Heritage Impact Statement

State Library of Victoria, Melbourne
December 2016
1.0 INTRODUCTION

In early 2016, the Victorian Government announced the winning consortium selected to design the $83 million redevelopment of the State Library of Victoria (SLV). The consortium included the Melbourne office of Architectus and Danish practice, Schmidt Hammer Lassen Architects, supported by a team of consultants including Andronas Conservation Architecture, Irwin Consult and Steensen Varming Engineers. Architectus and Schmidt Hammer Lassen are also collaborating on Christchurch’s New Central Library project, due for completion in 2018.

The redevelopment involves the expansion of the library's public spaces to create a more accessible and adaptable facility. The redevelopment will entail a variety of changes, including the re-opening of the Russell Street entrance and the restoration of the historic Queens Hall.

The project will enable the building to continue to function as a library, the purpose for which the building was constructed from the 1850s. It will strengthen the institution’s position and relevance into the 21st century and harness new and emerging technologies to improve the library’s reach to a wider audience. The redevelopment will also enhance the permeability and navigability of the Library, ensuring that visitors are aware of what the Library offers and making resources easier to find.

Andronas Conservation Architecture has been involved in the project since its inception and has sought to give advice on issues parallel with the development of the design. This has proved to be an efficient and productive approach, in that advice has been given as the design has evolved, rather than in reaction to completed design concepts.

Andronas Conservation Architecture has also been mindful of the need for the design team to adhere to policies outlined in the Conservation Management Plan, knowing that ultimately, this is the document that Heritage Victoria will be heavily relying on when they assess the submitted Heritage Permit Application.

Early engagement with Heritage Victoria and other key stakeholders has also been generally fruitful, ensuring that all responsible authorities have some familiarity with the project as the design evolves.

In summary, the proposed redevelopment includes the following elements:

Queen’s Hall
- Works to restore Queen’s Hall for use as a reading room by day and as an events space by night,
- Support spaces to Queen’s Hall, such as finishing kitchen, storage, green room and toilet facilities,
- New translucent roof over Queen’s Hall, to admit light through re-activated skylights.
Ground Floor Activation
- Swanston Street Foyer: simplification of the space to provide a welcoming gateway to the Library,
- Palmer Hall: simplification of the space, to provide a welcoming secondary entry to the Library and a Community Gallery and Welcome Lounge,
- West Link: works to stairs to provide safe, compliant access to Queen’s Hall and the Domed Reading Room,
- TIC: improving this space’s role as a central point of arrival, encouraging visitors to explore collection zones beyond, improving permeability between TIC and the four courtyard spaces,
- North-West Courtyard: works to convert the space for use as an events space,
- South-West Courtyard: works to convert the space for use as a children’s space,
- North-East Courtyard: works to convert the space for use the Centre for Entrepreneurship,
- North-East Mezzanine: works to convert the space for use as the Centre for Entrepreneurship,
- South-East Courtyard: works to convert the space for use as a youth space,
- South-East Mezzanine: works to convert the space for use as a youth & co-working space (co-working space is a working, reading and study space where silence is not expected)

E-Town Hall
- Works to harness new and emerging technologies, to improve the library’s reach to a wider audience and to improve conference facilities.

Exhibition Spaces
- Upgrade Latrobe Gallery to achieve international standard gallery space.

Events, Catering and Retail
- Re-activation of Russell Street entry, Baldwin Spencer to include new retail component,
- New Banquet Hall (to be located in Bride 3)
- Support spaces such as Commercial Kitchen (to be located in Bride 2) for provision of catering services to Banquet Hall and other events spaces across the site,

Staff and Scholars Facilities
- Improved staff workspaces in Armstrong, Pitt, Bride 2 & 4 and Kershaw 4 (works in Armstrong, Pitt and Kershaw 4 form the Early Works package, for which we have applied for a Permit Exemption)

Collections Zones and Storage
- McArthur Gallery: works to convert the space for use as Family History & Newspapers,
- Swinburne Gallery: works to convert the space for use as Arts Library,
- Cowen Gallery: minor works to create reference hub/ gateway to collections,
- Minor works to doors in Rotundas and Redmond Barry Reading Room to improve circulation flows in Collections Zones,
This Heritage Impact Statement (HIS) was prepared on the basis of the following information:

- Conservation Management Plan, prepared by Lovell Chen, February 2011
- Numerous site inspections,
- Architectural drawings prepared by Architectus & Schmidt Hammer Lassen Architects,
- Schedule of materials and finishes prepared by Architectus
- Consultation meetings with Heritage Victoria and other key stakeholders.

The proposed works are, for the most part, interior works, so for that reason, the Heritage Impact Statement has been structured on a room-by-room basis, with a data sheet for each room or space. Extracts from the Lovell Chen Conservation Management Plan have been inserted where relevant.

There are, however, a number of exterior alterations proposed, including:

- Proposed installation of new windows to Bride façade (Latrobe Street)
- Proposed new entry canopy to re-activated Latrobe St entry between Bride and North-East Wings,
- Minor alterations to Baldwin Spencer entry door (Russell Street)
- New roof over Queens Hall

Note: This current application is for building works only. A separate application or Permit amendment will be made for signage and way finding in 2017, when the approach to these works is more resolved.

2.0 SIGNIFICANCE
The State Library of Victoria is listed on the Victorian Heritage Register (H1497) and has the following Statement of Significance:

What is significant?
The trustees for Melbourne’s new public library were appointed in July 1853 and on 3 July the following year the foundation stone for the first section of building was laid. Opened in 1856, this building was the first of many constructed on the site to accommodate four institutions over a period of time. These included the Public Library, the National Gallery of Victoria, the Industrial and Technological Museum and the Natural History Museum.

The Chairman of Trustees, lawyer Redmond Barry, was the prime founder of the institution and the aspiration of the trustees was to create one great centre of learning. Initially a competition was held for the design of the library and this was won by Joseph Reed. The first building constructed comprised an entrance hall and upstairs reading room. By 1865 wings had been added to the north and south of the original building, extending the Queen's Hall reading room on the first floor, and in 1870 the portico was added to the front facade.

The National Gallery of Victoria began its association with the site in 1861 when a gallery was opened to display works of art in the south wing of the library. Various buildings and wings were added to display additional artworks in 1874 and again in 1887 and 1892. Despite the continual searching for another site, the National
Gallery shared the library site until 1968 when it moved to the new gallery building in St Kilda Road.

The 1866-67 Intercolonial Exhibition, held at the library site led to the opening of the Industrial and Technological Museum on this site in 1870, with many of the exhibits forming the core of the collection. In 1899 the contents of the National Museum, formerly the Natural History Museum, were transferred from the University of Melbourne to the library site. The Museum of Victoria remained at the site until its relocation c2000. At this time the library became the sole occupant of the seven acre site.

Construction of buildings on the library site was almost continuous from 1854 until the construction of the La Trobe Library in the 1960s. Joseph Reed, or his subsequent firms and their descendants, was responsible for the design of a number of building phases, including the initial building, the international exhibition spaces in 1866, the portico in 1870, the various halls constructed for the museum and gallery from 1874 to 1906 and the domed reading room in 1913. Work undertaken in the 1920s-40s was undertaken by Irwin and Stevenson and later work by the Public Works Department.

The main Swanston Street facade of the library is built of sandstone in an English Palladian manner, with central Corinthian portico and flanking wings which terminate in projecting pavilions. A giant order, supporting an entablature and balustrading, runs across the undulating, two storey facade. The classical character continues in the interior of the Queen's Hall reading room, which was designed with a central space encircled by galleried aisles, delineated by a giant Ionic order colonnade.

The need for additional library space led to the construction of a large domed reading room, completed in 1913, to designs by Bates, Smart and Peebles, descendants of Joseph Reed's architectural firm. This octagonal building was built by J. W. and D. A. Swanson, using the English Truscon company for their structural detail. This included the first major local use of the Kahn Bar system of reinforcing. It resulted in the construction of the largest reinforced concrete dome in the world at the time, spanning 35.5 metres.

Other significant additions on the site include the Baldwin Spencer Hall, Russell Street in 1906 to create additional museum space and designed by Reed, Smart and Tappin in a flat stripped classical style; Bindon Hall, Little Lonsdale Street, designed by Irwin and Stevenson in 1927, and the La Trobe Library designed by the Public Works Department in 1961 and completed in 1965, in a minimalist manner with direct reference to the original Swanston Street facade in its represented trabeated system.

The first section of the library to be built was set well back from Swanston Street, forming a forecourt at the front of the building. Despite many alterations since the 1850s, particularly in 1939 when the diagonal entrances were added to the central stairs, the formality of the forecourt has been retained. Integral to the design of the forecourt are statues which have been added over time, including Sir Redmond Barry by 1887 (with gasoliers placed either side in 1891), St George and the Dragon, Joan of Arc and Driver and Wipers, which was relocated to the Shrine of Remembrance in 1998.

Two murals by significant Australian artists were acquired by the library in the 1920s. War, by H. Septimus Power, was installed over the entrance to Queen's Hall.
in 1924 and Peace after Victory, by renowned artist Napier Waller, was installed over the old entrance to the domed reading room in 1929. Redevelopment of the State Library began in 1990 with the entire site being refurbished for library use.

**How is it significant?**
The State Library of Victoria buildings are of historical, architectural, scientific (technical) and aesthetic importance to the State of Victoria.

**Why is it significant?**
The State Library of Victoria is of historical significance as the principal educational and cultural centre for the people of Victoria for more than 150 years. The early buildings are of significance as the first purpose built, free public library in Australia and one of the first in the world. Successive buildings are of importance as the first homes of the National Gallery of Victoria and the Museum of Victoria.

The State Library of Victoria is of historical significance for its associations with its visionary founder, Sir Redmond Barry, who established one of the great library collections of the world before his death in 1880, and its associations with Bernard Hall, the influential Director of the National Gallery of Victoria from 1891-1934, and Sir Baldwin Spencer, the first Director of the Museum of Victoria.

The State Library of Victoria is of architectural significance as the first major building by prolific Melbourne architect Joseph Reed, and as an early example of public architecture in Victoria. Queen’s Hall is of particular note for its elaborate interior and as an early example in library design.

The State Library of Victoria is of scientific (technical) significance for the early and innovative use of reinforced concrete construction used in the domed building to create the largest dome in the world at the time of construction.

The State Library of Victoria is of aesthetic significance for its forecourt which provided the public setting to Melbourne’s first cultural institution. Despite many alterations since its inception, it retains its formal approach to the building. The array of sculptures and plantings add to the aesthetic landscape.

The State Library of Victoria is of aesthetic significance for its murals by H. Septimus Power, official war artist with the Australian Imperial Force from 1917, and Napier Waller, a leading neo-classical mural painter of the Inter-War period. The works are two of Melbourne’s major murals and key works of Australian art of the 1920s.

**[Online Data Upgrade Project 2008]**
3.0 HERITAGE IMPACT STATEMENT DATA SHEETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPACE NAME</th>
<th>Queen’s Hall, Queen’s Hall mezzanine (Levels 3 &amp; 4)</th>
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<tr>
<td>PHOTOGRAPH</td>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Image" /> <img src="image2.jpg" alt="Image" /> <img src="image3.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
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### SPACE NAME
Queen’s Hall, Queen’s Hall mezzanine (Levels 3 & 4) continued

### EXISTING AND PROPOSED USE OF SPACE
Existing: Under-utilised, occasional events  
Proposed: Reading Room, Chess & bridge, Programs & Events in evenings

### HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
The Queen’s Hall was built in three stages. The centre lobby was built as the top storey of the first stage of the original Joseph Reed designed Library building, while the south wing, and subsequent north wing were built to complete Reed's design. The room is of high architectural quality with decorative plaster mouldings, a grand order colonnade and coved ceiling. It was described by the Trustees in their Report of 1870-71:

> The reading room is thus 240ft long, 50ft wide and 30ft high. The gallery running round the room is supported by cross walls, at right angles to the main walls, connected with columns that stand at a distance of 13ft from the latter, and support the roof. A clear space of 25 ft is left in the centre of the room, and the intercolumnar recesses bookcases are placed back to back behind the columns, dividing the whole room into 26 open compartments 13ft high. In the gallery, the books are ranged against the outer walls, the thickness of which and the back of the cases, made of 1/2 inch timber guard sufficiently against damp. Books of large size are placed in cases against the balusters of the gallery. Light is admitted by windows in the front and rear, 9 x 4 ft, one in each compartment, as well as by cupolas in the roof, glazed with bent glass -the glass bent in Melbourne -and by horizontal windows countersunk in perforated panels in the galleries. At night the rooms are lighted by seven handsome gasoliers suspended from the ceiling in the centre with eight globes, each of strong illuminating power. In every compartment or bay are also two gas jets. In addition to the air introduced through the windows, ventilation is secured by open spaces left over every bookcase, communicating with flues carried through the main walls; also by air tubes leading from the base of the columns to the roof. These precautions secure in the reading room a pure atmosphere and nearly equable temperature, which may be regulated even when the number of readers exceed 600. The free circulation of pure air prevents the gas from producing any of injurious effects to the leather binding or gilding of the books, so serious a cause of complaint in libraries in Europe, where due attention has not been bestowed on this matter.

In its northern and southern sections, the hall is substantially intact in plan form and detailing, however the central section has been substantially altered. The central area was originally broken up by four clusters of columns that were set within the existing clusters. These divided the area into three bays along its east and west walls. On the east wall, the northern bay appears to have originally housed the entrance stair, while on the west there was at one stage a central enquiries office. The original stairs to the gallery level were spiral stairs in the south east and south west bays.

The original plan remained intact until 1915, when the entrance doors and the gallery stairs were altered to their present form. These works were executed to accommodate access of large museum objects into the hall, because at that time, its use was changed from a reading room to a museum.
The most dominant changes to the room are however those of 1941. They were undertaken as part of the remodeling to the Entrance Foyer (A2.06) below, and included the piercing through of a domed skylight into the centre of the floor, the removal of the four clusters of columns, and the realignment of the gallery. Apart from these changes, the other significant change to the hall has been the blocking over of the skylight in the coves of the ceilings to each section and to those above the gallery. The glazing bars in the ceiling coves remain intact, and are diamond shaped in A3.04, yet fish scale in A3.05 and A3.06.

Other changes to Queens Hall include the piercing-through of doors to the north and south to allow access to those wings (added later), and the blocking over of three windows in the south east corner when the Planetarium – since removed -was built. The window forms have since been reinstated. The southern portion of the room was enclosed by partitioning to form a series of small offices which related to the operation of the Planetarium. The partitioning remains today and the spaces are vacant. The Gallery space (A4.01) has also been partitioned off into discrete areas, some of which remain. The decorative finishes are not original and differ significantly from the original scheme.

At the present time, the Queen’s Hall is in a partially stripped-out state awaiting restoration.

SIGNIFICANCE (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
The Queens Hall is of primary significance at a national and international level for a number of reasons. It is significant as:
- The major space designed by Joseph Reed in his original design for the Library, the internal arrangement of which largely determined the program and planning of the building;
- The first major public space design by Reed in Melbourne;
- The first purpose built public Library in Australia, and
- One of the first spaces permanently open to the Victorian public that had a grand architectural scheme; and
- For its decoration, including evidence of the original and early decorative schemes.

CONSERVATION POLICY (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
The removal of the divisions between the columns and the outer walls, the central clusters of columns, and the obscuring of the skylights, has fundamentally changed the rationale of the purpose built space. The three critical features of the design that should be maintained and reinforced are:
- the proportions of the hall;
- the volumes they originally created; and
- the controlled flow of natural light.

Any use of the hall should maintain and reinstate the integrity of this design logic including reinstatement of the roof and ceiling lights. This would require the maintenance of the original vistas and circulation through the space.
**SPACE NAME**  
Queen’s Hall, Queen’s Hall mezzanine (Levels 3 & 4) continued

Ideally the hall should be restored to its nineteenth century library use, however this is unlikely to occur and the original design logic could be maintained with other uses. Such uses should be as public spaces or incorporating some public access and continue to be associated broadly with the pursuit of learning and literature.

In future works, consideration preferably should be given to undertaking the following reconstruction works:

- the reconstruction of the central columns; and
- the reinstatement of the shelving bays behind the grand order colonnade sufficient to demonstrate the original configuration of the space.

**PROPOSED WORKS**

- Removal of non-original fabric such as lightweight partition walls, service duct and superseded services,
- Reconstruction of original skylights in double-height spaces throughout,
- Reconstruction of most pyramidal skylights over mezzanines,
- Revelation of key elements of the Edward Latrobe Bateman decorative scheme in the space and complimentary treatments in modern paint for the rest of the space,
- New floor (linear floorboards similar to original treatment) though early photos indicate that the space was carpeted,
- New lift from SE corner of Palmer Hall, to provide universal access to Queen’s Hall (Level 3) and mezzanine (Level 4)
- Demolition of two flights of c.1915 stairs in central bay,
- Construction of new stair in alcove to immediate south of central bay,
- New glass balustrade behind existing mezzanine balustrades to achieve compliance,
- Acoustic glass to windows between Queen’s Hall and the courtyards (this may entail replacement of non-original sash windows to match existing)
- Acoustic glass to windows in Queen’s Hall facing Swanston St (this may entail replacement of non-original sash windows to match existing)
- New door out to West Link, installed in existing opening (existing door frame and glazed highlight over to be retained)
- Smoke upgrade works to doors between Queen’s Hall (Levels 3 & 4) and Tulk,
- Re-use existing 1880s door from south end (Level 4) to replace existing non-original fire door (Level 3) at south end,
- Installation of wheelchair refuge at door to south end of south wing (Level 4) incorporating new smoke door,
- New and re-used furniture to suit new use of space, heritage furniture to be re-used in the space wherever practicable,
- Lighting upgrade (generally discreet/concealed/integrated lighting)
- Services upgrade (services and reticulation located as discreetly as possible)
- Installation of toilets to south end of south wing (Level 3)
SPACE NAME
Queen’s Hall, Queen’s Hall mezzanine (Levels 3 & 4) continued

PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS (s.73(1)(a) of the Heritage Act)
In our opinion, the physical/ visual impacts of the proposed works in Queen’s Hall will be extremely positive and will return this neglected space to be, once again, one of Melbourne’s premier Victorian interiors.

