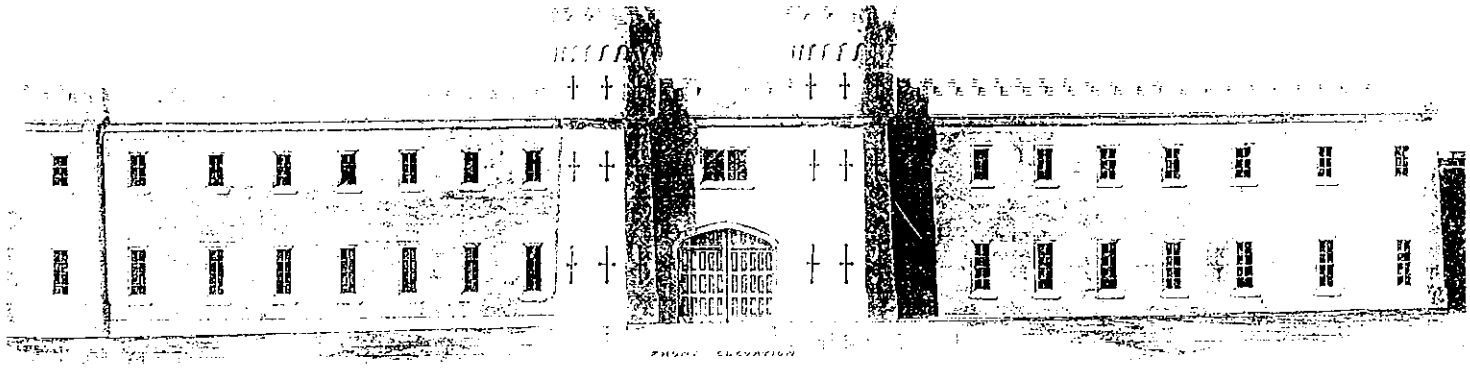
PENTRIDGE

CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN



C. Whytcross

H M PRISON PENTRIDGE

AND

H M METROPOLITAN PRISON

(COBURG PRISONS COMPLEX)

CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared for the

DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY AND FINANCE

and the

CITY OF MORELAND

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Joe Erftermeyer	*Office of Corrections*
Malcolm Feiner	*Office of Corrections Resource Centre*
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 BACKGROUND AND BRIEF

The Coburg Prisons Complex comprises two separate prisons, HM Prison Pentridge and HM Metropolitan Reception Prison. Both prisons are proposed to be closed by the end of 1997 as the result of the restructuring of the Victoria's corrective services and the construction of a number of new prisons. The prisons are scheduled to close at the end of 1997 at which time it is proposed that the site will be sold by the Victorian Government. The site is located in the City of Moreland. Moreland City Council wishes to see an exemplary redevelopment of the site which includes housing, tourism, education and business activities and which in turn will contribute to the economic activity of the Northern Metropolitan Region.

This conservation management plan has been jointly commissioned by the Department of Finance and the City of Moreland. The purpose of the study is to arrive at an assessment of the heritage significance of the site, to identify the significant buildings, structures and areas within the site, and to set out guidelines by which the significance of the site can be conserved, including specific conservation requirements and areas where redevelopment and adaptive reuse of the buildings and site can occur.

2.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITE

The study concludes that the Coburg Prisons Complex (Pentridge) is of considerable historical and architectural significance at a state level. Established in 1851 and largely constructed in the period 1858–64, Pentridge is the largest prison complex constructed in Victoria in the nineteenth century and operated as the central establishment in the wider prison system from the early 1860s. Chapter 2 incorporates a social history of the prison with a description of its physical development from 1850 until the present.

The complex of buildings which remains on site demonstrates a number of phases in the development of the penal system, including the 'separate system' which dominated penology in Victoria in the nineteenth century. A considerable number of significant nineteenth century buildings survive, including a series of massive bluestone cell blocks, administrative buildings, and the perimeter walls, towers and cast iron fences. Also significant are a number of early brick and bluestone workshops, and a more recent expression of modern penal design in the form of K Division (formerly Jika Jika). In addition to the buildings, there are features and areas of significance, including a number of road alignments, the alignment of the parade ground and a number of areas of potential archaeological significance. These buildings, structures and areas are interspersed with a range of other twentieth century structures, most of which are of little or no heritage significance. Chapters 3, 4 and 5 of the report describes the physical layout of the site, including a description and assessment of the heritage significance (primary, contributory or no significance) of each building and structure.

Areas of primary significance include the following:

Pentridge Prison

1 Main Gate and Administration Building
6 former Chief Warder's and Overseer of Works' Residences
11 former Hospital (former E Division) (Administration and Emergency Management Unit)
26 B-Division
27 Former Kitchen (B Annexe)
28 Industries - former Woollen Mill
30 Industries - former Boiler House
34 Industries - Tailors' Shop
38 A Division
39 H Division
Bluestone walls, turrets, internal cast iron fences, the alignment of the remainder of the perimeter wall but not the materials
The area of the original parade ground
Identified potential archaeological sites including areas adjacent to A and B Division and the reported graves site near Building 72, quarry site
Original road alignments but excluding non-original materials
164 Culvert No. 1
165 Culvert No. 2

Metropolitan Reception Prison

58 South Gate
59 G Division (to the extent of the 1875–92 building)
66 D Division
80 Former Female Prison Receiving Building (Officers' Assembly Building) (except for later north wing)
81 F Division
88 Laundry
163 K Division (to the extent of the original 1979–80 structures)

Areas of contributory significance include the following:

Pentridge Prison

24 Stores Building (west wing)
31 Industries - Carpentry Workshop
32 Industries - former Wire Netting Factory
33 Industries - former Blacksmith's Shop and Stores
57 Chapel (former Printers' Shop)

Metropolitan Reception Prison

59 G Division (to the extent of the 1959 psychiatric cell block)
80 Former Female Prison Receiving Building (Officers' Assembly Building) (north wing only)

Areas of no significance include the following:

Pentridge Prison

2	Visitors' Centre (non-contact)
3	Shed
4	Store
5	Emergency Co-ordination Centre
7	Contact Visits Guard Post and Shelter
8	Canteen
9	Search Room
10	Professional Visits Rooms
12	Carport
13	Carport
14	Programme Room
15	Toilet
16	Programme Room
17	Gymnasium
18	Kitchen and Indoor Cricket Pitch
19	Generator and Sub-station
20	Generator and Sub-station
21	Search Room
22	Education Building
23	Swimming Pool and Pump House
24	Stores Building (centre and east wings)
25	Boiler House
29	Industries - former Woollen Mill Extension
35	Hazardous Chemicals Store
36	Sheds
37	Hospital
40	Shed
41	Shed
42	6 Post Lower
43	Generator
44	Generator
45	Hazchem and Paint Store
46	Education Building
47	Education Building
48	Education Building
49	Education Building
50	Garage
51	J Division
52	Shed
53	Swimming Pool
54	Security Station
55	Barbeque Shelters
56	Activities Centre

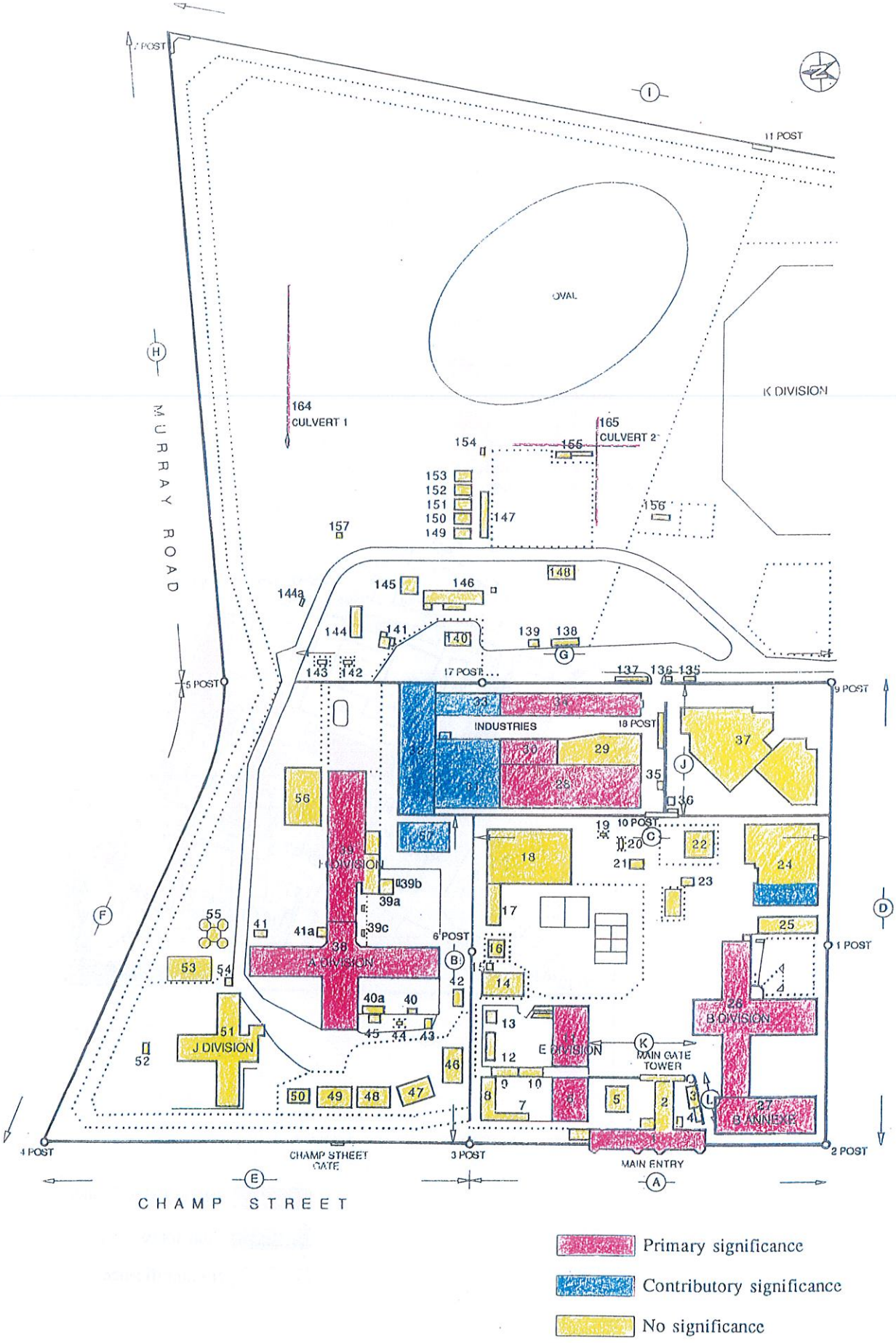
59 G Division (to the extent of twentieth century extensions)
60 G Division Guard Post
61 Professional Visits Building
62 former Isolation Ward
63 Glasshouse
64 Reception Block and 'The Lodge' (Visiting Centre)
65 Classifications
67 Former Records Building
68 Records Building
69 Former Control Room ('Box Rider')
70 Maintenance Shed
71 D Division Hospital
72 D Division Dormitories
73 Kestrel Reception Orientation Unit
74 Kingfisher Reception Orientation Unit
75 Walkway
76 Shelter
77 Walkway
77a Security Station
78 Contact Visits
79 Pool and Pump
82 Security Post
83 Shed
84 Shed
85 Security Post
86 Education Building
87 Education Building
89 Number Plate Factory
90 Security Station
91 Former Recreation Room
91a WCs
92 Security Post
93 Industries - Tailors' Workshop
93a WCs
94 Hazchem Store
95 Use unknown
96 Hazardous Chemical Store
97 Use unknown
98 Reception
99 Security Post
99a WC
100 Flagpole
101 Administration
102 Emergency Coordination Centre
103 Store
104 Store
105 Store
106 Administration - Personnel
107 Catholic and Uniting Church Offices
108 Anglican and Salvation Army Offices
109 Store

110 Garage
111 Classification Administration Office
112 Manager's Office
113 Aviary
114 Substation
115 Generator
116 Officers' Club
117 Vehicle Compound - garage
118 Vehicle Compound - store
119 Vehicle Compound - garage
120 Vehicle Compound - garage
121 Industries
122 Shed
123 Horticultural Shed
124 Hot-house
125 Hot-house
126 Generator
127 Kitchen
128 Shed
129 Falcon Recreation Unit
130 Activities Centre
131 Generator
132 Generator
133 Gymnasium
134 Generator

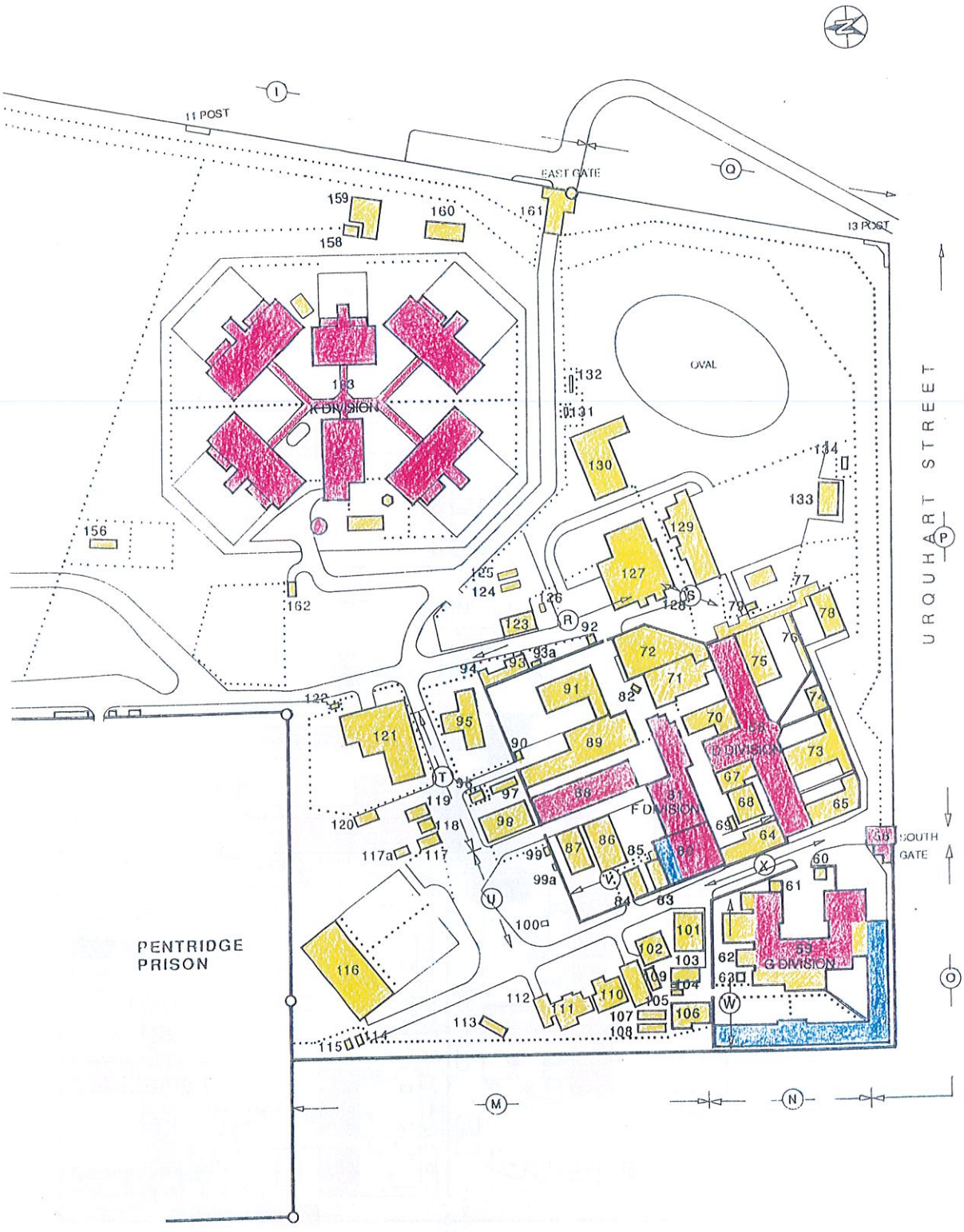
Eastern Section

135 Toilet
136 Store
137 Supervisor's Office
138 Store
139 Hazardous Materials Store
140 Shed
141 Shed
142 Generator
143 Sub-station
144 Poly Tunnel
144a WC
145 Horticulture Supervisor's Office
146 Shed
146a Shed
147 Shed
148 Shed
149 Poly Tunnel
150 Poly Tunnel
151 Poly Tunnel
152 Poly Tunnel
153 Poly Tunnel
154 Shed
155 Shed
156 Shed

157 Shed
158 Dog Squad Kennels
159 Dog Squad
160 Dog Squad
161 East Gate
162 Shed
163 K Division (Contact Visits building and other later structures)



Levels of Significance - Pentridge Prison



Levels of Significance - Metropolitan Reception Prison

3.0 CONSERVATION POLICIES FOR THE SITE

A series of conservation policies has been developed to assist in the future management of Pentridge. The issue of the broad management framework of the ownership and statutory control of the site is addressed, as are the opportunities and potential for viable use and development within this framework. At a more practical and detailed level, the conservation policies give priorities in relation to active conservation work, and indicate where there is greater or lesser scope for adaptation and alteration of individual buildings and areas without diminishing the overall significance of the place.

3.1 General Conservation Policies

Sale of the Site

Subdivision of the site and the creation of a number of separate titles would be possible on the eastern section of the site. On the western section of the site some more consolidated form of subdivision and ownership would be preferred.

Statutory Control and Heritage Listings

It is recommended that Pentridge be transferred from the Government Buildings Register to the Heritage Register and the whole of the site should be included in the Register of the National Estate and included as a listed heritage site under the City of Moreland Planning Scheme.

Any future works will require a permit from the Heritage Council. In order to streamline and simplify future works on the site an application for an exemption from permits for certain works under the provisions of Section 66 of the Heritage Act, 1995 should be made by the present or future owner. It may also be possible to have a fully developed and detailed Conservation Management Plan, which has been duly approved by the Executive Director of the Heritage Council, adopted as a 'permit manual' in lieu of the requirement for a permit. Under the proposed Standard State Heritage Controls there will be a single heritage approvals process for buildings on the Victorian Heritage Register which will be administered under the *Heritage Act*. There will still be a requirement for planning permits under the Moreland Planning Scheme.

Constraints and Opportunities for Future Use and Development

Following on from the assessment of significance a number of constraints apply to future use and development of the site.

It is important that the heritage significance of the site should not be diminished as a result of inappropriate new work or over-development, especially within significant precincts and views or near significant buildings. Generally, site development should respect the existing and earlier internal planning of the complex, including original road alignments which should be retained and reused as principal routes through the site such as the main entrance in Champ Street running east-west, the road around A Division and the road from the south entrance to the Metropolitan Prison. Where new internal roads are introduced the number of penetrations to significant sections of bluestone perimeter wall should be minimised. The internal unity of the western section of the site is critical and the volume of traffic through

this section should be kept at as low a volume as possible to avoid major internal division. Dispersed about the site are a number of areas where archaeological investigation should be undertaken. Depending upon the results, these areas should also be respected in any plans for internal site development.

New construction should not compromise the cultural significance of the listed buildings and significant landscape elements. The towering nature of the bluestone cell blocks and walls in particular imparts a distinct quality and character to the site and it is essential that this be maintained. New construction therefore should generally be restricted in height to below that of these elements, and the colour and texture of new buildings should be visually subordinate to the bluestone structures.

Notwithstanding these constraints, there are considerable opportunities for adaptive re-use and redevelopment on the site. Most of the north-eastern and south-eastern sections of the site could be developed in a manner which responds sensitively and sympathetically to the significant buildings and precincts, which are essentially on the western section of the site and Jika Jika in the centre. Development of these areas could accommodate a variety of low-rise commercial, institutional and residential building and could also accommodate connections to principal transport nodes surrounding the site and could also accommodate new traffic routes.

Reuse and adaptation of individually significant buildings is also feasible, without diminishing their significance. Compatible uses of the cell blocks are necessarily limited but would include tourism, accommodation or offices depending upon the individual building or space or budget accommodation such as a backpackers or youth hostel. Art gallery/exhibition centre or performance spaces are also possible, as is the use of the cell blocks for festivals, receptions and conferences.

Public Access and Interpretation

The ongoing conservation of the site is partly dependent upon the provision of public access to what is an important heritage asset. After closure, both the Pentridge Prison and the Metropolitan Prisons should be available for public access and the significance of the site interpreted.

Archaeological Potential and Preservation of Relics

Overall the site has a high archaeological potential with regard to remnants of demolished structures, subterranean structures, former paths and garden layouts and farm remnants. All works on the site should be undertaken with an archaeological monitoring process by appropriate experts in place. Located variously about the site are a number of relics from different eras in the history of the prison. Relics should be gathered and assessed for potential retention or transfer to a suitable repository.

Recording

Before any demolition occurs a visual record of the site should be made.

3.2 Specific Conservation Policies

Specific conservation policies pertaining to individual buildings and parts of the site, such as the grave area, have been developed and are set out in Chapter 5. The nature of the policies varies according to the level of significance ascribed to each building or area.

Generally it is recommended that the exteriors of the significant early bluestone and brick buildings (Buildings 1, 6, 11, 26, 27, 28, 30, 34, 38, 39, 58, 59, 66, 80, 81, and 88) be restored and/or reconstructed, and that later additions and accretions be removed. Internally, significant fabric should be retained and conserved, however, accepting this constraint, there is scope for the interiors of a number of these buildings to be altered and adapted for new uses.

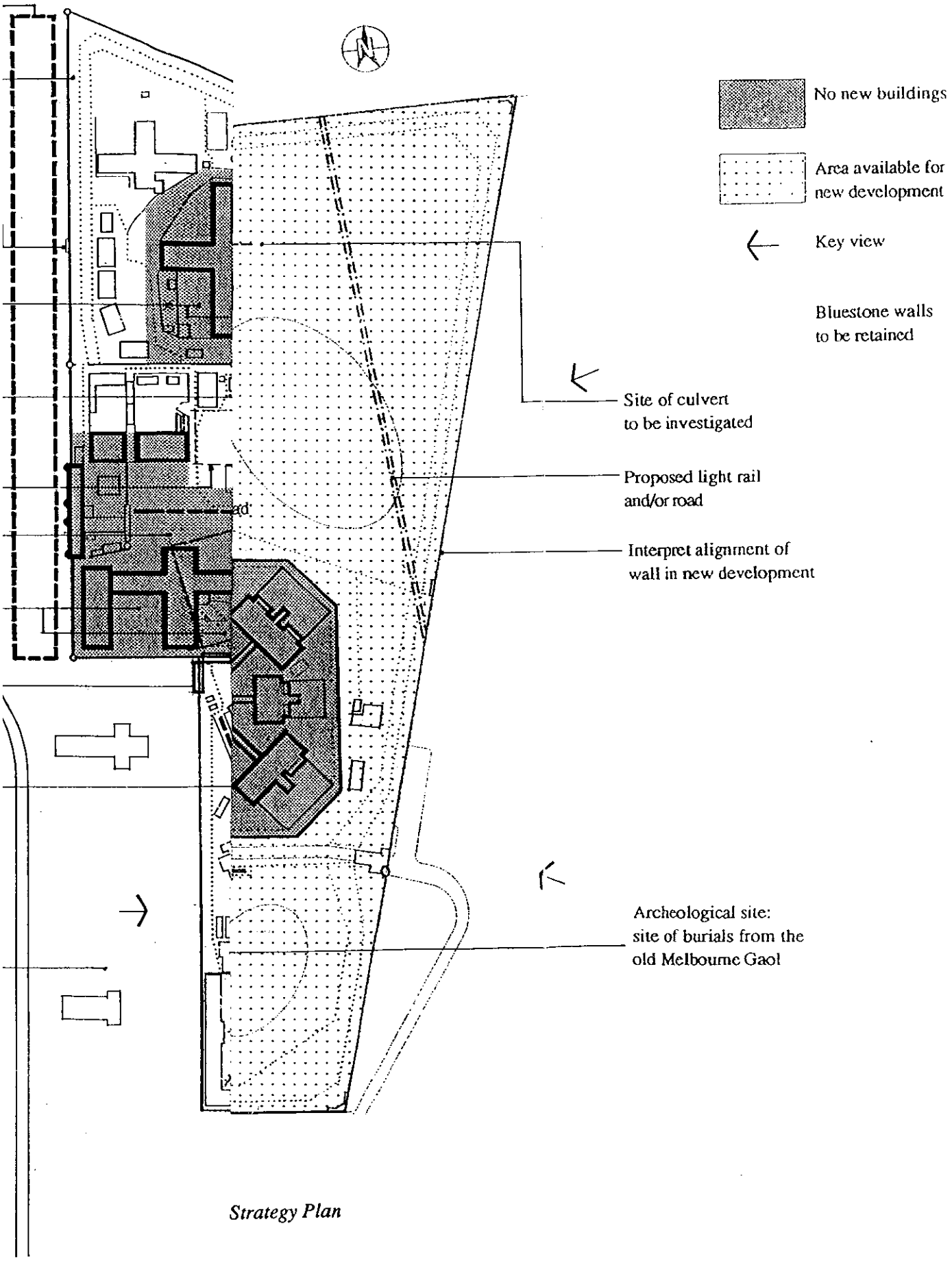
It is recommended that K Division be retained and conserved, at least in part, and that potential future uses for this building should be canvassed as soon as possible, to minimise the costs of ongoing maintenance of an unoccupied and unused building when its prison function ceases. All of the bluestone walls and watch towers (posts) should be retained, complete with representative sections of razor-wire and similar devices and sections of wall painted white, for interpretative purposes. Stabilisation works should be undertaken to specific areas of the bluestone wall.

Retention and enhancement of landscape elements, particularly in the Metropolitan Prison, is recommended and reconstruction of original paths and gardens as shown on the MMBW plan is preferred and should be considered.

Generally, the other buildings and areas of the site, including the concrete wall surrounding the eastern section of the site, are of no significance and could be altered or demolished as required.

3.3 Conclusion

The intention of this Conservation Management Plan is to assist potential owners and managers of Pentridge to develop viable reuse and development proposals for the site and buildings. There is considerable potential for such proposals to enhance rather than diminish the cultural heritage significance of the place, and an approach should be adopted which maximises this potential.



Strategy Plan

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2	Visitors' Centre (non-contact)	73	No significance	n/a
3	Shed	74	No significance	n/a
4	Store	74	No significance	n/a
5	Emergency Co-ordination Centre	74	No significance	n/a
6	former Chief Warder's & Overseer of Works' Residences	75	Primary significance	306
7	Contact Visits Guard Post and Shelter	78	No significance	n/a
8	Canteen	79	No significance	n/a
9	Search Room	80	No significance	n/a
10	Professional Visits Rooms	80	No significance	n/a
11	former Hospital (Admin. & Emerg. Management Unit)	81	Primary significance	306
12	Carport	87	No significance	n/a
13	Carport	87	No significance	n/a
14	Programme Room	87	No significance	n/a
15	Toilet	87	No significance	n/a
16	Programme Room	88	No significance	n/a
17	Gymnasium	88	No significance	n/a
18	Kitchen and Indoor Cricket Pitch	88	No significance	n/a
19	Generator	90	No significance	n/a
20	Sub-station	90	No significance	n/a
21	Search Room	91	No significance	n/a
22	Education Building	91	No significance	n/a
23	Swimming Pool and Pump House	91	No significance	n/a
24	Stores Building (west wing)	93	Contributory significance	n/a
	Stores Building (centre and east wings)	94	No significance	n/a
25	Boiler House	95	No significance	n/a
26	B-Division	98	Primary significance	307
27	Former Kitchen (B Annexe)	110	Primary significance	308
28	Industries - former Woollen Mill	114	Primary significance	309

No.	Building Name	Physical Survey Page no.	Level of Significance	Policy Page no.
29	Industries - former Woollen Mill Extension	117	No significance	309
30	Industries - former Boiler House	119	Primary significance	309
31	Industries - Carpentry Workshop	121	Contributory significance	n/a
32	Industries - former Wire Netting Factory	124	Contributory significance	n/a
33	Industries - former Blacksmith's Shop and Stores	125	Contributory significance	n/a
34	Industries - Tailors' Shop	126	Primary significance	n/a
35	Hazardous Chemicals Store	129	No significance	n/a
36	Sheds	129	No significance	n/a
37	Hospital	129	No significance	n/a
38	A Division	131	Primary significance	310
39	H Division	137	Primary significance	310
39a	Laundry	140	No significance	n/a
39b	WC	140	No significance	n/a
39c	Boilers	140	No significance	n/a
40	WC	141	No significance	n/a
40a	WC	141	No significance	n/a
41	WCs	141	No significance	n/a
41a	Shelter	142	No significance	n/a
42	6 Post Lower	142	No significance	n/a
43	Shed	143	No significance	n/a
44	Substation and Generator	143	No significance	n/a
45	Hazchem and Paint Store	143	No significance	n/a
46	Education Building	143	No significance	n/a
47	Education Building	144	No significance	n/a
48	Education Building	145	No significance	n/a
49	Education Building	145	No significance	n/a
50	Garage	145	No significance	n/a
51	J Division	146	No significance	n/a
52	Shed	149	No significance	n/a
53	Swimming Pool	149	No significance	n/a
54	Security Station	150	No significance	n/a
55	Barbeque Shelters	150	No significance	n/a
56	Activities Centre	150	No significance	n/a
57	Chapel (former Printers' Shop)	152	Contributory significance	n/a

No.	Building Name	Physical Survey Page no.	Level of Significance	Policy Page no.
	Metropolitan Reception Prison			
58	South Gate	154	Primary significance	311
59	G Division (1875–92 building)	156	Primary significance	311
	G Division (1959 psychiatric cell block)	156	Contributory significance	n/a
	G Division (other 20th century wings)	156	No significance	n/a
60	G Division Guard Post	167	No significance	311
61	Professional Visits Building	167	No significance	n/a
62	former Isolation Ward	168	No significance	n/a
63	Glasshouse	168	No significance	n/a
64	Reception Block and 'The Lodge' (Visiting Centre)	168	No significance	n/a
65	Classifications	170	No significance	n/a
66	D Division	170	Primary significance	311
67	Former Records Building	183	No significance	n/a
68	Records Building	183	No significance	n/a
69	Former Control Room ('Box Rider')	183	No significance	n/a
70	Maintenance	184	No significance	n/a
71	D Division Hospital	184	No significance	n/a
72	D Division Dormitories	186	No significance	n/a
73	Kestrel Reception Orientation Unit	187	No significance	n/a
74	Shelter	187	No significance	n/a
75	Kingfisher Reception Orientation Unit	187	No significance	n/a
76	Shelter	187	No significance	n/a
77	Walkway	188	No significance	n/a
77a	Security Station	189	No significance	n/a
78	Contact Visits	189	No significance	n/a
79	Pool and Pump	189	No significance	n/a
80	Former Female Prison Receiving Building	190	Primary significance except for later north wing, which is contributory significance	312
81	F Division	193	Primary significance	313
82	Security Post	203	No significance	n/a
83	Shed	203	No significance	n/a
84	Shed	203	No significance	n/a
85	Security Post	204	No significance	n/a
86	Education Building	204	No significance	n/a

No.	Building Name	Physical Survey Page no.	Level of Significance	Policy Page no.
87	Education Building	204	No significance	n/a
88	Laundry	206	Primary significance	314
89	Number Plate Factory	207	No significance	n/a
90	Toilets and Showers	209	No significance	n/a
91	Former Recreation Room	209	No significance	n/a
92	Security Post	209	No significance	n/a
93	Former Recreation Room	210	No significance	n/a
93a	WCs	210	No significance	n/a
94	Store/Office	211	No significance	n/a
95	Industries - Tailors' Workshop	211	No significance	n/a
96	Hazardous Chemical Store	211	No significance	n/a
97	Office	212	No significance	n/a
98	Reception	212	No significance	n/a
99	Security Post	212	No significance	n/a
99a	WC	213	No significance	n/a
100	Flagpole	213	No significance	n/a
101	Administration	214	No significance	n/a
102	Emergency Coordination Centre	215	No significance	n/a
103	Store	215	No significance	n/a
104	Generator	216	No significance	n/a
105	Substation	216	No significance	n/a
106	Administration - Personnel	216	No significance	n/a
107	Catholic and Uniting Church Offices	216	No significance	n/a
108	Anglican and Salvation Army Offices	216	No significance	n/a
109	Store	217	No significance	n/a
110	Garage	217	No significance	n/a
111	Classification Adminstration Office	218	No significance	n/a
112	Manager's Office	218	No significance	n/a
113	Aviary	219	No significance	n/a
114	Substation	219	No significance	n/a
115	Generator	219	No significance	n/a
116	Officers' Club	220	No significance	n/a
117	Vehicle Compound - garage	222	No significance	n/a
118	Vehicle Compound - store	222	No significance	n/a
119	Vehicle Compound - garage	222	No significance	n/a
120	Vehicle Compound - garage	222	No significance	n/a
121	Industries	222	No significance	n/a
122	Substation	223	No significance	n/a
123	Horticultural Shed	224	No significance	n/a
124	Hot-house	224	No significance	n/a

No.	Building Name	Physical Survey Page no.	Level of Significance	Policy Page no.
125	Hot-house	224	No significance	n/a
126	Generator	224	No significance	n/a
127	D Division Kitchen and Exercise Yard	225	No significance	n/a
128	Shed	226	No significance	n/a
129	Falcon Recreation Unit	226	No significance	n/a
130	Activities Centre	226	No significance	n/a
131	Substation	227	No significance	n/a
132	Generator	227	No significance	n/a
133	Gymnasium	228	No significance	n/a
134	Generator	228	No significance	n/a
135	Toilet	228	No significance	n/a
136	Store	228	No significance	n/a
137	Supervisor's Office	228	No significance	n/a
138	Store	229	No significance	n/a
139	Hazardous Materials Store	229	No significance	n/a
140	Shed	229	No significance	n/a
141	Poly Tunnels	229	No significance	n/a
142	Generator	230	No significance	n/a
143	Sub-station	230	No significance	n/a
144	Poly Tunnel	230	No significance	n/a
144a	WCs	230	No significance	n/a
145	Horticulture Supervisor's Office	231	No significance	n/a
146	Shed	231	No significance	n/a
146a	Shed	231	No significance	n/a
147	Shed	231	No significance	n/a
148	Shed	231	No significance	n/a
149	Poly Tunnel	231	No significance	n/a
150	Poly Tunnel	231	No significance	n/a
151	Poly Tunnel	231	No significance	n/a
152	Poly Tunnel	231	No significance	n/a
153	Poly Tunnel	231	No significance	n/a
154	Shed	231	No significance	n/a
155	Shed	231	No significance	n/a
156	Shed	232	No significance	n/a
157	Shed	232	No significance	n/a
158	Shed	232	No significance	n/a
159	Dog Squad Kennels	232	No significance	n/a
160	Dog Squad	232	No significance	n/a
161	East Gate	232	No significance	n/a
162	Shed	233	No significance	n/a
163	K Division	233	Primary significance	315
164	Culvert no.1	241	Primary significance	n/a

No.	Building Name	Physical Survey Page no.	Level of Significance	Policy Page no.
165	Culvert no. 2	241	Primary significance	n/a
	Bluestone and Perimeter Walls, gates, observation posts	243 ff	Primary significance	316

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Brief

This conservation management plan has been jointly commissioned by the Department of Finance and the City of Moreland.

The Coburg Prisons Complex comprises two separate prisons, HM Prison Pentridge and HM Metropolitan Reception Prison. Both prisons are proposed to be closed by the end of 1997 as the result of the restructuring of the Victoria's corrective services and the construction of a number of new prisons.

1.2 Methodology

The purpose of this study is to provide an assessment of significance and conservation analysis of the Coburg Prisons Complex and guidelines setting out future methods by which the place should be managed to conserve its heritage significance. The study identifies the nature, extent and level of the heritage significance of the place and the conservation constraints which might apply in regard to future management and development. Strategies for the implementation of the conservation policy are examined.

The report broadly follows the format of the Australia ICOMOS (International Council of Monuments and Sites) guidelines for the preparation of conservation plans[1] and the principles set out in the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter) adopted by Australia ICOMOS to assist in the planning conservation of heritage places.

1.3 Listings and Classifications

Register of Government Buildings

Part of the Coburg Prisons Complex is on the Register of Government Buildings. Originally the entire site was included in the extent of designation, however, this was reviewed in September 1984, and a new extent designation drawn up. The report on the site and a plan showing the designation are included in Appendix B.

Register of the National Estate

The Entrance Gates Building at H M Prison Pentridge is on the Register of the National Estate. The rest of the Coburg Prisons Complex is included on the Australian Heritage Commission's database as an 'indicative place' awaiting assessment (since 8 August 1991). The data base entries for the site are included in Appendix B.

Figure 1 *Location Plan*

Figure 2 Site plan

National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

The Entrance Gates Building has been classified by the National Trust of Victoria (Australia). The classification statement is included in Appendix B.

City of Moreland Planning Scheme

The Coburg Prisons Complex is zoned for Public Purposes in the Local Section of the Moreland Planning Scheme.

The Entrance Building at Pentridge (Champ Street) was identified as an A Graded building in the 1990 Coburg Conservation Study. Its data sheet is included in Appendix B.

1.4 Location

The Coburg Prisons Complex is located in the City of Moreland. The complex is bounded by Murray Road to the north, Champ Street to the west, Urquhart Street to the south and the north-south extension of Drummond Street to the east.

1.5 Terminology

The conservation terminology used in this report is of a specific nature, and is defined within the Australia ICOMOS *Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance* (the Burra Charter) as endorsed by the Australian Heritage Commission (Appendix A). The terms most frequently referred to are: **place, cultural significance, fabric, conservation, preservation, restoration, reconstruction** and **adaptation.** These terms are defined in the charter as follows:

'Place' means site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works together with associated contents and surroundings.

'Cultural Significance' means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.

'Fabric' means all the physical material of the place.

'Conservation' means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance. It includes maintenance and may according to circumstance include preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these.

'Preservation' means maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

'Restoration' means returning the existing fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.

'Reconstruction' means returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state and is distinguished by the introduction of materials (new or old) into the fabric. This is not to be

confused with either re-creation or conjectural reconstruction which are outside the scope of this Charter.

'Adaptation' means modifying a place to suit proposed compatible uses.

2.0 HISTORY

2.1 British and American Antecedents

Pentridge Stockade, later H M Prison Pentridge, and now the Coburg Prisons Complex, was established in the 1850s. The internal organisation of the prison, and the design of a number of the early buildings on the site owed much to various themes in British and American penology in the late eighteenth and early- to mid- nineteenth centuries.

Between 1780 and the mid-nineteenth century, English prisons underwent a transformation, from places of disorder and neglect - of noise, smell, activity and vice - to quiet, relatively clean, and highly ordered places of incarceration.[1] The story of this transformation is a complex one. In eighteenth century England crimes were punished through a range of measures, of which confinement was only one. Punishment was intended for the benefit of the public, and was offered as an example and a lesson.[2] Public and symbolic punishments, such as the pillory or whipping, were popular, as was transportation to the American colonies. The ultimate public punishment, of course was the gallows.[3] The role of prisons was largely as remand and sentencing institutions, rather than as houses of correction and punishment. Very few people were imprisoned as punishment, and then usually only for short sentences relating to minor offences such as vagrancy. In fact, by far the greatest proportion of prisoners had not been convicted of offences, but were debtors. Confinement in prison meant that their assets and person were secured while a civil action was resolved.[4] Prisons were small and numerous, privately owned and operated and not subject to any centralised government control.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century, the question of punishment became the subject of much public debate, in what was a changed political and intellectual environment. Would-be penal reformers concerned themselves with the plight of the individual, and in so doing, rejected the notion of punishment as spectacle. Attention should focus on punishment and reform of the individual, they suggested, with solitary confinement being a favoured method of promoting virtue and remorse.[5] Prison reform captured the attention of the public following the publication in 1877 of John Howard's *The State of the Prisons in England and Wales*, which effectively placed the prison at the centre of focus in a consideration of the justice system.[6] In his book, Howard railed against the disorder in prisons of the day, and advocated the imposition of an system based on the principles of rationality, health and religious purpose.[7] The *Penitentiary Act* of 1779 drew on Howard's ideas, introducing solitary confinement, labour regime and religious instruction, and proposed the construction of two large penitentiaries. The requisite level of Government enthusiasm and funding was not forthcoming, however, and the project lapsed.[8]

As Howard's ideas gained currency, the issue of the physical form prisons should take was being explored by William Blackburn, an architect greatly admired by Howard and another important influence on prison reform. Randall McGowen describes Blackburn's approach:

> Geometry and symmetry triumphed in [Blackburn's] designs, which pursued health, order, and more equal conditions. A rationally organized space, he believed, would foster the development of reason and self-regulation in its inmates. His plans also sought to strengthen the position of the jailer within the prison by promoting inspection. Above all, Blackburn sought to secure classification and separation; he set the main task of prison architecture as the regulation of human sociability.[9]

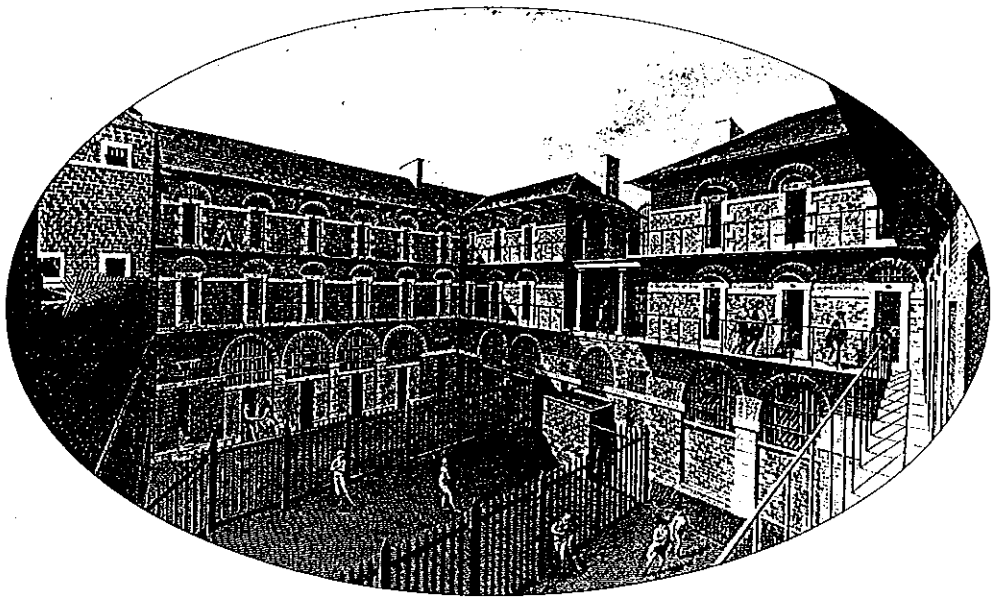

Figure 3 *1795 engraving of the Gloucester County Gaol, designed by William Blackburn.* Reproduced from The Oxford History of the Prison.

These ideas found expression in Blackburn's Gloucester County Gaol of 1792 (Fig. 3), where the form of the buildings was designed around a staged imprisonment system, which included a period of solitary confinement.[10]

In 1810, the British Government appointed the Holford Committee to examine the whole area of penal reform. Penal reformer, Jeremy Bentham, was one of the most influential witnesses, giving evidence about his twenty year struggle, beginning in 1792, to design and construct his model prison, which he called the panopticon. Bentham's idea was for a circular iron and glass building with a stone cylindrical core from which prisoners could be continually observed in their cells.[11] The Holford Committee did not adopt Bentham's panopticon, which aside from other considerations, would have been extraordinarily expensive to construct.[12] However, the Committee did confirm the Government's commitment to administrative responsibility for prisons, and within a few years, a very large new Government prison had been constructed at Millbank. As an issue, prison reform had moved onto the national stage.[13]

Over the next few years, great influence was brought to bear by a small group of Quakers, who opposed punishment of the body, such as hanging and flogging, and supported instead an orderly, quiet prison, within which personal influence could achieve punishment and reform.[14] They formed the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline (SIPD, 1816), which developed a more precise and formalised response to the problems of penal reform, advocating, for example a radial model for prison design which would allow the greatest degree of observation and inspection of prisoners.[15] Fig. 4 shows an example of one such radial design, by G T Bullar and published in the SIPD's *Remarks on the Form and*

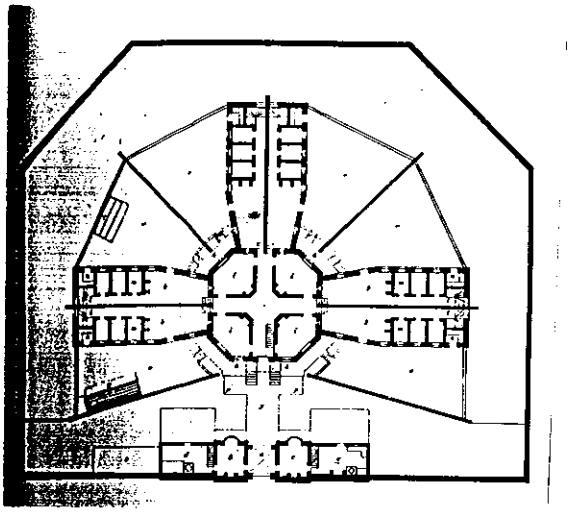

Figure 4 *G T Bullar, SIPD design for a gaol or house of correction to house 50 people, 1826.* Reproduced from Out of Sight, Out of Mind.

Construction of Prisons. These radial designs were used as the model for a number of New South Wales gaols in the 1830s. The Society also advocated the use of the treadwheel, an instrument consisting of a series of steps on a giant wheel, propelled by the prisoner's climbing motion. The pace and level of resistance of the treadwheel could be set by the prison authorities. Unlike the philanthropic penal reformers of the late eighteenth century, the technical and rational approach of the SIPD rejected the notion of reform and punishment through individualised human attention, focussing instead on the physical and mechanical environment of the prison.[16]

The *Gaol Act* of 1823 went some way towards increasing the level of uniformity in gaols throughout England, and incorporated many of the ideas of hygiene and order advocated over the previous forty years. Alcohol was banned in prisons, surgeons and chaplains were to be appointed, a committee of visiting justices was required to visit gaols on a regular basis and a system of classification was proposed.[17] Though the legislation was ineffectively enforced, it marked a significant development in Government policy in relation to prisons.

The huge increase in rates of crime from about 1820 led to a crisis over the direction of penal policy. Even the use of punishments such as transportation and the hulks seemed to have no effect on the growth of crime, which was spread across both rural and urban areas. In an attempt to understand the situation, attention was again focussed on the role of the prison in the system, and in particular on the amount of contact prisoners were permitted with each other whilst in prison. Interest grew in two rival American experimental penal systems, the 'silent' system and the 'separate' system, both designed to deny communication and collaboration between prisoners. The silent system, employed at Auburn in New York State, allowed prisoners to work together but punished even the slightest communication between them. Punishment, which came in the form of physical inflictions such as whipping, was at the discretion of the Governor.[18] Though it was more expensive, in terms

of the costs of the buildings required, greater numbers of English penal reformers were attracted to the 'separate' system, which originated in Philadelphia. Unlike the silent

system, the separate system claimed to have the potential to achieve true conversion, rather than temporary obedience. Denied both contact with each other, and the stimulus of the outside world, prisoners were separated in their cells for long hours in order to commune with their consciences. They worked in their cells and were given only the Bible to read.[19] The separation made the mind more susceptible to the religious messages of the chaplain, who assumed an important role within the prison, and by the 1830s, prison chaplains in England had begun pushing for the introduction at both the local and the national level of what came to be known as the separate system.[20] One of the most prominent was John Burt, who in 1852 said of separation:

> The passions of the criminal by which he is chiefly actuated, are usually excessive and malignant. . . . It is this vicious activity that is subjugated by protracted seclusion and wholesome discipline. . . . The will . . . subdued . . . bent or broken and the moral character is . . . made plastic by the discipline . . . . The will is bent in its direction; it is broken in its resistance to virtue, its vicious activity is suppressed only to leave it open to the control of better motives.[21]

Building design was fundamental to the establishment of the separate system. The more famous architectural expression of the system came in 1842 with the opening of Pentonville prison, its physical form based partly on the much earlier ideas of Jeremy Bentham, and on his panopticon design (See Fig. 7).[22] Planned with radial corridor wings linked to or converging on a central core,[23] Pentonville is described here by Randall McGowen:

> The prison was the monument to faith in an ideal. It became the model for the construction of many local prisons in the decades which followed and attracted worldwide attention. The prison held 520 prisoners in separate cells, Four wings radiated out from a central point, from which one could observe each cell door. The construction of the walls hindered communication between prisoners, and even the guards wore padded shoes so that they would not disturb the silence. The guards were as strictly controlled as the prisoners, forbidden to talk to the convicts and kept to a steady patrol by a system of time clocks. The prison was also a monument to English engineering; every detail was ingenious, from the plumbing to the lighting. Each cell was exactly the same - thirteen feet deep, seven wide and nine high. . . Prisoners wore hoods when they emerged from their cells (Fig. 5). Their names were replaced by numbers, They had separate stalls in chapel as well as separate exercise yards. Pentonville represented the apotheosis of the idea that a totally controlled environment could produce a reformed and autonomous individual.[24]

The separate system underwent considerable modification in the 1850s in England, mostly at the hands of prison administrators such as Major Joshua Jebb, who as surveyor-general of prisons, and then Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons, was responsible for approving plans for the construction of new gaols as a substitute for transportation.[25] Under his administration, a progressive stage system was introduced, which adopted the principles of the separate system, but tempered them with other considerations. In the first stage of their sentences, prisoners were kept in solitary confinement, in the second they were set to work with other prisoners on major public works projects, while in the third, they were offered conditional release based on their good conduct in prison.[26]

Figure 5 *Exercise yard at Pentonville.* Reproduced from The Oxford History of the Prison.

2.2 Early Gaols in the Australian Colonies

Early nineteenth century gaols in Sydney, Parramatta and Norfolk Island were of masonry and built to a standard army design consisting of a transverse central passage, with a ward to either side, each of which was flanked by a row of individual cells. [27] More architectural pretension was applied to this standard Sydney type in new gaols at Windsor (1812)[28] and Newcastle.[29] In the major centre, convicts were housed in large barracks, Convict architect, Francis Greenaway designed Hyde Park Barracks and the Female Factory at Parramatta, neither of which was particularly suited to continued use as places of confinement, since being based on ward accommodation had no means of classification.[30] Moveable stockades were also erected for use by mobile convict work gangs; these were in common use by the 1830s.[31] In 1841 a permanent convict barrack , providing sleeping wards (double decker accommodation), a hospital, mess shed and overseers' rooms, and constructed of ashlar sandstone at Cockatoo Island.[32]

A great advance on these early gaol designs was made in the late 1830s. James Kerr has described this period as producing 'the most dramatic design developments in prisons to take place in Australia's . . . history.[33] Prisons were designed to conform in part at least to the ideas of the influential English Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline (SIPD) referred to earlier. Berrima Gaol was modelled almost exactly a design for a small gaol published by SIPD in the 1820s (see Fig. 4), while others, such as Darlinghurst Gaol (constructed in stages between the late 1830s and 1872)[34] were also based very strongly on the Society's ideas. The new cell range at the Parramatta Female Factory (Fig. 6), which featured open space from ground floor to roof on the axis of the building, and very

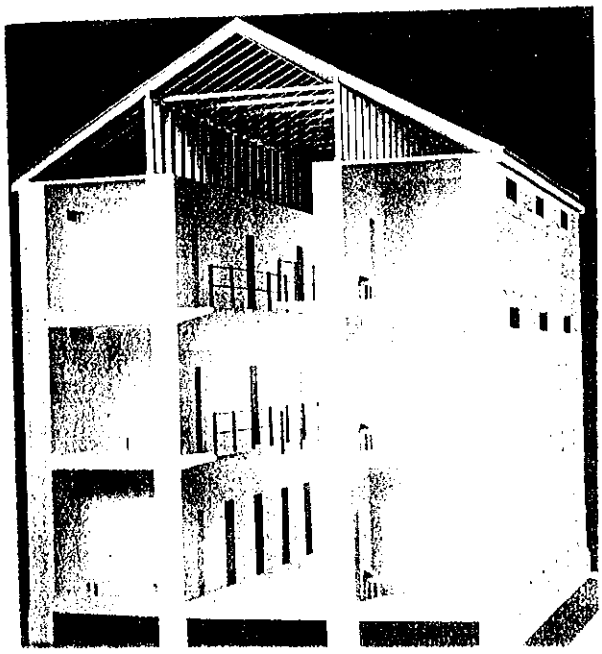

Figure 6 *Model showing the form of the new ward at Parramatta Female Factory, 1838-9.* Reproduced from Out of Sight, Out of Mind.

narrow access galleries, allowing a view of each cell wing from a single vantage point was also based on the ideas of the SIPD.[35] Governor Gipps, who oversaw its design and construction, had been authorised to build a structure which would allow the 'penal class of convict to be kept in separate confinement'. His response was to draw not only on the work of SIPD, but also on the separate system developed in Philadelphia. Indeed, he claimed that the cell range was the first in the Australian colonies to be based on the separate system. Gipps also added a row of small windowless ground floor cells to be used as 'dark' or punishment cells.[36] The English Inspectors of Prisons, when shown the plan, were incensed at Gipps' actions, disapproved of the dark cells, and ruled that plans be approved in England before any further gaols were constructed in the colonies.[37] The pentagonal gaol designed for Norfolk Island, partly constructed by 1840, and completed to a modified design in 1848, was also based loosely on a SIPD design.[38]

The late 1830s saw the introduction of a new probation system in Tasmania, which involved an initial fixed period in labour gangs, followed by stages in which punishment was progressively ameliorated, and finally replaced by conditional release. Accommodation was required for large numbers of convicts which had previously been housed by settlers, and a number of probation stations, some providing for discipline along the separate system, were constructed. In addition to a desire to adopt the separate system of penal reform, in this period an increasing concern about homosexual practices amongst the convicts prompted the provision of separate cells or of sleeping cages, both at the probation stations and at Port Arthur.[39]

By the mid-1840s, England's Pentonville Prison (Fig. 7) had been declared to be a success and its designer, Royal Engineer, Major Joshua Jebb, had been appointed as Surveyor of Prisons, from which position he continued to publicise the excellence of Pentonville and its

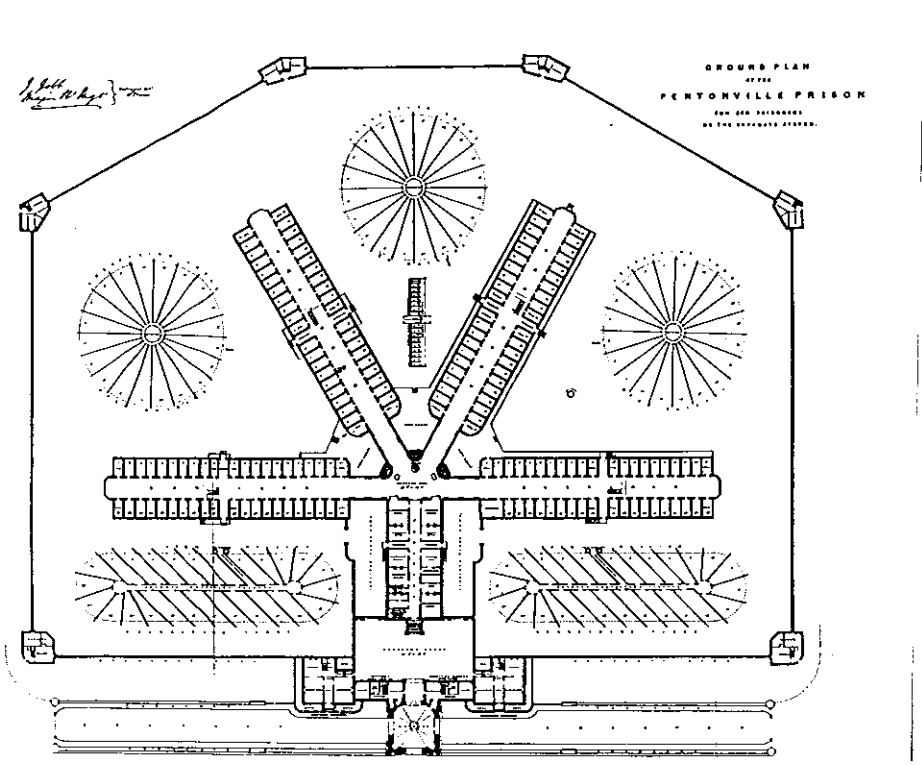

Figure 7 *Plan of Pentonville Prison.* Reproduced from Out of Sight, Out of Mind.

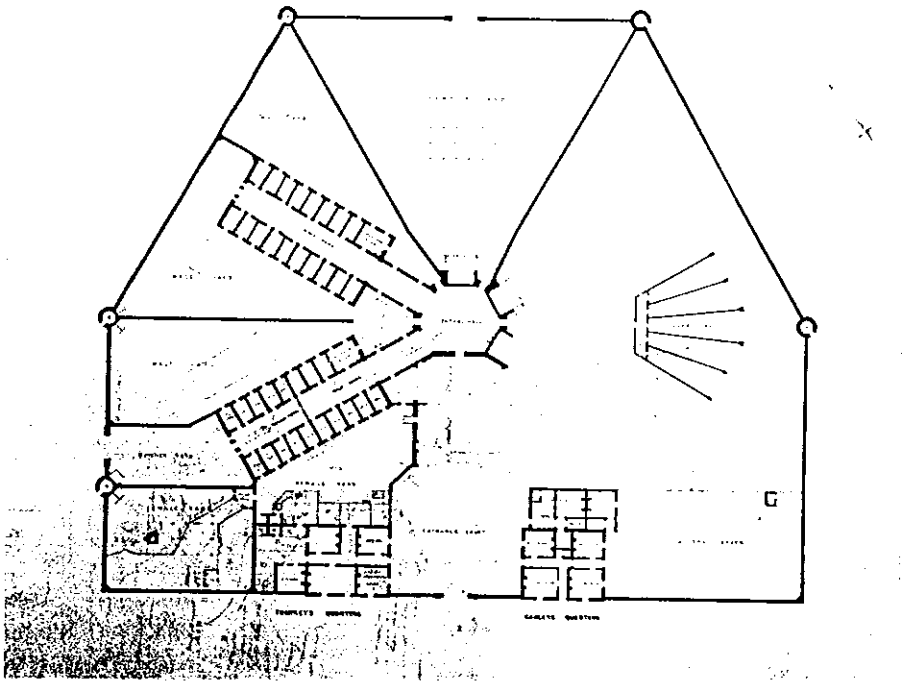

Figure 8 *Ground plan Sandhurst (Bendigo) Gaol, 1861.* Reproduced from Out of Sight, Out of Mind.

separate system. All plans of prisons proposed for the colonies were to be referred to his office, and it was usual for penal administrators to refer in their reports to the "Pentonville plan', irrespective of how well their design conformed to this plan.[40] The basic requirements of the separate system as laid down by Jebb and his inspectors were as follows:

- that each prisoner be confined day and night in a separate cell which shall be thoroughly ventilated and warmed and of sufficient size to admit of exercise and part time employment in manual labour;
- that cell construction preclude communication between prisoners;
- that the cells be fitted with a washing sink and water closet so that there is no need for the prisoners to quit their cells;
- that the prisoners be able to summon warders if ill;
- that there be means of unobserved inspection as well as general inspection and superintendence. Also facility of access, as it is an essential part of the system that each prisoner have 'frequent' communication in the course of the day with one or other of the prison officers;
- that the system's integrity be preserved in the chapel, by means of separate cubicles, and at exercise, by means of separate yards.[41]

Prisons to be constructed broadly in accordance with the Pentonville plan and providing for the establishment of separate system within their walls included the Separate or Model Prison, Port Arthur (designed on a cruciform plan in 1847), the Sandhurst (Bendigo) Gaol (1861, Fig. 8) and the Fremantle Convict Depot (designed as a four-tiered cell system in 1852).[42]

2.3 The Penal System in Victoria to 1850

In 1841 construction began on the first ironstone buildings at the Melbourne Gaol on the north-west corner of Latrobe and Russell Streets.[43] Prisoners were accommodated in the gaol from January 1845, but until 1850 those convicted of serious offences were sent to penal establishments in New South Wales, such as Cockatoo Island in Sydney Harbour.[44] The explanation for this differential treatment was a straightforward one, whereby the sheriff was accountable for all unconvicted, and, by arrangement, some short sentence prisoners. Others, convicted and serving sentences of over three years, came under the jurisdiction of the authorities in Sydney.

With the prospect of the separation of Port Phillip close at hand, however, plans were made for the return of these prisoners from New South Wales to Port Phillip. The need for additional gaol accommodation became urgent, and despite strenuous protests from local residents,[45] a convict stockade was established at Pentridge, some five miles [8 km] north of Melbourne town. The decision to establish the stockade was announced in August 1850 and on 5 December sixteen prisoners were marched to the site from the Melbourne Gaol.[46] The Superintendent of the new Pentridge Stockade was Samuel Barrow, who in 1845 had served as Stipendiary Magistrate on Norfolk Island.[47]

The Government's intention was that the stockade would protect the populace from society's most dangerous criminals, while simultaneously providing the labour required to build and repair the Sydney Road connecting Pentridge with Melbourne. The stockade was to be portable, relocating along the road as required, a fact which may well have increased local fears of convicts escaping its flimsy walls to terrorise local residents. The *Argus* fuelled the debate, remarking that,

Figure 9 *William H Jarrett. Sketch of the Stockade at Pentridge, Good Friday, 1853.* Reproduced from From Pentonville to Pentridge.

> A man of ordinary strength could push out the weatherboard with a single thrust of the arm. If the flooring boards were raised, the whole gang might walk out, for the building is on piles some feet from the ground, and below the floor is not enclosed. The shingles may be poked off with a stick with ease from the inside. These are of course trifling matters.[48]

No doubt both the Government and Samuel Barrow started out with the best of intentions. However, the newspaper's sarcastic remarks held a ring of truth. The nature of the buildings on the site and the way in which the Stockade operated meant that the chances of escape were much higher than in more conventional gaols.[49]

The first prisoners to arrive at the Stockade were accommodated in two rows of simple timber huts on wheels, behind a stake fence only four feet high.[50] The complex was greatly enlarged and more substantial buildings constructed over the following six years, however, resources allocated to penal establishments were minimal in this period and most of the buildings on the site were constructed by prison labour. Within a few weeks of their arrival at the Stockade, for example, the first prisoners were set to the task of collecting surface stones with which to construct a watchhouse.[51] In the first year of operation, the Stockade's seventy inmates also 'built quarters for the overseers, broke metal for the prison yards, cut stone, began construction of a 400-yard dry pack wall, and made a quarter-mile access road to the Stockade'.[52] In 1852 a blacksmith's shop was constructed, enabling all the tools used by the prisoners in quarrying, roadmaking and building to be made and maintained on site.[53]

Pressure on the penal system increased greatly following the discovery of gold. Between 1851 and 1853 Victoria's population almost doubled, and convictions for felonies more than tripled.[54] Between December 1852 and July 1853, the number of prisoners in the colony rose from 279 to 560.[55] In 1852-3 additional stockades were established at Richmond,

rose from 279 to 560.[55] In 1852-3 additional stockades were established at Richmond, Collingwood, and Williamstown (the Marine Stockade), in addition to which the Government allocated for use as penal hulks the hulks moored off Gellibrand's Point at Williamstown, the *President*, the *Deborah* and the *Success*, and the *Sacramento* off Geelong.[56] Barrow was appointed the first Inspector-General of Penal Establishments in July 1853. In his report to Parliament in September of that year, Barrow urged the construction at Pentridge of a permanent central penitentiary with a thousand cells,[57] but a financial commitment of this order appeared out of the question.

In the meantime, the population at the 'Main Depot' at Pentridge increased fourfold over a period of two years, and a number of new buildings were hastily constructed around the site. Barrow reported the construction of additional buildings in 1852-3;[58] a new ward, large enough to accommodate 40 prisoners, had been completed and another was in course of erection, the construction of the stone wall around the Stockade was proceeding, and a store, mess room for the prisoners and cookhouse were planned. Later that year, Barrow also began work on the long-awaited workshops. His task was not an enviable one, however, and Barrow resigned in December 1853 in order to take up the post of Principal Immigration Officer for Victoria.[59]

2.4 John Giles Price

John Giles Price was appointed Inspector-General of Penal Establishments in Victoria following Barrow's resignation. Price had extensive experience in penal establishments; after a number of years as a muster master of convicts and assistant police magistrate, he held the post of civil commandant of Norfolk Island between 1846 and January 1853.[60] Despite the efforts of Barrow, Price took over a sub-standard penal system consisting of a number of inadequate and overcrowded 'stockades', supplemented by prison hulks moored in Hobson's Bay. There was no system for the classification of prisoners; as Price noted in late 1854, 'the description of buildings at my disposal render . . . it impossible to separate the old offenders from those primarily convicted'.[61] Despite this and other problems, however Price was at first unenthusiastic about the need for a new central penitentiary, commenting that he was reluctant 'to press this on the Government'.[62] Instead, he continued extending the building complex at Pentridge on an *ad hoc* basis, constructing a moveable stockade and additional workshops in his first year in the job.[63]

The layout of the complex at the end of 1854 is shown on the *General Plan of Pentridge Stockade* (Fig. 10). At the entrance to the Stockade was a large bluestone building which accommodated offices and accommodation for the warders. Behind this building was an assortment of messrooms, cookhouses, ward buildings and others associated with the accommodation of the prisoners. Further east was a substantial T-shaped workshop building, most likely of bluestone, which it is thought accommodated a range of smaller workshops. Price described the capacity of the new workshop complex:

> [the] permanent workshops afford . . . ample accommodation for the employment of twenty blacksmiths, thirty carpenters, fifty tailors, thirty-two shoemakers, besides other tradesmen . . . since [the opening of the blacksmiths' shop] all implements, tools, camp furniture, &c., than can be manufactured in the Colony, have ceased to be purchased for the use of the Department.[64]

The complex also included detached residences for the Inspector-General, the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent. Some distance away from the main

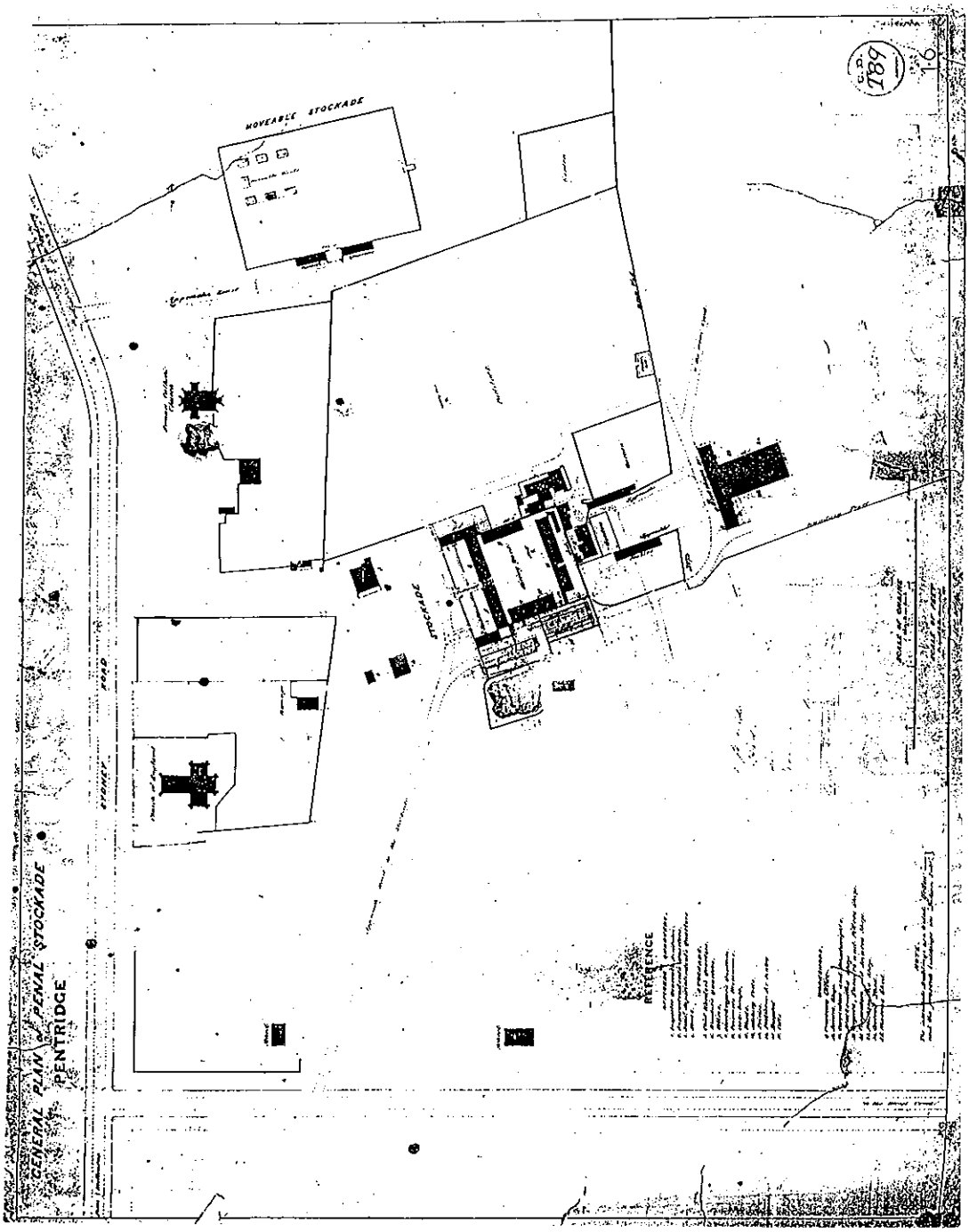

Figure 10 *General Plan of Pentridge Stockade, 1854.* Office of Building microfilm no. PGP 1.1.6.

building complex and separated from it by a paddock (near the site of the present main gates to Pentridge), was Price's moveable stockade, which was known as the 'Crystal Palace'. Devised by Price in order to control the most troublesome prisoners, the Crystal Palace was so named, according to the *Argus*, because the roofs bore 'some fancied resemblance to the dome of the Crystal Palace [exhibition building in London] and [had] skylights'.[65]

> Its walls were constructed of 1 1/2 [37.5 mm] inch hardboard planks, 12 feet [3.7 m] in height, supported form the outside and painted a forbidding black. It was secured by a double set of gates and flanked by warders' quarters and four armed sentries on platforms. The inner space of about two acres [0.8 ha] was quarried by the prisoners who were housed in eight primitive huts 14 feet [4.3 m] by 12 feet [3.7 m]; they were mounted on wheels and there were ten men to a hut.[66]

2.5 Plans for a new Penitentiary

By the end of 1855, Price had changed his position somewhat, recommending to the Government that a large central penitentiary be constructed. The *ad hoc* development of the system of stockades and hulks meant, he argued that there was no 'regard for security, convenience, or even necessity; the means of coercion or punishment were not provided, no hospital accommodation nor facilities for classification were afforded', added to which, he noted, the system was highly uneconomical.[67]

> It therefore becomes important, for the future management of our prisoners, that steps should immediately be taken to secure permanently these essentials, which in the hurry and excitement hitherto prevailing it has been found impracticable adequately to provide, and this I think can only be done by the erection of a large central Penitentiary.[68]

Like his predecessor, Barrow, Price thought Pentridge the ideal location for the proposed penitentiary, and at the end of 1855, submitted a plan for the proposed complex , which he said would comprise

> cell and hospital accommodation for the entire department at this central or main depot; the first to the extent of two hundred separate cells, and the second to furnish at least one hundred beds, with the necessary out-offices and buildings. . . wards would be necessary for twelve hundred prisoners, affording accommodation in the whole for fifteen hundred.[69]

Having received approval for the plan from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony, Captain Sir Charles Hotham, he proceeded to lobby Parliament for the requisite funding. Price estimated the cost of the proposed complex at only £30,000; this figure was based on the assumption that prisoners could be housed in the temporary stockade while they built the penitentiary, and that the stone could be quarried on site. Price's optimism about the quantity and quality of the Pentridge stone seemed boundless:

> . . . there is at Pentridge sufficient quarry ground to employ one thousand prisoners in quarrying, dressing stone, and breaking metal for a period of sufficiently long to justify me calling it permanent, in my opinion for the next forty or fifty years. The material procured is of good quality, and can be produced in quantities ample to meet the requirements of any public works likely to be in progress at any one time in Melbourne.[70]

He argued that the capital cost of £30,000 would be recouped through savings in wages and other expenses within a period of two years of completion of the penitentiary.[71] Requesting an initial sum of £7,000, in 1856 Price started work on the components of the complex, a bluestone hospital building and a cell block.

2.6 A System Under Fire: the Select Committees of 1856-7

Even with the Government's acceptance of his plan for the reform of the penal system, time was running out for Price. Despite claims of an improvement in the standard of food rations and of the health of the prisoners, conditions in the stockades and the hulks were still appalling, and Price's harsh methods of administration attracted widespread public concern. Whilst at Norfolk Island Price had been criticised by both the island's chaplain and the Catholic Bishop of Hobart, Bishop Willson, for his use of gross and arbitrary punishments for trifling offences.[72] As Coburg historian Richard Broome points out, Price could hardly hope to replicate the full infamies of Norfolk Island at Pentridge, just five miles from Melbourne.[73] There is no doubt, however, that his arrival ushered in a period of severity and brutality unknown under Barrow's administration. All indulgences were immediately withdrawn, and absolute obedience and efficiency was demanded of both prisoners and warders. Price brought men well-versed in his methods of discipline with him from Norfolk Island, and began cultivating informers from amongst the prisoners.[74] The worst-behaved prisoners were sent to the Crystal Palace, where, according to a contemporary account, they 'worked in chains, they slept in chains, and they were fed in chains'.[75] The 'unnecessary severity' shown to the prisoners in the Crystal Palace, according to the this observer, 'crushed out the last spark of humanity, and endowed them with the ferocity and remorselessness of tigers,'[76] Violence with fists and batons was commonplace, and the threat of punishments such as dark and solitary confinement, being chained to 'Price's rock' and exposed to the elements on limited rations, all served to reinforce a system of discipline considered by many to be inhuman.[77] The seven solitary confinement cells at the Stockade were tiny, just 2 feet 6 inches [0.76 m] wide, 6 feet 6 inches [2 m] long, and 7 feet [2.1 m] high. They were described by a warder some years later:

> They are of wood. There is no opening to admit the light. The ventilators are arranged so as not to admit the light. The stench in the morning is horrible, from the men, the tubs of nightsoil, etc.[78]

Hideous as these cells were, the final threat to ill-behaved prisoners was relocation to the hulks, where conditions were far worse than those at the Stockade.

By 1856, Price had clashed badly with John Singleton, an Irish doctor, evangelist and social reformer, who had been permitted to visit the Stockade as a lay preacher. Singleton organised public meetings in the city and began to lobby both houses of Parliament for an inquiry into Price's administration.[79] Combined with public concern over the number of escapes from the penal establishments, this pressure forced the Government to take action and in 1856 the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly each appointed a select committee to investigate the problem.[80] When it became clear that these select committees would not take evidence from prisoners or critics of Price's methods of administration, Singleton set up a Citizen's Committee to do so; it was this committee which heard some of the most damning evidence of the brutality and poor conditions in the stockades and hulks. Its overall conclusion could hardly have been more strongly expressed:

> It is the deliberate opinion of your Committee, determined unanimously and unreservedly ... that the present penal system in Victoria, whether viewed

disgraceful to a Christian community.[81]

Before the parliamentary committees had time to report, an element of hysteria was introduced into the debate, when Price was murdered by a group of prisoners from the hulks moored off the Gellibrand Point, Williamstown. At the scene to hear prisoners' complaints over food rations, Price was mobbed by a group of men and beaten to death. Of the fifteen tried for the crime, seven were found guilty and hanged.[82] This incident merely added weight to the conclusions of the select committees, which had blamed the problems of the system, not on the methods employed by Price, but on the continued use of hulks.

The principal recommendation of the Committee was the gradual decommissioning of the hulks and the construction by the Victorian Government of extensive new gaol facilities to provide for the 'concentration, classification and employment of all criminals of both sexes under long sentences.'[83] Pentridge was to be the site of this 'great central establishment', and following its completion, work was to be carried out at regional gaols only by prisoners at the end of their sentences, and of 'exemplary or general good conduct.'[84] The Committee also recommended the construction at the Pentridge site of a separate building and yard to be set aside for juvenile criminals, and of a school 'to afford all those who are disposed to learn the opportunity of doing so'.[85] Building works were to begin immediately, the committee recommending that 'the Government be authorised to proceed with the erection of the outer wall at Pentridge by free labor, while the prisoners are to be forthwith set to work at preparing the stone for the new buildings.'[86]

The financial commitment made by the colonial government in response to these recommendations was a substantial one, and £70,000 was allocated to the construction of a new gaol at Pentridge.[87] As James Kerr points out, this building campaign is remarkable as the most concentrated gaol building campaign in the Australian history. It commenced in 1857 and was wound up in 1864, to make way for the redirection of resources to the construction of the colony's lunatic asylums.[88]

2.7 Development of the Gaol Complex, 1857-1868

The whole establishment consisted of some wooden buildings and the present workshops, nearly as extensive as they are now, or a portion of them at all events; they are of stone. There were four or six huts (I forget exactly which) on the site of the C Division, where the woollen factory is now, and they were enclosed with a stone wall. With the exception of the 'Crystal Palace', as they used to call it, that was then the whole establishment.'[89]

- Inspector-General William Champ, recalling the appearance of the Stockade upon his arrival there in 1857

The conversion of Pentridge from a stockade to a full-scale penitentiary began in 1858-9 under the supervision of Price's successor as Inspector-General, William Champ. Champ was appointed Inspector-General of Penal Establishments. Champ had a military background, having arrived in the colonies in 1828 as a lieutenant with the 63rd Regiment.[90] His experience of penal establishments had begun in 1829, when he served for a time in the military garrison stationed at the Macquarie Harbour penal settlement, Van Diemen's Land.[91] After travelling to India with his regiment, Champ left the army and returned to Van Diemen's land, where he established a farm. In 1936, Champ embarked on his career as a public servant, taking up the positions of assistant police magistrate and

his career as a public servant, taking up the positions of assistant police magistrate and muster master at Hobart Town.[92] After a short spell dealing with land grants at the Caveat Board, Champ was appointed commandant of the Port Arthur penal settlement, where he had a reputation as a firm, just and humane administrator.[93] Between 1852 and 1856 he held a number of positions in the colonial public service, including Colonial Secretary, Registrar of Records, and Commissioner of Lunacy. In 1856 he became a member of the Executive Council and served as Chairman of the Intercolonial Commission on Lighthouses. In the same year, following the introduction of responsible government, Champ became the first Premier of Tasmania.[94] His time in politics was short-lived, however, and in March 1857 he was recommended to the Victorian Government as an appropriate replacement for Price in the position of Inspector-General of Penal Establishments.[95] According to Henry White, one of the penal officers who served under Champ, 'during his administration, no board of inquiry was ever appointed to investigate charges against any of the officials, the management of the department was never questioned, nor did any comment appear in the public press unless in praise of his public career.'[96]

Champ was Inspector-General until 31 December 1868, and during this period was responsible for the planning and construction of the new prison complex at Pentridge. As noted above, building on the Stockade site since its establishment in 1851 had been poorly funded and planned. The scene which greeted Champ upon his arrival was not an encouraging one, as the following description, from the *Argus* of April 1857 suggests:

> Pentridge Stockade is encircled by a low stone wall capable of being scaled in any part, and in some, of being cleared at a leap. Around this long line of circumvallation the outlying sentries are placed, being about 100 yards or so distant from each other. The computation of 100 yards is very low indeed. An inner wall also easily scaled or vaulted over is surrounded by sentries 60 or 70 yards apart. Within this wall are the quarries at which the prisoners to the number of 400 on an average work. The sentries and warders are altogether 51 in number, of whom only eight or nine can be of duty at a time. It is quadrangle of stone wall about twenty-two feet high, and is pierced with a holes both for the purposes of observation and for the use of arms in case of any urgent necessity. Over this gate and opening upon the court inside by a balcony about twelve feet above the ground is the guard-room, where the arms of the sentries are kept. They are carefully guarded by men with loaded weapons, and these men, from their elevated position, could use theirs with terrible effect if need were. Around the quadrangle inside are the dormitories, made of weatherboard, in each of which sixty men sleep, and at one side are ranged the warder's cooking room, storeroom and other necessary offices. The dormitories and dining rooms are scrupulously clean and well-arranged and are well ventilated.
>
> Further on than this quadrangle is the 'Crystal Place' - a set of dormitories in which the worst of the criminals are kept . . .
>
> By the side of the stone quadrangle is in course of erection, and nearly completed is a hospital of bluestone, very neatly built. This was conducted under the superintendence of the late Mr Price. It will accommodate about 100 men in each ward - a far larger number than it will ever be required to receive: and there are good sound reasons why the present hospital should continue in use and this building, which is of great strength, be converted into a place of safe custody for the convicts during the night.
>
> At present the major part of the convicts are confined in the quadrangle mentioned. They are quite unoccupied, and when we saw them, were sauntering up and down in twos and threes, conversing or lying on their backs on the stage in the centre,

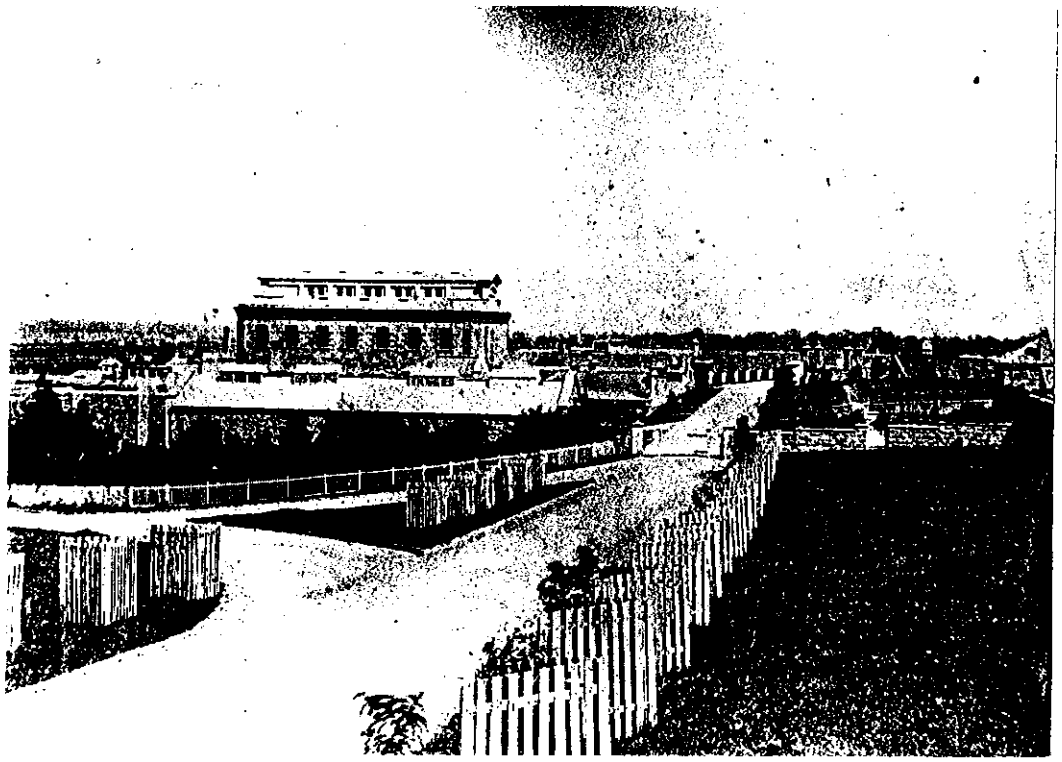

Figure 11 *The building planned by Price as a hospital, now F Division.* Courtesy J Armstrong.

> with their faces covered from the sun by their hats. It was a complete picture of idleness. A warder armed with a truncheon was walking about looking in at the dormitories now and then. On asking what he was doing, the answer, to our great surprise, was that he was engaged in preventing the men from gambling![97]

With the exception of the moveable stockade, which was located near the present main entrance gates, the Stockade buildings were grouped down at the southern end of the site, near today's F and D Divisions.

Champ had very firm ideas about the physical environment which was required in order to reform the chaos of the existing penal system. He agreed with his predecessor, Price, on the need for the construction of a new central penitentiary, but his plan called for model prison buildings, which would allow the implementation of a highly ordered organisational system of discipline and reform. In the meantime, however, the problems on site and on the hulks were so pressing that works were undertaken immediately in an attempt to provide secure accommodation to an acceptable standard. The first building works took place in the southern part of the site (the present site of the Metropolitan Prison), where the existing bluestone and timber Stockade buildings were sited. The building works were undertaken mostly by prison labour using bluestone quarried on site. Existing buildings in this area were repaired and refurbished:

> The old wooden wards have been cleared of the standing berths which, in the summer time, absolutely swarmed with vermin, and hammocks for a less number of men have been substituted. Three of these wards have been fenced off and set apart for a hospital, of which the station was before deficient, and the other two are occupied by the billet men, that is the cooks, washermen, servants, &c.[98]

A number of new buildings were also constructed in the Stockade area to provide additional accommodation. When Champ arrived at Pentridge, work was proceeding on the bluestone hospital building begun by Price. The construction of this building was completed under Champ's administration in 1858,[99] however during construction, the building was adapted from its intended hospital function into dormitory-style prisoner accommodation. As Champ reported in 1859:

> [W]hen completed [it] was fitted with hammock rails and converted into a dormitory for 552 prisoners, in four wards; an exercise yard adjoining was enclosed with a stone wall 18 feet high; a room 84 x 37 feet was built within the yard for a mess and school room, and temporary chapel, and another of less dimensions, viz, 56 x 20, is in course of erection for the use of the Roman Catholics at divine service.[100]

This stone building survives, and is now known as F Division (Fig. 11). Because it was built to provide ward or dormitory accommodation, and did not allow for the complete classification and separation of prisoners, F Division did not ever fit comfortably into Champ's vision of a model prison. Writing in 1894, the former warder, Henry White described F Division as:

> one of the most ill-designed and inconvenient structures of its kind in this part of Her Majesty's dominions. . . . There are eight wards in the lower, and the same number in the upper tier. The prisoners slept in hammocks, and there were three tiers, one above the other. This arrangement was not only objectionable from a sanitary point of view, but was also conducive to misconduct of the most horrible and disgusting kind on the part of the prisoners. The very structure and arrangement of this large dormitory were such as to exclude all idea of reforming the prisoners... it is an acknowledged fact amongst all who have sufficient experience of the internal working of prisons, that complete isolation during the night is the only efficient means of bridling the pernicious habits and immoral conversation so common amongst prisoners, and of preventing the planning and maturing of schemes of violence within and without the prison walls.[101]

Because of ongoing accommodation and funding difficulties, however, F Division was put into service immediately.

According to the reminiscences of Henry White, who served as a warder at Pentridge from 1857, work had also begun in Price's time on the foundations to a cell-block, Price's 'intended penitentiary.' These foundations were located 'in a hollow, close to the old workshops, about the most unsuitable locality that could have been selected for the purpose.'[102] White claims that the siting of this building was so poor that Champ abandoned the idea, and that the half-built foundations were subsequently converted into pigsties.[103]

Also constructed by prison labour at around the same time, and also on the site of the old Stockade, was a 'block of stone cells with separate airing yards for solitary confinement'.[104] Prisoners were also set to work on the southern sections of boundary wall. This boundary wall was built to a height of only 12 feet [3.7m],[105] and was completed in 1866.[106]

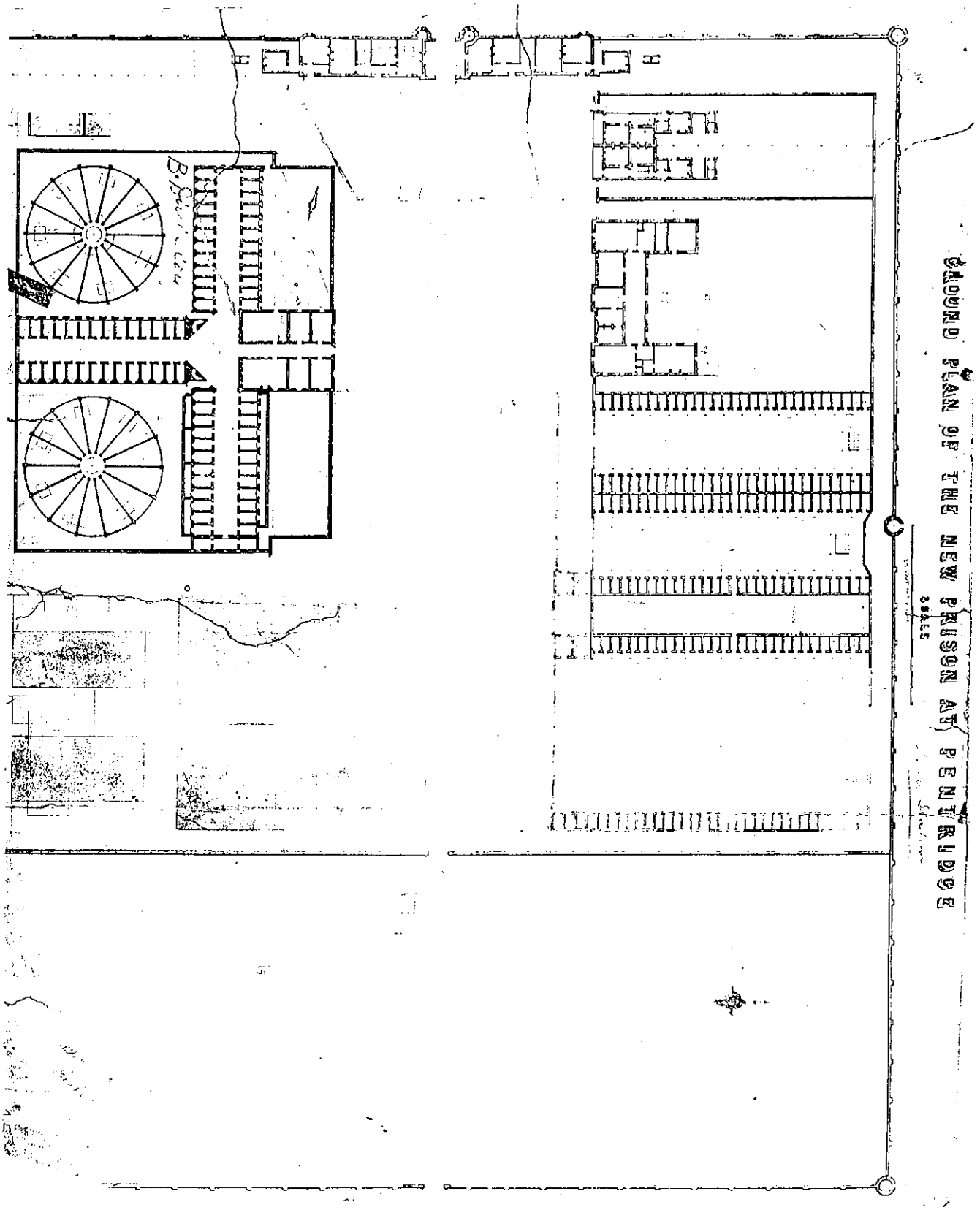

Figure 12 *Ground Plan for the New Prison at Pentridge. Office of Building microfilm no. PGP 1.5.*

2.8 A Model Prison

As the prisoners worked on these construction projects at the south end of the reserve, further north a model complex of new buildings was built by contract labour and to plans and specifications provided by the Government's public works staff. The overall scheme (Fig. 12) was devised by Champ, and engineer and Inspector of Works, Mr A Buck, who served in this capacity for over 25 years.[107] Supervising the program for the Government was Royal Engineer, Captain Charles Pasley, who recruited a number of temporary draftsmen and clerks of works for the project.[108] The new complex was designed to operate under the separate system, and in its nomenclature even reference to the 'panopticon,' though as James Kerr has pointed out, very little on the site actually worked as a true panopticon. The influence of Jebb's ideas and his design for Pentonville is clear as well. Other buildings on the site seem to be based on some of the sleeping cell ranges constructed in Tasmania, however, buildings with which Champ would have been familiar, but, as Kerr suggests, for which there were no direct English antecedents. Champ was somewhat hampered in his efforts to build the model prison, both by funding restrictions and by the nature of the existing development on the site at Pentridge. Despite this, he managed to put in place the beginnings of a system of classification and discipline which was to influence the Victorian penal system for the rest of the century.

The location chosen by Champ and his engineer for his new buildings was the elevated site formerly occupied by the Crystal Palace. The Crystal Palace was relocated to the centre of the prison reserve, where the large-scale quarrying of bluestone began. The stone was transported from the quarry to the building site via a tramway.[109] The decision to use contract labour on the new prison complex, according to Champ, was taken 'with a view to its completion in a shorter period than would be possible if convict labour only were employed.'[110] The contract for the construction of the entrance / administration building was let to W Williams in 1858 at the price of £7,519.[111] It appears to have been completed the following year as part of a larger contract Constructed by Thomas Glaister & Co, the

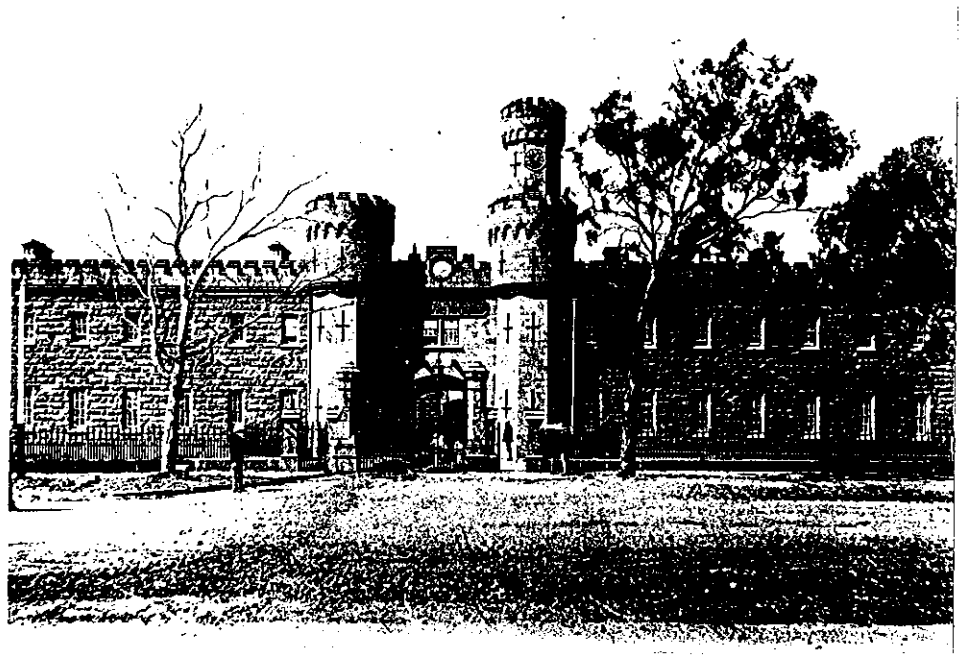

Figure 13 *An early view of the entrance building from Sydney Road, following the addition of the clock tower.* Courtesy J Armstrong.

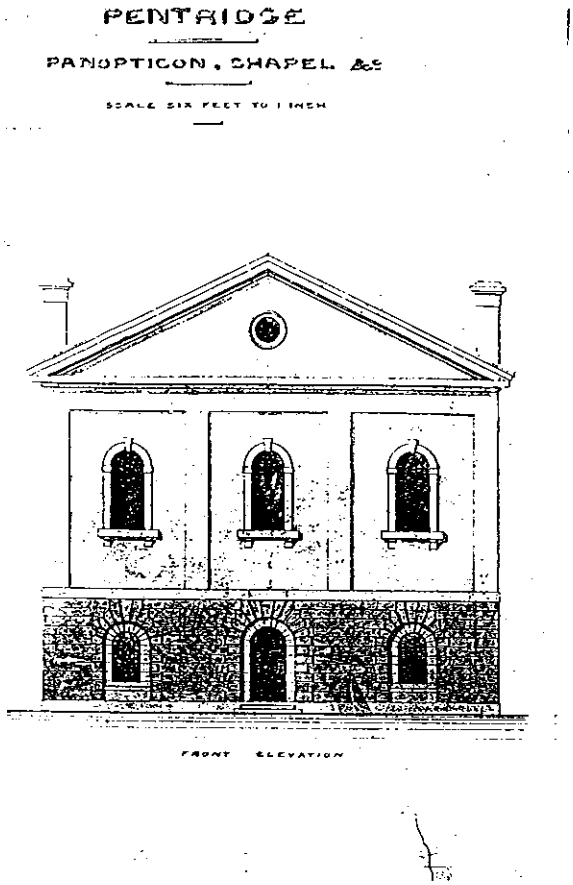

Figure 14 *Front elevation, chapel wing, B Division (the Panopticon).* Office of Building microfilm no. PGP 1.89.

entrance building was originally constructed without its clock tower (Fig. 12). This tower, which was not part of the original design, was added to the building within a few years.

In 1859, work began on the main prison, the Panopticon, which was the centrepiece of the new complex. The Panopticon was known as A Division until about 1890, when its name was changed to B Division. The building was built on a cruciform plan. Constructed of bluestone, it was of two levels, except for the east wing, which also had a basement level. The Panopticon contained 176 cells, together with 'a chapel and the necessary offices and officers' quarters (Figs 14 and 15).'[112] It featured two airing yards, used for the exercise of prisoners in solitary confinement (Fig. 16).

The contract for its construction was also awarded to Thomas Glaister & Co at a cost of £19,480/7/7.[113] Two attached double-storey warder's residences, also of bluestone, appear to have been constructed at this time; these may well have been included in this large contract.[114]

The construction of the prison hospital (E Division) was begun the same year, also by Thomas Glaister, this time at a cost of £8,555/4.- (Fig. 17).[115] Additional accommodation for prisoners was also provided in 1859 through the construction of the three blocks of new 'sleeping cells' under two contracts, the first undertaken by Glaister at a price of

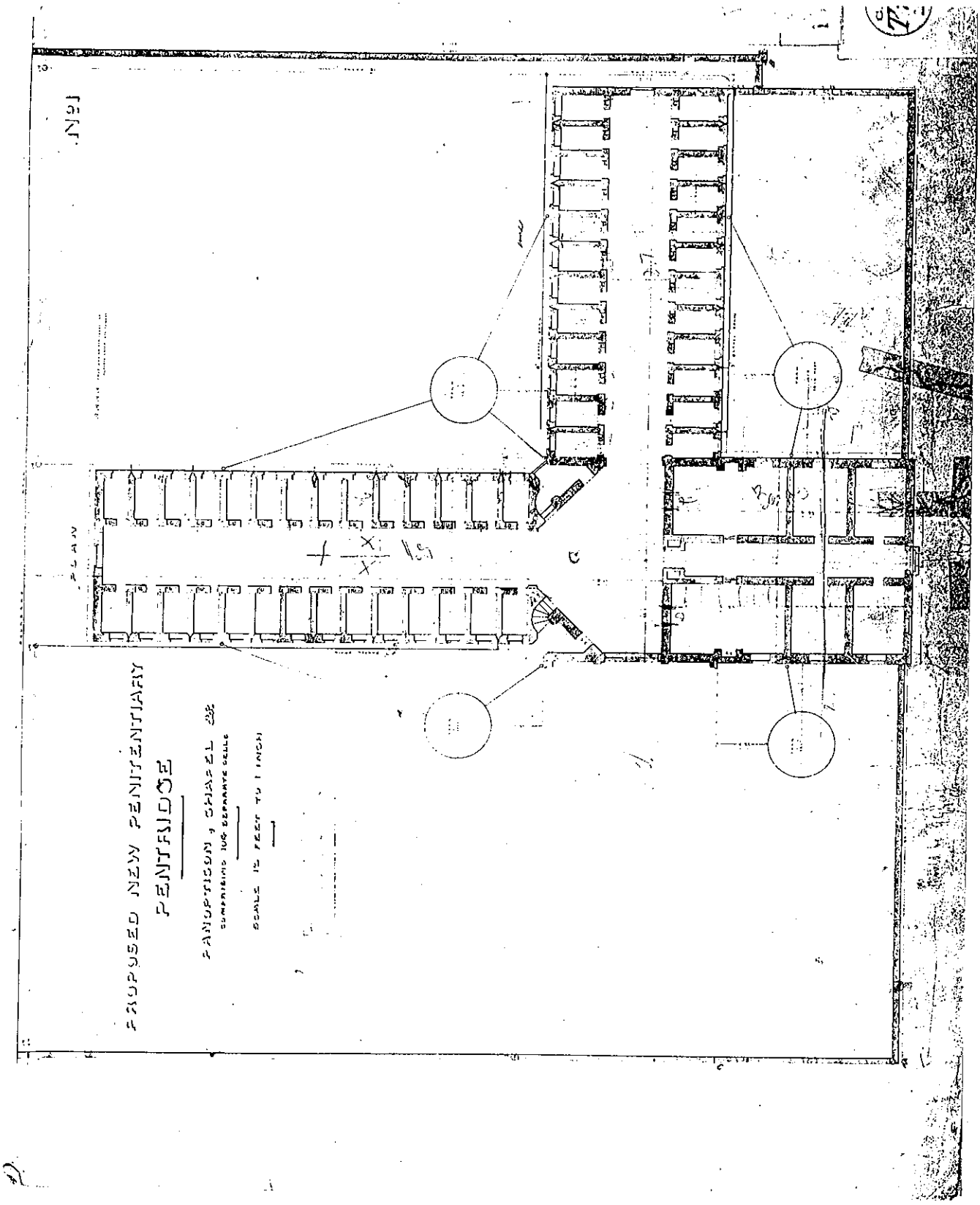

Figure 15 Ground plan, Panopticon. Office of Building microfilm no. 1.89.

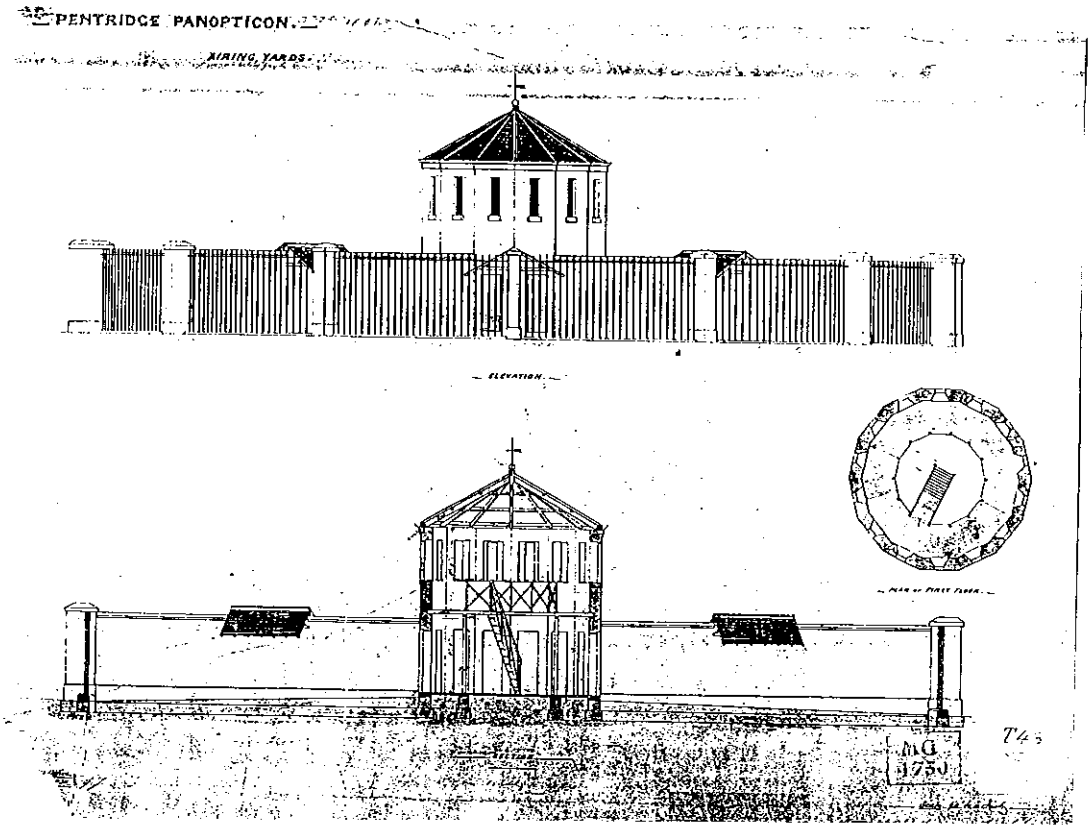

Figure 16 *Airing yards, B Division.* Office of Building microfilm no. 1.96.

£10,529/2/6,[116] and the second by another Melbourne contractor, Robert Huckson, at a price of £4,611. These cell blocks were known as B Division until 1890, after which they were referred to as C Division (Fig. 18). C Division was demolished in 1974.

The new prison complex was broadly arranged around a square, which later became known as the 'Pentridge Square', and was completely enclosed by a bluestone wall. This wall was some 20 feet [5 m] in height, considerably higher than the wall which was under construction around the perimeter of the reserve. The inner wall was completed in 1859, at which time all the long-sentenced prisoners were relocated to the Panopticon and sleeping cell buildings.

As former warder, Henry White later explained, the completion of this new complex marked a significant change in the management of the penal system in Victoria:

> Then commenced, for the first time in this part of the world, classification in the management of criminals as introduced by Mr Champ, and which was so successfully carried out during the long period he held the office of Inspector-General.[117]

With the completion of the new buildings, the amount of secure accommodation available across the entire site increased substantially and Champ was able to relocate a considerable number of prisoners from the hulks. By the end of 1858, the *Sacramento*, *Lysander* and

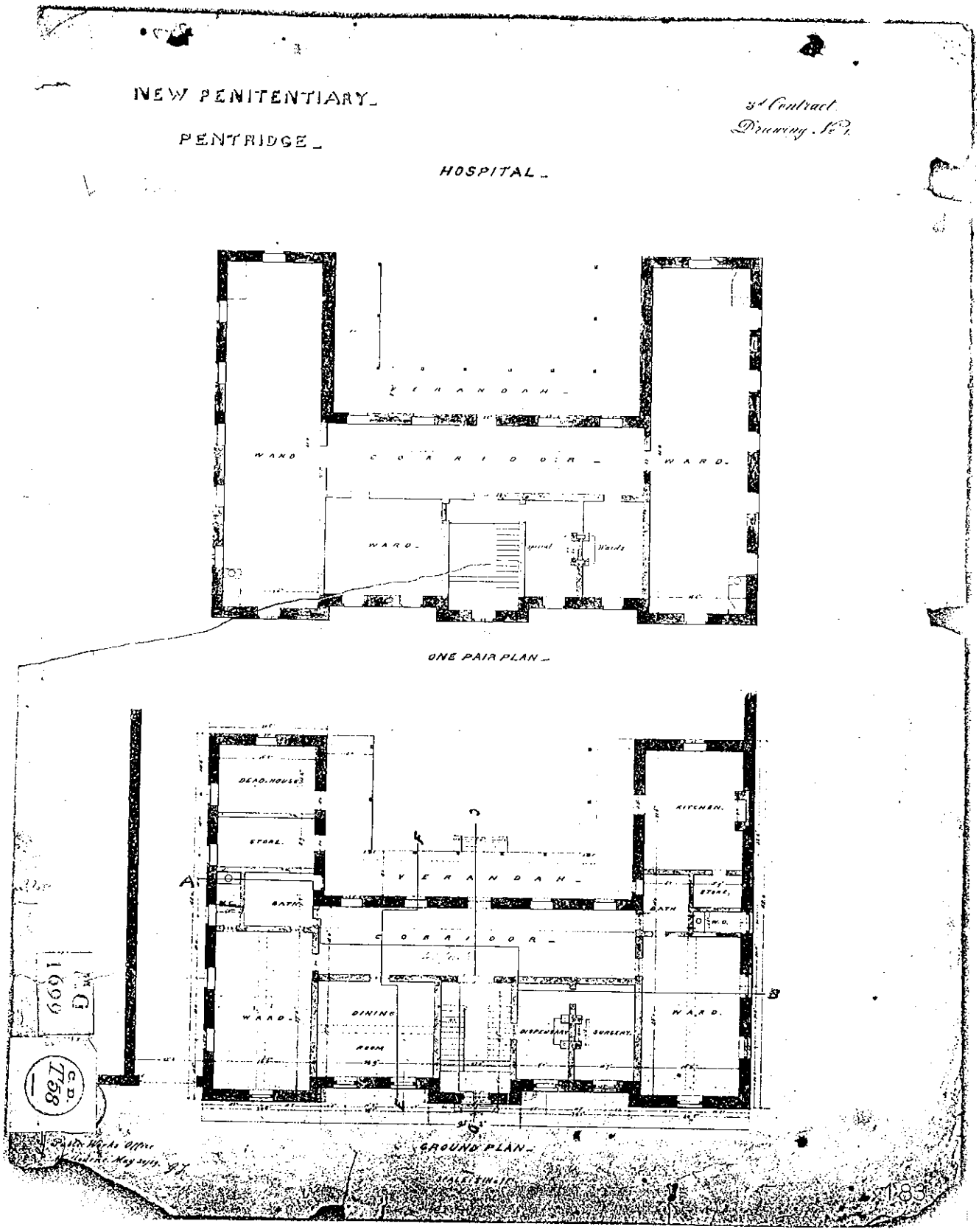

Figure 17 *E Division.* Office of Building microfilm no. 1.83.

Figure 18 *C Division cell blocks.* Courtesy J Armstrong.

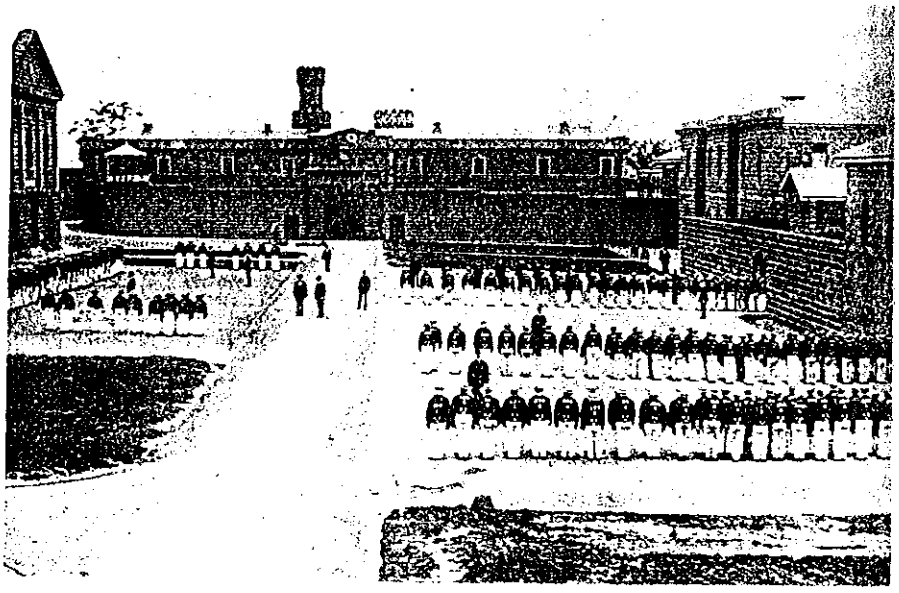

Figure 19 *Pentridge Square, muster of prisoners, c. 1900.* Courtesy Office of Corrections Resource Centre.

