Engagement: Art + Architecture

Art Built-in Brisbane Magistrates Court
Brisbane Magistrates Court, Queensland, Australia

Located on the corner of George and Turbot Streets in Brisbane, the 14-storey building is one of the few custom-built courthouses in Australia and provides 19 Magistrates Courtrooms including a Murri (Indigenous) Court, two Coroners Courtrooms, four Small Claims Courtrooms, administration areas, day detention facilities and prisoner transfer facilities. The complex also houses 25 hearing rooms, with the capacity for a further 14 to be added in the future. The building design pays particular attention to the needs of people involved in domestic matters before the court, including separate waiting areas and exits. Brisbane Magistrates Court provides support for victims and their families, assisting vulnerable witnesses through video links that enable evidence to be presented from remote locations and from protected areas within the building.
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Foreword

The Brisbane Magistrates Court building and its public art collection not only pay tribute to Queensland’s people and its legal system, but have also reclaimed the historical and cultural significance of a large inner-city site.

The site has been an Indigenous meeting and ceremonial place, the water supply for an ever-growing colony and the location for the once-bustling Turbot Street food-and-produce markets. At the turn of the twentieth century, it housed buildings across more than 50 blocks, while, in the 1970s and 1980s, its disused buildings were the site of radical artist initiatives. After demolition of its buildings in the 1980s, the site served as a car park for almost a decade.

Fourteen public art works by some of Queensland’s most established and respected artists, as well as exciting new talents, have been integrated into this landmark building.

These contemporary art works range from Indigenous works that reflect the site’s cultural heritage to innovative works that make statements about the building’s purpose as a legal facility. The collection is responsive to the building’s function as the ‘people’s court’ and the quality is consistent with the status and respect accorded to Queensland’s judicial system.

The collection was commissioned with a budget of $1.7 million under the Queensland Government’s Art Built-in Policy. By committing two per cent of capital building project costs towards the integration of public art works, the Government both supports the local arts industry and also improves the amenity of our public places for all Queenslanders.

People from all walks of life will pass through the doors of the Brisbane Magistrates Court. The public art works have helped create a non-threatening and accessible environment, and have contributed to the building’s architectural distinctiveness and cultural significance.

We congratulate all those who have been involved in the public art works commissioned for the Brisbane Magistrates Court building and commend to you this official catalogue.

Anna Bligh MP
Minister for Education and
Minister for the Arts

Rod Welford MP
Attorney-General and
Minister for Justice
Art Built-in—creating better public places

This year, 2004, is the national Year of the Built Environment. What better year could there be to promote broader community awareness and debate about the quality of our built environment and how good public art gives it greater meaning.

The public art commissioned for the Brisbane Magistrates Court marks an exciting milestone for the Queensland Government’s public art program, Art Built-in. This project, at $1.7 million, is the largest in value since the policy was introduced on 1 July 1999. It also sets a new standard for the program’s goal to ‘integrate’ art works with the built form.

The fourteen commissioned art works, by recognised and emerging artists, vary in scale and budget, but each adheres to the curator’s theme of making visible the ‘process’ of art practice. These works highlight what artist, architect and curator can achieve when committed to a vision that our sense of place, our regional identity and the creativity of our artists can be reflected in our built environment. Exquisitely crafted courtroom door handles by jeweller Barbara Heath and a monumental sculptural entry statement by Daniel Templeman reflect the diversity of form possible, yet still achieve that goal in the new Brisbane Magistrates Court.

All of the individual art works in this building invite aesthetic scrutiny. The way in which they were integrated may also be discussed in terms of ‘best practice’. But it is vitally important that we also contemplate larger philosophical issues. This project has reaffirmed the distinctive role that public art and its artists can play in ‘placemaking’ and in engaging communities. Art Built-in aims to help our communities gain ‘ownership’ of state government buildings in Queensland’s towns and places.

The integrated public art in this new court facility also reinforces the Government’s key objective of providing real job opportunities for artists to live and work in Queensland. It gives artists the chance to develop creatively and to diversify their art practice beyond the confines of the gallery space. Importantly, Art Built-in also helps create new jobs in associated cultural and small manufacturing sectors.

