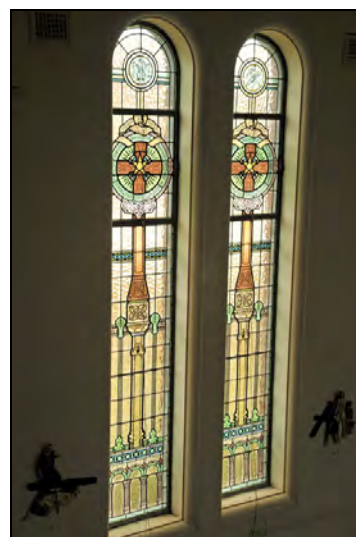




**Figure 183: The rose window.**



**Figure 184: Detail of the stained glass windows. The Celtic design commemorates the Irish origins of the Christian Brothers.**

### **6.3.3 The Mullens Building**

#### **6.3.3.1 Exterior**

The *Mullens Building* (originally the *Juniorate*) was designed to compliment the *Barron Chapel* and is thus characterised by the same two tone face brickwork with a steeply pitched slate clad roof as the Chapel. It is similar in massing and scale to the Chapel, albeit without the bell tower.

#### ***Southern Elevation***

The principal elevation is the southern elevation, which rises into a gabled parapet capped with Cordova tiles and with a stone coloured terracotta finial in the form of a cross. The decorative brickwork to the top of the parapet matches that of the Chapel.

What was originally the main entrance into the building lies beneath a large stone coloured terracotta framed arch supported by pillars; the top of the arch is in filled with a terrazzo design. There is a row of small, blind brick arches with stone coloured terracotta columns above the arch. Two decorative terracotta plaques lie to either end of the row. Above this row, there is a set of three windows, separated by terracotta pillars.

The following photographs, Figures 185 and 186, show the two tone brickwork and terracotta detailing of the southern elevation.



**Figure 185: Showing the southern elevation of the *Mullens Building* on the right hand side as complementary to the southern elevation of the Chapel on the left hand side.**



**Figure 186: Detail of the terrazzo and terrazzo arch at the entrance to the *Mullens Building*. The porch floor is finished in pebble-crepe and the ceiling is timber lined.**

#### ***Western Elevation***

The western elevation is divided into eight bays by shallow engaged piers. This elevation is characterised by rows of timber framed, multi-paned, double hung sash windows, two to each bay at ground and first floor levels. The ground floor windows are rectangular with contrasting brick sills and headers above. The first floor windows are arched, with similar brick detailing.

Refer to Figure 187.





**Figure 187: The western elevation of the Mullens Building.**

### ***Eastern Elevation***

The eastern elevation is partially enclosed within a glass atrium, which connects the building to the *Gleeson Auditorium and Lecture Rooms* constructed in 1995. The eastern elevation is divided by engaged piers. The ground floor elevation is concealed beneath an arched brick colonnade, framed in contrasting bricks. Timber doors, of varying styles, and multi-pane windows open into the arcade. At first floor level, there are arched timber frame windows to match those at first floor level on the western elevation.

Refer to Figures 188 and 189.



**Figures 188 and 189: The eastern elevation of the *Mullens Building*.**

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### ***Northern Elevation***

The northern elevation rises into a parapet to match the southern elevation. There are three small timber frame double hung sash windows at ground floor level and a narrow steel framed window to the stair well above. Visual relief within the brickwork is provided by the use of decorative brickwork around the windows framed by contrasting brick; the parapet is lined with Cordova tiles and there is a stone coloured terracotta finial in the form of a cross.

Refer to Figure 190.



