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# HERITAGE IMPACT STATEMENT

FOR  
FAÇADE LIGHTING PROJECT  
AT  
PARLIAMENT HOUSE  
SPRING STREET  
EAST MELBOURNE, VIC 3002

CLIENT  
PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA

PROJECT NUMBER  
44027

DATE  
10 July 2024

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Heritage Impact Statement has been prepared for Parliament of Victoria, for the site at 110-160 Spring Street East Melbourne, which includes the Heritage Overlay area (HO175– Melbourne Planning Scheme) on which the Parliament House is sited.

Parliament House is listed on the Victorian Heritage Register, (VHR No H1722) the registration covers the Parliament House including Grounds, Works and Fences on the land within the overlay Definition Plan.

The proposed project entails provision of feature lighting to the principal Spring Street façade and northern Legislative Assembly wing and southern Legislative Council wing facades. The lighting design will include new linear LEDs and spotlight fittings designed to accentuate facade features as well as upgrades to existing pendants and lamps with modern LED technology. The new main façade lighting will have colour change technology capability to meet the Parliament's expressed requirement for celebratory and commemorative functionality.

The practical requirements for installation of the façade lighting system include reticulation of power and control cabling to each fitting and provision of suitably secure mounting which will necessitate some very minor intervention to the building fabric such as coring and bracket fixings.

The scope of this report and consideration to heritage impacts is limited to focus only on those parts of the building affected by the proposed works.

## 2.0 HERITAGE INFORMATION

### 2.1 Sources of Information

The information that informs this Heritage Impact Statement was sourced from:

- Site visits and inspection of the building
- Victorian Heritage Database Report
- Conservation Management Plan

### 2.2 History

Parliament House was constructed in stages from 1856 through to 1930 commencing with the central bluestone chamber followed by the Library and Refreshment Rooms. The principal façade subject to the proposed works, referred to as the West Front, was completed in 1892 on the designs by Peter Kerr.

The Place was listed in the VHR in August 1982



## 2.3 Heritage Listings

- Heritage Victoria:  
Parliament House (Including Grounds, Works And Fences), 110-160 Spring Street Melbourne, Melbourne City is included on the Victorian Heritage Register (Registration No H2019)
- City of Melbourne:  
Parliament House, (including grounds, works & fences), 110-160 Spring Street is included on the Melbourne Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay Ho175

## 2.4 Current Usage

Parliament House is currently the meeting place for the Parliament of Victoria and seat of the Victorian Government. The building houses the functions of the Parliament of Victoria comprising Legislative Assembly (Lower House) and the Legislative Council (Upper House). Parliament House is often used for important state functions and ceremonial occasions.

## 2.5 Heritage Significance

The Victorian Heritage database's (VHR No. H1722) Statement of Significance states that "*Parliament House is of architectural, aesthetic, historical, and cultural significance to the State of Victoria.*"

The presence of Parliament House, standing on Eastern Hill at the end of Bourke Street is paramount to its identity as the seat of Victorian Government and architectural, aesthetic and cultural heritage status.

The statement continues "*the building's exterior and interiors are of aesthetic significance in displaying the highest standards of design, craftsmanship and decorative detail in the sculptured stone, ornamental plaster mouldings, painted decoration and monumental architecture, created by the foremost artists of the day.*"

The full Victorian Heritage Register report and Statement of Significance (Available at <https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/802>) is appended to this report as Appendix A.

### 3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Parliament of Victoria has recently completed Stages 11, 12 and 13 of the extensive Parliament House Stone Restoration Works to conclude a program of façade restoration spanning the preceding 16 years. These final three stages covered the subject area of the proposed façade lighting project, being the principal Spring Street façade inclusive of the return facades of both Legislative wings.

The Stone Restoration Works saw the comprehensive restoration of the sandstone and bluestone facades including; stone block repairs or replacement as necessary; replacement of all pointing, removal of redundant services and deleterious fixings; restoration and painting of window; and installation of new copper flashings. As such, the existing façade is considered in a good, tidy, and refreshed condition.

Internally, several project works have been undertaken to various areas in recent times. Refurbishments to provide modern office accommodation and amenities complete with required services to comply with current standards and regulations have been completed in the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council wings at Level 1. These previous projects included provision of internal services infrastructure and pathways, such as comms rooms, concealed ducting and risers which can be utilised for the lighting works.

At Levels 2 and 3, spaces and rooms adjoining the principal façade and project area generally consist of painted hard plaster walls and either tiled floors on concrete substrate with hard plaster skirtings or carpeted timber floors on timber framed subfloors with timber skirtings. Windows are timber framed and have timber architraves and reveals, in some instances with larger sections of timber wall panelling. The rooms fulfil a wide range of functions from formal meeting rooms and Parliamentary offices to ancillary staff workstation areas. With the exception of installed services outlets and the like added over time, and some more recent joinery, the rooms generally appear to be in original order.

The condition of the internal space can be characterised as good and is assumed satisfactory, noting the rooms themselves are not subject to proposed changes or alterations, and thus are outside the remit of this project.

### 4.0 PROPOSED ADDITIONS

The proposed façade lighting project will see the installation of new linear LEDs and spotlight feature lighting to the principal Spring Street façade, northern Legislative Assembly wing and southern Legislative Council wing facades.

Light fittings are proposed to be mounted on custom designed and fabricated stainless-steel brackets configured to facilitate fixing on the vertical face with 'chemset' fixings to mitigate stone degradation. Where light fittings and brackets can be seen, they will be finished in a colour to match the surrounding stone or adjacent surface to mitigate their visual impact.

In addition to the strategic selection and placement of lighting fittings on the façade, the lighting system will necessitate provision of cable pathways for power and control cabling from the light fittings to source switchboards and racks within the building.

Investigation and audit of suitable origin points and pathways has identified the project's cabling needs can be largely accommodated by routing through existing risers and floor cavities. Some chasing in skirtings will be necessary where there are tiled concrete floors (ie, no floor cavities), and in limited instances chasing will occur partially up walls. Small diameter core holes are proposed at locations where cabling must penetrate to the exterior facade, generally occurring in the location of balconies. Wherever any existing surfaces are proposed to be disrupted for installations they will be reinstated to match the existing.

The proposed works also includes upgrading existing luminaries to pendant lights above the doors and lamps on the front steps and carriageway with modern LED technology.

In accordance with the lighting design concept and client brief, the lighting system will have colour change technology capability for the perimeter façade while the colonnade portico will be illuminated by warm white lights only.

As part of the façade lighting upgrade, the existing metal-halide flood lights attached behind colonnade and also positioned along the carriageway balustrades will be decommissioned and removed.

Refer to the Appendix B document “*Specialist Lighting Design Concept Presentation*” prepared by consultant lighting designers F-POV and electrical engineers Erbas for an outline of the project concept and lighting design intent. This concept design has been further developed and resolved in accordance with attached Appendix C documentation “*J4575-SL Tender Set [PI]*”.



Images: Render produced by project Lighting Design Consultants F-POV to indicate project conceptual design intent only. Refer to F-POV presentation in Appendix.

## 5.0 HERITAGE IMPACTS

### 1) ***What physical and/or visual impacts will result from the proposed works?***

The proposal will have both physical and visual impact on the exterior of the building, albeit of a relatively minor context.

The impacts of the facade lighting works can be considered in the context of the following three components of the works;

- *Light fixtures* – visual impact due to presence of the light fittings and brackets on the building façade
- *Brackets* – physical impacts to the building fabric due to the fixing of brackets
- *Cable reticulation* – visual and physical impact due to chasing and coring

Physical impacts externally are limited to discrete and small diameter coring of façade stone and the embedment of small fixings necessarily for securing brackets and cables. Internally, minor chasing will be repaired and finished to match original condition without physical or visual impact.

Visual impacts externally arise from the necessary positioning of light fixtures at strategic locations on the façade and colonnade which will have varying degrees of visibility.

Linear LED lights mounted in rectangular extrusions, along with small up-lighting spotlight fittings are to be placed at low level behind all balcony balustrades. A similar continuous series of linear LED lights with spotlights at co-ordinated intervals will be positioned atop the main crowning cornice to illuminate the frieze panels and articulate the architecture. The parapet will have an arrangement of spotlight fittings leveraged from behind the parapet to focus light on the ornate acorns. All of the above installations will have no real discernible visual impact on the façade and in particular will be unnoticeable to pedestrians at ground level.

The most visual impact of the façade lighting installation will be attributed to the fittings located at column plinths and within the colonnade due to their low-level installation. Unlike the higher installed fittings where outcrop cornices and balustrades can be exploited to conceal the fittings from most lines of sight, the colonnade is entirely exposed to the eye-line and proximity of pedestrians.

The new column fittings are proposed to be housed in a metal shroud, designed to fit within the dimensional parameters of the plinth ledge, which serves to conceal cabling and provide physical protection of the setup from vandalism.

It is noteworthy that this area is not without existing installations infringing the visual setting with the back of the colonnade currently featuring comparatively large and intrusive metal-halide up-light fittings. These fittings will be removed and replaced with the new contemporary, smaller and less impactful up-light fittings.

**2) If there are Detrimental Impacts provide reasons why the proposal should be permitted.**

It is acknowledged that it is preferable to avoid any installations that impacts the visual or physical aspect of the Parliament House building, however, the proposed works are not considered to be detrimental to the significance of the place.

All care is being undertaken to ensure, as far as practical, that the façade lighting is inconspicuous.

The provision of electrical light fittings in some capacity for compliant levels of lighting is a statutory requirement and unavoidable. The incorporation of a considered lighting design strategy that is focused on presenting the beauty of the building's architecture is viewed as an enhancement rather than to the building's detriment.

The lighting system itself, including fittings, brackets and cabling does not alter any aspect of the building construction or architecture and is ultimately fully reversible.

**3) What measures are being proposed to avoid, limit or manage the detrimental impacts?**

The approach being taken with the façade lighting design aligns with the principles of the Burra Charter employing a cautious approach to do only as much as necessary and change as little as possible.

The project team have a fundamental respect for the heritage significance of the building, not least the stone façade, heightened by undertaking its recent extensive restoration. Great effort has been taken to remove cabling and repair stone to restore the impressive façade to preserve its condition.

To avoid, limit or manage any physical impacts the following measures are proposed in context of the identified three components of the works.

*Light Fittings;*

The installation of external fixtures necessary for modern building use requirements such as security cameras, external interfaces, signage and lights fittings can visual impact, particularly in heritage application where they did not exist in original design considerations.

The following measures are proposed to minimise visual impacts of light fittings.

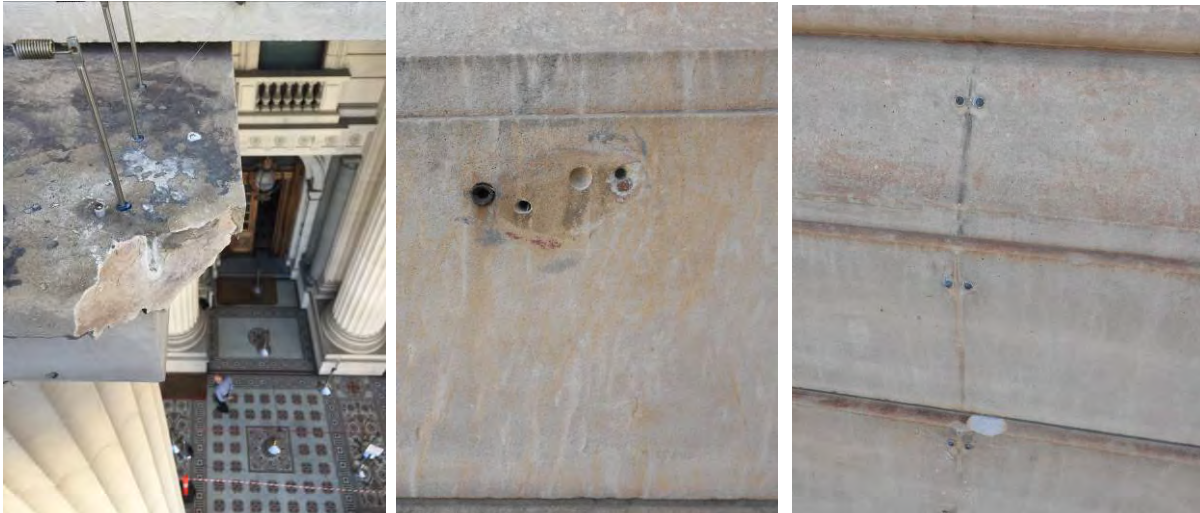
1. Carefully consideration of lighting fitting need, output and effects to minimise quantity
2. Selection of compact sized fittings to minimise physical and visual presence.
3. Location of light fittings in discrete positions to minimise line-of-sight visibility such behind structures or outcrops, and at high level where possible.
4. Finish fittings in a colour to match surrounding background to minimise visual contrast

A considerable reduction in the overall quantity of lights proposed in initial concepts has occurred through a process of on-site testing by refining the design to achieve restrained and subtle feature lighting rather than overstated façade illumination. A summary of the onsite investigation and rationalisation of the lighting scheme is captured in the concept presentation provide in Appendix B.



*Brackets;*

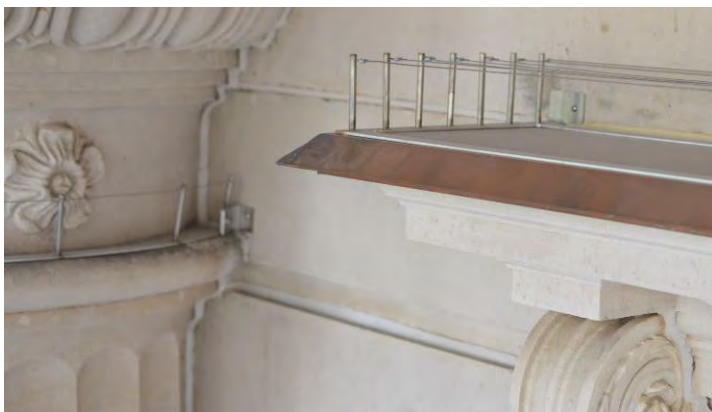
The past installation of various fittings, services, brackets and infrastructure components has at times been undertaken with unsuitable or unconsidered methods of attachment and fixings. Mild steel fixings rust and deteriorate, spaghetti plugs come loose and allow moisture ingress while expansion anchors can crack their housing. The placement, quantity and visibility of fixings can all impact the building fabric.



Images: Examples of previous bracket fixing which can leave visual impacts and deteriorate and damage the stone.

The following measures are proposed to minimise impacts of on the buildings fabric.

1. Custom fabricated stainless-steel brackets for longevity to reduce deterioration, potential rust staining and future impacts of premature replacement.
2. Brackets configured to facilitate vertical face fixing to avoid ponding, moisture ingress and degradation of the existing stone.
3. Use of 'chemset' type fixings to avoid expansion type fixings which can expand or loosen over time to cause blowouts, cracking and damage to the stone.



Images: Recent restoration works have ensured consideration of fixings to minimise degradation of the stone

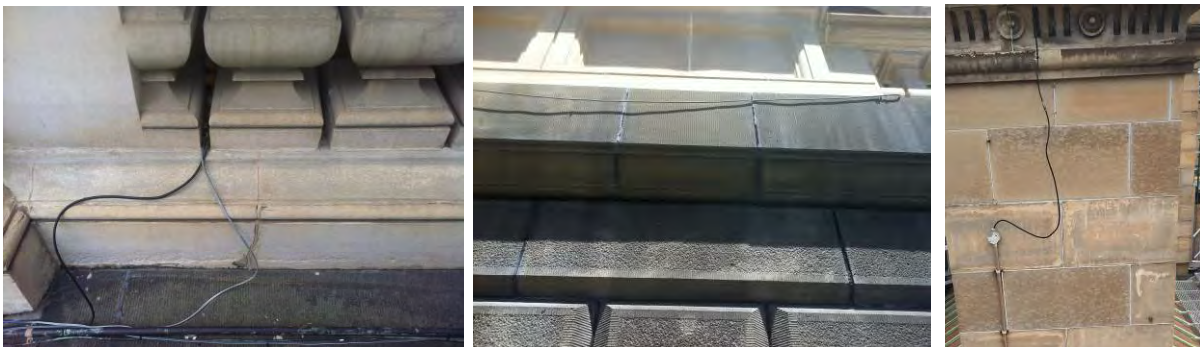
*Cabling Reticulation;*

Previous services cabling has been reticulated to the outside of the building by utilising existing vents or timber window frame elements, often causing damage to the vent and ongoing degradation of timber allowing moisture ingress and rot.

Cabling on the façade can be visually disruptive often interrupting the patterned aesthetic of coursing by skipping across non-aligned joints, sagging out of alignment, heavily contrasting against the stone and requiring saddle fixings that can deteriorate the stone over time. The impact is compounded when cables are bundled.



Images: Examples of previous cable penetrations which can cause and exacerbate damage (above), and examples of cabling reticulation in the past that can be visually disruptive and conspicuous (below)



The following measures are employed to minimise visual impact of cabling on the façade a hierarchy is used.

1. Reticulate cabling within the building interior as much as practical
2. Conceal cabling in existing risers, ducts and cavities wherever possible.
3. Only if no other existing cavity or pathway is available, provide for chasing.
4. Confine horizontal chasing to plain vertical face of skirtings.
5. Provide small diameter controlled core holes through to the exterior at lighting locations
6. Only if internal reticulation and coring is not feasible, route cabling externally within defined courses using copper sheathed cabling.

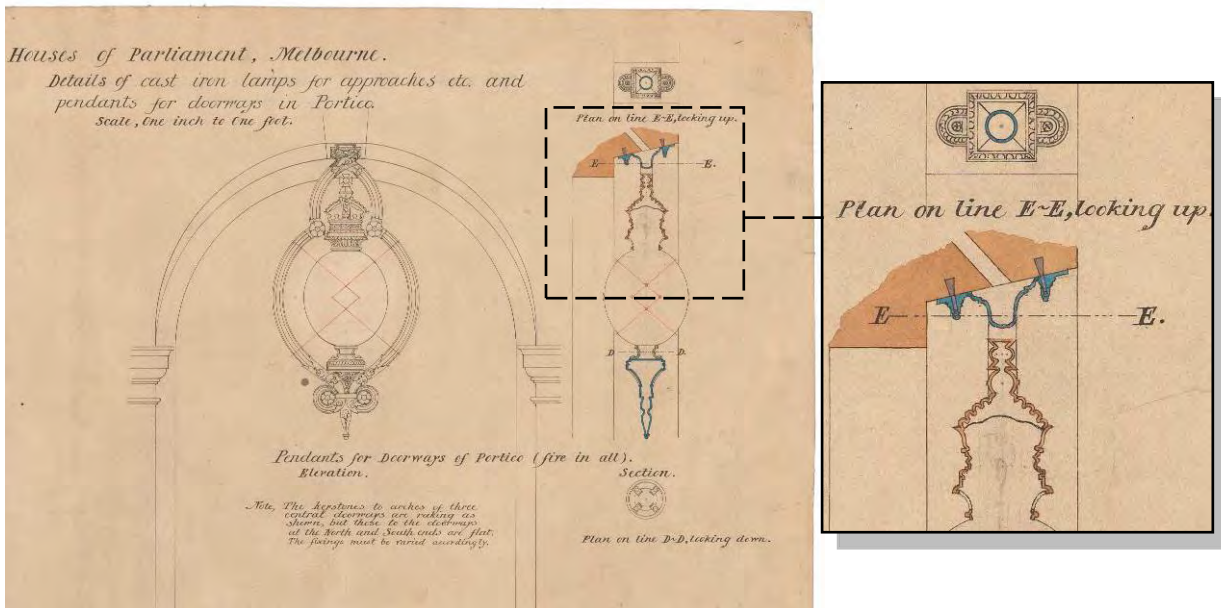


Image: Original drawings show concealed penetrations through the stone as an intended method of servicing light fittings and lends legitimacy to similar approach.

## 6.0 CONCLUSION

In summary, the proposal has been developed with full consideration being given to the Heritage values of Parliament House. The proposed works will inevitably have some minor impact on the building facade, but they have been designed to minimize that impact, and to provide sufficient ability to view and appreciate the original building.

The proposed façade lighting project serves to enhance the external architectural features and prominence of the buildings architectural, aesthetic and cultural significance in an evening and nighttime setting.

The cultural significance is further enhanced with the ability to celebrate and commemorate important societal events in a contemporary fashion maintaining the building’s relevance as an important civic symbol for the people of Victoria.

The façade lighting project provides a very low-intervention means of providing major enhancement of its heritage significance characteristics.

The ability of the building to adapt to contemporary technologies and social expectations will ensure its relevance and ongoing use, therefore supporting its preservation.



## **Appendix A - Victorian Heritage Register report and Statement of Significance**

# PARLIAMENT HOUSE (INCLUDING GROUNDS, WORKS AND FENCES)



PARLIAMENT HOUSE (INCLUDING GROUNDS, WORKS AND FENCES) SOHE 2008



1 parliament house grounds works & fences spring street melbourne front view



parliament house grounds works & fences spring street melbourne front column elevation



parliament house grounds works & fences spring street melbourne view from spring street



parliament house grounds works & fences spring street melbourne grounds feb1985



parliament house grounds works & fences spring street melbourne relief detail



Bowling Green site: St Peter's and manse



Bowling Green site: St Peter's and Manse



Bowling Green.JPG



Photo\_1.JPG Sample of remnant original wall finish to Room1.138 (south west wing) dating to 1880-81.



Photo\_2.JPG Ditto

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## Location

110-160 SPRING STREET MELBOURNE, MELBOURNE CITY

## Municipality

MELBOURNE CITY

## Level of significance

Registered

## Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) Number

H1722

## Heritage Overlay Numbers

HO175

## VHR Registration

August 20, 1982

## Amendment to Registration

May 23, 1998

## Heritage Listing

Victorian Heritage Register

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## Statement of Significance

Last updated on - February 28, 2000

### What is Significant?

Parliament House is a classical style building with the plan based on the layout of the Houses of Parliament at Westminster. It has a central entrance through a vestibule and shared hall with the legislative chambers to the right and left. The central axis of the building terminates in the Library at the back, which looks out to the Parliamentary Gardens. Accommodation for committee rooms, offices and other spaces were intended to surround the two chambers at basement, ground and upper levels, but are largely incomplete.

Parliament House was built in six stages. The two chambers were constructed of bluestone in 1856. The Library and Refreshment Rooms were constructed in 1858 and 1860 with the exterior cladding to the east facade being Bacchus Marsh stone. The Great Hall and Vestibule were completed in 1879. The West Front was completed in 1892 using Stawell stone. The north and northeast wings to basement levels were completed in 1889 and 1892. A wing housing the Refreshment Rooms on the north east corner was built in 1928-30. The side and rear wings as well as the Dome have not yet been completed. The Legislative Council Chamber, the Legislative Assembly Chamber, the Library and the Refreshment Rooms were designed by John George Knight and Peter Kerr. Queen's Hall, the Vestibule and the West Front were designed by Peter Kerr.

The building displays a very high standard of craftsmanship and detail. The external walls make use of sculptural stonework and the interior has an extensive array of decorative plasterwork, encaustic tiled floors, decorative painting and gilding and French-polished, cedar joinery. The principal interior spaces, designed by Peter Kerr, use a classical architectural vocabulary to create a series of grand spaces appropriate to the weighty functions of Government. A system of air-conditioning was devised by JG Knight in 1859 to cool and ventilate the Legislative Assembly Chamber. In 1889 this was improved by the addition of a tunnel to bring fresh air from an inlet shaft concealed by a domed, temple-folly structure in the garden.

The curvilinear layout of the gardens that surround Parliament House is attributed to William Guilfoyle, designer of Melbourne's Royal Botanic Gardens. This was modified in 1888 to accommodate the bowling green with its pavilion and the tennis court. However the overall character is one of curvilinear gravel walks edged with brick; open lawn, large specimen trees including the commemorative Federation Oak, and densely planted shrub beds. The ventilation tower built in the form of a classical 'folly' is a significant feature.

The architecture of Parliament House is enhanced by its setting, high on Eastern Hill, and terminating Bourke Street. The site was enclosed by the existing ornamental wrought iron palisade fences atop a basalt plinth in 1889.

Parliament House was built on the site of a traditional ceremonial ground and meeting place for the five Aboriginal tribes of the Port Phillip region, which together formed a confederacy known as the Kulin. It has been the home of the Victorian Government since the mid-nineteenth century and as such reflects many aspects of Victoria's colonial history. An important aspect of Victoria's historical identity as a separate colony was the demand for a wider franchise following the Eureka rebellion of 1854. The 'U' shaped layout of seating in the legislative chambers allows for a number of representative parties, and the Victorian aim of broad representation is reflected in the motto incorporated into the encaustic tiled floor of the Vestibule: "Where no counsel is the people fail, but in the multitude of counsellors there is safety". Parliament House accommodated the Commonwealth Parliament between Federation and the establishment of the Provisional Parliament House in Canberra in 1927. The Federal Government acknowledged this hospitality on their departure, by funding the construction of the north east wing to house new kitchen and dining rooms.

How is it Significant?

Parliament House is of architectural, aesthetic, historical, and cultural significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it Significant?

Parliament House is architecturally and aesthetically significant as an embodiment of the ideals of nineteenth century civic architecture, employing a classical architectural vocabulary to symbolise its function, and located on high ground, terminating a major city street. The building is of architectural significance in its functional layout, based on that of the British Parliament at Westminster, and its use of innovative systems of ventilation and air conditioning. The building's exterior and interiors are of aesthetic significance in displaying the highest standards of design, craftsmanship and decorative detail in the sculptured stone, ornamental plaster mouldings, painted decoration and monumental architecture, created by the foremost artists of the day. The garden is of aesthetic significance in its curvilinear layout and plant character, providing an appropriate and functional setting.

The building is historically significant for its association with the Victorian Government since the mid-nineteenth century in accommodating the making of decisions affecting all the People of Victoria and in demonstrating the broad, democratic franchise of the State. It is historically significant as the seat of the Commonwealth Parliament between Federation and 1927, in accommodating for more than two decades the making of decisions that affected all Australians. It is also historically significant as a symbol of the gold wealth of nineteenth century Victoria.

Parliament House is culturally significant as an important landmark within the streetscape of Melbourne and as a former meeting place of the Kulin tribes.

*[Online Data Upgrade Project 2001]*

## **Permit Exemptions**

### **General Exemptions:**

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

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

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

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

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

### **Specific Exemptions:**

General Conditions: 1. All exempted alterations are to be planned and carried out in a manner which prevents damage to the fabric of the registered place or object. General Conditions: 2. Should it become apparent during further inspection or the carrying out of works that original or previously hidden or inaccessible details of the place or object are revealed which relate to the significance of the place or object, then the exemption covering such works shall cease and Heritage Victoria shall be notified as soon as possible. Note: All archaeological places have the potential to contain significant sub-surface artefacts and other remains. In most cases it will be necessary to obtain approval from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria before the undertaking any works that have a significant sub-surface component. General Conditions: 3. If there is a conservation policy and plan all works shall be in accordance with it. Note: A Conservation Management Plan or a Heritage Action Plan provides guidance for the management of the heritage values associated with the site. It may not be necessary to obtain a heritage permit for certain works specified in the management plan. General Conditions: 4. Nothing in this determination prevents the Executive Director from amending or rescinding all or any of the permit exemptions. General Conditions: 5. Nothing in this determination exempts owners or their agents from the responsibility to seek relevant planning or building permits from the responsible authorities where applicable. Minor Works : Note: Any Minor Works that in the opinion of the Executive Director will not adversely affect the heritage significance of the place may be exempt from the permit requirements of the Heritage Act. A person proposing to undertake minor works must submit a proposal to the Executive Director. If the Executive Director is satisfied that the proposed works will not adversely affect the heritage values of the site, the applicant may be exempted from the requirement to obtain a heritage permit. If an applicant is uncertain whether a heritage permit is required, it is recommended that the permits co-ordinator be contacted.

Construction dates	1855,
Architect/Designer	Kerr, Peter,
Heritage Act Categories	Registered place,
Other Names	PARLIAMENT HOUSE, PARLIAMENT HOUSE MELBOURNE, PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA,
Hermes Number	802

Property Number

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## History

Associated People: Kerr & Knight

## Plaque Citation

This Roman Revival building was constructed in a number of stages from 1856 and completed in 1892, but without the dominant dome proposed by architect Peter Kerr. The building housed the Commonwealth Parliament from 1901-1927.

## Extent of Registration

Amendment of Register of Government Buildings

Melbourne City.

Spring Street, City.

(i) Parliament House, Grounds, Works and Fences;

[*Victoria Government Gazette* No. G39 12 October 1988 p.3091]

Transferred to the Victorian Heritage Register 23 May 1998 (2 years after the proclamation of the Heritage Act 1995 pursuant to the transitional provisions of the Act)

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*This place/object may be included in the Victorian Heritage Register pursuant to the Heritage Act 2017. Check the Victorian Heritage Database, selecting 'Heritage Victoria' as the place source.*

*For further details about Heritage Overlay places, contact the relevant local council or go to Planning Schemes Online <http://planningschemes.dpcd.vic.gov.au/>*

## **Appendix B – Specialist Lighting Design Concept Presentation**

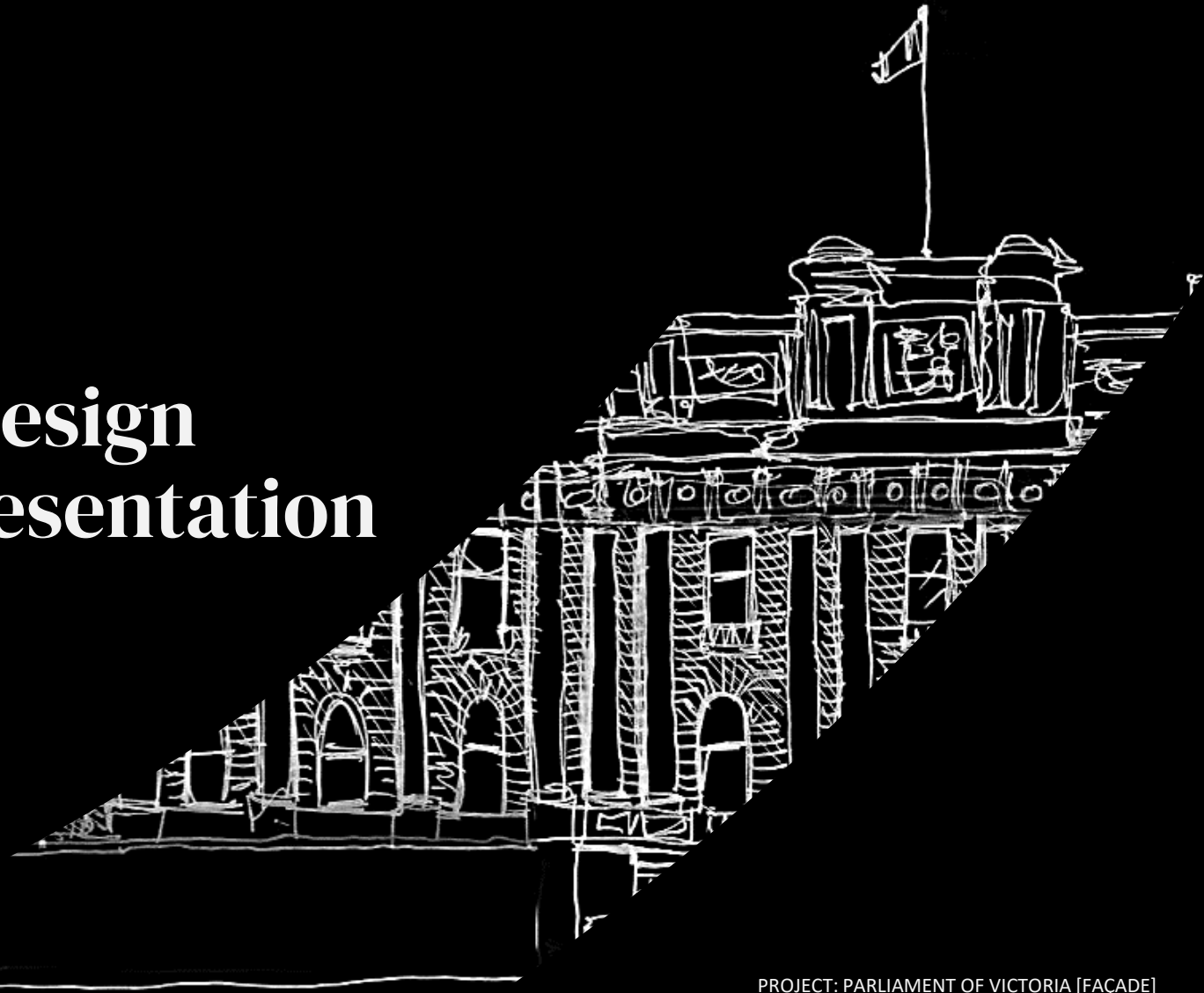
*Specialist Lighting Design Concept Presentation* prepared by F-POV and Erbas

FPOV

erbas

erbas SUSTAIN

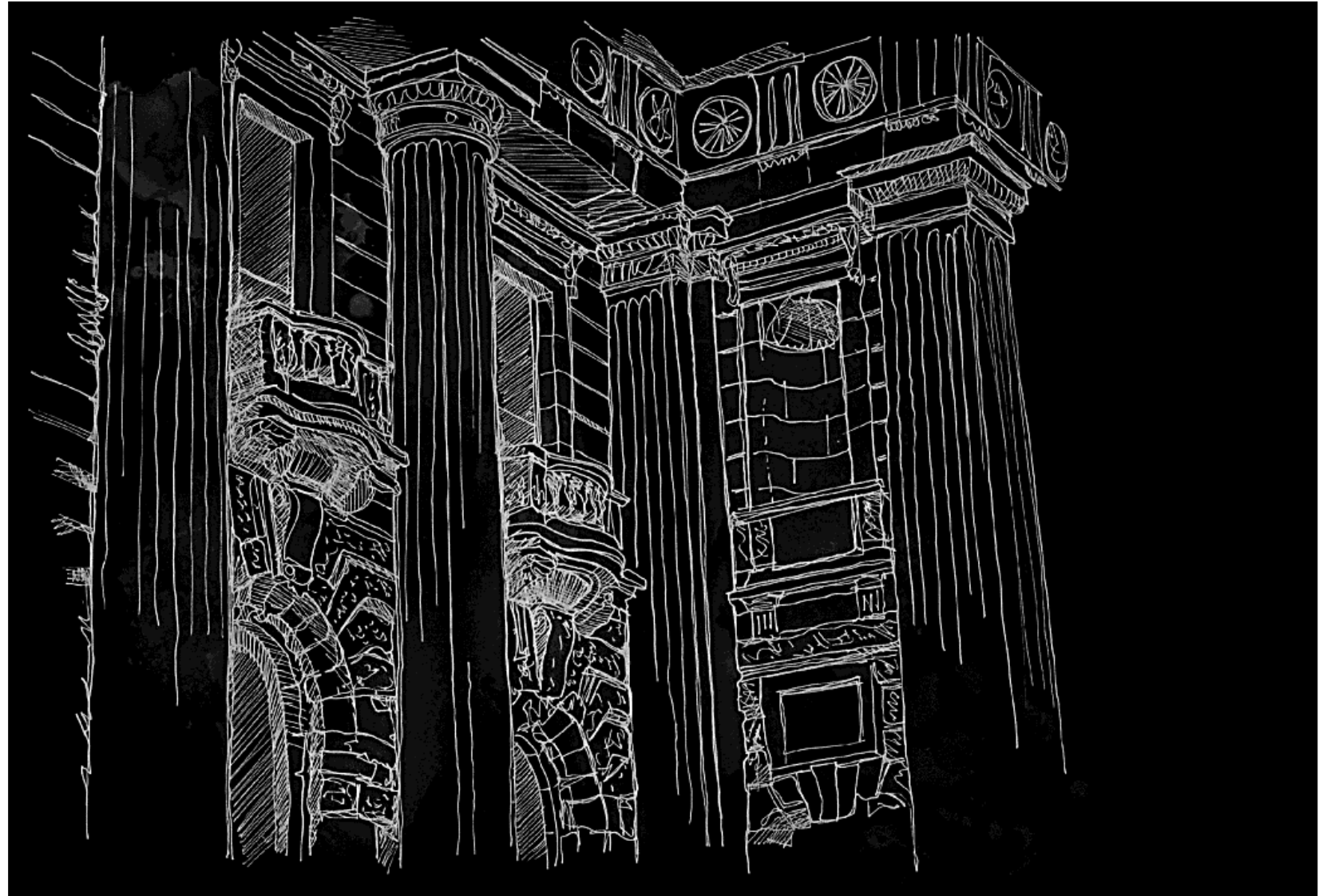
# Specialist Lighting Design Heritage Victoria Presentation

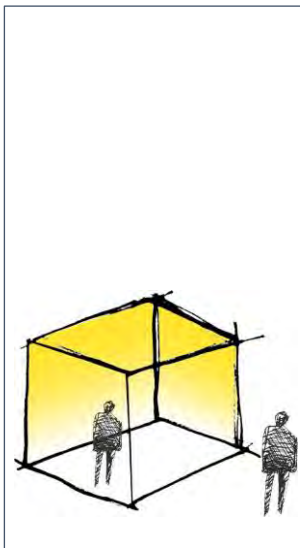


PROJECT: PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA [FAÇADE]  
CLIENT: PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA  
LOCATION: MELBOURNE  
DOCUMENT: J4275-SL-5001  
REVISION V1  
DATE: 25/06/2024



- Lighting design a reinforcement the overarching architectural expression of the building, with an emphasis on **creating contrast with shadow and colour to sculpt with light**.
- Lighting to create **layered approach**:
  - Ambient / Perception of brightness
  - Accent / Shadow / Contrast
  - Integrated / Feature/ Decorative
- Lighting creates a relationship between **user and scale**:
  - High Level
  - Mid Level
  - Low Level
- Colour temperature used to create **depth and warmth** to support institution of Parliament House.
- Lighting to address **code compliance targets (Australian Standards)** in a considered manner through dedicated vertical and ambient illumination to **create environmental brightness** and reflected light as opposed to area flood lighting.
- Lighting to **respond dynamically to time of day and building operations** through astronomical time scheduling (with overrides as needed).
- Lighting technical performance to **meet high colour rendering** needs to accurately represent people and architecture.
- Lighting to provide varied lighting experiences at main viewing locations to help **create destination** and **support intuitive wayfinding**.
- Fitting visibility, colour and mounting impact on architecture to be minimised to **reduce visual clutter**.
- Ongoing **maintenance and servicing** of lighting equipment to be considered as part of overarching design scheme.