Use of Space
Queen’s Hall is to be used as a reading room, the space for which it was designed, as is considered desirable in the Conservation Policy. The space will also be used for events such as banquets, cocktail parties and lectures in the evening, and consequently, it will need to be a space that can be quickly converted from reading room to events mode. Therefore, although furniture in the alcoves will remain relatively static (and therefore, there are opportunities to re-use heritage furniture) the central double height space will need to be flexibly furnished to enable efficient changeover between modes.

Skylights
All central coved skylights will be re-activated, which will transform the space, in much the same way that the reinstatement of skylights in the Domed Reading Room was transformational. In addition, most pyramidal skylights over the mezzanine will be reconstructed, excluding where the lift is being installed and at either end of the north and south wings. The majority of these skylights will be fully reconstructed, though some will only be reconstructed internally and artificially lit, due to access requirements and placement of services within the roof space.

Bookshelf Configuration
Bookshelves are proposed to be configured in alcoves in a manner reflecting original configurations (however, due to the requirement for surveillance in the space, most bookshelves will be 1200mm high and only a limited number of bookshelves will be 1700mm high: shelves cannot exceed 1700mm in height due to OH&S considerations)

Loose Furniture
Re-use of heritage furniture will occur where practical. A stated above, although furniture in the alcoves will remain relatively static (and therefore, there are opportunities to re-use heritage furniture) the central double height space will need to be flexibly furnished to enable efficient changeover between modes. Heritage furniture to be re-used will be re-finished and re-upholstered.

Column Clusters
The four column clusters in the central bay are not being reconstructed. As a modern multi-purpose space, it was felt that the reconstruction of the column clusters would limit the flexibility of the space. The Conservation Policy is equivocal on the subject of the reconstruction column clusters (“….consideration preferably should be given to….“) In any case, the reconstruction of column clusters would be difficult structurally unless constructed in lightweight materials, because columns in the entrance foyer below have also been removed, meaning there is no longer a way to transfer the load of column clusters. Of course, the rationale regarding the column clusters would be very different if they still existed and we were proposing removal. Although the column clusters are not being reconstructed, there is an opportunity to create a “memory” to them, perhaps with a differing floor pattern to mark column cluster positions or with shafts of artificial light where column clusters once existed.
SPACE NAME
Queen’s Hall, Queen’s Hall mezzanine (Levels 3 & 4) continued

PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS  cont’d

Decorative Paintwork
Refer also to photos and drawings in Architectural documentation, describing in more detail the proposed approach to decorative paintwork.

Andronas Conservation Architecture undertook research into the evolution of decoration in Queen’s Hall, using information from the Conservation Management Plan, prepared by Lovell Chen in 2011, and early photographs of the space. Paint scrapes have also been undertaken, to better understand the development of decoration in the space.

Initially, the interior of the central bay (completed 1856) and the south wing (completed in 1859) had an unpainted Parian cement finish. However, soon after completion, the cement finish became blotchy, so the decision was taken to paint the interior. The north wing (constructed in 1864) was left unpainted until c.1873 and was then painted to match the scheme in the central bay and south wing.

The first decorative paint scheme was devised by Edward Latrobe Bateman, in collaboration with Joseph Reed, the architect of Queen’s Hall. This was an important and fruitful collaboration: Bateman was a designer/decorator of international renown, who went on to contribute to Owen Jones’ design book *The Grammar of Ornament*, regarded as one of the most important Victorian texts on the theory of ornament. Queen’s Hall was Joseph Reed’s first public building, but he would become one of Melbourne’s most important and prolific architects.

There have been subsequent decorative schemes in the space, including a green scheme, which was applied c.1915 when the space became the Science & Technology Museum, a grey scheme dating from the 1940s, when the central bay was substantially modified, and the current scheme, applied around the late 1970s/early 1980s.

All these decorative schemes contribute to the layers of history in this space, and evidence of all schemes should be maintained. However, in our view, the Bateman scheme is the most significant decorative scheme and therefore, the scheme which should be represented in the restoration of Queen’s Hall. This view aligns with policy statements in the Conservation Management Plan and also with views expressed by Heritage Victoria in consultation meetings.

Paint scrapes were undertaken in the space in 2004 by Allom Lovell & Associates and a report prepared based on these scrapes. More comprehensive paint scrapes were recently undertaken in the space, in an effort to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the Bateman scheme. It also gave the design team important information about how easy (or otherwise) it is to remove subsequent layers shrouding the Bateman scheme. In particular, it was found that the green scheme dating from c.1915 was stuck fast to the Bateman scheme, particularly in highly modelled areas such as on egg and dart moulds, dentils and the like. Conversely, it was comparatively less difficult removing paint from flat surfaces, which is where decorative stencilled patterns tend to be located.
**SPACE NAME**
Queen’s Hall, Queen’s Hall mezzanine (Levels 3 & 4) continued

**PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS  cont’d**

From the outset, the design team has expressed a preference for revealing the raw beauty and authenticity of the original Bateman scheme and this approach also has the strong support of the client group. The idea is to reveal the scheme, complete with its patina of age and small remnants of subsequent decorative schemes. This is an approach that has as much legitimacy and relevance as the approach more commonly employed in the restoration of historic buildings, which entails replicating the original scheme using modern paint. Refer to photos in architectural documentation, showing international examples of the “reveal” approach to decorative paintwork.

In areas where the Bateman scheme is left unrevealed, a simpler, lighter approach to decoration is envisaged, allowing a truthful but subtle contrast between revealed and unrevealed surfaces. It is intended that a palette of colours related to the base colours of the Bateman scheme will be used for unrevealed areas. A tone-on-tone approach to the painting of these areas is intended (eg. a number of cream/ biscuit-toned shades) to assist in modelling the space and giving it a sense of three-dimensionality.

The extent of the reveal of the Bateman scheme is likely to include, at a minimum, the stencilled section of the pediment surmounting columns and the stencilled section of the frieze below the mezzanine balustrade, all the way around the space. There is also a strong desire to reveal stencilling to reveals and beam soffits between columns, but we will need to devise a way to protect accessible stencils from wear and tear. In particular, reveals of openings will be prone to deterioration given that these areas are easily accessible.

**Floors**
A new floor is proposed throughout Queen’s Hall. Floorboards will need to be taken up, especially in the central bay, to enable floor strengthening works to be undertaken. It is believed that the floor in the central bay, will, in any case, be heavily altered from the original, given the substantial level of change which has occurred in this area. The floorboards also need to be taken up to enable works to be undertaken to improve the acoustic separation between Queen’s Hall and the spaces below. It would appear from early photos that Queen’s Hall has always had a carpet finish, though in some photos, the impressions of floorboards running lengthways in the north-south direction are visible. The intention is to install timber floorboards running lengthways to simulate original boards. Though it would appear that carpet was always the floor finish in this space, the design team and the client group favour the use of a timber floorboards to accommodate the need for this space to be use flexibly for both library purposes and events. As previously stated, there is the potential to create a “memory” to the former column clusters, perhaps by using a differing floor pattern to mark column cluster positions. The mezzanine floor will have a carpeted finish.
SPACE NAME
Queen’s Hall, Queen’s Hall mezzanine (Levels 3 & 4) continued

PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS  cont’d

Lift
A new passenger lift is proposed to be installed in the SE corner of Palmer Hall, providing universal access to Queen’s Hall (Level 3) and the mezzanine (Level 4). The design team explored many options for the location of the lift, in consultation with Andronas Conservation Architecture, and it was felt that the location chosen struck an appropriate balance, in that the lift is discreetly located, but nevertheless, positioned in an intuitive location to make way-finding as simple as possible.

Stairs
The two flights of stairs in the central bay dating from c.1915 are proposed to be demolished. It is noted that these stairs are not original (as outlined in the CMP, the central bay of Queen’s Hall has been substantially altered, with a raft of changes occurring in this area from c.1915). The stair to the north of the main entry door has to be demolished because it will conflict with the proposed location of the new lift. The stair to the south of the main entry door is being demolished in favour of a more discreetly located stair in the first alcove to the immediate south of the central bay. The demolition of these stairs will free up space in the central bay, which will potentially need to accommodate a lot of people as a reception/greeting space, particularly in events mode.

Balustrades
The mezzanine balustrades are currently non-compliant. Therefore, it is proposed that glass sheeting will be installed behind balustrades to achieve compliance (this is a detail already used extensively throughout the Library).

Windows
Double-hung windows on both the east and west sides of Queen’s Hall are to be double-glazed, to improve the acoustic separation between Queen’s Hall and the street on the west side and Queen’s Hall and the courtyards on the east side. It is noted that, although these windows were always double-hung windows, the existing windows sashes have simplified detailing and all appear to be replacements. It is possible that the window sashes will be completely renewed, rather than double-glazing being inserted in the existing sashes and this is considered acceptable, given that the sashes are not original anyway.

Doors
The door between the West Link and Queen’s Hall is proposed to be replaced. As noted in the CMP, this door opening was widened in 1915. Furthermore, in detail, the existing door appears to be modern (probably installed in 1970s or 1980s) though the door frame and glazed highlight does appear to be early (probably dating from c.1915). The replacement of this door is considered necessary, because the door needs to be automated for access and acoustic reasons and it also needs to be compliant in terms of fire/smoke/acoustic separation. We have recommended that the replacement door be detailed in a way to reflect the doors into the Domed Reading Room, which are original. However, in their detail, the new doors should be simplified, reflecting the fact that they will be modern doors. The existing door frame and glazed highlight over are proposed to be retained.
PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS  cont’d

Doors to the north end of the space at both Levels 3 & 4 are to be upgraded to meet requirements in terms of smoke separation. These doors are not original (these openings were formed at the time of the construction of Tulk, which was not completed until 1961) The proposed works to these doors are minor and will have minimal impact.

Doors to the south end of Queen's Hall at both Levels 3 & 4 will also require work. At Level 4, there is a change in floor level between the Queen's Hall mezzanine and the Wheeler Centre. As a result, in order to comply with code requirements, a wheelchair refuge (which is an enclosed airlock) needs to be constructed at the south end of the mezzanine. The existing doors at this opening look to be original to the construction of The Wheeler Centre building (c.1886) and these doors are proposed to be upgraded and re-used to replace the modern fire door at the south end at Level 3.

Toilets
Toilets are proposed in the south end of Queen’s Hall within the corner alcoves. At concept design phase, these toilets were proposed to be accommodated in Tulk. However, at the start of the Schematic Design phase, it was agreed that this would lead to circulation conflicts with catering, given that a finishing kitchen is proposed in Tulk. For that reason, toilets were relocated to the south end of the space. It is noted that the toilets take up less space than the current non-original rooms at the southern end of the space. The existing non-original wall between columns in the end bay at the south end of Level 3 is proposed to be removed.

Storage
Informal storage bays are proposed to the southern alcoves adjacent to the corner alcoves where toilets are to be accommodated. During library hours, these alcoves will be used for library purposes, then in the evenings, when library furniture needs to be stored when the space is in events mode, adjustable blinds will screen stored furniture from view.

Acoustic Treatments
Acoustic ceiling treatments are proposed in Queen’s Hall to the ceilings beneath the mezzanine. It is intended that acoustic treatments will be installed in a reversible manner (not spray-on or direct stick acoustic treatments) Furthermore, every effort will be made to ensure that decorative paint finishes are not damaged through the installation of acoustic treatments.

Lighting and Services
Lighting and services in Queen’s Hall are generally proposed to be discreet and/or concealed, to ensure the focus remains on the architecture of the interior. The existing non-original pendants will be removed. Although the installation of pendants, modeled on the design of the original gasoliers, was considered in this space, the decision was taken to delete pendants. The main reason for this (other than budgetary) was that there was a potential for conflicts between pendant lights and performance/ AV lighting proposed to support the space in events mode. In any event, the deletion of pendants at this stage does not preclude the potential for pendants to be reinstated at some future stage.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPACE NAME</th>
<th>Queen’s Hall, Queen’s Hall mezzanine (Levels 3 &amp; 4) continued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS  cont’d

Services are also to be installed in concealed locations or as discreetly as possible. The majority of service equipment will be accommodated in the roof space out of sight. At Level 3, there will be some risers on walls for the reticulation of services, but these risers will be located as discreetly as possible.

### DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS AND WHY WORKS SHOULD BE PERMITTED  
(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)

Not applicable, overwhelmingly, the proposed works in Queen’s Hall will have a positive impact.

### ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS CONSIDERED  
(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)

As outlined above, a range of options were considered for:
- Approach to representation of the Edward Latrobe Bateman decorative scheme,
- Location of lift to achieve universal access,
- Location of toilets,
- Approach to lighting

### MEASURES TO AVOID, LIMIT OR MANAGE DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS

Not applicable

### PROPOSAL INFLUENCED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES (eg Local Planning Scheme or Building Act requirements) (s.73(1)(f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)

As outlined above, a range of works were required to achieve compliance, including:
- Installation of lift to achieve universal access,
- Installation of toilets,
- New glazing behind existing mezzanine balustrades,
- New door between Queen’s Hall and West Link to achieve compliance with respect to fire/ smoke/ acoustic separation,
- Fire separation/ egress works to doors at north and south ends of the space
SPACE NAME
Queen’s Hall Roof

PHOTOGRAPHS

[Images of Queen’s Hall Roof]
**SPACE NAME**  
Queen’s Hall Roof, continued

**PROPOSED WORKS**
- Demolition of non-original corrugated iron roof (to enable re-activation of original skylights)
- Construction of new (slightly higher) Danpalon-clad mansard roof (translucent material to admit natural light through re-activated skylights)
- New services and service gantries within roof space

**PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS** *(s.73(1)(a) of the Heritage Act)*
In our opinion, the physical/ visual impacts of the proposed new roof will be very positive. The removal of the non-original roof will enable the re-activation of original skylights in Queen’s Hall. The new Danpalon-clad roof will result in a “tidier” view of the roof of Queen’s Hall from elevated vantage points.

The new roof will be incrementally more visible from some vantage points at street level than the existing corrugated iron roof (refer to drawings) but the roof will still be substantially concealed from view by the parapets of the building at street level.

**DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS AND WHY WORKS SHOULD BE PERMITTED** *(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)*  
Not Applicable

**ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS CONSIDERED** *(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)*
There was a proposal considered entailing the reinstatement of the original roof, but this would have required significant alterations to achieve appropriate falls and gutters which would also have required enlargement to cope with water loads. Furthermore, there are already building services contained in the existing roof space and the most cost-effective, discreet and efficient means of delivering services to Queen’s Hall is through the roof space.

The original Brief asked that the option of creating a roof terrace over Queen’s Hall be explored, but this option was discounted for a range of practical and budgetary reasons.

**MEASURES TO AVOID, LIMIT OR MANAGE DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS**  
Not applicable

**PROPOSAL INFLUENCED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES** *(eg Local Planning Scheme or Building Act requirements) (s.73(1)(f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)*
The City of Melbourne and the OVGA identified this as an opportunity to create a more architecturally resolved lantern over Queen’s Hall, which they believed would be a very positive alternative to the existing utilitarian corrugated iron roof.
SPACE NAME
Tulk Wing (Level 3)

PHOTOGRAPHS
**SPACE NAME**
Tulk Wing (Level 3) continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXISTING AND PROPOSED USE OF SPACE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Existing: Executive Staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed: Finishing Kitchen, Support Spaces</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constructed in 1961, this space was initially utilised by the Industrial and Technological Museum as display space before the space was reconfigured to form a suite of seminar and meeting rooms, divided by concertina walls in the 1970s for the Public Libraries Division. The space exhibited typical finishes and fittings of the 1960s and 1970s including acoustic tiled ceilings and carpeting. A pair of timber doors in the south wall linked the space with the adjoining Queens Hall (A3.04-6). The bluestone outer wall of Building A was visible within the corridor which ran along the southern side of the seminar rooms.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Level 3 contains the Library Council of Victoria Board Room facility, an anteroom or gallery with informal seating and a meeting room (J3.05). There are also male, female and disabled toilet facilities (J3.03, J3.09-13) and a small kitchen facility (J3.07-8). The services, finishes and fittings to this level are new. The floor is of parquet laid in a herringbone pattern there are extensive areas of carpeting. The ceiling is a suspended perforated metal panel ceiling which contains the lighting and air services. The walls are clad in timber panelling and the bluestone side wall of Building A has been boxed in. The meeting room is enclosed by fully glazed partitioning (Figure 90). |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIGNIFICANCE (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Of little or no significance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONSERVATION POLICY (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alter and adapt as required. The south wall of this space conceals the external wall to Building A. Care should be taken that this wall is not painted or rendered in future works.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROPOSED WORKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• New Finishing Kitchen, to service events held in Queen’s Hall,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• New Green Room and storage,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Existing lift and accessible WC to be retained, remove other WCs from this space,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• No change to wall between Tulk &amp; Queen’s Hall proposed (other than smoke upgrade of doors)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Lighting &amp; services upgrade to suit new uses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS (s.73(1)(a) of the Heritage Act)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Given that Tulk 3 is of little or no significance, it is contended that the physical/visual impacts of proposed works will be very limited.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS AND WHY WORKS SHOULD BE PERMITTED (s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not applicable, given limited significance of the space.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SPACE NAME**
Tulk Wing (Level 3) continued

**ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS CONSIDERED**
(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)
Not applicable

**MEASURES TO AVOID, LIMIT OR MANAGE DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS**
Not applicable

**PROPOSAL INFLUENCED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES** (eg Local Planning Scheme or Building Act requirements) (s.73(1)(f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)
Not applicable
SPACE NAME
Swanston Street Entrance Foyer (Level 2)

PHOTOGRAPHS
SPACE NAME
Swanston Street Entrance Foyer (Level 2) continued

EXISTING AND PROPOSED USE OF SPACE
Entrance Foyer

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
The entrance foyer is the ground floor of the first stage of Joseph Reed’s original library building. However, it is only partially intact in plan form, and its decorative mouldings have been totally altered. In its original form, the foyer had four L-shaped piers near the centre that were in alignment with four clusters of columns in the Queen’s Hall (A3.04-06) above. The area was changed in two phases of works, in 1913 and 1941-44. In 1913, when the Dome Building was added, the east wall of the foyer was partially broken through to form piers in front of the new stairs behind. At this time, it was also planned to lighten the effect of the central piers by replacing them with clusters of columns, although no evidence has been found that this took place. The more substantial changes to the space occurred in 1941 and 1944. During the 1941 works, a domed skylight was broken through to Queen’s Hall (A3.04) above. The east wall was boxed in again, the pilasters decorated with art deco mouldings, the door and window heads lowered / shielded and a door added in the northeast corner. In 1944, two doors flanking the central paired timber doors were broken through, where formerly there had been two windows, and a revolving door exit was installed.

