

Report to the Future Melbourne (Environment) Committee

Agenda item 6.3

Victorian Emergency Services Memorial – Proposal

3 April 2018

Presenter: Ian Shears, Practice Lead, Urban Forest and Green Infrastructure

Purpose and background

1. The purpose of this report is to seek endorsement for the installation of a Victorian Emergency Services Memorial in Treasury Gardens.
2. The memorial is to honour the men and women of six Victorian emergency service organisations who have died while serving the community. The emergency service organisations represented are Country Fire Authority (CFA), Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Ambulance Victoria, Forest Fire Management Victoria, Victorian State Emergency Services and Life Saving Victoria.
3. The memorial applicants are Emergency Management Victoria (EMV) and CFA.
4. As part of the project, the plaques from the memorial at the CFA training facility at Fiskville will be interred within the new memorial.

Key issues

5. As the land manager, Council approval is required for any major new memorial in the city's parks and gardens.
6. Following the request for the memorial to be located in Treasury Gardens, Council developed a Site Analysis to examine two possible locations and provide design considerations and requirements (Attachment 2).
7. A Steering Group from across Council has provided feedback during concept development to ensure the design is consistent with Council's Plaques and Memorials Policy (2016) and respects and enhances the values of Treasury Gardens.
8. The memorial concept is shown in Attachment 3. It presents a strong landscape response which is complementary to the park setting and is consistent with the Plaques and Memorials Policy (2016). Council officers consider the stone and planting palette outlined in the concept are complementary to the existing character of the Gardens.
9. Management engaged independent consultants to provide Council with a heritage appraisal of the concept. The heritage appraisal is shown in Attachment 4. The heritage appraisal is supportive of the design intent and siting of the memorial. It notes the approach for a low scale contemporary landscape element would not undermine the assessed significance of the gardens. It provides comment on two components of the concept; the proposed stone and tree species. As Treasury Gardens is listed on the Victorian Heritage Register, following Council approval, the applicant is required to obtain a permit from Heritage Victoria which will assess the heritage implications of the concept.
10. The applicant will be responsible for determining which names are to be included on the memorial and the adding of name plates to the memorial.

Recommendation from management

11. That the Future Melbourne Committee:
 - 11.1. approves the design of the Victorian Emergency Services Memorial and its location in Treasury Gardens
 - 11.2. authorises the Acting Director City Strategy and Place to make any minor changes to the detailed design of the memorial.

Attachments:

1. Supporting Attachment (page 2 of 99)
2. Emergency Services Memorial Project Site Analysis (page 3 of 99)
3. Victorian Emergency Services Memorial Stakeholder Presentation (page 13 of 99)
4. Treasury Gardens Heritage Appraisal (page 55 of 99)
5. Summary of feedback – Key Stakeholders (page 96 of 99)

Supporting Attachment

Legal

1. The proposed site for the memorial is in Treasury Gardens. Council is Committee of Management for this area under the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978* and as such is responsible for the care and maintenance of the land.
2. A Memorandum of Understanding is being developed to guide the construction of the memorial and ongoing management following construction.

Finance

3. All costs associated with the concept development have and will be borne by the applicant. The estimated total cost for the project is \$1.8 million. It is proposed that the City of Melbourne will project manage the installation of the memorial at the cost of the applicant. No direct financial assistance is being sought from Council for this project.
4. On completion, the memorial will be transferred to the City of Melbourne Arts and Heritage Collection, with landscape elements transferring to City of Melbourne Parks Property and Waterways. Council will be responsible for ongoing care and maintenance within existing budgets.

Conflict of interest

5. No member of Council staff, or other person engaged under a contract, involved in advising on or preparing this report has declared a direct or indirect interest in relation to the matter of the report.

Stakeholder consultation

6. The applicant has consulted with representatives from the six emergency service organisations represented by the memorial.
7. Management has consulted with key stakeholders the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) and the Australian Garden History Society (Victoria). A summary of their feedback is included in Attachment 5.
8. Due to the proximity of the proposed memorial to the JFK memorial, Council has gained support from the American Consulate.

Relation to Council policy

9. The recommendation is consistent with the Plaques and Memorials Policy 2016.

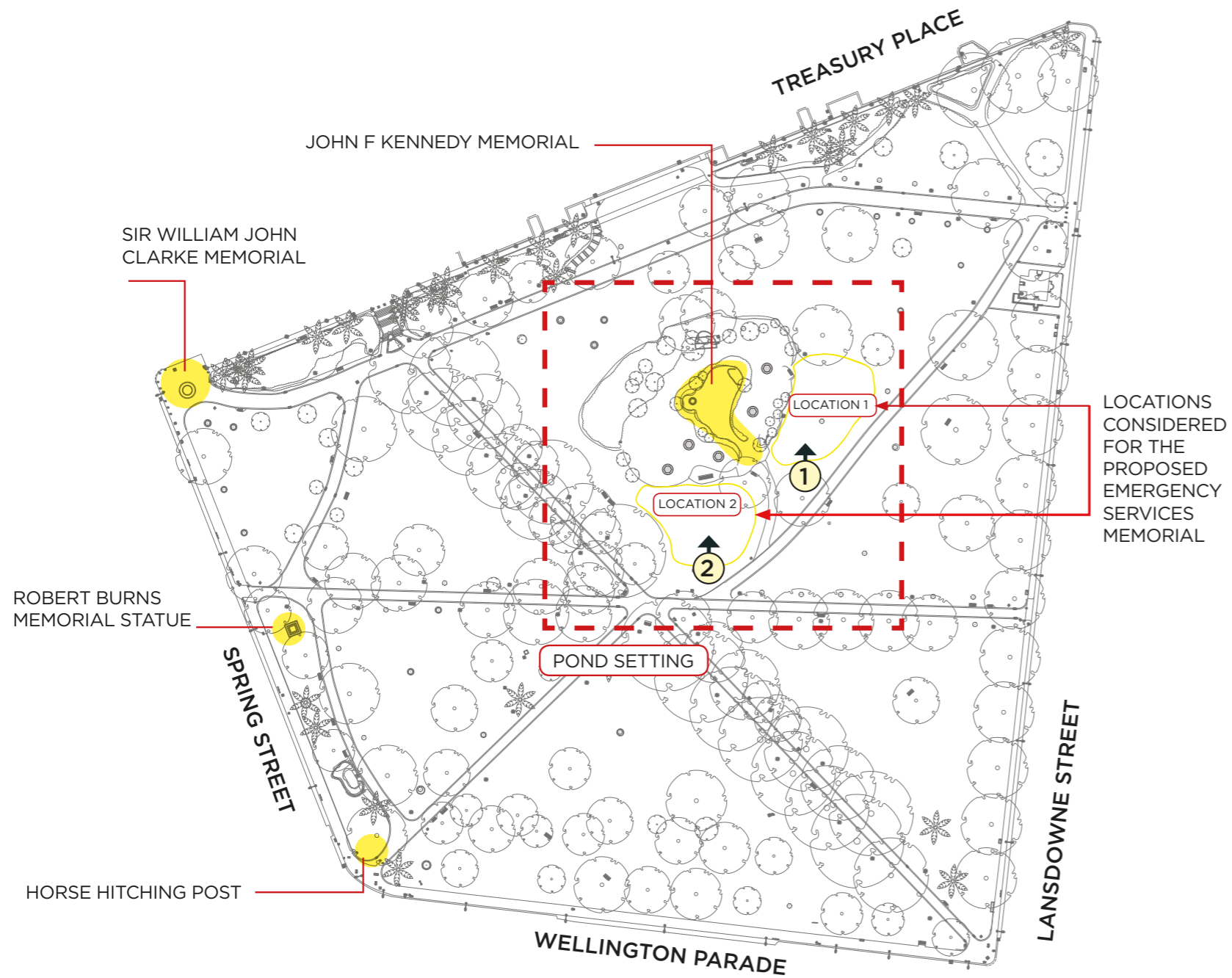
Environmental sustainability

10. The impact of the memorial on matters such as water, waste, greenhouse gas levels and energy consumption are negligible.

EMERGENCY SERVICES MEMORIAL PROJECT

SITE ANALYSIS AND ADVICE TO INFORM THE DESIGN OF AN EMERGENCY SERVICES MEMORIAL IN TREASURY GARDENS, MELBOURNE

DECEMBER 2016



View 1: Panorama looking north into location 1



View 2: Panorama looking north into location 2

TREASURY GARDENS SITE MAP, SHOWING EXISTING MEMORIALS AND ARTWORKS

PROJECT
EMERGENCY SERVICES MEMORIAL

CONTENT FOR
SITE ANALYSIS AND ADVICE

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Site Selection

Both of these locations have been reviewed to determine the suitability for the installation of an Emergency Services Memorial. Each location offers differing conditions, constraints and opportunities.

To note for both locations: The void open 'breathing space' between the lake and the path was something highly considered by the garden curator J.T Smith when he realigned the path system in c1930 from its original straight symmetry to the smooth organic line we have today. Positioning the memorial in either location must be sensitive to this spatial condition which is considered of high aesthetic and heritage value to the park and pond setting.

Location One Approx. 900m²

Existing program/use of the space

This location with its open lawn area in close vicinity to the pond is a popular spot to sit and bask in open sun.

Existing views and park context

The slope of the lawn offers an opportunity to integrate grade changes into the memorial design.

A narrow garden bed recently planted with a grove of young *Taxodium distichum* visually separates this site from the pond, establishing a sense of disconnection from the pond and the central island. This will change again as the trees grow to mature heights.

Although the sound of the fountains is apparent in this location, the visual separation provides a psychological barrier.

This location may seem more quiet and contemplative due to the distance away from the axial path junction and the buffer of vegetation alongside the eastern boundary of the pond.

Existing tree protection zones (TPZ)

The constraints are less limiting in location 1 than location 2 (refer tree protection diagram page 07).

Existing maintenance concerns and advice

No known concerns.

Location Two Approx. 800m²

Existing program/use of the space

This location with its open lawn area in close vicinity to the pond is a popular spot to sit and bask in open sun, oriented toward the water. It is highly used for weddings and Christmas parties. CoM Events consider this use important to retain.

Existing views and park context

With limited vegetation to the south west edges of the pond, there are direct views into the pond and the internal garden features. The positioning between the major axial path junction and the pond setting gives this space more of a direct visual connection to the pond.

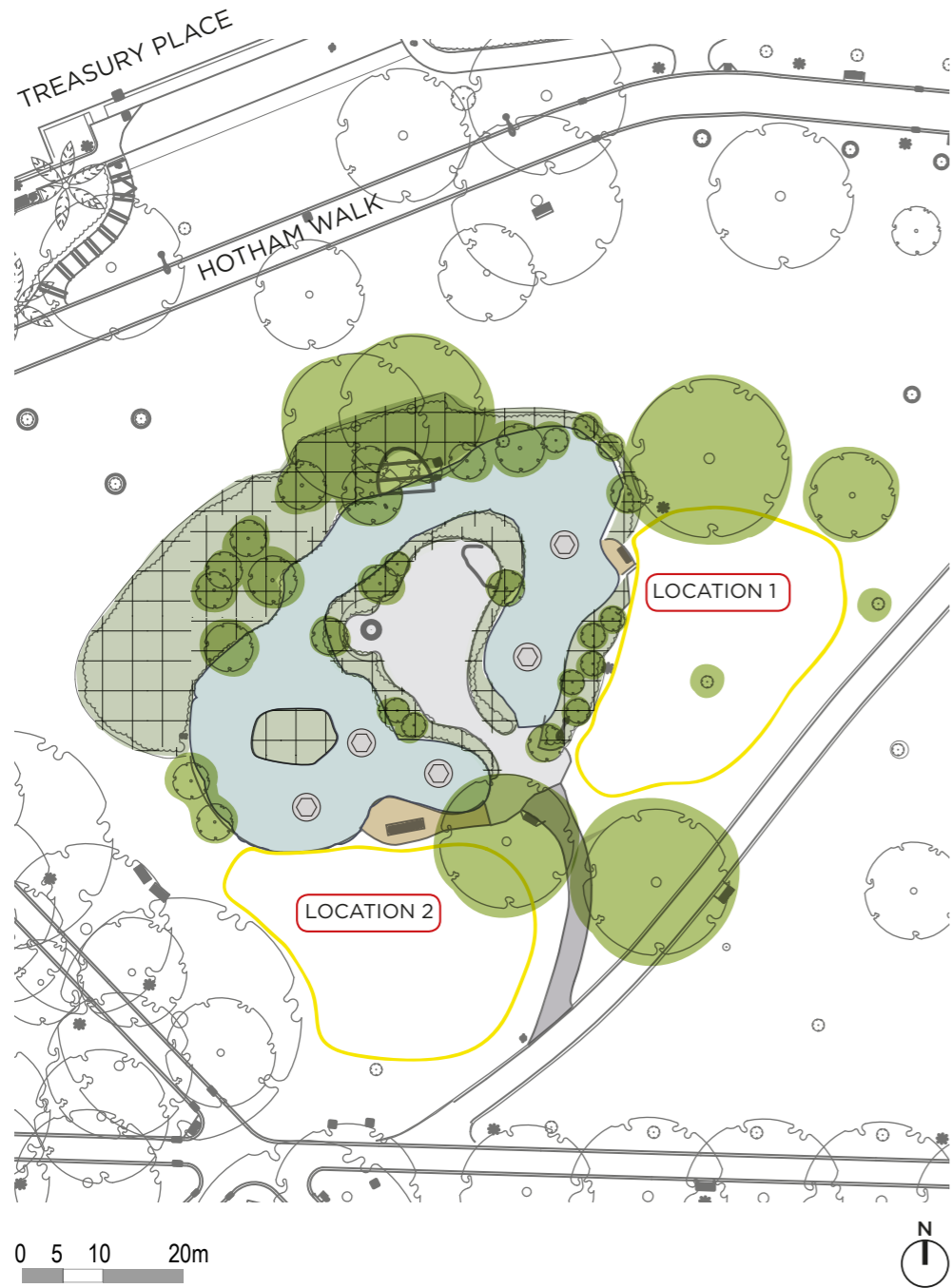
The sound of the fountains can dominate the acoustic experience when standing or sitting in close vicinity to the pond.

Existing tree protection zones

The constraints associated with these are much more limiting in location 2 than location 1 (refer tree protection diagram page 07).

Existing maintenance concerns and advice

CoM Parks Services have advised this location is susceptible to waterlogging and puddling during periods of high rainfall and have planned drainage renewal works to improve this ground condition.



SITING CONSIDERATIONS

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It is preferred that any art feature or artistic reference be integrated within a multifunctional landscape setting. The following images show examples of how this may be achieved

Fromelles Memorial, Shrine of Remembrance, Melbourne by Rush Wright Associates - Landscape Architecture



Image by Rush Wright

National Emergency Services Memorial, Canberra by Aspect Studios - Landscape Architecture



Image by Aspect

Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial, London by Gustafson Porter



Image by Gustafson Porter

Give Peace a Chance, Mount Royal Park, Montréal, Canada by Cardinal Hardy



Image Marc Cramer

Memorial to the Sinti and Roma Victims of National Socialism, Berlin by Dani Karavan 2012



Strathewen Bushfire Memorial, Strathewen by Urban Initiatives in collaboration with Arterial Design 2012



Image Arterial Design

EXAMPLE MEMORIALS

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Book burning memorial, Berlin, Germany. Cast steel



Give Peace a Chance, Mount Royal Park, Montréal, Canada
Engraved stone / cast concrete



Memorial to the Sinti and Roma Victims of National Socialism, Berlin, Germany. Engraved stone



Ellis Island Wall of Honour, New York, USA
Enamel on stainless steel



Pentagon Memorial, Arlington VA, USA
Laser inscribed stainless steel



Strathewen Bushfire Memorial, VIC, Australia
Laser inscribed stainless steel



Image by Urban Initiatives

Strathewen Bushfire Memorial, VIC, Australia
Sandblasted sandstone



Image by Arterial Design

'Stumble Stone', Hamburg, Germany
Brass inlay in cobble



Image www.uwehook.com

EXAMPLE METHODS OF NAME INSCRIPTION

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Setting and Scale

- The existing pond and associated gardens and tree plantings provide a central focal point in Treasury Gardens. The proposed memorial shall aim to complement and not compete with this aesthetic and spatial focus.
- The memorial can be designed to either sit spatially separated from the pond as a feature within the lawn area, or become an element integrated into the pond setting. An integrated element may not necessarily be physically connected, but may be connected through material language or design gesture.
- Views in and through the pond setting:
The peripheral pond edge has differing conditions of openness dependent on tree growth, garden bed height and density, and ground contouring. The memorial design must not significantly alter this established condition.
- The design must consider the spatial qualities of the existing site and the relationships and dynamics that are set up by the proposed new elements and spaces.
- The siting boundary as shown on the plan diagram is intended to suggest a location for design intervention, not as an indicator of memorial extent.

Experiential

- The memorial may incorporate a central focus.
- The memorial may consider experiential qualities within the design, such as lighting, sound - both existing (the fountains) and possible inclusion of new and introduced feature lighting or sound.
- The memorial shall consider how people of differing abilities may access and experience the memorial.
- The memorial shall promote an atmosphere of reverence and contemplation whilst also fostering a celebration of life.
- The memorial shall consider how visitors engage with the daily use and activities within the park.

Materials and Design Style

- The memorial materials palette shall be sensitive to the existing aesthetic of the place, making reference to the existing materials and design styles (see page 8-9).
- Vegetation: The memorial may consider both tree and low level garden bed planting in the design. The species palette will require development with input from both City of Melbourne and external heritage advisory.
- Stone: Any stone shall be complementary to the stone used within the pond setting.

Elements and Usability

- The memorial shall provide opportunities for small groups to gather with the capacity to allow for infrequent gatherings of larger groups for ceremonial events.
- The memorial shall be multi functional in its use enabling alternative park experiences.
- The memorial must be inviting for all park users not only memorial visitors.
- The capacity to list names (approx. 97) and consider how each represented service can have some individual recognition in the design (Country Fire Authority, Metropolitan Fire Brigade, State Emergency Service, Surf Life Saving and Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning).
- The capacity to add to the list of names in the future.
- The memorial design must consider CPTED principles to avoid safety issues.

Heritage

As one of Victoria's oldest public gardens dating from the mid nineteenth century, the Treasury Gardens is of historic, aesthetic, scientific (horticultural), archaeological, architectural and social importance to the State of Victoria.

It was listed on the Victorian Heritage Register in 2003. Further information can be obtained in the list of reference materials page 10.

- The proponent will be responsible for obtaining approval from Heritage Victoria.
- It is recommended the proponent engage a heritage consultant to provide advisory services throughout the project, with reference to the recommendations and requirements of the Draft Conservation Management Plan and the Victorian Heritage Database Report (refer appendix).
- The memorial must be contextualised within the existing heritage of Treasury Gardens and not threatening to any significant feature.
- The memorial designer may choose to draw on the history of the garden to inform concept ideas - noting the history as it extends beyond pre-colonial times.

PROVISION OF DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

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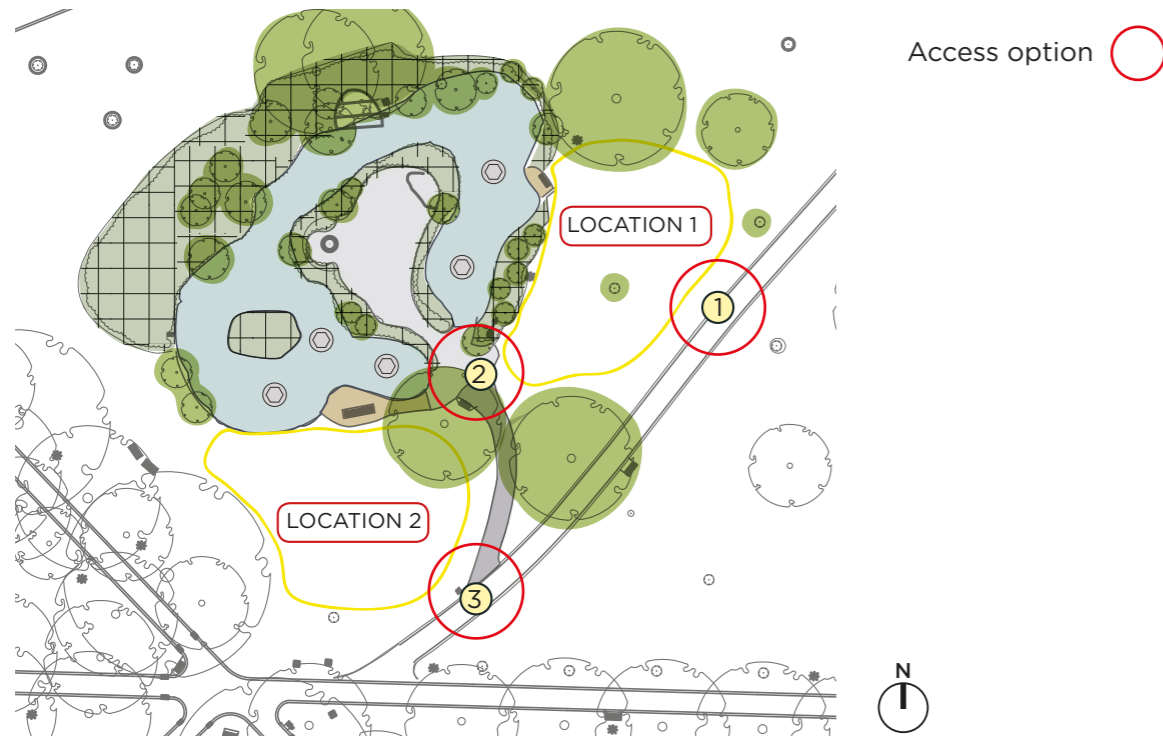
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Access, Maintenance and Drainage

- Main features of the memorial must be accessible to people of all abilities.
- Siting of the memorial shall consider how access can minimise the need to create any further path junctions other than those already existing. Accessible entry to the memorial shall initiate at one or more points as indicated on the below diagram.
- Impacts on drainage (surface and subsoil) must be considered as part of the design.
- An outline of estimated management and maintenance commitments must be submitted alongside the initial sketch design options which will help inform the selection process, including life span of specified materials.
- The design should avoid using materials that could be easily damaged or vulnerable to vandalism.