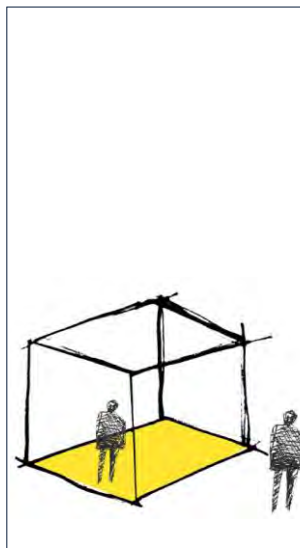




## Luminance

Luminance is the intensity of light emitted, transmitted, or reflected by surfaces.

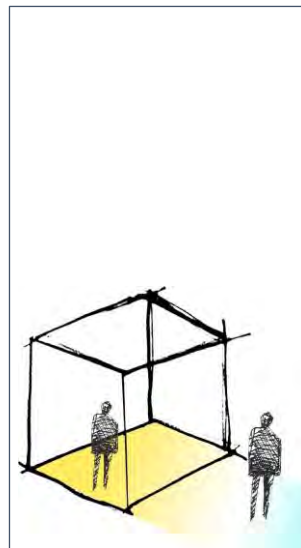
The lighting design aims to provide illuminated vertical surfaces to create a layered lighting scheme with environmental brightness to support user needs.



## Illuminance

Illuminance is the quantitative amount of measurable light that falls on a surface.

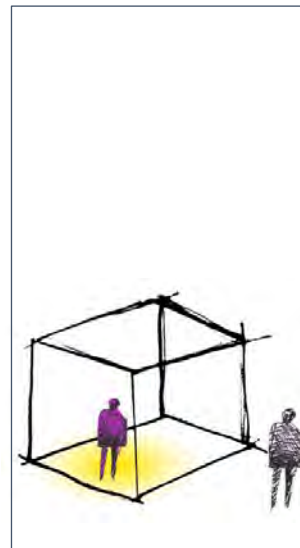
The project will be designed to achieve Standards whilst providing greater emphasis on aesthetic qualities and the human experience of the project.



## Colour Temperature

Understanding the wavelength of light, the spectrum of visible and non-visible colours that make up light, is important. Natural daylight (sunlight) contains all wavelengths of light colour; however, artificial lighting removes or limits wavelengths to visible light.

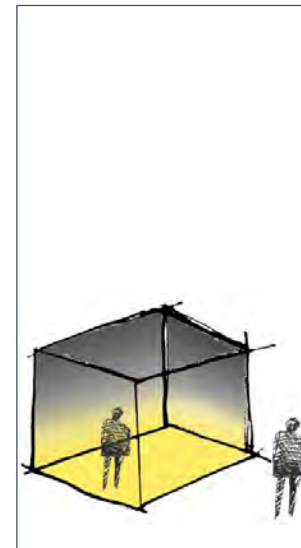
Artificial lighting within the Colonnade will be 'warm white' (2400-2700K) to allow for warmth and visual contrast compared to the main façade (expected to be 3000K (TBC)).



## Colour Rendering Index

The measurement of the colour accuracy of an illuminated object as they appear to human occupants and how accurately our perception of the material finish is represented. The higher the index, the higher the colour accuracy.

Artificial lighting will accurately represent people and architecture.



## Contrast Ratio

Contrast is the ratio between the visual appearance of an object or surface and the surrounding environment.

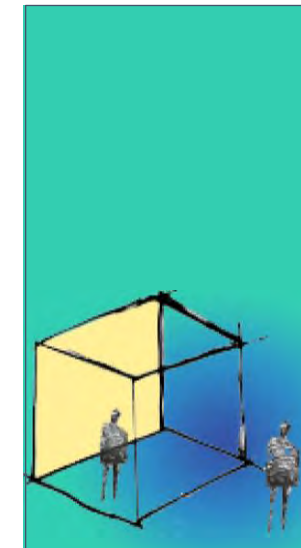
Higher levels of contrast are used to create drama and atmosphere by highlighting objects of visual interest. Excessive general lighting creates high uniformity, where the environment loses visual appeal due to all surfaces and objects appearing too similar.



## Uniformity

Uniformity is the consistency or evenness of light levels within a given space – measuring the degree of variation between 'dark' and 'light'.

Lighting will meet specific uniformity requirements while not jeopardising user comfort and experience. Consideration of the inherent visual contrast within the project's architectural finishes is critical.

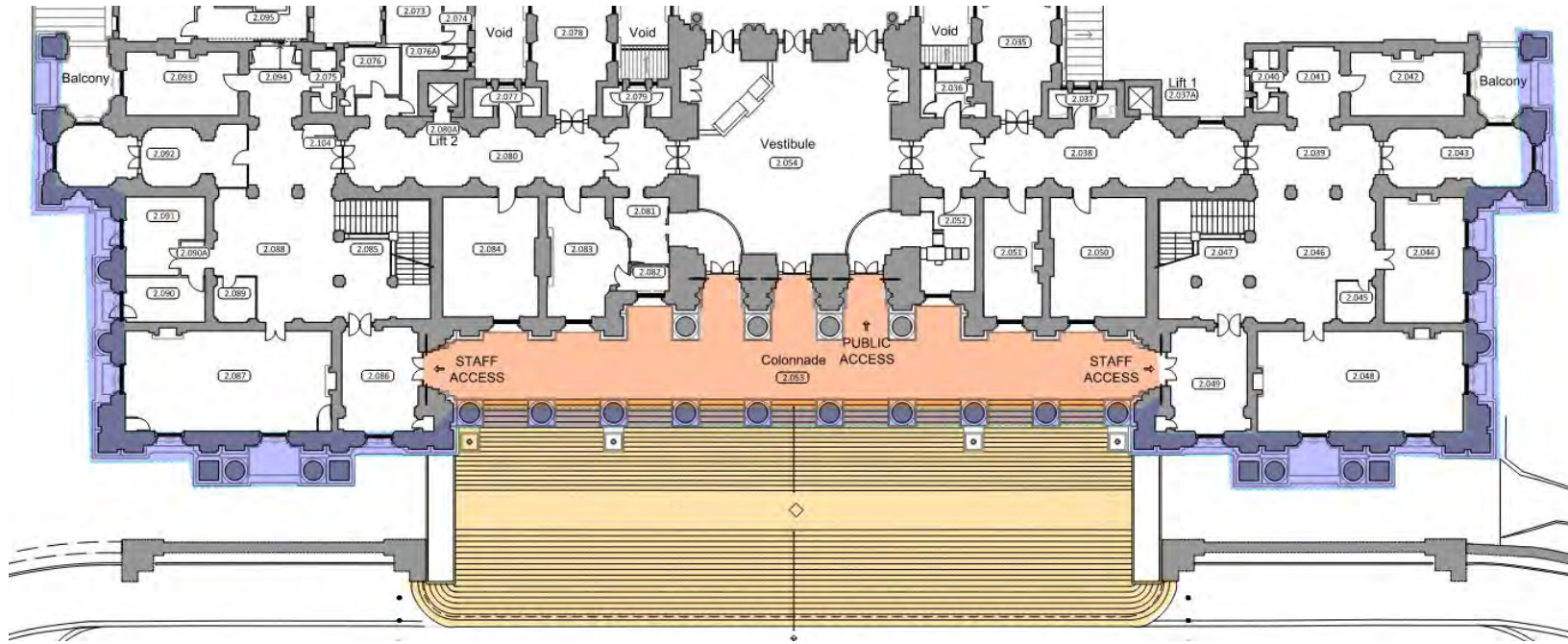


## Colour Changing (RGBW)

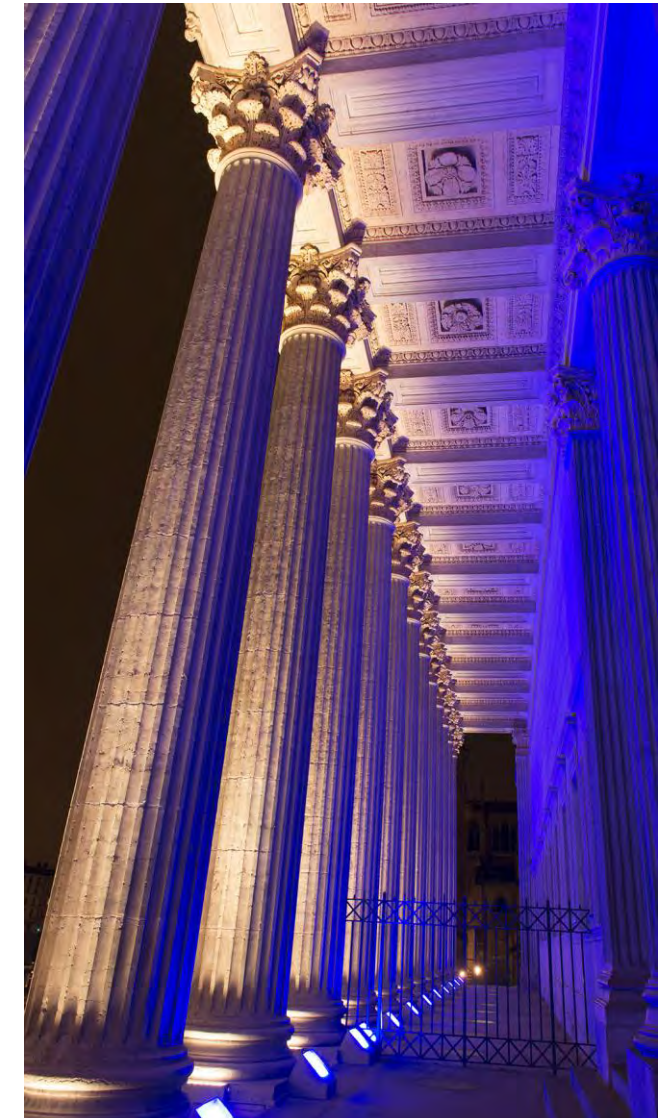
RGBW color-changing lighting will be seamlessly integrated with the day-to-day façade lighting (warm white only at Colonnade).

By combining red, green, blue, and white LEDs, the scheme will offer the ability to provide vibrant colors (at key events) and warm white everyday illumination.



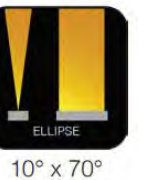


- Warm white (2400-2700K)
- Warm white – after hours compliance lighting (3000K)
- Colour changing extents (RGBW)

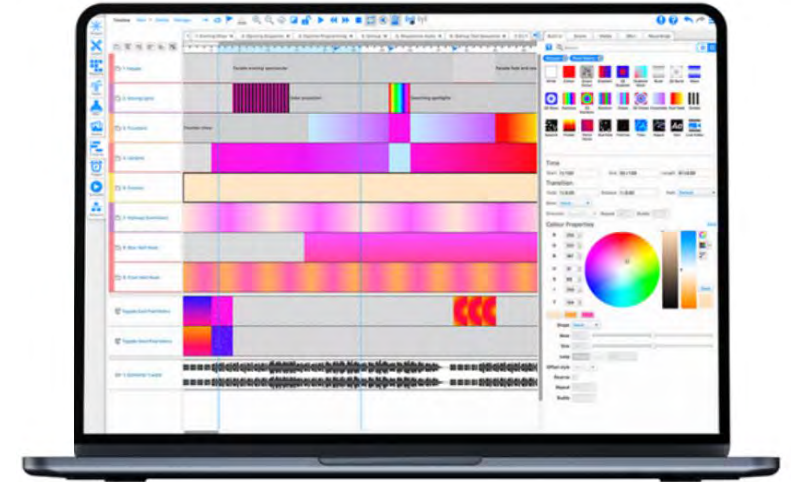
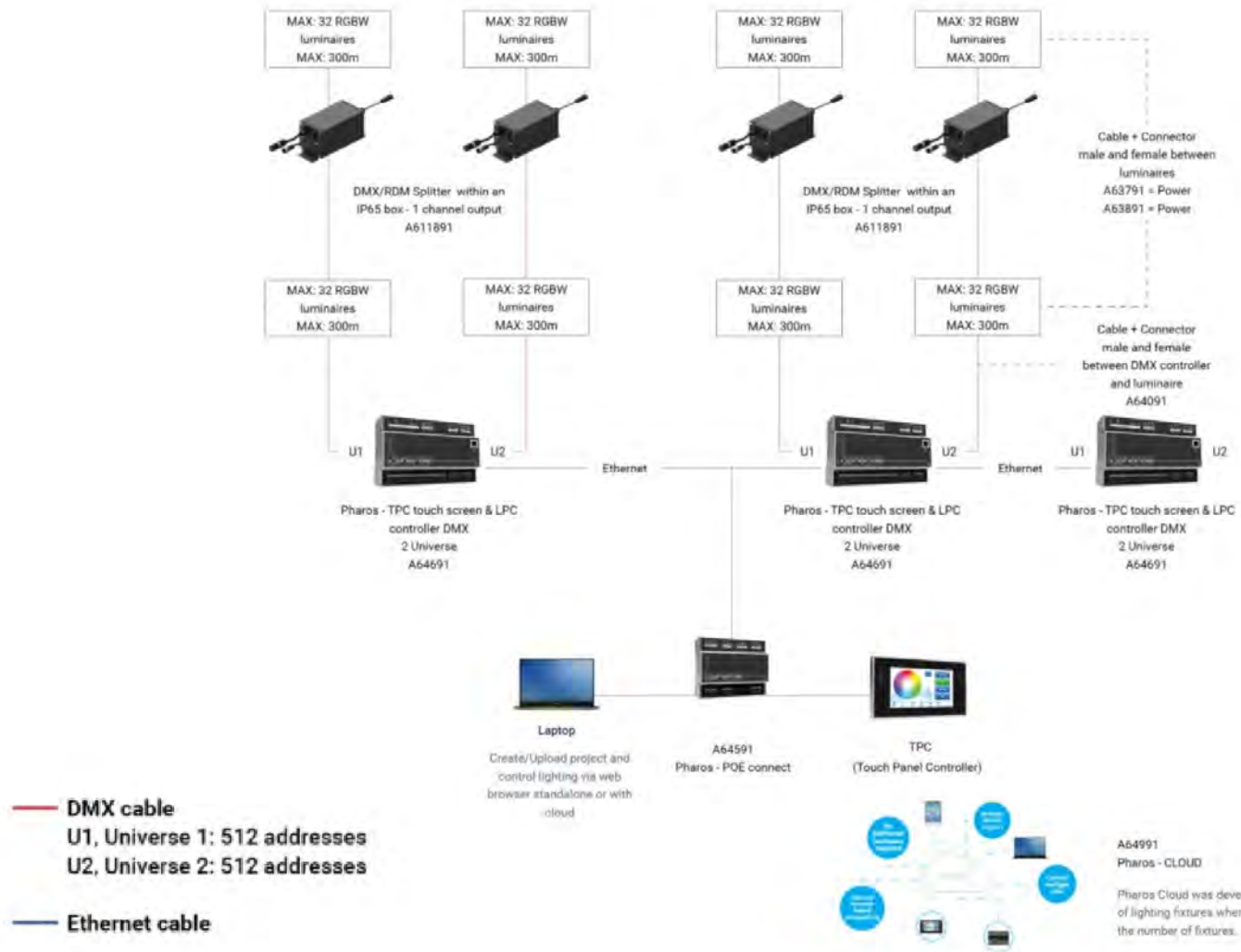




- Lighting details concealed behind architecture to **avoid visual clutter and distraction**
- **Low glare light sources** with deep set lamp and additional glare reduction through honeycomb louvers and baffles
- **Excellent beam control** for targeted application of light to building
- Use of **optical accessories** to shape light as needed
- Consideration of **daytime visibility** of fixtures and powdercoating to match
- **Standardisation** of supplier/specification across project to **minimise visual variance and ensure ease of maintenance**
- Use of **local supplier** for ease of custom brackets and mounting details
- All fittings to have **adequate IK and IP ratings** to public spaces



## Large system total maximum 128+ RGBW luminaires

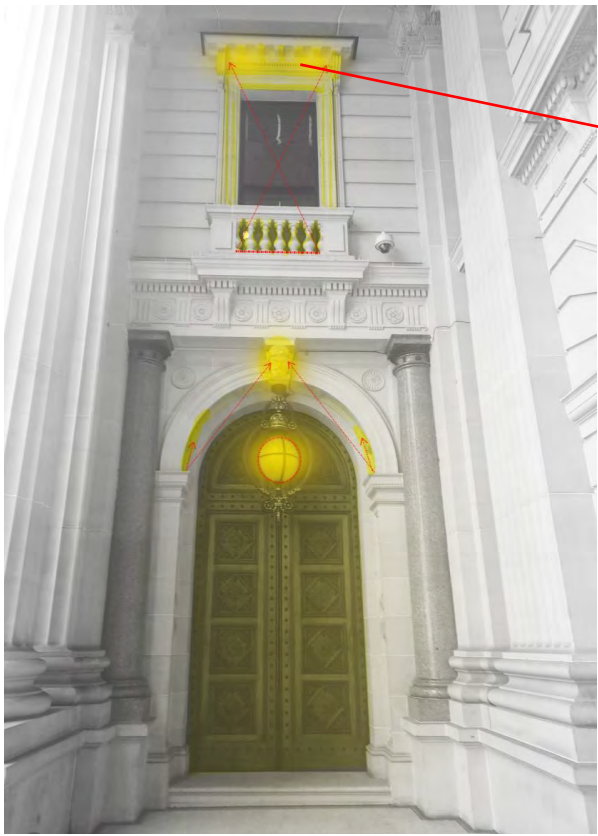


# Summary of Design Development



# Summary of Design Development [Concept vs. Current Documentation]

## CHANGES FROM CONCEPT DESIGN (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED):



Only 1x spotlight required at each upper window



Only 1x spotlight required at each upper window

Fitting visibility and installation an issue. Proposal to locate spotlights at cornice (see adjacent image)



# Summary of Design Development [Concept vs. Current Documentation]

## CHANGES FROM CONCEPT DESIGN (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED):



LED at cornice to be deleted

Lighting approach to main façade columns to be linear-shaped uplight to reduce fitting visibility



LED at cornice to be deleted

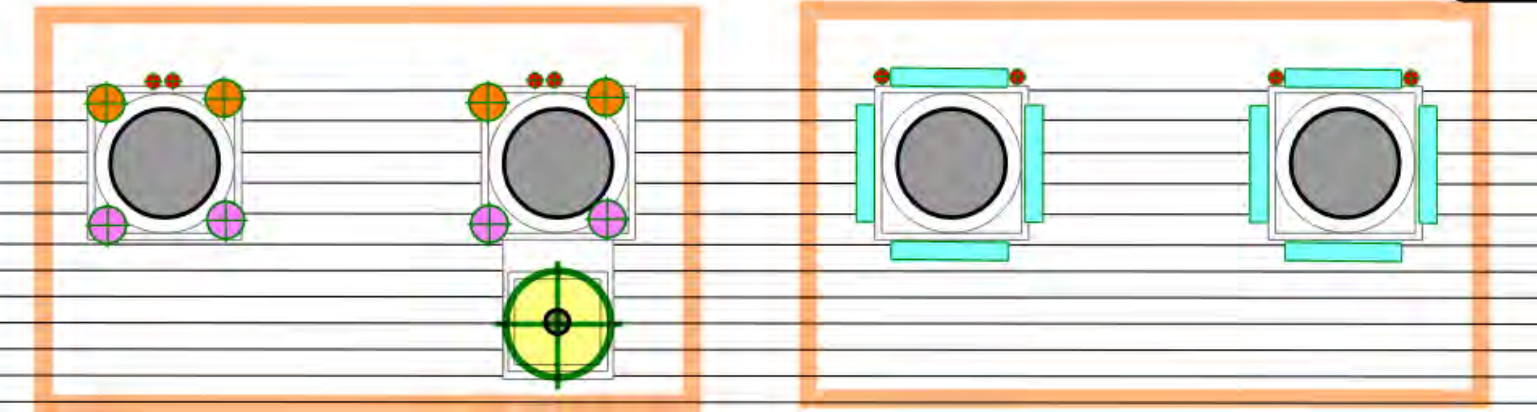
Only 1x spotlight required at each upper window

Lighting approach to main façade columns to be linear-shaped uplight to reduce fitting visibility

Wash light to bluestone plinth to be from bollard mounted spotlights from behind carriage way balustrade

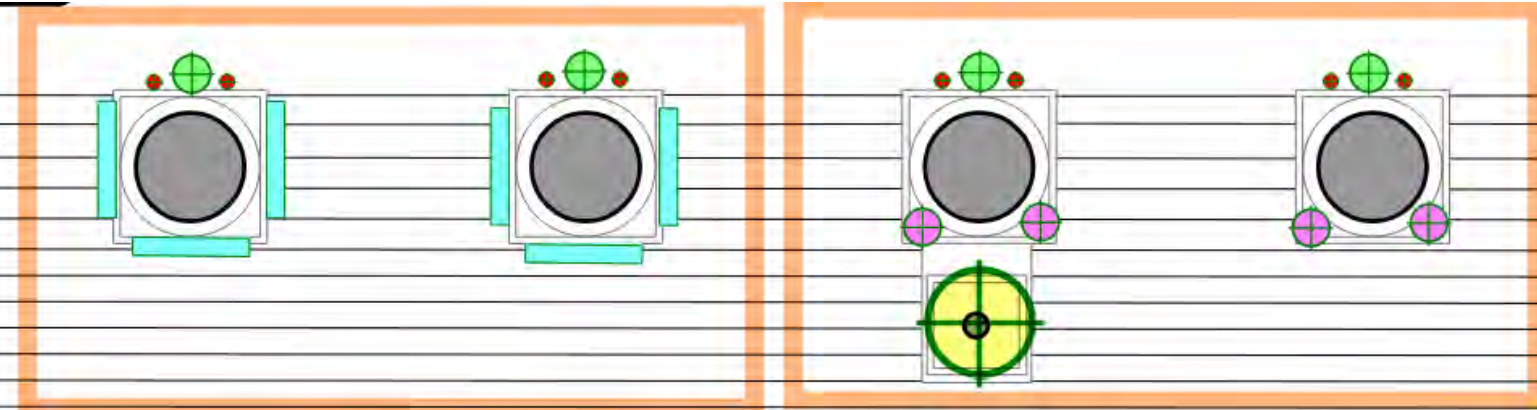


Options Tested



Option A - Spotlight at each corner, 2x uplights to dome

Option B - Linear projector at each side, 2x uplights to dome



Option C - Linear projector at 3 sides, 2x uplights to dome, 1x uplight to inner face (located in dome uplight baffle)

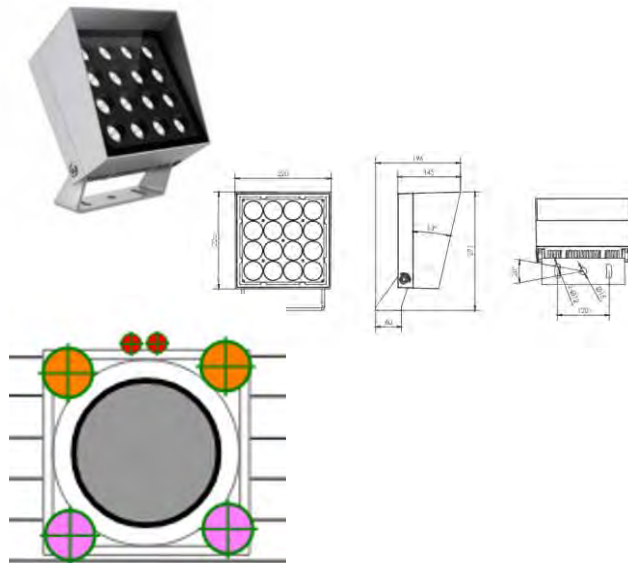
Option D - Spotlight at each outer corner, 2x uplights to dome, 1x uplight to inner face (located in dome uplight baffle)

**NOTE – FURTHER MOCK UP IMAGES PENDING**

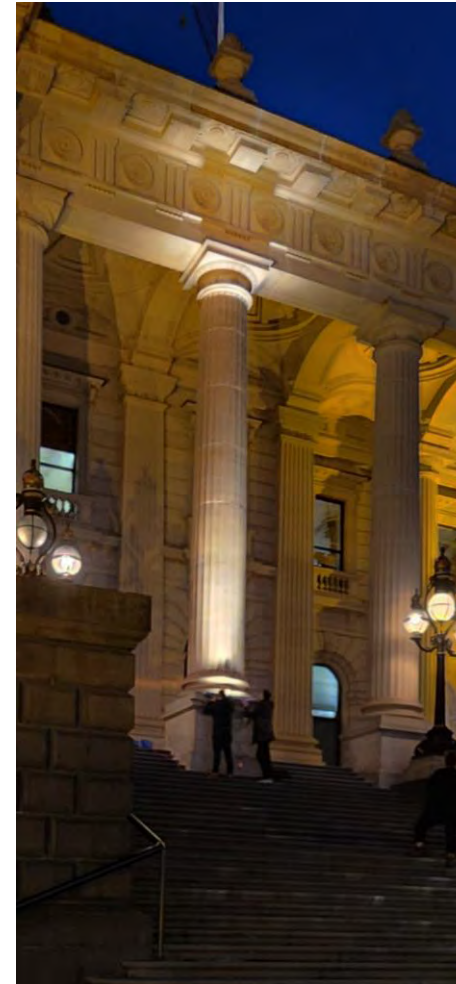


**SUMMARY:**

- Following site testing comments:
  - Visibility an issue (spotlight diameter is min 200mm to achieve light output required), as well as presenting a vandal risk as fitting sits proud
  - Cable reticulation and concealment to spotlights is problematic
  - Light effect create dark stripe up front of column
  - Light was difficult to contain to column with more spill light to transom adjacent and caused incidental glare issues with sightlines
  - Light effect did not wash light of cornice as well as fitting with linear optic (light from each column bleeds together) with more pronounced peaks and lows

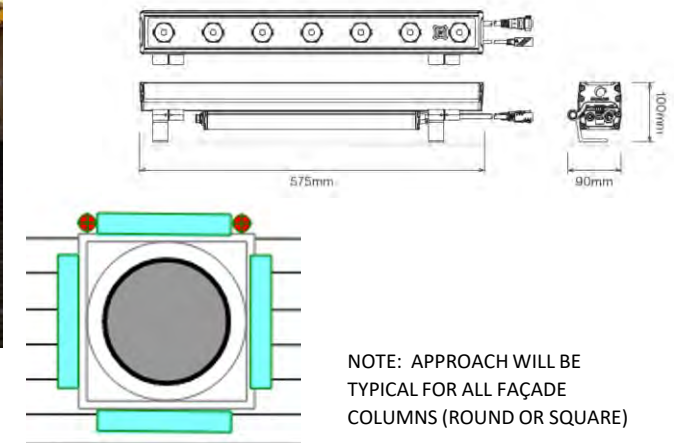


**Option A - at each corner (round)**



**SUMMARY:**

- Following site testing comments:
  - Visibility of fitting reduced and can be located at lower plinth ledge (fitting length = 600mm)
  - Cable reticulation and concealment can be considered with continuous shroud element
  - Light effect highlighted shadow, taper and curvature of column better
  - Light effect highlighted column capital better and washed light across cornice above to highlight dentals.
  - With linear uplight to columns, the LED at cornice is not required.
  - Incidental glare issues with sightlines is reduced as fittings will have excellent internal glare control and baffled by column plinth
  - 3000K to be “everyday” light colour temperature on main façade
  - General agreement that white tested on building is appropriate brightness (to be a benchmark for future specifications).

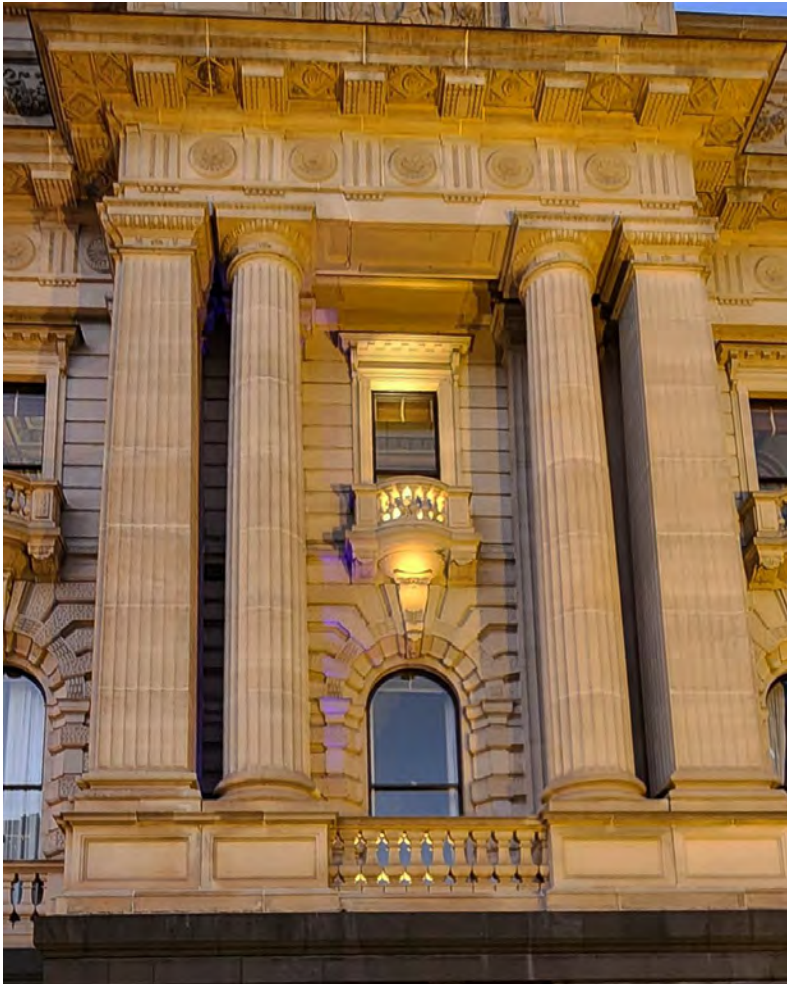


**Option B - at front/sides (linear)  
Design team preference**

NOTE: APPROACH WILL BE TYPICAL FOR ALL FAÇADE COLUMNS (ROUND OR SQUARE)

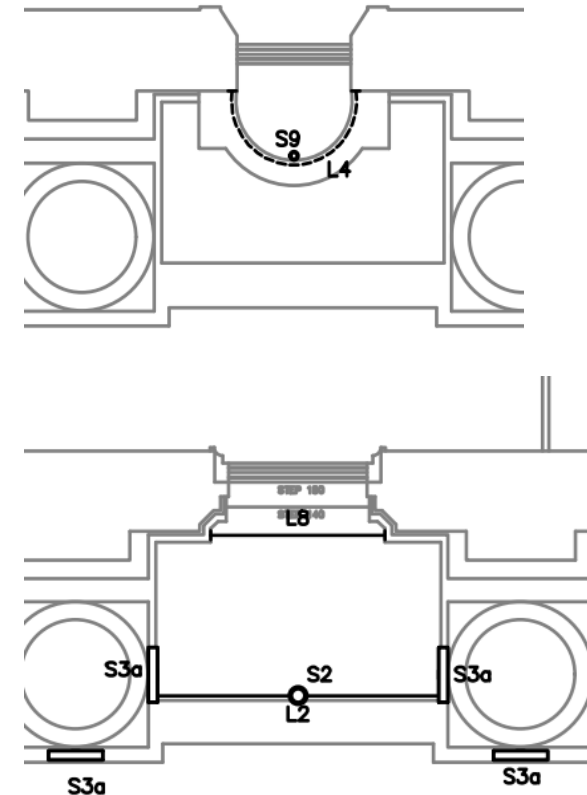


**NOTE – FURTHER MOCK UP IMAGES PENDING**

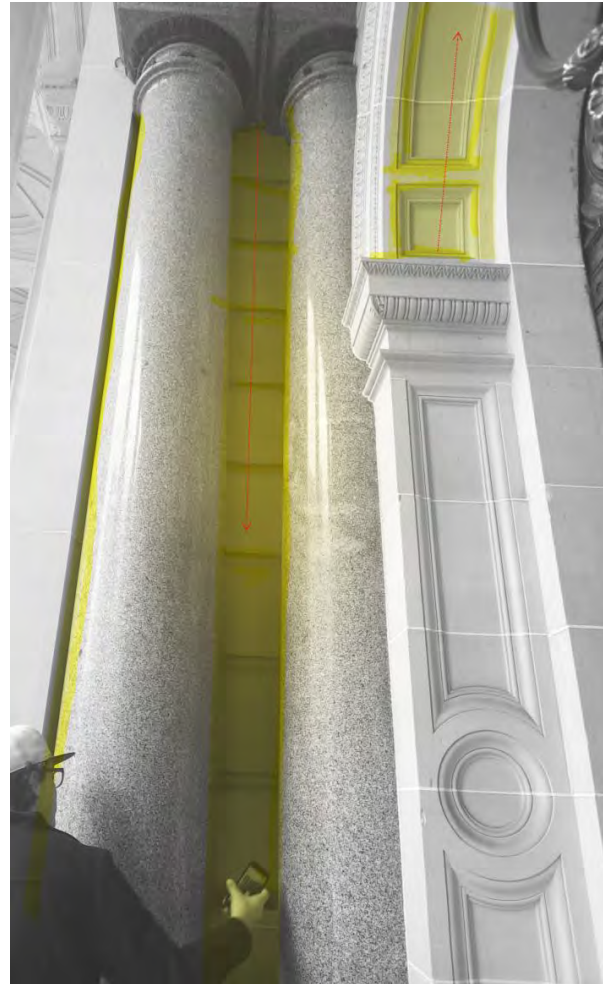


## **SUMMARY:**

- Following site testing comments:
  - Lower-level balustrade (from behind) needed to be brighter to get more light through the shape (to match visual effect of round balcony above) (L2)
  - Additional lighting to lower façade doors (linear uplight) to be included to wash up textured stone relevel (not tested) (L8)
  - Accent to shell balcony from lower balcony above was excellent (S2)
  - Flexible LED to upper balcony was excellent (L4)
  - Agreed only single spotlight to upper windows required (S9)
  - 3000K to be “everyday” light colour temperature
  - General agreement that white tested on building is appropriate brightness (to be a benchmark for future specifications).