President had all been vacated,[118] and by July the following year, the last of the hulks, the *Success*, was also abandoned. In 1859, Champ was also able to remove men from the six wooden huts which comprised the infamous Crystal Palace.[119] He reported accommodation on site for 868 prisoners.[120]

Water from the Yan Yean had been provided, Champ reported, as had 'lavatories and other essential requisites, and cleanliness, order, and effective supervision, both by day and night, which it was formerly impossible to maintain, are now rigidly enforced'.[121] Champ was not satisfied with the results at Pentridge, however; 'the buildings are still insufficient to admit of the establishment of a perfect system of prison discipline, the grand essential, separation when not at labour, being impossible . . .'[122]

2.9 The Separate System

In the years following the construction of the principal buildings in the late 1850s and 1860s, the male section of the prison was organised into three divisions, A (the Panopticon), B and C. The prison was organised with each of the three divisions was designed to play a particular role in the process. Prisoners moved progressively through the three divisions as they served their sentences.

The Panopticon was the principal means through which the 'separate system' of punishment would be implemented, as Champ's description of the building suggests:

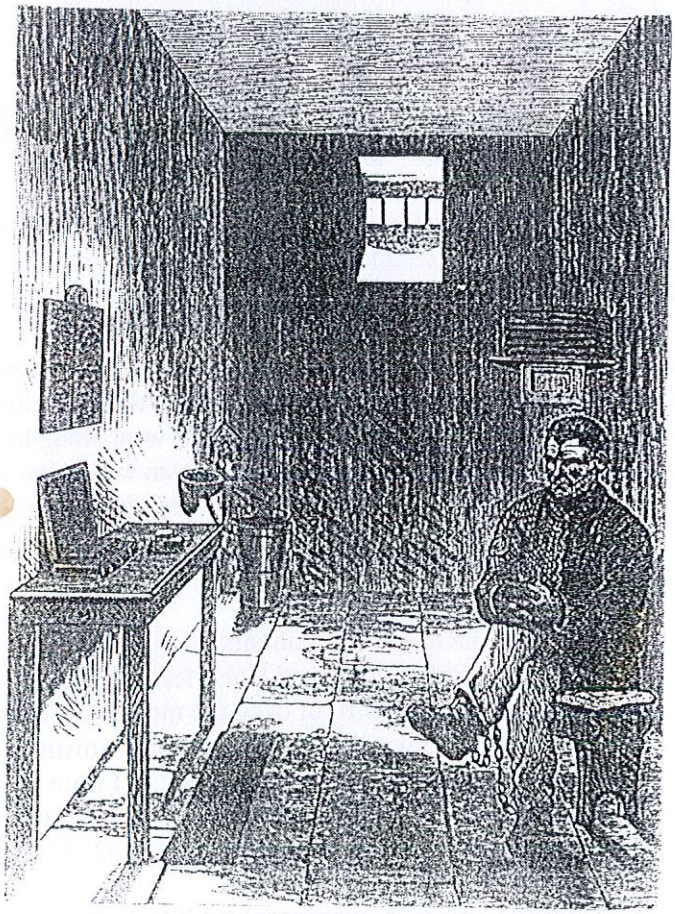

Figure 20 *Solitary confinement in the Panopticon.* Reproduced from the Illustrated Australasian News.

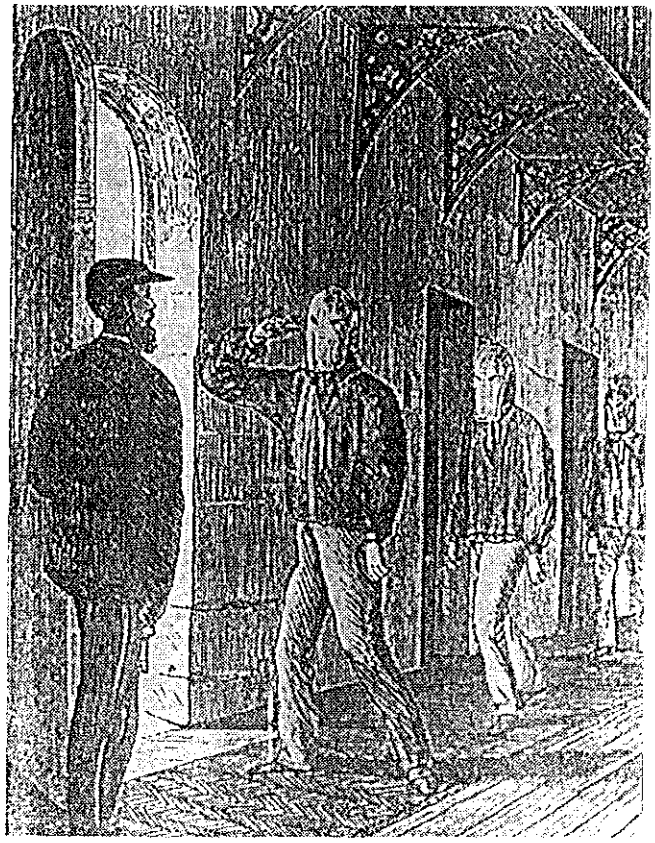

Figure 21 *Masked prisoners outside their cells, B Division (the Panopticon). Note the coir matting on the floor.* Reproduced from the Illustrated Australasian News.

> The walls would be so thick that no sound could penetrate. The light would be from above so that there would be no looking out of the window. The doors would be solid, of wood and very thick, and closing so that no sound could come through them; each man would have his bell which he would ring if he was taken ill, or wanted the warder, and the warder would be constantly walking up and down on a carpet or matting with slippers on an in each door there would be an inspection aperture, closed with plate glass. As the warder went along he would push it (the [aperture] cover) to one side and see what the man was doing in each cell without being observed, and the man inside could not hear the slightest sound . . . the men could come out one at a time to exercise . . . he would have his cap over his face.[123]

The Panopticon was to replace the hulks in accommodating 'men of insubordinate and dangerous character'. The degree of idleness and loneliness afforded by time spent in the solitary cells was intended to break the spirit of even the most hardened criminal and produce prisoners who were eager to work.[124] As Lynn and Armstrong point out, at 10 by 6 feet (3.2 by 2.8 m), the cells in Champ's Panopticon (Fig. 19) were considerably smaller than those in Pentonville, which were 13 ft 6 inches by 7 ft 6 inches (4.1 by 2.2 m), and just slightly more than the Model Prison at Port Arthur (opened 1852).[125]

Upon their arrival at Pentridge, prisoners were received into A Division, where they stayed

for as many months (not exceeding twelve) as there were years in his sentence. For the duration of their stay in A Division, prisoners were confined in separate cells, never addressed by their name, but only by their number, and were not permitted to communicate with each other. Even if a prisoner met another when he was out of his cell, he was to face the wall until the prisoner had passed.[126] Prisoners were allowed an hour of exercise each day and worked alone in their cells.[127] The exercise yards were described by the *Australasian Sketcher* in 1873:

> The exercise yard - or rather the yards taken together - compose a 16-sided figure, divided into 16 radiating compartments, all under the view of a warder stationed on an elevated central position. Each compartment is a yard, and is allotted to a single prisoner, the walls preventing his seeing or hearing anything of the prisoners who are taking walking exercise in the adjoining yards. While going to and from the yards the prisoners have their faces concealed - by the white caps (Fig. 20) and are made to walk some distance apart, so that no mode of communication can take place between them.[128]

At the end of the time of solitary confinement, prisoners were transferred to B Division. There, prisoners were also confined to separate cells but they worked and took their meals in groups.[129] In this division prisoners were allowed limited conversation with each other, supposedly only on the subject of work. This was the largest of the three divisions and the one in which prisoners served the longest period of their sentences. The end of each prisoner's sentence was served in the barracks accommodation in C Division (now F Division), which was outside the inner wall, and provided many more opportunities for communication between prisoners:

> The prisoners in this division are associated at work, at meals and during the hours of their recreation. They sleep in dormitories containing about fifty beds each, one warder keeping guard over every two dormitories, which are lighted with gas throughout the night. Except during certain hours whilst in the dormitories, the prisoners have the liberty of unrestrained communication with each other.[130]

The *Illustrated Australian News* described the cell accommodation in 1867:

> The cells are well-ventilated, and the prison furniture just sufficient for the purpose; and from the prison library books may be obtained, as the clergyman deems fitting. Communication with the warder is effected by the prisoner, who is provided with a bell-pull, which sounds a gong and at the same time indicates the number of the cell in which the prisoner is placed; and it is the duty of the warder of the division to answer the prisoner's summons and attend to his requirements, if of a necessary character. By this means, also, the warder can be called at night should the prisoner be taken suddenly ill.[131]

Discipline within the prison was further ensured by the presence on site of the Inspector-General, the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, for whom residences had been constructed in the days of the Stockade, and of the senior warders, who were accommodated in the new bluestone houses next to the hospital (E Division).

2.10 Workshops and Factories

One of the key elements in Champ's notion of a model prison system was the use of prison labour, both as a means of reducing the cost of penal establishments, and as part of the reformation of the prisoners themselves. Prisoners had been involved in building works and

quarrying on the site since their arrival in 1851, but Champ's view was that they also could be put to work producing a range of goods which could be used by the Penal Department and other Government departments. As early as 1860, Champ visited Sydney to inspect woollen factories there, 'with the object of introducing the manufacture of cloth and blankets into Pentridge.'[132]

Giving evidence to the 1870 Royal Commission, Champ said he had always intended that a complex of workshops and factories be constructed within the high walls around the main prison complex constructed between 1858 and 1860, that is, to the east of the current B Division.[133] Funding shortages delayed this part of the project, however, and for the first decade of Champ's time at Pentridge, the prison's principal workshops and factories were located outside the high walls, in the area of the old Stockade buildings, then known as C Division. Various workshops had been built in this part of the site by Barrow and Price and for the first few years of his reign as Inspector-General, Champ used these workshops, which he described as 'old wooden buildings.' 'As the manufacture of blankets and other things increased' [134] he then decided to construct a permanent woollen mill, complete with engine (and presumably a boiler house) in the same area.[135] It is possible that this building is the bluestone laundry building near F Division (Fig. 22). The early 1860s site plan (Office of Building microfilm no. PGP 1.1) shows an L-shaped factory building immediately north of F Division, part of which appears to be the existing laundry building. The scene at the workshops was described in 1867:

> They work in one common workshop at different kinds of labor. There is the tailors' shop, and bootmakers' shop, long buildings in which from 40 to 80 persons could be found seated, working assiduously under an instructor who has one or two assistants chosen from amongst the best workmen in the prison.[136] There is within the prison a complete apparatus for manufacturing woollen fabrics of a coarse kind. A steam-engine drives a number of tearing and carding machines, which, in addition to the spinning-jennies worked by the prisoners, furnish material for the manufacture of blankets and rugs which supply the hospitals and lunatic asylums. We may expect, before long, to have a woollen manufactory in operation in the city by a private company, but it is worthy of note that the first machine was erected in the Pentridge Stockade, and has been in operation for some years. There are also

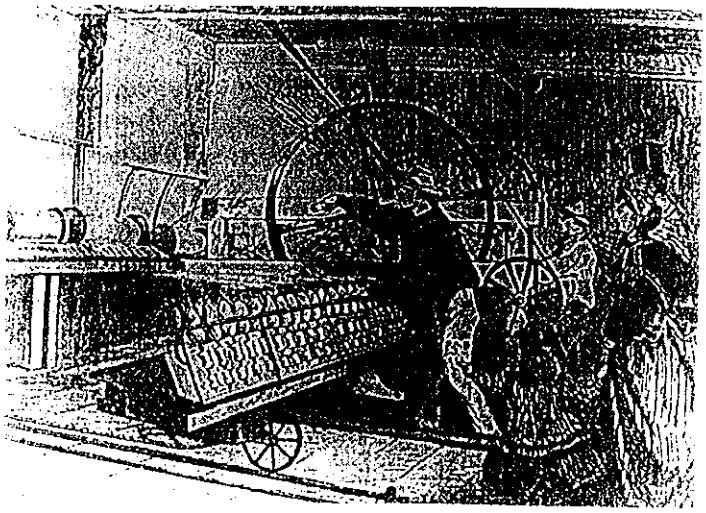

Figure 22 *Woollen mill, c. 1860s.* Reproduced from the Illustrated Australian News.

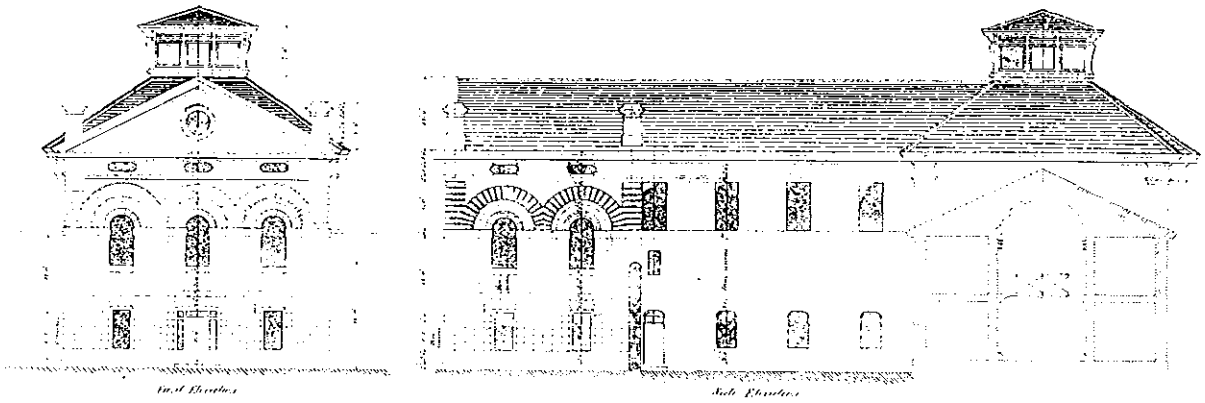

Figure 23 *Front elevation, Female Prison (now A Division).* Office of Building microfilm no. 1.52.

bookbinders' shops, carpenters' and smiths' shops in full operation, and always profitably employed.[137]

Champ's use of the C Division workshops posed a security problem, with the men having to be marched under heavy guard from the Panopticon (B Division) to the workshops at C Division some quarter of a mile away. Some men were considered such a risk that they were not taken to the workshops, where semi-skilled or skilled labour awaited them, but were kept in the Panopticon yards, as Richard Youl, the visiting justice, noted, 'where they are unprofitably employed in cutting stone, for which there is no market, and in breaking stone and picking oakum, for which there is no great demand'.[138] Before the Royal Commission of 1870, Champ argued for the construction of workshops and factories near the main prison, noting that he had prisoners 'at work cutting stone at the rear of A and B [later B and C] Division'.

2.11 Construction of the Female Prison at Pentridge, 1860-65

Another of Champ's projects upon taking up the position of Inspector-General in 1857 was ostensibly aimed at relieving the plight of female convicts in the system, but eventually resulted in further expansion of accommodation for male convicts at Pentridge. Female offenders had previously been the responsibility of the Sheriff's Department and were housed in the Western Gaol. Citing a concern for the crowded state of the gaols in Melbourne, Champ offered to relieve the Sheriff of the responsibility of these women, and bring them over to the care of the Penal Department. Not surprisingly, this offer was accepted with alacrity, and at the beginning of 1858 the women were removed from the Western Gaol and relocated to the hulk, *Sacramento*, almost immediately after it was vacated by the male convicts. Conditions on this hulk were clearly no better for the women

than they had been for their male counterparts and Champ was quick to lobby Parliament for funds for a new Female Prison.

The new Female Prison was also to be located on the site at Pentridge, but some distance north from the existing male prison buildings. Work commenced on the main building, which Champ wanted to be 'like the Panopticon' (B Division), in 1860. Contractor Thomas Glaister also undertook this project, at a price of £7699/12/8.[139] As constructed, the main building (now A Division, Fig. 23) , built of two storeys and of bluestone contained 136 cells. The building also contained a kitchen, located in the basement of the northern wing. Two yards extended to the north-east and south-east of the main prison building. In the northern yard a series of small airing courts radiated from an elevated central sentry position, just as those adjacent to the Panopticon.

A row of four bluestone warder's residences was also constructed for the Female Prison; these were located to the west of the main building. These appear likely to have been constructed using prison labour, and were probably completed towards the end of 1862.[140] The main entrance to the Female Prison was from the western boundary (now Champ Street). The Female Prison complex was completely enclosed by bluestone walls, though a gate in the south-west corner provided secure access to the male prison. [141] It is thought that the Female Prison was completed by around 1865.[142]

2.12 The Reforms of the 1870s

A Royal Commission into Penal and Prison Discipline, headed by Sir William Stawell, the Attorney-General, was appointed in 1870. Fig. 24 shows the layout of the prison at this date. Much of the focus of the Commission was on conditions at Pentridge, but the penal system was examined in its entirety. The principal statutory outcome of the Royal Commission was the passing in 1871 of the *Statute of Gaols Amendment Act*, which brought all the gaols previously controlled by the Sheriff under the control of the Inspector General of Gaols and Penal Establishments.[143]

The primary object of punishment, argued the commissioners, was to act as a deterrent to would-be criminals. The reformation of the offender was therefore a secondary and subordinate objective.[144] It was suggested that the State could - indeed should - attempt to reform convicted criminals while they were in the prison system. However, the Commissioners thought the principal element in any reformatory system was a sentence of appropriate length and recommended the abolition of the existing system for the remission of sentences for good behaviour.[145] It also recommended the establishment of a category of 'habitual criminal', and the introduction of corporal punishment as an alternative to imprisonment for young offenders. The Commissioners adopted a modified version of the 'Croften' or 'Mark' System', a system originating in Ireland, which combined solitary confinement, productivity and economy.[146] As adopted by the by the Commissioners, the system included 'solitary confinement for six months with limited employment during the first stage, employment in workshops with grades of promotion and money allowances in the second, and possibly moving to employment on public works in the third stage.'[147] Marks were awarded to prisoners for good conduct and work, and on the basis of these, they could be rewarded by a range of indulgences, including substances such as tea, tobacco and sugar, and work in association.[148] This system was attractive to the Commissioners because it combined elements of the separate or silent system already in place in Victorian prisons, i.e: solitary confinement in the Panopticon for the first part of a sentence, with the notion of productive labour, representing a potential saving in the costs of running the prison.[149]

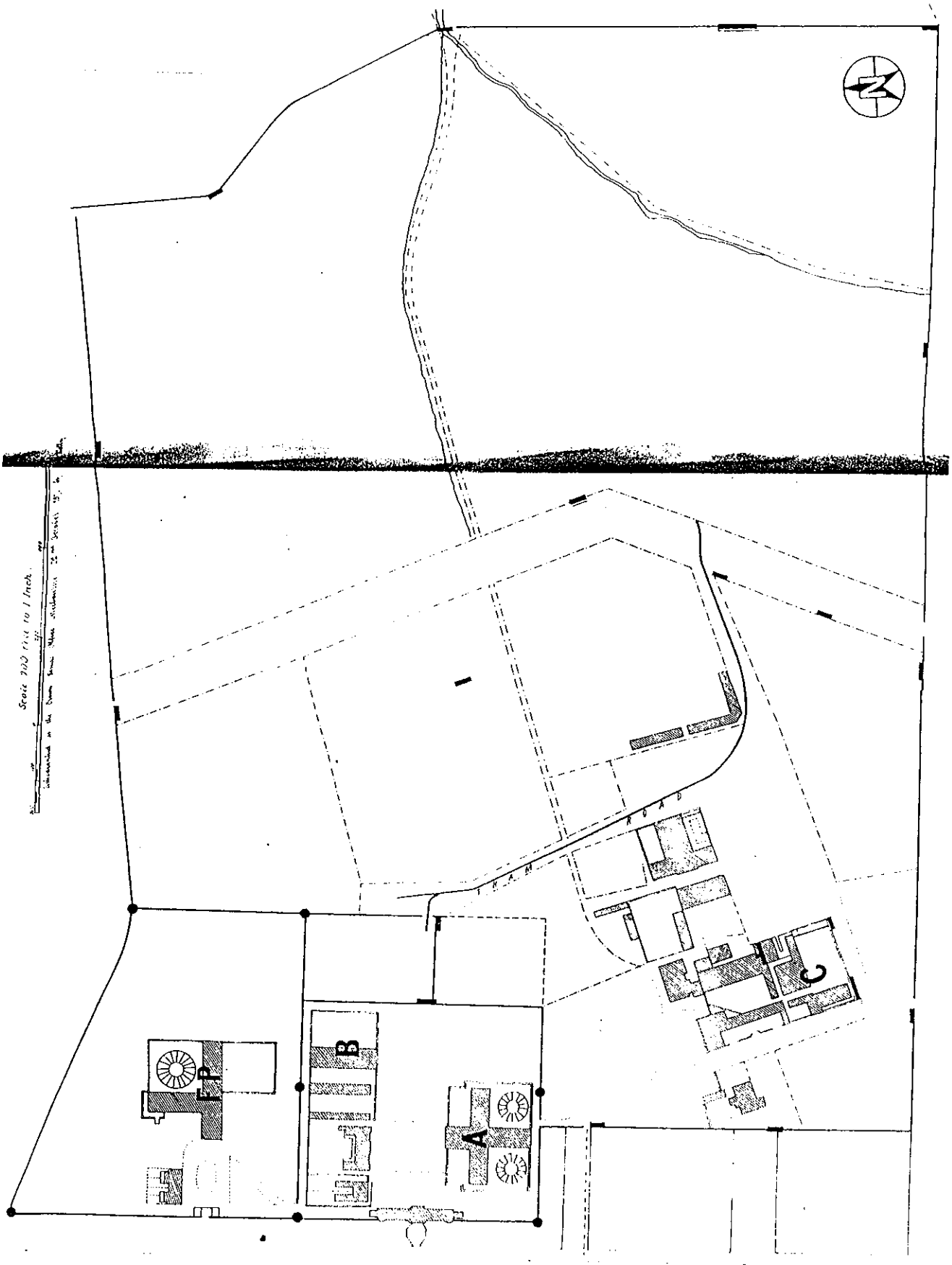

Figure 24 Layout of prison in 1870. Note the original divisional names.

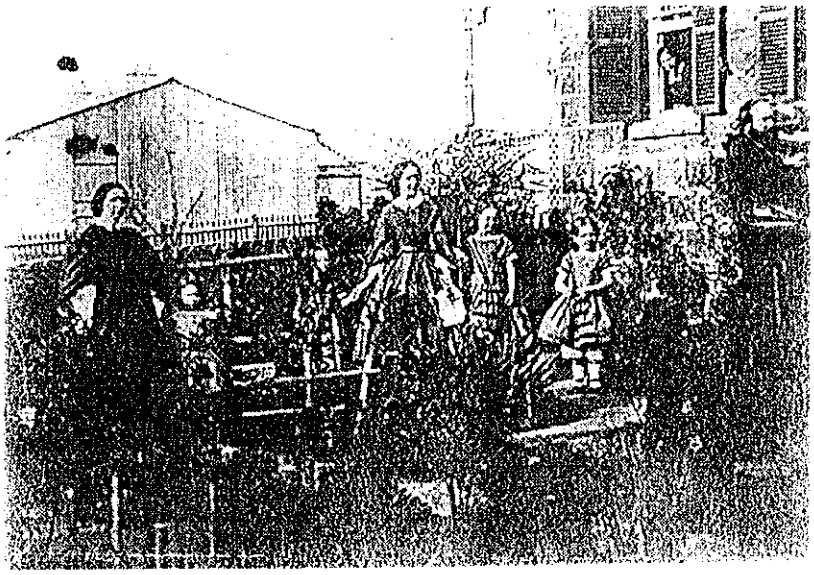

Figure 25 *George Duncan's family outside the house.* Courtesy P Lynn, reproduced from From Pentonville to Pentridge.

Though it still made extensive use of solitary confinement, as introduced by Inspector-General George Duncan in the 1870s, the Mark System represented a shift away from punishment alone, towards a system which offered incentives for hard work and good behaviour.[150]

At Pentridge, much was made of the inadequacy and manifest unsuitability of the C Division (now F Division) dormitories. Giving evidence before the Commission, Champ, Youl and the Acting Inspector-General, George Duncan, stressed the urgency of this matter, and lobbied hard for the removal of the female prisoners from Pentridge, thus freeing up the Female Prison building complex for additional secure cell accommodation for male prisoners. This solution, they argued, would obviate the need to use the outmoded buildings in C Division. Champ and others also argued strongly for the expansion of workshop and factory accommodation on the site.

The Commissioners made a number of specific recommendations in relation to Pentridge, all of which accorded with Champ's overall preferred plan for the prison. Their principal recommendations were: the abolition of C Division (now F Division) as a male prison, the provision of industrial employment in workshops, the relocation of the female prison to C Division (F Division) and the appointment of a Governor and Board of Visitors for the entire establishment.[151]

During the following years, a number of the recommendations of the Commission were implemented by the new Inspector-General, George Duncan. In 1872-3, various alterations were made to the buildings at Pentridge,[152] and in 1873, regulations were introduced under which all prisoners sentenced to more than two years were transferred to Pentridge 'to

undergo penal discipline'. Also as a result of the recommendations, all female prisoners were relocated to the Melbourne Gaol. The male prisoners were then removed from C Division (now F Division), and relocated to the old Female Prison (A Division).

Successive Inspectors-General of Penal Establishments had resided at Pentridge since the days of Price's incumbency (Fig. 25). In 1887, this changed, with the relocation of the Inspector-General off-site. The house subsequently accommodated the Governor.

Apart from these changes, the major developments at Pentridge in the 1870s and 1880s were in the expansion of the workshops and the establishment of juvenile reformatories at the site.

2.13 Expansion of the Workshops

Following the recommendation that prisons should be made to run more economically, in the mid- to late-1870s, a number of new workshop and factory buildings were constructed east of B Division. These were designed to reduce supervision costs and increase the income of the prison. In 1874-5, a tannery was constructed at Pentridge; it was noted that this 'produced leather in such quantity to supply the requirements of the lunatic asylums, industrial schools, gaols, and Penal establishments.'[153] In the same year, construction work began on a bakery and kitchen, which were also expected to improve 'economy in the general arrangements'.[154] This was the building now known as B Annexe. Duncan looked forward to the completion of these and other buildings on site, noting that the 'increased security and improved discipline rendered possible . . . will overcome many . . . difficulties.'[155] In 1879, a new brick saw tooth roofed workshops building (Fig. 26) with attached engine and boiler house was constructed to the east of C Division. This replaced the original woollen mill building of 1862, which was considered by this time to have become 'dilapidated and . . . too small and otherwise inconvenient for carrying on this branch of manufacture'.[156]

Figure 26 Carpenters at north end of 1879 workshop building. Courtesy J Armstrong.

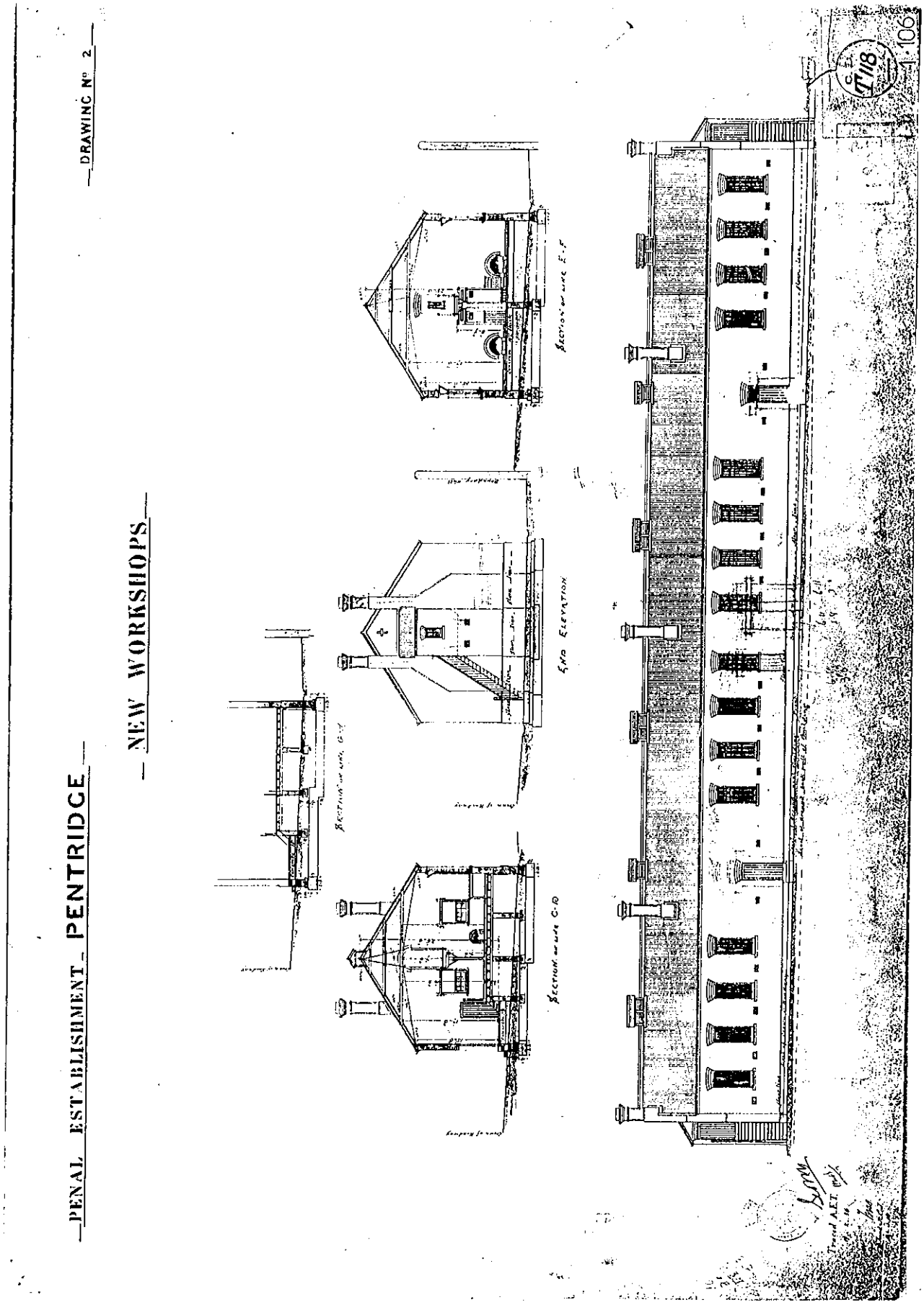

Figure 27 *'New workshops at Penal Establishment'* Office of Building microfilm no. PGP 1.106.

A substantial contract was also let in 1886, for the construction of the shoemakers, tailors and printers shops ('New workshops at Penal Establishment', Fig. 27). These workshops were constructed by contractor, J H Brewster at a contract price of £3,012-8-6.[157] A new brick boiler was installed in the boiler house adjacent to the woollen mill in 1888.[158]

2.14 The Reform of Children, 1874-1893

Amongst the other reforms of the 1870s was the introduction of a more structured approach to the treatment of juveniles within the prison system. Children had been accommodated at Pentridge and other Victorian prisons since the 1850s. The 1857 Select Committee had found that imprisonment was used not only to punish young offenders, but also to provide accommodation for homeless children, the children of female prisoners, and destitute mothers and children charged with vagrancy.[159] The Committee recommended that children apprehended as vagrants should be sent to orphan asylums, rather than prisons, that the children of prisoners should be separated from their mothers for part of the time and given proper schooling, while juvenile delinquents should be housed in special buildings in the new Pentridge prison, where they could be kept separate from adult offenders.[160].

After much public and parliamentary debate on the subject, in 1864, the *Neglected and Criminal Children's Act* was passed, providing for the establishment of industrial and reformatory schools.[161] The system operated badly from the beginning, however, and was the subject of a great deal of public criticism. As a result, two Royal Commissions were appointed in 1871-2,[162] with some of their terms of reference transferred to the 1870 Stawell Commission on Penal and Prison Discipline, discussed above.[163] The Commission recommended that industrial schools be replaced with a boarding out system, but that reformatories remain a centralised government responsibility, and that they be upgraded and provision be made for the classification and separation of different types of offenders, as in the adult penal system.[164] Following on from these recommendations and the 1874 *Neglected and Criminal Children's (Amendment) Act*, a number of the more notorious industrial schools and reformatories were closed and separate reformatories for boys and girls were established inside the walls at Pentridge. These were known as the Jika Reformatory for Boys and the Jika Reformatory for Protestant Girls.[165]

The Jika Reformatory for Boys was accommodated in the existing C Division (now F Division), which had been declared unsuitable for use by adult male prisoners. In 1875, a new complex of red brick buildings was constructed on the site for use as the Jika Reformatory for Protestant Girls (G Division). Visitors to the site in 1879 saw the boys' reformatory as an improvement on earlier facilities, offering increased scope for classification and supervision, and the use of nearby vacant land for agricultural training. Despite this, the building itself, constructed some twenty years earlier, was criticised in no uncertain terms by the Inspector-General of Industrial and Reformatory Schools, who found it,

> gloomy, depressing and calculated rather to sink the youthful heart in dismay at the prospect of spending a long period of confinement in them than to exercise any reforming influence . . . . (U)nder such circumstances evil passions rather than good desires were developed, and violence has been resorted to.[166]

A Visiting Committee of Parliamentarians found in 1879 that 'no language can be too strong to condemn the institution altogether', and recommended that the boys be relocated to the former Ballarat Industrial School, where the prison-style management in place at Jika could

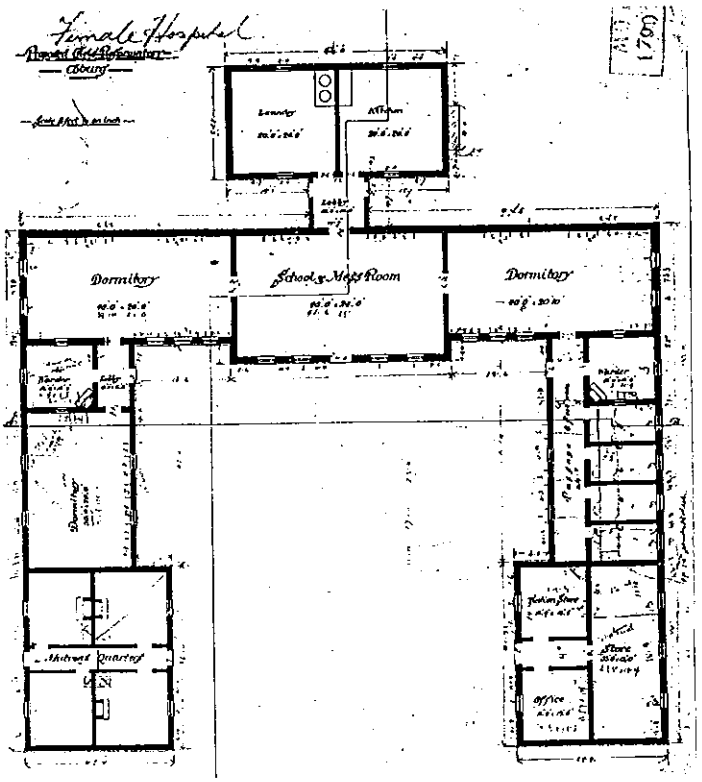

Figure 28 *New Reformatory for Girls, 1875.* Office of Building microfilm no. PGP 1.156.

be replaced by the 'family system'.

Purpose-built in 1875, the Jika Girls Reformatory at Pentridge (G Division, Fig. 28) comprised a south wing, containing Matron's quarters and dormitories, a central wing of dormitories and a mess and workroom, with a laundry and kitchen block to its west, and a northern wing containing stores and a small number of cells.[167] Constructed only a few years prior to the inspection of 1879, the new Girls' Reformatory was found by the committee to have 'suitable buildings and admirable management',[168] and it was recommended that the girls stay at Pentridge for the time being. However, the 'Coburg Division', was it was known in the prison system, was closed around 1892-3, to be replaced by a private reformatory for girls which had been established near Ballarat in 1887.[169]

2.15 The New Female Prison

Following the relocation of the Jika Reformatory for Boys in the late 1870s, it was decided that the buildings in C Division (F Division) should be used instead for the female prisoners at that time accommodated at the Melbourne Gaol. This, it was argued, would greatly improve the chances of reforming the women:

> The transfer of the female prisoners to the buildings thus vacated will afford scope for their classification, and give room for an entire separation of the very bad women from those who are better disposed, an arrangement which cannot be carried out at the Melbourne Gaol.[170]

The buildings were refurbished in preparation for the arrival of the female prisoners, and a small number were transferred to Pentridge in late 1879. The experiment was not a success,

however, and a change in Departmental policy saw the women returned to the Melbourne Gaol. The Inspector-General, J B Castieau, pointed to the increased costs associated with running a staff of female warders, and also noted that

> unless there is a gaol appropriated to females entirely away from a men's prison, and provided with separate dormitories [for the separation of different classes of prisoners], there will be little chance of better discipline being maintained . . . The boys were removed from the Jika Reformatory because of the proximity of Pentridge, and the chance of their communicating with the male prisoners. Placing women there would, I consider, be many times more objectionable.[171]

By 1885, the Government had agreed to provide funds for a separate women's prison, to be constructed at the southern end of the Pentridge reserve, and plans for the 'New Female Prison' were drawn up by Public Works Department architects. The complex was to comprise several major new buildings, also incorporating a number of substantial buildings already on this part of the site:

> . . . the suggestions which were offered [in the Report for 1884] with regard to the female penitentiary and other works having received the approval of the Government, the Public Works Department are inviting tenders for the erection of the inner dividing wall to the front entrance, guard-room, and offices, at Pentridge; also for building the female penitentiary there, to provide each prisoner with a separate cell and secure classification during the hours of employment in the workrooms, and in the exercise yards at all times. The requirements of the criminal female population will be adequately provided for in the new buildings, conjointly with the present Girls' Reformatory, which is to be transferred to this Department for first-convicted prisoners as part of the scheme in this direction.[172]

The main contract for the work, the construction of the massive bluestone D Division (Figs. 29-30), was worth £49,900, and was let to J Downie in 1888-9.[173] Another contract was let for the construction of the new Receiving House for the New Female Prison, just west of F Division (J Ferguson, £2334-15-9).[174] Existing buildings altered in the early 1890s as part of the conversion of this area for the new Female Prison complex included the F Division block (originally C Division, subsequently the Jika Reformatory for Boys), the F Division workshops and laundry buildings (the latter built in the early 1860s as a woollen mill, a bluestone gatehouse building surviving from the 1854 Stockade complex, and the Jika Reformatory for Girls (G Division).

The F Division block underwent relatively minor alterations to the value of £409-8-8.[175] Three of the four wards were subdivided to accommodate prisoners, while the fourth was converted to a 'suitable workroom for some of the able bodied prisoners.'[176] Also in F Division, the existing west wing was altered to become a kitchen, possibly reducing the building from two storeys to one, and constructing a fireplace with coppers and a brick chimney. Alterations were also made to the old woollen mill, in order to convert it to a new laundry block.[177] These were undertaken by W Young at a cost of £1231-5-11.[178]. Unspecified alterations - possibly to the original cells section in the north wing - were made to G Division at a cost of £486, [179]while the Matron's quarters at the south end of G Division was extended through the addition of an extra wing.[180] The north section of the Division was a hospital, the southern section was comprised of dormitories.

In May 1892, Inspector-General Evans reported ' that the female Penitentiary, consisting of 198 cells, now being erected by free labour on that part of the Pentridge Reserve most

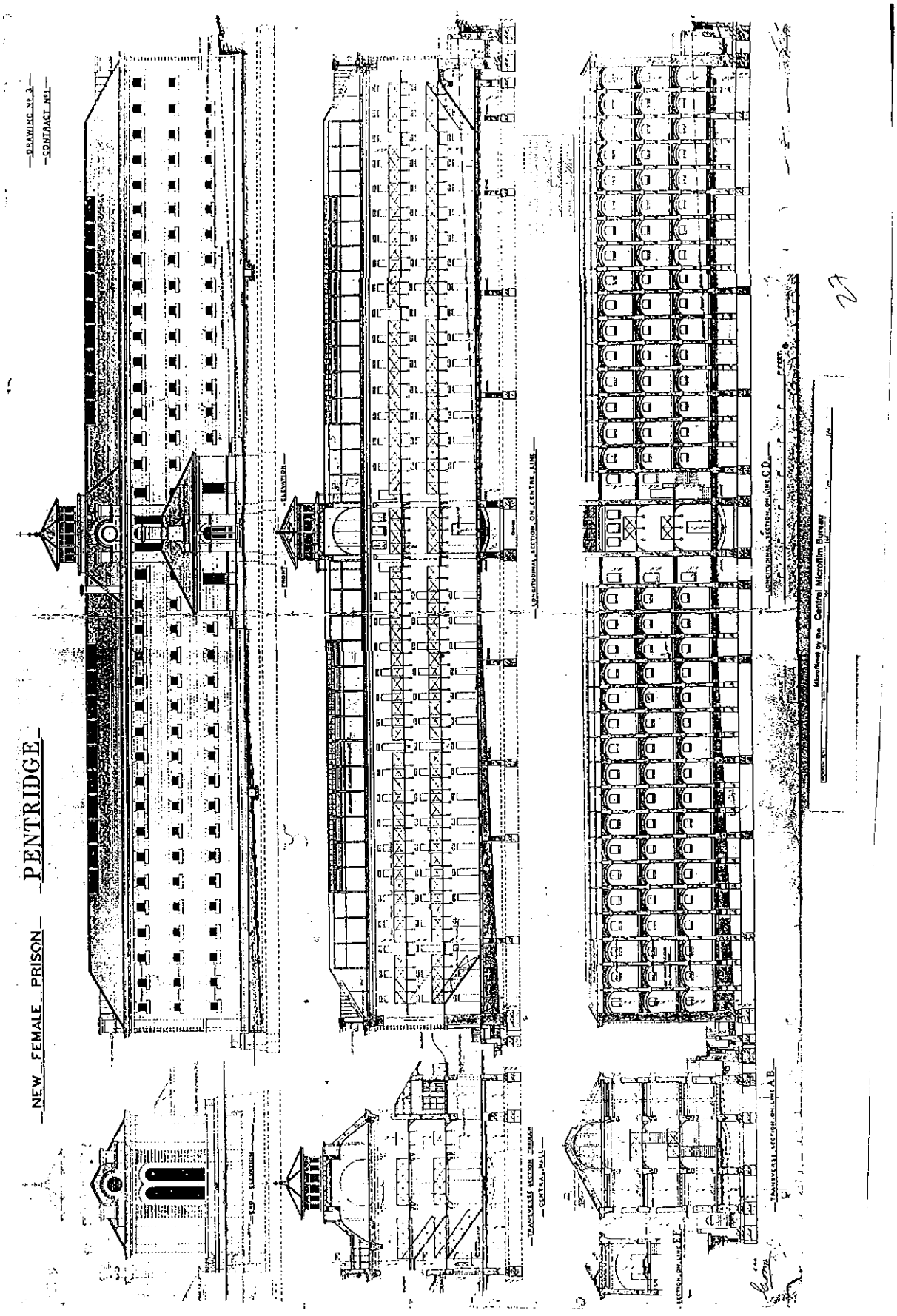

Figure 29 *New Female Prison Pentridge.* Office of Building microfilm no. PGP 1.134.

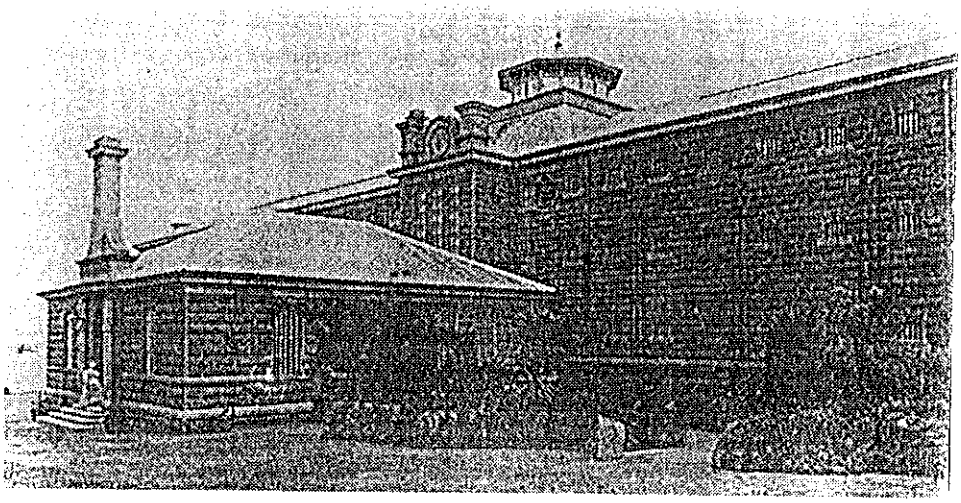

Figure 30 *Main entrance block to Female Prison.* Reproduced from New Idea.

remote from the other prisons, will be ready for occupation about August next.'[181]

In 1898, a ward was built into the existing Female Prison Hospital in G Division 'so as to permit of the continuance of the classification system in the event of sickness'.[182]

The new female prison was described in detail by Helen Davis in a two-part article published in the *New Idea* in 1905. Davis explained that the institution was divided into three divisions. The first, known as the 'Coburg Division,' was housed in the brick former reformatory buildings, and was reserved for first offenders, described as the 'aristocrats' of the female system. Here, according to Davis, every attempt was made to avoid dragging 'down the offender in her own esteem.'[183] Labour in this division was more refined than elsewhere ('fine laundering' from the residences of the officials), the uniforms were of a higher standard, and though the windows were barred, 'they look upon a garden of flowers and trees.'[184] In this section was the Female Hospital.

By contrast, the 'Jika' Division, in the grim bluestone dormitory building of 1857-8 (F Division) housed the old offenders, vagrants, drunks and others. This division also contained the main laundry (located to the north) 'where the washing for all the Government institutions in and around Melbourne is done', the kitchens, and the sewing wards.[185] On the ground floor (of F Division) was the kitchen, 'a big apartment with three coppers, built in by brickwork, for cooking'. Church wards, one for Anglicans and Catholics, the other for Methodist and Presbyterian services, were also provided.

The main penitentiary building (D Division) was said to be

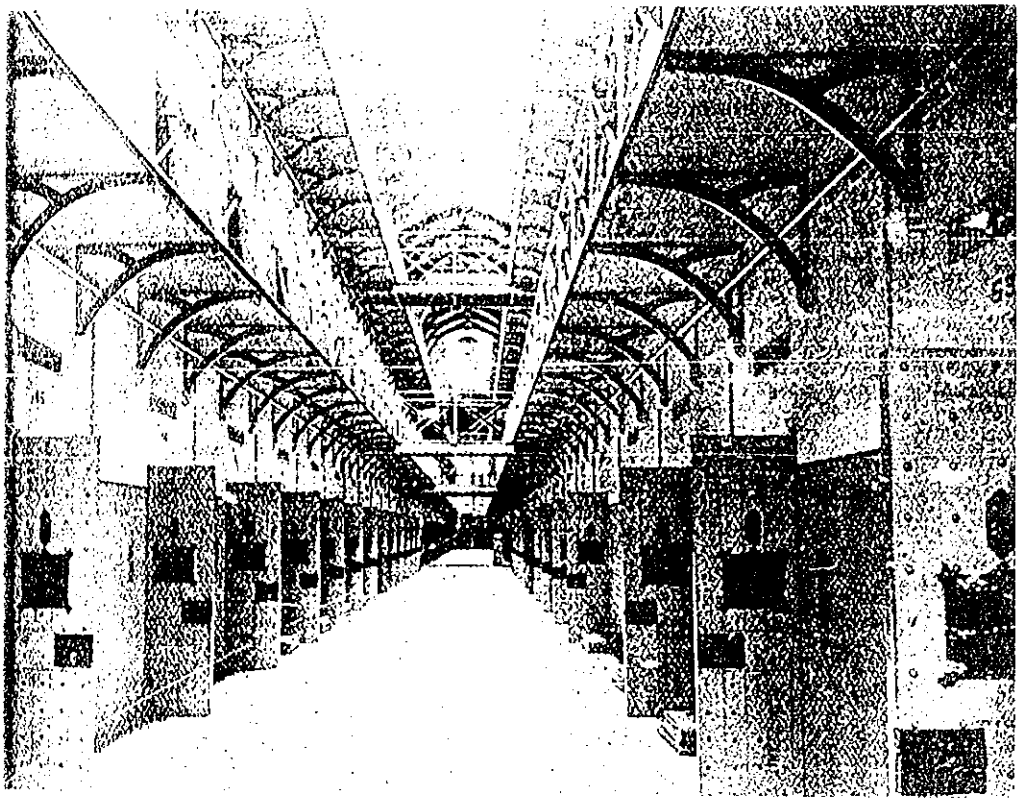

Figure 31 *Ground floor, D Division, 1905.* Reproduced from the New Idea.

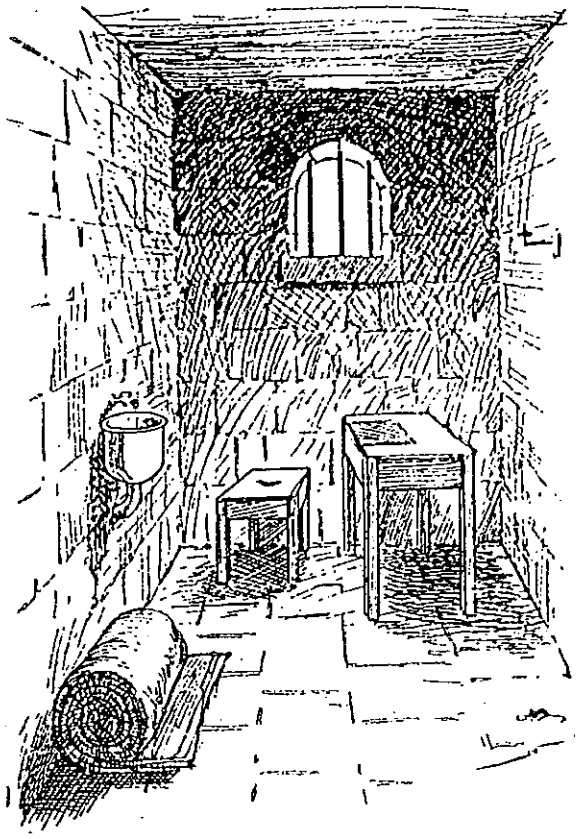

Figure 32 *Typical cell, D Division, c.1905. Reproduced from the New Idea.*

> not without its architectural grace . . . The sweep of the long corridor (Fig. 31), with its high windows at each end, admitting abundance of light and air; the mounting tiers of cells, with their framing galleries, and the scrupulous shining cleanliness of the whole would delight a dweller of the Puritan mould; who might, however, without losing his reputation, ask for a soft thing in the way of a cushion or a mattress for an occasional season of indulgence.[186]

The daily routine of the prisoners was also described:

> The rouse-bell sounds at ten minutes past six in the morning, summer and winter. By half-past, the prisoners are washed and dressed, and have put their cells in order, that is, the blankets are rolled up and placed neatly on the mats, which, with the exception of the first-convicted, they lie on in place of a mattress (Fig. 32). (I should like to have tested this hard comfort for a night). Then they breakfast. At seven o'clock they are drafted off to the different labour wards - laundries, sewing-room, and kitchen. At five to twelve the dinner-bell rings, and they muster and file back to their cells for their meal and an hour's rest. They return to their work at one o'clock. At five o'clock the tea bell sounds, announcing that the day's toil is over. The prisoners retire for the evening, and may read in their cells, books being supplied them twice a week from the prison library, while a Bible is placed in every cell. At eight o'clock the silence-bell tolls six notes, when all retire, and in winter the gas is extinguished.[187]
>
> All the movements are noiseless. The floors where the feet traffic through the vestibule and corridors, are overlaid with coir matting, and mats of the same are laid on the steps of the iron staircases. No curiosity is shown; the files come and go with mechanical correctness, neither speaking nor a voice heard. At one o'clock the cells are unlocked, and the divisions marched out across the yards to labour again.[188]

The general layout of the southern section of the site following the construction of the new Female Prison is shown in Fig. 33.

2.16 Other 1890s works

One of the longest-running - if not the largest, projects - undertaken on the site in the 1890s was the addition of the south wing onto the original Female Prison (A Division). The project was undertaken using prison labour and was delayed both by a shortage of funds in the 1890s and by a lack of expertise in stone cutting and construction in the early stages. Begun in early 1891, the project was reported to be 'completed so far as prison labour could be employed' in May 1899.[189] In association with the new wing, sixteen open-air work-yards, constructed principally of material from buildings pulled down to make way for the Female Penitentiary, were also constructed at the end of the east wing of A Division. The rationale behind the construction of these Labour Yards, as they were known, was that 'specially insubordinate or quarrelsome prisoners' could be isolated from others and still kept at hard labour. Previously, prisoners in solitary confinement as a punishment had been kept in their cells, and therefore could only be made to work light duties.[190] Both the new wing and the Labour Yards were ready for use in early 1900.[191] Part of the original east wing of A Division and the labour yards were renamed H Division in 1958, and used as a high-security block.

Substantial rebuilding and repair work was undertaken by prisoners on the perimeter walls in

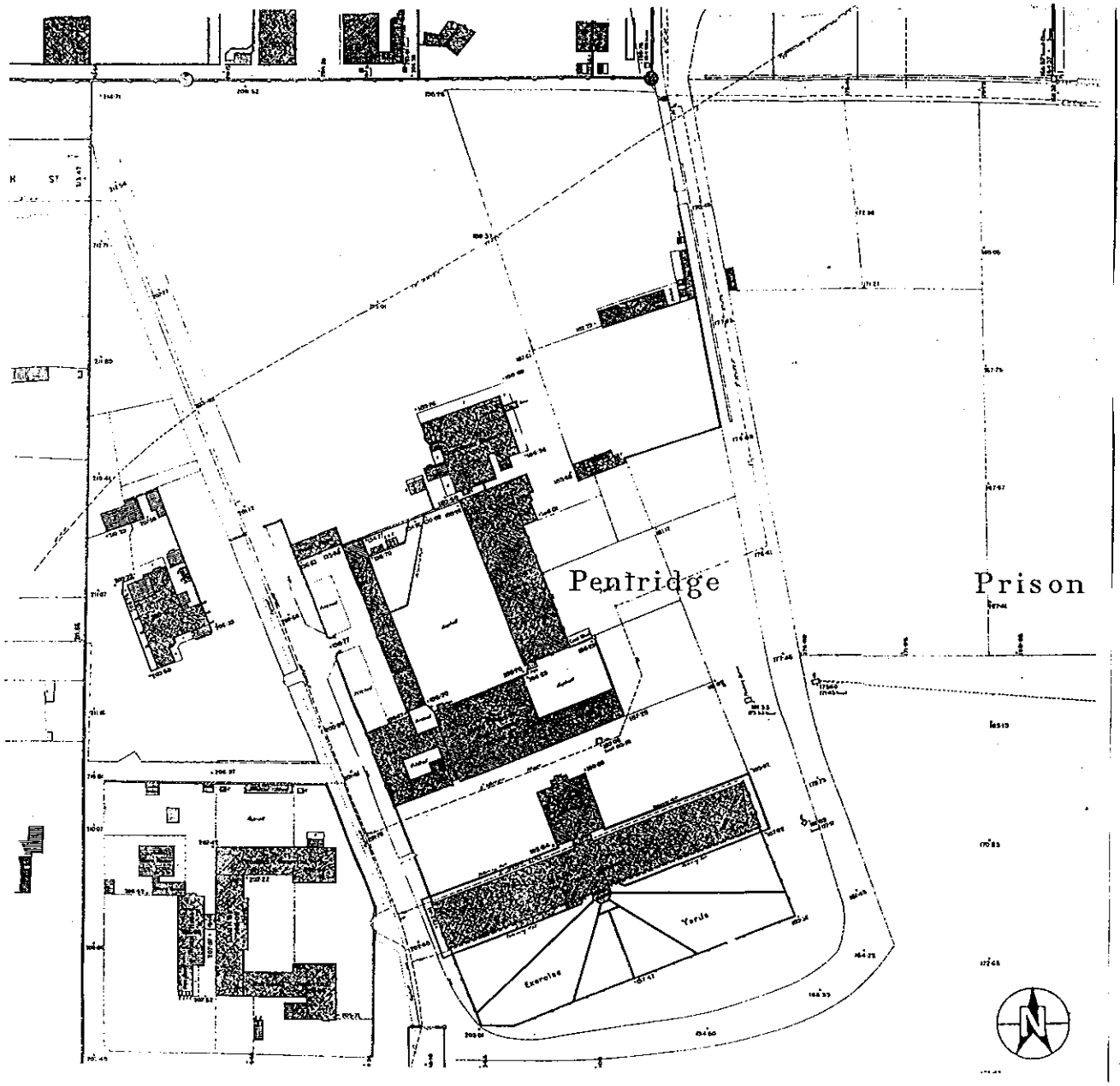

Figure 33 This 1919 plan shows the Female Prison as constructed in the 1890s.

the late 1890s and a large concrete drain over 1,320 feet [402m] in length, and with a mean width of over 8 feet [2.4 m] was also constructed by prison labour.[192]

2.17 Pentridge 1900-1930

In 1901, Captain James Evans, Inspector-General of Penal Establishments, toured Europe and America, reporting on his return, that Victoria's prisons, including, Pentridge, were up to date, but that over the previous ten years, a lack of resources had begun to impede the maintenance of appropriate standards (Fig. 34).[193] Over the next few decades, the Victorian Government's unwillingness to allocate adequate levels of funding to the prison system became increasingly apparent. This difficulty was compounded by a range of changes in the way prisons were run, and in the methods by which the punishment and reform of prisoners were sought.

2.17.1 Developments in Penology

In the last years of the nineteenth century, a number of changes occurred in the treatment of medium to long-term prisoners over the term of their sentences. The extensive use of solitary declined somewhat , partly due to the influence of the 1895 Gladstone Committee Report on the British penal system, and the Panopticon (B Division) was used more for court-imposed solitary confinement, rather than as a routine part of all sentences.[194] Improved classification methods and the individual treatment of prisoners were also introduced.[195]

In the first decade of the twentieth century, Evans abolished the use of dark cells and reduced the period of solitary confinement endured by each prisoner on admission. Other important reforms included the introduction of two new classifications, similar to the classifications used in the Female Prison, but for male prisoners. 'Specials' were mostly first offenders who were set apart in the new wing of A Division in the hope of reforming them. They worked in nearby gardens and in separate workshops, and from 1905, attended night lectures.[196] The other new classification was the 'restraint' group. These included difficult young offenders who required firm discipline. They were accommodated in a different tier of A Division and were worked under close supervision in the adjoining yards.[197]

1908 saw the introduction of the indeterminate sentences system, for both men and women. Under this system 'habitual prisoners' served their basic sentence, and then passed into an 'indeterminate stage of detention under a somewhat relaxed regime'.[198] Here the prisoner stayed, until he or she was able to 'satisfy the authorities [the Indeterminate Sentences Board] that he has sufficiently reformed, and His Excellency the Governor may then direct his release'.[199] As Broome has noted, an indeterminate sentence subject to the whim of the Board often meant a sentence of despair.[200] Indeterminate prisoners were separately accommodated at Pentridge in two of the least desirable buildings on the site, F Division and C Division.[201]

The emphasis on work as part of reform as well as a means of reducing the cost of the prison system continued into the twentieth century, but by this time was hampered by old and dilapidated factory buildings, and antiquated farm machinery.[202] A new piggery was constructed in 1905 and a wire netting factory in 1907,[203] however, the modernisation of the other factories was not undertaken until the 1920s.

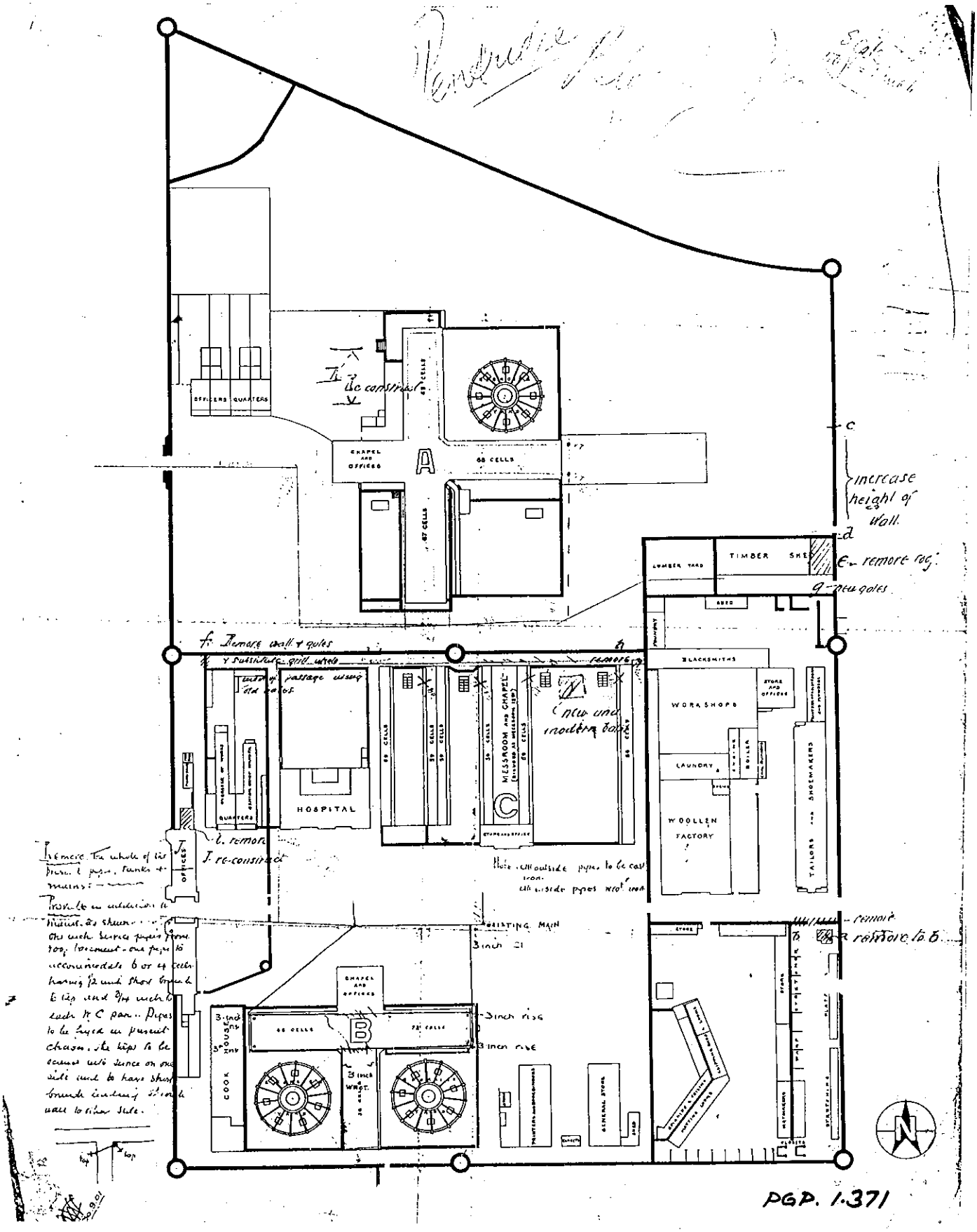

Figure 34 *The northern half of the site in 1901. Note the change in the divisional names.* Office of Building microfilm no. PGP 1.371.

Figure 35 *Prison officers inside the main entrance building, c. 1896.* Reproduced from From Pentridge to Pentonville.

Figure 36 *Prisoners in the mat yard, c. 1896.* Courtesy J Armstrong.

Figure 37 Aerial view of the site, c. 1921. Courtesy Coburg Historical Society.

2.17.2 1920s Alterations

The early to mid-1920s saw extensive building works at the prison, mostly in connection with the closure of the Melbourne Gaol and the relocation of its prisoners to Pentridge. This marked the establishment of a separate male facility at Pentridge, at the southern end of the site, where the Female Prison was located. It also marked the relocation of Melbourne's principal remand centre to Pentridge. In connection with this change, the eastern half of D Division (the main female prison) was converted for use as a remand and holding centre for male prisoners, to be known as the Metropolitan Prison at Coburg. A wall was constructed across the corridor just west of the central section of the building. A new entrance for the female prisoners was inserted through the ground floor warder's room north-west of this wall.[204] The necessary alterations and additions were reported in 1923 to be well-advanced.[205]

As part of this administrative change, and to the horror of many Coburg residents, following the closure of the Melbourne Gaol, Pentridge became the designated venue for all future hangings. As a result, one of the alterations made in D Division was the installation of the beam and trapdoor from the Melbourne Gaol in the central corridor (Fig. 38).[206] Between 1932 and 1967, a total of ten prisoners were hanged at Pentridge. An eleventh hanging was that of the murderer, Edward Leonski, an American serviceman executed by US military authorities at Pentridge in 1942.[207] In the late 1920s, when work began at the old Melbourne Gaol site in preparation for the construction of the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy, the unmarked graves of those hanged at the prison were disinterred and removed to Pentridge. Those hanged at Pentridge were also buried at the prison, in unmarked graves in the same small burial ground, thought to be located just east of D Division.[208]

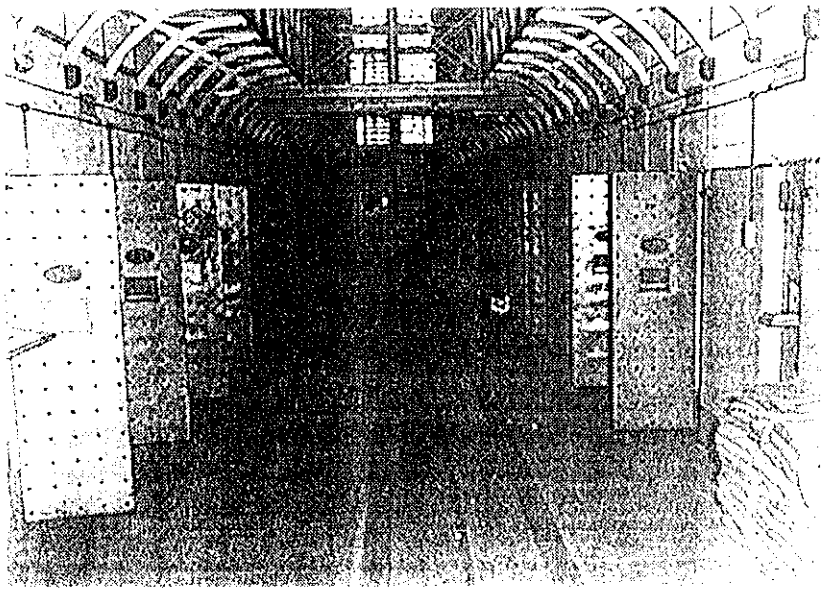

Figure 38 *Ground floor D Division, looking east to where the gallows and trapdoor were installed, c. 1926.* Reproduced from From Pentridge to Pentonville.

In 1924, the new Metropolitan Prison at Coburg was opened at Pentridge. Almost immediately, however, it was found to be too small to operate as the main remand centre for the metropolitan area. Such was the level of overcrowding that the old cell blocks in C Division (originally B Division), unsewered, barely fit for human habitation and earmarked for demolition in the early 1920s, were re-roofed and used to accommodate short-sentence prisoners. Before long, as in the nineteenth century, the solution to the greater problem of accommodation of male prisoners at Pentridge was found through the relocation of female prisoners. On this occasion, the remaining female prisoners were removed from the western half of D Division, and relocated to the 'old Jika buildings' (F Division).[209]

Also in the 1920s, the long overdue redevelopment and upgrade of the prison workshops was undertaken. Most of the work was undertaken in the industrial section behind C Division. New bootmakers' and tailors' shops were constructed and new machinery installed, a new blacksmiths' shop was also built, and alterations and additions were made to the store and kitchen.[210] Following fire damage to the north end of the 1879 woollen mill and carpenters' shop, a 'fine commodious workshop' completed in 1925 accommodated the carpenters, brushmakers, engineers, tinsmiths and painters, while a separate workshop was built for the printers and bookbinders; this was used to provide separate employment for the first offenders or 'specials.' Remodelling work was also planned for the matmakers' yard and buildings.[211] A new wire netting factory was constructed on the site of the old timber store.

The early 1920s also saw remodelling work at the main entrance . . . [and] improved bathing facilities are being provided in the divisions.'[212] Two 1850s residences, the quarters of the senior chief warder and of the overseer of works, were remodelled and converted to a staff club, 'dining and smoke rooms, sleeping rooms, kitchen and hot and cold baths being provided.'[213] Two new brick houses were built south of B Division. A new hospital was constructed at D Division.

provided.'[213] Two new brick houses were built south of B Division. A new hospital was constructed at D Division.

Much of demolition, excavation and concreting involved in the 1920s work was carried out by prisoners.[214] Major construction projects, including the rebuilding of a substantial portion of the outer wall in 1926, were undertaken by private contractors.

2.18 1931-1950: Overcrowding and Austerity

After 1919 the trend towards a decline in prisoner numbers across Victoria evident in the first two decades of the century was reversed. The daily average of male prisoners in Victoria was 633, while there was an average of only 50 female prisoners. By 1933, the total number of prisoners in Victorian gaols had risen to 1,452, about half of whom were in Pentridge.[215] Numbers remained relatively high for the next 30 years; in 1939 the total number of prisoners was 1,242 and in 1949 it was 1,024.[216] Ironically, spending on the prison system was reduced during this period. The buildings at Pentridge were out-moded, almost primitive, hampering attempts by those in charge to reform the worst aspects of prison life. Despite these problems, Joseph Ackroyd, Inspector-General of Prisons between 1924 and 1946, was able to improve educational opportunities within Pentridge, introducing more classes and considerably expanding the prison library.[217] Changes to the Gaols Act introduced in 1930 allowed the Inspector-General to provide trade or vocational training.[218]

During WWII, the industries at Pentridge made a significant contribution to the war effort, mainly in the production of blankets and in the repair of army boots.[219]

The immediate post-World War II period saw renewed public discussions on the future of Pentridge. In 1943, Ackroyd called again for the modernisation of the buildings at the prison. First recommended in the 1920s, the demolition of C Division was high on Ackroyd's agenda, while he also demanded the renovation of D Division and the female dormitories in F Division.[220] However, many Coburg residents wanted to see the prison closed, not renovated. Realising that any significant expenditure on the buildings would make closure less likely, the Coburg and Brunswick Councils joined forced with the local press, the Melbourne *Sun*, the newly formed Penal Association of Victoria, and the Psychological Association of Victoria to lobby Government on the issue. Citing the evidence of ex-prisoners, Coburg Mayor, Robert Hutchison, claimed that 'most of the animals in the Melbourne Zoological Gardens are housed under better conditions, at least their living enclosures are kept free from vermin and lice,' and that the outmoded building and lack of educational and recreational facilities [at Pentridge] simply served to keep prisoners resentful and villainous'.[221]

2.19 The Whatmore Reports

An inquiry was instituted by the Cain Labor Government and in 1947 the Deputy Inspector-General of Prisons, Alexander Whatmore, was asked to compare Victorian prisons with those in New Zealand.[222] Whatmore's view, partly shaped by a background in education, was that in addition to protecting society from its own excesses, prisons should also try to reform criminals. Rather than debasing prisoners, subsuming them in hegemonic prison culture, and perpetuating violent and anti-social behaviour, Whatmore recommended

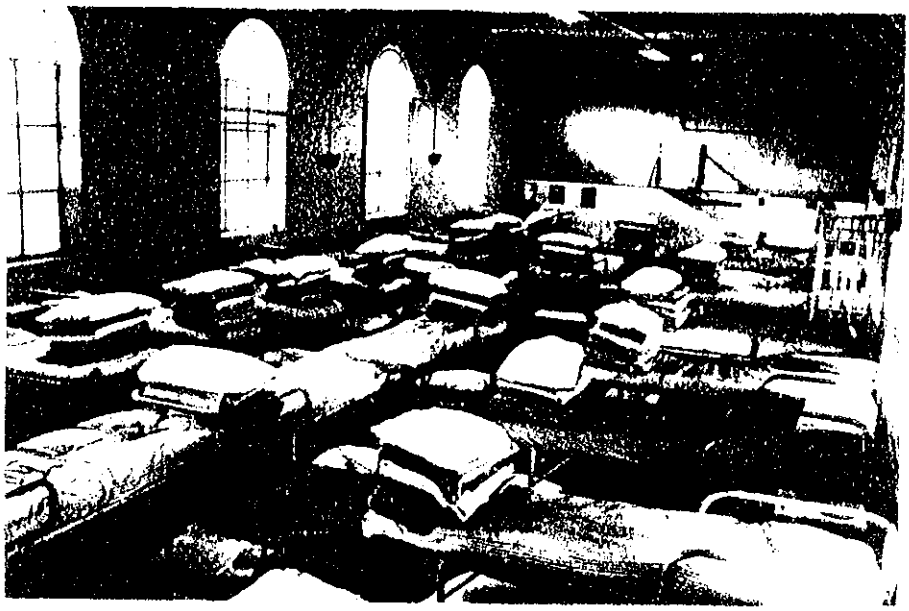

Figure 39 *F Division Dormitory, 1964.* Reproduced from Herald and Weekly Times.

treating each prisoner in an individual and positive manner.[223] The creation of a more humane environment was one of the key issues for Whatmore and in his report he suggested the provision of beds, pyjamas, radios and recreational facilities.[224]

Whatmore reported again in 1951, following an extensive overseas study tour. He examined all aspects of the prison system, including parole and probation, classification and the state of the main prison at Pentridge. Whatmore dismissed out of hand the push to close Pentridge, and pressured the Government instead for its substantial reorganisation and upgrading.

He recommended that C Division and the A Division labour yards be demolished, and that D Division, which he claimed did not conform to modern standards, be substantially upgraded. D Division, he argued, required the addition of beds, a mess hall, library, workshops and recreation rooms.[225] The removal of female prisoners from Pentridge was central to Whatmore's proposed reorganisation of the prison. There is no doubt that facilities in the old Jika Reformatory dormitories were amongst the worst on the site. One of Whatmore's principal objective was the erection of a new hospital wing and psychiatric clinic. He also recommended better conditions and amenities overall, including a higher standard of clothing, increased wages, a reorganised educational system and wider range of work and leisure activities.

As Lynn and Armstrong point out, the Penal Reform Act of 1956 heralded a change in penal thinking, giving judges the power to sentence persistent offenders over the age of 25 to preventative detention, with a minimum term during which the prisoner was not eligible for parole. The transferral of responsibility for the prison system to the Social Welfare Department in 1960 also reflected a shift in the broad aims of the system. Whatmore was appointed Director-General of the new department.[226] Many of his ideas about prison reform had been instituted by this date. Renovation works were undertaken in D Division and the remand yards, mostly using prison labour.[227] In 1958, construction began on the Psychiatric Clinic at Pentridge, an 62 cell extension to the existing G Division (formerly the

Jika Jika Girls' Reformatory, constructed in 1875).[228] The regrouping of all medical and psychiatric services in G Division enabled E Division, the original bluestone hospital at the north end of the site, to be renovated for prisoner accommodation in 1961.[229] It also allowed Whatmore to relocate prisoners from C Division.[230] 1958 also saw the conversion of the east wing of A Division to a high-security block, earmarked for 'intractable types' and known as H Division.[231]

A disastrous escape in 1955 led to another major reorganisation on the site. On 27 August, the football grand final was played between B and C Divisions on the prison farm at the east end of the site. Two convicted armed robbers, Peter Dawson and John Taylor, each with a firearm, bailed up warders. Five prisoners managed to get over the wall. All were recaptured within two weeks, but the incident served to highlight security breaches at Pentridge, and focussed attention on the dangers of the neglected area of land, which was surrounded by long grass, sheds and piles of old bluestone and which was not guarded by sentries at night.[232] The cost of upgrading security in this part of the prison site was enormous, and Whatmore suggested that the farm area be excised from the prison reserve. In 1955, Cabinet approved the plan to reduce the area of the gaol and strengthen security through the excision of 55 acres from the site and the construction of a wall running north-south between Murray Road and Urquhart Streets.[233] In 1957 the eastern bluestone wall was demolished. The newly defined reserve, enclosed by a concrete security wall, was gazetted in July 1959.[234] The excised land was subsequently reserved for the use of the Education Department and by the early 1960s was occupied by the Coburg Teachers College and the Newlands High School.[235] A small strip of land just east of the gaol wall was retained by the Social Welfare Department for use as housing, however, this proposed use never eventuated and the land was used as a recreational area by the two schools. The Education Department was granted permissive occupancy over the land in 1963.

Despite Whatmore's reforms, ongoing accommodation problems appear to have far outweighed any improvements in living conditions. Even the removal of the women to the new prison at Fairlea did little to improve matters, as numbers increased dramatically, to 1,194 by 1964. Throughout the system, the proportion of dormitory accommodation, with all its attendant problems, increased. A photograph of one of the F Division dormitories at this date shows the level of overcrowding endured by prisoners and staff (Fig. 39).

The 1960s saw a steady works programme at Pentridge. Almost all of the projects were carried out using prison labour under the supervision of the Public Works Department. A new industrial block, incorporating an additional boiler house and the car number plates industry, was constructed in 1961-2.[236] A new officers' club - comprising the conversion of the two 1920s houses south of B Division - was also completed in the early 1960s.[237] Accommodation requirements continued to increase and between 1963 and 1965, a new dormitory building was built near the north-east corner of D Division, the D Division hospital was altered and a new administrative block, including visitors' centre was constructed at the main entrance.[238]

In 1964, a programme to 'beautify the prison frontage' was begun. Carried out by prisoners, this project involved the construction of the crazy paving and sculptural features currently on the site. The demolition of the original cast iron picket fence and gates and stone gate piers is thought to have occurred earlier, possibly during WWII.

The mid- to late-1960s also saw the rebuilding of part of the general store following fire damage, and the construction of a new kitchen and bakery unit. The old kitchen (B Annexe), constructed in 1875, was re-roofed and converted to a new matmaking facility.[239]

The old staff residences near A Division were demolished in 1965 to make way for the construction of a new Young Offenders Block.[240] This building, which is now known as J Division, was to be stage one of a much larger complex. It contained dormitories on the upper level and industries on the lower level, and was built using prison labour over a period of several years. By the late 1970s, the Department of Correctional Services was facing an urgent requirement for single-cell accommodation for high-risk offenders and in 1977-9 the J Division dormitories, which had accommodated 120 prisoners, were converted to a modern cell block accommodating just 35 prisoners.[241] In 1986-7, the industry area on the lower level was also converted to cell accommodation.[242]

In the late 1960s, prisoners also remodelled the Classification Centre outside D Division and constructed a new medical and dental centre near the administration block at the main Sydney Road entrance.[243]

2.20 The Last Hanging at Pentridge

The most infamous escape in Pentridge's recent history occurred in 1965, when convicted armed robbers, Ronald Ryan and Peter Walker broke out of B Division, climbed into a sentry box, disarmed the prison officer and forced him to open a gate. An unarmed prison officer, George Hodson tried to stop them and was shot dead through the heart. Ryan and Walker were recaptured in Sydney 17 days later, having shot a bank clerk, Arthur Henderson. Walker was convicted on two charges of manslaughter, but Ryan, convicted of Hodson's murder, received the death sentence. Despite the fact that no one had been hanged in Victoria since 1951, and in the face of vigorous public lobbying, Premier Henry Bolte refused to commute the sentence and Ryan was hanged on 2 February 1967.[244]

2.21 Conflict and Change: Pentridge in the 1970s

2.21.1 Disputes in H Division

The 1970s saw considerable unrest within the walls of Pentridge. As Richard Broome has pointed out, this time of increased political and social radicalism saw the question of the rights of the individual within society assume a new importance. This also applied to the question of prison reform. New approaches to criminology and penology meant that minor offenders and alcoholics were no longer gaoled, while well-behaved prisoners were frequently released early. Younger, hard-core offenders therefore made up a greater proportion of prisoners than ever before. The notion of the individual rights of prisoners within the system was taken up by many of these prisoners, and, given support from various groups in the community, was moved onto the political agenda. Prison officers had to cope with a system where the old rules seemed under threat.

Most of the conflict between prisoners and prison officers in the 1970s centred on the hard labour regime in H Division. Over a period of some months in 1970, prisoners in H Division rebelled, seemingly presenting a united front against the prison officers and the whole system. In the face of ongoing and violent disturbances, some concessions were granted to H Division,

> including an end to the saluting and high arm swings [by prisoners] while marching, more showers, clean shirts and uncensored newspapers, an end to the compulsory wearing of hats, the reduction of work by half a day to five days a week and an end to night work ('doing buttons') in cells'[245]

Figure 40 Demolition of C Division, 1974. Courtesy J Armstrong.

Despite these concessions over the next few weeks, prisoners in other divisions joined the H Division prisoners in committing act of mass disobedience and prompting a level of violence and coercion on the part of the prison administration sufficient to focus the public's attention on conditions inside the prison.[246] In response, the Bolte Liberal Government appointed Kenneth Jenkinson Q C to investigate allegations of brutality in the preceding two years. Even as the inquiry sat, however, trouble persisted at Pentridge. Incidents included 'bang-ups' in H Division, a wild riot in E Division, where 100 prisoners used water pipes to break through walls and doors, strikes and hunger strikes in D Division, and rampages in J Division.[247] In May 1970, two-thirds of the prison population went on strike and the woollen mill and the mat yard were set on fire.[248]

Jenkinson's conclusions were cautious. He found that only a few of the prisoners' allegations were justified, and, with only a few exceptions, that outside H Division, there was little to complain of in terms of the behaviour of prison officers. Though he saw no reason to condemn H Division itself and thought the Governor should retain the right to send prisoners there without stating the reason, he did conclude that a handful of officers purposefully inflicted violence on prisoners in H Division and other prisoners, in order to deter them from refractory behaviour.[249] The response of the Government to Jenkinson's findings was to appoint an advisory committee on prisons, to make sure that serious gaol offences were heard in open trial and to abolish the extreme solitary confinement, making the worst punishment in H Division separate confinement on normal rations and with television.[250]

2.21.2 Building Works, 1970s

An indirect result of the turmoil of the early 1970s was the allocation by the Victorian Government of increased funding to the prison, and a number of building works were carried out on the site.
Between 1970 and 1972, a considerable number of security towers were rebuilt or remodelled.[251] In 1972, it was reported that a works programme was planned for D Division, described as 'inadequate and unsatisfactory and the subject of much adverse criticism.[252] This work consisted of a new kitchen and alteration of the D Division exercise yards (1972-3).

As a result of the riots in E Division in 1970, in 1974 concrete floors were constructed throughout the building, replacing the original timber floors, and it was extensively altered and renovated throughout.[253] Also in 1974, C Division was finally demolished (Fig. 40). Peter Lynn and Jim Armstrong, both of whom occupied senior positions in the prison service during this period, offer the following comments on C Division:

> [I]t had been a blot on the prison service. Its cells were small, unsewered with poor ventilation and no running water. Built in 1858, it was a Dickensian place of imprisonment for both prisoners and staff, and the early morning 'slop out' of toilet buckets had to be smelt to be believed.[254]

Within a few years, a new hospital was constructed and alterations made to J Division to convert it to cell accommodation.[255] 1978 saw work begin on the construction of a new hospital at Pentridge, which was completed in 1980. This hospital was to serve as a centre of medical administration throughout the prison system.[256]

2.21.3 Administrative Changes

In 1975, a major administrative change occurred, when Pentridge was divided into three sub-prisons, the northern, central and southern sub-prisons. Each sub-prison was under the control of a Governor, Grade II, with a principal prison officer assisting. The Northern Prison comprised J Division (offenders under 21), A Division (mainly first offenders serving longer terms), and H Division (prisoners posing a security risk or the subject of disciplinary action). The Central Prison comprised E Division (dormitory accommodation for medium term prisoners) and B Division (high security), and the Southern Prison comprised D Division (trial and remand cases), G Division (psychiatric and medical clinic) and F Division (short term prisoners).[257] Prefabricated buildings were constructed as administrative centres for the Northern and Central Prisons.[258] Overseeing the entire three sub-prisons were a Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent.[259]

In 1976, the Prisons Division, Department of Social Welfare, was renamed the Division of Correctional Services, in recognition of its responsibility for a broad range of correctional programs.[260] In 1979, the Social Welfare Department became the Department of Community Welfare Services.

2.22 1980-1996: Towards a New Prison System

2.22.1 Construction of K Division (Jika Jika)

Work began on the construction of the new high security unit at Pentridge, K Division, in

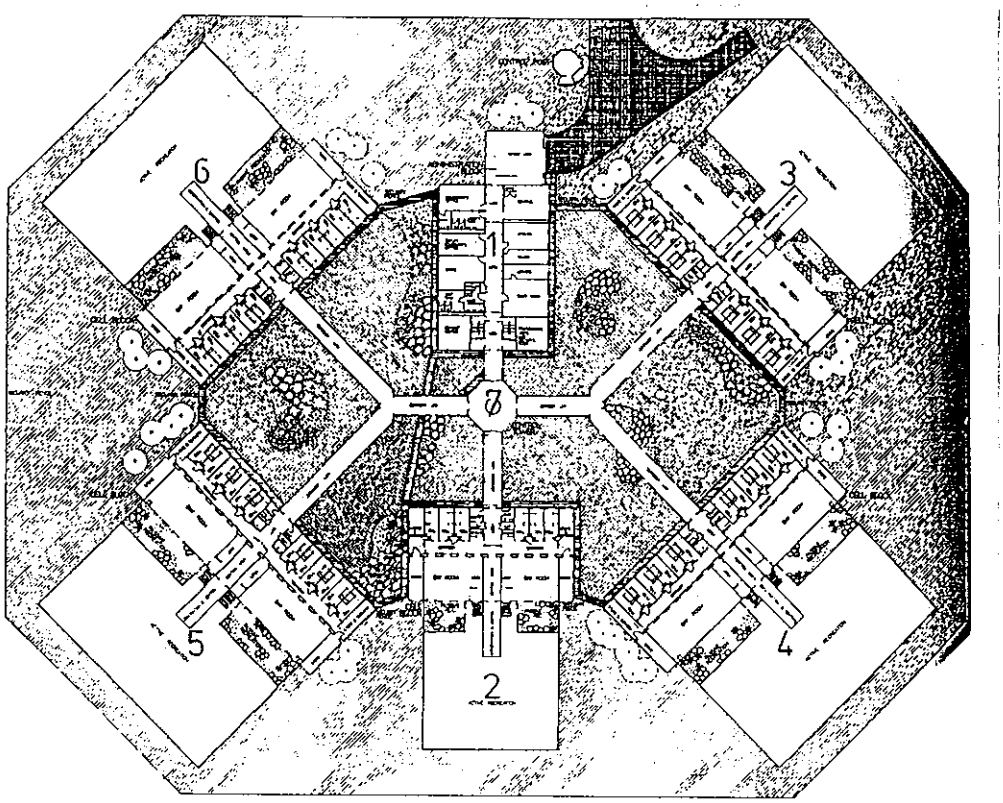

Figure 41 *Plan, K Division.* Reproduced from Out of Sight, Out of Mind.

1978, and was completed in May 1980. It was designed by the Victorian Public Works Department (Project Architects Alan Yorke and Dennis Payne). When constructed it was the most modern high security facility in Australia. The brief required a building in which prisoners could be housed in single-cell accommodation arranged according to the trend towards the dispersal of prisoners into smaller groups to produce higher levels of supervision and control. The building was designed as six separate pre-fabricated blocks linked by corridors from a central tower. Each unit was designed with its own exercise yard. (Refer to Chapter 3 for a more comprehensive functional and physical description). The building makes extensive use of pre-cast concrete; and it was partly due to this that construction time and on-site labour requirements were kept to a minimum. The building, which was then known as Jika Jika, won the Merit Award for New Buildings, at the Royal Australian Institute of Architects (Victorian Chapter) Awards in 1982 (Fig. 41).[261] A new East Gate was constructed to allow access to this part of the prison.

In October 1987, five prisoners died in a serious fire in K Division. In his report on the fire, handed down in July 1989, the Coroner was critical of the response of the Office of Corrections to the fire and its response to the inquiry itself. Responding to the Coroner's findings, the Government set up three separate inquiries. The Murray Report generally exonerated the Office of Corrections of the Coroner's criticisms of its actions during the K Division inquest. The second report to be handed down was the Griffin Report, which made a number of recommendations about fire awareness and emergency procedures. These recommendations were adopted by the Office of Corrections.[262]

2.22.2 Female Prisoners at Pentridge

In early February 1982, a serious fire occurred at HM Prison Fairlea, resulting in the death of three prisoners and the destruction of the remand section. As an interim measure, about 32 female prisoners, together with a number of officers, were transferred to Pentridge, where they were accommodated in a section of B Division. The old B Annexe had been used since the late 1960s as a matmaking facility, but plans were drawn up in 1977 for its conversion for prisoner recreation, visiting and education centre.[263] These works do not appear to have been proceeded with at this time, but were undertaken when the female prisoners were transferred to Pentridge in 1982. At the same time, the western wing of B Division which had been separated from the rest of the division was used to provide cell accommodation for the women. In 1986, concerns about the number of suicides and attempted suicides of women in this division led to the creation of a number of double cells through the removal of dividing walls between every second cell. Prisoners considered to be potential suicide risks could then be placed with a stable prisoner in a double cell, hopefully reducing the opportunity and inclination to suicide.[264] The method was found to be effective in this case.

By 1983, overcrowding in Victorian prisons had reached a crisis point. The system was unable to accept new prisoners, with the result that some new prisoners were held 'in unsatisfactory conditions' in police lockups.[265] The year was also somewhat eventful, with several escapes , including four prisoners from Jika Jika, and a review of security in Victorian prisons was undertaken by an independent consultant.[266] Subsequently, a Sub-Committee of Cabinet was charged with the responsibility of developing a Master Plan for the future of prisons in the state.[267] The conclusions of the reports were that the system was long overdue for redevelopment, and that sweeping changes were required. The Master Plan recommended the construction of a new prison and adjoining staff college, the redevelopment of the Pentridge complex, and the extension of the capacity of the prison at Ararat.[268] To assist in the implementation of these changes, a new administrative unit, the Office of Corrections, was established as a separate administrative unit of government, but with the Director-General of Corrections still reporting to the Minister for Community Welfare Services.[269]

As a result of the Master Plan, the management structure at Pentridge was altered with the establishment of two separate prisons, HM Metropolitan Reception Prison and HM Prison Pentridge. Developments at each of these prisons in the 1980s and 1990s is discussed below in section 2.20.3.

From the late 1980s, the Office of Corrections began to implement a new system of prisoner management, commonly known as 'unit management'. First trialed in the United State in the early 1970s, unit management has been implemented in a number of states in the US, and in the United Kingdom, Germany, Holland and Canada. It is defined as

> 'a system of prisoner management which requires prison officers to have a more direct and intensive involvement in the supervision of prisoners. . . . [It is] a method of managing groups of up to 70 prisoners. A permanent staff team, which has delegated decision-making powers, manages each group using a mixture of custodial, interpersonal, program and individual management planning skills.[270]

Four new prisons were constructed between 1987 and 1990, all of which were based on the unit management philosophy. The new female prison at Tarrengower opened in 1987, the Melbourne Remand Centre was officially opened in 6 April 1989, the State's new maximum security prison at Barwon was opened the following January,[271] and the medium and minimum security campus style Loddon Prison, near Castlemaine, was opened in August

1990.[272]

In October 1992, the Department of Justice was established by the incoming Kennett Liberal Government, in an attempt to provide an integrated and effective criminal justice system for the State. The management of Victoria's prisons passed to the Correctional Services Division within this new department.[273] The following year a New Prisons Group was created to project manage the establishment of three privately funded, owned and operated prisons to replace some of the older state-run facilities.[274] Specifically, it was proposed to replace the facilities at Pentridge, the Metropolitan Reception, and Fairlea with new facilities designed, constructed and operated by the private sector. These facilities would comprise a 600 bed maximum security men's prison, a 600 bed medium security prison and a 125 bed women's prison. On the basis that there would be a demonstrated cost saving to Government, the proposal was approved by Cabinet.[275]

2.22.3 The Coburg Prisons, 1980-1996

In the early 1980s, the management structure at Pentridge was altered with the establishment of two separate prisons, HM Metropolitan Reception Prison and HM Prison Pentridge.

HM Metropolitan Reception Prison

The Metropolitan Reception Prison, which comprised the buildings which made up the former Southern Sub-prison, operated as the main reception prison for male prisoners in Victoria, with accommodation for 563 prisoners. The prison held remand prisoners as well as those commencing their term of imprisonment.

Developments in the late 1980s and 1990s included:

The long-awaited closure of the F Division dormitories took place in late 1986, with prisoners doubling up in cells in D Division. The upper dormitories in F Division were converted for use as locker rooms for prison officers, while the lower dormitories were redeveloped to accommodate welfare, medical and psychiatric staff.[276] Reception facilities were upgraded, and the D Division Remand Yards were redeveloped. A new Alcohol and Drug Treatment Unit, the first in the Victorian prison system, was opened in G Division in 1987.

As a result of the fire in K Division in October 1987, the Division was closed and all electronics, pneumatics, electronic surveillance, sliding doors and 'other oppressive detailing' were removed. The units and cells were extensively carpeted, accommodation was almost doubled through the addition of bunk beds, and ablutions, laundry facilities and a breakfast bar servery were constructed. The security classification of this Division was downgraded to medium, and it was developed as a special programs unit for 'special needs prisoners', including HIV positive prisoners, high protection prisoners, and prisoners with drug and alcohol problems.[277] Prisoners requiring maximum security were transferred to H Division in HM Prison Pentridge, where security was upgraded, and the old labour yards roofed over.[278]

HM Prison Pentridge

Pentridge Prison, consisting of the former Northern and Central Sub-Prisons, was designated as the State's maximum security prison for sentenced prisoners, with a capacity of 461 male and 43 female prisoners.[279] The last female prisoners were relocated to the new prison at Tarrengower in 1987, following which B Annexe was reopened as a Special Purposes Unit.[280]

Developments on the site in the late 1980s and 1990s included the conversion of the old print shop to a chapel in 1987.[281] E Division was closed in March 1990, following which it was developed for use by the Dog Squad and the Emergency Management Unit.[282] H Division was closed in August 1994. The Minister for Corrections Mr McNamara, described the occasion as a 'very positive day for prison reform in Victoria.[283]

2.22.4 Closure of the Coburg Prisons

In December 1993, the Victorian Government confirmed its intention to close Pentridge and replace it with two new male prisons, each accommodating around 600 prisoners.[284] In April 1995 the Office of Corrections ordered that the six main towers at Pentridge be closed, since most of the high security prisoners from the gaol had been relocated to Barwon Prison as part of the downgrading of Pentridge to a medium security prison.[285]

3.0 PHYSICAL SURVEY - THE SITE

3.1 Introduction

The physical survey of the Coburg Prisons Complex is based on an examination of the available documentary evidence and on a physical examination of the existing fabric of the buildings and the site. The object of the survey has been to establish, as far as possible, the nature of the original fabric and the intactness of the existing buildings and other structures at Pentridge, and to establish the physical development of the site since 1851 and the various alterations to the structures which have occurred up to the present.

The following sections include general descriptions of the site and landscaping, descriptions of all of the currently existing buildings within the complex and the boundary walls and security posts, and brief descriptions of the major demolished structures. The buildings have been numbered and are grouped in three sections according to their location in Pentridge, the Metropolitan Reception Prison or the eastern section of the site. The boundary walls and security posts are described separately. Individual sections of wall are identified by letter, and the security posts are identified by the current numbering system used at the prison.

3.2 Documentation

The main documentation of building works at Pentridge is the set of surviving Public Works Department contract and other drawings and the Summary Contract Books held at the Public Record Office. Microfilm copies of the drawings are held at the Office of Building. The drawings include site plans from 1854 and buildings from the mid-1850s up to recent buildings. The surviving drawings do not cover all of the buildings that have been constructed at Pentridge, and in particular drawings for a number of buildings that were constructed by prisoner labour rather than by contractors do not appear to exist. The Summary Contract Books include details of building contracts and contracts for supply of materials and equipment, but not works carried out by prisoners.

Current documentation of the buildings and site includes a set of measured drawings of A, B, E (former) and H Divisions prepared for the Public Works Department in 1989. A set of plans of all of the buildings in both the Pentridge and Metropolitan Prison sections was prepared in the early 1990s by Senior Prison Officer Geoff Newport for emergency planning purposes.

3.3 The Site

The site (Figs. 42) is bounded by Champ Street and the Coburg church reserves facing Sydney Road on the west side, Murray Road to the north, Urquhart Street to the south and by land occupied by the Education Department to the east. The prison site originally ran down to Merri Creek, and the eastern section of the original site was excised in 1959.

The site is currently divided into two administrative sections: Pentridge Prison proper to the north, including A, B, J and H Divisions; and the Metropolitan Reception Prison to the south, including D, G and K Divisions (Fig. 2).

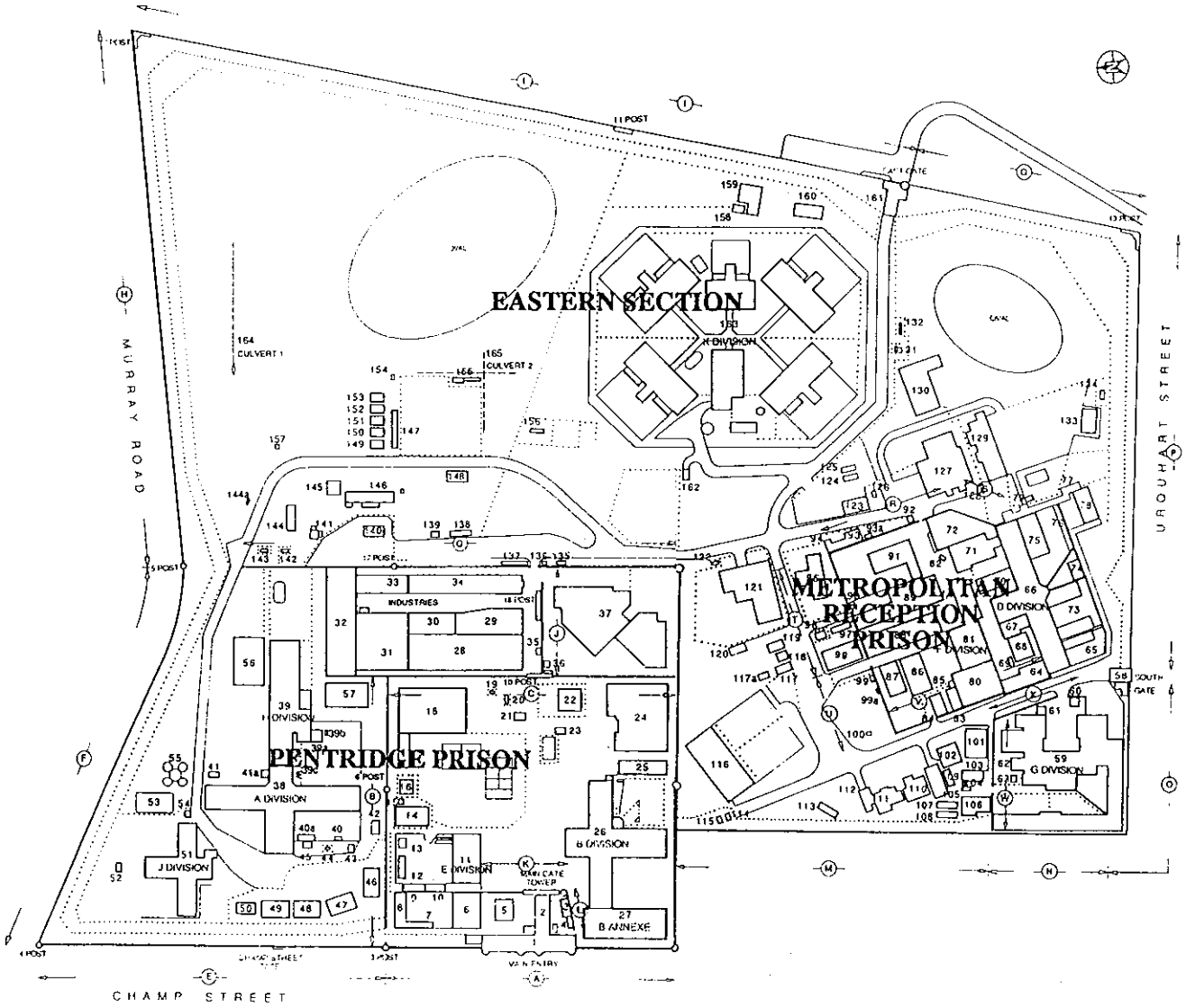

Figure 42 Site Plan—Pentridge Prison

3.3.1 Pentridge Prison

The northern section of the complex comprises the rectangular walled area on which the 1858–9 prison was constructed and the area to the north occupied by the early 1860s Female Prison (A Division). The 1858–9 buildings face onto a large rectangular parade ground, known, at least by the late nineteenth century, as Pentridge Square. A road located on the central axis of the Square ran from the main entrance and the inner gate behind the entrance building towards the workshops area and the gate in the east boundary wall. In front of B and C Divisions, on each side of the road, were large paved areas used for mustering prisoners. The remainder of the square was divided into rectangular grassed areas with paths leading to the Hospital and other buildings. The nature of the original paving is not known. A c. 1900 photograph (Fig. 19) appears to indicate that at that date the road and muster areas were asphalted. The existing central road, paths and rectangular grassed areas in the Square broadly follow the original layout. The muster area in front of B Division has been grassed and the area occupied by C Division and its muster area is now occupied by an athletics track. Most paved areas are currently asphalted.

The area between the front of the Female Prison (A Division) and the northern gate to Champ Street appears originally to have been landscaped with circular paths and probably flower or shrub beds. The current path layout and planting on the west side of A Division bears no relationship to the original layout. The area to the north and east of A and H Divisions is mostly grassed, with asphalt roads and paths.

3.3.2 Metropolitan Reception Prison

The majority of the buildings in the Metropolitan Reception Prison are located within or near the area occupied by the original Stockade and the later New Female Prison. Most of the buildings are aligned on an axis which is skewed in relation to the Pentridge buildings and the surrounding street grid, following the alignment of the Stockade. A wide avenue flanked by trees, established at least by the early 1860s, runs from the South Gate northwards past the original west boundary of the Stockade. The area north of the Stockade, previously occupied by the Inspector-General's residence, was laid out as a large ornamental garden, with a circular carriage drive and an area west of the residence containing planting beds divided by radial paths converging on a central circular bed. By the 1920s at least, this area was densely covered with mature trees.

The area on each side of the avenue, particularly at the north end, is currently planted with a variety of exotic trees and shrubs, which, although mostly, if not all, of twentieth century origin, continue something of the nineteenth century landscape character of this area. Virtually nothing remains visible of the garden area north of the Stockade site. This area is divided by an asphalt road running towards the eastern section of the site, with sheds, portable buildings and other recent structures on each side. The curved western section of this road appears to follow the same alignment as the nineteenth century carriage drive. The landscaped area to the south corresponds to the area of radial planting beds at the side of the Inspector-General's residence. In front of the Officers' Club (Building 116) are tennis courts established in the early 1960s.

3.3.3 Eastern Section

The eastern section of the site originally contained the quarries from which building stone was obtained and later workshops, piggeries, market gardens. It is divided from the main prison complex to the west by the nineteenth century bluestone wall to the Pentridge section on the north side and by the twentieth century bluestone wall which runs north-east of D Division. The area is currently split administratively between Pentridge and the Metropolitan Reception Prison and is occupied by K Division, kitchen and recreation buildings associated with the Metropolitan Prison, and a variety of horticultural and other small buildings, all of relatively recent construction. To the north is a football ground and areas used for horticulture and the remnants of an early irrigation system (Culverts 1 and 2).

A cemetery was established near D Division in the early 1920s, in which the remains of prisonershanged at the Melbourne Gaol were reinterred. The cemetery also contains the bodies of prisoners subsequently hanged at Pentridge. An undated diagrammitic plan of the cemetery (Fig. 43) indicates that it contains a total of 42 bodies. No plan showing definitively the location of the cemetery appears to exist, but it is understood to be located immediately outside the bluestone boundary wall which runs from the north-east corner of D Division.

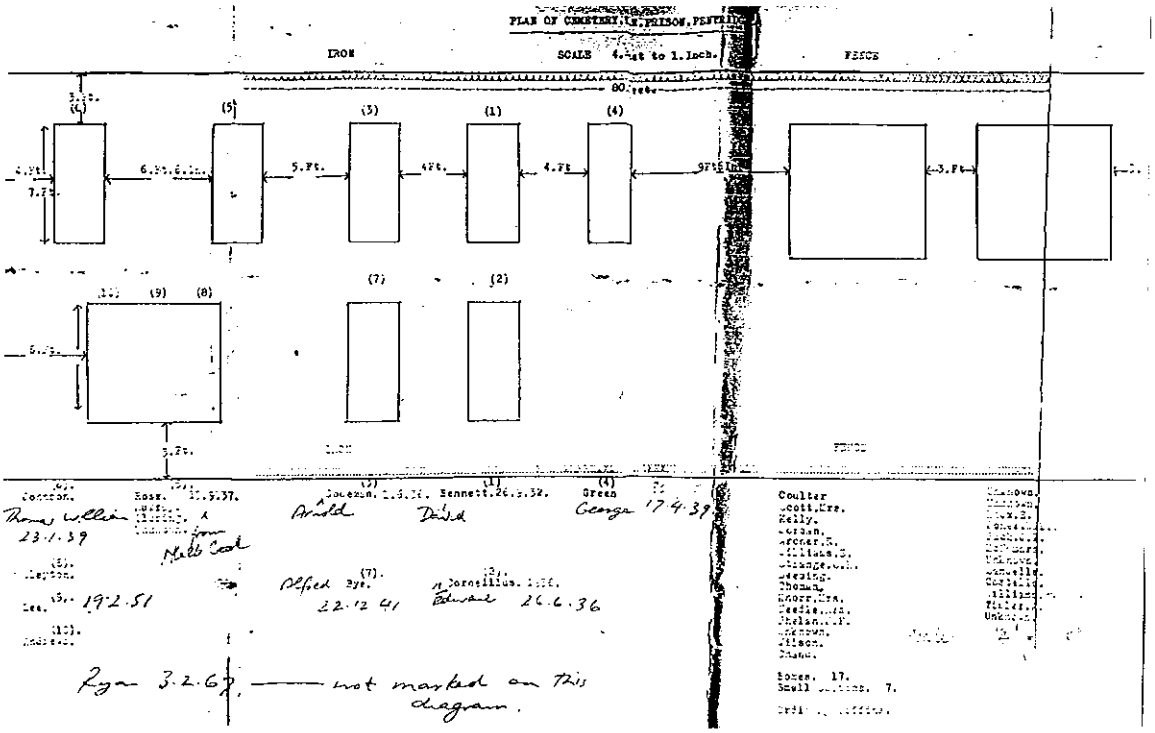

Figure 43 *Plan of Cemetery. H M Prison Pentridge.* Courtesy of Department of Corrective Services

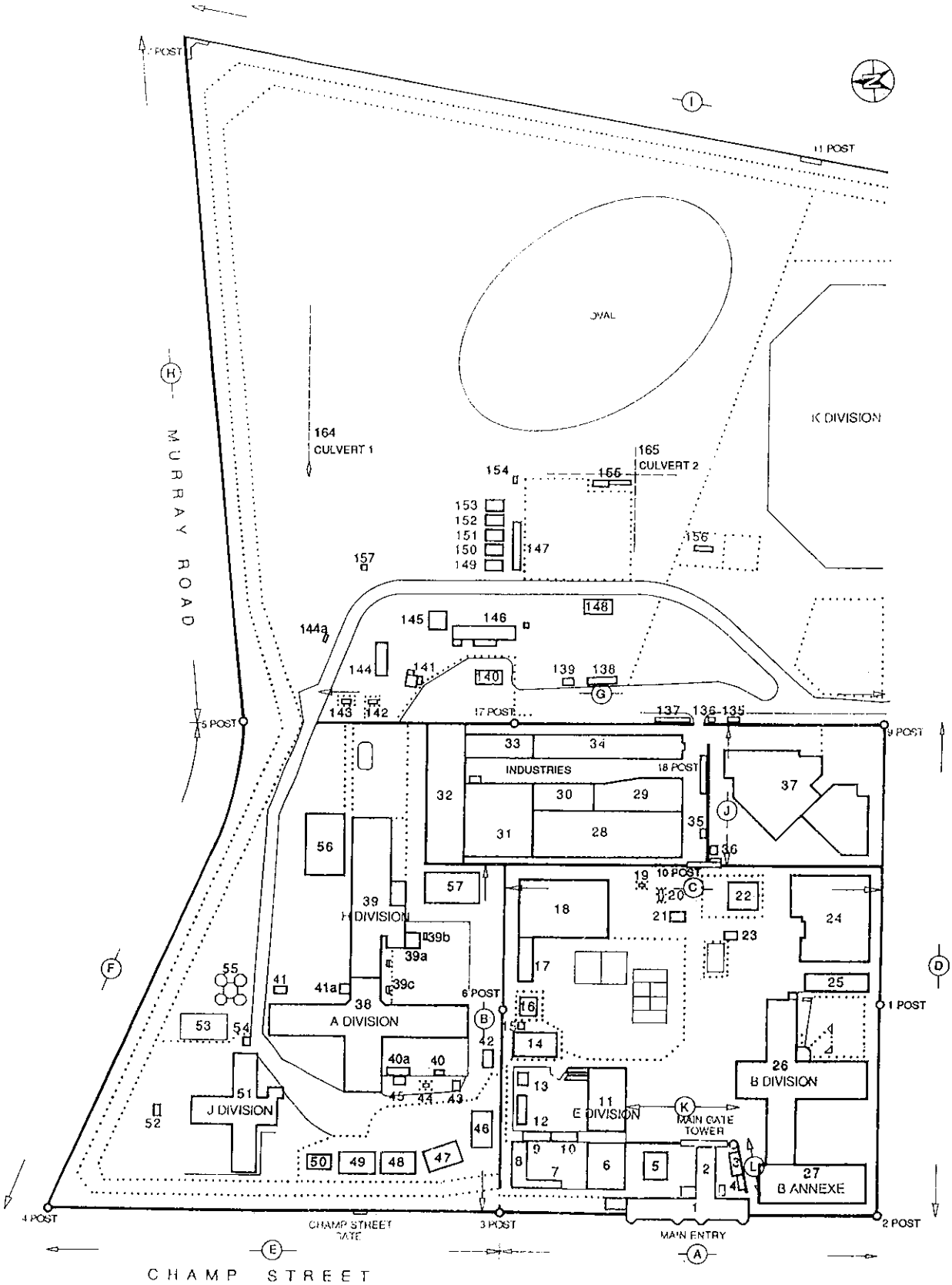

Figure 44 Site Plan - Pentridge Prison

4.1 Pentridge Square

4.1.1 Building 1—Main Gate and Administration Building

Building 1 was constructed in 1858-9[1] on the west side of the Pentridge complex facing Sydney Road. The two-storey bluestone building originally housed the main entrance and administrative offices on the ground floor, and possibly officers' residential quarters on the first floor.

Exterior

The principal elevation (Fig. 45) faces west and is of a medieval style with a crenellated parapet, a large pointed arched gateway and octagonal towers. The east elevation (Fig. 46) is of a simple classical style with a central pediment, quoining, and semi-circular and rectangular headed windows.

