

# Statement of recommendation from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria, to the Heritage Council of Victoria

**Name:** Lyceum Club  
**Address:** 2-18 Ridgway Place Melbourne  
**Local Government Authority:** Melbourne City  
**Provisional VHR No.** PROV VHR H2417



(Lyceum Club February 2022)

## Executive Director recommendation

Under Part 3, Division 3 of the *Heritage Act 2017* ('the Act') I recommend to the Heritage Council of Victoria that the Lyceum Club, 2-18 Ridgway Place Melbourne, should be included in the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) in the category of registered place.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Steven Avery'.

**STEVEN AVERY**  
Executive Director, Heritage Victoria  
**DATE OF RECOMMENDATION: 16 March 2022**



Environment,  
Land, Water  
and Planning



# Statement of recommendation from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria, to the Heritage Council of Victoria

## Executive Director recommendation to the Heritage Council of Victoria

The Executive Director, Heritage Victoria ('Executive Director'), recommends that the Heritage Council include the Lyceum Club, 2-18 Ridgway Place Melbourne, in the VHR in accordance with section 49 of the Act by determining:

- That the Lyceum Club is of State-level cultural heritage significance and should be included in the VHR in the category of registered place in accordance with section 49(1)(a) of the Act.
- That the proposed categories of works or activities which may be carried out in relation to the Lyceum Club for which a permit under the Act is not required will not harm the cultural heritage significance of the place under section 49(3) of the Act.

### Site Visit Statement 2021-22

Coronavirus restrictions have impacted on the capacity Heritage Victoria assessors to undertake site inspections. In this instance, however, the assessor undertook a full site visit (interior and exterior) on 15 February 2022.

### Site Visit Photography

The Lyceum Club does not allow photography inside its premises. No interior photos have been provided with this Recommendation.

A confidential supplementary document of interior photos has been provided to the Heritage Council for the purposes of decision making. The Executive Director thanks the Lyceum Club for their assistance in this regard.



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## 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 with a real and substantial interest in the place or object can make a 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 of Victoria's website:

<https://heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/registrations-reviews/executive-director-recommendations/>

### 3. Heritage Council determination (sections 46 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 or object in the VHR, or amend a place or object 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. 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 and objects (sections 42 and 43)

The owner of a place or object which is the subject of a recommendation to the Heritage Council has certain obligations under the *Heritage Act 2017*. 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 or object.

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

### 5. Further information

The relevant sections of the Act are provided at Appendix 1.



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## Description

The following is a description of the Lyceum Club at the time of the site inspection by Heritage Victoria in February 2022.

The Lyceum Club is a long narrow building on the east side of Ridgway Place facing west towards the high brick wall of the Melbourne Club. The building has an unadorned façade, with primary aesthetic interest derived from the arrangement of structural elements, most notably the windows. Identical bays of windows run the full length of the building on each storey, giving a distinctive pattern and rhythm to the façade. There is a ground floor and four storeys:

### Ground Floor

Entry to the building is from street level. There is little signage apart from the club's logo on the door handle. The compact entry foyer has extensive glazing and a textured cream brick wall. The internal stair and lift are visible from the entry point. There are service rooms and utility spaces on this level. There are two open spaces on either side of the entry used for car parking. Modern roller doors can be pulled down over the entry area and car park areas.

### First Storey

The first (and subsequent storeys) are cantilevered over the ground floor. The first storey presents as a horizontal band of rectilinear windows with white mullions which run the full north-south length of the building. On the first-floor internal stair landing there is a lift area and male and female rest rooms. This leads to a long north/south central foyer with a kitchenette including a decommissioned dumb waiter. The main clubroom is located on the northern end. There is a performance stage (with a narrow rear crossover area) on the east side. It looks down onto a large open area and across to the main lounge space at the west overlooking Ridgway Place. The lounge is framed and shaded by the large trees in the garden of the Melbourne Club. The original kitchen and dining room are located on the southern end. To the back of the floor (east) are a coolroom, storage, and staff offices. Between the main clubroom and the dining room are additional meeting rooms, one of which has a painted wall mural depicting magnolias by Anne Montgomery.

### Second Storey

The second storey presents to Ridgway place enveloped by a span of black vertical beams projecting downwards from the third storey addition above. On the second-floor internal staircase landing there is a lift and male and female rest rooms. There is central foyer with a kitchenette and decommissioned dumb waiter. There is a large lecture room to the northern end, and a long balcony over Ridgway place offering views into the garden of the Melbourne Club. There are a series of rooms which run off the central north-south corridor on this floor. At the south end there is a library to the west, and three accommodation rooms with ensuites and a laundry area to the east. There is a meeting room off the east side of the corridor which opens onto an outdoor patio area.

### Third Storey

The third storey presents to Ridgway Place enveloped by a span of black vertical beams projecting downwards towards and encompassing the second storey. A series of large black vertical folding/sliding shutters are suspended from the edge of the cantilevered roof. The third-floor internal staircase landing leads to a lift and male and female rest rooms. The third storey has a high ceiling and consists of a small northern balcony, three large open function spaces with partitions addressing Ridgway Place, and a kitchen to the south. There is a long balcony over Ridgway place offering views from the function spaces into the garden of the Melbourne Club. The materials and fittings on this level are contemporary to its 2018 construction.

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## Fourth storey

The internal staircase and lift continue to a fourth storey. It consists of a lift landing and a small foyer area which is currently unused. This was constructed as part of the 2018 addition. It is proposed that this space becomes the entrance to a roof garden, yet to be built on top of the third storey roof. The materials and fittings on this small level are contemporary to its 2018 construction.



2022, External entry area, south wall with original brickwork



2022, Front door handle with Lyceum Club logo.



2022, Exterior of the first, second and third storey windows looking up from Ridgway Place.

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## History

### Lyceum Club Origins

The Lyceum Club of Melbourne was established in March 1912 in two rented rooms of Brunton Chambers, Collins Street, with a foundation membership of 25 women. It was directly modelled on the London Lyceum Club which had been established in 1904. Lyceum Club membership was restricted to women who were university graduates (or passed two of its annual examinations), were distinguished in the fields of art, music, literature, education or philanthropy, or had rendered important public service. Early members were often pioneers in their professional field of endeavour, such as Dr Constance Stone, the first woman to practice medicine in Australia. The founders hoped the Lyceum Club would gain equal standing with the prestigious male clubs of the day (such as the Melbourne Club) and provide a base for women's influence, advancement and networking. By 1930 the club had 900 members.

### Lyceum Clubrooms

Prior to the construction of its Ridgway Place clubrooms in 1957-59, the Lyceum Club met in five successive leased premises from 1912:

**1912-18** Rooms in Brunton Chambers/Alston's Corner, 298-304 Collins Street

**1918-25** Top Floor Mayfair Building/Auditorium Building, 167-173 Collins Street

**1925-34** Sixth Floor, ES&A Bank (Gothic Bank), 376-392 Collins Street

**1934-57** Verdon Chambers, ES&A Bank House, 86 Queen Street, corner Collins Street.

**1958-59** ES&A Bank Building (formerly Royal Bank of Victoria), 140 Flinders Lane (corner Flinders Lane and Russell Street)

By the mid-1950s the club was in a financial position to purchase land and construct its own clubrooms. In the late 1950s the club purchased land in Ridgway Place and commissioned architect Ellison Harvie, a Lyceum Club member, to develop a modern design. During construction, the club temporarily moved to 140 Flinders Lane.

