

Statement of Recommendation from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria

St Kilda Public Library, PROV H2456

150 Carlisle Street, St Kilda, Port Phillip City

Bunurong Country



Executive Director recommendation

Under section 37 of the *Heritage Act 2017 (the Act)* I recommend to the Heritage Council of Victoria (Heritage Council) that the St Kilda Public Library, located at 150 Carlisle Street, St Kilda is of State-level cultural heritage significance and should be included in the Victorian Heritage Register (**VHR**) in the categories of Registered Place and Registered Object Integral to a Registered Place.

In accordance with section 38 of the Act, I include in this recommendation categories of works or activities which may be carried out in relation to the place and objects integral without the need for a permit under Part 5 of the Act.

I suggest that the Heritage Council determine that:

- the St Kilda Public Library is of State-level cultural heritage significance and is to be included in the VHR in accordance with section 49(1)(a) of the Act
- the proposed categories of works or activities which may be carried out in relation to the place and objects integral for which a permit under the Act is not required will not harm the cultural heritage significance of the place and object integral under section 49(3)(a) of the Act.



STEVEN AVERY
Executive Director, Heritage Victoria

Date of recommendation: 13 January 2025

The process from here

1. The Heritage Council publishes the Executive Director's recommendation (section 41)

The Heritage Council will publish the Executive Director's recommendation on its website for a period of 60 days.

2. Making a submission to the Heritage Council (sections 44 and 45)

Within the 60-day publication period, any person or body may make a written submission to the Heritage Council. This submission can support the recommendation, or object to the recommendation and a hearing can be requested in relation to the submission. Information about making a submission and submission forms are available on the Heritage Council's website.

3. Heritage Council determination (sections 46, 46A and 49)

The Heritage Council is an independent statutory body. It is responsible for making the final determination to include or not include the place, object or land in the VHR or amend a place, object or land already in the VHR.

If no submissions are received the Heritage Council must make a determination within 40 days of the publication closing date.

If submissions are received, the Heritage Council may decide to hold a hearing in relation to the submission. The Heritage Council must conduct a hearing if the submission is made by a person or body with a real or substantial interest in the place, object or land. If a hearing does take place, the Heritage Council must make a determination within 90 days after the completion of the hearing.

4. Obligations of owners of places, objects and land (sections 42, 42A, 42B, 42C, 42D and 43)

The owner of a place, object or land which is the subject of a recommendation to the Heritage Council has certain obligations under the Act. These relate to advising the Executive Director in writing of any works or activities that are being carried out, proposed or planned for the place, object or land.

The owner also has an obligation to provide a copy of this statement of recommendation to any potential purchasers of the place, object or land before entering into a contract.

5. Further information

The relevant sections of the Act are provided at Appendix 2.

Description

The St Kilda Public Library is located on Carlisle Street in St Kilda, near the intersection of Carlisle Street and St Kilda Road, on Bunurong Country. It occupies a large flat site on the north side of Carlisle Street, on an allotment that extends north to Duke Street.

The Library is a large, single-storey building with a basement that comprises the original library (1972), built to an L-shaped plan, plus a later addition (1993). The original section is distinguished by its battered (inwardly sloping) concrete walls, which are realised in off-form concrete to the Carlisle Street elevation and concrete blockwork on the sides and rear of the building. The roof is largely flat but features deep projecting eaves, large fascias of red cedar boards and timber-lined soffits. A projecting pyramid-shaped skylight indicates the location of the former entrance of the original building. All elevations feature a continuous row of narrow, rectangular windows below the eaves line. There are also distinctive polygonal window and door openings. The 1993 addition occupies what was the courtyard of the original building. It includes a curved feature in polished concrete that resembles an open book and identifies the location of the current entrance to the library. The remainder of the addition comprises tinted glass panels in steel frames that echo the narrow, rectangular windows of the original building.

The main public entrance to the library is off Carlisle Street via a lobby that is part of the 1993 addition to the far east of the site. Internally, the lobby has a polished concrete floor, panelled ceiling with green motifs and plywood cladding which reflects some of the shapes used in the original building. The lobby leads to a loans desk area which occupies the remainder of the 1993 addition. A large, open-plan reading room in the 1972 section occupies the rest of the publicly accessible space. The interior of the original building has exposed off-form concrete walls, timber-lined ceilings and large square light boxes. A cluster of colourful, plastic pendant lights hangs above the children's area. A mural by Mirka Mora (1980) occupies a space on the western wall of the public reading room. The staff area comprises open-plan work areas and several smaller offices.

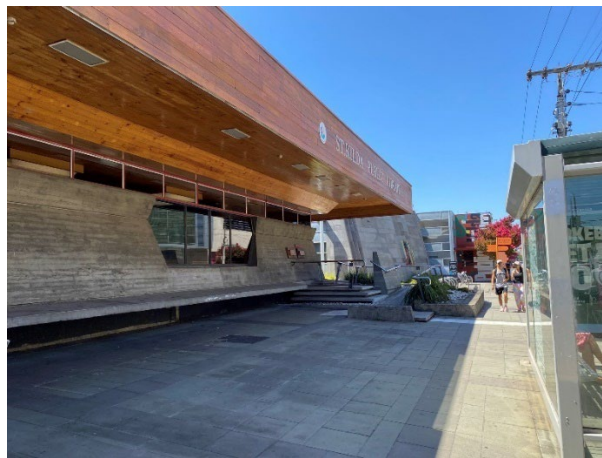
There is original furniture throughout the building, including quite a number of desks and tables. There are courtyards to both the east and west elevations. The landscape treatment of the Carlisle Street frontage consists of low concrete walls, steps, ramps and paving. The landscaping on the Duke Street side of the building includes lawn and plantings of native species. A basement car park can be accessed via a ramp from the Duke Street side of the building and via internal stairs. A pedestrian thoroughfare along the eastern side of the building links Carlisle Street and Duke Street.



Description images



2024, south elevation to Carlisle Street. The original building is to the left with the 1990s addition visible in the background.



2024, south elevation to Carlisle Street. The original building is to the left with the 1990s addition visible in the background.



2024, detail of south elevation, with original return chutes.



2024, 'book' feature on Carlisle Street.



2024, south (Duke Street) elevation.



2024, western courtyard that leads off the main reading room.



2024, interior of main public entrance via 1993 addition. Internalised original walls are visible to the rear.



2024, view of main reading room, lit by large square light boxes.



2024, view of children's area, with colourful plastic pendant lights.



2024, plaque noting the official opening of the library in 1973, and off-form concrete to the interior.



2024, Mirka Mora mural on western interior wall.



2024, original table in situ.

History

Municipal libraries in Victoria

The earliest libraries in Victoria were associated with Mechanics Institutes, the first being the Melbourne Mechanics Institute established in 1839.¹ Mechanics Institutes, 'free libraries' and similar organisations proliferated throughout the colony and provided access to journals and books to paying subscribed members. The Melbourne Public Library (now, the State Library of Victoria) was established in 1856 and was the first free public library in Australia and one of the first in the world.² During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries a small number of municipal councils established library services for public use.³

In the 1930s, the Carnegie Corporation, established by American philanthropist Andrew Carnegie, funded a survey of Australian libraries.⁴ The survey highlighted the many limitations of library services in Victoria. In response, a Library Service Board was established in 1940. Immediately following the end of World War II, there was a demand for community facilities of all types, as well as government support for community rebuilding. The establishment of dedicated local public libraries by municipal authorities began in a meaningful way in this period.⁵

In Victoria, the *Free Library Service Board Act* was introduced in 1946 to oversee a new system of government funding for local libraries. This, combined with the demand for increased municipal services in the post-war period, led to a boom in the establishment of municipal public library services.⁶ In the immediate post-war period, most libraries were established in pre-existing buildings. Several purpose-built library buildings began to appear in regional centres in Victoria in the early 1950s, where funding for capital works was more easily accessed.

From the late 1950s, purpose-built municipal library buildings began to appear throughout metropolitan Melbourne. By 1966, public libraries were operated by 115 local authorities in Victoria.⁷ Purpose-built municipal libraries initially tended to be architecturally unremarkable but focused on internal planning and providing for the varied needs of library users.⁸ When the City of St Kilda commissioned Canberra-based Italian architect Enrico Taglietti to design their municipal library in 1970, it represented a particularly architecturally bold approach to library design.

St Kilda Public Library

In the post-World II period, the councillors of the City of St Kilda were resistant to proposals for public and welfare services of all types, including a public library. In 1947, the Council's existing library collection, located in the Town Hall, was sold. In 1953, a group of St Kilda residents formed the St Kilda Library Promotion Committee to pressure the Council to provide a public library service without success. In the early 1960s, a group of concerned parents again mounted a sustained campaign for a public library, receiving little support from Council.

It was not until 1967 following Council elections that support emerged for a public library for the municipality and \$50,000 was allocated to fund the construction of a library building.⁹ A committee from the Council visited Canberra to inspect the recently completed Dickson Library (1969), designed by Taglietti.¹⁰ In 1970, Taglietti was approached to design a library for St Kilda. In the same year, Vida Horn (1925–2003) was appointed Chief Librarian and began preparing a detailed design brief for the library. She later recalled that this at times brought her into conflict with Taglietti, as she tried to ensure the building met the needs of users.¹¹

A survey of St Kilda's user population was initiated, and Horn began acquiring a collection that would cater to the community's diverse needs.¹² Taglietti's inviting design for the library was accepted by Council, but it was decided to split construction into two stages – the second of which was never constructed. Taglietti also specified furniture for the library.

¹ 'Library, State', Public Records Office of Victoria, <<https://prov.vic.gov.au/archive/VF22>>.

² State Library of Victoria, Victorian Heritage Database, <<https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/812>>.

³ Philip Goad and David Nichols, 'Local Learning: The Municipal Library in Post-War Australia', in *Community: building modern Australia*, Hannah Lewi and David Nichols (eds), Sydney: UNSW Press, 2010, p. 87.

⁴ Built Heritage, *Survey of Post-War Built Heritage*, 2010, p. 19.

⁵ Goad and Nichols, 'Local Learning', p. 86.

⁶ Built Heritage, *Survey of Post-War Built Heritage*, 2010, p. 19.

⁷ Goad and Nichols, 'Local Learning', p. 100.

⁸ Built Heritage, *Survey of Post-War Built Heritage*, 2010, p. 20.

⁹ Lovell Chen, *St Kilda Public Library Conservation Management Plan*, 2019, p. 3.

¹⁰ *Enrico Taglietti: Architect in Australia*, p. 28.