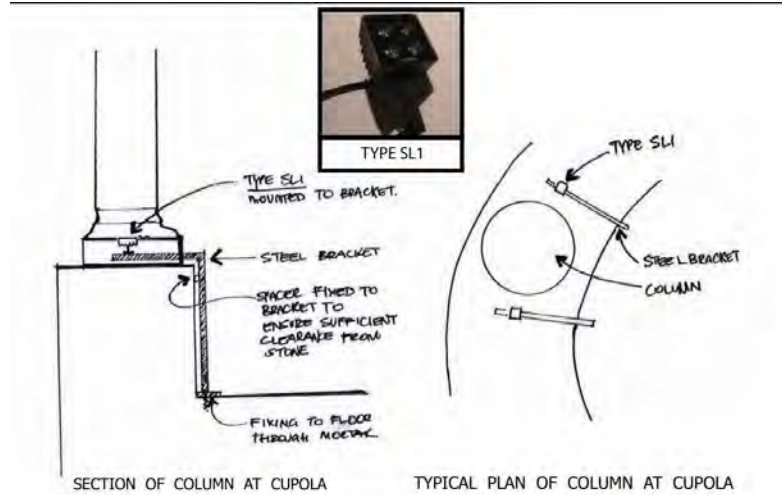
**NOTE – FURTHER MOCK UP IMAGES PENDING**



## **SUMMARY:**

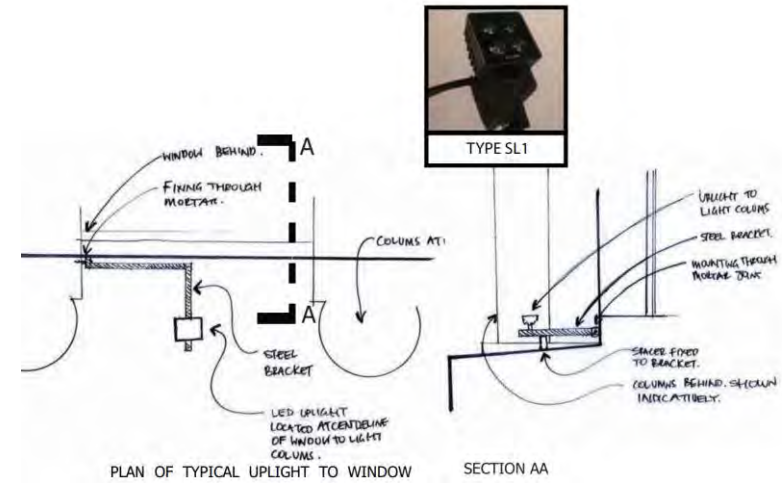
- Following site testing comments:
  - Agreed figure head / key stone at doors and linear to ledge (to highlight arch) in colonnade at both Public Access and Staff Access doors
  - Agreed that heritage lamps need to be reconditioned (ideally with clearer glass outer shade to get light onto timber doors (pending heritage)) and warmer temperature light source
  - Agreed keystone and small accent down to large lower windows in colonnade (no lights at lower level)
  - Agreed only single spotlight to upper windows required
  - Agreed uplights to colonnade domes to provide accent to domes, agreed left/right approach from back of plinths (existing location of uplights)
  - Agreed light between granite columns (down) at public entry
  - Agreed linear uplight between round and rectangular columns to float round columns at Public Access off façade visually
  - 2700K to be “everyday” light colour temperature in Colonnade





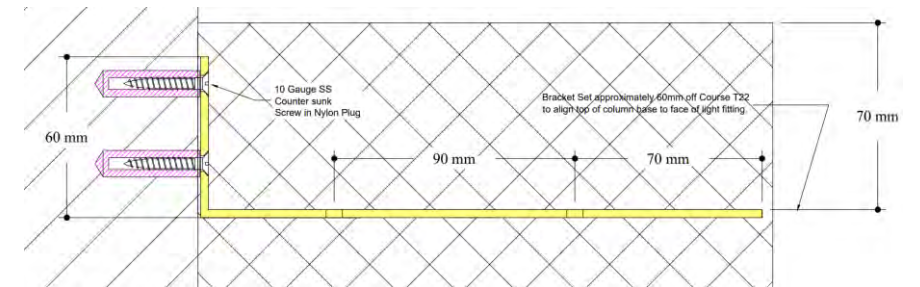
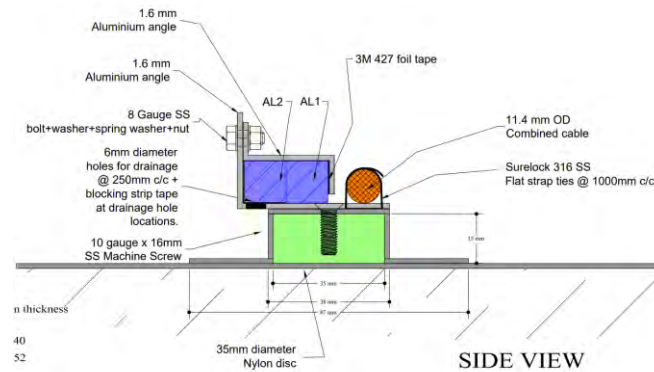
REFER TOSL-1401, DETAIL 07 FOR FURTHER DETAIL

04 TYPE SL1 AT CUPOLA LEVEL  
1401 NOT TO SCALE



REFER TOSL-1401, DETAIL 07 FOR FURTHER DETAIL

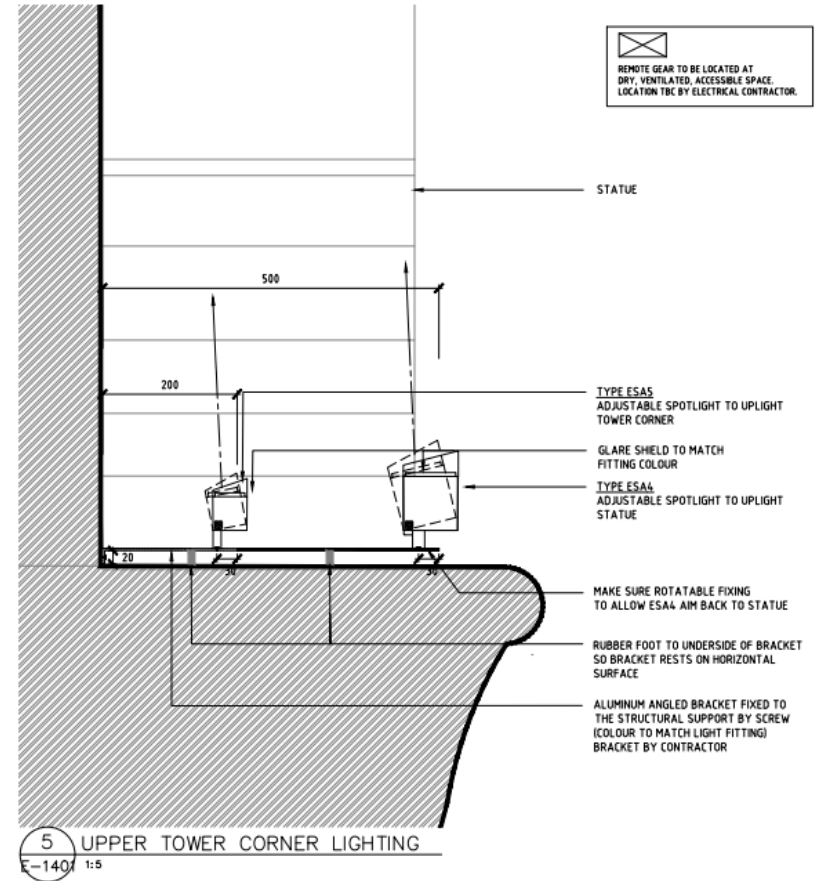
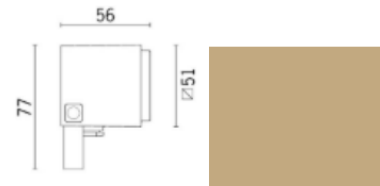
02 TYPE SL1 AT BELLS LEVEL  
1401 NOT TO SCALE



EXAMPLES OF BRACKETS USED (AGREED WITH HERITAGE ARCHITECT)

# Previous Example Projects

## 44 Martin Place, Sydney

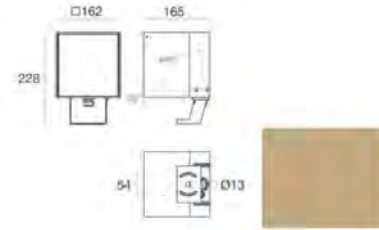
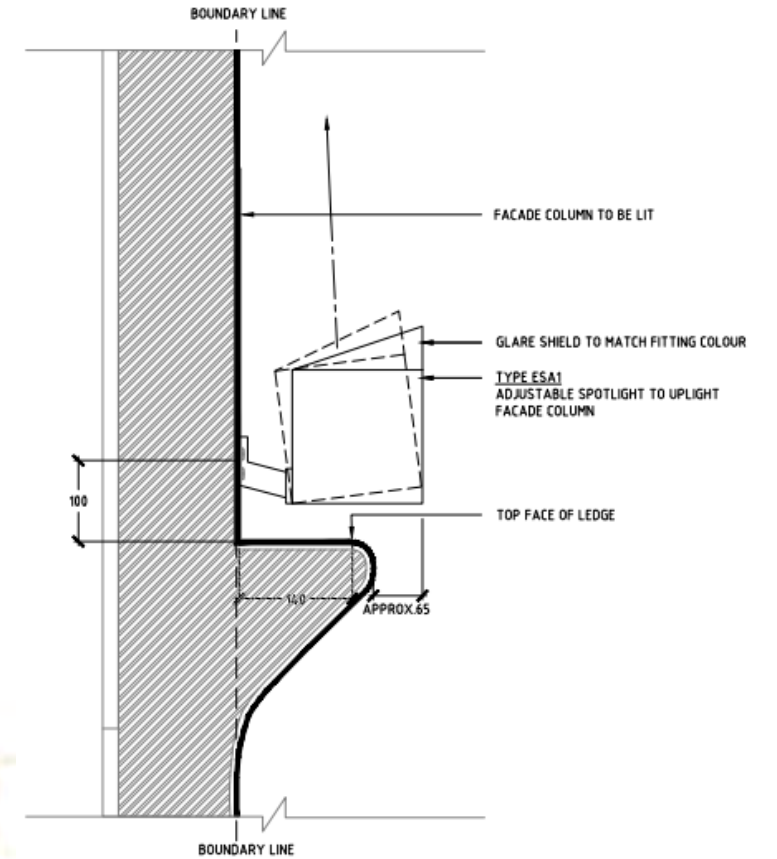


**INDICATIVE MOUNTING DETAIL (AGREED WITH HERITAGE ARCHITECT)**



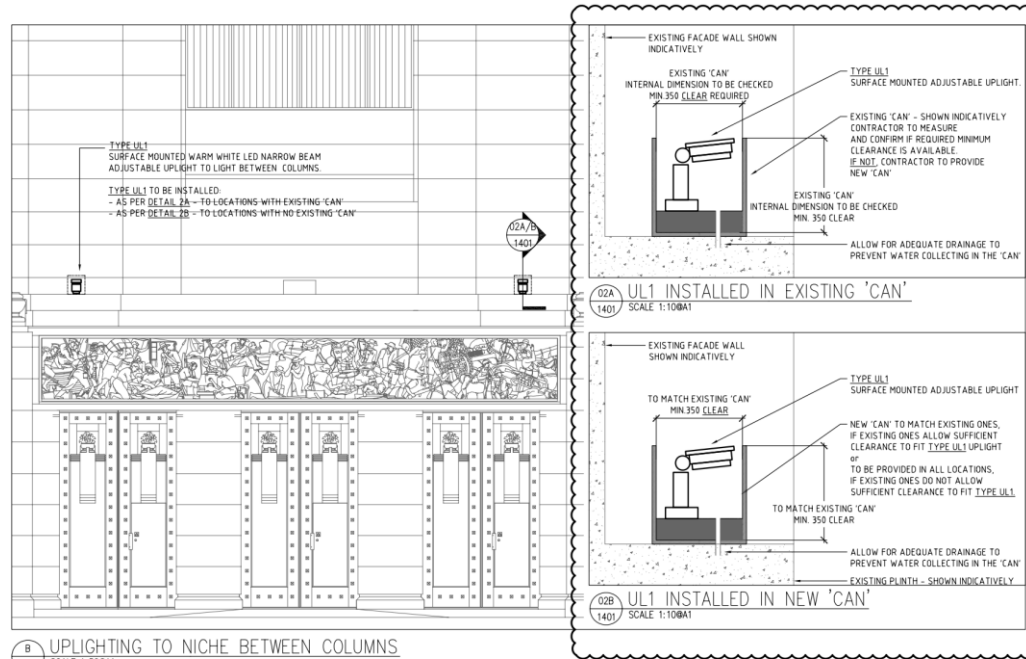
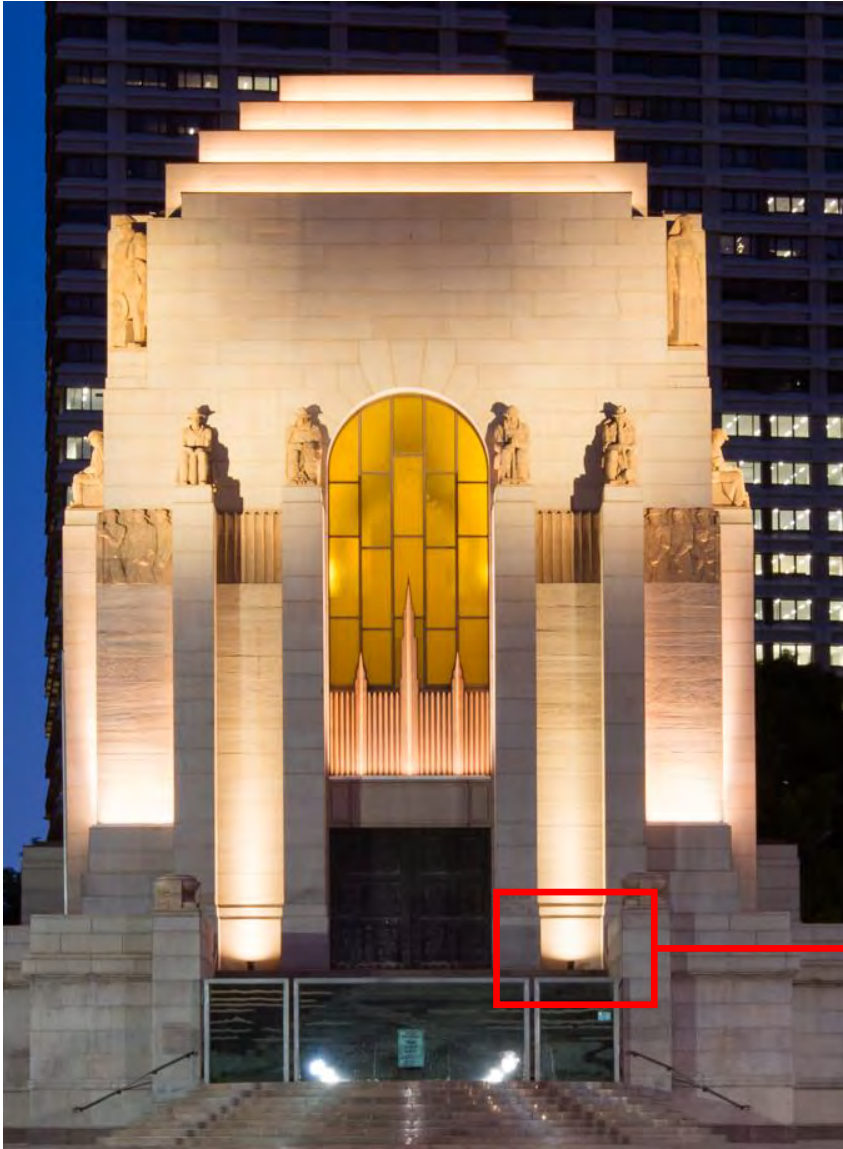
# Previous Example Projects

## 44 Martin Place, Sydney



1 SPOT LIGHT TO HIGHLIGHT FACADE COLUMN  
E-1401 1:5

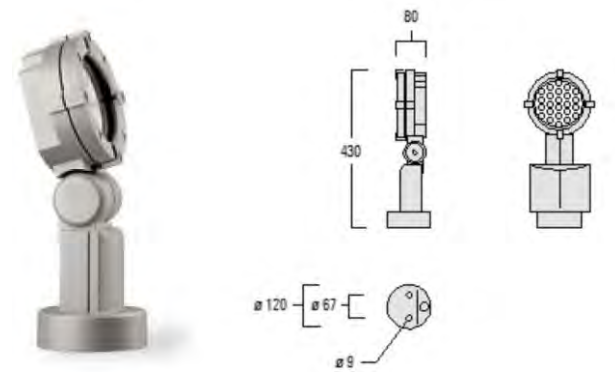
**INDICATIVE MOUNTING DETAIL (AGREED WITH HERITAGE ARCHITECT)**



02B/1401 UPLIGHTING TO NICHE BETWEEN COLUMNS  
SCALE 1:500A1

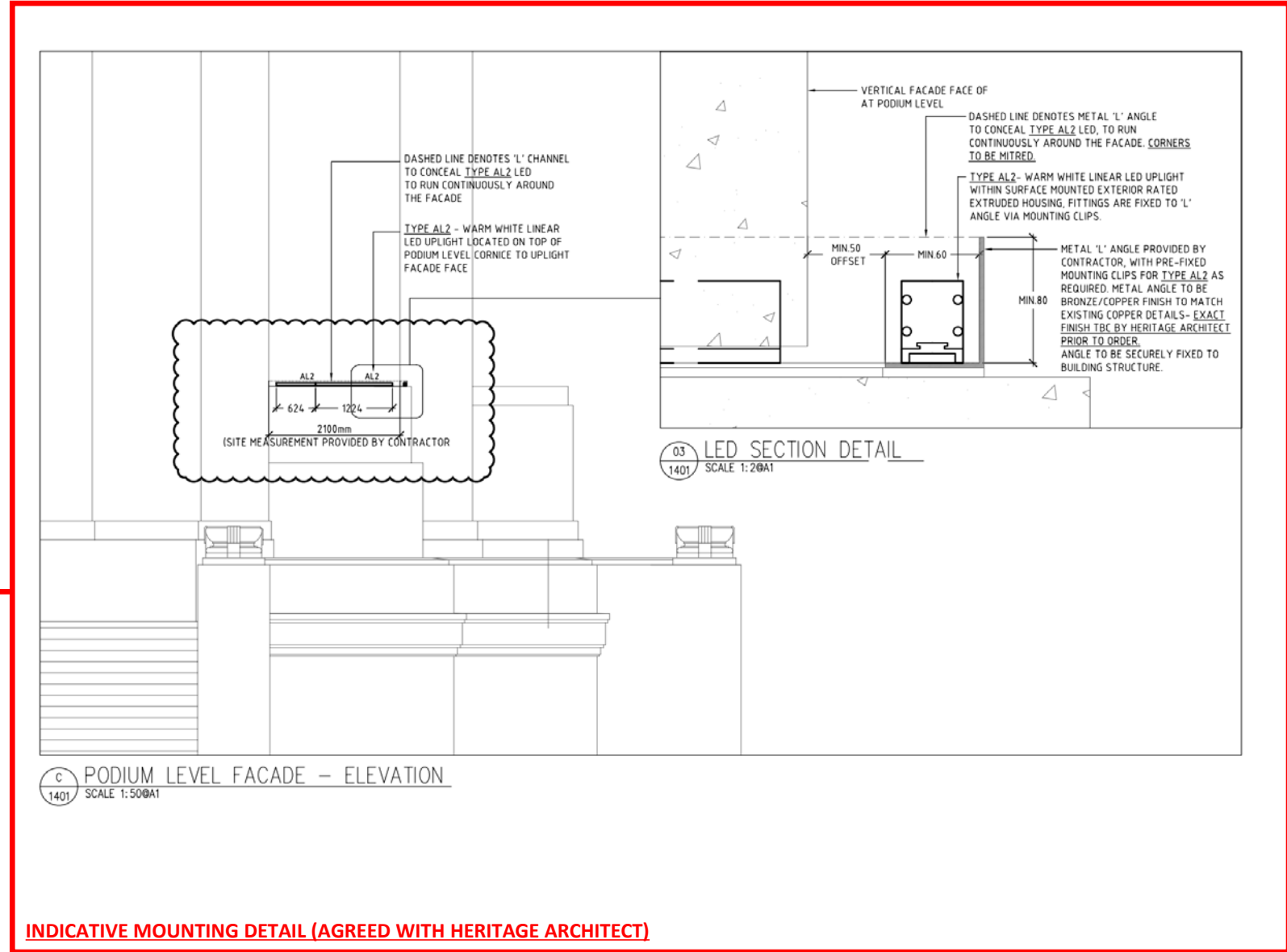
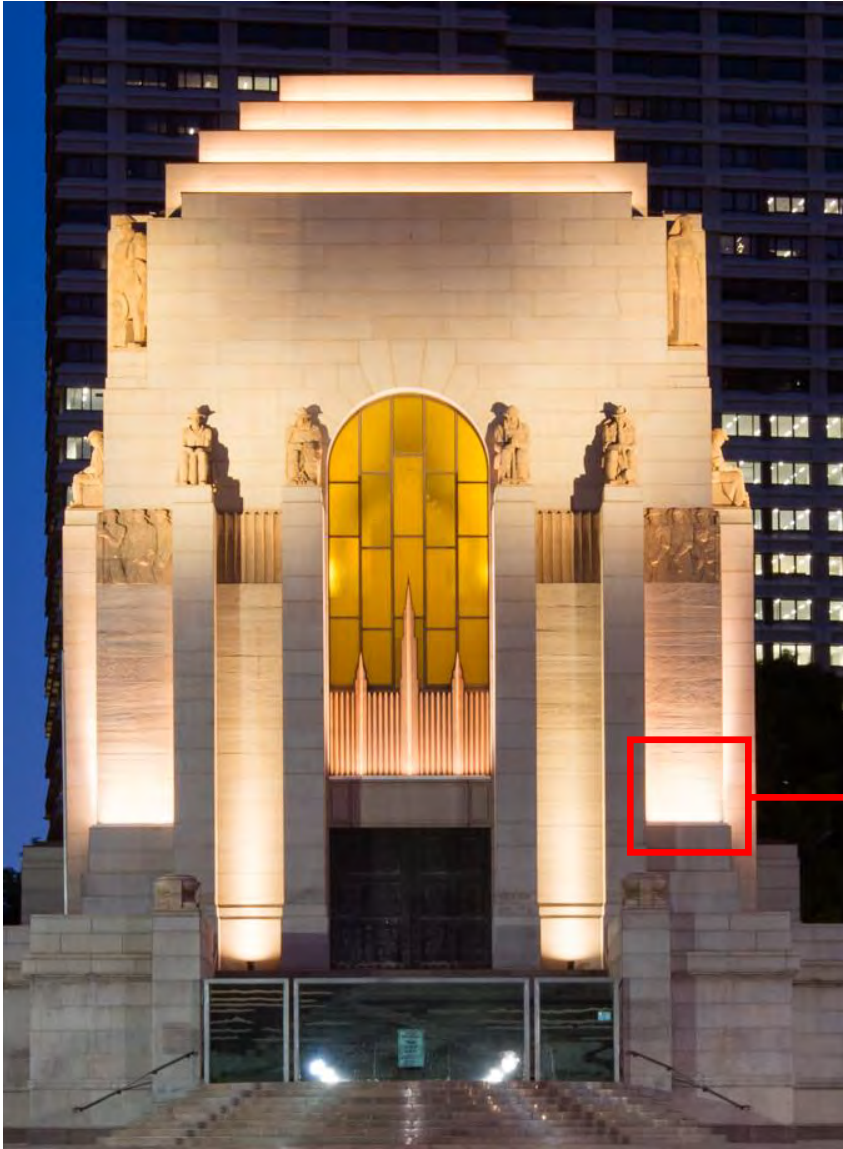
NOTE: FITTINGS WERE LOCATED IN EXISTING SHROUDS ON FACADE

**INDICATIVE MOUNTING DETAIL (AGREED WITH HERITAGE ARCHITECT)**

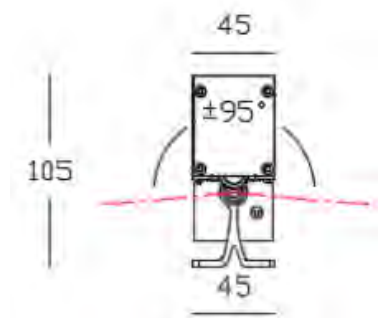
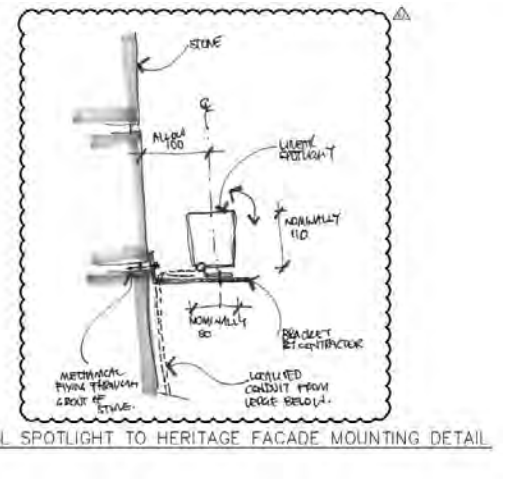
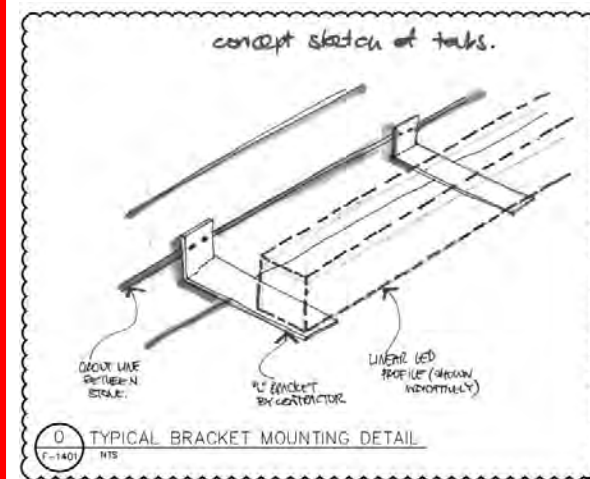




# Previous Example Projects ANZAC Memorial, Sydney



# Previous Example Projects Adelaide Railway Station, Adelaide

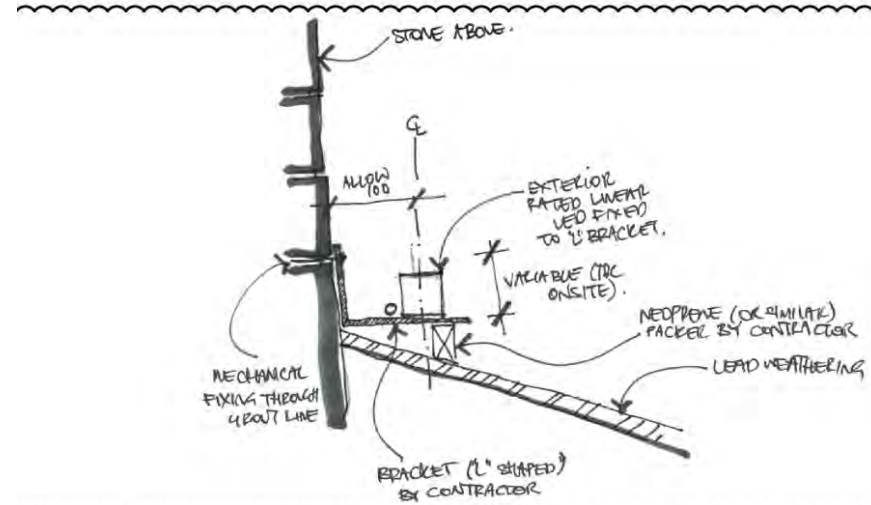


NOTE: CLIENT / ARCHITECT CHOSE TO NOT COLOUR MATCH FITTINGS TO FACADE

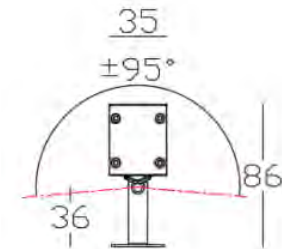
**INDICATIVE MOUNTING DETAIL (AGREED WITH HERITAGE ARCHITECT)**



# Previous Example Projects Adelaide Railway Station, Adelaide



5 TYPICAL LINEAR LED TO PARAPET MOUNTING DETAIL  
F-1401 NTS



NOTE: CLIENT / ARCHITECT CHOSE TO NOT COLOUR MATCH FITTINGS TO FACADE

**INDICATIVE MOUNTING DETAIL (AGREED WITH HERITAGE ARCHITECT)**

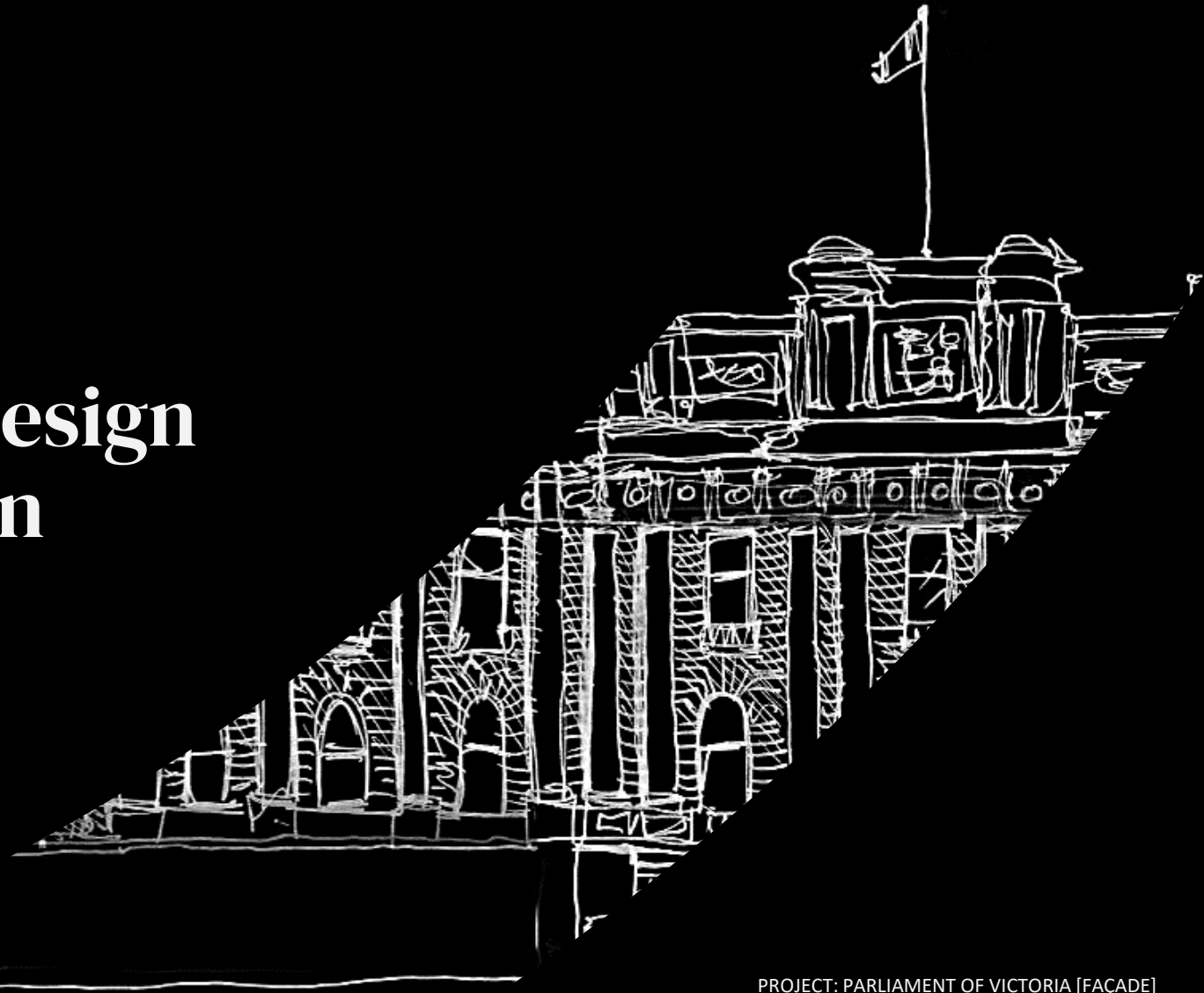
# Previous Concept Presentation

FPOV

erbas

erbas SUSTAIN

# Specialist Lighting Design Concept Presentation



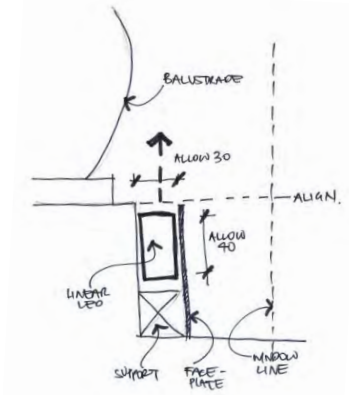
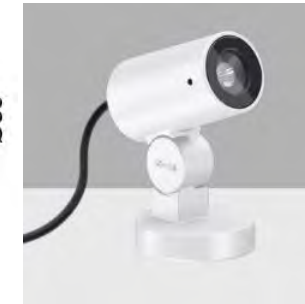
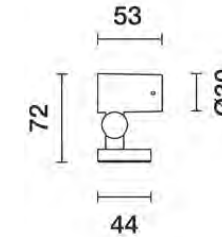
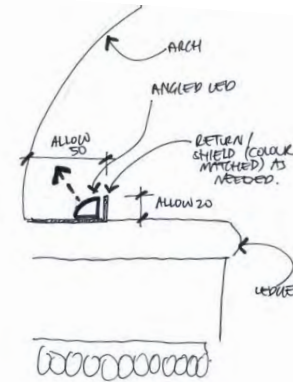
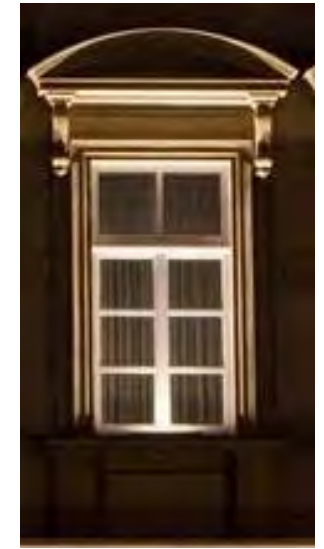
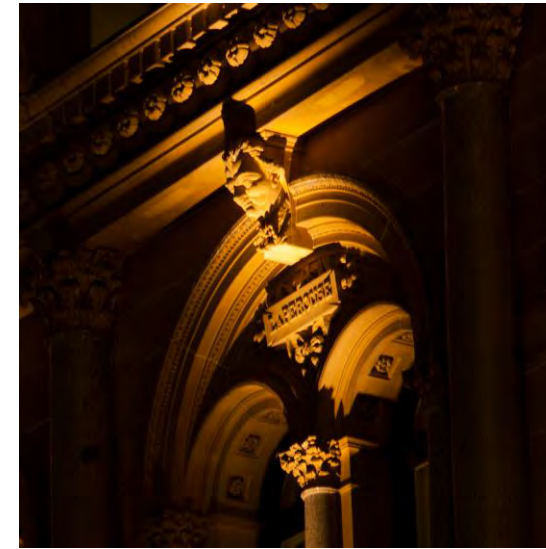
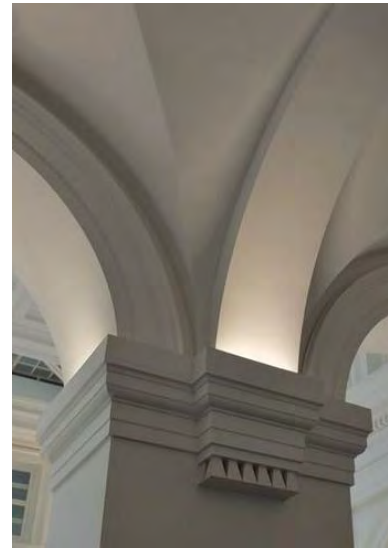
PROJECT: PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA [FAÇADE]  
CLIENT: PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA  
LOCATION: MELBOURNE  
DOCUMENT: J4275-SL-5000  
REVISION V1  
DATE: 16/05/2024