### Architect Ellison Harvie

Edythe Ellison Harvie (1902-84) was a talented and notable Australian architect of the twentieth century. Born in Melbourne, she studied architecture at Swinburne Technical College from 1920. After travelling in Europe in 1924, she studied from 1925 at the University of Melbourne Architectural Atelier winning several prizes. She completed articles in the renowned firm, Stephenson and Meldrum (later Stephenson and Turner) where she remained for her entire career. There she oversaw the design of the Jessie Macpherson Hospital (1928, now demolished) which was at one time regarded as 'one of the best designed buildings of its kind in the Commonwealth'. From 1939 Harvie managed the design and construction of the massive Royal Women's Hospital, virtually running the Melbourne office of Stephenson and Turner single-handedly during this time.<sup>1</sup> Rising quickly to prominence, Harvie became a partner in 1946 at an era when few women were appointed partners in architectural firms.

Harvie was the first woman to be elected as a Fellow of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects (RVIA) in 1946 for her 'notable contributions to the advancement of the profession'. She was also the first Australian woman to become an associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA).<sup>2</sup> Acknowledged as Arthur Stephenson's 'right hand', Harvie was a lynchpin in Stephenson and Turner's extraordinary success as a major architectural practice from the late 1920s to the 1960s.<sup>3</sup> She was an advocate for the professional development of women in architecture. Towards the latter part of her career, she designed two buildings specifically serving women: The Lyceum Club (1959) and St Hilda's College at the University of Melbourne (1963).

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<sup>1</sup> Willis & Hanna, *Women Architects in Australia*, p. 42-44 & 69.

<sup>2</sup> Harriet Edquist, 'Architecture and Design' in *The Encyclopedia of Women and Leadership in Twentieth-Century Australia*, online <http://www.womenaustralia.info/leaders/biogs/WLE0030b.htm> [accessed 8 February 2022]

<sup>3</sup> Willis & Hanna, *Women Architects in Australia*, p. 44; Goad & Willis, *Encyclopedia of Australian Architecture*, pp. 316-17

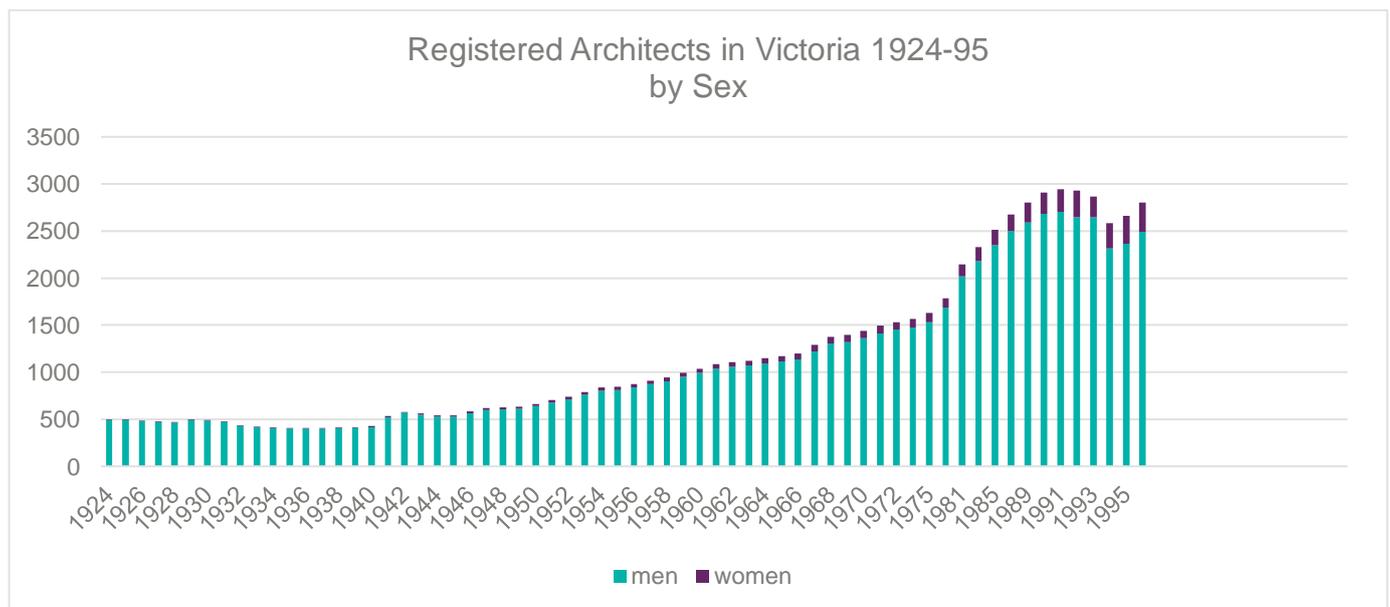
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## The Lyceum Club Building 1957-59

Harvie's purpose-built Lyceum Club was sleek and modernist with a large mullion window wall on the first and second floors that looked directly into the garden of the Melbourne Club. The construction of the building was coordinated by Harvie, with assistance from architects Hilary Lewis and Jessie Madsen and the resources of her firm, Stephenson and Turner, at her disposal. The new building was opened by Lady Mayoress Thomas on 26 May 1959. Other notable women who contributed to the building from 1957 included artists Anne Montgomery (mural painting), Bee Taplin (textiles), interior decorator Joyce Godfrey (club rooms and lounge), and landscape designer Millie Gibson. Architect members of the Lyceum Club included Cynthea Teague MBE, Ailsa Trundle, Lorna Phillips, Muriel Stott, Babs Delaney and Mary Turner Shaw – the first woman to be a named partner in an architectural firm in Victoria. They may have contributed advice about building and design matters over the years.

## Women Architects in the Twentieth Century

During the 1950s, only 3-4% of registered architects were women.<sup>4</sup> This figure had been steadily increasing from 1% in the 1920s and 30s, to 2% in the 1940s. In Victoria there are fewer buildings designed by women architects, than men architects, in the twentieth century. This is due to their statistical under-representation in the profession which has its origins in architecture, building and construction being considered a 'male profession'. In this context, Ellison Harvie's sole commission, design and completion of the Lyceum Club in 1959 was a rare achievement for its time. The Lyceum Club's decision to engage Ellison Harvie was a deliberate decision to elevate a woman architect and allow her the opportunity to achieve in the field of design in Melbourne's CBD.



Source: Julie Willis, *A Statistical Survey of Registered Women Architects in Australia*, pp.15-16

## Building works (1960s-80s)

After Ellison Harvie's retirement from Stephenson and Turner in 1967 the Lyceum Club retained the firm for its building maintenance and repair works, some coordinated by a Mr Beaumont.<sup>5</sup> Such works included extensive flood repairs in 1972 following torrential rain in late 1971. In 1975, however, the Club ceased its relationship with Stephenson and Turner and turned exclusively to women architects from their own ranks.<sup>6</sup> The club engaged

<sup>4</sup> See Julie Willis, *A Statistical Survey of Registered Women Architects in Australia*, Faculty of Art, Architecture & Design, University of South Australia, 1997, pp. 15-16.

<sup>5</sup> See Letter Lyceum Club President to Stephenson and Turner, 17 September 1975, Lyceum Club Building and Maintenance Folder, 1975-1983, Berenice Harris Collection, Accession Number 0008/2014 Box 1, RMIT Design Archives.

<sup>6</sup> See Letter Lyceum Club President to Stephenson and Turner, 17 September 1975.

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Berenice Harris, a Lyceum member who had been a director with the firm Romberg & Boyd since 1961. Harris's work initially consisted of minor works but culminated in the early 1980s with a large renovation program including extensions, the construction of ensuite bathrooms and the installation of a lift. After Harris's retirement in the 1980s, the Lyceum Club's building works became the responsibility of the women-led firm of Cunningham & Keddie (Anne Cunningham and Ann Keddie). In addition to minor works, the most substantial work undertaken by Cunningham & Keddie was a fit-out of the library on the second floor by consolidating three original bedrooms facing the west balcony. Despite these modifications from the 1960s onwards, many of the key rooms (including the main clubroom, Nina Bagot room and drawing room) are in the same location as in 1959.

