

**OLD MELBOURNE GAOL
CHAPEL & ENTRANCE
BUILDINGS**

*"RMIT HISTORIC
LEGAL PRECINCT"*

CONSERVATION PLAN

prepared for

RMIT UNIVERSITY

by

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Executive Summary

This Conservation Plan assesses the significance of the former Old Melbourne Gaol Chapel and Administration/Entrance buildings within the Historic Legal Precinct which extends from La Trobe Street along Russell Street to Victoria Street, and includes the former Melbourne Magistrates Court, the former City Watch House, the former Police Garage, and part of the Old Melbourne Gaol. It proposes a conservation policy for these buildings and recommends a staged program of works.

Heritage Status

The buildings are subject to heritage protection at State and Municipal levels.

Cultural Significance

The precinct and buildings which it contains have been devoted to law and order, policing and justice since the early days of Melbourne. The Old Melbourne Gaol was the first permanent building for prisoners in Melbourne and is still represented by the remaining cell block, entrance buildings, chapel building and boundary wall, the last now part of the former Police Garage.

Conservation Policy

The precinct and buildings demonstrate ongoing development of legal/custodial use over 150 years. From the 1920s parts of the gaol site was taken over for educational purposes associated with the adjacent former Working Men's College, the Engineering School in 1929, and the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy in 1925-27. It is recommended that future uses should retain the significant fabric and interior spaces of the existing registered buildings, and that the history of development of the site in relation to its custodial use be interpreted to the Public.

Conservation Action

Considerable works are required to conserve the fabric of the buildings, particularly the replacement of roofing materials, repairs to the roof drainage and repointing of the stonework.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

This conservation plan has been commissioned and funded by RMIT University (formerly the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology) with the aim of:

- establishing the cultural significance of the buildings and courtyard
- formulating a conservation policy for the buildings and courtyard
- contributing to a feasibility study of the precinct in terms of proposing a management strategy for the places within the precinct.

The historic legal precinct comprises the old City Magistrates' Court, the former City Watch House, the former Police Garage, and the remains of the Old Melbourne Gaol. A section of the latter was removed in the 1920s to allow construction of the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy, on the corner of Russell and Victoria Streets, and the Engineering School in Bowen Street. Across the road in Russell Street is the former Melbourne Police Headquarters.

This report covers the former chapel and Administration/Entrance buildings of the Old Melbourne Gaol. The City Magistrates Court, the former City Watch House, and the former Police Garage will be covered in separate studies. The remainder of the former gaol buildings is covered by a study commissioned by the National Trust.

1.2 Heritage Status

Heritage Act 1995

All the buildings within the precinct are separately protected under the Heritage Act 1995. The Old Melbourne Gaol and Emily McPherson College are included on the Government Buildings Register, and the extent of their designation is not specified. The Magistrates Court, City Watch House and Police Garage are included on the Heritage Register and their extent of designation is specified and recorded on plans held by the Heritage Council. Permits would be required for any works to the designated buildings and land, and approval from the Minister responsible for the Heritage Act for any works to the buildings on the Government Buildings Register. The listing for the Old Melbourne Gaol is as follows:

G 248 Old Melbourne Gaol (1853-54)
 Russell Street, Melbourne
 (see Figure 1)

Melbourne Planning Scheme

The former Melbourne Magistrates Court, City Watch House, Police Garage and Old Melbourne Gaol are listed as notable buildings in the Melbourne Planning Scheme. A Planning Permit would therefore be required for any works to the exterior of the buildings.

Australian Heritage Commission

The Former Melbourne Gaol - Entrance Block, Chapel and Cell Block, Russell Street, Melbourne is included on the Register of the National Estate. The former Melbourne Magistrates Court is also registered as the City Courts, corner Russell and La Trobe Streets, Melbourne. This registration does not entail any controls.

National Trust of Australia

The former Magistrates Court, Old Melbourne Gaol, City Watch House and Police Garage are classified by the National Trust separately and also as part of a Group Classification with RMIT Building No 1 at 124 La Trobe Street. Emily McPherson College is separately classified.

This classification does not entail any statutory controls but may engender considerable public interest.

2.0 History

2.1 Introduction

The Old Melbourne Gaol

Australia, founded principally as a penal colony, was to be much preoccupied in its early decades with the problems of reconciling growth and settlement with the burden of Britain's unwanted criminals. Victoria, although founded as a free society, could not escape the same concerns. It sought to define itself as different from New South Wales and the other penal settlements and emphasised its origins as a free colony, untainted by the convict stain. However, the issue of crime and convicts remained a vexed question for Victorians.

During the earliest days at Port Phillip, some kind of holding place had to be found for offenders. The first gaol in the Port Phillip settlement was a temporary one, a slab hut surrounded by a stockade on Batman's Hill. It was destroyed by fire in 1838.¹ The Western Gaol in Collins Street was begun in 1839-40 and contained three principal compartments and two solitary cells.

The first permanent building for prisoners, now known as the Old Melbourne Gaol, was built between 1841 and 1845. It consisted of a three-storeyed cell block. The Melbourne Gaol was intended as a reception prison for those on remand or serving short sentences. A second wing was added by 1858.² The boundary wall, governor's quarters, central hall, infirmary, chapel and entrance building were completed between 1859 and 1864.³ The building was reported in 1853 to be severely overcrowded, with 336 males and 27 females confined in a place originally built to hold 150. Its cells measured 12 feet by 9; each held nine people, day and night.⁴ The persistent problem of overcrowding eventually led to relocation of all the prisoners to Pentridge, and although the last of the prisoners were removed by July 1924, the Gaol did not officially close until 1929.⁵

¹ J. Armstrong, 'History of Prisons in Victoria'. *The Bridge*, Vol. 3, No. 4, May 1980. p.4 : *The Old Melbourne Gaol*. Text by Robyn Riddett & Geoffrey Down. Melbourne, National Trust of Australia (Victoria), 1991. pp.4-5.

² *The Old Melbourne Gaol*. p.9-11.

³ B. Trethowan, *The Public Works Department of Victoria*. Vol.2, p.59.

⁴ *Argus*, 7 January 1853.

⁵ RBA Architects & Bryce Rayworth, 'Old Melbourne Gaol: Conservation Plan', National Trust of Australia (Victoria), 1997, p.5.

The Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy⁶

The College of Domestic Economy was originally established in a rented building on Lonsdale Street in 1906. The building however, did not meet the requirement of the increasing enrolments of the College and the question of expansion was raised within five years of its establishment. The restrictions imposed by the building attracted the support of both community and political groups, and as a result of persistent lobbying, the State Government agreed to finance the construction of a new building thirteen years after the College initially opened.

The decision to construct the new College on the site of the Old Melbourne Gaol, at the corner of Victoria and Franklin Streets, was delivered in a budget speech by the Treasurer Mr William McPherson on 9 October 1923. The College was to be centred around a new two-storey building while existing bluestone buildings, which were originally part of the Old Melbourne Gaol, would also be available for use. Prior to the works commencing on the new building, the Treasurer also announced that he intended on making a personal donation of £25,000 to the building fund on the basis that the College be named after his wife, Emily McPherson. The new building was designed by the Chief Architect of the Public Works Department, Edwin Evan Smith with construction commencing in early 1925. It was officially opened by Lady Emily McPherson and the Duchess of York on 27 April 1927 in front of a crowd of 5000 people.

The continuing rise in enrolments at the Emily McPherson College resulted in an increased demand for additional space. In 1949, the construction of a new three-storey wing to the north-west of the original building was completed and in 1964, this wing was extended with the addition of an extra floor. However, the College's lack of accommodation continued to create problems and arrangements were made to share the facilities available at the adjacent Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT). In 1972 a masterplan was prepared which included replacing the original 1925 building with a high-rise tower, and the first stage, which involved the renovation and remodelling of all the existing bluestone buildings, was completed in 1974. Soon after, the building program temporarily stalled due to delays in funding and changes to the teaching policies of the College and it was eventually halted in 1975.

By 1976, the future of the Emily McPherson College was in serious doubt and a decision was made to amalgamate with RMIT. This process took several years of negotiations with the official agreement being finalised in 1979.

⁶ The following information is taken from Allom Lovell & Associates' report, 'Emily McPherson College : Conservation Policy and Plan', prepared for the former Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology in May 1994. This report contains a detailed discussion of the history of the College.

2.2 The Site

The site precinct is bounded by Latrobe Street on the south, Russell Street on the east, Franklin Street on the north and to the west as shown on Figure 1. It was originally occupied fully by the Old Melbourne Gaol and the former Supreme Court. (see Figure 2)

The site of the former Magistrates Court was occupied by the Old Supreme Court Building from 1849 until its demolition in 1910. The present Supreme Court Building in William Street was completed in 1884 and the Magistrates' Courts function was carried out in the Old Supreme Court Building from 1884 until it was demolished.

The site of the present remnants of the Old Melbourne Gaol, the former Police Garage, and the City Watch House, was originally occupied in total by the Old Melbourne Gaol. The south wall of the gaol forms the south boundary of the former City Watch House. The Watch House occupies the site of the first three storey cell block of the Old Melbourne Gaol. The former Police garage occupies the site of the prison hospital built in 1864-5.

It is believed that there were burials associated with the prison hospital in the yard adjacent to the former prison boundary wall to the east.⁷ In April 1929, a grave believed to be that of Ned Kelly, was dug up during excavations for the foundation of the new RMIT Engineering School⁸. This was adjacent to the south wall of the gaol near the corner with Bowen Street. (see Figure 3) Other graves were subsequently found in the area, shown on the map made at the time as the 'gaol funeral yard'.

The precinct has been devoted to law and order, policing and justice since the early days of Melbourne.

⁷ This is assumed because of the location of the 'Dead House' near the Prison Hospital on the 1902 Plan of Old Melbourne Gaol, included in this report as Figure 2.

⁸ *Argus*, 13 April, 1929.

2.3 The Architects

Sir George Gipps

The first cell block of the Old Melbourne Gaol, known then as Port Phillip, was built to a design developed for Parramatta under the colonial Governor, Sir George Gipps, himself a Royal Engineer with an interest in architecture⁹. Almost identical designs were built at Bathurst, Goulburn and Maitland.

Henry Ginn

Responsibility for the remaining cell block, the second to be built on the site, is attributed to Henry Ginn¹⁰. The design was based on the model prison design by Joshua Jebb at Pentonville, England. Henry Ginn was appointed Clerk of Works to the Port Phillip District in 1846, and became Colonial Architect of Victoria in 1851, when Victoria was created a separate colony¹¹. However he resigned in 1853, before the cell block was complete.

H A Williams

Henry A Williams joined the Public Works Department in 1857 and drew the plans for the Gaol Chapel in 1860¹². The 1859 east facade of the cell block is attributed to Williams in view of its stylistic similarity to the chapel.

J J Clark and Gustav Joachimi

The north facade and bellcote of the chapel exhibit more Italian origins. These are attributed to John James Clark or Gustav Joachimi¹³.

Joachimi joined the Public Works Department in 1857 and worked on drawings for the Melbourne Observatory, public buildings, lunatic asylums and gaols until he was retrenched at the end of 1868¹⁴. In 1858 he was made a member of the Philosophical Institute.

John James Clark is one of the best known of the Public Works Department

⁹ Allan Willingham, *Old Melbourne Gaol*. National Trust File FN116.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ George Tibbits and Angela Roennfeldt, *Early Government Buildings and Surveys in Victoria*. Exhibition Catalogue, Melbourne, 1989.

¹² Willingham, op. cit.

¹³ Willingham, ibid.

¹⁴ S. Balderstone & H Eckersley, *Former Melbourne Observatory: Heritage Study*. Public Works Department, 1986 p.21.

architects. He joined the Department in 1852 as an architectural draftsman under Henry Ginn. He is most famous as the designer of the Old Treasury Building, but was also responsible for the design of the former Government Printing Office (1856), and the Administration/Entrance building of the former Royal Mint (1871). He was retrenched from the Public Works Department on 'Black Wednesday', 8 January 1878 when a large number of senior public servants were dismissed by the Government as part of Premier Graham Berry's refusal to accede to the Legislative Council's blockage of Supply. Clark subsequently won several architectural competitions and was Government Architect for Queensland in 1883. He later went to the Public Works Department of Western Australia. Back in Melbourne in the early 20th century, he and his son designed the Melbourne City Baths (1903-4) and the former Melbourne (Queen Victoria) Hospital (1910-16).¹⁵

2.4 The Design

Constructed in 1860 as part of the third phase of development of the Old Melbourne Gaol, the Gaol Chapel building and the Administration/Entrance buildings formed a new northern wing of the gaol, following the completion of the second cell block in 1858. The Chapel building was constructed at right angles to the second cell block, extending from the west wall and forming the southern boundary of a new entrance courtyard. The Administration/Entrance buildings formed the west, north and east boundaries of the courtyard and provided what was to become the main entrance into the gaol complex. The Chapel building was connected to the Administration/Entrance buildings on the west by means of a partly enclosed passage at ground level and on the east side by a wall.¹⁶

The Gaol Chapel Building

The architectural drawings for the Gaol Chapel building were prepared by Henry A Williams of the Public Works Department in December 1860 with the construction of the bluestone building undertaken by the contractors C. J. Glynn.¹⁷ These drawings however, do not illustrate the bellcote which features on the north facade of the building. The distinct Italian influence of this facade differs from the more utilitarian character of the remainder of the Chapel building, and it has been suggested that either fellow Public Works Department architects, JJ Clark or Gustav Joachimi, may have influenced its

¹⁵ F. O'Neill, *Old Treasury Building Melbourne*. Department of Planning and Development, 1994.

¹⁶ Allan Willingham, 'Old Melbourne Gaol: Conservation Analysis'. National Trust of Australia (Victoria), Melbourne, 1985.

¹⁷ D Jackson & E Walker, 'Melbourne, The Area bounded by Victoria, Spring, Lonsdale and Swanston Streets'. A Report to the Historic Buildings Preservation Council, 1976, p.28.

design.¹⁸ The exact date of the addition of the bellcote to the north facade remains unclear.

The ground floor of the building was originally utilised as a reception area for the admission of new prisoners while the chapel itself was located on the first floor. The entrance to the building was in the northern end, where there was an office and a waiting room. Four visitors cells, used for prisoners receiving their monthly visit from friends or family, were located in the centre of the building while six bathrooms were located at the south end, adjacent to the second cell block. The original steel framed windows of the bathrooms still remain intact, their split sashes providing the areas with fixed system of ventilation. It was here in this building, that new prisoners were registered and bathed prior to being issued with their prison kit and led to their cells through large arched doors. remains of an iron grille which stood in front of the doors can still be seen in the floor on the north transept.¹⁹

The original drawings indicate that the first floor chapel was almost two storeys in height. A stair was located in the north eastern corner of the building leading down to the ground level and up to a small mezzanine gallery which was utilised by the warders. Three ground level door openings in the south wall of the chapel provided access to and from the cell block, via the newly created central hall, which was also constructed at the time of the chapel and entrance buildings.

The original drawings also illustrate that the chapel was constructed with a split level floor, with a two feet (610 mm) difference in the height between the two levels. This suggests that the design did not follow the Pentonville Model Prison design of pew stalls arranged in tiers.²⁰ However, the tiered pews may have been constructed as a self-supporting entity on top of the structural floor and any evidence for this would be covered by the existing dado and fittings. It also possible that the high openings in the south wall may have originally provided access to the higher levels of the tiered seating.

The Administration/Entrance Buildings

The Administration/Entrance buildings were designed to provide residential accommodation for the governor as well as administrative offices. The building was divided into two wings by a central, arched entrance fronting onto Franklin Street, which led to a new entrance courtyard. The building was intended to create a grand entrance for the gaol and considerably altered the layout of the complex which had previously been

¹⁸ Willingham, 'Old Melbourne Gaol: Conservation Analysis', op. cit., p. 124.

¹⁹ *The Old Melbourne Gaol*, op. cit. p.21.

²⁰ Ibid.

orientated towards Russell Street.

The architectural drawings for the new Administration/Entrance buildings were prepared by Henry A Williams of the Public Works Department at the same time as the Chapel building, in December 1860. The design of this building however, is thought to have been influenced by Williams' colleague, JJ Clark.²¹ The two-storey, bluestone building was divided into two wings, with the west wing containing the Governor's residence in the north-west corner and an infirmary at the south end, while the east wing accommodated general office and storage areas. The high standard of detailing in the stonework is thought to be exceptional for bluestone, as it

fully exploits the many possible expressions of bluestone as a walling material in arches and medallions, square headed openings with keystones, random and regular coursing, smooth and rusticated surfaces and finely modelled reveals.²²

The design of both the Administration/Entrance and chapel buildings reflects the Italian palazzo influences characteristic of the work of JJ Clark. In particular, the north facade of the Chapel building with its bellcote, closes the courtyard surrounded by the Administration/Entrance buildings in the manner of a church facing an Italian piazza. The entrance arch flanked with round oculus windows and Palladian style grouping of three windows is a distinct contrast to the medieval castle-like treatment of the Administration/Entrance building at Pentridge, and of the later treatment of the boundary wall of the Melbourne Gaol.

2.5 Use of the Buildings

The Gaol Chapel Building

Originally constructed as part of the Old Melbourne Gaol in 1860, the Gaol Chapel building was initially utilised as an admissions area where new prisoners were registered and bathed prior to being issued with their prison kit and allotted to their cells. The chapel above was attended by both prisoners and warders, who accessed the mezzanine gallery by a staircase in the north-west corner of the building. It seems that the preacher must have stood below but in front of the balcony.

Although the gaol was not officially closed until 1929, the chapel building was remodelled into an Art Museum and storage areas in 1925 as part of the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy, which was being developed on the corner of Franklin and Russell Streets. During World War II, the College became involved with wartime activities and the Chapel was temporarily

²¹ Willingham, 'Old Melbourne Gaol: Conservation Analysis', op. cit. p. 125

²² Jackson & Walker, op. cit. p.29.

taken over for military purposes under the direction of the Department of Defence. ²³

By the 1960s, the Gaol chapel building was known as the Arts Block with part of the ground floor level converted into a classroom and other areas utilised as studio spaces for the Fashion and Art Departments. In 1979, the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy was forced to amalgamate with the neighbouring RMIT and currently, the former chapel is utilised as a drawing studio and storage space for RMIT University's fashion design students.

The Administration/Entrance Buildings

The Administration/Entrance buildings were initially constructed in 1860 to provide a distinctive entrance for the Old Melbourne Gaol. Facing Franklin Street, the bluestone building was arranged in two wings on either side of a central, arched entrance and provided accommodation for the gaol's governor, an infirmary and offices for administrative staff.

In 1925, the Administration/Entrance buildings were incorporated into the new Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy, which was developed on the adjacent site, on the corner of Franklin and Russell Streets. The ground floor of the east wing of the building was utilised to provide a drying room, laundry, ironing room and storage areas while the first floor provided a housewifery laboratory, an experimental kitchen, a dietetic laboratory and further storage areas.

In 1926, the west wing of the Administration/Entrance buildings was remodelled to form the Domestic Arts Hostel which provided accommodation for the College's female students. It was later altered to provide additional classrooms, including a food laboratory, reading laboratory and lecture room, when the Hostel relocated to 90-92 Victoria Street. The enclosed verandah was utilised by the Art Department while the northern section of the building, the original Governor's residence, became the Business Management Department.

In 1979, the management of all buildings associated with the Emily McPherson College was transferred to RMIT. Currently, the ground floor and basement of the Administration/Entrance building's west wing is being utilised as office space for administrative staff of the University's Disability Liaison Unit and chaplaincy services while the first floor is utilised as additional examinations room and storage areas for the Prue Acton Costume Collection. Most of the east wing has been converted into research laboratories and staff offices for the Food Science Department.

²³ Allom Lovell & Associates, op. cit., p.13.

2.6 Historical Associations

The Melbourne Gaol was the first permanent gaol to be constructed by the New South Wales government for the Port Phillip District and was a relic of the penal colony era of Australia's history. Although Victoria was not directly a convict colony, many convicts and ex-convicts found their way to the colony and some continued to commit crimes. The provision of a secure prison was seen as essential to ensure law and order in the emerging society.

Public executions used to draw huge crowds of people in the 1840s. George Gordon McCrae remembers seeing three bushrangers on their way to a public execution at the Old Melbourne Gaol. He watched a slow procession of the condemned men in a cart with their chaplain, the executioner and police guard walking behind, and many followers who joined the procession as it made its way from the Western Gaol to "the new gaol on the hill"²⁴ More than 100 executions were carried out at the Gaol.²⁵

The Melbourne Gaol was the place where thirteen prisoners were brought after the Eureka rebellion in December 1854.²⁶ The Gaol is most famous for being the prison in which Ned Kelly was incarcerated and executed in 1880.

During World War II, the Old Melbourne Gaol was taken over by the Australian Army. Between 1942 and 1946, it was known as the Fourth Australian Guard Compound. The gaol was used to accommodate military personnel who were sentenced to imprisonment for offences such as being absent from their duties without leave. As many as 11,000 members of the armed forces went AWL during World War II. Another category of prisoners were Prisoner of War escapees such as those who escaped from the POW camp for enemy officers at Dhurringile near Murchison.

2.7 Alterations to the Fabric

The Gaol Chapel Building

By 1929, when the Old Melbourne Gaol was closed, all prisoners had been transferred to Pentridge. The western extension of the second cell block and some of the buildings to the south of this block were demolished to allow for extensions to the Working Men's College. By this time however, the Gaol Chapel had already ceased functioning, as four years earlier, it had been promised to the new Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy, which

²⁴ George Gordon McCrae, 'Some Recollections of Melbourne in the "Forties"'. *Victorian Historical Magazine*, Vol. 2, 1912, pp. 114-36.