# Application of Light

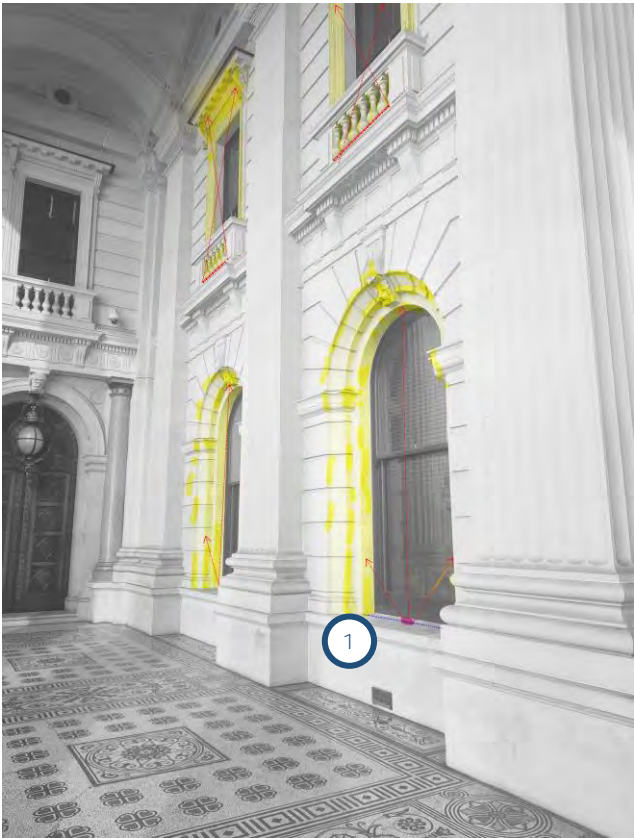




Schematic render to convey design intent only

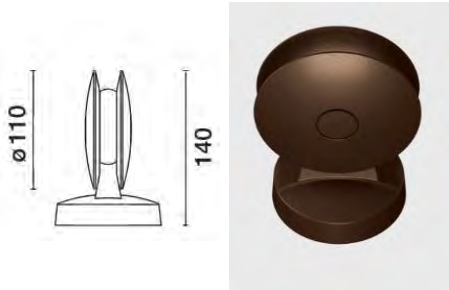
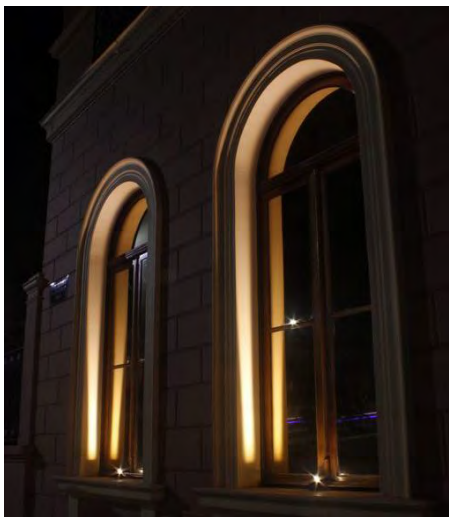


1. Mini spotlight with narrow optic to cross-light across window (TBC with onsite mockup)
2. Linear LED with 30deg optic to wash light behind balustrade
3. Small section of linear LED to wash light to lower curve of doorway arch
4. Mini spotlight with narrow optic to light either side of keystone face
5. Recondition and re-lamp all heritage lanterns with 2400K light source



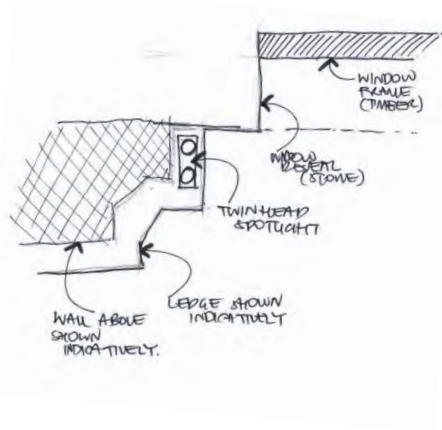
**OPTION A – LIGHT AT WINDOW SILL**

- 1. Low profile facade light with narrow light distribution to highlight level of lower windows



**OPTION B – LIGHT AT UPPER LEDGE**

- 1. Mini spotlights located at ledge to light up keystone and light to opposite lower corner of lower windows

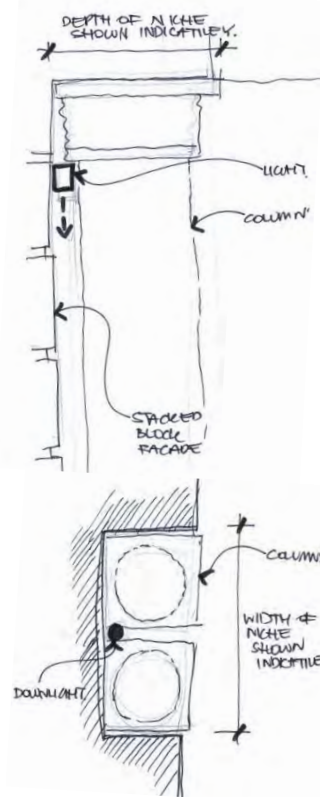
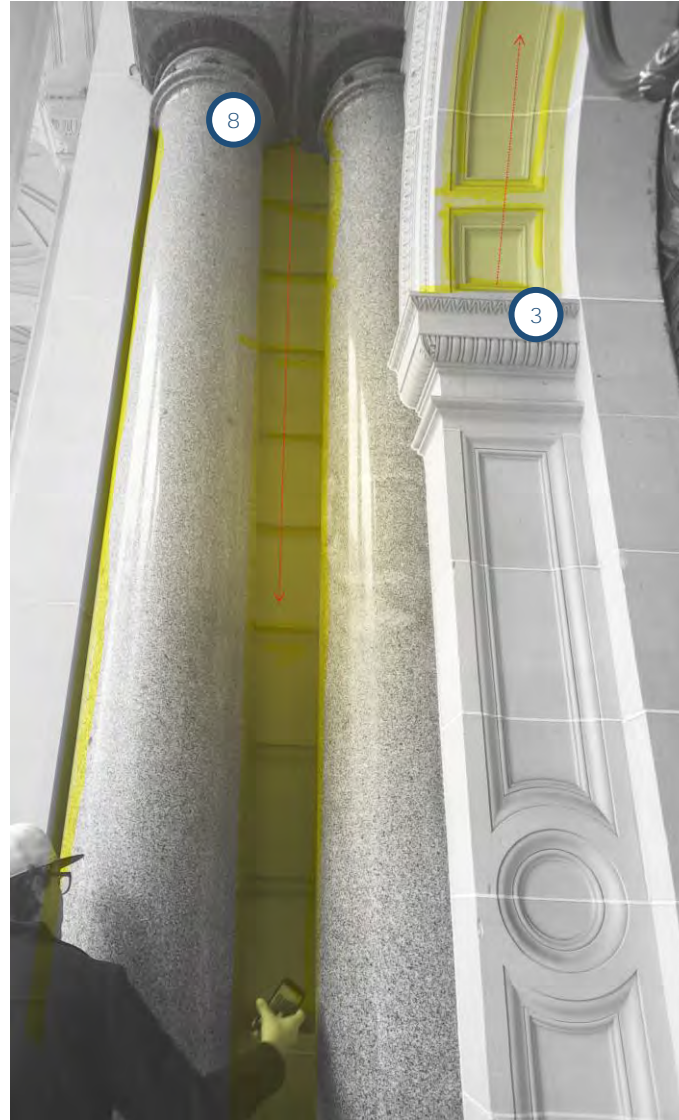


Schematic render to convey design intent only





Schematic render to convey design intent only

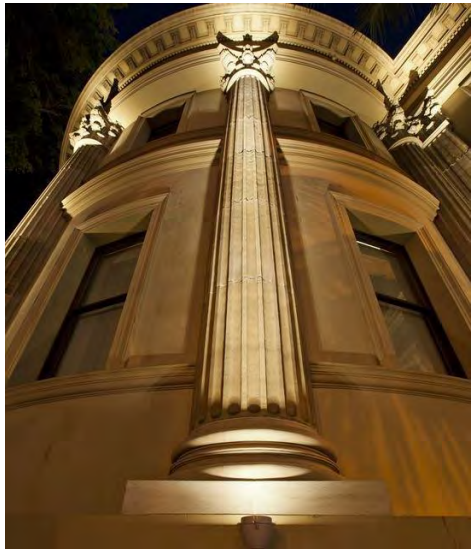
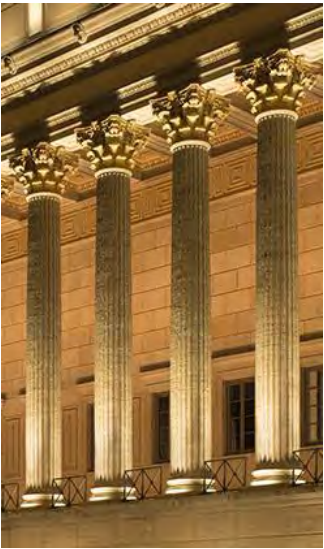


1. Mini spotlight with narrow optic to cross-light across window
2. Linear LED with 30deg optic to wash light behind balustrade (TBC with onsite mockup)
3. Small section of linear LED to wash light to lower curve of doorway arch
4. Mini spotlight with narrow optic to light either side of keystone face
5. Recondition and re-lamp all heritage lanterns with 2400K light source
6. Spotlight located behind / between round and square columns at Public Entrance to highlight depth and layering
7. Two high powered and narrow spotlights located behind baffle at existing light location to light into domed ceiling of colonnade
8. Mini wide beam spotlight located in between feature columns to light down facade behind to create soft wash of light and highlight form





Schematic render to convey design intent only

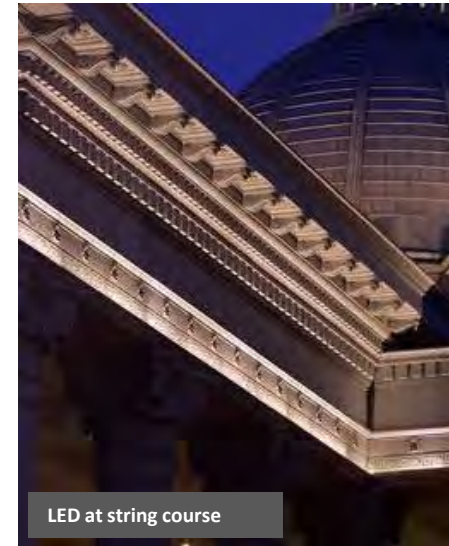


- 1. Two high powered and narrow spotlights located behind baffle at existing light location to light into domed ceiling of colonnade
- 2. Spotlight located behind / between round and square columns at Public Entrance to highlight depth and layering
- 3. Spotlight located at plinth of main facade columns

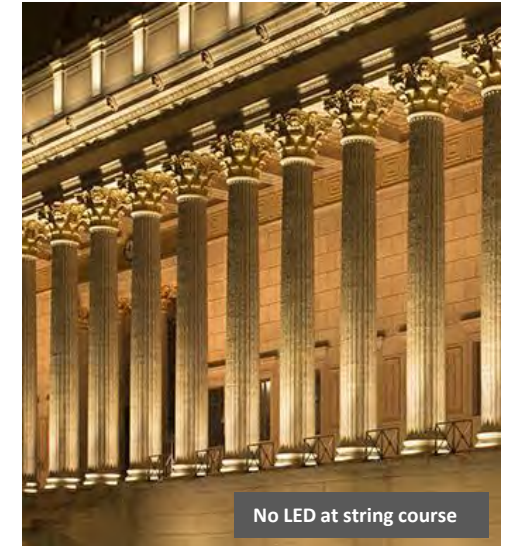




Schematic render to convey design intent only



LED at string course

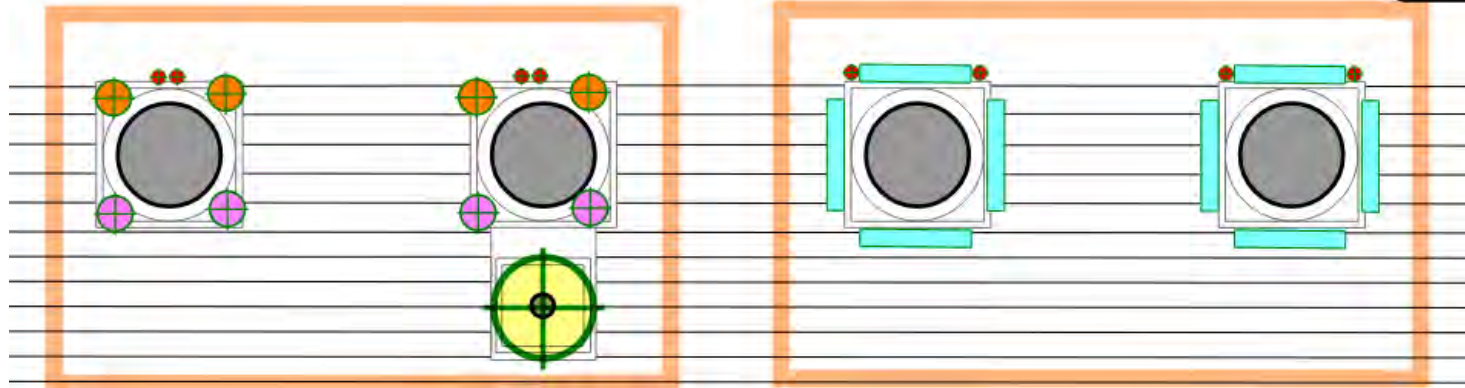


No LED at string course



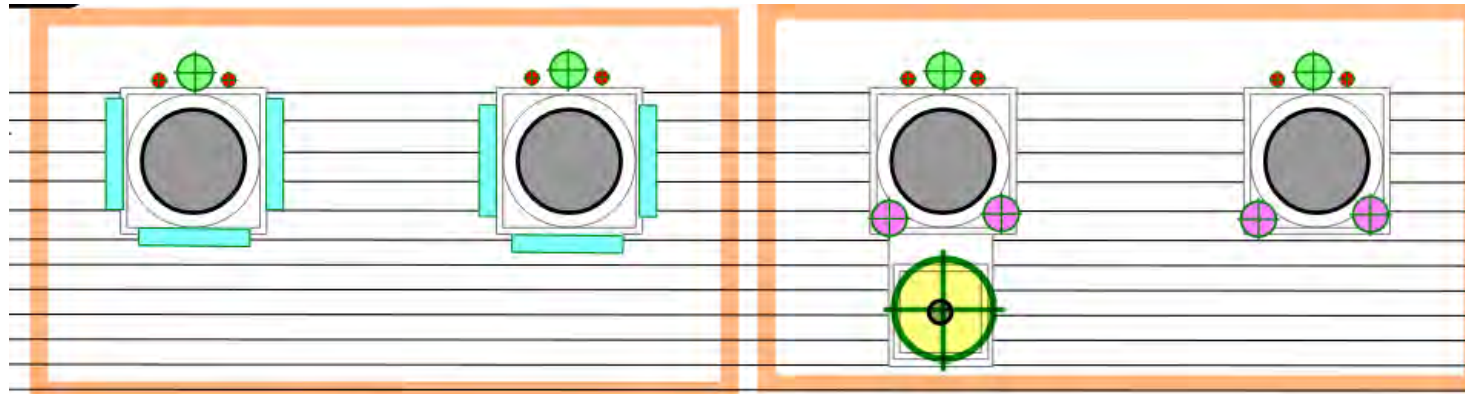
1. Spotlight located at plinth of main facade columns (Refer to following pages for options to be tested at mock up)
2. Linear LED at string course (TBC with onsite mockup)





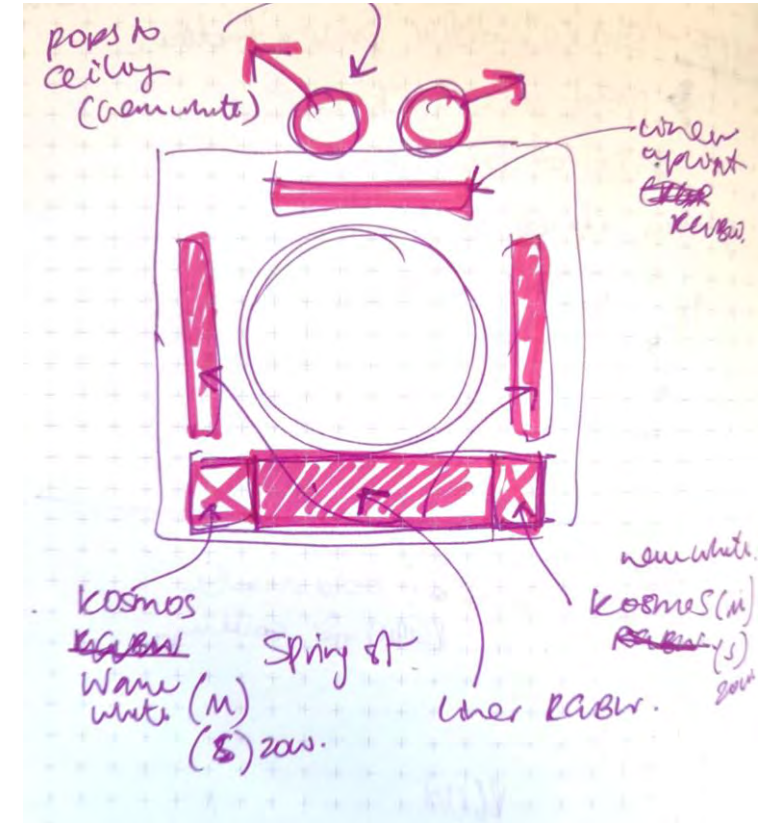
Option A - Spotlight at each corner, 2x uplights to dome

Option B - Linear projector at each side, 2x uplights to dome



Option C - Linear projector at 3 sides, 2x uplights to dome, 1x uplight to inner face (located in dome uplight baffle)

Option D - Spotlight at each outer corner, 2x uplights to dome, 1x uplight to inner face (located in dome uplight baffle)



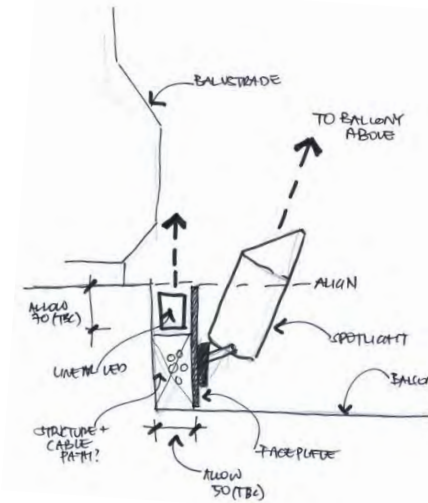
Note: All locations to be tested at onsite mockup



1. Ground mounted / recessed uplight to leading edges of bluestone plinth corners to anchor building. Use cooler colour temperatures to match hue of stone.
2. Recondition and re-lamp all heritage lanterns with 2400K light source

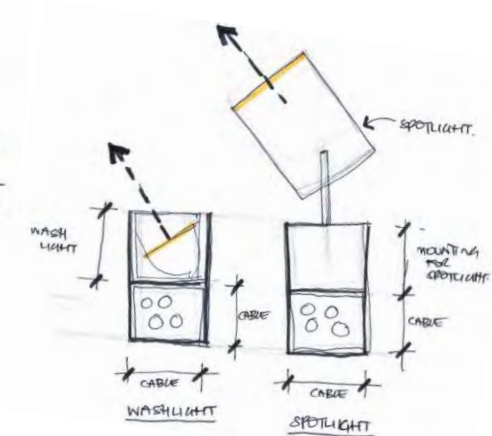
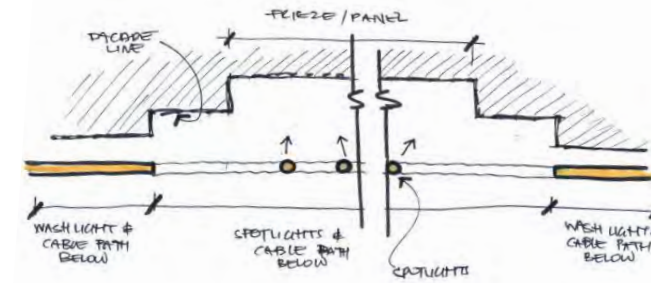
Schematic render to convey design intent only





3. Larger spotlight located at centre of square facade columns
4. Linear LED with 30deg optic to wash light behind balustrade and accent window frame
5. Mini spotlight with narrow optic to cross-light across window (TBC with onsite mockup)
6. Flexible/modular linear LED with 30deg optic to wash light behind balustrade and accent window frame
7. Spotlight located at plinth of main round facade columns
8. Additional spotlights TBC with onsite mock-up and access to balcony needs to light frame of main façade window
9. Medium spotlight located centre of LED mounting to accent underside of shell-shaped balcony above
10. Linear LED at string course (TBC with onsite mockup)

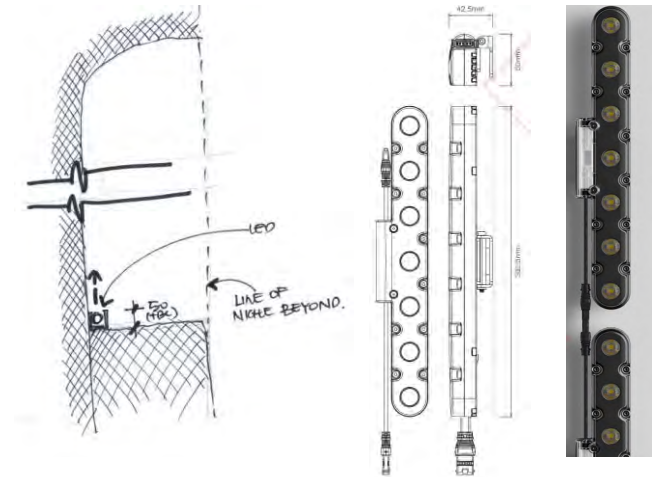
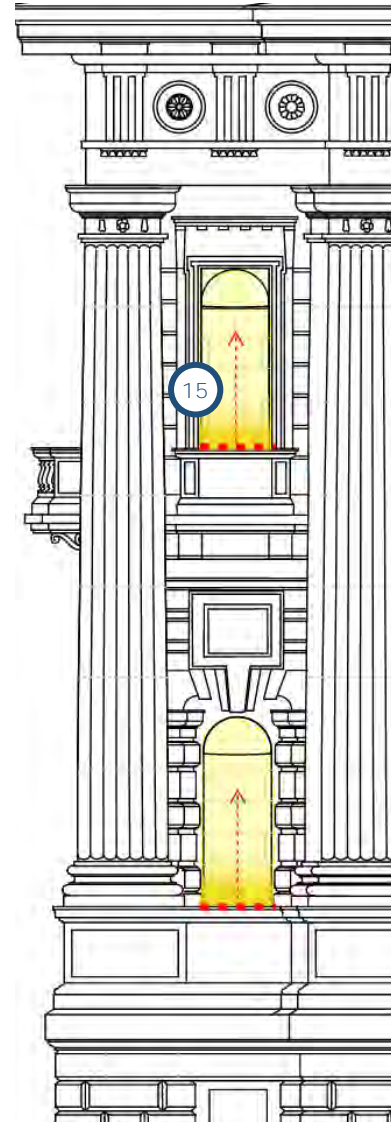
Schematic render to convey design intent only



11. Linear LED with optic to softly wash building parapet
12. Small spotlights to accent frieze integrated into/onto linear LED wash light to minimise mounting to facade
13. Mini spotlights to highlight to acorns and round capping elements from twin central spotlights to minimise quantity of fixings into facade
14. Array of uplights / spotlights to light flags

Schematic render to convey design intent only





15. Flexible/modular linear LED with wide optic to wash light into curve of facade niche

Schematic render to convey design intent only





Render to convey design intent only pending site mock up



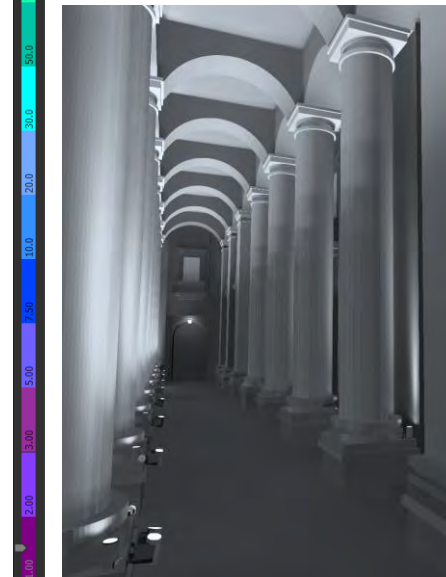
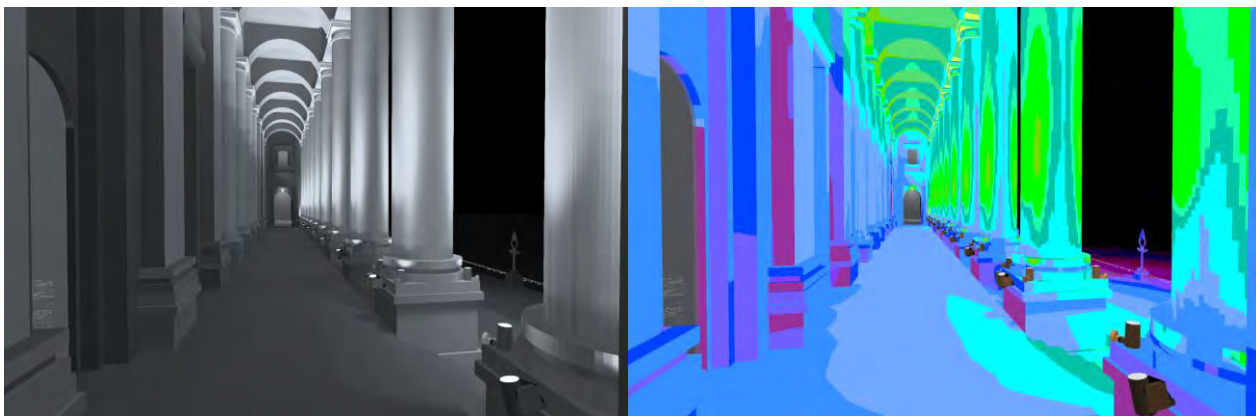
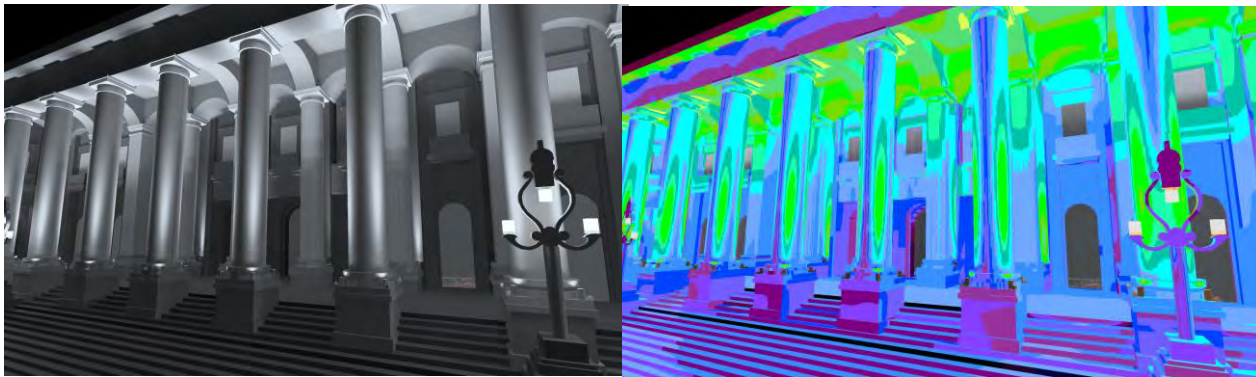
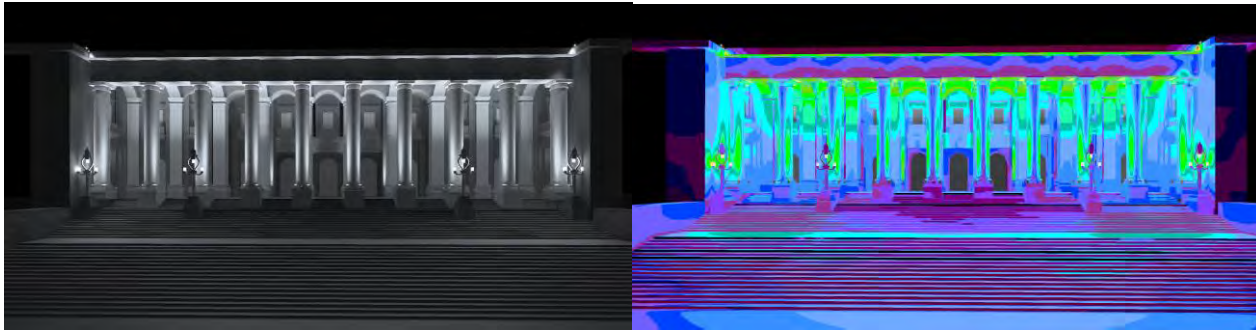


Renders to convey design intent only pending site mock up

# Proof of Concept Lux Modelling



# Proof of Concept Lux Modelling



AS/NZS 1158 Lighting for roads and public spaces  
Public Areas (PA) lighting— performance and design requirements

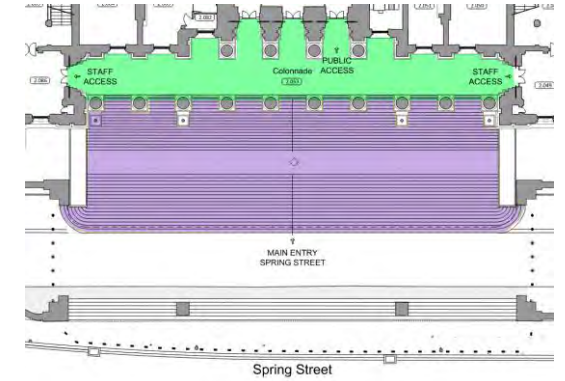


TABLE 2.3  
LIGHTING SUBCATEGORIES FOR PUBLIC  
ACTIVITY AREAS (EXCLUDING CAR PARKS)

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Type of area or activity		Selection criteria <sup>a,b</sup>				Applicable lighting subcategory
General description	Basic operating characteristics	Night time vehicle movements	Fear of crime	Need to enhance amenity		
Areas primarily for pedestrian use, e.g. city, town, suburban centres, including outdoor shopping precincts, malls, open arcades, town squares, civic centres	Generally pedestrian movement only	N/A	High	High	PA1	
		Medium	Medium	Medium	PA2	
		Low	Low	N/A	PA3	

TABLE 3.5

VALUES OF LIGHT TECHNICAL PARAMETERS  
FOR PUBLIC ACTIVITY AREAS (EXCLUDING CAR PARKS)

1	2	3	4	5
Lighting subcategory	Average horizontal illuminance <sup>a,b</sup> ( $\bar{E}_h$ ) lx	Point horizontal illuminance <sup>a,b</sup> ( $E_{ph}$ ) lx	Illuminance (horizontal) uniformity <sup>c</sup> Cat. P ( $U_{Eh}$ )	Point vertical illuminance <sup>a,b,d</sup> ( $E_{pv}$ ) lx
	PA1	21	7	8
PA2	14	4	8	4
PA3	7	2	8	2



# Parliament House Façade Lighting

## Lighting Controls

Prepared by Michael Jones

16/05/24



# Considerations

- Automated (set-and-forget), with intuitive user interface when required.
- Capable of accommodating project requirements.
- Flexible and future-proofed.
- Reliable and secure.
- Easy to maintain.

# Automated

Under day-to-day operations, the system shall be commissioned to function autonomously, pre-programmed to manage variables such as brightness and colour temperature.

However, scheduled events, such as Australia Day, shall be programmed to occur annually.

In addition, the system shall have the ability to be manually overridden by staff in the event of an unforeseen occasion.



# Project Requirements

Typically, the façade lighting system shall comprise of a combination of warm white to compliment the architecture.

However, colour changing abilities shall be integrated to accommodate various events throughout the year.

Implementing these changes shall be easy for the end user, without having to rely on lighting control commissioning engineers to continuously modify the system.



# Project Requirements



Normal Conditions



Special Occasions



# Flexible and Future-proofed

In addition to providing customisable themes, Pharos has a range of integration options available, ensuring that the system can accommodate emerging and future technologies through a variety of protocols, including but not limited to:

- Dynalite
- RS232/RS485
- MIDI
- I/O
- APIs (HTTP/Javascript)
- Modbus & BACnet

# Reliable and Secure

As the system hardware is a standalone solution, it does not rely on third party hardware, such as a client PC.

Ancillary devices, such as a PC, can be interfaced to allow the end user to make changes to the system parameters where required.

Windows/MacOS software and touchscreen interfaces can be PIN secured to prevent tampering.

Further discussion with stakeholders required regarding network security and access to client PC/touchscreen.



# Easy to Maintain

Established in 2004, the Pharos system has positioned itself across the globe as an industry leader in lighting controls.

Manufactured in the UK, all hardware comes with a 5-year warranty.

Software is free, with no ongoing licence costs, including all future updates.

Possessing a long-term presence in the market, it is common for local lighting controls integrators to be familiar with the system, therefore offering competitive and open tendering and maintenance opportunities.

# Case Studies

## Adelaide Train Station





# Case Studies

## 1 Martin Place, Sydney





# Case Studies

## North Melbourne Football Club





# Summary

- Existing Dynalite system currently installed in internal areas is not sufficient to achieve the project requirements.
- Pharos system has been installed on similar projects worldwide.
- Other systems are available but often do rely on Pharos as part of the system architecture.