Further considerations - Tree protection and critical root zone

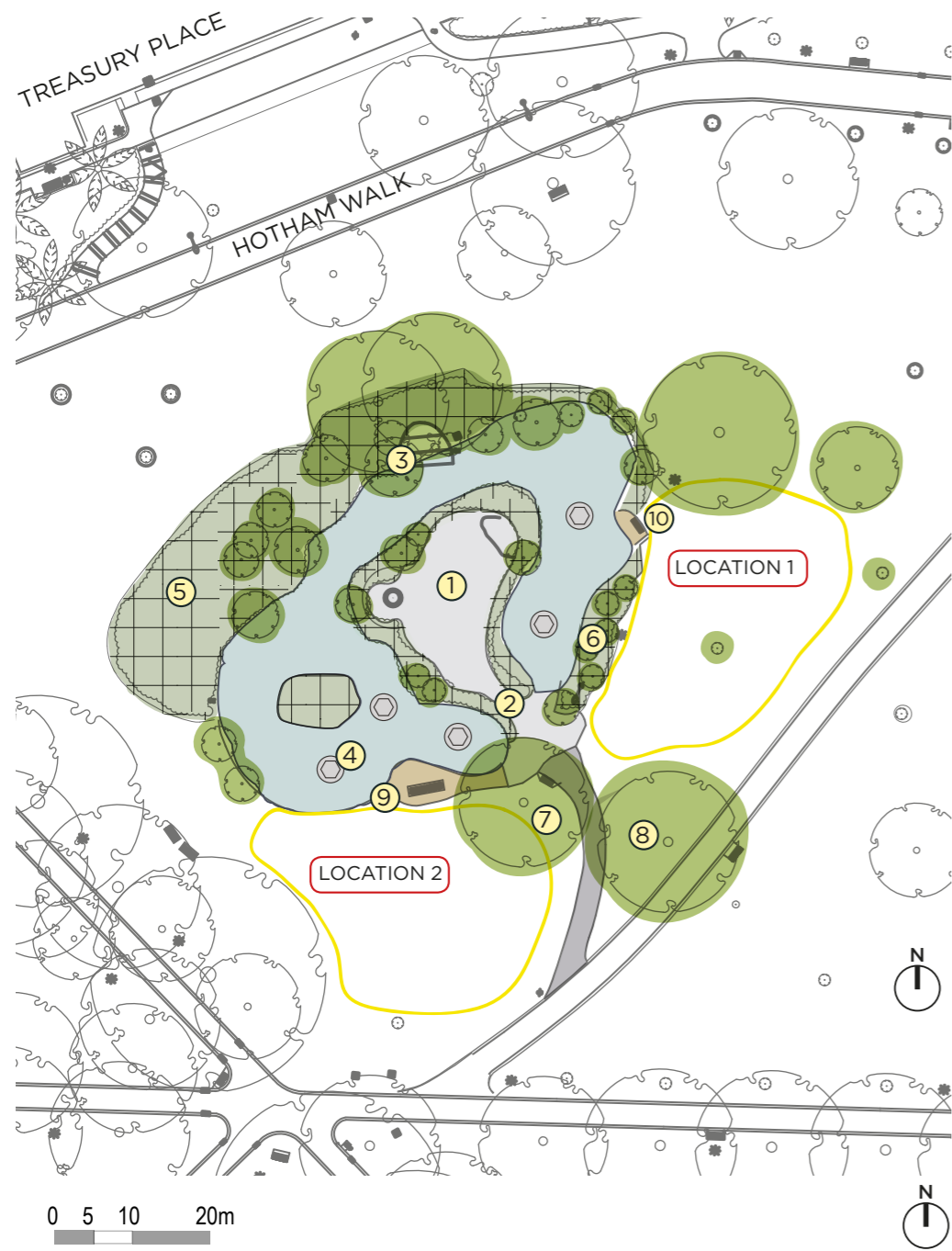
There are a number of large mature trees as well as younger specimens in the vicinity of both proposed memorial locations. Consideration of tree protection and critical root zone must be highly considered in the memorial design response. Accurate tree protection radii can be obtained from City of Melbourne arborists upon request.

All works must be done in accordance with the City of Melbourne Tree Retention and Removal Policy 2012, and the Australian Standard Protection of trees on development sites AS 4970-2009



- (A) Significant tree *Waterhousea floribunda*
- (B) Significant tree *Eucalyptus botryoides*
- Approximate tree protection zone

PROVISION OF DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS



Design changes over time

The original pond planting (1902) was designed as a Japanese style garden. Both the plant palette and pond shape has evolved over time mostly due to cultural sensitivities after WWII when the garden was redesigned (1948) to incorporate a 'Music Island' where public musical performances were held.

In 1964-65 the lake was remodelled again with the development of the memorial for John F Kennedy. The island was enlarged and both the planting palette and paving materials were renewed to be in the style as they exist today.

The curvature in the path leading from the centre point of Treasury Gardens to the north-east corner of the garden was an adjustment to the original straight axial alignment made the garden's curator (JT Smith) in c1930 to avoid a congested appearance between the Japanese Garden (which was fenced at the time) and the original path alignment.

Further details on the history of the gardens and the heritage management can be found in the Treasury Gardens Draft Conservation Management Plan (refer appendix).

The most recent design changes occurred 1964-66 with the installation of the John F. Kennedy memorial and associated features.



1. John F Kennedy Memorial 1964-65.
Bronze bas-relief head set in a granite boulder, decorated with natural rocks, plants and slate surroundings with a bronze flagpole set on a polished granite pedestal



2. John F Kennedy memorial feature at garden entry. Slate paving meets the gravel and asphalt paving



3. Water cascade (1966)



4. Pond fountains (1966)



5. Garden beds on the island

SETTING - DESIGN CHANGES OVER TIME





6 . Recently planted grove of young *Taxodium distichum* (Bald Cypress)



7. Significant tree *Waterhousea floribunda*



8. Significant tree *Eucalyptus botryoides*



9. Seating at the pond edge



10. Seating at the pond edge



Stacked rock retaining walls and slate paving varies in style throughout the garden



SETTING - SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS AND FEATURES

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Appendices

1. Victorian Heritage Database Report
2. City of Melbourne Plaques and Memorials Policy (2016)
3. Treasury Gardens *Draft* Conservation Management Plan (2009)
4. City of Melbourne Tree Retention and Removal Policy (2012)

Suggested Landscape Architects with memorial experience

Rush Wright (Cobbers Memorial)
Aspect (Police Memorial Canberra)
Glas Urban - Mark Gillingham (Princess Diana Memorial London)
Taylor Cullity Lethlean

REFERENCE

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VICTORIAN EMERGENCY SERVICES MEMORIAL

STAKEHOLDER PRESENTATION NATIONAL TRUST / AGHS

ISSUED 9TH FEBRUARY 2018
PREPARED FOR
CFA
BY RUSH \ WRIGHT ASSOCIATES

KEY BRIEFED REQUIREMENTS

The brief issued by the CFA requested the following key requirements:

Integrate the needs of the six agencies into one memorial place

Representation of names of those who have died in the line of duty

Include a crypt for the CFA plaques from Fiskville

Allow for space for small scale services

Provide for day to day uses and city engagement through the inclusion of new seating and pavements

Place respectfully into the historic setting of the Treasury Gardens

WHAT WILL IT BE USED FOR?

Day to day life of Treasury Gardens

Personal reflection and grieving

Collective remembrance

Ceremony and procession

Telling a wider story

Healing

WHAT TYPE OF SPACES AND AMENITY WILL THE MEMORIAL NEED TO RESPOND TO THESE USES?

Places for text, images, narrative and the leaving of floral tributes

Seating and gathering spaces

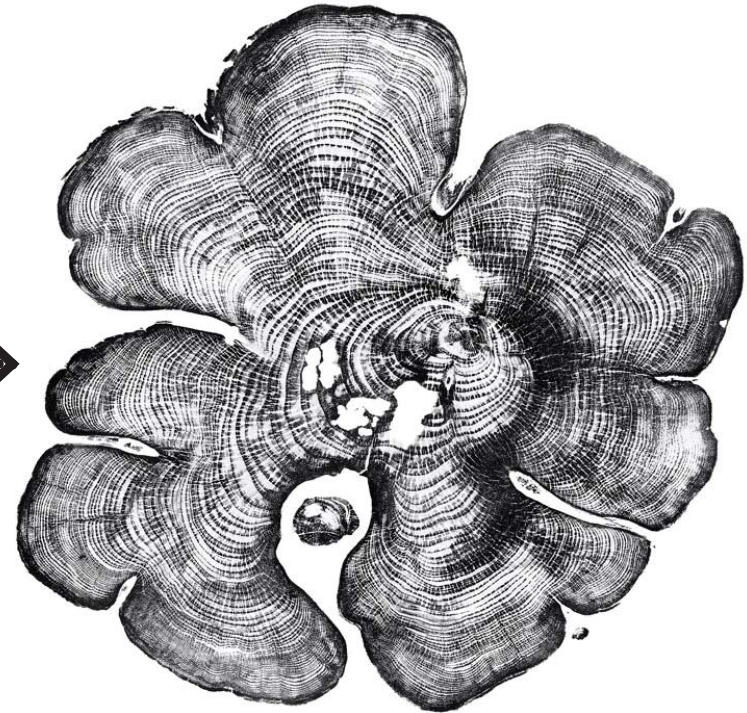
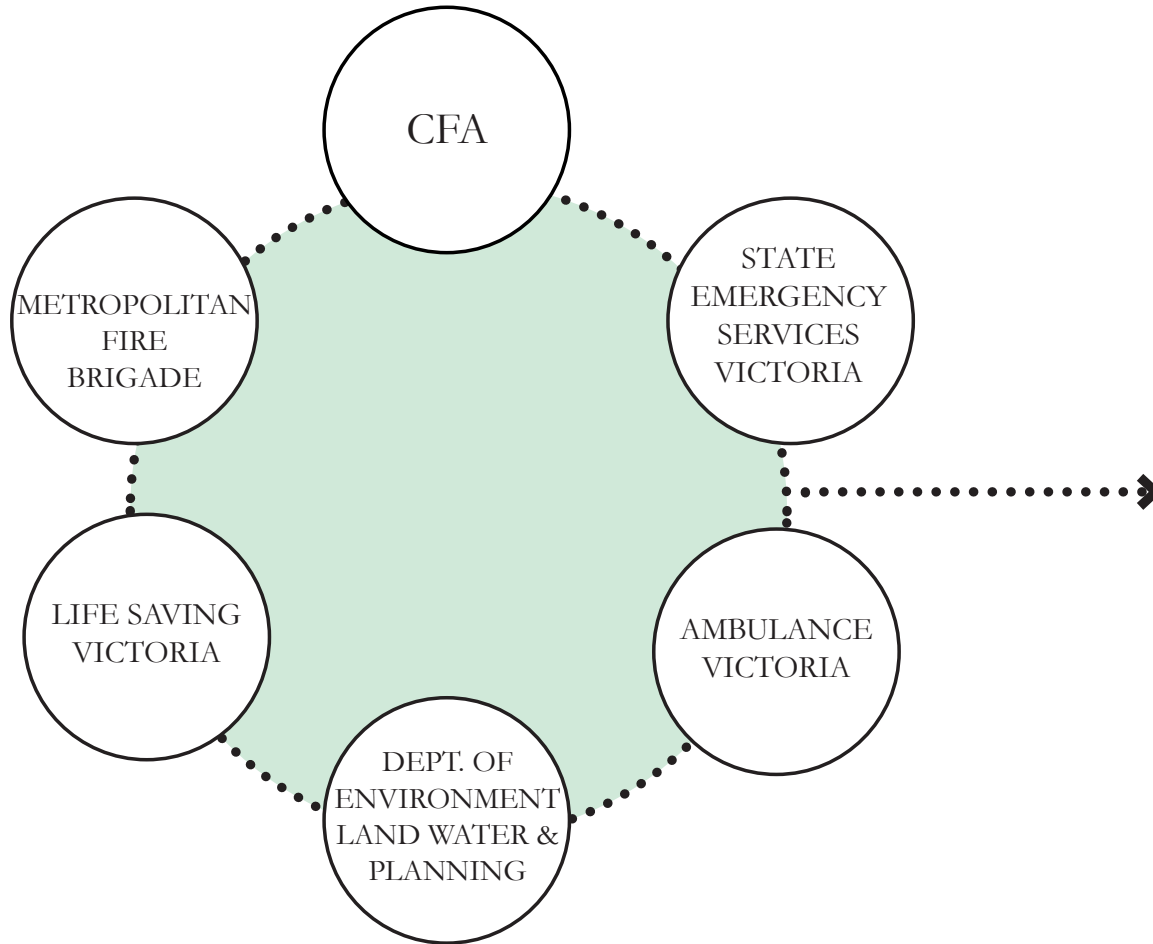
Access and orientation to pond, larger lawn areas and path system

Distinctive and attractive elements that draw people to the space

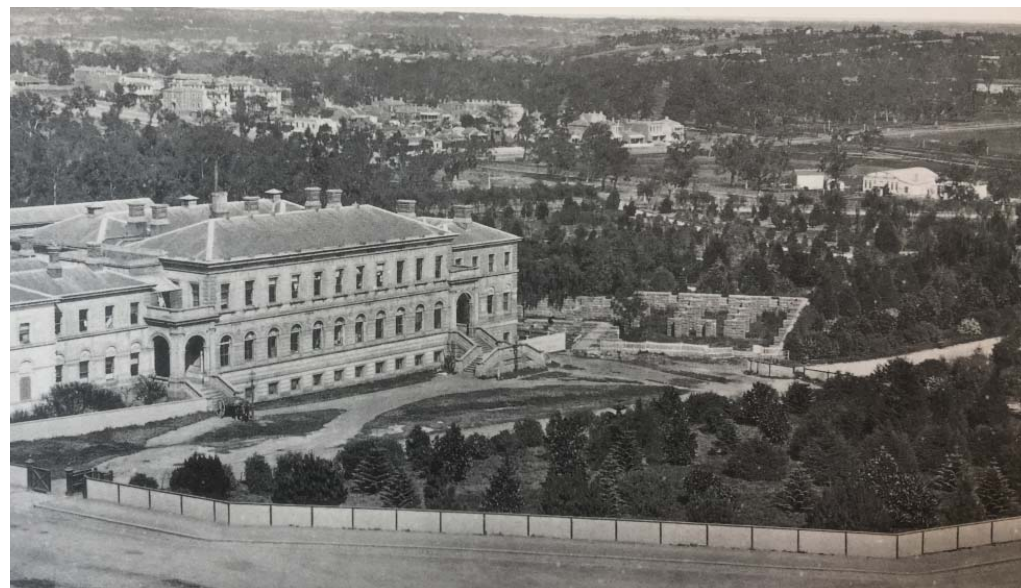
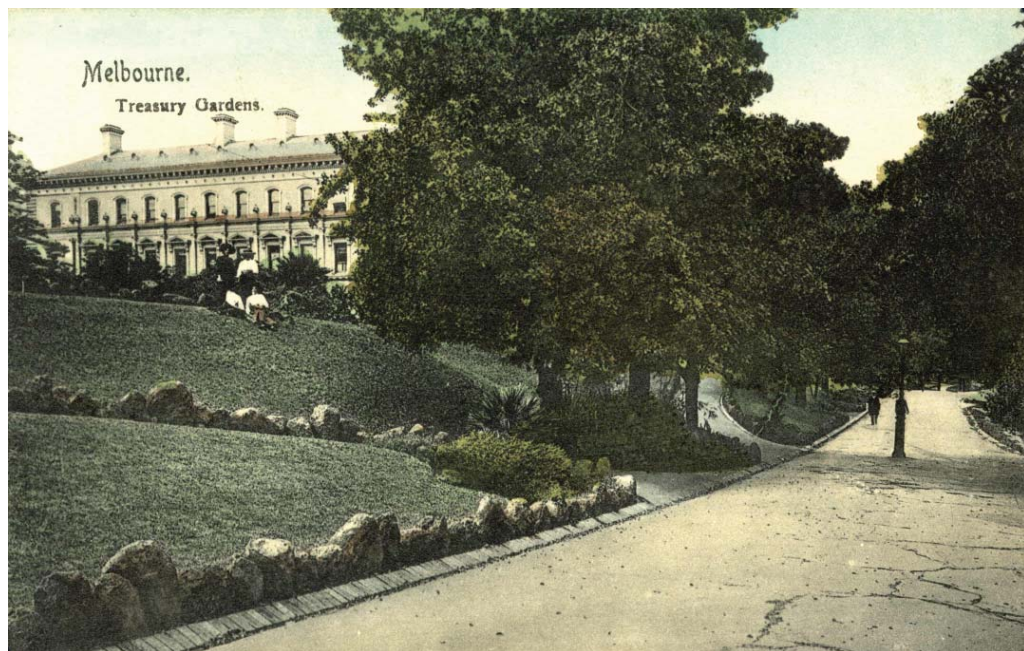
Annual Memorial Services

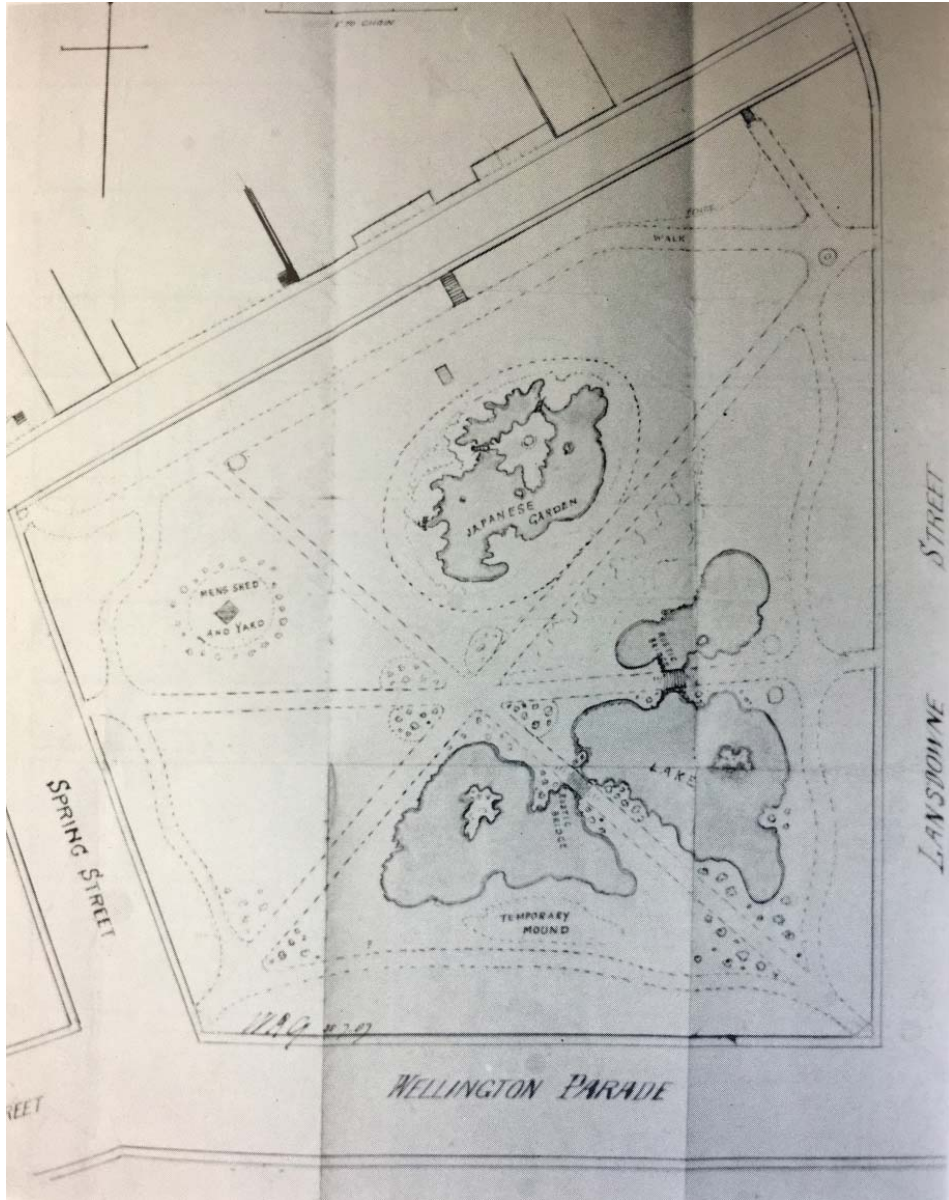
A MEMORIAL MUST STAND THE TEST OF TIME BUT ALSO, SADLY, BE ABLE TO GROW.....

