Shrine of Remembrance
2–42 Domain Road, Melbourne

Heritage Council Registrations Committee
Members – Juliette Halliday (Chair), Lindsay Merritt, Andrew May

DECISION OF THE HERITAGE COUNCIL

After considering the Executive Director’s recommendation and submissions received in response and after holding a meeting to consider all further material received, the Heritage Council has determined, pursuant to Section 54 of the Heritage Act 1995, to amend the registration of the Shrine of Remembrance in the Victorian Heritage Register.

Juliette Halliday (Chair)
Lindsay Merritt
Andrew May

Decision Date - 22 December 2016
INTRODUCTION

The Place

1. The Shrine of Remembrance (‘the Place’), comprises the Shrine building itself, the surrounding Reserve, trees and lawns and all memorials and features within the extent of registration of the Place. The following description is taken from the Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance for the Place:

‘What is significant?

The Shrine of Remembrance, Victoria's principal war memorial, was constructed between 1927 and 1934 on a prominent elevated site south of the city, on a north-south axis with Swanston Street and St Kilda Road.

A competition for the design of the World War I memorial was held in 1923, with the winning design by returned servicemen, Philip B. Hudson and James H. Wardrop, incorporating a distinctive interior space. Their monumental, classically conceived design, set on a series of elevated terraces within a formally planned landscape, caused considerable controversy in the press, however was finally adopted with some modifications, and the foundation stone was laid on Armistice Day 1927. Builders for the Shrine were Vaughan and Lodge, and architect Kingsley Ussher joined the architects' practice in 1929. After completion, the building was dedicated on 11 November 1934 by the Duke of Gloucester, at a ceremony attended by about 300,000 people.

Hudson and Wardrop's design for the Shrine is highly symmetrical with strong axial approaches from all directions. It drew on classical Greek sources in both form and detail and incorporated refinements to correct optical illusions, as undertaken in Classical Greece. The main form was based on the Mausoleum of Halicarnassoss (353 B.C.) with a stepped reinforced concrete, pyramidal roof (originally clad externally in granite but reclad in copper sheeting in 1969) rising above a monumental cubic base. Octastyle Doric porticoes were applied to the north and south elevations, based on the Parthenon (447-432 B.C.), and a large finial, based on the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, Athens, was included in the final design. Together these three sources combine to produce a building based symbolically on a tomb, temple and monument. The building is planned around a central sanctuary with surrounding ambulatory, a crypt below and two balcony levels above. The sanctuary receives light from a skylight in the centre of the distinctive stepped high ceiling and a feature of the space is the ray of light designed to fall across the sunken Rock of Remembrance at 11am on Remembrance Day. The perimeter ambulatory contains ensigns and books recording the names of the 89,100 members of the Australian Imperial Force, the Royal Australian Navy and the Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force who were either born or enlisted in Victoria and served abroad in World War I, or who died in camp prior to embarkation.

The superstructure of the building is clad externally with pale grey granite quarried from a Tynong quarry, which was opened to supply the stone for this building. Stone
sculptures were integral to the design of the exterior and British sculptor Paul Montford was commissioned to undertake this work. These sculptures include large winged figures buttressing the exterior corners of the Shrine and friezes for the tympanum of the porticoes. The interior sanctuary is square in plan and symmetrical about both axes, and incorporates sandstone cladding, a marble tile floor, sixteen dark Buchan marble Ionic columns and twelve frieze panels, designed by sculptor, Lyndon Dadswell. The crypt is also clad in sandstone and has a ruled concrete floor and decorated coffered concrete ceiling. It contains a bronze casket containing the names of Shrine fund contributors and copies of the original drawings. In 1968 a bronze sculpture, Father and Son by Ray Ewers, was installed in the centre of the floor.

In 1949 a competition was held for the design of a World War II memorial. This was won by Ernest E. Milston with a design for a forecourt on the northern side of the Shrine, at a terrace level beneath the existing terraces. The forecourt, dedicated by the Queen in 1954, is designed in the form of a cross, and comprises an eternal flame and cenotaph on the western arm and three flagpoles on the eastern arm. The eternal flame is a brass bowl with gas-fired flame, surrounded by a low bronze rail fence and the most substantial of the three monuments, the cenotaph, is located behind this flame. The cenotaph consists of a basalt sculpture of six servicemen carrying the figure of a fallen comrade draped in an Australian flag, set high on a sandstone base. George Allen, the head of the sculpture department at R.M.I.T. from 1933 to 1965, won a competition to design the statuary. Opposite these memorials, across the forecourt, are three simple flagpoles of painted steel tube set in simple granite slabs, originally intended to be mounted in urn shaped sandstone bases.

Other important elements have been incorporated into the Reserve since its inception, and a collection of these are located to the north east of the Shrine. The Gallipoli Memorial, which incorporates a bronze sculpture of The Man with his Donkey, was originally located outside the Reserve in 1935, however was relocated in 1967. Located nearby is a granite horse trough, relocated in 1986 from its original position also outside the Reserve. It was erected as an initiative of the Purple Cross Society in 1926, dedicated to the welfare of the horses sent to World War I. Also nearby are two life-sized bronze statues, Driver and Wipers, relocated from the State Library forecourt in 1998. The work of British sculptor Charles Jagger, these were originally purchased by the National Gallery of Victoria and installed after their arrival in Australia in 1937.

To the east of the Shrine is a statue titled Widow and Children which was commissioned by Legacy and dedicated in 1988. It is a small bronze sculpture by Louis Larmen, mounted on a grey granite block and set inside a cruciform shaped garden, known as the Legacy Garden of Appreciation. To the west of the Shrine is the Remembrance Garden, opened in 1985 to commemorate the service of Australian personnel in post-World War II conflicts. Two lawn memorials, dating from c.1980s, are also located to the west of the Shrine, commemorating the service of the Australian Independent Companies Commando Squadrons and the World War II Airborne Forces. To the south west of the Shrine is a fountain which was installed in 1934 to mark the centenary of Victoria and donated to the people of Victoria by noted philanthropist, Sir MacPherson Robertson. It was designed by the architects of the Shrine, Hudson and Wardrop, and features bronze statuary by Paul Montford. Other installations in the
Shrine Reserve include four light pylons which were designed as part of the original design concept and constructed in 1934. Cast iron lamp posts, also dating from the original scheme, are arranged around the Shrine and along the southern approach.

Landscaping around the Shrine began in 1933, providing employment for 400-500 men during the Depression. The design features strong axial north-south and east-west roadways and diagonal paths leading to and from the memorial, with plantings playing an important and symbolic role at the Shrine Reserve. About 114 memorial trees were planted around the Shrine in 1934, some later replaced or removed. Specific areas of trees around the Shrine were allocated to the army, navy and air force, and exotic trees representing the Commonwealth countries were planted in the north east lawn in the 1950s. A lone pine (Turkish pine, Pinus brutia), one of a small number of early trees grown in Victoria from a cone brought back from Gallipoli and planted in 1933, is situated to the east of the Shrine. Formal 1934 plantings of Bhutan Cypress (Cupressus torulosa) remain along the northern approach from St Kilda Road and other formal plantings, including that lining the southern approach and Lombardy poplars encircling the base of the grassed mound, remain from later periods.

In 2003 the Shrine underwent a substantial redevelopment which involved the addition of foyers, visitor information spaces and facilities and two new entrances to the crypt via the previously unexposed undercroft. These additions are located beneath the existing mound on the north side of the Shrine and access is via courtyards, themselves aligned with the diagonal axes of the building. The visual impact of this work is minimal, however the approach to the building has been significantly altered with these new additions. Entry is now into the crypt, via the undercroft, rather than directly into the sanctuary on the level above. This allows for an educational process to occur prior to entry into the original, unaltered spaces.

The features of the Shrine’s purpose, design and setting enhance its perception as a culturally significant place that provides opportunities for individual contemplation and reflection, for solemn group ceremonies and to educate the community about the events it commemorates.

The significance of the Shrine is enhanced by its dominant presence in the urban environment and a clear vision to the place from outside the site.

Views to and from the Shrine have been considered important since its construction. The importance of westward views from or across the forecourt has been increased as a consequence of the reconstruction of the forecourt to accommodate the World War II memorials and associated ceremonies.

Original Gazetted

2. The Place was gazetted on 4 December 1991 and included in the Register of Historic Buildings, pursuant to the Historic Buildings Act 1981. The Place was then included in the Victorian Heritage Register as part of the transition arrangements when the Heritage Act 1995 came into force.

Recommendation of the Executive Director

3. On 11 March 2016, the Executive Director recommended that the existing registration of the Place be amended in accordance with s 54 of the Heritage Act 1995 (‘the Act’).
The Executive Director recommended that the Place be included in the Victorian Heritage Register as an archaeological place as well as a heritage place; that the Statement of Significance be updated to reflect the archaeological values and the Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the Place; and, that permit exemptions be added in accordance with s 42 of the Act (‘the Recommendation’). The Recommendation included additions, changes and corrections to the information forming part of the documentation for the existing registration of the Place under the Act.

