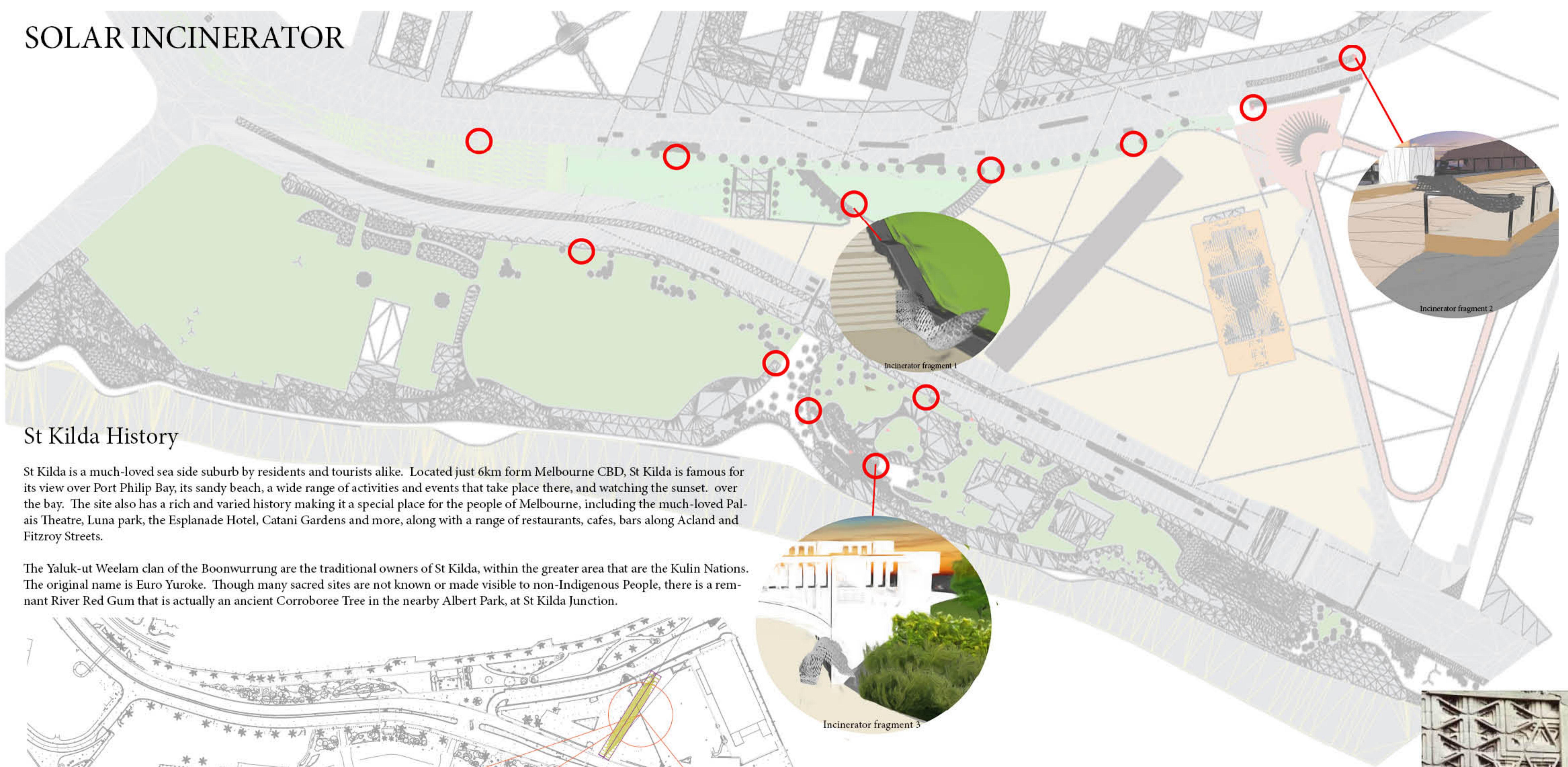


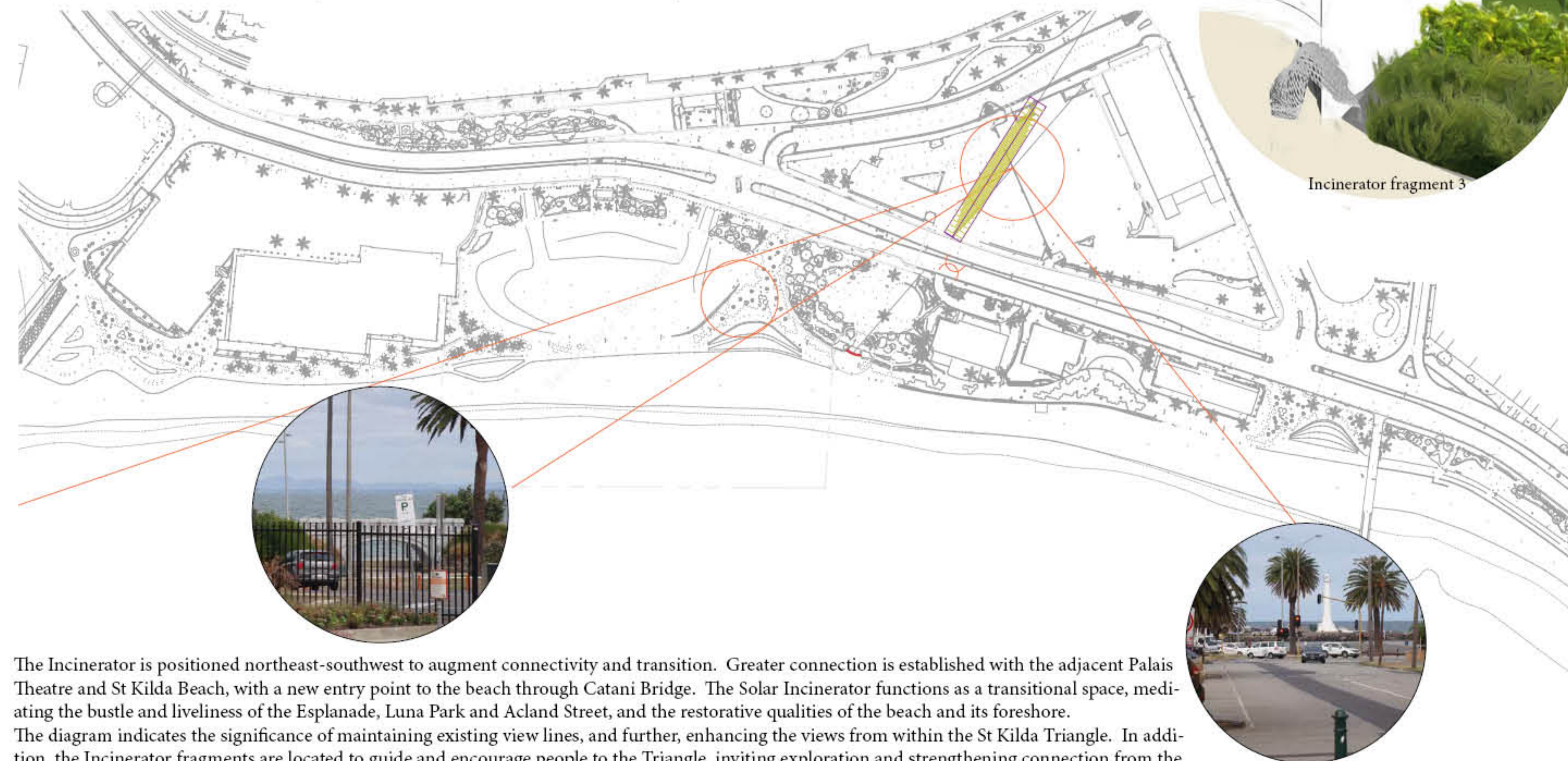
SOLAR INCINERATOR



St Kilda History

St Kilda is a much-loved sea side suburb by residents and tourists alike. Located just 6km from Melbourne CBD, St Kilda is famous for its view over Port Philip Bay, its sandy beach, a wide range of activities and events that take place there, and watching the sunset over the bay. The site also has a rich and varied history making it a special place for the people of Melbourne, including the much-loved Palais Theatre, Luna park, the Esplanade Hotel, Catani Gardens and more, along with a range of restaurants, cafes, bars along Acland and Fitzroy Streets.

The Yaluk-ut Weelam clan of the Boonwurrung are the traditional owners of St Kilda, within the greater area that are the Kulin Nations. The original name is Euro Yuroke. Though many sacred sites are not known or made visible to non-Indigenous People, there is a remnant River Red Gum that is actually an ancient Corroboree Tree in the nearby Albert Park, at St Kilda Junction.



The Incinerator is positioned northeast-southwest to augment connectivity and transition. Greater connection is established with the adjacent Palais Theatre and St Kilda Beach, with a new entry point to the beach through Catani Bridge. The Solar Incinerator functions as a transitional space, mediating the bustle and liveliness of the Esplanade, Luna Park and Acland Street, and the restorative qualities of the beach and its foreshore. The diagram indicates the significance of maintaining existing view lines, and further, enhancing the views from within the St Kilda Triangle. In addition, the Incinerator fragments are located to guide and encourage people to the Triangle, inviting exploration and strengthening connection from the primary to secondary site boundaries.

Griffins History

The Griffin Architectural firm moves to Leonard House 1925

Leonard House becomes the head office for the RIECO (Incinerator and Engineering Company) 1929

RIECO RIECO becomes the most powerful incinerator company in Australia

- 1898 Marion Mahoney becomes the world's first to receive an Architectural License
- 1895 Marion Mahoney is Frank Lloyd Wright's Chief Assistant
- 1901 Griffin Joins FLW's firm
- 1910 the pair have developed a style unique from their mentors, including the use of geometric masses
- 1911 Walter and Marion marry
- 1913 The Griffins move to Australia after winning the Federal Capitol competition
- The Griffins go on to design and build Collins House 1913, Newman College at Melbourne Uni 1916, The Capitol Theatre in 1924, Leonard House in 1924