**Figure 190: Northern elevation of the Mullens Building.**

#### **6.3.3.2 Interior**

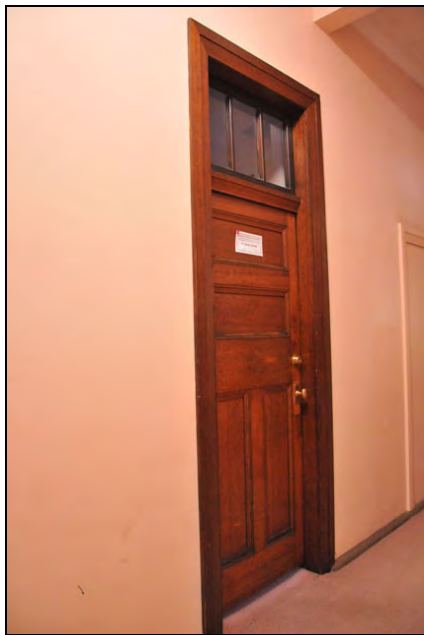
At ground floor level, there are three classrooms, now computer labs, with a timber stair (a recent addition) at the northern end. The rooms are characterised by dark, stained, timber framed windows on the western side. Some rooms have fibro lined ceilings with mock timber battens, while others have drop down panel ceilings that are later in date (Figure 191).

The first floor contains rooms off a central hallway. Figure 192 shows a typical panelled doors and segmented fanlights at this level. The interior of these rooms could not be inspected. Figure 193 shows the original wall tiling in one of the bathrooms on this level. The fittings in this bathroom are later in date.

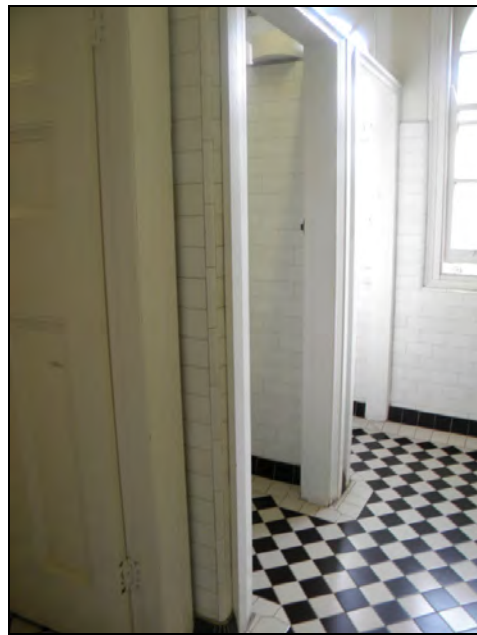




**Figure 191: Classroom, ground floor. This room has what appears to be an original mock timber battened ceiling.**



**Figure 192: Door, first floor level.**



**Figure 193: Original wall tiling and partitioning in first floor bathroom. The floor tiles and fittings are later in date.**

#### **6.3.4 Brick Arcades**

As noted above, the brick arcades were built in two stages. The arcade between the *Edmund Rice Building* and *Barron Chapel* was built around the time of the Chapel, c. 1925; the arcade between the Chapel and *Mullens Building* was built in conjunction with the later in the early 1930s.

The brick arcades were designed to match the Romanesque Style of the *Barron Chapel* and the *Mullens Building* and are constructed of two-tone face brickwork. The ground floor is characterised by arches set within shallow engaged piers. The floor at this level is finished in small red tiles laid in a herringbone pattern with black within the borders; some areas of loss have been filled with red concrete. The underside of the roof is timber lined. The first floor level has a brick balustrade; ornamentation is achieved through the use of special bricks to the outside face of the balustrade. Brick piers support a pitched, slate clad, roof. The floor at this level is of timber and the underside of the roof is lined with timber with exposed rafters. The arcade curves outwards to the north as it connects the Chapel to the northern verandah of the *Edmund Rice Building*.

Refer to Figures 185; 194 to 195.



**Figure 194:** The arcade as it curves towards the north to link the *Chapel* with the *Edmund Rice Building*.



**Figure 195:** Ground floor, looking east, showing the tiling to the floor and timber lined ceiling.



**Figure 196:**  
The first floor of the arcade,  
between the Chapel and Mullens  
Building, looking east.

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### 6.3.5 Gleeson Auditorium and Lecture Rooms

This building has not been extensively examined because it is a relatively recent addition to the Campus (2001).

The building is a two and three storey building attached by means of a two storey height steel framed, glass atrium, to the eastern side of the *Mullens Building*. A two storey brick arcade, with pitched roof, at the southern end of the building conceals the majority of the glass roof from the courtyard. The building has face brick walls, with simple two tone brickwork and includes open brick verandahs to the northern and eastern sides and a tower element in the north eastern corner.

Refer to Figures 197 and 198.



