

WILLIAM ANGLISS COLLEGE



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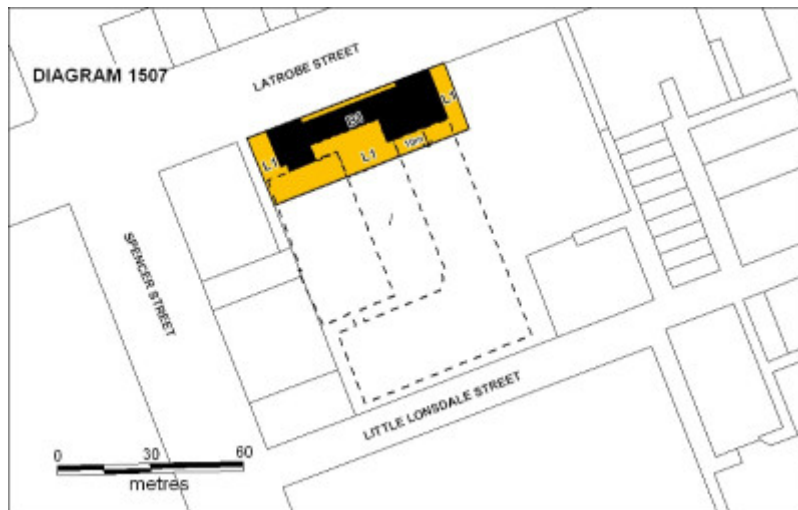
h01507 1 william angliss la trobe street melbourne building



william angliss college la trobe street melbourne front entrance feb1985



William Angliss College La Trobe Street Melbourne Building B Facade July 2004



h01507 william angliss plan

Location

537-557 LATROBE STREET & 552-578 LITTLE LONSDALE STREET, MELBOURNE, MELBOURNE CITY

Municipality

MELBOURNE CITY

Level of significance

Registered

Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) Number

H1507

Heritage Overlay Numbers

HO684

VHR Registration

August 20, 1982

Amendment to Registration

December 23, 2004

Heritage Listing

Victorian Heritage Register

Statement of Significance

Last updated on - December 29, 2004

What is significant?

The William Angliss Food Trades School opened in 1940 on the site of the former West Melbourne Primary School which from 1912 had been used as the first junior technical school created under the Education Act 1910. In 1939, the school relocated to Essendon and the building demolished to make way for a purpose built technical school that would accommodate the food industry. As early as 1910, representatives of the food industries campaigned for trade classes for bakers and pastry cooks at the Working Men's College. In 1934 a Royal Commission investigating Melbourne's wheat, flour and bread trades recommended improved technical training in the food industries such as the specialised training received by bakers, butchers, chefs and waiters overseas. Finally in 1939 it was announced that a new school specifically for the food industry was to be established. The chosen site was that of the old West Melbourne Junior Technical School in Latrobe Street. The school was set up under the auspices of the Education Department and the building made possible with a £20,000 donation from Sir William Angliss. Sir William Angliss, the first President of the school and its patron until his death in 1957, officially opened the William Angliss Food Trades School on 18th September 1940.

Sir William Angliss (1865-1957), a butcher who became a dominant force in the local meat and frozen meat export trade, had a particular interest in the training of apprentices in the meat trade. Angliss acquired a wide range of business interests, pastoral properties and was chairman of various companies, as well as supporting various charities. From 1912 to 1952 Angliss was a Member of the Legislative Council for the electorate of Southern Province.

Percy Everett, Chief Architect of the Public Works Department from 1934-1953, was responsible for the design of the new Food Trades School. Under Everett, the Public Works Department was influential in the design and evolution of the Moderne style buildings in Victoria.

The school was constructed in reinforced concrete and face brick with hipped roofs. The composition of the building was on a formal Palladian symmetrical plan with a two storey central block and single storey flanking pavilions. The main facade was designed as a proscenium of full height horizontal brick fins dividing up the recessed window plane. The contrasting horizontal and vertical bands of face brick were designed to emphasise the formality of the building. The most distinctive feature was the use of the mitred picture frame motif in decorative brickwork, combined with deeply set windows that defined the rectilinear masses presented to the street. The picture frame effect was created by running the two outer bands of brickwork around the perimeter of each of the strictly rectangular facades. A dedication panel in brightly coloured glazed tiles was positioned above the front doors. Other decorative tile work, including the schools coat of arms has since been removed.

