanced before any exhibition of Amendment C271
 9. The site is located on the north side of Little Bourke Street and abuts the south-west corner of Niagara Lane.

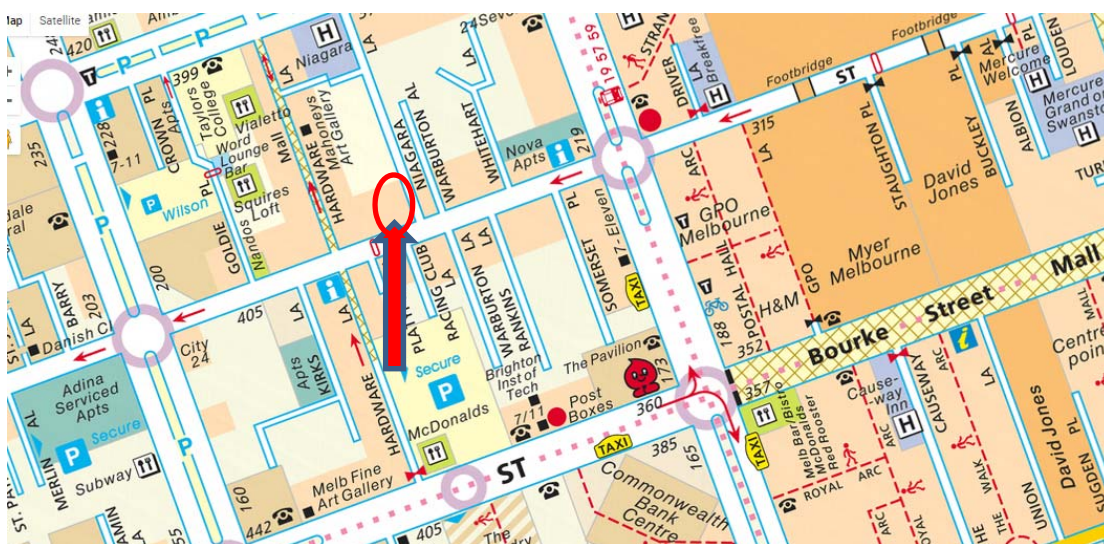


Figure 1 Location map. The approximate curtilage is circled.

Source: Melways.

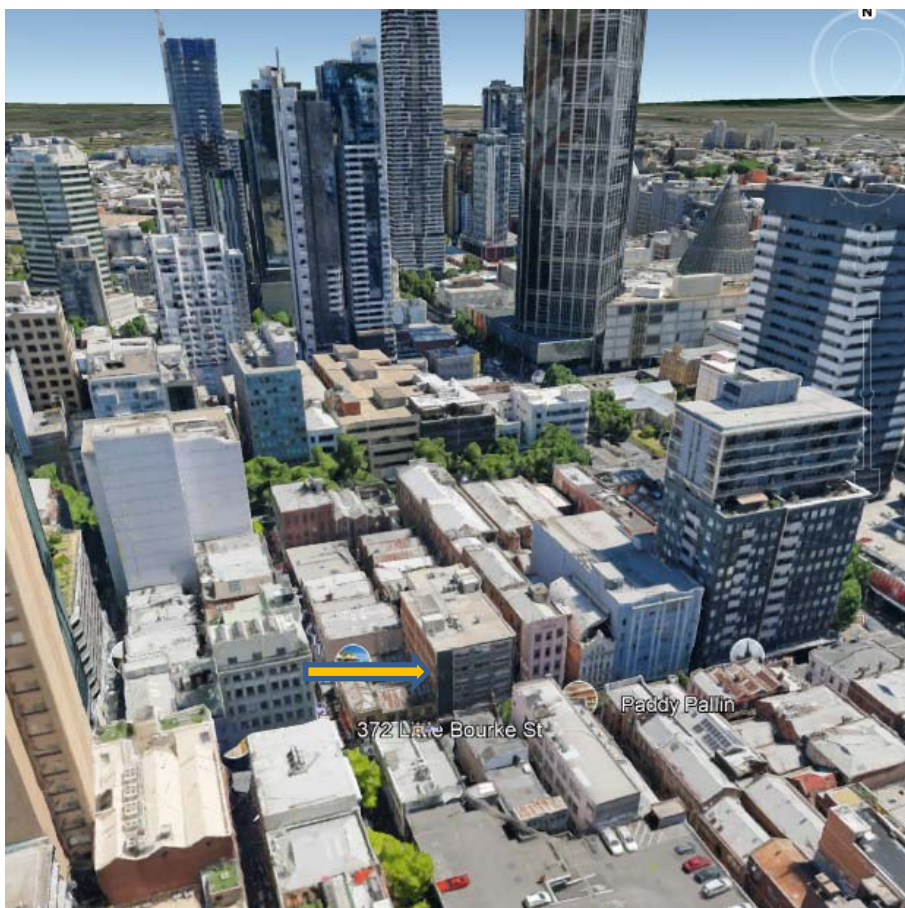


Figure 2 Aerial view of the subject site and environs.

Source: Google Earth

1.2 Reference Materials

10. I have read:

Planning Panels Victoria. *Guide to Expert Evidence*.

Planning and Environment Act 1987. Melbourne Planning Scheme. Amendment C365. Explanatory Report.

Melbourne City Council. *Part A Submissions; prepared by Ian Munt. 28 November, 2019.*

Melbourne Planning Scheme Incorporated Document Amendment C271: Melbourne Planning Scheme Incorporated Document Guildford and Hardware Laneways Heritage Study 2017: Heritage Inventory.

Melbourne Planning Scheme Incorporated Document Guildford and Hardware Laneways Heritage Study 2017: Heritage Inventory (Amended September 2019).

Melbourne Planning Scheme Incorporated Document Guildford and Hardware Laneways Heritage Study 2017: Statements of Significance (Amended September 2019).

Melbourne Planning Scheme Incorporated Document. Heritage Places Inventory March 2018.

Melbourne Planning Scheme. Local Planning Policies-Clause 22.04 Heritage Places Within The Capital City Zone. Proposed C258.

GJM Heritage. Memorandum of Advice Chart House, 372-378 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne; prepared for the City of Melbourne. 28 January 2019 – Draft for Discussion. File: 2019-002.

Heritage Council of Victoria. *Assessing the Cultural Heritage Significance of Places and Objects for Possible State Heritage Listing*. Endorsed by Heritage Council 6 December 2012, Reviewed and updated 4 April 2019

King, R. M. & M. H. "Factory Little Bourke Street Melbourne for A J Donne Esquire". Floor plans, concrete column schedules, footing details, concrete beam schedules. Sheets numbered, 1, 2 and 3 (i.e. 5 sheets) dated 3 and 10-12-40. ([Permit application] 21332). VPRS 11200 P4 Unit 544.

King, R. M. & M. H. "Factory Little Bourke Street Melbourne for A J Donne Esquire". Amended Plans. Floor plans, concrete column schedules, footing details, concrete beam schedules. Sheets numbered, 1, 2 and 3 (i.e. 3 sheets) dated 3 and 21-1-41. (21332). VPRS 11200 P4 Unit 544.

[King, R. M. & M. H.] Partial Ground floor plan showing Stairs, Lift, Ladies Lavatory, Passage, Open [light]well, Shop No. 1 and Shop No. 2. Stamped by Building Surveyor's Office, Application No. 21322, Received 2-12-41.

King, R. M. & M. H. "Six Storey Building 372 – Little Bourke St (Post Office Place) Block Plan.. Dated 7-6-40. Stamped by Building Surveyor's Office, Application No. 21322, Received 11.6.40.

King, R. M. & M. H. "Six Storey Concrete & Brick Building At 372 – 8 Little Bourke St. Melb. For A J Donne Esq." Working Drawing. Drawing No. 1 and 2, dated 22-4-40. Plans. Drawing No. 3 date 19-4-40. Sections.

Lovell Chen. *Guildford and Hardware Laneways Heritage Study: Methodology Report*, May 2017.

Lovell Chen. *Guildford and Hardware Laneways Heritage Study: Methodology Report*, May 2017. Amended September, 2019.

Lovell Chen. *Guildford & Hardware Laneways Precinct Citation*. May 2017.

Lovell Chen. Memorandum to City of Melbourne from Anita Brady for Lovell Chen, with John Statham. 11 February, 2019.

Melbourne Heritage Action Group. Letter to City of Melbourne, City Planning and Infrastructure. 24 December, 2018.

Planning Panels Victoria. Planning and Environment Act 1987, Panel Report, Melbourne Planning Scheme Amendment C258 Heritage Policies Review. Dated 21 May 2019.

Planning Panels Victoria. Planning and Environment Act 1987 Panel Report, Melbourne Planning Scheme Amendment C271 Guildford and Hardware Lanes Heritage Study. Dated 6 September 2018.

Other historical references as cited in my evidence.

1.3 Site Inspection

11. I have undertaken an inspection of the site from the street and internally.

1.4 Qualifications and Expertise

12. I am a director of Anthemion Consultancies and am also an architectural historian, an interior designer and a heritage consultant. I am a graduate architect member of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects, was a Deputy Chair of the Institute's (Victorian Chapter) Heritage Committee and a member of the AIA Awards Jury in the Conservation Section for the years 2000-01. I was at Lovell Chen, architects and heritage consultants for

approximately 18 years and most of that time as an associate director. Within that practice and presently my responsibilities include the co-ordination and preparation of conservation management plans, heritage assessments, preparation of expert evidence, development of site interpretation, the restoration of historic interiors and overseeing of conservation works.

13. I am also a Past President of Australia ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites), the Secretary and Treasurer of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Risk Preparedness (ICORP); past Secretary-General of the ICOMOS Scientific Council; inaugural convenor of Blue Shield Australia and past member of the Board, and past Board member of Blue Shield (The Hague) and current Board member (Secretary) of AusHeritage. In the past I have been a long-standing councillor of the National Trust Australia (Vic.).
14. I am a member of the Local Government Specialist Committee which is a committee of the Victorian Heritage Council. I have been a heritage adviser in Monash and Bayside and am presently a member of the Yarra Heritage Panel.
15. I have provided expert witness statements on similar matters on numerous occasions at Heritage Victoria, VCAT, the Building Appeals Board, Planning Panels Victoria and other similar forums on behalf of councils, objectors and developers. My *Curriculum vitae* is appended.

