

Statement of recommendation from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria to the Heritage Council of Victoria

Name: Carnegie Swim Centre
(Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool)

Address: Moira Avenue, Carnegie

Local Government Authority: Glen Eira City



Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) (November 2021)

Executive Director recommendation

Under Part 3, Division 3 of the *Heritage Act 2017* ('the Act') I recommend to the Heritage Council of Victoria that the Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool), Moira Avenue, Carnegie should not be included in the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR).

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Steven Avery".

STEVEN AVERY
Executive Director, Heritage Victoria
DATE OF RECOMMENDATION: 16 November 2021



Statement of recommendation from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria to the Heritage Council of Victoria

Executive Director recommendation to the Heritage Council

The Executive Director, Heritage Victoria ('Executive Director') recommends that the Heritage Council not include the Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool), Moira Avenue, Carnegie in the VHR in accordance with section 49 of the Act by determining:

- That the Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool), Moira Avenue, Carnegie is not of State-level cultural heritage significance and should not be included in the VHR in accordance with s.49(1)(b) of the Act.
- The information presented in this recommendation suggests that the Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool), Moira Avenue, Carnegie may be of potential local significance.
- Under section 49(1)(c) of the Act, the Heritage Council may wish to
 - i. refer the recommendation and any submissions to the relevant planning authority for consideration for an amendment to a planning scheme.

Site Visit Statement 2021-22

Coronavirus restrictions have impacted on the capacity Heritage Victoria assessors to undertake site inspections. In this instance, however, the assessor undertook a full site visit (interior and exterior) on 8 November 2021.



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The process from here

1. The Heritage Council publishes the Executive Director's recommendation (section 41).

The Heritage Council will publish the Executive Director's recommendation on its website for a period of 60 days.

2. Making a submission to the Heritage Council (sections 44 and 45)

Within the 60 day publication period, any person or body with a real and substantial interest in the place or object. This submission can support the recommendation, or object to the recommendation and a hearing can be requested in relation to the submission. Information about making a submission and submission forms are available on the Heritage Council of Victoria's website:

<https://heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/registrations-reviews/executive-director-recommendations/>

3. Heritage Council determination (sections 46 and 49)

The Heritage Council is an independent statutory body. It is responsible for making the final determination to include or not include the place or object in the VHR, or amend a place or object already in the VHR.

If no submissions are received the Heritage Council must make a determination within 40 days of the publication closing date.

If submissions are received, the Heritage Council may decide to hold a hearing in relation to the submission. If a hearing does take place, the Heritage Council must make a determination within 90 days after the completion of the hearing.

4. Obligations of owners of places and objects (sections 42 and 43)

The owner of a place or object which is the subject of a recommendation to the Heritage Council has certain obligations under the Act. These relate to advising the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria in writing of any works or activities that are being carried out, proposed or planned for the place.

The owner also has an obligation to provide a copy of this statement of recommendation to any potential purchasers of the place or object before entering into a contract.

5. Further information

The relevant sections of the Act are provided at Appendix 1.

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Description

The following is a description of the Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) at the time of the site inspection by Heritage Victoria on 8 November 2021.

Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) is located at the western end of Koornang Park, Carnegie, in Melbourne's south-eastern suburbs. It is bounded by Koornang Park to the east, Lyons Street to the south, Moira Avenue to the west and Munro Avenue to the north. The place comprises a single-storey, rectilinear red brick entry building with four outdoor swimming pools to the east and a carpark to the west and south.

The entry building fronts the carpark and Lord Reserve. Its main approach is marked by a 10-metre-wide concrete footpath with a central nature strip and plantings, designed to include a memorial fountain that was never constructed.¹ The tallest part of the building is flanked by double entry and exit ways, which are surmounted by cream upturned canopies. The façade displays two commemorative plaques dedicated to the opening of the pool in 1966 and to citizens of Caulfield City who served in both World Wars. There is also signage indicating the entry and exit points, the dates 1914-1918 and 1939-1945, and the initial name of the place 'Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool' although 'Caulfield' has been removed. The entry building houses several spaces including an observation room, kiosk, first aid room, ticket office and switch room. Several internal spaces have been converted, including the former women's change rooms, the observation room and the former kiosk. It is flanked by a longer northern wing, housing the change rooms, and a shorter southern wing where the plant room is located.

The outdoor swimming complex is arranged in a mostly linear fashion, with the toddlers' and learners' pools to the north of the site, a 50-metre lap pool to the centre, and a deep diving pool to the south. A low fence (c.2000s) intersects the northern section of the site, separating the toddlers' and learners' pools from the rest of the complex. The landscape is characterised by concrete paving and lawn areas including a sloping spectators' lawn. The complex is interspersed with various plantings, fixed shade shelters and seating, and picnic benches, none of which are contemporaneous with the original construction of the place. Other features include two barbecues (c.1970s) in the north-east corner of the site, a metal table tennis table and a beach volleyball court (built c.2015). The pool complex is surrounded by a tall fence (erected c.2013) intersecting the amenities building at its northern and southern points. The same fencing material is used for security measures above the entry and exit points.



2021, Car park and main entrance on Moira Avenue



2021, Original signage (the word 'Caulfield' was originally displayed above 'Memorial Swimming Pool')

¹ Caulfield City Council, 'Koornang Park Olympic Pool', n.d.

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2021, Memorial plaques at entrance



2021, Pool side view of the entry building with observation room at centre and former kiosk to the left



2021, Pool side view of the northern wing and former change rooms



2021, Change rooms at the northernmost end of the entry building



2021, Former women's change rooms



2021, Shower recess in the former women's change rooms

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2021, Former women's change rooms



2021, Observation room with view of the 50-metre main pool



2021, Kiosk with views through to observation room



2021, Former kiosk



2021, Filter room



2021, View across site from spectators' lawn

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2021, Deep diving pool with towers



2021, View north of the 50-metre main pool



2021, Learners' pool



2021, Toddlers' pool with fibreglass frog



2021, View south with the spectators' lawn at left



2021, Spectators' lawn with slate face and exit to Koornang Park

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History

The development of municipal swimming pools in Victoria (1890s-1930s)

For much of the nineteenth century, Victorians practised recreational and competitive swimming in natural waterways. Early swimming pools typically comprised sections of foreshore enclosed by a bluestone wall, such as those constructed along the St Kilda shoreline from the 1860s. In regional Victoria, similar facilities were created in local rivers, creeks and lakes and continued to serve as municipal swimming destinations into the early twentieth century.²

By the close of the nineteenth century, swimming was a core part of Australian recreational and sporting culture. At the local level, swimming acted as a 'social cement' for communities and state-wide competitions were facilitated by the formation of suburban swimming clubs and the establishment of the Victorian Swimming Association (VSA) in 1893.³ From this time, several indoor bathing facilities were constructed across Melbourne's inner suburbs including the Richmond Baths (1897), Melbourne City Baths (VHR H0466, built 1903-04) and Fitzroy Baths (1908). Although swimming facilities in Victoria were increasingly designed for safety, drownings in natural pools (particularly of children) continued and were a source of anxiety for communities.

The construction of municipal swimming pools in suburban and regional Victoria accelerated from the 1910s, largely attributable to the work of May Cox (Supervisor of Swimming and Lifesaving, Victorian Education Department, 1910-38) and later Frank Beaurepaire (former Olympic swimmer). The pair championed early swimming and lifesaving programs, culminating in the 'Learn To Swim' program (1929-70) which was sponsored by the *Herald and Weekly Times*.⁴ The program focused on swimming as a form of physical fitness, recreation and hygiene, values which heavily influenced the design of municipal pools during the pre-war years.