## The addition of upper levels (2018)

In 2018 a third storey designed by architect Kerstin Thompson was added to the Lyceum Club. The Club had envisaged the addition of a third floor in 1957 and it was 'anticipated by Miss Harvie in her design – the foundations will take it'.<sup>7</sup> The award-winning 2018 addition includes a large dividable function space which has a conservatory feel resulting from the large trees in the adjacent garden of the Melbourne Club.<sup>8</sup> The exterior windows echo Harvie's distinctive mullion window wall that encompasses the first and second storeys.

## The Lyceum Club in 2022

In 2022 the Lyceum Club is for professional graduate women interested in the arts, the professions, sciences, contemporary issues and the pursuit of lifelong learning in an apolitical, non-sectarian environment. There is a direct association between the organisation, its membership and the Ridgway Place clubrooms that has endured for nearly sixty years. There is a present-day community of around 1,500 women members associated with the building. The centenary history *Circles of Friendship* (2012) speaks of the 1959 clubrooms as 'a haven in the city' home to a much-loved community centred on education, cultural activities, and friendship. All members are part-owners of the building, and membership allows participation in the many circles of interest (art, music, drama, French, gardening etc) as well as access to the library, restaurant, lounge, meeting rooms and concerts.

The Lyceum Club is renowned in professional circles in Melbourne, Victoria and beyond. Regional members can stay in its accommodation rooms. The Lyceum Club has been written about in books on women's history, feminism, the role of women in the professions, private clubs and social influence, and modernist architecture. A special community has developed around the club and its social value has exerted a cultural influence over time. There is strong community of women who at Ridgway Place are the custodians of this trailblazing organisation for Victoria's women. The history of the Lyceum Club contributes to an important part of Victoria's identity: the education of women in universities, their rise in male-dominated professions and the creation of women's spaces.

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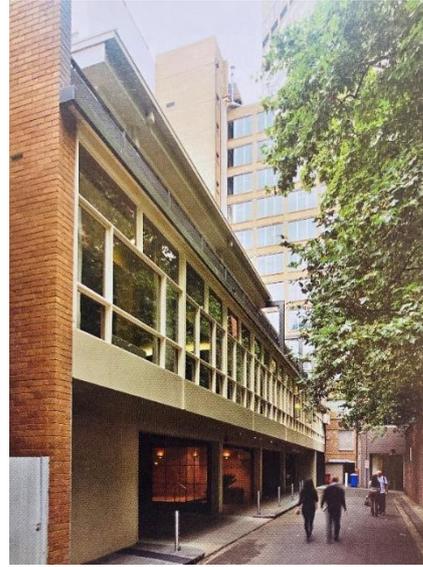
<sup>7</sup> See letter from Vice-President Mrs R. Edquist to President Mrs B. Foster, 14 September 1980, Lyceum Club Building and Maintenance Folder, 1975-1983, Berenice Harris Collection, Accession Number 0008/2014 Box 1, RMIT Design Archives.

<sup>8</sup> The 2018 addition was awarded the AIA Victorian Chapter Commercial Architecture Named Award [The Sir Osborn McCutcheon Award] (2019); AIA Victorian Chapter Melbourne Prize & Interior Architecture (Shortlisted 2019); AIA National Award Commercial Architecture (2019).

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Ridgeway Place c.1957 showing the cottages that were demolished for the Lyceum Club. Source: *Circles of Friendship*, p.164.



The Lyceum Club in 2011. Note that Harvie's distinctive cream mullion window wall is different to the glazing depicted in her proposed perspective drawing of 1957 (see below). Source: *Circles of Friendship*, p.332.



Perspective drawing titled 'LYCEUM CLUB, Proposed new clubrooms at Ridgeway Place, STAGE ONE Stephenson and Turner Architects'. Source: Berenice Harris Collection, RMIT Design Archives: <https://victoriancollections.net.au/items/5a656d5e90751a1ab4c1d58b>

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## Selected bibliography

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Janette Bomford, *Circles of Friendship: The Centenary History of the Lyceum Club Melbourne*, Australian Scholarly Publishing, Melbourne, 2012.

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Willis, Julie 'Stephenson & Turner' and 'Ellison Harvie', in Goad, Philip & Willis, Julie (eds.) 2012, *The Encyclopedia of Australian Architecture*, Cambridge University Press, Melbourne.

Julie Willis, *A Statistical Survey of Registered Women Architects in Australia*, Faculty of Art, Architecture & Design, University of South Australia, 1997.

## Further information

<b>Relevant Authority</b>	City of Melbourne
<b>Heritage Overlay</b>	City of Melbourne Heritage Overlay HO1285 (Lyceum Club – Interim control – expiry date 29/05/2022)
<b>Other Overlays</b>	Design and Development Overlay Parking Overlay
<b>Other Listings</b>	This place was classified by the National Trust in 1999 for its State-level historical, social and architectural values. This place is included in the Victorian Heritage Inventory (H7822-1777) for its nineteenth and early twentieth-century archaeological potential.
<b>Date of construction</b>	1959, additional floors 2018
<b>Architects (main building phases)</b>	Ellison Harvie (1959) Kerstin Thompson (2018)
<b>Architectural style</b>	Mid-late twentieth century Modernist



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## Traditional Owner Information

The Lyceum Club is located on the traditional land of Wurundjeri people. Under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, the Registered Aboriginal Party for this land is the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation.

## Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register

The Lyceum Club is not included in the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register.

## Integrity

The integrity of the place is very good. The cultural heritage values of the place can be easily read in the extant fabric. (February 2022).

## Intactness

The intactness of the place is very good. The 2018 addition has changed the appearance of the building, but the place retains its historical and social significance. (February 2022).

## Condition

The place is in excellent condition and well maintained by the owners. (February 2022).

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

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## Statutory requirements under section 40.

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

The Executive Director, Heritage Victoria recommends that the Lyceum Club is included in the VHR in the category of Registered Place

