HOUSES AT 9, 28, 30, 32 & 34 ROSCO DRIVE

22958 House - 28 Rosco Drive, Templestowe

22958 House - 30 Rosco Drive, Templestowe

22958 House - 32 Rosco Drive, Templestowe

22958 House - 34 Rosco Drive, Templestowe (A)

22958 House - 34 Rosco Drive, Templestowe (B)

22958 House - 9 Rosco Drive, Templestowe

Location

9, 28, 30, 32 and 34 ROSCO DRIVE TEMPLESTOWE, Manningham City

Municipality

MANNINGHAM CITY

Level of significance

Included in Heritage Overlay

Heritage Overlay Numbers

HO148

Heritage Listing

Manningham City

Statement of Significance

Last updated on -

SIGNIFICANCE: Nos. 28, 30 and 32 Rosco Drive are a group of carefully sited project houses designed by the important domestic scale architects Cocks and Carmichael, Williams and Boag and Peter Crone in 1978-81. They have particular significance for their innovative energy conservation characteristics, found here for the first time in commercial project houses. No.32 is the earliest passive solar energy project house in Victoria. Since then, various others have been built, such as no.34 Rosco Drive. No.32 also contains the first successful application in the world of the Tromb-Michelle wall system to heat a family house, using the energy of the sun. The system, first developed in France, was later developed here by Bill Charters and Bob McDonald of the University of Melbourne. No.32 is of scientific and architectural significance at state level. Nos. 28 and 30 are of regional architectural significance.

No.9 Rosco Drive is a Merchant Builders house probably designed by Graeme Gunn and of local architectural interest. No.34 Rosco Drive was a display house built in 1987 for Fasham Johnson Builders, who also exhibit high standards of architectural design. It is of local architectural significance.

Heritage Study/Consultant	Manningham - Doncaster & Templestowe Heritage Study Additional Sites Recommendations, Richard Peterson, 1993;
Hermes Number	22958
Property Number	

Physical Description 1

VISUAL DESCRIPTION: The Landmark houses use natural materials, open-planning, private outdoor spaces, a consistent aesthetic, low maintenance and particularly, energy conservation. (In this last, they differ from Merchant Builders houses of the 1970s). The post and (often steel) beam structure on a 900mm module, with partition internal walls, allows flexibility in planning. There are four distinct area zones : entry, living and dining; kitchen and family; parents' bedroom, en-suite and study; and childrens' bedrooms and bathroom. All houses were tested for thermal performance by Melbourne university's Tempal Computer Simulation Programme, developed by Alan Coldicutt. Landmark claim they use 25% of the energy for heating and cooling of a typical project house of similar size. They have north glazing, battened pergolas, thermal mass, heavily insulated walls, floors and ceilings, sealed doors and pelmets. Landmark claimed their Active Solar Air Heating System as the only commercially successful system of its kind in Australia. It uses solar air collectors and rock pile thermal storage, providing warm air and hot water.

In no.32, the "Solar House", it provided 60% of the annual heating, withauxiliary heating from electric heating elements in the heating ducts and a fireplace which both radiates and stores heat sirilUltaneously. The rock pile can provide partial cooling in Summer. A heat exchange coil heats domestic hot water, which passed over the heat exchanger, can also cool in Summer and also heat a swimming pool.

They are all brick houses with steel deck roofs, with broadly rectangular pavilion plans sited east-west to maximise exposure to northern sunlight. Two have pergola terraces on this side. The blocks are surrounded on three sides by grassed open space. Two have recessed entrances, protected by a garden wall and all have double carports in front. The brickwork of Fasham & Johnson's no.34 has been bagged and painted pale blue with teal and greys. Nos.30 & 32 have fawn pressed brick, with light brown stained timber. No.32, the "Solar House" has a sawtooth clerestory roof, allowing south sun to penetrate further,with solar panels on the north slope for the full length. The long, low profile of no.30, the "Sun House" makes optimum use of it's site for outdoor recreation. The central access spine is never a wasteful passage. Parents' and childrens' zones are at opposite

ends.

No.28, the "Green House", (now called "Kyaara"), has salmon pink wire-cut bricks and fawn stained timber, set in a bush garden. It is designed about a conservatory which emanates soft, natural light, but is also a passive winter heating device and shades in summer. There are active solar and solid fuel heating systems and a thermostatically controlled forced ventilation system. It has a solar hot water heating system by "Somer Sohr", using acrylic domed collector panels, said to be superior to the glass panels at no.32. An electric differential controller prevents boiling or freezing. Thermostatically controlled space gas heating boosts off-peak. Living areas have concrete slabs and internal brickwork, providing thermal mass. Bedrooms have timber floors, for cooler sleeping conditions. 5 No.9 Rosco Drive is a Merchant Builders pty. Ltd house, with some minor alterations.

Intactness

INTACTNESS: Apparently very good.

Physical Description 2

CONDITION & THREATS: Excellent condition.

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/