6 AGENCIES - ONE COMMUNITY









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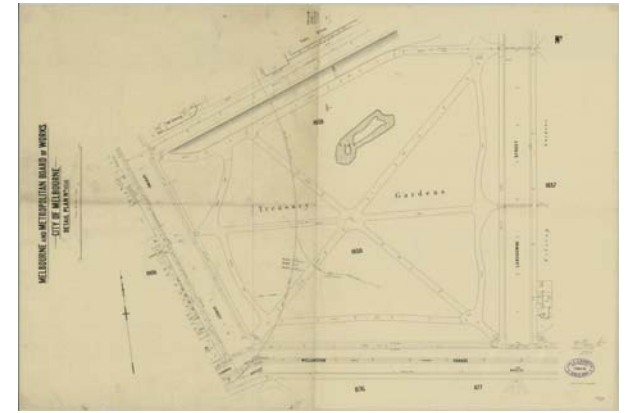
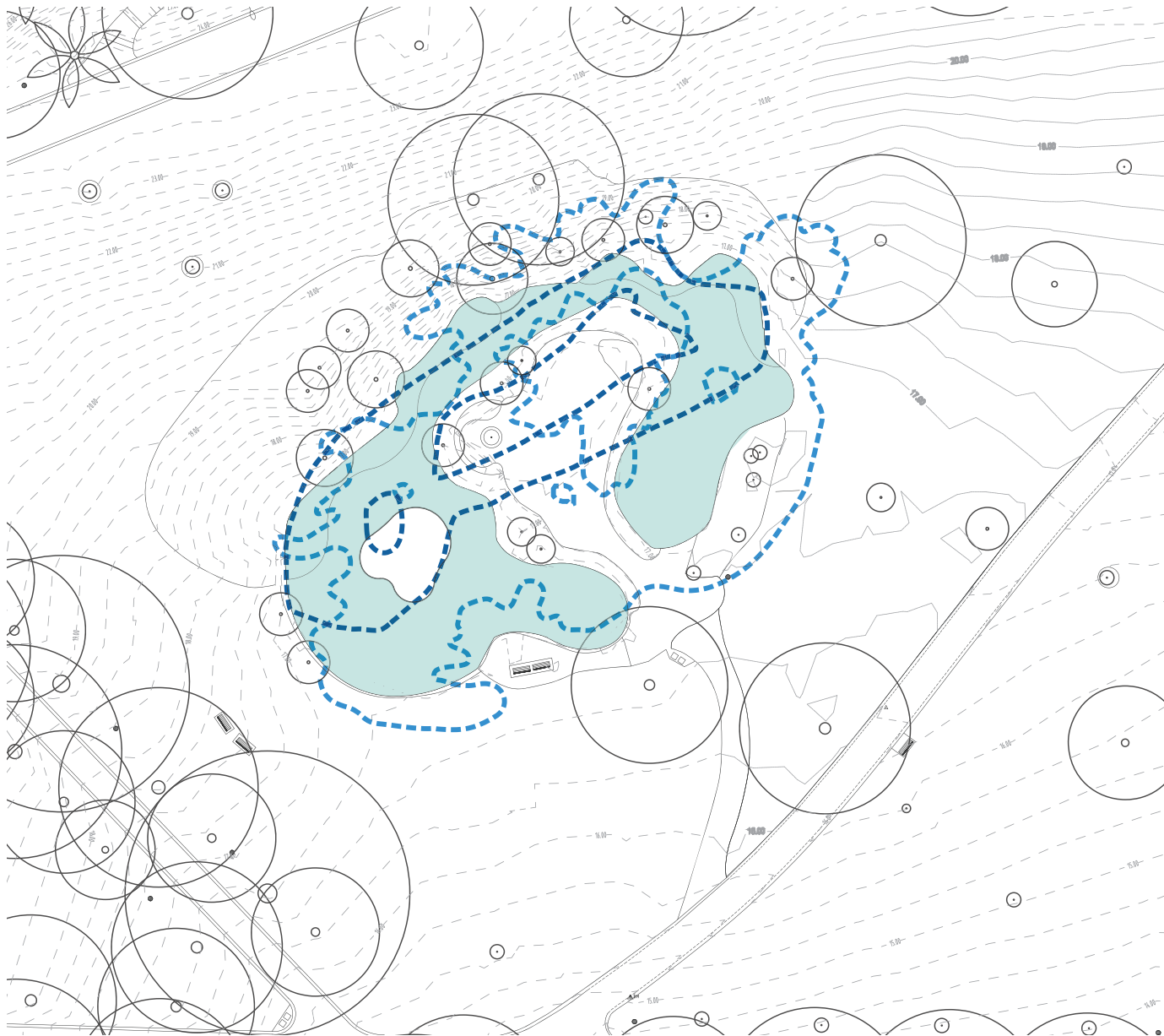
TREASURY GARDENS, MELBOURNE.



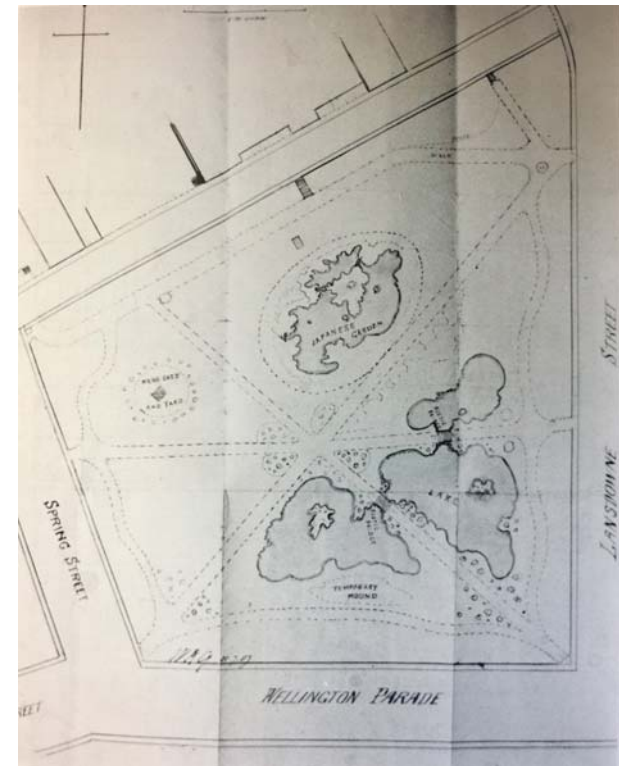












1889 MMBW Plan



1907 Guilfoyle Plan



PRIMARY SIGNIFICANCE

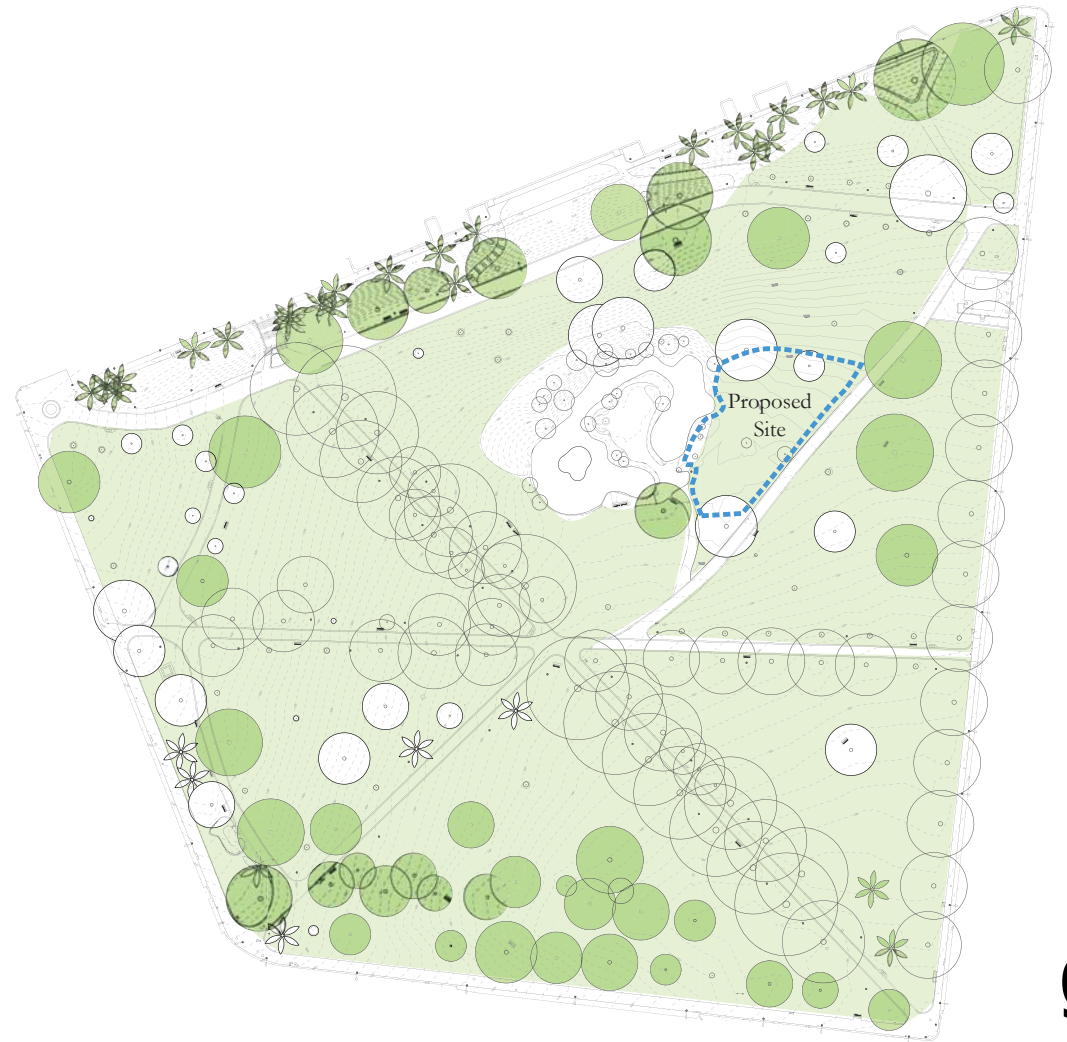
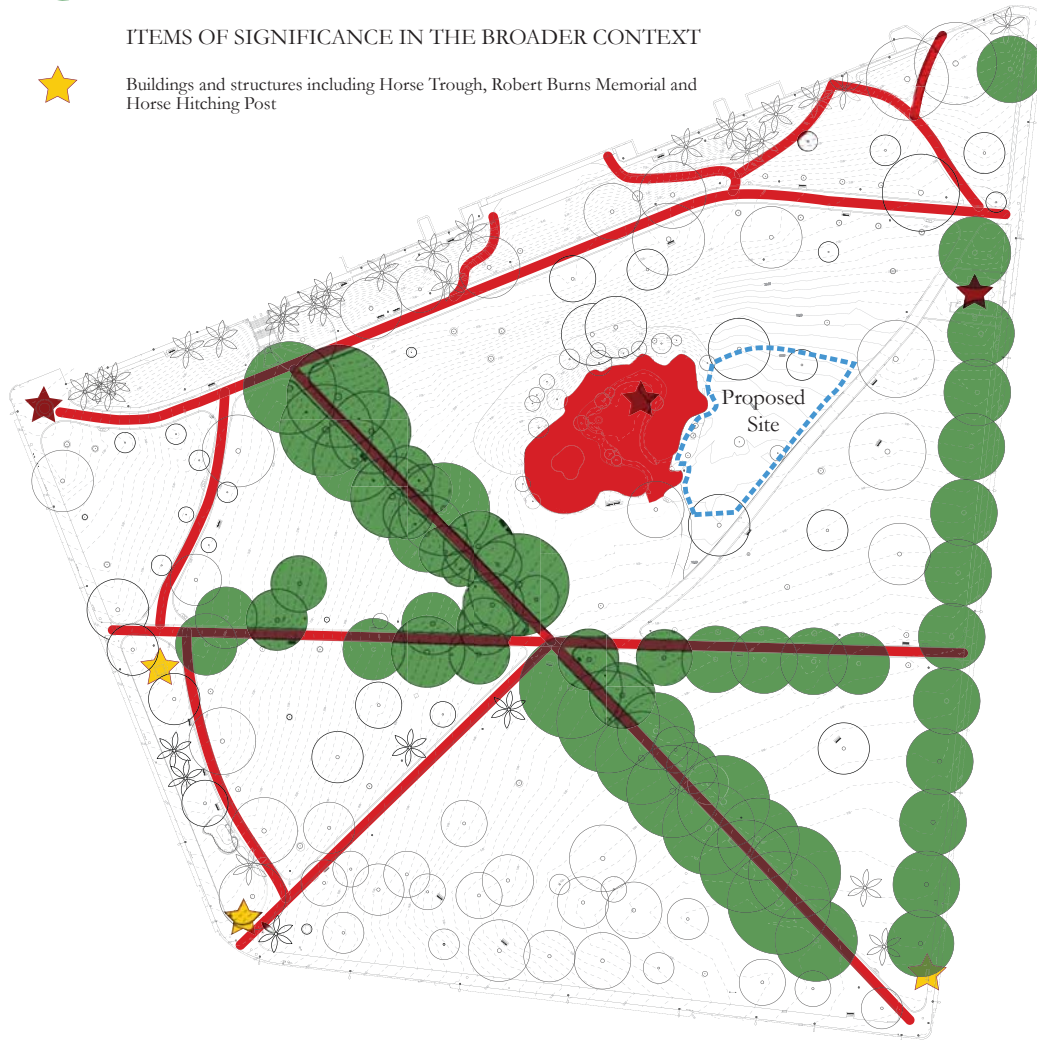
-  Buildings and structures including Sir William Clarke Memorial, Public Toilets and John F Kennedy Memorial
-  Hodgkinson paths and remnant rock edging
-  Lake
-  Plantings including Fig and Cedar Avenue, Elm Avenue, Elm row to Lansdowne Street, specifically listed specimen trees and remnant indigenous tree

ITEMS OF SIGNIFICANCE IN THE BROADER CONTEXT

-  Buildings and structures including Horse Trough, Robert Burns Memorial and Horse Hitching Post

CONTRIBUTORY SIGNIFICANCE

-  Lawns
-  Plantings including Treasury Place embankment planting as a concept, Wellington Parade planting, specimen trees and infill planting from 1867 to 1944, avenues and rows: Treasury embankment palms, Treasury embankment Willow Myrtles and Wellington Parade Oaks



* Levels of significance from "Treasury Gardens Conservation Management Plan: Draft January 2009: Volume 1 : Main Report" by John Patrick Pty Ltd & Lovell Chen

EXISTING CONDITIONS





A PLACE NOT AN OBJECT

It is preferred that any art feature or artistic reference be integrated within a multifunctional landscape setting. The following images show examples of how this may be achieved

Fromelles Memorial, Shrine of Remembrance, Melbourne
by Rush Wright Associates - Landscape Architecture



Image by Rush Wright

National Emergency Services Memorial, Canberra
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Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial, London
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Give Peace a Chance, Mount Royal Park, Montréal, Canada
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Memorial to the Sinti and Roma Victims of National Socialism, Berlin
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Strathewen Bushfire Memorial, Strathewen by Urban Initiatives
in collaboration with Arterial Design 2012



Image Arterial Design

EXAMPLE MEMORIALS

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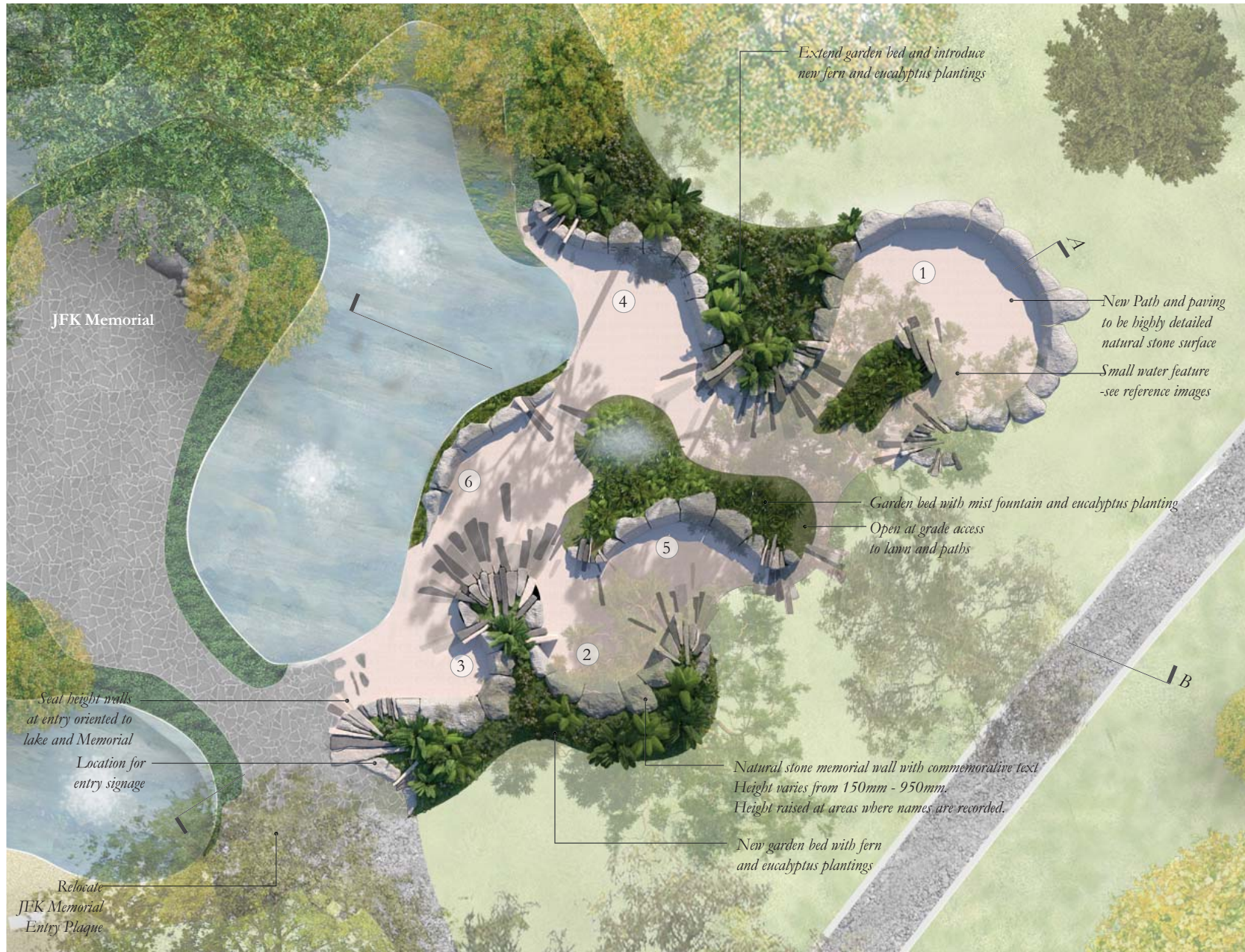
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LEGEND

- ① Country Fire Authority
- ② Metropolitan Fire Brigade
- ③ Ambulance Victoria
- ④ Dept. Environment, Land, Water & Planning
- ⑤ State Emergency Services Victoria
- ⑥ Lifesaving Victoria

KEY CONCEPTS

Developing a plan which integrates the six Emergency Services into one landscape setting. There is no one view - the Memorial is an experiential space not an object to be viewed from on key place.