²⁵ National Trust of Australia (Victoria), *The Old Melbourne Gaol*. Melbourne, 1991. p. 30.

²⁶ Peter Lynn and George Armstrong, *From Pentonville to Pentridge: A History of Prisons in Victoria*. Melbourne, State Library of Victoria, 1996. p.63.

was established on the adjacent site in 1925. The building's initial function as part of the new College was as an Art Museum. The conversion of the building was carried out under Contract No. 186 in 1924/25 for £1194. The contract drawing is dated 5 September 1924 and illustrates a number of alterations to both the ground and first floors.²⁷

At ground level, the alterations included a new store room in the western side of the original entrance foyer and the demolition of all the original visitors cells and bathrooms. The east side of the building was made into three small rooms and the west side of the building was made into one large room. Two windows on the east facade and one window on the west facade were lowered to bring the sills to three feet (915 mm) above the floor level and two original door openings in the east wall of the original central passage were to be filled in while two new door openings were created. The central door opening in the west facade was also enlarged. The original steps leading up to the former Cell block at the south end of the building were removed and it is presumed that the opening in the south wall was also filled in at this time. A number of miscellaneous benches and shelves were also constructed throughout the ground floor rooms.

At first floor level, the alterations included lowering the raised section of the floor in the southern half of the chapel to the level of the lower floor and removing the timber partition wall and steps at the edge of the raised section. The Contract also included the removal of the partition walls near the main stair at the northern end of the building and the removal of the stairs against the west wall inside the chapel also leading up to the mezzanine gallery. It appears from this drawing that the three lower openings in the south wall connecting the chapel with the second cell block were already filled in prior to this contract however, the higher openings were only filled in during the 1970s, following the acquisition of the former Cell Block by the National Trust.²⁸

In 1947, the original bell was removed from the bellcote on the north facade. The bell is no longer in existence as when it was removed from its position above the Chapel, it was taken to a foundry in Brunswick and smelted.

Further alterations to the former Chapel building were carried out in 1964. The contract drawing for these works was prepared by the Public Works Department in June 1964, and shows the conversion of the large room on the ground floor level to a classroom. Although there appears to be no structural alterations, the drawings does show that some of the shelves and benches installed in the earlier contract were to be either removed or altered, that a plasterboard ceiling was to be fitted throughout the room at eleven feet and

²⁷ Copies of all plans held at the Plan Room, Building Services Agency, Department of Infrastructure, 80 Collins Street, Melbourne.

²⁸ Peter Navaretti, personal communication, 20 February 1998.

six inches (3500 mm) above the floor and that some of the brickwork was to be painted. The drawings also indicates that at this time the floor was slate.

In the 1970s the chapel building was again refurbished and it appears that at this time a number of the internal brick walls were sandblasted, exposing the alternate courses of stretcher and header brickwork. Two new window openings were also created on the east wall and an additional window and door opening were created on the west wall. These new openings are located underneath the original end windows within the Chapel. New stairs were constructed in the ground floor entrance foyer and the first floor level of the bluestone links between the Chapel building and the Administration/Entrance Buildings were constructed to form enclosed walkways. Access to the Chapel building from these walkways was provided by the enlargement of two original window openings on the east and west walls.

There is also evidence of beam end slots in the north wall which suggests that part of the floor of the mezzanine gallery was removed when the new stair to the mezzanine was installed. Also at this time the steel balustrade of the new stair was continued in front of the existing window openings which extended down to floor level. Alterations have also been made to the two mezzanine windows in the north elevation although it is not known when or why the alterations were carried out. On the interior of the building, the windows have been partially covered with a masonry wall while on the exterior of the building, all the glazing is evident but the lower half has been painted. The original form of the windows is evident in early illustrations of the Chapel, (see Figures 5 & 8), while the changes are evident in current photographs. (see Photo 1)

The Administration/Entrance Buildings

Both the east and west wings of the Administration/Entrance building were taken over by the Emily McPherson College in 1925. The two wings, which were initially utilised for different purposes, the west as a hostel and the east as classrooms, underwent extensive alterations which were documented in a series of architectural plans prepared by the Public Works Department from 1925 to the 1964.²⁹

The West Wing

The first drawing detailing the conversion of the west wing of the Administration/Entrance building to the Domestic Arts Hostel was prepared by the Public Works Department in July 1926. This document indicates that at basement level several changes were to take place to enable the space to

²⁹ Plan Room, Building Services Agency.

operate as a laundry, kitchen, pantry and storage areas. New three-panelled doors, shelving, sinks and other required equipment were fitted as required. On the exterior, excavations were carried out to the west of the building and a new exit stair was constructed from the ground floor of the building to this levelled area. New windows and doors were also installed in the west wall.

At ground floor level, the west wing was altered to accommodate staff and student sitting rooms, a dining room and servery, five bedrooms, the vice-principal's bedroom and a bathroom. As a result, several walls were removed and parts of the original floors were replaced with concrete. The northern stair case was replaced with a concrete stair and a metal and timber balustrade while the southern stair case was demolished and the opening in the first floor filled in. A number of door and window openings were also filled in and many new walls and door openings were created. New multi-panelled and semi-glazed doors were fitted to all openings and it was at this time that the double doors were fitted to the central room in the northern section of the building. Several fireplaces were also removed. It is possible that some alterations were made to the east wall of the ground floor 'vault' area at this time, as the drawings indicate that part of the area under the original small square window was detailed to be filled in. As there are no records of the original layout or use of this area, the extent of any modifications undertaken at this time can not be determined.

On the first floor, the building was altered to accommodate the principal's bedroom and an adjacent bathroom, a sewing room, six student bedrooms, six dressing rooms and a large shared bathroom area. Many of the original walls were removed and new walls were created. New window openings were created in the south wall and were fitted with louvred windows and new multi-panelled and semi-glazed doors were also fitted throughout. The most prominent alteration which was carried out at first floor level was the addition of a timber lined sleepout. Extending almost the entire length of the west facade, the enclosed space was constructed as one large open room with half-glazed walls on all three sides. The area was accessed from existing window openings along the west elevation which were enlarged to take French doors with fanlights above.

In May 1934, a new timber fire escape stair was constructed at the southern end of the new sleep out. A new door opening in the south wall was also created at this time in order to give access to the new stair. It has been suggested that the Hostel had relocated from this building to Victoria Street by 1962,³⁰ however, renovations to the basement kitchen and scullery were undertaken in 1964. The works included the installation of stainless steel sinks and benches, fitting wall tiles five feet and seven and a quarter inches (1700 mm) above the floor level, installing nine inch x nine inch (230 x 230

³⁰ Allom Lovell & Associates, op. cit. p. 15 quoting J Doherty, *The Emily Mac : The Storey of the Emily McPherson College 1906 - 1079* (sic).

mm) lino tiles to the floor and painting all walls and ceilings.

In 1972, a masterplan for the future development of the College was prepared and the first stage of the plan, renovating the former Chapel and remodelling the interior of the former Governor's Quarters, was completed by early 1974.³¹

The East Wing

The initial conversion of the east wing of the Administration/Entrance building into classrooms for the Emily McPherson College was detailed in a set of drawings dated 14 January 1925. These drawings illustrate that there were several walls removed from the ground floor of the building as it was transformed into three large rooms to be utilised as a drying, laundry and ironing room. They also show that two windows on the east facade were filled in, a new window was created in the north facade and that several new doors, benches and other equipment required by the College were installed. The original northern stair case was demolished while the southern stair case was replaced with a new concrete stair. A single storey boiler room was also constructed adjacent to the south facade of the original building.

At first floor level, the College created two laboratories and an experimental kitchen. Again several walls were removed to make larger rooms, new walls were constructed where required, new door openings were created on the west, east and south facades, a new window opening was created on the north facade, three window openings on the east facade were filled in and two further windows on the east facade had metal screens placed in front of them. Additional furniture, cupboards and shelving were also installed and constructed as required. Perhaps the most conspicuous alteration which occurred at this time was the construction of the timber verandah to the south and west facades of the original building.

In January 1926, a drawing was prepared for the installation of a new ceiling in the housewifery laboratory and experimental kitchen. Five months later, a number of changes were made to the experimental kitchen including the installation of three roof ventilators and two new steel windows in the west wall, one more than 14 feet (4330 mm) in length. In July 1926, a new caretaker's quarters was constructed above the boiler room, providing a bedroom, sitting room, kitchen and separate bathroom. The residence was accessed via a new external stair which was constructed along the east facade of the boiler building.

The next stage of works to the East wing was recorded in September 1937, when the caretaker's quarters was extended to include a timber-lined and semi-glazed sleepout. This first floor room was attached to the south facade

³¹ Ibid.

of the existing building and was supported on two 14 inch (355 mm) brick piers. In July 1939, an insulated ceiling was installed in the boiler room and other minor alterations to both this area and the caretaker's quarters were carried out.

In June 1947, the southern end of the new verandah was enclosed with stud walls to create a science preparation area. This additional room also included work benches, gas outlets and a sink, as well as a new door and window. The walls were lined both internally and externally with fibro cement sheeting. In December 1947, further works were carried out to the ground floor of the East wing, when the former drying room was converted to a jam-making room. Two new windows were created in the east wall and two new sinks, a gas cooker and four sets of wash troughs were installed. At the same time, the adjacent laundry was fitted with two gas coppers and a six inch (152 mm) floor duct was created.

In February 1948, structural changes were made to the boiler room with several of the existing walls removed and two new areas created. A new door opening was created in the south wall while the location of the existing door was slightly altered. In the following month, the landing of the external stair to the above caretaker's quarters was extended by six feet and six inches (1980 mm) and a new galvanised steel roof was installed over the entire landing to create a verandah. A new lavatory was also installed in the existing bathroom. In July 1954, a major modification took place in the ironing room, the north-east room of the ground floor of the East wing, when the whole original floor was replaced with a four inch (100 mm) thick concrete slab. In 1964, further miscellaneous works were carried out to both the laundry and ironing rooms.

Further alterations to the East wing of the Administration/Entrance building have been carried out following the amalgamation of the Emily McPherson College with RMIT in 1979. This wing is currently utilised by research scientists, and the necessary ventilation, exhaust and storage equipment has been installed throughout the building as required.

3.0 Significance

3.1 Assessment of Significance

The Gaol Chapel Building

The Gaol Chapel building was assessed only as a component of the overall gaol complex in the Conservation Analysis prepared by Allan Willingham for the National Trust. To some extent the significance of the chapel depends on its ability to demonstrate whether it was originally fitted out in accordance with the Model Prison specifications. It is not clear whether any gaol chapels in Victoria were fitted out with individual pews in the tiered arrangement specified in the Model Prison design. However at Port Arthur in Tasmania, the model prison arrangement has been reconstructed and is open to tourists.

The Beechworth, Bendigo, Geelong and Pentridge gaols all had chapels incorporated into their original plans and comparisons with these chapels distinguishes the chapel at the Old Melbourne Gaol as the oldest surviving gaol chapel in Victoria. The Beechworth gaol chapel is still intact but is not comparable to the Old Melbourne Gaol chapel as it was constructed in 1925. The chapel at the Geelong gaol was constructed in 1864 but was converted into a recreation hall by 1873. The chapels at Bendigo and Pentridge were constructed in 1864 and 1890 respectively but both these buildings were destroyed by fire in the 1950s.³²

The Administration/Entrance Buildings

The former Entrance buildings of the Old Melbourne Gaol have been assessed by the architectural quality of the exterior detailing, the extent of the alterations within the interior and significance that the buildings hold as remnants of the Old Melbourne Gaol. The two bluestone buildings, constructed in 1860 as part of the third phase of development of the Gaol, were erected during a time when Victoria was experiencing a 'gaol boom'. Their completion considerably altered the layout of the Gaol complex by reorientating it to the north and addressing Franklin Street. The new bluestone buildings were intended to convey the idea of a grand entrance, a notion which is evident in the exceptional quality of the masonry detailing on the Franklin Street facades. As remnants of the Old Melbourne Gaol, the entrance buildings demonstrate a direct link with Victoria's early penal history.

³² Conservation Management Plans for the Beechworth, Bendigo and Geelong Gaols are held by Heritage Victoria.

3.2 Statement of Significance

Old Melbourne Gaol Chapel and Entrance Buildings

The Administration/Entrance buildings and the Gaol Chapel building were constructed in 1860 as part of the third phase of development of the Old Melbourne Gaol. The buildings were constructed to the drawings of Public Works Department architect Henry A Williams, however the distinct Italian palazzo influences in the buildings reflect the characteristics of the work of fellow Public Works architect J J Clark. The exterior detailing of the buildings is an exceptional example of craftsmanship with the north facades particularly exploiting the expressive qualities of basalt.

The Old Melbourne Gaol was based on the Pentonville model prison of 1842 and is representative of nineteenth century attitudes to prison architecture. The arrangement of the central arched gateway flanked by the two Entrance buildings and the formation of the courtyard with the Chapel building demonstrates the adaptation of the model plan. The buildings also have close parallels with other country gaols and are representative of prison architecture developed in Victoria during the 1860s.

The Gaol chapel is individually unique as the oldest surviving prison chapel in Victoria. Although modified internally, the chapel is still largely intact and exhibits the original links with the second cell block of the Gaol. The original fabric of all the buildings is historically important in its association with the early history of Victoria as an independent colony.

The Gaol chapel together with the Administration/Entrance buildings survive as significant remnants of the Old Melbourne Gaol. The buildings remained part of the Gaol until 1925, when they were incorporated into the newly formed Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy. In 1979, the College was amalgamated with RMIT University, and the buildings are currently part of this institution's city campus.

4.0 Conservation Policy

The National Trust of Australia (Victoria) has been operating parts of the Old Melbourne Gaol as a museum since 1970. However, the chapel and entrance buildings have been incorporated into RMIT University.

The conservation policy is considered under the following aspects:

4.1 Significant Areas and Elements

The precinct essentially comprises the sites of the former Melbourne Gaol and the former Supreme Court and the land is significant for this reason. Buildings and elements significant in their own right are the remnants of the gaol, and the newer buildings which have replaced the court and parts of the gaol as discrete entities.

The distribution of the various areas of significance are shown on the Relative Significance Plan. (see Figures 13 & 14)

Primary Significance

Items and structures of exceptional heritage value, to be retained and conserved. Conservation action to include: maintenance, preservation, restoration and reconstruction.

Secondary Significance

Items and structures of considerable heritage value, to be retained and conserved. Conservation action as appropriate: Maintenance, preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation.

Contributory Significance

Items and structures of some heritage value, should generally be retained and conserved. When an action may recover the overall heritage significance of the site a major adaptation or removal may be considered.

Neutral

Items and structures of slight heritage value which may be retained or removed.

Intrusive

Items or structures which impair the heritage value of the site and should be removed or converted to a less intrusive form.

4.2 Building Use

Any building use considered should take into account the integrity of the existing fabric.

The following criteria should be considered in the selection and mix of future uses for the buildings:

- (i) The proposed use must be sufficiently viable as to justify the required maintenance into the future
- (ii) It is essential that the proposed use have minimal impact on the existing original structure and fabric of the buildings
- (iii) The proposed use should address the buildings' location, in relation to RMIT University and the State Library, and in defining the streetscape up to the Victoria Street corner. Since the police sites have been vacated, and the police removed to the World Trade Centre site in Flinders Street, the court/gaol complex is no longer part of a police precinct. It is now a visually prominent component of a public institutional and educational precinct.
- (iv) The chapel building has been used as an Arts building for almost half its life. While the conversion involved major alterations to the fabric (insertion of windows and doors, alterations to floor and balcony on the upper level, removal of walls on the lower level), it would equally require major work to reverse these alterations if the original fabric was to be reconstructed. Any future use should avoid any further alteration of original fabric and work towards reinstatement of the relationship to the old cell block, while maintaining the relationship with the entrance buildings and courtyard.
- (v) The former Gaol Administration/Entrance buildings have been utilised as part of an educational facility for more than seventy years. Substantial alterations to the internal fabric have occurred throughout that time (removal walls, replacement of floors, replacement of stair cases, insertion of new windows and doors), and as with the Chapel building, it would require a substantial amount of work to reconstruct the original fabric. Any future use should therefore avoid any further alteration of original fabric and contribute to the relationship of the buildings with the Chapel building, the courtyard and Franklin Street.

4.3 Fabric and Setting

The conservation policy in relation to fabric and setting is that buildings and land identified on the plans referred to in the gazetted registration of the sites as quoted in Section 1.2 above should be conserved and enhanced within the Australia ICOMOS guidelines.

This means that the care of fabric and setting should address the following principles:

- (i) Implement a program to halt the deterioration of the fabric, preserve and restore original materials and features in accordance with the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance. (The Burra Charter).
- (ii) Retain, preserve and restore those areas identified as being of great or primary significance in their original configuration and appearance, including finishes and fittings. Reconstruct missing elements and finishes.
- (iii) Retain and preserve original elements and finishes in those areas identified as being of substantial or secondary significance. Restore or reconstruct missing elements or finishes where appropriate to changed use.
- (iv) Areas identified as being of lesser significance are available for adaptation, however extant original features should be retained and preserved.
- (v) Retain furniture, fixed and moveable, which has been identified as being significant, within the buildings and preserve, restore or reconstruct as appropriate.

Note:

It would be desirable to remove the 1950 extension known as the Ethel Margaret McPherson Wing, which is not included in the Government Historic Buildings designation, in order to expose the gaol entrance building.

THE GAOL CHAPEL BUILDING EXTERNAL FABRIC

Roofing Materials & Roof Plumbing

The roof covering the Gaol Chapel Building is slate with either galvanised or copper gutters and downpipes. Most of the slate roofing and drainage material are either showing failure or rusting. Most of the slate will have to be

removed and re-nailed to ensure that no further leaks occur inside the building.

Recommendations

Slate Roofing:

Works to the slate roof will need to be undertaken within the next two years. When this work is organised, all of the slate needs to be removed, some of the slate will be salvaged and cleaned the rest will need to be replaced with new or re-claimed slate. Sarking and new battens will need to be allowed for, and the slate re-nailed/nailed in place.

Roof Plumbing:

Almost all of the roof plumbing will need to be replaced using ogee type galvanised steel gutters and round section galvanised steel downpipes. Painting of all roof plumbing should be considered.

Stone Walls & Chimneys

The stone along all three facades of the Chapel Building are in excellent condition. Some re-pointing is required.

Recommendations

Re-point all three facades and the side courtyard as soon as practicable.

Painted external joinery

All external joinery is in reasonable condition.

Recommendations

Repair and re-paint all external joinery within the next five years.

Painted steel windows

All window frames and mullions are in reasonable condition.

Recommendations

Repair and re-paint all steel windows frames and mullions within the next five years.

THE GAOL CHAPEL BUILDING INTERNAL FABRIC

Ceilings

The ground floor areas have been modernised to accommodate staff office and meeting areas. The existing surfaces are modern plasterboard and cornices, which have all been painted.

The first floor Chapel has the original ceiling and ceiling trusses intact, all of which have been painted.

Walls

Many of the original walls have been removed however, all existing walls are original. They are either painted or finished in hard plaster and painted. Some of the walls at the ground level entrance have had their hard plaster finish removed exposing the original brickwork. The effects of the sand blasting is evident on the face of the brickwork.

At first floor level, the original masonry walls inside the chapel have been painted and a stud partition wall has been constructed to provide a new entrance to the room.

Floors

The ground level rooms have floor coverings of either vinyl tiles, ceramic tiles or carpet, all of which are showing signs of wear. They most likely date from the 1970s.

At first floor level, the original raised section of the split-level floor was lowered to the level of the remaining floor in 1925. The existing timber floor in the chapel and mezzanine areas is much older than the floor in the first floor passage area and consequently they are in worse condition, with some joints between the boards opening up.

Joinery & Furniture

There are no original internal doors remaining within the building however a number of original timber door frames have been retained in some door openings at ground level. All the internal doors are currently timber and are generally in good condition. The original timber doors at the front entrance of the Chapel building have numerous layers of paint on them and are still in working order. The original timber stair has been replaced and there is no longer any original furniture remaining within the building.

Fireplaces

The two original fireplaces on the ground floor have been removed.

Sanitary Plumbing

The prison's bathroom facilities originally located on the ground floor were removed in 1925. The only existing facility is the new toilet created in the ground floor level of a section of the west bluestone link between the chapel

building and the entrance buildings.

Mechanical Services

A mechanical heating and cooling system has been installed in the ceiling space between the ground and first floor levels.

Electrical, Communication & Lighting

Original lighting has been ungraded in all rooms with ceiling mounted fluorescent fittings.

THE ADMINISTRATION/ENTRANCE BUILDINGS EXTERNAL FABRIC

Roofing Materials & Roof Plumbing

The roofs covering the Administration/Entrance are corrugated galvanised steel above the verandahs and slate roofing above the main buildings. Most of the roofing and drainage material are either showing failure or rusting. Most of the slate will have to be removed and re-nailed to ensure that no further leaks occur inside the buildings.

Recommendations

Steel Roofing:

Some minor maintenance work will be required to the verandah roofs. However the works are not of an urgent nature.

Slate Roofing:

Works to the slate roof will need to be undertaken within the next two years. When this work is organised, all of the slate needs to be removed, some of the slate will be salvaged and cleaned the rest will need to be replaced with new or re-claimed slate. Sarking and new battens will need to be allowed for, and the slate re-nailed/nailed in place.

Roof Plumbing:

Almost all of the roof plumbing will need to be replaced using ogee type galvanised steel gutters and round section galvanised steel downpipes. Painting of all roof plumbing should be considered.

Stone Walls & Chimneys

The stone of the west, east, north and south facades of the Administration/Entrance Buildings (including the two joining walkways to the Chapel Building) are in relative good condition. Some cleaning, indent repairs and tuck-pointing to the bluestone walls is required.