The central pavilion and the corner turrets of the west elevation are of ashlar bluestone; the remainder is of rock-faced bluestone. A series of regularly spaced, narrow windows on the ground and first floors are located on either side of the central pavilion. Two octagonal towers with cross-shaped slit windows and corbelled crenellated parapets flank the entrance, one of which is surmounted by an octagonal bluestone clock tower. The main gateway is a large pointed arched opening, above which is a circular opening in the crenellated parapet which may have originally contained a bell[2]. The original timber panelled gates have been replaced with a metal roller door. The windows, not original, are steel- framed with top-hung sashes. The two central first floor windows have vertical iron bars, possibly original. One of the ground floor windows has been enlarged and replaced with a door, leading to the security entrance to the Pentridge complex.

Figure 45 *The Main Gate and Administration Building viewed from Champ Street*

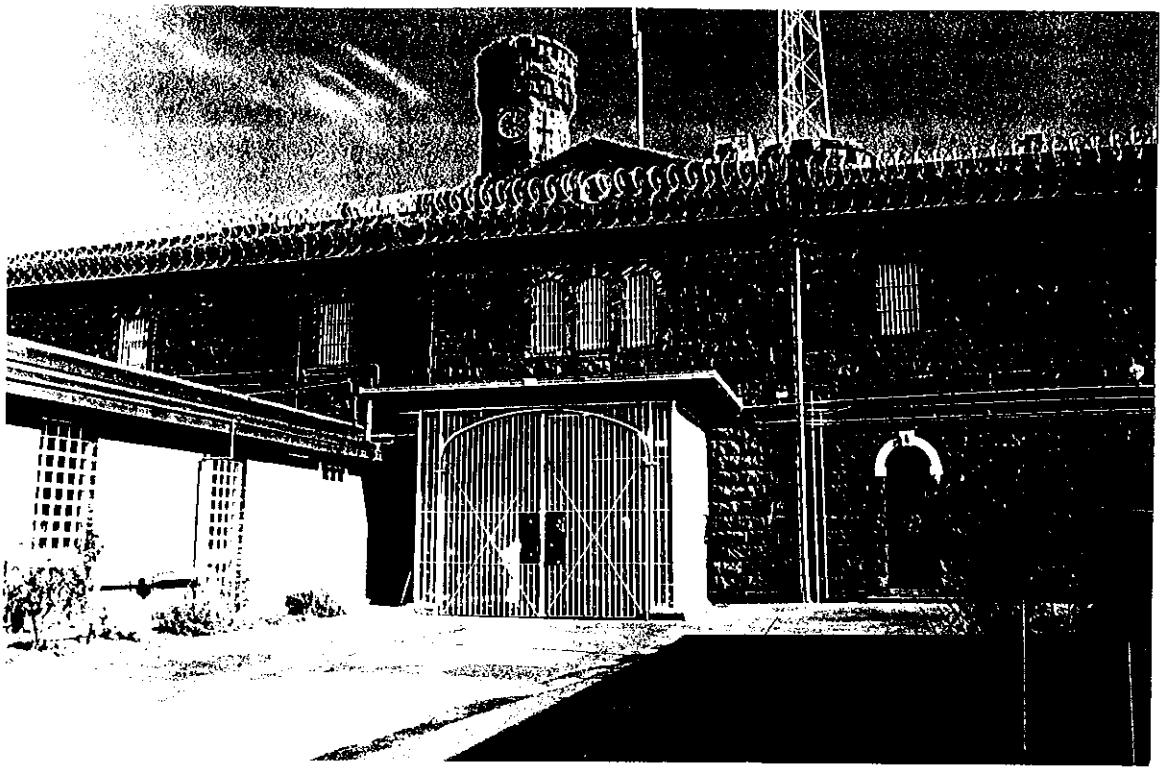

Figure 46 Rear (east) elevation of the Main Gate and Administration Building, showing the relocated original inner gates

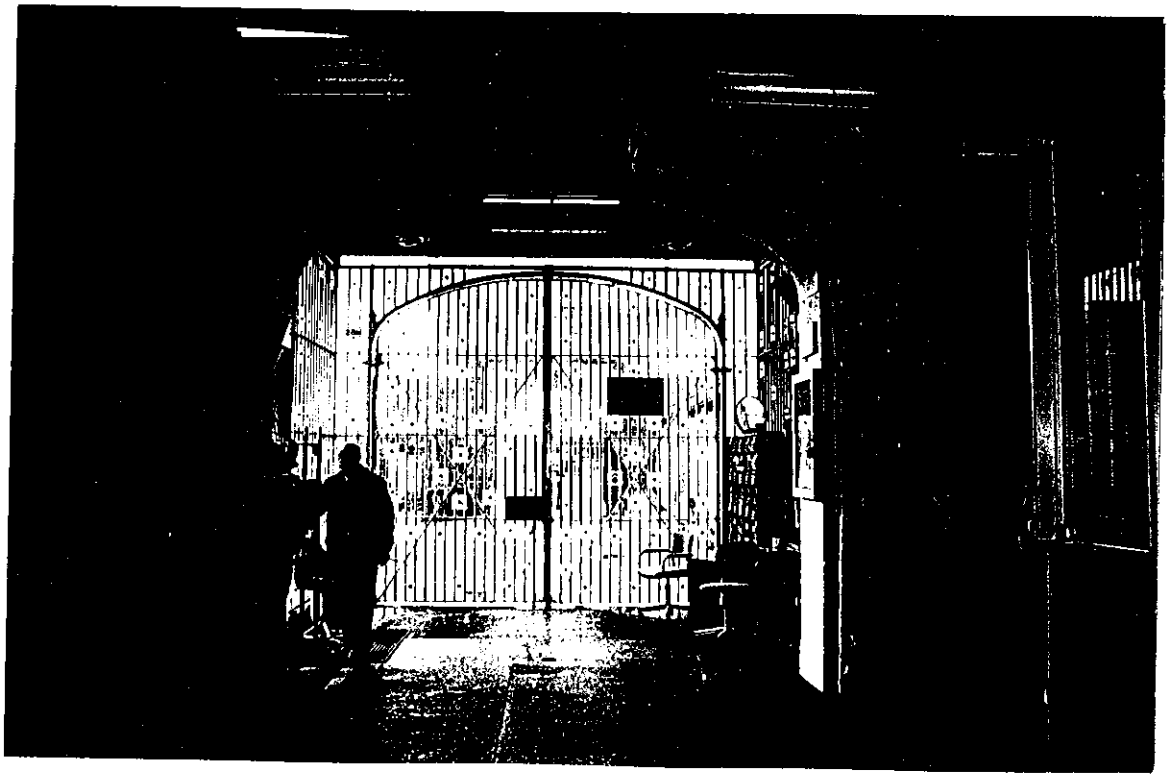

Figure 47 The central carriage-way, looking east

The east elevation is of rock-faced bluestone with ashlar bluestone quoining. The parapet on this elevation is not crenellated but solid, with a simple bluestone scotia cornice. Two large bluestone bosses with carved foliage terminate the cornice at the north and south ends. The east elevation has fewer, more widely spaced windows than the west elevation. The ground floor window and door openings are arched with rusticated keystones and a continuous string course at sill level of ashlar bluestone. The first floor windows are rectangular with plain bluestone architraves, and also have rusticated keystones and a continuous string course at sill level. Three of the original ground floor door openings at the south end have been replaced with casement windows, and one of the ground floor windows has been blocked in. One of the original first floor twelve-paned double-hung sashes has been replaced with a single-paned double-hung sash window. The central pavilion projects slightly and is crowned by a shallow-pitched gable with a circular opening, originally containing a bell but now containing a loud-speaker. Below this, at first floor level, are three closely spaced arched double-hung sash windows. There is evidence that the centre window was originally longer but has been infilled below the sill. The gateway on this side has a semi-elliptical archway. At the north end of the building a single-storey brown brick extension with steel framed windows and a metal tray-deck skillion roof was constructed c 1960s or 1970s, containing a kitchenette and wcs. A security enclosure screened with vertical steel bars was been constructed in front of the gateway in 1976[3].

The original roofing, probably slate, has been replaced by shallow pitched metal tray-decking.

Interior

None of the original interiors have been retained. Almost all of the original internal walls have been demolished and most of the present rooms appear to have been constructed in 1976, when extensive alterations were undertaken by the Public Works Department. Three concrete staircases with simple steel balustrading were constructed at this time.

The ground floor comprises the main security entrance to the Pentridge complex (Fig. 47), located to the south of the gateway, the former assistant Governor's offices, the armoury and the mail room. Suspended ceilings with flush fluorescent light fittings and air conditioning grilles have been installed throughout the ground floor. The security area behind the gateway comprises a timber framed enquiry office, ceiling mounted air conditioning ductwork and fluorescent light fittings. The exposed bluestone walls in this area have been painted.

The first floor comprises police investigation offices, personnel services, a communications centre and a mechanical plant room, and has also been fitted with suspended ceilings throughout. A plant room in the centre of the building dates from the 1976 alterations.

The roof is accessed by the original circular stair with bluestone treads in the tower north of the gateway.

Conclusions—Building 1

Building 1 is substantially intact externally as constructed in 1858-9. The clock tower, not shown on the original drawings, appears to have been constructed within a few years after this date. Alterations include modifications to the door and window openings, and the replacement of the original roof. Major additions include the steel security area on the east side and the wc block at the north end of the building.

The interiors retain little of the original fabric, having been substantially modified in 1976. Original fabric includes the double-hung sash windows and the circular bluestone stair.

Significance

Of primary significance. The main gate building is among the initial group of buildings constructed for the new 'model prison' in 1858–9 and has been the main public symbol of the prison since its construction. The castellated Tudor style of the front elevation is unusual in Victoria for its pictuesque Regency character.

4.1.2 Building 2—Visitors' Centre (non-contact)

Exterior

The Visitors' Centre (Fig. 48) is a single-storey building located on the east side of Building 1, constructed in 1968.[4] The building is of orange brick construction with regularly spaced, floor-to-ceiling steel framed windows with wired glazing on the north and south sides, and a metal tray deck skillion roof with boxed eaves gutters.

Interior

Internally, a series of small visitors' cubicles with flush panelled, half-glazed doors open off a wide corridor on south side, and a narrow corridor on the north side. Each of the visitors' cubicles are divided into two, separated by a communicating window with steel bars. Visitors' access is via a door on the west side that connects the Visitors' Centre to Building 1. Prisoners' access is via a door on the east side.

Figure 48 The Visitors' Centre (Building 2)

Conclusions—Building 2

Building 2 was constructed in 1968, and is substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.1.3 Building 3—Shed

The shed is located in the former Governor's garden. Originally a fire fighters' store, the shed is a small structure sheeted in corrugated iron with a corrugated iron roof and a sliding door.

Conclusions—Building 3

The shed, constructed c. 1980s, appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.1.4 Building 4—Store

The store is located within the former Governor's garden. The store is a small, single storey orange brick structure with two aluminium framed windows, a flush panelled door and a skillion roof with a fascia gutter on the north side. The south side of the building abuts the nineteenth century bluestone wall. The building was formerly a garden store but is presently used as a leadlighting workshop.

Conclusions—Building 4

The store is of recent construction and appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.1.5 Building 5—Emergency Co-ordination Centre

This building (Fig. 49) is a standard portable structure raised on a timber boarded plinth, with fibrous cement clad walls and aluminium framed windows. The metal tray deck skillion roof has a boxed eaves gutter. Internally, small offices are located on either side of a large central room.

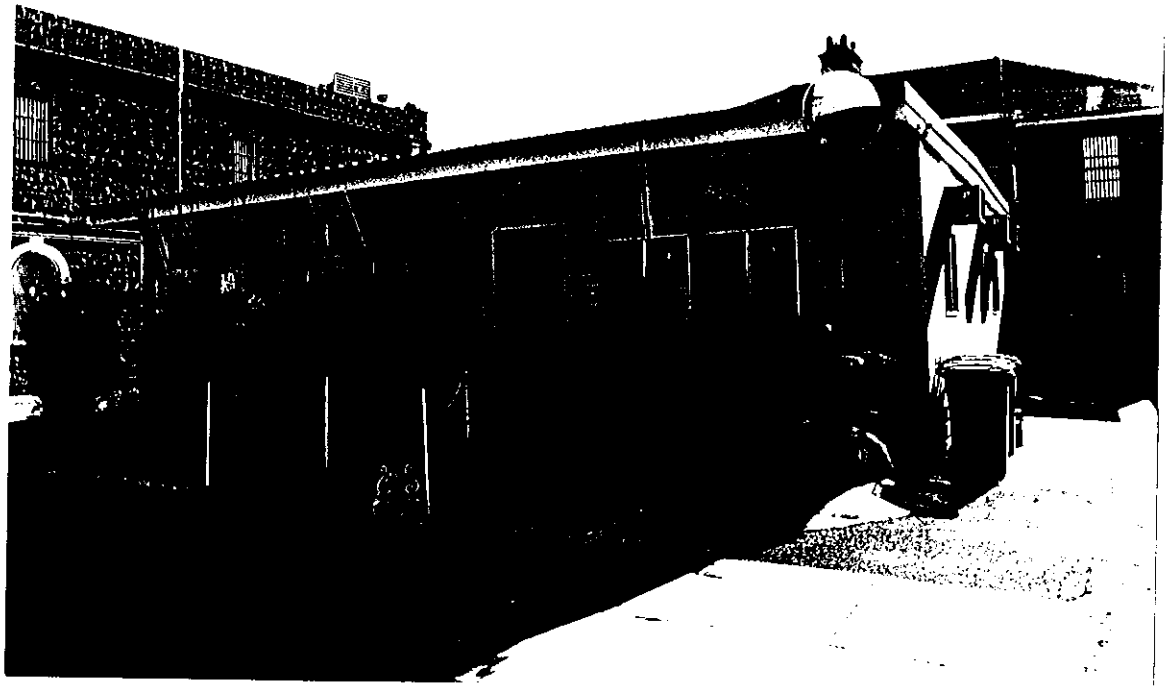

Figure 49 Emergency Co-ordination Centre (Building 5)

Conclusions—Building 5

Building 5, constructed c 1970s or '80s, appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.1.6 Building 6—former Chief Warder's and Overseer of Works' Residences (Officers' Recreation and Security)

This pair of bluestone former residences appears to have been constructed in 1859 as part of the new Pentridge complex. Originally the Chief Warder's and Overseer of Works' residences, in c. 1926–7, when new residences were built south of B Division, they were converted to warders' quarters, extended to the east and altered internally.[5] In 1989, part of the ground floor was refurbished to form an officers' recreation area. The first floor was used until recently by the security department and continues to house video monitoring equipment.

Exterior

The two storey building (Figs. 50 and 51) is rectangular in plan form, originally with single storey wings extending to the rear of each of the two residences. The south-facing front elevation has a two storey verandah flanked by projecting stone wings walls. To the east and

Figure 50 The former Chief Warder's and Overseer of Works' Residences (Building 6)

Figure 51 Building 6—rear elevation

west are additional wings, two storey to the east and single storey to the west. The front elevation is of rock-faced bluestone ashlar construction with a smooth faced plinth. The quoins to the corners, the verandah wing walls and the door and window openings have drafted margins. Some tuck pointing survives. The rectangular window openings have projecting sills and flat stone lintels. The single-pane window sashes have been replaced. The two front doors have round-arched openings, with fanlights and moulded transoms. The door to the east residence has been replaced with a flush door, and is missing to the west residence. A c. 1959 photograph shows the original six-panelled doors. The first floor French windows opening onto the verandah retain some of the original panelled and part-glazed double doors.

The front elevation of the east wing was originally part of the boundary wall, enclosing a narrow yard next to the building. The wall appears to have been rebuilt and was extended upwards when the east wing was constructed in c. 1926–7. The front elevation of the single storey west wing has a bracketed moulded bluestone cornice and flat parapet, matching the wing wall west of the former Hospital (Building 11). Although the west wing appears to be of later date, this wall appears to be original.

The timber verandah has been infilled, probably in the 1960s or '70s, with a vertically boarded and glazed enclosure to the upper level. The original turned timber posts, with moulded caps, remain on the lower level of the east verandah. The original valance has been removed. The west verandah posts have been replaced with square section timber posts. The lower verandah floor has been recently tiled. The upper floor is boarded with exposed joists, most of which are chamfered and probably original. The roof is possibly original concave profile corrugated iron. The c. 1959 photograph shows the verandah before construction of the infill, with cast iron valances to the upper level and upper level railings, probably wrought iron, with diagonal bars.

The west and north elevations are of coursed bluestone rubble construction. The west elevation of the single storey wing, possibly originally enclosing a side yard, has Roman numerals inscribed on the stones. The purpose of these is unknown, although they could relate to a reconstruction of the wall. Apart from the squared rock-faced jamb and lintel stones to the window openings, the north elevation and the rear wing are of rougher coursed rubble construction than the west elevation. A construction break between the main elevation and the west wing appears to indicate that this was constructed at a later date. The brick east bay of the north elevation and the east elevation were constructed in c. 1926–7. The rear wing of the west residence has been demolished recently and replaced with a small flat-roofed brick extension which obscures the original ground floor windows. The west and north walls of the surviving single storey rear wing to the east have been painted white, and all of the window openings have been bricked up. The arched stair window on the west side of the north elevation and the adjacent first floor window have recent fixed and top-hinged windows. The first floor window to the east of the original bluestone section appears to have been rebuilt, probably at the same time as the c. 1926–7 extension. The remaining windows retain original timber windows with six-paned sashes.

The hipped roof of the two storey section, extended to cover the c. 1926–7 extension, is covered with slates. The roof has projecting boxed eaves to the front and sides, and flush eaves to the rear. One original timber eaves bracket remains on the west elevation, and bracket pockets are visible on the west and south elevations. The remaining roofs are covered with corrugated iron. The central chimney is constructed from smooth-faced bluestone ashlar, with a moulded cornice, and has possibly nineteenth century sheet iron flue terminals.

The yard to the rear of the building, originally divided by a central fence or wall, now forms the Contact Visits area containing Buildings 7 and 8, described in the following section.

Interior

The interior was substantially gutted on both the ground and first floors in c. 1926–7 and little original fabric survives. These works included removal of the stair to the east residence and demolition of most of the first floor internal walls. The majority of the internal fabric dates from these or later alterations. Walls generally are hard plastered or plasterboarded partitions. The solid ground floor and timber first floor are covered with carpet or sheet material. Ceilings are lined variously with fibrous plaster, hardboard or canite. A section of original board-lined ceiling is visible through an access hatch on the first floor. The ground floor of the east residence was refurbished as an officers' recreation facility in the 1980s, and has varnished plywood wall linings.

The timber stair in the west residence appears to be original, and retains some original skirtings, but has been enclosed by a sheet steel wall. The original splayed timber reveals, with later architraves, remain to the ground and first floor rear windows and to the first floor French windows on the front elevation. Remnants of other original joinery survive, including a door architrave on the ground floor of the west residence and a four panelled door on the first floor.

Conclusions—Building 6

The former Chief Warder's and Overseer of Works' residences, built in c. 1859, have been altered externally by the construction of the single storey west wing, probably in the nineteenth century, and the two storey brick and bluestone east wing in c. 1926–7, enclosure and other alterations to the front verandah, demolition of one of the rear wings and replacement of windows and doors. The bluestone elevations otherwise are largely intact. The interior has been substantially gutted since the 1920s and only remnants of original fabric survive.

Significance

Of primary significance. The former Chief Warder's and Overseer of Works' residences are among the initial group of buildings constructed for the new 'model prison' in 1858–9, and form an integral part of the group of buildings which originally faced the main parade ground. Its conversion in the late 1920s appears to represent the first specific provision of mess facilities for prison staff.

4.1.7 Building 7—Contact Visits Guard Post and Shelter

Buildings 7 and 8 have been constructed within the rear yard of the former Chief Warder's and Overseer of Works' residences, now used as the Contact Visits area. The yard is enclosed by nineteenth century bluestone walls on the east and west sides and contains several mature trees. Most of the area is covered with recent brick paving, with small areas of grass and planting beds. A stone fountain and fishpond, built by prisoners in the late 1970s, is located near the east wall.

Figure 52 Canteen (Building 8) and the contact visits yard

Building 7 comprises an open-sided shelter built against the west wall of the yard and a recent brick and fibro-cement guard post located near the entrance gate. The shelter appears to have been constructed in the 1960s or '70s and is timber-framed with a corrugated steel roof. It contains a cast bronze bell, inscribed 'John C Wilson Founder Glasgow AD 1861', originally located above the main gate behind the Entrance Building, and two carved bluestone lions, carved by a prisoner identified by the initials 'J D' in 1880 and 1881.

Conclusions—Building 7

Building 7 is of relatively recent construction and appears to be largely intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.1.8 Building 8—Canteen

The canteen (Fig. 52) is a single storey flat roofed structure occupying the full width of the north end of the Contact Visits area. The timber-framed north elevation is faced with hardboard panels on the west side and is weatherboarded to the east above a brick lower wall. The large windows are timber-framed. A deep verandah, constructed with open-web steel trusses on tubular steel columns, projects in front of the building. The west end wall is of brick construction and the building is constructed against the original bluestone boundary wall on the east side. The north elevation is built on the alignment of the demolished bluestone wall, and is of concrete brick construction to the north and rendered with high-level timber-framed windows to the east.

Conclusions—Building 8

Building 8 appears to have been constructed in the 1960s. The verandah was constructed in the late 1970s.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.1.9 Building 9—Search Room

Building 9 is located in the narrow space between the boundary walls to the rear yards of Buildings 6 and 11. It was constructed in the early 1980s as a prisoner search room. It is a rectangular flat-roofed structure clad externally with ribbed galvanised steel sheet. The building is entered through a chain-link mesh fenced walkway on the north side and through a door formed in the boundary wall from the Contact Visits area. The interior contains shelving for prisoners' uniforms.

Conclusions—Building 9

Building 9, constructed in the early 1980s, appears to be substantially intact. The door opening in the boundary wall from the Contact Visits area appears to be of earlier twentieth century date.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.1.10 Building 10—Professional Visits Rooms

This building, constructed recently, is located immediately south of Building 9. It is a rectangular flat-roofed structure with fibro-cement clad walls and a steel traydeck roof. Internally, the building contains several interview rooms.

Conclusions—Building 10

Building 10 was constructed recently and is substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.1.11 Building 11—former Hospital (former E Division, now Administration and Emergency Management Unit)

The original Hospital building was constructed in 1859.[6] Following the relocation of medical and psychiatric services to G Division in 1959, it was converted to prisoners' ward accommodation, becoming E Division, in 1960.[7] Its current use, housing administrative offices and staff facilities on the ground floor and the Emergency Management Unit on the first floor, dates from the late 1980s.

Exterior

The former Hospital is a two-storey bluestone building (Figs 53 and 54), originally U-shaped in plan form with wings extending to the rear (Fig. 17). The symmetrical front elevation, facing south, has three slightly projecting centre and end bays, and is of rock-faced bluestone ashlar construction with a smooth-faced ashlar plinth, rectangular first floor string course, cornice and plain parapet. The projecting rock-faced quoins to the corners of the bays and the openings have drafted margins. The ground floor windows and central entrance door are round headed with splayed voussoirs and stepped reveals. Below the ground floor windows are recessed smooth-faced ashlar panels with console brackets supporting the sills. The first floor windows have rectangular openings with plain unstepped reveals. The flat lintels have large splayed keystones.

Between the south-west corner of the building and the adjacent boundary wall is a bluestone wing wall with an elliptical arched opening, now bricked up and originally a vehicle entrance to the rear yard. Above the opening is a bracketed moulded cornice and plain parapet, matching the wing wall to the west of Building 6.

The double entrance doors (Fig. 55) are three-panelled, and have iron-studded frames, heavy bolection moulds and raised and fielded panels. The tympanum above the doors is filled with a portcullis-like cast iron grille. The string course above the door has a painted sign 'E DIVISION'. All of the original windows on the front elevation have been replaced with modern timber and metal-framed windows. The original iron bars remain, but in one of the windows have been partly cut away to allow installation of an airconditioner.

The east and west side elevations, and the rear elevations of the side wings, are broadly similar to the front elevation, but are simpler in detailing. The arched ground floor and rectangular first floor windows have plain unstepped reveals. The front elevation cornice returns at each corner, the remainder of the elevations having flush eaves fascia boards and quad profile gutters. As on the front elevation, all of the windows have been replaced. Except for the first floor windows on the rear elevation, the original iron bars remain. One of the ground floor windows on the east elevation has been altered recently to a form door, the alteration including widening the opening by crudely sawing the original jamb stones. On the west side, the original vehicle access way beside the building has been infilled with a brick walled single storey structure with a corrugated steel and polycarbonate skillion roof. This structure appears to have been built in two stages, the front section probably in the 1950s, and the section to the rear relatively recently.

The area between the side wings at the rear of the building has been infilled with a two storey red brick skillion-roofed structure, flush with the ends of the side wings at ground floor level and set back at first floor level. The original two level timber verandah around the three sides of the area appears to have been replaced in c. 1942–3 with a first floor balcony ward, supported on brick piers.[8] The 1942 drawing shows the balcony as being enclosed with

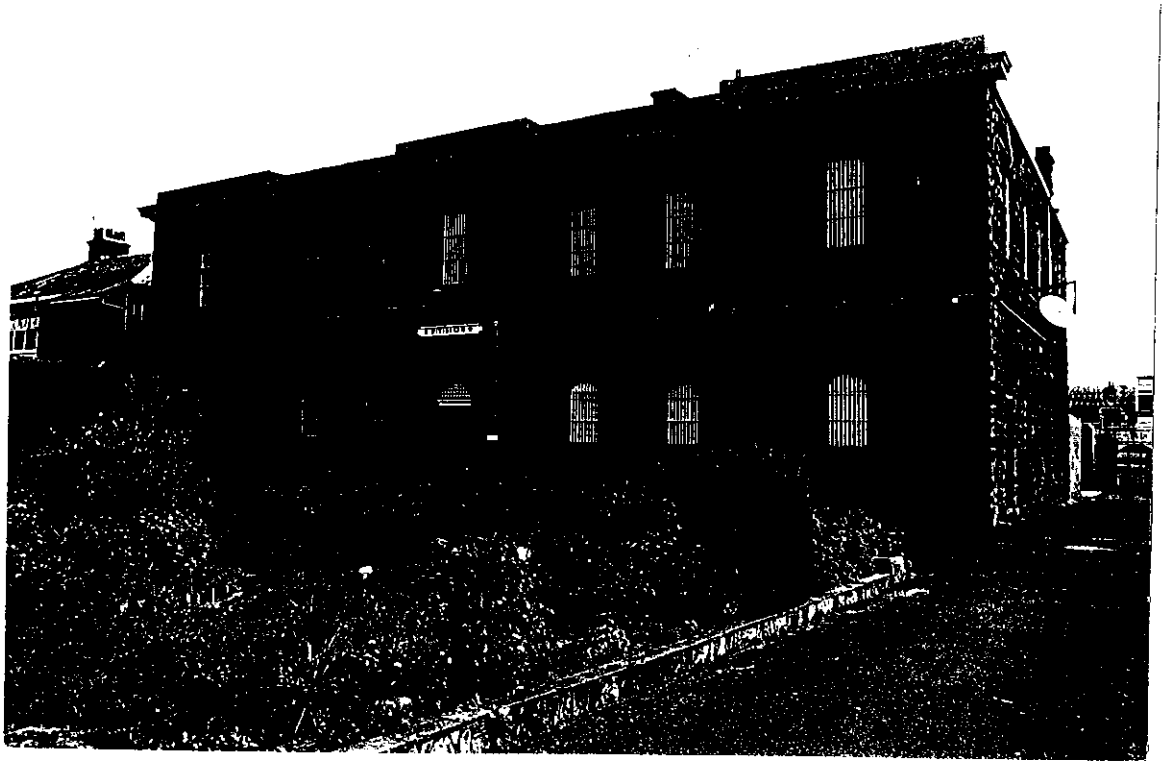

Figure 53 Former Hospital (Building 11)—south elevation

Figure 54 Former Hospital—north elevation, showing the 1940s extension

continuous windows above a brick wall. The existing structure has steel and timber-framed windows, with two separate first floor windows rather than continuous fenestration. It is unclear from the available evidence if the existing structure is a later alteration to the c. 1942–3 balcony, or if it was built in its existing form as a single phase of work. A steel escape stair and first floor door have been constructed relatively recently. Brick walled dog squad kennels have been constructed recently behind the east wing.

The hipped roof of the original building, probably slated originally, and the skillion roof of the rear extension are covered with corrugated galvanised iron. One of the original two bluestone chimneys remains above the east elevation.

The rear yard is enclosed on the east and west sides by brick walls, probably constructed in the late nineteenth century. The east wall has been altered recently by the construction of a

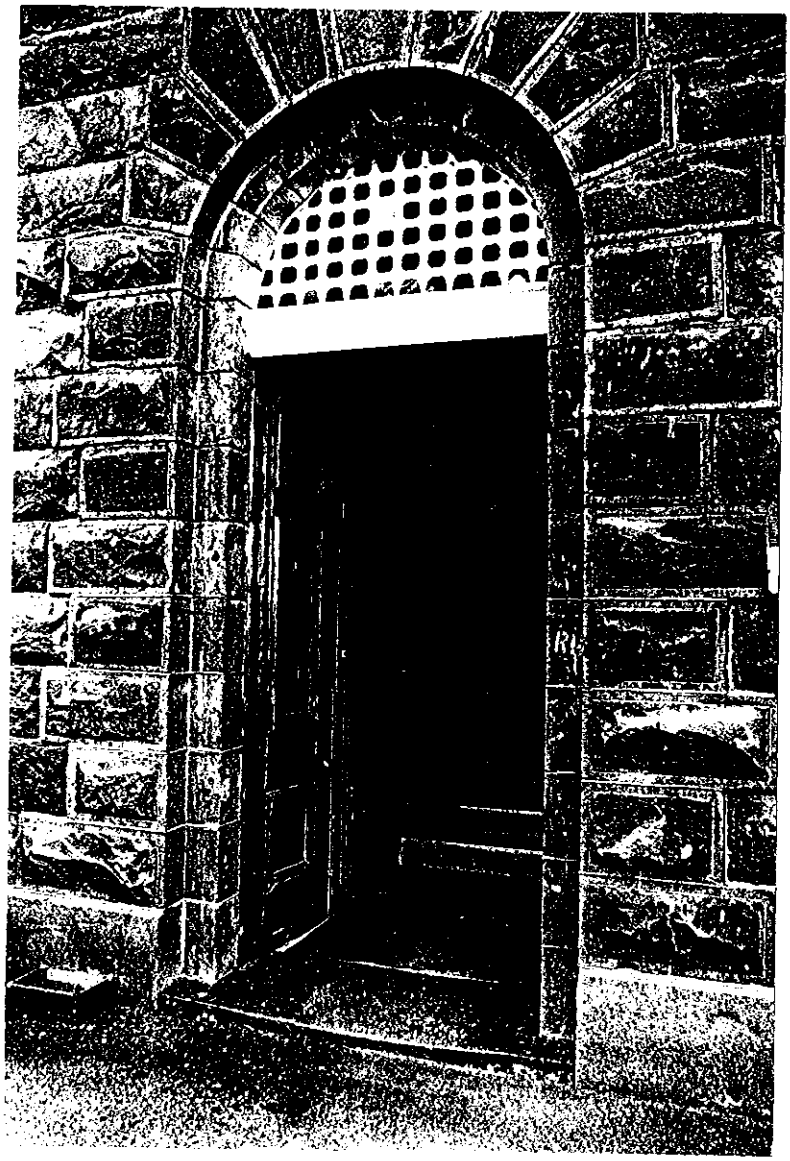

Figure 55 Detail of entrance doors

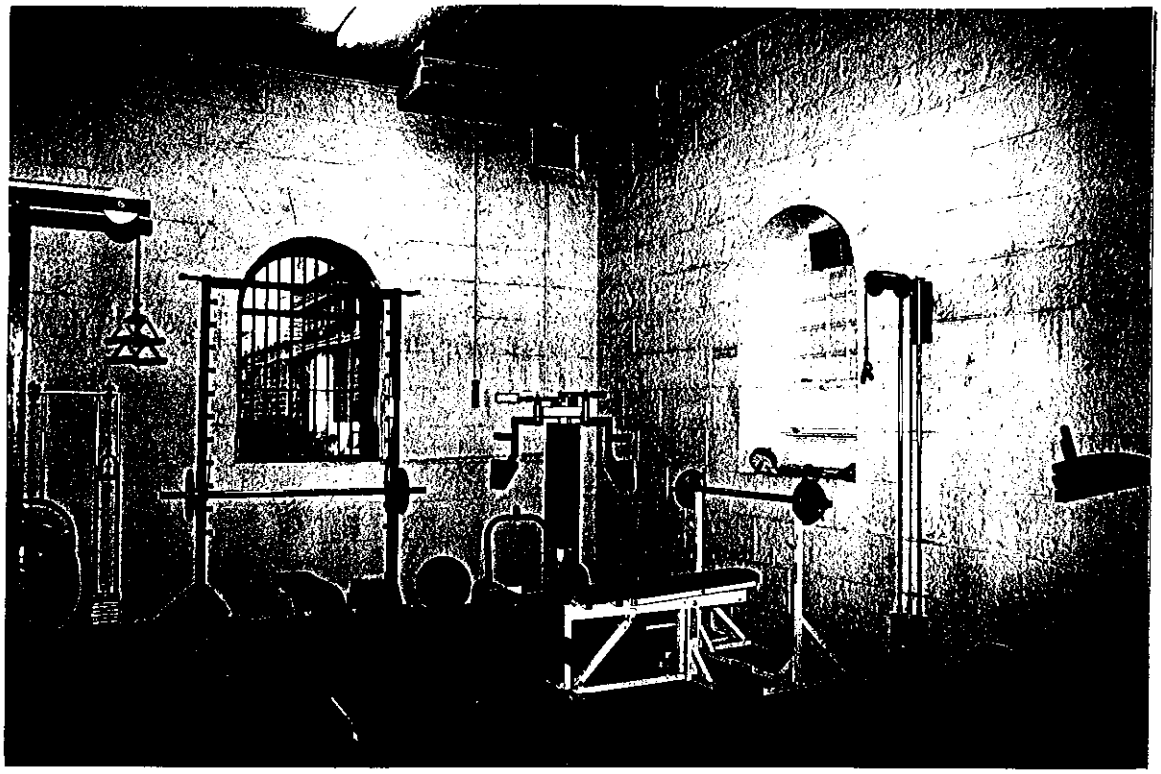

Figure 56 Former ward at south-west corner of ground floor, showing painted bluestone walls and concrete ceiling

new vehicle gate, set diagonally to the wall and fitted with a steel roller gate. The north side of the yard is enclosed with a chain link fence. The yard contains two steel-framed carports (Buildings 12 and 13) (see following section).

Interior

The building is symmetrically planned, with a central entrance vestibule and stair leading originally to a wide transverse corridor on each floor linking the side wings. The 1859 plan (Fig. 18) shows hospital wards occupying the whole of the first floor and the front sections of the side wings on the ground floor. At the rear of the side wings on the ground floor were bathrooms, store rooms, a large kitchen and a 'dead house'. The front rooms on each side of the entrance vestibule are shown as a dining room to the west and a dispensary and surgery in the two smaller rooms to the east. The corresponding first floor rooms were 'special wards'. Apart from the kitchen, these ground and first floor rooms were the only rooms to have fire places.

With the exception of some of the internal walls in the ground floor of the side wings, all of the original internal walls remain. The planning of the building, however, has been altered by construction of plasterboarded partitions, mostly of recent date, forming offices and other spaces within the ground floor transverse corridor and in the side wings on the first floor. Several original or early door openings have been built up and new openings have been formed. The ground floor of the 1940s rear extension, previously a single space divided by freestanding brick piers, has been divided since the late 1980s by brick and plasterboarded walls to form offices and locker rooms.

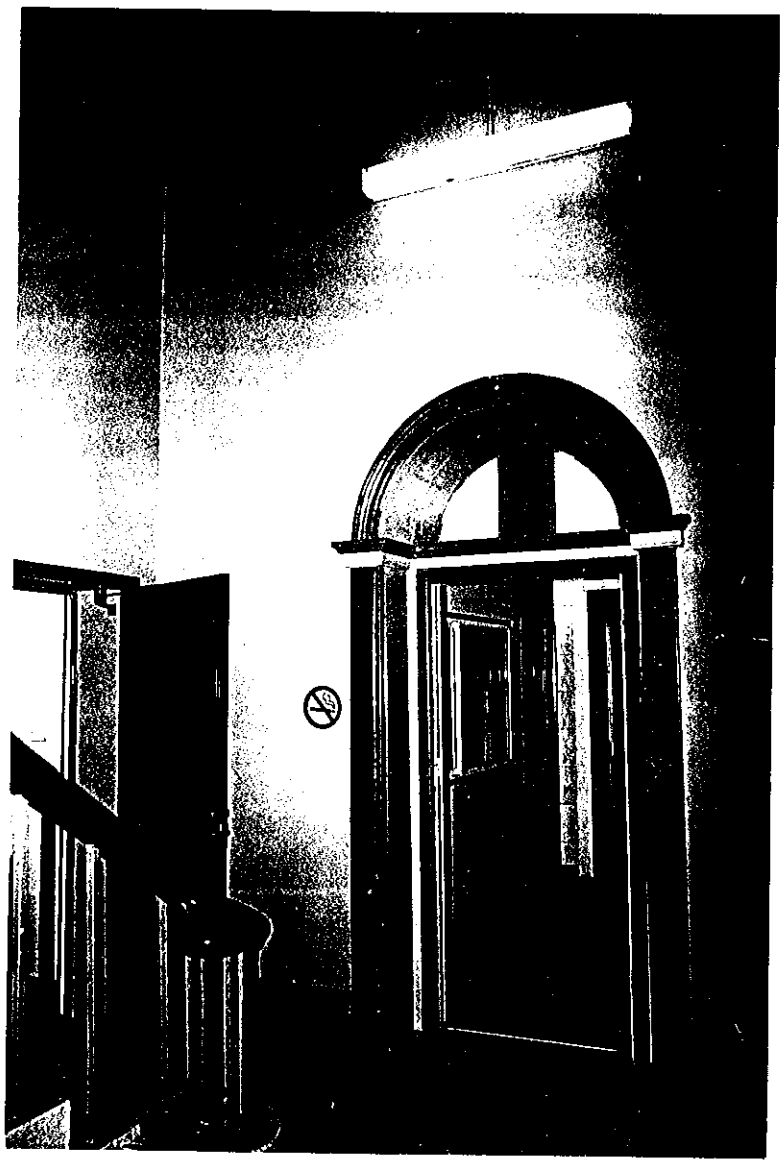

Figure 57 Doorway in rear wall of entrance vestibule, showing original joinery

The original timber ground and first floors and the first floor ceilings have been replaced with reinforced concrete suspended slabs in all areas except the ground and first floor rooms immediately east of the stair. This work was carried out in 1974 following considerable damage to the building during riots in 1970.[9] Most of the office areas have recent suspended acoustic tiled or plasterboarded ceilings. The surviving original floors and ceilings include damaged lath and plaster ceilings above suspended tiled ceilings in the former surgery and dispensary on the ground floor rooms and corrugated iron ceilings in the former special wards on the first floor.

The internal faces of the original walls in the former wards and other areas are painted bluestone ashlar with punched faces (Fig. 56). Some areas have been plastered. The original rock-faced bluestone external walls within the rear extension remain exposed and have been painted. The arched door opening between the entrance vestibule and the transverse corridor has original moulded timber impost blocks and a moulded archivolt on the vestibule side, and a panelled tympanum and moulded transom (Fig. 57). The original rear door, now opening from the transverse corridor to the rear extension, has a wrought iron fanlight grille, matching that shown on the 1859 drawing, and moulded timber archivolt. The doors to these openings have been replaced. Inside the front entrance doors are probably original iron-barred inner doors. Apart from these surviving elements and the moulded architrave to one of the first floor doors, no original internal door joinery survives. The original multi-paned round-headed sash windows on the north side of the ground floor transverse corridor remain largely intact. A cast bronze bell, reported to have been originally located in the entrance tower, is hanging in the first floor transverse corridor.

The entrance vestibule and stair well has plastered walls and original moulded skirting boards. The floor to the outer lobby is paved with bluestone slabs. The stair is constructed with cantilevered bluestone treads and a cast iron half landing. The swept timber handrail is supported on widely spaced square iron balusters. The lower balusters are embedded in a concrete block. The stair well ceiling has been replaced with hardboard sheets. The space under the lower stair flight has been filled in and a recent door opening has been formed in the west wall.

Conclusions—Building 11

Building 11 was constructed in 1859. The south and east elevations are substantially intact with the exception of the replaced windows and the altered window opening on the east elevation. The original vehicle entrance to the west has been built up. The west elevation has been altered by the infilling of the space between the building and the original boundary wall to the west. The original open area between the rear wings has been built in since the 1940s, and the original timber verandah has been replaced. The original slate roof has been replaced with corrugated steel.

The interior has been considerably altered by the replacement of most of the original floors and ceilings with reinforced concrete and subdivision of the original spaces. Most of the original bluestone walls remain. Apart from some window and door joinery and skirtings in the entrance vestibule, all of the internal joinery has been replaced. The bluestone and iron stair is largely intact.

Significance

Of primary significance. The former Hospital is among the initial group of buildings constructed for the new 'model prison' in 1858–9, and forms an integral part of the group of buildings which face the main parade ground. The form and internal planning of the building are characteristic of mid-nineteenth century military hospital buildings.

4.1.12 Buildings 12 and 13—Carports

These two structures, located in the rear yard of the former hospital building, are open sided steel-framed vehicle shelters. They have steel traydeck skillion roofs supported on square section steel posts.

Conclusions—Buildings 12 and 13

These buildings are of recent construction.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.1.13 Building 14—Programme Room

This building, used for prisoner education programmes, is a standard portable building with painted steel weatherboard clad walls and eaves fascias and brown anodised aluminium windows.

Conclusions—Building 14

Building 14, dating from the 1970s or '80s, following demolition of C Division in 1974, appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.1.14 Building 15—Toilet

This open-sided toilet block has brown brick lower walls and a skillion roof supported on posts.

Conclusions—Building 15

Building 15 appears to have been constructed in the 1970s or '80s, following demolition of C Division in 1974, and appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.1.15 Building 16—Programme Room

Building 16 is a standard Education Department portable building of the 1960s period, with timber weatherboarded walls, timber-framed windows and a low-pitched gabled corrugated steel roof.

Conclusions—Building 16

Building 16, dating originally from the 1960s and relocated since demolition of C Division in 1974, appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.1.16 Building 17—Gymnasium

The gymnasium (Fig. 58) faces a chain-linked fenced activities area containing tennis and basketball courts and a running track. The building is open on the south side, is built against the Kitchen (Building 18) on the east side and has a brick west wall. The steel-framed north wall and the skillion roof are clad with steel traydeck.

Conclusions—Building 17

The gymnasium was constructed subsequent to the demolition of C Division in 1974, and appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.1.17 Building 18—Kitchen and Indoor Cricket Pitch

Building 18 (Fig. 59) is a large steel-framed building constructed with deep-section steel roof trusses supported on regularly spaced columns on the external walls. The walls are infilled with metric concrete bricks to the base and vertically ribbed steel traydeck above. The flat roof is covered with steel traydeck. There are steel-framed louvred windows on the east and west sides. The building was divided in 1996 to form an indoor cricket pitch in the southern half. The remaining north section continues to be used as a kitchen.

Conclusions—Building 18

Building 18 is largely intact externally, but has been altered internally by the recent subdivision to form an indoor cricket pitch.

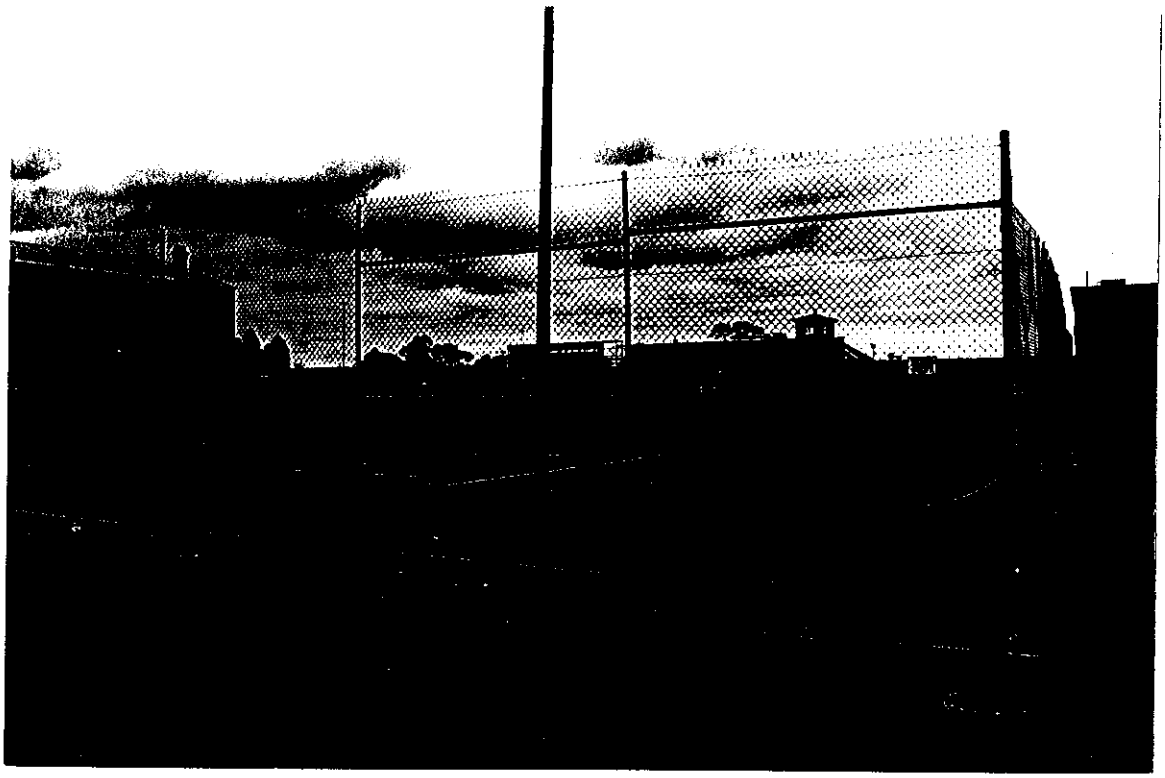

Figure 58 General view of athletics track, showing Buildings 14, 15, 16 and 17 in the background

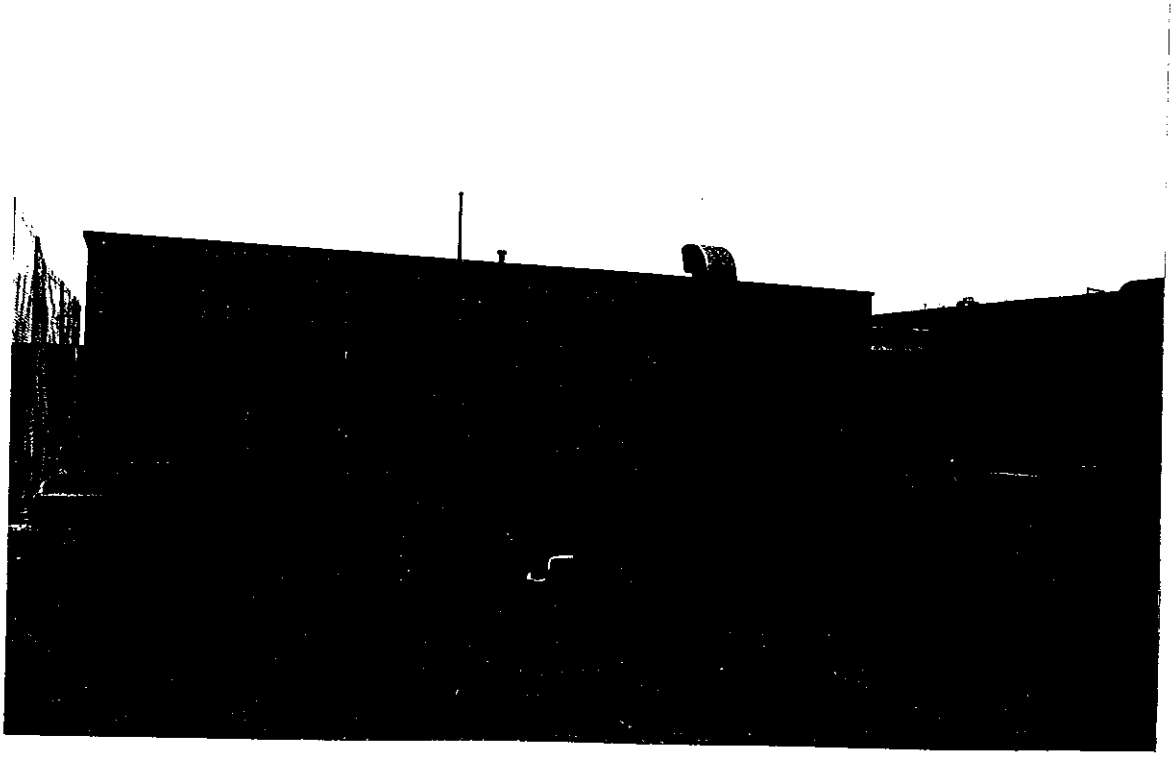

Figure 59 Kitchen (Building 18)

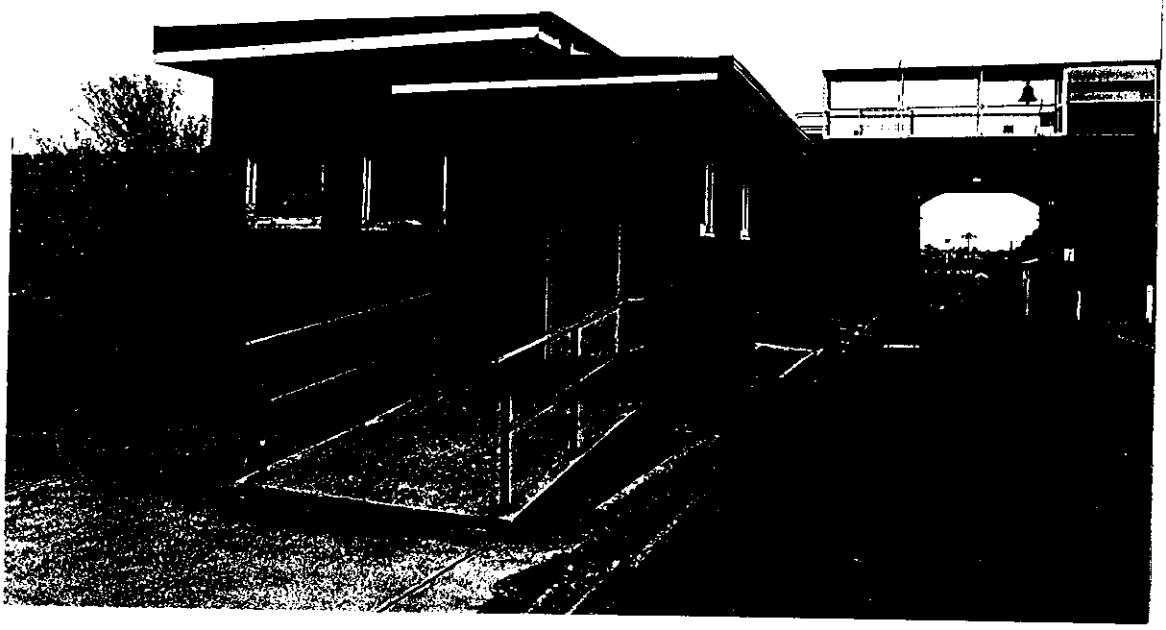

Figure 60 Search Room (former metal detector building) (Building 21)

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.1.18 Buildings 19 and 20—Generator and Sub-station

One of several back-up power generators and electrical substations in the complex, these rectangular prefabricated structures have painted steel sides and flat tops and are set on concrete ground slabs. The generator has a louvred end panel and a large exhaust silencer mounted on top. The sub-station is enclosed by a chain link fence.

Conclusions—Buildings 19 and 20

These relatively recent structures are substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.1.19 Building 21—Search Room

This building (Fig. 60), constructed in 1957 as a metal detector building[10], is a single storey red brick structure containing a single search room and an entry vestibule with entrance and exit porches at each end. The search room has a flat traydeck roof, with projecting boxed eaves, and the vestibule, on the south side, has a similar roof at lower level. The flat window lintels and sills and the walls inside the entrance and exit porches are rendered. The windows are timber-framed. Concrete ramps with steel tube railings rise on each side to the porches.

Conclusions—Building 21

Building 21 is substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.1.20 Building 22—Education Building

This building, constructed in the 1980s, is used by Broadmeadows TAFE for cookery education programmes. It is a modular transportable building with painted sheet steel wall cladding and bronze anodised aluminium windows. The flat roof has wide steel-clad eaves fascias. The building is surrounded by a chain link fence.

Conclusions—Building 22

This building appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.1.21 Building 23—Swimming Pool and Pump House

This small in-ground swimming pool has ceramic tiled sides and base, and concrete paving to the perimeter. A recent painted steel fence surrounds the pool. Outside the pool enclosure is a small pump house, with painted brick walls and skillion traydeck roof.

Conclusions—Building 23

The pool and pump house appear to date from the 1960s or '70s. Apart from the recent fence, they appear to be largely intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

Figure 61 Stores Building (Building 24)

Figure 62 Interior of west building

4.1.22 Building 24—Stores Building

The stores building (Fig. 61) originally comprised two identical rectangular single storey brick structures. By the turn of the century, the eastern building was being used as a store, and the western building was a printers' and bookbinders' shop.[11] A central linking structure was built in the 1920s, and the building was used entirely as a stores building probably from the time of construction of the new printers' shop (Building 57) in c. 1924. Following fire damage in 1956, the east building was largely reconstructed, and was extended in the 1980s.[12]

West Building

The west building is constructed with English bond red brick walls on a bluestone ashlar plinth, with regularly spaced brick piers on the east and west side elevations. Traces of original tuck pointing remain. The recessed panels on the side walls contain paired window openings and corbelled out eaves courses. The hipped roof, clad with ribbed steel traydeck, has projecting boxed eaves. The window openings have gauged brick flat arches and painted bluestone sills. Apart from some built-up windows at the south end of the west elevation, the north and west elevations retain the original timber-framed sash windows, with six-paned sashes, and external iron bars. The bars on one of the north elevation windows have been cut for installation of an airconditioning unit. On the east elevation, now within the centre wing, all of the original windows have been built up. A flush-panelled door has been installed relatively recently between the original pair of windows on the north elevation. The original entrance is located on the east elevation, within the centre wing porch, and has double doors with raised and fielded panels and a rectangular toplight, together with bluestone and later concrete steps.

Internally, the west building contains a front vestibule space, now subdivided to form an office, and several large rooms to the rear used as a laundry and for storage of prisoners' clothes and belongings (Fig. 62). The central section is divided by a probably original longitudinal wall, and the space to the east is now accessible only from the centre wing. Floors are generally painted concrete and apart from the plastered walls in the vestibule, the walls are mostly painted brick. The ceilings generally are boarded, following the pitch of the roof along the outer walls. The ceiling boarding in the entrance vestibule has been replaced. The surviving windows have splayed timber reveal linings and moulded architraves. The original entrance doorway to the vestibule has chamfered plaster reveals. Other internal doors have been altered.

Centre Building

The centre building, constructed in the 1920s, has gabled and parapeted red brick end walls between the walls of the original east and west buildings. The north gable, facing the square, has a small pedestal at the apex, with a curved moulded render capping, and contains four multi-paned steel-framed windows, symmetrically arranged with the inner par of windows taller than the outer pair. The stepped lintel over the windows and the sills are unpainted render, with a hood mould to the top of the lintel. Above the windows is a central vent opening. Below the windows is a vehicle entrance, fitted with a relatively recent steel roller door. In front of the elevation is a later skillion-roofed porch. The rear gable, plainer than the front elevation, also contains steel-framed windows.

The interior of the centre building, originally a single space, now contain a mezzanine level constructed recently on the south and west sides of the space and toilets and office enclosures at the north and south ends. The original brick walls of the east and west buildings, now painted, are exposed internally (Fig. 63).

Figure 63 Interior of the centre building, showing the surviving original wall of the east building

Some of the original brick piers have been cut away, the windows have been bricked up and new door openings have been formed. The original brick arches and sills to the window openings remain. The ground floor is a concrete slab. The roof is constructed with steel trussed framing and is open to the steel traydeck covering.

East Building

The east building comprises a double height gabled structure, constructed following the 1956 fire, and a brick flat roofed extension wrapped around the north and east sides of the 1956 building. The 1956 building has vertically ribbed galvanised steel cladding to the north gable and the roof and a brick east wall with timber-framed windows above the later flat roof. The west wall of the building is the original nineteenth century wall, and the rebuilt east and south walls appear to be constructed on the line of the original walls. The original brick-walled basement, under the centre part of the building, remains, with a concrete floor and reinforced concrete ceiling dating from the post-1956 reconstruction. The ground floor contains double level storage racking at the rear, and offices, subdivided with plasterboarded partitions, at the front. Apart from the original west wall, all of the fabric dates from the post 1956 reconstruction or the 1980s extension.

Conclusions—Building 24

Although the date of construction of the two original buildings is not known, the similarities of construction with 1875 G Division (Building 59) and the 1879 Woollen Mill (Building 28) suggest that they were constructed in the 1870s. The west building remains largely intact externally, except for the built-up window openings, the north door and where the centre building adjoins. The building is intact internally to the extent of most of the wall and ceiling fabric and some joinery. Only the west wall and the basement of the east building survives.

Apart from the recent front porch, the mezzanine floors and the office and toilet enclosures, the 1920s centre building appears to be substantially intact. The east building was rebuilt in the 1950s and extended in the 1980s, and incorporates remnants of the original 1870s building.

Significance

The relatively intact west building is of contributory significance. Probably built in the 1870s as either a stores building or an industries building, the building appears to be associated with the expansion of industries at Pentridge following the 1870 Royal Commission, and is one of a relatively small number of surviving structures at the prison from the 1870s period.

The later centre wing and the substantially rebuilt east wing are of no individual significance.

4.1.23 Building 25—Boiler House

The boiler house was constructed in c. 1951, and replaced individual boilers located in the B Division kitchen (Building 27), the Woollen Mill (Building 30), the D Division kitchen (Building 81 and the Laundry (Building 88).[13]

The boiler house is a brick structure constructed against the 1859 bluestone wall enclosing the B Division exercise yard (Figs. 63 and 64). Adjoining the building to the south is a tall square brick chimney stack, the height of which has been increased at a later date. The main part of the building, containing two gas-fired low-pressure boilers, is a tall saw-tooth roofed building with south-facing steel-framed highlight windows. The trussed steel-framed roof is covered with recent ribbed steel traydeck. The west wall incorporates the 1859 stone wall, which has been extended upwards in brick. A brick walled wing extending from the boiler house to the north contains store rooms, with roller doors on the north elevation. The south section of this wing, shown on the original drawings, has a skillion roof. The roof of the north section, which appears to be an extension, slopes in the opposite direction to a central valley gutter.

Conclusions—Building 25

Apart from the north section of the store rooms wing, which appears to be a later extension, and the increased height of the chimney, the Boiler House appears to be substantially intact as constructed in c. 1951.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

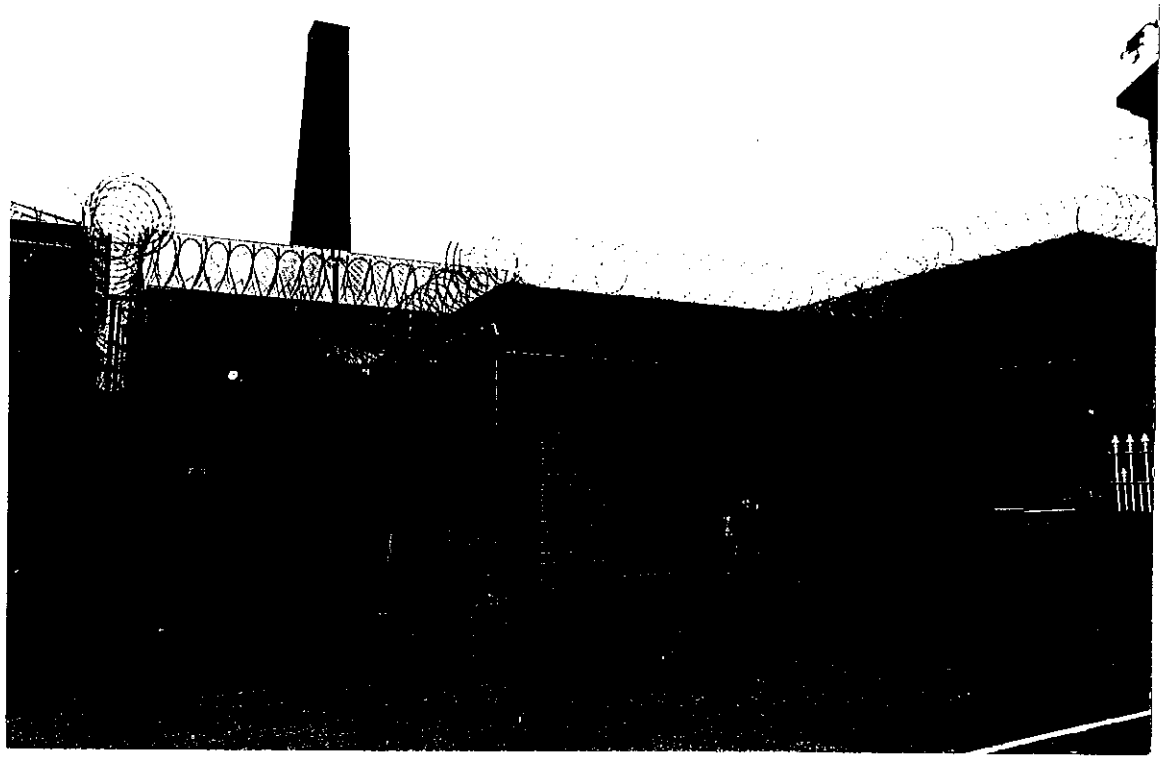

Figure 64 Boiler House (Building 25)

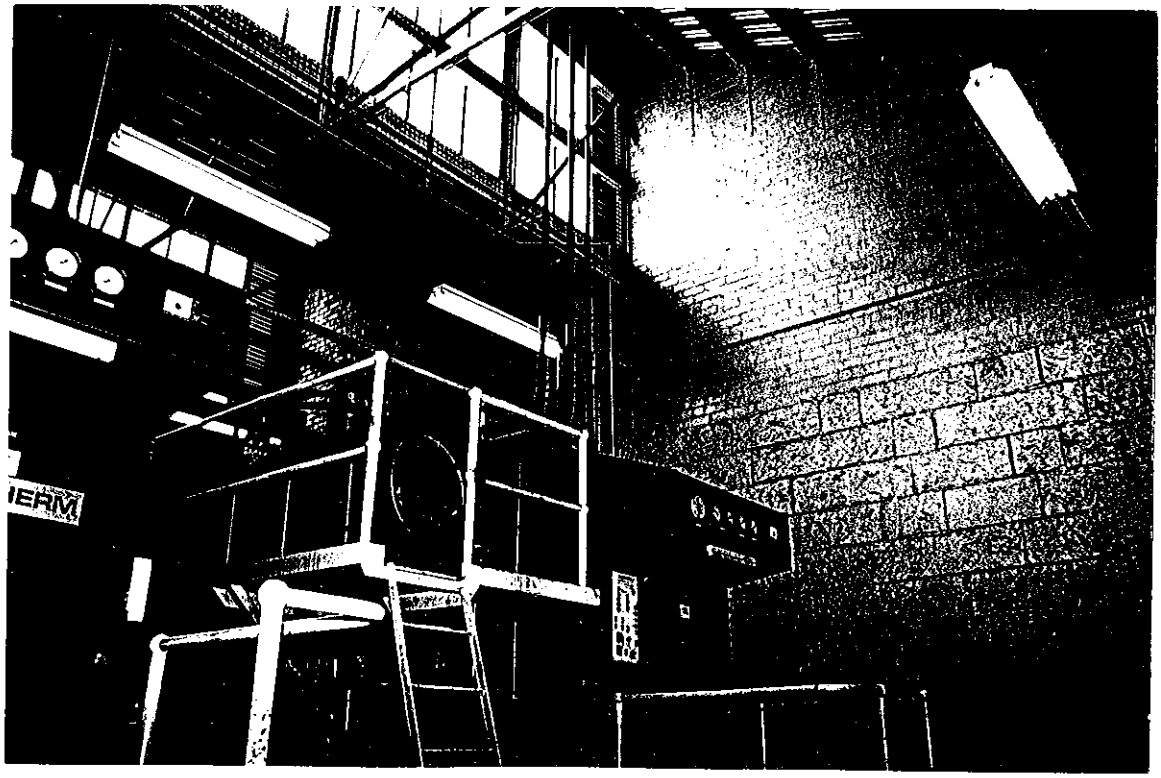

Figure 65 Interior view of Boiler House, showing original bluestone wall to B Division exercise yard

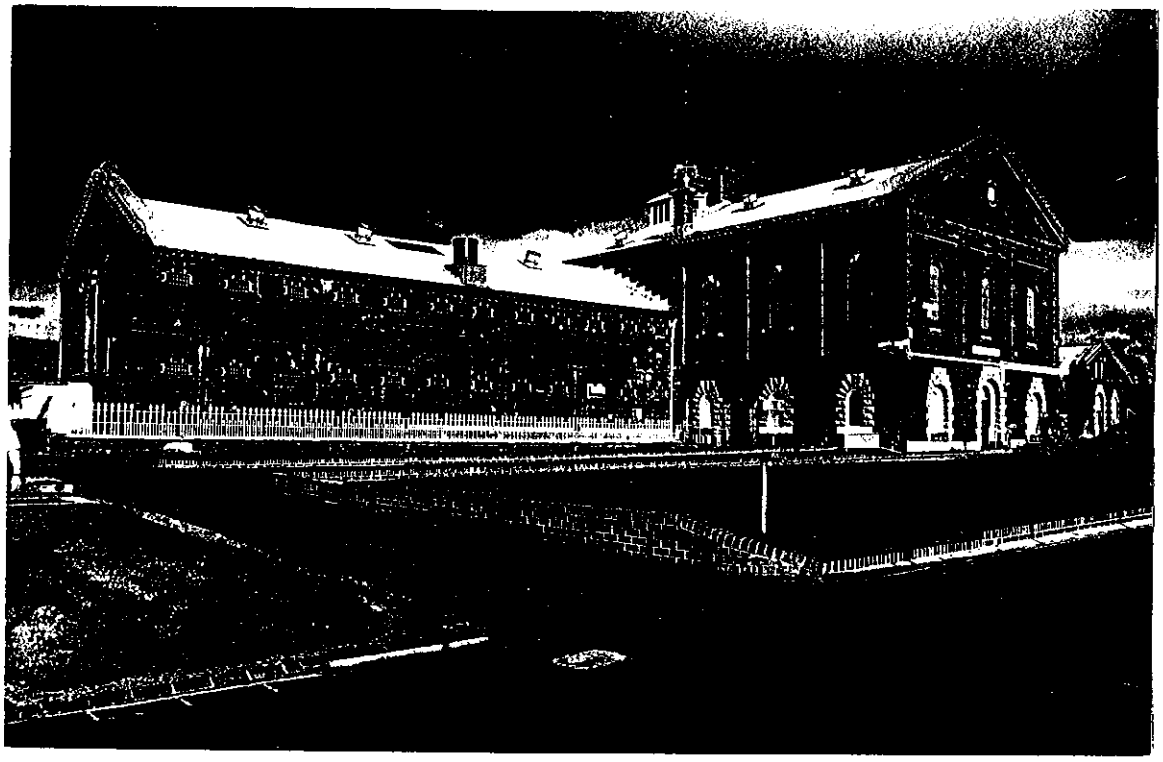

Figure 66 B Division, viewed from the north-east

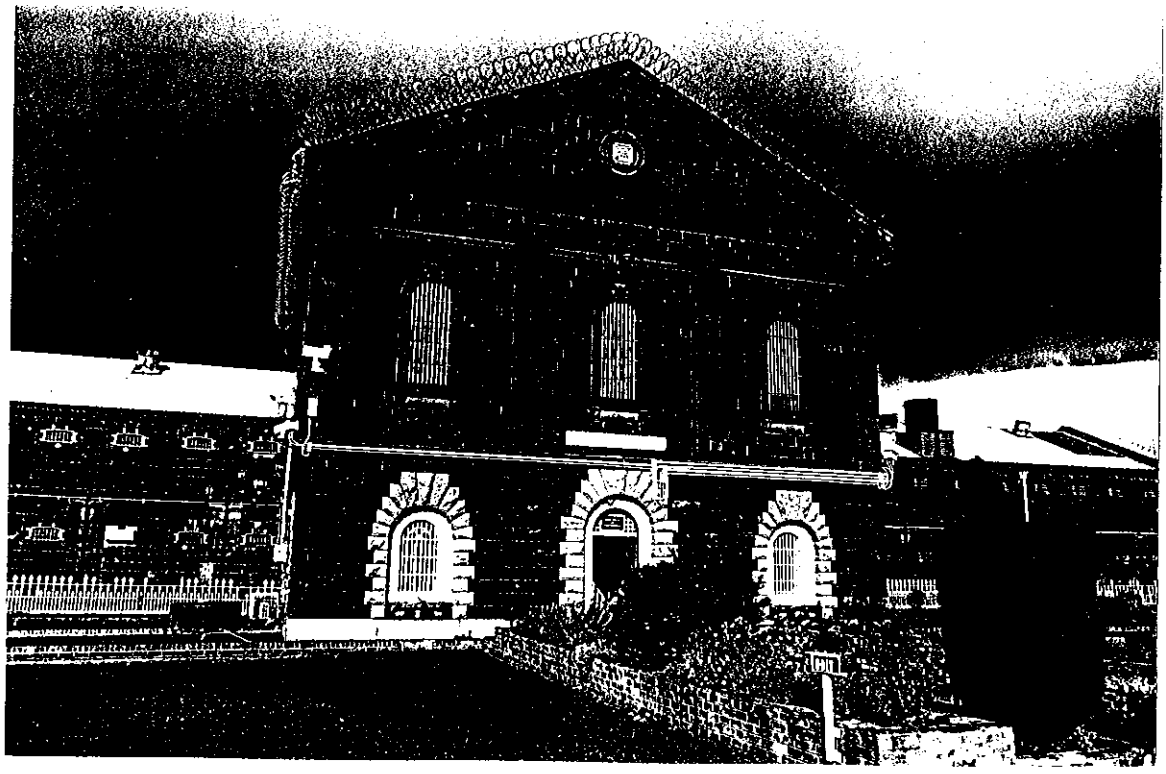

Figure 67 North wing, showing main entrance and chapel above

4.1.24 Building 26—B Division

B Division was constructed in 1858–9 as a major part of the expansion of Pentridge undertaken at the commencement of the administration of Inspector-General William Champ. The building was constructed by Thomas Glaister.[14] The contract drawings, prepared by the Victorian Public Works Department, are initialled by architect Gustav Joachimi. The plans show the north, south and west wings separately from the east wing (Fig. 16), but it is not clear if in fact the east wing was constructed separately from the main part of the building.[15]

The west wing was divided from the remainder of B Division and linked to the former kitchen building (B Annex—Building 27), probably in 1982 when this part of the building was used to provide accommodation for women transferred from Fairlea Prison. This section now forms the Endeavour Special Unit. The east wing has been similarly separated in the early 1990s to form a separate Management Unit. The south and north wings currently form a Transit Unit.

The building has a cruciform plan, with cell ranges in the east, west and south wings radiating from a central hall, and offices and the former chapel in the north wing. Apart from the east wing, which has an additional basement level, the building has two levels.

Exterior

Cell Wings

The cell wings are constructed from rock-faced bluestone ashlar with a smooth faced plinth course at ground floor level, rectangular string courses at the ground and first floor window sill levels and a moulded eaves cornice. The corner quoins have drafted margins. The side elevations contain small segmental-arched cell windows. The pick-faced ashlar window surrounds comprise square jamb stones and monolithic stilted arch stones separated by rock-faced keystones (Fig. 68). The cell windows have two-part glazing, now painted, with horizontal ventilation slots and original iron bars covered externally by later steel bars and mesh grilles. The rainwater pipes are mostly recent copper, with some sections of earlier cast iron pipe and some possibly original lead rainwater hoppers. The external sanitary plumbing to the cells has all been replaced with copper pipe. Evidence of earlier drainage is apparent on the walls.

The gabled end walls on the cell wings have parapets with rectangular copings and large moulded kneeler stones (Fig. 69). Each of the gabled elevations contains a large double-height round-headed window with smooth-faced jamb stones and voussoirs. The windows contain fixed cast iron frames with small panes, original external iron bars and later steel mesh grilles. The original glazing has been removed from the windows and relatively recent timber-framed hopper windows have been installed internally. A later door opening has been formed in the east gable and the west gable is partly obscured by a link between B Division and Building 27.

North Wing

The north wing is higher than the cell wings and is designed in a Classical temple form with a tall pedimented *piano nobile* above a rusticated base forming the ground floor. The base has rock-faced bluestone ashlar walls, as on the cell wings, with a smooth faced plinth. The round-headed windows and main doorway have quoined jambs and splayed voussoirs, with drafted margins, emphasised by recent painting. The central doorway and flanking ground

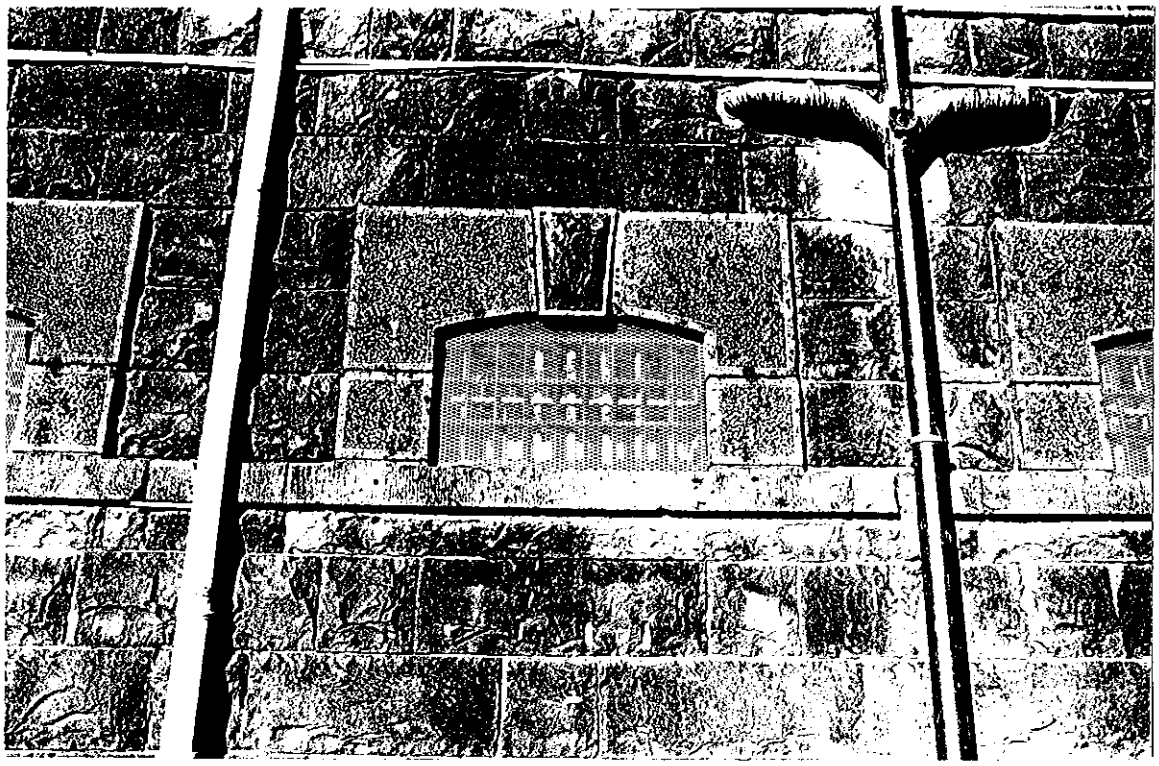

Figure 68 Detail of cell window, showing stilted arch stones

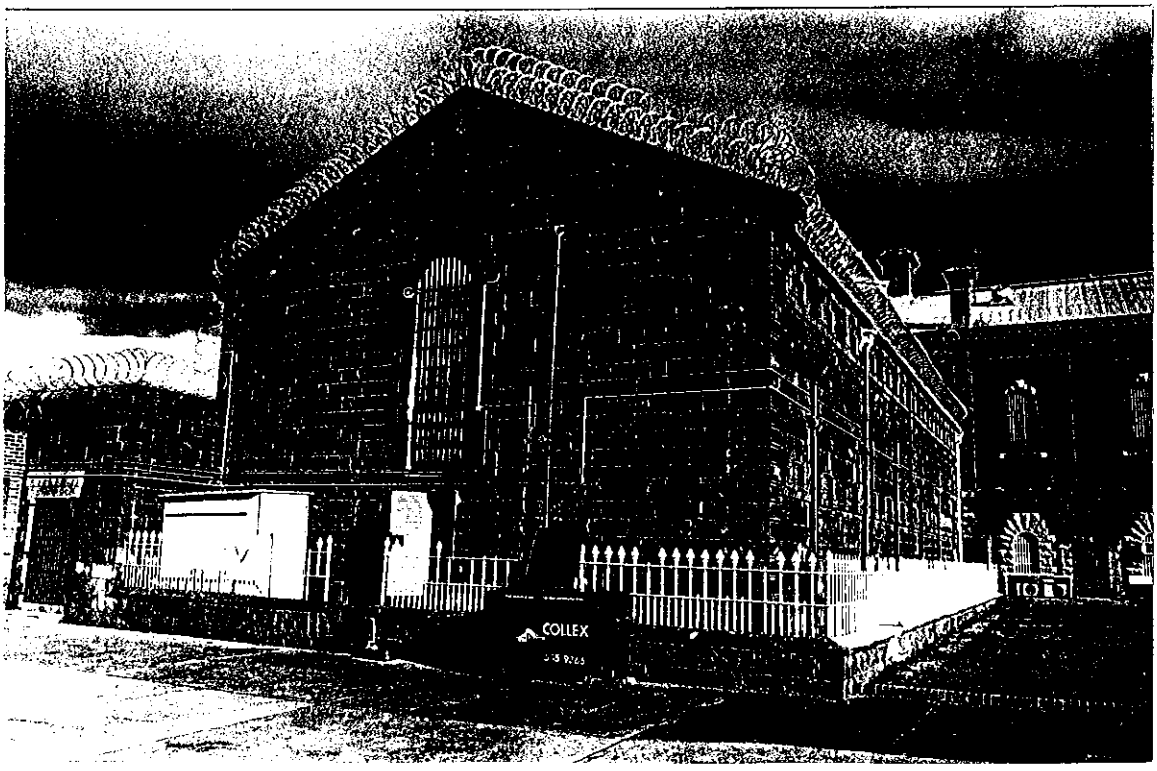

Figure 69 East gable elevation of the east wing

floor windows on the north elevation have stepped reveals, the recessed inner reveals being constructed with smooth-faced stone.

The pick-faced bluestone ashlar upper walls are constructed as a series of recessed rectangular bays, each containing a tall round-headed window, defined by plain ashlar piers supporting an entablature and a moulded eaves cornice. The pediment on the north elevation contains a circular moulded panel with a carved stone plaque bearing the date of construction. The window openings have projecting bracketed sills and projecting rectangular jambs and archivolts with impost blocks and keystones.

Most of the ground and all of the first floor windows retain original cast iron multi-paned window frames with external iron bars. Several of the ground floor windows have been modified for installation of airconditioning units, one of the ground floor windows on the west elevation has been built up and one of the north elevation windows has been replaced with a modern timber-framed window. The first floor windows have been modified to include opening hoppers, and the windows on the north elevation include leaded stained glass. The ground floor north elevation windows contain probably twentieth century pressed cement planter boxes.

The main door on the north elevation has double three-panelled door leafs, with raised and fielded panels, large bolection mouldings and iron studded frames. The doors are flush-panelled internally and reinforced with vertical iron straps. The tympanum above the doors is filled with a portcullis-like cast iron grille matching that on the former Hospital (Building 11). In front of the door are original bluestone steps and wrought iron hand rails.

Roofs

The roofs are covered with corrugated galvanised steel, replacing the original slating. Brick header tank supports have been constructed above the cell wing roofs, which also contain central roof lights probably of early twentieth century date. Recent smoke extract vents have been installed on all of the roofs and razor wire has been fixed along eaves and gables. Chimneys on the east and west elevations and a large central ventilation stack, constructed from bluestone ashlar, rise above the north wing roof. Behind the ventilation stack, above the central hall, is an octagonal lantern surmounted by a ball finial and a weather vane.

Front area

The basement windows on the east wing face onto a below-ground area formed by a bluestone retaining wall. On the north and east sides, the wall is surmounted by a cast iron fence. There is similar area, with cast iron fencing, along the north side of the west wing, now filled and of unknown original depth. The original drawings show large circular underground water tanks located in the grassed areas in front of the east and west wings and in the exercise yards. The north-west tank is reported to have collapsed and to have been re-covered in the 1980s. The original drawings also show boundary walls extending on each side of the front elevation of the north wing; there is, however, no visible physical evidence of such walls having been constructed.

Exercise yards

The exercise yards on the south side of the east and west cell wings originally contained radial stone and timber exercise enclosures with central observation towers, now removed. The yards are surrounded by high bluestone ashlar walls and are paved with concrete. The east yard has been divided into separate yards by chain link fences. The west yard is a single

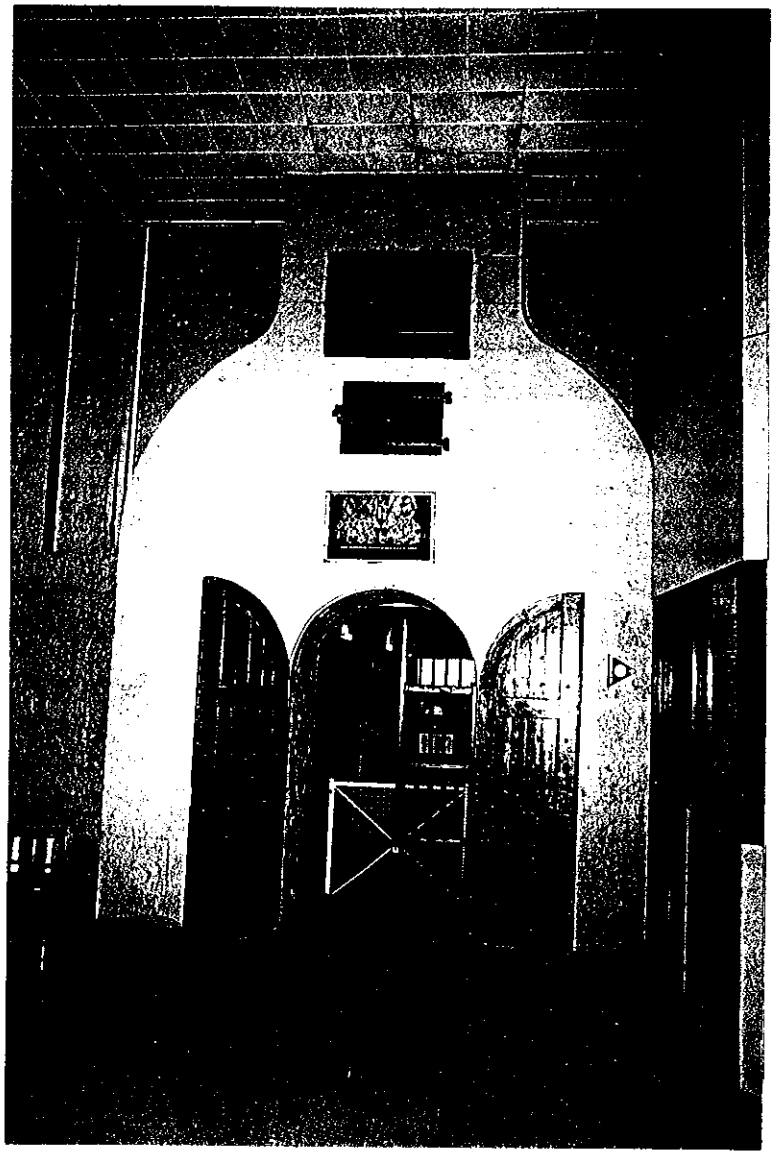

Figure 70 Ventilation stack in first floor chapel, showing twin doors to furnace and ash chamber

space, containing an open-sided brick toilet building at the south-east corner and a brick laundry building at the north-west corner, both constructed probably in the 1960s. A raised section in the centre of the yard indicates the location of a previous swimming pool. Steel-framed porches have been constructed outside the yard entrances from the central hall.

Interior

North wing—ground floor

The ground floor of the north wing contains a central corridor with offices and other rooms on each side. As constructed, on each side of the corridor there were two small rooms at the front and a larger space, containing a fireplace, to the rear. The plan form of the front rooms has been altered on the east side, where both of the original smaller rooms have been subdivided by plasterboarded walls and where a steel stair has been constructed up to the first floor. An additional door opening has been formed into the north-east room. The larger rear space on the east side has been subdivided to form a separate access corridor to the east cell wing and an office, store room and toilet. The rear space to the west has been converted to a shower room. The original fireplaces and chimney breasts in both of these rooms have been removed.

These spaces have solid floors, probably originally stone paved, now covered with sheet vinyl in the corridor and other spaces and carpet in the offices. The original walls are painted pick-faced ashlar. All of the original ceilings appear to have been vaulted, with corrugated iron linings and concrete fill above. These ceilings remain exposed in the corridor and the central room on the west side of the corridor, and are likely to remain intact above the later suspended plasterboard or panel ceilings in the other rooms. There is a moulded timber coving along the sides of the corridor ceiling.

Two of the original doors remain, both altered to include glazed panels. They are of heavy timber framed construction with flush boarded panels, the beaded boards being set vertically outside and horizontally inside. The doors are mounted on cast iron top and bottom pivots and have external bolts and hasps, probably original. The original large rim locks have been removed. Other doorways are fitted with modern flush timber doors. Two sets of welded steel screens and doors were constructed in the corridor in the late 1970s.

A large painting, depicting a jungle scene in the manner of Henri Rousseau, by then prisoner Geoffrey Harris (1989), hangs in the corridor.

North wing—first floor

The first floor of the north wing originally was the chapel, and is now used as a recreation room. The south-west corner has been subdivided with a part-glazed partition to form a kitchen. A relatively recent steel stair from the ground floor is located in the north-east corner.

The timber floor has been overlaid with hardboard sheets. As on the ground floor, the walls are painted bluestone ashlar, with sloping sills to the large round-headed windows. The ceiling is lined with suspended acoustic panels. The nature of the original ceiling and the extent to which it survives is not known. On the south wall is a large projecting chimney breast with an ogee-shaped top section above a central round-headed door opening (Fig. 70). Ventilation flues pass on each side of the door to a small furnace, with two iron access doors, located above the opening. The double round-headed doors have boarded flush panels similar to those on the ground floor doors.

Cell wings—circulation areas

The east, south and west wings contain ranges of cells, two tiers in the south and west wings and three tiers in the east wing, on each side of full-height galleried corridors radiating out

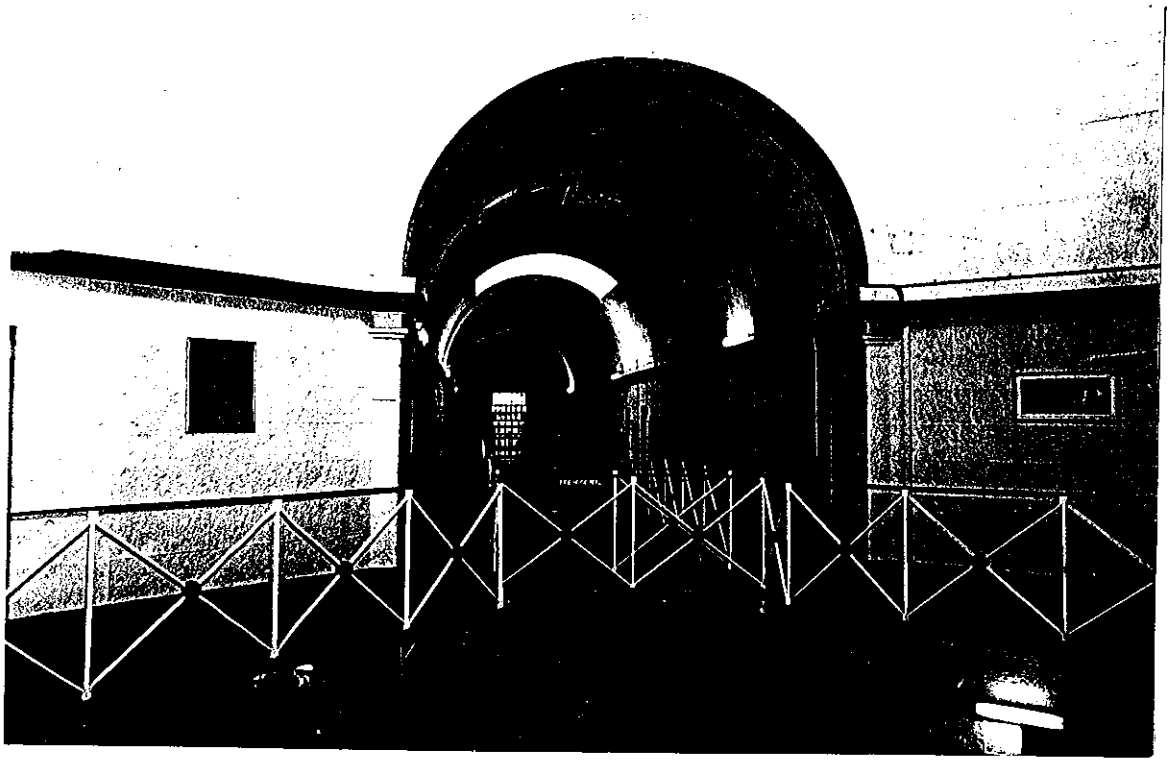

Figure 71 Galleried corridor in the south wing, viewed from the central hall, showing the iron galleries and barrel-vaulted ceiling

from a semi-octagonal central hall (Fig. 71). The east and west wings have been divided from the central hall by a plastered masonry wall to the west wing, probably constructed in 1982, and a plasterboarded wall to the east wing constructed in the early 1990s.

The circulation spaces have painted bluestone lower floor paving, with some areas replaced with concrete, and painted pick-faced bluestone ashlar walls. The galleried corridors have semi-circular barrel vaulted ceilings, lined with corrugated iron. Electrical trunking is surface-fixed to the walls. The tall round-headed windows at the ends of the cell wings have been modified with timber-framed inward-opening hopper windows internally. The ceilings have been altered by the construction of a central roof light in each wing, probably in the early twentieth century, and by the recent addition of smoke extract vents.

The galleries, at first floor level in the south and west wings and at ground and first floor level in the east wing, are of cast iron construction, with solid chequer plate floor panels supported on quadrant brackets fixed to the walls and bearing onto moulded stone corbels. The wrought iron handrails have square section posts and rectangular diagonal bars with circular bosses. The areas between the galleries have been filled in with relatively recent steel mesh screens.

The semi-octagonal central hall (Fig. 72) has a boarded ceiling, with exposed beams and purlins, sloping upwards to a central octagonal lantern, with lower moulded panels and six-paned windows on each face. Below the ceiling is a plain frieze band and a moulded cornice. The arched openings to the cell wing corridors have moulded archivolts with rock-faced keystones. An iron-barred cage, probably original, divides the central hall from the north wing corridor. On the south-west corner of the first floor gallery is a gate, of unknown purpose, matching the detail of the railings. As well as the recent walls dividing

the hall from the east and west wings, the hall has been altered by construction of a guard post at ground floor level and by alterations to the first floor gallery adjacent to the east and west walls.

The upper and lower levels of the central hall are connected by semi-circular stone stairs located within triangular spaces off the south-east and south-west corners of the hall. The stairs have wrought iron railings, boxed in with plasterboard on the east side. Above the stairs are voids providing access to the cell wing roof voids, and above which are believed to be iron water tanks.

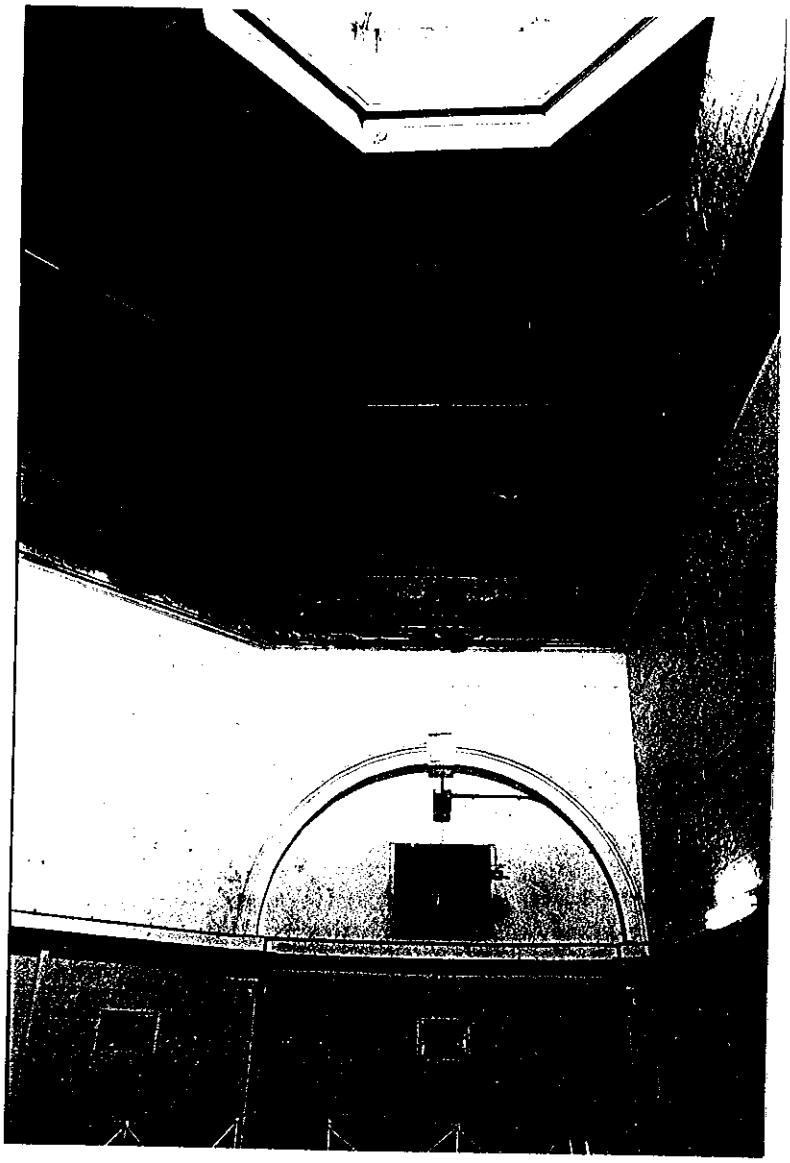

Figure 72 Central hall, showing the built-up arched opening to the west wing, the boarded ceiling and the octagonal lantern

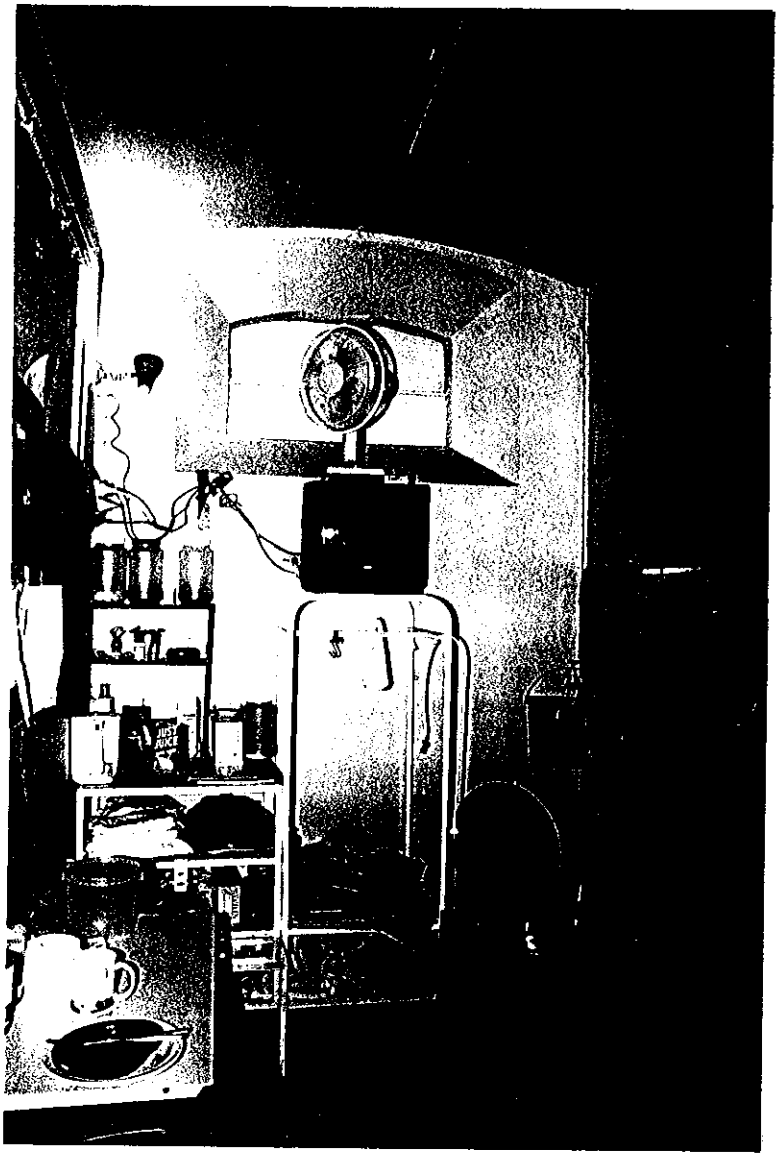

Figure 73 Typical cell interior, showing plastered walls and ceiling, painted window and modern furniture and fittings

The galleried corridor in the east wing has been altered by the construction in the early 1990s of an observation post over the original stone stair down to the basement at the west end, and of new steel stairs linking all three levels at the east end. The original stair remains largely intact, except where the wrought iron railings have been cut away at ground floor level. The basement level has been substantially altered, with widened or built up openings to the former cells, probably carried out in the 1920s or '30s, and a central enclosed area constructed in the early 1990s. The ground floor door at the east end is not original.

The south wing corridor retains the original form and most fabric, the main alterations being the rooflight and vents in the ceiling and recent electrical trunking.

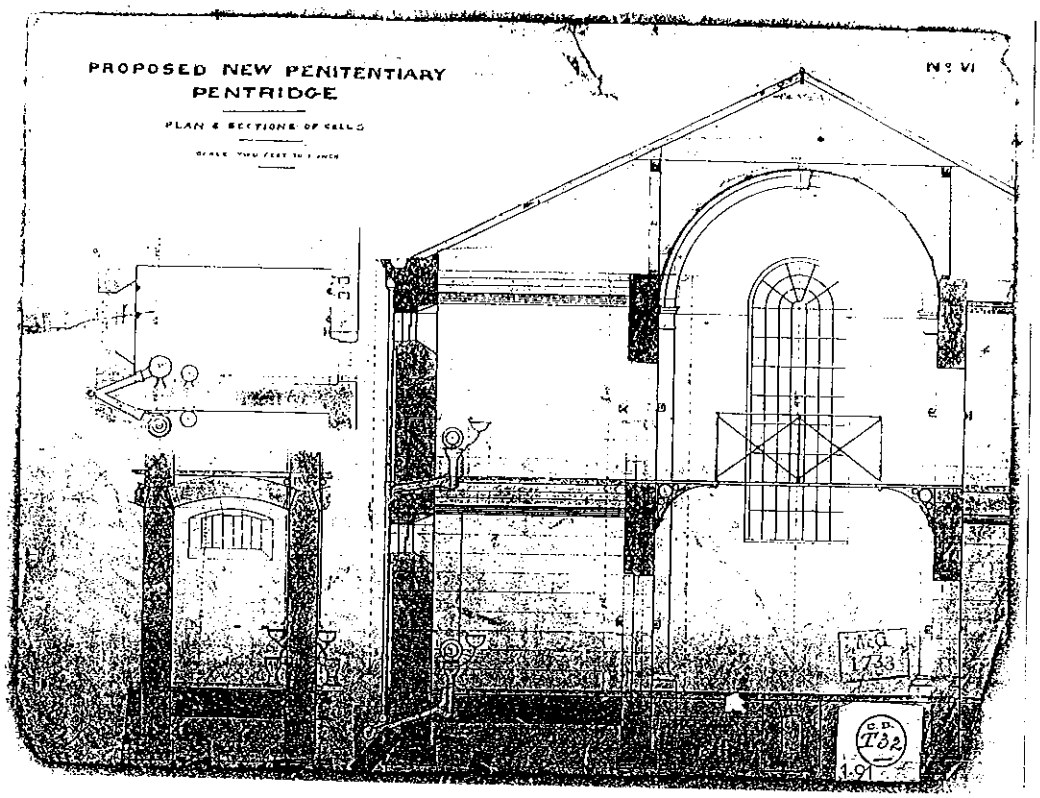

Figure 74 *Proposed New Penitentiary. Pentridge. Plan and Sections of Cells. c. 1858 contract drawing.* Office of Building microfilm no PGP 1.91

The west wing corridor has been altered, probably in 1982, by the construction of a steel stair at the east end and a link to Building 27 at the west end. Airconditioning ducting is suspended from the galleries. On the upper level of the masonry wall between the west wing and the central hall is a wall painting depicting an imaginary landscape. The date of the painting and the identity of the painter are unknown.

Cells

The cells are 10' 0" (3.05 m) x 6' 0" (1.83 m) and have stone walls and segmental vaulted ceilings (Fig. 73). The cells were originally fitted with wcs and washbasins supplied with daily rations of water from cisterns in the roof voids (Fig. 74). None of these original fittings survive. With the exception of some of the basement cells in the east wing, which have unplastered painted ashlar walls, the walls and ceilings have apparently later painted plaster finishes. Some of the ground and first floor cells retain original bluestone floor paving, and the remainder of the floors have been replaced with painted concrete. Some of the cells have original render skirtings, with beaded upper edges. In other cells, the skirtings have either been removed or obliterated by later plastering. The segmental-arched windows, set high on the wall, have splayed reveals. The glazing to most of the windows has been painted. The cells contain relatively recent stainless steel toilets, fixed wall-mounted tables and steel-framed beds.

Most of the cell doors are original, and are of heavy timber-framed and vertically boarded construction reinforced with iron strapping externally and riveted sheet iron internally (Fig. 75). The doors are mounted on iron quadrant pivots and are secured with horizontally sliding bolts. Mounts for pivoting catches, now removed, which originally secured the tops

Figure 75 Cell door in the west wing, showing framed and boarded construction, original hinge pivots and strap reinforcement and later steel hatch

of the doors are fixed to the corridor walls adjacent to the doors. The doors are fitted with original iron observation openings and relatively recent steel hatches. Some of the east wing basement doors retain probably original iron hatches and securing bars. With the exception of the west wing cell doors, which have been stripped and varnished recently, all of the doors are painted. Some of the doors in the east and south wings have been replaced relatively recently with steel doors. All of the cells originally had indicators, consisting of small brass flags mounted in the wall next to the doors and operated by small handles inside the cells. Some remnants of the indicators survive in the east wing basement.

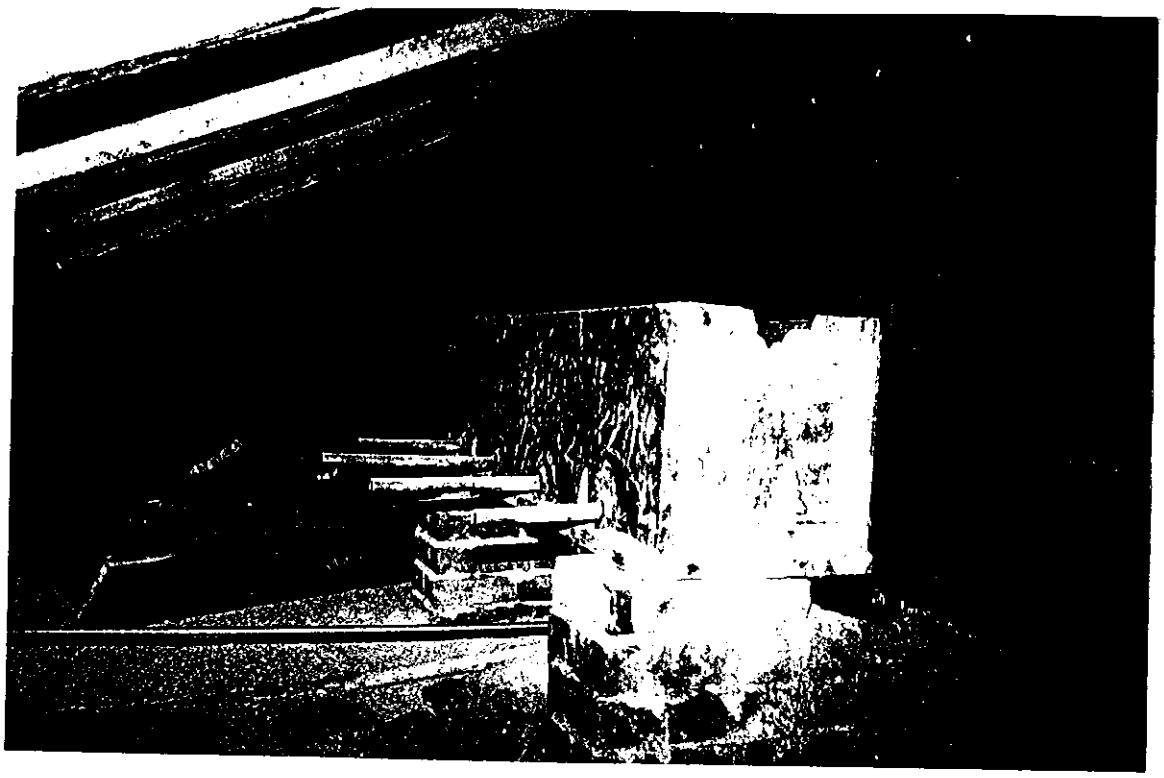

Figure 76 Slate water cistern in roof void

Openings were formed in 1986 in the dividing walls between pairs of ground floor cells on the north side of the west wing, and, more recently, between one pair of cells on the first floor of the south wing, to form double cells. Some cells on the ground floor of the east wing have been converted to management cells, containing inner steel-framed perspex screens and doors, and to showers. Most of the basement cells in the east wing were altered, possibly in the 1920s or '30s, by partial demolition of dividing walls or by demolition of the walls facing the central corridor. The cells at the west end of the basement are substantially intact.

Roof voids

The roofs are framed with imported softwood, with rafters and intermediate collar ties supported on braced posts bearing onto the walls between the cells and the galleried corridors. The roofs are boarded under the corrugated iron cladding. The vaulted cell ceilings have been overlaid relatively recently with concrete. The barrel-vaulted corrugated iron ceilings to the galleried corridors are fixed to timber framing. The upper side of the iron is stamped 'Morewood & Co/London' and with an anchor trademark.

Above the cells are some of the original water cisterns constructed from slate slabs held together with iron bolts and cramps (Fig. 76). The cisterns are rectangular in form, each consisting of four separate chambers each serving a separate cell, were mounted on brick piers and were fitted with timber lids. Several cisterns remain largely intact, and broken sections of other cisterns are lying on the ceilings. The cisterns were linked to each other and to the cells by galvanised iron pipes, cut-off sections of which remain. At the end of each of the cell ranges are small lead-lined timber tanks, linked across the galleried corridors by galvanised sheet metal pipes. The purpose of these tanks is unclear.

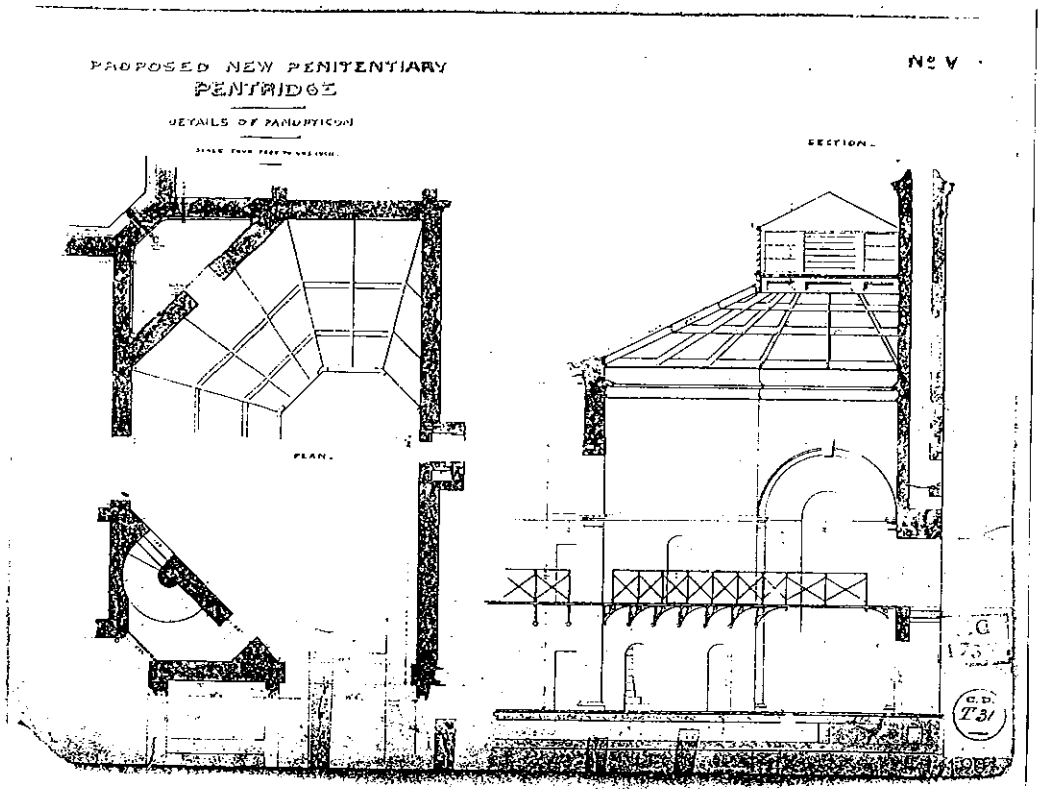

Figure 77 *Proposed New Penitentiary. Pentridge. Details of Panopticon. c. 1858 contract drawing, showing sub-floor ventilation duct and thermo-ventilation furnace and stack.* Office of Building microfilm no PGP 1.91

Ventilation

The original ventilation system for the cells included permanent ventilation through the windows and a ducted extract system. Small vertical ducts, one to each cell, constructed within the walls between the cells and the galleried corridors are linked to ducts constructed under the corridor floors, which in turn were connected to a large vertical flue on the north side of the central hall (Fig. 77). Unlike the ventilation system in A Division, the vertical cell ducts do not appear to have risen into the roof voids. The main vertical flue includes a small furnace, heat from which appears to have been intended to assist the natural updraught in the flue . The system appears to remain largely intact.