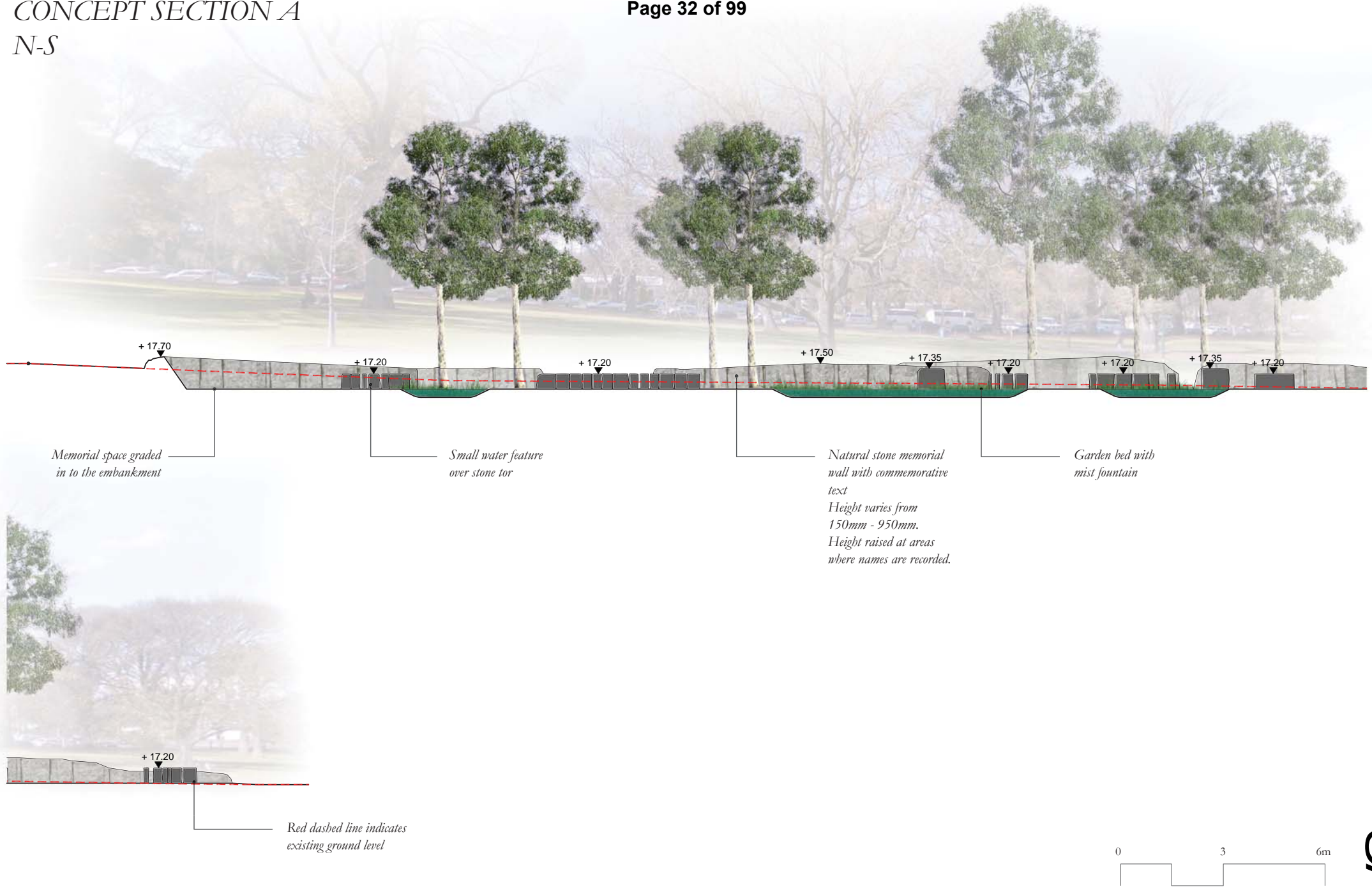
An unintrusive exterior - maintaining key views by embedding the new pavement in low walls, existing topography and locally grading the lawn.

Embracing the edge of the lake

Drawing on historical references to combine experience of a meandering walk at the edge of the lake into a beautiful memorial response

Adding additional amenity for day to day use through the introduction of more seating and gathering spaces







RELOCATION OF JFK PLAQUE

A plaque denoting the entry to JFK Memorial, which comprises of a bronze plaque mounted on a stone, is proposed to be moved onto the west side to the entry as shown on the concept plan, to allow for the new Memorial entry path to be constructed.



RELOCATION OF JFK PLAQUE

*Area of pavement to be relaid and
integrated with new Memorial path*



*Remove stones and concrete and make good with
slate crazy paving to match adjacent surface*

STONE REFERENCES IN TREASURY GARDENS

As the Victorian Emergency Services Memorial is to be built in a public place, robustness and longevity are key considerations for the material selection along with placemaking, identity and relationship to context.

The Memorial Wall and Path are proposed to comprise of a high quality natural stone which relates to the story of the Memorial. The detailing of the stone will combine fine sawn surfaces, along with rusticated and pitched finishes to create an intricacy of texture and scale.

There is a wide variety of natural stone present in the walls, memorials and statuary of the Treasury Gardens including marble, granite and bluestone.

The proposed use of a number of masonry techniques directly draws upon and makes reference to the design style of the still existing Edwardian stone edging of the Treasury Gardens, the historic (now non extant) rustic masonry of the Guilfoyle Japanese Garden's lake edge and the variety of stone types in the JFK Memorial which includes the use of natural boulders, crazy paving; and ashlar slate and bookleaf pattern stone walls.





Grampians sandstone were deposited in thick layers around 400m million years ago during the Carboniferous period and is a finely grained stone with a high quartz content/

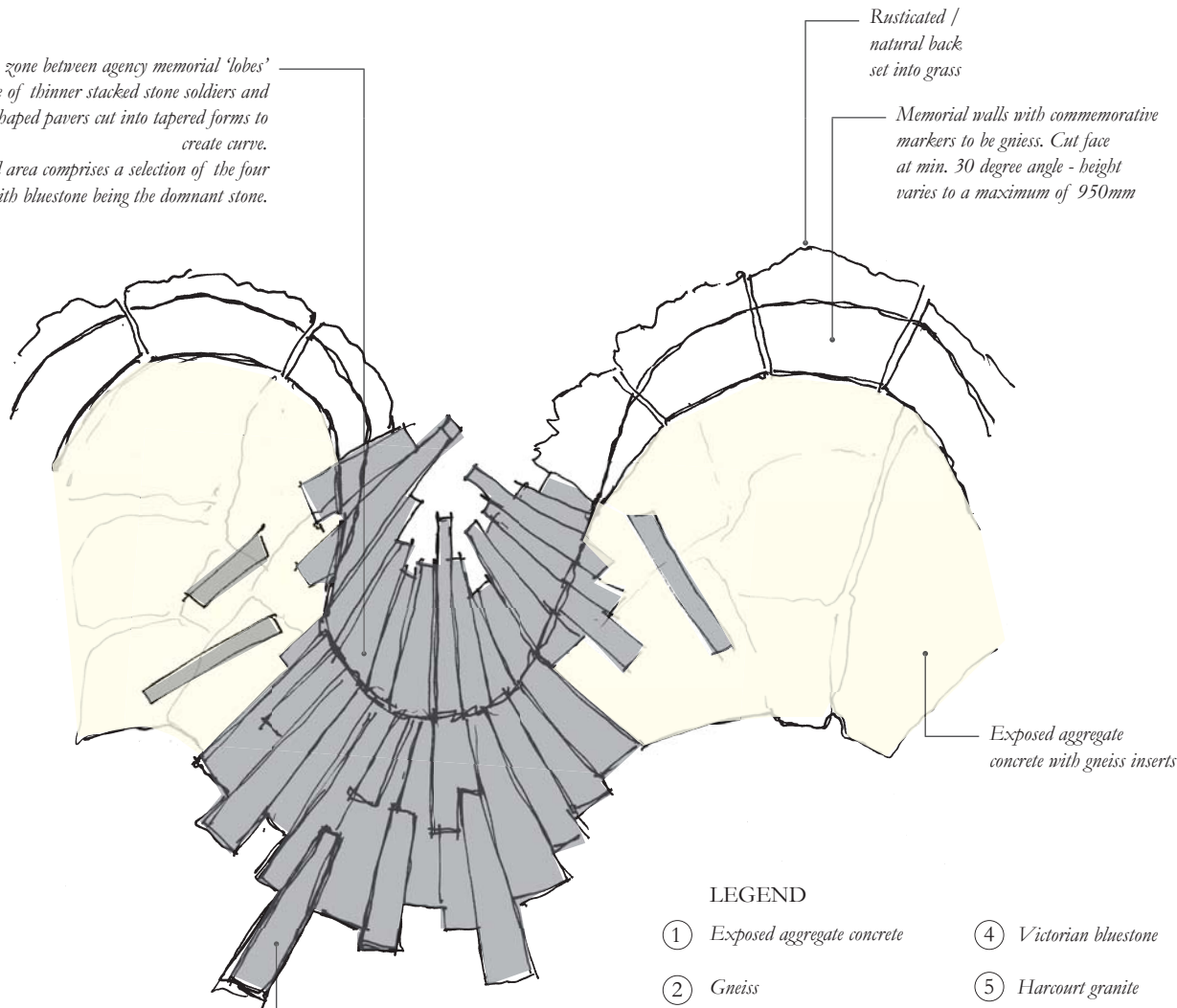
Omeo Metamorphic Complex of north-eastern Victoria that date back to the Silurian at approximately 430 million years old. At this time Victoria was situated just south of the Equator.

Granite outcrops and historic quarries near Harcourt, Central Victoria

The Newer Volcanics - Western Region basalt

MEMORIAL WALL MATERIALS PALETTE

Transition zone between agency memorial 'lobes' to comprise of thinner stacked stone soldiers and stone plank shaped pavers cut into tapered forms to create curve.
Highlighted area comprises a selection of the four stones with bluestone being the dominant stone.



Large format natural stone pavers-size varies. Bedding to be determined with civil engineer based on size and thickness of paver.

LEGEND

- ① Exposed aggregate concrete
- ② Gneiss
- ③ Grampians sandstone
- ④ Victorian bluestone
- ⑤ Harcourt granite



The main memorial walls would be gneiss and a mixture of Victorian stone types will create a banded textured section that separates the memorial 'lobes'. In this variation the highlighted area adjacent would be a combination of imported gneiss, and local Harcourt granite, bluestone and Grampians white sandstone.

The four stone types selected represent a cross section of geomorphological Victorian landscapes - the gneiss for the high country, bluestone for the volcanic planes, granite for Central Victoria and the sandstone for rocky outcrops.

Gneiss is a sedimentary stone that locally occurs in Victoria in the Omeo Metamorphic Complex. It is a hard stone with distinctly attractive black, white and grey striations and a medium crystal size. Harcourt granite comprises grey, black and white crystals. The Dunkeld sandstone is a hard finely grained stone that is white in colour. The Victorian bluestone will provide a subtle link to the JKF memorial setting.

The cut face of the Memorial wall would be sawn surfaces that display the natural stone banding. The banding has many references that can be read into and enrich the narrative of the Memorial including the organic nature of the Memorial design, and also the patterns of mist created by the fountain, smoke and contour lines.

The pavement in the Memorial lobes is proposed to be a high quality concrete with exposed large format aggregate and feature niss inset pavers and edging. This is to create a neutral base that does not detract from the walls and the markers being the key visual features.



MEMORIAL WALL STONEWORK CONCEPT Page 39 of 99





Wet stone behind the seating edge in the CEA lobe, demarcating the location of interred Fiskville plaques- where the water falls over all edges of a stone tor with a beautiful and relevant pattern such as a contour map of Victoria is etched into the polished surface to ripple the slick water sheen when in operation



Centralised mist/fog feature located in garden planting. Times and duration of operation to be determined, but intention is for the operation to be intermittent and responsive to temperature.

Discussions with the City of Melbourne City Design team highlighted the need for a strong planting concept for the embankment and waterfall behind the existing lake as the current planting is haphazard and of varying quality. The planting for the new Memorial will set the scene for future lakeside planting to be undertaken by the City of Melbourne


A strong planting concept rooted in the concept of referencing the Victorian landscape is proposed and draws on some typical Victoria fire country regions with white trunked eucalypts and a ferny understorey. The areas of planting included in the Memorial works will include the extension to the existing garden bed to capture the two top lobes of the Memorial. A number of white trunked eucalypts, either *Corymbia citridora* or *Eucalyptus rubida*, will also be planted at the northern end of the Memorial.

Other planting will include some smaller special Victorian rock plants and ferns that will be planted in the 'cracks' of the stone wall at the transitions between lobes. These are selected from a palette of ferns known to be popular in Victorian ferneries.

There are a number of existing trees in the site area which are to be protected and retained with the exception of a recently planted *Gingko biloba* which shall be relocated to a location specified by City of Melbourne. Similarly any plants which the City of Melbourne wish to relocate in the garden bed at the lake edge, that is to be demolished, will be co-ordinated.



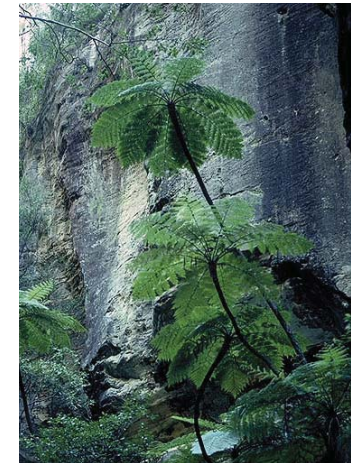
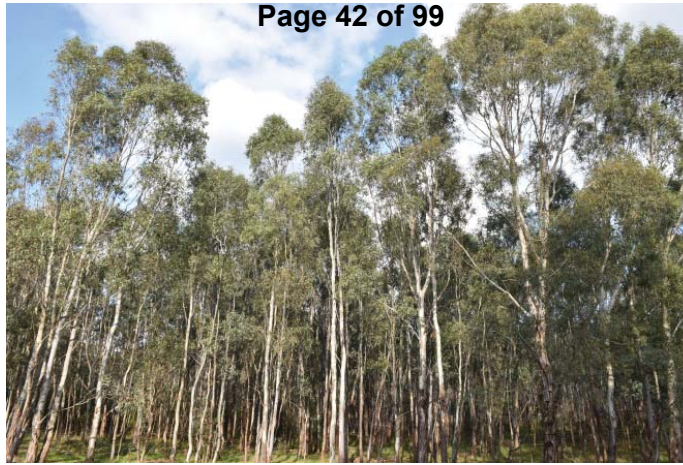
LEGEND

 *New plant bed including trees, groundcovers and ferns*

PLANTING PALLETTE

Asplenium bulbiferum
Blechnum cartilaginium
Blechnum nudum
Calocholena dubia
Correa lawrenciana
Cyathea australis
Cyathea cunninghamii
Davallia pycnidata
Dendrobium speciosissimum subs speciosissimum
Dendrobium striolatum

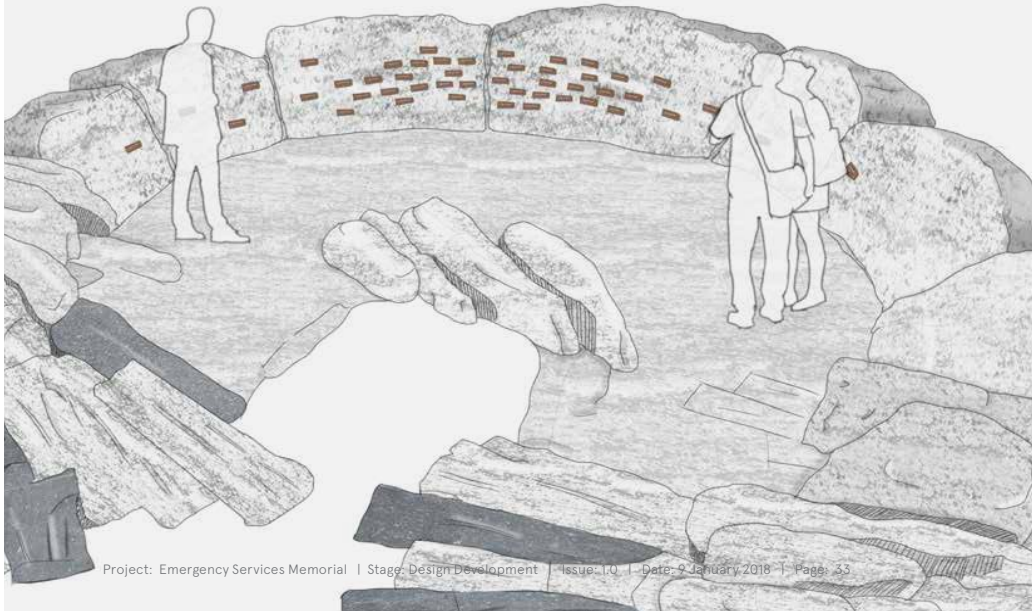
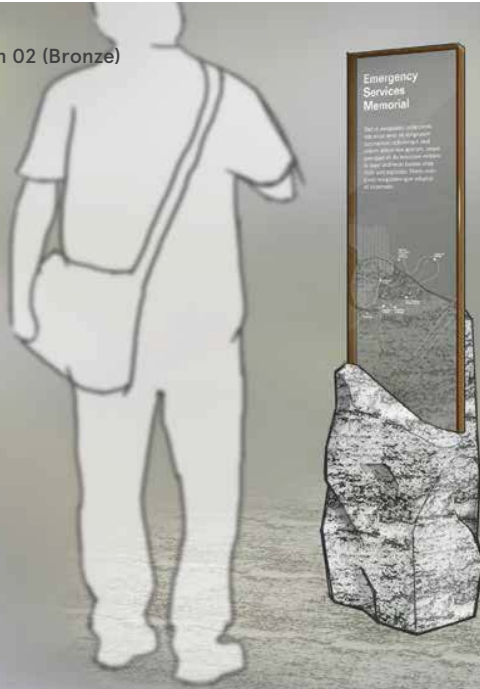
Doodia aspera
Eucalyptus rubida
Hypolepis rugosula
Hypolepis glandulifera
Geichenia microphylla
Lastreopsis acuminata
Microsorium diversifolium
Pyrrosia rupestris
Pteris tremula
Pteridium esculentum
Todea barbara



TEXT AND IMAGE IN TREASURY GARDENS

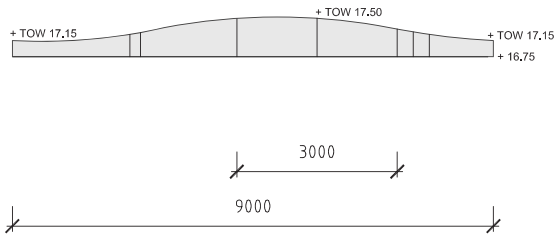


Summary Option 02 (Bronze)

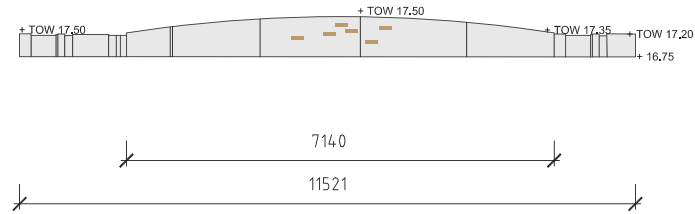


ELEVATIONS

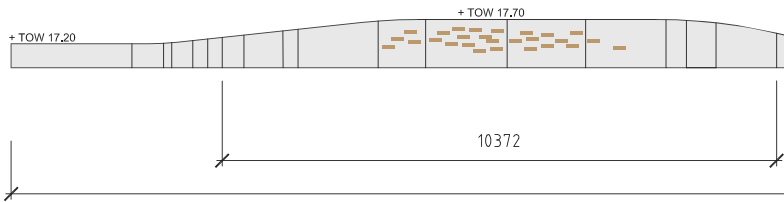
Lifesaving Victoria
0



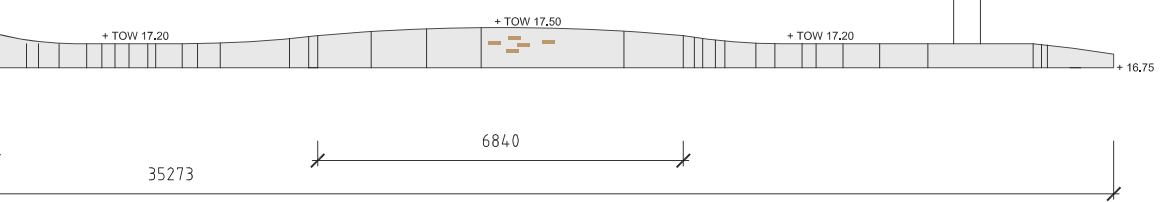
VIC SES
6



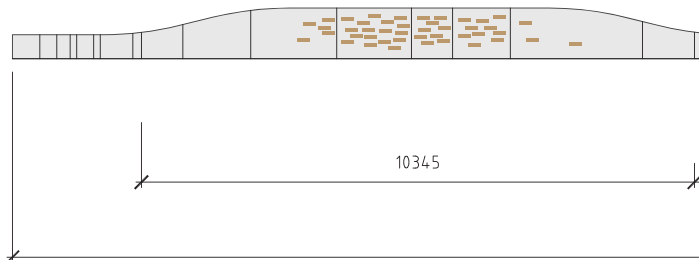
MFB
27



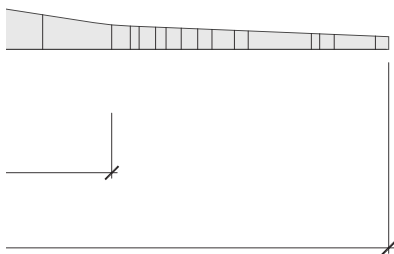
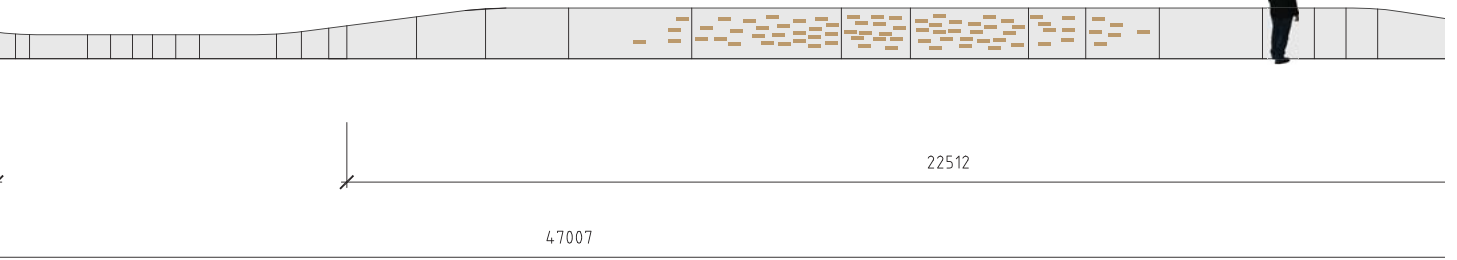
Ambulance Victoria
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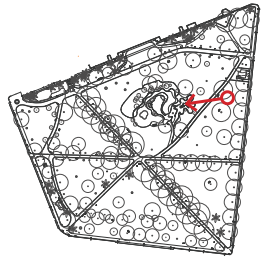