4. In the Recommendation, the Executive Director gave the following summarised reasons for the Recommendation:

   - New archaeological information has prompted the proposed addition of the Archaeological Place category and an updating of the Statement of Significance.
   - The Heritage Council’s Shared Values Project has prompted a review of the Aboriginal cultural heritage values which has led to the proposed updating of the Statement of Significance.
   - An updated permit policy and permit exemptions have been proposed to assist in the management of the archaeological values of this place.’

Section 38 submissions

5. Under s 38(1) of the Act, any person may make a submission to the Heritage Council in relation to a recommendation of the Executive Director to include (or amend) a place in the Victorian Heritage Register (‘the Register’). The Heritage Council received four submissions under s 38(1) of the Act in response to the Recommendation, from:

   a) Mr Dean Lee for the Trustees of the Shrine of Remembrance (‘the Trustees’);
   
   b) Mr Ian Shears for the Melbourne City Council (‘MCC’); and
   
   c) Ms Eleanor Bourke and Ms Nellie Flagg of the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council (‘the VAHC’); and
   
   d) Dr Alex Parmington of Wurundjeri Tribe Land and Compensation Cultural Heritage Council (‘Wurundjeri’).

All four submissions made comments in relation to the Recommendation and proposed further changes or amendments to the registration of the Place. None of the submissions made under s38(1) included a request to be heard in relation to the submissions.

Preliminary and Other Matters

Consideration of ‘s 38’ submissions

6. As noted above, no request for a hearing in relation to the Recommendation was received when submissions were made under s 38(1) in relation to the Recommendation. At a meeting on 2 June 2016, the Heritage Council considered the Recommendation, submissions received in response to it, and further written material provided by the Executive Director in response to the ‘s 38’ submissions. On 2 June 2016 the Heritage Council resolved that a Registrations Committee be constituted to invite and consider further written submissions in relation to the Place and the Recommendation, and to determine the matter without a hearing (see sections 41(3),
41(4) and 41(5)(b) of the Act). A Registrations Committee (‘the Committee’) was constituted to make its determination by reference to written submissions alone.

Further submissions

7. In light of submissions made on behalf of the Trustees concerning a reference in the Recommendation to the ‘Acknowledgement of Places with Shared Heritage Values’ project (‘Shared Values Project’), the Committee asked the Executive Director for further information in a letter dated 20 July 2016 concerning the Shared Values Project. The Executive Director’s response to the 20 July letter was then provided to all parties who had made submissions under s 38(1) of the Act, and these parties were provided with an opportunity to make further submissions. The final date for receipt of all further submissions was 15 September 2016.

8. Submissions in response to the further information provided by the Executive Director were received from:
   a. The Trustees;
   b. The MCC; and,
   c. The VAHC.

9. At this point, submissions from Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation and Bunurong Land and Sea Association Inc. (‘Bunurong’) were provided to the Committee by the VAHC and circulated to all other parties. The Committee determined to accept and consider the submissions received from Bunurong.

Shared Cultural Heritage Values

10. The Recommendation, and submissions received in relation to the Recommendation, referred to the Shared Values Project which was conducted on behalf of the Heritage Council and the VAHC, and which included the Place as a case study of a site where both Aboriginal (post European settlement) and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage values may be present at a State level.

11. The case study relating to the Place was provided by the Committee to all parties who had previously made a submission in relation to the Recommendation, and an opportunity to make submissions about the case study was provided to those parties.

Request that a hearing be held or an extension of time within which to make a submission

12. On 16 August 2016 the Committee received a request from the Trustees that a hearing be held, or that in the alternative, the Trustees be granted an extension of time within which to make a written submission. The Committee extended the time within which the Trustees could provide written submissions and decided that a hearing would not proceed. The Committee was satisfied that all parties were given sufficient opportunity to provide written submissions for consideration by the Committee in relation to the Recommendation, including submissions about the case study of the Place for the Shared Values Project.

SUBMISSIONS

24. For the purposes of this decision report, the Committee uses the term ‘submission’ to refer to both the written submissions received under s 38(1) of the Act in response to

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the Recommendation, and all written submissions that were invited and received by the Committee, including submissions received in relation to the Shared Values Project case study for the Place. Submissions received related only to the proposed amendments to the existing registration of for the Place.

25. In the Committee’s view, the key issues in submissions related to the following three matters in respect of the Recommendation:
   a) the Category of Registration; and
   b) the Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance; and
   c) the Permit Policy and Exemptions.

26. The following sections are not intended to be a complete record of submissions that were made to the Committee. They include a summary of the submissions received by the Committee.

**Category of Registration**

27. The Executive Director recommended that Place be included in the Register as an ‘archaeological place’ as well as a ‘heritage place’ \(^3\) on the basis of its high potential to contain subsurface archaeological material related to the construction, use and backfilling of World War II air raid precaution slit trenches. The Executive Director assessed the Place to have significance at the State level under Criterion C of the *Victorian Heritage Register Criteria and Threshold Guidelines* \(^4\) (‘the Guidelines’) with respect to the potential for the Place to contain archaeological evidence of the air raid precaution slit trenches. Criterion C of the Guidelines refers to the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Victoria’s cultural history at a level of State significance.

28. The Trustees submitted that the slit trenches are not of sufficient significance to warrant the categorisation of the Place as an archaeological place. The Trustees identified other heritage places in Melbourne featuring comparable former slit trenches, none of which are identified as being of archaeological significance.

29. The VAHC submitted that the Place is of archaeological significance for its likelihood to contain Aboriginal sites.

30. Bunurong submitted that there was some uncertainty as to whether or not the Place contains Aboriginal ancestral remains.

31. MCC supported the Recommendation and suggested that the Permit Policy for the Place should be modelled on that of the Domain Parklands, with a specific control for subsurface works likely to have an impact on archaeological artefacts or deposits relevant to the former WWII slit trenches.

**Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance**

13. The Executive Director’s Recommendation included an amendment to the Statement of Significance for the Place to recognise it as a place of shared Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal history and cultural heritage values. The Recommendation was based on the Shared Values Project case study for the Place, which suggested changes to the history and Statement of Significance for the Place. The Executive Director’s assessment in the

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\(^3\) Refer to s 20 and s 3 of the Act in this regard.

\(^4\) Endorsed by the Heritage Council 6 December 2012, Reviewed and updated 5 June 2014.
Recommendation regarding the shared cultural heritage values was made with reference to Criteria G of the Guidelines.\(^5\)

32. The Trustees submitted that the Statement of Significance should not be amended as per the Recommendation, as the identification of any one particular cultural group distorts an understanding of the Place as a place of social and spiritual value to all Victorians and that the identification of a specific cultural group is contrary to the holistic intent of the Place as a memorial to the service of all Victorians and Australians. The Trustees also submitted that the proposed amendment of the Statement of Significance has the potential to place the Trustees in breach of s 4 of the Shrine of Remembrance Act 1978. In response to these submissions, the Executive Director (amongst other things) recognised that the Shrine is a place for the commemoration of the war sacrifice and service of all Victorians and Australians, and that it is a place of ‘multiple cultural heritage values’ which relate to Victorian Aboriginal communities as well as many different cultural and social groups.

33. The Trustees further submitted that a statement as to the setting and important views related to the Place should be included in the registration of the Place.

34. In response to the Trustees’s submission that the setting of the Place should be noted in more detail in the Statement of Significance, the Executive Director submitted that the appropriate place for the suggested vista controls is the Permit Policy for the Place.

35. The VAHC submitted that it was generally supportive of the amendment to the Statement of Significance and suggested some additional minor amendments to the information included in it.

36. Bunurong submitted that it was supportive of the acknowledgement of the Aboriginal cultural heritage values at the Place and provided further information in relation to Aboriginal servicemen and servicewomen.

37. Wurundjeri submitted that the Place was significant to the Wurundjeri people and that it was supportive of the proposed amendment.

38. MCC submitted that it supported the proposed amendment to the Statement of Significance.

**Permit Policy and Permit Exemptions**

39. The Executive Director recommended that permit exemptions should be added in accordance with s 42(4) of the Act. In response to the ‘s 38’ submission from the MCC, the Executive Director accepted that changes to the Recommendation should be made to the permit exemptions for the Place to align permit policy and exemptions for the Place with those of the nearby Domain Parklands.

40. The Trustees submitted that both the most recent Conservation Management Plan and Landscape Management Plan for the Place should be listed within the Permit Policy for the Place, and the Executive Director accepted this submission.

41. The submissions of the VAHC, Bunurong and Wurundjeri did not refer specifically to the permit policy and exemptions proposed in the Recommendation.

\(^5\) Criterion G of the Guidelines is satisfied at a level of State significance in relation to a place with strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to indigenous people as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.
MCC submitted that revisions should be made to the permit exemptions to model the permit exemptions in place for the Domain Parklands registration.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The Committee notes that its determination results from a consideration of all written submissions received by it, and addresses each of the three key issues raised in the submissions below.

Category of Registration

The Committee determines that the recording of the Place as an archaeological place as proposed by the Recommendation is appropriate and agrees with the Executive Director in this respect.