In 1991-2, a series of building works oversaw the removal of much of the 1940s works. The works involved the replacement of the foyer ceiling with a simple coffered ceiling and new suspended light fittings. The revolving door was also removed and replaced with a glazed wind lobby. The two side doors which flanked the revolving door were retained and utilised as entrances, while new paired timber doors, the design of which is a simplified version of the original doors, were positioned at the centre opening. Subsequently, these were made operational, with fully glazed self opening doors set behind and a new wind lobby – the present structure (A2.20) - was designed which utilised the central opening and the side doors were converted for emergency and staff after hours access only. This suite of works occurred during the late 1990s. An information desk, formerly located in the centre of the foyer was relocated to the south-east corner. New windows to the south and north walls, flanking the original entrances to Monash Hall, now the Keith Murdoch Gallery (A2.12) and Palmer Hall (A2.03) have also been installed. The openings in the east wall to the stair hall (A2.07) were also restored. The security checkpoint which was formerly positioned at the entrance to A2.07 had been moved further east into the Information Centre but in May 2008, it was once more moved forwards into the vestibule, but set back behind the stair newel posts.

SIGNIFICANCE (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
While heavily altered, the foyer is of primary significance as a key element of the original library building and the main entry lobby. The space also contributes to an understanding of the planning of the complex as a whole.
SPACE NAME
Swanston Street Entrance Foyer (Level 2) continued

CONSERVATION POLICY (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
Retain and conserve all original and reconstructed fabric. In a planning sense it is considered important to maintain the foyer as a single volume space with discreet door openings to flanking halls

PROPOSED WORKS
- Removal of existing modern wind lock, to be replaced with an air curtain,
- Boxing out of west wall, to conceal air curtain and auto sliding door mechanisms,
- Minor boxing out of piers flanking Keith Murdoch Gallery entry door to accommodate fire indicator panel,
- Slight ramping of floor from entry doors, to provide compliant access into the Foyer (currently ramps at entry door thresholds are non-compliant)
- Formation of door opening in northern wall of Foyer (in location of current window between Foyer and Palmer Hall) to enable access to lift in south-east corner of Palmer Hall,
- Non-original pendant lights to be removed,
- New flooring to replace existing non-original marble floor,
- Removal of central section of coffered ceiling bulkhead and its replacement with lowered coffered ceiling, to enable concealment of services,
- Lighting upgrade (generally discreet and concealed lighting)
- Services upgrade.

PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS (s.73(1)(a) of the Heritage Act)
Proposed works will have minor visual impacts. As detailed in History & Description above, detail finishes are generally not original anyway and changes generally affect non-original fabric.

DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS AND WHY WORKS SHOULD BE PERMITTED (s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)
There are not considered to be any detrimental impacts.

ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS CONSIDERED (s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)
A proposal was considered to locate the lift within the Foyer, but this would have compromised the Foyer’s sense as a single volume (refer Conservation Policy)

MEASURES TO AVOID, LIMIT OR MANAGE DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS
Not applicable.

PROPOSAL INFLUENCED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES (eg Local Planning Scheme or Building Act requirements) (s.73(1)(f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)
Lift access required to provide universal access to Queen’s Hall above, ramping to floor at entry doors, to provide compliant grade to ramp access from Entrance Portico to Foyer.
SPACE NAME
West Link (Levels 2 & 3)

PHOTOGRAPHS
SPACES NAME
West Link (Levels 2 & 3) continued

EXISTING AND PROPOSED USE OF SPACE
Existing: Stair to Queen’s Hall & Reading Room, Link between Foyer & TIC
Proposed: Stair to Queen’s Hall & Reading Room, Link between Foyer & TIC

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
This marble clad stair hall and vestibule is substantially intact in plan form and fabric from 1913 and was added at that date to provide a grand entrance to the new Domed Reading Room from the Swanston Street foyer (A2.06). It was opened through to that foyer with only the (extant) piers dividing them. These were later filled in as part of the 1941 works to the Foyer, but have now been uncovered and reinstated. To the east the vestibule provides access to the Tresowthick Information Centre (B2.02), formerly the Library’s Newspaper Room. The original polished blackwood doors to B2.02 have been removed and replaced by fully glazed doors. Side doors flanking the former cloakrooms (A2.09-10) in the under stair space provided access to the now-demolished male and female toilets – male to the north and female to the south. New toilet facilities are located in level 1 of Buildings B and N and are accessed by a new stair which uses the door opening of the former female toilets to the south side of the vestibule. These facilities are discussed under Building B.

The stairhall provides the main link between the early public areas of the library of levels 2 and 3. The stairhall walls are lined in grey Buchan marble in dichromatic paneling and the steps are of white Sicilian marble, with Italianate balustrading. Within a few years of the completion of the stairhall, two murals by Septimus Power (1923) and Napier Waller (1929) were affixed to the upper portion of the walls surrounding the entrances to the Domed Reading Room and the Queens Hall.

The polished blackwood doors to the Domed Reading Room (B3.30) at level 3 are original. Those to Queens Hall (A3.04-6) were originally planned to match those to the east, but were installed in 1915 in their present (wider) form to accommodate the transfer of museum exhibits to Queens Hall during its period of use as the Industrial and Technological Museum.

Both the north and south walls of the stairhall have fine stained glass windows that were designed by the architect N G Peebles, incorporating the Library’s motto and were made by Brooks Robinson & Co. Smaller versions flank the vestibule leading to B2.02 on level 2 and again, truncated version flank the entrance to the Domed Reading Room at level 3.

The lighting to the stair hall has been recently upgraded with suspended fittings similar to those in the Foyer replacing the former fluorescent luminaires. New directional signage has been fixed directly to the walls of the vestibule.

SIGNIFICANCE (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
The stair hall is of primary significance for both its spatial qualities and the high quality of its design and finishes and as the original formal approach to Domed Reading Room. It is a key contributor to the planning of the overall complex.
SPACE NAME
West Link (Levels 2 & 3) continued

CONSERVATION POLICY (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
Retain and conserve all original fabric including the H Septimus Power and M Napier Waller murals. Preferably remove fixed directional signage elements and replace with freestanding elements.

PROPOSED WORKS
- Installation of new stair & balustrade overlaying existing stair to achieve compliance (stone/ marble treads and metal balustrade)
- Lighting upgrade (generally discreet and concealed lighting) removal of non-original pendants at Level 3,
- Demolition and replacement of timber framed glazed door between West Link and Queen’s Hall (dating from 1915, doors looks to be much later) Door frame and glazed highlight to be retained,
- New flooring to replace existing non-original marble floor (Level 2)
- Acoustic treatment to 50% ceiling in coffers

PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS (s.73(1)(a) of the Heritage Act)

Stair Insert Statutory Considerations
The main visual impact in this space will be the insertion of the new stair/ balustrade overlaying the existing stair. This work is necessary because the stair treads are very worn and therefore, non-compliant. Furthermore, the stair balustrade is non-compliant, both with regards to its height and the large gaps between marble balusters.

While the Building Surveyor has discretion to allow non-compliant works if the work is being carried out on a building on the Heritage Register, he/ she must also consider reasonable provisions to ensure the safety of the occupants is taken into account when considering the issue of a building permit (Section 28, sub-clause 3 of the Building Act)

Treads
The BCA requires tread and riser dimensions to be consistent through the flight of the stair. We have received advice from both the Building Surveyor and the Risk Consultant that a dispensation will not be supported for the continued use of existing treads.

Balustrade Height
The height of the balustrade is non-compliant. The balustrade heights currently vary between 960mm to 980mm. Queen’s Hall is proposed to be used as a public event space that may accommodate up to 500 patrons, with the majority of these patrons likely to enter and exit Queen’s Hall via the West Link stair. Given the likely high volume of usage of the West Link stairs, we have received advice from the Building Surveyor that a dispensation will not be supported for the existing balustrade height.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPACE NAME</th>
<th>West Link (Levels 2 &amp; 3) continued</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS, continued</th>
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</thead>
</table>

**Balustrade Gaps**

The gaps between the vertical balusters/pillars exceed the maximum limitations of the BCA (125mm). There is significant risk to young children given the excessive gaps between vertical balusters. Given the proposed use of the space, the West Link stairs will serve a significant risk to young children. We have received advice from the Building Surveyor that a dispensation will not be supported.

**Other Statutory Considerations**

Universal accessibility requirements (i.e. tactile ground surface indicators, handrail type/extensions, contrasting stair nosings, etc) and slip resistant requirements to stair treads also need to be considered in the design of the proposed stair.

**Stair Insert Design Intent**

Refer to rendered visualisation of stair insert in architectural documentation. Please note that this is a visualisation based on schematic design documentation and it is intended that the detailing of the stair insert will be further developed and refined during design development and contract documentation phases.

Central to the redevelopment of the library is the reopening of Queen's Hall as a public reading room. The library plans to accommodate many more visitors in coming years, and the Dome reading room is not appropriate as the main access route to Queen's Hall as it is a quiet reading room. Therefore, the reopening of Queen's Hall requires the reopening of the West Link stair. With the reopening of the West Link stair, stained glass windows, stairs and murals will also be more publicly accessible. Furthermore, the cleaning of the stained glass windows and the protection of the murals with new, low lux lighting will aid in conserving the heritage of the space.

The objective is to have the new stair treads appear to “float” above the original stair treads. The new metal balustrade will be as finely detailed as possible, so that it is visually recessive and detracts as little as possible from the original marble balustrade. The balustrade is likely to be metal, finished in a mid-grey to black colour to assist in making it as visually recessive as possible. The new floor of the stair insert is intended to be a mid-grey stone (the choice of stone is not yet finalised, but it is likely to be something like a honed Dolomites limestone) In our opinion, the use of different, albeit complimentary, materials from the original fabric will further reinforce the idea of the stair as a floating insert, which presents itself as a modern but sympathetic intervention.

The new stair overlay will have a minimum of fixings into the original stair. If compliance were to be achieved by undertaking work to the existing treads, this would entail the replacement of all existing treads, as the existing treads are non-compliant because they are very worn and also, because they do not comply with regards to slip resistance. Then, further work would still need to be undertaken to achieve compliance with the balustrade and handrails.
**SPACE NAME**
West Link (Levels 2 & 3) continued

**PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS**, continued

The advantage of achieving compliance in the way proposed is that minimal original or early fabric will need to be removed. Furthermore, these works will be completely reversible. The design team and the client group strongly believe that the proposed approach is an elegant means of addressing a complex compliance issue.

**Door**
The replacement of the door between Queen’s Hall and the West Link (Level 4) is necessary to achieve fire/ smoke/ acoustic separation between the two spaces. The existing door frame and glazed highlight are to be retained. As stated above, this door opening was enlarged in 1915. The doors themselves look to be modern (c.1970s or 1980s) We have recommended that the replacement door be detailed in a way to reflect the existing doors on the opposite wall leading into the Domed Reading Room, which are original. However, in their detail, the new doors should be simplified, reflecting the fact that they will be modern doors.

**Floor**
The floor to the landing (Level 3) is to be renewed (flooring material not yet determined) This space is currently carpeted. Even if a parquetry floor exists under the existing carpet (unknown at this stage) it is likely that this will need to be replaced due to changed levels of stair treads.

**Acoustic Treatments**
Acoustic ceiling treatments are proposed in this area to reduce sound transference (this is quite a reverberant space due to hard marble wall and floor surfaces) It is intended that acoustic treatments will be installed in a reversible manner (not spray-on or direct stick acoustic treatments)

**Lighting and Services**
Lighting and services are generally proposed to be discreet and/or concealed, to ensure the focus remains on the architecture of the space.

**DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS AND WHY WORKS SHOULD BE PERMITTED**
*(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)*
As detailed above, there will be visual impacts relating to the works proposed, but the works are required to achieve compliance (stairs works and door replacement) or to improve comfort and amenity (acoustic treatments)

Generally, these interventions are being undertaken in a manner that is as visually recessive as possible to minimize detrimental impacts. Furthermore, the proposed stair insert will be fully reversible, ensuring minimal loss or damage to original/ early fabric.
### SPACE NAME
West Link (Levels 2 & 3) continued

### ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS CONSIDERED
(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)
The replacement of stair treads was considered, but this would have required the replacement of most or all stair treads (even those not worn) as the existing treads do not meet Code requirements with regards to slip resistance. Furthermore, modifications would still have needed to be made to the balustrade, to increase its height and to close off gaps between balusters. It was felt that the proposed approach was the least intrusive means of achieving compliance.

### MEASURES TO AVOID, LIMIT OR MANAGE DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS
As outlined above. The design team has endeavoured to design modern interventions in a way to minimise impacts on significant fabric.

### PROPOSAL INFLUENCED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES (eg Local Planning Scheme or Building Act requirements) (s.73(1)(f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)
Works to stair and door between West Link landing and Queen’s Hall influenced by the need for works to comply with the Building Code.
SPACE NAME
Palmer Hall (Level 2)

PHOTOGRAPHS
### SPACE NAME
Palmer Hall (Level 2) continued

### EXISTING AND PROPOSED USE OF SPACE
Existing: Secondary Entry Space, Retail Space (Readings) Exhibition, Seating area  
Proposed: Secondary Entry Space, Exhibition, Community Lounge, Welcome zone for events in North-West Courtyard

### HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION *(from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)*
Palmer Hall was one of first major exhibition halls built in the library complex and was the last stage of Joseph Reed's original design to be built. The hall has undergone a significant level of alteration although the original plan form remains evident. The round-headed sash windows along the east wall have been removed and walk-through openings formed retaining the architrave mouldings. The round-headed sash windows with framed architraves to the west wall, and piers with simple moulded capitals are intact. The central bay has a lowered bulkhead over the ceiling that contains air conditioning equipment. The original plaster ceiling has been removed.

### SIGNIFICANCE *(from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)*
Palmer Hall is of primary significance as an early exhibition hall and key element of the original building. The space also contributes to an understanding of the planning of the complex as a whole.

### CONSERVATION POLICY *(from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)*
Retain and conserve all remaining original and early fabric. Retain as a single volume space.

### PROPOSED WORKS
- New lift to Queen’s Hall in SE corner,  
- Removal of central section of ceiling bulkhead (noted above as non-original) and its replacement with lowered coffered ceiling, to enable concealment of services,  
- Modifications to non-original doors between NW Courtyard and Palmer Hall,  
- Demolition/ removal of Readings tenancy from Palmer Hall,  
- New and re-purposed furniture to suit new use of space as secondary entry space, exhibition space, community lounge and welcome zone for events in NW Courtyard  
- Lighting upgrade (generally discreet and concealed lighting)  
- Services upgrade

### PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS *(s.73(1)(a) of the Heritage Act)*
Proposed works will have minor visual impacts. As detailed in History & Description above, the hall has undergone significant alterations. Proposed changes generally affect non-original fabric.

Originally, Palmer Hall had a decorative scheme which, like Queen's Hall, was designed by EL Bateman in collaboration with Joseph Reed. It is not intended that this scheme will be revealed or reconstructed: however, whatever evidence that may exist of the Bateman scheme will be retained under subsequent layers of modern paint.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPACE NAME</th>
<th>Palmer Hall (Level 2) continued</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS AND WHY WORKS SHOULD BE PERMITTED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS CONSIDERED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEASURES TO AVOID, LIMIT OR MANAGE DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROPOSAL INFLUENCED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES (eg Local Planning Scheme or Building Act requirements) (s.73(1)(f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)</td>
<td>Lift access required to provide universal access to Queen's Hall above.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SPACE NAME
TIC (Trescowthick Information Centre) (Level 2)

PHOTOGRAPHS

[Images of the interior of the TIC showing the information centre and the workspace.]
**SPACE NAME**  
TIC (Level 2) continued

**EXISTING AND PROPOSED USE OF SPACE**  
Existing: Arrival & orientation hub of SLV  
Proposed: Visitor Work Zone, Centre for Digital Living

**HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**  
*(from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)*

This octagonal space, which is dominated by the expressed structural system of the 1909-13 structure, beam and slab ceiling, comprising a system of beams radiating from the centre intersected by minor concentric beams, supported on octagonal conical capped columns. Four of the eight bays to the annulus were originally open through to the central space and were lit by large prism-form glazed fixed windows (Figure 19). To the west and the east sides there were passenger lifts servicing the former book stacks on the floors of the annulus above.