This project demonstrates how contemporary art practice intersects with other disciplines, such as architecture, engineering, planning and environmental management. Through public art, these specialist professions come together to form a complex and necessary matrix of negotiation and creative decision-making. While this engagement may be robust in nature, it is hoped that each new public art encounter continues to encourage collaborative and sustainable relationships between these disciplines.

Artists in this project have proven that, in the company of built environment professionals, they too can contribute to an overall vision of place. Ultimately, their work, and that of Art Built-in, will be judged on how successfully such public art integrates with its environment and resonates with its communities.

John Stafford
Executive Manager
Public Art Agency, Arts Queensland
The Building-In Process

WALTER Construction Group is proud to have played a part in integrating the major public art program into the Brisbane Magistrates Court project.

As Managing Contractor, an essential part of WALTER’s management of the project was coordinating the delivery and installation of the work of fourteen artists. Consistent with WALTER’s relationship-driven approach and commitment to excellence, we commissioned each artist and worked closely with them and the design consultants to ensure a seamless installation. This required developing empathy with and understanding of the objectives and priorities of the artists, to ensure there were no compromises between their original concepts and the final reality. The success of this approach was reflected in how the line-of-sight issues, which arose when installing Judy Watson’s *heart/land/river* in the ground-floor lobby, were resolved.

True to the brief of Art Built-in, the WALTER team worked with a number of the artists to help fabricate their works and coordinated our workforce to guarantee a straightforward installation. This was particularly evident in Bruce Reynolds’ work, which saw the artist collaborate with skilled formworkers and concreters to produce an outstanding result in concrete quality and relief-work definition. Typically, as each new piece was installed, the site workforce was captivated by its unique form, often with lively debate ensuing.

In common with our involvement in the public art program, WALTER adopted a ‘best-for-project’ approach to the design and construction of the Brisbane Magistrates Court. In difficult market conditions, exemplified by a chronic shortage of skilled labour, we worked to produce a high-quality building appropriate to its civic status and anticipated long operating life. The building incorporates the best technology available today, but is flexible enough to accommodate future change.

With a view to the future of the construction industry, WALTER pursued a training regime on the Brisbane Magistrates Court that saw over 100,000 training hours provided and 100 apprenticeships offered. The Murri Court on Level 7 was constructed using only apprentice labour and achieved a level of quality equivalent to that in the remainder of the courts. This training initiative was supported by the subcontractors, who provided staff to supervise the apprentices, and also by the design consultants, who gave guidance during the shop-drawing and fabrication stages.

WALTER applied this constructive-thinking approach to many aspects of the court delivery, from the innovative construction and lifting techniques employed in placing the 12-tonne cantilevered main roof and ground-level canopy sections, to the staging strategies developed to overcome the resource shortages in critical trades. In every instance, the WALTER team strove to consider the interests of the other project stakeholders and, ultimately, the building users.

The Brisbane Magistrates Court adds significantly to Brisbane’s public infrastructure and to the vision for public art in Queensland. WALTER Construction Group is proud to have participated in such a milestone project and congratulates the whole team for their part in creating a unique artistic legacy.

Peter Wood
General Manager, Northern Building and Engineering
WALTER Construction Group Limited
Balancing Creativity and Process

The role of the public art project manager, on a project of the scale and complexity of the Brisbane Magistrates Court, is to maintain the delicate balance between the individual artists and the project as a whole. Across the two-year construction period, this balancing act played out between maintaining the integrity of the art-work concepts and the need to deliver the entire project on time and within budget.

Art making, by its very nature, is about pushing boundaries and taking risks. Most of the proposed art works for the Brisbane Magistrates Court had not been created before, so with clients and contractors seeking to minimise risk across their construction program, substantial research and development was undertaken to ensure they were successfully integrated into the project. The public art team played a vital role in supporting the artists to ensure that these issues were identified and resolved.