The Committee notes the evidence provided by the Executive Director as to the significance of the air raid precaution slit trenches at the Place, and the view of the Executive Director that the slit trenches are of State level significance (under Criterion C of the Guidelines) with respect to the potential for the Place to contain archaeological evidence of the air raid precaution slit trenches.

The Committee also notes the Trustee’s submission as to comparable sites with the potential to contain slit trench archaeology. However, the Committee is of the view that the World War II air raid precaution slit trenches at the Place have the potential to yield archaeological information about the design, construction, use and remediation of air raid precaution slit trenches constructed during World War II (1939-45), and that this information would be likely to contribute to an understanding of Victoria’s cultural history at a level of State significance (see Criterion C of the Guidelines).

After a consideration of written submissions, the Committee appends an amended copy of the Recommendation report as part of the record of its determination (ATTACHMENT 1). The updated document includes a map that identifies the location of the slit trenches referred to in the Recommendation.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

The Committee notes the submissions of the VAHC, Bunurong and Wurundjeri as to the proposal to amend the Statement of Significance to include a reference to the shared cultural heritage significance of the Place to Aboriginal Victorians.

The Committee notes that the Place is already included in the Register as a place of social significance to all Victorians at a level of State significance (this falls within Criterion G of the Guidelines). The Executive Director’s recommended amendment to the Statement of Significance for the Place does not contemplate the addition of a new category or Criterion of registration. Instead, it proposed amendments to the Statement of Significance to include a new reference to the social and cultural significance of the Place to Aboriginal people (Criterion G of the Guidelines).

The Committee has considered all submissions regarding the proposal to amend the Statement of Significance to include a reference to the cultural heritage significance of the Place to Aboriginal Victorians, including submissions concerning the Shared Values Project case study for the Place. The Committee disagrees with the submissions of the Trustees and determines that the Statement of Significance for the Place should

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Criterion C of the Guidelines refers to the ‘Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Victoria’s cultural history’ at a level of State significance.
be amended in accordance with s 54 to reflect the shared cultural heritage significance of the Place to Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Victorians.

51. The Committee is of the view that as Victoria’s pre-eminent memorial to those who served and died in wartime service for the nation, the Place is of social, cultural and spiritual significance to Aboriginal people at a level of State significance as a symbol of the contribution made by Aboriginal people in the defence of Australia, at a time when Aboriginal people did not enjoy the same civil and political rights as their fellow Australians. The Place is one where the contrast between the sacrifices made by Aboriginal servicemen and women in wartime service (including during World War I and World War II), and the rights that were denied them by the nation at that time can be interpreted and understood.

52. The Committee is of the view that the amendment to the Statement of Significance for the Place to recognise it as a place of shared Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage significance at a State level is not likely to be something that would cause the Trustees of the Place to fall outside the scope of the broad function which they have to care, manage, maintain and preserve the Place as a ‘memorial to honour the service and sacrifice of Victorians and Australians in war, conflict, peacekeeping and peacemaking’.

53. The Committee appends an amended copy of the Recommendation report as part of the record of its determination, with the changes made by the Committee to the Statement of Significance noted as ‘tracked’ changes (ATTACHMENT 1).

Permit Policy and Permit Exemptions

54. The Committee determines that the landscape Permit Exemptions for the Place should be amended in accordance with the Executive Director’s response to the MCC submission, and notes that no party objected to this submission.

55. The Committee determines that the current Conservation Management Plan and Landscape Management Plan should be referenced in the permit policy for the Place as suggested by the Trustees, and notes that no party objected to this submission.

56. The Committee further determines that the additional material relating to views and vistas, as submitted by the Trustees and agreed to by the Executive Director in response, be included in the Permit Policy for the Place.

57. The Committee appends an amended copy of the Recommendation report as part of the record of its determination, with the changes made by the Committee to the Permit Policy and Exemptions noted as ‘tracked’ changes (refer to ATTACHMENT 1).

58. The Committee further notes that, in respect of submissions received relating to the potential presence of Aboriginal ancestral remains and any works that may potentially result in disturbance to or impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage, a proponent’s responsibilities are established by the provisions of the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006.

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7 See Criterion G of the Guidelines.
8 See s 4(1AAA)(a)(i) of the Shrine of Remembrance Act 1987.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RECOMMENDATION TO THE HERITAGE COUNCIL TO AMEND AN EXISTING REGISTRATION

NAME: SHRINE OF REMEMBRANCE
DATE REGISTERED: 14 DECEMBER 1991
LOCATION: 2-42 DOMAIN ROAD, MELBOURNE
VHR NUMBER: H0848
HERITAGE OVERLAY NUMBER: HO489
CURRENT CATEGORY: HERITAGE PLACE
FILE NUMBER: FOL/15/43212
HERMES NUMBER: 806

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE HERITAGE COUNCIL:
To amend the existing registration for H0848 in accordance with s.54 of the Heritage Act 1995 by:
• Including it in the VHR as an Archaeological Place as well as a Heritage Place (s.20).
• Updating the Statement of Significance to reflect the archaeological values and the Aboriginal cultural heritage values at this place.
• Adding permit exemptions in accordance with s.42(4) of the Act.

Reasons for the proposed amendment:
• New archaeological information has prompted the proposed addition of the Archaeological Place category and an updating of the Statement of Significance.
• The Heritage Council’s Shared Values Project has prompted a review of the Aboriginal cultural heritage values which has lead to the proposed updating of the Statement of Significance.
• An updated permit policy and permit exemptions have been proposed to assist in the management of the archaeological values of this place.

The existing registration documentation is provided at Attachment 1 of this report. This report contains images and/or names of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who are now deceased.

TIM SMITH
Executive Director
Recommendation Date: 11 March 2016
AMENDMENT BACKGROUND

Addition of category ‘Archaeological Place’
It is proposed that this registration is amended to add the heritage category ‘Archaeological Place’ in addition to its current registration as a ‘Heritage Place’. In 2010 an aerial image from 1942 was discovered demonstrating the existence and extent of World War II air raid protection slit trenches constructed in land on the northern approaches of the Shrine of Remembrance. This image is included in the Shrine of Remembrance, St Kilda Road, Melbourne Conservation Management Plan (Lovell Chen, 2010). It shows the extent and design of the air raid protection trenches located within the northeastern and northwestern garden reserves. Subsequent research has resulted in the collection of additional images demonstrating the details of the construction and use of the trenches. It is appropriate that the Shrine of Remembrance is registered for its high potential to contain subsurface archaeological material related to the construction, use and backfilling of World War II slit trenches.

Recognition of Aboriginal cultural heritage values
The Shrine of Remembrance was a case study for the Acknowledgement of Places with Shared Heritage Values project managed by the Heritage Council of Victoria and Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council (June 2015) as it was known to be of significance to Aboriginal people. It is proposed to amend the Statement of Significance of this registration to recognise this is a place of shared Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal history and cultural heritage values.

Addition of a new permit policy and permit exemptions
To reflect the addition of the category ‘Archaeological Place’, it is proposed that the permit policy and permit exemptions are amended to allow the management of any works within the vicinity of the World War II air raid protection slit trenches to ensure that any future activities do not negatively impact on the archaeological significance of the place.

No change is proposed to the extent of registration.

PROPOSED CATEGORY OF REGISTRATION

New Category Proposed
The Shrine of Remembrance is currently registered as a ‘Heritage Place’. It is proposed that the category ‘Archaeological Place’ be added.

Reasons
In 2010 an aerial image from 1942 was discovered demonstrating the existence and extent of World War II air raid protection slit trenches constructed in land on the northern approaches of the Shrine of Remembrance. This image is included in the Shrine of Remembrance, St Kilda Road, Melbourne Conservation Management Plan (Lovell Chen, 2010). It shows the extent and design of the air raid protection trenches located within the northeastern and northwestern garden reserves. Subsequent research has resulted in the collection of additional images demonstrating the details of the construction and use of the trenches. It is appropriate that the Shrine of Remembrance is registered for its high potential to contain the subsurface archaeological material related to the construction, use and backfilling of World War II slit trenches.

It is considered that this place meets Criterion C (Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Victoria's cultural history) at a level of state significance. The Shrine of Remembrance is of archaeological significance for its likelihood to contain archaeological evidence of the design, construction, use, and remediation of air raid precaution slit trenches constructed during World War II (1939-45). The
trenches were built in 1942 after Japan’s entry into the war in late 1941 to shelter military staff who worked at the nearby Victoria Barracks. The slit trenches are a reminder of Australians’ fear of air attack at this time and represent the precautionary measures taken in Victoria’s urban public areas. The distinctive zig-zag pattern of the trenches was typical of those built in several city parks and gardens as the preferred shelter for protecting large numbers of people from bomb blasts. There has been little subsurface disturbance since the trenches were backfilled.

**PROPOSED-EXTENT OF REGISTRATION**

No change.

*Please see below a map noting the areas within the extent of registration considered to be areas of archaeological sensitivity.*
PROPOSED STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?
The Shrine of Remembrance, consisting of the Shrine building and the surrounding Reserve including all memorials and features. The Reserve includes an avenue of Bhutan cypress, memorial trees, a Gallipoli Oak, and a replanted Gallipoli Pine (Pinus brutia); a large number of monuments and statues, including Simpson and his Donkey; a granite horse trough in memory of First World War horses; the Legacy memorial Widow and Children; the War World II memorial forecourt, incorporating the eternal flame; and a plaque to commemorate Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander servicemen and women; and archaeological remains of World War II air raid slit trenches.