1.5 Summary of Opinions

16. Other than by Melbourne Heritage Action, I have not seen any statement which claims that the building is of individual aesthetic, or historical significance. There is nothing in its history which is more than ordinary or typical, and while opinions vary, in my opinion the building has minimal, if any aesthetic qualities.
17. The building has been altered, as now appears to be agreed by all experts and certainly there are differences in the impression created by the original drawings of the façade and the existing reality.
18. It is not the finest work of R M and M H King and the Kings seem to be middle rank rather than notable or outstanding architects of their day. In my opinion "Chart House" is a very minor work in their oeuvre in any aesthetic or architectural sense. How much design input came from Gregory Simpson or the Kings, or Maurice King in particular, is not clear.
19. The design has had some changes in comparison with the drawings. The building was designed as a utilitarian factory and/or commercial leasable building and with a shop, and possibly some storage area, for its owner.
20. Its austerity, was probably influenced by wartime restrictions but could also be design intent in relation to utilitarian purpose and/or architectural style and possibly also by a limited budget for an investment property and own business. In my opinion all of these factors probably worked together and make a stronger case than one for some innovative or *avant-garde* Modernism.
21. My assessment against the definition of a Contributory building and against the Criteria and Thresholds, indicate that the building does not meet the thresholds or the definition, the latter only in a factual sense and without higher value as would be expected by being "important".
22. The basis for the Contributory grading appears to be less to do with the building itself and more to do with the pattern of the narrow street and the laneways and the general replacement of 19th century buildings in the 20th century. In my opinion case for a Contributory grading has not been made and on the basis of the current factual materials probably cannot be made.

23. Given that the case for being contributory is related to the streetscape and the laneway by virtue of height and street wall at the corner, then in my opinion this can be achieved appropriately by another wall or building.
24. In my opinion, to grade the building at No. 372 – 378 Little Bourke Street as “Contributory” only because of a perceived contribution to the character of Little Bourke Street and Niagara Lane, is unwarranted, moreover since the building itself has been found to not have any individual heritage significance and therefore could be demolished. . It should be graded Non-contributory.

2.0 The Heritage Overlay

25. No. 372 -378 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne **was not** included in any Heritage Overlay prior to Amendment C271 which proposed to include the Guildford & Hardware Laneways Precinct, which includes the subject site, in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay as HO1205. External paint controls were proposed to apply.

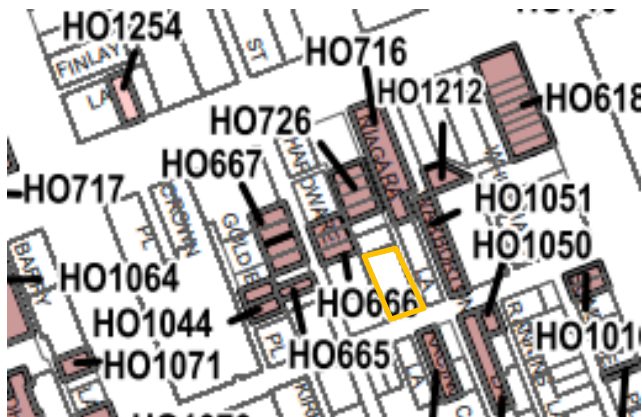


Figure 3 The subject site is shown on the existing HO Map 8.2.

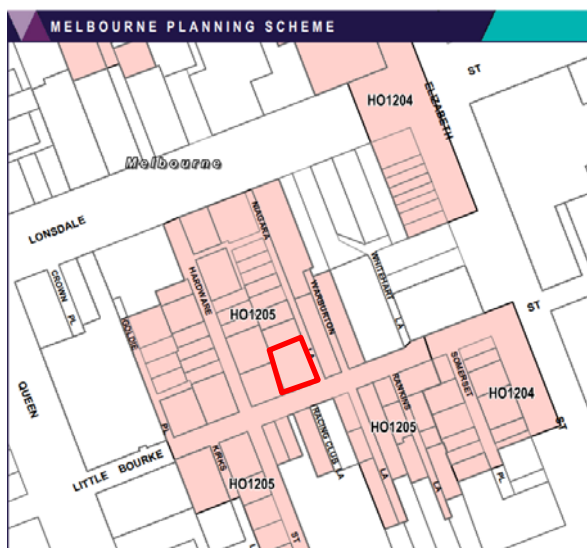


Figure 4 The map accompanying Amendment C271. The site as marked may include the curtilage of No. 15 – 17 Niagara Lane which is not in contention.



Figure 5 The subject site is included in the proposed Guildford and Hardware Laneways Heritage Precinct. The extent of the precinct is shown by blue lines. Note that on the above plan No. 15 – 17 Niagara Lane is shown as part of the subject site to the north. It is not in contention.

Source: Melbourne Planning Scheme. Explanatory Report Amendment C271.

2.1 Current and Revised Documentation

Melbourne Planning Scheme Incorporated Document Guildford and Hardware Laneways Heritage Study 2017: Statements of Significance (Amended September 2019)

26. The Statement of Significance for the Guildford & Hardware Laneways Precinct (HO1205) contained in *Melbourne Planning Scheme Incorporated Document Guildford and Hardware Laneways Heritage Study 2017: Statements of Significance (Amended September 2019)* reads viz.:



Statement of Significance

What is Significant

The Guildford and Hardware Laneways Precinct is located in the Melbourne Central Business District. The precinct occupies parts of four city blocks bounded by La Trobe Street to the north, Bourke Street to the south, Queen Street to the west and Elizabeth Street to the east. The precinct has a comparatively high proportion of buildings of heritage value, and significant and contributory buildings in the precinct date from the 1850s through to the interwar period. While precinct development is diverse, many of the graded buildings are former factories and warehouses, with some more modest workshops, of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The precinct boundary is not contiguous, and in some cases the laneways stop at little streets or main streets and thoroughfares, before recommencing on the other side. The side and rear elevations of buildings of significant and contributory heritage value, can also be important precinct contributors. Where there is historic development to both sides of a laneway or street, including the fronts, sides or rears of properties, the precinct boundary generally incorporates the subject laneway or street. Laneways also provide a setting to the properties, again including property sides or rears. Lanes within the precinct also retain, to a greater or lesser degree, original bluestone kerbs, channels and flagstones.

How is it Significant

The Guildford and Hardware Laneways Precinct is of historical, social and aesthetic/architectural significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why is it Significant

The Guildford and Hardware Laneways Precinct is of historical significance. The laneway network within the precinct provides evidence of the evolution and growth of the central city within the structure of the large city blocks and rigid geometry of the 1837 Hoddle Grid. While the grid plan included main streets, and east-west running little streets, the lanes proliferated off this framework, generally in a north-south direction, as the city evolved and developed. The precinct and its laneways and little streets also demonstrate changing historical land uses, and retain building types which reflect these uses and evolving patterns of occupation and development in central Melbourne. The number and extent of lanes in the precinct is reflective of their significant growth in the CBD from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century, with 235 named lanes in the broader city by 1935. The precinct's lanes historically serviced the rears of properties fronting other streets, and acted as thoroughfares through large city blocks. Their typical north-south alignment is reflective of the boundaries of the late 1830s and 1840s large Crown allotments. With increasing subdivision, density and changing land use patterns, many early lanes also evolved into distinct streets with their own character and property frontages. The changing names of some lanes attests to their evolving histories and land uses. Throughout much of the second half of the nineteenth century, small scale residential development and commercial activity was the overriding precinct land use. The former included modest cottages and dwellings, sometimes of sub-standard construction; while the latter included Melbourne's famous horse bazaars, numerous hotels and small scale workshops. From the late nineteenth century and into the early twentieth century, many earlier small buildings were demolished and replaced by larger factories and warehouses. The precinct's location, away from the main commercial areas to the south and east, also enabled this next phase of development, due to the relatively cheaper land values. Diverse businesses occupied the buildings, and included printers, publishers and stationers, bulk stores, manufacturing businesses, and light industry. Many of these buildings remain in the precinct. In the later twentieth century, a new wave of residents and businesses were attracted back to the precinct, as part of the City of Melbourne's revitalisation of the central city laneways. (Criterion A)

The Guildford and Hardware Laneways Precinct is of social significance. This largely derives from the popularity of the revitalised and vibrant laneways of the precinct, with residents and visitors attracted by the activated laneway streetscapes, street art, and numerous bars, cafes, night clubs, galleries and boutique retail outlets. The laneways are also valued by the community as unique public spaces within the CBD. (Criterion G)

The Guildford and Hardware Laneways Precinct is of aesthetic/architectural significance. The laneways in particular form distinctive streetscapes within the central city, their significant heritage character enhanced by the diverse collection of historic buildings, including former factories and warehouses, with some workshops, and their rich materiality. Face red brick is the dominant material, complemented by bluestone, rendered masonry and concrete. The heritage character also derives from the narrow footprint and dimensions of the lanes, given emphasis by the bordering buildings with tall and/or long facades and walls, with no setbacks. Some warehouses have elevated ground floors, and visible

subbasements, which while being illustrative of original loading arrangements, also contribute to the distinctive aesthetic of some lanes. Lanes within the precinct retain to a greater or lesser degree original bluestone kerbs, channels and flagstones, which also contribute to the materiality and heritage character of the precinct. (Criterion E) The precinct is additionally important for demonstrating the principal characteristics of the laneway network of the broader city. The alignment and layout of the precinct's lanes reflects their origin within the formal Hoddle Grid, their proliferation within the original large city blocks, and their historic servicing and right-of-way roles. Importantly, the laneways of the precinct also largely retain their original arrangement, as evident in nineteenth century sources. (Criterion D)

Key characteristics

The following are the key characteristics of the precinct, which support the assessed significance:

- Laneways predominantly follow a north-south alignment, reflective of the boundaries of the large Hoddle Grid (Crown land) allotments of the late 1830s and 1840s.
- Density of laneways is reflective of their proliferation within the large city blocks from the mid-nineteenth century, following increased subdivision and changing land use patterns.
- Laneways include those which are distinct streets with property frontages; and those which have formed to the sides or rears of properties.
- Narrow proportions, emphasised by walls of buildings, provide a unique character to the laneways as public spaces.
- Contributory components of buildings to the precinct include side and rear elevations, as well as property frontages and facades.
- Contributory building materials include face red brick, bluestone, rendered masonry and concrete. Of note is the limited overpainting of original external walls.
- Windows and doors expressed as punched openings in masonry walls rather than large expanses of glazing.
- Original window and (to a lesser degree) door joinery, including nineteenth century timber elements, and more commonly steel windows from the interwar period.
- Buildings are typically constructed from boundary to boundary, with no setbacks.
- Heights of buildings vary but are generally within the one to four storey range, with some exceeding this.
- Other notable built form characteristics include elevated ground floors and visible basements; high parapets and very little visibility of roof forms; original signage and building names; chamfered corners; hoists and crane beams to warehouses, providing access to upper levels; and timber and concrete buffers.
- There is a general absence of vehicle parking arrangements.
- Contributory laneway materials include bluestone kerbs, channels and flagstones.

27. It has not changed from the Amendment C271 Statement of Significance. The salient points in the Statement of Significance which were germane to this matter previously are underlined above.

Guildford & Hardware Laneways Precinct. Precinct Citation. Description.