**Figure 197: Looking towards the north eastern corner of the *Gleeson Auditorium*.**

**Figure 198: Atrium between the *Mullens Building* and the *Gleeson Auditorium*.**

### 6.3.6 *St. Edmunds Building*

#### 6.3.6.1 Exterior

*St. Edmunds Building* was built in stages from 1961. The building comprises three face brick wings that form, in conjunction with adjoining buildings, an internal courtyard. The building is constructed of a pale orange brick and has low pitched tiled roofs with wide, enclosed eaves.

#### ***West Wing***

The west wing is a three storey face brick building with a rendered arcade at ground floor level along the western elevation and regularly spaced square aluminium framed windows to the floors above.

The southern elevation rises into a gabled parapet. Three aluminium framed windows run down one side of this elevation. A blind projecting brick bay occupies the other side; a large crucifix is fixed to the southern wall of this bay.

The eastern elevation of this wing is similarly detailed. There is a projecting bay attached to the southern end of this elevation. A shallow, part brick, part fibro and part aluminium framed glass bay projects outwards at ground and first floor levels. The uppermost floor is finished in fibro panelling with aluminium framed windows.

Refer to Figures 199 to 203.





**Figure 199: The western elevation of the western wing of *St. Edmunds Building*.**



**Figure 200: Detail of the western elevation, showing timber doors with aluminium framed windows.**





**Figures 201 and 202: The southern and eastern elevations of the western wing.**



**Figure 203: Projection off the eastern elevation of the western wing.**

### ***South Wing***

A two storey wing, referred to as the southern wing for the purposes of this report, runs at right angles from the southern end of the western wing. The elevations of this wing comprise face brick walls (matching the western wing) with rows of aluminium framed windows at ground and first floor levels. The brickwork is alleviated by rectangular panels of painted render beneath the windows. A covered walkway, supported on thin metal poles, runs along the northern elevation, opening into the internal courtyard.

Refer to Figures 204 to 206.



**Figure 204:**  
Southern elevation  
of the southern  
wing.



**Figure 205:** Eastern  
elevation of the  
southern wing.



**Figure 206:**  
Northern elevation  
of the southern  
wing.

### ***East Wing***

A third, shorter and slightly wider, wing runs at right angles to the southern wing and is referred to as the eastern wing for the purposes of this report. This wing is similarly constructed of face brick. With the exception of the northern elevation, the elevations are divided into bays by thin, slightly projecting, rendered fin walls; the ground and first floors are



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defined by a shallow rendered projecting sill. Windows are aluminium framed; first floor windows have rendered and painted panels beneath.

Refer to Figures 207 and 208.



**Figure 207: Eastern and northern elevations of the eastern wing.**

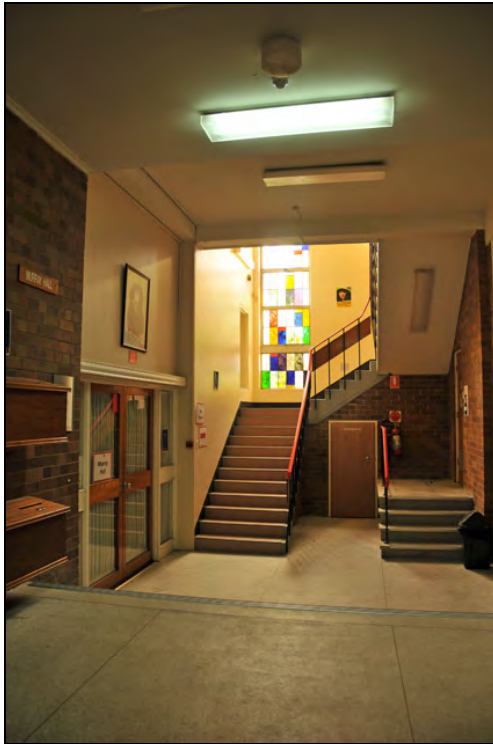


**Figure 208: Western elevation of the eastern wing.**

#### **6.3.6.2 Interior**

The ground floor rooms generally span the width of the building and are accessed externally. The upper floors are divided into narrow rooms off narrow hallways. Finishes are simple and include single panel doors and low panel ceilings. There are two large halls, one above the other, in the eastern wing, being the Murray Hall and the Edmund Rice Hall. The staircase leading from the ground floor to the first floor outside the Murray Hall is shown by Figure 191. Note the coloured glass in the stairwell window.