The Brecknock Consulting team working on the Brisbane Magistrates Court comprised Chetana Andary, Louise Rollman, Jodie Cox, Jose Da Silva and myself as project director. The team had the responsibility of delivering the largest and most complex project that the Queensland Government has initiated to date under its Art Built-in policy. It involved a total of sixteen artists at concept stage, with fourteen artists being finally commissioned. Coordinating such a large group involved many hours of meetings, site and studio visits, phone calls and countless e-mails.

Over the two years, hundreds of people have been involved in the art-work program, in addition to the core team of curator, architect and managing contractor. A range of other professionals provided technical support, such as structural engineering, lighting design and art conservation. Each artist also utilised the services of skilled tradespeople to assist in, or totally undertake, the fabrication and installation of the finished art works. Daniel Templeman’s Confluence, for instance, required a team of sheet-metal workers, painters, concrete contractors, experienced installers and crane drivers to fabricate, transport and install the work.

The public art project manager must ensure that these complex inter-relationships happen smoothly and efficiently. Of equal importance is the task of ensuring that the Department of Justice and Attorney-General, and the people of Queensland, gain a legacy of high-quality artwork of aesthetic and monetary value.

On the Brisbane Magistrates Court, the WALTER Construction Group has, as managing contractors, been incredibly supportive of the artists and their needs. This supportive environment has made it a positive experience for the artists, especially for those who had no previous experience of working in public art.

Visitors to the Brisbane Magistrates Court will enjoy the results of their creativity throughout the building. The fourteen art works are the end result of a two-year journey through a process that balanced creativity with the pragmatics of constructing a landmark Brisbane building.

Richard Brecknock
Director
Brecknock Consulting
Process in Architecture: Process in Art

The Brisbane Magistrates Court originated in an architectural competition in 2001. It began a journey of design and construction which entailed continually reviewing answers to questions as to the nature of court buildings and their role in the city, and with respect to the interaction between art and architecture.

Collaboration was implicit in the design process from the outset as we entered the competition in joint venture between Cox Rayner Architects and Ainsley Bell and Murchison. Within a short timeframe, our two firms had not only to resolve the fundamental needs of the design brief, but commit our most profound urban design philosophies to paper.

It was a hectic period, during which we debated intensely different approaches, fixing on two guiding principles. The first was to reject conventional attitudes that law courts need to be monolithic, alienating structures manifested to convey awe. We determined that the Brisbane Magistrates Court should be as transparent and participatory as possible. The second was to optimise the building’s interface with the public at ground level. This principle was fundamental in the shaping of both the building and its edges, especially with respect to incorporating artwork.

Fortuitously, as we evolved the design these principles became mutually reinforcing. The seminal idea was to radiate the plan such that it could form the first stage of a new civic connection between the city and its parkland rim. This gesture simultaneously opened up the centre of the building to view from both ends, thereby creating the transparency we envisaged. Another attribute of the idea was that the plan appears to form a ‘clasp’, cradling the open space to the north of the site known as the city’s speaker’s forum, thereby forming a symbiotic relationship between justice and freedom of speech.

For the forms and patterns of which the building is composed, we developed an idea that scale and mass are relative notions, informed by surrounding context, in this case, ranging from buildings of substantial height to low parkland. We evolved patterns of overlapping planes and repeated these from very large elements, such as the roof, down to more tactile elements such as seats and window enclosures. Our purpose was to remove any sense of foreboding or intimidation.

The materials were chosen to impart an impression of honesty and tactility, as against one of grandeur and bureaucracy. An intrinsic aspect was environmental response, which was extended through to all the finishes inside the building. Externally, materials include concrete (cast in situ concrete and precast) reinforcing the overlapping patterns, copper left to weather naturally and translucent fibreglass—not at all the stuff of time-honoured legal institutions.