28. However, the Guildford & Hardware Laneways Precinct. Precinct Citation, prepared by Lovell Chen, May 2017, and updated March and September 2019 has been augmented. It is found in Appendix A: New Precinct citations and attached property schedules of the *Guildford & Hardware Laneways Heritage Study Methodology Report May 2017* (Updated September 2019)
29. The subject site is in Block 3 of the precinct, Lonsdale Street to Little Bourke Street. The relevant History sections reads *viz.*

2.4 Changing use of lanes

The Victoria Horse Bazaar, which had operated on Bourke Street adjacent to Kirk's Bazaar from the 1860s, also ceased operation in the 1930s and was replaced with a motor garage, and subsequently a multi-level car park.⁴¹ In a similar vein, in Little Bourke Street, multi-storey warehouses and offices replaced many of the nineteenth century shops and hotels fronting this street through the twentieth century. (p. 14) [Emphasis to show additional sentence.]

41 Argus, 7 June 1935, p. 11.

30. In the Description section at, 3.4 Block 3 Lonsdale Street to Little Bourke Street, Figure 29 shows Niagara Lane but focuses on the group of four, three-storey warehouses at Nos 25-31 Niagara Lane, built in 1887 to designs by architect George De Lacy Evans and with the subject site not being identifiable in the photograph. Niagara Lane is described as, *viz.*:

Running parallel and to its east, Niagara Lane also passes through the block from north to south, ...(p. 23)

31. Little Bourke Street is described *viz.*:

The former hotel (c.1860s) has been substantially altered but retains its original form and sufficient early fabric to help illustrate the evolved nature of this part of the precinct. Typically, in the precinct, cross streets take the form of conventional Melbourne thoroughfares. However, Little Bourke Street is a narrower street, resulting in more density than is found elsewhere. This is particularly true at corner sites fronting Little Bourke Street where taller built form combines with long sideages to reinforce this character and that of the laneways. (p. 23) [Emphasis to show additional sentences.]

Guildford and Hardware Laneways Precinct Property Schedule.

32. The listing for No. 373 – 378 Little Bourke Street in the accompanying Guildford and Hardware Laneways Precinct Property Schedule. Lovell Chen 2017, (p. 20) was *viz.*:

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|---|--------------|--|---|---|---|
| 372-378 Little Bourke Street | | U | Contributory | Six storey interwar factory to Little Bourke Street, with post-war alterations to principal facade | - | - | The principal façade is non-contributory, with the side contributory to Niagara Lane. |
|------------------------------|--|---|--------------|--|---|---|---|

33. In the version updated October 2018 the reference to façade alterations has been deleted and reference is now made to “factory/warehouse/office and shops to Little Bourke Street” with the intent that the whole building, rather than just the east wall as previously, is now identified as being Contributory. (p. 5) It now reads *viz.*:

Block 3

| Address | Name | Previous grading | Significant/contributory | Description | Existing HO | VHR | Comment* |
|------------------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------|-----|----------|
| 372-378 Little Bourke Street | Chart House | C | Contributory | Six storey interwar former factory/warehouse/office and shops to Little Bourke Street | - | - | |

Melbourne Planning Scheme Incorporated Document Guildford and Hardware Laneways Heritage Study 2017: Heritage Inventory (Amended September 2019).

34. No. 372 -378 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne is included in the Melbourne Planning Scheme Incorporated Document Guildford and Hardware Laneways Heritage Study 2017: Heritage Inventory (Amended September 2019). It is graded Contributory, *viz.*:

| | | | |
|----------------------|---------|--------------|---|
| Little Bourke Street | 372-378 | Contributory | - |
|----------------------|---------|--------------|---|

3.0 Summary History and Physical Description of the “Chart House”

35. Much information has been provided by GJM heritage, Melbourne Heritage Action and Lovell Chen and generally the factual information is not disputed, while some of the conclusions are in contention.
36. The existing building is nondescript and was designed by architects R M and H M King in 1940 – 41 for John Donne, notable retailer of charts, maps etc., and hence the name “Chart House”.
37. An early description states *viz.*:

New Six-Story Building

Work is to start immediately on erection of a six-story [sic.] building on the north-west corner of Post-office place and Niagara lane., between Elizabeth and Queen Sts. The site is 56ft by 105ft.

On the ground floor there will be three shops each with large storage or factory space at the rear. Upper floors will each have 24,000 sq ft of floor space. They have been designed for use either as factories, showrooms, or offices.

With windows on three sides, each floor will have exceptional natural light. Walls will be plastered and the concrete floor covered with hardwood. Division walls required by tenants will be built up in terra-cotta lumber. For factory purposes each floor will accommodate 100 persons.

The building will be reinforced concrete construction finished with a flat roof, covered with bituminous roofing. Special light pink 2in bricks will be used for piers and bonds between the large steel frame windows and the balance will be cement rendered. Small panels of glass bricks will light the stair-well. An automatic collective control electric lift will be installed.

Architects are R. M. and M. H. King, Collins st. and Mr J. S. G. Wright is the builder.¹

NEW SIX-STORY BUILDING

Work is in start immediately on construction of a **six-story building** on the north-west corner of Post-office place and Niagara lane, between Elizabeth and Queen sts. The site is sold by 1934.

On the ground floor there will be three shops, each with large storage or factory space at the rear. Upper floors will each have 24,000 sq ft of floor space. They have been designed for use either as factories, showrooms, or offices.

With windows on three sides, each floor will have exceptional natural light. Walls will be plastered and the ground floor covered with hardwood. Division walls required by tenants will be built up in terra-cotta masonry. For factory purposes each floor will accommodate 100 persons.

The **building** will be of reinforced concrete construction, finished with a flat roof, covered with bituminous roofing. Some light pink 2 1/2 bricks will be used in parts and bands between the large steel frame windows and the masonry will be cement rendered. Small porches of show bricks will light the stair-well. An automatic collective control electric lift will be installed.

Architects are R. M. and M. H. King, Collins st. and Mr J. S. G. Wright is the builder.



38. The illustration above shows parapet signage "CHART" while the elevation shows "DONNE". It does not exist now. It also shows a circular element to the left of the sixth floor windows which is noted on the drawings as "plaque to later detail". There is no evidence from the street whether it existed or was removed. The windows in the stair well are steel-framed

¹ "New Six-Story Building". *The Argus*, 19 December, 1940.

and original – not glass blocks. The glass blocks were most likely changed from the original intent. The signage appears to have been taken down at some point as it is evident in a photograph in the Lovell Chen Memorandum p. 5 *viz.*:



Figure 5 Oblique aerial view, c. 1950s, with Chart House indicated
Source: Airspy collection, State Library of Victoria

39. It is not clear from the photograph whether the plaque existed but on balance it appears that it was never installed.



Figure 6 The façade and part of the west wall of No. 372
– 378 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne.

40. A comparison between the historical photograph and the existing building shows that the façade parapet has been lowered. The distance between the roof line and the parapet shown on the original drawings shows the parapet as being higher than the existing parapet.
41. "Chart House" is a six-storey reinforced concrete frame building, with a visible brick west wall, a rendered east wall and a rendered and fenestrated façade. There is an entrance at the Ground floor on the west side, now for a hotel, which has been changed from the original. Three shops are shown on the original elevation but only two on other drawings. Physical evidence suggests that there were only ever two shops. The two shops have retained their original metal-framed, possibly nickel or chrome, shop windows and metal-clad timber and glazed doors, to the design of prominent shop fitters, Duff, whose plaque is part of the window frame of the east shop. Duff manufactured many shopfronts which are still evident in many suburban shopping strips and the ones here are not especially embellished or unusual. The shop entries are paved in granolithic (terrazzo) and the soffits are lined with pressed metal, examples of which can be found in suburban shopping strips having shops of the era. Above the shop windows are metal semi-circular horizontal ribs and glazed highlights. The east shop has "John Donne & Son" in black edged gilt lettering and "372" above the door.
42. A cantilevered verandah is shown on the drawings but it is not clear whether the existing canopy is original, however and on balance, given the few alterations to the building it is possible that it is original and has been re-lined.



Figure 7 The upper part of John Donne's shop window.



Figure 8 The lower part of John Donne's shop window. The stallboard (plinth) and side wall have been rendered and there is no visible evidence of any tiles as shown on the shopfront drawing.



Figure 9 The Duff plaque on the lower edge of John Donne's shop window. Note the rough texture of the rendered stallboard (plinth).



Figure 10 The entrance to John Donne's shop. It is similar to the entrance of the other shop.

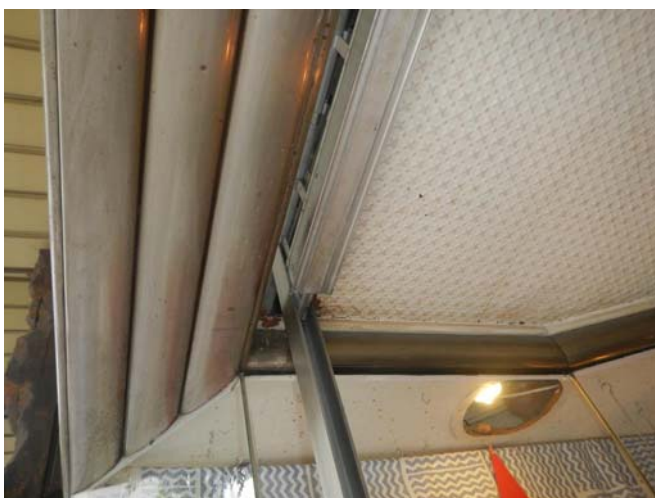


Figure 11 The soffit and part of the shopfront framing of the entrance to John Donne's shop. It is similar to the entrance of the other shop.



Figure 12 The western shop window. The metalwork is original , but overpainted, and there are highlights behind the signage.



Figure 13 The door of No. 374 Little Bourke Street.

43. The façade appears to be largely unaltered in terms of the fenestration and the framing element around them as a bank of windows. Changes are the removal of the parapet signage, lowering of the parapet and rendering over of the wall. I understand that there was also a flagpole which is no longer extant.

44. The drawings are colour coded as to materials as was the architectural convention. The edges of the façade are shown as pale yellow in a ruled grid and with the middle section around the windows being pink. I note that Melbourne Heritage Action refers to the pink section as “Bondcote” which is a type of paint. I found no reference to this on the drawings and I have not seen any specification. The pale yellow is not identified on the drawings although it is ruled like large square tiles or some type of ashlar. At the time of writing I am unable to scale off the drawings but I note that the width of the “tiles” is drawn as greater than the width of the glazing to individual windows adjacent (4:3) which would mean very large tiles. More probably it is ruled render, maybe similar to Drayton House. Ruled render accords with *The Argus* article.
45. *The Argus* article refers also to “Special light pink 2in bricks will be used for piers and bonds between the large steel frame windows and the balance will be cement rendered”. [Emphasis added.] If this description is indeed correct insofar as the completed building is concerned then it appears that the yellow portion was never tiled and it is certainly rendered or possibly painted with “cementitious” paint now. Further physical investigation is not possible without a hoist or scaffold.
46. In summary, the façade has been altered by removal of signage, lowering of the parapet, probable removal of a flagpole, rendering or painting over the pink bricks, rendering over any original tiling or removal of tiling to the shopfronts and overpainting of the metalwork to No. 374 Little Bourke Street. The upper level façade edges appear to have always been rendered rather than tiled. The steel-framed windows are stock standard and the metal portions of the shopfronts and some, or all, of the glazing is original. The shopfronts are generally typical of many made by Duff, Brooks Robinson and the like, and which exist in suburban shopping strips of the era. Some of those are quite elaborate while others are fairly plain. These are slightly Moderne.
47. In terms of key characteristics of the precinct, “Chart House” has rendered masonry, concrete, punched window openings, original steel-framed windows, but atypically large expanses of glazing, is built to all boundaries and is higher than four storeys. These are basic facts.