Conclusions—Building 26

B Division, constructed in 1858–9, is largely intact to the extent of the original plan form and fabric to most areas. Alterations, detailed in the preceding sections, have been carried out mostly since the early 1980s, and include alterations to the ground floor offices in the north wing, construction of walls dividing the east and west cell wings from the central hall and related alterations to the galleries, linking of pairs of cells in the west and south wings and construction of management cells and showers in the east wing. Substantial alterations to some of the basement cells in the east wing were carried out earlier, converting these spaces to store rooms. Most of the cells remain intact, apart from plastering of walls, replacement of some floors with concrete, replacement of some doors and modernisation of sanitary and other fittings.

Significance

Of primary significance. B Division is among the initial group of buildings constructed for the new 'model prison' in 1858–9, and was the first of the cell blocks constructed at Pentridge to embody the planning principles of the separate system . It forms an integral part of the group of buildings which face the main parade ground. The thermo-ventilation system and the water supply cisterns and other elements of the water supply system are relatively rare examples of such systems among Victorian prisons and are of technological significance.

4.1.25 Building 27—Former Kitchen (B Annexe)

The former kitchen and bakery was constructed in 1875. The previous location of prison kitchen facilities and their nature is unknown. The building was extended in the 1920s, probably in c. 1922–3 when a new steam boiler appears to have been installed.[16] The building became the mat shop in the late 1960s, following construction of Building 18, and was converted to a prisoners' recreation area, probably in 1982.[17]

Exterior

The former kitchen is a single storey building, rectangular in plan form with gabled north and south elevations. The east elevation incorporates the 1858–9 bluestone wall surrounding the west exercise yard of B Division, and has been extended upwards in brick. The principal elevation, facing north, has a projecting smooth-faced plinth and is of coursed and squared bluestone rubble construction, with small sneck blocks set randomly between the larger coursed blocks (Fig. 78). The round-headed window openings and central door opening have slightly projecting quoined jambs and splayed voussoirs with drafted margins. The plinth and the door and window surrounds have been painted. Above the openings, at the base of the gable, is a smooth-faced rectangular string course band, above which is a pair of narrow round-headed openings fitted with louvred vents. The gable has projecting eaves with relatively recent unpainted timber fascia boards. The ground floor windows have original external iron bars and recent timber and aluminium-framed windows. The original door and door frame have been removed and replaced with a recent sliding door with brick nibs on each side. In front of the door is a concrete ramp and steps. The north-east corner of the building appears to have been rebuilt, possibly following foundation failure.

Figure 78 Former kitchen (B Annexe)—north elevation

Figure 79 Former kitchen (B Annexe)—west elevation

The west elevation of the original building is of brick construction with a rock faced bluestone ashlar plinth and corner quoins at the north and south ends (Fig. 79). The round-headed window openings have rock-faced bluestone jamb quoins, voussoirs and keystones with drafted margins, original external bars and recent aluminium-framed windows. Some of the bluestone window sills appear to have been replaced. The projecting eaves have recent timber fascia boards and quad profile gutters. A recent door opening, with a sliding door and steel barred gate, has been formed in the elevation. Attached to the elevation is a recent timber-framed skillion shelter, roofed with corrugated steel and polycarbonate.

The c. 1922–3 extension at the south end of the original building is of brick construction and has a gabled roof slightly lower than that of the original building. Some of the original bluestone corner quoins were removed when the extension was constructed. The high level barred window openings have rendered sills and lintels. A former double door at the north end has been partly built up. The south gable has been infilled with ribbed galvanised steel.

The roof is covered with corrugated galvanised steel and incorporates 'Deluge' type rooflights in each bay.

Interior

The building contains several small rooms on each side of a central corridor at the north end and showers and toilets at the south end. At the north end is a link to the west wing of B Division. The centre section of the building contains two large recreation areas, with a kitchen area and a store room along the east side. The internal faces of the original external walls are painted brick or bluestone. The offices and other rooms at the north end are constructed with strapped hardboard walls. The showers and toilets at the south end have painted brick walls. Ceilings generally are lined with strapped hardboard.

Conclusions—Building 27

The original section of the former kitchen is substantially intact externally, the main alterations being the replacement of all of the windows, the formation of an additional door opening on the west elevation and the construction of a shelter on the west side. The building was extended at the south end in the 1920s. The extension is largely intact externally, apart from alterations to the west door. The extension appears originally to have included a 50' (15 m) high brick boiler chimney, which does not currently exist. The interior was substantially altered in the early 1980s, and retains virtually no evidence of the building's original use.

Significance

Of primary significance. The former kitchen is among the buildings constructed during the 1870s expansion of the prison and represents a significant expansion of the initial kitchen facilities at Pentridge.

Figure 80 South elevation of the former Woollen Mill, showing the south bay with demolished gable

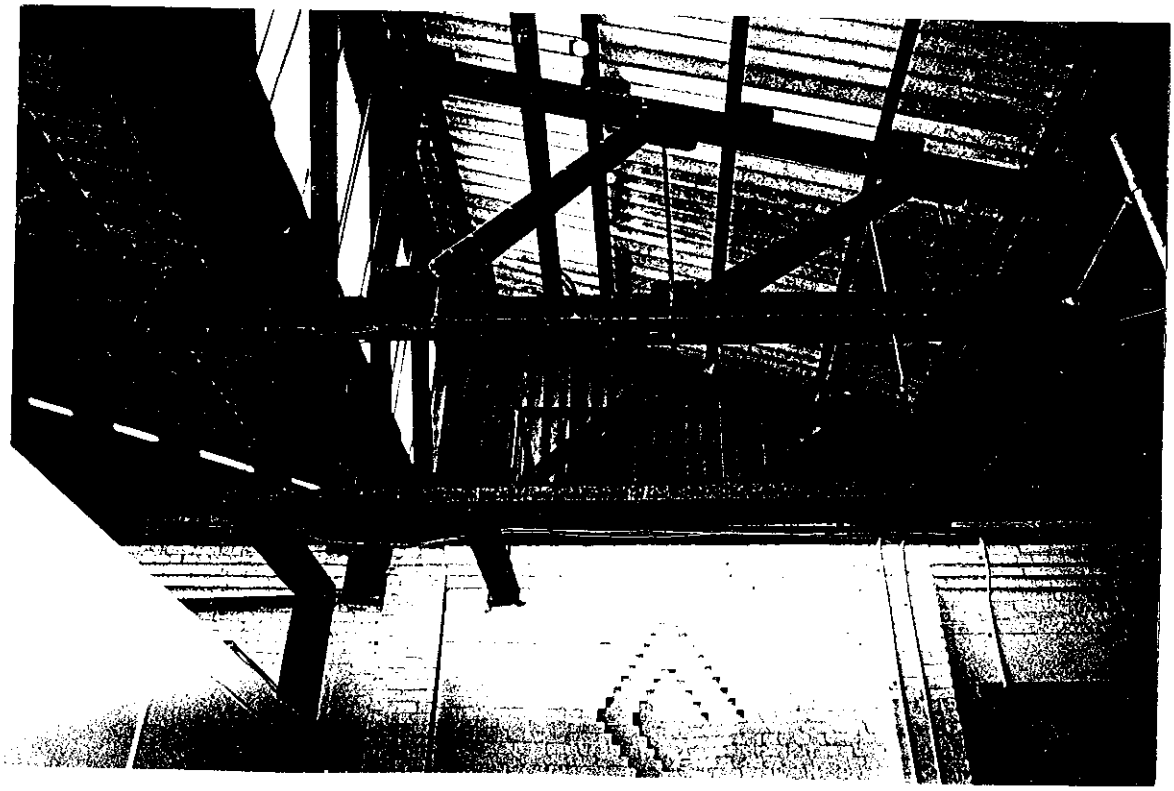

Figure 81 East elevation of the former Woollen Mill, within Building 29

4.2 Industries Buildings

The Industries section is located on the east side of the Pentridge complex. With the exception of the former Printers' Shop (Building 57, now the Chapel), located near A and H Divisions, the Industrial buildings form a compact group of adjoining buildings, dating from the 1870s to the 1940s, within a rectangular area bounded by nineteenth century bluestone walls. The buildings are grouped on three sides of a narrow concrete-paved yard.

4.2.1 Building 28—former Woollen Mill

The former Woollen Mill is a single storey brick structure occupying the south-west quarter of the Industrial section. The building is enclosed by Building 29 on the east side and originally extended further to the north into the present Carpentry workshop (Building 31). The former Boiler House (Building 30) almost certainly was built at the same time. The building now comprises a front section at the south end, containing the Governor's office, a large open workshop area, now a printing shop, and a former steam washing room at the north end.

Exterior

The principal elevation, facing south, has three bays, and originally was symmetrical with outer gabled pavilions flanking the slightly recessed central bay (Fig. 80). The gable on the west bay has been demolished and the pitched roofs on this bay and the central bay have been replaced with flat roofs. The elevation is constructed with Flemish bond face brickwork with a decorative pattern of alternating red stretcher bricks and cream headers. The outer bays have corner pilasters. On the surviving east gable, the corner pilasters are continued upwards with stepped corbelled brickwork following the slope of the roof. The gable contains a circular opening, now filled with a painted rock-faced bluestone surround. The original ogee profile gable fascia boards have been replaced.[18] The central bay has a horizontal corbelled-out eaves band. The window openings have gauged brick flat arches and bluestone sills, now painted. The windows to the east gabled bay have four-paned lower sashes and two-paned bottom hinged top hopper lights, and appear to be original. The remaining windows have been replaced with aluminium-framed windows and the central window has been altered to form a door. The iron window bars appear to be original. In front of the elevation is a bluestone retaining wall, and a reinforced concrete bridge has been constructed between the wall and the recent door.

The west elevation faces one of the bluestone boundary walls and has regularly spaced piers and a corbelled eaves band. Between the piers are paired window openings. The windows have probably original two-paned top hopper lights, later fixed glazing replacing the original lower sashes and probably original iron bars.

The east elevation, within Building 29, also has regularly spaced piers and a corbelled eaves band (Fig. 81). The elevation, originally patterned Flemish bond brickwork matching the south elevation, is painted. The original central door opening has rusticated bluestone jambs and massive splayed voussoirs forming a flat door head. The original double doors have been replaced with steel doors. There are two window openings, now boarded up, and a bricked up door opening at the south. To the north are several bricked up wide former door openings with concrete lintels, probably formed in c. 1943–4 when Building 29 was constructed, and replacing the original paired window openings matching those on the west elevation. Above the two original doors are diamond-shaped stepped decorative recesses in the brickwork.[19]

Figure 82 *West elevation of Building 28*

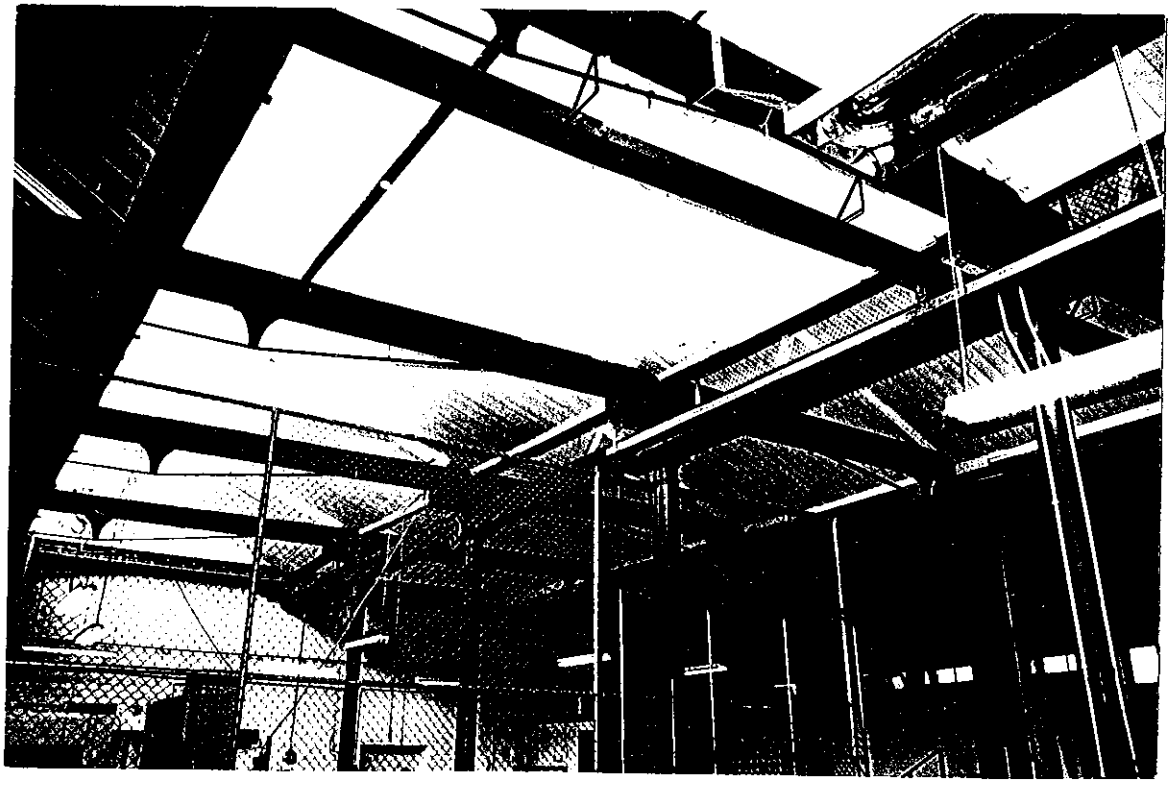

Figure 83 *Saw-tooth roof of main workshop area, showing trussed timber and iron beams and iron columns (Building 28).*

The roof is covered with recent steel ribbed traydeck sheet. Apart from the altered south section, the roof has double-pitched outer bays running the full length of the building from south to north and two saw-tooth pitches in the centre (Fig. 82). The southern end of the central bay, now flat-roofed, originally had a cross-ridged double-pitched roof between the two outer roofs.

Interior

The interior of the building is divided into three main sections by brick cross walls. The south section, now containing the Governor's office, is subdivided with brick walls into three areas corresponding to the three bays of the south elevation. Within these original spaces, recent brick and plasterboarded walls have been constructed, together with brick and concrete steps down from the door in the south wall. The concrete floor is carpeted in the central and east office areas. The ceilings are lined with plasterboard and earlier strapped hardboard. The south-west section is used for storage, and contains recently constructed toilets.

The main workshop area is a large open area with relatively recent brick and fibre-cement sheet offices and chain link fenced enclosures. The floor is mainly concrete, raised approximately 150 mm on the west half of the area. A small area of original dressed bluestone paving is visible in the eastern section. The outer walls are painted brick, with diamond shaped recesses on the east wall matching those on the external face.

The roof is supported on built-up transverse timber beams spanning from the east and west walls to a central lateral beam supported on cast iron columns with moulded Doric capitals (Fig 83). The transverse beams are supported at the walls on vertical and diagonal struts bearing onto shaped stone corbels and on timber bolsters above the columns, and are braced with iron rods supported on cast iron stirrups bolted to the undersides of the beams. The roof, double-pitched to the outer bays and with two saw-tooth pitches in the centre, has timber trussed framing built off the transverse beams. The underside of the roof is lined with beaded edged boarding. The saw-tooth roofs have west-facing timber framed highlights with later wired glazing. The double-pitched roofs incorporate possibly later rooflights.

The northern section, now accessible only from Building 30, was formed in c. 1881 by the construction of the existing north cross wall. The 1881 drawing showing extensions and alterations to the workshops indicates that it was intended to house steam washing apparatus.[20] The south wall appears to be original. Arched door openings in the south wall have been bricked up. On the east wall is a high level door opening, originally to a drying chamber in Building 30. The stair to this door shown on the 1881 drawing has been removed. A timber-framed mezzanine floor has been constructed recently in the west half of the space. The original roof framing and iron column, identical to the roof framing in the main workshop area, is largely intact, with the exception of the central lateral beam, which has been replaced with a rolled steel beam. The roof lining boards have been removed, exposing the timber purlins and the roof cladding. Several heavy timber beams are suspended below the transverse roof beam, and might originally have supported machinery.

Conclusions—Building 28

The former Woollen Mill almost certainly was constructed in c. 1879 along with the adjoining Boiler House (Building 30). The original extent of the building included the southern section of Building 31. The south elevation and roof has been altered. The east

wall is now obscured by Building 29 and the original window openings have been altered. The windows on the west elevation have been altered. The exterior of the building otherwise remains largely intact.

Internally, the south section retains little original fabric. Apart from the relatively recent office and other enclosures, and the concrete floor, the main workshop area appears to be substantially intact to the extent of the main building envelope. The former washing area to the north was altered in c. 1881, and is substantially intact to this date to the extent of the overall plan form and the building fabric, with the exception of the lateral roof beam and the roof lining boards. Some original openings have been built up and all original fittings have been removed.

Significance

Of primary significance. Together with Buildings 30 and 31, the former Woollen Mill represents the most substantial outcome of the 1870 Royal Commission which recommended an expanded role for industrial employment of prisoners.

4.2.3 Building 29—former Woollen Mill Extension

Exterior

Building 29 was constructed in c. 1943–4 on the east side of the former Woollen Mill building.[21] The site previously was an open yard, bounded on the east and south sides by a brick wall. The building has red brick walls with parapets to the south and the saw-tooth east elevations (Fig. 84). The northern section of the east wall is angled back to meet the south-east corner of Building 30. The saw-tooth roof is covered with corrugated asbestos cement and has steel-framed highlight windows.

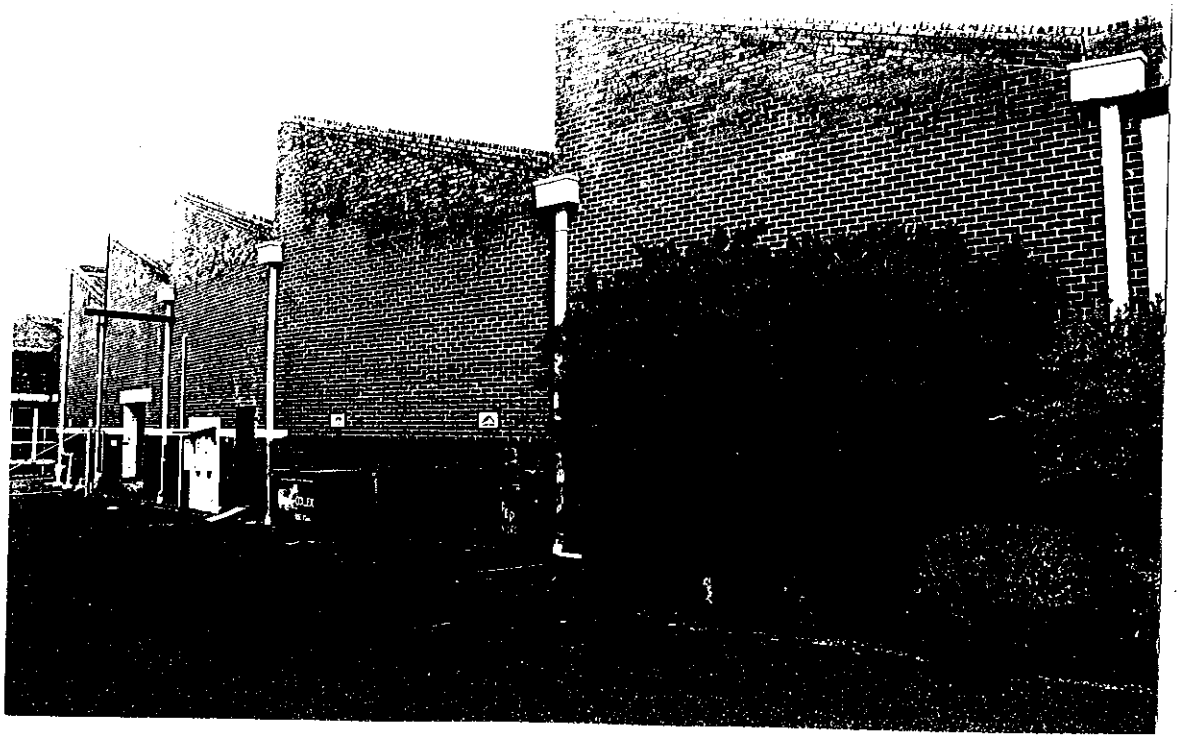

Figure 84 East elevation of the c. 1943–4 woollen mill extension

There are rainwater hoppers and down pipes to each of the roof valley gutters on the east elevation. There is an original double-width door opening in the east elevation and recent single-width openings in both the south and east elevations.

Interior

The interior appears originally to have been a single space, and has been progressively subdivided with brick and timber-framed store room and other enclosures and by chain link fencing. The original brick walls are painted. The timber trussed roof framing and purlins and the corrugated roof cladding are exposed.

Conclusions—Building 29

Building 29 is substantially intact externally as constructed in c. 1943–4, with the exception of the later door openings. Internally, the original building fabric is substantially intact, but the original space has been altered by later construction.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

Figure 85 *Former Boiler House (Building 30)—east elevation*

Figure 86 *Original door and window openings on south elevation of the former Boiler House, showing date panel on left hand opening*

4.2.4 Building 30—former Boiler House

Exterior

The former Boiler House, adjoining the former Woollen Mill to the east, is a rectangular gabled brick structure. The only elevation currently exposed externally is the east wall, which has been rendered at a later date (Fig. 85). There are two segmental arched barred window openings in the upper part of the east elevation and two later doors at ground floor level. A third window opening to the north has been bricked up externally, but remains visible internally. These windows appear to have been formed in c. 1881.[22] The flush eaves has a beaded edged fascia board and quad gutter. The roof is covered with recent steel traydeck. The previous brick boiler chimney has been demolished.

The original south elevation is now within Building 29. It contains two large former openings, both bricked up, with rusticated bluestone jambs and heads (Fig. 86). The western opening has a flat lintel in two sections separated by a keystone. The upper part of the opening contains a carved stone panel with the date '1879', apparently indicating the date of construction. The flat arch over the larger eastern opening has splayed voussoirs. The opening contains a recent single door. The brickwork, originally matching the patterned brickwork of the Woollen Mill, and stonework to the elevation has been painted. The gable above the roof of Building 29 contains a bluestone oculus, matching the south elevation of the Woollen Mill, and a rectangular carved stone panel.[23]

Interior

The Boiler House contains four main internal spaces divided by brick internal walls. The north space, used as a drying room, was altered in c. 1881 by the construction of a mezzanine floor of 75 mm stone slabs on iron joists, with a furnace and hot air pipes under. The south-west space is shown on the 1881 drawing as an engine room. The location of the boiler is not indicated on the drawing, but presumably was in the adjoining south-east space.[24]

The Boiler House currently has concrete floors throughout. The north space has painted brick walls with door openings at the level of the former mezzanine drying room floor in the west and south walls. At the base of the north wall, adjoining Building 31, are four bricked-up round-arched openings. In place of the original mezzanine floor are recent steel joists supporting a floor to the north part of the space only. The timber roof purlins and the roof cladding are exposed. The south-east space has been subdivided by a recent concrete brick wall. The walls to the southern part of the space are lined with plasterboard and there is a suspended ceiling with a large void above, in which the timber truss roof framing is visible. The south-west space is now accessible only from Building 28, and has painted brick walls and a suspended canite ceiling.

Conclusions—Building 30

The former Boiler House, constructed in 1879, is intact externally to the extent of the overall gabled form and the majority of the fabric of the south elevation, now obscured by Building 29. The gabled roof is thought originally to have extended further to the north (see Building 31). The chimney has been demolished. The east elevation retains two of the three c. 1881 window openings, but has been altered by being rendered and by the formation of new door openings at ground floor level. Internally, the main internal divisions remain, along with some evidence of earlier door openings. Relatively little original fabric survives.

Figure 87 *Carpentry Workshop (Building 31)*

Significance

Of primary significance. The former boiler house was an integral part of the 1879 Woollen Mill and Workshops building, which was a major outcome of the 1870 Royal Commission recommendations for an expanded role for industrial employment of prisoners.

4.2.5 Building 31—Carpentry Workshop

The Carpentry Workshop is a large brick structure with a steel-framed saw-tooth roof. It adjoins the former Woollen Mill and the Boiler House to the south and is built up to the nineteenth century bluestone boundary wall which encloses the north end of the Industrial area. A steel-framed saw dust extractor and hopper are located in the yard to the east of the building.

The building originally was part of the 1879 Woollen Mill and Workshops building. In 1881, the north end of the building was extended by a small wing to the east, and, at least from this date, it was used by carpenters, painters, tinsmiths, blacksmiths, moulders and plumbers and fitters. Following fire damage in 1923, it was extended to the north and the roof rebuilt in c. 1924.[25] Following the extension, it was used by carpenters, brushmakers, fitters and machinists.

Exterior

The original brick east wall of the 1879 building (Fig. 87) has been rendered. Three rendered piers on this section of the wall indicate the location of the walls of a store room and office

Figure 88 *South wall of the Carpentry Workshop, showing the built-up arched openings and Gothic columns originally opening into Building 30*

wing constructed in c. 1881 and demolished when the workshop was extended. The extension to the north of this section is constructed from red face brick. Above the wall is a full length inclined highlight window with steel glazing bars. The original arched opening at the south end has been enlarged and fitted with a roller door, but a remnant of the arch remains visible. The central opening, constructed in c. 1924, has rusticated bluestone jambs and segmental arch, probably reused from the door in the demolished original north wall. Above the opening is a timber and corrugated iron bracketed hood, probably original to the extension. Recent steel mesh gates are fitted outside.

The east and west walls have brick saw-tooth parapets built above the original brick south wall and the bluestone north wall. The brick west elevation, like the east elevation, is in two parts, the 1879 southern section a continuation of the Woollen Mill elevation, with paired timber windows with hinged hopper lights, and the north extension having large steel-framed windows.

The saw-tooth roof has been re-covered recently with steel traydeck. The steel-framed highlight windows appear to be original.

Interior

The interior is a single open space with relatively recent timber-framed fibro-cement office and other enclosures along the east wall and in the south-west corner. The floor is concrete. The walls are painted brick, and painted bluestone to the north. The steel roof trusses, timber purlins and the underside of the roof are exposed. There are two lines of cast iron columns supporting the roof, those to the south matching the columns in the Woollen Mill (Building 28). The columns in the north extension are thinner and have projecting brackets, of unknown purpose. Below the roof trusses in the original sections of the east and west walls are stone corbels, which supported the original timber roof framing.

The original section of the east wall incorporates a row of stone corbels and remnants of curved iron brackets approximately 1.5 m above the floor. The purpose of the brackets is unclear, although it is possible that they supported the overseer's observation balcony which is shown on the 1881 drawing.

At the base of the south wall, adjoining the Boiler House (Building 30), are four bricked-up round-arched openings divided by stone triple-shafted Gothic columns with carved capitals and bases (Fig. 88). The origin of the columns is unknown. Above the arches is a partly bricked-up door opening. In the west section of the south wall is a later double-width door opening fitted with a steel roller door.

Conclusions—Building 31

The southern section of Building 31 originally was part of the 1879 Woollen Mill and Workshops building. By c. 1881, it had been divided from the Woollen Mill (Building 28) and was used by carpenters, blacksmiths and others. The original east and west walls, and the c. 1881 south wall, are largely intact, the main alterations being to the original openings in the east and south walls and the demolition of the c. 1881 extension to the east when the building was extended in c. 1924. The original north wall was demolished when the building was extended. The original cast iron columns are intact. The roof was entirely rebuilt when the building was extended. The form of the original roof would have been a continuation of the double-pitched and saw-tooth roof of Building 28 and of the gabled roof of Building 30.

The c. 1924 north section is substantially intact. The existing office and other enclosures are all relatively recent.

Significance

Of contributory significance. Although substantially altered and extended, the building retains elements of the original 879 Woollen Mill and Workshops building, which represents the most substantial outcome of the 1870 Royal Commission recommendations for an expanded role for industrial employment of prisoners. The rebuilding and expansion of the building in c. 1924 demonstrates the continuing importance of industrial employment in the prison in the early twentieth century.

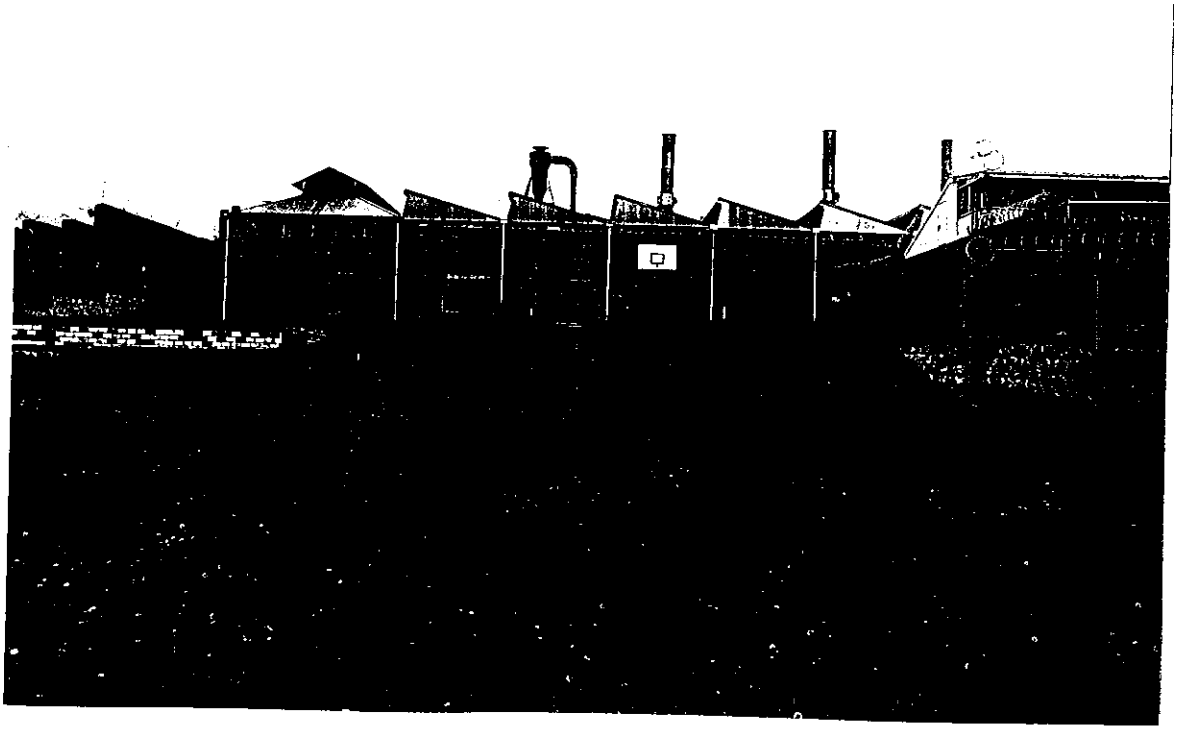

Figure 89 Former Wire Netting Factory (Building 32)—north elevation

4.2.6 Building 32—former Wire Netting Factory

Building 32 was constructed in c. 1922–3 as a wire netting factory, and is now used as a metal fabrication workshop.[26] The rectangular site was previously occupied by a timber shed and lumber yard. A wire netting factory had been constructed previously, in 1907, immediately to the south on the site now occupied by the north end of Building 31 and Building 33, and presumably was demolished to make way for the construction of these buildings in c. 1924.[27]

Exterior

The site is enclosed on all sides by nineteenth century bluestone boundary walls, which form the external walls of the building on all except the east elevation. The north bluestone wall is extended upwards with corrugated iron gable ends to the saw-tooth roof (Fig. 89). The c. 1922–3 east elevation is of red brick construction with a band of diaper pattern ventilation openings below rectangular barred window openings immediately below the eaves. The window openings and the double-width door opening in this elevation have concrete lintels. The top courses of the adjoining east section of the north elevation, facing the original galvanising shop, were rebuilt in c. 1922–3 in brick with window openings matching those on the east elevation. Also on the north elevation are two former double-width door openings, with c. 1922–3 brick jambs and concrete lintels, now bricked up. There is a possibly original door and a window in the south wall opening onto the Industrial section yard.

The former galvanising shop at the east end has a hipped roof with a gabled and louvred lantern vent. The remainder of the building has a saw tooth roof. The roof has been reclad with steel traydeck. Three large ventilation stacks, not original, rise from the roof.

Interior

The interior is a single large volume with recently constructed mezzanine level offices at the east end. A recent steel stair connects the south door with the main floor, some 3 m below the Industrial section yard. The floor is of reinforced concrete construction, and slopes in sections following the natural slope of the ground. The bluestone and brick walls are painted. The timber truss roof framing is supported on thin cast iron columns, with brackets attached to the shafts, matching those in the c. 1924 extension of Building 31. The east-most line of columns and the transverse beam above have been replaced recently with tubular steel columns and a rolled steel beam.

Conclusions—Building 32

Building 32 is substantially intact as constructed in c. 1922–3 to the extent of the plan form and most of the building fabric. The bluestone walls are of nineteenth century construction. The main alterations, apart from the removal of the original machinery, are the construction of the offices and stair and replacement of the roof columns and beam at the east end.

Significance

Of contributory significance. The former Wire Netting Factory demonstrates the expansion of industrial employment in the prison in the early twentieth century.

4.2.7 Building 33—former Blacksmiths' Shop and Stores

The former Blacksmiths' Shop and Stores appears to have been constructed in c. 1924, probably at the same time as the extension to Building 31.[28] It incorporates an earlier structure, which had housed painters, upholsterers and plumbers, which had been constructed at the north-east end of Building 34 by 1901. The building is now used as a maintenance workshop and for storage.

Exterior

The building has red brick walls and a gabled corrugated iron roof (Fig. 90). It is divided into three sections, corresponding to the original functional divisions, by parapet walls rising above the roof.

The original louvred lantern vent above the blacksmiths' shop to the north has been removed. The west elevation of the blacksmiths' shop, originally open and divided by square brick piers, has been infilled with brickwork and has steel-framed windows. The central section, originally a timber and iron store, originally had three wide door openings separated by brick piers. One of the piers has been removed and the original doors have been replaced. The west elevation of the south section, originally containing offices and stores, retains four of the original five sash windows, with six-paned sashes, painted bluestone sills and lintels and iron bars. The windows were relocated from the partly demolished west wall of the earlier building. The original door and the fifth window have been replaced by wide door opening with a steel roller door.

Figure 90 Former Blacksmiths' Shop

The pre-1901 east elevation of the south section is constructed on a squared bluestone plinth with an ashlar top course. The windows to this section match those on the west elevation. One of the original windows has been altered relatively recently to a door, with brick steps down to ground level. Part of the central section is built on a battered bluestone plinth, possibly part of a demolished section of the boundary walls.

Interior

The south section, as altered in c. 1924, contained two offices separated by an entrance passage and an L-shaped store room. All of the internal walls have been demolished, along with the pair of fireplaces which were located on the east wall of the pre-1901 building. The space now has a concrete floor, painted brick walls and an unlined roof with lightweight timber truss and purlin framing. An office has been constructed at the south end. The central and northern sections have similar internal finishes.

Conclusions—Building 33

The earliest section of Building 33 is the south-east section, which appears to have been constructed after Building 34 was built in 1886. It appears on the 1901 site plan. The east elevation of this building appears to be substantially intact, apart from the recent door and steps. The remainder of the building, dating from c. 1924, is largely intact to the extent of the overall form and most of the external fabric. Alterations have been made to the openings on the west elevation. The west elevation of the blacksmiths' shop has been infilled and the roof lantern has been removed. The interior of the south section has been altered by removal of all internal walls.

Significance

Of contributory significance. The former Blacksmiths' Shop and Stores demonstrates the expansion of industrial employment in the prison in the early twentieth century.

4.2.8 Building 34—Tailors' Shop

Building 34 was constructed in 1886 and contained workshops for shoemakers, tailors and printers (Fig. 27).[29] The building is now used by tailors and cutters.

Exterior

The building is a long and relatively narrow gabled structure. The walls are constructed from red bricks with a stepped plinth below the level of the floor. On the south gable end, a skillion roofed wing, originally containing a high level sentry post, projects and is flanked on each side by brick chimneys (Fig. 91). The matching sentry wing at the north end was demolished when Building 33 was constructed in c. 1924. The sentry post has a timber bead-butt panelled door and a small casement window, both probably original. The original steep timber stair has been removed. Both gables have cross-shaped ventilation slots. A later brick-walled skillion-roofed toilet has been constructed against the south elevation.

The window openings have brick segmental arches and bluestone sills, painted on the west and south elevations. The windows lighting the workshops on the east and west elevations are original and have bottom hinged hopper toplights, with four vertical panes, and large eight-paned

side hinged casements. The iron bars appear to be original. With the exception of one window, which has been altered recently to form a door, with brick steps and a lean-to porch, the windows on the east elevation are all intact. the west elevation has been altered by the formation, possibly in the 1920s, of wider door openings in place of the original doors. Two earlier door openings formed in place of windows in the centre of the elevation have been bricked up.

The roof covering has been replaced recently with steel traydeck. The original ridge vents have been removed. All of the chimneys, originally at the gables and each of the internal division walls, have been dismantled.

Interior

The interior originally was divided into eight workshop spaces and two overseers' rooms by internal cross walls and lateral walls along the central axis of the building (Fig. 92). An elevated gangway for sentries ran the length of the building above the workshops between the sentry posts at each end. Each workshop contained a fireplace and a latrine. All of the original internal walls and the gangway have been demolished and new internal cross walls have been constructed in the centre of the building, forming two large workshops and an elevated central overseers' room. The date of these alterations is not known, but appears from physical evidence to be possibly the 1920s or '30s. The existing interior has concrete floors, as originally, and painted brick walls. The ceilings are lined with later painted hardboard

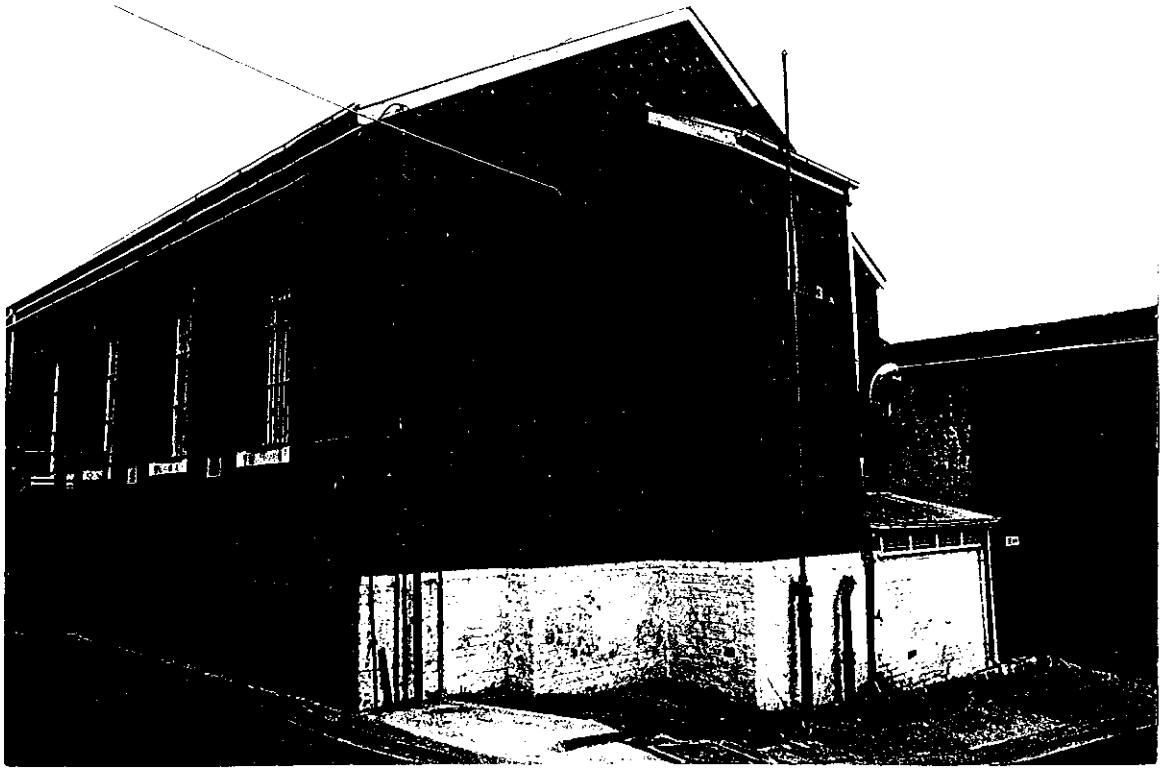

Figure 91 South elevation of the Tailors' Shop (Building 34), showing the original sentry post

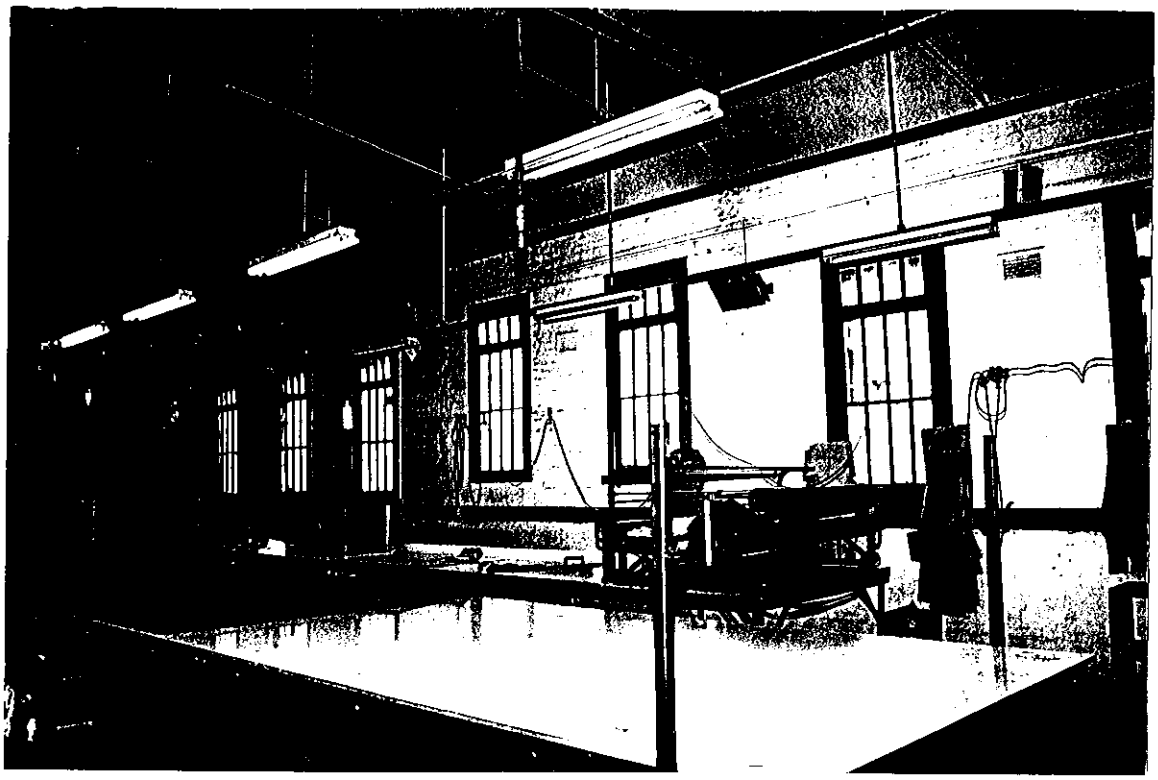

Figure 92 *Interior of Tailors' Shop, showing the original windows. The higher windows in the centre indicate the location of the original overseer's room which originally divided the space into two workshops*

sheet, below which are the iron tie rods to the timber roof framing trusses. The latrines and built up fireplaces remain at each end. The windows retain original moulded timber architraves and bullnose sill boards.

Conclusions—Building 34

The Tailors' Shop, constructed in 1886, is largely intact externally, the main alterations being to the door and some window openings on the east and west elevations and the removal of the chimneys and the north sentry post wing. Internally, the plan form has been substantially altered by the removal of all original internal walls and the sentry's gangway and the construction of later internal walls. The original internal fabric remains intact to the extent of the external walls and window joinery and the roof framing, obscured by later ceiling lining.

Significance

Of primary significance. The Tailors' Shop is among the later outcomes of the 1870 Royal Commission recommendations for an expanded role for industrial employment of prisoners. Although altered, the building includes the original sentry posts at each end which originally provided access to internal surveillance gangways.

4.2.9 Building 35—Hazardous Chemical Store

Building 35 is a small rendered brick building abutting a nineteenth century bluestone wall with a skillion roof.

Conclusions—Building 35

Building 35 is of relatively recent construction and appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.2.10 Building 36—Sheds

These two small sheds, one with galvanised steel cladding and the other with concrete walls, are located against the bluestone boundary wall on the north and west side of the Hospital. They are of relatively recent date. Adjacent areas of wall are painted, apparently indicating the location of earlier structures.

Conclusions—Building 36

These sheds are of relatively recent construction and appear to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.2.11 Building 37—Hospital

The hospital, located on the site of the former coir mat making sheds, was opened on 26 June 1980.

Exterior

The building design is based on two triangular blocks, two storey to the south and single storey to the north, linked by a four storey rectangular services tower in the centre (Fig. 93). The sloping building site is enclosed on all sides by nineteenth century bluestone boundary walls. There is a fenced exercise yard at the south-east corner.

The reinforced concrete framed building has red brick wall cladding with painted concrete bands at floor and roof levels. Sections of the walls below windows, including the ground floor walls of the north wing facing the approach road, are clad with precast concrete panels which slope outwards towards the base. The fixed rectangular windows are steel-framed. The flat roof is covered with a built-up membrane system.

Interior

The ground floor corridors, wards, treatment and other rooms generally have painted plastered masonry walls with a high sheet vinyl dado and suspended panel ceilings. The solid concrete floor is covered with sheet vinyl. The corridors are divided into sections by steel barred gates. Internal windows facing onto the corridors are aluminium-framed. All of the doors are of plywood flush type.

The first floor, intended to contain additional wards and other accommodation, was not completed, and the majority of the area has exposed concrete floor and ceiling slabs and concrete and brick walls. Some areas have been partitioned off with plasterboarded walls and are used for storage or as offices.

Conclusions—Building 37

The Hospital appears not to have been substantially altered since its opening in 1980.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

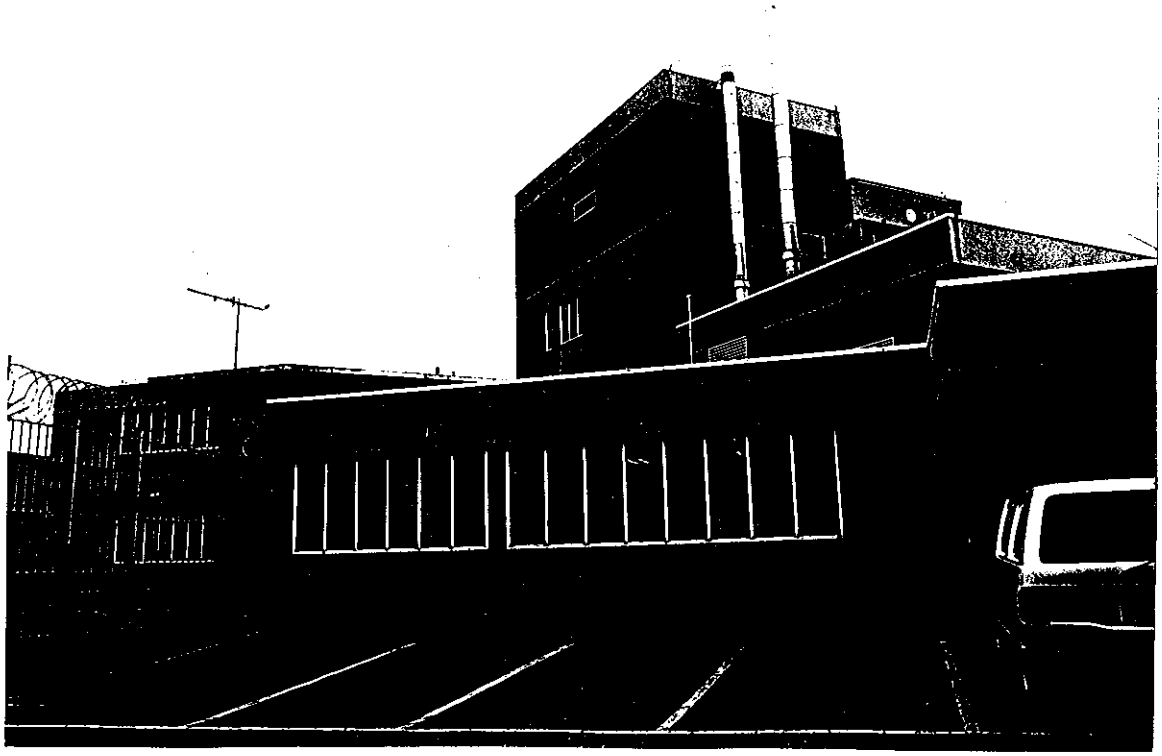

Figure 93 East elevation of the Hospital

4.3 Northern Section

4.3.1 Building No. 38 - A Division

A Division, now unoccupied, was constructed in a style similar to the Panopticon (B Division) in 1860-65 to accommodate female prisoners who had previously been held at the Western Prison and on the hulk *Sacramento*. As constructed, it was a two storey bluestone cell block supposedly containing 136 cells on the ground and first floor and a kitchen, located in the basement of the northern wing. Two yards extended to the north-east and south-east and in the north-east yard a series of small airing courts radiated from an elevated central sentry position similarly to the Panopticon (B Division). Today only the foundations remain. Towards the end of 1862, a row of four bluestone warder's residences, located to the west of the main building, was also constructed for the Female Prison probably using prison labour. These have since been demolished. The main entrance to the Female Prison was from north gate in the western boundary (now Champ Street) and it was completely enclosed by bluestone walls. A block plan which indistinctly appears to be dated c. 1864 shows a circular garden bed and carriageway between the entrance gate and main entrance of the chapel wing. No visible evidence of this remains. A gate in the south wall east of 6 Post provided controlled access to the male prison.

A Division was originally built on a T-shaped plan with approximately 124 cells on two tiers opening off a central galleried corridor in wings to the north and east. A chapel and offices were located in the west (entrance) wing. The basement reportedly contained a kitchen but instead appears to have contained at least 7 cells. This area was not inspected as part of this project although external evidence of recent alterations was noted. The south wing, containing 68 cells, was constructed using prison labour c. 1891-9 and effectively changed the plan into cruciform shape. In general terms the plan and detailing of A Division is similar to that of D Division.

Exterior

The external walls are constructed from bluestone ashlar which is detailed variously at different levels up the building and in different sections of the building. At the ground floor level of the west wing there is a smooth bluestone plinth above which are five courses of rusticated rock-faced ashlar. (Fig. 94) A smooth projecting string course runs around at ground floor window head height. The wall surface above is pick-faced ashlar which rises to a smooth projecting string course at the springing point of the first floor windows. The wall surface above window head height is similarly detailed up to the moulded cornice. Between the cornices and the moulded eaves, the walls are also pick-faced ashlar and are punctuated with vent openings. They are further articulated by rusticated quoining, rusticated segmented voussoirs to the squared-headed ground floor windows and arched voussoirs to the arched first floor windows which are further embellished with a series of smooth recessed arches. All windows are barred. The gable end on the west elevation is infilled with ashlar and contains a central oculus with moulded bluestone surround.

The walls of the cell wings are much simpler and consist of a rock-faced bluestone plinth surmounted by a smooth string course at floor level, above which pick-faced ashlar continues up to eaves height. Each elevation is punctuated by two rows of barred cell windows with slightly projecting smooth dressings with keystones. Painted white circles on various window sills indicate cells from which there have been escapes. Similarly sections of the wall have been painted white to facilitate the detection of

Figure 94 *West elevation of the west wing showing the elaborate detailing of the entrance to A Division.*

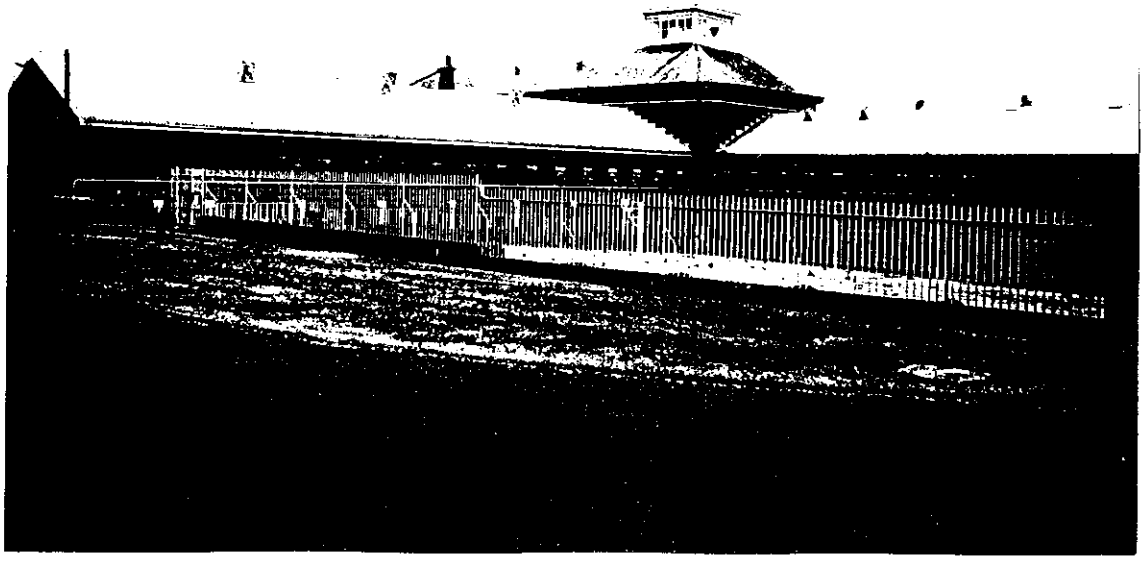

Figure 95 *View from south-west showing the cruciform plan, roofs and original wrought iron fence.*

escapees at night. Downpipes, waste pipes, electrical conduit, lights and security cameras are variously affixed to the walls and are not original.

The hipped roof is partly slated, possibly with original slate, while other sections have been clad in corrugated galvanised steel. Above the central crossing is a timber-framed lantern with glazed sides and pyramidal roof surmounted by a spike and ball finial. Several recent ventilators and fans protrude through the roof of the cell wings along with several original bluestone chimneys. Razor wire has been affixed to some sections of the eaves. The double-leafed timber entrance door has fielded panels and appears to be original. It is protected by a small timber cantilevered canopy clad in corrugated galvanised steel which is not original.

Figure 96 *Interior of the cell block showing the main corridor with galleries, typical stair and balustrading above. The entrance to H Division is behind the stair.*

Interior

The entrance (west) wing contains offices and other small rooms on the ground floor accessed from a central corridor which leads on into the cell block. Inside the entrance is an iron grillage clad in lexon. Four of the offices contain corner fireplaces and two have central fireplaces, the arched openings of which have now all been bricked up. They are otherwise plain and their ceilings have been replaced. Other rooms were originally stores, a visitors room, a room for warders and prisoners which may have been a receiving room, bathroom and toilet. A bluestone stair leads up to the level above which contains the former chapel, now a recreation area and several plain small rooms, originally two wards with fireplaces and a bathroom, which are partially derelict and unused.

The cell blocks are almost identical. A central corrugated galvanised steel barrel vaulted full height corridor runs the length of each wing and provides access to the cells arranged in two tiers behind tuck-pointed, pick-faced bluestone ashlar walls. The ground floor cells are accessed directly from the main corridor while those on the upper level are accessed from galleries. Cast iron stairs at each end of each block lead up to the galleries, which run around the walls. They have cast iron chequer plate floor panels, some of which have been replaced, and are supported on quadrant brackets fixed to the walls and supported by stone corbels. The balustrading to the central void, which is infilled with non-original welded steel-framed wire mesh, is of standard design and has wrought iron handrails supported on square section posts and rectangular diagonal bars with circular diagonal bosses at the central crossing point. (Fig. 96) Beneath the galleries electrical conduit in boxes has been affixed to the walls.

The cells, each approximately 6ft 4 ins (1.93 m) wide and 10 ft (3.5 m) long are set directly over each other and have pick-faced bluestone ashlar walls and brick (probably firebrick) barrel vaulted ceilings containing small ventilation openings. The first floor cell floors have variously been replaced and are a mixture of timber or steel plate while the ground floor floors are bluestone as is the main walkway from which the ground floor cells are accessed. Each cell has a window set high up in the end wall. in an opening with a sloping sill. (Fig. 97) Originally they had offset thick (approximately 25mm) obscure glass panels to allow fresh air to penetrate while obscuring any view. Iron bars were then set on the outside. Perforated steel panels have now been set into the inside of the windows, to reduce the glare from security lights at night, and additional expanded metal mesh has been applied to the outside of the windows making it impossible to observe any glazing which might remain. The original cell doors have been replaced with outwards opening steel clad doors. Above each are the original number labels which remain on the corridor side. Each cell was originally plumbed to provide for water supply and a toilet. Some early water pipes remain in the corners of some cells while other have been replaced. New stainless steel toilet bowls have been installed and no original fittings remain other than for one original bluestone surrounded latrine on the ground floor. In each cell, behind a perforated iron screen, is the opening of the shaft connecting to the thermo-ventilation system. Electricity has been reticulated to each cell. While no original cell furniture remains, there are several examples of early twentieth century wrought iron sprung beds. Recent steel cell furniture, of which there are many examples, includes a clothes hanging rack, a shelf/drawer unit and sundry wall mounted shelves in each cell.

Some observation cells, generally similar to the above, also have iron grillages to facilitate secure observation.

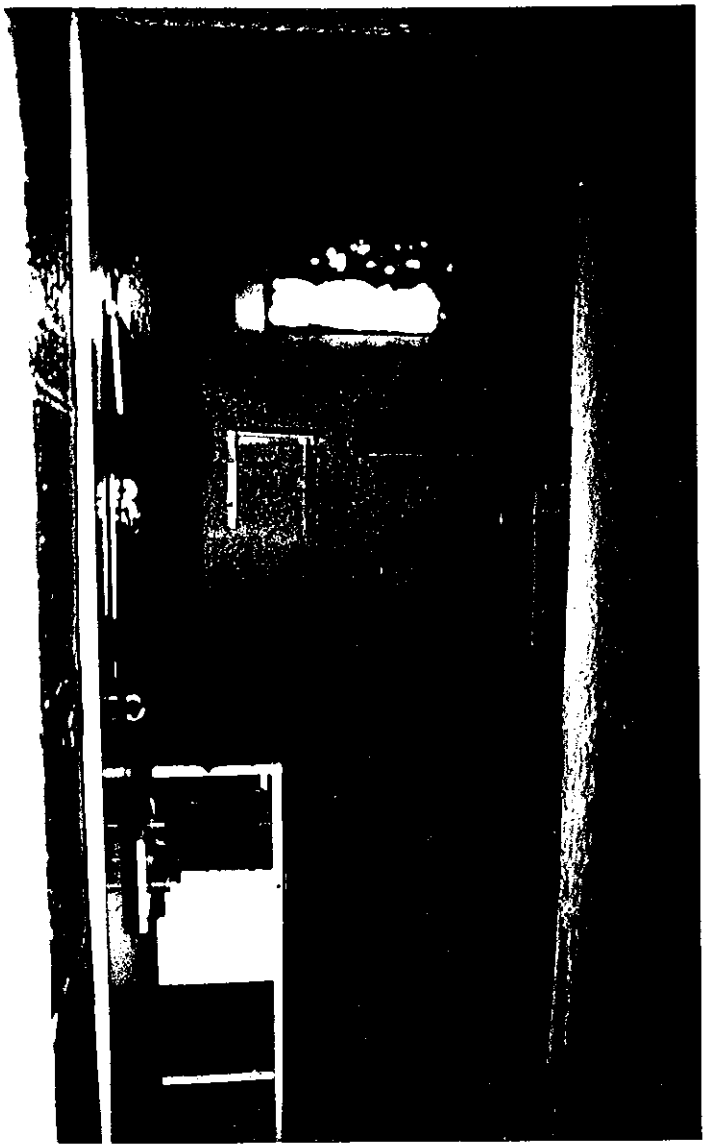

Figure 97 Typical cell interior.

Alterations to the interior include the conversion of some single cells to larger double cells to accommodate the in-house video system, provision of mess facilities and offices for warders, provision of a secure visiting area for professional (legal) visits, installation of fire protection and rescue equipment and fluorescent luminaires, provision of a communal shower room at the crossing point, installation of wire mesh and other security devices and the internal partitioning of the cell block into separate wings to provide more secure accommodation for different classes of prisoners.

Roof Voids

The roof voids on each side of the central corridor are lined with boards and contain the timber roof structure, comprising principal rafters supported on large purlins with braced struts. The barrel vaults of the cell ceilings on the first floor have been back-filled with concrete, probably after Anderson's attempted escape, and with holes being left indicating the tops of the original ventilation shafts. No water tanks were found but the original supply was most probably similar to the tank system in B Division and may have been removed when the concrete was pumped in. The existing mains supply comprises galvanised iron and copper pipes of various vintages.

Ventilation

No evidence of the thermo-ventilation system exists in the roof space other than for the tops of the ventilation shafts. The other ends of the shafts are evident in each of the cells and along the main corridor. Other than for this system, the cells were ventilated by slots between offset glass panels and openable windows to the main corridor.

Yards, Walls and Fences

A radiating circular exercise yard was constructed in the north-east corner between the north and east wings of the cell block. This has been demolished but evidence remains clearly visible in the grass. In the south-east corner there remains a concrete surfaced yard set behind a wrought iron picket fence set on a bluestone plinth. The fence is original. Part of the yard contains the brick extension at the east end of the east wing which accommodates a professional (legal) visiting suite which serviced A and H Divisions. An Aboriginal flag is painted on one wall of this extension. Sundry other Cyclone chain and ARC wire mesh cages and fences and portable sheds have been located around the outside of A Division.

Conclusions—Building 38

A Division is substantially intact in plan form and fabric, other than for the cell doors and the loss of some internal walls between cells. Later partitioning, installation of services, security mesh, mess and visitor facilities and sundry equipment is substantially reversible. The principal loss has been the radiating exercise yard located in the north-east corner and perimeter walls to this and the other yard which was in the south-east corner.

Significance

Of primary significance. A Division is one of the largest and earliest permanent cell blocks constructed at Pentridge and which has survived remarkably intact. As such it is demonstrative of the enlightened philosophy with regard to crime and punishment and of the approach to imprisonment and prisoner reform which is embodied in the building plan and fabric. As such, it demonstrates British and colonial attitudes to penal establishments which were first demonstrated in Victoria at the Melbourne Gaol. Like it, A Division is an important example of the breadth and high standard of output from the Public Works Department which, at the time, was engaged in the design and construction of a variety of specialised building types to service the developing colony.

4.3.2 H Division - Building 39

The labour yards were renamed H Division in 1958 and used as a high-security block. The original 16 yards and central walkway were constructed by 1900 in association with the new (south) wing of A Division and mostly using recycled material from buildings pulled down to make way for the Female Penitentiary. The original yards abut the original east wing of A Division through which they are accessed. (Fig. 98) Subsequently another 8 were constructed east of the bluestone intervening wall, which was originally the original end perimeter wall, making a total of 24 yards. The rationale behind the labour yards was that 'specially insubordinate or quarrelsome prisoners' could be isolated and kept at hard labour whereas previously prisoners in solitary confinement had been kept in their cells where they could only undertake light work. H Division was the scene of a gruesome payback murder of a prisoner by other prisoners.

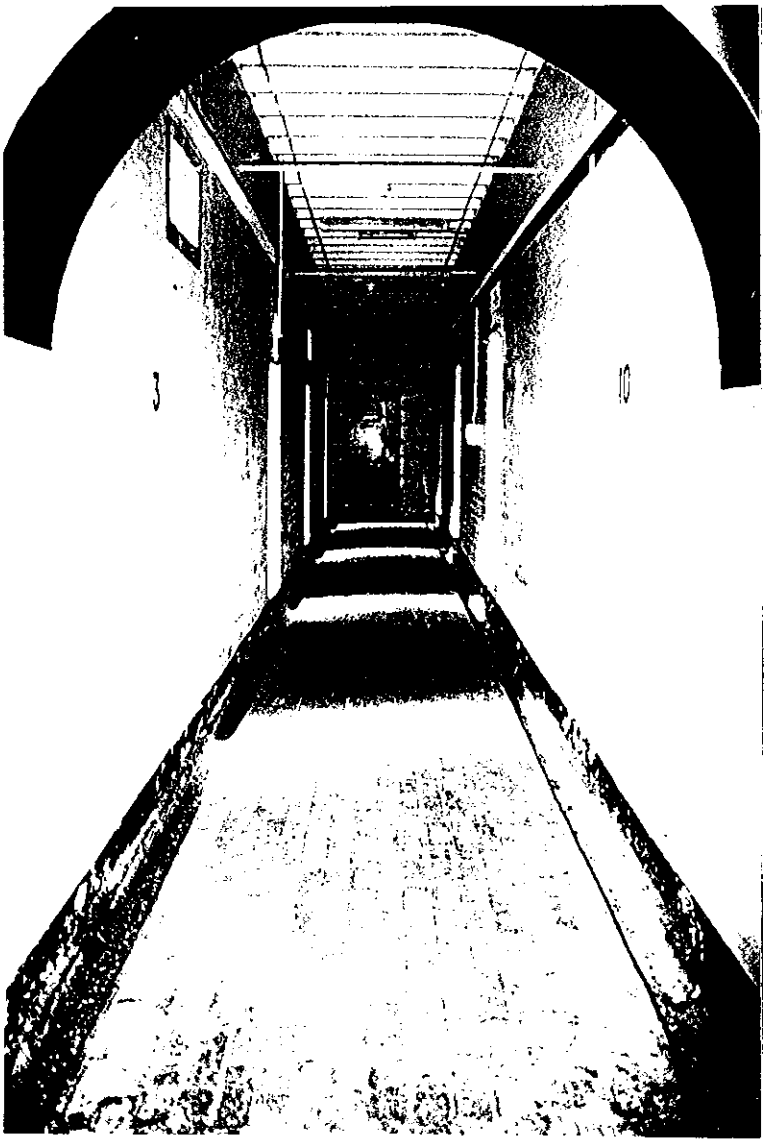

Figure 98 *The main walkway off which the yards open.*

H Division is accessed from the end of the central corridor in the east wing of A Division and comprises a central walkway off which the yards open. The walkway is paved with a brick barrel vault with spoon drains running along either side. (Fig. 99) At various intervals there are crosses (X) painted on the paving marking spots at which prisoners had to stand while being let in and out of the yards. The walls of the walkway are load bearing brickwork. The perimeter walls of the yards are rock-faced ashlar while the intervening walls between the yards are brick. The perimeter walls contain chutes which are now sealed but through which the blocks of stone were delivered to the prisoners in the yard where they were broken into a range of smaller sizes with hammers The chutes, set at an angle in the bluestone, originally had plate iron doors on forged hinges which were openable and lockable from the outside and were also lined internally with similar plate iron. The existing paving is variously concrete or pitched. As in the main walkway there are crosses painted on the paving to mark the spot where prisoners stood to attract the attention of the guard who supervised from an elevated walkway above the main central corridor.

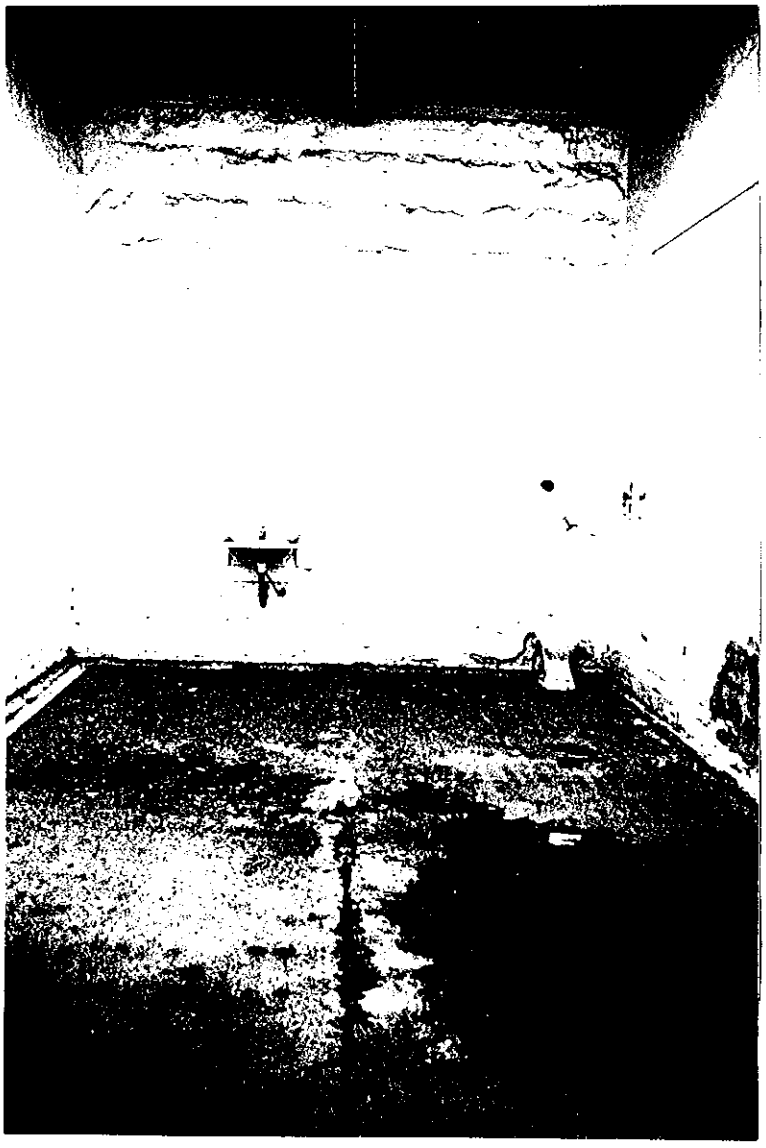

Figure 99 *A typical and mostly unaltered labour yard showing the chutes in the bluestone perimeter wall*

A series of levers, connected to the doors of the yards below, protrudes through the observation walkway flooring to enable the yard doors below to be operated from above. (Fig. 100) The doors open into the yards and are sheeted in metal. Barred openings are set into the brick walls above the doors.

The yards were originally open however some have been roofed with skillion lean-tos, or wire mesh screens, and a number of yards have been enlarged through demolition of the intervening walls. The yards are variously equipped with showers, wash basins, stainless steel urinals, toilets and fixed picnic tables and seats. The covered walkway above is constructed from galvanised pipe with ripple iron screens, lexon glazing or open reinforcing and wire mesh. Most of this work appears to have been carried out in the 1950s probably in association with the renaming of this section H Division.

Conclusions—Building 39

Notwithstanding the demolition of intervening walls to enlarge the yards, there is still enough evidence remaining of the original concept of small yards accommodating a single prisoner occupied in breaking stone as a punishment.

Significance

As it exists, H Division makes a powerful and evocative statement about the approach to discipline and security required to handle troublesome prisoners before the construction of Jika Jika (K Division). Its Spartan nature and internal isolation provide a salutary lesson with regard to crime and punishment.

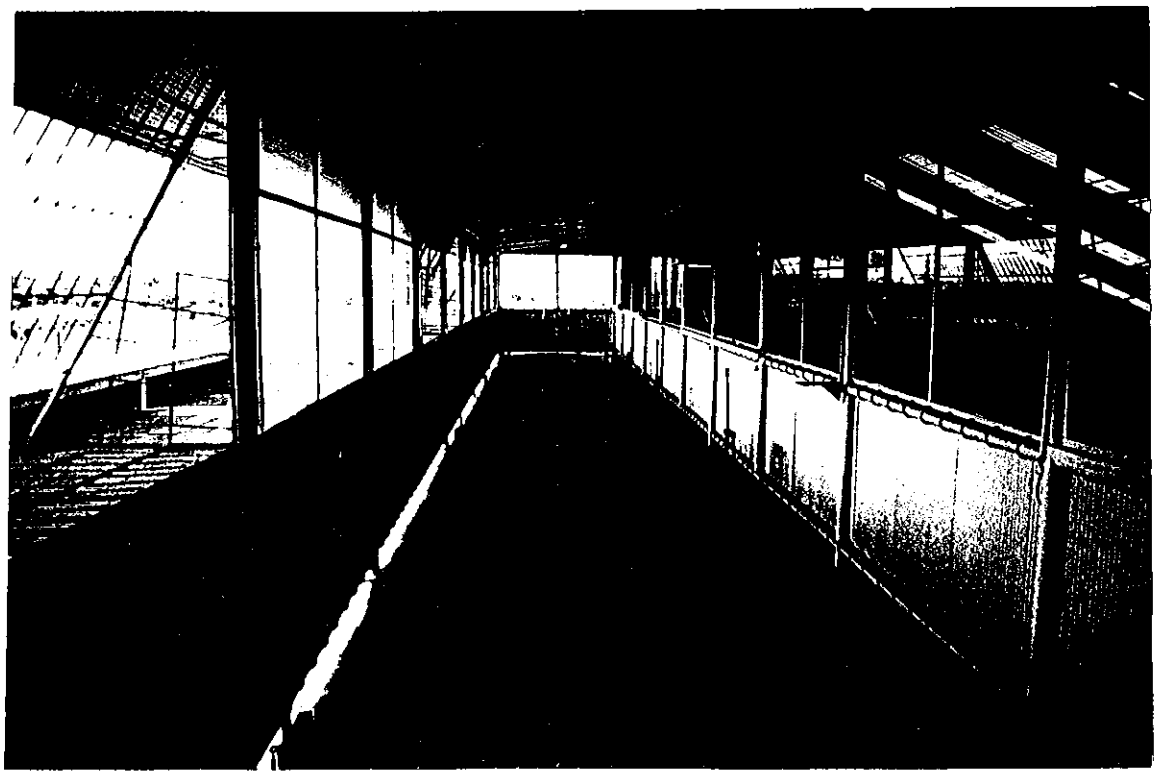

Figure 100 The elevated observation walkway above the yards showing the original door levers and 1950s alterations.

4.3.3 Building 39a—Laundry

Building 39a is a small, steel framed building clad in metal tray decking with a corrugated iron skillion roof and a single door on the west side.

Conclusions—Building 39a

Building 39a is of recent construction and appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.3.4 Building 39b—WC

Building 39b is a small, open, brick structure built on a concrete slab, containing a urinal and a wc. The Aboriginal flag has been painted on the south wall.

Conclusions—Building 39b

Building 39b is of recent construction.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.3.5 Building 39c—Boilers

These are two gas-fired boilers located adjacent to A division, with vented tops. The boilers are enclosed within chain link fences.

Conclusions—Building 39c

The boilers are of recent construction.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.3.6 Building 40—WC

Building 40 is a small structure with a steel stud frame clad in fibrous cement sheeting, built on a concrete slab, containing one wc, one urinal and a handbasin. The building abuts the bluestone wall enclosing the south-west exercise yard to A Division. The exterior is painted. The shallow skillion roof is of corrugated iron, with no gutter.

Conclusions—Building 40

Building 40 is of recent construction and appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.3.7 Building 40a—WC

Building 40a is a small, steel framed shelter abutting a bluestone wall enclosing the south-west exercise yard to A Division, constructed on a concrete slab. The shelter has a metal tray deck skillion roof with a fascia gutter on the south side. The west side is clad in metal tray decking.

Conclusions—Building 40a

Building 40a is of recent construction and appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.3.8 Building 41—WCs

Building 41 is a small red brick structure built on a concrete slab, conting a urinal, two wcs and a handbasin. The building has a shallow-pitched metal tray-deck skillion roof.

Conclusions—Building 41

Building 41 is of relatively recent construction and appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.3.9 Building 41a—Shelter

Building 41a is a steel framed shelter with a metal tray deck skillion roof, abutting the north side of A Division, and constructed on a concrete slab.

Conclusions—Building 41a

Building 41a is of relatively recent construction and appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.3.10 Building 42—6 Post Lower

Building 42 is a standard portable structure raised on a timber plinth with sheet metal clad walls and aluminium framed sliding windows. Internally the structure is divided into two rooms, and is fitted with a wc and kitchen sink.

Conclusions—Building 42

Building 42 is of relatively recent construction and appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.3.11 Building 43—Shed

The shed is a small orange brick structure with a pair of steel sheeted doors on the south side and a metal tray deck skillion roof.

Conclusions—Building 43

Building 43 is of relatively recent construction and appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.3.12 Building 44—Substation and Generator

This back-up power generator and electrical substation are rectangular prefabricated structures with painted steel sides and flat tops, set on concrete ground slabs. The generator and substation are enclosed by chain link fences.

Conclusions—Building 44

These relatively recent structures are substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.3.13 Building 45—Hazardous Chemicals and Paint Store

Building 45 is a small shed of red brick construction with a metal sheet clad door on the north side and a concrete slab roof.

Conclusions—Building 45

Constructed possibly c 1930s, the building appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.3.14 Building 46—Education Complex: Library Resource Centre

Building 46 is a standard portable structure raised on a timber boarded plinth with metal clad walls, aluminium framed sliding windows and a metal tray deck skillion roof with a quad fascia gutter. Timber steps with open risers provides access to two entrances.

Conclusions—Building 46

Building 46, constructed c 1980s, appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

Figure 101 Education complex administration building (Building 47)

4.3.15 Building 47—Education Complex: Administration Building

Building 47 (Fig. 101) is a standard portable structure raised on a timber boarded plinth with metal weatherboard clad walls, aluminium windows and a metal tray deck skillion roof with a boxed eaves gutter. Steel steps with open risers provides access to two entrances.

Conclusions—Building 47

Building 47, constructed c 1980s, appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.3.16 Building 48—Education Complex

Building 48 is a standard portable structure raised on a timber boarded plinth with metal clad walls, aluminium framed windows and a metal tray deck skillion roof with a square profiled eaves gutter. Steel steps with open risers provide access to two entrances, one of which has been blocked up.

Conclusions—Building 48

Building 48, constructed c 1980s, appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.3.17 Building 49—Education Complex

Building 49 is a standard portable structure raised on a timber boarded plinth with metal weatherboard clad walls, brown anodised aluminium framed windows and a metal tray deck skillion roof with a boxed eaves gutter. Steel steps with open risers provide access to two entrances.

Conclusions—Building 49

Building 49, constructed c 1980s, appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.3.18 Building 50—Garage

Building 50 is clad in galvanised steel with a shallow pitched gabled roof and quad fascia gutters.

Conclusions—Building 50

Building 50 is of recent construction and appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.3.19 Building 51—J Division

J Division was originally constructed in the late 1960s as a Young Offenders building. The building was constructed by prison labour over a period of several years on the site of the nineteenth century A Division staff quarters which were demolished in 1965. The original building contained dormitory accommodation on the upper level and industries and storage areas on the lower level, and was intended as the first stage of a larger complex to include an auditorium and classrooms. In 1977–8, the building was altered by the construction of individual cells on the upper level in place of the original dormitories. Further alterations were carried out in 1986–7, when similar individual cells were constructed on the lower level. The redeveloped building was reopened in February 1987.

The building has a cruciform plan with three cell wings on the east, north and west sides radiating off a central observation area and the entrance and offices located in the south wing. The two levels are currently identified as 'Jarrah' Unit on the upper level and 'Jacana' Unit on the lower level.

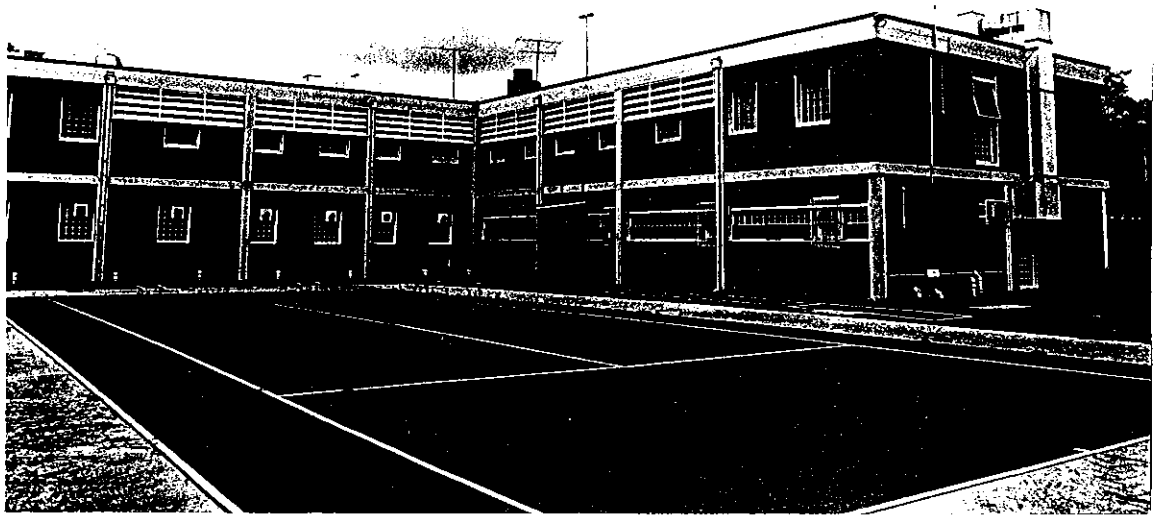

Figure 102 J Division—view from north-east

Exterior

The building has an exposed column and beam concrete frame with recessed infill wall panels constructed from red brick (Fig. 102). Originally, much of the lower level was open-sided or had more deeply set back walls. All of the lower level walls were rebuilt as part of the 1986–7 conversion of this level to additional cells. The flat roof is covered with a built-up membrane system. Air handling plant and ducting is mounted on the roof. On the east side of the south wing is a partly glazed brick stair enclosure, constructed in 1986–7, linking the two levels and providing an additional entrance to the building. A brick and concrete ramp, constructed at the same time and replacing the original steps, rises to the original upper level main entrance on the south elevation of the south wing.

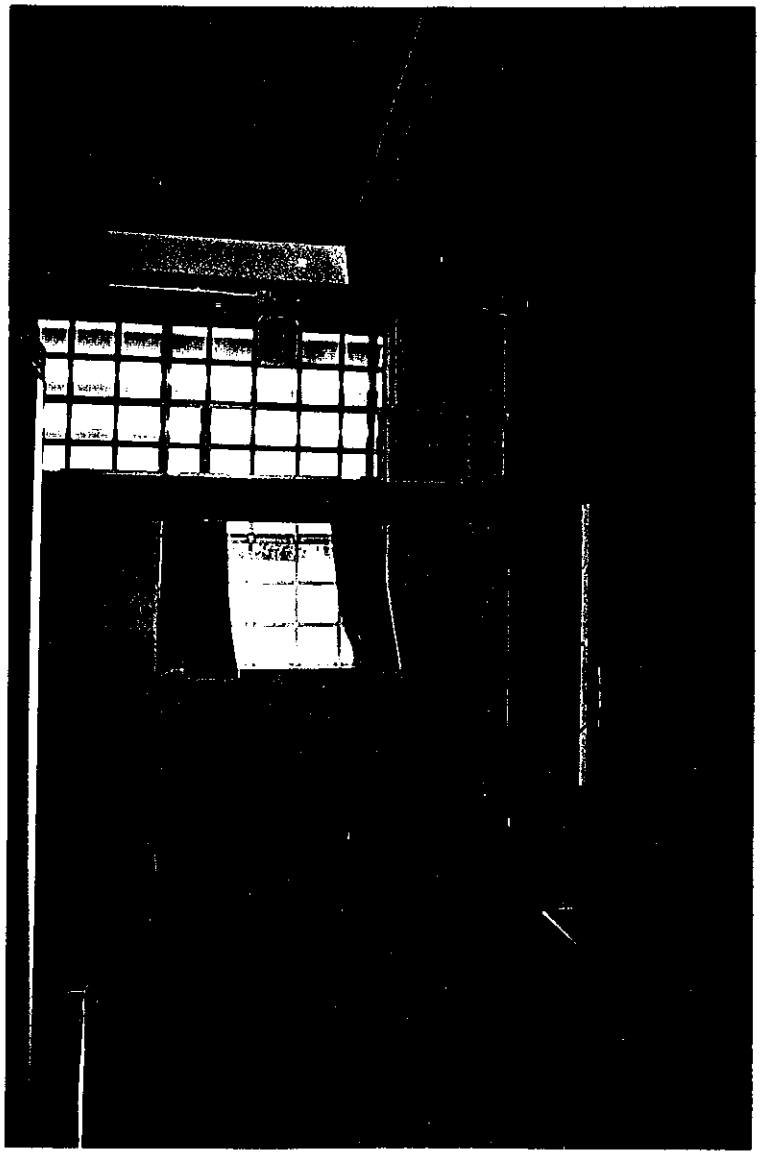

Figure 103 Typical upper level cell, showing built-in bed and bench

The steel-framed windows have small square panes and are without separate bars. The cell windows are fixed, and some windows in the circulation mess and recreation areas have bottom-hinged opening hoppers inside the multi-paned steel frame. The cell windows on the upper level only are partly obscured by external painted steel louvres.

Interior

The central observation and circulation areas on each level, known as the top and bottom circles, contain enclosed control posts aligned with the cell wing corridors. The adjoining south wing areas contain offices and a large entrance lobby on the upper level, and offices, toilets, a kitchen and a plant room on the lower level. The concrete floors are covered with sheet vinyl and the walls are plastered and painted. The painted concrete ceilings have

projecting primary and secondary beams. Between the circle areas and the cell wing corridors are steel barred gates.

The upper level cell wings contain ranges of cells on each side of the east and west wings and a single cell range in the north wing together with a large mess room. Each cell range opens onto a separate corridor. The longitudinal wall in the centre of each wing, dividing each of the corridors, originally divided the two dormitories that were originally located in each wing. The cells are 3.8 m x 2.6 m. Each cell contains a built-in timber bed and timber bench, with concealed pelmet lighting above, a cupboard, stainless steel sink and toilet and a shower cubicle (Fig. 103). The cells have ceramic tiled and carpeted floors, masonry walls lined with particle board sheeting and painted concrete ceilings. The cavities between the masonry dividing walls between the cells and the particle board linings contain hot water heating coils. The cells have steel doors fitted with 'K'-type steel surface mounted locks, bottom hinged steel hatches and barred ventilation slots (Fig. 104).

Figure 104 Upper level corridor in the west cell wing, showing cell doors

The lower level cell wings, converted to cells in 1986–7, are similar in layout to the upper level. The cells are constructed with reinforced concrete block dividing walls and inner skins to the external walls, and steel stud framed walls lined with compressed cement sheet to the corridors, and are fitted out in a similar manner to the upper level cells. One side of each cell is lined with particle board sheeting concealing hot water heating coils. Ceilings throughout are lined with plasterboard. The steel cell doors are similar to those on the upper level, but differ in having flush locks and small observation windows in addition to the opening hatches.

Conclusions—Building 51

J Division has undergone two main phases of alteration in 1977–8 and 1986–7. The reinforced concrete structural frame, the external walls, fenestration and roof to the upper level, the longitudinal walls dividing the upper level cell wing corridors and the upper level circle survive from the original building constructed in the late 1960s. The upper level cell wings appear to be substantially intact as constructed in 1977–8. Virtually the whole of the lower level, including the external walls, was reconstructed in 1986–7. The external entrance stair and ramp were also constructed at this time.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.3.20 Building 52—Shed

This small shed, located immediately north of J Division, contains a hazardous materials store and a general store. The building has brick walls, with parapets above the corrugated steel skillion roof on the north, east and west sides. It appears to have been constructed in the 1960s or '70s.

Conclusions—Building 52

Building 52 is of relatively recent construction and appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.3.21 Building 53—Swimming Pool

This in-ground swimming pool, rectangular in plan, has ceramic border tiles to the sides and concrete paving to the perimeter.

Conclusions—Building 53

This swimming pool is of recent construction and appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.3.22 Building 54—Security Station

This is a standard portable structure with sheet metal clad walls and sliding aluminium framed windows. The interior is fitted with a wc and a kitchenette.

Conclusions—Building 54

Building 54 is of recent construction and appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.3.23 Building 55—Barbecue Shelters

Building 55 comprises a cluster of five octagonal pavilions with timber posts and painted corrugated iron roofing. The outer four pavilions have low concrete block walls between the posts. The central pavilion houses a barbecue built into a concrete block structure.

Conclusions—Building 55

The barbecue shelters are of recent construction and appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

4.3.24 Building 56—Activities Centre

The Activities Centre (Fig. 105) was constructed in 1991. It is a steel portal framed industrial type building, constructed in two sections. The main section to the east has red brick lower walls, up to door and window head height. The upper walls and roof are clad with painted ribbed steel decking. A large ridge vent runs the length of the roof. The section to the west is lower than the main section and the walls and roof are clad entirely in painted ribbed steel decking.

Conclusions—Building 55

Building 56 is of recent construction and appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

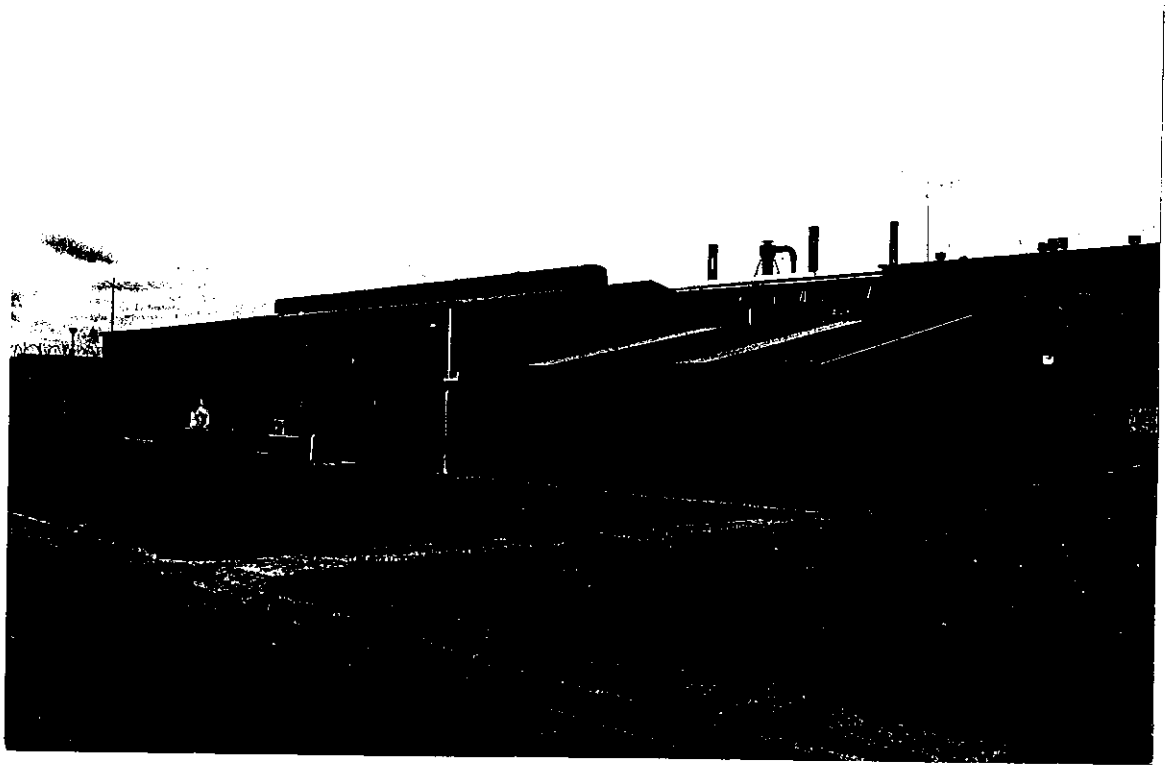

Figure 105 Activities Centre (Building 56)

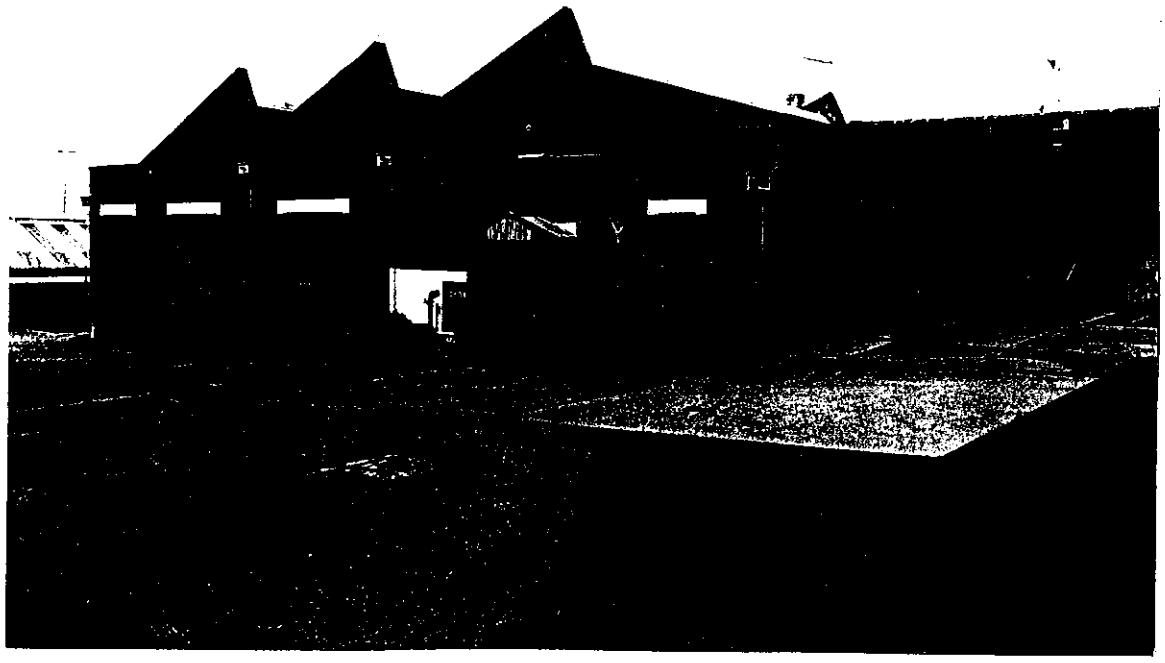

Figure 106 former Printers' Shop (Chapel) (Building 57)

4.3.25 Building 57—former Printers' Shop (Chapel)

The former Printers' Shop was constructed in c. 1924 immediately east of the Wire Netting Factory (Building 32).[30] In 1987, the building was converted to a Chapel. The conversion was largely carried out by prisoners.

Exterior

The building is rectangular in plan form and has a saw-tooth roof over the majority of the area with skillion roofs at the north and south ends (Fig. 106). The roof is covered with corrugated steel. The red brick walls are parapeted on all sides, following the line of the saw-tooth roof on the east and west sides and hiding the skillion roofs at the ends. The windows have large rectangular openings with rendered lintels. An additional window opening has been formed on the south elevation. The 1987 alterations included replacement of the original rendered sills on the west elevation with brick sills, and construction of brick piers dividing the windows on the east elevation. All of the original steel-framed windows were replaced with multi-paned timber-framed windows. New panelled timber entrance doors were fitted on the west elevation and a gabled entrance porch was constructed. Next to the porch is a cast aluminium Christ figure by the sculptor L Mimovich.

Interior

The interior originally had a single large central space with store rooms and an office at the ends. The 1987 alterations included construction of new internal walls dividing the building into a chapel and entrance lobby, and chaplains' offices and a corridor along the east side of the building. The original offices and store room at the south end remain. The building has a reinforced concrete and suspended timber floor, with most areas carpeted. The original walls in the chapel have been stripped back to bare brick, and the new timber-framed walls and the saw-tooth ceilings are faced with limed vertical boarding. The original open timber trussed roof framing is supported on cast iron columns, similar to those in the former Woollen Mill (Building 28). Sculptural panels by L Mimovich are located in the chapel and the entrance lobby. The office areas have plasterboarded and painted brick walls and plasterboarded suspended ceilings.

Conclusions—Building 57

The former Printers' Shop, constructed in c. 1924, is substantially intact externally, with the exception of the altered windows and the entrance porch and doors. The interior was remodelled in 1987 when the building was converted to a chapel. The original interior fabric is intact to the extent of the external walls, floor and roof structure and the offices at the south end.

Significance

Of contributory significance. The former Printers' Shop demonstrates the expansion of industrial employment in the prison in the early twentieth century. Its conversion to a chapel demonstrates the improvements in prisoner amenities that were made during the 1970s and 1980s.

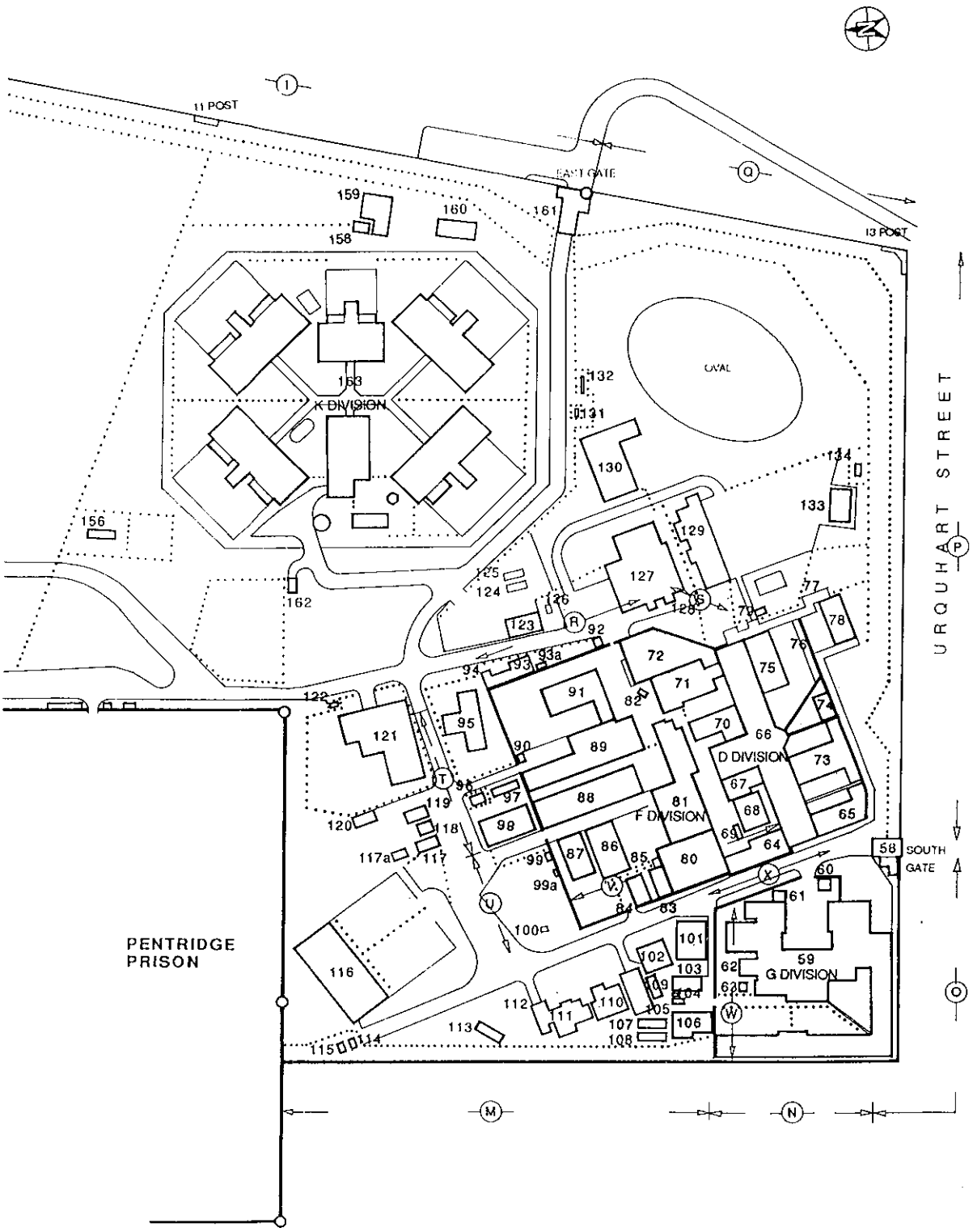

Figure 107 Site Plan - Metropolitan Reception Prison

5.1 Metropolitan Reception Prison

5.1.1 Building 58—South Gate

The South Gate was reconstructed in 1892 as part of the redevelopment of this section of the prison during construction of D Division.[1] The work involved relocating the existing gates and gate piers from the boundary wall to a location inside the wall, constructing a new arched gateway in the boundary wall and constructing iron fences to form an enclosed area between the new gate and the relocated gates. The enclosed area was roofed in 1924.[2] Toilet and waiting room extensions were constructed and the original enclosed area was subdivided in the 1950s or '60s and the 1970s.

Exterior

The south elevation of the gate, facing Urquhart Street, comprises a segmental-arched opening in the bluestone boundary wall surmounted by a cornice (Fig. 108). A pedestrian door is located in the wall on the west side of the main gate. The stonework forming the main gate opening is slightly recessed between rusticated piers, and is constructed from smooth-faced ashlar with large splayed voussoirs forming the arch. The flanking piers are rock-faced with recessed drafted margins. Above the piers are a smooth-faced ashlar frieze band, a moulded cornice and a flat parapet. The original gates have been replaced with a steel roller door. Above the door is a fibro-cement sheet facing fixed over the original iron bars set within the arch. A low steel gate is located across the front of the opening. The pedestrian door has a plain rectangular opening and is fitted with a flush steel door and frame, replacing the original timber door. A large quantity of signage and a video security camera are mounted on the stonework around the gate.

On each side of the main gate on the north side are freestanding pairs of bluestone piers, between which are small pedestrian gates (Fig. 109). The piers are constructed from rock-faced ashlar, with drafted margins, and have rectangular profile caps with shaped tops and ball finials. Between the piers, above the pedestrian gates, are semi-circular arches with splayed rock-faced voussoirs and plain flat tops. The iron pedestrian gates and double main gates appear to be original, and have been covered internally with clear perspex sheet. The 1924 roof forms a gable between the piers, with timber fascia boards and fibro-cement facings. The roof is covered with relatively recent steel traydeck.

On the east side and sections of the west side are the 1892 iron barred fences set on dressed bluestone plinths. At the north-west corner, the fence forms a quadrant returning to the side of the stone gate pier. Sections of the fence on the west side were demolished when the extensions on this side were constructed. On the east side, the fences is lined externally with clear perspex, with aluminium-framed opening windows. At the north-west corner, a multi-paned steel-framed window has been constructed in front of the fence, probably at the same time as the 1950s or '60s extension on this side.

The extensions on the west side appear to have been constructed in two stages, and comprise an earlier painted brick wing containing staff toilets, and probably also the waiting room, and a later red brick wing to the west of the waiting room containing visitor toilets. Both have low-pitched skillion roofs covered with steel traydeck. On each side of the gate is the steel mesh inner security fence. Above all elevations of the gate are rolls of razor wire.

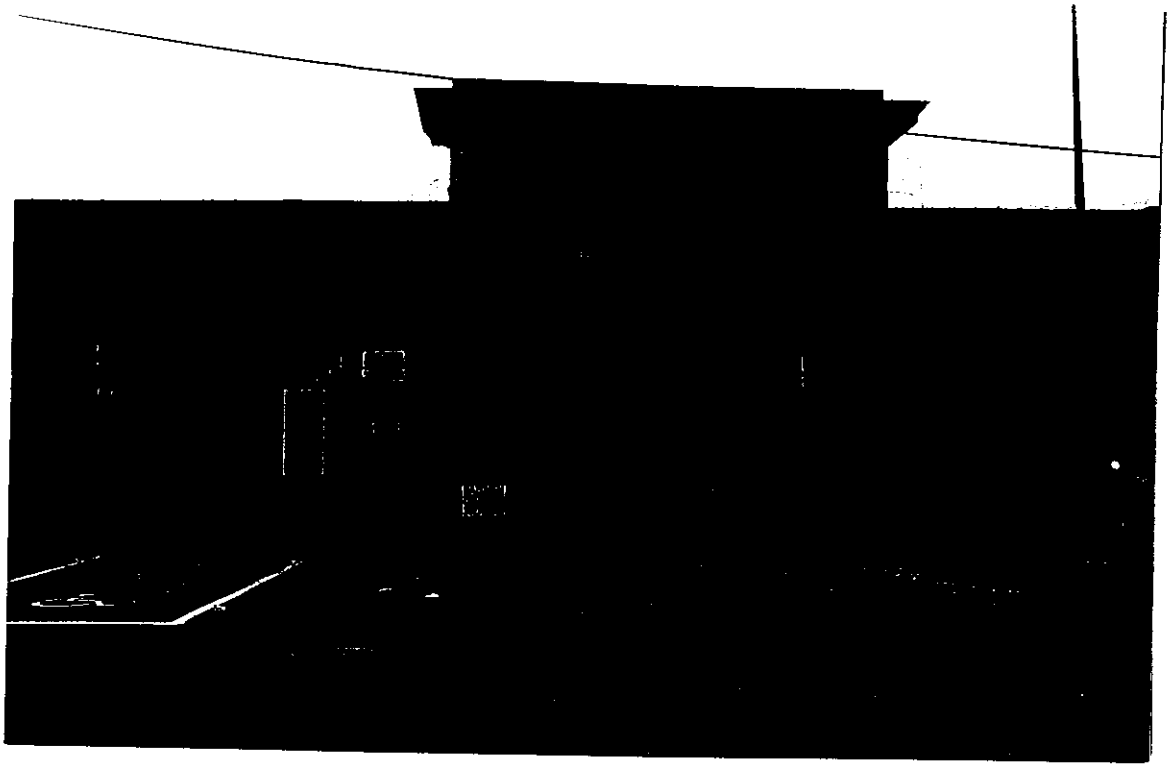

Figure 108 South Gate—Urquhart Street elevation

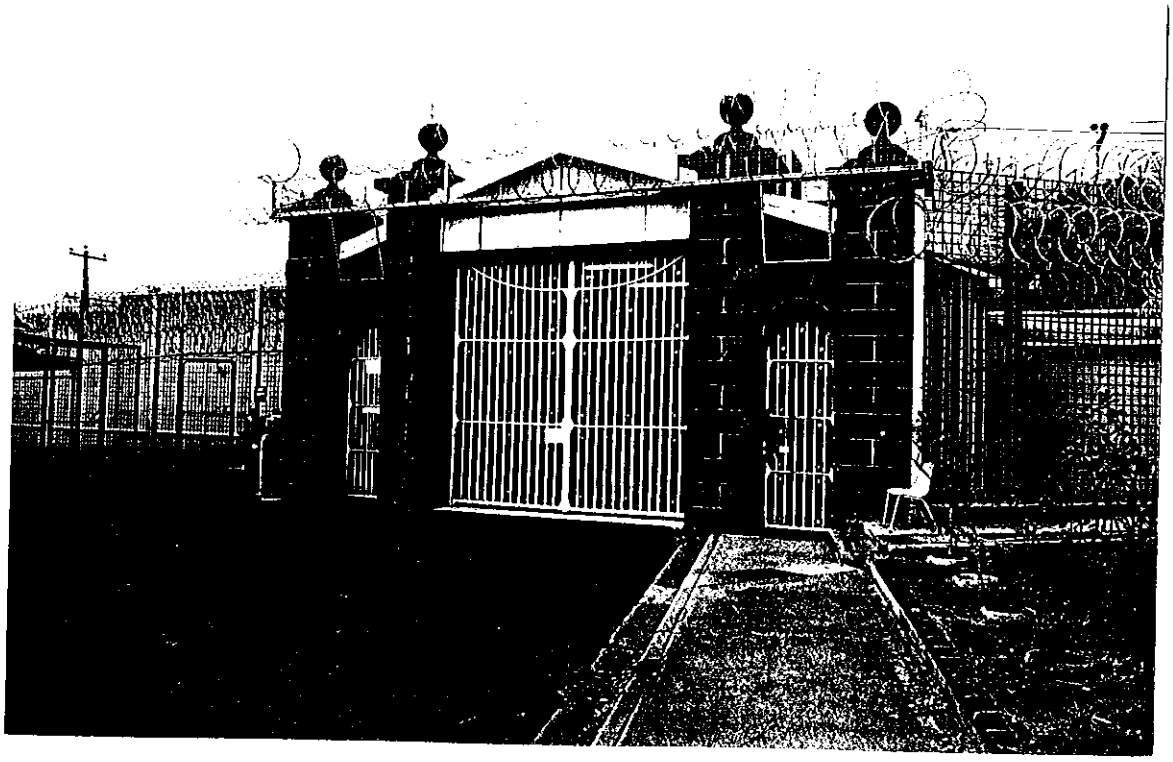

Figure 109 South Gate—north elevation

Interior

The interior of the 1892 enclosed area has been subdivided by plasterboarded walls to form a visitors' entrance lobby inside the pedestrian gate and an officers' post on the west side and a kitchen on the east side. The central vehicle way now contains a metal detector and two counters. The solid floor is mostly covered with sheet vinyl, apart from an area of exposed bluestone paving at the north-east corner. The original bluestone wall faces are painted. The roof is steel-framed, with exposed steel columns. The ceiling, which follows the pitch of the roof, is lined with fibrous plaster.

Conclusions—Building 58

The South Gate retains most of the fabric of the 1892 reconstruction, overlaid by the 1924 roof and extensions and other alterations dating from the 1950s or '60s and the 1970s. The iron fence on the west side has been partly demolished. The original gates appear to survive on the inner (north) side, but have been replaced on the south side. The inner gate piers, relocated from the previous gate are of earlier date, and probably were constructed originally as part of the south boundary wall which was completed in 1866.

Significance

Of primary significance. The South Gate was constructed in 1892 as the principal entrance to the New Female Prison, which represents a significant expansion both of the Pentridge complex and of accommodation for female prisoners in Victoria. The gate incorporates elements of the earlier 1860s gate on the this site, and has been the second entrance to the prison complex, after the Champ Street Gate Building (Building 1), since the 1860s.

5.1.2 Building 59—G Division

G Division was constructed in 1875 as the Jika Reformatory for Girls.[3] The original building contained Matron's quarters in the south-east pavilion, an office and store rooms in the north-east pavilion, a school and mess room in the centre wing with dormitories on each side, and cells in the north wing (Fig. 110). A separate laundry and kitchen wing was linked to the rear of the main building. The Reformatory was separated from the remainder of the prison site by bluestone walls, with gates facing the main avenue on the east side. The Matrons' quarters in the south wing were extended in 1892.[4] At about the same time, other alterations were carried out, possibly remodelling the cells area in the north wing. By this time, there were a number of timber store rooms, shelter sheds and other structures at the rear and sides of the building, all now demolished.