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**Email us at:**

[info@f-pov.com](mailto:info@f-pov.com)

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+61 755 388 589

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+44 208 746 2991

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+61 298 186 355

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+852 2598 6911

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## Singapore

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+65 8869 9267

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+62 813 8682 7007

## Perth

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Northbridge WA 6005, Australia  
+61 415 879 979

## Dubai

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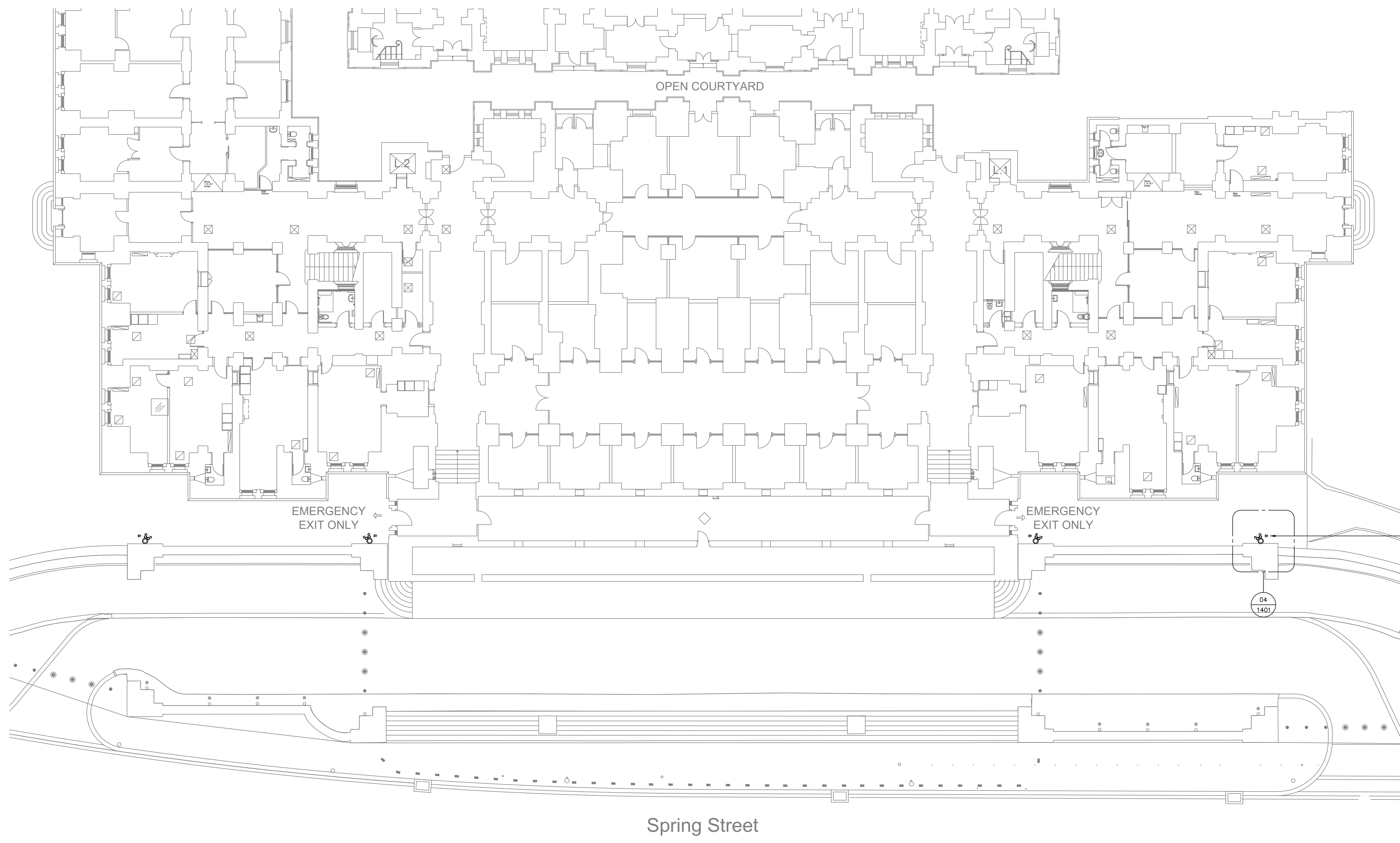
**Thank you!**



**Appendix C – Lighting Design Documentation *J4575-SL Tender Set [P1]*.**

*Lighting Design Documentation as prepared by F-POV*





1 LEVEL 01 - LIGHTING LAYOUT  
1001 1:150

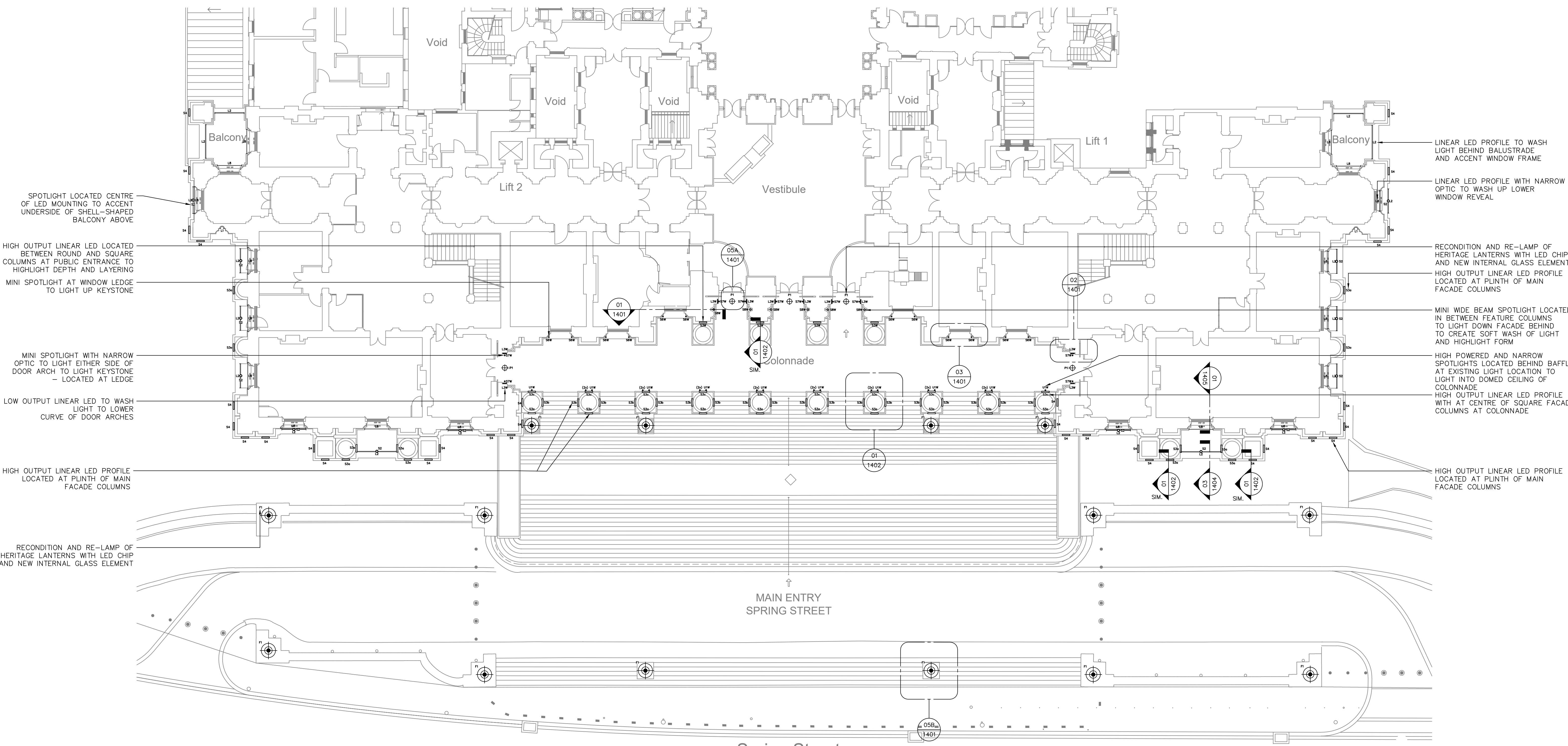
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 INDONESIA PERTH DUBAI

PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA - FACADE  
 LIGHTING DESIGN  
 LEVEL 01 - LIGHTING LAYOUT  
 SCALE: A1 1:150 J4275 SL-1001 T1  
 PROJ. No. DWG No. REV

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	CHECKED	NOTES
T1	17/06/24	SUPPLIER TENDER	IB	IB	
P1	07/06/24	SCHEMATIC DESIGN	SS	IB	



SPOTLIGHT LOCATED CENTRE OF LED MOUNTING TO ACCENT UNDERSIDE OF SHELL-SHAPED BALCONY ABOVE

HIGH OUTPUT LINEAR LED LOCATED BETWEEN ROUND AND SQUARE COLUMNS AT PUBLIC ENTRANCE TO HIGHLIGHT DEPTH AND LAYERING

MINI SPOTLIGHT AT WINDOW LEDGE TO LIGHT UP KEYSTONE

MINI SPOTLIGHT WITH NARROW OPTIC TO LIGHT EITHER SIDE OF DOOR ARCH TO LIGHT KEYSTONE - LOCATED AT LEDGE

LOW OUTPUT LINEAR LED TO WASH LIGHT TO LOWER CURVE OF DOOR ARCHES

HIGH OUTPUT LINEAR LED PROFILE LOCATED AT PLINTH OF MAIN FACADE COLUMNS

RECONDITION AND RE-LAMP OF HERITAGE LANTERNS WITH LED CHIP AND NEW INTERNAL GLASS ELEMENT

LINEAR LED PROFILE TO WASH LIGHT BEHIND BALUSTRADE AND ACCENT WINDOW FRAME

LINEAR LED PROFILE WITH NARROW OPTIC TO WASH UP LOWER WINDOW REVEAL

RECONDITION AND RE-LAMP OF HERITAGE LANTERNS WITH LED CHIP AND NEW INTERNAL GLASS ELEMENT

HIGH OUTPUT LINEAR LED PROFILE LOCATED AT PLINTH OF MAIN FACADE COLUMNS

MINI WIDE BEAM SPOTLIGHT LOCATED IN BETWEEN FEATURE COLUMNS TO LIGHT DOWN FACADE BEHIND TO CREATE SOFT WASH OF LIGHT AND HIGHLIGHT FORM

HIGH POWERED AND NARROW SPOTLIGHTS LOCATED BEHIND BAFFLE AT EXISTING LIGHT LOCATION TO LIGHT INTO DOMED CEILING OF COLONNADE

HIGH OUTPUT LINEAR LED PROFILE WITH AT CENTRE OF SQUARE FACADE COLUMNS AT COLONNADE

HIGH OUTPUT LINEAR LED PROFILE LOCATED AT PLINTH OF MAIN FACADE COLUMNS

1 LEVEL 02 - LIGHTING LAYOUT  
1002 1:150

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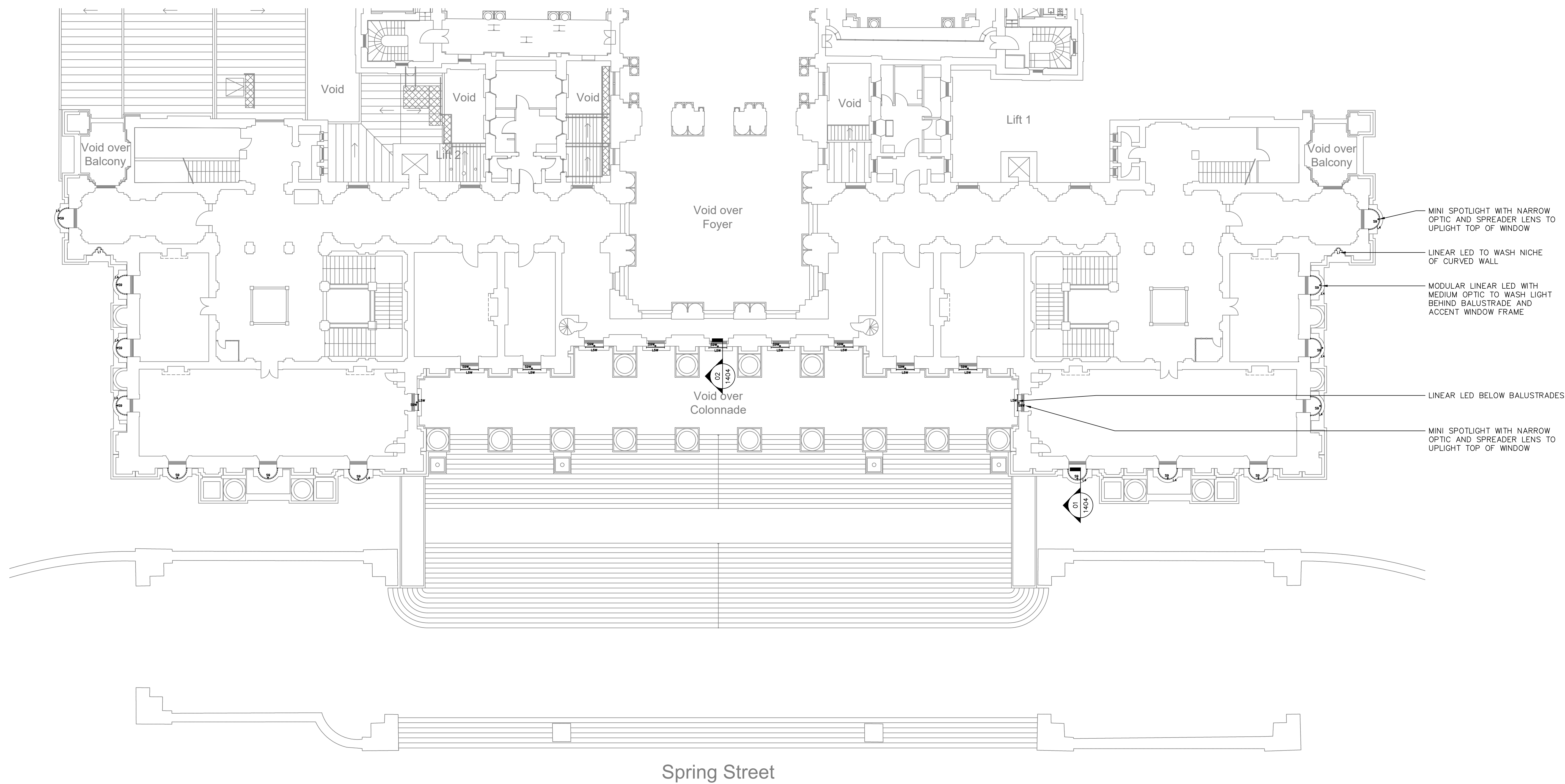
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**FPOV**

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HONG KONG MELBOURNE SYDNEY  
INDONESIA PERTH DUBAI

PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA - FACADE LIGHTING DESIGN	LEVEL 02 - LIGHTING LAYOUT
1:150	J4275 SL-1002 T1
SCALE	PROJ. No. DWG No. REV





1 LEVEL 03 – LIGHTING LAYOUT  
1003 1:150

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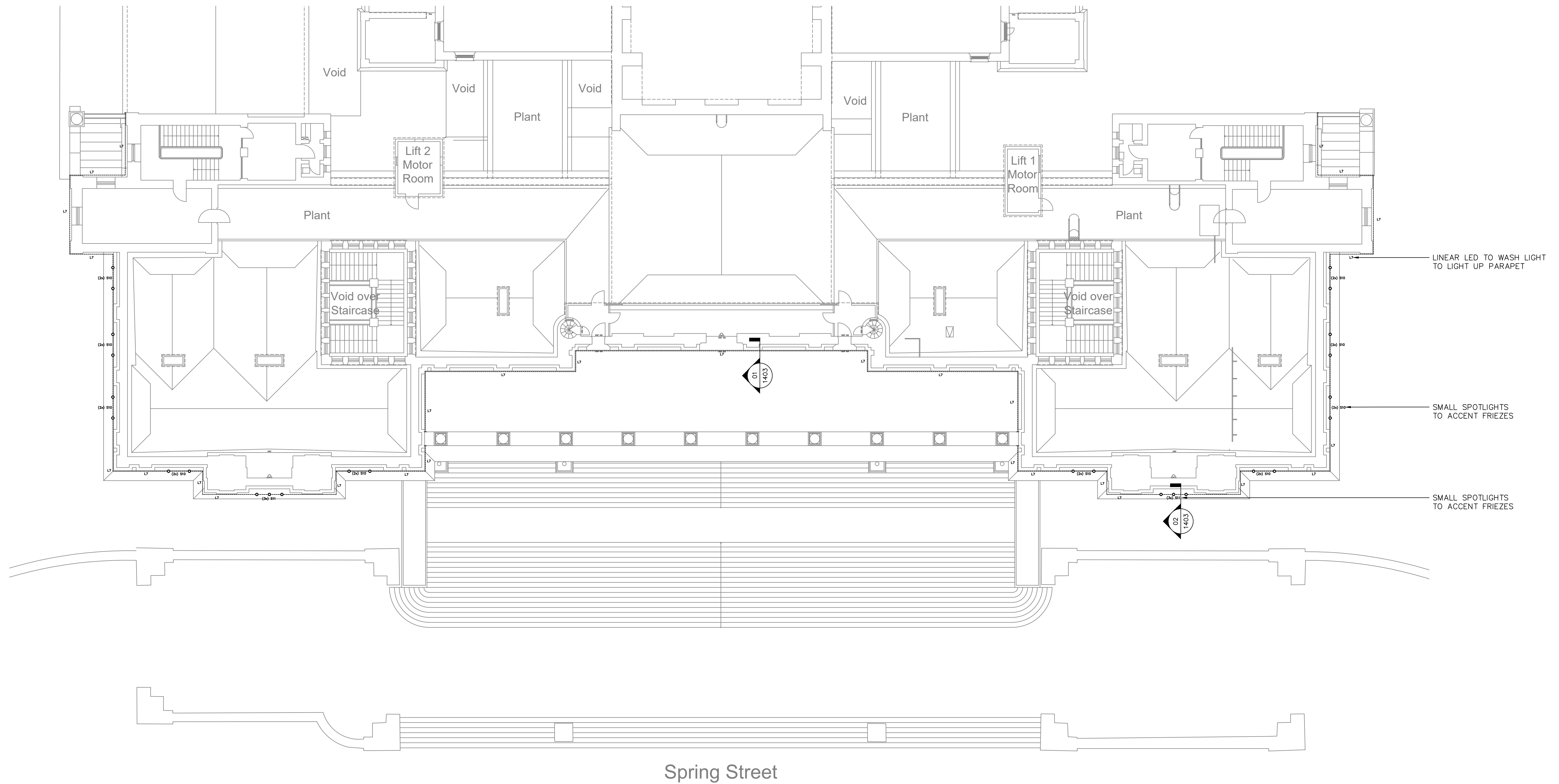
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PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA – FACADE  
 LIGHTING DESIGN  
 LEVEL 03 – LIGHTING LAYOUT  
 1:150 J4275 SL-1003 T1  
 SCALE PROJ No. DWG No. REV

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	CHECKED	NOTES
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P1	07/06/24	SCHEMATIC DESIGN	SS	IB	





1 LEVEL 04 – LIGHTING LAYOUT  
1004 1:150

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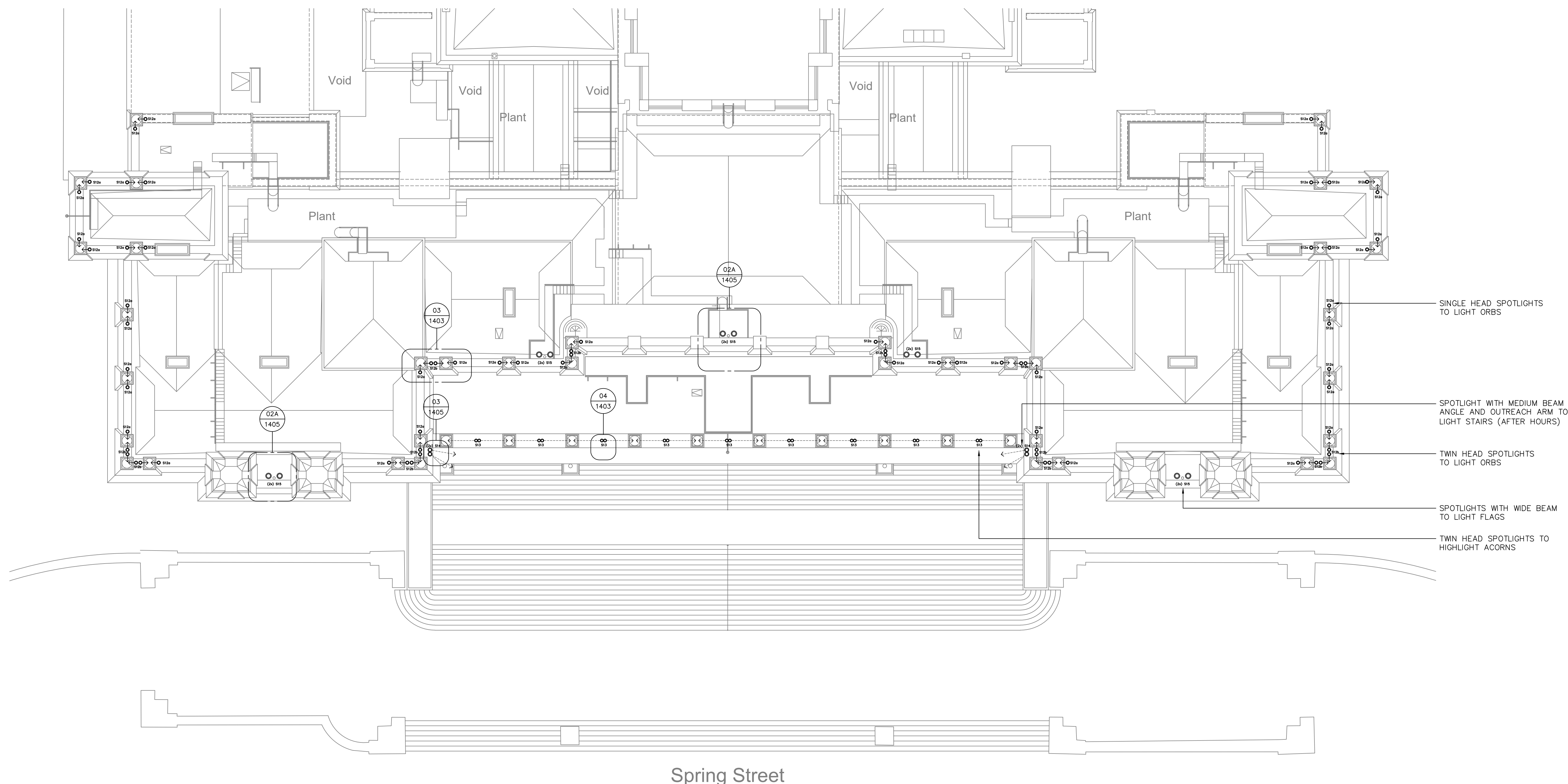
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PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA – FACADE  
 LIGHTING DESIGN  
 LEVEL 04 – LIGHTING LAYOUT

SCALE 1:150 PROJ. No. J4275 SL-1004 T1  
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P1	07/06/24	SCHEMATIC DESIGN	SS	IB	



1 LEVEL 05 - LIGHTING LAYOUT  
1005 1:150

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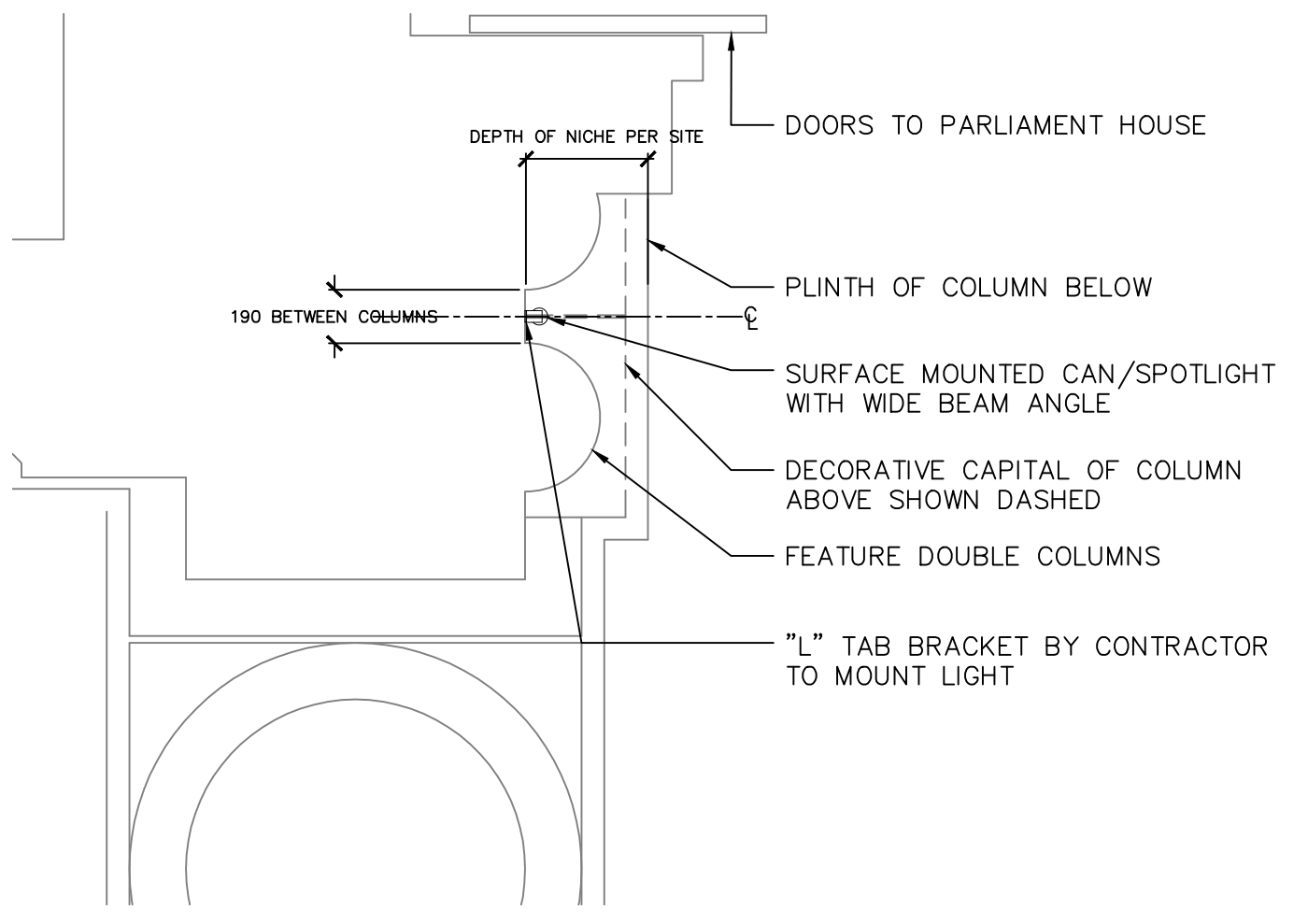
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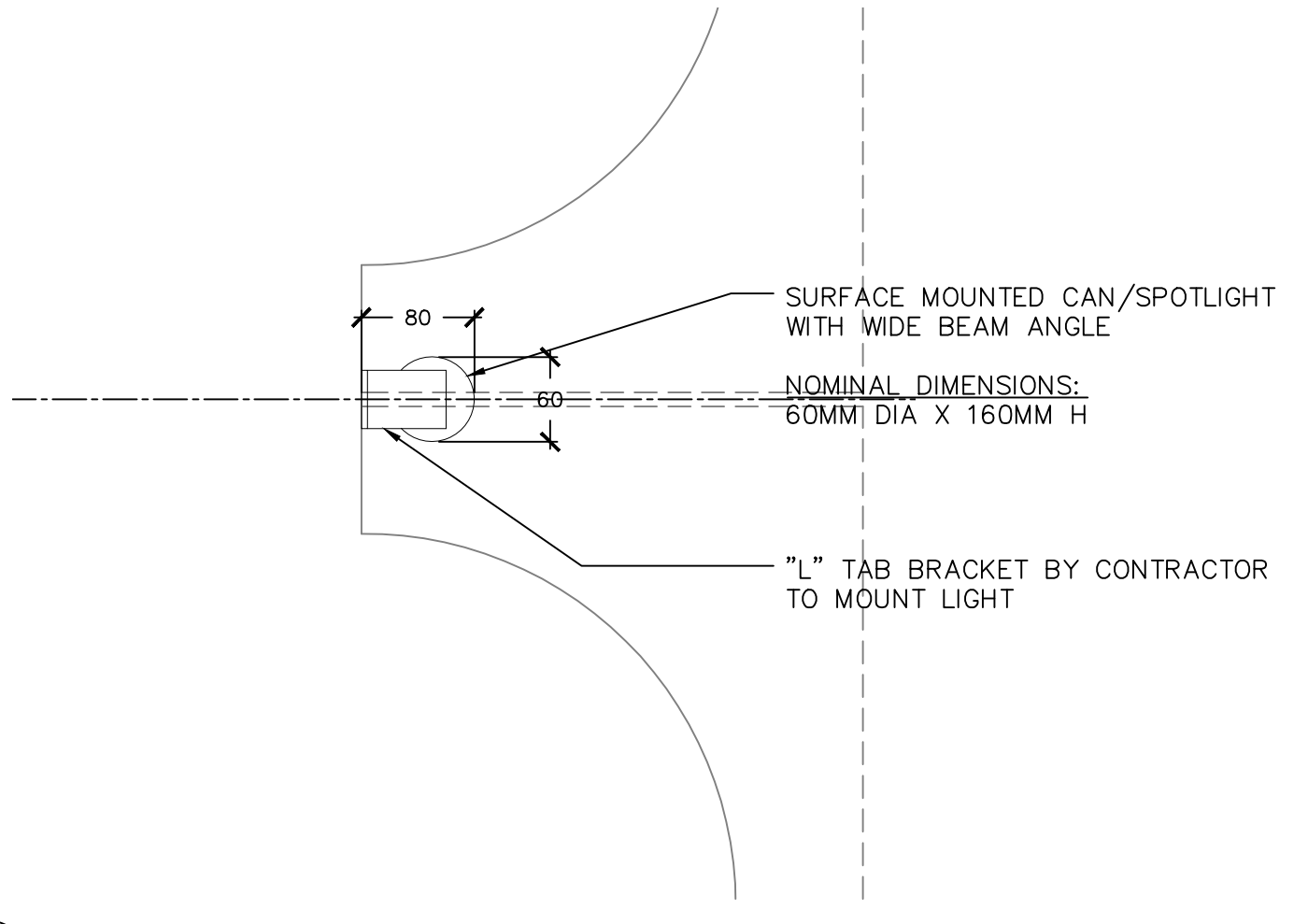
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LIGHTING DESIGN  
LEVEL 05 - LIGHTING LAYOUT  
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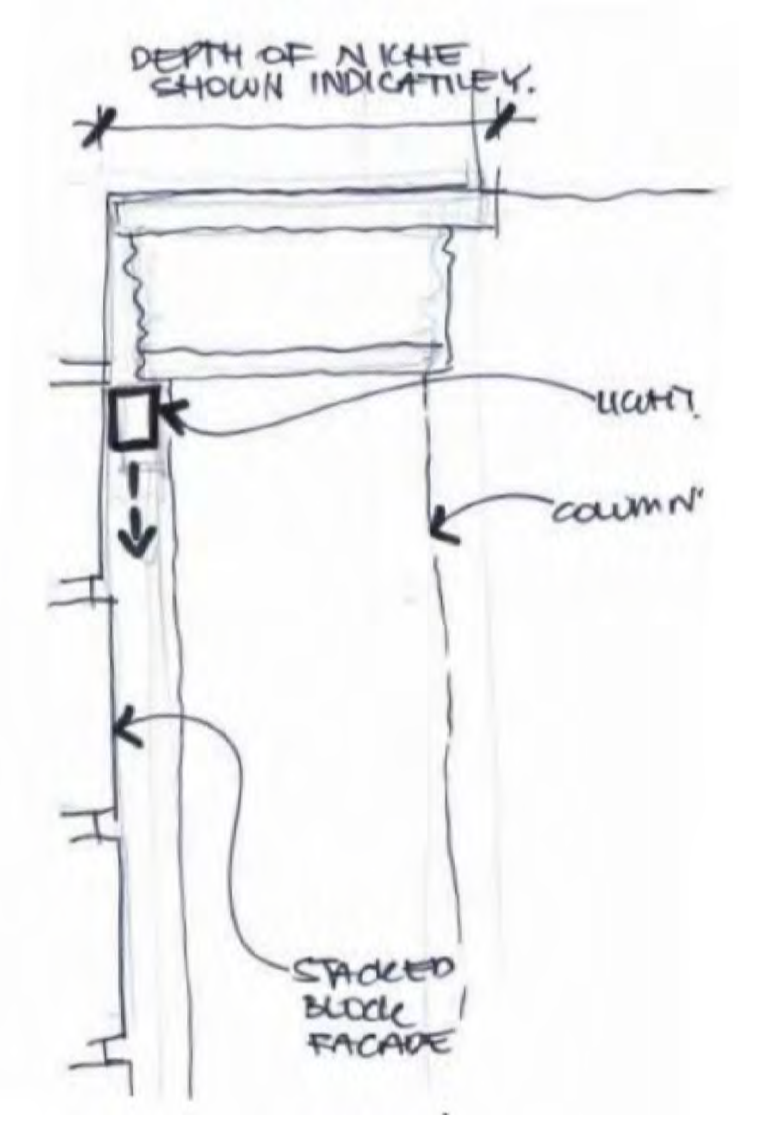




A PART PLAN  
01 1:25

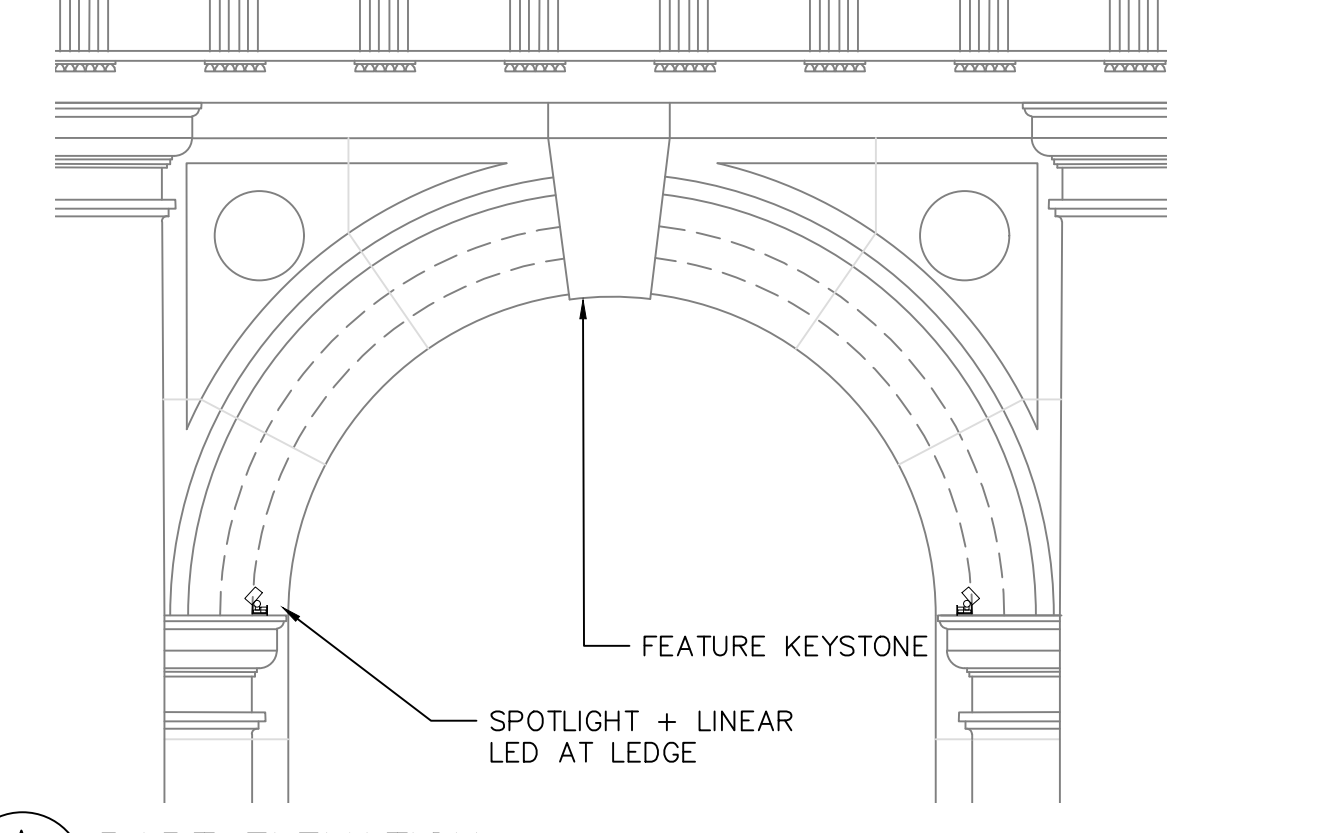


B DETAIL PLAN  
01 1:5

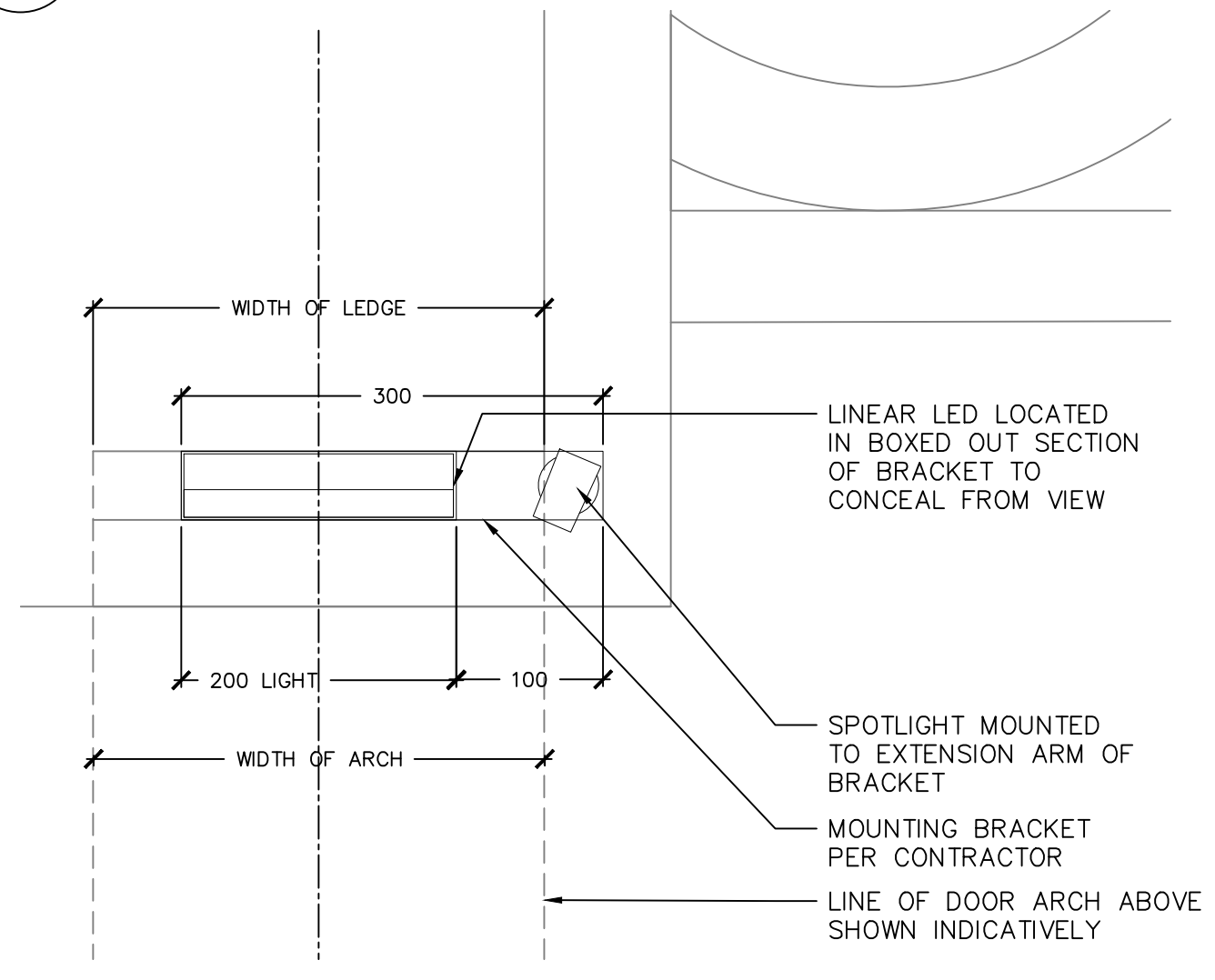


A PART SECTION  
01 NTS

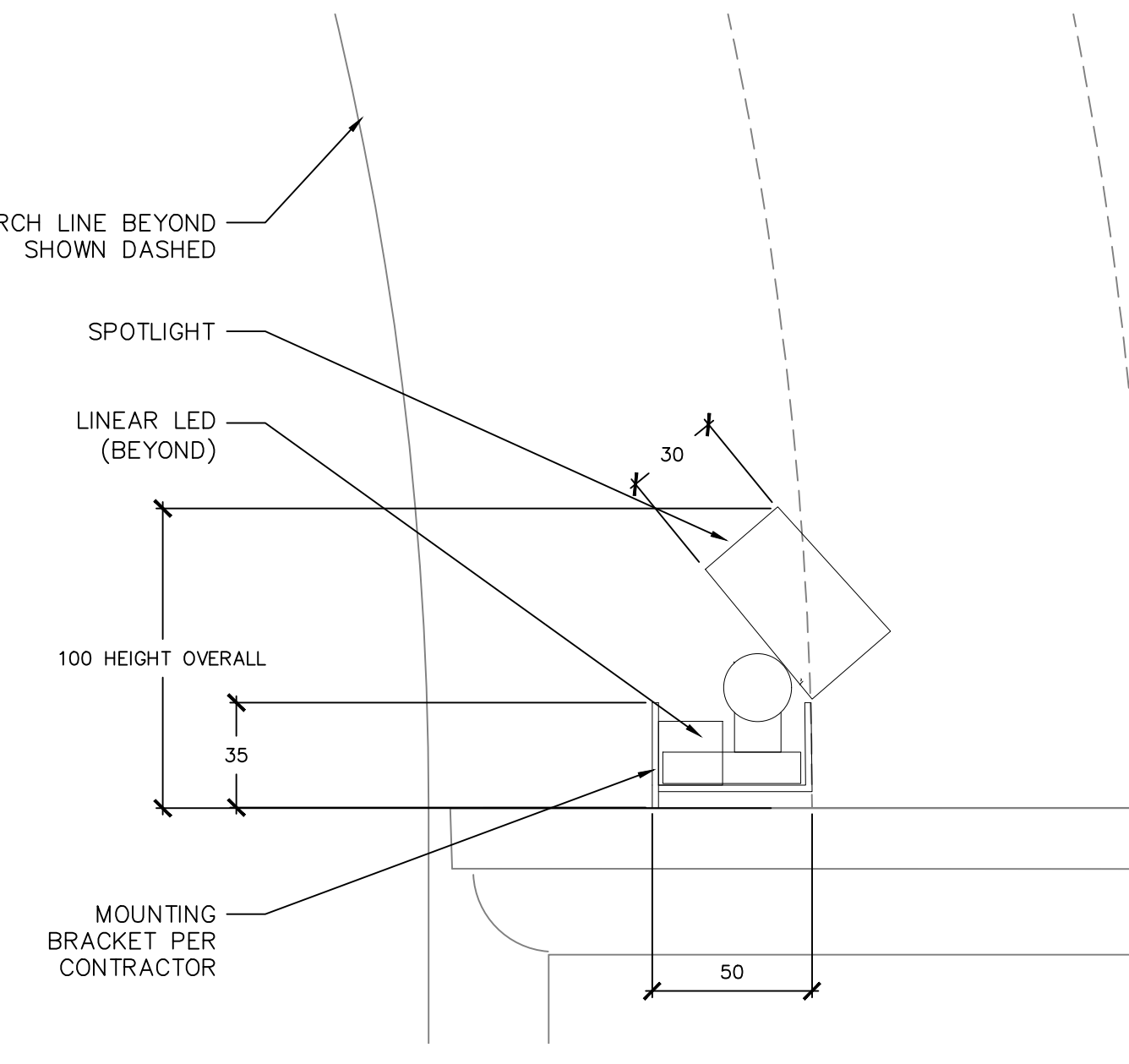
01 COLANNADE PUBLIC ENTRY FEATURE COLUMN DOWNLIGHT  
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A PART ELEVATION  
02 1:25