Municipal pools constructed during the 1920s-30s were simple in their design, typically featuring a single outdoor pool of reinforced concrete built to varying lengths. In some instances, such as the Swan Hill Outdoor Pool (1934), an octagonal or hexagonal shallow children's pool formed part of the complex. Ancillary features often included a basic amenity building with change rooms and first-aid facilities, a diving tower and concrete bathing terraces. Until the 1950s, it was not uncommon for Victorian councils to engage a local architect for the design of the amenity building. This practice is evident in extant pre-war municipal pools such as the Maryborough Municipal Olympic Swimming Complex (VHR H1319).⁵ Many of these pre-war pools were redeveloped throughout the 1950s-60s as municipal wealth grew and the demand for a different type of swimming facility emerged.⁶

Post-war swimming pools in Victoria (1950s-70s)

Between 1950 and 1970, approximately 120 municipal swimming pools were built across Victoria, predominantly in existing recreation reserves and parkland.⁷ A wide range of factors contributed to this phase of construction, notably the population boom in Melbourne and regional centres and the associated demand for civic facilities, as well as public enthusiasm for diving and swimming in light of the 1956 Olympic Games. The revenue for civic building projects was obtained from a variety of sources including local fundraising efforts and state government

² R. Winterton, 'Feats of Fancy and Marvels of Muscle: a social history of swimming in late colonial Melbourne', Ph.D., Victoria University, January 2010; J. McDonald, *The First 100: a century of swimming in Victoria*, Swimming Victoria, 1993.

³ R. Winterton, 'Feats of Fancy and Marvels of Muscle: a social history of swimming in late colonial Melbourne', Ph.D., Victoria University, January 2010; J. McDonald, *The First 100: a century of swimming in Victoria*, Swimming Victoria, 1993, p5.

⁴ D. Towns, 'Cox, May (1883-1953)', *The Encyclopedia of Women & Leadership in Twentieth-Century Australia*, n.d. <http://www.womenaustralia.info/leaders/biogs/WLE0738b.htm> J. R. Poynter, 'Beaurepaire, Sir Francis Joseph (Frank) (1891-1956)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Volume 7, 1979. <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/beaurepaire-sir-francis-joseph-frank-5175>

⁵ R. Gardiner, 'Suburban Victorian Public Swimming Pools of the 1950s and 1960s' (unpublished), Heritage Victoria, 2007; *The Age*, 28 November 1934, p13; L. Gervasoni, 'Pre Olympic Swimming Pools in Victoria', M. ICOMOS, 2016. https://australianoutdoorpools.files.wordpress.com/2016/01/final-icomos_watermarks_lj-gervasoni_cover_low2.pdf

⁶ R. Gardiner, 'Suburban Victorian Public Swimming Pools of the 1950s and 1960s' (unpublished), Heritage Victoria, 2007.

⁷ I. McShane, 'The past and future of local swimming pools', *Journal of Australian Studies*, 33(2), 2009, pp195-208.

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grants.⁸ Under the Victorian *Patriotic Funds Act* (1939, amended 1958) financial assistance could be obtained for the purchase of land, halls or clubrooms for members of returned service organisations. In some instances, councils also received special tax relief from the Commonwealth Government by allowing gifts for public war memorials to be deducted from taxable income.⁹

Post-war municipal swimming complexes were usually designed by council engineers rather than architects, and amenity buildings were constructed with a focus on utility and economy. The configuration of municipal swimming facilities at this time emphasised open space, with a range of swimming pools laid out across the complex to cater for different age groups and abilities. The positioning of the pools was often well considered, with the toddler and learner pools safely located near the shallow end of the main lap pool, and the diving pool at the deep end. Landscaping was kept to a minimum, comprising a combination of paved and grassed areas, which assisted with surveillance and maintenance. In densely populated areas, the municipal swimming pool often served as a substitute public garden and contained ancillary features such as barbecues, picnic tables and gazebos for non-swimmers.¹⁰

Although popular in the height of summer, post-war municipal swimming pools were initially unheated and often failed to attract the annual visitation numbers required to fund their upkeep. As early as the 1970s, councils experimented with alternate uses for local pools by converting existing indoor spaces into fitness studios or constructing extensions to the amenity building to house gymnasiums. From the early 1980s, other measures included the installation of waterslides and the provision of outdoor sporting services such as tennis courts. During this time some councils considered municipal pools for demolition, as was the case with the Oakleigh swimming pool (partially demolished and rebuilt as the Oakleigh Recreation Centre).¹¹

The decline in use of seasonal municipal pools was expedited by other factors, including the proliferation of backyard swimming pools and public demand for more integrated facilities. Some places, such as the Ashburton Pool and Recreation Centre (1992-93), repurposed existing post-war municipal pools while expanding to include fitness studios, gyms, and other sporting facilities under one roof. The replacement of post-war municipal pools with leisure centres accelerated in the early 2000s but has been more rapid in metropolitan Melbourne than in regional Victoria where many post-war swimming pools remain.

Functional war memorials in Victoria

In Australia, memorials erected in the immediate aftermath of World War I typically took the form of obelisks, plaques, statues, and avenues of honour. Each memorial was adapted by the community, reflecting local preferences. Although these traditional memorial forms predominated, functional war memorials increased in popularity toward the end of the war.¹² In the inter-war period, some took the form of community facilities and the memorial hall was a reasonably common expression.¹³ While more traditional monuments continued to be erected, by the end of World War II there was widespread public support for memorials that also provided community amenities. New community facilities were also in demand due to the increasing post-war population, emergent urban planning thinking and an expectation that civic amenities were a necessity for modern Australian communities.¹⁴ Consequentially, popular memorial forms included community halls, schools, hospitals, bowling clubs, swimming pools and other functional community facilities. A great number survive, and examples can be seen in suburbs and towns across Victoria.

⁸ I. McShane, 'The past and future of local swimming pools', *Journal of Australian Studies*, 33(2), 2009, pp195-208.

⁹ Rowe, D., *War-related heritage study*, August 2011.

¹⁰ Context Heritage Consultants, 'Doveton Pool Detailed Heritage Assessment', December 2020; I. McShane, 'The past and future of local swimming pools', *Journal of Australian Studies*, 33(2), 2009, pp195-208; R. Gardiner, 'Suburban Victorian Public Swimming Pools of the 1950s and 1960s' (unpublished), Heritage Victoria, 2007.

¹¹ R. Gardiner, 'Suburban Victorian Public Swimming Pools of the 1950s and 1960s' (unpublished), Heritage Victoria, 2007.

¹² Inglis, K., *Sacred Places: War Memorials in the Australian Landscape*, Melbourne University Press, 1998, p131.

¹³ Rowe, D., *War-related heritage study*, August 2011.

¹⁴ Lewi, H. and Jordan, C., 'Commemorating and Enhancing the Everyday' in Lewi, H. and Nichols, D. (eds), *Community: Building Modern Australia*, UNSW Press, 2010, p207.