Following completion of D Division in 1894, the reformatory building became the Coburg Division of the new Female Prison, providing a women's hospital in the north wing, quarters for the Governor and Sub-matron of the Female Prison and the hospital nurse, and a laundry in the centre wing.[5] Prisoners were accommodated in dormitories in the south wing. This use essentially continued until the 1950s. Toilet wings were added on the north and west sides in 1924.[6] In 1950, extensive alterations were carried out, including construction of a new hospital wing to the north, conversion of part of the centre wing to form a kitchen and construction of a verandah and other alterations to the

Figure 110 G Division—south wing

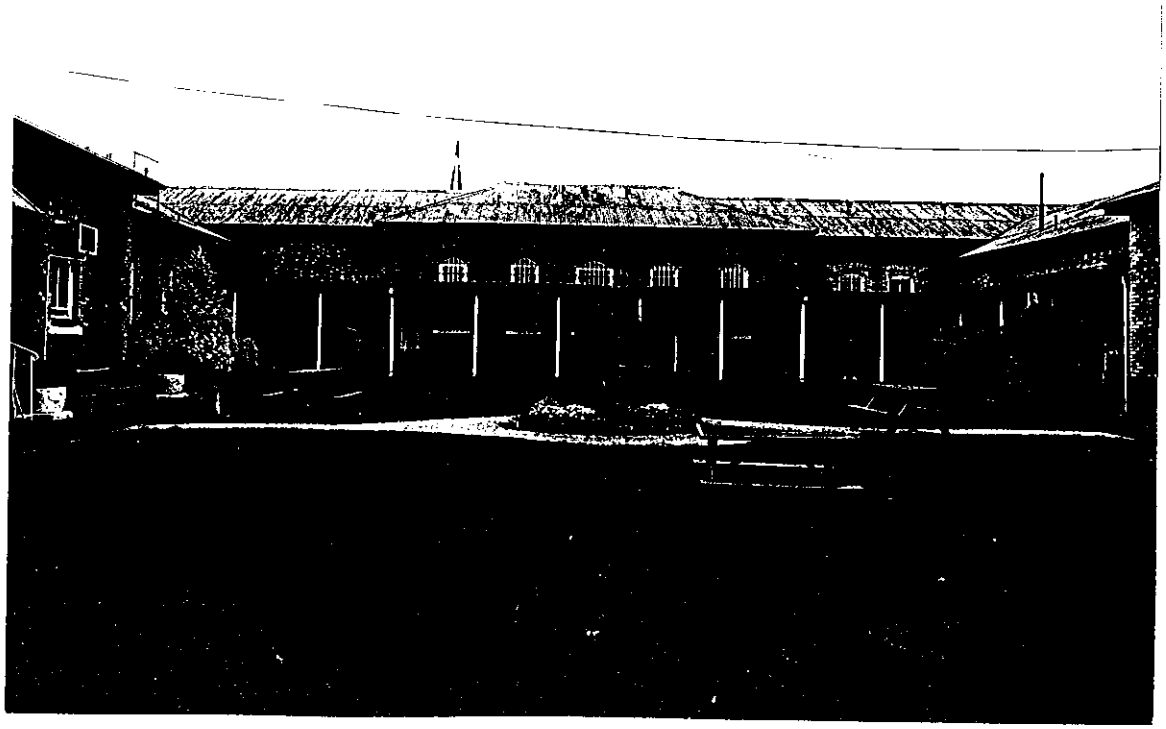

Figure 111 G Division—centre wing

Figure 112 G Division—north wing

east elevation.[7] A small wing at the north-east corner, providing additional accommodation for the Matron and Sub-matron was constructed in 1955.[8] A cell block forming the Psychiatric Section was built in 1956–8 on the south and west sides of the original building, and the former hospital area was converted for use by short-term vagrants.[9] In the following year, all medical and psychiatric services for the prison were grouped in G Division.[10] In 1987, a drug and alcohol treatment unit was constructed on the south side of the original building. In June 1990, the G Division Forensic Psychiatry Unit was opened[11], and includes a separate Acute Assessment Unit in the south section of the complex.

Exterior

1875 Building

The original 1875 reformatory building is a single storey building and has a symmetrical U-shaped plan form with projecting north and south side wings enclosing a lawned garden area in front of a slightly higher central wing (Figs. 110, 111 and 112). The end sections of the north and south wings and the central section of the centre wing form distinct pavilions projecting in front of the linking corner sections. The building is constructed from tuck-pointed red brick on a bluestone rock-faced ashlar plinth. The painted corrugated steel roof is hipped, except for gables at the north and south ends of the centre wing, and has small gablets above the pavilions. The chimneys, apparently altered, have rendered surfaces, with stepped plinths and plain rectangular caps.

Front Elevations

The elevations of the north and south wings facing the garden were originally virtually identical. The corners of the end pavilions have cream brick quoining. The end pavilion windows and the centrally located doors have segmental arched openings with painted bluestone sills and cream brick jamb quoining and gauged brick arches. The windows retain the original timber framed double-hung sash windows, with two-paned sashes. Airconditioning units have been fitted in a number of windows. Above the end pavilion doors are timber bracketed hoods with scalloped side valances. The doors have raised and fielded panels with large bolection moulds, some replaced, and two-paned toplights. The south wing pavilion retains the original bluestone steps, with later steel railings. Brick and concrete steps to the north wing pavilion door have been constructed recently.

The garden elevations of the set-back sections of the north and south wings, west of the end pavilions, have similar detailing. The original segmental-arched window and door openings on the south dormitory wing are unaltered. The windows have double casements, some of which appear to be original but with glazing bars removed, and the others recent replacements, and originally had bottom-hinged hopper toplights, now replaced with fixed glazing. The windows have original external iron bars. The door has been replaced, but retains the original toplight. A header tank has been mounted above the roof. The set-back section of the north wing has been altered relatively recently, and contains additional door and window openings. One door and toplight is original and has been relocated. The segmental-arched window openings appear to have been rebuilt, and have modern timber sash windows. In front of this elevation is a later verandah, under which is a ramp up to a later door in the west elevation of the end pavilion.

The east elevation of the central pavilion has rusticated bluestone quoins at the corners and the door and window jambs and two-piece lintels forming pointed arches. The bluestone window sills are painted. The original central door has been altered to form a window and a new doorway was formed in the adjacent window. The panelled door may have been relocated from the original door opening at the west end of the south wing. The sash windows are all replacements. The set-back dormitory wing on the north side of the central pavilion retains the original single segmental-arched window and door openings, with cream brick surrounds matching the north and south wings. The four-panelled door and toplight are original, but the sash window is a replacement. The wing on the south side of the central pavilion has been substantially altered, the original openings, which mirrored the north wing, having been built up and a new door having been formed. The existing panelled double doors and three-paned toplight appear to have been relocated from the original central door. A timber-framed skillion-roofed verandah extends across the whole of the east elevation of the centre wing. The verandah and all of the alterations to the elevation appear to have been carried out as part of the 1950 alterations.

Other Elevations

The east and south elevations of the south wing, originally the Matron's quarters, are generally similar to the garden elevations. The Matron's quarters were extended to the south in 1892, and a new window was formed in the original section of the east elevation. This window and the paired windows in the extension have flat brick-arched openings with cream brick jambs and arches, and timber sash windows. A former door in the 1892 south elevation has been built up and the original window openings have been altered. On the west side of the 1892 wing is a splayed brick wall between the original

Figure 113 Area to the rear of the centre wing, showing the north gable of the former wash-house wing

Figure 114 North elevation, showing the 1920s former isolation ward (Building 62) and the 1950 north wing

building and the 1956–8 concrete cell block. The section of the original south elevation to the west of this wall is obscured by the 1987 wing between the original building and the cell block.

The rear elevations of the centre wing comprise the gabled north and south elevations, the west-facing elevation of the main wing, and the former wash house wing to the rear of the main wing. The original elevations are of brick construction on rock-faced bluestone plinths. The plain brickwork lacks the cream brick and bluestone detailing of the front elevations. The north and south gables have high level louvred oculus vents. The elevations were substantially altered in 1950, when the area between the main building and the rear wing was built-in to form a new kitchen, a brick-walled corridor was constructed across the south end of the rear wing and the north gable elevation of the wash house wing was rebuilt. A brick toilet and shower wing, constructed in 1924 and recently altered, projects from the centre wing on the north side of the rear wing. The area between the toilet wing and the rear wing has been covered by a low-pitched corrugated steel and clear plastic verandah roof (Fig. 114). The brick walls facing this area have been painted.

The original windows on the rear elevations have segmental arched openings with bluestone sills and external iron bars. The openings are largely intact on the former dormitory wings which flank the central pavilion, apart from two built up openings and one widened opening on the south wing and the alteration of one of the windows on the west elevation of the north wing to form a door. The south dormitory wing has fixed four-paned lower sashes, possibly of nineteenth century date, but possibly replacements of original double casements, and bottom-hinged hopper toplights . The north dormitory wing has modern timber-framed sash windows. On the rear wing, one of the window openings on the west elevation has been enlarged, and both windows have been replaced. The windows on the rebuilt north elevation of the rear wing are not original.

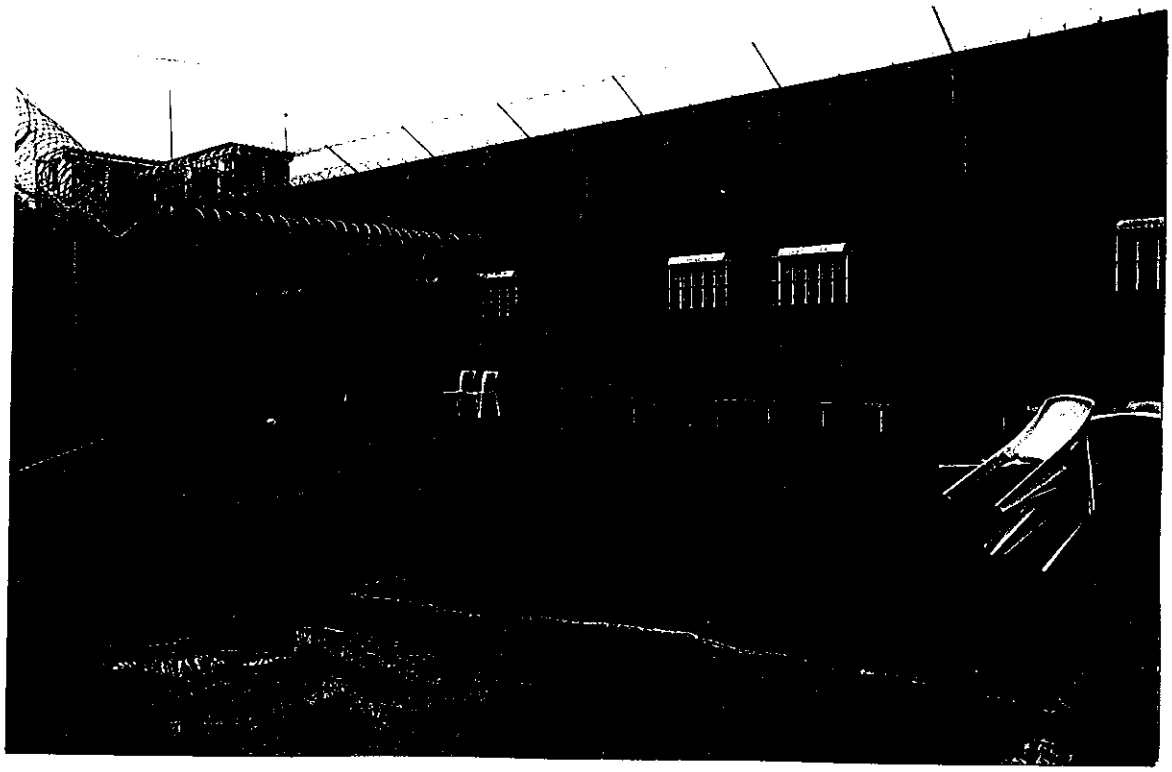

Figure 115 1959 psychiatric cell block, showing the roof-top guard post

The north elevation of the north wing of the original building has been substantially altered by the extensions on this side constructed in 1950 and 1955. The original sections of the elevation are similar to the rear elevations. Two original casement windows, with two-paned inward-opening double casements and a two-paned bottom-hinged hopper toplight, remain on the north elevation between the 1950 and 1955 wings. The east elevation of the north wing is partly obscured by the roof of Building 61, but otherwise remains substantially intact.

1950 and 1955 wings

The 1950 wing at the centre of the north wing and the 1955 wing at the north-east corner are both constructed with red brick walls and have gabled roofs covered with painted corrugated steel (Fig. 115). The timber-framed sash windows have single horizontal glazing bars and brick sills.

Cell Block

The 1956–8 cell block is constructed with an L-shaped plan form parallel to the boundary walls on the west and south sides of the original reformatory building (Fig. 116). The building is linked to the original building on the south side. Between the rear of the original building and the cell block is an open area divided by high chain link fences into separate exercise yards.

The building is constructed from precast concrete wall and roof slabs, the walls forming high parapets above the flat roof. The lower part of the walls facing the exercise yards is painted, and the remainder is unpainted concrete. The elevations facing the exercise yards and the boundary walls are punctuated by small window openings with steel-framed multi-paned windows and external bars. A guard post has been constructed on the roof at the south-west corner.

Interior

1875 Building

The former Matron's quarters in the south-east pavilion, extended in 1892, have largely intact and appropriately domestic interiors. Now used as offices for the Acute Assessment Unit, this section contains a number of rooms opening off a central corridor, with carpeted timber floors, painted plaster walls and ceilings, moulded timber skirtings and architraves, and four-panelled doors. The ceilings in most rooms are square set, without cornices; some ceilings, possibly replaced, have modern plaster coving. One of the front rooms has an original ceiling rose. The front and rear sections of the corridor are divided by a fretwork timber screen, probably installed in 1892 and modified with a later door (Fig. 116). Both of the front rooms have cast iron fireplaces, with tiled insets, and marble mantelpieces, probably dating from the 1892 extension. The fireplaces in the two rear rooms of the original wing are built up in the west room and rebuilt in brick in the 1930s in the east room. The 1892 south-east room has a relatively elaborate treatment, with a moulded and enriched cornice, ceiling rose and cast iron and tiled fireplace with a black marble mantelpiece. The 1892 rear external door, now internal, retains the original frame, with panelled and multi-paned sidelights and toplight. The original bead-butt flush-panelled door has been relocated.

Figure 116 Corridor in former Matron's quarters

The former dormitory and the adjoining former warder's room in the south wing now open into the 1956–8 wing on the south side. The solid floor is not original. The walls are painted brick and the later ceiling is lined with strapped hardboard sheet. The lobby which adjoins the former dormitory to the west has a timber floor covered with sheet vinyl, painted brick walls and the original beaded board ceiling. The original door openings on the south and west sides have been built up.

The original ceilings in the two former dormitories on the north and south sides of the centre wing remain intact, and have beaded board linings above exposed timber purlins and king-post roof trusses. The trusses have central iron tension rods and the truss timbers and the purlins are stop chamfered. The south room was altered in 1950, when a brick-walled corridor was constructed across the north end of the south room. The south room, which is used as a dining room, has a timber floor covered with sheet vinyl and painted brick walls. New door openings and a servery opening have been formed in the south and east walls. A steel-framed mesh screen has been constructed across the space at the base of the roof trusses. The north space, now used as a work room, retains the original plan form, and has painted brick walls above a plaster dado with a torus-moulded upper edge (Fig. 117). The floor has been replaced with a solid floor covered with vinyl tiles.

The original centre pavilion has been divided into three spaces comprising a workroom, store and a prisoners' dayroom. The dayroom, on the north side, retains the original boarded ceiling and exposed roof framing, similar to that in the former dormitories. The other spaces have suspended plasterboard ceilings. The plaster wall finishes are relatively recent. The solid floors are covered with carpet of sheet vinyl.

The rear wing, partly converted to a kitchen in 1950, appears to have been extensively remodelled in the late 1980s, and now contains a prisoners' dayroom, a gymnasium and an officers' post. The original brick wall dividing the wing into two rooms remains. The south room retains the original exposed roof framing with recent plasterboard lining. In the north room and the 1950 link between the main building and the original rear wing, the ceilings are suspended plasterboard. The walls generally have varnished board linings to the lower sections and are plastered above. The solid floors are covered with carpet or sheet vinyl.

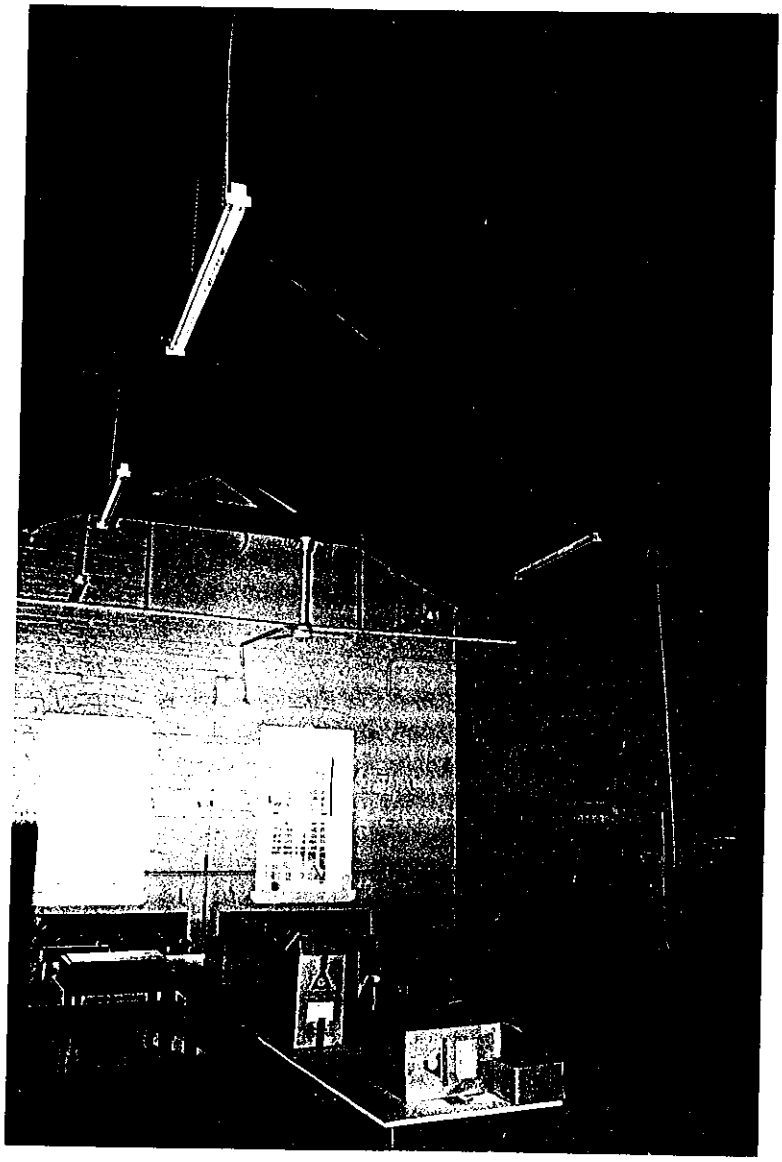

Figure 117 Former dormitory at north end of centre wing

Figure 118 Interior of the 1959 cell block, showing the rehung original doors in the north section of the west wing

The north wing is now used as offices. The west section, originally cells and altered in c. 1892 to form a number of small hospital wards, has been altered several times. The existing plan form and much of the internal fabric appear to be contemporary with the 1950 north extension. Most of the nineteenth century internal walls and other fabric appear to have been removed, although it is possible that the walls of the corridor on the west side leading to the 1950 extension date from the c. 1892 alterations. On the east side of the corridor, the c. 1892 transverse corridor and adjoining rooms are now a single space, with a relatively recent plasterboard ceiling, plastered walls and a c. 1950 brick fireplace.

The north-east pavilion appears originally to have comprised two small front rooms divided by a central corridor and a larger store room at the rear. The rear space has been divided into three spaces in the late nineteenth century and again in the 1950s. The plan form of the front section is unaltered. The timber floors are carpeted, the walls are plastered and the square set ceilings are plastered, except for the boarded corridor ceiling. The doors have modern flush plywood leafs and retain original moulded architraves. The west front room has a built-up corner fireplace retaining a black marble mantelpiece.

1950 and 1955 wings

The 1950 extension at the centre of the original north wing and the 1955 wing at the north-east corner have broadly similar interior, with timber floors, carpeted or covered with sheet vinyl, solid plastered walls and plaster ceilings, with ribbed moulded covings in the 1950 wing and square set in the 1955 wing. They are substantially intact.

Cell Block

The 1956–8 cell block is divided into two separate units located in the west and south wings respectively, both with cells opening onto a central corridor which runs the full length of each wing. Each wing also contains showers opening off the corridors. The concrete floors are lined with sheet vinyl in the corridors and are painted concrete in the cells. The walls and ceilings in the corridors and cells are painted precast concrete slabs. Each cell contains a stainless steel toilet, an enamelled cast iron wash basin and a loose steel-framed bed. The cell doors in the south wing are of steel construction, outward opening, with flush locks, bottom-hinged opening hatches and observation windows. They appear to be later replacements. The original inward opening cell doors in the west wing are of timber construction, with vertical board facings, and have flush locks and bottom-hinged opening hatches, of a different pattern to the south wing doors, and small observation spyglasses rather than windows. In the north section of the west wing, the original doors have been rehung to open outwards and observation windows have been fitted (Fig. 119).

At the east end of the south wing are three observation cells opening off a lobby and adjoining an officers' room. These cells are divided from the lobby by steel-framed clear perspex screens and steel barred gates, and have terrazzo floors, painted render walls and painted concrete ceilings. Each cell contains a bed mattress on a raised terrazzo bed slab and an integrated stainless steel toilet and basin unit.

1987 South Wing

The linking wing between the cell block and the south side of the original building was constructed in 1987 to form the Drug and Alcohol Unit. It now forms part of the Acute Assessment Unit. The internal walls are mostly painted concrete blockwork. The concrete floors are covered with sheet vinyl and the ceilings are lined with plasterboard. The west external wall facing the exercise yard contains a large floor-to-ceiling window.

Conclusions—Building 59

G Division has undergone successive changes of use and successive phases of alterations. The original 1875 Reformatory building, as extended in 1892, remains largely intact on the elevations facing the front courtyard and internally in the former Matron's quarters and the adjoining former dormitory and lobby in the south wing, the north-east pavilion and the former dormitories on the north and south sides of the centre wing. The main alterations in these areas have been the alterations to the east elevation of the centre wing and the south elevation of the north wing, replacement of many of the windows, the 1950 corridor on the south side of the centre wing and the later suspended ceiling and recent openings in the south wall of the south wing dormitory space.

The rear elevations have been substantially altered, mostly since 1950, but retain some original elements. The south elevation has been altered and is partly obscured by the 1987 wing. The north elevation has been altered by the construction of the 1950 and 1955 extensions; the remaining sections are largely intact. The centre pavilion has been altered by internal partitioning, but retains the original boarded ceiling lining and originally exposed roof framing, partly obscured by later suspended ceilings. The rear wing was substantially altered in 1950 and recently, but also retains the original roof framing. The internal fabric of the west section of the north wing appears to date mostly from 1950.

The remaining 1924 toilet wing on the west side has been substantially altered recently. The 1924 north toilet wing was demolished for the 1950 extension. The 1950 and 1955 extensions appear to be largely intact. The 1956–8 cell block appears to be substantially intact, apart from the possibly later steel cell doors in the south wing and minor alterations to office and other areas. The 1987 wing appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of primary significance to the extent of the original 1875 building and the 1892 extension to the south wing. The building was constructed as a girls' reformatory following the findings of the Stawell Royal Commission of 1870, and represented a major improvement on earlier treatment of juveniles within the prison system. It became part of the New Female Prison in 1894, which represents a significant expansion both of the Pentridge complex and of accommodation for female prisoners in Victoria. Its conversion in 1959 to a psychiatric unit represents the first provision of forensic psychiatric facilities within a Victorian prison.

The 1959 cell block is of contributory significance. The other twentieth century extensions to the building are not individually significant.

5.1.3 Building 60—G Division Guard Post

The guard post is located immediately inside the gates to G Division, and is a recently installed portable building with painted metal cladding and aluminium windows and trim standing on a brick plinth.

Conclusions

This recent structure is substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.4 Building 61—Professional Visits Building

This small building, of relatively recent construction, is located on the east side of the north wing of G Division (Fig. 110). It has red brick walls with a large timber-framed window facing the front courtyard. The gabled roof is covered with painted corrugated steel and extends to meet the east elevation of the 1875 building, forming a covered passageway between the two buildings.

Conclusions

This recent structure is substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.5 Building 62—Former Isolation Ward

The former Isolation Ward is located next to the north side of G Division. It appears to have been constructed in the 1920s, and has red brick walls and a gabled roof covered with painted corrugated steel. The timber-framed windows have hopper toplights, rendered concrete sills and lintels and external bars. Above the windows on the east and west sides are timber and corrugated steel bracketed hoods.

Conclusions

The former Isolation Ward appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.6 Building 63—Glasshouse

This small glasshouse, located next to the former Isolation Ward, is a standard proprietary metal-framed glasshouse of relatively recent date.

Conclusions

This recent structure is substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.7 Building 64—Reception Block and Visiting Centre ('The Lodge')

The Visiting Centre (fig. 119) is a single storey brick building constructed in 1960[12] adjacent to the west end of D Division. The exterior is of orange brickwork, with recessed panels of manganese brown brick beneath the steel framed windows. The building has a shallow-pitched gabled metal tray deck roof, with wide overhanging eaves on the east and west sides. The windows are barred with steel grilles. A covered way connecting D Division with the east entrance, shown on the contract drawings, does not appear to have been constructed. A flight of concrete stairs with steel balustrading leads to the east entrance.

Internally, accommodation for professional and private visits is located on the south side of the central corridor. The visiting rooms are divided into a series of timber partitioned cubicles. Officers' rooms are located on the north side.

Figure 119 'The Lodge' (Building 64)

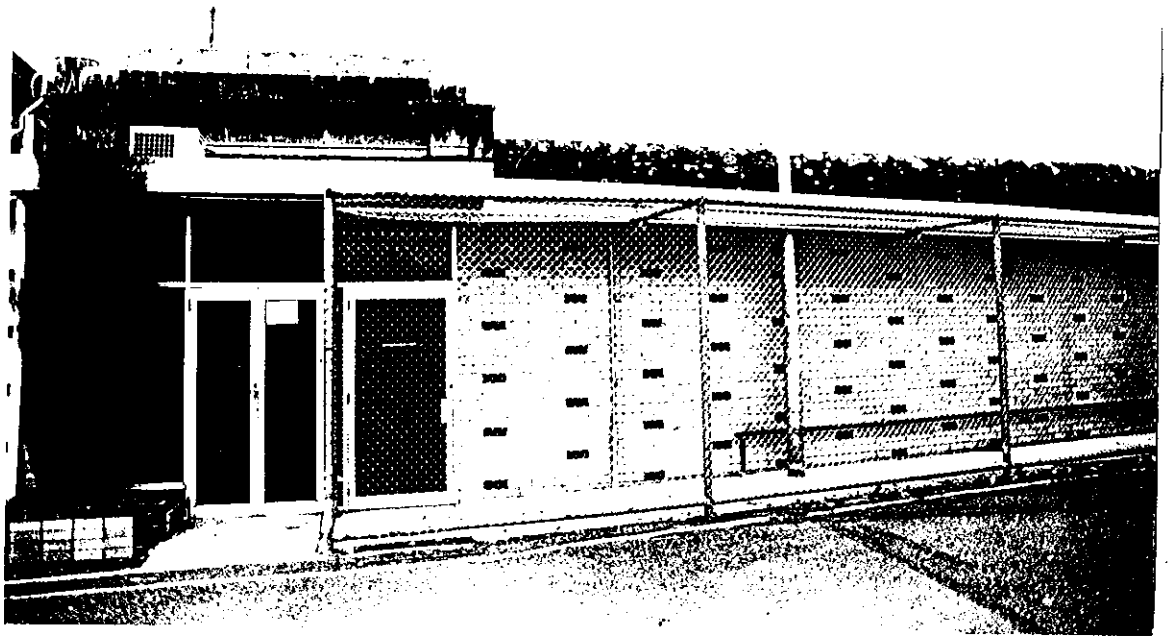

Figure 120 Classifications building (Building 65), showing parapeted entry to the original 1920s building behind the recent front wing

Conclusions—Building 64

The Visiting Centre is substantially intact as constructed in 1960.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.8 Building 65—Classifications

The Classifications building (Fig. 120) was constructed in the 1920s[13] adjacent to the west end of D Division, with a later extension to the west constructed c 1960. The 1920s building is of red brick construction, built behind the existing 1890s D Division bluestone wall and arched entrance opening. The building has a hipped corrugated iron roof. Windows in the bluestone wall are double-hung sashes, and those on the east side are timber framed awning windows with rendered sills and lintels. A corrugated iron covered way is located on the east side of the building. Internally, walls are hard plastered with simple timber skirtings. The perforated ceiling panels and scotia cornices are a later addition.

The small, narrow 1960s extension is located on the west side of the bluestone wall. The building is of orange brick construction, similar to Building 64, with protruding brown manganese bricks arranged in a decorative diaper pattern on the west facade. The extension is presently used for file storage and has a concrete slab floor and skylights.

Conclusions—Building 64

The interior of Building 64 has been significantly altered, and the west facade completely obscured by the c 1960s addition.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.9 Building 66—D Division

The new Female Prison at Pentridge was designed in 1887 by the Public Works Department. The contract drawings were initialled by Henry Bastow, Senior Architect of the Department, George W Watson, Assistant Architect in charge of the Central District and Charles Gilchrist, Assistant Architect. The construction contract, for £49,900, was signed by contractor James Downie on 25 April 1889.[14] The new building was handed over by the Public Works Department on 27th April 1894, and proclaimed a prison for females on 15th May 1894.[15]

Following the closure of the Melbourne Gaol in 1922 and the relocation of its prisoners to Pentridge, D Division was altered during the following year to allow use of the eastern half of the building as a remand and holding centre for male prisoners.[16] The alterations included construction of a wall across the galleried corridor immediately west of the central area and formation of a new entrance to the female section through the former warder's room north-west of the central space. At this time, the gallows beam

and trapdoor from the Melbourne Gaol was installed in the central corridor.[17] The female prisoners remained in D Division for only another year, being removed in 1924 from the western half of D Division and relocated to F Division.[18]

The exercise yards were altered in 1972–3[19] and again in 1986–87, when the original radial dividing walls were partly dismantled and the existing reception buildings were constructed.[20]

D Division, as originally built, contained 198 cells. The cells are on three tiers opening off a central galleried corridor which runs east-west the full length of the building. At the centre of the corridor is a north-south crossing axis. A single storey wing containing the entrance, offices and other rooms projects on this axis from the north elevation. On the south side are the exercise yards, originally divided into six separate areas by radial boundary walls.

Exterior

Main Block

The three storey main block (Fig. 121) has rock-faced bluestone ashlar walls with a smooth chamfered plinth course at ground floor level and a smooth-faced frieze band and projecting moulded eaves cornice. A tall single-flue chimney serving the ground floor chief warder's room, constructed from smooth-faced ashlar with a moulded cornice, rises from the north elevation on the east side of the central bay. Some of the original tuck-pointing to the stone joints survives. Sections of the lower level of the north elevation on each side of the entrance wing are obscured by the later Buildings 67 and 70.

The hipped roof, originally slated, is covered with galvanised steel and drains to a gutter formed in the top of the stone cornice. Above the central crossing bay is an octagonal timber framed lantern, constructed above a square flat-roofed base. The lantern has square windows with louvred vents above and a pyramidal roof covered with corrugated steel and surmounted by a ball and spike finial. The sides of the square base appear to be clad with corroding painted sheet steel, and the top is covered with relatively recent steel traydeck. On each side of the central bay are continuous rooflights on each side of the ridge. Between the semi-circular pediments on the east and west elevations and the end hips of the main roof are barrel vaulted roofs covered with roll-jointed lead sheet. Header tanks have been installed above the roof and smoke extract fans have been installed recently.

The small cell windows on the north and south elevations have segmental-arched openings with splayed voussoirs, drafted margins to the jambs and arches, and slightly projecting smooth-faced window sills. The windows are fitted with fixed glazing, in two overlapping pieces forming a ventilation slot and original external iron bars. Some of the glazing could be original. Outside the original bars, flush with the outer wall face, are recent expanded steel mesh screens. The warders' rooms on each side of the central bay have similar but slightly larger openings, and are fitted with cast iron frames with original ribbed glazing.

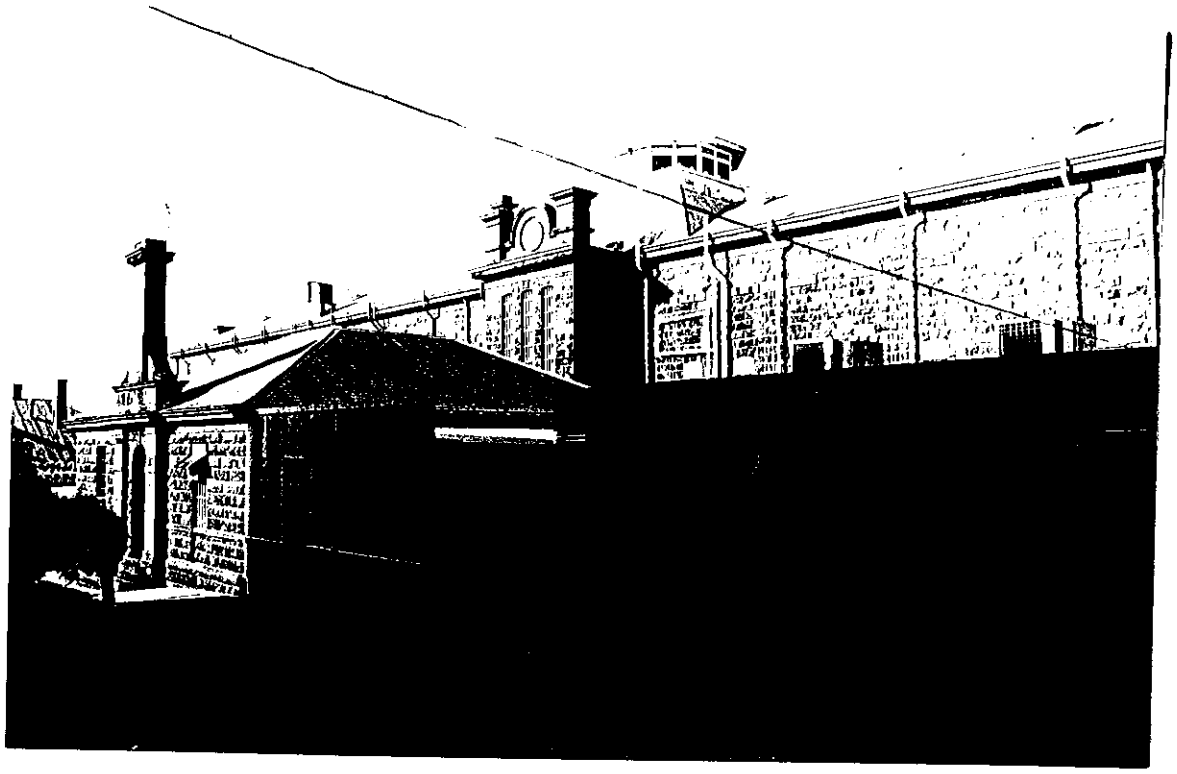

Figure 121 D Division—north elevation, showing entrance wing and central lantern

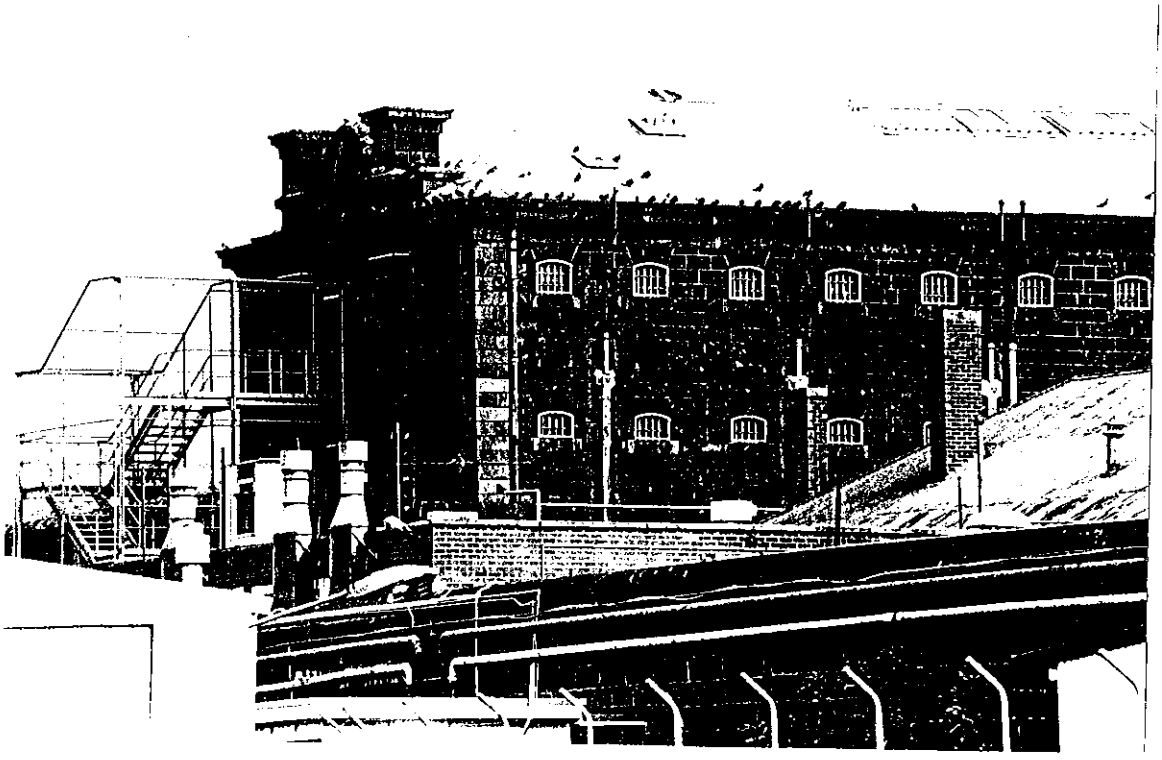

Figure 122 D Division—east elevation

Fixed to the north and south elevations are cast iron drainage pipes to the cells and rainwater pipes, mostly of relatively recent date. On the eastern section of the north elevation are earlier, but not original, cast iron drainage pipes with hoppers at each floor level, similar to the drainage pipes on A Division. Vertical grooves cut in the face of the walls between each pair of cells appear to indicate the location of the original cell drainage pipes.

The central stair bay on the north elevation forms a projecting wing with triple tall segmental-arched windows above the single storey entrance wing. The main frieze band and cornice is continued around the wing, and continued upwards to form a parapet with large square moulded piers at the corners flanking a semi-circular pediment. Unlike the similar piers on the east and west elevations, these piers appear not to contain ventilation flues. The windows have external iron bars, behind which are original cast iron multi-paned windows. The windows contain multiple bottom-hinged hopper lights operated by a single mechanism incorporating a vertical connecting bar and a ratchet quadrant and pawl to retain the hoppers in an open or closed position. Much of the ribbed glass appears to be original.

Projecting from the centre of the south elevation is a semi-octagonal bay containing entrances to the exercise yards and a two level observation tower above. The rock-faced ashlar walls at ground and first floor level contain rectangular door openings on each face at both levels. The corners of the walls and the jambs and the door openings have drafted margins. The ground floor doors are fitted with original iron barred gates and the first floor doors are fitted with apparently original timber-framed French windows, fully glazed with horizontal glazing bars. At first floor level is a balcony, constructed from dressed bluestone slabs supported on later steel beams spanning from the building to the exercise yard walls. Access to the balcony, and to the first floor observation room, originally was from a door on the west side opening off the internal stair well. The door has an apparently original external iron barred gate and internal four-panelled timber door with flush beaded panels. The observation tower originally was at first floor level only and had a hipped roof. An additional weatherboarded level has been constructed at an unknown date, possibly in the 1950s. The extension projects beyond the bluestone lower walls on each side, and is supported on cast iron brackets which appear to be the eaves brackets to the original roof.

The east and west elevations (Fig. 122) are similar in design, originally differing only in the greater height of the east elevation above the sloping ground level. The strongly modelled Baroque design is dominated by centre piece above the cornice, consisting of large square piers, containing ventilation flues, flanking a semi-circular pediment, matching the central bay of the north elevation. The upper piers are supported on projecting rusticated piers on each side of a pair of tall arched window openings which rise through the first and second floor levels. The corner bays on each side are articulated by pairs of smooth-faced ashlar secondary piers, set back in relation to the rusticated piers, with recessed panels of plain rock-faced ashlar stonework between. The corner piers are returned onto the north and south elevations. Below these elements, at window sill level, is a smooth-faced rectangular string course, below which is rock-faced ashlar stonework with a chamfered plinth course at ground floor level, as on the north and south elevations.

The windows on the east and west elevations have multi-paned cast iron frames, similar to the north elevation stair windows and also retaining apparently original ribbed glass. The centre panes contain bottom-hinged hopper lights operated in two sets by

mechanisms similar to those on the stair windows. The semi-circular pediments contain large circular ventilation openings, fitted with timber louvres. External steel escape stairs were constructed on both the east and the west elevations in 1989.[21] This work included removal of one of the original windows on each elevation and their replacement with steel-faced doors, and formation of new door openings at ground floor level.

Along the north and south sides of the building are sunken areas enclosed by bluestone retaining walls with saddleback copings. The areas on the south side have been covered recently with steel gratings, and sections of the retaining walls have been dismantled. A chain link fence has been constructed above the north retaining wall. There is a similar sunken area along the west elevation, also covered with recent steel gratings, and obscured by the late 1960s cream brick wall between the Entrance and Visits Building (Building 64) and the Classifications Building (Building 65).

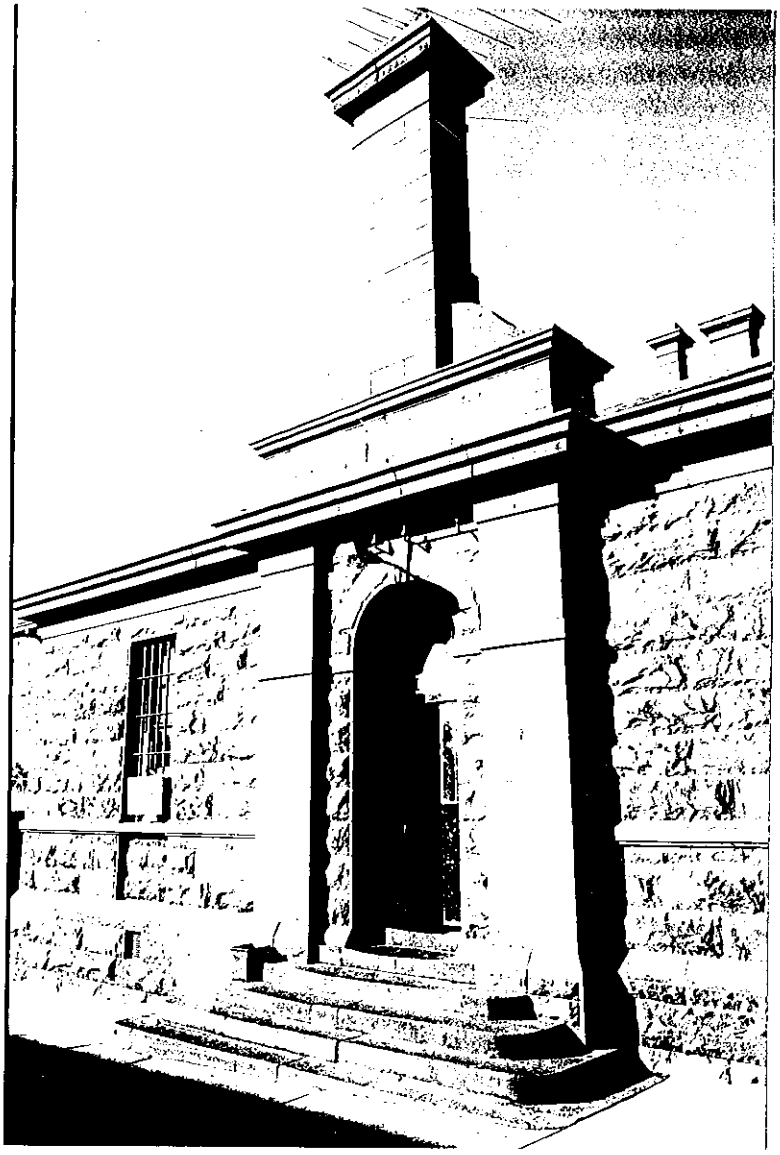

Figure 123 Entrance wing—north elevation

Entrance Wing

The single storey bluestone entrance wing has rock-faced ashlar walls, originally tuck-pointed, with a vertically drafted chamfered plinth course at ground floor level, a moulded string course at window sill level and a smooth-faced frieze band and moulded eaves cornice.

The corners and the rectangular window openings have drafted margins. The hipped roof is covered with possibly original slating.

Like the east and west elevations of the main block, the symmetrical north elevation has a strongly Baroque character, with a central smooth-faced ashlar chimney above the entrance flanked by ogee-shaped stone brackets (Fig. 123). The chimney rises from a flat moulded pediment above a projecting section of the cornice, supported on smooth-faced piers on each side of the arched entrance. The approach to the arched entrance is by flight of stone steps with returns on each side. The entrance opening is constructed with two-piece monolithic arch stones and a keystone, supported on a rectangular smooth-faced impost course. Slots cut in the face of the arch stones indicate the location of the original lamp bracket which projected in front of the entrance. Below the cornice are several early electrical insulators. The entrance doors are a pair of original iron barred gates, with fixed bars within the arch.

The lower sections of the gates are covered externally with painted sheet steel and they are lined internally with clear perspex. Below each of the windows flanking the entrance is a recessed panel between the sill and the plinth, and a square cast iron vent in the plinth. The windows have single-paned timber sashes, except for the possibly original four-paned lower sash in the east window. The original external iron bars have been cut away for airconditioning units.

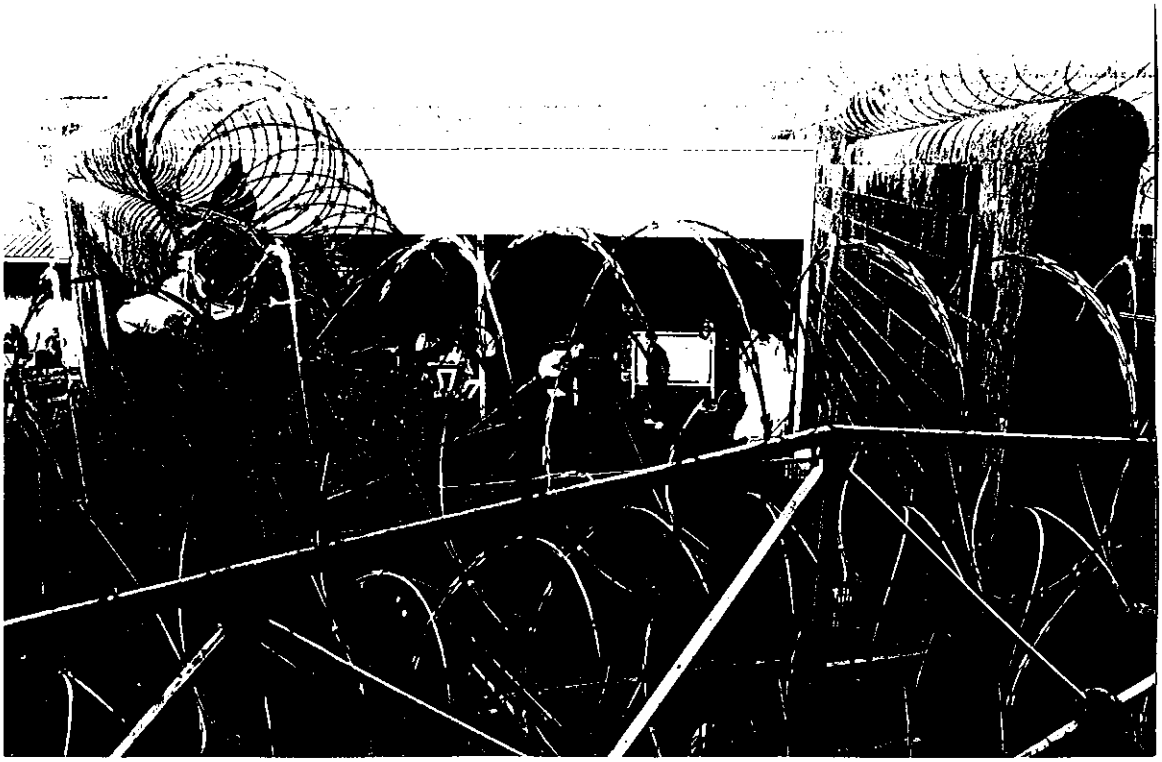

Figure 124 View of exercise yard

The original west elevation is obscured by Building 67, and the east elevation is partly obscured by Building 70. The windows on the remaining section of the east elevation are similar to those on the north elevation, except that there are no recessed panels below the openings. All of the windows have single-paned sashes and intact external bars.

Exercise Yards

The original six exercise yards were divided by high bluestone ashlar radial walls and were paved with bluestone slabs (Fig. 124). They originally contained small timber-framed shelters. The exercise yards were altered in the 1920s when the reception (now Classifications) building (Building 65) was constructed in the west part of the yards. Probably at the same time, the bluestone external boundary wall was increased in height with additions in red brick with roughcast render to the outside. Iron spikes were installed on top of the wall at the junctions with the internal radial walls. Additional radial walls, probably of brick construction and now all demolished, were also constructed at this time to form a total of ten yards. Along the external walls are two sets of open-fronted brick shower and toilet cubicles, probably also constructed in the 1920s. Seven other sets of cubicles have been demolished. The majority of the original bluestone paving has been replaced with concrete.

Shelters along the south external wall (Buildings 75 and 76) were constructed in 1972–3. In 1986–7, three of the original five radial walls were partly demolished and reception units (Buildings 73 and 74) were constructed in the western yard and the north-east corner. Coils of razor wire have been installed along the tops of the external and internal walls.

Interior

Entrance Building

The entrance building originally contained three offices and other rooms on each side of a central corridor leading to the main block. The two front rooms originally contained corner fireplaces, with arched brick openings, now built up. The original walls, all now painted, are pick-faced bluestone ashlar on the external walls and brick on the internal walls. The original ceilings appear from the drawings to have been lath and plaster, but are all now lined with hardboard, canite or plasterboard. The original bluestone floor paving remains in the corridor and in the centre-east room. The floors in the other adjoining rooms are of suspended timber construction, now covered with carpet or sheet vinyl. The surviving windows on the north and east elevations have timber reveal linings with roll-moulded architraves.

The original door openings off the corridor have segmental arched openings. One of the original bead-butt flush panelled doors remains on the east side, modified to include a glazed panel. The remaining doors have been replaced with plywood flush doors. The opening at the south end of the corridor to the main block has a pick-faced bluestone segmental arch, and contains the original iron barred gates and screen.

The rooms on the east side of the corridor, now used as a waiting room, offices and store rooms, have been subdivided with plasterboarded partitions and additional door openings have been formed in the corridor wall and one of the original dividing walls. A later welded steel barred gate and screen have been installed in the corridor. The rooms on the west side of the corridor have been substantially altered, probably at the time the adjoining Building 67 was constructed, and are now used as a bail store. Two of

the original three door openings in the corridor wall have been built up and one of the original dividing walls has been demolished. New door openings to Building 67 have been formed in place of the original windows and a door opening has been formed in the original dividing wall to the rear of the front room. A plasterboarded wall has been constructed to form a small store room at the south end.

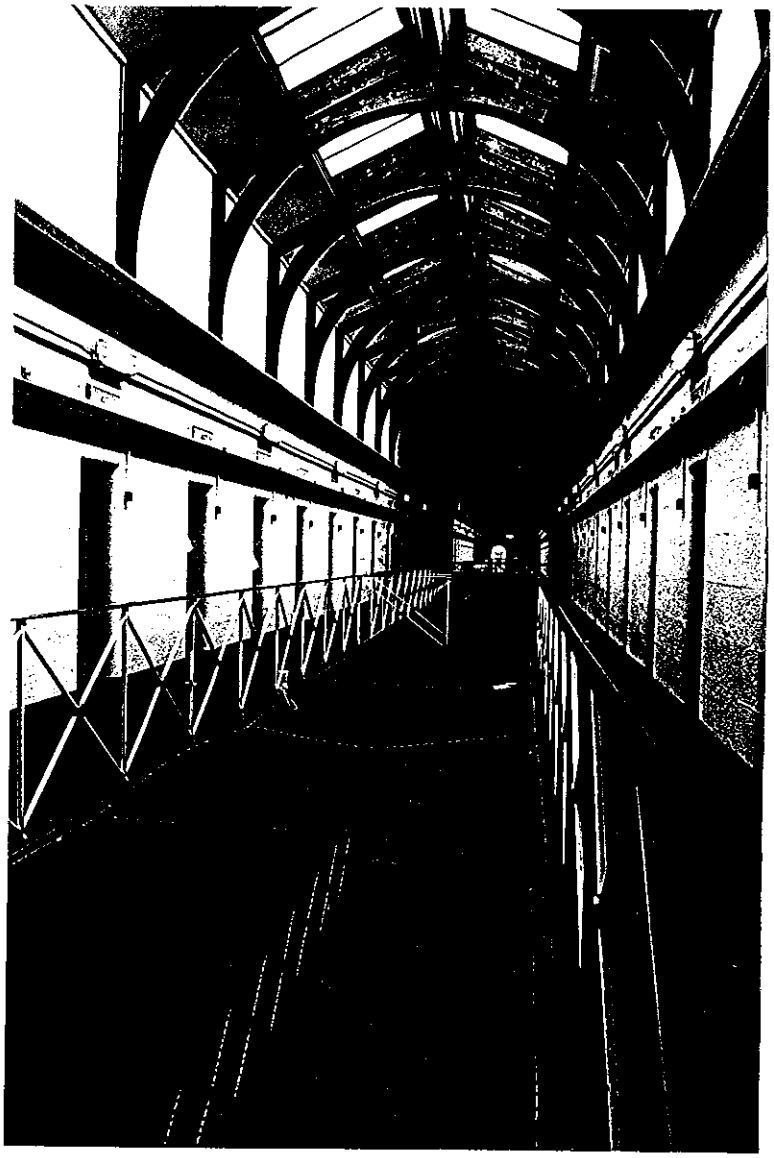

Figure 125 Galleried corridor looking west, showing the iron galleries and the arched timber roof trusses

Corridor

The full-height central corridor runs the full length of the building and has cast iron galleries on each side at each of the upper levels (Fig. 125). The main stairs are in a projecting wing on the north side of the central crossing axis (Fig. 126), and additional stairs are located at each end of the corridor. On the south side of the crossing is a bay leading to the exercise yards.

The ground floor is paved with original bluestone slabs, recently stripped of paint coatings. Along the centre of the floor are square ventilation openings thought to be connected to external vents in the north and south elevations. The walls are constructed from pick-faced bluestone ashlar, now painted. Above the cell doors are rectangular cast iron vent grilles with sliding hit-and-miss closers. At the east and west ends on each side of the windows are rectangular vents connected to vertical flues in the end elevation piers. A cast bronze bell is hung from an elaborate cast iron bracket fixed to the north-west corner of the central crossing bay.

The walls lack embellishment except at the upper level, where a large cavetto profile cornice runs along the top of the wall. The corners of the square crossing bay are chamfered, with large diamond-shaped terminations immediately below the cornice. Above the cornice on all four sides of the crossing bay are stone arches, above which the walls rise to the level of the coffered ceiling vent. A door opening in place of one of the original three windows at second floor level in the south wall of the central crossing bay has been formed to provide access to the upper level of the observation tower. The walls otherwise are substantially intact, apart from the relatively recent surface fixed cable trunking, switchboards and other fittings. A welded steel barred screen has been constructed across the corridor at ground floor level west of the crossing bay.

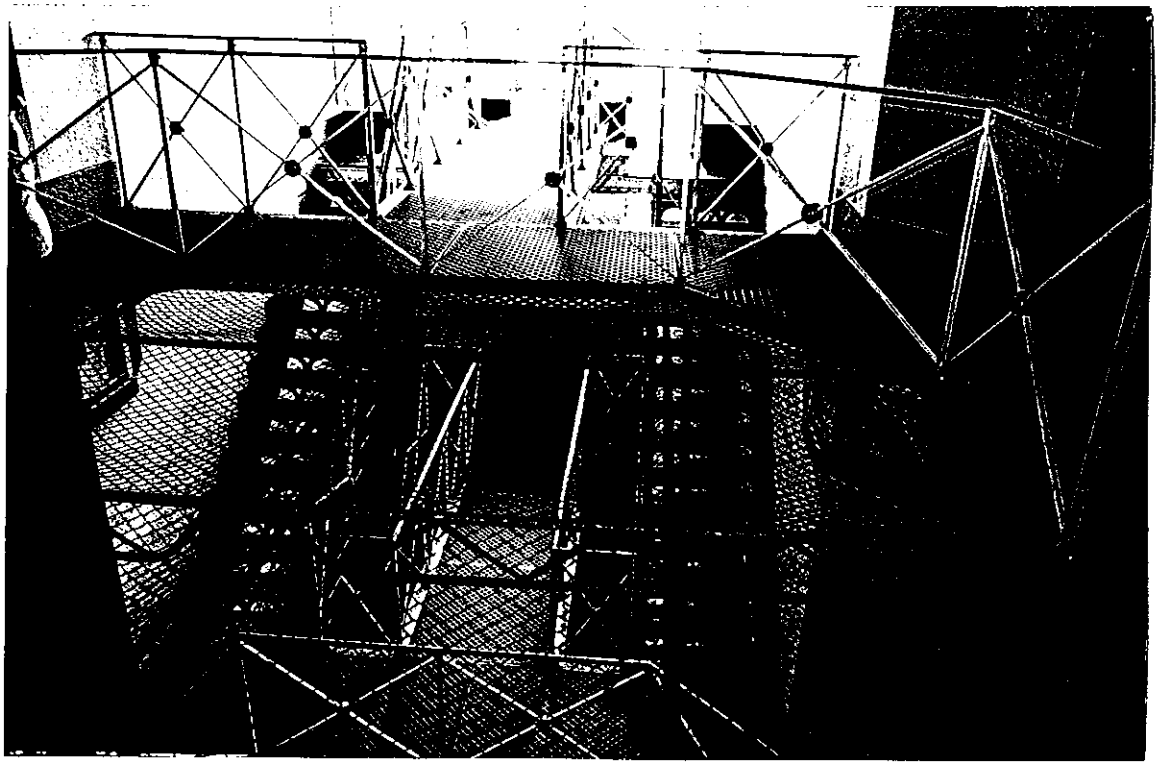

Figure 126 Central stair

The corridor roofs on each side of the crossing are constructed with a series of arched timber trusses above the cornice with continuous rooflights on each side of the ridge. The trusses, rooflight reveals and all of the other exposed ceiling woodwork are constructed from varnished imported softwood. The vertical faces between the trusses above the cornice and the sloping ceilings are lined with small-pitch painted corrugated iron. The east and west bays of the ceiling have flat ceilings at cornice level, lined with small-pitch corrugated iron, above which are arched timber louvred vents connected to the external oculus vents. The ceilings are substantially intact apart from the recent installation of smoke extract vents.

Above the square crossing bay is a timber-framed coffered ceiling containing quatrefoil pierced metal vent grilles, above which is the octagonal lantern. Surrounding the ceiling is a large and elaborately moulded varnished timber cornice. The mouldings to the square coffer panels have been painted. The ceilings above the stair well on the north side of the crossing and the south bay have a curved profile and are lined with varnished boards with vertical moulded ribs. The central bar of an iron tie rod system which originally spanned the crossing bay from north to south has been cut away.

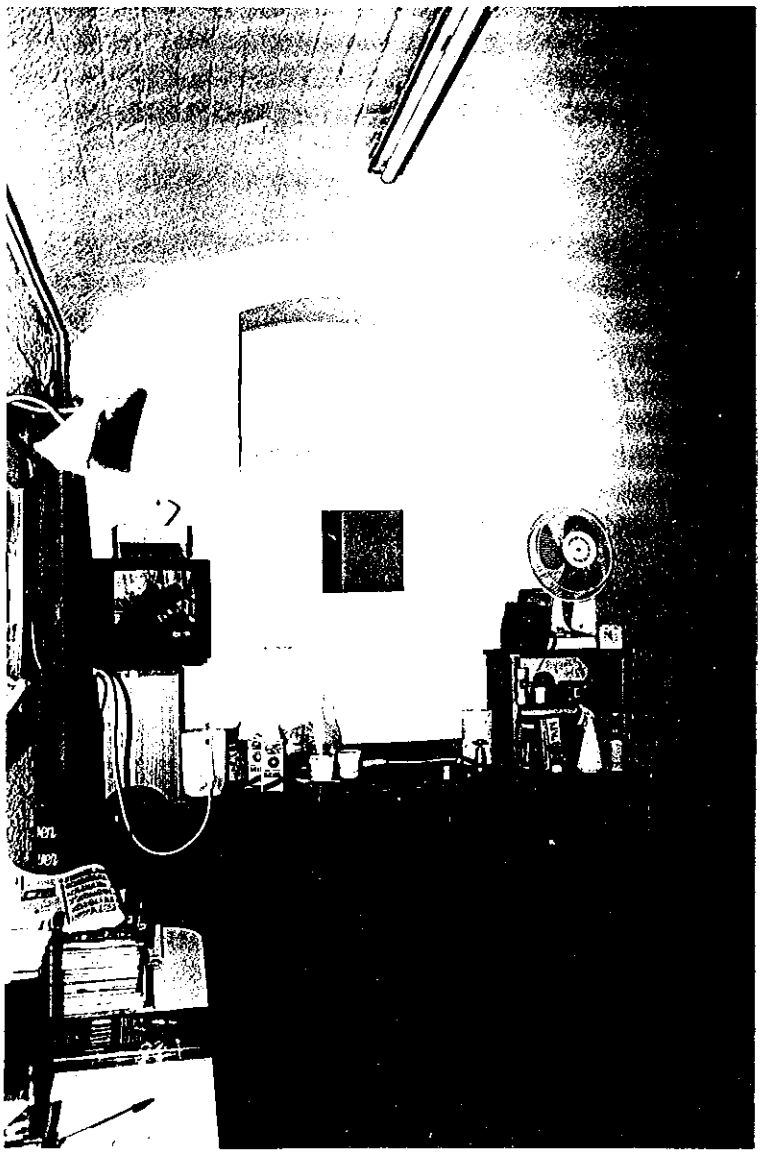

Figure 127 Typical cell interior

The galleries are constructed with cast iron solid chequer plate floor panels supported on quadrant brackets fixed to the walls and bearing onto stone corbels. The wrought iron handrails have square section posts and rectangular diagonal bars with circular bosses. The bridges around the perimeter of the crossing bay, the main stair landings and the cross bridges which span the width of the corridor between the galleries are supported on riveted iron girders. The stairs have cast iron I-section stringers and cast iron treads with decoratively pierced risers and diamond-pierced open treads.

With some exceptions, the galleries and stairs are substantially intact. The stair at the west end of the corridor has been reconstructed relatively recently, with steel stringers and treads, and is surrounded by a chain link fence. The areas between the galleries have been filled in with chain link screens. Two enclosed guard posts have been constructed at first floor level between the galleries and sections of the handrails have been cut away for installation of fire hydrant cupboards on the cross bridges. The spaces below the lower flights of the main stair have been filled in to form cupboards. The gallows which was relocated from the Melbourne Gaol in 1923 was located on the first floor between the galleries in the eastern corridor. The beam and the trapdoor mechanism were removed following abolition of capital punishment in the late 1960s and returned to the Melbourne Gaol. Fixing bolts for the beam remain on the walls above the gallery, along with a slot in the gallery floor thought to have been for the trapdoor lever and the curtain rails which span the corridor on each side of the gallows. The gate which opened onto the trapdoor has been welded shut.

Cells and Other Spaces

The original cells are 10' 0" (3.05 m) x 6' 0" (1.83 m) and have timber boarded floors, with concrete fill under, painted pick-faced bluestone ashlar walls, and painted brick segmental-vaulted ceilings (Fig. 127). Floors in some cells have been replaced recently with compressed cement sheet. The small segmental-arched windows have sloping inner sills. The glazing to the windows has been painted. Built-in sink, bench and cupboard units have been constructed below the windows. Apart from the sink units, each typical cell contains a stainless steel toilet, a loose steel-framed bed and a fixed wall mounted desk. At the west end of the ground floor are two isolation cells, without windows, which are entered from a vaulted passageway below the first floor gallery.

The majority of the cells retain the original plan form and most fabric. Several ground floor cells in the eastern range have been converted relatively recently to observation cells, fitted with steel doors and inner steel-framed screens lined with lexon. One pair of ground floor cells in the western range and a pair of first floor cells in the western range were converted to double cells, apparently in 1923, the ground floor cells for use as a warders' room in the then female section, and the first floor cells for use as the condemned cell opposite the gallows. The ground floor double cell and another single cell have been converted recently to toilets. One ground floor cell in the eastern range was altered in the 1920s to form an access way to the adjoining hospital (Building 71). The original door opening was widened and fitted with a barred gate. A cell at the west end of the ground floor was similarly altered in 1960 to form an entrance way for prisoners to the new visitors' building (Building 64).

With the exception of the ground floor observation cells, the cells retain the original timber-framed doors, which have been stripped and varnished recently. The doors have flush beaded vertical board panels externally and are lined internally with riveted and painted sheet iron. The doors are mounted on heavy cast iron hinges. The original locks and opening hatches have been replaced recently with K-type surface-mounted locks and painted steel bottom-hinged hatches. The doors are fitted with original iron

observation openings with pivoting external covers. The original contract drawings include details of an indicator flag mechanism, similar to that in B Division, to be fitted in the walls next to the cell doors. No evidence of such indicators having been installed is apparent.

The rooms on each side of the central crossing bay, on all levels, were warders' rooms, and have painted pick-faced ashlar walls, timber floors, segmental-vaulted ceilings lined with corrugated iron and varnished beaded flush-panelled doors. The space on the south-west side of the crossing contains a stair between the ground and first floors and providing access to the observation tower. Access to the stair was not possible. The north-east room on the ground floor was the Chief Warder's room and contains a fireplace, now sheeted over, and a black marble mantelpiece. The ground floor north-west room, converted in 1923 to form the Female Prison entrance, is now used as an interview room and has walls and ceiling lined with plasterboard. The room contains a painted modelled clay medallion, depicting a Raphael Madonna, executed by an unknown prisoner and similar to the wall sculptures in the Officers' Mess (Building 116).

Observation Tower

The semi-octagonal observation tower contains a ground floor lobby opening onto the exercise yards and a two level observation tower above. The lobby has a bluestone paved floor, painted pick-faced ashlar walls and a segmental-vaulted corrugated iron ceiling. There are five door openings to the yards, each with an original iron barred gate, some of which have been lined with clear perspex. The original first floor of the observation tower has a timber boarded floor, painted pick-faced ashlar walls with a render skirting, and a beaded board ceiling with moulded timber coving. The French windows, described in the previous *Exterior* section, have chamfered architraves. The glazing has been painted. An opening has been formed in the ceiling and a steel stair descending from the level above has been installed. The upper level, added possibly in the 1950s, has hardboard-lined walls and ceiling, and contains a toilet cubicle.

Roof Voids

The roof voids on each side of the central corridor contain the timber roof structure, comprising principal rafters supported on the arched central trusses and propped off horizontal beams at ceiling level, supporting purlins and common rafters. The original slate battens remain, along with fragments of broken slate on the ceilings. The roof framing is constructed with pegged mortice and tenon jointing. The ceilings are filled with concrete above the brick cell vaults. There is no evidence in the roof voids of header tanks or other original services.

Ventilation

D Division has a partly ducted natural ventilation system, as do A and B Divisions, but without the furnace-assisted thermo-ventilation system used in B Division. Cross ventilation in the cells is simply provided by fixed ventilation slots in the windows and ventilation slots in the corridor walls above the doors. The corridors are ventilated by the opening windows at each end and in the central stair wing, by floor vents which appear to be connected to sub-floor vents in the external walls, and by vents in the end walls which are connected to vertical flues which presumably were intended to extract air by natural updraught.

Conclusions—Building 66

D Division is substantially intact to the extent of the form and fabric of most of the exterior, the internal circulation areas in the entrance wing and the main block, and most of the cells. The principal alterations have been the construction of adjoining buildings on the north side since the 1920s (Buildings 64, 67, 70 and 71); recent partial demolition of the exercise yard walls and construction of new structures within the yards; the addition of the second floor level to the observation tower, alterations to the entrance wing offices; recent construction of guard posts and installation of electrical and other services in the central corridor; and alterations to some of the cells in the 1920s and recently.

Significance

Of primary significance. The construction of the New Female Prison in the early 1890s was a significant expansion both of accommodation for female prisoners in Victoria and of the Pentridge complex. The largest single cell building constructed in Victoria, the planning of the building demonstrates the continuing force of early to mid nineteenth British planning models on prison architecture in the late nineteenth century. The strongly articulated design of the external elevations and of the galleried corridor, while closely modelled on that of the 1858–64 Melbourne Gaol cell block, is a particularly monumental example of the stylistically varied output of the Victorian Public Works Department in the late 1880s and early 1890s.

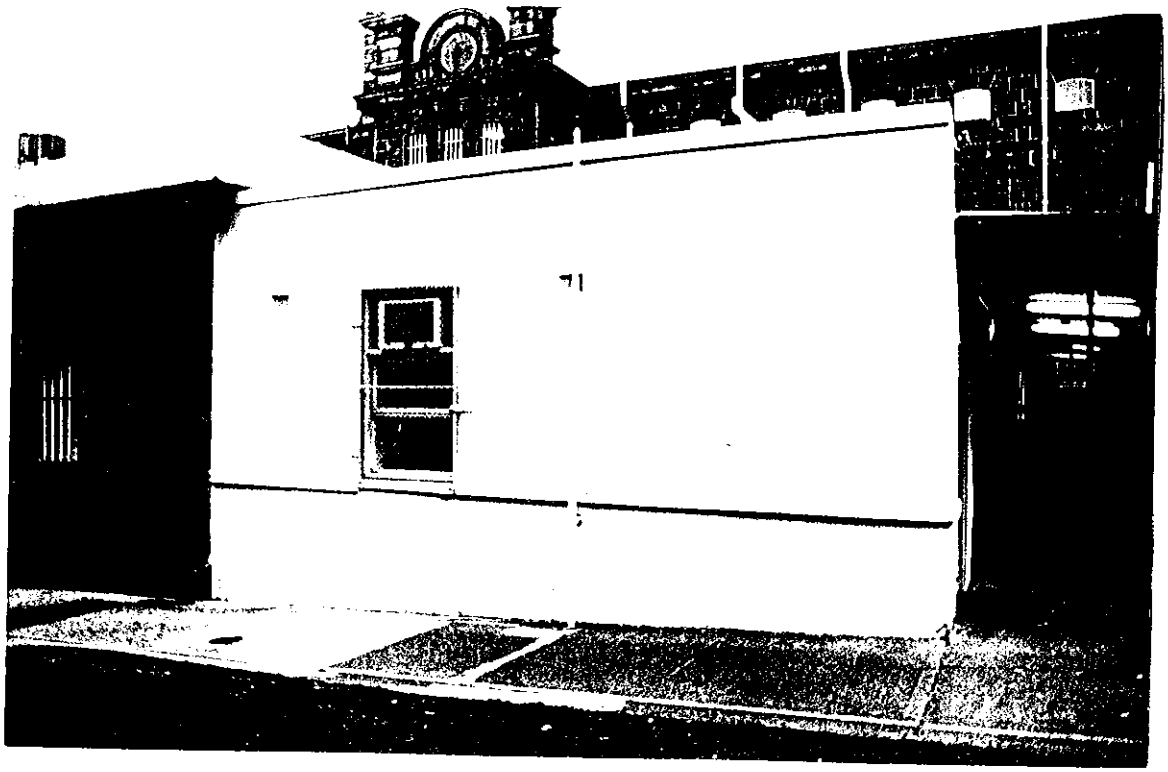

Figure 128 Former Records Building (Building 67)

5.1.10 Building 67—Former Records Building

This small, single-storey building (Fig. 128) is an extension to the entrance building of D Division (Building 66). The building, probably of brick construction, is faced with painted and ruled render. The north exterior wall continues the string course from the adjacent entrance building. Behind the parapet wall is a corrugated iron skillion roof. Internally, the building is divided into a number of timber partitioned office spaces, and has door openings to D Division on the east side.

Conclusions—Building 67

Building 67 is of relatively recent construction.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.11 Building 68—Records Building

Building 68 is a standard portable structure with metal weatherboard cladding, aluminium framed windows and a skillion roof with projecting eaves on the north side. Windows on the north side are shaded by external fixed louvres. The interior comprises one large office space with smaller rooms located on the east side.

Conclusions—Building 68

Building 68 is of recent construction and appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.12 Building 69—Former Control Room (Box Rider)

This small building of concrete block construction has a painted exterior and a shallow pitched skillion roof with metal tray decking. The windows have glass louvres.

Conclusions—Building 69

Building 69 is of relatively recent construction and appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.13 Building 70—Maintenance Building and WCs

Building 70 is located adjacent to the entrance building of D Division on the east side, and contains a maintenance shed, showers and wcs (Fig). The building is of brick construction, painted, and has a low pitched skillion roof with a quad eaves gutter. Windows are timber framed. A former opening on the east side appears to have been bricked in. The building may incorporate an earlier boiler house and fumigator room at the south end, which are shown on c 1923 plan of D Division[22].

Conclusions—Building 70

Building 70 was probably constructed c 1920s, and appears to have been altered and extended.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.14 Building 71—Former Hospital (part of D Dormitories)

The former D Dormitories hospital was constructed in the 1920s as part of the establishment of the Metropolitan Prison in 1924. The single-storey building is of English Bond red brick construction with double-hung twelve-paned sash windows and rendered sills (Fig. 130). The windows are barred with steel grilles. The upper part of the walls are rendered. The hipped corrugated iron roof has eaves with exposed rafters.

Internally, walls are hard plastered with ovolo cornices. Dormitory accommodation is located on either side of a long central corridor. The timber doors are four-panelled with sliding inspection windows. Ventilation openings with steel grilles are located at high level in the corridor walls.

Later alterations include the installation of wall mounted air conditioning units and surface mounted conduit and fluorescent light fittings.

Conclusions—Building 70

Building 70 was constructed in the 1920s and appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

Figure 129 Maintenance Building and WCs (Building 70)

Figure 130 Former Hospital (Building 71)

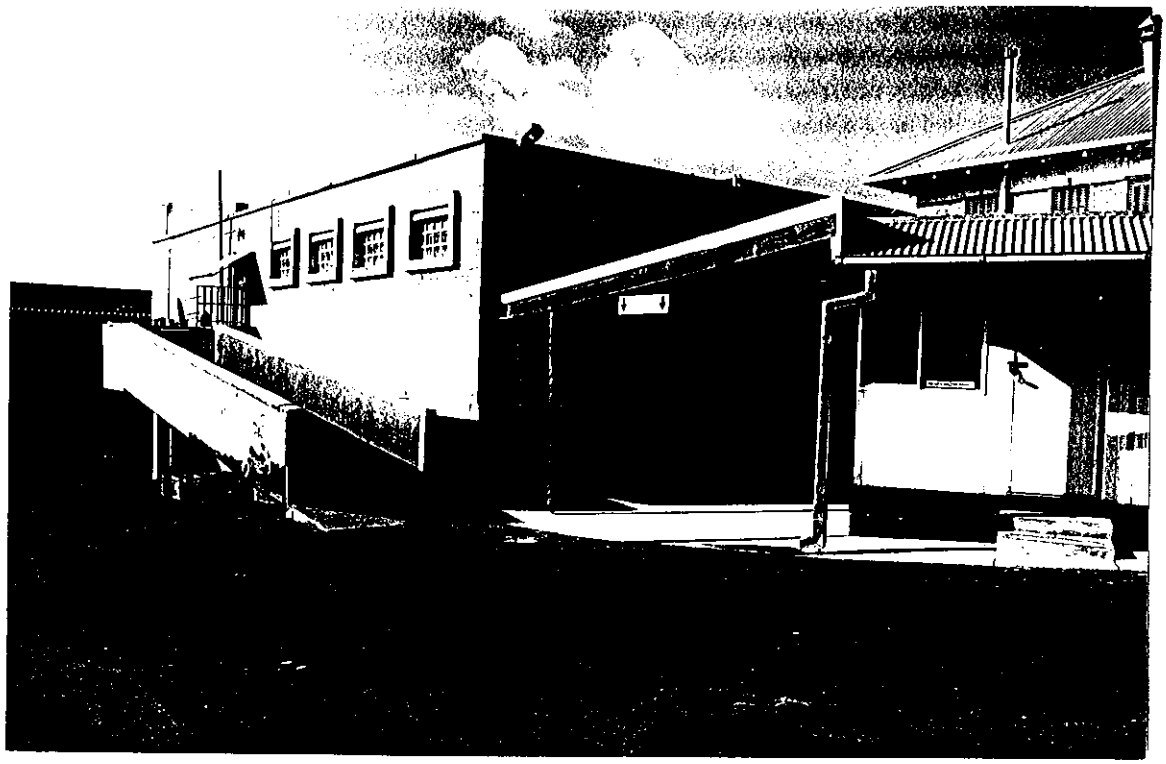

Figure 131 D Division Dormitories (Building 72)

5.1.15 Building 72—D Division Dormitories

The D Division Dormitories building was constructed between 1963 and 1965.[23] The building is linked to the former Hospital (Building 71) and to D Division at the south-west corner. The tapering plan form follows the alignment of the stone boundary wall on the east side, constructed at an unknown date after the early 1920s.

Exterior

The dormitories building (Fig. 131) is a single storey flat-roofed building raised above ground level on a reinforced concrete base structure. A reinforced concrete ramp rises to the north elevation entrance. The upper level overhangs the base at the north end and the sides, and is constructed with red brick walls above the cantilevered reinforced concrete floor slab. The walls rise to a parapet above the flat roof. The high level rectangular window openings are framed by projecting render finished surrounds. The windows have small-paned steel frames. Air handling ductwork and fans are attached to the east elevation. A mural, depicting Disney cartoon characters, was being executed on and below the north ramp at the time of the survey.

Interior

The interior comprises a central corridor with former dormitories on each side, a large day room and kitchen at the north-west corner and showers and store rooms. The original 8-man dormitories on the east side are now used as two-man cells, and the 12-man dormitories on the west side have been subdivided with blockwork walls to form pairs of two-man cells. The original walls and ceilings have painted hard plaster or render finishes. The concrete floors are carpeted in the cells and corridor. The corridor

is divided into sections by steel barred screens and gates. The cells contain toilets and washbasins, screened in the eastern cells behind low walls, and bunk beds and other loose furniture. The cell doors are timber-framed and steel-faced and have barred toplights. Adjacent to the cell doors are small rectangular observation windows.

Conclusions—Building 72

The D Division Dormitories building is substantially intact externally. The former dormitories were altered recently, but the interior otherwise appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.16 Buildings 73 and 75—Kestrel and Kingfisher Reception Orientation Units

The Kestrel and Kingfisher Reception Orientation Units were constructed in 1986–87 as part of a general upgrading of the Remand facilities at Pentridge.[24] Both buildings are based on standard prefabricated structures. Building 73 (Kestrel) has painted steel weatherboarded walls and a low-pitched corrugated iron roof extended to form bull-nosed verandahs on the east and west sides. The verandahs are returned at the south end to form shelters built against the exercise yard wall. Building 75 (Kingfisher) also has painted steel weatherboard walls, with a parapet concealing a skillion traydeck roof.

Conclusions—Buildings 73 and 75

These recent buildings appear to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.17 Buildings 74 and 76—Shelters

These shelters, constructed against the south wall of the D Division exercise yards, are thought to have been constructed in c. 1972–3.[25] The shelters have steel traydeck skillion roofs supported on square steel posts. The shelter in the centre yard covers the earlier brick toilet and shower enclosures.

Conclusions—Buildings 74 and 76

The shelters appear to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

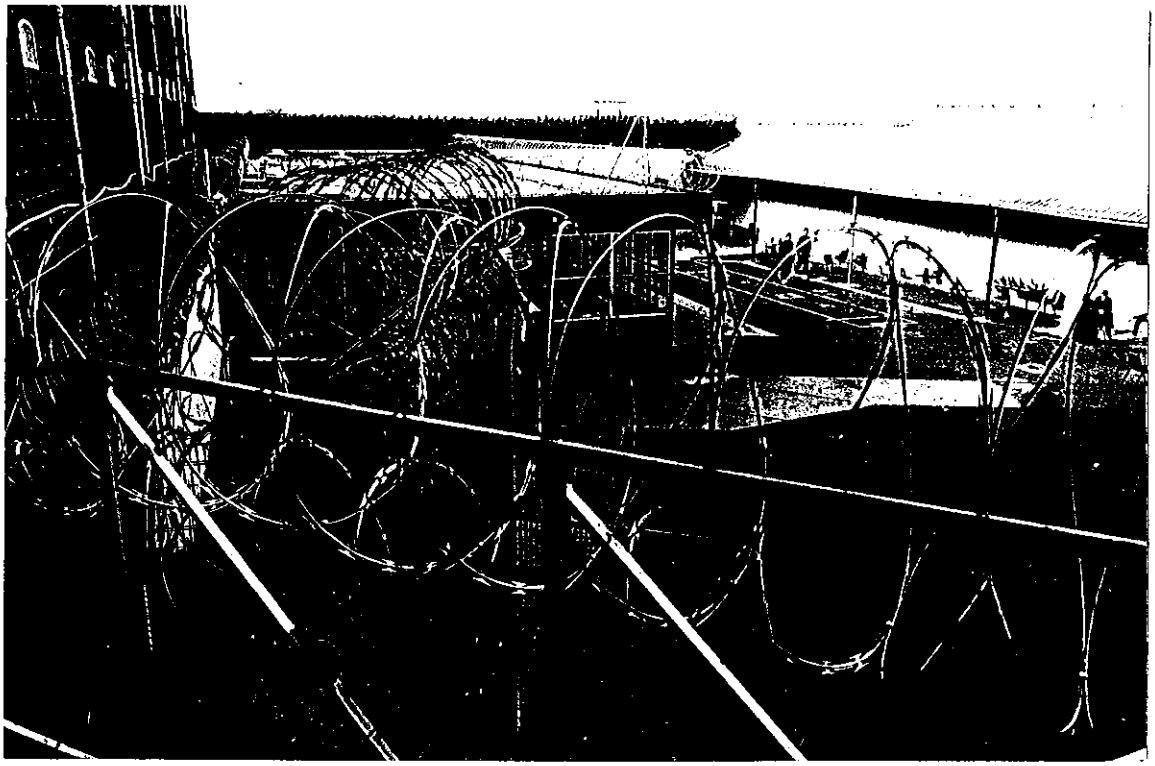

Figure 132 Kingfisher Reception Orientation Unit (Building 75)

5.1.18 Building 77—Walkway

This covered walkway connects Building 78 (Contact Visits) with the D Division exercise yards. The tubular steel structure is raised above ground and has strip timber flooring and a corrugated iron roof. The sides are enclosed with chain link fencing.

Conclusions—Building 77

The walkway is of relatively recent construction and appear to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.19 Building 77a—Security Station

Building 77a is a small single-roomed timber-framed structure with a skillion roof. The upper part of the walls are glazed. The window on the east side is shaded by a fixed metal awning.

Conclusions—Building 77a

Building 77a is of relatively recent construction and appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.20 Building 78—Contact Visits

Building 78 is a standard portable structure with metal weatherboard cladding and aluminium framed windows and a skillion roof with boxed eaves. The building is raised on a timber boarded plinth. The interior comprises one large space and a small room at the east end.

Conclusions—Building 78

Building 78 is of recent construction and appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.21 Building 79—Pool and Pump

This in-ground pool has ceramic border tiles to the sides and concrete paving to the perimeter. To the west of the pool is a small red brick pump house with a corrugated iron skillion roof.

Conclusions—Building 79

The pool and pump house appear to date from the 1960s or '70s, and appear to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.22 Building 80—Former Female Prison Receiving Building (Officers' Assembly Building)

This building was constructed in 1892 as the Receiving Building for the new Female Prison (D Division), opened in 1894.[26] Several earlier buildings had been constructed on the site, and the 1892 contract drawing appears to indicate that the new building incorporated sections of some of these earlier buildings. The 1854 'General Plan of Penal Stockade' shows an offices building located near the north-west corner of the later F Division, with the west elevation in line with the existing boundary wall facing the main avenue.[27] An 1868 drawing shows an L-shaped cookhouse, stores and office building immediately south of the earlier offices building adjoining the corridor along the west side of F (then C^2) Division (Building 81).

Exterior

The former Receiving Building is a single storey building located adjacent to F Division (Building 81). The west elevation forms part of the boundary wall which runs along the main avenue from the South Gate. The principal elevations to the south and west are constructed with vertically drafted bluestone ashlar stonework. The south elevation, facing the yard between F and D Divisions, is terminated by projecting piers at each end and has a moulded string course at window sill height, a bracketed cornice similar to the cornice on F Division and a flat parapet and rectangular door and window openings with flat stone lintels (Fig. 129). The windows have original external iron bars. The timber-framed sash windows have single-paned sashes apart from one possibly original four-paned sash. The entrance door has a stepped outer reveal and a probably original iron strapwork grille above a later flush plywood door and timber frame.

The west elevation is divided into three bays, with symmetrical end bays with projecting end piers, bracketed cornices and parapets matching the south elevation (Fig. 130). The central bay is constructed with plain ashlar stonework with a saddleback coping matching the boundary walls. The north bay contains two sash windows in rectangular openings. The south bay is partly obscured by the 1960 Reception Building (Building 64). It originally contained two blank rectangular niches, similar in form to the window openings on the north bay but with lintels one course lower. A door opening has been formed within Building 64 in the south niche. A flat-roofed verandah has been constructed recently outside the north bay.

The east elevation is partly within the corridor which runs along the west side of F Division (Building 81) (Fig. 131). The whole elevation is painted. Like the south and west elevations, the section within the corridor, corresponding to the east wall of the 1868 kitchen wing, is constructed from vertically drafted bluestone ashlar. A door opening south of the entrance to F Division, originally opening into an internal courtyard in the Receiving Building, has been built up. The wall opposite the entrance to F Division incorporates a section of rock-faced stonework, and corresponds to a section of wall which appears to be shown on the 1892 drawing as being built up. The area north of the corridor has been enclosed relatively recently by a skillion roofed shelter between Building 80 and F Division supported on brick piers. The north and east facing walls, with the exception of the north-most bay, are constructed from pick-faced ashlar, contrasting with the other walls, and possibly are part of the offices building shown on the 1854 plan. The north bay of the east elevation, and the north elevation, are constructed from coursed bluestone rubble and were constructed later than the 1892 building.

The building has a hipped roof, originally slated and now covered with ribbed steel traydeck. The later extension to the north has a skillion roof covered with corrugated steel. The original central courtyard has been roofed. All of the original chimneys have been dismantled.

Interior

The building, as constructed in 1892, originally contained a receiving and stripping room adjacent to the south entrance, a bathroom, dressing room, clothes stores, a fumigating room and an office. A central vestibule, entered from the south door, lead to a courtyard in the centre of the building, which has been roofed relatively recently. With the exception of the bluestone ashlar north, east and west walls of the original north room, which appear to correspond with the 1850s offices building, and the stone east wall of the courtyard, all of the internal wall faces of the 1892 building are painted brickwork. The later extension to the north has rock-faced bluestone walls to the north and east, with pick-faced ashlar stonework to the original external wall to the south and the original face of the boundary wall to the west.

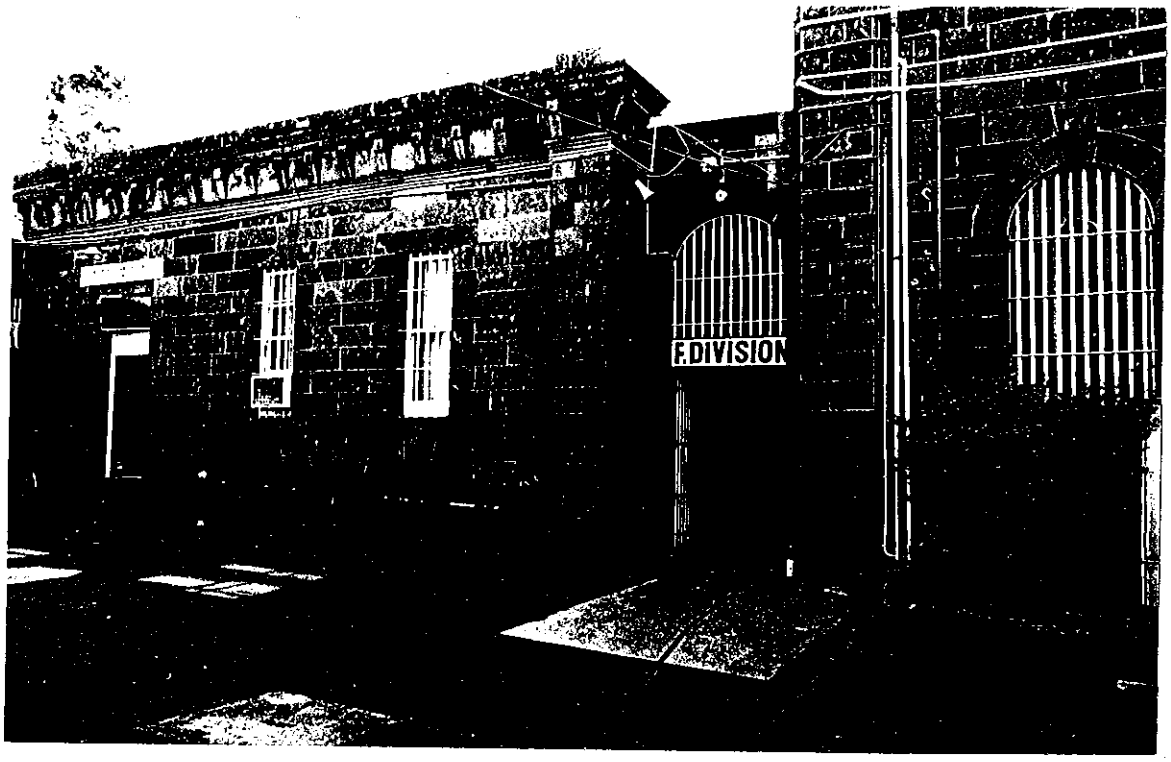

Figure 133 Former Female Prison Receiving Building (Building 80)—south elevation

Figure 134 Former Female Prison Receiving Building (Building 80)—west elevation

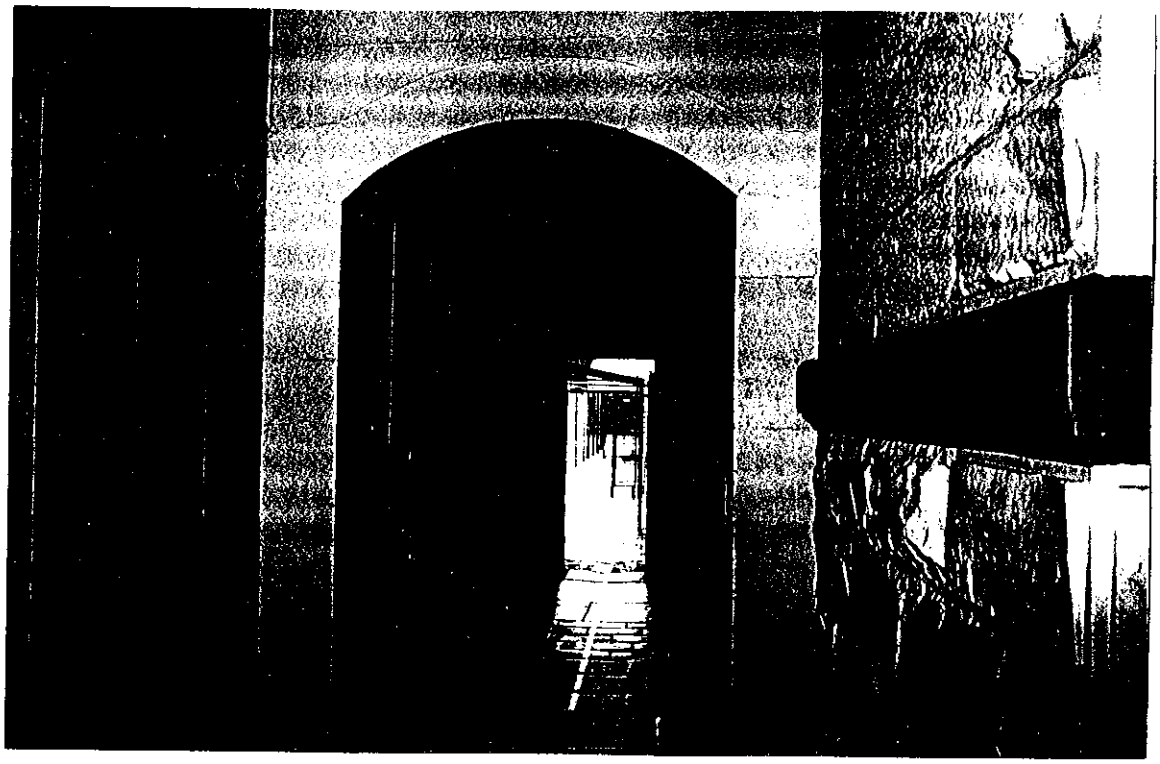

Figure 135 Corridor between the former Receiving Building and F Division, showing the ashlar and rock-faced stone wall to the Receiving Building

Floors generally are paved with bluestone slabs, covered in some areas with carpet or sheet vinyl. The original square set plaster ceilings have been replaced in some rooms with hardboard or fibrous plaster ceilings. The original north room has a ripple iron ceiling with a roof lantern, probably installed when this room was converted to a kitchen in the 1940s.[28] This room contains a large brick chimney on the north wall and a brick-walled room on the east side, apparently constructed as part of the kitchen conversion. On the west side is a relatively recent timber mezzanine and a ladder providing access to the window. The original receiving room at the south-west corner contains a brick stair up to the door leading to Building 64, constructed at the same time as this building in 1960. The original door from this room to the adjoining bathroom has been built up. Access to the office at the south-east corner, which originally contained a fireplace, was not possible.

Several of the original bead-butt flush-panelled timber doors remain. Others have been replaced with plywood flush doors. The steel-barred gates between the entrance vestibule and the courtyard and on the north side of the courtyard are relatively recent. The windows facing onto the courtyard have brick segmental arches, basalt sills and four-paned sashes.

Conclusions—Building 80

The former Receiving Building, constructed in 1892, is substantially intact externally, with the exception of the north extension, constructed at an unknown date, and the construction of Building 64 in 1960 which partly obscures the west elevation. Internally, the 1892 plan form and the majority of the internal fabric remains intact. Internal alterations, including replacement of ceilings, alterations in the original north room and roofing of the courtyard, have been carried out since the 1940s.

The existing building appears to incorporate parts of the early 1850s office building, which appears to form the north room of the 1892 building, and of the 1868 kitchen wing. The 1892 contract drawing appears to indicate that the east wall of the 1868 building and the north and east walls of the 1850s building were retained. The south and centre bays of the west elevation are shown as existing work, probably constructed in 1868, and appear to have been reduced in height but otherwise retained. The north bay of the west elevation appears to have been newly constructed in 1892 to match the existing south bay. The south elevation was constructed in 1892.

Significance

Of primary significance. The Receiving Building was an integral part of the New Female Prison, constructed in the early 1890s, which represents a significant expansion both of accommodation for female prisoners in Victoria and of the Pentridge complex.

5.1.23 Building 81—F Division

F Division was originally intended as the hospital building for the new Pentridge prison complex planned in 1855 by John Giles Price. Construction of the building was commenced by Price in 1856 and the building was completed in 1858 by Price's successor as Inspector General, William Champ. When completed, it was known as C Division, and was used for dormitory prisoner accommodation.[29]

In 1875, the building, which had been declared unsuitable for use by adult male prisoners, became the Jika Reformatory for Boys. Following the relocation of the Boys' Reformatory to Ballarat a few years later in the late 1870s, the building was refurbished for accommodation of female prisoners, and a small number were transferred to Pentridge in late 1879. The experiment was not a success, however, and a change in Departmental policy saw the women returned to the Melbourne Gaol. In 1894, following completion of D Division, F Division became part of the new Female Prison. Three of the four wards were subdivided to accommodate prisoners, and the fourth was converted to a workroom, and the east wing was converted to become a kitchen.[30]

Following the reallocation of D Division for use by male prisoners in 1923 and 1924, F Division continued to house female prisoners until the construction of Fairlea Prison in 1957. Subsequently, it was again used for dormitory accommodation of male prisoners until late 1986, when the upper dormitories in F Division were converted for use as locker rooms for prison officers, and the lower dormitories were redeveloped to accommodate welfare, medical and psychiatric staff.[31]

F Division is a two storey bluestone building, with basement cells at the east end, and with a single storey former kitchen wing to the east. It is linked to the former Female Prison Receiving Building (Building 80) on the west side. The building contains a full-height central corridor, with galleries at first floor level and large dormitory spaces on each side.

Exterior

Main Block

All elevations of the main block are constructed with rock-faced bluestone ashlar up to the level of the ground floor window sills and from pick-faced ashlar stonework above, with a smooth-faced chamfered plinth course at ground floor level and a moulded string course at ground floor window sill level (Fig. 136). At the top of the walls is a roll-moulded frieze band below a bracketed cornice and a plain flat parapet.

The corners and the jambs to the ground and first floor windows on the north and south elevations have rock-faced quoins with drafted margins. The ground floor window openings are round-headed, and have smooth-faced voussoirs and moulded keystones. Between the windows at arch impost level is a rectangular string course. The first floor window openings have projecting bracketed sills and smooth-faced stilted segmental arches. The windows are fitted with original multi-paned cast iron frames. These originally had small single-pane opening hoppers, now replaced with fixed glazing. At the west end of the north elevation is a round-headed door opening, built up with rendered brickwork. The opening has splayed smooth-faced ashlar jambs and voussoirs. The arch is filled with a original cast-iron multi-paned toplight, with a variety of later glazing. A large heater unit projects from one of the south elevation ground floor windows. Apart from this unit, the built up north elevation door, and later electrical and other services fixed to the walls, the north and south elevations are substantially intact.

A clerestory, constructed from smooth-faced ashlar stonework, rises above the central corridor, and has low pitched end gables on the east and west elevations, with sloping cornice mouldings and recessed window panels containing triple round-headed window openings (Fig. 137). The gables are flanked by rectangular parapets, with recessed central panels and rectangular moulded tops. The north and south elevations of the clerestory have recessed rectangular panels between plain piers, each panel containing a pair of rectangular six-paned cast iron windows.

Figure 136 F Division—south elevation

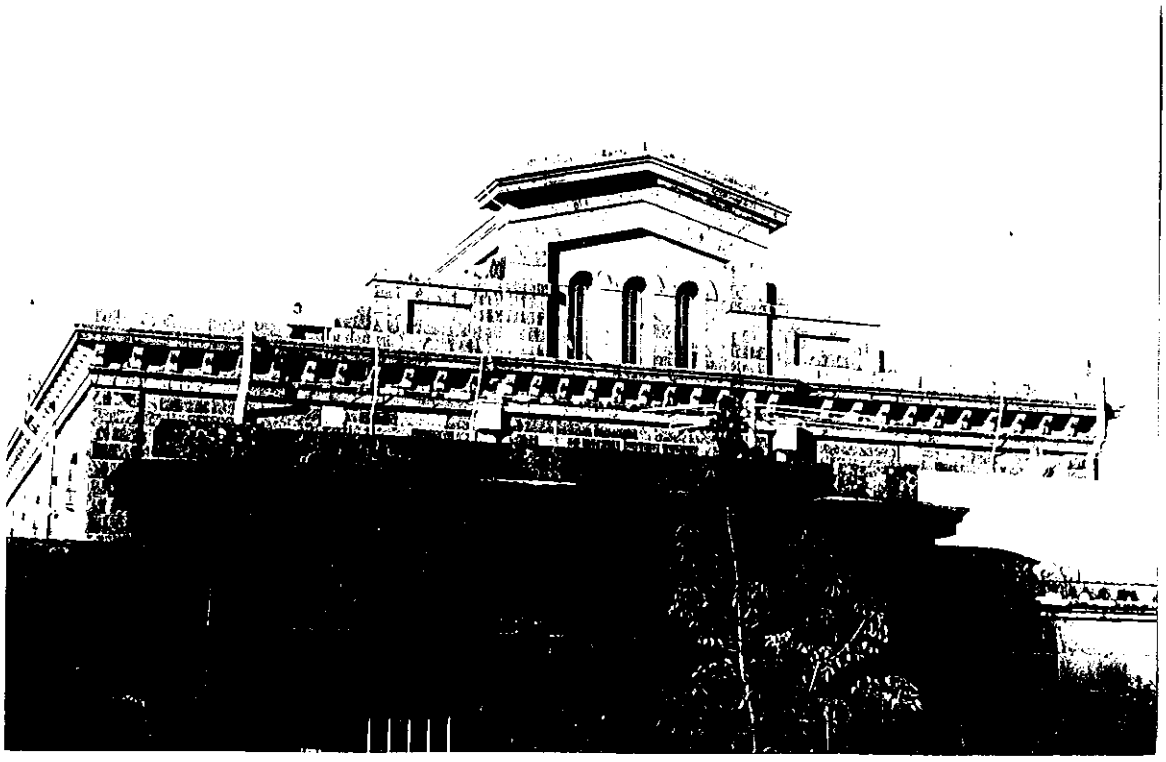

Figure 137 West elevation, showing clerestory gable

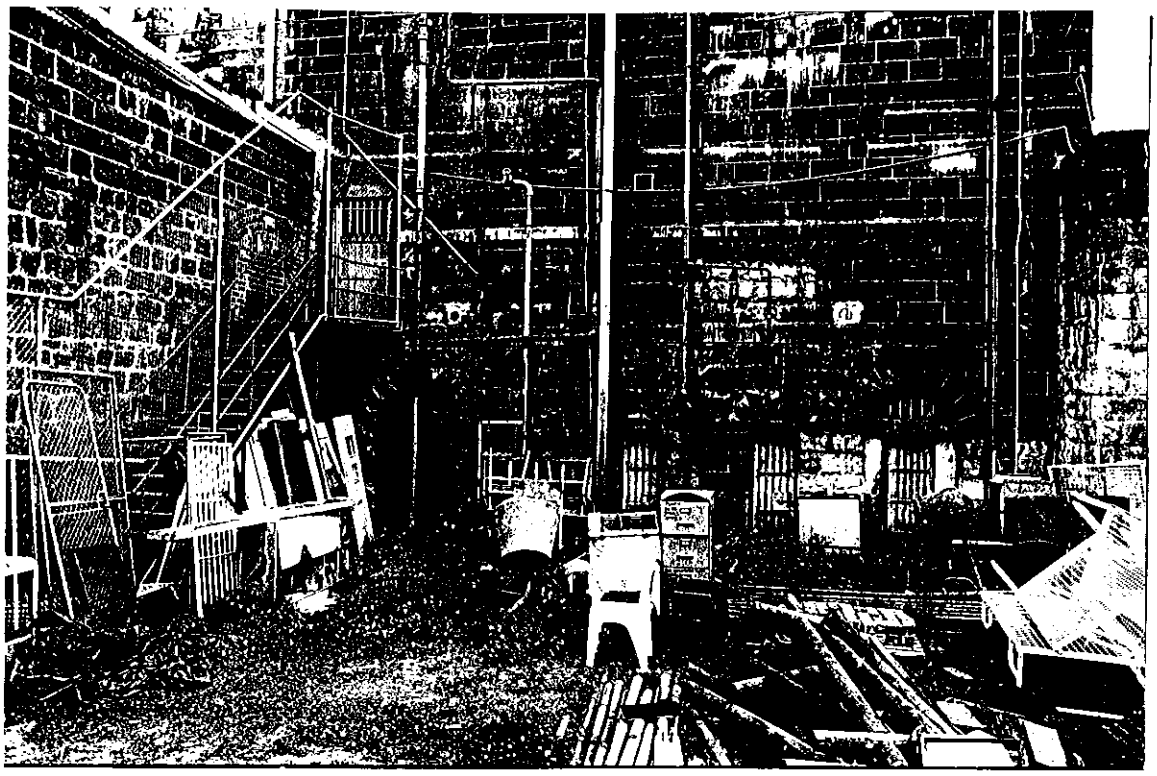

Figure 138 East elevation, showing doors to basement isolation cells

The central bays of the east and west elevations, below the clerestory gables, project slightly. The central bay of the west elevation contains a single round-headed window at first floor level, above the roof to the corridor between F Division and the former Female Prison Receiving Building (Building 80). The corridor, which appears to have been built either at the same time as F Division or with the 1868 kitchen and stores building previously on the site of the 1892 Receiving Building (see Building 80), is entered from the south through a rusticated arched opening, with iron barred gates and upper bars, in an ashlar wall linking the two buildings. The corridor, described in the following section, appears originally to have been an un-roofed passageway immediately inside the opening, leading to an enclosed lobby outside the main entrance.

The area on the north side of the corridor, between F Division and the former Receiving Building, has been enclosed relatively recently with a corrugated steel skillion roof. The originally external section of the west elevation facing this area generally matches the other external elevations but lacks the moulded sill level string course. The elevation contains a round-headed doorway, with plain reveals, a vertically boarded timber-framed door and a barred toplight. The adjoining section of wall, containing the north entrance to the corridor, is constructed from pick-faced bluestone and could be contemporary with F Division. The door opening contains an iron barred gate, above which is a flat stone lintel and a four-paned timber-framed toplight.

The east elevation is partly obscured by the former kitchen wing on the south side of the central bay. Above the existing roof of the kitchen wing are flashing slots and the shadow of a former gabled roof at first floor level, indicating that the kitchen wing previously was two storey. In the projecting central bay, there are small rectangular window openings at ground and first floor level and a door opening at ground floor level opening onto a later external steel stair. The door opening appears to be original, but has been altered with a rendered lintel and a recent steel barred gate and flush steel door. At basement level on the east elevation are four arched doors to a central chamber of unknown purpose and three isolation cells (Fig. 138). The central and outer arches are wider than those on the two inner doors. Three similar cells with matching openings are on the south side of the central bay, within the basement of the former kitchen wing. Within each arch is a flat stone lintel, above which is a small barred ventilation opening. The cell doors are fitted with iron barred gates, lined with sheet steel, and originally had solid timber-framed outer doors. These doors have been removed, but the original hinge pivots and locking bolt holes remain. Later plumbing, including sewer pipes and recent rainwater pipes, has been fixed to the elevation.

The roof comprises low-pitched hipped sections, concealed behind the parapets, above the dormitories, and a gabled section above the central clerestory. The original form of the roof and the timber and iron trussed framing appear to be intact. The roof covering, probably slate originally, has been replaced with corrugated steel.

The former kitchen wing, now used as a workshop, is a single storey gabled bluestone structure with a brick walled lean-to wing at the east end (Figs. 139 & 140). The stone walls are constructed mostly from random-coursed bluestone rubble, apart from the upper sections of the walls which are constructed from squared rock-faced blocks, appearing to indicate that this section has been rebuilt. On the north elevation, near the main building, is a large brick-arched opening, apparently constructed at a later date than the original wing. The opening has been built up and contained window and door openings at ground floor and basement levels, now bricked up. At the east end of the north elevation is a built up door opening and evidence of a demolished extension, at one time containing a small laundry.

The south elevation is mostly obscured by a skillion-roofed brick walled workshop extension constructed in the 1960s or '70s. The windows in the original elevation are covered by internal wall linings. The doors, to the main workshop (former kitchen) and the basement at the west end, have dressed ashlar jambs and flat stone lintels. Above the extension roof are rectangular ventilation openings with perforated iron plates. The lean-to east wing has been rebuilt at least on two occasions, with 1960s or '70s brickwork on the south and east elevations and earlier, but not original brickwork on the north elevation. At the base of the north elevation are areas of possibly original bluestone and brick walling.

The east gable is parapeted with dressed bluestone copings on the south side only. A brick chimney, with a bluestone ashlar base, rises from the gable. The roof is covered with corrugated iron. The original louvred ridge lantern has been removed.

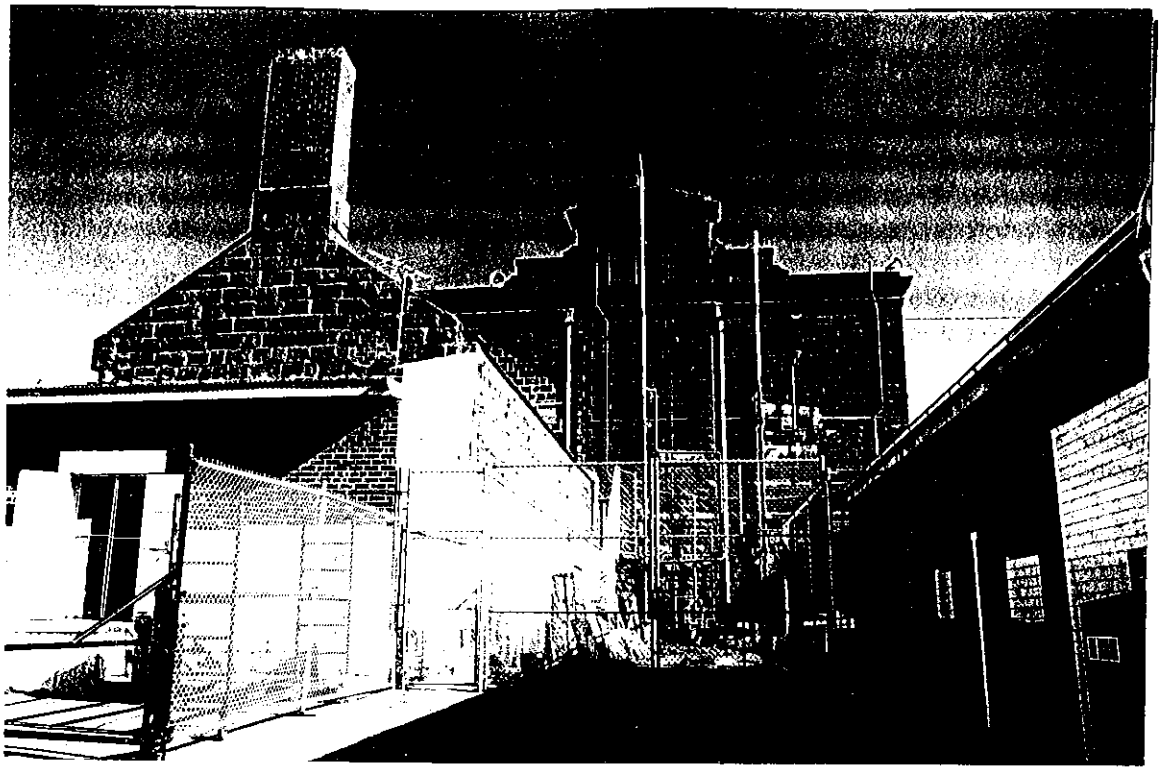

Figure 139 Kitchen wing, viewed from the east

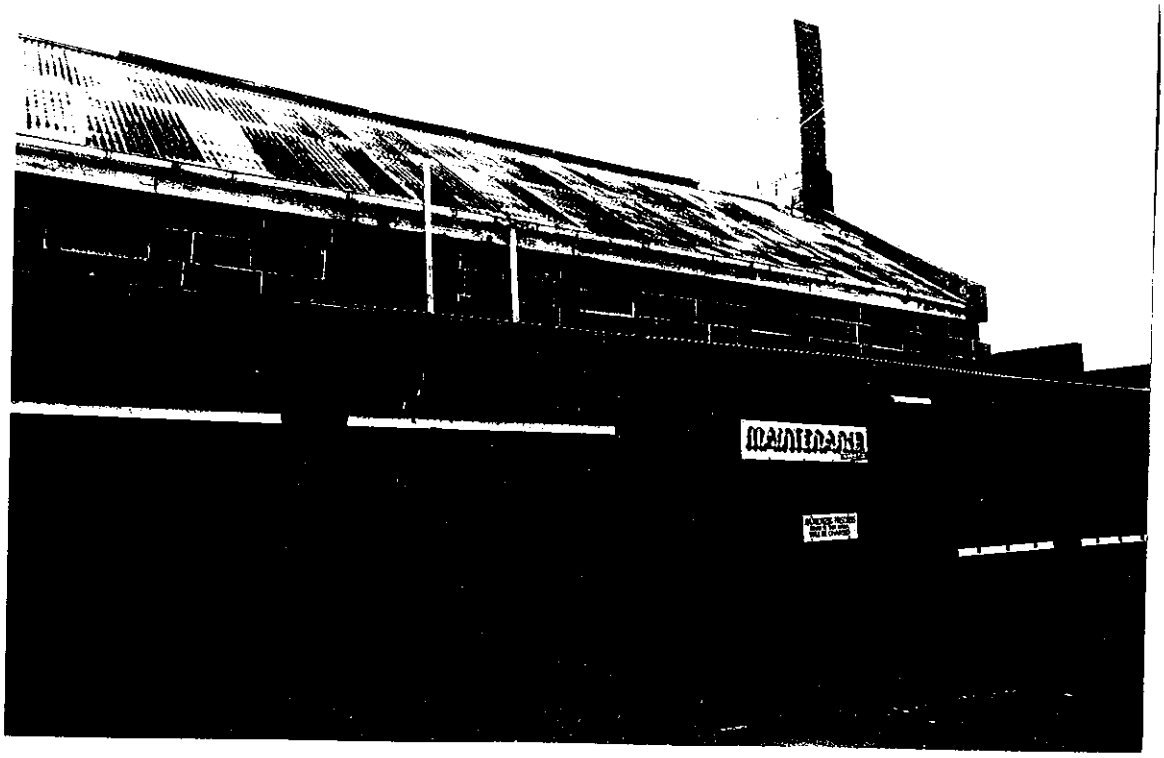

Figure 140 Kitchen wing—north elevation, showing brick extension

Interior

Main Block

Basement Cells

Along the east end of the main block at basement level are seven small chambers, six of which appear to have been used as isolation cells. The central space is generally similar to the other six, but has a wider door, without the double door system used on the cells; its original purpose is unclear. These spaces have dressed bluestone ashlar walls and

barrel-vaulted ceilings, with small perforated ventilation openings in the ceiling, apparently connected by ducts to vents in the external walls. Some of the original bluestone paved floors have been replaced with concrete. As described in the previous section, the external cells on the north side retain the inner barred gates, but the outer doors have been removed. The cells on the south side, which open into the basement of the kitchen wing, retain the outer timber-boarded doors.