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

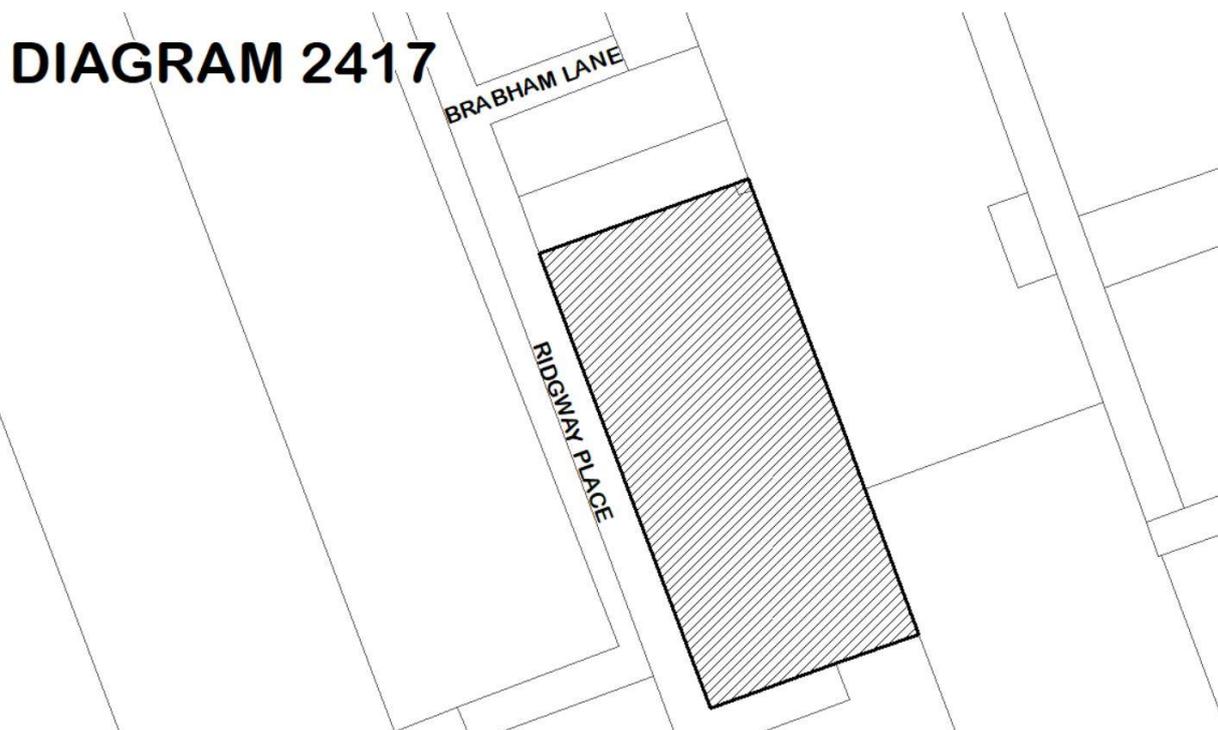
**Name:** Lyceum Club

**Address:** 2-18 Ridgway Place, Melbourne

### Proposed extent of registration

The Executive Director recommends that the extent of registration for the Lyceum Club be gazetted as:

All of the place shown hatched on Diagram 2417 encompassing all of Lot R1 on Lodged Plan 33693 and all of Plan of Consolidation 359110.



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Jan 2017



April 2021

## 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 includes all of the Lyceum Club and all of the existing title of the land it is located on. This is the usual approach to taken to the registration of places of historical and social significance, including private members clubs. It includes sufficient land for the protection, conservation and understanding of the place. It should be noted that the proposed extent of registration includes all the land, all hard landscape features and Lyceum Club building (interior and exterior structures and fixtures). A permit or permit exemption from Heritage Victoria would be required for any works within the proposed extent of registration, apart from those identified in the categories of works or activities in this recommendation.

# Statement of recommendation from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria, to the Heritage Council of Victoria

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

Following is the Executive Director's assessment of the Lyceum Club against the tests set out in *The Victorian Heritage Register Criteria and Thresholds Guidelines*. 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 satisfying Criterion A

The place/object has a *CLEAR ASSOCIATION* with an event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life in Victoria's cultural history.

*plus*

The association of the place/object to the event, phase, etc *IS EVIDENT* in the physical fabric of the place/object and/or in documentary resources or oral history.

*plus*

The *EVENT, PHASE, etc* is of *HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE*, having made a strong or influential contribution to Victoria.

#### ***Executive Director's Response***

##### Association

The Lyceum Club has a clear association with:

- 1) The tradition of private members clubs in Victoria.
- 2) The increase of women into university education and their rise in the professions.

##### Evidence

This association is evident in the physical fabric of the place and in documentary resources and oral history.

- 1) This place is a private members club, and this is evident in the physical fabric of the place and in documentary resources and oral history.
- 2) The construction of the Lyceum Club in Ridgway Place 1957-59 was in response to the growing membership and aspirations of the organisation. This reflects the increase of women into university education and their rise in the professions during the twentieth century. This is evident in the physical fabric of the place and in documentary resources and oral history.

##### Historical importance

- 1) The tradition of private members clubs has made a strong and influential contribution to Victoria by allowing upper-class, middle-class, educated, wealthy and/or professional people to gather together and consolidate their economic and cultural influence, network and advance their interests.
- 2) The increase of women into university education and their rise in the professions has made a strong and influential contribution to Victoria by opening the door to half the population to participating in public life outside the domestic and family realm, enabling them to have greater influence on the course of the state's history, particularly during the twentieth century.

Step 1 of Criterion A is likely to be satisfied.

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## Step 2: Test for satisfying Criterion A at the State Level

The place/object allows the clear association with the event, phase etc. of historical importance to be *UNDERSTOOD BETTER THAN MOST OTHER PLACES OR OBJECTS IN VICTORIA WITH SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME ASSOCIATION.*

### **Executive Director's Response**

- 1) The tradition of private members clubs in Victoria.

The Lyceum Club allows the clear association with this tradition to be understood better than most other places in Victoria with substantially the same association. It is the purpose-built clubrooms of the largest private members club for women in Victoria. Since its formation as an organisation in 1912, the club has had a pioneering role in furthering the status of university educated women within male dominated professional spheres.

- 2) The increase of women into university education and their rise in the professions.

The Lyceum Club allows the clear association with the increase of women into university education and their rise in the professions to be better than most other places in Victoria with substantially the same association. The club is restricted to university educated professional women. The construction of purpose-built clubrooms in 1957-59 clearly demonstrates the post-war influx of women into universities and the professions and their desire to network to collectively advance their interests. The investment in Ridgway Place in 1957 reflected the organisation's maturing as an organisation, an increasing membership, its commitment in the advancement of women and the need to cater to a growing future membership.

Criterion A is likely to be satisfied at the State level.

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

### Step 1: Test for Satisfying Criterion B

The place/object has a *clear ASSOCIATION* with an event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life of importance in Victoria's cultural history.

*plus*

The association of the place/object to the event, phase, etc *IS EVIDENT* in the physical fabric of the place/object and/or in documentary resources or oral history.

*plus*

The place/object is *RARE OR UNCOMMON*, being one of a small number of places/objects remaining that demonstrates the important event, phase etc.

*or*

The place/object is *RARE OR UNCOMMON*, containing unusual features of note that were not widely replicated

*or*

The existence of the *class* of place/object that demonstrates the important event, phase etc is *ENDANGERED* to the point of rarity due to threats and pressures on such places/objects.

### **Executive Director's Response**

#### Association

- 1) The Lyceum Club has a clear association with the work of women architects.
- 2) This is evident through the 1957 design by architect Ellison Harvie and subsequent works and alterations at the place by architects Hilary Lewis, Jessie Madsen, Berenice Harris, Anne Cunningham, Ann Keddie and Kerstin Thompson. This is evident in the physical fabric of the place, documentary resources and oral history.

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## Rarity/uncommonness

- 1) The place is rare and uncommon, being one of a small number of places that demonstrates the rise of women in the architectural profession during the twentieth century.
  - During the 1950s, only 3-4% of registered architects were women.<sup>9</sup> This figure had been steadily increasing from 1% in the 1920s and 30s, to 2% in the 1940s. In Victoria there are fewer buildings designed by women architects, than men architects, in the twentieth century. This is due to their statistical under-representation in the profession which has its origins in architecture, building and construction being considered 'male profession'.
  - In this context, Ellison Harvie's sole commission, design and completion of the Lyceum Club in 1959 was a rare achievement for its time.
  - After 1959 there was continuous design input by women architects to the Lyceum Club building. This sustained input of generations of women architects on one project has few precedents.
  - From the original 1957 Modernist design by Ellison Harvie, to subsequent renovations and additions, architects have predominantly been women. They include architects Hilary Lewis, Jessie Madsen, Berenice Harris, Anne Cunningham, Ann Keddie and Kerstin Thompson.
- 2) The place is not rare or uncommon on the grounds that it contains unusual features of note that were not widely replicated. There are no unusual or out of the ordinary features of the building that were not widely replicated at the time.
- 3) The existence of the class of place that demonstrates the rise of women in the architectural profession during the twentieth century is not endangered to the point of rarity due to threats and pressures on such places. These places are subject to the same threats and pressures as all places are.