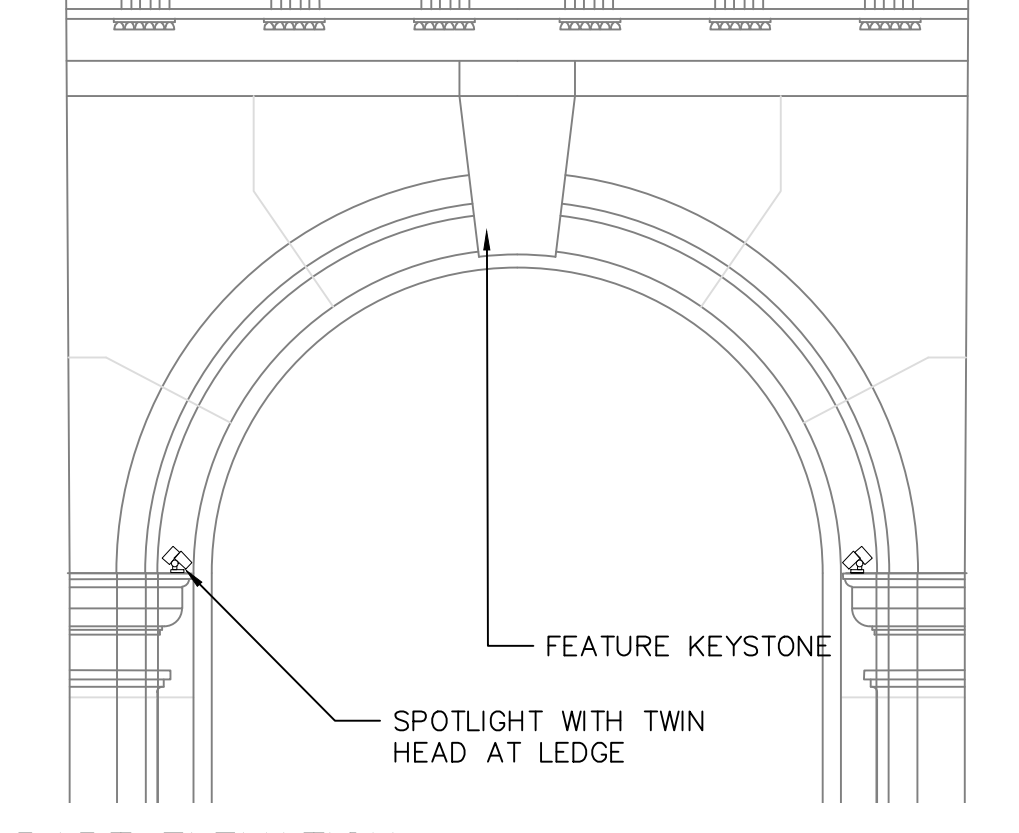


B PART PLAN  
02 1:5

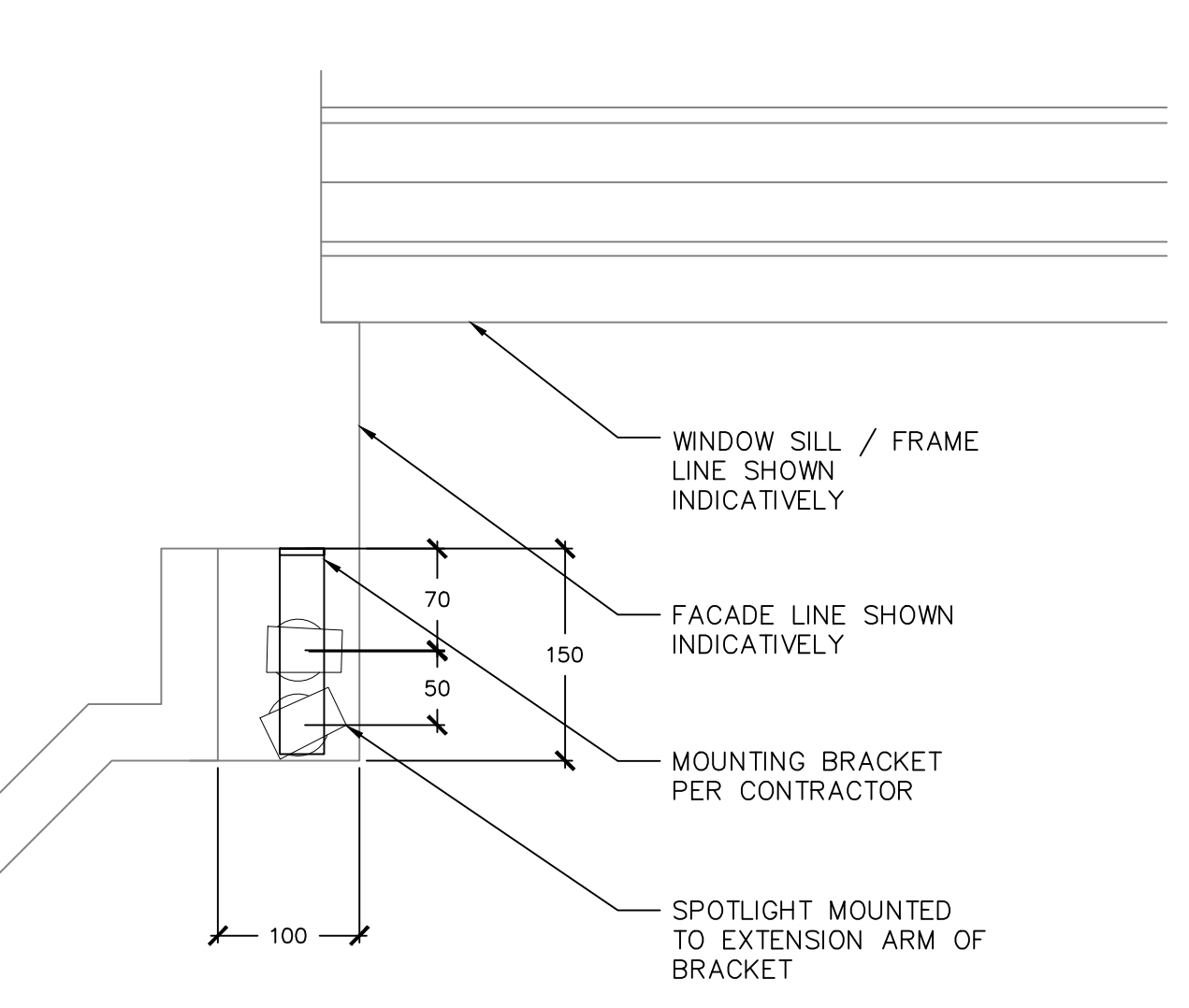


C DETAIL  
02 1:2

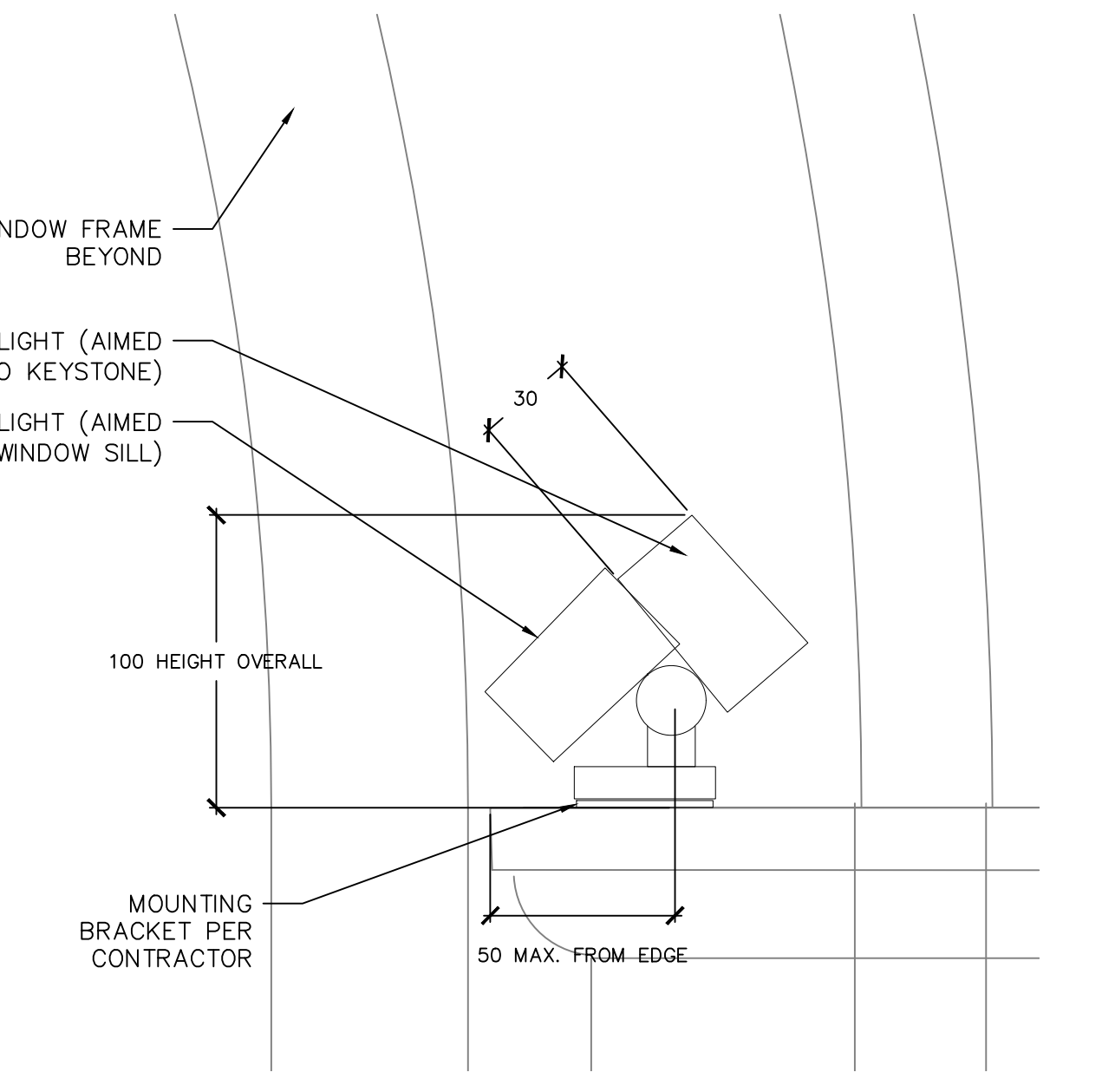
02 TYPICAL COLANNADE DOOR ARCH + KEYSTONE LIGHTING  
NTS



A PART ELEVATION  
03 1:25

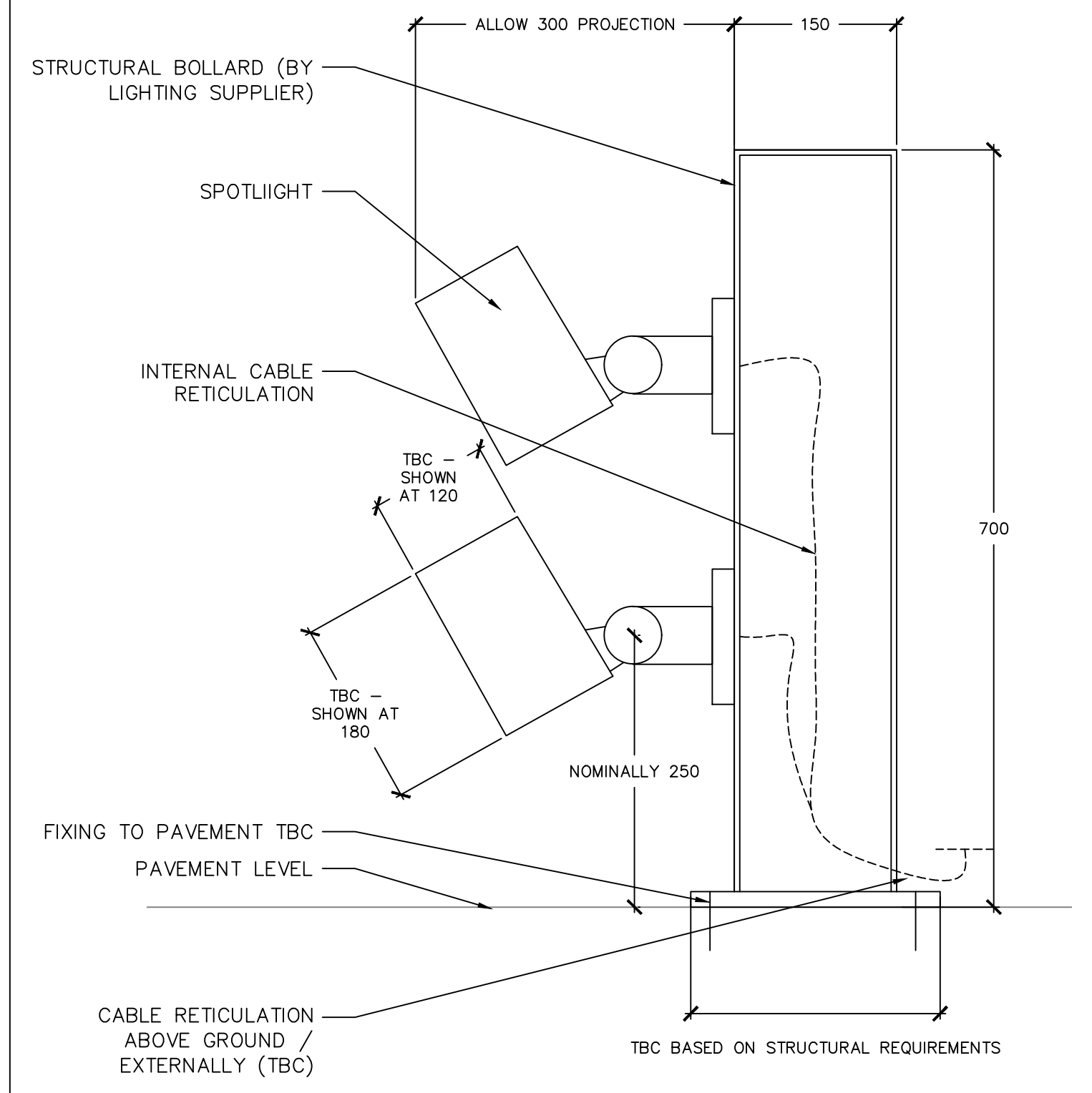


B PART PLAN  
03 1:5



C DETAIL  
03 1:2

03 COLANNADE WINDOW ARCH SPOTLIGHTS  
NTS



04 BLUESTONE WASH SPOTLIGHTS  
NTS

05A HERITAGE PENDANT DESIGN INTENT  
NTS

05B HERITAGE CARRIAGEWAY LANTERN DESIGN INTENT  
NTS

TBC WITH FURTHER DESIGN COORDINATION

TBC WITH FURTHER DESIGN COORDINATION

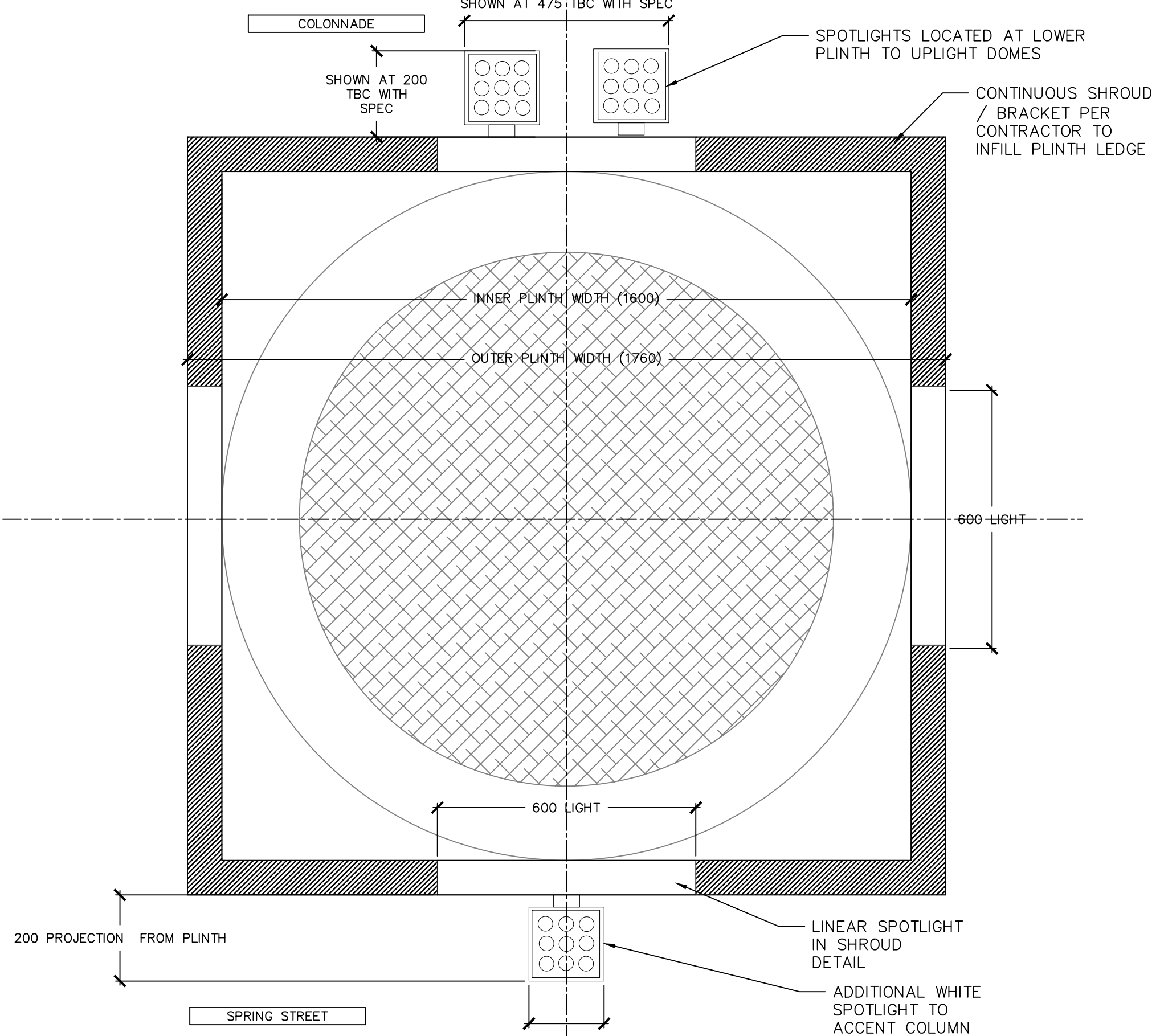
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REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN

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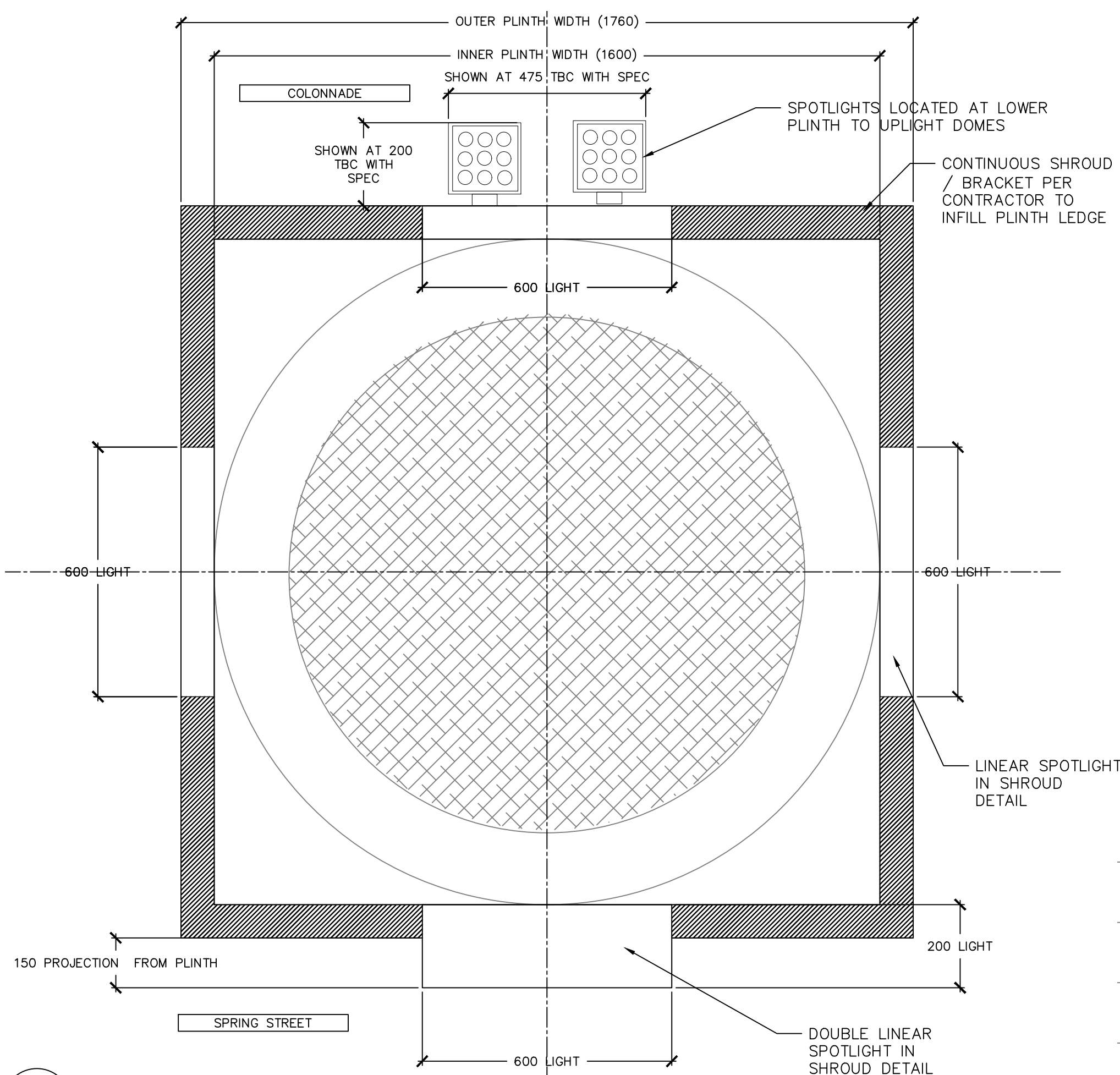
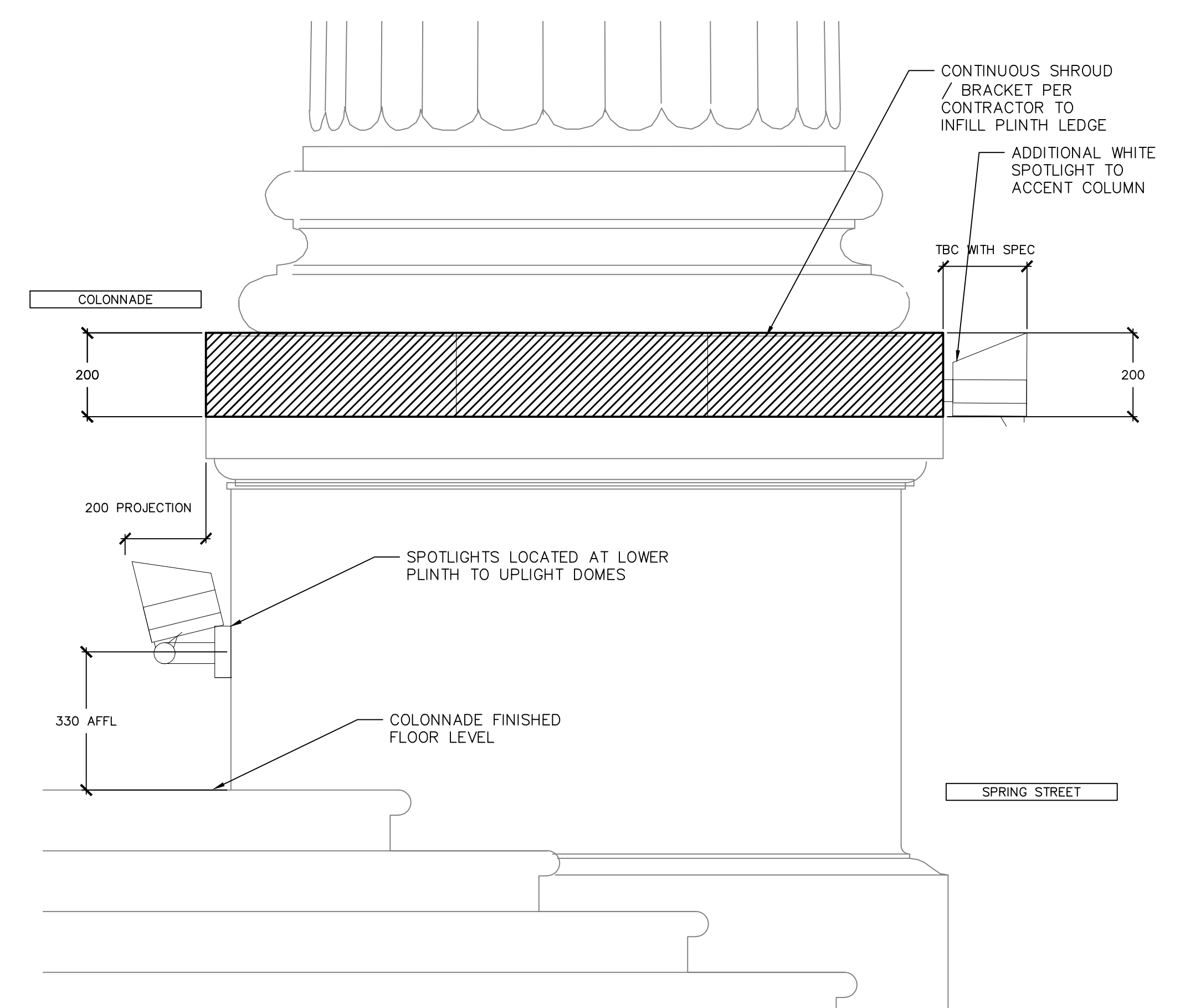
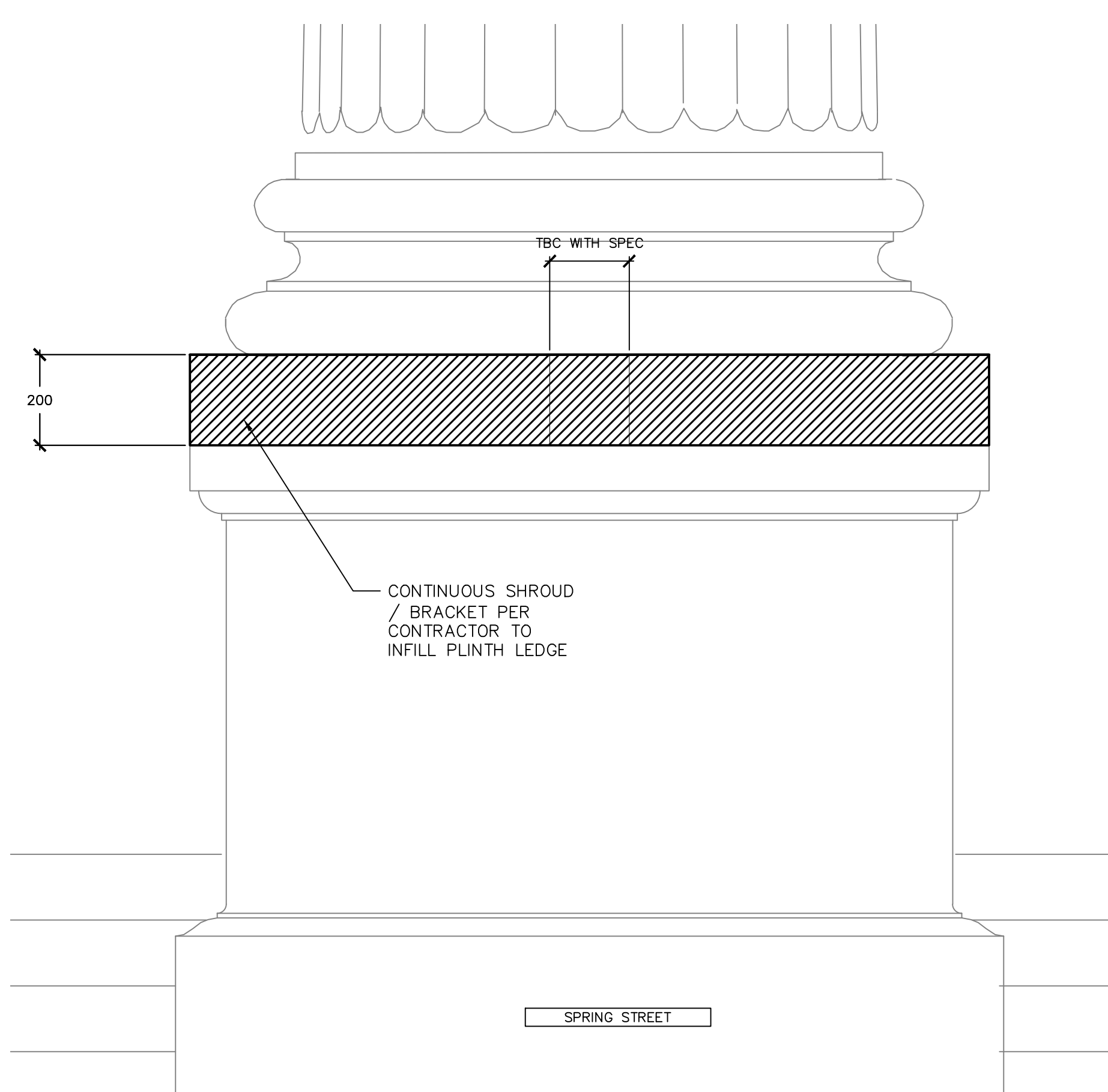
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FPOV		INDONESIA	PERTH	DUBAI