Figure 141 Central corridor at first floor level

West Corridor

The building is entered from the corridor along the west side between F Division and the former Receiving Building (Building 80) (Fig. 136). The section immediately inside the south entrance appears originally to have been unroofed, and the wall forming the west elevation of F division generally matches the other external walls. The opposite wall forms part of Building 81, and is discussed in the preceding section. The walls in the lobby outside the entrance to F Division are constructed from pick-faced painted ashlar, matching the internal walls, and it appears that the lobby was originally constructed as an internal space.

Entrance and Central Corridor

The entrance doorway is constructed with ashlar jambs and a flat stone lintel, above which is a segmental stone arch forming a small toplight opening. The entrance was originally fitted with double doors on each side of the deep reveals, the outer door or barred gate having been removed and the intact inner door being of heavy timber-framed construction with flush boarded panelling, horizontal outside and vertical inside. The original strap hinges and sliding bolt, together with part of a possibly later latch, and the hinge pins to the outer door, remain.

The entrance lobby, adjacent to the stair, has a bluestone paved floor, painted pick-faced ashlar walls and partly segmental-vaulted stone ceiling. Adjoining the lobby to the north are two rooms with stone walls and segmental-vaulted corrugated iron ceilings.

The stair, at the west end of the central corridor, has painted bluestone treads to the lower flight between stone walls with a recent steel pipe handrail. The upper flight is of recent steel construction. At the head of the stair is a stone crosswall rising only part of the height of the corridor and containing two arched openings. Above the stair are relatively recent header tanks and a pair of internal rainwater pipes and hopper heads, sections of which could be original.

The central corridor between the former dormitories rises to the full height of the clerestory, and is lit by the clerestory windows and the end elevation windows (Fig. 141). The ground floor is covered with bluestone paving slabs, with a polished finish, and the walls are painted pick-faced ashlar. The original doors to the dormitories have flat stone lintels and segmental arches above, similar to the entrance door. The first floor is constructed as a timber-framed gallery, with openings in the centre to the lower level. The floor is covered with vinyl tiles and the underside is lined with original corrugated iron. The gallery railings, possibly original, are of simple timber construction with diagonal members between the posts and top and bottom rails. The clerestory ceiling is lined with boarding above the chamfered rafters. The roof is braced with iron tie rods. At the east end of the corridor, at high level, are header tanks matching those above the stair. The internal rainwater pipes and hopper heads have been removed.

Below the gallery at the east end of the corridor is an oil-painted mural by the Aboriginal artist and former prisoner Ronald Bull. The mural, painted in the early 1960s, depicts a camp scene with figures of hunters around a fire and a bark shelter.

At ground floor level, the central corridor is divided by a chain link screen and gate at the west end, and contains a steel stair up to the first floor gallery at the east end. The screen and stair were constructed as part of alterations undertaken in c. 1983, which also included building up the original dormitory door openings on the north side, on both

levels, and forming new door openings at each end on both the north and south sides.[32] The remaining original doors on the south side retain the original iron gates. Also on the ground floor is an earlier timber security post and a recent toilet at the east end, partly obscuring the Ronald Bull mural and probably constructed in late 1986. At the east end of the first floor is recent office enclosure, probably constructed at the same time.

Former Dormitories

The former dormitories have painted pick-faced ashlar walls, timber floors, covered with carpet of sheet vinyl, and corrugated iron ceilings (Fig. 142). Below the ceilings are original heavy timber beams, supporting the first floor and forming the bottom chord of the roof trusses, with diagonal struts at each end supported on stone corbels. The beams supporting the first floor are paired, with iron bracing rods between each pair passing under cast iron shoes at the centre. The roof trusses have iron centre rods hung from cast iron shoes linking the principal rafters. Later square sheet metal vents have been installed in the ceilings.

Figure 142 First floor south dormitory space

The undated but probably early drawing of C^2 Division shows the dormitories divided by partitions across the width of the spaces.[33] One of these partitions, lined with vertical beaded boards, remains in the ground floor south dormitory space and evidence of the other removed partitions is visible in all of the dormitory spaces. The west section of the ground floor south dormitory space contains kitchen equipment, possibly installed in the late 1950s. The ground floor north dormitory space was converted to offices in 1986 and contains plasterboarded part-glazed office enclosures and suspended airconditioning trunking.

The first floor north space has been similarly converted, and the ceiling has also been lined with hardboard. The first floor south space has been divided by later plasterboarded partitions, and contains locker rooms, toilets and a laundry.

Kitchen Wing

The kitchen wing contains the main kitchen space in the centre together with a double level space facing the basement cells in the main block, a former coal store in the lean-to wing at the east end and the 1960s or '70s extension on the north side. The main space was altered in 1944, and most of the internal finishes appear to date from these works.[34] The 1892 cooking fireplaces have been removed, the walls are plastered with tiling to the lower sections. The ceiling is lined with hardboard, with openings in the centre to the former ridge lantern, now removed. The floor is concrete. At the west end is a relatively recent timber mezzanine, above which one of the original timber roof trusses, with iron centre rod and shoe, is visible. An arched door opening in the east wall to the east lean-to probably was formed in the 1940s. The space adjoining the main block at the west end has rock-faced bluestone walls and contains a timber floored upper level and a timber stair. The basement level has a bluestone paved floor.

Conclusions—Building 81

The main block of F Division, completed in 1858, appears to be substantially intact externally, with the exception of the built-up door opening on the north elevation, recent surface mounted pipework and other services and alterations to the east (former kitchen) wing and the west corridor.

On the evidence of the surviving original working drawings and the design of the sections of the east elevation of the main block that are covered by the east wing, particularly the basement cell doors, it appears likely that the east wing was built after the main block. The undated but probably 1860s drawing of C^2 Division shows the east wing as a two storey structure similar in height to the evidence of a previous high level roof that remains visible on the east elevation.[35] The 1860s site plan shows the wing as containing 'Shops'.[36] The 1892 contract drawing for the new Female Prison Kitchen clearly shows extensive reconstruction works to the earlier wing, consistent with the existing physical fabric, and it appears that at this time the original wing was reduced to a single storey, with fireplaces and chimney at the east end, lean-to coal store, and partly reconstructed door openings. Subsequent alterations have been made externally to the east wing, including building up of openings on the north elevation, reconstruction of the east lean-to wing and construction of the north extension.

The west entry corridor, including the north and south entrances, appears to have been constructed either at the same time as the main building in 1858, or at the same time as the 1868 kitchen and stores building previously on the site of Building 80. The existing walls of the main block within the west entry corridor appear to be largely as constructed

in 1858. Sections of the west wall, to building 80, have been altered or built up, possibly in 1892. The north wall of the corridor, forming part of Building 80, appears possibly to be contemporary with F Division. The roof to the southern section of the corridor is not original.

Internally, the main block is largely intact to the extent of the basic plan form and most fabric. The central corridor and the former dormitory spaces have been altered by later enclosures and a second stair in the 1980s and earlier The early 1960s Ronald Bull mural is partly obscured. Most of the earlier partitions in the former dormitory spaces, constructed at various dates in the nineteenth century have been removed, and there is no surviving evidence of the changing uses, including cells and chapels, of these spaces. The kitchen wing has been substantially altered since the 1940s.

Significance

Of primary significance. Designed in 1855 and constructed between 1856 and 1858, F Division is the earliest substantial building to be constructed at Pentridge, predating the commencement of the model prison on the northern section of the site. It is among the earliest surviving structures in the complex. The unusual design combines elements of earlier military barracks and hospital design with the galleried corridor configuration used at the Parramatta Female Factory, and is a rare surviving example of early nineteenth century modes of prison and hospital design. The building is associated with a number of phases of development of the prison complex, being converted in 1875 to the Jika Reformatory for Boys, used briefly to accommodate female prisoners in late 1879, becoming part of the New Female Prison in 1894, and continuing to house female prisoners until the construction of Fairlea Prison in 1957.

5.1.24 Building 82—Security Post

Building 82 is a small structure with sheet metal clad walls and aluminium framed sliding windows. The corrugated iron roofing projects on the north side to form a verandah, supported on square timber posts. The structure is raised on a timber boarded plinth.

Conclusions—Buildings 83 and 84

Building 82 is of relatively recent construction.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.25 Buildings 83 and 84—Sheds

These two sheds, used for storage, are standard proprietary steel framed garages with walls and roof covered with zincalume steel sheet. Building 83 is linked to the north wing of Building 80.

Conclusions—Buildings 83 and 84

These two buildings are of relatively recent construction.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.26 Building 85—Guard Post

The guard post, located at the rear of F Division and Building 80, is a small portable structure clad with painted steel weatherboards and with aluminium-framed windows. A timber-framed skillion-roofed porch has been added in front of the post.

Conclusions—Building 85

The guard post is of recent construction.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.27 Building 86—Education Building

Building 86 is a standard portable structure with metal weatherboard cladding constructed on a concrete slab. The gabled corrugated iron roof extends on all sides to form a verandah, supported on circular section steel columns. The building has brown anodised aluminium windows.

Conclusions—Building 86

Building 86 is of recent construction and appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.28 Building 87—Education Building

Building 87 is a standard portable structure with metal weatherboard cladding, brown anodised aluminium windows, skillion roof and a boxed gutter on the north side.

Conclusions—Building 87

Building 87 is of recent construction and appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

Figure 143 Laundry—west elevation

Figure 144 Steam-heated drying cabinet, possibly original to the 1892 laundry conversion

5.1.29 Building 88—Laundry

The laundry appears to have been constructed in the early 1860s as part of the L-shaped Factory building on the north side of F Division (Building 81). The building was altered in 1892 to become a laundry for the new Female Prison.[37]

Exterior

The laundry building is a single storey structure with a relatively long and narrow rectangular plan form. The walls are constructed from squared and coursed bluestone rubble. The east and south elevations originally were boundary walls and incorporate regularly spaced piers constructed from pick-faced bluestone ashlar. The alley between the east wall and the former Number Plate Factory (Building 89) has been roofed. On the east wall are a brick chimney and areas of white paintwork, evidence of an earlier boiler installation and a kitchen that was attached to the north-east corner of the building. The south wall originally continued eastwards of the laundry and has been partly dismantled. The north wall has been rebuilt recently in brick, following an earlier

collapse of the original bluestone wall. The west elevation has a projecting plinth course constructed from pick-faced bluestone ashlar. Near the south end of the west elevation is a construction break, possibly indicating the location of the demolished west wing of the 1860s industrial building.

The west elevation, facing the yard at the rear of F division, contains regularly spaced rectangular window openings, with flat stone lintels and projecting sills and a central segmental-arched double doorway (Fig. 139). At each end of the elevation are smaller doorways with stone lintels. Above the south-most door, which opens into a former lavatory, is a panel of brickwork containing diaper pattern ventilation openings. A similar panel of brickwork on the east elevation incorporates a later rectangular window opening. Only damaged remnants survive from the original windows, which had multi-paned timber sashes and splayed timber internal reveals. The doors are framed and vertically boarded. Recent steel mesh gates have been fitted outside the main double doors.

The roof is hipped at both ends and has eaves gutters to all sides apart from the south end, where the earlier boundary wall forms a parapet. The roof is covered with corrugated iron and contains a number of cowled vents, all of later date. The louvred ridge lantern constructed in 1892 has been removed.

Interior

The interior comprises a single large space occupying most of the building, with a smaller space at the south end previously used as a lavatory. The main laundry space was divided by a stone internal wall at the south end, containing a large doorway, and by timber framed cross partitions at the north end. The partitions have been removed, the stone wall has been partly demolished and an office enclosure has been constructed relatively recently along the west wall. The floor is partly concrete, with areas of original bluestone paving at the north and south ends. The former lavatory floor has drainage channels formed in the paving slabs, presumably relating to earlier washing facilities. The bluestone rubble walls are painted. The roof is constructed with timber trusses, with iron centre rods, supported on stone corbels. The timber purlins and the underside of the roof cladding are exposed. Boarded wall linings above the stone internal walls and

the location of the demolished timber partitions are fixed to the trusses, along with timber framing which appears to have been associated with removed laundry equipment.

The building continues to be used as a laundry, and contains mostly modern industrial washing machines and other equipment. At the south end against the east wall is a large steam-heated drying cabinet, consisting of an array of suspended hanging units which can be pulled out on horizontal bars projecting to the front. The drying cabinet is in the location of the 1892 drying room, and appears to be of late nineteenth or early twentieth century date.

Conclusions—Building 88

The main fabric of the laundry appears to have been constructed in the early 1860s as part of the Factory building north of F Division. The east and south elevations were originally boundary walls, predating the 1860s workshop building. The alignment of the walls corresponds to the early 1850s stockade walls shown on the 1854 site plan, and it is possible that the existing fabric of these walls dates from this period. The west elevation and the roof structure existed in 1892, and probably are original to the 1860s workshop building. The workshop originally had a wing projecting to the west along the north side of F Division, and it appears that this wing was demolished some time prior to 1892. A construction break in the west elevation possibly indicates the location of the demolished wing. The 1892 alterations included insertion of an additional window, construction of a ridge lantern vent and dormer window on the south hip, construction of a brick chimney, and internal alterations and installation of laundry equipment. The ridge lantern and dormer have been removed. The chimney has been demolished, and a probably later brick chimney has been constructed outside the east elevation. The north elevation has been rebuilt recently. The exterior of the building otherwise is substantially intact as altered in 1892. While some original internal walls have been demolished and most or all of the original equipment has been removed, the interior retains much of the original or 1892 fabric. The drying cabinet appears to date from the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries and could possibly be original to the laundry.

Significance

Of primary significance. Construction of the early 1860s Factory building represented a significant expansion of the role of industrial employment in the prison. The Factory superseded the early 1850s workshops building east of the original stockade and a number of timber workshops, and appears to have been the earliest substantial building to be devoted to productive industrial employment not directly associated with the construction of the prison. Its role having been taken over by the 1870s and '80s industrial buildings in the northern section of the prison, its conversion in 1892 to a laundry is associated with the historically significant development of the New Female Prison.

5.1.30 Building 89—Former Number Plate Factory

The former Number Plate Factory was constructed in 1962 and was extended in the mid-1980s.[38] Production of number plates ceased in 1995 and the building is now used for assembly of masonry bolts.

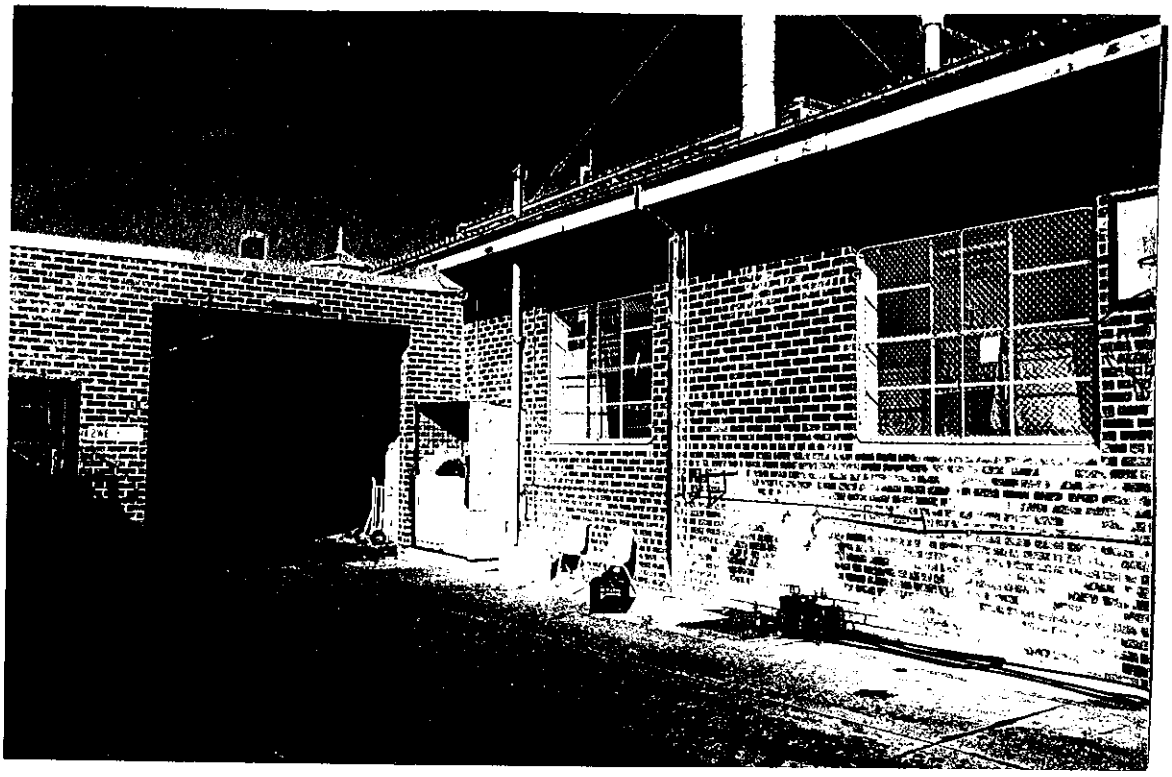

Figure 145 Former Number Plate Factory (Building 89)

The former Number Plate Factory is a single storey industrial building (Fig. 145). The building was constructed against existing bluestone boundary walls on the north, west and south sides. At the north end of the building is a former boiler house, divided from the remainder of the building by another earlier bluestone wall. These walls, constructed from coursed rubble, do not appear on the 1921 aerial photograph or the early 1920s site plans, and were constructed at an unknown date later than the early 1920s. The east elevation, facing a narrow fenced yard, is constructed from red brick, and has large steel-framed windows with a continuous concrete lintel beam at eaves level. The mid-1980s extension is also constructed from red brick. The building has a flat roof, supported on open-trussed steel beams and covered with steel traydeck.

Conclusions—Building 89

The former Number Plate Factory, constructed in 1962, is largely intact as extended in the mid 1980s. The bluestone walls on the north, west and south sides predate the building and were constructed at some time since the early 1920s.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.31 Building 90—Toilets and Showers

This small structure, built in the mid 1980s, contains toilets and showers used by prisoners and officers working in the former Number Plate Factory. The building has painted brick external and internal walls and a steel traydeck skillion roof.

Conclusions—Building 90

Building 90 appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.32 Building 91—Former Recreation Room (Osprey Industrial Unit)

Building 91 is a steel framed, open-sided structure with a shallow pitched metal tray deck gabled roof.

Conclusions—Building 91

Building 91 is of recent construction.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.33 Building 92—Security Post

This security post is located adjacent to the eastern entrance to the bluestone walled area enlacing F and D Divisions (the former Metropolitan Prison). The building is of timber construction, raised above ground on steel posts, with V-jointed board cladding, timber framed awning windows and a metal tray deck skillion roof with boxed eaves. A small porch is located above the entrance to the post.

Conclusions—Building 92

Building 92 was possibly constructed c 1950s. The roofing appears to be recent.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

Figure 146 Former Recreation Room (Building 93)

5.1.34 Building 93—Former Recreation Room

The Recreation Room is a single storey building of timber construction with vertical timber boarded walls and timber framed awning windows on the north and south sides. (Fig. 146) The skillion roof is of metal tray decking. Internally, there is one large room with exposed steel roof framing, carpeted floors and fibrous cement clad walls.

Conclusions—Building 93

Building 93 was constructed possibly c. 1950s and appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.35 Building 93a—WCs

Building 93a is of red brick construction abutting a bluestone wall, with small louvred windows and a corrugated iron skillion roof with a fascia gutter on the east side. Internally there are two WC facilities.

Conclusions—Building 93a

Building 93a is of recent construction and appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.36 Building 94—Store/Office

Building 94 is a small single-storey building of red brick construction with timber framed awning windows and a skillion roof with boxed eaves. Internally there are two rooms with face brick walls and an exposed concrete slab floor. The room on the west side appears to be store room, and the room on the west side is an office. The building is presently disused. A verandah with steel posts and a metal tray deck roof connects the building to Building 93.

Conclusions—Building 94

Constructed possibly c 1960s, Building 94 appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.37 Building 95—Industries - Tailors' Workshop

The Tailors' Workshop is a single-storey building with metal weatherboard clad walls, skillion roofs with boxed eaves and brown anodised aluminium window frames, and is raised above ground with timber stumps. The building is T-shaped in plan, with two entrances located on the east side accessed by timber stairs. The interior has linoleum flooring, fibrous cement clad walls and ceilings and surface mounted fluorescent light fittings. The building is enclosed by chain link fences.

Conclusions—Building 95

Building 95 is of relatively recent construction and appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.38 Building 96—Hazardous Chemical Store

Building 96 is a small structure of concrete panel construction with a concrete slab roof. A concrete ramp provides access to a pair of red painted flush panelled doors. The building is enclosed by chain link fences.

Conclusions—Building 96

Building 96 is of recent construction and appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.39 Building 97—Office

Building 97 is a standard portable structure with sheet metal clad walls, a single flush panelled door, brown anodised aluminium framed windows and a skillion roof.

Conclusions—Building 97

Building 97 is of recent construction and appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.40 Building 98—Reception

Building 98 is a standard portable structure with metal weatherboard cladding, brown anodised aluminium framed sliding windows and a skillion roof with boxed eaves. Chain link mesh has been installed over some of the windows. Windows on the west side are shaded by horizontal metal louvres. Internally there are a number of small offices with linoleum flooring, flush panelled doors and fluorescent light fittings.

Conclusions—Building 98

Building 98 is of recent construction and appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.41 Building 99—Security Post

The security post is a standard portable building with sheet metal clad walls, aluminium framed windows and a skillion roof. The building is located on a raised concrete area with bluestone retaining walls and red brick steps.

Conclusions—Building 99

Building 99 is of recent construction and appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.42 Building 99a—WC

Building 99a is a small red brick structure with a corrugated iron skillion roof and louvred windows.

Conclusions—Building 99a

Building 99a is of relatively recent construction and appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.43 Building 100—Flagpole

The flagpole (Fig. 147) is located in the north-west corner of a small landscaped garden situated south of the officers' club. The tapered steel flagpole is set within a small, brick-paved terrace. Painted concrete urns are located at each corner of the terrace, and in the centre is a small rectangular pond with low, painted brick walls.

Conclusions—Building 100

The flagpole and terraced area , constructed c 1970s, appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

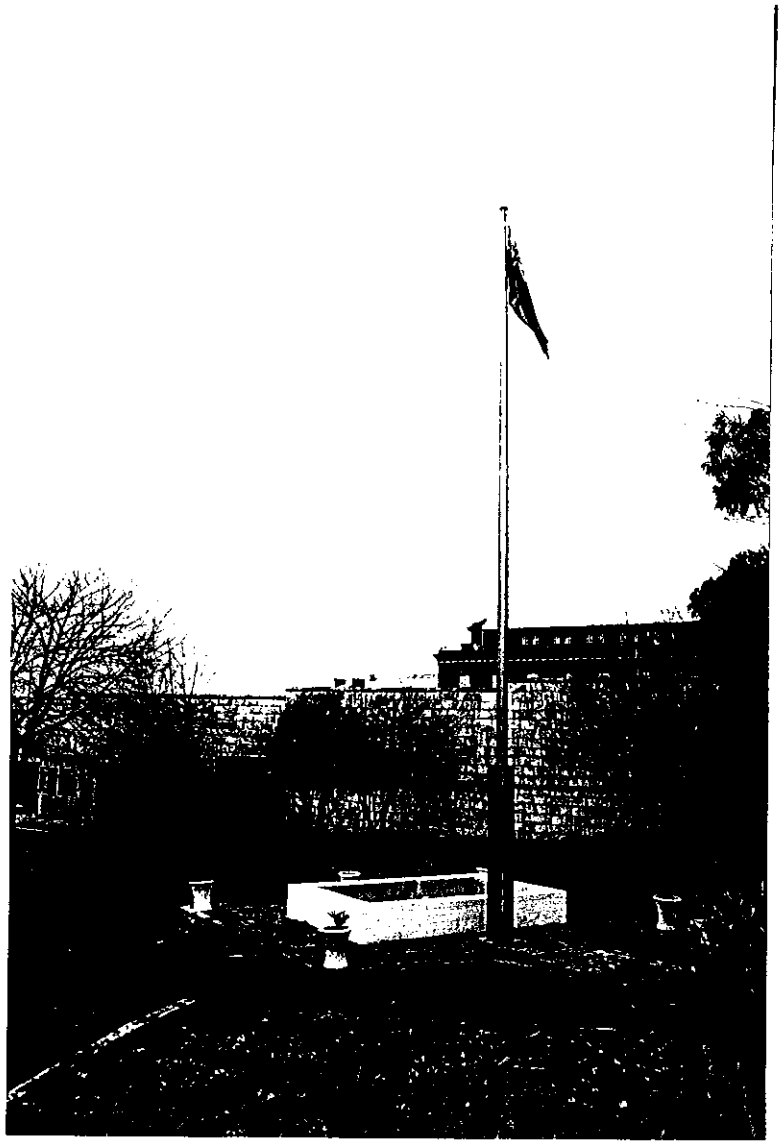

Figure 147 Flagpole (Building 100)

5.1.44 Building 101—Administration Building

Building 101 (Fig. 148) is a single storey brick building with a hipped corrugated iron roof and gabled roof ventilators. The building was constructed in 1923[39] as a garage but has been substantially modified. The brickwork has been painted and the original openings between the tapered brick piers on the east elevation have been infilled. Aluminium-framed sliding windows and air conditioning units have been added to the exterior walls.

Conclusions—Building 101

Building 101 has been substantially altered, and little of the original exterior fabric remains.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

Figure 148 Administration Building (former garage) (Building 101)

5.1.45 Building 102—Emergency Co-ordination Centre

Building 102 is a standard portable structure raised on a timber boarded plinth with aluminium framed sliding windows and a skillion roof. A timber stair with open risers leads to the entrance door. Internally there is one large room with smaller rooms located on either side.

Conclusions—Building 102

The building is of relatively recent construction and appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.46 Building 103—Store

Building 103 is a small, windowless structure clad in metal and built on a red brick plinth. The gabled roof is of corrugated iron.

Conclusions—Building 103

The building is of relatively recent construction and appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.47 Buildings 104 and 105—Generator and Substation

These are typical of several back-up power generators and electrical substations in the complex, comprising rectangular prefabricated structures with painted steel sides and flat tops, set on concrete ground slabs. The sub-stations are enclosed by chain link fences.

Conclusions—Buildings 104 and 105

These relatively recent structures are substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.48 Building 106—Administration—Personnel

This is a small single storey building with fibrous cement sheet cladding with painted timber strapping, brown anodised aluminium window frames and a corrugated iron gabled roof with quad gutters. Internally a number of small offices open from one large main room. Walls and ceilings are lined with plasterboard.

Conclusions—Building 106

This building is of recent construction and appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.49 Buildings 107 and 108—Catholic and Uniting Church Offices and Anglican and Salvation Army Offices

These are a pair of standard portable structures with broad gauge tray deck metal wall cladding and aluminium framed windows (Fig. 149). Both structures comprise three offices, each with exterior flush panelled doors. Skillion roofs are of metal tray decking.

Conclusions—Buildings 107 and 108

These buildings are of relatively recent construction and appear to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

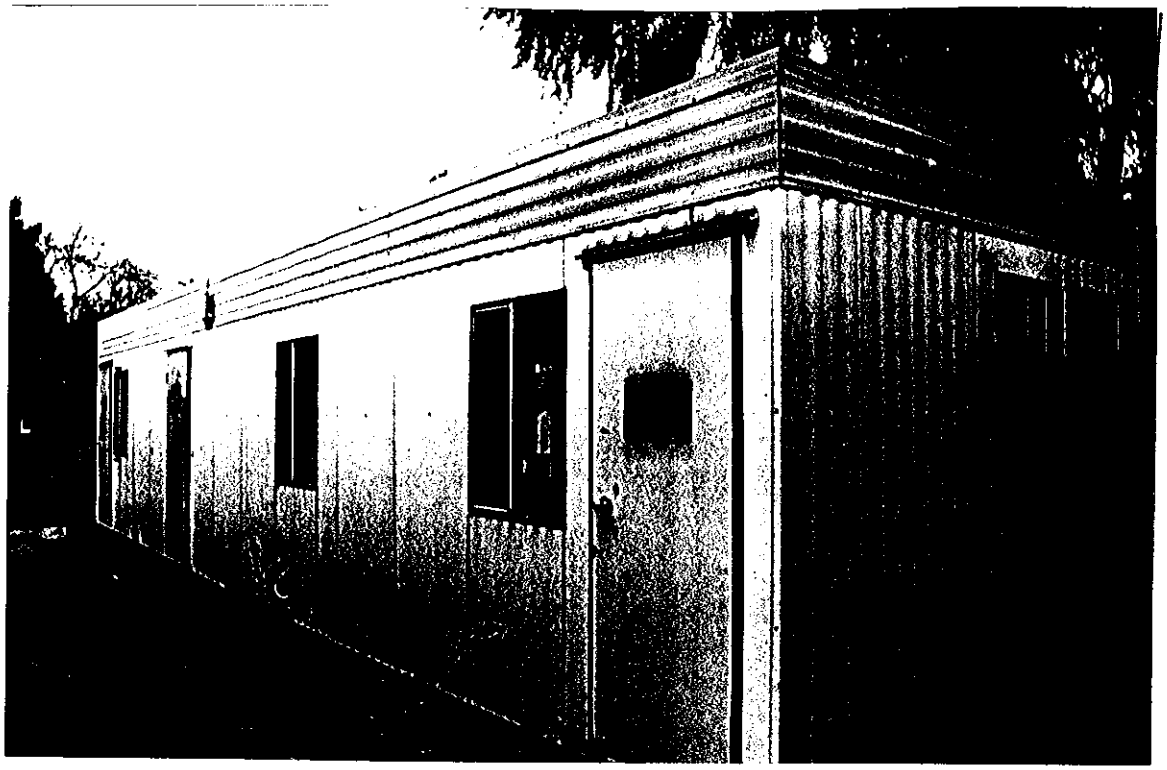

Figure 149 Anglican and Salvation Army Offices (Building 108)

5.1.50 Building 109—Store

Building 109 is a small, single storey shed with broad gauge tray deck wall cladding and a corrugated iron gabled roof with quad eaves gutters.

Conclusions—Building 109

Building 109 is of recent construction and is substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.51 Building 110—Garage

Building 110 is a double garage with broad gauge tray-deck wall cladding and a corrugated ion gabled roof with quad eaves gutters.

Conclusions—Building 110

Building 110 is of recent construction and is substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

Figure 150 Classification Administration Office (former residence) (Building 111)

5.1.52 Buildings 111 and 112 —Classification Administration Office and Manager's Office (former residences)

This pair of buildings were constructed in 1945 as warders' residences.[40] The single storey buildings are of red brick construction with gabled terracotta tiled roofs, boxed eaves gutters and double hung sash windows with horizontal glazing bars (Fig. 150). Both buildings have asymetrical plan forms. Building 111, now an administration office, has an extension on the west side of red brick with glazed louvred windows and a corrugated iron skillion roof. Building 112, now the Prison Manager's Office has several later, 1950s additions including a steel framed carport and a red-brick extension with a metal tray-deck roof to the east. Internally, the original rooms have been altered by the removal of some of the walls. Some original features survive, including picture rails and scalloped plaster. A compactus has been installed in Building 111.

Conclusions—Buildings 111 and 112

Buildings 111 and 112 are substantially intact externally as constructed in 1945 although both buildings have been added to at a later date. The interiors have been substantially modified.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

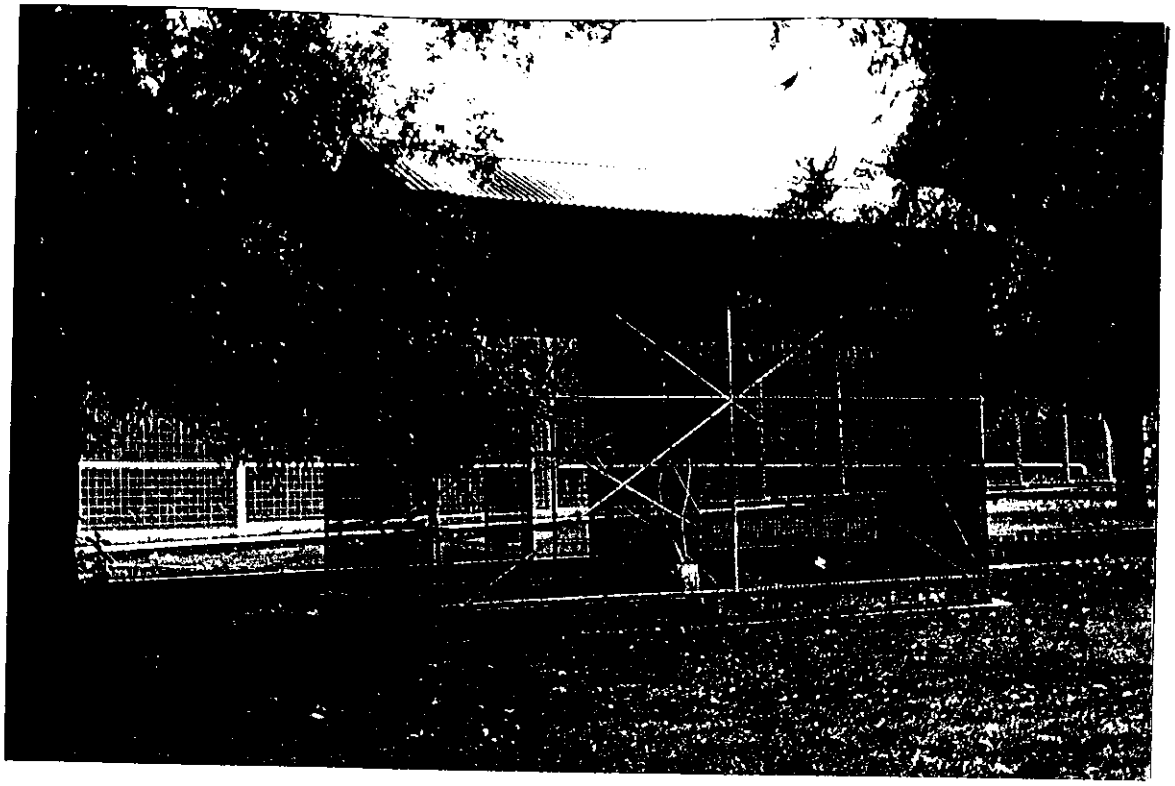

Figure 151 Aviary (Building 113)

5.1.53 Building 113—Aviary

This is a small structure built on a red brick plinth with a tubular metal frame screened with mesh, and a gabled corrugated iron roof, possibly constructed in the 1920s (Fig. 151). The interior is divided into two by a metal screen, accessed by metal screen doors located on the west side .

Conclusions—Building 113

Building 113 appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.54 Buildings 114 and 115—Substation and Generator

These are typical of several back-up power generators and electrical substations in the complex, comprising rectangular prefabricated structures with painted steel sides and flat tops, set on concrete ground slabs.

Conclusions—Buildings 114 and 115

These relatively recent structures are substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.55 Building 116—Officers' Club

Exterior

Building 116 was originally constructed in c 1929 as a pair of residences for the Governor and the Chief Warder.[41] The residences were linked and extensively altered in 1959 - 1963 to form the present officers' club (Fig. 152). The single storey building is rendered externally with a gabled terracotta tiled roof and bracketed eaves. Two projecting wings with hipped and gabled roofs are located on the south side. The windows are steel framed. The small entrance porch is located on the west side, the lower part of which is clad in Castlemaine slate. The double doors have porthole windows.

Interior

The interiors date from the 1959-63 alterations. Officers' accommodation includes a mess room, locker rooms, a training room and a small gymnasium. Three of the mess room walls feature murals executed by former prisoner Jimmy Morgan, entitled 'The Start of Life and the Finish of Life'.[42] Painted and varnished moulded panels, probably of plaster, depicting allegorical scenes are set into the walls which are clad with irregular-shaped varnished Castlemaine slate and other stone (Fig 153). On the north wall is a large landscape scene, depicting a river gorge, executed in stone. Scenes on the south and north walls of the mess are inscribed

Figure 152 Officers' Club (Building 116)

within circles. This decorative treatment extends into the entrance lobby and corridors, which have varnished Castlemaine slate clad dados and planter boxes. A decorative painted shield of the Victorian Prison Service is located in the entrance lobby.

Conclusions—Building 116

Little remains of the original 1920s exterior fabric, and none of the 1920s interior fabric survives. The 1959-63 works, including the entrance porch, Castlemaine slate cladding, steel-framed windows and interior murals, are largely intact.

Significance

The building is of no individual significance. Further assessment is required to establish the significance of the murals.

Figure 153 Moulded allegorical panel by former prisoner Jimmy Morgan in mess room

Figure154 Vehicle Compound (Buildings 117-120)

5.1.56 Buildings 117-120—Vehicle Compound

Buildings 117, 119 and 120 are double garages with metal tray-deck cladding and gabled corrugated iron roofs (Fig 154). Building 118 is a small shed of red brick construction with a gabled corrugated iron roof and a single door and window. Building 117a is a small shed with metal tray-deck cladding and a gabled corrugated iron roof.

Conclusions—Buildings 117-120

Buildings 117–120 are of recent construction and appear to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.57 Building 121—Industries

Building 121 comprises a pair of large, steel framed sheds with painted metal tray-deck cladding, steel roller doors and metal tray deck shallow-pitched gabled roofs (Fig. 155). Internally the steel trussed roof and the concrete slab floor are exposed. There are a number of regularly spaced skylights within the roof. A small office with stud partition walls and timber-framed glazed windows is located opposite the entrance.

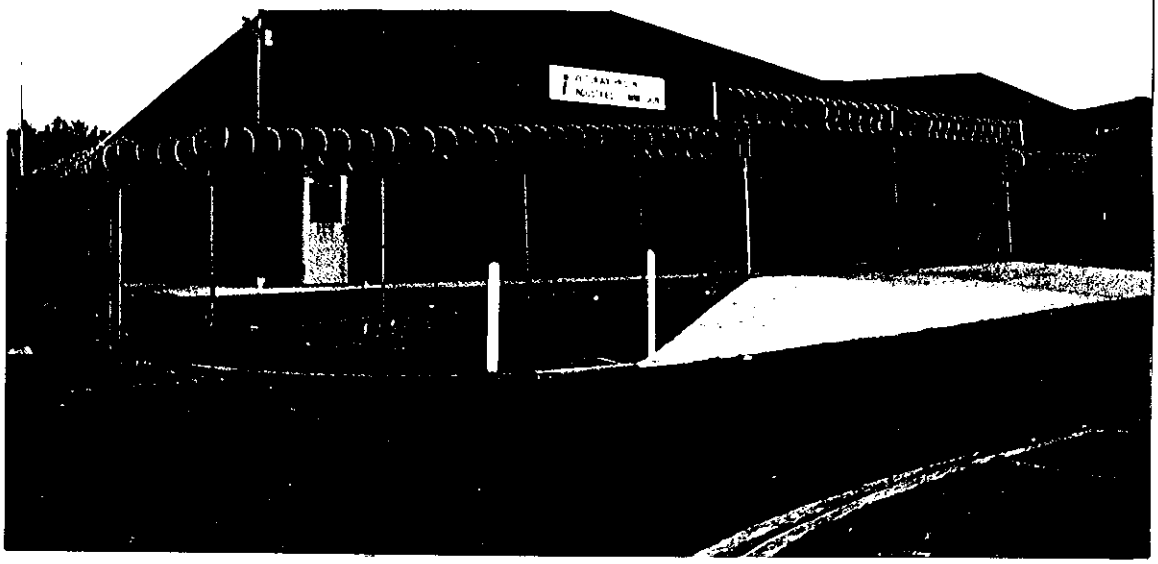

Figure 155 Industries (Building 121)

Conclusions—Building 121

Building 121 is of recent construction and appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.58 Building 122—Sub-station

This is one of several back-up power generators located throughout the complex,, comprising a rectangular prefabricated structures with painted steel sides and a flat top, set on a concrete ground slabs. The substation is enclosed within a chain link fence.

Conclusions—Building 122

This relatively recent structure is substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.59 Building 123—Horticultural Shed

Building 123 is a large shed with metal tray-deck clad walls, and a gabled corrugated iron gabled roof with quad guttering. A large opening is located on the north side.

Conclusions—Building 123

Building 123 is of recent construction and appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.60 Buildings 124 and 125—Poly Tunnels

Buildings 124 and 125 are a pair of small hot house structures with semi-circular profiled frames of tubular steel construction, covered in plastic sheeting.

Conclusions—Buildings 124 and 125

Buildings 124 and 125 are of recent construction and appear to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.61 Building 126—Generator

This is one of several back-up power generators located throughout the complex, comprising a rectangular prefabricated structures with painted steel sides and a flat top, set on a concrete ground slabs. The substation is enclosed within a chain link fence.

Conclusions—Building 126

This relatively recent structure is substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

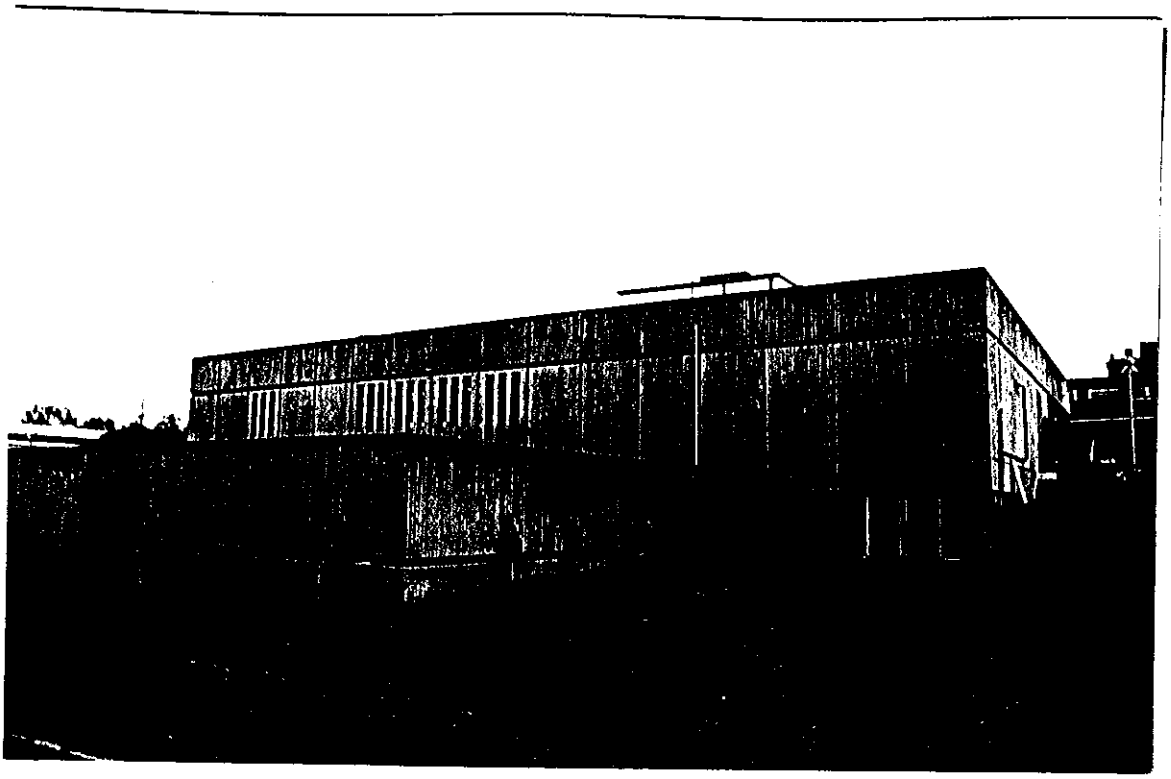

Figure 156 D Division Kitchen (Building 127)—east elevation

5.1.62 Building 127—D Division Kitchen and Exercise Yard

The kitchen was constructed in 1971[43] to the east of D Division and incorporates a walled exercise yard at lower ground floor level.

Exterior

The kitchen is of reinforced concrete construction, faced with off-form concrete panels (Fig. 156). A covered way supported on square, red brick piers runs around the south and west sides of the building. The loading bay is a concrete slab raised above ground on a red brick plinth, located on the north side of the building. A series of tall, narrow windows are located on the east side. Also on the east side is a high concrete wall enclosing the exercise yard. Behind the parapet is a raised central area housing mechanical plant.

Interior

The interior comprises one large room with a terracotta tiled flor and plasterboard ceiling with recessed fluorescent light fittings. Cool rooms and stores are located to the north, and a glazed supervisor's office to the west. The cooking area is located in the centre, with stainless steel hoods over. Kitchen equipment and benches are generally of stainless steel. A stair on the east side provides access to the exercise yard.

Conclusions—Building 127

The kitchen is substantially intact as constructed in 1971.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.63 Building 128—Shed

Building 128 is a small shed located to the west side the kitchen (building 127), clad in metal tray decking and with a shallow pitched metal tray deck skillion roof.

Conclusions—Building 128

Building 129 is of recent construction and appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.64 Building 129—Falcon Recreation Unit

Building 129 is a long single storey building located on the north side of an asphalted exercise area. The building is raised on a timber boarded plinth, with fibrous cement clad walls, aluminium framed sliding windows and a skillion roof. A chain link enclosure running almost the full length of the building on the south side provides secured access to three entrance doors.

Conclusions—Building 129

Building 129 was constructed possibly c 1960s, and appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.65 Building 130—Activities Centre—Currawong Recreation Unit

Building 130 is a large building of brick construction with a gabled corrugated iron roof (Fig. 157). The lower part of the external walls are of red brick, with a horizontal band of four courses of yellow brick. The upper part of the walls are clad in cream painted corrugated iron. The window frames are dark green anodised aluminium. A curved, cantilevered corrugated iron awning is located on the south side of the building.

The interior comprises one large space with exposed steel portal frames, face brickwork and a concrete slab floor.

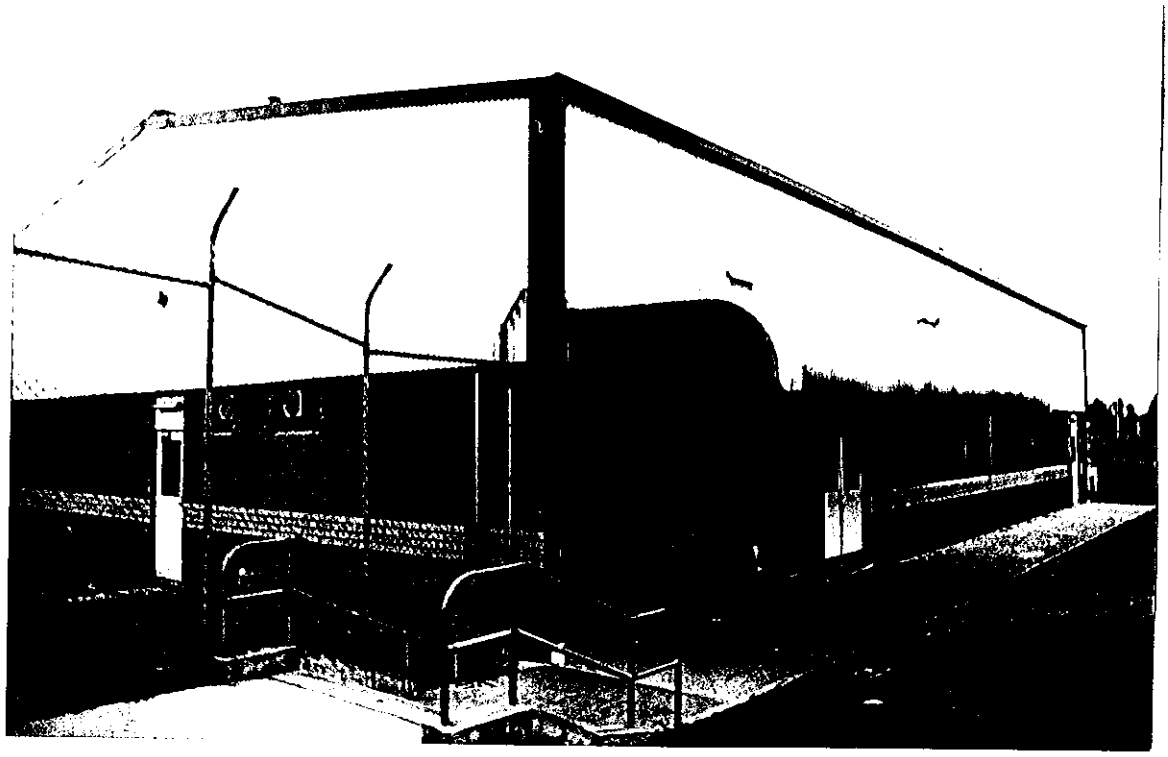

Figure 157 Currawong Recreation Unit (Building 130)

Conclusions—Building 130

Building 130 was probably constructed in the 1980s, and appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.66 Buildings 131 and 132—Substation and Generator

These are typical of several back-up power generators and electrical substations in the complex, comprising rectangular prefabricated structures with painted steel sides and flat tops, set on concrete ground slabs. The sub-station and generator are enclosed by chain link fences.

Conclusions—Buildings 131 and 132

These relatively recent structures are substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.67 Building 133—Gymnasium

The Gymnasium is a small building constructed on concrete ground slab, with metal tray deck clad walls and a gabled roof with eaves gutters. Two large roller doors are located on the north side, another two on the south side, and an outward opening metal door on the east side.

Conclusions—Building 133

Building 133 is of recent construction and appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.1.68 Building 134—Generator

This small rectangular structure has painted steel sides with four outward opening doors and a pitched painted steel roof, enclosed by chain link fences.

Conclusions—134

Building 134 is of relatively recent construction.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.2 Eastern Section

5.2.1 Building 135—Toilet
Building 136—Store
Building 137—Supervisor's Office

These buildings have brick walls and corrugated iron skillion roofs, and are constructed against the nineteenth century bluestone boundary wall on the east side of the Pentridge complex.

Conclusions—Buildings 135–137

Buildings 135–137 appear to have been constructed at the same time in the 1950s or early '60s, and are substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.2.2 Building 138—Store

Building 138 is a standard steel-clad portable site shed, and is used for storage purposes.

Conclusions—Building 138

Building 138 was installed recently.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.2.3 Building 139—Hazardous Materials Store

Building 139 has brick walls with parapets above a low-pitched roof. At the north end are double doors with vent louvres. A vent with a revolving cowl projects from the roof.

Conclusions—Building 139

Building 139 is of recent construction and appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.2.4 Building 140—Shed

Building 140 is a steel-framed shed open on the west side.

Conclusions—Building 140

Building 140 is of recent construction and appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.2.5 Building 141—Poly tunnels

This structure comprise a pair of standard horticultural polytunnel greenhouses with semi-circular vaulted frames covered with clear plastic sheeting, and a small, open shed constructed from PVC tubing.

Conclusions—Building 141

Building 141 is of recent construction.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.2.6 Buildings 142 and 143—Generator and Sub-station

These rectangular prefabricated structures have painted steel sides and flat tops and are set on concrete ground slabs. The generator has a louvred end panel and a large exhaust silencer mounted on top. The sub-station is enclosed by a chain link fence.

Conclusions—Buildings 142 and 143

These relatively recent structures are substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.2.7 Building 144—Poly Tunnel

This building is a standard horticultural polytunnel greenhouse, and has a semi-circular vaulted frame covered with clear plastic sheeting.

Conclusions—Building 144

Building 144 is of recent construction and appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.2.8 Building 144a—WCs

This small timber framed structure contains toilets and showers used by prisoners working in the garden. The building is clad in fibrous cement sheeting and has a corrugated iron roof.

Conclusions—Building 144a

Building 144a is of recent construction and appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.2.9 Building 145—Horticulture Supervisor's Office

This small building has brick walls and a hipped corrugated steel roof with wide eaves. A timber pergola projects on the north side.

Conclusions—Building 145

Building 145 is of recent construction and appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.2.10 Building 146—Shed

This large gabled shed is of steel-framed construction with ribbed steel walls and a corrugated steel roof.

Conclusions—Building 146

Building 146 is of recent construction and appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.2.11 Building 146a—Shed

Building 146a is a small timber framed garden shed covered with clear plastic sheeting.

Conclusions—Building 146a

Building 146a is of recent construction.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.2.12 Building 147—Shed

Building 147 is a standard steel-clad portable site shed.

Conclusions—Building 147

Building 147 was installed recently.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.2.13 Building 148—Shed

Building 148 is a steel framed gabled shed.

Conclusions—Building 148

Building 148 is of recent construction and appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.2.14 Buildings 149–53—Poly Tunnels

These greenhouses have a semi-circular vaulted frame covered with clear plastic sheeting.

Conclusions—Buildings 149–53

These buildings are of recent construction and appear to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.2.15 Buildings 154 and 155—Shed

These buildings are standard steel-clad portable site sheds.

Conclusions—Building 154 and 155

Buildings 154 and 155 were installed recently.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.2.16 Building 156—Shed

Building 156 is a steel-framed shed.

Conclusions—Building 156

Building 156 is of recent construction and appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.2.17 Building 157—Shed

Building 157 is a small portable structure with aluminium sliding windows and clad with sheet metal. The building is raised above ground on steel beams.

Conclusions—Building 157

Building 157 is of recent construction.
Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.2.18 Building 158—Shed

Building 158 is a small shed with steel tray-deck walls and a gabled corrugated iron roof. There are no gutters. A small roller door is located on the north side.

Conclusions—Building 158

Building 158 is of recent construction and appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.2.19 Building 159—Dog Squad Kennels

Building 159 is a small, single-storey building containing seven kennels, constructed of concrete blocks. The low-pitched metal tray-deck skillion-roof has wide projecting eaves. The kennels are open on the south side and have chain link gates. A small office is located at the east end, and has aluminium framed windows.

Conclusions—Building 159

Building 159 is of recent construction and appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.2.20 Building 160—Dog Squad

Building 160 is a small portable structure raised on a timber boarded plinth and clad in vertical weatherboards. The low-pitched gabled roof is of metal-tray decking. The windows are timber framed.

Conclusions—Building 160

Building 160 is of recent construction and appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.2.21 Building 161—East Gate

The east gate was constructed at the same time as K Division (Building 163) in 1978-80. External access to the gate is from Urquhart Street to the south. An opening with a metal roller door providing vehicular access is located in the concrete boundary wall (Wall section I). To the south of this is a circular concrete watch post with a multi-sided glazed security room. In the centre of the driveway is a narrow inspection pit, for the inspection of the underside of vehicles entering and departing the complex. Part of the driveway is covered with metal tray deck roofing. A standard metal-clad portable building contains a lunch room and wcs. The entire gate area is enclosed by chain link fences.

Conclusions—Building 161

The east gate was constructed in 1978-80 and, with the exception of the addition of the portable building, appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.2.22 Building 162—Shed

Building 162 is a small shed with steel tray deck cladding and a corrugated iron gabled roof with quad eaves gutters. A roller door is located on the east side of the shed.

Conclusions—Building 162

Building 162 is of recent construction and appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

5.2.23 Building 163—K Division

K Division, originally known as Jika-Jika Division, was designed as a new high security unit by the Victorian Public Works Department (Project Architects Alan Yorke and Dennis Payne). Construction began in 1978 and was completed in May 1980. In October 1987, rioting lead to a serious fire in K Division in which five prisoners died. The Division was subsequently closed and extensive alterations were carried out, before it was re-opened as a medium security division developed as a special programs unit for 'special needs prisoners', including HIV positive prisoners, high protection prisoners, and prisoners with drug and alcohol problems.

Exterior

K Division comprises five separate cell units and an entrance and administration unit arranged in a symmetrical configuration around a central circulation hub and control tower (Figs. 158, 159 and 160). Each unit is connected by elevated tubular corridors. The octagonal site is enclosed by a chain link fence topped with coils of razor wire. In front of the entrance unit, on the west side, is a circular entrance lodge (Fig. 159), next to which is a plaque commemorating the opening of the division on 24 July 1980. Immediately south of the lodge is a contact visits building, with painted fibro-cement walls, which appears to have been constructed after the 1987 fire. Outside the perimeter fence is a cylindrical concrete plinth containing a time capsule installed when construction began in September 1978. The site within the perimeter fence has been divided by a chain link and corrugated steel fence running along the north-south axis.

The original complex was constructed using Melocco 'Melcast' precast concrete units with a washed aggregate finish. The rectangular cell and entrance units are raised above ground level on blank-walled basements which contain plant rooms. The upper walls, which overhang the basements, have regularly spaced projecting vertical ribs, with rectangular window openings between alternate pairs of ribs. Along the tops of the walls are painted steel weatherboarded fascias. The near-flat roofs are covered with steel traydeck sloping inwards to a central gutter. The elevated linking corridors are supported on concrete piers, and have radiused corners and inward sloping walls. The windows have galvanised steel frames, with small drilled ventilation holes, and are glazed with thick toughened glass.

Attached to the outer side of each cell unit is an exercise yard, enclosed by precast concrete walls with steel mesh fencing above. The yards are covered with steel mesh roofs supported on steel space frame structures. Projecting into the yards from the centre of the cell units are tramcar-like observation wings (Fig. 161), shaped like the corridors with inward sloping walls and with closely-spaced windows. On each side of the observation wings were small 'passive recreation' yards, reportedly used to isolate prisoners at risk, separated from the main 'active recreation' yards by concrete walls and mesh fences. The walls to the passive recreation yards have been removed in units 3 and 6, on each side of the entrance unit, and the yards have been enclosed with traydeck roofs in units 2, 4 and 5. Sheds and polytunnels have been constructed in some of the exercise yards. A large mural 'From the River to the Sea' has been painted, at an unknown date, on the outer wall of the yard in unit 3 by a group of women prisoners (Vegie (Helen) van Roehl, Robyn Barwick, Debbie Philips, Dot Cherrie, Julie Crabtree, Kath Saunders, Helena Croft, Linda Greenwood, Dianne Thorp, Julie Cox, Dianne Sherlock, Marda Casotti, Leonnie Richardson, Sue Wootton and Pat Bolton) in association with artist Megan Evans. Part of the mural has been painted out.

The entrance unit is externally similar to the cell units, and has a concrete walled vehicle lock attached to the west end. The large double sliding doors to the vehicle lock are electrically operated.

The central observation tower rises above the octagonal circulation hub. The tower is circular in form, with the observation level overhanging the cylindrical base, and has a low pitched concrete canopy roof. The boiler flue rises through the centre of the tower.

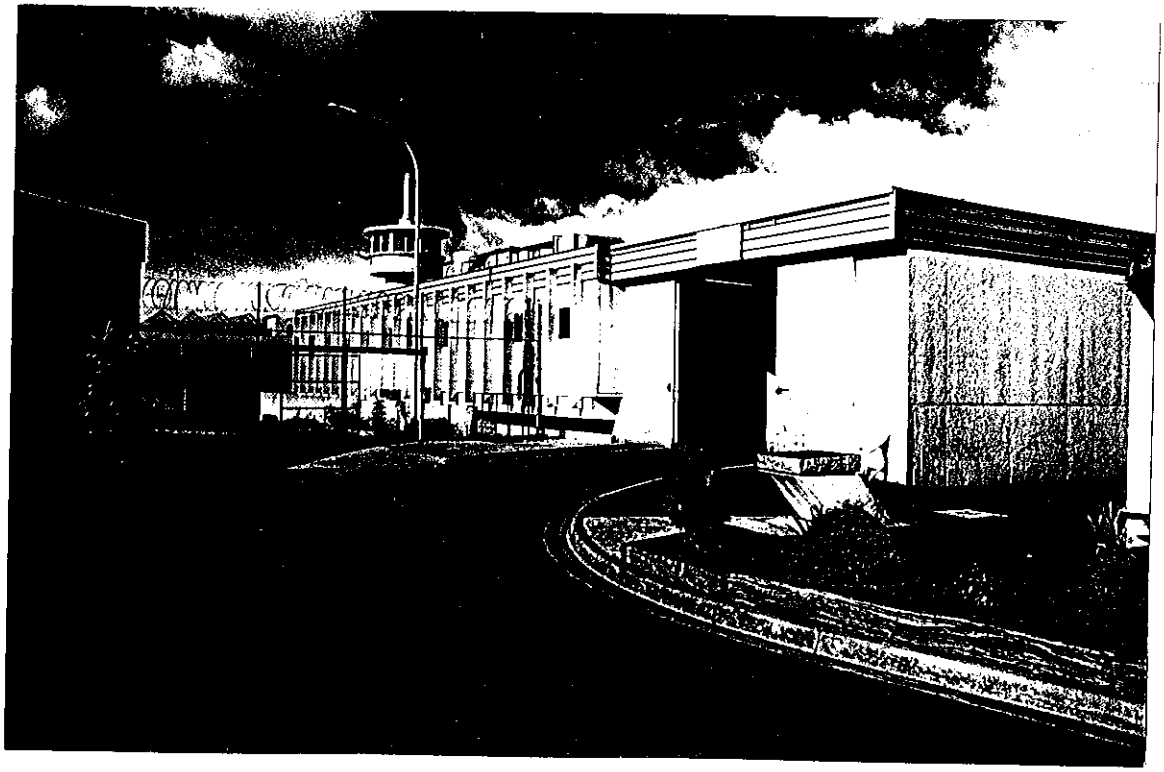

Figure 158 K Division -entrance unit, showing the observation tower in the background

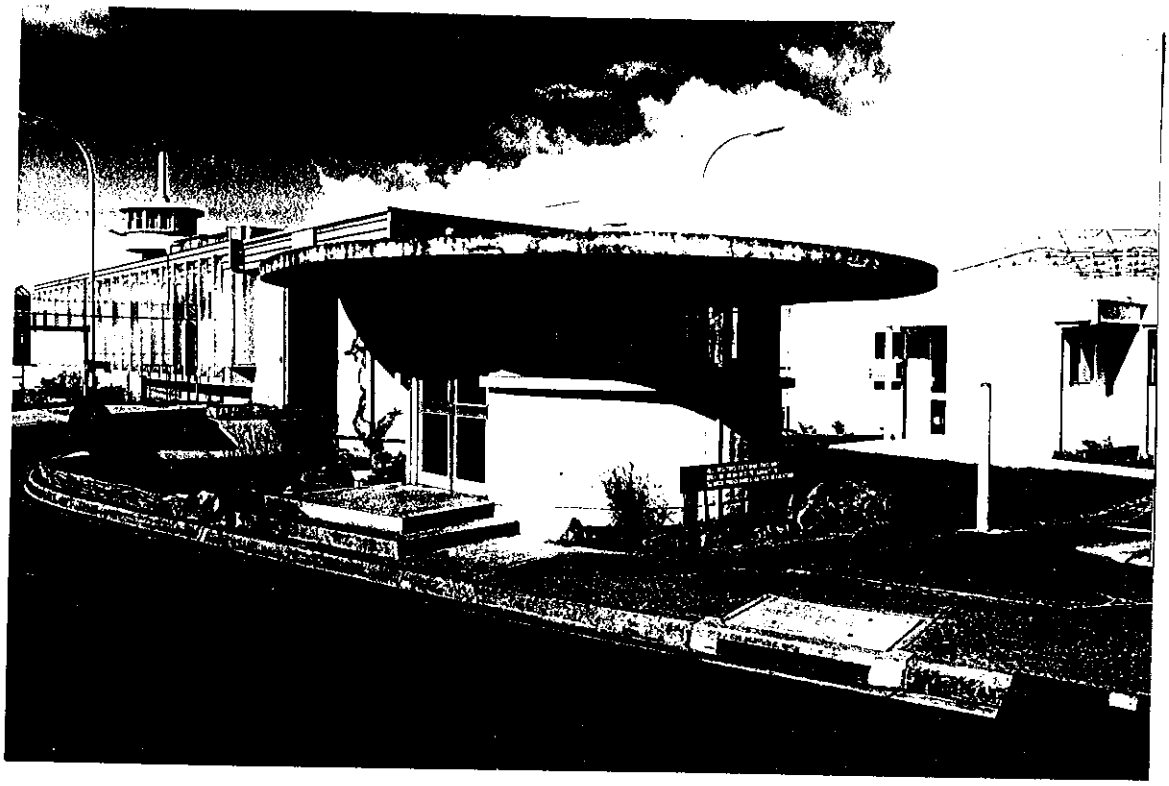

Figure 159 The circular entrance lodge

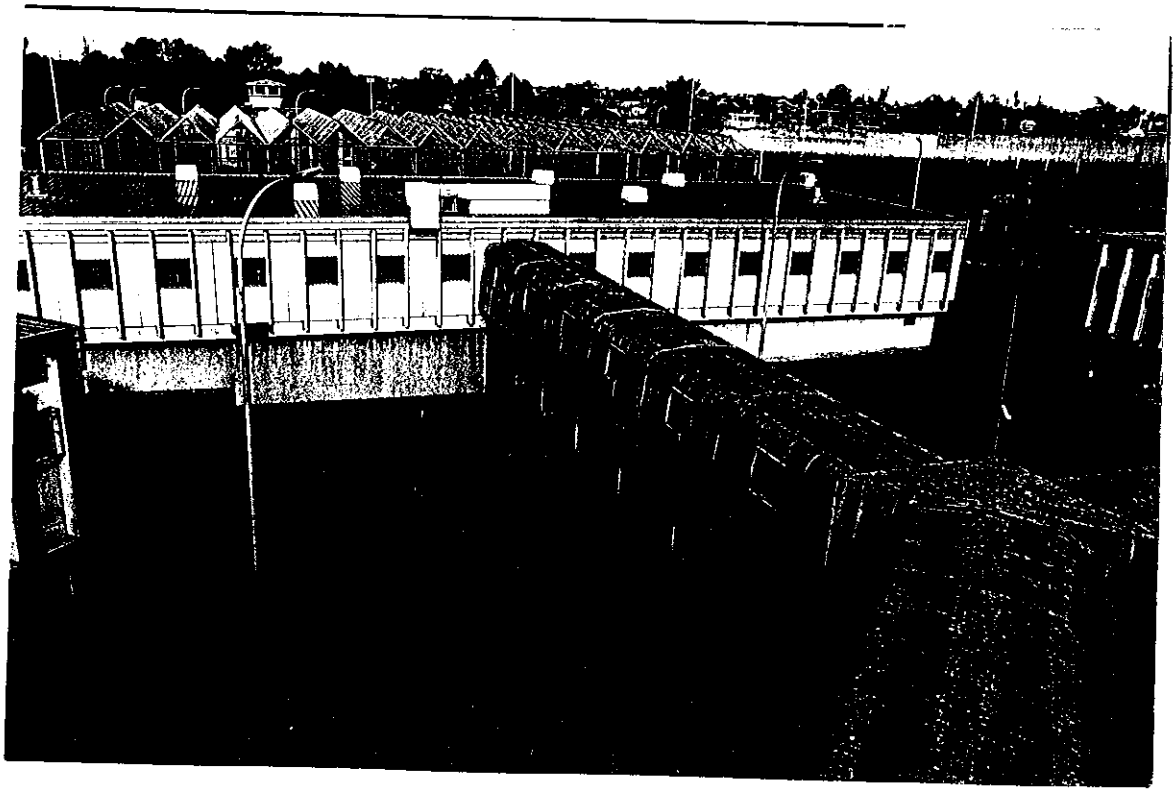

Figure 160 View of the elevated corridors linking the units

Interior

The entrance unit contains offices for the governor and deputy governor, control and staff rooms, a kitchen, toilets and visits rooms. The entrance from the vehicle lock leads to a central corridor, divided into sections by heavy steel barred screens with sliding gates, which leads to the connecting corridors to the cell units. The concrete floors are carpeted in most areas and the precast concrete walls are painted. The ceilings are lined with sprayed vermiculite in most areas, covered in some areas with suspended acoustic panel ceilings.

The tubular connecting corridors radiate from an octagonal central hub and from triangular hubs on the north and south sides. The inward sloping walls are unpainted precast concrete panels with a washed aggregate finish matching the external finish. The floors are painted concrete, with drainage holes along the edges, and the ceilings are vermiculite sprayed concrete. The four openings off the central hub retain the original steel sliding doors which had pneumatic operating mechanisms housed in steel casings above the doors. The pneumatic operating system was abandoned after the 1987 fire, but it is not clear if the original mechanisms remain in place behind the casings. In the centre of the hub is the cylindrical concrete base of the observation tower, with a curved sliding steel barred gate leading to a steel spiral stair.

The cell units comprise four twelve cell units and one six-cell unit (unit 2). Originally each unit was planned with a central entrance lock and control area located on the axis of the connecting corridor and dividing the unit into two separate sections. The control area was flanked by locks, separating it from the day rooms, and extended into the observation wing built in the exercise yard. On each side of the central axis was a row of cells opening onto a transverse corridor and a day room overlooking the exercise yard.

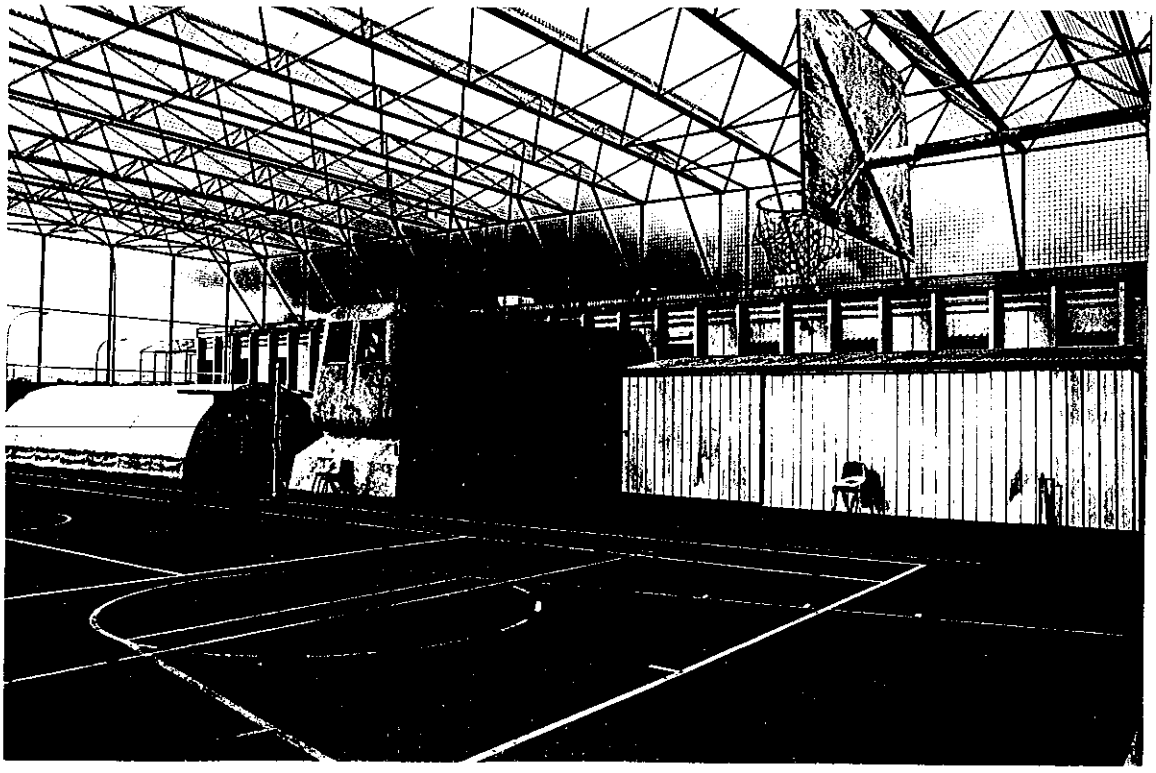

Figure 161 Exercise yard in unit 3, showing the observation wing

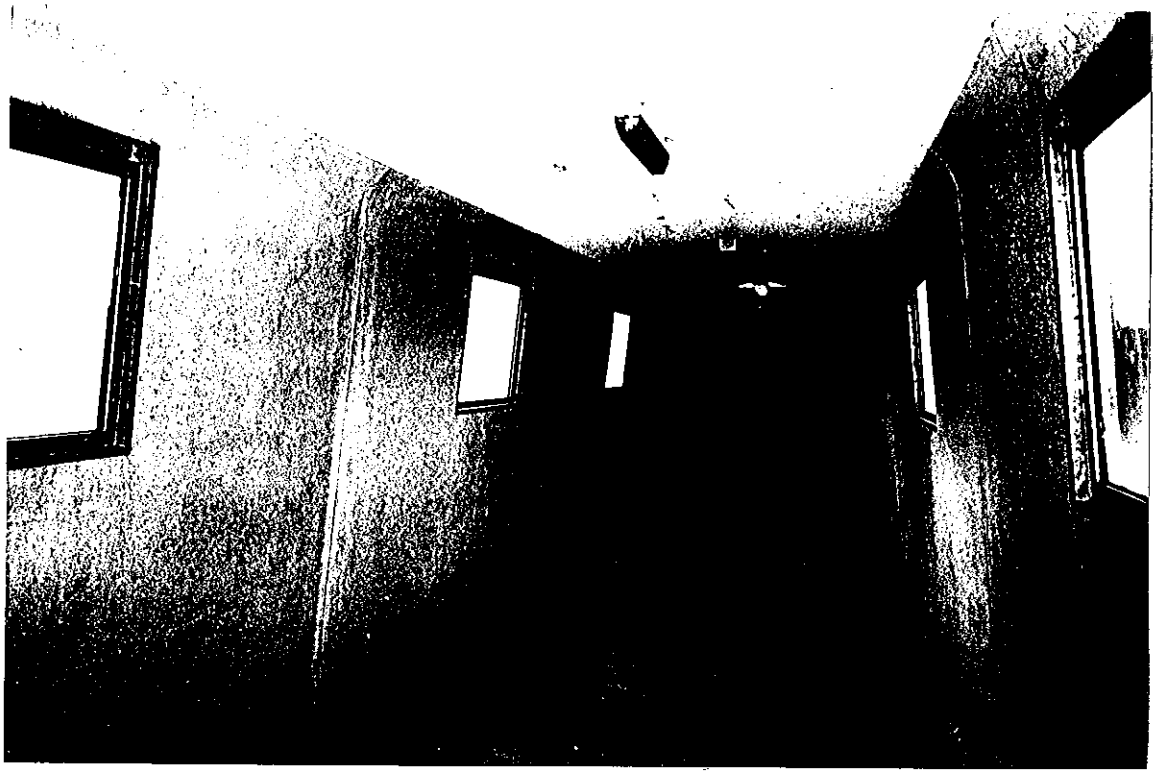

Figure 162 View of corridor

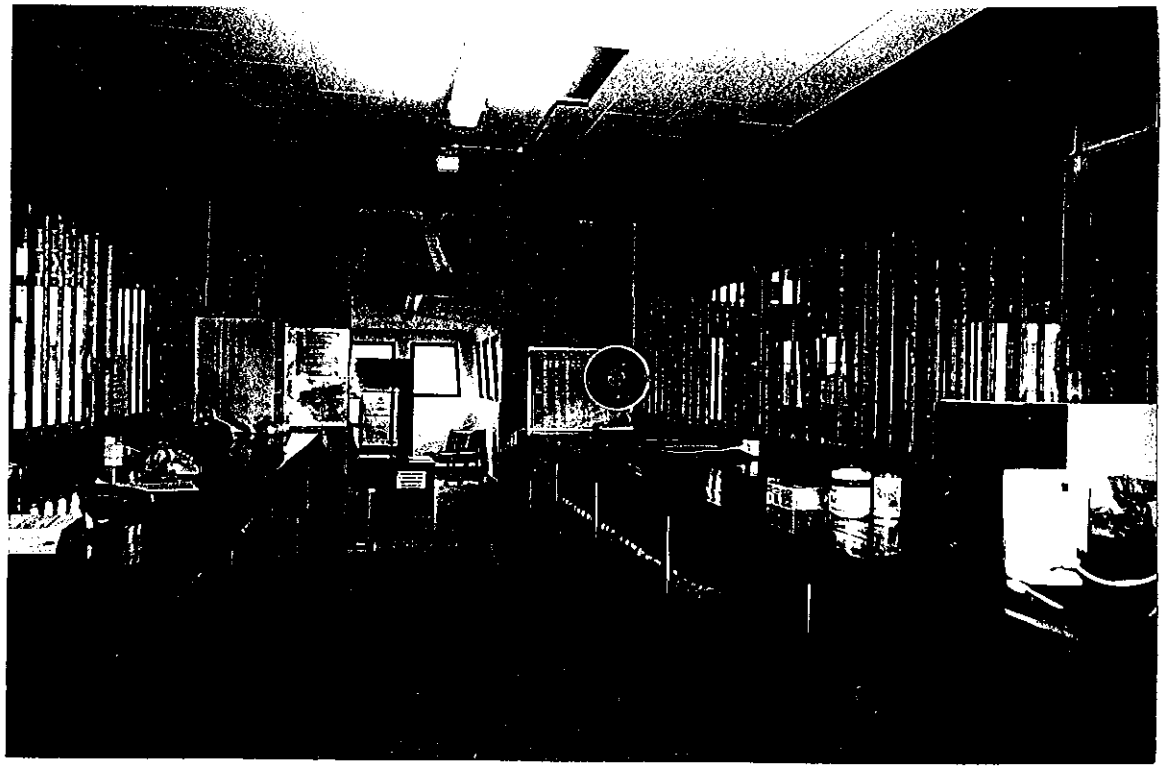

Figure 163 Central control area in unit 2

Figure 164 *View of the corridor in front of the cells, showing the replacement hinged cell doors and the casings to the original pneumatic door operating mechanisms*

At the end of the transverse corridor was a servery and store, from which prisoners were served meals through a small hatch.

In all of the units except for unit 2, the central control area and flanking locks have been removed and the original two day rooms have been amalgamated to form single spaces including the observation wings projecting into the exercise yards. The plan form of the cell units otherwise remains unaltered. In unit 2, the control unit contains timber benches on both sides, under which are tubular airconditioning ducts, with steel barred windows looking into the flanking locks (Fig. 163).

The cell units are entered from the connecting corridors through sliding steel doors, which possibly retain the pneumatic operating mechanisms. From the entrance locks, the cell corridors are entered through hinged steel barred gates, altered from the original pneumatic sliding configuration. The cells have outward-opening hinged steel doors, replacing the original pneumatic sliding doors (Fig. 164). The operating gear casings, and possibly the mechanisms, remain above the doors.

The cells are 16' 6" (5.0 m) x 7' 6" (2.3 m) and have painted hard plastered walls and ceilings and carpeted floors. Each cell contains a concrete bed plinth, a shelf across the width of the room under the window, and a stainless steel toilet, washbasin and mirror. In some cells, steel-framed bunk beds have been installed above the original concrete bed plinths. In the day rooms, corridors and control areas, the finishes are similar, with the exception of the ceilings which are suspended acoustic panels.

Conclusions—Building 163

K Division is substantially intact externally, the main alterations having been the partial demolition of the passive recreation yards, and construction of the contact visits building and various sheds within the complex. Internally, the cell units have been altered since the 1987 fire by the removal of the central control areas in all units except unit 2 and alterations to the original pneumatically operated sliding cell doors. Other alterations have included removal of the original electronic surveillance equipment, carpeting of cells and day rooms, addition of laundry facilities and addition of bunk beds in the cells. The connecting corridors and the entrance unit are substantially intact internally.

Significance

Of primary significance. K Division, opened in 1980, is significant in both a planning and an architectural sense. One of several new prison buildings constructed in Australia in the 1970s and 1980s which experimented with new approaches to planning and design, it is also of interest for its extraordinarily strong architectural style deriving from science fiction imagery and 1960s architectural theory.

5.2.24 Building 164—Culvert 1
Building 165—Culvert 2

These two structures are the remnants of what appears to have been an extensive irrigation system located in the north-eastern part of the site. Culvert 1 comprises a long, shallow, open channel running east-west, terminating at the west end in a large, diamond shaped configuration of channels (Fig 165). The U-section channels are of red brick construction with bluestone cappings. At regular intervals at right angles to the length of the channel are a number of diverter channels, each originally with a cast iron pivoting gate to control the flow of water. A number of these gates survive, although the diverter channels are now mostly overgrown with grass and infilled with earth. Two large bluestone blocks laid across the channel approximately mid-way along its length appear to be the remains of a bridge. Culvert 2 is similarly constructed in red brick with bluestone cappings, and the two may have originally been connected. Culvert 2 comprises two open channels, running north-south and east-west, crossing each other at right angles. Building 155 has been constructed adjacent to the point of intersection of the two channels.

Conclusions—Buildings 164 and 165

The surviving remnants of the culverts, although disused, appear to be substantially intact. Overgrown grass and earth infill obscures the original extent of the irrigation system.

Significance

Of primary significance. The culverts are of unknown date, but are most probably nineteenth century, and are associated with the development of the site for cultivation purposes.

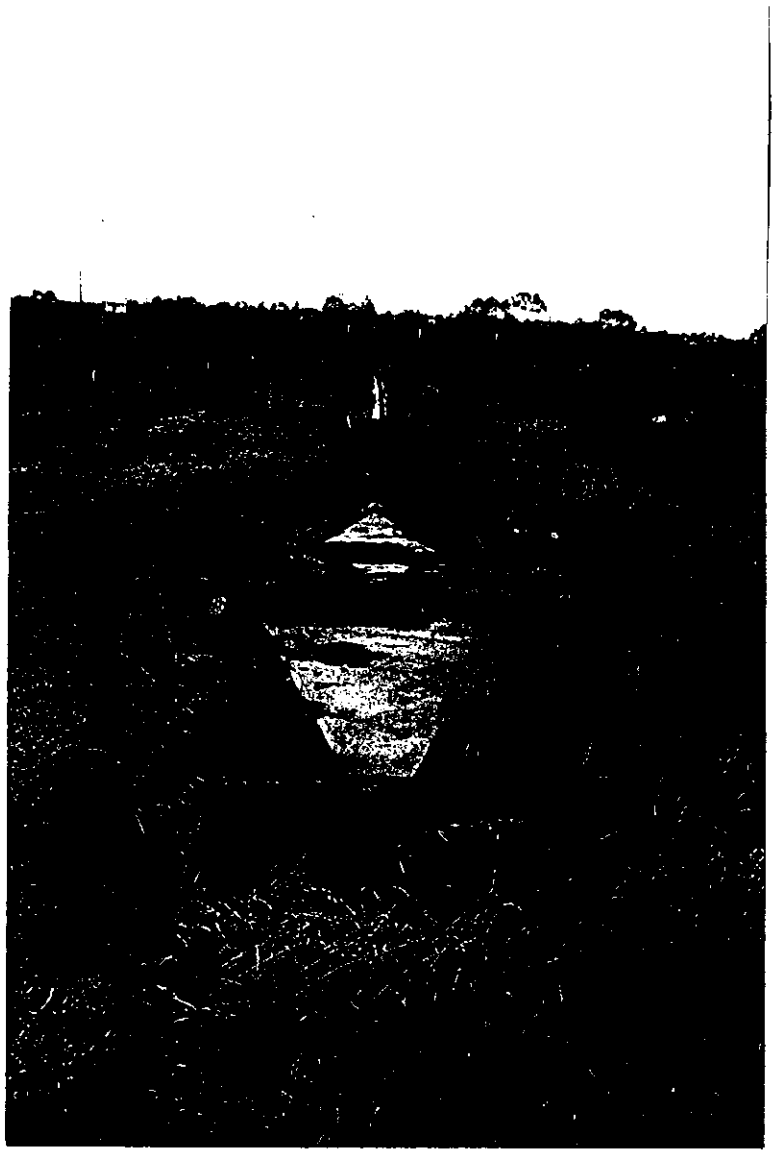

Figure 165 Culvert No. 1

6.0 OTHER STRUCTURES

6.1 Gates

There are four external gates to the prison complex: an unused gate in Champ Street, formerly providing access to A Division; the main gate in the Entrance Building (Building 1) on Sydney Road, providing access to Pentridge; the South Gate (Building 58) on Urquhart Street, providing access to the Metropolitan Prison; and the East Gate (Building 161), accessed off Urquhart Street, providing access to K Division. Buildings 1, 58 and 161 are described in the preceding sections.

6.1.1 Champ Street Gate

Champ Street Gate (fig 166) was constructed in the early 1860s, contemporary with the construction of the Original Female Prison (now A Division). An undated drawing, possibly c 1860s, shows a small three-roomed building behind the gate[1]. This building may never have been constructed, or else was demolished, as a drawing dated 1901 shows only the gate[2].

The gateway is on axis with the west wing of A Division, and is set within a wall of random-coursed rock-faced bluestone construction that projects forward from Wall Section E. The opening is a pointed arch with moulded bluestone voussoirs. The upper part of the wall has been demolished. The opening is flanked by narrow slit windows, similar to those on Building 1, of which only the lower parts survive. Also surviving are the remnants of two projecting multi-sided turrets. A steel roller door has been installed on the east side of the gate.

Conclusions—Champ Street Gate

Champ Street Gate has been substantially altered by the demolition of the upper part of the wall and the removal of the original gate.

Significance

Of primary significance. The Champ Street Gate was constructed in the early 1860s as the principal entrance to the original Female Prison, which represents a significant expansion both of the Pentridge complex and of accommodation for female prisoners in Victoria.

6.2 Observation Posts

The posts, used for observation and security purposes, are positioned along the exterior perimeter and internal walls. Most of the posts date from the nineteenth century and are of bluestone construction. Those along the eastern boundary wall date from the late 1950s.

Figure 166 Champ Street Gate

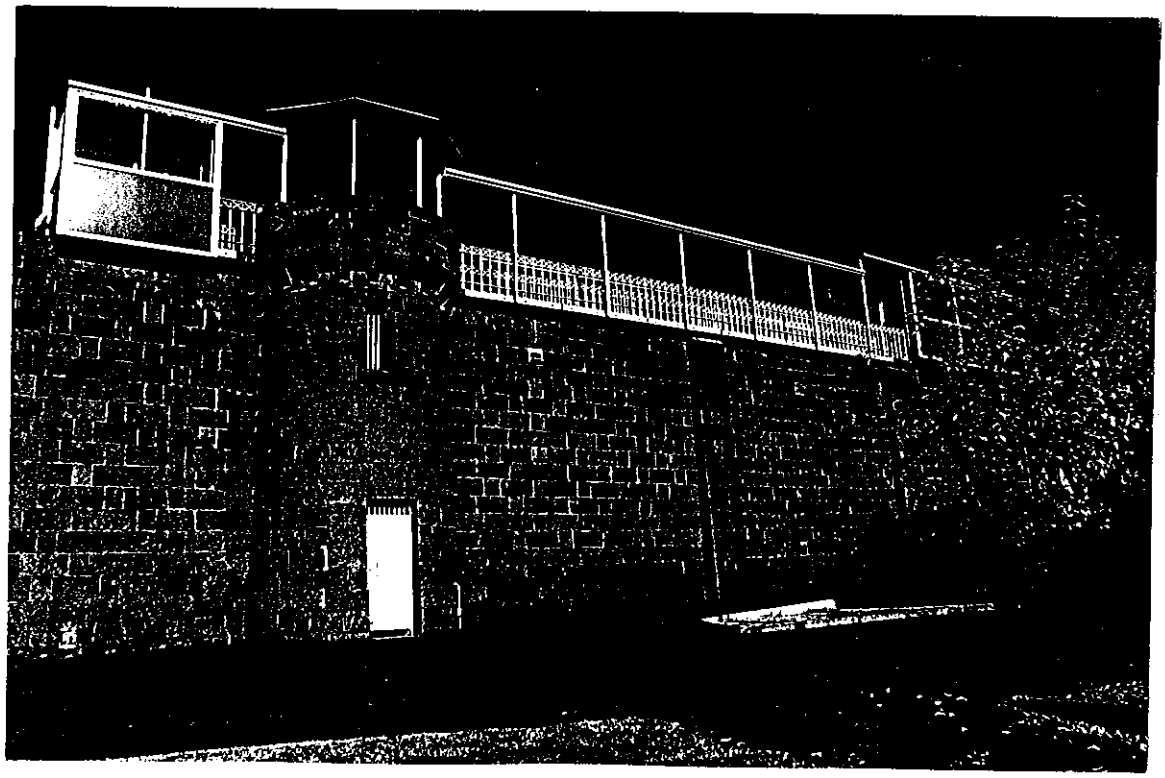

Figure 167 Post No. 6

6.2.1 Posts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 17

Posts Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 17 (fig 167) were constructed as part of the establishment of the new 'model prison' and the female prison in the late 1850s and early 1860s[3].

The posts are of ashlar bluestone construction. The towers are circular in plan with battered walls, surmounted by crenellated corbelled bluestone parapets. The entrances to the towers generally have gates with vertical iron bars clad in sheet metal; towers on the perimeter walls have entrances located outside the prison. Internally the circular stairs have wedge-shaped bluestone treads, the underside of which are rock-faced, with simple iron balustrading. Most of the window opening still retain the original iron window bars. The crenellations to the parapets on most of the towers have been infilled (Posts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 9).

The security posts, constructed on top of the bluestone parapets, are generally multi-sided timber framed and glazed structures with sheet metal or corrugated iron roofs. Typically, each of the posts have two covered walkways running along the top of the adjacent bluestone walls, and are used for patrol and observation. These have simple iron balustrades, set into the bluestone with lead, and iron posts supporting sheet metal clad roofs. A number of these have been extended at a later date with fibrous cement and glazed structures (Nos. 2, 6, 9). The extension to the west walkway of Post No 1 is cantilevered out from the top of the wall and is of timber construction.

Window openings on posts Nos. 1 and 2 have been bricked in. The entrance to 9 post is elevated above ground level and is accessed by a steel stair with open risers.

The bluestone walls of the towers have been painted white on Post Nos. 1 and 5
The lower parts of the bluestone on post Nos 3 and 5 have been painted yellow with black diagonal stripes.

The original crenellated parapets are intact on posts Nos 6 and 17. On top of the tower of 6 Post is an open octagonal structure with metal posts, and the security post is located at the end of the covered walkway on the west side. The iron balustraded walkway on 17 Post has been removed.

Conclusions—Post Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 and 17

The posts are substantially intact as constructed in the late 1850s and the early 1860s. Principal alterations have been the construction of observation rooms on top of the bluestone towers, the infilling of most of the crenellations, extensions to the walkways and the infilling of some of the original window openings.

Significance

Of primary significance. Post Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 9 and 17, together with boundary walls A, B, D and G are among the initial group of structures built for the new 'model prison' in 1859-59, as a major part of the expansion of Pentridge undertaken at the commencement of the administration of Inspector-General William Champ.

Posts Nos 4 and 5 together with boundary walls E and F, formed part of the first purpose-built prison for females in Victoria, and were part of a major expansion of the 'model prison' in the early 1860s.

6.2.2 Posts Nos 7, 11 and 13

Posts Nos. 7, 11 and 13 (fig 168) were constructed in 1959 together with Wall Sections I and Q when the eastern part of the prison site was excised. The observation rooms are of timber construction with corrugated iron skillion roofs and have cantilevered walkways with timber decking and tubular steel handrails. The posts are accessed by steep steel ladders. Posts 7 and 13 are diagonally located on top of the reinforced concrete walls and have timber framed windows with corrugated iron awnings. Post No. 11 is constructed on a concrete base projecting out from the adjacent reinforced concrete walls, and has steel framed windows with corrugated iron awnings. A disused hand operated siren is fixed to the handrail of Post No. 7. The interiors of the posts are fitted with wcs and handbasins.

Conclusions—Posts Nos 7, 11 and 13

The posts appear to be substantially intact as constructed in 1959. Alterations include the installation of wall-mounted air-conditioning units to the observation rooms of posts 7 and 13.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

6.2.3 Post No 10

Post No. 10 (fig 169) is of relatively recent construction, c 1970s or '80s, and is located above the gateway in Wall Section C. The building is of steel construction, divided into five bays, with a metal sheet clad roof. The glazed observation room is located at the southern end, and the remaining three northern bays are infilled with steel mesh. A brown brick tower contains the original steel access ladder, now disused. Present access is gained from a steel stair with open risers located on the north side.

Conclusions—Post No. 10

Post No. 10 appears to be intact as originally constructed, with the exception of the steel stair added on the north side.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

Figure 168 Post No. 7

Figure 169 Post No. 10

6.2.4 Post No. 18

Post No. 18 is of relatively recent construction, possibly c 1970s, and is located adjacent to the north side of Wall Section J. The building is of brown brick construction with aluminium framed windows on the north side and a skillion roof wiith a box-section fascia gutter. A concrete ramp with a steel balustrade is located at the west end of the building.

Conclusions—Post No. 18

Post No. 18 appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

6.2.5 Main Gate Tower

The Main Gate Tower (fig 170) is of relatively recent construction, possibly c 1970s or '80s, and is located opposite the main entrance above a large bluestone segmental arched opening (Wall Section K). Access to the tower is gained from a steel stair located within an open brown brick enclosure in the former Governor's garden. The stair provides access to a concrete platform with a steel balustrade, built over a former bluestone observation post. The original corbelled crenellated bluestone parapet has been removed. A steel balustraded walkway is located along the top of the adjacent bluestone wall. The security tower housing the observation room is of steel construction with a sheet metal clad roof, fibrous cement sheet infill and aluminium framed windows. The interior of the observation room contains a handbasin and a wc.

Conclusions—Main Gate Tower

The Main Gate Tower appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

Figure 170 Main Gate Tower

Figure 171 Wall Section A

6.3 Boundary Walls

6.3.1 Wall Section A

Wall Section A (fig 171) is one of the original bluestone boundary walls enclosing the 1858-59 Pentridge prison complex[4]. The wall runs north-south along Sydney Road, on either side of Building No. 1.

Wall section A is a high wall of pick-faced ashlar bluestone, laid in Flemish bond and terminated by a curved bluestone coping. Engaged piers are located at regular intervals along its length on the west side. The wall steps down to the north following the fall of the ground, and coils of razor wire have been fixed along the top. Some of the original pointing remains. Part of the wall on the east side has been painted white.

Conclusions—Wall Section A

Wall Section A is substantially intact as constructed in 1859.

Significance

Of primary significance. Wall Section A is among the initial group of structures built for the new 'model prison' in 1858–59 as a major part of the expansion of Pentridge undertaken at the commencement of the administration of Inspector-General William Champ.

6.3.2 Wall Section B

Wall Section B (fig 172) is one of the original bluestone boundary walls enclosing the 1858-59 Pentridge prison complex[5].

Wall Section B is a high wall of pick-faced ashlar bluestone, laid in Flemish bond and terminated by a curved bluestone coping. Engaged piers are located at regular intervals along its length on the north side. Post No. 6 is located approximately midway along the wall. A segmental arched opening with bluestone voussoirs is located west of Post No. 6, and has steel gates of a later date. Some of the original pointing remains. Part of the wall on the south side has been painted white. The section of the wall east of Post No. 6 inclines considerably between the piers.

Part of the western end of the wall has been demolished relatively recently to accommodate a perimeter vehicular driveway.

Conclusion—Wall Section B

Wall Section B is substantially intact as constructed in 1859. Principal alterations include the demolition of the western end of the wall.

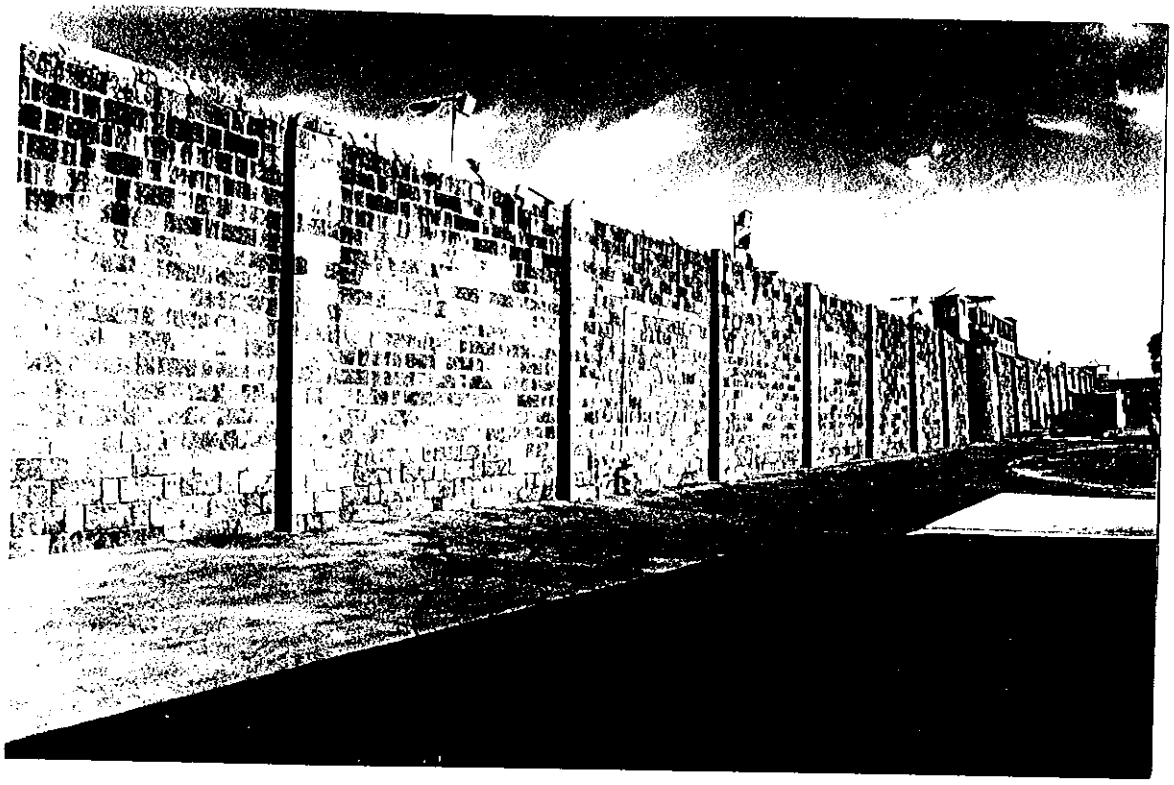

Figure 172 Wall Section B

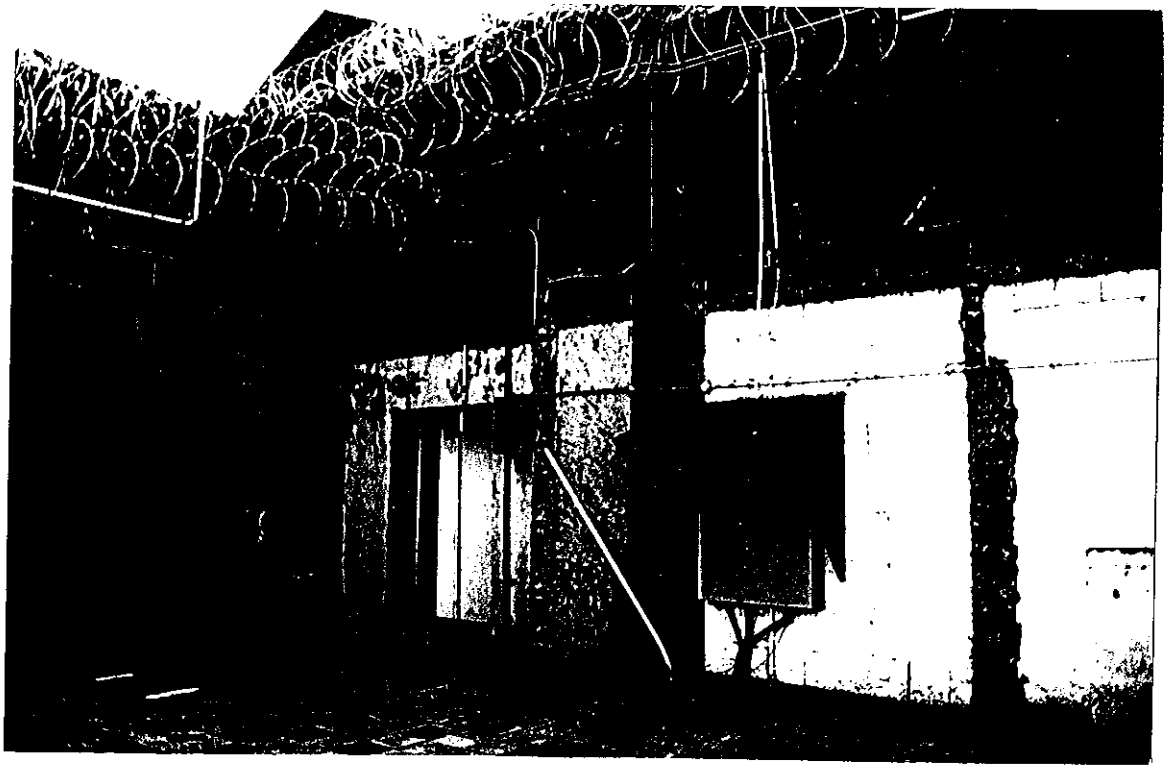

Figure 173 Wall Section D

Significance

Of primary significance. Wall Section B is among the initial group of structures built for the new 'model prison' in 1858–59 as a major part of the expansion of Pentridge undertaken at the commencement of the administration of Inspector-General William Champ.

6.3.3 Wall Section C

Wall Section C was probably constructed in the early 1860s, as indicated on an early site plan of Pentridge[6]. The wall was extended further north in the 1870s, following the expansion of the Workshops area.

Wall Section C is a high wall of pick-faced ashlar bluestone, laid in Flemish bond and is terminated by a curved bluestone coping. Engaged piers are located at regular intervals along its length. The wall steps down to the north following the fall of the ground. Part of the wall on the west side has been painted white, and light fittings have been fixed to the top of the wall. Some of the original pointing survives. Post No. 10 is located approximately mid-way along the wall.

There are two openings in the wall. Approximately mid-way along its length is a large segmental arched opening with bluestone voussoirs, fitted with a pair of steel gates with vertical steel bars. Remnants of the fixings of the original iron gates survive, A roller door has been installed on the west side of the opening. Post No. 10 is located above the opening. At the northern end of the wall is a semi-elliptical arched opening with bluestone voussoirs, which has been infilled with red brick. A door in the brick wall provides access to the Industries area.

Conclusions—Wall Section C

Wall Section C is substantially intact as constructed c 1860s, with an extension to the north c 1870. Principal alterations include the addition of Post No. 10 above the arched opening.

Significance

Of primary significance. Wall Section C is associated with the historically significant development of the workshops at Pentridge in the 1860s.

6.3.4 Wall Section D

Wall Section D is one of the original bluestone boundary walls enclosing the 1858-59 Pentridge prison complex.

Wall Section D is a high wall of pick-faced ashlar bluestone, laid in Flemish bond, and is terminated by a curved bluestone coping. Engaged piers are located at regular intervals along its length on the south side. The wall steps down to the east, following the fall of the ground. Part of the wall on the north side has been painted white, and coils of razor wire are fixed to the top. Some of the original pointing survives. Post No. 1 is located approximately mid-way along the wall. An opening has been formed near the junction of Wall Section M, connecting Pentridge Prison with Metropolitan Reception Prison.

A major crack has occurred at the east end of the wall, at the junction with Wall Section C, where the wall is leaning considerably to the south. Some of the bluestone blocks have delaminated. There is evidence of a removed structure abutting the wall on the south side, near Wall Section M (fig 173).

Conclusions—Wall Section D

The east end of Wall Section D is in poor condition, but is otherwise substantially intact as constructed in 1859.

Significance

Of primary significance. Wall Section D is among the initial group of structures built for the new 'model prison' in 1858–59 as a major part of the expansion of Pentridge undertaken at the commencement of the administration of Inspector-General William Champ.

6.3.5 Wall Section E

Wall Section E is an extension of Wall Section A, erected in the early 1860s with the construction of the Female Prison (now A Division)[7]. The Champ Street Gate originally provided access to the Female Prison.

Wall Section E is a high wall of random-coursed bluestone construction, with a curved bluestone coping. Engaged piers are located at regular intervals along its length on the west side. The wall steps down to the north, following the fall of the ground. Coils of razor wire are fixed to the top. There is evidence of past repairs to sections of the wall.

Conclusions—Wall Section E

Wall Section E is substantially intact as constructed in the early 1860s.

Significance

Of primary significance. Wall Section E forms part of the first purpose-built prison for females in Victoria, and was part of a major expansion of the 'model prison' in the early 1860s undertaken by the administration of Inspector-General William Champ.

6.3.6 Wall Section F

Wall Section F, constructed in the early 1860s[8], forms part of the northern-most boundary of the prison complex following the curve of Murray Road.

Wall Section F is a high wall of random coursed rock-faced bluestone construction, with a curved bluestone coping. The western section of the wall is of rock faced bluestone, the eastern section is of pick-faced bluestone. Some of the original pointing remains.

Conclusions—Wall Section F

Wall Section F is substantially as constructed in the early 1860s.

Significance

Of primary significance. Wall Section F forms part of the first purpose-built prison for females in Victoria, and was part of a major expansion of the 'model prison' in the early 1860s undertaken by the administration of Inspector-General William Champ.

6.3.7 Wall Section G

Wall Section G is one of the original bluestone boundary walls enclosing the 1858-69 Pentridge prison complex[9]. The wall was extended further north in the 1860s, contemporary with the construction of the Female Prison (now A Division)[10].

Wall Section G is a high wall, partly of pick-faced ashlar bluestone laid in Flemish bond, and partly of rock-faced bluestone. The wall is terminated with a curved bluestone coping. Engaged piers are located at regular intervals along its length, and the wall is stepped to follow the fall of the ground. Part of the wall on the south side has been painted white. A semi-elliptical arched opening with bluestone voussoirs is located midway between Post Nos. 17 and 9. A steel roller door is fitted to the opening on the west side, and coils of razor wire are fixed to part of the top of the wall.

Part of the wall to the north appears to have been demolished relatively recently to accommodate perimeter vehicular access.

Conclusions—Wall Section G

Wall Section G is substantially intact as constructed in 1859. The principal alteration is the extension of the wall to the north in the 1860s.

Significance

Of primary significance. Wall Section G (between Posts 9 and 17) is among the initial group of structures built for the new 'model prison' in 1858–59 as a major part of the expansion of Pentridge undertaken at the commencement of the administration of Inspector-General William Champ.

6.3.8 Wall Section H

Wall Section H was probably constructed at the same time as Wall Section F in the early 1860s, forming part of the northern-most boundary of the prison complex. The wall originally extended further east towards Merri Creek, but was demolished when the eastern part of the prison site was excised in 1959.

Wall Section H is a high wall of random-course rock-faced bluestone (fig 174). Part of the curved coping has been removed, and coils of razor wire are fixed to the top of the wall. The wall appears to have been extended in height or substantially repaired at a later, unknown date, as the upper courses of bluestone are more regular. Some of the original pointing remains.

Conclusions—Wall Section H

The wall has been extended in height or substantially repaired.

Significance

Of primary significance. Wall Section H was most probably part of a major expansion of Pentridge in the early 1860s undertaken by the administration of Inspector-General William Champ.

6.3.9 Wall Section I

Wall Section I was constructed in 1959 when the eastern part of the prison site was excised.

Wall Section I is a high wall of reinforced concrete panel construction approximately 100mm thick (fig 175). Some of the panels have inclined considerably, and steel angles have been fixed across the junctions between some of the panels at a later date to laterally brace the wall.

Conclusions—Wall Section I

Wall Section I is substantially intact as constructed in 1959.