Step 1 of Criterion B is likely to be satisfied.

## **Step 2: State Level Significance Test for Criterion B**

The place/object is *RARE, UNCOMMON OR ENDANGERED* within Victoria.

## ***Executive Director's Response***

- 1) The place is rare and uncommon in Victoria being one of a small number of places that demonstrates the rise of women in the architectural profession during the twentieth century.
  - The Lyceum Club is rare in Victoria (and Australia) as a building designed for and by women for the reasons at Step 1.

Criterion B is likely to be satisfied at the State level.

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<sup>9</sup> See Julie Willis, *A Statistical Survey of Registered Women Architects in Australia*, Faculty of Art, Architecture & Design, University of South Australia, 1997, pp. 15-16.

# Statement of recommendation from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria, to the Heritage Council of Victoria

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

### **Step 1: Test for Satisfying Criterion C**

The:

- visible physical fabric; &/or documentary evidence; &/or oral history, relating to the place/object indicates a likelihood that the place/object contains *PHYSICAL EVIDENCE* of *historical interest* that is *NOT CURRENTLY VISIBLE OR UNDERSTOOD*. *Plus*

From what we know of the place/object, the physical evidence is likely to be of an *INTEGRITY* and/or *CONDITION* that it *COULD YIELD INFORMATION* through detailed investigation.

### **Executive Director's Response**

This place is unlikely to contain physical evidence of historical interest that is not currently visible or understood. Its design, construction and use are evident in its physical fabric and it is well documented.

Step 1 of Criterion C is not likely to be satisfied.

## **CRITERION D: Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places and objects.**

### **Step 1: Test for Satisfying Criterion D**

The place/object is one of a *CLASS* of places/objects that has a *clear ASSOCIATION* with an event, phase, period, process, function, movement, important person(s), custom or way of life in Victoria's history.

*plus*

The *EVENT, PHASE, etc* is of *HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE*, having made a strong or influential contribution to Victoria.

*plus*

The principal characteristics of the class are *EVIDENT* in the physical fabric of the place/object.

### **Executive Director's Response**

- The Lyceum Club is of a class of post-war Modernist buildings of the 1950s and 1960s. This class has a clear association with the introduction and development of the Modernist architectural style within Victoria.
- The Modernist style was of historical importance, having made a strong and influential contribution to Victoria's design history.
- The principal characteristics are evident in the physical fabric of the Lyceum Club.

Step 1 of Criterion D is likely to be satisfied.

### **Step 2: State Level Significance Test Criterion D**

The place/object is a *NOTABLE EXAMPLE* of the class in Victoria (refer to Reference Tool D).

### **Executive Director's Response**

In the class of post-war Modernist buildings of the 1950s and 1960s, this place is an attractive, restrained and representative example. The extant building does not meet the threshold of being a notable example in the class. It does not possess design characteristics which make it fine, influential or pivotal. It is no longer highly intact in its class.

The Executive Director is of the view that the architectural history of the place (as a building designed for and by women) is better considered under Criterion B (Rarity).

# Statement of recommendation from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria, to the Heritage Council of Victoria

## CRITERION E: Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.

### Step 1: Test for Satisfying Criterion E

The *PHYSICAL FABRIC* of the place/object clearly exhibits particular aesthetic characteristics.

#### *Executive Director's Response*

The Lyceum Club demonstrates particular aesthetic characteristics of the mid-century Modernist architectural style. Step 1 of Criterion E is likely to be satisfied.

### Step 2: State Level Significance Test for Criterion E

The aesthetic characteristics are *APPRECIATED OR VALUED* by the wider community or an appropriately-related discipline as evidenced, for example, by:

- *critical recognition* of the aesthetic characteristics of the place/object within a relevant art, design, architectural or related discipline as an outstanding example within Victoria; or
- wide public *acknowledgement of exceptional merit* in Victoria in medium such as songs, poetry, literature, painting, sculpture, publications, print media etc.

#### *Executive Director's Response*

The Lyceum Club was thought to be an attractive architectural design by its members after its construction in 1959. But there is no evidence that it received critical recognition or wide public acknowledgement of exceptional merit. Criterion E is not likely to be satisfied at the State level.

## CRITERION F: Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

### Step 1: A Test for Satisfying Criterion F

The place/object contains *PHYSICAL EVIDENCE* that clearly demonstrates creative or technical *ACHIEVEMENT* for the time in which it was created.  
*plus*  
The physical evidence demonstrates a *HIGH DEGREE OF INTEGRITY*.

#### *Executive Director's Response*

The Lyceum Club is a well-designed building. However, it cannot be considered a creative or technical achievement for the time it was created. This holds for the 1957-59 building and the 2018 addition. Step 1 of Criterion F is not likely to be satisfied.

# Statement of recommendation from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria, to the Heritage Council of Victoria

## **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 Satisfying Criterion G**

Evidence exists of a community or cultural group.

*Plus*

Evidence exists of a strong attachment between the COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP and the place/object in the present-day context.

*Plus*

Evidence exists of a time depth to that attachment.

### ***Executive Director's Response***

#### Evidence of a community

There is evidence of a present-day community of 1,500 women members associated with the Lyceum Club from Melbourne and around Victoria. This has been ascertained by speaking with representatives of the organisation.

#### Evidence of a strong attachment between the community and the place today

There is evidence that the members have a strong and special attachment to the place. Each woman has a financial investment as a part-owner of the place and spends time at the place and is involved in its activities to some extent. Members show a great love and fondness for their Ridgway Place 'home' in the CBD and the social and educational activities that occur there. This has been ascertained by speaking with representatives of the organisation and observations made during site visits.

#### Evidence exists of a time depth to that attachment

There is a time depth to the attachment of the community to the place. The Lyceum Club organisation was established in 1912. From 1959 (for over 60 years) this community has been associated with the clubrooms in Ridgway Place. This has been ascertained from the club's commissioned history of 2012 and by speaking with representatives of the organisation.

Step 1 of Criterion G is likely to be satisfied.

### **Step 2: State Level Significance Test for Criterion G**

Evidence exists that the social value resonates at a State Level,  
that is across the 'broader Victorian community'.

*('Resonance' means the extent to which the social value of a place/object can be demonstrated to exert an influence. The social value must resonate beyond a particular local, social or cultural community into the 'broader Victorian community').*

**Plus**

Evidence exists that the social value is part of an event or story that contributes to Victoria's identity.

### ***Executive Director's Response***

#### Evidence that the social value resonates across the broader Victorian community

The Lyceum Club in Ridgway Place has a strong community that has developed around it that has seen the social values exert an influence over time across the Victorian community. This place is renowned in professional circles. It has been written about in books for a broad audience, particularly audiences interested in women's history, feminism, and the role of women in the professions. The restricted and private nature of the club adds a dimension of mystique to its social significance, which is true of many private clubs and closed organisations.

# Statement of recommendation from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria, to the Heritage Council of Victoria

## Evidence that the social value is part of a story that contributes to Victoria's identity

The history of the Lyceum Club and its social value in the present day contributes to an important part of Victoria's identity, that is the education of women in universities and their rise in male-dominated professions. There is strong inter-generational community of women across the latter twentieth and twenty-first centuries who have nurtured the Lyceum Club and see themselves as custodians of a significant organisation for Victoria's women with an important history and future. The Lyceum Club is as much a part of Victoria's identity as the Melbourne Club across the lane and clearly demonstrates the hard-won rise of women in the professions, particularly from the mid-twentieth century.

Criterion G is likely to be satisfied at the State level.

## **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 Satisfying Criterion H**

The place/object has a *DIRECT ASSOCIATION* with a person or group of persons who have made a strong or influential *CONTRIBUTION* to the course of Victoria's history.