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Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool)

Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) is located on the traditional lands of the Boon wurrung people. Following the invasion of this part of the country, the Parish of Prahran was founded, and the surrounding land surveyed for selection. In c.1874, a portion of land between Koornang and Grange Roads was purchased by William Murray Ross for the foundation of a sugar beet mill and new township, 'Rosstown' (now Carnegie). Following the failure of Ross' scheme, a section of the sugar works paddocks was purchased by Caulfield City Council in 1913 and redeveloped into Koornang Park.¹⁵

Until the construction of a municipal pool in Koornang Park, residents of Caulfield City likely travelled to the nearby beaches and sea baths at Brighton, Mordialloc, Elwood and St Kilda.¹⁶ The demand for a more convenient swimming facility was apparent by the 1920s, with the Caulfield Racecourse and the abandoned Rosstown railway reserve on Booran Road as two locations proposed by residents.¹⁷ However, it was not until 1963 that Koornang Park was chosen as Caulfield City's first municipal swimming pool.¹⁸

Between 1964 and early 1966, appointments were made for the construction of the place – ETN Stevens as consulting engineer, RW Woods for the construction of the pools and the installation of a recirculating water system, and Alfred W Hunt for the construction of the onsite facilities. The initial concept included a 55-yard main pool, built in accordance with Australian standards, a 16-foot-deep diving pool, an intermediate pool and a toddler pool.¹⁹ A memorial fountain was initially planned for the pool's entrance, but did not eventuate.²⁰ The place was opened as the Caulfield War Memorial Swimming Pool on 19 November 1966 by the Mayor of Caulfield, EM Parton.

Since the early 1980s, various upgrades have occurred at Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) including the installation of a twin flume water slide (c.1981, removed c.2000s) and tennis courts (c.1981, removed c.2019), the conversion of the former women's change rooms to a carpeted fitness studio (1982), and the construction of a beach volleyball court (c.1990s, relocated c.2010s).²¹

¹⁵ *Glen Eira Historical Society Newsletter*, issue 2, July 2013, pp4-5; Context Heritage Consultants, 'Carnegie Memorial Swimming Pool Detailed Heritage Assessment', September 2021, p4.

¹⁶ G. Solomon, 'Caulfield's Heritage' (unpublished), 1989, pp96-97.

¹⁷ *The Prahran Telegraph*, 19 October 1928, p2.

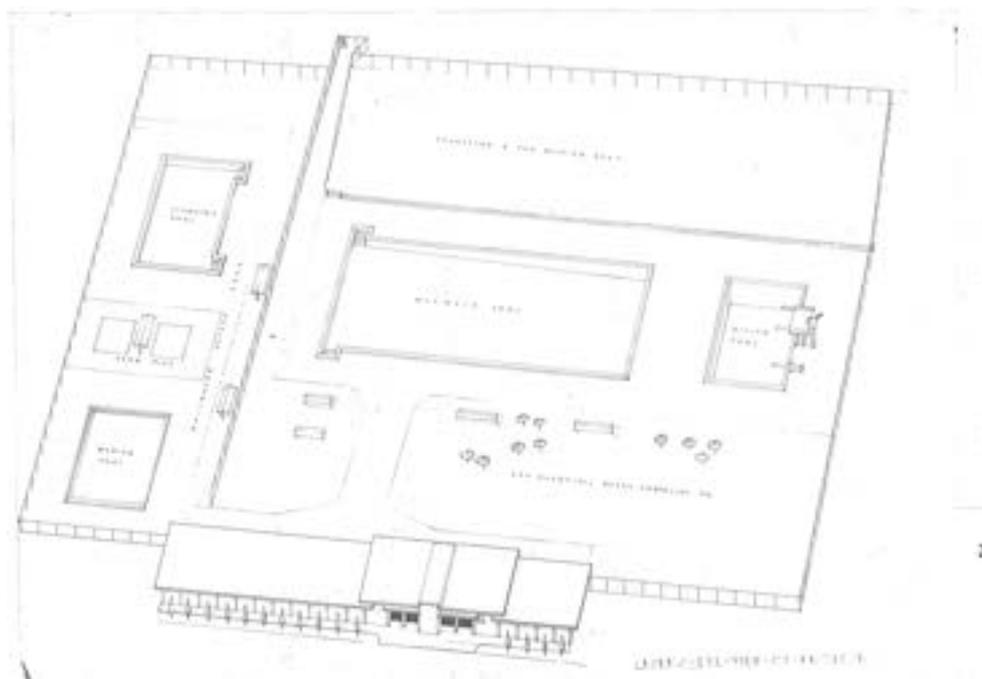
¹⁸ Minutes of Caulfield City Council meeting, 3 December 1963.

¹⁹ Minutes of Caulfield City Council meeting, 5 November 1964; Minutes of Caulfield City Council meeting, 8 March 1966; Minutes of Caulfield City Council meeting, 5 April 1966; Caulfield City Council, 'Caulfield Swimming Pool Study', 1983.

²⁰ Caulfield City Council, 'Koornang Park Olympic Pool', n.d.

²¹ Caulfield City Council, *Caulfield Contact*, March 1981, p1; Caulfield City Council, *Caulfield Contact*, January 1983, p1; Glen Eira City Council, *Glen Eira News*, vol. 68, November 2002.

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c.1960s-70s, Concept drawing for the 'Koornang Park Olympic Pool'
Source: Glen Eira City Council



November 1975, Aerial photograph of the Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool)
Source: Radius

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January 1984, Aerial photograph of the Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Pool) with the water slide and tennis courts installed

Source: Radius



c.1980s, Pool side view of the amenities building

Source: Glen Eira Historical Society



c.1980s, View west with the amenities building in the background

Source: Glen Eira Historical Society

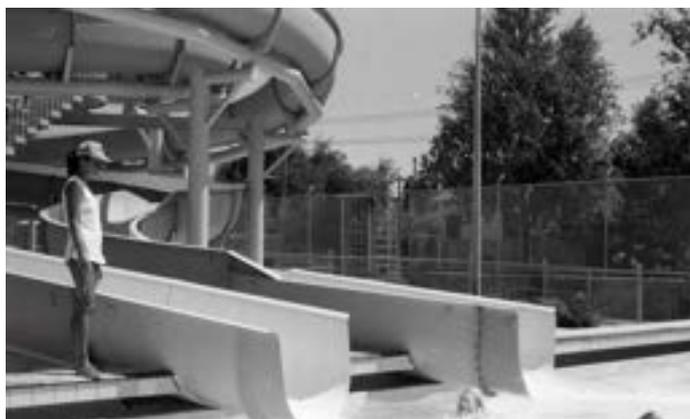
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c.1980s, View north with the 20-metre intermediate pool and water slide in the background
Source: Glen Eira Historical Society



c.1980s, Southern view of the water slide
Source: Glen Eira Historical Society



c.1980s, Water slide and 20-metre intermediate pool with the chain wire fence and turnstile in the background



1983, Amenities building interior featuring the newly converted fitness studio
Source: *Caulfield Contact*, January 1983, p7

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2005, Turnstile and original chain wire fence along southern boundary

Source: Glen Eira City Council, Open Spaces



c.2015, Change rooms

Source: Glen Eira City Council, Open Spaces



c.2015, Change rooms

Source: Glen Eira City Council, Open Spaces

Selected bibliography

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Further information

Relevant Authority	Glen Eira City Council
Heritage Overlay	There is no Heritage Overlay for this place.
Other Overlays	Special Building Overlay
Other Listings	There are no other listings for this place.
Other Names	Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool
Date of construction	1966
Architect//Builder/Designer/Maker	There is no known architect for this place
Architectural style	Late Twentieth Century (c.1960-c.2000)

Traditional Owner Information

The Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) is located on the traditional land of the Boon wurrung people. Under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, the Registered Aboriginal Party for this land is the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation.

Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register

The Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) is not included in the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register.

The place is in an area of Aboriginal cultural heritage sensitivity associated with the Boon wurrung people.