Recommendations

Clean the bluestone, complete indent repair as noted in the priority works list and tuck-pointing of all facades and the walkway walls as soon as practicable.

Painted timber windows and doors

All external joinery is in reasonable condition.

Recommendations

Repair windows where required and re-paint all windows, doors and external joinery within the next five years.

THE ADMINISTRATION/ENTRANCE BUILDINGS INTERNAL FABRIC

Ceilings

Most of the ceilings in the West Wing of the Administration/Entrance Building are finished with modern plasterboard and cornices, some at the original height and others lowered. Most of the ceilings in the East Wing are suspended tile ceilings however, three rooms still have their original plasterboard and batten ceilings and one room has a timber lined ceiling remaining intact.

Walls

The internal walls of both wings are a combination of original solid masonry and new timber stud walls. Semi-glazed partitions have also been constructed in the ground floor of the West Wing. Many of the original walls have been removed however those remaining are finished in hard plaster and painted. Some of the original walls in the West Wing are in poor condition. The walls of the principal room and passage on the ground floor were originally painted with a "Light Beige" distemper and is likely that the other areas would have been painted similarly. The current internal colour scheme does not appear to follow any distinct plan.

Floors

All of the floors in the two wings are covered with either carpet or vinyl sheeting or tiles. Some areas are in good condition while others are not. The carpets are of a plain design and do not overly detract from the historic nature of the building.

Part of the original timber floor construction on the eastern side of the West Wing, on both the ground and first floors, was replaced by a concrete floor during the remodelling of 1926. (see Figure 9) The area was altered to accommodate a new concrete stair and resulted in three concrete landings

being constructed within the space of the two original landings.

Joinery & Furniture

Most of the original doors were replaced during the 1926 remodelling of the buildings, with only a couple of the original four panelled doors remaining intact. Similarly, many of the original door and window architraves were also replaced, however several examples still remain throughout the buildings.

These elements appear to be in reasonable condition. Doors frames appear to have originally been painted in an "Off White" colour.

Fireplaces

Many of the original fireplaces have now been removed. Those still remaining are covered over or filled in. There are no fireplaces in working order.

Sanitary Plumbing

Modern internal toilets are provided in the southern end of the West Wing, at both ground and first floor levels. They are in good condition. A modern disabled access toilet is also provided on the ground floor, also in good condition.

Mechanical Services

The East Wing is currently utilised as scientific research laboratories and consequently, an extensive range of ventilation and exhaust equipment and associated pipes have been installed throughout both floors of the building. A mechanical heating and cooling system has also been installed.

Electrical, Communication & Lighting

All original light fittings have been replaced with fluorescent fitting which are unsympathetic to the historic nature of the building. Parts of the building are also used as offices for university staff, and computer and telephone outlets have been installed as required.

4.4 Future Development

Very little land within the site is outside the extent of designation. (Figure 1) Development on these areas is possible but would be subject to height controls and Heritage Council guidelines on form, materials, scale and openings.

4.5 Interpretation

Interpretation of the precinct should address the history of development of the site and its devotion to law and order, policing and justice since the early days of Melbourne. The level of interpretation will depend on the use to which the complex is put. The minimum requirement would be descriptive information as a permanent display board or plaque in a public area of each building.

In view of the fact that the gaol was vacated in 1929, the court, watch house and garage in 1994, and RMIT University's use of this part of the gaol is ongoing, it is suggested that a particular cut-off date for interpretation for the whole site would not be appropriate. A cut of date of 1929 for instance, would mean that the greater part of the history of the court and watch house could not be told.

Interpretation of the gaol chapel building need not necessarily be done through reconstruction of the original fabric. However if reconstruction for interpretative purposes is required in the future, more investigative work would need to be done to establish the detail. There may be sufficient evidence available beneath later fixtures and finishes to enable authentic reconstruction. However at this stage this is not clear.

4.6 Management

It is understood that the Old Melbourne Gaol former chapel and Administration/Entrance buildings will remain in RMIT University's ownership and will continue to be used and managed for teaching and Administration/Entrance purposes as part of the University.

4.7 Heritage Permit Exemptions

It is recommended that the following permit exemptions apply:

- Works in accordance with this Conservation Plan.
- Works within areas of contributory significance which do not entail structural alterations to original walls or removal of original finishes, and which do not affect the external appearance of the building or areas of primary significance.
- Works involving general maintenance or repairs where the existing materials are replaced with the same materials.

These permit exemptions should be agreed with Heritage Victoria and confirmed in writing.

5.0 Conservation Action

5.1 Statutory Protection

The buildings listed on the Government Buildings Register are protected under the Heritage Act 1995. Under this new Act which replaces the former Historic Buildings Act, buildings on the Government Buildings Register should be assessed for transfer to the Heritage Register. The Old Melbourne Gaol buildings should be transferred to the Heritage Register.

The precinct should be protected under the Melbourne City Planning Scheme as a Conservation Area.

5.2 Prioritised Schedule of Works and Estimates

5.2.1 CHAPEL BUILDING

Roof and Drainage Works - Maintenance/Restoration Plan

Immediate (0-2 years)	Approximate Costs
ROOF	
- replace a small amount of slate	\$2,200.00
- replace all ridge cappings	\$1,800.00
- replace flashings around chimney	\$800.00

Preliminary Total	\$4,800.00

5.2.2 CHAPEL BUILDING

Stonework repairs and painting of external joinery - Maintenance/Restoration Plan

Immediate (0-2 years)	Approximate Costs
EAST FACADE	
- re-point bluestone wall	\$13,260.00
- replace one downpipe and re-paint	\$150.00
- re-paint windows	\$2,400.00
NORTH FACADE	
- re-point bluestone walls	\$340.00
- re-paint door and windows	\$600.00
- repair crack in stone threshold	\$60.00

WEST FACADE	
- re-point bluestone walls	\$6,800.00
- replace one downpipe and rainwater head	\$400.00
- re-paint windows and doors	\$2,400.00

Preliminary Total	\$26,410.00

5.2.3 ADMINISTRATION/ENTRANCE BUILDINGS
Roof and Drainage Works - Maintenance/Restoration Plan

There are works currently underway in the court yard area. These are works undertaken by RMIT University's Property Services section to investigate the continuous leaks in the basement area of the west wing of the "Administration/Entrance building".

Immediate (0-2 years)	Approximate Costs
<u>WEST WING (INCLUDING PART OF THE ARCHED ENTRANCE)</u>	
ROOF (refer to photo 14)	
- replace all box gutters	\$8,100.00
- replace 70% of slate	\$56,000.00
- remove slates and battens, relay slates (re-used) and replace battens	\$48,000.00
- provide sarking	\$7,200.00
- replace all ridge cappings	\$5,100.00
- replace flashings	\$480.00
- replace valley gutters	\$2,700.00
- re-point stonework along the eaves line	\$2,380.00
<u>EAST WING (INCLUDING PART OF THE ARCHED ENTRANCE)</u>	
ROOF (refer to photo 13)	
- replace a small amount of slate	\$4,400.00
- replace all box gutters and eaves gutters	\$16,200.00
<u>GENERAL</u>	
Inspection of all stormwater drainage with video system	\$1,000.00

Preliminary Total	\$158,260.00

5.2.4 ADMINISTRATION/ENTRANCE BUILDINGS
Stonework repairs and painting of external joinery -
Maintenance/Restoration Plan

Immediate (0-2 years)	Approximate Costs
<u>WEST WING (INCLUDING PART OF THE ARCHED ENTRANCE)</u>	
EXTERNAL WALLS (refer to photo 13)	
- clean bluestone walls with soft water spray	\$11,000.00
- re-point bluestone walls	\$11,050.00
- re-paint windows	\$2,040.00
- re-point chimneys	\$170.00
<u>WEST WING (INCLUDING PART OF THE ARCHED ENTRANCE)</u>	
INTERNAL COURT YARD WALLS (refer to photo 11)	
- re-point bluestone walls	\$6,800.00
- re-paint downpipes	\$240.00
- re-paint fascia	\$600.00
- re-paint windows and doors	\$1,440.00
<u>EAST WING (INCLUDING PART OF THE ARCHED ENTRANCE)</u>	
EXTERNAL WALLS (refer to photo 10)	
- re-point bluestone walls	\$5,100.00
- bluestone indent repair	\$650.00
- re-point bluestone walls under arched area	\$400.00
- re-paint windows	\$960.00
- re-paint gate	\$600.00
<u>EAST WING (INCLUDING PART OF THE ARCHED ENTRANCE)</u>	
INTERNAL COURT YARD WALLS (refer to photo 12)	
- clean bluestone wall	\$275.00
- re-point bluestone walls	\$6,800.00
- re-paint service pipes	\$480.00
- re-paint downpipes	\$240.00
- re-paint windows and doors	\$1,320.00
- re-paint fascia	\$600.00
- repaint vents	\$120.00
<u>EAST WALL TO THE EAST WING (facing the Emily McPherson Building)</u>	
- re-point bluestone walls	\$170.00
- re-paint windows	\$480.00
- re-render chimney	\$700.00
<u>NORTH WING (between the arched entry)</u>	
NORTH WALL (refer to photo 10)	
- re-point bluestone wall	\$3,400.00
- re-paint fascia	\$450.00

- re-paint windows	\$840.00
- re-paint verandah posts, balustrade and lining	\$2,640.00

WALKWAYS (BETWEEN THE CHAPEL & ADMINISTRATION/ENTRANCE BUILDINGS)

WEST WALKWAY

- re-point bluestone wall under arched area and small west courtyard	\$7,140.00
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EAST WALKWAY (refer to photo 2)

- re-point bluestone walls	\$340.00
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Preliminary Total	\$67,045.00
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NOTE: Scaffolding, Preliminaries and Contingencies should be added to the cost of roof and facade repair works. The following list shows allowances for these items:

SCAFFOLDING (total)	\$63,000.00
PRELIMINARIES (15%)	\$48,000.00
CONTINGENCIES (10%)	\$36,900.00

5.3 Financial and Technical Assistance

Financial

The main source of financial assistance for historic government-owned buildings apart from the departmental works and services allocations is the Government Historic Buildings Restoration Fund, administered by Heritage Victoria. This program has so far provided \$16,000,000 over the past three years but was not allocated funds for 1998/99. The program may be re-activated for 1999/00. Government departments and agencies were invited every two years to apply for funds for specific restoration projects.

The following criteria applied:

- The building must be included on the Victorian Heritage Register or National Estate Register, or be protected under a local planning scheme
- The works must be deemed urgent or essential to the future well-being of the building
- The building must have an ongoing government use or the proposed works would lead to a use
- The proposal, if implemented, would improve the overall asset management performance of the government

The National Estate Grants Program

The Australian Heritage Commission (AHC) runs an annual National Estate Grants Program of financial assistance. Application should be made directly to the AHC.

The Melbourne Heritage Restoration Fund

Loans and some grants are available by direct application to this fund which is run jointly by the Melbourne City Council and the Victorian State Government.

Technical

Technical assistance is available through both the public and private sector:

- Heritage Victoria, Level 22, 80 Collins Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000.
Telephone: (03) 9655 6519
- Melbourne City Council Heritage Advisers
Planning Department, City of Melbourne, 200 Little Collins Street,
Melbourne Vic. 3000 Tel: (03) 9658 9800
- Consultants, including Heritage Assets Branch, Building Services Agency,
Department of Infrastructure, Tel: (03) 9655 6015. A list of consultants can
be obtained through Heritage Victoria.

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- Photo 16 Remnants of the original entrance to the West Wing
- Photo 17 Exterior view of the "vault" in the West Wing
- Photo 18 Internal view of the "vault" in the East Wing

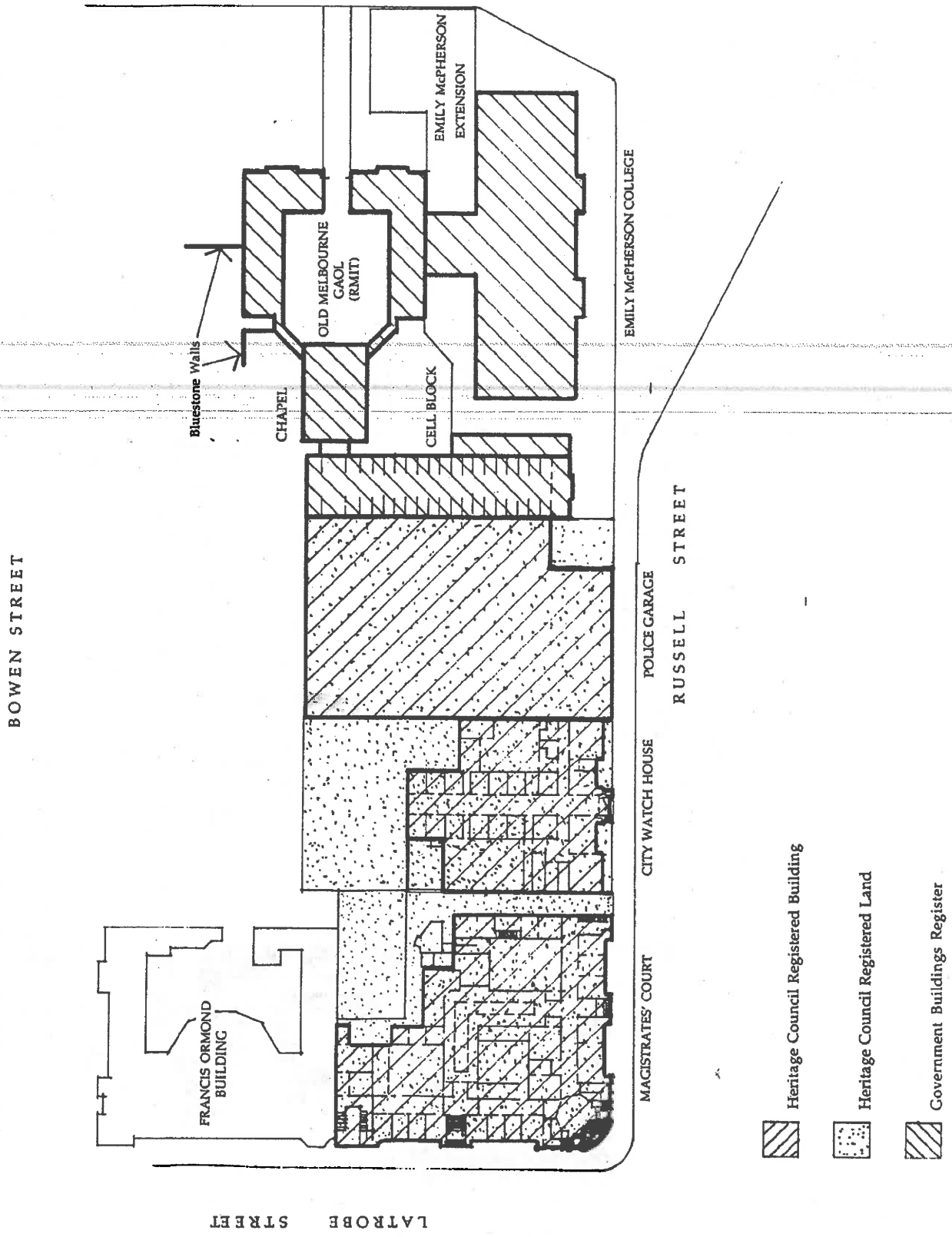


Figure 1 Precinct Plan : Heritage Council Registered Buildings and Land

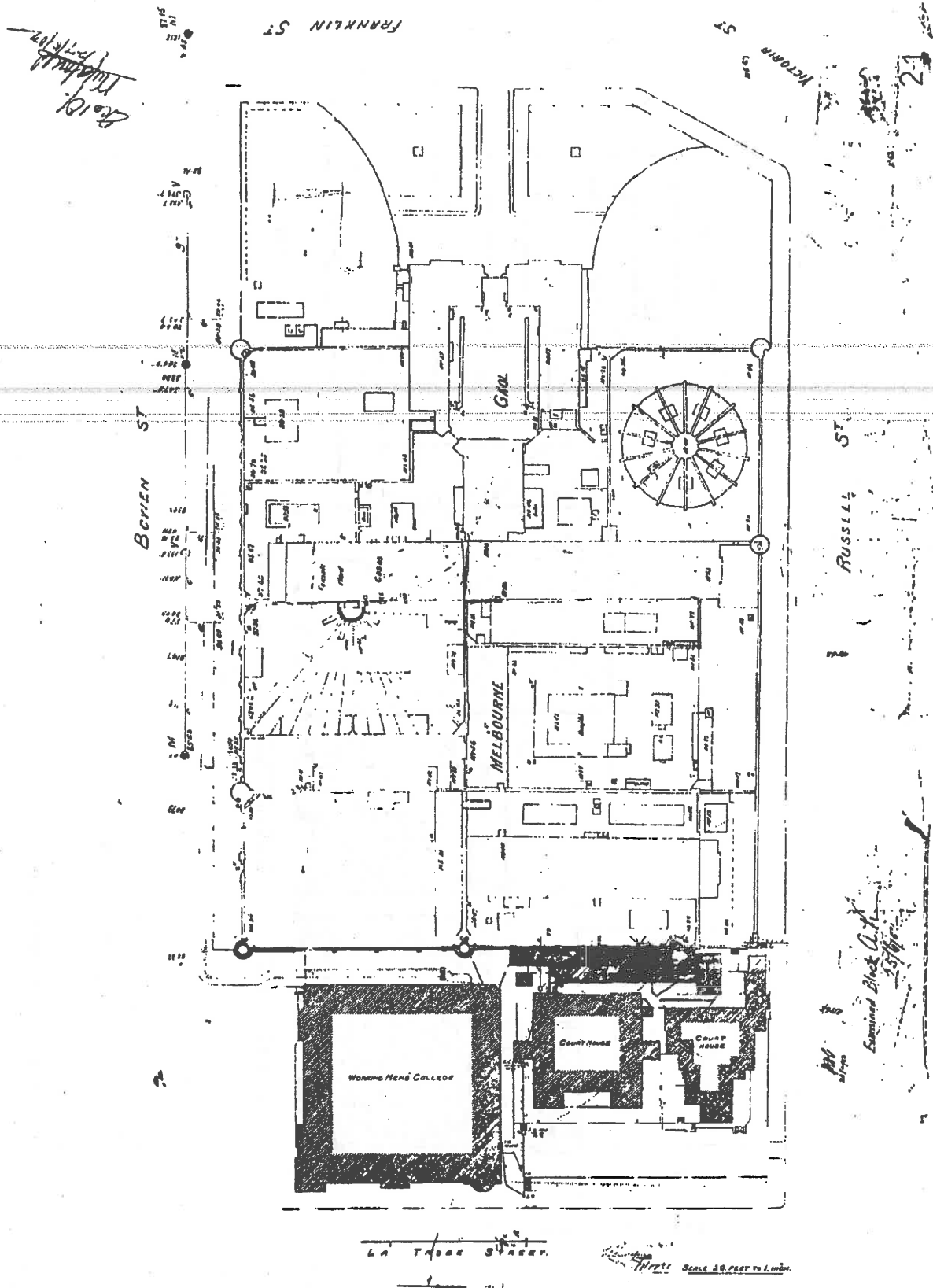


Figure 2 Composite Plan : 1902 Plan of Old Melbourne Gaol & 1908 Plan of Old City Court (former Supreme Court)

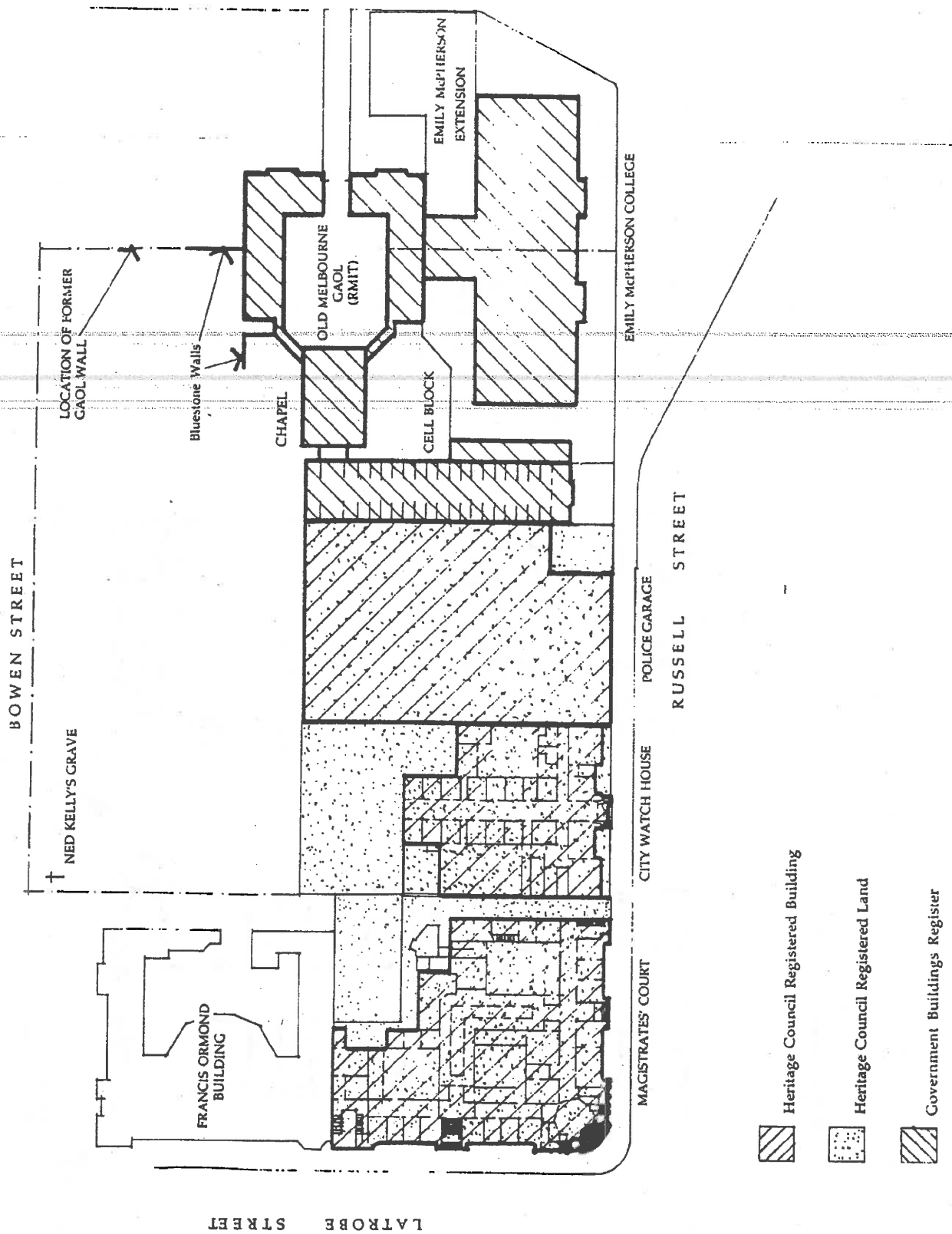


Figure 3 Precinct Plan : Heritage Council Registered Buildings and Land showing former location of Ned Kelly's grave and gaol walls