*plus*

The *ASSOCIATION* of the place/object to the person(s) *IS EVIDENT* in the physical fabric of the place/object and/or in documentary resources and/or oral history.

*plus*

The *ASSOCIATION*:

- directly relates to *ACHIEVEMENTS* of the person(s) at, or relating to, the place/object; or
- relates to an *enduring and/or close INTERACTION* between the person(s) and the place/object.

### ***Executive Director's Response***

The Lyceum Club (the building) has a direct association with the Lyceum Club (the institution and its members from 1912 to the present day).

This group of people have made a strong and influential contribution to the course of Victoria's history. They include hundreds of prominent women across the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, including some of the first women professionals in their fields: Constance Ellis (medicine), Christian Jollie Smith (law), Stella Allen (journalism), Marion Mahoney and Ellison Harvie (architecture), Jeannie Gunn and Ada Cambridge (literature), Frances Burke (design), Jessie Webb (history), Kathleen Syme (philanthropy), Ola Cohn (sculpture), Margaret Sutherland and Lorna Stirling (music), Margaret Guilfoyle (politics), Fay Marles (Victoria's first Commissioner for Equal Opportunity) and Lecki Ord (Melbourne's first woman lord mayor).

The association of the Lyceum Club (the institution and its members from 1912 to the present day) is evident in the physical fabric of the Lyceum Club building, documentary resources and oral history.

The association relates to an enduring and close interaction between Lyceum Club members and the Lyceum Club building.

Step 1 of Criterion H is likely to be satisfied.



# Statement of recommendation from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria, to the Heritage Council of Victoria

## Step 2: State Level Significance Test for Criterion H

The place/object allows the clear association with the person or group of persons to be *READILY APPRECIATED BETTER THAN MOST OTHER PLACES OR OBJECTS IN VICTORIA*.

### ***Executive Director's Response***

The Lyceum Club (the building) allows the association between the Lyceum Club (the institution and its members from 1912 to the present day) and the building to be readily appreciated that most other places or objects in Victoria.

Criterion H is likely to be satisfied at the State level.

## Comparisons

The Lyceum Club is usefully compared with the following classes of place:

- 1) Private clubs in the VHR
- 2) Private women's clubs not in the VHR
- 3) Buildings designed by women in the VHR.

### Private clubs in the VHR

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#### The Melbourne Club (VHR H0030)

*36-50 Collins Street Melbourne, City of Melbourne*

The Melbourne Club was established in 1838 and developed into an exclusive men's club after its building at 36 Collins Street was built in 1858. The Melbourne Club is of architectural significance as a rare intact example of a nineteenth century purpose-built clubhouse. It is of historical significance as the oldest surviving gentlemen's club in Victoria. It is of social significance as its members have included many of Victoria's wealthiest and most influential citizens. The Melbourne Club's rear garden established in 1858 has aesthetic and scientific (botanical) significance as it includes the largest *Platanus x acerifolia* known to exist in Victoria and an uncommon *Phoenix reclinata*.



The Melbourne Club, 36 Collins Street



Garden of the Melbourne Club (Lyceum Club in the background)

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# Statement of recommendation from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria, to the Heritage Council of Victoria

## Melbourne Savage Club (VHR H0025)

*12-16 Bank Place Melbourne, City of Melbourne*

The Melbourne Savage Club is historical significance for its association with pastoralist and entrepreneur Sir Rupert Clarke who owned the property from 1913-1923 and resided in it three years prior to purchasing it. It is of historical importance for its associations with the Melbourne Savage Club which have occupied the building since 1923. Established in 1894 is important as a surviving bohemian club, which has included amongst its members many outstanding Australians. The building is of architectural significance as an excellent intact example of a townhouse, although half of the original building was demolished. The interior of the club is significant for reflecting the ideals of the Melbourne Savage Club. Of particular interest are the staircase, the impressive ground floor social room with stage and grand fireplaces and the dining room on the second floor.



Melbourne Savage Club

## Napier Club (VHR H1079)

*34 Thompson Street, Hamilton, Southern Grampians Shire*

The Napier Club is a women's club and one of the few private clubs outside Melbourne. The Napier Club is of historical and architectural significance to the State of Victoria. The Napier Club as an organisation was established in 1921. In 1939 it purchased 'Eildon', built in 1904 to designs of Ussher and Kemp, architects of arguably the finest Federation Queen Anne houses in Victoria. The Napier Club represented way of life involving exclusive private clubs based on restricted memberships on ethnic, gender, social and economic grounds. For women, clubs like the Lyceum Club and the Napier Club provided a place for middle-class and professional women to network and share experiences. This place was included in the VHR in 1995 when it operated as clubrooms. It appears that the Napier Club no longer exists at this location or elsewhere.



The Napier Club (for women)  
Hamilton

# Statement of recommendation from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria, to the Heritage Council of Victoria

## Private women's clubs (not in the VHR)

### Alexandra Club

81 Collins Street, Melbourne

#### HO568 Individual

#### HO505 Collins Street East Precinct, City of Melbourne

The Alexandra Club is the oldest private women's club (as an organisation) in Victoria. In 1903 it was founded at 145 Collins Street. After being housed in two other CBD locations, in 1916 it purchased the imposing 1887 building at 139 Collins Street (HO577) on the corner of Collins and Russell Streets (now the premises of Louis Vuitton). It remained there for 60 years.

In 1983 the Alexandra Club moved into its current premises at 81 Collins Street (HO568). This was designed by Anketell & K Henderson in 1937. It features a neo-Georgian brick façade of five storeys. The interior retains its 1930s design in decorative columns and coffered ceiling, concierge's cabin and lift lobby.



The building at 81 Collins Street which has housed the Alexandra Club since 1983.

## Buildings designed solely by women architects in the VHR

### Little Milton (VHR H1938)

26 Albany Road Toorak, Stonnington City

Little Milton (1926) is the only building currently in the VHR solely designed by a woman architect (there are other examples of women designing in partnership with men). Stott was one of only a handful of women architects working in Melbourne in the 1920s. Little Milton is her most important work. It is architecturally significant as an outstanding example of an Old English/Art and Crafts style, inter-war mansion as well as for its surviving landscape elements by Edna Walling the most celebrated landscape designer of the era. It is historically significant for its fifty-year association with the Moran family of the famous grocery firm Moran and Cato.



Little Milton (1926) by architect Muriel Stott, a member of the Lyceum Club in the 1920s.



# Statement of recommendation from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria, to the Heritage Council of Victoria

## Summary of Comparisons

The Lyceum Club in Ridgway Place is an architect-designed, purpose-built clubroom for a private women's club, and wholly owned by the club. Constructed in the 1950s, it compares with private men's clubs built from the 1850s-1890s when professional and wealthy men combined their resources to construct imposing clubrooms in the heart of Melbourne (such as the Melbourne Club and Savage Club).

The Lyceum Club's association with its Ridgway Place is significant as it extends back to the late 1950s when women were entering formerly male dominated professions in larger numbers. It was at this time that the Lyceum Club was able to purchase, design and build its own premises from scratch. The choice of a female architect is significant. No other private women's club currently meets in premises designed by a woman and with subsequent works and alterations predominantly undertaken by women – this is rare in Victoria and Australia.

As an organisation, the Lyceum Club, founded in 1912, is not the oldest ongoing women's club in Victoria. The Alexandra Club, founded in 1903, still survives and occupies its own premises at 81 Collins Street to which it relocated in 1983. Its association with these clubrooms is more recent, and the building was not purpose-built nor designed by a woman. The Napier Club, Hamilton is one of the few private clubrooms outside Melbourne, and significant as a women's club premises. Moving into the existing house 'Eildon' in 1939 it provided a place for middle-class and professional women of Victoria's Western District. It is unclear whether the Napier Club still operates as a club from these or other premises.