The space is set on axis with the main entrance to the complex from Swanston Street. Initially the space served as the Library’s Newspaper Room, with public reading areas to the west half of the room and newspaper stacks and staff work spaces to the eastern half behind a timber panelled partition wall. In 1980, as part of a series of improvements to the Library’s reference services, the Newspaper service was relocated to Level 4 of the La Trobe Library (Building H) and the old Enquiry room in the annulus on level 3 was relocated to the western half as the space and expanded to become the R&I (Reference and Information) Centre. The R&I Centre opened in 1980. The Cataloguing, Serials and Acquisitions department were at that time located in the eastern half of the space behind the partition wall taking the place of the newspaper work area. By the early 1990s, the formerly open areas of the annulus in front of the prism-form glazed fixed windows to the northwest and southwest had been enclosed to form administration spaces, thus cutting off much of the natural light to the space.

In 1995-97, the space was reconfigured to form the Trescowthick Reference and Information Centre, which opened to the public in April 1997. During this period, those areas of the space which had been enclosed and partitioned for administration purposes were demolished and the extensive areas of glazing were revealed, as shown in Figure 19. The former bookstack service lifts, located within these perimeter spaces were demolished at this time. New entrances were formed to the east and south, connecting with the east link (Building B) and south link (Building C) respectively. A reference desk and book service desk were constructed in the south-east quadrant of the space. The refurbishment of this area has at a broad level retained the original plan of the room and open central area.

Today the Trescowthick Reference and Information Centre, rather like the “wheel” form of the radiating roof structure above, is the “hub” of the State Library complex. All library users, apart from visitors to the exhibition and the café must pass through this space en route to other reading rooms and collection areas of the complex. New doorways were formed within the prism glazed panels, linking the space with the four abutting enclosed courtyard spaces—Buildings K, L, M and N.
The space has been entirely refitted as part of the 1995-97 works and new services and cabling have been installed beneath a false floor. The floor is carpeted apart from a polished parquetry pathway which traverses the room from west to east. Air services are provided through a series of bronze-finish risers which read as three-quarter height columns. The form of the coffered ceiling has been retained but the coffers infilled with recessed panels which carry the lighting. This has had the effect of subduing to a degree the dramatic “spider web” or “wheel” form of the ceiling structure. The room provides internet and catalogue access, and a browsing reference collection, the main enquiry desk and collection materials retrieval desks.

The space has been further altered since its completion by the opening out of the eastern outer wall to provide egress to the east link staircases and the insertion of new glazed full height partitions and glazed doors in the annulus area to the entrance to the space from the west (B2.17), as a result of a temporary relocation of the security checkpoint within the room from the foyer A2.07.

SIGNIFICANCE (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
This room is of primary significance as a key element in the overall planning of the complex. Despite the level of change which has occurred, its dramatic form and design remain evident.

CONSERVATION POLICY (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
Retain the original concrete structure as an exposed frame, retain the openings into the former courtyards. The space should remain legible as a single volume. Otherwise, the space could be adapted and altered as required.

PROPOSED WORKS
- Removal of non-original ceiling bulkheads above openings between TIC and Courtyards and East and West Links,
- Removal of non-original glazed partitions between TIC and Courtyards,
- Removal of original glass to openings between TIC and all 4 courtyards,
- New frameless glazed screens to openings between TIC and all 4 courtyards,
- New frameless glazed screens to Annulus rooms between TIC and Courtyards,
- Removal of non-original ceilings between concrete beams,
- Minor modifications to annulus spaces surrounding TIC,
- New and re-purposed furniture to suit new use of space as Visitor Work Zone and Centre for Digital Living
- New parquetry floor,
- New whiteboards to TIC Annulus meeting rooms
- New permeable linear baffle ceiling suspended from the underside of the ceiling (views through to concrete beam structure still possible, ceiling painted black and concrete beams painted white to emphasise “wheel” form of ceiling structure)
- New drinking fountain,
- Lighting upgrade (discreet and concealed lighting generally proposed)
- Services upgrade
**SPACE NAME**  
TIC (Level 2) continued

**PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS** *(s.73(1)(a) of the Heritage Act)*  
As stated above, much of the fabric in TIC is not original and proposed alterations mostly entail change to non-original fabric. The intention is to retain the TIC space as a single volume and to make links between TIC and adjacent courtyards more permeable and navigable. The use of a unifying palette of materials extending through TIC and also into the adjacent courtyards (for example, the use of parquetry flooring throughout these spaces) is intended to remove visual boundaries, enhancing the perception of the ground floor as one complete landscape, where activities and visitors are encouraged to flow from one space into the other.

The two main visual impacts in TIC will be the proposed removal of original Courtyard glass in all four openings between TIC and the four courtyards and the insertion of a permeable linear baffle ceiling suspended from the existing ceiling.

From the perspective of the client group, improvements to the navigability of the library are paramount, so that library patrons have the ability to help themselves unassisted by library staff. This is an important strategic objective, as is stated in the following statement from the Library:

> “The Library’s 2014 Future Service Model identified eight design principles. Principle Two states that where once the Library served a predominantly research focused audience, it must now cater for a huge breadth of customers and uses. All are welcome through the Library’s doors. Principle Six states that the Library will empower customers to serve themselves and others. The majority of Library visitors should be able to interact with services and spaces without the need for staff intervention or support.

The Library’s 2016-2020 Strategic Plan Goal 2 is to remove barriers to culturally diverse communities and people from disadvantaged communities. The Future Service Model principles are embedded in the Strategic Plan and reinforced by annual visitor intercept survey results. For example, the 2015 intercept survey revealed that the typical visitor is under 35 years old, born outside Australia and speaks a language other than English at home. One in five visitors are first time visitors. With the project delivering 40% more public space, visitor numbers are predicted to exceed 2.5 million per year by 2021. With an increasing diversity of non-traditional Library visitors, it is imperative that people can easily find their way around the building. Feedback from visitors is that they do not currently find it easy to navigate the building.

New easy to follow signage is only part of the solution. Better pathways and connections between spaces, wider door openings and visibility of what lies beyond will assist people to access Library services without staff assistance. The level of visibility into the Courtyards from TIC is currently restricted by door width and height, a legacy of the previous redevelopment design.”
Removal of Courtyard Glass
The Courtyard glass is identified as being of Primary Significance in the CMP, as the glass is contemporaneous with the construction of the Dome Building. The glass was originally fixed glass, but two double door openings were inserted to gain access into each courtyard from TIC when these were enclosed to create additional space in the 1990s.

While it is acknowledged that the removal of this glass is a loss in heritage terms, there is a strong desire, both on the part of the design team and the client group, to remove the glass. In Section 7.5.1 of the CMP (Conservation Policy and Management Plan) it is stated that “…the ongoing functional requirements of the Library need to be balanced against the need to retain significant fabric…” The client group would take the view that this is an occasion where the programmatic needs of the Library outweighs the need for retention of original fabric.

From a design perspective, the removal of the glass will increase the level of natural light in TIC (refer to heritage glass light readings tables in architectural documentation) As the light reading tests indicate, clear glass will allow approximately twice the amount of light into the space than is currently allowed by the courtyard glass.

Furthermore, there are very few opportunities in the library to have an outlook to daylight (most publicly accessible spaces in the library are top lit through skylights, rather than having an outlook to daylight through windows)

The removal of the glass will also open up views into the courtyards, encouraging exploration and improving the navigability of the space and allowing the planned functions for the courtyards to spill into TIC. For example, the removal of the glass will allow better views to the Children’s Castle in the Childrens’ Courtyard and visual cues such as these will not only assist in improving navigation around the space, but also, make the courtyard spaces beyond more welcoming and inviting.

The non-original ceiling bulkheads in West and East Link are also proposed to be removed: these openings are higher than the openings into the courtyards, which will assist in emphasizing the hierarchy of these portals located on the main axis. The goal is to create a clear hierarchy between the primary and secondary entry points in and out of TIC.

Permeable Ceiling Baffle
A permeable linear ceiling baffle is proposed to be suspended from the existing ceiling. Though this will be suspended below the concrete beam structure, views through to the “wheel” configuration of concrete beams supporting the floor of the Reading Room will still be possible and the structural system will be further emphasized by painting the ceiling in a dark colour and the beam structure in a light colour. Building services will generally be accommodated above the ceiling baffle. Lighting will generally be integrated between baffles, addressing the current issues with glare.
### PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS

In our opinion, this approach strikes an acceptable balance between retaining the original concrete structure as an exposed frame (as per the conservation policy for TIC) and achieving a design outcome which is less confusing and more navigable. Both the design team and the client group have identified that, as an octagonal space, TIC is a disorienting space, and staff spend significant time assisting lost patrons with way finding, particularly in TIC. It is believed that the “wheel” configuration of the concrete structural system contributes to the sense of confusion in this space. The permeable linear ceiling baffle system is seen as a way of simplifying and unifying the space and giving building users visual cues about their orientation and location in the space. Given the projected, more intensive, use of the courtyards, and the increasing number of new visitors to the library (at present, 1 in 5 visitors are first time visitors) it is critical that TIC - for many an introduction to the library - is easy to navigate.

The 2011 SLV way finding survey highlights the problems with TIC:

> "Due to a low level of way finding information (Identification and directory signage) and branding messages, the Digital Tower at the centre of the TIC dominates the visitor’s viewing angle and site line. As a result, most users missed an opportunity to consider where they need to go and at times were observed as having to walk back to the information desk or restart their journey.

> The entry threshold into the TIC converges with Journey route 2, lift to Dome galleries. This area is poorly signed to advise the location of the Dome Gallery lift

> No information or visual cues to assist users, to disseminate the TIC zones, locations of rest rooms, lifts, and directions to the East link lobby. This is also compounded with a lack of information outlining library services offered by the SLV.

> Through market research, many people were unaware of many facilities such as the Chess & Seminar area on level 3 and the Dome Gallery exhibition spaces on levels 4, 5 & 6.

> The information desk uses three forms of informative place naming signage that clutters the space and dilutes the message. This is such an important zone that it should be treated to fit with other brand and way finding areas within the TIC such as the digital tower and the zoning of the court yards."

Harkess Ord, Wayfinding Survey, December 2011

Signage and way finding will also be improved in TIC and the SLV as a whole (proposed signage and way finding strategy, which is still in development, will be submitted as a separate HV Permit Application)
DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS AND WHY WORKS SHOULD BE PERMITTED
(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)
In our opinion, the loss of the courtyard glass is detrimental in heritage terms, given that this is fabric identified as being of primary significance in the CMP. However, as detailed above, the removal of the glass is considered an important change by both the design team and the client group for the reasons outlined above. It is proposed that the removal of the courtyard glass would be mitigated as detailed below.

We believe that the detrimental impacts of the proposed installation of the permeable ceiling baffle are acceptably low. As stated above, the proposed approach to the design of the ceiling strikes an acceptable balance between retaining the legibility of the original concrete structure as an exposed frame (as per the conservation policy for TIC) and achieving a design outcome which is less confusing and more navigable for library patrons.

ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS CONSIDERED
(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)
Both the design team and the client group considered the retention of the courtyard glass, given that this is fabric identified as being of Primary Significance. However, it was felt that an important objective in the redevelopment was to make TIC a space with more natural daylight. Furthermore, it is considered that the removal of the courtyard glass will improve visual links between TIC and the courtyards and assist in improving the navigability of the space.

An alternative proposal was considered entailing the suspension of permeable ceiling baffles between the concrete beams in a concentric arrangement. The client did not believe this was an acceptable alternative, as it did nothing to ease the sense of disorientation in the space. Furthermore, this alternative added significantly to the cost of the ceiling baffle.

MEASURES TO AVOID, LIMIT OR MANAGE DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS
Should the removal of courtyard glass be approved by Heritage Victoria, the Library would propose to store the removed glass off-site at their Ballarat storage facility. It is understood that glass removed when the doors between TIC and the courtyards were inserted in the 1990s are already in storage in Ballarat.

Another possibility would be to re-use courtyard glass in another location at the Library. For example, the glass could perhaps be utilised to make screen or exhibition walls in the galleries off the Dome.

PROPOSAL INFLUENCED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES (eg Local Planning Scheme or Building Act requirements) (s.73(1)(f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)
Not applicable
SPACE NAME
North-West Courtyard (Level 2)

PHOTOGRAPHS
SPACE NAME
North-West Courtyard (Level 2) continued

EXISTING AND PROPOSED USE OF SPACE
Existing: Programming Space, overflow seating
Proposed: Programming & Events Space (Events Quarter)

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
Building K, essentially a single volume has been created through the infilling of the northwest courtyard to form the Helen Macpherson Scott Genealogy Centre. The building infills the space bounded by the former La Trobe Library Wing (Building H) to the north, the Dome (Building B) to the east and south and the West Wing (Building A) to the west. It was used as a staff recreation area, being refitted for this purpose during the La Trobe Library building works of the early 1960s. The now largely demolished men’s toilets (A2.08), which were accessed from the vestibule to the west link (A2.07) were also sited in the southwest corner of this space.

K2.01 was completed at the same time as the refurbishment works to Building H and opened in 1995. Initially the space was intended to be used as a restaurant, hence the formal marble flooring and high quality finishes. A kitchen and function room were constructed in the adjoining area of Building H for this purpose. Initially the space served as the La Trobe Information Centre until the Domed Reading Room works were completed in 2002. The space was then refitted for the Genealogy Centre use. Public access to the room is from the adjoining Trescowthick Reference and Information Centre (B2.02) in Building B.

The architectural approach in infilling the courtyard has been to retain a sense of the courtyard form through the use of skylights and retention of the exposed walls of Buildings A, B & H. The former ground floor windows in the east elevation of Building A have been dropped to floor level to form doorways linking the space to Palmer Hall (A2.03) in the future. At the time of writing these openings are infilled either with fully glazed fire egress doors or plaster sheeting. Air services are provided through four large column-form air risers, three of which encircle the ceiling support columns. Uplighting is positioned at the top of the ceiling supports, illuminating the space frame ceiling structure. There are perforated bronze doors to the kitchen, former function room space and foyer within Building H in both the north and east walls. To the south wall a bronze-finished fire services cupboard infills a former opening which led to the stair hall A2.07, through the former door which previously led to the now largely-demolished men’s toilets. Some of the original tiling of this space is still extant within the cupboard enclosure.

SIGNIFICANCE (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
Albeit enclosed, the courtyard volumes are considered to be of contributory significance to the State Library complex. They are an integral part of the architectural concept, and demonstrate a key aspect of the overall planning of the complex.

Note that the facades to Buildings A and B are of primary significance.
### SPACE NAME
North-West Courtyard (Level 2) continued

### CONSERVATION POLICY *(from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)*
Retain and conserve the exposed external and unpainted walls of the Dome wing (Building B) and the original library building (Building A). Preferably retain a sense of the volume of the former courtyard. Otherwise, alter and adapt as required.

### PROPOSED WORKS
- Proposed fabric curtain filtering/concealing views to Armstrong façade
- Removal of non-original air supply stack in middle of Courtyard
- Modifications to non-original doors between Courtyard and Palmer Hall
- Modification to door between Courtyard and Servery in Armstrong 2
- Removal of original glass to openings between TIC and NW courtyard (refer to detailed commentary on this proposal in TIC data sheet above)
- New acoustic glazing between Courtyard & Armstrong offices
- New acoustic glazing between Courtyard & Queen’s Hall
- Removal of operable ceiling blinds (which are no longer operable)
- New and re-purposed furniture to suit new use of space as programming & events space
- New parquetry to match TIC and other courtyards
- Lighting upgrade (discreet and concealed lighting generally proposed)
- Services upgrade

### PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS *(s.73(1)(a) of the Heritage Act)*
This is a modern space, created from what was formerly an external courtyard. Changes are generally being made to non-original fabric and therefore, it is contended that the physical/visual impacts of the proposed works on heritage fabric will be limited. Volumetrically, the space will not change and no works are proposed to exterior walls of the library wing (east wall of Queen’s and Palmer Halls) or the Dome wing.

Refer to detailed commentary in TIC data sheet above on proposed removal of courtyard glass.

### DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS AND WHY WORKS SHOULD BE PERMITTED *(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)*
Generally not applicable

Refer to detailed commentary in TIC data sheet above on proposed removal of courtyard glass.

### ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS CONSIDERED *(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)*
The design team considered the retention of original glass courtyard glass between TIC and the courtyards, but there is a strong desire to remove this glass (refer to commentary in TIC data sheet)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPACE NAME</th>
<th>North-West Courtyard (Level 2) continued</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MEASURES TO AVOID, LIMIT OR MANAGE DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS</td>
<td>Refer to detailed commentary in TIC data sheet above on proposed removal of courtyard glass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROPOSAL INFLUENCED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES (eg Local Planning Scheme or Building Act requirements) (s.73(1)(f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
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SPACE NAME
North Link (Level 2 & 3)

PHOTOGRAPHS

EXISTING AND PROPOSED USE OF SPACE
Existing: Link between TIC and Armstrong Wing
Proposed: Link between TIC and Armstrong Wing

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
The composition of this space was as outlined under Level 1. It contained a grandly-scaled stone stair of bluestone treads, fitted with a modern iron handrail which was carried past three stained glass windows in the west wall, identical and contemporary with those in the West Link (A2.07). The stair has since been demolished, the space comprised a corridor linking the Information Centre with the then La Trobe Library ground floor reading room with toilets and service and despatch areas, and the c. 1941 bookstack service lift and a cast iron spiral staircase to the east side of the north link. Internally the walls were reclad in timber vertical lining boards as part of the La Trobe Library works.