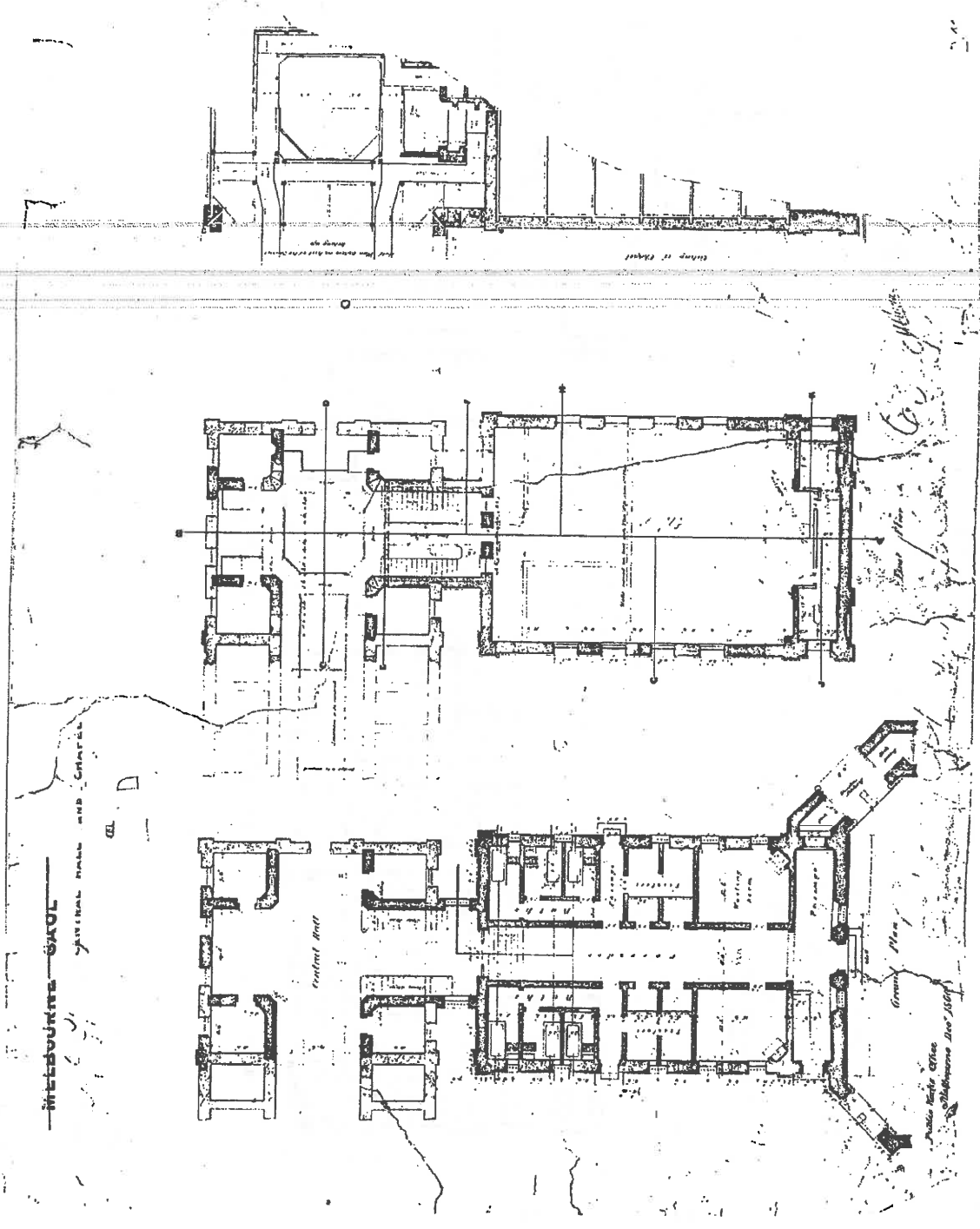


Figure 4 "Melbourne Gaol Central Hall and Chapel"
Floor Plans and part Ceiling Plan, 1860

Drawing

MELBOURNE GAOL
SEVERAL PANS AND CORNICES
1860

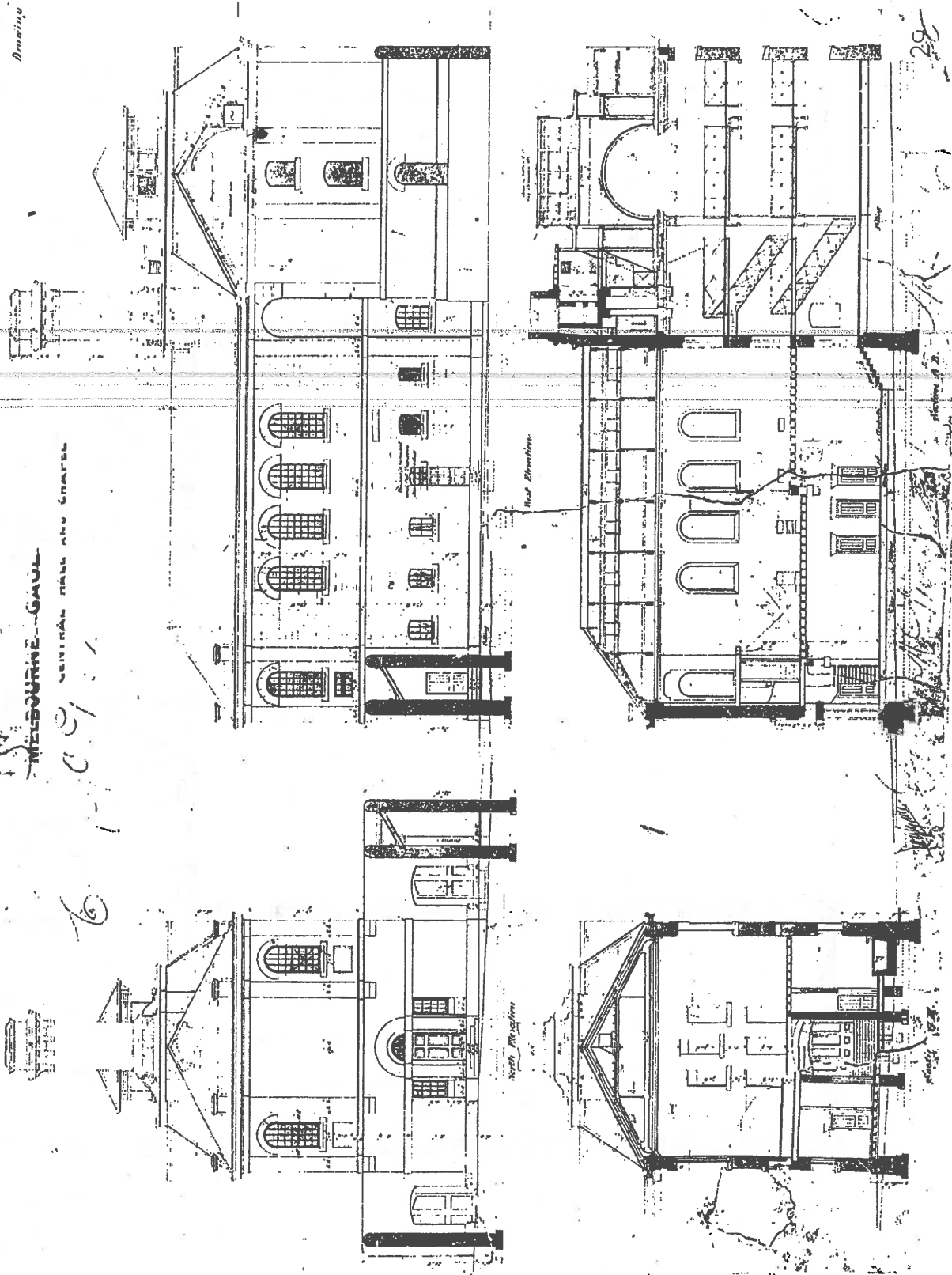


Figure 5 "Melbourne Gaol Central Hall and Chapel" Elevations and Sections, 1860

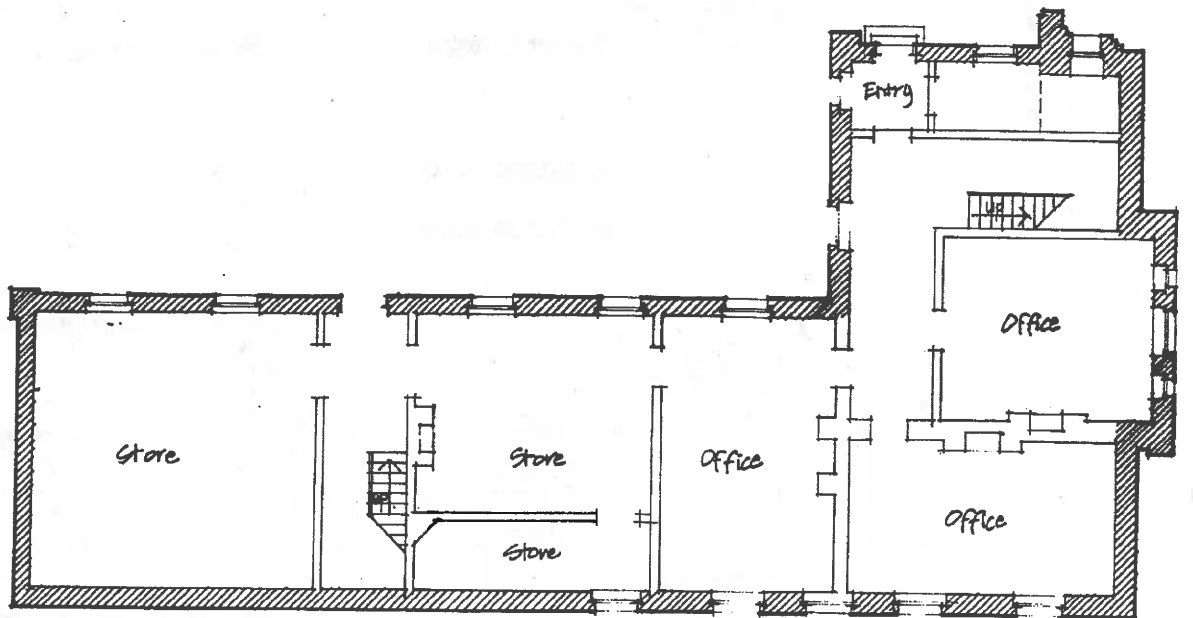
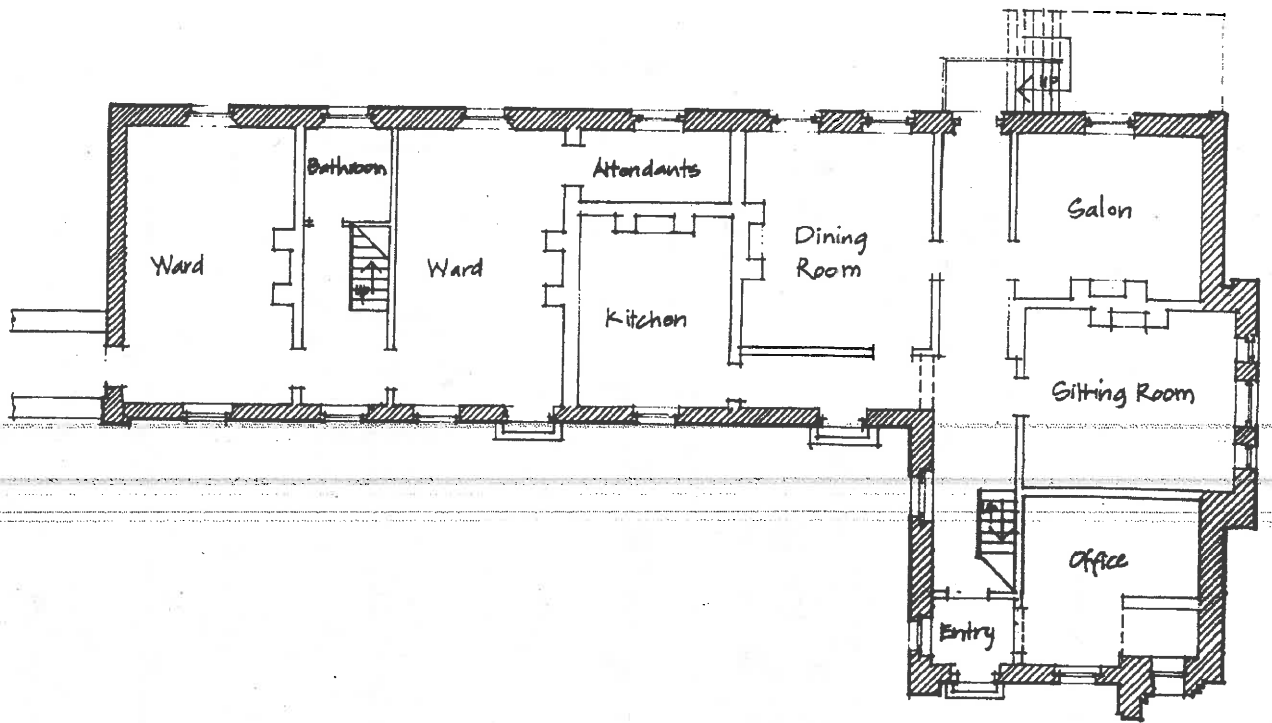


Figure 6 Suggested original layout of the Ground Floor of the Administration/Entrance Buildings

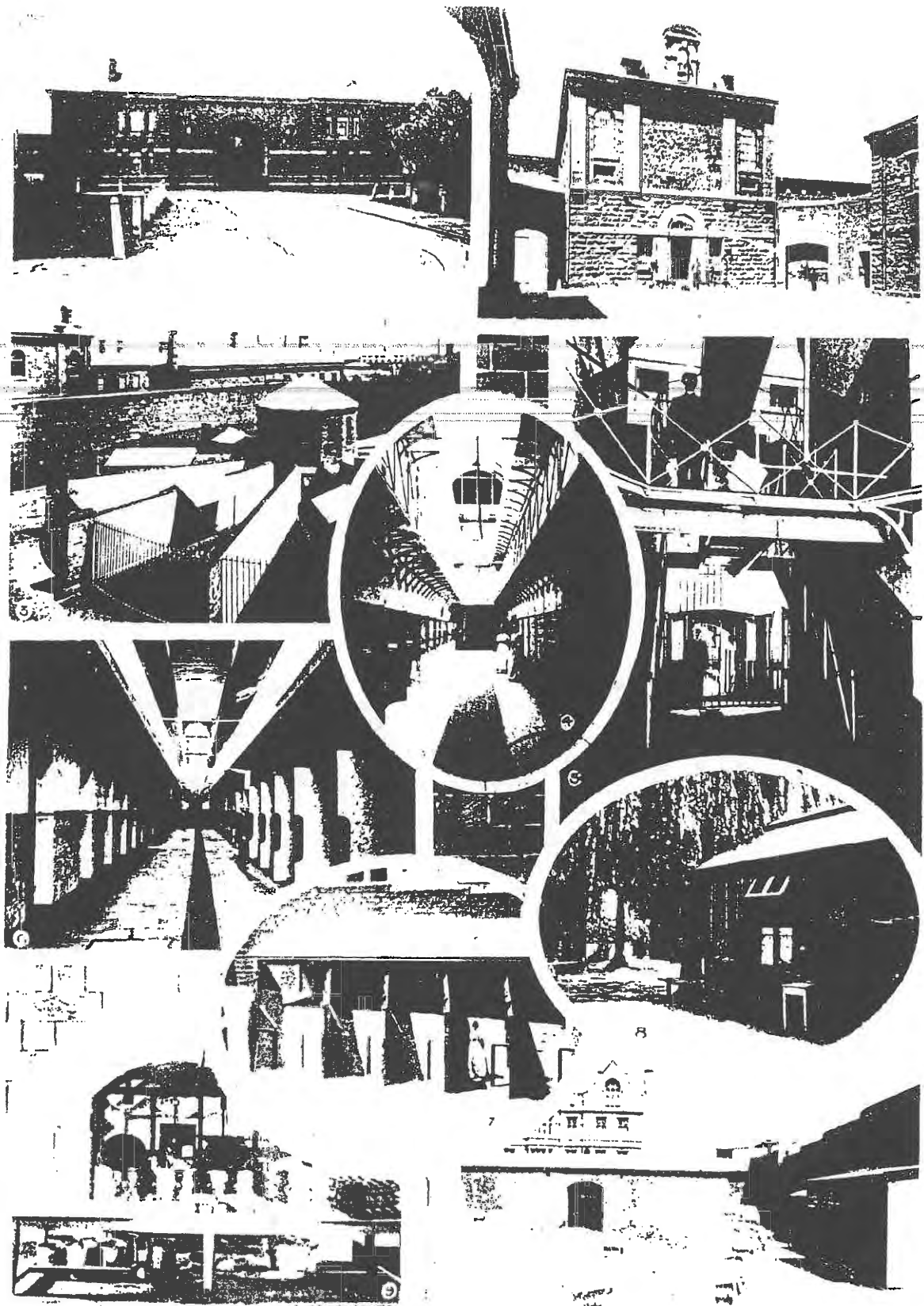


Figure 8 "Where our Criminals are Confined".
Series of photographs illustrating the Old Melbourne Gaol, 1905