Refer to Figures 209 to 211.



**Figure 209: Hall and stair outside the *Murray Hall* leading to the first floor.**  
**Figure 210: Typical hallway within the upper floors.**



**Figure 211: First Floor Lecture Hall in *St Edmund's Building*.**

### **6.3.7 Early Childhood Learning Centre**

#### **6.3.7.1 Exterior**

This building is a free standing, predominately face brick, structure, that has its origins as the handball courts attached to *St. Endas*. The building comprises a higher central section, with a lower wing to either side. Windows and doors building are timber framed and aluminium framed. Windows are generally set high in the walls. The attached wing on the southern side has a slightly sloping clip lock roof. The wing on the northern side steps down in height over two levels.

Refer to Figures 212 to 214.





**Figure 212: Looking towards the eastern elevation of the Early Childhood Learning Centre.**



**Figure 213: The western elevation.**



**Figure 214: The southern elevation.**

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### 6.3.7.2 Interior

The three courts are no longer discernable within the current floor plan. Figure 215 shows the room in the central section of the building. The floor is tiled with modern tiles, the walls painted and the ceiling comprised of drop down acoustic panels.



**Figure 215: Former handball court space.**

### 6.3.8 Bio Mechanics Building

The biomechanics building is a recent free standing, steel framed, panel clad building, approximately two storeys in height, with a skillion roof. The northern and southern elevations are blind. The eastern and western elevations are characterised by a large opening with cantilevered awning.

The interior was not inspected.

Refer to Figure 216.



**Figure 216: Biomechanics Building.**



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### 6.3.9 *Brother Stewart Library*

#### 6.3.9.1 Exterior

The oldest section of the library was erected in 1959 as the Scholastic and comprises the southern part of the building. This part of the building is three storeys in height and has a pitched, tiled roof. The building is a brick building with a reinforced concrete frame and aluminium curtain wall framing to the principal elevations. A substantial brick addition was constructed in 1991 on the northern and western sides.

##### *Western Elevation*

The western elevation comprises the 1959 building and is characterised by regularly spaced large aluminium framed windows. The ground floor walls are of face brick. The walls of the upper levels characterised by glass, aluminium and fluted steel spandrels finished in dark green baked enamel. The windows at first floor level were once shaded by a cantilevered aluminium awning fitted with louvres. The framework of this awning remains; the louvres have been removed. The stairwell protrudes outwards from the wall. The short, narrow, wing attached to the southern end of the building is described separately below.

Refer to Figures 217 to 220.



**Figure 217: The western elevation of the library. The projecting element towards the southern end houses the stairwell.**



**Figure 218:  
Western elevation of the  
library, showing the  
stairwell.**



**Figure 219:** Detail of the ground floor elevation, western side. Note the large picture window and band of windows at ceiling height.



**Figure 220:** Detail of the first and second floor levels, showing the cladding materials, the depth of the eaves and the remnants of the aluminium awning.

#### *Eastern Elevation*

Only a small section of the eastern elevation of the 1959 building remains. The main entrance is inset within this section, beneath a small porch with a projecting canopy. This entrance is surrounded by small blue-green mosaic tiles. The 1994 addition is described separately below.

Refer to Figure 221.



**Figure 221:**  
The entrance into the library,  
with later awning and original  
mosaic tiles.



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### *Southern Wing*

A small, narrower, wing protrudes from the southern end of the 1959 section of the building and is contemporary with it. The southern (end) wall of this wing is constructed of face brick and is blind. The eastern and western elevations are constructed of face brick and characterised by narrow bands of aluminium framed windows; the brickwork is alleviated by randomly spaced, slightly protruding bricks.

Refer to Figure 222.



**Figure 222:**  
The eastern and southern elevation of the narrower brick wing at the southern end of the library. Refer back to Figure 201 for part of the western elevation.

### *The 1994 Addition*

A substantial addition was constructed in front of the eastern side of the northern end of the earlier building in 1994. This addition is constructed of face brickwork and rises three storeys in height with a pitched tiled roof. A single storey verandah runs across the eastern face of the building at ground floor level. This verandah has a tiled roof supported by cast iron columns that approximately match those of the *Edmund Rice Building*; the under side of the roof is timber lined. The upper floors are characterised by pairs of long, narrow, vertically aligned windows.