The stair which occupied the back portion of the original foyer has been demolished and replaced by an elaborate “scissor” form stair of white marble with a floor of inset grey, green and black marble (H2.01e). The original stained glass windows to the west wall are intact.
**SPACE NAME**
North Link (Level 2 & 3) continued

**SIGNIFICANCE (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)**
Of little or no significance. While it retains some of the original fabric and has a similar spatial quality, the extent of alteration has fundamentally altered the presentation of the space.

**CONSERVATION POLICY (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)**
Alter and adapt as required.

**PROPOSED WORKS**
- Formation of door opening to east side of North Link, at end of proposed service corridor in NE Courtyard.

**PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS (s.73(1)(a) of the Heritage Act)**
As stated above, only some original fabric is retained and the space has undergone substantial alterations. Given this, and the fact that future change is generally occurring to non-original fabric, the physical/ visual impacts of the proposed works will be low. The three original leadlight windows on the west side of the north link are proposed to be retained.

**DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS AND WHY WORKS SHOULD BE PERMITTED (s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)**
Not applicable

**ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS CONSIDERED (s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)**
Not applicable

**MEASURES TO AVOID, LIMIT OR MANAGE DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS**
Not applicable

**PROPOSAL INFLUENCED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES (eg Local Planning Scheme or Building Act requirements) (s.73(1)(f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)**
Not applicable
**SPACE NAME**
Armstrong, Level 2, Pantry off North-West Courtyard

**PHOTOGRAPHS**

**EXISTING AND PROPOSED USE OF SPACE**
Existing: Pantry to service conferences/events in Armstrong
Proposed: Servery for conferences/events in Armstrong and NW Courtyard

**SIGNIFICANCE** *(from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)*
Of little or no significance.

**CONSERVATION POLICY** *(from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)*
Alter and adapt as required.

**PROPOSED WORKS**
- Miscellaneous upgrade works
### SPACE NAME
Armstrong, Level 2, Pantry off North-West Courtyard, continued

### HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION
*from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011*
During the 1993-95 works, the former Irving Benson Hall was divided by a mezzanine floor. At the present time it forms a series of discrete spaces at Level 2. The Level 2A Conference Centre, formed from the upper void area of the Hall is discussed separately.

H2.03 and H2.21 were created at a time when the adjoining Genealogy Centre courtyard (K2.01) was to have been used for a restaurant. Window openings in the south wall of the former Irving Benson Hall were altered to form a number of door openings, fitted with bronze–finish mesh perforated panel doors, modelled on those of the former reading room and exhibition hall, which provided access from the kitchen and function rooms to this space. This scheme was subsequently abandoned.

H2.21 is a full-scaled commercial kitchen facility, comprising services and fittings of recent construction and incorporating a cool room and pantry within its envelope. It adjoins H2.03, a small former function room which is panelled in a pale burr timber with a shallow vaulted ceiling. Lighting is semi-concealed behind opaque glass elements installed at the springing line to the ceiling. The space presently functions as a store and the floor has been covered in vinyl. There is access to H2.03 from K2.01, H2.21 and from H2.01. The original glazed screen which formed the entrance to the former Irving Benson Hall, from the foyer has been retained albeit now divided by the mezzanine floor. Behind the screen there is a curved timber panelled wall which references a similar form to the Village Roadshow Theatrette opposite. The entrance to H2.03 is to the south and that to the toilet facilities and a cleaner’s room H2.-4-07, to the north of this panelled wall.

The toilet facilities are modern in plan form and finishes, and comprise laminex panelled cubicles, blue-grey tiling to the floors and white tiling to splashbacks and skirtings, and standard suites of toilet fittings and fixtures.

### PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS
*(s.73(1)(a) of the Heritage Act)*
Given that Armstrong is of little or no significance, it is contended that the physical/visual impacts of proposed works will be very limited.

### DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS AND WHY WORKS SHOULD BE PERMITTED
*(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)*
Not applicable: no detrimental impacts

### ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS CONSIDERED
*(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)*
Not applicable

### MEASURES TO AVOID, LIMIT OR MANAGE DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS
Not applicable

### PROPOSAL INFLUENCED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES
*(eg Local Planning Scheme or Building Act requirements) (s.73(1)(f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)*
Not applicable
SPACE NAME
South-West Courtyard (Level 2)

PHOTOGRAPHS
**SPACE NAME**  
South-West Courtyard (Level 2) continued

**EXISTING AND PROPOSED USE OF SPACE**  
Existing: Experimedia  
Proposed: Children’s Courtyard (Kids Quarter)

**HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION**  
(from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)  
Building N, essentially a single volume, has been created through the infilling of the south-west courtyard to form Experimedia – a centre for new technology. The building infills a previously open space bounded by the Verdon Hall and Barry Hall wing (Building O) to the south, the Dome (Building B) to the north and east and the West Wing (Building A) to the west.

The space also adjoins the recently constructed glazed south link (Building C) to the east. A full-height marble wall adjoins access doors to Building C at levels 2 and 3. The space also contains the foundation stone to the Dome (Building B) at its northeast corner (Figure 100).

This was formerly an open courtyard space, the south-west portion of which was occupied by the Planetarium, supported on concrete piers at level 3 height, and partially infilled below by a series of offices used by Museum Security staff. The building protruded from the southwest junction of Buildings A and O, and was demolished during the late 1990s. The Planetarium and security offices had been identified in the 1985 Conservation Analysis as intrusive elements and recommended for removal. They detracted from the adjoining Building A, and particularly the southern portion of the Queens Hall (A3.05). The now demolished women’s toilets which were accessed from the vestibule to the west link (A2.07) were also sited – partially below ground level -in the northwest corner of this space.

This former courtyard space, and the adjoining courtyard occupied by Building M were the only spaces upon the site where it was possible to provide any additional basement level storage. Therefore, works also involved the excavation of the former courtyard to provide collection storage, a plant room and some toilet facilities beneath the public space. These last are discussed under Building B, being constructed within both spaces.

N1.01 and N1.02 flank an access corridor N1.03 which links the space with Building O. The corridor links with N1.07, discussed below. The spaces are entirely new with the exception of where they adjoin the north wall of Building O and the north-east wall of Building B. The former basement level prism-glazed fixed windows to building B, which formerly provided natural light to the dome basement on four sides -below those to the floor above -have been removed and infilled with concrete blockwork. There are two pairs of doors to the access corridor N1.03 from Building B are centrally positioned either aside of the original rendered brick pier in this infill walling. N1.01 contains steel compactus units for the storage of collection materials.

**SIGNIFICANCE**  
(from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)  
Of little or no significance.
**SPACE NAME**  
South-West Courtyard (Level 2) continued

**CONSERVATION POLICY**  
*from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011*  
Alter and adapt as required.

**PROPOSED WORKS**
- Removal of non-original airlock adjacent to Keith Murdoch Gallery,
- Removal of non-original air supply stack in middle of courtyard,
- New and re-purposed furniture to suit new use of space as Children’s Courtyard, including tiered seating, raised carpeted plateau, info desk, info kiosk,
- New “Childrens’ Castle” against south wall, with family room, change facilities, wet areas, etc, accommodated in the lowest level (Level 2) of the “Castle”
- New parquetry floor to match TIC and other courtyards,
- Removal of original glass to openings between TIC and NW courtyard (refer to detailed commentary on this proposal in TIC data sheet above)
- New acoustic glazing between Courtyard and Wheeler Centre,
- New acoustic glazing between Courtyard and Queen’s Hall,
- Removal of operable ceiling blinds (which are no longer operable)
- Lighting upgrade (discreet and concealed lighting generally proposed)
- Services upgrade

**PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS**  
*(s.73(1)(a) of the Heritage Act)*
This is a modern space, created from what was formerly an external courtyard. Although extensive works are proposed in this Courtyard, it is contended that changes are generally occurring to non-original fabric and therefore, the physical/visual impacts of the proposed works on heritage fabric will be quite limited. Volumetrically, the space will not change and no works are proposed to exterior walls of the library wing (east wall of Queen’s Hall and Keith Murdoch Gallery) or the Dome wing.

Refer to detailed commentary in TIC data sheet above on proposed removal of courtyard glass.

**DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS AND WHY WORKS SHOULD BE PERMITTED**  
*(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)*
Generally not applicable.

Refer to detailed commentary in TIC data sheet above on proposed removal of courtyard glass.

**ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS CONSIDERED**  
*(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)*
The design team considered the retention of original glass courtyard glass between TIC and the courtyards, but there is a strong desire to remove this glass (refer to commentary in TIC data sheet)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPACE NAME</th>
<th>South-West Courtyard (Level 2) continued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MEASURES TO AVOID, LIMIT OR MANAGE DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS</td>
<td>Refer to detailed commentary in TIC data sheet above on proposed removal of courtyard glass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROPOSAL INFLUENCED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES</td>
<td>(eg Local Planning Scheme or Building Act requirements) <em>(s.73(1)(f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPACE NAME</td>
<td>North-East Courtyard (Level 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PHOTOGRAPHS**

![Image](image1)

![Image](image2)

**EXISTING AND PROPOSED USE OF SPACE**

Existing: Family History & Newspapers  
Proposed: Centre for Entrepreneurship (Ideas Quarter)


**SPACE NAME**

North-East Courtyard (Level 2) continued

**HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)**

Building L, essentially a single room with a mezzanine work area to its east and north sides, has been created through the infilling of the north-east courtyard to form the Newspaper Room and the construction of a part mezzanine over, intended to be a casual reading lounge. The building infills a previously open space bounded by the former La Trobe Library wing (Building H) and the Pitt wing (Building R) to the north, the Dome (Building B) to the west and the Stawell Gallery (Building D) to the east. The space also adjoins the recently constructed glazed East Link to the north.

It was formerly an open courtyard space, the south west corner of which was occupied by the Library’s despatch entrance, approached from a driveway entrance to La Trobe Street, immediately north of Building H. The despatch entrance was demolished during the course of the works and the driveway discontinued in preparation for the construction of the Pitt Building (Building R) to La Trobe Street.

This space was opened to the public in July 1998. It comprises a double-height space with a mezzanine to the north and east walls, adjoining Building H and Building D. Public access to the room is from the adjoining Trescowthick Reference and Information Centre (B2.02) in Building B. Reference services, a reading lounge, open access newspapers and microfilm printing facilities are located in this space. To the east the space adjoins D2.01a, in the Stawell Gallery (Building D), where microfilm reading facilities are located. This space is discussed previously. The space also has restricted access to the east link (Building B) in the southeast corner (B2.01) and to the Pitt Building staircase in the northeast corner (R2.13). A former link between the north link in the present location of the first aid room (H2.12) was soon discontinued and the doorway subsequently infilled. Its position is discernible within L2.01. The floor is of carpet tiles, bordered by marble. Lighting is provided by directional spotlights, positioned at the lower edge of the mezzanine, by flush inset panel lighting to the perforated panel ceiling beneath the mezzanine structure and by suspended luminaires from the space frame roof structure.

The architectural approach in infilling the courtyard has been to retain a sense of the courtyard form through the use of skylights and retention of the exposed walls of the Dome wing. The walls to Buildings D and H have been boxed in with panels of medium density fibreboard (mdf). There are a series of recesses, to the lower portion of the walls lined with timber panelling, which indicate the position of now-enclosed former windows. These recesses are toplit for the display of materials relating to the collection.

**SIGNIFICANCE (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)**

Albeit enclosed, the courtyard volumes are considered to be of contributory significance to the State Library complex. They are an integral part of the architectural concept, and demonstrate a key aspect of the overall planning of the complex.

The facades to Building B are of primary significance.
SPACE NAME
North-East Courtyard (Level 2) continued

CONSERVATION POLICY (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
Retain and conserve the exposed external and unpainted walls of the Dome wing (Building B). Preferably retain a sense of the volume of the former courtyard space. Otherwise, alter and adapt as required.

PROPOSED WORKS
- Removal of original glass to openings between TIC and NW courtyard (refer to detailed commentary on this proposal in TIC data sheet above)
- Painting & new floor coverings (80% carpet, 20% parquetry)
- Timber wall paneling to courtyard side of proposed new service corridor,
- New ceiling tiles to underside of existing mezzanine,
- Removal of operable ceiling blinds (which are no longer operable)
- New and re-purposed loose furniture to suit new use of space.

PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS (s.73(1)(a) of the Heritage Act)
Given that works to the courtyard are minor and cosmetic and this is a modern space, created from what was formerly an external courtyard, it is contended that the physical/visual impacts of the proposed works will be very limited. Volumetrically, the space will not change and no works are proposed to exterior wall of the Dome wing.

Refer to detailed commentary in TIC data sheet above on proposed removal of courtyard glass.

DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS AND WHY WORKS SHOULD BE PERMITTED
(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)
Generally not applicable
Refer to detailed commentary in TIC data sheet above on proposed removal of courtyard glass.

ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS CONSIDERED
(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)
The design team considered the retention of original glass courtyard glass between TIC and the courtyards, but there is a strong desire to remove this glass (refer to commentary in TIC data sheet)

MEASURES TO AVOID, LIMIT OR MANAGE DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS
Refer to detailed commentary in TIC data sheet above on proposed removal of courtyard glass.

PROPOSAL INFLUENCED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES (eg Local Planning Scheme or Building Act requirements) (s.73(1)(f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)
Not applicable
SPACE NAME
Microfiche/ Microfilm Room, Stawell (Level 2)

PHOTOGRAPHS
### SPACE NAME
Microfiche/ Microfilm Room, Stawell (Level 2) continued

### EXISTING AND PROPOSED USE OF SPACE
Existing: Microfiche Reading Room, Staff, Kitchen, Store  
Proposed: Storage & Support Spaces

### HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
D2.01A operates as an adjunct to L2.01, the Herald and Weekly Times Newspaper Reading Room. This space is discussed separately in this report. The space is formed from what were previously four separate offices and a corridor space. Three of the four original double hung sash windows have been retained in-situ within the west wall of the space. The last has been removed and cut down to form an access doorway to L2.01. Services, fittings and finishes are entirely new and there are two access doors in the east wall leading to the service corridor D2.17. The flooring is of polished timber and the walls are panelled in medium density fibreboard (mdf). The ceiling is plasterboard surrounding a central section of suspended perforated metal panels. Service risers which provide power to the microfilm readers connect to the ceiling. The space is divided from D2.01B by a undulating wall of mdf panelling.

D2.01B, D2.01C and D2.02-03 are used as a staff tea room linked to the adjoining kitchen to the south (D2.02) by a servery. There are service spaces including a former sick bay (D2.03) and a corridor (D2.12) which links with the public toilet vestibule (D2.13) below the East Link stairs (B2.01, B2.25). The spaces are entirely new and incorporate plasterboard walling, flooring variously of carpeting and grey marble, and red-stained timber panelling.

### SIGNIFICANCE (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
Of little or no significance.

### CONSERVATION POLICY (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
Alter and adapt as required. The window openings and associated joinery provide evidence of the original external outlook of the space and preferably should be retained.

### PROPOSED WORKS
- Miscellaneous works to convert space for storage and support services

### PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS (s.73(1)(a) of the Heritage Act)
Given that Stawell, Level 2 is of little or no significance, it is contended that the physical/visual impacts of proposed works will be very limited.

### DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS AND WHY WORKS SHOULD BE PERMITTED (s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)
Not applicable: No detrimental impacts
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPACE NAME</th>
<th>Microfiche/ Microfilm Room, Stawell (Level 2) continued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS CONSIDERED</td>
<td>(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act) Not applicable</td>
</tr>
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<td>MEASURES TO AVOID, LIMIT OR MANAGE DETERIMENTAL IMPACTS</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROPOSAL INFLUENCED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES</td>
<td>(eg Local Planning Scheme or Building Act requirements) (s.73(1)(f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act) Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SPACE NAME
North East Courtyard Mezzanine (Level 3)

PHOTOGRAPHS

[Images of the North East Courtyard Mezzanine (Level 3)]
SPACE NAME
North East Courtyard Mezzanine (Level 3) continued

EXISTING AND PROPOSED USE OF SPACE
Existing: Staff Workspace
Proposed: Centre for Entrepreneurship

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
This space, constructed in tandem with L2.01 below was intended for use as a reading lounge facility. The floor is hung from Buildings D and H and three-quarter height glazing forms a safety rail to the room below. The walls are clad in mdf panelling, with a series of top lit recesses, matching the position of those in L2.01 below, utilised for display purposes. The floor is carpeted and lighting is suspended from the „spaceframe” above. The space is presently a staff work area, divided by three-quarter height plasterboard partitioning and provides a walk-through link between the adjoining buildings. A fully glazed door at the junction of Buildings D, H and R links the space with Level 3 of Building R; a door a fully glazed door at the south end links the space with Building B (east link) and doors at west end links the space with Building H. An adjacent additional door, concealed behind MDF panelling forms a direct link with the adjoining store room H3.08, in the area occupied by the Technology Services Division.

SIGNIFICANCE (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
Albeit enclosed, the courtyard volumes are considered to be of contributory significance to the State Library complex. They are an integral part of the architectural concept, and demonstrate a key aspect of the overall planning of the complex.

The façades to Building B are of primary significance.

CONSERVATION POLICY (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
Retain and conserve the exposed external and unpainted walls of the Dome wing (Building B). Preferably retain a sense of the volume of the former courtyard. Otherwise, alter and adapt as required.

PROPOSED WORKS
- Painting and re-carpeting,
- New frameless glass meeting room,
- New booth seating (likely to have frameless glass enclosures)
- New kitchenette.

PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS (s.73(1)(a) of the Heritage Act)
At the time of writing this HIS, the design and layout was not fully resolved for this space. However, given that this is a modern space, created from what was formerly an external courtyard, it is contended that the physical/visual impacts of the proposed works will be quite limited. Volumetrically, the space will not change perceptibly (proposed meeting rooms and booths on the mezzanine will be frameless glass to ensure that the courtyard continues to read as a single volume) No works are proposed to exterior wall of the Dome wing.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPACe NAME</th>
<th>North East Courtyard Mezzanine (Level 3) continued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS AND WHY WORKS SHOULD BE PERMITTED (s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS CONSIDERED (s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)</td>
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<tr>
<td>MEASURES TO AVOID, LIMIT OR MANAGE DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROPOSAL INFLUENCED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES (eg Local Planning Scheme or Building Act requirements) (s.73(1)(f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPACE NAME</td>
<td>South-East Courtyard (Level 2)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHOTOGRAPHS</td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Existing and Proposed Use of Space" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| EXISTING AND PROPOSED USE OF SPACE | Existing: Arts & Chess  
Proposed: Youth & Learning Courtyard (Create Quarter) |
| HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011) | Building M, essentially a single room with mezzanine level public spaces to its east and south sides, has been created through the infilling of the southeast courtyard to form the Arts Library and the construction of a part mezzanine over, utilised as the M V Anderson Chess Room and Ian Potter Seminar Room. The space is virtually a mirror image of Building L. The building infills a previously open space bounded by the Bindon Hall and Thorpe Hall wing (Building T) and part of the Verdon Hall and Barry Hall wing (Building O) to the south, the Dome (Building B) to the west and the Stawell Gallery (Building D) to the east. The space also adjoins the recently constructed glazed east link (Building B) to the north and the recently constructed south link (Building C) to the west. A full-height marble wall adjoins the south link access doors at levels 2 and 3.  
It was formerly an open courtyard space, the southern portion of which was occupied by the former boiler house and chimney stack and a suite of rooms used by the then Science Museum, known as the Childers wing. This last protruded from the southeast junction of Buildings D and T, and along with the chimney, was demolished during the late 1990s. The Childers wing had been identified in the 1985 Conservation Analysis as an awkward later addition and was considered to be of no significance. The former despatch driveway entrance from Little Lonsdale Street, contained within Building T was discontinued at this time. |
**SPACE NAME**  
South-East Courtyard (Level 2) continued

This former courtyard space, and the adjoining courtyard occupied by Building N were the only spaces upon the site where it was possible to provide any additional basement level storage. Therefore, works also involved the excavation of the former courtyard to provide collection storage and a plant room beneath the public space.

M1.01 and M1.02 flank an access corridor which links the space with Buildings T and B. The spaces are entirely new with the exception of where they adjoin the north wall of Building T and the south-east wall of Building B. The former basement level prism glazed fixed windows to building B, which formerly provided natural light to the dome basement on four sides -below those to the floor above -have been removed and infilled with concrete blockwork. The doors to the access corridor M1.03 from Building B are centrally positioned in this infill walling. M1.01 contains steel compactus units for the storage of collection materials.

**SIGNIFICANCE** *(from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)*  
Of little or no significance.

**CONSERVATION POLICY** *(from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)*  
Alter and adapt as required.

**PROPOSED WORKS**
- Removal of original glass to openings between TIC and NW courtyard (refer to detailed commentary on this proposal in TIC data sheet above)
- Light refurbishment only (painting & new floor coverings: 80% carpet, 20% parquetry)
- New and re-purposed furniture to suit new use of space
- Removal of operable ceiling blinds (which are no longer operable)
- Heavy acoustic curtain to south wall

**PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS** *(s.73(1)(a) of the Heritage Act)*  
Given that works to the courtyard are minor and cosmetic and this is a modern space, created from what was formerly an external courtyard, it is contended that the physical/visual impacts of the proposed works will be very limited. Volumetrically, the space will not change and no works are proposed to exterior wall of the Dome wing.

Refer to detailed commentary in TIC data sheet above on proposed removal of courtyard glass.

**DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS AND WHY WORKS SHOULD BE PERMITTED** *(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)*  
Generally not applicable.

Refer to detailed commentary in TIC data sheet above on proposed removal of courtyard glass.
**SPACE NAME**
South-East Courtyard (Level 2) continued

**ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS CONSIDERED** *(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)*
The design team considered the retention of original glass courtyard glass between TIC and the courtyards, but there is a strong desire to remove this glass (refer to commentary in TIC data sheet).

**MEASURES TO AVOID, LIMIT OR MANAGE DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS**
Refer to detailed commentary in TIC data sheet above on proposed removal of courtyard glass.

**PROPOSAL INFLUENCED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES** *(eg Local Planning Scheme or Building Act requirements) (s.73(1)(f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)*
Not applicable
SPACE NAME
Community Lab, AV Centre (Level 2)

PHOTOGRAPHS
**SPACE NAME**
Community Lab, AV Centre (Level 2) continued

**EXISTING AND PROPOSED USE OF SPACE**
Existing: Community Lab, AV Centre
Proposed: Seminar Room, Digital Lab

**HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION** *(from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)*
This room has undergone several changes both in use and structure, since it was built in 1892. In 1927-28 this room and D2.19-21 were altered to create tea rooms to serve the public visiting the building. The space was later divided from D2.19-21 by the insertion of a partition wall and bio box as part of its subsequent use as a theatrette. This space then became the theatrette foyer. A series of steel windows and inset glazed double doors were installed in the west wall giving onto the southeast courtyard – now Building M. The decoration applied to the now removed plaster mouldings of this tea room complex was typical of the 1920s period. The north wall incorporated an imitation fireplace. It was distinctive for the domestic character created and its Hollywood-inspired Spanish Mission style.

In 2000 the room was totally stripped out for its conversion to its present use. It opened to the public in November 2003.

The space is entirely a new fit-out of the former theatrette foyer and comprises a “floating” floor of carpet tiles over timber, and walls lined in mdf panels (Figure 40). There is a glazed enclosure (D2.18B) for private score study. The room has a ceiling of perforated metal panels with fluorescent luminaires inset. There are two single leaf timber framed glazed doors which link the space to M2.01 to the west.

**SIGNIFICANCE** *(from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)*
Of little or no significance.

**CONSERVATION POLICY** *(from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)*
Alter and adapt as required.

**PROPOSED WORKS**
- Miscellaneous works to convert space to seminar room and digital lab

**PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS** *(s.73(1)(a) of the Heritage Act)*
Given that Stawell (Level 2) is of little or no significance, it is contended that the physical/visual impacts of proposed works will be very limited.

**DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS AND WHY WORKS SHOULD BE PERMITTED** *(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)*
Not applicable: No detrimental impacts
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SPACE NAME</strong></th>
<th>Community Lab, AV Centre (Level 2) continued</th>
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<tbody>
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<td><strong>ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS CONSIDERED</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
SPACE NAME
South East Courtyard Mezzanine (Level 3)

PHOTOGRAPHS
SPACE NAME
South East Courtyard Mezzanine (Level 3) continued

EXISTING AND PROPOSED USE OF SPACE
Existing: MV Anderson Chess Collection/ Ian Potter Seminar Room
Proposed: Co-working space

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
This space, constructed in tandem with M2.01 below provides space for the Library”s M V Anderson Chess collection to the east end and a rare books seminar room, sponsored by the Potter Foundation to the west end of the space. The floor is hung from Buildings D, O and T similarly to L3.01-7, three-quarter height glazing forms a safety rail to the room below. Similarly to the mezzanine floor above L2.01, the walls are clad in mdf panelling with a series of top-lit recesses, matching the position of those in M2.01 below, which are utilised for display purposes. The floor is carpeted and lighting is suspended from the “space frame” above, and from uplights fitted to the support columns. The east portion of the space contains playing tables for chess and the open access collection of chess books. The west space contains tables and informal seating. The space is presently access by the public from the adjoining east link. A fully glazed fire door provides restricted access to the south link (Building C) in the southwest corner (C3.01).

SIGNIFICANCE (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
Albeit enclosed, the courtyard volumes are considered to be of contributory significance to the State Library complex. They are an integral part of the architectural concept, and demonstrate a key aspect of the overall planning of the complex.

The façades to Building B are of primary significance.

CONSERVATION POLICY (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
Retain and conserve the exposed external and unpainted walls of the Dome wing (Building B). Preferably retain a sense of the volume of the former courtyard. Otherwise, alter and adapt as required.

PROPOSED WORKS
• Light refurbishment only (painting & re-carpeting)

PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS (s.73(1)(a) of the Heritage Act)
Given that works to the mezzanine are minor and cosmetic and this is a modern space, created from what was formerly an external courtyard, it is contended that the physical/visual impacts of the proposed works will be very limited. Volumetrically, the space will not change and no works are proposed to exterior wall of the Dome wing.

DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS AND WHY WORKS SHOULD BE PERMITTED (s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)
Not applicable
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<tr>
<th>SPACE NAME</th>
<th>South East Courtyard Mezzanine (Level 3) continued</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS CONSIDERED</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>MEASURES TO AVOID, LIMIT OR MANAGE DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**SPACE NAME**
Armstrong: Village Roadshow Theatrette (Level 2)

**PHOTOGRAPHS**

**EXISTING AND PROPOSED USE OF SPACE**
Existing: Theatrette, Lecture Theatre
Proposed: e-Town Hall, Conference Facility

**HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION** *(from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)*
The Village Roadshow Theatrette occupies the space formerly occupied by the La Trobe ground floor Reading Room. The original glazed screen and entrance doors have been retained, with a new curved timber panelled wall with paired soundproof timber panelled doors at its centre behind, giving access to the Theatrette. The air or sound lock between the two sets of doors (H2.28) is flanked by a ticket booth (H2.15) to the west and a room with a metal spiral staircase which leads to the mezzanine projection /switch room above (H2.27, H2A.17) to the east. A hinged marble panel in H2.01 can be opened to reveal the ticket window of H2.15 when required.

The Theatrette interior is a double height space, seating approximately 200 persons, on timber plyform tip-up upholstered seating, with side aisles and a small stage. The walls are panelled in blond wood with concealed lighting and recessed panels; these recesses mark the position of the now concealed external windows. All services, fittings and finishes are of recent construction.

**SIGNIFICANCE** *(from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)*
Of little or no significance.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armstrong: Village Roadshow Theatrette (Level 2) continued</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CONSERVATION POLICY</strong> <em>(from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alter and adapt as required.</td>
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</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>PROPOSED WORKS</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Miscellaneous works to convert space to eTown Hall (predominantly an upgrade of services)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS</strong> <em>(s.73(1)(a) of the Heritage Act)</em></th>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Latrobe Gallery (Level 3)

PHOTOGRAPHS

EXISTING AND PROPOSED USE OF SPACE
Existing: Staff & Manuscripts
Proposed: International standard gallery (Victoria Gallery)

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
The La Trobe Gallery was built at the same time as the Redmond Barry Reading Room (McCoy Hall) (E3.01-3), yet was designed to reflect the detailing and form of the earlier McArthur Gallery of 1874 (V3.01) to the south. It was used by the National Gallery of Victoria until its move to St Kilda Road in 1968. Subsequently the Museum used the space to house ethnographic collection materials. It was altered in plan form and detailing by the insertion of a corridor and mezzanine storage level at the eastern end – both since removed after the Museum vacated the space in 1998-99. The number of skylights was increased in 1935 and a pair of blackwood doors was installed linking the adjoining McAllan Gallery (Building G) in 1932. New plaster door surrounds and entablature, first used in the late 1920s in Building T replaced the earlier door surrounds to the east and west entrances in c. 1941, in conjunction with the formation of the North Rotunda (D3.07) to the west (Figure 187).
### SPACE NAME
Latrobe Gallery (Level 3) continued

In 2001-03, two new openings were made in the south wall linking it with E3.01-3. The link to Building G was bricked up and the doors retained in-situ. A new single-door opening to this building was formed further west of the earlier opening. An enclosed private study area (U3.04), formed of glazed partitioning has been constructed in the southwest corner. The floor is of parquet and the air services are installed below brass-finish grilles set into the north and south perimeter floor areas.

Freestanding shelving units and staff work areas are centrally located, providing wide perimeter aisles, thus minimising the impact of the services, fixtures furnishings and fittings on the significant fabric of the space (Figure 187).

The space houses the Australian Manuscripts Collection.

### SIGNIFICANCE (*from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011*)
Of contributory significance. The La Trobe Gallery contributes to the significance of the cluster of halls at the eastern end of the site. Its significance is derived from the hall having been designed to contribute to the planning and be in keeping with the design layout of the halls around it.

### CONSERVATION POLICY (*from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011*)
Retain and conserve all original and 1927-28 form and fabric. Preferably retain as a single volume.

### PROPOSED WORKS
- Demolition of non-original door infill, in preparation for re-activation of early door between Bride 3 and Latrobe Gallery,
- Replacement of non-original doors along south wall of space,
- New Panelock 200 walls (or similar) fixed to existing perimeter walls,
- Incorporation of storage cupboards along east wall,
- Re-finish existing timber parquetry floor to match existing (some parquetry patching around perimeter of room to match existing)
- Installation of three frameless glass airlocks to east, west and south walls (necessary to achieve International gallery standard and environment control)
- Lighting upgrade (generally concealed or discreet lighting)
- Services upgrade (installed as discreetly as possible)
**SPACE NAME**  
Latrobe Gallery (Level 3) continued

**PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS** *(s.73(1)(a) of the Heritage Act)*  
The physical/ visual impacts of the proposed works are generally positive, particularly the proposed re-activation of the 1932 door between Latrobe Gallery and the Banquet Hall in Bride 3.

The proposed Panelock walls are similar to those already installed in the Blue Rotunda. These walls will provide the flexibility required in an exhibition space, allowing for the mounting of art works on these walls, rather than directly onto the original walls. They will also provide an integrated means of air distribution within the space.

The frameless glass airlocks are required to achieve International gallery standard and environment control in the space. The intention is that the airlocks will be installed above and beside the architraves of existing historic doors. Their detailing in frameless glass will allow uninterrupted views through to the early doors from within the space.

The intention is that lighting and other service upgrades will be done in the most discreet manner possible.

**DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS AND WHY WORKS SHOULD BE PERMITTED** *(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)*  
Not applicable: minimal detrimental impacts.

**ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS CONSIDERED** *(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)*  
Other options were considered entailing a more costly upgrade of air handling services and no glazed airlocks, but this was discounted due to budgetary constraints.

**MEASURES TO AVOID, LIMIT OR MANAGE DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS**  
Glazed frameless glass airlocks are proposed to maximize views to early doors from within the space.

**PROPOSAL INFLUENCED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES** *(eg Local Planning Scheme or Building Act requirements) (s.73(1)(f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)*  
Not applicable
SPACE NAME
Baldwin Spencer (Level 3)

PHOTOGRAPHS

EXISTING AND PROPOSED USE OF SPACE
Existing: Reading Room
Proposed: Russell Street Entry Foyer, Welcome Zone, Retail Space

SIGNIFICANCE (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
Baldwin Spencer Hall is of primary significance as the first major entrance into the eastern group of halls, and was constructed to give the Natural History Museum a visible street presence and entrance. It was designed to reflect the character of the existing halls and to provide a grand entry space.

CONSERVATION POLICY (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
Retain and conserve all original fabric.
Preferably, consideration should be given to the removal of the wind lobby and the relocation of services.
SPACE NAME
Baldwin Spencer (Level 3) continued

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
This hall was added across the east face of McCoy Hall in 1906. It provided an entrance and facade for the Natural History Museum onto Russell Street and provided an entrance foyer to McCoy Hall, now the Redmond Barry Reading Room, E3.01. For a number of years the space was known as the Spencer Gallery, and a significant exhibit of Aboriginal artefacts and implements were displayed there.

The room is substantially intact in plan form and detailing despite some recent incursions, several of which are the result of works undertaken after the Museum moved to Carlton Gardens to prepare the space for the temporary use of the National Gallery of Victoria. These include two enclosures containing a store (F3.04) and former cloaking facility and store (F3.09-10; Figure 63) which extend into the space from the north and south walls. They also house air handling equipment which sits above the small enclosures. They are clad in timber-finish mdf panelling. There is also a modern glazed wind lobby (Figure 62) which replaced an earlier facility which projects into the space surrounding the now unused entrance from Russell Street (F3.15, F3.17). Again, this has air handling equipment constructed above. The paired door openings to E3.01 were altered in 1999 as part of the Gallery works and fitted with fully-glazed doors (Figure 63) which match those that were broken through the north and south walls of E3.01 to link that space with Buildings U and V respectively. Portions of the west wall are clad in mdf panelling as described previously to conceal service cupboards. The original architraves to the door openings to the adjoining Buildings P and Q have been retained but the openings infilled with blockwork and fire doors installed in the openings. The original doors to the north-west, which were extant until comparatively recently, have now been removed (Figure 64). The floor is of carpet over the polished boards laid in a chevron pattern, matching those in E3.01. These are visible in a border to the carpeted area of the room. The simple coffered ceiling and very large double hung sash windows to the east have been retained. The four freestanding Tuscan columns and plinths which previously had been compromised by partitioning relating to the use of part of the space for the Museum Library, are now revealed as a series of formal and imposing elements which contribute to the sense of height and spaciousness of this room.

PROPOSED WORKS
- Demolition of existing non-original wind lobby and air handling unit above, new air curtain over entry door,
- Works at main entry door to comply with Code requirements (refer to options considered in architectural documentation)
- Demolition of non-original air handling units and support spaces below,
- Replacement of non-original doors with automated hinged doors between Baldwin Spencer & Redmond Barry Reading Room,
- Replacement of non-original doors to NW and SW corners of Baldwin Spencer,
- New parquetry floor to match original,
- Insertion of new retail space,
- New plasterboard paneled service risers to north, west and south walls of space,
- New woven metal curtain to provide security for retail tenancy,
- Lighting & services upgrade (generally concealed or discreetly inserted)
- New furniture to suit space’s new use as entry foyer and welcome zone,
**SPACE NAME**
Baldwin Spencer (Level 3) continued

**PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS** *(s.73(1)(a) of the Heritage Act)*
The physical/visual impacts of proposed works will be generally very positive, as proposed works generally entail changes to or removal of non-original fabric.