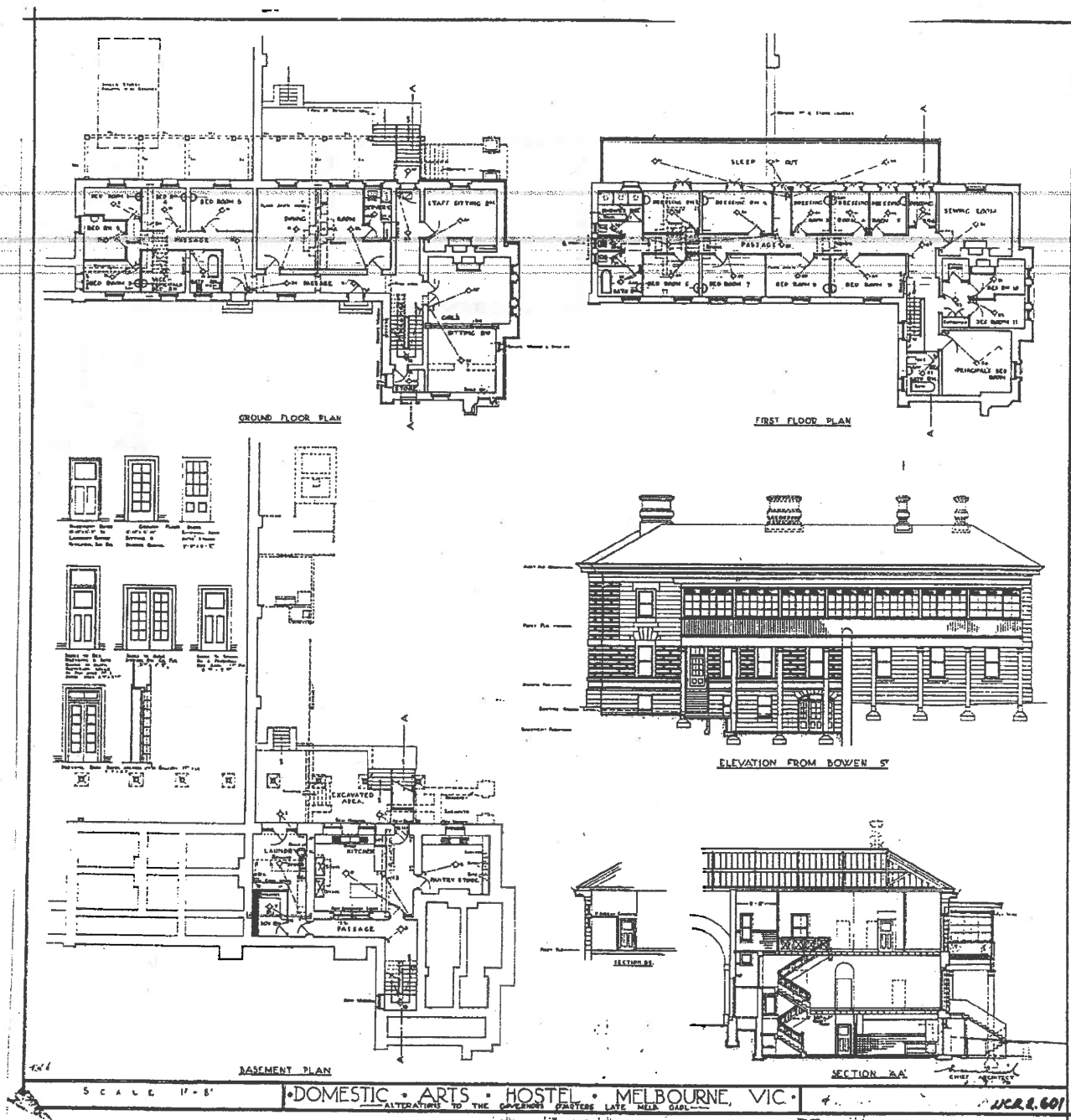
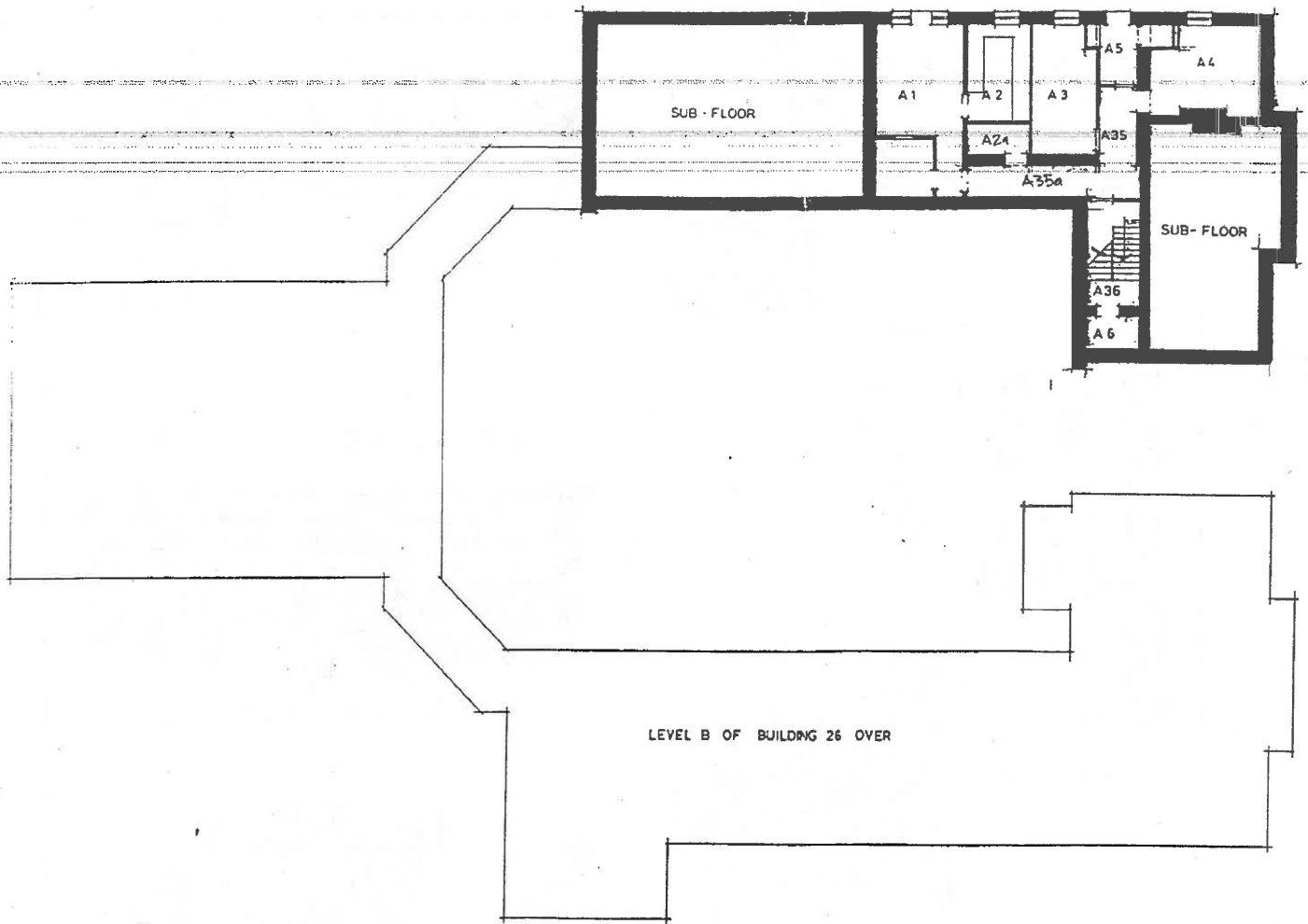


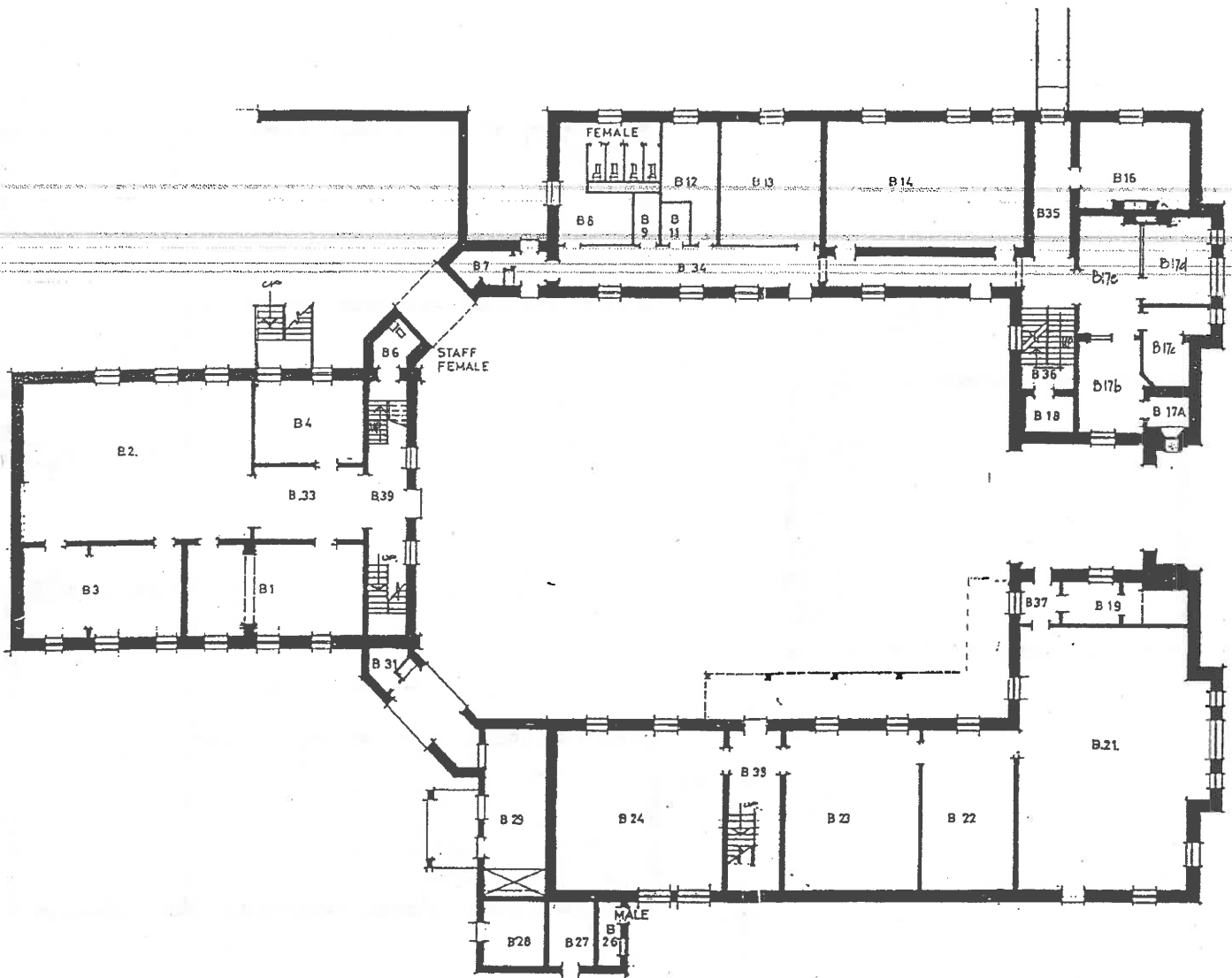
Figure 9 "Domestic Arts Hostel Melbourne" Alterations to the West Wing, 1926



LEVEL A.



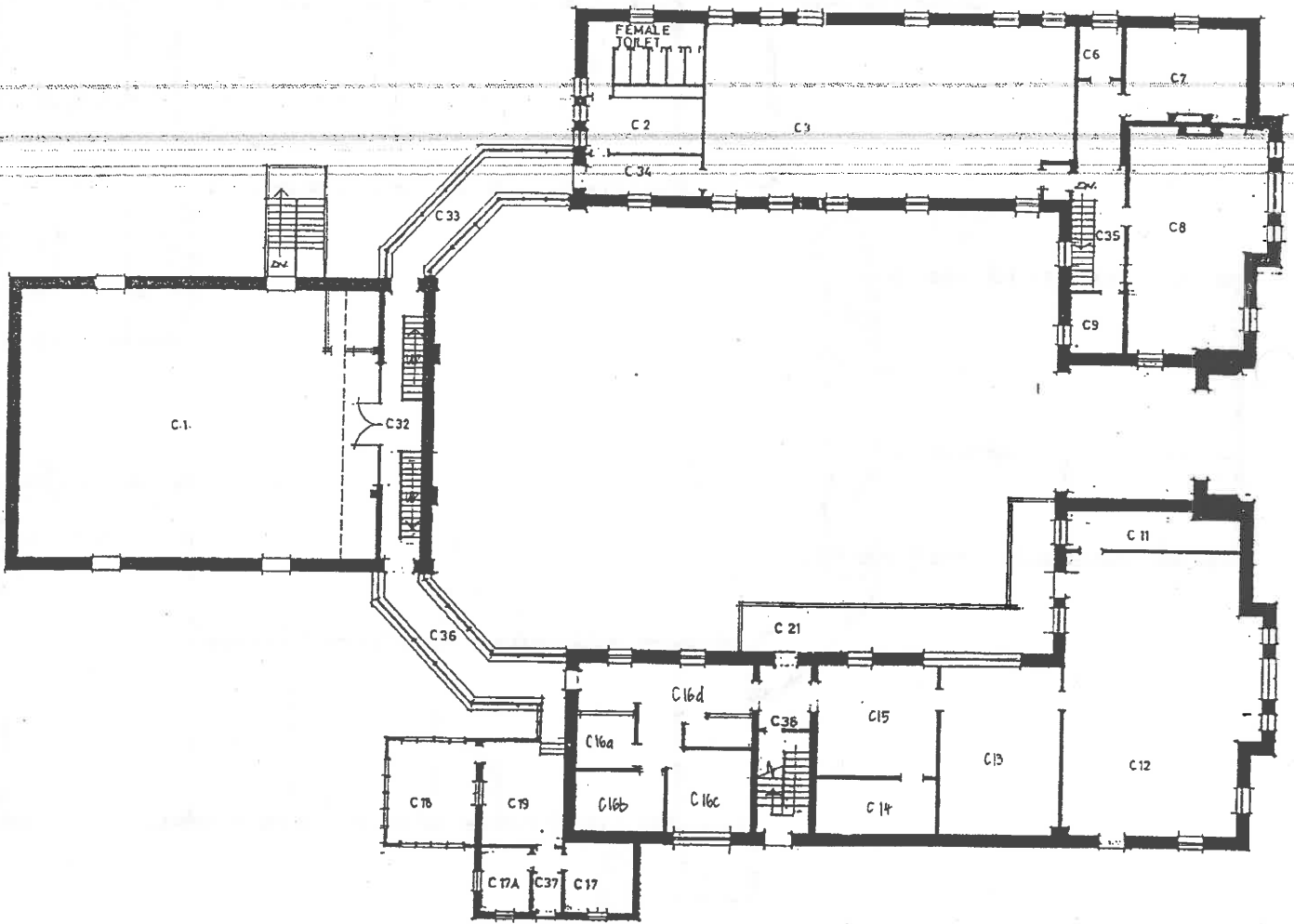
Figure 10 Existing Conditions - Basement Floor Plan



LEVEL B



Figure 11 Existing Conditions - Ground Floor Plan

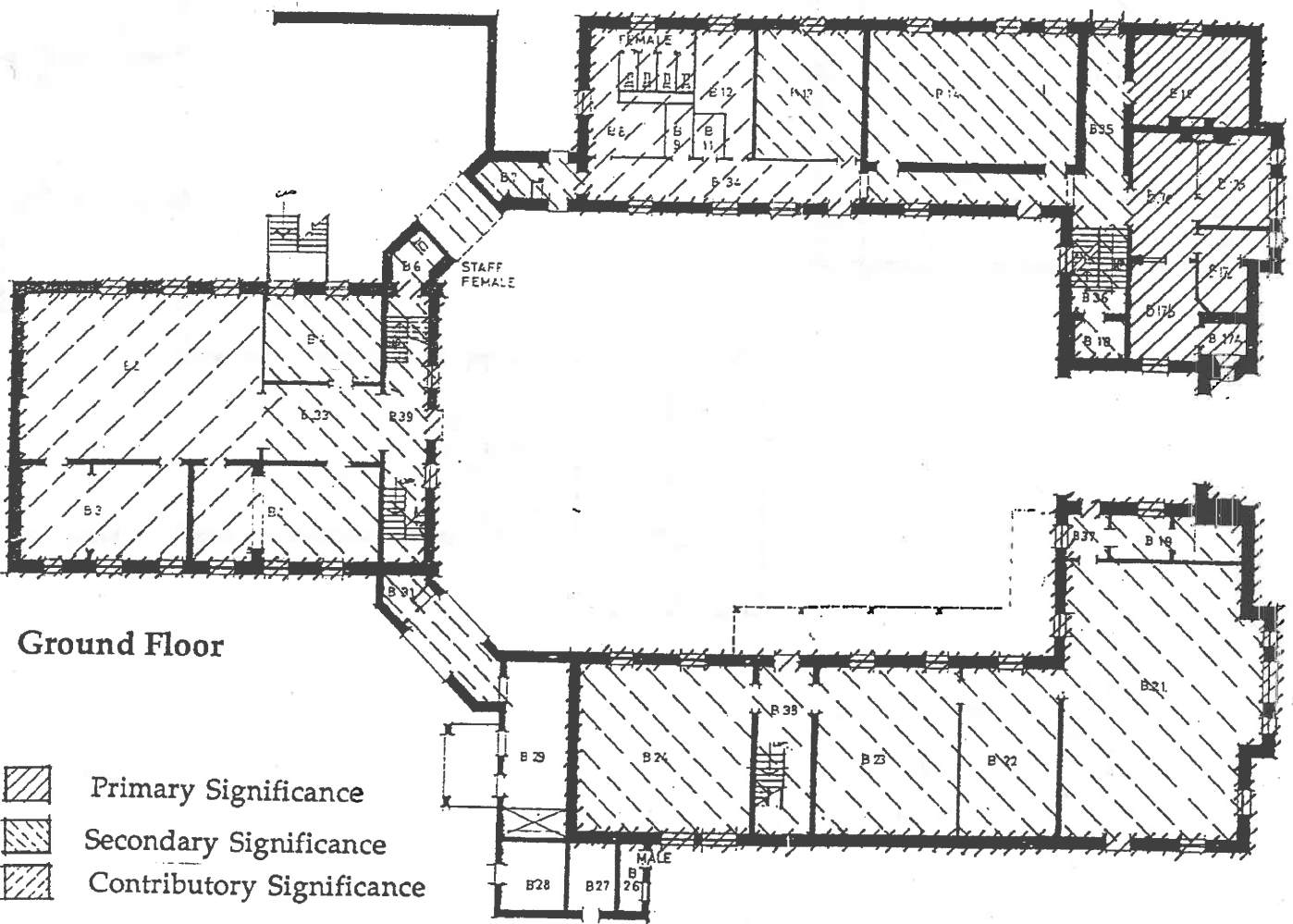
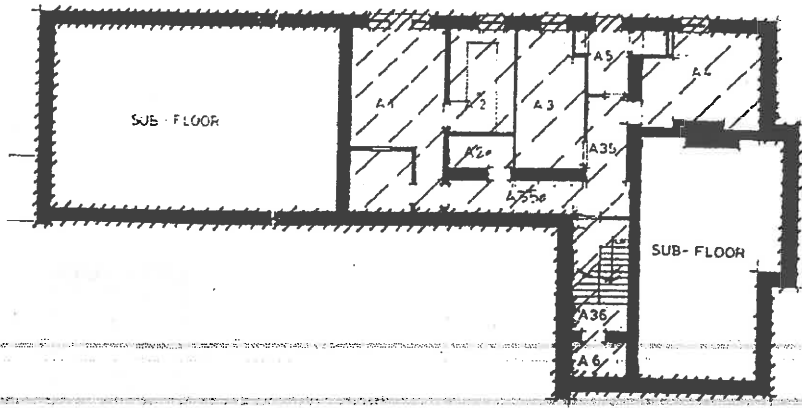


LEVEL C



Figure 12 Existing Conditions - First Floor Plan

Basement



Ground Floor




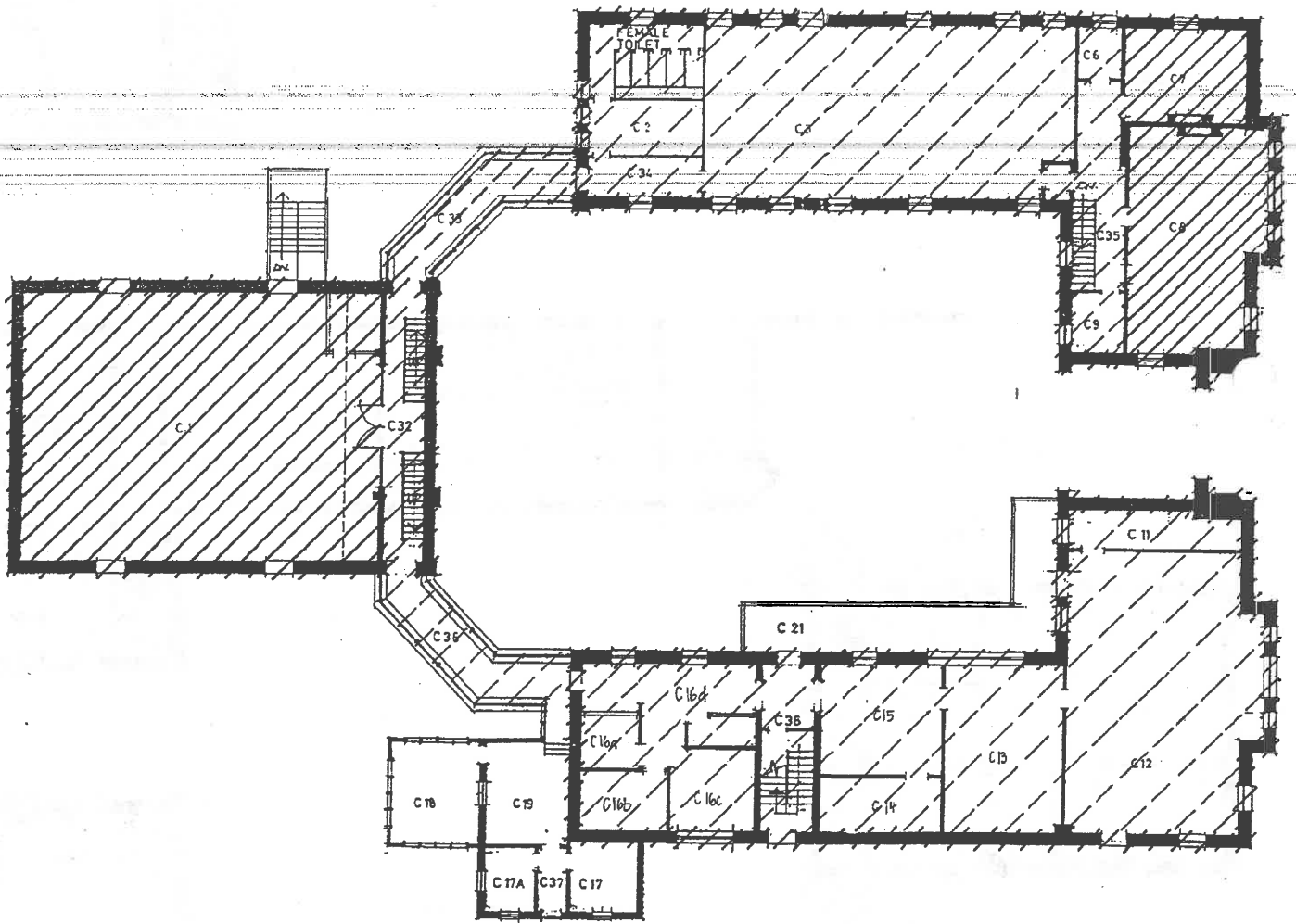
-  Primary Significance
-  Secondary Significance
-  Contributory Significance

Figure 13 Gaol Chapel & Administration/Entrance Buildings
Relative Significance : Basement and Ground Floors








-  Primary Significance
-  Secondary Significance
-  Contributory Significance



Figure 14 Gaol Chapel & Administration/Entrance Buildings
Relative Significance : First Floor