With regard to social significance, the strong and special association of Lyceum Club members (educated, professional middle-class women) with its Ridgway Place clubrooms, is of equivalent strength and resonance across Victoria to that of the members of the Melbourne Club, Australian Club and Savage Club to their premises. It should be noted that private members clubs' websites are brief, restrained in tone and do not wax lyrical to a public audience. That said, social significance can be gauged by media commentary, and histories of the clubs which often list influential members. It is also arguable that the mystique of private members clubs also adds to their social significance.

# Statement of recommendation from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria, to the Heritage Council of Victoria

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

The ED recommends that the Lyceum Club be included in the VHR as a Registered Place.

## Statement of significance

### What is significant?

The Lyceum Club, built to the designs of Ellison Harvie between 1957 and 1959, later alterations and additions designed by women architects and including the magnolia mural on the first floor by Anne Montgomery.

### How is it significant?

The Lyceum Club is of historical and social significance to the State of Victoria. It satisfies the following criteria for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register:

#### Criterion A

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

#### Criterion B

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

#### Criterion G

Strong or special association with a particular present-day community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

#### Criterion H

Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Victoria's history.

### Why is it significant?

The Lyceum Club is historically significant as the clubrooms of the largest private members club for women in Victoria. Since its formation as an organisation in 1912, the club has had a pioneering role in furthering the status of university educated women within male dominated professional spheres. Located near the 'establishment end' of Collins Street, the Lyceum's construction of its own purpose-built clubrooms in 1957-59, in a modern and progressive style, catered to a growing membership after World War II. Behind its modest façade the building consolidated the presence and influence of the Lyceum Club, with the upper levels taking advantage of views over the garden of the Melbourne Club Club (VHR H0030) the oldest men's club in Victoria. [Criterion A]

The Lyceum Club is rare in Victoria, and Australia, as a building designed for and by women. This tradition of continuous design input by women on the one project over decades, has few precedents. From the original 1957 Modernist design by Ellison Harvie, to subsequent renovations and additions, architects have predominantly been women. They include architects Hilary Lewis, Jessie Madsen, Berenice Harris, Anne Cunningham, Ann Keddie, Kerstin Thompson, and artist Anne Montgomery, textile designer Bee Taplin, interior decorator Joyce Godfrey, and landscape designer Millie Gibson. [Criterion B]

The Lyceum Club is of social significance for its strong and enduring association with its membership in Melbourne and Victoria, since 1912 and to the present day. Although maintaining an unassuming public profile, the reach and influence of the Lyceum Club across the state is vast and intergenerational, with members supporting each other's career advancement, creating professional networks and participating in life-long educational opportunities. Since



# Statement of recommendation from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria, to the Heritage Council of Victoria

1959 the Ridgway Place clubrooms have reflected the aspirations and changing needs of the organisation and provides a place of social congregation and intellectual exchange amongst professional women. [Criterion G]

The Lyceum Club has a direct association with the Lyceum Club membership and institution from 1912 to the present day. Lyceum Club members include hundreds of prominent women who have shaped the course of Victoria's history, including some of the first women professionals in their fields: Constance Ellis (medicine), Christian Jollie Smith (law), Stella Allen (journalism), Marion Mahoney and Ellison Harvie (architecture), Jeannie Gunn and Ada Cambridge (literature), Frances Burke (design), Jessie Webb (history), Kathleen Syme (philanthropy), Ola Cohn (sculpture), Margaret Sutherland and Lorna Stirling (music), Margaret Guilfoyle (politics), Fay Marles (Victoria's first Commissioner for Equal Opportunity), Lecki Ord (Melbourne's first woman lord mayor). [Criterion H]



# Statement of recommendation from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria, to the Heritage Council of Victoria

## Categories of works or activities (permit exemptions) recommended under section 38 (section 40(4)(b))

### Introduction

The purpose of this information is to assist owners and other interested parties when considering or making decisions regarding works to a registered place. It is recommended that any proposed works be discussed with an officer of Heritage Victoria prior to making a permit application. Discussing proposed works will assist in answering questions the owner may have and aid any decisions regarding works to the place.

It is acknowledged that alterations and other works may be required to keep places and objects in good repair and adapt them for use into the future. However, under the Act a person must not knowingly, recklessly or negligently remove, relocate or demolish, damage or despoil, develop or alter or excavate all or any part of any part of a registered place without approval. It should be noted that the definition of 'develop' in the Act includes any works on, over or under the place.

If a person wishes to undertake works or activities in relation to a registered place or registered object, they must apply to the Executive Director for a permit. The purpose of a permit is to enable appropriate change to a place and to effectively manage adverse impacts on the cultural heritage significance of a place as a consequence of change. If an owner is uncertain whether a heritage permit is required, it is recommended that Heritage Victoria be contacted.

Permits are required for anything which alters the place or object, unless a permit exemption is granted. Permit exemptions usually cover routine maintenance and upkeep issues faced by owners as well as minor works or works to the elements of the place or object that are not significant. They may include appropriate works that are specified in a conservation management plan. Permit exemptions can be granted at the time of registration (under section 38 of the Act) or after registration (under section 92 of the Act). It should be noted that the addition of new buildings to the registered place, as well as alterations to the interior and exterior of existing buildings requires a permit, unless a specific permit exemption is granted.

### Disrepair of registered place or registered object

Under section 152 of the Act, the owner of a registered place or registered object must not allow that place or object to fall into disrepair.

### Failure to maintain registered place or registered object

Under section 153 of the Act, the owner of a registered place or registered object must not fail to maintain that place or object to the extent that its conservation is threatened.

### Conservation management plans

It is recommended that a Conservation Management Plan is developed to manage the place in a manner which respects its cultural heritage significance.

### Archaeology

This place is included in the Victorian Heritage Inventory (H7822-1777) for its nineteenth and early twentieth-century archaeological potential. There is no identified archaeology of State-level significance at the place. However, any works that may affect historical archaeological features, deposits or artefacts at the place is likely to require a permit, permit exemption or consent. Advice should be sought from the Archaeology Team at Heritage Victoria.



# Statement of recommendation from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria, to the Heritage Council of Victoria

## Aboriginal cultural heritage

To establish whether this place is registered under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* please contact First Peoples – State Relations in the Department of Premier and Cabinet. The *Heritage Act 2017* and the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* are separate pieces of legislation. Please be aware that both Acts are required to be satisfied and satisfying the requirements of one Act may not satisfy the requirements of the other.

If any Aboriginal cultural heritage is discovered or exposed at any time it is necessary to immediately contact First Peoples – State Relations in the Department of Premier and Cabinet to ascertain requirements under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. If works are proposed which have the potential to disturb or have an impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage it is necessary to contact First Peoples – State Relations in the Department of Premier and Cabinet to ascertain any requirements under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

## Other approvals

Please be aware that approval from other authorities (such as local government) may be required to undertake works.

## Notes

- All works should ideally be informed by a Conservation Management Plan prepared for the place. 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.
- Nothing in this determination prevents the Heritage Council from amending or rescinding all or any of the permit exemptions.
- Nothing in this determination exempts owners or their agents from the responsibility to seek relevant planning or building permits where applicable.

## General Conditions

- All exempted alterations are to be planned and carried out in a manner which prevents damage to the fabric of the registered place.
- Should it become apparent during further inspection or the carrying out of works that original or previously hidden or inaccessible details of the place are revealed which relate to the significance of the place, then the exemption covering such works must cease and Heritage Victoria must be notified as soon as possible.