Intrusive elements such as air handling units, support spaces and wind lobby are to be removed, so these works will greatly improve the reading of this space as a unified volume.

**Entry Door Statutory Considerations**
Works are required to make the Russell St entry door compliant. This work is necessary because the entry is to be re-activated for everyday use, having been closed to the public for several years. The opening-up of the Russell St entry is considered a positive outcome in that it presents an opportunity to return this area to its original use and to enliven the Russell St frontage.

While the Building Surveyor has discretion to allow non-compliant works if the work is being carried out on a building on the Heritage Register, he/ she must also consider reasonable provisions to ensure the safety of the occupants is taken into account when considering the issue of a building permit (Section 28, sub-clause 3 of the *Building Act*).

A range of options were considered for this entry door, to achieve an outcome which entailed the removal of as little significant fabric as possible, while still providing a safe, compliant outcome. All the options considered, together with details of why several options were considered unviable, are outlined in detail in the architectural documentation.

The only option which was deemed to be viable entailed the retention of existing doors (albeit permanently fixed open) and the insertion of automated frameless glass doors behind the existing door. In this scenario, handrails can be made fully compliant. Furthermore, this option enables views through to the interior of the Russell St foyer, encouraging people to come in and explore.

**DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS AND WHY WORKS SHOULD BE PERMITTED** *(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)*
The only detrimental impact is the proposed removal of entry doors from their hinges. These original doors will be permanently fixed open at the reveals of the existing door opening. Several options were considered, entailing the retention of doors as operable units, but no solution was found which achieved an outcome which was compliant, in particular, in relation to handrails. As stated above, the Building Surveyor has indicated that he would not support a dispensation for non-compliant works in this location.

**ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS CONSIDERED** *(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)*
As stated above, several options were considered for works to Russell St entry doors (refer to options considered in architectural documentation) but no solution was found which achieved an outcome which was compliant, in particular, in relation to handrails.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SPACE NAME</strong></th>
<th>Baldwin Spencer (Level 3) continued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MEASURES TO AVOID, LIMIT OR MANAGE DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS</strong></td>
<td>Although it is necessary to remove existing entry doors from their hinges to achieve compliant handrails, it is intended that the existing (original) entry doors will be permanently fixed to the reveal of the existing door opening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROPOSAL INFLUENCED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES</strong> (eg Local Planning Scheme or Building Act requirements) <em>(s.73(1)(f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)</em></td>
<td>Entry door &amp; handrail works need to comply with the Building Act (refer to options considered in architectural documentation) As stated above, the Building Surveyor has indicated that he would not support a dispensation for non-compliant works in this location.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SPACE NAME
Baldwin Spencer Facade

PHOTOGRAPHS

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
Initially commenced in 1899, the Russell Street wing was completed in 1906 to provide additional accommodation and a formal entrance for the Natural History Museum. It was formally opened during the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Public Library on 21 April 1906 by Sir Reginald Talbot, Governor of Victoria. The building was later named after Sir Walter Baldwin Spencer (1860-1929), appointed honorary director of the Natural History Museum after the death of Professor Frederick McCoy in 1899.

The building was the first east structure erected that addressed Russell Street and was for many years the only building which gave a sense of formality and finish to the complex’s presentation. The streetscape was not fully resolved until more than eighty years later when the flanking Buildings P and Q were constructed as stage 1 of the Library’s Redevelopment Project in 1990-92. The Baldwin Spencer wing provided a street frontage for Building E (1892) to the west and provided both office spaces and laboratories at the half-basement level, an entrance hall set above Russell Street, an exhibition hall (Kershaw Hall) above and a suite of small attic rooms and stores above this. This attic storey has a row of “blind” windows of which only six have been broken through. In 2010 the building’s stonework façade was restored and repaired and the joinery was repainted. The lettering, reading “NATIONAL MUSEUM” – refer to Figure 57 in Volume 1 – was removed and placed in storage.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Baldwin Spencer Façade, continued</td>
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<tr>
<th>PROPOSED WORKS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- New exterior lighting (generally concealed or discreetly inserted)</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Entry door works (refer to Baldwin Spencer data sheet above)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS (s.73(1)(a) of the Heritage Act)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The physical/visual impacts of proposed works will be quite limited, as proposed works are generally minor in nature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The re-activation of the Russell St entry will have a positive heritage impact, both on this building and for the re-activation of the street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refer to Baldwin Spencer data sheet above for details on entry door works.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS AND WHY WORKS SHOULD BE PERMITTED (s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entry door/ handrail works (refer to Baldwin Spencer data sheet above)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS CONSIDERED (s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entry door/ handrail works (refer to Baldwin Spencer data sheet above and options for these works outlined in architectural documentation)</td>
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<tr>
<th>PROPOSAL INFLUENCED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES (eg Local Planning Scheme or Building Act requirements) (s.73(1)(f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Handrails need to be altered to comply with Code requirements (refer to Baldwin Spencer data sheet above)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SPACE NAME

Bride (Level 3)

### PHOTOGRAPHS

![Image](image_url)

### EXISTING AND PROPOSED USE OF SPACE

Existing: Staff & Learning Services  
Proposed: Banquet Hall

### SIGNIFICANCE *(from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)*

McAllan Gallery is of contributory significance as a late addition to the eastern group of halls. The building it is in was built according to a master plan that aimed to complete the north and east streetscapes. While now adapted for the a new use, including the introduction of partitioning and services, the original walls, ceilings and joinery have largely been retained intact and the recent works are reversible.

### CONSERVATION POLICY *(from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)*

Retain and conserve all original fabric.
SPACE NAME
Bride (Level 3) continued

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
This space was constructed to provide additional collection display space for the National Gallery and has a coffered ceiling with restrained classical detailing. The windows are metal-framed infilled with reeded glass and the sills are of grey marble. Perforated metal ventilation grilles are set beneath each of the windows. There are sets of polished blackwood doors set within plaster architraves with identical decorative detailing to those which were installed in Building T, which was constructed just prior to this building as well as to the Cowen gallery spaces in Building D. The entablature bears incised lettering “McAllan Galleries” to both the east and west end of the space (Figure 71). The wall behind the doors to the west have been infilled with concrete blockwork and a fire-rated escape door set into the aperture. The floor, originally of blackwood parquet, has been covered over by carpet tiles. Similarly to level 2, there are several discrete offices partitioned to three-quarter height which are located to the centre and the south side of the space, thus leaving the northern portion of the room open and thus retaining a semblance of its open form when in use as an exhibition gallery. Lighting is provided by suspended fluorescent luminaires. The floor is of carpet tile over the original parquet.

Toilet facilities (G3.02, G3.05) have been constructed to either side of the small vestibule (G3.10) which formerly linked the space to U3.01-8. Smaller cleaner’s stores (G3.03-04) have been constructed against the new east wall in this location. An internal stair of polished timber (G3.25) has been constructed within the space at its south-west corner. A disabled person’s toilet (G3.06) has been constructed to the east of these facilities and is directly accessed from G3.08. The lift is sited at the east end of the space and has bronze finish lift doors and the core is clad in mdf panels finished with a cream high-gloss or emporite finish (Figure 72).

PROPOSED WORKS
• Demolition of non-original escape stair in SW corner,
• Demolition of non-original doors and door infill, in preparation for re-activation of early door between Bride (Level 3) and Latrobe Gallery,
• Removal of existing flooring (grind back floor to remove bitumen membrane) new vinyl floors in wet areas, new parquetry to match original,
• Addition of acoustic ceiling treatments to 50% of existing coffered ceilings (installed in a reversible manner)
• Installation of automated black-out blinds,
• New stackable/demountable function room chairs, tables, mobile stage, dance floor, and coat racks.

PHYSICAL/VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS (s.73(1)(a) of the Heritage Act)
The physical/visual impacts of proposed works will be quite limited, given that the majority of work proposed is to non-original fabric.

It is understood that there has been a persistent odour in this space, relating to the bituminous substrate/adhesive beneath the existing parquetry. Furthermore, the condition of the existing parquetry (currently covered with carpet) is not known. For these reasons, the replacement of existing parquetry is proposed.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>SPACE NAME</th>
<th>Bride (Level 3) continued</th>
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**ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS CONSIDERED**  
(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)  
Not applicable

**MEASURES TO AVOID, LIMIT OR MANAGE DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS**  
Not applicable

**PROPOSAL INFLUENCED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES**  
(eg Local Planning Scheme or Building Act requirements) (s.73(1)(f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)  
Not applicable
SPACE NAME
Bride (Level 2)

PHOTOGRAPHS

EXISTING AND PROPOSED USE OF SPACE
Existing: Staff Workspace
Proposed: Production Kitchen, Exhibition Wet Workshop
### SPACE NAME

Bride (Level 2) continued

### HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION *(from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)*

This space formerly displayed objects from the Library’s Historical Collection, and subsequently housed public records. Its classically derived internal detailing is a simplified version of the decorative scheme of the main gallery floor above (G3.01-24). The windows are metal-framed infilled with reeded glass and the floor is carpet tiles over timber. There is a lowered ceiling of perforated metal panels with fluorescent luminaires set within. This is offset from the north wall thus retaining the full height of the windows (Figure 69). Office partitioning within the space is inset between the two rows of columns. An internal stair of polished timber (G2.07) has been constructed within the space at its southwest corner. A set of original polished timber and glazed doors and their plaster architrave have been retained at the east end of the space linking it with Building P (Figure 69). The lift is sited at the east end of the space and has bronze finish lift doors and the core is clad in mdf panels finished with a cream high-gloss or emporite finish.

### SIGNIFICANCE *(from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)*

Of little or no significance.

### CONSERVATION POLICY *(from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)*

Alter and adapt as required. The window openings and associated joinery should be retained. Preferably retain the doors and architrave at the east end of the space.

### PROPOSED WORKS

- Removal of non-original suspended ceilings & escape stair in SW corner,
- Miscellaneous works to convert space to Commercial Kitchen & Exhibition Wet Workshop. Windows to be retained and blacked out where necessary.

### PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS *(s.73(1)(a) of the Heritage Act)*

Given that Bride 2 is of little or no significance, it is contended that the physical/visual impacts of proposed works will be very limited.

### DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS AND WHY WORKS SHOULD BE PERMITTED *(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)*

Not applicable: no detrimental impacts

### ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS CONSIDERED *(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)*

Not applicable

### MEASURES TO AVOID, LIMIT OR MANAGE DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS

Not applicable

### PROPOSAL INFLUENCED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES *(eg Local Planning Scheme or Building Act requirements) (s.73(1)(f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)*

Not applicable
SPACE NAME
Bride (Level 4)

PHOTOGRAPHS

EXISTING AND PROPOSED USE OF SPACE
Existing: Under-utilised due to odour in space (believed to be related to floor substrate)
Formerly Staff Workspace
Proposed: Staff Workspace

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
The gallery space to the first floor of this building, above the McAllan Gallery attracted considerable interest prior to its opening. The Herald reported that:

Innovations here will be the gallery of the first floor, which will be lit by the new methods adopted recently in the new print room (T4.01) of the gallery. The purpose of this lighting system is to keep the spectators at all times in the shadow and the object looked at in the light.ª

The electric lighting, set within the skylights drew the following comment in the Herald that by the use of specially designed reflectors, the whole output of each lamp (is) concentrated on the pictures.®
The design included a long dropped ceiling panel down the centre of the hall that was flanked by angled skylights set into metal glazing bars into which were set the electric lights. The ceiling was coved to the walls, which were plain. Decoration was of a restrained classical scheme. The hall remains generally intact and the skylights, which had subsequently been covered over, have been reinstated although now backlit. The electric lighting described in the contemporary press accounts is still in-situ (Figure 74). Cabling and services have been installed below the central dropped panel of the ceiling and are supported on a cable tray which is further shielded by a line of perforated metal panels, thus allowing the original ceiling form to be viewed. A number of three-quarter height partitioned office spaces have been installed along the south wall of the space and they are as described earlier within the building. The sloping walls of the individual print bays have been removed with the exception of those to the west end of the hall, thus indicating the form of the earlier division of the space.

As described previously, a lift has been inserted in the east end of the space and there is an internal stair (G4.25) from the floor below in the southwest corner. The original doors to the west have been retained and rehung (Figure 74). A modern fire door gives onto a fire stair. The floor is of carpet tile over the original parquet.

**SIGNIFICANCE** *(from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)*
This former print room space is of primary significance as a more technically resolved and larger example of innovations used in the design of the earlier print room, now known as Thorpe Hall.

**CONSERVATION POLICY** *(from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)*
Retain and conserve all original fabric.

**PROPOSED WORKS**
- Insertion of new windows along Latrobe St façade (refer to data sheet for Bride façade) Installation of automated roller blinds to new windows
- Demolition of non-original escape stair and office partitions along south wall of space,
- Removal of existing flooring and bituminous substrate to eradicate odour in space,
- Replacement of non-original perspex panels to skylights with Georgian wire glass to match original,
- Lighting/ services upgrade, generally discreetly installed or concealed (including installation of new lights inserted into original reflectors in skylights)
- New office partitions to suit proposed office layout,
- Generally new & re-purposed furniture to suit use as an office space.
### SPACE NAME
Bride (Level 4) continued

### PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS  
(s.73(1)(a) of the Heritage Act)
The physical/visual impacts of proposed works is, in our opinion, acceptably low, because alterations mostly relate to elements which are not original (other than proposed insertion of new windows, refer also to Bride façade data sheet) Proposed alterations are generally considered to be sympathetically designed.

It is understood that there has been a persistent odour in this space, relating to the bituminous substrate/adhesive beneath the existing parquetry. Therefore, the replacement of existing parquetry with carpet tiles is proposed.

### DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS AND WHY WORKS SHOULD BE PERMITTED  
(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)
The alteration of some early fabric due to the proposed insertion of windows to Bride 4 (refer to data sheet on Bride façade)

Alterations to other areas entail changes to fabric of limited or no significance and are considered to be sympathetically designed to minimize detrimental impacts.

### ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS CONSIDERED  
(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)
The installation of windows along the south side of Bride 4 was considered, however, there is no scope to install windows along this side because the roof over the Latrobe Gallery is too high and there is insufficient space for the installation of windows.

### MEASURES TO AVOID, LIMIT OR MANAGE DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS
Moulds around existing blind panels are proposed to be retained and new windows will have a simple, contemporary expression so that it is clear that these windows are modern insertions.

### PROPOSAL INFLUENCED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES  
(eg Local Planning Scheme or Building Act requirements)  
(s.73(1)(f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)
Not applicable.
SPACE NAME
Bride Facade

PHOTOGRAPHS

[Images of the Bride Facade]
SPACE NAME
Bride Façade, continued

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
The Bride building was originally known as the McAllan Galleries, in commemoration of James McAllan, a Richmond grocer who donated money to the then Trustees of the Public Library, Museums and National Gallery for the construction of additional accommodation to house the Gallery’s collection. The building, designed by architects Irwin and Stevenson, was completed in 1932. A plaque commemorating this gift has been installed in the façade. When completed, the building comprised three levels of display space, with the Level 2 gallery housing a display from the Library’s Historical Collection (today the Pictures Collection) as part of Victoria’s Centenary celebrations in 1934-35. The Level 3 gallery space was linked to the La Trobe Gallery in Building U by a small vestibule. The Level 4 space comprised a top-lit gallery suitable for the display of works on paper from the National Gallery’s collection, similar to Thorpe Hall in Building T. After the Gallery moved to St. Kilda Road in 1968, the spaces were used by the Museum to house their ethnographic collections.
The building was refurbished for Library use in 2001-03 and now houses staff work areas. The major internal change has been the insertion of a lift within the space and this is located at the east end of the building. The original interconnection with Building U on level 3 has been discontinued, and a smaller fire egress door has been constructed linking the two spaces further to the west. In 2010 the building’s stonework façade was restored and repaired. The commemorative plaque was cleaned and the lettering refilled with gold.

PROPOSED WORKS
- Blacking out of windows to Bride 2 where necessary, to limit views into Commercial Kitchen, cool rooms and wet workshop,
- Insertion of new windows into Latrobe St façade of Bride 4
- New entry door & canopy at upgraded Latrobe Street entry

PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS (s.73(1)(a) of the Heritage Act)
The physical/visual impacts of proposed works will, in our opinion, be acceptably low.
The blacking out of windows will preclude views through to the commercial kitchen, cool rooms and wet workshop. There will be no change to these windows externally. In any case, these windows have fairly limited visibility from the street, as they are below street level facing into the light well.