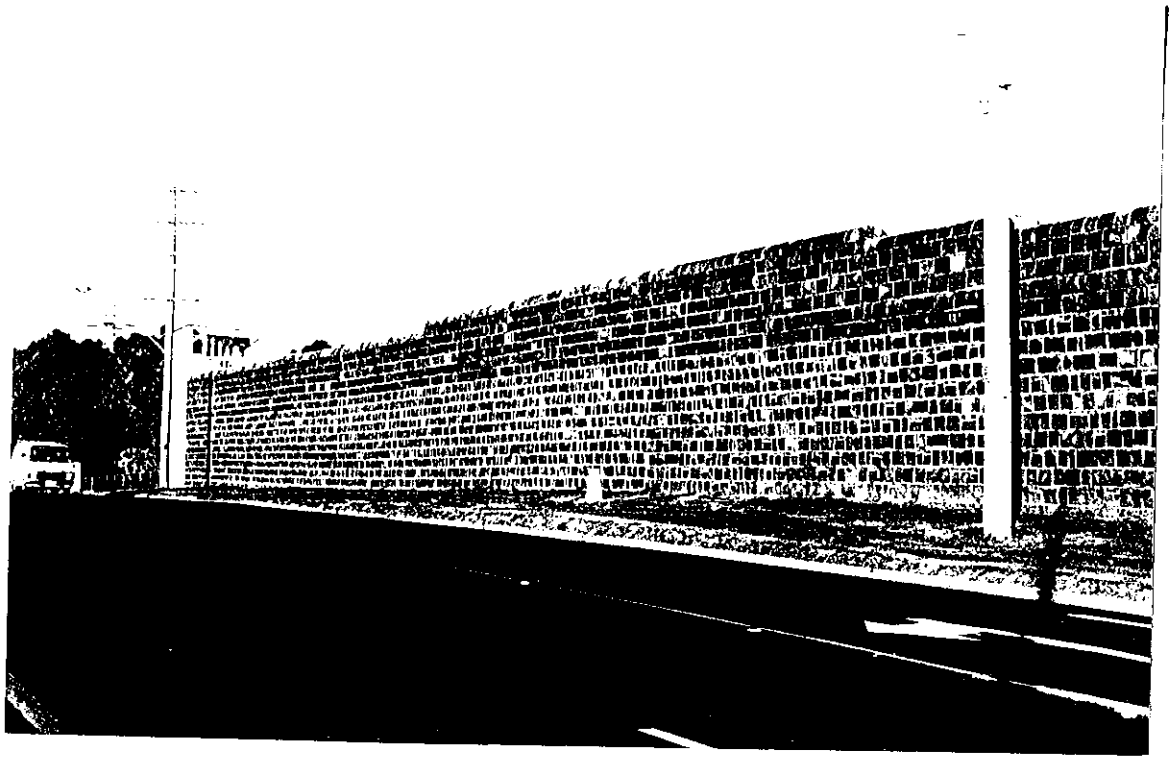

Figure 174 Wall Section H

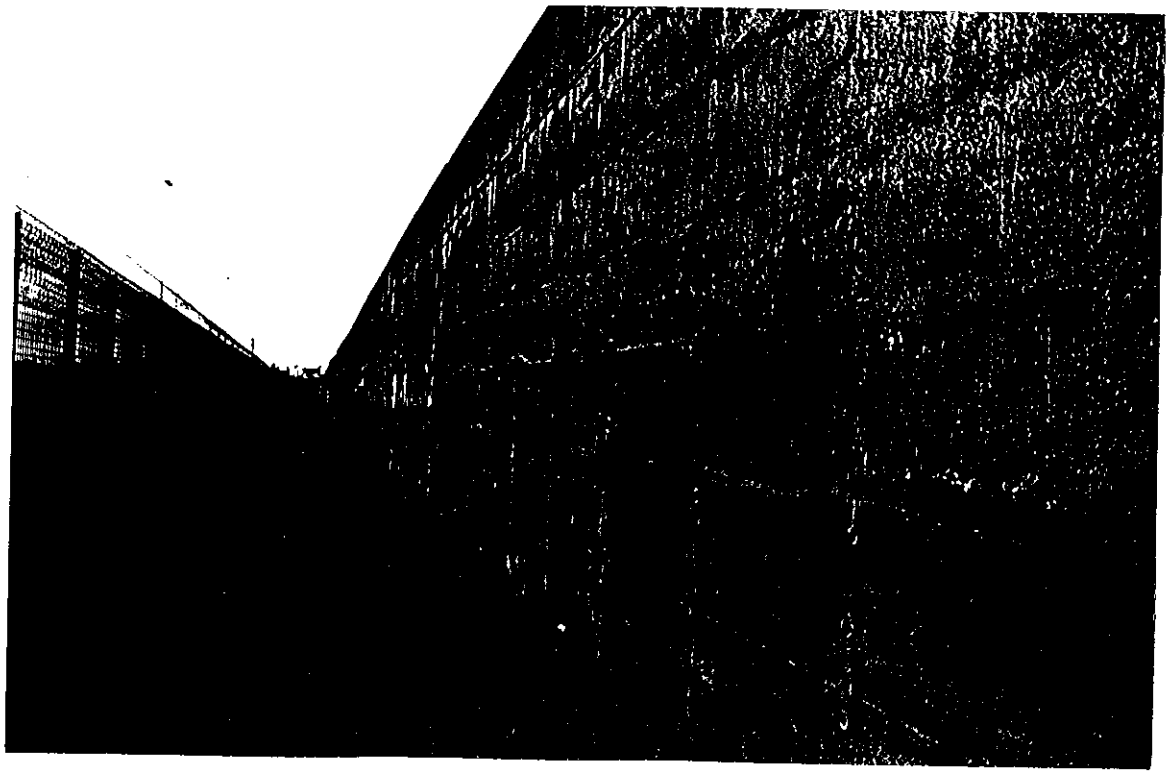

Figure 175 Wall Section I

Significance

Although the physical fabric of the wall is of no individual importance, its alignment is associated with the historically significant excision of the eastern part of the prison site in 1959.

6.3.10 Wall Section J

Wall Section J, constructed c 1860s, originally extended further east and terminated at Wall Section G[11]. A note on a drawing dated 1901 indicates that the eastern section of wall be demolished[12].

Wall Section J is of random-coursed, rock-faced bluestone construction, with a curved bluestone coping. Engaged piers of smooth-faced bluestone are located at regular intervals along its length on the north side. The wall steps down towards the east, following the fall of the ground. Some of the original pointing remains. An original opening with a flat arch of bluestone voussoirs is located at the western end of the wall. The opening is fitted with a cast-iron wicket gate with vertical bars terminated with diamond shaped spear heads. Some of the original iron spikes survive on the top of the wall. Post No. 18, constructed c 1970s, abuts the wall on the north side.

Conclusions—Wall Section J

Wall Section J is substantially intact as constructed in the 1860s, the principal alteration being the demolition of the eastern section of the wall in 1901.

Significance

Of primary significance. Wall Section J is associated with the historically significant development of the workshops at Pentridge in the 1860s.

6.3.11 Wall Sections K and L

Wall Sections K and L were constructed in 1886, forming an enclosed forecourt east of Building No. 1[13]. The walls are of rock-faced bluestone construction, laid in Flemish bond, and are terminated by curved bluestone copings. The walls are stepped, following the fall of the ground. Some of the original pointing remains. A large, segmental arched vehicular gateway is located mid-way along the length of Wall Section K, and is framed by two rusticated bluestone piers supporting a classically moulded entablature. The voussoir blocks are of smooth-faced bluestone. The opening is fitted with a pair of later steel gates which feature a decorative geometrical pattern. The archway is flanked by smaller pedestrian gates with bluestone lintels, one of which forms an entrance to Building No. 2. The Main Gate Tower is located above the archway. A circular bluestone watch tower is located at the junction of the two walls, which has been altered by the construction of the Main Gate Tower. A small opening with a steel gate is located at the western end of Wall Section K.

Adjacent to Wall Section L is a small turned circular bluestone sundial, and possibly built by prison labour. The sundial rests on two square bluestone blocks. The top section of the sundial is missing.

Conclusions—Wall Sections K and L

Wall Sections K and L are substantially intact as constructed in 1886. The principal alterations to Wall Section K include the partial demolition of the bluestone watch tower, the construction of Building No. 2 against the west side of the wall, the removal of the original gates, and the construction of the Main Gate tower above the archway and along the top of the south section of the wall.

Significance

Of primary significance. Wall Sections K and L were a significant alteration to the earlier Pentridge Square and Parade ground.

6.3.12 Wall Section M

A wall is shown in this location on an early, undated drawing of Pentridge, probably c 1860s, forming part of the western boundary of the present Metropolitan Prison[14]. The wall is of random-coursed, rock-faced bluestone construction, terminated by a curved bluestone coping. The wall originally extended further south to the corner of the site to Wall Section O. The wall steps down towards the south, following the fall of the land. Coils of razor wire are fixed along the top of the wall on the east side. The upper courses of bluestone appear to be a later addition. An opening at the northern end of the wall has been infilled.

Conclusions—Wall Section M

The wall has been altered by the addition of several courses of bluestone at a later date, and the demolition of the southern section of the wall.

Significance

Of primary significance. Wall Section M was most probably part of the expansion of Pentridge in the early 1860s undertaken by the administration of Inspector-General William Champ.

6.3.13 Wall Section N

Wall Section N was probably constructed in 1958 at the time of the construction of the Psychiatric Cell Block, replacing an earlier section of bluestone wall. The wall is of reinforced concrete construction, with engaged concrete piers located at regular intervals along its length. Coils of razor wire are fixed to the top of the wall on the east side. Part of the wall is considerably inclined, and some of the piers have subsided, causing cracking.

Conclusions—Wall Section N

Wall Section N is in poor condition but otherwise appears to be intact.

Significance

Although the fabric of the wall is of no individual significance, its alignment delineates the boundary of the south-west corner of the prison site.

6.3.14 Wall Section O

A wall is shown in this location on an early, undated plan of Pentridge, probably c 1860s, forming the southern boundary of the present Metropolitan Prison. The wall is of random-coursed, rock-faced bluestone construction, terminated by a curved bluestone coping. The wall is stepped, following the fall of the ground. Coils of razor wire are fixed to the top of the walls, and some of the original pointing survives. The upper courses of bluestone appear to be a later addition. Part of the southern end of the wall has been painted white.

Conclusions—Wall Section O

The wall has been altered by the addition of several courses of bluestone at a later date.

Significance

Of primary significance. Wall Section O was most probably part of the expansion of Pentridge in the early 1860s undertaken by the administration of Inspector-General William Champ.

6.3.15 Wall Section P

Wall Section P is of the same construction as Wall Section I, built in 1959 when the eastern part of the prison site was excised.

Wall Section P is a high wall of reinforced concrete panel construction, approximately 100mm thick (fig 176). Some of the panels have inclined considerably.

Conclusions—Wall Section P

Wall Section P appears to be substantially intact.

Significance

Although the fabric of the wall is of no individual importance, its alignment delineates the southern-most boundary of the prison site.

6.3.16 Wall Section Q

Wall Section Q was constructed in 1959 when the eastern part of the prison site was excised.

Wall Section Q is a high wall of reinforced concrete panel construction, approximately 100mm thick. Some of the panels have inclined considerably.

Conclusions—Wall Section Q

Wall Section Q is substantially intact as constructed in 1959.

Significance

Although the physical fabric of the wall is of no individual importance, its alignment is associated with the historically significant excision of the eastern part of the prison site in 1959.

6.3.17 Wall Sections R, S and T

Wall Sections R, S and T are high bluestone walls, constructed possibly c 1924 with the establishment of the Metropolitan Prison. The walls do not appear on any of the surviving nineteenth century site plans of Pentridge, and are not shown on a 1922 drawing of the site[15]. The walls are of coursed rock-faced bluestone construction, and are terminated with curved bluestone copings. Wall Section T steps down to the east, following the fall of the ground. Vehicular openings with concrete lintels have been formed in Wall Sections R and T, and are fitted with steel roller doors (fig 177). Wall Section R also has a smaller pedestrian opening with a steel gate and a rendered surround. Services pipes have been surface mounted to Wall Section R on the east side, and there is a major crack in the wall towards the northern end. The north side of Wall Section T has been painted white. A small building abutting Wall Section T on the south side appears to have recently been demolished.

Conclusions—Wall Sections R, S and T

Wall Sections R, S and T appear to be intact. The principal alterations are the insertions of openings for vehicular access.

Significance

Although the fabric of the walls is of no individual significance, the alignment of the walls most probably delineates the boundary of the Metropolitan Prison established in 1924.

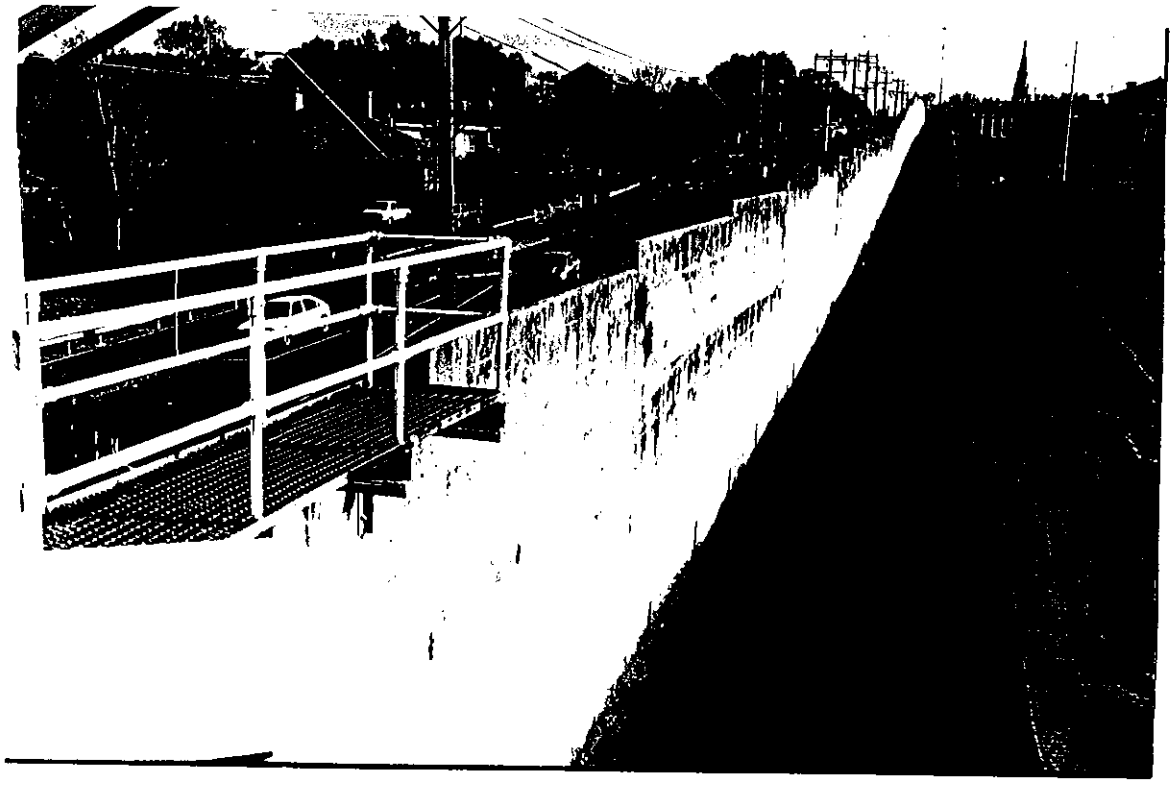

Figure 176 Wall Section P

Figure 177 Wall Section R

6.3.18 Wall Section U

Wall Section U is of relatively recent construction. The wall is constructed from a variety of recycled bluestone blocks; rock-faced, pick-faced, and smooth-faced with drafted margins. The wall is terminated with raking bluestone copings, and steps down towards the east following the fall of the ground. Coils of razor wire are fixed to the top of the wall on the south side. Part of the wall on the north side has been painted white.

Conclusions—Wall Section U

Wall Section U appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

6.3.19 Wall Section V

Wall Section V is of relatively recent construction. The wall is constructed from a variety of recycled bluestone blocks; rock-faced, pick-faced, and smooth-faced with drafted margins. The wall is terminated with raking bluestone copings. A semi-elliptical archway (fig 178) with smooth-faced bluestone voussoirs may have been reused from an earlier wall - an opening in a wall in approximately this location appears on early site plans of the prison[16].

Conclusions—Wall Section V

Wall Section V appears to be intact.

Significance

Of no individual significance.

6.3.20 Wall Section W

Wall Section W was constructed in 1875 with the establishment of the Jika Girls' Reformatory. The wall is of coursed, rock-faced bluestone construction and steps down towards the east following the fall of the ground. The wall is terminated with a curved bluestone coping except at the east end of the wall where the wall has a flat bluestone coping. Five courses of bluestone have been removed from the top of the wall at the east end. Coils of razor wire are fixed to the top of the wall. A vehicular opening with a reinforced concrete lintel has been formed at the west end of the wall, and is fitted with a steel roller door. Some of the original pointing survives.

Conclusions—Wall Section W

Wall Section W is substantially intact. The principal alterations include the removal of the top courses of bluestone at the east end of the wall, and the insertion of a vehicular access opening at the west end of the wall.

Significance

Of primary significance. Wall section W is associated with the historically significant establishment of the Jika Girls Reformatory in 1875.

6.3.21 Wall Section X

Wall Section X was constructed in 1875 when the Jika Girls' Reformatory was established. Wall Section X is a low wall constructed of coursed rock-faced bluestone. The top five courses of bluestone have been removed along the length of the wall, and is terminated with a flat bluestone coping. At the south end, only one course of the original wall remains. A chain-link fence has been constructed on top of the wall, and part of the wall on the west side has been painted grey. Towards the southern end of the wall, facing the main avenue is a segmental arched vehicular opening with bluestone voussoirs, flanked by smaller pedestrian openings. The original gates have been replaced with have steel gates. The gateway has two octagonal bluestone turrets with decorative bluestone finials. A sign fixed to the gateway reads: "H M Metropolitan Reception Prison G Division" (fig 179).

Conclusions—Wall Section X

Wall Section X has been substantially altered by the removal of the top courses of bluestone, and the removal of the original gates.

Significance

Of primary significance. Wall section X and the bluestone gateway are associated with the historically significant establishment of the Jika Girls Reformatory in 1875.

Figure 178 Gateway in Wall Section V

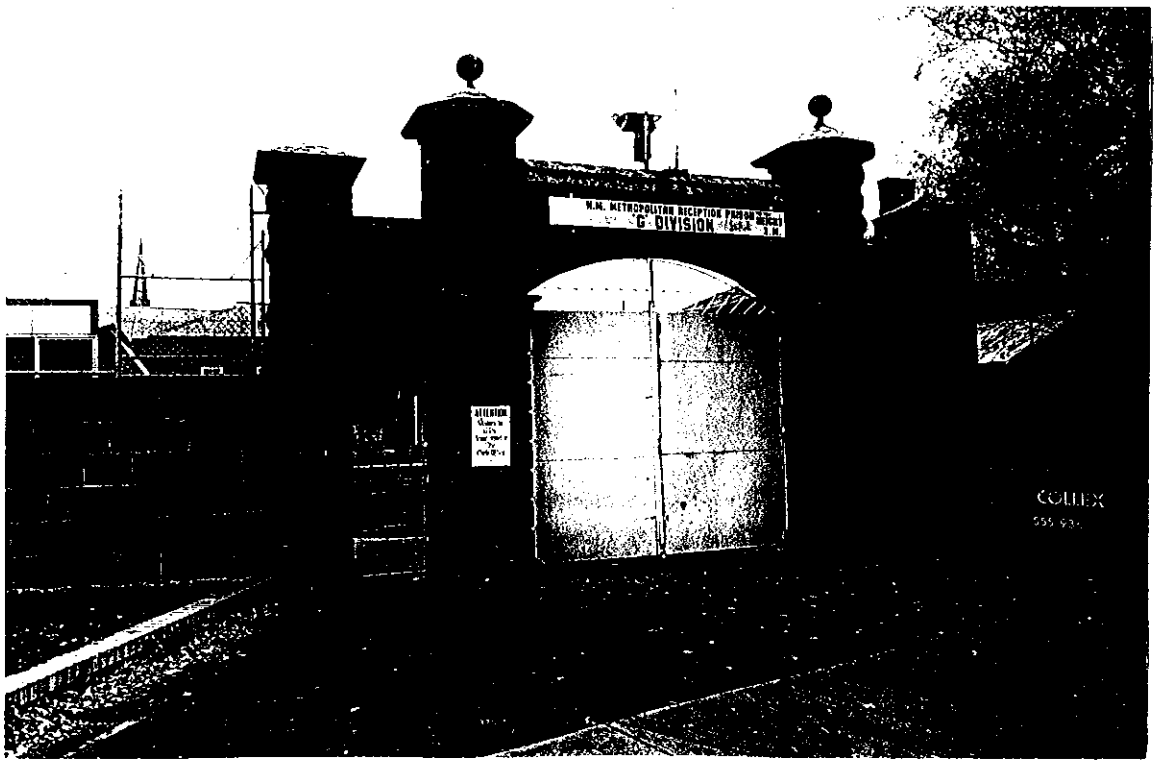

Figure 179 Gateway in Wall Section X

6.4 Demolished Structures

The following section lists the major demolished structures within the Pentridge and Metropolitan Reception Prisons complex, with brief descriptions of each structure. Other minor structures, such as sheds, which have been have been demolished are not included in this list.

6.4.1 Pentridge Stockade Buildings

Workshop

A large T-shaped brick or stone workshop building was constructed in 1852 and is shown on the undated drawing Workshop for Penal Stockade Pentridge (Office of Building microfilm no. PGP 1.113). It was located to the east of the main Stockade complex and accommodated a range of trades. It was demolished some time in the late 1860s.

Moveable Stockade ('Crystal Palace')

The moveable stockade was constructed in the early 1850s and appears to have been demolished, or at least removed from the site, around 1859. The stockade consisted of a timber fence with sentry posts and warders' quarters to either side of double entry gates, enclosing an area of about 0.8 hectares of land on which a series of wooden huts were located.

Entrance Building

The bluestone entrance building, constructed in 1851, was located north-west of the later F Division set back behind the boundary wall facing the approach road on the west side of the Stockade. The building was mostly single storey, but with a double storey section over the central arched carriage-way. It comprised a long central wing running north-south, flanked by two shorter wings sited on an east-west axis. The building contained living accommodation and offices for the warders. It survived until the mid-twentieth century. Parts of the south wing are thought to have been incorporated into the Female Prison Receiving Building constructed in 1892 just west of F Division. This is the only section to survive.

Inspector-General's Residence

The Inspector-General's residence was constructed in the early 1850s and is shown on the 1854 General Plan of Penal Stockade. Altered and extended several times in the nineteenth century, by the mid 1860s the house was surrounded by an extensive garden. It was later used as the Governor's Residence. The house appears to have been demolished at some time after the early 1920s.

Other Residences

Two other single storey residences were constructed in the early 1850s for the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent. Both appear to have been demolished at the end of the 1850s, the Superintendent's residence apparently being replaced by a new residence by the early 1860s. This large single storey house located west of the Stockade complex was later used as the Deputy Governor's residence. It appears to have been demolished in the early to mid-twentieth century, possibly to make way for the 1940s houses on this part of the site.

Other Stockade Buildings

Prisoners' messrooms, a ward building, a small detached row of solitary cells, stables and a number of shed and store buildings were also constructed as part of the Stockade, but little is known of their form.

The foundations of a cell building planned by Price in the late 1850s are thought to have been converted to a piggery by Champ. The piggery is shown in an L-shaped plan form on the early 1860s site plan. It was demolished some time after 1870.

6.4.2 Buildings constructed as part of Champ's building campaign, 1857-1868

C Division

Originally known as B Division and constructed in 1859, C Division comprised three parallel two-storey bluestone cell ranges located just east of the former Hospital (Building 11). Each range was separated by exercise yards. The westernmost cell block contained a single row of 58 cells, the cell block to its east contained two rows totalling 118 cells and the third cell block two rows totalling 118 cells. The easternmost building also contained a central mess hall and chapel, located between the two rows of cells. The design of the buildings appears to have been based on that of the Darlington Probation Station, at Maria Island in Tasmania.[17] The cells in C Division were small, 9 feet by 4 feet 10 inches [2.74 m by 1.47m],were unsewered and had no artificial light. From the 1920s, a number of attempts were made by successive prison administrators to have the notorious C Division demolished and replaced with more appropriate accommodation. The buildings were finally demolished in 1974.

Warders' Residences

A row of four bluestone terrace houses was constructed at the northern end of the site in to accommodate warders for the original Female Prison (A Division). These appear likely to have been constructed using prison labour, and were probably completed towards the end of 1862.[18] They were demolished in 1966.[19]

Radial Exercise Yards

Circular exercise yards, divided by bluestone walls radiating out from the centre as spokes on a wheel, were constructed in the late 1850s and early 1860s at both A and B Divisions. They were designed for the separate exercise of prisoners in solitary

confinement. By 1922, all but one, the easternmost B Division yard, had been demolished, and today only remnant footings to one of the original A Division yards remain.

6.4.3 Other Buildings

Farm buildings

In addition to the piggery referred to above, farm buildings constructed on the site in the nineteenth and early twentieth century included the a tannery (early 1860s), stables, a new piggery (1905), and a collection of sheds and store buildings. As the 1922 Block Plan shows, these buildings were grouped east of the workshops complex. They were successively demolished in the twentieth century.

Water Tower

A small timber water tower with an iron tank was located south of C Division. The tower was constructed at an unknown date and appears in an 1896 photograph of Pentridge Square[20] and in the 1921 aerial photograph of the prison.

7.0 ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

7.1 Assessment Criteria and Methodology

The significance of Pentridge has been assessed against the criteria used by the Australian Heritage Commission and that used by Heritage Victoria In assessing significance, the methodology used by Dr Jim Kerr [1] has been referenced.

7.2 Historical Significance

Pentridge is of considerable historical significance at a state level. It is the largest prison complex constructed in Victoria in the nineteenth century and operated as the central establishment in the wider prison system from the early 1860s.

The early development of Pentridge is interesting because it incorporated two distinct phases in the history of Victoria's penal system, represented by two distinct building groups. The first of these was the 1850-1857 Pentridge Stockade complex, a relatively *ad hoc* group of buildings and structures built by prison labour and using predominantly local materials. The second phase, undertaken in the late 1850s and early 1860s, was the construction of Inspector-General William Champ's model prison complex, based on British exemplars and incorporating a relatively sophisticated system of prisoner classification and penal reform. Along with other major public buildings and complexes constructed in the two decades following Separation, the expansion of Pentridge under Champ's supervision in the late 1850s and early 1860s represents the Victorian government's response to the wide-ranging administrative responsibilities associated with the foundation of the new colony. Law and order became an important public issue amid the social dislocation associated with the gold rushes. The existing penal system was patently inadequate and, with its reliance upon the hulks, verging on inhuman. The Government's response was to embark on a comprehensive gaol building campaign, the most extensive in Australian history.

Pentridge was the largest of the gaols to be constructed in this period, and was designed to function as the colony's central penitentiary. It also contained the first purpose-built prison for women. From the time of its construction until the late nineteenth century, it functioned as the administrative focus of the system, and included the residence of the Inspector-General of Penal Establishments.

The prison was gradually expanded and developed in stages, reflecting both developments in penology as well as broader Government policies relating to the operation of the prison system (See Figs. 180-187). Following the Stawell Royal Commission of 1870, for example, an extensive work program for prisoners was introduced as part of the system at Pentridge and the complex of industrial buildings at the prison was expanded. Between 1887 and 1894, a new Female Prison complex was constructed on the site in order to provide completely separate accommodation for women, which would also allow for a system of prisoner classification. Pentridge remained the main female prison until it was replaced by the new women's prison, H M Prison Fairlea, at Fairfield in 1956.

The centrality of Pentridge to the overall system was emphasised from 1924, when it replaced the Melbourne Gaol as the main remand and reception prison for the metropolitan area. The bodies of a number of prisoners executed at the Melbourne Gaol were exhumed and relocated to Pentridge, where they were reburied, possibly just east of D Division. Following the closure of the Melbourne Gaol, Pentridge also became the venue for all

subsequent hangings, until the last Victorian prisoner to suffer the death penalty, Ronald Ryan, was executed in D Division in 1967.

Developments in penal reform in the 1950s also resulted in changes to the Victorian system. Pentridge is important as the location for the first purpose-built forensic psychiatric unit in Victoria (the extension to G Division), completed in 1958. Educational facilities were also greatly expanded on the site during this period.

In 1979, a new and technologically advanced approach to the confinement of maximum security prisoners was developed through the design of K Division (originally called Jika Jika). Completed in 1980, K Division was regarded as a modern response to the problems associated with high security prisoners.

Pentridge is also significant in the history of child welfare and the State's care of neglected and criminal children. It was the location of reformatories for both girls and boys established following the findings of the Stawell Royal Commission of 1870. The Jika Reformatory for Boys was accommodated in an existing building (F Division), between 1875 and 1879, while a purpose-built reformatory was constructed for the Jika Reformatory for Protestant Girls (G Division), which operated between 1875 and 1893.

7.3 Planning

7.3.1 The Nineteenth Century Prison

The planning of the model prison at Pentridge in the 1850s and early 1860s, and the later D Division, is of historical significance. The planning of A, B and D Divisions are representative examples of the overwhelming influence and continuing development of British planning models and the separate system on prison design in Australia from the 1830s until the end of the nineteenth century. The planning of the other buildings of this period and of the complex as a whole reflects a number of themes in earlier Australian prison design. Pentridge is of considerable historical significance in terms of its planning as the largest prison complex in Victoria and the only one to include a full range of cell blocks, workshops and other buildings.

Antecedents

The recommendations of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline (SIPD) and of the Inspectors of Prisons published in England in the 1820s and '30s lead to a dramatic development of prison design in New South Wales and the other Australian colonies. From the 1830s onwards, prisons in Australia were built to incorporate separate cells with rigorous classification systems and with the ability to observe corridors and cell doors from central control points, superseding the less scientific design of earlier convict prisons, designed on the model of military barracks, mainly with dormitory accommodation.

Sydney (Darlinghurst) Gaol was the first gaol in Australia to be designed in accordance with SIPD principles. Its long building history commenced in the early 1820s with the start of construction of a prison to a design based on George Ainslie's 'Plan for a County Gaol for 400 Prisoners', published by SIPD in 1820. Work stopped in 1824 and resumed in 1836 to a slightly revised design by George Barney RE and Mortimer Lewis, Colonial Architect. The partly completed prison was occupied in 1841 and construction to the 1830s plan continued until the early 1870s. The plan, unlike the plans of later Victorian prisons, included a central circular chapel building with separate radial cell buildings, and became the model for a number of subsequent NSW prisons such as Bathurst (1884–8). Although the SIPD plans

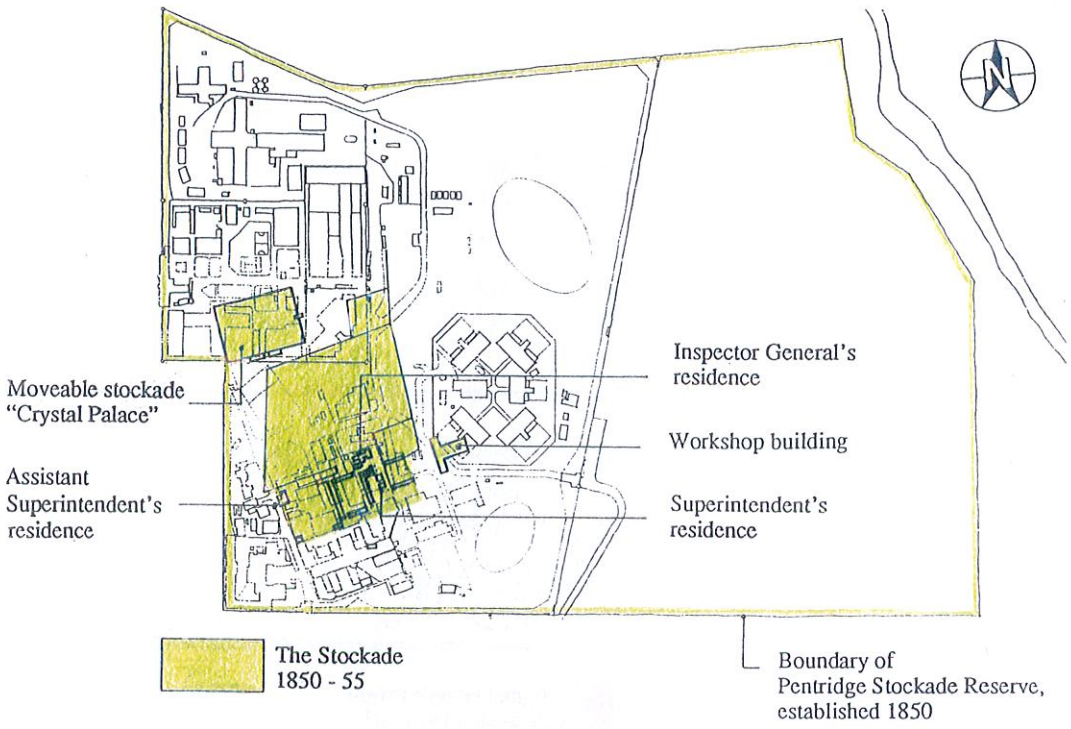

Figure 180 *Significant phases of development - The Stockade 1850 - 1855*

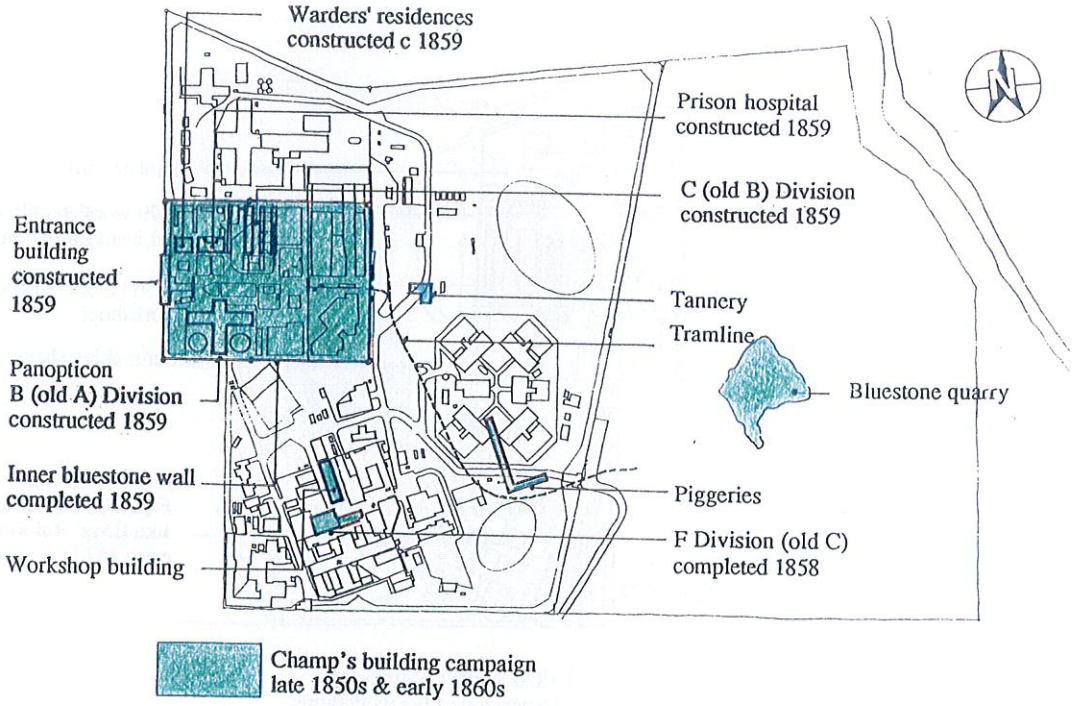

Figure 181 *Significant phases of development - Champ's building campaign, late 1850s and early 1860s*

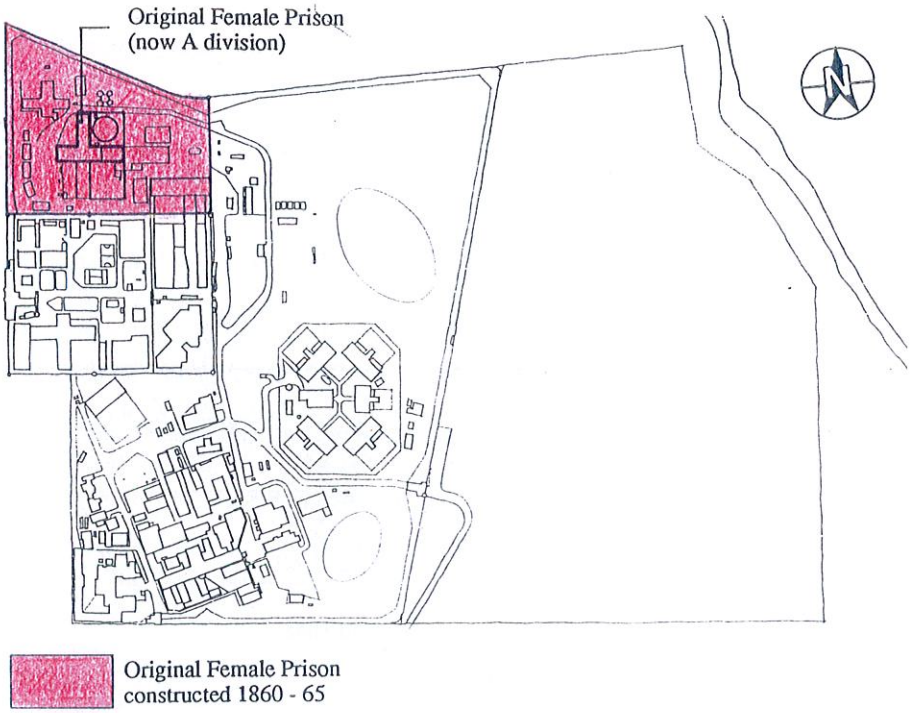

Figure 182 *Significant phases of development - Original Female Prison 1860-65*

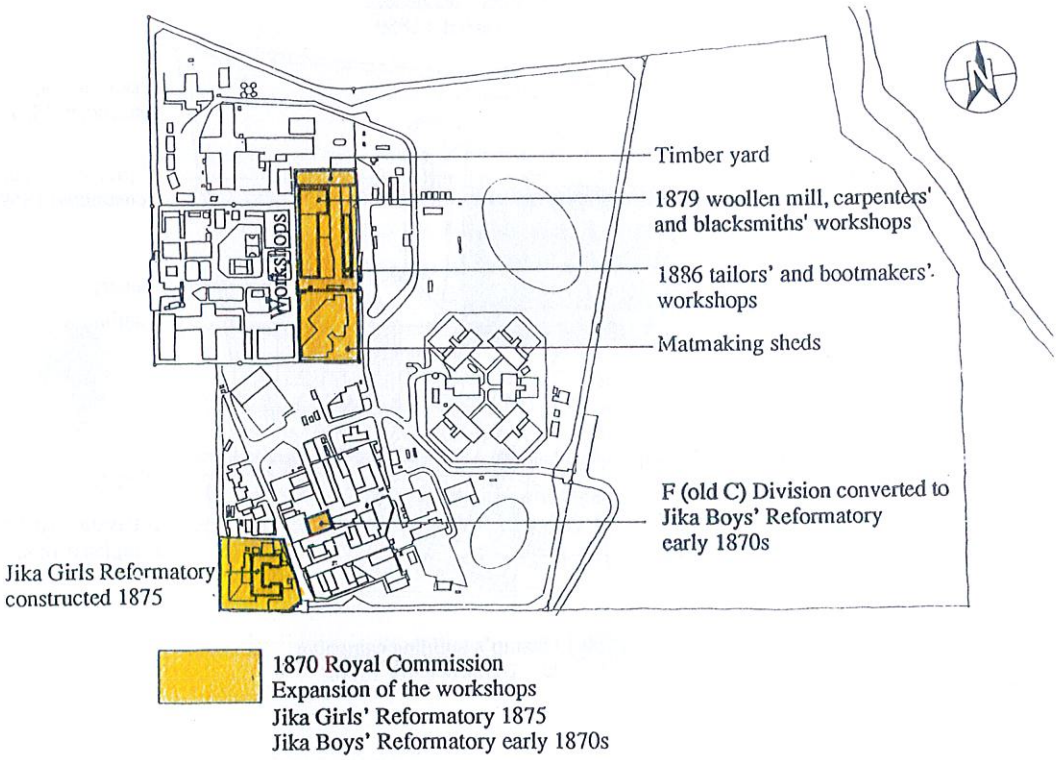

Figure 183 *Significant phases of development - 1870 Royal Commission*

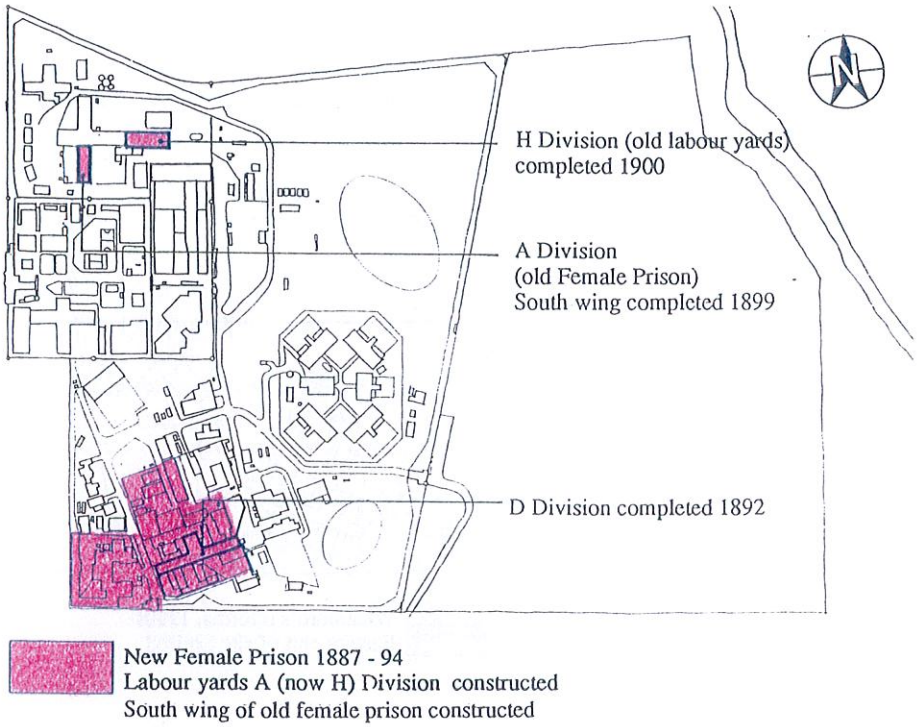

Figure 184 *Significant phases of development - New Female Prison 1887 - 94, Labour Yards constructed, south wing of old female prison constructed*

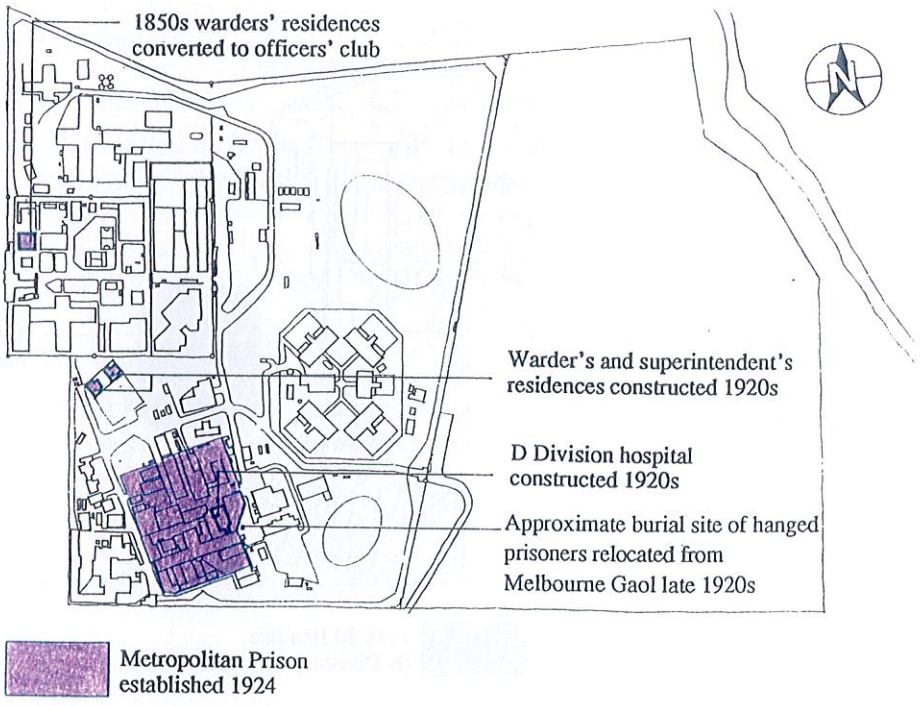

Figure 185 *Significant phases of development - Metropolitan Prison established 1924*

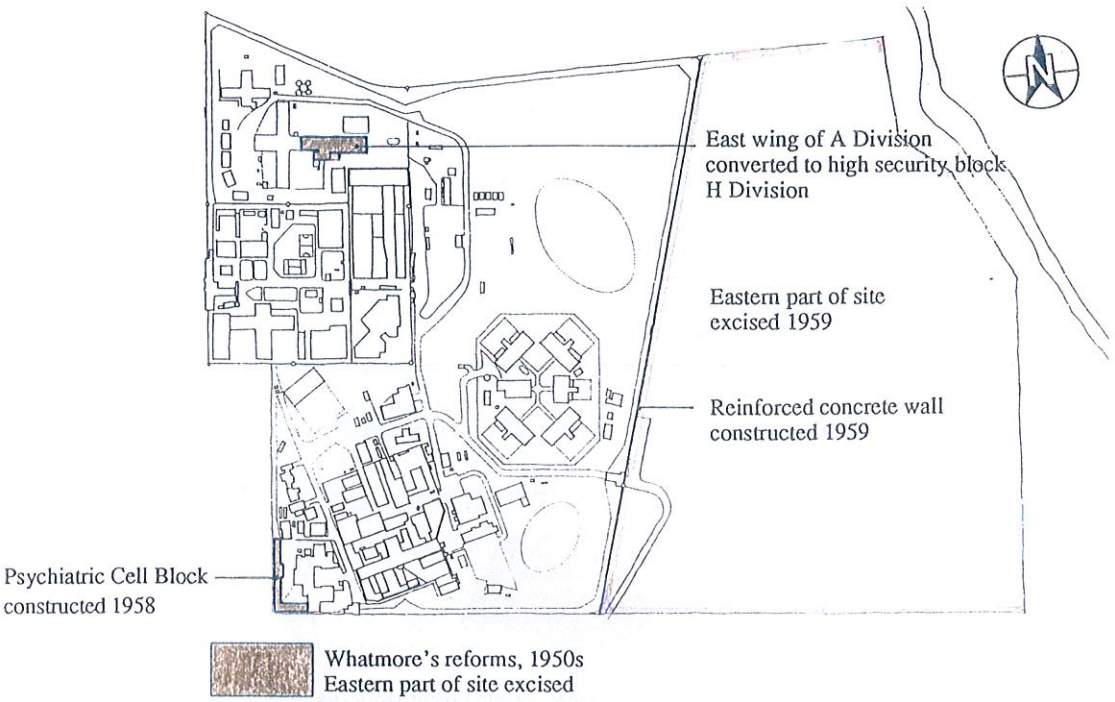

Figure 186 *Significant phases of development - Whamore's reforms, 1950s, eastern part of site excised*

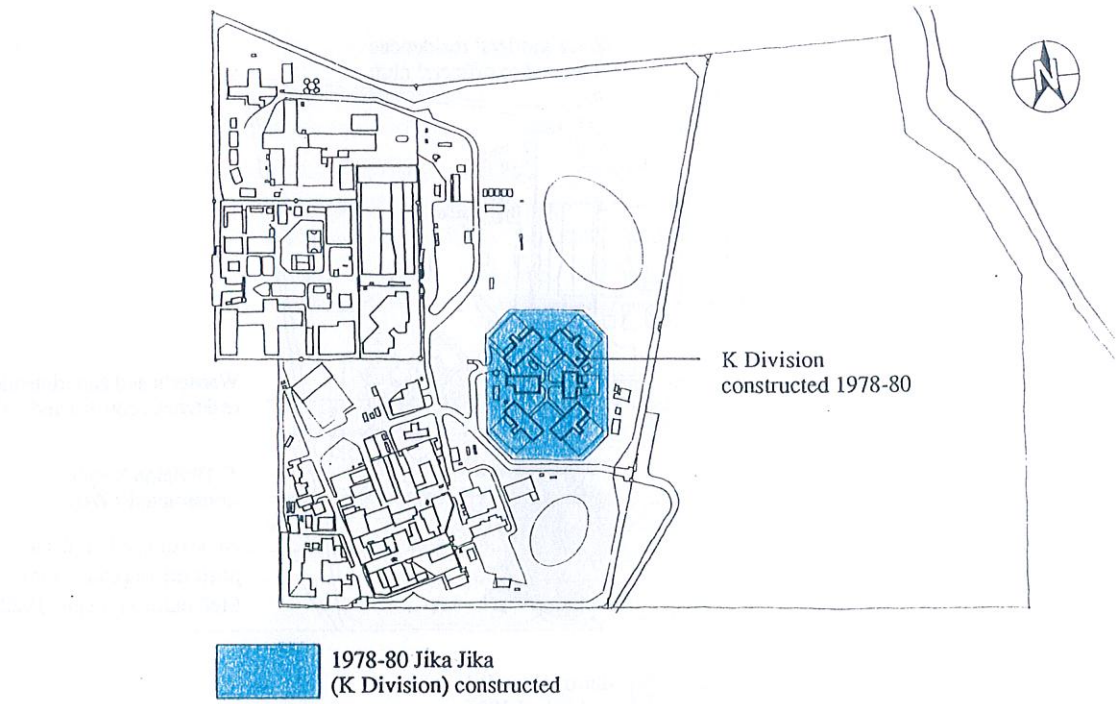

Figure 187 *Significant Phases of Development - Jika Jika (K Division) constructed 1978-80*

included separate cells, with classified exercise yards, the Darlinghurst plan included six-person cells, vitiating the SIPD system.[2] A three-wing three storey cell block, E Wing, based on Victorian designs, was constructed in 1866–72.[3]

Other New South Wales prisons constructed in the 1830s in accordance with SIPD principles included Berrima Gaol and the 1838–9 cell block at Parramatta Female Factory. Berrima Gaol, built 1836–39 (demolished), had a cruciform plan which followed almost exactly a plan by G T Bullar published by SIPD in its 1826 *Remarks on the Construction of Prisons* (Fig. 4).[4] The plan included three cell wings radiating from a central hall and radially divided exercise yards.

The design of the Darlinghurst cell blocks was modified in 1839 to incorporate full height central corridors with cell access by galleries, following the model of John Haviland's Eastern Penitentiary, Philadelphia, and the design by G T Bullar for rebuilding of Newgate Prison. This major innovation was also adopted at the same time at the cell range constructed at the Parramatta Female Factory in 1838–9, described by Governor George Gipps as the first to adopt the 'American Separate System, or, which is nearly the same thing, the plan approved by the English Inspectors of Prisons' (Fig. 6).[5] This seminal design was repeated at Melbourne (1841–3), Goulburn (c. 1840–5), Bathurst (c. 1840–5) and Maitland (1846–8).[6]

Captain Joshua Jebb's design for the Model Prison at Pentonville, north of London (built 1840–2), was the culmination of SIPD principles. The Pentonville plan (Fig. 7) and its separate system were strongly promoted by Jebb, and became the most influential model for prisons both in Britain and in British colonies from the 1840s onwards. Unlike some earlier SIPD plans and the prisons built in New South Wales, the radial wings were connected by full height corridors to a central hall from which all of the galleries and cell doors could be observed.

Among the earliest direct outcomes of the Pentonville plan in Australia were the Port Arthur Separate Prison, Tasmania (1848–52), the Fremantle Convict Depot, Western Australia (1852–9) and the series of prisons constructed in Victoria in the 1850s and early 1860s. The Port Arthur prison of '50 separate cells on the Pentonville Plan', was a single storey cruciform plan with a chapel wing, three radiating cell wings and radial exercise yards in the spaces between the wings. The Pentonville separate system was imposed. As at many other Australian derivations from Pentonville, the cells were smaller than the Pentonville cells and had no piped water, wcs or heating.[7]

Fremantle Convict Depot was designed by Royal Engineer Captain Edward Henderson to a Pentonville plan of four radiating cell wings and a central chapel wing. Two wings on each side of the chapel wing were constructed. Described by J S Kerr as one of the half dozen major penal monuments in Australia and one of the most intact, it is the only complete four tier prison building to be built in Australia.[8]

A and B Divisions

The cruciform plans of A and B Divisions at Pentridge derive in a general sense from the plans promoted by SIPD in the 1820s and '30s and from earlier Australian prisons. While the separate system used at Pentridge, the detailed design of the cells, and the ability to simultaneously observe the galleried corridors from a single point, were modelled on the Pentonville plan, the overall plan form of these buildings only loosely resembles Pentonville. Cruciform plans were used in several published SIPD designs and had been used previously in Australia at a number of locations, including Berrima and Port Arthur

Separate Prison. B Division appears to have been the first prison building in Victoria to adopt a cruciform plan. In Victoria, the earlier prison buildings at Melbourne (1841–3 and 1858) and Geelong (1849 and 1852–4) had simple rectangular plans with central galleried corridors, similar to the 1838–9 cell building at the Parramatta Female Factory. The 1858 building at Melbourne was subsequently enlarged in c. 1860 and 1862–4 to produce a T-shaped plan, similar to the earlier Fremantle plan, with a chapel and entrance wing to the north and two galleried cell wings on each side of a central octagonal hall.

Several of the prisons built in Victorian country towns in the 1850s and early 1860s, including Castlemaine (1857–64), Beechworth (1858–64), Sandhurst (Bendigo) (1858–64) (Fig. 8), Ararat (1859–64) and Maryborough (1859–64), have plans which, unlike A and B Divisions, were directly based on the Pentonville plan. All of these prisons have radiating cell wings connected by stalk-like corridors to a central hall. Most have axial plans with the main cells building aligned on the same axis as the entrance, which is flanked by residences for the Gaoler and Warders.

F Division

The design of F Division, with large dormitory spaces on each side of a double height clerestory corridor, combines elements of earlier military barracks and hospital design with the galleried corridor configuration used at the Parramatta Female Factory. J S Kerr notes the unusual nature of the design in relation to other prison buildings, and speculates that it was probably Price's own idea, perhaps inspired by the early 1840s schemes for dormitory prison buildings at Norfolk Island.[9] Anachronistic at the time of construction, F Division is a rare surviving example of modes of prison and hospital design which pre-date SIPD principles and the revolution in hospital design which occurred in the 1850s after the Crimean War.

C Division

The design of the now demolished C Division, comprising pairs of two storey cell rows opening onto a rectangular exercise yard, was also unusual in the context of the SIPD- and Pentonville-inspired design of the other prison buildings. The immediate source of the design appears to be that of the 1843–8 cell wings constructed at Darlington Probation Station, Maria Island, Tasmania, with which William Champ would have been familiar.[10]

D Division

The planning of D Division, built some thirty years after A and B divisions, essentially continues the same planning themes as the earlier cell buildings. The T-shaped plan form, with cell wings on each side of a central hall and a projecting entrance wing, as well as the detailed design of the building, relates closely to the main building at Melbourne Gaol as extended between 1860 and 1864. The main innovation is the inclusion of an observation tower overlooking the radial exercise yards. Unlike the earlier cell buildings, the design did not include a chapel or other large assembly space, possibly because part of F Division was being used as a chapel at the time of construction of D Division.

Site Planning

Like most of the New South Wales prisons, the Melbourne Gaol and the Victorian country prisons have compact enclosed sites, often with symmetrical rectangular or hexagonal plans, within which the buildings are densely laid out. The relatively dispersed layout of the 1850s Pentridge buildings and large scale of the Pentridge site as a whole contrasts with these other prisons and demonstrates the unique character of Pentridge as the principal penal

establishment for long term prisoners within the nineteenth century Victorian prison system. The formal layout of the main buildings that made up the 1858–9 Pentridge complex, facing a large rectangular parade ground on axis with the symmetrical entrance building, was typical of nineteenth century military barracks planning and relatively atypical of prisons. The principal function of the parade ground appears to have been for mustering of prisoner work parties before and after their transfer to the workshops, quarries and other work sites. Its size and centrality emphasises the relative importance of prisoner labour at Pentridge as compared with other gaols used for remand and short term sentences.

The contrasting informality of the layout of the buildings that made up the 1890s New Female Prison (D and F Divisions and associated buildings) demonstrates the progressive and relatively unplanned development of this part of the site, where buildings and boundary walls from the original stockade were progressively adapted for new uses or replaced with later buildings. The axis on which D and F Divisions is that of the original stockade. The lack of a large assembly area in the New Female Prison, as it was known, presumably reflects the absence of need for mustering of work groups of female prisoners as well as the ad hoc basis of planning of this area.

Ability to Demonstrate

Pentridge is one of several relatively intact nineteenth century prison complexes in Victoria. By far the largest of these prisons, it retains most elements of the complex as it existed from the late 1850s to the 1890s. The main demolished elements that existed during this period are C Division, the radial exercise yards in A and B divisions, the Inspector General's and Governor's residences and the early 1850s gatehouse building north of F Division. The surviving elements, including A, B, D, F and G Divisions, the other buildings facing the Pentridge parade ground and the workshop buildings, together clearly demonstrate the planning and functioning of the nineteenth century complex and the main functional elements of the separate system. Other nineteenth century Victorian prisons comparable with Pentridge, including Melbourne, Geelong, Castlemaine, Beechworth, Bendigo, Ararat and Maryborough, are in general also substantially intact, retaining sufficient of the original structures to demonstrate the original planning and functioning of the prison. Substantial demolition has occurred at Melbourne, including the original 1841–3 cell block. While these smaller prisons also demonstrate aspects of the separate system and the detailed planning of prison buildings, they differ from Pentridge crucially in not having the range of functionally differentiated cell blocks, workshops and other buildings that exist at Pentridge.

7.3.2 The Twentieth Century Prison

In terms of planning, most of the twentieth century buildings at Pentridge were constructed as responses to immediate needs and indicate the ways in which the nineteenth century prison was progressively adapted and enlarged. In general, twentieth century developments show little of the coherent planning that was attempted within the nineteenth century Pentridge complex, and, particularly in the last thirty years, have consisted mainly of locating buildings for a variety of purposes on available vacant areas around the existing buildings. With the exception of K Division, and possibly J Division, none of the twentieth century buildings illustrate distinctive or exceptional planning themes that are not found in a variety of prison and other buildings.

J Division, initially constructed as dormitories against the advice of prison officers, is of interest for the way in which it was progressively adapted to become the best of the cell blocks at Pentridge in terms of prisoner amenities. J Division, as adapted, can be seen as following the lead of the new prisons constructed in the 1960s, such as Wron Wron (1963–

70) and Ararat (1967), which attempted to provide improved conditions for low to medium security prisoners.

K Division

K Division is one of a series of prisons built in the 1970s and 80s in which a clear development of planning approaches can be traced. To some extent, the approaches taken in the planning of the later prisons were reactions to the perceived failings of earlier prisons.

The design of K Division followed the construction of the Katingal high security unit in New South Wales, designed as an advanced special security block for particularly dangerous criminals by the NSW Public Works Department in 1968–71 and completed in 1975. The result was an extreme design characterised by overwhelming surveillance of prisoners, almost complete absence of physical contact between prisoners and officers and almost complete lack of sensory contact with the outside world. The windowless building accommodated 40 prisoners in units of five cells, with a small 'workshop', facing a passage. Each unit faced a central control passage from which staff could observe prisoners and control the cell doors and services. A rear access passage behind the cells allowed surveillance of individual cells through fisheye lenses and insertion of food trays through small hatches. Katingal closed in June 1978 following the Nagel Report and is now used for storage, communications and accommodation for an emergency response group.[11]

The design of K Division set out to achieve the same objectives while attempting to ameliorate the failings that lead to the closure of Katingal. A similar principal of extreme physical separation between prisoners and officers was adopted, with separate control areas and remotely controlled pneumatic doors. However, the size of each unit was greatly increased by the provision of far larger day rooms and passive and active recreation yards and generous provision for windows was made. The resulting size of the units lead to the dispersed planning of the units as separate pods linked by tubular corridors.

A contrasting approach was taken at the Canning Vale Medium Security Prison, Western Australia, designed at the same time as K Division in 1977–80. Based on the 'unit living' system with small self-contained groups of prisoners, with cells, dayroom and adjacent out door space, the emphasis of the design was on domestic scale and character as far as possible. In reaction to the extreme environment of K Division, the Canning Vale design has been adapted in the design of the late 1980s Barwon Regional High Security Prison.[12]

Another contrasting design approach was adopted at Parklea Metropolitan Maximum Security Prison, NSW, designed by NSW Public Works department in 1979–80 and completed 1983. The rectangular site is divided into four zones—accommodation and passive recreation, containing parallel rows of cell blocks; active recreation; visiting area; and industrial workshops. Movement between zones is through a single control point at the intersection of the internal walls. The emphasis on the role of staff and the physical quality of the environment was in contrast to Katingal and K Division.[13]

7.4 Aesthetic Significance

7.4.1 The Nineteenth Century Prison

The aesthetic significance of the nineteenth century prison buildings at Pentridge relates in a general sense to their monumental qualities which are expressive of the requirements of containment and order. The majority of the bluestone cell buildings are designed in an

austere Classical style typical of the other prison buildings constructed in Victoria in the 1850s and '60s, which itself derives from eighteenth and early nineteenth century military barracks and prison architecture in Britain. The virtually unadorned rock-faced elevations of the cell wings of A, B and D Divisions contrast with the architecturally more elaborate entrance and chapel wings on A and B Divisions and the entrance wing and end elevations of D Division. The unfashionably primitive design of the pedimented chapel wing of B Division relates closely to that of early nineteenth century non-conformist chapels in Britain as well as more directly to military buildings and earlier prison buildings in Australia such as Francis Greenway's Hyde Park Barracks, Sydney (1817–9) and Female Factory, Parramatta (1818–21). The castellated Tudor front elevation of the entrance building is cited by J S Kerr as evidence of its architect Gustav Joachimi's old-fashioned and naive taste.[14] The elevation combines Georgian symmetry with a Picturesque overlay of battlements, towers and loopholes.

The design of F Division is generally stylistically comparable with that of the other 1850s bluestone buildings. What is distinctive about the building is the singular massing of the compact rectangular form with its prominent central clerestory, and the relatively sophisticated articulation of the bracketed cornice and the panelled and pedimented clerestory gables.

By contrast, the mannered and highly articulated stonework of the chapel wing on A Division, which displays an obsessive range of surface treatments and rustication, demonstrates a higher order of architectural invention. Like the similar Franklin Street entrance to the Melbourne Gaol, built at the same time, this development appears to relate to the influx of new architectural staff into the Victorian Public Works Department, and in particular to the possible influence of W W Wardell or J J Clark.[15]

D Division, designed and constructed between 1887 and 1894, is similar in planning and many of the internal details to the 1858–64 cell block at Melbourne Gaol. The design of the central corridor, with arched roof trusses exposed below the roof-lit ceiling, in particular is virtually identical to that of the earlier building. Externally, the building is distinctive for the strongly modelled Baroque character of the north elevation of the entrance wing and the end elevations of the main block. Broadly similar in massing to the equivalent elevations on the Melbourne Gaol building, the greater complexity and subtlety of these elevations reflects the generally high quality and stylistically varied output of the Public Works Department in the late 1880s and early 1890s and of the architect G W Watson in particular. Notable examples of Watson's work in the 1880s are the Italianate Bendigo Post Office (1882) and the French Second Empire Bendigo Law Courts (1890). In the early 1890s, he adopted the Queen Anne style, notably at Sunbury Lunatic Asylum (1891–2) and Swan Hill Post Office and Court House (1892). In this context, D Division is relatively conservative, but demonstrates the same concern for strongly modelled elevations displayed in Watson's other work.

7.4.2 The Twentieth Century Prison

With the exception of K Division, the twentieth century buildings at Pentridge are of little significance from an architectural point of view. The majority of the more recent buildings are utilitarian portable or other lightweight structures. The 1920s officers' houses south of B Division, converted in the early 1960s to form the officers' club, were conventional Californian Bungalow style houses, and have been altered virtually beyond recognition. The 1940s houses north of G Division similarly are conventional designs typical of public housing of the period. The 1959 concrete cell block at G Division uses utilitarian precast concrete construction without stylistic pretensions. J Division, constructed in the mid 1960s

and altered in the 1970s and 1980s uses brick infill panels in a partly exposed concrete frame, articulated with external louvred awnings, and is comparable with a number of school buildings by the Public Works Department of the period. The chamfered triangular plan form and irregular massing of the 1980 Hospital building expresses common design themes of the 1970s.

K Division

As well as being significant in a planning sense as part of the development of prison design in the 1970s and '80s, K Division is also of some interest for the extraordinarily strong architectural imagery with which the design programme was expressed. The design of six elevated pod-like units arranged symmetrically around a central hub and linked by tubular corridors, the emphasis generally on technological solutions, and specific details such as the pneumatic sliding doors and the inward sloping walls and curved corners of the corridors, derive from the fantasy imagery of science fiction space stations and from the architectural imagery of plug-in modular structures publicised by Archigram in the 1960s. Such images were rarely realised in built form, the nearest equivalents in Australia being examples such as the tubular corridor of the Clyde Cameron Trade Union Training Centre, Wodonga (Kevin Borland, 1974) and the linked modules of the Woden Technical and Further Education College, Canberra (John Andrews International, 1981)

7.5 Technological Significance

While the construction of the nineteenth century buildings at Pentridge, and, in particular, the massive construction of the cell blocks, demonstrates in a general sense the constructional requirements of prison buildings, it is typical of other nineteenth century prison buildings and is not in itself of particular technological significance.

A, B and D Divisions were designed with cell ventilation systems utilising natural air flow and incorporating ventilation ducts built into the walls and under the corridor floors. These systems generally are representative of the ducted natural ventilation systems that were commonly used in prison, barracks and other buildings housing large numbers of people in the second half of the nineteenth century. The ventilation system in B Division utilises a thermo-ventilation system, in which natural air flow is assisted by updraught from a small furnace located within a large central stack. Similar systems were planned for some other Victorian prisons, including Bendigo (1859–64) and the incomplete system in the 1860 remodelling of the Melbourne Gaol. Comparably elaborate ventilation systems appear to have been relatively rare among other building types. A major example was the system used to ventilate the court rooms at the Supreme Court, Melbourne (1874–84), which appears to have operated by natural convection assisted by downdraught though large full-height vertical stacks. The thermo-ventilation system in B Division is thus a relatively rare and early complete example of such a system in Victorian prison or other buildings.

The substantial remnants of the original water supply system in B Division, including slate cisterns which held the daily water ration for each cell, remnants of the original pipework, and possibly original iron water tanks and the original underground tanks, appear to be relatively rare surviving examples of such systems in Victorian prisons. Similar cisterns and pipework survive in the 1858–64 cell block at the Melbourne Gaol.

7.6 Criteria for Assessment of Cultural Heritage Significance

Following the passing of the Victorian *Heritage Act 1995*, the criteria for the assessment of cultural heritage significance adopted by Heritage Victoria (HV) for inclusion of places on the Victorian Heritage Register, has been brought into line with that used by the Australian Heritage Commission (AHC) for inclusion on the Register of the National Estate. In the interests of clarity, the criteria are listed only once below.

Applicable Assessment Criteria

Criterion A	**Importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's / Victoria's cultural history**
HV	A3: Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of cultural landscapes or features. *ie: Range of buildings relating to different phases of development of the prison complex and demonstrating the functioning of the nineteenth century prison.*
AHC / HV	A4: Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of Victoria. *ie: development and reform of penal system in Victoria from 1850 to 1996.*
Criterion B	**Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's / Victoria's cultural history.**
AHC / HV	B2: Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, process, function or design no longer practiced *ie: prison organisation, and prison design of the mid to late nineteenth century.*
Criterion C	**Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's / Victoria's cultural history**
AHC / HV	C2: Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation in Australia and Victoria. *ie: Victoria's largest and most central prison since 1860, reflects changes since this time.*
Criterion D	**Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of Australia's / Victoria's cultural places**
AHC / HV	D2: importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities in the Victorian environment (including way of life and design). *ie: prisons*
Criterion E	**Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group**

AHC /HV	E1: Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community. ie: *Austere and monumental architectural qualities of the nineteenth century buildings.*
Criterion F	**Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.**
AHC / HV	F1: Importance for its technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement. *ie: thermo-ventilation system in B Division and water cisterns in B Division.*
Criterion G	**Strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons**
AHC /HV	G1: importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of symbolic associations. *ie: Landmark and symbolic qualities - gates, walls and clock tower are all evocative of the penal system.*
Criterion H	**Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's / Victoria's cultural history**
AHC / HV	H1: importance for close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of Victoria. *ie: Samuel Barrow, John Price, William Champ and successive Inspectors-General.*

7.5 Statement of Significance

Pentridge is of considerable historical significance at a state level. Established in 1851 and largely constructed in the period 1858–64, it is the largest prison complex constructed in Victoria in the nineteenth century and operated as the central establishment in the wider prison system from the early 1860s. The complex of buildings which remains on site demonstrates a number of phases in the development of the penal system, including the 'separate system' which dominated penology in Victoria in the nineteenth century.

Most of the major elements of the nineteenth century complex survive and are largely intact, and together clearly demonstrate the planning and functioning of the prison in the nineteenth century and the main functional elements of the separate system. The range of cell blocks, workshops and other buildings, the relatively dispersed layout of the buildings and the large scale of the site as a whole contrast with other nineteenth century prisons in Victoria and demonstrate the unique character of Pentridge as the principal penal establishment for long-term prisoners within the nineteenth century Victorian prison system. The planning of A, B and D Divisions are representative examples of the overwhelming influence and continuing development of British planning models and the separate system on prison design in Australia from the 1830s until the end of the nineteenth century. F Division is a rare surviving example of early nineteenth century prison and hospital design.

Pentridge is also significant in the history of child welfare in Victoria. It was the location of reformatories for both girls and boys established following the findings of the Stawell Royal Commission of 1870. The prison complex includes a purpose-built reformatory of 1875

(G Division), constructed as the Jika Reformatory for Protestant Girls, which operated between 1875 and 1893.

The aesthetic significance of the nineteenth century prison buildings at Pentridge relates in a general sense to their monumental scale and austere Classical style, expressive of the requirements of containment and order and typical of other prison buildings constructed in Victoria in the 1850s and '60s.

The original ventilation systems in A, B and D Divisions and the surviving original cisterns and other elements of the water supply system in B Division are of technological significance. The apparently intact thermo-ventilation system in B Division is of particular significance.

Among the twentieth century developments at the prison, K Division, opened in 1980, is significant in both a planning and an architectural sense. One of several new prison buildings constructed in Australia in the 1970s and 1980s which experimented with new approaches to planning and design, it is also of interest for its extraordinarily strong architectural style deriving from science fiction imagery and 1960s architectural theory.

8.0 CONSERVATION POLICY

8.1 Introduction

The following conservation policy has been developed on the basis of the preceding assessment of the cultural significance of Pentridge. The intention of the conservation policy is to provide direction and guidelines for the future use, conservation and adaptation of the Pentridge buildings and site. It should form the basis of consideration of future uses and any adaptation or alteration works that may be proposed, and should be adopted by the Office of Corrections and any future owners or managers of the site.

The conservation policy should be subject to review, normally at not less than five yearly intervals. Should the circumstances affecting the site alter in any significant way, then the policy should be reviewed at that time.

The conservation policy includes policies applying generally to the buildings and the site and to significant spaces and elements, and specific policies relating to individual spaces and external elements. The specific policies identify conservation actions as well as identifying the extent to which adaptation for new uses could occur in each area.

8.2 Levels of Significance

In the development of the conservation policy, consideration has been given to the levels of significance of different parts of the building. Three levels of significance have been assigned to different elements of the complex and the site ('the place') to provide specific direction of priorities in relation to active conservation work, and to indicate where there is greater or lesser scope for adaptation and alteration without diminishing the overall significance of the place.

The levels of significance have been grouped into three categories; viz. primary, contributory and no significance (Figs. 188-189). Individual external and internal areas of the buildings and areas of the site have been listed according to their level of significance, with specific conservation policies for each, in Section 8.4.

8.2.1 Areas of Primary Significance

Areas of primary significance are those which:

- are those which contribute in a fundamental way to an understanding of the cultural significance of the place, and
- are particularly demonstrative of historically significant phases of building activity and shifts in the organisation and functioning of the prison, and/or
- are particularly demonstrative of significant aspects of planning or building fabric, and/or
- are of particular aesthetic significance, and
- are predominantly intact in form and fabric.

Individually and collectively, buildings and areas contribute to an understanding of the cultural significance of Pentridge in a number of ways (See Figs 180-187). On an historical level, for example, the surviving late 1850s bluestone buildings facing the main assembly area at

Pentridge, together with A, H and D Divisions, are a largely intact group of buildings which represent the largest concentrated prison building programme undertaken in Australia in the last century, and provide clear, if partial, evidence of the operation of the Separate system for which Pentridge was originally designed. The 1870s and '80s workshops to the east of these buildings were a direct outcome of recommendations of the 1870 Royal Commission, which lead to a substantial increase in the productive employment of prisoners as part of a programme for their reform. Other areas of the prison complex are historically significant for less tangible reasons, because they represent the site of earlier but now demolished structures (See Figs 180-187). For example, the area surrounding F Division is important because it is the site of the first permanent stockade buildings constructed in the early 1850s. Although most of these early structures have been demolished, the form of the stockade is visible in the later boundary walls to the north and west of F Division. Parts of the original boundary wall and one of the early structures also appear to be incorporated in the later laundry and Female Prison Receiving buildings.

A number of sites have potential archaeological significance for possible evidence of demolished structures, including the radial exercise yards in A and B Divisions, the Inspector-General's and Superintendent's Quarters and the early 1850s workshops and other buildings. The site of C Division is significant because of its archaeological potential and also because of its key part in the formal planning of the main parade ground which is still evident notwithstanding the demolition. K Division (formerly Jika Jika), is a significant twentieth century response to then new requirements of an evolved prison system and was a very direct and extreme architectural expression of penal management theories current at the time of design and of architectural theories current in the 1960s and '70s. At the time of construction it was honoured by an architectural award. Whether or not it stands the test of time and whether future generations view it as significant is yet to be seen.

Many of the buildings are also individually significant for aesthetic reasons. Their architectural significance relates both to the ways in which they demonstrate the original planning or functional concepts, and to their specific aesthetic qualities. While altered to some extent, the nineteenth century cell blocks retain sufficient of the original form and building fabric to clearly demonstrate the original design and functioning of the buildings. While they are generally representative rather than extraordinary examples of design approaches widely used in other contemporary prisons in Victoria and elsewhere in Australia, their architectural qualities as a group are unparalleled and reinforce the historical significance of the complex. On an aesthetic level, these buildings represent an unusually extensive group of monumentally designed buildings, with the strongly articulated elevations of A and D Divisions are being of particular significance.

Areas of primary significance include the following:

Pentridge Prison

1 Main Gate and Administration Building
6 former Chief Warder's and Overseer of Works' Residences
11 former Hospital (former E Division) (Administration and Emergency Management Unit)
26 B-Division
27 Former Kitchen (B Annexe)
28 Industries - former Woollen Mill
30 Industries - former Boiler House
34 Industries - former Tailors' Shop

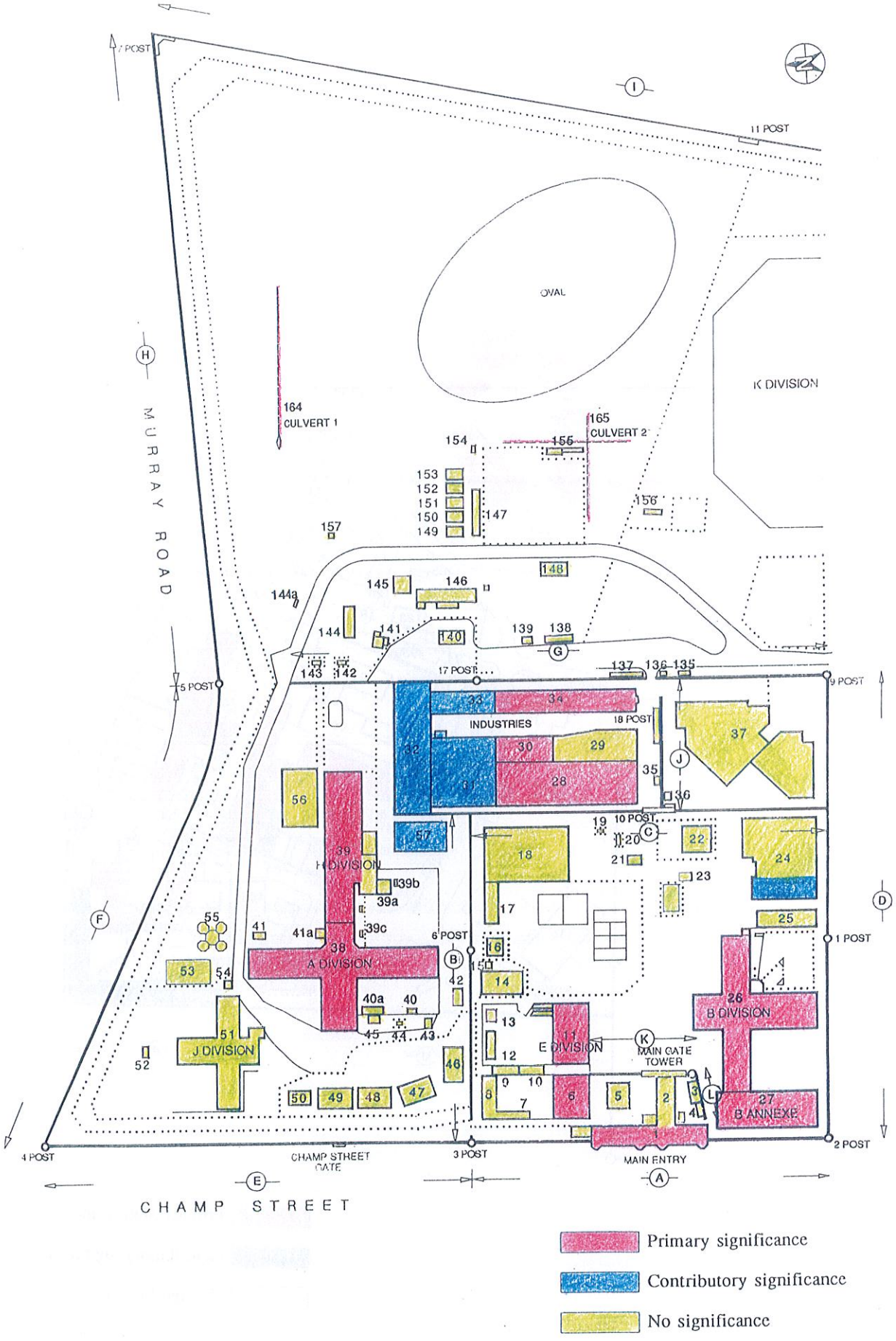

Figure 188 Levels of Significance - Pentridge Prison

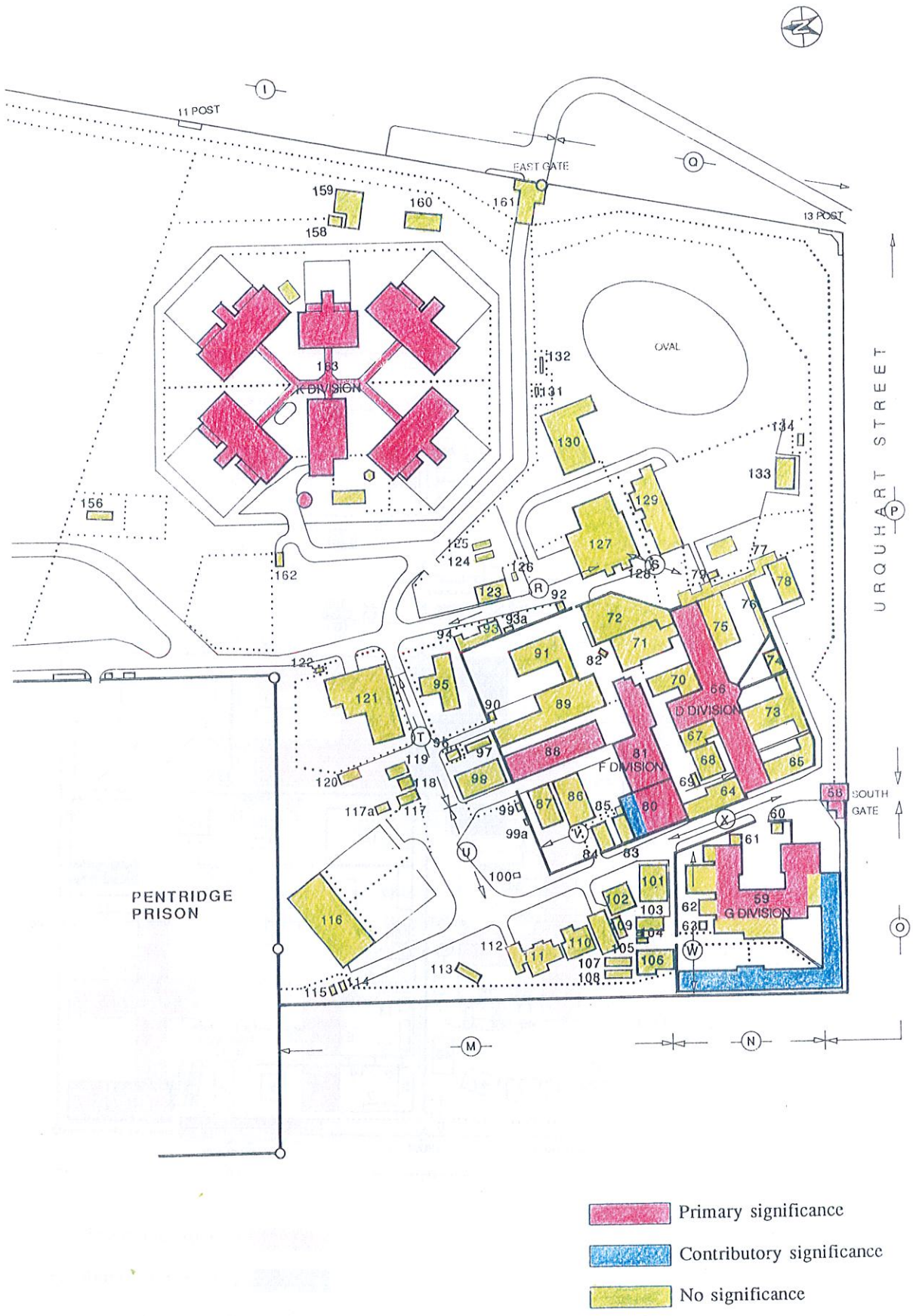

Figure 189 Levels of Significance - Metropolitan Reception Prison

38 A Division
39 H Division
Bluestone walls, turrets, internal cast iron fences, the alignment of the remainder of the perimeter wall but not the materials
The area of the original parade ground
Identified potential archaeological sites including areas adjacent to A and B Division and the reported graves site near Building 72, quarry site
Original road alignments but excluding non-original materials
164 Culvert No. 1
165 Culvert No. 2

Metropolitan Reception Prison

58 South Gate
59 G Division (to the extent of the 1875–92 building)
66 D Division
80 Former Female Prison Receiving Building (Officers' Assembly Building) (except for the later north wing)
81 F Division
88 Laundry
163 K Division (to the extent of the original 1979–80 structures)

8.2.2 Areas of Contributory Significance

Areas of contributory significance are those which:

- are those which, while not fundamental to the cultural significance of the place overall, contribute to an understanding of that significance, and
- represent historically significant phases of building activity and shifts in the organisation and functioning of the prison, and/or
- are representative of significant aspects of planning or building fabric, and/or
- are representative of a particular aesthetic concept within the complex and
- are relatively intact in form and fabric.

Areas of contributory significance are of a secondary nature in understanding the cultural significance of the building and site. Generally they are buildings or areas which are representative of secondary aspects of the historical development of the complex, are not outstanding in terms of architectural qualities, and are relatively intact. In some instances buildings which may have been of primary significance, other than for the extent and nature of their alterations, may be regarded as only being of contributory significance in their present condition. Similarly some buildings which might be of primary historic significance, as representing a phase in prison management or approach to the treatment of offenders, are architecturally of little consequence in design, execution or their ability to demonstrate the function for which they were constructed or for which they are no longer used.

Areas of contributory significance include the following:

Pentridge Prison

24 Stores Building (west wing)
31 Industries - Carpentry Workshop
32 Industries - former Wire Netting Factory
33 Industries - former Blacksmith's Shop and Stores
57 Chapel (former Printers' Shop)

Metropolitan Reception Prison

59 G Division (to the extent of the 1959 psychiatric cell block)
80 Former Female Prison Receiving Building (Officers' Assembly Building) (north wing only)

8.2.3 Areas of No Significance

Areas of no significance include areas which were originally minor in nature, contributing little to the cultural significance of the prison, and areas which have been so altered that they have lost any significance they might have otherwise had.

Areas of no significance include the following:

Pentridge Prison

2 Visitors' Centre (non-contact)
3 Shed
4 Store
5 Emergency Co-ordination Centre
7 Contact Visits Guard Post and Shelter
8 Canteen
9 Search Room
10 Professional Visits Rooms
12 Carport
13 Carport
14 Programme Room
15 Toilet
16 Programme Room
17 Gymnasium
18 Kitchen and Indoor Cricket Pitch
19 Generator and Sub-station
20 Generator and Sub-station
21 Search Room
22 Education Building
23 Swimming Pool and Pump House
24 Stores Building (centre and east wings)
25 Boiler House
29 Industries - former Woollen Mill Extension
35 Hazardous Chemicals Store
36 Sheds
37 Hospital
40 Shed

41 Shed
42 6 Post Lower
43 Generator
44 Generator
45 Hazchem and Paint Store
46 Education Building
47 Education Building
48 Education Building
49 Education Building
50 Garage
51 J Division
52 Shed
53 Swimming Pool
54 Security Station
55 Barbeque Shelters
56 Activities Centre

Metropolitan Reception Prison

59 G Division (to the extent of twentieth century extensions)
60 G Division Guard Post
61 Professional Visits Building
62 former Isolation Ward
63 Glasshouse
64 Reception Block and 'The Lodge' (Visiting Centre)
65 Classifications
67 Former Records Building
68 Records Building
69 Former Control Room ('Box Rider')
70 Maintenance Shed
71 D Division Hospital
72 D Division Dormitories
73 Kestrel Reception Orientation Unit
74 Kingfisher Reception Orientation Unit
75 Walkway
76 Shelter
77 Walkway
77a Security Station
78 Contact Visits
79 Pool and Pump
82 Security Post
83 Shed
84 Shed
85 Security Post
86 Education Building
87 Education Building
89 Number Plate Factory
90 Security Station
91 Former Recreation Room
91a WCs
92 Security Post
93 Industries - Tailors' Workshop

93a WCs
94 Hazchem Store
95 Use unknown
96 Hazardous Chemical Store
97 Use unknown
98 Reception
99 Security Post
99a WC
100 Flagpole
101 Administration
102 Emergency Coordination Centre
103 Store
104 Store
105 Store
106 Administration - Personnel
107 Catholic and Uniting Church Offices
108 Anglican and Salvation Army Offices
109 Store
110 Garage
111 Classification Administration Office
112 Manager's Office
113 Aviary
114 Substation
115 Generator
116 Officers' Club
117 Vehicle Compound - garage
118 Vehicle Compound - store
119 Vehicle Compound - garage
120 Vehicle Compound - garage
121 Industries
122 Shed
123 Horticultural Shed
124 Hot-house
125 Hot-house
126 Generator
127 Kitchen
128 Shed
129 Falcon Recreation Unit
130 Activities Centre
131 Generator
132 Generator
133 Gymnasium
134 Generator

Eastern Section

135 Toilet
136 Store
137 Supervisor's Office
138 Store
139 Hazardous Materials Store
140 Shed

141 Shed
142 Generator
143 Sub-station
144 Poly Tunnel
144a WC
145 Horticulture Supervisor's Office
146 Shed
146a Shed
147 Shed
148 Shed
149 Poly Tunnel
150 Poly Tunnel
151 Poly Tunnel
152 Poly Tunnel
153 Poly Tunnel
154 Shed
155 Shed
156 Shed
157 Shed
158 Dog Squad Kennels
159 Dog Squad
160 Dog Squad
161 East Gate
162 Shed
163 K Division (Contact Visits building and other later structures)

8.3 General Conservation Policies

The following general policies apply to the buildings and the site as whole and are intended to provide an overall framework within which the specific policies for individual elements (see Section 8.4) have been formulated.

8.3.1 Heritage Listings

Pentridge should be transferred from the Government Buildings Register to the Heritage Register and the whole of the site should be included in the Register of the National Estate. and included as a listed heritage site under the City of Moreland Planning Scheme.

The Government Buildings Register only includes actual buildings and not the curtilage. Given the potential for development on the site, it is recommended that Pentridge be transferred to the new Victorian Heritage Register. This should be done as soon as possible, probably as part of the first group of places to be transferred in accord with the new *Heritage Act*, so as to ensure adequate heritage protection for the site in relation to future development. The extent of the registration should include all buildings and structures of primary significance, buildings of contributory significance and all of the site within the existing perimeter wall.

The Entrance Building at Pentridge (Champ Street) is individually identified as an A Graded building in the Local Section of the Moreland Planning Scheme. It is recommended that the listing be amended to include the remainder of the site. It is *not* recommended that the City of Moreland amend the planning scheme to include Pentridge as an urban conservation area.

The Entrance Gates Building along Champ Street is in the Register of the National Estate while the rest of the complex has remained on the Australian Heritage Commission's database as an 'indicative place' awaiting assessment since 8 August 1991. It is recommended that the whole site be included in the Register of the National Estate and that information from this report be forwarded to the Australian Heritage Commission to facilitate the upgraded listing.

8.3.2 Statutory Controls

Any future works will require a permit from the Heritage Council.

This includes works to individually registered buildings, buildings which are not significant but which are within the designated land, new construction and major site works. In order to streamline and simplify future works on the site, it is recommended that the owner(s) should apply for an exemption from permits for certain classes of works under the provisions of Section 66 of the *Heritage Act*, 1995. An application of this nature may be made at any time, but it is recommended that it be made in conjunction with the transfer of the site from the GBR to the Heritage Register.

Within this designation, the intent is that the following approach should be taken with regard to permit applications:

- the approach to buildings of primary significance should first be to conserve them more or less intact given that their significance is intrinsically linked with their plan form and fabric. Where adaptation is required to ensure their future use and survival, they could be adapted within the guidelines set out below

- the approach to works on buildings assessed as being of contributory significance need not be too restrictive as in some instances they are not intact or are significant more for historical reasons rather than by virtue of their fabric

- demolition of all buildings and elements assessed as being of no significance should be permitted

- exemption from permit control should be applied for repairs and maintenance works of a routine nature, minor site works in areas which are not considered to be significant.

- a design panel should be set up along the Ardoch Village and Jackson's Hill models to oversee new development. This would streamline the development process.

It may also be possible to have a fully developed and detailed Conservation Management Plan, which has been duly approved by the Executive Director of the Heritage Council, adopted as a 'permit manual' in lieu of the requirement for a permit. This would further streamline the development process.

Certain works and/or uses will continue to require a planning permit from the City of Moreland. Under the proposed Standard State Heritage Controls currently being developed by the Office of Planning and Heritage there will be a single heritage approvals process for buildings on the Victorian Heritage Register, this to be administered under the *Heritage Act*. Under this system the heritage provisions of the *Planning and Environment Act* would no longer apply to these buildings, thus removing the requirement for dual permits. However,

this would not remove the requirement for a permit where necessary under zoning and other controls in the Moreland Planning Scheme.

The burial area adjacent to Building 72 was a consequence of the provisions of the *Crimes Act* (1958). It provided that 'the body of every person executed shall be buried within the precincts of the gaol in which he has been last confined after conviction . . .' The remains of the bodies exhumed from the Melbourne Gaol are interred in the burial area, as are the bodies of those prisoners who were hanged at Pentridge.

The Department of Justice and the Office of the Correctional Services Commissioner recommend that the extent of the grave area be determined in the future decommissioning of the prison. It is preferred that the area be retained as future open space and managed with respect by the future owner. A suitable plaque for the grave area might be developed in consultation with the Office of the Corrective Services Commissioner.

The provisions of the *Australian Heritage Commission Act* place certain statutory obligations on the owners of places included in the Register of the National Estate where the owner is the Commonwealth but private owners are not subject to any statutory control. However, it is recommended that the Commission be advised of works as a matter of courtesy.

8.3.3 Significant Elements

1. *Those factors which have been identified in the statement of significance as contributing to significance should be considered in, and form the basis of, all future works.*

   In undertaking any maintenance or conservation works or works to adapt the place to new uses, consideration should be given to the assessed significance of the place and the impact of the works on that significance. Generally all buildings and elements assessed as being of primary significance should be retained intact and any proposals for alterations or new works would need to be individually assessed in the light of the impact that the proposal would have on significant fabric. Buildings and elements of contributory significance could be altered and in some cases demolished where their fabric is not considered to be especially significant.

2. *All the future conservation and adaptation works which affect elements of significance should be carried out having regard for the principles of the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter) as amended.*

   The guidelines contained in the Burra Charter should be used in determining the acceptability of any proposed works or adaptive uses. Specific conservation objectives should include the retention and enhancement of existing cultural heritage values, the retention of identity and its contribution to a sense of place, the retention of as much significant fabric and as many attributes as possible, the restoration of significant fabric or elements and the removal of intrusive accretions.

3. *Those elements identified as being of significance should be conserved in accordance with the specific conservation policies identified in this Conservation Plan.*

   Specific conservation policies have been provided for all elements of individual primary significance and these policies should be observed when works are undertaken. These

policies allow for appropriate adaptive reuse and alteration of individual elements and spaces.

8.3.4 Use

1. *Future use of the place should have regard for those factors which have been identified in the statement of significance as contributing to its significance and should not detract from the identified cultural significance of the place.*

It is clear that the Pentridge site will not continue to be used as a prison beyond the end of 1997 and partial closure has already occurred in some sections as prisoners are moved to new establishments elsewhere. Given the purpose-built nature of the complex compatible uses would not accord with the original function of incarceration however, because of this factor there are considerable tourism opportunities which would be compatible and which potentially would be a symbiotic factor in a wider development. The location of the site in the centre of Coburg makes it especially attractive for redevelopment and while this will inevitably occur it needs to respect the outstanding significance of the site and the constraints which that imposes. Proposals should be put forward which work around these constraints and which enhance, rather than diminish, the significance of the site in terms of its internal planning, architecture and potential archaeological sites. Any development will clearly include a number of uses ranging from residential, educational, commercial, perhaps clean industry, and entertainment. Some of the existing health, sport and leisure facilities on the site, which are of no significance may be re-used if this is viable. Notwithstanding these constraints, there are considerable opportunities which are discussed in more detail below (Fig. 190).

8.3.5 Archaeological Potential

All works on the site should be undertaken with an archaeological monitoring process in place.

Overall the site has a high archaeological potential with regard to remnants of demolished structures, subterranean structures, former paths and garden layouts and farm remnants. In addition there is also high potential to yield discarded objects and abandoned relics which are no longer visible above the surface and which may be located anywhere on the site including in concealed spaces such as drains, shafts and crevices. Further assessment of archaeological potential should be made on site by professionally qualified experts.

Any works or excavations on the site should proceed with an appropriate level of archaeological monitoring by appropriate experts. In some areas it may be more appropriate to undertake a special archaeological investigation (dig) prior to other works being carried out. Such areas might include the grave site, the Stockade and C Division sites and the areas adjacent to A and B Divisions.

8.3.6 Relics

Relics should be gathered and assessed for potential retention.

Located variously about the site are a number of relics from different eras in the history of the prison. In some instances there are several examples of the same item and in this case representative samples only need be retained. Of particular note are the clock in the entrance gate and its pendulum (detached), a pair of stone lions, confiscated items, suicide blanket,

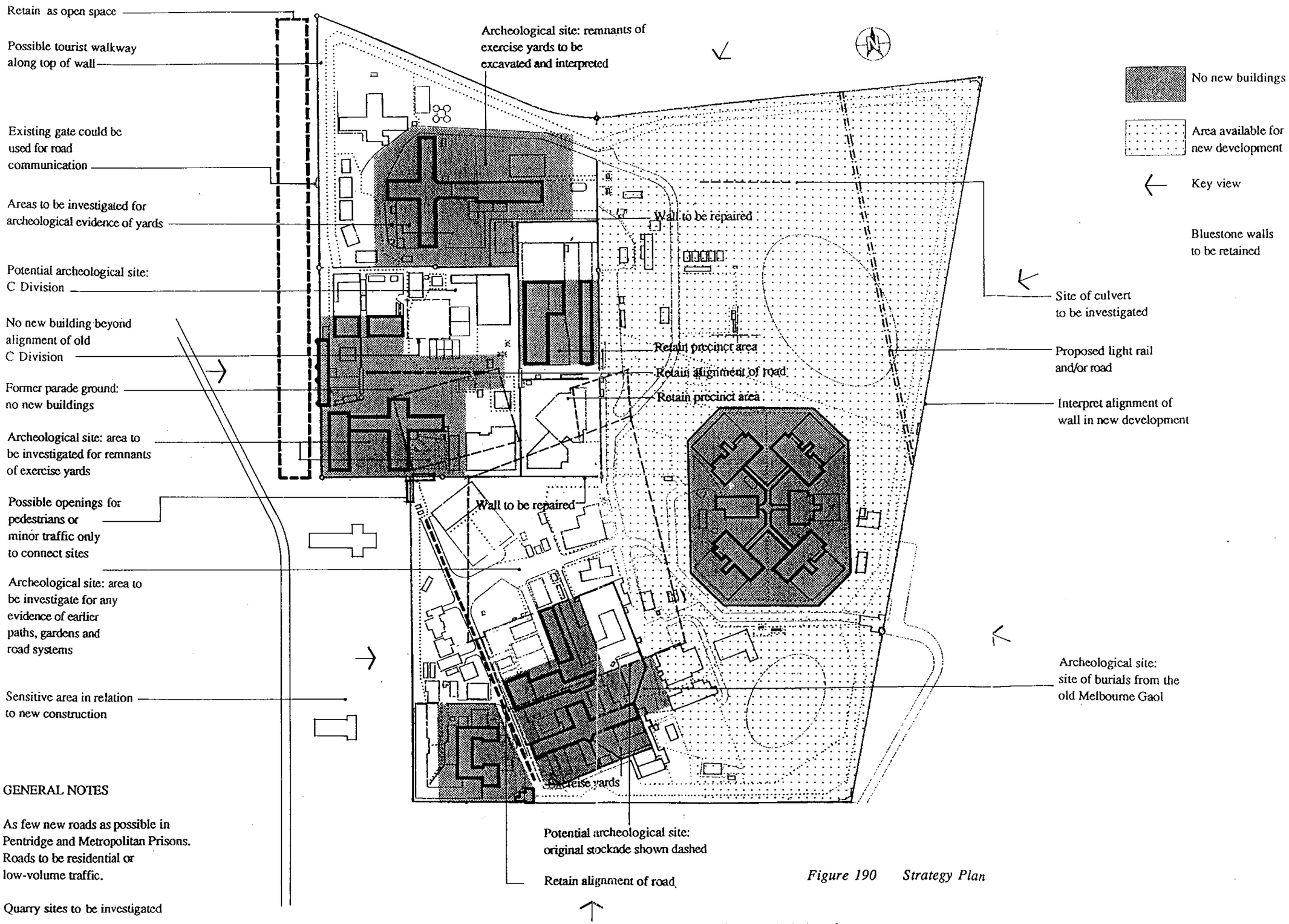

Figure 190 Strategy Plan

Conservation Practice

ARTICLE 23
Work on a *place* must be preceded by professionally prepared studies of the physical, documentary and other evidence, and the existing *fabric* recorded before any disturbance of the *place.*

ARTICLE 24
Study of a *place* by any disturbance of the *fabric* or by archaeological excavation should be undertaken where necessary to provide data essential for decisions on the *conservation* of the *place* and/or to secure evidence about to be lost or made inaccessible through necessary *conservation* or other unavoidable action. Investigation of a *place* for any other reason which requires physical disturbance and which adds substantially to a scientific body of knowledge may be permitted, provided that it is consistent with the conservation policy for the *place.*

ARTICLE 25
A written statement of conservation policy must be professionally prepared setting out the ***cultural significance,*** physical condition and proposed *conservation* process together with justification and supporting evidence, including photographs, drawings and all appropriate samples.

ARTICLE 26
The organisation and individuals responsible for policy decisions must be named and specific responsibility taken for each such decision.

ARTICLE 27
Appropriate professional direction and supervision must be maintained at all stages of the work and a log kept of new evidence and additional decisions recorded as in Article 25 above.

ARTICLE 28
The records required by Articles 23, 25, 26 and 27 should be placed in a permanent archive and made publicity available.

ARTICLE 29
The items referred to in Article 10 and Article 22 should be professionally catalogued and protected.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Article 1 Place includes structures, ruins,archaeological sites and areas.

Article 1.5 The distinctions referred to in Article 1.5, for example in relation to roof gutters, are:
Maintenance - regular inspection and cleaning of eaves spoutings.
Repair involving restoration - returning of dislodged gutters to their place.
Repair involving reconstruction - replacing decayed gutters.

Article 2 Conservation should not be undertaken unless adequate resources are available to ensure that the fabric is not left in a vulnerable state and that the cultural significance of the place is not impaired. However, it must be emphasised that the best conservation often involves the least work and can be inexpensive.

Article 3 The traces of additions, alterations and earlier treatments on the fabric of a place are the best evidence of its history and uses.
Conservation action should tend to assist rather than to impede their interpretation.

ARTICLE 12
Preservation is limited to the protection, *maintenance* and where necessary, the stabilisation of the existing *fabric* but without the distortion of its *cultural significance.*

Restoration

ARTICLE 13
Restoration is appropriate only if there is sufficient evidence of an earlier state of the *fabric* and only if returning the fabric to that state recovers the *cultural significance* of the place.

ARTICLE 14
Restoration should reveal anew, culturally significant aspects of the *place.* It is based on respect for all the physical, documentary and other evidence and stops at the point where conjecture begins.

ARTICLE 15
Restoration is limited to the reassembling of displaced components or removal of accretions in accordance with Article 16.

ARTICLE 16
The contributions of all periods to the *place* must be respected. If a *place* includes the *fabric* of different periods, revealing the *fabric* of one period at the expense of another can only be justified when what is removed is of slight *cultural significance* and the *fabric* which is to be revealed is of much greater *cultural significance.*

Reconstruction

ARTICLE 17
Reconstruction is appropriate where a *place* is incomplete through damage or alteration and where it is necessary for its survival, or where it recovers the *cultural significance* of the *place* as a whole.

ARTICLE 18
Reconstruction is limited to the completion of a depleted entity and should not constitute the majority of the *fabric* of a *place.*

ARTICLE 19
Reconstruction is limited to the reproduction of *fabric* the atch testedical and/or documentary evidence. It should be identifiable on close inspection as being new work.

Adaptation

ARTICLE 20
Adaptation is acceptable where the *conservation* of the *place* cannot otherwise be achieved, and where the *adaptation* does not substantially detract from its *cultural significance.*

ARTICLE 21
Adaptation must be limited to that which is essential to a use for the place determined in accordance with Articles 6 and 7.

ARTICLE 22
Fabric of *cultural significance* unavoidably removed in the process of *adaptation* must be kept safely to enable its future reinstatement.

Conservation Principles

ARTICLE 2
The aim of *conservation* is to retain or recover the *cultural significance* of a *place* and must include provision for its security, its *maintenance* and its future.

ARTICLE 3
Conservation is based on a respect for the existing *fabric* and should involve the least possible physical intervention. It should not distort the evidence provided by the *fabric*.

ARTICLE 4
Conservation should make use of all the disciplines which can contribute to the study and safeguarding of a *place*. Techniques employed should be traditional but in some circumstances they may be modern ones for which a firm scientific basis exists and which have been supported by a body of experience.

ARTICLE 5
Conservation of a *place* should take into consideration all aspects of its *cultural significance* without unwarranted emphasis on any one at the expense of others.

ARTICLE 6
The conservation policy appropriate to a *place* must first be determined by an understanding of its *cultural significance* and its physical condition.

ARTICLE 7
The conservation policy will determine which uses are compatible.

ARTICLE 8
Conservation requires the maintenance of an appropriate visual setting, eg, form, scale, colour, texture and materials. No new construction, demolition or modification which would adversely affect the settings should be allowed. Environmental intrusions which adversely affect appreciation or enjoyment of the *place* should be excluded.

ARTICLE 9
A building or work should remain in its historic location. The moving of all or part of a building or work is unacceptable unless this is the sole means of ensuring its survival.

ARTICLE 10
The removal of contents which form part of the *cultural significance* of the place is unacceptable unless it is the sole means of ensuring their security and *preservation*. Such contents must be returned should changed circumstances make this practicable.

Conservation Processes

Preservation

ARTICLE 11
Preservation is appropriate where the existing state of the *fabric* itself constitutes evidence of specific *cultural significance*, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other conservation processes to be carried out.

APPENDIX A THE BURRA CHARTER

The Australia ICOMOS
GUIDELINES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF PLACES OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
Known as
THE BURRA CHARTER

Preamble

Having regard to the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice 1966), and the Resolutions of the 5th General Assembly of ICOMOS (Moscow 1978), the following Charter has been adopted by Australia ICOMOS.

Definitions

ARTICLE 1. For the purposes of this Charter:

1.1 *Place* means site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works together with pertinent contents and surroundings.

1.2 *Cultural significance* means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.

1.3 *Fabric* means all the physical material of the *place.*

1.4 *Conservation* means all the processes of looking after a *place* so as to retain its *cultural significance.* It includes *maintenance* and may, according to circumstance include *preservation, restoration, reconstruction* and *adaption* and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these.

1.5 *Maintenance* means the continuous protective care of the *fabric*, contents and setting of a *place*, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves *restoration* or *reconstruction* and it should be treated accordingly.

1.6 *Preservation* means maintaining the *fabric* of a *place* in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

1.7 *Restoration* means returning the EXISTING *fabric* of a *place* to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.

1.8 *Reconstruction* means returning a *place* as nearly as possible to a known earlier state and is distinguished by the introduction of materials (new or old) into the *fabric.* This is not to be confused with either re-creation or conjectural reconstruction which are outside the scope of this Charter.

1.9 *Adaptation* means modifying a *place* to suit proposed compatible uses.

1.10 *Compatible use* means a use which involves no change to the cultural significance fabric, changes which are substantially reversible, or changes which require a minimal impact.

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2 Roof over South Entrance. Signed by E Evan Smith, 1.2.24. Office of Building Microfilm no PGP 1.11.
3 Proposed Girls Reformatory, Coburg. Traced 21.12.75. Office of Building Microfilm no PGP 1.156.
4 Matrons' Quarters. Dated 5 August 1892. Office of Building Microfilm no PGP 1.149. PWD Summary Contracts Books. Contract no 92–3/42.
5 Penal Establishments and Gaols. Report of the Inspector-General for the Year 1894. p. 3.
6 Sanitary Accommodation. Female Hospital. Signed by E Evan Smith, 25.6.24. Office of Building Microfilm no PGP 1.210.
7 Female Division. Alterations and Additions. Signed by Percy E Everett, 7.4.55. Office of Building Microfilm Nos PGP 1.239 and 240.
8 Remodelling of Flats for Matron and Sub-matron. Signed by Percy E Everett, 7.4.55. Office of Building Microfilm no PGP 1.198.
9 Penal Establishments, Gaols and Reformatory Prisons. *Report and Statistical Tables for the Year 1958*. p. 7.
10 Penal Establishments, Gaols and Reformatory Prisons. *Report and Statistical Tables for the Year 1959*. p. 7.
11 Plaque on building.
12 Proposed Visitng Centre at Entry to F Division [Contract Drawings]. Office of Building Microfilm Nos PGP 1.304. Public Works Department.
13 New Offices, Baths etc, for Melbourne Gaol. Office of Building Microfilm Nos PGP 1.48.
14 New Female Prison [Contract Drawings]. Office of Building Microfilm Nos PGP 1.132–147. Public Works Department. Summary Contract Book, Contract no. 88-89/381.
15 Penal Establishments and Gaols: *Report of the Inspector-General for the Year 1894*, p. 3.
16 Penal Establishments and Gaols: *Report of the Inspector-General for the Year 1923*. 30 September 1924, p. 6.
17 R Broome. op. cit. p. 275.
18 Penal Establishments and Gaols: *Report of the Inspector-General for the Year 1923*. 30 September 1924, p. 6.
19 Social Welfare Department. *Annual Report Year Ended June 30 1972*. p. 35.
20 Office of Corrections. *Annual Report, 1987-88*. p. 34.
21 Heritage Victoria file.

280 Victoria. Office of Corrections. *Annual Report, 1987-88.* p. 26.
281 Victoria. Office of Corrections. *Annual Report, 1987-88,* p. 10.
282 Victoria. Office of Corrections. *Annual Report. 1989-90.* p. 10, ibid. 1990-91. p. 14.
283 *Age.* 30 August 1994.
284 *Age.* 16 October 1993.
285 *Sunday Age.* 16 April 1995.

Chapter 4

1 New Penitentiary Pentridge. Signed by G Joachim, Public Works Department, May & June 1858. Office of Building Microfilm no. PGP .01.09.
2 The 1858 drawing shows a carved shield in the parapet.
3 Pentridge Prison Coburg, Alterations to Main Admin Building. Signed by J F Swann, Chief Architect, Public Works Department. 10.9.76.
4 Visiting Block. Signed by A C Bradbury, December 1968.
5 Remodelling of Warders Quarters. Signed by E Evan Smith, 9.3.26. Office of Building Microfilm Nos PGP 1.20. Remodelling of Warders Quarters. Amended Plan. Signed by E Evan Smith, 1.9.26. Office of Building Microfilm Nos PGP 1.19.
6 Hospital [plans, elevations and section]. Initialled G J, Public Works Office, Melbourne, May 20, 1859. Office of Building Microfilm Nos PGP 1.82–84. PWD Summary Contracts Books. Contract no 59/192.
7 Penal Establishments, Gaols and Reformatory Prisons. *Report and Statistical Tables for the Year 1959.* p. 7.
8 New Balcony Ward to Hospital Building. Signed Percy E Everett, 2.11.42. Office of Building Microfilm no PGP 1.233.
9 Social Welfare Department. *Annual Report Year Ended June 1974.* p. 35.
10 Detector Building. August 1957. Office of Building Microfilm no PGP 1.280.
11 1901 site plan. Office of Building Microfilm no PGP 1.371.
12 G J Armstrong, pers. comm.
13 New Boiler House. Architectural and structural drawings dated December 1949–August 1951. Office of Building Microfilm Nos PGP 1.335–340.
14 PWD Summary Contracts Books. Contract no 59/27.
15 Office of Building Microfilm Nos PGP 1.12 and 1.87.
16 Steam Boiler and Chimney for Kitchen. 21.11.1922. Office of Building Microfilm no PGP 1.45.
17 Conversion of Mat Shop for Prisoner Recreation. PWD Drawing no 77 1108 A2. Social Welfare Department. *Annual Report Year Ended June 30 1982,* p. 43.
18 PRO, photographs of Woollen Mill, pre-1943.
19 ibid.
20 Additions to Workshops. G W W, 10.6.81. Office of Building Microfilm no PGP 1.104.
21 Proposed Additions to Woollen Mill. Signed Percy E Everett, 9.9.43. Office of Building Microfilm no PGP 1.220.
22 Additions to Workshops. G W W, 10.6.81. Office of Building Microfilm no PGP 1.104.
23 PRO, photographs of Woollen Mill, pre-1943.
24 Additions to Workshops. G W W, 10.6.81. Office of Building Microfilm no PGP 1.104.
25 Penal Establishments and Gaols. *Report of the Inspector-General for the Year 1923.* p. 6.
Additions to Workshops. G W W, 10.6.81. Office of Building Microfilm no PGP 1.104.
Extension of Industrial Block [plan, elevations and section]. Signed E Evan Smith, 25.6.24. Office of Building Microfilm Nos PGP 1.206 and 207.

Majesty's Gaol, Pentridge, on Saturday 27 August 1955. The report was highly critical of the Governor of the day, John Edwards.

233 Letter, A G Rylah to H E Bolte, 30 January 1957. Crown Reserve File, RS 3055.

234 *Victorian Government Gazette*. No. 69, July 29, 1959. p. 2252.

235 Letter W A Crellin, Education Department to the Secretary for Lands, 17 January 1963. Crown Reserve File, RS 3055.

236 Victoria. Social Welfare Department. *Annual Report Year Ended June 30 1961*. p. 13.

237 Victoria. Social Welfare Department. *Annual Report Year Ended June 30 1962*. p. 46.

238 Victoria. Social Welfare Department. *Annual Report Year Ended June 30 1963*. pp. 38-39.

239 Victoria. Social Welfare Department. *Annual Report Year Ended June 30 1970*. p. 35.

240 Victoria. Social Welfare Department. *Annual Report Year Ended June 30 1965*. p. 23.

241 Victoria. Social Welfare Department. *Annual Report Year Ended June 30 1977*. p. 69.

242 Victoria. Office of Corrections. *Annual Report, 1986-87*, p. 25.

243 Victoria. Social Welfare Department. *Annual Report Year Ended June 30 1966*. p. 28.

244 R Broome. op. cit. p. 291.

245 ibid. p. 293.