DELWP
35 confirmed,
possibly up to 50

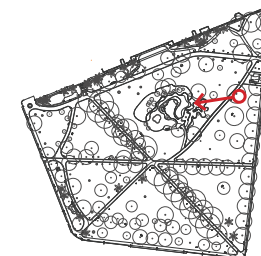


CEA
78

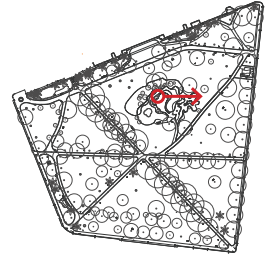




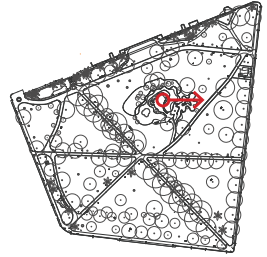
Existing Conditions



Proposed Conditions

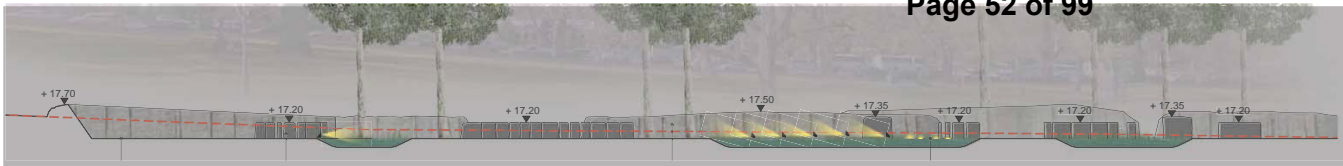


Existing Conditions









Indicative Section Detail



2. Lighting Concept

Lighting Layout

- Light elements:**
- ① Existing pole mounted lights to remain
 - ② Discreet spotlights clustered around the main mist fountain, and dotted in the garden beds shine through the planting to highlight the form and any mist in the bed.
 - ③ Integrated lighting into Agency signage creates a focal point at night. Refer details in signage section of presentaton.
 - ④ Wayfinding signage to have an integrated lighting solution. Refer details in signage section of presentaton.

The lighting concept depicted above is illustrative only and requires further development.

Treasury Gardens - Victorian Emergency Services Memorial Landscape Lighting Concepts

Sketch No. M36603-003N_NDY-SK-N-001
Revision Date: 06.02.2018
Revision: 03

2. Lighting Concept

The basis for this lighting concept is to provide a decorative solution to the space. It incorporates both direct and indirect lighting elements to the space.

Small spotlights hidden behind the rock wall to create a gentle wash of light across fern and eucalyptus plants, providing guidance through the space by lighting the planting at the edge of the garden bed.

Small spotlights hidden in the garden bed to create pockets of light highlighting the shape and volume of the various plants. When the mist is running the light will catch and spread on the water droplets.



Treasury Gardens - Victorian Emergency Services Memorial Landscape Lighting Concepts

Sketch No. M36603-003N_NDY-SK-N-001
Revision Date: 06.02.2018
Revision: 03



Treasury Gardens

Heritage Appraisal

Spring Street and Wellington Parade, Melbourne

Attachment 4
Agenda item 6.3
Future Melbourne Committee
3 April 2018

January 2018

Prepared by

Prepared for

LOVELL CHEN



City of Melbourne

1.0 Introduction

This report has been prepared for the City of Melbourne to provide heritage advice with regard to a proposal to install a Victorian Emergency Services memorial within the Treasury Gardens, which is included in the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) under the *Heritage Act 2017*.

The memorial is proposed by Emergency Management Victoria (EMV), however the proposal requires the approval of the City of Melbourne, as the land manager of the Treasury Gardens.

The memorial is proposed to be located to the east of the John F Kennedy (JFK) memorial and lake within the Treasury Gardens (Figure 1).

In the preparation of this report, the following documents have been referenced:

- Two design packages prepared by Rush Wright Associates, dated 6 October (Design Update) and 27 November 2017 (CoM Update Meeting)
- John Patrick, Allom Lovell and Associates and Hansen Partnerships, *Treasury Gardens, East Melbourne: Conservation Analysis*, 1999
- John Patrick Pty Ltd in association with Lovell Chen, *Treasury Gardens Conservation Management Plan (CMP)*, draft 2009. **Note:** This CMP remains in draft form and has not been finalised.



Figure 1 Recent aerial photograph showing the lake within the Treasury Gardens with approximate location of proposed memorial indicated
Source: Nearmap

2.0 Statutory controls and listings

2.1 Victorian Heritage Register

The Treasury Gardens are included on the VHR as place number H1887. The gardens are identified as being of historic, aesthetic, scientific (horticultural), archaeological, architectural and social importance to the state of Victoria. The Treasury Gardens is registered in two Heritage Act categories, as a heritage place and an archaeological place.

The extent of registration for the gardens is shown at Figure 2 and is defined as follows:

1. All of the buildings, structures and statuary marked as follows on Diagram 1887 held by the Executive Director:
 - B1 Sir William Clarke statue
 - B2 Robert Burns statue
 - B3 Stone hitching post
 - B4 John F Kennedy memorial, plaque and flagpole (including associated slate paving and walls)
 - B5 Toilet
 - B6 Bills water trough
2. All of the paths, including stone edging and Hedera helix borders, archaeological remnants of paths, and the lake (including fountains and waterfall) shown on Diagram 1887 held by the Executive Director
3. All the avenues, rows and individual mature trees of the following species: *Ficus macrophylla*, *Cedrus deodara*, *Ulmus procera*, *Populus alba*, *Ulmus x hollandica*, *Ulmus x hollandica* (small-leaved form), *Ficus rubiginosa*, *Platanus x acerifolia*, *Quercus robur*, *Agonis flexuosa*, *Phoenix canariensis*, *Washingtonia robusta*, *Butia capitata*, *Chamaerops humilis*, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, *Araucaria heterophylla*, *Brachychiton x roseus*, and *Grevillea hilliana*
4. All of the land known as Treasury Gardens and gazetted as Crown Reserve Rs 3888, comprising Crown Allotment 5, Section 5, Parish of Melbourne North, County of Bourke, marked L1 on Diagram 1887 held by the Executive Director.

An extract from the statement of significance for the Treasury Gardens outlining why the gardens are significance is provided below (the full VHR citation is included at Appendix A):

Treasury Gardens is historically important as one of Victoria's oldest public gardens dating from the mid nineteenth century and laid out from 1867 to a design prepared by Clement Hodgkinson. The Treasury Gardens, and Fitzroy Gardens, are the finest examples of his garden designs in Victoria. The later involvement of the important garden designer, William Guilfoyle, Director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens is also important. The statue to Sir William Clarke, Victorian pioneer and philanthropist, and the relocated Robert Burns statue are significant sculptures. The assassination of the American President, John F Kennedy in 1963 resulted in worldwide condemnation and the monument acknowledges this important event.

The Treasury Gardens is of aesthetic significance, featuring mature stands of trees planted as avenues along the crossing paths, and forming a 'cathedral' or 'tunnel' effect. The contrasting evergreen foliage of conifers, palms and Moreton Bay Figs against a background of deciduous elms, oaks, plane and poplars is a prominent landscape feature. The contrasting colours and trees forms are dramatic and outstanding in autumn. The rock edging and Hedera helix borders are fine examples of this form of garden design. The gardens form an integral component of the Spring Street government buildings precinct.

The Treasury Gardens is of aesthetic and scientific (horticultural) importance for its outstanding nineteenth century design, path layout and planting. The avenue of *Ficus macrophylla*, is the finest planting of this type in Victoria. The avenues, rows and specimen trees of *Ulmus procera*, and *Ulmus x hollandica*, throughout the Gardens are significant trees, forming part of the most important collection of elms in Australia. The rare small leaved *Ulmus x hollandica* is of horticultural

importance. Other notable trees are: *Ficus rubiginosa*, *Cedrus deodara*, 3 *Populus alba*, *Araucaria heterophylla*, and the collection of palms, *Phoenix canariensis*, *Washingtonia robusta*, *Butia capitata*, and *Chamaerops humilis*. The remnant *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* is of scientific value as the last remaining example of the original flora.

Treasury Gardens is socially important as a venue for many important community events, open air concerts, and political and union rallies. Attempts to construct car parks, rail station and other facilities have been strongly opposed by the community and State governments

Treasury Gardens is of archaeological importance, not only for the remnants of earlier landscaping, but also as a relatively undisturbed tract of land in inner Melbourne, for its potential to reveal archaeological evidence from earlier periods in Victorian history.

The toilet block built in 1939 for the Spring Carnival and floral festival is of architectural importance for its uncommon art deco design, decorative pattern brick and tile construction and extensive use of wrought iron detailing, including grills, gates, lamps, signs and brick planter, exhibiting outstanding craftsmanship.¹

2.2 Melbourne Planning Scheme

The Treasury Gardens is also individually identified as HO917 in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Melbourne Planning Scheme (Figure 3). The JFK memorial is not identified as a graded element within the Gardens, however the horse trough, Burns monument, horse hitching post, Sir William Clarke monument, and the toilets are all identified as C graded structures in the City of Melbourne *Heritage Places Inventory June 2016*, which is listed as an incorporated document in the Schedule to Clause 81.01 of the Melbourne Planning Scheme.

In accordance with Clause 43.01, no planning permit is required under the Heritage Overlay to develop a heritage place which is included on the VHR (this is with the exception of applications for subdivision).

¹ Victorian Heritage Database, VHR listing for Treasury Gardens (VHR H1887), accessed 15 December 2017: <http://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/1842>

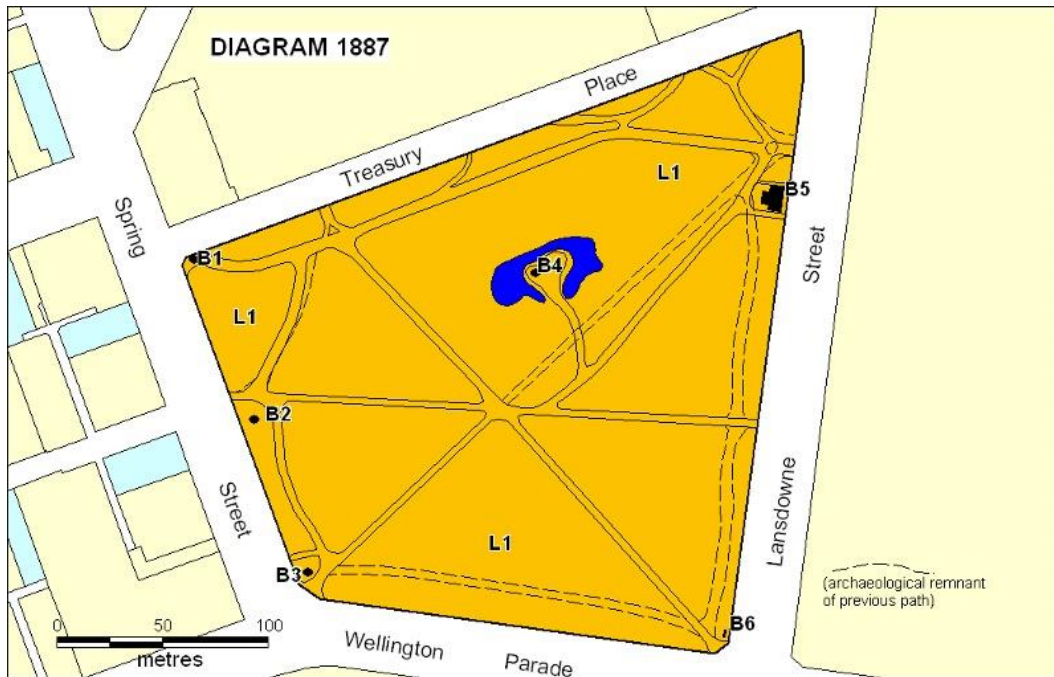


Figure 2 Diagram showing the extent of registration of the Treasury Gardens, lake indicated in blue and JFK memorial noted as B4
Source: Victoria Heritage Database

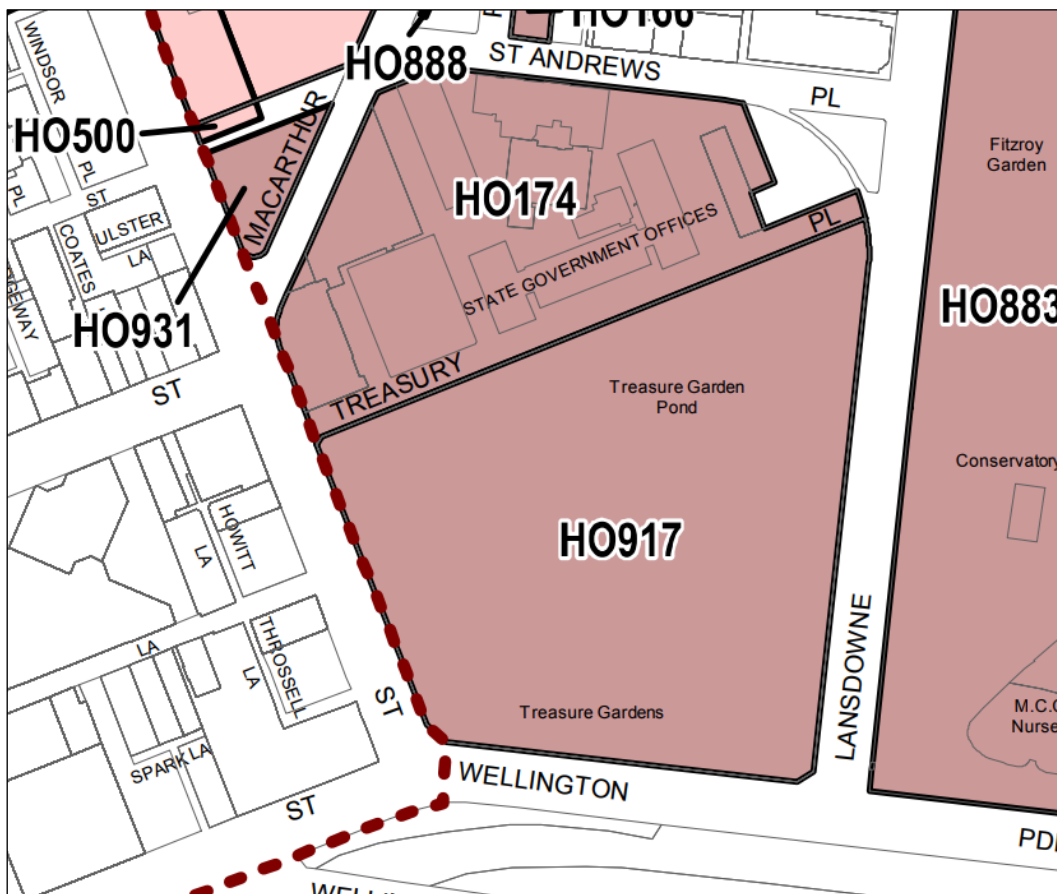


Figure 3 Detail of the HO map showing the extent of the Treasury Gardens included in HO917
Source: Melbourne Planning Scheme

2.3 National Trust of Australia Victoria

The Treasury Gardens are classified by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) as a place of state significance (G13007). No statutory implications arise as a result of the National Trust classification, though it is noted that the National Trust continues its role as a community and public advocate for heritage and frequently comments on Heritage Victoria applications..

The statement of significance included as part of the National Trust's classification is as follows:

Treasury Gardens, part of land selected for government buildings in 1851, developed to the design of Clement Hodgkinson from 1867, enhanced at the turn of the century by the creation of a Japanese garden to the design of William Guilfoyle and subsequently developed as a major city park, is of State significance:

- Historically, as one of Melbourne's major city parks; the site forms part of a network of parks developed from the mid nineteenth century, including Fitzroy Gardens, Carlton Gardens, Flagstaff Gardens and the Domain;
- As an integral component in a precinct principally comprised of government buildings and reserves of outstanding cultural significance; the gardens form an appropriate setting for the nineteenth century buildings along Treasury Place;
- For the retention of planting from the period 1860s-1929, including avenue plantings and specimen trees;
- For the retention of a River Red Gum, a remnant of the indigenous vegetation of the site, one of very few remaining in the central area of Melbourne;
- For the retention of layout and landscape design from 1867, elements from this date include much of the path system, avenue plantings and the siting of the lake;
- For the retention of structures and works from the period 1860s-1930s, including the embankment along Treasury Place, the Clarke statue and the public conveniences;
- For the involvement of several leading Victorian landscape designers, including Clement Hodgkinson and William Guilfoyle;
- For the manner in which the garden complements the neighbouring Fitzroy Gardens and allows long vistas across Lansdowne Street;
- Socially, for its close link with Melbourne's central business district and usage associated with popular festivals.²

3.0 Brief history and description

This description focusses on the small lake and associated JFK memorial located within the Treasury Gardens (Figure 4). Both the Conservation Analysis and Draft CMP provide a brief history of these two elements. The relevant extracts of these documents are included at Appendix B.

Clement Hodgkinson's original 1867 design for the Treasury Gardens included a lake to the centre of the gardens. Originally a larger body of water, with two islands, the lake was reduced in size and reshaped in 1902 by William Guilfoyle, who converted it into a 'Japanese Garden'. The lake was again altered in

² National Trust Database, Treasury Gardens (G13007), accessed online 19 December 2017:
http://vhd.heritage.vic.gov.au/search/nattrust_result_detail/70236

the interwar period when it was drained, lined with concrete, and the surrounding garden was replanted and extended. It was at this time the original north-east diagonal pathway to the south of the lake was re-aligned. In 1948 the Japanese garden was removed and the island altered again to provide for music performances and was known as 'Music Island'.

In the post-war era, the most significant change in this section of the garden was the introduction of the JFK memorial and associated landscaping in 1964-65. The memorial replaced Music Island, and included the reshaping and paving of the island, the provision of the causeway to provide access to the island, and a new stone retaining wall and plantings (Figure 5 and Figure 6). The principal features of the memorial include a bronze bas-relief portrait of Kennedy mounted on a boulder and surrounded by river rocks, and a large bronze flagpole. A bronze plaque identifying the memorial is located to the east side of the causeway entrance.

The lake is currently surrounded by dense planting (including small ornamental trees and shrubs) to the east and west, with garden terraces to the north and open lawns to the south and east. The lawns include mature specimen trees including a Lombardy poplar to the east of the lake (Figure 7). The JFK memorial is accessed from the relocated north-east diagonal pathway (Figure 8).



Figure 4 Recent aerial photograph showing the full extent of the Treasury Gardens; the red arrow indicates the location of the lake and JFK memorial
Source: Nearmap



Figure 5 View looking across causeway to JFK memorial, note bronze flagpole to centre of image, JFK memorial is to right, not visible in this image



Figure 6 View looking south-east showing bronze plaque located at the eastern side of the entrance to the memorial



Figure 7 View toward the lake and JFK memorial from the north-east diagonal path and across the adjacent lawn area; the Lombardy Poplar is visible to the right of the image



Figure 8 Pathway providing access to the JFK memorial and lake, with surrounding lawns

4.0 Proposed works

It is proposed to install a Victorian Emergency Services memorial within the Treasury Gardens, adjacent to the lake and JFK memorial. Rush Wright has prepared concept designs for the memorial on behalf of Emergency Management Victoria. These concepts have been presented to the City of Melbourne and have formed the basis of discussions with regard to the location, size and design intent of the memorial, as well as with regard to proposed planting schemes and choice of materials. A brief description of the two Rush Wright documents which outline the concept design is provided below.