History Summary
The Shrine of Remembrance is Victoria’s principal war memorial and was constructed between 1927 and 1934. In 1923 a competition for the design of the ‘national memorial’ to those Victorians who served in the Great War of 1914-18 was held. The selected site was excised from the southwest corner of the Domain Parklands. The winning design was by returned servicemen, Philip B. Hudson and James H. Wardrop and incorporated a distinctive interior space. Their monumental, classically conceived design, set on a series of elevated terraces within a formally planned landscape, caused considerable controversy in the press, however was finally adopted with some modifications. In 1929 construction workers uncovered skeletal remains and the assumption was made that the site may have been an Aboriginal burial ground. Landscaping around the Shrine began in 1933, providing employment for 400–500 men during the Depression. The building was dedicated on 11 November 1934 by the Duke of Gloucester, at a ceremony attended by about 300,000 people. In 1942, after Japan’s entry into World War II, work commenced on digging air raid slit trenches in the northern section of the Shrine Reserve to shelter the staff of nearby Victoria Barracks in the event of an air attack. These trenches were filled in towards the end of the war. In 1949 a competition for the design of a World War II memorial was won by Ernest E. Milston. Queen Elizabeth II dedicated this forecourt on the northern side of the Shrine in 1954. It is designed in the form of a cross, and comprises an eternal flame and cenotaph on the western arm and three flagpoles on the eastern arm. In 2003 the Shrine underwent a substantial redevelopment which involved the addition of foyers, visitor information spaces and facilities and two new entrances to the crypt via the previously unexposed undercroft. These additions are located on the north side of the Shrine and access is via courtyards, themselves aligned with the diagonal axes of the building. During the Centenary of World War I (2014-18) a large area of undercroft space beneath the Shrine was converted into an exhibition space. The Shrine plays an important role in the commemoration of Anzac Day (25 April) in Melbourne with a service held at the termination of the march. Since 2005 an annual service is also held on May each year to commemorate Indigenous Aboriginal servicemen and women.

Description Summary
The 13 ha (32 acre) Shrine Reserve is dominated by the Shrine itself which is erected at a high-point within the Reserve. The building is highly symmetrical with strong axial approaches from all directions. The design is based on three Ancient Greek forms – a mausoleum (Halicarnassus 353 BC), a temple (Parthenon 438BC) and a monument (Choragic 334 BC). It has a stepped reinforced concrete, pyramidal roof (originally clad externally in granite but re clad in copper sheeting in 1969) rising above a monumental cubic base. The building is planned around a central sanctuary with surrounding ambulatory, a crypt below and two balcony levels above. The superstructure of the building is clad externally with pale grey granite from the Tynong quarry. Integral to the design are sculptures by British artist Paul Montford set on the exterior of the building. The forecourt of the Shrine, developed after World War II, includes the Eternal Flame. There are a large number of individual memorials within the Shrine reserve. The landscaping is defined by north-south and east-west pathways, with strong axial plantings and other exotics interspersed through the reserve,
including a Gallipoli Pine (*Pinus brutia*). 1,600 square metres of undercroft space beneath the Shrine contains the ‘Galleries of Remembrance’.

This site is part of the traditional country of the Kulin Nations.

**How is it significant?**

The Shrine of Remembrance, Melbourne, is of historical, archaeological, architectural, aesthetic, and social significance to the State of Victoria.

It satisfies the following criterion for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register:

**Criterion A**
Importance to the course, or pattern, of Victoria’s cultural history.

**Criterion C**
Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Victoria’s cultural history.

**Criterion D**
Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places and objects.

**Criterion E**
Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.

**Criterion G**
Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.
Why is it significant?
Shrine of Remembrance is significant at a State level for the following reasons:

The Shrine of Remembrance is of historical significance as the pre-eminent war memorial in the State. It commemorates the service and sacrifice of all Victorians who have served and died in wars since World War I (1914-18). It embodies the devastating impact of that war on the Australian nation, and Victoria in particular, which lost the largest proportion of its young men in the country. When the project was conceived, Melbourne was the capital of Australia and the seat of Federal Parliament and this resulted in the grandest war memorial in Australia, until the Australian War Memorial was built in Canberra in 1941. Since World War II (1939-45) numerous elements, including a commemorative forecourt, trees, statues and memorials, have been added to the Shrine Reserve to honour servicemen and women and peacekeepers from 1939 to the present day. As the largest and most important war memorial in Victoria, it reflects the community’s ongoing need for a public expression of grief and of commemoration for the sacrifice of life in war. (Criterion A)

The Shrine of Remembrance is of archaeological significance for its likelihood potential to contain archaeological evidence of the design, construction, use, and remediation of air raid precaution slit trenches constructed during World War II (1939-45). The trenches were built in 1942 after Japan’s entry into the war in late 1941, to shelter staff who worked at the nearby Victoria Barracks. The slit trenches are a reminder of Australians’ fear of air attack at this time were constructed are of potential archaeological interest for their connection to in response to the fear of air attack during World War II and represent the precautionary measures taken in Victoria’s urban public areas. The distinctive zig-zag pattern of the trenches was typical of those built in several city parks and gardens as the preferred shelter for protecting large numbers of people from bomb blasts. There has been little subsurface disturbance since the trenches were backfilled. [Criterion C]

The Shrine of Remembrance is of architectural significance for the large and imposing memorial building, one of seven erected in Australia between 1925 (Hobart) and 1941 (Canberra). It is a distinctive, classically derived design which draws on symbolic Greek sources and incorporates carefully considered architectural refinements to correct optical illusions. It is important for its prominent siting; strong axiality; the variety of materials used, which are all Australian in origin; the unusual emphasis placed on the interior space; the ray of light in the sanctuary and the array of major sculptural works, executed by a number of accomplished sculptors, including British sculptor Paul Montford. The significance of the Shrine is enhanced by its dominant presence in the urban environment and a clear view of the place from outside the site. Views to and from the Shrine have been considered important since its construction. The importance of westward views from and across the forecourt has been increased as a consequence of the expansion of the forecourt space to accommodate the World War II memorials and associated ceremonies. [Criterion D & E]

The Shrine of Remembrance is of aesthetic significance for its design as a civic meeting place for remembrance and ceremonial purpose. Its design and setting is characterised by a sense of grandeur, solemnity and separateness which is heightened by its isolated and elevated siting on the edge of the central business district and its highly formal and axial planning. The Shrine has civic prominence and vistas from all directions including an uninterrupted view along St Kilda Road from Swanston Street. The formal layout of the Shrine Reserve, with its array of war memorials and plantings, enhances the Shrine’s role as culturally significant place that provides opportunities for individual contemplation and reflection, for solemn group ceremonies and for educating the community about the tragic events it commemorates. [Criterion E]

The Shrine of Remembrance is of social and spiritual significance as the pre-eminent war memorial in the State. It has provided a focus for public events, a gathering place, and place for private reflection since its completion in 1934. Its construction reflects a high level of public support and a large crowd was present at the building's dedication. It has been, and continues to be, a place of importance to the Victorian people.
There is a strong and special association between the Shrine and the Victorian people for social, cultural and spiritual reasons. The Shrine of Remembrance is of social, cultural and spiritual significance to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people as a symbol of the contribution made by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people service- man and women in the defence of Australia. This was a notable contribution made at a time in Victoria’s history when Aboriginal people were denied the same civil and political rights as non- Aboriginal people. It is notable that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander servicemen and servicewomen made a significant contribution to wartime service at a time in Victoria’s history when Aboriginal people were denied the same civil and political rights as non-Aboriginal people. The Shrine of Remembrance is of social, cultural and spiritual significance to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People of Victoria as a symbol of this contribution. [Criterion G]

PROPOSED PERMIT POLICY

DRAFT ONLY – NOT YET APPROVED BY THE HERITAGE COUNCIL

Preamble

The purpose of the Permit Policy is to assist when considering or making decisions regarding works to a registered place. It is recommended that any proposed works be discussed with an officer of Heritage Victoria prior to making a permit application. Discussing proposed works will assist in answering questions the owner may have and aid any decisions regarding works to the place.

The extent of registration of the Shrine of Remembrance in the Victorian Heritage Register affects the whole place shown on Diagram H0848 including the land, all buildings, roads, trees, landscape elements and other features. Under the Heritage Act 1995 a person must not remove or demolish, damage or despoil, develop or alter or excavate, relocate or disturb the position of any part of a registered place or object without approval. It is acknowledged, however, that alterations and other works may be required to keep places and objects in good repair and adapt them for use into the future.

If a person wishes to undertake works or activities in relation to a registered place or registered object, they must apply to the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria for a permit. The purpose of a permit is to enable appropriate change to a place and to effectively manage adverse impacts on the cultural heritage significance of a place as a consequence of change. If an owner is uncertain whether a heritage permit is required, it is recommended that Heritage Victoria be contacted.