These initiatives were evolved, some during the competition phase and some as the design developed, through a process that is apparent in reading the building. Notwithstanding the functional complexity implicit in designing law courts, nor the question of whether architecture is art, we conceived with the curator, Jay Younger, an idea that the art works would be most integral to the building if they too revealed their conceptual and manufacturing process.
I admit to a particular interest in collaborating with artists, rather than merely using their art work to adorn the public realm. This interest stems from an evaluation of the ambivalent relationships between artists and architects that characterised the evolution of modern architecture over the past century. I believe the time has come to revive collaboration as a means of enriching and diversifying the meaning of public places, rendering them responsive and relevant to the increasingly multicultural and pluralistic society in which we live.

The choosing of artists was based upon three main criteria. The first was passionate commitment to their practice, regardless of whether the artist was established or emerging. The second was an ability, and a willingness, to share and debate ideas about the public realm and the fabric of the city. Finally, we chose artists whose work revealed the process of its making.

Short-lived as the competition to conceive the project was, the true journey of its evolution was one of reciprocality between art and architecture. We do not hold that architecture need revere art, nor vice versa. The building is an interaction between them. There is, however, no denying that the architectural concepts preceded and thus informed the artists of core values to be interpreted. Nonetheless, we did not want any artist to be compromised by the need for engagement with architects, project managers or clients.

There is an extraordinary diversity of art forms throughout the project, due to artists working in different media and pursuing their practices with freedom. Degrees of collaboration varied, with some artists privately responding to the given brief, others keen to delve into the architect’s heart and mind. These, of course, from the architects’ perspective, were the most rewarding and have resulted in the most challenging, multi-layered works. Ultimately, my goal is to work with an artist or artists on the totality of design.

The Brisbane Magistrates Court represents a paradigm shift from convention on many levels, resulting in a new way to conceive not only courts buildings, but also any structure that participates in the public domain of the city.

Michael Rayner
Cox Rayner Architects
Process in Practice

Court buildings can be austere structures. As architecture, they often have incorporated ‘cold’ polished black or white stone in highly formal designs, with imposing steps rising up to a foreboding entrance. Similarly, commissions for law courts have traditionally produced such symbols of state authority as statues of liberty or justice, as well as scales and crests. In comparison, the Brisbane Magistrates Court has provided the opportunity to commission contemporary art work and design that humanises the built environment, while creating powerful statements of enduring social significance for Queensland’s civic life.

The Brisbane Magistrates Court is known as ‘the people’s court’ and it is commonly the first point of contact with the justice system. Due to the role of the courts in deciding the fate of its users, and the resulting tension for those who appear before judges or magistrates, the Department of Justice and Attorney-General wanted to create a building that is calming and humanising, rather than alienating and institutional.

The initial curatorial challenge was to realise a conceptual relationship between justice and contemporary art. In considering this relationship, ‘process art’ was chosen as a general curatorial framework that is open and inclusive and also provides a reflective metaphor for the legal process. Just as lawyers ask questions about reality and the perception of reality, so too artists have been similarly preoccupied. Much of art practice in the 20th century responded to philosophical and aesthetic challenges that questioned the role of art and its ability or inability to represent ‘reality’.

‘Process art’, also known as ‘procedural art’, is one of the many different art movements to employ alternative strategies to question traditional forms of realist representation. Emerging in the late 1960s, its fundamental philosophical approach continues to have currency for artists and designers. The principles of ‘process art’ emphasise the creative act of the artist and grew from the practice of ‘action painting’ and ‘tachisme’ in the 1940s and 1950s. Jackson Pollock’s drip paintings and later Morris Louis’s stain paintings were records of the technical procedures employed to produce them; ‘process’ became both the means and the subject of the works. Richard Serra’s Casting (1969), an impermanent work made from throwing molten lead into the angular join between the gallery floor and wall and then peeled away as residue, revealed the behavioural properties of the materials that account for their form (or, in Serra’s case, ‘anti-form’). ‘Process’ art work provokes thought in terms of how the work is made—the process, experience or task of its making.