246 ibid. pp. 294-295.

247 ibid. p. 294.

248 ibid. p. 294.

249 ibid. p. 295.

250 ibid. p. 296.

251 Victoria. Social Welfare Department. *Annual Report Year Ended June 30 1972*, p. 35.

252 ibid. p. 35.

253 Victoria. Social Welfare Department. *Annual Report Year Ended June 30 1974*. p. 35.

254 P Lynn and G Armstrong. op. cit. p. 166.

255 ibid. p. 297.

256 Victoria. Social Welfare Department. *Annual Report Year Ended June 30 1977*. p. 69.

257 ibid. pp. 76-77.

258 P Lynn and G Armstrong. op. cit. p. 162.

259 Victoria. Social Welfare Department. *Annual Report Year Ended June 30 1975*, p. 38.

260 Victoria. Social Welfare Department. *Annual Report Year Ended June 30 1977*, p. 67.

261 *Architecture Australia*. Awards Issue, December 1982.

262 Victoria. Office of Corrections. *Annual Report, 1989-90*. pp. 1-2.

263 Office of Building (PWD) drawing no. 77-1108-A2 *Conversion of Mat Shop for Prisoner Recreation*. 1977.

264 Victoria. Social Welfare Department. *Annual Report Year Ended June 30 1982*, p. 43, Colin Colin Nash. Pers. comm, Victoria. Office of Corrections. *Annual Report, 1986-87*. p. 25.

265 Victoria. Department of Community Welfare Services. *Annual Report, 1982-83*. p. 33.

266 ibid. pp. 33-35.

267 ibid. p. 36.

268 ibid. p. 6.

269 Victoria. Office of Corrections. *Annual Report. 1983-4*. p. iii.

270 Victoria. Office of Corrections. *Annual Report, 1991-92*. p. 12.

271 ibid. p. 1.

272 Victoria. Office of Corrections. *Annual Report ,1992-93*. p. 5. ibid. 1990-91. p. 1. p.

273 Victoria. Department of Justice. *Annual Report, 1993*. p. 7.

274 Victoria. Department of Justice. *Annual Report, 1994*. p. 5.

275 Victoria. Department of Justice. *Annual Report, 1994*. p. 17.

276 Victoria. Office of Corrections. *Annual Report, 1987-88*. p. 34.

277 Victoria. Office of Corrections. *Annual Report, 1987-88*. pp. 9, 26.

278 Victoria. Office of Corrections. *Annual Report, 1987-8*. pp. 10, 36.

279 Victoria. Office of Corrections. *Annual Report, 1986-7*. p. 25.

198 Victoria. Penal Establishments and Gaols. *Report of the Inspector-General for the Year 1905*, p. 7.
199 ibid. p. 7.
200 R Broome. op. cit. p. 270. For the accommodation of male habitual criminals, a portion of the Pentridge Prison was proclaimed on the 5th September 1909, and for female habitual prisoners a portion of the Female Penitentiary was proclaimed on the 2nd November following. Victoria, Penal Establishments and Gaols *Report of the Inspector-General for the Year 1909*.
201 P Lynn and G Armstrong. op. cit. p. 121.
202 R Broome. op. cit. pp. 270-271.
203 Victoria. Penal Establishments and Gaols. *Report of the Inspector-General for the Year 1905*, p. 7, Victoria. Penal Establishments and Gaols *Report of the Inspector-General for the Year 1906*, p. 11.
204 Office of Building microfilm no. PGP 1.135. *Female Prison - Pentridge* (site plan).
205 Victoria. Penal Establishments and Gaols. *Report of the Inspector-General for the Year 1923*. p. 6.
206 R Broome. op. cit. p. 275.
207 P Lynn and G Armstrong. op. cit. p. 207.
208 See plan.
209 Victoria. Penal Establishments and Gaols. *Report of the Inspector-General for the Year 1923*. p. 6.
210 ibid. p. 6.
211 Victoria. Penal Establishments and Gaols. *Report of the Inspector-General for the Year 1925*, p. 6.
212 Victoria. Penal Establishments and Gaols. *Report of the Inspector-General for the Year 1922*. p. 6.
213 Victoria. Penal Establishments and Gaols. *Report of the Inspector-General for the Year 1927*, p. 6
214 R Broome. op. cit. p. 276.
215 ibid. p. 276.
216 ibid. p. 276.
217 ibid. p. 277.
218 P Lynn and G Armstrong. op. cit. p. 129.
219 ibid. p. 134.
220 R Broome. op. cit. p. 282.
221 ibid. pp. 282-3.
222 ibid. p. 283.
223 ibid. p. 283.
224 ibid. p. 283.
225 ibid. p. 284.
226 P Lynn and G Armstrong. op. cit. p. 147.
227 Victoria. Penal Establishments, Gaols, and Reformatory Prisons. *Report and Statistical Tables for the Year 1956*, pp. 3-4.
228 Victoria. Penal Establishments, Gaols, and Reformatory Prisons. *Report and Statistical Tables for the Year 1957*. p. 8.
229 Victoria. Social Welfare Department. *Annual Report Year Ended June 30 1961*. p. 9.
230 Victoria. Penal Establishments, Gaols, and Reformatory Prisons. *Report and Statistical Tables for the Year 1959*, p. 7.
231 Penal Establishments, Gaols, and Reformatory Prisons. *Report and Statistical Tables for the Year 1957*, p. 16.
232 Victoria. Report of the Board of Inquiry into the Escape of Five Prisoners from Her

155 Victoria. Penal Department. *Report of the Inspector-General.* 1873. p. 4.
156 Victoria. Penal Department. *Report of the Inspector-General.* 1880. p. 5.
157 PWD. Summary Contract Books. Contract no. 85-86/294.
158 ibid. Contract no. 87-8/100/
159 D Jaggs. *Neglected and Criminal.* p. 20.
160 ibid. p. 21.
161 ibid. p. 25.
162 ibid. p. 32.
163 ibid. p. 32.
164 ibid. p. 38.
165 A separate reformatory for Catholic girls was established at the Convent of the Good Shepherd, in Abbotsford. ibid. p. 43.
166 Quoted in ibid. p. 63.
167 Office of Building microfilm no 1.156.
168 D Jaggs. op. cit. p. 64.
169 ibid. p. 72.
170 Victoria. Penal Department. *Report of the Inspector-General.* 1879. p. 6.
171 Victoria. Penal Department. *Report of the Inspector-General.* 1880. p. 4.
172 Victoria. Penal Department. *Report of the Inspector-General.* 1885.
173 PWD. Summary Contract Book, Contract no. 88-89/381.
174 PWD. Summary Contract Book, Contract no. 91-2/376.
175 PWD. Summary Contract Book, Contract no. 93-4/17.
176 Victoria. *Report, Inspector-General of Penal Establishments and Gaols,* 1897. p. 5.
177 'The workshops originally used by the reformatory boys have been converted into a laundry. Here all the washing for the Melbourne Gaol, for the Female Prison, and a large proportion of that for Pentridge is done. The work is very heavy and extensive.' Victoria. Penal Establishments and Gaols. *Report of the Inspector-General for the Year 1894,* p. 3.
178 PWD Summary Contract Book, Contract no. 92-3/106.
179 It is not clear what these alterations consisted of. Apart from the new wing on the Matron's quarters at the south end of the Division, drawings from this period appear to show little change.
180 Victoria. *Report, Inspector-General of Penal Establishments and Gaols,* 1897. p. 3.
181 Victoria. *Report, Inspector-General of Gaols,* 1891. p. 4.
182 Victoria. *Report, Inspector-General of Gaols,* 1896. p. 3.
183 *New Idea.* 6 February 1905, p. 712.
184 ibid. p. 712.
185 ibid. p. 712.
186 ibid. p. 711.
187 ibid. p. 711.
188 ibid. p. 711.
189 Victoria. Report, Inspector-General of Gaols, 1896. p. 3, ibid. 1898. p. 3.
190 Victoria. Penal Establishments and Gaols. *Report of the Inspector General for the Year 1892,* p. 3.
191 Victoria. Penal Establishments and Gaols. *Report of the Inspector-General for the Year 1899,* p. 3.
192 Victoria. *Report, Inspector-General of Penal Establishments and Gaols* 22 May 1899. p. 3.
193 R Broome. op. cit. p. 267.
194 P Lynn and G Armstrong. op. cit. p. 106. Though it was not until 1919 that an Inspector-General stated outright that solitary confinement was to be used as a punitive, rather than reformative measure. ibid. p. 115.
195 P Lynn and G Armstrong. op. cit. p. 106.
196 R Broome. op. cit. p. 269.
197 ibid. p. 268.

118 Victoria. *Penal Department. Report of the Inspector-General, 1859.* p. 3.
119 ibid. p. 4.
120 ibid. p. 4.
121 ibid. p. 4.
122 ibid. p. 4.
123 Victoria. Legislative Assembly. *Select Committee on Penal Discipline, 1856/57,* Minutes of Evidence, p. 66.
124 ibid. pp. 51-52.
125 P Lynn and G Armstrong. op. cit. p. 52.
126 ibid. p. 55.
127 Victoria. Legislative Assembly. *Select Committee on Penal Discipline, 1856/57* Main report, p. vi.
128 *Australasian Sketcher.* 4 October 1873, p. 115.
129 ibid. p. vi.
130 ibid. p. vi.
131 *Illustrated Australian News.* 27 August 1867. p. 6.
132 H White. *Crime and Criminals.* p. 130.
133 Victoria. *Progress Report of the Royal Commission on Penal and Prison Discipline (1870).* Minutes of Evidence, p. 2.
134 Victoria. *Progress Report of the Royal Commission on Penal and Prison Discipline (1870).* Minutes of Evidence, p. 2.
135 Victoria. *Progress Report of the Royal Commission on Penal and Prison Discipline (1870).* Minutes of Evidence, p. 2.
136 *Illustrated Australian News.* 27 August 1867. p. 6.
137 *Illustrated Australian News.* 27 August 1867. p. 6.
138 Victoria. *Progress Report of the Royal Commission on Penal and Prison Discipline (1870).* Minutes of Evidence, p. 7.
139 PWD Summary Contract Book, Contract no. 60/243.
140 No contract for the construction of the houses themselves appears in the contract books, though a contract for 'Slating Roof of qrs. fem Prison' was awarded to Duncan at a price of £165. PWD Summary Contract Books, Contract no. 62/248.
141 See the plan accompanying the Progress Report of the Royal Commission on Penal and Prison Discipline of 1870.
142 During this year, a contract for slating and plumbing work at the Female Prison was let. This would appear to be the last of the private contracts let in relation to this project. PWD Summary Contract Books, contract no. 65/113. Parliamentary reports for the 1860s were not printed.
143 P Lynn and G Armstrong. op. cit. p. 96.
144 Victoria. *Progress Report of the Royal Commission on Penal and Prison Discipline (1870)* Report no. 2, Penal and Prison Discipline. p. iii.
145 ibid. pp. iv-x.
146 P Lynn and G Armstrong. op. cit. p. 95.
147 ibid. p. 95.
148 ibid. p. 96.
149 ibid. p. 95.
150 ibid. p. 104.
151 Victoria. *Progress Report of the Royal Commission on Penal and Prison Discipline (1870).* p. ix.
152 Victoria. Penal Department. *Report of the Inspector-General.* 1873. p. 3.
153 Victoria. Penal Department. *Report of the Inspector-General.* 1874. p. 4.
154 ibid. p. 4.

72 R Broome. op. cit. p. 107.
73 ibid. p. 108.
74 ibid. p. 108.
75 H White. Crime and Criminals. p. 50.
76 ibid.
77 R Broome. op. cit. p. 108.
78 *Our Penal System: Report of the Citizens' Committee of Enquiry.* Minutes of Evidence, p. 23.
79 R Broome. op. cit. p. 112.
80 J V Barry. 'John Giles Price'. p. 352.
81 *Our Penal System: Report of the Citizens' Committee of Enquiry.* p. xii.
82 J V Barry. 'John Giles Price'. p. 352.
83 Victoria, Legislative Assembly. *Report of the Select Committee upon Penal Discipline, 1856-7.* p. vii.
84 ibid. p. vi.
85 ibid. p. vii.
86 ibid. p. vii.
87 R Broome. op. cit. p. 115.
88 ibid. p. 76.
89 Victoria. Legislative Assembly. *Penal and Prison Discipline. Progress Report of the Royal Commission on Penal and Prison Discipline, Pentridge Penal Establishment.* Evidence of William T N Champ. Minutes of Evidence, p. 1.
90 J V Barry. 'William Thomas Napier Champ'. p. 379.
91 ibid. p. 379.
92 ibid. p. 379.
93 ibid. p. 379.
94 ibid. p. 379.
95 ibid. p. 379.
96 H A White. *Crime and Criminals.* p. 130.
97 *Argus.* 4 April 1857.
98 Victoria. *Penal Department. Report of the Inspector-General, 1859.* p. 4.
99 H White. *Crime and Criminals.* p. 138.
100 Victoria. *Penal Department. Report of the Inspector-General, 1859.* p. 3.
101 H White. *Crime and Criminals.* p. 140.
102 ibid. p. 140.
103 ibid. p. 140.
104 Victoria. *Penal Department. Report of the Inspector-General, 1859.* p. 3. The location and form of this building is not clear. No architectural drawings for such a building have been located, nor is such a building shown on the 1870 site plan.
105 ibid. p. 3.
106 H White. *Crime and Criminals.* p. 129.
107 ibid. p. 167.
108 J S Kerr. *Out of Sight, Out of Mind.* p. 76.
109 H White. *Crime and Criminals.* p. 129.
110 Victoria. *Penal Department. Report of the Inspector-General, 1859.* p. 3.
111 PWD Summary Contracts Books, Contract no. 58/38.
112 Victoria. *Penal Department. Report of the Inspector-General, 1859.* pp. 3-4.
113 This sum is thought to have included completion works to the administration building PWD Summary Contracts Books, Contract no. 59/27.
114 No original drawings or contract has been located for these buildings.
115 PWD Summary Contracts Books, Contract no. 59/192.
116 PWD Summary Contracts Books, Contract no. 59/230.
117 H White. *Crime and Criminals.* p. 130.

28 ibid. p. 23.
29 ibid. p. 24.
30 ibid. pp. 24-25.
31 ibid. p. 27.
32 ibid. p. 32.
33 ibid. p. 37.
34 ibid. pp. 42-44.
35 ibid. pp. 44-45.
36 ibid. pp. 44-45.
37 ibid. pp. 45-46.
38 ibid. pp. 46-48.
39 ibid. pp. 52-58.
40 ibid. p. 63.
41 Report of the Inspectors of Prisons for the Home District, 1839, xi and xii (British Parliamentary Papers), quoted in ibid. p. 63.
42 ibid. p. 64-67.
43 R Riddett and G Down. *The Old Melbourne Gaol.* p. 6.
44 ibid. p. 7.
45 As reported in the *Argus*, 21 August 1850, and cited by R Broome. *Coburg.* p. 98.
46 P Lynn and G Armstrong. *From Pentonville to Pentridge.* p. 26.
47 ibid. p. 26.
48 *Argus.* 5 December 1850, cited by R Broome. op. cit. p. 99.
49 Especially, as Richard Broome has pointed out, for men who were 'practised in the art of escape from other penal establishments.' *Coburg.* p. 99. Some of the escapes are detailed in Garryowen's. *Chronicles of Early Melbourne.* pp. 199-202.
50 R Broom. op. cit. p. 98.
51 Garryowen. *Chronicles of Early Melbourne.* p. 199.
52 R Broome. op. cit.. p. 101.
53 See Penal Establishments. A Return from the Superintendent of Penal Establishments Upon the Penal Department of the Colony. 1 September 1853. pp. 1,9-10.
54 R Broome. op. cit. p. 103.
55 Victoria. *Penal Establishments. Report of the Inspector-General,* July 1853. p. 1.
56 R Broome. op. cit. p. 103, P Lynn and G Armstrong. op. cit. p. 30.
57 R Broome. op. cit. p. 103.
58 Victoria. *Penal Establishments. Report of the Inspector-General,* July 1853. p. 2.
59 R Broome. op. cit. p. 106. He was drowned in May 1854 when the cutter in which he and a number of others were farewelling Governor La Trobe overturned in Port Phillip Bay.
60 J V Barry. 'John Giles Price'. p. 351.
61 Victoria. Penal Establishments. *Report of the Inspector-General for the Year 1854.* p. 1.
62 ibid. p. 8.
63 ibid. p. 4.
64 Victoria. *Penal Establishments. Annual Report of the Inspector-General of Penal Establishments for the Year Ending 30th September 1855.* p. 5.
65 *Argus.* 4 April 1857.
66 R Broome. op. cit. p. 109.
67 Victoria. *Penal Establishments. Annual Report of the Inspector-General of Penal Establishments for the Year Ending 30th September 1855.* p. 13.
68 ibid. p. 13.
69 ibid. p. 13.
70 ibid. p. 13.
71 ibid. p. 14.

ENDNOTES

Chapter 1

1 J S Kerr. *The Conservation Plan.* passim.

Chapter 2

1 R McGowen. 'The Well-Ordered Prison: England, 1780-1865'. p. 79.
2 ibid. p. 80.
3 ibid. p. 80.
4 ibid. p. 81.
5 ibid. p. 85.
6 ibid. p. 87.
7 ibid. p. 88.
8 ibid. p. 89.
9 ibid. p. 91.
10 ibid. p. 92.
11 J S Kerr. *Out of Sight, Out of Mind.* p. 1.
12 As James Kerr has pointed out, few true panopticons were constructed in England, Europe or America, and none in Australia, though the idea survived as an ideal in the minds of many reformers. ibid. p. 1.
13 R McGowen. op. cit. p. 94.
14 ibid. p. 96.
15 ibid. p. 96.
16 ibid. p. 97.
17 ibid. p. 98.
18 ibid. p. 100.
19 D J Rothman. 'Perfecting the Prison' p. 118.
20 R MCGowen. op. cit. p. 80.
21 Quoted in D Rothman. op. cit. p. 136.
22 David Rothman has suggested that American ideas about prison reform and prison design actually owed little to the work done by English reformers in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Though Bentham's emphasis on the need for segregation, employment and surveillance of prisoners was consistent with the ideas of American prison reformers, Rothman notes that '[F]w Americans read Bentham and even fewer took him seriously.' ibid. p. 121.
23 J S Kerr. op. cit. p. 1.
24 R MCGowen. op. cit. p. 101.
25 ibid. p. 102.
26 ibid. pp. 102-3.
27 J S Kerr. *Out of Sight, Out of Mind.* p. 22.

integrity and appearance. Window surrounds, sills and other areas of masonry on some buildings, notably B Division, have been painted, and paint removal by chemical stripping is recommended.

Although many windows on significant buildings have been altered or replaced, the original cast iron or timber-framed windows appear generally to be in reasonably sound condition. The likely scope of remedial works in general will include painting of frames, some replacement of mismatched later glazing, easing of opening sashes and casements and overhaul of balance cords and hardware. External doors, similarly, appear generally to be in sound condition and are likely to require similar attention.

Internally, most of the significant buildings are in fair to good condition. D Division has been painted internally relatively recently and is in very good condition. The condition of paint finishes to walls and ceilings in A and B Divisions is relatively poor in most areas. Damage from damp both penetrating from outside and leaking from ground floor showers is evident in the basement level of the east wing of B Division. Apart from the recently refurbished ground floor officers' club area, the interior of Building 6 is in poor condition. The workshops buildings (Buildings 28–34) and the Laundry (Building 88) have plainly finished industrial interiors which in some areas are suffering from minor damage. It is envisaged that interior finishes generally would be overhauled as part of future adaptation works, the scope of such works in each case depending on the nature of the new use of the building.

The condition or adequacy of stormwater and other drainage systems and electrical, communications, gas and other services within the complex has not been assessed as part of this report. Such systems would need to be assessed in the light of any proposed development and upgraded to deal with the requirements of new development.

9.0 REMEDIAL WORKS

9.1 Introduction

The physical survey of the complex included a brief assessment of the physical condition of the buildings, walls and other structures. The condition of the structures and outline recommendations for remedial works, as opposed to recommended conservation works involving restoration or reconstruction, are summarised in this section. Detailed assessment of the physical condition of the structures, however, was beyond the scope of this Conservation Management Plan. A realistic appraisal of the scope of remedial works required and the likely order of costs for such works would require a more detailed condition survey which would result in quantified schedules of recommended works. Such works could be prioritised according to their relative urgency.

9.2 Overview of Condition and Works

The physical survey revealed relatively few major structural problems. Some of the bluestone boundary walls are leaning and the David Beauchamp report [1] has identified sections south of A Division and south of the Hospital which are unstable and which appear to have been in this condition for a long time. The Director-General of Social Welfare reported in 1968 that sections of the bluestone wall had been propped up with wooden beams[2]. The Laundry building (Building 88), north of F Division, is suffering from structural movement, particularly at the south end, possibly caused by footing failure. Sections of the walls are cracked or displaced and the north wall has recently been rebuilt in brick following collapse of the original stone wall. The north-east corner of B-Annexe (Building 27) appears to have been rebuilt, presumably following structural failure. It is not known if this section was rebuilt on new footings. Apart from these isolated problems, evidence of significant structural movement or failure was not observed in the bluestone and other buildings.

With the main exceptions of Building 6, most of the nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings have been totally or partly re-roofed in corrugated or ribbed galvanised or zincalume steel. The condition of these roofs varies generally from good to adequate. On conservation grounds, it would be desirable to re-roof the main cell blocks and other significant buildings in slate, matching the original roofing material, and to replace eaves gutters and down pipes to match the original profiles. Whether or not steel roofs are replaced with other materials, a rolling programme of replacement will be required as existing roofs become unserviceable.

The slate roof on A Division is in poor condition, and areas of water entry and some decay of roof timbers were noted. Reslating of the roof and repairs to roof timbers are required urgently. Some of the original cast iron eaves gutters have been replaced recently with steel sheet gutters, and the condition of the remaining cast iron gutters and down pipes is likely to be poor. The slate roof on Building 6 is in fair condition, but is likely to require attention in the next five years.

Apart from the areas of structural failure noted above, the stone and brick walls on the significant buildings and the boundary walls are generally in good condition. Some of the fine ashlar stonework joints have lost mortar and careful repointing with lime mortar matching the original material would be desirable for weathertightness, structural

8.4.18 Bluestone and Perimeter Walls

All of the bluestone walls and watch towers (posts) are of primary significance being a fundamental element of the prison complex in terms of perimeter security and delineation and should be retained. With due consideration for the issue of public safety, sections of razor-wire and similar devices should be retained to provide sufficient future interpretation of gaol security. Sections of the walls painted white should also be retained for interpretative purposes to illustrate another aspect of prison security. Sections of wall have been identified as requiring stabilisation (between 1 and 9 Post and near 6 Post) should be addressed as a matter or priority and in accord with the priorities set out in the Beauchamp report. [2] To facilitate low volume car or small van and pedestrian access through the site, the existing gates in Champ and Urquhart Street could be permanently open. Access for other vehicles should be through the eastern gateway of the Pentridge Prison and the eastern gate of the Metropolitan Prison. In relation to tourism, the watch towers could be accessible to the public so as to get a perspective of the complex overall. A tourist trail should be created around both inside and outside of base of the walls to facilitate circumnavigation of the whole site. It is not considered feasible to construct a walkway around the top of the entire wall, although a self- supporting section of elevated walkway could be constructed perhaps between 3 and 4 Post along Champ Street and near 17 Post along the eastern wall.

There is no requirement to retain the other sections of wall (concrete) provided that their alignment is retained in any future development for interpretation of the extent of the complex. Similarly the extent of the complex beyond the present site boundary should also be interpreted in any future development.

8.4.19 Landscape and Roads

Landscaping was an important part of the activities of the prison and remnants remain in the Metropolitan Prison. Retention and enhancement of landscape elements, particularly in the Metropolitan Prison is recommended both reasons of heritage, interpretation and site amenity. In this regard the reconstruction of original paths and gardens as shown on the MMBW Plan is recommended for consideration. However, it is essential that the site is not over-landscaped in the future, especially on the Pentridge site where landscaping was low key.

There are several original road alignments within the site which should be retained in any future development. These are the roads from the main entrance in Champ Street running east-west, the road around A Division and the road from the south entrance to the Metropolitan Prison.

Consideration could be given to reconstructing the 1892 louvred ridge lantern and the dormer on the south hip. Missing or damaged windows on the west elevation should be reconstructed to match the original windows.

Sympathetic new construction on the east or north sides, or from the south end of the west elevation replicating the form of the demolished west wing of the original Factory building, could be acceptable, provided that the physical impact on the original fabric is minimal, the form of the original building remains visible, the total height does not exceed that of the original building and abutments with the original building are no higher than eaves level.

The internal wall dividing the south end from the remainder of the building should be retained. new openings in this wall would, however be acceptable. Surviving areas of stone floor paving, and particularly the areas with drainage channels in the former lavatory at the south end, should be retained as far as possible. Although non-damaging coverings or raised floors could be acceptable if required, stone floor paving preferably should remain exposed. Internal wall linings if required could be acceptable. The original timber truss roof framing should be retained without alteration and preferably should remain visible at least in some areas. Sloping ceiling linings between the roof purlins would be acceptable if required.

The steam drying apparatus could be original to the 1892 Laundry and may be of technological significance because of its age and possible rarity. Further assessment, preferably by an industrial archaeologist, is required to establish its significance. If significant, retention in situ would be the preferred policy. However, removal to a museum or other secure location after adequate recording of its existing location could be acceptable.

The interior could be adapted for various new uses. Preference should be given to uses, such as office or commercial uses, that require minimal subdivision of the existing spaces. Limited subdivision or construction of mezzanine floors could be acceptable, provided that the overall form of the main space is not unacceptably compromised.

8.4.17 Building 163 - K Division (Jika Jika)

K Division (Jika Jika) is of primary significance because of its response to another important phase in the evolution of the prison. An appropriate curtilage should be established around the complex, nominally at one metre out from the fence. However, because its design and detailing is quite a sophisticated and specific response to its functional requirements, ie. single person accommodation under strict security, it would be difficult, but not impossible, to adapt it to another use while retaining its significance. Conceivably it would be possible to demolish some of the identical pods and retain enough to facilitate future interpretation however, this would impact on its significance as assessed at this point in time.

If the building is unoccupied or unused the future cost of maintenance will become burdensome and it is critical that potential future uses be canvassed as soon as possible. No specific adaptive uses have been investigated at this point in time but such uses as single person accommodation with reduced security, high security storage, high security clean industry (computers, laboratory, security items) might be compatible uses which would take advantage of the attributes of the building and which would require less, rather than more, modification works. The complex also has museum potential in that it would attract tourists being possibly the only high security prison in the world which is open to the public. The viability of this use is outside the scope of this brief.

occupy more than the southern half of the courtyard between the kitchen wing and the Laundry (Building 88) and should leave adequate clear space in front of the main block.

The yard on the north side of the main block, and west of the Laundry, preferably should be restored as an open space cleared of all of the existing twentieth century structures. The recent retaining wall on the west side of the Laundry building could be removed. As noted for Building 80 above, new construction on the site of the former gate house building on the west side of the yard would be acceptable. Limited new construction elsewhere within the yard could be acceptable provided that it is small in scale and does not compromise the sense of the yard as an open space.

The original internal form and fabric of the entrance corridor, stair and full-height central corridor should be retained. Later intrusive additions within the central corridor, including the guard post, chain link screens, the steel stair at the east, the ground floor toilet, the first floor office and the high level header tanks and support beams, should be removed. Built up original door openings off the corridor should be restored. The later door openings preferably should be built up and the original form of the corridor walls restored. Original doors, iron barred gates and other fittings should be retained.

The significance of the Ronald Bull mural on the east wall of the corridor, and policy for its future management, requires further assessment and consultation with Aboriginal representatives and possibly Bull's family. The mural has been partly obscured and painted out by the recent toilet enclosure built against this wall. Restoration would be feasible, as would retention in situ. While removal of the mural from the wall would also be technically feasible, the costs are likely to be prohibitive and would involve physical damage to the original stonework of the wall.

The original stone walls of the dormitory spaces should be retained without formation of additional openings. The original stone wall surfaces, corrugated iron ceilings and exposed timber floor and roof trusses should be retained as visible elements and without alteration. Existing internal partitions and other recent fabric are generally of no significance and could be removed. While the nineteenth century boarded partition in the ground floor south space is of some significance, it is not regarded as a critical element and its removal would be acceptable provided that it is adequately recorded before removal. No openings should be made in the original floors or ceilings. Subdivision of the spaces for residential or other compatible uses would be acceptable provided that the physical impact of such subdivision on original fabric is minimal. Such subdivision could include construction of mezzanine floors, provided that these do not have unacceptable impact on external views through the windows.

The original form and fabric, including the stone walls and vaulted corrugated iron ceilings, of the two ground floor rooms adjacent to the west entrance preferably should be retained.

8.4.16 Building 88—Laundry

The external form and fabric of the Laundry building should be retained to the extent of the west, south and east walls and the form of the roof as constructed originally or as altered in 1892. The brick north wall preferably should be reconstructed in stone to match the original walls. No new openings should be made in the walls except possibly to a limited extent in the east wall.

north-east corner should be removed. The built up doorway to the courtyard, opening into the corridor, could be re-opened. Limited formation of additional door or window openings on this elevation could be acceptable provided that their scale and detailing are compatible with the original fabric. The later lean-to wing on the north side is not individually significant and could be demolished or adapted as required. The original north elevation behind the later wing should be retained as far as possible without alteration. The existing form of the roof should be retained without alteration. Consideration could be given to reinstatement of slating.

New construction on the north side would be acceptable, provided that it is not visible above the boundary wall to the west. On the east side, the limit of new construction preferably should correspond to the alignment of the east elevation of the demolished gate house building which was located parallel to the west boundary wall behind the Receiving Building.

The 1892 internal plan form and painted brick and stone wall surfaces should be retained as far as possible and at least to the extent of the entry corridor and central courtyard. The later courtyard roof should be removed, but could be replaced with a glazed roof, to a modern design, if required. Surviving original internal door and window joinery should be retained.

Adaptation of the rooms on the west and north sides of the corridor and courtyard for residential, office or other compatible uses would be possible. Adaptation could include removal of later walls and other fabric, formation of new door openings and internal partitioning.

8.4.15 Building 81—F Division

The exterior of F Division and the former kitchen wing to the east should be retained and restored to the c. 1982 state. No alterations should be made to the original form or detailing of the main block. Intrusive alterations, such as the heater unit on the south elevation and surface-fixed plumbing and other services, should be removed. The original cast iron windows should be retained and should be restored where altered. The built-up doorway at the north-west corner could be restored if required. The timber outer doors to the basement cells on the east elevation preferably should be rehung or reconstructed. The cells should be preserved without alteration to the original fabric.

The 1960s extension to the south side of the kitchen wing should be demolished and the original elevation restored. The c. 1892 form of the lean-to wing at the east end of the kitchen wing should be retained, along with surviving original masonry. The twentieth century brick walls to this wing, however, are of no significance and could be rebuilt, either reconstructing the form of the original stone walls or to a sympathetic modern treatment. The later steel stair on the north side of the kitchen should be removed, but could be replaced if required for egress.

The nature of the original roofing materials to the main block and the kitchen wing should be investigated. Consideration should be given to reinstating the original materials at least to the visible clerestory and kitchen wing roofs. Consideration should be given to reconstructing the 1892 louvred ridge lantern above the kitchen wing and the bracketed cornice at the top of the kitchen chimney.

Limited extension of the kitchen wing could be made on the north side, provided that the 1892 form of the wing remains clearly visible and the east elevation of the main block is not affected. The extension should not rise above the eaves line of the kitchen wing, should not

window frames and original glazing to the central stair bay, the east and west elevations of the main block and other windows on the main block should be retained. The external drainage pipes are not original and could be replaced if required, preferably to match the original or existing configuration and preferably in cast iron located to match the original pipework between pairs of cells. The cast iron bars to the entrance wing windows and the barred entrance gates should be retained. The timber-framed window sashes to the entrance wing should be restored or reconstructed to match the original pattern. Airconditioning units and other later additions should be removed, and altered window bars should be repaired. Consideration should be given to replacing the corrugated iron roof with slate.

The existing bluestone and brick boundary walls on the south and east sides of the exercise yards should be retained along with surviving sections of the internal radial walls and the original exercise yard walls within Building 68. Twentieth century structures within the yards, with the possible exception of a representative example of the 1920s toilet and shower cubicles, should be removed. Consideration could be given to reconstruction of at least some of the demolished sections of the radial walls.

The original form of the central corridor in the entrance wing, and the form of original door openings off the corridor, should be retained. The original brick walls, plaster ceiling and panelled doors should be restored or reinstated. The original rooms on each side of the corridor have been substantially altered, and further adaptation would be acceptable.

The original form of the galleried corridors and the central hall should be retained and preferably restored by removal of later accretions, including the chain link screens between the galleries, guard posts, fire hydrant boxes and surface-mounted services. All original elements of the corridors and central hall, including the stone walls, the arched timber roof trusses, corrugated iron ceilings, the central hall ceiling and lantern, all of the cell doors and the galleries and stairs, should be retained. The recent smoke extract vents preferably should be removed.

Limited adaptation of the cells, by removal of dividing walls, while retaining the external and corridor walls and the vaulted ceilings, would be possible. Some cells should be retained with the original plan form. Consideration could be given to retaining representative examples of the cells in their existing condition for interpretive purposes. Modern fabric within the cells otherwise is of no significance and could be removed.

The original roof framing should be retained.

If additional fire escape stairs and exits are required to accommodate future uses, these should be located within existing cell spaces in preference to stairs located within the corridors or externally. New fire escape doors should be located preferably on the exercise yard elevations.

8.4.14 Building 80—former Female Prison Receiving Building

The critical external elements of the former Receiving Building are the south and west elevations. These should be retained without alteration to the original form. The early 1960s Reception Building (Building 65) should be demolished and the affected areas of the west and south elevations should be restored or reconstructed to their original state. The recent shelter constructed in front of the west elevation should be removed. The east elevation, enclosed within the entrance corridor to F Division to the south and external to the north, should be retained as far as possible in its 1892 state. The recent flat-roofed shelter and brick piers at the

8.4.11 Building 58—South Gate

The South Gate was substantially altered by construction of a roof in the 1920s and of extensions and other alterations in the 1950s and '60s. The gate should be restored to its original state as reconstructed in 1892 by removal of the roof, extensions and other later accretions. The arched stone entrance, internal stone piers, cast iron fencing and internal gates should be retained. Missing sections of the cast iron fence and stone plinth on the west side should be reconstructed.

8.4.12 Building 59—G Division

The critical external elements of G Division are the elevations of the 1875 building and the 1892 extension at the south-east corner that are visible from the front courtyard, and the roof of the 1875–92 building. These elements should be retained without further alteration to their original form and preferably should be restored or reconstructed where altered to match the original design. Specifically, the 1950 alterations to the east elevation of the centre wing and the alterations to the south elevation of the north wing should be reversed and the verandah should be removed. The original roofing material could be investigated and consideration could be given to reinstating the original slate or other material if different to the existing corrugated iron.

The twentieth century extensions to the sides and rear of the original building, including the 1959 cell block, could be demolished or adapted as required. New construction on these sides would be possible provided that it does not impact on views of the building from the east. Surviving substantially intact elements of the side and rear elevations, and particularly the original fenestration to the former dormitory spaces at the north-west and south west corners and the original casement windows on the north elevation should be retained and restored or reconstructed where altered. Other elements of the original rear elevation, including the rear wash house wing, have been substantially altered and could be further adapted if required.

Internally the significant elements are the largely intact interiors of the former Matron's quarters in the south-east wing, the former dormitory spaces at the north-west and south west corners and the surviving roof trusses and boarded ceilings in the centre wing. While some adaptation of these spaces would be broadly acceptable, as much as possible of the original plan form and fabric should be retained. Alterations such as the 1950 corridor constructed within the south-west dormitory space and later partitions within the former work room in the centre wing, preferably should be reversed. Adaptation, including alterations to the existing plan form, of these areas and of other less intact areas of the original building should retain original masonry internal walls as far as possible and should retain the original roof trusses and boarded ceilings. Subdivision of the dormitory and other large spaces for residential or other uses could be acceptable provided that as much as possible of the original form of these spaces and of the original roof trusses and boarded ceilings remains visible.

8.4.13 Building 66—D Division

The original form of the whole external envelope, including all elevations, the roof and lantern and the retaining walls to the sunken areas along the side wings, should be retained. Later additions, such as the second floor addition to the observation tower on the south elevation, the fire escape stairs on the east and west elevations, the roof top header tanks and the smoke extract vents should be removed. The original external iron bars to the cell windows should be retained and later security screens should be removed. The original iron bars, cast iron

The interior has been altered and could be further adapted for new uses, including commercial, retail, office or possibly residential uses. Construction of upper floor levels or mezzanines would be acceptable, provided that the impact on views of the windows from outside is minimal. Limited formation of rooflights could be acceptable.

Consideration could be given to reconstructing at least a part of the interior to match the details documented on the original contract drawings, including sentry posts and elevated central gangway.

8.4.9 Building 38—A Division

The original form of the whole external envelope, including walls and roof and roof lantern and original bluestone chimneys, should be retained. Later additions, such as the roof top ventilators and fans should be removed. Consideration could be given to replacing sections of corrugated iron roof cladding with slate. The painted circles on window sills marking the location of escapes should be retained. The original external iron bars to the cell windows should be retained but later security screen mesh should be removed. The external drainage pipes could be replaced if required, preferably to match the original.

All new buildings should be located away from the known location of the radial exercise yard in the north-east corner. Archaeological investigation should be undertaken to document the remains, which could be retained for interpretative purposes.

Original masonry walls and vaulted corrugated ceilings, and other surviving original internal elements should be retained. The original form of the central corridor, and the original door openings off the corridor should be retained.

The original form of the galleried cell wing corridors and the central hall should be restored by removal of later partitions. All original elements should be retained.

Limited adaptation of the cells, by removal of dividing walls, while retaining the external and corridor walls and the vaulted ceilings, would be possible. Some cells should be retained with the original plan form. Surviving remnants of fittings such as the early water pipes, and the remaining bluestone latrine on the ground floor, should be retained in situ. Consideration could be given to retaining representative examples of the cells in their existing condition for interpretive purposes. Modern furniture within the cells otherwise is of no significance and could be removed.

8.4.10 Building 39—H Division

The original form of the building should be retained in its existing condition. Later additions, such as the roofs to the originally open yards, should be removed. Evidence of the chutes in the perimeter walls should be retained.

The crosses on the floor of the central walkway and in the yards should be retained, as should the levers which operated the yard doors. Recent fittings and fixtures are of no significance and could be removed.

8.4.6 Building 28—former Woollen Mill

The original external form of Building 28 has been altered by fire damage on the south elevation and roof and by the construction of Building 29 obscuring the east elevation. The surviving original form of the external elevations, including walls, roof, fenestration and door openings, should be retained. The demolished south-west gable and the altered roof to the south bay of the building should be reconstructed to match the original form. Consideration could be given to restoration of the original form of the east elevation by demolition of Building 29 and reconstruction of altered window openings. Paint should be stripped from the east elevation. Altered windows on the south elevation, and preferably also on the west elevation, should be replaced to match the original details.

Internally, the south section, currently used as offices, has been substantially altered and could be freely adapted. The significant elements of the main mill area to the north include surviving areas of bluestone paving, the brick external and internal walls, the cast iron columns and roof framing and the boarded ceiling linings and highlight windows. All of these elements should be retained. If bluestone paving is unacceptable for future uses, covering with removable non-damaging material would be acceptable. Later accretions, such as office enclosures and chain link fencing are of no significance and could be removed.

The building would be adaptable for commercial uses, possibly including show rooms or retail outlets serving local residents. Limited partitioning, preferably not touching the roof, would be acceptable. The interior should be retained generally as a single level space, without upper floors or mezzanines, except possibly to a limited extent in areas where the visual impact on the space as a whole would be minimal.

8.4.7 Building 30—former Boiler House

The south elevation of the former Boiler House, including the original entrance door and date stone, has been obscured by the later Building 29. The surviving original form of the external elevations, including walls, roof, detailing to the south elevation and upper level window openings to the east elevation, should be retained. The ground floor openings on the east elevation are of no significance and could be adapted. Consideration could be given to restoration of the original form of the south elevation by demolition of Building 29. Paint should be stripped from the east elevation. On the north elevation, within Building 31, evidence of earlier openings, including the arched ground floor openings supported on Gothic stone columns, should be retained.

Internally, little original fabric remains apart from the structural walls, roof framing and evidence of earlier openings. The interior could be adapted for office or commercial uses, or possibly residential use. The original structural walls preferably should be retained as far as practicable. Construction of new upper floor levels would be acceptable if required.

8.4.8 Building 34—former Tailors' Shop

The existing external form, including the original walls, roof, fenestration and other original details, of the 1886 Tailors' Shop should be retained without further additions. Consideration could be given to restoring or reconstructing altered or missing elements, such as altered door and window openings on the west elevation, chimneys and the external stair to the sentry post on the south elevation.

single space, and preferably restored by removal of later alterations including the suspended ceiling and the kitchen enclosure.

The original form of the galleried cell wing corridors and the central hall should be restored by removal of later accretions, including the walls dividing the east and west wings, control posts, alterations to the ground and first floor galleries and the timber-framed internal windows to the ends of the corridors. All original elements of the corridors and central hall, including the stone walls, the vaulted corrugated iron ceilings, the central hall ceiling and lantern, all of the cell doors and the galleries and stairs, should be retained. The possibly early twentieth century lanterns in the corridor ceilings could be retained if required. The recent smoke extract vents preferably should be removed.

Limited adaptation of the cells, by removal of dividing walls, while retaining the external and corridor walls and the vaulted ceilings, would be possible. Some cells should be retained with the original plan form. Surviving remnants of fittings such as the indicators in some of the basement cells, should be retained, preferably in situ. Consideration could be given to retaining representative examples of the cells in their existing condition for interpretive purposes. Modern fabric within the cells otherwise is of no significance and could be removed.

If additional fire escape stairs and exits are required to accommodate future uses, these should be located within existing cell spaces in preference to stairs located within the corridors or externally. New fire escape doors should be located preferably on the exercise yard elevations.

The original roof framing should be retained.

Surviving elements of the water supply system, including the slate cisterns, pipework and other elements within the roof space, and of the ducted cell ventilation system, should be retained. The surviving elements of the thermo-ventilation furnace, within the chapel, should be retained.

8.4.5 Building 27—B Annexe

The substantially intact east, north and west elevations of B Annexe, with the exception of the 1920s extension to the south, should be retained. The external form of the original building envelope, including walls and roof, should not be altered. The south extension could be demolished or adapted as required. The 1980s shelter on the west side should be removed. Altered elements on the original sections of the exterior, notably the altered window frames and the entrance door, should be replaced to match the original design as far as this can be established from documentary or other evidence.

The interior has been substantially gutted, and could be freely adapted for a variety of uses. Given the physical form of the building, office or other commercial or community uses that do not require extensive internal subdivision would appear to be most viable. Installation of rooflights would be acceptable if increased levels of natural lighting are required in the building.

plaster and corrugated iron ceilings should be retained. Later suspended ceilings should be removed and replaced with ceilings of a compatible design.

The late nineteenth century brick walls enclosing the rear yard should be retained, and the recent steel vehicle gate and carports should be demolished.

Possible compatible new uses for Building 11 might include commercial office accommodation, educational facilities or conversion to residences. New additions should preferably be limited to the courtyard between the projecting wings at the rear of the building. Adaptation of the interior spaces would be possible, however, by the removal of later partition walls, the construction of new partition walls, and the forming of new openings within existing walls. The room immediately east of the stair hall on the first floor is reportedly the lodgings of Stanley James, the author of *The Vagabond Papers*, published in 1877. Consideration could be given to the inclusion of interpretative material noting the significance and history of this particular association with the building.

8.4.4 Building 26—B Division

B Division is of critical significance as the principal cell block of the 1858–9 model prison and a major component of the group of buildings facing the main parade ground. The original form of the whole external envelope, including walls, roof and retaining walls to the sunken areas along the side wings, should be retained. Later additions, such as the roof top header tanks and the smoke extract vents should be removed. Paint should be stripped from the window surrounds and other stonework. The original external iron bars to the cell windows should be retained and later security screens should be removed. The external drainage pipes are not original, apart from some rainwater hoppers, and could be replaced if required, preferably to match the original or existing configuration and at least in cast iron pipework located to match the original pipework between pairs of cells. Original hoppers should be retained or replaced if required to match. The original iron bars and cast iron window frames to the north wing and the entrance doors and other original elements to the north wing should be retained. Airconditioning units and other later additions should be removed, and altered window bars should be repaired. The stained glass glazing to the chapel windows is of relatively recent date, and is of little significance. The damaged cast iron fencing along the side wing retaining walls should be repaired. Consideration could be given to replacing the corrugated iron roof with slate.

The existing bluestone boundary walls defining the two exercise yards should be retained. Existing structures within the yards, including the toilet and laundry buildings in the west yard and the chain link fencing in the east yard, are of no significance and could be removed. Apart possibly from relatively small gazebo-type structures, no new buildings should be constructed within the yards. All new buildings should be located away from the known locations of the radial exercise yards. Archaeological investigation of the radial yards should be undertaken. Subject to the outcome of such investigation, consideration could be given to exposing or otherwise interpreting any surviving footings or other presently buried fabric. The underground water tanks thought to be located on the north and south sides of the side wings should be protected from damage in any future works.

The original masonry walls and vaulted corrugated ceilings on the ground floor of the north wing, and other surviving original elements such as panelled doors and floor paving, should be retained. The original form of the central corridor, and the form of original door openings off the corridor should be retained. Limited formation of openings in walls between the rooms on each side of the corridor could be acceptable. The first floor chapel should be retained as a

Internally, the building has been substantially altered and adaptation for a variety of new uses, possibly including residential or office use, would be possible. The original form of the main entrance carriageway should be retained and preferably restored or reconstructed to match the original state. Other internal masonry walls preferably should be retained as far as possible. The interior of the tower and the tower stair should be retained. The clock mechanism should be retained and restored.

8.4.2 Building 6—former Chief Warder's and Overseer of Works' Residences

The exterior of the building should be retained, at least to the extent of the original sections of the main front section and preferably also including the surviving rear wing. The later extension to the east, and the lean-to extension behind the west wing wall are not critical and could be removed provided that affected areas of the east or west elevations can be restored or reconstructed. The red brick extensions to the rear are intrusive and should be removed. Limited extension to the rear, designed in a sympathetic manner, and preferably broadly following the form of the original rear wings, would be acceptable. No further additions should be made to the front or sides of the building or to the form of the roof.

The verandah infill should be removed and the verandahs restored and reconstructed to match the original design. The existing, probably original, corrugated iron verandah roof preferably should be retained. Altered window and door joinery to the front and rear elevations should be reinstated to match original details. Other missing external elements such as the timber eaves brackets should be reinstated.

The interior has been substantially gutted since the 1920s and very little original fabric, including internal walls at first floor level, remains. Reconstruction of the interiors is not regarded as a viable conservation option, and comprehensive adaptation, to a contemporary design, for new uses is recommended. Given the original purpose of the building, residential use, possibly as two terrace houses as originally, would be the preferred use, but alternative commercial or office uses could also be compatible with the building.

8.4.3 Building 11—Former Hospital

Building 11 is of primary significance as one of the group of buildings facing the main parade ground. The exterior building fabric should be retained and restored or reconstructed to match the original 1859 design. Air conditioning units should be removed and all of the later window joinery should be replaced with windows to match the original. Missing iron window bars should be reconstructed. The original window opening on the east side should be restored or reconstructed. The later single-storey brick structure on the west side of the building, and the brick infill to the original vehicle entrance archway, should be demolished. Consideration could be given to the reconstruction of the missing bluestone chimney and the replacement of the corrugated iron roofing with slate to match the original. The 1940s brick addition at the rear of the building should be demolished. New additions to this side of the building should either match the original two-storey timber verandah, or be of a sensitive and compatible design.

Original interior fabric which should be retained include the stair, entrance hall joinery and joinery to the rear and entrance doors. Most of the original internal walls remain, and should be retained to the extent of the stair hall and the original wards. The surviving original lath and

trail could be developed, and free public access could be permitted throughout the site so that at least the exteriors of the significant buildings remain visible. In addition, at least some of the buildings, especially the cell blocks and preferably A and H and D Divisions, should be open for inspection of the interiors. From a conservation perspective and leaving aside management responsibility and viability issues, the creation of a museum at Pentridge is recommended in a building open to the public. At Pentridge, the buildings themselves should form the major exhibition with the relics and other material providing a lesser supporting role illustrating life within the complex. As part of this, areas of walls painted white, lines painted on the floors of cell blocks, painted spots on the cell block marking escapes, grillages, lexon screens, razor wire (subject to public safety considerations), representative Cyclone wire enclosures, visitation rooms, control and security posts and similar things should be retained and their function interpreted. In addition some internal fittings are essential to interpretation of the management and operation of the prison and should be retained in situ for this purpose. Many however are not historic and their fabric is not necessarily significant beyond their ability to demonstrate a function.

New interpretative signage should be brief, should explain the use and/or significance of features and should be unobtrusive but recognisable from a short distance. In this regard the design, colour, size and placement of signs is critical.

A guidebook or information sheet should be prepared for visitors. Information contained in this study and in Jim Armstrong's forthcoming publication could provide the basic information which should cover daily life in addition to the built form. The guidebook for the Old Melbourne Gaol may be a useful model.

It is also recommended that some oral history be recorded from past and present staff, prisoners and even local people, all of whom will have different perceptions of the complex.

8.4 Specific Conservation Policies

The following section sets out the conservation policies pertaining to individual buildings and parts of the site. The specific policies identify conservation actions, identify in general terms the extent to which adaptation for new uses could occur and indicates those elements which should be retained.

8.4.1 Building 1—Main Gate and Administration Building

The exterior of the building should be restored or reconstructed as it appeared following the addition of the upper stage to the clock tower. Building 2, attached to the east elevation, should be demolished. No additions should be made to the original external envelope, apart possibly from limited projections from the front pitch of the roof, provided that these are not visible from the front or rear of the building.

The existing steel roller door to the main gate should be replaced with reconstructed timber doors and the altered section of the west elevation south of the main gate, forming the pedestrian entrance, should be reconstructed. The later steel-barred enclosure behind the main carriageway preferably should be removed and the original iron-barred screen reinstated in the original location across the archway. Altered window openings on the east elevation should be restored or reconstructed, and all of the later steel-framed windows and security screens should be replaced with sash windows to match the original design. The traydeck roof should be replaced to match the original slating.

In this instance the buildings can be maintained on a walk-out/walk-in basis with minimal intervention being required. Conversely, the Ballarat Gaol and part of the Old Melbourne Gaol have been utilised for educational purposes which has limited public access and mitigated against their demonstrative significance.

In identifying a future use or combination of uses, or constraints on use, which are compatible, the requirement to retain the cultural significance of the site and the issue of feasibility has been taken into account.

In assessing each the potential of each building for re-use, the following factors, where relevant, should be considered:

Economic factors

- user requirements and suitability
- location or position and access by car and public transport
- recycling costs in comparison with new construction costs
- ongoing maintenance costs, including the operation of services
- long-term flexibility of the structure.

Conservation objectives

- specific conservation objectives should include the retention and enhancement of existing cultural heritage values, the retention of identity and its contribution to a sense of place, the retention of as much significant fabric and as many attributes as possible
- restoration of significant buildings or elements
- removal of intrusive accretions
- permit requirements.

Scope and Cost of Works

- in assessing the suitability of particular spaces for particular new uses, the following should be addressed: proportion of useable floor area in relation to the gross area of the building, floor loadings, ceiling heights, shape, size of, and access to internal spaces, access including public, disabled, deliveries etc. and the ability to install modern services. The nature of the works required should specifically reference the conservation objectives at the design stage.

Compliance with Building Code of Australia (BCA)

- the scope of work needed to comply with the BCA would be quite considerable particularly in the cell blocks depending upon the nature of the proposed use. The cell blocks are already extensively sewered and plumbed.

8.3.11 Public Access and Interpretation

After closure, both the Pentridge Prison and the Metropolitan Prisons should be available for public access and the significance of the site interpreted.

Public access to the prison site is essential because of the significant place that the gaol complex has had in Australia's cultural history. Public access could take many forms: a tourist

3. *New works to internal and external areas identified as being of primary significance should involve minimal loss of significant fabric.*

   The conservation policies allow for adaptive reuse of areas of primary significance. The primary aim is the retention of their significance, and consequently, adaptive reuse should involve minimal physical alteration, should not substantially affect the spatial quality and design of the buildings and should be sympathetic to the overall design of the key precincts within the site. In many instances changes could be made in a manner which does not adversely affect the significance of individual buildings or elements however, in the case of the cell blocks and labour yards, extensive change will have an impact on significant fabric by virtue of its very specific purpose and design. Equally the buildings need to be used to ensure their future conservation and consideration of the appropriateness of all proposals will need to carefully balance the degree of intervention required against the longer-term conservation objective which is to retain and present the prison as a document of social history to future generations. In this instance compatible uses are essential however, it is conceivable that if three cell blocks are retained some partial internal demolition may be required to enable reuse thus ensuring their long-term preservation. In this scenario it is preferred that A, H and D Divisions be retained as they now exist with minimal alteration.

4. *Compatible uses should be preferred to other uses for the site, in order to have the least impact on the site overall and the significant buildings in particular, and all proposals for adaptation and reuse should be formulated following the principles enshrined in the Burra Charter.*

In assessing the many options, the principles of the Burra Charter, which relate to adaptation and reuse, should be adhered to viz.

> **Article 20:** *Adaptation* is acceptable where the *conservation* of the *place* cannot be otherwise achieved, and where the *adaptation* does not substantially detract from its *cultural significance.*

The significance of the buildings, elements and spaces of primary significance and the site overall is derived from its extraordinarily high degree of integrity, from its historical, aesthetic and technological significance, and from its high social value within the local community. Any future uses which adversely impact upon its significance should not be contemplated. Notwithstanding the sometimes considerably limited possibilities, future uses should attempt to utilise and enhance the existing attributes and significance of the site, as set out in this study, and in this regard uses which draw upon the significant factors, would be considered the most appropriate.

Likely compatible uses of buildings of primary significance, within the context of the Burra Charter, vary depending upon the nature of the building. This is discussed further below in Section 8.4. Compatible uses of the cell blocks are necessarily limited but would include tourism, accommodation or offices depending upon the individual building or space or budget accommodation such as a backpackers or youth hostel given that plumbing is already connected to most cells. B Division probably lends itself best to this use as several walls have been removed between ground floor cells to create double cells. Art gallery/exhibition centre or performance spaces are also possible, depending upon how it was intended to operate within specific spaces. Using the cell blocks for festivals, receptions and conferences is also possible and this has been done successfully at the Old Melbourne Gaol on a limited booking basis and subject to certain constraints. Storage could also be considered but is not specifically recommended. By way of example, it should be noted that part of the Old Melbourne, Geelong, Castlemaine, Fanny Bay and Fremantle Gaols operate as tourist venues.

Sydney Road however a route running north-south could be accommodated. Similarly a north-south connection between Bell, Drummond and Urquhart Streets to Murray Road could be accommodated in the same area east of K Division (Jika Jika). (Fig.190)

8.3.9 Repairs and Maintenance of Significant Buildings and Elements

1. *All future repairs and maintenance should be carried out in a manner consistent with the assessed significance of the place and the conservation policy.*

   Significant fabric should be conserved. The approach should first be to maintain the buildings and the site to ensure that the fabric does not deteriorate further and secondly to conserve significant existing fabric in accordance with the Burra Charter and the conservation policies contained in this Conservation Plan. To achieve the first objective, some immediate remedial works are required, particularly to sections of the bluestone wall.

   A cyclical inspection and maintenance programme should be instigated to ensure that significant fabric is kept in good physical condition and not jeopardised.

   Where existing fabric needs to be renewed for maintenance reasons, the replacement generally should match the original in design, materials and construction unless there are strong overriding functional reasons for altering the original design.

   Generally, day-to-day maintenance work can be carried out in accordance with the conservation policies without particular reference to a conservation specialist. However, major maintenance or restoration works in significant external and internal areas, should be undertaken with the advice of an appropriately qualified conservation practitioner.

   Permits will be required for all works and permit exemptions for routine works should be sought from the Heritage Council. (See 8.3.3)

8.3.10 Adaptation and Assessment of Suitability

1. *Adaptation of significant spaces or elements to compatible uses should not detract from the overall cultural significance of the place.*

   Adaptation works, including alterations to individual existing areas should have minimal impact on culturally significant fabric and should be substantially reversible where they have impact on significant fabric.

2. *Adaptive reuse of the place involving physical alteration should concentrate firstly on areas of no significance and secondly on areas of contributory significance.*

   Limitation of adaptation works as far as possible to areas of no significance or contributory significance is intended to conserve the cultural significance of the place as a whole. Adaptation works in areas of contributory significance could be quite extensive in some instances without substantial loss to the overall significance of the buildings. However, the building envelopes should be retained as far as possible particularly with regard to existing original rooflines, external fenestration and door openings. Similarly, some representative original interior elements should preferably be retained and conserved where these contribute to an understanding or are demonstrative of the original function.

the site could be demolished or retained as required provided that its alignment were interpreted in any future development as the site boundary. This might take the form of incorporation in a new road containing markers.

Development could also occur in the western section of the site within the constraints outlined above and in the areas shown in Fig. 190.

Future Stakeholders' Requirements

Presently the site is still owned by the Government of Victoria and is still operating as a prison. It is scheduled to close at the end of 1997 at which time it is proposed that it will be sold. Subdivision of the site and the creation of a number of separate titles would be possible on the eastern section of the site. On the western section of the site some more consolidated form of subdivision and ownership would be preferred such as single ownership or a body corporate or similar structure.

As such there are no individual stakeholders at present, however the City of Moreland has a keen interest in the site and wishes to see development which will reduce some of the existing traffic, planning and land use problems in Coburg. This is supported within the constraints identified above. In preparing this report the consultants have been asked to comment on the proposals for the Pentridge site contained in the report entitled *The Pentridge Precinct Design Workshop* prepared for the City of Moreland by Chip Kaufman in collaboration with Peter Mollison. The Workshop correctly recognised the heritage significance of the site and acknowledged that more study was required with regard to heritage. In future planning processes a greater account of significant elements and areas of the site, as set out in this report, is essential.

In relation to the site, the proposal for a tourist route along the top of the wall is not supported other than along a section of the west wall because of the nature of the walls and the impact that such a walkway would have on the wall. This is discussed further in 8.4.18. The proposal to make numerous penetrations in the bluestone walls and to introduce a dense internal road grid is also not supported as proposed because it would effectively result in the suburbanisation of the site and the diminution of its essential character and significant qualities. The approach to the site should be to recognise and build upon its distinctive and unique nature and to use its intrinsic attributes to enhance and add value to any new development rather than overlay the site with the typical elements of suburbia. In this regard greater pedestrianisation and less vehicular traffic through the Pentridge and Metropolitan Reception Prison sections of the site would be more appropriate, whereas higher traffic levels are acceptable, subject to certain constraints, on the eastern section of the site which is now mostly vacant except for some archaeological features. Fewer penetrations in the bluestone wall should be made, especially along the Champ Street elevation, not only for aesthetic reasons but also to retain the sense of enclosure which is fundamental to the significance of the site. The north gate could be used to accommodate a minor roadway while at the south end a penetration could be made in each of the walls at the junction of the Metropolitan and Pentridge Prisons to facilitate a connection to both sites for pedestrians and low volume traffic. A major road running south of the wall containing 2,1 and 9 Posts would separate the site unacceptably in that the sense of enclosure would be lost.

A light rail connection between Nicholson Street and Sydney Road could be routed through this part of the site provided it were located east of K Division (Jika Jika) and the Pentridge Prison. Apart from conservation constraints, the site constraints emanating from the steep gradient just east of Pentridge Prison would preclude a direct east-west link through the site to

Most importantly new buildings should specifically reference the height and materials of existing significant buildings. The towering nature of the bluestone cell blocks and walls imparts a distinct quality and character to the site and it is essential that this be maintained. New construction therefore should generally be restricted in height to below that of these elements. The height will necessarily vary across the site because of particular site conditions but generally the intent is to maintain the sense and visibility of the significant bluestone double and triple storeyed structures above other building height. The colour and texture of new buildings should be visually subordinate to the bluestone structures in that they should present a recessive rather than a dominant appearance. The view of these buildings and the bluestone walls from the east of the existing site and beyond the area around the Coburg Swimming Pool, Newlands High School and RMIT are critical and should be maintained. The siting of the Pentridge Prison on an elevated plateau above these areas would naturally assist in meeting this requirement.

Notwithstanding the demolition of C Division, within the main precinct there remains considerable evidence of the original axial and formal planning of this area. The east-west road from the main entrance to the No. 10 Post in the rear bluestone wall is significant in terms of alignment, if not fabric, and should be retained. In terms of siting, any new construction in this area should respect the original plan of the precinct including the footprint of C Division and should not project southwards to any appreciable degree beyond the alignment of the original building.

Dispersed about the site are a number of areas where archaeological investigation should undertaken. Such areas include the footprint of C Division, the exercise yards on both sides of A Division, exercise yards on the south side of B Division, area in front of B Division containing cisterns, and the area east of C Division. This area should also be investigated for archaeological remains of C Division. Similarly the site of the Pentridge Stockade should be archaeologically investigated, as should the old farm area and quarry site on the eastern area of the site. Any remnants should at least be recorded through measured drawings and photographs. The area south-east of Building 72, which is thought to be a burial ground, should be investigated and if found to indeed be a cemetery then this area should not be built upon and should be interpreted. Non-interventionist methods which could be used by archaeologists to investigate the exact location of the burial ground include an earth resistivity survey, or ground penetrating radar. Both methods have the potential to be effective in this situation.[1] Depending upon the outcome the burial ground should be retained as open space and interpreted or incorporated appropriately in new development.

Where possible original road alignments should be retained and reused as principal routes through the site. In introducing new internal roads it is essential that the number of penetrations to significant sections of perimeter wall be kept to an absolute minimum. The internal unity of the western section of the site is critical and the volume of traffic through this section should be kept as low volume as possible to avoid major internal division. Traffic problems surrounding the site and connections to key nodes should be made through the eastern half of the site which is presently mostly open space.

The Opportunities

Most of the north-eastern and south-eastern sections of the site could be developed in a manner which responds sensitively and sympathetically to the significant buildings and precincts. Development of these areas could accommodate a variety of low-rise commercial, institutional and residential buildings. It could also accommodate connections to principal transport nodes surrounding the site and/or new traffic routes. The concrete wall surrounding this section of

signage, cell furniture and the like. No other relics were observed as part of this study but is it most probable that other significant items remain on site. It is understood that some of the rope used for hangings still survives. To date the Museum of Victoria is attempting to collect items for inclusion in its collection. If a museum is created at Pentridge, then as much as possible of the collection should remain on site so as to be seen in context. In addition, since the Old Melbourne Gaol is already accessible to the public, and since it has always had close links with Pentridge it would be appropriate to transfer some items to the National Trust for display at the Gaol, which already contains some items on permanent loan from Pentridge. This is particularly important where items were originally from the Melbourne Gaol.

8.3.7 Recording

Before any demolition occurs a visual record of the site should be made.

It is essential that a photographic and digital or video record of the site, including interiors, should be made before any demolitions occur. In some instances measured drawings may be required or it may be appropriate to retain some materials, fixtures, fittings etc. for future interpretation or exhibition. Before the site closes a catalogue should be made of all the relics and objects of significance on the site and in some instances they may require photographing in situ before relocation.

8.3.8 Internal Site Development

1. *Internal site development should ensure that the heritage significance of the site is not diminished as a result of inappropriate new work or over-development, especially within significant precincts and views or near significant buildings.*

2. *New construction should only be undertaken in a manner which ensures that the cultural significance of the listed buildings and significant landscape elements are not compromised.*

Pentridge was the largest prison complex constructed in Victoria in the nineteenth century. Most of the major elements survive intact and the range of buildings and their layout clearly demonstrates today how the prison, built on the Pentonville and Separate system model, functioned. In order to maintain the significance of the site there are necessarily many constraints, but also many opportunities, for internal development of the site. (Fig. 190)

The Constraints

All new construction in significant precincts or potential archaeological sites, or adjacent to significant buildings should be undertaken with specific reference to the built fabric, planning and landscape of the significant areas, so as to maintain the setting and distinctive character of the significant elements. The specific items which need to be addressed include siting, view corridors, scale, mass and orientation of the building envelope, materials, external colours and textures, plantings and access road alignments, paving etc. so as to ensure that new development is in sympathy with the historic fabric. To maintain the integrity of the significant buildings and precinct planning of the site no new buildings should be attached to significant buildings.

Article 8 New construction work, including infill and additions, may be acceptable provided:
It does not reduce or obscure the cultural significance of the place.
It is in keeping with Article 8.

Article 9 Some structures were designed to be readily removeable or already have a history of previous moves, eg. prefabricated dwellings and poppetheads. Provided such a structure does not have a strong association with its present site its removal may be considered.
If any structure is moved it should be moved to an appropriate setting and given an appropriate use. Such action should not be to the detriment of any place of cultural significance.

Article 11 Preservation protects fabric without obscuring the evidence of its construction and use. The process should always be applied:
Where the evidence of the fabric is of such significance that it must not be altered. This is an unusual case and likely to be appropriate for archaeological remains of national importance.
Where insufficient investigation has been carried out to permit conservation policy decisions to be taken in accord with Articles 23 to 25.

New construction may be carried out in association with preservation when its purpose is the physical protection of the fabric and when it is consistent with Article 8.

Article 12 Stabilisation is a process which helps keep fabric intact and in a fixed position. When carried out as a part of preservation work it does not introduce new materials into the fabric. However, when necessary for the survival of the fabric stabilisation may be effected as part of a reconstruction process and new materials introduced. For example, grouting or the insertion of a reinforced rod in a masonry wall.

Article 13 See explanatory Note for Article 2.

APPENDIX B HERITAGE LISTINGS

APPENDIX B HERITAGE LISTINGS

1.0 Government Buildings Register

Parts of the Pentridge site have been added to the Government Buildings Register (G136) The extent of designation of the site and buildings are shown on the attached plan. The assessment and statement of significance for the site is as follows:

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

The first permanent gaol at Port Phillip was small brick building built by Batman in 1838 at the corner of William and Flinders Streets. Despite the regular transfer of prisoners to Sydney, this was often overcrowded and led to the Colonial Office erecting a larger brick gaol at Collins street near the corner of King Street in 1840. The following year an area of Melbourne was set aside as "within the rules" within which debtors were free to move after entering into agreements not to pass the boundaries. This action was taken because of the lack of a debtors prison. The overcrowding continued despite the erection of a second lock-up at the eastern Market Reserve so work was begun on the first cell-block of the Old Melbourne Gaol at Russell Street in 1841 and it was opened in 1845. The first cell blocks at Geelong were commenced four years later in 1849.

With separation the traffic of prisoners to NSW discontinued and the need for new gaols became an important consideration for the new State of Victoria. The fist action taken was to establish a stockade at Pentridge late in 1850 for convicts employed on road making or public works. by Christmas of that year there were 41 convicts held there.

The majority of Victoria's prisons were constructed between the period 1851-64 and were based on the design of the Pentonville Prison in London (1842). Pentonville was the archetypal penitentiary built to replace the transportation system as the principal form of punishment. Its design was that of a central hall from which radiated wings of separate cells, allowing a central point of supervision.

Within the Public Works Department there appears t have been a team of architects and draftsmen who worked principally on gaols, including: Charles Vickers, Gustav Joachimi, R A Dowden, H A Williams, W E Davidson and C G Ross. Aside from the smaller prisons at Portland (1853-8), Port Fairy (1853), Kilmore (1857-64) and Sale (1879), all of the major penitentiaries were designed on the Pentonville model by this team with occasional assistance from J J Clark. The earliest of these designs (Melbourne 1857, Geelong 1857 and Pentridge 1858) were cruciform in plan but later became more complex at Bendigo (1858-64), Castlemaine (1859-61), Beechworth (1859-60) and Ararat (1859-60). All these were designed to accommodate multiple radiating wings although none were completed.

At Pentridge the conversion form stockade to a penitentiary began in 1858-59 with the construction of the inner part of the present gaol comprising the walls, entrance gate and offices, penitentiary (B Division), hospital (E Division), Wardens Quarters (Female Reception) and dormitory cell blocks for working convicts (former C Division). All of these were designed by Joachimi and constructed of bluestone using conservative classical forms but with elaborate medieval detailing (esp. the crenellation) to the entrance building.

After the prison developed in units in the 1860s, 70s and 80s, it comprised:

(1) The extension of the central prison in 1862-65 by the construction of a second penitentiary (A Division) also designed by Joachimi. Like B Division, this was also of a cruciform plan with a central hall, three cell wings and a chapel wing to the fore.

(2) The 1870s saw the extension of B Division, the construction of a girl's reformatory (now G Division) outside of the main prison and the beginnings of the prison workshops. The reformatory (originally intended to be enlarged to two storeys) is constructed of dichrome brick and is of a more domestic scale and appearance than the monolithic bluestone prison buildings.

(3) The late 1880s saw the construction of a new and self-contained female prison (D Division) including a separate hospital (F Division), reception and office area, laundry work area and separate gate (south gate). The wall was extended to incorporate this new prison and the girls' reformatory. The design and finish of D Division internally and externally is more sophisticated than its predecessors although maintaining the same floor plan. the design has been attributed to George Watson and Henry Bastow with Charles Gilchrist as the draftsman.

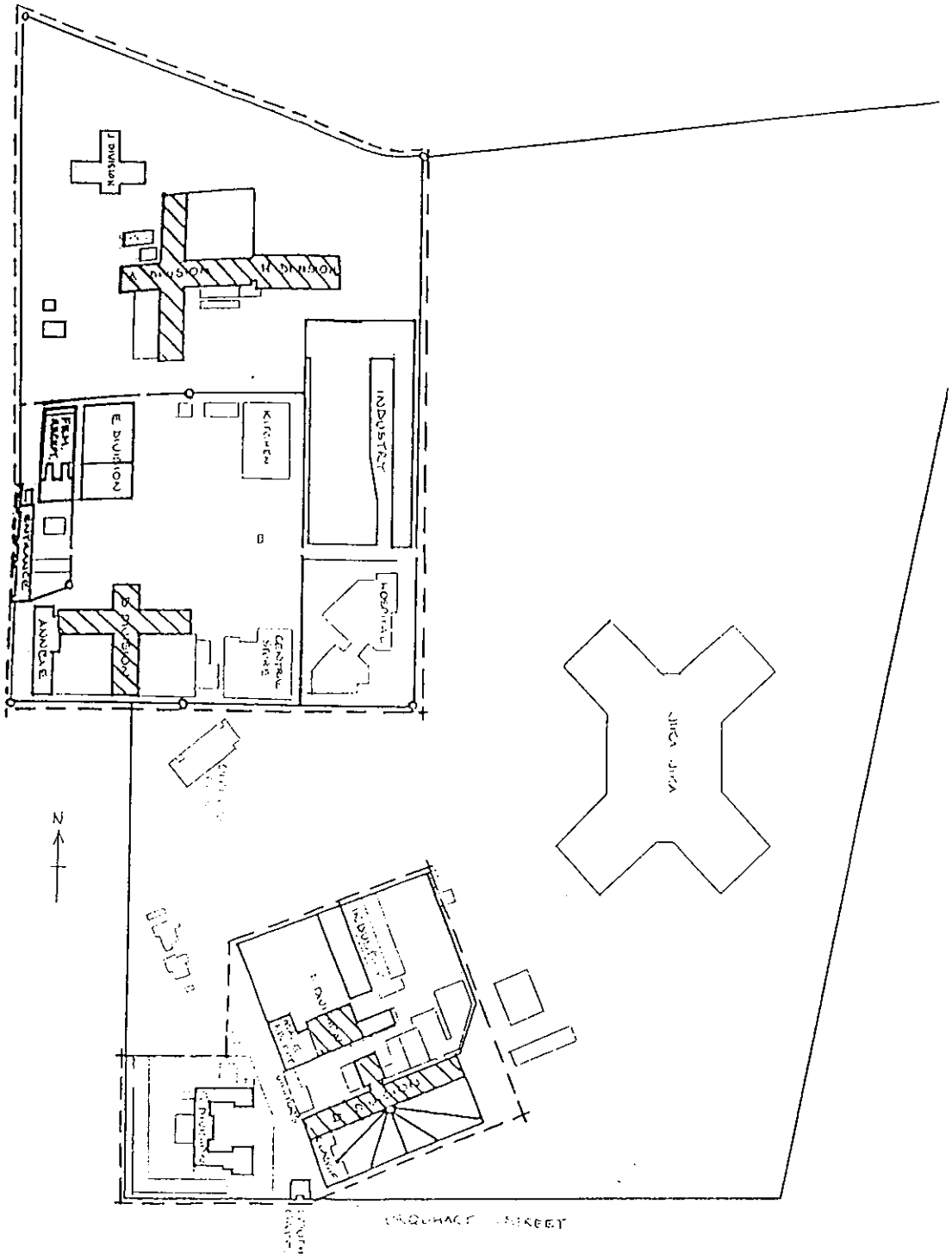
The integrity of all buildings is high the exception of the interiors of the main entrance building, Female Reception, G Division, the Industry buildings, E Division and the Laundry attached to F Division which have been altered.

SIGNIFICANCE

Pentridge represents, as much as any of the major public buildings constructed shortly after the Separation of Victoria, the new responsibilities and consequent endeavour associated with the foundation of the new colony. It is the largest of the 19th century prisons constructed in Victoria and its principal prison from the late 1860s onwards. It is one of the first Victorian prisons designed on the Pentonville model and is the only one to have developed as a stockade with self-contained units incorporating administration, incarceration, industry and health care for both male and female prisoners. Furthermore the original buildings are of an extremely high quality both in their Victorian design concept and their construction.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the designation be amended in accordance with the enclosed map thereby limiting the designation to those aspects of the site which illustrate its identified historic and architectural significance and which retain a high degree of integrity.



H.M PRISON PENTRIDGE – EXTENT OF DESIGNATION

DESIGNATED STRUCTURES: EXTERNAL ——————

INTERNAL ▨▨▨▨

DESIGNATED LAND – – – –

2.0 Australian Heritage Commission

Parts of the Pentridge site have been added to the Register of the National Estate. The Australian Heritage Commission's data base entry for the registered part of the site is as follows:

Register of the National Estate Database
Place Report

Name of Place: Pentridge Gaol Entrance Gates Building

Other Names:

Database No: 005582

File No: 2/13/0011/0005

Principal Group: Law and Enforcement

Status

Legal Status: 21/03/1978 - Registered

Admin Status: 21/03/1978 - Registered

Location

Nearest Town: Coburg

Distance (km):

Direction from town:

Area (ha):

Address: Champ St, Coburg VIC 3058

Local authorities: Coburg C (Now 2/13/58, 14/59)

Property Information:

Location/Boundaries: Champ St, Coburg.

AHC Official Statement of Significance

Description
The Entrance gates building at Pentridge gaol Coburg was constructed of excellently crafted basalt ashlar in 1858-59 as part of a major site redevelopment of the earlier established Pentridge Stockade. The design of the central entrance gates, towers and flanking two Storey administrative wings is attribute to P.W.D. Architect Gustav Joachimi and is in an

Area (ha):

Address: Champ St, Coburg VIC 3058

Local authorities: Coburg C (Now 2/13/58, 14/59)

Property Information:

Location/Boundaries:

AHC Official Statement of Significance

Description

Condition
Condition - good. Integrity - good.

Bibliographic references
BROOME, R.- COBURG 'BETWEEN TWO CREEKS'.
CITY OF COBURG, HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND STREETSCAPE STUDY, VOL 1, P14.

appropriate medieval revival mode.

Condition
The integrity of the Pentridge gaol entrance gates building has been reduced by construction of an unsympathetic and crude entrance porch to the base of the south tower, by the removal of the perimeter iron fence and gates, and by subsequent relandscaping of The Entrance Gardens.

Bibliographic references
PUBLIC TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (VICTORIA) FILE NO 1303.
PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE LAVERTON. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OF VICTORIA SUMMARY OF CONTRACTS BOOK.
BASTON, MICHAEL, ET AL. 'A HISTORY OF THE PENTRIDGE PENAL ESTABLISHMENT HISTORY RESEARCH ESSAY DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE 1965.
CUNNINGHAM, J.B. 'VICTORIA GAOLS 1857-1864'

The remainder of the complex is also on the AHC date base, where its status is as an indicative place awaiting assessment. The entry for the site is as follows:

Register of the National Estate Database
Place Report

Identification

Name of Place: Pentridge

Other Names:

Database No: 018351

File No: 2/13/011/0012

Principal Group: Law and Enforcement

Status

Legal Status: 08/05/1991 - Indicative Place

Admin Status: 08/05/1991 - Under assessment

Location

Nearest Town: Coburg

Distance (km):

Direction from town:

3.0 Coburg Conservation Study

The Entrance Building at Pentridge (Champ Street) was identified as an A Graded building in the 1990 Coburg Conservation Study. Its data sheet is reproduced here:

BUILDING TITLE: Entrance Building,Pentridge BUILDING ADDRESS: Champ Street, Coburg

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: A [X] B [ ] C [ ] D [ ] BUILDING TYPE: Prison

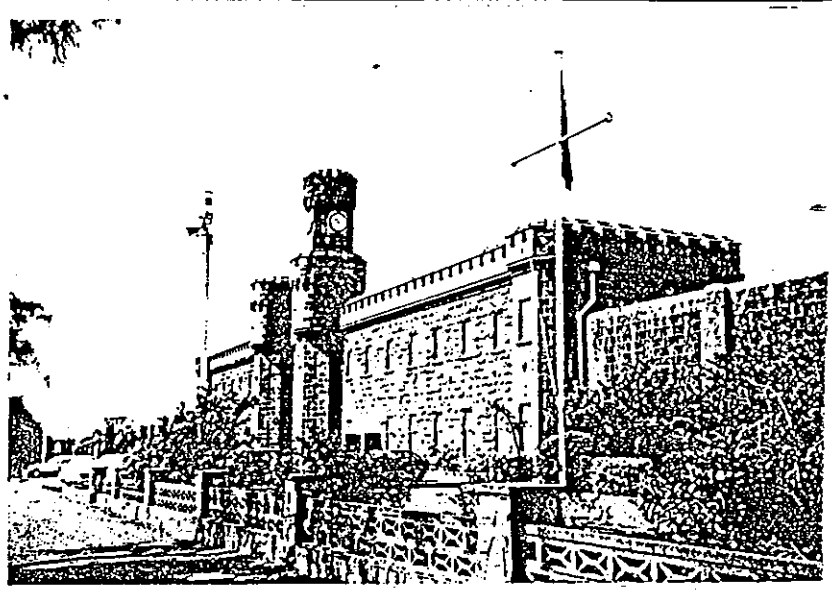
DESIGNATION: HBR Reg No File # AHC File # 2130110000501 NT File # 2954 Class [X] Rec[ ]

CONSERVATION AREA: Pentridge LEVEL OF STREETSCAPE SIGNIFICANCE: 1 [X] 2 [ ] 3 [ ]

STYLE: Scottish Baronial

CONSTRUCTION DATE & ALTERATION
1. 1858-59
2. 1952
3.
4.
5.
6.

Sources:
(1) J Kerr, Out of Sight, Out of Mind, pp 76-7



MATERIALS:

Roof:	Corrugated iron
Walls:	Bluestone
Dressings:	Bluestone
Plinth:	Bluestone
Windows:	Steel frame
Paving:	Concrete

SURVEY DATE: 21/02/90 NEG FILE: 5/13,14 REPORTER: ABR

INTEGRITY: G [ ] F [X] P [ ] NOTABLE FEATURES:

CONDITION: G [X] F [ ] P [ ]

COMMENTS: Clock-tower was not included in the original plans added on the instructions of the inspector general Lt.Col.Champ. The original mechanical clock was replaced by the present electric clock in 1974. The steel roller shutter replaced the original double wooden gate and the present pedestrin entrance immediately south was created when the main gate area underwent a security upgrade in 1959.

ALTERATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS:

Appropriate:	Rec	Inappropriate:	Rec
		Steel roll door in main gate	R/O
		Concrete block screen	R/S
		Concrete and slate retaining walls and fence at front. Flat roofed entrance portico to south of main gate.	R/S
		Parking lot in front	R

O=reinstate original design S=reinstate sympathetic alternative R=remove RAN=remove by approved method

SIGNIFICANT OWNERS/TENANTS: ARCHITECTS/BUILDERS: TITLE:
Architect: Gustav Joachimi Vol Fol

COUNCIL COMPUTER # 02351 04405 ASS CARD # 6933-42 ; MORE INFO OVER .X: COBDS039

Statement of Significance

Main Entrance Pentridge Gaol
Champ St, Coburg

The Main Entrance Building at Pentridge Gaol was constructed in 1858 as part of a major site redevelopment of the established Pentridge Stockade (1850). (1) The Tudor Gothic design of the central entrance gates, towers and flanking two storey administrative wings is attributed to Public Works Department architect, Gustav Joachimi and is of excellently crafted ashlar and rockface basalt. (2) The clock tower was not part of the original scheme.

The original building is of extremely high quality in both its design concepts and the use of bluestone construction. Dominated by crenellated battlements and machicolated round towers, it is reminiscent of castellated tower buildings such as Strawberry Hill, Twickenham and Fonthill Abbey, Wiltshire. As such it is a unique mediaeval revival building in the history and development of penitentiary architecture in Victoria. There are several buildings of individual significance within the walls. Countless historical associations with the prison of varying degrees of notoriety have been documented since 1860.

The integrity of the building has been reduced by the construction of an unsympathetic entrance porch to the base of the South Tower, by the removal of the perimeter fence and gates and by subsequent re-landscaping of the entrance gardens.

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1. Kerr, *Out of Sight, Out of Mind*, pp 76-7.

2. Ibid.

4.0 National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

The National Trust of Australia (Victoria) has classified the Administration Building (1). The classification report for the building is as follows:

The entrance gates building at Pentridge Gaol Coburg was constructed of excellently crafted basalt ashlar in 1858-59 as part of a major site redevelopment of the earlier established Pentridge Stockade. The design of the central entrance gates, towers and flanking two story administration wings is attributed to P.W.D. architect Gustav Joachimi and is in an appropriate medieval revival mode.

The Pentridge Gaol entrance gates building, being dominated by crenellated battlements and machicolated round towers is a unique medieval revival building in the history and development of penitentiary architecture in Victoria. The structure is a noteworthy and uncharacteristic work of prominent P.W.D. architect Joachimi, and a direct translation of the developing European attitude to punitive and corrective establishments. Countless historical associations of varying notoriety have been meticulously documented since 1860.

The integrity of the Pentridge Gaol entrance gates building has been reduced by construction of an unsympathetic and crude entrance porch to the base of the south tower, by the removal of the perimeter iron fence and gates and by subsequent relandscaping of the entrance gardens.

Of State Significance.

PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

1. National Trust of Australia (Victoria) File No. 1303.
2. Public Records Office Laverton, Public Works Department of Victoria, Summary of Contracts Book.
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APPENDIX C TRANSCRIPT OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT SUMMARY CONTRACTS BOOKS FOR PENTRIDGE. PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE - VPRS 2143

APPENDIX C

Transcript of Summary Contracts Books for Pentridge - Public Records Office - VPRS 2143

Contract No.	Contract Price	Description of Works	Contractor
58/38	£7519	Entr. Building New Penitentiary	W Williams
58/74	£76.5 2/6 pr Bl.	600 Bushels of Lime	Dyer & Co.
59/84	£2/6 1/2 pr Bl.	2000 Bushels of Lime	Dyer & Co.
58/125	£442	Laying on Water	C. Chambers
59/14	£2.6/-. per square, £1.17/- per	Slater & Plumbers Work	Robertson & Oaks
59/27	£19,480.7.7	Compl. of Ent. Bldg. Panopticon &c.	Glaister & Co.
59/192	£8558.4.	Hospital new Penitentiary	Glaister & Co.
59/230	£10529.2.6	Sleeping Cell new Penitentiary	Glaister & Co.
59/231	£190	Clock & Bell	Walsh & Love
59/292	£4611	Sleeping cells & c. Penity	Huckson & Co.
59/236	£299	Water Supply	G. White & Co.
60/54	£216.7	Supply of Materials	Bolger
60/118	£195	Supply of Materials & Iron Rails	W. & G. White
60/150	£420	Supply of Iron Railing	G. & J. Jones
60/155	£235	Lightening Conductors	Kobison
60/188	£133.6.8	Supply of Geelong R Lime	Melb. Lime Co.
60/243	£7699.12.8	Female Prison	Glaister & Co.
60/244	£52.10	Cast iron Sashes	Laughton
61/161	£96.5.	Supply of Lime	Doulson
62/62	£1/9 1/2 pr Bl.	Supply of Geelong R Lime	W. Lang & Co.
62/139	£349.7.6	Flagging	Dyer & Co.

62/288	£337.3.9	Flagging (4150 ft. @ 1/9 1/2)	Anderson Marshall
62/130	£178.10	Water Closet	Cornwall
62/140	£202.	Slate Water Troughs	Chambers & Cluttom
62/141	£319.4.	Plate Glass	Brooks
62/147	£26.8	Brass Cocks	Douglas
62/148	£47.10	Branch Receivers	Reeves
62/221	£118.15	Lime 1/9 pr Bl.	
62/248	£165	Slating Roof of qrs. fem. Prison	Duncan
63/199	£1/5 1/2 pr Bl.	Supply of 2500 Bls. Lime	Mc Symons
64/25	£2.2 1/2 Geelong Roache £1.9 1/2 Heads	Supply of Lime £752	G. Baker
64/172	£41. - 1/2 per C. ft.	Supply Bl. Stone Panopticon	D. Rook
64/266	1/- per C. ft.	Supply of Bl. Stone Panopticon	H.Benson
64/346	£31.10	Supply of Bl. Stone for female Prison	H. Benson
64/347	£48	Cast iron Eaves Guttering	Laughton
64/324	£10.17.4	Supply of Castings for female Prison	J. Frazer
64/391	£2.12 per 1000	at kiln Supply of Bricks	G. Glen
65/103	£343.15 - 1/9 pr Bl. from Heads 2 pr Bl. from Geelong	Lime	Victorian Lime & Cement Co
65/113	Slatery pr sq. £52/. 6 lb lead for foot super 1/9 5 lb lead for foot super 1/3 4 lb lead for foot super 1/-	Slaters & Plumbers work fem. Prison	Duncan

65/164	£86.	Lining 2 tanks & c. New Prison	S. Cole
66/109	1/8 pr Bl.	Supply of Heads Lime	Victorian Lime & Cement Co.
67/119	£150. - 1/- pr Bl.	Geelong Roache Lime	W.A. Blair
66/9A	£7.15.	Cast iron King Heads	Drysdale & Fraser
66/141A	£12.8.6	Iron Work	Macquistan
67/42A	£16.15	Slaters & Plumbers Work	
77/18	£33.6.8 - 1/4 pr Bl.	Lime	Cakelread
71-2/135	£1.4 - per Bushel	Supply & delivery of Geelong Roache lime to Penitentiary	C.Campbell & Co.
71-2/151	£24.6	Supply & delivery of copper pipes for prison	Robison Bros & Co.
71-2/152	£25.18	Supply & delivery of Welsh slate slabs to prison	Chambers (??)
71-2/173	£33.6.8 - 1/4 pr Bushel	Supply & delivery of Geelong Roache lime to prison	W.A Blair
71-2/224	£2. per (??)	Supply of Bricks	Harding & Bush
71-2/58A	£16.10	Works at offs of Penal Dept at King St	J. Cole
72-3/62	£31.5 - 1/3 per Bushel	Supply of Lime	W.A. Blair
72-3/265	£7.6	Speaking tubes at the office of the Penal Estab. King St.	W J. Parast (?)
73-4/23	£1.3 per Bushel	Supply of lime	C. Campbell & Co.
73-4/92	£187.9.	Add. of Off. Penal Dept King St formerly Stores	A. Grant

74-5/50	£167.	Supply of bricks Pentridge Prison Establ.	P Brown
74-5/211	£63.9	Cast iron fittings for new Prison Establ.	A. Cornwall
74-5/212	£13	(??) to ceiling to Penal off. King St.	A. Grant
74-5/216	£23.10	Bricklayers work for Ovens Penal Estbl.	P. Brown
74-5/223	Rates	Stoneware pipes & c.	A. Cornwall
74-5/247	£1.36	Bricklayer labor for ovens	W. Reynold
78-9/92	£1079	Steam Cooking appliances at Penal Establishment	(??) . Bloomfield
78-9/93	£17.5	Flagging at girls reformatory (Coburg Jika Jika)	G. Brookes
78-9/133	£75.	Supply of Castlemaine flagging	Wilson Corben & Co.
78-9/164	£246.	Steam boiler for penal Establishment	Johnson & Co. 2.3.6
78-9/209	£172.3.6	Alterations to Ind. Schs.(Coburg)	G.B. Gilbert
78-9/209	£172.3.6	Alterations to Industrial schools (Coburg)	G.B. Gilbert
79-80/10	£17.19	Screen at No. 1 8 ,Ward	Parlett
79-80/247	£261.6	Steam boiler & Drying room	Howard & Cooke
85-6/294	£3012.8.10	New workshops at Penal Establishment	J.H. Brewster
86. - 1/18	£1372.12.4	New Enclosing Wall & Gates, Penal Establishment	(??)
87-8/100	£287.13.7	Pentridge New Boiler for factory	D. & R. Buchanan (?)

88-89/381	£49,900	Pentridge New Prison for females	J. Downie
90-1/418	£312.10.0	Penal establ. supplying 4000 cub. ft. of Bluestone	Henry Reid
91-2/350	£312.10	Penal establ. supplying 5000 cub. ft. of Bluestone	Henry Reid
91-2/376	£2334.15.9	Penal establ. Receiving House New female prison	J. Ferguson
92-3/31	£1495.9.6	Penal establ. Additions	(??)
92-3/42	£366.3.8	Penal establ. Addns Matron qrs	Bowes
92-3/98	£36.5	Penal establ. Wire screen	(??)
92-3/106	£1231.5.11	Penal establ. Laundry Building	W. Young
92-3/142	£841.2.	Penal establ. Iron Fencing	R. Brown
92-3/182	£641.9	Penal establ. Addns. to boundary walls	W. (??)
92-3/188	Rates	Penal establ. Supply of Stone	R.H. Woolacott
92-3/254	£108.	Penal establ. 2 flushing pits	A. Sutherland
92-3/262	£488.1.3	Penal establ. Alterations to old D. Divsn	W. Young
93-4/10	£486.17.6	Penal establ. Alterations to Reformatory, New Female Prison	W. Young
93-4/17	£409.8.8	Penal establ. Alterations to old "C". Div, New Female Prison	T. K. Hogan

93-4/19	£248	Penal establ. Works in Yard, New Female Prison	Harmsworth & Co.
93-4/54	£40.4.2	Penal establ. Fencing, N.F.P.	(??)
93-4/69	£48.3.6	Penal establ. Laundry Boiler females	Cathess (?) & Sons
93-4/95	£113.8	Penal establ. Works, N.F.P.	Meredith & (?)iffard
93-4/105	£49.10	Penal establ. 25 bedsits, N.F.P.	(??)
93-4/108	£130.5.6	Penal establ. Photographic room, N.F.P.	J.K. Hogan
93-4/124	£70.2.6	Penal establ. HW (?) Laundry	H. Edgecombe
93-4/125	£78.10	Penal establ. Repairs to machinery & boilers	D. & R. Buchanan
93-4/200	£12.10	Penal establ. 300 closed pipes	(??)
94-5/23	£1/1	Penal establ. Repairs to tanks	A. Kyle
94-5/40	£164.6.8	Penal establ. 4000 c. ft. of bluestone	Rowe & Favelle (?)
94-5/42	£33.8.6	Penal establ. Bathroom (?) Matrons qrs.	J. Brody
94-5/105	£24	Penal establ. Works at N.F.P.	W. Weatherston
91-3/233	Rates	Penal establ. 7000 c. ft. of bluestone	R. Brown
95-6/46	£84	Water heater	Mephan Ferguson
95-6/143	£260.14.5	Supply of 6000 c. ft. of bluestone	W. Flanagan
95-6/210	£23.14.	New copper, other works	W. Bailey & Co.
95-6/250	£29.10.	Repairs to cooking appliances	J.A. St John

95-6/246	£36	Supply of 3000, 3" agricultural Drain Pipes	Wells & Coy
98-9/83	£188.2.108	Supply of 4000 c. ft. of bluestone	W. Flanagan
98-9/461	£444	Iron galleries in "A" Division extension	Mepahn Ferguson
99-00/355.	£40	New copper cooking trough	Lanyon & Bryant
100-01/280	£34.4	Alteration to office	G. Wigley
100-01/598	£36	3000 pipes & collars	J. Allard
100-01/645	£382.10	300 earthenware pans	Shanks & Co.
101-2/641	£205.8.11	Screens for bathrooms	W. Kirkland
102-3/76	£256.6	New boiler for H.W. service	Clydesdale (?)
102-3/205	£334.18.8	3000 c. ft. of bluestone ashlars	E. Jackson
102.-3/204	£13.4	Drain pipes & (?)	J. Allard
104-05/92	£89.18	Iron Screens to "B" division	M. O'Meara
104-05/109	Rate	Supplying (?), June 1905	Wm Baillie
106-7/185	£5053.10	Supply & erection of wire-netting machinery	H. Vale & Sons
106.-7/303	£1894.15	Supply & delivery of zinc shelter	R. Lorimer & Co.
106-7/382	£6508.2.6	Supply & delivery of wire	J. Sanderson & Co.
106-7/432	£1220.9.6	Wire netting factory	J. Eadie
106-7/529	£364	2 gas engines	E. Coulson
107-8/345	£2091.12	Wire netting machinery	H. Vale & Sons
107-8/378	£ Rate	20 tons of wire	J. Sanderson & Co.
108-9/281	£70	Warping Mill	J. Dyson
108-9/466	£418	One self acting Mule & 2 looms	J. Dyer

108-9/627	£5958.3.8	Supply of 500 tons of wire	J. Sanderson & Co.
108.-9/630	£182.18.8	Copper cooking appliances	Robison Bros & Co.
108-9/632	£182.17.6	Steam cooker	Thomson & Co.
108-9/7	£55.10	Lining acid tanks	W. Dickie
1909-10/35	£74.6	Steam heating appliances	Robison Bros & Co.
1909-10/41	£247.18.7	15 tons of Muriatic acid	Cumming Smith & Co.
1909-10/44	£238.3.8	7 tons of Muriate of ammonia	J. Sanderson & Co.
1909-10/85	£3131.11.6	150 tons zinc Shelter	The Moreland Smelter
1909-10/289	£273.17	Female Prison sundry works	P. Coldham
1909-10/427	£61.5	Reformatory Prison Refencing & Gates	A.E. Theiss
1909-10/558	£137.15	New Workshops	G.P. Coldham
1910-11/51	£168.19.5	5 tons Muriate of ammonia	J. Zwicker & Co.
1910-11/224	£187.0.6	Penitentiary for females New Cubicles	C.E Barnes
1911-12/49	£329.14	Alterations to Posts Nos 7 & 17 (?)	G. P. Coldham
1911-12/69	£175.17.6	New Hot water tank to	Thomson & Co.
1911-12/484	£127.8	Additions to workshops	A.E. Theiss
1911-12/537	£175	Vertical Steam Boiler	A. Lugton & Sons
1912-13/7	£134.8.0	New Laundry	Gay & Pickering
1912-13/70	£170.0.0	Vertical Steam Boiler	A. Lugton & Sons
1912-13/133	£330	Three Looms - Woolen factory	Jas Dyer
1912-13/303	£298.3.3	Fencing	S.S. Leonard
1913-14/60	£76.15	Partition to "A" Division	John Eadie

1913-14/61	£98.6	New Doorway in North Wall "A" Division	John Eadie
1913-14/302	£62.6.6	Tables, sinks to "A" Division	John Eadie
1913-14/322	£394.2	Officers Bathroom & c.	Dey & Cairn
1913-14/402	£338.9	Removal & Re-erection of Workshops	C.E. Barnes
1913-14/547	£225	Workshops - Reformatory Prison	Arthur E. Theiss
1914-15/51	£47	One Paper Ruling Machine	Alex. Cowan(?)
1914-15/507	£249	New Mess Room & c .	G. (?)
1916-17/220	£73	Renovating Governors Quarters	J. Amess
1917-18/55	£327	Laundry & c.	A.E. Theiss
1920-21/190	£48.76	Filling up WC's and sewerage female Prison	S.R. Bolger
1920-21/311	£248.3.2	Wire Netting factory Supply 200 W Steel pinions	Smith & Searle
1922-23/53	£78	1 Steam boiler 2nd hand	G & TR Cottrell
1922-23/69	£337.10	Wire Netting factory Roof Trusses wood	Richard Nettle
1922-23/105	£1561.5	Installation of Telephone Bells & c.	S. Pearce
1922-23/192	£401.3	Installation machinery & small cool room at kitchen	R. Werner & Co. Pty Ltd
1922-23/205	£501.8	Supply of copper cooking utensils to new kitchen	Thomson & Co.
1922-23/223	£172	Supply 2 cooking & hot presses to new kitchen	J.S. Avery

1922-23/224	£1186	Supply Steam boiler & chimney to new kitchen	F & T Johnson
1922-23/257	£174.18.6	Supply 51 Copper Fire extinguishers	John Danks & Sons
1922-23/280	£746.12	Installation of wiring five alarm & watchman's systems	Minster Bros.
1922-23/430	£176	Wire Netting factory supply of Electric motors	Thomas Bros.
1922-23/439	£1261	Wire Netting factory Installation of machinery	J.S. Avery
1922-23/579	£771.10	Installation Hot Water service Female Div.	J.S. Avery
1922-23/510	£1064	Machinery for Boot factory	German Shoe Maker
1922-23/498	-------	Machinery for Boot factory	D. Ballingall
1922-23/527	£687.3.5	Machinery for Boot factory	D. Ballingall
1923-24/73	£601.14.3	Electric motors for Woolen factory	British Gen Elec Co.
1923-24/113	£1219.16	Laundry Machinery	J.S. Avery
1923-24/157	£263	Wire Netting factory 3 Lathes	J.S. Avery
1923-24/189	£290	Wire Netting factory 220 Steel pinions	Smith & Searle
1923-24/614	£19219	Machinery & Material for Woolen factory	H.H. York & Co Ltd.
1924-25/14	£509.9.11	Steel roof trusses	E. Campbell & Sons
1924-25/294	£267.10	Installation hot water service Female Hospital & Laundry	J.S. Avery
1924-25/544	£290	Pinions & bushes	Smith & Searle

1925-26/555	£380.9	(?) Castlemaine 3 Motor truck chassis	S.A. Cheney Motors
1925-26/164	£258.15	Supply & installation of steam boiler Main kitchen	T. & F. Johnson
1925-26/178	£437	Hot water system "A" Division	J.S. Avery
1925-26/219	£260.15	Supply Electric Motors	McColl Electric Co.
1925-26/222	£392.7.6	Installing Machines to Factory	E.T. Broen Pty Ltd.
1925-26/382	£295	Supply of 1-9 inch screw cutting lathe	Mc Phersons Pty Ltd.
1925-26/679	£212.15	Supply & erection Vertical Steam Boiler	A. Lugton & Sons
1926-27/149	£1602.5.6	Remodelling Wardens Quarters	Thiess Bros.
1926-27.188	£1925	Rebuilding wall	A. Watson
1926-27/231	£69	Wardens Quarters Installation of Electric light	S. Pearce
1927-28/766	£198.3.6	Supply & installation of electric driven pump at Garden	A.E. Atherton & Sons
1928-29/199	£783.10	Repairs & renewals Wire Netting looms	A.T. Richardson & Sons
1928-29/200	£232.13.9	Installing machinery to Wire Netting looms	A.T. Richardson & Sons
1928-29/201	£1419	1 Weaving loom & 2 bobbin machines	A.T. Richardson & Sons
1928-29/202	£193.14	Supply & c. of 4 D C Lathes	Gibson Battle Pty Ltd.
1929-30/364	£330	Wire Netting factory - Repairs 3 bobbin machines	J.S. Avery
1929.30/365	£113.15	Wire Netting factory - Wrought steel pinions	Smith & Searle

1931-32/68	£94	Renewal of cables & c. fire alarms & c.	S. Pearce
1932-33/175	£80	Re-conditioning washing machine	Robt Bryce
1932-33/201	£330	Wire Netting factory Pinions	Richardson Glass Pty Ltd.

APPENDIX D EXTANT PRISONS AND PRISON BUILDINGS

APPENDIX D EXTANT PRISONS AND PRISON BUILDINGS

Name	Address	Date of Establishment	Current Use	Heritage Listings
New South Wales				
Bathurst Gaol	Browning Street, Bathurst	c. 1884	Prison	RNE
Berrima Correctional Centre	Argyle Street, Berrima	1836–39 1866	Prison	RNE
Broken Hill Gaol	Cobalt Street, Broken Hill	?	Prison	RNE
Cessnock Correctional Centre	Lindsay Street, Cessnock	1972	Prison	—
Former Cockatoo Island Convict Establishment	Cockatoo Island, Port Jackson	c. 1833	Museum?	RNE
Cooma Gaol	Barrack Street, Cooma	1872–3	Prison	RNE
Former Dubbo Gaol	Macquarie Street, Dubbo	c. 1871	Museum	RNE
Former Sydney (Darlinghurst) Gaol (now East Sydney Technical College)	East Sydney	c. 1836–41	Educational	RNE
Emu Plains Correctional Centre	Old Bathurst Road, Emu Plains	?	Prison	—
Glen Innes Correctional Centre	Gwydir Highway, Glen Innes	?	Prison	—
Goulburn Gaol	Maud Street, Goulburn	1880–83	Prison	RNE
Grafton Gaol	Hoof Street, Grafton	1861–2	Prison	RNE
Former Hay Gaol	Church Street, Hay	1879–80	Museum	RNE
Junee Correctional Centre	Park Lane, Junee	?	Prison	—
Kirkconnell Correctional Centre	Bathurst	?	Prison	—
Lithgow Correctional Centre	Great Western Highway, Marrangaroo, Lithgow	?	Prison	—
Long Bay Correctional Complex	Matraville	1908	Prison	—

Name	Address	Date of Establishment	Current Use	Heritage Listings
Maitland Correctional Centre	John Street, East Maitland	?	Prison	—
Mannus Correctional Centre	Linden Roth Drive, Mannus via Tumbarumba	?	Prison	—
Mulawa Correctional Centre	Australia Business Centre, Silverwater	?	Prison	—
Murrurundi Gaol and Police Residence	Murrulla Street, Murrurundi	c. 1860	?	RNE
Former Narrabri Gaol	Barwon Street, Narrabri	1871	?	RNE
Oberon Correctional Centre	Shooters Hill Road, Oberon	?	Prison	—
Parklea Correctional Centre	Fifth Avenue, Blacktown	1983	Prison	—
Parramatta Gaol	O'Connell Street, North Parramatta	c. 1836–41	Prison	RNE
Former Trial Bay Gaol Ruins	Cardwell Street, South West Rocks	1876	Museum?	RNE
Former Hyde Park Barracks	Queens Square, Sydney	1817–9	Museum	RNE
Former Towrang Convict Stockade Ruins	Hume Highway, Towrang	1833	Archaeological site. Museum	RNE
Former Wentworth Gaol	Beverley Street, Wentworth	1879–81	Museum?	RNE
John Morony Correctional Centre	The Northern Road, Windsor	?	Prison	—
Former Young Gaol (now Young Technical College)	Caple Street, Young	1876–8	Educational	RNE
Northern Territory				
Former Heavitree Gap Police Station Reserve	Alice Springs	1905	Museum?	RNE
Former Gaol	Parsons Street, Alice Springs	1908	Museum?	RNE
Former Alice Springs Gaol and Labour Prison	Alice Springs	1938	Unused	—
Alice Springs Correctional Centre	Alice Springs	1996	Prison	—

Name	Address	Date of Establishment	Current Use	Heritage Listings
Former Fannie Bay Gaol	East Point Road, Fannie Bay (Darwin)	1883	Museum	RNE
Darwin Correctional Centre	Darwin	1979	Prison	—
Queensland				
Former Boggo Road Gaol	Boggo Road, Brisbane	c. 1887	?	—
Brisbane Women's Correctional Centre	Brisbane	1982	Prison	—
Wacol Correctional Centre	Brisbane	early 1960s	Prison	—
Borallon Correctional Centre	Brisbane	1989	Prison	—
Moreton Correctional Centre	Brisbane	1990	Prison	—
Sir David Longland Correctional Centre	Brisbane	1989	Prison	—
Arthur Gorrie Correctional Centre	Brisbane	1992	Prison	—
Lotus Glen Correctional Centre	Marteeba	1989	Prison	—
Numinbah Correctional Centre	Numinbah	c. 1965	Prison	—
Palen Creek Correctional Centre	Palen Creek	1934	Prison	—
Rockhampton Correctional Centre	Rockhampton	1960	Prison	—
Townsville Correctional Centre	Townsville	1891	Prison	—
Westbrook Correctional Centre	Westbrook	1994	Prison	—
Former Eagle Farm Women's Prison and Factory archaeological site	Brisbane Airport, Schneider Road, Eagle Farm	1829–33	Airport (archaeological site)	RNE

Name	Address	Date of Establishment	Current Use	Heritage Listings
South Australia				
Adelaide Remand Centre	Currie Street, Adelaide	?	Remand Centre	—
Former Redruth Gaol	Tregony Street, Burra	1856	Museum?	RNE
Cadell Training Centre	Boden Road, Cadell	?	Prison	—
Former Gladstone Gaol	Ward Street, Gladstone	1881	Museum	?
Mount Gambier Gaol	Margaret Street, Mount Gambier	1866	Prison	RNE
Mobilong Prison	Maurice Road, Murray Bridge	?	Prison	—
Yatala Labour Prison	Peter Brown Drive, Northfield	1856–8	Prison	RNE
Adelaide Women's Prison	Grand Junction Road, Northfield	?	Prison	—
Port Augusta Prison	Stirling North Road, Port Augusta	1867	Prison	RNE (original buildings demolished?)
Port Lincoln Prison	Pound Lane, Port Lincoln	?	Prison	—
Former Robe Gaol	Robe	1861	?	RNE
Former Adelaide Gaol	Port Road, Thebarton	1840–2	Museum?	RNE
Tasmania				
Former Cascades Female Factory Site	Degraves Street, South Hobart	1827	State Reserve (part of original site). Archaeological site	?
Former Hadspen Gaol	Main Street, Hadspen	?	?	RNE
Hayes Prison Farm		1937	Prison	—
Jericho Probation Station Ruins	Midland Highway, Jericho	1841	Archaeological site	RNE

Name	Address	Date of Establishment	Current Use	Heritage Listings
Former Launceston Penitentiary (remnants)	George and William Streets, Launceston	c. 1830	Offices	RNE
Launceston Prison	Launceston	1978	Prison	—
Former Oatlands Gaol	Mason Street, Oatlands	c. 1830	Swimming pool	RNE
Port Arthur Historic Site	Port Arthur	1831	Museum	RNE
Former Richmond Gaol	Bathurst Street, Richmond	1825	?	RNE
Risdon Prison Complex	Risdon	1960	Prison	—
Former Ross Female Factory	Bond Street, Ross	1848	?	RNE
Former Rocky Hills Probation Station ruins	Tasman Highway, Swansea	c. 1841	Archaeological site	
Former Browns River Probation Station	Taronga Road, Taronga	?	Archaeological site?	—
Victoria				
Former Ararat Gaol	Girdlestone Street, Ararat	1858–64	Museum	RNE VHR
Ararat Prison	Ararat	1967	Prison	—
Former Ballarat Gaol remains (now part of University of Ballarat)	Lydiard Street South, Ballarat	1860	Educational	RNE GBR
Barwon High Security Prison	Lara	1990	Prison	—
Beechworth Gaol	Williams Street, Beechworth	1858–64	Prison	RNE GBR
Bendigo Gaol	Park Road, Bendigo	1858–64	Prison	RNE GBR
Former Castlemaine Gaol	Charles Street, Castlemaine	1857–64	Tourist accommodation	RNE VHR
Coburg Prisons Complex (Pentridge and Metropolitan Reception Prisons)	Champ Street, Coburg	1851	Prison	RNE GBR

Name	Address	Date of Establishment	Current Use	Heritage Listings
Women's Correctional Centre	Deer Park	1996	Prison	
Dhurringile Prison		1965	Prison	—
Fairlea Female Prison	Yarra Bend Road, Fairfield	1956	Prison	—
Former Geelong Prison	Myers Street, Geelong	1849	Tourism	RNE VHR
Former Kilmore Gaol	Sutherland Street, Kilmore	1859	?	RNE
Langi Kal Kal Prison		1950	Prison	—
Loddon Prison		1990	Prison	—
Former Melbourne Gaol	Franklin Street, Melbourne	1841	Museum	RNE GBR
Melbourne Remand Centre	Spencer Street, Melbourne	1989	Remand Centre	—
Morwell River Prison		1961	Prison	—
Sale Prison	Sale	1887	Prison	
Tarrengower Female Prison		1990	Prison	—
Won Wron Prison		1963–70	Prison	—
Western Australia				
Former Albany Gaol	Parade Street, Albany	1873	?	RNE
Albany Regional Prison	Albany (8 km west of town)	1966	Prison	—
Bandyup Women's Prison	Guildford	1970	Prison	—
Barton's Mill Prison	41 km from Perth	1942 (former forestry camp)	Prison	—
Broome Regional Prison	Broome, north-west coast	Nineteenth century in part?	Prison	—
Bunbury Regional Prison	11 km from Bunbury	1971	Prison	—
Canning Vale Prison	Canning Vale, 27 km from Perth	1982	Prison	—

Name	Address	Date of Establishment	Current Use	Heritage Listings
Casuarina Prison	Canning Vale, 27 km from Perth	1991	Prison	—
C W Campbell Remand Centre	Canning Vale, 27 km from Perth	1980	Prison	
Former Cue Gaol	Austin Street, Cue	?	?	—
Former Derby Gaol	Loch Street, Derby	1910	?	RNE
Eastern Goldfields Regional Prison	Vivian Street, Boulder	1980	Prison	—
Former Fremantle Gaol	The Terrace, Fremantle	1852–6	Museum	RNE
Former Greenough Courthouse, Police Station and Gaol	Geraldton Highway, Greenough	1870	?	RNE
Former Guildford Police Station and Gaol	Meadow Street, Guildford	1841	Museum	RNE
Karnet Prison Farm	16 km from Serpentine	1963	Prison	—
Pardelup Prison Farm	29 km from Mount Barker	1927	Prison	—
Former Perth Gaol and Courthouse	Beaufort Street, Perth	1856	Museum	RNE
Former Roebourne Gaol	Hampton Street, Roebourne	1886	?	RNE
Roeburne Regional Prison	7 km from Roebourne on the Wickham Road	1984	Prison	—
West Perth Work Release Hostel	John Street, West Perth	former convent, converted 1974	Prison	?
Woorooloo Prison Farm	58 km from Perth	former T B sanatorium, converted to prison 1970	Prison	—
Wyndham Regional Prison	Wyndham Port	former hospital, converted to a prison 1974	Prison	—