Permits are required for anything which alters the place or object, unless a permit exemption is granted. Permit exemptions usually cover routine maintenance and upkeep issues faced by owners as well as minor works or works to the elements of the place or object that are not significant. They may include appropriate works that are specified in a conservation management plan. Permit exemptions can be granted at the time of registration (under s.42 of the Heritage Act) or after registration (under s.66 of the Heritage Act).

It should be noted that the addition of new buildings to the registered place, as well as alterations to the interior and exterior of existing buildings requires a permit, unless a specific permit exemption is granted.

Cultural heritage management plans

Shrine vistas

The significance of the Shrine of Remembrance is enhanced by its dominant presence in the urban environment and the relationship between the Shrine and its environs is a key aspect of its significance. Development in the vicinity of the Shrine Reserve has intruded on some of these views and on the experience of the place itself and there is the potential for future development to have further adverse impact. The relationship between the place and its environs is complex and is one of aspect and prospect. Just as there are key views to the Shrine, views within and out of the Reserve are important to both the experience of the place and an appreciation of its cultural significance. Key views include mid range and longer views to the Shrine, in particular along the main and secondary axial approaches, as well as views within and from the Shrine reserve, including those from the Northern Avenue, the World War II forecourt, terraces and views from the upper levels of the building itself.

Archaeology

There is a high likelihood of the existence of archaeological deposits relating to the slit trenches constructed in 1942, in response to threat of attack during World War II. There has been little subsurface disturbance since the trenches were backfilled. The zig zag pattern, typical of air raid shelters in urban parks and gardens, was thought to minimise blast from bombing by air. The trenches, located north of the Shrine building, were excavated to shelter staff from the Victoria Barracks in the event of an attack. In most cases it will be necessary to obtain approval from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria before undertaking any significant sub-surface works in the lawn reserve north of the Shrine building, with the exception of activities listed as exempt below.

• Any works which have the potential to affect historical archaeological values are likely to require a permit under the *Heritage Act 1995*.
• Please be aware that approval from other authorities (such as local government) may be required to undertake works.

Aboriginal cultural heritage

• Under the *Heritage Act 1995* permits are required for any works or activities which alter the place or object, unless a permit exemption is granted. This applies to all parts of the registered place including fabric associated with Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultural heritage values.
• If works are proposed which have the potential to disturb or have an impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage it is necessary to contact the Office of Aboriginal Affairs, Aboriginal Victoria to ascertain any requirements under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.
• If any Aboriginal cultural heritage is discovered or exposed at any time it is necessary to immediately contact the Office of Aboriginal Affairs, Aboriginal Victoria to ascertain requirements under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

Human remains

If any suspected human remains are found during any works or activities, the works or activities must cease. The remains must be left in place, and protected from harm or damage. Victoria Police and the State Coroner’s Office must be notified immediately. If there are reasonable grounds to believe that the remains are Aboriginal, the Coronial Admissions and Enquiries hotline must be contacted immediately on 1300 888 544. As required under s.17(3)(b) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* all details about the location and nature of the human remains must be provided to the Secretary (as defined in the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*).
PROPOSED PERMIT EXEMPTIONS (UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE HERITAGE ACT)

DRAFT ONLY – NOT YET APPROVED BY THE HERITAGE COUNCIL – RECOMMENDED UNDER SECTION 33 OF THE HERITAGE ACT

It should be noted that Permit Exemptions can be granted at the time of registration (under s.42(4) of the Heritage Act). Permit Exemptions can also be applied for and granted after registration (under s.66 of the Heritage Act)

General Condition 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 Condition 2
Should it become apparent during further inspection or the carrying out of works that original or previously hidden or inaccessible details of the place or object are revealed which relate to the significance of the place or object, then the exemption covering such works shall cease and Heritage Victoria shall be notified as soon as possible.

General Condition 3
All works should be informed by Conservation Management Plans prepared for the place. The Executive Director is not bound by any Conservation Management Plan, and permits still must be obtained for works suggested in any Conservation Management Plan.

General Condition 4
Nothing in this determination prevents the Heritage Council from amending or rescinding all or any of the permit exemptions.

General Condition 5
Nothing in this determination exempts owners or their agents from the responsibility to seek relevant planning or building permits from the relevant responsible authority, where applicable.

Specific Permit Exemptions

Regular Site Maintenance
a) site maintenance provided the works do not involve the removal, disturbance or destruction of any significant aboveground features or subsurface archaeological artefacts or deposits, particularly relating to the slit trenches north of the Shrine building;
b) built fabric maintenance to retain condition or operation without the removal of or damage to the existing fabric or the introduction of new materials;
c) cleaning including the removal of surface deposits, organic growths, or graffiti by the use of low pressure water and natural detergents and mild brushing and scrubbing;
d) conservation of plaques and memorials by a qualified conservator.
e) repairs and maintenance to roads and paths, fences and gates and existing drainage and irrigation.
f) The replacement of existing services such as cabling, plumbing, wiring and fire services that uses existing routes, conduits or voids, and does not involve damage to or the removal of significant fabric (including...
archaeological artefacts or deposits).

Landscape Maintenance

a) The process of gardening, including mowing, hedge clipping, annual bedding displays, removal and replanting dead or diseased plants to retain the historic landscape character, disease and weed control, fertilising and mulching, and maintenance to care for plants and lawns. This provision excludes trees.

b) Replanting the same plant species, or an approved species, in the same location or area, which conserves the significant landscape character and values including specimen trees and palms, avenues, rows, shrubberies, rose and rose beds, ferns and lawns.

c) Removal of dead or dangerous trees and emergency tree works to maintain public safety and to protect buildings and structures providing the Executive Director is notified within 21 days of the removal or works occurring.

d) Management of trees in accordance with Australian Standard; Pruning of Amenity Trees AS 4373-1996.

e) Management of trees in accordance with Australian Standard; Protection of Trees on Development Sites AS 4970-2009.


g) Vegetation protection and management of possums and vermin.

h) All works to maintain the existing roadways, footpaths and road safety including road maintenance, kerb and channel repairs, road marking and traffic signs.

i) Subsurface works involving the installation, removal or replacement of watering and drainage systems or services, outside the canopy edge of significant trees in accordance with AS4970 and on the condition that works do not impact upon the historical archaeological deposits, specifically the backfilled World War Two air raid precaution slit trenches located within the north-eastern and north-western reserves.

a) Landscape maintenance works, in areas other than the north-eastern and north-western approach to the Shrine building, provided the activities do not involve the removal or destruction of any significant above-ground features or subsurface archaeological artefacts or deposits (including significant trees);

b) Watering, mowing, top-dressing and fertilising necessary for the continued health of plants, without damage or major alterations to layout, contours, plant species or other significant landscape features;

c) Pruning to control size, improve shape, flowering or fruiting and the removal of diseased, dead or dangerous material, not exceeding 20% of the crown of the tree within a period of two years;

d) Tree surgery by a qualified horticulturist or tree surgeon necessary for the health of those plants.

Park furniture

Installation of standard City of Melbourne park furniture, including seats, bins, signage, bollards, lights and drinking fountains outside tree protection zones, monument and statue settings and significant view lines and on the condition that works do not impact upon historical archaeological deposits, specifically the backfilled World War Two air raid precaution slit trenches located within the north-eastern and north-western reserves.

Public Safety and Security

a) Temporary public safety and security activities provided the works do not involve the removal, disturbance or destruction of any significant above-ground structures or subsurface archaeological artefacts or deposits;

b) The erection of temporary security fencing, scaffolding, hoardings or surveillance systems for less than 2 months to prevent unauthorized access or secure public safety which will not adversely affect significant fabric of the place including archaeological artefacts or deposits;

Signage and Site Interpretation

a) Signage and site interpretation activities provided the works do not involve the removal, disturbance or destruction of any significant above-ground structures or subsurface archaeological artefacts or deposits;

b) The erection of non-illuminated signage for the purpose of ensuring public safety or to assist in the
interpretation of the heritage significance of the place or object and which will not adversely affect
significant fabric including landscape or archaeological artefacts or deposits of the place or obstruct
significant views of and from heritage values or items.
Condition 1: Signage and site interpretation products must be located and be of a suitable size so as not to
obscure or damage significant fabric of the place.
Condition 2: Signage and site interpretation products must be able to be later removed without causing
damage to the significant fabric of the place.
Condition 3: The development of signage and site interpretation products must be consistent in the use of
format, text, logos, themes and other display materials.
Condition 4: Where possible, the signage and interpretation material should be consistent with other
schemes developed on similar or associated sites. It may be necessary to consult with land managers and
other stakeholders concerning existing schemes and strategies for signage and site interpretation.