Figure 14 Detail of the area around the windows. From the street it appears to be rendered and the “pink bricks” may be underneath. Whether any future removal of the render would return them to an acceptable appearance is unknown. If the bricks are covered by a cementitious paint of the era then it is unlikely that it could be removed satisfactorily and without further damage to any bricks and mortar.



Figure 15 The masonry portions of their façade appear to be rendered and with no evidence of tiles or ruling.



Figure 16 The enlarged detail shows smoothish render, with rounded edges to window openings. The only "lines" are joints between floors. There is no evidence of tiles and there is no evidence of brick, although they may exist.

48. The wall to the south end of the west side of Niagara Lane is rendered with a shop display window in the corner and which is shown as a showcase on the original drawings. It might be an alteration. The remainder of this wall is plain and rendered and variously penetrated by steel-framed windows. The west wall is comprised of exposed concrete floor plates with brick infill. There is only a fire escape entrance to the building from Niagara Lane which is the likely location for a loading bay for a factory. It might be that given the narrowness of the lane this would be impractical.



Figure 17 The upper level of the east wall of No. 372 – 378 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne.

49. Apart from the Ground floor shops, the building is used as a budget hotel. There is a lift and a concrete fire escape stair with concrete balustrades and original water pipe handrails. Windows in the fire escape stair are the original steel-framed windows. Some retain their original wirecast glazing while other glazing appears to have been replaced. One or two original fire doors remain but most have been replaced. In rooms which were accessible it is evident that the windows are the original steel-framed windows. The interior is extensively partitioned out in plasterboard and it is assumed that the structure remains as open plan. If there is any terracotta lumber walling it is buried and in any event this type of lightweight walling was intended to be temporary and was typical of the era. Floors appear to be concrete and sanitary fixtures and fittings have been installed in the bedrooms and also kitchen sinks. It is not clear where the pipework goes.



Figure 18 The concrete fire escape stair with one of the few remaining original fire doors.

50. There is an internal light court which has a utilitarian roof above it and a water (W I) pipe balustrade/handrail around it. The roof is covered in metal tray deck, has metal tray paths to services and has an unusually shallow masonry parapet with a water pipe balustrade/handrail.



Figure 19 The internal light court.



Figure 20 The roof. Note the shallow edge parapet.

51. The original drawings show that the building was designed as a factory but there is historical evidence that it was used as offices for the Federal Department of Trade and Customs,² the principal registry of the Arbitration Court³, Licensing Court,⁴ for Conciliation⁵ Workers' Compensation Board⁶, Department of the Interior⁷ offices of Sportscraft Pty Ltd, clothing manufacturers⁸, and Trans-Australia Airlines⁹. There are probably other tenants but this has not been explored further.
52. In summary, it can be concluded that the building was designed for general commercial use, partly as a factory and with other areas capable of accommodating offices, showrooms, storage and the like which were for lease, while John Donne had his own shop on the east side and probably used some of the building as a store room. As early as 1947, maybe earlier, part or all of the building was leased by the Commonwealth Government, and also some commercial tenants were there at some time.
53. It is evident that the building was designed as a utilitarian and unpretentious factory shell with Ground floor shops having some level of embellishment, albeit simple, and that the interior had capacity for occupation by a wide range of tenants, including both men and

² "More Offices for Conciliators?". *The Herald*. 8 December, 1947. p. 3.

³ "Court Registry Moves Quarter". *The Age*, 1 May, 1954. p. 4.

⁴ "Monday's Law List. Licensing Court". *The Argus*, 22 January, 1949. p. 10.

⁵ *The Age*. 4 November, 1948, p. 4.

⁶ *The Age*, 23 November, 1948. p. 4.

⁷ *The Argus*, 9 November, 1956. p. 14.

⁸ "Machine Naaisters en'Underpresser'". *Dutch Australian Weekly*, 18 January, 1974. p. 11.

⁹ *The Argus*, 1 March, 1947. p. 42.

women workers, as evidenced by the provision of lavatories. Any original elements which are visible externally and internally are basic in design and material and as is evident from the original drawings. It is also evident that the building itself has changed little over time although there have been changes from the intended design, and to the façade. Indeed when John Donne's shop was in operation it was obvious that very little in there, if anything, had changed up to the c.1980s-90s.

54. It is also evident that the building is austere, probably by design intent in relation to purpose and/or architectural style i.e. a factory; possibly also by a limited client budget for an investment property and own business, and/or Wartime austerity. Australia's involvement in World War II commenced on 3 September, 1939 when Prime Minister Menzies announced that Australia was at war with Germany as a consequence of Great Britain declaring war after the Polish invasion.¹⁰ I note that the architectural drawings are dated 19 and 22 April, 1940, about 8 months after the declaration of the War. The intention to build may have been afoot before the War broke out but the design and construction were most probably caught up in the milieu of the War when there were restrictions on materials and labour. Construction must have commenced some time after December, 1940 judging by the engineering drawings, or after January 1941 judging by the amended engineering plans. *The Argus* article announcing that "Work is to start immediately" is dated 19 December, 1940, the same date as the elevation and sectional drawing which must have been part of *The Argus* publicity. Clearly all of these factors had some influence on the building in various degrees. In this context I agree with Lovell Chen's statement that:

Chart House is of the Kings' late interwar oeuvre. It was a capable but unremarkable attempt to produce something different to the practice's work of the early to mid-1930s. In this way it was following the example they set with the 1937 Drayton House (Figure 11) on the opposite side of Little Bourke Street, but it is not as intact as that building nor as architecturally distinguished (discussed below).¹¹

55. I also agree with Melbourne Heritage Action's comment that:

RM & MH King were commercial architects not known for a radical approach...[Emphasis added.]

4.0 R M and M H King – Architects

56. Ray and Maurice King were architects and engineers who designed residences, factories, commercial buildings and at least one church. A brief survey of their oeuvre is at Appendix A.
57. From this survey, which has accessed entries to be found online, it is evident that their work was on the conservative side, particularly in domestic architecture and which may have been the taste of the client. In any event the residential projects illustrated are competent but not aesthetically outstanding or innovative – rather they are safe, austere and economical. It is also evident that they preferred Modern or Moderne styles for their commercial work, which also lends itself to this building type. From the survey, in my opinion, Kurrajong House (1926 -27) and Hopkins Odium, both well-known examples of their work, are in a higher league than "Chart House", insofar as their commercial oeuvre is understood. Clearly the designs of Kurrajong House and Hopkins Odium are more finessed and more adventurous. I note that Hopkins Odium dates from 1940, the same time as "Chart House".

¹⁰ "Australia and the Second World War".
<https://anzacportal.dva.gov.au/history/conflicts/australia-and-second-world-war>

¹¹ Lovell Chen. Memorandum. p. 10.

The fenestration at Hopkins Odium has a similar frame around it to the frame at "Chart House" but at Hopkins Odium it strongly emphasises the bank of windows whereas at "Chart House" it is rather ineffectual.

58. In my opinion, the basic design layout of "Chart House" can be seen underlying the design of Drayton House (No. 373 – 375 Little Bourke Street) i.e. wide horizontal emphasis and featured fenestration and a counterpoint vertical element, but Drayton House is more composed and detailed. Whereas Drayton House has strong horizontal spandrels and fenestration which sweep across the façade almost as a single element until punctuated by the vertical "tower", in "Chart House" the horizontality has been compartmentalised by the brick infill around the windows which forms a strong contained grid, as does Kurrajong House which is pre-Modernism in Melbourne. By comparison "Chart House" is quite plain, and somewhat altered, and in this regard while some consider it as an example of Modernism, others view it as being quite style-less.
59. I note that there are oculus windows in the west wall of Drayton House which probably were from a similar practice design library as the oculus at Hopkins Odium and the proposed plaque on "Chart House".

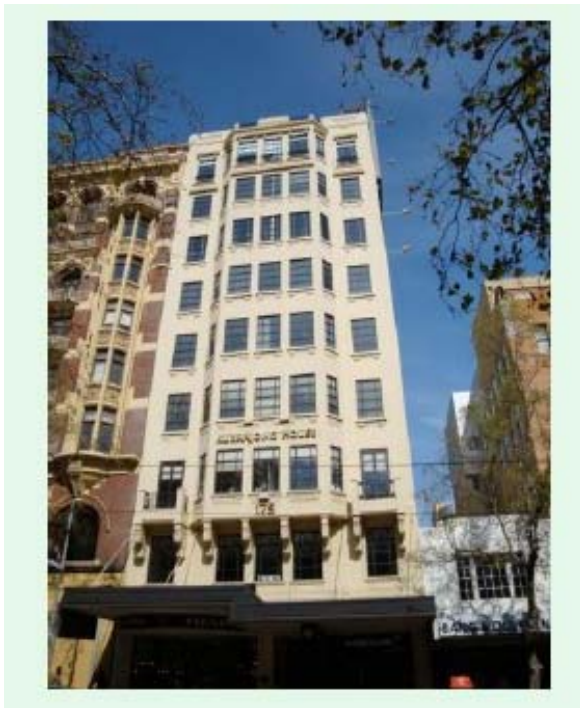


Figure 21 Kurrajong House.