¹¹ Carmel Shute, 'A true public servant', in *Cite*, January-February 2004.

¹² Lovell Chen, *St Kilda Public Library Conservation Management Plan*, 2019, p. 4.

The library was constructed by M. Notkin Construction and completed in late 1972, with Horn keeping a watching brief on the building program. The building was formally opened by the Governor of Victoria, Sir Rohan Delacombe, in May 1973.

Upon completion, the design of the St Kilda Public Library was praised. In a feature on the newly completed building, the *Constructional Review* observed that:

*'Internally it possesses an atmosphere that is at once restful and yet sufficiently animated to appeal to children ... Planning of services, materials and building was related at all stages to the community needs of St Kilda's [municipal] population of over 60,000. Stage I emphasises the library as a source of recreational reading at all levels and provides lounge areas for members wishing to relax in comfortable and pleasant surroundings.'*¹³

Architect magazine held some reservations about the exterior of the building but observed that 'once inside, all is lightness and warmth'. It celebrated the main reading room where 'space unfolds before us as we enter...[with] variety, interest and delight. There are no formal spatial divisions.'¹⁴ In a subsequent issue it was observed that the St Kilda Public Library was a 'sprawling, idiosyncratic building, the form of which emerged from the interplay of a lively architectural imagination and functional problem.'¹⁵

When interviewed about the design of the library in 1981, Vida Horn reflected that she had written the brief for the Taglietti in terms of the functions required of the library and 'had left him to decide on aesthetic features'. It was designed to 'warm, welcoming and informal' and to provide a comfortable public space for the many St Kilda residents who lived in small flats or rented rooms. After several years of use she was pleased to have a building which had 'proved flexible in use and was low-maintenance'.¹⁶

Subsequent development

The St Kilda Public Library has been a busy and well-subscribed service since this building was completed. High community use necessitated changes to the building from the 1980s onwards. A large painted mural by Mirka Mora called *Mirka's Children*, which was created in 1980, was subsequently installed in the Library. In 1987, staff workroom areas were modified.¹⁷ In the early 1990s, Ashton Raggatt McDougall (ARM) was commissioned to design an extension to the Library. In this period, ARM was 'one of Melbourne's most individual and celebrated architectural practices' and was engaged in designing arguably its most iconic work – RMIT's Storey Hall annex.¹⁸ ARM's design for St Kilda Public Library essentially filled the courtyard of the Library that fronted Carlisle Street, but left the original building largely intact, internalising what were external walls. The construction of a large concrete 'book' feature facing Carlisle Street was the most distinctive element of the ARM design.

Enrico Taglietti

Dr Enrico Taglietti (1926–2019) was born in Milan where he began his studies in architecture in 1948. During his training he was influenced by Bauhaus approaches, the engineering of Pier Luigi Nervi and the design principles of Frank Lloyd Wright and Le Corbusier. In 1955, the Italian ambassador to Australia commissioned Taglietti to select a site for the Italian embassy in Canberra. From this point, Taglietti was enmeshed with the development of Canberra, which he adopted as his home. He designed a series of key civic and commercial buildings in the city, as well as private residences. His designs for residences typically drew 'upon his experience with Italian free form construction...he experimented with sculptural form, volumes, voids and framing views of the Australian bush'.¹⁹ Taglietti is closely identified with his creative use of concrete as a material, where 'stepped and curved forms' are not driven by 'structural determinants' but from abstract patterning to 'create interest through striking visual and spatial effects'.²⁰ Well-known public buildings in Canberra designed by Taglietti include the Cinema Centre (1965), the Italian Embassy (1967), the Dickson Library (1968), the Giralang Primary School (1974) and the Australian War Memorial Repository in Mitchell (1978-79).²¹ A 2018 symposium organised in acknowledgement of his work noted that 'Enrico Taglietti's contribution to

¹³ *Construction Review*, quoted in Lovell Chen, *St Kilda Public Library Conservation Management Plan*, 2019, p. 11.

¹⁴ *Architect*, July-August 1973, vol 3 n 27, p. 14.

¹⁵ *Architect*.

¹⁶ 'Libraries mean more than simply books', *The Age*, 17 June 1981, p. 17.

¹⁷ Lovell Chen, p. 13.

¹⁸ Lovell Chen, p. 14.

¹⁹ Background Information, Cinema Centre, 2021, ACT Heritage Register, <https://www.environment.act.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0010/1737136/cinema-centre-background-information.pdf>.

²⁰ Jennifer Taylor, *Australian Architecture since 1960*, Sydney: Law Book Company, 1986, p. 89.

²¹ Paola Favaro, 'Taglietti, Enrico', eds Philiip Goad and Julie Willis, *The Encyclopedia of Australian Architecture*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2012.

Australian architecture is difficult to overstate. His thoughtful detailing, aesthetics and sense of place have helped to shape Australia's national capital'.²²

The Dickson Library, which the St Kilda Public Library closely resembles, is one of the most celebrated of his designs and is notable for its layered horizontal forms, expressive use of concrete and extensive cantilevers. The Dickson Library was awarded the RAI ACT Chapter Twenty-Five Year Award for a public building in 1995.²³ The Cinema Centre, Giralang Primary School and the Dickson Library are included in the ACT Heritage Register.²⁴

Taglietti's work is somewhat unusual in Australia and his personal style is highly identifiable. Architectural historian Jennifer Taylor has written of Taglietti that his:

*'... architecture has no parallel in the country. It strangely combines the gaiety of much Italian, free-form construction with the sobriety of the heavy forms of Japan's post-war architects. It is an architecture fashioned for mood and visual delight.'*²⁵

In 2007, Taglietti received the RAI Gold Medal from the National Chapter of the Australian Institute of Architects. The St Kilda Public Library is one of the few examples of his work outside of Canberra or New South Wales.

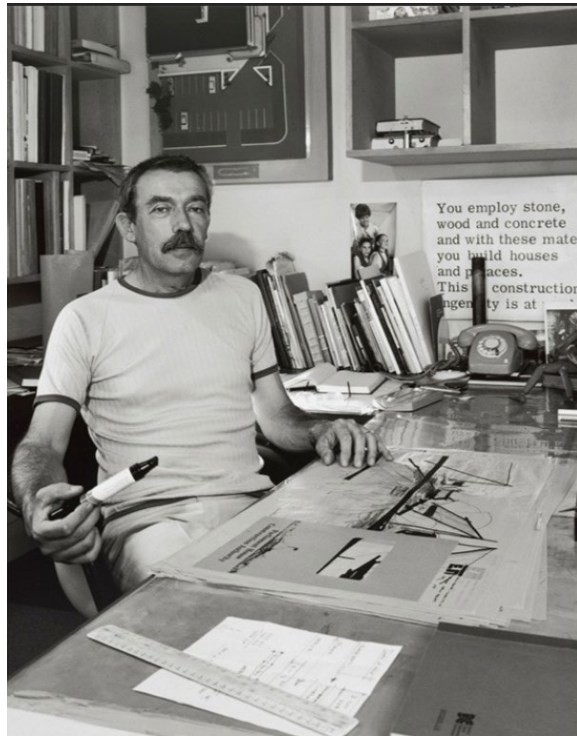
²² <https://www.indesignlive.com/ideas/enrico-taglietti-karen-mccartney>

²³ Non-statutory background information for Dickson Library, ACT Heritage Register, <https://www.environment.act.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0006/148344/dickson-library-background-information.pdf>.

²⁴ ACT Heritage Register, <https://www.environment.act.gov.au/heritage/heritage_register>.

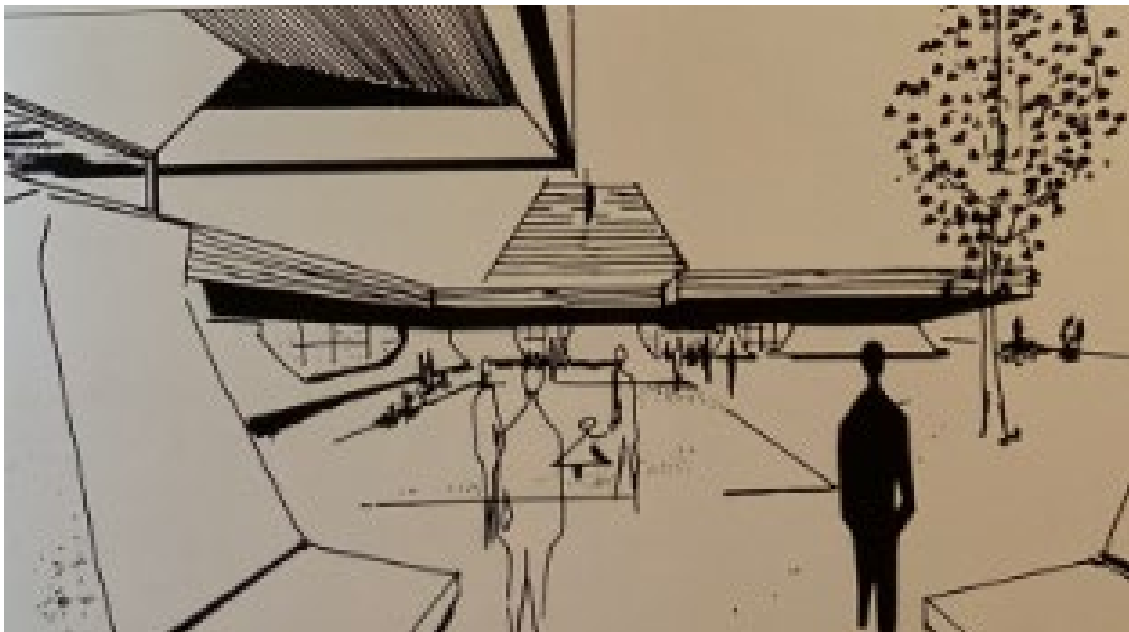
²⁵ Jennifer Taylor, *Australian Architecture since 1960*, Sydney: Law Book Company, 1986, p. 89.