4.1 Design Update, 6 October 2017

The concept drawings indicate the location of the memorial to the east of the lake, with a pathway entrance to the east of the entry to the JFK memorial/causeway. The concept is for memorial walls along a meandering pathway, within a landscaped setting which is equivalent in scale to the JFK memorial. The memorial would be defined by low stone walls with the names of members of each of the six associations which make up Emergency Services Victoria (ESV) engraved on brass plaques. Further, the memorial would have an interface with the lake edge, planting to the north, and the lawn to the south and east would be regraded.

In terms of materials, the memorial would utilise a variety of stone including imported gneiss, Harcourt granite, bluestone and Grampians white sandstone for the memorial walls and paving. New planting would be located to the north of the memorial to integrate the memorial with the lake and the existing plantings. The proposed plantings include white trunked eucalyptus and a ferny understory. The centre of the memorial would also incorporate a reed soak, utilising Australian reeds and grasses.

The memorial would require the relocation of the JFK memorial plaque and river rocks to the west side of the causeway entry, due to the pathway entrance to the ESV memorial. The bluestone crazy paving and rocks/boulder behind the memorial plaque would also be removed.

4.2 'CoM Update', 29 November 2017

The 'CoM Update' concept indicates that the City of Melbourne supported Rush Wright's 'design language, materials/wall design, approach and planting palette' for the proposed memorial. This document identifies a proposed reduction in the scale of the memorial, and provides three options for the possible configuration of the memorial, all adopting a similar design intent to the concept identified in the 6 October 2017 package but with a reduced footprint.

5.0 Assessment of heritage impacts

The following section provides an assessment of the design concepts for the ESV memorial as prepared by Rush Wright, together with a brief comment in relation to the relevant policies included in the draft 2009 CMP.

5.1 Overall comment on heritage impacts

The Treasury Gardens is a significant nineteenth century public garden, which incorporates mature trees planted in avenues and as specimen trees within broad areas of lawn. The design of the Gardens is associated with Clement Hodgkinson (1867) and William Guilfoyle (early twentieth century). The proposed ESV memorial will introduce a contemporary landscape within the Gardens and is to be located to the east of the lake and JFK memorial within the Gardens.

As outlined in Section 4.0, Rush Wright has presented a concept for the ESV memorial to the City of Melbourne (6 October 2017), and following feedback have prepared three options for a reduced footprint concept.

As a general comment, the JFK memorial and lake occupy a relatively large area within the Treasury Gardens, these landscape elements are 'discovered' on approach - particularly from the south, east and west - rather than being dominant or prominent elements within the broader landscape. This is because of their low scale, simple and understated aesthetic and careful landscape design. The new memorial

should adopt similar principles to ensure that it does not dominate the landscape of the JFK memorial and adjacent lake.

In this regard, the overall design intent and siting within the Gardens outlined in the concept designs are supported. The approach is for a low scale contemporary landscape element within the Gardens, one that, in principle, would not undermine or disrupt the overall appreciation of the nineteenth century landscape or the assessed significance of the Gardens.

Accepting this, there is a need to control and manage the impact of this further contemporary incursion into the Gardens through limitation of the scale of the memorial and careful resolution of the design itself, including its materiality and associated landscape treatment.

In terms of the scale issue, the original proposal (6 August 2017), which was designed to adopt a similar size to the JFK memorial, is considered excessive in size within the heritage place, and the extent to which it pushes across toward the existing north-east diagonal path would be of concern. This path was previously realigned in the interwar period to provide a greater area for the lake, associated plantings, and open lawn area. The maintenance of an open lawn area to the south-east of the lake is preferred.

With regard to the options presented by Rush Wright in the document dated 29 November 2017, a revised concept which combines the pond interface of Option 1 with the footprint, siting and lawn interface of Option 3 would be preferred. This intervention would be at a manageable scale and would result in a narrower extent of hard paved surface, but also with a contemplative interface with the lake and retention of an extent of open lawn area to the south and east.

The design and materiality and associated landscaping have also been considered.

As noted above the design concept as a whole is supported. In terms of materials, the Rush Wright documentation includes reference to the selection of stone which will include imported gneiss, Harcourt granite, bluestone and Grampians white sandstone. The existing JFK memorial utilises a variety of stone in tones of grey and brown. The interface between the two memorials will need to be carefully managed to ensure that the paved areas do not present as two completely separate areas. In preference the new paving would adopt tones that are broadly compatible with the existing bluestone paving, particularly where there is a direct interface (eg where the paving connects to the crazy paved bluestone path of the JFK memorial). More generally, there is a need to consider the traditional materiality of the Gardens as a whole and with regard to the remainder of the stone selection, for preference very pale tones/colours (such as the Grampians white sandstone) would be avoided, again on the basis of avoiding a major visual contrast.

As with the selection of stone, the proposed planting selection and the placement of trees and shrubs will need to be carefully considered and managed. There may be sensitivity with regard to the introduction of white trunked eucalypts (*Eucalyptus rubida/Corymbia citridora/Eucalyptus viminalis*). While the twentieth century did see more Australian natives planted into the Gardens, this is not the dominant aesthetic characteristic of the place. In the context of a proposal that will need to be carefully integrated or 'bedded down' into the landscape, the selection of tree species that could present as a contrast may be better avoided. In addition, further consideration will need to be given to the landscape treatment to the lawn edge, particularly to identify whether the intention is for vegetation to screen or enclose the memorial, or whether the memorial is to be open to the adjacent lawn area.

The removal of the existing plantings along the lake would not be problematic from a heritage perspective; this vegetation is identified in the 2009 draft CMP as being of little or no significance. Similarly, the removal of a recently planted Gingko biloba tree from within the lawn area to the east of the lake would not be of concern from a heritage perspective, and this would be relocated within the Gardens to a location specified by the City of Melbourne. The memorial will not impact on any trees identified as being of significance, mature specimen trees or the prominent tree avenues within the gardens, and will be appropriately separated from the mature Lombardy Poplar located to the east of the lake.

The Treasury Gardens is identified in the VHR statement of significance as being of archaeological significance. Consideration will need to be given to the potential for archaeological remains in the location of the proposed ESV memorial.

5.2 Comment against draft 2009 CMP policies

The following section identifies the relevant policies included in the draft 2009 CMP and provides a brief comment with regard to the proposed ESV memorial.

5.2.1 Significance

The draft 2009 CMP prepared by John Patrick Pty Ltd in association with Lovell Chen identified both the lake and JFK memorial as being of primary significance. Elements of primary significance were defined in the draft CMP as those which:

- contribute in a fundamental way to an understanding of the cultural significance of the Treasury Gardens, and/or
- are of individual significance in their own right and
- are predominantly intact in overall form and/or fabric.³

The significance of these elements is specifically identified in the CMP as follows:

The John F Kennedy memorial is of primary significance to the Treasury Gardens and in its own right. Unusual, if not unique in Victoria, this memorial demonstrates the dramatic impact the assassination of the US President had in the Australian context and serves as a reminder of the influence of American culture and politics during this period of our history. It reflects its date of construction in its use of materials, layout and detailing, and is a good example of such landscape design of the 1960s.

The significance of the bronze bas-relief of Kennedy as a work of the sculptor, the late Ray Ewers, has not been assessed.

The Lake is of primary significance as a design feature, with a lake being present in this location since the establishment of the Gardens. The general form of the lake is also of primary significance as the only known physical example of William Guilfoyle's involvement in the Gardens. The terracing and fountain to the rear of the lake and the stacked rock wall date from the 1940s are of little or no-significance. The planting is of recent origins and is of little or no significance.⁴

The lawns were identified in the draft CMP as being of contributory significance. Elements of contributory significance were defined in the draft CMP as those which:

- Are of a secondary nature in the understanding of the cultural significance of the Treasury Gardens and/or
- Have been altered or degraded to the degree that they no longer demonstrate their original design or other qualities.

Elements of contributory significance are generally not of a high level of significance in their own right, and, while they make some contribution to an understanding of the history and assessed significance of the Gardens as a whole,

³ John Patrick Pty Ltd in association with Lovell Chen, *Treasury Gardens Conservation Management Plan* (draft), January 2009, p. 94.

⁴ John Patrick Pty Ltd in association with Lovell Chen, *Treasury Gardens Conservation Management Plan* (draft), January 2009, pp. 227-228.

this contribution is generally also of a lesser nature and not fundamental to such an understanding.⁵

The significance of the lawns is specifically identified in the CMP as follows:

The open, uncluttered lawns have become an integral part of the landscape character – and as a character trait are of primary significance. However, the lawns have undergone many modifications, and therefore as a landscape element they are of contributory significance to the understanding of the nature of the Treasury Gardens.⁶

Comment

The proposed ESV memorial will change the existing garden configuration to the east of the lake and the JFK memorial, and within the lawn area to the south-east of the lake, but will have little impact on the identified significance of these elements. The planting is identified is being of little or no significance, and the removal of planting to the eastern edge of the lake is not problematic from a heritage perspective. Further, the ESV memorial will have no impact on any trees identified as being of significance within the draft CMP.

The location of the ESV memorial to the east of the lake will require the relocation of the JFK plaque from the east side of the existing path to the west side. In order to understand the impact associated with the relocation of the plaque, further detail is required in relation to the placement of the plaque and associated river rocks. Notwithstanding, the relocation of the plaque and rocks is not likely to be problematic from a heritage perspective.

With regard to the design of the ESV memorial, the interface with the JFK memorial will need to be carefully managed to ensure that the two memorials are understood as separate elements within the gardens. Conversely, however, the new memorial would preferably not present as a significantly contrasting element in terms of the JFK memorial or the broader aesthetic qualities of the Gardens.

5.2.2 *Policies*

The draft 2009 CMP includes a number of conservation policies of relevance in the consideration of the ESV memorial (noting that these are draft policies only). Table 1 below identifies the relevant policies in the left hand column, and a brief comment in relation to the ESV memorial in the right hand column.

Table 1 Comment in relation to the 2009 draft CMP policies

Draft 2009 CMP policies	Comment regarding ESV memorial
<p>Policy 3: Elements of primary significance should be retained and conserved in accordance with the outlined individual policies. These items should be considered in, and form the basis of, future works and development</p>	<p>Generally complies. As indicated in Section 5.2.1, the proposed ESV memorial will change the existing garden configuration to the east of the lake and the JFK memorial, but will have little impact on the identified significance of these elements.</p>
<p>Policy 4: Elements of contributory significance should preferably be retained and conserved in accordance with the outlined individual policies.</p>	<p>Generally complies. As indicated in Section 5.2.1, the proposed ESV memorial will be located within the lawn area to the south east of the lake. The revised configuration of the memorial</p>

⁵ John Patrick Pty Ltd in association with Lovell Chen, *Treasury Gardens Conservation Management Plan (draft)*, January 2009, pp. 72-73.

⁶ John Patrick Pty Ltd in association with Lovell Chen, *Treasury Gardens Conservation Management Plan (draft)*, January 2009, pp. 163-164.

Draft 2009 CMP policies	Comment regarding ESV memorial
<p>These items should be considered in, and form the basis of, all future works.</p>	<p>with a narrower extent, as identified in Section 5.1, would be of a manageable scale to maintain an area of lawn to the south and east.</p>
<p>Policy 8: Buildings / structures of primary and contributory significance could be adapted without detracting from their significance.</p>	<p>Complies. The proposed ESV memorial will require a minor alteration to the entrance of the JFK memorial, whereby a plaque and rocks will be relocated from the east side of the pathway to the west side. This modification is minor and will not compromise the presentation or significance of the memorial.</p>
<p>Policy 21: Manage the landscape as a sympathetic setting for the buildings and structures</p>	<p>Generally complies, subject to detailed design.</p>
<p>Policy 29: Specimen tree planting should aim to replicate the location and level of canopy cover present in the Treasury Gardens in the 1945 aerial photograph.</p>	<p>Not assessed in detail. As identified in Section 5.1 there may be a sensitivity to the introduction of white trunked eucalypts within the Treasury Gardens. The proposed memorial will have no impact on the significant trees identified in the draft CMP.</p>
<p>Policy 43: The placement of memorials, monuments and plaques within the Treasury Gardens should generally be avoided.</p>	<p>In commenting on this policy, it is noted that the intent is to avoid the ongoing <i>ad hoc</i> placement of monuments and memorials within the Gardens and the visual clutter that could result from this. In this case, however, the proposed memorial is a landscape feature that would be integrated with and embedded into the JFK Memorial environs and the design draws on existing and historical features. On this basis, while not complying with the policy, the proposal can be contemplated as it is not an action which will create the visual clutter and adverse impacts which the policy is seeking to avoid.</p>
<p>Policy 44: The installation of large areas of paving within the Gardens should generally be avoided. Small paved areas should be of historically appropriate materials</p>	<p>Generally complies. The proposed ESV memorial will incorporate paved pathways partially edged with new garden beds and plantings. The paved area will be a new introduction within the Gardens and will replace an area of lawn to the east of the lake. As indicated in Section 5.1, in preference the new paving would adopt tones that are broadly compatible with the existing bluestone paving and traditional materiality of the Gardens as a whole.</p>

Draft 2009 CMP policies	Comment regarding ESV memorial
<p>Policy 78: Retain the open lawns in accordance with the general policies listed above.</p>	<p>The explanation of this policy specifies that the intent is to ‘manage the lawns so that their open character and usability is maintained, while not overly restricting the installation of new elements in line with this CMP’.</p> <p>As indicated above and in Section 5.1, the revised configuration of the memorial adopts a manageable scale which will maintain an area of lawn to the south and east, and which will have little impact on the open character and usability of the lawns within the broader context of the gardens.</p>
<p>Policy 92: Preferably retain and conserve the John F Kennedy memorial, lake and landscaped setting</p>	<p>Complies. The JFK memorial, lake and their landscaped setting will be retained. Some modification to the landscape on the eastern edge of the lake would occur, however if carefully managed this would not adversely impact on the presentation of the JFK memorial or lake. The plantings which are to be removed are identified as being of little or no significance.</p>



Figure 9 1945 aerial view of the Gardens
Source: <http://1945.melbourne/>

6.0 Permit application process

6.1.1 Permit exemptions

The VHR documentation for the Treasury Gardens does not include a permit policy, however does include a number of specific permit exemptions. Of relevance are the following landscape exemptions:

- The process of gardening, mowing, hedge clipping, bedding displays, removal of dead plants, disease and weed control, emergency and safety works, and landscaping in accordance with the original concept.
- The replanting of plant species to conserve the landscape character, Moreton Bay Fig and Elm avenues and the stand of palms.
- Management of trees in accordance with Australian Standard; Pruning of amenity trees AS 4373.
- Vegetation protection and management of the possum population.
- Repairs, conservation and maintenance to hard landscape elements, statues, monuments, fountains and water features, slate paving and walls, asphalt paths, rock edging, bins, lamps and seats.
- Installation, removal or replacement of garden watering and drainage systems beyond the canopy edge of listed trees.
- Removal of plants listed as State Prohibited and Regionally Controlled Weeds in the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994.

Comment

The proposed concepts for the ESV memorial do not include works which would be considered permit exempt.

6.1.2 Permit process

The Treasury Gardens is included on the VHR, and accordingly a permit is required from Heritage Victoria for all works to buildings/elements and land included within the extent of registration, pursuant to Section 93 of the *Heritage Act 2017*. 'Works' requiring a permit from Heritage Victoria are identified as follows:

Anything which alters the place including:

- building repairs, extensions, constructions, interior works, demolition or relocation of buildings and structures, changes of colour schemes and signage;
- subdivision and construction of new buildings and garden structures such as fences or decks, pathways and driveways, and changes of materials;
- works to registered trees and gardens which are not regular maintenance works;
- excavations at registered archaeological sites or damage or alteration to an archaeological artefact; relocation, repair and conservation treatment of objects.

The permit application to the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria for the ESV memorial will include an application form, application fee, property title, heritage impact statement, and the landscape drawings prepared by Rush Wright. It is noted that further information than that indicated in the concept design will be required, including dimensioned drawings, details of stone, paving and planting selections.

As part of the heritage impact statement, reference should be made to the issue of archaeology, given the archaeological values of the Treasury Gardens. At a minimum it would be expected that Heritage

Victoria would impose a condition requiring monitoring of excavation works by an appropriately qualified archaeologist.

The application would need to be signed off by the City of Melbourne as the land manager.

Upon receipt of the permit application, Heritage Victoria refers the application and supporting documentation to the Responsible Authority for comment. In the case of the ESV memorial, the Responsible Authority will be the City of Melbourne, and the application will likely be received by the Statutory Planning Department for referral on to one of Council's consultant heritage advisors. It is not compulsory for Council to provide a response but if a response is provided this must be considered by the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria when determining the application (among other matters). A 14-day period applies to the provision of a submission from Council. It is recommended that this internal process is carefully managed to ensure a consistent approach to the application is provided by the City of Melbourne (in terms of adoption of the concept by the Council, and in preparing a response to Heritage Victoria).

The Executive Director of Heritage Victoria has a statutory timeframe of 60 days in which a permit application must be assessed, however an additional 60 days can be granted by the Heritage Council (this typically only occurs for complex applications). The initial 60 day timeframe may be extended if a further information request (RFI) is made by Heritage Victoria, at which time the 'clock' stops until a response to the RFI is provided. Further, if the proposed works could have a detrimental impact on the significance of the place, the permit application may be advertised in a local newspaper and by way of signs at the subject site. The application would be advertised for a duration of (a minimum of) 14 days and interested parties are invited to provide submissions in relation to the proposal. These submissions also must be considered by the Executive Director when determining the application.

It is likely that the application for the ESV memorial would be subject to an advertising requirement. It is possible that the application will be of interest to external parties such as the National Trust and potentially others. If submissions are received, there may be an additional stop clock and request for response to issues raised by any submitter.

The Executive Director finalises assessment of the application following referral to the Responsible Authority and public advertising, and if the proposal is considered acceptable a permit is issued. In many cases, conditions are placed on the permit which must be satisfied. If a permit application is refused or an applicant does not agree with the conditions imposed on the permit, there is an avenue of appeal to the Heritage Council of Victoria. The appeal must be lodged within 60 days of the Executive Director's determination. Further advice can be provided in relation to the appeal processes and Heritage Council hearings as required.

7.0 Conclusion

In summary, it is considered that the proposal for a new memorial to be integrated into the Treasury Gardens can be supported from a heritage perspective, subject to further consideration of potential design refinements to minimise any adverse impact.

Appendix A VHR citation

Victorian Heritage Database Report

Report generated 20/12/17

HERITAGE
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HERITAGE
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VICTORIA

TREASURY GARDENS



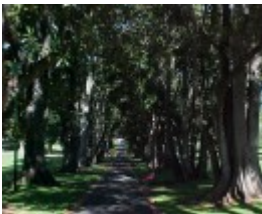
TREASURY GARDENS SOHE 2008



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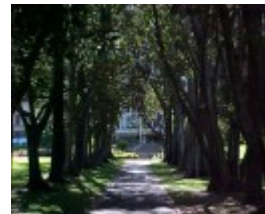
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h01887 treasury gardens 2



h01887 treasury gardens 4



h01887 treasury gardens 5



h01887 treasury gardens 6



h01887 treasury gardens burns mar 02 pm1



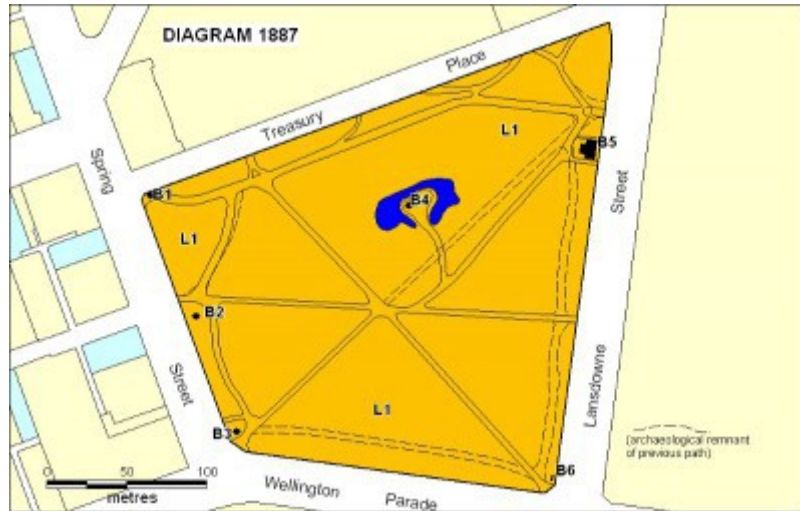
H01887 treasury gardens clarke mar 02 pm1



h01887 treasury gardens jfk mar 02 pm1



h01887 treasury gardens toilets mar 02 pm1



h01887 treasury gardens plan

Location

SPRING STREET and WELLINGTON PARADE MELBOURNE, Melbourne City

Municipality

MELBOURNE CITY

Level of significance

Registered

Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) Number

H1887

Heritage Overlay Numbers

HO917

VHR Registration

December 11, 2003

Heritage Listing

Victorian Heritage Register

Statement of Significance

Last updated on - April 2, 1997

What is significant?