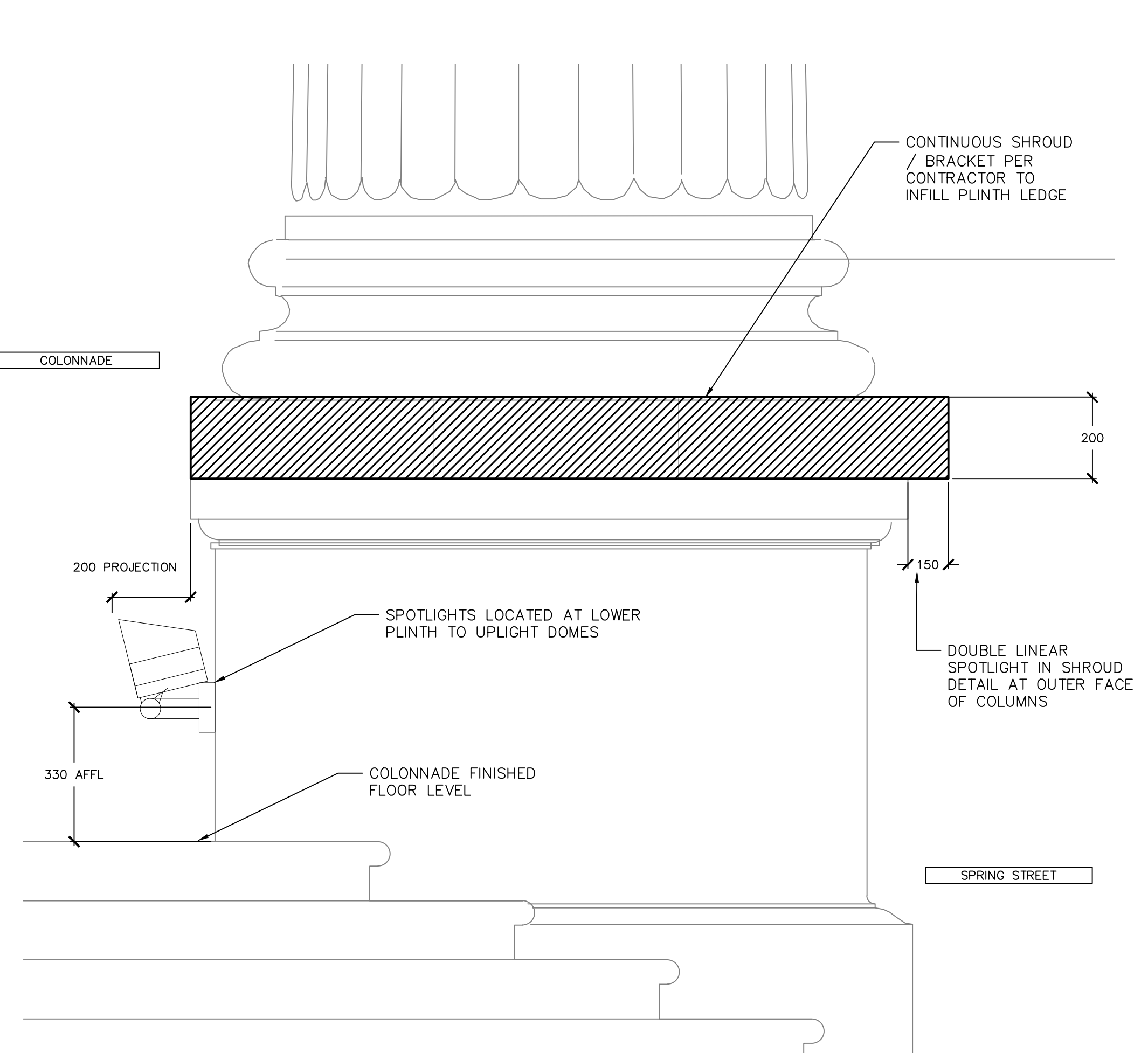
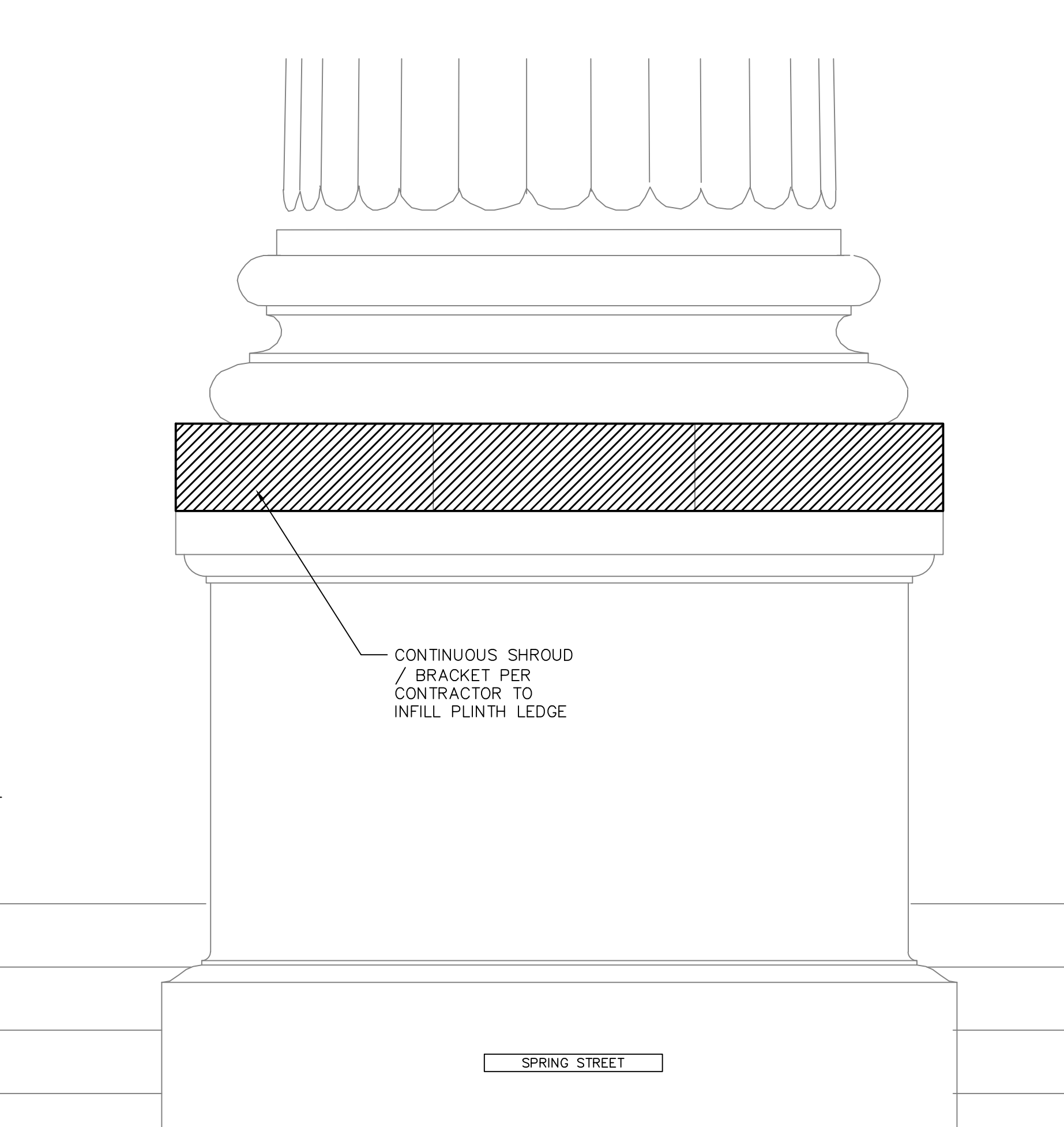




**A** OPTION A – SPOTLIGHT TO FRONT  
1:10



**B** OPTION B – DOUBLE LIGHT AT FRONT  
1:10



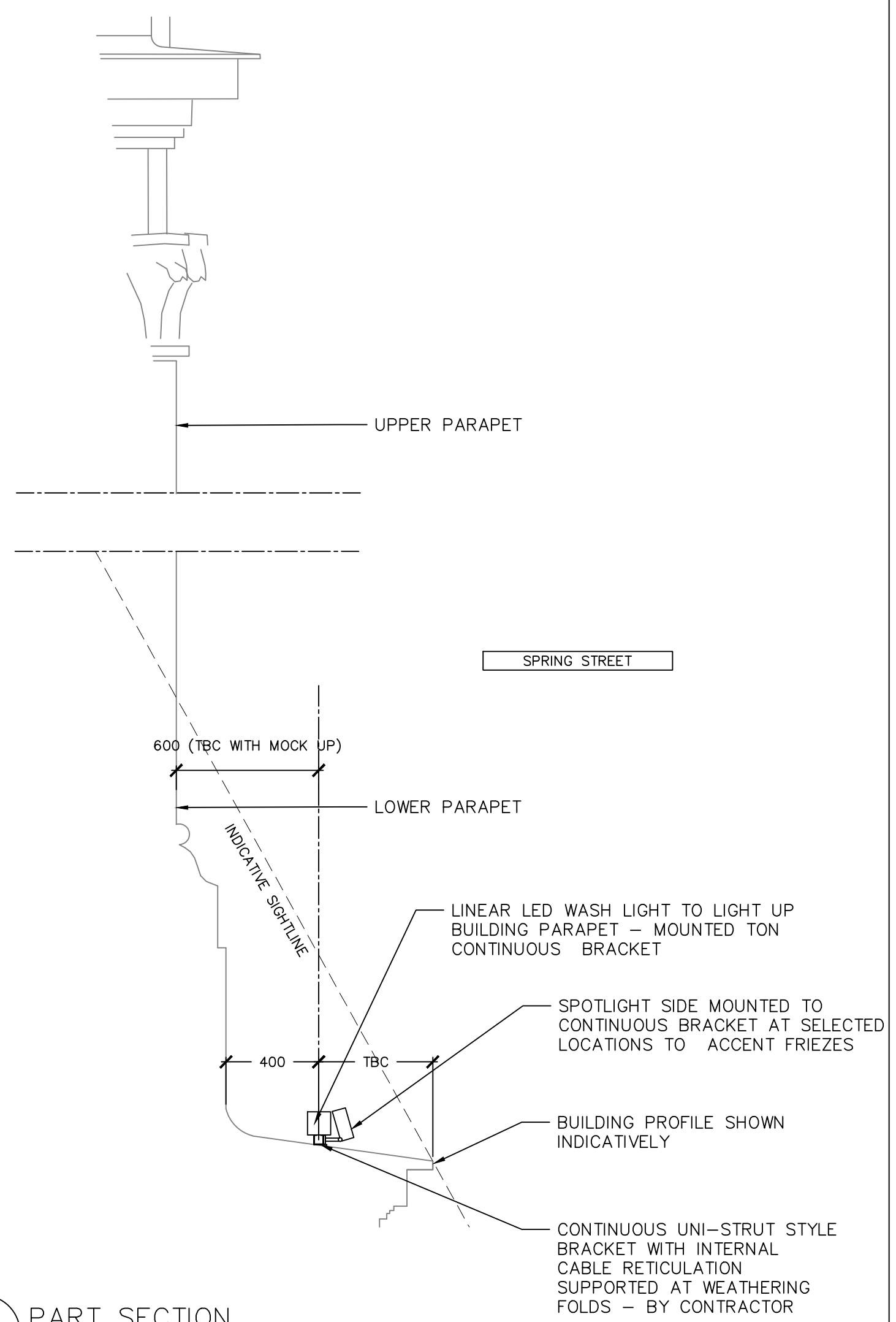
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7. FOR STRAIGHT APPLICATION: LONGEST AVAILABLE MODULES TO BE USED, COMPLETED BY SHORTER MODULE AS REQUIRED.	8.2 FOR CURVE APPLICATION: LINEAR LED TO BE PROVIDED IN SHORTER MODULES AS NOTED IN THE DRAWING.

FPOV DRAWINGS BASED ON DRAWING(S):  
44027\_A\_106\_PH\_ROOF [REV -]  
ISSUED TO FPOV ON 08/05/2024

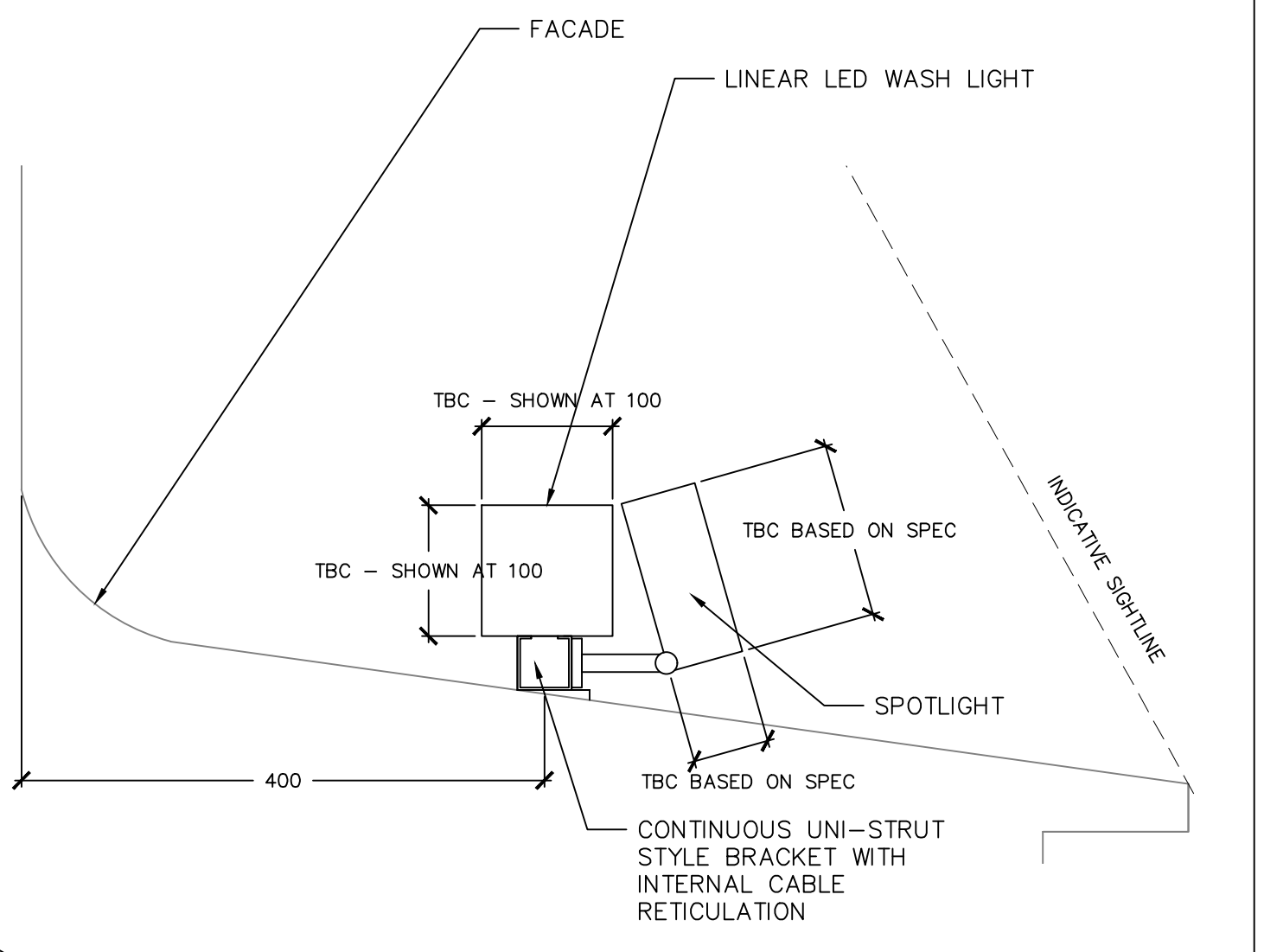
**01** LIGHTING AT MAIN FREE-STANDING FACADE COLUMNS

**FPOV**  
GOLD COAST LONDON SINGAPORE  
HONG KONG MELBOURNE SYDNEY  
INDONESIA PERTH DUBAI

PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA – FACADE  
LIGHTING DESIGN  
LIGHTING DETAILS SHEET 2  
AS NOTED J4275 SL-1402 T1  
SCALE @ A1 PROJ. No. DWG No. REV