Bride 4 is being refurbished for use as a staff workspace. This space was formerly an exhibition space and therefore, has skylights, but no windows. Over time, the light admitted through skylights has been reduced by the installation of services and a secondary roof over the skylights. It is considered that this space will have poor amenity for staff with little natural light, and therefore, it is proposed that windows be inserted where blind panels currently exist on the Latrobe St façade. It is proposed that new windows will exceed the size of existing blind panels (even with the proposed lowered sill height, these new windows will be 2000mm approx above floor level) However, the mould around the existing blind panels will be maintained to allow an easy reading of the size of the original blind panels. Furthermore, new windows will have a simple, contemporary expression, so that it will be clear that they are modern insertions.
**SPACE NAME**

Bride Façade, continued

Proposed changes to the façade at Bride 4 level are considered acceptable, given that this façade is identified as being of Contributory Significance, rather than Primary Significance (refer to page 127 and 133, Volume 1 Lovell Chen CMP, 2011) Furthermore, it will still be possible to understand the original form of the façade, given that the moulds around the existing blind panels are proposed to be retained (other than the mould at the sill of the blind panel, which will be removed to form the enlarged window openings)

The façade of the Latrobe St entry appears to be contemporaneous with the Bride façade. However, the entry door and highlight, while reflective of the design of windows on the Bride façade, appear to be modern fabric, probably contemporaneous with the construction of the North East Wing. Therefore, changes to this entry door are considered acceptable. Similarly, the fence, gate and plinth at this entry, although sympathetic with the detailing of the Bride fence, also appear to be modern. Therefore, their removal is considered acceptable.

The proposed entry canopy at the Latrobe St entry will be a simply detailed structure with a contemporary expression. This structure is considered necessary to provide weather protection and to elevate the importance of this entry into the Library. It is considered that this is a discreet structure and will have a minimal impact on the significance of the place.

**DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS AND WHY WORKS SHOULD BE PERMITTED**  
*(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)*

There will be a loss of some early fabric due to the proposed insertion of windows to Bride 4, however, as detailed above, this facade is of Contributory rather than Primary Significance and there are clear amenity benefits for the users of Bride 4.

Alterations to other areas entail changes to fabric of limited or no significance and are considered to be sympathetically designed to minimize detrimental impacts.

**ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS CONSIDERED**  
*(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)*

The installation of windows along the south side of Bride 4 was considered, however, there is no scope to install windows along this side because the roof over the Latrobe Gallery is too high and there is insufficient space for the installation of windows.

**MEASURES TO AVOID, LIMIT OR MANAGE DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS**

Moulds around existing blind panels are proposed to be retained and new windows will have a simple, contemporary expression so that it is clear that these windows are modern insertions.

**PROPOSAL INFLUENCED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES** *(eg Local Planning Scheme or Building Act requirements) (s.73(1)(f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)*

Not applicable
**SPACE NAME**
McArthur Gallery (Level 3)

**PHOTOGRAPHS**

[Image of the McArthur Gallery (Level 3)]
**SPACE NAME**  
McArthur Gallery (Level 3) continued

**EXISTING AND PROPOSED USE OF SPACE**  
Existing: Staff  
Proposed: Reading Room, Family History & Newspapers

**HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)**  
The McArthur Gallery was constructed in 1874 and was the first of the halls on the eastern half of the site. It was substantially altered in plan form and detailing as part of the 1927-28 works which saw the construction of Building T. This phase of works also involved the truncation of the west end of the gallery to form the South Rotunda (D3.05) and the floor level was raised by 1.6 metres to bring it in line with the surrounding galleries. The excavated space became a storage area (V2.03, v2.07). Previously a staircase had been located to the west of the gallery to connect the different floor levels. The polished carved Blackwood doors located in the west wall, their surrounds and entablature were built to match the 1927-28 works.

Similarly to the La Trobe Gallery (Building U), the number of skylights was increased in 1935. This was despite the Illustrated Australian News stating that „the great desideratum, light has been admirably provided for. There is always plenty of it, even on a dull day, and there will never be a glare through the double skylight roof, however brightly the sun may shine”9 This was far from the later opinion of The Age that stated: „in the main galleries the lighting, if not so imperfect, is still gravely defective….the national collection of art should be worthily housed, not poked away in those gloomy galleries..10

The McArthur Gallery was used by the National Gallery of Victoria until its move to St Kilda Road in 1968. Subsequently the Museum used the space for exhibition purposes including the establishment of the Children’s Museum. At an unknown date the east end of the space was altered and new timber panelled doors installed. These have since been replaced by timber panelled doors fitted with bronze-finish handles (Figure 192). The picture rail shown in the historic image at Figure 190 has also been removed.

In 2001-03, two new openings were made in the north wall linking it with E3.01-3 and in the south wall lining the gallery with the adjoining Swinburne Hall (W3.0.1-12) (Figure 192). An enclosed private study area (V3.04), formed of glazed partitioning has been constructed in the southwest corner. The floor is of parquet, which is thought to be recent, replacing an earlier floor of the same pattern, and the air services are installed below brass-finish grilles set into the north and south perimeter floor areas.

Freestanding shelving units and staff work areas are centrally located, providing wide perimeter aisles, thus minimising the impact of the services, fixtures furnishings and fittings on the significant fabric of the space (Figure 187).

The space houses the Rare Printed Collections, incorporating the Children’s Literature, Maps and Rare Books collections.
**SPACE NAME**  
McArthur Gallery (Level 3) continued

**SIGNIFICANCE** *(from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)*  
Of contributory significance. McArthur Gallery is of historical significance as the first permanent hall built on the eastern half of the site. Its evolved form reflects a sense of works undertaken in the late 1920s to resolve the planning of this part of the complex.

**CONSERVATION POLICY** *(from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)*  
Retain and conserve the 1874 and 1927-28 fabric. Preferably retain as a single volume.

**PROPOSED WORKS**  
- Re-finishing of existing parquetry,  
- New hold-open glazed doors to north and south walls, to replace non-original glazed doors,  
- Lighting upgrade (generally discreetly installed)  
- Generally re-used/ re-purposed furniture, some new items of furniture

**PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS** *(s.73(1)(a) of the Heritage Act)*  
The physical/visual impacts of proposed works will be very limited. Upgraded lighting will be discreetly installed, and furniture will be loose and flexible, allowing for easy relocation/ removal. Proposed changes will be fully reversible.

**DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS AND WHY WORKS SHOULD BE PERMITTED** *(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)*  
Not applicable: no detrimental impacts

**ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS CONSIDERED** *(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)*  
Not applicable

**MEASURES TO AVOID, LIMIT OR MANAGE DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS**  
Not applicable

**PROPOSAL INFLUENCED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES** *(eg Local Planning Scheme or Building Act requirements)* *(s.73(1)(f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)*  
Not applicable
SPACE NAME
Swinburne Hall (Level 3)

PHOTOGRAPHS

EXISTING AND PROPOSED USE OF SPACE
Existing: Staff, Pictures & Maps
Proposed: Arts Reading Room

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
Swinburne Hall, originally known as the Buvelot Gallery, was built as an economical yet large addition to McArthur Gallery to the north (V3.01-08). The Hall has had a history of being partitioned off, and in 1908 the lending library was located in the eastern portion of the Buvelot Gallery space (Figure 197) and the Gallery was reduced in size to the west end of the space only. It has been altered in plan form by the demolition of the two westernmost bays and the truncation of a third bay to accommodate the 1927-28 “pendulum” stair (W1-4,ST-10). The fine polished carved blackwood doors and the decorated architrave in the west wall are part of the 1927-28 works and are matched to other areas of the building at that time. Previously the entrance to the space from the west was located to the north corner, rather than the present south corner. The earlier architrave was similar to those which survive today in Building O, its near contemporary in terms of date of construction. A section drawing shows the position and form of the earlier opening in the west wall (Figure 198).
**SPACE NAME**  
Swinburne Hall (Level 3) continued

As part of the 1999-2000 building works, bought forward to facilitate the temporary occupation of much of the eastern part of the site by the National Gallery of Victoria, the floor level in this gallery was raised to that of the adjoining McArthur Gallery (V3.01-8) and two new openings fitted with fully-glazed doors were broken through the north wall between the two buildings. The construction of this false parquet floor has raised the floor level above that of the window sills to the south.

A bronze-finish balustrade has been installed in front of each of the window openings. The change in level has also necessitated the construction of a flight of stairs in the southwest corner of the room (W3.13A and B) to the polished blackwood doors which provide access to the “pendulum” stair (W1-4.ST-10). The services installed and the fitout and finishes are similar to those which have been installed at the same time in Buildings U and V.

**SIGNIFICANCE** *(from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)*  
Of contributory significance. This hall, although extensively altered, is a sympathetic unit within the cluster of halls at the eastern end of the site.

**CONSERVATION POLICY** *(from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)*  
Preserve all 1887 and 1927-28 fabric. The hall could be altered and adapted, including internal subdivision if required.

**PROPOSED WORKS**
- Re-finishing of existing parquetry,
- New hold-open glazed doors along north wall, to replace non-original glazed doors,
- Lighting/ services upgrade (generally discreetly installed, some new pendant lighting proposed over lounge areas)
- New gate to top of non-original stair at west end,
- Generally re-purposed furniture, some new items of furniture

**PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS** *(s.73(1)(a) of the Heritage Act)*  
The physical/visual impacts of proposed works will be very limited. Lighting will be concealed and/ or discreet, and furniture will be loose and flexible, allowing for easy relocation/ removal. Proposed changes will be fully reversible.

**DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS AND WHY WORKS SHOULD BE PERMITTED** *(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)*  
Not applicable: no detrimental impacts

**ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS CONSIDERED** *(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)*  
Not applicable

**MEASURES TO AVOID, LIMIT OR MANAGE DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS**  
Not applicable
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPACE NAME</th>
<th>Swinburne Hall (Level 3) continued</th>
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<tr>
<td>PROPOSAL INFLUENCED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES (eg Local Planning Scheme or Building Act requirements) (s.73(1)(f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SPACE NAME
Cowen Gallery (Level 3)

PHOTOGRAPHS

EXISTING AND PROPOSED USE OF SPACE
Existing: Exhibition Space
Proposed: Exhibition Space, Reference hub for Library services, Gateway to Collections

SIGNIFICANCE (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
Stawell (Cowan) Gallery is of contributory significance. Its physical evolution and overlay of later fabric reflects historical developments on the eastern half of the site and in particular the resolution of the site planning in this area through the late 1920s works.

CONSERVATION POLICY (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
Retain and conserve the existing proportions of the space, to the extent of all original 1892, 1927-28 and 1941 fabric. Retain all original elements of decoration including the incised lettering to the entablature.
Cowen Gallery (Level 3) continued

**HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION** *(from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)*

The Stawell Gallery was built at the same time as McCoy Hall, but was later truncated by the forming of D3.07 to its north end in 1941. The skylights were enlarged in c.1935 and the door architraves to the north and south were remodelled to match the 1927-28 stage of works, which included the construction of the adjoining South Rotunda (D3.05). Polished blackwood doors with carved detailing were also installed. The entablature bears incised lettering to the north doorway reading “Stawell Gallery” That to the east read “McCoy Hall” but has now been obscured by modern signage. The ceiling retains its original circular vents which have been re-used to provide air services. New lighting was installed with lighting tracks suspended from the ceiling. The floor is of polished boards laid in a chevron pattern.

For many years the space and the attendant rotundas were used by the National Gallery of Victoria prior to its move to St. Kilda Road in 1968. Subsequently they were used by the Museum. With the removal of the Museum to the Carlton Gardens site in 1999-2000, the space was refurbished in preparation for its role as a gallery displaying a permanent exhibition of works from the Library’s Pictures Collection. In 1999, in conjunction with the construction of the East Link (Building B), two new openings were broken through the west wall to allow public stair access to the space from the western half of the site as well as the insertion of the lift core. The space functions as the major east west link between the two until then discrete halves of the site – the Library to the west and the Museum to the east. After a brief period serving as a temporary reading room facility during the restoration of the Domed Reading Room (B3.30), the space was refurbished and, in conjunction with D3.07 and D3.05, the space, renamed the Cowen Gallery, opened to the public in November 2003.

**PROPOSED WORKS**

- New service point desk (modular & removable)
- Lighting and other services for new service desk
- Possible re-arrangement of art works to accommodate new service desk

**PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS** *(s.73(1)(a) of the Heritage Act)*

The physical/visual impacts of proposed works will be very limited. Furthermore, the desk is to be designed in such a manner that enables its easy relocation/ removal, therefore, proposed changes will be fully reversible.

**DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS AND WHY WORKS SHOULD BE PERMITTED** *(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)*

Not applicable: no detrimental impacts

**ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS CONSIDERED** *(s.73(1)(b), (e) and (f) and s.73(1A) of the Heritage Act)*

Not applicable
<table>
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</tr>
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<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
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</table>
SPACE NAME
North East Wing

PHOTOGRAPHS

EXISTING AND PROPOSED USE OF SPACE
Existing: Various
Proposed: Exhibition Dry Workshop on Level 2, Universal Access Entry & Corridor on Level 3, Oversize storage on Level 3

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
Buildings P and Q were constructed as Stage 1 of the State Library of Victoria redevelopment which commenced in 1990. Prior to its construction, the east and north elevations of Buildings G and F both presented an unfinished appearance with brickwork, blocked in openings and incomplete stonework apparent, reflecting the fact that additional buildings had always been proposed in this location. Structures previously on the site of this building were a number of small individual buildings linked to Buildings F and G, at that time occupied by the Museum of Victoria. They included a carpenter’s workshop, paint store, timber store and a block of lavatories, these last adjoining the north wall of Building F. These structures ranged in date of construction from the early 1900s through to the early 1960s. A painted corrugated iron fence largely concealed the structures from public view. All were demolished and the site fully excavated for the construction of the present building.
SPACE NAME
North East Wing, continued

Building P was the first purpose-built storage facility constructed upon the Library site for many years. It had few windows, was climate controlled and contained six levels – levels 2, 3, 3A, 4, 4A and 5 – of collection storage with compactus tracks built into the floors of each level. The building is clad in precast concrete panels and has a rusticated bluestone plinth. The building was completed by October 1992.

The exterior detailing responds to the scale and form of the adjoining building F. Elements including the rusticated bluestone plinth, prominent parapet, floor level detailing and perimeter fencing all relate to this building. The bronze panelled doors to Russell Street and La Trobe Street - in this case infilling an intended entrance to Building G, sixty years after its completion – have a monumental form which draws reference from the Library’s Swanston Street entrance level. The building’s symmetry and restrained formality reinforces the formality of the Russell Street façade as a whole.

The interior of the building is utilitarian in plan form and finish as befits a purpose-built storage facility (Figure 155).

Levels 3 through 5 are fitted with compactus storage for heritage collections material and incorporate staff work stations and basic amenities including toilet facilities or tea room to each floors. Level 2 provides staff work areas and a coolroom facility for collection storage. Level 3 comprises collection storage areas, public toilet facilities and a north-south corridor which links the Baldwin Spencer Hall (F3.02) to the toilet facilities and entrance from La Trobe Street. To La Trobe Street there is a public reception area (P3.12) for Vicnet, the occupants of the adjoining level 3 area of Building G. The north-south corridor also provides access to the staff area to the rear of Building U, as well as to Vicnet in Building G through pairs of polished timber doors. The change in ceiling height means that the upper portions of these doors vanish into the ceiling space (Figure 156).

Levels 3a, 4, 4a and 5 comprise compactus storage for heritage collection material. Each level, including the lower levels retain some partitioning and services relating to their period of occupation by collection services staff, relocated to this building between 1992 and 2002 while works took place in other areas of the complex.

SIGNIFICANCE (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
Of little or no significance.

CONSERVATION POLICY (from Lovell Chen CMP, 2011)
Alter and adapt as required. Early fabric relating to the interconnections with the adjoining buildings – Buildings F, G and U to levels 2, 3 and 4 - should be retained and conserved.

PROPOSED WORKS
- Miscellaneous internal upgrade works,
- Removal of section of gate, fence and plinth at upgraded Latrobe Street entry,
- New entry door & canopy at upgraded Latrobe Street entry
### SPACE NAME
North East Wing, continued

### PHYSICAL/ VISUAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED WORKS  (*s.73*(1)(a) of the Heritage Act)
Given that the North East Wing is of little or no significance, it is contended that the physical/visual impacts of proposed interior works will be very limited.

The façade of the Latrobe St entry appears to be contemporaneous with the Bride façade. However, the entry door and highlight, while reflective of the design of windows on the Bride façade, appear to be modern fabric, probably contemporaneous with the construction of the North East Wing. Therefore, changes to this entry door are considered acceptable.

Similarly, the fence, gate and plinth at this entry, although sympathetic with the detailing of Bride fence, also appear to be modern. Therefore, their removal is considered acceptable.

The proposed entry canopy is a simply detailed structure with a contemporary expression. This structure is considered necessary to provide weather protection and to elevate the importance of this entry into the Library.

### DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS AND WHY WORKS SHOULD BE PERMITTED  (*s.73*(1)(b), (e) and (f) and *s.73*(1A) of the Heritage Act)
Not applicable: no detrimental impacts

### ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS CONSIDERED  (*s.73*(1)(b), (e) and (f) and *s.73*(1A) of the Heritage Act)
Provision of universal access considered on Russell St instead of Latrobe St

### MEASURES TO AVOID, LIMIT OR MANAGE DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS
Not applicable

### PROPOSAL INFLUENCED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES  (eg Local Planning Scheme or Building Act requirements)  (*s.73*(1)(f) and *s.73*(1A) of the Heritage Act)
Universal access is much more difficult to achieve on Russell St frontage.
4.0 CONCLUSION

The physical/visual impacts of the proposed redevelopment works are outlined in detail in the foregoing data sheets.

In our opinion, the proposed redevelopment works are overwhelmingly positive and will result in the improved presentation of the library complex.

This is particularly the case with Queen’s Hall, which will be restored, after being under-utilized and neglected for more than a decade.

The proposed works to re-open the Russell Street entry are also considered a very positive outcome in heritage terms. This is also a positive outcome in urban design terms, in that proposed works will contribute to the re-activation of the Russell Street frontage of the building.

Where works are noted as having negative impacts, we believe that appropriate mitigation strategies have been recommended.

Overall, in our opinion, the proposed works will not be compromise the significance of the State Library of Victoria. Therefore, we believe a Heritage Permit should be issued for the proposed works.