Refer to Figures 223 and 224.



**Figure 223: The eastern and northern elevations of the library extension. The northern end of the original building can be seen behind the later addition. Note the decorative brick cornice.**



**Figure 224: Detail of the ground floor verandah.**

#### **6.3.9.2 Interior**

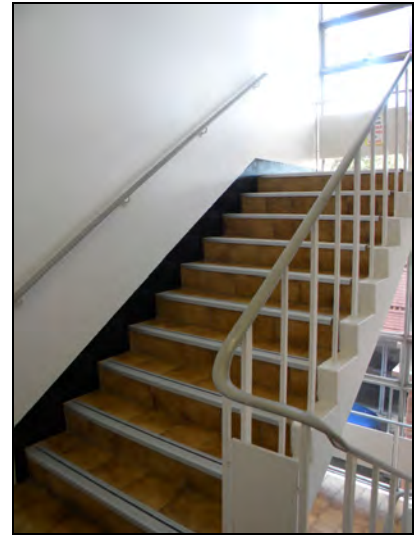
Only a small area of the building was examined. Finishes are simple, with the ground, first and second floors comprising large open spaces with vermiculate ceilings.

Refer to Figures 225 and 226.





**Figure 225: First floor interior.**



**Figure 226: Staircase off the main foyer.**

### **6.3.10 Creative Arts Building**

#### **6.3.10.1 Exterior**

The Creative Arts Building comprises the original stable block of *Mount Royal* and a substantial later addition on the northern side constructed c.1957-8.

The original part of the building is a two storey U-shaped building with painted brick walls and a steeply pitched and gabled corrugated iron roof. The building is single storey with a loft level, which is largely accommodated beneath the pitched roof; a continuous rendered band around the building denotes the floor level of the loft. The wide eaves are enclosed and supported by decorative brackets. The original openings are identifiable as such because of their rendered brick sills and arched tops with arched rendered band above. Windows are timber framed fixed or double hung windows; the number of panes per sash varies. Later openings generally lack these details.

The following describes each elevation of the original building- the southern, eastern and western elevations- and the later addition on the northern side.

#### *Southern Elevation*

Two gable roofed projections extend outwards at either end from the main body of the building on the southern side. The western-most gable has a small timber framed window at ground floor level. At first floor level, there is a large multi-paned timber framed window. The ground floor of the eastern most projection is blind. At first floor level, there is a timber framed, double hung window with a single pane to each sash. The area between the two bays is occupied by a later brick infill with a skillion roof and pairs of large timber framed double hung windows with two panes to each sash. There are small, shallow, regularly spaced timber framed windows beneath the eaves along this elevation and continuing around the building.

Refer to Figure 227.



**Figure 227: Southern elevation of the Arts Block, showing the 'U'-shape of the original stables buildings and the later infill. The sills in the original building are rendered and painted; the sills in the later infill are of moulded and painted brick. The large window at first floor level in the western gable was most likely a loft door when built.**

#### *Eastern Elevation*

The eastern elevation of the original section of the building has two large, narrow, timber framed double hung windows at ground floor level and a door with arched fanlight. The elevation is blind at first floor level, with the exception of a shallow timber framed window, set under the eaves.

Refer to Figures 228 and 229.



**Figure 228: Eastern elevation of the Arts Centre.**





**Figure 229:**  
Detail of the openings on the eastern elevation of the original stable block. Note the decorative brackets under the eaves, the rendered brick sill that denotes the loft level and the use of rendered and painted brick sills and arches.

#### *Western Elevation*

The western elevation of the original building has one small timber framed window at ground floor level. This opening does not have the rendered sill or arch of the eastern elevation windows. The only openings at first floor level are the small, shallow windows noted for other elevations beneath the eaves line. Refer to Figure 230.



**Figure 230:**  
The western elevation of the original stable building.

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### *Northern Elevation of the Original Building*

The northern elevation of the original building is almost completely concealed by the later addition. Where the elevation is visible beneath the gabled ends, there are arched, partially infilled openings with timber framed double hung windows at ground floor level. At first floor level, there is a double hung timber window beneath the eastern gable. Under the gable on the western side, a door leads onto the adjoining roof where plant equipment is partially concealed by lattice screening.