‘Process art’ can be viewed as a process to acknowledge the art work’s ‘whole story’, including the performative role of the artist in creating the work. While materials and forms underwent change as a result of artists’ interaction with them, art works also continued to evolve and change after this interaction. The art work was the vehicle for the interaction of time, chance and change. The materials used and actions undertaken by the artist were often non-traditional. Materials and actions from everyday life were recontextualised as art. While gestural—and performative interaction was important—‘process art’ also produced systematic and serial works, where similar artefacts were produced in a repetitive format from the same parameters.

For the Brisbane Magistrates Court, ‘process art’ principles were integrated into each unique artist’s brief and collectively into the overall brief for the art works. The major concept is that the artistic outcome is the consequence of a set of actions. The art work
is evidence of the actions undertaken and reflects on ‘the laws of nature’ in a cause-and-effect situation. The metaphoric relationship between artistic and legal processes within a coherent system is the lynchpin of the curatorial rationale.

In keeping with Art Built-in philosophy, the public art work is conceptually and physically integrated with the architectural approach. Cox Rayner Architects responded to the client’s aims by using natural materials with a ‘raw’ palette and strategies of layering. The art works echoed and developed these strategies to reflect on a ‘bigger picture’ of life by employing system, series, cycles, interconnectivity and repetition.

The artists selected for the Brisbane Magistrates Court reflect difference; young and mature practitioners from culturally diverse backgrounds, artists with first-time commissions and those with broad experience in public art, emerging and internationally recognised artists are included. Brisbane Magistrates Court proudly showcases some of Queensland’s most innovative contemporary artists. In keeping with the nature of the curatorial framework, artists have used a wide variety of media to produce their art works—neoprene, textiles, collage in concrete, photograms and suspended tensioned threads. Similarly, artists have used series within their overall approach, including works that continue in a sequence through the floors of the building, as well as variations in different formations, repetition or pairing. All of the artists involved have produced art works that continue, and develop, the integrity of their own individual practices. Each has taken the brief very seriously.

The works collectively reflect on the nature of life, humanity, justice, history and place. The experience of the art works as a whole is layered and sensitive, with a balance between spirit and rational coherence. Throughout, there is a sense of being inspired by the issues that arise when contemplating the role of the courts and the effects of the judicial system. Successfully integrated with the building, the art works at the Brisbane Magistrates Court can become a part of the lives of Queenslanders who find themselves at the courts.

Jay Younger
Public Art Curator
Daniel Templeman
b. 1974 Brisbane
Confluence 2004
plate aluminium and concrete

Confluence aims to show us the central function of the courts. Two different forms meet as if to represent the dynamics of an altercation. The visual curiosity of the sculpture is its thought-provoking illusion of soft fluid form that appears to move through rigid obstacles. The relationship between the two forms can be seen as the relationship between the human nature of citizens and the nature of the law.
Eugene Carchesio
b. 1960 Brisbane
Test Patterns for Hope No. 5 2004
ceramic- and glass-tiled murals

Eugene Carchesio’s art works create visual patterns through abstract structure, repetition, and formal design. His work reflects on the pattern of life and the bigger scheme of the universe. Test Patterns for Hope No. 5 shows us the underlying interconnectivity, balance and harmony inherent in system and order. The art work can be viewed from both near and far to reveal different perspectives of the rhythms created through repetition. Test Patterns for Hope No. 5 impresses upon us that there is a coherent relationship between the part and the whole, which symbolises the individual within civilisation.
Guy Parmenter
b. 1970 Brisbane
*Untitled* 2004
precast concrete, polystyrene plastic and stainless steel

The underlying concepts of Guy Parmenter’s work relate to structure and the strategies of overlapping and connectivity. This series of external furniture is inspired by the scales of justice. The two seating planes, horizontal and vertical, meet and intersect to create an integrated form where the two parts are required to balance the whole. The strong geometric and sculptural form creates a sense of systematic order. The seating design contrasts recycled and urban materials, smooth and textured finishes, to provide both tactile and visual experiences.
Witnessing To Silence