RELEVANT INFORMATION

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY
City of Melbourne

HERITAGE LISTING INFORMATION
- Heritage Overlay: HO489
- Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register: No
- Other listing: National Trust (State Significance)

HISTORY
The Shrine of Remembrance, Victoria's principal war memorial, is located on a site near the Birrarung (Yarra)
River system which is likely to have been an Aboriginal camping, gathering and burial area which predated
British settlement at Port Phillip. The Shrine was constructed between 1927 and 1934 on a prominent
elevated site south of the city, on a north-south axis with Swanston Street and St Kilda Road. At the
conclusion of the Great War, Victorians were committed to erecting a suitable memorial to the thousands of
lives lost. A site was selected, following the consideration of various suggested sites being put forward. The
site chosen was at a high point in the Domain, which had been set aside for public parklands in the 1840s
and a large number of significant trees were removed to clear the site for building. A competition for the
design of the World War I memorial was held in 1923, with the winning design by returned servicemen,
Philip B. Hudson and James H. Wardrop, incorporating a distinctive interior space. Their monumental,
classically conceived design, set on a series of elevated terraces within a formally planned landscape, caused
considerable controversy in the press (and attracted criticism from some Christian churches), however was
finally adopted with some modifications, for its referencing to Ancient Greece rather than Christian
symbolism. The design was finally adopted with some modifications and the foundation stone was laid on
Armistice Day 1927.

Builders for the Shrine were Vaughan and Lodge, and architect Kingsley Ussher joined the architects' practice
in 1929. During building works in 1929, construction workers uncovered human skeletal remains at the
northern approach to the Shrine. According to reports in the Singleton Argus of 18 November 1929 (also see
the Argus 13 November) the remains were believed to be Aboriginal ancestral remains. It was presumed that
this place was an Aboriginal burial site that predated British settlement at Port Phillip. The bones were
reported to have been sent to the University of Melbourne Museum, presumably the Anatomy Department,
for analysis. In the early 2000s, Museum Victoria became the custodian of Aboriginal human remains from
the University of Melbourne's medical collections and began a process of repatriation to communities. The
Museum advises that historically the source locations of the remains were often not clearly identified, and none were labelled as having been unearthed at the Shrine of Remembrance Reserve.

After completion, the building was dedicated on 11 November 1934 by the Duke of Gloucester, at a ceremony attended by about 300,000 people. Hudson and Wardrop’s design for the Shrine is highly symmetrical with strong axial approaches from all directions. It drew on classical Greek sources in both form and detail and incorporated refinements to correct optical illusions, as undertaken in Classical Greece. The main form was based on the Mausoleum of Halicarnassos (353 B.C.) with a stepped reinforced concrete, pyramidal roof (originally clad externally in granite but re-clad in copper sheeting in 1969) rising above a monumental cubic base. Octastyle Doric porticoes were applied to the north and south elevations, based on the Parthenon (447-432 B.C.), and a large finial, based on the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, Athens, was included in the final design. Together these three sources combine to produce a building based symbolically on a tomb, temple and monument. The building is planned around a central sanctuary with surrounding ambulatory, a crypt below and two balcony levels above. The sanctuary receives light from a skylight in the centre of the distinctive stepped high ceiling and a feature of the space is the ray of light designed to fall across the sunken Rock of Remembrance at 11am on Remembrance Day. The perimeter ambulatory contains ensigns and books recording the names of the 89,100 members of the Australian Imperial Force, the Royal Australian Navy and the Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force who were either born or enlisted in Victoria and served abroad in World War I, or who died in camp prior to embarkation.

Landscaping around the Shrine began in 1933, providing employment for 400-500 men during the Depression. The design features strong axial north-south and east-west roadways and diagonal paths leading to and from the memorial, with plantings playing an important and symbolic role at the Shrine Reserve. About 114 memorial trees were planted around the Shrine in 1934, some later replaced or removed. Specific areas of trees around the Shrine were allocated to the army, navy and air force, and exotic trees representing the Commonwealth countries were planted in the north east lawn in the 1950s. A Lone Pine (Pinus brutia) was planted in 1933 near the north-east corner of the Shrine. It was one of four first generation seedlings planted in Victoria from seeds of a cone brought back from Gallipoli by Sgt. Keith McDowell. The tree was removed in August 2012 due to disease caused by the fungus Diplodia pinea. A second generation tree (planted six years earlier) survives nearby. Formal 1934 plantings of Bhutan Cypress (Cupressus torulosa) remain along the northern approach from St Kilda Road and other formal plantings, including that lining the southern approach and Lombardy poplars encircling the base of the grassed mound, remain from later periods.

In 1942, after Japan’s entry into World War II in late 1941, work commenced on digging air raid slit trenches in the northern section of the Shrine Reserve to shelter the staff of nearby Victoria Barracks in the event of an air attack. Zig-zag in plan, they were located in the north-east and north-west sections of the Reserve. During World War II air raid trenches and shelters were constructed in many parts of Australia. Air raid drills were conducted in the schools, offices and neighbourhoods. As part of the drills, staff, students and shoppers were evacuated to the shelters, practiced first aid techniques and documenting the process to better prepare themselves in the event of an attack. Melbourne was never attacked from the air. The trenches in the Shrine Reserve tended to fill up with water and were the subject of repeated complaints until being finally being filled during the second half of 1944.

In 1949 a competition was held for the design of a World War II memorial. This was won by Ernest E. Milston with a design for a forecourt on the northern side of the Shrine, at a terrace level beneath the existing terraces. The forecourt, dedicated by Queen Elizabeth in 1954, is designed in the form of a cross, and comprises an eternal flame and cenotaph on the western arm and three flagpoles on the eastern arm. The eternal flame is a brass bowl with gas-fired flame, surrounded by a low bronze rail fence and the most substantial of the three monuments, the cenotaph, is located behind this flame. The cenotaph consists of a basalt sculpture of six servicemen carrying the figure of a fallen comrade draped in an Australian flag, set high on a sandstone base. George Allen, the head of the sculpture department at R.M.I.T. from 1933 to
1965, won a competition to design the statuary. Opposite these memorials, across the forecourt, are three simple flag poles of painted steel tube set in simple granite slabs, originally intended to be mounted in urn shaped sandstone bases.

Other important elements have been added to the Reserve since its inception, and a collection of these are located to the north east of the Shrine. The Gallipoli Memorial, which incorporates a bronze sculpture of The Man with his Donkey, was originally located outside the Reserve in 1935, however was relocated in 1967. Located nearby is a granite horse trough, relocated in 1986 from its original position also outside the Reserve. It was erected as an initiative of the Purple Cross Society in 1926, dedicated to the welfare of the horses sent to World War I. Also nearby are two life-sized bronze statues, Driver and Wipers, relocated from the State Library forecourt in 1998. The work of British sculptor Charles Jagger, these were originally purchased by the National Gallery of Victoria and installed after their arrival in Australia in 1937.

To the east of the Shrine is a statue titled Widow and Children which was commissioned by Legacy and dedicated in 1988. It is a small bronze sculpture by Louis Larmen, mounted on a grey granite block and set inside a cruciform shaped garden, known as the Legacy Garden of Appreciation. To the west of the Shrine is the Remembrance Garden, opened in 1985 to commemorate the service of Australian personnel in post-World War II conflicts. Two lawn memorials, dating from c.1980s, are also located to the west of the Shrine, commemorating the service of the Australian Independent Companies Commando Squadrons and the World War II Airborne Forces. To the south west of the Shrine is a fountain which was installed in 1934 to mark the centenary of Victoria and donated to the people of Victoria by noted philanthropist, Sir MacPherson Robertson. It was designed by the architects of the Shrine, Hudson and Wardrop, and features bronze statuary by Paul Montford. Other installations in the Shrine Reserve include four light pylons which were designed as part of the original design concept and constructed in 1934. Cast iron lamp posts, also dating from the original scheme, are arranged around the Shrine and along the southern approach.

In 2003 the Shrine underwent substantial redevelopment which involved the addition of foyers, visitor information spaces and facilities and two new entrances to the crypt via the previously unexposed undercroft. These additions are located beneath the existing mound on the north side of the Shrine and access is via courtyards, themselves aligned with the diagonal axes of the building. The visual impact of this work is minimal, however the approach to the building has been significantly altered with these new additions. Entry is now into the crypt, via the undercroft, rather than directly into the sanctuary on the level above. In 2013 a plaque was erected on the western side of the Shrine to commemorate Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander servicemen and women who died serving Australia in overseas combat. During the Centenary of World War I (2014-18) 1,600 square metres of undercroft space beneath the Shrine were converted into the ‘Galleries of Remembrance’ for exhibitions.

The Shrine plays an important role in the public commemoration of Anzac Day (25 April) each year when the Anzac Day march terminates at the Shrine for a commemorative service and marks the beginning of an annual get together of former defence force personnel and their families. Since 2005 an annual service has been held on 21-31 May each year to commemorate Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander servicemen and women.