Integrity

The integrity of the place is excellent. The cultural heritage values of the place can be easily read in the extant fabric, and there have been no major alterations to the outdoor pool complex or to the amenity building. (November 2021)

Intactness

The intactness of the place is good. Many of the additions and alterations made during the 1980s have been removed or reversed, including the twin flume water slide, tennis courts and the conversion of the women's change rooms. The place has retained key features which identify it as a post-war municipal swimming facility including the utilitarian amenity building and minimally landscaped outdoor pool complex. Part of the façade's signage appears to have been removed, displaying 'Memorial Swimming Pool' rather than 'Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool'. Several internal spaces have been modified. (November 2021)

Condition

The condition of the place is good. Overall, the entry building is structurally sound although there is some evidence of water damage to the outer edges of the roof and repairs to brickwork. The place was decommissioned in 2019 due to persistent leaks in the 50-metre main pool and the diving pool. (November 2021)

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Note: The condition of a place or object does not influence the assessment of its cultural heritage significance. A place may be in very poor condition and still be of very high intactness and integrity. Conversely, a place/object/object integral may be in excellent condition but have poor intactness and integrity.

Statutory requirements under section 40.

Terms of the recommendation (section 40 (3)(a))

The Executive Director, Heritage Victoria, recommends that the Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) is not included in the VHR.

Information to identify the place or object (section 40(3)(b))

Name: Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool)

Address: Moira Avenue, Carnegie, VIC 3163

Location diagram (section 40(3)(b))



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Reasons for the recommendation, including an assessment of the State-level cultural heritage significance of place/object/object integral (section 40(3)(c))

Following is the Executive Director's assessment of the place against the tests set out in *The Victorian Heritage Register Criteria and Thresholds Guidelines*. A place or object must be found by the Heritage Council to meet Step 2 of at least one criterion to meet the State-level threshold for inclusion in the VHR.

CRITERION A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of Victoria's cultural history.

Step 1: Test for satisfying Criterion A

The place/object has a *CLEAR ASSOCIATION* with an event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life in Victoria's cultural history.

plus

The association of the place/object to the event, phase, etc *IS EVIDENT* in the physical fabric of the place/object and/or in documentary resources or oral history.

plus

The *EVENT, PHASE, etc* is of *HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE*, having made a strong or influential contribution to Victoria.

Executive Director's Response

Post-war municipal swimming pools in Victoria

The Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) has a clear association with the phase of construction of municipal swimming pools in Victoria in the post-war era.

This association is evident in the complex's overall design and layout, which includes a utilitarian amenity building, pools of varying sizes and depths, diving tower and grassed lawns set within a municipal recreation reserve. Details relating to the construction, use and function of the place are evident in resources such as Caulfield City Council and Glen Eira City Council meeting minutes, building plans and local newspapers, e.g., *Caulfield Contact* and *Glen Eira News*.

The construction of municipal swimming pools in the post-war years is of historical importance, having made a strong contribution to the recreational lives and water safety education of Victorians. Between 1950 and 1970, over 120 municipal swimming complexes were built across Victoria in response to rapid population growth and the subsequent demand for more civic recreational facilities. In conjunction with *The Herald's* 'Learn To Swim' program (1929-70), the construction of municipal pools gave Victorians the opportunity to practice swimming and diving at safe, hygienic and accessible locations. The popularity of competitive swimming and diving at this time was also influenced by the 1956 Olympic Games in Melbourne, which eventuated in the construction of several important aquatic venues including the Olympic Swimming Stadium (VHR H1977) and Olympic Leisure Banyule (not in the VHR).

Functional war memorials in Victoria

The Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) has a clear association with the phase of the construction of functional community war memorials following World War II. In comparison to earlier war memorials,

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which were primarily in the form of statues and monuments, memorials built after World War II often took the form of functional community facilities.

This association is evident in the name of the place as well as in the commemorative plaques situated at the pool's entrance, and in documentary resources.

The manner in which towns and suburbs in Victoria have memorialised those who served and died in war is of historical importance. The tendency for Victorian communities to construct practical amenities as war memorials following World War II represents evolving views on memorials and the priorities of the post-war environment.

Step 1 of Criterion A is likely to be satisfied.

Step 2: State Level significance test for Criterion A

The place/object allows the clear association with the event, phase etc. of historical importance to be *UNDERSTOOD BETTER THAN MOST OTHER PLACES OR OBJECTS IN VICTORIA WITH SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME ASSOCIATION.*

Executive Director's Response

Post-war municipal swimming pools in Victoria

There are approximately 170 outdoor municipal swimming complexes across Victoria which share characteristics with the Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool). The great majority feature a utilitarian entry building and swimming pools arranged over an outdoor complex with restrained landscaping. All potentially allow the phase of construction of municipal pools in the post-war era to be understood. While the Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) is larger than other post-war municipal pool complexes, its scale does not allow the associated phase to be better understood than other pool complexes built at the same time.

The post-war construction phase of municipal swimming pools is evident in smaller complexes such as Pakenham (1962), Garfield (1963) and Koo Wee Rup (1974-75), as well as in complexes of a similar scale to the Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) such as Coburg (1965) and Doveton (1968). The economical design, safety measures and provision of diverse facilities that characterised post-war municipal pools is apparent at each of these places, albeit to varying degrees.

Functional war memorials in Victoria

A great number of community facilities were constructed as war memorials in Victoria following World War II including swimming pools, bowling clubs, youth centres and baby health centres. There are approximately 32 extant memorial swimming pools in Victoria, and many other community facilities across the state which carry similar associations.

The Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) is of interest as a municipal swimming facility constructed as a war memorial. However, functional war memorials took many forms with some built to include memorial gates, fountains, reflective pools, cenotaphs or even objects. Such examples include the monument at the Seymour War Memorial Swimming Pool (built 1965-66), the gates at the Yackandandah Memorial Pool (built c.1949), and the cenotaph and gun at the Kaniva Memorial Swimming Pool (built c.1960s). A particularly outstanding example is Dunkeld Memorial Park and Pool (built from c.1954), which features memorial gates and plaques, interpretation, and monuments. In this context, the Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) does not allow the phase of community facilities being constructed as war memorials following World War II to be better understood than most other places in Victoria with substantially the same association.

Criterion A is not likely to be satisfied at the State level.

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CRITERION B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Victoria's cultural history.

Step 1: Test for Satisfying Criterion B

The place/object has a *clear ASSOCIATION* with an event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life of importance in Victoria's cultural history.

plus

The association of the place/object to the event, phase, etc *IS EVIDENT* in the physical fabric of the place/object and/or in documentary resources or oral history.

plus

The place/object is *RARE OR UNCOMMON*, being one of a small number of places/objects remaining that demonstrates the important event, phase etc.

or

The place/object is *RARE OR UNCOMMON*, containing unusual features of note that were not widely replicated

or

The existence of the *class* of place/object that demonstrates the important event, phase etc is *ENDANGERED* to the point of rarity due to threats and pressures on such places/objects.

Executive Director's Response

The Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) has a clear association with the phase of construction of municipal swimming pools in Victoria in the post-war era. While this association is evident in the physical fabric of the place and in documentary resources, it is one of approximately 170 similar places that can be found in towns and suburbs across Victoria that also demonstrate this phase. Although post-war municipal swimming complexes in Victoria vary in size and scale, most exhibit characteristics and features that were widely replicated in other places with the same association. Diving pools, while less common in regional Victoria, are extant at other post-war pools in metropolitan Melbourne such as Malvern, Coburg and Oakleigh.

Since the c.1990s, post-war municipal pools have become progressively less common in metropolitan Melbourne as public demand for integrated leisure centres has increased. However, they continue to be well represented across regional Victoria, where the replacement of twentieth century facilities with modern leisure centres has been less rapid.

Step 1 of Criterion B is not likely to be satisfied.

CRITERION C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Victoria's cultural history.