Historical images



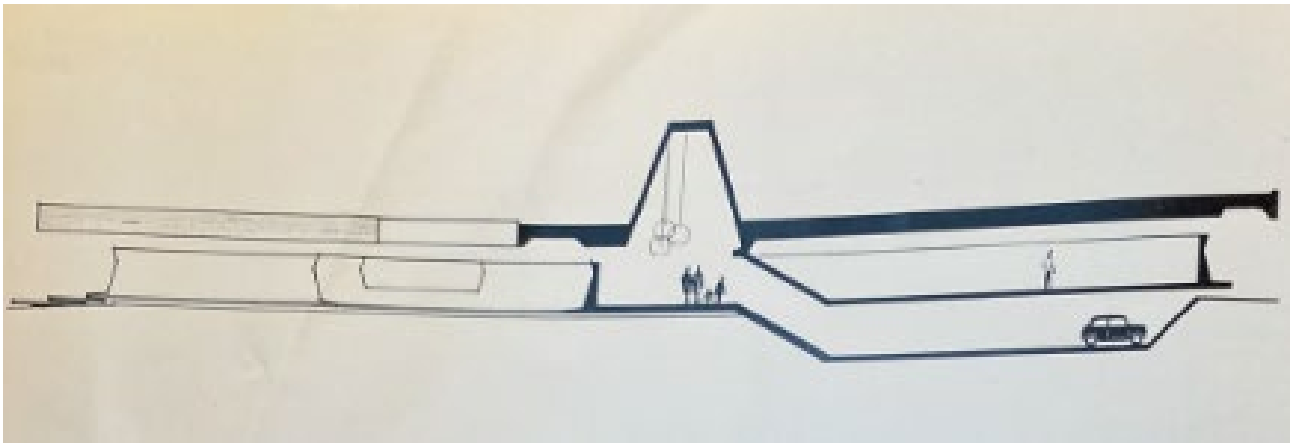
c1985, Enrico Taglietti

Source: <https://www.indesignlive.com/ideas/enrico-taglietti-karen-mccartney>

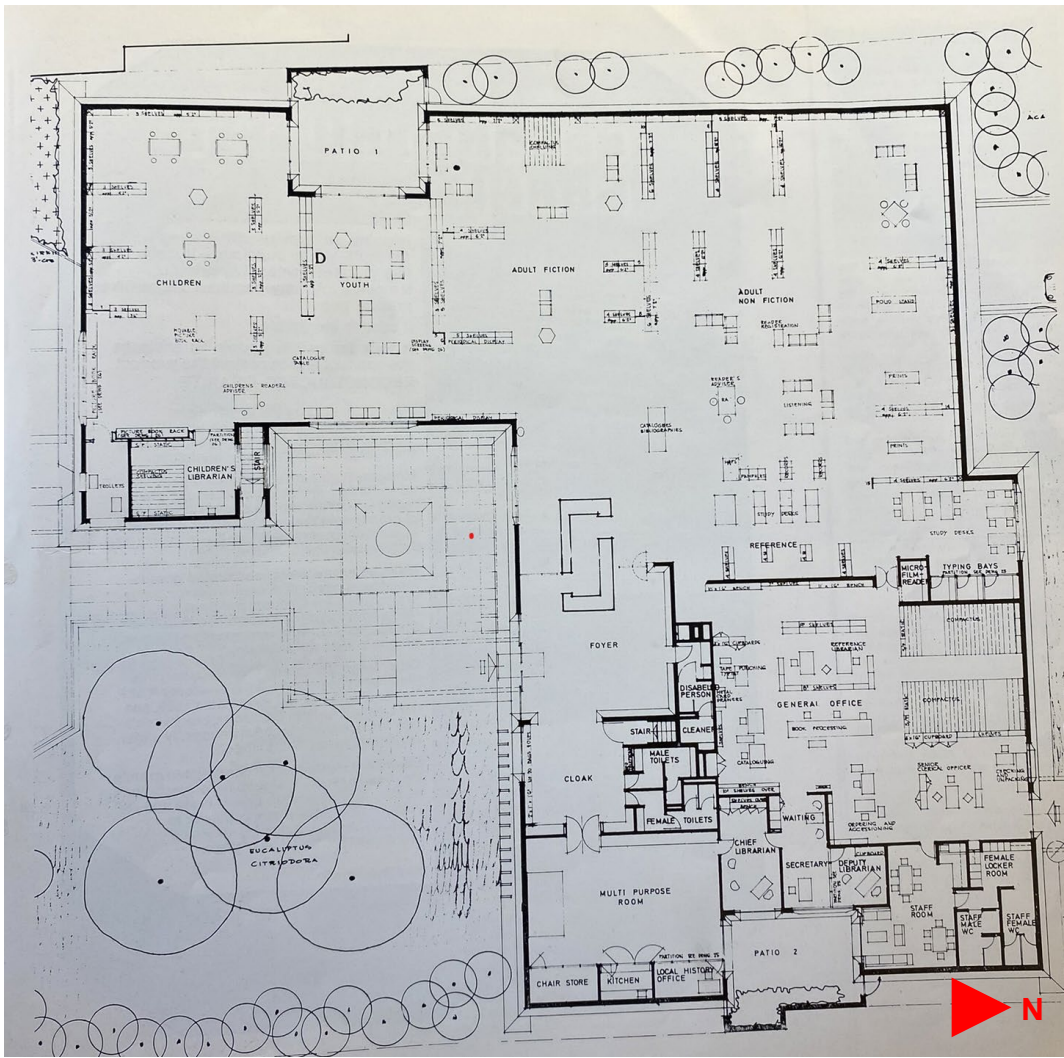


1971, Conceptual drawing for St Kilda Public Library, as it appeared in St Kilda Today.

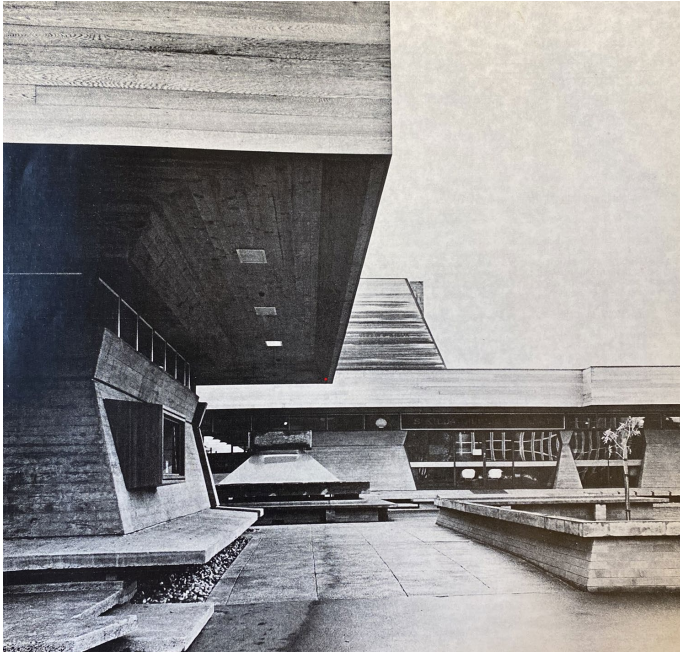
Source: *The Contribution of Enrico Taglietti to Canberra's Architecture.*



1973, Section drawing of St Kilda Public Library showing basement car park.
 Source: Architect, July-August 1973



1973, floor plan of St Kilda Public Library
 Source: Architect, July-August 1973



1973, Carlisle Street (south) elevation showing original entrance, courtyard and landscape treatment. The courtyard is now occupied by the ARM addition but major building features are still discernible.
Source: Architect, July-August 1973



1973, view of courtyard looking toward Carlisle Street.
Source: The Contribution of Enrico Taglietti to Canberra's Architecture



1973, interior, entrance.
Source: The Contribution of Enrico Taglietti to Canberra's Architecture.



c1973, interior, view of Children's area.
Source: St Kilda 50th Anniversary Gallery
<<https://library.portphillip.vic.gov.au/about-our-libraries/library-hours-and-locations/st-kilda-library/st-kilda-50th-anniversary-gallery>>



*For reference, c1969, Dickson District Library in the ACT, designed by Taglietti and completed in 1969, was the direct inspiration for St Kilda Public Library.
Source: Australian Architecture Since 1960*

Selected bibliography

ACT Heritage Council, Background Information, Cinema Centre, 2021, ACT Heritage Register, <https://www.environment.act.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0010/1737136/cinema-centre-background-information.pdf>.

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Taylor, Jennifer., *Australian Architecture since 1960*, Sydney: Law Book Company, 1986.

Consultation and interviews

Thank you to Sera-Jane Peters, Heritage Advisor at the City of Port Phillip, and Katherine Foster, Team Leader Library Branch, for their assistance in the preparation of this recommendation.

Further information

Traditional Owner Information

The St Kilda Public Library is located on the traditional land of the Bunurong People. Under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, the Registered Aboriginal Party for this land is the Bunurong Land Council Aboriginal Corporation.

Native Title

Native title is the recognition in Australian law that some Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people continue to hold rights and interests in land and water. Native title is not granted by governments. It is recognised through a determination made by the Federal Court of Australia under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth).

In 2010, acknowledging the difficult nature of having native title determined under the Native Title Act, the Victorian Government developed an alternate system for recognising the rights of Victorian traditional owners. The *Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010* (Vic) allows the government and traditional owner groups to make agreements that recognise traditional owners' relationship to land and provide them with certain rights on Crown land.

There has been no Native Title determination or agreement under the Traditional Owner Settlement Act in this location.

Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register

The St Kilda Public Library is not included in the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register and is not in an area of Aboriginal cultural heritage sensitivity

(October 2024)

Integrity

The integrity of the place is very good. The cultural heritage values of the St Kilda Public Library can be read in the physical fabric of the place. Although the 1993 addition has changed the appearance of the building on the Carlisle Street frontage, Taglietti's design is still readily discernible. While ARM's design, particularly the insertion of the 'book', is architecturally distinctive, it left the original building largely intact and echoed its design motifs.

(October 2024)

Intactness

The intactness of the St Kilda Public Library is very good. Although the building has a sizeable addition, the 1973 building is still very much intact, externally and internally. Surviving original furniture, fixtures and fittings, contribute to the intactness of the place. Other changes have been made to non-public areas and have not adversely impacted the cultural heritage significance of the place.

(October 2024)

Condition

The condition of St Kilda Public Library is very good. The most major condition issue appears to be cracking to concrete in several locations.

(October 2024)

Note: The condition of a place or object does not influence the assessment of its cultural heritage significance. A place or object may be in very poor condition and still be of very high cultural heritage significance. Alternatively, a place or object may be in excellent condition but be of low cultural heritage significance.

Heritage Overlay

The place is included within a Heritage Overlay precinct (HO7 – St Kilda, Elwood, Balaclava, Ripponlea).

Other Overlays

A Special Building Overlay (SBO1) applies to part of the site.

Other Listings

The St Kilda Public Library is recognised by DOCOMOMO Australia and included in its Victorian Register.

Other Names

St Kilda Library.