# Statement of recommendation from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria, to the Heritage Council of Victoria

## Permit Exemptions

The following permit exemptions are not considered to cause harm to the cultural heritage significance of the Lyceum Club.

### *General*

- Minor repairs and maintenance which replaces like with like. Repairs and maintenance must maximise protection and retention of fabric and include the conservation of existing details or elements. Any repairs and maintenance must not exacerbate the decay of fabric due to chemical incompatibility of new materials, obscure fabric or limit access to such fabric for future maintenance.
- Maintenance, repair and replacement of existing external services such as plumbing, electrical cabling, surveillance systems, pipes or fire services which does not involve changes in location or scale, or additional trenching.
- Repair to, or removal of items such as antennae; aerials; and air conditioners and associated pipe work, ducting and wiring.
- Works or activities, including emergency stabilisation, necessary to secure safety in an emergency where a structure or part of a structure has been irreparably damaged or destabilised and poses a safety risk to its users or the public. The Executive Director must be notified within seven days of the commencement of these works or activities.
- Painting of previously painted external and internal surfaces in the same colour, finish and product type provided that preparation or painting does not remove all evidence of earlier paint finishes or schemes. This exemption does not apply to areas where there are specialist paint techniques such as graining, marbling, stencilling, hand-painting, murals or signwriting, or to wallpapered surfaces, or to unpainted, oiled or varnished surfaces.
- Cleaning including the removal of surface deposits by the use of low-pressure water (to maximum of 300 psi at the surface being cleaned) and neutral detergents and mild brushing and scrubbing with plastic (not wire) brushes.

### *Signage*

- Non-structural alterations to all existing promotional elements including billboards and flagpoles.
- Removal and replacement of information, directional and advertising signage within existing signage cases.

### *Interiors*

- Works to maintain or upgrade all existing bathrooms, kitchens, laundries, including installing new appliances, re-tiling and the like.
- Installation, removal or replacement of carpets and/or flexible floor coverings and window furnishings (such as curtains and blinds).
- Installation, removal or replacement devices for mounting wall hung artworks.
- Installation, removal or replacement of existing electrical wiring. If wiring is currently exposed, it should remain exposed. If it is fully concealed it should remain fully concealed.
- Removal or replacement of light switches or power outlets.
- Maintenance, repair and replacement of light fixtures and fittings, tracks and the like in existing locations. This does not include the removal of the 1950s/60s wall-mounted light fixtures and fittings.
- Repair and maintenance of existing lifts and escalators including mechanisms and associated elements.
- Removal or replacement of smoke and fire detectors, alarms and the like, of the same size and in existing locations.
- Repair, removal or replacement of existing ducted, hydronic or concealed radiant type heating provided that the central plant is concealed, and that the work is done in a manner which does not alter building fabric.
- Installation of plant within the roof space, providing that it does not impact on the external appearance of the building or involve structural changes.
- Installation, removal or replacement of bulk insulation in the roof space.



# Statement of recommendation from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria, to the Heritage Council of Victoria

## **Hard landscaping and services**

- Like for like repair and maintenance of existing hard landscaping including carparks, paving, footpaths and driveways and balconies where the materials, scale, form and design is unchanged.
- Removal or replacement of external directional signage provided the size, location and material remains the same.
- Installation of physical barriers or traps to enable vegetation protection and management of vermin such as rats, mice and possums.

## **Gardening, trees and plants**

- All gardening including pruning, mulching, fertilising, removal of dead or diseased plants, replanting of existing garden beds, disease and weed control and maintenance.
- The planting of new plants in existing beds and the introduction and replacement of pot plants.

## **Carpark areas**

- Minor repairs and maintenance which replaces like with like.
- Painting of previously painted surfaces.
- Installation, removal or replacement of floor surfaces, electrical wiring, light fittings, security systems, emergency lights and exit signs.
- Installation, removal or replacement of wet and dry fire services.
- Repair, removal or replacement of existing plant and mechanical systems.
- Installation, removal, replacement or alteration of concrete barriers, guard rails, bollards, bicycle parking, signage and wayfinding associated with the carpark use.

# Statement of recommendation from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria, to the Heritage Council of Victoria

## Appendix 1

### Heritage Council of Victoria determination (section 41)

The Heritage Council of Victoria 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.

### 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.
- (2) The Heritage Council must conduct a hearing in relation to a submission if—
  - (a) the submission 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 or object that is the subject of the submission.
- (3) Despite subsection (2), the Heritage Council may conduct a hearing in relation to a submission in any other circumstances the Heritage Council considers appropriate.

### Determinations of the Heritage Council (section 49)

- (1) After considering a recommendation that a place or object should or should not be included in the Heritage Register and any submissions in respect of the recommendation and conducting any hearing into the submissions, the Heritage Council may—
  - (a) determine that the place or part of the place, or object, is of State-level cultural heritage significance and is to be included in the Heritage Register; or
  - (b) determine that the place or part of 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 is not to be included in the Heritage Register but—
    - (i) refer the recommendation and any submissions to the relevant planning authority for consideration for an amendment to a planning scheme; 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
  - (d) in the case of a recommendation in respect of additional land which has been nominated to be included in the Heritage Register as part of a registered place in accordance with section 32, determine that the land be included in the Heritage Register if—

# Statement of recommendation from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria, to the Heritage Council of Victoria

- (i) the State-level cultural heritage significance of the place would be substantially less if the land or any part of the land which is or has been used in conjunction with the place were developed; or
  - (ii) the land surrounding the place is important to the protection or conservation of the place or contributes to the understanding of the place; or
  - (e) determine that the object 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.
- (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 into the written submissions, within 90 days after the completion of the hearing.
- (3) A determination that a place or part of a place, or object, should be included in the Heritage Register may include categories of works or activities which may be carried out in relation to the place or object 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 or object.
- (4) If the Heritage Council determines to include a place in the Heritage Register, with the consent of the owner of the place, the Heritage Council may determine to include in the Heritage Register additional land of the owner that is ancillary to the place.
- (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 of places and objects (section 42)

- (1) The owner of a place or object 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 or object at the time the statement is given; and
  - (b) any application for a planning permit or a building permit, or for an amendment to that permit, that has been made in relation to the place 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 or object 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.
- (3) The owner of a place to whom a statement of recommendation has been given must advise the Executive Director in writing of an application, permit or amendment if, before a determination under section 49 or 52 in respect of a place—
- (a) an application for a planning permit or a building permit or for an amendment to that permit in relation to the place is made; or
  - (b) a planning permit or building permit or an amendment to that permit in relation to the place is granted.



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- (4) An advice under subsection (3) must be given within 10 days after the making of the application or the grant of the permit or amendment.
- (5) The owner of a place or object to whom a statement of recommendation has been given must advise the Executive Director in writing of the following activities or proposals if, before a determination is made under section 49 or 52 in respect of a place or object—
  - (a) any activities are carried out in relation to the place or object that could harm the place or object;
  - (b) any activities are proposed to be carried out in relation to the place or object that could harm the place or object.
- (6) An advice under subsection (5) must be given within 10 days after the owner becomes aware of the activity or the proposal, as the case requires.
- (7) If, before a determination is made under section 49 or 52 in respect of a place or object, a proposal is made to dispose of the whole or any part of the place or object, the owner of the place or object must advise the Executive Director in writing of that proposal.
- (8) An advice under subsection (7) must be given at least 10 days before entering into the contract for the disposal of the place or object.
- (9) The owner of a place or object who proposes to dispose of the whole or any part of the place or object before a determination is made under section 49 or 52 in respect of the place or object must, before entering into a contract for that disposal, give a copy of the statement of proposed contract, is to acquire the place or object or part of the place or object.

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

An owner of a place or object to whom section 42 applies must comply with that section.

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