Photo 1 North Elevation of the Chapel Building



Photo 2 East Elevation of the Chapel Building

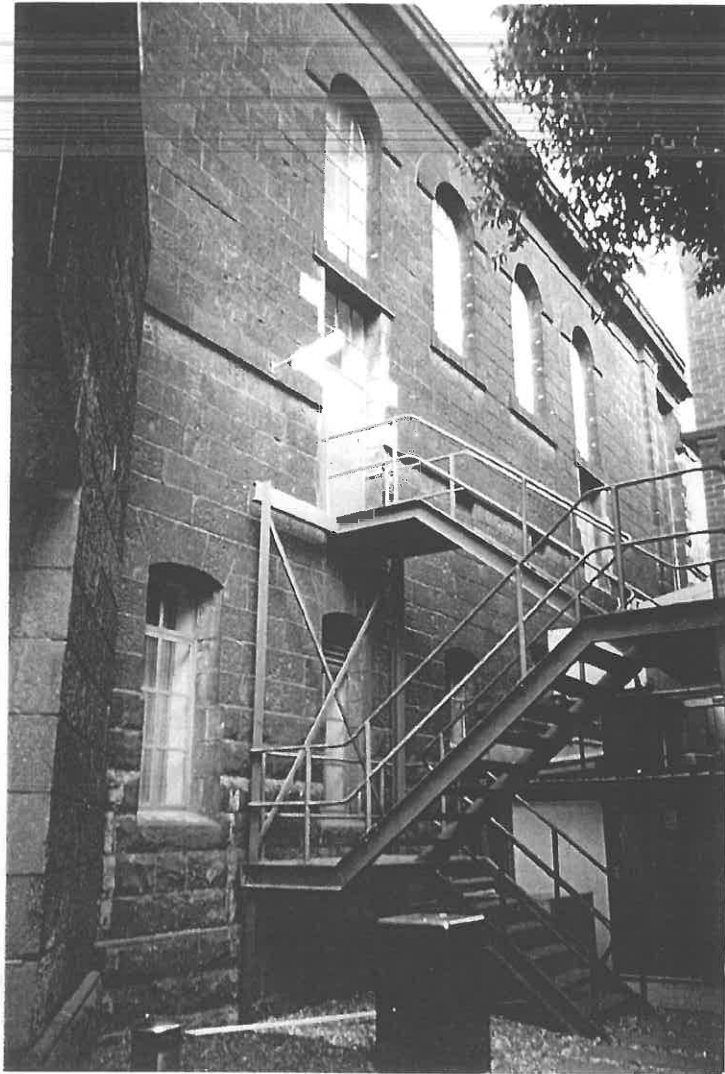


Photo 3 West Elevation of the Chapel Building



Photo 4 North-west view of the roof of the Chapel Building

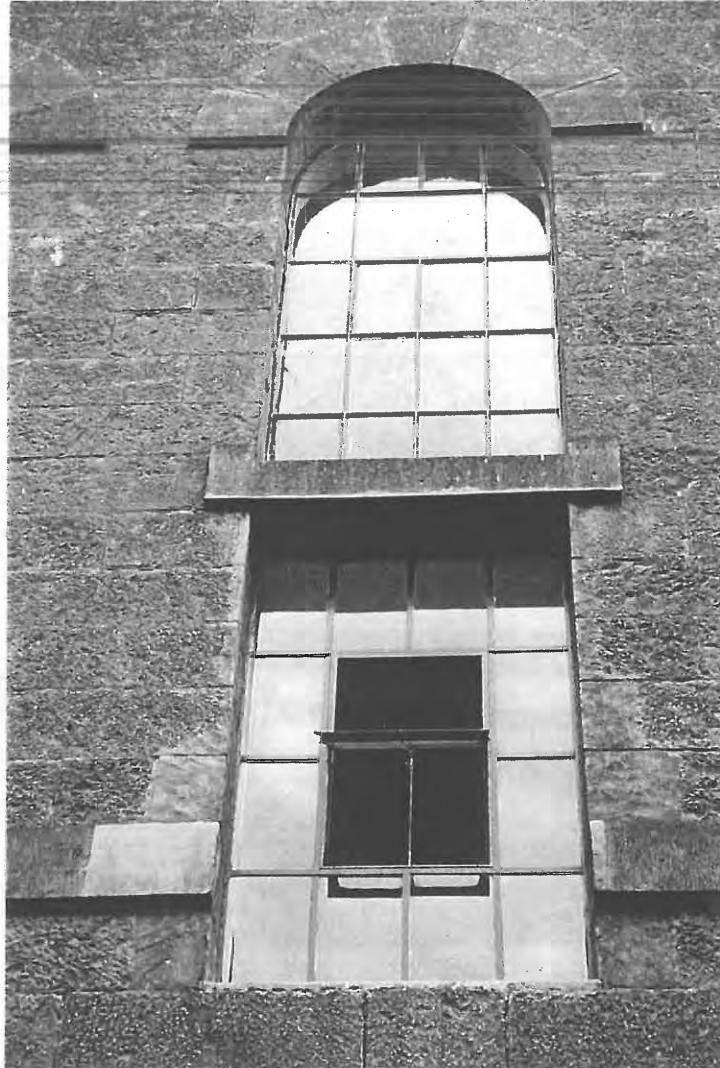


Photo 5 Original window in the east wall of the Chapel Building with a new window below

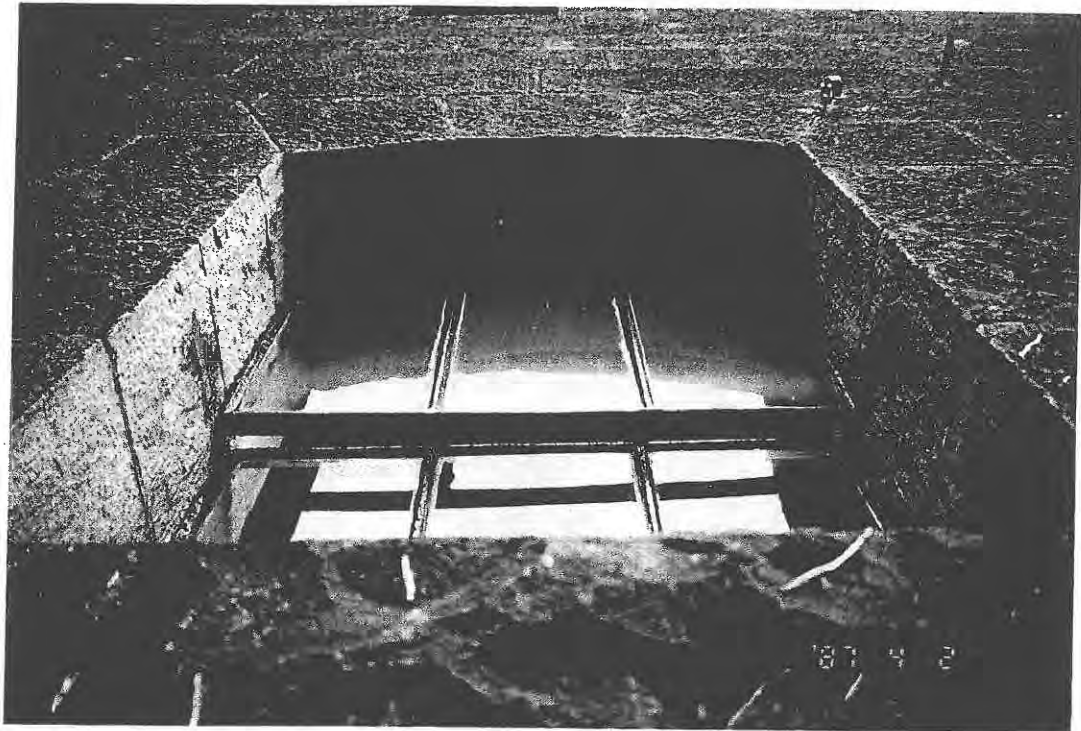


Photo 6 Original split sash window opening in east wall of the Chapel Building

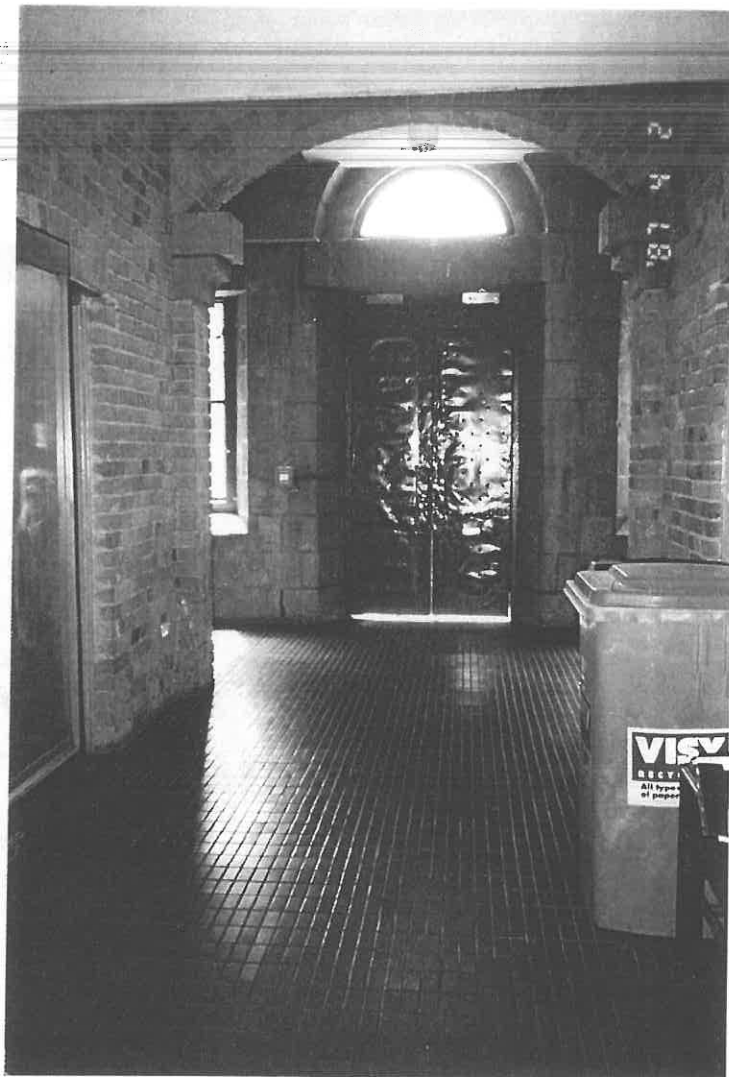


Photo 7 Ground floor entrance foyer of the Chapel Building

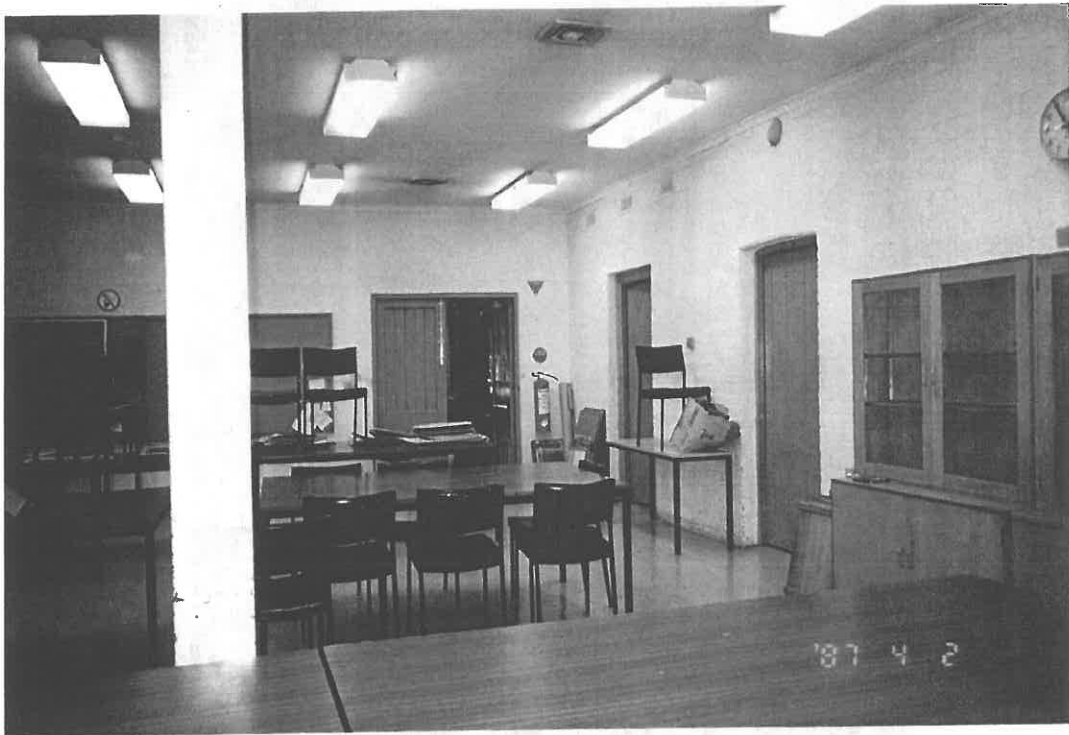


Photo 8 South-west room on the ground floor of the Chapel Building

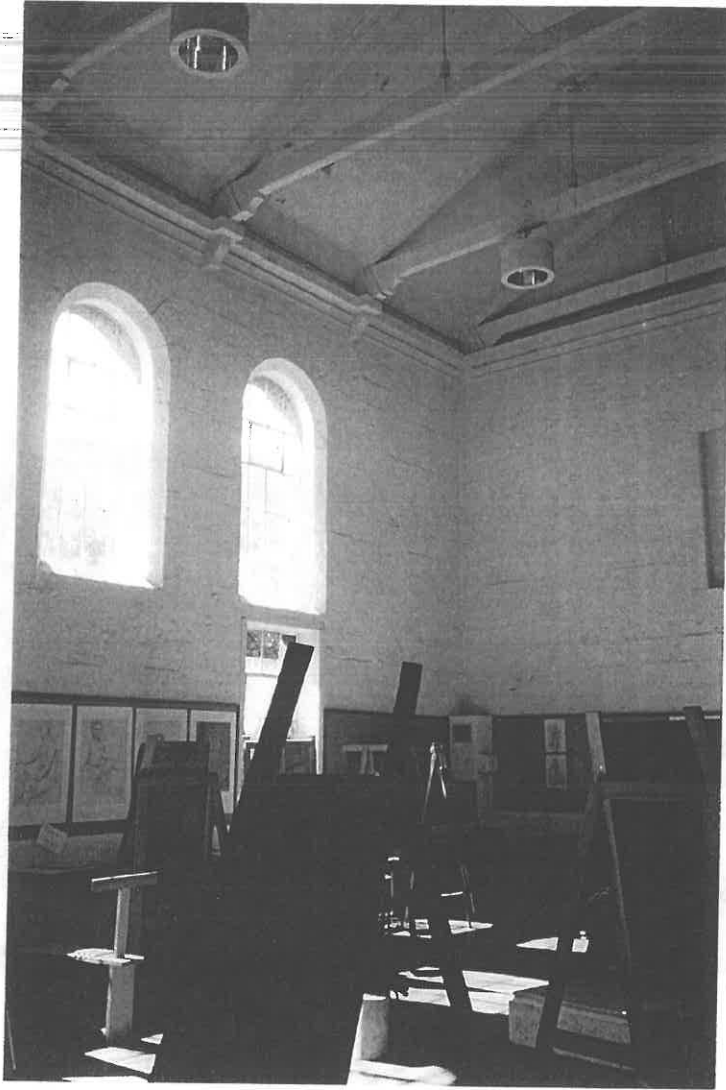


Photo 9 Internal view of the former Chapel

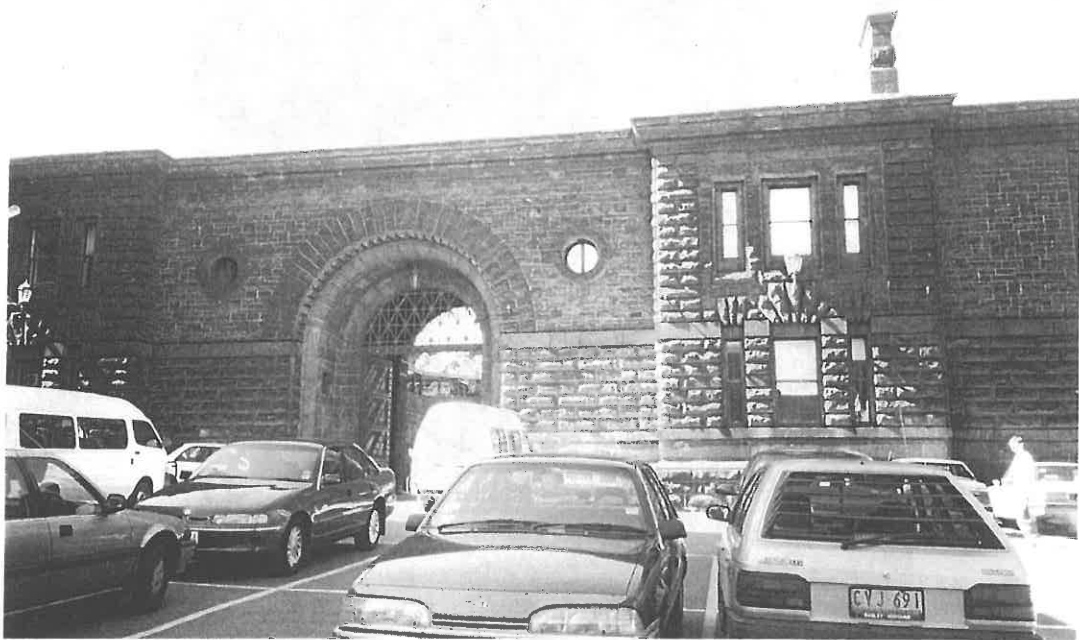


Photo 10 North Elevation of the Administration/Entrance Buildings



Photo 11 East Elevation of the West Wing



Photo 12 West Elevation of the East Wing



Photo 13 North-west view of the roof of the Administration/Entrance Buildings



Photo 14 Roof of the West Wing

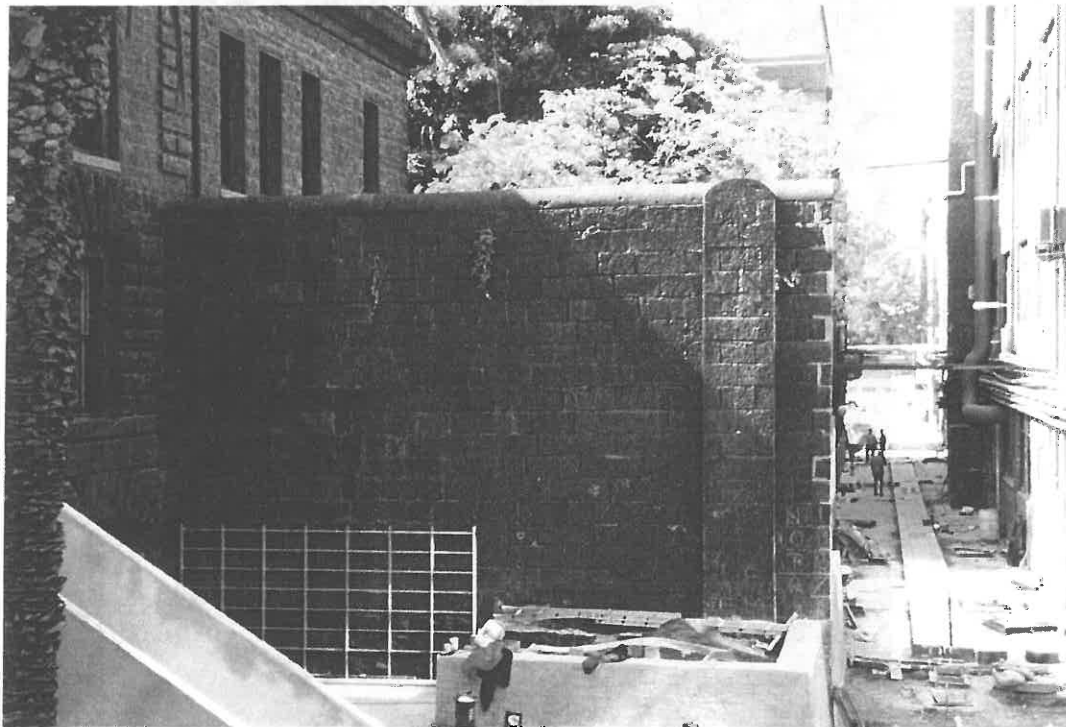


Photo 15 Original wall of the Old Melbourne Gaol and West Elevation of the West Wing