Step 1: Test for Satisfying Criterion C

The:

- visible physical fabric; &/or
- documentary evidence; &/or
 - oral history,

relating to the place/object indicates a likelihood that the place/object contains *PHYSICAL EVIDENCE* of *historical interest* that is *NOT CURRENTLY VISIBLE OR UNDERSTOOD*.

plus

From what we know of the place/object, the physical evidence is likely to be of an *INTEGRITY* and/or *CONDITION* that it *COULD YIELD INFORMATION* through detailed investigation.

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Executive Director's Response

It is unlikely that the Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) contains physical evidence of historical interest that is not currently visible or understood. The form, function and cultural heritage values of the Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) are clearly evident in the fabric of the place and in existing documentation. There is unlikely to be any archaeological evidence associated with the cultural heritage significance of the place.

Step 1 of Criterion C is not likely to be satisfied.

CRITERION D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places and objects.

Step 1: Test for Satisfying Criterion D

The place/object is one of a *CLASS* of places/objects that has a *clear ASSOCIATION* with an event, phase, period, process, function, movement, important person(s), custom or way of life in Victoria's history.

plus

The *EVENT, PHASE, etc* is of *HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE*, having made a strong or influential contribution to Victoria.

plus

The principal characteristics of the class are *EVIDENT* in the physical fabric of the place/object.

Executive Director's Response

Functional war memorials took many forms including community halls, bowling clubs, swimming pools and other civic facilities. While such places share an association with the phase of construction of war memorials following World War II, they belong to different classes of places and have varying principal characteristics. Therefore, the Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) is best considered as belonging to the class of post-war municipal swimming pools.

As explored under Criterion A, the construction of municipal swimming pools in the post-war years is of historical importance and made a strong contribution to Victoria. The principal characteristics of its class are evident in the physical fabric of the place, and include:

- A low-profile, rectilinear brick entry building, reflecting the priorities of the post-war years
- Restrained landscaping, optimising the safety of patrons and maintenance.

Step 1 of Criterion D is likely to be satisfied.

Step 2: State Level Significance Test Criterion D

The place/object is a *NOTABLE EXAMPLE* of the class in Victoria (refer to Reference Tool D).

Executive Director's Response

Under the definitions provided in Reference Tool D, the Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) cannot be described as a notable example of its class. To be found notable under Criterion D, a place must be fine, highly intact, influential, or pivotal.

By the time the Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) was constructed in 1966, the above principal characteristics had already been widely replicated at municipal pools across Victoria. Such characteristics are evident in municipal pools built earlier and later than Carnegie, as well as those of a smaller and similar scale. Other examples, such as the Coburg and Doveton pools, are of a similar scale and exhibit the same range of characteristics. In each instance, the economic priorities of the post-war years and a desire to cater to the specific

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needs of the community can also be appreciated. The Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) therefore cannot be considered fine, influential or pivotal.

Criterion D and intactness

The Executive Director acknowledges that the Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) is reasonably intact. In order for a place or object to meet the State level test under Criterion D, it must be notable. Reference Tool D defines this as fine or influential or pivotal or highly intact. The Executive Director has held for many years that being 'highly intact' is not sufficient to determine whether a place or object is 'notable'. Many structures built from the 1960s to today are highly intact because of their modern materials and recent construction. Some fine, influential and pivotal buildings constructed in the nineteenth century have lost intactness: in many instances this does not make them less notable. The level of intactness should be considered in its historical context in relationship to the date of assessment and should not be the sole reason why a place or object is considered 'notable'.

CRITERION E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.

Step 1: Test for Satisfying Criterion E

The *PHYSICAL FABRIC* of the place/object clearly exhibits particular aesthetic characteristics.

Executive Director's Response

The physical fabric of the Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) exhibits particular aesthetic characteristics associated with the era of its design, namely:

- A low-profile, rectilinear brick entry building, reflecting the economic austerity of the post-war years
- Restrained landscaping, optimising the safety of patrons and maintenance and areas of crazy paving.

Step 1 of Criterion E is likely to be satisfied.

Step 2: State Level Significance Test for Criterion E

The aesthetic characteristics are *APPRECIATED OR VALUED* by the wider community or an appropriately-related discipline as evidenced, for example, by:

- *critical recognition* of the aesthetic characteristics of the place/object within a relevant art, design, architectural or related discipline as an outstanding example within Victoria; or
- wide public *acknowledgement of exceptional merit* in Victoria in medium such as songs, poetry, literature, painting, sculpture, publications, print media etc.

Executive Director's Response

Although evidently appreciated by the local community, the aesthetic qualities of the Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) have not received critical recognition or wide public acknowledgement of exceptional merit.

Criterion E is not likely to be satisfied at the State level.

CRITERION F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

Step 1: Test for Satisfying Criterion F

The place/object contains *PHYSICAL EVIDENCE* that clearly demonstrates creative or technical *ACHIEVEMENT* for the time in which it was created.

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plus
The physical evidence demonstrates a *HIGH DEGREE OF INTEGRITY*.

Executive Director's Response

While the Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) retains a high degree of integrity, it does not demonstrate creative or technical achievement for the time in which it was built. The place exhibits design principles and construction techniques that were commonly used in the immediate post-war years, continuing in to the 1970s.

Step 1 of Criterion F is not likely to be satisfied.

CRITERION G: Strong or special association with a particular present-day community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

Step 1: Test for Satisfying Criterion G

Evidence exists of a community or cultural group.
(A community or cultural group is a group of people who share a common interest, including an experience, purpose, belief system, culture, ethnicity or values.)
plus
Evidence exists of a strong attachment between the COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP and the place/object in the present-day context.
plus
Evidence exists of a time depth to that attachment.

Executive Director's Response

There is evidence of a strong attachment between the Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) and the local community in the present-day context. As of November 2021, a Change.org petition to prevent the demolition of the Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) had attracted over 1,200 signatures.²² Community consultation undertaken in 2019-20 also revealed that key features of the pool resonate with former and current users including its 'retro' aesthetic, provisions for different ages and skill levels, the diving tower, and grassed spectators' hill. The place is also valued as a local war memorial.²³

Step 1 of Criterion G is likely to be satisfied.

Step 2: State Level Significance Test for Criterion G

Evidence exists that the social value resonates at a State Level, that is across the 'broader Victorian community'.
(‘Resonance’ means the extent to which the social value of a place/object can be demonstrated to exert an influence. The social value must resonate beyond a particular local, social or cultural community into the ‘broader Victorian community’).
Plus
Evidence exists that the social value is part of an event or story that contributes to 'Victoria's identity'.

Executive Director's Response

While deeply valued by the local community, there is no evidence that the social value of the Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) resonates at a State level. It is unlikely that the social value of the Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) has exerted an influence beyond the local community.

²² 'Save Carnegie Swim Centre (also known as Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool)', <https://www.change.org/p/glen-eira-council-save-carnegie-swimming-pool/u/29657292>

²³ Context Heritage Consultants, 'Carnegie Memorial Swimming Pool', September 2021.

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Criterion G is not likely to be satisfied at the State level.

CRITERION H: Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Victoria's history.

Step 1: Test for Satisfying Criterion H

The place/object has a *DIRECT ASSOCIATION* with a person or group of persons who have made a strong or influential *CONTRIBUTION* to the course of Victoria's history.

plus

The *ASSOCIATION* of the place/object to the person(s) *IS EVIDENT* in the physical fabric of the place/object and/or in documentary resources and/or oral history.

plus

The *ASSOCIATION*:

- directly relates to *ACHIEVEMENTS* of the person(s) at, or relating to, the place/object; or
- relates to an *enduring* and/or *close INTERACTION* between the person(s) and the place/object.