The Treasury Gardens comprises 5.8 hectares (14 acres) and was originally part of the 8.7 hectares (21 acres) Treasury Reserve. The gardens were developed to a design prepared by Clement Hodgkinson, Assistant Commissioner of the Lands and Survey Department in 1867. The surviving plan shows crossing and perimeter paths lined with trees and a list of species to be planted, many of which remain today. In 1902, the Sir William Clarke statue designed by Bertram Mackennal, was unveiled by the Governor of Victoria. In the same year William Guilfoyle, Director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, was responsible for designing a Japanese Garden around the lake, and in 1907 he provided further recommendations on the care of the gardens. In 1929 the City of Melbourne took over the management of the Gardens from the Lands Department and commenced a program of works including the removal of a row of Moreton Bay Figs along Wellington Parade and their replacement with Australian natives. In the 1950s the path parallel to Lansdowne Street was removed and as late as 1996 the path along Wellington Street was removed. Only archaeological remnants of these paths remain. In 1934 the Treasury Gardens was used by the community to celebrate Victoria's centenary and in 1939 it was the venue for a floral festival when the art deco brick toilet block was constructed. The Gardens continue to be used for community events and rallies. In 1963 a monument was erected to the American President, John F Kennedy.

How is it significant?

Treasury Gardens is of historic, aesthetic, scientific (horticultural), archaeological, architectural and social importance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

Treasury Gardens is historically important as one of Victoria's oldest public gardens dating from the mid nineteenth century and laid out from 1867 to a design prepared by Clement Hodgkinson. The Treasury Gardens, and Fitzroy Gardens, are the finest examples of his garden designs in Victoria. The later involvement of the important garden designer, William Guilfoyle, Director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens is also important. The statue to Sir William Clarke, Victorian pioneer and philanthropist, and the relocated Robert Burns statue are significant sculptures. The assassination of the American President, John F Kennedy in 1963 resulted in world-wide condemnation and the monument acknowledges this important event.

The Treasury Gardens is of aesthetic significance, featuring mature stands of trees planted as avenues along the crossing paths, and forming a 'cathedral' or 'tunnel' effect. The contrasting evergreen foliage of conifers, palms and Moreton Bay Figs against a background of deciduous elms, oaks, plane and poplars is a prominent landscape feature. The contrasting colours and trees forms are dramatic and outstanding in autumn. The rock edging and *Hedera helix* borders are fine examples of this form of garden design. The gardens form an integral component of the Spring Street government buildings precinct.

The Treasury Gardens is of aesthetic and scientific (horticultural) importance for its outstanding nineteenth century design, path layout and planting. The avenue of *Ficus macrophylla*, is the finest planting of this type in Victoria. The avenues, rows and specimen trees of *Ulmus procera*, and *Ulmus x hollandica*, throughout the Gardens are significant trees, forming part of the most important collection of elms in Australia. The rare small-leaved *Ulmus x hollandica* is of horticultural importance. Other notable trees are: *Ficus rubiginosa*, *Cedrus deodara*, 3 *Populus alba*, *Araucaria heterophylla*, and the collection of palms, *Phoenix canariensis*, *Washingtonia robusta*, *Butia capitata*, and *Chamaerops humilis*. The remnant *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* is of scientific value as the last remaining example of the original flora.

Treasury Gardens is socially important as a venue for many important community events, open air concerts, and political and union rallies. Attempts to construct car parks, rail station and other facilities have been strongly opposed by the community and State governments.

Treasury Gardens is of archaeological importance, not only for the remnants of earlier landscaping, but also as a relatively undisturbed tract of land in inner Melbourne, for its potential to reveal archaeological evidence from earlier periods in Victorian history.

The toilet block built in 1939 for the Spring Carnival and floral festival is of architectural importance for its uncommon art deco design, decorative pattern brick and tile construction and extensive use of wrought iron detailing, including grills, gates, lamps, signs and brick planter, exhibiting outstanding craftsmanship.

Permit Exemptions

General Conditions: 1. All exempted alterations are to be planned and carried out in a manner which prevents damage to the fabric of the registered place or object. General Conditions: 2. Should it become apparent during further inspection or the carrying out of alterations that original or previously hidden or inaccessible details of the place or object are revealed which relate to the significance of the place or object, then the exemption covering such alteration shall cease and the Executive Director shall be notified as soon as possible. General Conditions: 3. If there is a conservation policy and plan approved by the Executive Director, all works shall be in accordance with it. General Conditions: 4. Nothing in this declaration prevents the Executive Director from amending or rescinding all or any of the permit exemptions. General Conditions: 5. Nothing in this declaration exempts owners or their agents from the responsibility to seek relevant planning or building permits from the responsible authority where applicable.

Building Exterior:

- * Minor repairs and maintenance which replace like with like.
- * Painting of previously painted walls, eaves, and roofing in the same colour.
- * Treatments to stabilise and protect timber, masonry and metal structures.

Building Interior:

- * Painting of previously painted walls and ceilings provided that preparation or painting does not remove evidence of the original paint or other decorative scheme.
- * Removal of paint from originally unpainted or oiled joinery, doors, architraves, skirtings and decorative strapping.
- * Installation, removal or replacement of electrical wiring provided that all new wiring is fully concealed and any original light switches, pull cords, push buttons or power outlets are retained in-situ. Note: if wiring original to the place was carried in timber conduits then the conduits should remain in-situ.
- * Refurbishment of existing toilet building, including installation or replacement of sanitary fixtures and associated plumbing, and works for health and safety requirements.
- * Installation of security devices and smoke detectors.

Landscape:

- * The process of gardening, mowing, hedge clipping, bedding displays, removal of dead plants, disease and weed control, emergency and safety works, and landscaping in accordance with the original concept.
- * The replanting of plant species to conserve the landscape character, Moreton Bay Fig and Elm avenues and the stand of palms.
- * Management of trees in accordance with Australian Standard; Pruning of amenity trees AS 4373.
- * Vegetation protection and management of the possum population.
- * Repairs, conservation and maintenance to hard landscape elements, statues, monuments, fountains and water features, slate paving and walls, asphalt paths, rock edging, bins, lamps and seats.
- * Installation, removal or replacement of garden watering and drainage systems beyond the canopy edge of listed trees.
- * Removal of plants listed as State Prohibited and Regionally Controlled Weeds in the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994.

Heritage Act Categories Heritage place, Archaeological place,

Other Names TREASURY RESERVE,

Hermes Number 1842

Property Number

History

CONTEXTUAL HISTORY:

In 1842, a year after the Melbourne Town Council's inauguration, land adjacent to the rapidly expanding town centre was being set aside by the Superintendent of the Port Phillip District Charles Joseph La Trobe, as areas for 'the public advantage and recreation'. This was in response to citizen requests and council recommendations. Fortunately it was La Trobe's vision that 'a society not wholly dominated by commercial interests, but which encouraged and provided for social, educational and religious concerns' was to be developed in Melbourne (Georgina Whitehead, *Civilising the City: A History of Melbourne's Public Gardens*. 1997, p. 3). The council supported this notion and stated that it was of 'vital importance to the health of the inhabitants that there should be parks within a distance of the town' (Georgina Whitehead, *A History of the Fitzroy Gardens*. March 1993, p. 3)

Other city parks established at the same time are the Flagstaff Gardens, Treasury Gardens, Carlton Gardens and the Domain.

Fitzroy Gardens exhibits a rich layering of history, a mosaic of landscaping styles influenced by the park's numerous curators and gardeners, public opinion, practicality and landscaping fashions. The garden's history may be divided into several periods distinguished by the appointed designers, curators and gardeners.

Clement Hodgkinson - Designer and Curator 1858-1874

Clement Hodgkinson was the Assistant Commissioner for the Department of Crown Lands and Survey, also the administrator responsible for Fitzroy Gardens. He abandoned Bateman's design for his own, a more utilitarian plan that consisted of a network of paths that directly linked important streets providing short routes through the park (Whitehead, 1993, p. 8) Subtle curves in the pathways achieved a naturalistic effect with an overall aesthetic symmetry.

Hodgkinson's chose trees for practicality rather than style, '...the chief desiderata were shade along the numerous paths therein forming important lines of traffic, and such dense and continuous masses of foliage as would tend to check the inroad of dust from adjacent streets. Consequently in such reserves, strict adherence to the rules of landscape gardening, with regard to the grouping of tree, ".c., had to be abandoned in favour of the formal lining of the paths with rows of umbrageous trees, and the planting in the background of dense masses of conifers, evergreen shrubs, fern trees ..." (Swanson, 1984, p 26). Hodgkinson's personal commitment, dedication and interest dictated the gardens development (Whitehead, 1997, p10). The result of his selection of trees and garden ornamentation, was a Italian Renaissance styled garden.

John Guilfoyle - Curator 1891-1909

John Guilfoyle had been working under Bickford for several years. He was attributed with the expansion of the nursery, increasing the production of shrubs and foliage plants (ibid., p. 18). He came from a family with a background in gardening, his brother William Guilfoyle renowned for his work at the Melbourne Botanic Garden. The Metropolitan Parks and Gardens Committee employed John Guilfoyle as the new curator, mainly for his knowledge of current decorative gardening fashions.nal setting. Guilfoyle's experimental removal of the iron railing that fenced the lawns and flower beds proved popular with the public and subsequently not returned. He constructed flower beds in various shapes, eg. a map of Australia, and this too became popular along with ribbon planting and carpet bedding. Other initiatives included the

Guilfoyle died at the curator's cottage at Carlton Gardens in 1909. He approach his work in a professional manner, introducing plants to the garden from overseas, specifically selected to suit the climate and soil conditions of Melbourne. The ribbon planting that was popular and fashionable during this period still decorates Hotham Walk today. In fact this is the most elaborate example still maintained in Victoria as much of this style was abandoned when it went 'out of fashion' (Watts, 1983, *Historic Gardens of Victoria: A Reconnaissance*, Oxford University Press, Melbourne, p165)

Extent of Registration

1. All of the buildings, structures and statuary marked as follows on Diagram 1887 held by the Executive Director:

B1 Sir William Clarke statue

B2 Robert Burns statue

B3 Stone hitching post

B4 John F Kennedy memorial, plaque and flagpole (including associated slate paving and walls)

B5 Toilet

B6 Bills water trough

2. All of the paths, including stone edging and *Hedera helix* borders, archaeological remnants of paths, and the lake (including fountains and waterfall) shown on Diagram 1887 held by the Executive Director:

3. All the avenues, rows and individual mature trees of the following species:

Ficus macrophylla, *Cedrus deodara*, *Ulmus procera*, *Populus alba*, *Ulmus x hollandica*, *Ulmus x hollandica* (small-leaved form), *Ficus rubiginosa*, *Platanus x acerifolia*, *Quercus robur*, *Agonis flexuosa*, *Phoenix canariensis*, *Washingtonia robusta*, *Butia capitata*, *Chamaerops humilis*, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, *Araucaria heterophylla*, *Brachychiton x roseus*, and *Grevillea hilliana*

4. All of the land known as Treasury Gardens and gazetted as Crown Reserve Rs 3888, comprising Crown Allotment 5, Section 5, Parish of Melbourne North, County of Bourke, marked L1 on Diagram 1887 held by the Executive Director.

This place/object may be included in the Victorian Heritage Register pursuant to the Heritage Act 1995. Check the Victorian Heritage Database, selecting 'Heritage Victoria' as the place data owner.

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

Appendix B **Extracts from Conservation Analysis (1991) and draft CMP (2009) in relation to JFK memorial**

17 John F Kennedy Memorial, Lake and Associated Plantings

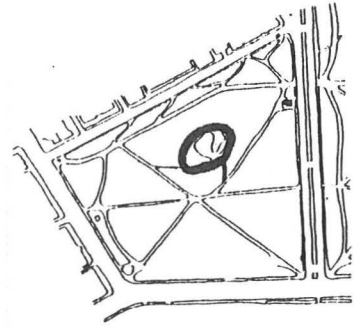
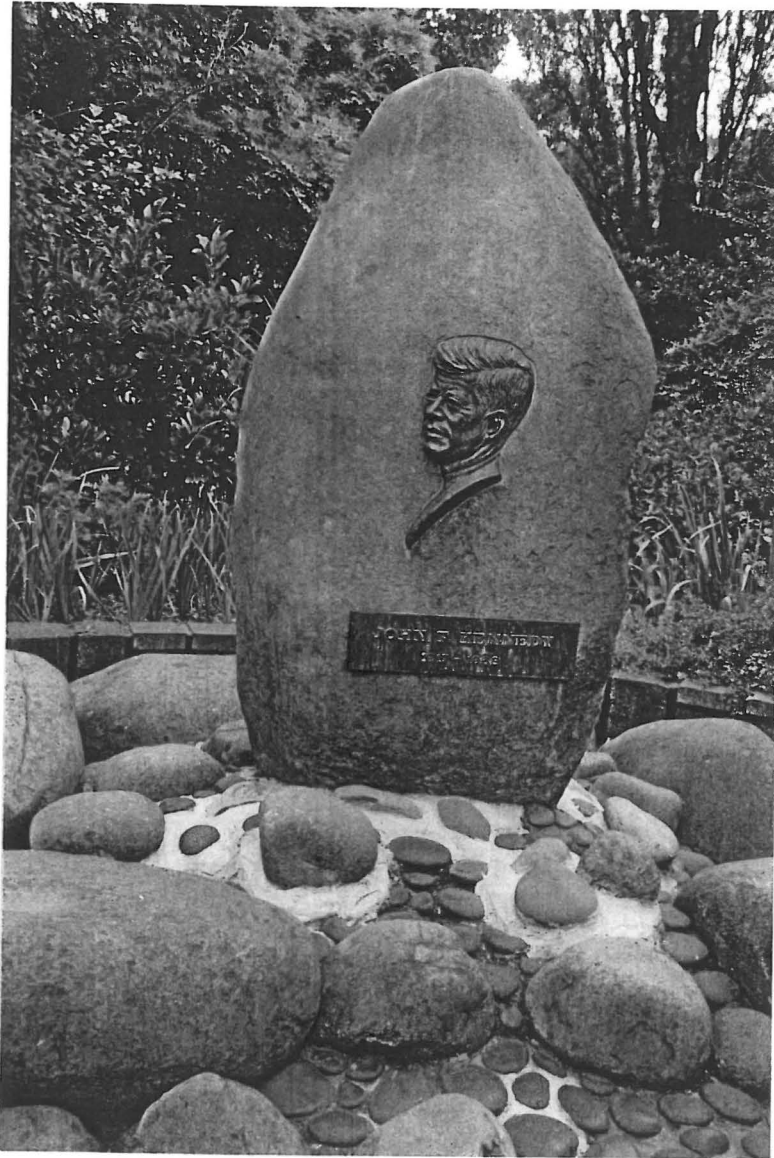


Figure 39 View of the main memorial, with the bas-relief of Kennedy mounted on the boulder. Note the crude mortar repairs at the base of the memorial.

History

Hodgkinson's 1867 design included two ornamental ponds. The smaller pond to the east of the Treasury building would have been removed by 1847. The lake to the south of the public offices' foundations was shown to be much larger and contained two islands. This was surrounded by willows, conifers, poplars and palms. The 1895 MMBW plan showed the elongated form of the lake as constructed. In 1902 the lake and surrounds were converted into a 'Japanese Garden' by William Guilfoyle. The lake was reshaped and one island was removed. The shape is accurately portrayed on the 1939 survey plan. A shelter was constructed on the remaining island and was accessed by two ornate bridges. Rock-edged gravel paths wound through shrubberies. The area was enclosed by an iron picket fence. Guilfoyle proposed a second lake in the SE corner of the gardens in 1907 but this was not implemented. In 1930, JT Smith had the lake drained and lined with concrete. The garden was replanted and the area extended. The NE diagonal path was relocated to accommodate this

expansion. The lake was cleaned again in 1939 and decorated with new fountains and underwater lights for the Garden City Festival. In 1948 the 'bedraggled' Japanese Garden was removed and the island reshaped for music performances. Terraces of azaleas, kalmias, rhododendrons and flowering fruit trees provided the backdrop.

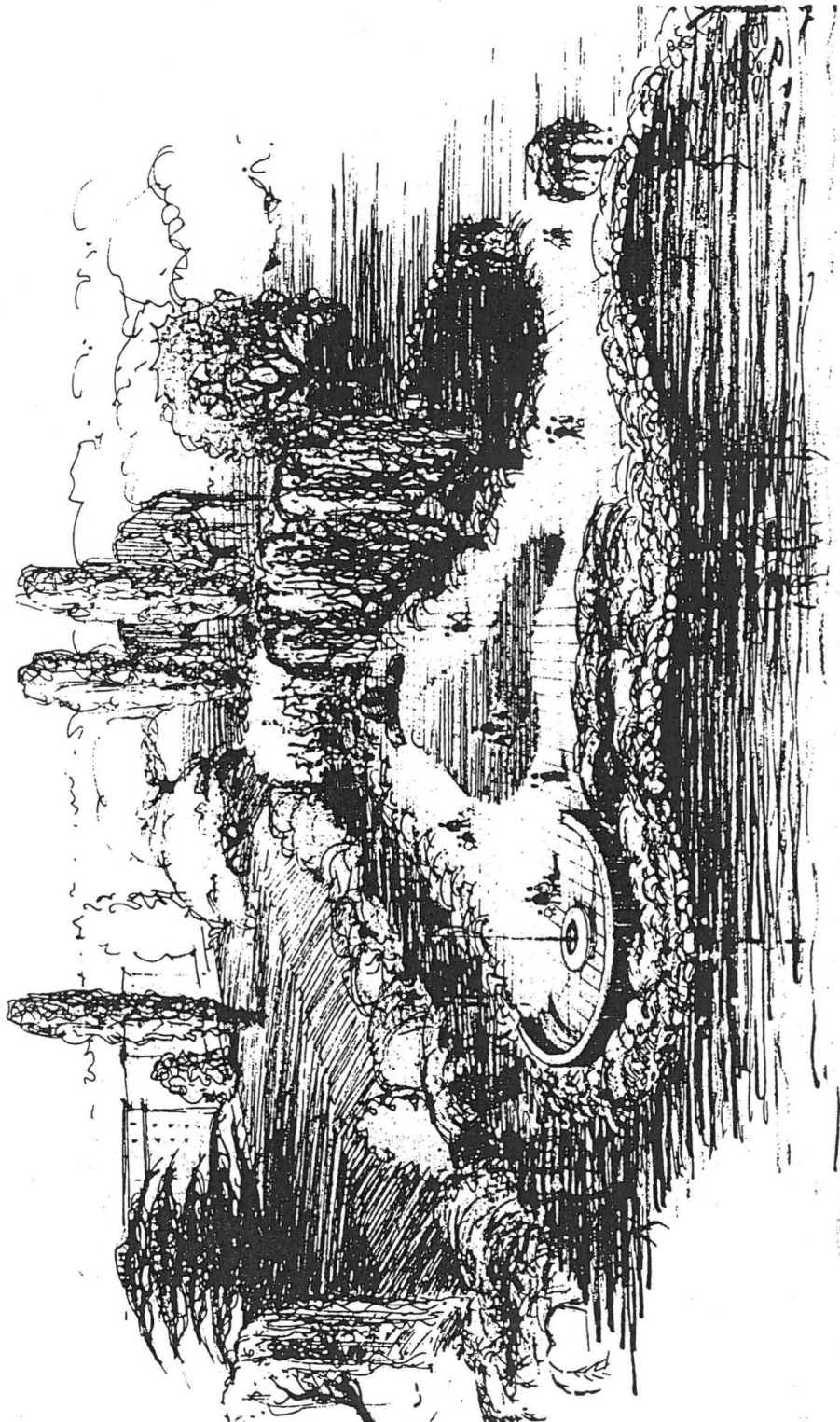
The most significant new built structure to be introduced in the post-war period was the Kennedy Memorial, which replaced Music Island on the lake in 1964-5. The Lord Mayor of Melbourne, Sir Leo Curtis, is thought to have initiated the idea for a memorial to the President of the United States, John F Kennedy, following his assassination on 22 November 1963. A committee was formed to oversee the project and advice was sought from Lincoln White, then Consul-General of the United States.⁹



Figure 40 *View north across the island with the flagpole on its circular base in the distance.*

Though no doubt briefed by this committee, the overall design and layout of the memorial was the work of the Melbourne City Council's in-house architects. In terms of built structures, the principal features of the memorial were a bronze bas-relief portrait of Kennedy mounted on a boulder and surrounded by river rocks and a large bronze flagpole set on a circular pedestal faced with polished granite. The sculpture of Kennedy was by Victorian sculptor, Ray Ewers. Ewers was a sculptor of some renown who specialised in commissioned memorial works. Educated at the Working Men's College (now RMIT), in the late 1930s, Ewers worked with Leslie Bowles on memorials to King George V and Sir John Monash. He was an official war artist in Papua, Java and Borneo during WWII, and subsequent commissioned works included numerous soldiers, sailors and airmen memorials.¹⁰

As part of the project the island was enlarged and paved, and a new stone retaining wall and more substantial causeway constructed. Stone faced wall seating was provided around the flagpole. Contemporary drawings show that it was originally intended to include an area of lawn in the centre of the island but this element is thought to have been omitted from the design as constructed. Another feature was added to the Kennedy Memorial in 1966, when a small rock waterfall was added to the north edge of the lake. A spray and several bubblers were added to the lake at the same time.¹¹



MEMORIAL TO THE LATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY. TREASURY GARDENS, MELBOURNE.
PERSPECTIVE SKETCH.