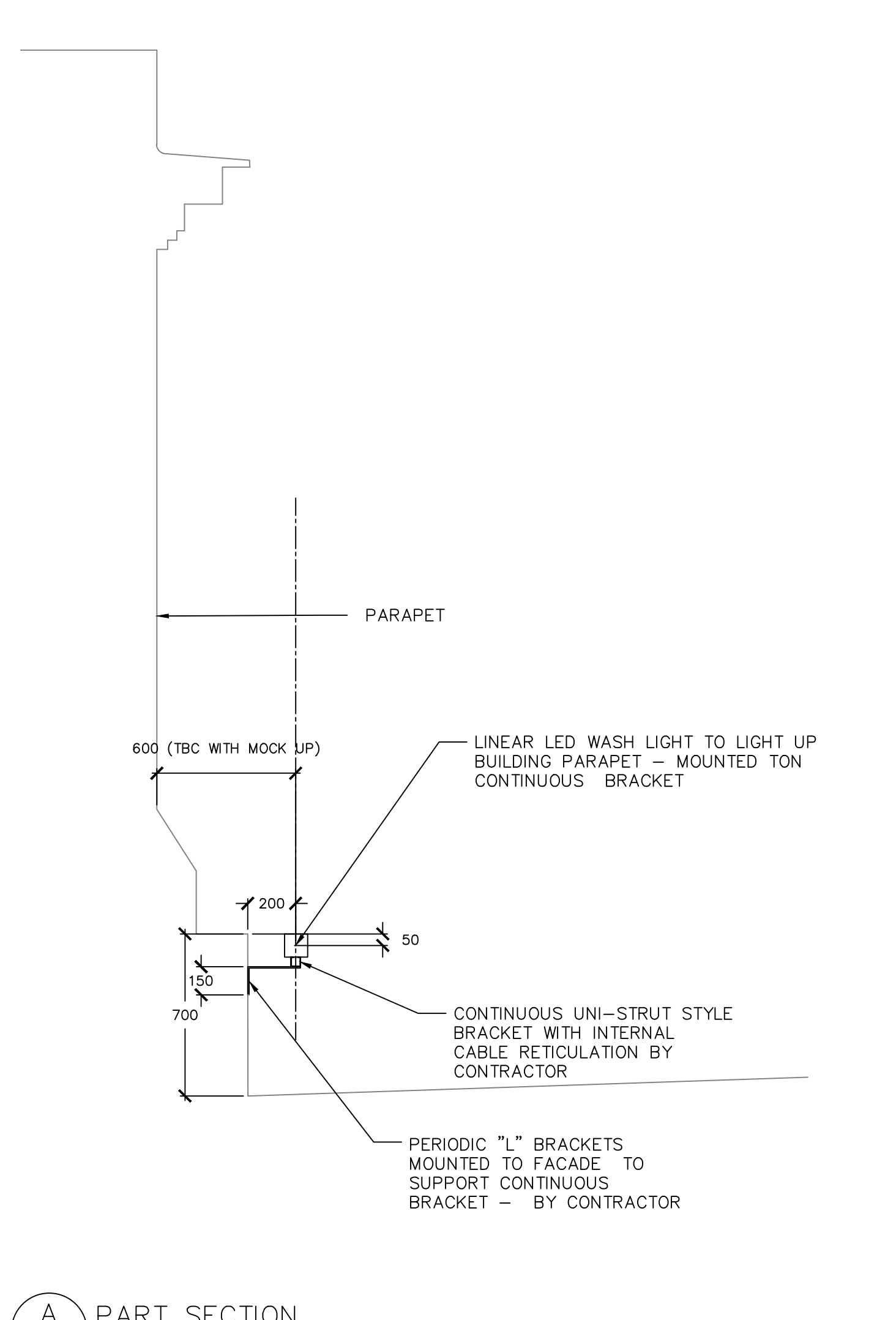


**A PART SECTION**  
01 1:20

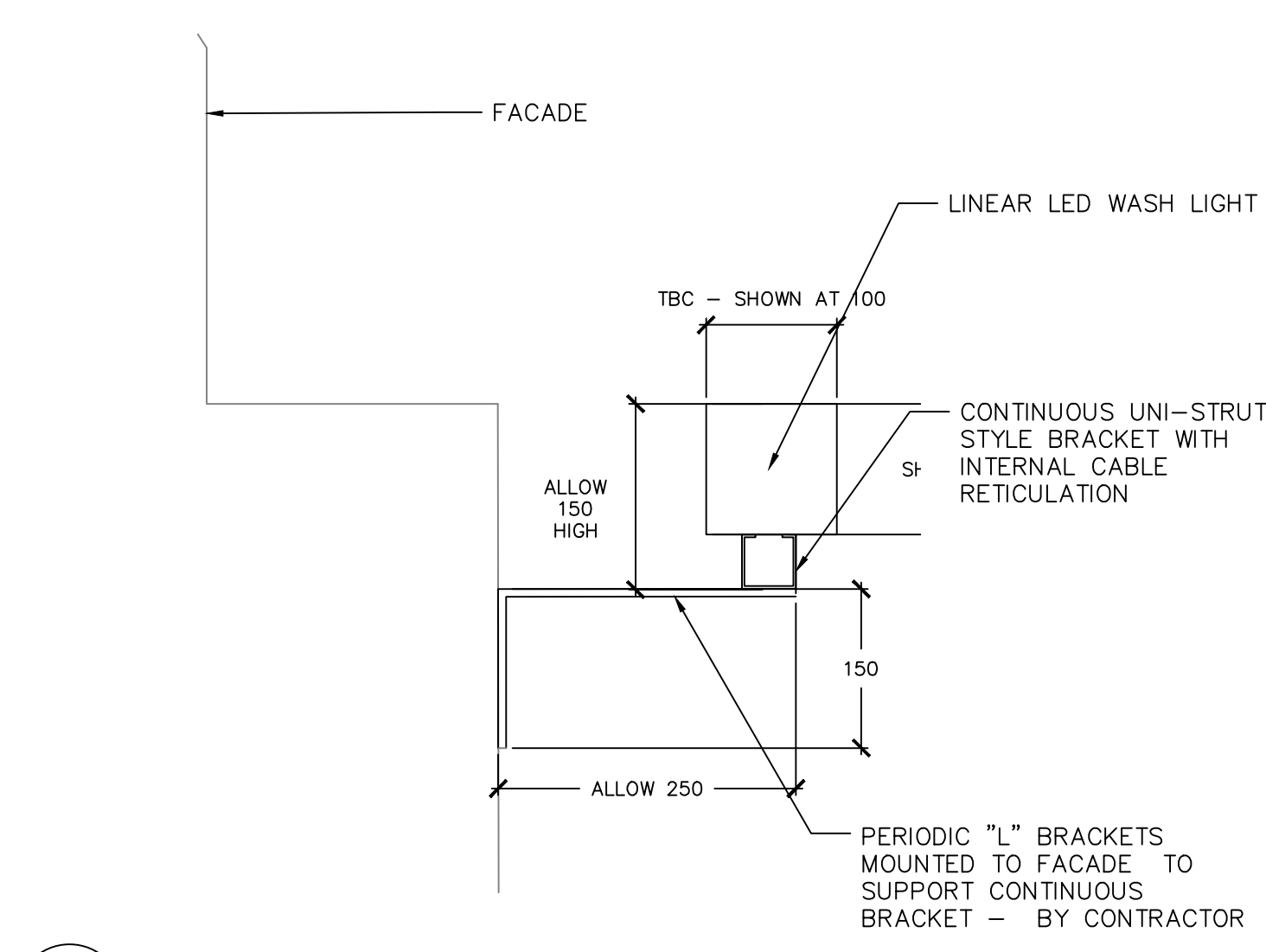


**B DETAIL**  
01 1:5

**01 FRONT PARAPET WASH LIGHT + SPOTLIGHT**

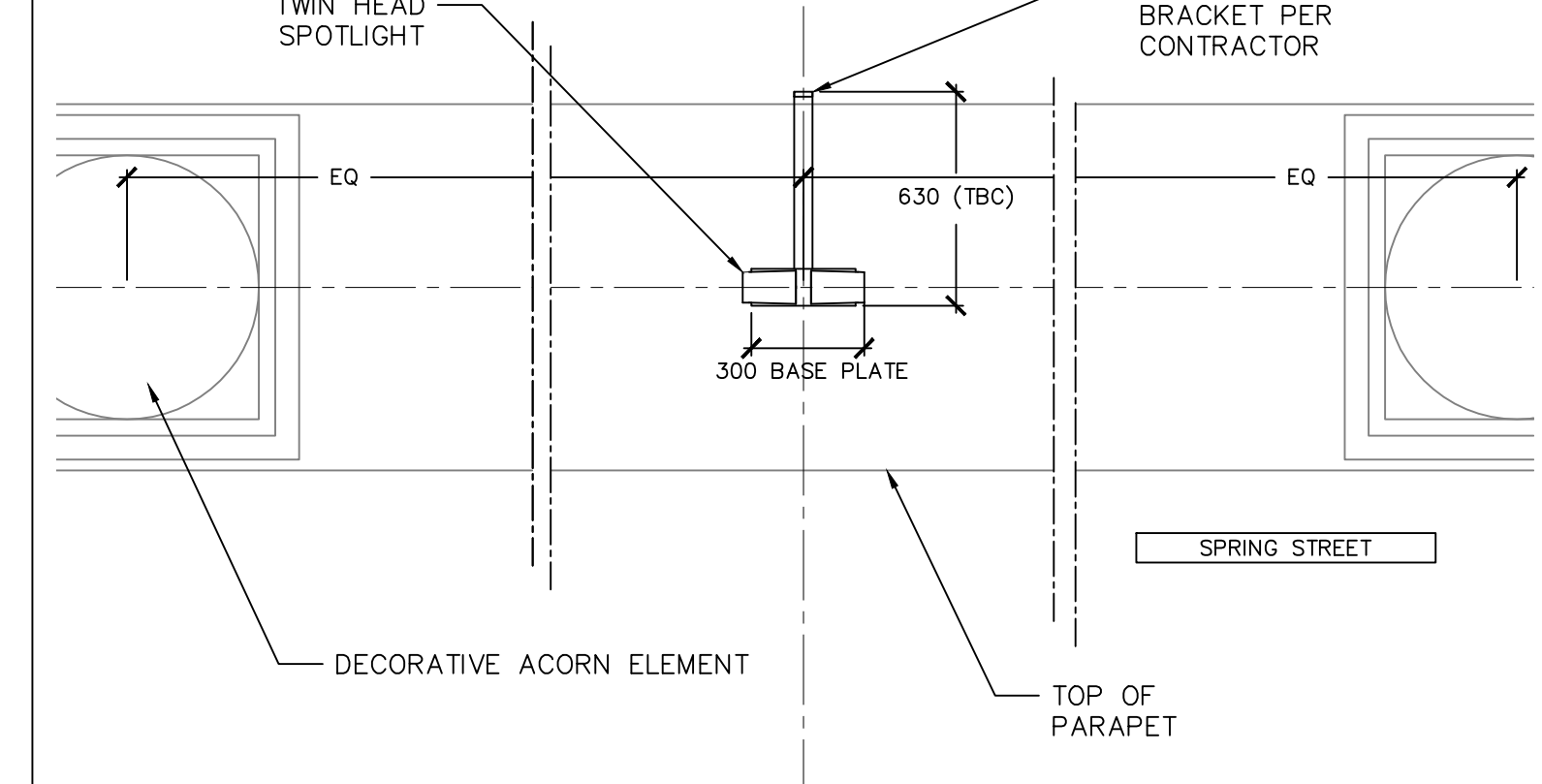


**A PART SECTION**  
02 1:20

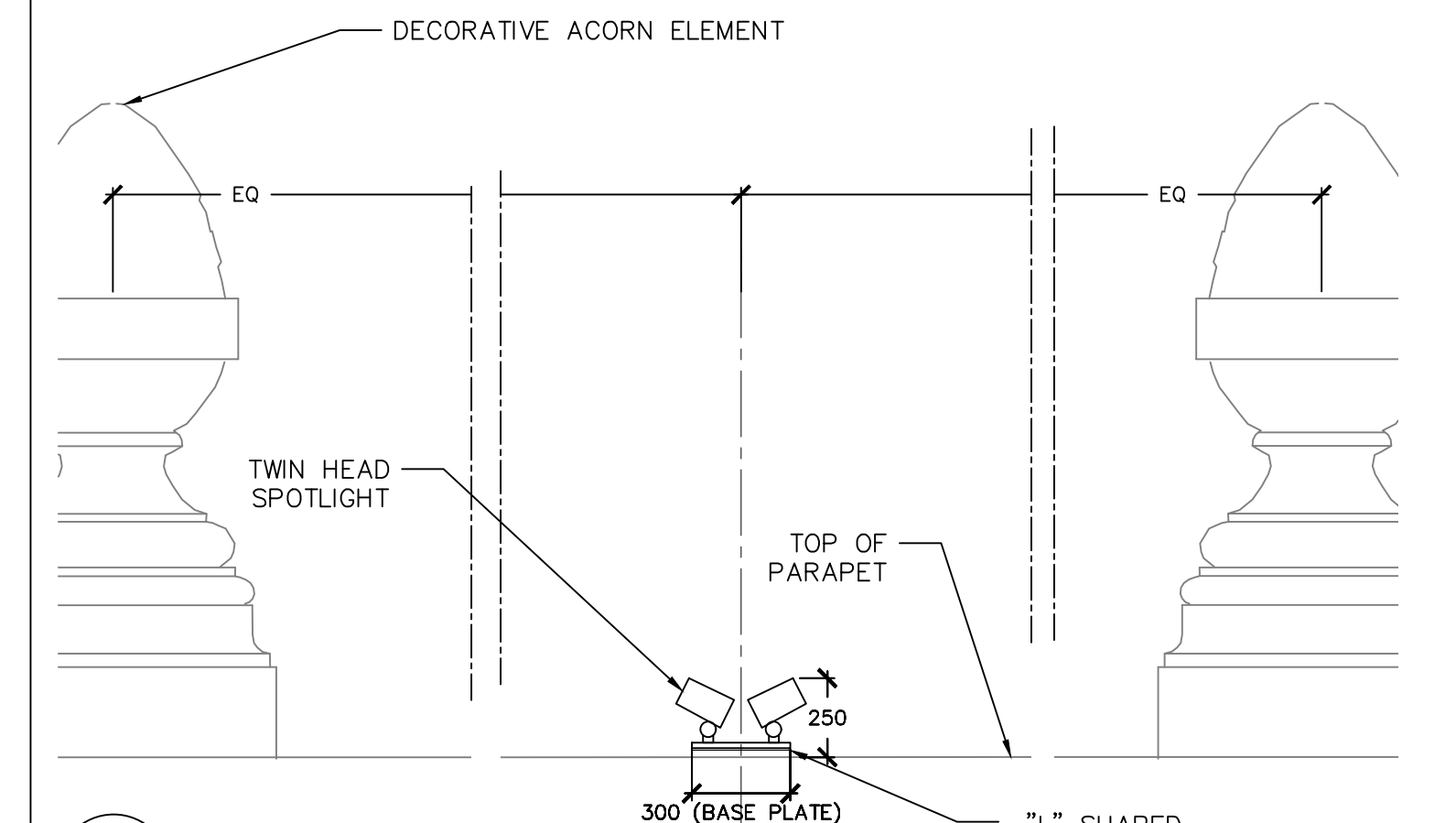


**B DETAIL**  
02 1:5

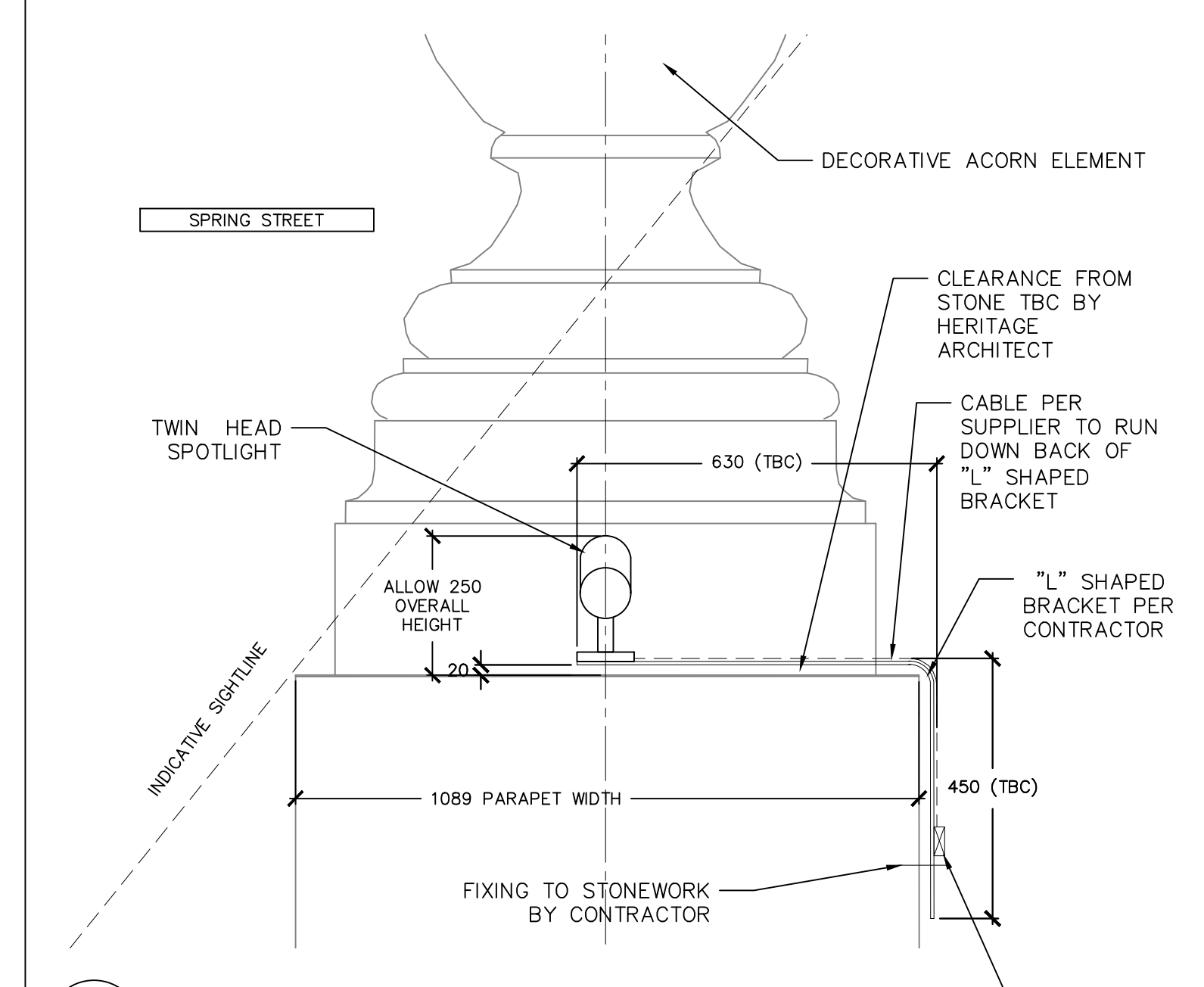
**02 REAR PARAPET WASH LIGHT**



**A PART PLAN**  
03 1:20

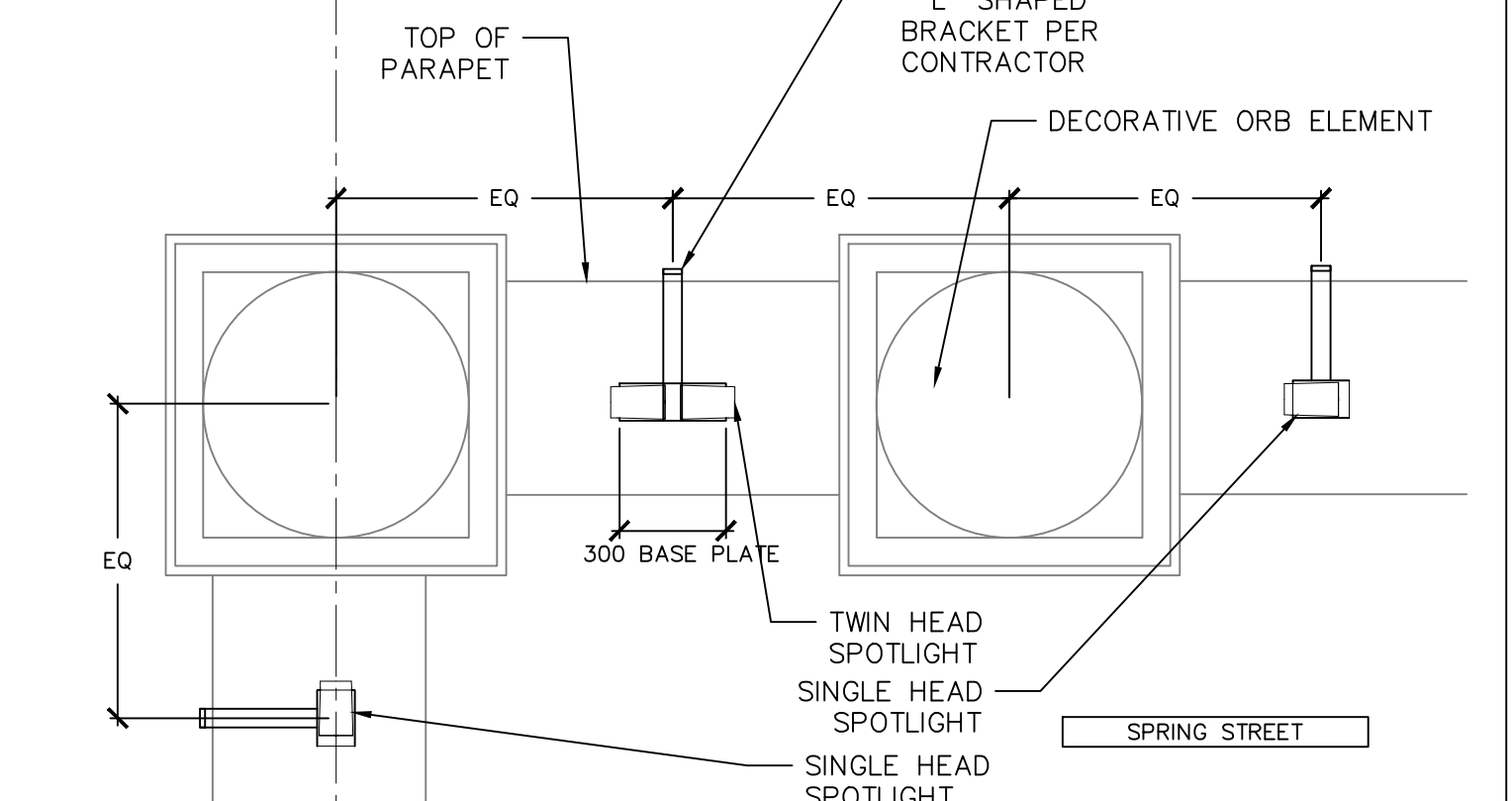


**B PART ELEVATION**  
03 1:20

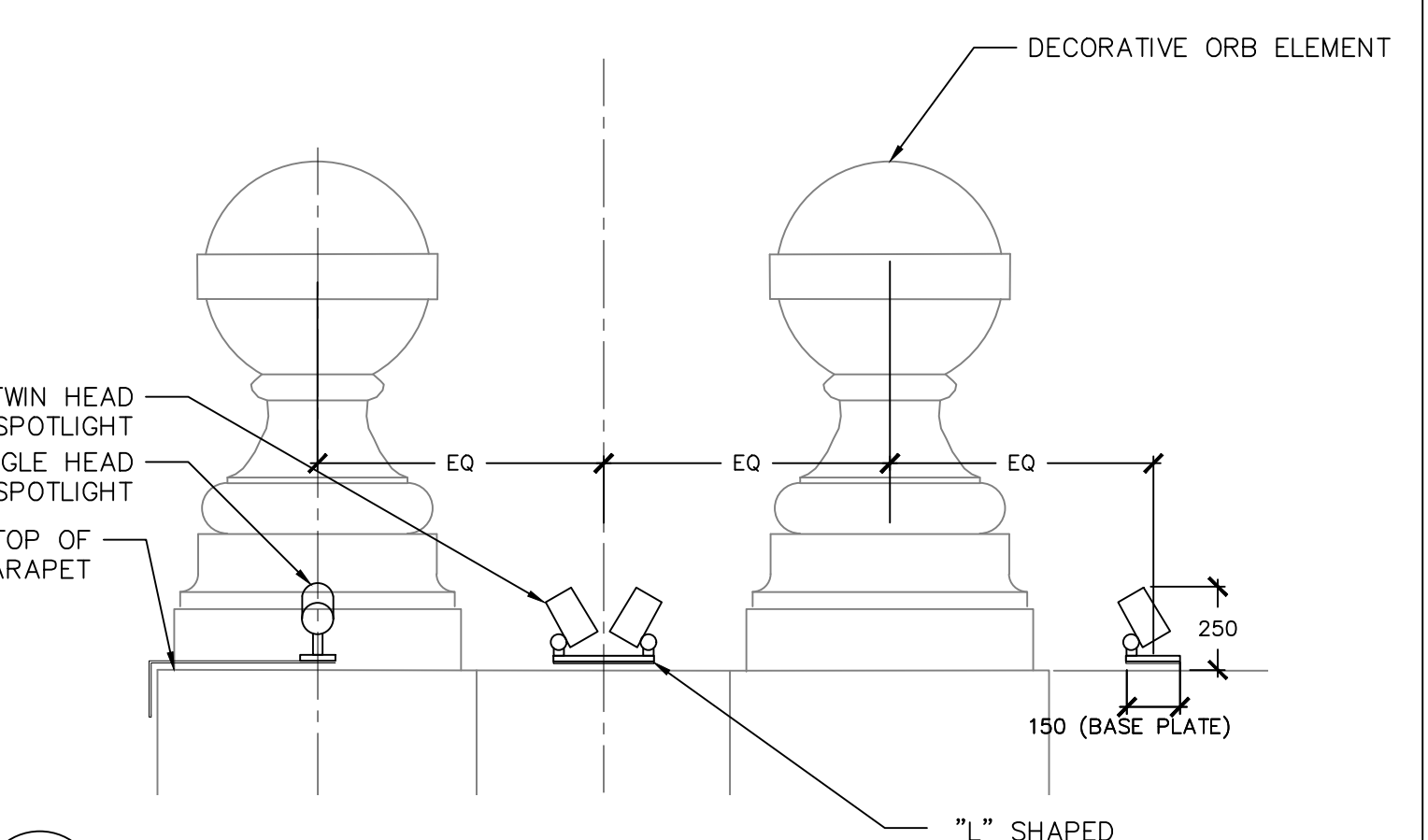


**C DETAIL**  
03 1:10

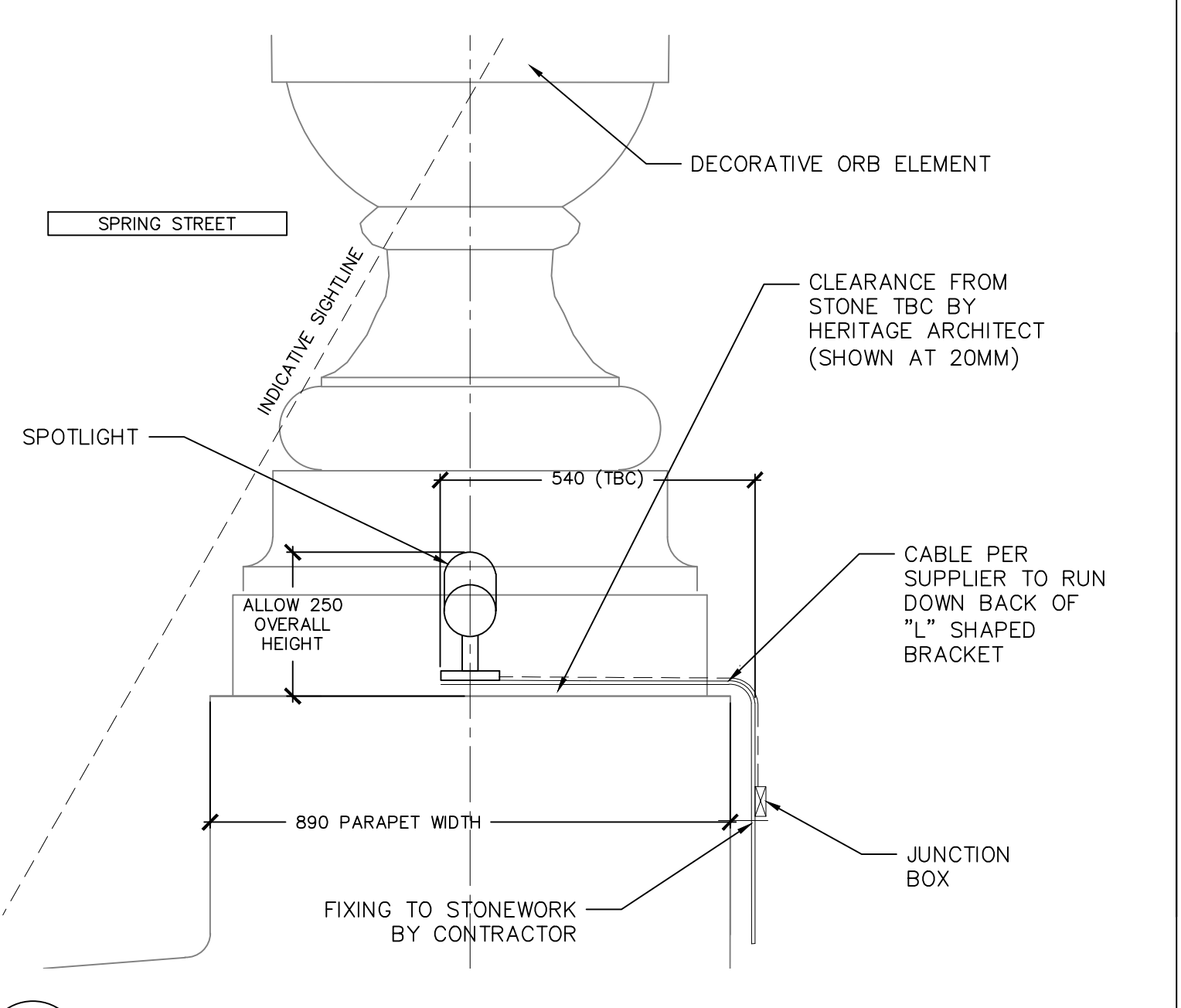
**03 UPPER PARAPET ACORN SPOTLIGHTS**  
NTS



**A PART PLAN**  
04 1:20



**B PART ELEVATION**  
04 1:20



**C DETAIL**  
04 1:10

**04 UPPER PARAPET ORB SPOTLIGHTS**  
NTS

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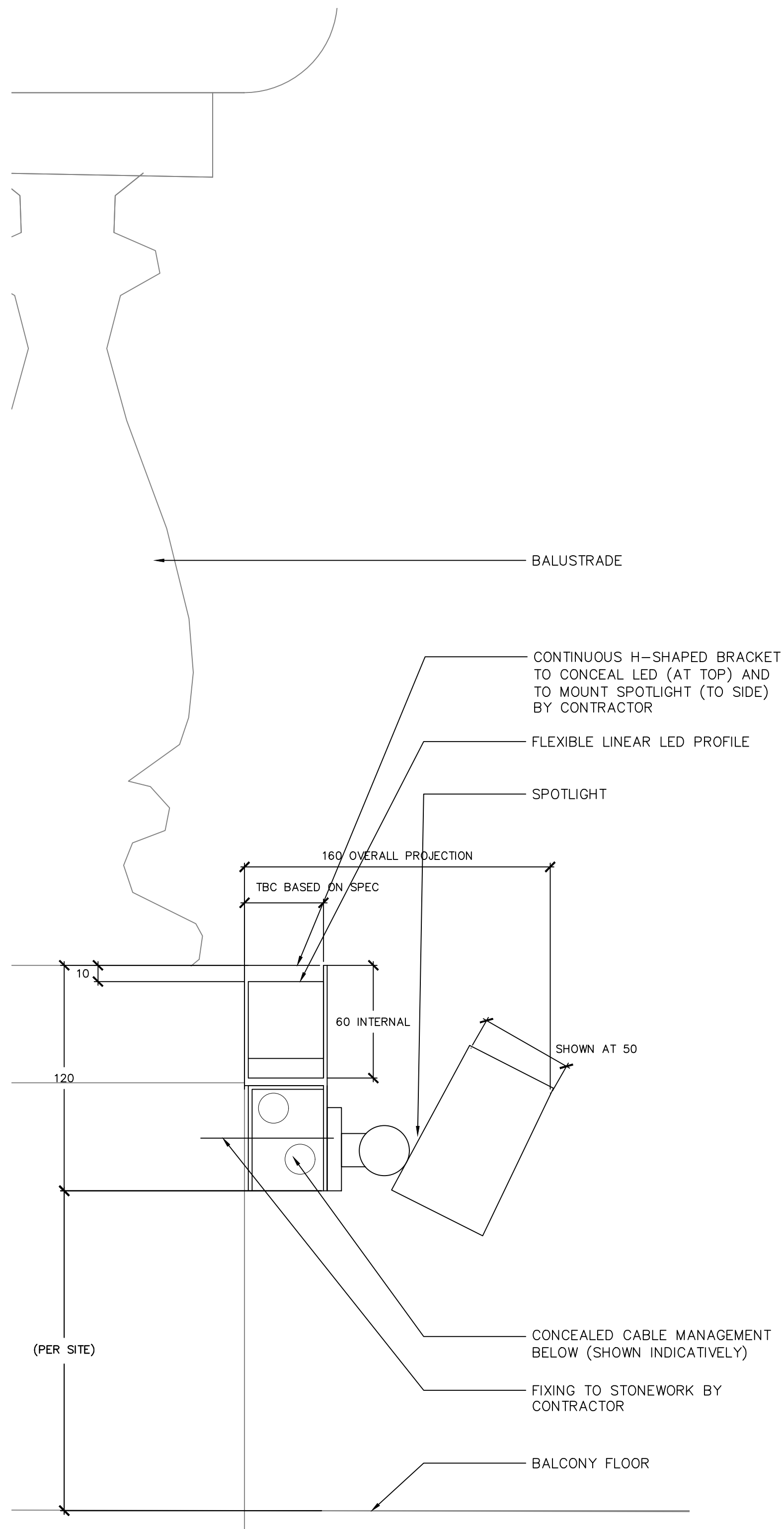
FPOV DRAWINGS BASED ON DRAWING(S):  
44027\_A\_106\_PH\_ROOF [REV -]  
ISSUED TO FPOV ON 08/05/2024

**FPOV** GOLD COAST LONDON SINGAPORE  
HONG KONG MELBOURNE SYDNEY  
INDONESIA PERTH DUBAI

PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA -- FACADE LIGHTING DESIGN LIGHTING DETAILS SHEET 3

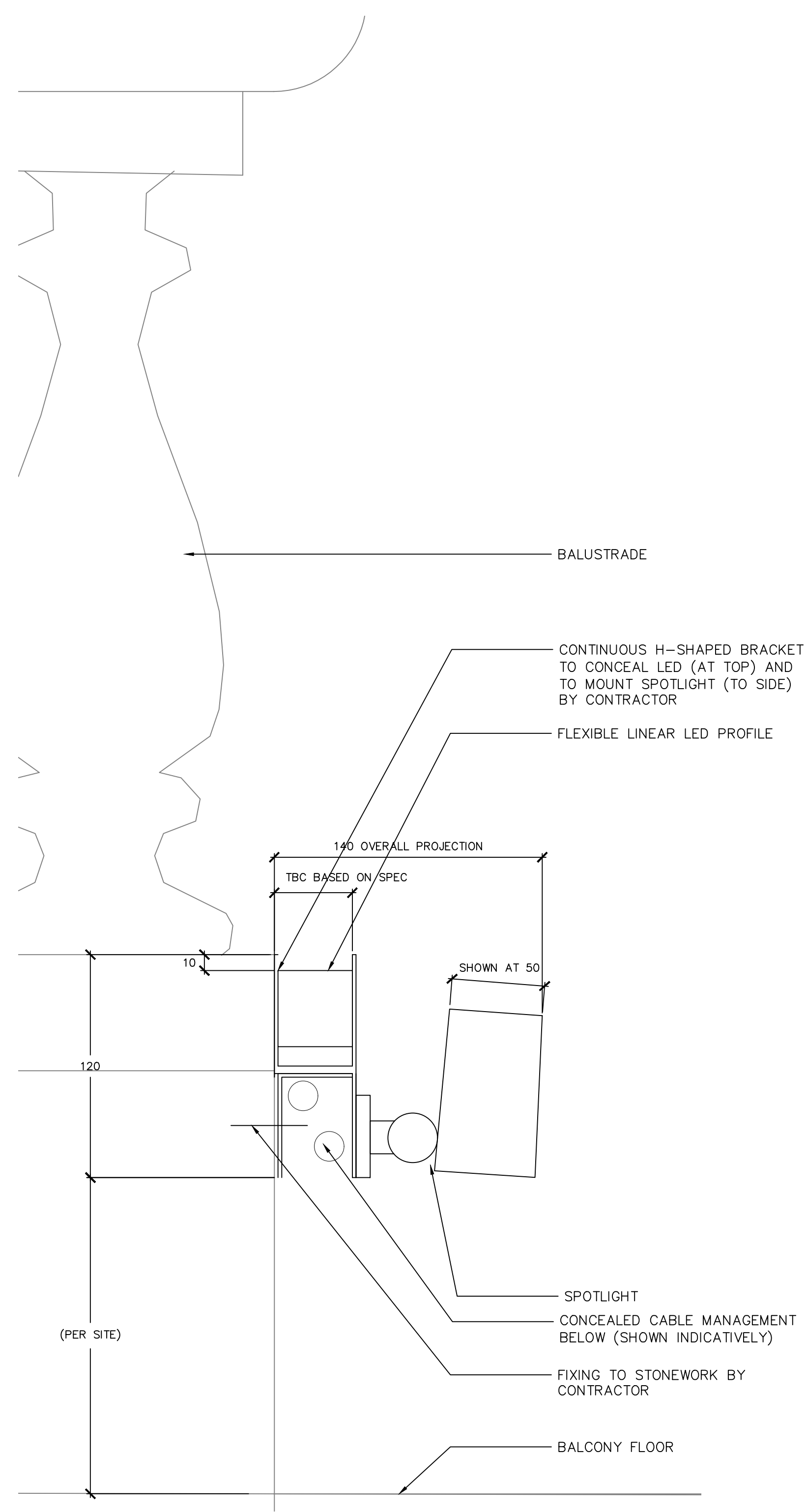
AS NOTED J4275 SL-1403 T1  
SCALE @ A1 PROJ. No. DWG No. REV





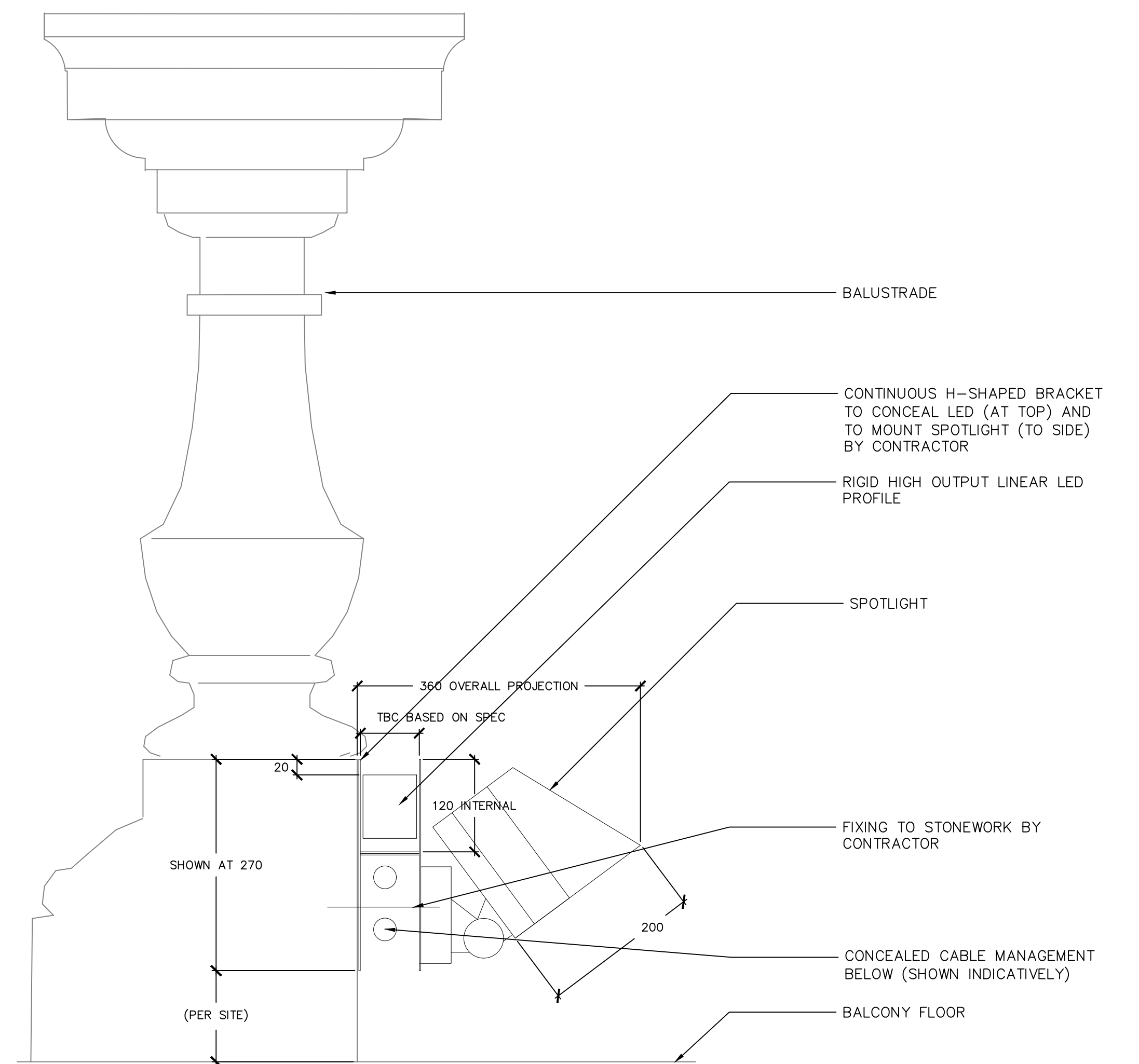
A  
01  
DETAIL  
1:2

01 UPPER ROUND BALCONY BALUSTRADE + SPOTLIGHT



A  
01  
DETAIL  
1:2

02 UPPER COLONNADE WINDOW BALUSTRADE + SPOTLIGHT



A  
03  
DETAIL  
1:5

03 LOWER BALCONY BALUSTRADE + SPOTLIGHT

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FPOV DRAWINGS BASED ON DRAWING(S):  
 44027\_A\_106\_PH\_ROOF [REV -]  
 ISSUED TO FPOV ON 08/05/2024



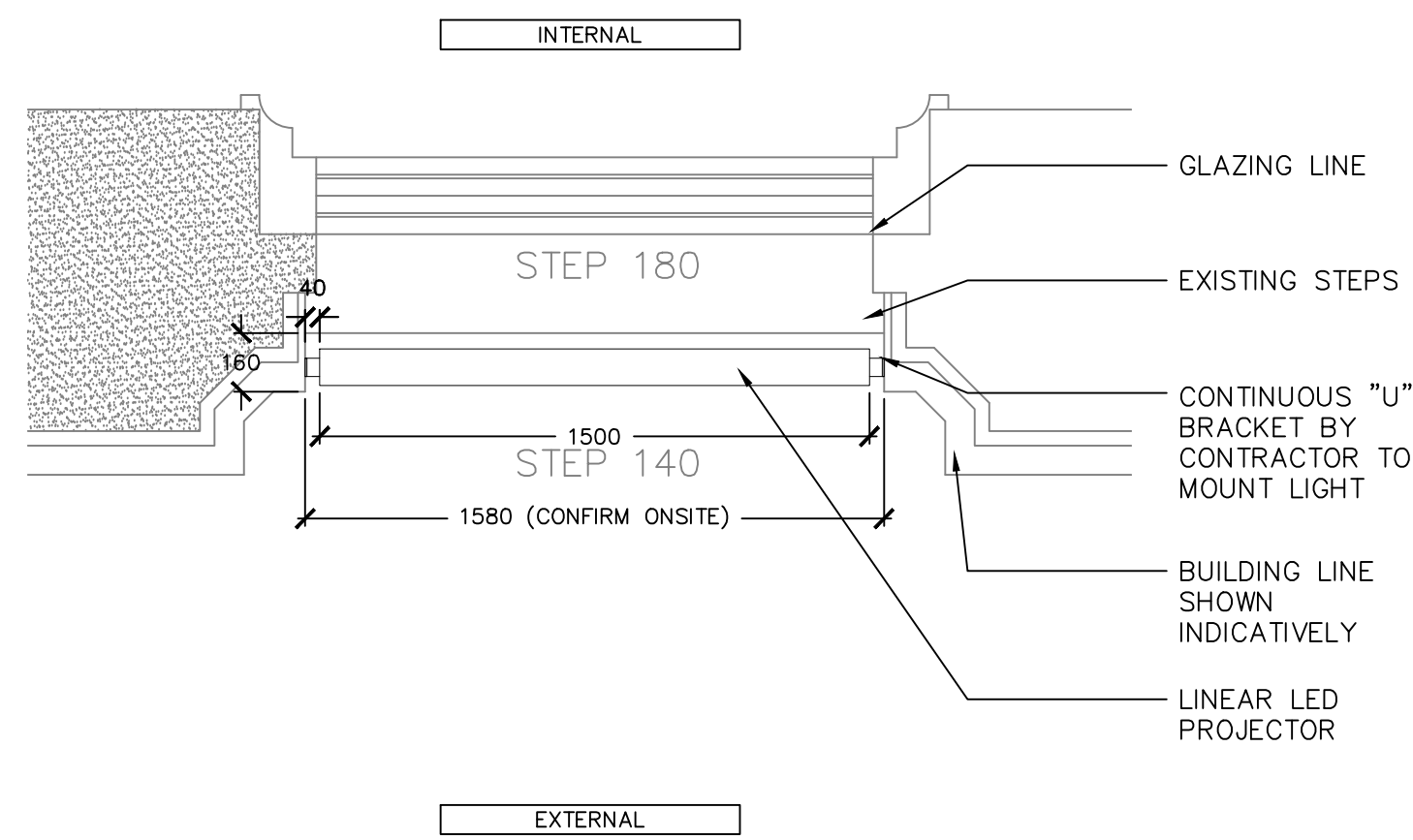
GOLD COAST LONDON SINGAPORE  
 HONG KONG MELBOURNE SYDNEY  
 INDONESIA PERTH DUBAI

PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA -- FACADE  
 LIGHTING DESIGN  
 LIGHTING DETAILS SHEET 4

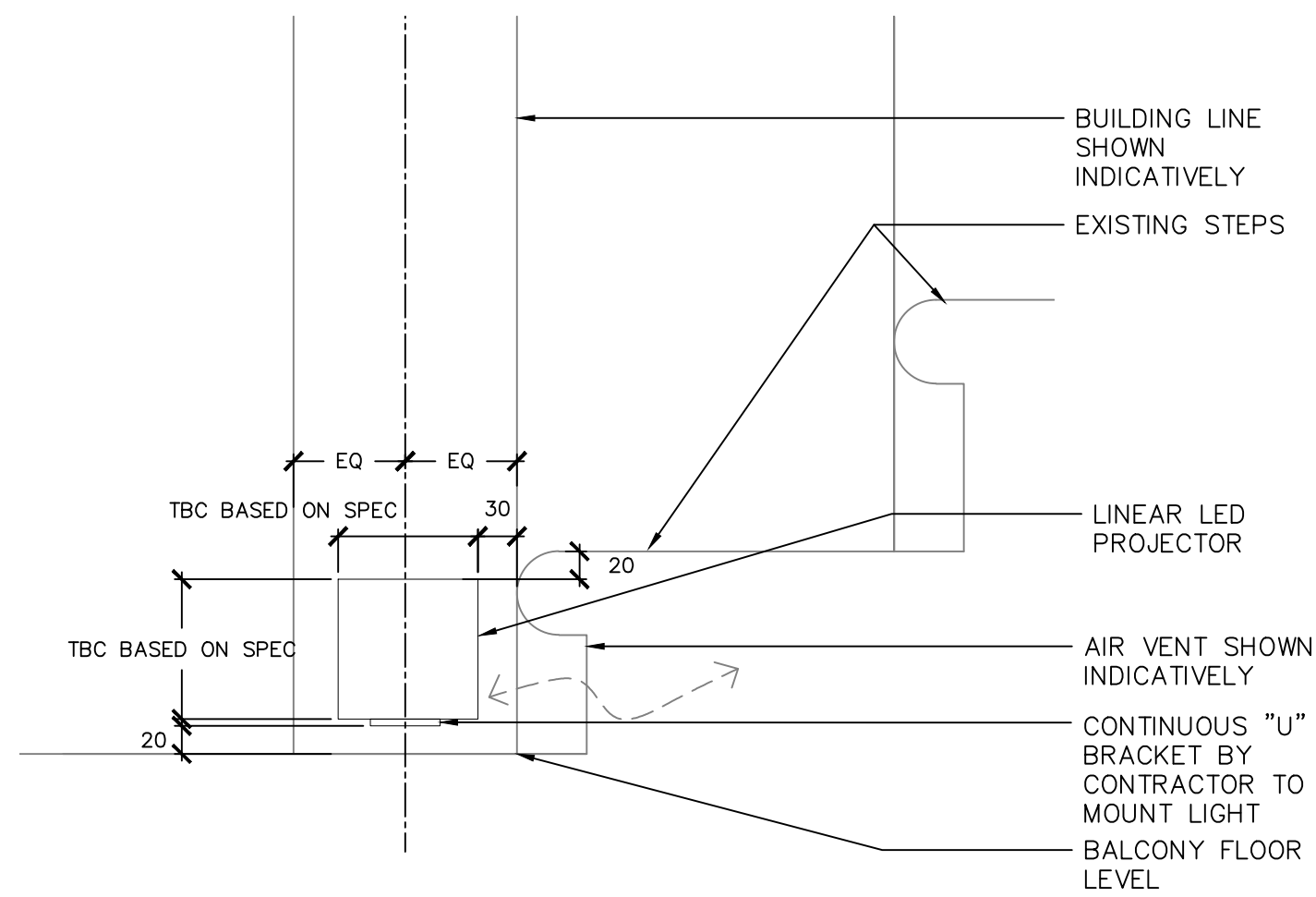
AS NOTED J4275 SL-1404 T1  
 SCALE @ A1 PROJ. No. DWG No. REV

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	CHECKED	NOTES
T1	17/06/24	SUPPLIER TENDER	IB	IB	
P1	07/06/24	SCHEMATIC DESIGN	SS	IB	

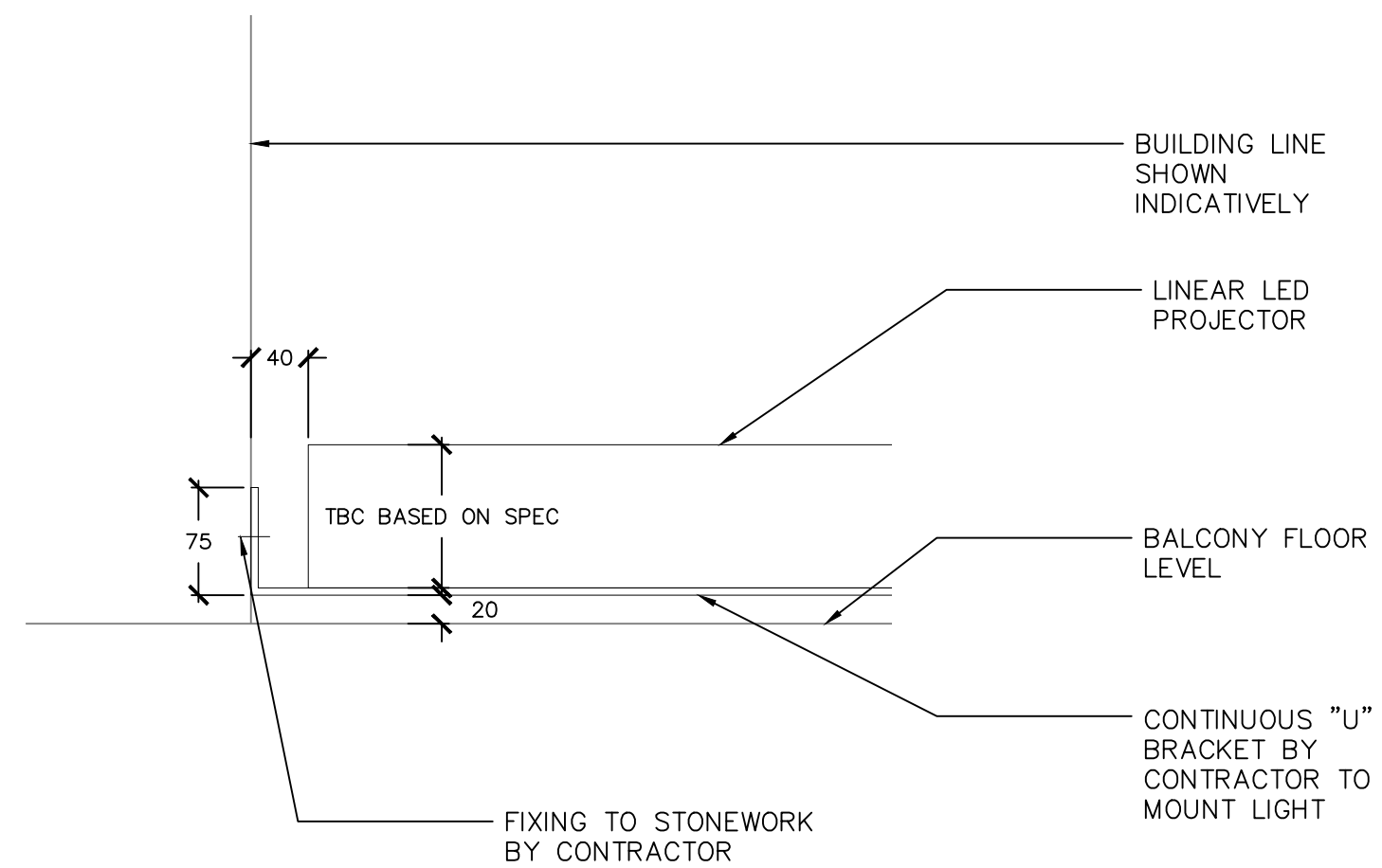




A PART PLAN  
01 1:20



B PART SECTION  
01 1:5



C DETAIL  
01 1:5

01 LOWER BALCONY LINEAR UPLIGHT TO DOORWAY

TBC WITH FURTHER DESIGN COORDINATION

02A FRONT FLAG UPLIGHTING  
NTS

TBC WITH FURTHER DESIGN COORDINATION

02B REAR FLAG UPLIGHTING  
NTS

TBC WITH FURTHER DESIGN COORDINATION

03 UPPER PARAPET COMPLIANCE SPOTLIGHTS  
NTS

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44027\_A\_106\_PH\_ROOF [REV -]  
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**FPOV**  
GOLD COAST LONDON SINGAPORE  
HONG KONG MELBOURNE SYDNEY  
INDONESIA PERTH DUBAI

PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA -- FACADE  
LIGHTING DESIGN  
LIGHTING DETAILS SHEET 5

AS NOTED J4275 SL-1405 T1  
SCALE: A1 PROJ. No. DWG No. REV

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	CHECKED	NOTES
T1	17/06/24	SUPPLIER TENDER	IB	IB	
P1	07/06/24	SCHEMATIC DESIGN	SS	IB	

**Appendix D – Architectural Documentation 44027 Preliminary Set.**

*Architectural Documentation as prepared by FPPV*

PROJECT No. 44027  
 PARLIAMENT FACADE LIGHTING  
 FOR  
 PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA  
 PARLIAMENT HOUSE, SPRING STREET MELBOURNE VICTORIA

**DRAWING SCHEDULE**

A-000	1:1000	COVER SHEET
A-001	1:500	SITE PLAN
A-101	1:200	PARLIAMENT HOUSE - LEVEL 1
A-102	1:200	PARLIAMENT HOUSE - LEVEL 2
A-103	1:200	PARLIAMENT HOUSE - LEVEL 3
A-104	1:200	PARLIAMENT HOUSE - LEVEL 4
A-105	1:200	PARLIAMENT HOUSE - LEVEL 5
A-110	1:50	LEVEL 1 DETAIL PLANS - SHEET 1 (CARRIAGEWAY)
A-120	1:50	LEVEL 2 DETAIL PLANS - SHEET 1 (NORTH-WEST)
A-121	1:50	LEVEL 2 DETAIL PLANS - SHEET 2 (COLONNADE)
A-122	1:50	LEVEL 2 DETAIL PLANS - SHEET 3 (SOUTH-WEST)
A-130	1:50	LEVEL 3 DETAIL PLANS - SHEET 1 (NORTH-WEST)
A-131	1:50	LEVEL 3 DETAIL PLANS - SHEET 2 (COLONNADE)
A-132	1:50	LEVEL 3 DETAIL PLANS - SHEET 3 (SOUTH-WEST)
A-140	1:50	LEVEL 4 DETAIL PLANS - SHEET 1 (NORTH-WEST)
A-141	1:50	LEVEL 4 DETAIL PLANS - SHEET 2 (COLONNADE)
A-142	1:50	LEVEL 4 DETAIL PLANS - SHEET 3 (SOUTH-WEST)
A-150	1:50	LEVEL 5 DETAIL PLANS - SHEET 1 (NORTH-WEST)
A-151	1:50	LEVEL 5 DETAIL PLANS - SHEET 2 (COLONNADE)
A-152	1:50	LEVEL 5 DETAIL PLANS - SHEET 3 (SOUTH-WEST)
A-200	1:200	PARLIAMENT HOUSE FACADE ELEVATIONS KEY
A-201	1:100	FACADE ELEVATION VIEWS 4, 5 & 6
A-202	1:100	FACADE ELEVATION VIEWS 7, 8, 9, 10 & 11
A-203	1:100	FACADE ELEVATION VIEWS 12, 13, INT 13 & 25
A-204	1:100	FACADE ELEVATION VIEWS 14, INT 14, 17 & 22
A-205	1:100	FACADE ELEVATION VIEWS 26, 27, 28, 29 & 30
A-206	1:100	FACADE ELEVATION VIEWS 31, 32 & 33
A-400	1:20	DETAILS SHEET 1 - CORE HOLES & BALCONY CABLING