Executive Director's Response

The Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) has a direct association with former local swimming instructor John Robert Beddoe (1941-1997). Although Beddoe made a valuable contribution to the water safety education of the local community, this contribution cannot be said to have resonated across Victoria more broadly.

Step 1 of Criterion H is not likely to be satisfied.

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Comparisons

Municipal swimming pools are currently underrepresented in the VHR and in Heritage Overlays. While some highly significant public swimming facilities are included in the VHR, it is necessary to compare the Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) to examples not in the VHR.

There are currently 281 municipal swimming pools across Victoria, including late twentieth and early twenty-first century leisure centres. A number of these are municipal pools and directly comparable to the Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) being constructed in the same era, while varying in scale and setting. The following have been selected to provide a more focused list of comparisons.

Post-war swimming pools in the VHR

Olympic Swimming Stadium, Melbourne, Melbourne City (VHR H1977)

The Olympic Swimming Stadium (10-30 Olympic Boulevard, Melbourne) is of architectural and historical significance to the State of Victoria. The design of this building was the winner of one of three international competitions held in 1952 to provide stadia for the 1956 Olympic Games. Designed by architects Kevin Borland, Peter McIntyre, John and Phyllis Murphy and engineer Bill Irwin, it was completed in 1956. The Olympic Swimming Stadium is historically significant as the only major stadium structure remaining from the 1956 Olympic Games. Its architectural significance lies in its early use of pre-tensioned steel frame construction, and in its influence on the development of Structuralist architecture in Australia following World War II.



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Beaurepaire Centre, Parkville, Melbourne City (VHR H1045)

The Beaurepaire Centre at the University of Melbourne, Parkville, is of architectural, aesthetic and historical significance to the State of Victoria. Constructed prior to the 1956 Olympic Games, the Beaurepaire Centre is notable for its extensive use of glass, sun control devices and internal acoustic treatments. It is significant as an early work of the burgeoning architectural practice of Eggleston Macdonald and Secomb, which produced many key buildings for the University of Melbourne. The Beaurepaire Centre also features the 'Symmetry of Sport' mural by Leonard French, one of Australia's most distinguished twentieth century artists. The place is also historically significant for its strong associations with the Olympic swimmer Frank Beaurepaire, and with the 1956 Olympic Games.



Harold Holt Memorial Swimming Centre, Glen Iris, Stonnington City (VHR H0069)

The Harold Holt Memorial Swimming Centre (1409-1413 High Street, Glen Iris) is architecturally significant to the State of Victoria. Designed by Kevin Borland and Daryl Jackson and built in 1969, the Harold Holt Swim Centre is an early, notable and intact example of the Brutalist movement that emerged in Victoria in the late 1960s.



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Post-war swimming pools NOT in the VHR, but IN a local Heritage Overlay

Coburg Olympic Pool (50 Murray Road, Coburg North, Moreland City proposed HO576)

The Coburg Olympic Pool was completed in 1965 after the drowning of two children in Merri Creek prompted the need for a safer local swimming facility. The entry building is characterised by an overhanging cantilevered roof, full length glazing and Castlemaine slate feature walls. The outdoor swimming complex comprises a 50m lap pool, a 22m learners pool, a toddler pool and a diving pool arranged over a concrete quadrangle, set into the banks of Merri Creek. Other than the addition of a table tennis club to the western end of the entry building, few alterations have occurred since the pool's construction.

The Coburg Olympic Pool is of historical, aesthetic and social significance to the City of Moreland as a largely intact example of a mid-twentieth century swimming complex. The place has been recommended for local heritage protection under a recent proposed amendment to the City of Moreland's planning scheme.



Olympic Leisure Banyule (Alamein Road, Heidelberg West, Banyule City HO184)

Olympic Leisure Banyule was built during the early 1950s for the Olympic Village in Heidelberg West. The pool sits within the local Heritage Overlay for the Olympic Village Green, the former accommodation and training facilities for athletes competing in the 1956 Olympic Games.

The Olympic Village Green is of historical, social and aesthetic significance to Banyule City for its strong association with the 1956 Olympic Games and as one of the largest projects undertaken by the Housing Commission of Victoria. The precinct is largely intact.



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Rutherglen Memorial Swimming Pool (HO592 and HO178 in Indigo Shire Planning Scheme)

The Rutherglen community began planning for a War Memorial Swimming Pool in 1945. Construction was funded by a combination of government grants and local fundraising. Initial building works were undertaken by volunteer labour. The Rutherglen Memorial Swimming Pool opened in 1955 and remains in use. The swimming pool is located within a memorial park.



Queens Park Outdoor Pool (Pascoe Vale Road & The Strand, Moonee Ponds, Moonee Valley City HO9)

The Queens Park Outdoor Pool opened in 1958 and was developed during the 1960s-70s to include separate pools for children and toddlers. It is included in the local Heritage Overlay for Queens Park.



Werribee Outdoor Pool (220 Watton Street, Werribee, Wyndham City HO104)

The Werribee Outdoor Pool was constructed in 1961 and is located within the Heritage Overlay for Chirnside Park.



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Post-war swimming pools NOT in the VHR and NOT in a local Heritage Overlay

Doveton Outdoor Pool (Kidds Road and Tristania Street, Doveton, Casey City)

The Doveton Pool was constructed in 1968 amidst the Doveton Housing Estate, in Melbourne's south-eastern suburbs. The place features a distinctive curved entry building, elevated on a rise above street level with views across Doveton, and an outdoor complex of four pools laid out in a linear fashion. The Doveton Pool has undergone several upgrades since the early 1980s including the installation of a waterslide and associated pool; extensions to the northern end and pool side of the entry building; and the removal and replacement of various outdoor structures. The construction of Doveton College to the south has reduced the once sprawling lawns of the swimming complex.

The Doveton Pool is historically, architecturally and socially significant to the City of Casey as an example of the type of outdoor public swimming pools that were built across Victoria in the post-war period. It has been recommended for inclusion in a Heritage Overlay in Casey City.



Oakleigh Recreation Centre (2A Park Road, Oakleigh, Monash City)

The outdoor pool complex at the Oakleigh Recreation Centre was constructed in 1956-58 to designs by Oakleigh Council's engineer. Built into a public reserve, the facility comprised an angled entry building with three outdoor swimming pools: a 50m lap pool, learners' pool and children's pool. By the mid-1970s, the complex grew to include an additional children's pool and a diving pool, and the entry building was significantly extended to the east and west. In c.2006, the site was redeveloped into the Oakleigh Recreation Centre. Alterations included the replacement of the learners and children's pools with a beach-entry pool and splash pad, the demolition of most of the 1950s entry building and the construction of a leisure centre.



There are many other post-war municipal swimming pools in Victoria, most of which are not in a local Heritage Overlay. The following places are indicative of the number of extant post-war pools in Victoria which do not have local heritage protection, although there are likely others.