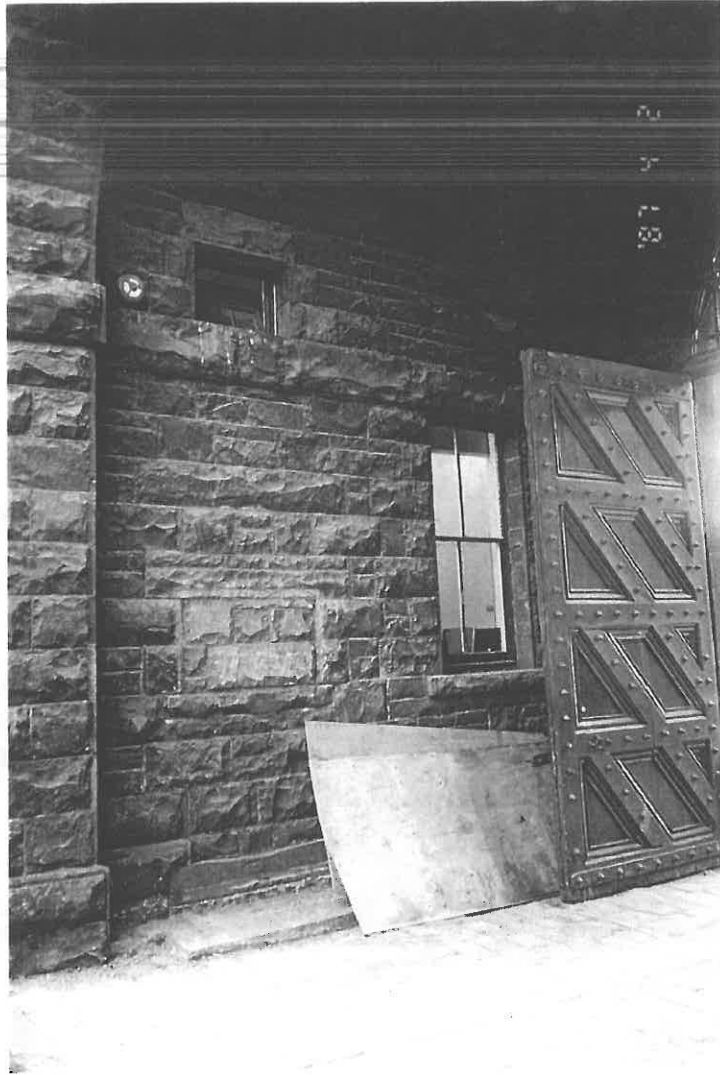


Photo 16 Remnants of the original entrance to the West Wing

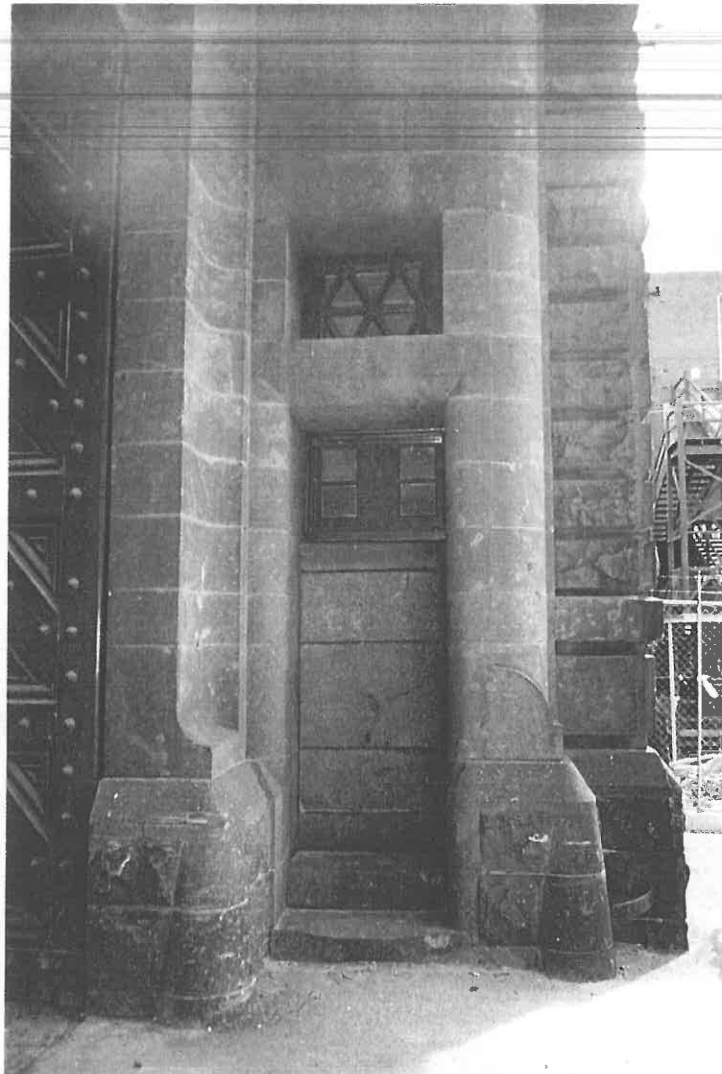


Photo 17 Exterior view of the "vault" in the West Wing

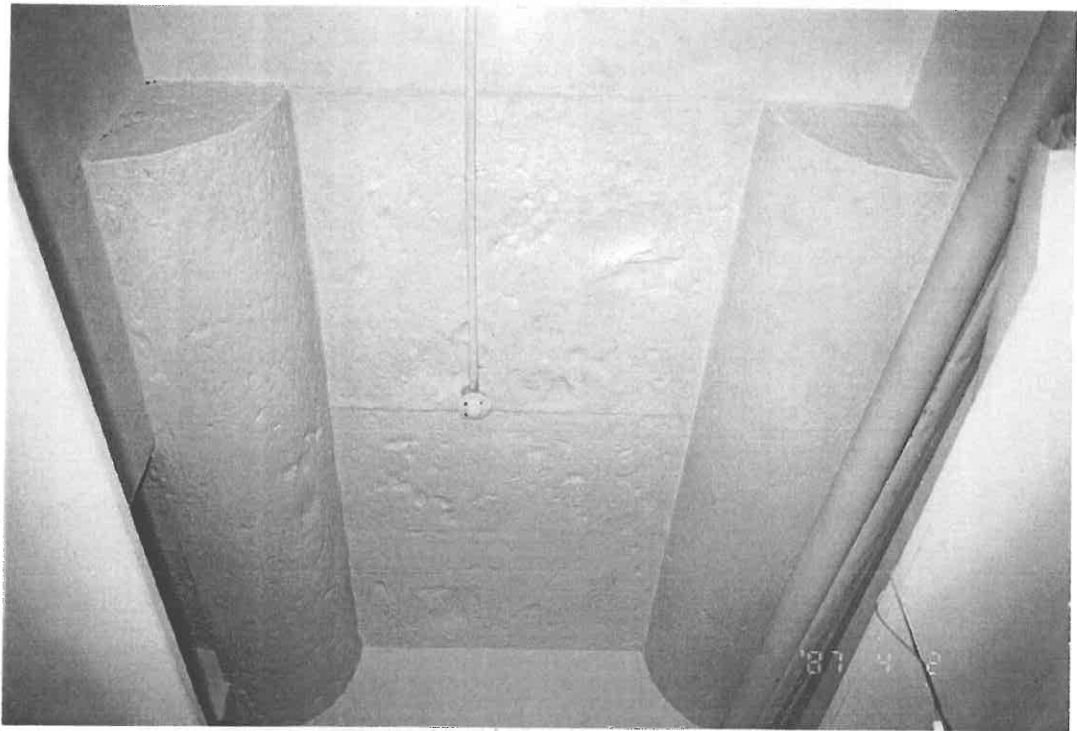


Photo 18 Internal view of the "vault" in the East Wing

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APPENDIX A

**ROOM SURVEY SHEETS
Former Gaol Chapel**

Note: Refer to Figures 10, 11 and 12 in section 6.0 for existing plan layouts and room references

Former Gaol Chapel

Ground Floor

AREA TYPE	Room	B1
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Office and Visitors Rooms	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Office	
PARTICULARS	All walls are original. The northern door opening in the west wall is original. Part of the two northern window openings and the smaller window opening, all in the east wall, are original.	
CONDITION	Major Modifications. Originally two areas, the dividing wall has been made into an archway. A number of original walls in the southern room have been removed. An original opening in the south wall has been filled in and the southern door opening in the west wall was created in 1925. Both openings have new doors. The original openings of the two northern windows in the east wall have been enlarged. The fireplace has been covered, carpet has been fitted to the floor and a new ceiling with fluorescent lighting has been installed.	
RECOMMENDATIONS	All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. The installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.	

AREA TYPE	Room	B2
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Corridor, Visitors Rooms and Bathrooms	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Fine Arts Storage	
PARTICULARS	All walls are original. The two door openings in the east wall are original. The two window openings in the west wall are also original.	
CONDITION	Major Modifications. Many of the walls dividing the original areas have now been demolished, with just two columns now standing in the middle of the room. The original fittings from the bathroom areas have also been removed. The original opening in the south wall linking this area with the adjacent cell block has been filled in. An original window opening in the west wall has been filled in and the door opening in the west wall has been enlarged to take double doors, then subsequently covered over. New timber doors	

have been fitted to the opening at the northern end of the room. Vinyl tiles have been fitted to the floor and a new ceiling with fluorescent lighting has been installed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. It would be desirable to reinstate the relationship of this original area with the adjacent cell block. The installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.

AREA TYPE	Room	B3
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Bathrooms and Passage	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Office	
PARTICULARS	All walls are original however a number of dividing walls have been removed. The two northern window openings in the east wall are original. The northern door opening in the west wall is also original.	
CONDITION	Major Modifications. Originally five different areas, most of the original walls have been demolished. An original opening in the north wall has been filled in. A new door opening has been created in the west wall. The southern window opening in the east wall has been enlarged. Vinyl tiles have been fitted to the floor and a new ceiling with fluorescent lighting has been installed.	
RECOMMENDATIONS	All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. The installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.	

AREA TYPE	Room	B4
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Waiting Room	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Office	
PARTICULARS	The north and west walls are original.	
CONDITION	Modifications. The original east wall has been demolished and a new brick wall has been constructed. The window openings in the west wall have been enlarged. A new ceiling and fluorescent lighting has been installed and carpet has been fitted to the floor. The fireplace has been removed.	
RECOMMENDATIONS	All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. The installation of more	

appropriate light fittings should be considered.

AREA TYPE	Room	B6
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Walkway	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Toilet	
PARTICULARS	The side walls are part of the original bluestone walkway linking the former Chapel with the Entrance buildings.	
CONDITION	Modified. The end wall has been constructed to form a new room. Plumbing facilities have been installed.	
RECOMMENDATIONS	All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program.	

AREA TYPE	Foyer	B33
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Corridor	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Foyer	
PARTICULARS	The east and west walls are original although the original finish has been removed exposing the alternate courses of the stretcher and header brickwork.	
CONDITION	Modifications. A new stud wall with double doors has been constructed to the south. The floor is covered with small ceramic tiles and a new ceiling with downlights has been installed.	
RECOMMENDATIONS	All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. It would be desirable to reinstate the original finish to east and west walls. The installation of more appropriate light fittings and floor coverings should be considered.	

AREA TYPE	Entrance	B39
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Entrance and Passage	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Entrance	
PARTICULARS	All walls, door and window openings are original. The original timber entrance doors are still intact and the original window openings in the north wall remain unaltered.	

CONDITION

Modifications.

The original stairs in the east corner have been replaced, while a new stair case has been constructed in the west corner. The original hard plaster finish has been removed from the south wall exposing the brickwork. A new ceiling with downlights has been installed and the floor has been covered with ceramic tiles. New door furniture has been fitted to the original entrance doors.

RECOMMENDATIONS

All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. It would be desirable to have the original hard plaster finish reinstated to the south walls. The installation of more appropriate light fittings and floor coverings should be considered.

Former Gaol Chapel

First Floor

AREA TYPE

Room

C1

ORIGINAL FUNCTION

Chapel

CURRENT FUNCTION

Fine Arts Studio

PARTICULARS

All walls are original. The ceiling and the ceiling trusses are original. The original window openings in the west and east walls are also still intact. The structure of the mezzanine floor is most likely original.

CONDITION

Modifications.

The higher level of the original split-level floor has been lowered to the remaining lower floor level. The timber floor in the Chapel has been replaced. Three new window openings and one new door opening have been constructed on the east and west walls. A new stud wall with double doors has been constructed at the northern end of the chapel. A partitioned store room has been erected in the north-west corner. The original door openings in the south wall linking the chapel with the adjacent cell block and the high windows in the south wall have been filled in. A sink has been installed on the north-east wall. Large light fittings have been fitted to the trusses.

The timber floor of the mezzanine gallery has been replaced. The window openings in the east and west walls are original however they now have steel balustrades placed in front of them. The windows in the north wall have been partially covered with masonry on the interior although the full length of glazing is evident on the

exterior.

RECOMMENDATIONS

All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. It would be desirable to reinstate the relationship of this original area with the adjacent cell block. It would be also be desirable to remove the partition store room and the sink from the room and the installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.

AREA TYPE

Passage

C32

ORIGINAL FUNCTION

Foyer

CURRENT FUNCTION

Passage

PARTICULARS

The north, east and west walls and part of the south wall is original.

CONDITION

Major Modifications.

A new semi-glazed partition wall has been erected between the original south walls, dividing this area from the Chapel space. A new timber floor has been recently installed. The original stair in the east corner has been replaced while a new stair has been constructed in the west corner. New openings have been created in the east and west walls to give access to the walkway links to the Entrance buildings. The hard plaster finish of the original south wall has been removed exposing the brickwork and a plasterboard ceiling with downlights has been installed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. It would be desirable to have the original hard plaster finish to the south walls reinstated.

APPENDIX B

ROOM SURVEY SHEETS

Former Administration/Entrance Buildings

Note: Refer to Figures 10, 11 and 12 in section 6.0 for existing plan layouts and room references.

WEST WING

Basement

AREA TYPE	Room	A1
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Basement	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Chaplaincy Lounge	
PARTICULARS	Original hard plaster walls. Eastern door opening in north wall is original. Skirting boards may be original.	
CONDITION	Modifications. Originally two rooms, the dividing wall was removed in 1926. The creation of the large door and window opening in the west wall and the replacement of the original doors also occurred in 1926. The fireplace has been removed. A plasterboard ceiling with fluorescent lighting has been installed and carpet has been fitted to the floor. A partitioned room with three-quarter height walls has been installed in the south-east corner.	
RECOMMENDATIONS	All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. It would be desirable to remove the partition walls from the room. The installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.	

AREA TYPE	Room	A2
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Basement	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Kitchen	
PARTICULARS	South and west walls are original.	
CONDITION	Modifications. Part of what was originally one larger room. In 1926, the original door opening in the south wall was filled in, the original door was replaced, the fireplace was removed, the window in the west wall was created and the area was converted into a kitchen. In 1978, the basement was used as the Caretaker's quarters and domestic kitchen benches and equipment were installed. Vinyl tiles have been fitted to the floor and a plasterboard ceiling with fluorescent lighting has been installed.	
RECOMMENDATIONS	All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. The installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.	

AREA TYPE	Room	A2a
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Basement	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Store room	
PARTICULARS	The east and south wall are original.	
CONDITION	Modifications. Part of what was once one larger room, an internal window was created in the east wall in 1926. The stud walls to the west and north were presumably created when the area was used as a Caretaker's flat. The internal window has been replaced by a new door opening.	
RECOMMENDATIONS	All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program.	

AREA TYPE	Room	A3
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Basement	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Chaplain's Office	
PARTICULARS	No access obtained.	
CONDITION	Not assessed. Part of what was originally one larger room. In 1926, the original north wall was removed, a window was installed in the west wall and an internal window was installed in the east wall. Part of the east window has since been filled in, the north wall has been reconstructed with a new door opening.	
RECOMMENDATIONS	All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program.	

AREA TYPE	Room	A4
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Basement	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Chaplain's Office	
PARTICULARS	All walls are original. The door opening is original.	
CONDITION	Minor Modifications. The creation of the window in the west wall and the replacement of the original door occurred in 1926. Part of the south wall has been removed to allow for the	

extension of the adjacent bathroom. Carpet has been fitted to the floor and a new plasterboard ceiling with fluorescent lighting has been installed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. Any evidence of rising damp in the walls should be addressed immediately. The installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.

AREA TYPE

Room

A5

ORIGINAL FUNCTION

Store room

CURRENT FUNCTION

Bathroom

PARTICULARS

Part of the north wall is original.

CONDITION

Major Modifications.

The original room was opened up in 1926 to enable the continuation of the passage to the external west wall. In the late 1970s the whole basement was used as a caretaker's quarters and this area was again divided from the passage to create a bathroom. The current area projects into both the adjacent rooms.

RECOMMENDATIONS

All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program.

AREA TYPE

Room

A6

ORIGINAL FUNCTION

Part of Governor's Quarters
(part entrance/ part sub-floor)

CURRENT FUNCTION

Store room

PARTICULARS

The east, west and south walls are original.

CONDITION

Modifications.

The original floor level was altered when a concrete floor and ceiling was installed in 1926 to divide the original space in two. The original door opening in the east wall and the window opening in the south wall have been filled in. A fire panel was created in part of the original door opening in the east wall.

RECOMMENDATIONS

All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. The original door and window openings cannot be reinstated without reconstructing the original floor levels.

AREA TYPE	Passage	A35
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Passage	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Passage	
PARTICULARS	The passage has an original north wall and possibly original skirting boards.	
CONDITION	<p>Modifications.</p> <p>The south and west walls have been reconstructed in their original locations. A new door opening has been created at the east end of the passage. Carpet has been fitted to the floor and a new plasterboard ceiling with fluorescent lighting has been installed.</p>	
RECOMMENDATIONS	All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. Any evidence of rising damp must be addressed immediately. The installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.	

AREA TYPE	Passage	A35a
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Passage	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Passage	
PARTICULARS	The passage has original east and west walls.	
CONDITION	<p>Modifications.</p> <p>A new door opening has been created in the east wall of the passage. Carpet has been fitted to the floor and a new plasterboard ceiling with fluorescent lighting has been installed.</p>	
RECOMMENDATIONS	All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. Any evidence of rising damp must be addressed immediately. The installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.	

AREA TYPE	Stair well	A36
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Stair well	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Stair well	

PARTICULARS	The south, east and north walls are original.
CONDITION	<p>Modifications.</p> <p>The original stair case and balustrade were replaced by a concrete stair and a metal and timber balustrade in 1926. A new window was created in the south wall in 1926. A new partition wall and door has been installed to the east end of the stairwell.</p>
RECOMMENDATIONS	All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. Any evidence of rising damp must be addressed immediately. The installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.

WEST WING

Ground Floor

AREA TYPE	Room	B7
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Walkway	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Store room	
PARTICULARS	Original bluestone walls remain intact.	
CONDITION	<p>Modifications.</p> <p>Original walkway is now blocked with two new brick walls each side of the original gateway.</p>	
RECOMMENDATIONS	All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program.	

AREA TYPE	Room	B8
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Infirmary Ward	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Female Toilets	
PARTICULARS	The south and east walls are original as are the window openings in these walls, although opaque glazing has been installed.	
CONDITION	<p>Major Modifications.</p> <p>The original north wall and fireplace were removed in 1926. New partitions have been installed throughout and a new stud wall has been constructed to the north. The east stud wall has been reconstructed in the location of the</p>	

original wall. A plumbing duct has been created in the middle of the room. The floor has been fitted with vinyl sheeting and a new plasterboard ceiling with fluorescent lighting has been installed at the original ceiling height.

RECOMMENDATIONS

All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program.

AREA TYPE

Room

B9

ORIGINAL FUNCTION

Infirmiry Ward

CURRENT FUNCTION

Disabled Toilet

PARTICULARS

This is new room created within what was originally a larger room.

CONDITION

Modifications.
There is very little evidence of the original fabric remaining. All walls are new stud walls covered with plasterboard or ceramic tiles, a new plasterboard ceiling with fluorescent lighting has been installed, vinyl sheeting covers the floor and modern bathroom facilities and equipment have been installed. There are no windows.

RECOMMENDATIONS

AREA TYPE

Room

B11

ORIGINAL FUNCTION

Stair well

CURRENT FUNCTION

Store room

PARTICULARS

This is new room created within what was originally a larger room.

CONDITION

Modifications.
The original stair has been removed. All walls are new stud walls. A new plasterboard ceiling with fluorescent lighting has been installed and the floor is covered with vinyl tiles.

RECOMMENDATIONS

AREA TYPE

Room

B12

ORIGINAL FUNCTION

Stair well

CURRENT FUNCTION

Office

PARTICULARS	The west and north walls are original. The window opening in the west wall is also original.
CONDITION	Modifications. The original stair has been removed. The east and south walls are new stud walls, a new plasterboard ceiling with fluorescent lighting has been installed and vinyl tiles cover the floor.
RECOMMENDATIONS	All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. The installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.

AREA TYPE	Room	B13
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Infirmary	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Office	
PARTICULARS	The west, north and south walls are original. The window opening in the west wall is also original.	
CONDITION	Minor Modifications. The east wall is a new stud wall. A new plasterboard ceiling with fluorescent lighting has been installed, the floor is covered with carpet and three quarter height partition walls have been installed in the south-east corner.	
RECOMMENDATIONS	All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. It would be desirable to have the partition walls removed. The installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.	

AREA TYPE	Room	B14
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Part of Governor's Quarters (Kitchen and Dining Rooms)	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Meeting Room	
PARTICULARS	All walls are original as are the skirting boards. The door openings in the east wall are also original.	
CONDITION	Modifications. The room was originally two smaller rooms. In 1926, the dividing wall and two fireplaces were removed, a servery was constructed in the north-west corner, a door opening in the north wall was filled in and two doors in the east wall were replaced. Carpet has been fitted to the floor and a plasterboard ceiling with fluorescent lighting has	

been installed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. Ideally, it would be desirable to have the original wall reinstated. The installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.

AREA TYPE

Room

B16

ORIGINAL FUNCTION

Part of Governor's Quarters
(Salon)

CURRENT FUNCTION

Office

PARTICULARS

All walls are original. The window and door openings and fireplace are also original.

CONDITION

Minor Modifications.
Carpet has been fitted to the floor, a plasterboard ceiling with fluorescent lighting has been installed. The original architraves around the window has been removed and the original door was replaced in 1926.

RECOMMENDATIONS

All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. An original architrave should be reinstated to the window opening. The installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.

AREA TYPE

Room

B17a

ORIGINAL FUNCTION

Part of Governor's Quarters
(vault or strong room within an office?)

CURRENT FUNCTION

Store room

PARTICULARS

The west, north and east walls are original. The original low bluestone ceiling and supporting cornice stones are still intact. The small square opening with the steel frame window in the east wall is original and the lower timber window with mail slot could also be original.

CONDITION

Modifications.
The south wall is a new stud wall. An opening in the east external wall under the small square window opening may have been filled in.