Date of construction/creation

1972

Architect//Builder/Designer/Maker

Enrico Taglietti (architect, 1972 section)

Notkin Constructions (builder, 1972 section)

ARM Architecture (architects, 1993 section)

Architectural style

Late-twentieth century

Statutory requirements under section 40

Terms of the recommendation (section 40(3)(a))

The Executive Director recommends that the St Kilda Public Library is included in the VHR.

Information to identify the place or object or land (section 40(3)(b))

Number: H2456

Category: Registered Place and Registered Object Integral to a Registered Place.

Name: St Kilda Public Library

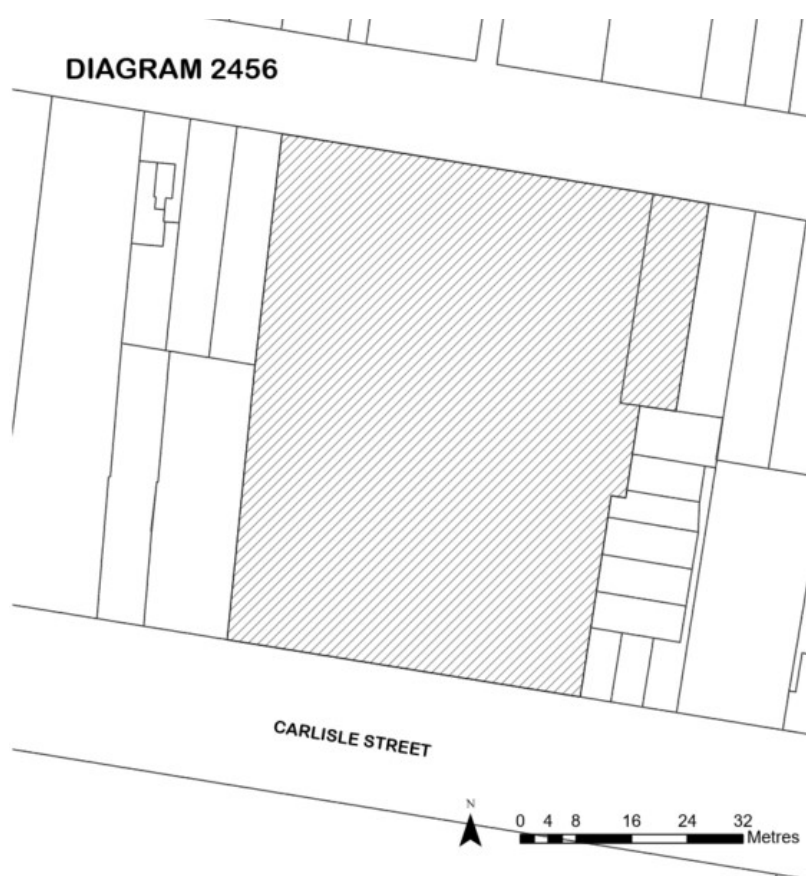
Location: 150 Carlisle Street, St Kilda

Municipality: Port Phillip City

Proposed extent of registration

The Executive Director recommends that the extent of registration for the St Kilda Public Library be gazetted as:

All of the place shown hatched on Diagram 2456 encompassing all of Lot 1 on Plan of Subdivision 334783 and all of Lot 1 on Plan of Subdivision 45670 and all of the objects integral to the place listed in the inventory held by the Executive Director.



Aerial photo of the place showing proposed extent of registration



Note: This aerial view provides a visual representation of the place. It is not a precise representation of the recommended extent of registration. Due to distortions associated with aerial photography some elements of the place may appear as though they are outside the extent of registration.

Rationale for the extent of registration

The recommended extent of registration comprises the parcel of land the building is located on (1\PS334783). This includes all elements of the building and associated landscaping to Carlisle Street. The proposed extent of registration also includes an allotment on the northeast side of the site that forms part of the library site and provides access to the building from Duke Street. It also includes objects integral to the place, which are detailed below.

It should be noted that everything included in the proposed extent of registration including all of the land, all soft and hard landscape features, plantings, all of the building (exterior, interior and fixtures), and objects integral to the understanding of the cultural heritage significance of the place is proposed for inclusion in the VHR. A permit or permit exemption from Heritage Victoria is required for any works within the proposed extent of registration, apart from those identified in the categories of works or activities in this recommendation.

The recommended extent of the registration is the same as the nominated extent of registration.

Reasons for the recommendation, including an assessment of the State-level cultural heritage significance of the place and objects integral (section 40(3)(c))

Following is the Executive Director's assessment of St Kilda Public Library against the tests set out in [The Victorian Heritage Register Criteria and Thresholds Guidelines \(2022\)](#). A place or object must be found by the Heritage Council to meet Step 2 of at least one criterion to meet the State-level threshold for inclusion in the VHR.

CRITERION A: Importance to the course, or pattern, of Victoria's cultural history.

Step 1 Test for Criterion A

No.	Test	Yes/No	Reason
A1)	Does the place/object have a clear association with an event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life in Victoria's cultural history?	Yes	The place has a clear association with the building of municipal public libraries in the decades following World War II.
A2)	Is the event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life of historical importance, having made a strong or influential contribution to Victoria?	Yes	This phase is of historical importance, having made a strong and influential contribution to Victoria. During the 1950s and 1960s, there was a public demand for community facilities of all types – including baby health centres, swimming pools and public libraries. The combination of available funding, community agitation and sympathetic governments led to an enormous increase in public library facilities across the state. This is a phase of historical importance, reflecting postwar population growth and evolving ideas about recreation, education and community cohesion. Municipal public libraries have become key community institutions in virtually all suburbs and townships across Victoria.
A3)	Is there evidence of the association to the event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life in Victoria's cultural history?	Yes	There is evidence of the association between the place and the historical phase. Although the St Kilda Public Library is a late example of library building in this phase, being completed in 1972, and formally opened in 1973, it was the result of the push for library facilities throughout the 1950s and 1960s and there is ample documentary evidence of this.

If A1, A2 and A3 are all satisfied, then Criterion A is likely to be relevant (but not necessarily at the State level)

Executive Director's Response:	Yes	Criterion A is likely to be relevant.
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Step 2 State-level test for Criterion A

No.	Test	Yes/No	Reason
SA1)	Does the place/object allow the clear association with the event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life of historical	No	As noted above, the St Kilda Public Library dates from the 1970s and is a comparatively late example from the phase.

importance to be understood better than most other places or objects in Victoria with substantially the same association?

It does not enable the phase to be particularly well understood.

If SA1 is satisfied, then Criterion A is likely to be relevant at the State level

Executive Director's Response:

No

Criterion A is not likely to be relevant at the State level.

CRITERION B: Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Victoria's cultural history.

Step 1 Test for Criterion B

No.	Test	Yes/No	Reason
B1)	Does the place/object have a clear association with an event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life of importance in Victoria's cultural history?	Yes	As explored above, the St Kilda Public Library has a clear association with the building of municipal public libraries in the decades following World War II.
B2)	Is there evidence of the association to the historical phases etc identified at B1)?	Yes	As above, there is evidence of an association between the phase and the place.
B3)	Is there evidence that place/object is rare or uncommon, <u>or</u> has rare or uncommon features?	No	Library buildings are common across Victoria. There is no evidence the place is rare or uncommon. The building's design characteristics are distinctive. These characteristics are better assessed under other criteria, namely Criterion D.

If B1, B2 AND B3 are satisfied, then Criterion B is likely to be relevant (but not necessarily at the State level)

Executive Director's Response:

No

Criterion B is not likely to be relevant.

CRITERION C: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Victoria's cultural history.

Step 1 Test for Criterion C

No.	Test	Yes/No	Reason
C1)	Does physical fabric and/or documentary evidence and/or associated oral history or cultural narratives relating to the place/object indicate a likelihood that the place/object contains evidence of cultural heritage significance that is not currently visible and/or well understood or available from other sources?	No	It is unlikely the St Kilda Public Library contains evidence of cultural heritage significance that is not currently visible and/or well understood or available from other sources.

C2)	And, from what we know of the place/object, is the physical evidence likely to be of an integrity and/or condition that it could yield information through detailed investigation?	N/A	The integrity and condition of the place may be good, but it is unlikely to yield information through investigation that is not currently visible and/or well understood or available from other sources (see C1).
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If both C1 AND C2 are satisfied, then Criterion C is likely to be relevant (but not necessarily at the State level)

Executive Director's Response:	No	Criterion C is not likely to be relevant.
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CRITERION D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places and objects

Step 1 Test for Criterion D

No.	Test	Yes/No	Reason
D1)	Is the place/object one of a class of places/objects that has a clear association with an event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life in Victoria's history?	Yes	The St Kilda Public Library belongs to the class of municipal public libraries. This class has a clear association with the historical phase of the building of municipal public libraries in the decades following World War II.
D2)	Is the event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life of historical importance, having made a strong or influential contribution to Victoria?	Yes	As above, this phase is of historical importance.
D3)	Are the principal characteristics of the class evident in the physical fabric of the place/object?	Yes	The principal characteristics of the class are evident in the physical fabric of the place and in its objects integral. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prominent siting in a readily accessible location Access to the outdoors, for example, via courtyards and setbacks Open plan Provision for different user groups, including children and adults Areas for study, casual reading and community activities Well-lit interior.

If D1, D2 AND D3 are satisfied, then Criterion D is likely to be relevant (but not necessarily at the State level)

Executive Director's Response:	Yes	Criterion D is likely to be relevant.
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Step 2 State-level test for Criterion D

No.	Test	Yes/No	Reason
SD1)	Is the place/object a notable (fine, influential or pivotal) example of the class in Victoria?	Yes	<p>The St Kilda Public Library is a notable example of the class of municipal public library. It is a fine example.</p> <p>It displays a large number of the characteristics of the class in a way that enables the class to be easily understood. It also displays characteristics that are of a higher quality than are typical of the class in its distinctive architectural qualities.</p> <p>The design for the library was a departure from the more typical designs for local libraries that had proliferated in the 1950s and 1960s. St Kilda Public Library is among the most architecturally bold examples of a municipal library building in Victoria. The building has a striking external form and is distinguished by its use of concrete and timber. It demonstrates inventive internal planning that is the result of a detailed programme prepared by progressive city librarian Vida Horn.</p> <p>The design for the St Kilda Public Library drew on the design for the Dickson Library in the ACT, which at the time of its completion was one of Australia's most lauded designs for a library. It is an important work of eminent architect Dr Enrico Taglietti, the majority of whose work is located in the ACT and NSW.</p>

If SD1 is satisfied, then Criterion D is likely to be relevant at the State level

Executive Director's Response:	Yes	Criterion D is likely to be relevant at the State level.
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CRITERION E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.