**VICTORIAN HISTORICAL THEMES**

08 Building community life
8.1 Maintaining spiritual life
8.5 Preserving traditions and commemorating

**ABORIGINAL CULTURAL HERITAGE THEMES**

7.0 Expressing cultural and spiritual life
7.4 Commemorating the past

Name: Shrine of Remembrance
Hermes Number: 806
7.5 Honouring significant people
9.0 Remembering and rediscovering the past
9.3 Remembering historic events

DESCRIPTION

Shrine (Building)
The Shrine of Remembrance is located at a high-point in the 13 ha (32-acre) Shrine Reserve. The building is highly symmetrical with strong axial approaches from all directions. The main form of the Shrine was based on the Mausoleum of Halicarnassos (353 BC) with a stepped reinforced concrete, pyramidal roof (originally clad externally in granite but reclad in copper sheeting in 1969) rising above a monumental cubic base. The building is planned around a central sanctuary with surrounding ambulatory, a crypt below and two balcony levels above. Octastyle Doric porticoes were applied to the north and south elevations, based on the Parthenon (447–432 B.C.), and a large finial, based on the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, Athens, was included in the final design. Together these three sources combine to produce a building based symbolically on a tomb, temple and monument. The building is planned around a central sanctuary with surrounding ambulatory, a crypt below and two balcony levels above. The sanctuary receives light from a skylight in the centre of the distinctive stepped high ceiling and a feature of the space is the ray of light designed to fall across the sunken Rock of Remembrance at 11am on Remembrance Day each year. The perimeter ambulatory contains ensigns and books recording the names of the 89,100 members of the Australian Imperial Force, the Royal Australian Navy and the Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force who were either born or enlisted in Victoria and served abroad in World War I, or who died in camp prior to embarkation.

The superstructure of the building is clad externally with pale grey granite quarried from a Tynong quarry, which was opened to supply the stone for this building. Stone sculptures on the exterior include large winged figures buttressing the exterior corners of the Shrine and friezes for the tympanum of the porticoes. The interior sanctuary is square in plan and symmetrical about both axes, and incorporates sandstone cladding, a marble tile floor, sixteen dark Buchan marble Ionic columns and twelve frieze panels. The crypt is also clad in sandstone and has a ruled concrete floor and decorated coffered concrete ceiling. It contains a bronze casket containing the names of Shrine fund contributors and copies of the original drawings. A bronze sculpture, Father and Son is located in the centre of the floor. The main public entrance to the Shrine features foyers, visitor information spaces and facilities and two new entrances to the crypt located beneath the existing mound on the north side of the Shrine and access is via courtyards, themselves aligned with the diagonal axes of the building. 1,600 square metres of undercroft space beneath the Shrine contains the ‘Galleries of Remembrance’.

Forecourt
The Forecourt to commemorate World War II is located on the northern side of the Shrine at terrace level beneath the existing terraces. It is in the form of a cross, and comprises an eternal flame and cenotaph on the western arm and three flagpoles on the eastern arm. The eternal flame is a brass bowl with gas-fired flame, surrounded by a low bronze rail fence and the most substantial of the three monuments, the cenotaph, is located behind this flame. The cenotaph consists of a basalt sculpture of six servicemen carrying the figure of a fallen comrade draped in an Australian flag, set high on a sandstone base. Opposite these memorials, across the forecourt, are three simple flag poles of painted steel tube set in simple granite slabs, originally intended to be mounted in urn shaped sandstone bases.

Shrine Reserve – Landscape and Trees
The landscape design of the Shrine Reserve features strong axial north/south and east/west roadways and diagonal paths leading to and from the memorial. There are more than 200 memorial trees in the Shrine
Reserve. There are strong axial plantings and exotics interspersed through the reserve, including formal plantings of Bhutan Cypress (*Cupressus torulosa*) along the northern approach from St Kilda Road. Other formal plantings include those lining the southern approach, and Lombardy poplars (*Populus nigra*) encircling the base of the grassed mound on the north side of the Shrine.

**Shrine Reserve – Memorials**

There are a large number of individual memorials within the Shrine Reserve. These include the **Gallipoli Memorial** to the northeast of the Shrine which incorporates: a bronze sculpture of *The Man with his Donkey*; a memorial granite horse trough; and a third generation Lone Pine (*Pinus brutia*). In this precinct there are two life-sized bronze statues, *Driver* and *Wipers*. To the east of the Shrine is the Legacy Garden of Appreciation incorporating a sculpture of a mother and her children. To the west of the Shrine is the Remembrance Garden including the post-1945 memorial; an area containing First World War Memorial trees; and a plaque to commemorate Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander servicemen and women. Other installations in the Shrine Reserve include four light pylons and cast iron lamp posts arranged around the Shrine and along the southern approach.

**ARCHAEOLOGY**

The Shrine of Remembrance is likely to contain archaeological evidence of the design, construction, use, and remediation of air raid precaution slit trenches constructed during World War II. The trenches were built in 1942, after Japan’s entry into the war in late 1941, to shelter staff who worked at the nearby Victoria Barracks. The slit trenches are a reminder of Australians’ fear of air attack at this time and represent the precautionary measures taken in Victoria’s urban public areas. The distinctive zig-zag pattern of the trenches was typical of those built in several city parks and gardens as the preferred shelter for protecting large numbers of people from bomb blasts. There has been little below ground disturbance of the Shrine Reserve apart from the 1942 air raid precaution slit trenches, their backfilling in 1944-45 and the excavation for the Shrine Visitor’s Centre and Galleries of Remembrance. The site has the potential to contain Aboriginal cultural heritage (archaeology) due to its proximity to the Birrarung (Yarra) River system.

**KEY REFERENCES USED TO PREPARE ASSESSMENT**

‘Bones found in Domain’, *Argus* 13 November 1929, p. 10.


National Trust Register of Significant Trees.

_Pride, Integrity and Honour: A memorial tribute to indigenous men and women who served in armed forces and national service training._ Shire of Yarra Ranges, 1997.


Shrine of Remembrance website: http://www.shrine.org.au/Home

State Library of Victoria Picture Collection.
A platoon consisting of volunteer Aboriginal soldiers at No. 9 camp, Wangaratta during World War II (1940).
Source: Australian War Memorial, P02140.002, Copyright – Public Domain.

Constructing the Slit Trenches in the Lawns of the Shrine of Remembrance, 1942.
Source: Australian War Memorial, 026960, Copyright – Public Domain.
Wartime aerial view of the Shrine and surrounds showing the air raid shelter trenches (outlined in blue) on the north side of the Shrine Reserve (1942-23).
Source: Australian War Memorial, VIC0956, Copyright – Public Domain.

Slit Trenches in the Lawns Surrounding the Shrine. (1942)
Source: Australian War Memorial, 026961, Copyright – Public Domain.
The air raid slit trenches being filled in at the end of World War II (1945).
Source: Australian War Memorial, 030216/03. Copyright expired - Public Domain.

Plaque to honour Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander servicemen and women in the Shrine of Remembrance Reserve.


Existing registration details

Existing category of registration
Heritage place.

Existing extent of registration

AMENDMENT OF REGISTER OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS
Historic Building No. 848, Shrine of Remembrance, St Kilda Road, Melbourne.
(All the buildings and the whole of the land described in Schedule One of the Shrine of Remembrance Act (1978) (Act No. 9167).) [Victoria Government Gazette No. G47 4 December 1991 p.3374]

Existing statement of cultural heritage significance

What is significant?
The Shrine of Remembrance, Victoria's principal war memorial, was constructed between 1927 and 1934 on a prominent elevated site south of the city, on a north-south axis with Swanston Street and St Kilda Road.

A competition for the design of the World War I memorial was held in 1923, with the winning design by returned servicemen, Philip B. Hudson and James H. Wardrop, incorporating a distinctive interior space. Their monumental, classically conceived design, set on a series of elevated terraces within a formally planned landscape, caused considerable controversy in the press, however was finally adopted with some modifications, and the foundation stone was laid on Armistice Day 1927. Builders for the Shrine were Vaughan and Lodge, and architect Kingsley Ussher joined the architects' practice in 1929. After completion, the building was dedicated on 11 November 1934 by the Duke of Gloucester, at a ceremony attended by about 300,000 people.

Hudson and Wardrop's design for the Shrine is highly symmetrical with strong axial approaches from all directions. It drew on classical Greek sources in both form and detail and incorporated refinements to correct optical illusions, as undertaken in Classical Greece. The main form was based on the Mausoleum of Halicarnassos (353 B.C.) with a stepped reinforced concrete, pyramidal roof (originally clad externally in granite but reclad in copper sheeting in 1969) rising above a monumental cubic base. Octastyle Doric porticoes were applied to the north and south elevations, based on the Parthenon (447-432 B.C.), and a large finial, based on the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, Athens, was included in the final design. Together these three sources combine to produce a building based symbolically on a tomb, temple and monument. The building is planned around a central sanctuary with surrounding ambulatory, a crypt below and two balcony levels above. The sanctuary receives light from a skylight in the centre of the distinctive stepped high ceiling and a feature of the space is the ray of light designed to fall across the sunken Rock of Remembrance at 11am on Remembrance Day. The perimeter ambulatory contains ensigns and books recording the names of the 89,100 members of the Australian Imperial Force, the Royal Australian Navy and the Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force who were either born or enlisted in Victoria and served abroad in World War I, or who died in camp prior to embarkation.