RECOMMENDATIONS

All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program.

AREA TYPE	Room	B17b
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ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Part of Governor's Quarters (office?)
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CURRENT FUNCTION	Office
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PARTICULARS	The east and part of the south wall are original. The window opening in the east wall is also original.
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CONDITION	Modifications. Originally part of two rooms. Part of an original wall has been removed from the centre of the room. Semi-glazed partition walls have been installed to the west and north, a plasterboard ceiling with fluorescent lighting has been installed and carpet has been fitted to the floor.
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RECOMMENDATIONS	All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. Ideally it would be desirable to have the partition walls removed and the original walls reconstructed. The installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.
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AREA TYPE	Room	B17c
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ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Part of Governor's Quarters (part of Sitting Room and Office)
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CURRENT FUNCTION	Office
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PARTICULARS	The north wall and window opening in the wall are original. Part of the east wall is also original.
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CONDITION	Modifications. Originally part of a larger room. Part of an original wall has been removed from the centre of the room. Semi-glazed partition walls have been installed to the east and north, a plasterboard ceiling with fluorescent lighting has been installed and carpet has been fitted to the floor.
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RECOMMENDATIONS	All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. Ideally it would be desirable to have the partition walls removed and the original walls reconstructed. The installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.
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AREA TYPE	Room	B17d
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ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Part of Governor's Quarters (part of Sitting Room)
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CURRENT FUNCTION Office

PARTICULARS The north wall and windows are original. The west wall is also original.

CONDITION Modifications.
Originally part of a larger room. Semi-glazed partition walls have been installed to the east and south, a plasterboard ceiling with fluorescent lighting has been installed and carpet has been fitted to the floor. The original fireplace on the west wall has been covered over.

RECOMMENDATIONS All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. Ideally it would be desirable to have the partition walls removed and the original walls reconstructed. The installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.

AREA TYPE Room B17e

ORIGINAL FUNCTION Part of Governor's Quarters (part of Sitting Room)

CURRENT FUNCTION Waiting room

PARTICULARS West and south walls are original.

CONDITION Modifications.
Originally part of a larger room. Semi-glazed partition walls have been installed to north and east, a plasterboard ceiling with fluorescent lighting has been installed and carpet has been fitted to the floor. The original fireplace on the west wall has been covered over and the original door opening in the south wall was enlarged to take double doors in 1926.

RECOMMENDATIONS All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. Ideally it would be desirable to have the partition walls removed and the original walls reconstructed. The installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.

AREA TYPE Room B18

ORIGINAL FUNCTION Part of the Governor's Quarters (Part of entrance)

CURRENT FUNCTION Store room

PARTICULARS All walls are original. The top of an arch is evident in the north wall. The small square window in the east wall

is original.

CONDITION

Modifications.

Originally part of the space below, a concrete floor was installed in 1926, dividing the space in two. A new concrete ceiling has also been installed. Timber shelving has been constructed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. The original door and window openings cannot be reinstated without reconstructing the original floor levels.

AREA TYPE

Passage

B34

ORIGINAL FUNCTION

Infirmery

CURRENT FUNCTION

Passage

PARTICULARS

The east and south walls and the window and door openings on these walls are original.

CONDITION

Modifications.

The west wall is a new stud wall. A plaster ceiling with fluorescent lighting has been installed at the original height and carpet has been fitted to the floor. New doors have been fitted to the door openings.

RECOMMENDATIONS

All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. It would be desirable to have all internal walls painted according to the evidence of the original colour scheme. The installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.

AREA TYPE

Passage

B35

ORIGINAL FUNCTION

Passage

CURRENT FUNCTION

Passage

PARTICULARS

The south, west and north walls are original. The door openings in the north and west walls are also original.

CONDITION

Minor Modifications.

Carpet has been fitted to the floor and a plasterboard ceiling with fluorescent lighting has been installed. An original door opening in the south wall was filled in during the 1926 alterations. New doors have been installed to all openings.

RECOMMENDATIONS

All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. It would be desirable to have all internal walls painted according to the evidence of the original colour scheme. The installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.

AREA TYPE

Passage

B35a

ORIGINAL FUNCTION

Passage

CURRENT FUNCTION

Passage

PARTICULARS

All walls, door and window openings are original. The skirting boards along the passage may also be original.

CONDITION

Minor Modifications.

The door opening to the north has been enlarged to take new double doors, the floor has been fitted with carpet and a plasterboard ceiling with fluorescent lighting has been installed. New doors have been installed to all openings.

RECOMMENDATIONS

All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. It would be desirable to have all internal walls painted according to the evidence of the original colour scheme. The installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.

AREA TYPE

Stair well

B36

ORIGINAL FUNCTION

Stair well

CURRENT FUNCTION

Stair well

PARTICULARS

The south, east and north walls are original.

CONDITION

Modifications.

The original stair case and balustrade were replaced by a concrete stair and a metal and timber balustrade in 1926.

RECOMMENDATIONS

All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. It would be desirable to have all internal walls painted according to the evidence of the original colour scheme. The installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.

WEST WING

First Floor

AREA TYPE	Room	C2
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Infirmary Ward	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Female Toilets	
PARTICULARS	The south and west walls are original.	
CONDITION	Modifications. New stud walls have been erected to the north and east and partitions have been installed throughout. Six new window openings in the south wall have been created and vinyl sheeting has been fitted to the floor.	
RECOMMENDATIONS	All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program.	

AREA TYPE	Room	C3
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Stair well, Infirmary ward and Attendants' Room, Bedroom and Passage (Governor's Quarters)	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Examination/Meeting Room	
PARTICULARS	The east and west walls are original. Windows along the east wall are original.	
CONDITION	Major Modifications. Originally four smaller rooms, a stair well and a passage, several original walls have been removed to make one large room. The original stair case has been removed and the floor partly reconstructed. Window openings along the west wall were enlarged in 1926 to take French doors and they are currently filled with plate glass. Steel balustrades have been constructed in front of each window opening as a safety precaution. An additional window opening has been created towards the southern end of the room. A plasterboard ceiling with fluorescent lighting has been installed at the original ceiling height and vinyl tiles have been fitted to the floor. A partitioned airlock has been erected at the door opening in the north wall and a new door has been fitted to the opening in the south wall. Two sinks have been installed on the north and south walls of the room.	
RECOMMENDATIONS	All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. Ideally it would be	

desirable to have the original window openings on the west wall reconstructed and the steel balustrades removed; the partition wall at the north door opening and the sink removed and new doors installed to both openings. All internal walls should be repainted with respect to the original colour scheme and the installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.

AREA TYPE	Room	C6
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Closet (Governor's Quarters)	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Store room	
PARTICULARS	The all walls are original as is the door opening.	
CONDITION	<p>Minor Modifications.</p> <p>In 1926, the window opening in the west wall was enlarged to take French doors and the original door was replaced. Vinyl tiles have been fitted to the floor and a new plasterboard ceiling with fluorescent lighting has been installed at the original ceiling height.</p>	
RECOMMENDATIONS	<p>All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. Ideally it would be desirable to have the original window opening on the west wall reconstructed and the steel balustrade removed. The installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.</p>	

AREA TYPE	Room	C7
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Bedroom (Governor's Quarters)	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Store room	
PARTICULARS	All walls and the door and window openings are original.	
CONDITION	<p>Minor Modifications.</p> <p>A pressed metal ceiling with decorative cornices has been fitted to this room. The original door was replaced in 1926. The fireplace has been covered over, the floor has been carpeted and fluorescent lighting has been installed. A sink has been fitted to the south-west corner of the room and shelving has been fitted to either side of the fireplace.</p>	
RECOMMENDATIONS	<p>All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. The sink should be removed and the installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.</p>	

AREA TYPE	Room	C8
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Bedrooms (Governor's Quarters)	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Store room and Office	
PARTICULARS	The west and north walls are original. Part of the east and south walls are also original. The door opening and window openings are original.	
CONDITION	<p>Modifications.</p> <p>Originally two rooms, the dividing wall has been removed. An original door opening in the south wall has been filled in. A section of the south wall has been replaced by a new stud wall and a small area in the centre of the east wall is also stud construction. Carpet has been fitted to the floor. A new ceiling with fluorescent lighting has been installed at the original ceiling height.</p>	
RECOMMENDATIONS	<p>All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. Ideally it would be desirable to have the original dividing wall and the door opening in the south wall reinstated. The installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.</p>	

AREA TYPE	Room	C9
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Bathroom	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Store room	
PARTICULARS	The south and east walls are original. The window in the south wall is also original.	
CONDITION	<p>Modifications.</p> <p>The west and north walls are new stud walls. The floor was replaced by a concrete floor in 1926. The original bathroom fittings have been removed.</p>	
RECOMMENDATIONS	<p>All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program.</p>	

AREA TYPE	Stair well	C35
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Stair well	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Stair well	

PARTICULARS	The south wall and part of the north wall are original. The window in the south wall is original.
CONDITION	Modifications. The original stair case and balustrade were replaced by a concrete stair and a metal and timber balustrade in 1926. The east wall and part of the north wall are stud walls.
RECOMMENDATIONS	All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. The installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.

AREA TYPE	Walkway	C33
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Roof of an Enclosed Walkway	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Enclosed Walkway	
PARTICULARS	The bluestone walls of the original structure remain intact.	
CONDITION	Modifications. The original roofing structure of this link has been removed and a new floor constructed at first floor level. A glazed roof has been erected over the parapet walls of the original structure to form an enclosed walkway. The original gate has been removed.	
RECOMMENDATIONS	All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program.	

Administration/Entrance Buildings

EAST WING

Ground Floor

AREA TYPE	Room	B19
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Part of the Administration/Entrance Wing (Vault or strong room?)	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Store room	
PARTICULARS	The west, north and east walls are original. The original low bluestone ceiling and supporting cornice stones are still intact. The window in the west wall is also original.	

CONDITION A concrete floor has been installed and timber shelving has been constructed along the east wall. A new door has been installed to the opening in the south wall.

RECOMMENDATIONS All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program.

AREA TYPE Room B21

ORIGINAL FUNCTION Passage, Stair well and Offices

CURRENT FUNCTION Research Laboratory

PARTICULARS All walls are original. The original plasterboard and batten ceiling is still intact in the eastern section of the room. The door and window openings are also original. The door in the opening in the west wall is also original.

CONDITION Major Modifications. Originally three areas, several original walls have been removed to make one large room. The original stairs located in the north-west corner of the room and several fireplaces have been removed. In 1954 most of the original timber floor was replaced with a concrete slab. A window opening has been created in the east end of the north wall, while one window opening in the east wall has been filled in and the other has been made into a door opening. The area is currently being renovated to provide a modern laboratory.

RECOMMENDATIONS All remaining original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. It would be desirable to have any unnecessary or redundant pipes removed. The installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.

AREA TYPE Room B22

ORIGINAL FUNCTION Part of the Administration/Entrance Wing (Office)

CURRENT FUNCTION Offices

PARTICULARS The room has retained its original proportions with all walls except the south being original. The original plasterboard and batten ceiling is still intact. The window opening in the west wall is original.

CONDITION Modifications. The south wall has been replaced with a new stud wall. All original doors have been replaced and fireplaces have

been removed. The windows in the east wall have been filled in, carpet has been fitted to the floor and suspended fluorescent lighting has been installed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. It would be desirable to have any unnecessary or redundant pipes removed. The installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.

AREA TYPE

Room

B23

ORIGINAL FUNCTION

Part of the Administration/Entrance Wing
(Store room)

CURRENT FUNCTION

Offices

PARTICULARS

The room has retained its original proportions with the east, south and west walls being original. The window openings in the east wall are original as are all door openings. The original plasterboard and batten ceiling is still intact.

CONDITION

Modifications.
A stud wall has replaced the original north wall. The window openings in the east wall have been filled in and the original doors have been replaced. Carpet has been fitted to the floor and fluorescent lighting and a ceiling fan have been installed to the ceiling. Numerous pipes for air and water are mounted at ceiling level.

RECOMMENDATIONS

All elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. It would be desirable to have any unnecessary or redundant pipes removed. The installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.

AREA TYPE

Room

B24

ORIGINAL FUNCTION

Part of the Administration/Entrance Wing
(Store room)

CURRENT FUNCTION

Texture Laboratory

PARTICULARS

All walls are original and the original timber lined ceiling is still intact. The two window openings and architraves on the west wall and the door opening in the north wall are original.

CONDITION

Modifications.
Two new window openings have been created in the east wall, new doors have been installed in the opening in the

north wall and opaque glass has been fitted to the lower sashes of the two windows in the west wall. Vinyl sheeting has been fitted to the floor and suspended fluorescent lighting has been installed. Numerous pipes for air and water are mounted at ceiling level.

RECOMMENDATIONS

All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. It would be desirable to have any unnecessary or redundant pipes removed. The installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.

AREA TYPE	Room	B26
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	n/a	
CURRENT FUNCTION	male toilet	
PARTICULARS	Not part of the original building, this section was constructed in 1926 as part of the Emily McPherson College.	
CONDITION	n/a	
RECOMMENDATIONS	n/a	

AREA TYPE	Room	B27
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	n/a	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Store room	
PARTICULARS	Not part of the original building, this section was constructed in 1926 as part of the Emily McPherson College.	
CONDITION	n/a	
RECOMMENDATIONS	n/a	

AREA TYPE	Room	B28
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	n/a	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Store	
PARTICULARS	Not part of the original building, this section was constructed in 1926 as part of the Emily McPherson College	

CONDITION n/a
RECOMMENDATIONS n/a

AREA TYPE Room B29
ORIGINAL FUNCTION n/a
CURRENT FUNCTION Housing for ventilation/heating equipment

PARTICULARS Not part of the original building, this section was constructed in 1926 as part of the Emily McPherson College.

CONDITION n/a
RECOMMENDATIONS n/a

AREA TYPE Entrance B37
ORIGINAL FUNCTION Entrance
CURRENT FUNCTION Entrance

PARTICULARS All walls are original. The original slate floor is still in place. The doors and architraves on the east and west walls are original as is the window in the south wall.

CONDITION Minor modifications.
A new ceiling has been installed at the original ceiling height. Numerous pipes for air and water are mounted at ceiling level. New door furniture has been fitted to the doors.

RECOMMENDATIONS All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. It would be desirable to have any unnecessary or redundant pipes removed.

AREA TYPE Stair well B38
ORIGINAL FUNCTION Stair well
CURRENT FUNCTION Stair well

PARTICULARS All walls are original. The door opening in the west door opening is original.

CONDITION	Modifications. The original stair has been replaced with a concrete stair. A new door opening has been created in the east wall to provide access to the new Emily McPherson building.
RECOMMENDATIONS	All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program.

EAST WING

First Floor

AREA TYPE	Room	C11
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Closet	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Store room	
PARTICULARS	The west, south and north walls are original. The window opening in the south wall and the door and door opening in the east wall are also original. The original plaster ceiling is intact.	
CONDITION	Minor Modifications. Shelving and fluorescent lighting has been installed.	
RECOMMENDATIONS	All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. The installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.	

AREA TYPE	Room	C12
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Passage, Offices and a Stair well	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Classroom/Laboratory	
PARTICULARS	The north, east and south walls are original. The window openings in the projecting bay of the north wall are original. The two openings in the east wall and the window opening in the south wall are also original.	
CONDITION	Major Modifications. Originally four different areas, several original walls have been removed to make one large room. A new door opening has been created in the south wall to provide access to the verandah and the original fireplaces have been removed. A new suspended tile ceiling with fluorescent lighting has been installed and the floor is	

now covered with vinyl tiles. A blackboard, hand basins and paper towel dispensers have been fitted to the south wall. Four long benches with several gas outlets each have also been constructed within the room.

RECOMMENDATIONS

All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. Ideally it would be desirable to have the original walls reinstated. It would be also be desirable to have any unnecessary or redundant pipes removed. The installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.

AREA TYPE	Room	C13
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Office	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Laboratory	
PARTICULARS	The west, east and north walls are original. The door opening in the north wall is also original.	
CONDITION	<p>Major Modifications.</p> <p>The south wall is a new stud wall, the window in the east wall has been filled in and the window opening in the west wall was enlarged in 1926. A new door has been fitted to both door openings in the north and south walls. A suspended tile ceiling with fluorescent lighting has been installed and the floor is covered with vinyl sheeting. A blackboard has been constructed on the north wall.</p>	

RECOMMENDATIONS

All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. Ideally it would be desirable to have the original walls reinstated. It would be also be desirable to have any unnecessary or redundant pipes removed. The installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.

AREA TYPE	Room	C14
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	Store	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Scientific Storage Area	
PARTICULARS	The south and east walls are original.	
CONDITION	<p>Major Modifications.</p> <p>The west wall is a new stud wall. A new suspended tile ceiling with fluorescent lighting has been installed and vinyl sheeting has been fitted to the floor. Numerous pipes for air and water are mounted at ceiling level.</p>	

RECOMMENDATIONS

All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. Ideally it would be desirable to have the original walls reinstated. It would be also be desirable to have any unnecessary or redundant pipes removed. The installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.

AREA TYPE

Room

C15

ORIGINAL FUNCTION

Store

CURRENT FUNCTION

Scientific Storage Area

PARTICULARS

The west and south walls are original. The door opening in the south wall and the window opening in the west wall are also original.

CONDITION

Major Modifications.
The new stud wall to the north has been constructed in almost the same location as the original wall. The two original windows to this room have been altered with half of one covered over and the other incorporated into the large window opening extending into the adjacent room. A suspended tile ceiling with fluorescent lighting has been installed and vinyl has been fitted to the floor. Scientific fume cupboards have been constructed on both the west and east walls of the room. Numerous pipes for air and water are mounted at ceiling level.

RECOMMENDATIONS

All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. Ideally it would be desirable to have the original walls reinstated. It would be also be desirable to have any unnecessary or redundant pipes removed. The installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.

AREA TYPE

Room

C16

ORIGINAL FUNCTION

Store

CURRENT FUNCTION

Offices

PARTICULARS

The external original walls are still intact as are the two window openings in the west wall and the door opening in the north wall. The double timber doors are original although they have new door furniture.

CONDITION

Major Modifications.
Originally one open room, this area has now been divided into three office areas and a passage by semi-glazed partition walls, some extending to the ceiling height and

some not. All the original external walls have a timber veneer attached to them. A suspended tile ceiling with fluorescent lighting has been installed and the floor covering is both vinyl sheeting and carpet. A new door opening in the south wall and a new window opening in the east wall have been created.

RECOMMENDATIONS

All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program. Ideally it would be desirable to have the partitions removed and the original walls reinstated. It would be also be desirable to have any unnecessary or redundant pipes removed. The installation of more appropriate light fittings should be considered.

AREA TYPE	Room	C17
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	n/a	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Kitchen	
PARTICULARS	Not part of the original Gaol building, this section was constructed in 1926 as a caretaker's flat for the Emily McPherson College.	
CONDITION	n/a	
RECOMMENDATIONS	n/a	

AREA TYPE	Room	C17a
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	n/a	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Bathroom	
PARTICULARS	Not part of the original Gaol building, this section was constructed in 1926 as a caretaker's flat for the Emily McPherson College.	
CONDITION	n/a	
RECOMMENDATIONS	n/a	

AREA TYPE	Enclosed verandah	C18
ORIGINAL FUNCTION	n/a	
CURRENT FUNCTION	Office	

PARTICULARS	Not part of the original Gaol building, this section was constructed in 1937 as a caretaker's flat for the Emily McPherson College.
CONDITION	n/a
RECOMMENDATIONS	n/a

AREA TYPE	Room	C19
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ORIGINAL FUNCTION	n/a
CURRENT FUNCTION	Office
PARTICULARS	Not part of the original Gaol building, this section was constructed in 1926 as a caretaker's flat for the Emily McPherson College.
CONDITION	n/a
RECOMMENDATIONS	n/a

AREA TYPE	Verandah	C21/21a
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ORIGINAL FUNCTION	n/a
CURRENT FUNCTION	Verandah
PARTICULARS	Not part of the original Gaol building, the verandah was constructed in 1925 as part of the Emily McPherson College.
CONDITION	n/a
RECOMMENDATIONS	n/a

AREA TYPE	Verandah	C21b
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ORIGINAL FUNCTION	n/a
CURRENT FUNCTION	Verandah
PARTICULARS	Not part of the original Gaol building, the verandah was constructed in 1925 as part of the Emily McPherson College.
CONDITION	n/a

RECOMMENDATIONS n/a

AREA TYPE Walkway C36

ORIGINAL FUNCTION Bluestone Wall with Gate

CURRENT FUNCTION Enclosed Walkway

PARTICULARS The western side of this link between the two building is original.

CONDITION The original gate has been removed from the wall. A second bluestone wall has been constructed parallel to the original wall to replicate the original walkway constructed on the opposite side of the courtyard. A glazed roof has been erected over the parapet walls of the structure to form an enclosed walkway at first floor level.

RECOMMENDATIONS All original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program.

AREA TYPE Room C37

ORIGINAL FUNCTION n/a

CURRENT FUNCTION Store room

PARTICULARS Not part of the original Gaol building, this section was constructed in 1926 as a caretaker's flat for the Emily McPherson College.

CONDITION n/a

RECOMMENDATIONS n/a

AREA TYPE Stair well C38

ORIGINAL FUNCTION Stair well

CURRENT FUNCTION Stair well

PARTICULARS All external walls are original, as are the three door openings to the south, west and north. The timber doors in south opening are also original.

CONDITION

Modifications.

The original stair has been replaced by a concrete stair and a new three quarter height partition wall has constructed at the top of the stairs. A new door opening leading into the Emily McPherson building has also been created in the east wall. Vinyl sheeting has been fitted to the floor at the top of the stairs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

All remaining original elements are to be conserved and included in a regular maintenance program.