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1950s: Kaniva Memorial Swimming Pool (3419/4 Baker Street, Kaniva, West Wimmera Shire)



1959-60: Maffra Memorial Pool (Duke Street, Maffra, Wellington Shire)



1962: Croydon Memorial Pool (Hewish Road and Springfield Avenue, Croydon, Maroondah City)



1962: Pakenham Outdoor Pool (PB Ronald Reserve, Henry Street, Pakenham, Cardinia Shire)



1962-63: Heyfield Memorial Pool (Allman Street, Heyfield, Wellington Shire)



1963: Garfield Swimming Pool (2 Beswick Street, Garfield, Cardinia Shire)

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1963: Prahran Aquatic Centre (41 Essex Street, Prahran, Stonnington City)



1963: Reservoir Leisure Centre (2A Cuthbert Road, Reservoir, Darebin City)



1964: Fawkner Leisure Centre (79-83 Jukes Road, Fawkner, Moreland City)



1965-66: Pyramid Hill Swimming Pool (112 Victoria Street, Pyramid Hill, Loddon Shire)



1965-66: Seymour War Memorial Swimming Pools (Lesley Street, Seymour, Mitchell Shire)



1967: Casterton Memorial Pool (M Carmichael Drive, Casterton, Glenelg Shire)

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1968-89: Corryong Memorial Swimming Pool (105 Strzelecki Way, Corryong, Towong Shire)



1970-71: Euroa Swimming Pool (16A Bury Street, Euroa, Strathbogie Shire)



1971-72: Daylesford Swimming Pool (63A Central Springs Road, Daylesford, Hepburn Shire)



1974-75: Koo Wee Rup Swimming Pool (228 Rossiter Road, Koo Wee Rup, Cardinia Shire)

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Functional war memorials

Woodhouse-Nareeb Soldiers Memorial Hall, Glenthompson (VHR H2275)

The Woodhouse-Nareeb Soldiers Memorial Hall is of historical significance to the state of Victoria. It is a large corrugated iron-clad hall in a rural setting east of Hamilton. It was erected by soldier settler families who had recently arrived in the area under the Soldier Settlement Scheme as a memorial to fellow servicemen. The hall was designed by the architect Stewart Handsaay and built in 1955. It is part of a complex that includes tennis courts, a sports oval and a plantation. The Woodhouse-Nareeb Soldiers Memorial Hall is historically significant for its direct association with the Soldier Settlement Scheme and is unusual as a memorial hall erected by soldier settlers.



Koroit Memorial Hall, Koroit (VHR H2222)

The Memorial Hall, Koroit, is of historical and architectural significance to the State of Victoria. The building was constructed in 1957 and served as a memorial to those men of the Koroit Catholic Parish who were killed during World War II. The Diocese of Ballarat commissioned the hall for the large Catholic community around Koroit. It was designed by architects Cowper Murphy & Associates of Melbourne as a multi-use complex with full cinema facilities and was one of the last single-screen cinemas built in Victoria. It retains a high degree of intactness and integrity to the era of its construction, including furniture, fixtures, equipment and a slide collection.



Rutherglen Memorial Swimming Pool (HO592 in Indigo Shire Planning Scheme)

The Rutherglen community began planning for a War Memorial Swimming Pool in 1945. Construction was funded by a combination of government grants and local fundraising. Initial building works were undertaken by volunteer labour. The Rutherglen Memorial Swimming Pool opened in 1955 and remains in use. The swimming pool is located within a memorial park.



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Sale Municipal Offices, Memorial Hall and Gallery (HO254 in Wellington Shire Planning Scheme)

The Sale Municipal Offices, Memorial Hall and Gallery were opened on 1st June 1956. The site is incorporated in the Sale town heritage precinct.



Bacchus Marsh and Melton Memorial Hospital (HO79 in Moorabool Shire Planning Scheme)

The Bacchus Marsh and Melton Memorial Hospital was built in 1954-57 to commemorate World War II. The hospital includes a nurses' home and two war memorials. It is historically significant to the Bacchus Marsh and Melton district as a community-funded development. The nurses' home is also historically significant for its association with William Angliss of Greystones, the well-known pastoralist. The hospital is architecturally significant at the local level as a representative example of an early post-war rural hospital and is notable for its relative intactness. It is also socially significant to Bacchus Marsh.



Kerang Memorial Hall, Kerang (not in VHR or HO)

The Kerang Memorial Hall was opened on the 21st September 1954. Inside the hall, honour rolls list the names of 1370 fallen and returned servicemen who fought in the Second World War, Korea, Malaya and Vietnam.



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Foster War Memorial Arts Centre (not in VHR or HO)

The Foster War Memorial Arts Centre (Foster Hall) was erected by the citizens of Foster and District in commemoration of those who died serving Australia in multiple conflicts. It was opened by the Governor of Victoria in November 1966.



Summary of comparisons

Post-war swimming pools currently in the VHR

There are currently three post-war swimming pools in the VHR, each recognised for their architectural and historical significance to the State of Victoria. The Olympic Swimming Stadium (VHR H1977) was designed and constructed as the centre stage for swimming and diving competitions during the 1956 Olympic Games and is the only surviving major structure associated with that event. The stadium was also a heavily influential work in architecture and engineering, being an early example of the Structuralist movement in Australia. Similarly, the Harold Holt Memorial Swimming Centre (VHR H0069) is recognised as an early and notable work in the Brutalist architectural movement, which emerged in Victoria during the late 1960s. The Beaurepaire Centre (VHR H1045) is also historically significant for its associations with the 1956 Olympic Games, as well as for its mosaic frieze by Leonard French.

Each of these swimming pools is also a major work of architects or architectural firms that were prominent in post-war Victoria. By comparison, the design of the Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) parallels that of the many other municipal pools built across Victoria between the late 1940s and early 1970s. Its primarily functional entry building is a representative example of the types of swimming pool buildings that were produced by council engineering departments across Victoria at the time.

Post-war swimming pools NOT in the VHR, but IN a local Heritage Overlay

There are few post-war swimming pools in local Heritage Overlays. The Coburg Olympic Pool has recently been recommended for local heritage protection under a proposed amendment to the City of Moreland's planning scheme, following extensive community action. It is a remarkably intact example of a 1960s swimming complex, having retained its principal features with some extensions to the entry building.

Olympic Leisure Banyule is an indoor swimming complex, constructed during the early 1950s as part of the Olympic Village in Heidelberg West. The pool forms part of the Olympic Village Green (City of Banyule HO184) which comprises the entrance to the former Olympic athletes' village, the Olympic Hall, Village Green, shops and public art. As well as being a residential and training facility for athletes competing in the 1956 Olympic Games, the precinct remains one of the largest Housing Commission projects ever built in Victoria.²⁴

Other post-war swimming pools in local Heritage Overlays are associated with larger recreational reserves. The Rutherglen Memorial Swimming Pool is protected with an individual Heritage Overlay (Indigo Shire HO592) while also falling under the overlay for Rutherglen Memorial Park (Indigo Shire HO178). The outdoor pools at Queens Park and Werribee are included in the Heritage Overlays of their respective recreational reserves, Queens Park (City of Moonee Valley HO9) and Chirnside Park (City of Wyndham HO104).

²⁴ 'Olympic Village Green', Victorian Heritage Database, <https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/124829>

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When compared with these examples, the Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) appears at a similar level of intactness as the Coburg Olympic Pool and a comparable level of significance to those included in heritage overlays. Both pools have retained their original form, although evolving safety protocols and the need for diverse amenities has resulted in minor alterations to their entry buildings. As an outdoor complex, the Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) is more directly comparable to the pools at Rutherglen, Queens Park and Werribee rather than Olympic Leisure Banyule. Although these places vary in size and scale, they each reflect the common post-war practice of councils building swimming pools into existing parkland or recreational reserves as an economic measure.

Post-war swimming pools NOT in the VHR and NOT in a local Heritage Overlay

There are over 250 municipal swimming pools in Victoria, most of which are not within local Heritage Overlays. The Doveton Outdoor Pool is a largely intact example of a 1960s swimming facility, having retained its curved entry building and the overall composition of its outdoor pool complex. It has been recommended for inclusion in a Heritage Overlay and is of a comparable scale to Carnegie. Additions and alterations have been more extensive at Doveton than at the Coburg Olympic Pool and the Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool), notably with the removal of a children's pool and the original diving towers. However, its association with the phase of construction of municipal pools in the post-war years can still be readily appreciated. This phase can also be understood when surveying the many other municipal swimming pools built across Victoria during the post-war years as many have retained their functionalist entry building and main swimming pool, although their degrees of intactness and integrity vary.