Source: <http://www.175collinsstreet.com.au/history.htm>

60. I note that the drawings for No. 372 – 378 Little Bourke Street are drawn by "CS" or "GS". "GS" was probably Gregory Simpson, later of Simpson, Gillies & Hartland. He was employed in the Kings' Collins Street office as a draftsman, presumably under the supervision of one of the Kings, until at least February 1941 when he became a registered architect. Nearing registration, Simpson must have been competent and probably was developing some design ideas of his own. How much of the developed design is the work of Simpson and how much reflects the King's input is not known but the elevation and section drawing shows that it was

checked by R M [King]. Evidently little is known of Simpson's professional activity at this time but later he went to New Zealand and after his return to Victoria he worked in various architectural practices.¹²

5.0 Inclusion in the Heritage Overlay

61. In my opinion no claim can be substantiated that "Chart House" is of individual cultural heritage significance at any level. There is nothing in its history other than basic ordinary facts which are typical of a client/architect/building surveyor relationship. It is of a plain utilitarian design as would be appropriate for a factory in a lesser street within the City of Melbourne as compared with Collins Street or even Geelong Road. It does reflect some of the key characteristics of the precinct i.e. rendered masonry, concrete, punched window openings, original steel-framed windows, but large expanses of glazing, is built to all boundaries and is higher than four storeys. In my opinion while these elements on the subject building exist they are not sufficiently important to grade the building Contributory.
62. The first reason which has been advanced for its Contributory grading is that it is one of the multi-storey warehouses and offices which replaced many of the nineteenth century shops and hotels fronting Little Bourke Street through the twentieth century. While factually correct, "Chart House's" contribution to the streetscape is minimal in terms of architectural style, and is rather unnoticed and in my opinion does not demonstrate very much about the work of the Kings, or indeed Simpson, and in my opinion it is one of the lesser examples of their work for whatever reason and as discussed above. The design underwent some changes from the original intention and there have been alterations to the façade acknowledged by all experts. I am not of the opinion that a grading of "Contributory" is warranted.
63. The other reason which has been advanced is that "Little Bourke Street, being a narrower street, results in more density than is found elsewhere. This is particularly true at corner sites fronting Little Bourke Street where taller built form combines with long sideages to reinforce this character and that of the laneways". This is more about the nature of the public realm rather than the subject site. If taller built form is valued because, combined with long sideages, it reinforces the length of sideage and the character of the laneways, in this case Niagara Lane, then this can be achieved by a replacement building. This is a view which I put to the C271 panel and which was supported.
64. The definition of Contributory and Non-contributory contained in Amendment C258 are the most recent definitions (Cl. 22.04-17 Grading of heritage places) which reads *viz.*

'Contributory' heritage place:

A 'contributory' heritage place is important for its contribution to a heritage precinct. It is of historic, aesthetic, scientific, social or spiritual significance to the heritage precinct. A 'contributory' heritage place may be valued by the community; a representative example of a place type, period or style; and/or combines with other visually or stylistically related places to demonstrate the historic development of a heritage precinct. 'Contributory' places are typically externally intact, but may have visible changes which do not detract from the contribution to the heritage precinct.

'Non-contributory' place:

A 'non-contributory' place does not make a contribution to the heritage significance or historic character of the heritage precinct.

65. I note that the C258 Panel Report proposes the following definition *viz.:*

¹² Built Heritage Pty Ltd. "Simpson, Gillies & Hartland". *Dictionary of Unsung Architects.*

A contributory heritage place is one that has been identified as having values that contribute to a heritage precinct. (p. 167).

66. In my opinion, "Chart House" does not make an important individual contribution to the precinct. It is not of significance as defined above, in particular historic or aesthetic. Clearly there have been some recent expressions of community valuing the place in response to this matter. It is a representative example of its type, an industrial/commercial building and of an era, in this case inter-War or during World War II. It combines with other visually or stylistically related places i.e. Drayton House at a very basic level, and by virtue simply of its existence, it demonstrates part of the historic development of the precinct as any building of its era would.
67. The Guildford and Hardware Laneways Precinct overall has been assessed as meeting the following criteria:
- A) Importance to the course, or pattern, of Victoria's [i.e. Melbourne's] cultural history.
 - D) Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places and objects.
 - E) Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.
 - G) Strong or special association with a particular present-day community or cultural group or social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
68. When these criteria are applied individually, in my opinion "Chart House" is not important in relation to Criterion A, it is simply reflective of a phase of Melbourne's history at a very basic level i.e. replacement of 19th century buildings in the 20th century.
69. "Chart House" does not individually meet Criterion D or G and I consider that it does not meet Criterion E either.
70. The Guidelines for the Heritage Assessment Criteria¹³ state *viz.*:
71. Criterion A: The place must have a CLEAR ASSOCIATION which IS EVIDENT and that the EVENT, PHASE, etc. is of HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE, having made a strong or influential contribution to Victoria [i.e. Melbourne]. In my opinion this threshold test has not been met.
72. The test for exclusion is that:

¹³ Heritage Council of Victoria. *Assessing the Cultural Heritage Significance of Places and Objects for Possible State Heritage Listing*. Passim.

STEP 3: EXCLUSION GUIDELINES FOR CRITERION A

The place or object is unlikely to satisfy this criterion at the state level if any of the following conditions apply:

| | |
|--|--|
| XA1 Poor, indirect or unproven association | The association of the place/object to the historically important event, phase etc is either incidental (minor, secondary) or cannot be substantiated . For instance, every rural property is not important in demonstrating the spread of European settlement or pastoral land use across Victoria and a 'legend' relating to a place or object needs to be backed up by strong documentary or other evidence if the place/object is to be registered on the basis of that story. |
| XA2 Low or questionable historical importance | The place/object has an association with, or demonstrates evidence of, an historical event, phase etc that is of low or questionable historical importance , i.e. the event, phase etc has not made a strong or influential contribution to Victoria. For example, the recreational pursuit of table tennis is considered to be a niche activity that has not made a strong or influential contribution to the state. |
| XA3 Poor evidence | No reliable or verifiable physical, documentary or oral history evidence remains to demonstrate the association of the place/object with an historical event, phase etc. |

73. In my opinion the association of "Chart House" is incidental i.e. minor. Not every building in the precinct is important for demonstrating its history and "Chart House" is one of these. It is of low historical importance which is questionable and there is minimal documentary or oral evidence, although the physical evidence with regard to alterations has been verified. In my opinion, the assessment of "Chart House" individually accords with the test for exclusion.
74. Criterion E: The PHYSICAL FABRIC of the place/object clearly exhibits particular aesthetic characteristics (refer to Reference Tool E below)

The Macquarie Dictionary Online 2012 defines aesthetic and aesthetics as:

Aesthetic adjective 1. relating to the sense of the beautiful or the science of aesthetics. 2. having a sense of the beautiful; characterised by a love of beauty. noun 3. a philosophical theory as to what is aesthetically valid at a given time. 4. an artistic expression, viewed as reflective of a personal or cultural ideal of what is aesthetically valid.

Aesthetics noun 1. Philosophy the science which deduces from nature and taste the rules and principles of art; the theory of the fine arts; the science of the beautiful, or that branch of philosophy which deals with its principles or effects; the doctrines of taste. 2. Psychology the study of the mind and emotions in relation to the sense of beauty.

These definitions do not suggest that 'aesthetic' is synonymous with 'beauty'. Instead they imply a judgement against various qualities that may include beauty. To assume that 'aesthetic' and 'beauty' are interchangeable terms limits an understanding of aesthetic and aesthetics.

Aesthetic characteristics are the visual qualities of a place or object that invite judgement against the ideals of beauty, picturesqueness, evocativeness, expressiveness, grotesqueness, sublimeness and other descriptors of aesthetic judgement. The visual qualities of a place or object lie in the form, scale, setting, unity, contrast, colour, texture and material of the fabric of a place or object.

75. "Chart House" is not beautiful nor is it artistic nor does it accord with the descriptors. The test for inclusion at the State level i.e. the local level in this case, is that the aesthetic characteristics are APPRECIATED OR VALUED, have CRITICAL RECOGNITION and wide public ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF EXCEPTIONAL MERIT. "Chart House" has none of these.
76. The tests for exclusion are viz.:

STEP 3: EXCLUSION GUIDELINES FOR CRITERION E

The place or object is unlikely to satisfy this criterion at the state level if any of the following conditions apply:

| | | |
|------------|---|---|
| XE1 | Lacks distinctiveness | The place/object has aesthetic qualities but they do not exceed those of the general class to which the place/object belongs. |
| XE2 | Poor, indirect or unproven recognition | The aesthetic qualities of the place/object have only received limited public or disciplinary recognition (as appropriate). |
| XE3 | Degraded aesthetic qualities | The aesthetic characteristics of the place/object have been irreversibly degraded through changes to the fabric of the place/object, changes to the setting of the place/object; or the degraded condition of significant elements of the place/object (in some instances). |
| XE4 | No clearly definable aesthetic characteristics | Being "pretty" or "attractive" or popular is insufficient for the purposes of satisfying this criterion. |

77. In my opinion, "Chart House" accords with these tests and does not meet these criteria and therefore it should be graded Non-contributory.

6.0 Conclusions

78. Other than by Melbourne Heritage Action, I have not seen any statement which claims that the building is of individual aesthetic, or historical significance. There is nothing in its history which is more than ordinary or typical, and while opinions vary, in my opinion the building has minimal, if any aesthetic qualities.
79. The building has been altered, as now appears to be agreed by all experts, and certainly there are differences in the impression created by the original drawings of the façade and the existing reality.
80. It is not the finest work of R M and M H King – I consider Kurrajong House and Hopkins Odlum to be so. The Kings seem to be middle rank rather than notable or outstanding architects of their day. According to Lovell Chen's Memorandum they never won any awards. In my opinion "Chart House" is a very minor work in any aesthetic or architectural sense and is competent in an engineering and structural sense. How much design input came from Gregory Simpson or the Kings, or Ray King in particular, is not clear.
81. The design has had some changes in comparison with the drawings. The building was designed as a utilitarian factory and or commercial leasable building and with a shop, and possibly some storage area, for its owner. If it were intended to actually be a factory, it is curious that there is no loading bay, and this might have some connection with the narrowness of Niagara Lane. It could have been designated a factory so as to enable construction during wartime. Its austerity, was probably influenced by wartime restrictions but could also be a design intent in relation to purpose and/or architectural style and possibly also by a limited budget for an investment property and own business. In my opinion all of these factors probably worked together and make a stronger case than one for some innovative *avant-garde* Modernism.
82. My assessment against the definition of a Contributory building and against the Criteria and Thresholds, indicate that the building does not meet the thresholds or the definition, the latter only in a factual sense and without higher value as would be expected by being "important".
83. The basis for the Contributory grading appears to be less to do with the building itself and more to do with the pattern of the narrow street and the laneways and the general replacement of 19th century buildings in the 20th century.
84. In my opinion, a case for a Contributory grading has not been made and on the basis of the current factual materials probably cannot be made.
85. Given that the case for being Contributory is related to the streetscape and the laneway by virtue of height and street wall at the corner, then in my opinion this can be achieved appropriately by another, i.e. a replacement, wall of similar, or larger, scale and appropriate design and detailing, as the does the existing building as claimed.

86. In my opinion, to grade the building at No. 372 – 378 Little Bourke Street as “Contributory” only because of a perceived contribution to the character of Little Bourke Street and Niagara Lane, is unwarranted, moreover since the building itself has been found to not have any individual heritage significance and therefore it could be demolished. It should be graded Non-contributory.

7.0 Declaration

87. I have made all the inquiries that I believe are desirable and appropriate and no matters of significance which I regard as relevant have to my knowledge been withheld from the Panel.