### *Addition of c.1958-8*

There is a substantial single storey painted brick addition attached to the northern side of the earlier building. This addition was constructed c.1957-8.

The eastern elevation of this addition is characterised by parapeted walls with bands of recessed and chevron brickwork set between engaged piers. A narrow concrete hood protects large steel framed doors and windows.

The northern most end of the eastern elevation and the northern elevation are characterised by sets of three, large, timber framed, double hung windows; each sash has two panes. The brickwork of the northern elevation is plain, lacking the detailing of the eastern elevation. The height of the parapet steps down in shallow steps towards the west.

The western elevation is similarly constructed of plain brickwork and is characterised by groups of three double hung timber windows. There is no parapet along this elevation, exposing a low pitched metal clad roof.

Refer to Figures 231 to 235.



**Figures 231 and 232: The eastern end of the northern elevation of the original building and the eastern elevation of the c.1957-8 addition, showing the indented, chevron, brickwork.**





**Figure 233:**  
Looking south along the eastern elevation of the later addition. Showing the sets of three timber framed double hung windows with four panes to each sash.



**Figure 234:** Looking west along the northern elevation, showing a detail of the corner element. Also showing how the parapet of the northern elevation steps down in height.

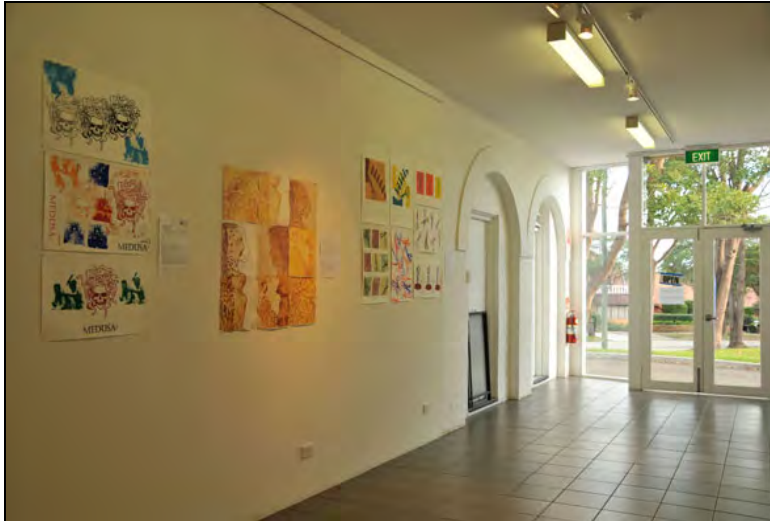


**Figure 235:** The western elevation of the later addition and the northern elevation of the original building, with its circular vent.

#### **6.3.10.2 Interior**

The original section of the building has been divided into rooms of varying sizes that in no way reflect the typical layout of the original stables. The later addition comprises an 'L-shaped' entrance foyer and three large rooms. Finishes throughout the building are simple and include painted brick walls, painted plaster board walls, square set ceilings and hard surfaced floors.

Refer to Figures 236 and 237.



**Figure 236: Looking west along an original wall of the former stables building.**



**Figure 237: Within the later addition, looking north.**

### **6.3.11 Ceramics Building**

#### **6.3.11.1 Exterior**

The *Ceramics Building* is a free standing, single storey building with painted brick walls and a pitched corrugated iron roof. A later, similarly painted, brick skillion addition runs along the northern side. The eaves overhang is wide and lined with slatted timber. The gable ends (to the east and west) have circular vents. Openings vary in size. The original section of the building is characterised by large, timber framed, double hung, windows (a single pane per sash) with rendered sills and a rendered brick arch above; door openings have matching detail. The northern elevation of the skillion addition has four pairs of large timber framed windows (multiple panes) with sloping sills.

Refer to Figures 238 and 239.





**Figure 238: The northern and western elevations.**



**Figure 239: Ceramics Building, looking towards the southern and eastern elevations. Note the rendered, slightly arched bands above the original openings and the square cut of later openings.**

#### **5.3.11.2 Interior**

This building was not examined internally.