Fiona Foley’s art work relates to the land and includes Australian botanical and historical references. Her work explores dialogues between past and present in Australian cultural expression. Witnessing to Silence focuses on the eternal forces of nature, change and regeneration. It reminds us that nature is a dominant force that can govern people’s lives. The columns of ash and place-names refer to the extremes of fire and flood experienced in the Australian bush. The misting sacred lotus lilies symbolise enlightenment and provide a space for contemplation and regeneration.
Judy Watson
b. 1959 Mundubbera

*heart/land/river* 2004
digital print on glass, fibre-optic lighting, stainless- and mild-steel framework

The feelings conveyed by *heart/land/river* relate to spiritual energy, presence, land and history. Judy Watson ‘paints’ her canvases on the ground to create an aerial perspective of the earth. This art work can be seen as the heart of the building. The surface of the work pulses with subtle energy and movement, directing the viewer over the journey contained in the image. *heart/land/river* refers to the Indigenous meeting place originally located on this site and to the river as a source of sustenance and connectivity. The shells are from two sources: those eaten at family gatherings and others that are contained in museum collections. The two figures symbolise the meeting of two viewpoints and the ongoing quest for human understanding springing from ancient spiritual traditions.
Freya Pinney
b. 1974 Perth

*warm earthy urban human calm* 2004
light box, stainless steel, glass and LED lights

Freya Pinney’s art work relates to ‘mark making’, gesture and the relationship between thought, speech, language, writing and physical action. In *warm earthy urban human calm*, the artist has selected words from the briefing documents provided to her at the commencement of this project. She has then interpreted these words through her performative language of ‘tongue writing’ to explore the intersection of language, bodily action, and abstraction. The choice of words, the way they are said and written, has a direct effect on the feeling the art work is emanating.
Bruce Reynolds
b. 1955 Canberra
*Cast and Elevation* 2004
lino, wool, laminex, plywood, steel and concrete

Bruce Reynolds

*Cast and Elevation* 2004

Bruce Reynolds’ work combines drawn and sculptural elements, found materials, objects and collage to study ideas about pattern, nature and history. The imagery in *Cast and Elevation* is both abstract and representational, familiar and imaginative. The art work reflects a sense of the court’s social function based on convention, context and the resolution of the past. By integrating the art work into the fabric of the building, the artist creates a parallel between the artistic and built processes of construction.
Barbara Heath
b. 1954 Sydney
*Breezeway Lattice* 2004
stainless steel

Barbara Heath’s art works relate to the body, ritual, rites of passage, and life transitions. While the fretwork design used in the door handles and lift plates is inspired by the breezeway lattice above doors in traditional domestic Queensland architecture, it may also be seen as symbolically differentiating between public and private space. This differentiation is an expression of transition and access. The *Breezeway Lattice* door handle/lift plate art work provides an intimate and tactile experience, in that it is touched every day by the users of the building moving to and from the courtrooms. The art work subtly evokes the potential life changes that may occur within the courts.
Marian Drew
b. 1960 Bundaberg

*WaterLine* 2004
silver gelatin photographs

Marian Drew’s work relates to spiritual values, the environment and history of the site. *WaterLine* is a reference to the Tank Stream, the water supply dammed by the first colonial residents in Brisbane. The artist has created a series of linked photogram images by laying large sheets of film into water and then using flashes of light to capture light impressions of the creatures and plants in their watery environment. The image of the stream of water flowing through the five floors of the building refers to the laws of nature rather than those of human bureaucracy and law.
Sebastian Di Mauro
b. 1955 Innisfail
*blur between* 2004
neoprene, timber, plastic mesh and glue

*blur between* refers to the blurred horizon line of sea and sky, the place where the two essential elements of water and air meet. Sebastian Di Mauro’s work relates to materiality and spirituality, the transformation of the mundane and everyday, as well as the relationships between people and nature. The artist uses unpredictable materials to make his art works. Sebastian Di Mauro transforms mundane materials, in this case wetsuit neoprene, into organic forms that are whimsical and humorous.
Lilla Watson
b. 1940 Rockhampton
Gungulu country (Dawson River)
Sacred Waterholes 2004
burning on paper