APPENDIX A *The Work of R M and M H King.*

This is a brief catalogue of raw data of identified examples of the oeuvre of R M and M H King sourced from online.

An abstract of an article by Robin Grow of the Art Deco Society summarises that:

"The family business of R.M and M.H King (Ray and Maurice) produced some of Melbourne's best Streamline Moderne buildings. Advertising themselves as architects and engineers, they operated from premises at Royal Bank Chambers, 70 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, later moving to Bourke Street. Ray King, born in Adelaide, began practice in 1891. One of the major commissions of the King practice was Kurrajong House in the heart of Melbourne at 175 Collins Street. Designed in 1926-7 in Palazzo style, it is a restrained building of 9 storeys, relying on a central column of bay windows for vertical emphasis, and is one of a number of early 20th Century buildings in the city block between Swanston and Russell Streets". (Grow, Robin. "Designing art deco in Victoria R.M. and M.H. King [online]". *Spirit of Progress*. Vol. 5, Issue 2, Autumn 2004)

Other works include:

Lincoln Stewart Building modifications, Melbourne. Flinders St. Footings, columns, floors. Archt: R. M. King. 1908. This project had some connection with John Monash. (John Monash: Engineering enterprise prior to WWI. Projects Index: Buildings in the Form of a Timeline).

AJ Ferguson offices, Swanston St, Melbourne. A photograph was published in *Cross-Section*, No. 31, May 1955.

Electrical Showrooms. Swanston St. Melbourne. 1954-55.

[Sir Arthur] Rylah Residence and Veterinary Hospital, 15 Victor Avenue, Kew.



The citation for this place prepared by Context Pty Ltd includes the following viz.:

Although the firm designed a range of buildings including commercial (e.g., Kurrajong House, Collins Street, Melbourne of 1926-7, and the showroom for the Colonial Gas Company at Box Hill), factories (e.g., the Hopkins Odlum Apex Belting factory at Footscray) and churches (e.g., Knox Presbyterian Church, Ivanhoe of 1927), they are perhaps best known for their houses. R.M. & M.H. King designed many houses in the Tudor Revival, Mediterranean and Bungalow styles that were popular in the 1920s and 30s, however their Moderne, or Art Deco, houses of the 1930s are regarded as some of the best examples of this style in Melbourne (Kurrajong House website).

Many of the firm's clients were high profile Victorians including theatrical entrepreneurs J. & N. Tait, Arthur Rylah, lawyer and later Chief Secretary and Deputy Premier of Victoria; the

Myttons and Beaurepaires. Ray King died in the early 1950s. Maurice King died prematurely in 1956 and the practice was closed shortly afterwards (Kurrajong House website).

Houses designed by R M and M H King in Boroondara:



Figure 10. 35 Balwyn Road. (Source: City of Boroondara, 2006)



Figure 11. 21 Balwyn Road. (Source: City of Boroondara, 2006)

Other known residential designs by architects R.M. & M.H. King in other Melbourne suburbs include:

15 Levien Street, Essendon, of 1935 (HO67), a two-storey rendered Moderne house. –

392 & 394 Glenferrie Road, Malvern, of 1935-6 (HO455), a two-storey cream-brick duplex in the Moderne style. –

9 Redcourt Avenue, Armadale, of 1937 (Significant in HO384), a two-storey Streamlined Moderne villa with a hipped roof, one curved corner (with parapet), render and brown brick walls. –

500 Orrong Road, Armadale, of 1937 (Significant in HO384), a rectilinear two-storey Moderne villa with a complex hipped roof, and walls of cream bricks above a brown-brick base. Front entry beneath a cantilevered concrete slab.

38 Ormond Road, Elwood, of c1938-9 (Significant in HO8), an International Style block of flats with a picturesque stepped form and wide eaves. –

Coronal, 9 Lewes Drive, Malvern East (HO322), a two-storey house (formerly flats) in the Spanish Mission style, designed in 1939 as the conversion of a Victorian era mansion into flats.

No. 185 – 187 A'Beckett Street, Melbourne. (Additions)

Central City Heritage Study: 1992

Address: 185 - 187 A'BECKETT STREET
 Title: FORMER CRANE LANE FACTORY Type: FACTORY
 Planning Scheme Grading: ☐ A' building ☒ B' building ☐ C' building
 Heritage Status: ☐ Proposed HBR ☐ HBR No. ☐ AHC ☒ Notable ☐ NTA
 Conservation Plan Prepared: yes/no Date & Source:

Period:
 1850-55 ☐ 1876-88 ☐
 1900-15 ☐ 1916-25 ☐
 1926-30 ☒ 1940-50 ☐
 1951-75 ☐ 1976+ ☐

Construction Date: 1947-50
 Source: see below

Construction Materials (if significant)

Significant/Original Design Elements: fair brick (dark brown) / portland cement
☐ Interior integral to significance

Architectural Integrity: ☒ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor
 Building Condition: ☒ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor

Architect: SPYKER FIELDER BULLSON Builder

Sympathetic Alterations:
 Inappropriate Alterations: signs, alterations, etc. ERM
 ERM

Other Comments:
 1947 additions by R.M. & M.H. King
 CHS Citation 1991 Study.
 # MCC Building Permit 18786, 10-12-97.

**Victorian Heritage Database Report
Hopkins Odlum**

HO129 (1) - Hopkins Odlum,

Location: 268 - 275 Geelong Road FOOTSCRAY WEST, Maribyrnong City



City of Maribyrnong Heritage Review Statement of Significance:

Of regional historical and architectural significance as an accomplished early Moderne factory/office design which related to a key manufacturing enterprise and which forms part of a regionally important industrial precinct established along Geelong Road prior to World War Two. Historically the place is significant as a major manufacturer of a specialist product which was a critical component in manufacturing in the region and nationally. (Criterion B2)

This role is expressed architecturally as the building is of some distinction, a visually interesting example of the works of a well known architectural firm who had a number of commissions in the western region. (Criterion F1) The remnant landscaping with planter boxes and cypress trees is contributory.

Footscray Conservation Study SOS

An accomplished early Modern factory/office design which forms part of a regionally important industrial precinct established along Geelong Road prior to the Second War.

Australian Heritage Commission (AHC) criteria

The Australian Heritage Commission criteria consist of a set of eight criteria which cover social, aesthetic, scientific, and historic values. Each criterion has sub-criteria written specifically for cultural or natural values. The relevant criteria are:

B.2 rarity

F.1 design or technological achievement.

Victorian Heritage Database

Ivanhoe Uniting Church

8-10 Noel Street Ivanhoe



What is significant?

The former Knox Presbyterian, now Uniting Church at 8 Noel Street, Ivanhoe, built in 1927 to a design by architects RM and MH King is significant. The contemporary extensions to the church are not significant.

How is it significant?

The Uniting Church at 8 Noel Street is of local historic and aesthetic significance to Banyule City.

Why is it significant?

The property at 8 Noel Street has had a long association with the Presbyterian and later, Uniting Church. The first building on the site was the timber Church hall of 1908 (now demolished), which was followed by the present church of 1927, and the later extensions by Ivanhoe Girls' Grammar School. Early Presbyterian Church Services at Noel Street are associated with the Rev. Alex Hardie from 1907. (Criterion A)

The former Presbyterian Church (later Uniting) is representative of suburban church architecture in the early twentieth century. It represents the adaptation of Gothic forms and detailing in a more abstract manner. The materials of brick and render reflect the suburban setting and represent a more contemporary interpretation of church design. It is also a representative example of an interwar cruciform plan church which was an innovation in layout common to many Protestant churches who sought to bring the preaching closer to the congregation. (Criterion D)

Although altered by the additions to each side, the church is still a landmark in Noel Street and Ivanhoe generally. (Criteria D, E)

Victorian Heritage Database

Duplex at 392 – 394 Glenferrie Road, Malvern



What is significant?

The duplex at 392 & 394 Glenferrie Road, Malvern designed by R.M. & M.H. King and constructed in 1935-6, is significant. The significant attributes are the Moderne form, materials and detailing of the flats, and the garages. The high degree of external integrity is integral to the significance of the place.

Later alterations and additions are not significant.

How is it significant?

The duplex at 392 & 394 Glenferrie Road, Malvern is of local historic and architectural significance to the City of Stonnington.

Why is it significant?

Historically, it is significant as an early example of a new type of luxury duplex flats that emerged during the 1930s. It is also significant as a fine example of a design by the prominent architects R.M. & M.H. King who were known for their designs for Moderne style houses and flats during the inter-war period. (Criteria A & H)

Architecturally, it is significant as an innovative example of architects R.M. & M.H. King's inter-war residential design, which pairs Streamlined Moderne styling with blonde cream brick, anticipating the post-war Waterfall style. This is an early example of the style in Stonnington and Victoria more generally. The incorporation of a sun room is also an innovative aspect of the design. (Criteria F)

Victorian Heritage Database Report



Statement of Significance

Last updated on - October 5, 2005

An office building constructed in 1926-27, Kurrajong House is one of a number of early 20th century buildings in the block between Swanston and Russell Streets that complement the Regent and former Auditorium Theatres and indicate the beginnings of the modern architectural movement in Melbourne.

Classified: 06/06/1994 at the regional level.

Kurrajong House was built in 1926 – 27 for the concert firms and theatrical entrepreneurs, J & N Tait. Kurrajong house is one of the few buildings in central Melbourne designed by the Kings. Other commercial work undertaken by the firm includes the showroom of the Colonial gas Company at box Hill.

The restrained used of decoration on Kurrajong House shows the emerging trend of stripping back decoration, which would reach its zenith in the 1930s with the introduction of Modernism to Melbourne. (“175 Collins Street Melbourne”.

<http://www.175collinsstreet.com.au/history.htm>)

APPENDIX B *Curriculum vitae*

Attachment A

Curriculum Vitæ

Robyn Riddett

ROBYN RIDDETT

QUALIFICATIONS:

BA (Hons.), (Melb); Grad. Dip. (Int. Des.) (Distinction) (RMIT); M. Arch. (RMIT), M. Proj. Man. (in progress RMIT), ALAA, M. ICOMOS.