The building included offices, laboratories, demonstration room and decoration room. The eastern wing contained the cooking department with a kitchen and the corner pavilion accommodated the dining room. The longer western wing contained the pastry cooking department and bakery. A separate building (now demolished) housed the butchery department.

During the Second World War the school was used for training service personnel. After 1945, ex-servicemen were trained under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme. By the 1950s the school was well established.

In 1971 the William Angliss Food Trades School became the William Angliss College of Catering and Food Studies. During this period major extensions occurred with the addition of the Cunneen Wing (Building E). This addition was an L shaped north wing extension that abutted the south side of the original 1940 kitchen, removing the larders and storerooms of the kitchen and the eastern stairs of the original building. The addition created a new first floor corridor to the south linking the original stairwell on the west and the new stairwell on the east. The original south facing windows to the laboratories were removed. The Lecture Theatre was added to the west wall of the Cunneen Wing and replaced the old butchery room which was part of the original building.

In 1978 the school changed its name to William Angliss College and took over a building formerly part of the West Melbourne Junior Technical School and later used as the Melbourne Hairdressing College (known as Building B). In the 1980s the four-storey west wing (Building D) was constructed which involved the demolition of two thirds of the southern west wing of the original building which had accommodated the bread and pastry making facilities.

Later buildings at the college include the Hub (Building C), built in 1983-84 behind Building B, and so called as it provided a common centre for the three colleges that were on the site at that time: the Food Trades School, the College of Hairdressing and the Melbourne College of Decoration; and Building A, known as Sir William Angliss Centre, built in 1991.

Today the college is known as William Angliss Institute of TAFE. The remaining original fabric of the 1940 Food Trades School is contained within the front section of Building D North.

How is it significant?

William Angliss Institute of TAFE (Building D North) is of historical and architectural significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

William Angliss Institute of TAFE is of historical significance as Australia's first purpose built technical school dedicated to the food and hospitality industry. It has historical significance for its long associations with technical education in Victoria and for its continuous use in the area of food and hospitality.

William Angliss Institute of TAFE is of historical significance for its association with Sir William Angliss, a dominant figure in Australia's meat industry, chairman of many Australian companies and long standing MLC. It also has significance for its associations with Percy Everett, Chief Architect of the Public Works Department 1934 - 1953.

William Angliss Institute of TAFE has architectural significance as a distinctive design from the Public Works Department combining elements of brick moderne styling, the Jazz style together with classical form and planning.

Permit Exemptions

General Exemptions:

General exemptions apply to all places and objects included in the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR). General exemptions have been designed to allow everyday activities, maintenance and changes to your property, which don't harm its cultural heritage significance, to proceed without the need to obtain approvals under the Heritage Act 2017.

Places of worship: In some circumstances, you can alter a place of worship to accommodate religious practices without a permit, but you must **notify** the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria before you start the works or activities at least 20 business days before the works or activities are to commence.

Subdivision/consolidation: Permit exemptions exist for some subdivisions and consolidations. If the subdivision or consolidation is in accordance with a planning permit granted under Part 4 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* and the application for the planning permit was referred to the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria as a determining referral authority, a permit is not required.

Specific exemptions may also apply to your registered place or object. If applicable, these are listed below. Specific exemptions are tailored to the conservation and management needs of an individual registered place or object and set out works and activities that are exempt from the requirements of a permit. Specific exemptions prevail if they conflict with general exemptions.

Find out more about heritage permit exemptions [here](#).

Specific 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 the Executive Director 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 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 approved 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 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 declaration prevents the Executive Director from amending or rescinding all or any of the permit exemptions. **General Conditions:** 5. Nothing in this declaration exempts owners or their agents from the responsibility to seek relevant planning or building permits from the responsible 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.