Step 1 Test for Criterion E

No.	Test	Yes/No	Reason
E1)	Does the physical fabric of the place/object clearly exhibit particular aesthetic characteristics?	Yes	The physical fabric of the place clearly exhibits aesthetic characteristics in its form, planning and material choice.

If E1 is satisfied, then Criterion E is likely to be relevant (but not necessarily at the State level)

Executive Director's Response:	Yes	Criterion E is likely to be relevant.
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Step 2 State-level test for Criterion E

No.	Test	Yes/No	Reason
SE1)	<p>Are the aesthetic characteristics 'beyond the ordinary' or are outstanding as demonstrated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence from within the relevant discipline (architecture, art, design or equivalent); and/or Critical recognition of the aesthetic characteristics of the place/object within a relevant art, design, architectural or related discipline within Victoria; and/or Wide public acknowledgement of exceptional aesthetic qualities of the place/object in Victoria expressed in publications, print or digital media, painting, sculpture, songs, poetry, literature, or other media? 	No	<p>There is no evidence that the aesthetic characteristics at the place are 'beyond the ordinary' or are outstanding. Its aesthetic characteristics are clearly appreciated by users of the library and by staff. However, these characteristics could not be said to have garnered a high level of critical recognition or wide public acknowledgement.</p> <p>These aesthetic characteristics relate to the building's architecture and have been considered under Criterion D as part of the place's fine design characteristics.</p>

If SE1 is satisfied, then Criterion E is likely to be relevant at the State level

Executive Director's Response:	No	Criterion E is not likely to be relevant at the State level.
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CRITERION F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

Step 1 Test for Criterion F

No.	Test	Yes/No	Reason
F1)	Does the place/object contain physical evidence that clearly demonstrates creative or technical achievement for the time in which it was created?	No	The St Kilda Public Library does not contain physical evidence that clearly demonstrates creative or technical achievement for the time in which it was created.
F2)	Does the physical evidence demonstrate a high degree of integrity?	NA	The physical evidence at the place demonstrates a high degree of integrity; however, it does not contain physical evidence that clearly demonstrates creative or technical achievement for the time in which it was created.

If both F1 and F2 are satisfied, then Criterion F is likely to be relevant (but not necessarily at the State level)

Executive Director's Response:	No	Criterion F is not likely to be relevant.
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CRITERION G: Strong or special association with a particular present-day community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

Step 1 Test for Criterion G

No.	Test	Yes/No	Reason
G1)	Does the place/object demonstrate social value to a community or cultural group in the present day in the context of its cultural heritage significance? Evidence must be provided for all three facets of social value listed here:		
i)	Existence of a community or cultural group; <u>and</u>	Yes	There is evidence that the place has social value in the present day to the community of St Kilda and the City of Port Phillip.
ii)	Existence of a strong attachment of a community or cultural group to the place or object; <u>and</u>	Yes	There is evidence of a strong attachment of the community to the St Kilda Public Library. The library remains an immensely popular community facility and maintains high visitor numbers. Over its history there has been a strong community interest in plans for the library and change to the building and its surrounds.
iii)	Existence of a time depth to that attachment.	Yes	There is evidence of the attachment dating to at least 1973 when the library opened.

If all facets of G1 are satisfied, then Criterion G is likely to be relevant (but not necessarily at the State level)

Executive Director's Response:	Yes	Criterion G is likely to be relevant.
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Step 2 State-level test for Criterion G

No.	Test	Yes/No	Reason
SG1)	Is there evidence that the social value resonates across the broader Victorian community as part of a story that contributes to Victoria's identity?	No	There is no evidence that the social value of the St Kilda Public Library resonates beyond the local community.

If all facets of SG1 are satisfied, then Criterion G is likely to be relevant at the State level

Executive Director's Response:	No	Criterion G is not likely to be relevant at the State level.
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CRITERION H: Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Victoria's history.

Step 1 Test for Criterion H

No.	Test	Yes/No	Reason
H1)	Does the place/object have a direct association with a person, or group of persons who has made a strong or influential contribution in their field of endeavour?	Yes	H1(i) There is a direct association between St Kilda Public Library and public librarian Vida Horn and architect Enrico Taglietti. H1(ii) Horn was a skilled and influential librarian who developed the architectural programme for the building in close association with Taglietti. She was integral to the early success of the St Kilda Library service. Taglietti was an eminent architect who designed a series of celebrated public buildings and private residences. He was recognised with a gold medal awarded by the Australian Institute of Architects (National Chapter) in 2007.
H2)	Is there evidence of the association between the place/object and the person(s)?	Yes	There is evidence of the association between the St Kilda Public Library and both Horn and Taglietti.
H3)	Does the association relate: • directly to achievements of the person(s); <u>and</u> • to an enduring and/or close interaction between the person(s) and the place/object?	Yes	H3(i) The association between the St Kilda Public Library and Horn and Taglietti relates directly to their achievements. H3(ii) Both could be said to have a close association with the place.

If all facets of H1, H2 AND H3 are satisfied, then Criterion H is likely to be relevant (but not necessarily at the State level)

Executive Director's Response:	Yes	Criterion H is likely to be relevant.
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Step 2 State-level test for Criterion H

No.	Test	Yes/No	Reason
SH1)	Are the life or works of the person/persons important to Victoria's history?	No	The life or works of Horn and Taglietti are not important in Victoria's history. Although both were talented individuals who made valuable contributions in their field, neither could be said to have contributed to Victoria's history more broadly. Taglietti's achievements are more readily associated with the ACT.
SH2)	Does this place/object allow the association between the person or group of persons and their importance in Victoria's history to be readily appreciated better than most other places or objects in Victoria?	N/A	As above, the works of Horn and Taglietti cannot be considered important to Victoria's history.

If SH1 and SH2 are satisfied, then Criterion H is likely to be relevant at the State level

Executive Director's Response:	No	Criterion H is not likely to be relevant at the State level.
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Objects Integral

Definition

'Objects integral' can be included in the VHR if they contribute to understanding the cultural heritage significance of a registered place. It should be noted that fixtures (such as window frames or decorative masonry) automatically form part of the registered place and are therefore protected under the Act. More information about objects integral is available on the [Heritage Council website](#). There are a number of original fittings and fixtures at the St Kilda Public Library (such as the original book return chutes) that are considered significant but are not identified as objects integral.

Background

When Taglietti designed the St Kilda Public Library, he specified furniture to be installed in the completed building. This includes the range of desks and tables, red vinyl chairs and shelves in the children's area. Much of this furniture survives and is still in use at the place.

The coloured lights above the children's area are considered an object integral in the case of this registration. They are particularly identified with the place. Their proposed inclusion as an object integral is intended to highlight their significance.

Objects integral

The objects integral located at the St Kilda Public Library largely consist of original furniture. More details about these objects are listed in the inventory at the end of this report. In summary, they comprise:

- Tables (large and small square tables and low round tables)
- Vinyl tub chairs (red and blue, some paired)
- Black vinyl armchairs
- Coloured pendant lights
- Timber display boards
- Children's display shelves
- *Mirka's Children* mural by Mirka Mora
- Steel lockers

Assessment of whether the objects are integral to understanding the cultural heritage significance of a registered place (40(3A)(b))

The Heritage Council's *Policy: Objects Integral to a Registered Place* notes that for the purposes of the Act, an object will be considered integral to a place if it satisfied the following tests:

No.	Test	Yes/No	Reason
1.	Does the object/s form a key part of that place, being a component in its design, operation or use that contributes importantly to a richer and more complete understanding of its historical, cultural, technical, aesthetic and/or social meaning at a State level?	Yes	The items of original furniture were part of Taglietti's vision for place and date from the building's completion. They speak to the varied functions the building was required to provide, including welcoming spaces for children, locations to study and places for casual reading. The coloured lights above the children's area are particularly identified with the building. Mirka Mora's mural is not original to the building's opening but has been associated with the library for several decades.
2.	Can the contribution be substantiated through physical, documentary or oral evidence?	Yes	The contribution is supported through documentary and oral evidence, including early photographs, specification documentation and the recollections of staff.

Executive Director's Response

The objects can be considered integral to the place

Summary of how the object is integral to understanding the cultural heritage significance of the place (40(4)(b))

The objects integral have been part of the place for several decades. They are a tangible connection to the era of the building's completion and assist in understanding how the building has been used and enjoyed over time. Most were part of the architect's original vision for the place.

Comparisons

Libraries in the VHR

FORMER LIBRARY

408 WARRENHEIP STREET, BUNINYONG, BALLARAT CITY

H0488

Constructed around 1862, the Former Library in Buninyong is notable for its highly detailed façade. This building is most unusual in country Victoria for its elaborate timber facade and forms an important part of the history of one of Victoria's early gold-mining areas.



BRaille LIBRARY AND HALL

31-51 COMMERCIAL ROAD, SOUTH YARRA, STONNINGTON CITY

H1926

The Braille Library and Hall is historically significant for its long association with the provision of services to people who have vision impairment. It holds one of the largest collections of braille books in the world. The domed library building is an interesting work of noted architectural firm A & K Henderson.



FORMER BALLARAT EAST FREE LIBRARY

25-29 BARKLY STREET, BALLARAT EAST, BALLARAT CITY

H1493

The Former Ballarat East Free Library is of architectural and historical significance. Established in 1862, it was amongst the earliest of Ballarat's social and educational institutions and when housed in its own building in Barkly Street built up an outstanding collection.



Post-1950 municipal buildings in the VHR

BRIGHTON MUNICIPAL OFFICES

15 BOXSHALL STREET, BRIGHTON, BAYSIDE CITY

H1292

The Brighton Municipal Offices opened on 21 July 1961 and are of aesthetic, historic and architectural importance to the State of Victoria. The interior is an important example of the work of Grant Featherston. The building exhibits the influence of American architect Frank Lloyd Wright. The building represents a successful translation of the Organic International style into a suburban public building in Victoria.



FORMER SHIRE OFFICES

13 MAIR STREET, BENALLA, BENALLA RURAL CITY

H2189

The former Benalla Shire Offices are of architectural and historical significance to the State of Victoria. They have an association with the economic growth of provincial Victoria following World War II, and are important as a demonstration of the civic aspirations of country towns in Victoria at this time. The small size of the building is a reflection of the small scale of local government in Victoria prior to the amalgamations of local government areas in the mid-1990s. The former Benalla Shire Offices are architecturally significant as a rare and substantially intact example of a Modernist municipal building of the 1950s, and as a very early example of the adoption of the Modernist idiom for a municipal building.