There are many post-war municipal pools across Victoria which share characteristics with the Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool). The swimming pools at Croydon, Pakenham, Heyfield, Pyramid Hill, Corryong, Daylesford and Koo Wee Rup all include a utilitarian, largely rectilinear brick entry building comparable to the entry building at Carnegie. Others such as Kaniva, Casterton and Euroa, feature recessed entries and simple verandahs, but still demonstrate the practical nature of municipal pools constructed during the post-war era. Each of these places features an outdoor pool complex of at least a lap pool and a toddlers' pool. Most were also built within an existing recreational reserve, as was the usual practice of councils in the post-war years. The leisure centres at Prahran, Reservoir and Fawkner are unusual examples of integrated recreational facilities developed in the decades following World War II.

Functional war memorials

The Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) has a historical association with the phase of erecting functional community memorials following World War II. In comparison to the Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool), the Woodhouse-Nareeb Soldiers Memorial Hall (VHR H2275) is distinguished by being a functional memorial complex erected by families who were part of the Solder Settlement Scheme – a key Federal Government initiative specifically formulated in response to the after-effects of World War II. It is part of an intact complex that includes a tennis court, sports oval, cairn, and memorial plantation that retains a good degree of integrity. The Koroit Memorial Hall (VHR H2222) is distinguished by the unusual degree of its intactness to the era of its construction – including a large collection of objects. These places allow the phase to be better understood than most other places in Victoria with the same association. When compared with these places, the Carnegie Swim Centre (Caulfield Memorial Swimming Pool) does not enable the phase to be better understood than the many surviving community war memorials erected in Victoria following World War II.

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Appendix 1

Heritage Council of Victoria determination (section 41)

The Heritage Council of Victoria is an independent statutory body that will make a determination on this recommendation under section 49 of the Act. It will consider the recommendation after a period of 60 days from the date the notice of recommendation is published on its website under section 41.

Making a submission to the Heritage Council (section 44)

Within the period of 60 days, any person or body with a real and substantial interest in the place or object may make a submission to the Heritage Council regarding the recommendation and request a hearing in relation to that submission. Information about making a submission and submission forms are available on the Heritage Council's website.

Consideration of submissions to the Heritage Council (section 46)

- (1) The Heritage Council must consider—
 - (a) any written submission made to it under section 44; and
 - (b) any further information provided to the Heritage Council in response to a request under section 45.
- (2) The Heritage Council must conduct a hearing in relation to a submission if—
 - (a) the submission includes a request for a hearing before the Heritage Council; and
 - (b) the submission is made by a person or body with a real or substantial interest in the place or object that is the subject of the submission.
- (3) Despite subsection (2), the Heritage Council may conduct a hearing in relation to a submission in any other circumstances the Heritage Council considers appropriate.

Determinations of the Heritage Council (section 49)

- (1) After considering a recommendation that a place or object should or should not be included in the Heritage Register and any submissions in respect of the recommendation and conducting any hearing into the submissions, the Heritage Council may—
 - (a) determine that the place or part of the place, or object, is of State-level cultural heritage significance and is to be included in the Heritage Register; or
 - (b) determine that the place or part of the place, or object, is not of State-level cultural heritage significance and is not to be included in the Heritage Register; or
 - (c) in the case of a recommendation in respect of a place, determine that the place is not to be included in the Heritage Register but—
 - (i) refer the recommendation and any submissions to the relevant planning authority for consideration for an amendment to a planning scheme; or
 - (ii) determine that it is more appropriate for steps to be taken under the Planning and Environment Act 1987 or by any other means to protect or conserve the place; or
 - (d) in the case of a recommendation in respect of additional land which has been nominated to be included in the Heritage Register as part of a registered place in accordance with section 32, determine that the land be included in the Heritage Register if—

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- (i) the State-level cultural heritage significance of the place would be substantially less if the land or any part of the land which is or has been used in conjunction with the place were developed; or
 - (ii) the land surrounding the place is important to the protection or conservation of the place or contributes to the understanding of the place; or
 - (e) determine that the object is integral to understanding the cultural heritage significance of a registered place or a place the Heritage Council has determined to be included in the Heritage Register.
- (2) The Heritage Council must make a determination under subsection (1)—
- (a) within 40 days after the date on which written submissions may be made under section 44; or
 - (b) if any hearing is conducted into the written submissions, within 90 days after the completion of the hearing.
- (3) A determination that a place or part of a place, or object, should be included in the Heritage Register may include categories of works or activities which may be carried out in relation to the place or object for which a permit under this Act is not required, if the Heritage Council considers that the works or activities would not harm the cultural heritage significance of the place or object.
- (4) If the Heritage Council determines to include a place in the Heritage Register, with the consent of the owner of the place, the Heritage Council may determine to include in the Heritage Register additional land of the owner that is ancillary to the place.
- (5) If a member of the Heritage Council makes a submission under section 44 in respect of a recommendation, the member must not take part in the consideration or determination of the Heritage Council.
- (6) The Heritage Council must notify the Executive Director of any determination under this section as soon as practicable after the determination.

Obligations of owners of places and objects (section 42)

- (1) The owner of a place or object to whom a statement of recommendation has been given must advise the Executive Director in writing of—
- (a) any works or activities that are being carried out in relation to the place or object at the time the statement is given; and
 - (b) any application for a planning permit or a building permit, or for an amendment to that permit, that has been made in relation to the place but not determined at the time the statement is given; and
 - (c) any works or activities that are proposed to be carried out in relation to the place or object at the time the statement is given.
- (2) An advice under subsection (1) must be given within 10 days after the statement of recommendation is given under section 40.
- (3) The owner of a place to whom a statement of recommendation has been given must advise the Executive Director in writing of an application, permit or amendment if, before a determination under section 49 or 52 in respect of a place—
- (a) an application for a planning permit or a building permit or for an amendment to that permit in relation to the place is made; or
 - (b) a planning permit or building permit or an amendment to that permit in relation to the place is granted.

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- (4) An advice under subsection (3) must be given within 10 days after the making of the application or the grant of the permit or amendment.
- (5) The owner of a place or object to whom a statement of recommendation has been given must advise the Executive Director in writing of the following activities or proposals if, before a determination is made under section 49 or 52 in respect of a place or object—
 - (a) any activities are carried out in relation to the place or object that could harm the place or object;
 - (b) any activities are proposed to be carried out in relation to the place or object that could harm the place or object.
- (6) An advice under subsection (5) must be given within 10 days after the owner becomes aware of the activity or the proposal, as the case requires.
- (7) If, before a determination is made under section 49 or 52 in respect of a place or object, a proposal is made to dispose of the whole or any part of the place or object, the owner of the place or object must advise the Executive Director in writing of that proposal.
- (8) An advice under subsection (7) must be given at least 10 days before entering into the contract for the disposal of the place or object.
- (9) The owner of a place or object who proposes to dispose of the whole or any part of the place or object before a determination is made under section 49 or 52 in respect of the place or object must, before entering into a contract for that disposal, give a copy of the statement of proposed contract, is to acquire the place or object or part of the place or object.

Owners of places and objects must comply with obligations (section 43)

An owner of a place or object to whom section 42 applies must comply with that section.

Penalty: In the case of a natural person, 120 penalty units;
In the case of a body corporate, 240 penalty units.