Figure 41 This perspective sketch for the memorial was produced during the design process.

Physical Description

The John F Kennedy Memorial, including the retaining walls, rock waterfall, flagpole, memorial and associated plaques, appears to be generally intact as described above.

The majority of planting around the lake appears to be of recent origin following the introduction of the Kennedy memorial. Dense planting consisting of small ornamental trees and shrubs provides a screen to the north and east. Tree species include Silver birch, Golden ash, Variegated pittosporum, *Thuja plicata*, Japanese maple, *Prunus spp.*, Jacaranda and Tortured willow. Larger trees surviving from an earlier period include the English oak and the Weeping lilly pilly to the south-east and two Lombardy poplars to the east. A Weeping elm (*Ulmus glabra* 'Camperdownii') was relocated near the south-eastern entry as part of the reconstruction and may have been planted as part of the Music Island works. A further two Lombardy poplars planted to the north of the lake after 1969 were intended to frame the view over the cascade. The planting bed to the north retains terraces edged with bluestone that possibly date from 1948 – 1950. No evidence survives of the earlier pathway network. The lake itself has a stone edging constructed in 1965 and contains plantings of Papyrus, Iris and Water lilies.



Figure 42 View of the lake from the south-west

Significance

The John F Kennedy Memorial is of primary significance to the Treasury Gardens and in its own right. Unusual, if not unique in Victoria, this memorial demonstrates the dramatic impact the assassination of the US President had in the Australian context and serves as a reminder of the influence of American culture and politics during this period of our history. It reflects its date of construction in its use of materials, layout and detailing, and is a good example of such landscape design of the 1960s. The planting is of no significance.

The significance of the bronze bas-relief of Kennedy as a work of the sculptor, the late Ray Ewers, has not been assessed.

While the form of the lake has been altered three times, it remains of primary significance as evidence of an original feature in Hodgknison's 1867 design and the central focal point of the gardens.

B 6 John F Kennedy memorial, Lake and Associated Plantings



Figure 47: At top: the memorial showing the bas-relief portrait by Ray Ewers; at bottom: former lake presently infilled with toppings and plantings due to ongoing water restrictions.

History

The lake in the centre of the site was part of Clement Hodgkinson's original 1867 plan for the site, which showed a central lake of a rough kidney shape with two islands. The lake was shown as a long thin element on the 1895 MMBW plan, and this probably reflects the lake as built.



Figure 48 The memorial in 1965, photographed by Wolfgang Sievers

Reproduced from the State Library of Victoria

In 1907 William Guilfoyle redesigned the lake and central island as a Japanese Garden. (The form of the lake survives essentially as shown on William Guilfoyle's 1907 plan (Figure 49), though the edge is less elaborate and the Island has been connected by a causeway with the construction of the Kennedy Memorial.)

In 1948 a further change was made to the lake, with the removal of the Japanese Garden and the development of 'Music Island', a concert venue, where performers were located on the island. This redevelopment included the installation of the terraces to the north of the lake. While no record is made of it, the stone wall lining the lake is thought to date from this period¹³. The alignment of this wall makes the lake a simplified version of Guilfoyle's 1907 design, while still retaining its general shape.

The most significant new built structure to be introduced to the Gardens in the post-war period was the Kennedy memorial, which replaced Music Island on the lake in 1964-5. The Lord Mayor of Melbourne, Sir Leo Curtis, is thought to have initiated the idea for a memorial to the President of the

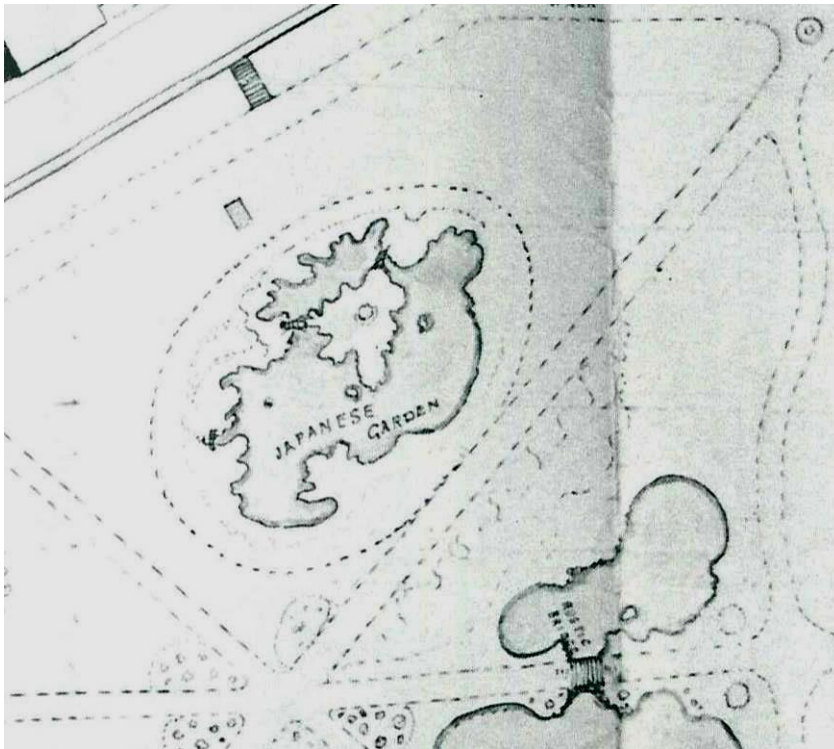


Figure 49: Section of William Guilfoyle's 1907 plan for renovations in Treasury Gardens.
Reproduced from *Melbourne's Historic Public Gardens*

United States, John F Kennedy, following his assassination on 22 November 1963. A committee was formed to oversee the project and advice was sought from Lincoln White, then Consul-General of the United States.¹⁴

Though no doubt briefed by this committee, the overall design and layout of the memorial was the work of the Melbourne City Council's in-house architects. In terms of built structures, the principal features of the memorial were a bronze bas-relief portrait of Kennedy mounted on a boulder and surrounded by river rocks and a large bronze flagpole set on a circular pedestal faced with polished granite. The sculpture of Kennedy was by Victorian sculptor, Ray Ewers. Ewers was a sculptor of some renown who specialised in commissioned memorial works. Educated at the Working Men's College (now RMIT), in the late 1930s, Ewers worked with Leslie Bowles on memorials to King George V and Sir John Monash. He was an official war artist in Papua, Java and Borneo during WWII, and subsequent commissioned works included numerous soldiers, sailors and airmen memorials.¹⁷

As part of the project the island was enlarged and paved, and a new stone retaining wall and more substantial causeway constructed. Stone faced wall seating was provided around the flagpole. Contemporary drawings show that it was

originally intended to include an area of lawn in the centre of the island but this element is thought to have been omitted from the design as constructed. Another feature was added to the Kennedy memorial in 1966, when a small rock waterfall was added to the north edge of the lake. A spray and several bubblers were added to the lake at the same time.¹⁸

Physical Description

The John F Kennedy memorial, including the retaining walls, rock waterfall, flagpole, memorial and associated plaques, appears to be generally intact as described above.

The garden beds surrounding the lake consist of six White Crepe Myrtles (*Lagerstroemia* 'Natchez') under planted with mixed plantings of Dwarf Japanese Sacred Bamboo (*Nandina domestica* 'Nana), New Zealand Flax (*Phormium* cvrs.), Prostrate Juniper (*Juniperus* sp.), Bird of Paradise (*Strelitzia reginae*) and African Daisy (*Arctotis* sp.).

Garden terraces at the rear of the lake are constructed from basalt rock and contain Golden Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Camelias (*Camellia japonica*), *Acanthus mollis*, *Acacia cognata*, *Fatsia japonica*, *Aspidistra elatior*, *Mahonia lomariifolia* and *Choisya ternata*. Planting through much of the terraces is sparse, with many of the plants being in poor condition.

The lake itself is of serpentine form, with stacked rock edges of Castlemaine slate or a similar material. The base of the lake is gravel. As noted, the overall form of the lake is a simplified form of that illustrated in Guilfoyle's 1907 plan for the feature (see Figure 49). Guilfoyle's island is now connected by a causeway to the rest of the Gardens. At present, the lake itself is dry, but contains isolated clumps of Papyrus, Irises and *Typha orientalis* (Cumbungi or Bullrush).

Significance

The John F Kennedy memorial is of primary significance to the Treasury Gardens and in its own right. Unusual, if not unique in Victoria, this memorial demonstrates the dramatic impact the assassination of the US President had in the Australian context and serves as a reminder of the influence of American culture and politics during this period of our history. It reflects its date of construction in its use of materials, layout and detailing, and is a good example of such landscape design of the 1960s.

The significance of the bronze bas-relief of Kennedy as a work of the sculptor, the late Ray Ewers, has not been assessed.

The Lake is of primary significance as a design feature, with a lake being present in this location since the establishment of the Gardens. The general form of the lake is also of primary significance as the only known physical example of William Guilfoyle's involvement in the Gardens. The terracing and fountain to the rear of the lake and the stacked rock wall date from the 1940s are of little or no-significance. The planting is of recent origins and is of little or no significance.

Policies

Policy 94: Preferably retain and conserve the John F Kennedy memorial, lake and landscaped setting.

The John F Kennedy memorial, lake and associated landscaping and plantings represent the most recent in a series of distinct phases in the treatment of the lake and its setting as a major feature in the Gardens.

The memorial has been assessed as of primary significance as reflecting the impact the assassination of the US President had in the Australian context and serving as a reminder of the influence of American culture and politics during the 1960s. The main focus of the memorial is the cairn and bronze bas-relief sculpture of Kennedy, with the lake and existing hard landscape and plantings provide a well designed setting for the cairn and sculpture.

It is highly desirable the combination of elements be retained and conserved.

Accepting this policy, considering the nature of this element, as a memorial introduced as a later phase of development in the Gardens, it is conceivable consideration could be given to its modification, certainly in terms of its plantings, but potentially also in terms of its hard landscaping. Any such proposal would need to be considered in terms of its impact on the Gardens and the cultural meaning of the memorial.

In all cases, the Lake, an original feature of the Gardens, should be retained and incorporated together with an appropriately designed landscaped setting.

While not desirable and perhaps unlikely, it is also possible that the relocation of the memorial cairn and bas-relief sculpture might be proposed in the future. For example, it is possible the

reconstruction of the earlier Japanese Garden treatment might be proposed. Within certain constraints, this is an action that might be considered.

Rationale: The John F Kennedy memorial is an element of primary significance to the Treasury Gardens, but is an element of relatively recent origins in the history of this landscape and in some respects is an element that does not rely on its location in the Treasury Gardens for its cultural meaning and significance. The present focus on maintaining and conserving the memorial and its setting should be continued, but there is scope to consider further change in the future. The Lake has been a key design element over the history of the Gardens.

Policy 95: A strategy should be put in place to return water to the lake

Refer to Policy 19 for further details.

Rationale: The lake in the centre of the site, albeit in a modified form, has been a consistent feature of the Gardens since the Hodgkinson era. The lack of water in the lake is an intrusion on the heritage significance of the place and is unsightly.

Implementation

At this time, no active implementation policy is required for the management of the John F Kennedy memorial.

1. Put in place a strategy to return water to the lake

A 12 Lawns



Figure 39 View of the lawn in the centre of the site, south of the Kennedy Memorial

History

Mass planting of trees between avenues in 1867 was intended to eliminate the need for areas of lawn with high maintenance requirements. The rough grass was scythed by hand and sold to help maintain the reserve. The removal of overcrowded trees by William Guilfoyle, and the introduction of a Japanese garden around the lake, was accompanied by increased areas of lawn. However the greatest tree clearances and expansion of lawns occurred under the guidance of J T Smith after 1929.

Description

The lawns slope gently down to the south-eastern corner from Spring Street and the Treasury Place embankment, with steeper slopes north of the lake. The pathways and avenues provide a framework for lawn areas. Specimen trees are scattered throughout the lawns with the rows parallel to Wellington Parade indicating the location of a missing perimeter walk. Major shrub beds are located around the lake and to the Treasury Place embankment. A small shrubbery surrounds the underground railway vent in the south-western corner. The lawns provide a unifying element, together with the pathway system and avenues, and are used extensively by the public for relaxation and for temporary displays and artworks. The open, uncluttered lawns are an essential part of the Treasury Gardens character.

Significance

The open, uncluttered lawns have become an integral part of the landscape character – and as a character trait are of primary

significance. However, the lawns have undergone many modifications, and therefore as a landscape element they are of contributory significance to the understanding of the nature of the Treasury Gardens.

Policies

Policy 78: Retain the open lawns in accordance with the general policies listed above.

Retain the open lawns within the Treasury Gardens as places of aesthetic significance and passive recreation. The use of other materials as lawn replacements (e.g. gravel, paving, synthetic turf) are not appropriate

Manage the lawns so that their open character and usability is maintained, while not overly restricting the installation of new elements in line with this CMP.

Policy 79: Maintain turf to a high standard.

The lawns should be maintained to a relatively high standard, in keeping with the current maintenance levels of the Treasury Gardens.

For the most part, decisions in relation to lawn management, such as turf type, mowing height and frequency, irrigation, fertilisation and weed control, will be based on maintenance requirements and City of Melbourne desires. Heritage considerations in relation to lawn management are limited to the following requirements:

- Lawns are to look “kept”, so that they are not unduly long, worn or weed infested;
- Lawns are to encourage public use and are able to withstand the wear generated by this;
- With due consideration for water availability and turf species, lawns are to be generally green to yellow-green in colour. As much as is practicable, lawns are not to be allowed to brown-off.

Implementation

No active implementation is required at this point with the exception of ongoing maintenance

**+Victorian Emergency Services Memorial
Summary of stakeholder feedback – February 2018**

National Trust Comments	Council Response
<p><u>National Trust Comment:</u></p> <p>The National Trust is generally comfortable with the proposal for a new Victorian Emergency Services Memorial. We commend the City of Melbourne and the CFA for engaging the services of Rush \ Wright Associates to produce a high quality memorial by way of a landscape response. It is clear that the current context of the garden has been taken into account and responded (to) in the proposed high quality design, which adds a new layer of significance to this place.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<p><u>National Trust Comment:</u></p> <p>The proposal aligns with the 'Plaques and Memorials Policy' in that the importance of the six agencies proposed to be recognised by the Victorian Emergency Services Memorial is of enduring interest to the wider community.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<p><u>National Trust Comment:</u></p> <p>We recommend the draft Treasury Gardens Conservation Management Plan (CMP) 2009 is reviewed in line with current practice and any changes that may have occurred in the last nine years. Furthermore we would expect that a finalised version of the CMP is formally adopted by Council. A CMP is a main guiding document for the conservation and management of a heritage place, and as such should be completed and utilised. This is particularly important as a resource for assessing any proposed changes to the place for the current proposal.</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>A budget bid will be prepared for a review and update of the CMP of Treasury Gardens. This bid will be considered as part of Council's annual budget processes in the 2019–20 financial year.</p>
<p><u>National Trust Comment:</u></p> <p>We note that in setting out the site context and history of the place ... this proposal does not acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the land and their connection to this place as a part of its history and ongoing significance. We would expect any public landscaping project to make an acknowledgement of this.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>

<p><u>National Trust Comment:</u></p> <p>It is not clear that a heritage consultant has been employed to provide advisory services throughout the project, as recommended in the City of Melbourne site analysis.... Such documentation would have been of use to us in responding to the project, as it will assess the level of change proposed to this place and contextualise this within the existing heritage of Treasury Gardens.</p>	<p>The applicant engaged consultants to provide heritage advice during concept development.</p> <p>The City of Melbourne also engaged an independent heritage appraisal of the concept in December 2017. (Attachment 4).</p>
<p><u>National Trust Comment:</u></p> <p>We strongly support that the proposal is a landscaped response, as a place not an object.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<p><u>National Trust Comment:</u></p> <p>We are comfortable that appropriate consultation has been undertaken with the City of Melbourne regarding the planting palette and its integration with existing management and planting plans for the garden. The use of a range of plant types and rock forms from across Victoria is appropriate given this can form a connection to place for visitors from across Victoria.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<p><u>National Trust Comment:</u></p> <p>We support the suggestion at the meeting that the installation of the project will be a trigger for the renewal of the pond area by the City of Melbourne. We welcome any opportunity to provide feedback on such a proposal.</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>Potential renewal of the pond area would be subject to standard Council budgetary processes.</p>
<p><u>National Trust Comment:</u></p> <p>We'd like to take this opportunity to provide feedback on the City of Melbourne 'Plaques and Memorials Policy'. We note that this document is undated, and recommend that a date is added for consistency with reference to other similar policies held by the City of Melbourne.</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>The document will be updated to show the date of endorsement by Council – September 2016</p>
<p><u>National Trust Comment:</u></p> <p>We would expect that a rigorous and thorough process of review is undertaken of any memorial requests made to the City of Melbourne. We recommend that all other options for memorialisation via the 'Out of Scope' suggestions made in the document are prioritised as a first option for memorialisation. We would expect that any request for memorialisation would sufficiently demonstrate why these 'Out of Scope' options are not appropriate.</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>The City of Melbourne's Plaques and Memorials Policy (2016) encourages applicants to consider other forms of memorialisation.</p>

<p><u>National Trust Comment:</u></p> <p>The National Trust does not support an ongoing process of continually adding memorials to Melbourne’s public spaces and gardens. While we support this proposal for its landscaped response, as a ‘flagship project for memorialisation’ in Melbourne, we would not support a large number of such proposals to be made throughout the city without being subject to rigorous assessment and public consultation.</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>The City of Melbourne Plaques and Memorials Policy (2016) acknowledges that space for new memorials, in particular, is limited, therefore a robust decision making process is vital. All applications are assessed strictly applying the criteria as set out in the policy.</p>
<p>Australian Garden History Society Comments</p>	<p>Council Response</p>
<p><u>Australian Garden History Society Comment:</u></p> <p>What is the connection of the proposed memorial's combined authorities to this place? Is there a more suitable and connective place elsewhere which might be more acceptable as it does not impinge on a registered heritage landscape?</p>	<p>As the memorial is to recognise six emergency services operating across Victoria, a central location for the memorial has been proposed.</p> <p>The location reflects the significance of the six emergency service organisations to the Victorian community.</p>
<p><u>Australian Garden History Society Comment:</u></p> <p>What guarantee is there that more memorials will not be installed in other heritage gardens and parks within the City of Melbourne, even with the ‘Plaques and Memorials Policy’ in place? Does this installation represent a precedent for further memorials to be installed in heritage parks?</p>	<p>Memorial applications are assessed against the City of Melbourne’s Plaques and Memorials Policy (2016).</p>
<p><u>Australian Garden History Society Comment:</u></p> <p>Who will install the works? Who will oversee the works to ensure a high standard of workmanship, and design integrity?</p>	<p>If approved, by Council and Heritage Victoria, the construction of the memorial will be completed by the City of Melbourne at the cost of the applicant as per a mutually agreed Memorandum of Understanding.</p>
<p><u>Australian Garden History Society Comment:</u></p> <p>Will the City of Melbourne take on the maintenance of the new landscape works and garden?</p>	<p>As the Committee of Management for Treasury Gardens, the City of Melbourne will maintain the memorial and landscape.</p>

<p><u>Australian Garden History Society Comment:</u></p> <p>Apart from the location concerns above, we do consider that the plan is well considered and sensitive to the authorities seeking to establish some sort of memorial to their volunteers and members. It also eliminates the number of single memorials which might otherwise seek to be immortalised somewhere else in a public space.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<p><u>Australian Garden History Society Comment:</u></p> <p>The landscape plan is well thought out and presented and, in the right location, would not be obtrusive and provide an easy place for people to gather on memorial occasions.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<p><u>Australian Garden History Society Comment:</u></p> <p>In the past AGHS has expressed concern at the installation of various plaques and memorials in historically significant public parks and landscapes without a rigorous procedure and clear policy, e.g. the ugly Police Memorial in the Domain. This Emergency Services proposal is infinitely superior but the AGHS urges the City of Melbourne to explore all possible locations and be extremely vigilant about for whom and where memorials are allowed to be placed.</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>All memorial requests are assessed against the Plaques and Memorials Policy (2016).</p>