HAROLD HOLT MEMORIAL SWIMMING CENTRE

1409-1413 HIGH STREET, GLEN IRIS, STONNINGTON CITY

H0069

The Harold Holt Swim Centre is a complex of indoor and outdoor public swimming pools and facilities built in 1969 to the design of Kevin Borland and Daryl Jackson. It is of architectural significance to Victoria. It is amongst the most notable, expressive, early and intact examples of the Brutalist movement that emerged in Victoria in the late-1960s. It represents the aesthetic, as well as ethical imperatives of the Brutalist style.



ROSEBUD SOUND SHELL

988 POINT NEPEAN ROAD, ROSEBUD, MORNINGTON PENINSULA SHIRE

H2299

The Rosebud Sound Shell is of architectural, aesthetic and scientific (technical) significance to the State of Victoria. The Sound Shell was commissioned in 1967 by the Rosebud Foreshore Committee from the local architect Ronald Murcott and was completed in 1969. It is an innovative example of a sound shell, a building type which in the 1950s and 1960s replaced the bandstand, which had been popular in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries for performances in public parks.



Summary of Comparisons

There are several libraries included in the VHR. They date from the nineteenth and early twentieth century and represent very different eras in the provision of library services compared to St Kilda Public Library. The St Kilda Public Library well represents the importance of municipal libraries in the middle decades of the twentieth century and the architectural approaches applied to them.

There are several examples of post-1950 municipal buildings in the VHR. They are diverse and represent the efforts of local councils across Victoria to create high-quality community facilities and apply new approaches to architecture to council buildings. Similar themes are seen in the history of the St Kilda Public Library. It can be considered of equivalent significance to civic and community buildings of State-level architectural significance already included in the VHR.

Summary of cultural heritage significance (section 40(4))

Statement of significance

What is significant?

The St Kilda Public Library is a single-storey building of bold sculptural form completed in 1972. It was designed by Italian-born, Canberra-based architect Enrico Taglietti for the City of St Kilda to a brief developed by city librarian, Vida Horn. The building is distinguished by its inwardly sloping concrete walls, and oversized timber eaves and fascias. The interior public areas are largely open-plan and include original fixtures. The building was extended to designs by Ashton Raggatt McDougall in 1993, which include a feature on the Carlisle Street side of the building that resembles an open book. Objects integral to the place include furniture selected by Taglietti and a mural by Mirka Mora.

How is it significant?

The St Kilda Public Library is of architectural significance to the State of Victoria. It satisfies the following criterion for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register:

Criterion D

Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places and objects.

Why is it significant?

St Kilda Public Library is significant as a notable example of a municipal public library from the post-1950 period. The St Kilda Public Library represents one of the most distinctive and architecturally fine libraries erected in Victoria. The building has a striking external form and an innovative internal layout along with original library furniture and light fittings specified by the architect. At the time of completion, it was lauded as one of the finest and most modern libraries in Australia. It is an important work of eminent Italian-born, Canberra-based architect Enrico Taglietti and his most well-recognised work in Victoria. [Criterion D]

Recommended permit exemptions under section 38

Introduction

A [heritage permit](#) is required for all works and activities undertaken in relation to VHR places and objects. Certain works and activities are [exempt from a heritage permit](#), if the proposed works will not harm the cultural heritage significance of the heritage place or object.

Permit Policy

The *St Kilda Public Library Conservation Management Plan* was produced for the place in 2019. It is recommended that this Conservation Management Plan is regularly updated.

Permit Exemptions

General Exemptions

General exemptions apply to all places and objects included in the VHR. General exemptions have been designed to allow everyday activities, maintenance and changes to your property, which don't harm its cultural heritage significance, to proceed without the need to obtain approvals under the *Heritage Act 2017*.

Places of worship: In some circumstances, you can alter a place of worship to accommodate religious practices without a permit, but you must notify the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria before you start the works or activities at least 20 business days before the works or activities are to commence.

Subdivision/consolidation: Permit exemptions exist for some subdivisions and consolidations. If the subdivision or consolidation is in accordance with a planning permit granted under Part 4 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* and the application for the planning permit was referred to the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria as a determining referral authority, a permit is not required.

Specific exemptions may also apply to your registered place or object. If applicable, these are listed below. Specific exemptions are tailored to the conservation and management needs of an individual registered place or object and set out works and activities that are exempt from the requirements of a permit. Specific exemptions prevail if they conflict with general exemptions.

Find out more about heritage permit exemptions [here](#).

Specific Exemptions

The works and activities below are not considered to cause harm to the cultural heritage significance of the St Kilda Public Library subject to the following guidelines and conditions:

Guidelines

1. Where there is an inconsistency between permit exemptions specific to the registered place or object ('specific exemptions') established in accordance with either section 49(3) or section 92(3) of the Act and general exemptions established in accordance with section 92(1) of the Act specific exemptions will prevail to the extent of any inconsistency.
2. In specific exemptions, words have the same meaning as in the Act, unless otherwise indicated. Where there is an inconsistency between specific exemptions and the Act, the Act will prevail to the extent of any inconsistency.
3. Nothing in specific exemptions obviates the responsibility of a proponent to obtain the consent of the owner of the registered place or object, or if the registered place or object is situated on Crown Land the land manager as defined in the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978*, prior to undertaking works or activities in accordance with specific exemptions.
4. If a Cultural Heritage Management Plan in accordance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* is required for works covered by specific exemptions, specific exemptions will apply only if the Cultural Heritage Management Plan has been approved prior to works or activities commencing. Where there is an inconsistency between specific exemptions

and a Cultural Heritage Management Plan for the relevant works and activities, Heritage Victoria must be contacted for advice on the appropriate approval pathway.

5. Specific exemptions do not constitute approvals, authorisations or exemptions under any other legislation, Local Government, State Government or Commonwealth Government requirements, including but not limited to the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*, the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth). Nothing in this declaration exempts owners or their agents from the responsibility to obtain relevant planning, building or environmental approvals from the responsible authority where applicable.
6. Care should be taken when working with heritage buildings and objects, as historic fabric may contain dangerous and poisonous materials (for example lead paint and asbestos). Appropriate personal protective equipment should be worn at all times. If you are unsure, seek advice from a qualified heritage architect, heritage consultant or local Council heritage advisor.
7. The presence of unsafe materials (for example asbestos, lead paint etc) at a registered place or object does not automatically exempt remedial works or activities in accordance with this category. Approvals under Part 5 of the Act must be obtained to undertake works or activities that are not expressly exempted by the below specific exemptions.
8. All works should be informed by a Conservation Management Plan prepared for the place or object. The Executive Director is not bound by any Conservation Management Plan and permits still must be obtained for works suggested in any Conservation Management Plan.

Conditions

1. All works or activities permitted under specific exemptions must be planned and carried out in a manner which prevents harm to the registered place or object. Harm includes moving, removing or damaging any part of the registered place or object that contributes to its cultural heritage significance.
2. If during the carrying out of works or activities in accordance with specific exemptions original or previously hidden or inaccessible details of the registered place are revealed relating to its cultural heritage significance, including but not limited to historical archaeological remains, such as features, deposits or artefacts, then works must cease and Heritage Victoria notified as soon as possible.
3. If during the carrying out of works or activities in accordance with specific exemptions any Aboriginal cultural heritage is discovered or exposed at any time, all works must cease and the Secretary (as defined in the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*) must be contacted immediately to ascertain requirements under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.
4. If during the carrying out of works or activities in accordance with specific exemptions any munitions or other potentially explosive artefacts are discovered, Victoria Police is to be immediately alerted and the site is to be immediately cleared of all personnel.
5. If during the carrying out of works or activities in accordance with specific exemptions any suspected human remains are found the works or activities must cease. The remains must be left in place and protected from harm or damage. Victoria Police and the State Coroner's Office must be notified immediately. If there are reasonable grounds to believe that the remains are Aboriginal, the State Emergency Control Centre must be immediately notified on 1300 888 544, and, as required under s.17(3)(b) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, all details about the location and nature of the human remains must be provided to the Aboriginal Heritage Council (as defined in the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*).

Exempt works and activities

Refer to diagram below titled *St Kilda Public Library Floor plan* for room locations.

Landscape

1. All subsurface works provided the landscape treatment is returned to its original appearance when works are complete.
2. Repairs and maintenance to hard landscape elements (for example, walls, paths and steps).
3. Gardening and soft landscape maintenance (for example, weeding, mulching, planting and tree lopping).
4. Removal of trees when they pose a risk to people or property.

Building exterior

5. All repairs and maintenance to roof and replacement of roof cladding and flashings etc. Note: this exemption does not apply to the pyramidal lantern.

6. Removal of metal cladding to the pyramidal lantern and reinstatement of original timber board cladding and undertaking necessary repairs to reinstate original appearance.
7. Repairs to cracking of concrete elements provided works are planned and carried out in consultation with an appropriately experienced Heritage Advisor.
8. Localised replacement of concrete blocks where repairs are no longer sufficient provided works are planned and carried out in consultation with an appropriately experienced Heritage Advisor.
9. Dismantling and rebuilding of bin storage area to north elevation providing it is carried out in like materials to the same form and scale.
10. Removal of coating to timber boards on fascia to re-instate original timber appearance.

Interior

11. All non-structural works within the basement.
12. All internal works within 1993 section (G.01-G.06) and staff work areas (G.08-G.28) provided they do not impact any elements of the original building (for example, joinery, glazing or door openings).
13. Works to and removal of modern cabinetry in meeting room (G.30).
14. All works within toilets and kitchens.
15. Replacement of floor coverings.
16. All works to services, plant and HVAC within existing locations.
17. Repairs to original light fittings being large, square fluorescent light covers and coloured pendant lights above children's area.
18. Replacement of non-original light fittings.