EXPERIENCE:

Lovell Chen (formerly Allom Lovell & Associates) Architects and Heritage Consultants - 1988- to May 2007 (Associate Director)
University of Melbourne, Department of Architecture and Building:
Tutor in History of European Architecture for Prof. Miles Lewis - 1990.
Sessional lecturer Deakin University in Risk Preparedness and Cultural Heritage – 2002-

CURRENT POSITION:

Director, Anthemion Consultancies (Heritage, Conservation, History, Museums)

RESPONSIBILITIES:

Project Co-ordination and Management
Development of Conservation and Management Policy
Heritage Assessments
Advocacy
Restoration, Investigation and Design of Decorative Finishes and Interiors
Client Liaison
Heritage Panel – City of Yarra

MAJOR PROJECTS INVOLVEMENT (AT LOVELL CHEN)

CONSERVATION ANALYSES AND CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLANNING, HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS, URBAN CONSERVATION

| | |
|---|--|
| Flemington Racecourse | Hotel Windsor, Melbourne (Updated 2007) |
| Janet Clark Hall, University of Melbourne | Canberra: Nomination to the National Heritage List |
| Myer, Melbourne | St Aidan's Orphanage, Bendigo |
| Inner Circle Railway Linear Park | Government House, Yarralumla (Update 2007) |
| Richmond Park and Caretaker's Cottage, Richmond | Herald & Weekly Times Building |
| Victorian College of the Arts | Richmond Maltings & Nylex Sign |
| Grainger Museum, (Melb. University) | Burnley Horticultural Campus, (Melb. University) |
| Essendon Airport | Umina, Lansell Rd, Toorak |
| Hepburn Springs | Lincoln Mills, Coburg |
| The Rialto | Dookie Agricultural Campus |
| Eta Factory, Braybrook | Genazzano and Grange Hill, Kew |
| Melbourne Customs House | Melbourne GPO (Updated 2006) |
| Lowther Hall, Essendon | Denton's Hat Mill |
| Rosaville (Melb. University) | Benvenuta (Melb. University) |
| St Kilda Library | Black Rock House |
| Edinburgh Gardens, Fitzroy | Kinnears, Footscray |
| Mercy Hospital | Bendigo Abbatoirs |
| St Mary of the Angels, Geelong | Jolimont Square, East Melbourne |
| Rivoli Theatre, Camberwell | Stamford Park, Rowville |

| | |
|---|---|
| Scots Church Car Park | Vaughan Springs |
| Veterinary Precinct, University of Melbourne | Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind |
| Preston Tram Workshops | Mutual Stores and Empire Building |
| Royal Australasian College of Surgeons | Lowther Hall, Essendon |
| Bee Hive Building, Bendigo | Mount Buffalo Chalet |
| Sale Swing Bridge | Ballarat Railway Station |
| Fitzroy Gardens, Melbourne | The Domain, Melbourne |
| 420 Spencer St, Melbourne | St Francis Church, Melbourne |
| Werribee Railway Station | St Johns Church, Toorak |
| Little Sisters of the Poor Home for the Aged, Northcote | Anselm, Caulfield |
| Carlton Gardens | |
| Adelaide Gaol | Bendigo Mining Exchange |
| Lyndhurst Hall, Pascoe Vale | Princes Bridge, Melbourne |
| Rupertswood, Sunbury | Richmond Maltings |
| 3 Treasury Place, Melbourne | Alexandra Fountain, Bendigo |
| Beechworth Heritage Precinct | Cranlana, Toorak |
| St Kilda Synagogue | Sandridge Rail Bridge |
| Assembly Hall, Melbourne | East Melbourne Synagogue |
| Mayfield, Moorabbin | Charter House, Melbourne |
| Henderson Fountain, North Melbourne | Lithgow Small Arms Factory |
| Clunes Uniting Church and Manse | Alfred Hospital |
| Gill Memorial Home, Melbourne | Bendigo Ordnance Factory |
| Royal Exhibition Building, Melbourne | Melbourne Telephone Exchange |
| Lyceum Club, Melbourne | Albury Training Depot |
| Bishopscourt, East Melbourne | Holy Trinity, Williamstown |
| Split Point Lighthouse, Airey's Inlet | Heidelberg Repatriation Hospital |
| Ballarat Tram Feasibility Study | Bontharambo, Wangaratta |
| Alma Park, St Kilda | Powlett Street Drill Hall |
| Parliament House, Melbourne | Villa Alba, Kew |
| Victory Park, Castlemaine | Coolart, Somers |
| Fitzroy, Collingwood and Richmond | Aradale, Ararat |
| Town Halls Contents Survey | Lake Wartook Reservoir |
| Historic Water Features in South-West Victoria | Fitzroy Town Hall |
| Perth Town Hall | |
| Pre-1851 Buildings in Victoria Survey | Pentridge Prison, Coburg |
| | Former Tramways Building, Melbourne |
| Victoria Street Drill Hall, Melbourne | St Marys Monastery, Ballarat |
| St Kilda Botanic Gardens | Charsfield, Melbourne |
| Sidney Myer Music Bowl | Victorian Arts Centre |
| Ballarat Town Hall | City of Melbourne Building Society Building |
| | Williamstown Rifle Range Pavilion |
| Central Government Precinct, Perth | Rubicon Hydro Electric Scheme, Victoria |
| Jacksons Hill (Caloola), Sunbury | Mayday Hills Lunatic Asylum, Beechworth |
| | Willsmere, Kew |
| Ardoch Village, St Kilda | |
| Convent of the Good Shepherd, South Melbourne | Convent of the Good Shepherd, Abbotsford |
| Ballarat Brewery | National Gallery of Victoria |
| | Mosspennock, East Melbourne |
| Grace Park House, Hawthorn | |
| Emily MacPherson College | |

| | |
|--|---|
| 1881 Building, Melbourne University | WWII Sites and Events in East Gippsland |
| Victorian Railways Administration Building, Melbourne | Explosives Factory, Maribyrnong |
| Royal Society, Melbourne | Royal Arcade, Melbourne |
| Stonnington - Buildings and Garden Studies | Wattle Park, Burwood |
| Storey Hall (RMIT), Melbourne | Cameron House, Armadale |
| Victoria Barracks, Melbourne | Glenara, Bulla |
| RAAF Williams (Point Cook and Laverton) | Colonial Sugar Refinery, Yarraville |
| Australian Defence Industries: Ammunition Factory at Footscray, Ordnance Factory at Maribyrnong, Ammunition and Bomb Filling Factory, St Marys' NSW. | Old Observatory Site and Director's Residence, Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne |
| Chateau Yering, Yering | Windsor Hotel, Melbourne |
| Holeproof Factory, Deepdene | Laurel Lodge, Dandenong |
| Government House, Canberra | Collingwood Town Hall |
| Hawthorn and Malvern Tram Depots | Army Drill Halls Study (Victoria) |
| Port Phillip Bay Fortifications | Regent Theatre (Melbourne) |
| 380 Collins Street Melbourne (Gothic Bank, Former Stock Exchange and Former Safe Deposit Building) | Princess Theatre (Melbourne) |

URBAN CONSERVATION, DESIGN AND PLANNING

Municipal Heritage Reviews:

Bayside, Yarra, Moreland, Banyule, Darebin, Port Melbourne, Fitzroy, Whitehorse, Melbourne, Swan Hill, Bass Coast Shire, Greater Shepparton

Heritage Advisor: Monash, Bayside (with Lovell Chen)

Wilsons Promontory National Park

Urban Land Authority Estates Design Guidelines

Fitzroy Heritage Development Guidelines

Ballarat Urban Design Framework

Glenrowan Masterplan

Port Albert Masterplan

High Street, Echuca

Footscray Park and Maribyrnong Aquatic Centre

Maribyrnong Open Space Study

City of Moreland Advisory Panel (Heritage)

Review of Local Government Guidelines, Victoria

Ballarat Hospital and Railway Precincts

EXPERT WITNESS AND HEARINGS

(Heritage Victoria, Australian Heritage Commission, VCAT, Panel Hearings, Building Appeals Board)

| | |
|---|---|
| 285 Punt Road, Richmond | 624-8 Queensberry St, North Melbourne |
| 237-243 New St, Brighton | 398 Glenferrie Rd, Kooyong |
| 11-19 Bank Place, Melbourne | 287 Station St, North Carlton |
| 4 James St, Richmond | 61 Lygon St, Brunswick |
| 424 Bridge Rd, Richmond | Preston Tram Depot, Preston |
| 72 Orr St, Shepparton | 380 Russell St, Melbourne |
| 40 Glenard Drv, Eaglemont | 72 Westgarth St, Fitzroy |
| 245 Scotchmer St, North Fitzroy | 864 Swanston St, Carlton |
| 717 Toorak Rd, Toorak | 21 Salisbury St, Balwyn |
| 284 Smith St, Collingwood | 28-32 Pinoak Cres, Newmarket |
| 152 Park Drive, Parkville | 375 Canning St, Carlton |
| 185-189 Hotham St, East Melbourne | South Community Stables, Flemington Racecourse |
| Stockade Ave, Coburg (Pentridge) | Westmeadows Tavern, Westmeadows |
| Kal Kallo Park, Kal Kallo | Bayside Panel Hearing Amendment C37-38 |
| St Anne's Church, Westmeadows | 3-5 Day St, Daylesford |
| Kinnears, Ballarat Rd, Footscray | 1452 Dandenong Rd, Oakleigh |
| 284 Smith St, Collingwood | 36 Moore St, Footscray |
| 152 Park Drv, Parkville | Moutafis Statue, Warrawee Park, Oakleigh |
| Woodlands Hotel 84-92 Sydney Rd, Coburg | 681 Orrong Rd, Toorak |
| 47 Richmond Terrace, Richmond | 38 Park St, South Yarra |
| 137-9 Palmerston St, Carlton | Bradmill Site, Footscray |
| 109-111 Addison St, Elwood | Wingrove Cottage, Eltham |
| 4-6 Ferguson St, Williamstown | 715 Toorak Rd, Toorak |
| 71-75 Leicester St, Fitzroy | 15 Alta Street, Canterbury |
| Armytage Stables, Geelong | St Vincents Hospital (Druids Bld) |
| 257 Station St, Carlton | Glen Park, Selby |
| 15 Mona Place, South Yarra | 609 Lygon St, Carlton |
| 308 Albert St, East Melbourne | 26 Queens Parade, North Fitzroy |
| Bendigo Abattoirs | Melbourne Omnibus Stables and Gas Regulator Buildings |
| St Kilda Synagogue | Victorian Arts Centre |
| Royal Hotel, Clifton Hill | 70 Queens Rd, Melbourne |
| Royal Botanic Gardens | 30 Claude St, Northcote |
| 146 Nott St, Port Melbourne | 14 Uvadale Grove, Kew |
| 342 Napier St, Fitzroy | 42 David St, Brunswick |
| Little Sisters of the Poor Home for the Aged, Northcote | White Swan Hotel, Swan Hill |
| Tolarnos Hotel, St Kilda | Samdy Site, Port Melbourne |
| Fox Hay, Port Melbourne | Waverley Park |
| George/Gore St, Fitzroy | 11 Stevedore St, Williamstown |
| 382 Barkly St, Elwood | 33 Howe Cresc. Sth Melbourne |
| Convent, Beaconsfield Pde, Sth Melb | 6 Stirling Street, Kew |
| Larundel, Plenty Road, Bundoora | 33 Docker Street, Richmond |
| The Edward Wilson Trust Cottage, 320 Elgar Road, Box Hill | 32 Lesney Street, Richmond |
| Pran Central, 325 Chapel St, Prahran | 10 Power Avenue, Toorak |
| 32 Grosvenor St, Brighton | |