Lilla Watson

Sacred Waterholes 2004

Lilla Watson’s image is a traditional representation of waterholes and connecting pathways. *Sacred Waterholes* recognises the traditional owners of the site who drew water from the waterholes and met here with neighbouring groups, always respecting Indigenous law. We are reminded that this is a place where two cultures and two laws meet. While dot painting is a process employed by traditional Indigenous artists from the central and western desert regions, Lilla Watson has created her own unique process of burning holes through paper to make her art works. The art work reflects on the flow of life and our relationship to the natural environment to give a sense of reassurance and timelessness.
Judith Kentish  
b. 1962 Mundubbera  
_cloth skins & life lines_ 2004  
stitched cloth

cloth skins & life lines is a pair of woven textile art works that use the weft and warp as symbol for life’s journey. Judith Kentish draws together both structure and freedom to create a sense of cohesion in these cloth art works, which subtly allude to the role of the courts in society. The intriguing and poetic surface focuses the viewer on the making and physicality of these meditative works. The artist invites us to contemplate the quiet concentration involved in their making.
Sandra Selig
b. 1972 Seven Hills
Stray Lines 2004
PTFE sewing thread and piano-tuning pins

Stray Lines is a labour-intensive hand-made art work created from over 1800 tensioned threads over six floors. The tension, fragility and strength of the artist’s material relate to the contradictory emotions that may at times occur in the courts. Depending on the light and viewing perspective, the tensioned threads create dramatic forms that may appear or disappear. The art work aims to show the function of the courts as a place where different perspectives and viewpoints are revealed.
Judith Wright
b. 1945 Brisbane
Dark Pigeon 2004
acrylic on Japanese paper

Judith Wright
Dark Pigeon 2004

Judith Wright’s art work draws on a poem by Garcia Lorca, *Casida of the Dark Doves*, which she has related to the law. The pair of images form an abstract representation of the dualities of doves and eagles, light and dark, and reference flight and transformation. The images are formed with muted tones of paint on large-scale hand-made paper. The content and treatment are intended to convey both the openness and constraint, gravity and sensitivity, that are embodied in the courts process, while also suggesting hope and transformation.
I was the sun, the other the moon. Little neighbours I said to them, where is my bread? In my bed, said the sun, in my breast said the moon.

saw two eagles of marble and a naked girl. The one was the other and the girl was no one. Little angels, I said to them.

said the sun, in my throat said the moon. Through the branches of the laurel, I saw two painted stones.

The one was the other and both were no one. — Giacomo Leopardi
Catalogue of Works

Eugene Carchesio  
b. 1960 Brisbane  
*Test Patterns for Hope No. 5 (1-6) 2004*  
ceramic- and glass-tiled murals  
Location: Pedestrian ramp to Roma Street

Sebastian Di Mauro  
b. 1955 Innisfail  
*blur between 2004*  
neoprene, timber, plastic mesh and glue  
Location: Level 6 waiting area

Marian Drew  
b. 1960 Bundaberg  
*WaterLine 2004*  
silver gelatin photographs  
Location: Lift lobbies

Fiona Foley  
b. 1964 Maryborough  
*Witnessing To Silence 2004*  
bronze, water feature, pavement stone, laminated ash and stainless steel  
Location: Roma Street forecourt

Barbara Heath  
b. 1954 Sydney  
*Breezeway Lattice 2004*  
stainless steel  
Location: Courtroom doorways and lift lobbies

Judith Kentish  
b. 1962 Mundubbera  
*cloth skins & life lines 2004*  
stitched cloth  
Location: Level 8 waiting area

Guy Parmenter  
b. 1970 Brisbane  
*Untitled 2004*  
precast concrete, polystyrene plastic and stainless steel  
Location: George Street footpath and pedestrian ramp
Freya Pinney  
b. 1974 Perth  
*warm earthy urban human calm* 2004  
light box, stainless steel, glass and LED lights  
Location: Entrance foyer