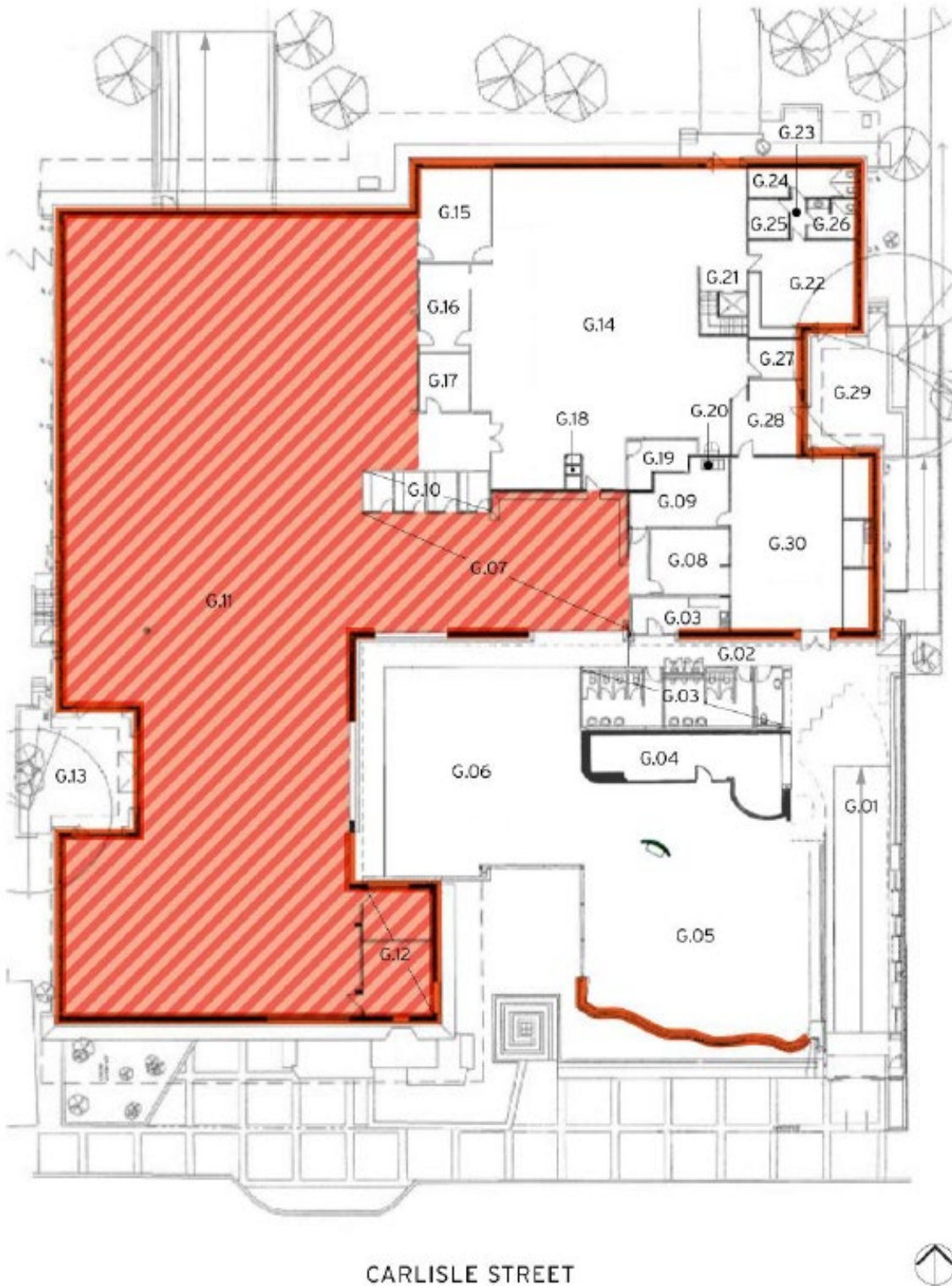
Objects integral

19. Repairs, maintenance and conservation to objects listed in the inventory of objects integral held by the Executive Director provided repairs are undertaken by an appropriately experienced furniture restorer, conservator or carpenter.
20. Relocation of movable furniture listed in the inventory of objects integral within the Library.

St Kilda Public Library Floor plan


Source: Lovell Chen, St Kilda Public Library Conservation Management Plan, 2019


To be used in conjunction with specific permit exemptions for the place





Appendix 1

Inventory held by the Executive Director, of fixed and non-fixed objects integral to the St Kilda Public Library


#	Image	Description	Quantity	Location (as of December 2024)
1		<p>Small desks All with steel legs painted red/orange and timber top. There are two slightly different designs – one with a timber pigeonhole and solid legs, and the other with no pigeonhole and split legs.</p>	23 total	Main reading room (G.11 – see floor plan below), in G.06 and in storage


2		<p>Large table Rectangular table. Steel legs painted red/orange. Timber top.</p>	3	<p>Main reading room (G.11), meeting room (G.17) and in storage</p>
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3		<p>Small table Small square table. Steel legs painted red/orange. Timber top.</p>	4	<p>Main reading room (G.11)</p>
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4		<p>Round tables Low round tables with timber tops and steel legs.</p>	4	G.05 and G.07
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5		<p>Red vinyl chairs Plastic and steel tub chairs upholstered in red vinyl.</p>	8	G.05 and in storage
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6	 <p>Source: Built Heritage, Survey of Post-War Built Heritage in Victoria, 2010</p>	<p>Red vinyl paired chairs Steel, plastic and red vinyl tub chairs joined with small timber tabletop in the centre.</p>	2 (1 incomplete)	In storage
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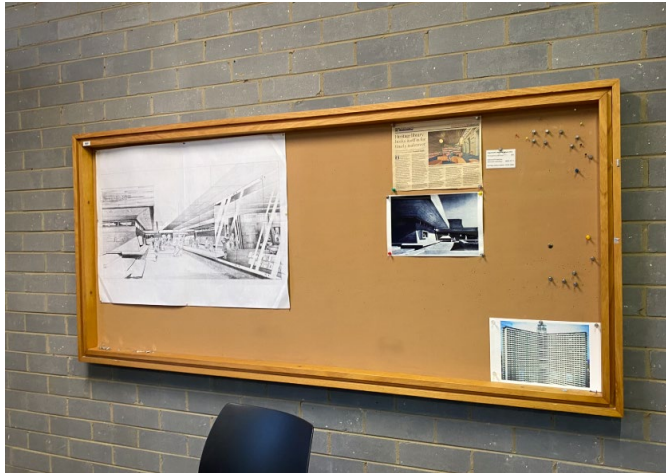
7		<p>Blue vinyl chair</p> <p>Blue vinyl tub chair with wheels, likely for use by library staff.</p>	1	Staff area
8	No image available	<p>Black vinyl arm chairs</p> <p>Low arm chairs of steel construction with cushion upholstered in black vinyl</p>	3	In storage

9		<p>Coloured pendant lights Plastic pendant lights in white, blue, red and yellow.</p>	27	Children's area (northern end of main reading room G.11)
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10		<p>Display boards</p> <p>Timber-framed, wall mounted display boards of various sizes.</p>	5 total	Internal walls of main reading room (G.11) and staff area.
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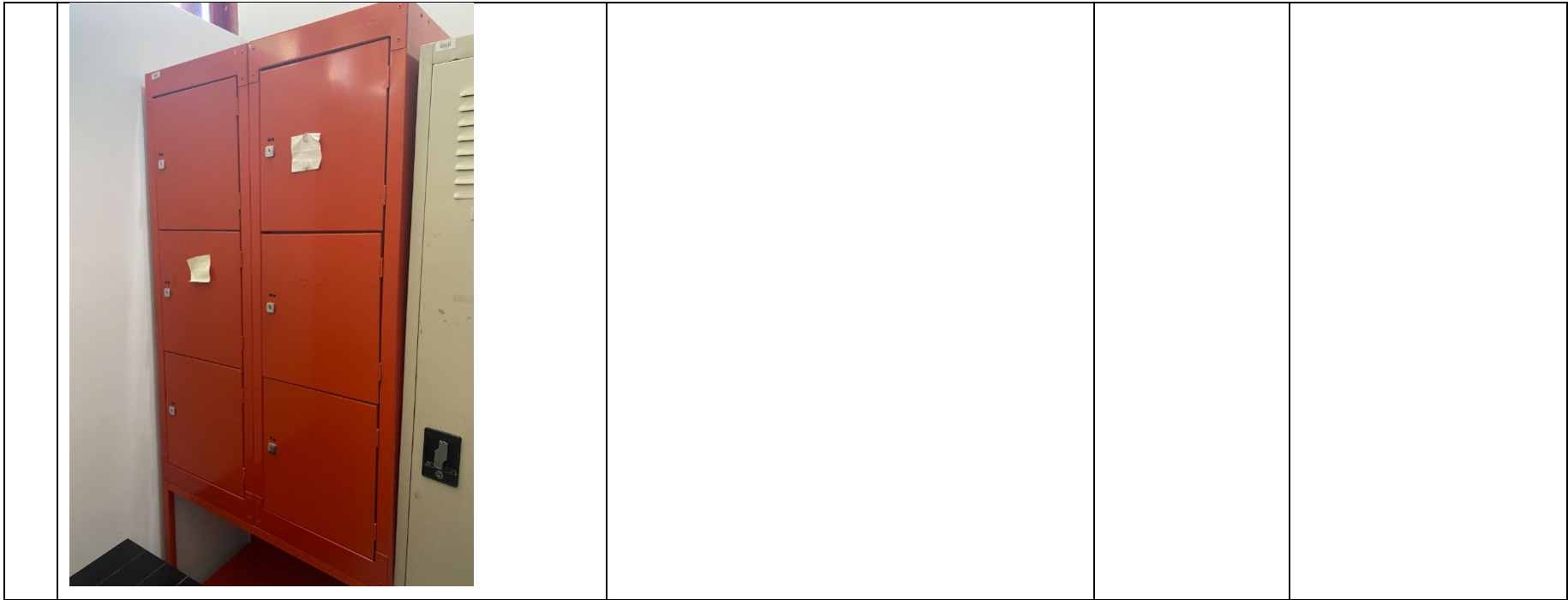