40 Normanby St, Brighton
 Bishopscourt, East Melbourne
 744 Canterbury Rd, Surrey Hills
 10 Carlisle St, St Kilda
 Bayside Panel (L15)
 Berwick Primary School
 20A&B Logan Street, Canterbury
 East Doncaster Primary School
 456-460 Mitcham Road, Mitcham
 94 Hodgkinson Street, Clifton Hill
 (House of the Gentle Bunyip)
 2 Lyell Street, South Melbourne
 226 Napier Street, Fitzroy
 2 Monkstadt St, East St Kilda
 Caloola (Jacksons Hill), Sunbury
 Old Observatory Site, Melbourne
 Victoria Brewery, East Melbourne

Sunshine-Harvester Massey-Ferguson
 Site, Sunshine
 Bell Street State School, Fitzroy
 Yorkshire Brewery, Collingwood
 Government House, Canberra
 Holeproof Factory, Deepdene
 Collingwood Town Hall
 Darebin Conservation Study
 (Northland, Howe Leather and former
 Salvation Army Barracks)
 Hawthorn and Malvern Tram Depots

80-110 Trenerry Cres, Abbotsford
 9 Dunn St, Richmond
 1 Hannaslea St, Box Hill
 102-128 Bay St, Port Melbourne
 28 Grosvenor St, Brighton
 Harkaway Primary School
 23 Foster Street, St Kilda
 The Mansion, 83 Queens Road
 9 Green Street, Richmond
 1 Sussex Street, Pascoe Vale
 (McDonalds)
 62 The Esplanade, Brighton
 36 Napier Street, Fitzroy
 Williamstown Rifle Range Pavilion
 Rubicon Hydro -Electric Scheme
 Victorian Arts Centre
 Mayday Hills Lunatic Asylum,
 Beechworth
 Ardoch Village, St Kilda
 Royal Arcade, Melbourne
 Wattle Park, Burwood
 Storey Hall (RMIT)
 Laurel Lodge, Dandenong
 ADI Footscray and Maribyrnong
 Copelen Street Babies Home, South
 Yarra
 Australian Defence Industries:
 Ammunition Factory at Footscray,
 Ordnance Factory at Maribyrnong,

SITE INTERPRETATION

Melbourne GPO
 Kelly Siege Site, Glenrowan
 Victoria Brewery Museum
 H V McKay Sunshine-Harvester Site,
 Sunshine
 Dight's Mill, Collingwood
 Jones Bond Store, South Melbourne

Kinnears, Footscray
 Docklands
 Willsmere, Kew
 Yarraville Railway Station
 Interlocking Gates - Video
 Windsor Hotel
 Australian Defence Industries:
 Former Ammunition Factory at
 Footscray, Ordnance Factory at
 Maribyrnong - Video

INVESTIGATION, ANALYSIS AND RESTORATION OF DECORATIVE FINISHES AND INTERIOR SCHEMES

Royal Australasian College of Surgeons
 Former Tramways Building, Melbourne
 Storey Hall (RMIT), Melbourne
 Royal Exhibition Building, Melbourne
 Melbourne University Graduate School
 ANZ Gothic Bank, Former Stock
 Exchange and Safe Deposit Building
 Lirrewa House, Caulfield

Princes Bridge, Melbourne
 Court of Appeal, Melbourne
 Richmond Town Hall
 Ardoch Village, St Kilda
 Melbourne Town Hall
 State Library of Victoria (Queen's,
 Palmer and Monash Halls)
 Wardlow, Parkville

Pearce House, Hawthorn
 Royal Arcade, Melbourne
 Collingwood Town Hall

Laurel Lodge, Dandenong
 Princess Theatre, Melbourne

INTERIOR DESIGN AND BUILDING REFURBISHMENT PROJECTS

| | |
|--|--|
| Myer Mural Hall, Melbourne | Royal Australasian College of Surgeons |
| St Kilda Library | Melbourne City Synagogue |
| Cullymont, Canterbury | State Library LaTrobe Reading Room |
| Flinders Street Station | Royal Mint, Melbourne |
| Talma Building,, Melbourne | Century Building, Melbourne |
| Clarke House, Hawthorn | Government House, Perth |
| Sidwell House, Hawthorn | Parkin House, Fitzroy |
| Melbourne Cricket Club | Former Tramways Building, Melbourne |
| Stonnington, Malvern | Regent Theatre, Melbourne |
| Melbourne Town Hall Public Areas | Government House, Canberra |
| Admiralty House, Kirribilli | RAAF Williams Officers' Mess |
| Dennerstein House, Fitzroy | Lirrewa House, Caulfield |
| Kostka Hall (Xavier College), Brighton | Athenaeum Theatre, Melbourne |
| The Australian Club, Melbourne | Princess Theatre, Melbourne |
| (President's Room) | |
| Laurel Lodge, Dandenong | |

Professional Affiliations, Memberships etc.

Australia ICOMOS. President 1996-97
 Australia ICOMOS. Executive Committee, 1993-98
 Australia ICOMOS. Member
 Australian Heritage Commission. Reference Group on National Heritage Listing. Member. 1996-98
 Australian National Committee of the Blue Shield: Inaugural Convenor and Australia ICOMOS pillar member
 Association for Preservation Technology (US)
 Cook's Cottage Management Committee - with the City of Melbourne
Historic Environment Editorial Committee, 1996-2002
 ICOM (International Council on Museums)
 ICORP - ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Risk Preparedness. Secretary-General 1999-2009, Treasurer 2010-
 ICOMOS (international Council on Monuments and Sites) Scientific Council – Secretary-General 2006-2010.
 La Trobe Society Inc. – *Latrobeana* Technical Editor
 Museums Australia Inc.
 National Cultural Heritage Forum – Inaugural Member, 1996 - 97
 National Trust of Australia (Victoria)
 Past Councillor (15 years), Past Chairman of many committees
 Australian Institute of Architects. Heritage Committee – including term as Deputy Chair
 Victorian Planning and Environmental Law Association
 Royal Society of Victoria Inc.
 Society Art Deco Inc.
 SAHANZ (Society of Architectural Historians of Australia and New Zealand)
 Victorian Society (UK) – Life member

Publications

'Three Sides of a Square: The Influence of the London Squares on the Development of Jolimont Square'. *La Trobeana*, 2003

'Risk Preparedness: Beware! Prepare!' Paper presented at ICOMOS 13th Triennial General Assembly, Madrid, Dec. 2002 and publ. In Conference Proceedings.

'Critique: Cultural Landscapes and the Burra Charter', in *Landscape Australia*, Vol. 23, No. 4, Nov.-Jan., 2001.

'Melbourne's Monuments: Conservation Issues and Approaches', in *Monuments and the Millenium: Proceedings of a Joint Conference Organised by English Heritage and the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation*. London, James & James, 2001.

'A Fine Tradition of Exhibitions', Fookes, Ronnie, Hobbs, Sue and Riddett, Robyn. *Antipodes: Antiques and Fine Art*. Vol. 2, No. 2, July, 1998.

'Carpe Diem and the Exhibition of Enterprise!' The Australian Antique & Fine Art Dealers Fair. [Catalogue for 1995.] James A Johnson, Melbourne, 1995.

'Melbourne's Royal Exhibition Building: an Historic Interior Restored'. *The Australian Antique Collector*. 50th ed. July-December, 1995.

Historic Environment

"Creating a Window on the Past: Interpreting Industrial History'. Vol. 11, no. 4, 1995.

'Monuments and Meanings'. Editor: Vol. 12, no. 2, 1996.

Trust News

'Restoration is Affordable!' (June, 1995)

'Ardoch Village - A Successful Blend of Heritage Conservation and 'New Residential Development'. (June, 1995)

'Exterior Colour Schemes: The Victorian Home' (Apr. 1994)

'Colour Schemes for Painted Victorian Interiors' (June 1994)

Editor: Restoration News (Aug. 1994-)

'How we Lived ... Two Centuries of Domestic Interiors (Aug. 1993)

'Restoration Needed at Villa Alba'. (Aug. 1987).

'In Defence of Heritage: Capturing the Living History of Australia's Wartime Industry'. Benson, John et al., eds. *Screening the Past: The Sixth Australian History and Film Conference Papers*. Media Centre, La Trobe University, Bundoora, 1993.

'Investigation of Building Interiors'. Sagazio, C (ed). *The National Trust Research Manual: Investigating Buildings, Gardens and Cultural Landscapes*. Allen & Unwin, Melbourne, 1992 .

Down, G and Riddett, R. *The Old Melbourne Gaol*. National Trust of Australia (Victoria), Melbourne, 1991.

Walking Melbourne

Chairman of Editorial Committee for the National Trust of Australia (Victoria), Melbourne, 1988-91.

Papers: Conferences, Seminars, etc.

Three Sides of a Square: The Influence of the London Squares on the Development of Jolimont Square. La Trobe Society, 20 Aug., 2003.

'Beware! Prepare! Stay Alert!' ICOMOS 13th General Assembly, Madrid, December, 2003.

'A Building Worthy of the City' - Sir George Verdon, William Wardell and Melbourne's Gothic Bank'. *Wardell Centenary Symposium*, organised by Deakin University and held at the State Library of Victoria, November, 1999.

Sessional Lecturer (Heritage Risk Preparedness), Cultural Heritage Program, Deakin University, 2000 – present.

'Conservation of Public Monuments in Melbourne, Australia'. *Public Monuments and the Millennium*. Joint Conference organised by the Stone and Metals Sections of UKIC and English Heritage, with the support of the Public Monuments and Sculpture Association and held at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London 20-22 May, 1998.

'Victorian by Nature - Victorian by Design'. Keynote address. *Architectural Decoration 1900*. Conference organised by the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, Department of Archaeology, Centre for Conservation, University of York and held at the University of York, 18 and 23 May, 1998.

'Looking Through the Leadlight: An Interior View'. *The Middle Class Dream: Interwar House & Suburb Seminar*. Symposium organised by the National Trust of Australia (NSW) and held at Parliament House, Sydney 26-27 March, 1998.

Looking Forward with Hindsight. Environment Institute of Australia. 10th Anniversary Conference. Melbourne 1997. Professional Institutes and the Environment Panel Member.

Guest Lecturer: University of Melbourne Summer School, Dept. of Architecture and Planning, 1997.

'Sir Walter Scott and the Renewal of Scottish Pride: a Melbourne Example'. *SAHANZ Conference*, Auckland, October, 1996.

'William Morris: the Lingering Interior'. *William Morris: Romantic to Revolutionary, 1834-1896*: Symposium organised by the University of Melbourne Fine Arts Department and held at the University of Melbourne Museum of Art, 14 September, 1996.

'Victorian, Edwardian and Inter-War Colour Schemes'. The Home Show and National Trust Traditional Home Show, 1994-96.