The superstructure of the building is clad externally with pale grey granite quarried from a Tynong quarry, which was opened to supply the stone for this building. Stone sculptures were integral to the design of the exterior and British sculptor Paul Montford was commissioned to undertake this work. These sculptures include large winged figures buttressing the exterior corners of the Shrine and friezes for the tympanum of the porticoes. The interior sanctuary is square in plan and symmetrical about both axes, and incorporates sandstone cladding, a marble tile floor, sixteen dark Buchan marble Ionic columns and twelve frieze panels, designed by sculptor, Lyndon Dadswell. The crypt is also clad in sandstone and has a ruled concrete floor and decorated coffered concrete ceiling. It contains a bronze casket containing the names of Shrine fund contributors and copies of the original drawings. In 1968 a bronze sculpture, Father and Son by Ray Ewers, was installed in the centre of the floor.

In 1949 a competition was held for the design of a World War II memorial. This was won by Ernest E. Milston with a design for a forecourt on the northern side of the Shrine, at a terrace level beneath the existing terraces. The forecourt, dedicated by the Queen in 1954, is designed in the form of a cross, and comprises an eternal flame and cenotaph on the western arm and three flagpoles on the eastern arm. The eternal flame is a...
brass bowl with gas-fired flame, surrounded by a low bronze rail fence and the most substantial of the three monuments, the cenotaph, is located behind this flame. The cenotaph consists of a basalt sculpture of six servicemen carrying the figure of a fallen comrade draped in an Australian flag, set high on a sandstone base. George Allen, the head of the sculpture department at R.M.I.T. from 1933 to 1965, won a competition to design the statuary. Opposite these memorials, across the forecourt, are three simple flag poles of painted steel tube set in simple granite slabs, originally intended to be mounted in urn shaped sandstone bases.

Other important elements have been incorporated into the Reserve since its inception, and a collection of these are located to the north east of the Shrine. The Gallipoli Memorial, which incorporates a bronze sculpture of The Man with his Donkey, was originally located outside the Reserve in 1935, however was relocated in 1967. Located nearby is a granite horse trough, relocated in 1986 from its original position also outside the Reserve. It was erected as an initiative of the Purple Cross Society in 1926, dedicated to the welfare of the horses sent to World War I. Also nearby are two life-sized bronze statues, Driver and Wipers, relocated from the State Library forecourt in 1998. The work of British sculptor Charles Jagger, these were originally purchased by the National Gallery of Victoria and installed after their arrival in Australia in 1937.

To the east of the Shrine is a statue titled Widow and Children which was commissioned by Legacy and dedicated in 1988. It is a small bronze sculpture by Louis Larmen, mounted on a grey granite block and set inside a cruciform shaped garden, known as the Legacy Garden of Appreciation. To the west of the Shrine is the Remembrance Garden, opened in 1985 to commemorate the service of Australian personnel in post-World War II conflicts. Two lawn memorials, dating from c.1980s, are also located to the west of the Shrine, commemorating the service of the Australian Independent Companies Commando Squadrons and the World War II Airborne Forces. To the south west of the Shrine is a fountain which was installed in 1934 to mark the centenary of Victoria and donated to the people of Victoria by noted philanthropist, Sir MacPherson Robertson. It was designed by the architects of the Shrine, Hudson and Wardrop, and features bronze statuary by Paul Montford. Other installations in the Shrine Reserve include four light pylons which were designed as part of the original design concept and constructed in 1934. Cast iron lamp posts, also dating from the original scheme, are arranged around the Shrine and along the southern approach.

Landscaping around the Shrine began in 1933, providing employment for 400-500 men during the Depression. The design features strong axial north-south and east-west roadways and diagonal paths leading to and from the memorial, with plantings playing an important and symbolic role at the Shrine Reserve. About 114 memorial trees were planted around the Shrine in 1934, some later replaced or removed. Specific areas of trees around the Shrine were allocated to the army, navy and air force, and exotic trees representing the Commonwealth countries were planted in the north east lawn in the 1950s. A lone pine (Turkish pine, Pinus brutia), one of a small number of early trees grown in Victoria from a cone brought back from Gallipoli and planted in 1933, is situated to the east of the Shrine. Formal 1934 plantings of Bhutan Cypress (Cupressus torulosa) remain along the northern approach from St Kilda Road and other formal plantings, including that lining the southern approach and Lombardy poplars encircling the base of the grassed mound, remain from later periods.

In 2003 the Shrine underwent a substantial redevelopment which involved the addition of foyers, visitor information spaces and facilities and two new entrances to the crypt via the previously unexposed undercroft. These additions are located beneath the existing mound on the north side of the Shrine and access is via courtyards, themselves aligned with the diagonal axes of the building. The visual impact of this work is minimal, however the approach to the building has been significantly altered with these new additions. Entry is now into the crypt, via the undercroft, rather than directly into the sanctuary on the level above. This allows for an educational process to occur prior to entry into the original, unaltered spaces.

The features of the Shrine’s purpose, design and setting enhance its perception as a culturally significant place that provides opportunities for individual contemplation and reflection, for solemn group ceremonies and to educate the community about the events it commemorates.

The significance of the Shrine is enhanced by its dominant presence in the urban environment and a clear vision to the place from outside the site.

Views to and from the Shrine have been considered important since its construction. The importance of westward views from or across the forecourt has been increased as a consequence of the reconstruction of the forecourt to accommodate the World War II memorials and associated ceremonies.
How is it significant?
The Shrine of Remembrance, Melbourne is of historical, social, architectural and aesthetic significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?
The Shrine of Remembrance is of historical significance as a memorial that demonstrates the devastating impact of World War I on the Australian nation. As the largest and most important war memorial in Victoria, it reflects the community’s need for a public expression of grief and of commemoration for the sacrifice of life in war. A vast number of memorials, in many different forms, were constructed in the State from the end of World War I and into the 1920s. When the project was conceived, Melbourne was the seat of Federal Parliament and this resulted in the grandest memorial in Australia, at least until the Australian War Memorial was built in Canberra in 1941.

The Shrine of Remembrance is of historical significance due to its associations with a wide range of prominent individuals, including Sir John Monash, World War I veteran and engineer. Monash was instrumental in ensuring the Shrine project was executed.

The Shrine of Remembrance is of historical significance due to the presence of the Lone Pine planted within the Shrine reserve. It is an early example and one of a small number planted in Victoria.

The Shrine of Remembrance is of social significance as the pre-eminent war memorial in the State. It has provided a focus for public events, a gathering place, and place for private reflection since its completion in 1934.

The Shrine of Remembrance is of social significance as it reflects the rare level of public support given to this building. Despite the Depression, fundraising was very successful and a large crowd was present at the building’s dedication. This highlights the magnitude of the importance of the memorial to the Australian public.

The Shrine of Remembrance is of architectural significance as a large and imposing memorial building, one of seven erected in Australia between 1925 (Hobart) and 1941 (Canberra). It is a distinctive classically derived design which draws on symbolic Greek sources and incorporates carefully considered architectural refinements to correct optical illusions. It is important for its prominent siting; strong axiality; the variety of materials used, which are all Australian in origin; the unusual emphasis placed on the interior space; the ray of light in the sanctuary and the array of major sculptural works, executed by a number of accomplished sculptors.

The Shrine of Remembrance is of aesthetic significance for its design within the landscape, which ensures prominence and vistas from all directions. The array of war memorials and plantings, some of which are formal and others that relate symbolically to the wars of the twentieth century, add to this aesthetic landscape. It is significant as a place of ceremonial purpose, a place of separateness and grandeur which is heightened by its isolated and elevated siting on the edge of the city, and its highly formal and axial planning.

Existing permit policy and permit exemptions

PERMIT POLICY:
Management of the site should by guided by ‘The Shrine of Remembrance, St Kilda Road, Melbourne Conservation Management Plan’ prepared by Lovell Chen (2010).

PERMIT EXEMPTIONS:
General Conditions: 1. All exempted alterations are to be planned and carried out in a manner which prevents damage to the fabric of the registered place or object.

General Conditions: 2. Should it become apparent during further inspection or the carrying out of works that original or previously hidden or inaccessible details of the place or object are revealed which relate to the significance of the place or object, then the exemption covering such works shall cease and Heritage Victoria shall be notified as soon as possible. Note: All archaeological places have the potential to contain significant sub-surface artefacts and other remains. In most cases it will be necessary to obtain approval from the
Executive Director, Heritage Victoria before the undertaking any works that have a significant sub-surface component.

General Conditions: 3. If there is a conservation policy and plan endorsed by the Executive Director, all works shall be in accordance with it. Note: The existence of a Conservation Management Plan or a Heritage Action Plan endorsed by the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria provides guidance for the management of the heritage values associated with the site. It may not be necessary to obtain a heritage permit for certain works specified in the management plan.

General Conditions: 4. Nothing in this determination prevents the Executive Director from amending or rescinding all or any of the permit exemptions.

General Conditions: 5. Nothing in this determination exempts owners or their agents from the responsibility to seek relevant planning or building permits from the responsible authorities where applicable.

Minor Works: Note: Any Minor Works that in the opinion of the Executive Director will not adversely affect the heritage significance of the place may be exempt from the permit requirements of the Heritage Act. A person proposing to undertake minor works may submit a proposal to the Executive Director. If the Executive Director is satisfied that the proposed works will not adversely affect the heritage values of the site, the applicant may be exempted from the requirement to obtain a heritage permit. If an applicant is uncertain whether a heritage permit is required, it is recommended that the permits co-ordinator be contacted.