Exterior:

Minor repairs and maintenance which replace like with like

Removal of extraneous items such as air conditioners, pipe work, ducting, wiring, antennae, aerials etc, and making good.

Installation and repairing of damp proofing by either injection method or grout pocket method.

Interiors:

Any works to non-registered buildings within the extent of registration (part of Building D and part of Building E).

Painting of previously painted walls and ceilings provided that preparation or painting does not remove evidence of the original paint or other decorative scheme.

Removal of paint from originally unpainted or oiled joinery, doors, architraves, skirtings and decorative strapping.

Installation, removal or replacement of carpets and/or flexible floor coverings.

Installation, removal or replacement of curtain track, rods, blinds and other window dressings.

Installation, removal or replacement of hooks, nails, and other devices for the hanging of mirrors, paintings and other wall mounted hooks.

Installation, removal or replacement of honour boards (with the exception of the removal of the 1940s honour board), blackboards, white boards or pin-up boards

Refurbishment of bathrooms and toilets including removal, installation or replacement of sanitary fixtures and associated piping, mirrors, wall and floor coverings.

Installation, removal or replacement of ducted, hydronic or concealed radiant type heating provided that the installation does not damage existing skirtings and architraves and that the central plant is concealed.

Installation, removal or replacement of electrical wiring provided that all new wiring is fully concealed and any original light switches, pull cords, push buttons or power outlets are retained in-situ.

Installation, removal or replacement of electrical clocks, public address systems, smoke detectors, alarms, emergency lights, luminaries and exit signs.

Removal or installation of compactus shelving if no structural work is required.

Demolition or removal of non-original stud/partition walls, suspended ceilings or non-original wall linings (including plasterboard, laminate and Masonite), lights, built in cupboards, cubicle partitions, computer and office fit-out and the like.

Removal or replacement of non original door and window furniture including, hinges, locks, knob sets and sash lifts.

Removal of tiling or concrete slabs in wet areas provided there is no damage to or alteration of original structure or fabric.

Installation, removal or replacement of electrical clocks, public address systems, detectors, alarms, emergency lights, exit signs, luminaries and the like on plaster surfaces.

Installation, removal or replacement of bulk insulation in the roof space.

Installation of plant from within the roof space

Installation of new fire hydrant services including sprinklers, fire doors and elements affixed to plaster surfaces.

Landscape:

The process of gardening and maintenance, mowing, hedge clipping, bedding displays, removal of dead plants, disease and weed control, emergency and safety works to care for existing plants and planting themes.

Removal of vegetation that is not significant to maintain fire safety and to conserve significant buildings and structures.

The replanting of plant species to conserve the landscape character and plant collections and themes.

Repairs, conservation and maintenance to hard landscape elements, buildings, structures, ornaments, roads and paths, drainage and irrigation system.

Management of trees in accordance with the Australian Standard: Pruning of amenity trees AS4373.

Removal and plants listed as noxious weeds in the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994.

Installation, removal or replacement of garden watering and drainage systems.

Non structural works that occur at a distance greater than 5 metres from the canopy edge of a significant tree, plant, hedge, (structural works may require a permit if still on the registered land).

Non – commercial signage, lighting, security fire safety and other safety requirements, provided no structural building occurs.

Plant labelling and interpretative signage.

Resurfacing of existing paths and driveways.

Construction dates	1939,
Architect/Designer	Everett, Percy,
Heritage Act Categories	Registered place,
Other Names	William Angliss Food Trades School,
Hermes Number	771
Property Number	

History

History of Place:

Associated People: Sir William Angliss

Extent of Registration

1. All the building marked B1 on Diagram 1507 held by the Executive Director.
2. All the land marked L1 on Diagram 1507 held by the Executive Director, being part of the land described as Reserve 2519, (reserved for educational purposes and gazetted on 26 July 1922).

This place/object may be included in the Victorian Heritage Register pursuant to the Heritage Act 2017. Check the Victorian Heritage Database, selecting 'Heritage Victoria' as the place source.

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