Bruce Reynolds  
b. 1955 Canberra  
*Cast and Elevation* 2004  
lino, wool, laminex, plywood, steel and concrete  
Location: Entrance foyer

Sandra Selig  
b. 1972 Seven Hills  
*Stray Lines* 2004  
PTFE sewing thread and piano tuning pins  
Location: Atrium spaces overlooking Roma Street

Daniel Templeman  
b. 1974 Brisbane  
*Confluence* 2004  
plate aluminium and concrete  
Location: George Street forecourt

Judy Watson  
b. 1959 Mundubbera  
*heart/land/river* 2004  
digital print on glass, fibre-optic lighting, stainless- and mild-steel framework  
Location: Entrance foyer

Lilla Watson  
b. 1940 Rockhampton  
Gungulu country (Dawson River)  
*Sacred Waterholes* 2004  
burning on paper  
Location: Level 7 waiting area

Judith Wright  
b. 1945 Brisbane  
*Dark Pigeon* 2004  
acrylic on Japanese paper  
Location: Level 5 waiting area
Project Profile

The art works displayed through the Brisbane Magistrates Court are artists’ responses both to the architectural spaces in and around the building, and to a curatorial rationale focused on the use of ‘process’ in the making of art. They have been developed in collaboration with the project team to enrich the meaning and experience of the place.

Project: Brisbane Magistrates Court
Location: Queensland Place (eastern end), corner George and Turbot Streets, Brisbane, Queensland.
Client: Department of Justice and Attorney-General
Principal’s Representative: Project Services, Department of Public Works
Managing Contractor: WALTER Construction Group
Allan Robertson and Tony Gillett
Architectural Team: AB+M Cox Rayner Architects
Michael Rayner, Terry Murchison, Carl Brooks, Jeff Bennett, Tim Morgan, David McCabe
Curator: Jay Younger
Public Art Project Management: Richard Brecknock, Jodie Cox, Jose Da Silva, Chetana Andary, Brecknock Consulting, Louise Rollman
Artists: Eugene Carchesio, Sebastian Di Mauro, Marian Drew, Fiona Foley, Barbara Heath, Judith Kentish, Guy Parmenter, Freya Pinney, Bruce Reynolds, Sandra Selig, Daniel Templeman, Judy Watson, Lilla Watson, Judith Wright
Art Built-In Advisor: Public Art Agency, Arts Queensland
Public Art Advisory Group: Barry Mulheran, Principal Project Officer, Department of Justice and Attorney-General
John Stafford, Executive Manager, Public Art Agency
Gary Cumming, Project Manager, Project Services
Dennis Revell, Department of Justice and Attorney-General
Michael Rayner, AB+M Cox Rayner Architects
Tony Gillett, Simon Crooks, WALTER Construction Group
Richard Brecknock, Brecknock Consulting
Jay Younger, Public Art Curator
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Artists’ Acknowledgements

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Eugene Carchesio is represented by Bellas Milani Gallery, Brisbane.

Sebastian Di Mauro
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Marian Drew
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Fiona Foley
Nona Cameron; Urban Art Projects. Fiona Foley is represented by Andrew Baker Art Dealer, Brisbane.

Barbara Heath
Handles: Design—Barbara Heath and Malcolm Enright
Digital Realisation—Barbara Heath, Malcolm Enright and Peter Pegg
Manufacture—John Van Koeverden and G & B Stainless; Rob Newton and Laser Central

Lift Plates: Design—Barbara Heath and Malcolm Enright
Digital Realisation—Barbara Heath, Malcolm Enright and Peter Pegg
Manufacture—Brad Parker and Master Cut Technologies

Judith Kentish
Judith Kentish is represented by Esa Jaske Gallery, Sydney.

Guy Parmenter
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Freya Pinney

Bruce Reynolds
Michael Rayner; WALTER Construction Group concrete and formwork team. Bruce Reynolds is represented by Gallery 482, Brisbane.

Sandra Selig
Catherine Brown; Northwest. Sandra Selig is represented by Bellas Milani Gallery, Brisbane.

Daniel Templeman
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Judy Watson
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