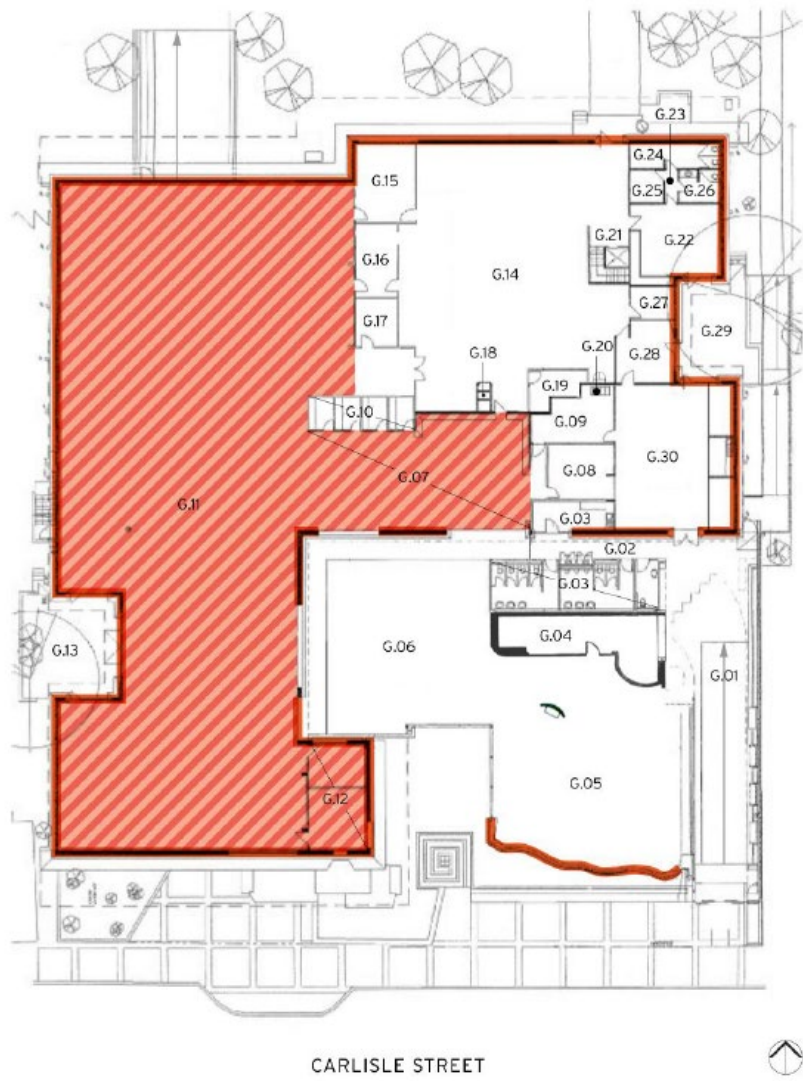




11	 <p>A photograph showing low, light-colored wooden display shelves in a children's area. The shelves are filled with colorful children's books. A person's legs and feet are visible on the left side of the frame. The background is a grey brick wall with a window above the shelves.</p>	<p>Children's display shelves</p> <p>Low timber display shelves.</p>	2	Western side of northern internal wall, children's area (G.11)
12	 <p>A photograph of a large, colorful mural on a wall. The mural features abstract, stylized figures and patterns in various colors including green, blue, yellow, and red. The word 'CHILDREN' is visible at the top left of the mural.</p>	<p><i>Mirka's Children</i> mural</p> <p>Painted mural by artist Mirka Mora, created in 1980.</p>	1	Western internal wall

13		<p>Lockers Red powder coated steel lockers of different sizes.</p>	3	Staff amenities area (G24 and G26)
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St Kilda Public Library Floor plan 2019
Source: Lovell Chen, St Kilda Public Library Conservation Management Plan, 2019

To be used in conjunction with the Inventory of objects integral to the place

Appendix 2

Heritage Council determination (section 49)

The Heritage Council is an independent statutory body that will make a determination on this recommendation under section 49 of the Act. It will consider the recommendation after a period of 60 days from the date the notice of recommendation is published on its website under section 41.

Making a submission to the Heritage Council (section 44)

Within the period of 60 days, any person or body with a real and substantial interest in the place or object may make a submission to the Heritage Council regarding the recommendation and request a hearing in relation to that submission. Information about making a submission and submission forms are available on the Heritage Council's website. The owner can also make a submission about proposed permit exemptions (Section 40(4)(d)).

Consideration of submissions to the Heritage Council (section 46)

(1) The Heritage Council must consider—

- (a) any written submission made to it under section 44; and
- (b) any further information provided to the Heritage Council in response to a request under section 45.

Conduct of hearings by Heritage Council in relation to a recommendation (section 46A)

(1) The Heritage Council may conduct a hearing in relation to a recommendation under section 37, 38 or 39 in any circumstances that the Heritage Council considers appropriate.

(2) The Heritage Council must conduct a hearing if—

- (a) a submission made to it under section 44 includes a request for a hearing before the Heritage Council; and
- (b) the submission is made by a person or body with a real or substantial interest in the place, object or land that is the subject of the submission.

Determinations of the Heritage Council (section 49)

(1) After considering a recommendation that a place, object or land should or should not be included in the Heritage Register and any submissions in respect of the recommendation and conducting any hearing, the Heritage Council may—

- (a) determine that the place or object is of State-level cultural heritage significance and is to be included in the Heritage Register; or
- (ab) in the case of a place, determine that—
 - (i) part of the place is of State-level cultural heritage significance and is to be included in the Heritage Register; and
 - (ii) part of the place is not of State-level cultural heritage significance and is not to be included in the Heritage Register; or
- (ac) in the case of an object, determine that—
 - (i) part of the object is of State-level cultural heritage significance and is to be included in the Heritage Register; and
 - (ii) part of the object is not of State-level cultural heritage significance and is not to be included in the Heritage Register; or
- (b) determine that the place or object is not of State-level cultural heritage significance and is not to be included in the Heritage Register; or
- (c) in the case of a recommendation in respect of a place, determine that the place or part of the place is not to be included in the Heritage Register but—
 - (i) refer the recommendation and any submissions to the relevant planning authority or the Minister administering the Planning and Environment Act 1987 to consider the inclusion of the place or part of the place in a planning scheme in accordance with the objectives set out in section 4(1)(d) of that Act; or
 - (ii) determine that it is more appropriate for steps to be taken under the Planning and Environment Act 1987 or by any other means to protect or conserve the place or part of the place; or
- (ca) in the case of a recommendation in respect of an object nominated under section 27A, determine that the object, or part of the object, is to be included in the Heritage Register if it is integral to understanding the

cultural heritage significance of a registered place or a place the Heritage Council has determined to be included in the Heritage Register; or

- (d) in the case of a recommendation in respect of additional land nominated under section 27B, determine that the additional land, or any part of the additional land, is to be included in the Heritage Register if—
 - (i) the State-level cultural heritage significance of the place, or part of the place, would be substantially less if the additional land or any part of the additional land which is or has been used in conjunction with the place were developed; or
 - (ii) the additional land or any part of the additional land surrounding the place, or part of the place, is important to the protection or conservation of the place or contributes to the understanding of the place.
- (2) The Heritage Council must make a determination under subsection (1)—
 - (a) within 40 days after the date on which written submissions may be made under section 44; or
 - (b) if any hearing is conducted, within 90 days after the completion of the hearing.
- (3) A determination made under subsection (1)(a), (ab), (ac), (ca) or (d)—
 - (a) may include categories of works or activities which may be carried out in relation to a place, object or land, or part of a place, object or land, for which a permit under this Act is not required, if the Heritage Council considers that the works or activities would not harm the cultural heritage significance of the place, object or land; and
 - (b) must include a statement of the reasons for the making of the determination.
- (4) If the Heritage Council determines to include a place, or part of a place, in the Heritage Register, the Heritage Council may also determine to include land that is not the subject of a nomination under section 27B in the Heritage Register as part of the place if—
 - (a) the land is ancillary to the place; and
 - (b) the person who owns the place, or part of the place—
 - (i) is the owner of the land; and
 - (ii) consents to its inclusion.
- (5) If a member of the Heritage Council makes a submission under section 44 in respect of a recommendation, the member must not take part in the consideration or determination of the Heritage Council.
- (6) The Heritage Council must notify the Executive Director of any determination under this section as soon as practicable after the determination.

Obligations of owners (section 42, 42A, 42B, 42C, 42D)

42 Obligations of owners—to advise of works, permits etc. on foot when statement of recommendation given

- (1) The owner of a place, object or land to whom a statement of recommendation has been given must advise the Executive Director in writing of—
 - (a) any works or activities that are being carried out in relation to the place, object or land at the time the statement is given; and
 - (b) if the place, object or land is a place or additional land, any application for a planning permit or a building permit, or any application for an amendment to a planning permit or a building permit, that has been made in relation to the place or additional land but not determined at the time the statement is given; and
 - (c) any works or activities that are proposed to be carried out in relation to the place, object or land at the time the statement is given.
- (2) An advice under subsection (1) must be given within 10 days after the statement of recommendation is given under section 40.

42A Obligations of owners before determination or inclusion in the Heritage Register—to advise of permits

(1) This section applies if—

- (a) an owner of any of the following is given a statement of recommendation—
 - (i) a place or object nominated under section 27;
 - (ii) an object nominated under section 27A;
 - (iii) land nominated under section 27B; and
- (b) any of the following occurs within the statement of recommendation period in relation to the place, object or land—
 - (i) the making of an application for a planning permit or a building permit;
 - (ii) the making of an application for an amendment to a planning permit or a building permit;
 - (iii) the grant of a planning permit or building permit;
 - (iv) the grant of an amendment to a planning permit or building permit.

(2) The owner must advise the Executive Director in writing of—

- (a) the making of an application referred to in subsection (1)(b)(i) or (ii), within 10 days of the making of the application; or
- (b) a grant referred to in subsection (1)(b)(iii) or (iv), within 10 days of the owner becoming aware of the grant.

42B Obligations of owners before determination or inclusion in the Heritage Register—to advise of activities

(1) This section applies if—

- (a) an owner of a place, object or land is given a statement of recommendation; and
- (b) within the statement of recommendation period it is proposed that activities that could harm the place, object or land be carried out.

(2) The owner, not less than 10 days before carrying out the activities, must advise the Executive Director in writing of the proposal to do so.

42C Obligations of owners before determination or inclusion in the Heritage Register—to advise of proposal to dispose

(1) This section applies if—

- (a) an owner of a place, object or land is given a statement of recommendation; and
- (b) within the statement of recommendation period a proposal is made to dispose of the whole or any part of the place, object or land.

(2) The owner, within 10 days after entering into an agreement, arrangement or understanding for the disposal of the whole or any part of the place, object or land, must advise the Executive Director in writing of the proposal to do so.

42D Obligations of owners before determination or inclusion in the Heritage Register—requirement to give statement to purchaser

(1) This section applies if—

- (a) an owner of a place, object or land is given a statement of recommendation; and
- (b) the owner proposes to dispose of the whole or any part of the place, object or land within the statement of recommendation period.

(2) Before entering into an agreement, arrangement or understanding to dispose of the whole or any part of the place, object or land during the statement of recommendation period, the owner must give a copy of the statement of recommendation to the person who, under the proposed agreement, arrangement or understanding, is to acquire the place, object or land or part of the place, object or land.

Owners of places and objects must comply with obligations (section 43)

An owner of a place, object or land who is subject to an obligation under section 42, 42A, 42B, 42C or 42D must comply with that obligation.

Penalty: In the case of a natural person, 120 penalty units;
 In the case of a body corporate, 240 penalty units.